

# Enduring Connection Policy 2.3

## Solar and Wind Constraints Report: Results for Area K

Version 1.0

24/01/24



Revision History						
Revision	Date	Description	Originator	Reviewer	Checker	Approver

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# Table of Contents

<b>Disclaimer</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Document Structure</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Important Note</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1 Results for Area K</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Introduction	7
1.2 Study Notes	7
1.2.1 Network Outages	7
1.2.2 Benefit of Capacity Factor	7
1.2.3 Notes on Surplus, Curtailment and Constraint Modelling	7
1.3 Generation Overview	9
1.4 Network Overview	10
1.5 Future Grid Sensitivity Scenario	10
1.6 Area K - Average Results	11
1.6.1 Offshore Wind Sensitivity Studies	11
1.6.2 Impact of Article 12 and 13	11
1.6.3 Future Grid Sensitivity Study	11
1.6.4 Area Subgroups	12
1.7 Conclusion - Results for Area K	17
<b>2 Area K Node Results</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1 Butlerstown	19
2.2 Dungarvan	21
2.3 Rathnaskilloge	23
2.4 Woodhouse	25

# Document Structure

This document is for customers wishing to see the estimated Total Dispatch Down for Area K. For information on the study assumptions, methodology, abbreviations and terms used for the Constraint Analysis reports, please see the area non-specific Assumptions and Methodology report found on the ECP-2.3 webpage<sup>1</sup>.

This document contains two main sections:

**Section 1: Results for Area K:** outlines the area covered by this report. This section provides a network diagram of Area K and an overview of the results for Area K.

**Section 2: Area K Node Results:** provides a table of results for every node in the area. This table documents the installed capacity, available energy, surplus, curtailment and constraint for every node in Area K.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.eirgridgroup.com/customer-and-industry/general-customer-information/ecp-2.3-constraint-report/index.xml>

# Important Note

This ECP-2.3 constraints report presents an estimate of the reduction in available solar and wind generation based on the study assumptions described. The reduction in available generation has been split into three categories for the purposes of this study: surplus, curtailment and constraint.

The treatment of renewable generation under these three categories of generation reduction will be determined by the implementation of Articles 12 and 13 of the EU Regulation 2019/943<sup>2</sup>.

The SEMC decision on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2022<sup>3</sup> (SEM-22-009 Decision Paper on Dispatch, Redispatch and Compensation Pursuant to Regulation EU 2019/943) has been successfully challenged in the High Court ([2023] IEHC 629). Therefore, the detailed design of the implementation of Articles 12 and 13 has yet to be finalised, and may differ from the implementation for constraints used in this study. Therefore, an assumed interpretation has been included in this study, as detailed in this report.

This report uses the term “Total Dispatch Down” to refer to the total reduction in available solar and wind generation i.e. the sum of surplus, curtailment and constraint, and is considered the key indicator for the results. However, it is important to note that the term “dispatch down” is more correctly applicable only to TSO instructions to reduce generation output from a market position, as is the case for curtailment and constraint, and is not necessarily applicable to a generator reducing its own output from its availability to a market position so that supply and demand are balanced, as is the case for surplus.

The term “non-priority” and “not-priority” generators are used synonymously in the report.

The results presented in this report are based on the simulation and modelling assumptions described. The findings are indicative only and this report should in no way be read as a guarantee as to future levels of surplus, curtailment and constraint.

For wind and solar generation, values of Total Dispatch Down that are less than 5% are rounded up to 5% by adjusting the constraints for that generator. This is consistent with the approach used in the ECP-2.1 and ECP-2.2 constraints reports. However, in the ECP-2.3 constraints report, this adjustment to constraints is applied only to non-priority generation and not to priority generation.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0943&from=NL>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.semcommittee.com/publications/sem-22-009-decision-paper-dispatch-redispatch-and-compensation-pursuant-regulation-eu>

# 1 Results for Area K

## 1.1 Introduction

This section provides the surplus, curtailment and constraint results for Area K that are estimated by this analysis. There is a total of eight core ECP-2.3 studies and seven sensitivity studies (including without maintenance) presented in this report. The study scenarios and the associated assumptions can be found in the Assumptions and Methodology report. An overview and discussion of the results is provided in this Section. The surplus, curtailment and constraint results for each node in Area K are provided in Section 2 of this report.

## 1.2 Study Notes

A list of the major study assumptions is provided in the Assumptions and Methodology report. For Area K, there are a number of key assumptions which drive the results, including network outages and capacity factors. These are thus reiterated here. Similarly, it is worth highlighting again the differences between the various components of Total Dispatch Down.

### 1.2.1 Network Outages

The scenarios in this report are intended to give a view of average long-term levels of surplus, curtailment and constraint, subject to installed generation, demand, interconnection, operational constraints and reinforcement delivery.

The ECP-2.3 constraints forecast analysis applies a similar transmission outage schedule to the ECP-2.2 constraints analysis. This was kept consistent with last year's schedule following positive feedback from industry. This schedule allows a representation of outage impact in each geographical area to be included in the studies.

This representative transmission outage schedule is given in Appendix A of the Assumptions and Methodology report. However, at times, longer duration outages may be required for certain connections, reinforcement works or forced outages, these are not considered in this analysis and may result in higher wind and solar constraints.

### 1.2.2 Benefit of Capacity Factor

In practice, a specific windfarm may be located at a site with higher wind speeds or may have a better performing type of wind turbine; the result is a higher capacity factor than neighbouring windfarms. This report does not reflect this localised diversity between windfarm sites. In reality, a windfarm with a higher capacity factor may see lower percentage surplus, curtailment or constraint levels than an adjacent windfarm with a lower capacity factor. This is because at times of medium or low wind speed, the high-capacity factor windfarm can generate power when the low-capacity factor windfarm cannot.

### 1.2.3 Notes on Surplus, Curtailment and Constraint Modelling

#### 1.2.3.1 Surplus

During generation reduction for surplus, a distinction is made between the treatment of priority and non-priority renewable generators, with non-priority generators being dispatched down ahead of priority generators. Within these two categories of generation, surplus is applied pro-rata across the all-island system for all renewable generators in the category.

For any hour of the study, the surplus level will depend on system demand and interconnector flow capacity. In general, surplus is expected to increase with increasing installed renewable capacity.

It is expected that the further interconnection of the all-Ireland network with mainland UK and Europe will decrease the frequency of surplus conditions occurring.

In general, increased interconnector capacity with mainland UK through the EWIC & LirIC projects will not necessarily eliminate surplus generation as solar and wind profiles in mainland UK will largely be in line with those in Ireland. In the Future Grid study year however, when both the Celtic and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ireland-France interconnectors are connected, there will be a greater export capacity during times of abundant renewable generation to mainland Europe where similar wind and solar generation in Ireland and mainland Europe is not expected.

Therefore, dispatch down due to surplus generation is not expected to occur as frequently once both the Celtic and 2<sup>nd</sup> Ireland-France interconnectors are connected.

#### 1.2.3.2 Curtailment

In this report, for each hour of the study, the curtailment is shared pro-rata on a system-wide basis with no distinction made between priority and non-priority generators. This means that both curtailment reductions and curtailment increases are shared system wide.

Solar generation has different reported levels of curtailment compared to wind due to different capacity factors and annual profile shapes.

The applied curtailment is broadly constant across the system. However, due to differences in wind and solar profiles and capacity factors between areas, the percentage average curtailment differs between areas.

#### 1.2.3.3 Constraints

During the constraint of renewable generation, a distinction is made between priority and non-priority generators, with non-priority generators being dispatched down ahead of priority generators across the relevant transmission nodes within the subgroup. More details on the approach assumed in this study for the application of constraints on priority and non-priority renewable generation can be found in the main ECP 2.3 Assumptions and Methodology report.

In general, there is a tendency for renewable bulk power to flow towards the demand in Dublin and the interconnectors. These flow patterns are relevant when seeking to understand constraint apportionment in the simulation.

When presented as percentage values, the constraint results look different for solar and wind, as they have a low correlation due to different profile shapes driven by weather patterns.



## 1.3 Generation Overview

A detailed system-level overview of the renewable generation scenarios used in these studies is given in Section 2 of the area non-specific Assumptions and Methodology report. The distribution of generation in each scenario based on technology, area and node is given in Appendix B of the Assumptions and Methodology report. The node-level installed wind and solar generation for Area K in the “ECP” scenario is given in Table 1-1.

Node	SO	Status	Solar	Wind
Butlerstown	DSO	due to connect	66	
Butlerstown	DSO	connected		2
Dungarvan	DSO	due to connect	61	
Dungarvan	DSO	connected		5
Rathnaskilloge	TSO	due to connect	95	
Rathnaskilloge	TSO	due to connect	51	
Woodhouse	TSO	due to connect		34
Woodhouse	TSO	connected		20
<b>Total</b>			273	61

Table 1-1 Wind and Solar Generation Summary in Area K for Generation Scenario “ECP”

Table 1-2 and Table 1-3 show installed solar and wind generation for Ireland and Area K, and the available solar and wind generation for Area K for each generation scenario.

Solar	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Ireland (MW)	1563	3052	4542	6031	6031	6031
Installed Area K (MW)	127	175	224	273	273	273
Installed Controllable Area K (MW)	127	175	224	273	273	273
Available Controllable Area K (GWh)	149	206	263	319	319	319

Table 1-2 Installed MW and Available GWh for Area K - Solar

Wind	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Ireland (MW)	5104	5678	6253	6827	9901	11827
Installed Area K (MW)	61	61	61	61	61	61
Installed Controllable Area K (MW)	54	54	54	54	54	54
Available Controllable Area K (GWh)	165	165	165	164	164	164

Table 1-3 Installed MW and Available GWh for Area K - Wind

## 1.4 Network Overview

Area K, in the south-east of the country, includes a mix of wind and solar generation. A summary of this generation is given in Table 1-1.

The transmission network in Area K and the surrounding areas is shown in Figure 1-1. The 220 kV circuits are shown in green and the 110 kV circuits in black. Possible future transmission stations and lines for the connection of new generation are also shown on the map below.



Figure 1-1 Network Map for Area K

For Area K, the dominant power flows tend to be towards the load centres on the east coast and the interconnectors. These flow patterns are relevant when seeking to understand constraint apportionment in the simulation. Constraints in Area K can be caused both by local and wider system issues.

Constraints in the model are optimised on a system-wide basis so, in theory, an increase in the installed generation in another area may increase constraints in Area K.

In addition to the power flows out of Area K, there are also power flows across or through Area K. Renewable power from the south-west will flow across the transmission network and at least some of this power will flow through Area K.

The power flowing out of Area K meets and joins with power flows from other areas, as the power flows towards the demand centres and interconnectors. A transmission bottleneck between Area K and the east is shared with power flows coming from other areas.

## 1.5 Future Grid Sensitivity Scenario

In line with the ECP-2.1 and ECP-2.2 studies, and in response to feedback from industry, the Future Grid scenario is included in the analysis. All reasonable efforts have been made to align the network assumptions in the Future Grid scenario to the Shaping Our Electricity Future (SOEF) 1.1 Roadmap. The network projects included in the study are given in Appendix A of the Assumptions and Methodology report found on the ECP-2.3 webpage. Additionally, any project that has progressed to stage three of the six stage project planning process after the publication of the SOEF 1.1 Roadmap are also included in the Future Grid studies. Note however, that the wind and solar generation portfolio in the ECP-2.3 Future Grid scenario differs from the wind and solar portfolio considered in the SOEF 1.1 Roadmap. This is done to maintain alignment with the ECP-2.3 process. The ECP study scenario includes all wind and solar projects which have applied through connection processes, whereas the SOEF 1.1 study includes generators up to and including ECP-2.3 applicants and then scaled renewable generation capacity to achieve the capacity volumes stated in the Climate Action Plan 23.

The Future Grid study includes a base renewable generation scenario (ECP), along with three sensitivity generation scenarios (ECP + 3.1 GW offshore, ECP + 5 GW offshore and a maintenance sensitivity study). The scenarios with additional offshore wind have been included to show the potential impact of increasing offshore wind on Total Dispatch Down levels.

The demand modelled for the Future Grid scenario is based on the medium demand scenario for 2030 as published in the All-Island Generation Capacity Statement 2023-2032.

The purpose of the Future Grid scenario is to provide insights on the potential impact of the SOEF 1.1 Roadmap network reinforcement portfolio on the dispatch down of wind and solar generators. This study is not intended to be exhaustive; it is not intended to remove all transmission constraints and it does not give individual generators guarantee that their Total Dispatch Down will change to the estimated levels.

## 1.6 Area K - Average Results

The Total Dispatch Down results for Area K are provided below in Table 1-5 to Table 1-7 and Figure 1-2 to Figure 1-4. These include the breakdown between surplus, curtailment and constraint. The Total Dispatch Down percentages are based on the total available energy. The Total Dispatch Down is the sum of surplus, curtailment and constraint. The node level breakdown of surplus, curtailment and constraint are given in Section 2. The results show that the system level Total Dispatch Down increases with additional installed capacity due to a significant increase in surplus. However, the Total Dispatch Down reduces when the 2028 studies are compared with 2026 and there is a further reduction in the Future Grid scenario owing to increased demand, network reinforcement, interconnection and relaxed system level operational limits.

For each generation type in Area K (solar non-priority, wind non-priority and wind priority), the total installed capacity in MW and total available generation in GWh are given in Table 1-5, Table 1-6 and Table 1-7. The total generation in GWh after dispatch down and the corresponding percentage Total Dispatch Down are also included in the tables for each scenario. Details on the generation and network scenarios are given in Section 2 of the Assumptions and Methodology report.

### 1.6.1 Offshore Wind Sensitivity Studies

Results for the offshore wind-based sensitivity studies are included, along with results for the core scenarios. The general trend is that with increasing levels of offshore wind, Total Dispatch Down increases due to significant increases in the available wind energy, which in turn leads to increased levels of surplus.

### 1.6.2 Impact of Article 12 and 13

Higher Total Dispatch Down is observed for non-priority generators due to the impact of the implementation of Article 12 and 13 in the studies, which results in non-priority generators being reduced ahead of priority generators for surplus and constraint reasons. More detail on the Article 12 clause is available in Section 3.6 of the Assumptions and Methodology report.

Another factor that contributes to the higher total dispatch down for non-priority wind and solar units is the proportion of priority to non-priority units within a subgroup. If a subgroup has a high volume of priority wind/solar units to non-priority wind/solar units, this can result in the constraints that would usually be allocated to the priority units only allocated to the non-priority units (due to the grandfathering of constraints). This can result in high constraints for non-priority units within a subgroup.

### 1.6.3 Future Grid Sensitivity Study

The results of the Future Grid scenario show a notable reduction in Total Dispatch Down over the core study years (2026 and 2028) due to the impact of the SOEF 1.1 Roadmap network reinforcements, increased demand levels, increased interconnection, and the relaxation of operational constraints. However, increases in installed wind and solar generation, as seen in the offshore wind scenarios, result in rising surplus levels, causing an increase in Total Dispatch Down levels. A detailed breakdown of the Total Dispatch Down components for Area K under the Future Grid scenarios and associated sensitivity case is given in Table 1-5 to Table 1-7. Further node level details can be viewed in Section 2.

### 1.6.4 Area Subgroups

The constraint forecast study, which is performed using PLEXOS software, applies mathematical optimisation to find the lowest cost generator dispatch schedule to meet demand, subject to a number of system and transmission level constraints. To ensure the model is impartial, the assumptions on the cost of renewable generators remain the same, irrespective of technology or location, and are always lower than that of conventional plants. This ensures renewable generators are given priority in the PLEXOS optimisation. However, due to network congestion caused by line limits and N-1 contingency security checks, the power flows in certain lines are limited, causing dispatch down in RES generators which may affect one generator or multiple generators chosen by PLEXOS' internal logic. During various initial studies, it was observed that PLEXOS may repeatedly choose the same generator(s) to dispatch down to manage an issue in a region shared by multiple generators.

There is often a post-processing step between the PLEXOS simulation and this report to ensure an appropriate allocation of constraints among generators sharing the bottlenecks. This is done by creating constraint subgroups within an area or spanning multiple different areas. The subgroups are selected based on an assessment of the raw PLEXOS results and based on our experience of dispatch down on the real system. The subgroups are chosen to group those generators into a constraint group that are expected to experience similar constraint levels. The subgroups are selected on the basis that they share a common transmission bottleneck, or they are electrically close to a congested area within the network.

Area K is affected by issues in other areas and especially the loss of the 220 kV circuit connecting Knockraha to Cullenagh, the loss of this circuit can cause overloading on other neighbouring circuits. The Greenlink and Celtic interconnectors provide additional extraction points during high-RES scenarios. Thus, generation in Area K and H2 tries to push power towards the Dublin load centres and interconnectors through the 220 kV and 110 kV circuits. The contingencies and overloaded lines associated with the area are included in Appendix C of the Assumptions and Methodology report.

The review of Area K results identified constraint subgroups for solar and wind generation combining Area K and Area H2. The subgroup nodes are given in Table 1-4. The constraints are shared on a pro-rata basis amongst the non-priority generators in the subgroup ahead of priority generators. The individual node level dispatch down is given in Section 2.

Subgroup	Nodes
H2 & K	Butlerstown
	Dungarvan
	Rathnaskilloge
	Woodhouse

*Table 1-4 Area K generator nodes and their subgroups*



Figure 1-2 Subgroup H2 & K (subgroups outlined by blue dashed line)

The solar non-priority data is given in the following table.

Area K (H2 & K)	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026	127	175	224	273		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028	127	175	224	273	273	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				273	273	273
Available Energy (GWh)	2026	149	205	262	319		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028	149	206	263	320	320	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				319	319	319
Generation (GWh)	2026	141	189	229	258		
Generation (GWh)	2028	141	195	245	280	261	
Generation (GWh)	2030				295	285	272
Surplus (%)	2026	1%	2%	5%	9%		
Surplus (%)	2028	<1%	<1%	2%	5%	11%	
Surplus (%)	2030				2%	6%	10%
Curtailement (%)	2026	1%	1%	2%	4%		
Curtailement (%)	2028	<1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				1%	1%	1%
Constraint (%)	2026	4%	4%	5%	7%		
Constraint (%)	2028	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	
Constraint (%)	2030				5%	3%	3%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026	5%	8%	13%	19%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028	5%	5%	7%	13%	18%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				8%	11%	15%

Table 1-5 Surplus, Curtailment and Constraint for Solar Non-Priority in Area K (H2 & K)

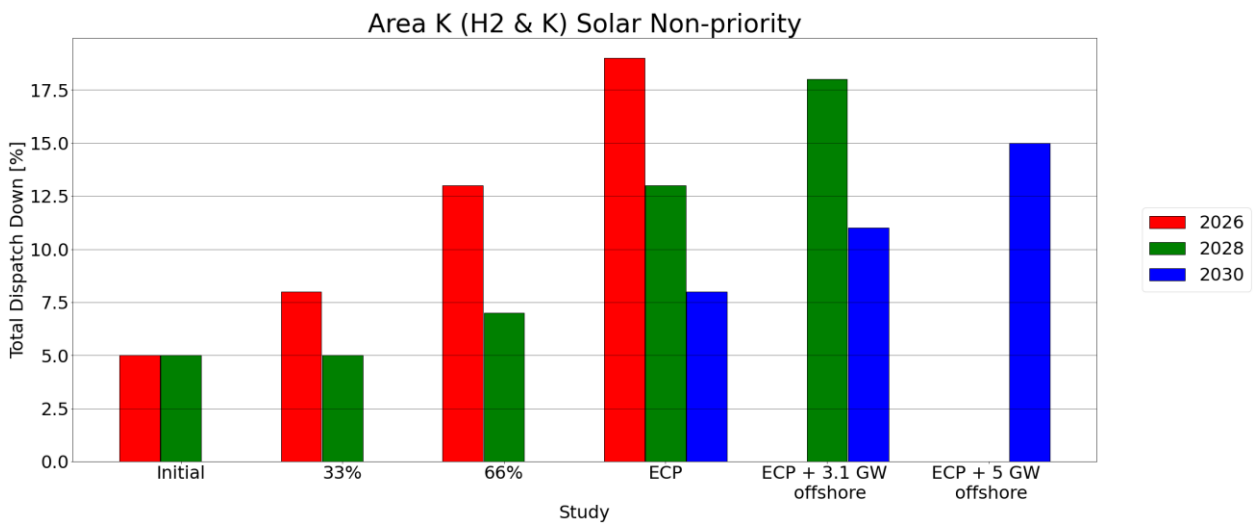


Figure 1-3 Results Solar Non-Priority Area K (H2 & K)

The wind non-priority data is given in the following table.

Area K (H2 & K)	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026	34	34	34	34		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028	34	34	34	34	34	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				34	34	34
Available Energy (GWh)	2026	103	103	103	103		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028	104	104	104	104	104	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				103	103	103
Generation (GWh)	2026	82	86	83	80		
Generation (GWh)	2028	96	96	95	92	75	
Generation (GWh)	2030				96	89	78
Surplus (%)	2026	2%	5%	9%	13%		
Surplus (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	5%	21%	
Surplus (%)	2030				2%	10%	21%
Curtailement (%)	2026	2%	3%	4%	4%		
Curtailement (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				<1%	2%	2%
Constraint (%)	2026	17%	10%	7%	5%		
Constraint (%)	2028	8%	6%	5%	4%	2%	
Constraint (%)	2030				5%	2%	2%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026	20%	17%	19%	23%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028	8%	7%	9%	12%	27%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				7%	14%	25%

Table 1-6 Surplus, Curtailment and Constraint for Wind Non-Priority in Area K (H2 & K)

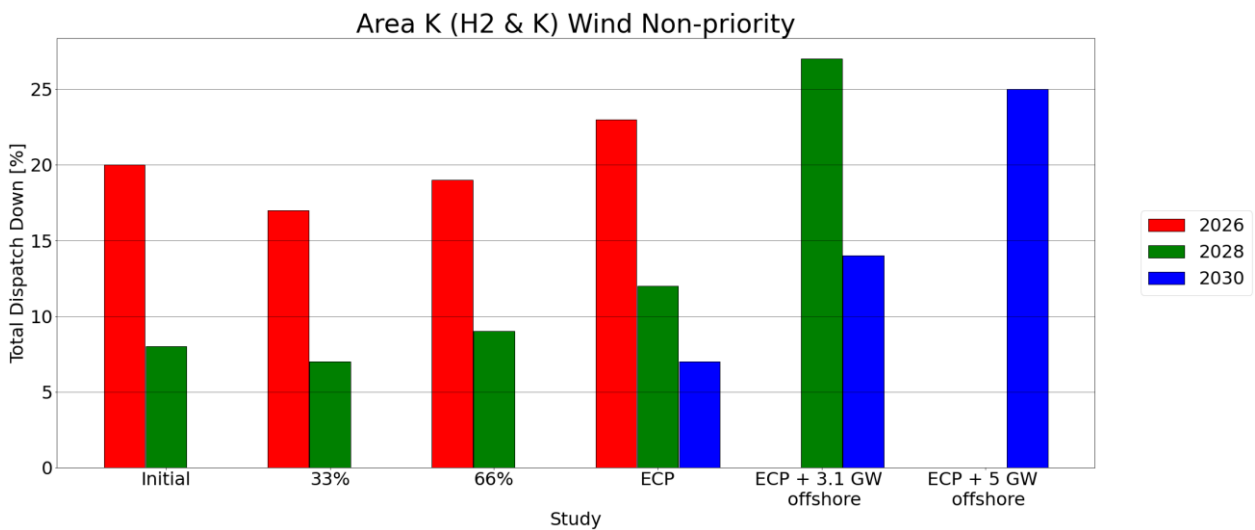


Figure 1-4 Results Wind Non-Priority in Area K (H2 & K)

The wind priority data is given in the following table.

Area K (H2 & K)	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026	20	20	20	20		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028	20	20	20	20	20	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				20	20	20
Available Energy (GWh)	2026	61	61	61	61		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028	61	61	61	61	61	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				61	61	61
Generation (GWh)	2026	59	58	58	57		
Generation (GWh)	2028	61	60	60	59	57	
Generation (GWh)	2030				60	57	59
Surplus (%)	2026	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%		
Surplus (%)	2028	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Surplus (%)	2030				<1%	<1%	<1%
Curtailement (%)	2026	2%	4%	5%	7%		
Curtailement (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	3%	7%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				1%	5%	3%
Constraint (%)	2026	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%		
Constraint (%)	2028	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Constraint (%)	2030				<1%	<1%	<1%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026	2%	4%	5%	7%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	3%	7%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				1%	5%	3%

Table 1-7 Surplus, Curtailement and Constraint for Wind Priority in Area K (H2 & K)

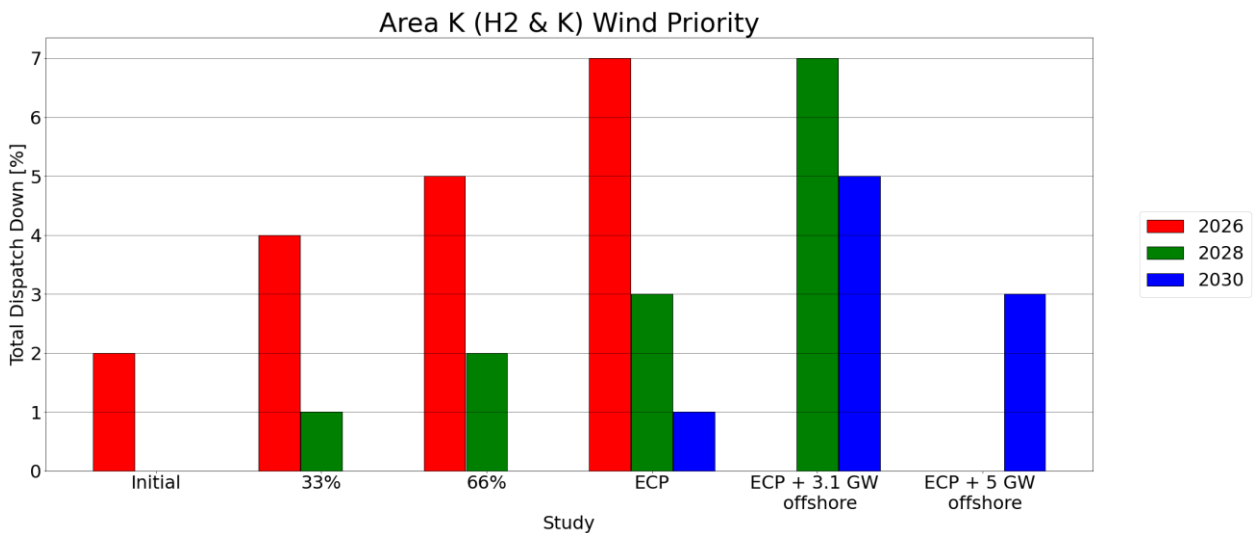


Figure 1-5 Results Wind Priority Area K (H2 & K)



## 1.7 Conclusion - Results for Area K

This section provides an overview of the estimated surplus, curtailment and constraint values for Area K for a range of scenarios based on a number of installed generation assumptions (generation scenarios) and the study year (network and demand assumptions). The results highly depend on the study assumptions, which are described in the Assumptions and Methodology report.

Section 2 contains the detailed results consisting of available energy (GWh) and percentage surplus, curtailment, and constraint values for each node for both solar and wind in Area K.

## 2 Area K Node Results

This section presents the results of the modelling analysis for Area K. The levels of surplus, curtailment and constraint that controllable solar and wind generators in Area K might expect to experience are reported on a nodal basis for the study scenarios. Details on the generation capacity at each node are also provided along with the assumed amount of controllable generation.

This section also presents a list of the generators at each node that are included in the study.



Figure 2-0 Area K

## 2.1 Butlerstown



Figure 2-1 - Location of node Butlerstown

Generator	SO	Capacity	Type	Status
Beallough (1)	DSO	1.7	wind uncontrolled	connected
Carriglong Solar Park	DSO	32.7	solar non-priority	due to connect
Keiloge Solar (Prev Coolnagapogue Solar Farm Phase 1)	DSO	4.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Loughdenee PV	DSO	9.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Pickardstown PV	DSO	10.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Amberhill Community Solar Farm	DSO	4.99	solar non-priority	due to connect
Clashganny Community Solar Farm	DSO	4.99	solar non-priority	due to connect

Table 2-1 - Generation Included in Study for Node Butlerstown

The solar non-priority data is given in the following table.

Area K	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026		22	44	66		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028		22	44	66	66	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				66	66	66
Available Energy (GWh)	2026		26	51	77		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028		26	51	77	77	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				77	77	77
Generation (GWh)	2026		24	45	62		
Generation (GWh)	2028		24	48	67	63	
Generation (GWh)	2030				71	69	66
Surplus (%)	2026		2%	5%	9%		
Surplus (%)	2028		<1%	2%	5%	11%	
Surplus (%)	2030				2%	6%	10%
Curtailement (%)	2026		1%	2%	4%		
Curtailement (%)	2028		1%	1%	2%	3%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				1%	1%	1%
Constraint (%)	2026		4%	5%	7%		
Constraint (%)	2028		4%	3%	5%	4%	
Constraint (%)	2030				5%	3%	3%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026		8%	13%	19%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028		5%	7%	13%	18%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				8%	11%	15%

Table 2-2 - Surplus, Curtailement and Constraint for Solar non-priority in Area K

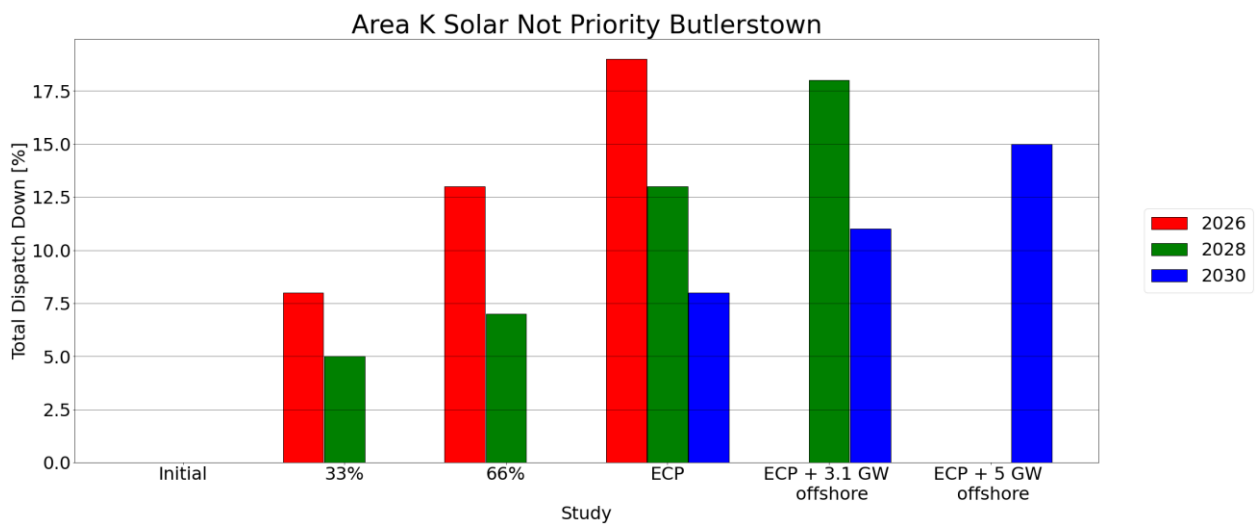


Figure 2-2 - Total Dispatch Down for Solar non-priority for Node Butlerstown

## 2.2 Dungarvan



Figure 2-3 - Location of node Dungarvan

Generator	SO	Capacity	Type	Status
Ardsallagh Solar Farm	DSO	4.99	solar non-priority	due to connect
Ballycurreen (1)	DSO	4.99	wind uncontrolled	connected
Clashnagoneen Solar Farm	DSO	4.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Cooltubbrid West Solar	DSO	4.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Drumroe East Solar Farm	DSO	15.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Foxhall PV	DSO	3.99	solar non-priority	due to connect
Kilcannon	DSO	4.95	solar non-priority	due to connect
Poulbautia Solar Farm	DSO	19.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Ballymac (Solar)	DSO	5.0	solar non-priority	due to connect

Table 2-3 - Generation Included in Study for Node Dungarvan

The solar non-priority data is given in the following table.

Area K	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026	32	42	51	61		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028	32	42	51	61	61	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				61	61	61
Available Energy (GWh)	2026	37	49	60	71		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028	37	49	60	71	71	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				71	71	71
Generation (GWh)	2026	35	45	52	58		
Generation (GWh)	2028	36	46	56	62	58	
Generation (GWh)	2030				66	64	61
Surplus (%)	2026	1%	2%	5%	9%		
Surplus (%)	2028	<1%	<1%	2%	5%	11%	
Surplus (%)	2030				2%	6%	10%
Curtailement (%)	2026	1%	1%	2%	4%		
Curtailement (%)	2028	<1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				1%	1%	1%
Constraint (%)	2026	4%	4%	5%	7%		
Constraint (%)	2028	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	
Constraint (%)	2030				5%	3%	3%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026	5%	8%	13%	19%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028	5%	5%	7%	13%	18%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				8%	11%	15%

Table 2-4 - Surplus, Curtailment and Constraint for Solar non-priority in Area K

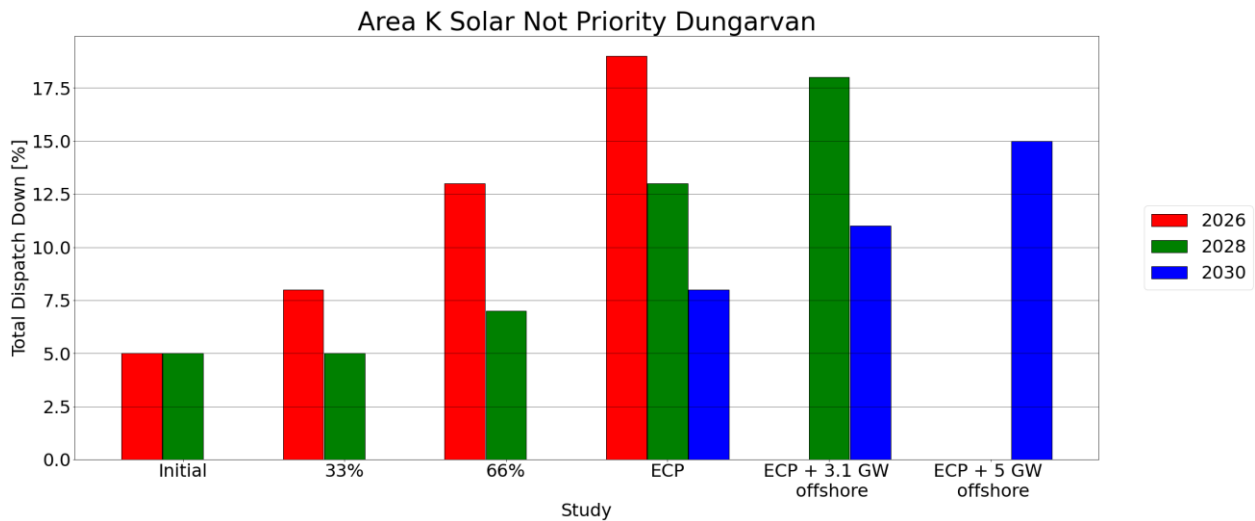


Figure 2-4 - Total Dispatch Down for Solar non-priority for Node Dungarvan

## 2.3 Rathnaskilloge

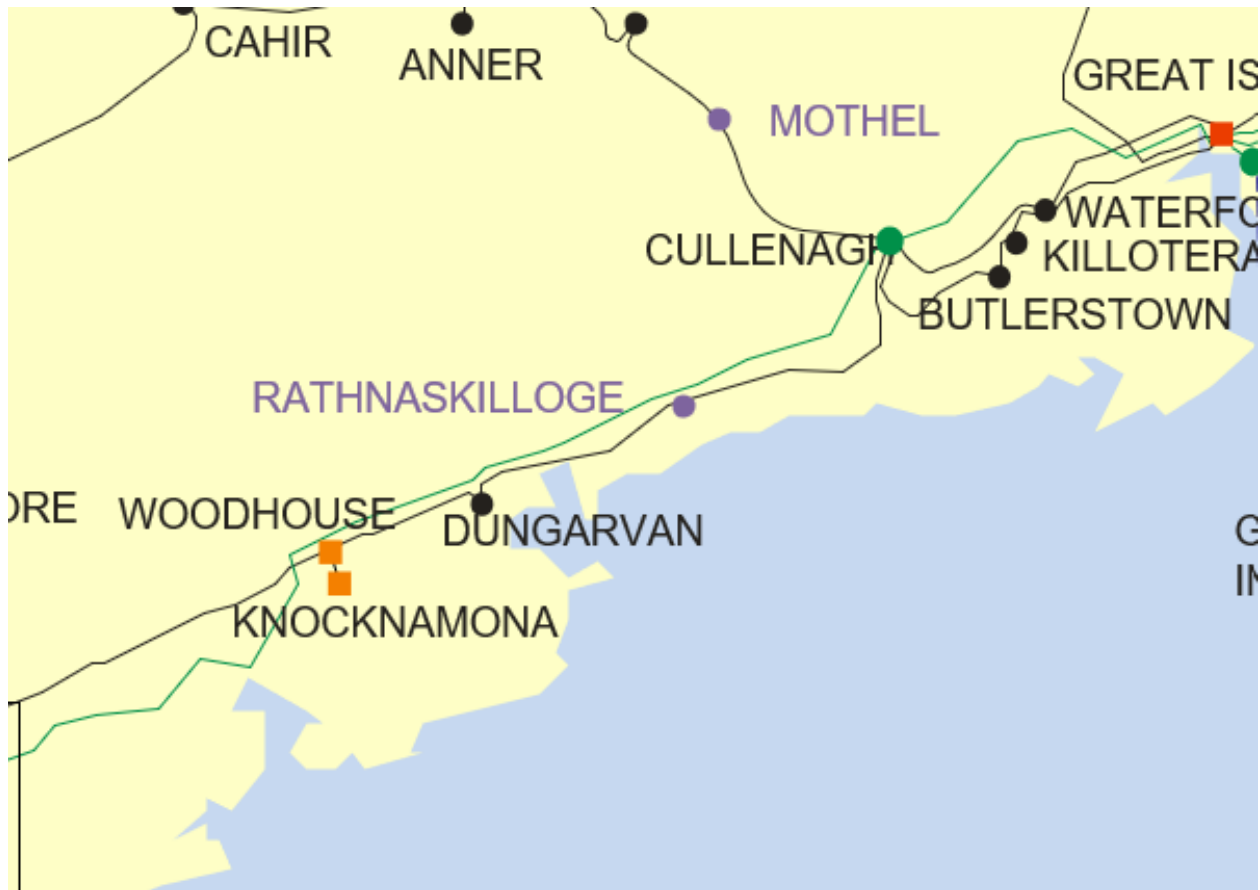


Figure 2-5 - Location of node Rathnaskilloge

Generator	SO	Capacity	Type	Status
Rathnaskilloge	TSO	95.0	solar non-priority	due to connect
Rathnaskilloge Solar plus Storage Facility	TSO	51.0	solar non-priority	due to connect

Table 2-5 - Generation Included in Study for Node Rathnaskilloge

The solar non-priority data is given in the following table.

Area K	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026	95	112	129	146		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028	95	112	129	146	146	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				146	146	146
Available Energy (GWh)	2026	111	131	151	171		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028	111	131	151	171	171	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				171	171	171
Generation (GWh)	2026	106	121	132	138		
Generation (GWh)	2028	106	125	141	150	140	
Generation (GWh)	2030				158	153	146
Surplus (%)	2026	1%	2%	5%	9%		
Surplus (%)	2028	<1%	<1%	2%	5%	11%	
Surplus (%)	2030				2%	6%	10%
Curtailement (%)	2026	1%	1%	2%	4%		
Curtailement (%)	2028	<1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				1%	1%	1%
Constraint (%)	2026	4%	4%	5%	7%		
Constraint (%)	2028	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	
Constraint (%)	2030				5%	3%	3%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026	5%	8%	13%	19%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028	5%	5%	7%	13%	18%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				8%	11%	15%

Table 2-6 - Surplus, Curtailement and Constraint for Solar non-priority in Area K

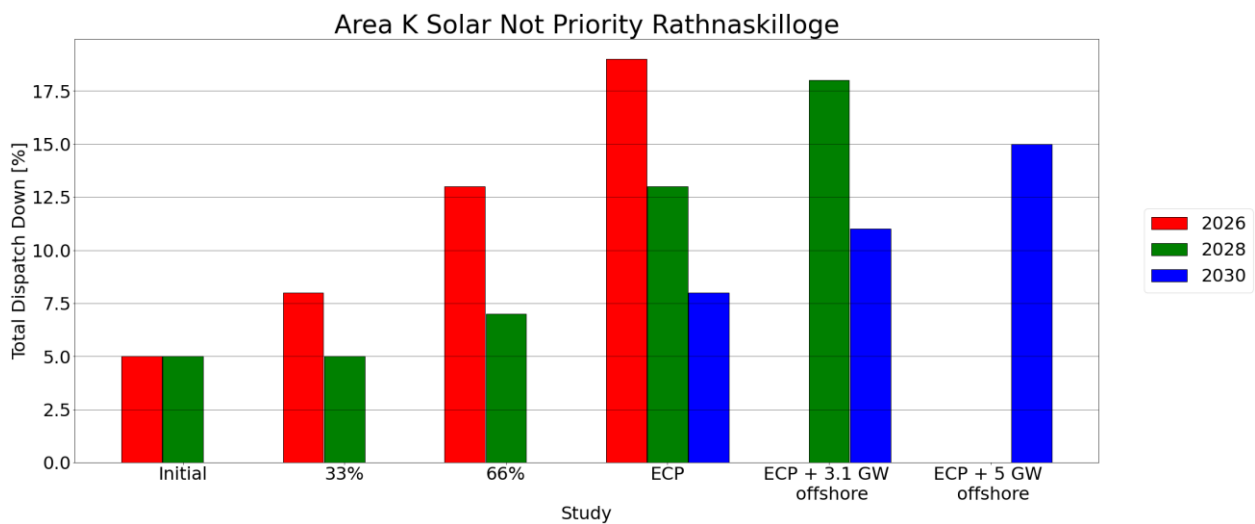


Figure 2-6 - Total Dispatch Down for Solar non-priority for Node Rathnaskilloge



## 2.4 Woodhouse



Figure 2-7 - Location of node Woodhouse

Generator	SO	Capacity	Type	Status
<b>Knocknamona Wind Farm (Prev. Crohaun)</b>	TSO	34.0	wind non-priority	due to connect
<b>Woodhouse (1)</b>	TSO	20.0	wind priority	connected

Table 2-7 - Generation Included in Study for Node Woodhouse

The wind non-priority data is given in the following table.

Area K	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026	34	34	34	34		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028	34	34	34	34	34	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				34	34	34
Available Energy (GWh)	2026	103	103	103	103		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028	104	104	104	104	104	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				103	103	103
Generation (GWh)	2026	82	86	83	80		
Generation (GWh)	2028	96	96	95	92	75	
Generation (GWh)	2030				96	89	78
Surplus (%)	2026	2%	5%	9%	13%		
Surplus (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	5%	21%	
Surplus (%)	2030				2%	10%	21%
Curtailement (%)	2026	2%	3%	4%	4%		
Curtailement (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				<1%	2%	2%
Constraint (%)	2026	17%	10%	7%	5%		
Constraint (%)	2028	8%	6%	5%	4%	2%	
Constraint (%)	2030				5%	2%	2%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026	20%	17%	19%	23%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028	8%	7%	9%	12%	27%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				7%	14%	25%

Table 2-8 - Surplus, Curtailement and Constraint for Wind non-priority in Area K

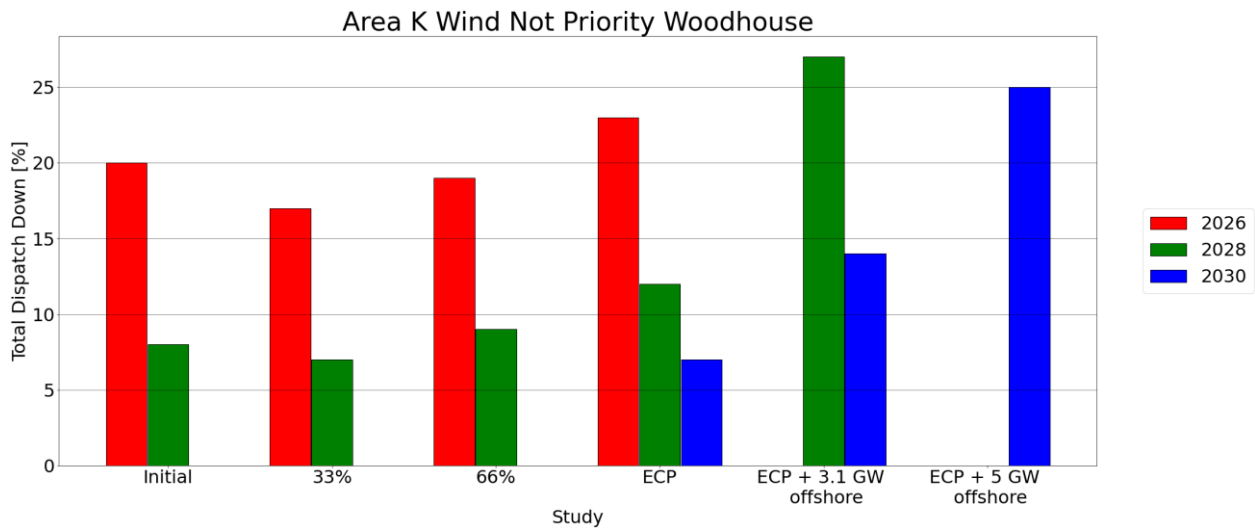


Figure 2-8 - Total Dispatch Down for Wind non-priority for Node Woodhouse

The wind priority data is given in the following table.

Area K	Year	Initial	33%	66%	ECP	ECP + 3.1 GW offshore	ECP + 5 GW offshore
Installed Capacity (MW)	2026	20	20	20	20		
Installed Capacity (MW)	2028	20	20	20	20	20	
Installed Capacity (MW)	2030				20	20	20
Available Energy (GWh)	2026	61	61	61	61		
Available Energy (GWh)	2028	61	61	61	61	61	
Available Energy (GWh)	2030				61	61	61
Generation (GWh)	2026	59	58	58	57		
Generation (GWh)	2028	61	60	60	59	57	
Generation (GWh)	2030				60	57	59
Surplus (%)	2026	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%		
Surplus (%)	2028	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Surplus (%)	2030				<1%	<1%	<1%
Curtailement (%)	2026	2%	4%	5%	7%		
Curtailement (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	3%	7%	
Curtailement (%)	2030				1%	5%	3%
Constraint (%)	2026	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%		
Constraint (%)	2028	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	
Constraint (%)	2030				<1%	<1%	<1%
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2026	2%	4%	5%	7%		
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2028	<1%	1%	2%	3%	7%	
Total Dispatch Down (%)	2030				1%	5%	3%

Table 2-9 - Surplus, Curtailment and Constraint for Wind priority in Area K

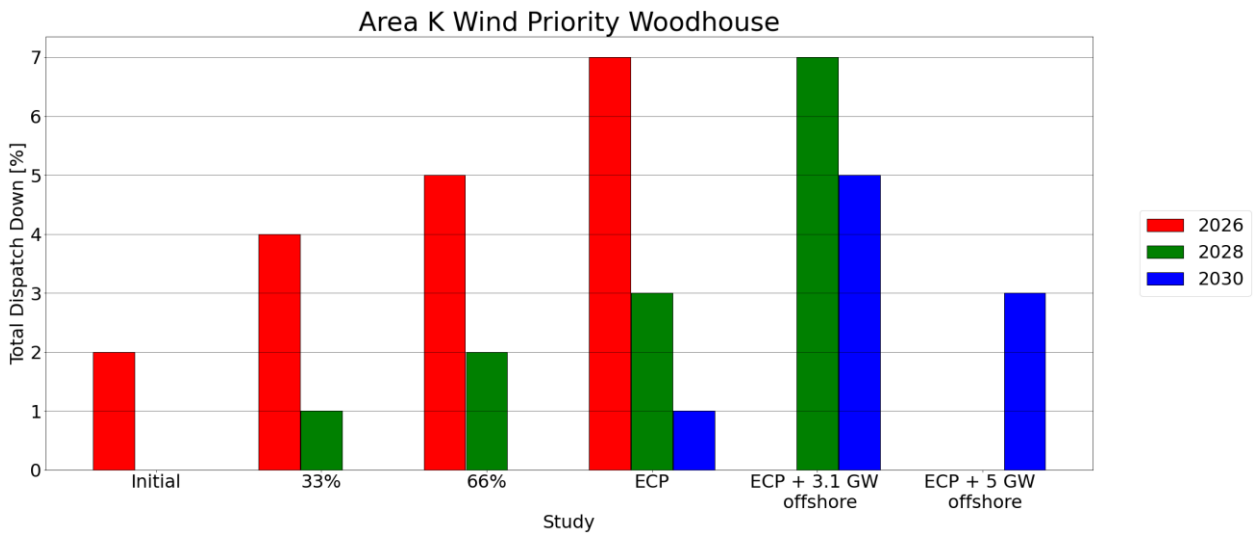


Figure 2-9 - Total Dispatch Down for Wind priority for Node Woodhouse