Transmission Development Plan 2018-2027

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Document Structure

This document contains:

- An Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms section;
- An Executive Summary;
- Seven main sections; and
- Four appendices.

The structure of the document is as follows:

The **Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms** provides a glossary of terms used in the document.

The **Executive Summary** gives an overview of the main highlights of the document and presents the plan in summary terms.

Section 1: Introduction: our statutory and legal obligations are introduced. The purpose and context of the Transmission Development Plan (TDP) is outlined.

Section 2: Approach and Methodology: describes our approach to the network planning process and our strategies.

Section 3: Investment Needs: the drivers of network development are introduced and discussed, as are the needs of the network which result from these drivers. The needs are identified through the application of the transmission development approach discussed in Section 2.

Section 4: Changes to the Plan since 2017: provides information on the changes to the plan between TDP 2017 and TDP 2018.

Section 5: Planned Network Developments: summarises the development projects that are currently in progress. These are the transmission projects which solve the network needs identified and discussed in Section 3.

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Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ABP	An Bord Pleanála
ATR	Associated Transmission Reinforcement(s)
CER	Commission for Energy Regulation
CP No.	Capital Project Identification Number
CPP	Committed Project Parameters
CRU	Commission for Regulation of Utilities
DSO	Distribution System Operator
EAR	Environmental Appraisal Report
EC	European Commission
ECD	Estimated Completion Date
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENTSO-E	European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity
ER	Environmental Report
ESB	Electricity Supply Board
EU	European Union
EWIC	East West Interconnector
GCS	Generation Capacity Statement
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GW	Gigawatt
HV	High Voltage
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IA	Infrastructure Agreement
IP	Implementation Programme
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MEC	Maximum Export Capacity

MIC	Maximum Import Capacity
MW	Megawatt
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
PA	Project Agreement
RegIP	Regional Investment Plan
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
RGNS	Regional Group North Sea
RIDP	Renewable Integration Development Project
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SI60	Statutory Instrument No. 60 of 2005
SI147	Statutory Instrument No. 147 of 2011
SI445	Statutory Instrument No. 445 of 2000
SONI	System Operator Northern Ireland
SPA	Special Protection Areas
TAO	Transmission Asset Owner
TDP	Transmission Development Plan
TSO	Transmission System Operator
TSSPS	Transmission System Security and Planning Standards
TYNDP	Ten-Year Network Development Plan
TYTFS	Ten Year Transmission Forecast Statement

Glossary of Terms

Bay	A connection point to a busbar and comprises switchgear and measurement equipment.
Busbar	An electrical conductor located in a station that makes a common connection between several circuits.
Capacitor	An item of plant normally used on the electrical network to supply reactive power to loads (generally locally) and thereby support the local area voltage.
Circuit	A line or cable, including associated switchgear, which carries electrical power.
Circuit Breaker	A device used to open a circuit that is carrying electrical current.
Constraint	A change in the output of generators from the market schedule due to transmission network limitations - specifically the overloading of transmission lines, cables and transformers.
Contingency	An unexpected failure or outage of a network component, such as a generation unit, transmission line, transformer or other electrical element.
Coupler	This is a device which can be used to either connect or disconnect sections of busbars. A coupler increases security of supply and flexibility under both fault and maintenance conditions. A coupler can also be known as a Sectionalising Circuit Breaker.
Deep Reinforcement	Refers to network reinforcement additional to the shallow connection that is required to allow a new generator or demand to operate at maximum export or import capacity respectively.
Demand	The amount of electrical power that is consumed by a customer and is measured in Megawatts (MW). In a general sense, the amount of power that must be transported from transmission network connected generation stations to meet all customers' electricity requirements.
Demand-Side Management	The modification of normal demand patterns usually through the use of financial incentives.
Deterministic Methodology	The deterministic methodology is often referred to as the N-1 criterion. This means that the system must have sufficient capacity so that in the eventuality of a probable system outage, there are no resulting system problems such as overloading, under-voltage, over-voltage or instability.
Distribution System Operator	In the electrical power business, a distribution system operator is the licensed entity responsible for: • Operating and ensuring the maintenance and development of the distribution system in a given area (and its interconnections), if necessary and where applicable; and

	• Ensuring the long term ability of the system to meet reasonable demands for electrical power.
EirGrid	The independent statutory electricity Transmission System Operator in Ireland.
Embedded Generation	Refers to generation that is connected to the distribution network or at a customer's site.
Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS)	A compact form of switchgear where the conductors and circuit breakers are insulated by an inert gas (that is, typically SF6).
Gate	A group processing mechanism to efficiently process large volumes of connection applications from renewable and conventional generators wishing to connect to the transmission or distribution systems. This is a CRU approved and directed approach.
Generation Dispatch	The configuration of outputs from the connected generation units.
Grid	A network of high voltage lines and cables (400 kV, 275 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV) used to transmit bulk electricity supplies around Ireland. The terms grid, electricity transmission network, and transmission system are used interchangeably in this Development Plan.
Intact Network	The transmission network with no network element removed for maintenance, replacement or repair.
Interconnector	The electrical link, facilities and equipment that connect the transmission network of one EU member state to another.
Maintenance trip conditions	This condition occurs when a network component (generation unit, transmission line, transformer or other electrical element) is out of service for maintenance, and there is an unexpected failure or outage of another network component.
Maximum Export Capacity (MEC)	The maximum export value (MW) provided in accordance with a generator's connection agreement. The MEC is a contract value which the generator chooses as its maximum output.
Maximum Import Capacity (MIC)	The maximum import value (MW) provided in accordance with a customer's connection agreement. The MIC is a contract value which a customer chooses to cater for maximum demand at their site.
Network Development Driver	A factor based on national and European energy policy objectives that influences or "drives" the investment in the transmission network.
Network Development Need	A deficiency or problem on the network which arises as a result of one or a number of network development drivers. Network reinforcement is required to solve a network development need.

Power Flow	The physical flow of electrical power. It is typically measured in Mega-volt-Amperes (MVA) which is the product of both 'active' and 'reactive' electrical power. The flow of 'active' power is measured in Megawatts (MW); the flow of 'reactive power' is measured in Megavars (Mvar).
Phase Shifting Transformer (PST)	A type of plant employed on the electrical network to control the flow of active power.
Reactive Compensation	The process of supplying reactive power to the network to compensate for reactive power usage at a point in time.
Reactive Power	The portion of electricity that establishes and sustains the electric and magnetic fields of alternating current equipment. Reactive power is measured in Megavars (Mvar).
Reactor	An item of plant comprising a coil of electrical wire. It is typically employed on the electrical network to either: • Limit short circuit levels; or • Prevent voltage rise, depending on its installation and configuration.
Series Compensation	A technology that boosts flows on very long transmission lines. There have been recent advances in this technology and its control systems. This allows for greater flexibility and more benefits when using series compensation.
Shallow Connection	The local connection assets required to connect a customer, or customers, to the transmission network. These types of connections are typically for the specific benefit of that particular customer or group of customers.
Single contingency conditions	This condition occurs when the transmission network is intact and there is an unexpected failure or outage of one network component (generation unit, transmission line, transformer or other electrical element).
Summer Valley	The annual minimum electrical demand that usually occurs in August. Annual minimum demand is typically 35% of the winter peak.
Summer Peak	The week-day peak electrical demand value between March and September, inclusive, which is typically 80% of the winter peak.
Switchgear	A combination of electrical equipment such as disconnects and/ or circuit breakers used to isolate equipment in or near an electrical station.
Transformer	An item of electrical equipment that allows electrical power to flow between typically two different voltage levels in an alternating current (AC) power system.

Transmission Losses	A small proportion of energy is lost as heat or light whilst transporting electricity on the transmission network. These losses are known as transmission losses.
Transmission Peak	The peak demand that is transported on the transmission network. The transmission peak includes an estimate of transmission losses.
Transmission System Security and Planning Standards	The criteria are deterministic as is the norm throughout the world. They set out objective standards which have been found to deliver an acceptable compromise between the cost of development and the transmission service provided. The Transmission System Security and Planning Standards were previously referred to as the Transmission Planning Criteria.
Transmission System Operator	In the electrical power business, a transmission system operator is the licensed entity that is responsible for: • Operating and ensuring the maintenance and development of the transmission system in a given area (and its interconnections), if necessary and where applicable; and • Ensuring the long term ability of the system to transmit electrical power from generation plants to transmission connected demand and regional or local electricity distribution operators.
Uprate	To increase the capacity or rating of electrical equipment.
Winter Peak	This is the maximum annual system demand. It occurs in the period October to February of the following year, inclusive. Thus, for transmission planning purposes the winter peak in 2017, the first year of this plan, may occur in early 2018. The winter peak figures take account of the impact of projected Demand-Side Management initiatives.

Executive Summary

The Transmission Development Plan[1] (TDP) 2018-2027 is the plan for the development of the Irish transmission network and interconnection over the ten years from 2018. The TDP 2018-2027 supersedes the TDP 2017-2027. This ten year plan presents projects that are needed for the operation of the transmission network. In addition, future needs that may drive future potential projects are also discussed.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 8(6) of Statutory Instrument No. 445 of 2000, European Communities (Internal Market in Electricity) Regulations and Condition 8 of the Transmission System Operator (TSO) licence.

Drivers of Transmission Network Development

The development of the Irish electricity sector is guided by a number of national and European Union (EU) rules and strategic objectives.

These objectives guide investment in the Irish transmission network and are summarised as follows:

- Ensuring the security of electricity supply;
- Ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy; and
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of electricity supply in the country.

In order to achieve these strategic objectives, we must invest in the development and maintenance of the electricity transmission network.

Drivers of investment include:

- Securing transmission network supplies;
- Promoting market integration; and
- Promoting the integration of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) and complementary thermal generation.

As demand or generation changes, or as the transmission network becomes more interconnected with neighbouring transmission networks[2], the flow of electrical energy throughout the transmission network changes. To accommodate these changes in power flows, it is often necessary to modify or strengthen the transmission network to ensure performance and reliability levels are upheld.

In addition, the condition of transmission network assets is a factor. The timely maintenance or replacement of assets is required to provide the necessary level of security of supply.

It is possible to categorise the resulting reinforcement needs:

- Reinforcements required to support changes in, or connection of new demand;
- Reinforcements required to support changes in, or connection of new generation;
- Reinforcements related to interconnection;
- Reinforcements to facilitate inter-regional power flows; and
- Reinforcements to address the condition of existing assets.

1. Please note that this is not an all-island TDP, it does not include Northern Ireland developments.
2. The European electric power transmission networks are interconnected, so as to be able to transmit energy from one country to the other.

Transmission Network Reinforcements

This development plan considers the 109 projects that are underway.

Projects by Planning Area					
Project Category	Border, Midlands, West Planning Area	South-West, Mid-West Planning Area	South-East, Mid-East, Dublin Planning Area	National Projects[3]	Total
New Build	7	13	14	0	34
Uprate/Modify	16	10	15	0	41
Refurbish/ Replace	6	10	8	3	27
Other	2	1	1	3	7
Total	31	34	38	6	109

Table E-1: Summary of Number of Projects in Progress by Region and Project Category

Capital Expenditure

The 109 transmission development projects need funding for the timeframe addressed by this TDP (2018-2027) and beyond.

The Commission for Regulation of Utilities[4] (CRU) has approved allowable capital expenditure of €984 million on network projects in the current price review period (2016-2020, CER/ 15/ 296)[5].

The CRU and EirGrid have a framework in place for the monitoring of transmission capital expenditure.

This framework provides flexibility to respond to the identified needs which are influenced by external factors; including new generation and demand levels, amongst others. Expenditure beyond 2020 will be considered and approved in future price reviews.

Data Management

Transmission network development is ever evolving. To allow for comparison of network development projects on a year-on-year basis, data is represented at a fixed point in time – the data freeze date. The data freeze date of TDP 2018 is 01 January 2018.

3. These involve multiple individual projects at various locations across the country.
4. Formerly the Commission for Energy Regulation (CER).
5. http://www.cer.ie/docs/001043/CER15296%20Decision%20on%20TSO%20and%20TAO%20Transmission%20Revenue%20for%202016%20to%202020%20(1).pdf

1. Introduction

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1. Introduction

The transmission system is a network of 400 kV, 275 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV high voltage lines and cables. It is the backbone of the power system; efficiently delivering large amounts of power from where it is generated to where it is needed, safely and reliably.

Electricity supply is essential, and a reliable electricity network is the means by which we move electricity around the country. The development of transmission network infrastructure is therefore, of national strategic importance.

This TDP outlines the:

- Drivers of network development;
- Network investment needs; and
- Projects required to address these needs.

1.1. Statutory and Legal Requirements

National and European regulations that are relevant to planning the transmission network include:

National Requirements	European Requirements
Statutory Instrument (SI) No. 445 of 2000[6] as amended	Regulation (EC) No 714/ 2009
Statutory Instrument (SI) No. 60 of 2005[7]	Directive 2009/72/EC
Statutory Instrument (SI) No. 147 of 2011[8]	Directive 2009/28/EC
EirGrid's TSO Licence	Directive 2012/27/EC

Table 1-1 National and European Regulations Relevant to the TDP

1.1.1. National Statutory and Licence Requirements

- Statutory Instrument (SI) No. 445 of 2000[9] as amended:
  - Regulation 8(1)(i); Regulation 8(1)(a); Regulation 8(1)(c);
  - Regulation 8(3); Regulation 8(6); Regulation 8(8);
  - Regulation 19; Regulation 19(a), subject to the provisions of Regulation 18(3).

- Statutory Instrument (SI) No. 147 of 2011[10]:
  - Regulation 4(1) of SI147/ 2011.

- EirGrid's TSO Licence:
  - Condition 3;
  - Condition 8.

6. SI No. 445 of 2000, European Communities (Internal Market in Electricity) Regulations
7. SI No. 60 of 2005, European Communities (Internal Market in Electricity) Regulations 2005
8. SI No. 147 of 2011, European Communities (Renewable Energy) Regulations 2011
9. SI No. 445 of 2000, European Communities (Internal Market in Electricity) Regulations
10. SI No. 147 of 2011, European Communities (Renewable Energy) Regulations 2011

1.1.2. European Statutory Requirements

- Regulation (EC) No 714/2009:
  - Article 4;
  - Article 8 paragraph 3(b);
  - Article 12.
- Directive 2009/72/EC:
  - Paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 22.
- Directive 2009/28/ EC:
  - Paragraph 2 of Article 16.
- Directive 2012/ 27/ EC:
  - Paragraph 5 of Article 15.

We are responsible for the operation and development of the transmission network within Ireland. We have both statutory and licence obligations to produce a TDP annually and contribute to a European Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) produced by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) every two years.

1.2. Transmission Development Plan (TDP)

This TDP covers a period of ten years which is in line with the ENTSO-E TYNDP. As part of the preparation of the TDP, we consult with System Operator Northern Ireland (SONI) to ensure that the information is accurate. A public consultation on the draft TDP is held by the CRU. Following feedback received from the public consultation we update the TDP, as required, and provide a report to the CRU on feedback received. We prepare the final version of the TDP and submit it to the CRU for approval.

The Transmission Asset Owner (TAO), ESB Networks Limited, is responsible for the construction of projects. This document provides them with our future plans to develop the network, which they can use to plan construction and maintenance on the network.

1.3. Context of the Plan

The development of the transmission network involves forecasting future needs. Solutions to address these needs must strike a balance between network reliability, costs and environmental impacts. The process is flexible to enable the long-term development of the network.

Considerations that shape the medium and long-term development of the transmission network are outlined below.

1.3.1. All-Island and European Context

Our TSO licence obliges us to carry out transmission planning on a coordinated all-island basis in conjunction with SONI. This requirement is met by the System Operator Agreement in place between EirGrid and SONI. Together we publish All-Island Generation Capacity and Transmission Forecast Statements. The aim of coordinated planning is to ensure, as far as possible, that projects developed, particularly in border areas, will benefit the entire island.

European legislation requires all European TSOs to cooperate through ENTSO-E. ENTSO-E has six regional groups that co-ordinate network planning and development at regional level. We are members of the Regional Group North Sea (RGNS), which also includes SONI and the TSOs of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Norway. One of the duties of RGNS is to produce a Regional Investment Plan (RegIP) every two years. This RegIP together with the other five RegIPs feed into ENTSO-E's TYNDP.

1.3.2. United Kingdom's referendum on EU membership

The United Kingdom's June 2016 referendum on EU membership has presented undoubted challenges and uncertainties for the Irish energy market. However, most issues covered by our grid development strategy and this development plan relate to Ireland only, and are unaffected.
Regardless of the UK leaving the EU, there will always be many shared benefits of working closely with our nearest neighbours. We aim to maintain a strong relationship between Ireland, Northern Ireland and Great Britain on energy matters.

1.4. Grid Development Strategy

We published our grid development strategy: Ireland's Grid Strategy in January 2017. It reflects the Government's Energy White Paper, published in December 2015. We were further guided by the Action Plan for Jobs and the IDA's 2015-2019 strategy, which includes ambitious regional targets.
Our updated grid development strategy is based on all available information at the time of publication, and is an informed view of our needs in the coming years.

We will continue to review it on a regular basis. This is to ensure that our strategy continues to be up to date, and fit for purpose in a changing Ireland.

1.5. TDP 2018

TDP 2018 presents our view of future transmission needs and our plan to develop the network through specific projects, to meet these needs over the next ten years. These needs have been identified by our Tomorrow's energy scenarios document (TES)[11] which is key to considering the range of possible ways that energy usage may change in the future.

It is possible that changes will occur in the need for, scope of, and timing of the listed developments. Similarly, it is likely, given the continuously changing nature of electricity requirements, that new developments will emerge that could affect the plan as presented. These changes will be identified in future studies and accommodated in future TDPs. As such, the long-term development of the network is under review on an ongoing basis.

This TDP presents the projects which are currently being advanced to solve the needs of the transmission network. In addition, future needs that drive future potential projects are also discussed. The Freeze date for project inclusion for this TDP was 01st January 2018. The previous TDP, TDP 2017, had a freeze date of 31st March 2017. This year's TDP freeze date has been brought forward due to our need to align with other documents[12] that feed into the TDP. As there have been few changes since the previous TDP, it was decided to align our TDP with our other statutory documents.

This TDP has also adopted a new 6 step process for delivering our projects which has replaced the phased approach seen in previous TDP documents. This 6 step process is set out in our "Have Your Say" document[13].

1.6. Data Management

Transmission network development is continuously evolving. To help the comparison of network development projects year-on-year and in the interest of routine reporting, data is represented at a fixed point in time – the data freeze date.

The TDP summarises transmission projects and the changes that have happened since the last TDP, with data applicable as at the data freeze date, 01 January 2018.

11. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/EirGrid-Tomorrows-Energy-Scenarios-Report-2017.pdf
12. PR4 Capex Monitoring Reports, Transmission Development Plan Northern Ireland (TDPNI), Ten Year Transmission Forcast Statement (TYTFS) http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/TYTFS-2017-Final.pdf.
13. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/__uuid/7d658280-91a2-4dbb-b438-ef005a857761/EirGrid-Have-Your-Say_May-2017.pdf

The estimated completion dates (ECDs) for some transmission projects are available and updated on an ongoing basis at the following Website:

- Associated Transmission Reinforcements (ATRs) (available here[14]).

1.7. Planning Area Categorisation

Power flows on the transmission network are not contained within specific counties. Therefore, from a transmission planning viewpoint, it is more appropriate to represent groups of counties as natural planning areas. There are three planning areas that best reflect the conditions and power flows on the transmission network:

- The Border, Midlands and West;
- The Mid-West and South-West; and
- The South-East, Mid-East and Dublin.

These three planning areas can be sub-divided into eight regions which allow for more descriptive regional analyses to be carried out. These eight regions are also used by government agencies in Ireland, including IDA Ireland and the Central Statistics Office. However, these regions do not reflect the Government's reform of local government[15].

The regions and planning areas that best reflect the conditions and power flows on the transmission network are illustrated in Figure 1-1 opposite.

14. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/customer-and-industry/general-customer-information/operational-constraints/
15. The new assemblies were established with effect from 1 January 2015 by the Local Government Act 1991 (Regional Assemblies) (Establishment) Order 2014 (SI 573 of 2014). The existing 8 regional authorities and 2 regional assemblies were replaced by 3 new regional assemblies.

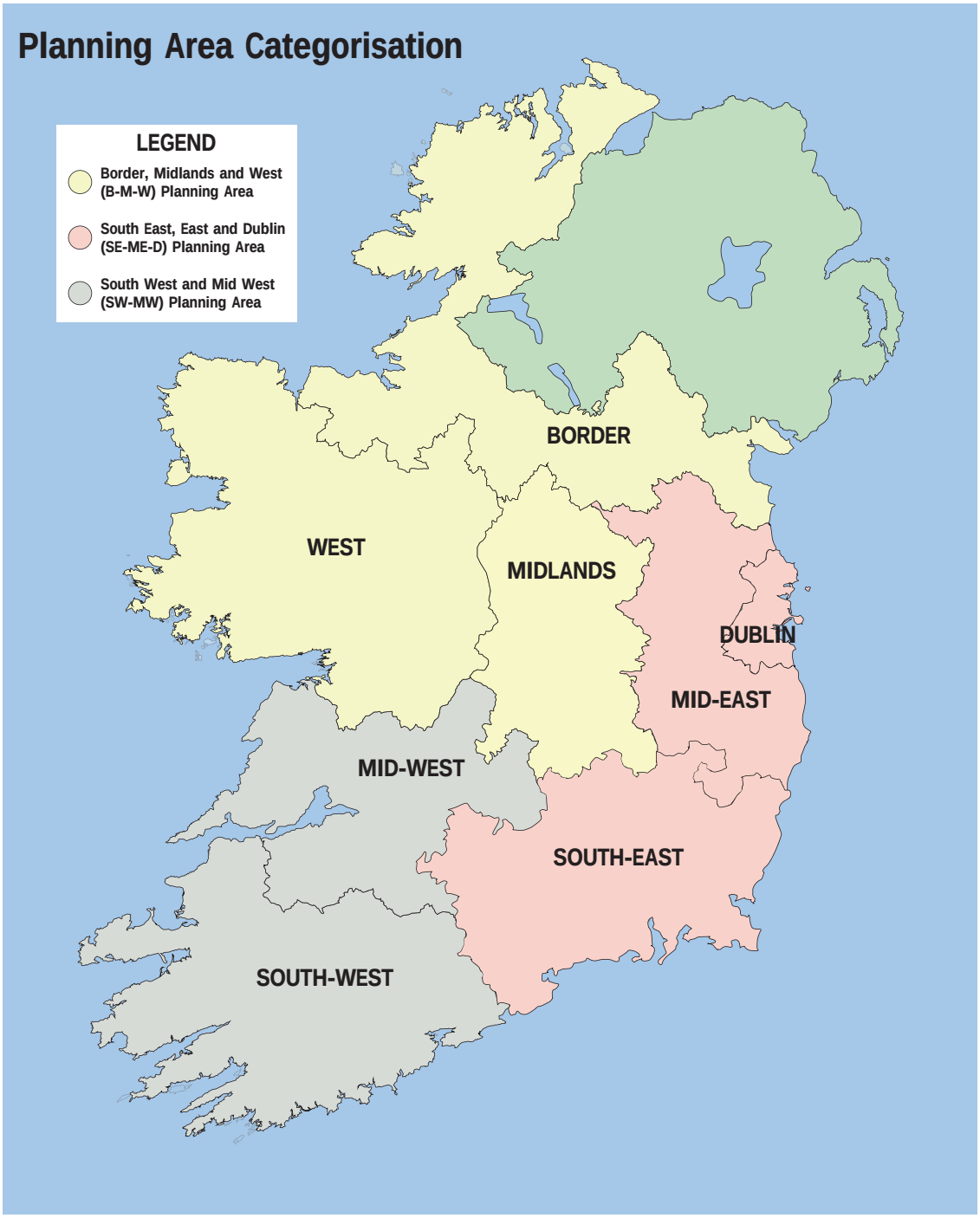

Figure 1-1 Illustration of the Eight Regions and Three Planning Areas

Planned projects are categorised in Chapter 6 “Regional Perspective of the Plan” on a planning area basis, as defined above.

2. Approach And Methodology

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2. Approach And Methodology

2.1. Development Objectives and Strategies

As TSO, we are obliged to develop a safe, secure, reliable, economical, and efficient transmission network to meet all reasonable demands for electricity, in accordance with legal obligations.

We plan the development of the transmission network taking account of the long-term needs and the economics of various development options. The need for development is determined by assessing long-term future network performance against technical standards. These technical standards are embodied in the Transmission System Security and Planning Standards[16] (TSSPS). When it is established that changes on the network cannot be accommodated without violating the performance criteria outlined in the TSSPS, a range of issues are considered when selecting a transmission reinforcement strategy.

When assessing development options to address future potential network needs, we implement our new 6 steps process for delivering infrastructure projects. This TDP will present crucial data relating to all projects on-going that are currently between step 4 and step 6 of our 6 step approach on or before our freeze date of 1st January 2018. Within our 6 step approach, we consider the impacts of each possible option on other potential development needs. Sometimes by making more effective use of the existing network, we can delay large investment or avoid the need for additional circuits.

In some cases a proposed project may meet more than one development requirement and prove more economic and have less impact on the environment than multiple projects. Where possible, we seek to find single development projects to meet multiple network requirements.

Public planning and environmental considerations assist in the development of transmission infrastructure projects. An overview of the public planning and environmental considerations, as well as the TSSPS can be found below and will show the approach taken on individual projects.

2.2. The Transmission System Security and Planning Standards (TSSPS)[17]

The requirement for network development is identified when the simulation of future conditions indicates that the TSSPS would be breached. These standards are in line with international standards.

The standards are deterministic[18] – as are those generally used throughout the world in transmission planning. They set out an objective standard which delivers an acceptable compromise between the cost of development and service delivered. Rather than conducting subjective benefit analysis in each case, it is preferable to plan to meet an objective standard and carry out analysis of the options available to meet the standard.

2.3. Public Planning and Environmental Considerations

2.3.1. Overview

EirGrid has a team of experienced, professional planning and ecological consultants embedded in its Grid Development and Interconnection Department. These consultants assist in the development of transmission infrastructure projects and in other aspects of network development from a planning and environmental perspective. This section provides an overview of the approach taken on individual

16. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/EirGrid-Transmission-System-Security-and-Planning-Standards-TSSPS-Final-May-2016.pdf
17. Previously referred to as the Transmission Planning Criteria
18. The deterministic methodology is often referred to as the N-1 criterion. The system must have sufficient capacity so that in the eventuality of a probable system outage, there are no resulting system problems such as overloading, under-voltage, over-voltage or instability.

projects, taking into account best practice and legal requirements. In addition, Section 2.3.4 outlines the EirGrid approach to Strategic Environmental Assessment for Grid Implementation Plans. These plans are based on broader strategy approaches to grid development but include aspects of any relevant Transmission Development Plans. An Environmental Appraisal Report accompanies this TDP to ensure that it is in accordance with the provisions of the Strategic Environmental Objectives detailed in the SEA for the Grid Implementation Plan 2017-2022. A summary of the results of this appraisal is presented in Section 7 of this report.

2.3.2. Public Planning Considerations

Statutory consent for transmission projects is sought on a project-by-project basis, as required under the Planning and Development Acts. At the outset, our public planning specialists determine whether permission is needed for a proposed development, or whether, under the current planning and development legislation, such works may comprise exempted development – that which does not require a prior grant of approval or permission. These in particular might include uprate, refurbishment and maintenance works.

We currently undertake a process to confirm our consideration of the exempted status of such works. This process also involves Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA), which is a statutory obligation under Article 42 of the European Communities[19] Regulations 2011-15. Where it is determined that planning permission is required, we engage with An Bord Pleanála (ABP) which determines if a proposed development falls within the scope of Section 182A of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2014, which relates to Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID). If it does fall within Section 182A, an application for approval is made directly to the Strategic Infrastructure Division of ABP. If ABP determines that the proposal does not fall within Section 182A, it directs us to make an application for permission to the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA).

The decision-making authority (ABP or LPA) will determine whether the application for development is in accordance with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development. Considerations in this regard include:

- EU directives and governing Statutory and Strategic Policy;
- Conformity with the provisions of key documents such as relevant Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidelines;
- Input from Prescribed Bodies, such as the:
  - Relevant LPA (if the decision-maker is ABP);
  - Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment;
  - Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government; and
  - National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht.
- Requirements to protect designated areas on account of their ecological, cultural, archaeological, visual, or other sensitivity and / or significance.

2.3.3. Environmental Considerations

The requirements for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) are transposed into Irish law in the Planning and Development Acts and associated regulations. Where necessary, applications for statutory consent are accompanied by an Environmental Report (ER) or Environmental Impact Report (EIR) - the need for a statutory EIR is informed by way of an EIA Screening report.

Similarly, screening for the need for AA for impacts on European sites, designated Special Conservations Areas (SAC) or Special Protection Areas (SPA), is routinely undertaken for all our grid projects.

19. Birds and Natural Habitats

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Projects where EIA is mandatory are identified on Annex I of the EIA Directive (2014) and in Irish legislation under the Planning and Development Acts and relevant regulations. For transmission infrastructure, this includes transmission of electricity by overhead lines where:

- The voltage is 220 kV or more; and
- The circuit length is more than 15 km.

An EIS may be required for sub-threshold development where likely significant impacts on the environment are identified by the relevant LPA or ABP.

The content and scope of the EIR is defined by the EIA Directive (2014), however, detail varies between projects depending on local environmental sensitivities.

Appropriate Assessment (AA)

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive, any plan or project not directly connected to a Natura 2000 site (Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area (SPA)), that is likely to have a significant effect on the site is subject to Appropriate Assessment (AA) of its implications on the site.

The requirements for AA are set out in:

- Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive (92/ 43/ EEC);
- The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011-2015; and
- Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act.

Both the habitats and birds directives have been fully transposed into Irish law. The provisions of Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act require, among other things, that an AA "shall include a determination by the competent authority under Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive as to whether or not a proposed development would adversely affect the integrity of a European site."

The overall AA process is different from EIA as it is only focused on the conservation objectives of European sites. The process is made up of separate stages of assessment, the results of each stage determining the need for the next.

It should be noted that EirGrid has responsibility for screening projects that we wish to undertake. In accordance with Regulation 42(1) of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 as amended, EirGrid is required to screen for the need for AA of plans and projects it wishes to undertake or adopt to assess in view of best scientific knowledge and the conservation objectives of the site(s), if, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on a European site(s).

2.3.4. Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process of predicting and evaluating the environmental effects of a proposed plan or programme in order to ensure that these effects are adequately addressed at the earliest stage. The EU Directive (2001/ 42/ EC) on the Assessment of Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (more usually referred to as the SEA Directive)set out the types of plans (such as sectoral plans, including energy) that may require formal SEA. To date EirGrid has prepared two SEAs for Grid Implementation Plans which set out the manner in which grid projects will be developed in line with the overarching Grid Development Strategy.

The purpose of the SEA is to ensure that environmental considerations form part of the preparation of plans and programmes before their completion. It aims to provide a high level of protection for the environment and to promote sustainable development.

The Grid Implementation Plans and associated SEA have a nominal five year lifespan. EirGrid has recently approved the 2017-2022 Grid IP and SEA statement. This Grid IP updates the environmental objectives set out in the previous Grid 25 IP 2011-2016 and sets out the manner in which grid projects will be developed over the next five years.

The documents can be found on our website:
http://www.eirgridgroup.com/about/in-the-community/environment/

2.4. Framework for Developing the Grid

The TDP is a snapshot in time of the development needs of the transmission network of Ireland. These needs are presented in a manner consistent with the recently implemented framework for developing the grid. This approach has six steps and helps to determine whether and how we develop the grid. These are illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 2-1 Framework Steps for Developing the Grid

Since October 2017 all projects follow the new process. At each step in this process, we make decisions that narrow our focus for the choices required in the next step. Depending on the scale of development, each step will last a number of weeks or months.

2.4.1. Step 1: How do we identify the future needs of the electricity grid?

We start to identify the future needs of the electricity grid by considering potential changes in the demand for electricity.

These changes are influenced by factors such as how and where electricity is generated and changes in demand for electricity.

We consider these changes by developing a set of scenarios that explore the future of electricity[20]. Considering these scenarios helps us to plan and identify grid improvements that may be necessary. This in turn helps us to identify projects to meet potential future needs.

The scenarios respond to many factors including Government policy, stakeholder feedback, the economy and expected growth in electricity demand.

We review the scenarios to consider new trends, changes in the industry, and other factors. The outcome of this work may propose a potential need to reinforce the grid, or a need for an asset refurbishment.

When we have identified and confirmed a need, we start a formal process of project development. At this point, the only decision that has been made is to confirm that there is a need for a grid development project.

2.4.2. Step 2: What technologies can meet these needs?

In Step 2 we look at a range of technical options that can meet the need or needs we confirmed in Step 1.

As part of this process, we seek feedback from the public and stakeholders on a list of potential technical Solutions, to understand which options are considered suitable.

From this feedback we produce a shortlist of options to consider in more detail.
In Step 2, options are assessed based on:

- Which technologies are available for use?
- Which option would be preferable - overhead lines or underground cables?
- What related upgrades will the existing network need as a result of new infrastructure?
- Which substations may need an upgrade?
- What does this mean for the lines connecting these substations?

At this point, we publish the options we think should go forward, and the ones we have ruled out. We ask the public for their views on these options, which are considered along with other factors.

We will then make a decision on the most appropriate technical solutions to bring forward to the next step.

20. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/EirGrid-Tomorrows-Energy-Scenarios-Report-2017.pdf

2.4.3. Step 3: What's the best option and what area may be affected?

During this step, we study the potential benefits and impacts of the different options we could build, and where we could build them.

For our largest projects, we are likely to spend over a year at this step.

When we are considering where we may build a project, we start by looking at a study area. This is a broad area within a region, rather than a specific, detailed route.

During Step 3 we will ask for the public's views on a specific technology option and on the study area where we want to locate the project.

We may consider more than one technical option, such as developing a new or upgraded line, or upgrading or extending a substation.

Where there are choices like this, we will consult with the public. These issues could include environmental concerns, questions about land use, or other topics that could affect the technology options.

As part of this process, we will publish information about all the technologies and areas and give our opinion on their suitability. We will identify the best performing solution.

At the end of Step 3, we will base our decision on a detailed analysis of feedback and on economic, technical, social, deliverability and environmental factors.

2.4.4. Step 4: Where exactly should we build?

Following consultation and engagement in Steps 1, 2, and 3 we have made some key decisions on the technology we will use, and roughly where the project will be built.

We will continue to examine and consider both an overhead line option and an underground cable option if a new line is needed.

In Step 4, we will assess the most appropriate place to build the project.

At this step, the public can significantly influence exactly where we build the project. During this step we work closely with local people – especially landowners who will be directly affected by a project. We will engage with landowners and the wider community to understand which locations for new infrastructure are preferred by local people.

At this stage, our aim is to collaborate on an agreed route or site, once it is possible and practical. We will consider all the information gathered in this step, including local knowledge. We will then decide on a preferred route or site to include in our planning application.

2.4.5. Step 5: The planning process

Where a project requires planning permission, we will submit an application to the planning authority – either An Bord Pleanála or the local planning body.

We will publish a notice in the newspapers when we lodge this application. We will also continue to provide regular project updates.

Once we make an application to An Bord Pleanála, it may decide to hold an oral hearing. This will give those who submitted a written opinion a chance to share their views about the project.
Where possible, we will respond to submissions from those who are directly affected by our plans.
When the planning process ends, the planning authority will do one of the following:

- Grant permission;
- Grant permission on the basis that EirGrid makes some changes to its application; or
- Refuse permission.

2.4.6. Step 6: Construction, energisation and benefit sharing

We continue to engage with the public and stakeholders throughout the construction phase of the project.

Though EirGrid plans the future of the electricity grid, it is ESB Networks that builds new grid infrastructure.

EirGrid and ESB Networks will work together to minimise any impact during construction.

EirGrid will continue to engage with the public on issues such as road access, or planning the schedule of works.

We will also inform the wider community of the progress of the project, up to the final process of testing and completion.

When we build new transmission infrastructure in an area, we set up a Community Fund and establish Proximity Payments for the project. We make Proximity Payments when new transmission infrastructure is built within 200m of homes in a rural location.

The Community Fund awards grants to local organisations and other good causes in a project area.

3. Investment Needs

3

3. Investment Needs

The Government Energy White Paper[21] released in December 2015 sets out Ireland's energy future. Investment in the transmission system is necessary to enable Ireland's transition to a low carbon energy future. In this regard, the TDP is developed to support Government objectives and enable this energy transition.

3.1. Strategic Context of Transmission Network Investment

The ability to provide all customers with a secure, efficient, reliable and stable electricity supply is essential for Irish society and to enabling economic activity and economic growth.

The Irish electricity industry and its development take direction from a number of broad national[22] and European[23] strategic objectives. These objectives guide investment in the Irish transmission network and are summarised as follows:

- Ensuring the security of electricity supply;
- Ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy; and
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of electricity supply in the country.

To ensure these objectives are met we must provide ongoing and timely reinforcement of the Irish transmission network.

As the TSO for Ireland, we have a statutory duty to support the development of the Irish economy and society by ensuring the transmission network is able to support all reasonable demands for electricity. In addition, we are required to enter into agreement for connection with parties seeking to connect to the network under such terms approved by the CRU.

Changes to demand, generation, or to interconnection with neighbouring transmission networks may alter the flow of electrical power throughout the Irish transmission network. To accommodate these changes in power flows it is often necessary to reinforce the transmission network to ensure adequate performance and reliability levels are maintained.

3.2. National and European Energy Policy

3.2.1. Security of Supply

Security of supply deals with generation adequacy and the availability of generation to meet the fluctuating demand needs over time. Hence, electricity policy seeks to promote broadening the country's access to generation and promotes further interconnections with neighbouring countries.

Security of supply is also concerned with the reliability and security of the transmission network. Policy therefore also seeks to promote the timely development of the transmission network to maintain an acceptable level of performance and reliability.

3.2.2. Competitiveness

Low or competitively priced electricity is viewed as the product of a competitive electricity market. As a result, electricity policy generally seeks to promote increased competition. This is achieved through further market integration, by removing network constraints and broadening the market by interconnecting to neighbouring electricity markets.

21. http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/energy/SiteCollectionDocuments/Energy-Initiatives/Energy%20White%20Paper%20-%20Dec%202015.pdf
22. http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/energy/SiteCollectionDocuments/Energy-Initiatives/Energy%20White%20Paper%20-%20Dec%202015.pdf
23. http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-strategy/2030-energy-strategy

3.2.3. Sustainability

Ireland is heavily reliant on imported fossil fuels for the generation of electricity. The long-term sustainability of the Irish economy is impacted by the sustainability of the fossil fuels upon which it relies. Furthermore, burning fossil fuels produces greenhouse gasses. This has a long-term environmental impact and is not environmentally sustainable. Electricity policy therefore attempts to address these two factors and drives the integration of energy produced from renewable energy sources (RES).

3.3. Policy Drivers of Transmission Network Investment

In order to achieve the identified strategic objectives laid out by national and EU policies, we must continue to invest in the development and maintenance of the electricity transmission network.

Specific drivers of investment in transmission network infrastructure are identified, and described in the following sections.

3.3.1. Security of Transmission Network

Security of supply generally addresses two separate issues:

- The availability of primary energy resources to generate sufficient electricity to meet demand; and
- The ability of the transmission network to reliably transport electrical energy from the generators, where it is generated, to the demand centres, where it is consumed.

The TDP is aimed at addressing the security of supply issues that relate to the transmission network. Therefore, for this document, security of supply means the ability of the transmission network to reliably and securely transport electrical energy from where it is generated to the demand centres where it is consumed.

3.3.2. Market Integration

With increased market integration, electrical power can flow from areas where it is cheap to produce to areas where it is more highly valued. Therefore, the aim is to make the EU electricity markets more integrated.

The integration of RES and other forms of low carbon generation significantly increases the power exchange opportunities across the region. Differences in national targets combined with varying availabilities of renewable sources across Europe will lead to greater penetration of RES in certain areas compared to others. Therefore, there is a need to reinforce the transmission networks between and within EU countries.

3.3.3. Renewable Energy Sources Integration

Developing renewable energy is an integral part of Ireland's sustainable energy objectives and climate change strategy. In comparison to fossil fuels, RES has lower or no net emissions. RES contribute to the decarbonisation of the energy supply and reduction in greenhouse gases emissions. They also contribute to energy security, being, for the most part, an indigenous energy source. In a period of volatile energy costs RES can also contribute to cost competitiveness by reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels. At the moment windfarms and hydro stations are the main sources of renewable electricity generation in Ireland. However, as Ireland moves to fully decarbonise its energy system, it is expected that additional forms of renewable energy will be further developed e.g. solar, biomass, wave and tidal. It is also expected that energy storage facilities will be a necessary part of the future energy system, helping to ensure the safe secure operation of a power system with high levels of variable RES generation.

In order to fulfil both European and national renewable targets, many RES-related projects are expected to be initiated throughout the period of this TDP. Many of these projects are located in rural areas where the transmission network is less developed. This places pressure on the electricity transmission network in these rural areas. Significant challenges will arise in extending and reinforcing the network to connect new RES.

3.4. Technical Drivers for Transmission Network Investment

Technical drivers of transmission network investment include changes in demand, generation and inter-connection, inter-regional power flows and changes in asset conditions.

3.4.1. Demand, Generation and Interconnection

Changes in Demand and Generation
Demand growth and the connection of new demand can give rise to higher power flows which may trigger the need to reinforce the network as a result. Closure or reduction in the size of demand facilities can reduce the power flows on lines feeding the load. However, in certain cases where the demand is absorbing local generation and reducing the amount of generation exported from the area, the closure can lead to increased power flows.

Our All-Island Generation Capacity Statement 2017 (GCS)[24], available here[25], details the forecast of electricity demand for the years 2017 to 2026[26]. The peak demand in Table 3-1 corresponds to the forecast median transmission system peak demand published in GCS 2017.

Date	Demand (GW)	Generation (MW)
	Peak Demand	Generation Capacity
2017	5.08	10,920
2018	5.19	11,577
2019	5.30	11,595
2020	5.40	11,604
2021	5.49	13,1411[30]
2022	5.53	13,141
2023	5.55	13,141
2024	5.56	12,551
2025	5.57	12,551
2026	5.64	12,551

Table 3-1 Forecast demand[27] and generation[28] growth over the period 2017 to 2026[29]

24. It is important to note that the information in the GCS 2017 is based on the best information available at the freeze date, 1 January 2018.
25. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/4289_EirGrid_GenCapStatement_v9_web.pdf
26. GCS 2017 was published in April 2017. GCS 2018 demand forecasts will be used in TDP 2018.
27. This forecast is based on information presented in GCS 2017.
28. This forecast is based on information presented in TDP 2017. The generation figure assumes that contracted generation that does not have a connection date will connect to the system in 2020. In addition to the generation figures above there exists further generation in the applications queue.
29. EWIC (which can act as a 500 MW generation source or 530 MW demand source) is not included in the figures above.
30. This figure (and the generation values for subsequent years) includes generation projects that do not have an estimated energisation date, but are expected to connect to the system over the period of this TDP.

Our All-Island Ten Year Transmission Forecast Statement 2017 (TYTFS)[31], available below [32], includes information on how the GCS demand forecast relates to each individual demand centre node over the period covered by this TDP. Areas in the transmission network where changes in demand are resulting in network development needs are highlighted on the map in Figure 3-2.

Because of the relative size of individual generators, changes in generation installations, whether new additions or closures can have a more significant impact on power flows than demand. This is equally so in the case of interconnectors which are treated as generators during periods when power is imported.

The addition of new generation capacity requires network development to connect the new generator to the network. This provides a path for electric power flow between the new generator and the transmission network. This is known as the shallow connection. The new generation capacity will inevitably alter the power flows across the network, which has the potential to create overload problems deep into the network. To resolve these overloads we need further reinforcements (known as deep reinforcements) to allow full network access.

The connection of large generators, or groups of generators, combined with the increasingly meshed nature of the transmission network results in lower network impedance and consequently increased short circuit levels. This is a safety issue, as under fault conditions such high short circuit levels may cause catastrophic failure of high-voltage equipment. We monitor fault levels on the network and take measures to prevent such conditions occurring. The areas where the network is close to the fault rating of installed equipment are highlighted on the map in Figure 3-2.

Table 3-1 highlights the level of existing generation and projected levels of generation expected to connect over the period of this TDP. It is important to note that this figure does not include additional generation that is in the applications queue, but is not contracted.

The projected increased levels of generation are accommodated by the reinforcements included in this TDP. This includes the identified future potential projects discussed in Chapter 6. The map in Figure 3-2 highlights areas of the transmission network where changes in generation result in network development needs.

Changes in Interconnection

EU policy recognises the economic and technical benefits associated with increased interconnection and therefore seeks to promote interconnection between European transmission systems.

Increased interconnection between transmission networks results in a larger energy market. With increased market integration there is greater competition and the potential for prices to be reduced.

With increased interconnection there is also access to a broader generation base, which enhances the networks' security of supply. This can potentially defer the need for additional generation to be constructed to meet security of supply standards or requirements.

The following interconnections are addressed in this TDP:

- North South Interconnector between Ireland and Northern Ireland;
- A possible interconnector between Ireland and France; and
- An additional interconnector between Ireland and Great Britain.

31. It is important to note that the information in the TYTFS 2017 is based on the best information available at the freeze date, 1 January 2018.
32. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/TYTFS-2017-Final.pdf

3.4.2. Changes in Inter-Regional Power Flows

The following factors have the potential to significantly change the flow of electrical power throughout the transmission network. They can drive the need for network reinforcements over the next ten years and beyond:

- Changes in demand;
- Further internal integration of the All-Island Single Electricity Market;
- Further integration with neighbouring countries; and
- Integration of significant levels of new generation (both conventional and renewable).

There is now a growing need to accommodate a much broader range of plausible, credible flow patterns across the network. This is due to the extent of the likely changes that are envisaged for Ireland, particularly in respect of the RES targets [33]. To cater for a broader range of flow patterns, greater transmission network flexibility is required.

3.4.3. Changes in Asset Condition

Transmission network assets have a finite lifespan. The useful life of transmission assets are impacted by a number of factors. These include:

- The age of the asset;
- Technology type and its propensity for obsolescence;
- Maintenance adequacy and effectiveness;
- Environmental conditions; and
- Utilisation.

In order to ensure that security of supply is not compromised, routine condition assessments are carried out. These assess the condition of the assets and estimate remaining useful life.

Typically, where asset condition is poor, assets are:

- Refurbished;
- Replaced on a like-for-like basis; or
- Replaced with higher rated equipment to cater for future needs.

33. The Energy White Paper - Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015 and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) Update (2012) chart a course for Ireland's renewable energy sector out to 2030.

3.5. Network Development Needs

The technical drivers of transmission network investment listed above result in network development needs. To address these needs, we must provide ongoing and timely reinforcement of the Irish electricity transmission network.

The primary measure of network development needs is assessed by comparing transmission network performance with the required performance levels set out in the TSSPS.

Our TSO licence, granted by the CRU, specifically requires us to ensure the maintenance of and, if necessary, develop the transmission network in accordance with the TSSPS.

It is possible to separate the resulting reinforcement needs into a number of categories, namely:

- Reinforcements required to provide connections or changes in demand or generation;
- Reinforcements required to address local network constraints such as a shortage of transmission capacity or voltage support;
- Reinforcements related to providing and facilitating interconnection capacity;
- Reinforcements to facilitate inter-regional/area power flows; and
- Reinforcements to address the condition of existing assets.

Figure 3-2 illustrates the areas of change on the network and the resultant network development needs over the period of this plan.

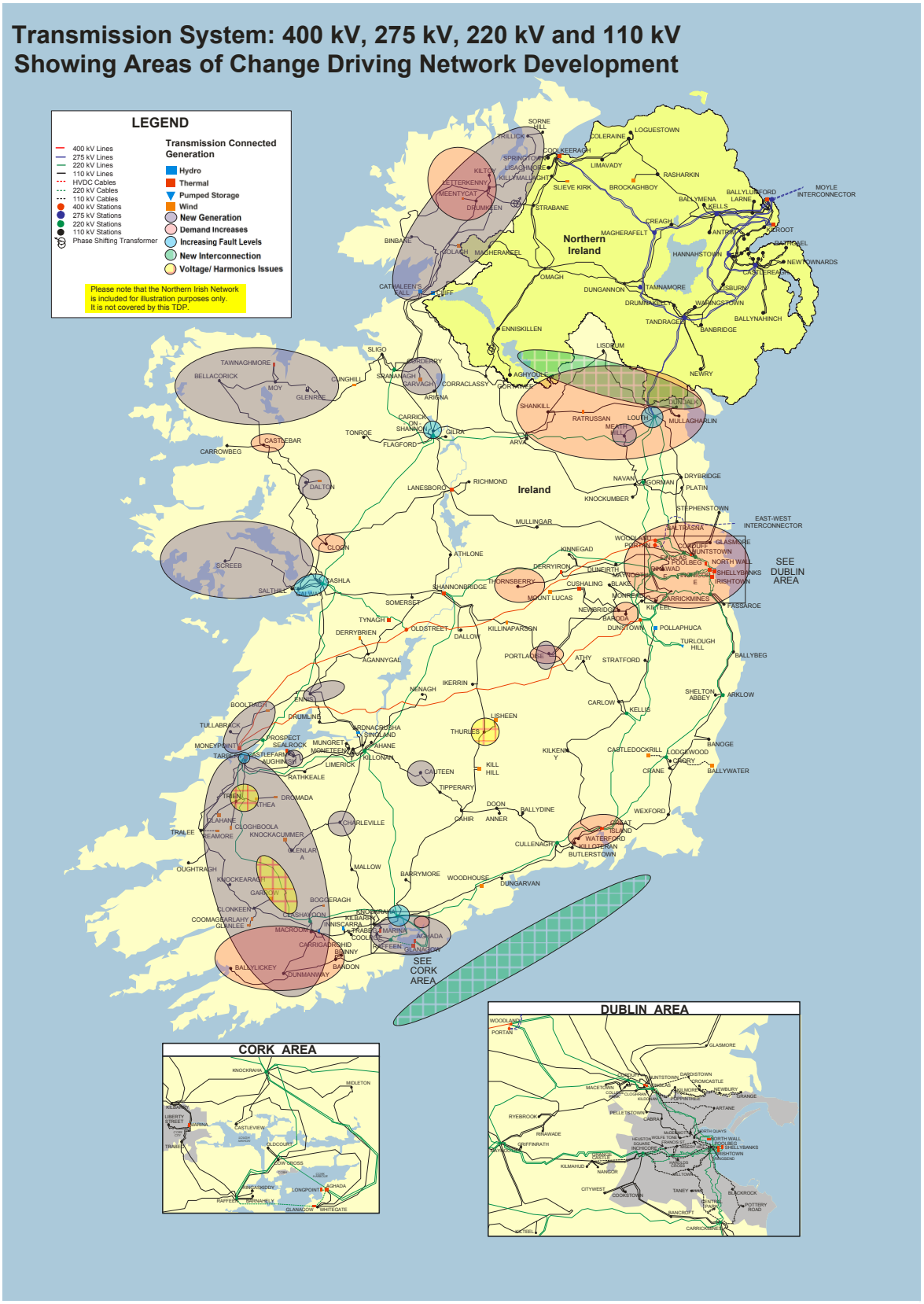


Figure 3-2 Network Map Showing Areas of Change Driving Network Development

4. Changes To The Plan Since 2017

4

4. Changes To The Plan Since 2017

TDP 2017 is available on the EirGrid website[34]. TDP 2017 had a data freeze date of 31 March 2017. TDP 2018 has a data freeze date of 01 January 2018.

There were 131 active projects in TDP 2017. Since then projects have been completed and new projects have been added to the development plan as follows:

- 26 projects have been completed, these are listed on the following page; and
- 13 new projects have been added, these are identified by Planning Area in Appendix B.

There are 109 active projects contained in this development plan, these are identified by Planning Area in Appendix B.

In addition, the tables below also lists projects which are not active in TDP 2018. These are projects which:

- Are on hold;
- Have changed in scope since previous versions of the TDP; or
- Are being managed in accordance with customer connection agreements.

Projects that are on hold or cancelled in the TDP 2018 may be on hold or cancelled for a variety of reasons. Some of these reasons include:

- On hold while awaiting works to be carried out by ESB Networks;
- On hold pending the outcome of an appeal process;
- Cancelled due to further information arising following social/ community engagement; or
- Cancelled due to changes in the need for the project.

Detailed are the projects:

- Completed or that have changed in scope since TDP 2017; and
- Inactive projects or projects that are on hold as of 01 January 2018.

34. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/TDP_2017_Final_for_Publication.pdf

4.1. Projects Completed since TDP 2017

26 projects have been completed since TDP 2017; they are listed in Table 4-1.

CP No.	Project Title	Date Project Completed
CP0737	West Galway (Knockranny) 110 kV – New Station	Q2 2017
CP0906	Derryfrench – Tynagh 110 kV Line Retirement	Q4 2017
CP0916	Flagford – Srananagh 220 kV Line – Conflict	Q4 2017
CP0709	Dunmanway 110 kV Station - Busbar Uprate and New Coupler	Q4 2016
CP0818	Cordal 110 kV New Station	Q4 2017
CP0925	Kilpaddoge 220 kV Station - New 110 kV DSO Transformer Bay	Q4 2017
CP0941	Moneypoint 110 kV Station – New 110 kV Transformer Bay	Q2 2017
CP0988	Ennis 110 kV Station – Uprate Three Circuit Breakers	Q4 2017
CP0927	Clonee 220 kV New Station	Q3 2017
CP0928	Cloghran 110 kV Station	Q2 2017
CP0915	Cauteen 110 kV Station	Q2 2017
CP0680	Castlebar 110 kV station – Uprating of 110 kV Transformer	Q4 2017
CP0786	Surge Arrestor Replacement – North	Q3 2017
CP0798	Dunstown - Turlough Hill 220 kV Line Refurbishment	Q4 2017
CP0755	Cauteen – Killonan 110 kV Line Uprate	Q4 2017
CP0838	Daloton 110 kV Station – New 110 kV DSO Transformer Bay	Q2 2017
CP0951	Garvagh 110 kV Station Refurbushment	Q4 2017
CP0399	Moneypoint – Kilpaddoge 220 kV New Cable	Q4 2017
CP0651	Ballynahulla 220 / 110 kV New Station	Q4 2017
CP0597	Ennis – Booltiagh – Tullabrack T – Moneypoint 110 kV Line Uprate	Q4 2017
CP0840	Ballynahulla 220 kV Station – Second 220/ 110 kV Transformer	Q3 2017

CP No.	Project Title	Date Project Completed
CP0875	Charleville 110 kV – New 110 kV DSO Transformer Bay	Q3 2017
CP0798	Dunstown – Turlough Hill 220 kV Line Refurbishment	Q4 2017
CP0789	Ryebrook 110 kV Station Refurbishment	Q4 2017
CP0822	HV Line Tower Painting – South	Q3 2017
CP0788	Micafil Bushings Replacement	Q4 2017

Table 4-1 Projects Completed since TDP 2017 (26 Projects)

4.2. Projects Cancelled since TDP 2017

There has been 1 project cancelled since TDP 2017.

CP No.	Project Title
CP0721	Grid West Project

Table 4-2 Projects Cancelled since TDP 2017 (1 Project)

4.3. Projects On Hold

15 projects were on hold as of 01 January 2018; they are listed in Table 4-3 below.

CP No.	Project Title	Initiated by
CP0404	Mullagharlin 110 kV Station - New 110 kV Transformer Bay	DSO
CP0707	Barrymore 110 kV Station Extension and Loop in	DSO
CP0836	Derryiron 110 kV Station - New 110 kV DSO Transformer Bay	DSO
CP0879	Letterkenny 110 kV Station - New 110 kV Transformer Bay	DSO
CP0908	Castletownmoor 110 kV New Station – Castletownmoor Wind Farm	TSO
CP0930	Barnadivane 110 kV Station – New Station	TSO
CP976	Portlaoise 110 kV Station – Uprate Two DSO Transformers	DSO
CP0645	Portlaoise 110 kV Station – Two New 110 kV Bays	DSO
CP0644	Bracklone 110 kV New Station & Loop-in	DSO
CP1011	Carrickalangan 110 kV Station – New Station For Wind Farm Connection	TSO
CP0041	Macroom 110 kV Station – New 110 kV Bay For Hartnett's Cross 110 kV New Station	DSO
CP0743	Cow Cross 110 kV Station – New 110 kV Bay	DSO
CP0741	Trabeg 110 kV Station – Uprate Two 110 kV Transformer Bays	DSO
CP0693	Baroda 110 kV Station – Two New 110 kV Bays	DSO
CP0753	Waterford 110 kV Station - Uprate 110 kV Bay	DSO

Table 4-3 Projects on Hold (15 Projects)

4.4. Projects that are Being Managed in Accordance with Customer Connection Agreements

Currently, there are no inactive projects which are being managed in line with customer connection agreements.

CP No.	Project Title
n/a	n/a

Table 4-4 Inactive Projects Currently Being Managed in Accordance with their Connection Agreements (0 Projects)

5. Planned Network Developments

5

5. Planned Network Developments

5.1. Overview of the Plan

This chapter summarises the network development projects arising from the transmission network development planning process (outlined in Section 2.4). Projects are described in greater detail in Chapter 6 and Appendix B.

The TDP includes a total of 109 projects that are currently in progress. These projects are categorised as either; New Build; Uprate/ Modify; Refurbish/ Replace related projects or Other.

New Build projects: are projects that involve the construction of new stations or new circuits. This category also includes projects that involve the installation of new equipment in existing stations. An example of a new build project is the installation of new transformers or new reactive support devices within existing stations.

Uprate/Modify projects: are projects that involve the uprating of existing assets. An example of an uprate project is changing equipment to increase the capacity rating of circuits or busbars.

This category also includes projects that involve the modification of existing assets.

An example of a modification project is the installation of new couplers or new bays in existing stations. Reconfiguration of existing stations is also included in this category.

Refurbish/ Replace projects: are projects that involve the refurbishment of existing stations or existing circuits. This category also includes projects that involve the replacement of existing assets. For example the replacement of stations at or close to the end of their useful life or replacement and upgrading of protection in existing stations.

Other: are projects that do not fall naturally into any of the three categories above.
Table 5-1 below summarises the active projects into their respective categories.

Project Category	No of Projects
New Build	34
Uprate/Modify	41
Refurbish/Replace	27
Other	7
Total	109

Table 5-1 Summary of Projects by Category

5.2. Summary of Step of Projects

Figure 5-1 shows all projects in Step 4 – Step 6. All new developments shown in Figure 5-1 will be subject to / are currently subject to environmental assessment in accordance with the relevant planning requirements. For those projects not yet in the planning process, the lines shown on the map are indicative only and do not represent a preferred line route. A full list of projects and their corresponding steps of development is given in Appendix B.

5.2.1 Works Outside Scope Of This Plan

In addition to the projects summarised in this chapter, we also coordinate capital projects which are classified as minor capital works with the TAO, such as line diversions and alterations. These projects are numerous and generally deal with the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the network. These are not included in this chapter nor itemised in Appendix B.

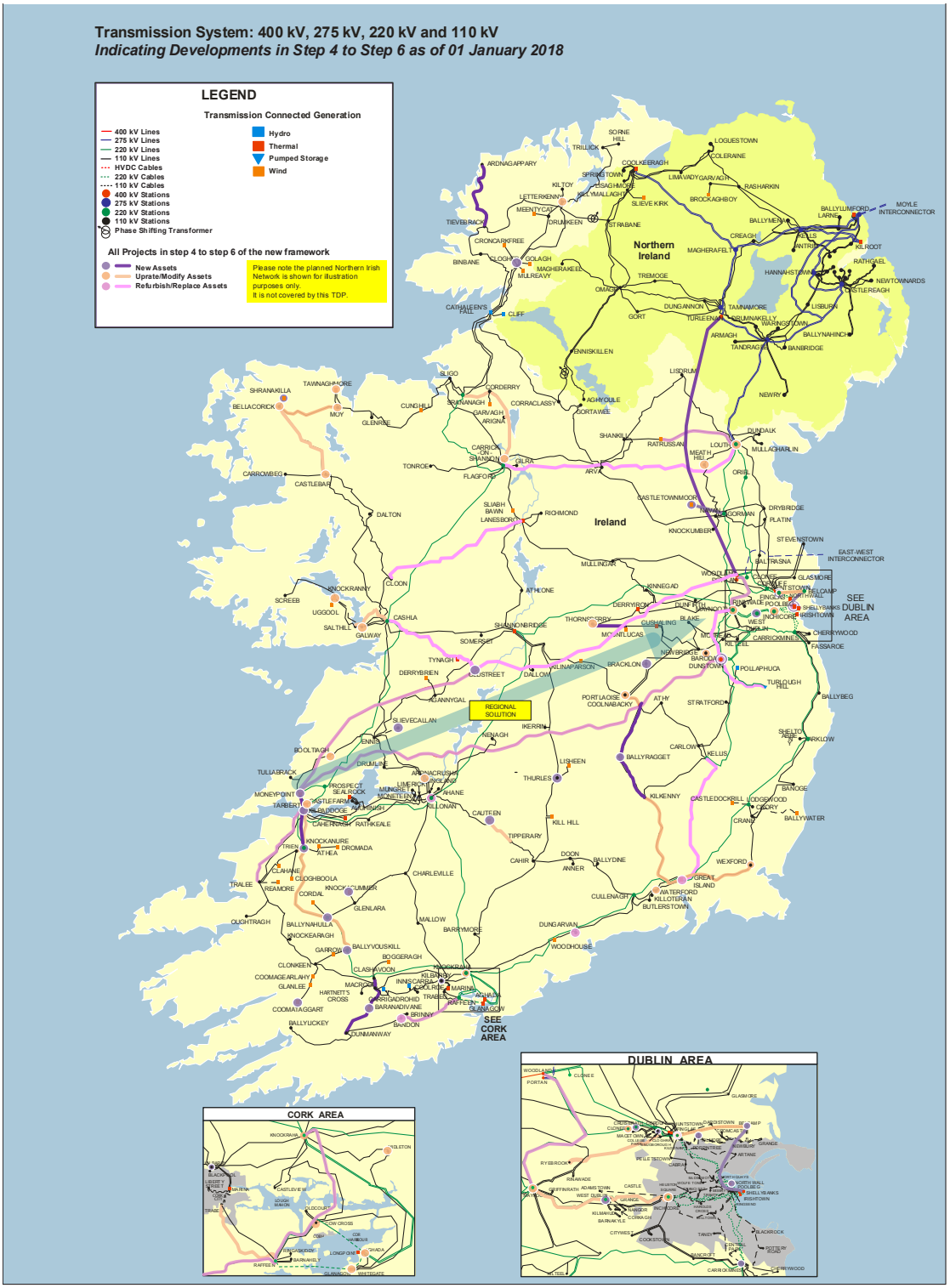


Figure 5-1 Planned Network Developments in Step 4 to Step 6

5.3. Project Delivery

The development of the transmission network is subject to delivery risk. We use risk management plans and processes to identify, analyse, monitor and manage project and programme risks. These plans and processes facilitate the management of project dependencies and critical path issues within the context of a changing environment.

Project Estimated Completion Dates (ECDs) in the TDP are forecasts based on the best project information available at the time of the data freeze, 01 January 2018. Certainty with regard to completion dates increases as a project moves through the various framework steps in its lifecycle, as represented below in Figure 5-3.

The project schedule at Step 1 is developed based on standard lead times for generic project types. As a project moves forward from Step 1 a detailed schedule is developed, milestones are achieved and there is therefore greater certainty regarding the completion date.

A Multi-Year Delivery Programme (MYDP) has been developed as a single source of information for project completion dates. The MYDP is a five year plan detailing the delivery of all projects in the capital programme in Ireland . The MYDP ensures a realistic delivery pipeline for the programme of projects in the next five years by taking current project step, outage availability and project readiness into consideration, therefore improving the certainty regarding completion dates.

Figure 5-3 Relationship Between Framework Steps in Project Lifecycle and Completion Date Certainty

We differentiate between moderate and high risk projects based on project type and project step. Thus, line and station busbar uprate projects which are due to be completed by 2019 are considered to be within the moderate risk category. Large-scale linear developments, scheduled to be completed post 2020 have a higher level of risk. Projects that are due for completion in the near-term generally carry less risk than those due for completion in later years.

The region or location of a project also has an impact on its risk profile. When inter-dependent projects take place at the same time, care has to be taken scheduling the required outages. The MYDP identifies an optimum programme by aligning projects with similar outage requirements and by prioritising projects according to our prioritisation processes. This programme risk review may drive changes to the way projects are sequenced and the timing of project delivery in a region.

We regularly review the network development programme which may result in project delivery changes for the reasons cited above. In such cases we endeavour to communicate with and mitigate impacts on customers.

In summary, completion dates are subject to change and the level of change typically depends on:

- The type of project;
- Framework step-specific project and programme risks; and
- The region a project is in.

6. Regional Perspective Of The Plan

6

6. Regional Perspective Of The Plan

6.1. Overview

As described in Chapter 1, planned projects are categorised on a planning area basis, as per Figure 6-1.

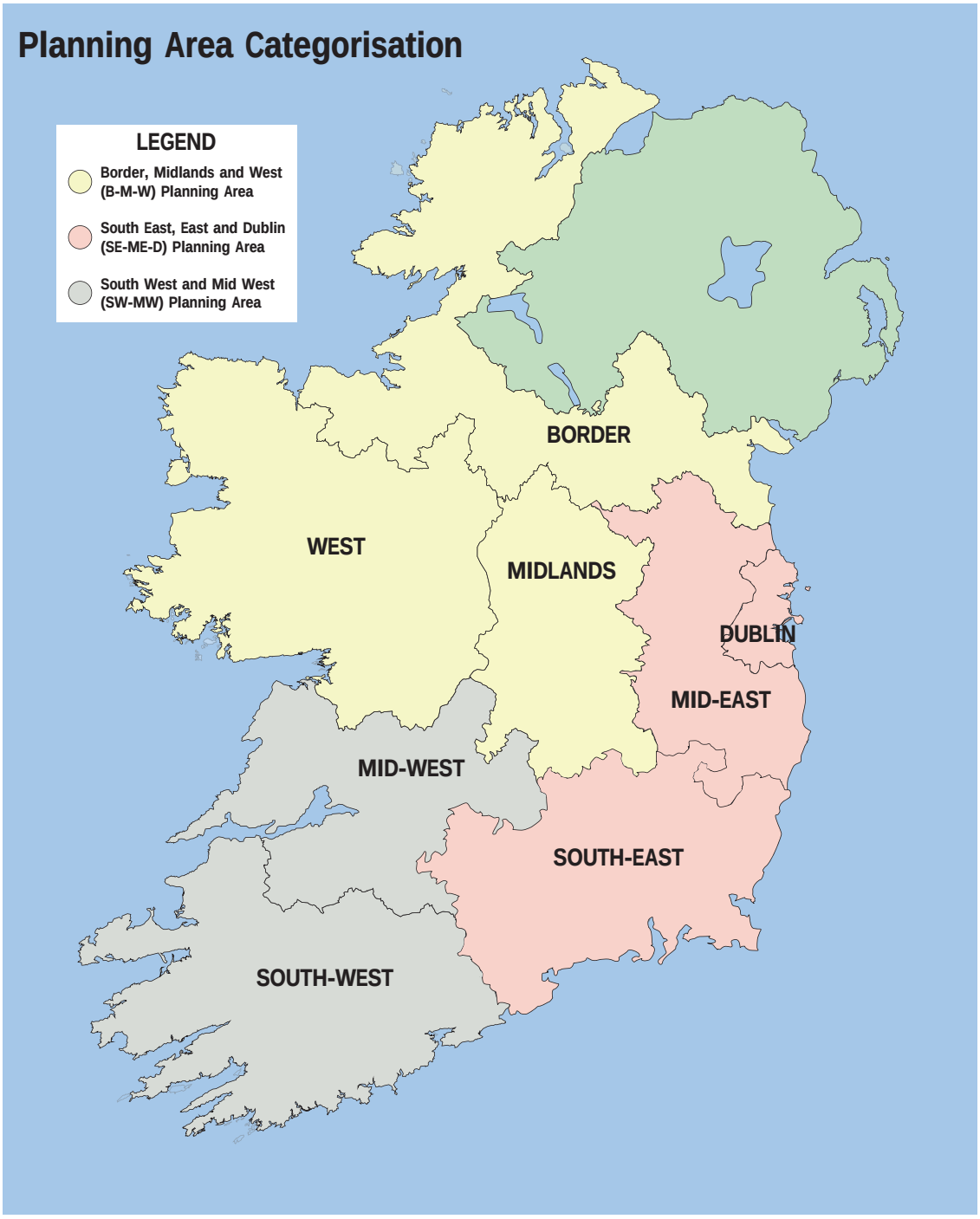


Figure 6-1 Illustration of the Eight Regions and Three Planning Areas

Table 6-1 below summarises the number of active projects by planning area with the more detailed project data listed in Appendix B[35].

Active TDP Projects by Planning Area	
Planning Area	No of Active
Border, Midlands and West (B-M-W)	31
South-West and Mid-West (SW-MW)	34
South-East, Mid-East and Dublin (SE-ME-D)	38
National Projects1[36]	6
Total	109

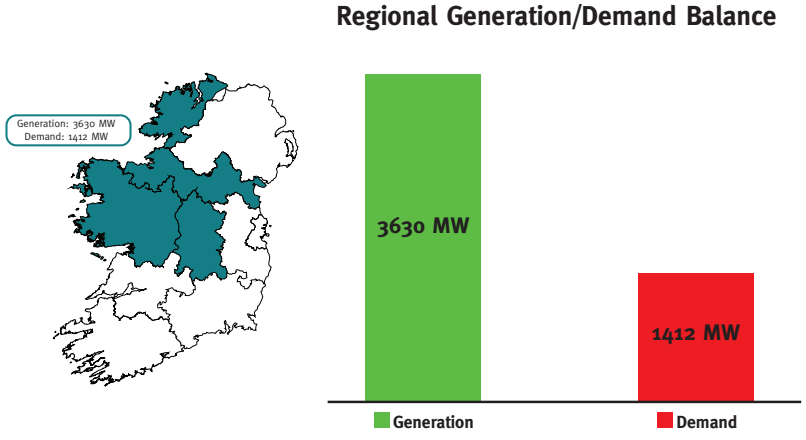
Table 6- 1 Summary of Active Projects by Planning Area

There are six individual projects that are in, or have the potential[37] to be in, multiple planning areas. These projects are listed in Table B-1 in Appendix B.

Projects of pan-European and regional significance in, or partly in, Ireland are identified in ENTSO-E's most recent TYNDP[38] and RegIP documents.

6.2. The Border, Midlands and West Planning Area

The Border, Midlands and West Planning Area Overview
The Border, Midlands and West planning area is made up of the following counties categorised by region: • The Border: Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, Cavan, Monaghan and Louth; • The Midlands: Longford, Westmeath, Offaly and Laois; and • The West: Mayo, Galway and Roscommon.
2026 Forecast Regional Generation and Demand Balance[39]



35. Prior to reviewing Appendix B consult Appendix A which explains some of the terms that are used to describe projects.
36. These involve multiple individual projects at various locations across the country.
37. Please note that the routes for projects in Steps 1 - 3 have yet to be determined thus the planning areas these projects are in also has yet to be determined.
38. http://TYNDP.entsoe.eu/
39. The Forecast Regional Generation and Demand Balance is based on Demand levels published in GCS 2017, and the Generation figures published in the TDP 2017.

Summary of TDP Projects	
TDP Project Category	No. of Projects
New Build	7
Uprate/Modify	16
Refurbish/Replace	6
Other	2
Total	31

Regional Description

The Border, Midlands and West planning area has a wide variety of generation sources. These are dispersed around the planning area and include wind; hydro; gas; and peat burning power stations.

The planning area has considerably more generation than demand. The existing transmission network is predominantly 110 kV and 220 kV. There is limited high capacity 400 kV infrastructure in the southern part of the planning area. The existing local transmission network allows limited power flows between Northern Ireland and Ireland via the existing 275 kV Tandragee-Louth interconnector.

There is a 110 kV transmission network in the area which supplies a relatively low local demand.

Development of this network is mainly required to connect a high level of renewable generation.

The excess of generation in the area is set to increase significantly in the coming years. This is due to generators that currently have connection agreements and live connection offers connecting to the transmission and distribution networks.

To cater for the high levels of generation described above, network reinforcement is necessary. This will enable the efficient export of generation from this area towards areas with high load, such as the eastern seaboard.

There are also reinforcement needs due to:

- Local constraints related to a shortage of transmission capacity and voltage support;
- Asset condition; and
- To accommodate further market integration with Northern Ireland.

The projects described in this section will enable the transmission network to safely accommodate the more diverse power flows which are a result of excess regional generation. They will also provide benefits to existing and future users of the transmission network in the planning area and facilitate broad future regional load growth.

The projects in the Border, Midlands and West planning area are discussed in more detail below. The status of the network development projects is noted in Appendix B.

Please refer to Figure 5-1 for locational information of planned network developments in the Border, Midlands, and West Planning Area in Steps 4 to 6.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network between Ireland and Northern Ireland

Project

- North South Interconnection Development (CP0466) – 400 kV Circuit from Woodland Transmission Station in Co. Meath to Turleenan Transmission Station in Northern Ireland[40].

Description

The drivers for this project are market integration, security of supply and RES integration. There is a requirement for increased power to flow between Ireland and Northern Ireland. This is mainly driven by changes to the all-island generation portfolio, plant retirements and the relative operational costs of generation plants in each jurisdiction.

The capacity for power flows between Ireland and Northern Ireland is limited by the existing infrastructure. In particular, there is a risk that a single event could take the existing 275 kV interconnector out of service. This would lead to a system separation of Ireland and Northern Ireland, requiring each system to instantly adjust to achieve a new demand-supply balance.

The North South Interconnection Development will remove this risk of system separation and significantly increase cross-border transmission capacity. The North South Interconnection Development will offer significant economic benefits, by:

- Improving security of supply, by:
  - allowing sharing of generation across the island; and
  - removing the scenario where a single event could lead to system separation of Ireland and Northern Ireland;
- Improving competition and economic operation by removing constraints;
- Providing the required flexibility for renewable generation; and
- Ensuring security of supply for the North East of Ireland.

This is a joint EirGrid and SONI project.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the North West

Project

- The North West Project (CP0800[41]).

Description

In association with SONI we carried out an assessment of north-west Ireland and western Northern Ireland. This investigation resulted in a submission to the European Commission (EC) requesting Project of Common Interest (PCI) status for a project titled the Renewable Integration Development Project (RIDP). The EC has since accepted that application.

The North West Project comprises reinforcement of the grid in the north-west. In line with our grid development strategy[42] we are reviewing the solutions, technology and timing of this work.

The driver of this project is RES integration. The amount of renewable generation seeking to connect in Donegal is in excess of the local demand. This generation therefore needs to be transferred out of the area to relieve congestion on the network.

40. More information is available at http://www.eirgridnorthsouthinterconnector.ie/
41. CP0800 is the North West Project only i.e. the first phase of RIDP.
42. Our updated grid development strategy was published in January 2017 - Strategy Statement 2 "We will consider all practical technology options".

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in Donegal

Project

- Tievebrack/ Ardnagappary 110 kV Development (CP0421)[43].

Description

The driver for this project is security of supply. The DSO requested that North West Donegal (the Derrybeg / Gweedore area) be reinforced with 110 kV infrastructure.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network within and out of Mayo

Project

- North Connacht 110 kV Reinforcement Project (CP0816).

Description

The driver for this project is RES integration. The need for reinforcement arises due to the requirement to connect new RES generation. The level of generation is greater than the capacity of the local 110 kV network, even when uprated. The generation contracted to connect in the area could result in overloads on the existing infrastructure, under both intact network and single contingency conditions.

We are continuing technical studies on the project and over the coming months will engage with landowners, communities and stakeholders in the region. In line with our grid development strategy[44] we are investigating all practical technology options.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in Mayo and Sligo

Projects

- Castlebar 110 kV Station – Busbar Uprate, New Coupler and Refurbishment Works (CP0771);
- Moy 110 kV Station – Busbar Uprate, New Coupler and Refurbishment Works (CP0839);
- Bellacorick - Castlebar 110 kV Line Uprate (CP0731); and
- Bellacorick - Moy 110 kV Line Uprate (CP0819).

Description

The drivers for these projects are RES integration and security of supply.

The need for these reinforcements arises due to a shortage of transmission capacity. The existing infrastructure could overload under single contingency and maintenance-trip conditions. This overload could occur primarily as a result of the planned connection of new generation.

In addition, the projects also involve refurbishment works due to the condition of the assets.

Refurbishment works will be carried out at the same time as the uprating works.

New couplers will be installed in Castlebar and Moy 110 kV stations. These works will improve security of supply and increase operational flexibility. This is something which is of particular relevance during the outage season, which is when maintenance and construction works are scheduled.

43. This is the final element of the Binbane – Letterkenny 110 kV project.
44. Our updated grid development strategy was published in January 2017.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the Border, Midlands and West Planning Area for New Generation Connections

Projects

- Knockranny 110 kV Station – Knockalough Wind Farm Connection (CP0895);
- Tawnaghmore and Moy 110 kV Stations – Mayo Renewable Power Connection (CP0833);
- Bellacorick 110 kV Station – Uprate DSO Transformer (CP0837);
- Shranakilly (previously referred to as Oweninny) 110 kV Station – New Station, new Wind Farm Connection (CP0850); and
- Carrickaduff 110 kV Station - New Station For Wind Farm Connection (CP1012)(NEW).

Description

The driver for these projects is RES integration. The need for reinforcement arises due to the requirement to connect new generation.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the Border, Midlands and West Planning Area for New and Modified Demand Connections

Projects

- Letterkenny 110 kV Station – Relocation of 110 kV Bay and 2 New Couplers (CP0740).

Description

The driver for this project is security of supply. The need for reinforcement arises due to the requirement for new and modified demand connections.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network within and out of Louth

Project

- Louth 275 kV Station Refurbishment – 110 kV Busbar Re-configuration and New Couplers (CP0799).

Description

The driver for this project is security of supply. There are two areas of need for the project:

- The need for network reinforcement; and
- The need for refurbishment works due to the condition of the assets.

The need for reinforcement arises due to:

- A shortage of transmission capacity; and
- Possible overload of the 110 kV busbar and some circuit breakers.

In addition, the station works also involve refurbishment works due to the condition of the assets and replacement of strung bay conductors with tubular conductor to accommodate mechanical forces from short circuit currents. These works will be undertaken at the same time as the uprating works.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in Galway

Projects

- Cashla – Salthill 110 kV Circuit Refurbishment and 110 kV Bay Uprate (CP0865); and
- Galway 110 kV Station Redevelopment (CP0871).

Description

The drivers for these projects are RES integration and security of supply. The need for reinforcement arises due to a shortage of transmission capacity.

Network studies have indicated future overloads on the Cashla - Salthill 110 kV circuit under single contingency conditions. This overload could occur primarily as a result of the planned connection of new generation. In addition, a Line Condition Assessment and Line Project Assessment Report identified the need for refurbishment due to the condition of the line. Refurbishment works will be carried out at the same time as the uprating works.

Similarly, Galway 110 kV station needs to be redeveloped to cater for power flows in excess of the rating of the busbar which are driven by the connection of new generation in the area.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in Roscommon and Leitrim

Projects

- Carrick-on-Shannon 110 kV Station – Uprate Four 110 kV Circuit Breakers (CP0834);
- Carrick-on-Shannon - Arigna T - Corderry 110 kV Line Uprate and Refurbishment (CP0870); and
- Corderry - Srananagh 110 kV Line Uprate (CP0942) (NEW).

Description

The drivers for these projects are RES integration and security of supply.

The need for reinforcement arises due to a shortage of transmission capacity. The connection of renewable generation drives higher flows on the 110 kV network. These higher flows may result in loading of the Carrick-on-Shannon - Arigna T – Corderry and Corderry - Srananagh 110 kV lines above their ratings under single contingency conditions. In addition, Line Condition Assessments and Line Project Assessment Reports identified the need for refurbishment due to the condition of the lines.

In addition, four 110 kV line bay circuit breakers in Carrick-on-Shannon 110 kV station will be replaced and uprated due to the condition of the assets.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the Offaly Area

Projects

- Mount Lucas - Thornsberry 110 kV New Circuit (CP0197)[45]; and
- Thornsberry 110 kV Station – Busbar Uprate (CP0724).

Description

The driver for these projects is security of supply.

The DSO has requested a second connection to the existing Thornsberry 110 kV station. This is provided by the new Mount Lucas - Thornsberry 110 kV circuit (CP0197).

45. Formerly Cushaling – Thornsberry 110 kV New Circuit.

Planning studies indicate that the connection of new generation and the building of new infrastructure will increase the power flowing through the area. This could potentially overload the existing busbar in Thornsberry 110 kV station. Therefore, the busbar needs to be uprated.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in Laois

Project

- Coolnabacky - Portlaoise 110 kV Line Uprate (CP0835).

Description

The driver for this project is security of supply and RES integration. This project is related to the Laois - Kilkenny Reinforcement Project (CP0585) which is required to address quality of supply and provide security of supply in the area.

The need for reinforcement arises due to a shortage of transmission capacity. Studies have indicated overloading for an intact network, single contingency and maintenance trip conditions.
In addition, refurbishment works due to the condition of the circuit will be undertaken at the same time as the uprating works.

Other Approved Projects

In addition to the network reinforcement projects described above, there are also other approved projects in the Border, Midlands and West planning area, namely:

- Castlebar 110 kV Station – Transmission Works Associated with Installation of New 38 kV GIS (CP0778);
- Flagford - Louth 220 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0867);
- Louth – Ratrussan 110 kV No. 1 Line Refurbishment (CP0905);
- Flagford – Sligo 110 kV Line – Conflict, N4 Road Realignment (CP0913);
- Cloon – Lanesboro 110 kV Line - Diversion (CP0974);
- Cloon – Lanesboro 110 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0903);
- Oldstreet - Tynagh 220 kV Line Fibre Wrap (CP1018)(NEW); and
- Cashla - Tynagh 220 kV Line Fibre Wrap (CP1019)(NEW).

Future Needs Driving Potential Projects

The needs assessment (as part of the Framework for Grid Development) has identified that the transmission system requires reinforcement driven by RES. As a result, at the time of the data freeze date there are projects that are at an early stage of development and investigation. Detailed studies will determine whether these projects are required in line with the steps defined by the framework.

We expect to progress project that address the identified need. This is likely to include station redevelopments to address expected future flows driven by RES that are in excess of the rating of the busbar.

The need for voltage support at a number of stations in the Border, Midlands and West planning area was identified through system wide transmission network studies. Detailed studies on the individual areas requiring support are being undertaken. Future TDPs will report on the specific projects resulting from these detailed studies.

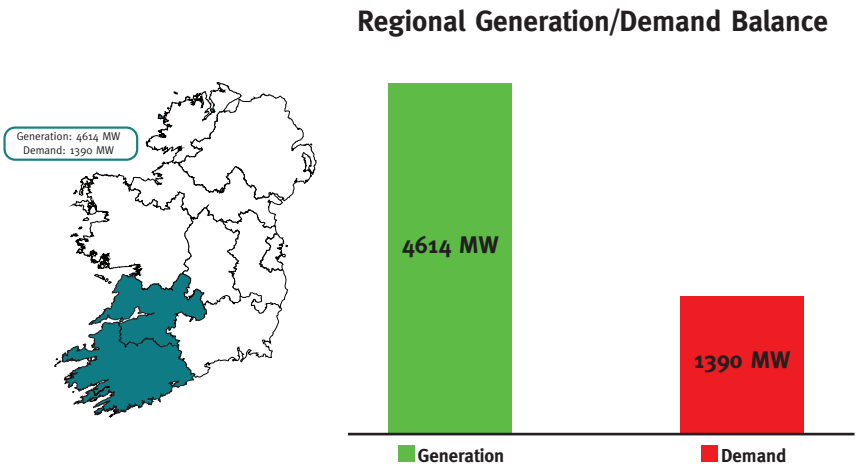
6.3. The South-West and Mid-West Planning Area

The South-West and Mid-West Planning Area Overview

The South-West and Mid-West planning area is made up of the following counties categorised by region:

- The South-West: Kerry and Cork; and
- The Mid-West: Clare, Limerick and North Tipperary.

2026 Forecast Regional Generation and Demand Balance[46]



Summary of TDP Projects

TDP Project Category	No. of Projects
New Build	13
Uprate/Modify	10
Refurbish/Replace	10
Other	1
Total	34

Regional Description

The South-West and Mid-West planning area has a wide variety of generation sources dispersed around the planning area. These include: wind, hydro, gas, and coal burning power stations.

The planning area has considerably more generation than demand. The existing transmission network is composed of 110 kV, 220 kV and 400 kV infrastructure. The high capacity 220 kV and 400 kV circuits facilitate high inter-regional power flows from the planning area.

The development of the transmission network in the area is characterised by the connection of high levels of wind generation in the Co. Cork and Co. Kerry areas. These high levels of generation result in transmission network constraints as power is exported out of the area towards the Moneypoint

46. The Forecast Regional Generation and Demand Balance is based on Demand levels published in GCS 2017, and the Generation figures published in the TDP 2017.

and Knockraha transmission stations. Generation levels in the area are set to increase in the coming years. This is due to generators that currently have connection agreements and live connection offers connecting to the transmission and distribution networks.

We are undertaking a joint project with the French TSO, Réseau de Transport d'Électricité (RTE), to investigate the development of a HVDC interconnector between Ireland and France that could connect in Cork.

To cater for the high levels of generation relative to local demand, network reinforcement is needed to enable the efficient export of generation from the area.

There are also reinforcement needs due to:

- Local constraints related to a shortage of transmission capacity and voltage support; and
- Asset condition.

The projects described in this section will enable the transmission network to safely accommodate the power flows, resulting from an excess of regional generation. They will also provide benefits to existing and future users of the transmission network in the planning area and facilitate broad future regional load growth.

The projects in the South-West and Mid-West planning area are discussed in more detail below. The status of the network development projects is noted in Appendix C.

Please refer to Figure 5-1 for locational information of planned Network Developments in the South-West & Mid-West Planning Area in Steps 4 to 6.

Reinforcement of the 220 kV Transmission Network out of Kerry and West Cork towards the North and East directions

Projects

- Kilpaddoge - Knockanure and Ballyvouskill - Clashavoon 220 kV Line Uprates and Kilpaddoge - Tarbert 220 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0763); and
- Ballynahulla - Ballyvouskill and Ballynahulla - Knockanure 220 kV – Line Uprates (CP0883).

Description

The driver for the line uprate projects is RES integration and the driver for the line refurbishment is security of supply.

The need for refurbishment arises due to asset condition. The need for uprating arises due to the connection of large amounts of wind generation in Kerry, west Cork and west Limerick. This results in higher power flows on the transmission network. Studies have indicated overloading of these circuits under single contingency and maintenance-trip conditions.

These projects are part of an overall strategy to increase the capacity for the potentially large power flows out of the area. The power will flow north towards Moneypoint and east towards Knockraha transmission stations and onwards to the large demand centres of Cork and Dublin.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in North Kerry

Projects

- Kilpaddoge 220/ 110 kV Station – New Station to the West of Tarbert 220/ 110 kV Station (CP0647); and
- Tarbert 220/ 110 kV Station Refurbishment (CP0622).

Description

The driver for these projects is security of supply.

The need for reinforcement arises due to local constraints on the transmission network. The physical capacity of Tarbert 220/ 110 kV station is close to being reached. The new Kilpaddoge station will replace many of the functions of the existing Tarbert station.

The new Kilpaddoge station is necessary to allow for the essential expansion of transmission connections in north Kerry. The existing Tarbert transmission station is being retained. However, due to the age and condition of the assets in Tarbert station, a project involving the refurbishment of the 220 kV assets is progressing.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network across the Shannon Estuary between North Kerry and Clare

Projects

- Moneypoint – Kilpaddoge - Knockanure 220 kV Project (CP0726)[47].

Description

The driver for this project is RES integration and security of supply.

The need for reinforcement arises due to the connection of large amounts of wind generation in Kerry, west Cork and west Limerick. This results in higher power flows on the transmission network. Studies have indicated overloading of circuits in the area under single contingency and maintenance-trip conditions.

The Project will relieve constraints and allow for the increased power flows in the Mid-West and South-West that arise from the connection of renewable and conventional generation.

These projects are part of an overall strategy to increase the capacity for the potentially large power flows out of the area. The power will flow north towards Moneypoint and east towards Knockraha transmission stations and onwards to the large demand centres of Cork and Dublin.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in Clare

Projects

- Moneypoint 400/ 220/ 110 kV GIS Development (CP0688);
- Ardnacrusha 110 kV Station Redevelopment (CP0054); and
- Booltiagh 110 kV Station Extension (CP0874).

Description

The drivers for these projects are security of supply and RES integration.
Specifically considering the first Two projects listed above: the need for reinforcement arises due to a

47. Moneypoint – Kilpaddoge Cable section has been completed

shortage of transmission capacity and voltage support in the area.

These needs were identified through network studies. These indicated potential overloading and violations of voltage limits in the Clare area under maintenance-trip and single contingency conditions.

The preferred solution to address voltage violations in the area is a new 220/ 110 kV transformer in Moneypoint 400 kV station[48]. The new transformer and the uprate of the Ennis - Booltiagh - Tullabrack T - Moneypoint 110 kV circuit will address the shortage of transmission capacity in the area.

The 400 kV transmission equipment in Moneypoint and the entire Ardnacrusha 110 kV transmission station need to be replaced because of the condition of the assets. These projects will also contribute to facilitating the growing number of renewable generators in west Clare.

The Booltiagh 110 kV station extension is to accommodate two new transformer bays, the relocation of the Ennis line bay and a new 110 kV sectionalising circuit breaker cubicle.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in West Cork

Projects

- Clashavoon - Dunmanway 110 kV New Line (CP0501)[49]; and
- Clashavoon - Macroom No. 2 New 110 kV Circuit and Increased Transformer Capacity in Clashavoon (CP0829).

Description

The drivers for these projects are security of supply and RES integration.

The need for the new Clashavoon - Dunmanway and Clashavoon - Macroom 110 kV circuits, and increased transformer capacity in Clashavoon 220 kV station arises due to a shortage of transmission capacity in the area. Studies have indicated overloading of existing circuits and of a transformer in the area under maintenance-trip conditions. The new Clashavoon - Dunmanway and Clashavoon - Macroom 110 kV circuits will provide other routes into the west Cork area. This will secure supplies to the area and enable export of excess generation.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the Cork City area

Projects

- Raffeen - Trabeg 110 kV No. 1 Line Uprate (CP0830);
- Aghada 220/ 110 kV Station Upgrade (CP0794);
- Knockraha 220 kV Station Upgrade (CP0796);
- Knockraha Short Circuit Rating Mitigation (CP0973); and
- New 110 kV Station near Kilbarry (CP0949)[50].

Description

The driver for these projects is security of supply. Together they will create and maintain the requisite levels of reliability and flexibility in the transmission network.

The need for the Raffeen - Trabeg 110 kV line uprate is due to a shortage of transmission capacity. Studies have indicated overloading of the circuit under single contingency conditions.

48. The recent installation of capacitors at Ardnacrusha and Drumline 110 kV stations are interim solutions to the voltage needs in the area.
49. More information is available at http://www.eirgridgroup.com/the-grid/projects/clashavoon-dunmanway/the-project/
50. This project replaces CP0713 that was reported as being on hold in TDP 2016.

The need for the Aghada and Knockraha 220/ 110 kV station upgrade projects arises due to a number of local constraints on the transmission network. Studies have indicated the potential unacceptable loss of generation and voltage violations without these projects. In addition, without these projects, potential overloading of equipment within Aghada station and of circuits in the Cork and Waterford area have been identified.

The Aghada project also involves refurbishment works due to the condition and age of assets in the station.

Knockraha Short Circuit Rating Mitigation project addresses safety and security of supply. It will strengthen the capability of the support structures for strung busbar and bay conductor equipment to withstand the mechanical forces created by short circuit currents flowing through busbar and bay conductor.

A new 110 kV station near Kilbarry is being progressed to accommodate increased demand in the area and also to improve the security of supply. This new station, in combination with the existing Kilbarry 110 kV station, will divide the load between them and provide a much improved security of supply for Cork city and the vicinity of North Cork.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in Limerick

Project

- Killonan 220/ 110 kV Station Redevelopment (CP0624).

Description

The driver for the Killonan 220/ 110 kV project is security of supply.

The Killonan station forms the main bulk supply point for the Mid-West region and is an important node on the network.

The project involves the redevelopment of the entire station. This is required because of the condition and age of the transmission equipment in the station.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area for New Generation Connections

Projects

- Slievecallan 110 kV Station – New Station (CP0926);
- Knockacummer 110 kV station – Knockacummer Wind Farm Permanent Connection (CP0606) (NEW);
- Coomataggart 110 kV Station – New Station (CP0932) (NEW); and
- Kilpaddoge 110 kV Station – Connection of Kelwin Power Plant (CP0991) (NEW).

Description

The driver for these projects is RES integration.

The need for reinforcement is because of the requirement for new generation connections. These are the shallow connections for a number of wind farms.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area for New and Modified Demand Connections

Projects

- Midleton 110 kV Station – New 110 kV Bay for DSO Transformer (CP0863).

Description

The driver for this project is security of supply.

The need for reinforcement is because of the requirement for new and modified demand connections. This project is a shallow connection for a DSO demand connection.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area for Reactive Power Support

Projects

- Ballynahulla 220/ 110 kV Station – New Statcom (CP0934);
- Ballyvouskill 220/ 110 kV Station – New Statcom (CP0935);
- Knockanure 220/ 110 kV Station – New Reactor (CP0936); and
- Thurles 110 kV Station – New Statcom (CP0933).

Description

The driver for these projects is RES integration and security of supply.

The need for reinforcement arises due to a shortage of voltage support across the south west region and around the Thurles area. These needs were identified through network studies.

Both capacitive and inductive reactive support is required in the South West across three separate 220 kV stations; Knockanure, Ballynahulla and Ballyvouskill. The planned reactive support at the three stations makes up an overall South West regional solution and the works at all three stations are required for the solution to perform adequately.

The need for additional reactive support in the Thurles area is due to the connection of distribution wind farms in the area and heavily loaded transmission lines during contingencies.

Other Approved Projects

In addition to the network reinforcement projects described above, there are also other approved projects in the South-West and Mid-West planning area, namely:

- Moneypoint - Oldstreet 400 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0824);
- Tarbert - Tralee No. 1 Line Refurbishment (CP0864);
- Dunstown - Moneypoint 400 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0873);
- Tarbert – Trien 110 kV No. 1 Line Refurbishment (CP0902);
- Bandon – Raffeen 110 kV No. 1 Line Refurbishment (CP0904);
- Bandon 110 kV Station – Protection Upgrade (CP1015)[51];
- Knockraha – Raffeen 220 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0868)
- Glanagow 220 kV Station - Point on Wave Controller (CP0983); and
- Clashavoon - Clonkeen 110 kV Line & N22 Diversion (CP0996)(NEW).

51. This previously came under CP0627

Future Needs Driving Potential Projects

We are also currently working on a joint project with the French TSO, RTE, investigating an interconnector between Ireland and France. The potential connection point is expected to be in Cork. This interconnector is deemed a Project of Common Interest (PCI) by the European Commission. PCIs are intended to help the EU achieve its energy policy and climate objectives: affordable, secure and sustainable energy for all citizens. See Appendix C Irish Projects in European Plans for more information.

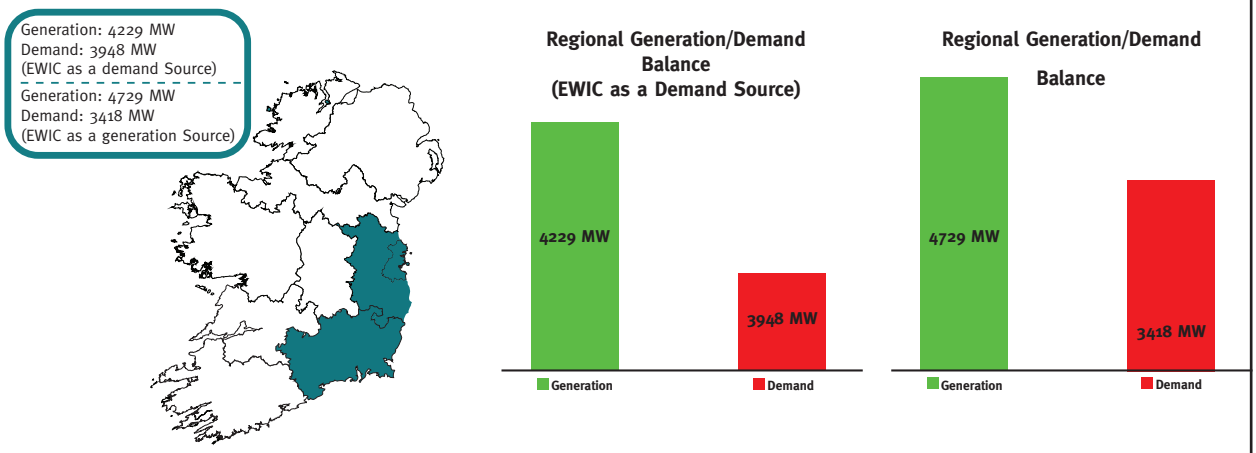
6.4. The South-East, Mid-East and Dublin Planning Area

The South-East, Mid-East and Dublin Planning Area Overview

The South-East, Mid-East and Dublin planning area is made up of the following counties categorised by region:

- The South-East: South Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny and Carlow;
- The Mid-East: Wicklow, Kildare and Meath; and
- Dublin.

2026 Forecast Regional Generation and Demand Balance[52, 53]



Summary of TDP Projects

TDP Project Category	No. of Projects
New Build	14
Uprate/Modify	15
Refurbish/Replace	8
Other	1
Total	38

52. The Forecast Regional Generation and Demand Balance is based on Demand levels published in GCS 2017, and the Generation figures published in the TDP 2016.
53. The EWIC point of connection is in this Region. EWIC can be either a generation or demand source. In the forecast Generation/ Demand balance portrayed in the graph on the left above, EWIC is considered to be a 530 MW demand source (Max. export capacity of EWIC: 530 MW). In the forecast Generation/ Demand balance portrayed in the graph on the right above, EWIC is considered to be a 500 MW Generation Source (Max. import capacity of EWIC: 500 MW)

Regional Description
The South-East, Mid-East and Dublin planning area has a wide variety of generation sources dispersed around the planning area including pumped storage; gas burning power stations; and the 500 MW East West Interconnector. The greater Dublin area is the major load centre on the Irish transmission network. It accounts for approximately one third of the total Irish demand. In contrast to the other planning areas the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin planning area does not have a substantial excess of generation relative to demand. The existing regional transmission network is comprised of 110 kV, 220 kV and 400 kV infrastructure. The transmission network has to meet a number of diverse power flows that can vary depending on: • The generation dispatch; • Network demand; • Interconnector flows; and • Network topology. The network must accommodate high density demand in the area, and local generation exports. Additionally the network can be subject to high inter-regional power transfers from both north to south and south to north. The development of the transmission network in the area is characterised by the displacement of thermal generation in Dublin for wind generation. This wind generation is coming from the West and South-West in particular. The effect of this is an increase in power flows through the South-East. A third party is undertaking the development of a HVDC interconnector between Ireland and Great Britain that could connect in the South-East. Network reinforcement will be required to cater for the power flows resulting from additional generation and interconnection. This will enable the efficient transfer of power to the load centres of the eastern seaboard and the Dublin area. There are also reinforcement needs due to: • Local constraints related to a shortage of transmission capacity and voltage support; • Asset condition; and • To accommodate further market integration. The projects described in this section will enable the transmission network to safely accommodate more diverse power flows. They will also provide benefits to existing and future users of the transmission network in the planning area and facilitate broad future regional load growth.

The projects in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin planning area are discussed in more detail below. The status of the network development projects is noted in Appendix B.

Please refer to Figure 5-1 for locational information of planned Network Developments in the South-East, Mid-East & Dublin Planning Area in Steps 4 - 6.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network between Munster and Leinster

Project

Regional Solution, comprising:

- Series Compensation on the existing 400 kV overhead lines that cross the country from Moneypoint in County Clare to Dunstown in County Kildare and Woodland in County Meath;
- The series compensation devices are planned for:
  - Moneypoint 400 kV Station Series Capacitor (CP0967)[54]
  - Oldstreet 400 kV Station Series Capacitor (CP0969)
  - Dunstown 400 kV Stations Series Compensation (CP0968)
- Cross-Shannon 400 kV Cable (CP0970)[55];
- Great Island - Wexford 110 kV Line Uprate (CP0844);
- Great Island - Kilkenny 110 kV Line Uprate (CP0945); and
- Wexford 110 kV Station - Busbar Uprate (CP0972).

Description

There is a significant amount of existing, new and contracted conventional and renewable generation connected or seeking to connect in the south and south-west.

As a result, the main flow of electricity in the southern half of the Irish network is from the south and south-west towards the demand centres on the east coast.

There is a risk to the security of supply in the south - eastern area of the country. This is largely caused by heavy power flows through the network.

Network studies indicate the existing network cannot manage such large power flows. Numerous contingency scenarios result in widespread voltage violations and voltage collapse.

Large changes in system voltage phase angle can also prevent automatic reclosing of lines. This has a serious impact on circuit availability and system reliability, hence reducing security of supply.

There are also some overloads of transmission circuits. Thus the network between Munster and Leinster needs to be strengthened.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the Midlands and South East Regions including Kildare

Project

Laois - Kilkenny Reinforcement Project (CP0585), comprising:

- A new 400/ 110 kV station near Portlaoise (looped into the existing Dunstown - Moneypoint 400 kV and Athy - Portlaoise 110 kV lines);
- A new 110 kV circuit from this station to a new 110 kV station at Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny;
- A 80 Mvar 400 kV Shunt Reactor relocated from Dunstown; and
- A 110 kV uprate to the existing Ballyragget - Kilkenny line which is currently operated at 38 kV[56].

54. This project is located in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area. It is included here as it is part of the Regional Solution.
55. This project is located in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area. It is included here as it is part of the Regional Solution.
56. More information is available at http://www.eirgridgroup.com/the-grid/projects/laois-kilkenny/the-project/

Description

This project is required to address quality of supply issues and provide security of supply in Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare and Laois.

The need for reinforcement arises due to a shortage of transmission capacity and voltage support across the planning area. These needs were identified through network studies. These studies indicated potential violations of voltage limits throughout the area under single contingency conditions and loss of load violations in Kilkenny under maintenance-trip conditions.

The installation of a capacitor in Kilkenny 110 kV station in 2010 was a short term measure to maintain supply standards to the area. The Laois - Kilkenny reinforcement addresses the medium to long term quality and security of supply concerns.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the South East

Projects

- Great Island 110 kV Station Redevelopment (CP0729).

Description

The driver for this project is security of supply.

Great Island 220/ 110 kV station is one of the main bulk supply points in the South-East region. A major redevelopment is required due to the condition and age of the assets. These works will involve the development of a new station which will replace the current one.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network between Limerick and the South Midlands

Projects

- Cauteen - Tipperary 110 kV Line Uprate (CP0756).

Description

The driver for this project is RES integration.

The need for the reinforcement arises due to a shortage of transmission capacity. The capacity of the existing infrastructure is close to being exceeded primarily as a result of the connection of new wind farms.

These needs were identified by network studies which indicated the overloading of a number of existing circuits under single contingency conditions.

Reinforcement of the Transmission and Distribution Networks in the Greater Dublin Area

Projects

- Belcamp 220/ 110 kV Project[57] – New 220/ 110 kV Station to the East of Finglas 220/ 110 kV Station[58] (CP0437)[59];
- Carrickmines 220/ 110 kV Station –GIS Development (CP0580);
- Finglas 110 kV Station Redevelopment (CP0646);
- Inchicore 220 kV Station Upgrade (CP0692);
- Finglas 220 kV Station Upgrade (CP0792);
- Castlebagot New 220/ 110 kV Station (CP0872)[60]; and
- Belcamp - Shellybanks New 220 kV Cable (CP0984)[61].

57. Formerly referred to as "Dublin North Fringe".
58. More information is available at http://www.eirgridgroup.com/the-grid/projects/dublin-north-fringe/the-project/
59. This includes sub-project CP0978, comprising a 220 kV cable connection between Belcamp and Finglas.
60. More information is available at http://www.eirgridgroup.com/the-grid/projects/west-dublin/the-project/
61. This project also includes the fit-out of the 220 kV GIS station building built as part of CP0437.

Description

The driver for these projects is security of supply.

The need for reinforcement arises due to local constraints on the transmission and distribution networks. There is a requirement for additional capacity at a number of locations in the Greater Dublin Area due to load growth. This is primarily at:

- The existing Carrickmines 220/ 110 kV station;
- The new Belcamp 220/ 110 kV station to the east of the existing Finglas 220/ 110 kV station; and
- The new Castlebagot (formerly West Dublin) 220/ 110 kV station between Inchicore and Maynooth 220/ 110 kV stations.

These needs were identified through co-ordinated TSO and DSO network studies. These studies indicated the overloading of a number of existing circuits and transformers under single contingency conditions.

Replacement of substation equipment works are progressing in Inchicore and Carrickmines 220/ 110 kV stations to address the condition and age of the assets. These stations are major bulk supply points in Dublin.

Inchicore and Finglas 220 kV stations also have their own specific needs. The need for these stations' upgrade projects arises due to a number of local constraints on the transmission network.

In the case of Inchicore, network studies have indicated that the capacity of some of the existing switchgear is close to being exceeded. While in Finglas 220 kV station, studies have indicated the potential for loss of load without this project.

The Belcamp – Shellybanks new 220 kV cable will provide a second 220 kV connection to the new Belcamp 220 kV station which lies to the east of Finglas 220/ 110 kV station.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the Greater Dublin Area

Projects

- Corduff - Ryebrook 110 kV Line Uprate and Ryebrook 110 kV Station Busbar Uprate (CP0668);
- Inchicore - Maynooth No. 1 and 2 220 kV Line Uprate (CP0667);
- Maynooth 220 kV Station Reconfiguration (CP0808); and
- Poolbeg 220 kV Station - Installation of 100 Mvar Voltage Support (CP0760).

Description

The driver for these projects is security of supply.

The need for reinforcement arises due to local constraints on the transmission network. There is a requirement for additional capacity and voltage support in the Dublin region.

The capacity needs were identified by network studies. These indicated the overloading of a number of existing circuits under single and maintenance-trip contingency conditions.

The need for voltage support in the Dublin region was identified through analysis and operational experience. Violations of upper voltage limits at a number of transmission stations were identified.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin Planning Area for New and Modified Demand Connections

Projects

- Great Island 220/ 110 kV Station – New 110 kV DSO Transformer Bay for DSO Connection to Knockmullen (New Ross) (CP0490);
- Wexford 110 kV Station – New 110 kV Bay for DSO Transformer and New Coupler (CP0486);
- Great Island 220/ 110 kV Station – New DSO Transformer Bay (CP0894);
- Clonee 220 kV Station – Station Extension (CP0995);
- Cruiserath New 220 kV Station – New Demand Connection (CP0997);
- Snugborough New 110 kV Station - New Demand Connection (CP0987);
- Cruiserath 220 kV Station - Permanent Connection for demand customer (CP1009)(NEW); and
- Darndale 110 kV Station - New Station for demand customer (CP1013) (NEW).

Description

The driver for these projects is security of supply.

The need for reinforcement arises due to the requirement for new and modified demand connections. These are the shallow connections for a number of DSO connections and directly connected large scale transmission demand customers.

Reinforcement of the Transmission Network in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin Planning Area for New Generation Connections

Projects

- Meath Hill 110 kV Station – Uprate 2 DSO Transformers (CP0914); and
- Cauteen 110 kV Station – New Wind Farm Connections (CP0999)(NEW).

Description

The driver for these projects is RES integration. The need for reinforcement arises due to the requirement for new generation connections.

Other Approved Projects

In addition to the network reinforcement projects described above, there are also other approved projects in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin planning area, namely:

- Oldstreet - Woodland 400 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0825);
- Poolbeg 220 kV Station – Fencing (CP0770);
- Dungarvan 110 kV Station – Transmission Works Associated with Installation of New 38 kV GIS (CP0779);
- Maynooth - Woodland 220 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0869);
- Dunstown 400 kV Station - DC System (CP0998;)
- Maynooth - Turlough Hill 220 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0823)(NEW); and
- Great Island - Kellis 220 kV Line Refurbishment (CP0866)(NEW).

Future Needs Driving Potential Projects

At the time of the data freeze date there are also projects at earlier stages of development and investigation. We are currently investigating the installation of voltage support in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin planning area.

The need for voltage support was identified through system wide transmission network studies. Detailed studies on the individual areas requiring support are being undertaken. Future TDPs will report on the specific projects resulting from the detailed studies.

We have confirmed the need for investment in the Greater Dublin Area. We are progressing the following two projects:

- Capital Project 0966; and
- CP1021 North Dublin Corridor Reinforcement.

We are progressing these projects in line with our revised consultation and engagement process which is described in our Have Your Say document. Have Your Say is available on our website[62]. Both projects are in Step 2 of the improved process. We expect them to progress to Step 3 in 2019.

We are reporting on these projects earlier than usual as the system needs in the north Dublin region are dynamic due to potential changes in the connected generation portfolio combined with the connection of new large scale demand customers. These projects represent EirGrid's response to this evolving situation. It is also in line with our revised consultation and engagement process.

In previous TDPs a potential need for reinforcement in the south Dublin area (Carrickmines-Dunstown corridor) was noted. Currently, an assessment of the need to reinforce the area is taking place.

A number of new data centre operators and other demand customers have expressed interest in connecting large-scale facilities in the Dublin area. These proposals would see substantial power loads connecting in this region by 2020. Depending on the number and scale of projects that materialise, this may require new transmission solutions. We are working to ensure that all reasonable requests for demand can be facilitated.

The DSO is considering, in conjunction with us, a new 110 kV station in the vicinity of Trim, Co. Meath and a new 110 kV/ MV installation at Corduff 220/ 110 kV station.

The existing 220 kV circuit between Carrickmines and Arklow currently operates at 110 kV. Together with the DSO we are considering operating this line at 220 kV. We are also assessing the impact of providing an alternative 110 kV connection to Ballybeg 110 kV station.

A third party is proposing an additional interconnector between Ireland and Great Britain. The potential connection point for the proposed interconnector is expected to be in the south-east of the country in this planning area.

This interconnector is deemed a Project of Common Interest (PCI) by the European Commission. PCIs are intended to help the EU achieve its energy policy and climate objectives: affordable, secure and sustainable energy for all citizens. See Appendix C Irish Projects in European Plans for more information.

62. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/the-grid/have-your-say/

7. Summary of Enviromenal Approach Report (EAR)

7

7. Summary Of Environmental Appraisal Report (EAR)

An Environmental Appraisal Report (EAR) has been prepared as an accompanying document to this TDP. The purpose of the EAR is to ensure the TDP 2018-2027 is in line with committed strategic environmental objectives (SEOs). These objectives were set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) prepared for the Grid Implementation Programme (IP) 2017-2022 and integrated into the overall approach to grid development. A series of environmental, planning, social and technical policies and objectives also form a core element of the Grid IP and guide sustainable Grid development.

As outlined in the earlier sections, this TDP includes 103 reinforcement projects. Of these, 13 projects are new to the TDP 2018 and therefore were not considered in the environmental appraisal carried out for TDP 2017-2027 or as part of the SEA process.

These new projects consist of new builds, refurbishment/ replacement projects, uprate/ modification and other projects. These projects are examined in the EAR and evaluated against the SEOs. Following the implementation of mitigation measures (where necessary) the SEOs will be achieved.

Therefore we consider the TDP 2018-2027 to be in accordance with the provisions of the Strategic Environmental Obligations as set out in the Grid IP 2017-2022 and associated SEA.

Appendix A: Project Terms

This appendix explains terms that are used to describe projects in the following appendices.

Capital Project Number (CP No.): each project is referenced with a Capital Project number for coordination between ourselves and the TAO.

Estimated Completion Date (ECD): the estimates provided are subject to:

- The planning process where applicable;
- The construction progress;
- The availability of transmission outages and commissioning; and may be liable to change.

Appendix B: Planned Network Developments

This appendix details active TDP 2018 projects and their driver(s), need(s), location, step and ECD, as at the data freeze date 01 January 2018. Projects are categorised by planning area[63].

When reviewing the data in this appendix it is important to note the approach to describing the location of projects. If the project involves a circuit then both stations at either end of the circuit, and the counties the stations are located in, are noted. If the counties are in the same Planning Area then the Planning Area is listed only once.

If the project crosses Planning Areas then the multiple Planning Areas are included. If the project refers to a station then only one county and one Planning Area is listed for that project.

Also please note the following labels:

- "(NEW)" included with a project's CP No. signifies that it is a new project that has been approved since TDP 2017; and
- "*" included with a project's circuit length signifies that the circuit length is an estimate at this time.

Data Management

The ECDs for some transmission projects are available and updated on an on-going basis at the following Website:

- Associated Transmission Reinforcements (ATRs) (available here[64]).

63. http://www.eirgridgroup.com/the-grid/have-your-say/
64. Some projects are in, or have the potential to be in, multiple planning areas

Projects in Multiple Planning Areas

There are six projects that are in multiple Planning Areas:

Table B-1 Planned Projects that are in Multiple Planning Areas (6 Projects)

CP No.	Project Title	Type	KM	DRIVERS			NEEDS					LOCATION		Step	ECD
				Security of Supply	RES Integration	Market Integration	Inter-Regional Power Flow	Local Constraints	Connection	Inter-connection	Asset Condition	County/ Counties	Planning Areas		
CP0825	Oldstreet - Woodland 400 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	126.4	✓							✓	Galway, Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare, Meath	SE-ME-D, B-M-W	6	2019
CP0824	Moneypoint - Oldstreet 400 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	102.5	✓							✓	Clare, Galway	SW-MW, B-M-W	5	2020
CP0585	Laois-Kilkenny Reinforcement Project	New Build	30* + 22[65]	✓				✓				Laois, Kilkenny	SE-ME-D, B-M-W	6	2021
CP0466	North South 400 kV Interconnection Development (TYNDP / 81)	New Build	137*[66]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Meath, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, Tyrone	B-M-W, SE-ME-D	5	2021
CP0873	Dunstown - Moneypoint 400 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	208.5	✓							✓	Kildare, Laois, Tipperary, Clare	SE-ME-D, SW-MW, B-M-W	5	2023
CP0867	Flagford - Louth 220 kV Refurbishment Project	Refurbish/ Replace	110.1	✓							✓	Roscommon, Leitrim, Longford, Cavan, Meath, Louth	B-M-W, SE-ME-D	5	2021

65. 70. 30 km is the proposed new 110 kV circuit between the proposed new 400/ 110 kV station near Portlaoise and the proposed new 110 kV station at Ballyragget. 22 km is the proposed 110 kV uprate to the existing Ballyragget – Kilkenny line which is currently operated at 38 kV.
66. The total length is 137 km, 103 km in Ireland and 34 km in Northern Ireland.

Projects in the Border, Midlands and West Planning Area

There are 31 projects in the Border, Midlands and West Planning Area; these projects are listed in Table B-2 below.

Table B-2 Planned Projects in the Border, Midlands and West Planning Area (31 Projects: 7 New Build; 6 Refurb/Replace; 16 Uprate/Modify; and 2 Other)

CP No.	Project Title	Type	KM	DRIVERS			NEEDS					LOCATION	Step	ECD
				Security of Supply	RES Integration	Market Integration	Inter-Regional Power Flow	Local Constraints	Connection	Inter-connection	Asset Condition	County/ Counties		
CP0816	North Connaught Project	New Build	58		✓			✓				Sligo	4	2024
CP0197	Mount Lucas - Thornsberry New 110 kV Line	New Build	30	✓				✓				Offaly, Offaly	6	2018
CP0724	Thornsberry 110 kV Station - Busbar Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓				Offaly	6	2018
CP0778	Castlebar 110 kV Station - Transmission Works Associated with Installation of New 38 kV GIS	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓					✓			Mayo	6	2018
CP0421	Tievebrack/ Ardnagappary 110 kV Development	New Build	35	✓	✓				✓			Donegal	6	2019
CP0731	Bellacorick - Castlebar 110 kV Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	38	✓	✓			✓			✓	Mayo, Mayo	6	2018
CP0740	Letterkenny 110 kV Station - Relocation of 110 kV Bay and 2 New Couplers	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓	✓			Donegal	6	2019
CP0466	North South 400 kV Interconnection Development	New Build	137*[67]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Meath, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, Tyrone	5	2023[69]
CP0799	Louth 220 kV Station Upgrade	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓			✓	Louth	5	2023
CP0819	Bellacorick - Moy 110 kV Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	27	✓	✓			✓			✓	Mayo, Mayo	6	2019

67. Post data freeze update ECD changed to 2023.

CP0833	Tawnaghmore and Moy 110 kV Stations - Mayo Renewable Power Connection	Uprate/ Modify	0		✓				✓			Mayo	6	2020
CP0834	Carrick-on-Shannon 110 kV Station - Uprate Four 110 kV Circuit Breakers	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓							✓	Leitrim	6	2018
CP0835	Coolnabacky - Portlaoise 110 kV Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	8.4	✓	✓			✓			✓	Laois, Laois	4	2020
CP0839	Moy 110 kV Station - Reconfiguration and Busbar Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓	✓			✓			✓	Mayo	6	2020
CP0771	Castlebar 110 kV Station - Busbar Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓	✓			✓			✓	Mayo	6	2019
CP0837	Bellacorick 110 kV Station - Transformer Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	0		✓				✓			Mayo	5	2019
CP0850	Shranakilly 110 kV New Station - New Wind Farm Connections	New Build	0		✓				✓			Mayo	5	2019
CP0870	Carrick-on-Shannon - Arigna T - Corderry 110 kV Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	35	✓	✓			✓			✓	Roscommon, Leitrim	6	2018
CP0865	Cashla – Salthill 110 kV Circuit Uprate and Refurbishment	Uprate/ Modify	9.4	✓	✓			✓			✓	Galway, Galway	5	2019
CP0867	Flagford - Louth 220 kV Refurbishment Project	Refurbish/ Replace	110.1	✓							✓	Roscommon, Leitrim, Longford, Cavan, Meath, Louth	5	2021
CP0800	North West Project - RIDP Phase 1 - Reinforcement of the grid in the north-west	New Build	83		✓		✓	✓				Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo	2	2027
CP0905	Louth – Ratrussan 110 kV No. 1 Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	37.5	✓							✓	Louth, Monaghan, Cavan	6	2020
CP0895	Knockranny 110 kV Station – Knockalough Wind Farm connection	Uprate/ Modify	10		✓				✓			Galway	6	2018
CP0871	Galway 110 kV Station – Busbar Uprate and Refurbishment[68]	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓	✓			✓			✓	Galway	5	2022
CP0913	Flagford – Sligo 110 kV Line – Conflict, N4 Road Realignment	Other	0	✓				✓				Roscommon, Sligo	6	2018

68. Post data freeze update: this will be achieved by redeveloping Galway station.

CP0974	Cloon – Lanesboro 110 kV Line – Diversion	Other	0	✓				✓				Galway, Roscommon, Longford	6	2018
CP0903	Cloon – Lanesboro 110 kV Line Refurbish-ment	Refurbish/ Replace	65	✓							✓	Galway, Roscommon, Longford	4	2020
CP0942	Corderry - Srananagh 110 kV Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	12.70		✓			✓				Leitrim, Mayo	4	2020
CP1012	Carrickaduff 110 kV Station - New Station for Wind Farm Connection	New Build	0						✓			Donegal	4	2020
CP1018	Oldstreet - Tynagh 220 kV Line Fibre Wrap	Refurbish/ Replace Or		✓							✓	Galway	5	2018
CP1019	Cashla - Tynagh 220 kV Line Fibre Wrap	Refurbish/ Replace		✓							✓	Galway	5	2018

Projects in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area

There are 34 projects in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area; these projects are listed in Table B-3 below.

Table B-3 Planned Projects in the South-West and Mid-West Planning Area (34 Projects: 13 New Build; 10 Refurb/Replace; 10 Uprate/Modify and 1 Other)

CP No.	Project Title	Type	KM	DRIVERS			NEEDS					LOCATION	Step	ECD
				Security of Supply	RES Integration	Market Integration	Inter-Regional Power Flow	Local Constraints	Connection	Inter-connection	Asset Condition	County/ Counties		
CP0501	Clashavoon - Dunmanway 110 kV New Line	New Build	35*	✓	✓			✓				Cork	6	2018
CP0622	Tarbert 220/ 110 kV Station Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	Kerry	6	2022
CP0763	Kilpaddoge – Knockanure and Ballyvouskil - Clashavoon 220 kV Line Uprates and Kilpaddoge - Tarbert 220 kV Line Refurbishment	Uprate/ Modify	97.3		✓		✓	✓				Cork, Kerry	6	2018
CP0647	Kilpaddoge 220/ 110 kV New Station	New Build	0	✓				✓			✓	Kerry	6	2020
CP0688	Moneypoint 400/ 220/ 110 kV GIS Development	New Build	0	✓	✓			✓			✓	Clare	6	2019
CP0054	Ardnacrusha 110 kV Station Redevelopment	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	Clare	6	2018
CP0874	Booltiagh 110 kV Station Extension	Uprate/ Modify	0		✓				✓			Clare	6	2019
CP0824	Moneypoint - Oldstreet 400 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	102.5	✓							✓	Clare, Galway	5	2020
CP0794	Aghada 220/ 110 kV Station Upgrade	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓			✓	Cork	6	2022
CP0796	Knockraha 220 kV Station Upgrade	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓				Cork	6	2019

CP0624	Killonan 220/ 110 kV Station Redevelopment	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	Limerick	5	2024
CP0726	Moneypoint to Knockanure 220 kV Project	New Build	26*		✓		✓	✓				Clare, Kerry	6	2019
CP0830	Raffeen - Trabeg 110 kV No. 1 Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	10.4	✓				✓				Cork, Cork	6	2018
CP0829	Clashavoon - Macroom No. 2 New 110 kV Circuit and Increased Transformer Capacity in Clashavoon 220/ 110 kV Station	New Build	6		✓			✓				Cork, Cork	2	2019
CP0883	Ballynahulla - Ballyvouskill and Ballynahulla - Knockanure 220 kV Line Uprates (formerly part of CP0763)	Uprate/ Modify	1.2		✓		✓	✓				Cork, Kerry	5	2020
CP0863	Midleton 110 kV Station - New 110 kV DSO Transformer Bay	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓					✓			Cork	6	2018
CP0864	Tarbert - Tralee No. 1 110 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	41.8	✓							✓	Kerry, Kerry	6	2020
CP0926	Slievecallan 110 kV Station – New Station	New Build	29.6		✓				✓			Clare	6	2018
CP0933	Thurles 110 kV Station – New Statcom	New Build	0	✓	✓			✓				N Tipperary	5	2020
CP0934	Ballynahulla 110 kV Station – New Statcom	New Build	0	✓	✓			✓				Kerry	5	2020
CP0935	Ballyvouskill 110 kV Station – New Statcom	New Build	0	✓	✓			✓				Cork	5	2020
CP0936	Knockanure 110 kV Station – New Reactor	New Build	0	✓	✓			✓				Kerry	5	2020
CP0873	Dunstown - Moneypoint 400 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	208.5	✓							✓	Kildare, Laois, Tipperary, Clare	5	2021
CP0606	Knockacummer 110 kV station – Knockacummer Wind Farm Permanent Connection	New Build	11		✓				✓			Cork	6	2018
CP0902	Tarbert – Trien 110 kV No. 1 Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	21	✓							✓	Kerry	6	2018

CP0973	Knockraha Short Circuit Rating Mitigation	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓							✓	Cork	5	2019
CP0868	Knockraha – Raffeen 220 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	23	✓							✓	Cork	5	2020
CP0983	Glanagow 220 kV Station - Point on Wave Controller	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓				Cork	6	2019
CP0949	New 110 kV Station nEar Kilbarry	New Build	0	✓					✓			Cork	4	2022
CP1015	Bandon 110 kV Station – Protection Upgrade	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	Cork	5	2019
CP0904	Bandon – Raffeen 110 kV No. 1 Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	27	✓							✓	Cork	6	2018
CP0932	Coomataggart 110 kV Station – New Station	New Build	32		✓				✓			Kerry	6	2019
CP0991	Kilpaddoge 110 kV Station – Connection of Kelwin Power Plant	Uprate/ Modify	0		✓				✓			Kerry	6	2018
CP0996	Clashavoon - Clonkeen 110 kV Line & N22 Diversion	Other	30	✓				✓				Cork, Kerry	5	2019

Projects in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin Planning Area

There are 38 projects in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin Planning Area; these projects are listed in Table B-4 below.

Table B-4 Planned Projects in the South-East, Mid-East and Dublin Planning Area (38 Projects: 14 New Build; 8 Refurb/Replace; 15 Uprate/Modify; and 1 Other)

CP No.	Project Title	Type	KM	DRIVERS			NEEDS					LOCATION	Step	ECD
				Security of Supply	RES Integration	Market Integration	Inter-Regional Power Flow	Local Constraints	Connection	Inter-connection	Asset Condition	County/ Counties		
CP0667	Inchicore - Maynooth No. 1 and No. 2 220 kV Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	38	✓				✓			✓	Dublin, Kildare	6	2018
CP0668	Corduff - Ryebrook 110 kV Line Uprate and Ryebrook 110 kV Station Busbar Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	8	✓				✓				Dublin, Kildare	6	2019
CP0770	Poolbeg 220 kV Station - Fencing	Other	0	✓							✓	Dublin	6	2018
CP0779	Dungarvan 110 kV Station - Transmission Works Associated with Installation of New 38 kV GIS	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓					✓			Waterford	6	2018
CP0486	Wexford 110 kV Station - New 110 kV Transformer Bay and New Coupler	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓	✓			Wexford	6	2019
CP0756	Cauteen - Tipperary 110 kV Line Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	13		✓			✓				Tipperary South, Tipperary South	6	2018
CP0729	Great Island 110 kV Station Redevelopment	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	Wexford	6	2018
CP0490	Great Island 220/ 110 kV Station - New 110 kV DSO Transformer Bay for DSO Connection to Knockmullen (New Ross)	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓					✓			Wexford	2	2019
CP0646	Finglas 110 kV Station Redevelopment	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓				✓			✓	Dublin	6	2020
CP0760	Poolbeg 220 kV Station - Installation of 100 Mvar Voltage Support	New Build	0	✓				✓				Dublin	6	2018

CP0580	Carrickmines 220/ 110 kV Station GIS Development	New Build	0	✓				✓			✓	Dublin	6	2019
CP0792	Finglas 220 kV Station Upgrade	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓			✓	Dublin	6	2021
CP0585	Laois-Kilkenny Reinforcement Project	New Build	30* + 22[69]	✓				✓				Laois, Kilkenny	6	2021
CP0825	Oldstreet - Woodland 400 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	126.4	✓							✓	Galway, Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare, Meath	6	2018
CP0437	Belcamp 220/ 110 kV Project - New 220/ 110 kV Station to the East of Finglas 220/ 110 kV Station	New Build	10*	✓				✓	✓			Dublin	6	2018
CP0692	Inchicore 220 kV Station Upgrade	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓			✓	Dublin	5	2022
CP0894	Great Island 220/ 110 kV Station - New DSO 110/ 38 kV Transformer	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓					✓			Wexford	6	2019
CP0872	Castlebagot 220/ 110 kV New Station	New Build	0	✓				✓	✓			Dublin	6	2019
CP0869	Maynooth - Woodland 220 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	22.3	✓							✓	Dublin, Dublin	5	2020
CP0914	Meath Hill 110 kV Station – Uprate 2 DSO Transformers	Uprate/ Modify	0		✓				✓			Meath	6	2018
CP0808	Maynooth 220 kV Station Reconfiguration	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓				✓			✓	Kildare	4	2025
CP0844	Great Island - Wexford 110 kV Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	34.5	✓	✓		✓	✓				Wexford	5	2019
CP0945	Great Island - Kilkenny 110 kV Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	49.2	✓	✓		✓	✓				Wexford, Kilkenny	4	2021
CP0984	Shellybanks - Belcamp 220 kV New Cable	New Build	10	✓				✓				Dublin	4	2021
CP0998	Dunstown 400 kV Station - DC System	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	Kildare	6	2018

69. 30 km is the length of the proposed new 110 kV circuit between the proposed new 400/ 110 kV station near Portlaoise and the proposed new 110 kV station at Ballyragget. 22 km is the length of the proposed 110 kV uprate to the existing Ballyragget – Kilkenny line which is currently operated at 38 kV.

CP0995	Clonee 220 kV Station – Station Extension	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓					✓			Meath	5	2019
CP0997	Cruiserath 220 kV New Station –New Demand Connection	New Build	0	✓					✓			Dublin	5	2019
CP0987	Snugborough 110 kV New Station, New Demand Connection	New Build	0	✓					✓			Dublin	6	2018
CP0999	Cauteen 110 kV Station – New Wind Farm Connections	Uprate/ Modify	0		✓				✓			S Tipperary	4	2020
CP0968	Dunstown 400 kV Station Series Compensation	New Build	0	✓	✓		✓	✓				Kildare	4	2022
CP0972	Wexford 110 kV Station - Busbar Uprate	Uprate/ Modify	0	✓	✓		✓	✓				Wexford	5	2019
CP0823	Maynooth - Turlough Hill 220 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	51.38	✓							✓	Kildare, Wicklow	4	2022
CP0866	Great Island - Kellis 220 kV Line Refurbishment	Refurbish/ Replace	70	✓							✓	Wexford, Carlow	3	2021
CP1009	Cruiserath 220 kV Station - Permanent Connection for Wind Farm Connection	New Build	0	✓					✓			Dublin	4	2020
CP1013	Darndale 110 kV Station - New Station for Demand Customer	New Build	0	✓					✓			Dublin	5	2019
CP0967	Moneypoint 400 kV Station Series Capacitor	New Build	0	✓	✓		✓	✓				Clare	4	2022
CP0970	Cross-Shannon 400 kV Cable	New Build	6	✓	✓		✓	✓				Clare, Kerry	4	2022
CP0969	Oldstreet 400 kV Station Series Capacitor	New Build	0	✓	✓		✓	✓				Galway	4	2022

National Programmes

There are Six national programmes each with elements at various locations around the country; they are listed in Table B-5 below.

Table B-5 Planned National Projects at Various Locations (6 Projects)

CP No.	Project Title	Type	KM	DRIVERS			NEEDS					Step	ECD
				Security of Supply	RES Integration	Market Integration	Inter-Regional Power Flow	Local Constraints	Connection	Inter-connection	Asset Condition		
CP0821	HV Line Tower Painting – North	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	6	2018
CP0788	Micafil Bushings Replacement	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	3	2017
CP0857	Paint Towers Nationwide	Refurbish/ Replace	0	✓							✓	6	2021
CP0939	Strategic Restoration System	Other	0	✓							✓	5	TBC
CP1016	220 kV Composite Poles Type Testing	Other	0	✓							✓	4	TBC
CP1017	400 kV Voltage Uprate Trial	Other	0	✓								4	TBC

Appendix C: Irish Projects In European Plans[70]

Licensed TSOs, who are members of ENTSO-E, and third party promoters propose transmission projects to ENTSO-E for inclusion in ENTSO-E's TYNDP. If these projects match the project of pan-European significance criteria below, they are included in the TYNDP.

Criteria for inclusion in TYNDP

A project of pan-European significance is a set of Extra High Voltage assets, matching the following criteria:

- The main equipment is at least 220 kV if it is an AC overhead line or at least 150 kV otherwise and is, at least partially, located in one of the countries represented within ENTSO-E;
- The project increases the grid transfer capability across a network[71] boundary within the ENTSO-E interconnected network or at its borders[72];
- The grid transfer capability increase (expressed in MW) meets at least one of the following minimums:
  - At least 500 MW of additional Net Transfer Capacity; or
  - Connecting or securing output of at least 1 GW/ 1000 km² of generation; or
  - Securing load growth for at least 10 years for an area representing consumption greater than 3 TWh/ year.

EirGrid Projects in TYNDP 2018

Table D-1 below lists the Irish projects we have proposed that are in ENTSO-E's most recent TYNDP[73] 2018.

Projects which have a CP No. in the table below have achieved internal capital approval. Projects which are labelled "n/a" are currently conceptual and are under investigation.

TYNDP No.	CP No.	Project Title
81	CP0466	North South 400 kV Interconnection Development
82	CP0800[74]	Renewable Integration Development Project (RIDP)
107	n/a	Ireland - France Interconnector (Celtic Interconnector)

Table D-1 Our projects in European TYNDP 2018

70. For the avoidance of doubt, the term "Irish Projects in European Plans" refers to Irish projects in ENTSO-E's TYNDP and RegIP NS and Irish projects designated Projects of Common Interest.
71. For example, additional Net Transfer Capacity between two market areas.
72. That is, increasing the import and/ or export capability of ENTSO-E countries in relation to others.
73. http://TYNDP.entsoe.eu/
74. CP0800 is the North West Project only i.e. the first phase of RIDP, see further details above in Section 6.2 Border, Midlands and West Planning Area.

Third Party Projects in TYNDP 2018

Table C-2 below lists the Irish projects proposed by third parties that are included in ENTSO-E's TYNDP[75] 2018.

TYNDP No.	Project Title
286	Greenlink
349	Marex Organic Power Interconnector
1025	Silvermines Hydroelectric Power Station
1030	Marex Organic Power Energy Storage

Table C-2 Third party projects in European TYNDP 2018

Irish Projects of Common Interest (PCIs)[76]

The EC oversees the designation of Projects of Common Interest (PCI). To be eligible for PCI status, inclusion in the last available TYNDP is an explicit condition. Table C-3 below lists the Irish Projects of Common Interest.

PCI No.	TYNDP No.	Project Title
2.13.1	81	North South 400 kV Interconnection Development
2.13.2	82	Renewable Integration Development Project (RIDP)
1.6	107	Ireland - France Interconnector (Celtic Interconnector)
1.9.1	286	Greenlink

Table C-3 Irish Projects of Common Interest

Irish e-Highway 2050 projects[77]

The e-Highway2050 is a study project funded by the EC aimed at building a development plan for the European transmission network from 2020 to 2050. The development plan supports the EU's overall policy objectives with regard to energy and decarbonising the European economy. Table D-4 below lists the Irish projects included in the e-Highway 2050 plan.

PCI No.	TYNDP No.	Project Title
2.13.1	81	North South 400 kV Interconnection Development
2.13.2	82	Renewable Integration Development Project (RIDP)
1.6	107	Ireland - France Interconnector (Celtic Interconnector)

Table C-4 Irish Projects in e-Highway 2050 Plan

75. http://TYNDP.entsoe.eu/
76. https://buzz.grid.ie/sites/FG/np/Systems/Transmission%20Development%20Plan%20TDP/Reference%20Documents/PCIs_Third%20List.pdf
77. http://www.e-highway2050.eu/e-highway2050/

How are Irish and European Plans related?

It is worth highlighting how the Irish TDP and the European plans and designations are related. Figure C-1 below illustrates the relationship.

All our capital projects, irrespective of size, are described in the TDP.

Only high voltage projects that involve a large increase in transmission capacity are included in European plans. Of those only a small number of large cross border projects which increase the import and/ or export capability of ENTSO-E countries are designated Projects of Common Interest.

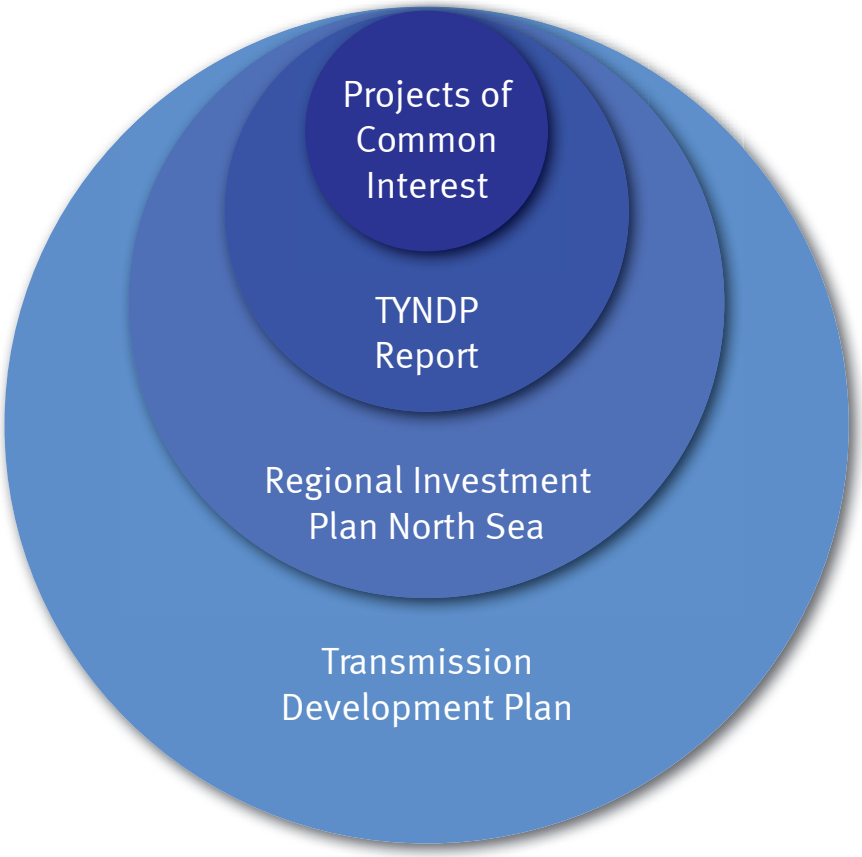


Table C-1 Irish Projects in e-Highway 2050 Plan

Appendix D: References

Our published documents

I. TDP 2017, June 2017
II. TSSPS, May 2017
III. Grid Development Strategy Review - Your Grid, Your Views, Your Tomorrow, March 2015
IV. Ireland's Grid Development Strategy – Your Grid, Your Tomorrow, January 2017
V. All Island TYTFS 2017-2026 August 2018
VI. Strategic Environmental Assessment, May 2012

ENTSO-E published documents

VII. TYNDP 2017, August 2017
VIII. RegIP North Sea, October 2017

National Legislation

IX. Electricity Regulation Act, 1999
X. Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)
XI. Strategic Infrastructure Act, 2006
XII. Statutory Instrument No. 445 of 2000, European Communities (Internal Market in Electricity) Regulations
XIII. Statutory Instrument No. 60 of 2005, European Communities (Internal Market in Electricity) Regulations
XIV. Statutory Instrument No. 147 of 2011, European Communities (Renewable Energy) Regulations

European Legislation

XV. Birds and Natural Habitats Regulations, 2011
XVI. Cross-border Exchanges in Electricity Regulation (EC) No 714/ 2009
XVII. Environmental Impact Assessment Directive
XVIII. Habitats Directive
XIX. Internal Market in Electricity Directive 2009/ 72/ EC
XX. Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Resources Directive 2009/ 28/ EC
XXI. Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/ 27/ EC

C.R.U. published documents

XXII. TSO Licence granted to EirGrid
XXIII. CER/ 15/ 296; Decision on TSO and TAO Transmission Revenue for 2016 to 2020, December 2015

Government published documents

XXIV. National Spatial Strategy for Ireland 2002-2020, November 2002
XXV. Energy White Paper, 2015
XXVI. Government Policy Statement on the Strategic Importance of Transmission and Other Energy Infrastructure, July 2012

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