

# Fieldstown 110kV Substation and Grid Connection

Planning Statement

Energia Solar Holdings Ltd

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

This supporting planning statement has been prepared by AECOM on behalf of Energia Solar Holdings Limited (herein referred to as the 'Applicant') to assist An Bord Pleanála (herein referred to as 'the Board') in its determination of a planning application under Section 182A (1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) for a proposed 110 kilovolt (kV) tail-fed Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substation and associated infrastructure, (herein referred to as the 'Proposed Development') deemed to be Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) on lands at Fieldstown, Kilsallaghan, St. Margaret's and Kildonan County Dublin (herein referred to as the 'site').

The Applicant engaged with An Bord Pleanála (herein referred to as 'the Board') in a pre-application consultation under Section 182E of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) as to whether or not the Proposed Development would not fall within the meaning of Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID). The Board concluded on 26 July 2022 that the Proposed Development 'is a Strategic Infrastructure Development'. The Board's direction concluded that the Proposed Development '*falls with the scope of Section 182A (1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, and that a planning application should be made directly to the Board*'. Please refer to Appendix A. Subsequently, the Board made Fingal County Council (FCC) aware of the same, via letter, on 11 August 2023.

This document has been prepared in recognition of this confirmation and assesses how the Proposed Development sits within the overarching planning framework for the site and addresses planning strategy, planning policy and guidance at national, regional and local levels. It is intended to be read in conjunction with the plans and particulars submitted with this application. The overarching purpose of the statement is to demonstrate that the Proposed Development is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

## 2. Proposed Development

The Applicant is proposing a 110kV AIS substation (the Proposed Substation Development) and 13.3km underground cable (to Finglas Substation (Proposed Grid Connection)). The Proposed Development includes:

Proposed Substation Development:

- A 110kV AIS tail-fed substation compound comprising:
  - A single storey 110kV AIS substation building [total floor area comprising circa 450m<sup>2</sup>, height approximately 6.3m].
  - MV switchgear container and switchboard total floor area comprising circa 60m<sup>2</sup>.
  - 110kV grid transformer and two-house transformers within bunded enclosures (height approximately 6m).
  - Diversion of existing 38kV overhead line (OHL).
  - 160MV transformer positioned within bunded enclosures (height approximately 6m).
  - A shunt filter.
  - Diesel generator & diesel tank.
  - Twelve lightning protection masts (height approximately 20m).
  - Two service/maintenance carparking facilities.
- Internal access roads and car parking.
- New site entrance from the R122 regional road.
- Drainage infrastructure.
- 420m of 2.6m high perimeter palisade fencing and post and rail (1.4m high) fencing.
- 200m of internal separation fencing (2.6m high).
- All associated and ancillary site development works including localised alterations to the landscape.

Proposed Grid Connection:





## 2.1 Substation Access

The Proposed Development lies to the east of the R122, from which access to the Proposed Development will be gained. The new entrance will have suitable visibility splays in place and operational sightlines maintained which requires removal of hedgerow but no removal of any mature trees. An internal access road leading towards the site compound will be constructed measuring 5m wide, consisting of a geotextile base and filter membrane and 200mm of Clause 804 sub-base.

## 2.2 Substation

The Proposed Development will be an AIS tail-fed type substation, connecting to EirGrid Standards at Fieldstown, Co. Fingal, constructed by the applicant to EirGrid specifications and ownership will be transferred to ESB/EirGrid following construction. It will include an Eirgrid control building, MV switchgear building and the electrical substation components necessary to consolidate the electrical energy generated by the associated solar farms and export the electricity to the national grid. All works will be contained within the proposed application boundary. The substation will be enclosed by appropriate security fencing.

## 2.3 Grid Connection

In order to connect the substation to the transmission network, it is proposed to connect the 110kV substation to the Finglas 220kV substation by means of a 110kV underground cable.

The Proposed Development will be connected to the existing Finglas 220kV substation via ways of trenched, underground spans of 110kV cables, running approximately 13.3km in length as shown in Figure 2-1.

The grid connection will comprise a single circuit connection with three 160mm diameter HDPE power cable ducts and two 125mm diameter HDPE communication ducts installed in an excavated trench, typically 600mm wide by 1,250mm deep.

The majority of the Grid Connection is located within the public road with cable joint bays at approximately 500m intervals. The Grid Connection will also include trenchless installation in the form of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) will be used at the following locations:

- Broadmeadow River Bridge before the junction of the R122 and R125.
- Ward River Bridge on R122.
- Under the N2 prior to entering Finglas Substation.

Power within the circuit, to which the Proposed Development would be connected, will not be entirely diverted into the substation and back out again. The Proposed Development will, therefore, not form a node on the transmission network.

## 2.4 Drainage and Water Services

The Applicant has consulted with Uisce Éireann and proposes to connect to the existing water network, subject to a valid connection agreement being put in place prior to project execution.

A holding tank/cesspit will be in place on site to hold wastewater (and emptied periodically) or alternatively a septic tank will be in place in the instance of no nearby sewer connection. Outfall into the existing water course will be used for surface water treatment only.

## 2.5 Landscaping and Lighting

Any artificial lighting which is required (e.g., for security purposes) will be directed onto required areas and light spill will be minimised using beam deflectors. Lighting will not be used such that there is light spill on to surrounding habitat which could be used by important species.

### 2.5.1 Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment and Planting Plan

The Proposed Development is located within a landscape character area 'Agriculture Rolling Hills'. The site is also designated as '*Modest Landscape Value*' and of '*Medium Sensitivity*' according to landscape character assessment contained in Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029. The introduction of the Proposed Development will modify the landscape character locally and introduce an infrastructural feature to the area.

The Proposed Development will cause a significant change in landscape character where the site is located. The landscape character will change from rural to light industrial. The majority of the site will continue to be screened by



intervening mature/semi-mature vegetation along surrounding field boundaries resulting in mainly partial views obscured by intervening vegetation. The change in landscape character will therefore be confined locally. The significance of landscape effects will reduce quickly beyond approximately 200 to 300m distance from the site boundary due to intervening vegetation. The landscape and visual effects are clearly set out in section 7 of the accompanying Environmental Considerations Report (ECR), whilst the accompanying photomontage booklet provides visuals on the successful confinement of the Proposed Development from ten viewpoints.

The planting will take the form of wildflower grass mix, instant mature native hedgerow mix and native copse woodland planting, the layout of which is shown on Drawing 60657534\_ACM\_DWG\_FT\_620 submitted with this application.

## 2.6 Operational Life

The lifespan of the Proposed Development is not defined but it is anticipated that it will be maintained, and periodic upgrading will be undertaken over a long lifetime to meet future demand and upgrades in technology. If the Proposed Development is no longer required over the long-term, then full decommissioning in accordance with prevailing best practice will be undertaken.

Connection agreements to the Irish National Grid will be required. To facilitate the connection agreement a portion of the substation will be handed over to the transmission service operator. The 110kV substation would then form part of the national grid transmission network. As the Proposed Development would form part of the national grid transmission network, it may be used by the transmission service operator to support additional transmission network infrastructure and as such the development consent being sought is for the permanent provision of the substation and its associated ancillary works.

Operational phase maintenance may include:

- Maintenance of substation equipment.
- Site visits to monitor equipment.
- Hedge cutting and pruning.
- Maintenance of drainage features.
- Maintenance of site security.

## 3. Need for the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development sits within the context of wider solar development within the site locality, as detailed in Section 4.2.1. Whilst the Proposed Development does not form part of the wider solar farm application, it is a necessary feature to connect solar farms on the Grid, to ensure security and ultimately facilitate the transmission of the solar generated supply of electricity.

The Proposed Development aims to reinforce the transmission network and facilitate the provision of strategic, sustainable energy generation support infrastructure and capacity, at peak times of energy demand.

The Proposed Development is required to provide the necessary infrastructure to support the permanent power supply for the development of the Fieldstown, Ballaghaweary/Greenogue and the Gerradstown solar farms. It is intended that three solar energy projects will connect into the Proposed Development via underground cables-with a maximum voltage of 33kV which are considered to be exempted development under Schedule 2, Part 1, Article 6, Class 26 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). The site was selected due to its proximity to these solar developments and to minimize the number and length of the 33kV underground electrical circuits leaving the substation to maximise efficiency.

Details of the solar energy projects which will connect to and are reliant upon the Proposed Development to connect to the transmission network are included below in Table 3-1. The Proposed Development is required to support, secure, and transport the supply of electricity from these renewable energy developments.

**Table 3-1 Solar Energy Projects Dependant on the Proposed Development**

Ref. No.	Address	Development	Status
F23A/0130	On lands within the townlands of Gerrardstown, Brownstown	The development will consist of permission for a Solar PV Energy Development with a total site area of c. 84.35 ha. to include solar panels mounted on steel support structures, associated cabling and ducting, 2 no client substations, 25 no. MV Power Stations, 2 no. permanent storage containers, 2no. temporary construction compounds, access tracks, hardstanding area, boundary security	Final Grant 3/10/2023

Ref. No.	Address	Development	Status
	and Kinoud, Ballyboughal, Co. Dublin	fencing and security gates, CCTV, landscaping and all associated ancillary works. A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) will be submitted to the Planning Authority with the application.	
21/1436	Ballaghaweary & Greenogue, Kilsallaghan, Co. Meath	Permission for a Solar PV Energy Development with a total site area of 34.4ha. to include solar panels mounted on steel support structures, associated cabling and ducting, 7 No. MV Power Stations, 1 No. Client Substation, 1 No Temporary Construction Compound, access tracks, hardstanding area, boundary security fencing and security gates, CCTV, landscaping and ancillary works. Significant further information/revised plans submitted on this application	Final Grant 31/01/2022
F21A/0042	Lands at Whitestown, Fieldstown and Kilsallaghan, County Dublin	Permission for a Solar PV Energy Development with a total site area of c 105 ha, to include solar panels mounted on steel supports, associated cabling and ducting, 1 no. client substation, 33 no. MV Power Stations, 8 No. Battery Storage Containers, 1 no. Temporary Construction Compound, access tracks, boundary security fencing and security gates, CCTV, landscaping and ancillary site works	Final Grant 16/09/2021

As noted above, the Proposed Development at Fieldstown would facilitate the secure transmission of solar generated electricity from the above solar farms into the Grid.

## 4. Site Context

### 4.1 Site Location

The site is located on lands at Fieldstown, Co. Dublin, Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) coordinates: 711952, 750625. The site is accessible via the R122 regional road immediately west and the R125 regional road to the south. Access to the site is currently provided via an existing farm gate off the R122 road to the west. The largest designated settlements in proximity to the site are Ashbourne (c.4.5km west) and Swords, (c.9.5km southeast). Oldtown is located c.2.5km due north, with Ballyboghil c.4.5km east. Rolestown village is situated c.1km east of the centre point of the site.

The proposed cable will exit the substation compound traversing westward toward the R122 Regional Road. Upon joining the R122, the route will turn southward, following the route of the R122 for approximately 5km to the junction of the R122 and R121. Here it turns south-west, traversing beneath (and following the route of) Shallon Lane [L7325] for approximately 2.6km to the junction leading onto Broughan Lane and Dunsoghly Lane [L7231], which it follows in a south-eastern direction for approximately 2km, where it then re-joins the R122 at Saint Margaret's Bypass. It, again, follows the route of the R122 southward for approximately 2.3km, before turning westward, just prior to the junction with the M50, following the field boundaries for approximately 700m, finally crossing the N2 and entering the Finglas Power Station.

Figure 2-1 presents the Proposed Development within its wider regional locale. The surrounding environment is vastly rural in nature, except for dispersed residencies and agriculture, however the route of the cable crosses into more urbanised, developed and industrial lands.

### 4.2 Site Description

The site consists of a variety of agricultural fields with dividing hedgerows and public roadways.

Dispersed one-off housing units are located in proximity to the proposed substation site, with the nearest property is located approximately 300m to west.

The Proposed cable route connecting the Proposed Development to Finglas substation is approximately 13.3km in length. The cable route will primarily follow the public road/verge.

#### 4.2.1 Planning History

A desktop review of Fingal County Council's online planning portal, MyPlan.ie's National Planning Application database and An Bord Pleanála's online portal was undertaken, confirming that no known built structures currently occupy the site, nor has it been subject to any direct permissions. It is reminded, however, that the site is within the confines of a wider solar development, as detailed below in Table 4-1.

With regards the cable route, the Council's interactive map viewer determines that it passes through the boundary of Applications F15A/0606, F00A/0753, F01A/0566, F07A/1404 and below an ESB overhead line, approved under F98A/0018. It, furthermore, crosses the boundaries of two SID applications, as detailed below in Table 4-1. Given its underground placement, however, it is unlikely to impact upon any of these developments. Furthermore, whilst within

their defined site boundaries it does not transect any built structures or compromise the delivery of other approved development proposals in the vicinity.

**Table 4-1 Relevant Planning History**

Ref. No	Proposed Development	Address	Status
F21A/0042	Permission for a Solar PV Energy Development with a total site area of c 105 ha, to include solar panels mounted on steel supports, associated cabling and ducting, 1 no. client substation, 33 no. MV Power Stations, 8 No. Battery Storage Containers, 1 no. Temporary Construction Compound, access tracks, boundary security fencing and security gates, CCTV, landscaping and ancillary site works	Lands at Whitestown, Fieldstown and Kilsallaghan, County Dublin	Final Grant 16/09/2021
312131	Greater Dublin Drainage Project consisting of a new wastewater treatment plant, sludge hub centre, orbital sewer, outfall pipeline and regional biosolids storage facility	Townlands of Clonshagh, Dubber and Newtown, County Fingal and Dublin City	Lodged 07/12/2021
301908	Greater Dublin Drainage Project consisting of a new wastewater treatment plant, sludge hub centre, orbital sewer, outfall pipeline and regional biosolids storage facility	Townlands of Clonshagh, Dubber and Newtown, County Fingal and Dublin City	Final Grant 11/11/2019
F15A/0606	New access off St. Margaret's Road (R122) to the south of the current Dublin Airport Logistics Park including a new junction, a 270m access road, a permanent site boundary and all necessary services, on a site comprising 1.56 ha.	St. Margarets Road, St. Margarets, Co. Dublin	Final Grant 31/03/2016
F07A/1404	Development will consist of 220kV to 110kV power transformer, 110kV transformer bay, 220kV transformer bay, 2.6-metre-high palisade fence to match existing fence, 4.5 metre wide access road to join existing road and associated site works	North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11	Final Grant 07/08/2008
F01A/0566	new 250 MVA Transformer and equip existing 220kV transformer bay. Works will be carried out within the boundary fence of the Finglas 220 kV station [Finglas 220kV Station, North Road, Finglas, Co. Dublin.	Finglas 220kV Station, North Road,, Finglas,, Co. Dublin.	Final Grant 15/08/2001
F00A/0753	equip an existing 220kV cable bay. Works will be carried out within the boundary fence of the Finglas 220kV Station located in the Townland of Baleskin Baleskin, North Road, Co. Dublin	Baleskin,, North Road,, Co. Dublin	Final Grant 05/10/2000
F98A/0018	an overhead electricity line of single circuit 110kV construction. The proposed line will be erected over, or in the vicinity of the townlands of Baleskin, Huntstown, Coldwinters, Newtown, Dunsoghly, Broghan, Bishopswood, Newpark, Shallon, Corrstown, Skephubble, Laurestown, Toberburr, Westereave, Mountambrose-Great, Killeek, Brazil, Rathbeal and Mooretown. The line will consist of three overhead wires supported on double wood pole structures, whose poles are 5 metres apart, and of average height of 20 metres. The angle structures will consist of lattice steel towers of average height of 13.5 metres and average base area of 5 metres squared. Outline of the structures and line locations will be shown on maps and drawings to be submitted with the application.	from the townland of Baleskin to the, townland of Mooretown.	Final Grant 21/04/1998

To assess the potential cumulative impact with other existing and/or proposed developments, a search based on a 5km radius (taken from the approximate centre point of the Proposed Development) was undertaken to inform the planning and environmental analysis. The initial search flagged planning applications within a period dating back to 2012. A specified criteria informed the search and omitted any refused, invalid, and withdrawn applications. The criteria then focused on foreseeable developments to be considered in line with the Proposed Development. In respect of this, any small-scale residential type developments, such as extensions, modifications and minor amendments to existing dwellings were omitted from the search. The identified planning applications are summarised in Appendix B of this report.

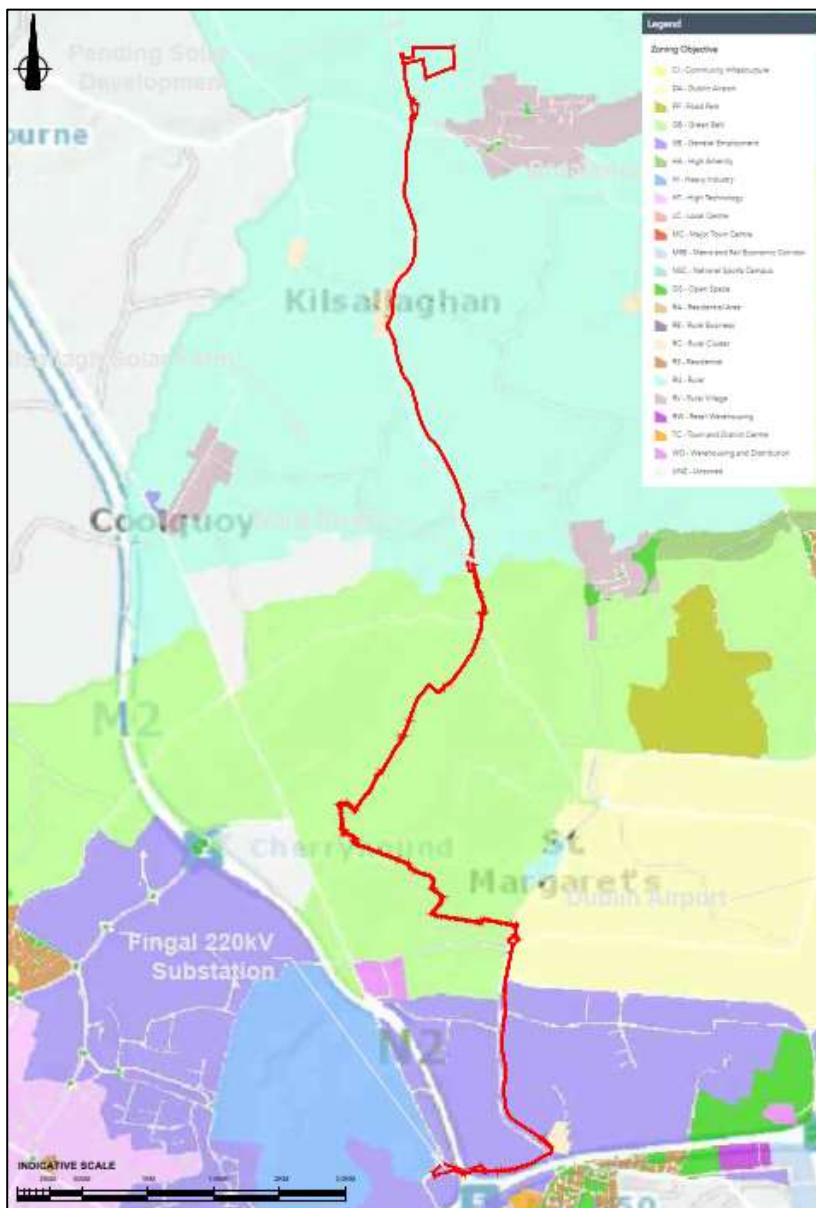
In summary, the planning history showcases that, whilst the surrounding environs retain a rural character, there has been a recent increase in industrial, agricultural, tourist and energy-based developments, providing precedent for larger scale developments in the area. In addition, the relevant solar developments in the immediate environs, as per Table 3-1 above provide insight into the emerging character and pattern of development. It is considered that the

Proposed Development remains in line with the emerging pattern of development in the area, as well as representing proper planning and sustainable development. In consideration to this it is considered that the Proposed Development will prove compatible with the immediate and surrounding environs. Furthermore, as per the ECR, there is unlikely to be any negative cumulative impacts with emerging development in the area, given there are no proposals of relevance within a 1km radius.

#### 4.2.2 Existing Land Use and Zoning

The site for the proposed substation compound currently comprises agricultural land. Lying outside of any designated settlement boundary, it falls under a 'RU – Rural' designation, within the Final County Development Plan 2023 – 2029, as per Figure 4-1 below, which has an objective to "Protect and promote in a balanced way, the development of agriculture and rural related enterprise, biodiversity, the rural landscape, and the built and cultural heritage".

Regarding the cable route installation, it passes mainly through roadways which have no designated zoning. It does, however, pass adjacent to 'RU – Rural' zoning, 'RC – Rural Cluster' zoning, 'OS – Open Space' zoning, 'GB – Green Belt' zoning, 'DA – Dublin Airport' zoning and directly through 'GE – General Employment' zoning as it crosses the fields and into Finglas substation at the conclusion of its journey, as per Figure 4-1. GE Zoning has an objective to "Provide opportunities for general enterprise and employment".



## Figure 4-1 Extract from Fingal CDP 2023 – 2029 Interactive Map [Annotations Added]

### 4.2.3 Flood Risk Identification

The OPW Flood hazard Maps Website ([www.floodmaps.ie](http://www.floodmaps.ie)) provides available historical or anecdotal information on any flooding incidences or occurrence in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. A desktop review of the Office of Public Works (OPW) national flood information portal was undertaken to ascertain whether there is a risk of flooding and, if so, to qualitatively assess the level of risk.

Whilst there have been no flood events recorded within the site of the proposed substation compound, instances of historical flooding were found to have occurred within a 2km radius as per Figure 4-2 below. Rowlestown, Ashbourne Road flood (ID 1639) occurred in 2002, Fieldstown, Broadmead River flood in 1986 (ID 1697) and Kilossery, Rowlestown (ID 3534) occurred historically in 1948.

The substation compound lies within Flood Zone C, as per Map 11 of the Fingal County Development Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, where the probability of flooding is low, “Less than 0.1% or 1 in 1000”, as per the CDP’s Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).



Figure 4-2 Flood Risk Report (2km Radius from Substation)<sup>2</sup>

Regarding the proposed cable route, whilst it is mostly within lands deemed to be Flood Zone C, it does cross lands that are a mixture of Flood Zones A and B at three locations along the route. Flood Zone A, as per the SFRA, is where the probability of flooding from rivers and sea is highest, “Greater than 1% or 1 in 100”, whilst Flood Zone B’s probability is moderate, “Between 0.1% or 1 in 1000 and 1% or 1 in 100”.

These potential higher risks of occurrences are as the route crosses the Broadmeadow River, just south of the proposed substation compound site (red area in Figure 4-2 above), as it crosses the Ward River on the R122, adjacent Saint Margaret’s Golf Club and as it adjoins Dunsoghly Lane, as per Figure 4-3, where the shaded areas define the higher risk flood zones.

Crossing the Broadmeadow River, the proposed cable route crosses through the area where Flood Event ID:1697 occurred, whilst it also passes within 50m of Flood Event ID:1716 ‘Dubber Cross Meakstown Swords Area’, which occurred in 2002. This is passed by the Proposed Cable Route, just north of the M50, as it begins its final westward journey from the R122 junction towards Finglas Power Station.

<sup>2</sup> Source: floodmaps.ie, 2023 – Annotations Added





**Figure 4-3: Flood Risk of Proposed Cable Route<sup>3</sup>**

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) was carried out and submitted alongside this application, providing further details on flood risk and drainage, a summary of which is presented in Section 7.4.

#### 4.2.4 Protected Sites

The site does not include any environmental designations, including no Natural Heritage Area(s), Special Areas of Conservation(s), Candidate Special Areas of Conservation(s) or Special Protection Areas(s) as highlighted below in Figure 4-4.

Within the Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report undertaken by AECOM and included within this planning package, it is noted that the identified sites are not based on arbitrary distances, but individually assessed as potentially relevant in relation to potential effects from the Proposed Development based on the “*the nature size and location of the project*” as per guidance published by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.



**Figure 4-4: European Sites in Proximity to Proposed Development**

<sup>3</sup> Source: floodmaps.ie, 2023 – Annotations Added

Six designated sites are situated within the designated 15km Zone of Interest (Zol) of the site/cable route. An overview of these is presented in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2: Designated Sites within the 15km Zol of the Site**

Site Code	Site Name	Distance from Site
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	c.8.3km east
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	C8.3km east
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	c.8.8km east
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	c.8.8km east
N/A	Rogerstown Estuary Nature Reserve	c.8.9km east
412	Rogerstown Estuary Ramsar Site	c.9km east
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	c.14.2km south-east
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	c.14.2km south-east
413	Rogerstown Estuary Ramsar Site	c.14.2km south-east
N/A	Baldoyle Estuary Nature Reserve	c.14.4km south-east

For further details please refer to the ECR, that accompanies this planning application package, which includes an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) and AA Screening Report. In addition, the concluded findings are summarised in Section 7 of this supporting planning statement.

#### 4.2.5 Architectural, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

A desktop review of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's Historic Environment Interactive Map Viewer provides access to the records of the National Monuments Service and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. It is noted that there are no Recorded Monuments or Protected Structures within the boundary and immediate area of the proposed substation. The proposed substation does not form part of an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA), nor are any ACAs located within the study area. There are no buildings recorded on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building Survey and no gardens or designated landscapes recorded on the NIAH Gardens Survey, located within the site or study area. The site does not extend into any Zones of Notification.

Regarding the cable routing, it passes within 30m of 7 no. Recorded Monuments and 1 Protected Structure, associated with Castlefarm, as it passes Killaallaghan, passing directly through the Zone of Notification of RMP DU011-100 at this location.

130m further south, it again crosses through a Zone of Notification, this time that of RMP DU011-010. Just south of the junction of the R122 and Corrstown Lane, the cable route passes within 60m (east) of RMP DU011-129, passing through its Zone of Notification as it progresses southward.

On its continued southward journey, it additionally passes through a Zone of Notification associated with RMPs DU011-022001 and DU011-022002, at Corrstown Church, before directly crossing the Chapelmiday Bridge, a Protected Structure (11342007) as it crosses the Ward River.

Just prior to joining Shallon Lane, the proposed cable route passes through the Zone of Notification for DU011-023001 and DU011-023002, associated with the graveyard at Common, further passing through the Zone of Notification for DU011-067 as it traverses Shallon Land. On its final southward approach toward the M50, the cable route crosses three more Zones of Notification, associated with DU014-017, DU014-047, DU014-132 and DU014-130, before passing within 80m and 100m of DU014-137 and DU014-102, respectively, on its final westward journey across the open fields. The proposed cable route and the RMPs/Protected Structures in proximity are presented in Figures 14-1 to 14-4 of the Environmental Considerations Report<sup>4</sup>.

*With consideration of the underground placement, beneath mainly roadway, it is accepted that whilst the cable route enters several Zones of Notification, the delivery of it will not impact upon the identified Recorded Monuments. Furthermore, the Applicant/Contractor will give the statutory 2 months prior notice in writing to the Minister for Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht, as per the requirements of section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 (Recorded Monument) and Notification under section 5 (8) of the 1987 Act (Register of Historic Monuments), via a Ministerial Notification form, upon any grant of permission. As per the requirements of Objective HCA08 of the Fingal CDP, an Archaeological Impact Assessment has been conducted and submitted with this planning application package. The Protected Structures crossed by the cable will not be*

<sup>4</sup> AECOM (2023), Fieldstown 110kV Substation and Grid Connection, environmental Considerations Report



*adversely impacted. A Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and appropriate mitigation will further ensure no impact upon these identified features.*

A full breakdown of the RMPs/Protected Structures within a 500m radius of the proposed substation site and cable route are presented below in Appendix C.

#### 4.2.6 Additional Considerations

It is noted that the cable route, as per Fingal CDP's interactive mapping, passes through an 'Indicative Greenway' at Laurestown (confirmed to be the proposed Ward River Valley and Broadmeadow River Valley greenway, as per Table 6.1 of the CDP), Cycle Network Routes and 'Road Proposal' north of Saint Margaret's. Again, with consideration of the underground placement and appropriate backfilling, the cabling will not impact upon the future potential of this indicative route. The proposed cable route also crosses, partially, within the Inner and Outer Public Safety Zones associated with Dublin Airport, as well as within Noise Zones A, B and C of Dublin Airport, along the route of its journey.

It also crosses within identified 'Specific Objective Areas', namely:

- St Margaret's Study Area
- Dubber Framework Plan

The Landscape Character Type is defined as a mix of 'Low Lying Agricultural' and 'Rolling Hills with Tree Belt's. The proposed cable route crosses both, whereas the substation is located solely within the latter. As determined in Section 2.5.1 of this report, vegetation and planting will confine the change in landscape locally, with minimal views from a distance beyond 200m, further elaborated upon within Chapter 15 of the accompanying ECR.

## 5. Legislative Context

The applicant engaged with An Bord Pleanála under Section 182E of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) to determine if the Proposed Development would be considered SID under the definition contained in Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act 2000:

*182A.-(1) Where a person (hereafter referred to in this section as the 'undertaker') intends to carry out development comprising or for the purposes of electricity transmission, (hereafter referred to in this section and section 182B as 'proposed development'), the undertaker shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, an application for approval of the development under section 182B and shall apply to the Board for such approval accordingly.*

*(9) In this section "transmission", in relation to electricity, shall be construed in accordance with section 2(1) of the Electricity Regulation Act 1999 but, for the purposes of this section, the foregoing expression in relation to electricity, shall be construed as meaning the transport of electricity by means of—*

*(a) a high voltage line where the voltage would be 110 kilovolts or more, or*

*(b) an interconnector, whether ownership of the interconnector will be vested in the undertaker or not.*

The definition of electricity transmission in section 2(1) of the Electricity Regulation Act 1999 has been provided below:

*"Transmission", in relation to electricity, means the transport of electricity by means of a transmission system, that is to say, a system which consists, wholly or mainly, of high voltage lines and electrical plant and which is used for conveying electricity from a generation station to a substation, from one generating station to another, from one substation to another or from any interconnector or to final customers but shall not include any such lines which the Board may, from time to time, with the approval of the Commission, specify as being part of the distribution system but shall include any interconnector owned by the Board.*

### 5.1 SID Determination

#### 5.1.1 Meeting 1

A SID determination meeting was held with the Board on 22 November 2021 between representatives of the Board and representatives of Energia and AECOM. The Board invited the applicant to outline the nature of the Proposed Development with AECOM (on behalf of the applicant) providing an overview of the Proposed Development and its layout. The applicant referred to relevant solar farm planning applications in the vicinity and the applicant stated its

opinion that the Proposed Development would not constitute Strategic Infrastructure Development as it would not form a new node on the transmission network.

The Board's representatives stated the preliminary opinion that the Proposed Development would comprise Strategic Infrastructure Development, with particular regard to section 182A(9) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended. The Board's representatives noted the presence of a 110kV overhead line a short distance to the west and queried if connection to that line was a feasible option. The prospective applicant advised that this had been considered but it did not have capacity. The Board emphasised that robust assessments should be conducted regarding cumulative effects and in-combination effects.

### 5.1.2 Meeting 2

A second meeting was held on 31 May 2022. The prospective applicant also emphasised the fact that the section of proposed 110kV cable and the existing substation it would connect into (located in Finglas) is within the Dublin distribution network and would not, in its opinion, be for the purposes of transmission in the overall network, re-stating its opinion that the Proposed Development would not constitute SID within the scope of section 182A (9).

The Board noted the definition of transmission set out in section 182A (9) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, which is broader than the definition contained in the Electricity Regulation Act and noted that the Board of recent has deemed new 110kV substations and grid connections to be SID notwithstanding their tail-fed nature.

Following the conclusions of these meetings, the Board determined (on 26/07/2022) that the proposed substation development came under the provisions of Section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 and as such was considered to be Strategic Infrastructure, with a full planning application to be made to the Board.

## 5.2 Community Engagement

To inform local residents about the proposed Fieldstown 110 kV Substation, the Applicant distributed information and contact details to households within a radius of just over 1km of the proposed application site boundary, comprising some 250 residencies. The information distributed to each household consisted of an information brochure on the Proposed Development. Residents were also given a letter inviting them to a drop-in public information event which was held on 30 November 2022.

In advance of the public information event, the Applicant also visited nearby residents to provide further information on 15 and 16 of November 2022.

A drop-in public information event was advertised in the Northside People (local newspaper) on 16 November 2022. Energia also contacted Councillors representing the Swords and Rush-Lusk Local Electoral Areas and invited them to the event. The Applicant held the public information drop-in event in Oldtown Community Hall on 30 November 2022. Brochures and larger maps were available for attendees to take home. There were additional documents available to view, including photomontages and engineering drawings. The Energia project team were on hand to answer questions included electrical engineers, planning officers, project managers and community liaison officers.

Energia Renewables launched a stand-alone project website for the Fieldstown 110kV Substation [www.fieldstownsubstation.ie](http://www.fieldstownsubstation.ie) to keep members of the public informed about the Proposed Development.

Information on the website includes:

- Maps of the proposed substation/cable route.
- Information brochure for viewing/download.
- Links to project photomontage booklet.
- FAQs.
- Contact details for Project team.
- Links to Energia web page with information on Energia's nearby solar developments.

Engagement remains ongoing with local and interested residents and other identified stakeholders.

## 6. Planning Policy Context

The receiving planning policy environment for the Proposed Development is largely outlined in the following pertinent planning documents. A general overview of relevant policy and guidance on a national, regional, and local levels that are assessed in this supporting planning statement include those outlined in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1 Relevant Policy and Guidance**

Level	Document	Period
European	The Renewable Energy Directive (Revised)	2009
	Climate and Energy Framework	2030
	Energy Roadmap	2050
National	National Planning Framework	2018 – 2040
	National Development Plan	2021 – 2030
	Ireland's National Energy and Climate Plan	2021 – 2030
	Climate Action Plan	2023
	The Government White Paper: Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future	2015 – 2030
	EirGrid Grid Development Strategy	2020 – 2025
Policy Statement on Security of Electricity Supply	2021	
Regional	Eastern and Midlands Region – Regional Spatial Economic Strategy	2019 - 2031
Local	Fingal County Development Plan	2023 – 2029
	Fingal County Council Climate Action Plan	2019 – 2024

### 6.1 European Policy

#### 6.1.1 The Renewable Energy Directive 2009 (Revised)

The Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC committed Member States to setting their own targets within a context of an overarching EU target of producing 20% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030. This has been revised to ensure a target of at least 27% is met by 2030. This target will be fulfilled through individual Members States' contributions guided by the need to deliver collectively for the EU. The Proposed Development is required to facilitate the schemes identified within Section 3, connecting these renewables to the grid, contributing towards Ireland's goals, and supporting the permanent supply and utilisation of the future Fieldstown site.

#### 6.1.2 Climate and Energy Framework 2030

The 2030 Framework proposes new targets and measures to make the EU's economy and energy system more competitive, secure and sustainable. Promoting self-sufficient schemes are in line with EU directives. Actions required across all sectors include increased energy efficiency and renewable energy. Key targets include:

- At least 40% cuts in GHG emissions (from 1990 levels)
- At least 32% share for renewable energy; and
- At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency.

The Framework demonstrates the importance of associated grid infrastructure. The Proposed Development, therefore, is to be seen as compliant, in its requirement to facilitate and support the proposed solar developments. Without it, the benefits of these renewable developments cannot be realised.

#### 6.1.3 Energy Roadmap 2050

The Energy Roadmap 2050 was published in 2012, examining the challenges faced while delivering the EU's decarbonisation objective by 2050, whilst simultaneously ensuring security of energy supply. The Roadmap demonstrates that low-carbon goals are economically feasible, outlining required structural changes.

*“One challenge is the need for flexible resources in the power system as the contribution of intermittent renewable generation increases”.* The Roadmap acknowledges that improved infrastructure and energy storage will alleviate demand on the Grid. The Proposed Development has been brought forward in recognition of this, to enable the potential of the identified solar development to be fully utilised and to ensure successful connection to the Grid.

## 6.2 National Policy

### 6.2.1 National Planning Framework 2018 – 2040

The National Planning Framework (NPF) is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of Ireland to 2040 through a shared set of goals. These goals are expressed in the NPF as National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs). The most applicable of these NSOs are:

#### **National Strategic Outcome 3: Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities**

*“The Rural Regeneration and Development Fund will, combined with wider urban and village renewal, housing and community development initiatives, create a virtuous cycle of progressive planning for, investment in and economic diversification of our rural towns and villages, re-purposing them to meet the challenges of the future”.*

#### **National Strategic Outcome 8: Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society**

*“New energy systems and transmission grids will be necessary for a more distributed, more renewables focused energy generation system, harnessing both the considerable on-shore and off-shore potential from energy sources such as wind, wave and solar and connecting the richest sources of that energy”.*

It is a key action under NSO 8, to “reinforce the distribution and transmission network to facilitate planned growth and distribution of a more renewables focused source of energy”, whilst acknowledging the roll-out of the National Smart Grid Plan will enable new connections, grid balancing, energy management and micro grid development.

There is a significant support for the need to move towards low carbon futures, more energy efficient development and the roll out renewable energies. “The Government recognise that Ireland must reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector by at least 80% by 2050”. The Proposed Development clearly contributes towards “Harnessing the potential of the region in renewable energy terms across the technological spectrum” by supporting permanent power supply generated from onsite and neighbouring solar energy projects.

The NPF has further delivered a series of National Policy Objectives (NPOs). Of relevance are:

- **NPO 54:** Reduce our carbon footprint by integrating climate action into the planning system in support of national targets for climate policy mitigation and adaptation objectives, as well as targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions.
- **NPO 55:** Promote renewable energy use and generation at appropriate locations within the built and natural environment to meet national objectives towards achieving a low carbon economy by 2050.

Solar energy is identified as one of four areas of renewable energy potential. Consequently, the principle of the Proposed Development is supported by the overarching planning framework in the Country and the Proposed Development both acts as and supports sustainable development and renewable energy targets for the immediate and wider environs in facilitating the utilisation of existing/upcoming solar developments.

### 6.2.2 National Development Plan 2021 – 2030

The NDP clarifies that “*In the electricity sector, major elements of capital expenditure requirements over 2021 -2030 will come from the private sector in the area of grid scale electricity generation and storage*” and recognises that the reliability of electricity supplies will be strengthened through investment in the electricity transmission and distribution grid. Ireland aims to cut greenhouse emissions by 51% by 2030. Current electricity generation is strongly reliant on fossil fuels. It is imperative, therefore, that schemes that can facilitate cleaner energy generation on the grid are accommodated, as clarified in Chapter 13 of the NDP, with the Proposed Development required to secure and support such, in connecting to the identified proposed and already consented/approved solar developments.

*“Significant expansion and strengthening of the electricity transmission and distribution grid onshore and offshore, including transmission cables and substations, to link renewable electricity generation”* is identified as a ‘Strategic Investment Priority’. The NDP explicitly states that “*Ensuring security of electricity supply will also require investment in grid infrastructure, interconnection and storage*”. Consequently, the principle of the Proposed Development is supported by the overarching planning framework for Ireland in providing Grid connections and securing supply for solar energy developments.

### 6.2.3 Irelands National Energy and Climate Plan 2021 – 2030 (NECP)

The NECP was prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to collectively deliver a 30% reduction in GHG emissions, from 2005 levels, by 2030. In it is confirmed Ireland's commitment to energy resilience. The aim of this Plan is to set Ireland on a path to become one of the leading countries tackling climate change. It states, “*Ireland's*

objectives are to maintain and, where necessary, facilitate the enhancement of resilience of the gas and electricity networks”. Relevant key objectives identified in the plan include:

- “Increase electricity generated from renewable sources to 70%”
- “Support efforts to increase indigenous renewable sources in the energy mix, including wind, solar and bioenergy”.
- “Facilitate infrastructure projects, including private sector commercial projects, which enhance Ireland’s security of supply and are in keeping with Ireland’s overall climate and energy objectives”.

The NECP recognises that “as Ireland transitions itself to a low carbon economy, the gas and electricity networks must be planned and developed to make the transition as smooth as possible”. Harnessing and utilising Ireland’s renewable energy resources will play a key role in the transition towards a sustainable, secure and competitive energy system. The Proposed Development complies with the NECP and will wholly support the supply of solar powered energy onto the Grid.

#### 6.2.4 Climate Action Plan 2023

The Climate Action Plan (CAP) 2023 sets the roadmap to deliver Ireland’s climate target ambitions including a more rapid built out of renewable generation. It is acknowledged that the electricity sector is facing an ‘immense challenge’ to meet its requirements. There is a drive “to increase the deployment of renewable energy generation, strengthen the grid, and meet the demand for flexibility”. Electricity network upgrades and construction will be required, as confirmed within Chapter 12, alongside “supporting infrastructure at key strategic locations”.

The primary need for the Proposed Development is to support, secure and transport the supply of solar energy onto the Grid. It is, therefore, considered that the Proposed Development would be compliant with the identified actions of the CAP enabling the realisation of renewable energy generation and distribution.

#### 6.2.5 Ireland’s Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future (White Paper) 2015 – 2030

This White Paper sets out the Government’s energy policy framework for the period 2015 – 2030 and is based on the ‘three pillars’ to ensure a sustainable, secure a competitive energy system for Ireland. The Paper states that the Government will “incentivise the introduction of sufficient renewable generation” which the Proposed Development will facilitate.

The long-term development and deployment of Ireland’s abundance of renewable resources defines this Paper, “As we move to a decarbonised energy system, support for renewable energy is vital from both an economic and environmental perspective”. An uninterrupted supply of energy is deemed vital to the functioning of society and the economy, with recognition of the security of supply provided by the Proposed Development. Consequently, the Proposed Development is seen to be wholly supported by the contents of the White Paper.

#### 6.2.6 EirGrid Development Strategy 2020 – 2025

The objective of this strategy is shaped by two key factors, tackling climate change and transforming the electricity sector. It is underpinned by the requirement for transforming the electricity sector towards sustainability and decarbonisation. Delivering this will require a “significant transformation” of the Grid to allow it to perform reliably and to facilitate the penetration of renewables. It reiterates, throughout, the need for renewable energy provision and distribution. EirGrid determines the “need to connect up to 10,000 megawatts of additional renewable generation to the electricity system”. Innovative, yet proven technology, such as the Proposed Development will help deliver on this, in the face of continuing growing demand.

#### 6.2.7 Policy Statement on Security of Electricity Supply 2021

The Policy Statement was adopted as part of the Programme for Government, setting out updates to national policy in the context of the Programme for Government’s commitments relevant to the electricity sector, planning authorities and developers. The Government has committed that up to 80% of electricity consumption must come from renewable resources by 2030. In support of the Proposed Development, security of supply is recognised as a key priority for the Grid. “The development of new conventional generation is a national priority and should be permitted and supported in order to ensure security of electricity supply and support the growth of renewable electricity generation”. Addressing inadequate supplies of storage, grid infrastructure and interconnection is identified which the Proposed Development seeks to alleviate whilst diversifying supply and transmission.



## 6.3 Regional Policy

### 6.3.1 Eastern and Midlands Region – Regional Spatial Economic Strategy 2019 – 2031

The RSES provides regional level strategic planning and economic policy in support of the implementation of the National Planning Framework. The RSES confirms *“Development of the energy distribution and transmission network in the Region will enable distribution of more renewable sources...enabling new connections, grid balancing, energy management and micro grid development.”* The Proposed Development provides for the connection of solar energy onto the Grid, diversifying the supply. The RSES supports an increase in the amount renewable energy sources in the Region and aims to *“Pursue climate mitigation in line with global and national targets and harness the potential for a more distributed renewables-focussed energy system”*.

There is also the recognition that; *“Improving energy efficiency is vital in order to reduce energy consumption while maintaining or improving economic growth”* and that *“over reliance on non-indigenous supplies of energy is still a major issue for the region. Security of energy supply and climate change are important drivers of energy policy in the region”*.

National Strategic Outcome 8 is dedicated to achieving transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society, noting that new energy systems and transmission grids will be necessary for a more distributed, renewable energy focused system, harnessing the considerable onshore potential from energy sources, such as solar, and connecting the richest sources of that energy to the major sources of demand.

In addition, the RSES has provided a range of Regional Policy Objectives (RPO) that set the context for planning policy in the region. Table 6-2 lists the RPOs that are considered relevant to the Proposed Development.

**Table 6-2 Eastern and Midlands RSES Objectives**

Policy Ref.	Objective	Compliance with Objective
RPO 10.20	Support and facilitate the development of enhanced electricity and gas supplies, and associated networks, to serve the existing and future needs of the Region and facilitate new transmission infrastructure projects that might be brought forward in the lifetime of this Strategy. This includes the delivery of the necessary integration of transmission network requirements to facilitate linkages of renewable energy proposals to the electricity and gas transmission grid in a sustainable and timely manner subject to appropriate environmental assessment and the planning process.	The Proposed Development is directly relevant to this policy. The proposed new transmission infrastructure will provide the necessary infrastructure to support the permanent power supply generated from neighbouring consented solar energy projects. The Proposed Development is required to support, secure, and transport the supply of electricity from these projects, identified in Table 3-1 of this supporting statement. They are reliant upon it and is required to utilise their full potential. As set out in this planning application, the Proposed Development was designed with due consideration to appropriate environmental assessment.
RPO 10.22	Support the reinforcement and strengthening of the electricity transmission and distribution network to facilitate planned growth and transmission/ distribution of a renewable energy focused generation across the major demand centres to support an island population of 8 million people, including:  Facilitate the delivery of the necessary integration of transmission network requirements to allow linkages of renewable energy proposals to the electricity transmission grid in a sustainable and timely manner.	The Proposed Development shall act as an enabling feature for the wider solar farm, and others, ensuring increased security and support for renewables on the electricity network, providing additional reinforcement and strength through facilitating renewable energy supply and allowing the full utilisation of these approved and upcoming developments.

*“In order to ensure security of electricity supply the Strategy must address this increased demand for electricity in such a way as to strike a balance between addressing the need for a significant shift towards renewable energy and enabling resources to be harnessed in a manner consistent with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development. The principle of the Proposed Development will assist in the implication of the targets set out within the RSES, through the provision of required infrastructure to support and secure the solar energy from the approved schemes “to accelerate a transition to a greener, low carbon and climate resilient region”. “Support for the development of a safe, secure, and reliable supply of electricity and the development of enhanced electricity networks as well as new transmission infrastructure projects will serve the existing and future needs of the Region and strengthen all island energy infrastructure and interconnection capacity. “*

#### 6.3.1.1 Summary

The RPOs contained in the RSES are designed to promote efficiencies in the energy sector and facilitate transition towards a low carbon electricity system. The Proposed Development is a key requirement in providing this, connecting to and securing the supply of the identified solar schemes, directly supporting key policies and assisting in the implementation of the targets set out within the RSES, where a resilient supply of energy is critical to a well-

functioning region and the Proposed Development would unreservedly satisfy the contents and principles of the RSES.

#### 6.3.1.2 Dublin Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan (MASP)

The MASP is an integrated land use and transportation strategy for the Dublin Metropolitan Area, into which the Proposed Development falls. In consideration of the need for the Proposed Development, to support wider solar schemes, the MASP actively seeks to provide “*development opportunities and any infrastructure deficits or constraints that need to be addressed*”. The MASP determines that the region “*needs to be flexible enough to adapt and respond to external risks such as climate change, technology disruption... and to support a future transition to low carbon*”.

The alignment of growth with enabling infrastructure is a guiding principle of the MASP, with it setting out “*To promote quality infrastructure provision and capacity improvement, in tandem with new development and aligned with national projects and improvements in water and wastewater, sustainable energy, waste management and resource efficiency*”. It is recognised that development of the energy distribution and transmission network in the Region will enable distribution of more renewable sources of energy to facilitate future energy demand.

### 6.4 Local Policy

#### 6.4.1 Fingal County Development Plan 2023 – 2029

The Fingal County Development Plan (CDP) sets out the vision for how Fingal should develop over the life of the plan 2023-2029, while ensuring compliance with national and regional policy. The CDP has an important role to play in progressing a sustainable energy policy in the County, aligning with the cross-cutting theme of ‘Climate Action’ identified within the CDP, where it is acknowledged that “*renewable energy production has assumed greater importance over the last decade*”. The CDP actively recognises the role of land use planning in helping Ireland realise its potential to be a low carbon society and mitigating the impacts of climate change, determining that the promotion of schemes, such as the Proposed Development, are to be seen as both strategic and imperative ways of addressing and successfully delivering these ambitions.

##### 6.4.1.1 Principle and Design

The plan promotes and facilitates appropriate and sustainable development that enables the sustainable use of resources and seeks to enable and enhance resilience to climate change. The CDP states ‘*Ireland's energy sector will need to adapt to embrace a more diverse range of low, zero-carbon and renewable energy sources in order to provide for a more environmentally sustainable, stable and indigenous energy supply*’.

The CDP further states ‘*in an effort to reduce our carbon footprint, it will be necessary to diversify our energy production systems in the future away from fossil fuels and towards green energy such as solar*’. The promotion and approval of schemes, such as the Proposed Development, are vital in tackling this issue and to the achievement of renewable energy targets.

It is also stated that ‘*the linkage of renewable energy proposals to the electricity and gas transmission grid will be actively supported by the Council*’. The Proposed Development is an individual element that contributes to wider solar energy generation projects.

##### 6.4.1.2 Core Strategy

Central to the entire Core Strategy is the clear purpose of driving forward the steps necessary that deliver climate action. As identified above, the Proposed Development crosses into lands associated with the delivery of the Dubber Framework Plan. Currently a proposed plan, as per Table 2.19 of the CDP, the contents are not yet known for analysis. It is thought, however, that with only the cable route crossing into these lands that it will be fully compliant given its underground placement.

Objective CSO14 seeks to “Ensure that, insofar as possible, space extensive enterprise is located on appropriately zoned lands which are outside the M50”. As discussed further in Section 6.4.1.9 below, the uses proposed by this application are fully compliant with designated land-use zoning and are outside of the M50.

In line with CDP development management requirements a mix of native planting and indigenous non-invasive species will be implemented in the Proposed Development, as referenced in Section 2.5.1 above. Making better use of underutilised land is another key pursuit of the Core Strategy/CDP, in support of the Proposed Development. In ‘contributing to climate goals’, the Proposed Development is seen to comply with the Key Principles identified under Objective SPGHO2 of the CDP.

The CDP is shaped by ‘Strategic Objectives’. Of relevance to the Proposed Development are:



- **Strategic Objective 1:** Transition to an environmentally sustainable carbon neutral economy.
- **Strategic Objective 10:** Protect, enhance and ensure the sustainable use of Fingal's key infrastructure, including water supplies and wastewater treatment facilities, energy supply including renewables, broadband and transportation.

The Proposed Development is considered essential infrastructure that is intended to connect to approved and proposed solar energy projects, in full support of these Strategic Objectives. It should also be viewed as sustainable rural development, in support of Strategic Policy CSP39.

#### 6.4.1.3 Climate Action

Mitigation and adaptation are identified as the two key components for providing required 'Climate Action'. With the Proposed Development's importance in facilitating the security and supply of renewable, solar generated electricity onto the Grid, it is to be seen as providing both. The Proposed Development, by its extension as part of the identified solar developments, can contribute to the targeted 33% improvement in energy efficiency and 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2040, as identified as key goals for Fingal.

As identified in Section 4.2.6 above, the proposed cable route crosses the paths of a designated greenway and several cycle routes, the delivery of which are identified as key pursuits in tackling climate change in Chapter 5.2 of the CDP. With appreciation of the underground placement of the cable, appropriate backfilling and the fact they are likely to be laid prior to such development it is accepted that the Proposed Development will not hinder the delivery of these key routes.

The CDP identifies that it is important that existing and future development within the County responds and is resilient to the impacts of climate change. "*As such, there is a need for both new and existing development not only to mitigate against climate change, but also to respond and adapt to such changes*", key to which is the need for a switch to renewable sources and to make our current use of energy more efficient.

The Proposed Development compliments the policies and objectives of this section, namely:

- **Policy CAP 2 – Mitigation and Adaptation:** Prioritise measures to address climate change by way of both effective mitigation and adaptation responses in accordance with available guidance and best practice.
- **Policy CAP13 Energy from Renewable Sources:** Actively support the production of energy from renewable sources and associated electricity grid infrastructure, such as from solar energy, hydro energy, wave/tidal energy, geothermal, wind energy, combined heat and power (CHP), heat energy distribution such as district heating/cooling systems, and any other renewable energy sources, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations.

#### 6.4.1.4 Rural Economy

The CDP acknowledges that rural towns and villages are important sources of employment and contribute to the diversification of the rural economy. The Proposed Development acts as a potential hub for economic development and future provision in rural Fingal.

Its rural placement ensures it is compliant with Objective EEO4 which seeks to "*Ensure that space extensive uses are located within appropriate locations which do not compromise labour intensive opportunities on zoned lands, adjacent to public transport nodes or within existing built-up compact growth areas*".

It is policy of the CDP to support renewable energy projects in rural areas and enable rural areas to become self-sustaining through innovation. It acknowledges renewable energy projects are an important economic sector, making a positive contribution to the economy which can support and facilitate new rural enterprises.

The Proposed Development compliments the policies and objectives of this section, namely:

- **Policy EEP23 – Rural Economy:** Support the diversification of rural economies to create additional jobs and maximise opportunities in emerging sectors, such as agri-business, renewable energy, tourism and forestry.
- **Objective EEO70 – Renewable and Alternative Energy:** Facilitate and encourage the development of the alternative energy sector, in line with a Local Renewable Energy Strategy, and work with the relevant agencies to support the development of alternative forms of energy where such developments do not negatively impact upon the environmental quality, and visual, residential or rural amenity of the area.

Regarding Objective EEO70, the submitted environmental reports, including the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Residential Visual Amenity Assessment provide full details on such compliance.

#### 6.4.1.5 Dublin Airport

As referenced in Section 4.2.6, the Proposed Development is within/crosses the three noise zones and two public safety zones associated with Dublin Airport. With regards the noise zones, noise impact is considered to be short term during the construction and commissioning phase and long-term noise impacts arising during the operational phase. A qualitative assessment of construction phase noise emissions was carried out. Provided the measures detailed in Chapter 12 of the accompanying ECR are adopted, no significant adverse impact is expected arising from noise during the construction phase and, similarly, during operation. This is elaborated upon in Chapter 12 of the ECR, complying with Policy DAP5 – Noise which aims to “*Support the actions contained within the Noise Action Plan for Dublin Airport 2019–23*”.

Regarding the public safety zones, it is strictly the proposed cable route which passes through these identified areas. With the appreciation of its underground placement and appropriate backfilling it is, therefore, seen to be fully compliant with Objective DAO18 – Safety which aims to “*Promote appropriate land use patterns in the vicinity of the flight paths serving the Airport, having regard to the precautionary principle, based on existing and anticipated environmental and safety impacts of aircraft movements*” and so will not impact upon the designated safety zones.

#### 6.4.1.6 Green Infrastructure & Landscape

Policy GINHP5 – Green Infrastructure Network seeks to ensure the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, the sustainable management of water, the maintenance of landscape character including historic landscape character and the protection and enhancement of archaeological and heritage landscapes, all of which, as per the appropriate accompanying reports, are facilitated/complied with by the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development, as per the accompanying ECR, is anticipated to result in Negligible (not significant) effects on ecological features following the implementation of mitigation. Beneficial effects are possible via the improvement of habitats, planting of native species, and installation of bat and bird boxes.

Mitigation includes the avoidance of unnecessary loss of hedges/trees, in compliance with Policy GINHP21 – Protection of Trees and Hedgerows, root protection zones, preparation of method statements for protected species, badger surveys and avoidance of clearance during bird breeding seasons, in compliance with Policy GINHP18 – Species Protection. Invasive non-native species will be avoided where possible to ensure they are not spread, in compliance with Objective GINHO32 – Development and Invasive Species. If it is not possible to avoid areas with invasive non-native species, a Biosecurity Management Plan will be prepared to prevent spread of these species. Please refer to the Ecological Impact Assessment, per Appendix C of the ECR.

Regarding landscape, both identified character types are deemed to be modest in value with low (low lying agricultural) and medium (rolling hills) sensitivity. As discussed above and in the accompanying ECR, the impact on landscape is confined locally, offering compliance with Policy GINHP25 – Preservation of Landscape Types which seeks to “*Ensure the preservation of the uniqueness of a landscape character type by having regard to the character, value and sensitivity of a landscape when determining a planning application*”. A Landscape Visual Impact Assessment has been conducted and submitted to demonstrate compliance with Objective GINHO56 – Visual Impact Assessments.

#### 6.4.1.7 Archaeology/Architectural Heritage

Given its 13.3km cable route length, Objective HCA08 of the CDP requires that proposals for linear development over one kilometre in length; proposals for development involving ground clearance of more than half a hectare; or developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery; to include an Archaeological Impact Assessment and refer such applications to the relevant Prescribed Bodies. A copy of this assessment has been submitted with the planning application package, providing detail on the considered lack of potential impact and appropriate protection of the features identified in Section 4.2.5. The distance of the proposed substation site from any of the identified features and the underground placement of the cable route will ensure development does not seriously detract from the setting of the identified features and is sited and designed appropriately, in compliance with Objective HCAO10 – Context of Archaeological Monuments. Regarding the crossing of the Protected Structure at Chapelmiday Bridge, the design/implementation of the cable route has been “*guided by architectural conservation principles so that they are sympathetic, sensitive and appropriate to the special interest, appearance, character, and setting of the Protected Structure and are sensitively scaled and designed*”, in compliance with Policy HCAP12 – Interventions to Protected Structures.

#### 6.4.1.8 Infrastructure and Utilities

Fingal is committed to the provision of essential infrastructure. The Council will continue to tackle issues that are contributing to Ireland’s greenhouse gas emissions and will facilitate the delivery of numerous gas and electricity projects providing additional energy capacity across the County. It is determined that “*Ireland’s energy sector will*

*need to adapt to embrace a more diverse range of low, zero-carbon and renewable energy sources in order to provide for a more environmentally sustainable, stable and indigenous energy supply”, in support of the Proposed Development.*

Amongst identified key strategic aims is the goal to “*Facilitate and promote the development of energy networks to facilitate sustainable growth and economic development and support the transition to alternative, renewable, decarbonised and decentralised energy sources, technologies and infrastructure*”. The Council will continue to support the development of a safe, secure and reliable supply of electricity and encourage the development of enhanced electricity networks, facilitating new transmission infrastructure projects under EirGrid’s Grid Development Strategy. Fingal, it is confirmed, will continue to support energy utility providers in their efforts to reinforce and strengthen existing utility infrastructure and transmission networks. The linkage of renewable energy proposals to the electricity and gas transmission grid will be actively supported by the Council.

The Proposed Development compliments the policies and objectives of this section, namely:

- **Policy IUP27 – Energy Networks:** Support the provision of critical energy utilities and the transition to alternative, renewable, decarbonised, and decentralised energy sources, technologies, and infrastructure.
- **Policy IUP29 – Enhancement and Upgrading of Existing Infrastructure and Networks:** Work in partnership with existing service providers, businesses and local community groups to facilitate required enhancement and upgrading of existing infrastructure and networks and support the development of new energy systems, local community sustainable energy generation projects and transmission grids, which will be necessary for a more distributed, renewables-focused energy generation system, harnessing both the considerable on-shore and off-shore potential from energy sources such as wind, wave, and solar energy.
- **Policy IUP31 – Enhancement and Upgrading Of Existing Infrastructure And Networks:** Support EirGrid’s Grid Development Strategy – Your Grid, Your Tomorrow 2017, Implementation Plan 2017–2022, Shaping our Electricity Future-A Roadmap to achieve our Renewable Ambition 2021 and Transmission Development Plan (TDP) 2020-2029, and the Government’s Policy Statement on Security of Electricity Supply November 2021 and any subsequent plans prepared during the lifetime of this Plan, to provide for the safe, secure, and reliable supply of electricity.
- **Objective IUO44 – Energy Utilities:** Support the development of enhanced electricity and gas supplies, and associated transmission and distribution networks, to serve the existing and future needs of the County, and to facilitate new transmission infrastructure projects and technologies.
- **Objective IUO45 – Undergrounding of Utility Infrastructure:** Require that the location of local utility services such as electricity, telephone and television cables be located underground wherever possible.

The proposed lighting scheme, submitted as part of this planning package, has been designed using best practice methods, to minimise light pollution and the incidence of light spillage or pollution into the surrounding environment. It has been concluded that there will be no adverse impact on neighbouring development, visual amenity and biodiversity in the surrounding areas. The submitted CEMP also references the steps to ensure this, in compliance with Policy IUP44 – Light Pollution and Objective IUO64 – Design of Lighting Schemes.

#### **6.4.1.9 Zoning Designations**

As per Chapter 13 of the CDP ‘Utility Installations’ are considered ‘Permitted in Principle’ for the ‘RU’ zoning of the substation site, offering acceptability for the Proposed Development. With this in mind, it can be considered ‘Rural Enterprise’.

‘Utility Installations’ are, again, considered ‘Permitted in Principle’, applying compatibility to the zoned land transected by the cabling route. With consideration of its wider environments, ‘Utility Installations’ are also deemed ‘Permitted in Principle’ for DA and RC zoning.

Whilst not referenced under GB nor OS zoning, the CDP does confirm that “*Uses which are neither ‘Permitted in Principle’ nor ‘Not Permitted’ will be assessed in terms of their contribution towards the achievement of the Zoning Objective and Vision and their compliance and consistency with the policies and objectives of the Development Plan*”. With its underground placement it is considered that the proposals within this application will prove compatible. As discussed above it is fully consistent with Policy, providing compatibility with the land-use zoning.

#### **6.4.1.10 Development Management Standards**

There are a number of Development Management Standards to minimise resource consumption, reduce waste, conserve water, promote efficient energy use and use appropriate renewable technologies. Objective DMSO163 defines that principles for development requires a landscape visual assessment to accompany all planning

applications for significant proposals that are likely to affect views and prospects, as has been submitted with this planning application package.

Objective DMSO213 requires site specific flood risk assessments be considered for all new developments within the County, which has further been complied with.

Objective DMSO228 requires, where possible, that new structures such as electricity substations and telecommunication equipment cabinets, not adjacent to or forward of the front building line of buildings or on areas of open space, with the final design shaped in acknowledgment of this requirement. Objective DMSO229 seeks a high-quality design and to be maintained to a high standard, as is seen to be the case with the Proposed Development.

A Section 254 licence is required from Fingal County Council to place on, under, over or along a public road the following items or equipment: a cable, wire or pipeline, overground electronic communications infrastructure and any associated physical infrastructure, with such a licence subsequently to be obtained by the Applicant.

#### 6.4.1.11 Summary

Climate action is a cross cutting theme of the CDP. It actively supports development which provides a reduction in energy demand and emissions through a reduction on reliance on fossil fuels and which supports the transition to a low-carbon, resilient and sustainable society. Decarbonising the energy sector is another key component. The Proposed Development seeks to provide the necessary substation and associated infrastructure to support, secure and transport the permanent power supply generated from neighbouring consented solar energy projects, acting as enabling development for the penetration of green solar energy onto the Grid, providing full support of and being actively supported by the direction of the CDP, which recognises that “A secure and resilient supply of energy is critical to a well-functioning region”.

### 6.5 Fingal County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019 – 2024

Fingal prepared the plan as an approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation, with a collective aim to address 4 defined targets:

- A 33% improvement in the Council's energy efficiency by 2020.
- A 40% reduction in the Council's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.
- To make Dublin a climate resilient region, by reducing the impacts of future climate change-related events.
- To actively engage and inform citizens on climate change.

Energy is among the identified key action areas, focusing on actions that will reduce current and future GHG emissions, including switching to renewable energies. It, like other policy, aim to make Fingal a resilient region, in recognition of the Proposed Development providing security for solar energy penetration onto the Grid. It actively aims “To promote the generation and supply of low-carbon and renewable energy alternatives”. Consequently, the Proposed Development is seen to be wholly supportive of the CCAP.

### 6.6 Policy Summary

Section 6 of this planning statement has demonstrated the Proposed Development to be compliant with the overarching planning policies at a national, regional and local level.

Energy efficiency is becoming increasingly prominent within Fingal, with a major emphasis on adaption and mitigation of renewable energies. The Proposed Development seeks to provide the necessary substation and associated infrastructure to support, secure and transport the permanent power supply generated from neighbouring solar energy projects, acting as enabling development for the implementation of renewable energy into the electricity grid, a reiterated objective the of the CDP and wider policies.

## 7. Supporting Documents

This section sets out the findings of supporting documents and assessments that have been carried out as part of the application process for the Proposed Development.

## 7.1 Appropriate Assessment Screening

An AA screening report was prepared by AECOM [insert date] as required under the Habitats and Birds Directive (92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC). The AA screening report is a standalone report and is included in this planning application package and should be read in conjunction with all documents and plans.

The AA screening concluded that there are no European sites which will be subject to likely significant effects from the Proposed Development, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.

**“Therefore, in view of best scientific knowledge and on the basis of objective information, it is concluded that likely significant effects from the Proposed Development on any European site, whether individually or in combination with other plans or projects, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, can be excluded.”**

*There is consequently no requirement to proceed to the next stage of Appropriate Assessment”.*

## 7.2 Environmental Impact Assessment Screening

An EIA screening has been completed for the Proposed Development under Directive 2014/52/EU (the ‘EIA Directive’) and Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001(as amended) and is included as a stand-alone report.

The EIA Screening concluded *“No likely significant impacts to the environment are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development and as such an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would not be required for the Proposed Development”.*

## 7.3 Environmental Considerations Report

An Environmental Considerations Report (ECR) was prepared following an informal scoping report and instruction from the Client. The purpose of this ECR is to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Development, highlighting the environmental impacts associated and determining appropriate mitigation measures providing detailed conclusions of the Proposed Development’s impact on the areas of Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Landscape and Visual, Biodiversity, Land and Soils, Water, Cultural Heritage, Air Quality, Climate, Noise and Vibration, Traffic and Transport, in order to provide the Board with clarity on the Proposed Development’s lack of impact.

No potentially significant operational phase impacts have been identified, and potential impacts arising from the Proposed Development are considered not significant. Mitigation has been identified, as appropriate, throughout the ECR.

## 7.4 Flood Risk Assessment

An FRA was undertaken for the Proposed Development, consisting of:

**The Stage 1 Flood Risk Identification:** Determined negligible risk of flooding to the Proposed Development from coastal, pluvial and groundwater sources. However, the ‘Stage 1’ assessment also identified the potential for fluvial flooding from Broad Meadow River in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. The FCC SFRA flood zone map indicates the Proposed Development is in Flood Zone C.

**The Stage 2 Assessment:** Discusses the implications of the potential flooding mechanism and makes recommendations on how these mechanisms should be managed.

In conclusion, as the ground levels of the proposed substation are 7m higher than the ordinary watercourse and flow is away from site, the substation is not considered to be at fluvial risk. The substation is not considered to be at fluvial risk from the Broad Meadow River in a 0.1% AEP event. FRA Stage 2 recommends that the Proposed Development be at a level of 42m AOD.

## 7.5 Additional Assessments

An Ecological Impact Assessment has been carried out and is included within Appendix D of the ECR, concluding a ‘Negligible’ effect on ecology. An outline CEMP was also prepared which will be adopted into a full CEMP by the contractor and reviewed/updated accordingly. A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) was also conducted, with appropriate mitigation identified as appropriate. Copies are presented with the submitted planning application package.

An Archaeological Desktop Study was conducted and concluded that any issues would be resolved pre-construction to include testing where the Proposed Development has potential to impact upon archaeological remains through



appointment of suitably qualified and licensed archaeological contractor. Full details of the assessment are included within Appendix F of the ECR.

Traffic and Transport Assessment has been carried out and submitted, concluding that the Proposed Development will utilise the existing regional road network, comprising the R125 and R122 for the Proposed Development's construction activities. Traffic volumes associated with the Proposed Development are low in number and relate primarily to the delivery of construction equipment and materials and cable installation operations. The implementation of an approved traffic management plan will minimise the potential for traffic and transport impacts during construction activities and residual impacts in the operational phase will be negligible.

Copies of each document referenced above are submitted with the application package.

## 8. Planning Assessment

### 8.1 Policy Summary

Section 6 of this supporting statement has proven the Proposed Development to be compliant with the overarching planning policies from European to local level. Policy encourages the penetration and provision of renewable energy onto the Grid and recognises the importance of infrastructure that helps accommodate this. The consented solar farms identified, which have already been approved with consideration of these policies, are fully reliant upon the approval of the Proposed Development to ensure full utilisation of their potential and to enable their successful permanent security and supply onto the Grid.

It is important to recognise the range of new and developing technologies that can contribute to securing a greater proportion of energy from renewable sources, including substations. *"In order to ensure security of electricity supply...must address this increased demand for electricity in such a way as to strike a balance between addressing the need for a significant shift towards renewable energy and enabling resources to be harnessed in a manner consistent with the principles of proper planning and sustainable development"*. Fingal County Council has determined, within the CDP, its endeavour to fully facilitate developments which support renewable energy.

In its nature and support of the previously identified solar farms, in Table 3-1 above, the Proposed Development will provide key infrastructure to aid the diversification and support of electricity generation on the Grid, contributing to *"fundamental shift in the means by which we supply, store and use energy"*, in a way that will *"reinforce the distribution and transmission network to facilitate planned growth and distribution"*. It is policy of the CDP to support renewable energy projects in rural areas to include solar energy acknowledging that the development of rural enterprise and employment opportunities will be vital to sustaining the rural economy.

It is acknowledged that Green Infrastructure development involves a holistic approach, and the Proposed Development should be provided as an integral component of sustainable development/renewable energy utilisation if the County is to maximise its benefit from natural resources associated with the approved and upcoming solar developments that will connect to the substation.

Overall, in light of the policy analysis, it is to be considered that the Proposed Development is in accordance with climate action, sustainable development and energy (storage, generation and transmission) objectives at all levels. Whilst the substation itself does not act as renewable energy generation it is required to fully realise the benefits of such schemes and to ensure their connection to the National Grid.

### 8.2 Principle of Development

The Proposed Development is necessary to support the permanent supply of identified solar generated electricity onto the Grid. In line with the CDP it is additionally determined to be economically viable, with a recognition of *"a strong economic dimension to the transition to a low carbon, climate resilient economy"*.

The accompanying environmental documentation and reports have confirmed the Proposed Development's lack of impact upon the various considerations/designations. Being suitably sited away from sensitive receptors, heritage features, European sites and areas of flood risk it will furthermore have no potentially significant operational phase impacts, and potential impacts arising from the Proposed Development are considered not significant, as confirmed within the ECR, meaning it can be suitably and readily accommodated with no resulting complications.

The accompanying reports and CEMP (which will be updated throughout the development) have identified mitigation measures to address any issues that may arise.

The location of the underground transmission lines minimise impact on existing underground services and provide the least disruption to the surrounding environs. It is noted that the location and design of the proposal has been carefully considered in line with EirGrid specifications and that due care will be taken to appropriately backfill all

digging and to ensure no impact on the Recorded Monuments/Protected Structures in proximity to the proposed cable route. Assuming permission is granted the Applicant/Contractor will give 2 months prior notice in writing to the Minister for Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht as per the requirements of section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 (Recorded Monument) and Notification under section 5 (8) of the 1987 Act (Register of Historic Monuments), via a Ministerial Notification form.

The Proposed Development upholds the emerging pattern of development within its rural environs, with substations readily approved in such locations for the purpose of connecting solar schemes in close proximity.

The Proposed Development is appropriately scaled and massed, following detailed preliminary site analysis. The principle and design of the Proposed Development has followed a sensitive and rational approach to ensure minimal impacts to any sensitive surrounding areas by designing in line with all the relevant standards and guidance documents as identified above and in accompanying reports and photomontages, with the proposed cable route so chosen under the same considerations.

Furthermore, the Proposed Development has proven to be fully compliant with the designated land-use zonings.

## **9. Conclusion**

This supporting planning statement has set out the content of the application, site description and location, the Proposed Development and the planning history on the site. It has also been demonstrated through this supporting planning statement and accompanying documentation that the Proposed Development positively supports the objectives and policies of national, regional, and local plans.

Incorporating renewable energy within Ireland's energy supply will improve the resilience of energy infrastructure.

The proposed substation and tail-fed infrastructure will allow direct distribution, onto the National Grid, for the identified solar developments referenced throughout this supporting statement. This supporting statement has demonstrated that the site is an appropriate location for such development in terms of land use planning policy and that it shall cause no adverse harm (as per the supporting environmental evaluations).

In reading of this supporting planning statement in conjunction with all associated plans and particulars submitted as part of the application package it is contended that the Proposed Development complies with proper planning and sustainable development of the area. Indeed, if permitted, the proposals will provide essential infrastructure intended to connect to a selection of consented solar energy developments within Fingal.

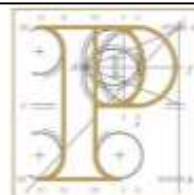
The Proposed Development is very clearly in the interest of the common good, in compliance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area and acceptable on environmental grounds, therefore it is respectfully requested that the Board grant approval for this Proposed Development.



## Appendix A ABP SID Determination

**Our Case Number:** ABP-311032-21

**Your Reference:** Energia Solar Holdings Ltd.



An  
Bord  
Pleanála

AECOM Ireland Limited  
Barry Sheridan, Head of Environment & Planning ROI  
4th Floor, Adelphi Plaza  
Georges Street Upper  
Dun Laoghaire  
Co. Dublin  
A96 T927

**Date:** 26 July 2022

**Re:** Proposed new tail fed 110kV substation in Fieldstown to connect to Finglas substation via 110kV underground cables  
In the townland of Fieldstown, Co. Dublin

Dear Sir / Madam,

Please be advised that following consultations under section 182E of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, the Board hereby serves notice that it is of the opinion that the proposed development falls within the scope of section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 as amended. Accordingly, the Board has decided that the proposed development would be strategic infrastructure within the meaning of section 182A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended. Any application for approval for the proposed development must therefore be made directly to An Bord Pleanála under section 182A(1) of the Act.

Please also be informed that the Board considers that the pre-application consultation process in respect of this proposed development is now closed.

In accordance with section 146(5) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, the Board will make available for inspection and purchase at its offices the documents relating to the decision within 3 working days following its decision. This information is normally made available on the list of decided cases on the website on the Wednesday following the week in which the decision is made.

The attachment contains information in relation to challenges to the validity of a decision of An Bord Pleanála under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

Please also see attached a list of prescribed bodies to be notified when making an application.

If you have any queries in relation to the matter please contact the undersigned officer of the Board.

Please quote the above mentioned An Bord Pleanála reference number in any correspondence or telephone contact with the Board.

# Appendix B Cumulative Planning Search

A desktop search of proposed and existing planning applications was carried out on 13 of April 2023 and subsequently updated on 5 October 2023. The search used publicly available data from the MyPlan.ie's 'National Planning Application' database, ABP database and Council Planning Portals.

The scope of the search was based within a 5km radius from the approximate Centrepont of the Proposed Development. A specified criteria informed the search and omitted any planning applications greater than ten years old, refused, invalid and withdrawn applications. The criteria then focused on foreseeable developments to be considered in line with the Proposed Development. In respect of this, any small scale residential and extension type developments along with minor amendments, changes of use and small-scale farming/agricultural applications were omitted. Only reasonably foreseeable developments were considered and are presented below in Table A-1. Part 8 Applications are considered and presented in Table A-2.

The findings showcased no prevailing character of development, with applications relating mainly to residential and agricultural uses/development. Recent years have seen an emergence of solar developments in the surrounding environs.

**Table 5. Cumulative Planning Search (5km Radius)**

Planning Authority	Reference	Address	Summary of Proposed Development	Grant/Due Date	Distance from Subject Site
An Bord Pleanála	317539	Local Centre lands, adjacent to the existing Tyrrelstown Local Centre, in the townland of Hollywoodrath, Dublin 15	Construction of a primary retail unit comprised of convenience floorspace and clothing sales area.	09/06/2023	c.5km west
An Bord Pleanála	317480	Kilshane Road, Kilshane, Finglas, Dublin 11	Demolition of buildings, road improvement works and construction of gas turbine power generation station with all associated site works. EIAR has been prepared. EPA licence is required.	Proposed Decision Date Unavailable	c.2km west
Fingal CC	FW22A/0201	Irishtown, Sprickelstown, Ward Lower, Dublin	Permission for development at a site of c. 61.1 hectares. The development will consist of: a 10 year permission for the construction of a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) panels on ground mounted frames/support	25/07/2023	c.2.4km west
Fingal CC	FW22A/0204	Kilshane Road, Kilshane, Finglas, Dublin 11.	<p>The construction of a new Gas Turbine Power Generation Station with an output of up to 293 Megawatts. The proposed station will consist of 1 no. Gas Turbine and 1 no. 28 m high Exhaust Stack partially enclosed by a 12 m high acoustic wall. 1 no. single storey Admin Building and Warehouse (c. 926 m<sup>2</sup>), 1 no. single storey Packaged Electronic/Electrical Control Compartment (PEECC) (c. 72 m<sup>2</sup>), 1 no. single storey Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) Shelter (c. 14.8 m<sup>2</sup>), 1 no. 16.2m high x 024.4m Fuel Oil Tank, 1 no. 15.3m high x 09.2m Raw/Fire Water Tank, 1 no. 16.2m high x 018.3m Demin Water Tank, and miscellaneous plant equipment.</p> <p>The demolition of a detached residential dwelling (c. 142 m<sup>2</sup> GFA) and associated farm buildings (c. 427 m<sup>2</sup> GFA) located in the north west corner of the subject site to facilitate the proposed development.</p> <p>Road improvement works to 493.34 m Kilshane Road (L3120), including the realignment of a portion of the road (293.86 m) within the subject site boundary and the provision of new footpaths, off-road cycle ways, together with the construction of a new roundabout linking the proposed realignment of Kilshane Road back to the existing road network to the northeast of the subject site and to the proposed internal road network to serve the proposed development.</p> <p>The construction of entrance gates, low wall and railings fronting the realigned Kilshane Road and a private internal road network providing for vehicular, cyclist and pedestrian access to serve the development. Construction of 3 m high security fencing within development.</p>	23/06/2023	c.1.6km west

Total provision of 26 no. car parking spaces including 1 no. disabled persons parking space and 2 no. EV electrical charging points.

Provision of security lighting columns to serve the development and the installation of Closed-Circuit Television System (CCTV) for surveillance and security purposes.

Provision of 20 no. sheltered bicycle parking spaces.

Provision of hard and soft landscaping works, tree planting and boundary treatments including 3 m high security fence along Kilshane Road and the perimeter of the subject site boundary.

Provision of new on-site foul sewer pumping station to serve the development.

Provision of underground surface water attenuation areas to serve the development.

All associated site development and excavation works, above and below ground, necessary to facilitate the development.

An Environmental Impact Assessment Report has been prepared in respect of the proposed development. This application relates to a development that will require an Industrial Emissions Directive licence from the Environmental Protection Agency. A subsequent application will be submitted for an Above Ground Installation (AGI) compound, underground gas supply installation and a subsequent Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) Application will also be submitted for a Gas-Insulated Switchgear Substation (GIS), Air Insulated Switchgear Substation (AIS) and grid connection to serve the development.

Fingal CC	FW23A/0111	Lands at Huntstown Townland and Coldwinters Townland, County Dublin	<p>We Rathdrinagh Land Unlimited Company (Trading as Irish Recycling LTD) intend to apply to the aforementioned Planning Authority for permission for development on lands at Huntstown Townland and Coldwinters Townland, Co Dublin. The development will consist of the construction of a Materials Recovery Facility along with a Food Container Cleaning Plant. The development is phase one of the Huntstown Circular Economy Hub and will include for the following works: 1. The development will consist of the erection 2no. separate buildings and associated site area for use as a Circular Economy Hub. 2. The processes to be carried out within the Materials Recovery Facility building include for the sorting of range of wastes into recoverable and recyclable streams. Recoverable wastes to processed will include for potential recyclables. This building will include for an external odour control plant with associated flue. 3. The processes to be carried out in the Food Container Cleaning Plant building will provide a centralised washing/sterilisation facility for large food retailers in the area to facilitate re-use of containers. 4. The 2no. buildings to be constructed will incorporate ancillary office and staff facilities along with solar PV panels and signage. 5. The development of associated access roads, turning/loading areas, footways, parking areas, electric vehicle charge points, landscaping, lighting, fencing, bicycle and bin storage facilities and associated site works. 6. The provision of an ESB substation. 7. The provision of ancillary external storage areas. 8. The reprofiling of existing ground levels within the site and associated works to include for infilling and reprofiling of lands within the overall site area. 9. The provision of a new site entrance with associated works to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian access along with associated upgrade works to the adjacent public road to include for provision of footpaths and cycle paths. 10. The provision of a weighbridge and associated staff building at the entrance. 11. The provision of perimeter fencing and security gates. 12. The provision of all associated hard and soft landscaping works. 13. Provision of attenuation tanks and associated infrastructure as part of the surface water system along with installation of a bypass petrol interceptor. 14. All ancillary site development, landscaping and construction works to facilitate foul; water and service networks. The Materials Recovery Facility will require</p>	12/06/2023	c.0.9km west
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an EPA Industrial Emissions Licence. An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has been prepared and accompanies this application.

Fingal CC	F21A/0607	Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin	Revised solar PV panel arrangement resulting in a decrease to the overall panel footprint extent; a reconfigured internal access route network resulting in a decrease to the overall network length; revised inverter/transformer types and arrangements; revised CCTV arrangement relocation of a permitted communications cabin; omission of 2 no. permitted substations; provision of a 1 no. spare parts container and 3 no. weather station poles.	08/06/2022	c.2.1km south
Meath CC	211436	Ballaghaweary & Greenogue, Kilsallaghan, Co. Meath	Solar PV Energy Development with a total site area of 34.4ha. to include solar panels mounted on steel support structures, associated cabling and ducting, 7 No. MV Power Stations, 1 No. Client Substation, 1 No Temporary Construction Compound, access tracks, hardstanding area, boundary security fencing and security gates, CCTV, landscaping and ancillary works.	31/01/2022	c.2.5km south-west
Fingal CC	F21A/0042	Lands including Whitestown and Fieldstown, Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin	Permission for a Solar PV Energy Development with a total site area of c 105 ha, to include solar panels mounted on steel supports, associated cabling and ducting, 1 no. client substation, 33 no. MV Power Stations, 8 No. Battery Storage Containers, 1 no. Temporary Construction Compound, access tracks, boundary security fencing and security gates, CCTV, landscaping and ancillary site works.	16/09/2021	c.2.2km north-west
Fingal CC	FW20A/0040	Claremount Filling Station, Coolquay, Co. Dublin.	Provision and construction of an ESB substation.	05/08/2020	c.4.6km south-west
An Bord Pleanála	PL17.301151	Harlockstown, Ashbourne, Co. Meath.	10-year permission for construction of a solar farm and all ancillary and associate site works.	11/12/2018	c.5km north-west
An Bord Pleanála	PL06F.300230	Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin	10-year permission for the construction of Solar PV energy development and all ancillary works.	30/10/2018	c.2km south
Fingal CC	F17A/0650	Townland of Rathbeale, Swords, Co. Dublin.	1 No. cable interface mast c. 20.75 m high with a square base c. 6m x 6m to facilitate the undergrounding of the existing Finglas-Glasmore 110kV overhead power line.	22/08/2018	c.4.2km south-east
Fingal CC	F17A/0718	Palmerstown, Oldtown, North County Dublin	Planning Permission for a 2.1659MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV) array to cover 13396.74m <sup>2</sup> of the roofs.	26/06/2018	c.4.4km north-west
Meath CC	AA160553	Bullstown, Donaghmore, Ashbourne, Co. Meath.	Solar Photovoltaic (PV) development consisting of solar PV arrays with a surface area of approximately 58,000m <sup>2</sup> , a grid control building, 5 No. inverter/transformer cabins, 2 no. battery enclosures, site entrance, access tracks, hardstanding area, boundary security fence, CCTV, landscaping and ancillary works.	21/02/2017	c.3.4km west

# Appendix C Recorded Monuments/Protected Structures in Proximity to Proposed Development

RMP Ref	RPS ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
DU011-001	0328	Ringfort- unclassified	Early Medieval	Situated in a field of rich pastureland on ground falling south to road and the Broadmeadow River. Comprises a roughly circular earthen platform (diam c. 70m, H 1.5m) with an outer earthen bank (Wth 3m, H1.2m). It is splayed on the downslope side and disturbed in the N. Trees had been planted around the perimeter but several had been removed leaving large holes and rotten stumps. Ditch evident around base except to the south. Immediate area to the SE has been extensively quarried.	Some remains
DU011-002001-	0326	Church	Medieval	Situated on the grounds of Fieldstown House north of the Broadmeadow River. The remains comprise a raised oval area (45m E-W) defined by a bank and external fosse best defined to the north. The foundations of a church, dedicated to St Catherine, was visible as a grassed over mound (ext. dims. L 18.8m, Wth 6m, H 0.6m) in the 1992 report but there has since been intense tree planting and overgrowth. Remains of an earlier field system (DU011-002003-) defined by scarps and ditches lie to the north, east and west. The chapel of St Catherine was a place of pilgrimage until 1555 when devotions were laid aside due to 'persons have been at divers times vexed and molested'. The church was ruinous by 1615 (Donnelly 1917, 153).	Some remains
DU011-002002	0326	Graveyard	Medieval	Situated on the grounds of Fieldstown House N of the Broadmeadow River. The remains comprise a raised oval area (45m E-W) defined by a bank and external fosse within which are the foundations of a church (DU011-002001-). Just two stone grave markers visible and an iron cross recovered by landowner and chained to a tree. The graveyard has been used for unbaptised children. This graveyard is no longer in use for burials.	Some remains
DU011-002003		Field System	Medieval	Situated on the grounds of Fieldstown House north of the Broadmeadow River. Notable as a hollow way running NNW/SSE between church and well, almost parallel to existing road. Defined by drop to the east from level ground c.3m width, possible drainage either side. Lots of undulations imply deserted settlement.	Some remains
DU011-002004-	0327	Ritual site – holy well	Early Medieval	This spring well is located in the west face of a field bank in a hollow under trees, in the grounds of Fieldstown House. It is enclosed by a brick and stone arched structure with an iron lattice door. Traditionally associated with St. Catherine. Known locally as a former holy well where an annual pattern was held. No longer venerated (ÓDanachair 1958, 74, Healy 1975, 22).	Substantial remains
DU011-004	0329	Mound	Unknown	Situated on a N-facing slope in grassland that falls south to the Broadmeadow River. This was a circular mound (diam. 16m; H 2.5m) with a lone bush on the top. A cross was erected on the mound in modern times (Healy 1975, 22). Mound has been quarried /cut away to northeast and there is some evidence for poaching. Mound topped with a lone bush and an ESB pole (inserted post-1992). Terraced to east and south-some stones visible (c.5m width, 1m H.).	Some remains
DU011-005001	0335	Church	Medieval	On an elevation south of Rolestown Village above the Broadmeadow River are the remains of the medieval parish church of Killossery within a walled graveyard. This church was described as ruinous in the Civil survey (1654-6) (Simington 1945, 208). It is a plain rectangular building (L 13m, Wth.5.90m), aligned E-W with a doorway in the W end of the N side wall. This had a round arch in the 19th-century (Walsh 1888, 238). A plain, widely splayed window in the E gable lights the interior. A font from the church was moved to Swords RC Church (DU011-070----). East and west gables survive to window height. North wall survives 0.5m-1.5m, slight traces of south wall.	Substantial remains
DU011-005002	0335	Graveyard	Post-Medieval	On an elevation S of Rolestown Village above the Broadmeadow River are the remains of a walled graveyard (Diam. C 30m) which encloses the remains of a medieval church (DU011-005001-). The graveyard appears to be artificially raised c. 2m above immediate ground level indicating that the church may have been built on an earlier	Some remains



RMP Ref	RPS ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				monument. According to Walsh (Walsh 1888, 238) the 'Danes' had made a rath at this place. The graveyard is bounded by a curved road to the east and houses and gardens to the west. Distinct drop down to the north where there may have been a bank-now tree lined beyond which is a very steep drop down to the river. Stone and gated entranceway to southeast beside which is a stile that has a grave slab cemented in place at an angle. Gravestones within the church predominantly 19th century. Tall pillar stone to the northwest of the church by yew tree. Concentration of older grave markers to east of church. The eastern graveyard wall is threatened by tree root growth. There has also been significant ugly cement re-pointing which will damage the stonework.	
DU011-057002	0334	Water mill - unclassified	Post-Medieval	The Civil survey (1654-6) mentions a mill at Killossery belonging to Philip Hore of Kilsallaghan. This is also marked on the Down Survey (1655-6) map. To the N of Killossery Church (DU011-005---) tucked into a hillslope is a mill complex comprising the mill building which stands to the W of the yard and a dwelling that runs at right angles to it with some later out-buildings off to the N. The mill building is oriented roughly N-S and changes from a two-storey building to one storey as it ascends the hillslope. It has stone foundations with mud walls and gables which are hipped (ext. dims. L16.4m, Wth 6.6m). There are remains of a millrace that runs along the N gable. The thatched roof is covered in galvanised iron. Most of the mill works are present in the N end of the building. There is a kiln in the S end.	Substantial remains
DU011-057002-	0334	Building	Post-Medieval	To the north of Killossery Church (DU011-005001-) tucked into a hillslope south of the Broadmeadow River is a mill complex comprising the mill building which stands to the west of the yard and a dwelling that runs at right angles to it with some later out-buildings off to the north. The mill building is T-shaped, orientated roughly N-S and changes from a two-storey building to one storey as it ascends the hillslope. It has stone foundations with mud walls and gables which are hipped (ext. dims. L16.4m, Wth 6.6m). There are remains of a millrace that runs along the N gable. The thatched roof is covered in galvanised iron.	Substantial remains
DU011-67		House – 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century	16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century	The Down Survey (1655-6) map shows a farmhouse roughly at the site of a small vernacular building of hearth-lobby type (pers. comm. Barry O'Reilly). Access to the interior is blocked. Located by the roadside on a right-angle bend in a low-lying situation. Dwelling has been modernised with a new slate roof dotted with skylights and new render.	Some remains?
DU011-170		Enclosure	Uncertain	Located c. 1.6km to the NW of St Margaret's. Cropmarks forming a subcircular enclosure are visible on Google Earth imagery (24 June 2018 and 4 July 2008). The enclosure (dims c. 48.6m N-S and c. 56m E-W) is defined by a ditch (Wth c. 2.3m). Portion of a curvilinear ditch on exterior to SE perimeter may form an annexe.	No visible remains
DU011-187		Earthwork	Uncertain	In tillage field. Cropmark of circular-shaped area defined by the cropmark of a ditch visible on Google Earth orthoimage taken 26/04/2021. Cropmarks of internal divisions visible on orthoimage.	No visible remains
DU011-188		Ring-ditch	Bronze Age	In tillage field, 20m E of stream which marks townland boundary with Shallon. Cropmark of circular-shaped area (diam. c. 8m; ext. diam. 12m) defined by the cropmark of a ditch visible on Digital Globe orthoimage taken between 2011-13.	No visible remains
DU014-005001		Castle/Towerhouse	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century	Located with a farmyard, this late 15th-century tower house is a National Monument. Associated with the Plunkett family it rises to four storeys with four large corner towers. Built of coursed limestone blocks with dressed stone quoins and a base batter. Entrance on the ground floor is through a three-centred arched doorway in the N wall. The main chamber is barrel vaulted on a N-S alignment, with wicker-work centring evident (int. dims. L 10.5m; Wth 8.1m). There are chambers in all the corner turrets except the NE turret which contains the stairs. The ground floor is lit by slit opes in the S, W and N. NW chamber is entered through a pointed arched doorway. It	Well preserved

RMP Ref	RPS Type ref	Period	Description	Condition
			is vaulted (dims. L 3.4m; Wth 2.8m). A curving passage, which is only partially roofed, leads into the SW tower. The SE tower is also vaulted (dims. L 3.2m; Wth 2.8m). The first-floor chamber is lit by tall rectangular windows. Off this, the NW angle tower contains a brick fireplace, which incorporates some chamfered jambs. It is lit by a tall rectangular window in the W and a pointed arched window in the NW. There is a garderobe and wall press in SW tower with musket hole in the N wall. The SE tower on first floor contains a hollowed basin with a drain hole and a musket hole in a wall recess. Corbels for the main second floor chamber are still in place. A substantial percentage of the original roof timbers are present over third floor. A fireplace in the W wall has a flat arch with chamfered jambs. There are stepped window embrasures on the E, W and S walls. The corner chambers have corbelled roofs. Tudor style chimneys are still present. The battlements are entered through a pointed arched doorway in the NE tower (Healy 1975, 26; Crawford 1922, 85-87; Anon 1897, 448-50). Remains of a dwelling (DU014-005006-) attached by wall to NW end of tower house. Possible house-sites are visible on aerial photograph (CUCAP, AID 57) E of the tower house (Harbison 1998, 164-5; Sweetman 1999, 138-9). The surrounding lands were subject to a geophysical survey (Licence no. 10R033) as part of a Conservation Plan that explored the development potential of the castle and its surroundings, in the context of its archaeological, historical, landscape and wildlife significance. The survey did not provide any clear evidence for features although agricultural activity was prevalent with numerous ploughing trends and linear responses suggestive of former field divisions. It is possible that some of these responses reflect former field systems and ridge and furrow cultivation and may be contemporary with Dunsoghly Castle (Leigh 2010, 11).	
DU014-005002	Chapel	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century	Connected to the southwest corner of Dunsoghly castle (DU014-005001-) by a wall with entrance. The chapel is an oblong, single storey building. It is built of randomly coursed masonry with roughly dressed limestone quoins. Entrance is in the west end of north wall through round arched doorway which contains punch dressed jambs with double roll moulding and a hood moulding that terminates in a rosette and fleur-de-lis (int. dims. L 6.60m, W 4.40m). Sizeable crack from door to roof resulting in some water damage around door and arch and between wall and chapel. Above the door is an inscribed limestone tablet (DU014-005005-). Interior is lit by a double light window with semi-elliptical arches in the W gable and blocked up rectangular window in the S wall alongside a pointed arch single light window with cusps and punch-dressed jambs. The southeast corner is slightly battered with remains of (blocked) round arched opening. Within the interior are wall presses in E and W end of N the wall (Tutty 1979, 32, 156).	Well preserved
DU014-005004	House-indeterminate date	Uncertain	East of Dunsoghly castle (DU014-005001-) two square trenched areas are visible on an aerial photograph (CUCAP AID57). The site has been partially built on since the photographs were taken. The general area is disturbed. Not visible at ground level.	No visible remains
DU014-005005	Crucifixion Plaque	1573	Above the door of the chapel (DU014-005002-) is an inscribed limestone tablet with symbols of the passion, a date of 1573 A. D. and initials J. P. M. D. D. S. i. e. John Plunkett, Miles de Dunsoghly, and wife's surname 'Sarsefield'.	Well preserved
DU014-005006	House- 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century	16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century	Attached to bawn wall that extends from the northwest of Dunsoghly Castle (DU014-005001-). The west wall and north gable with Tudor style chimney is all that survives, and these have been incorporated into farm outbuildings. This is probably the building mentioned in the Civil survey (1654-6) as a 'dwelling house' with the castle at Dunsoghly (Simington 1945, 210).	Some remains
DU014-005096	Standing Stone	Prehistoric/uncertain	A standing stone was identified on the Fás Finglas Heritage Project in 1988/89(pers.comm. Marcus Nolan). Supposedly located in a field on a turn of bend across from Dunsoghly Castle ((DU014-005001-), a neglected field adjacent to an old	Unlocated

RMP Ref	RPS ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				farmyard which is being currently used as a garage. The site is completely overgrown with evidence of dumped material. No local knowledge of a stone.	
DU014-094		Habitation site	Multi-period	Investigations in 1988 for the Phase 2, NE Gas Pipeline revealed an area of occupation debris, containing artifacts of multi-period date including three iron objects. Located on slight N-facing incline (Gowen 1989, 8).	Excavated
DU014-102		Enclosure		A large circular enclosure located on low lying fields north of the M50 and west of N2. The crop mark is visible on aerial photography.	No visible remains
DU014-130----		Ring Ditch		The ring ditch is located in a large field, close to the field's northern boundary. There are four ring ditches that are visible on Google Earth aerial photography. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some remains
DU014-131----		Ring Ditch		The ring ditch is located in a large field, close to the field's northern boundary. There are four ring ditches that are visible on Google Earth aerial photography. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some remains
DU014-132----		Ring Ditch		The ring ditch is located in a large field, close to the field's northern boundary. There are four ring ditches that are visible on Google Earth aerial photography. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some remains
DU014-133----		Ring Ditch		The ring ditch is located in a large field, close to the field's northern boundary. There are four ring ditches that are visible on Google Earth aerial photography. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some remains
DU014-137----		Ring Ditch		The circular shaped cropmark is in a tillage field and is visible on Google Earth.	Some remains
DU014-017----		Enclosure		The curvilinear enclosure is in a low-lying area under tillage. The feature is visible on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS 6-inch map (1837). Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	No visible remains on ground level
DU014-047----		Inn		An OS 6-inch map shows an existing pub listed as the 'Old Red Lion'. The Inn was also mentioned in the Vestry Books for the Year 1675. The site is located within overgrown pasture. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	No visible remains
DU014-098----		Ring Ditch		Crop mark of ring ditch shown on aerial photography.	No visible remains
DU014-104----		Enclosure		The oval enclosure is located in the middle of a large field and is visible on Google Earth. The oval enclosure is defined by a continuous fosse. North of the enclosure are three ring ditches.	Some visible remains
DU014-002001-	0626	Church	Medieval	The remains consist of a medieval parish church. The church lies in the west end of a graveyard in St Margaret's village. Originally, the medieval church was named 'Donaghmore' and was likely disturbed between 1630-1650. The only surviving feature of the church is the western portion.	Some remains
DU014-002002-		Graveyard		The graveyard is surrounded by a stone wall and has a sub-rectangular plan. Towards the southern boundary of the graveyard is a 18 <sup>th</sup> century mausoleum.	Substantial remains
DU014-002003-		Chapel		This 16 <sup>th</sup> century rectangular chapel was built by the Plunkett family. The chapel has a highly decorative entrance, blocked out windows and an L-shaped wall which extends from the northeast angle of the chapel. An early 19 <sup>th</sup> century mausoleum is attached to the chapel. In addition to this, there are also internal burials and a big tree.	Substantial remains
DU014-003----	0624	Holy Well – ritual site		The enclosed spring well is dedicated to St. Brigid. The well was enclosed by Sir. John Plunkett (1582) The well has a stone wall, iron railings and a gate. The well started to dry out in the early 2000s.	Substantial remains
DU014-004----		Building		The hall contains a rectangular stone tablet with carvings of two rings side by side.	Substantial remains

RMP Ref	RPS ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
DU014-099----		Ringfort		A curvilinear enclosure defined by a fosse was discovered by aerial photography.	No visible remains
DU014-108----		Enclosure		Circular enclosure visible on aerial photography. Located within a arable field.	Some visible remains
DU014-109----		Enclosure		Sub circular enclosure visible on aerial photography.	Some visible remains
DU011-124----		Enclosure		A large circular enclosure visible on aerial photography.	No visible remains at ground level
DU011-125----		Field System		A field system visible as a crop mark.	No visible remains at ground level
DU011-023001-		Ringfort- unclassified		An oval enclosure is shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map, the feature could possibly be a ringfort. An archaeological investigation recovered nothing of archaeological significance. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	No visible remains
DU011-023002-		Graveyard		Tradition in the local area suggests that the site was either an 'old fort or a burying place'. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Not visible on ground level
DU011-156----		Enclosure		Circular enclosure predates a field boundary (formed townland boundary between Common and Corrstown. Possible that the area was a site of 'an old fort or burial ground'.	No visible remains
DU011-022001-	0641	Church		The only surviving feature of the church is the west tower. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some remains
DU011-022002-	0641	Graveyard		The graveyard is located amongst tilled fields. The walled graveyard encloses a raised area. Within the graveyard there is a mixture of 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> century headstones, the base of the west tower. The graveyard is still in use. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Substantial remains
DU011-129----		Enclosure		The circular enclosure is visible from aerial photography.	No remains at ground level.
DU011-020----		Castle/motte		The features have been included into a field boundary. The features are located on an elevated east facing ground at the highest point of the ridge and the north of the field boundary has a slight curve at the highest point.	Some remains
DU011-011004-		Castle-tower house		The castle-tower was located south of the church in Kilsallaghan. The only surviving feature of the castle is the western tower house which incorporates a southwest turret and a northwest stair turret. Historically, the castle was the site of an engagement between Royalists and parliamentarians under Sir Charles Coote (1642). Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some remains
DU011-011006-		Earthwork		The flat-topped earthwork is located towards the southeastern section of the castle. This feature is marked as a moat on historical maps. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	No visible remains
DU011-010----		Cross		The OS 1840 edition map lists the base of stone cross. The cross was located in between three roads. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	No visible remains
DU011-011001-		Church		Originally, the site was a medieval chapel, now the site is occupied by 'board of First Fruits Structure (1812). The wall footing is visible to the south of the church. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some visible remains
DU011-011002-		Graveyard		The raised sun-rectangular graveyard is bounded to the north, east and south by a breeze block wall. To the west the graveyard is bounded by a limestone wall. The St David's church of Ireland lies in the centre. The graveyard also has 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century headstones. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Substantial remains
DU011-011003-		Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Pre-Norman	Towards the northwestern section of the church there is feature representing a flat wide embankment, this is likely the remains of an ecclesiastical enclosure. Further investigation	Some visible remains

RMP Ref	RPS ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				has revealed a double enclosure that extends from the southwest to the northeast near the road. Aerial photography has identified a low curving bank enclosing the north and eastern area of the churchyard. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	
DU011-011005-		Field System		Towards the eastern section of the church there is a large level field. Within the field was evidence of a field system with drains and banks. The field system was evident on bird's eye mapping on Bing maps. However, archaeological investigations have identified nothing of archaeological significance. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	Some visible remains
DU011-100----		Battlefield		Site of the Battle of Kilsallaghan (1642). The fighting took place in the immediate area around Kilsallaghan castle and the churchyard of St. David's. Zone of Notification extends over the scheme.	No visible remains
	0655	Motte	Anglo-Norman	Site of a flat-topped mound	Some visible remains
	0654	Castle	Medieval	Remains of a medieval stone tower house in Kilsallaghan	Some visible remains
	0627	Bridge		Stone bridge on road from St. Margaret's to Kilsallaghan	Still in use
	0628	Windmill	Late medieval	Remains of a circular stone tower	Some visible remains
	0644	Freedagh Mound	Anglo-Norman	Part of an earthwork incorporated into a field boundary.	Some visible remains
	0641	Chapelmidway church	Medieval	Remains of a base tower of a medieval church	
		Enclosure and Graveyard			Unknown
11342007		Figeal Bridge			Unknown
Unknown		Enclosure		Earthwork	Unknown
IA/16/75				Cemetery	
IA/234/64				Polished stone axe head	
Unknown		Historic grave	Fields town		
Unknown		Historic Grave	St Davids, Kilsallaghan		
DU-CHMW		Historic Grave	Chapelmidway		

