

5. Group 4: Wexford Town, New Ross, Gorey and Enniscorthy Co. Wexford.

5.1. Wexford Town, Co. Wexford

5.1.1. Summary Details:

Wexford is the county town of Co. Wexford and has been designated a hub under the National Spatial strategy. Under the NSS and by the instruction of the Regional Planning guidelines, Wexford must increase in population to 30,000 by the year 2020. Wexford is located at the junction of the N11 and the N25 National Primary roads to Dublin, Waterford and Cork. The population of Wexford is currently 18,163 as per the results of the 2006 Census. This is projected to increase to 34,843 by 2018 (see Appendix B). It is forecast that up to 5000 houses will be connected in Wexford Town over the next 10 years.

Wexford has an established Industrial/Commercial base with a total of 11 Large and Contract customers and a large number of medium and small I/C customers. The largest customers are Wexford Creamery, Wexford General Hospital and Celtic Linen.

Wexford is situated 37km from New Ross and 53km from the existing Cork Dublin Transmission pipeline.

5.1.2. Summary Load Analysis:

Wexford Town, Co. Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Industrial / Commercial Load Summary Forecast:

Total EAC 2016	45,774 MWh	1,686,971 Therms
Peak Day 2016	243,995 kWh	8,327 Therms

New Housing Summary Forecast:

New Housing Load (Therm)	884,000 (year 10)
New Housing Load (MWh)	25,908 (year 10)

5.1.3. Solutions:

The most economic option for supplying the town of Wexford, Co. Wexford is by laying a 150mm steel Transmission main from the Cork-Dublin pipeline (approx 34km) with an AGI near Clonroche and a 315mm PE100 SDR17 Feeder main from the proposed new AGI (approx 20.2km).



5.1.4. Cost Estimates:

Wexford Town, Co. Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Estimated Capital expenditure Costs for feeder and Distribution Mains:

Item	Costs €
Transmission Pipeline & AGI costs	€5,118,750
Feeder / Distribution Main Construction	€10,351,092
Total Estimated Costs	€15,469,842

These estimated costs include for the following:

District regulator installations, special engineering difficulties (crossings), archaeological survey, local authority charges, adverse ground conditions, pre-tender investigations, insurance, design, administration, material procurement and construction contracts.

The estimates do not include for:

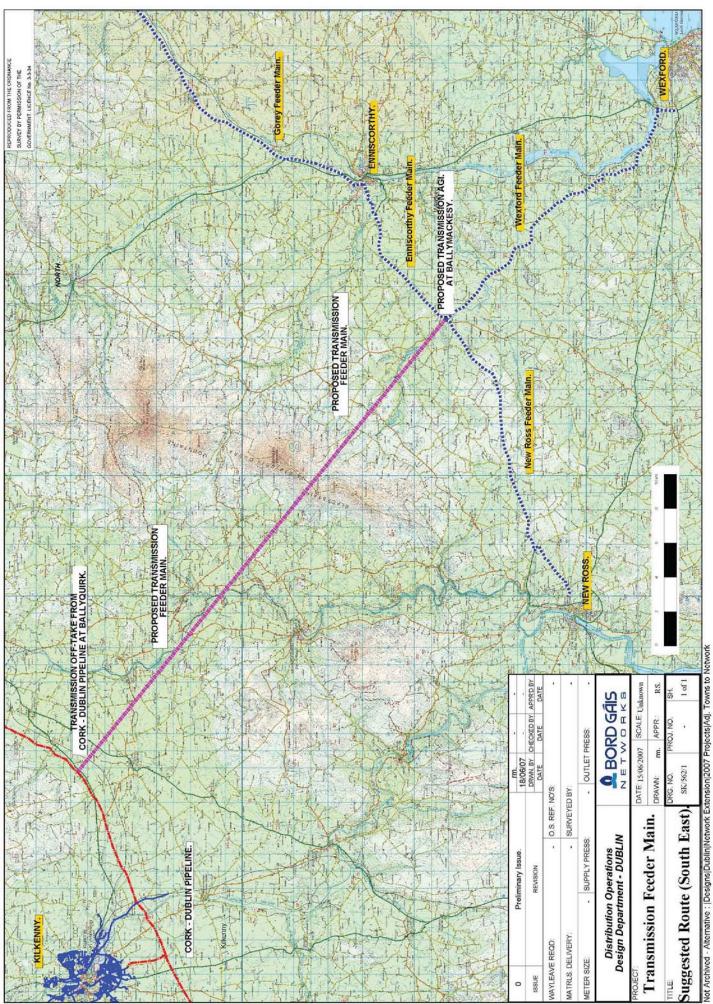
New housing estate mains, service or meter costs. Industrial / Commercial mains, service or meter costs.

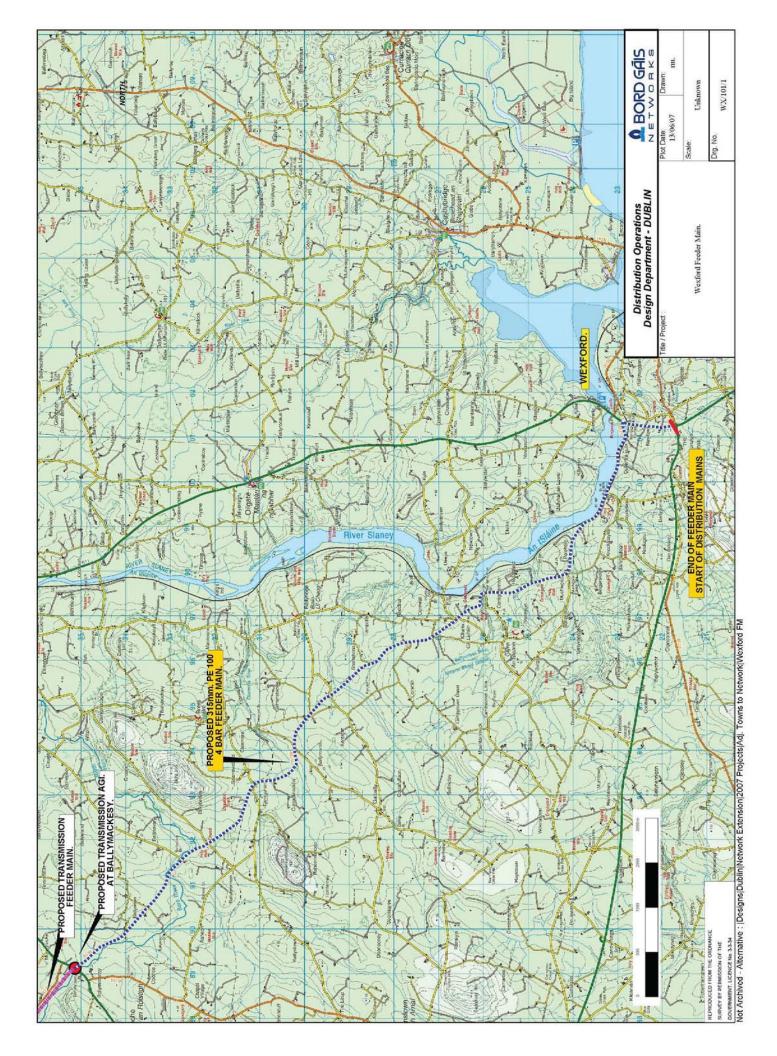
5.1.5. Business Modelling:

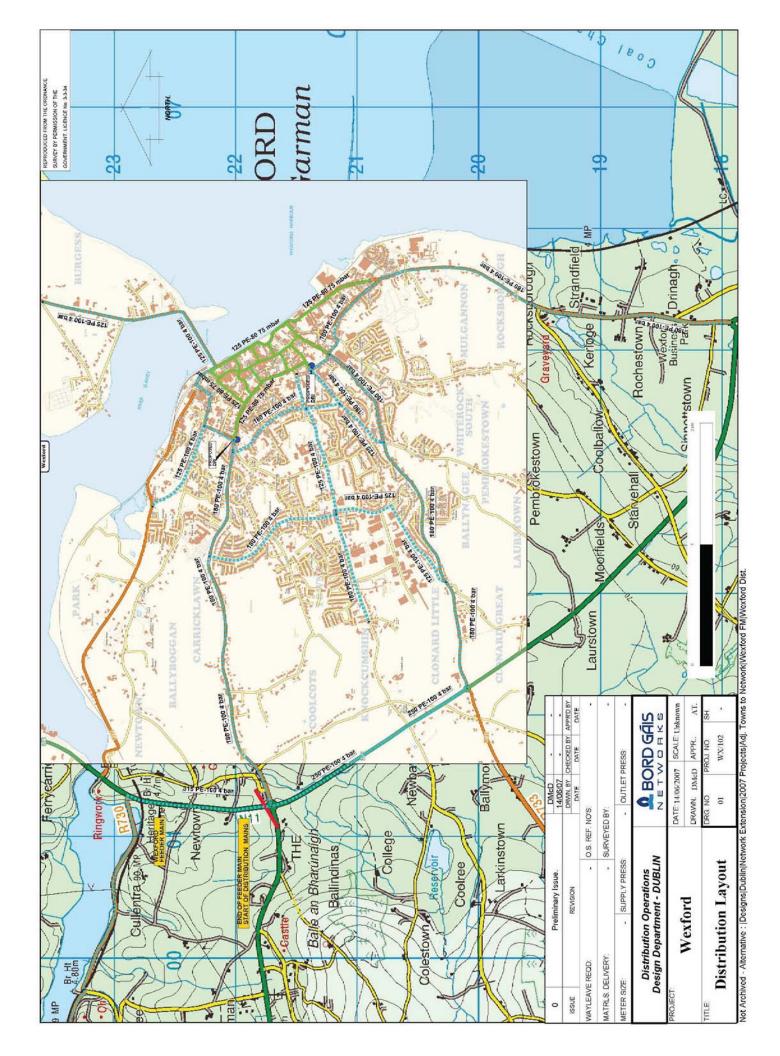
€m	NPV @ 5.2%
DISTRIBUTION	
Distribution Revenue	7.34
Capex	-11.92
Contributions	0.43
Opex	-1.38
Distribution Total	-5.52
TRANSMISSION	
Onshore Revenue	2.00
Entry Revenue	1.38
Capex - AGI	-4.87
Opex	-0.30
Transmission Total	-1.79
NPV TOTAL	-7.31

5.1.6. Results:

Connection of Wexford Town to the network results in a negative net present value (NPV) of \notin 7.31m and therefore connection of this town is uneconomic on a stand-alone basis.









5.2. New Ross, Co. Wexford

5.2.1. Summary Details:

New Ross is ideally located to help support the growth of the Gateway City of Waterford. It is situated in the South Eastern corridor along the N25 National Primary route linking Waterford (22km), Wexford (37km) and the N11 to Dublin (143km). The NSS states that New Ross will provide a good base for population and services which will attract investment and employment activities. The population of New Ross is currently 7,709 as per the results of the 2006 Census. This is projected to increase to 9,377 by 2018 (see Appendix B). It is forecast that up to 500 houses will be connected in New Ross over the next 10 years.

New Ross has a good industrial base with 5 large Industrial and Commercial customers and a number of medium and small customers. These large customers include Lake Region Manufacturing and Irish driver Harris.

New Ross is situated 32km from the existing Cork Dublin Transmission pipeline.

5.2.2. Summary Load Analysis:

New Ross, Co. Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Industrial / Commercial Load Summary Forecast:

Total EAC 2016	12,288 MWh	429,400 Therms
Peak Day 2016	76,869 kWh	2,624 Therms

New Housing Summary Forecast:

New Housing Load (Therm)	260,000 (year 10)
New Housing Load (MWh)	7,620 (year 10)

5.2.3. Solutions:

The most economic option for supplying the town of New Ross, Co. Wexford is by laying a 150mm steel Transmission main from the Cork-Dublin pipeline (approx 34km) with an AGI near Clonroche and a 250mm PE100 SDR17 Feeder main to New Ross (approx 18.9km).



5.2.4. Cost Estimates:

New Ross, Co. Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Estimated Capital expenditure Costs for feeder and Distribution Mains:

Item	Costs €
Transmission Pipeline & AGI costs	€5,118,750
Feeder / Distribution Main Construction	€7,248,857
Total Estimated Costs	€12,367,607

These estimated costs include for the following:

District regulator installations, special engineering difficulties (crossings), archaeological survey, local authority charges, adverse ground conditions, pre-tender investigations, insurance, design, administration, material procurement and construction contracts.

The estimates do not include for:

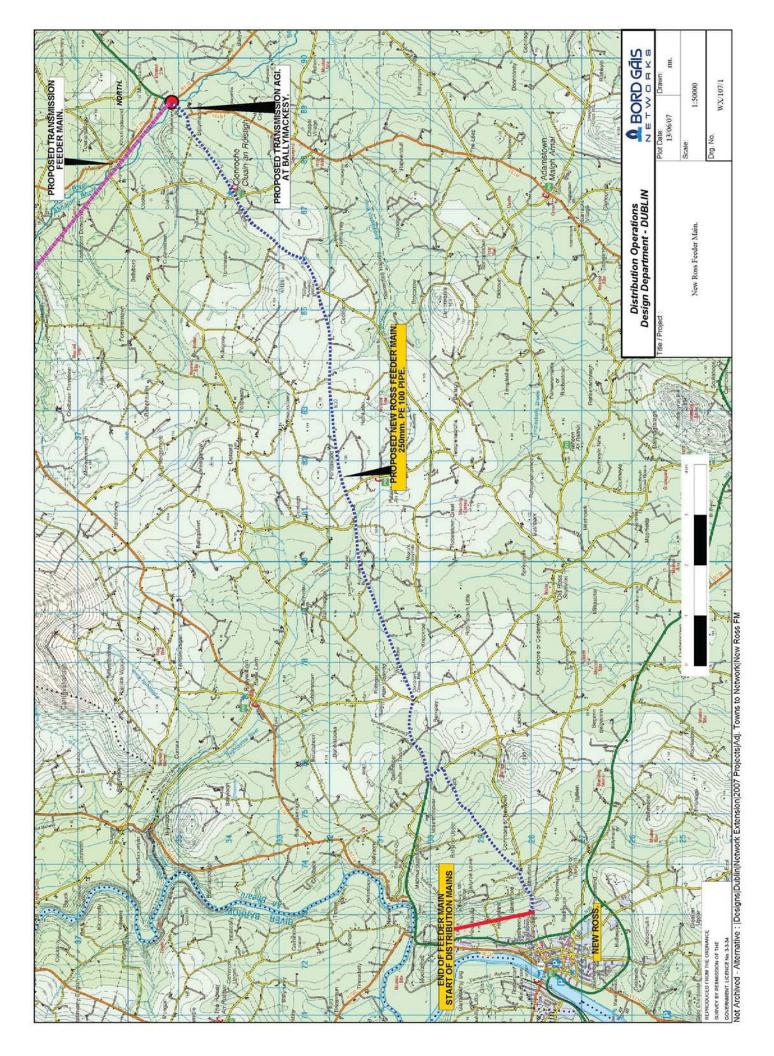
New housing estate mains, service or meter costs. Industrial / Commercial mains, service or meter costs.

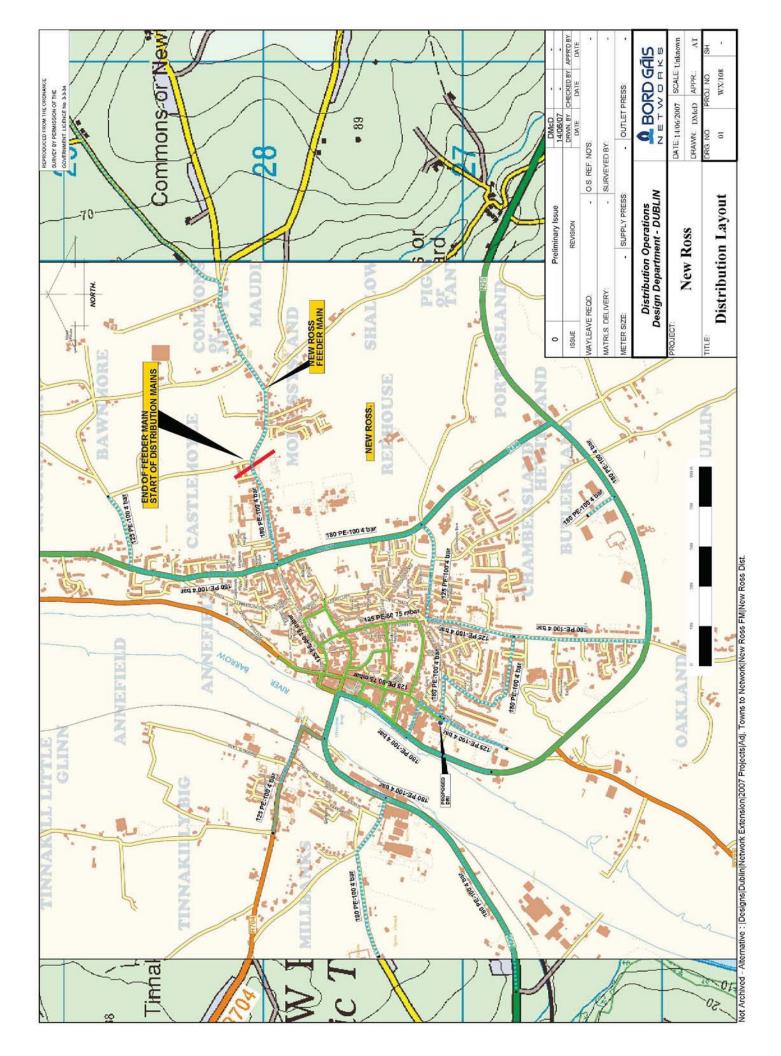
5.2.5. Business Modelling:

€m	NPV @ 5.2%
DISTRIBUTION	
Distribution Revenue	2.24
Capex	-7.75
Contributions	0.15
Opex	-1.26
Distribution Total	-6.62
TRANSMISSION	
Onshore Revenue	0.60
Entry Revenue	0.42
Capex - AGI	-4.87
Opex	-0.30
Transmission Total	-4.15
NPV TOTAL	-10.78

5.2.6. Results:

Connection of New Ross to the network results in a negative net present value (NPV) of €10.78m and therefore connection of this town is uneconomic on a stand-alone basis.







5.3. Gorey, Co. Wexford

5.3.1. Summary Details:

Gorey is located in the north of County Wexford in the south east of Ireland. It is situated on the National N11 route, 87km from Dublin city and 69km from the Rosslare ferry terminal. The proximity of Gorey to Dublin together with the completion of the Gorey Bypass and improved road infrastructure has meant that the town has become attractive for inward investment. The population of Gorey is currently 7,193 as per the results of the 2006 Census. This is projected to increase to 11,196 by 2018 (see Appendix B). It is forecast that up to 1200 houses will be connected in Gorey over the next 10 years.

Gorey is home to a number of hotels. It also has an IDA industrial park which hosts a variety of small industries. A large retail and commercial development is being constructed in the Creagh area of the town and new Aldi and Dunnes Stores outlets will further boost Goreys commercial sector.

Gorey is situated 27km from Enniscorthy.

5.3.2. Summary Load Analysis:

Gorey, Co. Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Industrial / Commercial Load Summary Forecast:

	,	
Total EAC 2016	8,057 MWh	274,988 Therms
Peak Day 2016	50,254 kWh	1,715 Therms

New Housing Summary Forecast:

New Housing Load (Therm)	624,000 (year 10)
New Housing Load (MWh)	18,288 (year 10)

5.3.3. Solutions:

The most economic option for supplying the town of Gorey, Co. Wexford is by laying a 150mm steel Transmission main from the Cork-Dublin pipeline (approx 34km) with an AGI near Clonroche and a 250mm PE100 SDR17 Feeder main from the proposed distribution mains in Enniscorthy (approx 24.9km).



5.3.4. Cost Estimates:

Gorey, Co. Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Estimated Capital expenditure Costs for feeder and Distribution Mains:

Item	Costs €
Transmission Pipeline & AGI costs	€5,118,750
Feeder / Distribution Main Construction	€7,583,002
Total Estimated Costs	€12,701,752

These estimated costs include for the following:

District regulator installations, special engineering difficulties (crossings), archaeological survey, local authority charges, adverse ground conditions, pre-tender investigations, insurance, design, administration, material procurement and construction contracts.

The estimates do not include for:

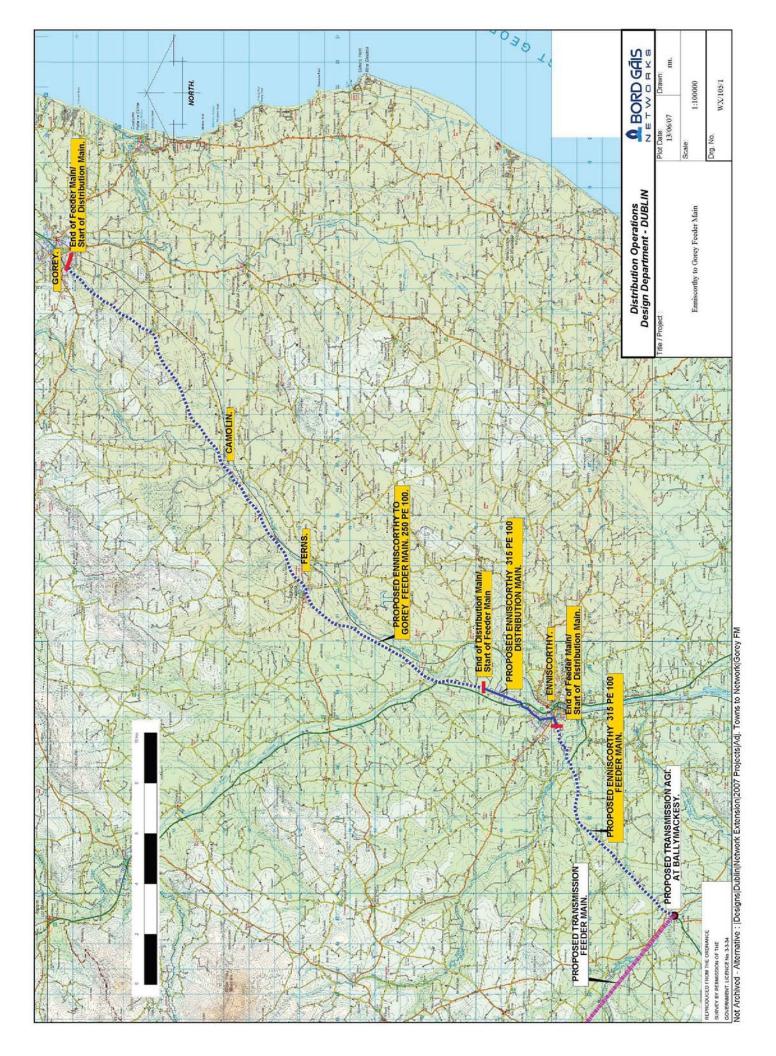
New housing estate mains, service or meter costs. Industrial / Commercial mains, service or meter costs.

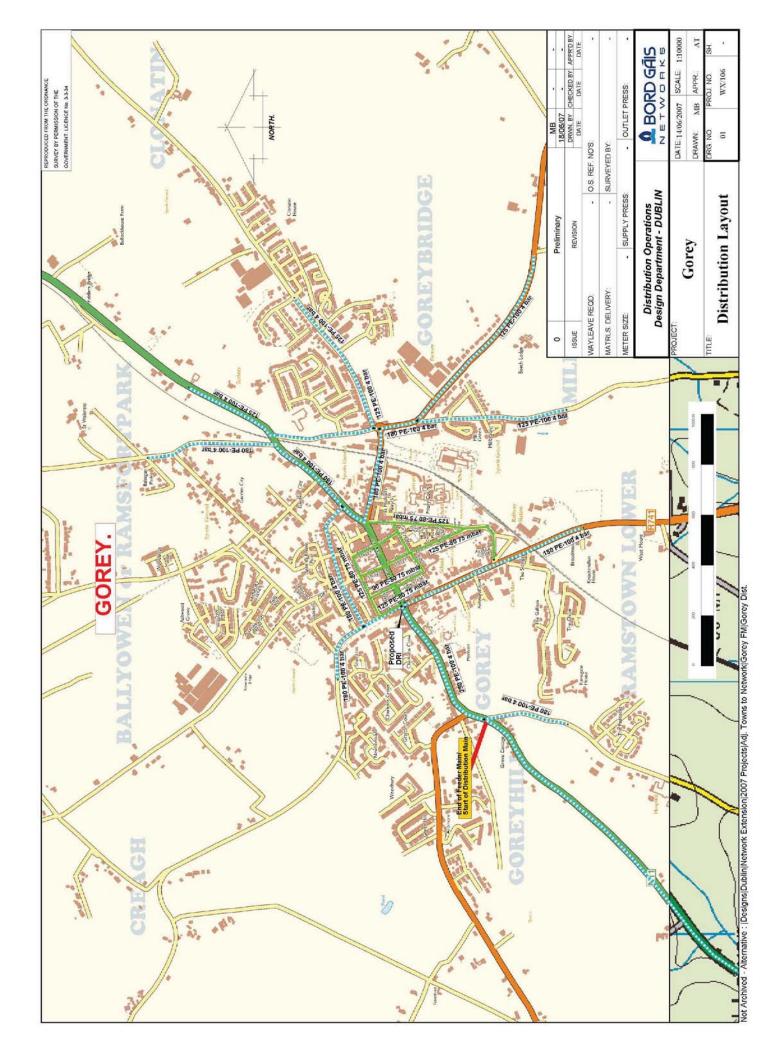
5.3.5. Business Modelling:

€m	NPV @ 5.2%
DISTRIBUTION	
Distribution Revenue	3.11
Capex	-8.51
Contributions	0.25
Opex	-1.26
Distribution Total	-6.41
TRANSMISSION	
Onshore Revenue	0.79
Entry Revenue	0.55
Capex - AGI	-4.87
Opex	-0.30
Transmission Total	-3.84
NPV TOTAL	-10.24

5.3.6. Results:

Connection of Gorey to the network results in a negative net present value (NPV) of €10.24m and therefore connection of this town is uneconomic on a stand-alone basis.







5.4. Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford

5.4.1. Summary Details:

Enniscorthy is located on the N11 National Primary roads from Dublin to Rosslare. It is 23km from Wexford and 117km from Dublin. The proximity of Enniscorthy to Dublin and Rosslare together with improved road infrastructure has meant that the town has become attractive for inward investment. The price of building land and suitable reasonably priced housing compares well to larger urban areas. The population of Enniscorthy is currently 9,538 as per the results of the 2006 Census. This is projected to increase to 13,541 by 2018 (see Appendix B). It is forecast that up to 1200 houses will be connected in Gorey over the next 10 years.

Enniscorthy has an established Industrial / Commercial customers with a total of 4 Large and Contract customers and a number of medium and small industrial / commercial customers. There is an IDA Business Park and the Enniscorthy Enterprise & Technology Centre with additional capacity to cater for further Industrial and Commercial customers in the area.

Enniscorthy is situated 10km from Clonroche, Co. Wexford.

5.4.2. Summary Load Analysis:

Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Industrial / Commercial Load Summary Forecast:

Total EAC 2016	13,950 MWh	476,125 Therms
Peak Day 2016	79,876 kWh	2,726 Therms

New Housing Summary Forecast:

New Housing Load (Therm)	624,000 (year 10)
New Housing Load (MWh)	18,288 (year 10)

5.4.3. Solutions:

The most economic option for supplying the town of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford is by laying a 150mm steel Transmission main from the Cork-Dublin pipeline (approx 34km) with an AGI near Clonroche and a 315mm PE100 SDR17 Feeder main from the proposed new AGI (approx 9.5km).



5.4.4. Cost Estimates:

Enniscorthy, Co Wexford Source: Networks cost estimates report June 2007.

Estimated Capital expenditure Costs for feeder and Distribution Mains:

Item	Costs €
Transmission Pipeline & AGI costs	€5,118,750
Feeder / Distribution Main Construction	€5,314,036
Total Estimated Costs	€10,432,786

These estimated costs include for the following:

District regulator installations, special engineering difficulties (crossings), archaeological survey, local authority charges, adverse ground conditions, pre-tender investigations, insurance, design, administration, material procurement and construction contracts.

The estimates do not include for:

New housing estate mains, service or meter costs. Industrial / Commercial mains, service or meter costs.

5.4.5. Business Modelling:

€m	NPV @ 5.2%
DISTRIBUTION	
Distribution Revenue	3.63
Capex	-6.31
Contributions	0.26
Opex	-1.15
Distribution Total	-3.59
TRANSMISSION	
Onshore Revenue	0.93
Entry Revenue	0.65
Capex - AGI	-4.87
Opex	-0.30
Transmission Total	-3.59
NPV TOTAL	-7.18

5.4.6. Results:

Connection of Enniscorthy to the network results in a negative net present value (NPV) of €7.18m and therefore connection of this town is uneconomic on a stand-alone basis.

