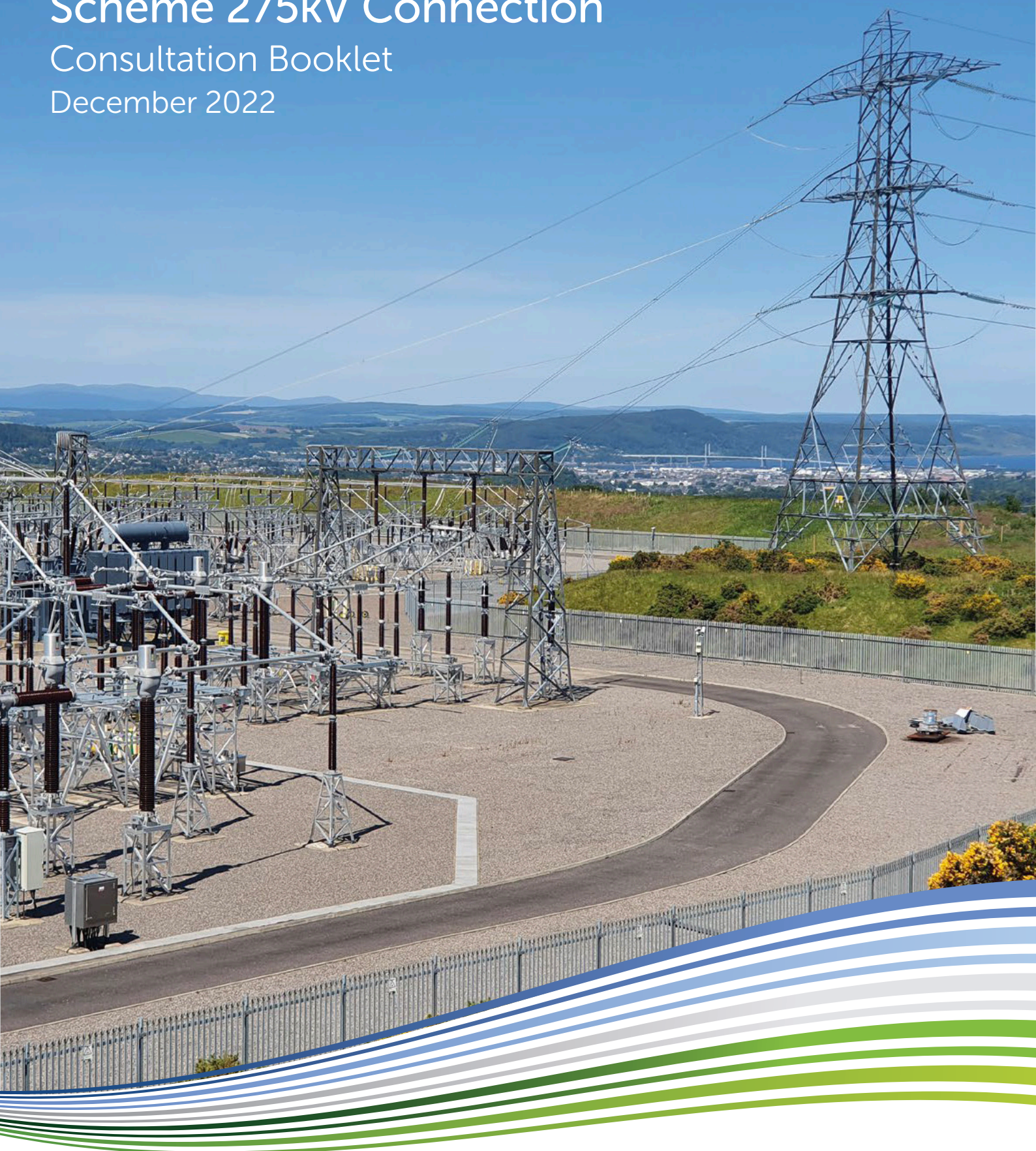


Red John Pump Storage Scheme 275kV Connection

Consultation Booklet

December 2022



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks

TRANSMISSION

Contents

- 03 Who we are
- 04 The Pathway to 2030
Holistic Network Design
- 05 Project need and overview
- 06 Our consultation process
- 07 Biodiversity net gain
- 08 Our underground cable
routeing and design process
- 10 Environmental considerations
- 12 Knocknagael substation extension
- 14 Knocknagael substation – Red
John Pump Storage switching
station UGC
- 15 What happens now and
how do I have my say?
- 16 Your feedback

Who we are

We are Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN Transmission), operating under licence as Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc (SHE Transmission) for the transmission of electricity in the north of Scotland.



What is the difference between Transmission and Distribution?

Electricity Transmission is the transportation of electricity from generating plants to where it is required at centres of demand. The Electricity Transmission network, or grid, transports electricity at very high voltages through overhead lines, underground cables and subsea cables. Our transmission network connects large scale generation, primarily renewables, to central and southern Scotland and the rest of Great Britain. It also helps secure supply by providing reliable connection to the wider network of generation plans.

The Electricity Distribution network is connected into the Transmission network but the voltage is lowered by transformers at electricity substations, and the power is then distributed to homes and businesses through overhead lines or underground cables.

Overview of Transmission Projects

In total we maintain about 5,000km of overhead lines and underground cables – easily enough to stretch across the Atlantic from John O’Groats all the way to Boston in the USA.

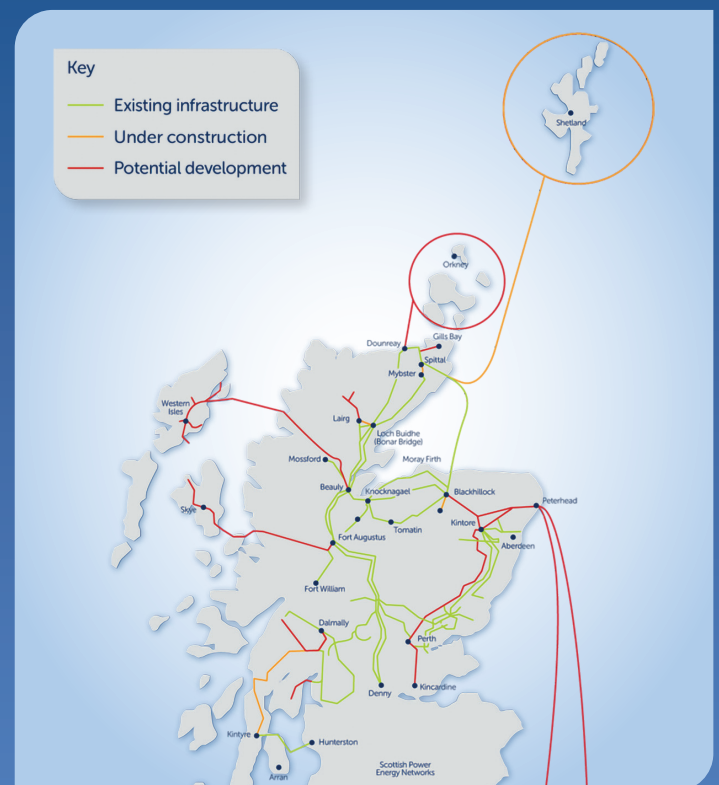
Our network crosses some of the UK’s most challenging terrain—including circuits that are buried under the seabed, are located over 750m above sea level and up to 250km long.

The landscape and environment that contribute to the challenges we face also give the area a rich resource for renewable energy generation. There is a high demand to connect from new wind, hydro and marine generators which rely on Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks to provide a physical link between the new sources of power and electricity users. Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks is delivering a major programme of investment to ensure that the network is ready to meet the needs of our customers in the future.

Our responsibilities

We have a licence for the transmission of electricity in the north of Scotland and we are closely regulated by the energy regulator Ofgem.

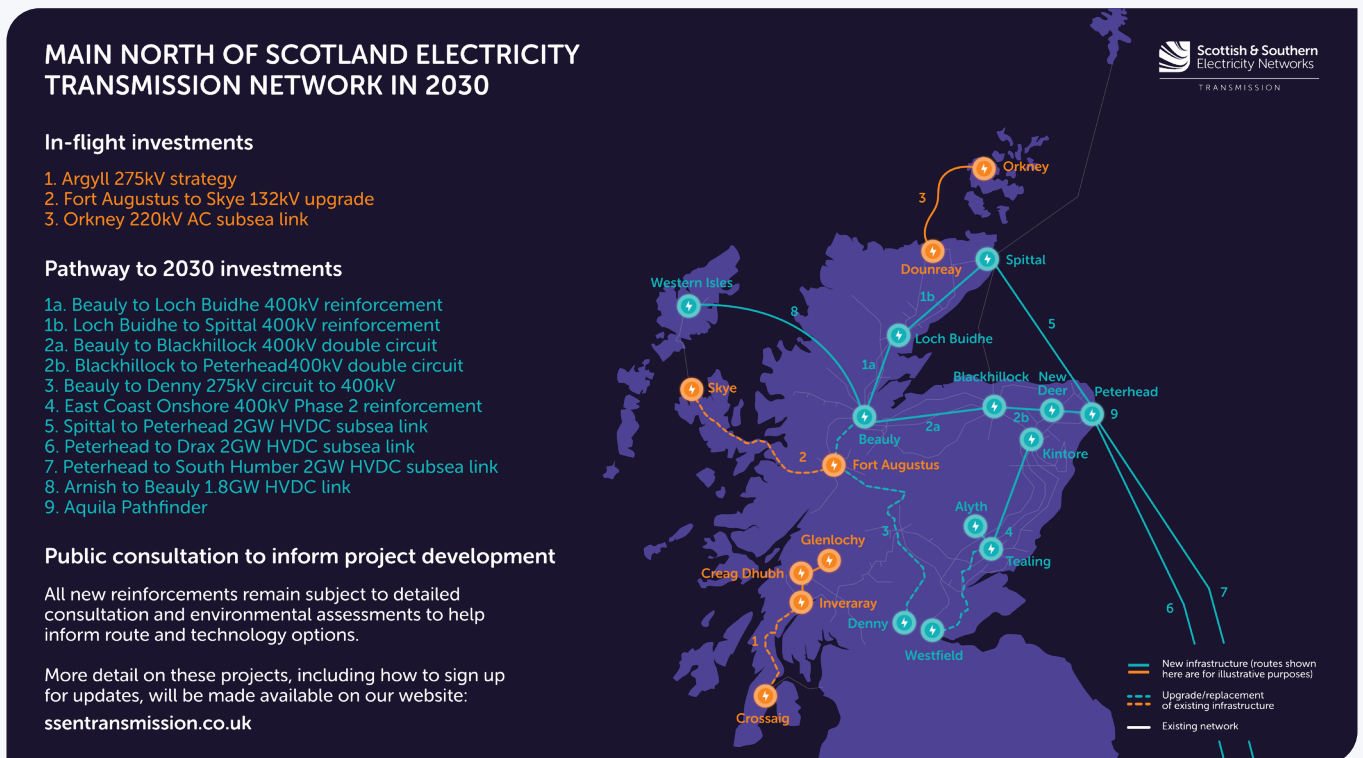
Our licence stipulates that we must develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity transmission.



The Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design

In July 2022, National Grid, the Electricity System Operator (ESO), published the Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design (1), setting out the blueprint for the onshore and offshore electricity transmission network infrastructure required to enable the forecast growth in renewable electricity across Great Britain, including the UK and Scottish Governments 2030 offshore wind targets of 50GW and 11GW.

For the north of Scotland, this confirms the need for over £7bn of investment in onshore electricity transmission infrastructure to deliver 2030 targets and a pathway to net zero, several of which will require accelerated development and delivery to meet 2030 connection dates. The need for these reinforcements has been further underlined within the recent British Energy Security Strategy (2). This sets out the UK Government's plans to accelerate homegrown power for greater energy independence. The strategy aims to reduce the UK's dependence on and price exposure to global gas wholesale markets via the deployment of homegrown low carbon electricity generation supported by robust electricity network infrastructure.



Projects in surrounding areas

Foyers: The project is required to upgrade the two existing transformer assets at Foyers power station, which converts the 18 kilovolt (kV) output to 275kV for export to the Transmission network. These assets are coming to the end of their operational life and need replacing. The consequent deterioration in their condition poses a risk of failure, meaning the power station would no longer be able to generate renewable energy risking reliability of supply to customers.

The upgrade will consist of an offline construction of a new 275/18 kilovolt (kV) double transformer compound, also accommodating associated primary plant and control buildings and equipment (as near as possible to the existing substations) as well as the installation of a new bay at the foyers substation to connect the existing hydro power station to the grid.

View the Foyers project website here: ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/project-map/foyers-substation-works/

Project need and overview

Project need

SSEN Transmission are required to provide a connection to the Intelligent Land Investments Group's Red John Pumped Storage Hydro (PSH) Scheme (450 Megawatts (MW)) near Dores, Highlands approximately 14km south-west of Inverness.

Under our Network Operators Licence we are required to deliver the connection in a technically efficient, co-ordinated and economic manner, whilst having the least practicable impact on people and the environment. The connection for Red John is to be provided at 275 Kilovolts (kV) (275,000 volts) and is currently proposed to be via Underground Cable (UGC).

The UGC will connect to the main transmission network at the existing Knocknagael 275kV substation. In order to facilitate this connection an extension is required to the existing Knocknagael substation platform to accommodate the additional electrical equipment required. At the Red John end of the UGC connection, a new switching station will be constructed within the Red John PSH site. The switching station constructed at the Red John PSH scheme has been consented as part of the Red John PSH scheme consent.

Project overview

Red John PSH Connection works include:

- Construction of a new 4-bay 275kV Indoor Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) Switching Station at the Red John PSH Scheme
- Installation of 9km of 275kV underground cabling between Red John PSH Scheme and Knocknagael Substation
- An extension to the existing Knocknagael platform to accommodate the new 275kV cable connection to Red John Pumped Storage Scheme

Planning process

A planning application for the construction and operation of the proposed Knocknagael substation extension will be submitted under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended). The underground cable will benefit from Permitted Development rights as set out under Class 40 1(a) of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992.

A temporary stone access track may be required to install the UGC. A planning application for the stone track will be submitted to the Highland Council under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended). This will be a separate planning application to the substation extension application.

Project timeline

December 2022 – January 2023

Preferred UGC alignment and Knocknagael substation extension consultation event and engagement with statutory authorities



July 2023

Submission of substation extension planning application



January 2025

Construction starts on site



January - July 2023

Environmental Assessment for UGC and Knocknagael substation works



Spring 2024

Substation planning consent determination



Summer 2027

Project completion



Our consultation process

At SSEN Transmission, we are committed to delivering a robust and transparent consultation process underpinned by inclusion and accessibility. As a stakeholder led business, we understand the importance of involving communities and key stakeholders throughout each stage of our development process.

This period of engagement in the development phase is vital in shaping our proposals and to do this effectively, we need to capture feedback from stakeholders, harness local knowledge to identify key risks and explore potential community benefit opportunities.

Today we are presenting our approach to developing this project, including technology options, environmental considerations, the routing and site selection process and presenting maps which aim to give stakeholders and community members a better visual representation of the work on the project to date.

We have undertaken early engagement with the local community at a public event in April 2022, presenting a high-level overview and invited feedback on our proposed route and substation extension options. Following feedback, we are now presenting our alignment for the underground cable and the preferred substation extension proposals. If you require additional support to submit your views, please contact our Community Liaison Manager Ryan Davidson who will happily assist you.



What we're consulting on today

Desktop surveys and early analysis have enabled us to identify our preferred technology and preferred UGC alignment within our study area. Sharing our approach to developing this project and the rationale behind our proposals, we are keen to hear stakeholder views regarding our proposed works and if there are further considerations you believe need to be taken in to account during the next stage of the development process.

Who we're consulting with

We are keen to hear feedback from a broad range of stakeholders including but not limited to local residents, landowners, businesses, non-statutory consultees and statutory consultees such as local authorities, Nature Scot, SEPA, Historic Environment Scotland and Scottish Forestry.

Further consultation

A further public consultation event will be held in late Spring / early Summer 2023 to update interested members of the public on progress of the project and prior to the main planning application submission. Further pre-application consultation is due to take place with The Highland Council and statutory consultees in early 2023 to inform the environmental assessment process.

Biodiversity net gain

We recognise that we have significant interaction with the environment through the activities we undertake in Scotland as we seek to develop and improve the transmission network. With this work comes a legal responsibility to design and build our projects in a manner which protects the natural and built environment.

We are committed to protecting and enhancing the environment by minimising the potential impacts from our construction and operational activities on biodiversity. To this end, we have committed to no net loss of biodiversity in non irreplaceable habitats for all of our projects gaining consent from 2020 onwards, and net gain of biodiversity on all projects gaining consent from 2025. This means that during the development, construction and operation of our projects, we will leave the environment no worse than when we found it, and where possible make it even better, leaving a positive environmental legacy at all of our SSEN Transmission sites.

As this project progresses through the development process, we will actively seek ways to avoid and minimise impacts on biodiversity, through careful routing design to avoid areas of highest biodiversity value, to implementing habitat restoration and improvement measures in areas within and surrounding the proposed development. Some examples of biodiversity improvements that have been implemented on other recent projects include:



Creag Rhiabach bird boxes:

Installation of wooden bird boxes made from reused and recycled construction materials to support local raptor populations at key locations across the highlands, including kestrels, tawny owl and barn owl.

Argyll Coast and Countryside Trust (ACT) Woodland Planting Collaboration

Argyll's rainforest is a unique and rare habitat of ancient and native woodland. This collaboration with ACT will help deliver SSEN Transmission's compensatory tree planting commitments in Argyll while helping towards ACT's woodland planting ambitions, supporting its charitable objectives including biodiversity gain, health and wellbeing improvement for local people, outdoor learning opportunities and climate change workshops.



Thurso South Substation:

Creation of approximately 10 hectares of pollinator habitat to support the rare endemic great yellow bumblebee and contribute to wider conservation efforts for this species.



Please let us know if you have ideas for biodiversity improvement projects in your local area that SSEN Transmission could get involved with.

Our underground cable routeing and design process

SSEN Transmission has developed and implemented formal guidance for the selection of routes and alignments for its new Underground Cable (UGC).

The main aim of the Guidance is to provide a consistent approach to the selection of new UGC alignments and is underpinned by our statutory obligations to: 'Develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical electricity transmission system in its licenced area' and in so doing, to 'have regard to the desirability of preserving the natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological and physiographical features of special interest and protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and do what we reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites buildings or objects'.

These duties capture the principal objective of the routeing process which is to balance technical and cost considerations with environmental considerations, to select a proposed alignment which is economically viable, technically feasible, minimises impacts on important resources or features of the environment and reduces disturbance to those living in it, working in it, visiting it or using it for recreational purposes. Site selection follows a similar process to that of the UGC routeing detailed below, following a number of refinement stages to determine the most appropriate site, based on environmental, engineering and economical factors. In this instance the site of connection is at the existing Knocknagael Substation and therefore a site selection study is not required. However, in selecting the most suitable area in which to extend the existing Knocknagael Substation to accommodate the connection the same criteria will be used in order to select the optimum solution.

Key stages

For new UGC projects, the process follows four principal stages, each iterative and increasing in detail and resolution, bringing cost, technical and environmental considerations together in a way which seeks the best balance.

Stage 1: Strategic options assessment/ routeing strategy

The starting point in all UGC projects is to establish the need for the project and to select the preferred strategic option to deliver it. This process will be triggered by the preparation of a number of internal assessments and documents which identify the technology to be used and the point on the existing transmission network where a connection can be made. In the case of the Red John PSH this point is at Knocknagael Substation.

Stage 2: Corridor selection

Corridor selection seeks to identify possible corridors which are as short as practicable, which are not constrained by altitude or topography and which would avoid, where possible, any interaction with man-made infrastructure and features of environmental sensitivity. Corridors may be 1km wide or may extend over many kilometres in width, depending on the scale and length of the project. For the project included in this consultation, the corridor stage is omitted as the location of the Red John PSH and point of connection on the network naturally define a corridor of a few kilometres in width. Routeing a new UGC any further afield than this would be too expensive and add unnecessary infrastructure to the landscape.

Stage 3: Route selection

Route selection seeks to find a route within the corridor which avoids where possible physical, environmental and amenity constraints, is likely to be acceptable to stakeholders, and is economically viable, taking in to account factors such as altitude, slope, ground conditions and access. The dimensions of a route will depend on the context provided by the corridor. A route may be several kilometres in length and may range from 200m to 1km in width, depending on the scale of the project, the nature and extent of constraints and the character of the area in question. A number of route options are usually identified and assessed, leading to a preferred route being selected.

Stage 4: Alignment selection

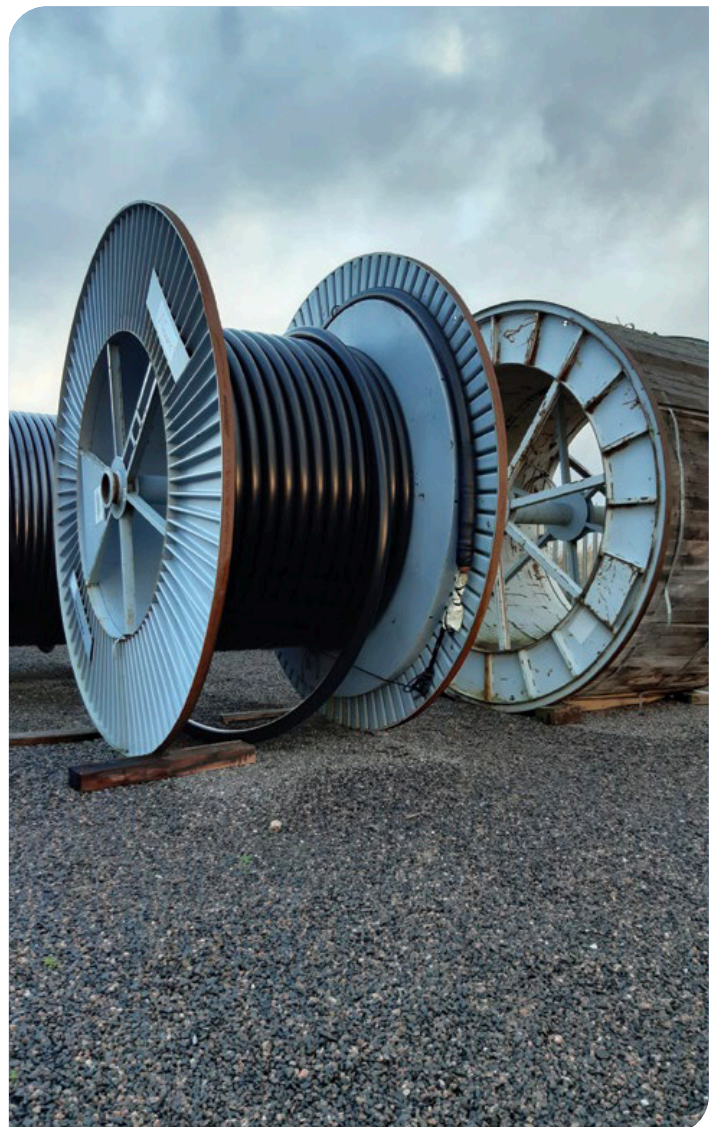
Alignment selection seeks to identify an alignment within the preferred route and to define the access strategy which will be adopted in terms of, for example, the nature and extent of temporary and/or permanent access tracks and possible road improvements. It will be influenced by local constraints, such as individual properties, their aspect, and amenity; ground suitability; habitats; and cultural heritage features and setting. There may be more than one distinct alignment option through the preferred route. It is more likely however that variants to sections of an alignment may arise where there are different ways to avoid a constraint.

What happens next?

The outcome of the UGC Routeing Process is to identify a preferred alignment, which following stakeholder engagement with the public, statutory bodies and landowners, is finalised as a proposed alignment to be taken forward for formal environmental assessment and consent application where required.

Key engineering considerations

- Construction costs and buildability (largely affected by ground conditions, such as peat/rock/flooding/contaminated land, etc).
- Operations and maintenance requirements.
- Outage requirements and network constraints.
- Vicinity to other existing electrical OHL and underground structures, as well as existing substation infrastructure.
- Vicinity to any other utility, overhead or underground.
- Existing land boundaries and ownership.
- Environmental constraints.
- Communications masts and infrastructure.
- Urban development.
- Forestry and biodiversity.
- Technology costs and design parameters.
- Site accessibility.
- Route length.



Environmental considerations

Site survey and desk-based assessment has been undertaken to gather data and understand the key environmental constraints and opportunities within the local area. This process has helped to identify the key environmental issues for this project. Site survey focussing on these will commence in Spring 2022.



Natural heritage designations

Loch Ashie Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), located approximately 3km east of Loch Ness, is designated for regularly supporting a non-breeding population of the Annex 1 species Slavonian grebe *Podiceps auritus*, representing 10% of the UK population of this species. Loch Ashie is the most important moult site in Scotland for this species.

Torvean Landforms Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Geological) and Geological Conservation Review (GCR) area, is located approximately 2km to the northwest.



Ornithology, habitats and protected species

Non breeding populations of slavonian grebe associated with the Loch Ashie SPA and SSSI, are present in the area. Suitable habitat for Schedule 1 species including peregrine, merlin, kingfisher and brambling is present and these species are known to occur within the area. Suitable nesting habitat for Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) including greenfinch, yellowhammer, song thrush, linnet and cuckoo is present within the area.

A breeding bird survey identified two lekking black grouse at two locations between the north shore of Loch Ashie and the alignment. It is possible that this is a newly established lekking location, representing an expansion of the local distribution of this species and which may be particularly sensitive to disturbance. Black grouse is listed as a priority species on both the LBAP and SBL and is red-listed for the severe decline in its UK breeding population and moderate decline in its UK breeding range. The area local to the alignment is considered to support two breeding territories of curlew, with nest sites assumed to be located beyond the site boundary, and the site providing feeding areas for the breeding birds.

The site also provides nesting and breeding habitat for crossbill and red kite. Crossbill is a highly mobile species in response to conifer seed production; the impact of loss of habitat is not expected to have a significant effect on its abundance or distribution, since the population is resilient to habitat change.

Habitats present within the area comprise coniferous plantation woodland and areas of broadleaved woodland, unimproved, semi-improved and improved grassland, arable fields and heathland. There are areas of woodland recorded on the Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS) as Annex I habitat, Caledonian forest. There is also an area of blanket bog to the south on the west side of General Wade's Military Road.

European protected species known to occur in the area, include otter, wildcat and bat species. UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species including red squirrel, pine marten, and brown hare are also known to occur in the area. Suitable habitat for these species is present.



Landscape and visual

The southern section of the alignment extends into the northern edge of the Loch Ness and Duntelchaig Special Landscape Area.

This area is dominated by the vast linear feature of Loch Ness and its dramatic landform trench, flanked by steep, towering wooded slopes that leads to undulating moorland ridges and a contrasting remote interior plateau of upland lochs, small woods and rocky knolls.

The local area transitions from an area of broad steep sided glen in the south, to flat moorland plateau with farmland, with a small section of rolling farmland and woodland in the north at Knocknagael substation.



Cultural heritage

There are a number of listed buildings, scheduled monuments and Gardens and Designed Landscapes located in the area. There are also several non-designated assets in the wider area. These indicate a broad and diverse range of previous function and use, dating from the Neolithic to the 19th century. As a result of the known archaeological presence there is a high likelihood of unknown archaeology assets present in the area. Consultation will be carried out with The Highland Council to identify any on-site archaeological investigation that would be required before construction works commence and if required a Written Scheme of Investigation would be prepared which would set out a strategy for archaeological mitigation in advance of the construction works.'



Forestry

There are a number of forestry compartments in the wider area designated as ancient woodland inventory sites (AWIS), with the compartments most prevalent in the southern section of the alignment. In Scotland, Ancient Woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded, at least since 1750. Further survey and assessment will be undertaken to determine potential effects and identify suitable mitigation.



Land use

A number of core paths are present in the area along with the Caledonia Way National Cycle Path (National Route 78) and the Loch Ness 360 trail.

Land capability for agriculture in the area is generally categorised as supporting mixed agriculture and improved grassland, although there are small pockets of prime agricultural land.



Hydrology and geology

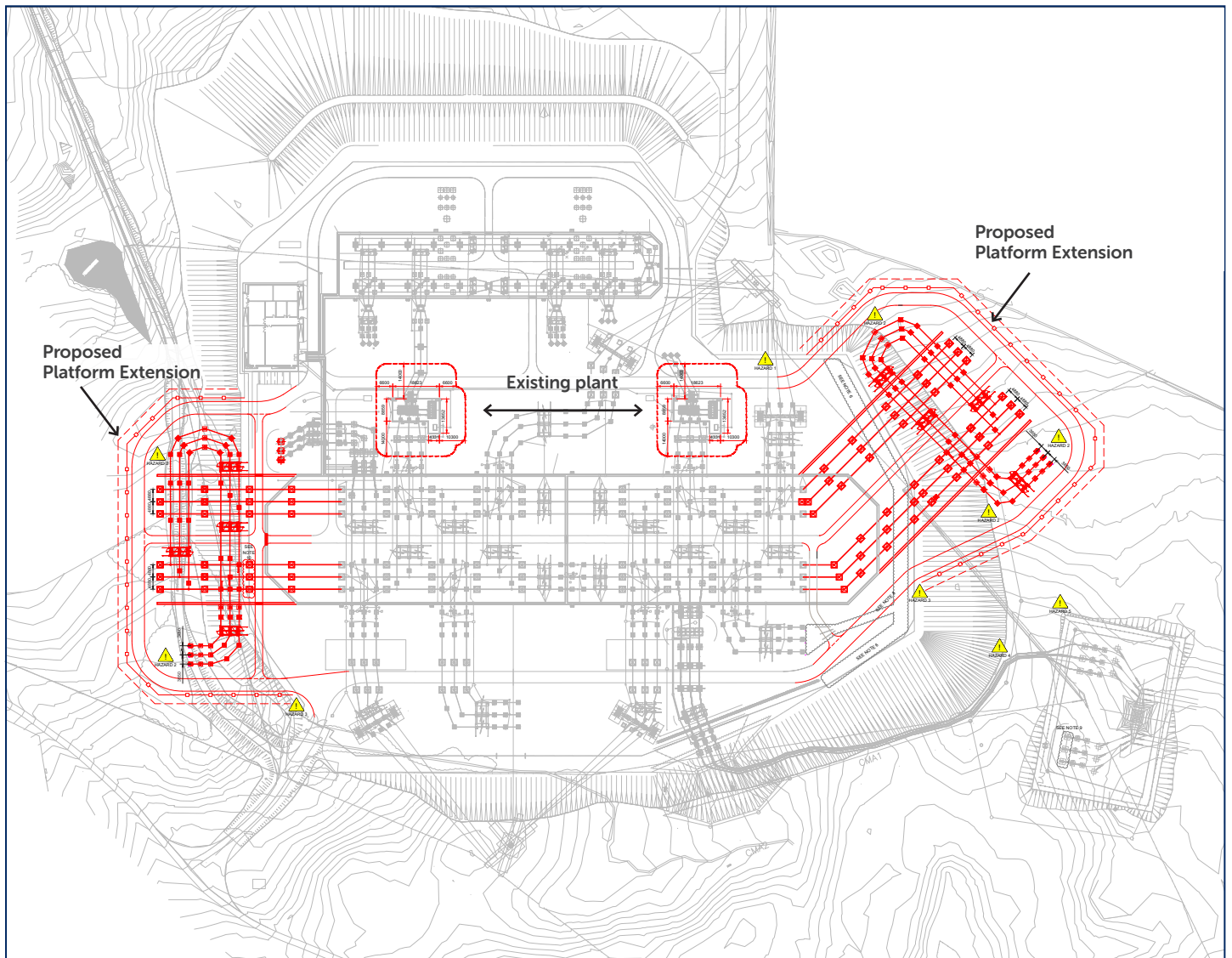
There are numerous field drains and burns in the area associated with historic land improvement and natural process. There are also mapped areas of class 2 peat within the local area. Class 2 peat is described as areas dominated by peat soil and peatland habitats. There are known Private Water Supplies (PWS) within the 'study area' under consideration. Further assessment will take place to confirm any required mitigation.

Knocknagael substation extension

The figure below shows the preferred option currently in design development for the extension of the Knocknagael substation to allow for the additional two bays required to accommodate the consented Red John Pump Storage Scheme.

The Red John Pump Storage scheme requires a firm (resilient) connection meaning that two circuits, one on either side of the bus section, is necessary to enable SSEN Transmission to have operational flexibility to swap the circuit onto either side to accommodate routine maintenance or inspection without switching off supply to the pump storage scheme. Thus the need to extend out either end of the existing busbar.

To achieve these electrical extension works, some cut and fill earth activities will be necessary to build up and extend out to the existing platform to enable the installation of the new electrical equipment to be constructed upon. Works to the existing drainage system will be required to ensure the larger platform area is adequately drained. Temporary access tracks and lay down areas will be identified and developed to facilitate construction works within the site compound, whilst the permanent access to the substation will be reviewed and potentially relocated to accommodate the extended site.



Preferred substation extension option

In developing the substation extension the landscape and visual aspect of the proposal will be contained within the existing setting of electrical infrastructure and will therefore minimise the potential effects. A landscape and visual assessment will be carried out to understand how the proposed development will be viewed within the surrounding area, to identify any significant effects and propose recommendations to mitigate these effects.

The construction of the substation extension will require vehicles to deliver plant, machinery and workers to the site. Access to the site would be off the existing public road to the West of the substation. The local road network was used to construct the existing Knocknagael substation and it is considered the same roads could be used to construct the extension. An appropriate construction traffic management plan would be developed to ensure road safety for all other road users during the construction works for suitable management of all vehicle movements.

Preliminary environmental survey has not identified any potential significant constraints to the extension at Knocknagael substation. Further environmental survey and assessment will be undertaken to ensure appropriate environmental mitigation recommendations are identified in advance of construction works.

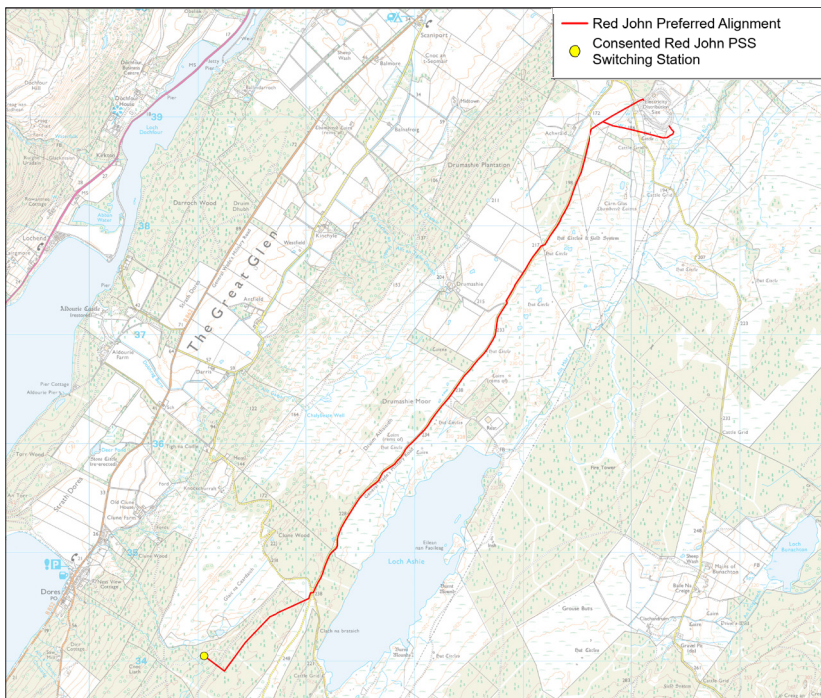


Knocknagael substation to Red John Pump Storage switching station UGC

The map below shows the preferred alignment identified for the 275kV underground cable connection from the new Red John Pumped Storage Scheme to the existing Knocknagael Substation. The alignment is considered to be the optimum solution based on a balance of environmental, technical and cost factors, whilst also minimising disruption to the general public.

The preferred alignment avoids forestry as far as practicable hence limiting the extent of felling, whilst minimising potential effects on private water supplies and properties as well as avoiding areas of class 1 and 2 peat. It also provides excellent accessibility for construction works, and maintenance thereafter. The preferred alignment would also limit interaction with local archaeology assets and minimise effects on habitats of higher sensitivity including blanket bog.

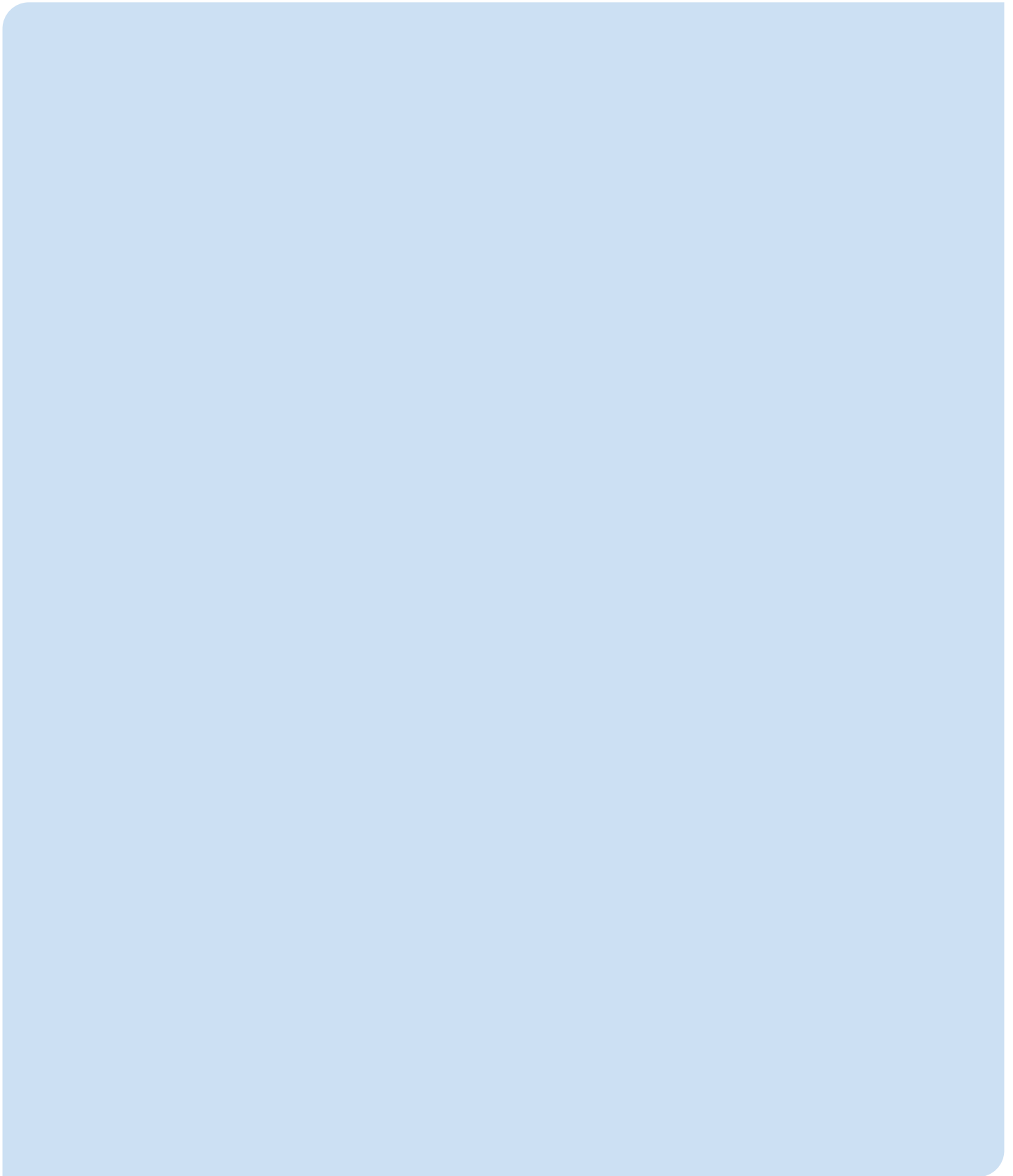
Further environmental survey and assessment will be undertaken to ensure appropriate environmental mitigation recommendations are identified in advance of construction works.



Preferred cable alignment

Alignment 1 is currently considered to be the environmentally preferred alignment due to the proximity of Diversion 1 to a prehistoric hut circle and the likely higher habitat sensitivity associated with Diversion 1. Additional on-site survey work will be undertaken to establish the value of the habitat the Diversion 1 passes through and in turn, enable a more detailed qualification of the anticipated effect. Further environmental survey and assessment will be undertaken to ensure appropriate environmental mitigation recommendations are identified in advance of construction works.

Notes



What happens now and how do I have my say?

We understand and recognise the value of the feedback provided by members of the public during all engagements and consultations. Without this valuable feedback, the project development team would be unable to progress projects and reach a balanced proposal.

We are keen to receive your views and comments in regards to the following questions:

- Have we adequately explained the need for this project?
- Do you feel sufficient information has been provided to enable you to understand what is being proposed on and why?
- Are you satisfied that our approach taken to select our preferred UGC alignment and Knocknagael Substation extension options have been adequately explained?
- Do you agree with our preferred alignment, if not, why?
- Are there any factors, or environmental features, that you consider may have been overlooked during the preferred UGC alignment and substation extension process?
- Do you have any particular concerns or queries on the proposed connection project?
- Do you have any other comments (positive or negative) or concerns in relation to the need for the project, the transmission infrastructure requirements or about the preferred UGC route and substation extension option?

Comments

Your views and comments can be provided to the project team by completing the feedback form or by writing to our Community Liaison Manager. All feedback received will be assessed and the proposed options adapted where necessary.

Feedback

We will be seeking feedback from members of the public on this exhibition until **11th January 2023**.

Feedback is welcomed throughout the development of the project. To provide comments on the proposal or to gain further information on the project, visit our virtual event or contact our Community Liaison Manager.



Ryan Davidson
Community Liaison Manager



ryan.davidson@sse.com



01463 728 072
07901 133 919



Ryan Davidson
Scottish Hydro
Electric Transmission,
1 Waterloo St,
Glasgow, G2 6AY

Additional information

Information will also be made available via the project webpage and social media channels:

Project website:

www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/project-map/red-john-pump-storage-scheme-275kv-connection/

Follow us on Facebook:

[@ssencommunity](https://www.facebook.com/ssencommunity)

Follow us on Twitter:

[@SSEtransmission](https://twitter.com/SSEtransmission)

Your feedback

Thank you for taking the time to read this consultation booklet. In order to record your views and improve the effectiveness of our consultation, please complete this short feedback form.

Please complete in **BLOCK CAPITALS**. (Please tick one box per question only)

Q1 Have we adequately explained the need for this project?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q2 Do you feel sufficient information has been provided to enable you to understand what is being proposed on and why?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q3 Are you satisfied that our approach taken to select our preferred UGC alignment and Knocknagael Substation extension options have been adequately explained?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q4 Do you agree with our preferred alignment, if not, why?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q5 Are there any factors, or environmental features, that you consider may have been overlooked during the preferred UGC alignment and substation extension process?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q6 Do you have any particular concerns or queries on the proposed connection project?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q7 Do you have any other comments (positive or negative) or concerns in relation to the need for the project, the transmission infrastructure requirements or about the preferred UGC route and substation extension option?

Comments:

Full name

Address

Telephone

Email

If you would like to be kept informed of progress on the project please tick this box.

If you would like your comments to remain anonymous please tick this box.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this feedback form.

Please submit your completed form by one of the methods below:

Post: Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission, 1 Waterloo St, Glasgow, G2 6AY

Email: ryan.davidson@sse.com

Online: www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/project-map/red-john-pump-storage-scheme-275kv-connection/

Download: Comments forms and all the information from today's event will also be available to download from the project website.

The feedback form and all information provided in this booklet can also be downloaded from the project websites.

Any information given on the feedback form can be used and published anonymously as part of Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks consultation report. By completing this feedback form you consent to Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks using feedback for this purpose.

Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks is a trading name of: Scottish and Southern Energy Power Distribution Limited Registered in Scotland No. SC213459; Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc Registered in Scotland No. SC213461; Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc Registered in Scotland No. SC213460; (all having their Registered Offices at Inveralmond House 200 Dunkeld Road Perth PH1 3AQ); and Southern Electric Power Distribution plc Registered in England & Wales No. 04094290 having its Registered Office at Number One Forbury Place, 43 Forbury Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 3JH which are members of the SSE Group.

