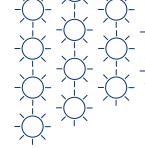


Appendix G – Consultation Banners PAC 2



Powering change together

The time has come to further enhance Scotland's energy infrastructure, providing power for future generations as we move towards net zero.

The shift to a cleaner, more sustainable future is about more than climate change. It's about ensuring future generations have the same opportunities to thrive as we have all had.

Countries around the world are investing in their energy infrastructure to support the demands of modern economies and meet net zero targets. The UK is leading the way in building a modern, sustainable energy system for the future.



We all have a part to play

When it comes to net zero, we have to be in it together. The UK and Scottish governments have ambitious net zero targets, and we're playing our part in meeting them.

We work closely with the National Energy System Operator (NESO) to connect vast renewable energy resources—harnessed by solar, wind, hydro and marine generation—to areas of demand across the country. Scotland is playing a big role in meeting this demand, exporting two thirds of power generated in our network.

But there's more to be done. By 2050, the north of Scotland is predicted to contribute over 50GW of low carbon energy to help deliver net zero. Today, our region has around 9GW of renewable generation connected to the network.

At SSEN Transmission, it is our role to build the energy system of the future.

We're investing over £20 billion into our region's energy infrastructure this decade, with the potential for this to increase to over £30bn. This investment will deliver a network capable of meeting 20% of the UK's Clean Power 2030 target and supporting up to 37,000 jobs, 17,500 of which will be here in Scotland.



Scan the QR code with your smartphone to find out more about how these policies have been assessed and determined.

Who we are

We're responsible for maintaining and investing in the electricity transmission network in the north of Scotland. We're part of SSE plc, one of the world's leading energy companies with a rich heritage in Scotland that dates back more than 80 years. We are also closely regulated by the GB energy regulator Ofgem, who determines how much revenue we are allowed to earn for constructing, maintaining and renovating our transmission network.

What we do

We manage the electricity network across our region which covers a quarter of the UK's land mass, crossing some of the country's most challenging terrain.

We connect renewable energy sources to our network in the north of Scotland and then transport it to where it needs to be. From underground subsea cables and overhead lines to electricity substations, our network keeps your lights on all year round.

Working with you

We understand that the work we do can have an impact on communities. So we're committed to minimising our impacts and maximising all the benefits that our developments can bring to your area. We're regularly assessed by global sustainability consultancy AccountAbility for how we engage with communities. That means we provide all the information you need to know about our plans and how they will impact communities like yours. The way we consult is also a two-way street. We want to hear people's views, concerns, or ideas and harness local knowledge so that our work benefits their communities: today and long into the future. You can share your views with us at: ssen-transmission.co.uk/talk-to-us/contact-us



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The Pathway to 2030

Building the energy system of the future will require a significant acceleration of work over the next few years. In partnership with the UK and Scottish governments, we're committed to meeting our obligation of connecting new, renewable energy to where it's needed by 2030.

Achieving Net Zero

By 2030, both the UK and Scottish governments are targeting a big expansion in offshore wind generation of 50GW and 11GW respectively. The Scottish Government has also set ambitious targets for an additional 12GW of onshore wind by 2030. Across Great Britain, including the north of Scotland, there needs to be a significant increase in the capacity of the onshore electricity transmission infrastructure to deliver these 2030 targets and a pathway to net zero.

Securing our energy future

And it's not just about net zero. It's also about building a homegrown energy system, so that geopolitical turmoil around the world doesn't severely impact the UK and push up energy prices.

The UK Government's British Energy Security Strategy further underlines the need for this infrastructure, setting out 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 through the deployment of homegrown low carbon electricity generation supported by robust electricity network infrastructure.

Meeting our 2030 targets

In July 2022, the National Energy System Operator (NESO), published the Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design (HND). This set out the blueprint for the onshore and offshore transmission infrastructure that's required to support the forecasted growth in the UK's renewable electricity. It's an ambitious plan that will help the UK achieve net zero.

What does this mean for the North of Scotland?

The north of Scotland will play a key role in meeting these goals. The extensive studies that informed the NESO's Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design confirmed the requirement to reinforce the onshore corridor between Spittal and Beaully, and an offshore subsea cable link between Spittal and Peterhead.

Providing a 400kV overhead line and high voltage subsea cable (HVDC) connection between these sites provides the significant capacity required to take power from large-scale onshore and offshore renewable generation (mainly wind farms), connecting into the north of Scotland before transporting power to areas of demand. As part of these plans, we're proposing to build a new 400kV overhead line (OHL) between Spittal and Beaully via Loch Buidhe.

This requires three new 400kV substations to be constructed near Spittal (Banniskirk), Loch Buidhe (Carnaig) and Beaully (Fanellan) to enable future connections and export routes to areas of demand. In addition, high voltage converter stations are also required to convert AC electricity to DC (and vice versa), from the offshore subsea connection from between Spittal and Peterhead. These connections will also allow offshore and onshore renewable generation to connect to the reinforced electricity network.

As such, these projects have been highlighted as critical to enable the delivery of the UK and Scottish governments' 2030 net zero targets, with a requirement for accelerated development and delivery.



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The Pathway to 2030

Future network investment requirements

To deliver energy security and net zero, further additional investment in new low carbon electricity generation and the enabling electricity transmission network infrastructure will be required across Great Britain, including the north of Scotland.

These additional investments will soon be subject to extensive public consultation and engagement to help inform their development, with early consultation and engagement expected to take place during 2025.

In March 2024, NESO published its 'Beyond 2030' report, which confirmed the need for several new, replacement and upgraded transmission infrastructure projects in the north of Scotland. In December 2024, Ofgem approved the next phase of regulatory funding to take these projects through the development phase.

- New infrastructure
- Upgrade/replacement of existing infrastructure
- Existing network



Project overview

We're leading some exciting projects to power change in the UK and Scotland. To support the delivery of 2030 offshore wind targets set by the UK and Scottish Governments, and to power local communities, we need to upgrade our existing network. In some key areas, we need to develop entirely new infrastructure.

Spittal to Loch Buidhe to Beauly 400kV Overhead Line

This project spans a significant length of the north of Scotland and will involve the construction of a new 400kV overhead line between new proposed substations near Spittal (Banniskirk), Loch Buidhe (Carnaig) and Beauly (Fanellan).

The connection will be delivered via an overhead line of steel lattice towers (commonly referred to as pylons) likely to average around 57m in height, with the overhead line spanning a total length of approx. 170km. Since the project was first

consulted upon in February/March 2023, our project team has been working to refine our proposals, considering feedback from local stakeholders and we are now able to share our proposed alignment.

We believe the proposed alignment, which we intend to take forward to consent application, offers the best balance of technical and environmental impact considerations identified through initial assessment and subjected to consultation with stakeholders.

Project location

Our overhead line project spans around 170km and throughout its development, we have presented the project within five sections to allow you to focus and comment on the areas of most interest to you.

The 5 sections are as follows:

Section A Spittal to Brora	Section B Brora to Loch Buidhe	Section C Loch Buidhe to Dounie
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Section D Dounie to near Strathpeffer	Section E Near Strathpeffer to Beauly
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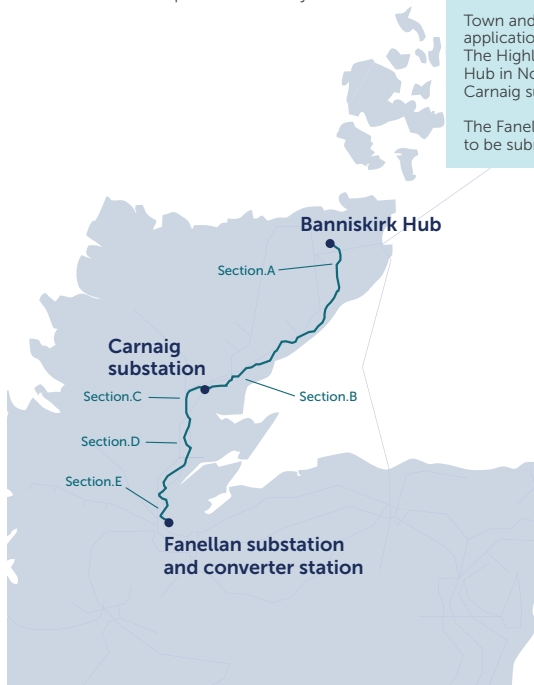
New 400kV substations and HVDC converter stations

Alongside the new overhead line, new 400kV substations and HVDC converter stations required to facilitate the project are as follows:

- A new 400kV substation and HVDC converter station located near Spittal called Banniskirk Hub.
- A new 400kV substation near Loch Buidhe, called Carnaig.
- A new 400kV substation and HVDC converter station located near Beauly called Fanellan.

Town and Country planning applications were submitted to The Highland Council for Banniskirk Hub in November 2024, and Carnaig substation in December 2024.

The Fanellan application is expected to be submitted in mid-February 2025.



Consult our maps

We've split our maps into Sections so that you can refer to the areas of most interest to you in clearer detail. Copies will be available at the consultation to take away with you, or alternatively, you can download the copies you need from our project webpage.

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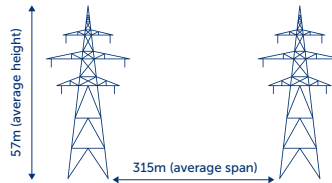
About the overhead line

400kV double circuit overhead line

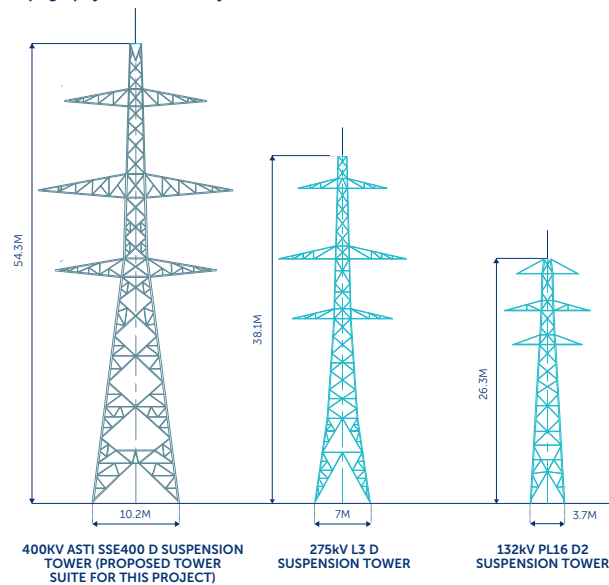
The required technology for the new 400kV link between Spittal to Loch Buidhe to Beauly has been determined to be a new double circuit 400kV HVAC (High Voltage Alternating Current) overhead line.

The overhead line would consist of steel lattice towers with an average height of approx. 57m. There will be six conductors (cables) on the six cross arms and an earth wire between the peaks for lightning protection. The average distance between towers is expected to be 315m. Tower height and the distance between them will vary depending on several factors such as altitude, climatic conditions and topography.

This is similar to our Beauly to Denny line, where 80% of its 600-plus towers are below 57m, ranging from 42m to 65m in height.



Please note, this graphic is an indicative representation of the standard height and not average height of each tower type. This is because the average height depends on the specific topography encountered by each overhead line.



About the overhead line

We are committed to minimising the impact of construction through avoiding potential issues by designing them out, undertaking thorough environmental assessments and working closely with the local community.

Where we cannot avoid impact, our focus includes mitigating effects, for example to people, biodiversity, water, soil, and traffic disturbances. A Construction Environment Management Plan will be set up, to ensure mitigation is put in place and its effectiveness is monitored throughout the construction phase.

During construction, expected short-term impacts may include noise and traffic disruptions. Before starting, we'll have a plan to manage these, including organising deliveries and travel to avoid busy times and sensitive areas.

We'll work closely with community groups and contractors to ensure adherence to mitigation measures. Typically, most project components will take around four years to complete, however these works will be phased across the length of the overhead line with bursts of activity and quiet periods.

The challenges with undergrounding at 400kV

The environmental, technical, and operational constraints associated with undergrounding at 400kV make it extremely challenging to deliver in many areas of Scotland. For underground cables longer than 1–2km, additional substation infrastructure would also be needed, enlarging the project's footprint.

To deliver the necessary capacity, up to 30 parallel cables will be required. To achieve the required spacing, a trench of over 40m wide would need to be excavated, typically between 1m and 7m deep.

During construction, a working corridor of over 70m wide is required for cable installation. This can result in significant land use constraints, typically more so than overhead line construction activities, particularly for farming operations.

Underground cables at 400kV are estimated to be between 5 and 10 times more expensive than overhead lines, and since these costs are reflected in consumer bills, it's a factor that needs to be considered.

Trench of
**OVER 40M
WIDE AND
1–7M DEEP**
would need to
be excavated

UP TO
30
Parallel cables
required

**BETWEEN
5–10x**
More expensive
than overhead
lines

**OVER
70M WIDE**
working corridor,
which can result in
significant land
use constraints

Why can't the development be placed offshore?

In its assessment of what is required to meet 2030 targets, NESO concluded there is a need for both onshore and offshore projects.

Overhead lines can carry roughly three times more power than subsea cables, making them more efficient and cost effective for energy bill payers, whilst technical challenges and constraints limit the use of only offshore solutions.

Moreover, onshore energy infrastructure helps support local electricity needs and improves the network's reliability across northern Scotland.

Visit our Frequently Asked Questions page to find out more about our engineering and technology considerations, including more details regarding underground and offshore cables: [ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/2030-projects/2030-faqs](https://www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/2030-projects/2030-faqs)

Additional considerations

Additional works that will also be required as part of the construction of the new overhead line include:

- Localised realigning or undergrounding of sections of existing overhead transmission and distribution lines that cross the alignment sections or are within safety clearances;
- Temporary line diversions to accommodate undergrounding and realigning works;
- Woodland clearance and management;
- Establishment of suitable temporary laydown areas for materials and working areas for tower foundations and erection equipment;
- Public road improvements as required;
- Upgrade of existing and creation of new access tracks;
- Delivery of components and materials to site;
- Other temporary measures such as road, railway and water crossing protection and establishment of construction compounds. Final location and design of temporary construction compounds will be confirmed by our Contractor and separate planning consents will be sought as required.

Existing overhead line crossings

Where the proposed 400kV overhead line crosses existing transmission infrastructure, either a 'diamond crossing' or 'duck under' tower arrangement will be used to allow the existing overhead line to pass underneath the proposed.

Works will also be required to some existing distribution network infrastructure (voltages of 66kV and below) to facilitate safe working and operating conditions for the new overhead line. These works are likely to include short sections of undergrounding in the vicinity of the new overhead line and will be undertaken by Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution (SHEPD).

Temporary overhead line diversions

A number of temporary overhead line diversions will also be needed to enable the changes to existing overhead lines to allow for continued operation of the electricity network during the construction works. Temporary diversions will require the construction of temporary towers, onto which the existing overhead line conductors (wires) will be moved. Once the main construction works have been completed, the temporary towers will be dismantled and the surrounding areas reinstated.

Limits of Deviation

Limits of Deviation (LoD) define the maximum extent within which a development can be built. The location of the proposed tower positions, access tracks and associated temporary and permanent infrastructure has been determined based on environmental and technical considerations, including analysis of ground conditions and suitability based on desk studies and site walkover surveys. Investigation of sub-surface and geotechnical conditions at the proposed tower locations has not yet been completed. It is therefore possible that individual tower locations, working areas and access tracks might need to be altered following completion of these investigations (referred to as micrositing). To strike a balance between providing certainty of the location, and the need for some flexibility over individual tower locations, horizontal and vertical LoD need to be defined within which the proposed development will be constructed. No towers or working areas would be located outside the LoD proposed.

As we undertake our Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and more detailed design work, we are working to identify the exact LoD required. We have currently allowed a horizontal LoD of up to 100m either side of the alignment centreline, extending around angle tower positions and existing transmission overhead line crossings. A vertical LoD of $\pm 9\text{m}$ is likely to be sought for the proposed tower heights, to ensure minimum statutory ground clearances can be maintained once further engineering work has been completed. The LoDs will be further refined and confirmed within our consent application.



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Additional considerations

Woodland clearance and management

When developing the proposed alignment, we have sought to avoid and minimise impacts on woodlands and forestry where possible, however given the numerous environmental and technical constraints, impacts on forestry are unavoidable.

Where the proposed alignment passes through woodland and commercial forestry, an Operational Corridor is identified to ensure the safe operation of the overhead line and trees are removed within the Operational Corridor to facilitate this. The operational corridor width will typically be 45m either side of the overhead line centreline, but this will vary depending on the type of woodland/forestry and local topography.

As a result, there will be a loss of woodland area. In accordance with the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy, we are committed to providing appropriate compensatory planting for any net loss of woodland and a specific chapter on Forestry will be included within the Environmental Impact Assessment report.

Worker Accommodation

To ensure that the development of these critical infrastructure projects positively impact local people we recently announced the first part of our accommodation strategy.

This includes a commitment to contribute to the development of 1000 properties across the north of Scotland, which upon completion of the transmission infrastructure projects, will be handed to local organisations to provide accommodation for local people across the north of Scotland, delivering a lasting legacy for future generations.

This is expected to include new and renovated homes, as well as fully serviced sites for temporary accommodation camps for workers, delivered to the standard required to support future housing and wider economic development activities.

To help inform our accommodation strategy, we have commenced engagement with Local Authorities and wider stakeholders to help identify local property needs in the location of projects, including to help address the rural housing crisis.



[Tower Crossings](#)



[Housing our Workers Strategy](#)



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Construction Access Strategy

The construction of a new overhead line (OHL) approximately 170km in length is a major undertaking, presenting significant construction challenges not just in terms of scale but also remoteness, terrain and seasonal weather conditions.

We are currently developing our access strategy, which considers access requirements for construction and maintenance of the overhead line. Access requirements have also informed the Proposed Alignment selection process, as a key engineering consideration.

We have now determined our proposed access routes for each tower location and established which of these are planned to be upgrades to existing access tracks or new temporary or permanent access tracks. A detailed traffic and transport assessment will form part of the EIA, which assesses potential impacts of construction traffic and the capacity of local roads to accommodate this traffic. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be agreed with local authorities prior to works commencing.

Stone tracks

Typically, new temporary stone tracks are required to access each steel tower location, as well as the requirement for inline access between towers. Stone tracks are designed to suit the heavy plant loads required for construction works for steel towers and varied ground conditions along the route. On completion of construction, unless required for operational access, the stone tracks would be removed and reinstated. Where access to tower positions is difficult due to steep terrain, alternative methods would be proposed such as using smaller items of plant, specialist tracked plant, and in some cases using helicopters for moving materials.

Temporary trackways

Temporary trackways are an alternative access method, dependent on ground conditions. Although there may be localised areas where trackways may be suitable and used for certain tasks, they are not considered appropriate for construction of steel lattice towers in their entirety, due to the length of time they are required to be in place and the weight and size of construction plant required to track over them.

Public road improvements (PRI)

Public road improvements will be required in some locations to facilitate construction traffic travelling along existing public roads. These works could include upgrades such as road widening, installation of temporary or permanent passing places, new or upgraded road junctions, and upgrades to or replacement of existing bridges. Further information on PRI works will be provided in the EIA as part of the application for s37 consent.

Existing tracks and bellmouths

In general, proposed construction site access would make use of existing ground and estate tracks as far as practicable, upgraded as required. Existing bellmouths would be utilised where possible, subject to improvements. New bellmouths will however still be required at several locations.

Operational/Maintenance Access

Where operational access is required, this would likely range from All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) routes with no formal track, to a stone road suitable for 4x4 and wagon access. The selection of the type of track required will consider the proximity to a public road, environmental impacts, structure type and potential maintenance activities/vehicles required in future to a given location (taking legal health and safety requirements into account). General access track details will be included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage of the project and presented to illustrate where each access type will be deployed, and the rationale for that selection.

Helicopters

The use of helicopters for construction of steel lattice towers is feasible, however, the operational restrictions (e.g. weather, proximity to public roads and environmental factors), and the significant cost implications for a project of this scale are key considerations. The use of helicopters may be required in more remote sections, where environmental or geographical constraints necessitate their use. Where helicopters are used, construction plant would still require access to each tower location to facilitate construction and erection of towers. Helicopter landing zones would also require to be identified.



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Addressing feedback

Consulting on the alignment

In May 2024 we launched our Alignment Consultation, seeking comment on the Potential Alignment identified for the new 400kV overhead line (OHL) proposed between new substation sites near Spittal (Banniskirk), Loch Buidhe (Carnaig) and Beaully (Fanellan).

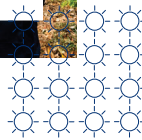
We presented a Potential Alignment for the OHL, alongside identified alternatives which had also been considered. We sought comments from statutory authorities, key stakeholders, elected representatives, the public and landowners on the alignment selection process undertaken and the Potential Alignment.

Comments received then informed further consideration of the Potential Alignment with a view to confirming a **Proposed Alignment** to be taken forward to consent application.



Our Report on Consultation (ROC)

A detailed response to feedback received on our potential alignment can be accessed via our Alignment Report on Consultation, published January 2025. Scan the QR code to access our Report on Consultation.



Feedback

When we consulted on our Potential Alignments, we held events in 14 locations along the length of the route, between 03 and 20 June. An estimated total of around 1,000 attendees attended.

During the 8 week feedback period which closed on 22 July, 130 responses were received. This feedback was then analysed and reviewed by the project team to determine where changes could be considered.

The feedback received did not indicate that the alternative alignments presented were more favourable, or on further consideration of the constraints they were not deemed as the most appropriate alignment to take forward.

We have included a summary of key feedback about our alignment received from communities, landowners and statutory stakeholders, alongside our response to this feedback, as follows.

The Proposed Alignment currently presented is what we intend to submit for planning as part of our Section 37 application to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit.

Changes since we consulted on the Potential Alignments in Summer 2024 have been minimal, with the Potential Alignments proposed at consultations being taken forward as Proposed. Feedback received regarding the Alternative Options presented was limited, with the exception of Section E around the Strathpeffer, Contin and Marybank area.

In some areas, we were asked to consider a different alignment to the options we presented at consultation. Due to the vast environmental and considerable engineering constraints that span the length of the Spittal – Loch Buidhe – Beaully 400kV project, the suggested alignments have not been considered to be better on balance at alleviating the constraints we must seek to avoid.

The following is a high-level overview of where changes have been made, or feedback requests have been considered but not been taken forward with rationale as to why.

For full details regarding feedback received and our responses, please refer to our Report on Consultation.

Addressing feedback

Section A - Spittal to Brora

Feedback

Feedback received from stakeholders near Berriedale proposed an alternative option which would increase the distance of the overhead line from residential properties. Due to the presence of scheduled monuments and significantly more class 1 peatland and deep peat observed in this area, which we must seek to avoid as far as practicable, it was determined that an alignment change which doesn't result in greater environmental impacts would not be achievable.

Stakeholders raised concerns for the Loch Fleet, Loch Brora and Glen Loth Special Landscape Area (SLA) and suggested an alternative option. This option would go west of Helmsdale to avoid the SLA before running parallel to the existing 275kV OHL between Loch Buidhe and Downreay. This option would provide significantly more challenging terrain including steeper slopes and higher peaks. An OHL option further inland would impact on significantly more class 1 peatland. The current proposed OHL looks to limit impacts on class 1 peat where possible while considering on balance the other constraints and challenges in the area. The existing windfarm that is constructed in the area also restricts the extent to which a further inland option can be developed due to the required standoff distance the OHL must maintain from a wind turbine. It was determined that due to the constraints this would not be a viable option.

Around Helmsdale and further South, following feedback and engagement with Historic Environment Scotland, we are carrying out micro-siting work to minimise impacts on scheduled and historical monuments as far as practicable.

The presence of peat has been a common feature in feedback provided and is particularly difficult to avoid in Section A. There has been minor movement of the alignment to locate infrastructure in areas of shallower peatland following the result of Peat Probing Results.

Section B - Brora to Loch Buidhe

Owing to a combination of environmental and technical constraints, there was no alternative alignment option identified in Section B of the project and presented for consultation.

Feedback

See Section A for an alternative option which was provided by stakeholders running from Section A into Section B. Due to numerous constraints which would result in challenges for consent, construction and ongoing maintenance, this option was not taken forward.

We received a lot of feedback regarding the potential alignment's proximity to Carrol Rock at the crossing at Loch Brora, with many citing the impact on the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). We fully recognise the strength of feeling regarding the crossing in this area, however, as demonstrated in our constraints map, moving the alignment more northerly would have a greater impact on the SSSI as the potential alignment does not infringe on the designation, and would result in the disturbance of ancient woodland and greater disturbance of class 2 peat. For these reasons, we were not able to account for the requests made by local stakeholders to re-route the alignment and have determined the potential alignment as proposed.



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Addressing feedback

Section C - Loch Buidhe to Dounie

Feedback

Local community members raised concerns about the proximity to property as the Alignment crosses the Kyle of Sutherland and suggested crossing further south towards Carbisdale Castle. We acknowledge that there are dispersed properties adjacent to the Proposed Alignment and the closest property within Section C is within c. 250m of the alignment centreline. The alignment has been selected on balance considering the environmental and engineering constraints in this area. Some of the challenges navigating the alignment in this area include crossing Kyle of Sutherland River and associated flood plain, Kyle of Sutherland Marshes SSSI, cultural heritage assets and designations.

Based on the feedback received in June, the Potential Alignment has been moved slightly north to minimise impacts on the watercourses in the area between the proposed Carnaig substation and Invershin Forest and slightly southeast due to the topography of the area at the Carbisdale Hillside.

Section D - Dounie to Near Strathpeffer

Feedback

During the Route Option consultations held in early 2023, concerns were raised about the impact on Strath Rusdale and an amended route further west was suggested. At the Potential Alignment consultation, we presented an updated alignment further west which provided a balance of the feedback received and consideration of local constraints. Following further feedback, the Proposed Alignment was moved slightly to the west between River Carron and Creagan a' Choin Ruaidh hill and along the Allt Coire a' Chaorainn Mor watercourse to minimise impacts on the watercourse in the area.

Local stakeholders had raised concerns regarding the Route Option at Strath Sgitheach and the impact on cultural heritage including non-designated assets in the area. Our Potential Alignment was located to the north to reduce changes to the setting and possible impact on the cluster of non-designated assets.

Based on the feedback received in June, the Proposed Alignment in this section was slightly amended to minimise impacts on the watercourses in the area.

Section E - Near Strathpeffer to Beaully

Feedback

In total, four Alignment Options were presented at consultation for Section E around the Strathpeffer, Contin, Marybank and Tarvie area, and were presented as Potential 1, Potential 2, Alternative 1 and Alternative 2.

Following the options assessment and consultation the Potential 2 option has been determined as the Proposed Alignment. This decision was based on reducing impacts on properties at Marybank and Fairburn Tower, as well as alleviating engineering constraints.

The Proposed Alignment in Section E has been marginally amended in Torrachilty Forest to minimise impact on the tracks which are used for forest operations and public recreation. It was also adjusted in the Muirton Wood area to increase the proximity to properties and reduce impact on the ancient woodland at the 132kV OHL line crossing.

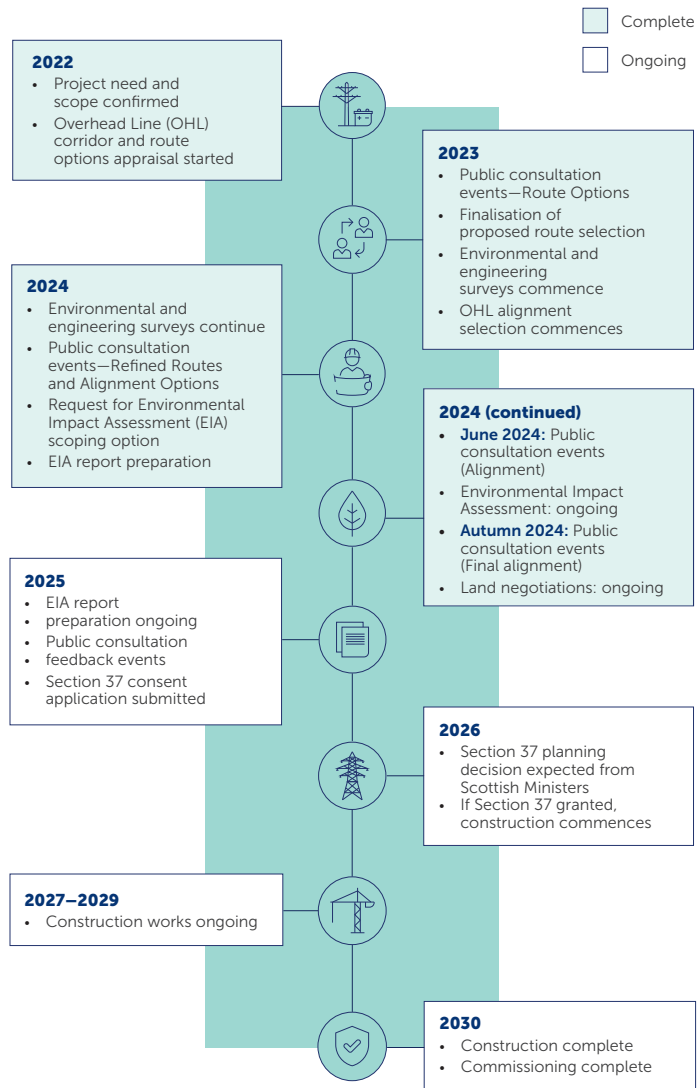
We believe that the Proposed Alignment for Spittal – Loch Buidhe – Beaully 400kV OHL provides the best on balance option when considering the environment and engineering constraints. Our Proposed Alignment is the alignment we intend to take forward to a Section 37 application.

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Project timeline



Have your say

We value community and stakeholder feedback. Our alignment proposals are the result of extensive engagement with a wide range of different stakeholders and we believe the proposed alignment strikes a balance between the various different considerations that we must take into account.

As part of the Section 37 application process, we are expected to hold at least two PAC events prior to submitting the application. This is the second and final alignment event providing the opportunity for members of the public to respond to the proposed alignment and consider our responses to the feedback we have received from our previous consultation events.

Earlier additional public consultation was also undertaken at the Route Option and Refined Route stages.

Submitting your final comments to us:

We intend to submit our application for consent in Spring 2025. Prior to this, you can submit your final formal comments to us before our feedback period closes on Friday 21st March. We welcome final comments from members of the public, statutory consultees and other key stakeholders regarding our proposals until such time as we submit our planning application.

Once an application for consent has been submitted, there will be an opportunity for the public to make formal representations directly to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit before it takes a decision.

Community Liaison Manager

The best way to contact us regarding this project is through our Community Liaison Team.

Martin Godwin



Scottish Hydro Electric
Transmission, 10 Henderson
Road, Inverness, IV1 1SN



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What we're seeking views on

During our last public consultation event in June 2024, we wanted to know your thoughts on our potential and alternative alignments.

Now that we have selected our proposed alignment, we want to know if you have any further comments in relation to how we have responded to feedback and how you'd like us to best engage with you in the future, prior to the submission of our Section 37 application.

How to provide feedback

Submit your feedback online by scanning the QR code on this page or via the form on our project webpage at:
ssen-transmission.co.uk/SLBB

Email the feedback form to the Community Liaison Manager, or write to us enclosing the feedback form at the back of this booklet.

Our Community Liaison team

Each project has a dedicated Community Liaison Manager who works closely with community members to make sure they are well informed of our proposals and that their views, concerns, questions, or suggestions are put to our project teams.

Throughout the life of our projects, you will hear from us regularly. We aim to establish strong working relationships by being accessible to key local stakeholders such as community councils, residents' associations, and development trusts, and regularly engage with interested individuals.

Additional information:

The best way to keep up to date is to sign up to project updates via the project webpage:
ssen-transmission.co.uk/SLBB



You can also follow us on social media:

 @sentransmission

 @SSETransmission



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