

Glenmoriston asset replacement

Proposal of application notice

Public consultation booklet

March 2023



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks

TRANSMISSION

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.



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.

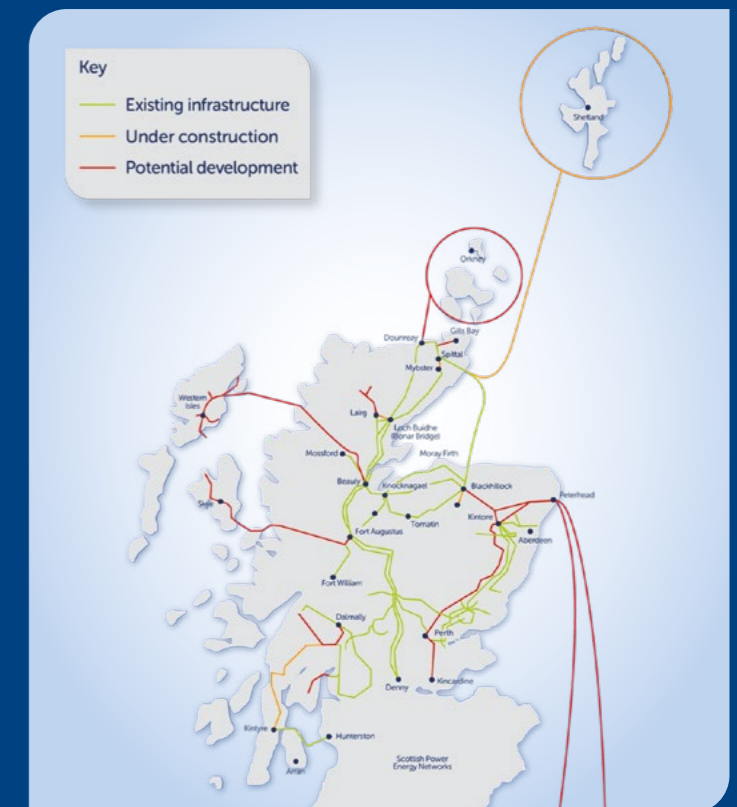
What is the difference between transmission and distribution?

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 switching stations, and the power is then distributed to homes and businesses through overhead lines or underground cables.

Overview of transmission projects

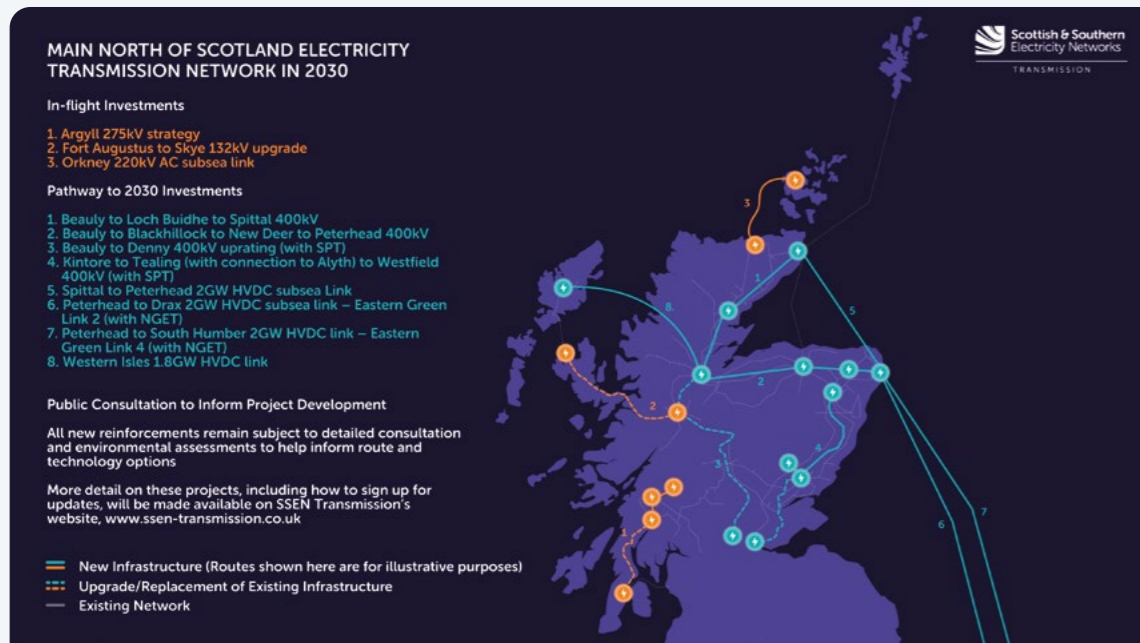


The Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design

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

Bhlaraidh Wind Farm Connection

The existing Bhlaraidh wind farm is located to the west of Loch Ness, approximately 5km north of Invermoriston on a high rocky plateau. The consented extension to the existing wind farm is due east on this plateau.

SSEN Transmission is proposing to construct a single circuit 132kV overhead line from the Bhlaraidh extension wind farm substation compound, for a distance of approximately 20km. The overhead line will be supported on trident wood pole structures.

Within the 20km, the first 3km and final 2km of the circuit is proposed to be underground cable; subject to obtaining the necessary wayleave and consent approvals.

For more information please visit: ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/project-map/bhlaraidh-extension-windfarm-connection/

Project need and overview

The required project need is being driven by operational requirements and asset condition assessments of the affected existing transformer serving the Glenmoriston & Livishie hydro electric power stations at Dundreggan Dam.

The project is required to replace the existing grid transformer at Glenmoriston substation, which converts the 11 kilovolt output (kV) to 132kV for export to the Transmission network.

The assets are coming to the end of their operational life and need replacing. The consequent deterioration in its condition poses a risk of failure, meaning the power stations would no longer be able to generate renewable energy risking reliability of supply to customers.

The substation was originally built in 1957 to connect hydroelectric generation to the transmission network. The existing transformer was built when engineering design standards and requirements were very different.

Modern transformers are quieter and more efficient but also require more space around them for safe access and maintenance. Therefore, this project aims to replace the existing transformer to current standards.

The preferred upgrade will consist of an extension to the existing substation compound and a new control building, the replacement of the 11/132kV grid transformer and installation of ancillary high-voltage equipment.

The project has undertaken a detailed optioneering process to assess the technical feasibility, environmental impact and commercial viability to meet the requirements above.

Project overview

The following elements are anticipated requirements for the design and construction of an extension to the existing substation compound;

- Rerouting and upgrading the existing estate access track around the extension.
- Replace the existing 11/132kV grid transformer with a new modern grid transformer.
- Install a new 132kV circuit breaker .
- New 11kV cable from hydroelectric station to substation
- New control building with circuit breakers and protection equipment.
- Installation of a diesel generator, new LVAC and battery systems.
- Landscaping and Biodiversity requirements.



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 the 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 risks in key areas of the project and explore potential community benefit opportunities.

Today we are presenting our approach to developing this project, including technology options, environmental considerations, the 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. 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

This consultation event is the first of two planned public consultation events following the submission of the Proposal of Application Notice (PAN).

The PAN submission triggers the initial formal Town and Country Planning (major application), consultation process for this site—including the 12-week (minimum) pre-application consultation period. We are therefore holding this and other consultations to share information on where our site selections and design inputs are to date.



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 the local authority, Nature Scot, SEPA, Historic Environment Scotland and Scottish Forestry.



Substation site selection

Overview of the substation site selection process

SSEN Transmission has developed and implemented a formal process for the selection of sites for new substations of 132kV and above. The main aim of the process is to provide a consistent approach to the selection of new substation sites 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'.

Our site selection process ensures the design, consenting, construction and operation of a substation is done in a manner that is technically feasible and financially viable whilst causing, on balance, the least disturbance during construction and operation to the environment and the people who live, work and use it for recreation.

Key stages

For most new substation projects, following pre-site selection activities, the approach follows two 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 at all stages.

This staged process leads to the identification of a proposed substation site, which will be taken forward for planning.

The key site selection stages are:

Pre-site selection activities

The starting point in all substation site selection projects is to establish the need for the project and to select the preferred engineering option to deliver it. This process will be triggered by the preparation of several internal assessments and documents.

Stage 1: Initial site screening

This stage seeks to identify technically feasible, economically viable and environmentally acceptable site options within a defined area.

The search area may vary depending on terrain, other infrastructure, designated areas and features and connection options. The aim is to identify several potential sites which can be initially assessed for suitability.

Stage 2: Detailed site selection

This stage seeks to identify a preferred substation site, which avoids where possible physical, environmental and amenity constraints, is likely to be acceptable to stakeholders, and is economically viable, taking into account engineering and connection requirements.

This stage will be reported in a Substation Site Selection Report. Following public and stakeholder consultation, the Report will be updated to include any feedback and modifications made and confirm the proposed substation site to take forward for planning.

Environmental considerations

The following potential environmental impacts will be assessed as part of the Environmental Appraisal (EA), which will be submitted as part of the planning application to The Highland Council. The EA will be available for members of the public to view and comment on, following submission of the consent application.

Landscape and visual assessment

The appearance of the substation within the landscape and how it would be seen is being carefully considered. Site selection has been guided by the effects on the landscape, with particular consideration of:

- The narrow wooded glen of River Moriston, which is backed by the rugged moorland hills to the south and rocky moorland plateau to the north.
- The A887, which is a defining feature of the landscape, as the main access along the glen, to the north of River Moriston within the Area of Search (AoS).
- Glen Affric, which is the closest National Scenic Area (NSA) and lies 4 km to the west and north west of the AoS.
- The Central Highlands Wild Land Area (WLA) which lies over 5 km to the north west of the AoS (11km from the substation).
- The landscape character types of Wooded Glen (Inverness) LCT 226, Rocky Moorland Plateau (Inverness) LCT 222 and Rugged Massif (Inverness) 220.

Mitigation would likely include using the existing landform features and the creation of sympathetic hard and soft landscaping. The natural landform offers opportunities for screening views of the proposed development from key visual receptors.

Cultural heritage

There are no designated sites, such as World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscapes or Inventory Battlefields located within the vicinity of the substation, therefore it is unlikely any setting would be impacted. A single undesignated asset is located in proximity to all site options - Glenmoriston Power Station.

There is the potential for impacts on archaeological remains. Setting impacts will be considered as part of the substation environmental assessment. Mitigation may include screening measures to reduce any visual intrusion or a watching brief to ensure assets are recorded.



Terrestrial ecology and ornithology

Several ecology surveys and assessments have been carried out covering:

- Habitats, including biodiversity.
- Badger and otter.
- Bat habitat suitability.
- Bird habitat suitability.
- Reptile and amphibian suitability.
- Red squirrel and pine marten habitat suitability.

It's likely that some tree felling will be required to facilitate construction of the preferred site.



Water, environment and soils

The following hydrological aspects are being considered:

- Private water supplies: Dundreggan Power Station, Glenmoriston Power Station, Dundreggan Bungalows and Levishe Power Station.
- Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE's).
- Potential for flood risk.
- Drinking Water Protected Areas (groundwater).
- If any designated sites are hydrologically linked to the site.

An appropriate site drainage plan for both the construction and operational phases will be developed to reduce impacts on the surrounding water environment.

Environmental considerations

Woodland and forestry

The site is surrounded by woodland categorised within the Ancient Woodland Inventory.

Further assessment will be undertaken to identify suitable mitigation. All tree felling will be compensated by an equivalent area of new tree planting.

Land use and recreation

No long-distance routes, core paths or public rights of way are located within the sites under consideration.

Fishing, stalking and driven shooting activities are undertaken on the Glenmoriston Estate within the Area of Search.

The Area of Search is located in a Class 6.2 agricultural land and is classified as land that is capable of use as rough grazings and is not considered to be prime agricultural land.

Noise

The closest noise receptors are third party dwellings approximately 450 m to the north west, adjacent to the A887 public road. The existing hydro development is unmanned with maintenance visits undertaken on a regular basis. Currently, the main source of noise from the existing site is the transformer. The proposed new transformer will generate a similar noise level to that at the site currently. Baseline noise monitoring surveys will be undertaken at noise sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the site to inform an operational noise assessment. Appropriate mitigation measures will be considered dependent on the results of the assessment.



Traffic

The construction of the proposed development will require vehicles to deliver plant, machinery and workers to the site. It is anticipated access would use the existing entrance off the A887 at the northeast corner of the site as is used currently for the existing substation.

An appropriate construction traffic management plan would be developed to ensure road safety for all other road users during the construction and for suitable management of all abnormal loads and vehicle movements.

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 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.



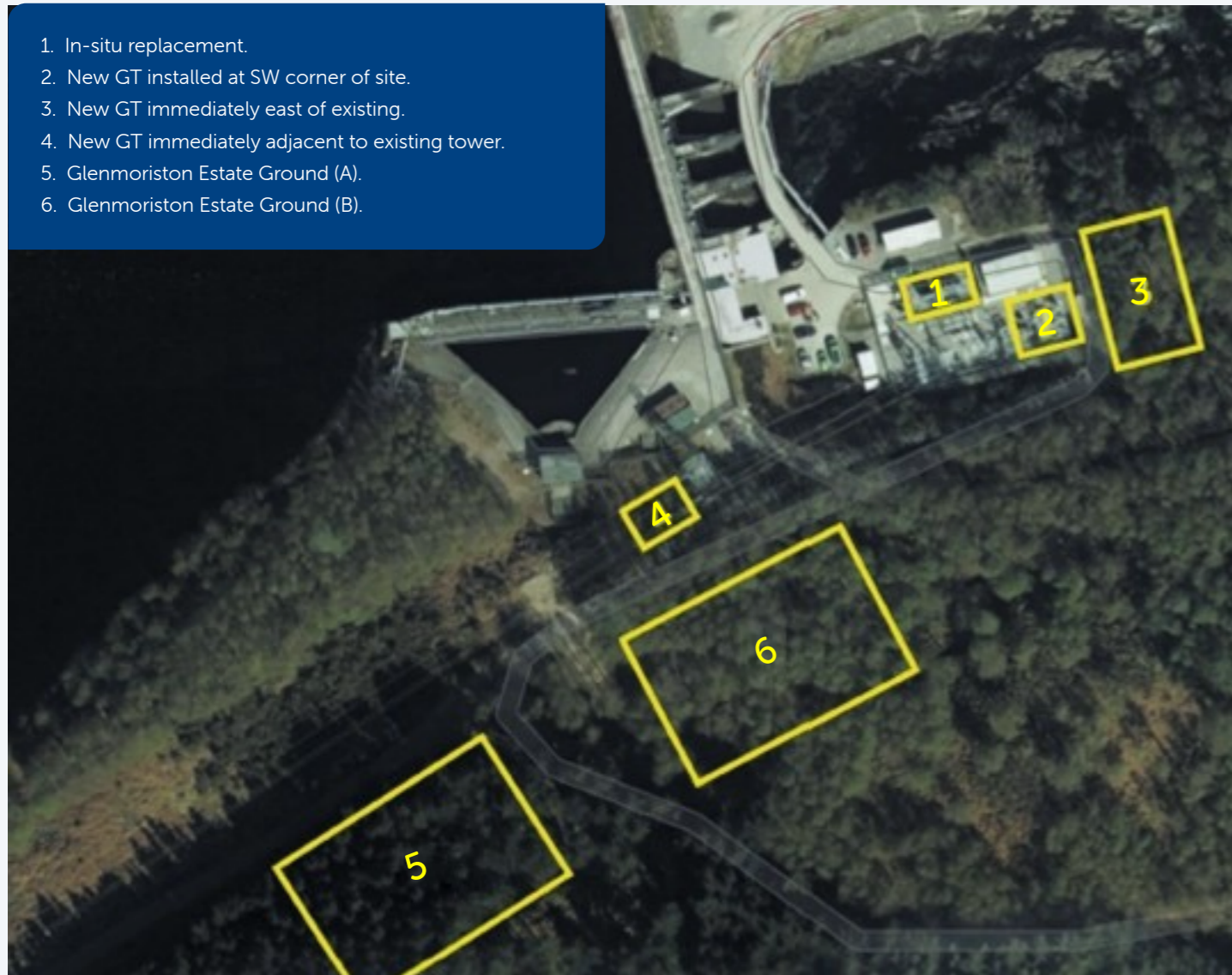
Stage 1 - Identified options

One of the fundamental project constraints is replacing and relocating the grid transformer without incurring significant interruptions to generation and associated grid supply. Owing to limited land availability, challenging site topography and other restrictions around Glenmoriston, several options to pick a new local site were deemed unfeasible for various reasons.

The project identified a number of options with an aim to meet the project scope. These options have been reviewed through an iterative process to identify a single preferred option to proceed into consultation, and thereafter a detailed design. All options have been assessed on the following criteria:

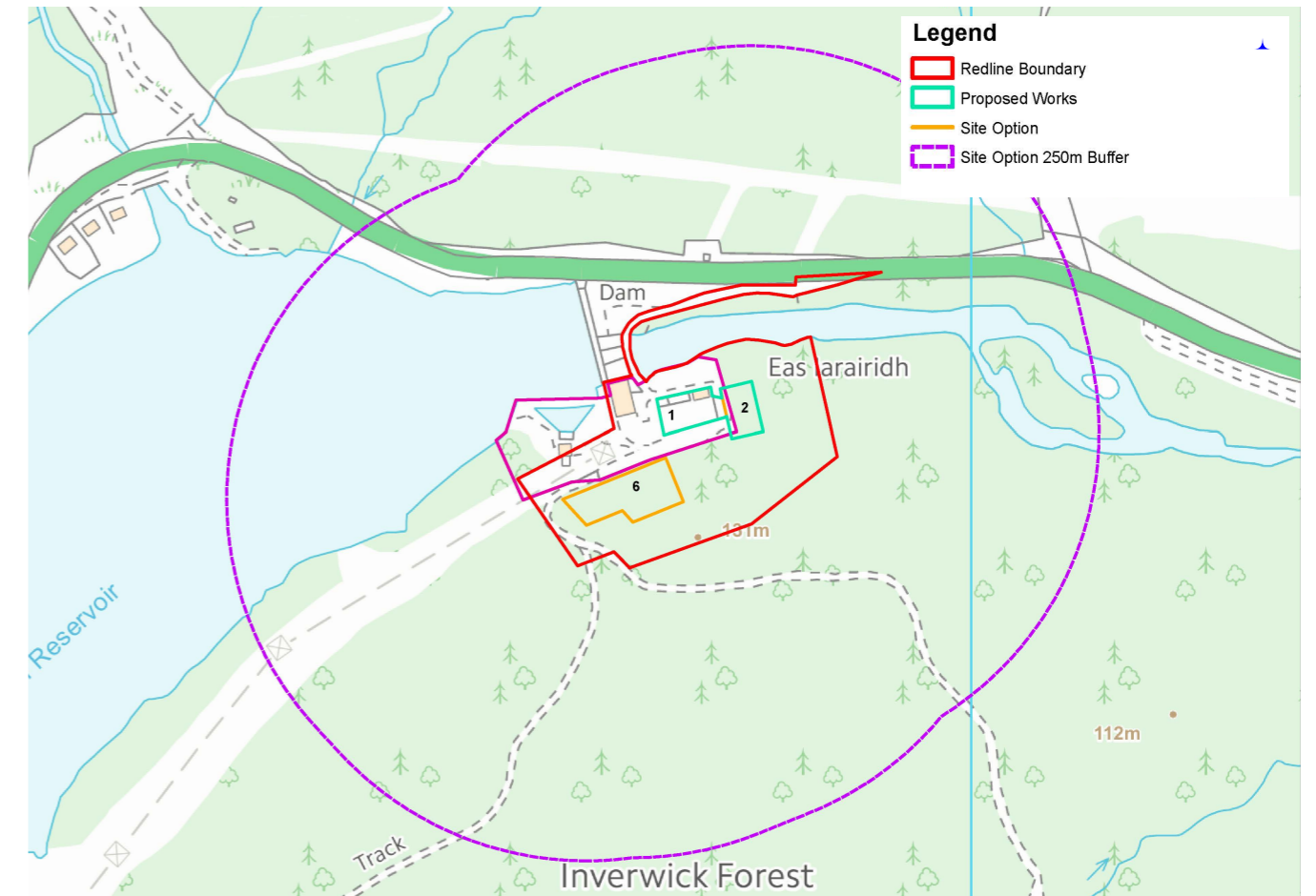
- Health and safety implications.
- Technical feasibility.
- Economic impact.
- Construction timescales.
- Environmental implications.

1. In-situ replacement.
2. New GT installed at SW corner of site.
3. New GT immediately east of existing.
4. New GT immediately adjacent to existing tower.
5. Glenmoriston Estate Ground (A).
6. Glenmoriston Estate Ground (B).



Stage 2 – Detailed site selection options

Site options taken forward to Stage 2 site selection



The Stage 1 Site Selection appraisal identified that most Site Options in terms of environmental aspects have few or very few constraints pertaining in particular to cultural heritage, access and recreation, landscape designations, natural heritage designations and species. However, Site Options 3, 5 and 6 would likely require loss of habitat, including habitats listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, making these Site Options potentially substantially constrained. Similarly, landscape character and visual impacts would be potentially substantial constraints for Options 5 and 6. Options 1, 2 and 4 are the environmentally preferred Site Options.

On engineering factors, Site Options 3, 5 and 6 would be the least constrained with regards to connectivity, footprint and hazards. Options 1 and 2 would offer reduced carbon footprint and better construction access. Option 2 performs worst in terms of connectivity with Option 4 also performing poorly for connectivity.

Option 1 and 2 perform the worst in terms of space availability, hazards and future development possibilities. However, Options 4, 5 and 6 perform the worst in terms of construction access and topography. The engineering preferred options would be options 3, 5 and 6.

Where Options 5 and 6 perform best generally so does Option 3, whereas where Options 5 and 6 perform worst Option 3 generally performs better.

On balance considering, environmental, cost and engineering constraints, the options taken forward to Stage 2 – Detailed Site Selection assessment were Site Options 1 and 3 (together) and 6. To meet modern specifications and standards a hybrid option utilising the existing substation platform (Site Option 1) along with an extension (Site Option 3) has been taken forward to Site Selection Stage 2 alongside Site Option 6.

Environmental considerations

Option	Pros	Cons
1. In-situ replacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within an existing area of infrastructure and therefore is less likely to support protected species. Does not incur any habitat loss. No potential for direct or indirect impacts on any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Garden & Designed Landscapes or Inventory Battlefields. Does not lie within or have intervisibility with any national or local landscape designations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Moriston Special Area of Conservation (SAC) adjacent to Site. Potential for Protected Species including bats, red squirrel and pine marten within vicinity. Schedule 1 bird species in proximity to Site. Design to contain potential oil spillage is more likely to not be achievable due to lack of space.
2. Same site replacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within an existing area of infrastructure and therefore is less likely to support protected species. Does not incur any habitat loss. No potential for direct or indirect impacts on any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Garden & Designed Landscapes or Inventory Battlefields. Does not lie within or have intervisibility with any national or local landscape designations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Moriston Special Area of Conservation (SAC) adjacent to Site. Potential for Protected Species including bats, red squirrel and pine marten within vicinity. Schedule 1 bird species in proximity to Site. Design to contain oil spillage is more likely to not be achievable due to lack of space.
3. New site extension due East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No potential for direct or indirect impacts on any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Garden & Designed Landscapes or Inventory Battlefields. Does not lie within or have intervisibility with any national or local landscape designations. Environmental parameters e.g. oil spillage containment design can be achieved due to sufficient space. Has the potential to be screened by existing woodland. Immediately adjacent to existing similar infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for Protected Species including bats, red squirrel and pine marten in, and within vicinity of site. Schedule 1 bird species in proximity to Site. Woodland, of which some falls within Ancient Woodland Inventory is present. Potential of presence of unknown archaeological remains.
4. New GT near existing tower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within an existing area of infrastructure and therefore is less likely to support protected species. Does not incur any habitat loss. No potential for direct or indirect impacts on any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Garden & Designed Landscapes or Inventory Battlefields. Does not lie within or have intervisibility with any national or local landscape designations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tall established native trees surround the area. Potential for Protected Species including bats, red squirrel and pine marten in, and within vicinity of site. Schedule 1 bird species in proximity to Site. In an elevated position increasing the potential of landscape and visual impacts from the A887 public road. More likely design to contain oil spillage cannot be achieved due to lack of space. Potential of presence of unknown archaeological remains.
5. Offline Option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further from the River Moriston SAC watercourse than Options 1 to 4 and so potential impacts will be less likely and likely of lesser magnitude. No potential for direct or indirect impacts on any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Garden & Designed Landscapes or Inventory Battlefields. Does not lie within or have intervisibility with any national or local landscape designations. Environmental parameters e.g. oil spillage containment design can be achieved due to sufficient space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for protected Species including bats, red squirrel and pine marten within and in vicinity of site. Schedule 1 bird species in proximity to Site. Potential landscape and visual impacts from A887. Established commercial woodland present which falls within the Ancient Woodland Inventory. In an elevated position increasing the potential of landscape and visual impacts from the A887 public road. Potential of presence of unknown archaeological remains.

Environmental considerations Cont.

Option	Pros	Cons
6. Offline Option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further from the River Moriston SAC watercourse than Options 1 to 4 and so potential impacts will be less likely and likely of lesser magnitude. No potential for direct or indirect impacts on any World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Garden & Designed Landscapes or Inventory Battlefields. Does not lie within or have intervisibility with any national or local landscape designations. Environmental parameters e.g. oil spillage containment design can be achieved due to sufficient space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for Protected Species including bats, red squirrel and pine marten in, and within vicinity of site. Schedule 1 bird species in proximity to Site. Presence of established native woodland which falls within Ancient Woodland Inventory. In an elevated position increasing the potential of landscape and visual impacts from the A887 public road. Potential of presence of unknown archaeological remains.

Engineering considerations

Option	Pros	Cons
1. In-situ replacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheapest option. Existing transformer bund can be reused. No site extension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant space constraints for new equipment. Doesn't satisfy fire separation clearances. Long outage required. Building is too small for new LVAC and battery room.
2. Same site replacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No site extension required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant space constraints for new equipment. A lot of equipment has to be repositioned. Multiple long outages required. New transformer bund/platform needed.
3. New site extension due East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows for an offline construction. More space to satisfy some separation requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land purchase needed. Many ancient woodland trees to fell. Public consultation and consent required.
4. New GT near existing tower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal space required. Fire clearance requirements would be met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevated ground so issues with delivering the new GT. Too close to dam. Difficult to establish a secure boundary. Would require a lot of cabling.
5. Offline Option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient space to satisfy all clearance requirements. Alternative delivery route for heavy loads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is uphill of existing site, so challenges for load delivery. Significant interference with LT295 planned poles/towers route. New tower required (introducing Section 37) Uphill 11kV cable runs would have most distance and most costs. Land purchase needed. Many ancient woodland trees to fell.
6. Offline option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient space to satisfy all clearance requirements. Some existing HV infrastructure would be reused. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is uphill of existing site, so challenges for load delivery. New tower required (introducing Section 37) Expensive uphill cable runs have more distance and costs. Land purchase needed. Many ancient woodland trees to fell.

Preferred site option

The Stage 2 Site Selection appraisal identified that both Site Options in terms of environmental aspects have few or very few constraints, similar to those at stage 1. However, loss of habitat, including habitats listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, introduce constraints on both Options.



Option 6 would require more removal of woodland than Options 1 and 3 (together) and thus achieving no net loss or net gain for biodiversity would be more challenging.

Landscape character would be potentially more substantially affected for Option 6 given its elevated position. Conversely, Options 1 and 3 (together) sits closer to the River Moriston Special Area of Conservation (SAC), with greater potential for effects on that site and its qualifying interests; and on hydrology. As such, the location of the preferred option relative to the river is an important consideration. On balance the environmental preference is Option 1 and 3 (together).

On engineering factors, Option 1 and 3 (together) is least constrained as regards connectivity, footprint and ground conditions such as topography. It should be noted that both options are broadly similar across a number of topics however overall, Option 1 and 3 (together) is preferred as it utilises existing infrastructure where practicable and reduces new footprint area compared to Option 6.

On balance considering, environmental, cost and engineering constraints, the preferred option is the Option 1 and 3 (together) utilising a hybrid arrangement of an in-situ replacement alongside an extension to the existing substation platform.

What happens next

The planning application process

The outcome of the substation site selection process will be a development for which consent under the Town and Country Planning regime will be sought. The application will identify:

- The site boundary clearly shown in red (the Planning Red Line Boundary) including any access route (up to the public road including junction improvements).
- The proposed development in relation to the site boundary with dimensions of all permanent structures, buildings, perimeter fencing, and any key drainage features (SuDS pond) and key electrical features, such as transformers.

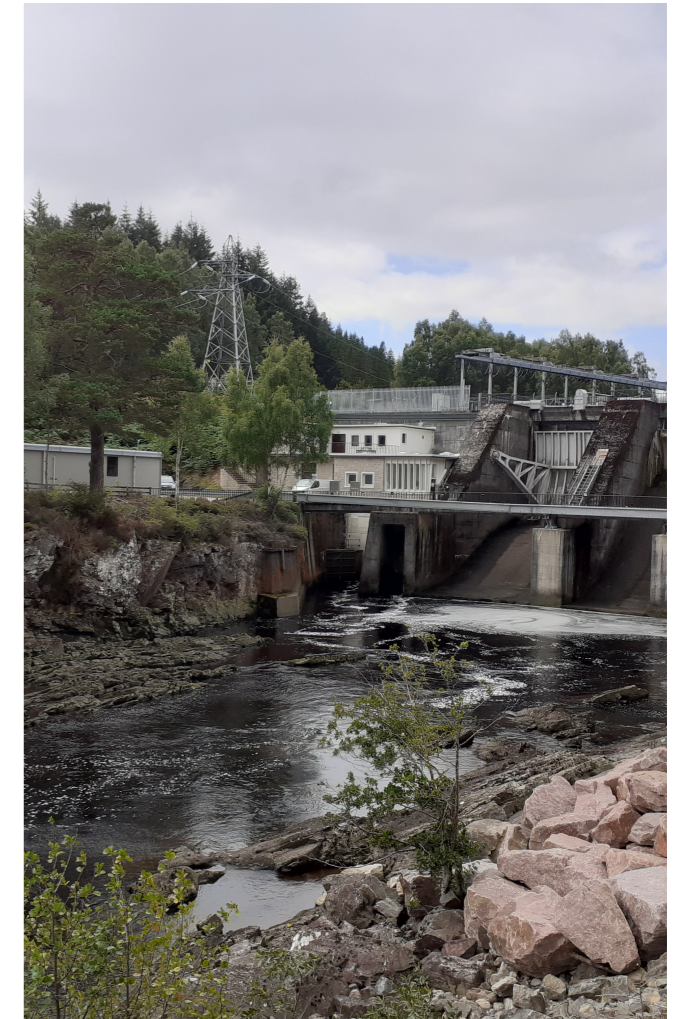
In some cases, the application will be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (due to its scale or number and significance of potential environmental effects),

This may result in further alterations to the Proposed Development to reflect outcomes of the EIA consultation process. Should the Proposed Development be deemed non EIA, a voluntary Environmental Appraisal is carried out to support the application.

Further public and stakeholder consultation will be undertaken to present our proposals ahead of submitting a planning application.

Where overhead line elements are required, a similar application is made to the Scottish Ministers under Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989.

This will specifically cover the overhead line, not the main substation works. Based on the current preferred site option, it is anticipated a Section 37 application is not required.



Project timeline



Spring 2023
Public consultation



November 2023
Planning application



August 2024
Anticipated
consent granted



November 2024
Construction starts



January 2026
Project completion

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 and why?
- Are you satisfied that our approach taken to select our preferred site has been adequately explained?
- Do you agree with our preferred site, if not, why?
- Are there any factors, or environmental features, that you consider may have been overlooked during the preferred site selection process?
- Do you have any particular concerns or queries on the proposed 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 site?

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 **29th March 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.

Community Liaison Manager, Ryan Davidson



ryan.davidson@sse.com



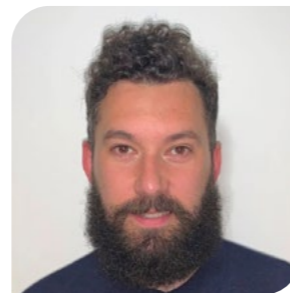
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Ryan Davidson
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Additional information

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

Project website:

www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/projects/project-map/glenmoriston-gt-replacement/

Follow us on Twitter:

@ssetransmission

Follow us on Facebook:

@ssencommunity

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 and why?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q3 Are you satisfied that our approach taken to select our preferred site has been adequately explained?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Q4 Do you agree with our preferred site, 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 site selection process?

Yes No Unsure

Comments:



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

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/glenmoriston-gt-replacement/

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.

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