

| Name            | Company                                   | Job title   | Question  | Answer   |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| Greg Nolan      | UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE                   | Energy Manager  | If there is so much generation vs demand why are we so constrained in demand capacity for decarbonisation in the region. is this all a problem with UKPN?   | This is an issue for all networks. We are collaboratively working with UKPN to build extra demand capacity both as standalone projects and as part of these major projects<br>Additionally, I'll be providing an update on Connection Reform shortly. This is addressing connection queue congestion and improving connection timescales.  |
| Sheryl French   | CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL             | Assistant Director Climate Change and Energy Services | Please can you confirm that there will be no negative impacts on connections for generation projects that are already connected to the Burwell substation when you switch to a new substation in 2032?  | Hi Sheryl, The final design for the new Burwell and how we interconnect existing projects is still being worked through. We will share details with connected parties following the completion of the final designs for the new Burwell.<br>Hi Sheryl, there a few connections planned for Burwell and some in too already as you say. Depends which site your connection sits, there is a 400kV site and a 132kV site. We are planning to rebuild the 400kV site to address asset health and connect waiting customers proving future capacity. The 132kV site isn't  |
| Emma Davies     | GREATER CAMBRIDGE SHARED PLANNING SERVICE | Principal   | It would be useful to understand what assessment criteria you use for overhead lines 'vs' underground cabling recognising that this is probably one of the key issues for communities?  | Hi Emma, im sure we could sit and explain in more detail with you as its quite complicated to do over messages, but key factors include visual impact, physical ability to run OHL (i.e not possible in large dense urban areas), also for transmitting power over large distances (like some of the subsea cables between Scotland and England) DC cables can be more economical. in the round cable schemes can take a lot longer to develop, consent and build compared to OHL's. This tends to be a key decision maker depending on what driver is asking for the new line. New customers or Government ambition timescales for example<br><br>When looking at overhead lines and underground cables we need to consider the national policy statement which covers the development of new energy infrastructure. This policy concludes that in most cases, the government expects that overhead lines will be appropriate and should be used as a standard to reinforce the grid. An exception would be Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or designated landscapes. |
| Rahul Singh     | MHCLG - Cambridge Strategy Unit           | Policy Lead   | Of the five key challenges, which are the ones that contribute the most to significant delays in delivering the infrastructure?   | I reality all of them could be. It will depend on other contributing factors in the region.  |
| Sheryl French   | CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL             | Assistant Director Climate Change and Energy Services | Catherine bock Presume you will be accounting for Local Area Energy Plans as part of the RESP. It will be great to see a stronger narrative on local area energy planning in RESPs  | Noted – we are awaiting further details on the role of LAEPs from Ofgem in their decision document in Winter 2024/25. LAEPs are listed in the proposed set of data inputs for RESP in Section 3.44 of the Ofgem RESP Consultation.   |
| Emma Davies     | GREATER CAMBRIDGE SHARED PLANNING SERVICE | Principal   | It will be quite important to map out how local planning authorities can feed into the work of the strategic boards and working groups for the RESPs in a timely manner as growth plans at County and CA level can be quite strategic in nature with the detail left to individual local planning authorities in terms of specific growth plans. We will be reflecting our growth plans through the Cambs Local Area Energy Plan. | Noted – we are awaiting further details on the Regional Governance from Ofgem in their decision document in Winter 2024/25.  |
| Zeyn Saigol     | GREATER SOUTH EAST NET ZERO HUB           | Senior Data Analyst                                   | Catherine - How much will RESPs take into account decarbonisation that doesn't directly impact the grid, even e.g. industrial process decarbonisation? Or land use changes?   | RESPs will take a range of local-level data. Ofgem have set up a proposed set of data in Section 3.44 of the Ofgem RESP Consultation.  |
| Greg Nolan      | UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE                   | Energy Manager  | What impact on the energy market will this activity have? can we expect much higher non-commodity costs on all tariffs?   | In the RESP Consultation, Ofgem has indicated they are aiming to consult on an Impact Assessment on Local Governance Reform (including RESP) in Autumn 2024 (6.2).   |
| Jonathan Davies | GREATER SOUTH EAST NET ZERO HUB           | Energy Project Manager                                | does this change and scale of the queue apply to both generation and demand connections? is there a distinction?  | All directly connected projects – generation or demand – and there is a process being developed to integrate with relevant embedded projects downstream too.   |
| Sheryl French   | CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL             | Assistant Director Climate Change and Energy Services | The contracted background slide is concerning. Specifically the bullet on the contracted background exceeds energy scenarios and drives the need for network investment that wont be required? What does this actually mean? Is it promoting less projects to come forward? How does growth get covered?  | It means the current arrangements are not adequately aligned with strategic energy policy (including facilitating "growth" the right way) and too focused on the needs of specific market players who may/may not even be ready to progress. Also more fundamentally that barriers to entry are currently too low.<br><br>All these aspects and more form the problem statement that is directly being addressed by bringing forward Connections Reform proposals ('TMO4'), particularly the recent addition of a 'strategic need' criteria as part of the consideration of allocating capacity/queue position which will reference Clean Power 2030.  |