SSEN DISTRIBUTION FLEXIBILITY SERVICES

Procurement Report

29/04/2025

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Welcome to Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) Distribution Flexibility Services Procurement Report 2024/25. The report summarises the Flexibility Services we have procured and dispatched in the 2024/25 regulatory period covering 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. Published in line with Ofgem's requirement under Standard License Condition 31E, this report presents a detailed view of the tendering, contracting and operating activities for Flexibility Services over the year. It complements the forecast view we set out in our 2024/25 Flexibility Service Procurement Statement in March 2024.

We are committed to delivering a safe, reliable supply of electricity to homes and businesses. We strategically invest in infrastructure to enable a just and fair transition to net zero. This report highlights how these values are central to our approach in procuring Flexibility Services through our internal processes, engagement with our stakeholders and in delivering for our customers.

In 2024/25, we aimed to build on the success of 2023/24 and continue to increase market liquidity, increasing number of companies with signed Overarching Agreements and bidding rounds. We have further simplified our contracting process by reducing the number of contracts needed to participate in all services in both licence areas from 4 to 1. The introduction of our new Flexibility Market Platform delivered by Electron has also improved and simplified participation. Consequently in 2024/25 we had 18 companies sign Overarching Agreements.

The report details how we strategically procure flexibility to efficiently invest in the network, leading to increased benefits for our customers. We delivered on our procurement plans set out in our 2024/25 Procurement statement, with 3 long term bidding rounds, and 7 new short term bidding rounds (less than month ahead of delivery) completed. In total 179 MW of bids were accepted across all these markets.

We continued to utilise a combination of Flexible Power Application Programming Interface (API) and manual dispatch to support different companies' participation in Flexibility Services. Overall, 511 MWh of services were dispatched. Our Providers have emphasised the importance of honouring our contractual commitments with regards to the older product types, so we will continue to dispatch these services in line with the initial contractual intent. However, we expect the proportion of 'new' standard service dispatches to increase as these newly procured services reach their dispatch dates.

Stakeholder engagement and feedback is critical for our ability to successfully operate Flexibility Services. We have continued to improve tools, process and available information based on feedback from providers. We use webinars, individual meetings, round tables and stakeholder forums to gather this feedback. Changes this year based on feedback have included providing more data in csv formats, API accessible data and changing our services terms.

At SSEN Distribution we strive to consider how Flexibility Services can support a just and fair transition and impact our Net Zero transition. Our HOMEflex Code of Conduct[1] informed DESNZ's consultation on Load Control licencing[2]. Whilst using the ENA standard method of Carbon reporting Flexibility Services contributed 120,817 $kgCO_2e$ this doesn't account for all the 149,125 $kgCO_2e$ saved by using Flexibility Services for operational needs instead of diesel generation.

1 Household Or Microbusiness Energy flexibility (HOMEflex) SSEN | SSEN Innovation (ssen-innovation.co.uk)

2 Smart Secure Electricity Systems Programme: Licensing regime

1 INTRODUCTION

At SSEN Distribution we continue to develop Flexibility Services since first introducing the concept of Constraint Managed Zones (CMZ) in 2018. Our aim is to build liquid Flexibility Service markets that can be used to procure the services we need to manage our network. Across our two licence network areas, Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc (SHEPD) in the North of Scotland and Southern Electric Power Distribution plc (SEPD) in Southern England, we deliver power to 3.9 million customers. Our network services some of the most diverse areas in the UK, which can increase the complexity of building liquid markets, as participation and types of assets can vary between the two regions. This report explains how we have approached this challenge and what Flexibility Services we have procured and dispatched between the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

In both licence areas the first step is to identify and assess the need for Flexibility Services. There are several reasons for using flexibility including the supporting of outages, managing our reinforcement programme and connection acceleration. We follow a 'Flexibility First' process, prioritising Flexibility Services and Flexible Solutions (such as Access Products) as the initial consideration in network management. This process is outlined in the Distribution Network Options Assessment (DNOA) Methodology[3].

Once a Flexibility Service is identified as the best approach, we define the requirements for that network need, this includes when a service is needed and where. To define the locations around these parts of the network, where changing power flows will alleviate an overload, a Constraint Managed Zone (CMZ) is created. These requirements are published on both our SSEN Distribution webpages and communicated with Flexible Service Providers through webinars, email communications, and our current procurement platform (ElectronConnect).

We work closely with our stakeholder community to facilitate and grow Flexibility Services. Our ability to communicate clear requirements and engage thoroughly supports the development of a liquid flexibility market, reducing barriers to entry and helping establish clear investment signals. Our plan for developing and advancing Flexibility Services is further detailed in the Flexibility Roadmap[4], while their operational procedures are outlined in the Operational Decision-Making (ODM) Framework[5] and our Seasonal Operability Report (SOR[6]) explains how we applied the ODM in the previous quarter.

We continue to assess how we can utilise Flexibility Services to reduce carbon emissions, by using Flexibility Services instead of, or to reduce our use of standby diesel generation, such as our use of Inver Hydro, Storr Lochs and Chliostair in the past year. We are also looking to improve this further with our Western Isles stability service, for which procurement commenced in 2024/25.

All of the information included in this report is supported by a comprehensive set of data tables referencing the services tendered, contracted, and dispatched in 2024/25. This can be found in our Document Library[7]. Further to this we have published the following reports. These detail our continued efforts to increase the use of Flexibility Services for efficiently managing our network along with achieving our wider objectives to deliver net zero through a co-ordinated and economical distribution system:

- Our Flexibility Procurement Statement[8], which sets out our latest forecasts for Flexibility Services procurement for the year commencing 1 April 2025;

3 ssen-dnoa-methodology-2025.pdf

4 ssen-flexibility-roadmap-2024.pdf

5 ssen-dso-odm-framework-update-march-25.pdf

6 Seasonal Operability Report - Data Asset - SSEN Distribution Data Portal

7 Flexibility Services Document Library - SSEN

8 ssen-c31e-flexibility-service-procurement-statement-2025.pdf

- Our DNOA Outcome reports, which are published quarterly in our DSO publications and reports portal[9]. These explain how we have applied the DNOA methodology and the decision we have made for each network location;
- Our Long-Term Network Development Statement[10] (LTDS), which sets out our network plans for the next five-year period;
- Our Open Data Portal[11] which provides a single point of access to all the data that SSEN Distribution publishes providing visibility of our performance;
- Our Network Development Plans (NDPs)[12] build upon the LTDS to set out our longer-term network plans and indicate potential areas of network constraint and opportunity for Flexibility Services over the long-term horizon.

We are always keen to receive feedback from stakeholders on what works well, but also on any aspects of this report that could be improved in future years. Contact details are provided at the end of this report.

1.1 Year Highlights

The key highlights for 2024/25 include:

- Introduction of new Flexibility Market Platform to simplify contracting and bidding of steps of Flexibility Services.
- Continued the use of Overarching Agreements, with 29 of these contracts signed across 18 different providers.
- The implementation of Version 3 of the standard Flexibility Services Agreement with 17 companies signing this document and no deviations accepted.
- 179 MW of bids accepted across all requirements
- Continued development of our local flexibility strategy with requirements at High Voltage and Low Voltage procured for the first time and virtual trials in our Demand Diversification Service innovation project occurring.
- Introduction of short-term procurement, with 7 bidding rounds run at less than month ahead.
- Implementation of Version 2 API in Flexible Power, allowing dispatch of API at day ahead to allow use of the standard Scheduled Availability and Operation Utilisation – Day Ahead product.
- 511 MWh of flexibility dispatched.
- Progress and engagement on our HOMEflex Code of Conduct[13] innovation project has informed DESNZ's consultation on Load Control licencing[14].

9 Publications & Reports - SSEN

10 Long term development statements (LTDS) - SSEN

11 SSEN Distribution Data Portal

12 Network Capacity Information - SSEN

13 Household Or Microbusiness Energy flexibility (HOMEflex) SSEN | SSEN Innovation (ssen-innovation.co.uk)

14 Smart Secure Electricity Systems Programme: Licensing regime

2 FLEXIBILITY PROCUREMENT AND USAGE

This section explains what flexibility products we have used and procured over the past year. It also compares this to our previous 2024/25 Flexibility Service Procurement Statement[15], highlighting and explaining any changes.

2.1 Overview of Flexibility Products

The use of our network can be controlled through Flexibility Services, Access Products and Price Signals. Our Flexibility Roadmap[16] and the recent interim update[17] explain how these tools are used to maximise network use and improve network efficiency. As all Distribution System Operators (DSOs) in the UK procure Flexibility Services, we use a standard group of products to ensure participation in multiple DSO markets is straightforward for providers with assets in multiple areas. These standards are evolving to reflect the changing needs of Flexibility Services.

In 2024/25 we continued to dispatch the previously procured active power services, which this year was just Sustain and Secure, as defined in Figure 1. The feedback we have from stakeholders and Flexibility Service Providers (FSPs) is that contracting takes time and they want to maintain confidence that when we sign a contract, we will use the services. Therefore, we will continue to dispatch and extend these services in line with the original contact intent and migrate them over to the new services definitions as the contracts expire.

	Pre-Fault	Post fault
Utilisation Payments	**Sustain** Defer/avoid reinforcement by peak lopping at times of high forecast load under normal running conditions.	**Restore** Required to support restoration activities following an unplanned power outage.
Availability and Utilisation Payments	**Secure** Defer/avoid reinforcement by peak lopping at times of high forecast load under First Circuit Outage conditions. OR Alternative to network reconfiguration/generators for planned works.	**Dynamic** Support for network restoration in cases of secondary faults occurring during planned works.

Figure 1: Previous Standard Flexibility Services.

For procurement of all new products, we have followed the ENA (Electricity Network Association) Open Networks Standardisation of Products updated list[18] where there is a suitable product available. These services can be seen in Figure 2. From the standard list of products, we have procured:

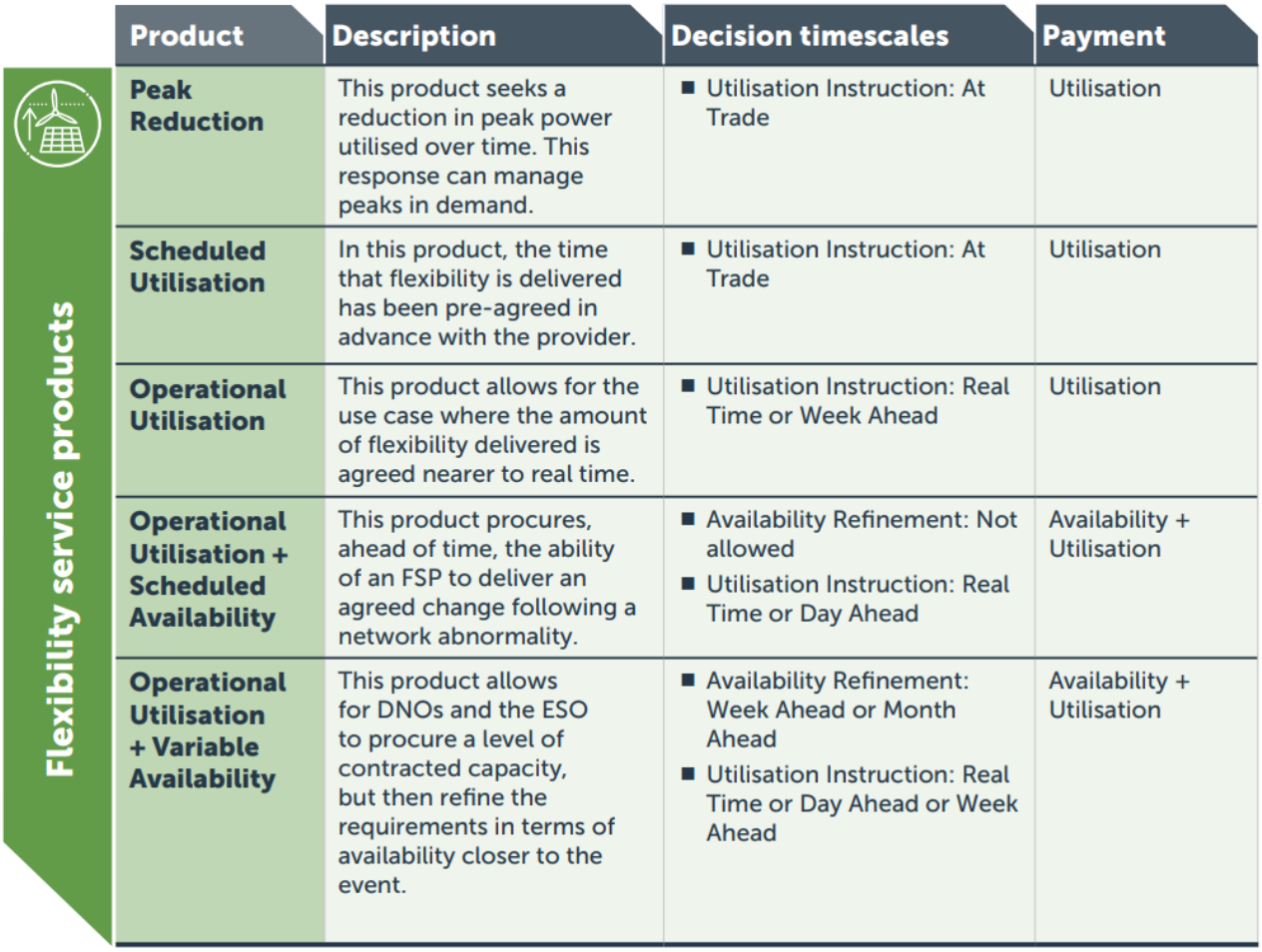
15 ssen-c31e-flexibility-services-procurement-statement-2024---final.pdf

16 ssen-flexibility-roadmap-2024.pdf

17 2024-2025-flexroadmap-update.pdf

18 https://www.energynetworks.org/assets/images/2023/Aug/on-flexibility-products-alignment-(feb-2024).pdf?1711357255

- Variable Availability and Operational Utilisation (VAOU) – week-ahead;
- Scheduled Availability and Operational Utilisation (SAOU) – day-ahead;
- Scheduled Utilisation (SU);
- Operational Utilisation (OU) – 2 minutes.



Product	Description	Decision timescales	Payment
Peak Reduction	This product seeks a reduction in peak power utilised over time. This response can manage peaks in demand.	■ Utilisation Instruction: At Trade	Utilisation
Scheduled Utilisation	In this product, the time that flexibility is delivered has been pre-agreed in advance with the provider.	■ Utilisation Instruction: At Trade	Utilisation
Operational Utilisation	This product allows for the use case where the amount of flexibility delivered is agreed nearer to real time.	■ Utilisation Instruction: Real Time or Week Ahead	Utilisation
Operational Utilisation + Scheduled Availability	This product procures, ahead of time, the ability of an FSP to deliver an agreed change following a network abnormality.	■ Availability Refinement: Not allowed ■ Utilisation Instruction: Real Time or Day Ahead	Availability + Utilisation
Operational Utilisation + Variable Availability	This product allows for DNOs and the ESO to procure a level of contracted capacity, but then refine the requirements in terms of availability closer to the event.	■ Availability Refinement: Week Ahead or Month Ahead ■ Utilisation Instruction: Real Time or Day Ahead or Week Ahead	Availability + Utilisation

Figure 2: New flexibility products used for procurement activities from 2024 onwards according to ENA standardisation.

We do have areas where we have procured some volume using the 'older' product definition of Secure and then the 'newer' products to procure subsequent volume. Table 1 shows a mapping between the services for SSEN to explain how these are then accommodated.

Previous Product Name	New Product Name	Variation
Sustain	Scheduled Utilisation	
Secure	Variable Availability + Operational Utilisation	Month-ahead
Dynamic	Variable Availability + Operational Utilisation	Day-ahead
Restore	Operational Utilisation	

Table 1: Mapping between old and new standard products.

2.1.1 Transition to Short-term Procurement

In the past year, we have transitioned to shorter-term procurement on a month-ahead basis, primarily targeting areas with remaining requirements to fill. These requirements can be driven by under-procurement in previous rounds, unavailability of contracted volumes, or forecasts for new areas. Figure 3 provides an example of this dispatch approach and explains how the different Flexibility Service products are combined to achieve the required flexibility volumes. The figure shows how we went about procuring Flexibility Services for Stokenchurch CMZ in November 2024 between 18:00 – 20:00, we followed a similar process for all areas that had an availability refinement step from September 2024, the exact volumes and procurement route is of course location dependant.

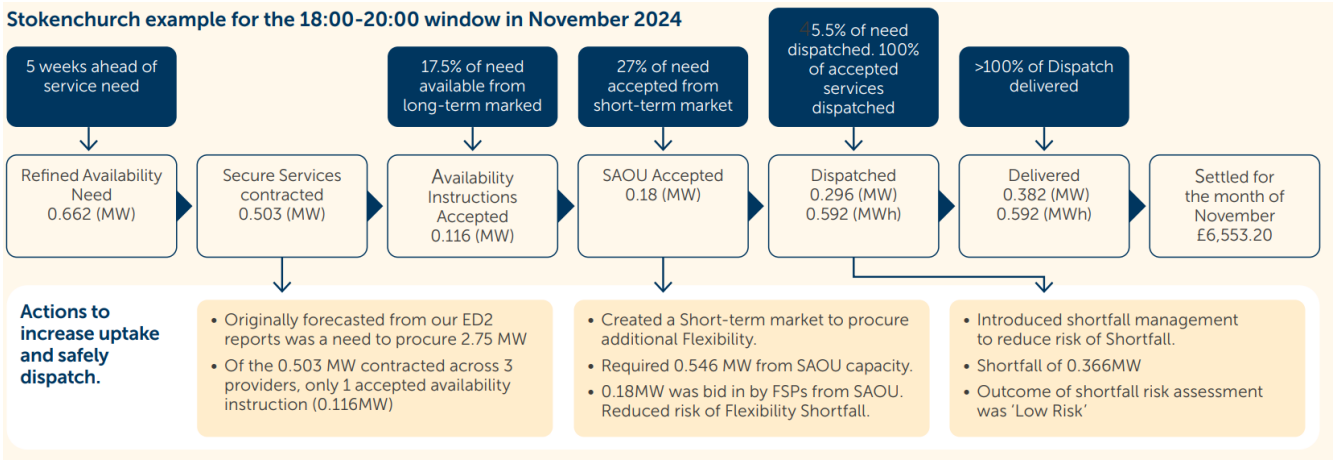


Figure 3: Diagram showing how short and long-term procurement interact to deliver required Flexibility Service volumes

2.1.2 Procurement of Non-Standard Flexibility Services.

In 2024/25 we began procuring two types of services tailored to our network. These were our Western Isles stability services and our Load Managed Interim Payment. In both cases, our unique network needs limited our ability to utilise a standard product as there was not a defined product could be utilised and would fil the network requirement.

The stability services aim to minimise our use of standby diesel generation when parts of the network we service are disconnected from the transmission network. The Western Isles stability service allow us to increase network stability to allow more renewable power to generate. As this is an issue unique to our northern rural communities there is not a standard ENA product to utilise.

Similarly, the majority operational Load Managed Areas are within our SHEPD licence area. We have developed a variation of a Scheduled Utilisation service to support transition of these households into Flexibility Services. The primary change from the standard Scheduled Utilisation definition is the payment is per household rather than per megawatt hour.

Even though these are tailored services to meet specific network needs. We have standardised where we can, for example the Western Isles stability service and the Load Managed Area Interim Payment has started tendering using V3 of the Flexibility Service Agreement. All our services, including tailored services, have been designed to facilitate and expect stacking with other services, and have no exclusivity clauses.

2.2 Summary of Procurement

In 2024/25, we focused on procurement where there was a specific need, typically to maximise network utilisation ahead of reinforcement. In some cases, this approach allowed reinforcement to be deferred or avoided.

We trialled two new areas of procurement in 2024/25. The first, as discussed in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement, was the introduction of shorter-term procurement (less than one month ahead of delivery) using the Scheduled Utilisation Product. The second was the introduction of local areas of Flexibility Service procurement to address network needs on the High Voltage and Low Voltage networks, using a Scheduled Utilisation product. Table 2 below shows some key highlights of procurement and dispatch of flexibility services from the 2024/25 year.

Procurement Stage	Name	Value	Description
Requirements	Projected Service Procurement as per 2024/25 Procurement Statement	94.98 MW	Total number of services projected to be in an active bidding round, for long-term bidding rounds only. This counts once per region independent of number of years or seasons.
	Long Term Requirements	125.13 MW	To compare with the projected requirements, this counts the peak volume tendered for each zone, for long-term requirements in bidding rounds. This is therefore not a sum total of what we procured.
Contracting	Total Number of Overarching Agreements Signed	29	This is the total number of Overarching Agreements signed. Overarching Agreement signature is required to participate in individual bidding rounds.
Volume Procurement	Total new capacity contracted in reporting year	179.31 MW	This is a simple summation of all individually accepted contracts with no consideration of duration of contract.
Dispatch	Expected dispatch in reporting year (from 2024/25 Procurement Statement)	1668 MWh	This figure is the summation of forecast we expected from the area identified to be assessed in year assuming we fully fulfilled our requirements.
	Total dispatch in reporting year	511 MWh	Mainly Logie Pert Sustain generation curtailment, Secure and SAOU - DA service. This figure includes all service contract types.
Needs not met	Needs not met in reporting year	417 MW	The difference between the bids accepted and maximum required capacity over term of contract.

Table 2: Flexibility Services procurement and usage summary.

2.3 Services Bid and Accepted

In 2024/25, we used Overarching Agreements and separate bidding rounds to procure volume is specific areas, a continuation of the approach we commenced in 2023/24. This approach allows us to separate the contracting step from the volume and pricing activity and enables us to run more short-term markets with confidence around our contractual commitments.

2.3.1 Mini-Competitions

Throughout 2024/25, we procured all Flexibility Services under the Utility Contracts Regulation Act (2016), using the 'Dynamic Purchasing System' (DPS) approach. Therefore, we run 'mini-competitions' for the awarding of contracts. At the beginning of the year, we planned two mini-competitions in 2024/25, one in Spring 2024 (May) and the other in Autumn 2024 (October). We completed both of these as planned, and at the request of

stakeholders we ran a further mini-competition in January 2025, to accommodate some participants who had missed the previous opportunity.

The May mini-competition utilised the Delta procurement platform. During this mini-competition, many FSPs who had already signed a contract participated for a second time. This was to allow an additional flexibility product, Scheduled Availability and Operational Utilisation - day-ahead, to be added to their contracts. Following the standardisation of the Flexibility Service products in the latter half of 2023/24 we wished to use this product in our short-term markets. It also transferred the providers to Version 3 of the standard Flexibility Service Agreement and updated the services terms ahead of implementation of our new market platform.

Our October 2024 mini-competition was conducted on our new flexibility market platform, ElectronConnect. We further improved the mini-competition process in Autumn 2024 by reducing the number of contracts providers needed to sign. Prior to this there were up to 4 different service terms and contracts, with different contracts required for our two different license areas and for the two different dispatch methods of API or 'manual' (email / phone call). These have been combined into one single contract, reducing signature time and legal resource required to review. This has also helped clarify the services where API dispatch must be used.

The January 2025 mini-competition exactly replicated our October 2024 round in approach using ElectronConnect platform. We continue to build a plan of mini-competitions for the next year whilst also responding to feedback from potential FSPs if another opportunity is required to be added.

Table 3 summarises the success of the Overarching Agreement approach, showing our continual growth in FSPs entering the contracting process. We expect the number of new FSPs to reduce over time as more enter these longer agreements. There are two companies who we have legacy bilateral agreements with who have not transitioned to Overarching Agreements yet, who are not included in this count.

Year	Total number of Overarching Agreements signed	Total number of 'unique' FSPs contracted	Total number of 'new' FSPs[19]
2023/24	11	9	9
2024/25	29	18	14

Table 3: FSPs who have signed Overarching Agreements

2.3.2 Bidding Rounds

In line with the aims of our new procurement approach, the Overarching Agreement has allowed us to run more bidding rounds to address different requirements. As planned, there have been three long-term bidding rounds: May 2024, August 2024 and February 2025. The February 2025 bidding round was planned for January 2025, but to allow time for the additional mini-competition, this was delayed. The May bidding round was the last to be completed using the old process of combining the Delta procurement platform with Excel for bidding. In July 2024 we transitioned to ElectronConnect, allowing the August 2024 bidding round to be run on this platform, improving data exchange and data accuracy.

Table 4 shows the volume of VAOU – week-ahead services we have procured in each of the bidding rounds we completed last year and compared this to our forecasted requirement in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement and the volume we then successfully procured. There was a substantive increase in requirements included in bidding as our refreshed analysis of network requirements and updated CEM tool increased our requirements. The addition of smaller, HV and LV zones in February 2025 increased the number of areas where no bids were received.

19 This counts where FSPs have not had previous Overarching Agreement with SSEN for the delivery of Flexibility Services.

Service	No. of Unique CMZs			Volume of Flexibility Services (MW)		
	Forecast	Included in Bidding	Contracted	Forecast[20]	Included in Bidding	Contracted
May 2024	12	16	16	240	102	7.37
August 2024	6	22	22	39.27	264	42.59
February 2025	15	77	29	N/A	184	117.23

Table 4: Required and contracted services compared with 2024/25 Flexibility Service Procurement Statement per bidding round.

We indicated in our 2024/25 Procurement Statement that we intended to run short-term markets with the first commencing in late August for October 2024 service delivery using the Scheduled Availability and Operational Utilisation products. This would continue monthly from then on. We have successfully run short-term procurement for every month we planned.

When developing our processes for this product, we established that short-term markets were optimally run slightly after month-ahead. In doing so, we can first issue Availability Instructions to FSPs with contracts to deliver either VAOU or equivalent Secure contracts. Where they are unable to deliver the service, we can then include this undelivered volume into the requirement we procure in the short-term market, an example of this approach can be seen in Figure 3. Therefore, for October delivery we ran the procurement round in the first week in September. Every month since we have operated a market between Tuesday and Thursday for delivery the following month.

Table 5 provides an overview of all procured services over the last year and how they compare to what we expected to need to procure in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement and what we successfully managed to achieve. For the SAOU – day ahead product, we provided forecast of need of the service in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement, expecting some of these to be met by existing contracts. The significant difference between volumes included in bidding and contracted in the VAOU markets can be attributed to two particular aspects, the need to still increase market liquidity and attempting to procure the same volume multiple times to maximise opportunities to participate.

We were not expecting to fill the Operational Utilisation requirements; these are all areas supported by standby diesel generation and we continue to explore how we can increase procured volumes to support these areas.

20 Forecast Adjusted to a per year requirement for comparison from the 2024/25 Procurement Statement

Flexibility Product	No. of Unique CMZs			Volume of Flexibility Services (MW)		
	Forecast	Included in Bidding	Contracted	Forecast	Included in Bidding	Contracted
VAOU – week-ahead	33	38	36	279.91	469.64	151.07
SAOU – day-ahead	5	5	4	22.77[21]	7.04	2.26
SU	0	56	8	0	3.72	0.02
OU- 2 minutes	0	3	3	0	78.7	17.80

Table 5: Required and contracted services compared with 2024/25 Procurement Statement per service type.

2.3.3 May 2024 Bidding Round

Table 6 compares our previous 2024/25 Procurement Statement where we identified as being an area we would procure, and how successful this was for our May 2024 bidding round

For the tables across all the bidding rounds the total unprocured volume is calculated per each individual requirement and then summed. For example, in Lytchett in Table 6, there were 3 separate requirements as different requirements were calculated for different years and different times of day. The unprocured volume is calculated separately and then added together. Where there is over procurement, this is calculated to be zero unprocured volume rather than a negative number.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Flexibility Product	Identified Peak Capacity Required (MW)	Peak Capacity Requested (MW)	Total Capacity asked for (MW)	FSP Responses (MW)	Contracted Capacity (MW)	Total Volume Unprocured (MW)
Ealing (E)	SEPD	VAOU - WA	29	21.00	21.00	0.02	0.02	20.98
Southfield Road	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	10.00	10.00	0.22	0.22	9.78
Boston Manor Road	SEPD	VAOU - WA	6.0	6.00	6.00	0.07	0.07	5.93
Canal Bank	SEPD	VAOU - WA	10.0	10.00	10.00	0.01	0.01	9.99
Wesley Avenue	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Hayes	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	11.00	11.00	0.38	0.38	10.62
Vicarage Farm Road	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	12.00	12.00	0.35	0.35	11.65
North Hyde 11kV	SEPD	VAOU - WA	7.0	3.00	3.00	0.34	0.34	2.66
The Green	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	3.00	3.00	0.07	0.07	2.93

21 Forecast is calculated by using peak capacity requirement multiplying by number of months potential needed for.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Flexibility Product	Identified Peak Capacity Required (MW)	Peak Capacity Requested (MW)	Total Capacity asked for (MW)	FSP Responses (MW)	Contracted Capacity (MW)	Total Volume Unprocured (MW)
Bath Road East	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.93
Northolt	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	3.00	3.00	0.46	0.46	2.54
Yiewsley	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	1.00	1.00	0.35	0.35	0.65
Causeway	SEPD	VAOU - WA	Not included	1.00	2.00	0.34	0.34	1.66
Lytchett	SEPD	VAOU - WA	5.43	5.34	16.02	3.16	3.11	12.91
Abernethy	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	0.28	0.28	0.28	44.02	1.02	0.00
Springhill	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.29	0.29	1.21

Table 6: May 2024 bidding round, capacity required, responses, and unmet need for each zone we tried to procure.

2.3.4 August 2024 Bidding Round

The August 2024 bidding round was the first time the ElectronConnect platform was used for any steps in the procurement process. In this round we received 55.5 MW of bids from 4 different providers.

The August 2024 bidding round saw a significant increase in the number of areas being procured for than what was initially listed in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement. There were two key causes for this. The first was aiming to procure volume that had been under-procured in previous rounds. Secondly, as indicated in the Procurement Statement, we conducted additional analyses of demand increases, the results of which can be seen in the DNOA Outcomes reports. These increased the number of areas to procure for. The August bidding round is split into two tables, Table 7 compares the areas identified in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement to what was procured. Table 8 summarises the new volume that was identified not originally listed in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement, a complete dataset of this procurement round can be found in the Procurement Report Supporting Data set.

For tables in August, we have made a distinction between peak capacity and total capacity to allow comparison. For example, in Beaconsfield in Table 7, there were seven separate requirements as different requirements were calculated for different years and different times of day.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Services	Identified Peak Capacity Required (MW)	Peak Capacity requested for (MW)	Total Capacity requested (MW)	FSP Responses (MW)	Contracted Capacity (MW)	Total Volume Unprocured (MW)
Beaconsfield	SEPD	VAOU - WA	3.03	3.49	23.51	4.06	4.06	19.45
Culloden	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	0.71	1.04	1.85	0.90	0.90	0.95
Inveralmond[22]	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	1.08	0.96	0.96	0.18	0.18	0.78
Milnathort	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	0.99	0.94	0.94	0.16	0.16	0.78
Stoneywood	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	0.09	1.03	1.11	0.37	0.22	0.89
Lytchett	SEPD	VAOU - WA	5.87	5.78	54.37	23.41	11.83	42.54

Table 7: August 2024 bidding round, capacity required, responses, and unmet need for each zone identified in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Flexibility Product	Number of different markets for each zone	Total Capacity requested (MW)	FSP Responses (MW)	Contracted Capacity (MW)	Total Volume Unprocured (MW)
Bath Road East	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	2.00	0.35	0.05	1.95
Boston Manor Road	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	12.00	0.39	0.09	11.91
Canal Bank	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	2	20.00	0.12	0.09	19.91
Causeway	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	2.00	0.23	0.23	1.77
Charlbury-Woodstock	SEPD	VAOU - WA	3	3.59	3.68	3.68	0.09
Cowley-Local	SEPD	VAOU - WA	4	12.08	9.38	9.38	1.25
Ealing (E)	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	42.00	1.36	1.36	40.65
Hayes	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	22.00	1.96	1.78	20.22
Montrose North	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	1	0.91	0.21	0.19	0.72
Muir of Ord	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	1	0.38	0.21	0.21	0.17
North Hyde 11kV	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	6.00	1.56	1.56	4.44
Northolt	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	6.00	1.92	1.92	4.08
Southfield Road	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	20.34	1.18	1.07	19.27
The Green	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	6.00	0.31	0.31	5.69
Vicarage Farm Road	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	24.00	1.89	1.69	22.31
Yiewsley	SEPD	VAOU - WA	2	2.00	1.62	1.62	0.38

Table 8: August bidding round, capacity required, responses, and unmet need for each zone we tried to procure.

2.3.5 February 2025 Bidding Round

The planned January 2025 bidding round was completed in February to accommodate the additional mini-competition. Our previous 2024/25 Procurement Statement did not include the exact areas that were to be procured, as assessment was still ongoing. The majority of these areas were not included in the February bidding round, as shown in Table 9, because either Flexibility Services were assessed as not optimal, or because they

22 Listed as Inveralmond and Redgorton in the DNOA Outcomes report. Previously called Burghmuir in 2024/25 Procurement Statement

are required for a later time period, and we did not need to procure these services now. In a few cases (such as Charlbury - Woodstock) procurement was accelerated when assessment was completed.

CMZ Name	Licence Area	DNOA Outcome	Next Steps
Alresford	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	2024/25 only - used existing procured flexibility
Ashludie	SHEPD	Flexibility Recommended	May 2025 Bidding
Calne	SEPD	No overload identified in ED2.	N/A
Charlbury-Woodstock	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	August 2024 Bidding
Bemerton (Petersfinger)	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	May 2025 Bidding
Botley Wood (Weston)	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	May 2025 Bidding
Dufftown	SHEPD	Flexibility Recommended	May 2025 Bidding
Fawley North	SEPD	Build Solution	N/A
Oxford (Osney)	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	September 2025 Bidding
Rowden	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	February 2026 Bidding
Witney	SEPD	Build Solution	N/A
Fort Widely	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	February 2026 Bidding
Yarnton	SEPD	Flexibility Recommended	September 2025 Bidding
Yattendon	SEPD	No overload identified in ED2	N/A

Table 9: Summary of Outcomes for areas identified in 2024/25 Procurement Statement as assessed for inclusion in February bidding round.

Following the DNOA process more areas were assessed and identified that were included in the February 2025 bidding round. This included new HV and LV areas procuring at a much smaller ‘local’ level. In addition, areas that were under procured in previous rounds were included, which was particularly successful as different and new providers participated in this round. The final source of requirements in February 2025, were optional requirements identified following finalisation of the year ahead outage plan. Table 10 summarises the areas that were procured and includes the trigger for including them. The table has summarised the HV and LV zones to allow ease of reading the complete breakdown can be found in the supporting data.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Services	Reason for including	Total Capacity requested (MW)	FSP Responses (MW)	Contracted Capacity (MW)	Total Volume Unprocured (MW)
HV Zones – 78 Zones	SHEPD	SU	DNOA	3.82	0.04	0.01	3.81
Barvas	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	1.58	0.21	0.10	1.48
Beaconsfield	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	19.85	17.61	14.36	5.64
Coshieville	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	4.14	5.10	5.01	0.15
Cowley Local BSP Group	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	9.33	0.00	0.00	9.33
Culloden	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95
Drymen	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	0.93	0.58	0.56	0.37
Halkirk	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	2.94	2.47	2.47	0.53
Harvard Lane	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Inveralmond	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	0.83	1.73	1.02	0.00
Lytchett	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	39.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Milnathort	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	7.20	6.89	6.02	2.05
Montrose North	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	0.74	0.22	0.22	0.52
Muir of Ord	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	1.56	1.48	1.38	0.40
Petersfinger	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	3.64	2.84	2.63	1.41
Rose Hill	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	3.36	2.44	2.31	1.05
Springfield Road	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	1.05	0.46	0.44	0.61
Stoneywood T1 & T2	SHEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	0.90	0.61	0.59	0.50
Weston	SEPD	VAOU - WA	DNOA	1.92	1.89	0.84	1.27
Kilmelford	SHEPD	OU – 2 mins	Operational	4.00	4.00	2.00	4.00
Lewis and Harris	SHEPD	OU – 2 mins	Operational	8.54	8.50	46.50	8.54
Skye & Western Isles	SHEPD	OU – 2 mins	Operational	3.65	3.60	12.40	3.65

Table 10: February 2025 bidding round, capacity required, responses, and unmet need for each zone identified.

2.3.6 Short term bidding rounds

In our 2024/25 Procurement Statement we expressed our intention of procuring short-term flexibility, we successfully started this in September 2024, procuring for the next month of delivery, as described in Section 2.1.1. The volume we tried to procure for these services is dependent on the short-term forecast and the acceptance of Availability Instructions from providers already contracted.

In the 2024/25 Procurement Statement we assessed all areas where we had existing contracts and identified those where we expected to procure capacity and those expected not to. Table 11 compares where we did not expect to procure additional capacity against what we did do, our forecast was sufficiently accurate, that the areas we were not expecting to procure Flexibility Servies we did not do so.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Identified Peak Additional Capacity (MW)	Identified Forecast Utilisation (MWh)[23]	Months for Delivery of Service	Any Short-Term Procurement
Alresford	SEPD	0	0	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	No
Ashton Park	SEPD	0	0	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	No
Egham	SEPD	0	0	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	No
Goring	SEPD	0	0	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	No
Yetminster[24]	SEPD	0	129.49	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	No
Yeovil[25]	SEPD	0	782.69	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	No

Table 11: Areas assessed for short-term markets but where not expected to be needed.

Table 12 compares areas we expected to procure against volumes procured. The majority of the areas we expected to procure for we did do so. We successfully procured volume for these areas, increasing network security.

23 The forecast utilisation is for the whole zone and not for this smaller requirement, exact utilisation will depend on price between providers.

24 The requirement is zero because previous procurement rounds has fulfilled this need.

25 The requirement is zero because previous procurement rounds has fulfilled this need, this is an area where availability instructions have sometimes been declined by a provider.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Identified Peak Additional Capacity (MW)	Forecast Months for Delivery of Service	Actual Months for Service delivery procured	Peak Additional Capacity Required	Total Additional Capacity Required (MW)	Total Capacity Contracted (MW)	Total Volume Unprocured
Alderton	SEPD	0.19	Oct 24, Nov 24, Mar 25	Oct 24, Nov 24, Mar 25, Apr 25	0.40	0.72	1.08	1.00
Farringdon	SEPD	1.68	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	Apr 25	0.20	0.20	0.08	0.12
Harvard Lane	SEPD	0.22	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	None	-	-	-	-
Stokenchurch	SEPD	0.90	Oct 24, Nov 24, Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mah 25	Oct 24, Nov 24, Mar 25, Apr 25	1.00	3.88	0.88	3.00

Table 12: Summary of short-term procurement of locations identified at year ahead

There were two areas (shown in Table 13) which we procured that we had not forecasted a need for. These were new areas identified through the technical assessment and caused by increases in forecast demand from previous assessments.

Zone Name	Licence Area	Months for Delivery of Service	Peak Additional Capacity Required (MW)	Total Additional Capacity Required (MW)	Total Capacity Contracted (MW)	Total Volume Unprocured (MW)
Milnathort	SHEPD	Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	0.25	0.86	0.22	0.64
Barvas	SHEPD	Dec 24, Jan 25, Feb 25, Mar 25	0.09	0.31	0.00	0.31

Table 13: Summary of short-term procurement of locations not identified at year ahead

2.3.7 Stability Services

There are two ongoing procurement activities for stability services in our Northern area. These services address slightly different network needs, but both are driven by local bespoke network needs and associated needs to reduce diesel generation use.

In Shetland we are procuring a generation turn-up Flexibility Service which can meet demand on Shetland for up to 45 minutes until the standby Lerwick power station is running during faults of the transmission cable. This requires an asset that can be run in islanded mode and has sufficient capacity to provide energy for all Shetland demand for this period. Procurement activity continued throughout 2024/25.

In the 2024/25 Procurement Statement, we discussed potentially recommencing procurement for a stability service for the Western Isles. This service provides network stability during planned outages and faults to the subsea

cable connecting the island to the mainland grid. Different from the Shetland stability service, this is expected to require diesel generation to first be used to manage the network at the point of fault and then this service would allow more intermittent renewable energy on to the grid by managing the network frequency and voltage, therefore reducing the use of diesel generation. We believe this service offers a significant cost-saving while reducing carbon emissions. It also benefits local renewable projects, with less curtailment during outages of the subsea cable supplying the island.

We launched this tender in March 2025 through an Open Procurement procedure. This approach was necessary as the flexibility market platform is not designed to accommodate the unique nature of the service. If a suitable provider is identified, we aim to contract this service for the 2025/26 period.

2.3.8 Load Managed Areas Interim Payment

Our northern network utilises Load Managed Areas (LMAs), which were managed primarily by sending instructions via the Radio Tele-switching Service (RTS). The RTS signal is expected to be switched off in Summer 2025, resulting in a risk of increased peaks and sudden changes in demand on the LV network. This can be mitigated by installing a 5-port smart meter and then following the same LMA Schedules. We have introduced the Interim Payment Incentive; a service which provides a mechanism to highlight the importance and value of this flexibility and ensure we do not lose access to this successful diversification. The service is modelled on the ENA Standard Product of SU, with the only change being that the payment is made per participating household rather than per megawatt hour. The aim is for this service to be a temporary approach whilst the Demand Diversification Service (described in Section 2.6.1) and the LV Flexibility Services are further developed. We successfully started procurement of this service in 2024/25 and expect to complete a second procurement round to provide opportunities for participation from additional electricity suppliers.

2.4 Needs Not Met

With a focus on procuring services to manage network deferral, our metric for measuring procurement success can be measured by needs not met. Table 14 summarises this for each product type and each procurement round. The short-term procurement rounds are excluded from this analysis.

We carefully manage areas with unmet needs to ensure that the network remains safe, we follow our ‘short fall risk procedure’. This is assessed in different time horizons to ensure the most appropriate action is taken. Where there is under procurement experienced in the long-term markets there are three actions explored: the potential success of re-procurement; the ability to accelerate delivery and further mitigations that could be implemented. In many areas, re-procurement has successfully increased secured volumes to acceptable levels due to ongoing work at increasing the number of providers, this can be seen in areas such as Beaconsfield. Where re-procurement is assessed as not likely to fill the required volumes, options are explored to accelerate the reinforcement solution or other mitigations such as the use of cooling jackets on transformers, network reconfiguration or short-term ratings.

Areas where needs are not met in the short term occur when there is previous under procurement or increase in forecast or contracted FSPs declining availability requests. In the first instance this volume is added to the short-term market to give another opportunity to secure the volume. If this is unsuccessful, the risk of overload occurring is assessed using historic demand and outage data. This is used to then inform next steps which may include deploying mobile diesel generation and deferring planned outages.

Licence Area	Service Type	Total Volume Unprocured (MW)		
		May 2024	August 2024	February 25
SEPD	Variable Availability + Operational Utilisation – week ahead response	94.22	215.90	24.42
	Scheduled Utilisation	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Operational Utilisation	N/A	N/A	N/A
SHEPD	Variable Availability + Operational Utilisation – week ahead response	1.21	4.29	6.94
	Scheduled Utilisation	N/A	N/A	3.71
	Operational Utilisation	N/A	N/A	60.90

Table 14: Summary of unmet needs from tenders held in 2024/25

In the areas where needs were not met, this was due - in part - to low market liquidity. Our Flexibility Roadmap[26] has outlined some of the actions we are taking to increase market liquidity and control of our network. One of these key areas is to increase our ability to complete short-term procurement and expand the number of FSPs through engagement.

2.5 Dispatch of Flexibility Services

In 2024/25, we have followed the Operational Decision Making (ODM)[27] framework to inform our Flexibility Services dispatch principles. These are shown in Figure 4.

Where there are multiple FSPs and the procured requirement is higher than needed for flexibility for a particular day, FSPs are assessed and dispatched based on a weighted calculation. This process allows the maximum number of FSPs to be dispatched and ensures FSPs with dominance in a certain area do not control the price in a zone. It also reduces the risk of a single FSP failure and spreads the benefits of Flexibility Services, thereby supporting a liquid market. We followed this process for all zones that we dispatched in 2024/25.

Compared with 2023/24, we improved the effectiveness of using the Flexibility Services to manage the network capacity, with the usage increasing from 30% to 62.6%. We issued 816.5 MWh of Availability schedule. 91% of these were accepted by FSPs, a drop of 8.5% compared to 2023/24. This was due to some providers rejecting our request because they were not ready to deliver services or owing to overestimated flexibility at the procurement stage. We have instructed 511MWh of utilisation dispatch. FSPs have delivered 96.7% of these instructions and under-delivery has mainly come from Secure and SAOU-day ahead services in our SEPD area. Under-delivery on utilisation requests was due to the lack of metered data from providers at the statistical cut-off date and baseline inaccuracies. We did not apply any additional penalties for the providers failing to comply with a utilisation instruction, but under-delivery did decrease earnings. A detailed breakdown of our performance can be found in Table 15, with more detail in the supporting data spreadsheet in our document library[28].

26 ssen-flexibility-roadmap-2024.pdf

27 ssen-dso-odm-framework-update-march-25.pdf

28 Flexibility Services Document Library - SSEN

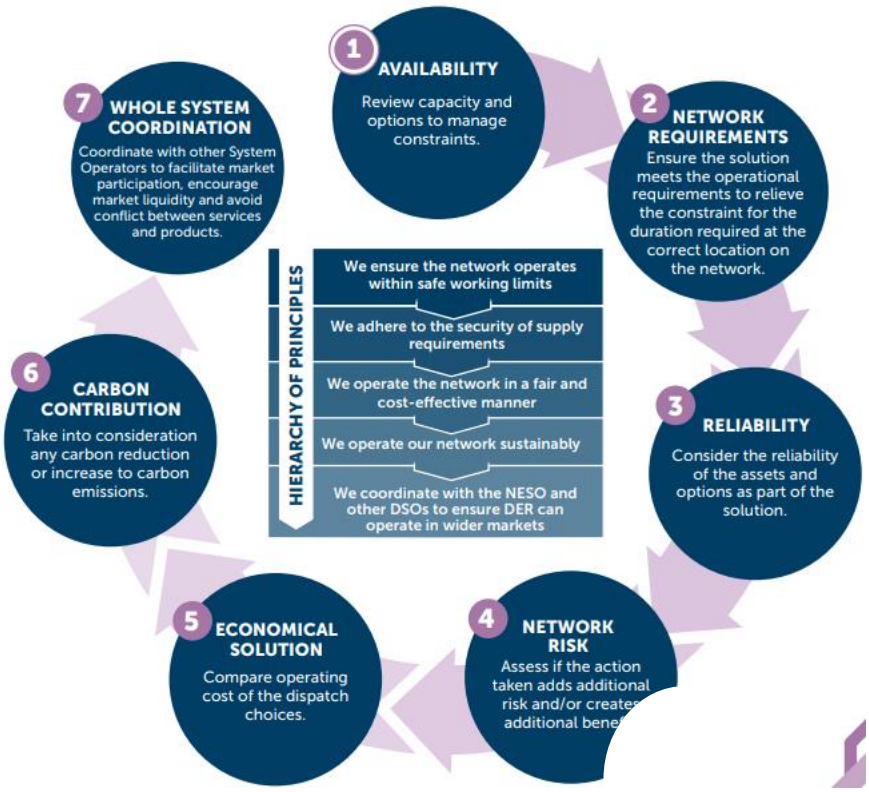


Figure 4: Operational Decision-Making Principles

Licence Area	Service Type	Maximum Availability (MW)	Total Availability Instructions (MWh)	Total Utilisation Instructions (MWh)	Times CMZ was instructed	Total number of under-delivered
SEPD	Sustain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Secure	6.52	679.60	52.00	287.00	142.00
	Dynamic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Restore	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	VAOU-WA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SAOU-DA	0.13	121.00	80.00	392.00	118.00
SHEPD	Sustain	N/A	N/A	312.00	1.00	0.00
	Secure	1.00	9.00	9.00	1.00	0.00
	Dynamic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	OU	N/A	N/A	51.10	1.00	0.00
	VAOU-WA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SAOU-DA	0.03	6.89	5.00	182.00	101.00

Table 15: Dispatch and delivery summary.

2.5.1 Scheduled Utilisation and Sustain Services

In Table 1, our previously called Sustain services, map approximately to Scheduled Utilisation. Scheduled Utilisation was first procured in the February 204 bidding round, for dispatch in summer 2025, therefore is excluded from their reporting period.

There is one legacy sustain contract that we will continue to dispatch in line with the original contractual intent. This Sustain service was initially procured in December 2021 and manages a constraint caused by over-generation. Under this contract, generator exports are limited during summer months when demand is lowest and there is a risk of overload at maximum generation. 2025 is the last year of the contract, with an optional extension of 1 year to continue in 2026. We will conduct an assessment in this area this year to determine next steps.

In 2024/25, we instructed 312 MWh through the Sustain service in Logie Pert CMZ of our SHEPD licence area. The location of this can be seen in Figure 5.

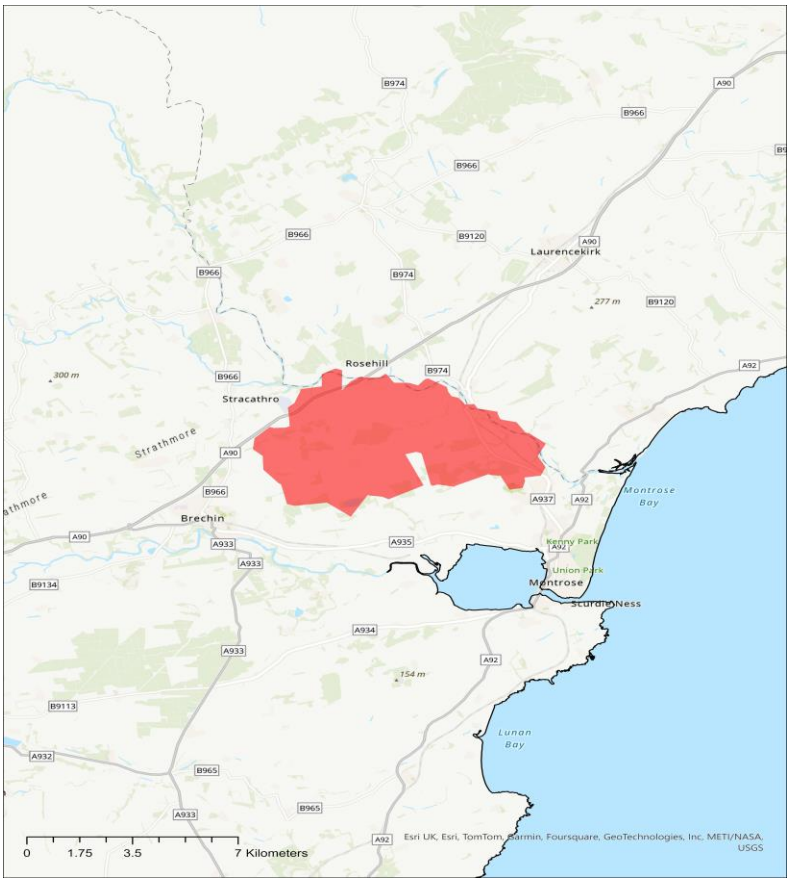


Figure 5: Logie Pert Sustain CMZ location in SHEPD license area.

2.5.2 VAOU – week-ahead and Secure Services

We transitioned to procuring VAOU - week-ahead services in replace of our Secure services in February 2024, however, we continue to dispatch existing Secure services. We have set our processes up to allow the dispatch of VAOU week-ahead, Secure and SAOU - day-ahead in all areas. This has allowed us to stop procuring the older services as soon as the new products were finalised. However, the nature of long-term procurement means this year, all dispatch was from Secure or combinations of Secure and SAOU day-ahead flexibility service products. We expect VAOU week-ahead dispatch to increase as these procured services come into dispatch timescales.

Our Secure services in our SEPD areas are focused on using Flexibility Services to support network reinforcement, with the primary aim of deferring infrastructure investment where it is economically beneficial to do so. As in

2023/24, the Secure service was only activated to mitigate potential overload risks during First Circuit Outage (FCO) conditions, by instructing demand turn-down and generation turn-up actions. Operationally, we followed the same process as in 2023/24, with availability requirements refined one month before potential dispatch and utilisation instructions issued one week in advance, based on updated load forecasts.

Figure 6 shows the locations of all Secure Service CMZs in SEPD, and Table 16 provides a breakdown of the contracted volumes, dispatched volumes, and associated expenditure for each Secure CMZ. The contracts all had an availability price of £150/MWh, and the utilisation price at £200/MWh, due to the ceiling price approach used in procurement.

In the Yeovil CMZ, the expenditure in 2024/25 relates solely to availability payments, as we did not issue utilisation instructions. We issue availability instructions at month ahead, to allow providers to plan their use profiles. These availability instructions therefore rely on long-term forecasts with limited weather data and focus on ensuring we have issued instructions for the potential 'worse case' that could occur at any point in this period. Utilisation instructions are issued at week-ahead with improved short-term forecasts and an understand of likely operational conditions. In the case of Yeovil, this enhanced data showed our expected worst case at month ahead was no longer likely to occur, therefore no utilisation instruction was necessary. There are some areas where there has been no dispatch of Flexibility Services. In these areas, the power flows on the network are lower than anticipated. This helps to highlight the option value of Flexibility Services where demand forecasts are uncertain as can support deferral of reinforcement in the network.

Zone Name	Total Contracted Volume for delivery2024/25 (MW)	Dispatched Volume (MWh)	Expenditure (£)
Alderton	0.21	38.00	13,242
Alresford	0.92	0.00	0
Denham	2.39	0.00	0
Egham	0.92	0.00	0
Faringdon	0.63	2.10	4,800
Fulscot	13.20	0.00	0
Goring	0.38	0.00	0
Harvard Lane	0.38	0.00	0
Stokenchurch	1.06	12.10	7,267
Yeovil	22.60	0.00	63,765
Yetminster	1.58	0.00	0
Total	44.22	52.20	89,074

Table 16: Contracted volumes, dispatched volumes, and expenditure per CMZ.

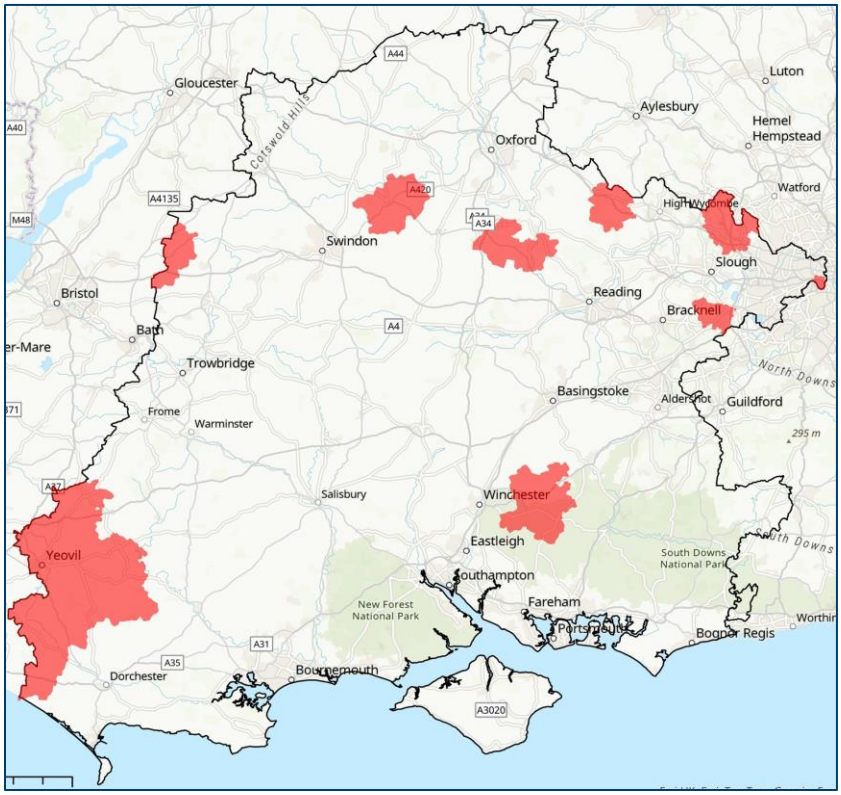


Figure 6: SEPD Secure service zones.

2.5.3 SAOU – day-ahead services

As mentioned in Section 2.1.1, we started short term procurement using the SAOU – day-ahead product in September 2024 for service delivery in October 2024. The availability volume and price are confirmed at the time of trade and the utilisation instruction issued at day ahead.

Table 17 shows the maximum accepted volume, total dispatched volume and the associated expenditure for all CMZ where a SAOU – day-ahead product was attempted to be procured in 2024/25. We ran SAOU – day-ahead bidding rounds in Barvas CMZ but did not receive the bids that met the minimum entry market capacity requirement, and therefore we did not dispatch in this area. Figures 7 and 8 show the location of SAOU – day ahead Service CMZs in SEPD and SHEPD, respectively.

Zone Name	Maximum Contracted Volume (MW)	Dispatched Volume (MWh)	Expenditure (£)
Alderton	0.10	48.60	21,930
Stokenchurch	0.13	33.40	18,092
Milnathort	0.03	5.00	2,251
Barvas	0.00	0.00	0
Total	0.26	87.00	42,273

Table 17: Maximum contracted volumes, dispatched volumes, and expenditure per CMZ.

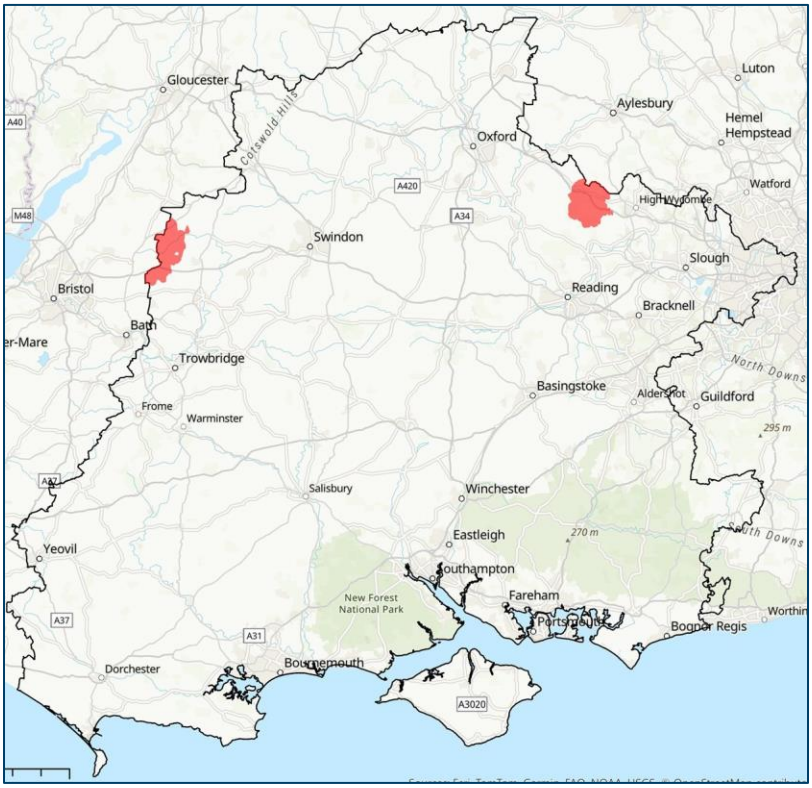


Figure 7: SEPD SAOU- day ahead service zones.

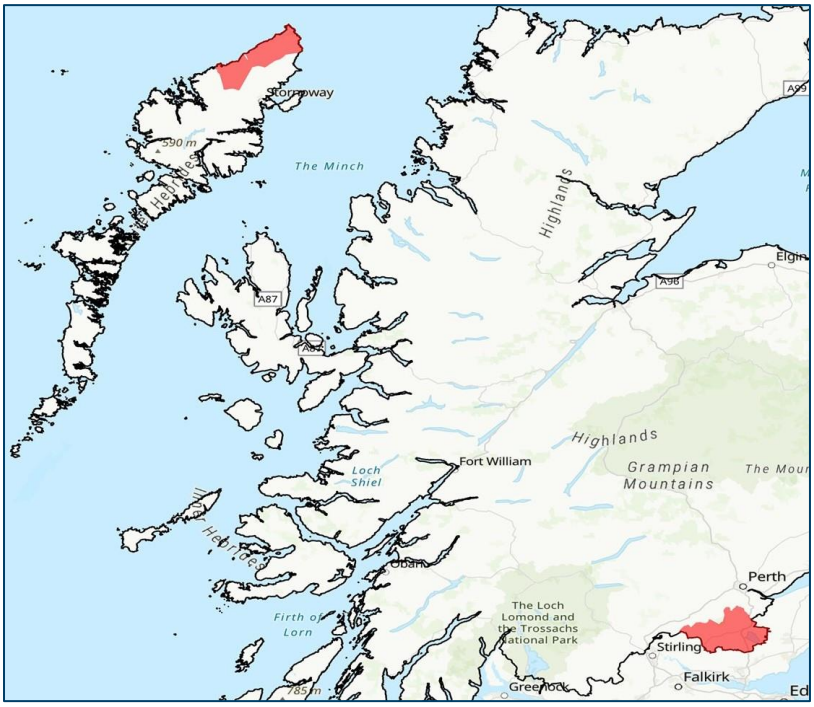


Figure 8: SHEPD SAOU- day ahead service zones.

2.5.4 VAOU – day ahead, Outage led Secure and Dynamic Services

We have combined discussion of VAOU – day-ahead, outage led Secure and Dynamic Services, as all these services are used in the same way in the network. These are services, where in a relatively short period of time there is sufficient confidence to pay an availability fee and then a utilisation instruction when more information is available about power flows.

We did not dispatch any VAOU – day-ahead or Dynamic services in 2024/25, which was also the case in 2023/24.

We did use an outage led Secure service for the Islay CMZ in SHEPD (see Figure 9), originally contracted in 2022. The service was needed to support peak demand on two occasions in 2024/25 when part of the network was unavailable. In total 9 MWh was dispatched which cost a total of £2,151.

Figure 9: SHEPD Secure services zones

2.5.5 OU – 2 minutes and Restore Services

Restore services were designed to be used post-fault network conditions to support the restoration of power. Our Operational Utilisation -2-minute service is used in a similar way – to support post fault response. In many cases we are using this where we would otherwise use standby diesel generation to support demand.

In 2024/25, we used OU – 2-mins was dispatched within the Western Isles and Skye CMZ in our SHEPD licence. area, and this reduced our use of diesel generation. Only a utilisation price applies to this service, which was £224/MWh for this service.

Figure 10 shows the location of this CMZ, while Table 18 provides detailed information on the contracted volumes, dispatched volumes, and associated expenditure for each instruction.

Zone Name	Contracted Volume (MW)	Dispatched Volume (MWh)	Expenditure (£)
Western Isles and Skye	0.90	29.30	6,573
Western Isles and Skye	0.50	12.30	2,752
Western Isles and Skye	0.30	9.60	2,157
Total	1.70	51.20	11,482

Table 18: Contracted volumes, dispatched volumes, and expenditure per CMZ.

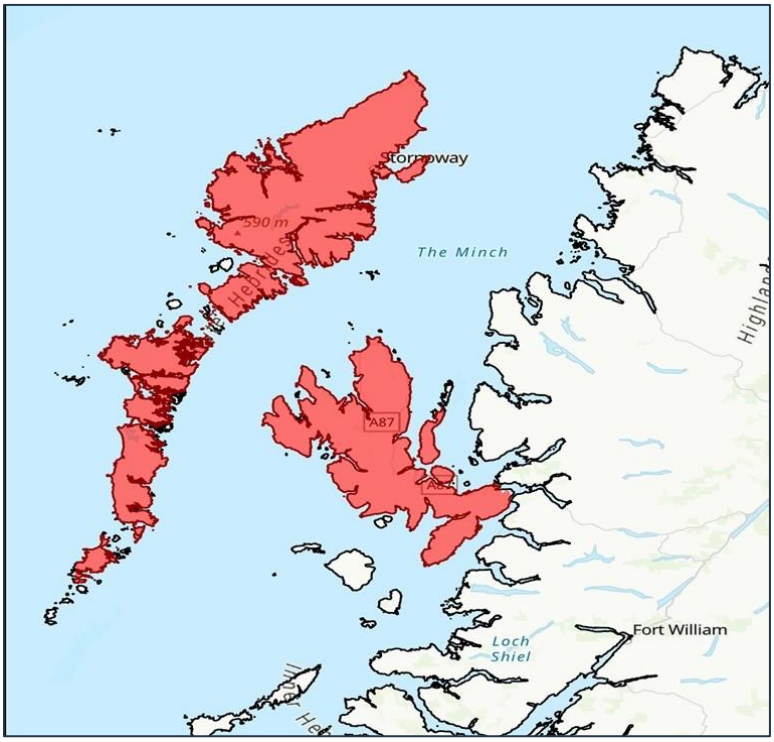


Figure 10: SHEPD Restore service zone.

2.6 Services Coordination with the NESO

In 2024/25, we continued to be active in the ENA primacy rules working group to facilitate the coordinated operations with National Electricity System Operator (NESO) to mitigate the potential conflict. We shared our flexibility service schedule with the ESO on a weekly basis and detailed where and when we have flexibility to be dispatched. In 2024/25, we identified no services conflicts with the NESO, so no additional action was required.

We continue to coordinate with NESO on their Local Constraint Market (LCM). In particular, supporting the development of capacity data exchange and using this as a template for establishing coordination between NESO and DSO for access to Consumer Energy Resources (CER). Since summer 2024 we have been providing monthly modelled headroom data for the SHEPD network, under the concept of 'Network capacity envelopes' with the aim to enable Piclo to process LCM bids in alignment with network capacity, enabling greater participation from distributed demand turn-up providers and ultimately contributing to resolving the B4/B6 transmission constraints.

More information about how we enhance coordination with other DNOs and the NESO on network operation can be found in Section 3.4.

2.7 Procurement Timetable

This section maps performance against our planned procurement activities in 2024/25. Figure 11 shows the process steps FSPs go through from initial interest in Flexibility Services to being paid for delivery of them. Pre-qualification Questionnaire, Contracting (the mini-competition in the procurement rules), Preparing for Bidding and Bidding are all considered steps in the procurement process.

Figure 11: Flexibility Service Process Steps

Typically, our Pre-Qualification Questionnaire (PQQ) is open to populate at any time, we had a short period where the PQQ was closed in 2024/25 to allow us to transition to the new market platform. The PQQ must be filled in before participating in the mini-competition, and this deadline is well advertised.

Similar to the PQQ, the steps involved in preparing for bidding can be done at any time before bidding, and some elements can now be completed before finish contracting. The steps in preparing for bidding are: registration of assets on ElectronConnect; set up in payment systems (for short-term bidding); Flexible Power API configurations (for short-term bidding). The requirements of when these steps have to be done to participate in bidding or delivering Flexibility Services is outlined in the contract.

The focus of the procurement timetable therefore is the opportunities to participate in the mini-competition element of the Contracting step and when Bidding is open. Table 19 and 20 compare the dates we did these activities in 2024/25 with what we planned to do as stated in the 2024/25 Procurement Statement.

Planned Mini-Competition	Expected Month	Actual Month	Notes
Spring	May 2024	May 2024	-
Autumn	September 2024	October 2024	Slightly delayed to capture Settlement terms and new market platform in the contract.
N/A	N/A	January 2025	Additional round added at provider request.

Table 19: Comparison on planned and actual mini-competition dates.

Planned Bidding Round	Expected Month	Actual Open Date	Notes
Spring 2024	May 2024	May 2024	-
Autumn 2024	August 2024	August 2024	-
Winter 2025	January 20254	February 2025	Delayed to accommodate additional mini-competition.
Short Term	From August 2024	From September 2024	Delayed slightly to allow VAOU-week ahead Availability Instructions to be confirmed first.

Table 20: Comparison on planned and actual bidding round dates.

2.7.1 Load Managed Areas (LMAs)

Our Flexibility Services Procurement Statement for 2024/25 stated that we expected to enter commercial trials for Load Managed Areas (LMAs) in winter with the aim of developing and evolving the trials into a commercial service.

LMAs mandate the load profiles of storage heaters and water heating, proving highly effective in diversifying demand and offering consumers access to cheaper overnight tariffs. This successful load management strategy enabled us to defer reinforcing the SHEPD network, saving consumers significant costs.

Two potential commercial services have been identified that we are considering, which are referred to as Demand Diversification Services (DDS) to replace mandated schedulable demand. DDS aims to deliver enduring and reliable demand diversification on the distribution network through incentivising the scheduling of demand rather than mandating it.

In the 2024/2025 period, we conducted Virtual Network Trials, hosted webinars for providers on participating in Demand Diversification Services, onboarded providers for field trials, analysed LMAs to identify opportunities for network liberation and reinforcement deferral, and commenced field trials.

3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

At SSEN Distribution, we value contributions and feedback from all our stakeholders including FSPs, potential future FSPs, and those who will never directly participate such as consumer groups. Due to the diverse nature of these groups, it is helpful to consider the different information these stakeholders need, to explain how we are communicating with them.

3.1 Flexibility Strategy

We recognise our flexibility strategy is very important to all our stakeholders, and all these potential groups have knowledge and information that would enhance our flexibility strategy. Three key documents that share our flexibility strategy with stakeholders are:

1. Flexibility Roadmap
2. Operational Decision-Making framework
3. Seasonal Operability Report

In 2024/25 we published an update or progress report[29] to our Flexibility Roadmap (March 2025)[30] and updated our Operational Decision-Making (ODM) framework (March 2025)[31] based on stakeholder feedback. We have also published quarterly seasonal operability reports in our Data Portal[32].

3.1.1 Flexibility Roadmap

Our Flexibility Roadmap outlines how we utilise flexibility solutions, such as Access products and Price Signals, and details our view on the evolving policy landscape and the future of flexibility markets. The roadmap includes a multi-year plan on how we expect this to evolve over time.

To support continued engagement with our flexibility roadmap an update of progress of this roadmap has been published. Following on from this roadmap we expect to consult on an update to the roadmap in 2025/26.

3.1.2 Operational Decision Making (ODM)

In July 2024, SSEN hosted a webinar as part of the review and update process for our ODM rules. The purpose of this engagement was to gather feedback from key industry stakeholders on the first published version of our ODM framework, which sets out how we aim to make fair, efficient, and transparent operational decisions to maintain a safe and secure network when dispatching Distributed Energy Resources (DER) through Flexibility Services.

The webinar focused on several key topics of interest, demonstrating how our ODM principles are applied in operational practice. In particular, we introduced our Flexibility Services Shortfall Procedure, outlining:

- How we identify potential network overloads.
- How we assess the likelihood and impact of these risks.
- How we apply our ODM principles in situations where a shortfall in Flexibility Services exists.

29 2024-2025-flexroadmap-update.pdf

30 2024-2025-flexroadmap-update.pdf

31 ssen-dso-odm-framework-update-march-25.pdf

32 Seasonal Operability Report - Data Asset - SSEN Distribution Data Portal

In such cases, our decision-making process involves identifying the shortfall, conducting a risk assessment, and selecting appropriate mitigation measures based on the assessed risk.

This event formed part of our ongoing commitment to transparency and continuous improvement in operational decision-making. We will continue to review and refine our ODM rules, ensuring that they remain robust, up-to-date, and reflective of stakeholder feedback, supporting effective and reliable decision-making in the management of our distribution network.

3.1.3 Seasonal Operability Report (SOR)

Since the publication of our first SOR in March 2024, we have issued this report every quarter, in line with our commitments. The SOR provides a transparent account of when and how our ODM framework has been applied, and how we have coordinated with the NESO during operational events.

The report includes Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) covering both planned and unplanned dispatch actions undertaken within the reporting period, as well as details of actions anticipated for the upcoming quarter.

Through the publication of the SOR, stakeholders are provided with clear visibility of the application of our ODM rules and the operational decisions made as a result. SSEN remains committed to the regular review and continuous development of the SOR to ensure it delivers maximum value, transparency, and benefit to our stakeholders.

3.2 Market Engagement for Procurement

We're continually engaging with FSPs and potential FSPs to ensure that all providers that wish to participate are able to do so. Our processes have become more streamlined with the introduction of providers to our market platform which we use for all our market-based procurement activities. We're continuing to improve our processes around procurement to make them as streamlined as possible whilst adhering to Utilities Contracts Regulations but also making sure that providers have the information and motivation necessary to participate. For each step in the Flexibility Service participation journey, we consider the best way of engaging with FSPs.

3.2.1 Pre-Qualification Questionnaire.

The pre-qualification questionnaire (PQQ) is the ENA agreed questionnaire, this published in Excel format on the SSEN Distribution Flexibility Service Document library, as well as the ENA Open Networks website and is downloadable from the ElectronConnect portal.

FSPs must have their PQQ approved before they move to the contracting stage but can do this at any point. We actively encourage FSPs to submit their PQQ as soon as they register on their platform, which is done via email and through a one-to-one meeting with the ElectronConnect team who provide a platform demonstration to each new FSP.

Where we have an upcoming mini-competition providers who have registered on the ElectronConnect platform, or who have expressed an interest in participating in Flexibility Services are actively communicated with via email and telephone calls.

3.2.2 Contracting

The key element and information for contracting is the Overarching Agreement and the dates of the mini-competition. The Overarching Agreement is published on our website and downloadable from the ElectronConnect portal in Version 3 of the Standard agreement with no amendments and SSEN specific service terms.

The dates of the mini-competition are published on our Flexibility Services website, ElectronConnect portal and advertised on LinkedIn, through press releases and are included in our DSO newsletter.

We also ran two webinars focused on getting providers participating in our mini-competition, on 9 May 2024 and 4 October 2024.

3.2.3 Preparing for Bidding

The preparing for bidding step has changed most over the last year, with the move to both short-term markets and the ElectronConnect platform. To support this transition, we ran a focused webinar on 12 July 2024, focusing on the steps needed to participate in short-term markets and the need to adjust Flexible Power API to version 2 to participate. For the first bidding round in ElectronConnect we also completed asset registration for all those who provided the relevant details on behalf of FSPs, to support their transition to the platform. Since then, there is now an established Knowledge Article to help providers with this step on ElectronConnect, plus access to dedicated IT team.

We email all providers who have completed contracting with the steps to take to participate in bidding and hold one-to-one meetings to support Flexible Power API integration, with many of these occurring from July through to September 2024, following signature of new Overarching Agreements.

3.2.4 Bidding

The following information is conveyed to providers ahead of a bidding round:

- Service windows (the time of day that a service is required).
- Time of year that a service is required (this is indicated either by a month or by a season).
- Which days of the week a service will be required on.
- The capacity required.
- The location required (through interactive maps on the ElectronConnect website and postcode lists).
- Estimated utilisation hours and availability hours where applicable.
- The expected budget for that market.

For one particular location. each separate service window is created as a unique bidding requirement. This includes where a zone and date are the same but is distinguished by a different time window requirement. This allows FSPs to submit different prices and volumes for different times or day or periods of the year.

Full lists of service dates and times for all Flexibility Services tendered are shared with FSPs ahead of each bidding round opening. The data is published in our Document Library[33] and on the ElectronConnect platform. We maintain an archive of all service windows tendered to date for references and to allow new FSPs understand any market behaviour, this is available in Excel form on our website. It includes all dates, times and capacity requirements from all our previous bidding rounds.

- May 2024 Bidding Round[34]
- August 2024 Bidding Round[35]

33 Flexibility Services Document Library - SSEN

34 tender-for-services-may-2024.xlsx

35 tender_requirements_august-2024-bidding-round.xlsx

- February Bidding Round: VAOU[36]; SU[37], OU[38]

For the May 2024 bidding round, estimated utilisation hours were not provided. Utilisation hour estimates were introduced in the August bidding round in response to FSP feedback requesting further information on which to base their bid prices. Also note that in the February tender, a number of Operational Utilisation services were tendered for, and these do not have precise service windows due to the nature of the Operational Utilisation product and network requirements.

This information is communicated to providers via our website and on the ElectronConnect platform. We use email, phone and social media (such as LinkedIn) to alert providers to the publication of this information.

3.2.5 Webinars

Whilst webinars are only one part of our engagement approach, a complete list of webinars held on topics impacting FSP are listed below. Webinars are typically recorded to allow those unable to attend to review the material and slides are emailed to those who signed up to attend.

- Spring 2024 – SSEN Mini-Competition for Flexibility Services Webinar – 9th May 2024
- Summer 2024 – Starting Short-term Flexibility Markets Webinar – 12th July 2024
- DSO In Action Autumn series – Flexibility Services Webinar – 4th October 2024
- Winter 2025 – Request for DSO ODM Feedback – 4th November 2024
- Winter 2025 – Demand Diversification Services Webinar – 10th December 2024
- Winter 2025 – Publication of SSEN ODM Feedback – 3rd February 2025
- Winter 2025 – SSEN Systems for Flexibility Webinar – 6th February 2025
- Winter 2025 – SSEN Distribution Network Options Assessment (DNOA) Webinar – 26th February 2025
- DSO Spring Series – The future of local Flexibility – 21st March 2025
- DSO Spring Series – Demand Diversification Services: unlocking LV Flex at scale – 26th March 2025

3.3 Stakeholder Feedback

Webinars, meetings with providers, communications via email and operational feedback are the main channels for us to receive feedback on Flexibility Services. When having one-to-one meetings, we actively look for opportunities to make improvements. We also support the ENA in consultations and the challenge group to further extend the reach of our stakeholder engagement. We received a wide range of feedback in 2024/25, and some feedback from 2023/24 we were still actioning, some examples of these are included in Table 21.

Flexibility Service Process Step	Feedback	Action
Contracting	The definition of service failure in the Service Terms links back to Service Termination in the standard	Updated the service terms for new contracts to better reflect our intention of when Service Termination would occur.

36 vaou-tender-requirements-february-2025-bidding.xlsx

37 su-tender-requirements-february-2025-long-term-bidding.xlsx

38 ou_tender_requirements_february-25-bidding-round.xlsx

Flexibility Service Process Step	Feedback	Action
	agreement seems unduly onerous and risks limiting ability to participate.	We are currently working through the process of updating this for all signed contracts.
Preparing for Bidding	The term 'Onboarding' is confusing for FSPs who aren't aiming to use Flexible Power, and it's not clear what actions are needed.	We have renamed this step as 'Preparing for Bidding' and then used the webinar in July to clearly articulate in a table what steps are required for which markets. We have also updated the service terms in the Overarching Agreement. For asset registration on the ElectronConnect a new 'Knowledge Article' was produced.[39]
Bidding	The submission in ElectronConnect of service window start and end dates haven't aligned with our requirements as the UTC format can be confusing.	ElectronConnect are creating templates for FSPs with the dates and times pre-populated as a temporary measure. There is a planned update to the platform currently being tested to improve this element and make it easier for users.
Bidding	Please can you include the start and end date of service delivery rather than just the months.	This is included since moving to the ElectronConnect Market Platform.
Delivering Flexibility Services	It is difficult to understand the value of participating in services when you are not dispatching them.	We have updated our forecasting process for Availability and Utilisation volumes based on historical data. As part of our Systems for Flexibility programme we are aiming to increase our forecasting capability. We have also added more Flexibility Services with firm payment at trade, such as SAOU-day ahead and SU.
Delivering Flexibility Services	Version 2 API Integration for dispatch is not a priority for some FSPs due to the cost and complexity of updating existing systems.	Continuing to develop opportunities for Flexible Service participation without needing API dispatch, such as the OU – 2 mins and SU products included in the February 2024 tender round.
Payment	The settlement data from Flexible Power is not readily downloadable in an editable format which makes it	Data has been emailed in csv format. We are looking at the potential in change the format for download in Flexible Power.

39 Elevate Taxonomy - Electron

Flexibility Service Process Step	Feedback	Action
	difficult to analyse the data to finalise the payment process.	

Table 21: Summary of stakeholder feedback.

3.3.1 Market Platform

The need for a new market platform was recognised early in the DSO Acceleration Strategy to enhance the experience of FSPs and reduce barriers to entry. In particular, the lack of Flexibility Service procurement specific platform was requiring some elements of the process (such as bidding) to be handled with the exchange of csv files via email. We received feedback from FSPs that this was a barrier to more participation. This was also limiting our ability to develop the market as more requirements or short-term markets would not have been feasible without a dedicated tool.

Feedback from FSP's informed the requirements, and we successfully transition to ElectronConnect in July 2024. We are using ElectronConnect for all Flexibility Service procurement using the DPS approach. The improved functionality includes the ability to visual markets and all registered assets that can participate in the market and market 'stacks' to be created and accepted in platform.

The new market platform has stopped data exchange via email which significantly improves risks around security and confidentiality and has enabled us to run markets for month ahead and for HV and LV requirements. We continue to collaborate with ElectronConnect to build on this functionality over the next year.

3.3.2 Flexible Power

Since September 2023, SSEN has been using the Flexible Power platform to operate and manage flexibility services. This platform enables service providers to receive dispatch notifications via API, view accepted availability information through the user interface, and download monthly settlement statements following the dispatch period. To help with our Providers become familiar with the platform quickly, onboarding meetings were arranged with each provider prior to their first service dispatch. We continue to work with our partners to enhance the functionality of the platform and to bridge the gap between the completion of the market bidding rounds and the delivery of services.

Provider experience remains a key priority, and feedback received has highlighted opportunities to further improve data visualisation and expand data access options in various formats. We remain committed to working closely with providers to address these areas and continuously improve the platform's capability and user experience.

3.3.3 Scottish Islands Request for Information (RFI)

In keeping with our commitment to procure flexibility to support the reduction of diesel usage in island regions, we released a Request for Information (RFI) to discover some viable Flexibility Service Providers.

We aimed to have this RFI seen by as many potential providers as possible and published a press release that was shared with local news outlets. We also reached out to contacts within local governments and organisations with an overview in local energy for their support in spreading the message. Through one of the organisations, we contacted directly, we set up drop-in sessions where area managers could find out more about flexibility, with a view to help businesses in their region participate.

This process uncovered 13 respondents who were interested in providing Flexibility Services. Respondents varied between electricity suppliers, aggregators, community energy hubs, and discrete asset owners. We set up

meetings with each respondent to clarify their response to the RFI, particularly around available capacity, connection status, and canvassing preferences on commercial structures.

Feedback from these interactions is summarised in our feedback report[40]. Once this report was published, it was shared with the participants, with whom we will continue to discuss future Flexibility Service requirements with.

3.4 Co-ordination with other DNOs, NESO, and Elexon

Unlocking flexibility to decarbonise the UK energy system will require whole system coordination and collaboration between all DSOs, NESO, and Elexon. Our networks cannot be considered in isolation and opportunities for collaboration and knowledge sharing must be maximised for our ambitious net zero goals to be reached.

Standardisation of Flexibility Service products and processes is recognised to be a key driver for enabling wider participation across all DSO flexibility markets, which could enable access to new flexible capacity to drive net zero. NESO will play an incredibly important part in progressing towards net zero while minimising costs for consumers and maintaining energy security, and data-sharing and coordination between us DSOs and NESO will continue to grow in importance as more demand flexibility is utilised on the network. Furthermore, Elexon in its new role as the market facilitator will be a key player to enable coordination and standardisation.

3.4.1 Collaboration Through the Electricity Networks Association

The Electricity Networks Association (ENA), particularly the Open Networks programme[41], play an important role in the collaboration effort needed to deliver the frameworks to promote and support Flexibility Services. It does this by bringing together industry participants across the UK to share best practice and develop consistent definitions and processes where this is beneficial. In 2024/25 we have contributed to ENA working groups in a number of ways and adopted several ENA standards. For example:

- Contributing to the CEM tool working group and adopting the new CEM tool in November 2024[42].
- Contributing to the development of and implementing the latest Flexibility Services Agreement (FSA) in April 2024[43].
- Minimising our use of tailored Flexibility Services only to requirements that are unique to our network and all other areas buying Flexibility Services aligned with the standard products as defined through our work with the ENA in 2023/24[44] and the updated standard list published in January 2025[45].
- Taking on a leadership role in the settlements working group and adopting the resulting standardised payment mechanisms in August 2024[46]. This is one of the first tranche of groups that has been successfully handed over to Elexon.
- Actively participated in the baselining working group with outputs expected in 2025/26.
- We have continued to contribute to the DER visibility working group as it transitioned to the NESO's TIDE project and will continue to support on this as it progresses.

---

40 https://www.ssen.co.uk/globalassets/about-us/dso/flexibility-services/feedback-from-flexibility-service-providers-on-scotlands-islands-rfi_external.pdf

41 Open Networks: developing the smart grid - Energy Networks Association

42 Common Evaluation Methodology Tool v3 & Supporting Materials (Nov 2024) – Energy Networks Association (ENA)

43 Standard Agreement for Flexibility Services Ver 3.0 (Apr 2024) – Energy Networks Association (ENA)

44 ON Flexibility Products Review and Alignment (Feb 2024) – Energy Networks Association (ENA)

45 ENA ON - Review of Standard Flexibility Products (Jan 2025) – Energy Networks Association (ENA)

46 ENA ON - Aligned DSO Settlement Processes Final Report (Nov 2024) – Energy Networks Association (ENA)

- Actively contributing to the Open Networks Systems Interoperability working group, which is defining a UK standard API for flexibility services dispatch based on OpenADR, with a view to implementation in SSEN systems.
- Continued contributing to the primacy rules working group.

3.4.2 Collaboration with Other DNOs

In 2024/25, we collaborated with other DNOs to develop the Flexible Power platform enabling the flexibility services dispatch platform to align with the standardised services products. In the past year, the collaboration group has delivered several new features including:

- API upgraded to version 2 which supports the notification of standardised services.
- Enabling daily updates for price, capacity and service windows.
- An overview of accepted availability and utilisation instructions within the UI.

We have also collaborated with Electricity North West, as we both utilise the ElectronConnect platform for the procurement of Flexibility Servies. Meetings between the Electron team, Electricity North West and ourselves are now scheduled monthly and have included discussions on:

- User Interface design and need to be able to configure and sort markets.
- Procurement process, particularly the mini-competition and call off contract award steps.
- The definition of Constraint Managed Zones.

In 2024, we also co-led on the development of the Flexibility Deferral Metric[47], for the Regulatory Reporting Pack, metric (RRP7) with SP Energy Networks. This went out for consultation in January 2025 and closed in February.

3.4.3 Engagement with Elexon

Since the appointment of Elexon as the Market Facilitator this year, we have continued to build our relationship with them and engaged with the process of setting up the Market Facilitator. This has included attending and actively participating all the workshops run by Ofgem and Elexon on this process – particularly highlighting existing reporting requirements in SLC31E to support data collocation and analysis they were proposing.

We have also met with Elexon several time on different topics and collaborated on the future of local flexibility which is available on our website[48]. For this piece of work Elexon and ourselves engaged leading industry stakeholders, including NESO, Kaluza, Ohme, Octopus, Electron and Piclo, to explore innovative routes for unlocking flexibility across our network. Based on stakeholder interviews, and webinar discussion, we set out actions that will be undertaken between ourselves and Elexon, these include:

- Visibility, transparency and measurement and flexibility activity and markets.
- Building local flexibility markets and the DSO role in local energy.
- Interoperable markets data.
- Information and data exchanges to support operation coordination.
- Developing Robust governance.

47 Changes to electricity Distribution System Operation incentive governance document and Regulatory Instructions and Guidance (RIGS) annex: (RIIO-ED2) | Ofgem

48 The Future of Local Flexibility : SSEN and Elexon Collaboration

3.4.4 Engagement with NESO

We are coordinating with NESO and SPEN on the Local Constraint Market (LCM)[49]. This market is enabling efforts to reduce the costs to end consumers for transmission constraint management on the B6 and B4 boundaries. Successful implementation of LCM will improve market liquidity and further develop NESO to DSO coordination.

We are coordinating closely with the NESO by sharing granular data on our network capacity headroom availability each month and communicating week-ahead planned outages that could impact LCM. This is to inform the NESO where there is available capacity on our network that can participate in the LCM trials for demand turn up events. The winters trials successfully demonstrated the capability, and we continue to support the summer trials to take place in 2025.

In addition to this, we contributed to NESOs Crowdflex innovation trial by providing network data and headroom information. In particular, we have been able to bring our real-world experience from LCM capacity envelopes to support the data exchanges needed to progress Low Carbon Technology (LCT) coordination across GB.

Finally, we are working closely with NESO on the development of the tRESP and enduring RESP design, through bilaterals, forums and industry working groups.

3.5 HomeFlex

Our HomeFlex code of conduct scheme innovation project, closed in March 2025, focused on how we ensure our more vulnerable customers are receiving clear and transparent information. This innovation project was developed in partnership with the FlexAssure scheme and developed this concept further into domestic Flexibility Services. The collaboration has resulted in significant learnings about the challenges of domestic Flexibility Services[50]. Throughout the project the learnings have been disseminated across the industry, with the Smart Secure Electricity Systems Programme run by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) referencing this in their consultation about local control licence[51]. We are continuing to work with FlexAssure, Ofgem, Elexon and DESNZ on ensuring the learnings from this project are captured as domestic flexibility continues to evolve.

3.6 How to sign up for future engagement events

If you would like to receive information about future stakeholder engagement events, please email stakeholder.engagement@sse.com. Stakeholders can also view and register for engagement events on our website[52] or refer to our DSO newsletter[53].

49 Local Constraint Market | National Energy System Operator

50 HOMEflex Qualitative Research Report

51 Smart Secure Electricity Systems Programme: Licensing regime

52 https://www.ssen.co.uk/about-ssen/stakeholder-engagement/

53 SSEN Newsletter

4 ECONOMIC VIABILITY

At SSEN Distribution we have a 'Flexibility First' commitment. This means all proposed load-related reinforcement schemes are evaluated for their potential to be deferred or avoided through Flexibility Services. As connection requests continue to grow and the installation rates of LCTs increase, the need to refine our process for assessing the suitability of flexibility becomes more critical. We have developed a robust and transparent Distribution Network Options Assessment (DNOA)[54] methodology based on input of our stakeholders. This lays out how we assess whether a constraint should be resolved with Flexibility Services or with traditional reinforcement, or a smart solution. Following a stakeholder consultation process, our first DNOA methodology was published in March 2024 and this is the process that was used for 2024/25. Throughout 2024/25 we have also been working on updating these processes in line with stakeholder feedback and ambitions to enable more flexibility markets across all voltage levels of our network. We published the refreshed DNOA methodology draft for consultation and held a webinar in February 2025[55], and following positive feedback the updated methodology was published in April 2025. This includes the extension of our DNOA process to High-Voltage and Low-Voltage network areas.

The DNOA process is not the only source of flexibility requirements. Additional flexibility requirements may be identified outside of the DNOA process, for outage management or connections acceleration, and the assessment of these other use cases for flexibility are also described in this section.

4.1 Flexibility Service Assessment Methodology

While Flexibility Services can offer great value to our networks by deferring large network upgrades or even avoiding reinforcement entirely in some cases, which in turn can offer greatly improved value for our customers, this is not always the case. In some network areas, the cost of deferral using Flexibility Services may outweigh the benefits, or it may not even be possible to procure enough flexibility to manage the network constraint without compromising security of supply or delaying new connections for our customers. The purpose of the flexibility assessment part of the DNOA methodology is to identify those network areas where flexibility can provide an economic benefit and rule out those where flexibility services would increase end costs for our customers or be unfeasible for managing a constraint.

When a constraint is identified, it is first assessed by system planners to determine the potential options for resolution. This will usually involve a number of possible reinforcement options, and reinforcement combined with flexibility, however in some cases the use of Flexibility Services is ruled out at this point if it is not technically possible due to the nature of the constraint. Examples of this would be if it is a fault level constraint, where it is not typically possible to use flexibility services to address such constraints as it requires turning off (rather than reducing output) for sources of fault infeed. This would mean sustained periods of turning off DERs which is rarely economically viable. Another potential example is a voltage constraint where there is insufficient generation or demand close enough to the constraint to resolve it, which is determined through network studies. When flexibility is deemed unviable at this stage, the outcome is flexibility is not technically viable.

However, in most cases, the constraint is passed to the flexibility assessment process. Before this process can begin, the flexibility requirements need to be identified for each constraint. This is done using load growth forecasts from our Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES), and asset capacities, to understand how many hours per day an asset is overloaded, how much by, and at what times of year. This is used to calculate the megawatt hours of availability and utilisation respectively forecasted to be needed each year in order to manage a constraint. We have developed a robust in-house tool to perform this analysis, and in 2024/25 we improved the usability and scalability of this tool to accommodate higher volumes of flexibility assessments as we begin our ED3 planning.

54 ssen-dnoa-methodology-2025.pdf

55 ssen-dnoa-methodology-2025-feb-draft140225.pdf

This assessment process has two parts. The first part is a viability check, which compares the maximum flexibility required for a given constraint against projections for flexibility in that area. We do not aim to forecast uptake rates of Flexibility Services, rather we use it to rule out areas where the capacity required is sufficiently high that it would be impossible for Flexibility Services to be viable, even in best-case uptake scenarios. This enables us to prioritise our reinforcement and only perform cost-benefit assessment and procurement in areas where flexibility is likely to be possible. The forecast uptake rates use several different data sources, such as forecast maximum network demand, number and type of customers connected, and capacity of embedded generation. If an assessment is deemed not to pass this viability check, the outcome is insufficient volume forecast.

The second part of the flexibility assessment process is the cost benefit assessment. This is performed using the ENA Common Evaluation Methodology (CEM) tool[56] to ensure transparency and consistency with other DNOs. The CEM tool uses discounted cash flow analysis to calculate the Net Present Value (NPV) of the reinforcement and flexibility procurement strategies. It compares the resulting NPVs to determine which offers the best economic benefits. If flexibility is determined to be economically viable, it will also output the recommended deferral duration in years, and price ceilings which indicate the maximum price we could pay for flexibility services for it to be cheaper than immediate reinforcement. In 2024/25 we contributed to the ENA working group which developed a new version of the CEM tool and adopted this version in November 2024.

If the outcome of the CEM tool is that flexibility is not recommended on economic grounds, the outcome of the assessment is uneconomical. Flexibility assessments that pass both the CEM tool and the above viability check fall into the outcome flexibility viable and will move to flexibility procurement.

Some of our requirements are not processed through the DNOA process and are evaluated differently. In certain rural areas, we need to ensure system resilience and stability while minimising diesel usage, especially during outages. By contracting Flexibility Providers in these regions, we can operate a more resilient network with reduced reliance on diesel generation. When using diesel generation as the baseline, we typically compare these requirements against the cost of running diesel generation.

4.2 Flexibility Assessment Results

In 2024/25 we applied this process to 105 identified EHV network constraints with proposed reinforcement solutions and have identified 42 that are candidates for flexibility. The results of these assessments are detailed in Appendix 6.2, but a summary per license area is given in Table 22.

Outcomes	Number in SEPD	Number in SHEPD
Flexibility Viable	18	24
Uneconomical	8	6
Insufficient Volume Forecast	6	9
Not Technically Viable	17	17

Table 22: Summary of outcomes for EHV flexibility assessments in 2024/25.

In 2024/25, we also began the process of carrying out these assessments at HV/LV in line with our ambitions to enable local flexibility outlined in the Flexibility Roadmap and our new DNOA methodology. We began by assessing 2724 secondary transformers forecast to be constrained within ED2 in SEPD and 1042 in SHEPD. A summary of the results of this are shown in Table 23.

56 Common Evaluation Methodology Tool v3 & Supporting Materials (Nov 2024) – Energy Networks Association (ENA)

Outcomes	Number in SEPD	Number in SHEPD
Flexibility Viable	1367	462
Uneconomical	835	267
Insufficient Volume Forecast	522	313
Not Technically Viable	0	0

Table 23: Summary of outcomes for secondary transformer flexibility assessments in 2024/25.

We also performed a flexibility assessment process for 15 identified HV feeders in SHEPD, however none of these were determined to be viable for Flexibility Services due to insufficient volume forecast.

4.3 Bid Assessment

In 2023/24, SSEN Distribution moved from a scoring-based bid assessment process to a simple price stacking procedure. Previously, providers were scored based on quality criteria and price criteria, with highest-scoring providers being awarded contracts. As we moved to Overarching Agreements, it made sense to simplify this process to facilitate quicker response times for short-term bidding, and to increase transparency of our decision-making to providers.

We have kept the new bid assessment process in 2024/25 as we received positive feedback on it and this aligned with the approach taken by all other DSOs. We continued with the approach of not using price ceilings for procurement of standard flexibility service products[57]. Instead FSPs were given an estimated market value and forecast utilisation for each service in each area to assist them with pricing their bids. Prices of existing contracts are also published on our website to provide further guidance. All tenders used ‘pay-as-bid' mechanisms.

Once a bidding round has ended, the responses are evaluated and successful FSPs will then be notified by the ElectronConnect platform. Where bids are rejected FSPs will receive a ‘call off result notification letter’ by email. This will detail all accepted bids, and all rejected bids with a rejection reason code (this can be rejected cost, insufficient capacity, or not technically viable). The bid evaluation is based on pricing alone. Bids are priced stacked, for utilisation services this is a very simple ‘sort’ process where bids are rejected if above the accepted price or if the volume has been met. For services with an Availability and Utilisation fee these are combined to create a comparator price that is used for stacking. This comparator price is defined as:

$$Comparator\ Price\ (£/MWh) = Availabilty\ Price\ (£/MWh) + (Utilisation\ Price \times Utilisation\ Weighting\ Factor)$$

The complete bid evaluation process is published on our website to allow FSPs to refer to this at any point in the submission process[58].

For all our 2024/25 bidding, it is possible to see FSPs have understood our process and used the provided forecasts of Availability and Utilisation volumes as bidding patterns have changed with increased weighting on Utilisation price in areas which are expected to have a relatively low utilisation dispatch.

57 Price ceilings have been used in the procurement of LMA Interim Payment, procurement for which commenced in February 2024

58 SSEN Word Document Template (Public)

The outcome of all mini-competitions and bidding activity is published within 30 days of contract award and can be found on our website[59] and our data portal.[60]

4.4 Dispatch Cost Benefit Assessment for Flexibility Services

Table 24 displays the payments for Flexibility Services based on dispatch volumes in 2024/25, alongside the costs of the alternative options and the original capital for network reinforcement. Depending on the evaluation method, the benefit of each service is calculated as either the difference between the payments and the cost of alternative provisions, the net present value (NPV) from deferring network investments, or the savings achieved by using Flexibility Services instead of mobile diesel generation.

Service	Payments	Alternate Provision Cost	Annual proportion of deferral NPV	Deferred Capital Expenditure	Benefit
Sustain	£45,916	N/A	£1,915.25	£1,800,000	£7,662
Secure	£89,075	N/A	£137,358	£10,248,588	£137,358
SAOU – day-ahead	£42,362	N/A	£649,001	£18,434,097	£649,001
Secure (outage-led)	£2,151	£3,600	N/A	N/A	£1,382
OU – 2 minutes	£11,482	£17,137	N/A	N/A	£5,655

Table 24: Costs and benefits of Flexibility Services.

For Sustain services, the alternative is costly reinforcement, which may only be necessary until anticipated demand growth materialises. Since the decision on reinforcement has been deferred, the annual savings reported here represent the net present value (NPV) of deferral divided over the years of the contract (as the cost of the service was already included in the original NPV calculation). In terms of annual capital expenditure, the avoided reinforcement costs amount to an estimated £1.8 million.

Secure (forecast-led) services adopt a similar methodology to the Sustain scheme, using the CEM tool to establish an overall NPV, then dividing by the number of years of deferral to establish an estimated proportional NPV for 2024/25. Please note, the figures above are for services we are actively dispatching. The total deferred reinforcement is approximately £145 million (2020/21 price base) for the zones we have procured to date.

Secure (outage-led) and Operational Utilisation services are used as alternatives to mobile diesel generation, with the benefit being the difference between the cost of diesel generation and the services.

To date we have not experienced times when network overloads were forecasted, Flexibility Services available and we were instead able to use alternative network management tools. Where possible, we assess network management tools, such as reconfiguration or using cyclical ratings at the point of assessing the reinforcement. As we wish to give clear signals to market participants of our requirements.

4.5 Market Assessment

We continually assess the market to ensure that the work we are doing and what we are trying to procure aligns with the general market direction. We also use this work to inform the areas we want to develop further, this feeds into the Flexibility Roadmap.

We complete a site-specific market assessment as part of our DNOA process, we assess both the economic and technical feasibility of flexibility. This ensures we do not rely on flexibility to manage network constraints in areas

59 Flexibility Services Document Library - SSEN

60 Flexibility Services Contract Register - Data Asset - SSEN Distribution Data Portal

where the requirement exceeds the flexibility the existing market can provide. Consequently, we have developed an internal check to compare the size of the flexibility requirement in the event of reinforcement deferral with a forecast of the flexibility we believe might be available in that network area. This forecast consolidates data from various sources, including the number of customers in an area, government population projections, growth in low-carbon technologies such as EVs and heat pumps from our DFES projections, existing generation assets, and procured flexibility. This check is performed for all network areas where flexibility is identified as economically feasible. The outcomes of this assessment are detailed in Appendix 6.2.

This initial viability assessment is indicative. Once a flexibility recommendation has been progressed, market procurement activities are used to directly inform whether flexibility will be viable in each network area. More information on our DNOA process can be found on our website.[61]

As well as looking at the individual area with respect to Flexibility Services, we also consider the proposed delivery plan and Flexibility Service use in a wider, whole systems context. This is particularly important aspect when looking at LV flexibility. LV flexibility is particularly important as it can support multiple different issues, from DSO Services (from LV through to EHV), to NESO services and respond to wholesale market signals. In some areas it may be appropriate to prioritise the LV reinforcement to release the flexibility to participate in other markets. LV Flexibility Services is also of significant importance to support the deliverability of our reinforcement programme, as the expected build programme will require prioritisation to allow us to successfully manage the LV network within the constraints of our supply chain and skilled workforce. These competing priorities is driving our continual development of LV flexibility with examples such as our Demand Diversity Service and work with the Local Energy Market Alliance (LEMA).

We have several innovation projects looking at how areas that we expect to change their energy use substantially as they decarbonise and the impact this will have on the network. This includes looking at how these routes may impact Flexibility Services, and ensuring we are taking a Total Systems approach to Flexibility Service development. The projects are considering electrification of whisky distilleries[62], ferries[63], health services[64] and farming[65].

4.5.1 Provider Participation in Other Markets

At SSEN Distribution we do not prevent providers from offering similar services to other operators, or from stacking revenues, providing it does not conflict with the provision of services to SSEN Distribution. No actions are taken that might assist or hinder providers from competing in other markets, nor is any advice given to providers about their obligations under other contracts.

We have collaborated with ElectraLink to assess how much flexibility our network maybe enabling that is responding to other price signals, either NESO services or wholesale price. Initial analysis suggests 368 MW of flexibility is flowing through our network[66].

61 Distribution Network Options Assessment (DNOA) (ssen.co.uk)

62 Rides | SSEN Innovation

63 SeaChange | SSEN Innovation

64 FORTRESS | SSEN Innovation

65 Nature4Networks | SSEN Innovation

66 Measuring consumer-led flex on SSEN's network : SSEN and Electralink Collaboration

5 CARBON REPORTING

5.1 Quantitative Carbon Assessment & Methodology

5.1.1 Carbon Reporting Methodology

The carbon impact calculation presented in this report follows the standard ENA methodology. The calculation varies depending on whether the flexibility asset is generation, storage (export), or demand / storage (import). The impacts include direct impacts (such as burning fuel) and consequential impacts (such as demand payback) but not indirect impacts (such as embodied carbon). The conversion factors used are generally industry standard which include grid-intensity, plant efficiencies, fuel emission factors, and payback assumptions. Asset specific factors are not used to maintain consistency between DNO reports which means that the methodology reports an approximation of carbon impacts. The detailed methodology is available on the ENA[67]

5.1.2 Calculation results

LC31 Technology Category	Requested Energy (MWh)	Delivered Energy (MWh)	Direct Carbon Impact (kgCO2e)	Consequential Carbon Impact (kgCO2e)*
Wind	312	312	0	163,160
Waste Water (flowing water or head of water)	60.2	60.2	0	– 42,342.3
Demand	139.1	122.1	-63,879.3	63,879.3
Total	511.2	494.2	-63,879.3	184,697
			Net CO2	120,817.7

Table 25: Carbon impact of the services dispatch in 2024/25

Table 25 shows the results of the carbon impact analysis of the dispatch of flexibility services in 2024/25. Compared with the results in 2023/24, we did not use gas generators to provide the generation turn up services, so the overall net carbon dioxide emissions have dropped by 59,532.3 $kgCO_2e$. However, there are significant carbon dioxide emissions driven by the curtailment of wind generation in the Logie Pert CMZ.

This methodology does underestimate the carbon dioxide savings delivered by the water contracts dispatched as Operational Utilisation and Secure (outage led) contracts. The methodology assumes the generation being displaced on the network is from anywhere in the network and thus takes the 'average' grid intensity. As these networks were islanded when these services were dispatched, we know they were displacing diesel generation. This has much higher carbon dioxide emissions than average. Recalculating the benefit of the service using assumptions around diesel displacement would increase the emissions saved for this element to 149,125 $kgCO_2e$.

67 ena-on-carbon-reporting-methodology-2023-230906-clean.pdf

6 APPENDIX: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

6.1 Useful links to additional information

System	Description	Link
DPS (Delta-esourcing)	Dynamic Purchasing System, currently used for pre-qualification and tendering (to be discontinued in April).	https://ssen.delta-esourcing.com/
Flexible Power Website	Dispatch platform.	https://www.flexiblepower.co.uk/locations/scottish-and-southern-electricity-networks
SSEN Website	Information on Flexibility Services and links to documentation including procurement statement, service documentation, zone map and tender results.	https://www.ssen.co.uk/our-services/flexible-solutions/flexibility-services/
ENA Open Networks Workstream 1A website	Information on the Open Networks Flexibility Services workstream (archived web-page).	https://www.energynetworks.org/industry/flexibility-services
National Grid ESO Website	National Grid ESO and distributed network operators (DNOs) are working with stakeholders across Great Britain through Regional Development	https://www.neso.energy/publications/regional-development-programmes-rdps

System	Description	Link
	Programmes (RDPs).	
Operational Decision-Making Framework March 2024	ODM sets out the way in which we dispatch Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) to meet short-term capacity needs in a fair and efficient way.	https://www.ssen.co.uk/globalassets/about-us/dso/publication--reports/ssen-dso-odm-framework-update-march-25.pdf
Flexibility Roadmap	Document setting out our flexibility approach and how it will evolve over time.	ssen-flexibility-roadmap-2024.pdf
DNOA Methodology	Document describing the process we use to make decisions on how to meet the network's needs through flexibility or strategic investment.	https://www.ssen.co.uk/globalassets/about-us/dso/consultation-library/dnoa-methodology.pdf
DNOA Outcomes	Document detailing the outcomes of the DNOA process so far.	https://www.ssen.co.uk/globalassets/about-us/dso/publication--reports/q4-dnoa-outcomes-report.pdf
Elexon	Information on Elexon's role as market facilitator for distributed Flexibility in the UK.	https://www.elexon.co.uk/what-we-do/about-our-services/market-facilitator-for-distributed-flexibility/
ElectronConnect	Information on our Flexibility Market Platform, ElectronConnect	https://electron.net/product-electronconnect/

System	Description	Link
ElectronConnect login	Register and login into our Flexibility Market Platform, ElectronConnect	https://ssen.electronconnect.io/explorer

6.2 EHV Flexibility Assessment Outcomes

Zone Name	License Area	Flexibility Assessment Outcome
Alderton 2	SEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Bath Road East	SEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Bemerton-Netherhampton	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Bemerton-Petersfinger	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Bemerton-Salisbury	SEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Bemerton-Netherhampton 2	SEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Berinsfield	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Bridge Road	SEPD	Not technically viable
Chichester	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Chippenham	SEPD	Not technically viable
Copley Dene	SEPD	Uneconomical
Cowley	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Cricklade	SEPD	Not technically viable
High Wycombe	SEPD	Not technically viable
Denham Avenue	SEPD	Not technically viable
Gerrard's Cross	SEPD	Not technically viable
South Buckinghamshire	SEPD	Not technically viable
Laxay	SEPD	Not technically viable

Zone Name	License Area	Flexibility Assessment Outcome
Emsworth	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Faringdon	SEPD	Not technically viable
Berkshire & Hampshire	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Tongham	SEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Horndean	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Birdham & Selsey	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Central Dorset	SEPD	Not technically viable
East Dorset & South Wiltshire	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Townhill Park	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Weston	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Alton & Fernhurst	SEPD	Not technically viable
Thatcham	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Slough-Eton Wick	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Staines	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Hayes	SEPD	Not technically viable
Winchester	SEPD	Not technically viable
South Portsmouth	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Nursling	SEPD	Not technically viable
Coxmoor Wood	SEPD	Uneconomic
Thatcham	SEPD	Not technically viable
Winton	SEPD	Uneconomic
Arnewood	SEPD	Uneconomic
Christchurch	SEPD	Uneconomic

Zone Name	License Area	Flexibility Assessment Outcome
Romsey	SEPD	Flexibility viable
Slough-Slough South	SEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Chalcraft Lane	SEPD	Uneconomic
South Bersted	SEPD	Uneconomic
Central Bridge	SEPD	Flexibility viable
St Mary's	SEPD	Not technically viable
Uxbridge	SEPD	Uneconomic
Park Royal	SEPD	Not technically viable
Witney	SEPD	Partially viable

Table 25: Individual flexibility assessment outcomes for zones in SEPD.

Zone Name	License Area	Flexibility Assessment Outcome
Lochmaddy	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Baladie	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Banchory	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Barvas	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Battery Point	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Conon Bridge	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Muir of Ord	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Callander	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Montrose North	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Broadford	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Nostie Bridge	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Broadford-Skulamus	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Skulamus	SHEPD	Not technically viable

Zone Name	License Area	Flexibility Assessment Outcome
Brodick - Balliekine	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Dornoch	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Calvine	SHEPD	Uneconomic
Coll	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Coshieville	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Drymen & Killearn	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Dunoon	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Dunvegan	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Dyce-Ellon	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Chiswick and East Brentford	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Longman Drive	SHEPD	Uneconomic
Raigmore	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Culloden	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Elgin	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Elgin-Ashgrove	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Finstown	SHEPD	Uneconomic
Horndean and Waterlooville	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Waterlooville	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Inverlochy	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Lochailort	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Salen	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Gisla	SHEPD	Uneconomic
Grudie Bridge	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast

Zone Name	License Area	Flexibility Assessment Outcome
Drumrunie	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Halkirk	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Hatstown	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Kepculloch	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Kintore	SHEPD	Uneconomic
Tressady	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Midmar	SHEPD	Insufficient volume forecast
Ardersier	SHEPD	Uneconomic
Forres & Kinloss	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Forres	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Redmoss	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Rowden	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Scalloway	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Strathleven	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Strichen	SHEPD	Flexibility viable
Strathdon	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Oban	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Kilmelford	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Kinloch	SHEPD	Not technically viable
Dervaig	SHEPD	Not technically viable

Table 26: Individual flexibility assessment outcomes for zones in SHEPD.

CONTACTS

Regulated Procurement - Susan.E.Beveridge@sse.com
Flexibility Procurement Team - Flexibilityprocurement@sse.com

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks