# **Current & future grid infrastructure**

Lewis Dale

**Regulatory Strategy Manager** 

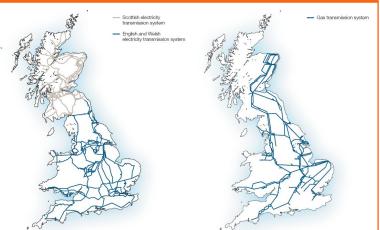


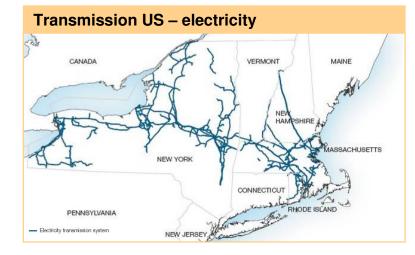
# Content

- Introduction to National Grid
- What infrastructure is required?
  - Meeting energy policy targets
  - New technologies (generation, supply & network)
  - Aging equipment
- National Grid's view of what might be needed
- Getting there



# **Transmission – our activities**



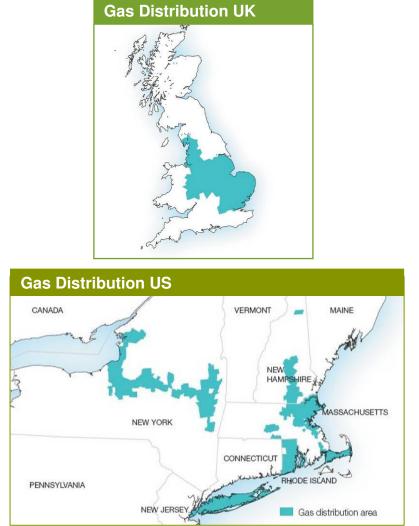


Electricity transmission owner	We own the electricity transmission system in England and Wales. Our assets comprise ~7,200km of overhead line; ~675km of underground cable; and 337 substations at 244 sites.				
Electricity system operator	We are the Great Britain System Operator, responsible for managing the operations of both the England and Wales transmission system that we own, and also the two independently owned high-voltage electricity transmission networks in Scotland.				
Gas transmission owner	We own the gas national transmission system in Great Britain. Our assets comprise ~7,400km of high pressure gas pipe and 26 compressor stations, connecting to 8 regional distribution networks and to third party independent systems.				
Gas system operator	We are the gas national transmission system operator, responsible for managing the operations of the Great Britain transmission system that we own.				
French interconnector	We own and operate the UK assets, and a portion of the sub sea cables, that comprise the electricity interconnector between England and France as part of a joint agreement with the French transmission operator.				
LNG storage	We own and operate four liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage facilities in Great Britain.				
Electricity transmission owner/operator	We own and operate the electricity transmission network spanning upstate New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Our assets comprise ~13,700km of overhead line; ~160km of underground cable; and 501 substations.				
Canadian interconnector	We own and operate a 224km direct current transmission line rated at 450kV that is a key section of an electricity interconnector between new England and Canada.				

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#### Transmission UK – electricity and gas

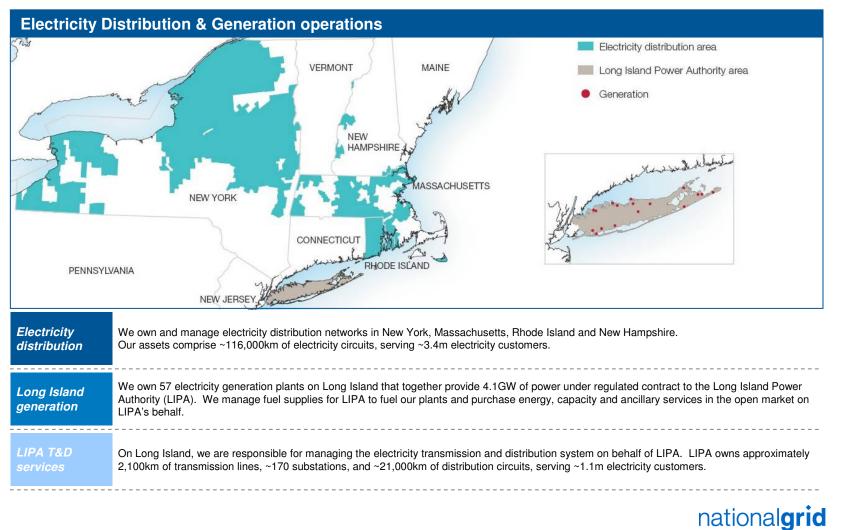
# **Gas Distribution – our activities**



Comprises four of the eight regional gas distribution networks in Great Britain
Comprise approximately 132,000 kilometres of gas distribution pipelines.
We transport gas on behalf of approximately 33 active shippers from the gas national transmission system to 10.8 million consumers.
In addition we also manage the national emergency number for all the gas distribution networks and for other transporters in the UK.
Comprises gas distribution networks across the northeastern US, located in service territories in upstate New York, New York City, Long Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.
Our network of approximately 58,000 kilometres of gas pipelines covers an area of approximately 28,800 square kilometres.
Provide services to 3.5 million consumers.
Our core services are the operation and emergency responses for each of our gas distribution networks, in addition to billing, customer service and supply services.



# **Electricity Distribution & Generation – our activities**



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# **Other group businesses**

#### Grain LNG

- The UK's first modern LNG import terminal
- Able to deliver ~13% of UK gas demand by 2008
- Phase 1 operational since July 2005
- Phase 2 to commissioned late 2007
- Phase 3 in regulatory consents process
- National Grid Metering
  - 22m industrial, commercial and domestic meters in the UK
  - Advanced meter reading product released to UK industrial market mid 2006
- National Grid Interconnectors
  - 2000MW Britain-French interconnector
  - 1300MW Britain-Netherlands (under construction)





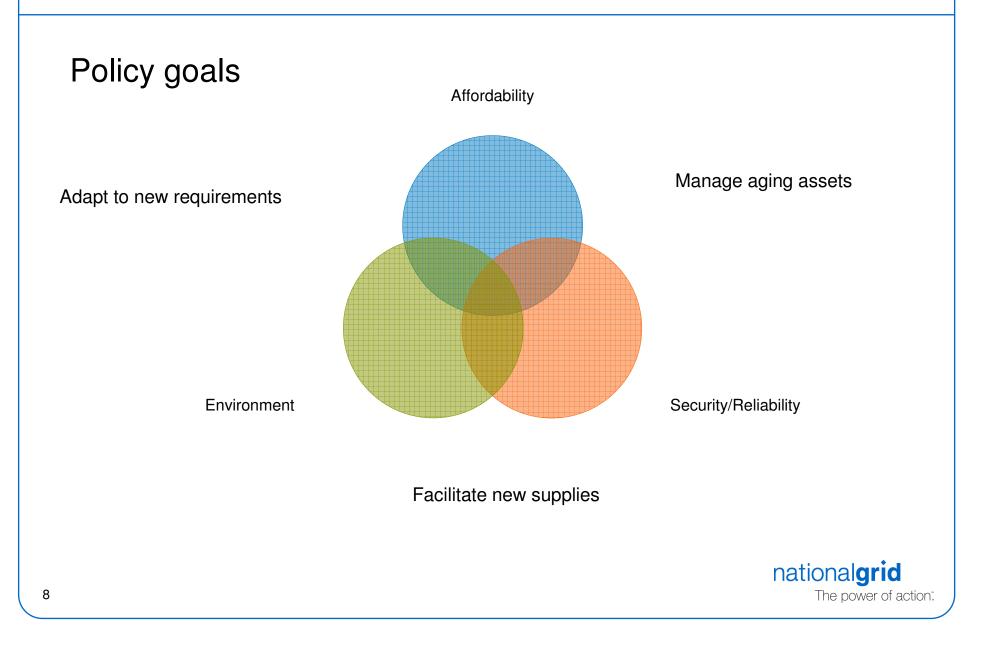
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# National Grid's environmental commitments

- Reduce our own CO2 emissions by 80% by 2050
- Continue our 30 year programme to replace iron gas mains - reducing methane leakage
- Installing generation to recover energy at gas network pressure reduction stations
- Improve efficiency of gas compressors
- Reduce SF6 leakage from our electricity equipment



# What infrastructure is required?



# **Electricity industry infrastructure**

#### Unprecedented new generation development (& transmission connections)

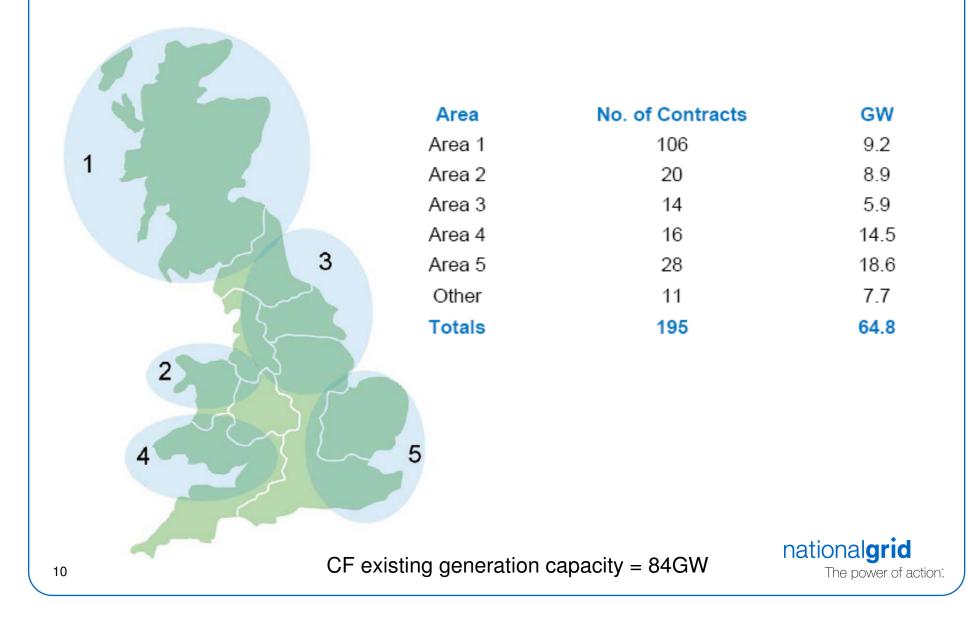
- Replacement of aging / high emissions generation stock
- Renewable energy sources
- Other low carbon technologies
  - New nuclear
  - Carbon capture & storage

#### Demand changing

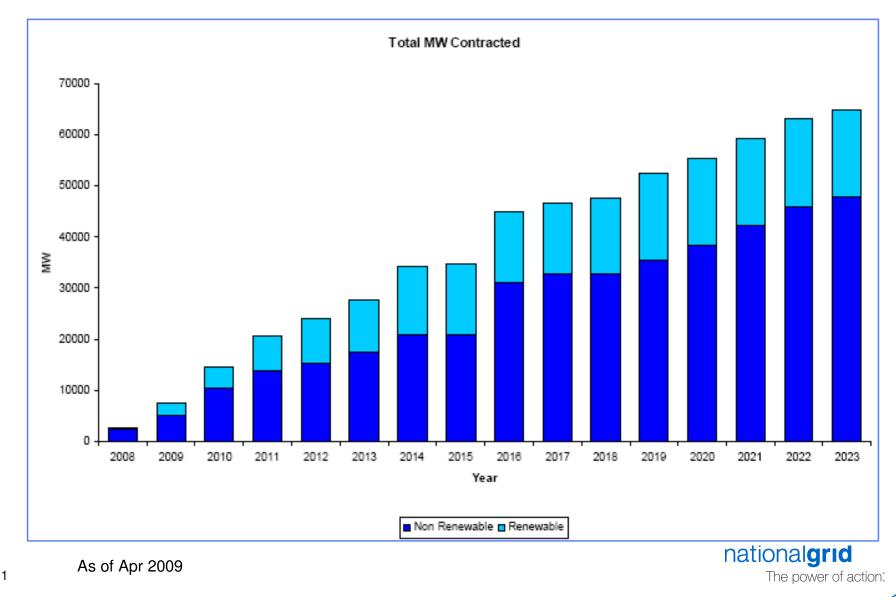
- Continuing energy efficiency improvements
- Likelihood of heat and transport increasingly using low carbon electricity
- Many new technical options
  - New generation technology and characteristics (esp. wind)
  - SMART metering & increased demand side participation
  - New IT options
  - New transmission options (e.g. voltage source HVDC)
- Increasing need for transmission and distribution asset renewal



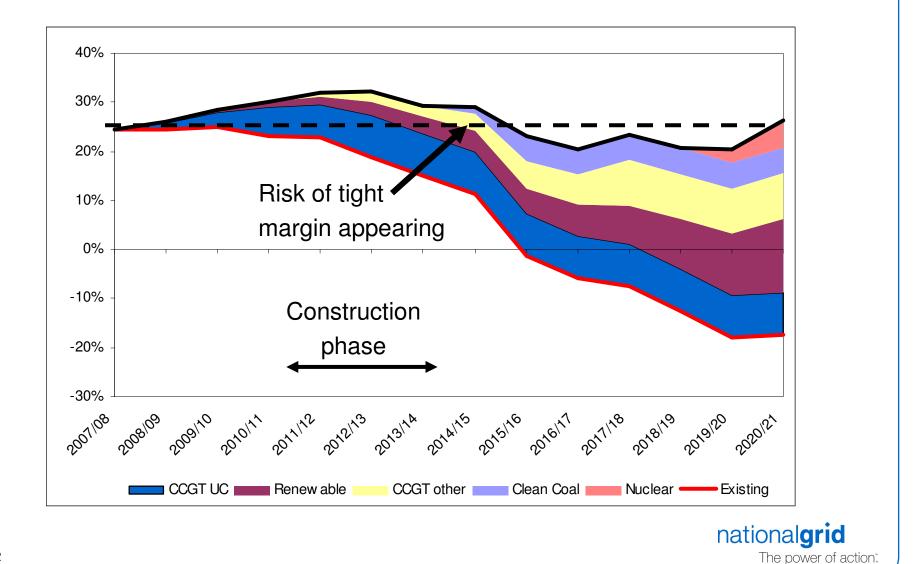
# **Unprecedented new connection requests**



# But connections not yet as fast as we want



# **Risk of security of supply pinch**



# Risk of missing renewables targets Business as Usual scenario

#### Plant closures...

- 12GW coal & oil (LCPD)
- 7.5GW nuclear

#### Demand growth ~0.5% pa

#### **Incremental nuclear**

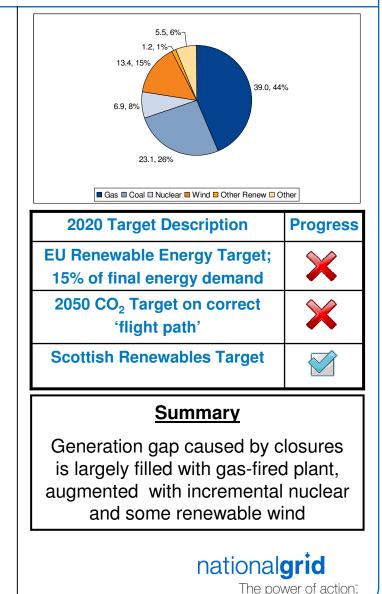
- Lifetime extensions
- Two new stations in 2020

#### Modest renewable growth

6GW offshore & 7GW onshore

#### Strong fossil growth

- 3GW of new supercritical coal (some with CCS)
- 15GW new gas
- Gas dominates at 44% share



## What might be needed? Gone Green Scenario

#### **Plant closures**

- 12GW Coal & oil LCPD
- 7.5GW nuclear
- Some gas & additional coal

#### Significant new renewable

- 30 GW wind (19GW offshore & 11GW onshore)
- Some tidal, wave, biomass & solar PV

#### Significant new non renewable build

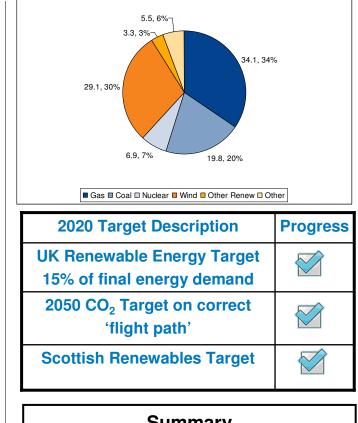
- 3GW of new nuclear
- 3GW of new supercritical coal (some with CCS)
- 11GW of new gas

#### **Renewable share of generation grows from 5% to 36%**

#### **Electricity demand remains flat**

- Reductions from energy efficiency measures
- Increases from heat pumps & cars

#### Contribution also required from heat & transport



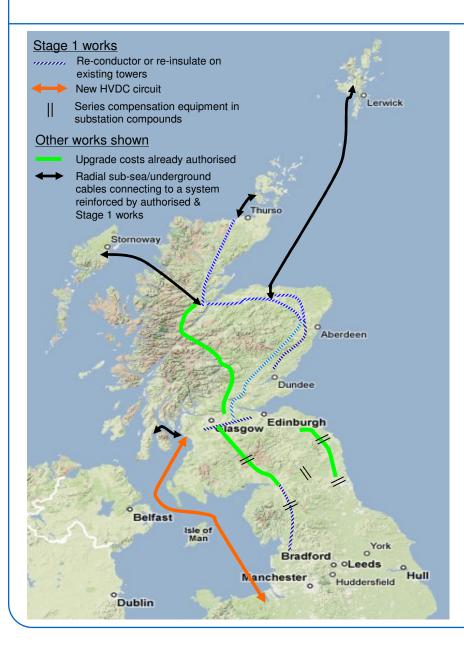
#### <u>Summary</u>

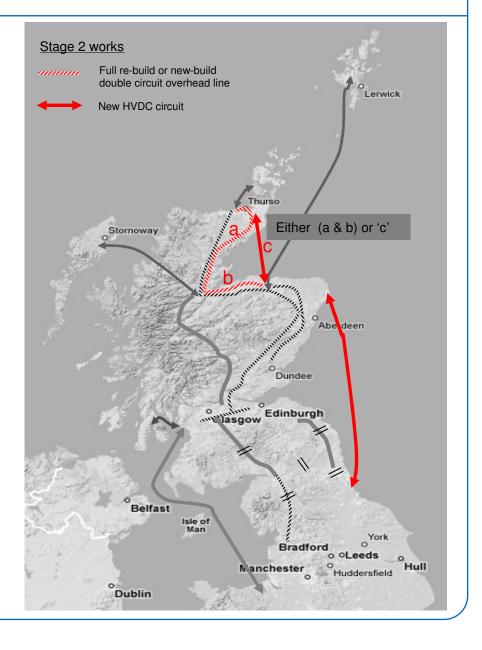
Generation gap caused by closures is filled with wind, augmented by gas & clean coal. Nuclear returns in 2020.



Network infrastructure - Removing constraints						
Issues to solve	Our proposals					
<ol> <li>Build more transmission capacity faster</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>1a. "Strategic Investment" in transmission – Technical Studies</li> <li>1b. Regulatory Reform for Strategic Investment</li> </ul>					
2. Allocate available transmission capacity more sensibly	<ul><li>2a. Transmission Access Reform</li><li>2b. Connections Advancement</li></ul>					
3. Planning Difficulties	3.Ensuring NPS capture need case for key transmission investment					
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# Stage 1 and 2 Transmission Reinforcements in Scotland



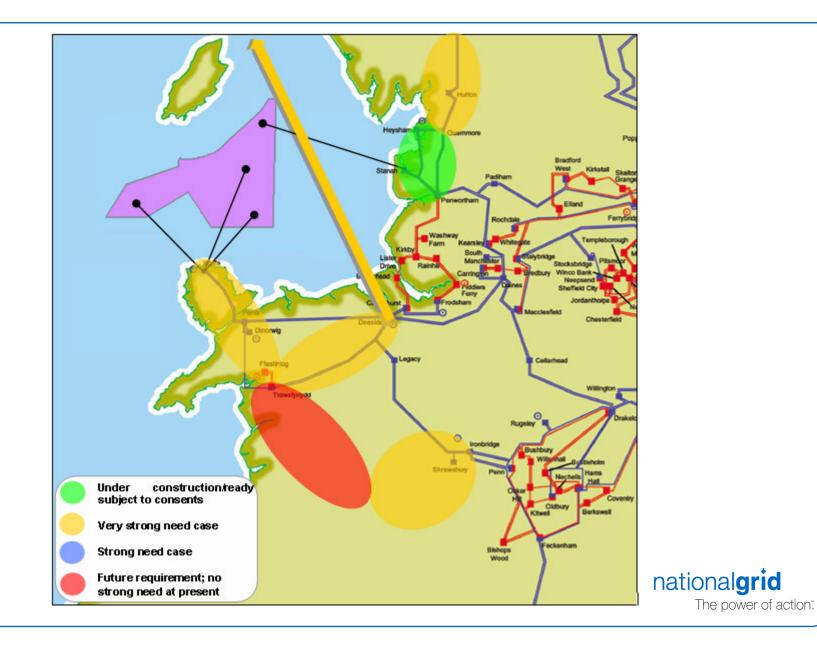


# **Reinforcements Identified Across Anglo-Scottish Border**

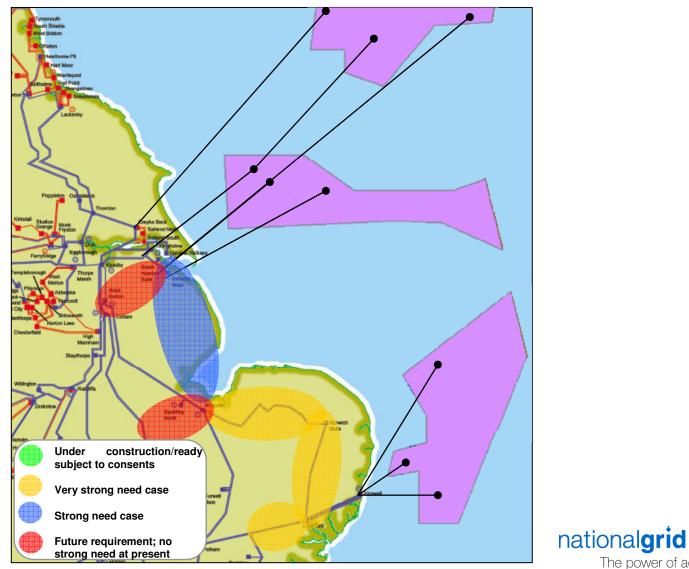


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## **Reinforcements Identified in North Wales – 2020**

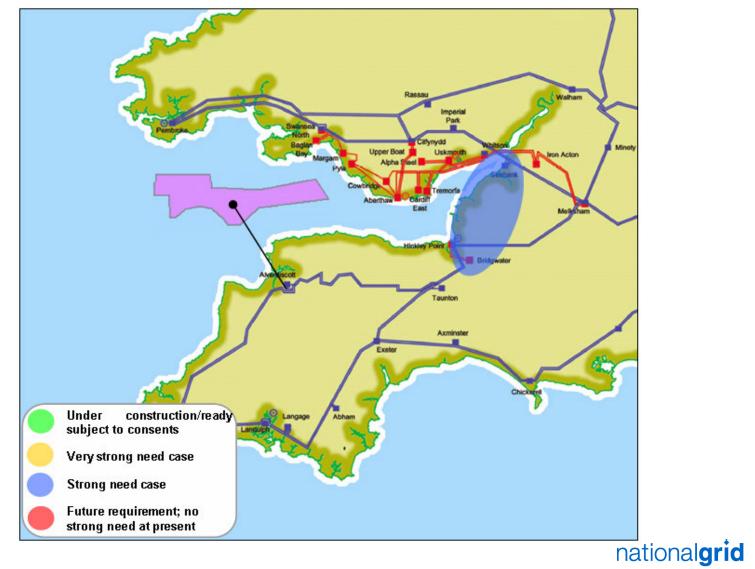


### **Reinforcements Identified on the East Coast**



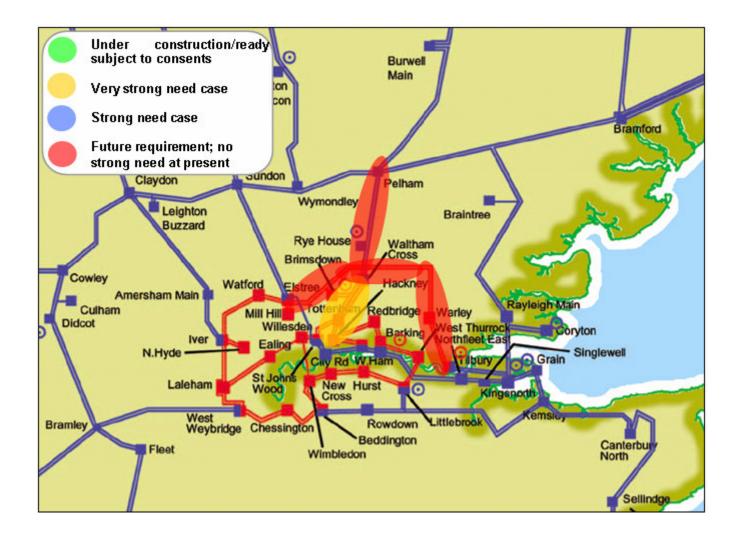
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### **Reinforcements Identified on the SW Peninsula - 2020**



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### **Reinforcements Identified in London**



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# **Onshore potential reinforcements - summary**

		Cost (£M)	Capacity of generation which can be accommodated (GW)			Potential saving in offshore network	Net
Region	Reinforcement		Wind	Nuclear	Total	costs (£M)	costs (£M)
Scotland – Stage 1, 2015	North of Scotland Upgrade	180	8	0	8	NA	1565
	Incremental Scottish Upgrade	625					
	Western HVDC Link	760					
Scotland – Stage 2, 2018	North of Scotland Upgrade	450	4	0	0	NA	1150
	Eastern HVDC Link	700					
Wales – Stage 1	North Wales – 2017	350	4 – 6	0-3.3	4 – 7.2	500	75
	Central Wales – 2015	225					
English East Coast – Stage 1	Humberside	510	7 – 11	0-3.3	4 – 14.2	350	560
	East Anglia	400					
London	London	190	1 – 2	-	1 –2	-	190
South West	South West	340	2 – 3	3.3 – 3.3	5.3 – 6.3	-	340
Total		4730	26 - 34	3.3 - 9.9	29.3 - 44.9	850	3880

### Strategic Investment Technical Studies & Regulatory Reform

### **Technical Studies (1a)**

- Final Technical Report delivered to ENSG on 18 February.
- DECC/Ofgem published summary report on 4 March

### Regulatory Reform (1b) – Ofgem incentives document published

- Preliminary funding to keep us on track agreed end March 2009
- Consultation on full regime during 2009

1. Build more transmission capacity faster

1a. "Strategic Investment" in transmission – Technical Studies

1b. Regulatory Reform for Strategic Investment



# Sensible allocation of existing transmission capacity

### **Transmission Access Reform**

- Enabling sharing of capacity (e.g. conventional & wind)
- Better signals from existing stations to inform investment decisions
- Ability for SO to release additional short term capacity
- The original 6 CUSC modifications now with Ofgem for impact assessment

### **Queue Management / Connections Advancement**

- Solutions provided to enable new stations, previously in the 'GB Queue', to connect as soon as built
  - 450MW of projects already given advanced connection dates with more to come.

2. Allocate available transmission capacity more sensibly

2a. Transmission Access Reform

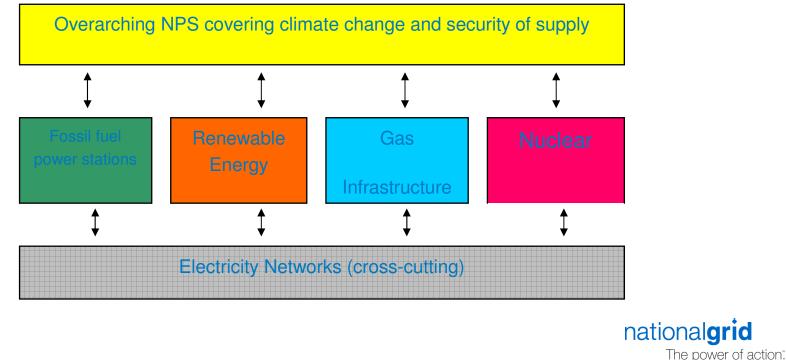
2b. Connections Advancement



### **Effective Planning Regime is essential**

- National Policy Statements for the energy sector
- Intended to address 'national need' avoiding repeated discussion on those aspects at Public Inquiries

All NPSs to be subject to consultation, parliamentary scrutiny & 'sustainability' appraisals'. Where NPS addresses location aspects (e.g. nuclear sites) there will be a Strategic Environmental Assessment.



### Electricity infrastructure – progress so far

A vision for the transmission network in 2020 produced

Preliminary engineering work commenced

**Planning Act passed** 

A range of revised Transmission Access rules with Ofgem for consideration

An effective interim connect & manage regime delivering tangible results

