

# Distributed Generation: Engagement with the Distribution Networks

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Grid Policy Team

## Sponsors:



660+ Company members

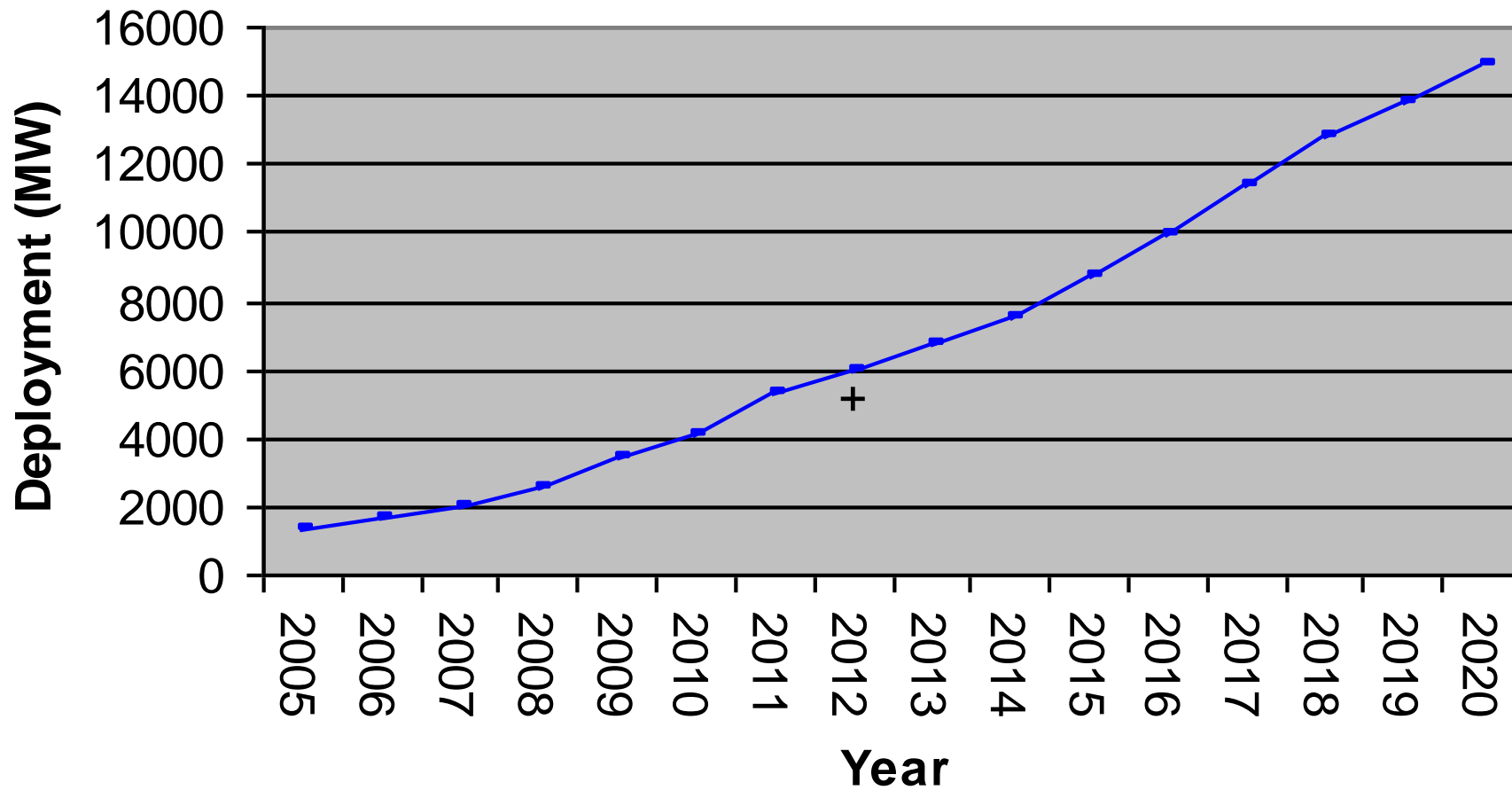
# To cover:

- Deployment rates
- Engagement and sources of feedback
- Successes, difficulties, and impact
- Next steps

c. 60% of onshore wind generation capacity is distribution connected.



# Cumulative Deployment – Onshore Wind





- Cymru
- Wind farms in the UK
- Health & Safety
- Publications
- Latest news
- Jobs & Courses
- Membership
- Company Directory
- Members Area

# UKWED: Projects in Planning



**Wind Farm Name**

location:  
submitted:  
number of turbines:  
proposed rating:  
project capacity:  
annual homes equivalent:  
grid ref:  
developer:  
hub height:  
rotor diameter:

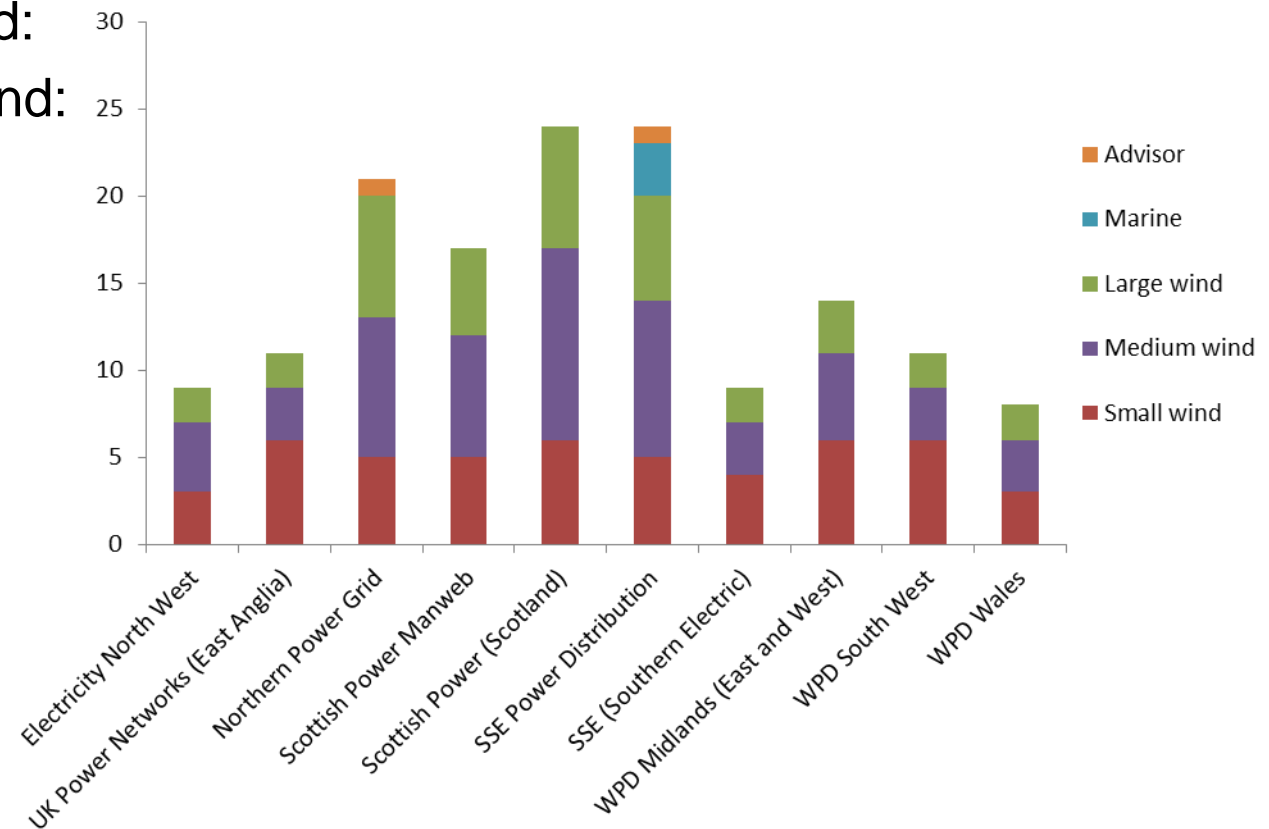
Scope to work together  
projections by DNO n

# Engagement

- Working relationship with ENA
- Individual relationships with DNOs
- Welcome:
  - DG connections guide
  - standard application form
  - LTDS availability
  - LCNF innovation
  - and some dynamic individuals

# Survey of Recent DG Experience

- Our own member discussions and:
- Scottish Renewables members and:
- Garrad Hassan interviews
- September-November 2012
- 25 interviews, multiple projects
- Most DNO areas
- Small, medium, large, utility





# Fundamentals 1: Consent and Connection

- Two un-coordinated but interrelated 'regulated' processes
- Financial Closure requires both workable consent and grid connection
- Two basic strategies from developers

## Accept connection offer ahead of planning consent

- i) Planning may be refused – putting substantial connection deposit potentially at risk
- ii) Planning may be delayed but connection offer withdrawn due to lack of development progress

**Project at risk that workable planning consent is obtainable**

## Secure planning ahead of grid connection acceptance

- i) Connection offer may expire before planning is achieved
- ii) Network capacity may be unavailable once planning is obtained

**Project at risk that grid connection is available on viable terms**

- Both strategies expose a developer to risks which they have no power to mitigate

# Fundamentals 2: Cost, Risk, and Programme

- A DNO provided a connection offer for a 20MW wind farm which includes a river or rail crossing as part of the works.
- Nominally lowest cost solution but wayleaves possibly risky – developer concerned about cost or programme overruns.
- Developer was aware of alternative, less risky, but higher cost solution. Not all developers, esp. new entrants, would be.

DNOs have a regulatory requirement to provide connections offers at **least cost** to the developer.

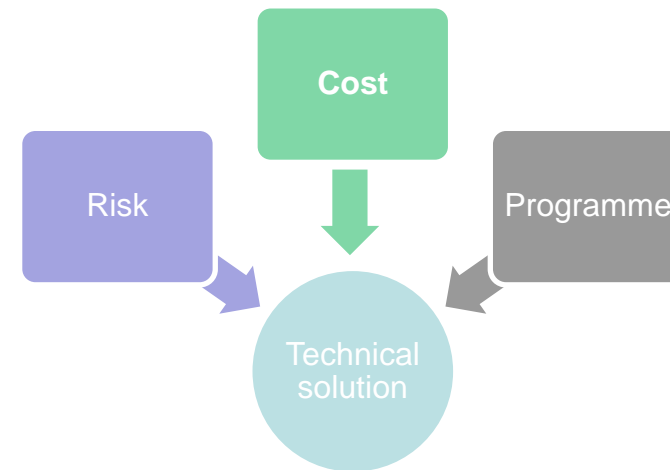
## **Possible mitigations:**

**Informal** – *Pre-application dialogue with DNO to give an appreciation of relative importance of cost, risk and programme.*

**Formal** - *Requirement on DNO to notify developer of alternative more costly options within +X% of least-cost option:*

*As part of Connection Offer;*

*Or during preparation of the Connection Offer.*



***“Least cost’ does not always equate to ‘most appropriate’ connection offer...”***

# Issues Still Encountered

- Customer service – not really
- Application process – onerous, inflexible
  - Information – inadequate on LV
- Technical – little innovation or unexplained requirements
  - Charging – opaque
    - Choice – limited
    - Feedback – risky

# Is it Important in the Scheme of Things?

Grid issues are yet another hurdle for wind generation.

- Project delays and uncertainty = cost
- Foregone electricity generation = cost
- Lack of competitive pressure on DNO = cost
- Barriers to entry for competition in generation = cost
- Slower progress towards environmental targets = cost



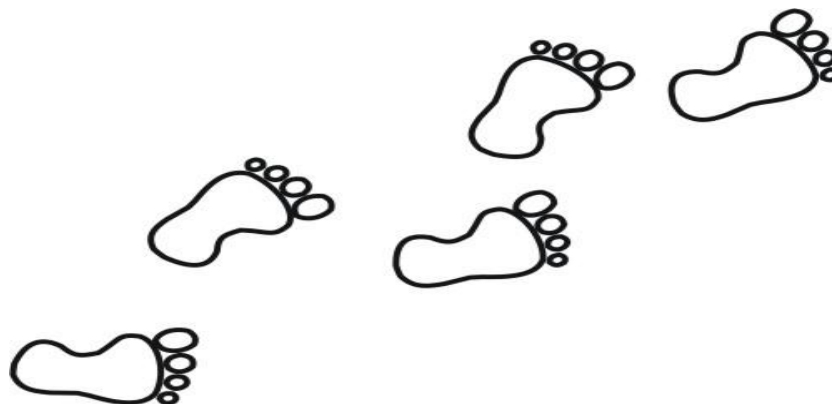
# A Work Programme

Issue	Suggestions	By When?
Customer service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor customer satisfaction</li> <li>• checklist of what customers can expect</li> <li>• account managers</li> <li>• recruitment of non-technical support</li> </ul>	?
Application process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iterative process</li> <li>• database of turbine specs</li> <li>• option for extension of validity</li> <li>• contestable works part of same application</li> </ul>	?
Information provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information on LV network, voltage issues, and plans</li> </ul>	?
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• innovation collation and roll-out</li> <li>• safeguards against unnecessary works</li> <li>• consistency in standards interpretation</li> <li>• use of legacy projects and strategic developments</li> </ul>	?
Charging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fair deposit</li> <li>• itemised breakdown of costs, incl. contestable</li> <li>• application fee</li> </ul>	?
Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address barriers to competition</li> </ul>	?
Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• risk-free appeals process</li> <li>• customer feedback seminars</li> <li>• issues log – also to capture new issues</li> </ul>	?



# Next steps

- A prioritised, scheduled, co-ordinated work programme
- Monitoring of progress – not just an annual discussion!
- RIIO-ED1 business plans: smart, co-ordinated engagement
- In the longer term, will Ofgem's proposed incentive schemes under RIIO-ED1 address the outstanding issues?

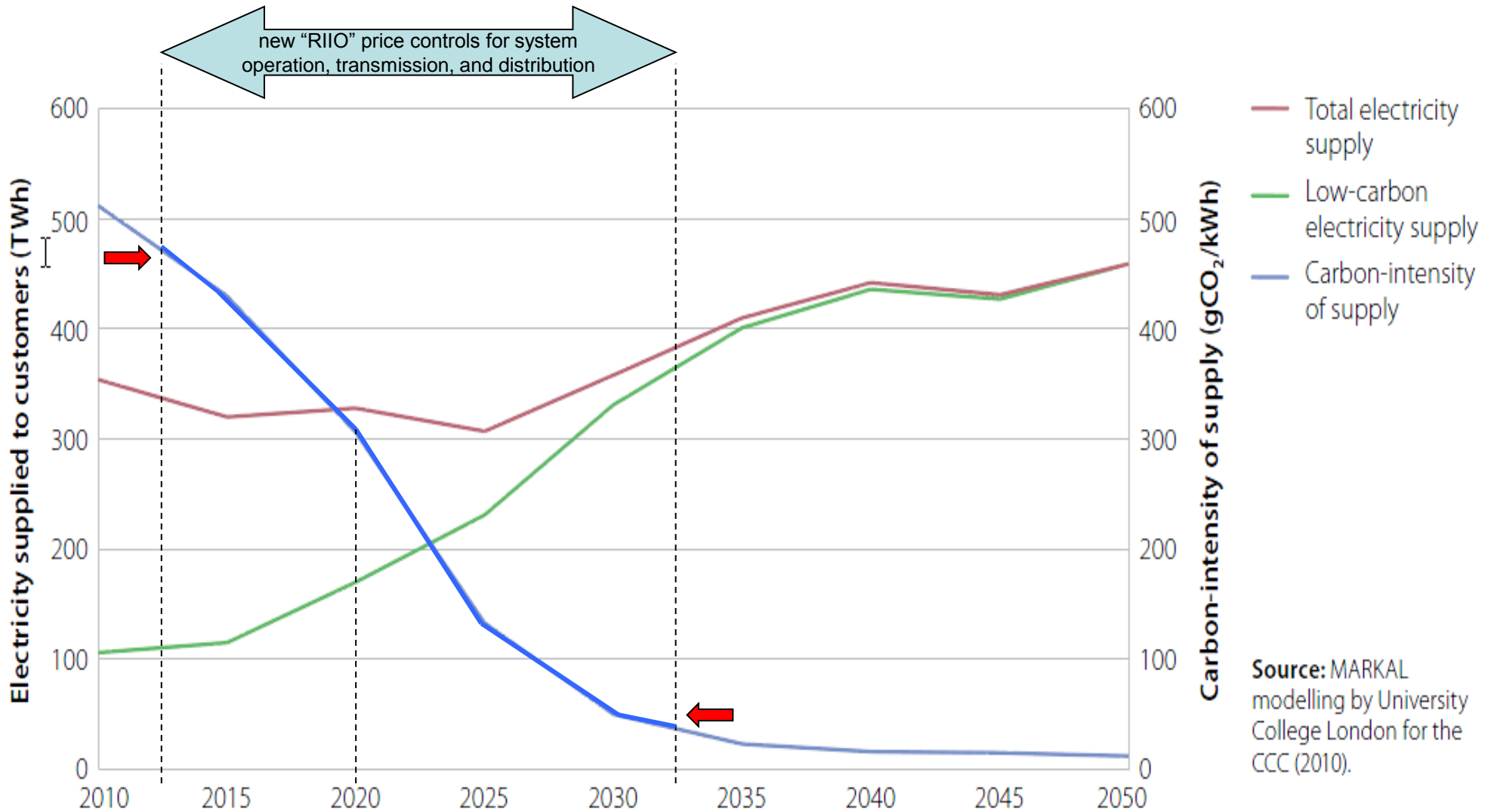


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# What we would like to see from DNOs

- Consultative, Iterative Connection Process
- Good Customer Service
- Pro-Active Outreach and Information Provision
- Reasonable Network Protection Measures & Standards
- Timely, Low-Cost Connections without Hoarding
- ...
- Innovation Roll-out (not just LCNF projects)
- Facilitation of Low-Carbon Technology Roll-out
- Active Network Management

# Progress on Decarbonisation of Electricity



Source: MARKAL modelling by University College London for the CCC (2010).

Source: The Committee on Climate Change [www.the-ccc.org.uk](http://www.the-ccc.org.uk)