



Our Innovation Strategy

22 August 2019



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OUR INNOVATION STRATEGY

Welcome to our innovation strategy which builds on our earlier work and is a significant part of our commitment to our customers.

The challenges faced by electricity network operators such as Electricity North West from the UK's ongoing decarbonisation of heat and transport are significant. A key part of the UK's journey to zero carbon is the revolution of our electricity industry – the way electricity is generated, stored, transported and traded.

As the region's network operator, it's our responsibility to lead the way in this transformation. Through investment and innovation in energy infrastructure, we will help the North West to decarbonise and pave the way for the growth of renewable energy.

In this document we explain why we innovate, how we ensure we deliver value for our customers and how we will support our region to meet our zero carbon target by 2038.

This document forms an integral part of our business plan and is designed to enable our stakeholders to gain a deeper understanding of how our strategy will deliver their needs.

We have detailed how we identify projects, how we manage them and how we select partners to help us deliver them.

I hope you find this document accessible and informative. Please let me know what you think of our strategy and how we can improve it.

Paul Turner
Innovation Manager
Electricity North West

1 WHAT IS INNOVATION?

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) defines innovation as “the application of knowledge to the production of new and improved goods and services. It means improved product and service quality and enhanced process effectiveness.”

While innovation underpins our business plan and is therefore a key enabler to reducing the cost of providing our services to customers, our approach to innovation goes further. We are seeking to innovate across our business to provide new and improved services for our customers, which increases flexibility and allows customers greater choice in the way they interact with our network.

Innovation enables a modern business to deliver excellence for its customers.

We will meet the future needs of our customers and stakeholders in an increasingly uncertain energy future by maximising the opportunities provided by:

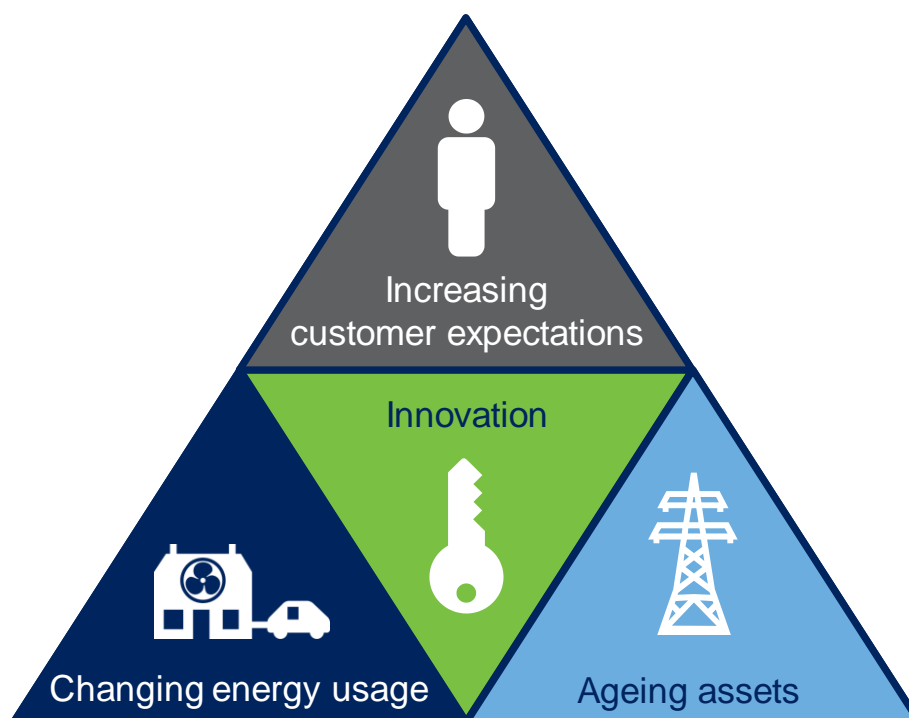
- New technologies
- New business and commercial models
- An appropriately supportive regulatory framework with associated incentives.

2 OUR CHALLENGES

In addition to the traditional day-to-day challenges we face, there are significant longer-term challenges which are common to all UK distribution network operators (DNOs) and which can be categorised as:

- Changing energy usage
- Increasing customer expectations
- Ageing assets.

Figure 1: Operator trilemma



Innovation is key to resolving these challenges and hence central to our business plan. We will explore each of these in turn and describe how we intend to approach these challenges through the use of innovation.

2.1 Changing energy usage

As part of its ongoing commitment to internationally agreed targets on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the UK government has launched a number of initiatives on energy efficiency, carbon costs, renewable energy generation, renewable heat and electric vehicles (EVs). Combined with a general increase in customer awareness of energy, these initiatives will drive changes in customer behaviours and are expected to impact significantly upon electricity consumption both in terms of patterns and overall levels.

Forecasting

To ensure we can plan for and deliver our customers' future needs we have developed more sophisticated methods of demand forecasting. These allow us to plan with our key stakeholders and help us mitigate the risks associated with the uncertainty in low carbon technology uptake. The new tools will help us understand future network demands, the effect on network investment and which new solutions we will need to put in place for our customers.

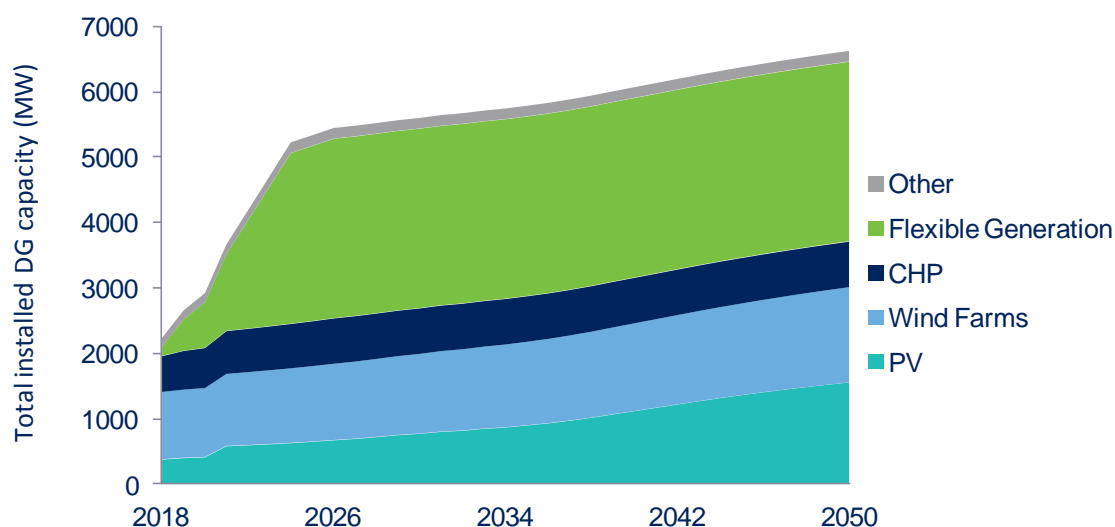
Our work in this area has led to the development of our forecasting scenarios for electricity demand and generation. They are based on differing underlying assumptions on financial and policy conditions to explore future electricity usage within our region. Our five future scenarios – 'Active Economy', 'Slow Progression', 'Green Ambition', 'Focus on Efficiency' and 'Central Outlook' are used in some of the forecast data below. For more information please refer to our [Distribution Future Electricity Scenarios](#).

Generation

One of the key challenges for DNOs is the connection of low carbon distributed generation (DG) in volumes sufficient to meet carbon targets. Our network already has DG with installed capacity equal to over 50% of our maximum demand. Networks in areas such as North Cumbria and the Fylde Coast, rich in renewable resources (such as wind), are already at or approaching their maximum available capacity.

Figure 2 shows the predicted future increase in different types of DG capacity. The numbers of flexible generators (gas/diesel fuelled) are expected to rise steeply in the next five years as part of planned developments. In the longer-term, we expect less use of combined heat and power as policies for decarbonisation and the reduced cost for renewables deter their use. Conversely, the use of wind and photovoltaic (PV) generation is expected to continue increasing as part of the transition to low carbon energy sources.

Figure 2: Future installed DG capacity across the North West



Demand

The vast majority of our 2.4 million customers are domestic and are supplied from our low voltage (LV) networks. For many years management of demand growth on these networks has been relatively simple with historically stable and predictable growth.

However, we expect that future renewable heat incentives coupled with falling prices for technologies, such as heat pumps (HPs), will result in high customer adoption, similar to the uptake of solar PV following the introduction of the feed-in tariff in 2011. This will lead to substantial additional demand.

Figure 3 below illustrates the likely changes in domestic customer demand between 2012 and 2025 when customers are expected to adopt HPs and EVs or hybrid vehicles at scale. This shows that the adoption of such technologies and the magnitude of their power consumption will introduce significantly greater uncertainty in daily demand patterns.

Figure 3: Daily domestic demand profile over time

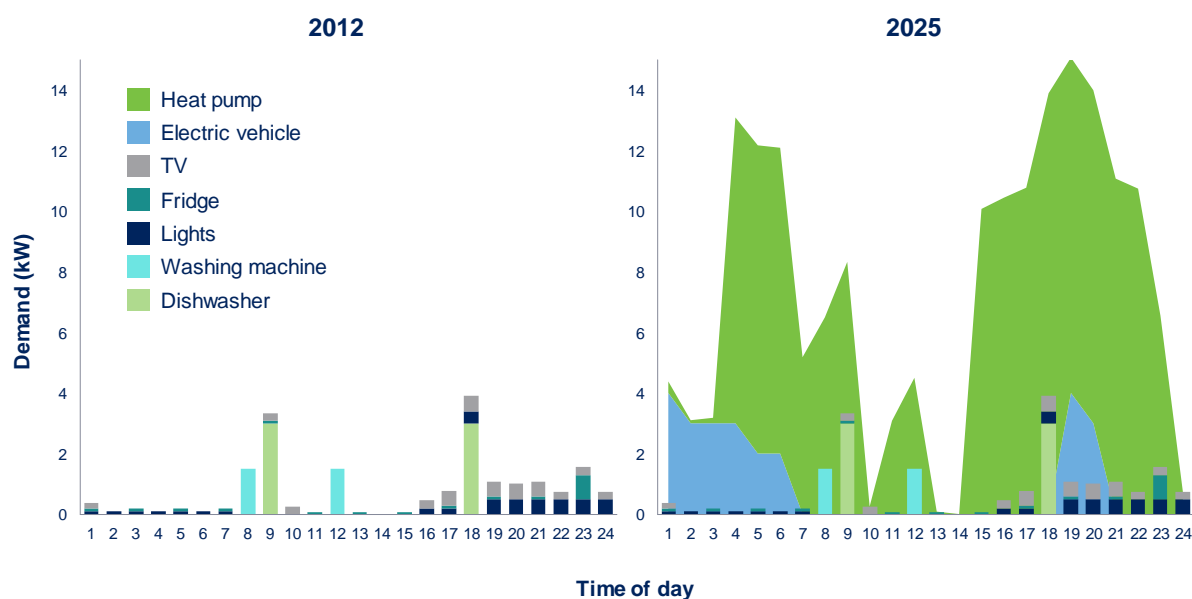


Figure 4 shows the future EV volumes for our five forecasting scenarios.

Figure 4: Future volumes of electric vehicles (pure EVs and plug-ins) in the North West

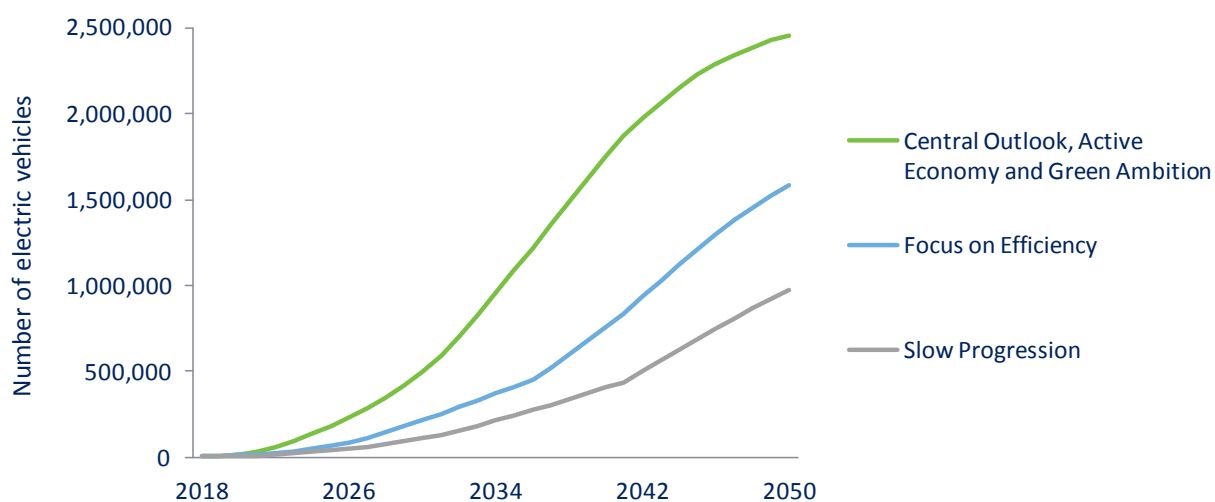
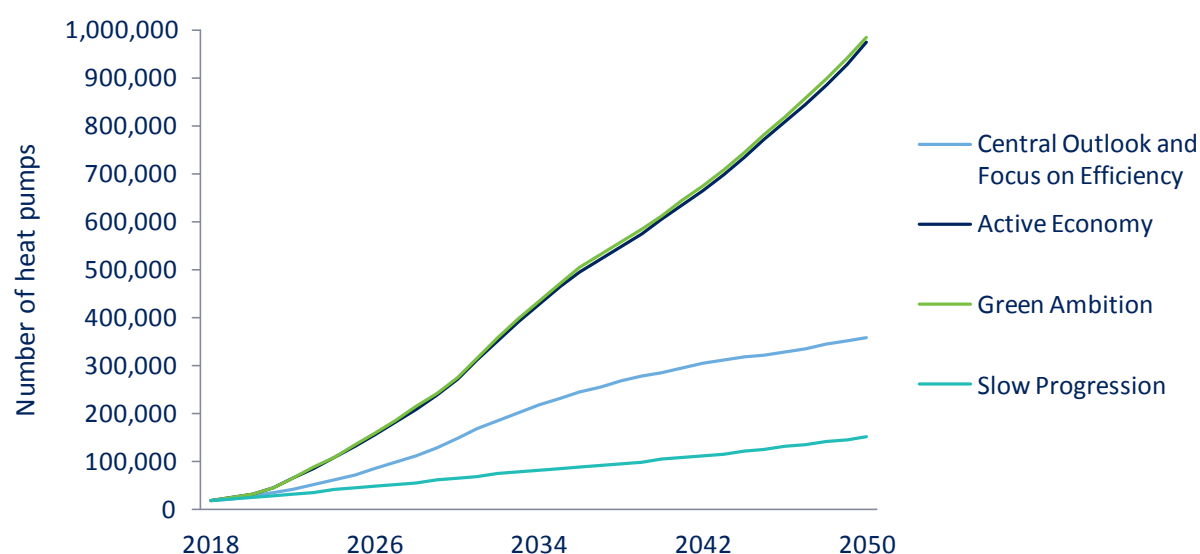


Figure 5 shows the future trends in HP volumes across our five scenarios.

Figure 5: Future volumes of heat pumps in the North West of England



2.2 Increasing customer expectations

The adoption of low carbon technologies described above means that we are starting to see an acceleration in the number of customers who derive their heat and transport energy needs from electricity networks.

Our research has demonstrated that due to this increased dependence on electricity, a reliable supply is becoming even more critical. We therefore need to develop our investment strategies and redefine existing passive networks, to meet evolving needs and expectations.

We are adapting our networks to accommodate these needs and have developed intelligent tools to forecast projected demand and generation, based on local information and conditions to prepare for the differing future electrical needs of customers across our region. This approach will provide greater flexibility to connect additional demand, generation and storage more quickly, cheaply and efficiently.

In recent years we have seen how climate change has resulted in more extreme weather events, which put a severe strain on electricity infrastructure. However, our research tells us that with increasing reliance on electricity, customers will not accept protracted outages. Delivering even higher reliability levels from an ageing asset base will require innovation in active network management, energy management, active automation systems, fault detection and repair technologies.

Mobile connectivity and social media platforms have significantly changed the way that our customers communicate and this has raised their expectations, meaning they expect access to instantaneous information about network outages. Our research also tells us that customers have an expectation of support to mitigate the impact of outages and believe that we have a social and moral obligation to provide enhanced services for certain customer groups.

By working with a broad range of relevant stakeholders and organisations at the cutting edge of customer service, we are improving our social programme and developing innovative solutions to improve our services and the way we interact with customers. We will continue to engage with our customers to better understand what information they want from us and in what format; and we will develop and deploy the technology needed to meet these expectations.

Our research to understand the value that different customer segments place on supply reliability has established that the current GB model, which underpins investment decisions, significantly undervalues the needs of certain customer groups, while others are over represented. This could drive potentially inappropriate investments.

We are therefore working closely with our customers and stakeholders to understand their views on the consequences of adopting an alternative model. This will help us to better understand the relative value of proactive investment, aimed at preventing or minimising the severity of interruptions, versus the ability to mitigate the impact by deploying various support mechanisms to manage the consequence of network faults.

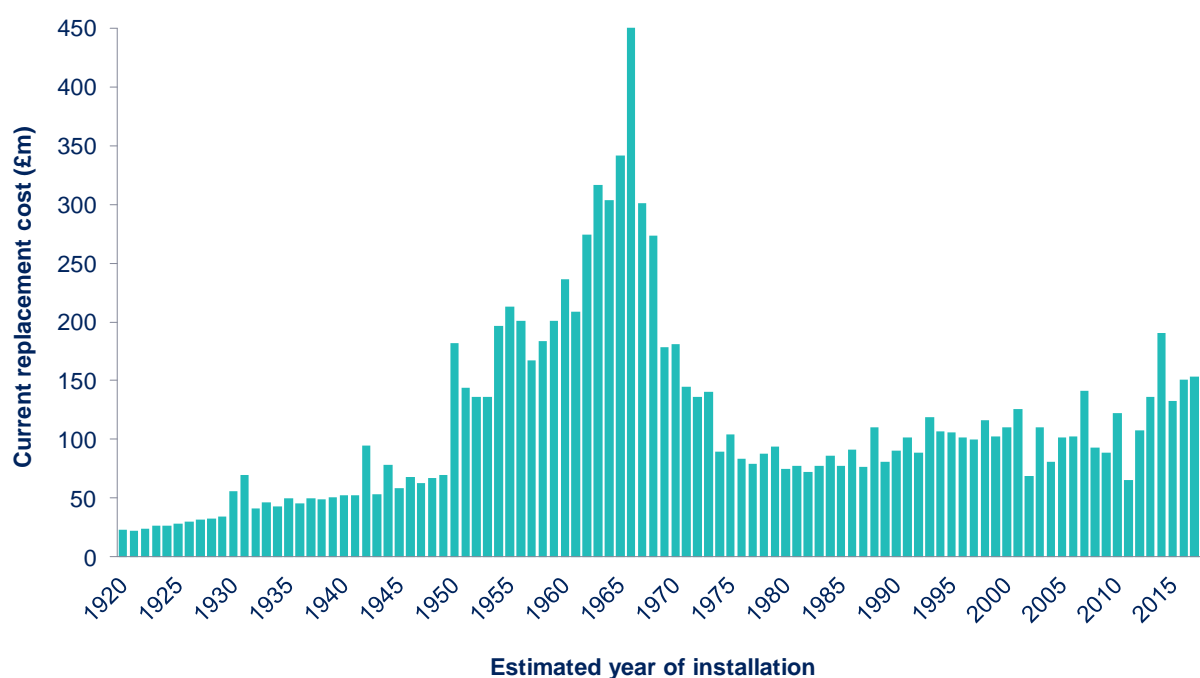
Engagement with key industry stakeholders will determine how a more disaggregated model, more representative of customers' needs and expectations, might be incorporated into the regulatory framework and most practicably implemented across GB. This learning will determine the type and level of future investments that we will make in our network to manage our customers' needs efficiently.

2.3 Ageing assets

DNOs manage an increasingly ageing asset base with many of our assets now approaching their previously assumed end of life.

As shown in Figure 6, Electricity North West's asset base was mainly installed in the 1950s and 1960s. These assets have served our customers well but are ageing and increasingly being asked to perform new functions. Finding ways to manage these older assets and refurbish them for continued service while retrofitting new technology is a key challenge for innovation. When an asset is due to be replaced, advanced analytical techniques and appropriately specified replacement equipment is key for continued network performance.

Figure 6: Age profile shown as estimated cost of replacement, 1920 – 2018



3 OPPORTUNITIES

Our innovation work is driven by the challenges we face and is key to unlocking the opportunities made available to us through the availability of new technologies, new emerging markets, the deployment of smart meters and the changes to our regulatory

environment. Our approach is to maximise the potential that these new opportunities bring to address the challenges highlighted above.

3.1 New technology

New technology has the ability to transform what we do. We are excited by the opportunities provided by new technology and the potential benefits to our customers. An example of this is our development of sophisticated centralised automation software to replace manual operation of switches by field operatives. This transformative technology has significantly reduced the time taken to restore supplies in the event of a network fault and is now enabled across our entire high voltage (HV) network.

We have led the way in the deployment of intelligent LV fuses on our networks which have transformed the way transient faults are managed. This work has enabled us to significantly reduce the number of these faults which are one of the highest causes of customer complaints. Supported with new commercial models, we are now using this technology in new and innovative ways to proactively manage our LV networks, enabling us to identify and fix emerging faults before they affect our customers.

The innovation supply chain plays a central role in meeting the future needs of our customers. We continue to work with small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to help and encourage them to develop new technologies which will help us meet the challenges facing our industry. A good example of this is our involvement in the development of LV circuit breakers and switches which use improved communications infrastructure and centrally held optimisation software to give us visibility and control of our LV network. We trialled this technology as part of our Smart Street project and expect it to become the default solution to the problems associated with the connection of low carbon technologies to LV networks.

Our customers are increasingly using mobile IT and handheld devices as part of their everyday lives and will expect to access our services through real and virtual channels in the future. For example, when a network fault occurs, customers will expect us to provide improved information through existing traditional communication platforms and to use new virtual channels. Our innovation programme will examine what customers want and how these services can be delivered using information retrieved automatically from our systems and made available to customers through a variety of channels.

A significant energy transformation is expected to take place as a result of emerging smart electrical home appliances and other low carbon technologies. Customers will have the opportunity to earn financial rewards by providing services which help us manage local and system constraints. These technologies will also enable us to provide new services to customers to help them with their energy requirements. To enable all of this we will work with customers directly and with suppliers or other third parties who can facilitate these services.

Technology and innovation are only valuable to our business if they help us improve our services or reduce costs for customers. To ensure we meet the expectations of our customers, we will investigate new technologies on the market and how they might be utilised to help us meet our challenges; we will continue to work with SMEs and survey the market for new entrants.

3.2 Energy storage

Energy storage is now emerging as a potential solution to some of our challenges by helping network operators manage demand uncertainty. Storage can help customers and larger communities improve the efficiency of their local generation by storing energy at times of high generation/low demand to be used at times of high demand/low generation.

Storage can also provide wider system benefits such as in the ancillary services and demand response markets. As a DNO it is not beneficial for us to own storage but we have already seen an increase in customers wishing to connect storage to our networks and we expect

this to increase and move into the domestic sector. We will look for opportunities to engage with these customers and help them gain the maximum benefit from their investments.

3.3 Smart meters

Smart meters will allow us to monitor how much power our customers are using or producing in near real time. This gives us improved visibility of the network and will enable us to operate our network more responsively to their needs. The more responsive we can make our network, the more efficiently it operates, which helps us keep customer bills down.

The improved visibility provided through smart meter data offers the potential to monitor power flowing throughout our entire network. This will improve our demand forecasting, allow us to target investment and ensure capacity is available for customers when they need it.

They also offer a number of important service benefits for customers who experience faults. At present we are notified of faults on the LV network from customer calls; but smart meters offer the potential for automatic notification of loss of supply for individual customers. We will utilise this functionality to enable more rapid restoration of supplies, particularly during storm events. These features are particularly important to our vulnerable customers who depend on power for their safety and wellbeing.

3.4 New markets

Our innovation portfolio contains a significant body of work, developing new markets through which customers can earn value while helping to solve network constraints. Offering customers genuine choice is a cornerstone of our innovation strategy and we will continue to explore the opportunities provided by new and emerging markets.

We will continue to offer [flexible services](#) – innovative commercial contracts to purchase demand or generation response from existing and new industrial customers to manage network constraints. This provides us with the opportunity to monitor load growth and reduce the risk of under-utilised investment if additional capacity is installed. It also presents a mechanism which provides us with time to develop solutions to resolve multiple loading issues.

We have already developed contracts for post-fault response and these will be expanded to cover all constraints when we have deployed active network management (ANM) as part of our new network management system (NMS).

When our customers need more capacity we will explore demand side response (DSR) opportunities alongside other smart technologies and more traditional forms of reinforcement so that the best value solution is obtained.

To consistently deliver the best possible value for our customers we have developed and successfully introduced the ‘real options’ model. This is a very sophisticated financial model that significantly enhances our ability to undertake a robust economic assessment of comparator solutions. The model uniquely allows us to examine the value of each solution under all possible future demand scenarios ensuring our investments are future-proofed. This model is crucial to ensuring customers do not pay for capacity that will not be needed.

Further market opportunities are emerging as a direct consequence of learning outcomes from our Low Carbon Networks Fund trials. A great example is our CLASS project that allows us to provide services to the system operator to address challenges associated with the changing generation and demand mix. In January 2017 Electricity North West approved a project to roll out CLASS functionality to 80% of our primary voltage electricity network. The project embeds multiple technical firsts for Electricity North West and is funded via the Directly Remunerated Service 8, Value Added Services (DRS8) mechanism which allows consumers to benefit by sharing any net revenue from the project.

Our strategy is to consider the widest application of our innovation by adopting a holistic ‘whole system’ approach, which focuses on the impact on our network and how the innovation can be deployed to maximise benefit to customers. This could be through entering an existing market to provide services at lower cost or working with other industry participants to define new products and services for which markets can be developed.

3.5 Regulation

We recognise that there is significant change in energy systems and we want to be at the forefront of developing regulatory models that support the changes needed. Our innovation strategy will inform our thinking and enable us to play an active role in identifying and forming new regulatory models to support a transforming energy system.

Ofgem’s innovation policy continues the use of incentives and funding mechanisms to promote innovation. It also aims to remove barriers and encourage innovation by working in partnership with others. We are very supportive of this approach and will work closely with Ofgem and all our regulators to ensure that we maximise opportunities to deliver value to our customers through innovation.

We will actively engage with our regulatory stakeholders and through our industry leadership we will reduce the barriers to our industry for new technologies and partners.

Our strategy is to fully utilise all new innovation opportunities for the benefit of customers in our own region and across GB.

3.6 Distribution system operator (DSO)

We believe that the emerging challenges, coupled with the increasing demands placed on networks, will necessitate the emergence of DNOs as ‘distribution system operators’ (DSOs). Our [DSO Vision](#) document sets out our view of the role and makes the case for the evolution of the role of DNOs to deliver DSO services. Such an evolution is essential if the UK is to meet its low carbon targets in a timely, inclusive, cost-efficient and secure way.

We will continue to develop new solutions to ensure networks deliver the level of service that our customers expect. The DSO will have a central role in determining where innovation is required. We are developing new and quicker ways of seeing potential faults on our network before they become issues so our customers do not face disruption.

There are a lot of technical parameters, such as voltage, that we have to consider when operating our network and we are looking how we can ‘flex’ these in new ways to increase the efficiency or effectiveness of our operations without causing disruption or inconvenience to our customers.

We are also looking at how technologies like smart meters and energy storage may be able to improve our understanding and operation of the network.

4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

4.1 Our strategy

We have a large and diverse group of external stakeholders, ranging from domestic customers to large industrial electricity consumers. We actively engage with each of these as appropriate to better inform the development of our innovation strategy.

Our external stakeholders include environmental groups, charitable organisations, local authorities, educational establishments, and national stakeholders such as our regulator Ofgem, the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and wider government agencies including the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). We also consult with

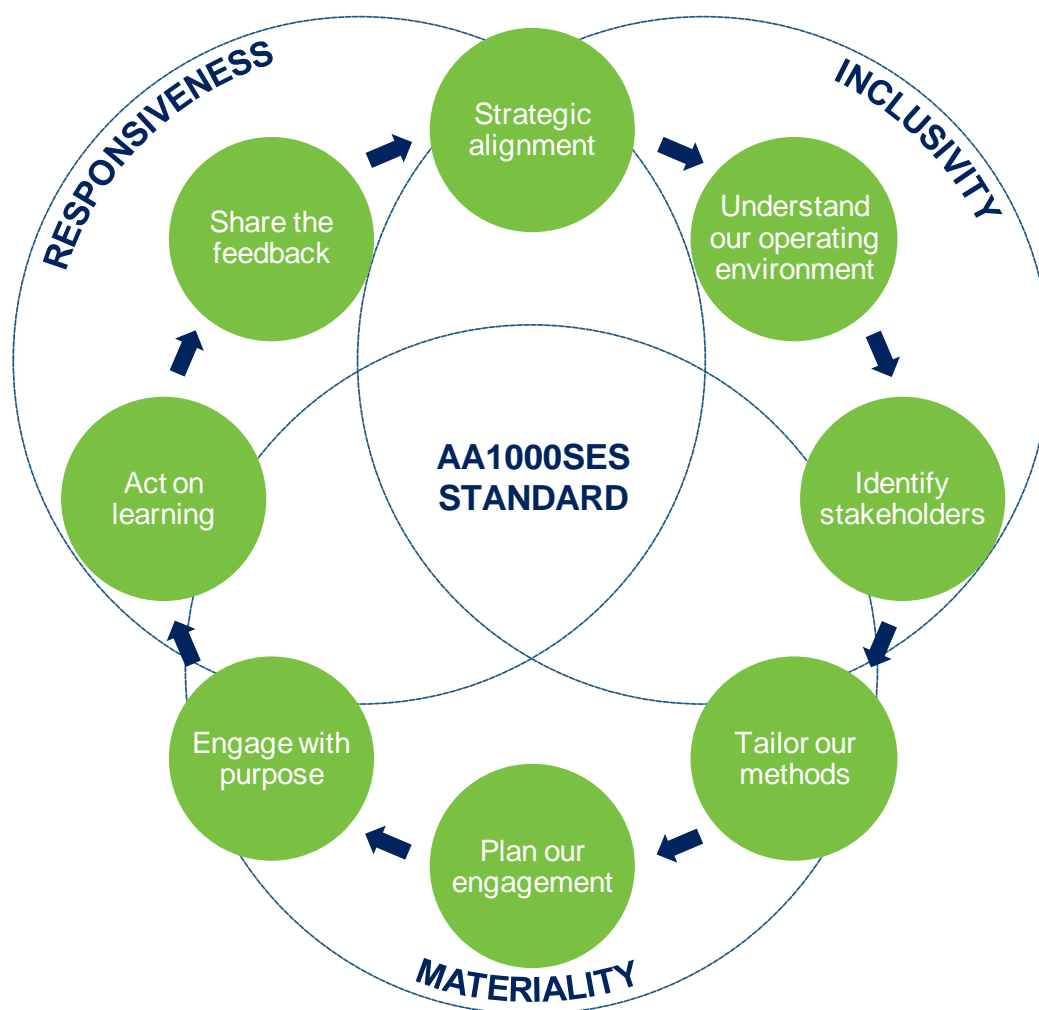
key industry stakeholders including the Energy Networks Association (ENA), other DNOs, energy suppliers, National Grid, equipment suppliers and manufacturers.

Many of our innovation projects are focused on specific regions and we are keen to expand our stakeholder engagement to local community groups which have a closer relationship with customers in their neighbourhoods. These groups can be influential in engaging the wider public and generating greater social engagement, as was demonstrated in our Power Saver Challenge project.

Our innovation strategy follows our general stakeholder engagement principles which ensure that we consult the right stakeholders, in the right way, at the right time, on the right issues. We follow internationally recognised best practice in stakeholder engagement – the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard (AA1000SES). The principles of this standard are inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness, each of which forms the fundamental basis of our engagement approach. Using this framework, we are committed to identifying our stakeholders, identifying the issues that they care about and engaging with them on these issues to make improvements to what we do and how we do it.

Our long-term investment in engaged customer panels enables us to articulate complex network issues to our stakeholders, simply and clearly. We use our strategic innovation supply chain partnerships to generate a range of solutions to future problems and robustly test these before deployment.

Figure 7: Our stakeholder engagement strategy



4.2 Engaging with customers on innovation projects

By exploiting the learning from our previous projects, we have developed a range of traditional and innovative customer engagement techniques to educate customers about:

- The role of Electricity North West and its position as a DNO in the energy sector
- The potential impact of decarbonisation and the reasons why our network has to change to accommodate the anticipated increase in demand for electricity.

We continuously evaluate our customer engagement techniques and test new strategies to ensure we get the maximum benefit from engagement. We are also focused on making our customer engagement activities as effective as possible to reach the widest audience in affected communities. We ensure that all relevant customer sectors are represented in our consultation processes. This strategy remains central to the successful delivery of our innovation projects.

The design of our future innovation strategies will continue to fully exploit opportunities to engage with customers and investigate their understanding, experience and opinions of concepts. This approach will guarantee that we remain focused on our customers and continue to adapt our network in a manner that meets their needs.

4.3 Engaging with other partners on innovation projects

We will continue to hold regular bilateral meetings with our major innovation partners.

At these meetings we discuss our overall innovation portfolio and areas where our partners may be able to provide support, as well as any individual projects they are involved in. Our partners provide the technology solutions to our customers' needs. We have carefully established long-term strategic relationships with our partners which allow a sustainable programme of innovation to deliver exceptional value for customers. The nature of our relationship is a true partnership with a significant proportion of our projects being initiated or guided by our partners. To enable our partners to contribute we spend a significant amount of time explaining our customers' needs and exploring how they can be met.

Figure 8: Our major partners



4.4 Delivering for customers

We have a proven track record of delivering smart grid solutions which have targeted key issues affecting our customers and network. Effective engagement with our customers, key stakeholders, project partners and academic partners has been essential in the delivery of a range of innovative technical and commercial solutions, which maximise the use of existing assets and provide customers with greater choice.

Our innovation process starts with our dedicated bid team who take all of our research and engagement and clearly identify the innovation work needed. Our bid process involves senior managers from across our business and ensures projects are highly targeted and linked to real problems that when solved will deliver genuine value.

Within our innovation team we have a dedicated and expert customer engagement team. Their work is absolutely essential to the success of our projects. Their work on customer

engagement is highly developed allowing deep understanding of customer needs and preferences. Their work allows us to tailor our plans to meet the particular needs of the customers we are engaging with. We have a demonstrable track record for our stakeholder engagement in our innovation projects and the learning from each project is taken forward to the next one and the plans adapted based on customer feedback.

Our innovation work is supported by an experienced multi-disciplinary technical team. Their expertise is shared with our wider business by regular rotation of our best engineers. Rotation of these engineers allows innovation projects to be embedded into business as usual.

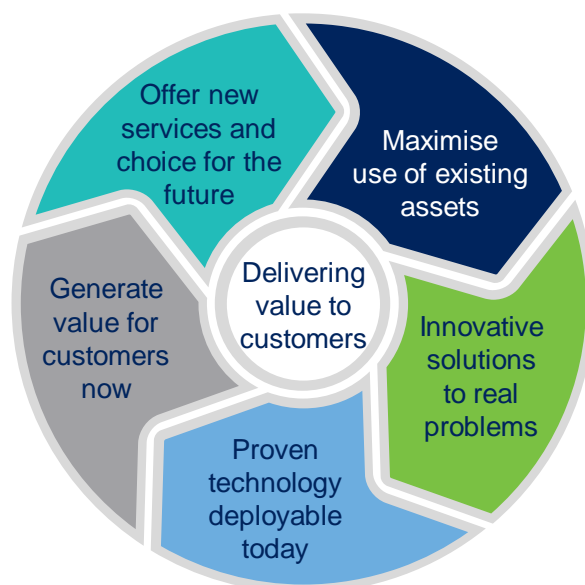
It is important that we deliver the innovation we have promised at the price we have estimated. To do this we have established a dedicated project management team who have significant experience in the delivery of complex innovation projects and programmes. Our team has a proven record in ensuring we deliver the best value for money for our customers.

Finally our engineering standards team is closely aligned to our innovation team. They help guide our strategy and ensure that our innovations are embedded into business as usual. This last stage in the innovation journey is often overlooked but we are proud of our track record in implementing our projects.

Our innovation strategy builds on our previous success but our focus remains on our customers' future needs. Each project is simply a stepping stone to delivering those needs.

5 OUR STRATEGY

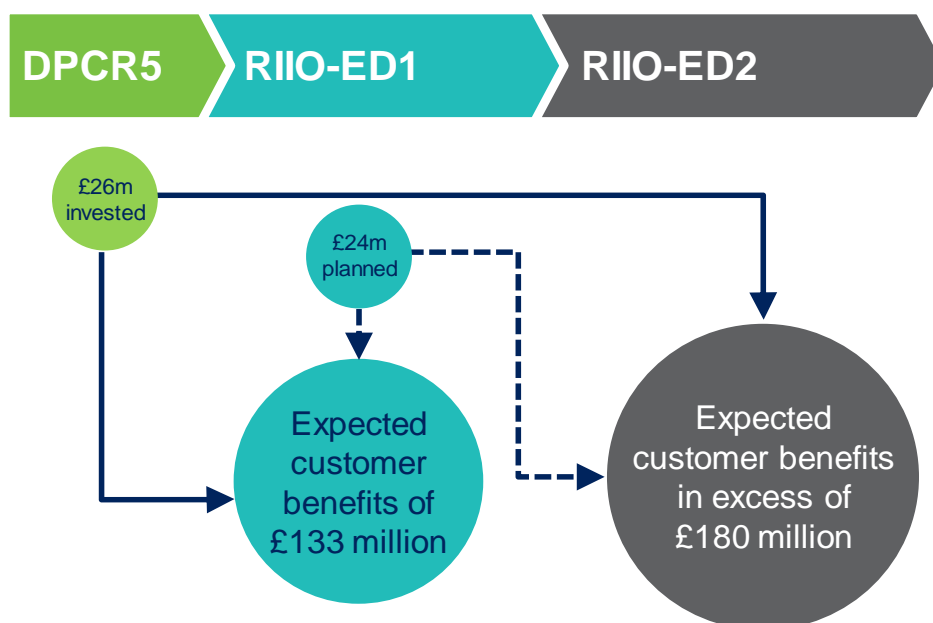
Figure 9: Our innovation strategy



5.1 Why innovate?

Innovation is key to the success of our organisation. We seek to innovate continuously across our business activities to ensure that we not only meet our obligations to our customers but also respond to their evolving needs and expectations. We have a well established track record for innovation and we will continue to build on this as we move forward. The world is changing as are our customers' needs. The challenges and opportunities ahead are exciting but significant. We need to innovate to successfully meet these challenges and take advantage of the opportunities presented. Figure 10 below shows the return on investment from DPCR5 through to RIIO-ED2.

Figure 10: Efficiencies gained from innovation



5.2 Innovation principles

Our continuous improvement journey is led by the needs of our customers. Our approach to innovation is underpinned by the following three guiding principles:

- We aim to understand and respond to the changing needs of customers
- We seek collaboration with partner organisations to work together to find innovative solutions to common problems
- We involve customers in our innovation work, ensuring that potential innovative solutions deliver customer benefits.

We will not commit our customers' money to a project until we validate that the technology is likely to be economically viable and that the problem can be resolved within the timescale of our business plan. This ensures that we focus on the projects most likely to deliver real value to customers in the near to medium term.

While we support technology that has a longer development cycle, we do this through collaboration with other DNOs, for instance via our work with the ENA. It is clear that the value gained from collaborative work on smart grids is complementary to our own work.

5.3 Innovation lifecycle

Figure 11: Innovation lifecycle



5.3.1 Idea generation

Innovative ideas can come from diverse sources. We publish the challenges and opportunities as we understand them and use and refine these for discussion in our engagement with internal and external stakeholders. We then consider all ideas put forward, assessing them against our innovation strategy and business plans.

5.3.2 Alignment to innovation strategy

A project will not be taken forward into the scoping phase unless there is clear value for customers. To assess the value we develop an appropriate cost benefit analysis for all projects.

In addition to assessing the financial benefit for customers the idea must also demonstrate a clear link to our innovation strategy by delivering at least one of our innovation themes, described in Section 6 of this document.

5.3.3 Scoping of the project

The idea is then developed into a project, which describes the aims, objectives and expected outcomes. This allows us to develop an understanding of potential partners and costs.

5.3.4 Partnering

Following initial scoping we will seek appropriate partners for the project. If the idea has come from an external stakeholder, that stakeholder is the most obvious choice for partner. For internally generated ideas we will consider issuing an invitation to partner via an open tendering process. Once a potential partner has been identified we will discuss and iterate the scope with them to further focus on value and cost.

5.3.5 Delivery

The project will then enter the formal delivery phase. The delivery of a project can vary greatly depending on its scope. Early on in the delivery phase we engage with the wider business to ensure that the scope includes all elements required to support the transfer to business as usual and value realisation.

5.3.6 Learning and dissemination

The sharing of learning from our innovation work is essential. The way in which much of our innovation is funded requires us to share learning to avoid unnecessary duplication and to allow others to benefit from our work. We work hard to do this well and we are always seeking new ways in which this can be improved. At appropriate times during the delivery phase we will disseminate any learning to internal and external stakeholders. The mechanism for this is detailed in section 5.6.

5.3.7 Transfer to business as usual

Following its successful completion, a project is transferred to business as usual. This is a critical point in the innovation life cycle but is a process that starts at the beginning of the life cycle. We ensure that business as usual considerations are factored into the scoping of a project as this will ease its ultimate transition. This transition process could involve new specifications and policies, new business processes and training.

5.4 Collaboration

Collaboration is fundamental in facilitating the successful transformation of an energy system. This collaboration should include electricity network operators and other energy sectors such as gas and transport.

We will continue to collaborate with other network operators through industry forums such as the Collaborative Energy Portfolio run by the ENA. Where appropriate we will collaborate directly with other network operators where this adds value.

5.5 Transfer to business as usual (BAU)

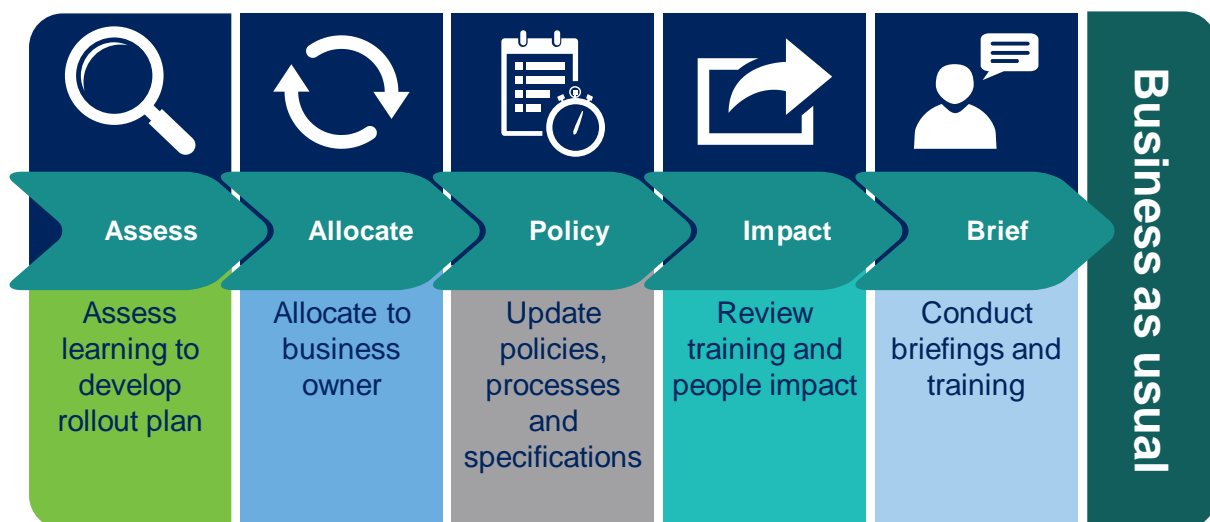
Managing the transition of an innovative solution, device, technology or new operating arrangement into BAU is perhaps the most important stage in delivering benefits to customers. This phase generally represents the final stage of a project's time line and is the culmination of its successful outcome.

The ability to transition the innovation to BAU is an important consideration when innovation investment opportunities are assessed. We recognise that some projects are aimed at informing our understanding and learning and in such instances BAU transition normally involves updates to business processes, procedures and specifications. The BAU assessment also considers the technology risk, the development time line and our ability to support the developers in a meaningful manner before embarking on a project.

To ensure the successful transition to BAU, we select innovation investments that are assessed as having a good chance of delivering value for customers. We focus on challenges that have been identified in our business plan and use innovation to address these issues. We use a cost benefit analysis approach to ensure that best value projects are taken forward.

We have developed an initiative-tracking process which enables us to take innovation and other business initiatives into BAU. There are five key stages to the process involving representatives from across the business as demonstrated in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12: Transition to business as usual



5.6 Knowledge transfer

We are committed to delivering our innovation strategy, approach and project findings through a variety of dissemination methods to suit a range of audiences.

A number of audiences have been identified as key stakeholders for learning derived from our innovation projects. These consist of various industry groups and include, but are not limited to, Ofgem, BEIS, wider government agencies, UK DNOs, the ENA, academic institutions, Association of Electricity Producers (AEP), Citizens Advice and the Smart Energy Demand Coalition (SEDC). The primary interests of these stakeholders are:

- New network design and operating standards
- System configurations
- Demand and generation response agreements
- Associated customer impacts.

Other local groups are consulted, as appropriate to the project, including local planning authorities, local enterprise partnerships, councillors, business leaders, chambers of commerce, charitable organisations and various policy makers.

As well as the external stakeholders we disseminate learning internally with a focus on the new business processes and policies required for BAU adoption.

Dissemination activities are embedded into the management of all projects which reflect the diverse needs and interests of each stakeholder group. Dissemination activities include:

- E-newsletters to advise customers and industry stakeholders of progress
- Internal newsletters to ensure our wider business is kept fully informed
- Advertorials in appropriate industry magazines
- Press releases to communicate our progress to local media
- Webinars to provide an opportunity for two-way engagement
- Dissemination events to share learning with key stakeholder.

We work with universities on many of our projects and the students involved will publish and present papers on our behalf in internal publications and at associated conferences. Innovation projects can produce a lot of monitoring data, which we make available either directly on our website or on request.

Our overriding principles are to maintain an open and transparent approach, ensure that information is easily accessible and that our dissemination methods match our audience's needs.

We take a proactive approach in knowledge dissemination throughout the development and delivery of our projects, sharing learning at the annual Low Carbon Networks and Innovation (LCNI) conference, our own annual learning event and at many other industry conferences. Further knowledge transfer is delivered through our industry engagements at the ENA and the many working groups that comprise their technical and commercial portfolio.

To ensure our stakeholders receive a balanced view of our learning, our project partners, suppliers and sometimes our trial customers participate in our dissemination events. We attend supplier trade conferences to explain our work and regularly hold briefings with local companies on particular techniques or technologies. Our [website](#) is the repository for sharing information, learning and knowledge derived from our innovation projects.

As well as holding events, learning can be shared through technology transfer. A good example of this is the product development of the Bidoyng Smart Fuse which is now widely used by other DNOs as a fault management device.

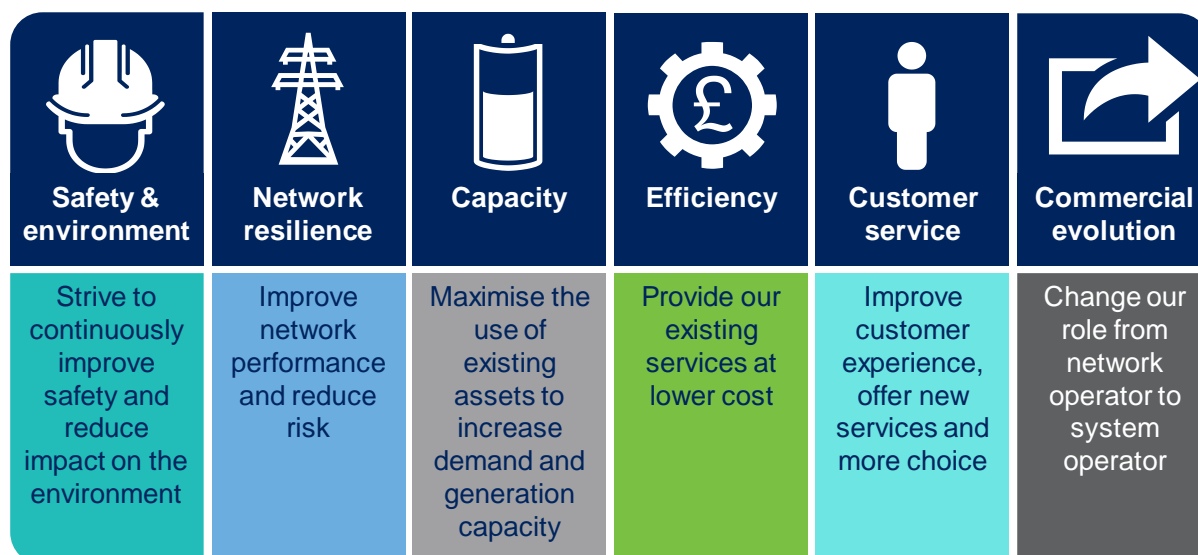
5.7 Future strategy development

Our innovation strategy and the associated innovation programme are approved annually by our executive leadership team. The portfolio of innovation projects is continuously under review. Our innovation strategy is updated annually and made available on our website.

6 INNOVATION THEMES

To ensure we have a balanced portfolio of projects and are thus using our innovation resources to achieve the best overall outcomes for our customers, we have identified a number of key innovation themes which relate to these challenges and to our business plan. Each of our projects is designed to support one or more of these themes.

Figure 13: Key innovation themes









7 OUR RESPONSE

In responding to the challenges and opportunities of a low carbon future, we have developed a range of projects, some of which have been completed and a number of which are currently in flight. The following charts summarise our portfolio. More detail on our completed or in-flight projects can be found in the summary sheets which follow the charts.

8 OUR PROJECTS

8.1 In-flight projects

Project	Funding							Timescales											
								2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Celsius	NIC			✓	✓														
ENWL004: Combined Online Transformer Monitoring	NIA				✓														
ENWL006: Sentinel	NIA	✓	✓		✓	✓													
ENWL009: Cable Health Assessment	NIA	✓	✓		✓														
ENWL014: Optimisation of Oil Regeneration	NIA				✓	✓													
ENWL015: Tapchanger Monitoring	NIA	✓			✓														
ENWL018: Avatar	NIA				✓	✓													
ENWL019: Interface	NIA			✓	✓	✓	✓												
ENWL020: Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning	NIA		✓	✓	✓	✓													
ENWL021: VoLL 2	NIA				✓	✓													







Project	Funding							Timescales											
								2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ENWL022: Reflect	NIA		✓	✓	✓														
ENWL023: Intelligent Network Meshing Switch	NIA		✓	✓	✓	✓													
Smart Metering	na		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												

LCNF 2 – Second Tier Low Carbon Networks Fund, NIC – Network Innovation Competition, NIA – Network Innovation Allowance, IFI – Innovation Funding Incentive

8.2 Completed projects

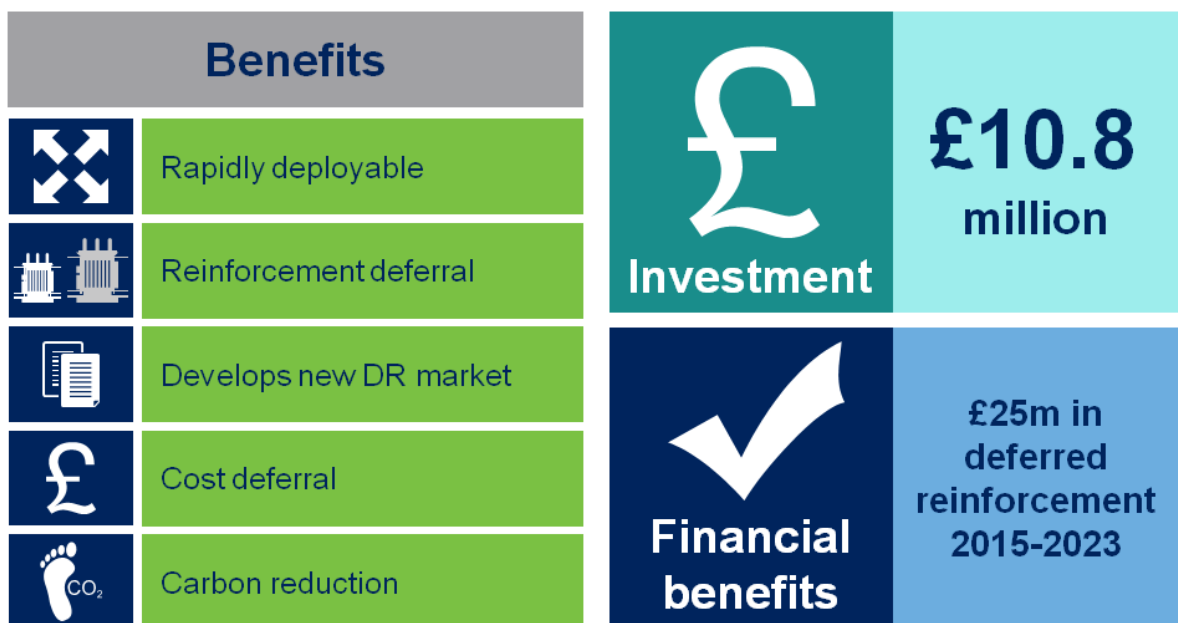
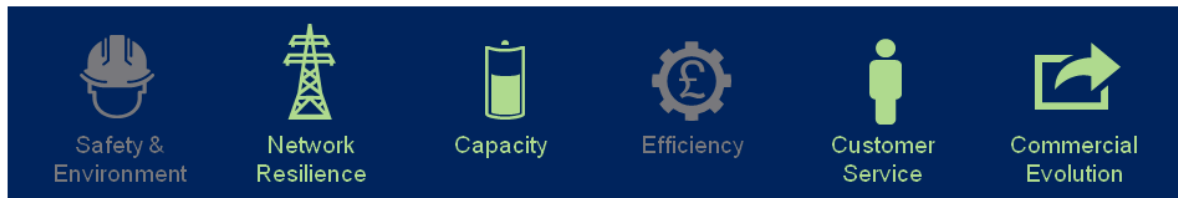
Project	Funding							Timescales
Capacity to Customers	LCNF 2		✓	✓		✓	✓	Business as usual
CLASS	LCNF 2		✓	✓	✓		✓	Business as usual
Smart Street	LCNF 2		✓	✓	✓	✓		Complete
Respond	LCNF 2		✓	✓	✓	✓		Complete
The Bidoyng Smart Fuse	LCNF 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Business as usual
Fault Current Active Management	LCNF 1	✓	✓		✓	✓		Complete
Voltage Management on LV Busbars	LCNF 1			✓	✓			Complete
Low Voltage Integrated Automation	LCNF 1			✓	✓			Complete
LV Protection and Communications	LCNF 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Business as usual
Low Voltage Network Solutions	LCNF 1		✓	✓	✓	✓		Business as usual
ENWL001: Demand Scenarios with Electric Heat & Commercial Capacity Options	NIA		✓	✓	✓		✓	Business as usual
ENWL002: Distribution Asset Thermal Modelling	NIA			✓	✓			Complete
ENWL003: P2/6 Rewrite	NIA		✓					Complete

Project	Funding							Timescales
ENWL005: Asset Risk Optimisation	NIA	✓	✓		✓			Business as usual
ENWL007: Reliable Low Cost Earth Fault Detection for Radial OHL Systems	NIA	✓	✓		✓	✓		Business as usual
ENWL008: ATLAS	NIA		✓	✓	✓			Business as usual
ENWL010: Value of Lost Load	NIA				✓	✓		Complete
ENWL011: Enhanced Voltage Control	NIA		✓		✓	✓		Complete
ENWL012: Investigation of Switchgear Ratings	NIA	✓	✓	✓	✓			Complete
ENWL013: Detection of Islands	NIA	✓			✓	✓		Complete
ENWL016: Future Network Modelling Functions	NIA			✓	✓			Complete
ENWL017: Electricity and Heat	NIA			✓	✓	✓		Complete
Oil Regeneration	IFI				✓			Business as usual
Load Allocation	IFI		✓	✓		✓		Business as usual
Next Generation LV Board Design	IFI	✓	✓		✓	✓		Business as usual
Fault Support Centre	IFI	✓	✓		✓	✓		Business as usual

Project	Funding							Timescales
Changing Standards	IFI			✓	✓	✓		Complete
Power Saver Challenge	na			✓	✓	✓		Complete

LCNF 2 – Second Tier Low Carbon Networks Fund, LCNF 1 – First Tier Low Carbon Networks Fund, NIA – Network Innovation Allowance, IFI – Innovation Funding Incentive

C₂C combines new technology with innovative commercial contracts to increase the amount of electricity we can transmit through our existing network.



Timeline



Project partners

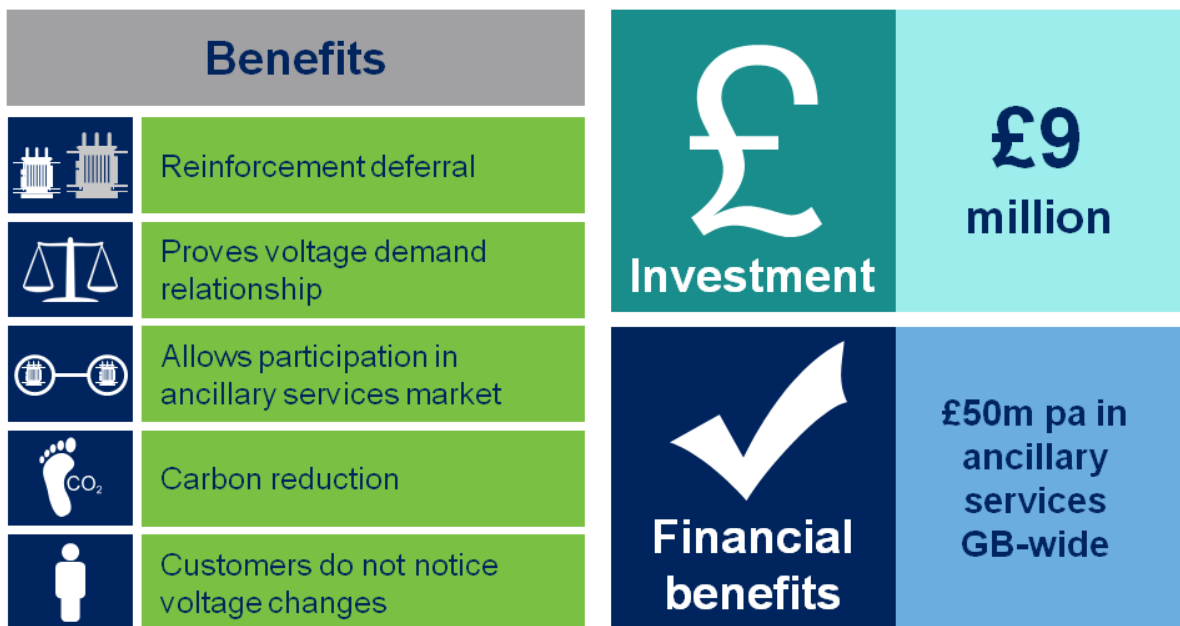
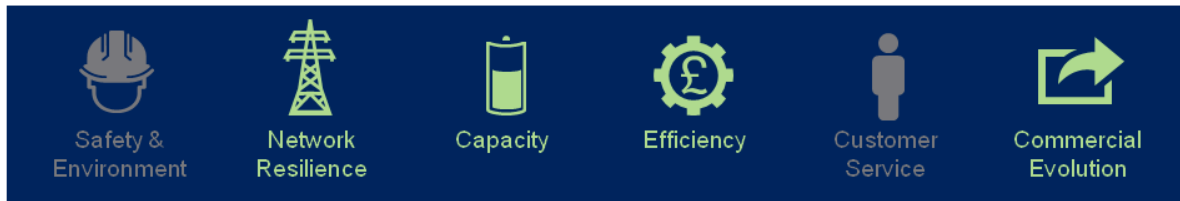


Contact: cara.blockley@enwl.co.uk

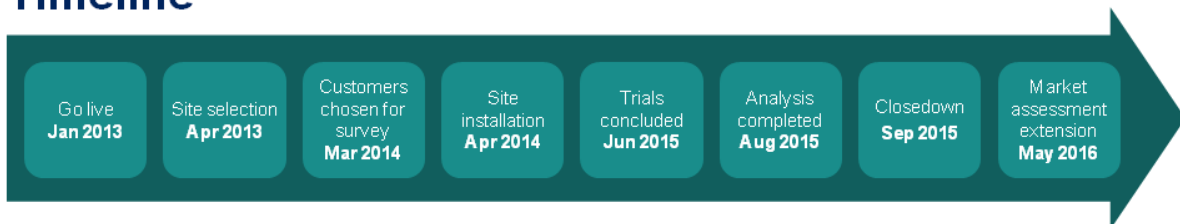
www.enwl.co.uk/c2c

[Back to completed projects](#)

The aim of the CLASS project was to demonstrate that electricity demand can be managed by controlling voltage without any discernible impacts on customers.



Timeline



Project partners



nationalgrid

SIEMENS

Impact Research

PB PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF

MANCHESTER 1824
The University of Manchester



Chiltern Power

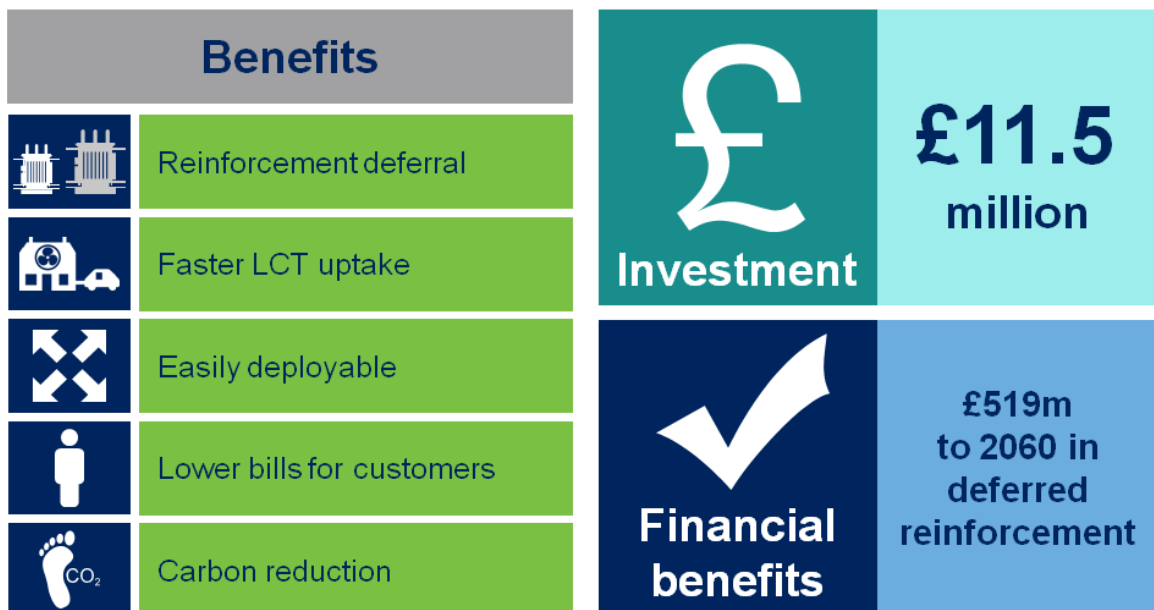
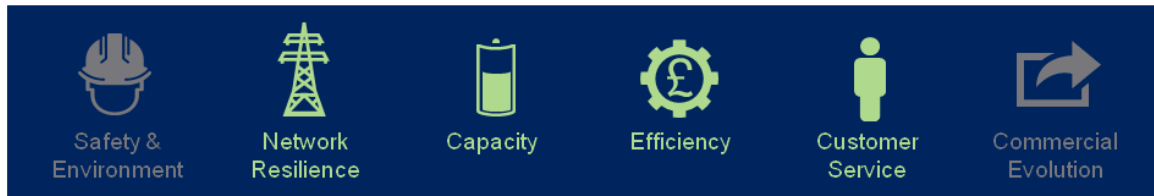


Contact: tony.mcentee@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/class

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project combines innovative technology with existing assets to make networks and appliances perform more efficiently.



Timeline



Project partners

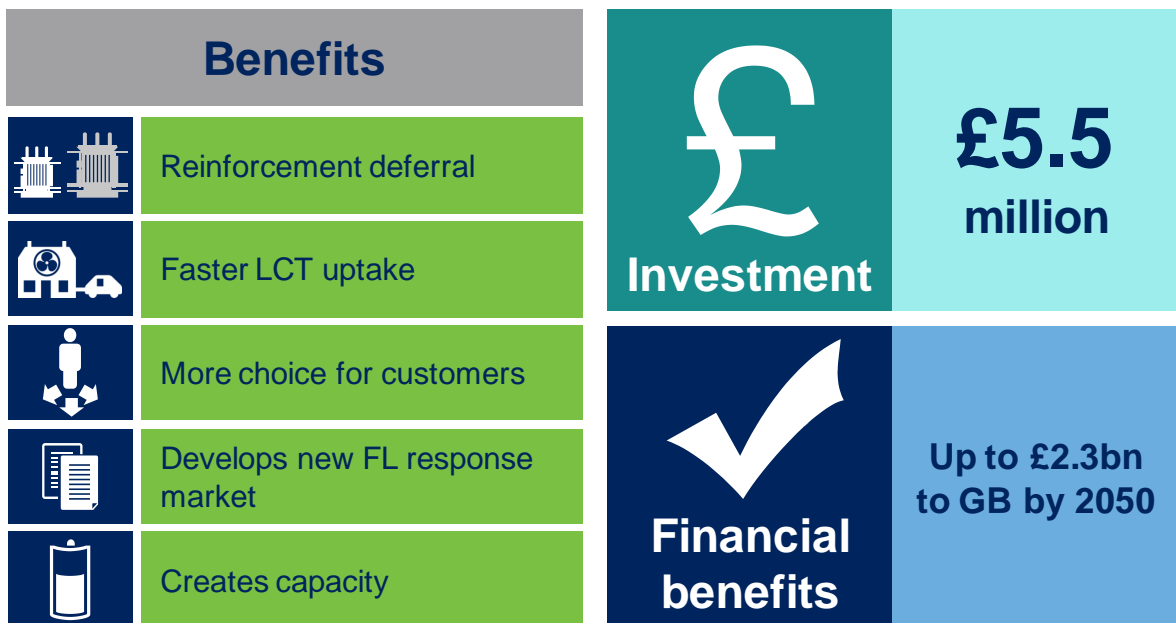


Contact: ben.ingham@enwl.co.uk

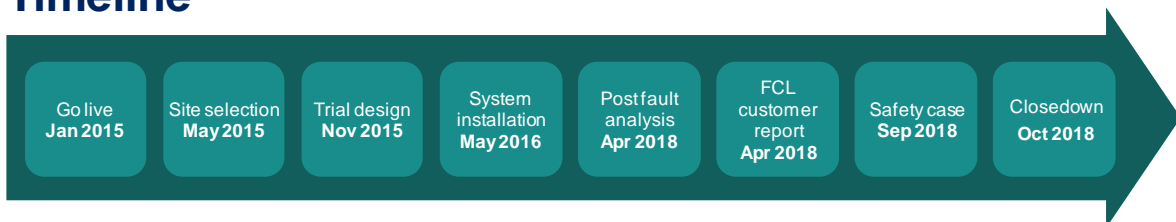
www.enwl.co.uk/smartstreet

[Back to completed projects](#)

Respond is the first UK demonstration of an active fault level management solution that avoids traditional network reinforcement.



Timeline



Project partners

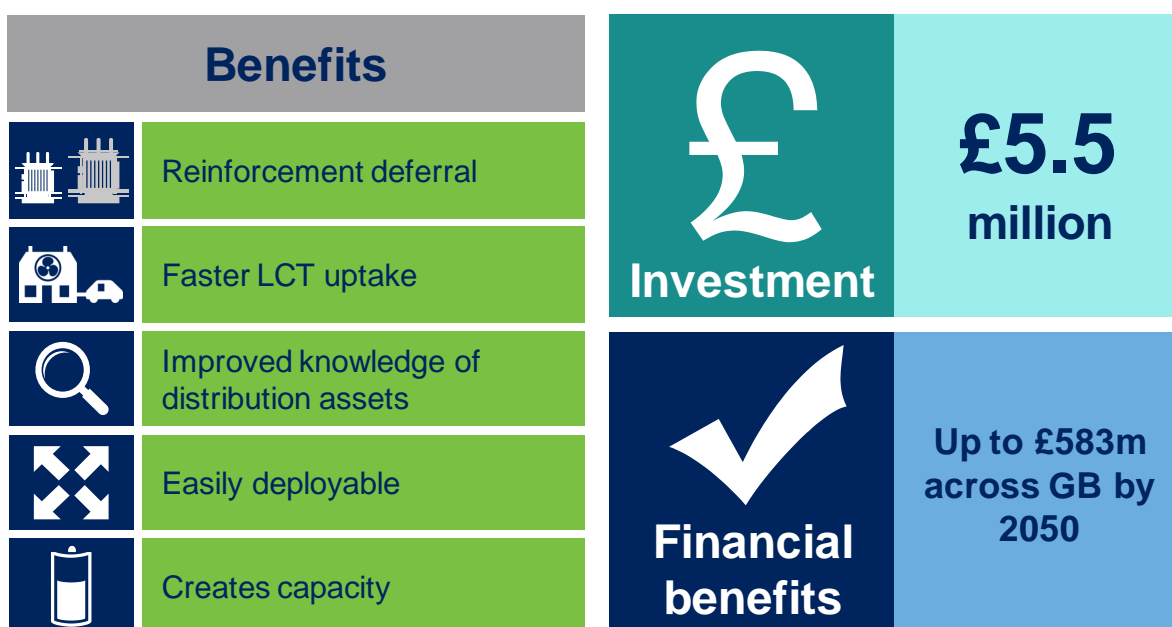
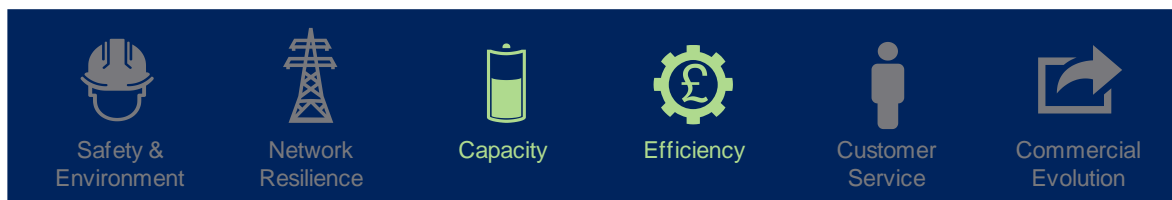


Contact: ben.ingham@enwl.co.uk

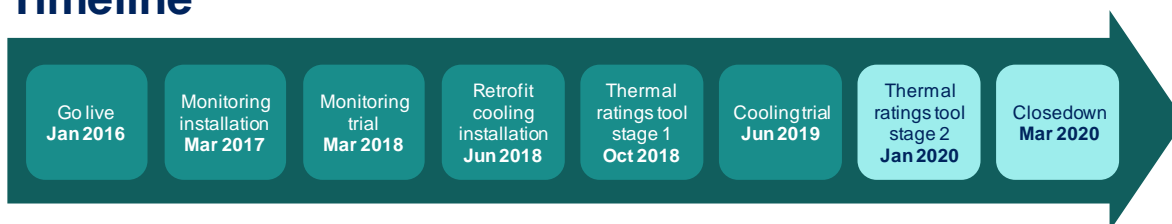
www.enwl.co.uk/respond

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project will deliver a co-ordinated approach to managing the temperature of electrical assets in distribution substations. It will release additional capacity, reduce long-term costs for customers and avoid early asset replacement.



Timeline



Project partners

RICARDO-AEA

ASH
CREATIVE WIRELESS ELECTRONICS

Impact
Research

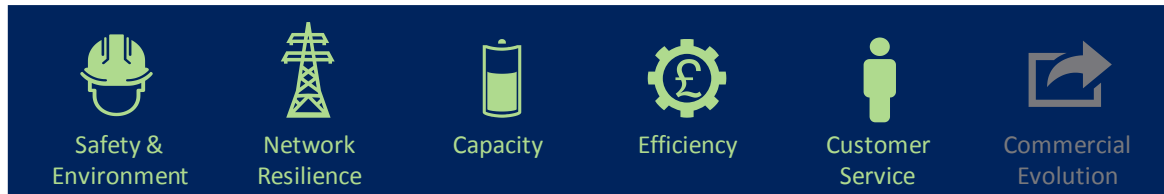
UK Power Networks
Delivering your electricity

Contact: delroy.ainsworth@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/celsius

[Back to in-flight projects](#)

This project deployed smart fuses across the network (previously developed under an IFI project) to reduce the restoration time for low voltage transient faults to less than three minutes, which previously required a site visit.



Benefits

	Allows wide-scale deployment
	Reduction in CMLs
	Improved customer service
	Improved LV network visibility
	Easily adopted by other DNOs

	Fuse Restorer IFI Project		Fault Support Centre IFI Project
Previous project		Follow on project	Start: Jan 2014 End: March 2015

Project partners

KELVATEK



www.enwl.co.uk/smartfuse

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project investigated the innovative use of existing protection assets as an alternative to traditional methods and included an independent risk assessment of the use of existing and new assets for fault current management.



Safety &
Environment



Network
Resilience



Capacity



Efficiency



Customer
Service



Commercial
Evolution

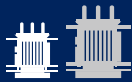
Benefits



Faster LCT uptake



Improved management of existing assets



Reinforcement deferral



Active network management



Improves fault level management



Where
next?

RESPOND



Timescales

Start:
Jan 2016

End:
Oct 2018

Project partners

SIEMENS

ABS Consulting

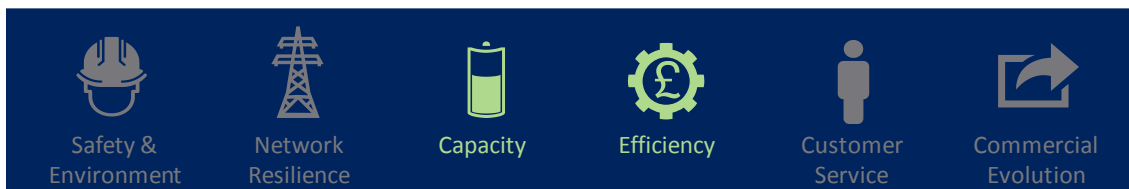
ABB

EPS

www.enwl.co.uk/fcam

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project explored the potential to use alternative technical solutions for controlling voltage on LV networks, to help manage increased load and generation by installing power quality filters, Power Perfectors, distribution transformers with on load tap changers and LV capacitors. The findings were used by the University of Manchester to model the effects of deploying this technology on our future LV network and will help us identify and assess the benefits of deploying the technology on the network.



Benefits

	Faster LCT uptake
	Creates capacity
	Reinforcement deferral
	Improves voltages
	Easily deployable

 Where next?		 Timescales	Start: Jan 2014 End: Apr 2018
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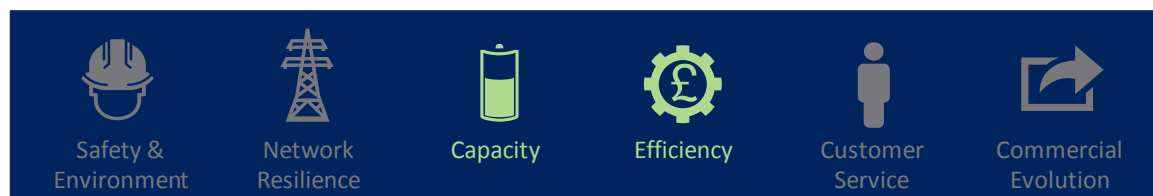
Project partners



www.enwl.co.uk/lvbusbars

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project developed and trialled an integrated solution and novel application of automated voltage control of LV networks by combining existing and new equipment such as LV monitoring at mid end points of feeders, distribution transformers with on load tap changers and substation controllers. The control solution delivered regulation of network voltages based on both local and remote real time measurements.



Benefits

	Faster LCT uptake
	Reinforcement deferral
	Improved LV network visibility
	Improved voltages
	First steps to LV network control

	Where next?		Start: Jan 2014 End: Apr 2018
	SMART STREET	Timescales	

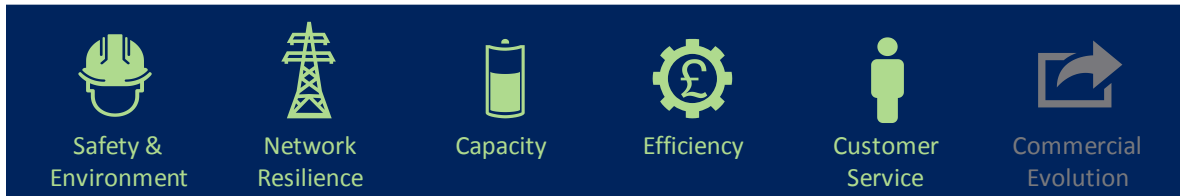
Project partners



www.enwl.co.uk/lovia

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project involved the development of sophisticated LV protection algorithms to cater for faults in both radial and meshed configurations as well as coping with the changing loads associated with LCTs. The project also developed improved links to allow us to communicate directly with the WEEZAP devices and modify the protection remotely.



Benefits

	Allows wide-scale deployment
	LV network control
	Improved LV network visibility
	Improve customer service
	Easily adopted by other DNOs

	WEEZAP IFI Project		SMART STREET
Previous project		Follow on project	Start: Jan 2014 End: Apr 2018

Project partners

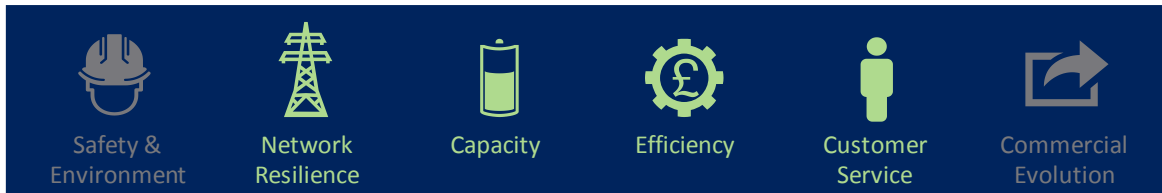
KELVATEK



www.enwl.co.uk/lvpac

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project installed monitoring equipment on the LV network and the data was analysed by the University of Manchester to provide better understanding of what capacity is available on the network to accommodate LCTs. The findings from this project helped us to develop policies to monitor and manage our network in the future.



Benefits

	First wide scale monitoring of LV networks
	First model of real LV networks
	Creates capacity
	Faster LCT uptake
	Defined specification for future LV monitoring

	Load Allocation IFI Project		SMART STREET Start: Jan 2014 End: Apr 2018
Previous project		Follow on project	

Project partners



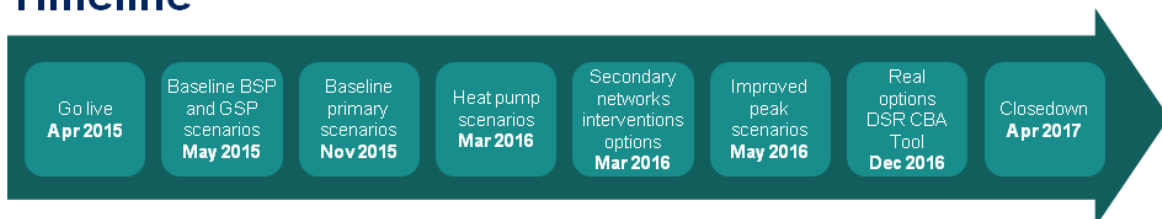
www.enwl.co.uk/lvns

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project demonstrated better technical approaches to estimate future peak load by distribution network asset and analysed commercial solutions to capacity problems based on the improved scenarios.



Timeline



Project partners

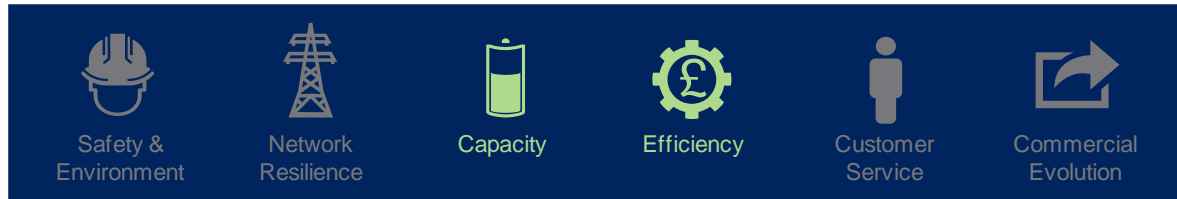


Contact: christos.kaloudas@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

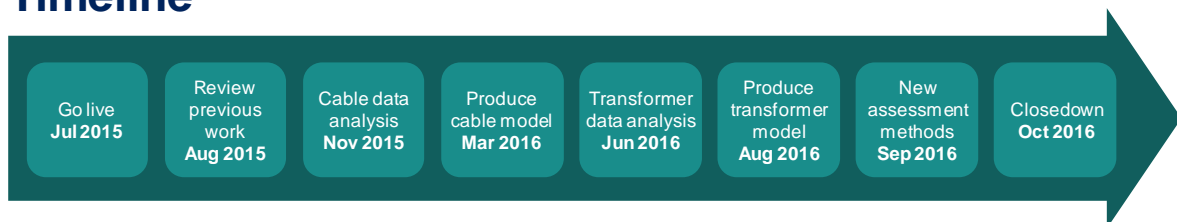
[Back to completed projects](#)

This project delivered a model which will provide greater understanding of the thermal behaviour exhibited by distribution assets.



Benefits			
	Creates capacity	 Investment	£260,000
	Reinforcement deferral		
	Improved knowledge of distribution assets	 Financial benefits	N/A as research project
	Better targeted investment		
	Better management of ageing assets		

Timeline



Project partners

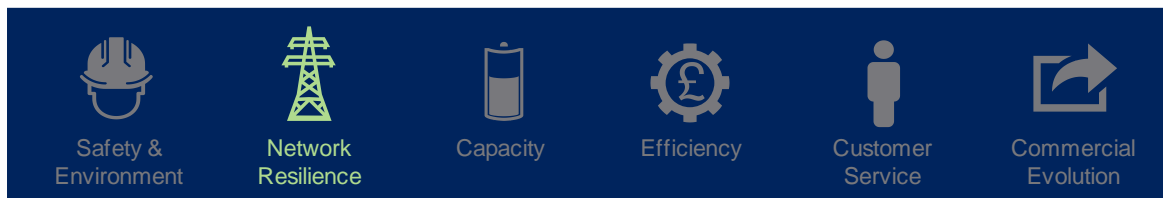


Contact: geraldine.paterson@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to completed projects](#)

Working with the other GB DNOs, Electricity North West led a comprehensive review of Engineering Recommendation P2 in relation to customer and system requirements and the long-term development of networks.

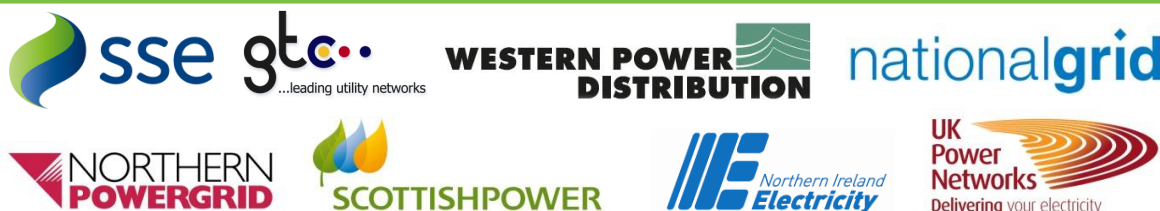


Benefits			
	Improved investment plans	 Investment	£38,000 (total project £650,000)
	Improved national standard		
	Copes with future energy needs	 Financial benefits	N/A as update of national document
	Meets peak demand obligations		
	Cost effective		

Timeline



Project partners



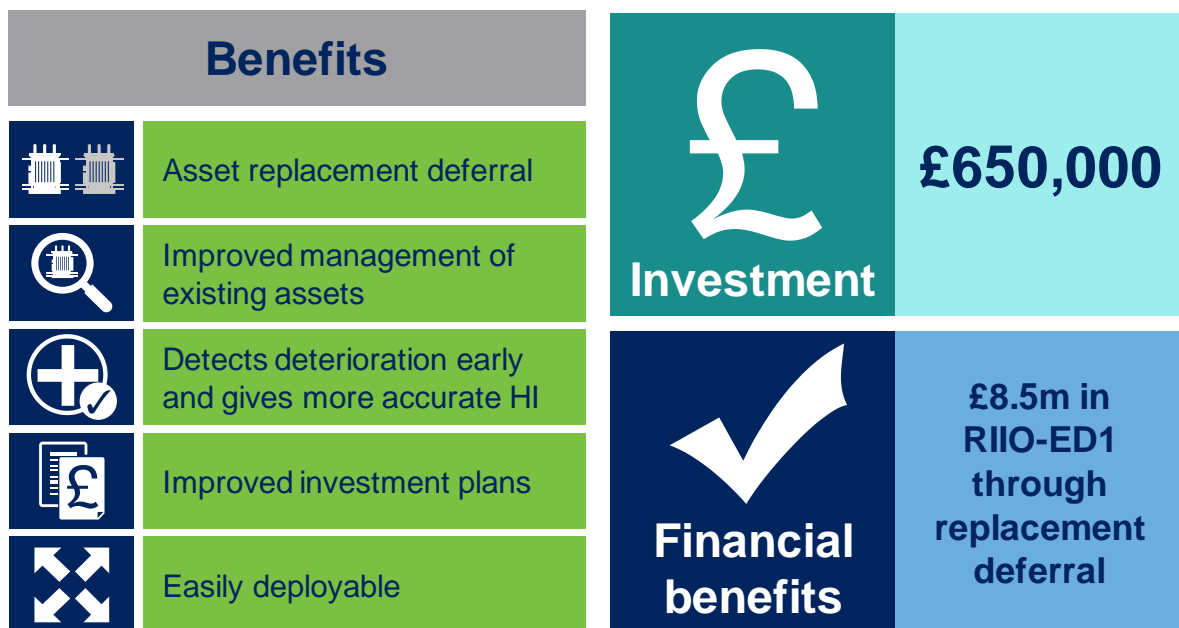
Contact: dan.randles@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to completed projects](#)

ENWL004: Combined Online Transformer Monitoring NIA

We are already monitoring and assessing the condition of six transformers. The data from these transformers will be further validated and calibrated using a new dashboard/decision tool which we will develop and which will help explore the optimum life of a transformer.



Timeline



Project partners

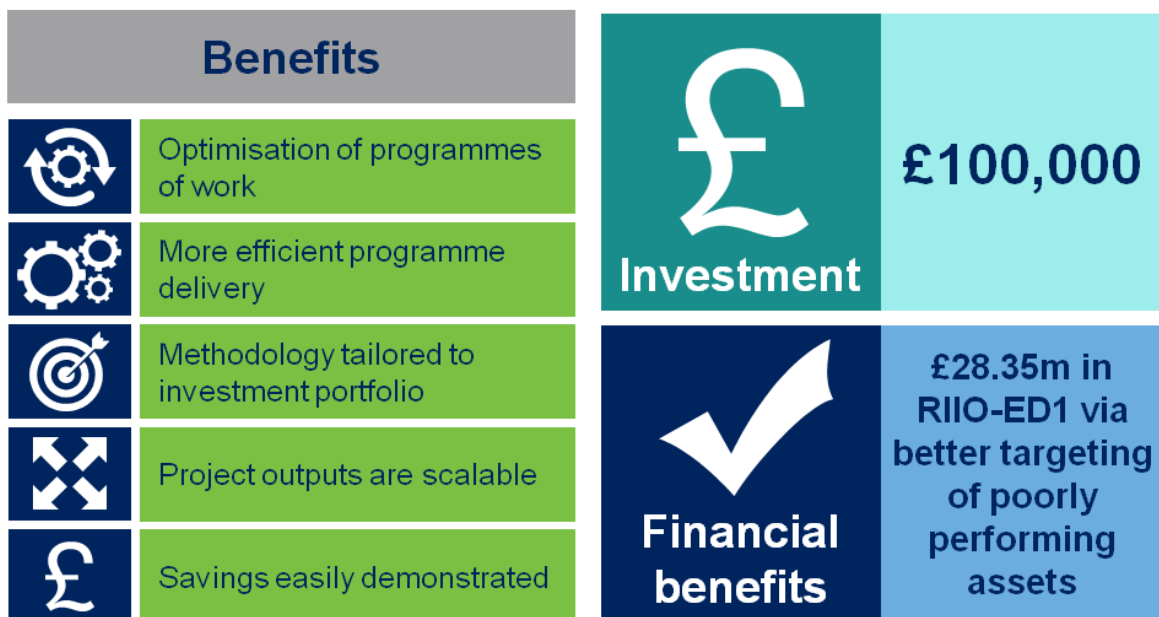


Contact: ben.ingham@enwl.co.uk

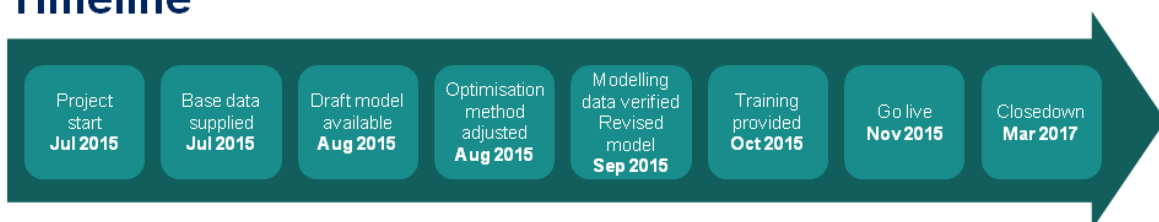
www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to in-flight projects](#)

This project enhanced our knowledge of the issues around optimising programmes of work and investigated the impact of investment decisions on different asset types.



Timeline



Project partners

SEAMS

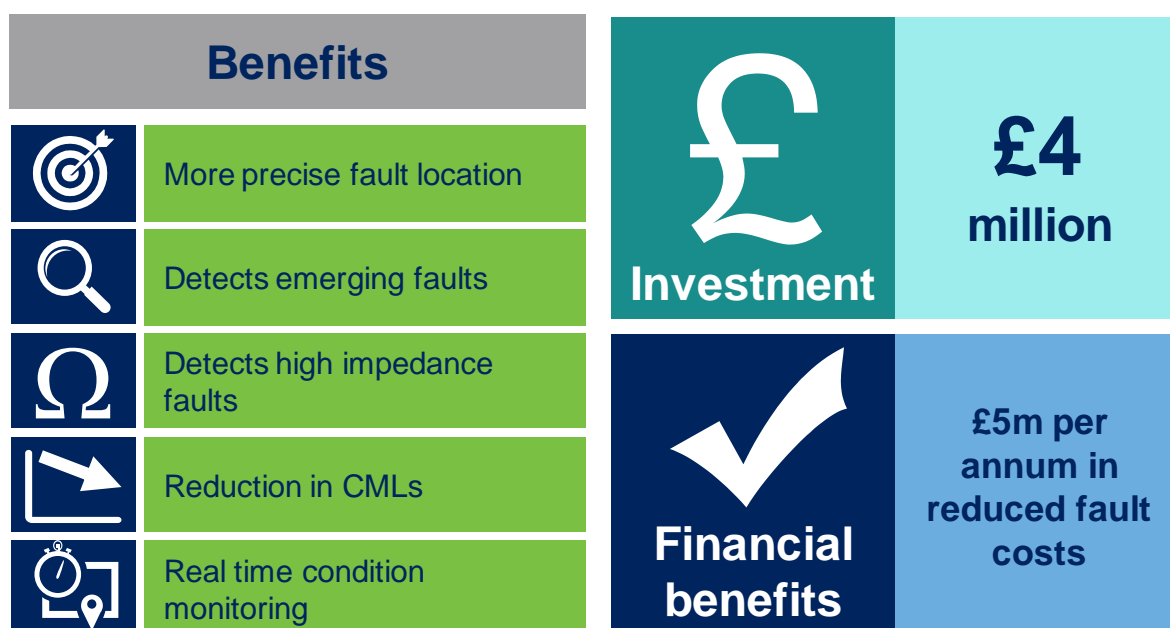
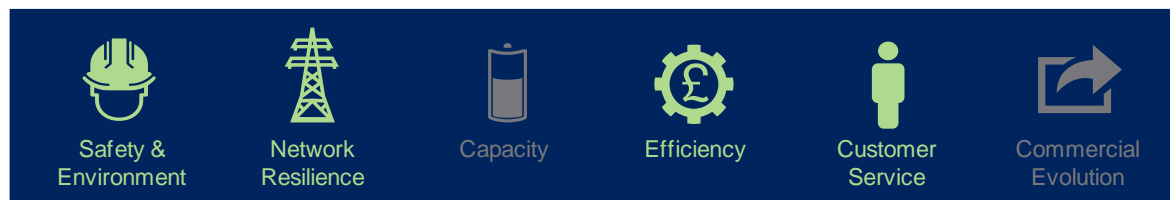


Contact: bob.wells@enwl.co.uk

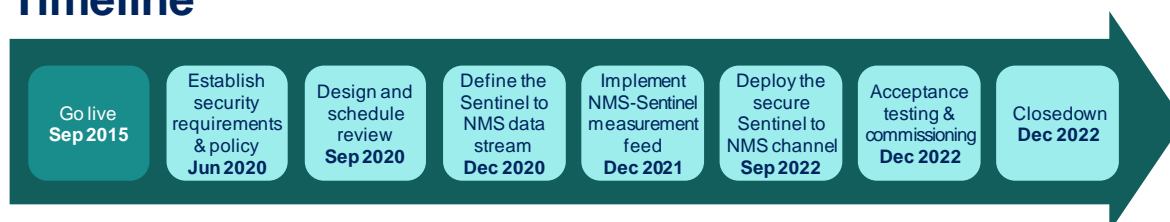
www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to completed projects](#)

The project will trial new fault location techniques on overhead networks. By developing novel fault location sensors which enable earlier detection and response to broken or damaged conductors, this project will improve the quality of supply for customers and improve safety on the network.



Timeline



Project partners

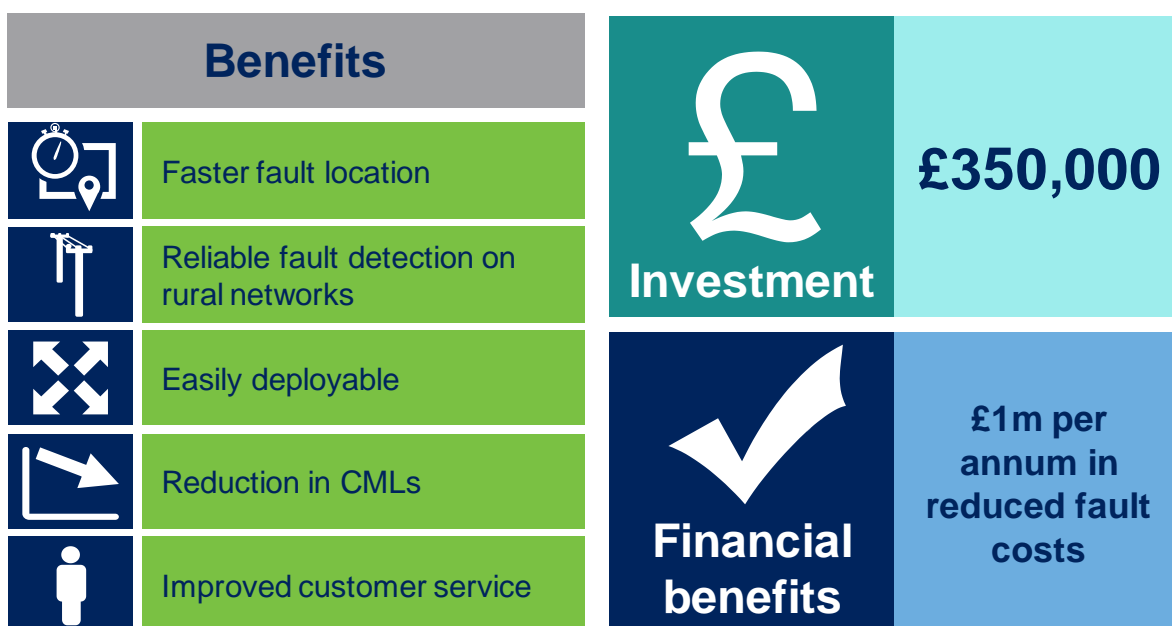
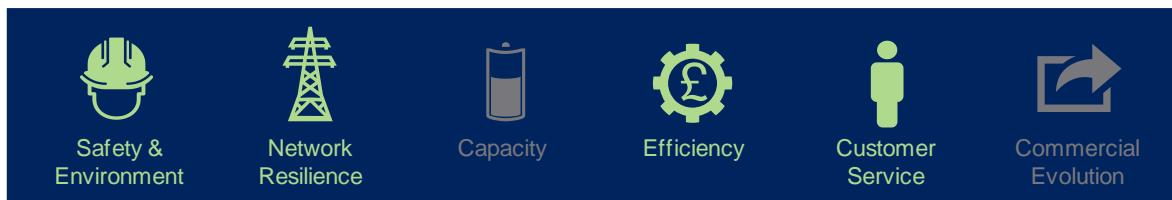
KELVATEK

Contact: kieran.bailey@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to in-flight projects](#)

This project examined the way network operators respond to faults by providing fault passage information to control engineers in real time via SCADA.



Timeline



Project partners

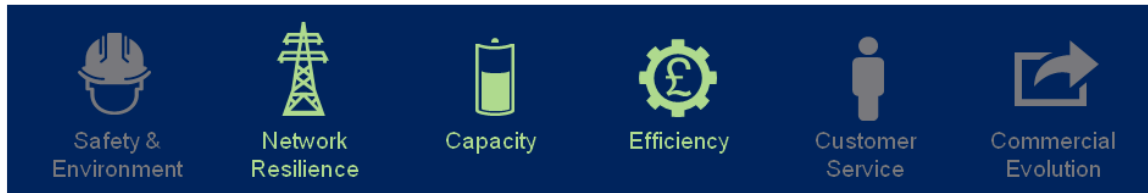


Contact: daniel.harber@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

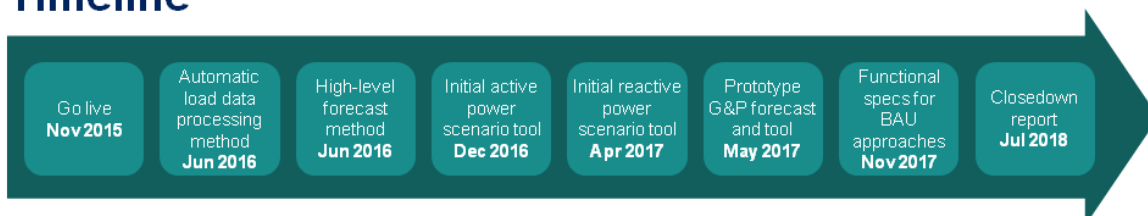
[Back to completed projects](#)

This project has delivered the methodology, prototypes and specifications for tools to analyse load and generation, forecast active and reactive power demand and generation half-hourly through year, using scenarios and to provide indicative capacity assessments.



Benefits	
	Reinforcement deferral
	Utilises DSR market
	Better targeted investment
	Improved demand forecasting
	Improved reporting to Ofgem and National Grid
	Investment
	£360,000
	Financial benefits
	Efficient investment decisions through optimisation of asset capacity

Timeline



Project partners

elementenergy

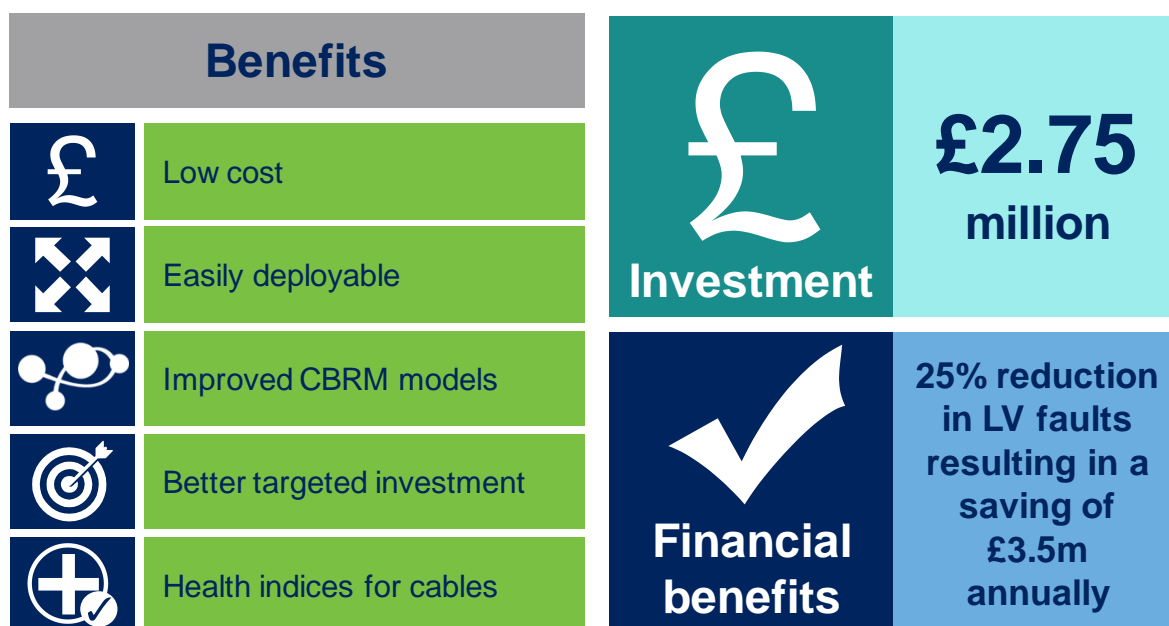


Contact: christos.kaloudas@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/atlas

[Back to completed projects](#)

This project will develop the technology, data processing, support services, BAU operating model and condition based risk management (CBRM) modelling required to give network operators the ability to assign health indices to low voltage cables and associated networks.



Timeline



Project partners

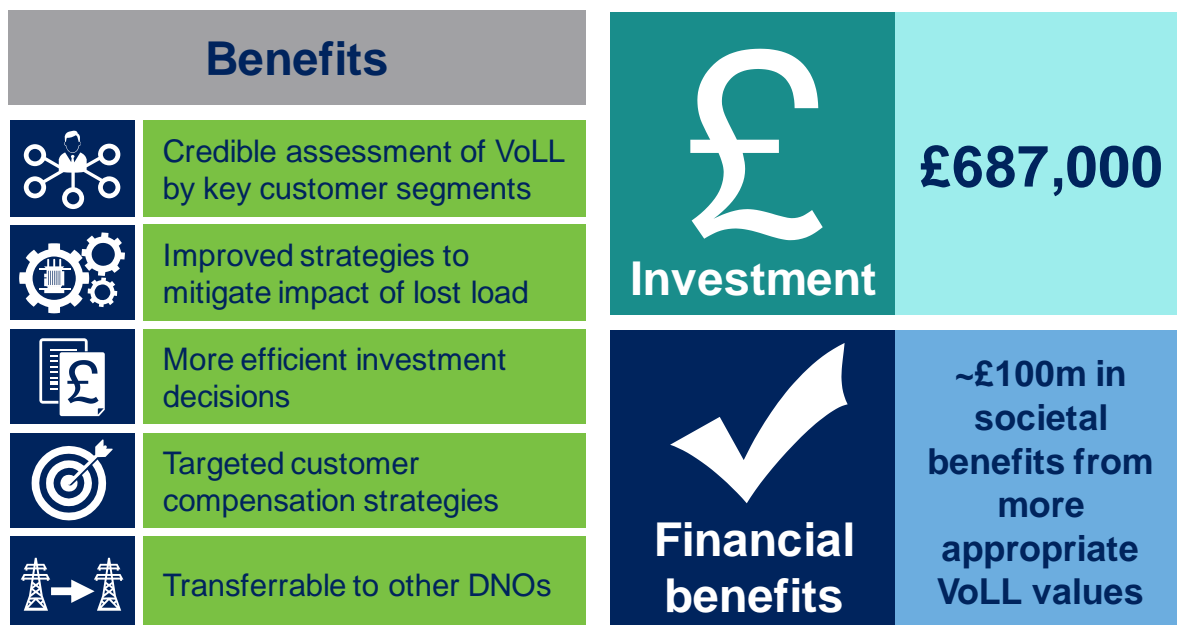
KELVATEK

Contact: kieran.bailey@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to in-flight projects](#)

Understanding VoLL will become more important in determining network investment as customers become more reliant on electricity. Through a programme of customer engagement this project will deliver a comprehensive understanding of VoLL.



Timeline



Project partners

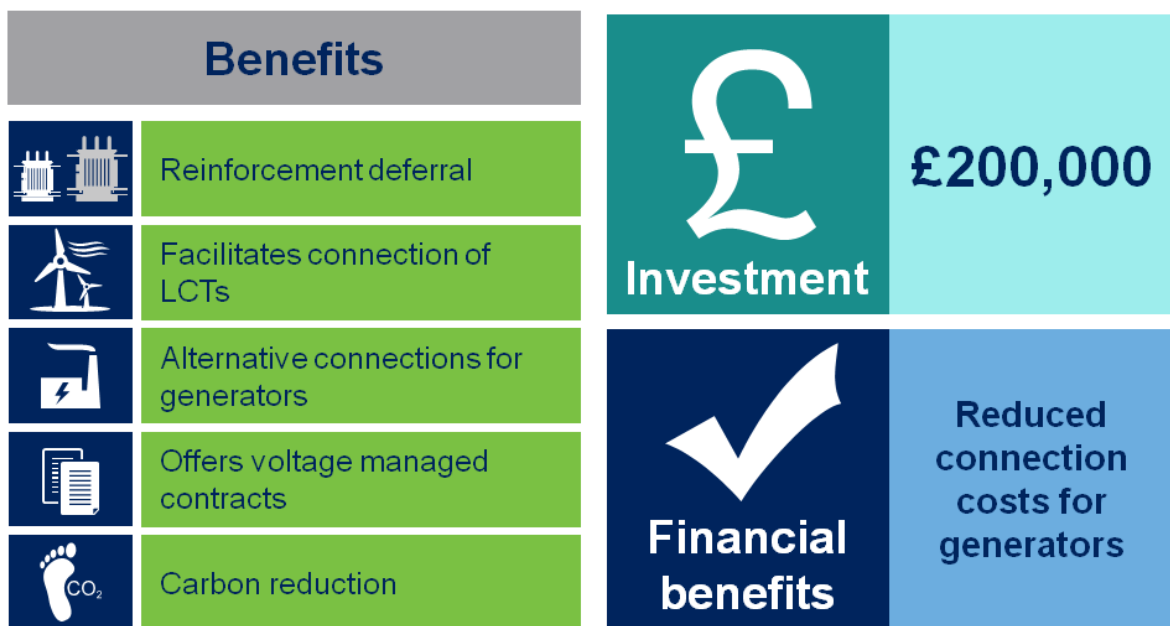


Contact: tracey.kennelly@enwl.co.uk

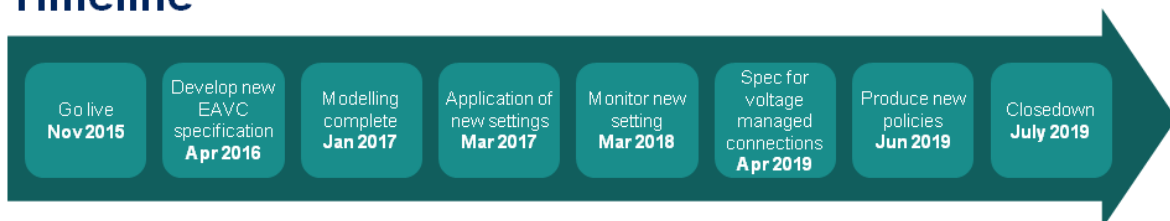
www.enwl.co.uk/voll

[Back to completed projects](#)

The project will review voltage control settings to allow faster connection of generators to enable us to offer voltage managed connection contracts.



Timeline



Project partners



Contact: geraldine.paterson@enwl.co.uk

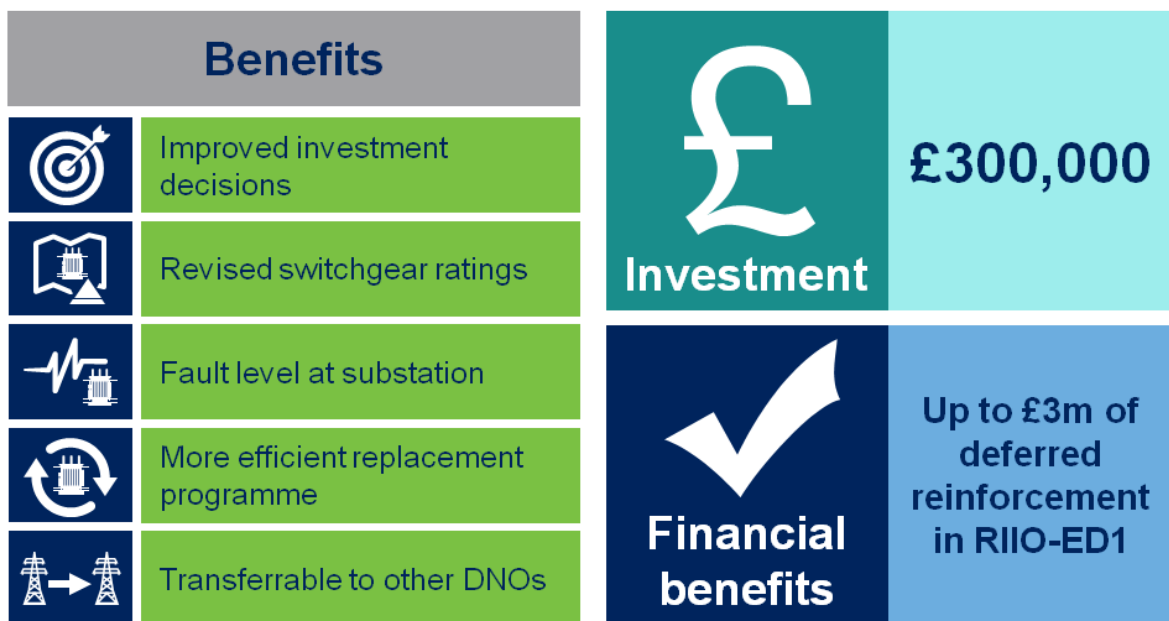
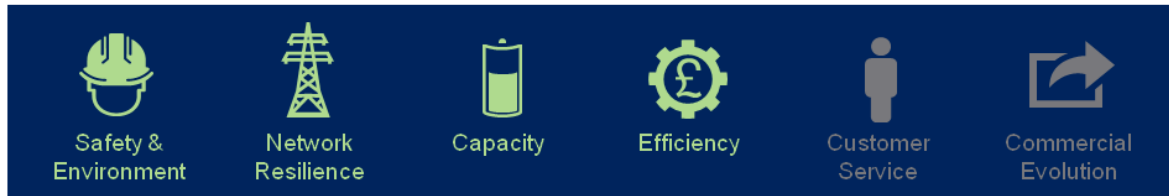
www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to completed projects](#)

ENWL012: Investigation of Switchgear Ratings

NIA

This project developed a short circuit (fault withstand) performance envelope for a range of the more commonly used distribution switchgear variants. This will allow tailored replacement decisions based on the actual fault levels and the actual equipment capability.



Timeline



Project partners

Contact: matthew.kayes@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to completed projects](#)

The project will investigate the use of SCADA and ADMS functionality to detect and then fragment islands formed on the distribution network.



Benefits			
	Reliable detection of islands	 Investment	£200,000
	Economic solution		
	Easily deployable	 Financial benefits	N/A as research project
	Facilitates generation connections		
	Carbon reduction		

Timeline



Project partners

Contact: geraldine.paterson@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to completed projects](#)

ENWL014: Optimisation of Oil Regeneration

NIA

The project will carry out field trials using condition monitoring equipment at 13 mid-life transformer sites. Analysis of the data provided will enable us to optimise the oil regeneration process and identify the optimum point at which oil regeneration can be used in the life cycle of a transformer.



Benefits

	Defines optimum oil regeneration point
	Improved management of existing assets
	Early detection of deterioration
	Improved investment plans
	Easily deployable

£

Investment

**£1.5
million**



**Financial
benefits**

**£15m in
RIIO-ED2 by
extending
transformer
life via oil
regeneration**

Timeline



Project partners

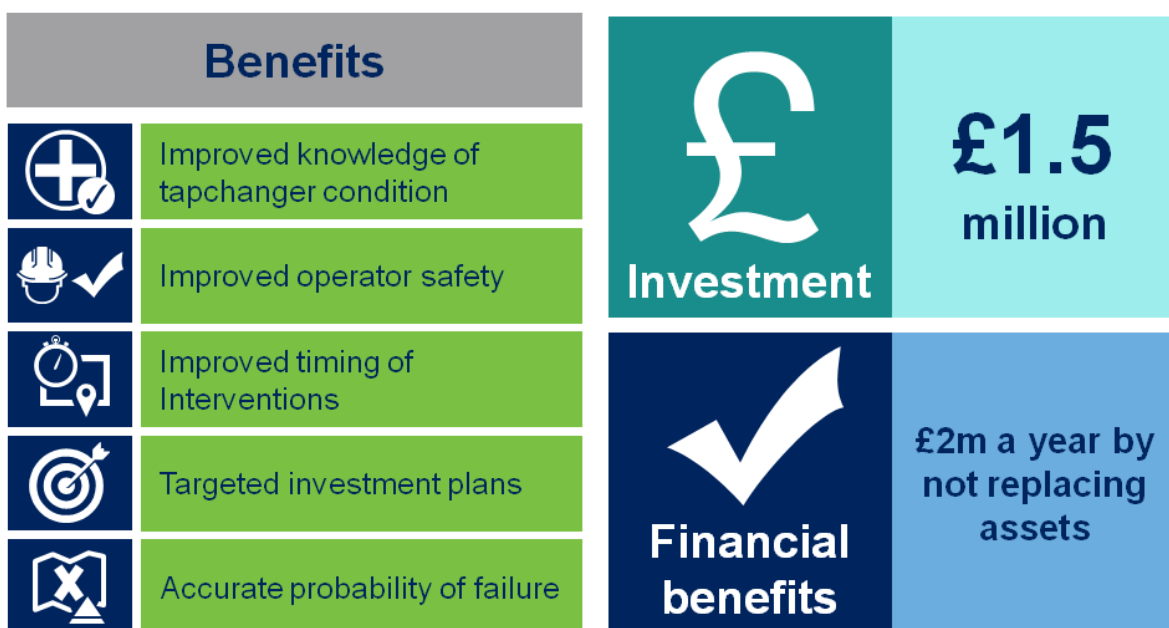


Contact: ben.ingham@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

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This project will develop, bring to pre-production and trial an accurate online tapchanger condition monitoring system to identify when intervention is required for repair, maintenance or replacement of tapchangers.



Timeline



Project partners

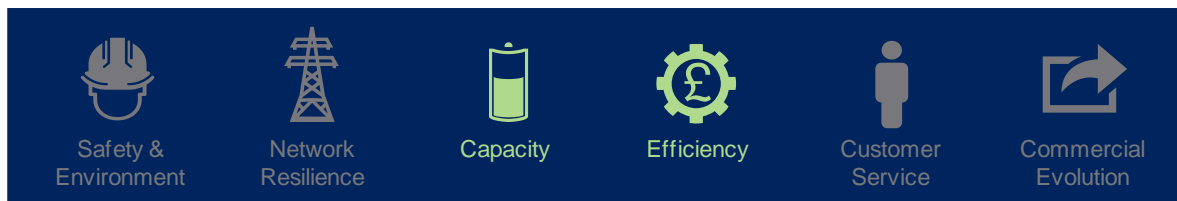


Contact: ben.ingham@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

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This project carried out research to better understand the forward requirements for system modelling, the expected functionality of tools, and the associated data and system architectures.



Benefits			
	Improved LV network visibility	 Investment	£125,000
	Improved investment plans		
	Releases network capacity	 Financial benefits	N/A as research project
	Improved LCT impact assessment		
	More efficient network reinforcement decisions		

Timeline



Project partners

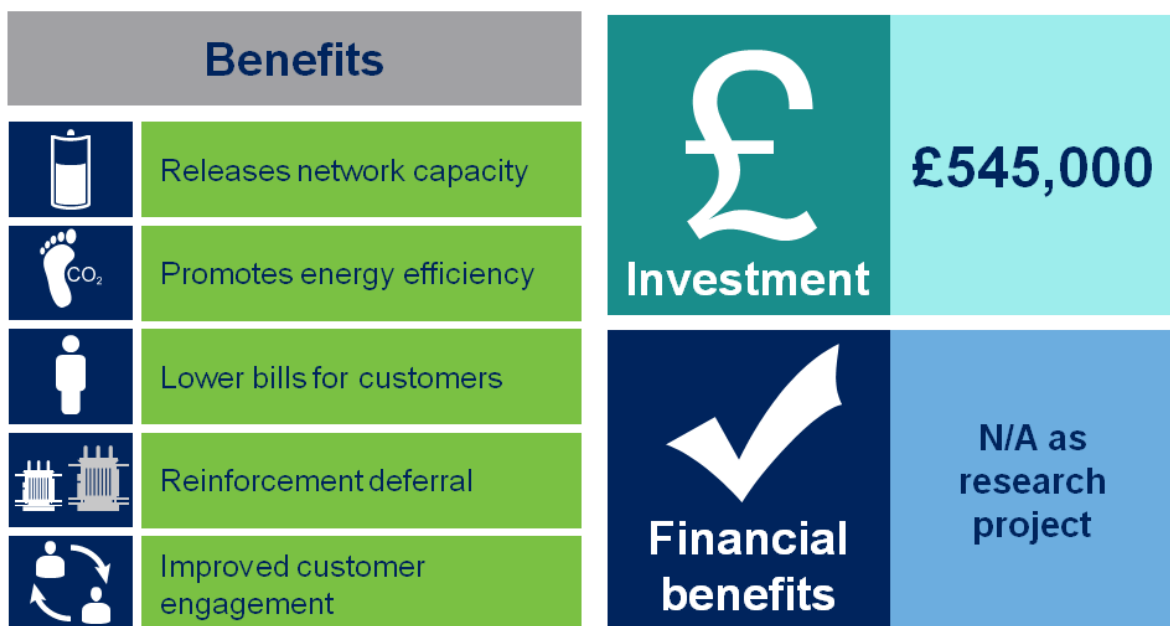
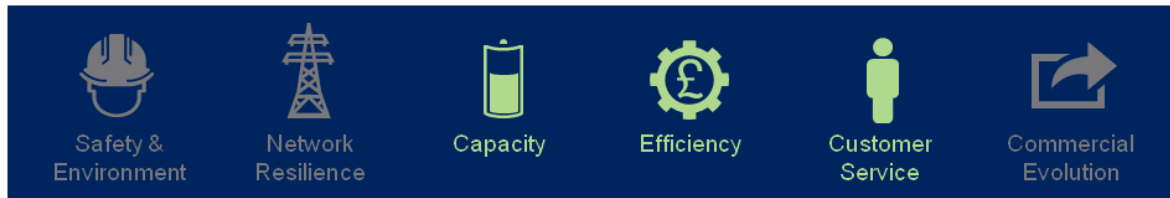


Contact: dan.randles@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

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This project will investigate the feasibility of utilising the heat currently wasted to both improve overall energy efficiency (reducing electrical demand) and allow the electrical demand to be managed.



Timeline



Project partners

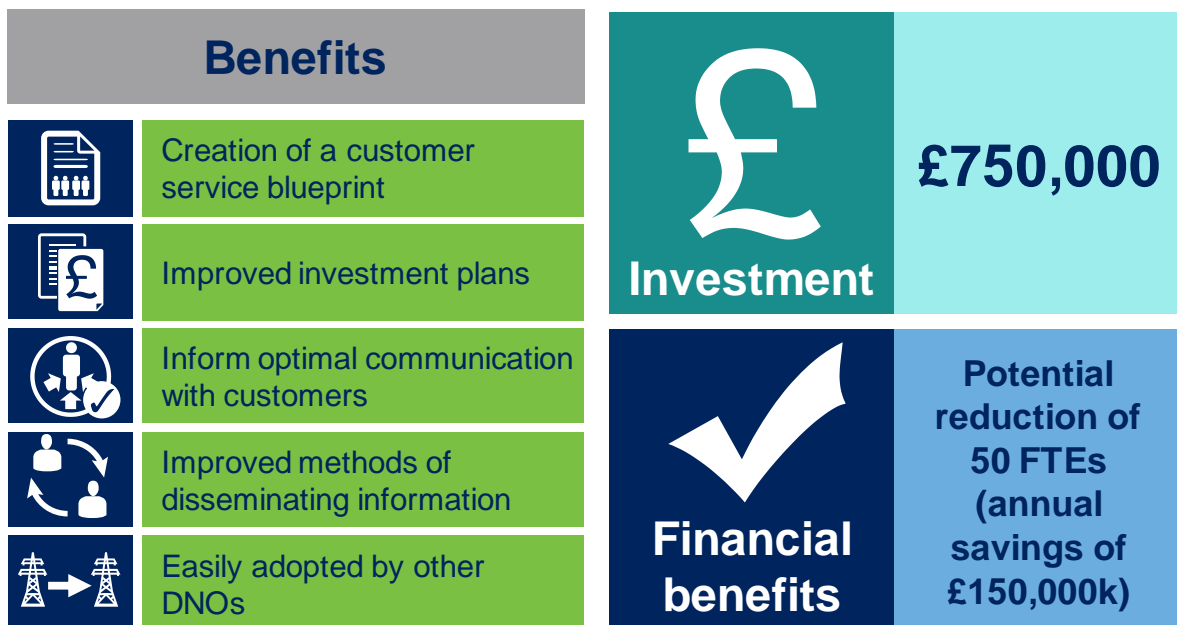


Contact: cara.blockley@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

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The project will quantify how customers' attitudes, behaviours, needs and expectations are likely to change in the future. This will deliver a blueprint for the implementation of bespoke customer service solutions and begin the evolution of DNO customer service strategy.



Timeline



Project partners

Impact
Research



DXC.technology

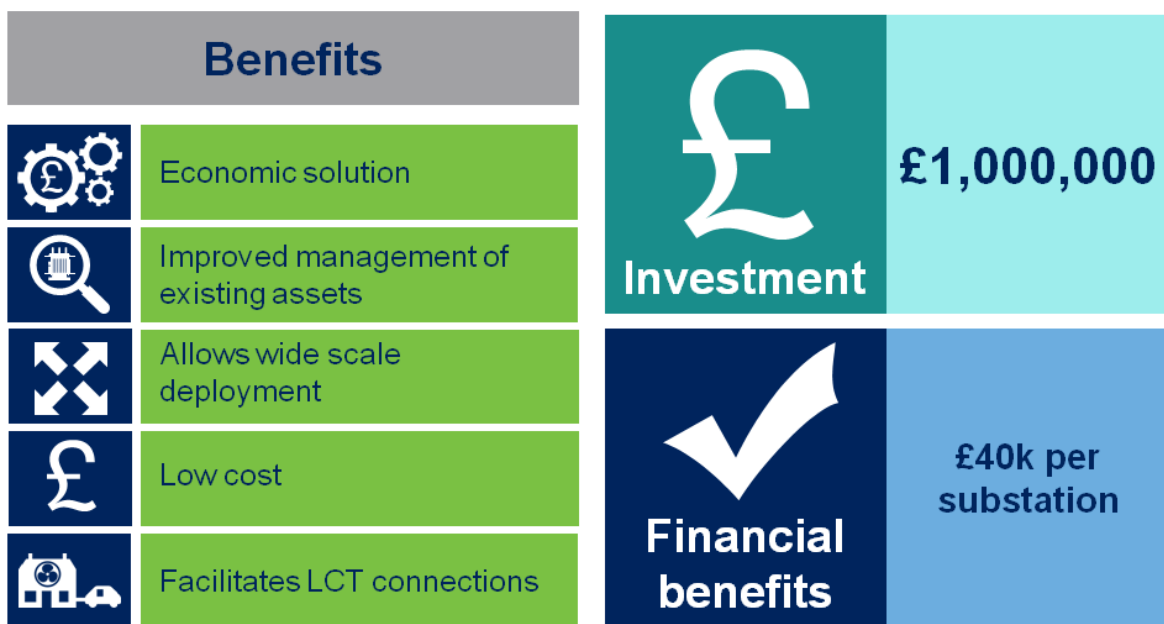
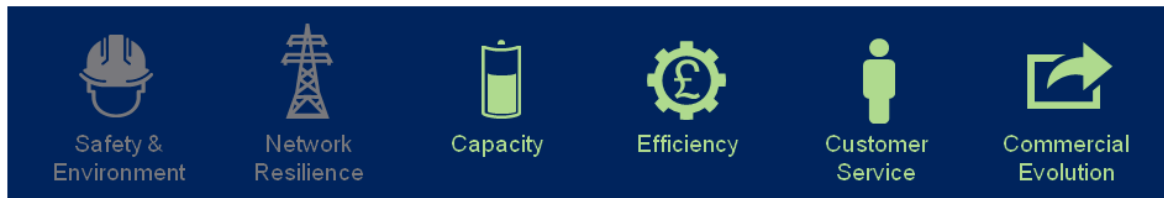
Schneider
Electric

Contact: geraldine.paterson@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to in-flight projects](#)

This project will investigate the feasibility of connecting multiple communications devices, required by the increased use of low carbon technologies, into the same communications interface using varying protocols and communications mediums while maintaining data security.



Timeline



Project partners

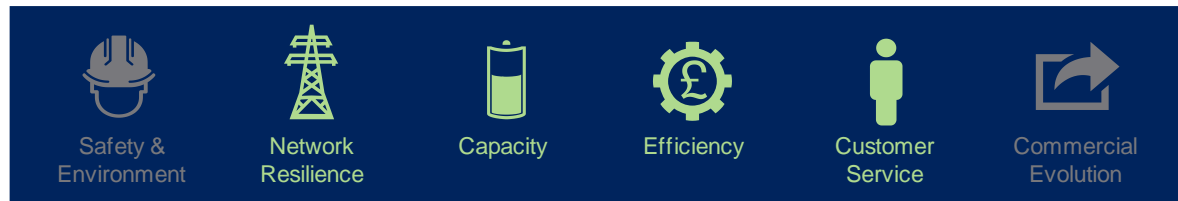
Contact: geraldine.paterson@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

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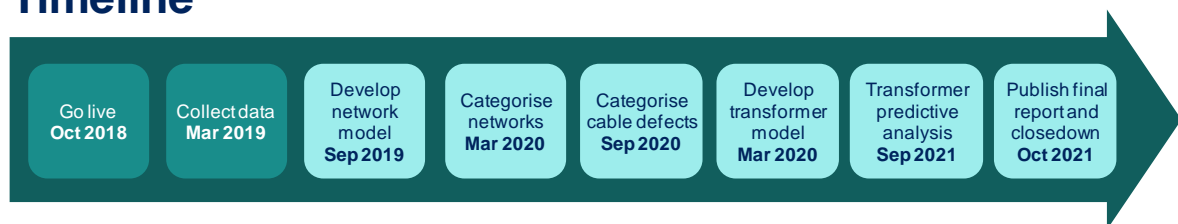
ENWL020: Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning NIA

This project will investigate whether modern techniques such as machine learning and artificial intelligence could assist with the interrogation of the large amounts of data generated as a result of the growing numbers of intelligent devices installed on the network.



Benefits			
	Improved management of existing assets	 Investment	£825,000
	Better understanding of today's capacity		
	Improved customer service	 Financial benefits	N/A as this is a research project
	More efficient network reinforcement decisions		
	Improved investment plans		

Timeline



Project partners

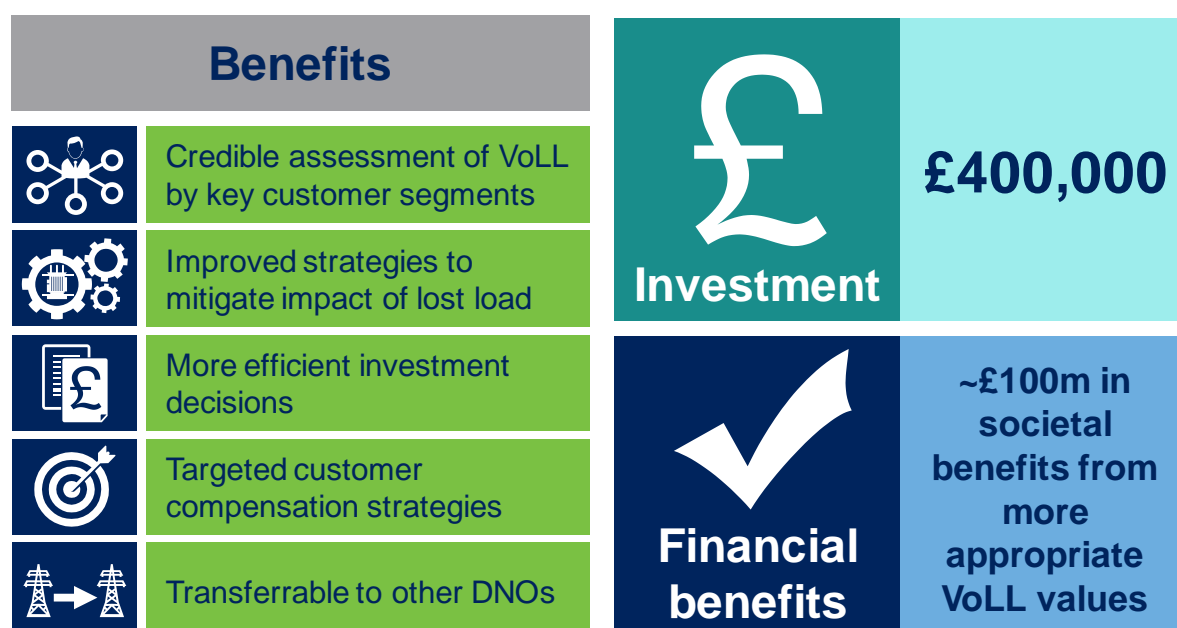
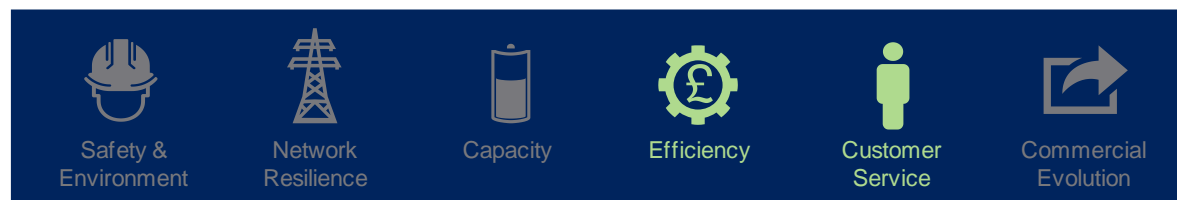
KELVATEK

Contact: geraldine.paterson@enwl.co.uk

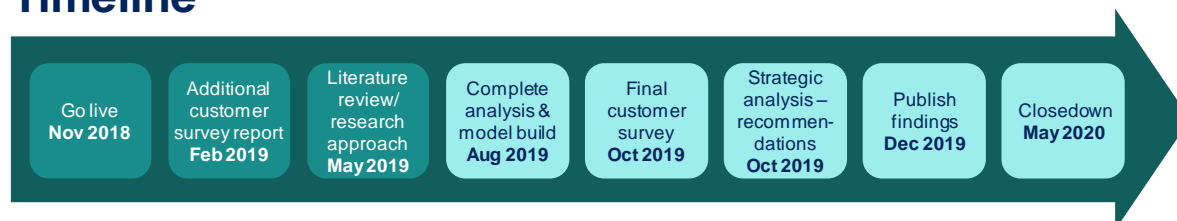
www.enwl.co.uk/nia

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Following an extensive study to understand the value that customers place on their electricity supply as part of the VoLL project, we will carry out further detailed analysis under VoLL 2 which will help move towards the practical implementation of a differentiated VoLL.



Timeline



Project partners

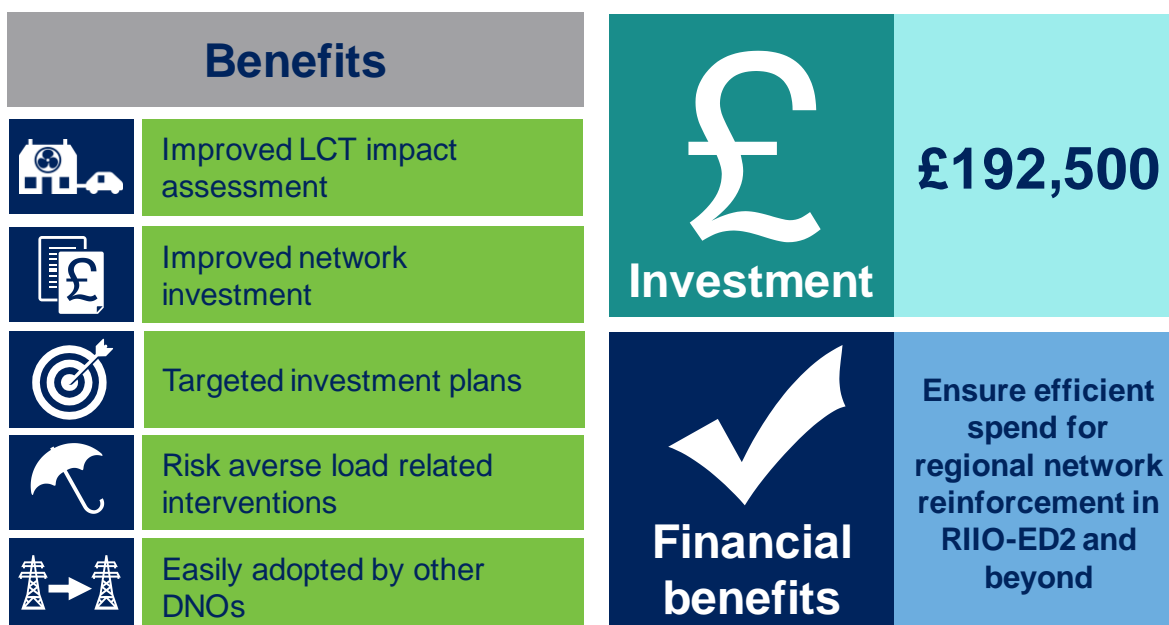
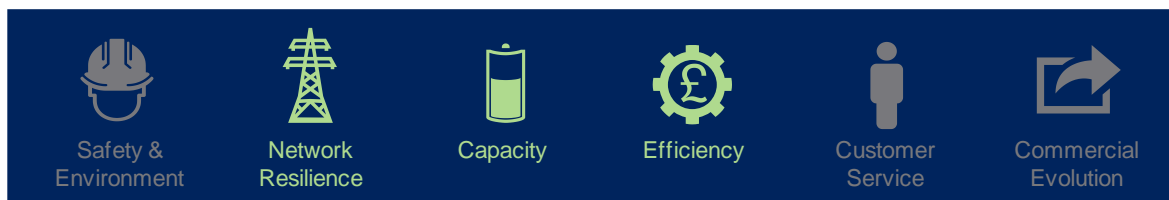


Contact: tracey.kennelly@enwl.co.uk

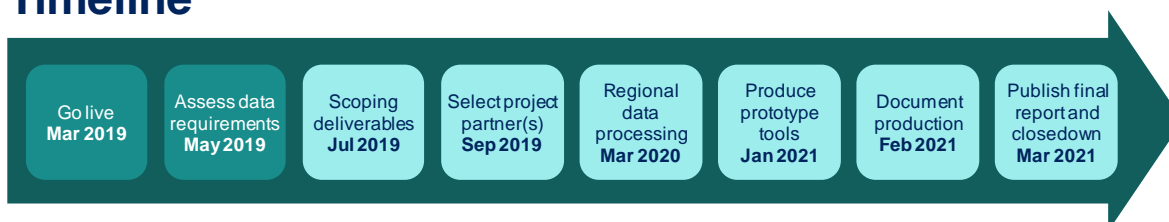
www.enwl.co.uk/voll2

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This project will produce prototype tools and methodologies that can be used by DNOs to improve the electricity demand forecasting for e-vehicle charging by reflecting the regional uncertainties around slow and ultra fast e-vehicle charging.



Timeline



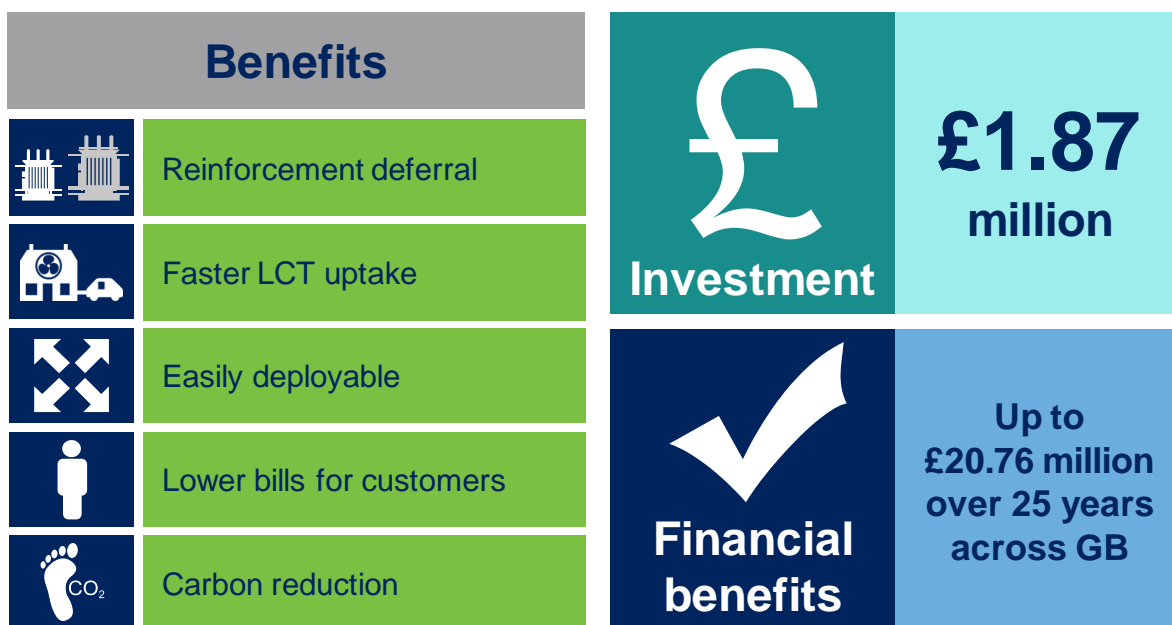
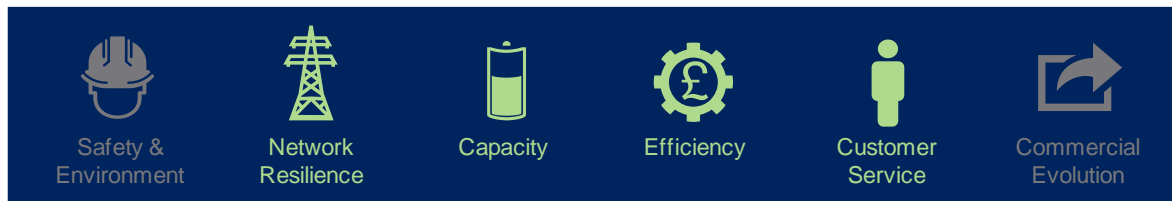
Project partners

Contact: christos.kaloudas@enwl.co.uk

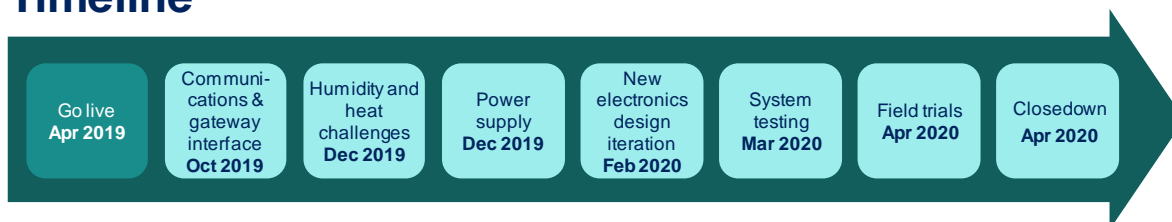
www.enwl.co.uk/nia

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This project will develop an alternative switching device to mesh low voltage networks, which will overcome the technical issues identified in previous projects, and which can be applied to the entire GB network.



Timeline



Project partners

KELVATEK

Contact: innovation@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/nia

[Back to in-flight projects](#)

This project investigated transformer oil regeneration as an alternative transformer management option. The technique offered the greatest opportunity to improve the transformer's health index and thereby extended the operational life of the transformer.



Benefits			
	Asset replacement deferral	 Investment	£157,000
	Asset life extension		
	Improved health indices	 Financial benefits	£20m savings from deferred transformer replacement in RIIO-ED1
	Risk management		
	Easily adopted by other DNOs		

Timeline



Project partners



Contact: paul.marshall@enwl.co.uk

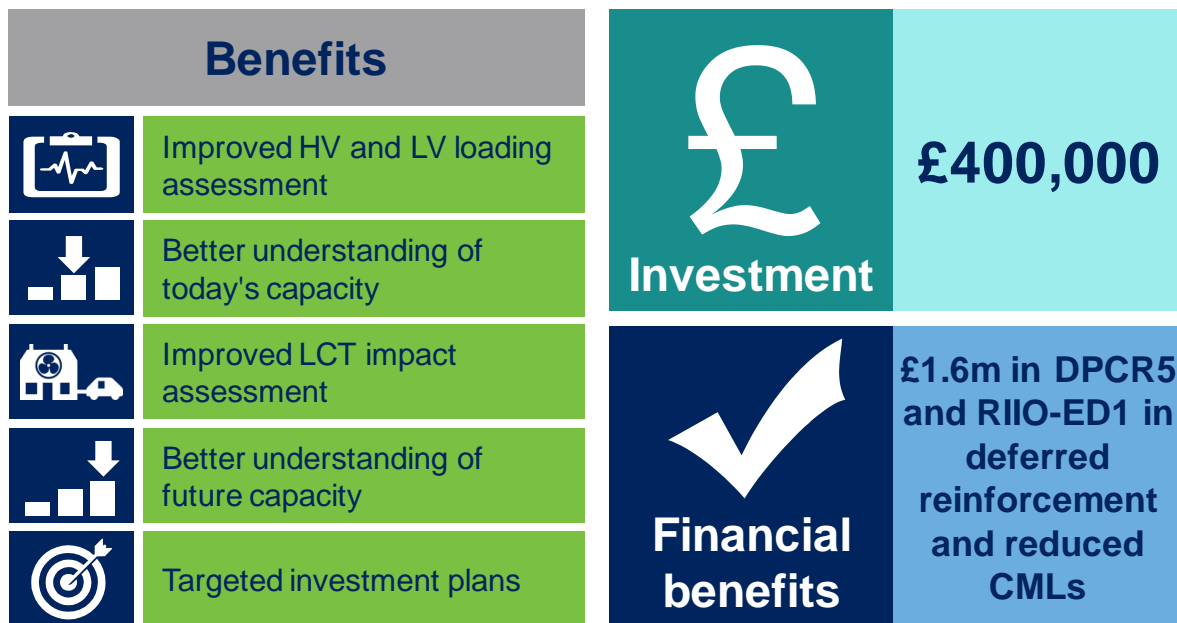
www.enwl.co.uk/ifi

[Back to completed projects](#)

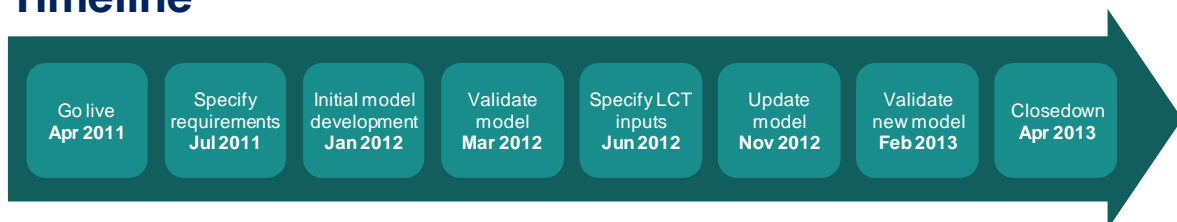
Load Allocation

IFI

Load Allocation produced a software tool which takes in data from many sources to estimate loadings on HV circuits and distribution transformers every half hour. This feeds into an 'automatic restoration system' to reconfigure the network after a fault.



Timeline



Project partners



Contact: christos.kaloudas@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/ifi

[Back to completed projects](#)

Next Generation LV Board Design

IFI

This project developed two products for use on the LV system – the LV circuit breaker and the LV link box switch. Using these products allows better control of the LV network.



Benefits

	Alternative and more effective network configurations
	Improved fault restoration times
	Reinforcement deferral
	Improved LV network visibility
	Real time control of demand and voltage

£

Investment

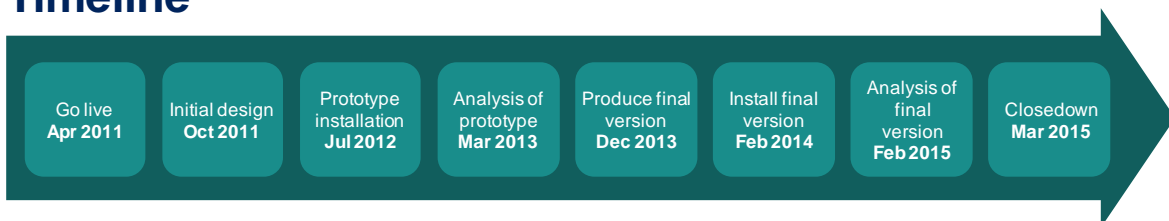
£1.2
million



**Financial
benefits**

**£100,000pa for
20 years from
improved CMLs
and release of
additional
capacity**

Timeline



Project partners

KELVATEK

EPS

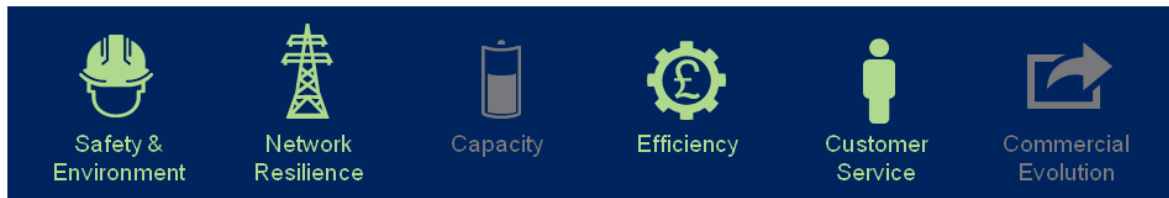


Contact: geraldine.paterson@enwl.co.uk

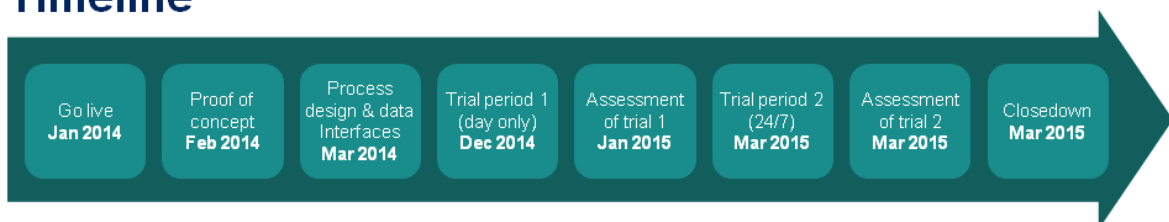
www.enwl.co.uk/ifi

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A fault support centre (FSC), set up by Kelvatek, actively analyses data from equipment installed on our LV network to provide fault location details.



Timeline



Project partners

KELVATEK

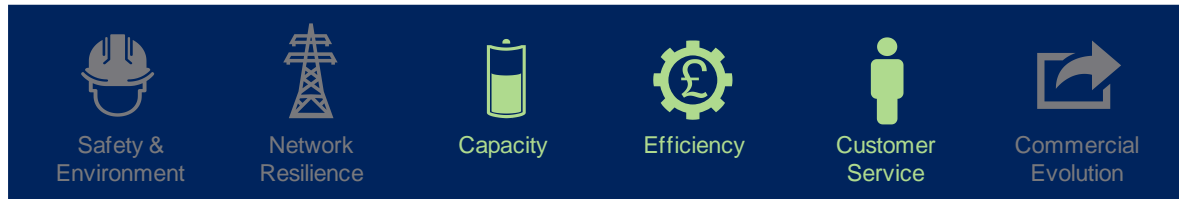


Contact: david.talbot@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/ifi

[Back to completed projects](#)

The first significant piece of customer research that sought to determine if customers are sensitive to the provision of an electricity supply at or near to the extremes of statutory voltage limits.



Benefits			
	Reduced voltage complaints	 Investment	£385,521
	Reduced reinforcement		
	Proposes new statutory limits	 Financial benefits	N/A as research project
	Creates capacity		
	Carbon reduction		

Timeline



Project partners

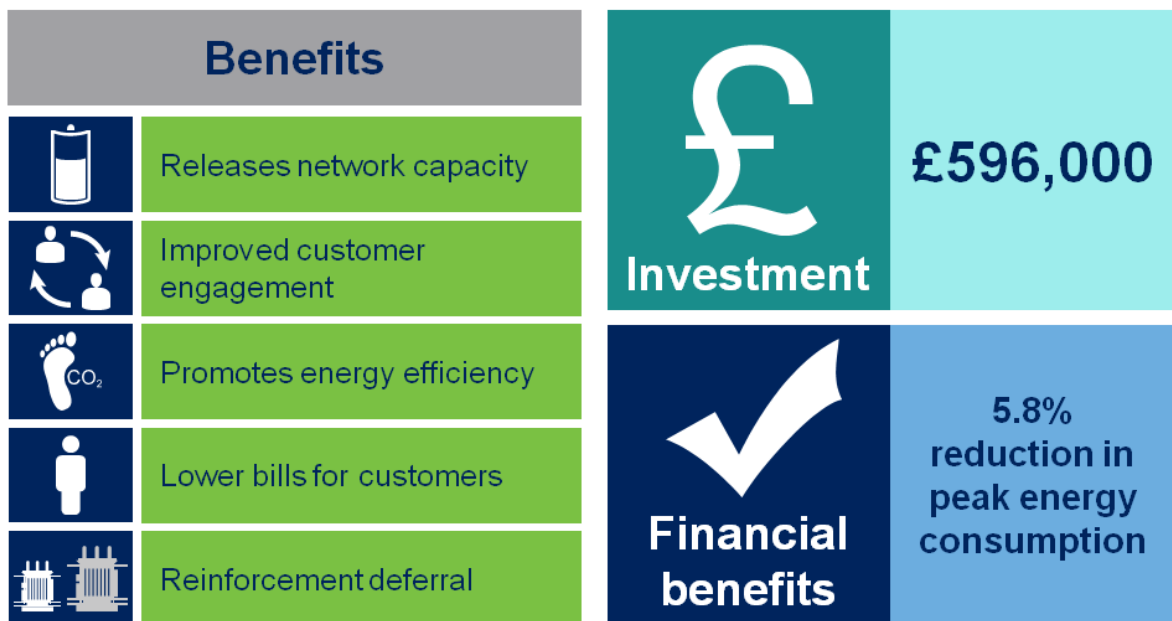


Contact: tracey.kennelly@enwl.co.uk

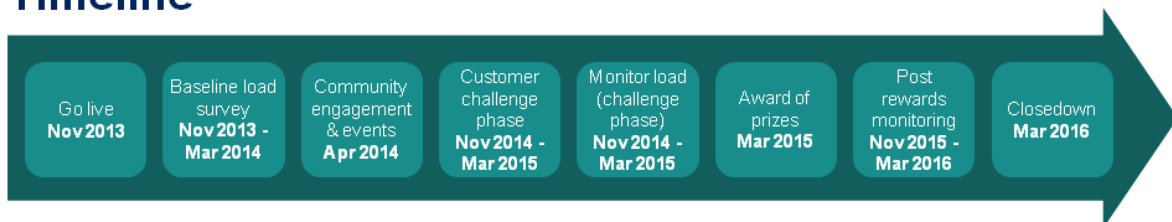
www.enwl.co.uk/ifi

[Back to completed projects](#)

This pioneering community engagement project deployed a proactive demand reduction programme within a community to address a network capacity issue.



Timeline



Project partners



Contact: innovation@enwl.co.uk

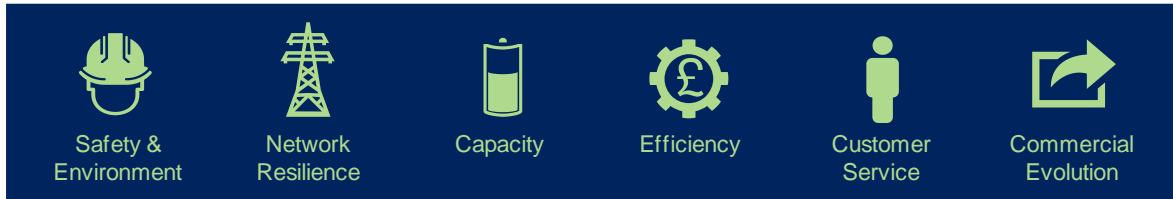
www.enwl.co.uk/powersaverchallenge

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Smart Metering

Price control allowance

Smart meters are the next generation of a gas and electricity meter being installed by energy suppliers in every home in England, Scotland, and Wales. We need to prepare for smart meters to be able to benefit from the data they will provide in the future. This project will prepare our business for the transition to smart meters.



Benefits

	Detailed bills giving accurate consumption and charges
	Faster fault restoration
	Functionality to confirm if customer has power
	Granular customer loading data
	More efficient network reinforcement decisions

£

Investment

£18
million



**Financial
benefits**

**>£20 million
across
RIIO-ED1/ED2**

Timeline



Project partners



Contact: jane.eccleston@enwl.co.uk

www.enwl.co.uk/smartmeters

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