

# Connections Jargon Buster – 2021

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# Connections Jargon Buster

Don't be put off by all the confusing technical and electrical terms you sometimes hear.

Use our Connections Jargon Buster to find out what it all means. Our jargon buster aims to give simple, plain English explanations of typical words and phrases used in the electric connections industry. It exists to help our customers understand the terminology used in the process of using our website, application forms or guides.

## A

### Active Network Management (ANM)

In areas where there are multiple complex constraints affecting a number of customers over a long time period, full Active Network Management (ANM) systems are implemented. Distributed control systems continually monitor all the limits on the network and then allocate the maximum amount of capacity to customers in that area, based on the date their connection was accepted.

### After Diversity Maximum Demand (ADMD)

Maximum demand of an individual consumer property that includes diversity of load usage for the purpose of calculating site/substation maximum demand.

### Adoption Agreement

Is an agreement for us to adopt the Contestable Work from an Independent Connection Provider, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. This agreement addresses a number of fundamental principles, including the transfer of title from the ICP) to us, the quality and safety of the adopted asset and the transfer of Land Rights.

### Aggregators

Aggregators are organisations who specialise in coordinating and aggregating Flexibility Services from customers. Their role is to send signals to their customers to adapt their demand in response to system operators or market places, as well as to represent them commercially.

### Apparent Power

Apparent power (measured in Volt Ampere, VA) represents both real and reactive power as it is made up of a component from both values.

### Assessment and Design Fees (A&D)

The Assessment and Design Fee is included within a Connection Offer and includes the costs of checking, clarifying and registering the application in our system, identifying any interactive queue, network studies to establish the Point of Connection, designing and cost estimation of the solution, internal approval processes, preparation of the Connection Offer and any necessary liaison with third parties. We may charge you for the time we spend preparing the Connection Offer in accordance with the Electricity (Connection Offer Expenses) Regulations 2018.

## B

### Broad Measure of Customer Satisfaction (BMCS)

An incentive scheme made up of a customer satisfaction survey, an assessment of how complaints are dealt with and a review of stakeholder engagement. It was introduced for DPCR5 and is designed to drive improvements in the quality of the overall customer experience by capturing and measuring customers' experiences of contact with their DNO across the range of services and activities the DNOs provide.

### Budget Estimate

A Budget Estimate is an early, free of charge indication of the likely cost when the details of the scheme are not known or the connection isn't needed in the near future.

## C

### Cables

Underground cables are used in urban networks to transfer power and run between substations and to customer properties. These can be found at all voltage levels.

### Capacity

The amount of power that can be distributed through an asset or the network.

### Capacity Maps/Heat maps

Our network capacity maps provide an indication of the networks capability to connect large-scale developments to major substations.

### Connection Agreement

The owner/occupier of a premises to which a connection is to be provided will be required to enter into a Connection Agreement with us. The Connection Agreement will set out the terms upon which they will be, and remain, connected to our Distribution System. The Connection Agreement will normally be provided on our behalf by the owner/occupier's chosen Supplier for the premises as part of their application for a supply of electricity. However, in some cases for larger connections, or where non-standard conditions exist, we will provide a site-specific Connection Agreement, which replaces any Connection Agreement put in place via the Supplier, as part of the connection process.

### Connection Offer

The offer that we make to you to carry out the connection works (both Non-Contestable and Contestable Work) to our Distribution System which will, if accepted by you, create a legally binding contract between you and us. Its terms will depend, amongst other things, on the complexity and value of the work to be carried out. The charges will include the cost of any new assets, reinforcement of existing networks and recovery costs from previous works.

### Competition in Connections (CiC)

Is the term attributed to the opening up of the market for the design, procurement and installation of new assets necessary to accommodate a new or modified electricity connection. You have the option to have some of the connections work, referred to as Contestable Work, carried out by an ICP who must be accredited with Lloyds Register unless otherwise agreed with us.

### Connection Point

Is the point or points of connection at which electricity may (upon energisation) flow between the Distribution System and your installation.

### Connections Portal

An online system designed for customers requiring a connection for small projects and service alterations. Within the Portal, customers can make an application, accept an offer, make a payment and request automatic email updates of key stages within the process.

### Connections Surgeries

You can book a one-to-one appointment with us to discuss your connections requirements and to help you understand more about the process, timescales, technical considerations, consents/legal requirements and possible constraints of making a connection in a particular area.

### Contestable Work

Contestable Work is work that is open to competition and can be carried out by Independent Connection Providers.

## Cost Apportionment Factor (CAF)

The Cost Apportionment Factor (CAF) is the proportion of costs that a new customer is required to pay for the network reinforcement needed for their connection. This is calculated by looking at how much of the new network capacity their connection will make use of.

## Current Transformer

Current Transformers are used to reduce current levels on the network so that they can be monitored and metered. In a similar way to Voltage Transformers, ratios are set to enable a measurable value. Current Transformers are also used in network protection which is in place to maintain a safe network for the public and operators.

# D

## Demand Connections (DMD)

Connections to metered premises for demand customers at all connection voltages, including domestic dwellings, commercial units, industrial units and IDNO networks. Demand customers will import power through their Connection Point.

## Demand Side Response (DSR)

Grid-balancing energy technology solutions that involves incentivising customers to change their energy usage in order to help the network operator.

## Distributed Energy Resources (DER)

A resource, typically in the range 3kW to 50MW in size, located within the Distribution System that produces or stores electricity.

## Distribution Future Energy Scenario (DFES)

The Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES) outline a range of credible future growths on Distribution Systems. These look to understand how generation and demand will change at a local level.

## Distributed Generation (DG)

Distributed Generation (DG) is a technology that is connected to Distribution that produces electricity. These include renewable generation such as wind, solar and also fossil fuel-based technologies.

## Distribution Network Operators (DNO)

The Distribution System is in place to take electricity from the Transmission System to the end customer over a variety of voltage levels. The result of this is a low voltage feed to customers which can be used in their homes. The DNO operates, maintains and improves the Distribution System with a key focus on ensuring the reliability of supply. DNOs are regulated by Ofgem with expected performance, targets and costs set via price controls.

## Distribution Service Areas (DSA)

A holder of a Distribution Licence, denoted by the Ofgem Electricity Licence area e.g. WPD has four DSA's; South West, South Wales, East Midlands and West Midlands.

## Distribution System

The system consisting (wholly or mainly) of electric lines and plant owned or operated by an authorised distributor that is used for the distribution of electricity from Grid Supply Points or generation sets to customers but does not include any part of the GB transmission system.

## Distribution System Operator (DSO)

With the rapidly changing requirement for both generation and consumption on the Distribution Network, as well as the development of new technologies, the new term of Distribution System Operator (DSO) has emerged. The DSO is the evolution of the DNO, evolved to operate and develop an active distribution system, therefore enabling response to demand, generation and other distributed energy resources. This adds new functions and responsibilities to the DNO. It should be noted that in Europe the term DSO is simply used to cover what the UK would refer to as a DNO.

## Distribution Use of System (DUoS) charges

These are the charges levied to electricity suppliers for DNO costs that can be recovered from customers. The amount is determined through price control reviews.

## Diversified Demand

Diversified Demand is the expected peak demand on the network during the period and is the expected proportion of the maximum demand.

# E

## Electricity System Operator (ESO)

The Electricity System Operator (ESO) is responsible for the management of the real time electricity system. Once supply and demand have been matched commercially, the ESO takes over to ensure that the wider system remains balanced and within operational parameters on a second by second basis. There is one ESO in Great Britain (National Grid Electricity System Operator) who is responsible for balancing supply and demand across the various Transmission Operators.

## Electric Vehicle (EV)

Electric Vehicles (EV) are becoming the primary technology used in the decarbonisation of transport. Battery Electric Vehicles operate with no form of internal combustion engine therefore are not reliant on fossil fuels.

## Embedded Generation

Generation that is directly connected to the distribution network. Sometimes referred to as distributed generation.

## Energy Networks Association (ENA)

The Energy Networks Association (ENA) is the trade body representing the transmission and Distribution Network Operators for gas and electricity in the UK and Ireland.

## Energy Storage

The term energy storage encompasses a varied range of technologies which allow the capture of energy for subsequent release. Technology ranges from small scale domestic batteries to large scale industrial systems. Energy storage has the potential to play an important role in the future of energy networks allowing supply and demand to be balanced at times when generation exceeds network capacity or generation is insufficient to meet customer demand.

## Enquiry Tracker

An online system specifically designed for ICPs and IDNOs, the system allows the online submission of connection applications and progress tracking of those applications.

## Export Limitation

Export Limitation Schemes are in place to allow customers to increase their amount of generation or energy storage installed when this is normally lead to the need for reinforcement. This involves limiting the net export on their connection and this is by monitoring their apparent power.

## Extra High Voltage (EHV)

Voltages over 20kV up to, but not including, 132kV.

## F

### Feasibility Study

We may undertake at your request, generally for more complex connections, a Feasibility Study to consider a number of options for connection and provide estimated costs for each option as appropriate. Any cost estimated at this stage will be purely indicative and not binding. The price in any formal Connection Offer to you may differ from it. A Feasibility Study is not a formal offer for connection and cannot be accepted by you.

### Future Energy Scenarios (FES)

The Future Energy Scenarios (FES) are developed by National Grid ESO and outline multiple paths for the future of energy in the next thirty years and beyond.

### Flexible Connection or Constrained Connection

This is typically a transitional solution which may be available for your connection and could be used in certain conditions to avoid the need for network reinforcement. There will be conditions which relate to times when your ability to export is limited, but we will engage with you to discuss any flexible options which are available.

### Flexible Power

Flexible Power was created by WPD for the procurement of Flexibility Services. It is a joint initiative from five UK DNOs to allow Flexibility providers to view locations, requirement data and procurement notices, all on one website.

### Flexibility Services

Flexible Power is looking to procure three services that each cater for different network requirements; Secure service (pre-fault constraint management), Dynamic service (post-fault constraint management) and Restore service (restoration support management).

### Flexibility Zone

WPD seek to procure Flexibility Services within Control Managed Zones (CMZ). Any parties interested in providing services within the identified CMZ locations can register their interest and pre-qualify to join WPDs Purchasing Register.

## G

### G98

Entitled; Requirements for the connection of Fully Type Tested Micro-generators (up to and including 16 A per phase) in parallel with public Low Voltage Distribution Networks on or after 27 April 2019, G98 is the industry standard engineering recommendation for small scale embedded generators for connections up to 16 amps per phase, This document sets out the procedure and compliance requirements for installing relevant generation equipment.

### G99

Entitled; Requirements for the connection of generation equipment in parallel with public distribution networks on or after 27 April 2019, G99 is the industry standard engineering recommendation for embedded generators for connections greater than 16 amps per phase, This document sets out the procedure and compliance requirements for installing relevant generation equipment.

### Geographical Information System (GIS)

Geographic information system that spatially maps our electricity distribution network assets.

## Guaranteed Standards of Performance (GSOPs)

Guaranteed Standards of Performance set minimum service levels to be met across a range of activities covering supply interruptions, appointments and connections. The Guaranteed Standards are specified in statutory legislation. Where a Licence holder fails to provide the level of service required, it must make a payment to the customer affected subject to certain exemptions.

## Grid Supply Point (GSP)

Any point at which electricity is delivered from the National Electricity Transmission System to the DNO's Distribution System.

# H

## Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

A government organisation that has the responsibility of enforcing health and safety legislation.

## Heat Maps

See Capacity Maps

## Heat Pump (HP)

Heat Pumps (HP) are a form of space heating which has become popular in the decarbonisation of heat. They can be Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) or Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP) and can be scaled for installations in domestic and commercial property.

## High Voltage (HV)

Voltages over 1kV and up to, but not including, 22kV.

# I

## Incentive on Connections Engagement (ICE)

A regulatory incentive mechanism which drives DNOs to improve communication, interaction and engagement with major customers/stakeholders. Penalties can be imposed where DNOs fail to demonstrate sufficient engagement with major customers.

## Independent Distribution Network Operator (IDNO)

Independent Distribution Network Operators build, operate and maintain their own local distribution networks. These are directly connected to the DNO or connected by a further IDNO. These IDNOs are licensed by Ofgem and are regulated in the same way as a DNO and they create competition in the operation of Distribution Networks.

## Independent Connections Provider (ICP)

A third party company that can construct new connections and the associated electricity network on behalf of a customer, with the network being adopted by either an IDNO or the DNO.

## Innovation Projects

Projects that seek to find new and better ways of working. Projects can focus on network performance and efficiency, low carbon networks, smart grids and meters, reducing impact on the environment and developing customer service.

## K

### Key Performance Indicator (KPI)

A key performance indicator is a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively a company is achieving key business objectives.

## L

### Land Rights

All such rights in, under or over land as are necessary for the construction, installation, operation, repair, maintenance, renewal or use of the Contestable Work or Non-Contestable Work.

### Load

The amount of power flowing through an asset or a network. This may also be referred to as demand. Maximum demand is compared to capacity to determine if the network needs to be reinforced.

### Low Carbon Networks Fund (LCNF)

A funding mechanism established by OFGEM to encourage DNOs to prepare for the move to a low carbon economy. A fund was made available for DNOs and partners to innovate and trial new technologies, commercial arrangements and ways of operating networks. The LCNF structure was replaced by the Network Innovation Competition and Network Innovation Allowance during RIIO-ED1, however some LCNF projects will continue during RIIO-ED1.

### Low Carbon Technology (LCT)

Low Carbon Technologies (LCTs) are technologies with significantly reduced carbon impact. It includes electric vehicles, heat pumps and solar generation.

### Low Voltage (LV)

This refers to voltages up to, but not including, 1kV.

### Local Authority (LA)

A local authority is an organization that is officially responsible for all the public services and facilities including planning in a particular area.

### Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP)

A locally owned partnership between local authorities and business. They play a central role in deciding local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and create local jobs.

## M

### Market Segment

This is the Ofgem regulatory terminology which defines our Market segments in which we report.

### Meter Operator

Is an organization responsible for installing and maintaining electricity meters.



## Metering Point Administration Number (MPAN)

Is a 21 digit reference to uniquely identify metering points for premises such as individual domestic residences.

## N

### National Electricity Transmission System Operator (NETSO)

Operates the electricity transmission system in England, Wales and Scotland (see System Operator).

### National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)

Owns the electricity transmission network in England and Wales, and operates the transmission system in England, Wales and Scotland (takes the role of the NETSO). NGET is a member of the National Grid group of companies.

### Net Zero

Net zero means achieving a balance between the carbon emitted into the atmosphere and the carbon removed from it. This balance, or Net Zero, will happen when the amount of carbon we add to the atmosphere is no more than the amount removed. WPD is seeking to help the Government attain Net Zero through a number of initiatives including the facilitation of LCTs such as Electric Vehicles and Heat Pumps.

### Network Constraints

A network is considered constrained when it reaches the upper limit of its technical capability. Should additional load need to be connected, the local network may need to be reinforced or Flexibility procured.

### Network Innovation Allowance (NIA)

An allowance agreed as part of the price control to fund smaller scale innovation projects. The purpose of the allowance is to encourage DNOs to innovate to address issues associated with the development of their networks. The NIA (and NIC) replaced the Low Carbon Networks Fund at the commencement of RIIO-ED1.

### Network Innovation Competition (NIC)

An annual funding competition for larger and more complex innovation projects. The NIC (and NIA) replaced the Low Carbon Networks Fund at the commencement of RIIO-ED1.

### Network Resilience

A network's ability to operate in all conditions and the ease of recovery following fault conditions.

### Non-Contestable Work

This is work that must normally be completed by the DNO. In some circumstances an ICP may be permitted to carry out some of the non-contestable elements in agreement with ourselves.

## O

### Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)

Ofgem is responsible for regulating the gas and electricity markets and network monopolies in the UK to ensure customers' needs are protected. They issue licenses to the relevant regulated parties. Network companies are regulated via price controls. These are set periods of time for which expected outputs, performance and costs are set. Ofgem currently use a framework called RIIO (Revenue=Incentives + Innovation + Outputs).

## Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV)

The office for Zero Emission Vehicles is a team working across government to support the transition to Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs). They are providing support for the take-up of plug in vehicles, as well as funding to support chargepoint infrastructure across the UK.

## Overhead Conductor

Overhead Conductor is primarily used in rural networks to connect parts of the network and connect to customers. Conductors are mounted on poles or towers and associated pole mounted equipment can be utilised with it including transformers and switchgear.

# P

## Photovoltaics (PV)

Photovoltaics (PV) generally refers to solar panels. These convert solar energy into electricity using semiconducting materials. PV generation is a source of renewable energy.

## Point of Connection (POC)

Is the point (or points) of physical connection to our Distribution system.

## Post Acceptance

Following the acceptance to the general rule of contract law of the formal quotation or Connection Offer.

## Primary System Design (PSD)

A department within WPD specifically responsible for the electric design and costs relating to larger connections, typically at EHV and above.

## Pre Acceptance

Prior to the acceptance by the customer of a formal offer for connection to the Distribution System by WPD.

## Price Control

WPD is a regional monopoly – our customers are such because of where they live and work. WPD is therefore regulated by Ofgem to make sure that we provide a high level of service for the money we are allowed to charge. The revenues that can be earned are set for a specific period of time referred to as a price control. The current price control period RIIO-ED1 runs from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2023.

## Protection

Network operators are obliged to operate their network safely and this is achieved using electrical protection. Protection is in place to keep those operating the network and customers safe, as well as ensuring that assets are operating correctly.

# R

## Reactive Power

Reactive Power (measured in Volt Ampere reactive (VAR)) is the magnitude of power that cannot be used by customers to power their devices. The source of this can be in generation or electrical machinery such as motors. Reactive Power has an impact on the Voltage Levels on the network.

## Real Power

Real Power (measured in Watts, W) is the magnitude of power that can be used by customers to power their electrical devices. This is measured and charged to the customer as the energy used.

## Reinforcement

Installing or upgrading assets on the network to increase capacity and make the network more secure.

## Revenue = incentives + innovation + outputs (RIIO)

The current regulatory framework, introduced for electricity distribution in 2015/16. It places emphasis on incentives to drive the innovation needed to deliver a sustainable energy network at value for money to existing and future consumers.

## RIIO Electricity Distribution 1 (RIIO-ED1)

The eight year price control period that runs from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2023. It is the first electricity distribution price control that uses the RIIO framework for setting allowances.

## RIIO Electricity Distribution 2 (RIIO-ED2)

The electricity distribution price control period that will run from 1 April 2023 and is to end on 31 March 2028. Ofgem has determined that the RIIO-ED2 price control will be five years in length

# S

## Self-Approved Designs

The proposals for new network connections that have been designed by ICPs without the need for approval of designs by WPD. Processes and procedure for authorised ICPs to carry out self-approval have been developed in line with the requirement to facilitate competition in connections.

## Self-Determined Point of Connection

The proposed point at which a new connection or extension to the network, to be developed by an ICP, connects to the existing network, which has been determined without the need for approval by WPD.

## Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG)

A source of electrical energy and all associated interface equipment, rated up to and including 16A per phase, single or multi-phase 230/400V AC and designed to operate in parallel with a public low voltage distribution network.

## Smart Grid

A generic term for a range of measures that are used to operate electricity networks allowing more generation or demand (load) to be connected to a given electricity circuit without the need for traditional reinforcement (or upgrade) of that equipment.

## Smart Meter

A meter that can deliver a wide range of benefits to domestic energy consumers, including giving consumers real time information on their energy consumption through an in-home display to help them control energy use, save money and reduce emissions.

## Smart Grid Forum (SGF)

The Smart Grid Forum was established by Ofgem and DECC in early 2011 bringing together key opinion formers, experts and stakeholders involved in the development of smart grids, with the aim of providing strategic input to help shape Ofgem's and BEIS's thinking and leadership in smart grid policy and deployment.

## Soft-Intertrip

Soft-Intertrip is designed to allow the connection assets that may exceed a network limit but can operate under some conditions if monitored. The connection is curtailed when no further capacity is available.

## Sole Use Asset

Assets that are installed to connect a party or parties to the existing distribution network but which exclude reinforcement assets. Sometimes also known as extension assets.

## Substation

A part of the distribution network that transforms voltage and allows the re-routing of power by switching the configuration. It contains transformers, switchgear and equipment that protect the network components by interrupting supplies when there is a fault. Substations vary in size from bulk supply points that supply tens of thousands of customers to pole mounted substations that may supply a single property.

## Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)

Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) is a system in place on networks to collect data and feed it back to control centres. It is in place to control and monitor assets on the network.

## Supplier (Electricity Supplier)

Electricity suppliers purchase electricity (on the market or in contracts) and sell electricity to customers (commercial, industrial and domestic). The supply market is competitive due to customers having the choice of which supplier they wish to use.

## Switchgear

Switchgear is found on the network to operate as switches when removing assets, sections of network, or changing the network topology.

## System Operator (SO)

The operator of the transmission networks, the System Operator balances supply with demand on a minute by minute basis.

# T

## Timed Connection

A Timed Connection is typically used for generation connections where the output is curtailed during specific times. The curtailment times will be considered for different times of the year. These are generally utilised for smaller connections.

## Transformer

Converts electricity from one voltage level to another.

## Transmission Charges

Charges made to users of the electricity transmission system. Charges cover the cost of installing and maintaining the transmission system.

## Transmission Operator (TO)

The Transmission Network is in place to carry electricity across the country at high voltages (typically 275kV & 400kV). Transmission Operators (TO) are responsible for this infrastructure. There are three monopoly TO's in Great Britain that pass the electricity on to the Distribution Networks. These are National Grid Electricity Transmission, Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission and Scottish Power Transmission.

## Transmission System

The transmission system is the 400kV and 275kV network used to transport electricity around the country from sources of large scale generation such as power stations and off-shore wind farms to substations that feed into DNO electricity networks. The WPD Distribution System is connected to the National Grid Transmission system at a number of grid supply points.

## U

### Unmetered Supplies (UMS)

Connections to unmetered premises for demand connections for local authorities or private sector e.g.: street lights, bus shelters and telecom kiosks.

### Use of System (UoS)

The use of a transmission or distribution system by a generator, supplier, customer or an interconnected party for the purpose of transporting electricity.

## V

### Voltage Levels

Electricity Networks operate at a range of voltage levels. Higher voltage levels allow for the distribution of more power with lower losses over longer distances. The Voltage Levels operated in local areas can differ depending on the historical development on the network in that location.

- **Low Voltage (LV)** – Networks operating at less than 1000V, in Great Britain this is typically 230/400V. This is the network that connects directly to most consumers. An LV network could feed anywhere from a single customer to a few hundred.
- **High Voltage (HV)** – Networks operating at between 1kV and 22kV, in Great Britain this is primarily 11kV but there are a few 6.6kV and 20kV networks. These Voltage Levels feed into the LV networks from higher voltage networks and distribution substation step the voltage down to LV.
- **Extra High Voltage (EHV)** – Networks operating at above 22kV, in Distribution Network this will be 33kV, 66kV and 132kV. Grid substations will take electricity from Transmission Networks and voltage will be stepped down to 132kV. Usually Tower Lines then take this across the distribution area to Bulk Supply Points where the voltage will be stepped down again to 33kV. The 33kV network comprises of Overhead Lines and Underground Cables and feeds into Primary Substations.

### Voltage Limits

Statutory Voltage Limits are in place on UK DNOs to ensure that customer's asset can work safely and as expected. The Voltage Limits are the driver for voltage constraints, the level must remain in the limits set. The voltage limits depend on the voltage level.

### Voltage Transformer

Voltage Transformers are used on the network to step down the voltage to a measurable level. The change is proportional to the ratio of the transformer. Their aim is to feed into protection and monitoring devices.

# W

## Western Power Distribution (WPD)

The Electricity Distribution Network operator that holds four distribution licenses for West Midlands, East Midlands, South Wales and South West.

### Useful Websites:

Association of Meter Operators	<a href="http://www.meteroperators.org.uk">www.meteroperators.org.uk</a>
Department for Energy and Climate Change	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change">www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change</a>
Distribution Connection and Use of System Agreement (DCUSA) website	<a href="http://www.dcusa.co.uk">www.dcusa.co.uk</a>
Electricity Networks Strategy Group	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/groups/electricity-networks-strategy-group">www.gov.uk/government/groups/electricity-networks-strategy-group</a>
Elexon	<a href="http://www.elexon.co.uk">www.elexon.co.uk</a>
Energy Networks Association	<a href="http://www.energynetworks.org">www.energynetworks.org</a>
Energy Saving Trust	<a href="http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/Generate-your-own-energy">www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/Generate-your-own-energy</a>
Lloyds Register	<a href="http://www.lloydsregister.co.uk/schemes/NERS/">www.lloydsregister.co.uk/schemes/NERS/</a>
National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)	<a href="http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/electricity/">www.nationalgrid.com/uk/electricity/</a>
Ofgem	<a href="http://www.ofgem.gov.uk">www.ofgem.gov.uk</a>



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Western Power Distribution (West Midlands) plc, No3600574  
Western Power Distribution (South West) plc, No2366894  
Western Power Distribution (South Wales) plc, No2366985

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