GENERATION AVAILABILITY & NETWORK CAPACITY USER GUIDE

Scottish & Southern

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Our network maps provide an indication of our networks capability to connect loads greater than 200 amps and generators applying under the G99 process to major substations. Our maps give constraints down to primary substation level only. For larger projects we may need to carry out work to connect your generator. We recommend engaging with us at an early stage to understand the timescales and costs involved.

Our maps will give you an indication of the network's capability and better understanding of potential opportunities to connect to our network.

UNDERSTANDING THE GENERATION AVAILABILITY MAP



GENERATION AVAILABILITY: MAP OVERVIEW



GENERATION AVAILABILITY: SITE INFORMATION



UNDERSTANDING THE NETWORK CAPACITY MAP



•••• NETWORK CAPACITY: MAP OVERVIEW



•••• NETWORK CAPACITY: SITE INFORMATION



USE CASE

This scenario is based on a local council and project group in Kidlington, Oxfordshire who are looking to understand the constraints on our network as they are planning to install EV charge points in the area.



•••• ACCESSING SITE INFORMATION



•••• UNDERSTANDING CONSTRAINTS

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You now want to select the nearest substation to you, once you have clicked on the icon you will then be presented with the site information on the right pane.

> **Note:** Always look at the constraint status when viewing a site. If constraint statuses are amber or red you will see under the 'voltage' section information on what works are underway and what the completion date is.

You can see here that there are no constraints on the network here so our customer is ready to make a new connections application for the EV charge points.

If the **Transmission** or **Distribution** works are constrained or partially constrained then reinforcement works will be needed to connect to the network here which will incur additional costs to complete the connection.



If this site or corresponding sites was constrained you can zoom back out on the map and find another nearby site to apply for a connection with.

Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks Powering our community **Network Capacity** F | FILTER T 8 WOODSTOCK A Grid Supply Points Associated Substations 51.8540.-1.3510 ocation (Lat. Long Bulk Supply Points 234 n Load (MW 8 94 Substations 15.0 Substation Information **Transmission Status:** Unconstrained **Distribution Status:** Unconstrained Voltage (kV): 33/11 Transmission Reinforcement Completion Date: undefined Corresponding BSP: WITNEY & YARNTON 8 • \odot StreetMap Improve this map



Bulk Supply Point (BSP): BSPs typically consist of two 132/33kV transformers feeding several primary substations.

Connection Date: Date the project is due to connect to the network.

Connection Manager: Local Customer Connection Manager who is available to answer any questions about getting connected.

Contracted Capacity (MVA): The amount of capacity the project is contractually allowed to distribute onto the network.

Constrained: The network does not have the capacity to transport electricity required or produced from a new connection.

EV: Electric vehicles.

Fault Level (kA): This is the measure of the level of energy supplied to a fault on the network. Network plant is rated to withstand a given amount of Fault Level. Distributed Generation contributes energy during fault conditions in addition to the existing Fault Level and hence it increases it.

Grid Supply Point (GSP): These substations act as the interface between our 132kV network and the transmission network operated at 400kV or 275kV.

Green/ Amber/ Red Status: Green status shows areas that are unconstrained, Amber status shows areas that are partially constrained, Red status shows areas that are constrained.

Location (Lat, long): Co-ordinates of the location of the GSP.

Maximum Load (MW): The Maximum Load value is the maximum demand on the primary substation after deducting the existing distributed generation.

Minimum Load (MW): The Minimum Load value is the minimum demand left on the primary substation after deducting the existing distributed generation. A negative minimum value indicates the existing amount of reverse power flow already flowing through the primary transformers.

Open Data: Data in machine readable format that can be freely used, shared, and built on by anyone, anywhere, for any purpose.

Partially Constrained: The electricity network has partial capacity to transport electricity required or produced from a new connection.

Quoted Generators: All projects currently quoted but not yet accepted.

Reverse Powerflow Capacity: When generation exceeds the local demand on a primary substation, the excess power carries through the primary transformers to the upstream HV/EHV network for use elsewhere on the network. However, depending on the condition of the assets and tap changer capability; the actual level of reverse power flow may be restricted to as low as 0% of the transformer ratings. If the reverse power flow capability of a primary substation is 0% then the maximum distributed generation which can be connected to the primary substation is only the local demand served by the primary; as the additional power cannot be transferred to the upstream HV/EHV network.





Substation: Substations typically consist of two 33/ 11kV or 33/ 6.6kV transformers feeding a HV network. It should be noted that the value of spare capacity quoted for a substation considers the constraints at BSP.

SOW: Statement of Works

SWAN: South West Active Network Management

Technology Type: Name of the connected/ contracted project.

Transformer Nameplate Rating (MVA): The Transformer Nameplate Rating is found on the primary substation and provides three pieces of important information. Firstly, kVA rating displays the capacity of the transformer. Primary and secondary voltages provide the output voltage with a given input voltage. Lastly, the winding orientation describes how the windings are inter-connected.
Transmission Reinforcement Completion: Date that Transmission Reinforcement works are due to be completed.
Transmission Works: Details of Transmission construction works that the energization of the project depends on for connection.
Unconstrained: There are no limits or restrictions on the electricity network to support a new connection.

Voltage (kV): LV (Low Voltage, 2300 – 400 volts), HV (High Voltage, 11,000 volts), EHV (Extra High Voltage, 33,000 volts, SHEPD territory).

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