

# DSO Functions Webinar

## **Distribution Future Electricity Scenarios**

- Andrea Ballanti, Smart Grid Engineer
- Christos Kaloudas, Capacity Strategy Manager

## **Data in Action**

- Barry Burke, DSO data manager

## **Flexibility Services**

- Paul George, DSO Commercial Lead

## **Operational Decision Making**

- Georgia Anagnostou, Flexible Solutions Engineer

# Distribution Future Electricity Scenarios

21/08/2025

Andrea Ballanti, Smart Grid Engineer, DSO

Christos Kaloudas, Capacity Strategy Manager, DSO



# What is DFES?

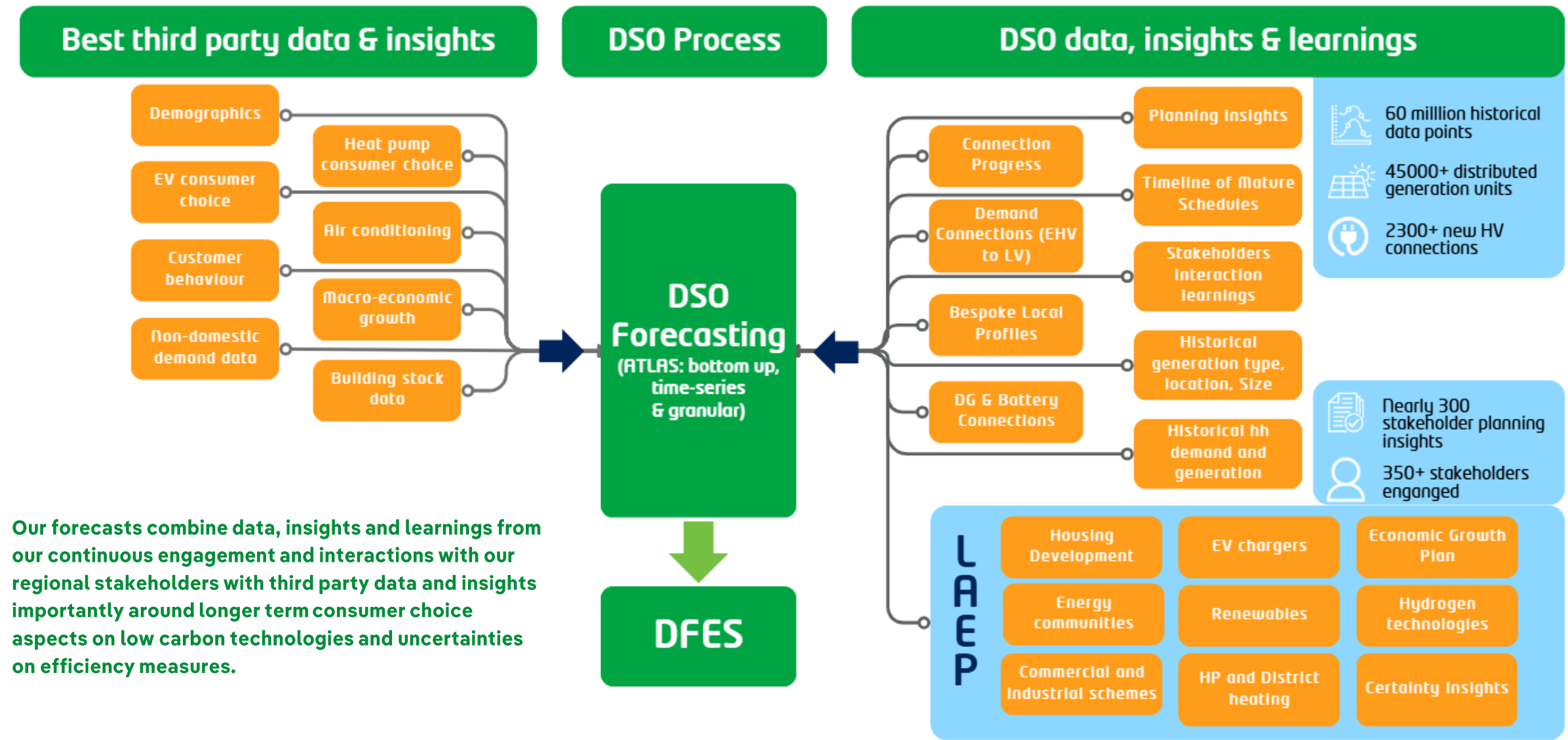
**The Distribution Future Electricity Scenarios (DFES) are our long term forecasts of electricity demand, distributed generation (DG), battery storage and low carbon technologies deployment across the North West.**

Our last published DFES includes six scenarios. The Best View scenario follows the same rationale with last year's publication (standardised ENA definition) and defines the highest certainty trends for a 10 years horizon followed by central assumptions in the longer term.

In 2024 we modelled for the first time the four new scenarios that align with the newly introduced framework of the Electricity System Operator's (NESO's predecessor) Future Energy Scenarios (FES). These are Holistic Transition, Electric Engagement, Hydrogen Evolution and Counterfactual. This alignment supports whole system thinking, ensuring a cohesive approach for our stakeholders.

All six scenarios are produced following our enhanced ATLAS methodology, which is fit for system planning purposes bottom-up, time-series, machine learning enabled and granular forecasting methodology. For the first time we publish forecasts for over 30 thousand substations across our low voltage (LV) network in our new bespoke DFES LV workbook.







DFES Results

# What will the future look like?

# A Day in 2040 in the North West

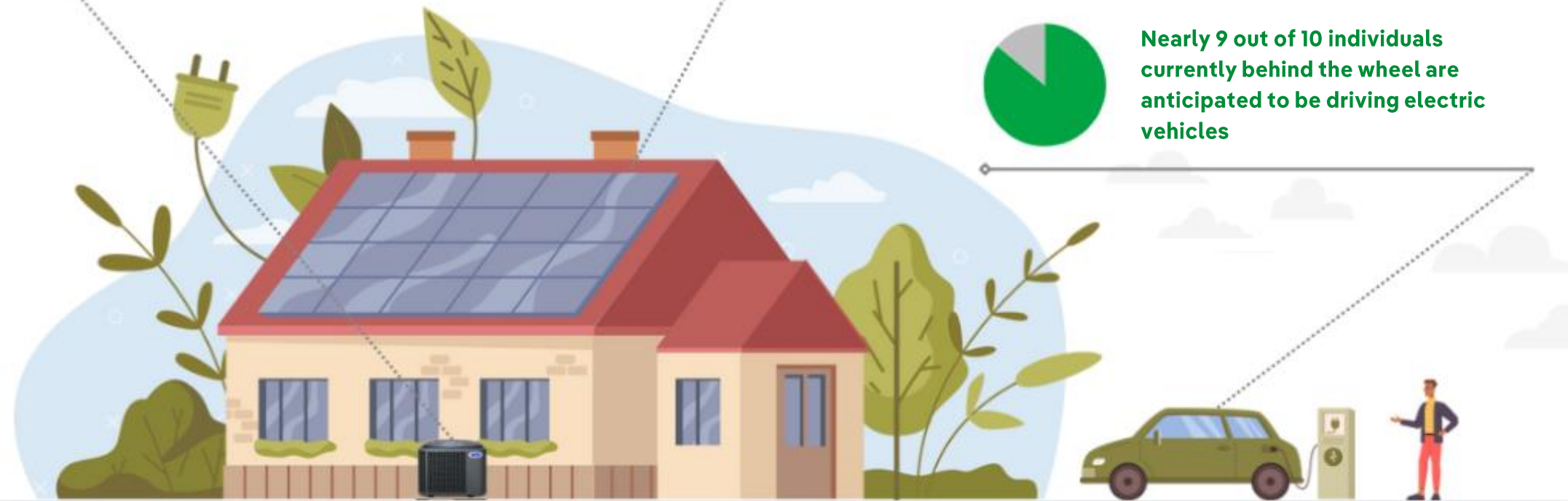
Nearly one in every two dwellings is expected to have a heat pump.



One out of every 16 homes will feature rooftop photovoltaic panels.



Nearly 9 out of 10 individuals currently behind the wheel are anticipated to be driving electric vehicles





# A Day in our Region in 2040

	Today	2040
Annual Electricity	21 TWh	44 TWh
Number of EVs	170k+	3 millions
Number of HPs	25k+	1.2 millions
DG Capacity	1.6 GW	2.9 GW
Battery Storage	400 MW	2800 MW





# DFES Long Term Trends and Results

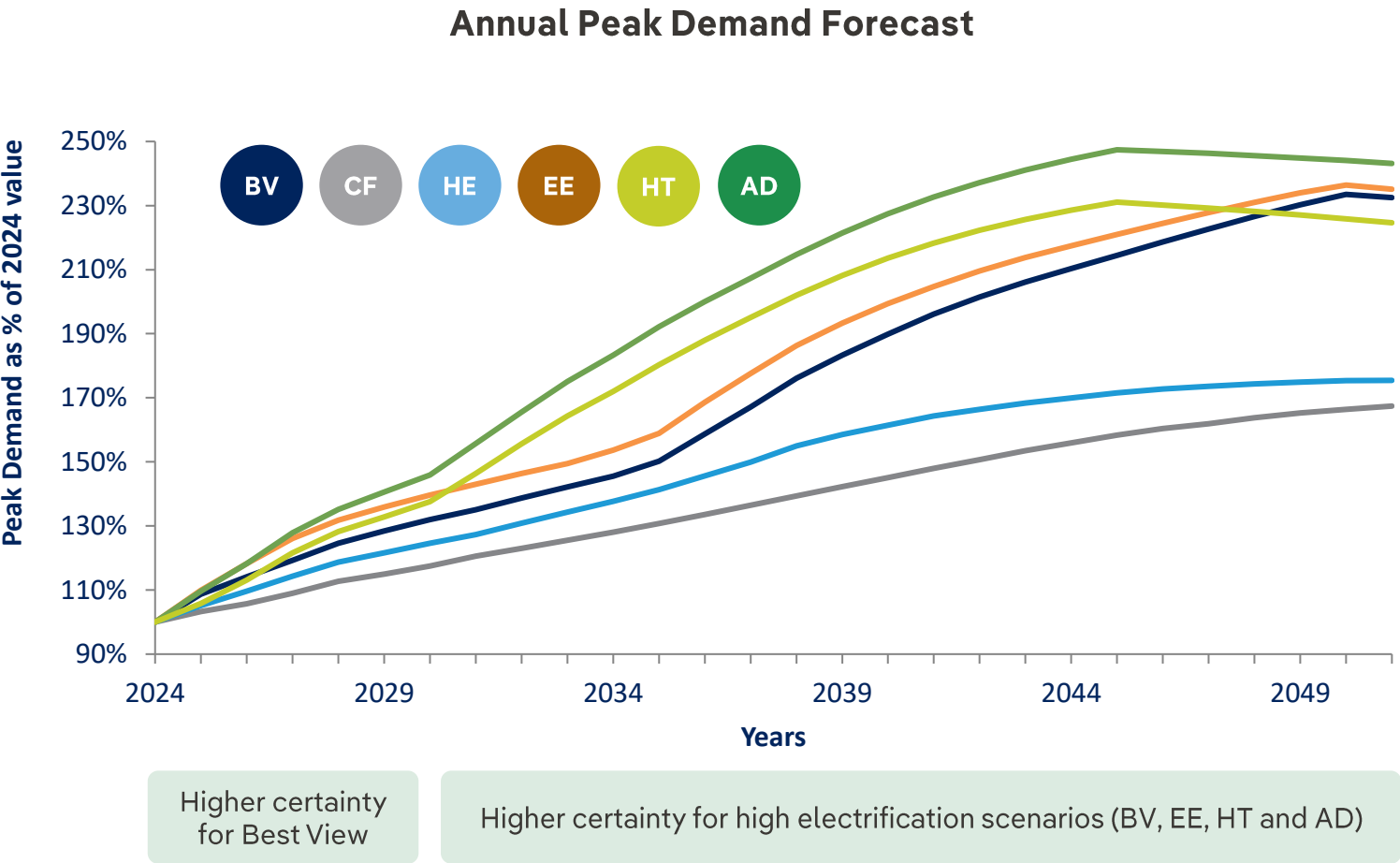
DFES Results



Our highest certainty trend in Best View is that peak electricity demand will be predominantly driven by 2030 by local planned developments and the electrification of transport. Beyond 2030 there is higher certainty in the range of peak demand growth defined by the scenarios considering higher levels of electrification of transport and heating (Best View, Electric Engagement, Holistic Transition and Accelerated Decarbonisation).

In 2024 DFES we observed a slight increase in the peak electricity demand in our region. We also recorded an over 200% rise in connection acceptances compared to ED1 as the Access and Forward-Looking Charges Significant Code Review (Access SCR) arrangements resulting in lower connection fees for our customers have unblocked their plans and incentivised more customers to connect.

Looking ahead, the expected growth in electric vehicle (EV) adoption and heat pumps will be the main driver in the peak demand in our region.

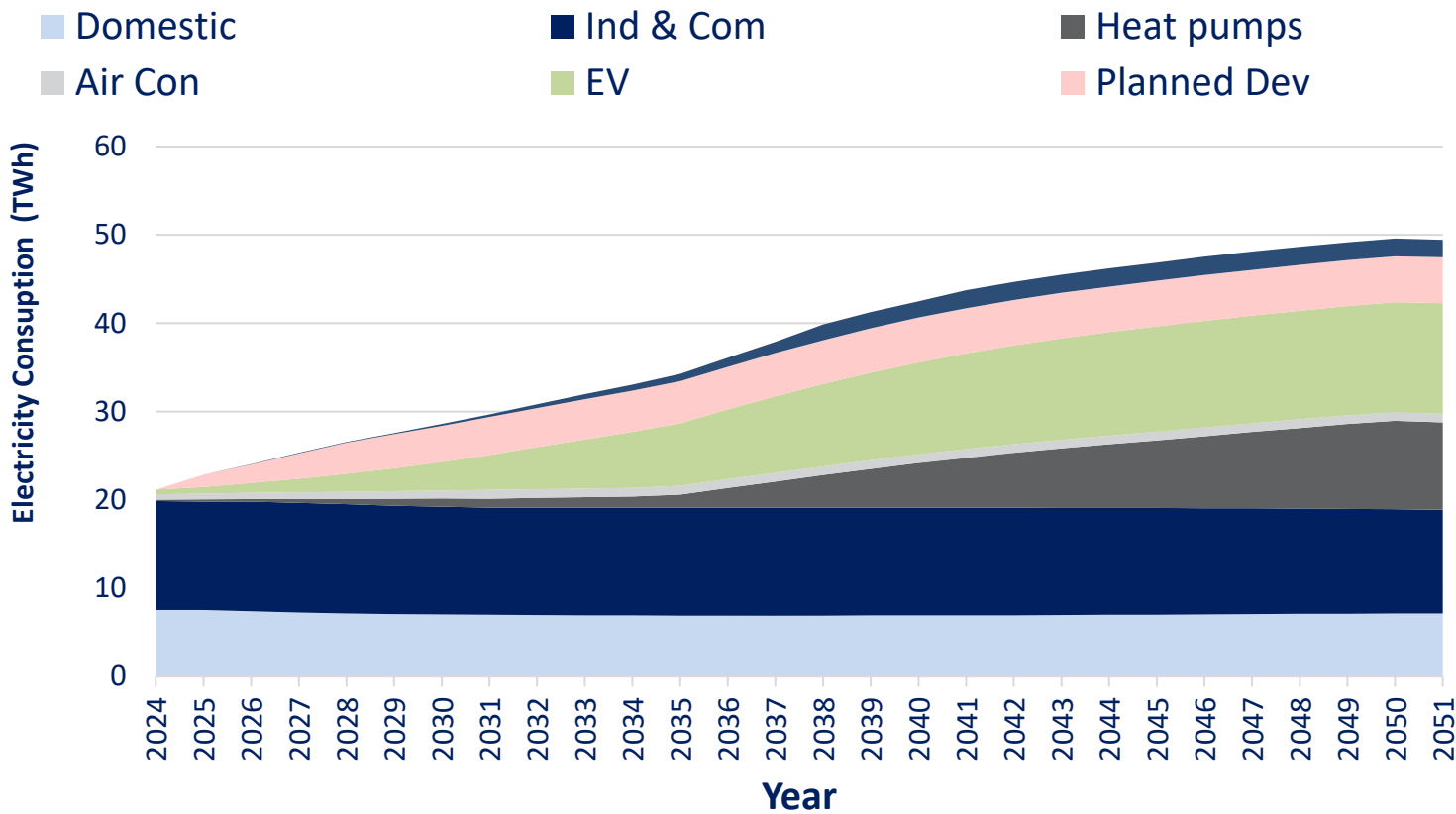


In the Best View scenario, EVs and planned developments are expected to be the primary contributors to the increase in energy consumption in the short term. However, starting in the mid-2030s, we anticipate a surge in heat pump adoption, making it the second largest low-carbon technology in terms of demand consumption, following EVs.

The annual electricity (energy) consumption is expected to increase at faster pace than peak demand. The main factor behind this is that EV charging is a more flexible activity as customers are expected to be successfully incentivised to charge their vehicles at times of lower electricity demand.

On the contrary, heat pumps even with the use of hot water storage are a more inelastic activity as customers require heating at specific time windows during the day and there are limitations in how much heating can be generated at times of low electricity demand and stored for use at other times.

Annual electricity consumption forecast (Best View)

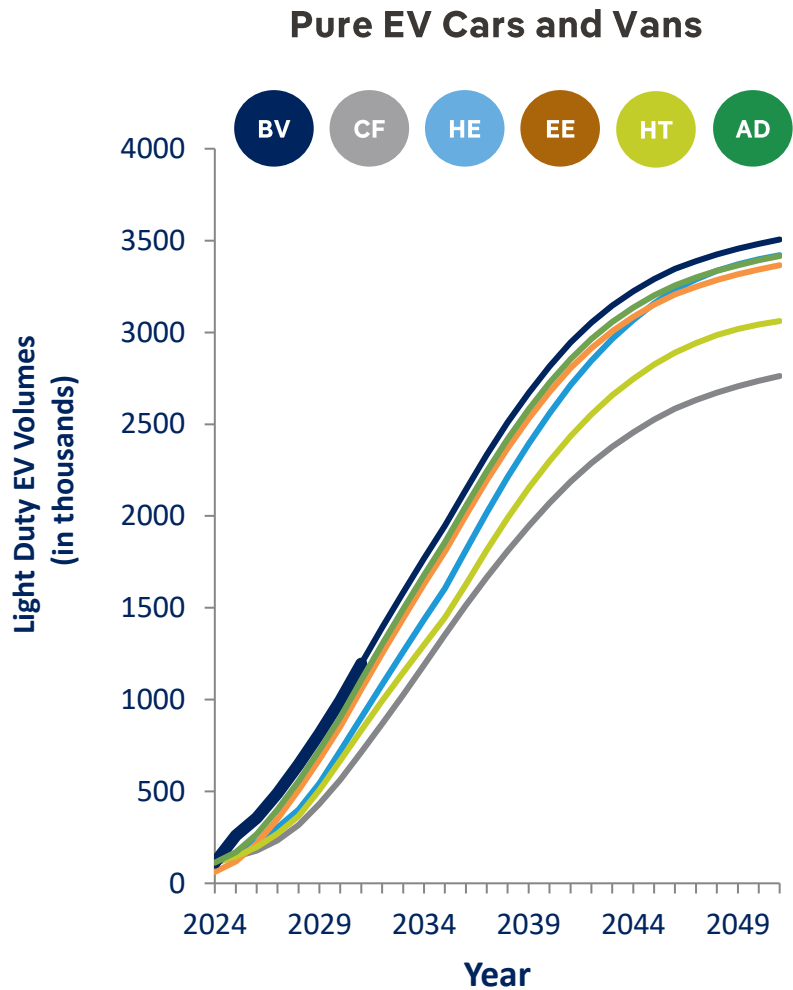
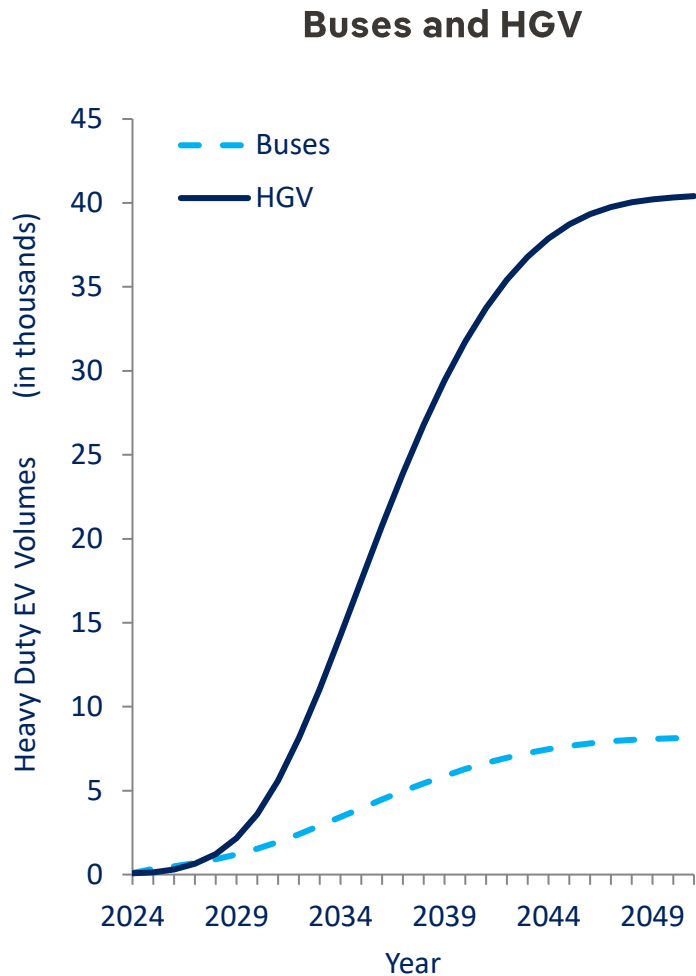




Our projections for electric vehicles consider a range of both local and regional/national factors, including battery prices, perceived accessibility to charging stations, zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) mandates, short-term and long-term sales trends, and battery electric vehicle (BEV) supply as well as customer behaviour.

In our 2024 DFES, we saw a higher uptake of electric heavy goods vehicles (EV HGVs) compared to last year's DFES thanks to a model update. According to recent findings rigid HGVs, especially those ranging from 7.5t to 26t, are already proving to be cost-effective to convert to battery electric for some of the most prevalent applications.

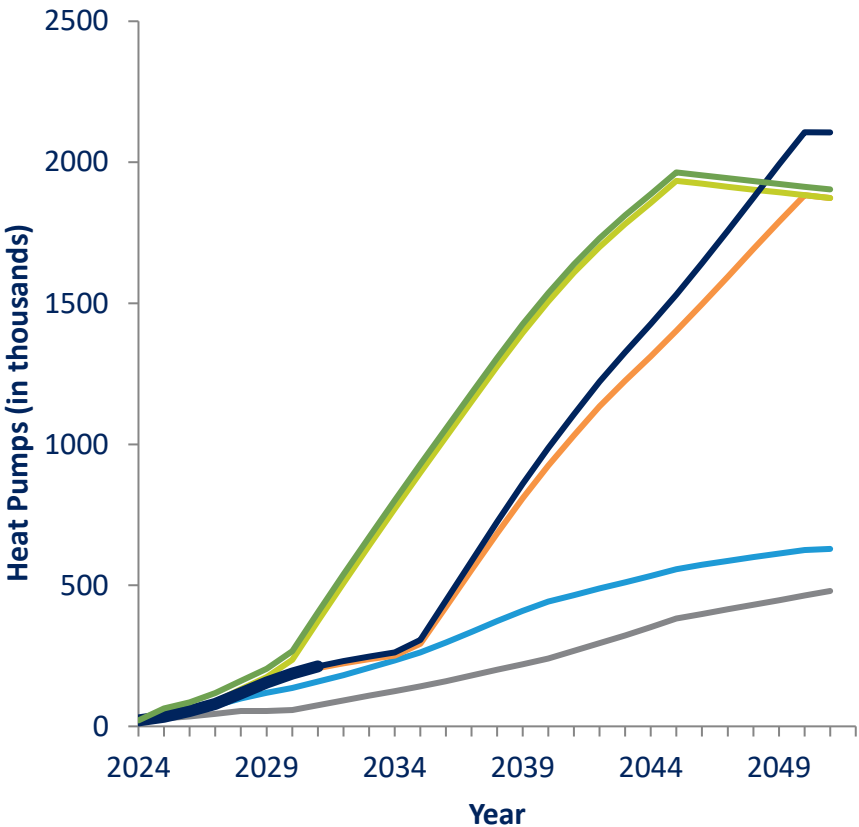
Additionally, more than half of rigid HGVs can be electrified now without heavily relying on a public charging network, thanks to their ability to charge overnight. In addition, very recently the first 42t fully electric HGVs have started their operating in the UK.



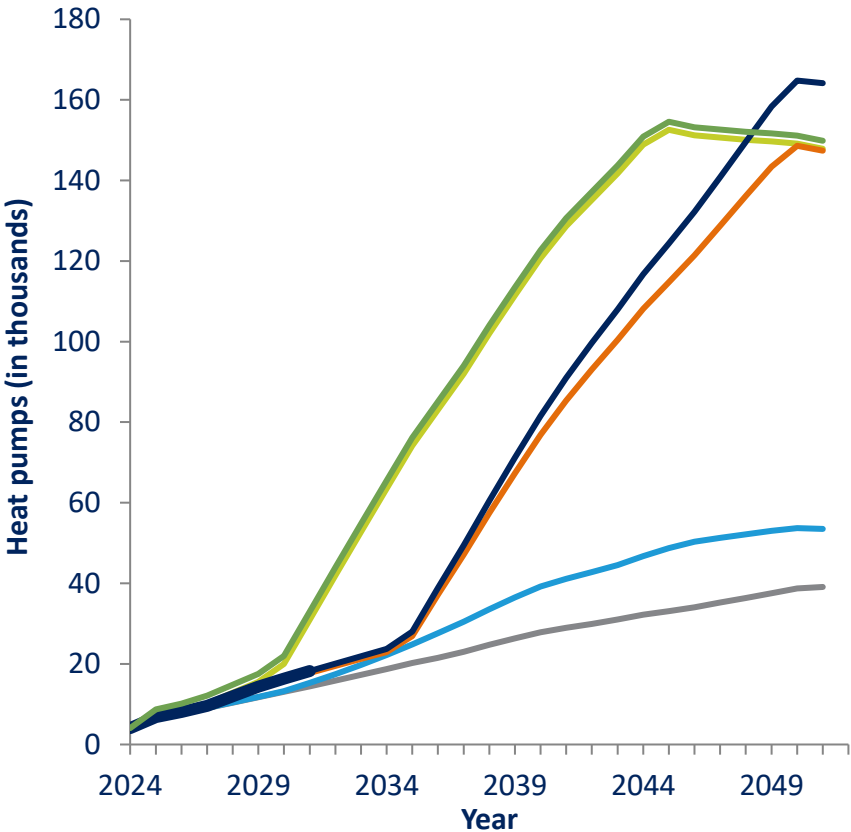
By 2040 we anticipate in Best View that approximately 45% of domestic customers will have heat pumps. While electrifying heating is a low-regret solution, to maximise whole system benefits it is essential to proceed with enhancements in building fabric to increase energy efficiencies.

In our Best View scenario and Electric Engagement scenarios, we expect volumes to align closely with last year's projections. However, in the Accelerated Decarbonisation and Holistic Transition scenarios, the rate of adoption is faster. This is based on the assumption that existing buildings will not have the option to choose their heating fuel by 2030, unlike the 2035 timeline set in the other scenarios.

### Future Volume of Domestic Heat Pumps



### Future Volumes of Industrial and Commercial Heat Pumps



Data

# Our Forecasting Data










Each year, we publish our main DFES Workbook with 30+ datasets detailing electricity demand, generation and low-carbon technology forecasts with different granularities down to granular local authority and primary substation feeding areas.

In 2024 DFES we also presented our first DFES LV workbook with forecasts across over 30 thousand substations.

New

Our first DFES LV workbook with forecasts across over 30 thousand substations.

Our DFES data is accessible through our OpenData Portal in different formats

- API
- Maps
- Custom Views
- Tabular
- Graphs



# What is coming: DFES and tRESP

**In April 2025 Ofgem published its final decision on the role of Regional Energy Strategic Plans (RESP) developed by National Energy System Operator (NESO), who are acting as whole system planning coordinators. The RESP has been set up to develop regional plans, including our region, across all energy vectors.**

SP Electricity North West is actively engaging with NESO through working groups and bilaterals, supporting and shaping their thinking on the first transitional RESP (tRESP) and providing extensive data.

NESO is expected to provide pathways (LCT uptakes), consistent planning assumptions (technology profiles) and strategic investment needs for the North West as part of the tRESP.

In forthcoming 2025 DFES SP Electricity North West will produce DFES:

- following our state of the art and continuously evolving ATLAS methodology that has a primary planning purpose (meeting license obligations for security of supply and economic network development)
- embedding in a range of scenarios the tRESP input, which will inform & be facilitated our RIIO-ED3 (2028-2033 regulatory period) business plans



# Data in action

21/08/2025

Barry Burke, DSO data manager



# Live demo

# Flexibility Services

21/08/2025

Paul George, DSO Commercial Lead

# Content

## 01 Introduction to DSO

Overview of DSO purpose and activities

## 02 Social DSO Strategy

Overview of our Social DSO strategy and objectives.

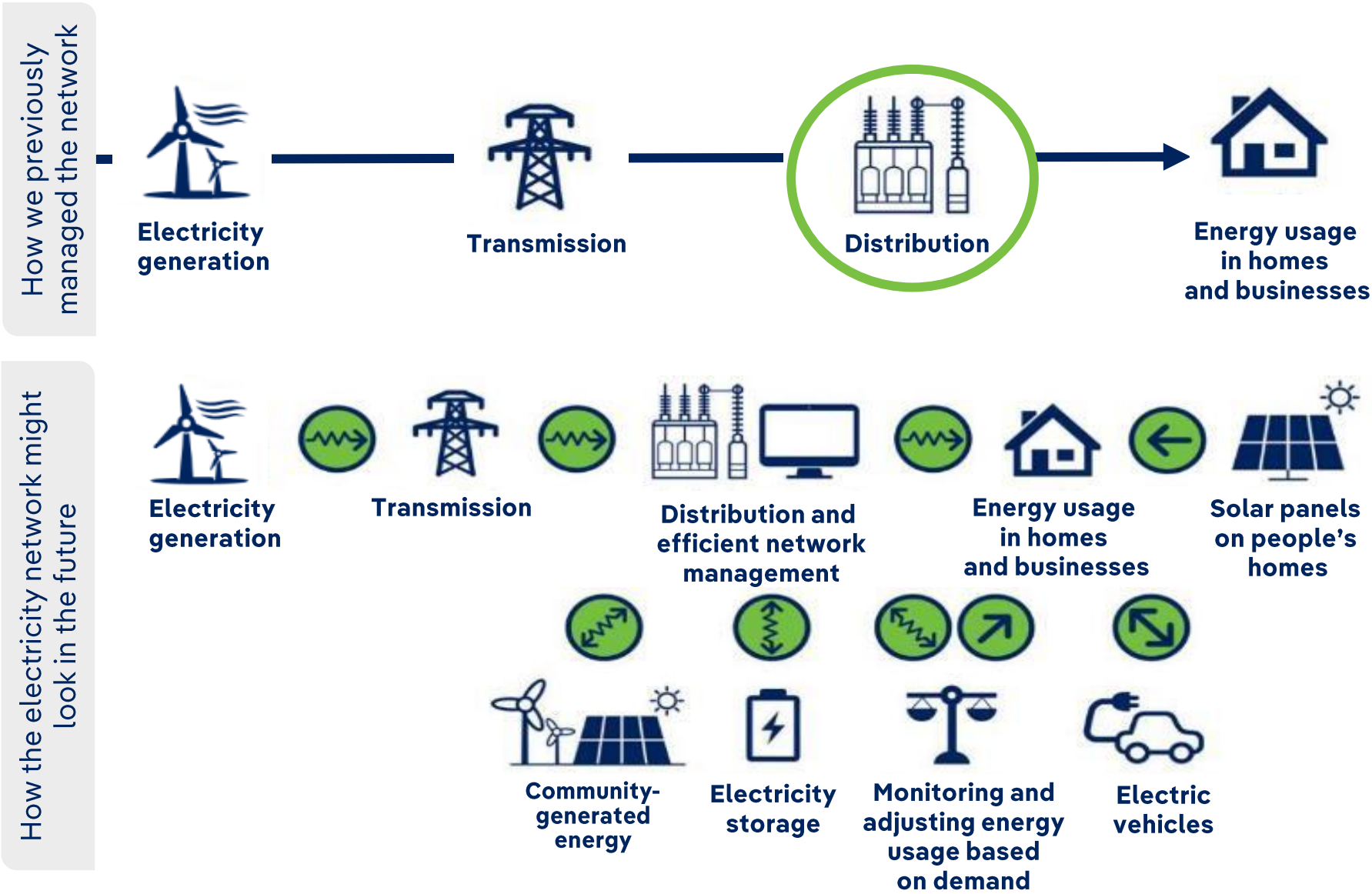
## 03 Community Energy & Flexibility

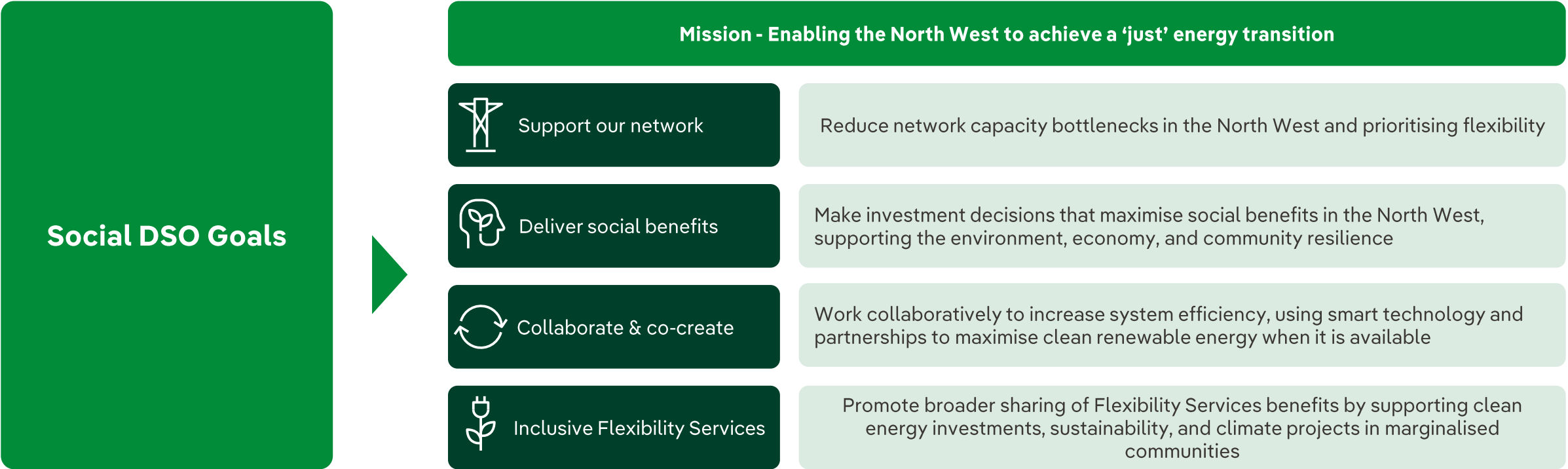
Overview of our Community Energy focus and alignment with Flexibility Services

## 04 Autumn 2025 Tender opportunities

Autumn 2025 tender specifics







## Why we're doing this

- Make it easier for communities to participate in flexibility markets
- Deliver social and environmental benefits
- Accelerate local efforts to decarbonise and build resilience
- Supporting community owned flexibility assets
- Build trust and transparency on how we run our network




## Who can apply?

- Be a legally constituted community energy organisation
- Operate within our network area
- Deliver clear local benefits e.g tackling fuel poverty or improving energy resiliency
- Have secured match funding offered, creating joint investment in outcomes
- Propose an asset that helps address local network needs
- Be willing to sign a flexibility contract once the asset is installed

## What support is on offer?

- Matched funding up to £50,000
- Expert advice on asset feasibility and location
- Guidance and support from our Community Liaison team
- Access to a community flexibility toolkit
- Help with contracts and reporting requirements



 Demand Reduction	EV charge point load management	Turning off or shifting intensive processes	Controlling heating systems	
 Generation	Renewable generation	Battery storage	Standby generation	
 Energy Efficiency	Solar panels	LED lighting	Insulation	Modernise equipment



- Minimum threshold is 10 kW derived from an individual asset or an aggregation of assets
  - Flexibility can be delivered from energised or planned assets
    - Technology agnostic

Dispatchable



Product description

**Variable Availability & Operational Utilisation-** Procured ahead of time but the availability parameters are refined closer to the event; the amount of flexibility delivered is agreed nearer to real time, based upon actual network measurement data

**Operational Utilisation-** Provides a service where the amount of flexibility delivered is agreed nearer to real time, based upon actual network measurement data

Scheduled



**Scheduled Utilisation-** Flexibility providers alter their supply up or down in accordance with a pre-defined schedule

**Peak Reduction-** Provides a reduction in peak power utilised over time

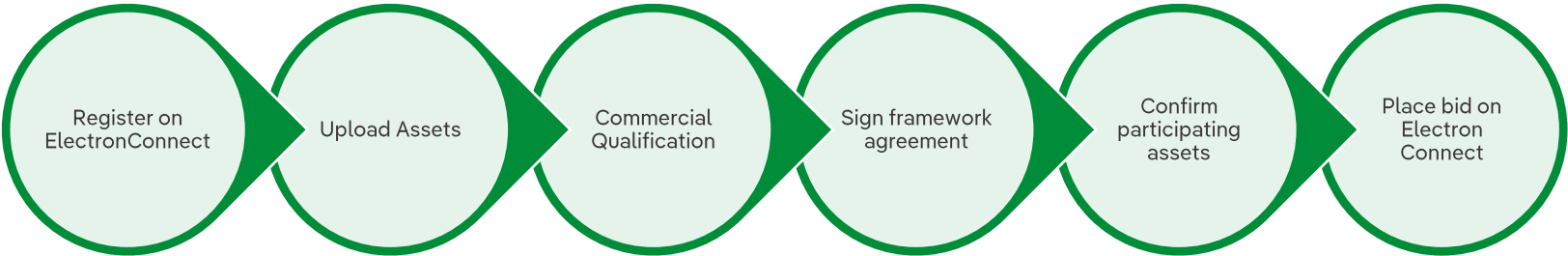


- Tender launch towards the end of October
- Concludes in March
- Will represent our largest Low Voltage requirements to date
- Requirements covering 2026-28

### Timelines



### Process



[www.enwl.co.uk/future-energy/flexibility-hub/](http://www.enwl.co.uk/future-energy/flexibility-hub/)



# Operational Decision Making

21/08/2025

Georgia Anagnostou, Flexible Solutions Engineer

# What is Operational Decision Making?

The ODMF report sets out SP Electricity North West's approach to decision-making surrounding **how**, **when** and **where** we use network **automation** systems, **flexibility** measures or other **intervention** (such as reinforcement), as well as **human** decision-making to manage **constraints** on our network.





## What is the Purpose of the ODMF?

Addressing stakeholders' need for a consolidated understanding of our process for making operational decisions on the network.

## Why is ODMF important?

- Ensures transparency, clarity and fairness in our decision making.
- Explains how we make efficient decisions that ensure a safe and secure network.
- Gives customers and stakeholders confidence that we are using the most appropriate interventions to manage constraints.
- Gives flexibility market participants confidence that we are a neutral market facilitator.
- Enables all parties to make informed choices on network activities.
- Addresses conflict-of-interest concerns

## Who is the Audience?

- All network users
- Stakeholders and Authorities
- Flexibility market participants





## Our “Flexibility First” commitment

### Types of Flexibility



**Flexibility Services**

These are demand response services where customers connected to our distribution network agree to actively make **temporary** changes in the way they **consume, generate, or store electricity** to help us manage a **constraint** on the network during peak times or restore an **outage/fault**, in return for payment.



**Flexible Connections**

A flexible connection is a **contractual** arrangement, as part of the customer’s connection agreement, that allows us to **reduce (curtail) the import or export capacity** of the customer to help us resolve network **constraints**.



**Flexible Assets**

These are SP ENW-owned and -operated assets which can be **controlled** e.g. tap changers, capacitors, circuit breakers, switches. By **changing the network topology**, we can alter power flows alleviating constraints.

## When we use Flexibility



Mitigate/defer load-related reinforcements



Manage uncertainty in our load growth forecasts

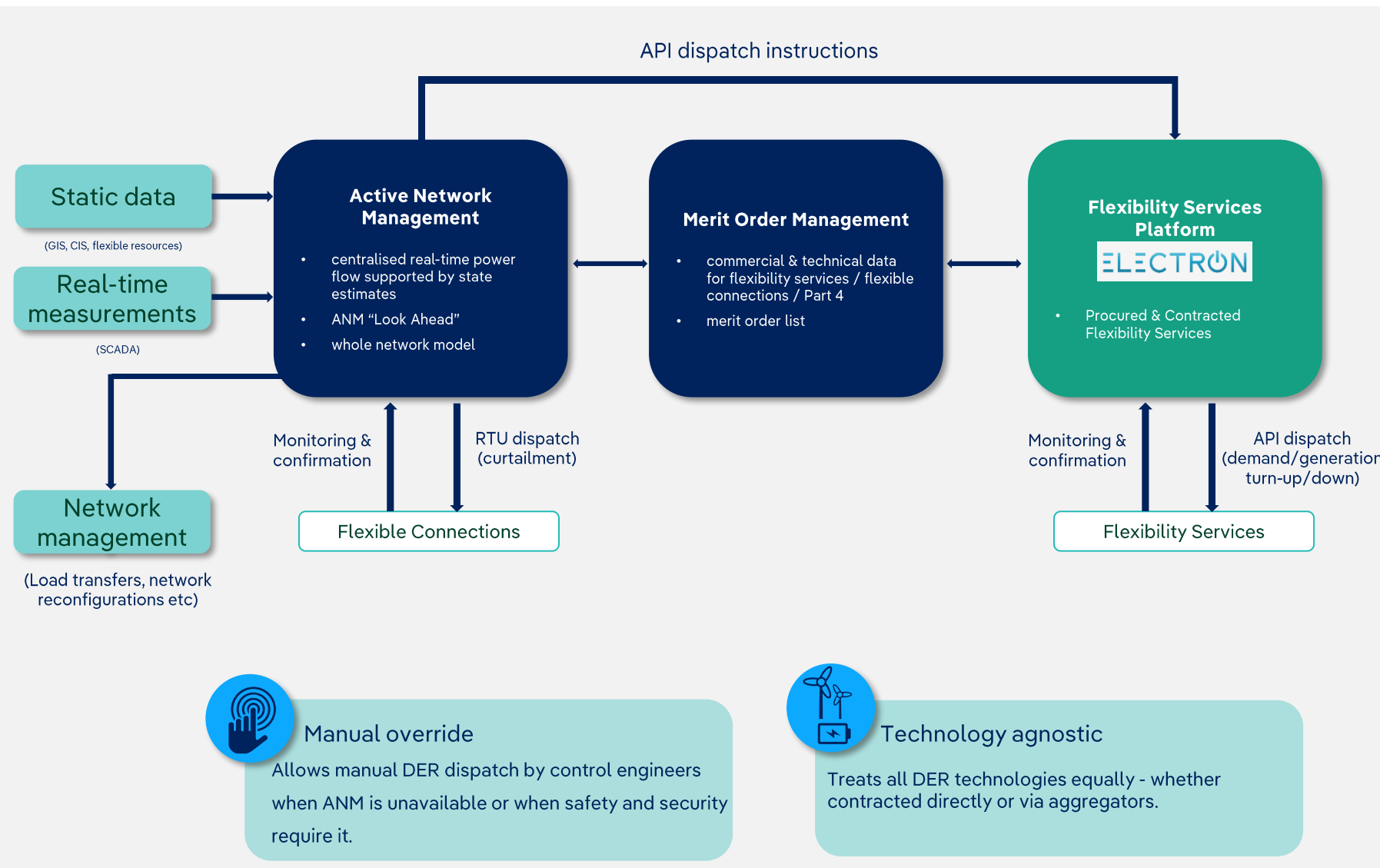


Manage planned/unplanned network events (pre- and post-fault)

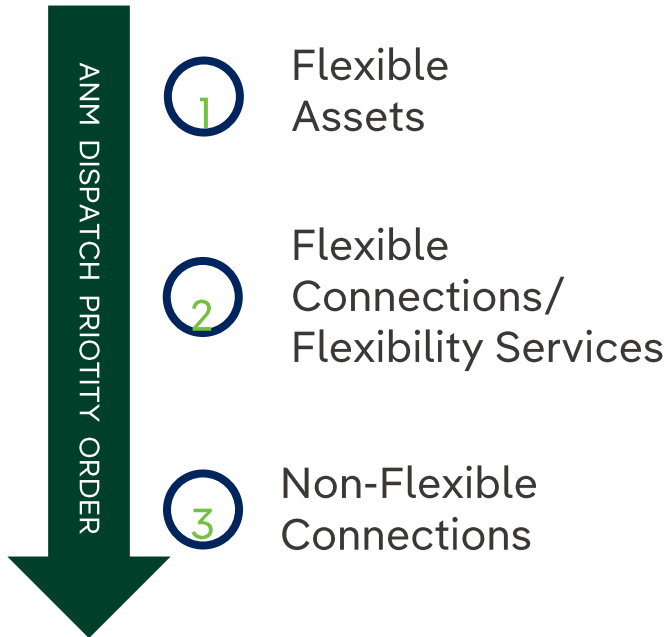


Release capacity and enable connections





We do not dispatch flexible resources unless there is a need to do so when a network event occurs.



## The ANM system is a constraint management system

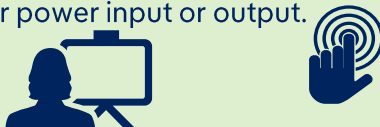
**Connects** separate components of a smart grid such as generators, storage devices, controllable demands etc., and **monitors and controls** their operation.



Continually **monitors** all the network constraints in **real time** only **reacts** to network events & alarms caused by a predefined threshold being breached.



Via automated controls, **changes power flows** using flex assets or **instructs** flexible services or flexible connections with the constraint to temporarily change their power input or output.



## Curtailment Index

The **order** in which flexible resources are dispatched/ curtailed when a network constraint has been detected is determined by their Curtailment Index.

Curtailment Index = 
$$\frac{\text{Actual curtailment throughout the year so far}}{\text{Curtailment allowance for the year}}$$

Curtailment index is **dynamic**; every time a DER is curtailed, its curtailment index value is recalculated.

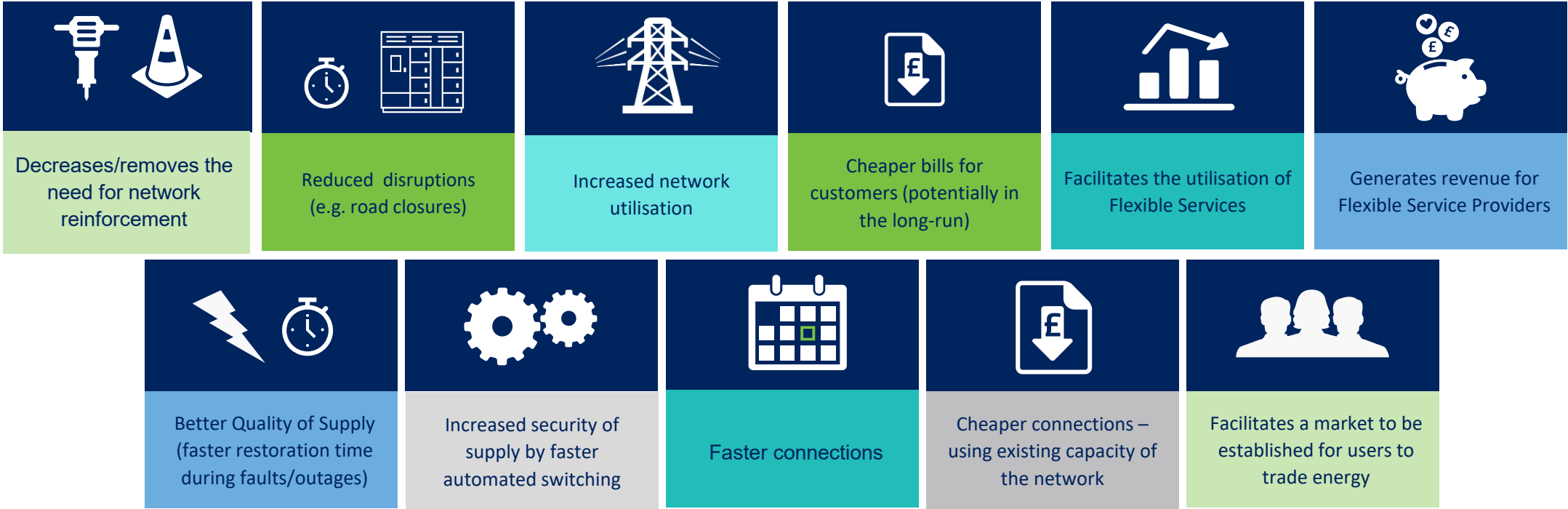


Our industry leading ANM system went live in January 2025

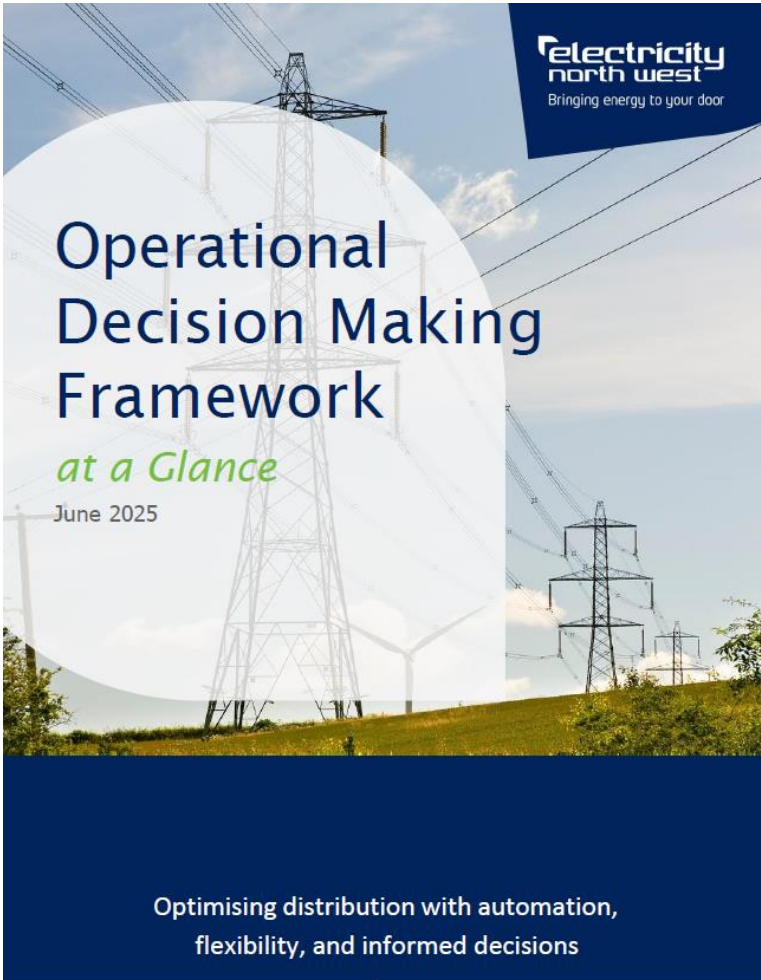


### Key benefits compared to other ANM systems:

- ✓ **Efficient:** ANM + NMS centralised, single real-time topology
- ✓ **Scalable:** Mass scaling in days (not pre-defined tactical solution per GSP)
- ✓ **Robust:** All actions and commissioning are automated
- ✓ **Optimised:** Capacity released for no additional costs to customers before introducing our “flexibility first” approach; Minimises over dispatching
- ✓ **Fairer & Dynamic:** Curtailment Index
- ✓ **Pseudo-pricing:** unbiased deployment of all flexibility solutions (Flexibility Services + Flexible Connections) in the optimal commercial order







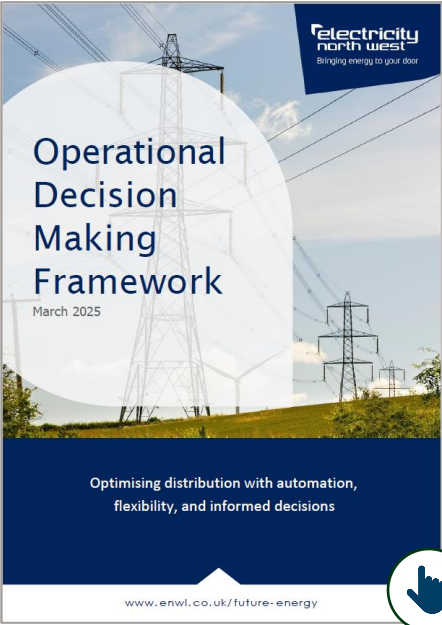
[www.enwl.co.uk/future-energy](http://www.enwl.co.uk/future-energy)



## Engage with Us



We welcome your feedback on our Operational Decision Making Framework and invite you to share your thoughts or queries via [flexible.contracts@enwl.co.uk](mailto:flexible.contracts@enwl.co.uk)



Both the full & “at a glance” versions of our ODMF are published and available for download on our DSO website:

<https://www.enwl.co.uk/DSO>

