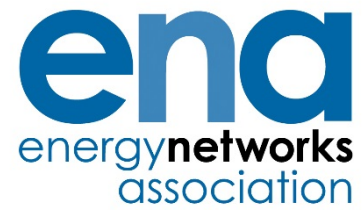


PRODUCED BY THE OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE OF ENERGY NETWORKS
ASSOCIATION



Engineering Report 3

Issue 1 2015

Climate Change Adaptation Reporting Power Second Round

© 2015 *Energy Networks Association*

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written consent of Energy Networks Association. Specific enquiries concerning this document should be addressed to:

**Operations Directorate
Energy Networks Association
6th Floor, Dean Bradley House
52 Horseferry Rd
London
SW1P 2AF**

This document has been prepared for use by members of the Energy Networks Association to take account of the conditions which apply to them. Advice should be taken from an appropriately qualified engineer on the suitability of this document for any other purpose.

ENA Engineering Report
Climate Change Adaptation Reporting Power
Second Round

Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	Introduction	2
2.	Understanding climate risk	5
3.	Understanding uncertainties	8
4.	Details of actions	10
5.	Addressing Barriers and Understanding Interdependencies	17
6.	Monitoring and Evaluating	18
7.	Opportunities and Benefits	20

Appendix 1 Examples of flood protection initiatives for electricity substations

Appendix 2 Revision of ETR 132—Terms of Reference

Appendix 3 ENA First Round Report

1. Introduction

1.1 Method of producing the report and background information

Energy Networks Association (ENA) is the industry body for UK wires and pipes companies that carry electricity and gas to UK homes and businesses. This ENA Engineering Report (ERep) has been developed in response to the requirements placed on reporting authorities by the Climate Change Act under the Second Round of reporting.

This “core” assessment has been prepared by a task group of electricity distribution and transmission network operator members of ENA. This report presents progress made since the First Round of reporting and should be read in conjunction with the First Round Report which is attached as Appendix 3 for reference.

This ERep follows the structure set out by Defra in their guidance dated December 2013 and considers those issues that are common to electricity network companies across the UK. It is intended that companies can use this ERep as the basis for their individual reports which will also include company specific information. This ERep does not address the means by which risk is managed within member companies, which will be dealt with within their individual reports.

Transmission and distribution companies in Great Britain are regulated businesses and operate under licences issued by Ofgem and are also subject to common statutory requirements which are overseen by DECC and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Allowed revenues for the industry are currently set by Ofgem in periodic price reviews and therefore any costs associated with adaptation to climate change need to be agreed with Ofgem.

Transmission and distribution companies are responsible for transporting electrical power from generating plants to customers over their extensive networks. These networks comprise a mixture of overhead lines and underground cables and include points on the system called substations, where voltage transformation takes place and switching and control equipment are located. These sites supply large numbers of customers, typically 5,000 to 30,000 customers at primary sites and 50,000 to 500,000 customers at grid sites.

Overall levels of supply security are agreed with Ofgem and these standards specify the requirements for the availability of alternative supplies at various levels of customer load. Although these standards allow for the loss of multiple circuits they do not provide for certain low probability events including multiple failures or the total failure of a grid or primary substation. Particular attention must therefore be given to these sites when considering network resilience.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure network security, companies have well developed business continuity and emergency plans to ensure an effective response to a range of events that can affect both transmission and distribution networks. Under the terms of the Civil Contingencies Act network operators are Category Two responders and work closely with other utilities, the emergency services and local authorities. They are also active participants in the DECC Energy Emergencies Executive Committee (E3C).

1.2 Summary of climate impacts

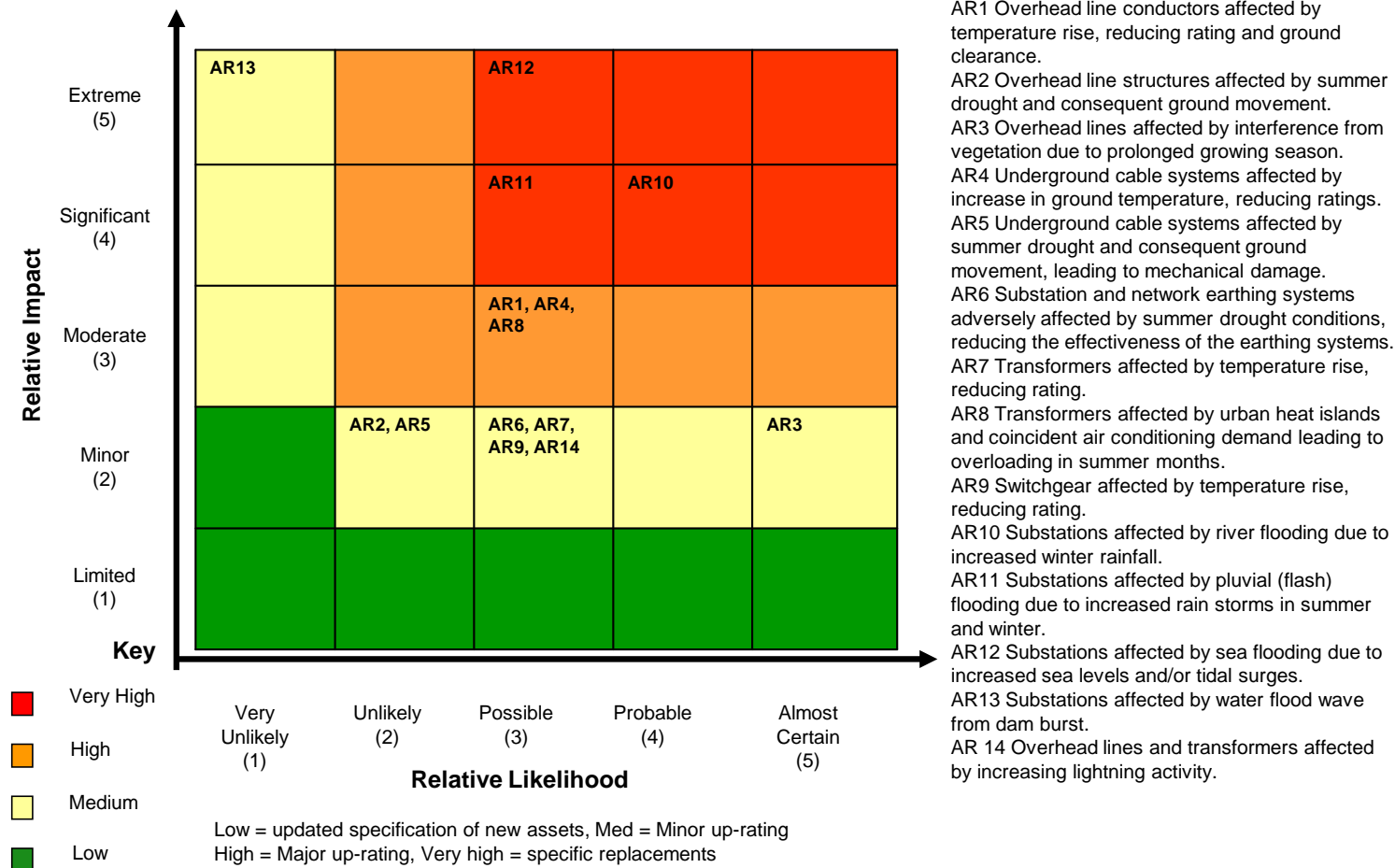
The main impacts on electricity networks from the current climate change projections are:

- Temperature—predicted increase.
- Precipitation—predicted increase in winter rainfall and summer droughts.
- Sea level rise—predicted increase.
- Storm surge—predicted increase.

In considering adaptation to climate change, electricity and gas network companies use the Met Office, UK Climate Projection (UKCP09) and take into account projections to the end of this century because the different types of network infrastructure generally have very long operational lives, typically 30 to 80 years. There are no immediate plans to review these projections

At present there is no firm climate change evidence to support increased intensity of wind or ice storms, both of which can cause extensive damage to overhead electricity networks. However, an increase in the frequency of stormy weather is possible and this is likely to lead to more frequent periods of high winds which can pose a threat to electricity distribution networks due to falling trees and windblown material. The risk matrix below is reproduced from the ENA First Round Report

Risk Matrix Showing Overall Impact (Refers to UKCP09 projections for the end of the century assuming a High Emissions Scenario and 90% probability level and no adaptation measures taken)



Relative likelihoods

Probability of a climate change effect having an impact under the change scenarios considered in the report.

Definitions of relative impacts¹

- Extreme:** Regional area affected with people off supply for a month or more OR asset de-rating exceeds ability to reinforce network leading to rota disconnections on peak demand.
- Significant:** County or city area affected with people off supply for a week or more OR asset de-rating requires a significant re-prioritisation of network reinforcement and deferment of new connection activities.
- Moderate:** Large town or conurbation off supply for up to a week OR significant increase in cost of network strengthening.
- Minor:** Small town off supply for a 24 hour period OR significant increase in cost of network maintenance requirements.
- Limited:** Limited impact - can be managed within "business as usual" processes.

¹ Areas affected can be as a result of single or multiple events.

A more detailed matrix showing the changing risk profile during the century is shown in Appendix 8 of the First Round Report. This shows clearly that the greatest weather and climate threat to electricity networks is considered to be flooding. A summary of the industry's considerable efforts to manage existing and future flood risk is described in Section 1.3 below.

The other serious risks are due to gradually increasing temperatures which reduce the amount of energy that electrical networks can transmit resulting in a requirement for network re-design/strengthening.

However, overall network investment plans also need to take account of increasing loads due to normal growth rates and the expected very substantial additional impact of "low carbon" loads/generation such as heat pumps, electric vehicles and solar PV. Current projections indicate that these are likely to have a far greater impact than potential temperature increases and "Smart Grid"¹ technology is being developed to provide minimum cost solutions that also have the potential to provide service enhancements for customers.

In view of this it is currently considered that it will be possible to build adaptation requirements into "Business as Usual".

However, it will be necessary to consider adaptation when designing the building blocks of the "Smart Grid" and information on adaptation requirements is being shared with those working on "Smart Grid" development.

(Smart Grids use additional functionality to provide greater capacity and flexibility over their passive equivalents. Using a mixture of modelling, state estimation and active measurement systems they dynamically alter their settings and layouts to accommodate greater levels of load and generation without requiring additional conventional reinforcement.)

1.3 Impact from flooding

In the event of serious flooding, electricity substations can be put out of action and the consequences can be severe. The flooding of a large substation can mean the loss of electricity supply to thousands of people, as well as to other types of infrastructure. The risk has been highlighted by severe flood incidents in the last few years, particularly those in 2007.

Such events show the need to understand and improve the resilience of substations to flooding. Action is particularly vital because, due to climate change, flooding of all kinds is likely to get worse. The Government has recognised this, and in 2007 asked for a comprehensive assessment of substations' resilience to flooding. Sir Michael Pitt's review of the 2007 floods also called for an improvement in the resilience of substations.

Network operators realised they needed a consistent sector-wide approach to flood resilience, but no industry standards existed. Regulations required 'reasonably practicable' measures to be taken to prevent loss of supply, but there was no common view about what this meant.

The electricity network sector has addressed this gap, developing a systematic approach to flood risk assessment and protection. The approach is documented in the Energy Networks Association's *Engineering Technical Report ETR 138 - Electricity Substation Resilience to Flooding (Issue 1 October 2009)*. This sets out industry guidance on:

- standards of resilience
- how to take account of increasing risk due to climate change
- methods of assessing the likelihood and impact of flooding
- measures to reduce flood risk
- cost-benefit analysis of measures.

Standards of resilience

The ETR identifies three different levels of acceptable flood risk, depending on the importance of the substation. These standards are the default, but can be raised or lowered if an analysis of the costs and benefits suggests that is appropriate.

- Level 1: most important grid substations (typically supplying 50,000 to 500,000 customers) - likelihood of flooding should be no more than 1 in 1000 annual probability

- Level 2: other primary substations (typically supplying 5,000 to 30,000 customers) - likelihood of fluvial flooding no more than 1 in 100 annual probability (1 in 200 annual probability for Scotland) and 1 in 200 annual probability for sea flooding.
- Level 3: for sites where level 1 or 2 cannot be justified – other flood resilience measures.

Data specification

The ETR specifies the data that should be collected for the purposes of assessing flood risk. The specification requires companies to collect, for each substation:

- the likelihood of flooding in any one year from rivers or the sea (and surface water from 2015)
- the potential depth of flood water
- information about historic flooding
- existence and condition of flood defence scheme
- whether the site is in an area where the Environment Agency provides flood warnings
- the time required to activate flood protection measures.
- societal risk – number of customers and number of critical/vulnerable customers

Climate change allowances

The ETR recommends allowances to take account of the impacts of climate change on flood risk for both fluvial and sea flooding. An additional allowance is included for uncertainties in data and modelling.

Cross-sector approach

The whole of the electricity network sector collaborated in developing ETR 138. Work was coordinated by the trade association, the Energy Networks Association, and included representatives from all electricity network companies, government (DECC), the economic regulator (Ofgem) the Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Protection Agency and the Met Office. The involvement of DECC and Ofgem was particularly important as it helped to support companies' investment plans for flooding resilience.

Benefits

All network operators now have programmes to raise protection to the agreed standards and the current programme will be completed by 2023.

By setting out an industry standard and an agreed approach, companies know how to tackle flood risk. Because government and the regulator were involved from the start, business plans which follow this approach have been approved. The respective allowances are published and expenditure monitored on an annual basis by Ofgem.

Other benefits are:

- The government is clear about the standard of protection of this vital service.
- There is consistency across the country - customers in different areas enjoy the same standards of protection.
- Operators of infrastructure which rely on electricity understand the risks to their service.
- Resilience measures will take account of climate change, so will be robust in the foreseeable future.

Lessons in the development of ETR 138

- Developing a cross-sector approach and acceptable levels of risk.
- Allowing flexibility in the standard, depending on costs and benefits.
- Discussing resilience standards with operators of dependent infrastructure.
- Involving all relevant organisations, including government and the regulator to achieve acceptance.
- Agreeing climate change allowances to handle uncertainty about future risk.
- Keeping standards under review, and updating to take account of new information.
- These lessons can read across to other areas.

This approach is held up as an exemplar by the Infrastructure Operators Adaptation Forum (facilitated by the Environment Agency climate ready team) and details are published on the [Institution of Engineering Technology](#) web site. The work in developing the ETR is also referenced in the 2014 report on infrastructure resilience by the Adaptation Sub Committee of the Committee on Climate Change.

2. Understanding climate risk

2.1 How has your understanding of climate risks, impacts and their effects on your sector/organisation and stakeholders advanced since your first round report?

There has been no significant change in the understanding of climate change risks since the first round of Adaptation Reports were submitted in 2011. This understanding was based on the UKCP09 data published under the Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) that forecast the risks under various scenarios to the end of this century.

Information recently provided by Defra confirms that following the publication of the latest IPCC assessment (2014), the Met Office conducted a study which shows that, in general, UKCP09 continues to provide a valid assessment of climate change

In addition, the recently published report by the Committee on Climate Change provides a useful summary of the current knowledge regarding climate risks for infrastructure.

There have been a number of significant weather issues across the world and in the UK since 2011, notably the very extreme wet and stormy weather in the UK during the winter of 2013/14, that emphasise the importance of planning for the type of extreme event that could become more common with climate impacts, particularly flooding.

Companies are continuing their research into the potential impact of climate change, including through a range of stakeholder engagement programmes which have been encouraged by the industry regulator, Ofgem. The outcome of these company initiatives will be included in their separate reports.

Flooding presents the most serious climate risk to electricity networks and this includes current flood risk and the higher risks forecast as a result of climate change from increased rainfall and higher sea levels. To mitigate this risk companies are carrying out a programme of flooding resilience work that will continue to 2023. Resilience measures already in place at major electricity transmission and distribution installations prevented any loss of supplies due to flooding during the severe weather in 2013/14.

As noted in the introduction, information on surface water flooding has become more reliable and companies now consider it sufficient to justify additional flooding resilience measures. In view of this the ETR 138 task group has updated the document to include the management of surface water risk

2.2 What climate change evidence or research have you used to better understand the implications for organisational functions?

To a large extent, companies are still reliant on UKCP09 as the primary source of information. As indicated in Section 2.1, the latest update from Defra confirms that following the publication of the most recent IPCC assessment, in 2014, the Met Office conducted a study which shows that, in general, UKCP09 continues to provide a valid assessment of climate change.

As detailed in our First Round Report, UK electricity networks companies have carried out two research projects with the UK Met Office that investigated the potential impact of climate change on energy companies. The initial project was a ground breaking initiative that brought climate science closer to business applications. This was the first project sponsored by an entire sector to review the specific impacts of climate change on their industry. Supported by climate scientists, experts from the industry worked together to understand their precise requirements and developed practical applications and business strategies for a changing world.

A second project was commissioned with the Met Office to build a risk model that quantifies the relationship between climate and network faults, and also the vulnerability and exposure of the network to these faults. This model can be driven with climate projections to assess how network resilience may be affected by climate change.

Networks companies are currently engaged in further work with Newcastle University. This work includes an assessment of the potential changes to wind speeds as result of climate impacts and the risks this could present for electricity networks.

At present there is no firm climate change evidence to support increased intensity of wind or ice storms both of which can cause extensive damage to overhead electricity networks. However, these natural hazards

continue to be a serious risk to overhead line networks. In order to better understand potential changes in wind impacts, electricity companies have supported the RESNET project (Resilient Electricity Networks project), led by Newcastle and Manchester Universities. The initial reports are currently being reviewed

As noted in the introduction, the greatest climate threat to networks is currently assessed to be flooding. This applies to present risks and as a result of predicted climate change.

Following the 2007 floods in the UK an Industry Task Group was set up to produce a common approach to the assessment of flood risk and develop target mitigation levels that could be subject to cost benefit assessments. This was enabled by the great improvement in information on flood risk in recent years. The Task Group comprised representatives from Networks Companies, Government Departments and Agencies and the Industry Regulator.

Based on this report, companies are now undertaking a long term programme of work to improve substation resilience to flooding that takes into account predicted climate impacts. This programme was agreed by the industry regulator when they set the current allowances for Transmission and Distribution companies as part of the regulatory control periods. The respective allowances are published and expenditure monitored on an annual basis.

All planned flood protection is due to be complete by 2023 with higher risk sites being completed early in the programme. In the latest floods in the UK in the winter 2013/14, no customer supplies were interrupted as a result of flooding at major substations operated by the network companies.

2.3 Has your understanding of thresholds of climate impacts advanced to better pinpoint organisational vulnerability? If so, how?

UKCP09 provides climate information for the UK up to the end of the century. The projections show three different scenarios representing high, medium and low greenhouse gas levels. Information is provided on observed climate data, future climate projections and future marine and coastal projections. These scenarios are still being used and remain the best existing available information.

However, companies have carried out detailed analysis on substation flooding resilience and this has greatly assisted the understanding of risk at particular sites and ensured that appropriate protective measures are put in place.

In addition, flood mapping for surface water has been improved for England and Wales and the industry guidance on flood protection has been updated to take this into account. Similar information is also expected for Scotland. Companies have included resilience measures to protect key sites against surface water flooding in their latest regulatory submissions.

2.4 How have you developed your quantified assessment and analysis of risk likelihood and impacts?

The risks identified in the first round are still considered to be appropriate.

All electricity network operators are committed to providing a safe, reliable and affordable network to deliver energy to customers. Whilst companies will always prioritise safety, reliability is the key measure in monitoring and evaluating whether they are performing effectively.

Whenever a customer loses supply details of that interruption are recorded by Transmission and Distribution companies. Distribution networks are much more affected by climate impacts than the transmission system and all supply interruptions on distribution networks are recorded in the NaFIRS (National Fault and Interruption Reporting Scheme) database. This information is shared nationally and summaries are submitted to Ofgem. Data is available for over thirty years but the quality of the data has improved significantly over the last fifteen years since the introduction of the Ofgem Interruptions Incentive Scheme (IIS).

ENA Engineering Recommendation G43-3 (Instructions for Reporting to the National Fault and Interruption Reporting Scheme) sets out the details to be captured for each fault. For each interruption companies will capture a large amount of information and up to 100 separate fields will be populated. These include:

- location
- number of customers affected

- duration
- type of equipment
- manufacturer
- cause of the fault.

Using this information companies can identify trends in all these areas and take action where appropriate. Prior to 2010 companies submitted an annual Medium Term Performance report to Ofgem which summarised the number of faults on overhead and underground networks, at each voltage level, in the following categories:

- Lightning
- Rain, snow, sleet, blizzard, freezing fog, frost & ice
- Wind, gale, growing trees, falling trees & windborne materials
- All other due to weather & environment causes plus birds, animals & insects
- Company & manufacturer causes
- Third party
- Any other causes (including unknown & unclassified)

Since 2010 companies have provided the full dataset to Ofgem who perform their own analysis. Although the data was aggregated at that level, companies actually capture data to a more detailed level, attributing faults to one of 99 different direct causes specified in G43-3. Eleven of these are weather related:

- Lightning
- Rain
- Snow, Sleet, Blizzard
- Ice
- Freezing Fog and Frost
- Wind and Gale (excluding Windborne Material)
- Solar Heat
- Airborne Deposits (excluding Windborne Material)
- Condensation
- Flooding
- Windborne Materials

Therefore, using data from the NaFIRS system companies can monitor how their networks are performing, identify any trends in weather related faults and respond accordingly.

Incentives on network reliability

Distribution companies also have financial incentives to minimise the number and duration of interruptions, including those caused by climate impacts.

Ofgem introduced the Interruptions Incentive Scheme (IIS) in April 2002. Under this scheme distribution companies are set a target for the number of interruptions each year that last over three minutes, and the total length of those interruptions. If they beat these targets they are rewarded and conversely they are penalised if they do not achieve the targets.

The incentive rates have varied at each price review, but for the period from 2015 to 2023 they have been set so that the cost of an individual customer going off supply for over three minutes is approximately £15, with every additional minute costing a further £0.37².

The amount that distributors can benefit or be penalised under IIS is capped, with the amount varying with the size of the DNO. For the largest DNO this is set at just over £33m and for the smallest at £14m. This money is not paid directly to the affected customers, but will be added or deducted from the allowed revenue that distribution companies will collect from suppliers. This will result in adjustments to tariffs for all customers.

Transmission companies have a similar incentive scheme known as Energy Not Supplied (ENS).

² Figures quoted in 2012/13 value before application of IQI efficiency factors.

Distribution companies are also subject to Guaranteed Standards of Performance enacted through the Electricity (Standards of Performance) Regulations which is a Statutory Instrument made under powers conferred in the Electricity Act 1989.

The Guaranteed Standards are a set of standards of service agreed with Ofgem, and backed by a financial guarantee – customers receive a payment if the distributor fails to meet these standards.

From April 2015 the guaranteed standard for supply restoration has been set so that domestic customers will receive a payment of £75 after they have been without supply for 12 hours and £35 for every subsequent 12 hour period. A non-domestic customer will receive £150 for the first 12 hours and a further £35 every 12 hours. These payments will be made directly to the customers affected.

For both IIS and Guaranteed Standards there are variations in the case of Severe Weather, recognising the additional difficulties in restoring supply under these conditions.

As mentioned in Section 2.2, new work is being focussed on identifying risk from the possibility of higher wind gusts or more frequent storms. A serious risk for Distribution Networks occurs during very strong wind storms when trees are uprooted some distance from an overhead line but are close enough to damage the conductors or break supporting poles. During the winter of 2013/14 this was a particular issue because very strong wind storms were combined with prolonged rainfall which made trees more susceptible to uprooting.

As a result, a review has been initiated of the industry approach to resilient tree cutting set out in Engineering Technical Report (ETR) 132 Improving Network Performance Under Abnormal Weather Conditions by Use Of A Risk Based Approach To Vegetation Management Near Electric Overhead Lines

This document was developed in conjunction with DECC and Ofgem and provides guidance for Network Operators on how to improve Network performance by enhancing the Resilience of the Network to Vegetation (mainly trees) related faults under Abnormal Weather conditions, including high winds, ice, snow and prolonged high temperatures. This is particularly important due to the possibility of increased rainfall combined with strong winds and extended growth periods as a result of climate impacts.

The Terms of Reference for this review are attached as Appendix 2.

3. Understanding uncertainties

3.1 What uncertainties remain in monitoring and evaluating climate risks to your sector's/organisation's functions?

There is a need for cross sector planning scenarios to ensure that sectors with interdependencies have used similar assumptions when reporting; this was not fulfilled in the first round of reporting. This is important to address the wide variety of views regarding the extent and impact of climate change on national infrastructure.

This important role is being developed by the Infrastructure Operator's Adaptation Forum which is facilitated by the Environment Agency climate ready team...

As indicated in Section 2.4, there are now increased concerns about interdependencies between weather events such as very strong winds following prolonged rainfall and initial discussions are taking place with Newcastle University regarding dependent heavy rain and wind models.

When CP09 is updated it would be helpful if there was a better understanding of probable event frequencies and relationships. Also, the EU is proposing to carry out work on Climate Change Services and this could prove a useful source of information. ENA have provided information to the EU on UK Energy Networks issues and requirements.

3.2 What new uncertainties have come to light?

As indicated in Section 2.4, there are now increased concerns about interdependencies between weather events such as very strong winds following prolonged rainfall.

3.3 What further implications do uncertainties have on action your sector/organisation has taken or plans to take?

Any emerging uncertainties will be captured within the risk management approach adopted by the companies and addressed within business work plans.

This process needs to ensure that any asset investment made is necessary, timely and appropriate. All of the companies are regulated monopoly businesses and as such expenditure is subject to economic regulation by Ofgem. This is achieved through a periodic price control process known as RIIO (Revenue = Incentives + Innovation + Outputs). The current price controls run from 2013 to 2021 for transmission and from 2015 to 2023 for distribution companies.

Unless there are very exceptional or unforeseen circumstances, then the levels of approved revenue needed to accommodate the planned asset infrastructure investment and maintenance for this period, must be agreed with Ofgem when the Price Control is set. This includes any work required to adapt to climate change. Therefore it is extremely important that the industry develops its ACC plans with the regulator to ensure that plans and supporting information meet network operators' and the regulator's requirements.

At present the current UKCP09 data does not support further asset investment beyond that already planned. Nevertheless, climate change risk will continue to be monitored as part of the companies' approach to risk management and information will be shared with the sector via ENA, who will also update DECC and Defra of any significant developments.

3.4 What progress have you made to address information gaps?

The following initiatives are being undertaken:-

- Working with EA and SEPA to understand the latest surface water flooding information and update national flood protection guidance.
- Current work with Newcastle University.
- Support for the EU initiative.
- Project initiated to review current guidance document on resilience tree cutting. (ETR 132)
- Information on the impact of recent severe weather has been shared between network companies and a large number of actions to improve emergency response have been co-ordinated through ENA and DECC.
- Companies are taking advantage of the Met Office's latest long range winter forecast. Also, the Met Office are now invited to attend an industry emergency planning forum in the autumn each year to discuss the forecast for the following winter and the likely consequences with industry emergency planners and operational managers. The first meeting took place in December 2014 and further discussions are planned during 2015 including a workshop run by the Met Office.

3.5 What are the strategic business and methodological assumptions that underpin your analysis of impacts and risks?

The strategic business and methodological assumptions have not changed substantially since the First Round. Company business strategies are driven by a number of factors including the following key issues:-

- The absolute need to keep customers/public and employees safe
- The regulatory framework
- Reliability
- Asset life cycles
- And finally, ensuring that customers receive a very high level of service.

Customer service is particularly important and this includes, minimising power cuts, restoring supplies quickly and efficiently in the event of a power cut and providing rapid and helpful information to customers.

These issues were all covered in the first round reports. However, there is no doubt that the winter storms and the subsequent DECC and Ofgem reviews have focussed companies on the critical importance of planning for severe weather events and a number of processes have been revised and strengthened as a result.

As discussed in the First Round, a particular aspect of electricity networks is that many of the assets have very long lives, typically 30 to 80 years and this means that it is very important to take account of predicted climate change impacts when planning new installations or safeguarding existing key equipment.

Flood protection currently being provided is designed to be resilient to the end of this century, based on currently available data.

4. Details of actions

Table of Actions: Implemented Actions

Summary of actions (as set out in first round report)	Timescale over which action planned	Progress on implementing actions	Assessment of extent to which actions have mitigated risk	Benefits/challenges experienced
<p>It is expected that flooding adaptation work for current known threats including climate change will be completed over the next ten years.</p> <p>Under the current Ofgem price controls, the following expenditure has been agreed on flooding resilience:-</p> <p>In the Transmission Price Controls from 2008/2013 and 2013/21 National Grid, Scottish and Southern Energy and Scottish Power total expenditure is planned to be £227m</p> <p>Distribution Price Control In the price control period from 2010 to 2015 distribution companies have spent £73m with a further £100m planned to be spent in the period from 2015 to 2023.</p>	<p>2013 to 2021 for the Transmission System</p> <p>2015 to 2023 for the Distribution System</p>	<p>On target. National programme details are held by Ofgem.</p> <p>Progress against the current programme was reviewed by the ASC in their July 2014 report. The ASC found that progress was being monitored and was on target.</p>	<p>Risks are being mitigated as the work proceeds to 2023 with sites prioritised in order of risk.</p>	<p>No loss of supply to customers during the severe weather in 2013/14 due to flooding at major substations operated by network companies.</p>
<p>ENA member companies propose to engage in discussion with Ofgem and DECC with a view to agreeing revised design standards for overhead lines to take effect from the next price control</p>	<p>The timescale is under review depending on further consideration of work carried out by EATL and other available data both in</p>	<p>Work has been carried out by specialist electricity network consultants, EATL to consider overhead line ratings. However, the</p>	<p>The risk being managed is a decrease in overhead line ratings leading to network overloading. However, this is a complex</p>	<p>Improving understanding of the issues involved in this complex subject.</p>

review, starting in 2015.	the UK and internationally.	initial results from the study have shown that further work is necessary.	subject and further work will be necessary before any firm recommendations can be made.	
It is proposed to review critical industry standards	2015	<p>ETR 138 covering substation resilience to flooding has been updated to take account of the latest data on surface water flooding.</p> <p>A review has started of ETR132 covering resilience tree cutting and Terms of Reference are attached as Appendix 2.</p>	The inclusion of surface water flooding will provide additional resilience for key electricity substations and should ensure that supplies of electricity to the public are protected against failure of these assets due to the increasing risks of surface water ingress as a result of increasing rainfall.	Strengthened the relationship between electricity transmission/distribution companies and Defra, EA and SEPA.
<p>The scale of the change to “Smart Networks” is likely to be very large entailing the re-design and re-building of many circuits and substations. The resultant upgrade may be far larger than required to accommodate potential adaptation requirements and it will be necessary to understand these two requirements fully before companies submit their financial plans to Ofgem.</p> <p>Therefore, although it is essential to research fully the potential effects of climate change in order to understand</p>	Some initial impacts are expected during the current price controls to 2021 and 2023 but significant impacts are not forecast until the following price controls, currently scheduled to 2029 and 2031.	The industry has worked with DECC and Ofgem through the Smart Grid Forum to assess the impacts of Carbon Targets on Transmission and Distribution Networks and how these impacts can be most effectively mitigated by the combination of network reinforcement and the deployment of “smart network” technology.	The potential risk is caused by failing to understand the impact of low carbon technologies on transmission and distribution networks. The very wide and detailed research effort should ensure a very full understanding these risks and a range of cost effective initiatives that can be employed to mitigate the risks.	The initiatives outlined have advanced the industry’s understanding of the risks and potential solutions, promoted partnership working with industry and academia and taken the UK into the forefront of this type of work internationally.

<p>the possible impacts and mitigations, it is probable that the scale of any network upgrades will be dictated by the drive to low carbon networks.</p>		<p>This has resulted in a number of reports, notably from Work Streams 3 and 7, which have provided guidance to both the industry and the regulator on the likely timing of impacts and the most cost effective action that the industry can take to ensure reliable supplies to customers at minimum cost.</p> <p>In addition, Ofgem has introduced initiatives that encourage network companies to carry out research into innovative methods of managing the introduction of low carbon loads and generation on a very large scale.</p> <p>The largest initiative to date, "The Low Carbon Network Fund" had a maximum value of £500 million between 2010 and 2015 and has produced remarkable results with network</p>		
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		companies initiating a very wide range of projects, many carried out with partners in manufacturing or academia.		
The thresholds at which climate change will start to present a risk to companies is well understood for a number of impacts, e.g. increased temperature causing a reduction in equipment ratings. In these areas it will be necessary to monitor actual climate change effects and updated projections in order to ensure that planned adaptation activity is sufficient and timely.	Ongoing monitoring of actual climate impacts, initially over the current price controls to 2021 and 2023	This monitoring will be carried out in conjunction with the work on low carbon networks described above.	Risks will be mitigated as understanding of climate impacts and speed of change improves.	
In other areas of activity such as earthing systems and vegetation growth further work will be undertaken to identify the thresholds at which action needs to be taken. In addition, research into the impact of air conditioning loads, low carbon loads/generation and smart networks is already in hand and climate change impacts will be factored into this work to ensure that the thresholds are fully understood and appropriate action factored into programmes of work.	During the current price controls to 2021 and 2023.	ETR 132 Risk based approach to resilience tree cutting is under review with a target to complete by December 2015. The other actions will be considered in the considerable R&D effort targeted at the development of smart networks for low carbon applications described above.	To be assessed and reported.	To be assessed and reported.

Low carbon networks and smart grids are an international issue and network operators will be engaged in British, European and International Standards work to ensure standards are developed for the new networks and these will need to take account of the thresholds for climate change impacts on an international scale.	These standards are expected to be agreed during the period 2015-17.	ENA is working closely with BSI and international standards committees to ensure that the UK is well represented in the development of new standards.	To be assessed and reported.	To be assessed and reported.
<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Some of the issues will be company specific and it is expected that companies will establish their own individual monitoring processes and these will be monitored by Ofgem in future years via established processes.</p> <p>The industry approach to identification, risk assessment and development of mitigation plans for major substations at risk of flooding, provides an illustration of the way in which joint work on adaptation could be pursued. As described in Section 1.3, a Task Group was established under Energy Networks Association, with membership from each of the member electricity network companies together with EA, SEPA, Met Office, DECC and Ofgem. A report was prepared by the group and submitted to the Energy Minister. That report has formed the basis of common standard submissions to Ofgem in the recent price control</p>	Ongoing and for flooding resilience, monitoring will be necessary over the current price controls for the next 8 years.	The recent ASC report confirmed that companies are monitoring progress against flooding and tree cutting resilience and this is being audited by Ofgem	To be assessed and reported.	To be assessed and reported.

<p>review and will be regarded by DECC as the industry standard, if necessary by referencing it in the guidance to the ESQCR in a similar manner to other ENA documents.</p> <p>Monitoring of progress on adaptation by Ofgem can then be facilitated via a common approach through the price control and the annual regulatory reporting processes which is companies' preferred approach. This process will continue to use latest information as it becomes available.</p>				
<p>Ensuring a flexible response</p> <p>Companies will continue to work with ENA to review the latest information on climate change projections, including actual recorded climate change outcomes, and update action plans as necessary. This will include maintaining and developing the relationship with holders of key information including Defra, EA and the Met Office. Companies will also maintain a dialogue with DECC and Ofgem as part of annual regulatory reporting and the periodic price control process. The general position regarding companies' resilience will be continually reviewed via the DECC, E3C bi-monthly meetings and the follow up work in the companies via ENA working groups.</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring via established resilience groups.</p>	<p>This monitoring is already in place through the following groups:-</p> <p>ENA : ACC Task Group, Emergency Planning Managers' Forum, Industry Standards Groups</p> <p>Other: Energy Emergencies Executive Committee (E3C) and associated Electricity Task Group.</p> <p>EA Facilitated-- Infrastructure Operators Adaptation Forum</p> <p>Cabinet Office led— Infrastructure Operators Security and Resilience Forum.</p>		

Further or new actions planned	Risks addressed by action	Timescale for new/further actions planned
Information on surface water flooding has become more reliable and companies now consider it sufficient to justify additional flooding resilience measures. In view of this ETR 138 has been updated to include the management of surface water risk.	Surface water flood risk to grid and primary substation sites.	Protection works implemented by the end of the latest price controls finishing in 2023.

5. Addressing Barriers and Understanding Interdependencies

5.1 Where you've identified interdependencies, how have these assisted or hindered actions to address climate risk?

The First Round Reports highlighted key interdependencies with other sectors, some of which were not previously required to report via the mandatory process.

There are particular concerns regarding transport systems to enable access to key sites and telecommunications for control room SCADA³ and voice communications.

As indicated in **Section 2.4**, there are now increased concerns about interdependencies between weather events such as very strong winds following prolonged rainfall which made trees more susceptible to uprooting, with consequent damage to overhead power lines.

As noted in **Section 3.1** there is a need for cross sector planning scenarios to ensure that sectors with interdependencies have used similar assumptions when reporting; this was not fulfilled in the first round of reporting. This is important to address the wide variety of views regarding the extent and impact of climate change on national infrastructure. This important role is being developed by the Infrastructure Operator's Adaptation Forum, facilitated by the Environment Agency climate ready team, and electricity network companies will play a full part in any collaboration projects that are initiated by this Forum.

As mentioned in **Section 3.3** there are interdependencies between improving climate knowledge and the current eight year regulatory process which could result in a delay between any change in climate knowledge and a corresponding change in investment. However, in view of the long term nature of climate considerations this is not considered to be a serious problem.

For electricity transmission and distribution companies there is a further interdependency due to Carbon Reduction Targets designed to limit the amount of climate change. These targets are resulting in a requirement to connect renewable generation and low carbon loads such as heat pumps and electric vehicles and are particularly affecting distribution networks. Smart networks are being designed to accommodate these loads without completely rebuilding existing systems, however, there will still be a need for conventional network reinforcement and this will need to be designed to accommodate climate impacts.

Companies will continue to engage with Local Resilience Forums where local interdependencies are discussed and plans put in place to manage potential problems.

5.2 What were the main barriers to implementing adaptation actions and why?

Defra have confirmed that following the publication of the latest IPCC assessment (2014), the Met Office conducted a study which shows that, in general, UKCP09 continues to provide a valid assessment of climate change. However, there is also a need for stronger links between the forecasts and the actual projected impact at the local, regional and national environment level i.e. the level of rainfall, frequency of severe events, change in wind levels, the degree, extent and depth of flooding, increased rates of erosion and the exacerbation of land movement etc that will impact on all sectors.

The focus of implementation action has been on flooding resilience where climate impacts cause a relatively small increase over the base line investment and the programme has been agreed over two regulatory periods to 2023.

5.3 Have new barriers been identified? Are these being addressed? If so, how?

Only one potential barrier has been identified and that is the uncertainty regarding future maintenance of joint flood defence schemes. ETR 138 encourages companies to investigate this type of scheme if it will reduce the overall cost of flood protection to the community and provide reliable protection. However, it is essential for network companies to have confidence that this type of scheme will

³ SCADA—Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

provide secure protection in the very long term and that responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the flood protection measures are clearly defined and agreed.

6. Monitoring and Evaluating

6.1 How effectively has consideration of climate change risks been embedded within your sector or organisation?

There is an increasing level of awareness within the companies and their employees regarding climate change risks and the requirements for both mitigation and adaptation response. This is aided by the sharing of information and best practice via ENA, the industry body for the sector. ENA represents both the electricity and gas network companies providing opportunities for further liaison and learning opportunities, as all energy sector companies are designated as Reporting Authorities and share some common issues.

Climate change risks are now recognised and monitored at Board level within ENA member companies.

The Committee on Climate Change, Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) recently produced a Progress Report—“*Managing climate risks to well-being and the economy*”. This report assesses the current state of resilience to weather and climate of infrastructure, businesses, health care system and emergency services. It is therefore particularly pertinent for electricity networks. ENA together with network companies provided evidence to the ASC.

The ASC reported that they found evidence that the electricity transmission and distribution sector are assessing climate risks, taking action in response, and reporting on progress against plans.

The ASC noted that the electricity transmission and distribution sector has developed technical standards for managing current and future risks from flooding and storms. These provide a consistent approach across the industry to identifying the most critical assets at the highest level of risk in order to prioritise action. Application of these standards is used to make a business case to the regulator for funding resilience measures that provide value for money to the consumer through the price control process.

6.2 How effective have organisational monitoring and evaluation processes been to ensure adaptation responses are implemented and on track? If these have not been effective, what barriers prevented this?

Companies have incorporated the key actions detailed in the First round of Reports in their company business plans.

As indicated in Section 6.1 the ASC reported that they found evidence that electricity transmission and distribution sector are assessing climate risks, taking action in response, and reporting on progress against plans.

6.3 How effective were monitoring and evaluation processes in determining how the organisation/sector handled recent extreme weather conditions?

Electricity networks companies manage emergency response to weather related issues on a regular basis, sometimes several times in a year, and therefore have well developed and practiced emergency planning procedures, including a mutual aid agreement (detailed in Section 3.1.5 of the First Round Report).

During the exceptional winter weather from November 2013 to February 2014 distribution companies in particular, faced an very demanding sequence of interruptions mainly as a result of wind storms causing damage to wood pole overhead lines due to falling trees and windblown material.

In particular, between 22 and 28 December 2013, as a result of two severe winter storms and consequent damage to the distribution overhead line network, almost one million properties suffered disruption to electricity supplies. Although 95.3% of customers were restored within 24 hours, 1.7% of customers experienced a disruption to supply in excess of 48 hours, and there were lessons to be learned to improve the effectiveness of the industry response to disruptive events, and minimise customer inconvenience as much as possible.

Some companies experienced particular difficulties with customer communication and resourcing the amount of repair work. However, it was noted independently that the industry's staff showed remarkable resilience, working long hours in potentially dangerous conditions, with no reportable accidents. As a result, staff were thanked for their tremendous efforts at a parliamentary reception.

Ofgem have established criteria that identify certain "exceptional events" that include particularly large interruptions that DNOs have limited ability to prevent. In order to reduce the volatility and impact of these occurrences on their performance (and future target setting), these "exceptional events" are excluded from annual performance figures. Exceptional events are classified as being either a severe weather exceptional event or a one-off exceptional event.

Severe weather exceptional events refer to a level of interruptions occurring for a period of time that result directly from bad weather. To be considered a severe weather exceptional event, a specific and verified number of higher voltage interruptions, directly caused by bad weather, are required to have occurred within a 24 hour period. This is referred to as the severe weather exceptional event threshold and is currently eight times the average daily higher voltage fault rate.

One-off exceptional events are those where a single cause outside the DNO's control causes a significant level of interruption. To be considered a one-off event, a specific and verified number of interruptions and/or minutes lost are required to have resulted. These numbers are referred to as the one-off exceptional event thresholds and currently stand at 25,000 customers interrupted and two million customer minutes lost.

To justify company claims against these exceptional event criteria, Ofgem undertake an investigation into the incident including the effectiveness of the company's preparations and response.

However, due to the serious consequences of the 2013 Christmas storms, two enquiries took place led by DECC and Ofgem, with companies required to report on how performance could be further improved in a number of areas. These resulted in reports by Ofgem and DECC which have been published.

Following the initial DECC report, the industry undertook a major review of its performance to identify areas of good practice and areas for improvement. This review took place through the framework of the Energy Emergencies Executive Committee (E3C) with support from ENA. All the distribution companies and DECC were involved and specialist Task Groups were established to address particular issues,

A number of actions to improve future preparedness and response were identified, including:-

- Developing a single national number for customers to call during a power disruption. The complexity of this programme necessitates a longer time frame, and is planned for implementation in April 2016
- Identifying the levels of recognition amongst customers, and addressing any gaps using appropriate communications strategies. Ensuring that whilst a national power outage number is developed, each Network Operators' customers are aware of the correct phone number to call in the event of disruption to power supplies.
- Developing worst case scenarios for customer calls and ensuring that telephony systems and call agents can provide a high level of service.
- Sharing with each other and key stakeholders, when weather forecast content causes them to trigger pre-emptive escalation.
- A Customer Welfare Good Practice Guide (GPG) has been produced which sets down minimum standards for welfare provision during emergency events, with particular emphasis on customers held within its Priority Services Register.
- A Social Media GPG has been produced and each DNO has developed a social media strategy, based around the recommendations from the GPG.
- Developing and implemented a common framework that clarifies standards expected around the identification and provision of a restoration time to customers and its subsequent proactive update in the manner agreed with the customer.
- Holding a workshop to share their resource and contractor management strategies.

- to ensure the rapid availability of adequate resources to deliver resilience, particularly over extended holiday periods.
- Reviewing and updating the industry Mutual Aid protocol to ensure it is adequately proactive, and criteria around strategic prioritisation are clear.

These actions are reviewed in a DECC report published in December 2014 which recognises that this work is part of an on-going responsibility to review, maintain and improve the effectiveness of the response to disruptive events. E3C has agreed that an annual review of this work, following each winter, will ensure new lessons are identified and reflected in on-going processes and procedures for preparedness and response.

It should be noted that during the winter flooding, no electricity supplies were interrupted as a result of flooding at major electricity substations operated by network companies and a number of substations were protected by new flood defences that incorporate protection against long term climate change.

In addition some sites were protected by portable flood barriers and the mutual aid agreement was implemented to provide support to the Thames valley area from the North of England. Helicopter transport and high volume pumps were also made available.

During January 2015 hurricane force winds affected parts of Scotland causing severe damage to the overhead distribution network. Performance of the Network Operators was reviewed at the January E3C meeting. The response from public, press and government appeared to be generally positive to the supply restoration efforts.

Weather forecasts and contingency plans were shared before the event and at mutual aid conferences and there was a good response to requests for assistance, with staff being sent from a number of other network operators in areas that had not suffered serious damage.

6.4 Has the sector/organisation identified any financial benefits from implementing adaptation actions? Perhaps through cost benefit analysis, fewer working days lost, more efficient operations etc?

Current flooding resilience projects incorporate provision for climate adaptation and this ensures that protection measures should not require rebuilding for the life of the asset. Of course, this is based on our current understanding of climate change and we cannot be sure that if climate change is worse than currently predicted that our defences will be suitable, in which case additional expenditure may be necessary.

Prevention of flooding at substations saves direct costs on repairs and customer compensation and also saves large costs that would have fallen on the community if lengthy and widespread power cuts were to occur.

6.5 Has there been sufficient flexibility in the approach to adaptation within the sector/organisation, which allowed you to pursue alternative courses of action? If not what remedial measures could you take to ensure flexibility?

The industry operates within a flexible approach to providing protection. For example, the industry standard on flooding resilience provides a framework for identifying those sites requiring improved resilience and a variety of methods by which that resilience can be achieved to ensure the best value for money. This includes, protecting whole sites, protecting key buildings/equipment or contributing to wide area schemes.

Examples of different approaches to flood protection are provided in Appendix 1.

7. Opportunities and Benefits

7.1 What action have you taken to exploit opportunities

ENA and network operators have taken the opportunity to strengthen their relations with key organisations including Defra, EA, SEPA and the Met Office.

A report has been commissioned with Newcastle University on wind impacts.

7.2 How effective were your efforts?

The work with EA and SEPA has resulted in an important strengthening of substation flooding resilience measures as described in Section 3.

The work with Newcastle University is helping the industry to understand the potential impacts of climate change on wind patterns and further work may help to indentify dependencies between climate impacts such as wind and rain.

Appendix 1

Examples of Flood Protection Initiatives for Electricity Substations

Designing Out Flood Risk



High voltage transformer and associated control equipment protected by a bund wall with step access. (Courtesy WPD)



High voltage switchgear protected by a bund wall with gate access. (Courtesy WPD)



Raised building floor with step access. (Courtesy WPD)



Sealing a cable entry to prevent water ingress. (Courtesy WPD)



High voltage transformer and associated control equipment protected by a bund wall with step access. (Courtesy NIE)



Control equipment protected on a raised plinth with step access. (Courtesy NIE)



High voltage switch room under construction on a raised plinth. (Courtesy NIE)



Bund wall and flood gates protecting a site (Courtesy UKPN)



Bund wall protecting key equipment (Courtesy UKPN)

Flood Response



Incident Response Vehicle designed to carry:

- Multiple water pumps & hoses
- PPE & safety equipment
- Chemical sand bags
- Cleaning / hygiene stock
- Welfare equipment incl. food
- Communications incl. PMR & Mobile
- Additional lighting / generation
- Oil containment kit
- Ladder & tools

Vehicle will:

- Carry 6/7 people
- Drive through 1m of flood water
- Carry everything to be self sufficient for all foreseeable scenarios.

(Courtesy WPD)

Temporary Flood Barriers



(Courtesy UKPN)

Substation site protected during a flooding incident



(Courtesy UKPN)

Appendix 2

Electricity Networks and Futures Group **New Task Group—Review of ETR 132**

Terms of Reference

1. Introduction

This ETR provides guidance for Network Operators on how to improve Network performance by improving the Resilience of the Network to Vegetation related faults under Abnormal Weather conditions, including high winds, ice, snow and prolonged high temperatures.

The winter storms of 2013/14 highlighted again the importance of ensuring that DNO overhead line networks are protected, as far as reasonably possible, against falling trees and tree branches which can cause severe damage to wood pole overhead lines.

During discussions with DECC and Ofgem during the Christmas Storm Review process it was agreed that it would be appropriate to take the opportunity to review ETR132 and this should include considering the impact of the recent storms and any lessons learned.

2. Background to ETR 132

Following changes to the ESQCR in 2007, revised requirements for tree control measures were introduced in the accompanying guidance notes and specifically in ENA ETR 43-8 and ETR 132. Following these changes DNOs have increased tree cutting activities and under wind storm conditions both measures, but particularly ETR132 (clearance to tree falling radius) are effective in reducing overhead line fault volumes.

The consultations and cost impact assessments that preceded these changes limited the funding for ETR132 clearance activities to 0.8% of relevant overhead network length per annum for a period of 25 years. Thus, over this period 20% of the overhead network would be made resilient to tree damage from trees able to fall onto lines. ETR132 requires that clearance work should be prioritised on customer numbers at risk and hence tends to favour those lines feeding large numbers of customers at EHV or in semi rural areas. Those lines in remote rural areas or with lower customer numbers would be much less likely to be cut to ETR132.

Whilst obtaining tree cutting permissions will remain a challenge for DNOs given their present powers, never the less, for wind storms tree cutting and the other measures detailed in ETR132 are some of the most effective ways of reducing the impact of storms on customers.

3. Draft TORS

3.1 Review progress in applying the principles of ETR132 and identify any issues with the current recommendations.

3.2 Review recent experience of overhead line performance during wind storms and identify any learning points that could be incorporated into ETR 132.

3.3 The recent wind storms occurred during a period of very heavy rainfall. The group will assess whether the current recommendation takes sufficient account of the combined effect of high winds and extreme rainfall.

Note: This is against a background where present Climate Change Projections do not indicate that maximum wind speeds will increase significantly but a substantial increase in rainfall is predicted.

3.4 Review the implementation timescale and recommend whether experience with applying the ETR indicates that any change would be appropriate.

3.5 Consider the impact of the current regulatory framework and the new price controls.

Appendix 3

ENA First Round Report

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE TASK GROUP

ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION
NETWORK COMPANIES

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION REPORT

23 MAY 2011

INDEX

1. Executive Summary	21
2. Foreword.....	26
3. Functions impacted by climate change	27
3.1. Electricity Network Companies' organisation's functions, mission, aims, and objectives	27
3.1.1. Overview.....	27
3.1.2. Description of Networks	28
3.1.3. Levels of service.....	29
3.1.4. International and National Standards	30
3.1.5. Emergency Planning	32
3.2. Effect of current and possible future impacts of climate change	33
3.2.1. Current Position	33
3.2.2. UK Climate Projections.....	33
3.2.3. Impact on electricity networks	34
3.2.4. Temperature effects	35
3.2.5. Precipitation.....	35
3.2.6. Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge	36
3.2.7. Other Climate Threats	36
3.3. Assessment of climate thresholds above which climate change and weather events will pose a threat	37
3.3.1. Temperature effects	37
3.4. Potential impacts of climate change on key stakeholders.....	37
4. Approach used to assess risk	38
4.1. Evidence, methods and expertise used to evaluate future climate impacts including sources and references	38
4.1.1. Work on flooding resilience	39
4.1.2. Work with the Met Office.....	39
4.1.3. Other activities related to Climate Change Risk Assessment.....	42
4.1.4. Other Evidence	43
4.2. Estimation of the impact and likelihood of risks occurring at various points in the future.....	43
4.3. Evaluation of the costs and benefits of proposed adaptation options	44
4.3.1. Introduction.....	44
5. Summary of risks which affect functions, mission, aims, and objectives	45
5.1. Overhead Lines (Risks AR1, AR2 and AR3)	49
5.1.1. Overhead electricity lines background information.....	49
5.1.2. Climate change and overhead line ratings	49
5.1.3. Climate change and structural strength of overhead lines	53
5.1.4. Limitations on available information	54
5.2. Vegetation Growth and Climate Change (Risk AR3).....	55
5.2.1. Fundamentals	55
5.2.2. Changes in Growing Season.....	55
5.2.3. Vegetation Growth – Changes in Habitat Suitability	56
5.2.4. Assessing the Impact of Climate Change	57
5.2.5. Vegetation Growth Research Currently Underway	57
5.3. Underground Cables (Risks AR4 and AR5)	60

5.3.1.	Introduction.....	60
5.3.2.	Underground electricity cables background information.....	60
5.3.3.	Climate Change	61
5.3.4.	Impact of climate change on cable ratings	62
5.4.	Substation earthing (Risk AR6)	66
5.4.1.	Purpose	66
5.4.2.	Description of an Earthing System	67
5.4.3.	Impact of Climate Change on Earth Resistance	68
5.4.4.	Risk & Mitigation	69
5.5.	Transformers (Risks AR7 and AR8)	71
5.6.	Substations (Risks AR9, AR10, AR11, AR12 and AR13)	74
5.6.1.	Introduction.....	74
5.6.2.	Typical equipment contained within a substation.....	77
5.7.	Lightning resilience (Risk AR14)	81
5.8.	Other impacts	82
5.9.	Strategic risks from climate change on a likelihood/consequence matrix..	84
5.10.	Identified short and long term impacts of climate change.....	85
5.11.	High priority climate related risks and why (level of impact to business, likelihood, costs and timescales)	85
5.12.	Opportunities due to the effects of climate change which can be exploited	85
6.	Actions proposed to address risks	85
6.1.	Adaptation actions for the top priority risks with timescales	85
6.2.	Implementation of adaptation actions.....	86
6.3.	Industry specifications and guidance	87
6.4.	Cost estimate for adaptation measures and benefits anticipated	88
6.5.	Estimate of level of risk reduction and timescales	89
7.	Embedding the management of climate change risks in Transmission and Distribution Network Operators.....	89
7.1.	Smart Grids.....	89
8.	Uncertainties and assumptions.....	90
8.1.	Main uncertainties in the evidence, approach and method used in the adaptation programme and in the operation of the companies	90
8.2.	Assumptions made when devising the programme for adaptation	90
9.	Barriers to adaptation and interdependencies.....	91
9.1.	Barriers to implementing companies' adaptation programmes	91
9.2.	Addressing the barriers identified	91
9.3.	Interdependencies including the stakeholders	92
10.	Monitoring and evaluation	92
10.1.	Monitoring the adaptation programme	92
10.2.	Monitoring the thresholds above which climate change impacts will pose a risk to the company and incorporation into future risk assessments	93
10.3.	Monitoring the residual risks of impacts from climate change in the company.....	93
10.4.	Ensuring a flexible response	93

1. Executive Summary

Energy Networks Association (ENA) is the industry body for UK wires and pipes companies that carry electricity and gas to UK homes and businesses. This ENA Engineering Report (ERep) has been developed in response to the requirements placed on reporting authorities by the Climate Change Act and concerns:-

- Identification of climate change impacts on the functions of licensed electricity distribution and transmission companies.
- Proposed mechanisms for monitoring and actions to respond to the likely impacts of climate change “adaptation”.

This “core” assessment has been prepared by a task group of electricity distribution and transmission network operator members of ENA. The task group included the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and received inputs from the Office of Gas and Energy Markets (Ofgem), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Environment Agency (EA), the Met Office and other organisations.

This ERep follows the structure set out by Defra and considers those issues that are common to companies across the UK. It is intended that companies can use this ERep as the basis for their individual reports which will also include company specific information. This ERep does not address the means by which risk is managed within member companies, which will be dealt with within their individual reports.

Transmission and distribution companies in Great Britain are regulated businesses and operate under licences issued by Ofgem and are also subject to common statutory requirements which are overseen by DECC and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Allowed revenues for the industry are currently set by Ofgem in periodic price reviews and therefore any costs associated with adaptation to climate change would need to be agreed with Ofgem.

Transmission and distribution companies are responsible for transporting electrical power from generating plants to customers over their extensive networks. These networks comprise a mixture of overhead lines and underground cables and include points on the system called substations, where voltage transformation takes place and switching and control equipment are located.

Overall levels of supply security are agreed by Ofgem and these standards specify the requirements for the availability of alternative supplies at various levels of customer load. Although these standards allow for the loss of multiple circuits they do not provide for certain low probability events including multiple failures or the total failure of a grid or primary substation. Particular attention must therefore be given to grid and primary substations when considering network resilience.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure network security, companies have well developed business continuity and emergency plans to ensure an effective response to a range of events that can affect both transmission and distribution networks. Under the terms of the Civil Contingencies Act network operators are Category Two responders and work closely with other utilities, the emergency services and local authorities. They are also active participants in the DECC Energy Emergencies Executive Committee (E3C).

Electricity transmission and distribution systems are made up of many different types of equipment including overhead lines, cables and transformers, which all comply with appropriate British and international standards. These standards are also used in parts of the world which already experience the climatic conditions predicted for the UK. Consequently it is expected that some of these existing standards will provide the appropriate functionality for the changes forecast for the UK during this century.

Electricity network companies across the UK have experience in operating in a range of weather conditions and have always used the latest information when considering current threats and potential climate change impacts. For climate projections this was initially UKCP02, which was used by the Met Office in a report commissioned by energy companies and published in 2008. The report, EP2, investigated the potential impact of climate change on energy companies. UKCP02 has now been superseded by UKCP09, which is used in all current research.

The EP2 report was a groundbreaking initiative that brought climate science closer to business applications. This was the first project sponsored by an entire sector to review the specific impacts of climate change on their industry. Supported by climate scientists, experts from the industry worked together to understand their precise requirements and developed practical applications and business strategies for a changing world.

Further work has recently been commissioned with the Met Office to build a risk model that quantifies the relationship between climate and network faults, and also the vulnerability and exposure of the network to these faults. This model can be driven with climate projections to assess how network resilience may be affected by climate change.

This ERep considers all other available evidence from a variety of sources including EA, SEPA, UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) and those involved in the National Climate Change Risk Assessment programme.

The main impacts on electricity networks from the current climate change projections are:

- Temperature—predicted increase.
- Precipitation—predicted increase in winter rainfall and summer droughts.
- Sea level rise—predicted increase.
- Storm surge—predicted increase.

At present there is no firm climate change evidence to support increased intensity of wind or ice storms both of which can cause extensive damage to overhead electricity networks.

The ERep considers each component of transmission and distribution systems and uses current industry techniques to calculate the effects of climate change to 2099.

For example in the case of overhead lines, the maximum current that can be carried (known as the rating) reduces as the ambient temperature increases. This ERep presents calculated reductions in rating for Low, Medium and High emission levels to 2099. In the case of overhead distribution lines the maximum current is reduced by typically 10% and for transmission lines by typically 3%. A similar approach is taken for underground cables and transformers.

Table 1 - Typical reductions in asset capacity for High Emissions at 90% Probability Level		
Equipment		UKCP09 Period 2070 - 2099
Overhead lines	Transmission	3%
	Distribution	10%
Underground Cables	Transmission	5%
	Distribution	4%
Transformers	Transmission	5%
	Distribution	7.5%

A reduction in capacity can be seen as equivalent to an increase in load and these are relatively small capacity reductions compared with recent historical load growth.

Increased precipitation, sea level rise and storm surge can all lead to flooding and the report considers the consequent risks. There has been recent experience of flooding in the North East, South Midlands and South Yorkshire during the summer of 2007 and Carlisle in 2005 which all highlighted the potential vulnerability of electricity substations to major flood incidents from current levels of flooding. In response to the floods and subsequent reports a task group was established to develop an industry response to flooding risk.

Photograph 1 - An electricity substation protected by flood barriers in the 2007 floods in the North East of England



The task group which comprised representatives from networks companies, DECC, Ofgem, EA, SEPA, Met Office and the Pitt Review team produced ENA Engineering Technical Report 138 (ETR 138). The report was accepted by E3C and companies have begun a circa ten year programme of work to improve substation resilience to flooding.

ETR 138 is based on current flood risk and also provides an allowance for climate change adaptation. This is now being refined with new data being made available by EA. The essential aspects of ETR 138 dealing with adaptation are also dealt with in this ERep.

The ERep also considers possible impacts from:-

- Drought and the potential impact on safety electrical earthing systems.
- Accelerated vegetation growth and its impact on overhead line performance.

Other possible impacts are also reviewed including, electricity markets, finance, logistics and staff absence. Reference is also made to potential relationships with items on the National Risk Register.

As required by the Defra guidance this ERep includes a risk matrix showing the relative likelihood and impact of all the identified risks and this is included in the executive summary for easy reference.

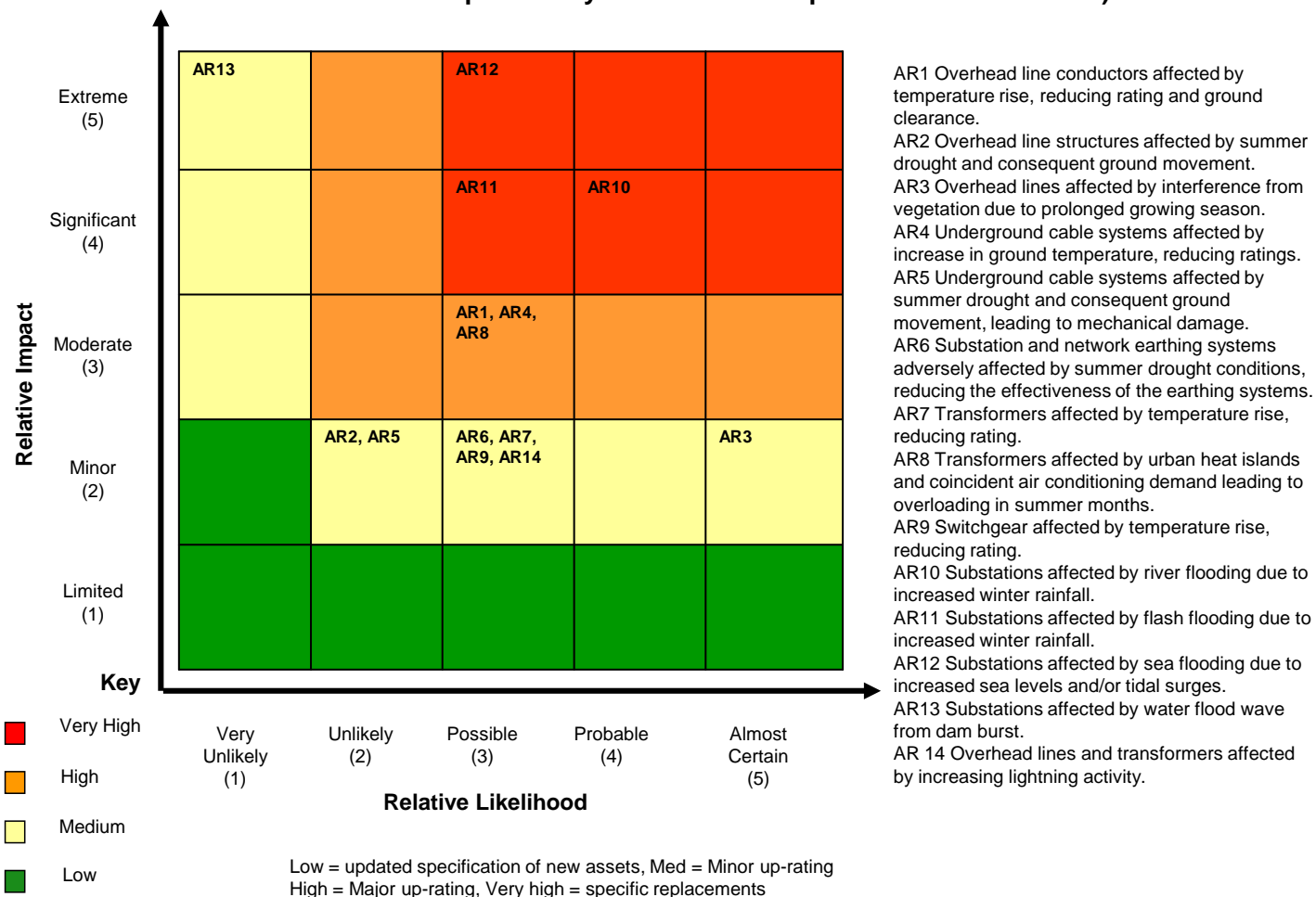
This ERep sets out all these issues in some detail and makes proposals for adapting networks to climate change effects within the business planning cycle.

Finally, the ERep deals with the main uncertainties and assumptions in the development of this adaptation programme.

In addition to adaptation to climate change, there are also a wide range of activities being pursued by government and society in general to mitigate climate change by reducing-greenhouse gas emissions in order to slow the rate of global warming.

These mitigation actions will have significant effects on electricity networks. The changes that will be needed to electricity networks to transform them into smart, low carbon networks may also address a number of the climate change adaptation requirements.

Risk Matrix (Refers to UKCP09 projections for the end of the century assuming a High Emissions Scenario and 90% probability level and no adaptation measures taken)



A more detailed matrix showing the changing risk profile during the century is shown in Appendix 8.

2. Foreword

ENA is the industry body for UK wires and pipes companies that carry electricity and gas to UK homes and businesses.

This “core” assessment has been prepared by a task group of electricity distribution and transmission network operator members of ENA which also included government regulators with inputs from Defra, EA, the Met Office and other organisations.

The assessment is in response to the requirements placed on reporting authorities by the Climate Change Act. This assessment concerns the identification of climate change impacts on the functions of licensed electricity distribution and transmission companies and the proposed mechanisms for monitoring and actions to respond to the likely impacts of climate change; “adaptation”.

Although companies have to provide individual reports to Defra, this assessment considers those issues that are common to companies across the UK. Because the electricity network companies employ national equipment designs based on International, European and British Standards, many of the issues of climate change adaptation are common to all companies. Companies can use this ENA report as the basis for their individual reports which will also include any company specific information.

Defra has issued statutory guidance to reporting authorities which includes instructions on the content of company reports. This report follows the structure set out by Defra in the guidance.

In addition to adaptation to climate change there are also a wide range of activities being pursued by government and society in general to mitigate climate change, by seeking to slow down global warming by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Examples include:

- Measures to increase the amount of renewable generation connected to the electricity system
- De-carbonising transport through take-up of electric road vehicles and trains
- De-carbonising heating through energy efficiency, use of solar heating and heat pumps

These mitigation actions have significant knock-on effects to electricity networks. The DECC and Ofgem joint chaired Energy Networks Strategy Group (ENSG) and work by Imperial College London with ENA provide useful background⁴. The latter has pointed to a doubling in UK electricity peak demand from some 60 GW to almost 120 GW if “smart” network technologies are not employed to intelligently control and time shift demands. It is not the purpose of this adaptation report to cover this subject, though the changes that will be needed to electricity networks to transform them into smart networks will also serve to address a number of the climate change adaptation requirements. These are discussed further in Section 7.1 of this ERep.

⁴ THESE DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE AT [HTTP://2010.ENERGYNETWORKS.ORG/SMARTMETERS/](http://2010.ENERGYNETWORKS.ORG/SMARTMETERS/)

3. Functions impacted by climate change

3.1. Electricity Network Companies' organisation's functions, mission, aims, and objectives

3.1.1. Overview

In the UK, generation is a competitive market. Energy supply companies buy electricity in bulk from generation companies and pay transmission and distribution companies to transport electricity through their networks to homes and businesses.

Transmission and distribution companies are responsible for providing a reliable supply of electricity to their connected customers across the UK in an efficient manner whilst delivering excellent standards of customer service.

These are regulated businesses and operate under licences issued by Ofgem and are subject to a common regulatory framework set by Ofgem. They are also subject to common statutory requirements including the Electricity Act and Electricity Safety Quality and Continuity Regulations (ESQCR) which are overseen by DECC and the HSE.

As a consequence of these common drivers, UK electricity network operators have worked together for many years across a wide range of activity including:

- Establishment of common equipment specifications and design standards, across the full spectrum of network assets, to reduce procurement costs and ensure availability of product
- Establishing UK network owner input to the content, development and modification to national and international standards (BS, EN, IEC etc)
- Providing a unified input to UK government, regulators (Ofgem, HSE etc) on development of regulations, processes, reporting etc.
- Collaboration on research and development, including impacts of climate change, and work on asset designs/ratings

This basis of a common industry background, asset standards and regulatory processes means that UK electricity network operators have very similar requirements when approaching the assessment of climate change impacts on their networks. The level of climate change will vary across the UK but the assessment of impact per unit of change, such as °C, can be established using common methodology, as set out in this report.

Allowed revenues for the industry are currently set by Ofgem with individual network operators and these periodic reviews govern all expenditure which includes resilience against natural hazards and emergency planning. This provides common oversight and accountability to Ofgem and DECC.

Therefore any costs associated with adaptation to climate change would need to be discussed with Ofgem who will also set the allowances. This would include costs directly associated with the network, e.g. overhead lines, underground cables and substations. It would also include costs linked to the supply chain and “softer” issues concerning potential climate impacts on staff.

3.1.2. Description of Networks

In the UK, electrical power is transported from generating plants to customers over networks managed by transmission and distribution companies. The transmission system operates at typically 400,000 volts (400kV) or 275kV (and 132kV in Scotland) and the distribution system operates at voltages from 132kV to the normal household voltage of 230V. This is shown diagrammatically below.

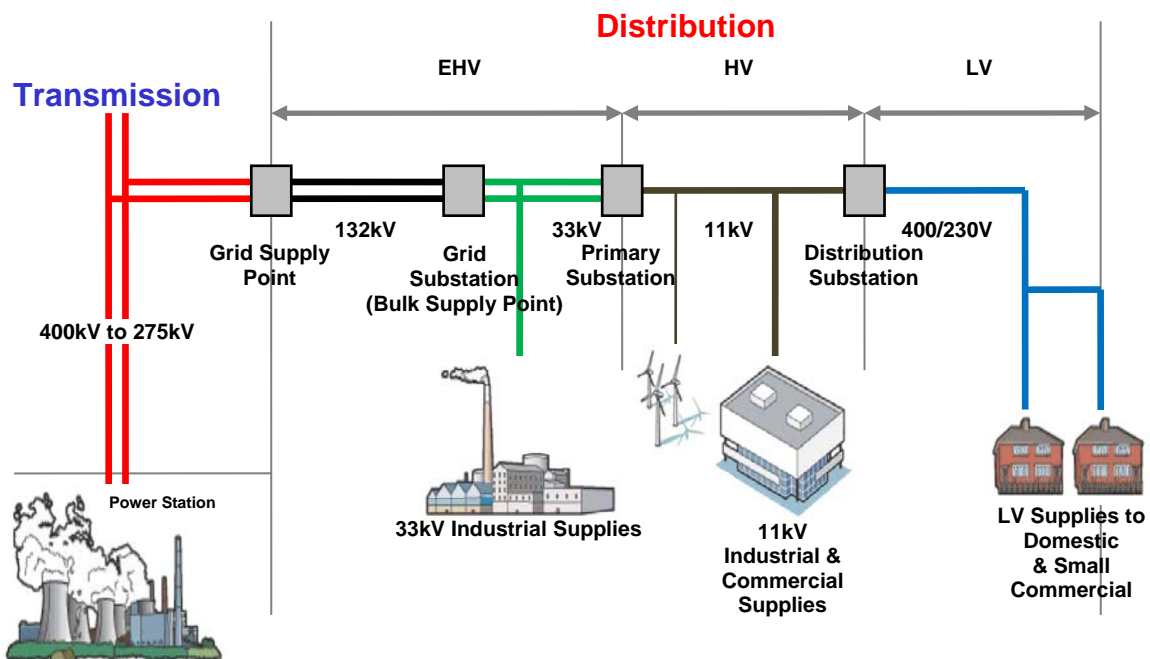


Figure 1 - Typical Electricity Supply Chain

The system comprises a mixture of overhead lines and underground cables. In addition there are sites; called substations, where voltage transformation takes place and switching and control equipment are located.

In England and Wales, National Grid own and operate the transmission system and the interface between transmission and distribution systems takes place within grid substations at 132kV. In Scotland the transmission networks are owned by Scottish Power and Scottish and Southern Energy, but National Grid operates the systems in the role of National Electricity Transmission System Operator (NETSO). The interface between transmission and distribution systems takes place within grid substations at 33kV.

The characteristics of different types of substation are described in Table 2 below and the photographs in Appendix 1 illustrate the substations and overhead line connections. Circuit lengths are shown in Appendix 2.

Network design takes account of normal load growth which has historically been around 1.5 to 2% per annum. Although this historical level of growth may reduce due to economic and energy efficiency pressures, load on the network is expected to double over the next forty years due to the requirements to reduce low carbon emissions described above.

Table 2 - Types of Electrical Table Substation

Substation Type		Typical Voltage Transformation Levels	Approximate number nationally	Typical Size	Typical Number of Customers Supplied
Grid	Grid Supply Point	400kV to 132kV	380	250m by 250m	200,000/500,000
	Bulk Supply Point	132kV to 33kV	1,000	75m by 75m	50,000/125,000
Primary		33kV to 11kV	4,800	25m by 25m	5,000/30,000
Distribution		11kV to 400/230V	230,000	4m by 5m	1/500

3.1.3. Levels of service

The Grid Code covers all material technical aspects relating to connections to, and the operation and use of, the GB electricity transmission system and is approved by Ofgem.

Licensed electricity distribution businesses are obliged under Condition 21 of their licences to maintain a distribution code detailing the technical parameters and considerations relating to connection to, and use of, their electrical networks, again approved by Ofgem.

Overall levels of supply security are agreed by Ofgem and contained in:

- Transmission systems
The National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard
- Distribution Systems
ENA Engineering Recommendation P2/6 in England and Wales and Scottish Distribution Planning Standard (mirrors P2/6)

These security standards specify the requirements for the availability of alternative supplies at various levels of customer load. Although these standards allow for the loss of multiple circuits they do not provide for certain low probability events including multiple failures or the total failure of a grid or primary substation. Particular attention must therefore be given to grid and primary substations when considering network resilience.

As part of the periodic price review process, Ofgem sets standards of service targets for companies which directly relate to the reliability of supply experienced by connected customers. These targets include:

Guaranteed standards covering

- Payments to customers without supply for more than 18 hours.
(Subject to exceptional event exclusions such as storms)
- Payments to customers suffering frequent interruptions.

Financial incentives/penalties for companies covering performance against targets for the number and duration of supply interruptions experienced by customers.

The aim of this report is to set out a managed mechanism for adapting to climate change which allows companies to continue to deliver the reliability of supply currently expected.

3.1.4. International and National Standards

As mentioned above, electricity transmission and distribution systems are made up of many different types of equipment including overhead lines, cables and transformers. Current equipment complies with appropriate International and British Standards (see Appendix 5).

Given that more onerous climate conditions than those predicted in the UK are already being experienced now in parts of the world where these standards apply, it is apparent that the assets built to these standards will be able to remain in service, albeit with a potentially reduced capacity, even allowing for the changes forecast for the UK by 2099.

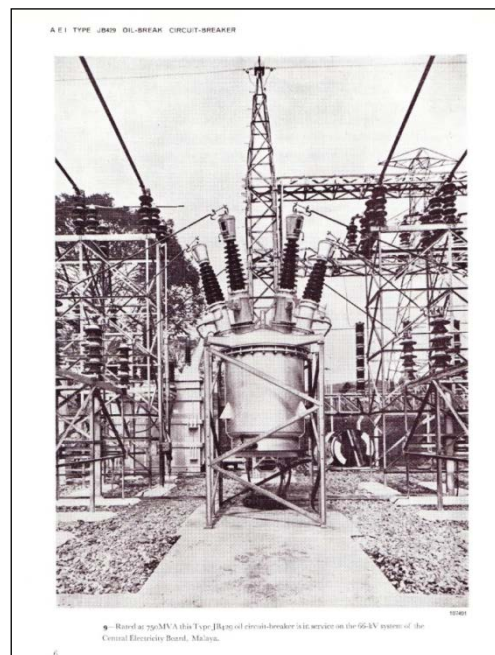
In addition, equipment in the UK normally complies with industry standards that have been developed and enhanced over many years to ensure that UK networks are built using high specification, safe equipment that is fully interchangeable and can be installed and operated in a similar manner across the UK.

These industry standards and engineering practices have been established over the years through ENA and predecessor organisations and therefore, because UK networks are built on a common basis, they will all experience similar impacts from similar changes in climate. This underlines the reason for a common approach to national issues in adaptation.

The production of new ENA documents and the updating of existing documents is covered by an agreed process involving ENA transmission and distribution network operators. Some ENA documents are annexed or are appendices to the Grid or Distribution Codes and therefore any modifications are subject to governance by the Grid or Distribution Code Review Panels.

The development and review of National and International Standards is subject to well established procedures and UK electricity network operators, via ENA, have experience of leading and influencing this work through BSI and European and International standards organisations.

The photographs below show equipment installed in different environments and over some 40 years during which time the relevant standards have evolved.



Photograph 2 - EHV 1950s UK manufactured oil circuit breaker (similar to that still operated in the UK) in service in Malaysia where ambient temperature can exceed 30°C



Photograph 3 - 132kV Grid Transformer and circuit breakers in service in the UK

3.1.5. Emergency Planning

Emergency planning issues of shared interest to the government, industry and the regulator are reviewed and managed through the framework of the Energy Emergencies Executive (E3). The Executive is made up of a senior representative from DECC, industry and Ofgem, and is supported by a committee (E3C) chaired by a Director of National Grid and comprising representatives from customer organisations, electricity companies, trade bodies, DECC and Ofgem. The committee meets every two months and has a number of active task groups working on various issues. The ENA led review of the resilience of substations to flooding is an example of the work undertaken within the E3C framework.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure network security, network companies have well developed emergency plans to ensure an effective response to a range of events that can affect both transmission and distribution networks. Overhead line systems are susceptible to severe weather conditions such as wind storms and lightning and consequently companies are required to implement their emergency response procedures on a regular basis which ensures they are tested and practiced. These plans also cover other incidents such as flooding. Customer communication for problems affecting customers' supplies is the responsibility of distribution network operators and they have sophisticated telephony systems that are capable of answering very large numbers of simultaneous customer calls. Through ENA, network operators, meet regularly to review emergency planning and response arrangements covering issues ranging from wind storms to influenza pandemics.

Network companies are all members of a mutual aid consortium called the "North East West South Area Consortium" (NEWSAC). In an emergency, affecting one or more member companies, the NEWSAC group representatives will assess the availability of resources from those companies least affected and agree the allocation of these resources based on the level of damage. The NEWSAC agreement has been in place and utilised over many years, most recently during the 2007 floods when CE Electric received assistance from Scottish Power and Central Networks.

Under the terms of the Civil Contingencies Act, network operators are Category Two responders and work closely with other utilities, the emergency services and local authorities. This includes working with resilience teams on emergency planning, taking part in exercises and participating in gold, silver or bronze commands. The Electricity Act and the ESQCR already includes powers for the Secretary of State in relation to continuity of supply, including powers to give directions for preserving security of electricity supply. The Minister twice exercised these powers in 2002 in the setting up of independent reviews of "Resilience of the Electricity Supply Industry".

Whilst emergency planning is vital for managing serious incidents it is not appropriate for controlling climate change risks.

3.2. Effect of current and possible future impacts of climate change

3.2.1. Current Position

Electricity network companies across the UK have experience in operating in a range of weather conditions and have always used the latest information when considering current threats and potential climate change impacts. For climate projections this was initially UKCP02 which has now been superseded by UKCP09 (see below). Other information includes:

- ENA Engineering Technical Report 111 which provides the theoretical background to the data and diagrams produced in Technical Specification 43-40 (Specification for single circuit overhead lines on wood poles for use at high voltage up to and including 33 kV). ETR 111 quantifies appropriate snow accretion loadings on overhead lines in different areas of the UK.
- Department of Energy – ‘Review of Technical Standards for Overhead Lines following Storm Damage in December 1981 and January 1982’ – the Baldock Report.
- COST 727, a European project addressing the measurement and forecasting of atmospheric icing on structures.

To address these matters, companies have adopted a common approach, usually through ENA, and therefore have considerable experience in successfully managing issues in this way.

3.2.2. UK Climate Projections

The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) provide climate information for the UK up to the end of this century. Projections of future changes to our climate are provided, based on simulations from climate models.

The projections show three different scenarios representing high, medium and low greenhouse gas levels. The types of climate information provided are:

- observed climate data (20th and 21st century historical information about temperature, precipitation, storminess, sea surface temperatures and sea level)
- future climate projections (for temperature, precipitation, air pressure, cloud and humidity)
- future marine and coastal projections (for sea level rise, storm surge, sea surface and sub-surface temperature, salinity, currents, and waves).

The scenarios are described in Appendix 10 which is an extract from UKCP09 supporting information.

3.2.3. Impact on electricity networks

The table below shows possible current and future impacts different types of climate change event on network components or services.

Table 3 - Possible current and future impacts of climate change

(Refers to UKCP09 projections for the end of the century assuming a High Emissions Scenario and 90% probability level and no adaptation measures taken)

Climate Change Risks		Network Component/Function at Risk													
Risk Type	Specific Risk	Substations	Transformers	Circuit Breakers	Overhead Lines	Cables	Protection	Earthing	Logistics	Vegetation Management	Spares	Resources	Communications	Operations Centres	Customer Service
Extreme Events	Flooding (Fluvial)	H	M	M	L	NE	H	NE	M	NE	M	H	M	M	H
	Flooding (Pluvial)/ Heavy Rain	M	M	M	L	NE	M	NE	L	NE	L	M	L	L	M
	Flooding (Sea Breach including erosion risks)	H	M	M	L	NE	H	NE	M	NE	M	H	M	L	H
	Dam Inundation	H	H	H	H	NE	H	NE	M	NE	NE	L	L	L	L
	Ice & Wind	L	L	L	H	NE	NE	NE	H	H	NE	H	H	L	H
	Hurricane and other high wind events	L	L	L	H	NE	NE	NE	H	H	NE	H	H	M	H
	Extreme prolonged temperature periods	L	M	L	M	M	NE	NE	L	L	NE	H	H	M	H
	Lightning	M	M	L	H	NE	NE	NE	NE	L	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Gradual Warming	Temperature Increase	NE	L	L	L	L	NE	NE	NE	M	NE	M	M	NE	NE
	Drought (Soil Drying and Movement)	M	L	L	M	L	L	M	NE	M	NE	NE	L	NE	NE
	Demand increase due to Mitigation and HVAC	NE	H	NE	H	H	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	L	NE	NE	NE

H = High Impact, M = Medium Impact, L = Low Impact, NE = None Expected

High
Medium
Low

Network component/function temporarily disabled. Function severely disrupted.

Network component/function substantially reduced in capacity or damaged. Function disrupted.

Network component/function reduced in capacity or suffers minor damage. Function suffers minor disruption.

However, this report focuses on the main impacts on electricity networks from the current climate change projections which are:

- Temperature—predicted increase.
- Precipitation—predicted increase in winter rainfall and summer droughts.
- Sea level rise—predicted increase.
- Storm surge—predicted increase.

The potential impacts are described briefly below and are covered in more detail in Section 5. Other potential climate impacts are discussed in Section 3.2.7.

3.2.4. Temperature effects

Electrical current passing through electrical plant causes the equipment to heat up. The maximum current rating of electrical plant is generally governed by the equipment's maximum permissible operating temperature. This temperature is usually determined by the type of conductor/insulation material involved but there may be other considerations.

For example:

- the sag of overhead line conductors increases with ambient temperature and this could compromise statutory ground clearances if too much sag occurs
- ambient air temperature affects soil temperature which in turn affects its ability to conduct heat away from underground cables.

Once the ambient and maximum temperatures in which the equipment is operating are agreed, the maximum temperature rise is set and this determines the amount of current that a given piece of equipment can carry. Clearly, if the ambient temperature increases the available temperature rise decreases and the maximum current rating is reduced.

3.2.5. Precipitation

Increased winter rainfall will result in increased river flow rates and a potential increase in flood levels. Overhead lines and underground cables are generally not susceptible to flooding but there is a potential for overhead line statutory safety clearances to be affected in flood conditions. However, the type of equipment operating at substations can be vulnerable to flooding if water reaches certain critical depths. The loss of supply incidents in 2007 in Yorkshire and Gloucester all occurred as a result of substation flooding when exceptionally high water levels reached critical depths at some substations.

Increased rainfall also brings the risk of surface water and ground water flooding which can again threaten substations.

Summer drought conditions can lead to a reduction in the ability of the ground to conduct heat from underground cables. This can result in the maximum current rating of cables being reduced or cable faults developing that could interrupt customers' supplies if cables are allowed to operate at higher temperatures. This latter issue can be a particular concern for higher voltage cables.

Droughts can also lead to ground movement that may damage underground cable systems or structures.

3.2.6. Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge

These types of incident would have a similar effect to river flooding except the volumes of water are potentially far greater with more widespread flooding, greater damage to infrastructure and a longer recovery period.

3.2.7. Other Climate Threats

The most common current weather threats to electricity networks are wind storms, lightning and to a lesser extent ice accretion. Wind storms and ice accretion have the potential to cause widespread devastation and there are recent examples across the world of extensive damage to electricity infrastructure.

- **Wind Storms**

Widespread interruptions to customer supplies have occurred on a number of occasions in the UK including in 1987, 1990, 1997, 1998 and 2002. Although this type of incident can be very disruptive, repairs can normally be carried out relatively quickly and typically most customers' supplies are usually restored within a few days apart from more remote rural areas. However there have been two recent incidents in France where restoration times were extended due to the extent of the damage.

- **Ice Storms**

There is limited recent experience of ice storms in the UK, with incidents occurring mainly in Scotland and Northern England, but they have the potential to interrupt customers' supplies for longer periods than wind storms and there have been a number of incidents abroad notably affecting Canada in 1998. The photographs below show the effect of icing on an 11,000 volt rural overhead line in North West England in January 2010, with ice accretion on the conductors and a broken pole.



Photograph 4 - The effect of icing on an 11,000 volt rural overhead line in North West England in January 2010

- **Lightning**

Lightning storms are regular occurrences in the UK and can damage overhead lines and connected equipment. Distribution circuits are more difficult to protect against lightning and generally suffer more damage than transmission equipment.

- **Heat Waves/Drought**

Heat waves can lead to equipment being damaged due to high operating temperatures. In addition, localised drying of subsoil can increase ground resistivity, reducing the ability of cables to dissipate heat into the ground which can lead to rapid degradation and failure. This type of situation occurred in Auckland, New Zealand in 1998.

At present UKCP09 does not provide any guidance on the potential effects of climate change on these weather threats. Electricity companies are maintaining close contact with the Met Office, as indicated in Section 2, and this will ensure that companies have the most up to date information on these potential threats enabling companies to plan ahead and develop adaptation schemes if this becomes necessary. Recent work with the Met Office (Project EP2) concludes that there is no need to change current ground resistivity figures when calculating cable ratings.

- **Vegetation**

Increased vegetation growth rates and extended growing seasons bring about a need for greater or more frequent cutting to prevent vegetation causing faults on overhead lines. This results in higher vegetation management costs.

3.3. Assessment of climate thresholds above which climate change and weather events will pose a threat

These thresholds are generally determined by the standards and specifications to which items of plant and equipment have been designed and constructed. These are normally based on international standards that take into account a wide range of climatic conditions e.g. including both hot and cold climates. Appendix 5 provides further information.

3.3.1. Temperature effects

Increased ambient temperature can reduce plant and overhead line ratings. This can be a particular problem with transformer ratings in urban areas where air conditioning load is likely to have a coincident peak. Network operators now experience a proportion of their circuits with maximum loading occurring in summer hot spells as opposed to winter cold spells. Current security standards are based on maintenance being carried out during historically relatively lightly loaded summer conditions and increased summer loadings are likely to cause increasing operational difficulties.

3.4. Potential impacts of climate change on key stakeholders

For the purposes of the adaptation programme, the following sectors/organisations have been identified as electricity network companies' key stakeholders:

- Connected customers
- Generators
- Ofgem (also concerned with mitigation)
- DECC (also concerned with mitigation)
- HSE
- Defra
- EA
- SEPA
- Regional and Local Resilience Forums
- Other utilities
- Regional Development Agencies
- Local Authorities
- Devolved Administrations
- Supply Chain
- Contractors

- Land owners and farmers

In developing adaptation plans it is important that they are co-ordinated with key stakeholders to ensure a consistent and effective approach. For example it is essential that companies' plans and Ofgem's plans are in harmony and that equipment providers' plans will enable companies to deliver any reinforcement or replacement projects that may be required to safeguard the electricity system.

Under Ofgem regulatory requirements, companies are required to consult with key stakeholders. These include local resilience forums and regional resilience teams with whom companies work to develop local and regional risk assessments.

4. Approach used to assess risk

4.1. Evidence, methods and expertise used to evaluate future climate impacts including sources and references

The majority of the evidence base for this report is centred on UKCP09 and considers the 90% probability level with High, Medium and Low emission scenarios to test sensitivity.

One of the main advances in UKCP09 is that it provides probabilistic projections. This means that different future climate outcomes are described in probabilistic terms, based on the strength of evidence associated with them. As such, probability levels associated with a given change should be interpreted as indicating the relative likelihood of the projected change being at or less than the given change.

For example, if a projected temperature change of +4.5°C is associated with the 90% probability level at a particular location in the 2080s for the UKCP09 medium emission scenario, this should be interpreted as it is projected that there is a 90% likelihood that temperatures at that location will be equal to or less than 4.5°C warmer than temperatures in the 1961–1990 baseline period. Conversely, there is a 10% likelihood that those temperatures will be greater than 4.5°C warmer than the baseline period.

The emission scenarios are described in UKCP09 as a plausible representation of the future development of emissions of substances (e.g. greenhouse gases and aerosols that can influence global climate. These representations are based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about determining factors (such as demographic and socio-economic development, technological change) and their key relationships. The emissions scenarios used in UKCP09 do not include the effects of planned mitigation policies, but do assume different pathways of technological and economic growth which include a switch from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy.

Information has also been considered from EA and SEPA. In addition, companies have been engaged in a number of initiatives related to climate change impacts, which are described below.

4.1.1. Work on flooding resilience

The serious incidents of flooding in the South Midlands and South Yorkshire during the summer of 2007, and the incident at Carlisle in 2005 highlighted the potential vulnerability of electricity substations to major flood incidents from current levels of flooding. The ESQCR Section 3 (1) (b) state that “Generators, distributors and meter operators shall ensure that their equipment is so constructed, installed, protected (both electrically and mechanically), used and maintained as to prevent danger, interference with or interruption of supply, so far as is reasonably practicable.” However, in the absence of any specific guidance on the level of acceptable flood risk or regulatory impact assessment, it was recognised that the extent of the duty has been unclear. Since the introduction of the ESQCR far greater information on flood levels has become available to assess flood risk to substations and the respective mitigation options and costs. This facilitated the development of an industry ETR 138, setting out a common approach to the assessment of flood risk and the development of target mitigation levels that are subject to cost benefit assessment.

The Task Group that produced ETR 138 comprised representatives from networks companies, DECC, Ofgem, EA, SEPA, Met Office and the Pitt Review team. The report was accepted by the E3C and companies have begun a circa ten year programme of work to improve substation resilience to flooding. Ofgem set allowances of approximately £110 million which distribution companies agreed as part of the Distribution Price Control Review (DPCR). DPCR5 is the most recent and runs from 2010 to 2015. Transmission companies have already started their resilience work and expect to formally agree a programme with Ofgem at their next price review in 2013.

ETR 138 is based on current flood risk and also provides an allowance for climate change as indicated in the section on substations below.

4.1.2. Work with the Met Office

A number of UK energy companies commissioned the Met Office to carry out a project to investigate the potential impact of climate change and this report was published in 2008. The executive summary is attached as Appendix 3.

Background to the Met Office Project EP2

This was an industry-funded project involving 11 UK energy companies focussing on the priorities identified by an earlier scoping study. It was a groundbreaking initiative that brought climate science closer to business applications. This was the first project sponsored by an entire sector to review the specific impacts of climate change on their industry. Supported by climate scientists, experts from the industry worked together to understand their precise requirements and developed practical applications and business strategies for a changing world.

The project covered the following areas:

- Developed innovative new techniques that apply climate models to energy applications so that the industry is better placed to adapt to climate change.
- Investigated future wind resource, enabling the industry to understand the continued uncertainty of future wind power. This will assist risk management and investment decisions.
- Modelled future soil conditions and their impact on cables so that companies can understand the cost and benefits of installing cables for a more resilient future network.
- Built a tool to enable UK coastal and marine sites of interest to be screened to assess if sea level rise should be considered in more detail.

- Investigated how the urban heat island effect may change in the future so that networks can develop plans for their infrastructure in cities.
- Produced guidance to help make best use of public domain information on climate change such as the UKCIP new scenarios of climate change (UKCP09). UKCP09 provides a probabilistic presentation of future climate and enhanced regional detail.
- Delivered new site-specific climatologies of temperature, wind speed and solar radiation that account for climate change so that decisions can be based on realistic climate expectations.

Latest project with Met Office addressing network resilience

Introduction

Following the completion of a feasibility study, a further contract was placed with the Met Office to build a risk model to quantify the relationship between weather and network faults, and also the vulnerability and exposure of the network to these faults. This model was then driven with climate projections to assess how network resilience may be affected by climate change.

That research examined some 5.6 million individual faults on a national basis recorded in NaFIRS (National Fault and Interruption Reporting Scheme) over a 20 year period to identify those that were weather related and then analysed the fault incidence versus the severity of the related weather event, to provide a baseline from which to establish future fault trend impacts arising from changes in frequency and severity of weather events.

The results of this work were presented at an ENA Workshop on 25th November 2010 attended by Defra, DECC and Ofgem.

The following weather effects were considered:

- Wind damage to overhead line systems due to gales and severe storms, normally arising from trees or windblown debris, but in very severe conditions breakage due to exceeding mechanical load capability.
- Lightning damage to overhead line systems caused by very high voltages being generated in overhead conductors and connected equipment.
- Ice accretion damage to overhead line systems caused by ice build up on conductors or supports causing extreme sag or breakage due to very high mechanical loading.
- Solar heat faults causing damage to equipment due to overheating.
- Flooding, which is referred to elsewhere in this report and is a particular threat to substations.

Baseline climate risk assessment: key conclusions

Hazard and vulnerability are considered where hazard is defined as the occurrence of a fault on the electricity network caused by weather and vulnerability as the magnitude of impact on the network measured in the numbers of customers whose supplies are interrupted by the fault.

Baseline hazard

- Wind and gale is the primary cause of weather-related faults. A non-linear relationship was found between wind and gale faults and maximum gust speeds. Networks are not susceptible to faults unless wind gusts speeds are greater than a certain threshold.

- Lightning is the second most common cause of weather-related faults. The meteorological quantity “convective available potential energy” was found to be a good proxy for lightning occurrence.
- The third dominant cause of weather-related faults was snow sleet and blizzard (SSB). An analysis of England and Wales SSB faults identified that strong wind gusts in addition to snow were necessary to cause a fault.

Baseline vulnerability: key conclusions

- The greatest numbers of weather-related customer interruptions (CIs) in the historical record are caused by wind and gale and lightning faults.

Although rain and flooding faults occur infrequently they can have a significant impact on the network.

Combining the hazard and vulnerability assessment to measure risk, the baseline risk key conclusions are

- Wind and gale faults pose the greatest risk to the low voltage distribution network, whilst lightning faults pose the greatest risk to the high voltage distribution network.
- Irrespective of the type of faults, the transmission network is at low risk from weather-related faults because the equipment is more resilient to weather. However, when a fault occurs it may cause many more interruptions than the low or high voltage networks. These can be low probability, high impact events.

Future Climate Risk Assessment for the UK Electricity Network: National findings

Using the relationships established in the baseline risk assessment between asset fault rates and severity of specific types of weather conditions, future risk was then assessed for climate change out to the 2080s

Wind and gale faults

- For all future time periods throughout the UK on both the distribution and transmission networks, estimates of wind and gale faults range from changes that are negative to changes that are positive, therefore it is possible that these faults may increase or decrease in the future.
- In the 2080s the projected change in future UK wind and gale faults ranges from a decrease of 23% to an increase of 20% on the distribution network, and from a decrease of 30% to an increase of 25% on the transmission network.
- Regionally there is more evidence of a reduction in faults in Northern England and Scotland compared to the South; however, this signal is not consistent over all the regional climate model runs.

Lightning faults

- Lightning faults are projected to increase in the future as a consequence of more days with higher convection.
- In the 2080s the projected change in future UK lightning faults ranges from a decrease of 3% to an increase of 75% at most, on both the distribution and transmission networks.

- There is regional variation in the estimates; in particular the change may be smallest in the Midlands and the South East of England and greatest in North England, North Wales and Scotland.

Snow, sleet and blizzard (SSB) faults (including ice)

- SSB faults are projected to decrease. This signal is due to a decrease in the number of days when snow falls; this highlights a decrease in the frequency of SSB fault days, but not necessarily a decrease in the intensity of events when snow does fall.
- In the 2080s the projected change in future SSB faults is for a decrease of approximately 50% to 90% on both the distribution and transmission networks. Regionally, the North of Scotland projections exhibit a smaller reduction than the rest of the UK.

Solar heat faults (analysis for distribution network only)

- For all future time periods throughout the UK, the incidence of solar heat faults is expected to increase, due to projected increases in maximum temperatures.
- The future fault distribution for solar heat faults has not been estimated – their rare occurrence in the baseline period means that statistically robust relationships between fault numbers and weather parameters cannot be determined. Instead, a threshold exceedance analysis based on maximum daily temperature has been used as an indicator of the direction of change in the incidence of solar heat faults in future.
- In the 2080s the projected change in future exceedance of the 90th percentile maximum temperature across the UK ranges from an increase of 88% to an increase of 246%, and the projected change in future exceedance of the 98th percentile maximum temperature across the UK ranges from an increase of 137% to an increase of 707%. The 90th and 98th percentiles of maximum temperature vary regionally (e.g. higher values in South East England than in Scotland would be expected), so there is little evidence for significant regional variations in the frequencies of exceedance of these thresholds.

Flooding faults (analysis for distribution network only)

- A UK-wide event-based analysis has been conducted for flooding. In the 2080s, for all events considered, projections show a mean increase in exceedance of rainfall amounts which have caused significant flooding events in the baseline period. The possibility of decreases cannot be ruled out, however, as some model runs still project slight decreases in exceedance for some of the rainfall events.
- The absence of a flooding event in a particular licence area during the baseline period does not mean that that area is not vulnerable to flooding events. Major flooding events are statistically rare and the baseline period is short in terms of the occurrence of these events. The general increase in heavy rainfall projected by this analysis should therefore be considered as relevant to all licence areas.

4.1.3. Other activities related to Climate Change Risk Assessment

As a result of the establishment of an ENA task group to develop this report, electricity network operators have made a number of new contacts with Defra, EA, Cranfield University, UKCIP and those involved in the National Climate Change Risk Assessment programme. These new contacts have helped the task group test the industry's current evidence base and ensure all relevant sources of evidence are presented in this report.

Finally, under Ofgem's Innovation Funding Incentive (IFI) companies have carried out a number of projects that provide knowledge about potential climate change impacts and these are listed in Appendix 4.

4.1.4. Other Evidence

- **Air Conditioning**

Air conditioning is now widely available for commercial and domestic use and has had an increasing level of adoption in the UK, particularly in city environments where summer peak loads are now similar to winter peaks.

Evidence on the future impacts of increased temperature is available from countries with similar infrastructure to the UK such as Australia and New Zealand. Recent information from an electricity utility in South East Queensland, Australia provides information on the impacts of air conditioning and the potential to manage these impacts by the development of smart grids. This provides a clear relationship between a mitigation initiative, smart grids, and a potential adaptation requirement to address consumer behaviour as a result of increased temperatures.

More work is required in the UK to fully understand the potential impact of air conditioning load.

- **Standards**

Current International Standards provide good evidence of the requirements for operating in hotter climates and UK equipment being purchased at present will normally comply with these standards.

- **Wind Storms**

According to UKCIP, predictions for wind are very uncertain. Also, information provided by the Met Office at the DECC resilience workshop on 22 February 2010 clearly indicated that UKCP09 did not provide any conclusive evidence that climate change is likely to lead to an increase in the severity of high wind events, although there could be a possible increase in their frequency.

- **Seasonal Demand Curve**

Milder winters are expected to reduce winter peak demand and air conditioning load is expected to increase summer demand, resulting in a flattening of the seasonal demand profile. As mentioned above, at present networks are designed with a level of security that ensures that circuits can be taken out of service at more lightly loaded times in the summer to allow maintenance or construction activities. With a flatter demand curve, this will be more difficult to achieve and might require additional capacity to be developed, or even an enhancement to the security standards.

4.2. Estimation of the impact and likelihood of risks occurring at various points in the future

The Met Office EP2 project found that because of climate change:

- With a few exceptions, such as the thermal ratings of equipment and apparatus, there is currently no evidence to support adjusting network design standards.
- The risk profile for transformers will be affected. Design thresholds of temperature will be exceeded more often and there will be more hot nights in cities.

- Soil conditions will change; higher temperatures and seasonal differences in soil moisture are expected. Future conditions could be included in cable rating studies by increasing average summer soil temperatures in the models by approximately 0.5°C per decade.
- Wind resource is uncertain and understanding future resource represents a significant challenge. Although we don't yet have the answers, this project has highlighted possible strategies for improving our knowledge.

4.3. Evaluation of the costs and benefits of proposed adaptation options

4.3.1. Introduction

The main options for adaptation are:

- a) Electricity network equipment
 - Modifying the specification of assets subject to normal replacement criteria to ensure they can meet predicted adaptation requirements during their asset life.
 - Minor adaption or up rating of current assets
 - Major adaption or up rating of current assets
 - Replacing current assets specifically to meet an adaptation requirement
- b) Other issues including human factors and supply chain
 - Adaptation of internal processes including safety requirements
 - Adaptation of relationship with other organisations including suppliers.

It is expected that required adaptation actions will be introduced gradually over the coming century. During the same period electricity network companies will be updating their networks as part of the move to the low carbon economy, whilst at the same time replacing aging assets and building new ones. Any necessary adaptation measures will be built into the specifications and designs for the new plant.

In considering these options it is important for network operators to ensure they carry out cost/benefit assessments for each potential issue to determine which course of action is appropriate. This should include consideration of customers' "willingness to pay" for this type of adaptation as assessed by Ofgem and the cost/benefit assessments should also take into account societal aspects.

This type of approach has recently been agreed with Ofgem and DECC regarding current and future substation resilience to flooding in ETR 138. An extract of this report showing the approach to cost/benefit assessments is included as Appendix 7 and this type of approach may be adopted by companies in their response to climate change risk.

5. Summary of risks which affect functions, mission, aims, and objectives

A summary of risks is shown in the two tables below, following which these risks are considered by asset type. Replacement cycles provide an opportunity to build adaptation at an incremental cost and this is discussed under each asset.

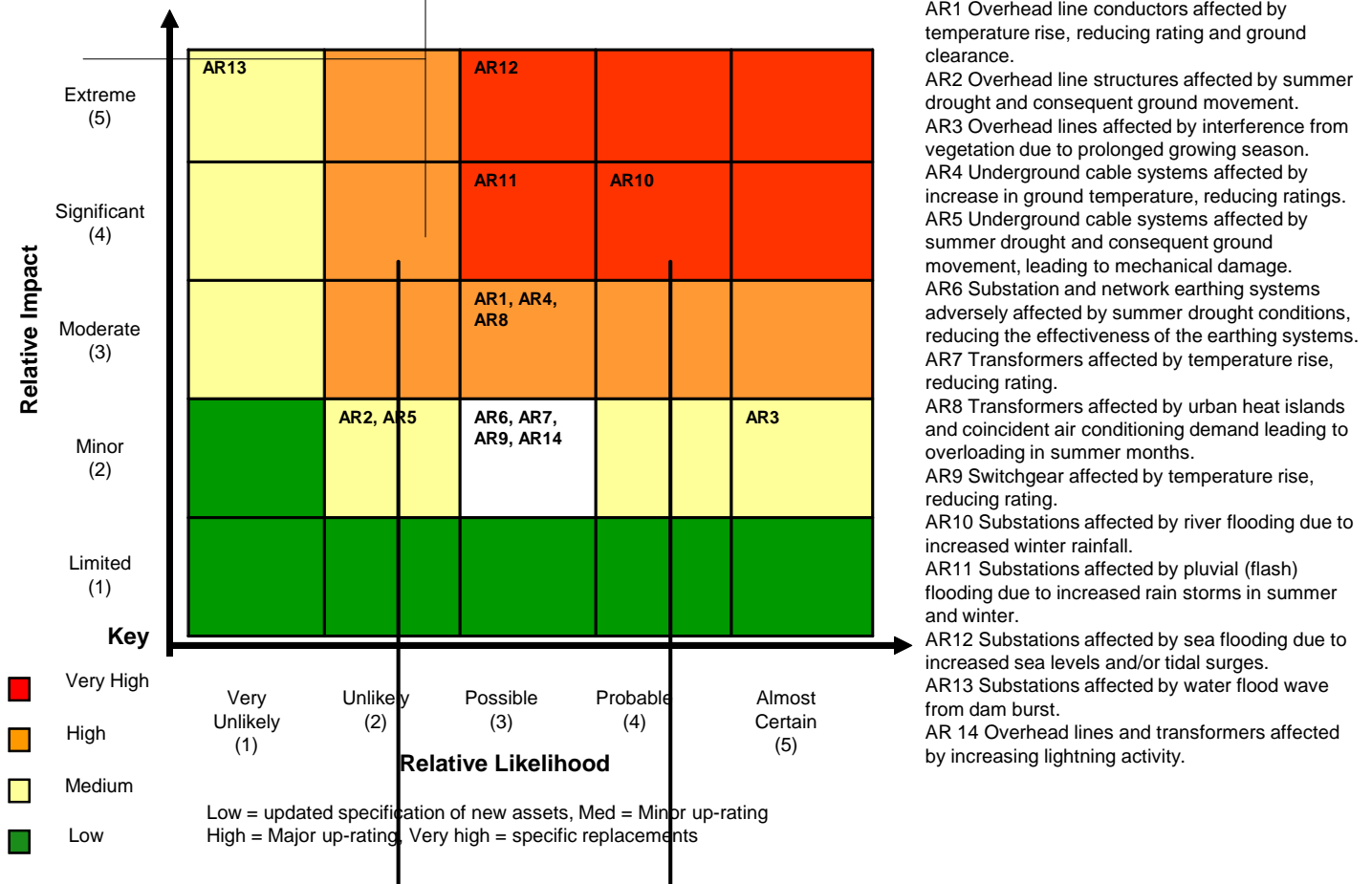
Table 4A - Possible current and future impacts of climate change which affect functions, missions, aims and objectives
(Refers to UKCP09 projections for the end of the century assuming a High Emissions Scenario and 90% probability level and no adaptation measures taken.)

Climate Change Risks		Network Component/Function at Risk													
Risk Type	Specific Risk	Substations	Transformers	Circuit Breakers	Overhead Lines	Cables	Protection	Earthing	Logistics	Vegetation Management	Spares	Resources	Communications	Operations Centres	Customer Service
Extreme Events	Flooding (Fluvial)	H	M	M	L	NE	H	NE	M	NE	M	H	M	M	H
	Flooding (Pluvial)/ Heavy Rain	M	M	M	L	NE	M	NE	L	NE	L	M	L	L	M
	Flooding (Sea Breach including erosion risks)	H	M	M	L	NE	H	NE	M	NE	M	H	M	L	H
	Dam Inundation	H	H	H	H	NE	H	NE	M	NE	NE	L	L	L	L
	Extreme prolonged temperature periods	L	M	L	M	M	NE	NE	L	L	NE	H	H	M	H
	Lightning	M	M	L	H	NE	NE	NE	NE	L	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Gradual Warming	Temperature Increase	NE	L	L	L	L	NE	NE	NE	M	NE	M	M	NE	NE
	Drought (Soil Drying and Movement)	M	L	L	M	L	L	M	NE	M	NE	NE	L	NE	NE
	Demand increase due to Mitigation and HVAC	NE	H	NE	H	H	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	L	NE	NE	NE

H = High Impact, M = Medium Impact, L = Low Impact, NE = None Expected

High Network component/function temporarily disabled. Function severely disrupted.
Medium Network component/function substantially reduced in capacity or damaged. Function disrupted.
Low Network component/function reduced in capacity or suffers minor damage. Function suffers minor disruption.

Table 4B ENA Adaptation to Climate Change Risk Matrix Showing Overall Impact
(Refers to UKCP09 projections for the end of the century assuming a High Emissions Scenario and 90% probability level and no adaptation measures taken)



Notes on the above Tables

Table 4 shows the expected impact of different types of event on network components or functions. Table 4 contains only those risks identified as requiring consideration i.e. ice storms and wind storms are not included, whilst Table 3 above contains all potential risks.

Table 4B shows the overall impact of these events.

Confidence Levels (Also covers Appendix 8)

The report considers the predicted effects of climate change in accordance with the UKCP09 projections for the 90% confidence level at Low Medium and High emissions. The report demonstrates a high level of confidence in the predicted performance of networks under those conditions.

Thresholds (Also covers Appendix 8)

Risks AR1, AR2, AR4, AR5, AR6, AR7, AR8, AR9

Warmer drier summers generally have a gradual impact and there are no particular thresholds. However, individual sites/equipment may be subject to thresholds that dictate when reinforcement or replacement is necessary and this will be monitored as part of the forward capital expenditure programme.

Risks AR10, AR11, AR13

Warmer wetter winters result in increased flood risk from rivers and surface/ground water and the thresholds in this case relate to the height of any flood waters compared with the height/protection at any substations at risk as set out in ETR 138.

Risk AR12

Regarding the increased risk of sea flooding, the thresholds in this case again relate to the height of any flood waters compared with the height/protection at any substations at risk as set out in ETR 138.

Note: For all potential flooding scenarios it will be necessary to monitor actual flood levels to check that the planned remedial action is appropriate.

Risk AR3

A warmer climate with wetter winters leads to a longer growing season with vegetation interfering with overhead lines. Again this is expected to be a gradually increasing impact. Thresholds will be linked to the frequency of inspections and tree cutting.

5.1. Overhead Lines (Risks AR1, AR2 and AR3)

Typical overhead line types are illustrated in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 shows circuit lengths.

5.1.1. Overhead electricity lines background information

Nearly all overhead lines in the UK are constructed using wood poles or steel towers (“pylons”), though there are a few that use steel or concrete poles, but in the context of climate change, this is not relevant.

The overhead lines structures are fitted with insulators that support wire conductors that carry electrical current. The conductors are not normally insulated and are usually copper or aluminium based and of different sizes to provide different current carrying capabilities. Because all electrical conductors have some electrical resistance, they heat up and expand when current is passed through them causing them to sag. The amount of sag is impacted by the ambient air temperature, heating from the sun (solar radiation) and offset by the amount of cooling winds. The amount an overhead line is permitted to sag is determined by the legal minimum heights of live electricity conductors over roads and over other ground. Thus the current rating of an overhead line is effectively determined by a heat balance equation – heat in vs. heat out, and based on a maximum conductor design temperature.

The design of UK electricity networks is such that overhead lines of 33,000 volts (33kV) and above normally connect one large substation to another, with no intermediate connections, such that the current flowing into one end of the circuit is the same as that flowing out of the other end. At 11,000 volts (11kV) and low voltage, overhead lines radiate out from substations feeding small transformers or individual customers along the route. Consequently at these lower voltages, the current flowing in at one end of the circuit gradually reduces along the line as current is fed off to individual customers or small communities / businesses. It is important to make this distinction between the 11kV and lower voltage lines and 33kV and higher voltage overhead lines because of the extent of impact of reduction in ratings caused by climate change.

The above paragraphs outline the relationship between climate and overhead line ratings, but there are also climate impacts on the structural integrity of overhead lines. Very high winds place structural wind loads on the overhead line poles, towers and conductors. These loads are also increased if there is ice build up (“accretion”) on the overhead conductors because it increases the diameter subject to wind load. The wind loading increases as the square of the wind speed. The derivation of the wind load assesses either high wind or high ice conditions. Alternatively a combination of the two may be used and this issue is covered in more detail in Section 5.1.3.

Further details on the above processes are given in Sections 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 below.

5.1.2. Climate change and overhead line ratings

The basic equations governing the derivation of overhead line current ratings have been well known for almost a century and used globally. Typical international examples are set out in IEEE Standard 738 and Cigre Technical Brochure 207.

The above IEEE standard was used to determine the impacts of changes in climate on ratings and the results of the Met Office (“EP2”) research.

From a ratings perspective, the most challenging conditions prevail in high ambient temperatures, high solar radiation and low wind when there is minimum “leeway” between the ambient temperature and the rated conductor design temperature to allow for conductor heating due to the passage of current and little cooling influence. Most wood pole overhead lines and steel tower lines at 132kV and below in the UK are designed to a 50°C design operating temperature, whilst 275kV and 400kV higher voltage steel tower overhead lines normally have 75°C or higher design operating temperatures.

The UKCP09 data and Met Office research has not currently identified a change in the prevalence of very low wind speeds (< 0.5 m/s) or in levels of solar radiation used in the present basis of UK design, but has identified a range of changes in ambient temperature across the UK in each decade, and for each emission scenario. Previous experience has shown that the limiting condition is the highest daily average ambient temperatures that have the greatest correlation with the highest electrical demands. Further research will be required in future years to check the ongoing validity of this, having regard, for example to uptake of air conditioning etc.

The diagrams attached as Appendix 9 show, from UKCP09, the spread of changes in average daily maximum summer temperature for the high emission scenario for the periods 2010-2039 2040-2069 and 2070–2099. Additional maps are available showing the other scenarios and seasons.

The effects of any of the individual temperatures on a representative range of typical overhead conductor types is established by multiplying the °C value, by the % rating reduction per °C figures derived from the Met Office research and is listed below.

Conductor sizes on standard overhead lines range from 16mm² hard-drawn copper to 850mm² aluminium alloy, with rated temperatures varying from 50°C to 90°C and even up to 170°C. It would clearly be impractical to look at all these cases for the purposes of this assessment, so the following have been selected as being representative of the most common types of overhead line in the UK, along with the typical limiting rating season:

Table 5 - Common types of overhead line

Conductor & Operating Temperature	Rating	Existing Value	Reduction
25mm ² Copper @50°C	Summer	126 Amps	1.6% /°C
100mm ² Copper @50°C	Summer	316 Amps	1.6% /°C
175mm ² Lynx ACSR @50°C	Summer	432 Amps	1.6% /°C
400mm ² Zebra ACSR @75°C	Winter	1,230 Amps	0.81% /°C
500mm ² Rubus AAAC @90°C	Winter	1,600 Amps	0.63% /°C

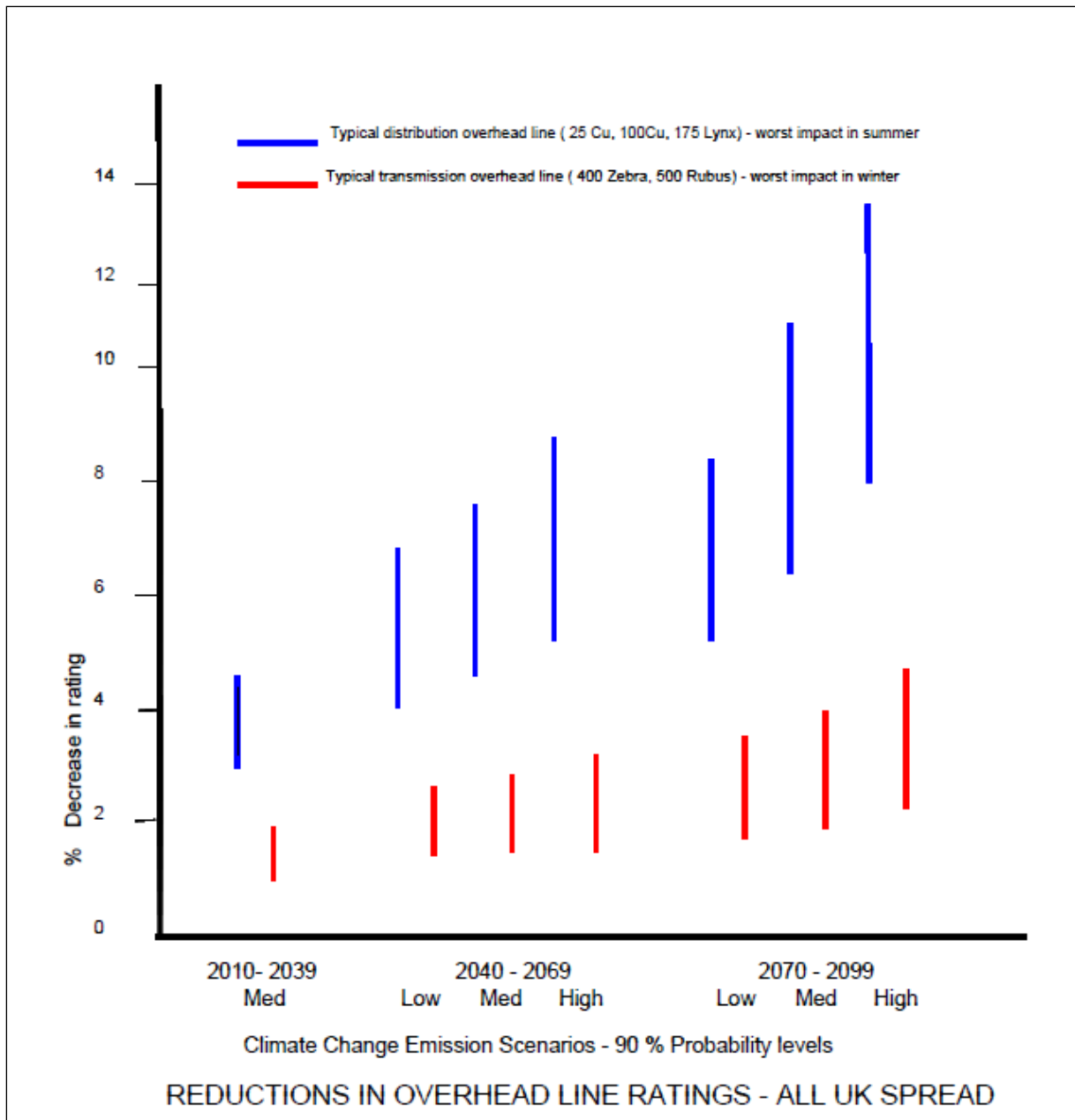


Figure 2 - Ranges of % de-ratings across UK

It is important to view the above % de-ratings against past network operator experience in response to growth of electricity demand on their networks; effectively the same challenge. The above table indicates a range of de-ratings of distribution overhead lines (in the table, those of 175 mm² and below) of up to 8.6% over the period having a centre point in 2055. That equates to a ratings impact of some 0.19% per annum, whereas recent demand growth has impacted these same networks at some 1.5% per annum.

The impacts of such reductions in ratings will vary from one circuit to another depending on how close the maximum demand on a particular circuit is to the circuit rating. In the case of 33kV and higher voltage circuits, when that limit is reached, the entire length of the circuit would have to be assessed to determine which locations required action to increase line height by changing supports (poles or towers) or by other action such as re-conductoring with higher operating temperature conductor and any consequential impacts on supports.

For 11kV and LV circuits it is necessary to determine what proportion of the circuit would need to be elevated or re-conducted

For all wood pole lines up to 33kV, sag increases would be fairly small (around 200mm per 5°C for a typical span) and in many spans there would be enough spare clearance to accommodate such an increase. Where clearance is unavailable, poles can be replaced for taller ones. It is unlikely that many additional poles would be needed in order to keep the existing conductors. Increasing the conductor size, however, will change pole loadings, which is likely to require more pole changes and possibly additional poles if the wind loading limits of existing intermediate poles are exceeded.

The 2009 price basis unit costs of pole/tower replacement and re-conductoring of overhead lines in Ofgem DPCR 5 assessment are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 - Overhead Line Data

Overhead Lines GB	Total circuit km	Overhead Lines GB (Total numbers of supports)	Unit replacement cost	Full Re-build	Conventional re-conductoring
Pole lines					
LV	64,874	1,710,926	LV pole £1.4k	£28.4k /km	
HV (6.6,11, 20kV)	168,962	2,113,339	HV pole £1.8k	£33.5k /km	
EHV (33, 66kV)	28,883	328,522	EHV (33kV pole) £2.2k	£42.0k /km	
132kV	1,774	7807			
Steel tower lines					
EHV (33kV)	3,254	14,553	33kV tower replace £39.2k		33kV £39.0k /km
EHV (66kV)			66kV tower replace £65.0k		66kV £53.4k /km
132kV (DNO)	14,697	33,438	132kV tower replace £108.9k		£82.1k /km

Sources:

Component numbers and circuit lengths supplied by Ofgem and is a summation of DNO regulatory returns submitted under the DPCR5 process (Table T4) for closing balances of all 14 Licensed UK DNOs as at 31st March 2010.

Costs extracted from Tables 17 and 20 - Ofgem Electricity Distribution Price Control Review – Final Proposals – Allowed Revenue – Cost Assessment appendix Ref 146a/09 - 7th December 2009

For steel tower lines (at all voltages), structure replacement and/or modification represents significant work. Where de-rating such lines would be problematic, the most practical solution would most often be replacement of the conductors. With the advent of new, low-sag conductor technologies, finding a larger, replacement conductor that would minimise, if not eliminate, the need for structural reinforcement no longer presents an insurmountable technical challenge. Such conductors can, however, be relatively expensive.

The above Ofgem reference also includes costs for conventional (not low sag) re-conductoring of steel tower overhead lines on a per circuit km basis also shown in Table 6. Note that many designs have two circuits, one suspended on each side of the tower.

5.1.3. Climate change and structural strength of overhead lines

It has always been recognised that the structural strength of overhead lines should reflect the exposed environment in which they operate. The physical capability of any overhead line is determined by the effect of a maximum probable expected wind force on the conductors, usually although not always, loaded with a maximum probable ice.

There have been UK statutory regulations controlling overhead line design since 1896, when the design criteria was required to be based on 125 mph winds with factors of safety of between 5 and 6 for conductors and between 6 and 12 for structures. In these calculations, factor of safety is the ratio of absolute strength (structural capacity) to calculated applied load. A more realistic approach to design was applied in 1924 when the statutory design criteria were changed to reflect the contribution of ice loading; this allowed the wind contribution to be reduced to 50 mph, but this wind pressure was now applied to conductors covered with a ½" of radial ice (a reduced ice loading of 3/8" radial ice was applied to LV conductors). With these more realistic design criteria the factors of safety were also reduced to 2 for conductors and between 2.5 and 3.5 for structures.

Further changes were made to overhead line design involving small section conductor in order to improve the economic viability of extending the electricity network to rural areas and the design standard BS1320:1946 allowed these lines to be constructed without an ice burden, but with 70 mph wind pressure and a 2.5 factor of safety. This resulted in a huge increase in overhead line construction during the 1950's and early 1960's.

Following severe storms in 1981/82 it was recognised that the BS1320:1946 design standards were insufficient, but instead of proscribing further specific national criteria, the statutory Electricity Regulations of 1988 required that 'all works shall be sufficient for the purpose for, and the circumstances in which they are used.' This allowed regional variations to be applied and the use of semi-probabilistic designs based on combining the maximum hourly wind pressure likely to occur in a 50 year return period and the maximum radial wet snow accretion likely to occur in the same return period. The regional weather information is contained in ENA ETR 111:1991, based on historic weather measurements at Met Office sites.

More recently there has been a return to deterministic overhead line design techniques based on International Standards; BSEN 50423 for lines up to 45kV, and BSEN 50341 for lines of 45kV and above. The adequacy of the overhead line designs introduced since the Electricity Regulations of 1988 has been tested over many years and subject to post event review by government (DTI / BERR now DECC).

UKCP09 does not provide information on future high wind speed events, but the Met Office presently advise that there is no evidence of an increase in the severity of high wind events, although there could be a possible increase in their frequency. This increased number of events has the effect of reducing the return period for the currently specified high wind events and will thus increase the wind pressure used in the calculations, if the same level of reliability is required. In respect of wet snow / ice loading, the UK network operators are participating in EU research (COST 727) which is reviewing ice accretion models across EU. It is currently anticipated that this research will indicate a reduction in the severity requirements used in UK overhead design criteria. Since the design criteria is based on both combined effect of wind and ice, it is expected that existing designs will probably have adequate structural strength and there will be no reason to modify existing networks or change the current design due to climate change impacts. The final draft of this report is expected to be published shortly.

One related area which might however be affected by climate change, is conductor clashing. This is directly related to the gusts associated with the probable wind speeds, but because of the uncertainty in predicting the change in future wind speeds, it is not currently possible to recommend any changes to existing overhead designs.

These decisions will need to be reviewed once more accurate climate predictions on wind and ice accretion are available.

5.1.4. Limitations on available information

The following limitations have been identified in available information:

- a) There is limited information on future changes in high wind speed events
- b) There is no information on the combined probability of low wind speed (dead calm) events with high ambient temperatures. This combination has most effect on reducing overhead line capacity.
- c) There is little probabilistic data on increased ambient temperatures generating light winds arising from convection currents generated from ground heating, though these conditions must already prevail in other global regions, albeit not necessarily in the coastal / island context of UK. The generation of winds under these conditions would ameliorate the effect of increased ambient temperatures on overhead line capacity.
- d) Improved ice accretion data will be provided by the “COST 727” EU research, the results of which are expected shortly and should allow overhead lines to be designed more accurately to meet predicted ice loading.
- e) Impacts of climate change on air conditioning demand and the timing relationship between peak ambient temperature and peak demand are not known and are subject to multiple other drivers such as building regulations, energy efficiency measures on both buildings and air conditioning units, and energy pricing. These in turn are impacted by “smart grid” technologies employed to mitigate low carbon economy impacts. However, there is much ongoing work in this area and this is referred to below.

5.2. Vegetation Growth and Climate Change (Risk AR3)

5.2.1. Fundamentals

The accelerated growth of vegetation and trees may cause a variety of power supply issues on overhead lines ranging from; transient or persistent interruptions (due to vegetation touching the line), through to severe damage (due to trees or branches falling onto the lines). Typically 25% of all low voltage overhead interruptions and 6% of all high voltage interruptions are related to vegetation induced faults and under abnormal weather conditions falling trees can lead to large scale power outages.

Overhead lines are normally routed to reduce proximity to vegetation which may cause interference with the lines, but this is not always possible and it is both socially and environmentally unacceptable to remove all vegetation in proximity to overhead lines. Thus it is necessary to maintain electrical clearances between overhead lines and vegetation by vegetation management.

An essential part of this management involves understanding the risks associated with vegetation under both ongoing and abnormal conditions. It is important to understand the growth rates of different types of vegetation with respect to the environment at the location and to be able to assess the risks posed by the proximity to the overhead line combined with the health and condition of the vegetation.

Electricity network operators have always recognised the importance of efficient vegetation management in maintaining the performance of their overhead power lines and vegetation management is one of the largest annual recurring maintenance tasks undertaken by network operators, accounting for a substantial proportion of their budgets. Network operators are obliged to carry this out in order to meet their statutory obligations under the ESQCR, as amended in 2006. This requires network operators to 'so far as is reasonably practicable, ensure that there is no interference with or interruption of supply caused by an insufficient clearance between any of his overhead lines and a tree or other vegetation.'

5.2.2. Changes in Growing Season

The external factors which can influence vegetation growth include temperature and rainfall. Climate change will therefore directly impact on growth rates, in particular the change in the number of days with a temperature over 5.6°C will impact the growing season, resulting in more and denser growth. Over the past decade a number of studies have confirmed this effect.

In 1999, German research⁶ into changes in seasonal plant activity identified that the European growing season had extended by 10.8 days when compared with the early 1960s, with spring growth events (leaf unfolding) starting 6.0 days earlier and the autumn events (leaf colouring) delayed by 4.8 days.

⁶ Nature Vol. 397 Issue 6721(1999) Growing Season extended in Europe (A. Menzel and P. Fabian)

In 2001, American research⁷ using NASA satellite data identified that plant life above 40 degrees latitude had been growing more vigorously since 1981. They concluded that the area of vegetation had not extended, but that the existing vegetation had increased significantly in density and that the timing of both the appearance and fall of leaves had shown dramatic changes over the two decades of recorded satellite data. In Eurasia, the growing season is now almost 18 days longer, on average, with spring arriving a week earlier and autumn delayed by ten days.

The Met Office commented in 2006 that 'The longest thermal growing season in the 230-year daily Central England series occurred in 2000, when it extended for 328 days from 29th January to 21st December. The thermal growing season for this region of the UK is now longer than at any time since the start of the daily temperature series in 1772.'

5.2.3. Vegetation Growth – Changes in Habitat Suitability

In the longer term, the effect of a decrease in summer rainfall will also start to impact the vegetation growth of certain species, which are sensitive to drought. One example given in a Defra report⁸ is lowland beech, which has been identified as being particularly susceptible to climate change. Below are the projections in the future suitable habitats based on the UKCP09 data.

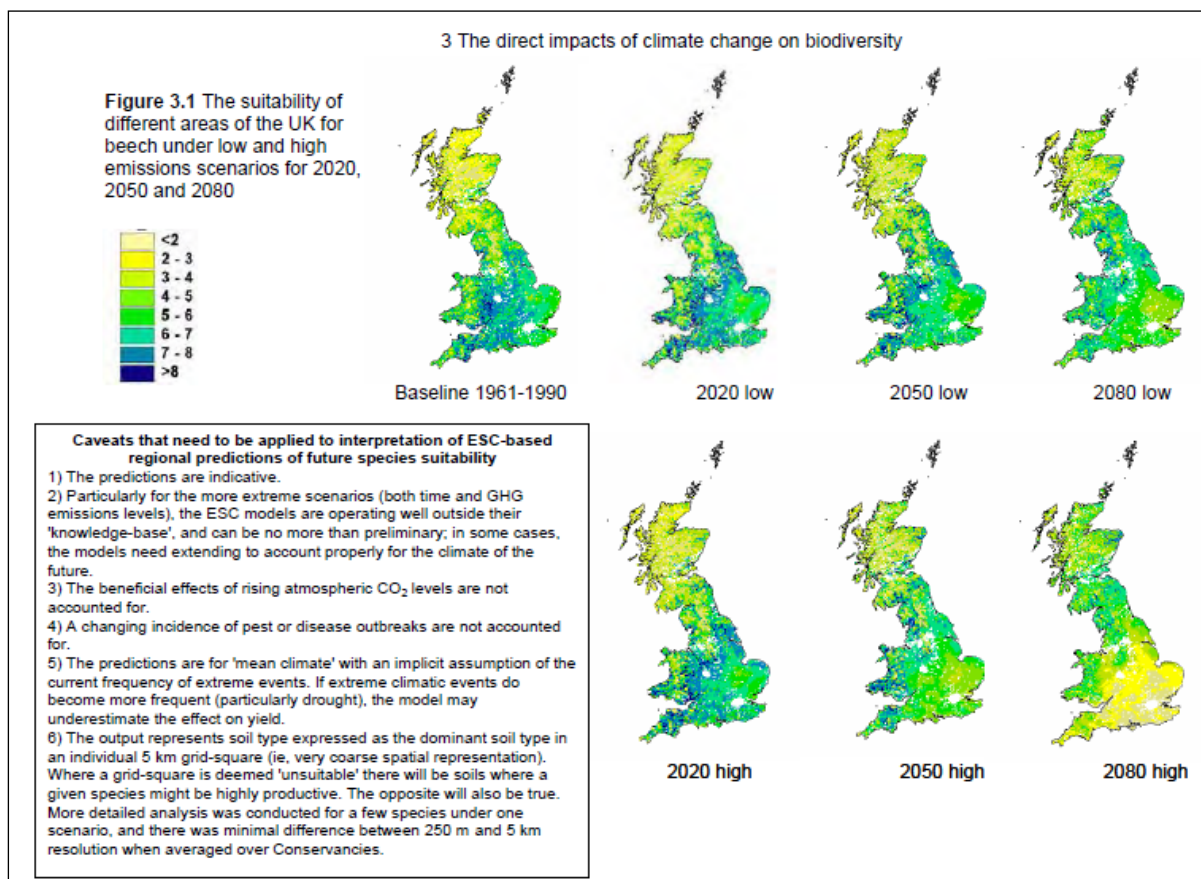


Figure 3 - Projections of future suitable habitats based on the UKCP09 data

As habitats gradually change, vegetation will gradually colonise new more suitable areas, but the health of existing susceptible vegetation species will deteriorate, resulting in an increased risk of these trees falling on to overhead lines.

⁷ http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2001/ast07sep_1/

⁸ Defra report England Biodiversity Strategy – Towards adaptation to climate change (May 2007)

5.2.4. Assessing the Impact of Climate Change

While the EP2 report did not include vegetation growth, the Met Office produced a report for the DTI Network Resilience Working Group in August 2003 entitled 'Extreme Weather Events likely to cause Disruption to Electricity Distribution' which included the following predictions:

- In the South of the British Isles increased energy of storms may intensify and flash rates (lightning) may double. Note: This information is now superseded by the latest Met Office data described in Section 4.1.2
- It is predicted that deciduous trees will be in leaf for longer periods of time resulting in increased risk from storm related damage.

In ENA ETR 132⁹, these predictions lead to the following comment: 'It needs to be recognised that if the UK is presented with increasingly adverse climatic conditions over the coming decades, the reliability of the network is likely to become more difficult to manage. The consequence of this is that there will be a need for an increased level of funding and resource to keep network resilience, including vegetation management, at or above its current level.'

This view is supported by the fact that between 1990 and 2006 network fault statistics show that tree related faults on the UK electricity network showed a significantly increased trend.

The introduction of the risk based approach to vegetation management under ENA ETR 132 should improve network performance in abnormal weather conditions, by the selected removal of high risk trees in the proximity of strategic overhead line circuits and this may have some consequential benefit under normal weather conditions, but is unlikely to prevent further increases in the number of interruptions due to the expected increased vegetation growth rates.

This issue will need to be kept under review to confirm actual climate change impacts when maintenance can be adjusted accordingly.

5.2.5. Vegetation Growth Research Currently Underway

In 2008 several network operators commissioned a four year research project with ADAS to quantify the impact of vegetation growth around overhead lines and in particular the manner in which the utility space (that is the physical volume around the utility's apparatus including the volume necessary to ensure its safe and reliable operation) was degraded by vegetation growth over time.

⁹ Energy Network Association Engineering Technical Report 132 – Vegetation management near overhead lines for the purpose of improving network performance under abnormal weather conditions

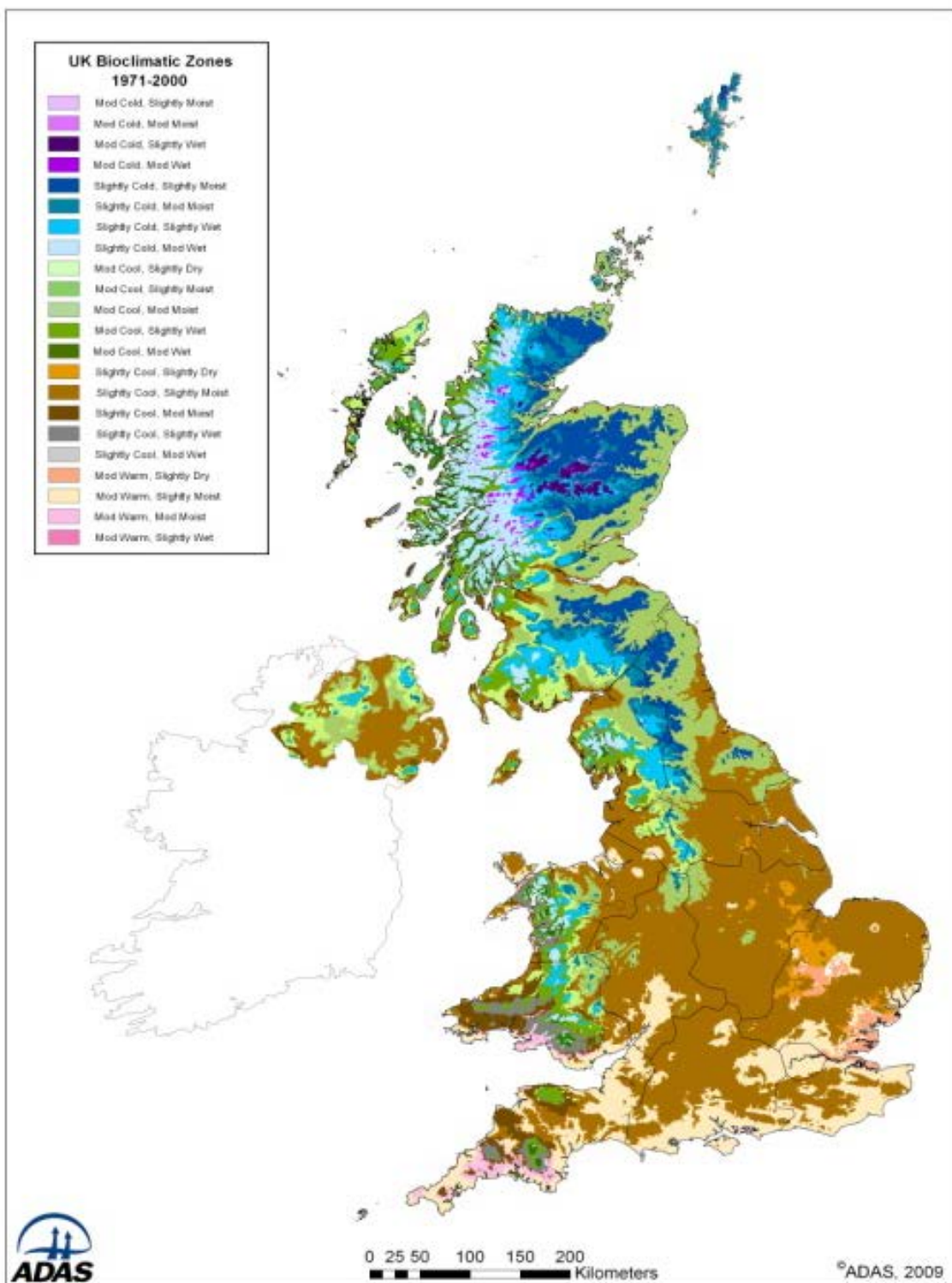


Figure 4 – UK bioclimatic zones

The ADAS vegetation management research project established approximately 1,700 experimental sites across the country in representative bioclimatic zones determined by the temperature, rainfall and soil conditions (see Figure 4). At each site the Utility Space Derogation (USD) is being measured on a biannual basis and these measurements are used to infer the net integrated rate of growth at each site and will determine the spatial and temporal growth rates for each bioclimatic zone. The initial results have shown a marked variation in growth rates across the country, which follow the bioclimatic zone areas.

Using UKCP09 data, ADAS have predicted the future changes in the size and locations of the bioclimatic zones under different emission scenarios. If the growth rates from the initial observations follow the expected trends then this points towards climate change having a substantial impact on vegetation growth over the next ten years. The maps below show how growth rates will impact on the annual USD in this period.

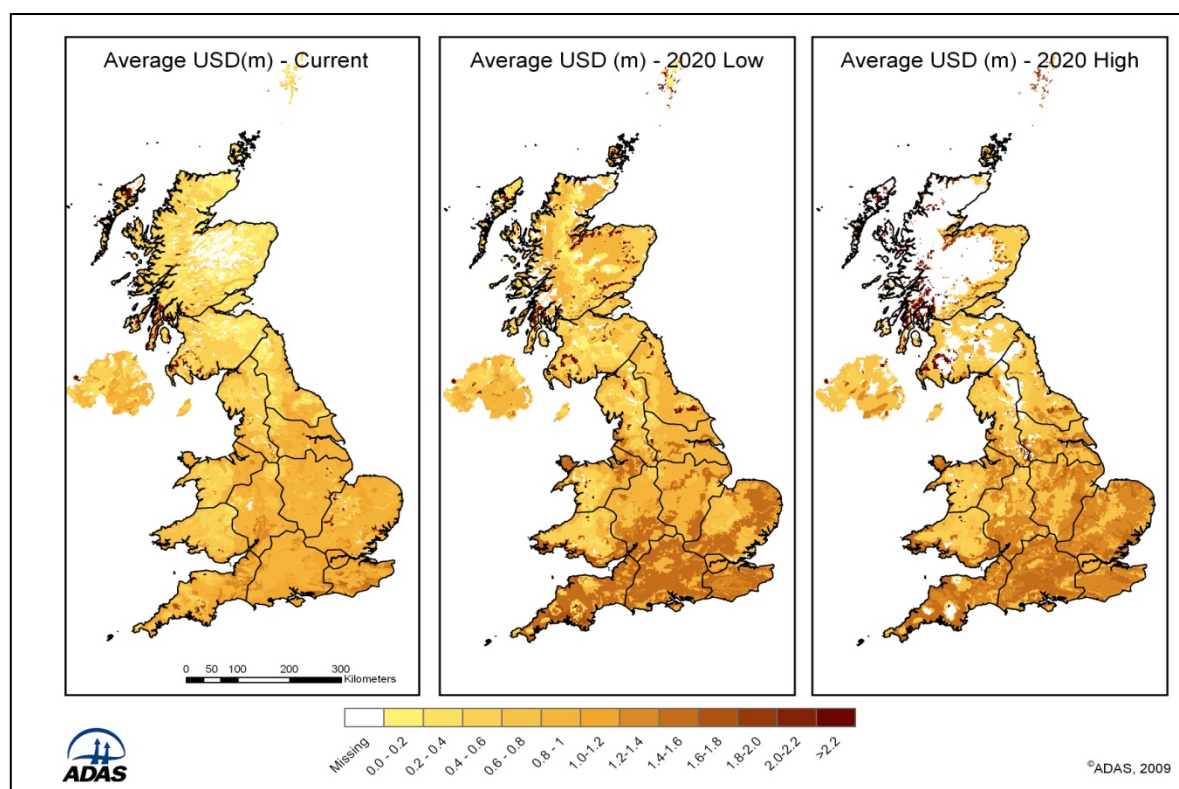


Figure 5 - Growth rates impacts on annual USD

This research project is as yet incomplete, but the initial projections indicate that a significant increased level of vegetation management will be necessary across most areas of the UK.

The potential impact of increase in vegetation cutting can be gauged from the fact that the allowed revenue set by Ofgem for the five year distribution network operator price control from 2010 is £500m (at a 2007/08 price base).

5.3. Underground Cables (Risks AR4 and AR5)

5.3.1. Introduction

Typical underground cable types are illustrated below and Appendix 2 shows circuit lengths.



Photograph 5 - Typical underground cable types

5.3.2. Underground electricity cables background information

In the UK electricity cables are installed and operated at all the common voltages used on the electricity network from low voltage (400/230 volts) to 400kV. Cables are typically installed in more urban areas but can be used in rural areas where there are particular environmental issues that make them desirable. Lower voltage cables may be installed just 0.45m below the surface whilst higher voltage cables may be buried at depths of 1m or more.

The length of cable operated at the highest transmission voltages is limited due to the substantial costs involved, however as cable voltages reduce, the cost premium compared to an equivalent overhead line falls. Appendix 2 shows installed circuit lengths for the various operating voltages.

Cable construction typically comprises a central conductor or conductors of copper or aluminium, immediately surrounded by insulation (the dielectric) with an outer electrical earthed metallic screen. Older and lower voltage cables are typically of three, or at low voltage four, core construction whilst higher voltage, more recently installed cables are more likely to comprise three single core cables laid close together.

As with other electrical equipment, the rating of cables is typically limited by the maximum operating temperature of the insulation surrounding the conductors. Older oil impregnated paper insulated cables have a design maximum conductor temperature of 65°C whilst modern plastic insulated cables have a design maximum conductor temperature of 90°C. Exceeding the maximum operating temperature can have a significant impact on the expected life of the cable. The temperature of the cable is determined by:

Four sources of heat generation:

- Electrical current passing through the electrical resistance of the conductor(s).
- Direct heating of the electrical insulation caused by the alternating voltage, this is only significant in higher voltage cables.
- Heating caused by eddy currents which circulate within the earth sheath of single core cables.
- Other external sources of heat in the ground such as other adjacent cables.

Balanced against this is the conduction of heat away from the cable:

- The way cables are laid is a factor in this; cables laid in ducts are usually less able to dissipate the heat than those buried directly in the ground.
- The thermal resistivity of the ground surrounding the cable or duct. Thermal resistivity itself is affected by the type of soil and the level of moisture it contains.
- The temperature of the surrounding soil, which is itself affected by ambient air temperature.

5.3.3. Climate Change

The basic equations governing the derivation of cable ratings have been understood for many years and, within the UK, have been incorporated into a comprehensive suite of cable rating tools called CRATER which can be used to model any range of scenarios in relation to soil temperature and resistivity.

Currently cable ratings in the UK are based on assumptions of temperature (air and soil) and thermal resistivity (soil) made more than 50 years ago.

Global warming is predicted to result in generally hotter, drier summers and milder, wetter winters in the UK. These changes will impact directly upon cable ratings due to the increase in ground temperature and the potential for increased soil thermal resistivity if soils become dry. It is also likely that as soils dry out, particularly those rich in clay, that ground movement will occur which in turn may result in damage to cables and cable joints.

The Met Office EP2 report established the effect climate change will have on the industry's infrastructure and business. The main findings in relation to cable assets are that air and soil conditions are expected to change, resulting in higher temperatures and in seasonal differences in soil moisture content. This report recommended that:

- For every 1°C rise in air temperature, soil temperatures at depths of 0.45-1.2m can be expected to increase by 0.75°C.
- Reduced precipitation levels will only impact ground resistivity values in extreme, prolonged drought conditions otherwise the effect is small at 1.2m depth.

- The effects are similar for different soil types; sand-rich soils offer slightly more resilience to temperature change than types rich in clay or silt, but the variations are small when compared to the effects of changes in the air temperature.
- Because of the small effect of soil type, climate change driven changes in air temperatures should be considered independent of soil type when calculating ratings.

The diagrams attached as Appendix 9 show, from UKCP09, the spread of changes in average daily maximum summer temperature for the high emission scenario for the periods 2010-2039 2040-2069 and 2070–2099. Additional maps are available showing the other scenarios and seasons.

The impact of these, more recent, climate change predictions as applied to cables using the guidance from the EP2 project are considered in Section 5.3.4.

5.3.4. Impact of climate change on cable ratings

This section considers the general impact of the UKCP09 climate change predictions on the rating of a range of typical cables used throughout the UK. These predictions will apply to the majority of cables installed in the UK however it is important to note that the predicted reduction in ratings may be exceeded in specific situations such as areas affected by urban heat island effects, or localised dry, sandy soil conditions which may be more prone to drying out as temperatures increase.

Table 6 considers a range of commonly used cable types and installation methods and shows the percentage reduction in rating per °C of air temperature change calculated using CRATER.

Table 7 shows the range of de-ratings for the 7 climate change scenarios extracted from UKCP09.

Table 6 - Common types of underground cable

Description	Max °C	Time	Installation	Existing Rating (Amps)	Rating Reduction %/ °C Air Temp
LV - 185 Cu Waveform	80	Summer	Direct Lay	339	0.590
LV - 185 AL PILC-STA	80	Summer	Direct Lay	335	0.597
11kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Direct Lay	370	0.507
11kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Ducted	360	0.521
11kV - 185 Al PICAS 3C	65	Summer	Direct Lay	270	0.787
33kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Direct Lay	457	0.492
33kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Ducted	430	0.494
33kV - 185 Cu PILC 'H'	65	Summer	Direct Lay	355	0.775
132kV - 630 XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Direct Lay	881	0.511
132kV - 630 XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Ducted	879	0.512
132kV - 630 Cu Lead Sheath	85	Summer	Direct Lay	755	0.579
132kV - 630 Cu Lead Sheath	85	Winter	Direct Lay	827	0.544
400kV - 2000 XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Direct Lay	1429	0.560
400kV - 2000 XLPE 1C	90	Summer	Ducted	1448	0.570
400kV - 2000 XLPE 1C	90	Winter	Direct Lay	1569	0.518
400kV - 2000 Cu Lead Sheath	85	Summer	Direct Lay	1052	0.986

Table 7 - Ranges of % summer de-ratings across UK based on UKCP09

Cable Type		2010–39		2040–69		2040-69		2040-69		2070-99		2070-99		2070-99	
Emission Scenario		M		L		M		H		L		M		H	
Range		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Air Temp Increase Range °C		1.8	2.9	2.6	4.5	2.8	4.9	3.3	5.4	3.2	5.3	4.1	6.8	5.0	8.4
Soil Temp Increase Range °C		1.3	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.4	4.1	2.4	4.0	3.1	5.1	3.8	6.3
LV - 185 Cu Waveform	Summer - Direct Lay	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.7	2.9	1.9	3.2	1.9	3.1	2.4	4.0	3.0	5.0
LV - 185 AL PILC-STA	Summer - Direct Lay	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.9	1.9	3.3	1.9	3.2	2.4	4.1	3.0	5.0
11kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	Summer - Direct Lay	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.5	4.3
11kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	Summer - Ducted	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.8	2.1	3.5	2.6	4.4
11kV - 185 Al PICAS 3C	Summer - Direct Lay	1.4	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.8	2.6	4.3	2.5	4.2	3.2	5.3	3.9	6.6
33kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	Summer - Direct Lay	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.7	1.6	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.5	4.1
33kV - 185 Al XLPE 1C	Summer - Ducted	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.7	1.6	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.5	4.2
33kV - 185 Cu PILC 'H'	Summer - Direct Lay	1.4	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.2	3.8	2.5	4.2	2.5	4.1	3.2	5.3	3.9	6.5
132kV - 630 XLPE 1C	Summer - Direct Lay	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.6	4.3
132kV - 630 XLPE 1C	Ducted	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.6	4.3
132kV - 630 Cu Lead Sheath	Summer - Direct Lay	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.9	3.2	1.9	3.1	2.4	3.9	2.9	4.9
400kV - 2000 XLPE 1C	Summer - Direct Lay	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.7	1.8	3.0	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.8	4.7
400kV - 2000 XLPE 1C	Summer - Ducted	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.9	2.9	4.8
400kV - 2000 Cu Lead Sheath	Summer - Direct Lay	1.7	2.9	2.6	4.4	2.8	4.8	3.2	5.4	3.2	5.2	4.0	6.7	4.9	8.3

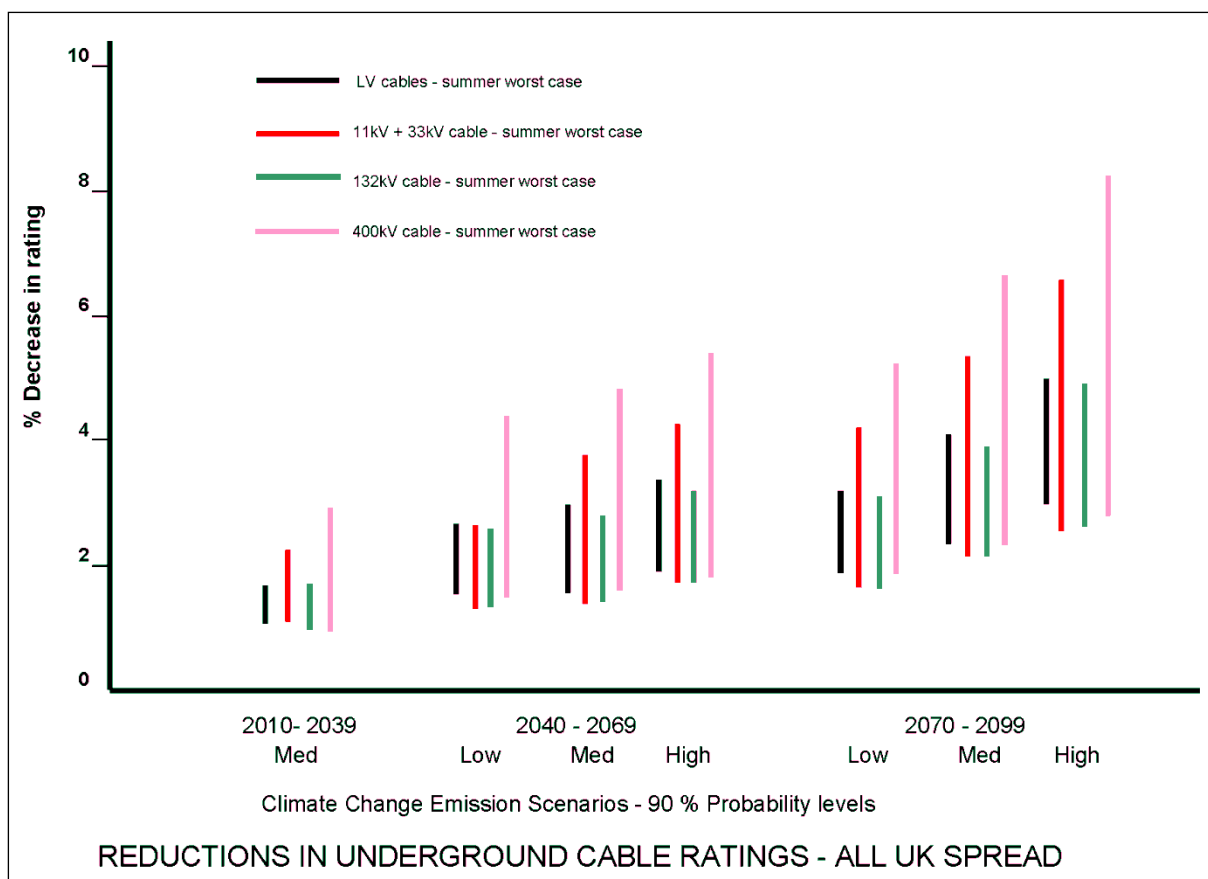


Figure 6 - Ranges of % de-ratings across UK

The above table indicates a range of de-ratings of distribution cables (indicated in the table as 33kV and below) of up to 4.3% over the period having a centre point in 2055. That equates to a ratings impact of some 0.10% per annum, where as recent demand growth has impacted these same networks at some 1.5% per annum.

The impacts of such reductions in ratings will vary from one circuit to another depending on how close the maximum demand on a particular circuit is to the circuit rating. In the case of 33kV and higher voltage circuits, when that limit is reached, it is possible that the entire circuit may need to be replaced with a larger cable size or alternatively the capacity of the network increased by the installation of additional circuits or substations.

For 11kV and LV circuits, where the load on the circuit reduces over its length, it is necessary to determine what proportion of the circuit would need to be replaced with a larger cable size or again it may be possible to increase the capacity of the network by the installation of additional circuits or substations.

Where it becomes necessary to take action to replace an overloaded cable an estimate of the likely costs can be calculated using a typical cost per installed kilometre. In 2009 the estimated unit costs of cable replacement used in Ofgem's DPCR5 investment assessment (direct costs only) were:

Table 8 - Estimated unit costs of cable replacement

Cable Type (UG = Underground)	Cost /m
LV Main (UG Plastic)	£98.4
6.6/11kV UG Cable	£82.9
33kV UG Cable	£256.8
132kV UG Cable	£1,047.1
132 kV Sub Cable	£1,966.7

Source – Tables 17 - Ofgem Electricity Distribution Price Control Review – Final Proposals – Allowed Revenue – Cost Assessment appendix Ref 146a/09 - 7th December 2009

The following quantitative information was supplied by Ofgem and is a summation of distribution network operator regulatory returns submitted under the DPCR5 process (Table T4) for closing balances of the 14 regional distribution network operators as at 31st March 2010.

Table 9 - Underground Cables GB total circuit km

Underground Cables GB total circuit km	
LV	328,038
HV (6.6, 11, 20 kV)	153,884
EHV (33, 66 kV)	21,188
132 kV	3,190

As with overhead lines it is important to consider the above de-ratings against past network operator experience in response to growth of electricity demand on their networks; effectively the same challenge.

Underground cable systems may also be affected by summer drought and consequent ground movement, leading to mechanical damage.

5.4. Substation earthing (Risk AR6)

5.4.1. Purpose

Earthing is essential to enable faults, to be detected quickly and automatically made safe.

When an earth fault occurs on the electricity distribution network (See Figure 3):

- A large current will flow along the cable and return to the source via the cable sheath and the general mass of earth.
- The current will flow until the source protection disconnects the power supply.

- The current flowing through the earth will cause a considerable rise in voltage - known as rise of earth potential (ROEP) or earth potential rise (EPR) - on the ground and any metalwork near the fault - creating a possible danger (touch and step potential) to anyone in the vicinity if this becomes excessive.
- This rise in voltage may be transferred onto adjacent power and communication cables creating possible danger to anyone who might be in contact with them - this can be some distance from the actual fault.

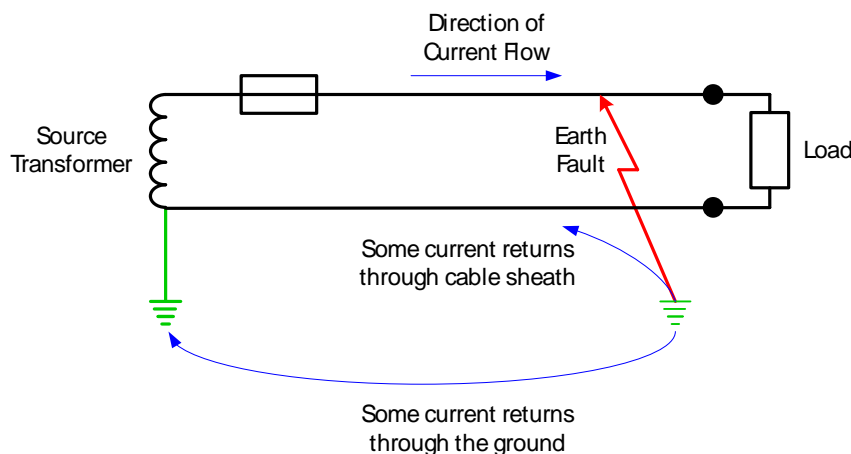


Figure 7 - Earth fault current path

Therefore the purpose of earthing is:

- To pass the fault current during an earth fault back to the system neutral to ensure the source protection system operates to disconnect supplies.

This will be achieved by an earthing system which is designed to:

- Prevent dangerous voltages appearing on customer installations.
- Prevent dangerous voltages appearing at the substation and causing danger to staff or the public.
- Prevent damage to sensitive equipment (e.g. communications).
- Discharge any lightning surges to earth.

5.4.2. Description of an Earthing System

An earthing system is a collection of one or more electrodes installed in the ground. The earthing system usually consists of a number of copper rods interconnected by copper tape or copper conductor. All metallic plant, equipment and structures on a site are then connected to the earthing system. Where necessary some plant and equipment which might otherwise experience excessive rise of earth potential will be deliberately separated from this earthing system and could be provided with their own separate earthing system.

The size of earthing system will depend on the type of site and its complexity. A typical pole-mounted site will often have a single earth rod whereas a large substation will have an earth mat covering the complete site. The earthing system at most sites is based around a standard design. The design at larger substations requires measurements and complex calculations to be carried out prior to construction, whereas smaller substations and pole-mounted sites rely on measurements carried out during installation to achieve a satisfactory value of earth resistance. Typical values of earth resistance are given in Table 9.

Table 10 - Typical earthing system resistance values

Substation Type	Typical Voltage Transformation Levels	Approximate number nationally	Resistance Value (Ω)
Grid	400kV to 132kV	380	
	132kV to 33kV	1,000	< 0.1
Primary	33kV to 11kV	4,800	< 0.1
Secondary ground-mounted	11kV to 400/230V	230,000	<1
Secondary pole-mounted	11kV to 400/230V		<10
LV system	400/230V	Millions	<20

Earthing systems require excavation for installation and are therefore designed to provide a resistance values which are safe and conservative but not over-engineered in order to minimise cost of construction.

5.4.3. Impact of Climate Change on Earth Resistance

The resistance of an earthing system is mainly determined by the soil/geology in contact with the earthing system and the soil/geology in the immediate vicinity of the earthing installation. Different soil/geology types exhibit different values of resistivity - some typical values are shown in Table 10. Figure 4 provides an indication of the effect of the soil/geology on the earthing installations for the UK Power Networks and Central Networks (Now part of Western Power Distribution) areas.

Table 11 - Typical soil and geology resistivity values

Soil/Geology Type	Typical Soil Resistivity (Ω/m)
Loam	25 or less
Chalk	50 or less
Clay	100 or less
Clay/Sand/Gravel	150-300
Slate/Shale/Rock	500 or less

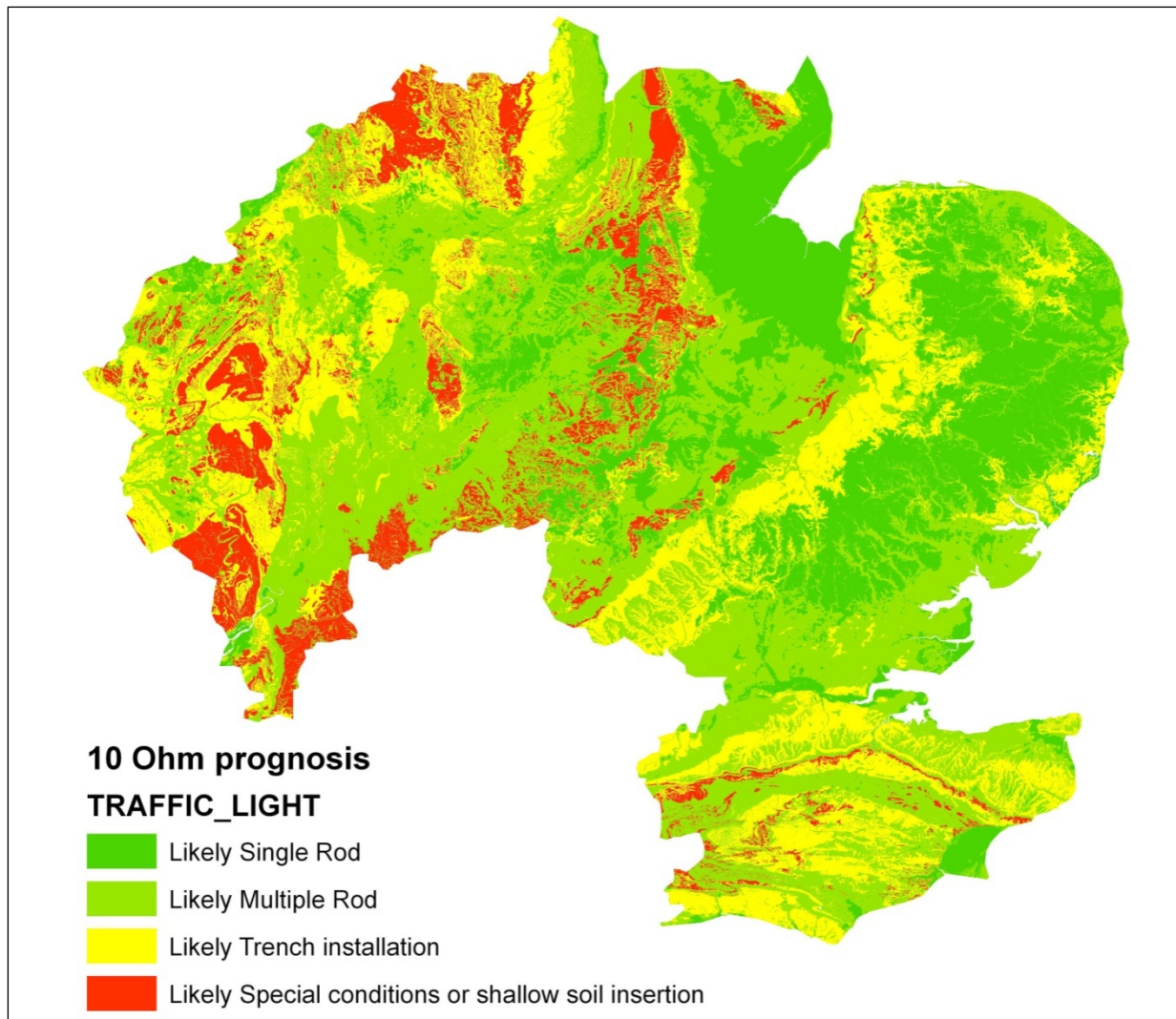


Figure 8 - Typical effect of soil/geology variations on earthing installations

Earthing resistance changes with time as the resistivity of the ground varies in response to changes in water content and for shallow installations, temperature. If the variations in moisture and temperature caused by climate change adversely affect the soil resistivity the earth resistance could increase and the earthing installations would no longer satisfy the requirements of the original earthing design. Generally earthing systems are designed to cater for a degree of seasonal and regional variations.

The important point is to understand the relative size of the effects that climate change might have with respect to these regional variations in soil/geology type and with respect to other contributing effects, such as change in soil moisture measurements when made in summer as opposed to winter.

5.4.4. Risk & Mitigation

A standard risk assessment approach is used in earthing design to assess the risk and provide appropriate mitigation. This is based on the staff or customers being exposed to the risk, the likelihood, and the touch and step potentials generated. However to gain a better understanding of the effect of climate change on earthing and to identify the risks and determine a suitable mitigation strategy further research is necessary.

The National Soil Research Institute (NSRI) at Cranfield University and the British Geological Survey (BGS) have been working with UK Power Networks and Central Networks (Now part of Western Power Distribution) over the last couple of years to produce an earthing mapping system under the Ofgem Innovation Funding and Incentive (IFI) scheme. The earthing mapping system specifies the amount of earthing and the type of installation to obtain the required value of earth resistance.

Discussions have been held with NSRI and BGS to extend this work to account for the effects of seasonality and climate change on earthing. It is envisaged that this would include the following:

- An analysis of UKCIP climate models to assess climate variations - especially extended 'dry' periods, and extremes of drought.
- Use the knowledge from earthing mapping system from phase one to highlight those soils and geology types most susceptible to climate change.
- Use asset databases to cross match assets with 'sensitive' climate/season and soil-geology areas.
- Assess legacy (especially 'very shallow trench') installations to determine suitability for upgrade/remediation to deep drive.
- Provide modified version of the earthing mapping system which incorporates an allowance for seasonality and climate change.

Mitigation measures are likely to be different for new installations and for existing installations.

For new installations, the mitigation measure will consist of updating design standards. New installations will be built to withstand greater temperature and moisture variations than the current seasonal cycle, in order to withstand expected changes to climate. Whilst design costs are unlikely to change, there is likely to be an incremental cost for additional materials and installation time where more rods need to be installed.

For existing installations, the mitigation measure is likely to consist of an inspection regime prioritised by risk. Although earthing is not something that is periodically renewed, the inspection regime would identify any potential risks that need addressing together with the timescales. The work carried out to date by NSRI and BGS provides a quantified basis on which to base the regime. An example inspection regime might consist of:

- targeting the type of substation (grid, primary, pole-mounted secondary, ground-mounted secondary or LV) representing the greatest risk, balancing the likelihood of exceeding earth potential due to climate changes with the number of people (staff and customers) exposed;
- refine this population by excluding those which are shielded from direct climate effects (such as indoor substations);
- refine this population of substations by targeting those with older earthing installations designed to legacy design standards as a first priority;
- further refine this population by targeting those in areas with known poor soil resistivity;
- further refine this population by choosing a representative sample size to monitor.

Inspection visits would then consist of re-measuring the resistance of the earthing installation, and would need to pay due regard to the season, and environmental conditions prevailing during the inspection in order to ensure readings can be correctly interpreted.

To give a context to this, sampling one percent of UK grid sites with 5-yearly inspections would involve a handful of inspections, and negligible cost. Sampling one percent of LV sites with 5-yearly inspections would involve hundreds of thousands of inspections and incur several millions in operating expenses.

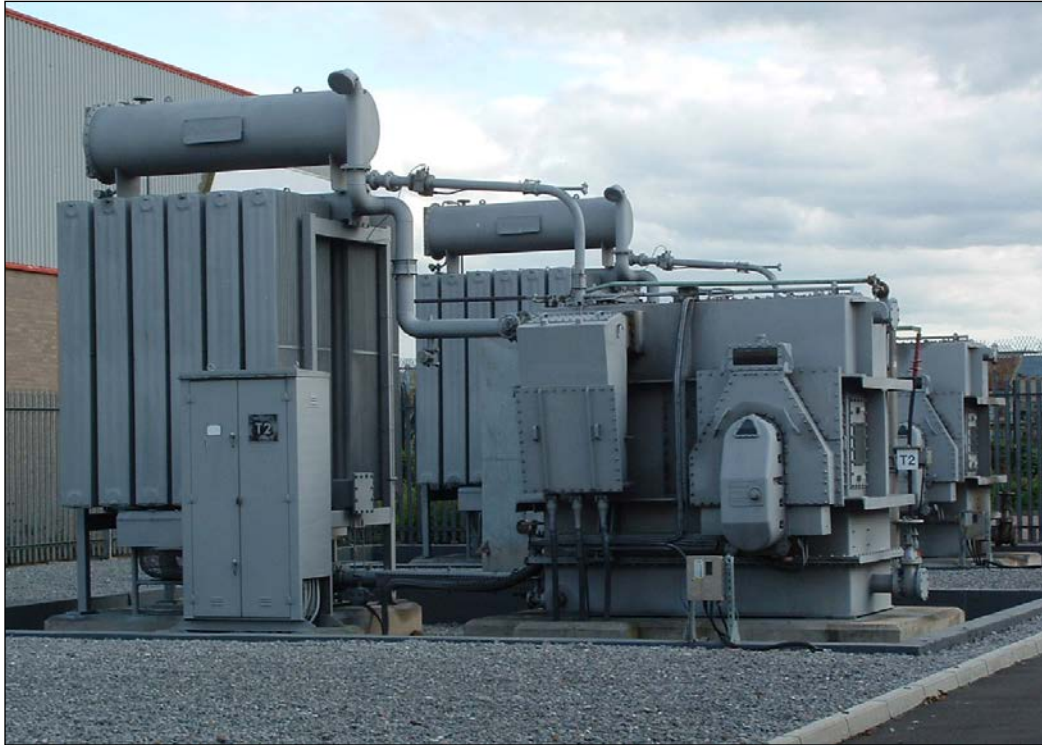
It is envisaged that an allowance for both monitoring by inspections, and replacement/upgrading could then be built into future DPCR cycles.

5.5. Transformers (Risks AR7 and AR8)

Transformers are used to transform voltage from one level to another. Within distribution network operator systems the most common transformation steps are 132,000 volts (132kV) to 33kV, from 33kV to 11kV and from 11kV to the low voltage (LV) supplies that feed homes and small businesses. Some other voltage levels are also in more limited use, such as 66kV and 22kV, but the principles remain the same.

Transformers basically comprise an iron core with copper or aluminium insulated wire coils wrapped around that, further insulated with a mineral oil and housed in a steel tank, with external connection points to the system. The passage of current through the wire coils ("windings") causes heating, since no wire is a perfect conductor, and the insulating oil plays a major part in conducting that heat away.

The larger transformers used to transform down from 132kV, 66kV and 33kV are almost all "ground mounted" and carry large amounts of power, necessitating the use of external radiator banks with pumps and fans to dissipate the heat. The transformers that transform from 11kV down to LV have cooling radiators built into the sides of the tanks. Small capacity units can be mounted on poles ("pole mounted distribution transformers") whilst others, typically feeding estates and semi - urban / urban businesses are slightly larger, ground mounted, and may be situated in an outdoor walled enclosure or within a building or glass reinforced plastic type enclosure. Examples are shown below:



Photograph 6 - Examples of 33k / 11kV ground mounted (GM) transformers (two visible in photo) with coolers shown to the left



Photograph 7 - A pole mounted distribution transformer with external cooling tubes

The load carrying capability of the transformer is primarily dictated by the maximum temperature at which the windings and insulation can be operated without causing damage and an electrical fault. The greater the external ambient temperature the less heating can be permitted from the windings and consequently the rating is reduced. The pattern of demand loading during the day also has an impact.

UK distribution network operator transformers have been purchased against British and International Standards extending back to the 1930s (see Appendix 5). These Standards have for many years had associated loading guides that provide a mechanism for assessing different loading levels and load patterns against ambient temperature, such as BS CP 1010 (1975) and most recently BSEN 60076-7. These provide a means of assessing the rating reduction impacts from increased ambient temperatures.

Whilst there are innumerable permutations that could be assessed, the objective here is to place some broad scales to the impact of climate change and the impact on continuous rated load represents a reasonable worst case picture, when viewed against the 90% probability levels of the stated emission scenarios. BS CP 1010 provides a relatively straightforward tool and the analysis of a broad range of outputs indicates that 11kV distribution transformers are de-rated by some 1.0% / °C whilst the larger 33kV, 66kV and 132kV transformers that have external cooler banks with fans and pumps are impacted by some 0.7 % / °C

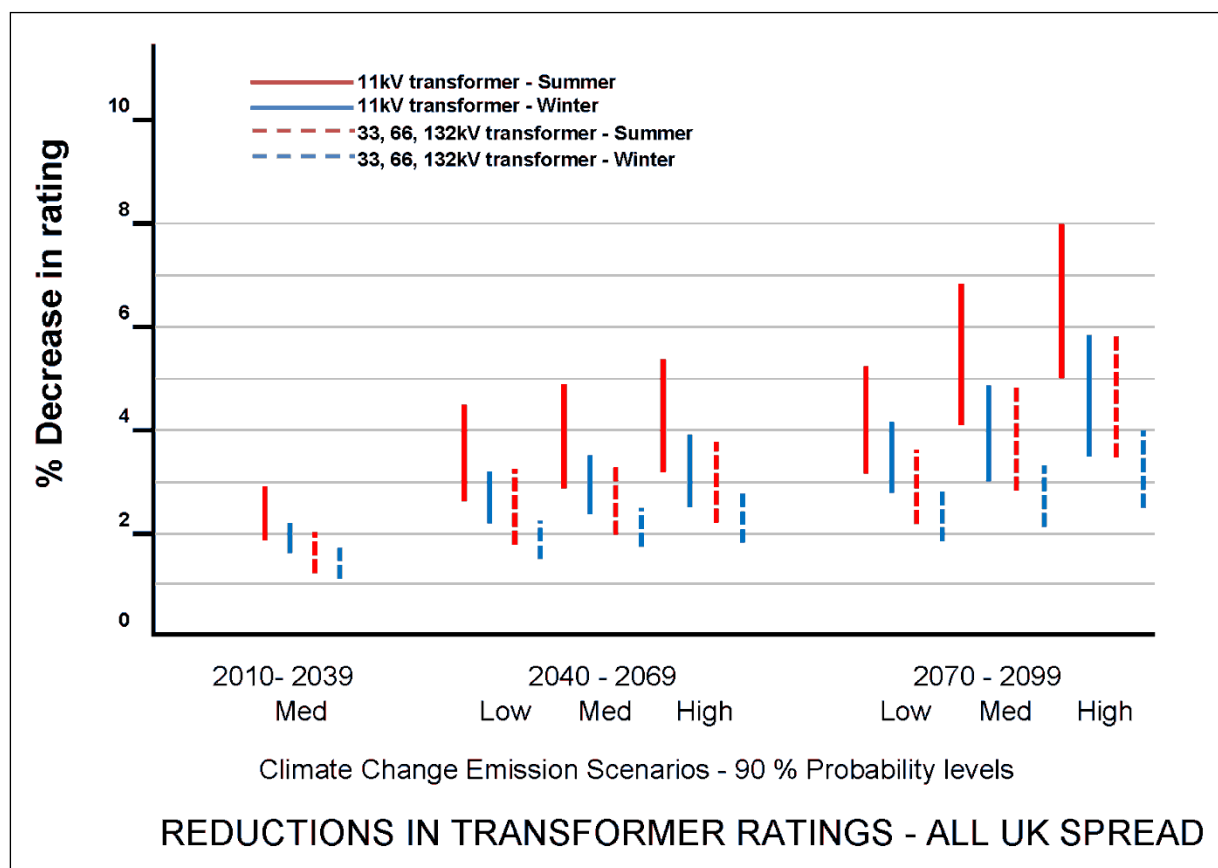


Figure 9 - Ranges of % de-ratings across UK based on UKCP09

Table 12 - Ranges of % de-ratings across UK based on UKCP09

Transformer type / season	2010-39 M	2040-69 L	2040-69 M	2040-69 H	2070-99 L	2070-99 M	2070-99 H
11kV summer	[1.8– 2.9°C] 1.8–2.9%	[2.6– 4.5°C] 2.6–4.5%	[2.8–4.8°C] 2.8–4.8%	[3.3– 5.4°C] 3.3–5.4%	[3.2– 5.3°C] 3.2–5.3%	[4.1– 6.8°C] 4.1–6.8%	[5.0–8.4°C] 5.0–8.0%
11kV winter	[1.6–2.3°C] 1.6–2.3%	[2.2– 3.2°C] 2.2–3.2%	[2.4–3.5°C] 2.4–3.5%	[2.5– 3.9°C] 2.5–3.9%	[2.7–4.1°C] 2.7–4.1%	[3.0– 4.8°C] 3.0–4.8%	[3.5–5.8°C] 3.5–5.8%
33, 66, 132kV summer	[1.8– 2.9°C] 1.3–2.0%	[2.6– 4.5°C] 1.8–3.2%	[2.8–4.8°C] 2.0–3.4%	[3.3– 5.4°C] 2.3–3.8%	[3.2– 5.3°C] 2.2–3.7%	[4.1– 6.8°C] 2.9–4.8%	[5.0–8.4°C] 3.5–5.9%
33, 66, 132kV winter	[1.6–2.3°C] 1.1–1.6%	[2.2– 3.2°C] 1.5–2.2%	[2.4–3.5°C] 1.7–2.5%	[2.5– 3.9°C] 1.8–2.7%	[2.7–4.1°C] 1.9–2.9%	[3.0– 4.8°C] 2.1–3.4%	[3.5–5.8°C] 2.5–4.0%

Note: Figures in square brackets denote range of projected temperature increases.

Table 13 – UK transformer types and quantities and typical unit costs

Quantities of transformers for UK DNOs as at 31 st March 2010 and replacement costs		
Transformer type	Numbers in service*	Replacement Cost £k**
11kV pole mounted	348,647	2.9
11kV ground mounted	231,297	3.2
33kV pole mounted	1,588	7.9
33kV ground mounted	7,699	377.9
66kV ground mounted	612	440.2
132kV ground mounted	1,946	1018.7

*Source Ofgem – Aggregated Price Control returns (Table T4)

**The Ofgem Electricity Distribution Price Control Review (Final Proposals document 146a/09 Table 17 FP cost)

5.6. Substations (Risks AR9, AR10, AR11, AR12 and AR13)

5.6.1. Introduction

The relative importance of different types of substation are indicated in Table 2. Substations are key installations on the transmission and distribution systems and are built with considerable redundancy, as described below, however, transmission and distribution security requirements do not provide for the complete loss of a Grid or Primary substation, and in these circumstances, customers may be without supply until repairs or other work are carried out.



Photograph 8 - 132kV Grid Substation showing main power conductors at high level but control circuits located in cubicles at lower level



Photograph 9 - 132kV Grid Substation showing 132kV terminal tower (pylon) and start of 33kV wood pole overhead line.



Photograph 10 - Distribution Substation with equipment operating at 11kV and 400/230 volts

5.6.2. Typical equipment contained within a substation

The types of plant that typically makes up a grid substation include batteries, busbars, metering, relays, switchgear and transformers.

Transformers are also considered separately under Section 5.5.

The general policy for 132kV system design is to establish substations equipped with duplicate 132kV/lower voltage transformers at practicable and convenient locations in the proposed zones of supply, having regard to current loads and possible future load growth together with environmental aspects.

33kV or 66kV substations are normally located as far as practicable at the centre of demand in the proposed zone of supply, having due regard to present loads and possible future growth, future land use and environmental aspects. Care should be taken when siting substations close to residential property, public amenities or environmentally sensitive areas.

Substations are designed to occupy the minimum practicable site area to reduce future maintenance costs, subject to a reasonable provision for future extension and/or replacement of switchboards and transformers, and any planning requirements.

Where possible, new substations should not be sited on land which is exposed to the risk of flooding. To establish whether a proposed substation premises is at risk from flooding and the potential scale of a flood event, a flood risk assessment should be carried out in line with risk based on PPS 25¹⁰ in England, TAN 15¹¹ in Wales and SPP 7¹² in Scotland as detailed in ETR 138. Where it is necessary to site a substation on low-lying land, the site may need to be elevated or protected.



Photograph 11 - An electricity substation protected by flood barriers in the 2007 floods in the North East of England

Distribution Licence Condition 9 required DNOs to comply with a distribution code which 'is designed so as to permit the development, maintenance, and operation of an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system for the distribution of electricity'. The adoption of a standard range of plant and equipment for use on the 132kV system helps to achieve this requirement by bringing economies of scale and helps to manage network risks by facilitating the interchangeability of plant under emergency situations.

¹⁰ Planning Policy Statement 25 – Development and flood

¹¹ Technical Advisory Note 15

¹² Scottish Planning Policy Guidance 7 – Planning and flooding

Switchgear will be to the standard specified in ENA TS 41-37 – switchgear for use on 66kV to 132kV Distribution Systems, or ENA TS 41-36 – distribution switchgear for use up to 36kV (cable and overhead conductor connected) which in turn specify that switchgear will be to the standard specified by IEC 60694 – common specifications for high voltage switchgear and control gear standards. Details of the normal service conditions expected from switchgear can be found in Appendix 6.

The selection of switchgear takes into account the following factors:

- Total cost over the lifecycle of the asset,
- Risk of catastrophic failure,
- Substation security,
- Available space,
- Environmental pollution and
- Future availability of additional units.

Substation climate change risks

Flood Resilience

From a flood resilience perspective, the following guidance is given in the ETR 138:

- i.) Identify all substations (within scope) that lie within a flood plain using the best available current data from the EA/SEPA;
- ii.) Establish the flood risk for each substation to identify predicted flood depth where the flood depth is likely to cause damage to key parts of the substation resulting in the loss of supply to customers;
- iii.) For each substation that is deemed ‘at risk’, identify the flood impact for that particular site including societal impact;
- iv.) Establish if the site is to be protected under a flood protection scheme sponsored by an appropriate public authority;
- v.) Establish the most appropriate options for protecting the site with estimated costs. These should include:
 - provision of permanent or temporary barriers
 - protecting all the site or only key areas
 - providing a sufficient level of network interconnection
 - commissioning a replacement substation in an alternative location.
- vi.) Propose an appropriate solution based on flood risk and cost/benefit assessment;
- vii.) Review information from the EA/SEPA on surface water flooding as the data becomes available.

Ideally mitigation measures should be designed to protect against the 1 in 100 (river) or 1 in 200 (sea) for primary substations and 1 in 1000 floods for grid supply points as appropriate to the practical limitations of the site and the outcome of the cost benefit assessment.

The floodplain is split into two different areas. These are:

- The area that could be affected by flooding, either from rivers or the sea, if there were no flood defences. This area could be flooded:

- from the sea by a flood that has a 0.5% (1 in 200) or greater chance of happening each year, or
- from a river by a flood that has a 1% (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year.
- The additional extent of an extreme flood from rivers or the sea. These outlying areas are likely to be affected by a major flood, with up to a 0.1% (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year.

The predicted flood level for a substation asset will also need to take into account the uncertainties surrounding climate change. Based on current advice from the EA/SEPA, it is recommended in ETR 138 that the potential flood depth is increased by the following amounts:

- i.) Freeboard – By 300mm to allow for uncertainties in data modelling;
- ii.) Fluvial flooding – By 20% on the predicted flood depth to allow for climate change impacts;
Note: Current EA guidance is to allow for a 20% increase in river flows and model the consequent increase in flood height. If modelling is not carried out EA recommend adding an additional 300mm over and above the 300 mm freeboard allowance.
- iii.) Sea Level - Increase by the corresponding amount in the table for climate change impact for the lifetime of the assets, nominally 60 years.

Table 14 - Defra Flood and Coastal Defence Appraisal Guidance, FCDPAG3 (Economic Appraisal, Supplementary note to operating authorities – Climate Change Impacts)

Region	Net sea level rise (mm/yr)			
	1990- 2025	2025- 2055	2055- 2085	2085- 2115
East of England, East Midlands, London, SE England (south of Flamborough Head)	4.0	8.5	12.0	15.0
South West & Wales	3.5	8.0	11.5	14.5
NW England, NE England, Scotland (north of Flamborough Head)	2.5	7.0	10.0	13.0

At present, data is issued by EA solely for the current flood risks. It is anticipated that predictions on future risks including pluvial flooding, will be available soon and it will be necessary to re-assess flood mitigation plans and expenditure in line with this data as and when it becomes available. In addition, the second generation of National Shoreline Management Plans are now available and these include projections for coastal erosion. The information from these plans will also be considered in the assessment of flood risks.

For existing major substation sites where there are no short term plans for substantial asset replacement work, one of the following options may be adopted and be considered bearing in mind the cost benefit assessment of the design.

- 1 Construction of a subterranean “wall” around the perimeter of the substation site (including compound and buildings, extending above ground (e.g. concrete, sheet piling).



Photograph 12 – Perimeter wall

- 2 Construction of a waterproof wall within the site to protect critical assets. This option may be adopted where only specific assets are at risk and may be used in conjunction with option 3.
Any of the following measures may be used where the flood height is not great, usually 300mm or less:
 - Installation of flood protection to door openings;
 - Raising ventilation holes;
 - Raising walls; and
 - Sealing cable troughs.
- 3 Deployment of a temporary flood barrier around the perimeter of the substation site (or specific assets).
- 4 Relocation of the substation. Removes flood risk.
- 5 Where a substation has been identified for asset replacement, an assessment of the flood risk shall be undertaken. Should this analysis result in the substation being identified as being at risk, the substation may be built at an elevated level. Standard designs are available for indoor distribution substations elevated at 600mm and 1200mm above ground level.

Table 15 – Flood resilience levels

Resilience levels without relying on temporary flood protection measures	
Level of flooding that may occur within a 1:1,000 year flood contour	Level 1
Level of flooding that may occur within a 1:100 year fluvial flood contour (1:200 in Scotland) and within the 1:200 contour for sea flooding throughout the UK	Level 2
Other flood protection measures (not meeting Level 1 or Level 2 above) including provision of limited alternative supplies.	Level 3

The cost of providing resilience will vary greatly between different sites, depending on the flood depth, work needed to protect the site, the availability of alternative sources of supply if a site is lost and the degree of protection offered by other schemes such as those defences provided by the EA or Scottish local authorities.

ETR 138 states that network operators should carry out cost/benefit assessments for each substation at risk in order to determine which resilience level is appropriate in any given case. This will include consideration of customers' "willingness to pay" for this type of network resilience. The cost/benefit assessments will take into account the societal aspects identified in ETR 138 and other reviews into recent floods, including the Pitt Review, as well as the more usual considerations of reducing customer supply losses and protecting assets.

For grid substations the target level of resilience should be Level 1 unless the company determines through its cost/benefit analysis that Level 2 resilience is appropriate in any given case. If in exceptional circumstances, a company determines that neither Level 1 nor Level 2 resilience is appropriate for a grid substation, it will provide such level of resilience as is reasonable practicable in the circumstances. If a company is uncertain about the level of resilience, it may consider consulting with Ofgem, DECC and the relevant flood protection authority as a means of resolving such uncertainty.

Key substations that form part of the interconnected UK transmission system and are essential for the maintenance of secure supplies should be considered in the same way as grid substations.

For primary substations the target level of resilience should be Level 2 unless the company determines through its cost/benefit analysis that Level 3 resilience is appropriate in any given case. However, where substantial additional protection can be provided for a primary substation at marginal additional cost e.g. protection increased from Level 2 to Level 1, then companies should consider providing this enhanced level of protection.

Dam Inundation was out of scope for ETR 138 because inundation plans were not available. These plans have subsequently been released and are available through the Local Resilience Forums and companies are considering what additional measures may be necessary to prevent/limit potential damage and ensure that emergency plans provide a framework for recovering from this type of incident. At present this is shown on the Risk Matrix as very unlikely but with potentially extreme consequences Companies will take into account the latest information provided by EA and SEPA on the potential affect of climate change on the likelihood and impact of dam inundation.

5.7. Lightning resilience (Risk AR14)

The Met Office project described in Section 4.1.2 details likely changes in lightning activity which includes a projected change in future UK lightning faults by the 2080s ranging from a decrease of 3% to an increase of 75% with a regional variation in the estimates.

Lightning storms have the potential to cause damage, latent damage, flashovers and transient interruptions to electricity transmission and distribution networks, for example damage to insulators, bushings and cables. The effects of lightning can be minimised by including both shielding measures and suppression devices into electricity networks.

Metallically enclosed ground mounted substations have inherent protection from direct lightning strikes, but they can be affected by nearby strikes. These can cause surges in connected circuits, especially overhead lines, either by a direct strike or by inducing current in these lines. To guard against these effects it is normal to install shield wires on grid circuits supported by metal structures to provide a preferential path thereby reducing the probability of flashovers to the phase conductors. Unearthed circuits mounted on wooden poles, form the majority of overhead high-voltage circuits and their physical properties also provides a degree of intrinsic electrical isolation from earth (which reduces the likelihood of a direct strike), but there are frequent earthed positions which tend to be associated with more vulnerable equipment such as overhead/cable interfaces and pole mounted plant/transformers. At these positions surge arresters are used to protect the equipment by clamping the voltage below values that can cause damage.

When flashovers caused by lightning occur, they normally result in high levels of power follow through current, which causes circuit protection to operate. In order to minimise the effects to customers, autorecloser devices are installed on the network to rapidly reconnect circuits automatically after such an event.

Increased lightning activity could result in a number of network risks including:-

- a) Reduction in lifetime of surge arrestors due to increased exposure to lightning strikes.
- b) Requirement to upgrade or modify lightning protection to maintain system performance.
- c) Requirement to extend lightning protection to cover assets that are not currently protected resulting in a further need for investment.
- d) Reduced network performance with increased likelihood of supply interruptions in spite of improved lightning protection.

In view of the wide range of likely change in lightning activity and the uncertainty of the overall change in lightning risk, both of these factors will require further investigation to provide companies with sufficient evidence to support firm recommendations on adaptation requirements.

5.8. Other impacts

The above sections have identified a range of risks which impact on the network assets (premises and processes) that form the key to the UK electricity network infrastructure. There are a range of other potential impacts that have been considered and are described below –

Markets It is likely that climate change itself will bring about a greater take-up of air conditioning load with increased penetration into the domestic sector. However, against this increased demand there are opposing drivers through new building standards and other government initiatives on thermal efficiency together with EU Energy Using Products Directives. Of greater impact are climate change mitigation actions in support of the low carbon economy, previously mentioned in the foreword and described more fully in Section 6.1 below.

Finance The sector is financed through price control mechanisms administered by Ofgem. It will be necessary for the industry to agree with Ofgem and DECC the approach, funding and timescales for adaptation. This is described more fully in Section 8.1 below.

Logistics The industry is not reliant upon day by day supply of raw material in the same manner, for example as a coal fired power station. However, it does require supplies of new equipment to install new connections for customers, to build new network extensions or enhance existing infrastructure to meet new demand and to replace old or faulted equipment. These products are increasingly drawn from a European and global marketplace sometimes involving significant shipping distances. Network operators already consider stock holding and replenishment time risks as part of resilience planning and have been subject to review by the former DTI and BERR. Only the largest items cannot be air-freighted if the need arose and it would require simultaneous disruption of road / sea and air transport to have major effect.

The industry staff home life would be subject to the same disruption as the wider public in the event of major water or food shortages. (National Risk Register H49 H50)

People In the event of significant levels of absence due to health/heat impacts, the industry would re-deploy staff from longer term work, onto fault fixing, and then curtail planned work. The plans already prepared for pandemic flu serve as a model for this approach. In addition staff may be affected by disruption to normal travel arrangements caused by extreme events such as flooding or heat waves and there will be dependencies with the transport sector including the Highways Agency and rail and air transport companies.

National risk register elements

The national risk register includes some 50 referenced risks, some of which have a potential relationship with climate change –

H17 Storms and Gales – discussed above under the relevant asset.

H18 Low temperatures and Heavy Snow - Company emergency planning, described under 3.15 above, includes for response to faults. The difficulties in gaining access to fault locations are partly mitigated by widespread use of 4 wheel drive vehicles and the availability of a number of helicopters under direct ownership and control of network operators. It is recognised that road access by four wheel drive vehicles can be inhibited by other vehicles blocking roads. However, the climate change forecasts indicate a reduction rather than an increase in this risk.

HL18, 19 and 20 relate to flooding - please see Section 5.5 above.

HL21 Land movement – this is referenced in the document as a potential threat to underground cables and structure due to ground drying.

H23 & H24 Pandemic and emerging diseases – please see comment above under “people”

H25 Animal disease – Climate change is likely to result in a migration of infectious animal diseases such as Blue Tongue into the UK. Such diseases may well lead to bars on access to areas of agricultural land, in the same manner as for foot and mouth disease (FMD). The industry has experience of FMD access restrictions, and established processes and protocols with Defra. Such restrictions result in a cessation of planned works and inhibit response times when correcting faults on the network. Consequently these have greatest impact when an FMD type access restriction coincides with a period of adverse weather such as a severe wind or lightning storm.

H31 & H38 Constraint on supply of fuel – This could arise in the event of transport restriction caused by extreme weather. The industry established a range of mitigation actions, including self storage, in the light of past fuel emergencies, and are identified by Government as a priority user class

H41 & H45 – Technical failure – E3C oversees plans that are in place for major emergencies including recovery from a total failure of the grid system known as “Black Start”.

H48 Heat wave – Impacts on assets are described in relevant sections above. For impacts on staff absence please see “people” H23 / H24 above. There are further impacts relating to the ability of staff to work at normal rate and also regarding the practicality of wearing current designs of personal protective equipment (PPE), such as flame retardant overalls for cable jointing or flame retardant clothing, and insulating gauntlets for “hot- glove” working on live 11,000 volt overhead lines as indicated in the picture below. If staff were unable to work with the current PPE it would mean that fault repairs would be delayed until the heat had reduced (e.g. night time) and planned work delayed. It will be necessary to study the PPE aspect of climate change and seek, if necessary, an evolution to PPE more suited to hot environments (noting that hot glove work is already undertaken in hot climates).



Photograph 13 – Hot glove live line working – personal protective clothing and equipment

5.9. Strategic risks from climate change on a likelihood/consequence matrix

The strategic risks from climate change identified above are shown on a likelihood/consequence matrix in Table 4.

5.10. Identified short and long term impacts of climate change

The identified impacts over time are shown in Appendix 8 which also quantifies the likelihood, consequences and risks for the three time periods to the end 2020, 2050 and 2080.

5.11. High priority climate related risks and why (level of impact to business, likelihood, costs and timescales)

High priority risks are not necessarily ones that score high or very high in the overall risk assessment, but those where there is a need to take action in the short term as indicated in Appendix 8.

Present experience identifies flooding as the highest priority risk. Flooding resilience is covered in this report in Section 5.5 and has been the subject of a separate study detailed in ENA ETR 138. This issue has received particular attention due to the increased incidence of flooding affecting electricity substations, notably in 2005 and 2007. Companies have identified substations at risk and agreed with Ofgem a programme of work for the next five years with the balance of sites planned for action in the following five year programme. Companies can provide an indication of the locations affected.

Although not shown on the matrix as a major risk, vegetation management is already a cause for concern and is currently subject to a five year programme to improve network resilience under the ESQCR.

5.12. Opportunities due to the effects of climate change which can be exploited

A European project addressing the measurement and forecasting of atmospheric icing on overhead line structures is mentioned in Sections 3.2.1 and 5.1.3 (COST 727). The outcome of this study is likely to lead to a better understanding of potential ice loadings and the ability to design more cost effective line structures. In addition, climate change is likely to result in fewer and less severe icing events which should also allow a reduction in design strengths with subsequent cost savings.

6. Actions proposed to address risks

6.1. Adaptation actions for the top priority risks with timescales

Overhead line designs

Section 5.1 above identified the extent of the impact on overhead line ratings caused by increasing ambient temperatures; the most onerous impacts being on wood pole types having design operating temperatures of 50°C. An increase of 5°C, for example, in the design operating temperature to 55°C would mean that a proportion of existing spans of overhead line would sag below required statutory minimum height and would require replacement of the overhead line supports (mainly wood poles) with taller versions.

Given that the normal life of a wood pole support is of the order of 60 years, those that are being installed now, either as part of normal pole replacement or in new lines, will face the range of climate impacts identified in the period out to the 2080s. If the industry were to wait until the need arose to change individual poles because of increased operating temperatures, it would follow that the timing would be unlikely to naturally occur coincident with the need to replace the pole due to deterioration. An assessment of the age profile of the present pole stock is thus warranted and is presented below. This shows (2008 base year) that by 2020, some 53% of poles will be at or approaching 60 year nominal life and are more likely to be approaching need for replacement. The marginal cost of installing a 0.5m taller pole at time of replacement is around £20 (stout) whereas the Ofgem (DPCR5) total unit cost of replacing a single pole is some £1,800 (see 5.1 above).

ENA member companies thus propose to engage in discussion with Ofgem and DECC with a view to agreeing revised design standards to take effect from the next price control review, starting in 2015.

Table 16 - Number of supports by age profile as at 31/03/2008

Age	70+	60+	50+	40+	30+	20+	Unknown	Total
Asset categories								
LV Network Overhead lines								
LV Supports	54,881	77,584	369,576	408,361	224,720	187,886	387,918	1,710,926
HV Network Overhead lines								
6.6/11 kV Supports	40,079	56,919	407,397	623,604	279,878	191,082	449,925	2,048,884
20kV Supports	2,665	3,073	15,901	16,860	7,299	6,437	12,220	64,455
EHV Network Overhead lines								
33kV Pole	7,110	16,613	51,477	85,731	44,786	25,389	66,985	298,091
33kV Tower	2,888	1,168	2,639	2,417	1,631	324	504	11,571
66kV Pole	460	1,245	8,931	9,449	3,101	1,505	5,740	30,431
66kV Tower	428	94	1,105	1,172	78	26	79	2,982
132kV Network								
Overhead lines - Supports								
132kV Pole	2	68	1,015	1,647	671	587	3,749	7,739
132kV Tower	4,927	1,849	8,492	9,247	3,832	1,784	3,307	33,438

6.2. Implementation of adaptation actions

It is expected that adaptation will be incorporated in companies' long term investment programmes as indicated in Section 6.4. One important aspect is to ensure that new and replacement plant is appropriately specified to take account of possible climate change effects over the lifetime of the equipment.

Accordingly it is proposed to review critical industry standards and this is covered in Section 6.3.

It is expected that flooding adaptation work for current known threats including climate change will be completed over the next ten years.

6.3. Industry specifications and guidance

It is proposed that ENA should carry out a focussed review of those Engineering Documents that are likely to be significantly affected by climate change (e.g. overhead line ratings), identifying any standards that will require updating.

On completion of this review, the ENA Committee governing these standards will agree any programme that may be necessary to amend the standards, prioritising those that require the greatest change, affect assets with long lives and where the expense of modifying the future installed population is greatest. Any programme should use the most appropriate climate data available, where necessary commissioning research to understand potential impacts and probabilities. It would need to take account of developments in British, European and International Standards. Depending on relationships with national and international standards, any programme should preferably be targeted to progress at a rate that will allow the implication of any changes to be considered by member companies in their company specific documents before the next price review.

6.4. Cost estimate for adaptation measures and benefits anticipated

Table 17 - INDICATIVE IMPACT COST OF DE-RATING OF ASSETS DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE 2070-2099 High emission 90% probability							
Asset categories	Risk Factors			Mitigations		Indicative total impact to 2080 £m	Indicative annual impact - straight line model £m
	National qty	Indicative max % de-rating	Unit cost £k/unit	Assumed % length impacted	Notional life		
Overhead lines cct/km							
LV rebuild	64873	14	28.4	10	50	26	0.516
HV rebuild	168953	14	33.5	10	50	79	1.585
EHV pole	28882	14	42	100	50	170	3.397
EHV tower	3253	14	431	100	80	196	2.454
132kV pole	1773	5	79	100	50	7	0.140
132kV tower	14696	5	1162	100	80	854	10.673
Underground cables							
LV	328037	5	98.4	10	80	161	2.017
HV	153883	6.6	82.9	10	80	84	1.052
EHV	21184	6.5	256.8	100	80	354	4.420
132kV	3188	4.9	1047	100	80	164	2.044
Transformers							
HV/LV ground mount	232968	8	13.2	100	50	246	4.920
HV/LV pole mount	355962	8	2.9	100	40	83	2.065
EHV/HV	4587	5.9	386	100	50	105	2.090
132kV/HV	1946	5.9	1018	100	50	117	2.338
Total						2645	40

Note:

Quantities from aggregated Ofgem DPCR5 FBPQ Table T4 submissions (HV incl 20kV, EHV incl. 66kV)

Costs from tables 17 and 20 of Ofgem DPCR5 - Document 146a/09 issued 7 Dec 2009

Overhead rebuild lengths for wood pole incl conductor and poles - taken from table 20 as above

Overhead rebuild cost for steel tower - costs from Table 17 and assumed 10 supports per km

EHV transformer cost is weighted average cost 33 and 66kV on quantity addition embedded in cell D22

% length impacted is less for LV and HV due to tapering of load down length

% indicative max de-rating from draft ENA report

Indicative total impact to 2080 equals National Quantity x Indicative De-rating x Unit Cost x Percentage Length or Numbers Impacted

Section 2 of this report made reference to the evolution to "smart" electricity networks required to facilitate the evolution to a low carbon economy. Further background is included in Section 7.1 below. The consequence of such transition is that climate change adaptation will be enmeshed within other work to replace existing assets and in building new networks. The costs of adaptation then predominantly emerge as marginal costs incurred at the time of the other works, rather than an outright adaptation only cost.

An indicative scale of cost of adaptation impact has been calculated using Ofgem data on asset quantities and unit costs, and applying a "worst case" climate de-rating impact for the 2070-2099 high emission scenario 90% probability model, and using a likely pessimistic pro-rata cost / rating assumption. That indicates a total UK cost, based on the extent of the present day network and current costs, of some £2.6 billion over some 60 years. Detailed modelling would be required matching individual asset age profiles and regionality to arrive at annualised spend, but on a simplistic straight line approach it is of the order of £ 40m p.a nationally. The companies stress that these figures are only presented to give an indication of scale; as stated above they do not represent detailed analysis, and adaptation would be interwoven with other investment and timing decisions.

6.5. Estimate of level of risk reduction and timescales

Because it is planned to incorporate adaptation measures in normal investment programmes and due to the scale of future planned investment in electricity transmission and distribution networks, it is considered that adaptation measures can effectively be built into the normal programme of work and covered by companies overall risk management processes.

7. Embedding the management of climate change risks in Transmission and Distribution Network Operators

7.1. Smart Grids

The move to a low carbon economy introduces new stresses on electricity networks arising from increased electricity demand from electric vehicles and electrification of heating and cooling with heat pumps and air conditioning loads. Work by the ENA and Imperial College has pointed to a doubling of unconstrained electricity demand well within the timescales out to 2080 covered by this climate change adaptation report.

To avoid the need to massively enhance existing electricity networks to handle this doubling of demand, it is necessary to build monitoring and intelligence into the networks to take automated actions. New and enhanced buildings will have better thermal insulation, meaning that the need for heating and cooling to be "on" for long periods will be diminished, providing the capability to share out and time shift the incidence of demand. In the case of electric vehicles there will also be a need to undertake the same measures though the degree to which time displacement is available will differ between work / shopping and home charging locations.

The ENA / Imperial work indicates that the unconstrained 100% increase in demand can be limited to some 30% through the use of smart network technology. This 70% reduction in impact through smart network technology can also assist in responding to the impact of climate change on de-rating of some network assets. Consequently the use of smart network technology provides an important related adaptation measure, though the prime rationale is facilitating the low carbon economy not adaptation.

The need for and development of smart networks will be overseen by DECC and Ofgem and as such will be captured by existing oversight, monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

8. Uncertainties and assumptions

8.1. Main uncertainties in the evidence, approach and method used in the adaptation programme and in the operation of the companies

Companies' adaptation plans are based on the evidence provided by UKCP09 and this information covers three scenarios for future climate change which are projections and may be subject to error.

Climate change thresholds that started to trigger extreme weather events such as flooding or storms could be critical for network operators. As indicated above, experience indicates these events are likely to cause most disruption to society, with the effects of flooding and ice storms leading to potentially very long repair and restoration times.

As indicated in Section 3, at present UKCP09 does not provide any particular guidance on the potential effects of climate change on extreme weather threats. Electricity network companies will continue to maintain close contact with the Met Office and other agencies to ensure that the most up to date information is available regarding these potential threats which will enable companies to plan ahead and develop adaptation schemes if this becomes necessary.

A combination of hot periods in the summer combined with very low wind speeds could accelerate the de-rating of overhead lines. Also, very long droughts with resultant soil drying could cause an increase in soil thermal resistivities resulting in further underground cable de-rating.

Increased incidents of severe lightning or wind storms could cause additional damage to overhead lines.

Until recently estimates were made for increases in flood heights due to a potential increase in river flows of 20%. However, EA are now making available information that models the increase in flood height as a result of increased river flows which should remove some of the uncertainty.

An increased likelihood of short term (severe weather) and long term climate effects may require additional maintenance and emergency management with consequent upward pressure on staffing and skill levels.

8.2. Assumptions made when devising the programme for adaptation

The base programme makes the following assumptions until 2099:

- Government regulation will continue to operate without major change.
- Appropriate financing will be in place.
- Customers will continue to have similar requirements.
- Demand for electricity will continue to grow at historic rates.
- Electricity transmission and distribution systems will continue to function in a similar manner to the present day.

- Companies will be able to recruit, train and retain the required levels of staff.
- Suppliers and contractors will continue to provide services on a similar basis.
- Installation, access and maintenance in relation to network cables, overhead lines plant and equipment will remain unchanged.
- There will be no major changes to population numbers or distribution across the country.

9. Barriers to adaptation and interdependencies

9.1. Barriers to implementing companies' adaptation programmes

Electricity network companies are subject to regular price control reviews of their investment programmes by Ofgem in a process described more fully in Section 10.1 below. Those reviews focus strongly on investment programmes, cost efficiency and performance.

Whilst not currently identified as a barrier, the *potential* exists for a conflict of drivers between cost reduction and early pursuit of adaptation measures, given the long lifetimes of electricity network assets, ranging from some 40 – 50 years for transformers 50 years + for wood pole overhead lines and upwards of 80 years for underground cables and steel tower ("pylon") overhead lines. From an adaptation viewpoint there might be a case for upsizing ratings or allowing more ground clearance on overhead lines to take account of future ambient temperature rises, but such measures would not pass a net present value investment test. If however, the industry, together with the regulator, took the view that it was appropriate to agree relatively modest changes in design standards now, then the net present value issue could be overcome. This type of question is also likely to arise in other regulated sectors.

The periodic price control reviews have an extremely strong influence on capital investment programmes and operational expenditure. Companies will work with Ofgem to achieve a shared view of the potential requirements for adaptation and the associated expenditure. However, companies' plans for adaptation will be dependent on obtaining Ofgem's view of the associated financial investment plans.

Electricity networks are extensive interconnected systems that can only be modified or uprated through a systematic process that is likely to require a considerable period of time. Piecemeal upgrades are unlikely to be cost effective or successful.

9.2. Addressing the barriers identified

Network operators will seek to resolve the above potential barriers by jointly examining with Ofgem the current assessment of impacts and adaption options, with the aim of agreeing a way forward that will be considered as part of the next round of price control reviews starting in 2015. These discussions will be facilitated by ENA and DECC will be invited to consider national priorities.

9.3. Interdependencies including the stakeholders

A parallel challenge for electricity network companies over the coming decades concerns the change to “Smart Networks”. This initiative is planned to support the requirement that renewable distributed generation and low carbon loads can be connected to networks in large numbers, as part of the programme to meet the 2020/2050 carbon reduction targets, whilst still maintaining supplies to customers in a cost effective and reliable manner. This will mean that networks are likely to undergo considerable change at the same time that work may need to be carried out to improve resilience to climate change impacts.

The scale of the change to “Smart Networks” is likely to be very large entailing the re-design and re-building of many circuits and substations. The resultant upgrade may be far larger than required to accommodate potential adaptation requirements and it will be necessary to understand these two requirements fully before companies submit their financial plans to Ofgem.

Therefore, although it is essential to research fully the potential effects of climate change in order to understand the possible impacts and mitigations, it is probable that the scale of any network upgrades will be dictated by the drive to low carbon networks.

10. Monitoring and evaluation

Some of the issues in this chapter will be company specific and it is expected that companies will establish their own individual monitoring processes and these will be monitored by Ofgem in future years via established processes.

10.1. Monitoring the adaptation programme

Electricity distribution and transmission companies are licensed and regulated by Ofgem under the powers of The Electricity Act (1989 - as amended). The Act spans a wide range of topics, but of particular relevance are aspects that encompass price control, duties on companies to comply with legislation and on Ofgem to ensure that companies are adequately funded to discharge their duties.

Another key piece of legislation is the ESQCR, which places duties on network companies to ensure their equipment is sufficient for the purposes for and the circumstances in which it is used and constructed, installed, protected (both electrically and mechanically), used and maintained as to prevent danger, interference with or interruption of supply, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Companies are thus already under an ongoing obligation to ensure the adequacy of their equipment against current “normal” conditions.

Ofgem currently undertakes periodic price control reviews of transmission and distribution companies, looking in depth at their investment plans, performance and cost efficiency, and benchmarking network operators against each other. This is supplemented by an annual regulatory reporting process designed to track progress against these plans. In exceptional circumstances, such as arising from costs imposed by newly introduced legislation within a price control period, Ofgem may agree a “re-opener” against those related areas of cost. The existing five year price control frequency is currently under review.

The industry approach to identification, risk assessment and development of mitigation plans for major substations at risk of flooding, provides an illustration of the way in which joint work on adaptation could be pursued. As described above, a Task Group was established under Energy Networks Association, with membership from each of the member electricity network companies together with EA, SEPA, Met Office, DECC and Ofgem. A report was prepared by the group and submitted to the Energy Minister. That report has formed the basis of common standard submissions to Ofgem in the recent price control review and will be regarded by DECC as the industry standard, if necessary by referencing it in the guidance to the ESQCR in a similar manner to other ENA documents.

Monitoring of progress on adaptation by Ofgem can then be facilitated via a common approach through the existing five yearly price control and the annual regulatory reporting processes which is companies' preferred approach. This process will continue to use latest information as it becomes available.

10.2. Monitoring the thresholds above which climate change impacts will pose a risk to the company and incorporation into future risk assessments

The thresholds at which climate change will start to present a risk to companies is well understood for a number of impacts, e.g. increased temperature causing a reduction in equipment ratings. In these areas it will be necessary to monitor actual climate change effects and updated projections in order to ensure that planned adaptation activity is sufficient and timely.

In other areas of activity such as earthing systems and vegetation growth further work will be undertaken to identify the thresholds at which action needs to be taken. In addition, research into the impact of air conditioning loads, low carbon loads/generation and smart networks is already in hand and climate change impacts will be factored into this work to ensure that the thresholds are fully understood and appropriate action factored into programmes of work.

Low carbon networks and smart grids are an international issue and network operators will be engaged in British, European and International Standards work to ensure standards are developed for the new networks and these will need to take account of the thresholds for climate change impacts on an international scale.

10.3. Monitoring the residual risks of impacts from climate change in the company

Each electricity network company has its own approach to the monitoring of residual risk, which will focus on particular company issues and include reference to management through the company risk register and regular review.

10.4. Ensuring a flexible response

Companies will continue to work with ENA to review the latest information on climate change projections, including actual recorded climate change outcomes, and update action plans as necessary. This will include maintaining and developing the relationship with holders of key information including Defra, EA and the Met Office. Companies will also maintain a dialogue with DECC and Ofgem as part of annual regulatory reporting and the periodic price control process. The general position regarding companies' resilience will be continually reviewed via the DECC, E3C bi-monthly meetings and the follow up work in the companies via ENA working groups.

Appendix 1

Photographs of Electricity Substations showing overhead line and underground cable connections



Photograph 14 - 400kV Grid Substation showing 400kV terminal tower (pylon)



Photograph 15 - 132kV Grid Substation showing 132kV terminal tower (pylon) and start of 33kV wood pole overhead line



Photograph 16 - Primary Substation showing equipment operating at 33kV and 11k



Photograph 17 - Distribution Substation with equipment operating at 11kV and 400/230 volts



**Photograph 18 - 132kV Grid Substation showing main power conductors at high level
but control circuits located in cubicles at lower level**

Appendix 2

Transmission and Distribution System Information

Transmission and Distribution System Information				
System Voltage	Overhead Lines (km)	Underground Cables (km)	Transformers (No. of)	
Transmission				
400kV	11,643	195	363	
275kV	5,766	498	441	
132kV	5,254	216	290	
DC link		327	NA	
Distribution				
System Voltage	Overhead Lines (km)	Underground Cables (km)	Switchgear (No of)	Transformers (No. of)
132kV Tower	14,697	3,191	2,588	1,946
132kV Pole	1,774			
33kV Tower	2,563	90,991	39,308	13,262
33kV Pole	26,557			
20kV	5,094	1,659	9,496	8,986
11kV and 6.6kV	163,868	152,224	567,399	579,944
LV	64,874	311,237	1,112,000	

Appendix 3

MET OFFICE REPORT PUBLISHED JANUARY 2008

EP2 — THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE UK ENERGY INDUSTRY

Executive summary

This project has engaged the Met Office – a world leading authority on climate science. In conjunction with key energy players, it has developed practical ways to respond to the challenge of climate change in the areas of renewable, conventional and nuclear generation, transmission and distribution network planning, and energy trading and forecasting.

The regulator, Ofgem and the Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (BERR) have been kept informed and advised of the challenges that may need to be addressed. It is hoped their involvement in this project will maximise the chances of influencing future price review decisions.

This has been a year-long project, directed by experts within the industry and supported by the Met Office, which has been delivered on time, to budget and to specification.

Background

This was an industry-funded project involving 11 UK energy companies focussing on the priorities identified by an earlier scoping study. It has been a groundbreaking initiative that has brought climate science closer to business applications; this is the first project sponsored by an entire sector to review the specific impacts of climate change on their industry. Supported by climate scientists, experts from the industry worked together to understand their precise requirements and developed practical applications and business strategies for a changing world.

The project has:

- Developed innovative new techniques that apply climate models to energy applications so that the industry is better placed to adapt to climate change.
- Investigated future wind resource, enabling the industry to understand the continued uncertainty of future wind power. This will assist risk management and investment decisions.
- Modelled future soil conditions and their impact on cables so that companies can understand the cost and benefits of installing cables for a more resilient future network.
- Built a tool to enable UK coastal and marine sites of interest to be screened to assess if sea level rise should be considered in more detail.
- Investigated how the urban heat island effect may change in the future so that Networks can develop plans for their infrastructure in cities.
- Produced guidance to help make best use of public domain information on climate change such as the UKCIP new scenarios of climate change (UKCIP08).
- UKCIP08 will enhance regional detail and will be available in November 2008.
- Delivered new site-specific climatologies of temperature, wind speed and solar radiation that account for climate change so that decisions can be based on realistic climate expectations.
- Examined the relationship between historic weather patterns and network fault performance with a view to developing a tool to predict future network resilience.

The project has found that because of climate change:

- With a few exceptions, such as the thermal ratings of equipment and apparatus, there is currently no evidence to support adjusting network design standards. For example existing design standards for overhead line conductors do not require change.
- The risk profile for transformers will be affected. Design thresholds of temperature will be exceeded more often and there will be more hot nights in cities.
- Soil conditions will change; higher temperatures and seasonal differences in soil moisture are expected. Future conditions could be included in cable rating studies by increasing average summer soil temperatures in the models by approximately 0.5°C per decade.
- The output of thermal power stations (and in particular combined cycle gas turbines) could be suppressed with higher air temperature meaning lower air density and, in turn, lower mass flow. Conditions at each location should be considered, especially during re-design or new build and, if appropriate, adaptation planned.
- Historical climatologies are no longer valid because climate is not stationary. The new climatologies that take account of climate change are already being adopted and will improve demand forecasting and planning out to 10 years ahead.
- Wind resource is uncertain and understanding future resource represents a significant challenge. Although we don't yet have the answers, this project has highlighted possible strategies for improving our knowledge.

Next steps

To retain momentum it is planned to establish an energy and climate change industry group facilitated by the Met Office which should meet as necessary to discuss latest innovations and developments in climate science with leading experts. The group would share thoughts and ideas on areas of common interest as companies work to adapt to climate change.

APPENDIX 4

IFI Projects with Climate Change Considerations		
Project Title	Project Manager	Project Participants
Vegetation Management	ADAS	NG, UKPN, SP, ENW, CN
Pluvial Flood Risk Modelling	ADAS	CN
Future Network Resilience (ENA)	Met Office	All
Dynamic Ratings Project	Met Office	CN
Impact of Climate Change on the UK Energy Industry	Met Office	All
Urban Heat Island Study	Birmingham University	CN
Earthing Information Systems	BGS and NSA	UKPN, CN
Flooding Risk Reduction	Mott McDonald	NG
Investigation to Network Resilience to Weather Events	EA, Met Office	NG, ENA
Flooding Risk Analysis Pluvial Flooding Risks	Total Flood Solutions	NG
Flooding Risk and Severe Weather Mitigation Demountable Flood Barrier Facilitating Work (Phase 1 and 2)		NG

NOTE: NG = National Grid, UKPN = UK Power Networks, ENW = Electricity North West, CN = Central Networks (Now part of Western Power Distribution)

Appendix 5

Key Design Standards

This appendix provides some background on the most relevant applicable design standards, together with some illustrations relating to the historical usage of older British Standards in a global context.

Whilst present day Standards are dominated by those issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and European Norms (EN), it should be recognised that much electricity network infrastructure still in use was designed according to British Standards issued many decades ago. It is thus appropriate to briefly describe the climatic conditions used as the basis for equipment ratings in those old Standards.

The UK was a major manufacturing base of electricity network equipment from the 1920s, supplying a global market dominated by a British sphere of influence. Consequently both British Standards and equipment designs were arranged to meet climatic demands covering the Middle East, India, Malaysia, South Africa and Australasia, as evidenced by references to peak ambient temperature requirements of 40°C as far back as 1923.

Standard etc.	Date	Title	Comment on climate content
BS 116	1923	Oil immersed switches and circuit breakers for a.c. circuits	Ambient air temperature up to 40°C
Electricity Supply Acts 1882 to 1936	1931	Electricity Commissioners 1931 design requirements	
BS 171	1936	Electrical performance of transformers for power and lighting	Peak air temperature 40°C, average over any 24 hour period not greater than 35°C. Also refers to tropical 45°C options
BS 116	1937	Oil circuit breakers oil switches etc for a.c. circuits	Ambient peak up to 40°C with average over any 24 hour period not greater than 35°C
BS 137	1941	Insulators of ceramic material or glass for overhead lines with nominal voltages greater than 1000 V	Lightning withstand, pollution performance and temperature cycling
BS 1320	1946	High Voltage Overhead Lines on Wood Poles for line voltages up to and incl. 11kV	Design for wind load of 16 lb / sq ft (766 N / m ²) with factor of safety. Conductor temperature 22 to 122F

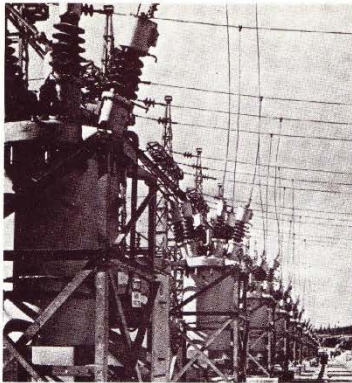
Standard etc.	Date	Title	Comment on climate content
Electricity Supply Act ELC 53	1947	Overhead Line Regulations (differs from 1931 ELC 53 in ref to BS 1320)	Lines to withstand simultaneous 50mph wind and (57 lb / cu ft) ice load with factor of safety. Max conductor temperature 122 F
BS 116	1952	Oil circuit breakers for a.c. systems	Ambient peak up to 40°C with average over any 24 hour period not greater than 35°C
BS 171	1970	Power transformers	Not greater than 30°C average air temperature in any one day or average greater than 20°C in one year Lightning withstand
Statutory Instrument 1355	1970	The Electricity (Overhead Line) regulations 1970	Design for 760 N/m ² wind load for conductors up to 35 sq mm and for 380N /m ² simultaneous with augmented (ice / snow load)for conductors > 35 sq mm
BS 137	1973	Insulators of ceramic material or glass for overhead lines with nominal voltages greater than 1000 V	Lightning withstand, pollution performance and temperature cycling
BS 171	1978	Power transformers	Ambient air not greater than 40°C, not below -25°C outdoor or -5°C indoor, not greater than 30°C average in any one day or more than 20°C average in any one year Lightning withstand
BS 7354	1990	Design of HV open terminal substations	Wind speed, ice thickness, pollution and lightning withstand
PD IEC TR 61774	1997	Overhead Lines – Meteorological data for assessing climatic loads – mainly ice models but links to IEC 60826 that includes ref to wind and coincident (work fed into BS EN 50341 and 50423 also COST 727 project on icing) temperature.	Discusses icing models for glaze, rime ice and wet snow. Draws on test span information from Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, UK, USA and Italy

Standard etc.	Date	Title	Comment on climate content
IEC 60265-1	1998	HV switches for rated voltages 1kV to less than 52kV	
IEC 60076-1	2000	Power Transformers	Ambient temperature max 40°C minimum -25°C Lightning withstand
IEC 60694	2002	Common specification for switchgear and control gear (superseded by BS EN 62271-1)	Sets ambient temperatures, pollution etc. E.g. outdoor equipment for -minus 25°C and 10mm ice coating. Also sets lightning overvoltage performance levels The ambient air temperature does not exceed 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 h, does not exceed 35°C
ANSI/IEEE C37.60	2003	American national standard for overhead line pole mounted, dry vault and submersible automatic circuit reclosers and fault interrupters for a.c. systems	Ambient not greater than 40°C or less than – 30°C
BS EN 62271 -105	2004	High-voltage alternating current switch-fuse combinations	Links to 60694. The ambient air temperature does not exceed 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 h, does not exceed 35°C. Minimum minus 5°C indoor minus 25°C outdoor
IEC 60076-7	2005	Loading guide for oil immersed power transformers	Normal service conditions
BS EN 62271-200	2005	A.C. metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1kV and up to and including 52kV-	Links to 60694. The ambient air temperature does not exceed 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 h, does not exceed 35°C. Minimum minus 5°C indoor minus 25°C outdoor.

Standard etc.	Date	Title	Comment on climate content
BS EN 50423	2005	Overhead electrical lines 1kV up to and including 45kV	Design standard for new overhead electricity lines < 45kV, covers wind and ice load structural strength of supports, conductors, foundations and factors of safety
IEC 60947	2007	Low Voltage switchgear and Control Gear	Ambient not greater than 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 h, does not exceed 35°C
IEC 61462	2007	Composite insulators – hollow insulators for use in outdoor and indoor electrical equipment	
BS EN 62271-102	2007	High-voltage alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches	Links to 60694 The ambient air temperature does not exceed 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 h, does not exceed 35°C. Minimum minus 5°C indoor minus 25°C outdoor.
IEC 60137	2008	Insulated bushings for alternating voltages above 1000 V	Standard for bushings (the external connections into transformers, circuit breakers etc) - covers ambient temperature, ice accretion
IEC 60815	2008	Guide for selection of insulation in respect of polluted conditions	
IEC 60529	2009	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP guide)	Ability to withstand driven rain / immersion etc.
BS EN 62271-100	2009	High voltage circuit breakers	links to 60694 ambient conditions The ambient air temperature does not exceed 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 h, does not exceed 35°C. Minimum minus 5°C indoor minus 25°C outdoor
BS EN 61936-1		Draft standard on substation design	
ENA TS 43-40		High voltage single circuit lines on wood poles	Design includes ref to maps showing combined wind / ice severity by altitude across UK

Appendix 5.1

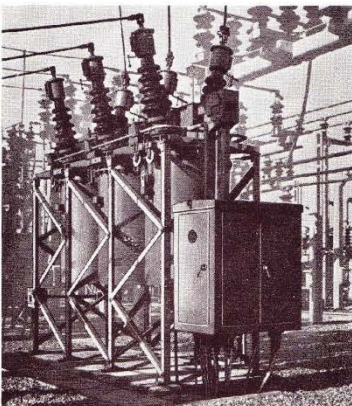
UK Equipment to old design standards in service around the world



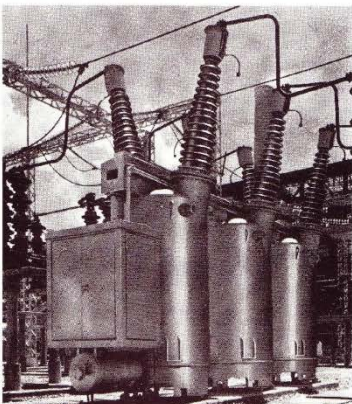
AEI SWITCHGEAR - TYPE BL BUSHINGS

Bushings in Service—

33-kV on Type JB 427 circuit-breakers at Baie Comeau, Canada.



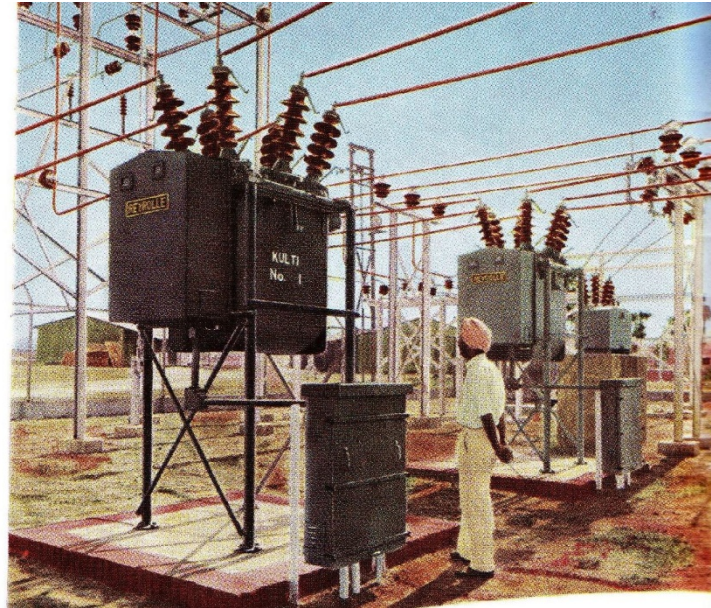
66-kV on Type OW 407 circuit-breakers at Iver, Buckinghamshire.

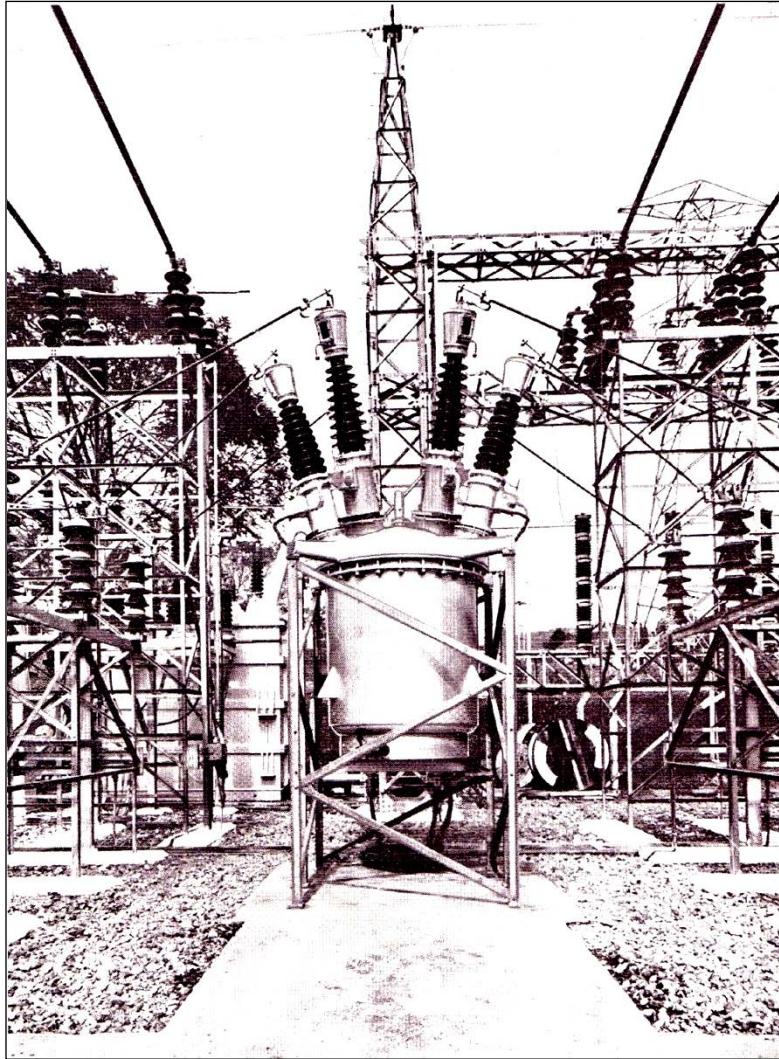


132-kV on Type OW409 circuit-breakers at Taalibos, South Africa.

Temporary leaflet . Issued by AEI SWITCHGEAR DIVISION
Trafford Park, Manchester 17. Code No. 2B

An installation of spring-operated type-ORT2 switchgear in India





Photograph 19 - Rated at 750MVA this Type JB429 oil circuit-breaker is in service on the 66kV system of the Central Electricity Board, Malaya

Appendix 6

IEC 60694 lays out the normal service conditions expected from switchgear. The following are the service conditions relevant to the climate in which the switchgear operates:

Indoor switchgear and controlgear:

- The ambient air temperature does not exceed 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 hours, does not exceed 35°C
- The minimum ambient air temperature is -5°C for class “minus 5 indoor”, -15°C for class “minus 15 indoor” and -25°C for class “minus 25 indoor”.
- The influence of solar radiation may be neglected
- The altitude does not exceed 1,000m
- The ambient air is not significantly polluted by dust, smoke, corrosive and/or flammable gases, vapours or salt
- The conditions of humidity are as follows:
 - The average value of the relative humidity, measured over a period of 24 hours, does not exceed 95%
 - The average value of the water vapour pressure, over a period of 24 hours, does not exceed 2,2kPa
 - The average value of the relative humidity, over a period of one month, does not exceed 90%
 - The average value of the water vapour pressure, over a period of one month, does not exceed 1,8kPa.

Outdoor switchgear and controlgear:

- The ambient air temperature does not exceed 40°C and its average value, measured over a period of 24 hours, does not exceed 35°C
- The minimum ambient air temperature is -10°C for class “minus 10 outdoor”, -25°C for class “minus 25 outdoor” and -40°C for class “minus 40 outdoor”. Rapid temperature changes should be taken into account.
- Solar radiation up to a level of 1,000 W/m² (on a clear day at noon) should be considered.
- The altitude does not exceed 1,000m
- The ambient air may be polluted by dust, smoke, corrosive gas, vapours or salt. The pollution does not exceed the pollution level II – medium according to Table 1 of IEC 60815.
- The ice coating does not exceed 34m/s (corresponding to 700 Pa on cylindrical surfaces)
- Account should be taken of the presence of condensation or precipitation.
- Vibration due to causes external to the switchgear and control gear or earth tremors are negligible

Appendix 7

Extract from ENA engineering technical report (etr) 138
Resilience to Flooding of Grid and Primary Substations

Resilience levels without relying on temporary flood protection measures	
Level of flooding that may occur within a 1:1,000 year flood contour	Level 1
Level of flooding that may occur within a 1:100 year fluvial flood contour (1:200 in Scotland) and within the 1:200 contour for sea flooding throughout the UK	Level 2
Other flood protection measures (not meeting Level 1 or Level 2 above) including provision of limited alternative supplies.	Level 3

As described in Section 7 above electricity supplies may be made resilient through defending key sites against inundation, contributing to a publicly funded area protection scheme or providing network interconnection so that supplies could be maintained even if key sites are disabled due to flooding.

The cost of providing resilience will vary greatly between different sites, depending on the flood depth, work needed to protect the site, the availability of alternative sources of supply if a site is lost and the degree of protection offered by other schemes such as those defences provided by the EA or Scottish local authorities.

Network operators should carry out cost/benefit assessments for each substation at risk in order to determine which resilience level is appropriate in any given case. This will include consideration of customers' "willingness to pay" for this type of network resilience. The cost/benefit assessments will take into account the societal aspects identified in this ETR and other reviews into the recent floods, in particular the Pitt Review, as well as the more usual considerations of reducing customer supply losses and protecting assets.

For grid substations the target level of resilience should be Level 1 unless the company determines through its cost/benefit analysis that Level 2 resilience is appropriate in any given case. If, in exceptional circumstances, a company determines that neither Level 1 nor Level 2 resilience is appropriate for a grid substation, it will provide such level of resilience as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances. If a company is uncertain about the level of resilience, it may consider consulting with Ofgem, DECC and the relevant flood protection authority as a means of resolving such uncertainty.

Key substations that form part of the interconnected UK transmission System and are essential for the maintenance of secure supplies should be considered in the same way as grid substations.

For primary substations the target level of resilience should be Level 2 unless the company determines through its cost/benefit analysis that Level 3 resilience is appropriate in any given case. However, where substantial additional protection can be provided for a primary substation at marginal additional cost e.g. protection increased from Level 2 to Level 1, then companies should consider providing this enhanced level of protection.

Each company should assess their infrastructure, document a programme of work and factor that programme into their investment plans as appropriate. These will be risk based programmes founded on the guidance established in this ERep and will be dependent on the availability of necessary funding.

Joint transmission/distribution sites will be treated as indicated in Appendix 6.

Careful consideration will need to be given to the implementation timescales. The overall timescale will be proposed by network operators when flood depth data is available to measure risk and mitigation for the individual substations. Network operators will need to consider the availability of contractor resources and equipment, the ongoing workload of the network operators in other areas and the inflationary implications of overwhelming the contractor market. Appropriate prioritisation and project planning will be required.

As a general principle network operators will target the completion of agreed protection to grid and primary substations as follows:-

- Transmission Sites
By the end of the TPCR finishing in 2022.
- Distribution Sites (Grid and Primary)
By the end of the DPCR finishing in 2020.

However, these timescales may be extended if additional substations are identified to be at risk due, for example, due to increased climate change allowances and/or visibility of risks associated with surface or ground water flooding.

Network operators will prioritise their investment programmes to ensure that risk is appropriately managed during the implementation period consistent with available funding for these programmes. If it is likely to take more than one year to implement permanent mitigation then network operators should attempt to mitigate risk by establishing site specific actions in their emergency plans that will include:-

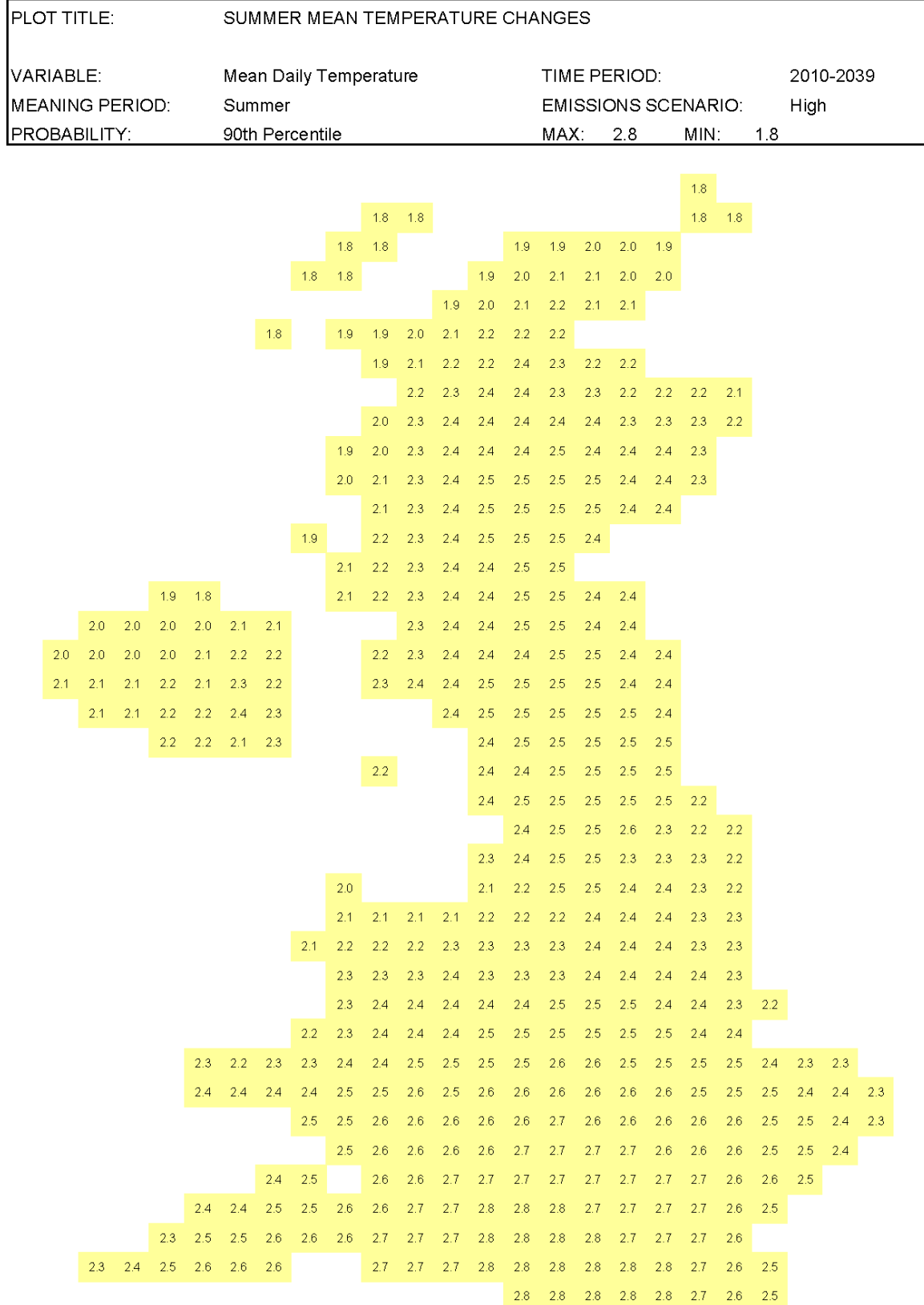
- Considering the use of temporary barriers and minimising the damage likely to be inflicted by flooding e.g. by ensuring main transmission circuits can remain energised whilst the substation is out of action. These short term actions will also be applied if a substation requires relocation, which is likely to be a lengthy process.
- Working with partner agencies under the Civil Contingencies Act to maximise the use of mutual aid and cooperation in order to minimise the impact of any electricity outage. (For any sites identified as being particularly vulnerable network operators may want to consider submitting them for inclusion in multi-agency flood plans.)
- Identifying the plant and equipment at risk for a range of flood levels.
- Use of temporary protection for the complete site or most vulnerable plant where reasonably practical and identifying suitable trigger levels, such as Environment Agency Flood Warnings
- Identifying emergency switching or other arrangements to minimise the affects of a substation outage.
- Identifying appropriate response staff and training them in flood resilience response.

RISK MATRIX OVER NEXT CENTURY— REFERS TO UKCP09 PROJECTIONS FOR THE END OF THE CENTURY ASSUMING A HIGH EMISSIONS SCENARIO AND 90% PROBABILITY LEVEL AND NO ADAPTATION MEASURES TAKEN

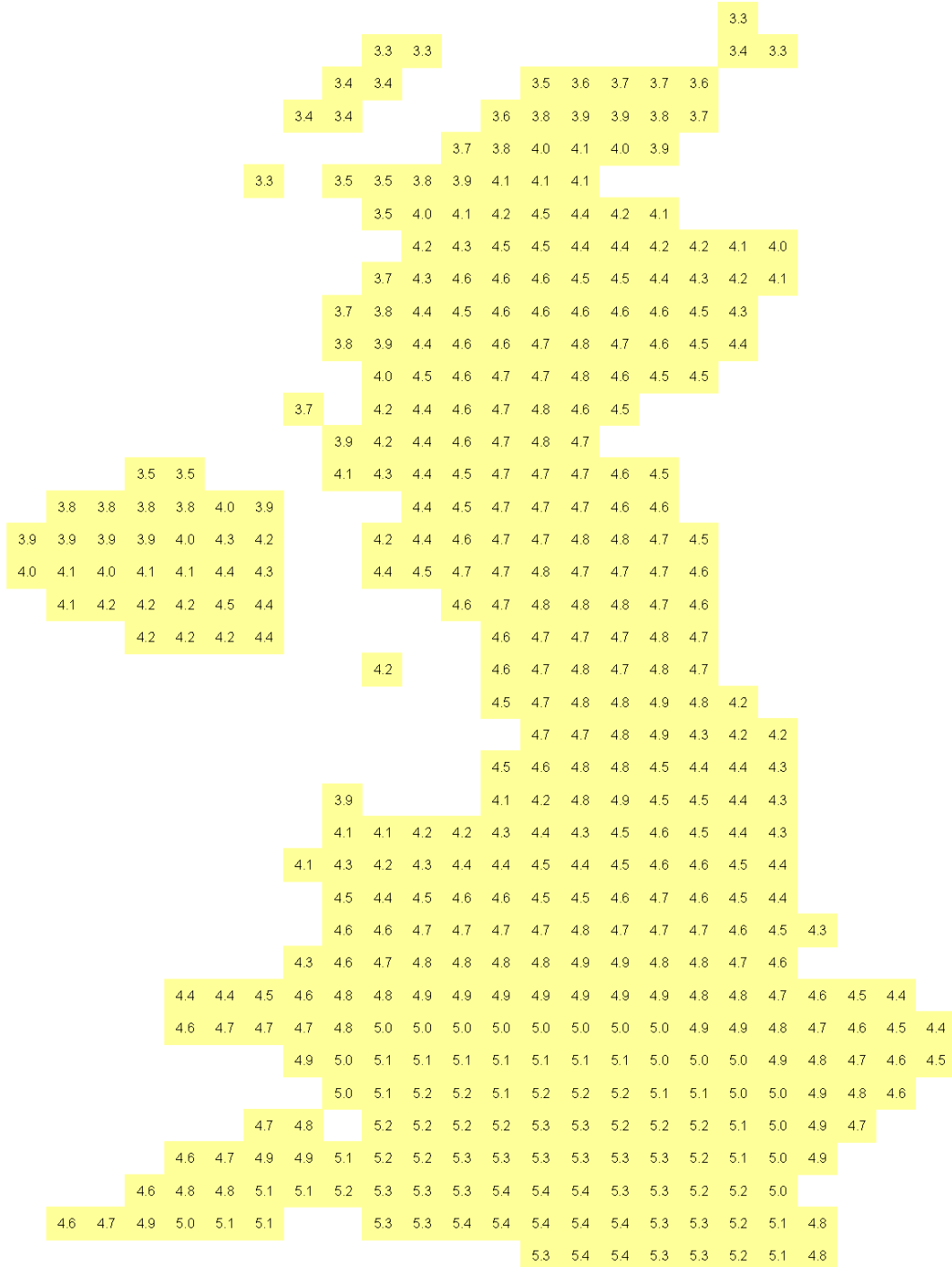
Headline climate projection	Illustrative UKCIP data				Projected direct or indirect impacts	Risks and opportunities	Consequences	Stakeholder impacts	2020s		Short term risk	2050s		Medium term risk	2080s		Long term risk	Actions already in place/planned	Potential actions	Timescale for action
		2020s	2050s	2080s					Likelihood	Impact		Likelihood	Impact		Likelihood	Impact				
Warmer drier summers	Temperature increase Deg C maximum predicted rise	2.7	5.2	8.1																
					Warmer summer daytime temperatures	Reduced rating of overhead lines	Some circuits will need earlier upgrading	Some capital works programmes brought forward	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-3	-3	-9	In accordance with ENA ETR 138, all substations surveyed and appropriate protection schemes developed for sites at risk	Factor rating reduction into forward CAPEX programme	10 years
						Reduced rating of underground cables	Some circuits will need earlier upgrading	Some capital works programmes brought forward	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-3	-3	-9		Factor rating reduction into forward CAPEX programme	
						Reduced rating of transformers	Some transformers will need earlier upgrading	Some capital works programmes brought forward	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-3	-2	-6		Factor rating reduction into forward CAPEX programme	
						Reduced rating of switchgear	Some switchgear will need earlier upgrading	Some capital works programmes brought forward	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-3	-2	-6		Factor rating reduction into forward CAPEX programme	
					Heatwaves e.g.London	Reduced rating of transformers in urban heat islands	Some transformers will need earlier upgrading	Some capital works programmes brought forward	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	3	3	-9		Factor rating reduction into forward CAPEX programme	
						Possible damage to earthing systems	Earthing system maintenance increased	Some capital works programmes brought forward	-2	-1	-2	-3	-3	-9	-3	-4	-12		Factor incidence of earthing system upgrades into forward CAPEX programme	
					Ground movement	Possible damage to foundations and underground cables	Increased incidence of network faults	Increased incidence of customer interruptions	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-2	-2	-4		Factor incidence of earthing system upgrades into forward CAPEX programme	
						Possible damage to foundations of overhead line structures	Increased incidence of network faults	Increased incidence of customer interruptions	-2	-1	-2	-3	-2	-6	-2	-2	-4		Factor incidence of earthing system upgrades into forward CAPEX programme	
	Warmer wetter winters	Percentage increased rainfall	20%	41%	73%															
					River flooding	Flooding to most vulnerable substations	Substation equipment seriously damaged and supplies interrupted	Supplies interrupted to customers including emergency services and other utilities. Lengthy and expensive repairs.	-4	-4	-16	-4	-4	-16	-4	-4	-16	In accordance with ENA ETR 138, all substations surveyed and appropriate protection schemes developed for sites at risk		10 years
						Pluvial Flooding	Flooding to most vulnerable substations	Substation equipment seriously damaged and supplies interrupted	Supplies interrupted to customers including emergency services and other utilities. Lengthy and expensive repairs.	-3	-4	-12	-3	-4	-12	-3	-4		-12	
Sea level rise	Increase in coastal sea levels	12 cm	26cm	43cm																
					Sea flooding	Flooding to most vulnerable substations	Substation equipment seriously damaged and supplies interrupted	Supplies interrupted to customers including emergency services and other utilities. Very lengthy and expensive repairs.	-3	-5	-15	-3	-5	-15	-3	-5	-15	In accordance with ENA ETR 138, all substations surveyed and appropriate protection schemes developed for sites at risk		10 years
Warmer drier summers and warmer wetter winters	Temperature increase	2.7	5.2	8.1		Changes to vegetation growth including increased tree growth	Trees and other vegetation interfering with overhead lines	Increased incidence of network faults	Increased incidence of customer interruptions	-3	-1	-3	-3	-1	-3	-5	-2		-10	
	Percentage increased rainfall	20%	41%	73%																
Note regarding UKCIP data This is illustrative data showing maximum predictions for high emissions and 90% probability. Sea level rises show central estimates for each period of relative sea level change (cm) with respect to 1990 levels. Locations with maximum increases for each period have been selected.					Note regarding Confidence Levels and Thresholds to the comments in Section 5 of the Report					Please refer										

UK TEMPERATURE CHARTS

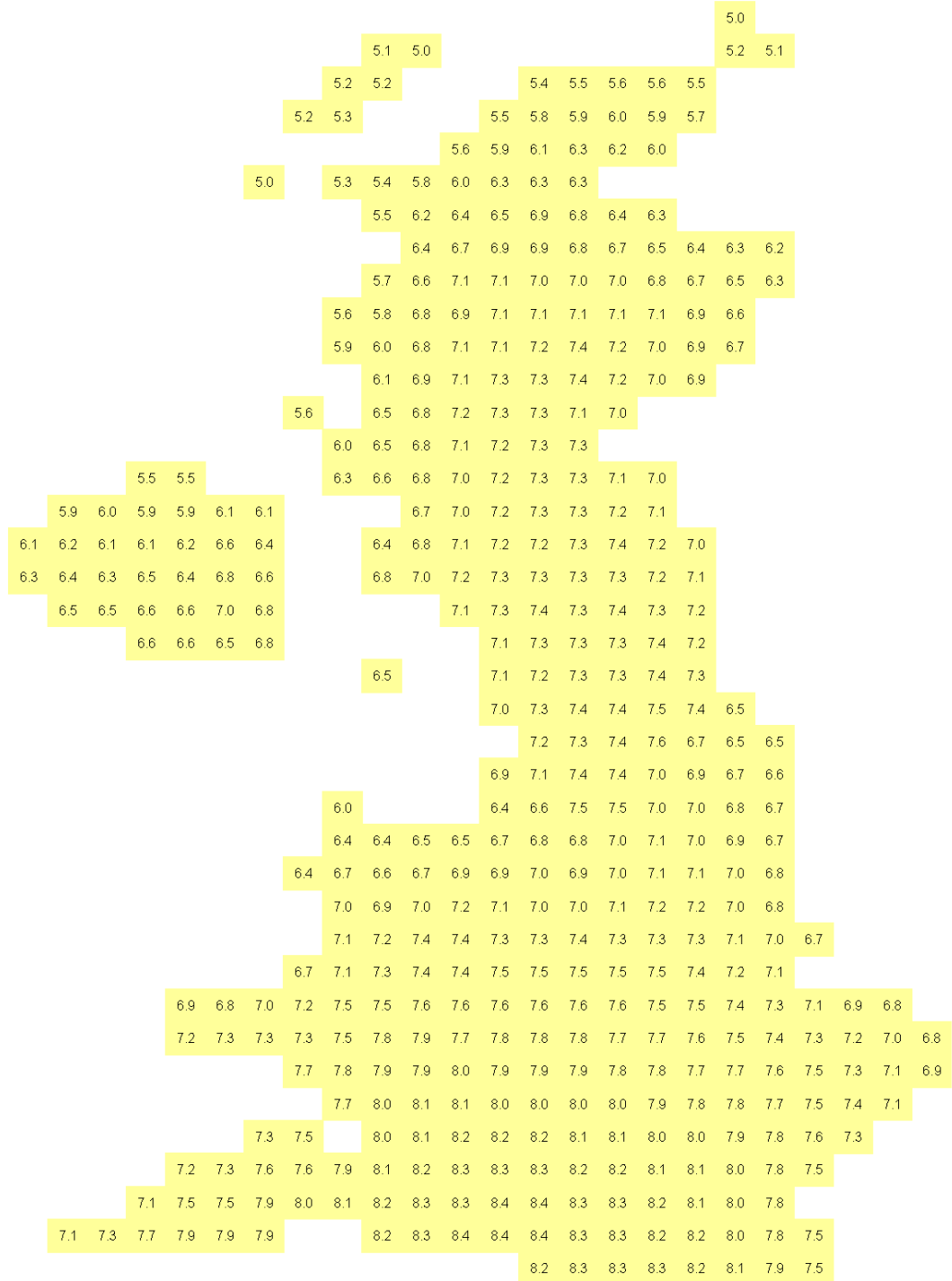
NOTE: CHARTS FOR ALL OTHER EMISSION SCENARIO AND SEASONAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE AVAILABLE.



PLOT TITLE:	SUMMER MEAN TEMPERATURE CHANGES				
VARIABLE:	Mean Daily Temperature	TIME PERIOD:	2040-2069		
MEANING PERIOD:	Summer	EMISSIONS SCENARIO:	High		
PROBABILITY:	90th Percentile	MAX:	5.4	MIN:	3.3



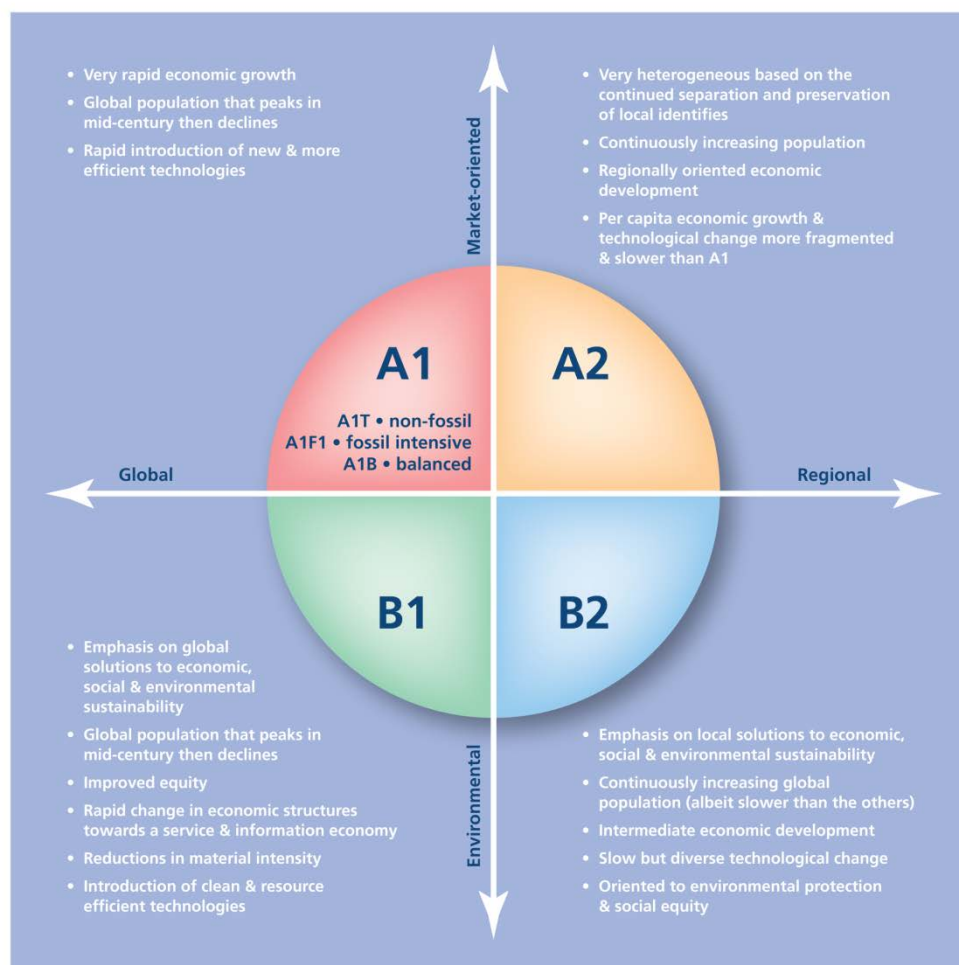
PLOT TITLE:	SUMMER MEAN TEMPERATURE CHANGES		
VARIABLE:	Mean Daily Temperature	TIME PERIOD:	2070-2099
MEANING PERIOD:	Summer	EMISSIONS SCENARIO:	High
PROBABILITY:	90th Percentile	MAX:	8.4
		MIN:	5.0



Appendix 10

Emissions scenarios in UKCP09

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS EXTRACTED FROM UKCP09.



We need to make some assumptions about future emissions of greenhouse gases (and other pollutants) from human activities in order to make projections of UK climate change over the next century. Because we cannot know how emissions will change, we use instead a number of possible scenarios of these, selected from the IPCC [Special Report on Emissions Scenarios \(SRES\)](#) (Nakicenovic and Swart, 2000). These correspond to a set of comprehensive global narratives, or storylines, that define local, regional and global socio-economic driving forces of change such as economy, population, technology, energy and agriculture – key determinants of the future emissions pathway. The scenarios are alternative conceptual futures to which no probabilities can be attached.

SRES emissions scenarios are structured in four major families labelled A1, A2, B1 and B2, each of which represents a different storyline. They are commonly shown as in the figure above where the vertical axis represents the degree to which society is economically or environmentally oriented in the future, whilst the horizontal axis refers to the degree of globalisation. All scenarios are non-interventionist, that is, they assume that emissions will not be changed in response to concerns over climate change.

The A1 storyline describes a future world of very rapid economic growth, and a population that increases from 5.3 billion in 1990 to peak in 2050 at 8.7 billion and then declines to 7.1 billion in 2100. Rapid introduction of new and efficient technologies is assumed, as is convergence among regions, including large reductions in regional differences in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Within the A1 family are three subgroups, referring to high use of fossil fuels (A1F1), high use of non-fossil energy sources (A1T) or an intermediate case (A1B).

The B1 storyline also describes a convergent, more equitable world, and has the same population scenario as the A1 storyline: however, rapid changes in economic structures towards a service and information economy are assumed, with reductions in material intensity, and the introduction of clean and resource-efficient technologies. Global solutions are found to economic, social and environmental sustainability.

The High, Medium, and Low emission scenarios in the UKCP09 report correspond to the A1F1, A1B and B1 SRES scenarios. The High and Low emission scenarios are the same as those of the same name used in UKCIP02. They span almost the full range of SRES scenarios, with cumulative (2000-2100) CO₂ emissions of 2189 GtC and 983 GtC respectively. SRES A2 and B2 storylines, with higher, continuously increasing population scenarios (to 15.1 and 10.4 billion in 2100 respectively), are not used in UKCP09, as the population assumed in the A2 storyline is significantly higher than the high end of current projections.

Extreme high or low emissions scenarios, for example very high rates of fossil fuel combustion or strong mitigation in response to concerns over climate change, are also not considered in the projections available from UKCP09. The UKCP09 Low emissions scenario (SRES B1) does, according to some models, result in approximate stabilisation of CO₂ concentrations between about 500 ppm and 600 ppm. However, when the full (ocean and land) climate-carbon cycle feedback is included, as is done in UKCP09, then the CO₂ concentrations will vary over a wide range.