

Guidance Document

Load Managed Areas

Distributors may, from time to time, designate part of their network as a Load Managed Area (LMA) where they have identified a need to reinforce or extend the capacity of such areas and have been able to avoid or defer the need for such reinforcement or extension through limiting the coincidence of switched load by adopting to control the Load Switching Regimes. To enable identification of such an area of their network distribution companies have implemented a process using the Line Loss Factor Class to identify such an area.

Detailed below is a guidance note on how the process is to be managed.

Guidance Note on how create new LLFC(s) to identify Customers in a Load Managed Area

This Guidance note is based on the premise that only customers who have the capability to switch load will be identified within a Load Managed Area (LMA).

Distributors should follow the following steps in order use an LLFC to identify customers within an LMA.

Replication of existing Market Domain Data (MDD) combinations

The existing MDD combinations can be identified by utilising the information contained within the Valid Meter Timeswitch Code (MTC), Line Loss Factor Class (LLFC), Standard Settlement Class (SSC), Profile Class (PC) table (MTC/LLFC/SSC/PC), which can be found on the Elexon Portal within the MDD section. Please note to view the information you must have a registered login to the site.

Step 1 – Identify Load Managed Area

Distributor identifies the extent of the LMA, it is expected that an LMA will be covered by the relevant LMA Post Codes

Step 2 – Identify customers whose load can be switched within the LMA

Distributor identifies customer MPANs whose load can be switched within the LMA. It should be noted that some customers may have two 'related' MPANs and as such will have two LLFCs that require to be managed.

Step 3 – Identify existing MDD combinations (including LLFC(s)) for customers who have a switched load capability

This can be done using the Valid MTC LLFC SSC PC table on the Elexon Portal (login required)

Step 4 – Create relevant new LLFC and associated combinations in MDD

Prior to submitting the appropriate MDD forms, Distributors should ensure that the new LLFC to be used has not previously been created/used in order to avoid using one that does not relate to an LMA.

Step 5 – MDD process

- Create new LLFC (Entity 17 form). The LLFC description must include LMA in the text as this will allow all parties to identify that the customer resides in an LMA.

E.G. Existing LLFC Description – Economy 7

New LLFC Description – LMA Economy 7

- Create new Valid MTC LLFC SSC combination (Entity 56 form)
- Create new Valid MTC LLFC SSC PC combination (Entity 63 form)

Please note the new combinations cannot be used until they are valid within MDD and this process can take up to two months to complete from start to finish.

Step 6 – Once the new valid combinations are live in MDD the impacted customer MPANs require to be transferred to the new LMA LLFC

Please note that MDD does not permit any retrospective back dating, the combinations will only be live from the effective from date which is usually the MDD publication date.

Step 7 – Distribution MPAS providers must also advise Suppliers of the changes to the customer details via the D0171 data flow.

Step 8 – Distributors should ensure that the new LMA LLFC(s) are mapped to the appropriate DUoS tariffs.

Smart Meter impact on creation of new LLFC(s) to identify Customers in a Load Managed Area

All Distribution companies will need to be aware that the Smart Meter roll-out will have an impact on all of their switched loads, with the biggest impact being on those loads that are currently dynamically switched.

Types of Switched Load

Static – Smart Meters will be able to replicate existing switching times, therefore any new LMA should follow process as outlined above and utilise existing combinations.

Semi-Static – Smart Meters will be able to replicate existing switching times, therefore any new LMA should follow process as outlined above and utilise existing combinations.

Dynamically Switched Load – Smart Meters are not be capable of dynamically switching load and as such a new process will have to be implemented.

Smart Meters and Dynamically Switched Load

It is not possible for a Smart Meter to dynamically switch load therefore a Distributor has to determine the most appropriate method to introduce relevant switching times that meet their network requirements.

The Distributor has effectively three choices

- 1) Distributor moves Customer on to existing static switching times, with the danger they may create new LMAs

If this route is chosen the process as outlined above in steps 1 to 8 should be followed

- 2) Distributor moves Customer on to existing semi-static switching times, again with the danger they may create new LMAs

If this route is chosen the process as outlined above in steps 1 to 8 should be followed

- 3) Distributor creates new static/semi static combinations to meet their network requirements

If a Distributor chooses to follow Option 3 then in order to input the correct combinations in MDD they will have to follow the following process.

Step 1 – Identify Load Managed Area

Distributor identifies the extent of the LMA, it is expected that an LMA will be covered by the relevant LMA Post Codes

Step 2 – Identify customers whose load can be switched within the LMA

Distributor identifies customer MPANs whose load can be switched within the LMA. It should be noted that some customers may have two 'related' MPANs and as such will have two LLFCs that require to be managed.

Step 3 – Create/Identify relevant new LLFC and associated for MDD

Prior to submitting the appropriate MDD forms, Distributors should ensure that the new LLFC to be used has not previously been created/used in order to avoid using one that does not relate to an LMA.

Step 4 – Identify and create new Standard Settlement Classes (SSC) and associated Time Pattern Regimes (TPR)

Please note that when creating a new SSC/TPR combination the SSC has to be linked to a Profile Class and the Average Fraction of Yearly Consumption for each SSC must be provided.

Step 5 – MDD process

- Create new LLFC (Entity 17 form). The LLFC description must include LMA in the text as this will allow all parties to identify that the customer resides in an LMA.

E.G. Existing LLFC Description – Economy 7

New LLFC Description – LMA Economy 7

- Create new SSC (Entity 32 form)
- Link new SSC to Profile Class (Entity 40 form – Valid Settlement Configuration Profile Class)
- Create new TPR(s) (Entity 38 form)
- Create TPR Clock Interval (Entity 27 Form)
- Link SSC/TPR (Entity 29 Form – Measurement Requirement)
- Link SSC/TPR to Profile Class (Entity 39 form – Valid Measurement Requirement Profile Class)
- Create Average Fraction of Yearly Consumption Set (Entity 11 Form)
- Create Average Fraction of Yearly Consumption (Entity 12 Form)
- Create new Valid MTC LLFC SSC combination (Entity 56 form)
- Create new Valid MTC LLFC SSC PC combination (Entity 63 form)

Please note the above includes the assumption that an existing Meter Timeswitch Code (MTC) will be used, however if Distributors wish to create a new MTC then the following forms also need to be completed along with the above.

Meter Timeswitch Class – Entity 52 Form

Meter Timeswitch Class for Distributor – Entity 53 Form

Valid MTC/SSC Combination – Entity 54 Form

Please note the new combinations cannot be used until they are valid within MDD and this process can take up to two months to complete from start to finish.

Step 6 – Once the new valid combinations are live in MDD the impacted customer MPANs require to be transferred to the new LMA LLFC

Please note that MDD does not permit any retrospective back dating, the combinations will only be live from the effective from date which is usually the MDD publication date.

Step 7 – Distribution MPAS providers must also advise Suppliers of the changes to the customer details via the D0171 data flow.

Step 8 – Distributors should ensure that the new LMA LLFC(s) are mapped to the appropriate DUoS tariffs.