Guidance Notes for Co-location of Different Technologies - Issue 3.1

NESO
National Energy System Operator

Foreword

These Guidance Notes have been prepared by the National Energy System Operator (NESO) to describe to Generators and other Users of the system how the Grid Code Compliance Processes is intended to work for the various configurations of co-located installations of different technologies.

These Guidance Notes are prepared solely for the assistance of prospective Generators connecting Power Stations directly to the National Electricity Transmission System or Large Power Stations to a User's System (eg. Embedded Large Power Stations connected to a Network Operator's System). In the event of dispute, the Grid Code and Bilateral Agreement documents will take precedence over these notes.

Generators in respect of Embedded Small and Embedded Medium Power Stations should contact the relevant Distribution Network Operator (DNO) for guidance.

These Guidance Notes are based on the Grid Code, Issue 6 Revisions 31 effective from the 8th of April 2025.

Definitions for the terminology used in this document can be found in the Grid Code.

The Engineering Compliance Manager (see contact details below) will be happy to provide clarification and assistance required in relation to these notes and on Grid Code compliance issues.

NESO welcomes comments including ideas to reduce the compliance effort while maintaining the level of confidence. Feedback should be directed to the NESO Engineering Compliance team at:

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Version	Date	Comment
Issue 1	April 2021	First Guidance on Co-location
Issue 2	June 2024	Revised Guidance on Compliance
Issue 3 - Version 3. 1	July 2025	Revised Guidance with Modelling Requirements [V3.1 as Minor Revision]

Contents

Abbreviations

This section includes a list of the abbreviations that appear in this document.

Abbreviation	Description
BCA	Bilateral Connection Agreement
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Systems
BM / BMU	Balancing Mechanism / Balancing Mechanism Unit
CUSC	Connection and Use of System Code
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
ECC	European Connection Conditions
ECP	European Compliance Processes
FON	Final Operational Notification
GB	Great Britain
GEP	Grid Entry Point
ION	Interim Operational Notification
IET	Integral Equipment Test
Mod-App	Modification Application
NESO	National Energy System Operator (also referred to as 'The Company' in this document)
PC	Planning Code
POC	Point of Connection
RfG	Requirements for Generators (EU legislation)
TEC	Transmission Entry Capacity

1 Introduction

With advances in technology, an increasing number of Users are connecting sites to the GB electricity system using more than one type of plant or technology. This recent trend seeks to enhance technical capability along with the commercial potential of the overall plant.

A co-located site is one where Power Generating Units belonging to different technologies and/or fuel types, including storage and demand, are installed at the same site or Power Station and connected to the GB electricity system.

There are several ways in which different co-located technology projects can be developed. The purpose of this guidance document is to offer more clarity around the technical requirements and compliance approach that will set the right expectations from the User and thereby help to achieve compliance prior to receiving NESO operational notifications.

This guidance document does not seek to exhaust every conceivable co-location scenario, so it is important that the User engages with the compliance engineer for the connection to discuss the site-specific compliance requirements.

2 Different Types of Connections to the Transmission System

There are two main connection types when connecting a new Power Station (and hence its associated Power Generating Modules) to the transmission system:

2.1 Parallel Connection

A parallel connection is one where the additional technology being co-located is connected directly to the transmission system at an existing or contracted connection site but with a new independent connection point, a representative example is depicted in Figure 2.1.

A new independent connection point to the transmission network shall be considered where a developer intends to treat the new connecting unit as a new and separate Power Station. This would require a new connection application followed by a new Bilateral Connection Agreement (BCA) for such a connection. A condition of which would bind the User to meeting the requirements of the Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) and Grid Code.

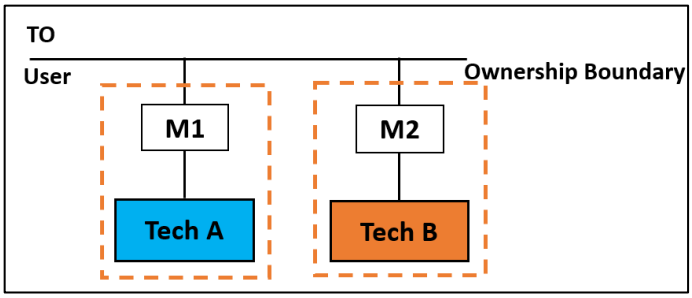

Figure 2.1 Parallel Connection

In some cases, as shown in Figure 2.2 a User may already own multiple bays in the transmission substation and decide to add new technology behind one bay. In such a case, the User would be required to undergo a Mod-App (Modification Application), by which their existing BCA for an existing Power Station shall then be amended.

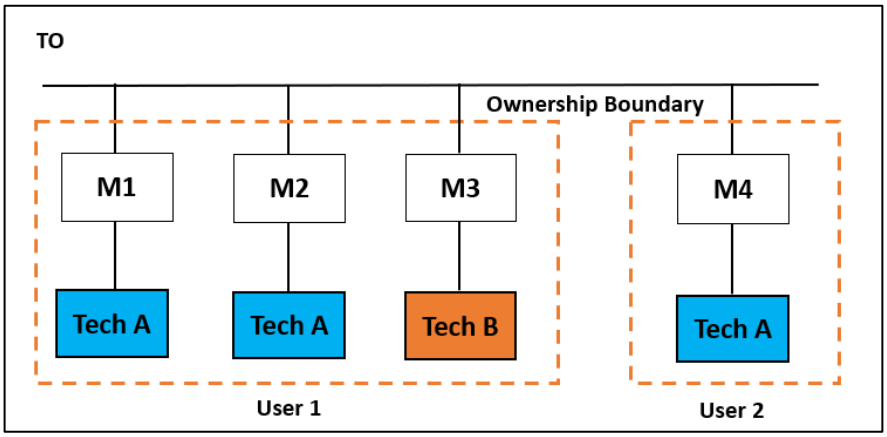

Figure 2.2 User with Multiple Bays

2.2 Consolidated Connection

A consolidated connection in this context is one where the new technology being co-located is connected to the transmission system behind an existing connection point at the existing (or contracted) connection site, such that there remains a single electrical connection to the transmission system. A representative example is shown in Figure 2.3. There are two types of control configurations, namely independent control and supplementary control under a consolidated type of connection. These are described in the subsequent parts of this Guidance Note.

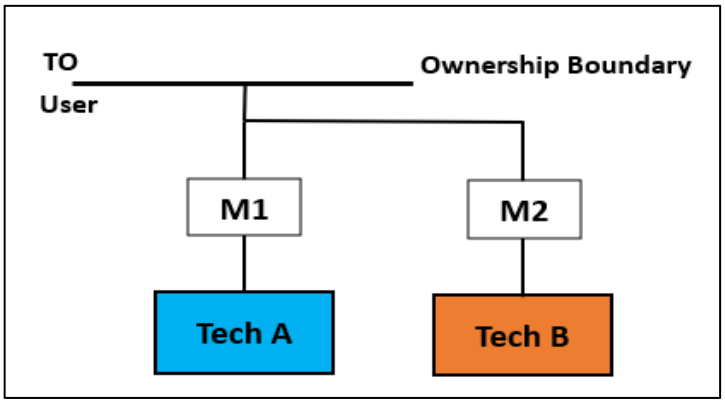

Figure 2.3 Consolidated Connection

2.2.1 Independently Controlled Configuration

In this configuration, the Power Station would comprise a generating unit/demand unit along with the generating unit/demand unit of a different technology type, where the operation of both units is independent from each other. In other words, it is possible to have one generating unit running while the other component(s) of the Power Station (i.e., other generating/demand unit) is (are) switched off and vice versa.

Examples of such a configuration are as follows:

1. An existing User (with a FON) who wishes to install a new unit of a different technology type behind an existing connection point (see Figure 2.4).
2. A new User designing the site with multiple technologies that can operate independently of one another.

A Simple Independent Configuration is where there is a clear electrical separation of different technologies as can be seen in Figure 2.4. All the generating units of the same technology type are grouped together and connected to the User's busbar at the common Grid Entry Point.

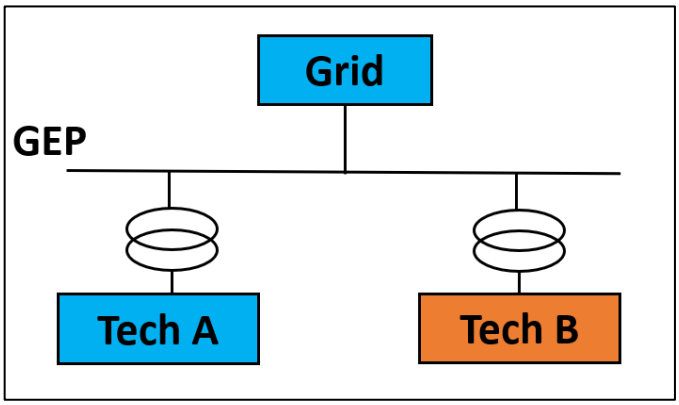

Figure 2.4 Simple Independent Configuration

Another configuration that has been gaining interest lately is a Complex Independently Controlled Configuration. In this configuration, the generating/demand units of different technology types are grouped together and electrically connected behind a common power transformer as can be seen in Figure 2.5 and Figure 2.6.

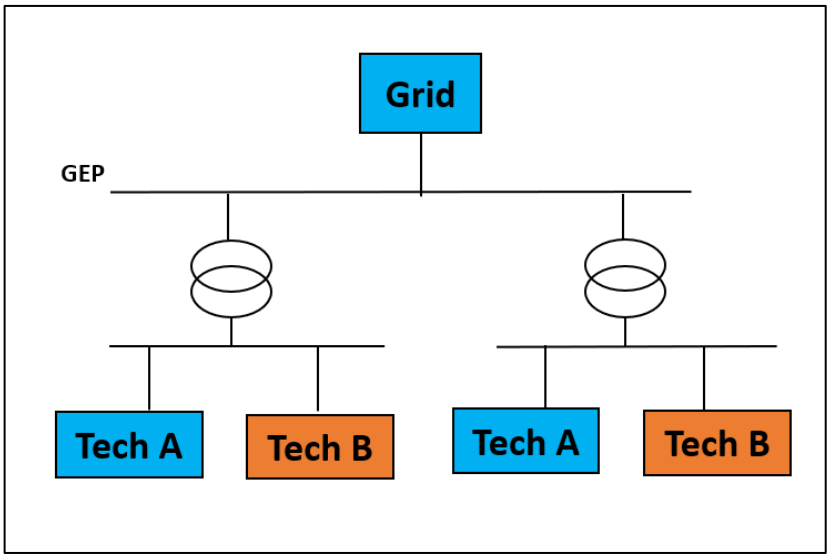

Figure 2.5 Complex Independent Configuration

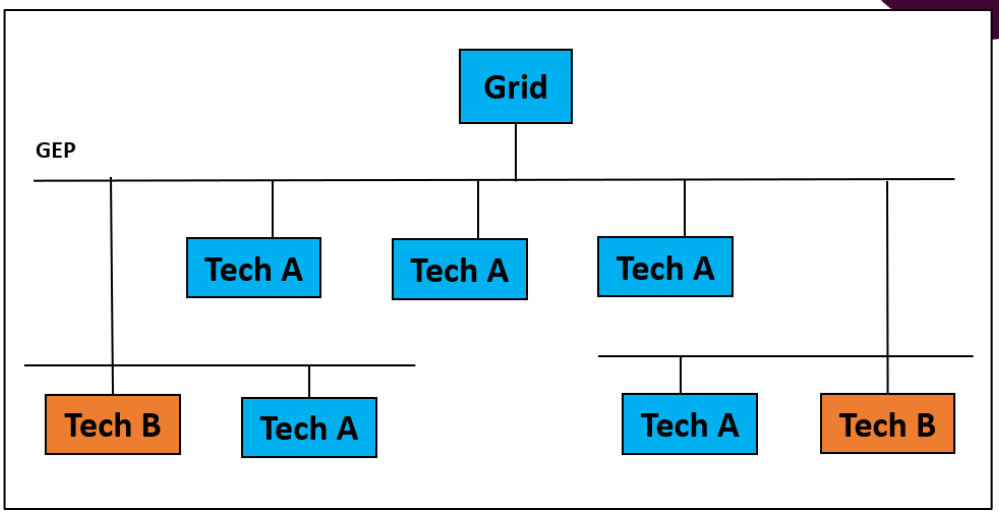

Figure 2.6 Complex Independent Configuration

2.2.2 Supplementary Controlled Configuration

A Configuration in which a Generating Unit or a demand Unit is linked to the operation of the generating unit/demand unit of a different technology and both modules cannot be independently controlled, is called a Supplementary controlled configuration. For example, as shown in Figure 2.7, the User installs Electricity Storage Modules to enhance the frequency response performance when modernizing an existing generating unit. In other words, the new generating unit supplements the performance of an existing generating unit, and cannot operate independently of each other i.e., when the main component is off, the storage device should also be off.

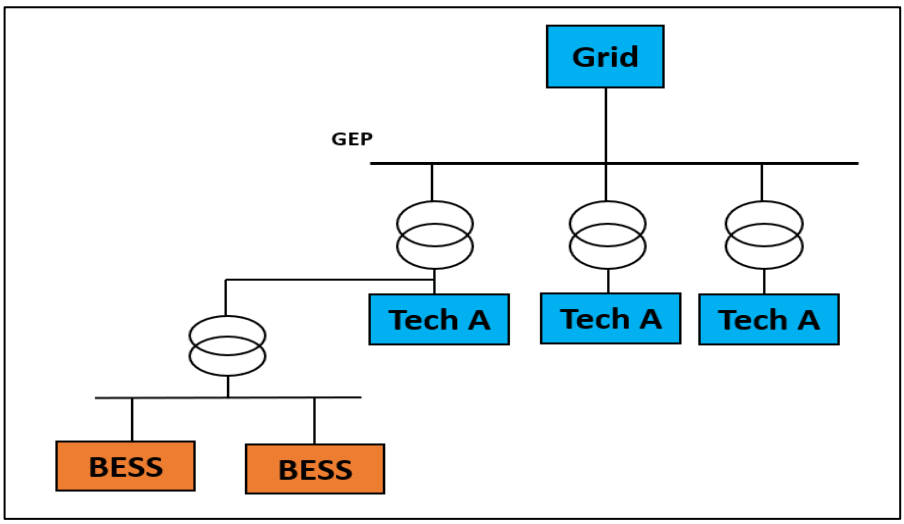

Figure 2.7 Supplementary Configuration

3 Compliance Process for Different Connections:

The objective of the compliance process remains the same regardless of different combinations of generating/demand/storage units at a co-located site. The compliance process seeks to guarantee uniformity among EU/GB Code Users by establishing minimum technical, design, and operational standards. This ensures consistency in connecting to the National Electricity Transmission System, thereby allowing NESO to fulfil its statutory and Independent System Operator and Planner License duties.

Please note, to comply with the planning code requirements of the Grid Code, Users are required to provide NESO with validated model(s) that truly and accurately represent the dynamic performance of their systems as demonstrated during the compliance process. For detailed recommendations and general advice on the model submission aimed at complying with PC.A.9 of the Grid Code, please refer to Appendix A of this document which links to "Guidance Notes on Modelling Requirements – GC0141 Grid Code Modification". Furthermore, section 3.2.1.3 of this document provides modelling guidance for co-located projects.

3.1 Parallel Connection

If the connection of the new unit is a new Power Station with a separate Bilateral Connection Agreement and an independent electrical connection point, then a normal compliance process will be followed. The provisions contained in the Grid Code ECP.5 to ECP.7 detail the process to be followed for the User's Plant and Apparatus to become operational. This includes the issue of three Operational Notifications: EON (Energization Operation Notification), ION (Interim Operational Notification used for synchronizing) and FON (Final Operational Notification demonstrating full compliance).

If the connection of the new unit is at an existing Power Station with an independent connection point to the system as shown in figure 2.2, this would require an amendment of an existing BCA. The new units with a single electrical point of connection to the system shall be treated as a separate Power Park Module and then the compliance process in accordance with ECP.11.7 shall be followed. It is advisable that for a co-located connection, the Power Generating Modules of different technology and/or fuel type are classified into separate BM Units such that they can be separately instructible and controllable. Please also refer to section 3.2.1.2.

3.2 Consolidated Connection

For a consolidated connection the new Generating Units (also then being a separate BM Unit) will be grouped within the existing contracted or connected Power Station. A Modification Application will be required to review and potentially amend the existing Bilateral Connection Agreement prior to connection, and the compliance process will be determined depending on whether an independent or supplementary controlled configuration is implemented.

As per clause ECP.11.7 in the Grid Code, in the case of a co-located site, i.e., generating units of different technology connected within a new or existing Power Station, The Company will accept demonstration of compliance at the Grid Entry Point or User System Entry Point (if embedded) through a combination of the capabilities of both generation units.

Generator Owners should, however, be aware that for the purposes of compliance, full Grid Code compliance should be demonstrated when, for example:

- Unit A (technology A) is out of service and the remaining Power Generating Module (technology B) is in service, and
- Unit A (technology A) is in service, and the remaining Power Generating Module (technology B) is out of service.

When it comes to combined operating scenarios, a reduced set of compliance tests and simulations may be agreed with The Company. It is worth noting that the compliance process for extension projects of existing Power Generating Modules (eg. adding new wind turbines to an existing wind turbine plant) shall be similar to that adopted for co-location projects as explained in this guidance note.

Please refer to Appendix A for the detailed guidance on compliance requirements for each type of Power Generating Module.

3.2.1 Independently Controlled (Simple and Complex Configuration):

Independently Controlled Configuration can be classified into following cases:

A. Case 1: When an existing GB Code User installs new Generating Units of different technology behind an existing connection point in an independently controlled manner.

The configuration is such that the two technologies can be operated both individually as well as in a combined mode. In such a case, the User shall undertake a modification application (Mod-App) to reflect such a change and amend the BCA to increase the Transmission Entry Capacity (TEC) (if applicable). There shall also be a new Appendix F (Site Specific Technical Requirements) describing the requirements for the new Generating Units of a different technology at a Co-located site. The customer shall provide confirmation that Generating Units of a different technology will be consolidated behind an existing connection point along with the existing assets where no substantial modification is made to the existing Main Plant and Apparatus.

There may then be two Appendix Fs, one for the existing Power Generating Units (which shall remain unchanged with respect to the Connection Conditions (CCs)), and another for the new Power Generating Units which will be based on the European Connection Conditions (ECCs). Hence, appropriate code requirements (GB or EU) will be followed as applicable, with the assumption that the components are sufficiently independent.

Where an existing Power Generating Module, which is a GB Code User, has achieved a FON, i.e., the User has already demonstrated full Grid Code compliance when it was first commissioned, the new Generating Units being co-located shall undergo full Grid Code compliance with respect to the latest code i.e. as an EU Code User as relevant and as applicable at the existing Connection Point. A reduced set of compliance simulations and onsite tests may be agreed between the User and The Company to assess the performance of the combined operation when both existing and newly added units are operating simultaneously in accordance with ECP.11.7 and ECP.A.6.1.1.

RMS and EMT models shall be submitted, in accordance with Grid Code PC.A.9 as introduced through Grid Code modification GC0141.Please refer to Appendix A which comprise link to the general guidance around submitting the PC.A.9 compliant models. For detailed modelling guidance on co-located projects, please refer to section 3.2.1.3.

B. Case 2: When an existing EU Code User (with a FON) installs new Generating Units of a different technology behind an existing connection point in an independently controlled manner.

In such case, where the existing Power Generating Module has already demonstrated full grid code compliance, the new Generating Units being co-located shall be required to undergo full Grid Code compliance with respect to the latest code i.e. as an EU Code User. A reduced set of compliance simulations and onsite tests may be agreed between the User and The Company to assess the performance of the combined operation when both existing and newly added units are operating simultaneously in accordance with ECP.11.7 and ECP.A.6.1.1.

C. Case 3: When the complete site being co-located is a new site comprising Generating Units/Demand Units (of different technologies) that can be operated independently from each other.

The new site would require a new BCA with two Appendix Fs, one for each technology type under the context of an EU Code User and the whole site would then be demonstrating compliance with respect to ECC/ECP.

In this case, the compliance process in accordance with ECP.11.7 shall be followed for each technology individually as appropriate, and the compliance process would be a three staged process as follows:

- **Stage 1: Technology A only is operational, and Technology B is out of service and the compliance will be assessed through full list of compliance tests and simulations as applicable.**
- **Stage 2: Technology B only is operational, and Technology A is out of service and the compliance will be assessed through a full list of compliance tests and simulations as applicable.**
- **Stage 3: Both units, Technology A and B are operating together, and the compliance will be assessed through a reduced set of compliance tests and simulations.**

Customers are encouraged to contact the relevant Compliance Engineer in the early compliance stage of the project to receive further clarifications on the detailed scope of the simulations and tests in the combined operation.

3.2.1.1 Operational Notifications

When the co-located assets of a Power Station comprising Power Generating Modules of different technologies are commissioned together i.e. different technologies being synchronized to the system at the same time, the Interim Operational Notification for such a Power Station would be issued by taking into account the proportion of the co-located assets being commissioned. For example, in the case of a consolidated co-located site where both PV and Electricity Storage Modules are commissioned together, there would be an obligation on the User to complete the voltage control tests before 20% of the Power Park Module is synchronized to the network. The pre-20% voltage control test performance shall also be demonstrated through a combination of co-located technology assets i.e. in this case, PV and Electricity Storage Modules operating together. The Interim Operational Notification will also limit the proportion of the Power Park Module which can be simultaneously synchronized to the Total System to 70% of Maximum Capacity of the Power Park Module (where it is greater or equal to 100MW) until the Generator has completed the frequency response tests (as detailed in ECP.A.6.3.1). These tests shall be demonstrated through a combination of co-located technology assets.

Alternatively, the co-located assets of a Power Station may be commissioned together but in a phased approach, where Phase 1 involves commissioning of Power Generating Modules of one technology type and Phase 2 involves the commissioning of Power Generating Modules of another technology type, with both the stages concluding prior to The Company issuing a Final Operational Notification to a Power Station. In this case, the Interim Operational Notification shall be issued first for Phase 1 which would allow the User to synchronize the Power Generating Modules in Phase 1 to the system. The limitation on the Interim Operational Notification for Phase 1 shall be with respect to the requirements of ECP.6.2 / ECP.6.3. When the Power Generating Modules in Phase 2 are ready to be synchronized, the existing Interim Operational Notification shall then be amended to reflect the applicable requirements of ECP.6.2 / ECP.6.3 for Phase 2. This includes completion of the 20% voltage control tests to be done in combination with the Power Generating Modules in Phase 1 (that are already synchronized) and the Power Generating Modules in Phase 2 (to be synchronized). The Company may also issue separate Interim Operational Notifications to each Phase in construction where the subsequent Project Phases are significantly apart from one another in commissioning.

3.2.1.2 BM Units Registration

In case of a co-located site, the Power Generating Module comprising different technology and/or fuel type shall be classified into separate BM Units such that they can be separately instructible and controllable. Please refer to figure 3.2 as an example. They may, however, share a common Point of Connection. In this instance, if there is one Power Park Module the Generator will need to apply for a Non-Standard BMU through the Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) Panel. Please note, NESO is currently undertaking an internal workgroup consultation on providing further clarity around the co-located BM Units and the associated operational performance requirements. Different configurations of co-located Power Park Module and BM Units can be found in section 3.2.1.4.

ECC.8.1 states the requirement for each Type C or Type D Power Generating Module to have a Mandatory Services Agreement (MSA) for both reactive capability and frequency response services. In the case of a co-located site, where the different Power Generating Modules are split into separate BM Units, the reactive capability and frequency response capability for entering into an MSA can be agreed with respect to each BM Unit. Further guidance on configuration of standard or non-standard BM Units can be found on the Elexon website (refer to Balancing & Settlement Code).

3.2.1.3 Modelling Requirements for Co-located Connections

When a GB Code User or an EU Code User (with a completion date before 1st September 2022) intends to install additional Power Generating Modules belonging to a new technology behind the existing Grid Entry Point, the modelling requirements in accordance with PC.A.5.3.2 (in case of Synchronous Power Generating Modules) or PC.A.5.4.2 (in case of Power Park Modules) shall be applicable:

- *PC.A.5.4.2 (g) (i): For any **Power Park Unit**s in a **Power Park Module** with a **Completion Date** after 1 September 2022 and any **Power Park Units** and/or **Power Park Module(s)** subject to a control system change and/or a **Modification** to any **Plant** or **Apparatus** after 1 September 2022, control system models in accordance with PC.A.9 should be supplied covering the full information required under PC.A.5.4.2 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).*

The term 'Control System Change' constitutes any changes to the control function block diagrams and/or control system architecture, including input and output signals. This also includes changes to the generator control (control system associated with Main Plant and Apparatus), reactive power compensation equipment control and the Power Park Controllers (PPC).

It is useful to note that a parameter change (control gain) from an existing control system may not invoke any new modelling requirements in line with PC.A.9; however, any such change(s) shall be discussed and agreed with The Company prior to its execution.

- For the avoidance of doubt, Generators connected after 1st September 2022, which have been subject to a control system change, modification or parameter change shall supply updated models (RMS and EMT) of their Plant and Apparatus to The Company in accordance with the requirements of PC.A.9.
- Generators shall ensure that the models or data supplied in respect of their Plant and Apparatus accurately reflects the behaviour of the 'as built' plant, as required under PC.A.5.3.2(c), PC.A.5.4.2(a) and PC.A.5.4.3.

Where it is the intention of the existing User to co-locate different technologies behind an existing Grid Entry Point, this would constitute a modification or control system change of the existing Power Park Module and would invoke the modelling requirements of PC.A.9 in accordance with PC.A.5.4.2

For example, in figure 3.1, consider an existing User comprising a Wind Turbine Plant forming a Power Park Module. This User decides to install a new BESS (shown in green) adjacent to an existing Wind Turbine Plant (shown in blue) behind an existing Grid Entry Point. The control philosophy is such that the existing Power Park Controller (may also be called a site master controller) shall control the voltage performance of both the existing and new units and hence the existing Power Park Controller would need to be modified. In this case, the entire Power Park Module (comprising existing Wind Turbines, STATCOM and new BESS) shall be caught by the latest modelling requirements of PC.A.9.

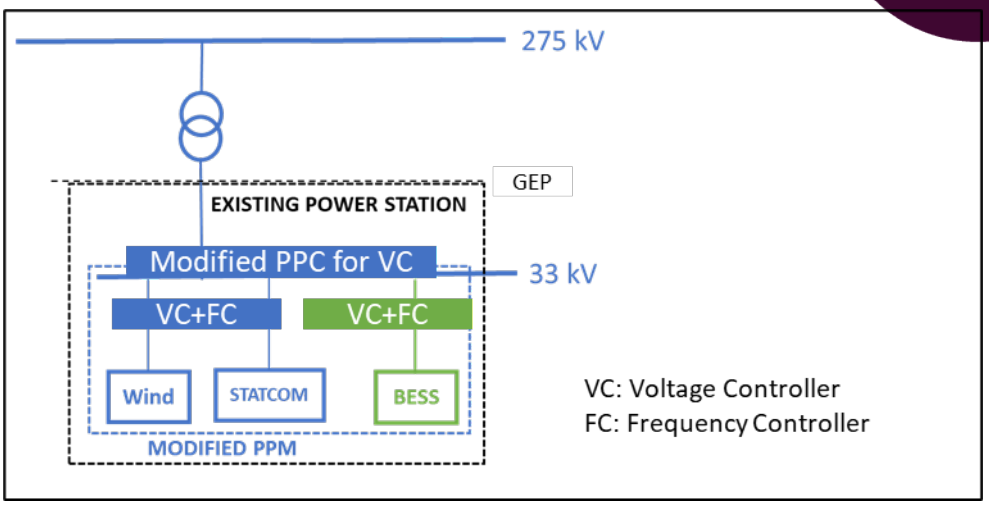

Figure 3.1: Example case - Modification of existing Power Park Module

Where an existing User installs new co-located units (eg. BESS) behind an existing Grid Entry Point, and the new co-located units are controlled by an independent controller, this would still be part of an existing Power Park Module, and the User shall be required to submit the RMS and EMT models for an entire Power Park Module in accordance with PC.A.9.

3.2.1.4 Policy around defining Power Park Modules for Co-located Connections

Please refer to some examples below illustrating the definition of a Power Park Module in case of Co-location or Extension Projects.

Consider an example in figure 3.2, where the existing Wind Farm User (constituted as one Power Park Module) opts for co-location by installing a BESS behind an existing Grid Entry Point. Since the collection of Wind Turbine Generators along with the BESS Units is joined together with a single electrical point of connection to the transmission system, this represents a single modified Power Park Module comprising Wind and BESS assets as seen in figure 3.2. In terms of compliance:

- The existing Wind Turbines are not subject to a substantial modification as per the Grid Code, so they shall continue to demonstrate compliance with respect to the applicable version of Grid Code.
- The newly added units (in this case, BESS) need to be compliant with respect to the latest Grid Code requirements.

Such a User shall be required to:

- Demonstrate compliance in a combined scenario as agreed with The Company, and
- Submit models of the modified Power Park Module as per PC.A.9.

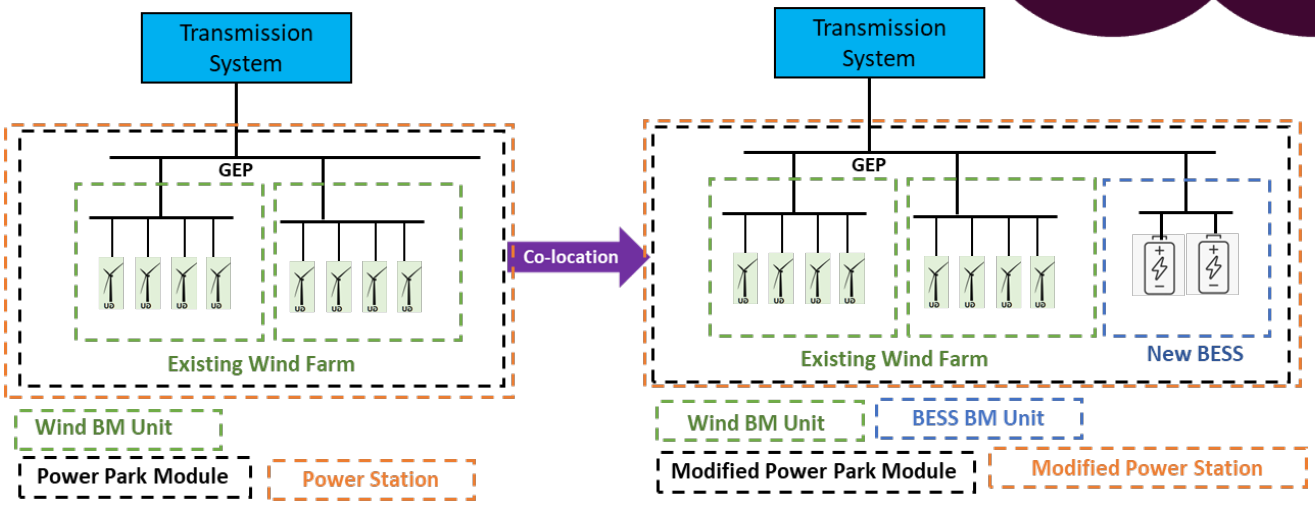

Figure 3.2: Co-location of Wind Turbine and BESS Plant

Consider an example in figure 3.3, where the existing Wind Farm User (constituted as one Power Park Module) opts for an extension by installing additional Wind Turbines behind an existing Grid Entry Point. This is a single modified Power Park Module. In this case:

- The existing Wind Turbines are not subject to a substantial modification as per the Grid Code, so they shall continue to demonstrate compliance with respect to the applicable version of Grid Code.
- The new Wind Turbines need to be compliant with respect to the latest Grid Code requirements.

Such a User shall be required to:

- Demonstrate compliance in a combined scenario as agreed with The Company, and
- Submit the models of the modified Power Park Module as per PC.A.9.

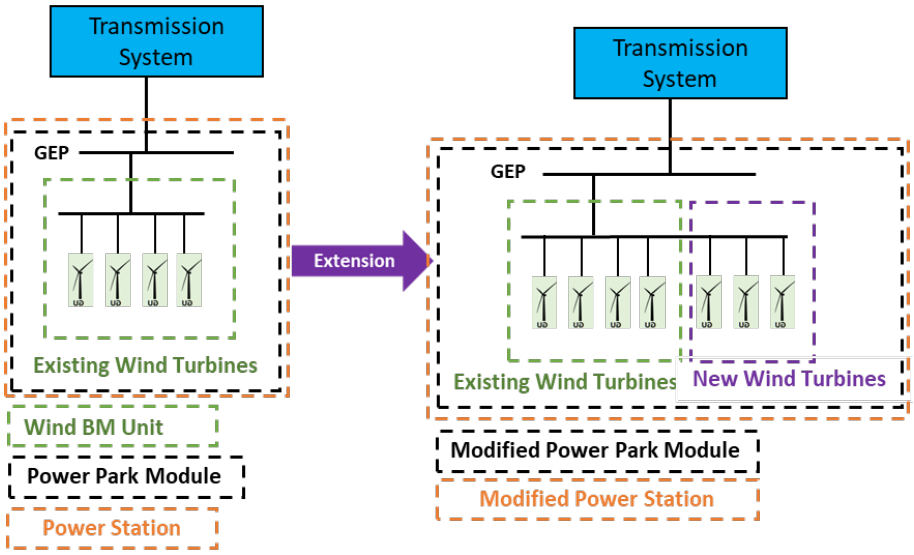

Figure 3.3: Extension of Wind Turbine Plant

Consider an example in figure 3.4 with an existing Power Station (single Bilateral Agreement) comprising Wind Turbines and a Synchronous Generator in parallel. Please note, this is already a co-located connection. Such a User then decides to decommission the Synchronous Machines and replace them with new BESS units. This requires amendment (modification) of the existing Bilateral Agreement with The Company. The BESS units have an independent connection point to the transmission system with an independent Grid Entry Point and therefore are

classified as a separate Power Park Module from the existing Wind Turbines. The Power Station is then modified into two Power Park Modules (see below). Compliance shall be assessed in accordance with ECP.11.7 (i.e. full Grid Code compliance of BESS Power Park Module with respect to latest code requirements) and a reduced set of compliance may be agreed when the co-located generators are operating in combined mode.

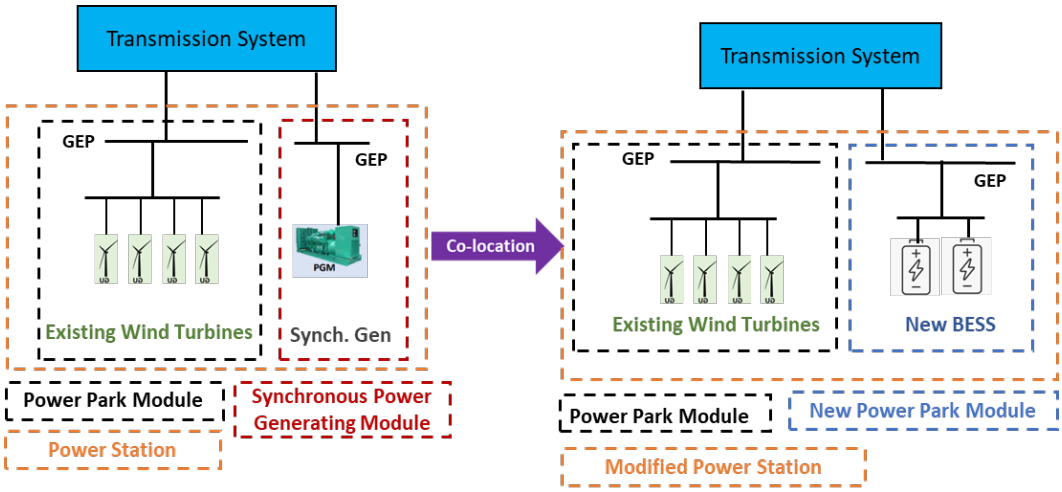

Figure 3.4: Co-location in Parallel Connection at Existing Power Station

3.2.2 Supplementary Controlled

When a User installs new units in a Supplementary Controlled configuration to enhance the performance of an existing Generator, this would be treated as Substantial Modification. As explained in this document, the existing Bilateral Agreement shall be updated accordingly, and the latest Grid Code requirements shall apply to the Generator (including the new units). For simplicity, if a GB Code User makes a Substantial Modification to their existing Main Plant and Apparatus after April 2019, they will then be treated as an EU Code User and hence caught by the latest requirements of the Grid Code.

The user shall confirm that the new technology added under this configuration will not be operating independently i.e., it will always be operating in combination with an existing site.


A

4 Appendices

Appendix A: Guidance Documents

This section details the list of guidance documents published on NESO Compliance Webpage to provide further clarification around the compliance requirements for different types of Power Generating Modules.

- Guidance Notes for Electrical Storage (EU Code User)
- Guidance Notes for Power Park Modules (GB Code User)
- Guidance Notes for Power Park Modules (EU Code User)
- Guidance Notes for Synchronous Generators (GB Code User)
- Guidance Notes for Synchronous Generators (EU Code User)
- Guidance Notes for Synchronous Condensers
- Guidance Notes on Modelling Requirements – GC0141 Grid Code Modification

Appendix B: Substantial Modifications Examples

This list states what modifications are classified as a substantial modification.

Number	Example Details	Would this be classified as 'Substantial Modification'? If so because….	This wouldn't be classified as 'Substantial Modification' because….	Other comments
1	Existing 20-year-old station comprising synchronous generating units. Excitation and Governor systems to be replaced on a like for like basis	No	No material changes to performance – plant replaced with components of the same type and technology as when constructed.	NESO to be notified of change.
2	Existing Power Station site - old Generating Unit to be replaced with new Gas Turbines	Yes – There is a material change to the plant – a brand-new unit is replacing the existing retired unit	N/A	NESO to be notified and treated in the same way as a new generating unit.
3	A 100MW wind farm comprises 50 x 2MW turbines. The wind turbines are to be replaced by 20 x 5MW turbines.	Yes – The turbines, control systems and performance are all using new plant even though the Grid Connection assets may remain largely unchanged.	N/A	NESO to be notified and treated in the same way as a new generating unit.
4	Generator Transformer replaced at an existing thermal Power Station with a grey spare	No	Plant is using technology of the same type when the station was built.	NESO would need to assess any alterations in performance if different from the original plant eg tap range.
5	Change of Generator Ownership – no change to plant	No	No material changes to plant	Bilateral Connection agreement to be updated using new terms where necessary (eg removal of MCUSA with CUSC)
6	An existing wind farm adds additional new turbines	It's dependent on specifics of the project. If the existing Wind Turbines are not being modified, then the new turbines would need to be compliant with latest Grid Code requirements while the existing continue complying with applicable code version (eg.	It's dependent on specifics of the project. The requirements are based on the module not each turbine. Additional issue is that if the wind farm is small and the additional turbines increase the size of the Power Station to Medium or Large which	Difficult to segregate turbine requirements from module requirements. Wind farm extension to be treated in a similar way to a co-located site. Shut down existing units and

		GB Code in case of pre-RfG plants connected before EU Code cut-off timelines).	would probably come under the banner of a substantial modification. The new turbines would have to be compliant with respect to latest (EU Code) requirements.	compliance tests are applied to the new units. Reduced compliance tests are then applied to the whole site. If the plant transitioned from a Small Power Station to Medium or Large Power Station, the whole site would come under the banner of a Medium or Large Power Station and applicable Grid Code requirements would apply to the whole site. The caveat is the old turbines would be caught by the CC's and the new turbines by the ECC's though some compliance assessment of the whole site would be necessary through simulations and onsite tests.
7	Small Power Station replants with a new bigger unit	Yes – There is a material change to the plant – a brand-new unit is replacing the existing retired unit. The new units would be caught by the ECCs as the old plant has been replaced by brand new plant and therefore the full requirements of the ECC's would apply.	N/A	Transfer from Small to Medium or Large. Potentially more onerous requirements than previously but would effectively be treated in the same way as a new Generator.

Appendix C: Contacting NESO

There are several different departments within NESO that will be involved with this connection. The initial point of contact for the NESO will be your allocated Customer Connection Contract Manager for the Bilateral Agreement. If you are unsure of who your allocated Customer Connection Contract Manager is then the team can be contacted on box.ECC.Compliance@neso.energy

For any correspondence relating to testing on the system following the Grid Code, the IET (Integral Equipment Test) process should be followed with notifications made to the '.Box.Tranreq' email address for England and Wales connections and '.Box.TR.Scotland' for all connections in Scotland.

Contact Address:

NESO, Faraday House, Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick CV34 6DA

Faraday House, Warwick Technology Park,

Gallows Hill, Warwick, CV346DA

https://www.neso.energy

NESO
National Energy
System Operator