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Data Centre Types



Enterprise (up to ~5MW IT load)

Owned and operated by a single organization for internal use. Typically smaller, lower utilisation and higher Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) (~1.9) on average.



Colocation and Service Provider (up to ~20MW IT load)

DC owner lease space (colocation) and/or computing equipment (service providers) to organizations.



Hyperscale (typically >30MW capacity)

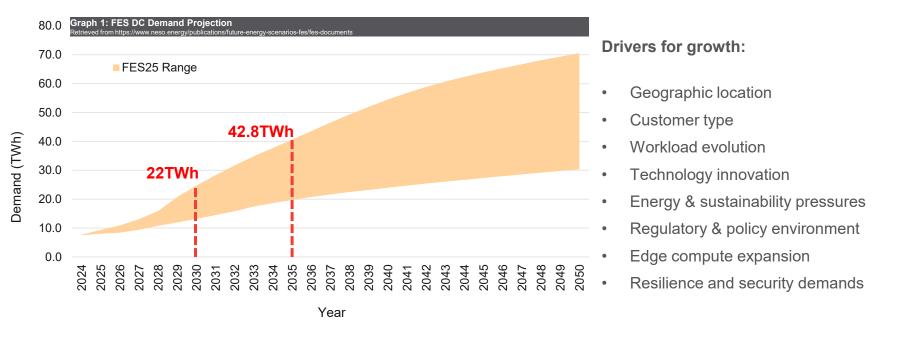
Massive, highly efficient facilities (~1.2 PUE) run by the big tech providers for mainly data processing, storage needs, cloud services. Able to easily scale with demand for resources and data.

Data Centre Services

- Artificial intelligence, big data and machine learning
- Cloud Services, Data management, storage, backup
- Ecommerce activity and transactions
- Real time collaboration and productivity tools, file sharing and email
- High Performance Computing (HPC)

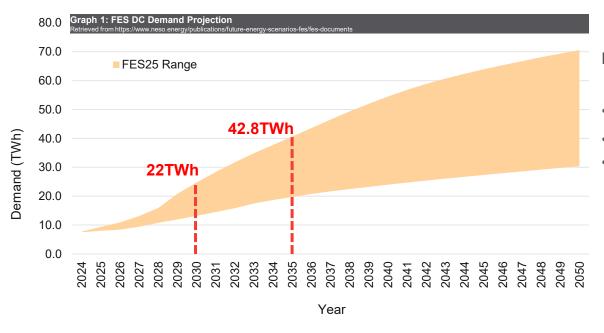
The Problem

- DC growth will rise by 162% in 2030 and 408% in 2035.
- NGET data centre connection applications have doubled in the last 18 months.



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Network Challenges:

- Difficulty planning for DC growth
- Grid highly constrained in urban areas
- Conflicting priorities between DCs and network operators e.g. should flexibility capability be mandatory?, fault-ride through capability etc.

Data Centre (DC) Connect Project

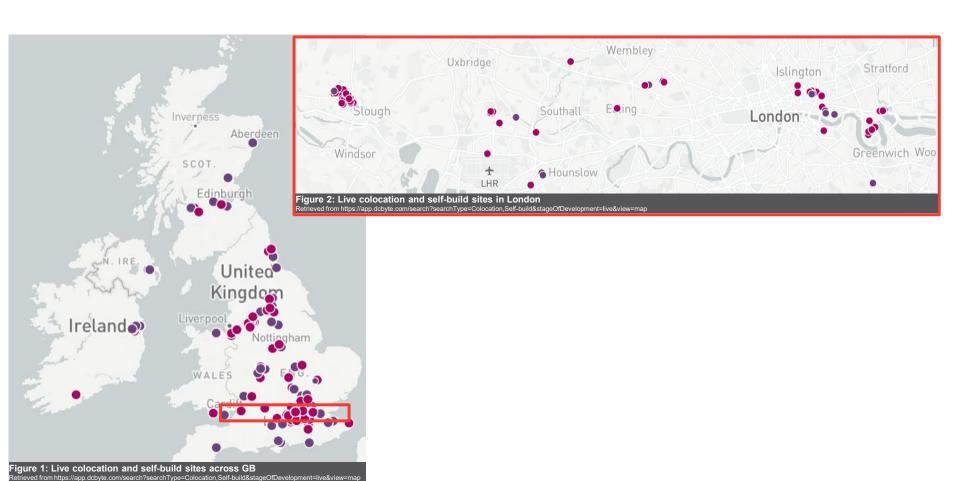
The DCConnect project will:

- Provide NGET with an evidence-based view of current and future data centre (DC) growth in England & Wales and its implications for the transmission network.
- Identify drivers of siting and demand (technology, commercial, planning and resilience requirements).
- Develop long-term growth scenarios (to 2050) and explore DC-side and grid-side mitigation strategies.
- Deliver an interactive visualisation tool and a network model to see and study the impact of DCs and inform strategic planning.

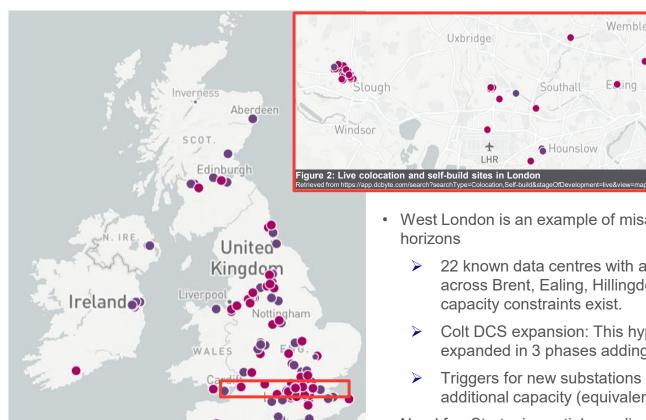


Key Benefits

- Faster and data-driven evaluation of data centres/Al growth zones
- ✓ Improved coordination of data centre requirements and network operator requirements



National Grid



West London is an example of misaligned temporal and spatial planning

Wembley

22 known data centres with a total of 273MW of IT load distributed across Brent, Ealing, Hillingdon and Hounslow where network capacity constraints exist.

London

- Colt DCS expansion: This hyperscale campus in Hayes is being expanded in 3 phases adding 98MW (total of 160MW).
- Triggers for new substations in Uxbridge Moor to support ~1.8GW of additional capacity (equivalent of a mid-sized city).
- Need for: Strategic spatial coordination, better data transparency, new gridside and non-grid-side strategies

National Grid

Figure 1: Live colocation and self-build sites across GB

Other Activities at National Grid

- Connections Reform Gate 2 to Whole Queue (G2tWQ)
 - Evaluation of readiness and strategic alignment



- Long wait times currently delay billions in investment
- National Grid x Emerald.Al partnership
 - First data-centre flexibility trial in the UK
- ➤ Al Growth Zones (AIGZ)
 - Preparing for AIGZ in Blyth with up to £30b investment
- Engagements with Data Centres
 - "Anything that would quicken time to market would be considered very seriously" – Hyperscaler





nationalgrid