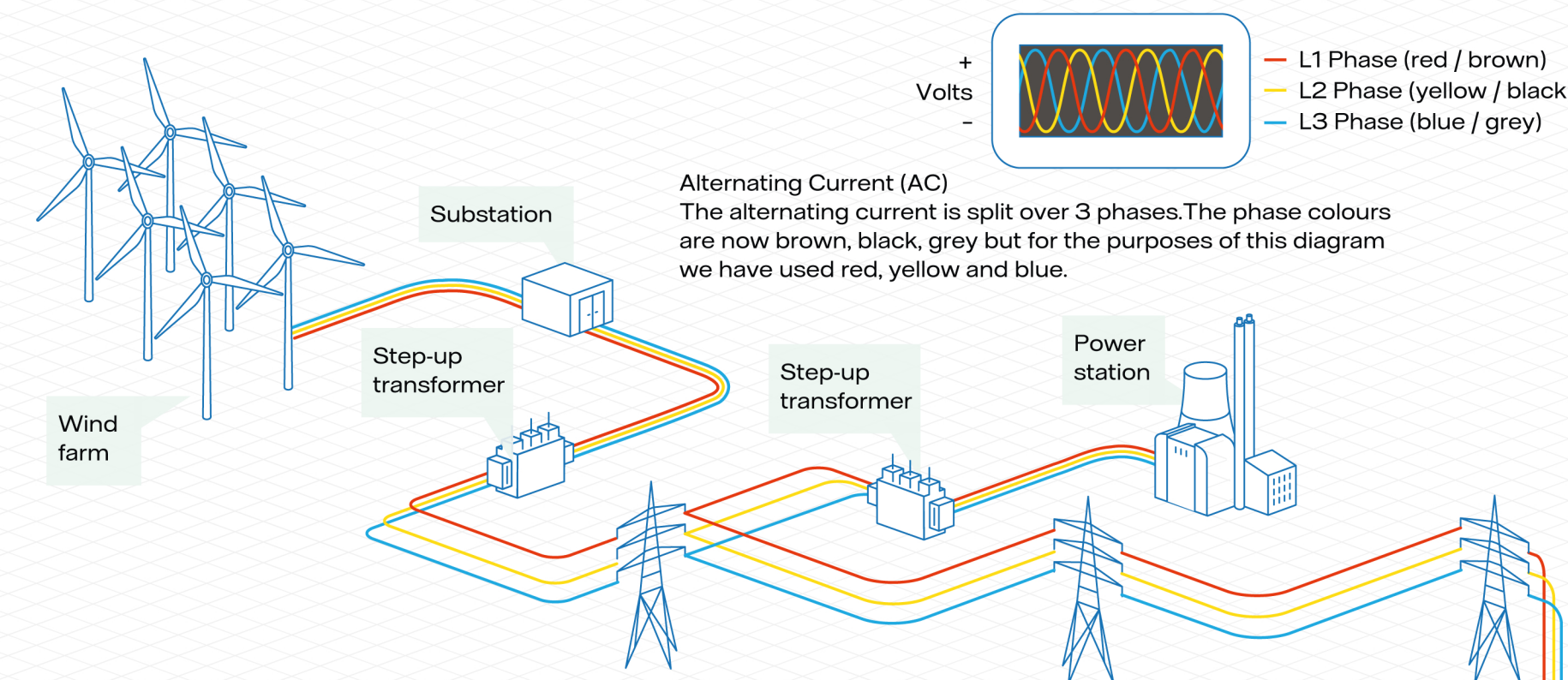


How the UK electricity grid works

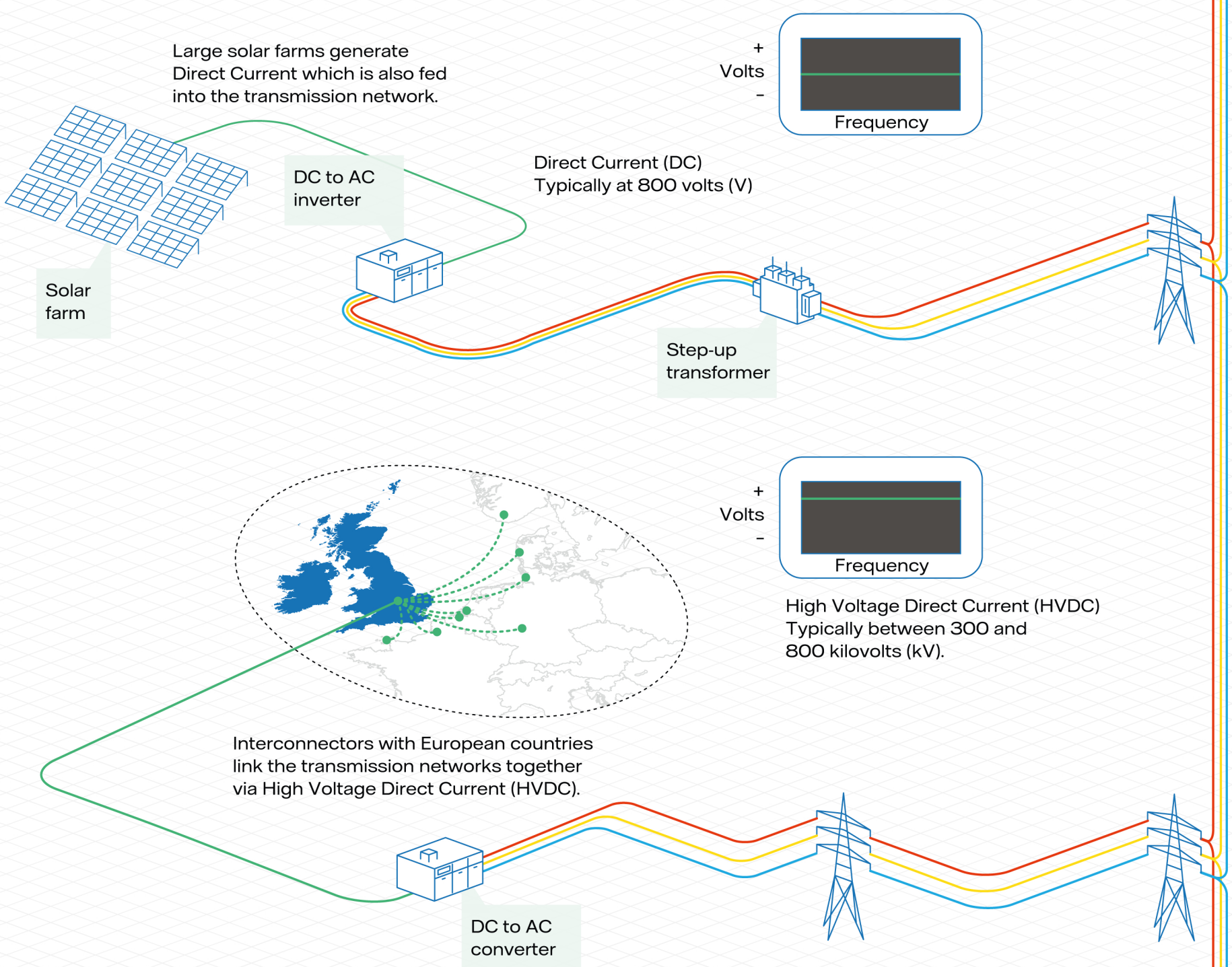
Generation

Electricity is generally generated and fed into the National grid in Alternating Current (AC), typically at 275 or 400 kilovolts (kV), via step-up transformers.



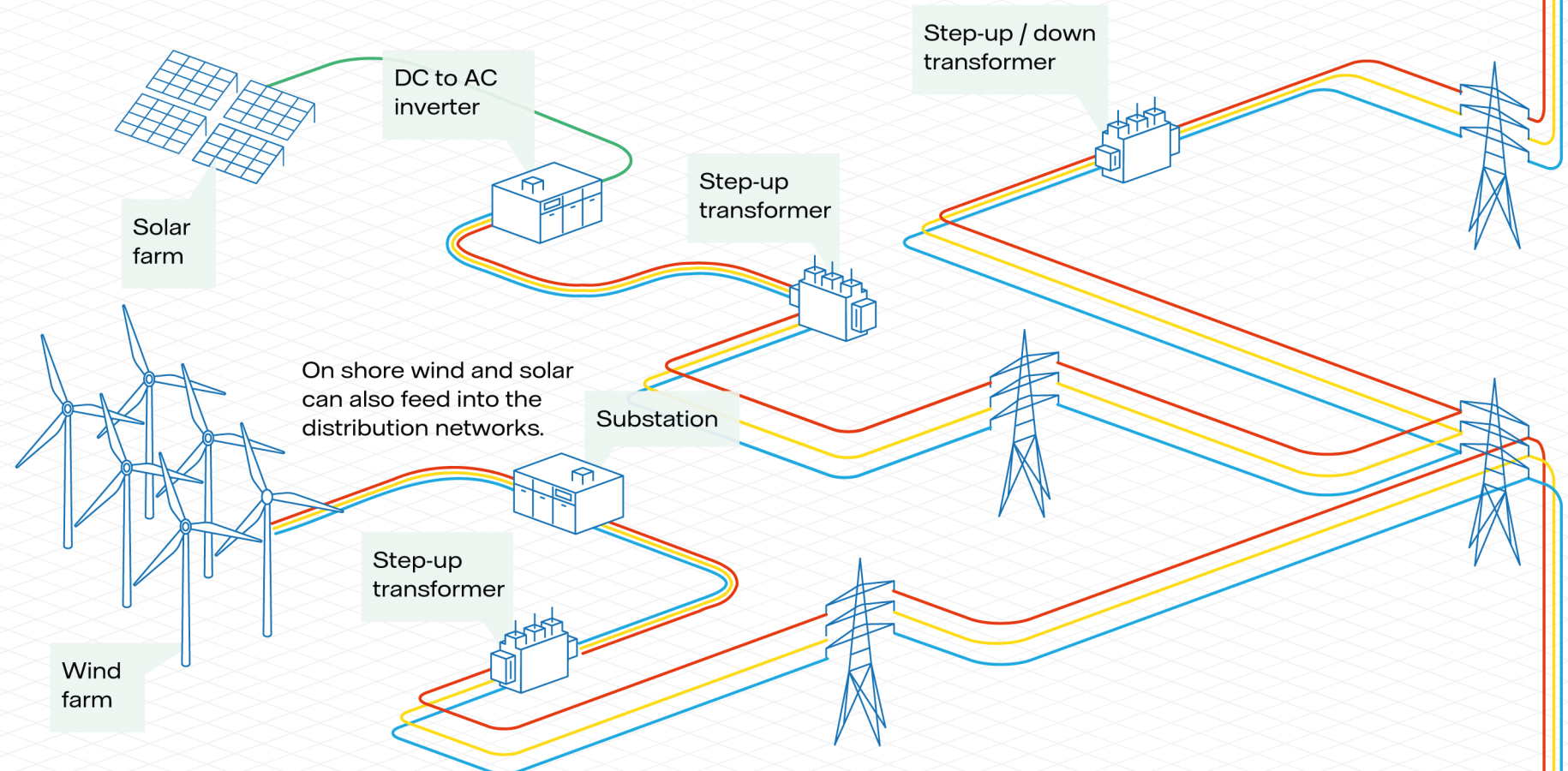
National Transmission Network

The UK transmission network operates at Extra High Voltages (EHV) of 275 or 400 kilovolts (kV) and is managed by National Grid.



Distribution Networks

The UK's distribution networks operate at High Voltage (HV), typically 11, 33 or 132 kilovolts (kV) and are managed by Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) and Independent Distribution Network Operators (IDNOs).



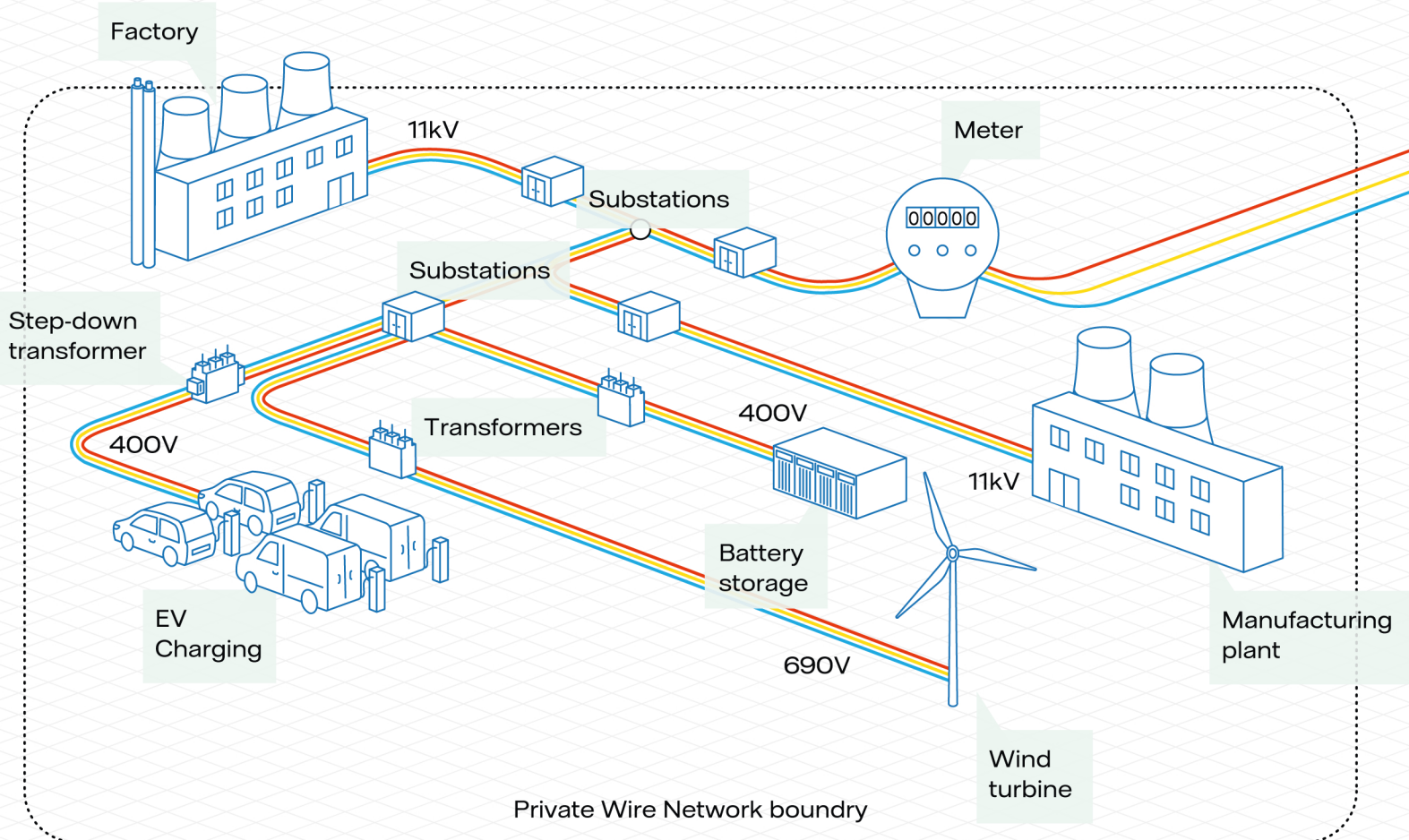
Electricity System Operator

The Electricity System Operator (ESO) balances supply and demand. They operate the system but are not responsible for the infrastructure.



Private Wire Networks

Private Wire Networks are company-owned networks which distribute electricity around a site behind / below the meter. Large industrial / commercial premises generally receive 11 kilovolts (kV).



Consumer demand

Electricity is generally consumed at Low Voltages (LV) between 400 and 230 volts (V).

