

Acceptable As-Laid Standards

A best practice guide to record assessment and quality checks

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1.0 Introduction

Accurate records for all assets are vital for the safe, effective, and efficient operation of Northern Powergrid's electricity distribution network. It is also vital that anyone responsible for capturing and/or assessing any asset records understands the importance of the standards laid out by Northern Powergrid and OFGEM to allow the correct, accurate, and *timely* capture of NPG's digital assets on our GIS systems.

This guide will outline, with the use of examples, the appropriate standards for drawing as-laid cable records. The aim is to prevent rejection of submitted records by providing clear guidance on how to correctly take on site measurements and capture as-laid with an acceptable level of detail.

All NPG resource, its service providers, independent connection providers (ICP's) and independent distribution network operators (IDNO's) or anyone who supplies Northern Powergrid with site records should use this guide to ensure consistency and accuracy.

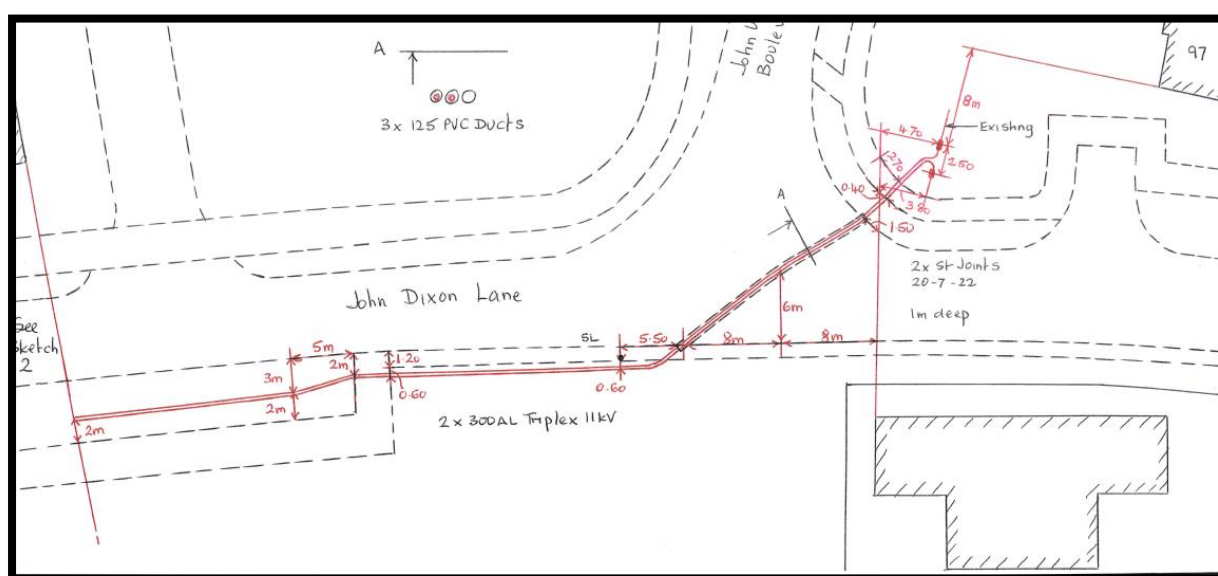


Figure 1. An example of detailed dimensions provided for an 11KV substation loop which includes dimensions from appropriate site lines to cable ends, changes in cable position, duct ends and joint positions.

2.0 Recording of Underground Assets

All records submitted from all sources **must** contain the following data:

- A drawing of all installed cables (including service cables, auxiliary cables, and earth wires) and ducts relative to the geographic area, drawn to a size that is legible. The drawing **must** be on an **Ordnance Survey map background** (or similar) and show the route of the cable and ducts along with the dimensions taken on site.
- All underground cables must be recorded on site using a suitable measuring device *when the cable is exposed*.
- Measurements must be taken at regular intervals to an accuracy of +/- 0.10m (100mm).

- Measurements must be from existing features on the map background (e.g., building sightlines, kerbs, back edges, walls, field boundaries or new builds) within a development site and **not** street furniture (e.g., lamps, drains, kiosks).
- Dimensions that clearly mark the start and end positions of cables and duct runs.
- Intermediate measurements at approximately 10m intervals along the route unless it deviates from straight when more frequent measurements will be needed; ***all measurements must be taken from fixed ordnance survey features.***
- Continuous dimensions around a curve with distances from kerb / back edge or building.
- Cross sections showing the formation of cables when there are multiple cables in a trench, including any ducts.
- Any unusual situations (e.g., where cables cross, deviate, or transition under walls etc.).
- Cable protection details (e.g., tape / tiles), cable depths along the route and length of installed cable.
- Date of cable installation.
- Cable attribute data including cable type, cable size, conductor material, number of cores, number of phases, phase colour, operating voltage, insulation medium (EHV only), feeder identification (e.g., name and number).
- Duct attribute data including size, type, quantity, formation, cable position in duct, depth and protection and start and end positions. Where trenchless technology is used to install the cable / duct an underground profile drawing must be provided.

Additionally, as per the Cable Engineering Services Contract, parts 25 to 28 under “Service Level Agreements”:

“25) A copy of all asset records must be submitted to Northern Powergrid Ltd within 7 calendar days of the installation of the asset or completion of the site works, with a copy also submitted to Northern Powergrid’s Information Management section.

26) Any anomalies identified with Northern Powergrid Ltd records must be proactively reported to the Information Management section within 7 calendar days.

27) The record submission will be quality assured by Northern Powergrid’s Information Management section, and anomalies identified must be corrected and re-submitted within 7 working days.

28) Information Management will be carrying out audits of records submitted by [Contractor]. Compliance with timeliness and accuracy will be continuously monitored.”

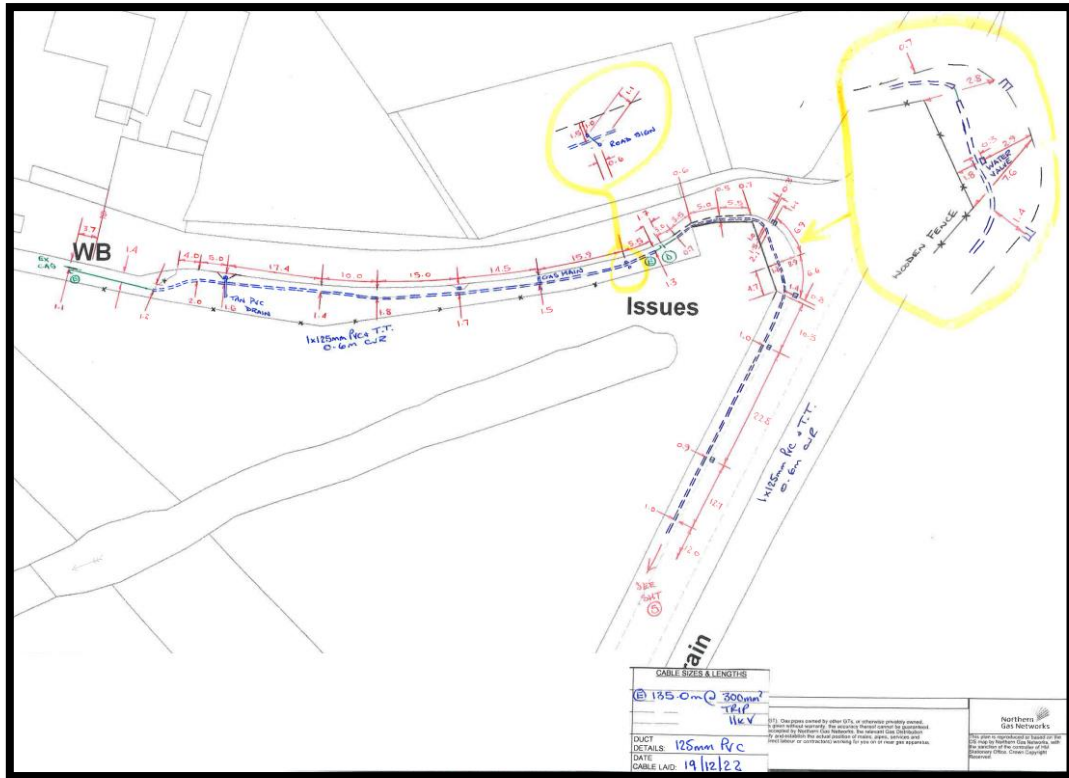


Figure 2. A typical hand-drawn as-laid cable record for an LV mains cable, with examples of standard dimensions taken from geographical features, running dimensions, and insets for increased detail.

3.0 Use of Sight Lines

Clear sight lines should be used as frequently as possible to allow accurate dimensions to be recorded. Only use sight lines taken from clearly defined 'permanent' geographical features such as:

- Buildings
- Fences
- Walls
- Straight kerb lines
- Any other clearly defined feature/boundary that is visible on a map sheet.

DO NOT USE:

- Streetlights
- Drains
- Kiosks
- Cabinets
- Poles/towers
- Temporary structures, e.g., generators, site cabins or temporary site supply kiosks.

The unacceptable features above are listed because they may not exist or be accurately represented on our map sheets due to legacy errors. These may be caused by lack of data or the poor resolution of map sheets in certain areas. Temporary structures such as site cabins for new developments are not static features on map sheets and as such are not acceptable to take dimensions from.

4.0 Triangulation

In the event of highly limited features available to take sight lines from, the triangulation technique may be used. This will allow Northern Powergrid to tie in any asset where other forms of measurement techniques are either unsuitable or impossible.

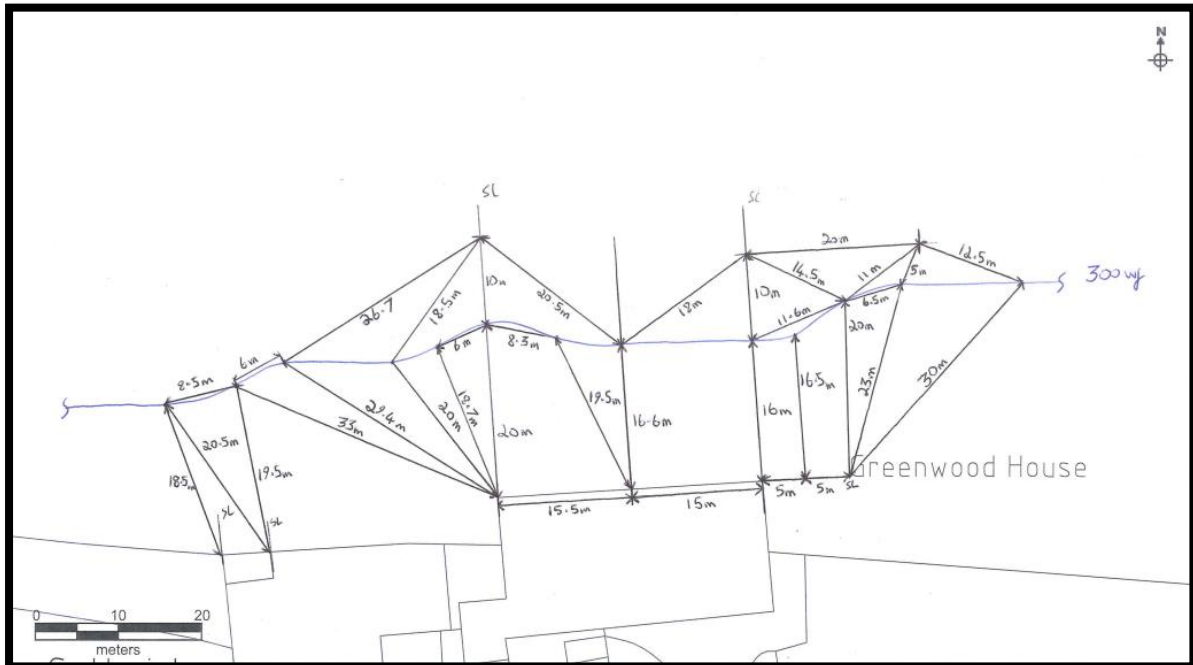


Figure 3. An example of triangulation used to accurately measure the position of a cable in an area with limited features.

Triangulation can be done using various equipment, but mostly requires any form of measuring tool and objects to use as a point of reference.

- Sight lines – there must be at least one permanent feature used as a sight line, from which all other points can be tied into, e.g., a building/fence.
- Tape measure/wheel – measuring tools.
- Points of reference – objects at hand or specifically acquired can be used to mark the ground, providing a point of reference with which to tie in the cable measurements, these include, but are not limited to:
 - Marker flags
 - Disc cones
 - Spray paint



Figure 4. Examples of items that could be useful in providing points of reference during triangulation.

5.0 GPS Coordinates

Currently, NPG will accept GPS records on a case-by-case basis. Each record must show:

- The X/Y coordinate pairs at 10m intervals for cables unless it deviates from straight where more frequent measurements become necessary.
- The X/Y coordinate pairs at all joint locations and cable terminations.
- The Ordnance survey Master Map background (showing highways, buildings, footpaths, and associated labelling as a minimum).
- Asset attribution.
- Cross sections.
- Dimensions to tie the cable in with any permanent ordnance feature that becomes available.
- Date of asset installation.
- Date of site visit.

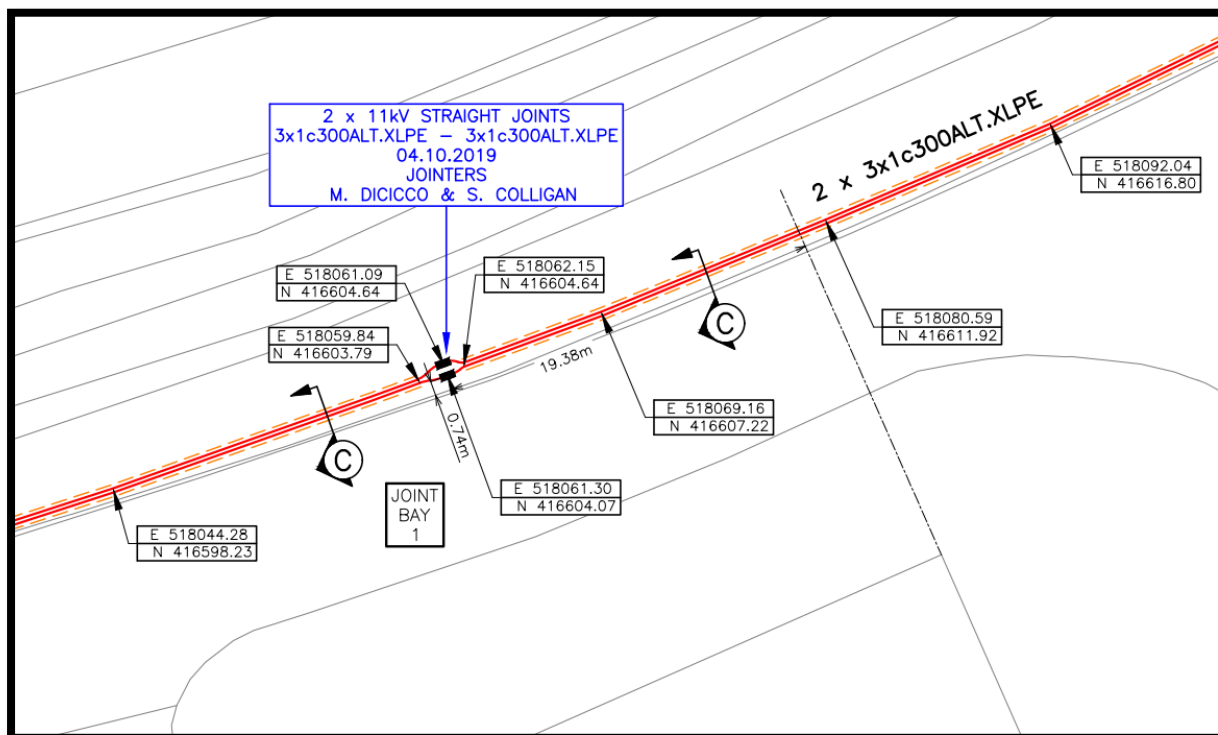


Figure 5. A GPS as laid that contains all specifications required – E/N coordinates, asset details, cross sections, dates, names of jointers and dimensions from ordnance survey features.

6.0 As-laid drawn with Computer Aided Design (CAD)

As shown in this document, many as-laid records now come in drawn from a CAD system, rather than being hand drawn. These can be great for clarity as they allow for a level of versatility and quickness that hand-drawn records may lack. However, these benefits only apply when the records are drawn using the same techniques as a hand-drawn record.

Many CAD drawn as-laid records are quickly rejected due to the abundance of dimensions taken either inconsistently, without sufficient reference to existing OS map/development plan features, or even from non-existent features (see section 8.0).

Where records have been rejected, these errors are likely derived from the fact the dimensions on the record are not physically taken while out on site. The cable is likely plotted using GPS coordinates which are then transposed onto the site plan in a CAD system to show the cable position. Dimensions are then added later to try and tie the cable position into the site plan. However, some of the features used for sight lines are either not appropriate, existing, or the dimensions themselves are simply plotted but not tied into any existing feature. Dimensions to cable deviations, cross sections (where applicable), and duct ends are also often missed out.

It is imperative that producers of as-laid records understand that any change in the position, number, condition, and configuration of cables within the cable trench and/or duct banks must be measured and detailed appropriately on corresponding cross sections.

7.0 Example of an Acceptable As-Laid

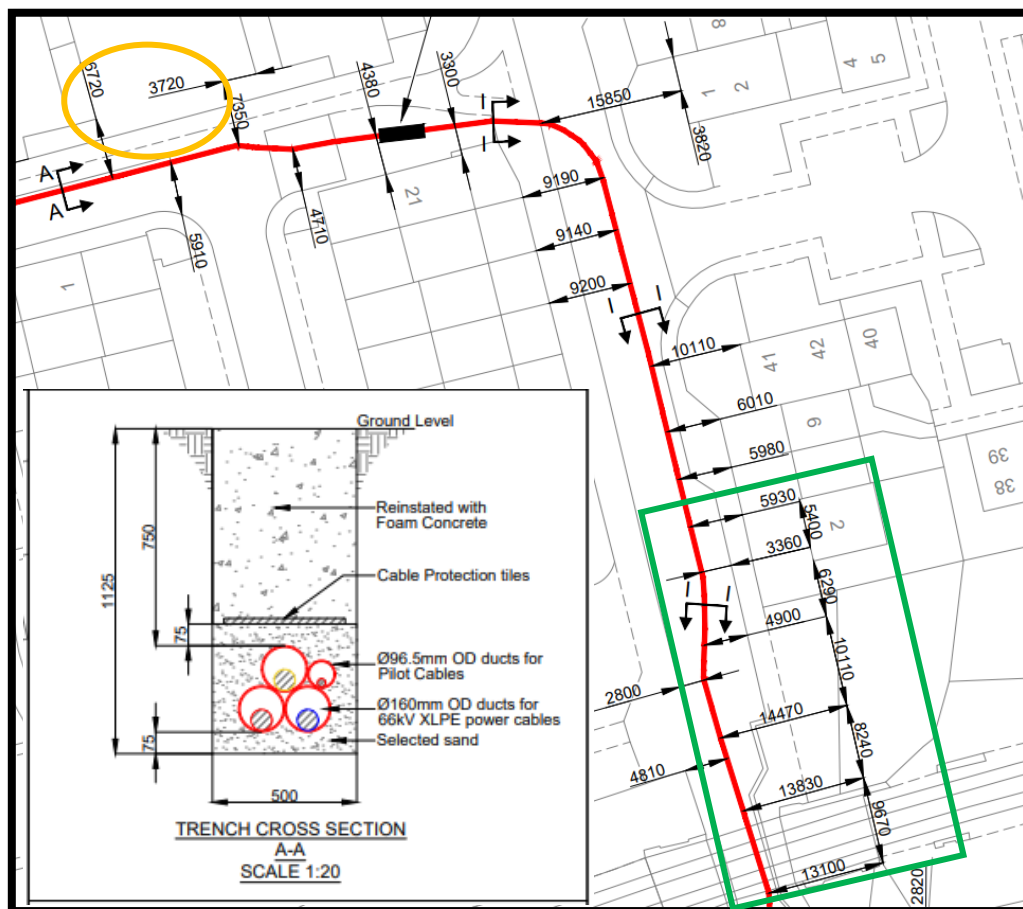


Figure 6. As-laid record for a 66KV XLPE cable drawn using CAD.

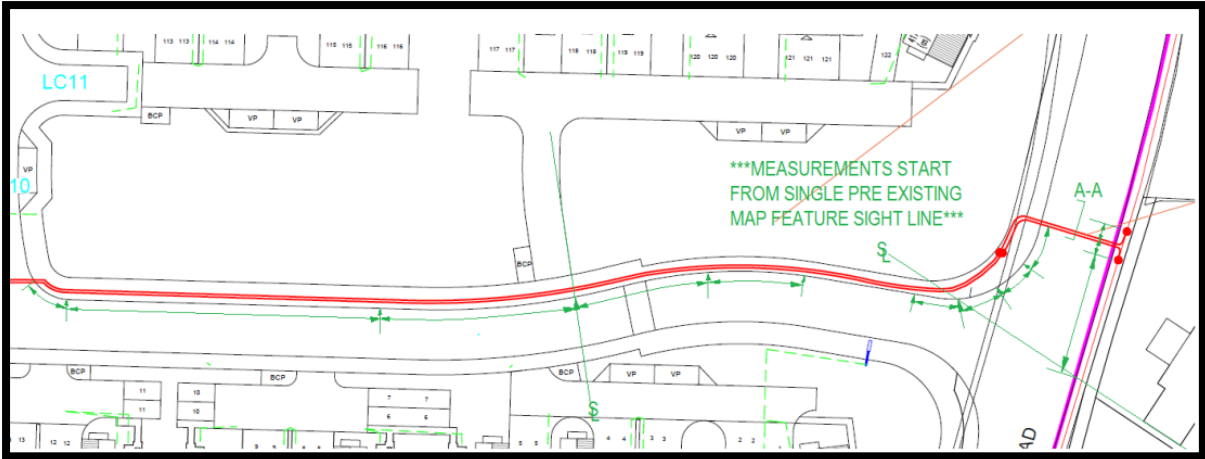


Figure 8. A subsequent drawing provided after the initial as-laid from figure 5 was rejected. The example shows (in green) how the record was amended with appropriate sight lines and corrected dimensions from the available sight lines.

Some elements of this as laid were then corrected and became acceptable (circled in green).

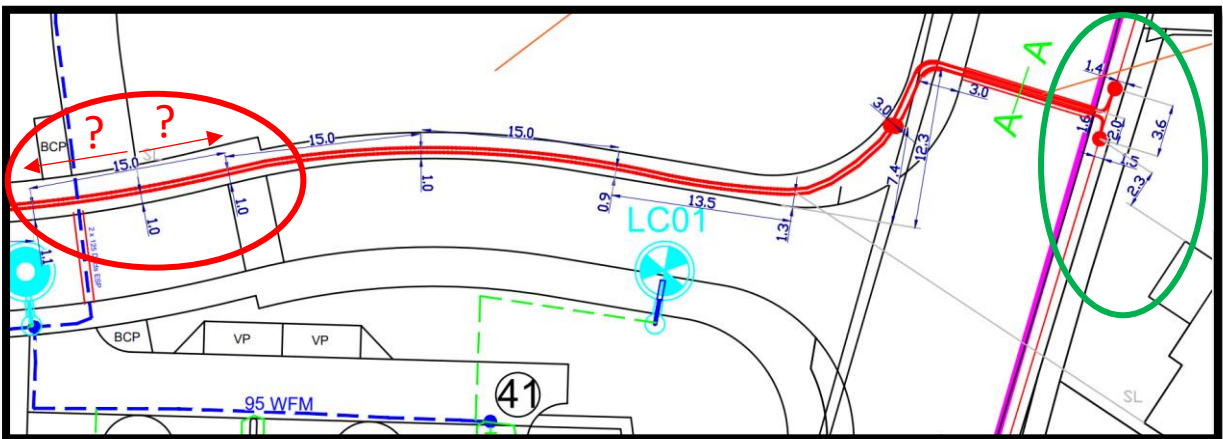


Figure 9. Inconsistent amendments to the as-laid results in further rejection.

Other elements remained unacceptable, even after sight lines have been applied as the measurements are not updated to achieve the required standard (circled in red).

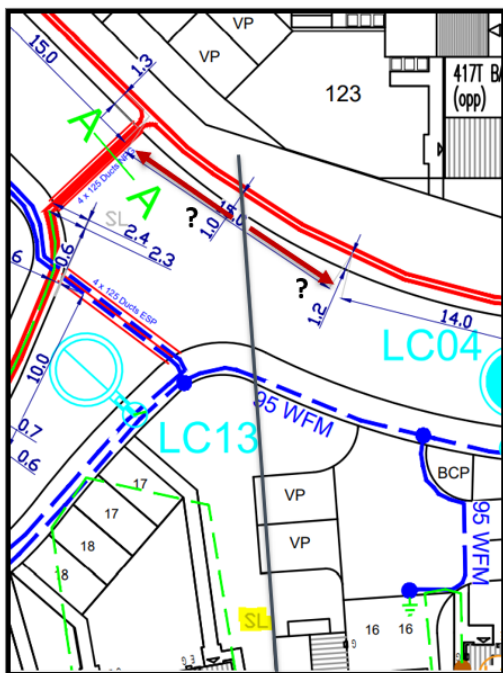


Figure 10. Correction requires dimensions to be updated

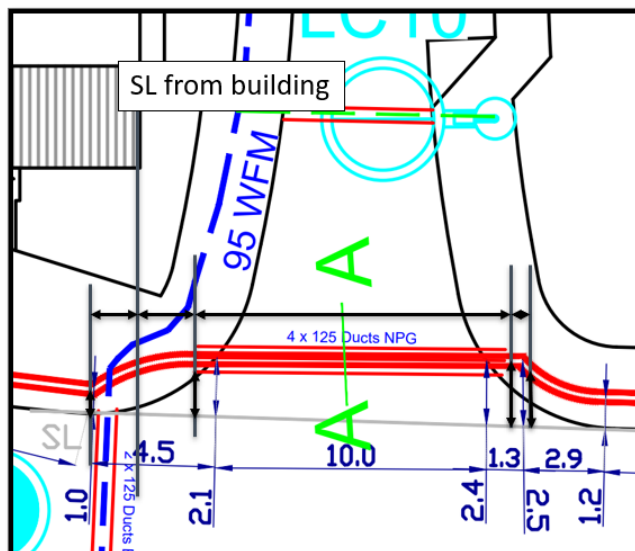


Figure 11. Dimensions to start/end of ducts and cable points taken from an additional sight line in order to make this acceptable.

10.0 Conclusion

This document seeks to aid in the consistent production, and timely submission, of acceptable cable as-laid and to significantly reduce/prevent rejection. If cable record rejection levels decrease, then so too will the amount of time spent by respective resources in amending said records. It is vitally important that all individuals responsible for producing as-laid records have a clear understanding of the quality standards set by Northern Powergrid; and receive appropriate training on the correct techniques to facilitate such. To summarise:

- Accurate records for all assets are vital for the safe and efficient operation of Northern Powergrid's electricity distribution network.
- All parties providing site records should use this guide to obtain/maintain a uniform standard of asset recording those results in consistently accurate records.
- All records must be submitted/amended within the timeframes laid out by the Cable Engineering Services Contract.
- Asset records from site must be provided on a suitable OS map background.
- Submitted as-laid that fail to meet the desired specifications will be rejected by Northern Powergrid.
- By avoiding the errors outlined in this document workloads for all parties can be reduced, as submitted records are increasingly likely to be accepted and additional rework not required.