Redlined BSC Procedure (BSCP) 516 for CP1443 'Standard Settlement Configurations for smart and advanced Meters'.

This CP proposes changes to BSCP516 section 4.2

We have redlined these changes against Version 7.0.

4.2 Allocation of NHH MSIDs to SSCs

Each NHH MSID must be allocated to one valid SSC. This allocation will depend on:

i) whether the MSID registers Import or Export energy;
ii) the number of settlement registers associated with the meter;
iii) the TPR governing the switching behaviour of each settlement register;
iv) whether the meter switching behaviour is controlled by timeswitch or teleswitch.

An Import MSID shall be allocated to an Import SSC and an Export MSID shall be allocated to an Export SSC.

Suppliers should only use SSCs for teleswitch regimes when the Metering System's registers are switched using the Radio Teleswitch Service. Suppliers should assign all other Metering Systems (including smart Meters which are switched remotely or by a switching calendar) to a timeswitched SSC.

Meter Registers and Settlement Registers

Each NHH SVA Metering System contains one or more meter registers. A meter register records consumption during defined time periods. For example, an unrestricted meter contains one meter register eg. a Domestic tariff, whereas a multi-rate meter eg. an E7 meter measuring day and night consumption contains two meter registers.

For most NHH SVA Metering Systems, a settlement register will correspond to the physical meter register. This means that a NHH SVA Metering System with two physical meter registers would be mapped to a SSC with two settlement registers (regardless of whether there is only one unit billing rate).

However, the following are exceptions:

a) Where single phase meters are being used to measure a polyphase supply and registers on those meters have the same time periods, then all meter registers measuring concurrent periods within this NHH SVA Metering System are treated as one settlement register.

b) Where a meter has one or more switched registers which are collectively not active all the time and a total register which is active all the time. A settlement register is required for the periods during which the total register only is recording demand. The time periods for this settlement register are derived by differencing; eg. a meter with a total register and a night register being used for a day and night tariff would have the following settlement registers:

Night Settlement Register = Night Meter Register
Day Settlement Register = Total Meter Register - Night Meter Register.

Where a customer is supplied on an unrestricted tariff but has two rate (eg. E7) metering, the two meter registers must be mapped to two settlement registers and two TPRs.

Time Pattern Regimes

A TPR is required for each settlement register. This indicates the 'on' times of a settlement register. The 'on' times of each register can be controlled by either time or teleswitch.

Standard Settlement Configurations

An SSC identifies a population of time or teleswitch NHH SVA Metering Systems with the same combination of time periods sharing the same configurations of registers and switching times. It effectively groups together NHH SVA Metering Systems with common TPRs. For teleswitch regimes, the SSC also groups together NHH SVA Metering Systems which use a specific teleswitch channel and group identifier on the Central Teleswitch Control Unit (CTCU) system. For example, Domestic and Non-Domestic E7 NHH SVA Metering Systems with the same TPRs controlled, say, by timeswitch would be allocated to the same SSC.