

Questions & Answers from the Shaping the Gas Transmission System of the Future Webinars

Any questions we didn't answer during the sessions have been answered below. Including questions from the Blending, 100% Transition, Hydrogen Regulatory Framework, FutureGrid, Innovation and Driving a Positive Environmental and Community Impact webinars

Blending webinar: [Watch Again](#)

Question	Response
Is blending, either at 2% or 20%, the best use of the limited hydrogen available? Could it be put to better use for example decarbonising transport in cities?	Initially blending will be used as a way to use excess hydrogen from producers supplying industrial clusters. So the excess Hydrogen available for blending will depend on the cluster demand for a given day and the volume that is left over.
Blending 5-20%: JT coefficient for H2 is positive, why is an increase in heating requirements necessary?	The evidence in this area is sparse but a 1983 study showed that for certain blends the JT coefficient was higher than for either H2 or CH4 alone. The mechanism wasn't described but we're hoping to measure the effect through FutureGrid
In your various hydrogen scenarios (2% to 100%) how much of the existing transmission infrastructure is used and how much new pipes, valves etc. will be needed?	In low blends <20% it is expected that essentially all the equipment will be reused. For higher blends there is a bit more uncertainty and then with 100% there will be a large amount of replacement/refurbishment required on the above ground equipment. In all scenarios we are expecting to reuse almost all of the existing pipelines. The FutureGrid programme is providing us with the data and analysis needed to make these decisions.
Up to which percentage of H2 do you intend to go for blends? 20-50% seems to be very high, why not convert directly to 100%?	This will depend on market forces and policy direction. We are gathering evidence to ensure we can operate the network in whichever scenario emerges as the preferred option
Do you already have a specification for H2 to be injected? 98% H2 or something else?	The current GS(M)R specification allows for 0.1% Hydrogen to be injected into the networks, therefore GS(M)R will need to be reviewed and changed accordingly to allow for a blend up to 20%. A draft standard already exists for hydrogen (IGEM/H1) which put the minimum hydrogen content at 98%
Which EU legislation bought in the GoO scheme?	The 2001 Renewable Energy Directive (RED) established an overall policy for the promotion of renewable energy sources in the EU. Article 5 of RED I outlines the eligibility criteria for RED recognised electricity GOs and also included a requirement that EU Member States should establish electricity Guarantee of Origin schemes that meet RED criteria. The 2018 updated

Question	Response
	version of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) included provision that 'Guarantees of Origin currently in place for renewable electricity should be extended to cover renewable gases.'
Who is responsible in the UK for setting up and administering a H2 GoO scheme? Is this something National Grid would do?	A H2 GoO scheme could either be industry led (as is the current position of the 2 biomethane GoO schemes in the UK - the Biomethane Certification Scheme and the Green Gas Certification Scheme) or UK Govt could select a competent body to administer a legally recognised H2 GoO scheme.
In a recession, is it likely that consumers will be discerning regarding GoO?	GoO schemes provide opportunity for eco-minded consumers to purchase GoO's to demonstrate commitment to decarbonise. GoO's can also be used to verify claims of low carbon energy consumption that can be used to demonstrate carbon commitments for products sold to consumers. In addition, in some EU countries, GoO's can be purchased instead of paying ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme) credits for carbon emissions from energy consumption.
Any views on likely carbon emission reduction as a result of hydrogen blending at say 20%?	Nationally, 60TWh pa of Hydrogen could be blended into the gas grid. This is the equivalent of heating around 5 million homes, saving around 10 million tCO2 a year.
On repurposing cost being 20% of new build, is that to bring current transmission up to 100% hydrogen? Or for a certain blend?	This is to ensure existing infrastructure can accept 100% hydrogen.
There is different risk of using hydrogen compared to natural gas e.g. wider ignition range, higher dispersion rate. Who will pay/absorb that risk?	The risks of hydrogen are different and the networks will make modifications to ensure that the overall risk is no greater than the current natural gas system. There have been a number of proposals to fund the work including government support and an extension of the mechanism which funds the Iron Mains Replacement Programme. Nothing has been decided as of yet.
Bearing in mind the struggles with digital electricity meter installation, will domestic gas meters need to be replaced / manually altered?	Current analysis indicates that gas meters will not need to be replaced / altered for low concentration blends. The impact of higher concentration blends needs further consideration.
How will it be ensured that a consistent blend is kept in the network to not adversely affect consumers & metering issues?	Gas composition will be measured at all entry and exit points to the network. Evidence shows that consumer appliances can accept varying blends between 0 and 20% without issue. We are working with directly connected consumers to understand their requirements in this area.
How will it be ensured that consumers who are sensitive to Hydrogen blends are not financially penalised for having to de-blend?	No decisions have been made on how costs will be allocated / recovered. As we develop a better understanding of what is needed to blend and the potential for deblending, further engagement with industry will be needed.

100% Transition: [Watch again](#)

Question	Response
How much will retrofitting the network cost? What are the maintenance costs on retrofitted pipelines when taking hydrogen embrittlement into consideration?	Repurposing existing pipelines to transport hydrogen can be up to 4-5 times cheaper than building new infrastructure. Costs of re-purposing and maintenance will be informed by the work we are carrying out at FutureGrid and the wider innovation portfolio of work where we will understand the level of re-purposing required, what techniques and processes can be applied to re-purpose our pipelines, and monitoring and maintenance required for a future hydrogen network.
To what extent does repurposing natural gas pipework into a hydrogen backbone impact on the linepack flexibility on the current gas system.	Project Union will be designed to deliver a hydrogen backbone whilst also maintaining resilience on the existing natural gas network. Extensive network modelling of future hydrogen and natural gas scenarios will feed into Project Union routing and phasing decisions to ensure this resilience is maintained on both networks.
For project union will there be a separate and new hydrogen network code for third party access and a new hydrogen hub?	We believe that much of the existing natural gas market framework and regulatory framework is suitable as the basis to support the development of hydrogen transportation networks such as Project Union. To deliver a market framework that is optimal for both the growth and steady state phases of hydrogen transportation infrastructure, options could include 1) Continuing to amend existing market frameworks 2) Adding hydrogen specific sections to existing market frameworks 3) Generating new market frameworks. Utilisation of existing market frameworks does not preclude long-term movement to a hydrogen specific hydrogen Act, licensing, or secondary measures, should it prove beneficial to do so in the longer term, especially considering any potential change to the roles of existing market players. Regarding the development of a hydrogen hub, i.e., hydrogen pricing hub, this will be essential in the hydrogen transition.
What about storage? Will salt caverns be sufficient? Can we store within the pipe network?	A pipeline system holds an amount of flexibility based on the size and pressure differential that it can operate at, this is known as linepack. It is not storage in the strictest terms of the reference but will help with differences between supply and demand and manage to smooth the peaks and troughs experienced over a day, as it does with methane. There is a need for storage within a hydrogen transportation system where for instance there is a desire to have green hydrogen produced when renewables are on-line but demand is low, this is expected to be significantly above the level that could be accommodated within the pipeline system.
How does NGG see cost recovery for hydrogen related activities - initially is it subsidised by natural gas shippers	A challenge in the early market is high initial cost and a limited early user base. We think adopting a RAB model from the outset (potentially with additional revenue deferral mechanisms) will go a long way to alleviating the issue, but we still foresee there will be a gap between investor revenue needs and what the hydrogen user base can bear. We think socialisation to natural gas users is an attractive option, and

Question	Response
but switching to hydrogen tariffs once live?	based on the direct benefits these users will experience from repurposing (e.g. reduced decommissioning costs and asset stranding risks). Ultimately, this will be a transient issue, and the primary objective would be to try to minimise the need to socialise through the optimised use of the business model design in the first instance.
How will you maintain the natural gas from St Fergus at the same time as the H2 backbone	Project Union will be designed to deliver a hydrogen backbone whilst also maintaining resilience on the existing natural gas network. Extensive network modelling of future hydrogen and natural gas scenarios will feed into Project Union routing and phasing decisions to ensure this resilience is maintained on both networks.
How much cash are you asking OFGEM for to do the feasibility study. If they refuse, will you self-fund it?	We're applying for funding through Ofgem net zero pre-construction and small net zero project reopener mechanism. Details on costs will be available to the public on Ofgem's website following their decision.
Will Project Union look to facilitate a hydrogen purity standard for the hydrogen injected into the retrofitted grid - for optimal use amongst end-users?	The development of hydrogen purity standards is being coordinated by IGEM. They have published a draft hydrogen standard, IGEM/H1.
Where is all the Hydrogen coming from? when do you see these networks being utilised "in anger"?	Hydrogen Production and use will initially be seen within the industrial clusters. The development of networks allows producers in the clusters to scale up and reach further afield end users.
What % of hydrogen will be in the gas network by 2030?	By 2030 we anticipate that 100% Hydrogen pipelines would be in operation as part of our plans under Project Union, and that the existing natural gas transmission network could accept up to 20% blends of hydrogen in natural gas.
How much will retrofitting the network cost? What are the maintenance costs on retrofitted pipelines when taking hydrogen embrittlement into consideration?	Repurposing existing pipelines to transport hydrogen can be up to 4-5 times cheaper than building new infrastructure. Costs of re-purposing and maintenance will be informed by the work we are carrying out at FutureGrid and the wider innovation portfolio of work where we will understand the level of re-purposing required, what techniques and processes can be applied to re-purpose our pipelines, and monitoring and maintenance required for a future hydrogen network.
Are you also coordinating with the electricity grid which is being reinforced for renewables, EVs and heat pumps?	Yes, Gas Transmission are co-ordinating with electricity networks working towards a whole energy system. This is through formal collaboration on projects, such as the Gas and Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Project, working groups such as input into Future Energy Scenarios and as part of regional project stakeholder discussions.

Question	Response
How are you thinking about this in conjunction with other technologies such as district heating, heat pumps and thermal storage etc?	Decarbonising heat is a significant challenge for the UK. We believe that all options need to be considered to deliver reliable, convenient and affordable heating. There will need to be an increase in the roll out of heat pumps, increase in district heating and heat storage and, we believe that there is a roll for hydrogen in heating.
Are there any other regional projects you are working with apart from ECH, HV and CH?	Yes, for example Project Acorn and HyLine Cymru. These are being led by other networks.
Hydrogen valley and east coast hydrogen seem to have overlapping geographical areas (e.g. Lincolnshire). Will it be clear the benefits are not double claimed?	Projects are delineated in terms of costs and benefits as far as is reasonably possible
Demand already exists and we are working on making transmission work but where will this amount of supply come from within these timelines?	Hydrogen Production and use will initially be seen within the industrial clusters. The development of networks allows producers in the clusters to scale up and reach further afield end users.
Is there plans to insist that all gas boilers installed (domestic and commercial) are hydrogen ready?	Yes from 2026 all boilers will need to be hydrogen ready, if a Government proposal published on 13 December gets the go-ahead.
How do you see balancing the costs of hydrogen against grid reinforcement and other technologies?	This is a core aspect of our approach for a centralised strategic network plan and organisation to coordinate these activities; the drive for least cost, whole energy system solutions must be a core principle. However, whilst this is the right structural aim it may take time to create this framework and align industry, in the interim it is essential that developments are not hindered, therefore it is essential that a workable/investible interim framework is in place as soon as possible.
Are there regional projects for Scotland or Wales? If not, won't this hinder the growth of the hydrogen economy in these areas?	Yes, there are projects across Scotland, Project Acorn, and Wales, HyLine Cymru. These are being led by other networks.
Has the consumer cost of changing end use appliances (e.g. boilers) to accommodate 100% hydrogen been	The price of a new hydrogen ready boiler does not differ much from a new standard boiler. Therefore, next time your boiler needs replacing, it would be beneficial to replace with a hydrogen ready boiler, which can operate on natural gas and 100% hydrogen.

Question	Response
analysed against other technologies (heat pumps etc)	
How will the roll out of new end uses for hydrogen be balanced against the need to phase-out black/brown/grey hydrogen production?	These forms of hydrogen production can be coupled with CCUS to ensure that they are carbon neutral. This together with the governments ambition for 10GW of low carbon hydrogen production by 2030 will provide hydrogen for new and existing users. Whether low carbon hydrogen is provided to new or existing hydrogen users will depend on a number of factors, including incentives on reducing emissions.
Are you using the PAS 4444 hydrogen quality specification for the backbone in the future or are you planning to use a different hydrogen quality specification?	The development of hydrogen purity standards is being coordinated by IGEM. They have published a draft hydrogen standard, IGEM/H1.
Do you see a UK hydrogen market interconnected with Europe? What is the scope for interconnection? How will you ensure H2 composition, standards are compatible?	We are working closely with neighbouring countries to develop our plans for example we are part of the European Hydrogen Backbone (https://www.ehb.eu/)
What transportation end uses do you expect to emerge for hydrogen given the current dominance of battery electric vehicles?	There are a number of difficult to decarbonise sectors that are investigating hydrogen as a potential solution for example haulage, freight, aviation and maritime
Are you building new natural gas pipes as these are easier than new build for H2 to get through planning; & existing gas pipes for hydrogen on the same basis?	We are planning to repurpose as much of the existing network as we can to reduce the amount of new-build required and therefore reduce the cost to UK PLC. New build will only be constructed where necessary
Do you envisage biomethane (green gas) injection continuing alongside hydrogen in the grid or is it being phased out?	We are not aware that there is any plan to phase out bio-methane as a source of energy into the methane Distribution Networks and onto the NTS, we believe there is a continuing role for bio-methane in the whole system energy mix.
Has the current energy crisis influenced your thinking on how to progress and connect blue and green	We have always seen a critical role for blue and green hydrogen in a whole system energy mix, the current crisis has provided more focus on the timing of the move to hydrogen and the need for early action on the business/regulatory model for hydrogen

Question	Response
hydrogen projects within the hydrogen network?	
Is a process being established for deciding which parts of the gas grid are adapted to support hydrogen vs decommissioned?	The Pre-FEED studies will inform which sections of the network will be repurposed to carry hydrogen. The pre-FEED studies consist of network modelling, customer and stakeholder insights, asset engineering and other workstreams.
Is ammonia as a hydrogen carrier being considered either for UK import (H2 supply), or for use through the NG network	There are several ammonia import projects in development around the UK. These can be read about in the media. As Gas Transmission we will ensure our network is able to support all scenarios.

Hydrogen Regulatory Framework: [Watch again](#)

Question	Response
A lot of gas CCGTs will be replaced by renewable generation	We believe there is a long-term future for dispatchable generation whether that be methane powered CCGT with CCUS or hydrogen powered generation, this is essential to enable the large scale renewable generation sector to be developed and succeed whilst maintaining energy security
What role do you think hydrogen imports might play in the future and does this have implications for regulation?	We actually think hydrogen exportation is a tangible opportunity for the UK. Import / export of natural gas currently happens and is managed through industry codes. There is no reason to think that similar approaches wouldn't work for hydrogen too.
Can you identify how much investment (cash) you will need in the short term to get things moving?	We are looking to undertake pre-construction works in RIIO-2, which will provide greater clarity on the specific investment requirements. A benefit of adopting the RAB model is that it supports deferred investment recovery, whilst still providing a "financeable" proposition to investors.
Should a whole system approach also include requirement to transport CO2 at a National level, along with hydrogen and possibly natural gas?	Yes, CO2 transportation (and utilisation & storage) should be considered as part of the whole energy system view out to 2050 and beyond
Two different issues - one is need for H2 network (how big) and second is how to finance it (socialising, taxation etc.)	The size of the hydrogen network needs to be sufficient not to constrain the early development of the sector, hence the link to a RAB based model and the potential reuse of existing large-scale

Question	Response
	infrastructure. These can combine to deliver a solution with scale, cost efficiency and longevity to help ensure it's success.
Do you expect there to be other hydrogen networks not NG? E.g. private networks in industrial clusters? Or will NG have de jure and de facto monopoly?	As with methane, there are other network providers within the GB market. NGG has a significant and pivotal role to play in the development and implementation of a hydrogen solution providing energy security and a market framework in order to ensure to deliver a low cost, effective and efficient whole energy system
How does a RAB model interact with other subsidies etc (like freeport benefits)	A RAB model provides the underlying basis on the timing and profile of investment recovery, which then forms the revenue that is charged to users. The interactions with any subsidy mechanisms would need to be considered in this context, but it is possible that these are entirely outside the RAB model depending on the distributor and beneficiary of the subsidy.
Do we have a list of hydrogen suppliers in UK? What is the production scale at the moment?	We don't have an overview of the current hydrogen suppliers. With the Government ambition to increase low carbon hydrogen production to 10GW by 2030, we envisage an increase in the number of hydrogen producers / suppliers.

Future of heat: [Watch again](#)

Question	Response
Is there been any consideration to connect the hydrogen grid to the European interconnectors (currently nat gas) to mainland Europe and to Ireland with Moffat	We have worked on the European Hydrogen Backbone initiative (https://www.ehb.eu/) along with a number of EU gas Transmission System Operators (TSOs). This looks at the potential for cross border hydrogen flows. We will need to closely coordinate and cooperate with the connecting TSO's to better understand the potential for importing / exporting hydrogen.
What pressures would hydrogen be transported through the country? Does Project Union assume use of existing compression stations?	We are looking at a range of options to determine how best to transport hydrogen in existing infrastructure, looking at pressures and what existing equipment we can use. We are expecting more information towards the end of 2023. Initial assessment suggests pressures will be similar to pressures used in today's gas network.
Have you considered air to air heat pumps - work like an air conditioner but blow warm air so no need for underfloor heating / bigger radiators?	We have not looked at specific heating technology as this is being considered elsewhere. We are working to ensure that the Gas Transmission System can support whichever solutions are realised

Question	Response
100% H2 domestic CH boilers that also run on CH4 already exist and have been fully tested. what is the delay in rolling these out for customer choice?	Boilers that can be easily upgraded from natural gas to hydrogen are currently being tested. Although the tests have been successful, these boilers are not currently available on the market. BEIS recently published a consultation proposing that all new boilers installed will need to be hydrogen ready from 2026. These boilers will be able to use natural gas (and natural gas / hydrogen blends) initially until there is a need to switch to hydrogen. With small modifications, these boilers will be able to be converted to run on 100% hydrogen.
What learnings can we take from the poor/difficult roll-out of smart meters as we embark upon converting 20K homes to decarbonised heat.	There has been a number of roll outs that we will look to learn from, such as smart meters and digital TV. We believe that there needs to be consistent, impartial and trusted advice to all consumers to ensure that we understand how best to decarbonise our homes.
Would it be safer and more economic to bring hydrogen to local fuel cells and connect homes to heat networks also served by bigger heat pumps?	We have not specially looked at this option and this is likely to be too detailed for our consideration. From a hydrogen transmission perspective, the impact of different options at a local level, will have a limited impact on the hydrogen transmission system; the main impact is the anticipated level of hydrogen for heating, where will this be produced and how much will need to be transported through our network.
Do you have an idea what the optimal mix of green vs blue hydrogen could be and how variation in this mix may affect end cost of hydrogen?	It is not clear what the mix may be and the potential impacts on costs. We believe that, initially, there will be higher quantities of blue hydrogen produced, followed by a scale up of green hydrogen in the mid to late 2030s coupled with an increase in wind and solar generation.

FutureGrid – Progress report: [Watch again](#)

Question	Response
Will FutureGrid investigate or determine velocity limits for hydrogen transmission? Considering erosion etc.	No. We are limited by the maximum output of the compressor unit and our pipes have a fairly large diameter so we cannot achieve very high velocities. However considerable work has been done by others in this area (Gasunie, SGN etc) and we are leveraging that work
Is the recompressor centrifugal or reciprocating?	Reciprocating
Alongside policy and procedure change, has there been any focus on the impact on NGG people and change they will undergo?	Yes this is something we have been considering throughout the project (competencies, PPE etc). There is a joint project between ourselves and the GDNs assessing the future requirements for skills & competencies across the network

Question	Response
Are you seeing any change with the new owners of National Grid?	No, our new owners share our ambitions for the future of Gas Transmission
Can we expect more of these webinars as the tests progress throughout next year? More technical insights and updates on the tests as they happen would be useful	Yes, you can sign up to receive updates at www.nationalgrid.com/futuregrid or follow us on Twitter (@nationalgriduk) Youtube (@NationalGridUK) and LinkedIn (@InnovationAtNationalGrid)
Will GT be continuing with existing product specs or will new products be procured that are certified for Hydrogen use or tested with hydrogen by the OEM	For repurposed equipment where OEM support isn't available we will be looking to qualify equipment ourselves. Going forward we will require that OEMs supply equipment as hydrogen compliant. Many OEMs are already qualifying their equipment in such a way.
Has anyone considered examining the early regional high pressure distribution pipelines, which had operated on hydrogen rich town gas prior to conversion?	There is work ongoing within the GDNs to assess all types of iron mains. A note on towns gas - it contained significant quantities of carbon monoxide which acts as an inhibitor to hydrogen embrittlement so it may not be representative of the high purity hydrogen we will be using going forward
Will you be using electrochemical hydrogen separation for deblending at Future grid?	Not in Phase 1. Phase 2 is still in development and we are currently assessing which assets will form part of the tests.

Innovation: [Watch again](#)

Question	Response
With the constraints of the legal IP ownership and use through NIA projects do you see this being a blocker to the future of potential projects?	The IP ownership for NIA projects is common with funded activity where the funding party "the consumer" in this instance should receive the benefits for the money they are contributing. Other funding options are available if different IP provisions are required. We don't see it as a blocker and will work with our partners to ensure we are directing projects down the right funding routes.
If hydrogen and natural gas is proven to be too risky or not economically viable for the UK, is there a cost estimated for the decommissioning of the networks?	Yes, we do have costs - in addition the whole country will have an additional cost of a new heat source going forward
Is there problems in focusing too much on the future scenarios with innovating and leaving day to day improvements to the networks and processes by the way side	We are continuing to focus on day-to-day innovation whilst building our Hydrogen innovation team.
Your whole systems work and digital twins, do these pieces of work also consider distribution networks in addition to the transmission?	On this project we are focused on transmission although we do share information with other networks
Is there any more detailed information on materials innovation?	
How does the "hopper" of innovation ideas get filled? What's the source of the ideas, how do they get vetted and what criteria turns them into projects?	The idea hopper is populated from a number of streams including internal consultation on pain points and external engagement with suppliers and customers. These are then reviewed and filtered against the innovation objectives, roadmaps, and strategy which is used to frame which ideas progress to project status.
Any plans for Solar?	We believe solar has a role in the whole energy system.
Has much innovation and change happened for your company since the start of the invasion of Ukraine and the energy issues that has come with this?	Ukraine has definitely brought the importance of Hydrogen forward as an instrument for improving energy independence, as well as underlining the need to progress with decarbonisation. It has also shown the continued need for co-ordination and collaboration across the energy sector, both at home and globally, to mitigate the potential security of supply risks.

Driving a Positive Environmental and Community Impact: [Watch again](#)

Question	Response
I'm interested in any plans for a carbon index model for Gas consumption, as there is for electricity (See: https://carbonintensity.org.uk/ , WhenToPlugin app)	A carbon index is one of the reasons behind the monitoring, reporting and verification of methane emission regulation being developed by the European Commission. The regulation would apply to the whole natural gas supply chain from production to domestic meter. We see a key role for this type of information being shared across the industry and will look to develop this with others moving forward
Much of Gas Transmission's sustainability strategy is based on a hydrogen transmission future, what are the projected timescales for green hydrogen?	We have held a number of Net Zero webinars over the past 3 weeks. Including topics discussing blending, 100% transition, our FutureGrid programme and our broader innovation activities. You can find more information here: https://www.nationalgrid.com/gas-transmission/about-us/business-planning-riio/stakeholder-groups/have-your-say-our-current-business-plans/events
Is the business looking at how it can engage young people in a more inspiring way to highlight the amazing opportunities for an exciting and rewarding career?	We are passionate about engaging with young people; upskilling the future workforce, ensuring fair representation and equality, and offering the next generation a rewarding, purpose driven career path. Making sure we are being strategic in our approach is a key area of focus for us. We want to be industry leaders and the 'go to' employer in the energy and utilities space, engaging young minds with novel practices and perspectives in our future skills and education strategy.
How are you bringing the technologically disadvantaged more involved in your community engagement and impact? How was this navigated during lockdowns?	We continue to use a range of engagement methods including traditional (letters, leaflets, newspapers as well as face to face meetings) and combining with virtual opportunities (which were invaluable during lockdowns). We would be open to suggestions for ways to ensure we aren't leaving sectors of the community out based on technological or other disadvantages.
Do you feel the sector is losing a lot of skills and engagement to areas of technology sectors as 'energy' sectors feel legacy and dated perhaps to young people	There seems to be a trend in young people factoring the ethical and environmental credentials of companies when looking at careers. The prospect of being instrumental to making positive future change and huge role the future of energy plays in decarbonising and safeguarding the environment is likely to incentivise those looking to be part of this ambition.
Can you disclose on any Environmental or BNG related projects you would like to implement into the strategy of National Grid Gas from Jan 24?	All of our major construction projects are striving for a 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG)