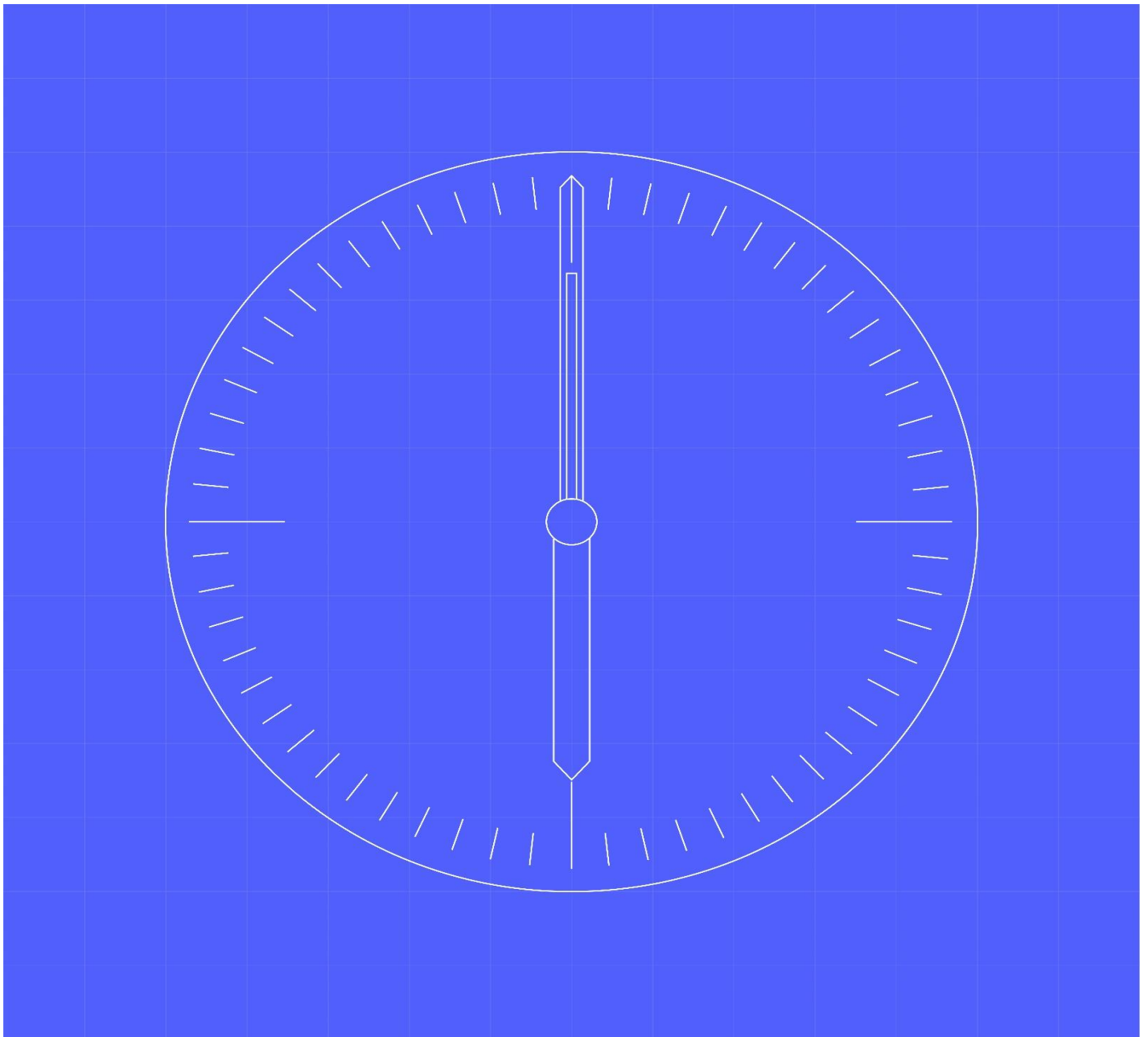


Report on Sprint 1 Prototyping Exercise



Document owner

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1.1 Change Record

Date	Author	Version	Change Detail
23.9.22	Becca Fox	0.1	Initial Draft
03.10.22	Becca Fox	0.2	iServer comments added
10.10.22	Becca Fox	0.3	Incorporated Jason Brogden's feedback
12.10.22	Becca Fox	0.4	Incorporated Andrew Margan's feedback
19.10.22	Andrew Margan/Jason Brogden	0.5	Sarah Jones and Matt McKeon feedback added

1.2 Reviewers

Reviewer	Role
Jason Brogden	LDP - Central Programme Team
Andrew Margan	SRO - Governance Lead

1.3 Jargon

Jargon	Description
BP	Business Process
BPD	Business Process Description
BR	Business Requirement
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code
DIP	Data Integration Platform
EMDS	Energy Market Data Specification
EMAR	Energy Market Architecture Repository
REC	Retail Energy Code
SLA	Service Level Agreement

2 Executive Summary – Prototyping Conclusion

As part of the MHHSP, RECCo and BSC (MHHSP Design) collectively delivered the first Sprint of prototyping with the primary objective to demonstrate the success criteria for M5 that the MHHSP Design, as set out in the Design Artefacts proposed for M5 approval is suitable for code drafting.

M5 Success Criteria	Demonstration from Prototyping Sprint 1
1. We have been kept updated of Design progress to enable the code resource plan to be developed	A level 3 plan has been agreed with CCAG and is reflected in the latest version of the Programme plan. Code Bodies have confirmed they are resourced to deliver the code drafting plan.
2. We believe the Design is defined appropriately to allow Code drafting to reflect the design without further design debate or further clarifications	Prototyping Sprint 1 has demonstrated that the design artefacts proposed for approval at M5 are able to be reflected in code drafting as set out in this report*

**Prototyping was able to cover around 10% of Design Artefacts, and two topic areas. Prototyping tested the principle of code drafting from the high level obligations to the detailed process maps. This provided a narrow, but a good depth of coverage. There were some clarifications highlighted from prototyping and it is unreasonable not to expect some clarifications from the code drafting process as not all topic areas were covered, but this is foreseen to be manageable. Design issues that were identified from Code Bodies have been raised through the design issues process and the Design Artefacts are fundamentally sound and appropriate for code drafting.*

This paper will be presented to the October CCAG as part of the decision to make a recommendation on the achievement of M5 success criteria to be taken to DAG for M5 approval.

This first Sprint also tested whether it would be more effective to reference the Enduring Design Hub (established on iServer) within code drafting, rather than take a more traditional approach of translating design artefacts into code drafting. The conclusion of the Prototyping is that this will not be more effective, therefore CCAG and CDWG should continue to prototype and develop an approach to code drafting based on traditional code drafting methods.

3 Overview

3.1 Overview of Prototyping

The MHSP established a prototyping exercise with 2 key objectives:

1. To demonstrate the success criteria for M5 that the Design Artefacts are suitable for code drafting
2. To test and agree a code drafting approach in advance of M5

The first Sprint we have executed in September delivered these objectives, 1) we can demonstrate the Design Artefacts support the code drafting and 2) the traditional code drafting approach of placing the Design Artefacts into code will deliver M6.

A further prototyping objective is now planned post M5 and will be delivered in a second sprint post-M5. The new post M5 Sprint will agree the detail of the code drafting approach and contribute towards the code drafting operations between code drafters and agree the ways of working between parties before code drafting is presented to industry for consultation. Due to resource availability, the new sprint will take place in November, before the code drafting process starts in January. This aligns with the Code drafting preparatory activities already planned in the Level 3 plan.

3.2 Prototyping Approach

Prototyping Sprint 1 has taken place, lasting two consecutive one-week activities during September, with the objective of achieving sign off against the M5 success criteria. During the first week, we drafted code using the traditional method, and the second week BSC was tested using iServer, RECCo did not test iServer as they already have an artefact management tool called EMAR.

We will commence a further Sprint to take place in November. During this Sprint, we will further test the preferred method to define the approach into documentation to provide code drafters with an agreed, consistent approach to execute in the code drafting phase.

For Sprint 1 both the Programme and RECCo took a similar approach to prototyping which is as follows:

- 1) Extract end to end process steps from the BPs and BPDs and insert into the interface tables
- 2) Identify any Requirements that are not an articulation of a process step and add these as generic
- 3) Transpose the relevant Method Statement into an Appendix titled 'Validation and Estimation'
- 4) Locate the Operational Choreography Service Level Agreement (SLA) relevant to each step and add to the 'When' column

This report collates the outcomes and lessons from the prototyping to date. These are being present to:

- CCAG (October) DAG (October) for the sign off on M5
- CCAG (October) for agreement to the recommendation to use the traditional Code drafting approach

3.3 Scope

In scope:

Metering Services (REC)

Smart Data Services (BSC)

Traditional code drafting method

Using Enduring Design Hub (iServer) tool for code drafting

Out of scope:

Non-BSC/REC codes

DIP Governance

Change Request process

3.4 Reviewers

Name	Role	Organisation
Matt McKeon	Code Drafter	Elexon
Sarah Jones	Code Drafter	RECCo

4 Outcomes

4.1 Traditional Method

Programme Team (BSC)

What went well	What could be improved or activities to follow
BPs and BPDs are sufficiently rich and detailed to be able to draft the interface and timetable sections in the draft new BSCP701. BPDs were particularly valuable to this exercise.	Prototyping has only covered BSCP701 – no other changes were made to other BSC sections as most of that drafting relates to governance, not design, and the answers are not yet known.
The Operational Choreography document enables the appropriate SLA to be placed against each relevant process step as they relate to individual process steps and actors.	SDS Method Statement has been inserted in its entirety as an Appendix, although the standard BSCP document format is less rich in terms of detail and colour, so this loses some fidelity
Requirements have a high degree of overlap with BPs.	Interfaces have been logged against each relevant step, but the detailed message and data item definitions are not included at this stage.
	Terminology has not yet been settled on – for simplicity 'SDS' was retained but other terms were aligned with existing BSC defined terms. This will need to be revisited and agreed before starting
	Unlike BPDs, it was elected not to show the DIP as an actor in the processes, as this adds complexity and it will have its own defined SLAs.

	There are additional generic BRs that could be added to the BSCP. Question whether to preserve these more detailed requirements.
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RECCo

What went well	What could be improved
BPs and BPDs provide sufficient detail to be able to draft a high proportion of the interface and timetable sections into the REC Metering Operations Schedule	Errors and inconsistencies in the design artefacts have led to assumptions being made in the drafting – these have been fed back in the tranche 4 design review
The Operational Choreography document enables the appropriate SLA to be placed against each relevant process step as they relate to individual process steps and actors. Instances where the Operational Choreography references an SLA of 95% have been challenged as this is not consistent with the approach to other SLAs	In some cases only partial processes are documented in the MHHS design artefacts, rather than the full REC governed process and associated interfaces e.g. D0367 and D0300 processes. It is assumed that if the MHHS Programme is not explicitly removing these messages / processes, then they will be retained, with the new processes slotted alongside existing processes
Requirements have a high degree of overlap with BPs, but there are additional generic BRs that have been added to the REC Schedules	Prototyping has only covered the REC Metering Operations Schedule – wider governance questions have not been addressed including whether the MEMs and Data Services are still to be referred to as Supplier Agents and performance assurance provisions to be overlaid to the requirements
	Interfaces have been logged against each relevant step, but the detailed message and data item definitions are not included at this stage. It is expected that these will sit in the EMDS/EMAR. The MHHS Design Artefacts do not define changes to existing DTN messages, so these are being progressed separately through the CCIAG
	Terminology has not yet been settled on – where terminology in MHHS design artefacts is inconsistent with the REC, existing REC terminology has been used
	Unlike BPDs, the DIP has not been represented as an actor in the processes, as this adds complexity, and it will have its own defined SLAs
	Areas were identified where additional clarity is required e.g., the approach to managing the customer direct advisory notices. This have been fed back through the tranche 4 design review

4.2 iServer

Programme Team (BSC)

What went well	What could be improved
iServer is well suited to rendering core Business Processes, Business Process Descriptions and Business Requirements, with cross references between them	iServer is not well suited to rendering code legal obligations, methodologies for validation and estimation or summation calculations with complex notation
iServer is well suited to capturing data definitions and technical annexes, but the difficulty is that there are existing code repositories that capture these and MHHS has only partial coverage	Wider SVA processes that are not reflected in the design artefacts because they are unchanged would need to be added to ensure that there are no process gaps
The Enduring Design Hub could avoid the need to create lower level supplementary documents such as User Requirements Specifications or Service Definitions	Terminology will need to be aligned with the relevant codes so that language and defined terms are consistent with the enduring code drafting, legal text and definitions
	Cross references will need to be expanded to include references to obligations and process steps within the code documents. This may require a degree of code digitalisation to be completed
	Consideration would need to be given as to how the Enduring Design Hub is made visible to industry participants. For example, it could support consultation processes for change proposals
	The potential use of the Enduring Design Hub should not preclude or constrain any existing plans for code digitalisation under consideration, and should be a Code Manager Decision

RECCo

RECCo did not run the Enduring Design Hub (iServer) for Code drafting, so it was not assessed for REC drafting. RECCo stated that they already have an enduring enterprise architecture tool and would not prototype using iServer.

However, RECCo did state that if the MHHS Programme / BSCCo chooses to retain iServer as an enduring tool to hold the end-to-end process models, they will work with the MHHS Programme / BSCCo to ensure REC governed aspects of the processes are accurately defined and that there is a robust mechanism in place to support the enduring maintenance.

5 Conclusions

5.1 The Programme

In conclusion, the first prototyping Sprint has given confidence that source material is present in the Design Artefacts and the MHHS Design is suitable for code drafting. The traditional method of code drafting will place the relevant Design Artefacts into code.

5.2 RECCo

In conclusion, the prototyping that was completed by RECCo in Sprint 1 gives confidence that the source material for end-to-end business processes is comprehensive and allows REC operational processes to be drafted. Further content is expected to be delivered through discussions at the CCIAG and with other REC stakeholders.

5.3 Overall

Both the Programme and RECCo agree that the prototyping has demonstrated the success criteria for M5 that the Design Artefacts are defined appropriately to allow code drafting to reflect the Design without further Design debate or further clarifications.