

LONDON ENERGY PLAN WORKSHOP HEAT SUPPLY

25 September 2015

GREATER **LONDON** AUTHORITY



WELCOME

LEAH DAVIS

Project Manager,
London Energy Plan,
Greater London Authority

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY



WELCOME

HAROLD GARNER

Energy and Sustainability
Manager,
London Borough of Camden

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

INTRODUCTION TO THE LONDON ENERGY PLAN

Leah Davis
Project Manager

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

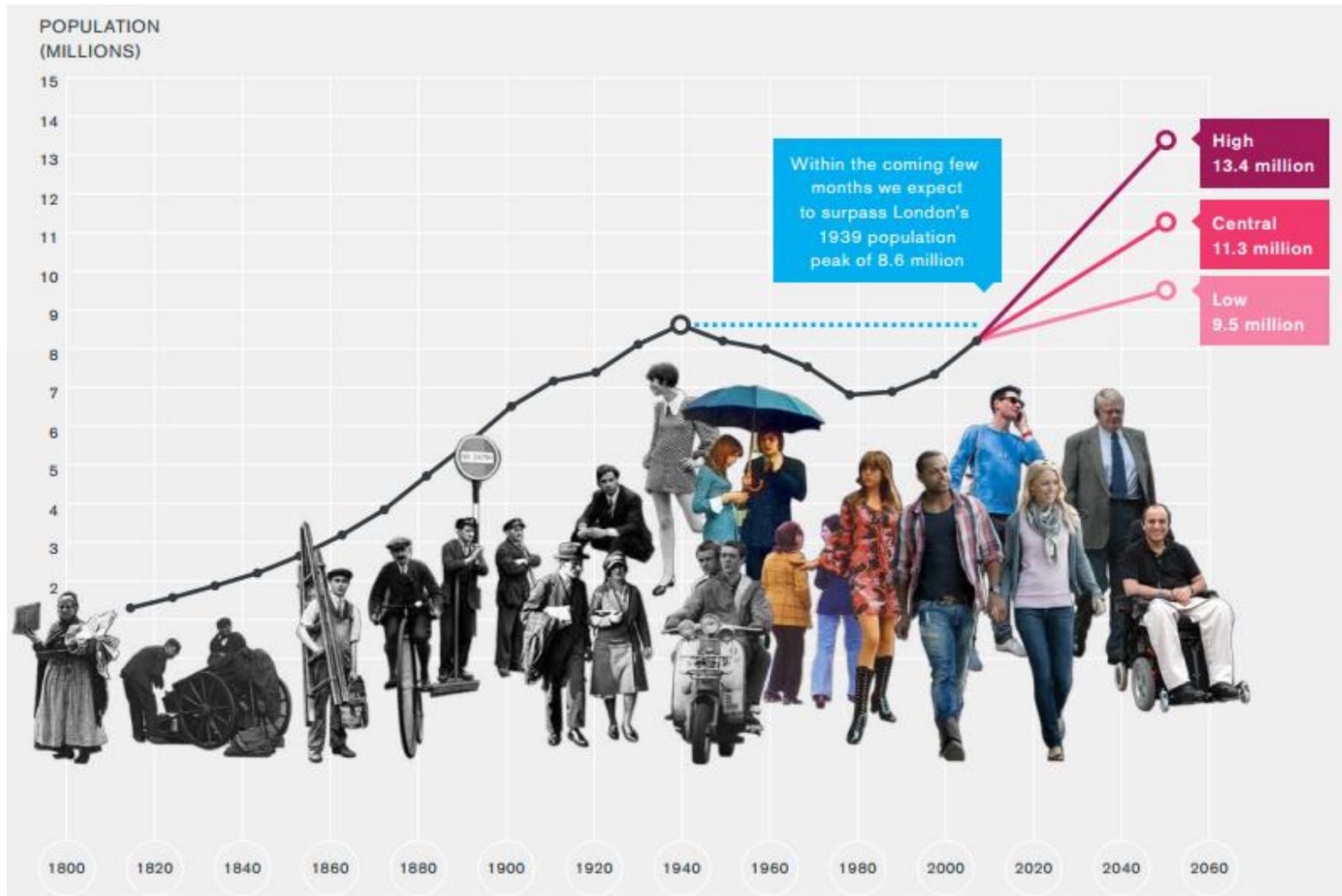
**“The first spatial mapping
of London’s energy
demand, supply and
infrastructure to 2050”**

WHY DO WE NEED THE PLAN?

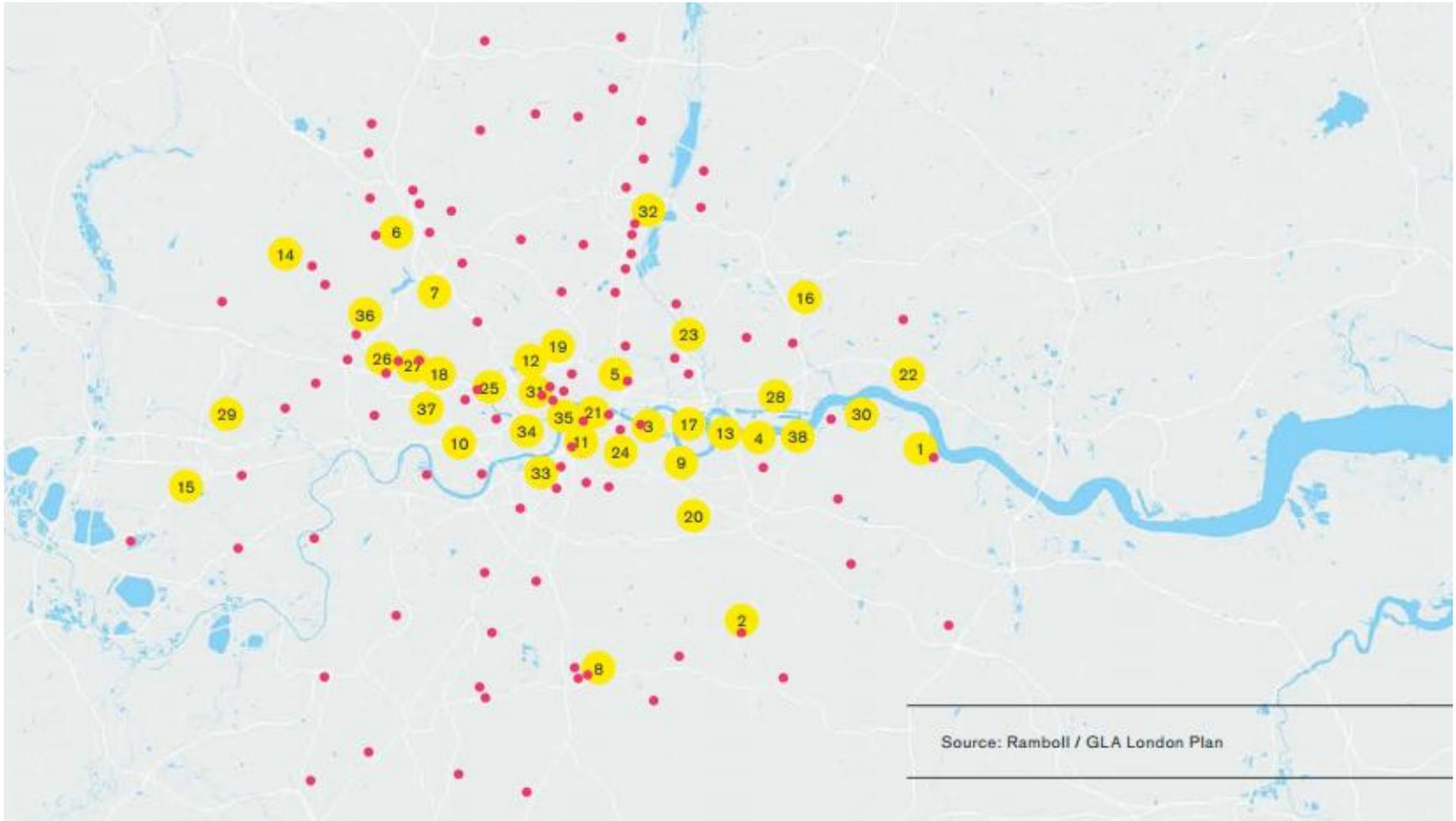


GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

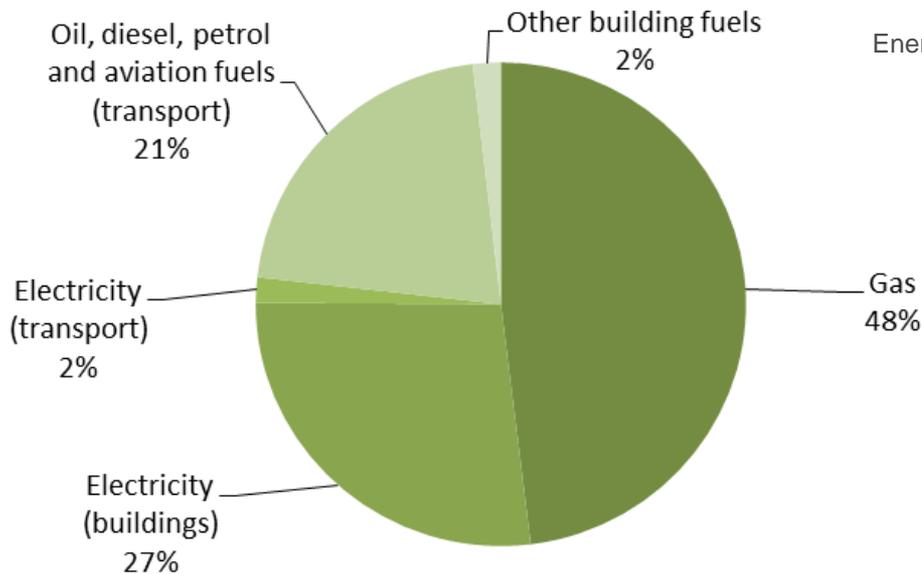
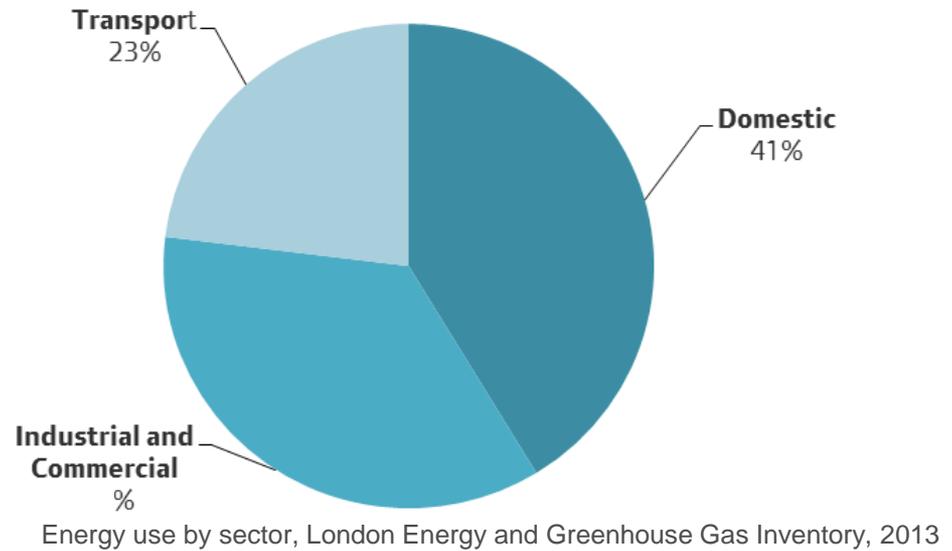
AN INCREASING POPULATION



IMPACTING THE ELECTRICITY GRID



IMPACTING HEATING AND FUEL SUPPLY



Energy use by fuel, London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 2013

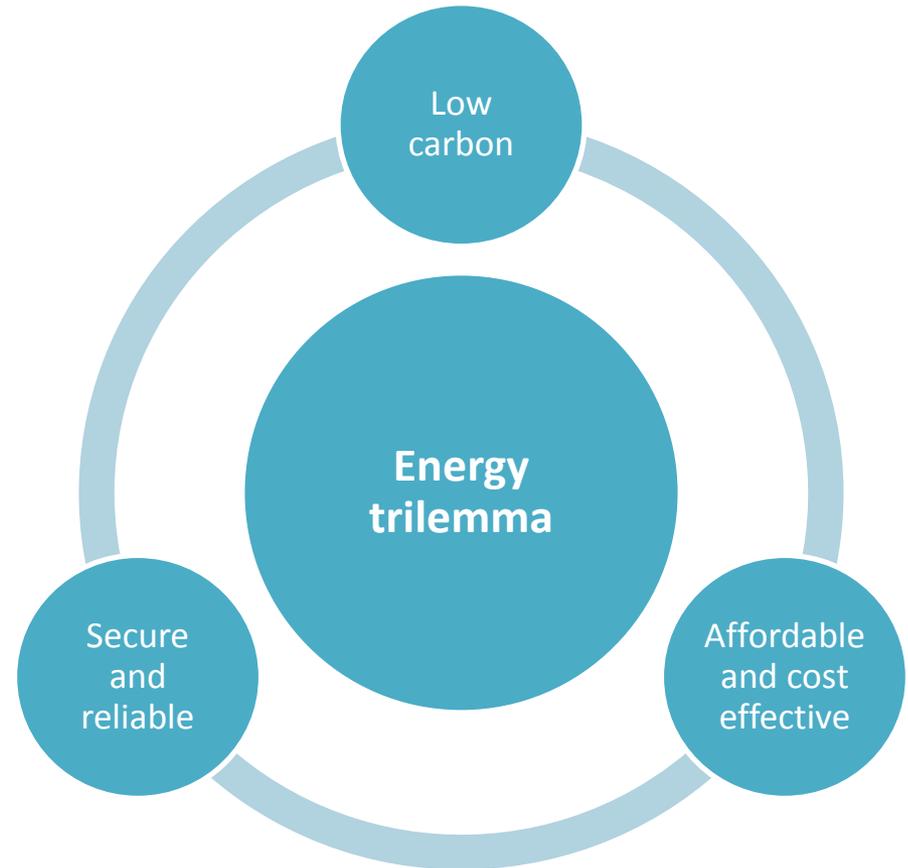
WHAT'S DIFFERENT?

Coordinated London
approach

Interaction of demand, supply
and infrastructure

Out to 2050

Electricity grid



OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS



GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

OUTCOMES

An evidence base capable of future iterations which sets out pathways to deliver the necessary infrastructure required AND meet the energy 'trilemma'.

Have agreement from those responsible for delivery that the evidence and approach is one that will inform their delivery.

OUTPUTS

Electricity infrastructure – how much, where and impact on sub stations.

District heat and power networks – where and types and location of generation

London specific scenarios and data

PROPOSED FORMAT AND DELIVERY



GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

WHAT'S IN THE PLAN?

Data
model

Key
issues
report

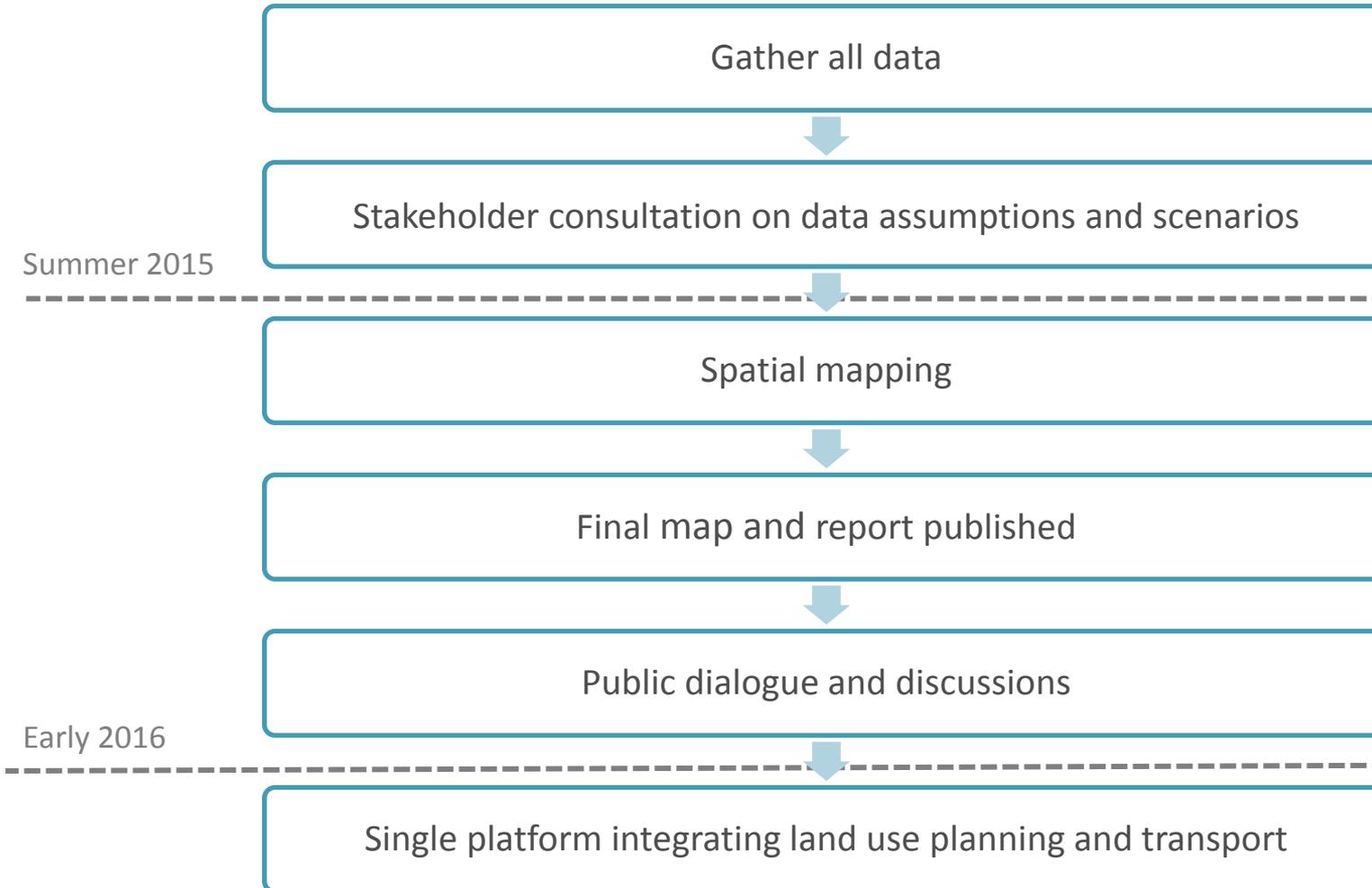
A spatial
map with
3
scenarios
and layers

Stakeholder
Sponsors
Board and
Advisory
group

© PointX. All rights reserved. Licence number 10034829.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2010)
Maps created by the Centre for Sustainable Energy, 2010.

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

DELIVERY TIMEFRAMES



SCENARIOS AND THE MODEL



GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

SCENARIOS

Heat and power demand (annual and peak)

<p>Building heat demand   </p> <p>Building cooling power demand   </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand   </p> <p>Transport electrification  </p> <p>Electrification of heat </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting </p>	<p>Building heat demand   </p> <p>Building cooling power demand   </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand   </p> <p>Transport power demand  </p> <p>Electrification of heat  </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting </p>	<p>Building heat demand   </p> <p>Building cooling power demand   </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand   </p> <p>Transport power demand   </p> <p>Electrification of heat   </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting </p>
<p>Building heat demand  </p> <p>Building cooling power demand  </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand  </p> <p>Transport power demand  </p> <p>Electrification of heat </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting  </p>	<p>Building heat demand  </p> <p>Building cooling power demand  </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand  </p> <p>Transport power demand  </p> <p>Electrification of heat  </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting  </p>	<p>GRID HIGH IMPACT</p> <p>Building cooling power demand  </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand  </p> <p>Transport power demand   </p> <p>Electrification of heat   </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting  </p>
<p>Building heat demand </p> <p>Building cooling power demand </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand </p> <p>Transport power demand  </p> <p>Electrification of heat </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting   </p>	<p>SECURE CENTRAL</p> <p>Building cooling power demand </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand </p> <p>Transport power demand  </p> <p>Electrification of heat  </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting   </p>	<p>Building heat demand </p> <p>Building cooling power demand </p> <p>Building appliances and lighting power demand </p> <p>Transport power demand   </p> <p>Electrification of heat   </p> <p>Heat networks </p> <p>Demand shifting   </p>
<p>LOCALISED LOW DEMAND</p>		<p>CENTRALISED LOW DEMAND</p>

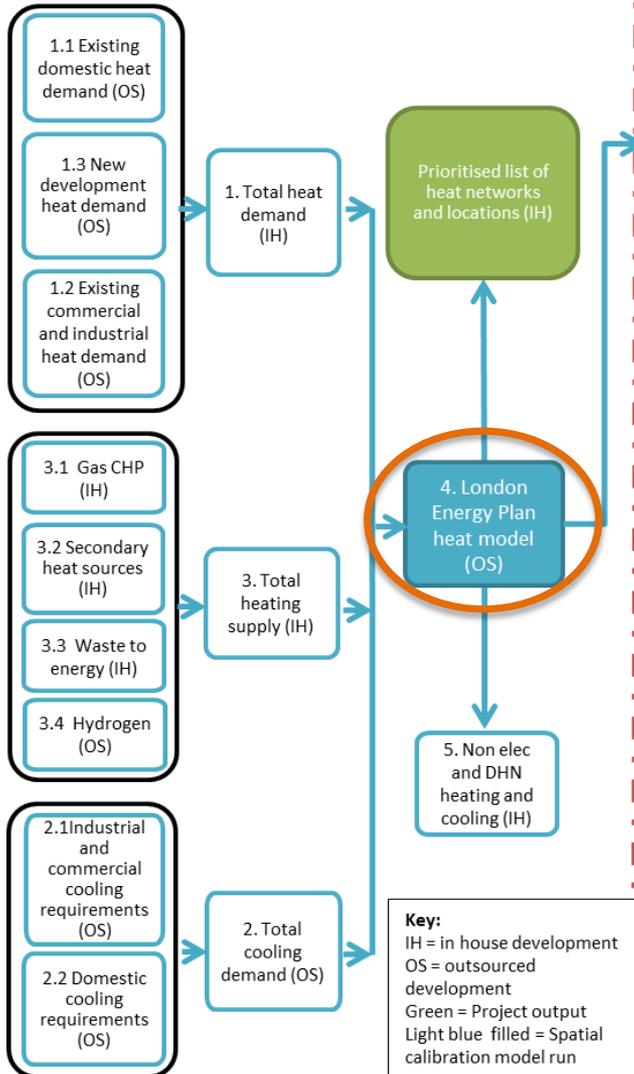
Electrification of heat and transport

FIXED FACTORS

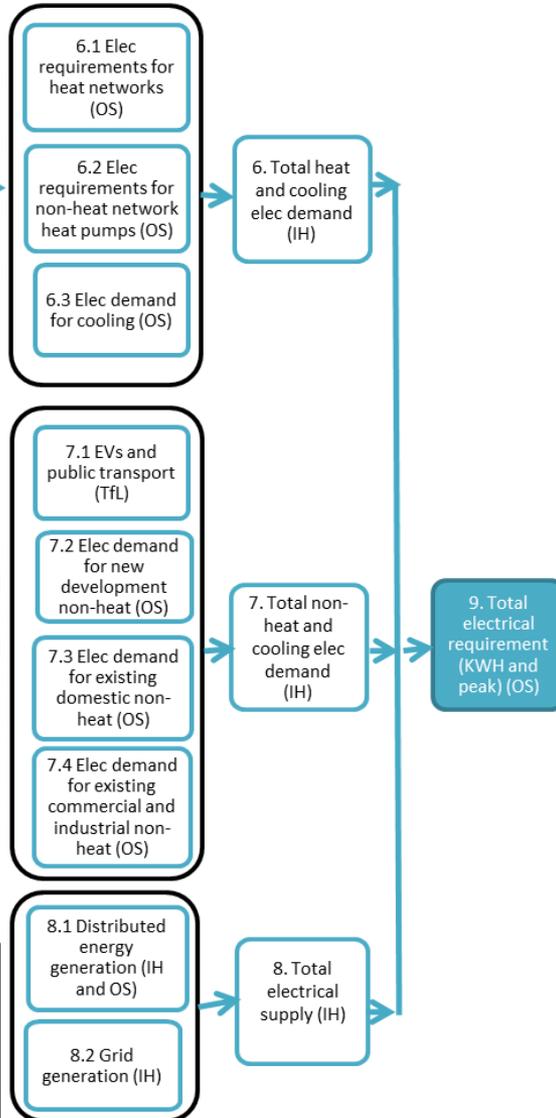
- Climate scenarios
- Development/ new build rates
- CO₂ emissions performance of measures over time
- Underground, tram and bus power demand
- 2025 and 2050 roll out scenarios are linked
- We meet at least the 80% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050 in all scenarios
- Internal temperature requirements in buildings

LONDON ENERGY PLAN MODEL

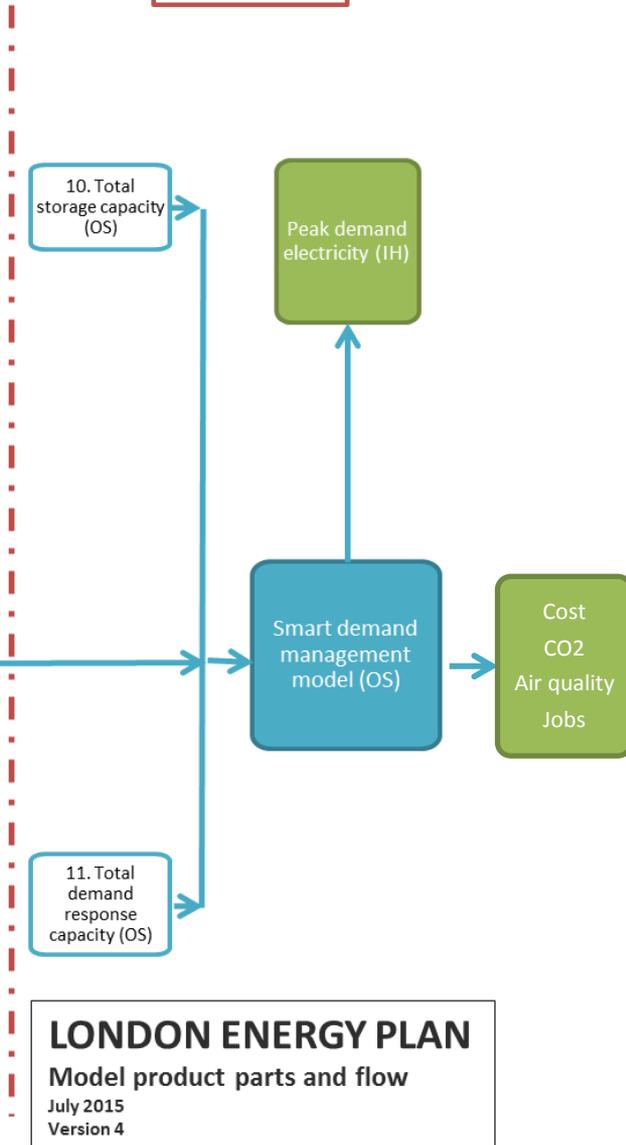
1. Heating and cooling



2. Total electricity



3. Smart



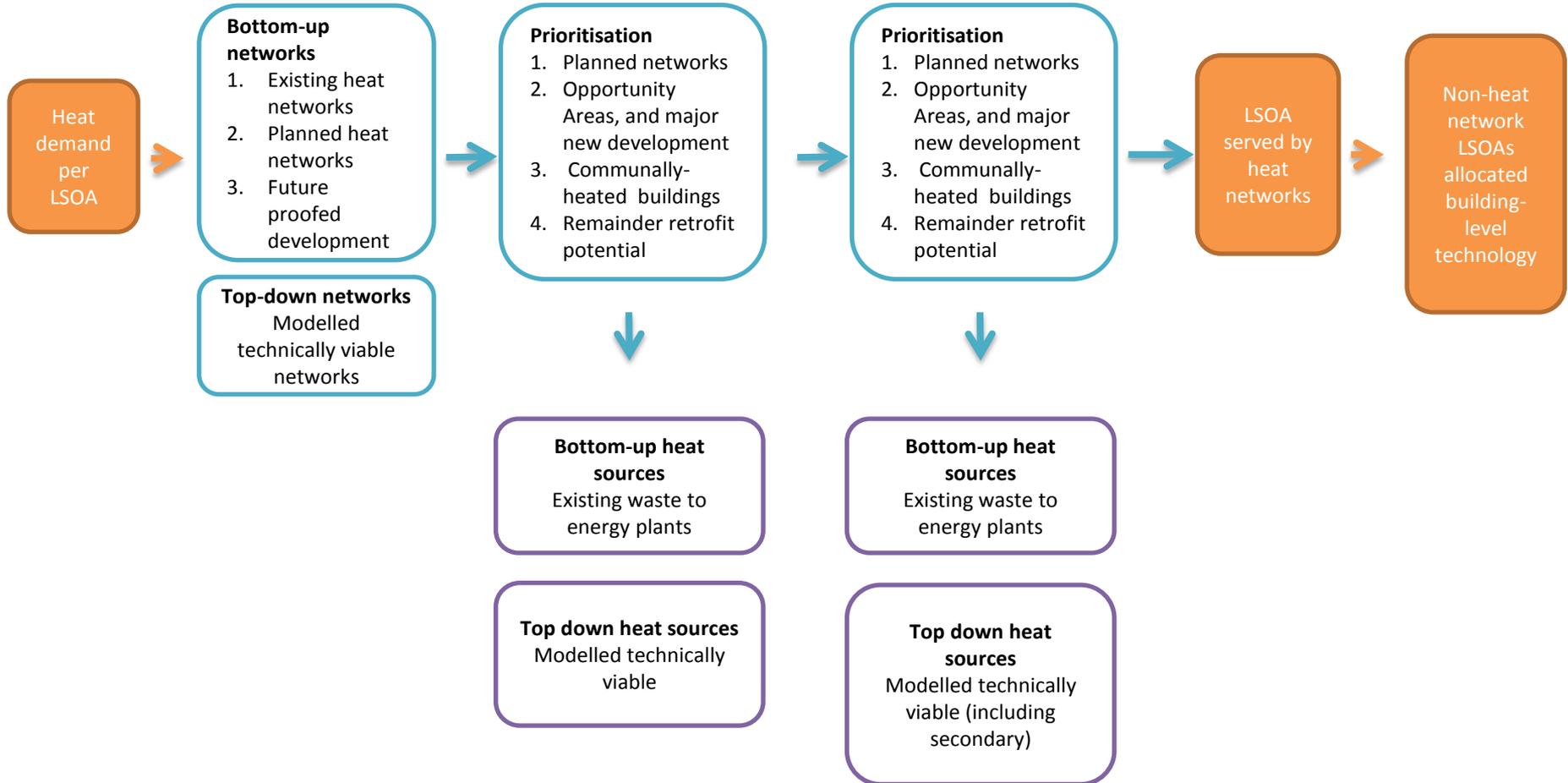
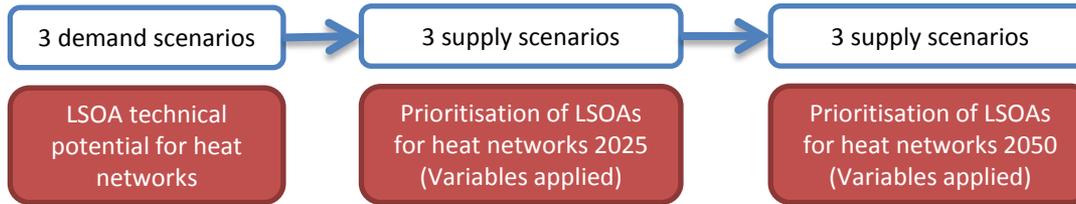
Cost
 CO2
 Air quality
 Jobs

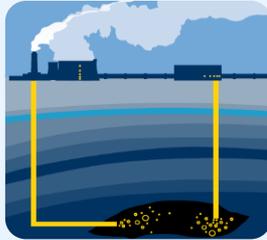
INTRODUCTION TO THE HEAT MODEL

Agnieszka Griffin

GREATER **LONDON** AUTHORITY

THE HEAT MODEL





London Energy Plan Heat Model

Greater London Authority

25th September 2015

Element Energy Ltd

Ian Walker

ian.walker@element-energy.co.uk

Foaad Tahir

foaad.tahir@element-energy.co.uk

Introduction

London Energy Plan heat model – background and objectives

- The heat model assesses the heating technology mix required to meet London's heat demand to 2050.
- Includes analysis of building level technologies, heat networks and hydrogen networks (high-level)
- The decentralised energy system model was initially developed as part of a comprehensive assessment of low carbon energy potential in London (Buro Happold and Camco, 2011) – Main focus of today's session.
- Main functions of the DE modelling are:
 - Evaluate the economically viable potential for district heating deployment in London
 - Identify areas best suited to heat network deployment, i.e. lowest cost of heat delivered
 - Assess economic and environmental performance of heat networks and preferred heat supply technologies in viable areas

Purpose of today's session

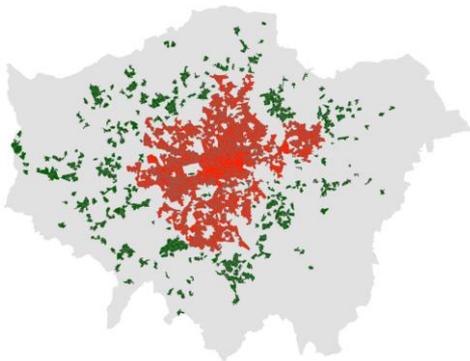
- To gather feedback on the methodology and sense-check the key input assumptions
- To present the type of outputs that the heat model will produce and identify further insights that can be drawn from the analysis

The original decentralised energy model has been amended and updated for integration into the London Energy Plan

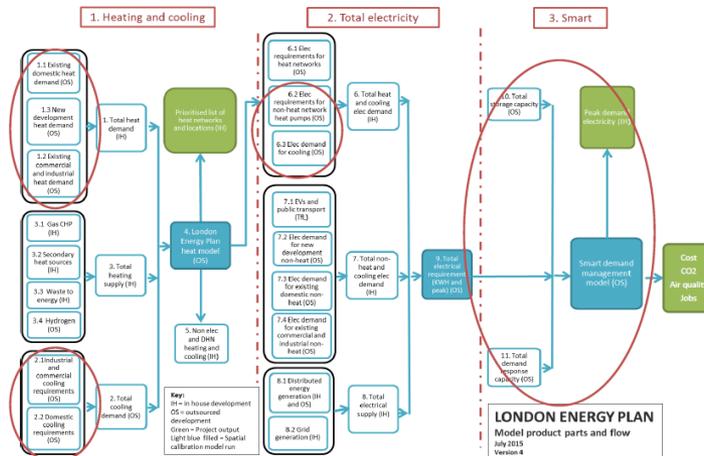
Revisions to the existing decentralised energy potential spreadsheets

- Increased geographic resolution – increased from MSOA to LSOA
- Integration with other London Energy Plan models, particularly the heat demand model
- Integration of secondary heat sources
- Update of cost and performance data with most recent sources

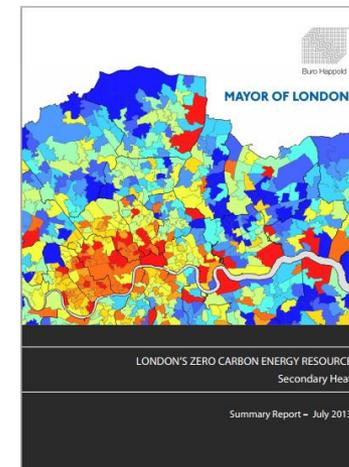
Increased spatial resolution



Integration into the Energy Plan

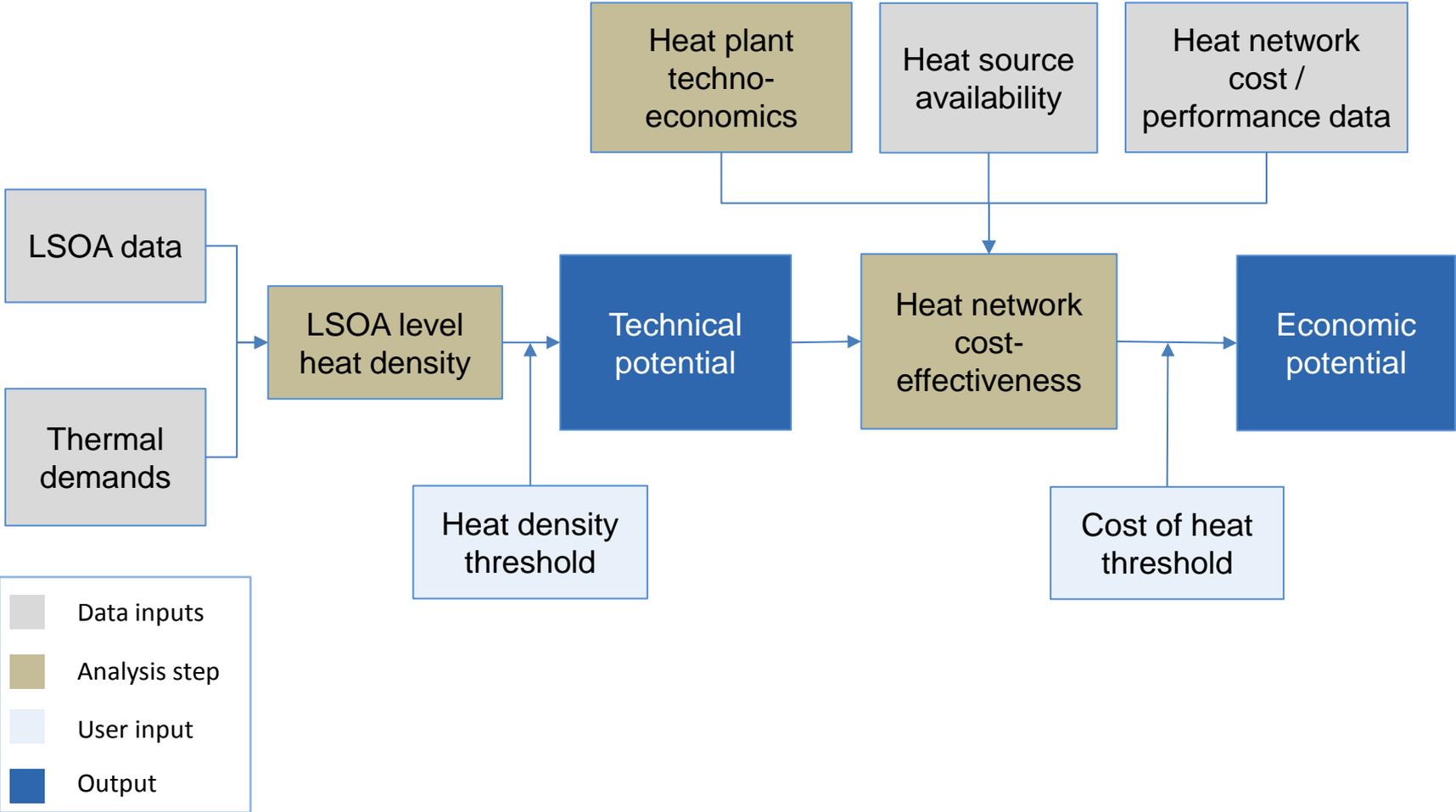


Secondary heat sources



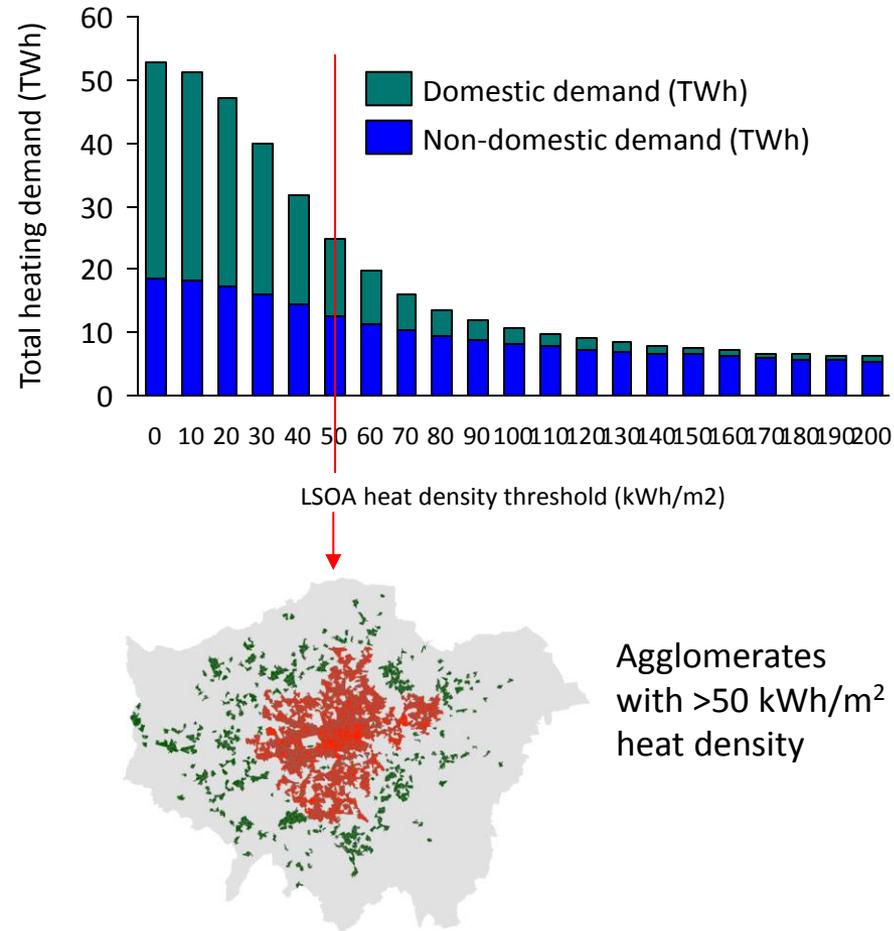
The heat network modelling identifies the technical potential before applying techno-economic analysis to prioritise areas and heat sources

Overview of the heat network assessment model

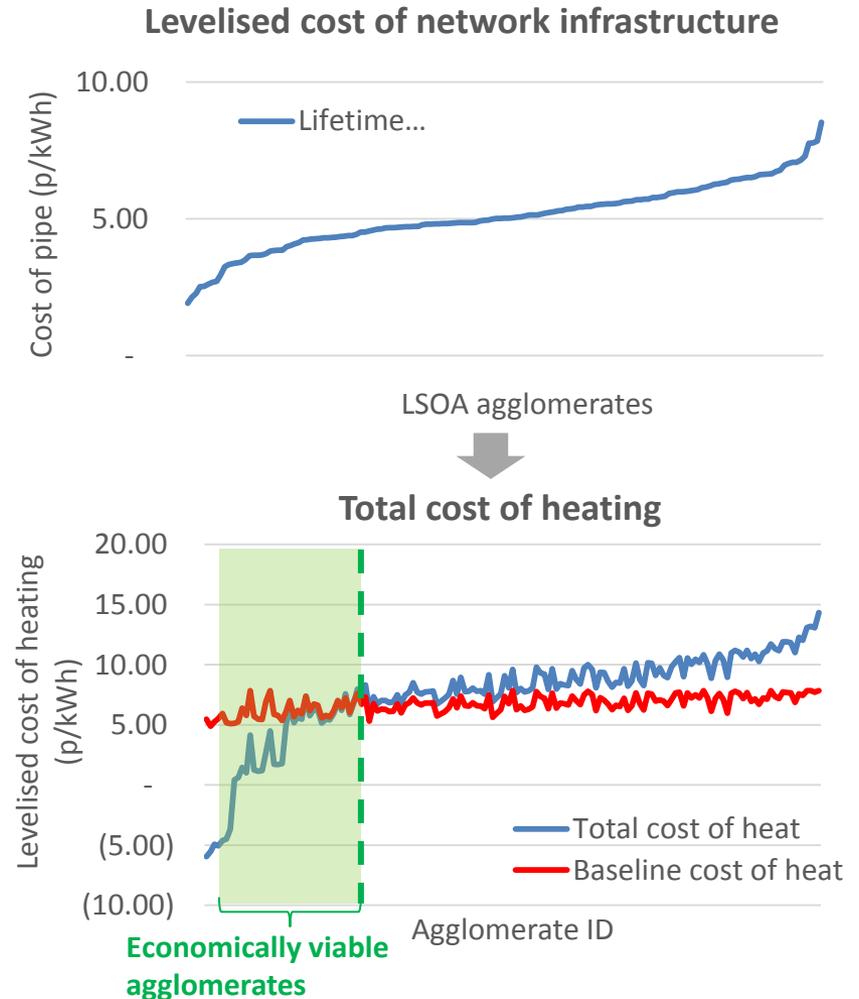


Assessment of the economics of heat generation and distribution within areas of technical potential underpins the economic deployment

Technical potential

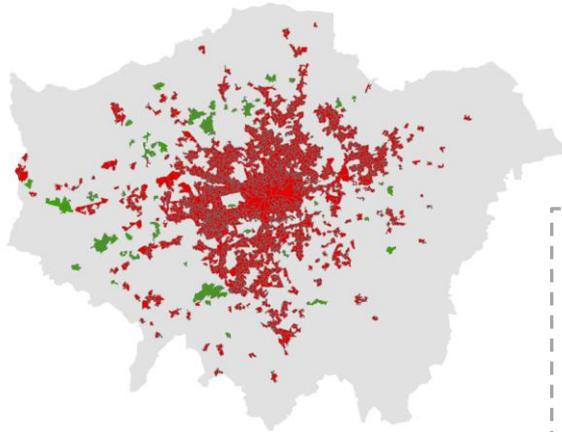


Economic potential

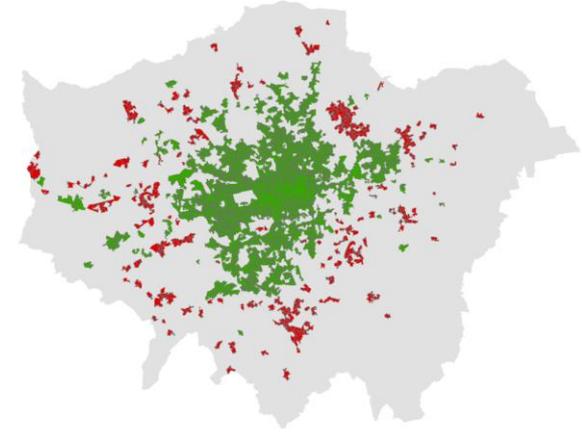


Example outputs – Areas with economic potential and heat sources deployed

2015

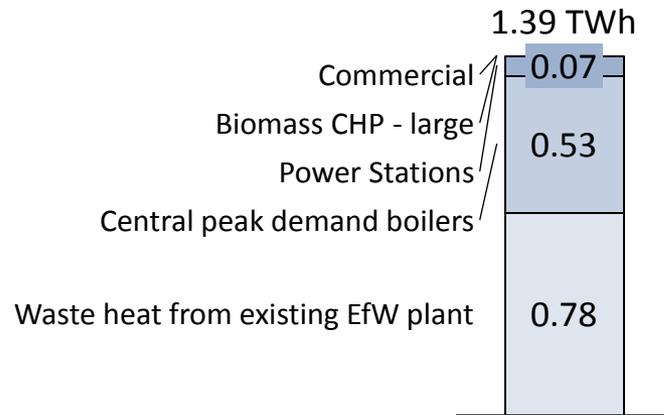


2025



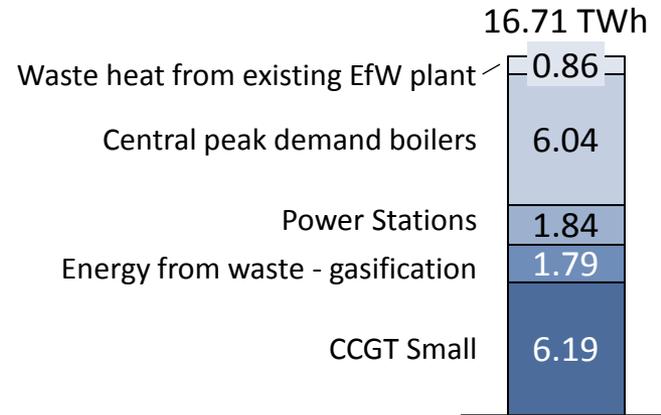
- Green areas have economic potential for heat networks
- Red areas are not viable

Heat delivered by source (TWh)



2015

Heat delivered by source (TWh)



2025

The workshop will now break into groups for two roundtable discussion sessions

Format of the break-out sessions

- The room will be divided into four groups
- There will be two break-out sessions, each:
 1. Approach & assumptions
 2. Heat sources and economic potential
- Further information is provided on the A3 hand-outs
- Your facilitator will take notes during the discussion and feed the input back to the GLA / Element team

Break-out 1: Approach & assumptions

- London Energy Plan scenarios
- Building level technologies
- Identifying the technical potential
- Heat network sizing, technical and economic parameters
- Secondary heat sources

Break-out 2: Heat sources and economics

- Heat generation technology techno-economics
- Area prioritisation and heat source deployment
- Outputs of the heat model

Breakout Session 1 – Approach and key assumptions

Key points we want to cover in the session

- **London Energy Plan scenarios** – Are the three proposed scenarios realistic and useful? If not, what changes would you want to make?
- **Building level technologies** - do we have a full list of technologies? Do you agree with our rationale for including and excluding technologies and how we are applying them?
- **Technical potential for DHN in London** – is the heat density threshold approach sensible? What is an appropriate heat density threshold level?
- **Heat network analysis** – Do you have any feedback on the network analysis methodology? Do you agree with the approach to sizing the network pipe lengths and diameters?
- **Secondary heat source potential** – Do we have a complete list of potential sources? Do you have any comments on the scale of the potential and spatial constraints on availability

Breakout Session 2 – Heat sources and economic potential

Key questions for the session

- **Heating technologies** – Do you have any comments on the range of heat sources considered and the available potential within London? Do you have any comments on the heat plant economics?
- **Area prioritisation and heat source deployment** – Are there any comments on the approach to prioritising areas for heat networks and selecting heat sources? Do you have any comments on the appropriate choice of cost-effectiveness threshold for DHN viability?
- **Economic potential** – Do you have any feedback on the approach to determining economic viability? What is an appropriate counterfactual cost of heat?
- **Outputs and future network prioritisation** – Are the outputs provided by the heat model useful? Are there any other outputs that should be produced?



KEY ENERGY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR LONDON

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Domestic buildings demand and demand shifting

- Increasing use of batteries for power storage
- Need for incentives to help consumers switch use of energy during the day

Non-domestic buildings demand and demand shifting

- Incentives for SMEs
- Gaining developer views of new technologies and rateable values

Transport

- Home working
- Electric vehicles and vehicle-to-grid technologies

Electricity grid

- Interaction and balancing of heat, gas and electricity grids in the future
- Increasing use of microgrids and local management of grids
- Use of renewables and challenges and opportunities around load balancing

Heat supply

- Use of thermal and other storage on heat networks
- Transitioning from gas-fired CHP to other heat sources from now to 2050
- Ownership of heat networks
- Interaction of building energy efficiency with heat network efficiency

Other

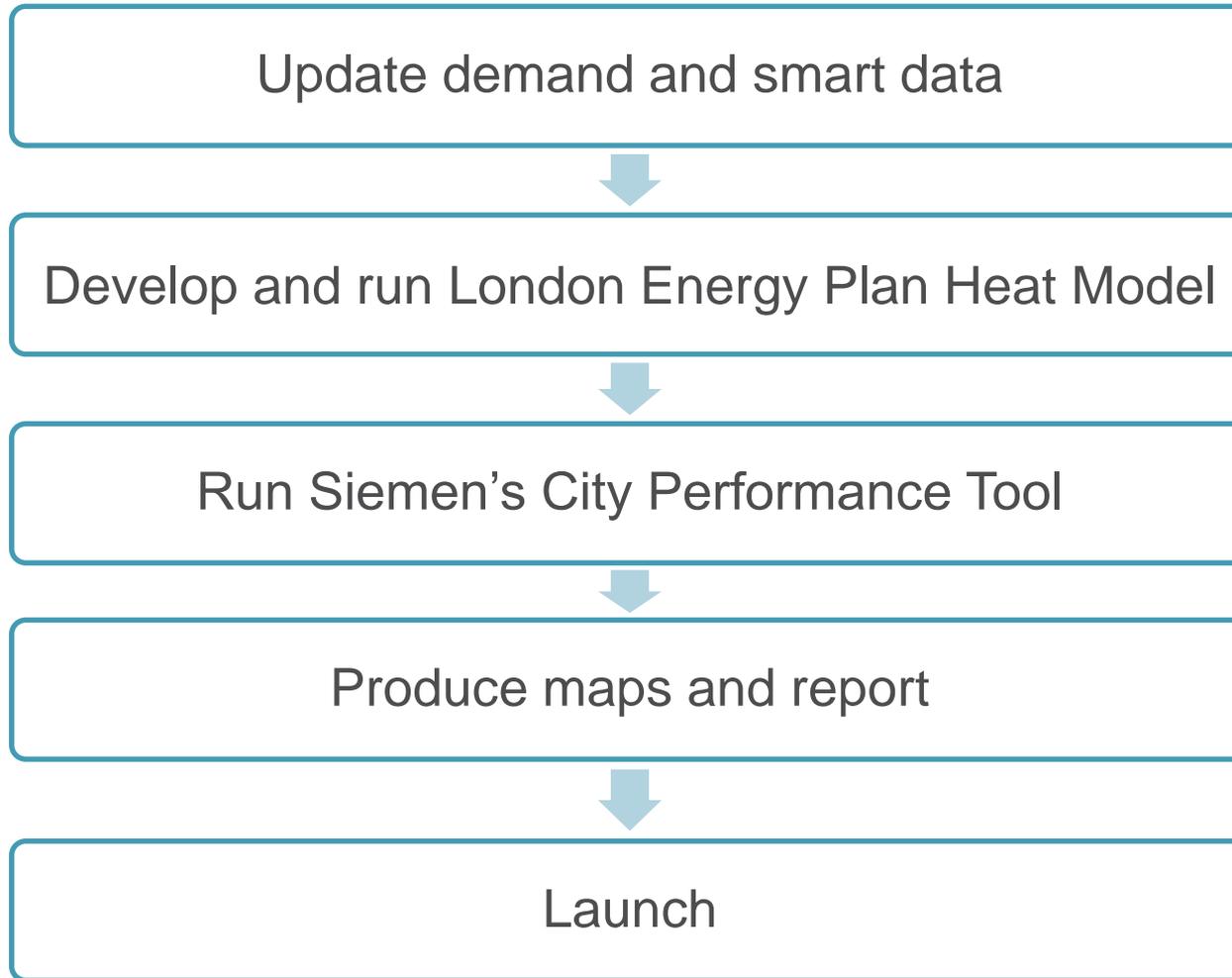
- Air quality impacts of different energy infrastructure and technologies
- Addressing fuel poverty
- How costs are spread
- Include behavioural factors in uptake of technologies



ROUND UP AND NEXT STEPS

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

NEXT STEPS



Early 2016



THANK YOU

CONTACT US

Leah.Davis@london.gov.uk
020 7983 4615

FOLLOW US

LDN_environment
www.london.gov.uk/environment-newsletter

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY