



District Heating Role in the Future City Centre

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The UK's leading innovator in efficient energy provision

VITAL
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Introductions and content



**Andrew Wightman, Vital Energi
Operations Manager**

m: 07584233971

andrew.wightman@vitalenergi.co.uk

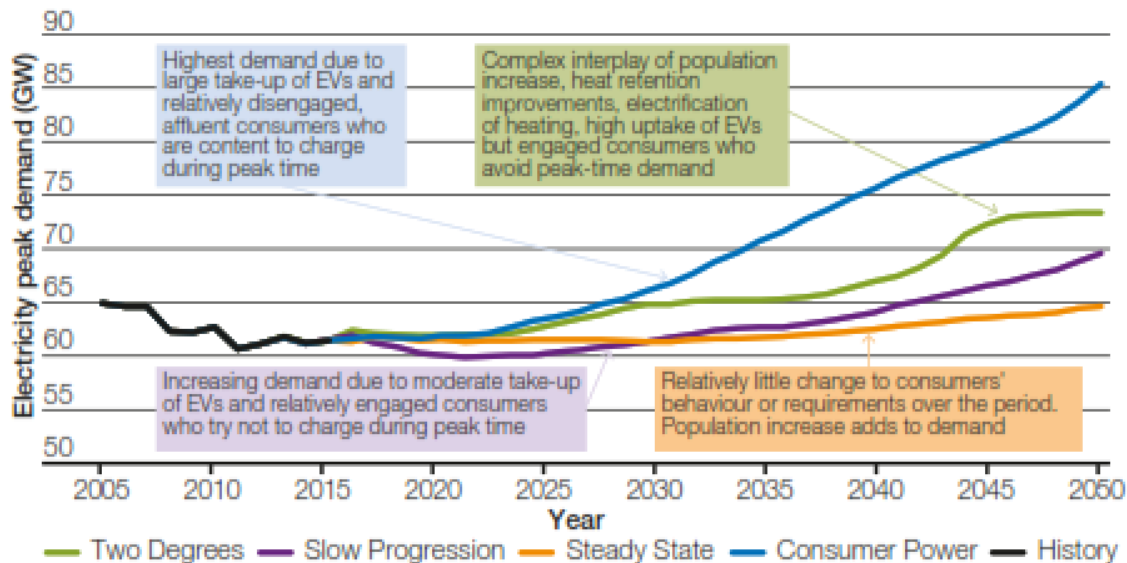


- *Presentation Content*
- *Energy Demand Predictions*
- *Energy Networks in Future Cities*
- *What Vital Energi Does*
- *Case Study – Leeds City Wide Energy Network*



Energy Demand Predictions

Figure 3.2
Electricity peak demand



Source: National Grid – Future Energy Scenarios



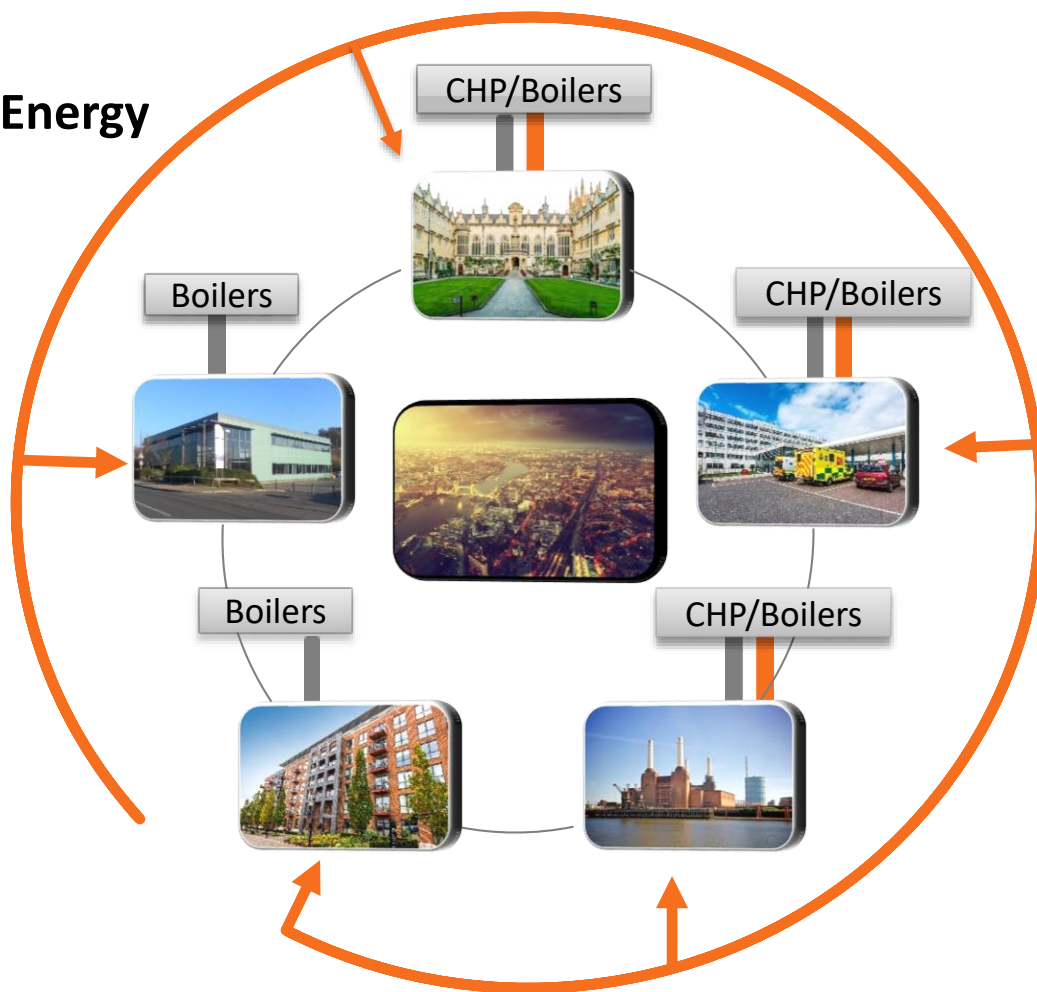
Typical Buildings in a City Centre





Traditional Energy Supply

Electricity Grid





Energy Market Drivers





Future Smart Networks





Market Outlook

Growth Drivers Summary

£320m of HNIP funding / £60m LCITP Fund



HNDU Towns & Cities Pipeline

RE:FIT & NDEE Frameworks



ESCo funding

Air Quality & Climate Change Acts



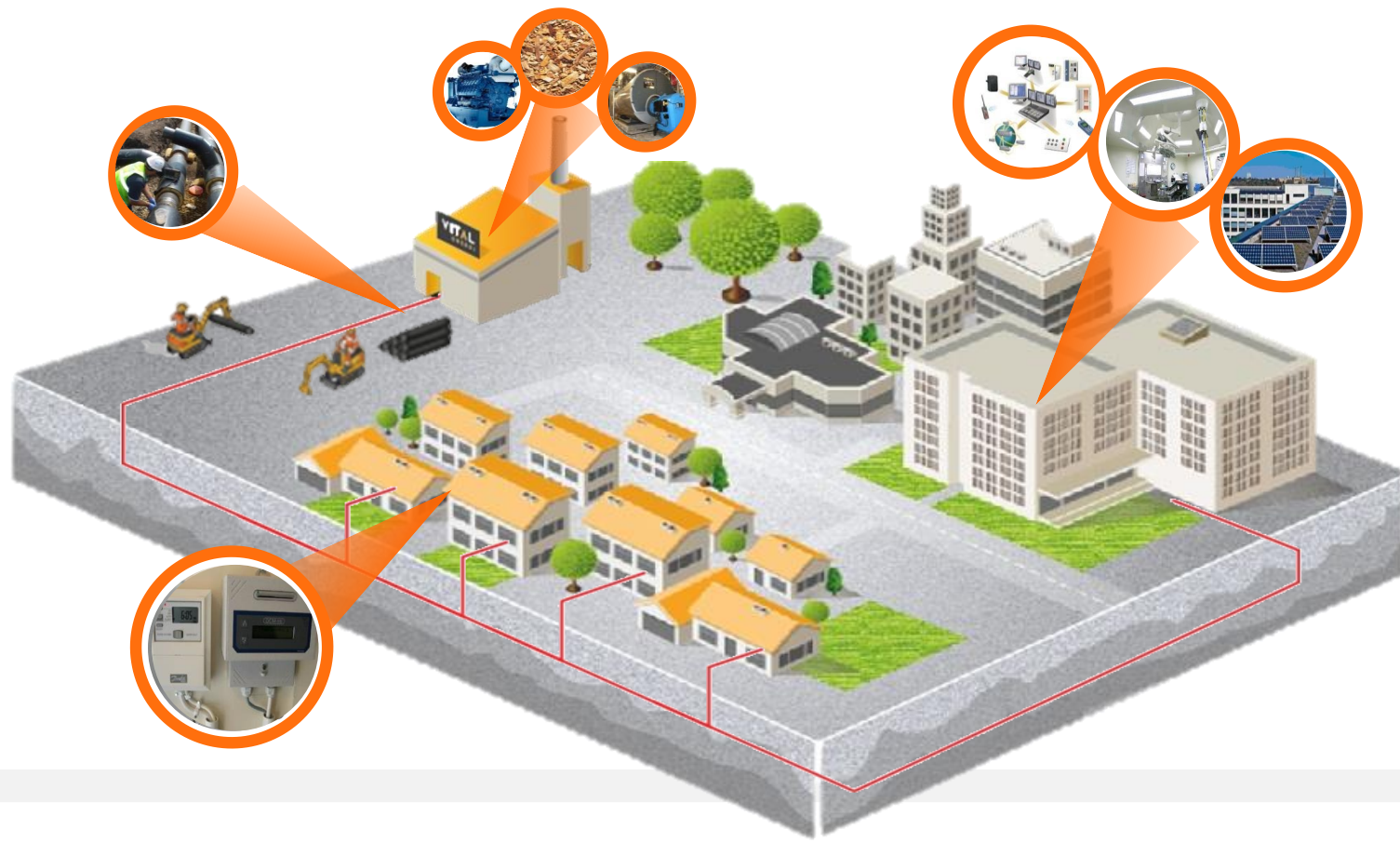
Incentives & RHI



Housing Shortfall



What Vital Energi does?





Approach and Capabilities



University of
Strathclyde
Glasgow



 **Leeds**
CITY COUNCIL



Nottingham
City Council



MANCHESTER
CITY COUNCIL



Case Study – Leeds City Wide Heat Network

Project Overview

- Flagship green infrastructure;
- RERF - centralised, low carbon heat source;
 - 13MW heat guaranteed, with potential for 20MW;
- 33MW Peak Load;
- Energy Centres – full DHN resilience;
- 6.5km underground pipework;
- Growth opportunity – 100 GWh;
- DHN has 60 year design life;
- Vital Energi selected as long term partner for DBOM.





Case Study – Leeds City Wide Heat Network

Project Outcomes & Key Benefits



Utilise available low carbon heat from Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility (RERF)

City benefits:

1. Promoting sustainable & economic growth
2. Contribute to citywide reduction in CO₂ emissions & improve air quality
3. Reduce fuel poverty & lower energy bills
4. Provide employment & educational opportunities

Developer benefits:

- Helps to comply with Planning Policy EN1 (Carbon reduction), EN2 (Sustainable Construction) and EN4 (District Heating)
- Removes the need and for on-site heat generation
- Reduces utility connection requirements and costs through removing the gas connection
- Reduces capital costs associated with enhanced building fabrics or low carbon technologies
- Provides more flexibility when designing space as heating equipment and infrastructure including flues are not needed



Case Study – Leeds City Wide Heat Network

Leeds PIPES: district heating for a low carbon future





Case Study – Leeds City Wide Heat Network

Employment & Local Engagement Opportunities





Thank you for listening
Do you have any questions?

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Future of District Heating

		Pathway 1: Electricity	Pathway 2: Hydrogen	Pathway 3: Emissions removal
Non-industrial business and public sector	Emissions (MtCO ₂ e)	3	1	1
	Share of district heat use in heating (per cent)	17%	24%	18%
	Share of electricity use heating (per cent)	83%	13%	80%
	Share of hydrogen use in heating (per cent)	0%	56%	0%
Industrial business	Emissions (MtCO ₂ e)	58	59	48
	Share of electricity use (per cent)	33%	23%	30%
	Share of hydrogen use (per cent)	0%	32%	28%
	Share of bioenergy use (per cent)	20%	15%	9%
	Captured emissions from industrial businesses (MtCO ₂ e)	0	165	37
Homes	Emissions (MtCO ₂ e)	8	6	19
	Share of district heat use in heating (per cent)	17%	17%	17%
	Share of electricity use in heating (per cent)	78%	14%	60%
	Share of hydrogen use in heating (per cent)	0%	62%	0%



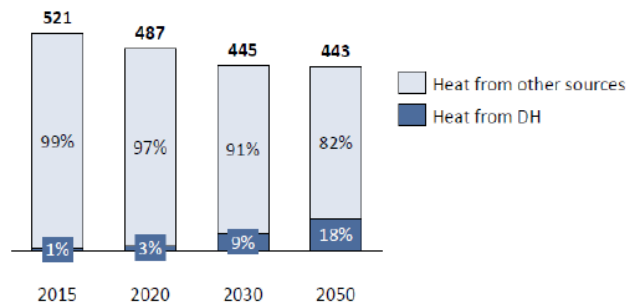
Source: BEIS Clean Growth Strategy



Evolving Heat Generation Technologies

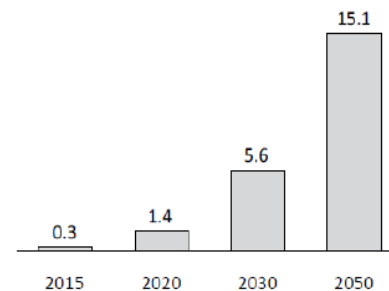
District heating deployment in the Central scenario

Heat supply in the domestic and non-domestic sectors* (TWh)



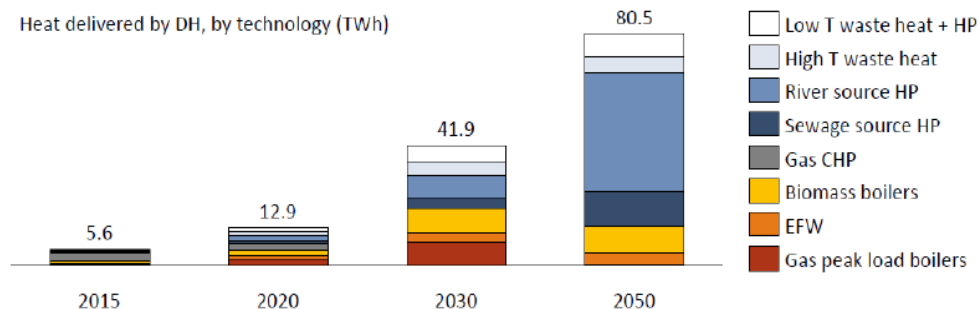
Associated CO₂ abatement

CO₂ emissions abatement from DH (MtCO₂)



Technology mix in the Central scenario

Heat delivered by DH, by technology (TWh)



Source: BEIS