

MAYOR OF LONDON

Secondary Heat London's Zero Carbon Energy Resource

Renewable District Heating and Local Heat Planning Webinar 25th January 2017

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London's Journey Targets and Policy Framework

New Mayoral Target

Zero Carbon by 2050

Mayoral Strategies

- London Plan
- Environment Strategy
 - Includes Climate Change Mitigation & Energy
 - Mayoral Support Programmes



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Decarbonising Heat

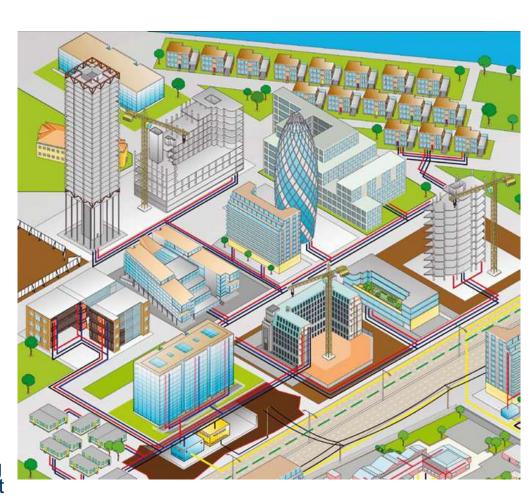
Heat:

~47% of London's energy demand

~ **30**% of London's CO₂ emissions

Real opportunity for local CO₂ reduction:

- A local energy source best addressed at a local level
- City level energy efficiency reduces primary energy demand
 - Building retrofit
 - Use of waste heat
- Reduce carbon intensity of heat supply
 - District heating networks using secondary and renewable heat sources



Energy Supply Programmes

Heat Map

Publicly available at: www.londonheatmap.org.uk

Energy Masterplans

Decentralised Energy Project Delivery Unit (DEPDU) - Technical, financial and commercial

support

 2011-2015 - 21 projects worth over £100m and save 44,000 t of CO2e/year

EU ELENA funded project

London Green Fund

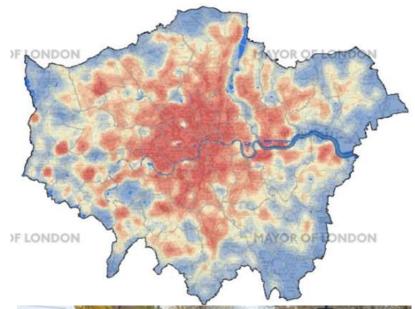
 £100m Environmental Infrastructure Investment Fund

Licence Lite

 GLA to become a junior electricity supplier

Energy for London (EfL) 2017

£3.5m successor programme to DEPDU
 50% funded by European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)





CELSIUS - Smart District Heating and Cooling

- CELSIUS is an EU co-funded project April 13 to Dec 17 <u>http://www.celsiuscity.eu</u>
- Aims to help accelerate roll-out of district heating and cooling systems across EU by
 - Addressing technical, political, economic and social barriers
 - Illustrating the role they have to play in creating a secure, low carbon and affordable energy system in a city
- Delivering innovative demonstration projects with a focus on utilising waste heat sources
- Offering practical support and information to help EU cities develop these systems
- 20 Partners: Partner Cities Gothenburg (Lead Partner), Cologne, Genoa, Rotterdam, London and Islington Council





Support for CELSIUS Cities

1) Demonstrators -

highlights technical and financial possibilities and replicability of demonstrators





4) Thematic

Workshops – Workshops will be run to support cities in areas

which cities have identified or confirmed are important to them

2) Celsius Toolbox – collates financial, technical and social information from the project & presents it in a Wiki format:

Social Toolbox -

business models, financing & stakeholder acceptance

Technical

Toolbox – upscaling, optimising & integrating technologies, systems & concepts

Road Map -

Identifying the building blocks and pathways for transforming into a CELSIUS city

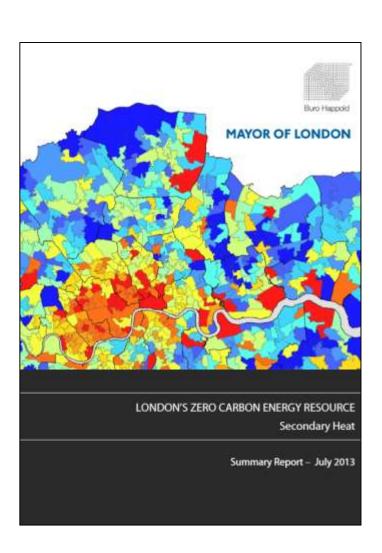
3) Expert Group - A

diverse range of knowledge, experience and skill-sets that exist within the 20 partner consortium that will be used to provide direct support to cities on specific issues identified by them





London's Zero Carbon Energy Resource – Secondary Heat



- Published July 2013
- http://www.london.gov.uk/prioriti es/environment/tackling-climatechange/energy-supply

What is Secondary Heat?

Waste Heat

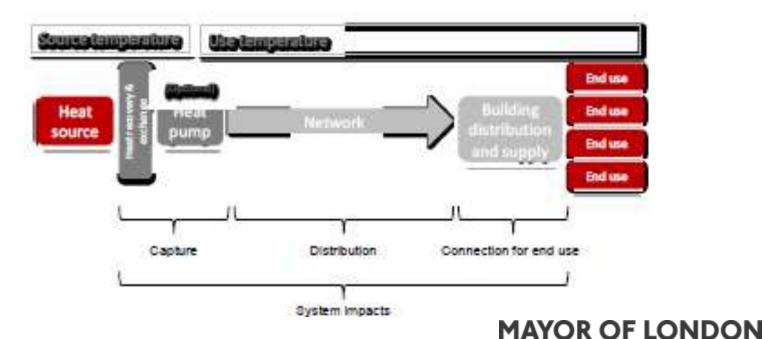
Emitted as a by-product from industrial, commercial and other operational activities

Environmental Heat

- Naturally occurring in the environment air, ground and water
- Variable temperature (usually 'low grade')
- Variable availability (seasonal, diurnal)
- Usually requires heat pumps (500KW +)
- Higher inflow temp = higher COP of heat pump = better £ + CO2
- Efficiently distributed via heat networks (at say 70oC)
- Increasing value as grid decarbonises and carbon budgets tighten

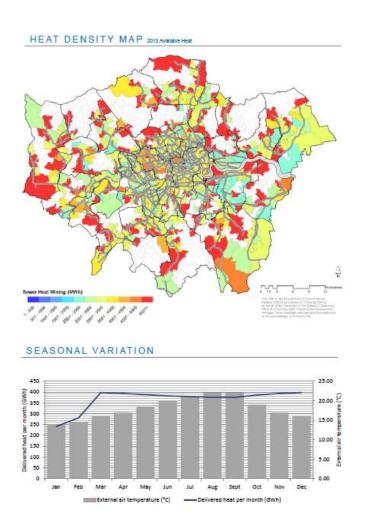
Why Use It?

- Works with renewable energy to increasingly replace fossil fuels through to 2050
- Long-term viability of heat networks
- Reduces primary energy demand and CO₂ emissions
- Greater energy security and self-sufficiency
- Contributes to improved air quality Zero NOx

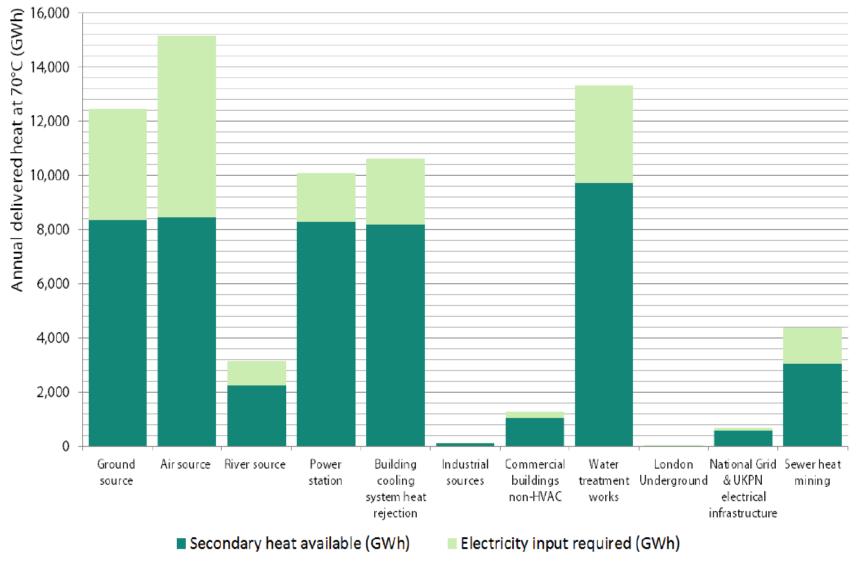


Report Objectives

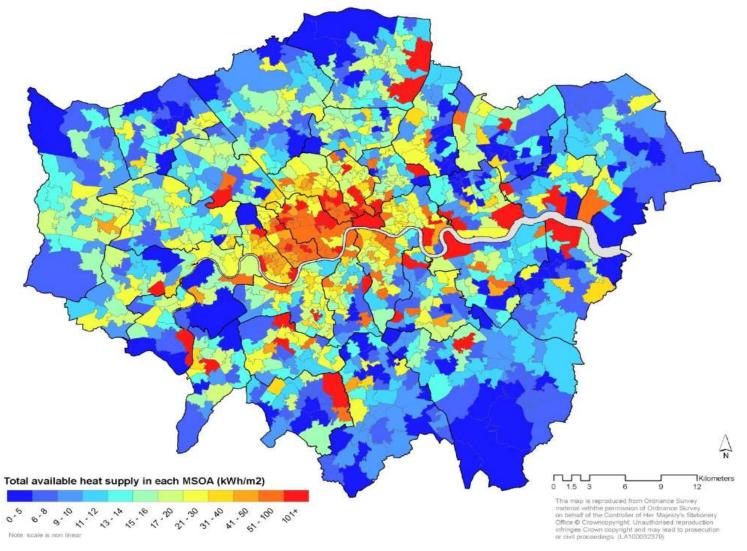
- Quantify availability, cost and energy utilisation considerations
- Understanding issues of integration with heat networks and buildings
- Inform national and city policy and the 'market'
- Identify emerging project opportunities in London



Delivered Heat and Sources

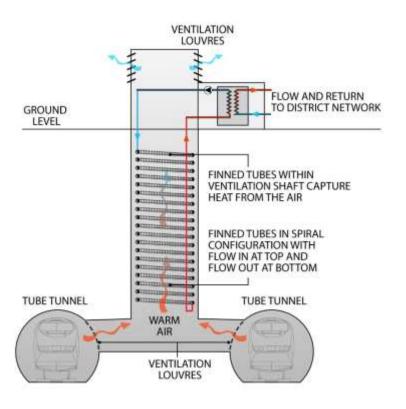


Secondary Heat - Spatial

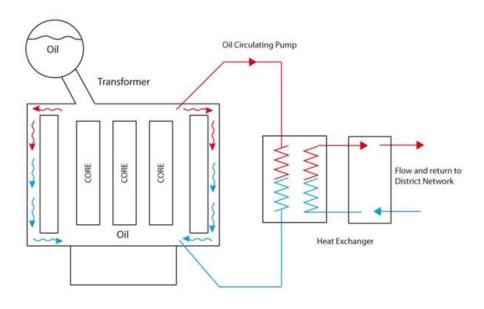


Secondary Heat Recovery Examples

Metro Tunnel



Transformer



Heat Pump CoP (Coefficient of Performance)

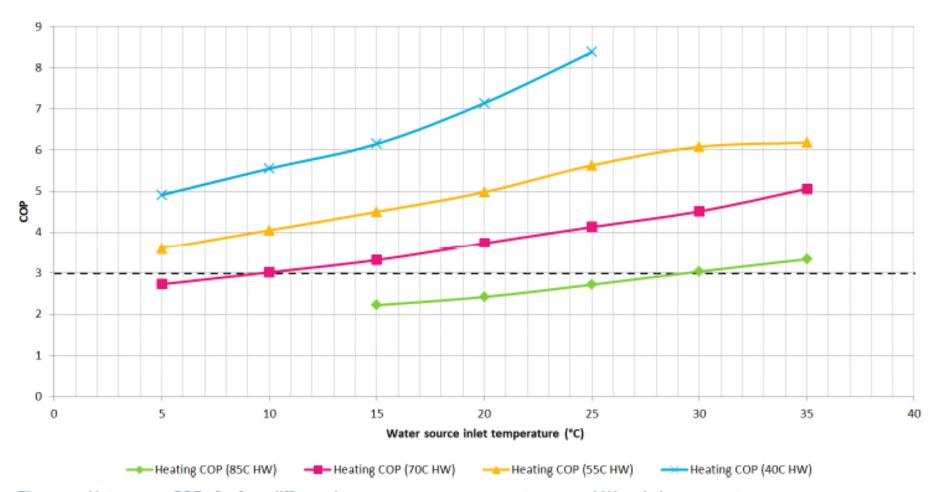


Figure 2 - Heat pump COPs for four different heat output temperatures (500-1000kW scale heat pump).

Secondary Heat - Key Findings

- Low Grade Heat most secondary heat sources need upgrading by heat pumps for use in heat networks
- Spatially well matched to heat demand
- Benefits optimised with lower temperature heat networks – flow temperatures 55°C to 70°C
- Insulating a building from an E to D EPC rating would allow 96% of its heat demand to be met from heat supplied at 55°C

Secondary Heat - Key Findings

- London's 2010 heat demand is 66TWh/yr
- Secondary heat sources can provide up to 71TWh/yr of heat at 70°C:
 - > 50 TWh/yr is attributed directly to secondary heat sources; and
 - > 21TWh/yr to the electricity required by heat pumps
- Compared to conventional gas boiler heating:
- 12 TWh/yr of secondary heat can be considered 'cost effective'
 - Equivalent to 18% of London's 2010 heat demand
- 56 TWh/yr of secondary heat can be considered 'CO₂ effective'
 - Equivalent to 82% of London's 2010 heat demand



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www.london.gov.uk/environment-newsletter

