

# South West Net Zero Hub

## 5i Heat Network Project – Innovation



# Introduction to the 5i Project

Sam Moore

Project Manager  
SW Net Zero Hub



# Housekeeping

1. Today's 2 hour session will be recorded for sharing
2. There will be three dedicated sessions for questions
3. Q&A is allowed during speaker presentations in the chat function
4. Any unanswered questions please raise your virtual hand in the Q&A session at the end of all of the presentations and I will come to you in turn
5. All presentations will be shared with all attendees as a pack
6. Follow up support is available from the Net Zero hubs

# Agenda

## **1500:** Welcome, Introductions, Setting the Scene

- Speaker one: International and regional case studies in recoverable heat
- Speaker two: Training and the Internal Workforce:
- Q&A
- Breakout rooms

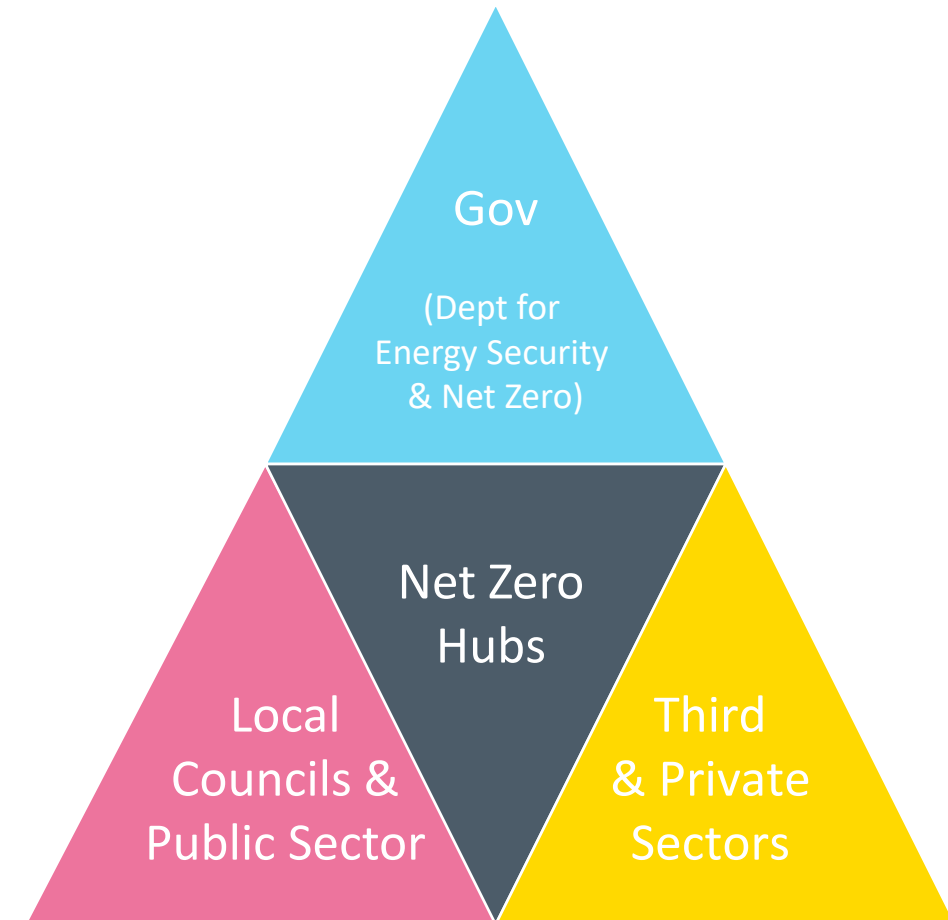
## **1600:** Break

- Speaker three: The National Geothermal Centre - Heat Sources
- Speaker four: Engaging the Community Sector
- Q&A
- Wrap up discussion

## **1700:** Finish

# South West Net Zero Hub

The South West Net Zero Hub provides impartial advice, technical support and funding to public and not-for-profit organisations, to develop projects that accelerate emission reductions and enable the transition to a more sustainable future.



# South West Net Zero Hub

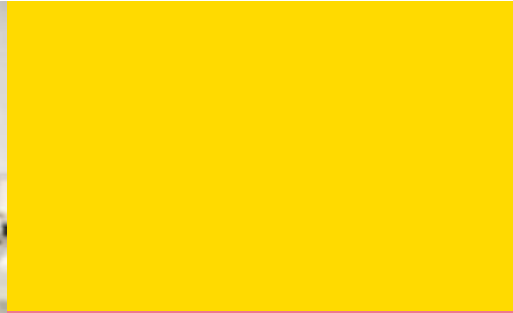


**Government Net Zero Strategy established 5 regional hubs with core objectives:**

- 1. Attract commercial investment** and help LAs and other local public sector bodies to develop investment models which accelerate progress to net zero
2. Continue to **increase the number, quality, and scale of local Net Zero projects** being delivered across the region in line with national targets and strategies, including supporting the early-stage development and delivery of projects.
- 3. Collaborate** with the Department of Energy Security & Net Zero to develop & support Net Zero elements to wider programmes & initiatives including Levelling Up
4. Support a national **knowledge transfer programme** to improve information sharing, training & evaluation
- 5. Raise local awareness** of opportunities & benefits of local Net Zero investment

# Heat Recovery Opportunities in the South West

Dr Henrique Lagoeiro  
Research Fellow, London South Bank  
University





# HEAT RECOVERY OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH WEST

SOUTH WEST NET ZERO HUB — HEAT NETWORKS

DR HENRIQUE LAGOEIRO | 16 JULY 2024

EST 1892 **LSBU**



# HEAT DECARBONISATION

Heat recovery can unlock the potential for district heating in UK cities

Heating represents a challenging area as **85%** of British homes are heated with **natural gas**

Heating represents

**1/2**

of energy  
consumption

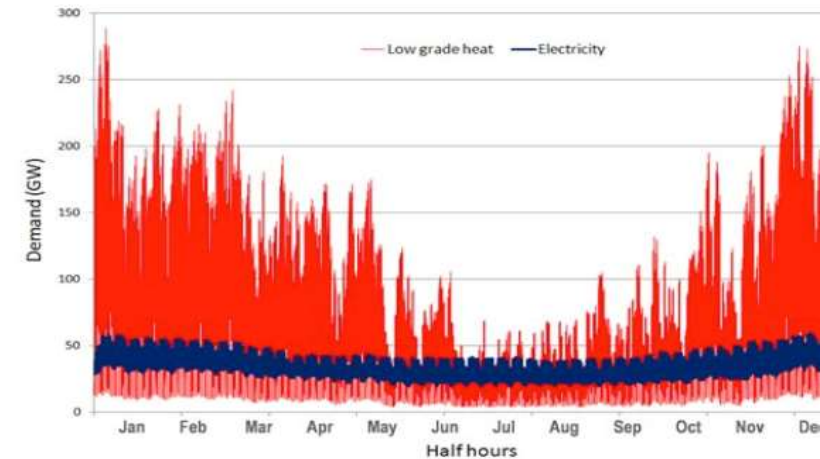
Accounting for

**1/3**

of carbon emissions  
in the UK

**Electrification  
Opportunity**

Average **grid carbon intensity** decreased by **66%** from **2013** to **2020**



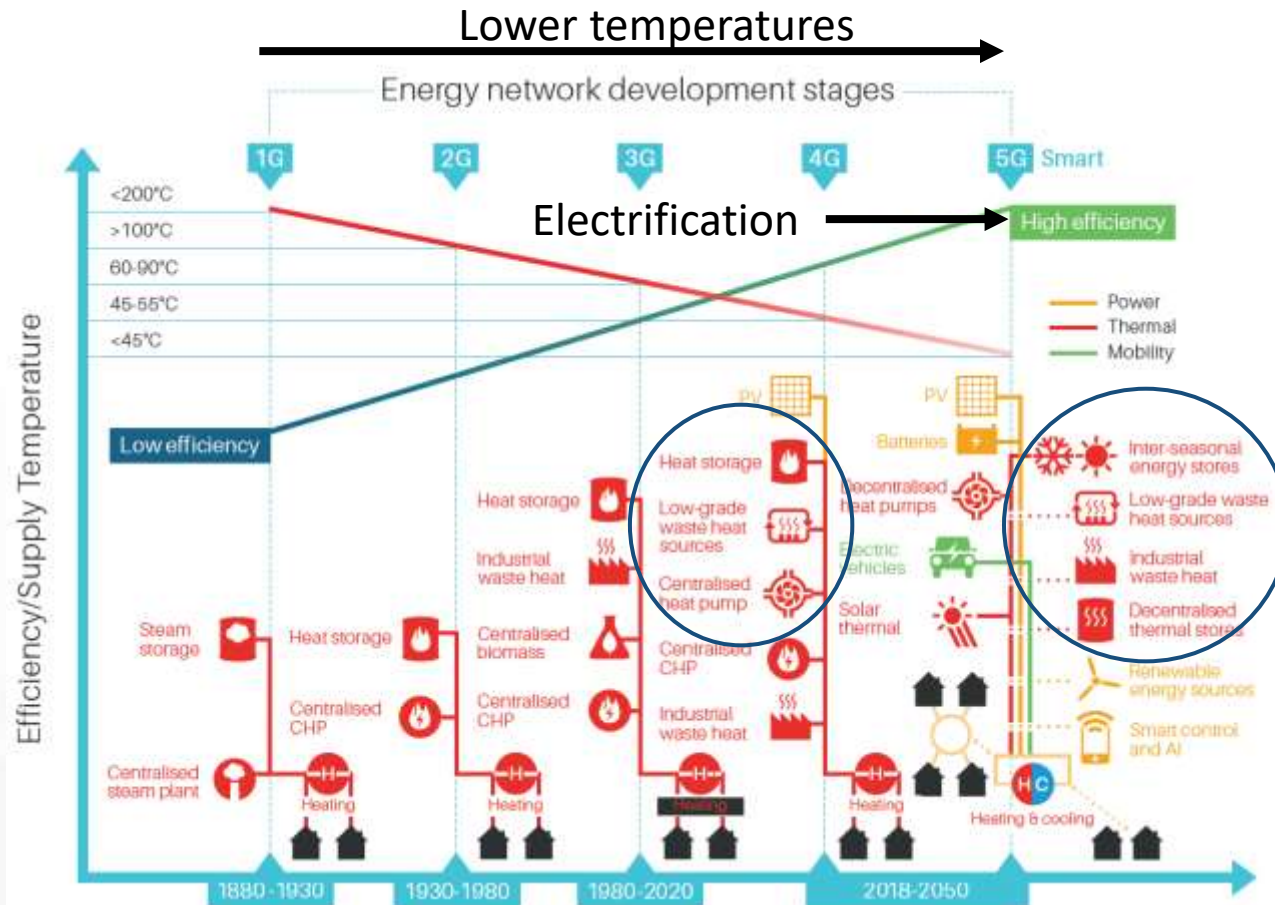
From **2%** to **20%** in 2050

Is the potential for growth in demand met by heat networks according to DESNZ

- District heating: economies of scale = lower costs!
- Recoverable heat: higher efficiencies and locally available
- The UK potential has been estimated at 310 TWh/yr

# RECOVERABLE HEAT

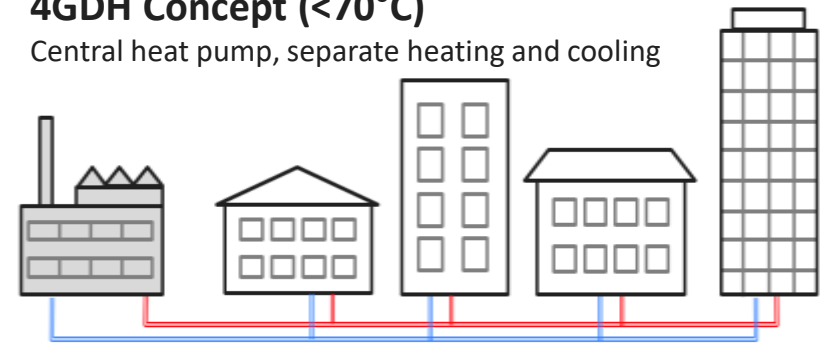
Lower operating temperatures unlocks the potential to recover heat



(Revesz et al., 2020)

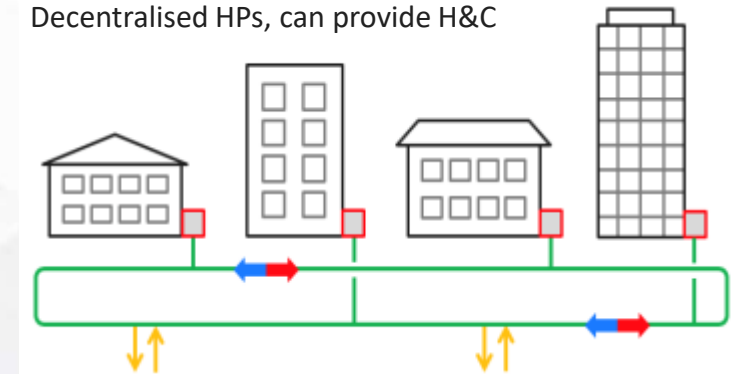
## 4GDH Concept (<70°C)

Central heat pump, separate heating and cooling



## 5GDHC Concept or Ambient Loop (15 - 25°C)

Decentralised HPs, can provide H&C

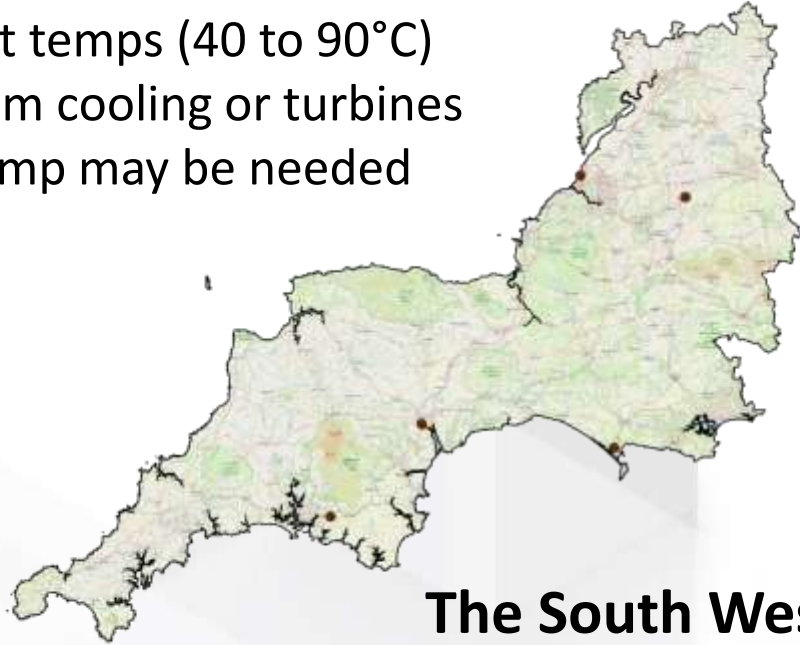


(Jones, 2022)

# THERMAL POWER STATIONS

## The heat source:

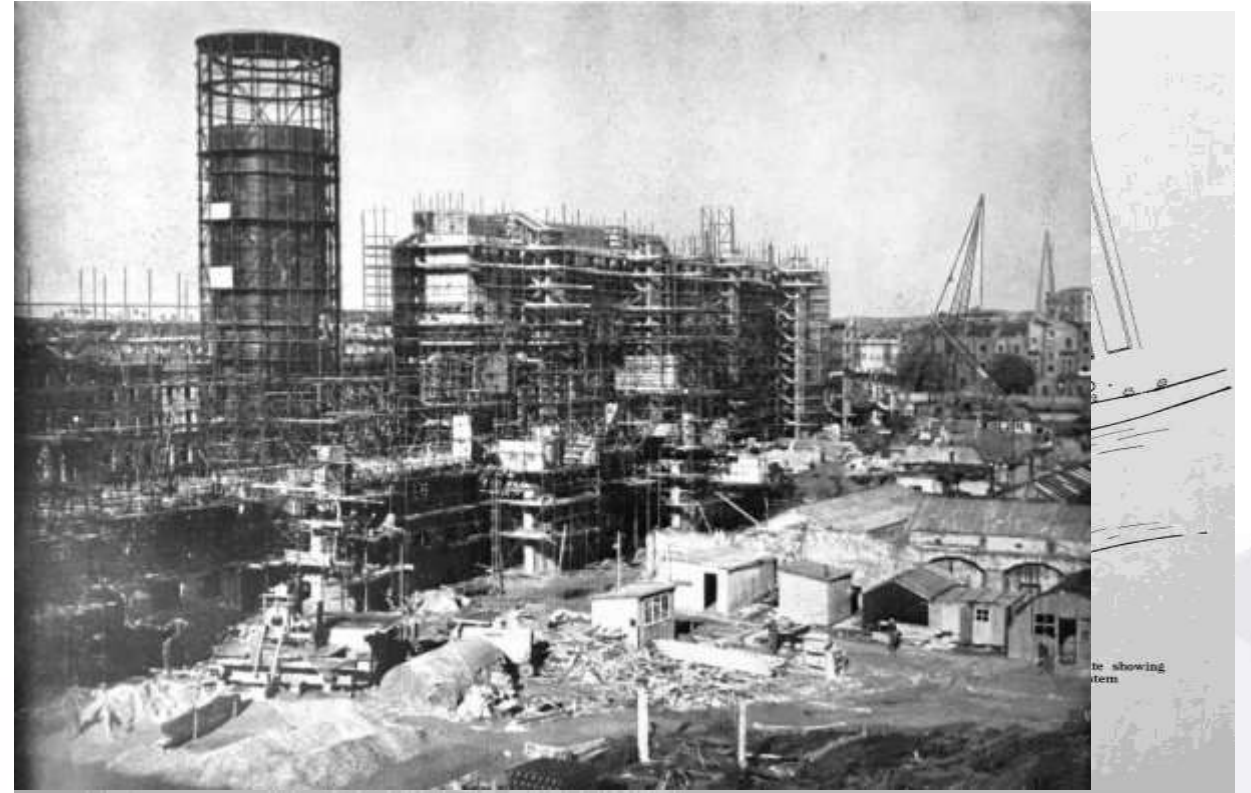
Different temps (40 to 90°C)  
Heat from cooling or turbines  
Heat pump may be needed



## The South West:

5 sites  
**785 MW<sub>th</sub>** (157 MW<sub>th</sub> per site)  
**6.9 TWh** per year (cooling)  
**665k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** Seabank Power Station, Bristol  
(426 MW<sub>th</sub>, 3.7 TWh per year)



## Pimlico District Heating Network, London

- Recovered heat from Battersea Power Station in the 1950s
- Water delivered at ~90°C, helped displacing coal furnaces



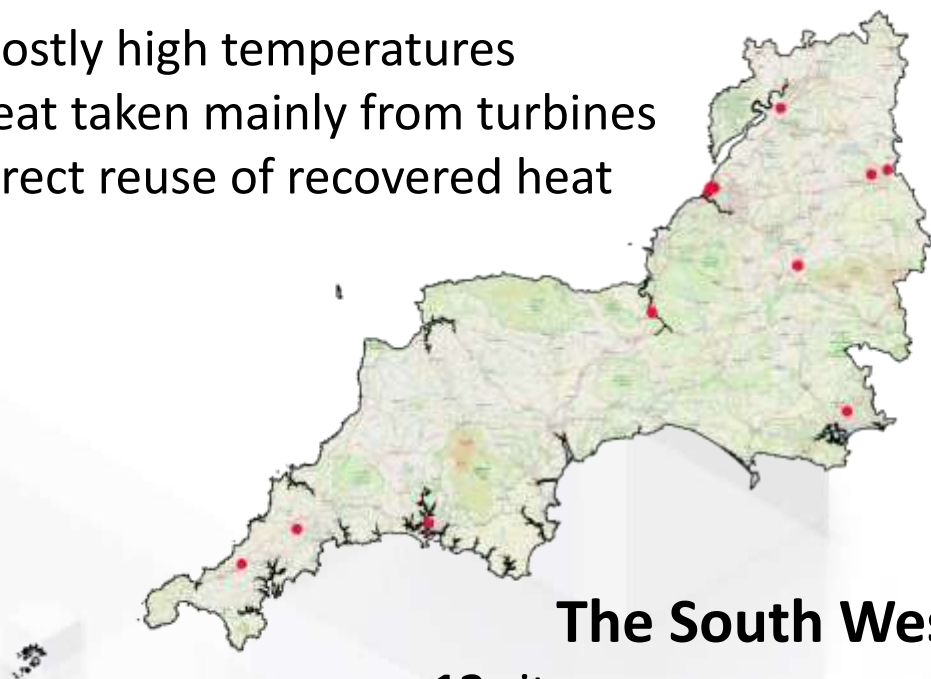
# ENERGY FROM WASTE

## The heat source:

Mostly high temperatures

Heat taken mainly from turbines

Direct reuse of recovered heat



## The South West:

**13** sites

**405 MW<sub>th</sub>** (31 MW<sub>th</sub> per site)

**3.5 TWh** per year

**343k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** Severnside Energy Recovery Centre  
(65 MW<sub>th</sub>, 0.6 TWh per year)



## South East London CHP – Bermondsey, London

- 460,000 tonnes of solid waste incinerated (since 1994!)
- 30 MW<sub>th</sub> from steam turbines to supply DH (90°C)
- 7,700 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e saved per year by displacing gas

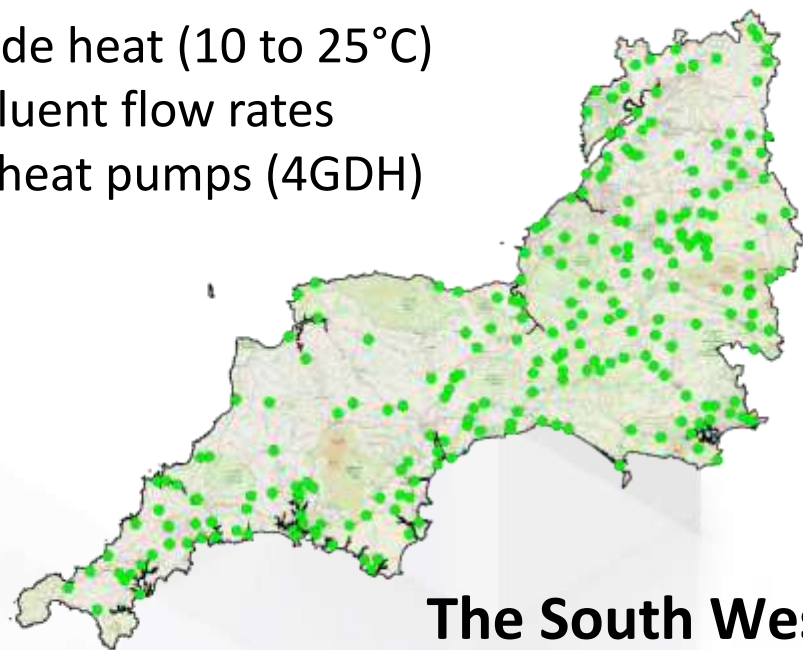
# TREATMENT WORKS

## The heat source:

Low-grade heat (10 to 25°C)

High effluent flow rates

Central heat pumps (4GDH)



## The South West:

**240** sites

**237 MW** (~1 MW per site)

**2.0 TWh** per year

**190k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** Bristol Sewage Treatment Works  
(35 MW, 0.3 TWh per year)



**Katri Vala Heating and Cooling Plant, Finland**

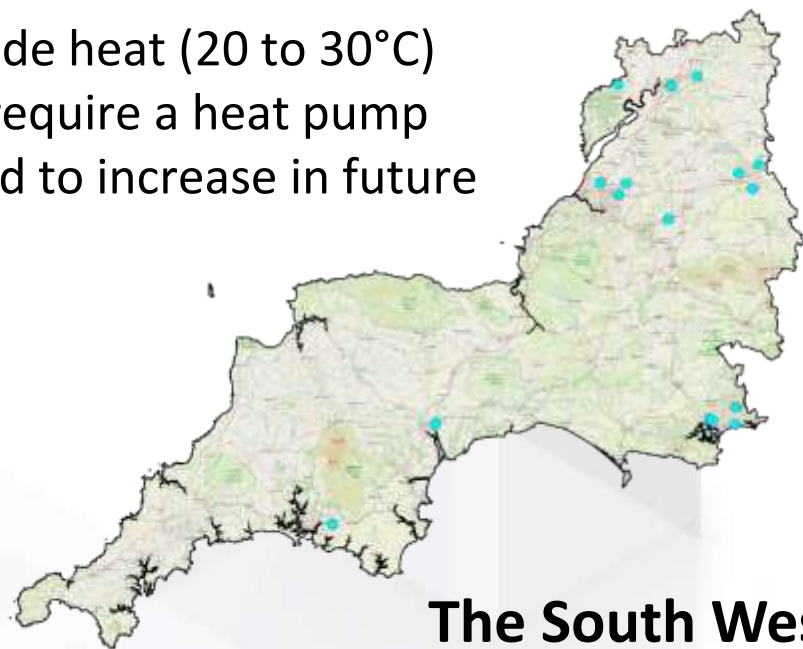
- 90 MW: 5 heat pumps (155 MW after expansion to 7 HPs)
- 10 – 20°C wastewater temperatures, SCOP~3.5
- Heat recovered from treated effluent from a WWTP



# DATA CENTRES

## The heat source:

Low-grade heat (20 to 30°C)  
Would require a heat pump  
Expected to increase in future



## The South West:

**19** sites  
**79 MW** (4.2 MW per site)  
**0.7 TWh** per year  
**67k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** Ark Data Centre, Corsham  
(29 MW, 0.26 TWh per year)



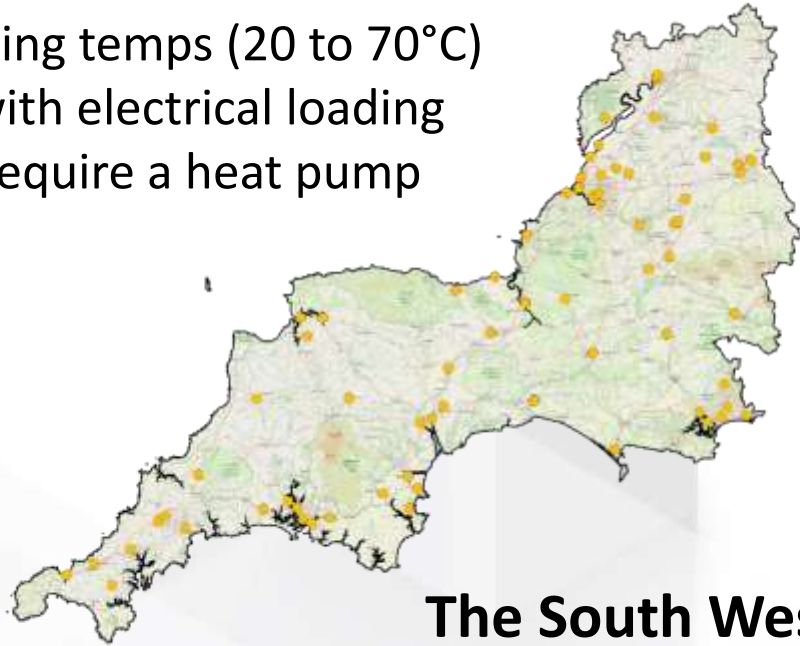
## Facebook Data Centre – Odense, Denmark

- 45 MW of heat generated from IT operation
- 175 GWh recovered by a central heat pump (75°C delivery)
- Covers heat demand of 12,000 connected homes

# ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS

## The heat source:

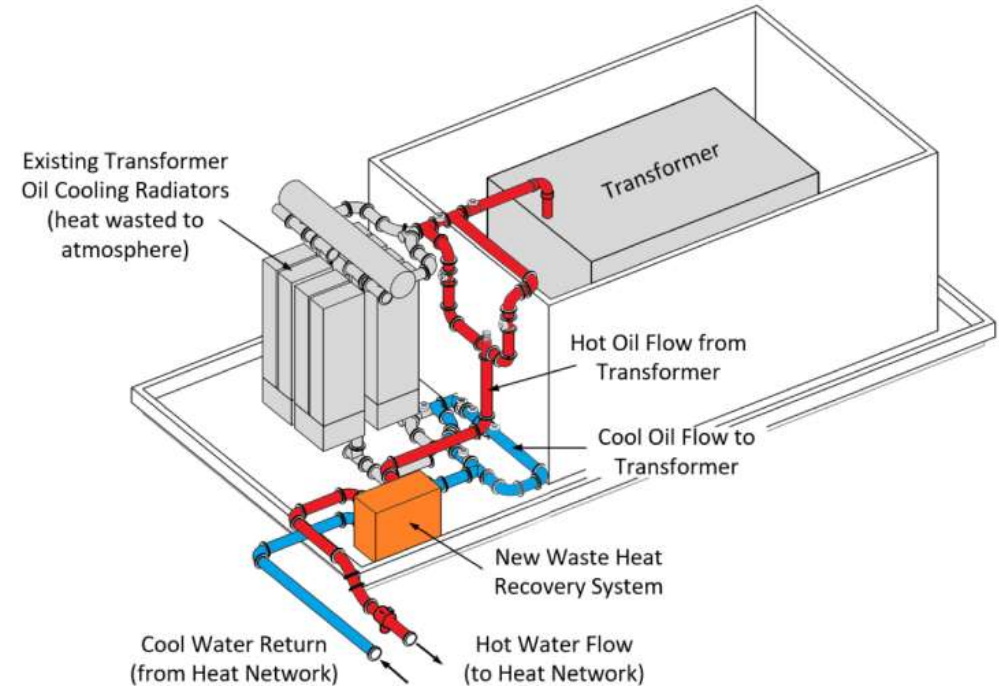
Fluctuating temps (20 to 70°C)  
Varies with electrical loading  
Would require a heat pump



## The South West:

**66** sites > 60 MVA  
**19 MW** (283 kW per site)  
**0.2 TWh** per year  
**16k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** Mannington Substation – National Grid  
(1.9 MW, 0.02 TWh per year)



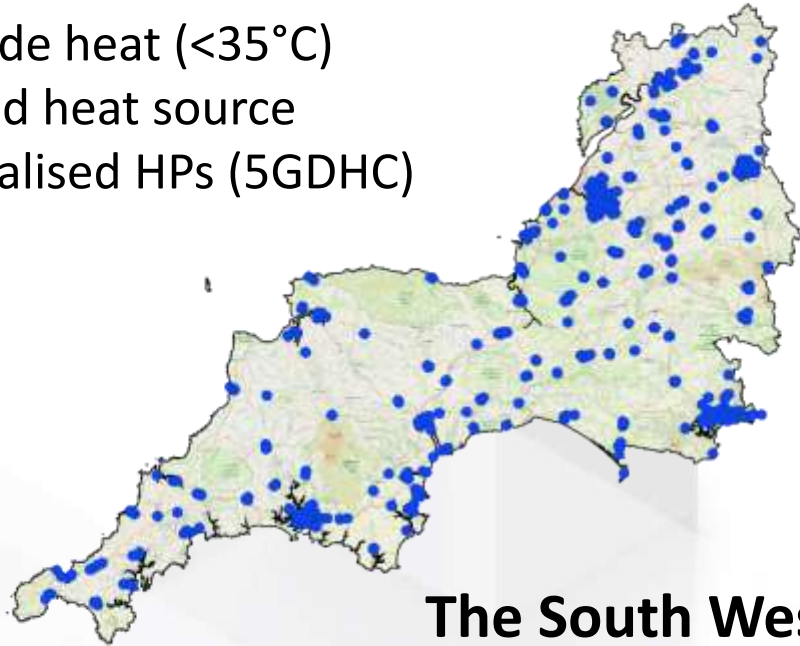
## Deeside Centre for Innovation – Deeside, Wales

- Off-grid proof-of-concept testing by National Grid
- 60 MVA can provide about 128 kW at 50% loading
- Would require upgrade by heat pump at some point

# | SUPERMARKETS

## The heat source:

Low-grade heat ( $<35^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
Scattered heat source  
Decentralised HPs (5GDHC)



## The South West:

**527** sites  
**147 MW** (279 kW per site)  
**0.8 TWh** per year  
**79k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** ASDA Swindon Haydon  
(1.3 MW, 0.008 TWh per year)



**S-market Ritaharju Supermarket, Oulu, Finland**

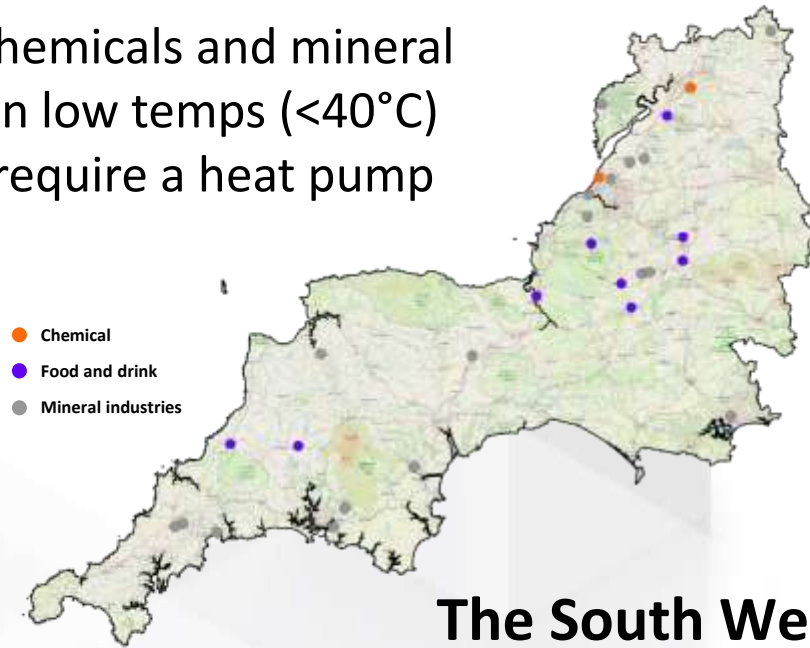
- Heat pump recovers heat from  $\text{CO}_2$  refrigeration plant
- 3 GWh produced annually to local district heating system
- Enough to heat 170 homes in the city of Oulu, Finland



# INDUSTRIAL

## The heat source:

Food, chemicals and mineral  
Focus on low temps (<40°C)  
Would require a heat pump

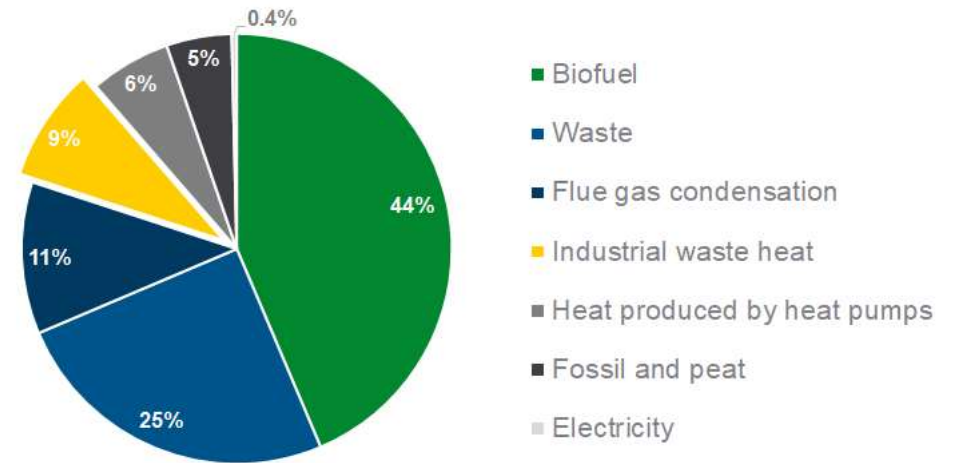


## The South West:

**29 sites**  
**3.5 MW** (120 kW per site)  
**0.03 TWh** per year  
**2.7k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** Etex Building Performance Portbury  
(0.6 MW, 0.002 TWh per year)

Figure 1: Energy sources for DH generation in Sweden in 2019. Total: 53.0 TWh



Source: Swedenergy (Energiföretagen), Sweco analysis



## Sweden's District Heating Generation

- Industrial sites provide 4.5 TWh per year to Swedish DH
- A ceramic site covers 100% of heat demand for a 13k town
- 30% of Gothenburg's DH demand (1.1 TWh) is industrial

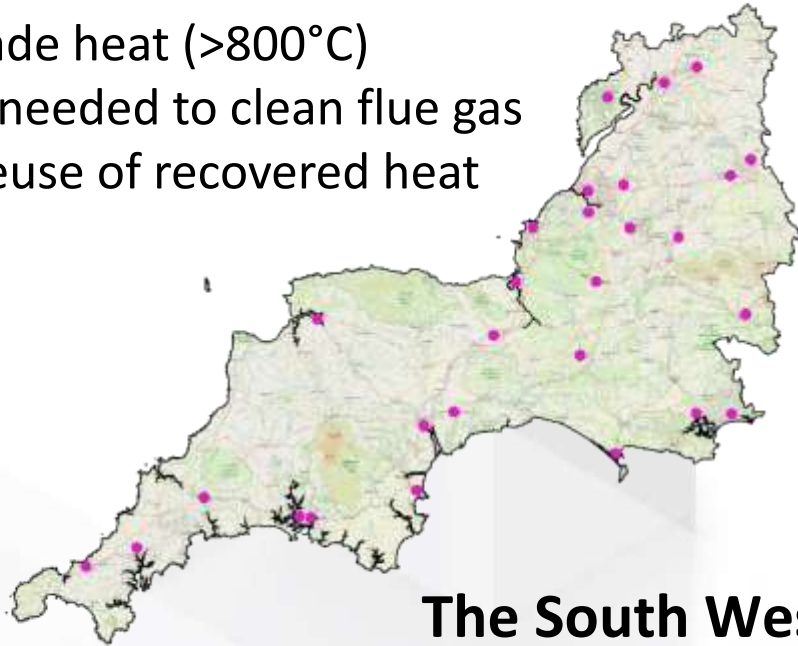
# CREMATORIA

## The heat source:

High-grade heat ( $>800^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Cooling needed to clean flue gas

Direct reuse of recovered heat



## The South West:

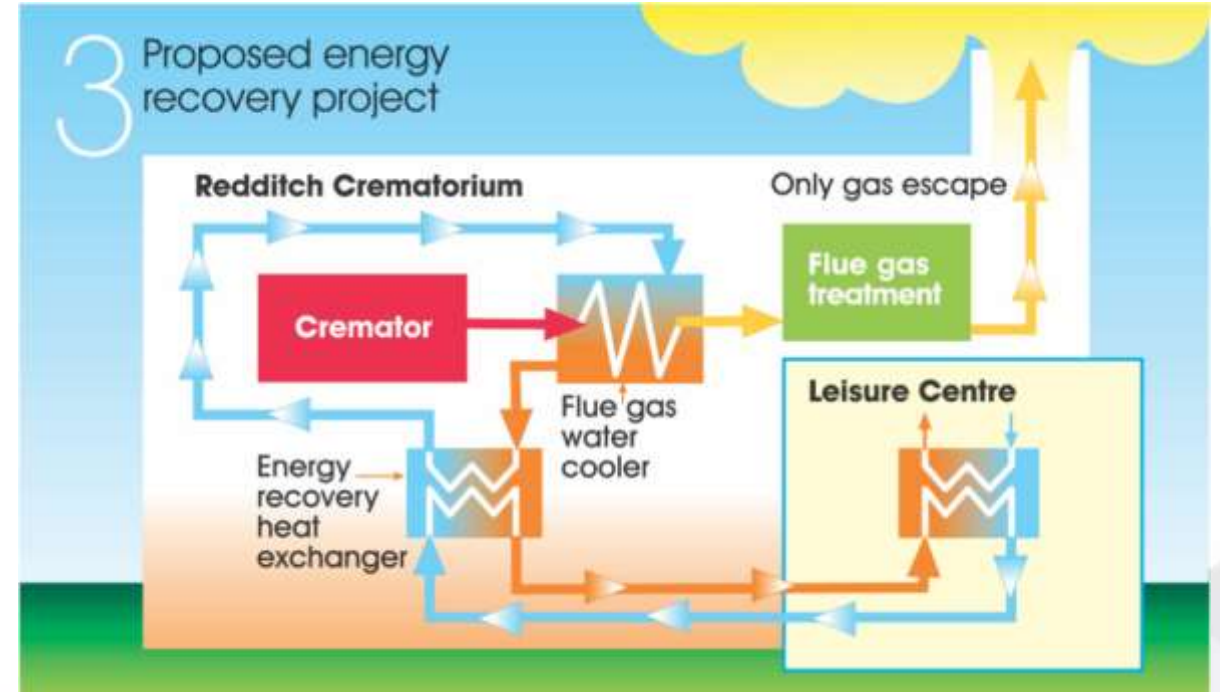
**28** sites

**9 MW** (322 kW per site)

**0.02 TWh** per year

**2k** medium-sized homes

**Largest site:** Bournemouth Crematorium  
(0.8 MW, 0.002 TWh per year)



## Redditch Crematorium – Redditch, West Midlands

- ~700 MWh of recovered heat reused at local leisure centre
- Average of 280 kW of recoverable heat per cremation
- Water leaves flue gas cooler at  $80\text{--}90^{\circ}\text{C}$  (direct reuse)



# CONCLUSION

Recoverable heat is a diverse resource with many potential applications



LSBU supported DESNZ in understanding locations and potential from a range of recoverable heat sources



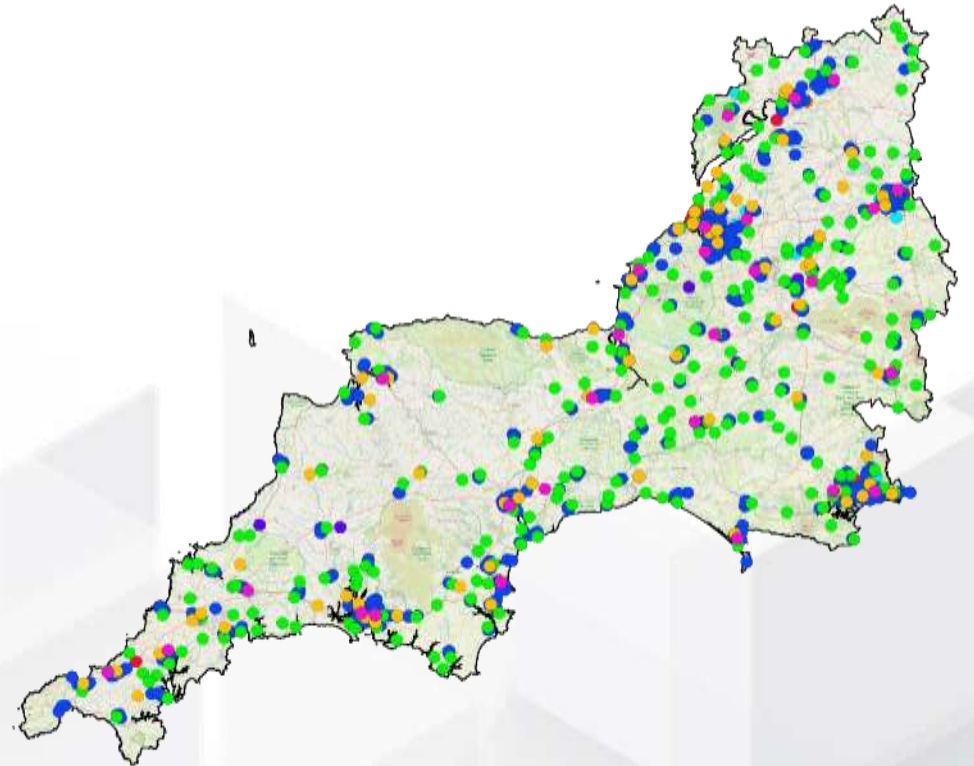
Theoretical potential is massive: 14 TWh in the SW (excluding natural), enough heat for 1.4 million homes



Sources have different characteristics and practical potentials (with many roles within decarbonisation)



Large-infrastructure projects are capital intensive, but we have plenty of examples showing it is possible!

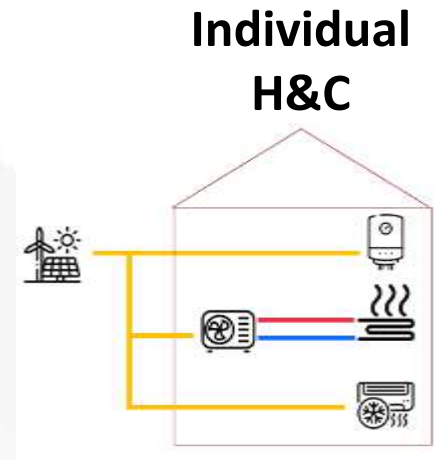
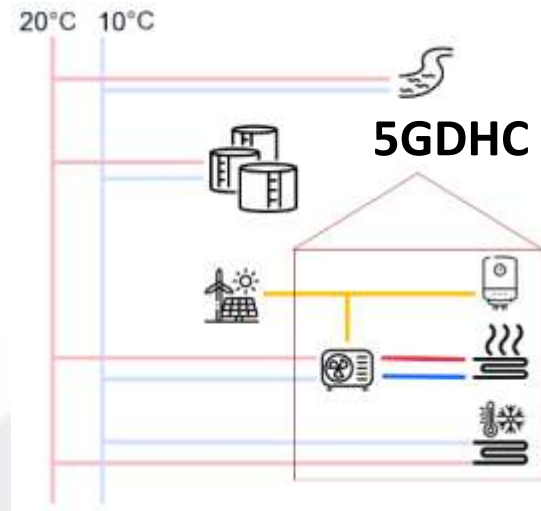
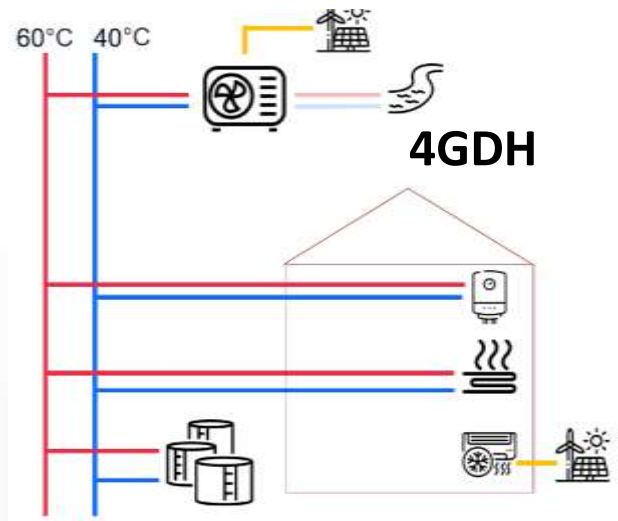


# FAST DHC PROJECT



## Feasibility Assessment Tool for District Heating and Cooling

A freely available **web-based decision support tool** for the techno-economic performance evaluation of **4GDH** and **5GDHC** networks (including **recoverable heat!**), and their comparison to **individual heating and cooling (H&C)** solutions.



Target Audience:



Municipalities



Consultants/planners



Developers/ESCOs



Academics/Researchers

# Training and the Internal Workforce

Isabelle Macfarlane  
Energy Operations Officer Islington Council





# 5i Heat Networks Project – Innovation

## Bunhill District Heat Network

Isabelle Macfarlane  
Energy Operations Officer

[isabelle.macfarlane@islington.gov.uk](mailto:isabelle.macfarlane@islington.gov.uk)

[BunhillHeatAndPower@islington.gov.uk](mailto:BunhillHeatAndPower@islington.gov.uk)



# Bunhill: An Overview

- Owned and operated by Islington Council
- Two energy centres
- 2.4 km pipework
- 15 connections (1,362 properties)
- Phase 1 – 600 council homes, 212 private homes and 2 Leisure Centres
- Phase 2 – 550 council homes and Primary School.





# The time before Bunhill 2



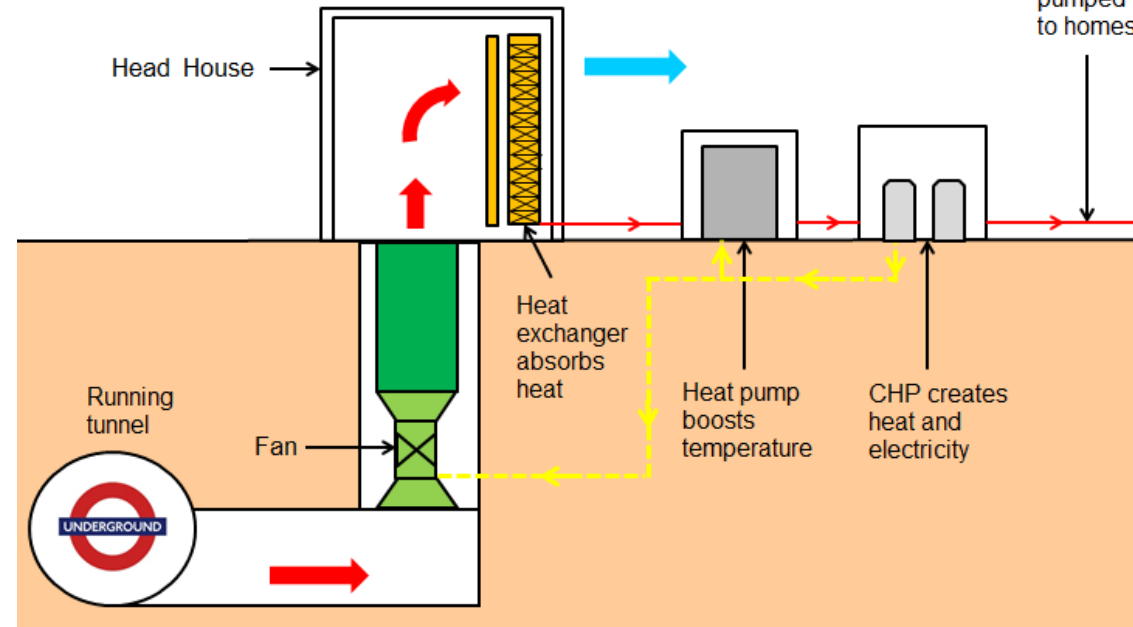


# Today





# How it works?



# Operational Lessons Learnt – Internal staff engagement

## It's simple, but it has really worked

- **Communication** – regular meeting weekly/monthly meetings, sharing of operational network data with seniors
- **Consulting early and often**
- **Trust** – being transparent about operational issues/risks
- **Bunhill tours: A gateway to understanding**

## Future improvements to delivery of operations

- The necessity for a dedicated heat network team – with diversity of officer experience (projects, operations, procurement, legal and finance)
- Consolidating O&M contracts, opposed to having fragmented contracts across primary / secondary sides of the network

# My Journey to the Heat Network Industry

**Undergraduate –**  
BSc Environmental  
Geography



**Postgraduate –**  
MSc Sustainable  
Cities



**Islington Council –**  
Internship



**Islington Council –**  
Energy Operations  
Team





# The value of Mentor Programme's

- **District Heating Mentor Programme** (Danish Embassy, DHDH and DEA)
  - 1:1 / Group mentoring
  - Heat Networks Study Trip
- **District Heating Divas** – Connecting women in District Heating
  - National, Public Sector, Young Professional, Northern, Midlands, London
- **Heat Exchanger Mentor Programme (HEMP)**

# Q&A

Chair – Sam Moore



# Breakout Room

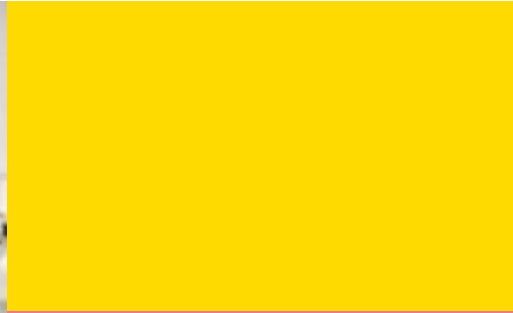


**WHAT ABOUT  
YOU?**

We are in the break – starts again at  
1605

Host: Sam Moore, SW Net Zero Hub

5i Heat Network Project  
Innovation





# The National Geothermal Centre- Heat Sources

Dr Charlotte Adams  
CEO

National Geothermal Centre





**National  
Geothermal  
Centre**

# **The National Geothermal Centre**

July 2024

# Our mission and vision

## Mission:

Unearth geothermal energy to heat and power the UK

## Vision:

Geothermal energy drives a just transition to net zero



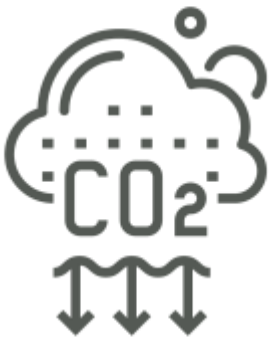
# UK Geothermal in 2050



Supply **10GW**  
of the UK's predicted  
heating demand



Account for **1.5GW**  
of the UK's anticipated  
electricity demand



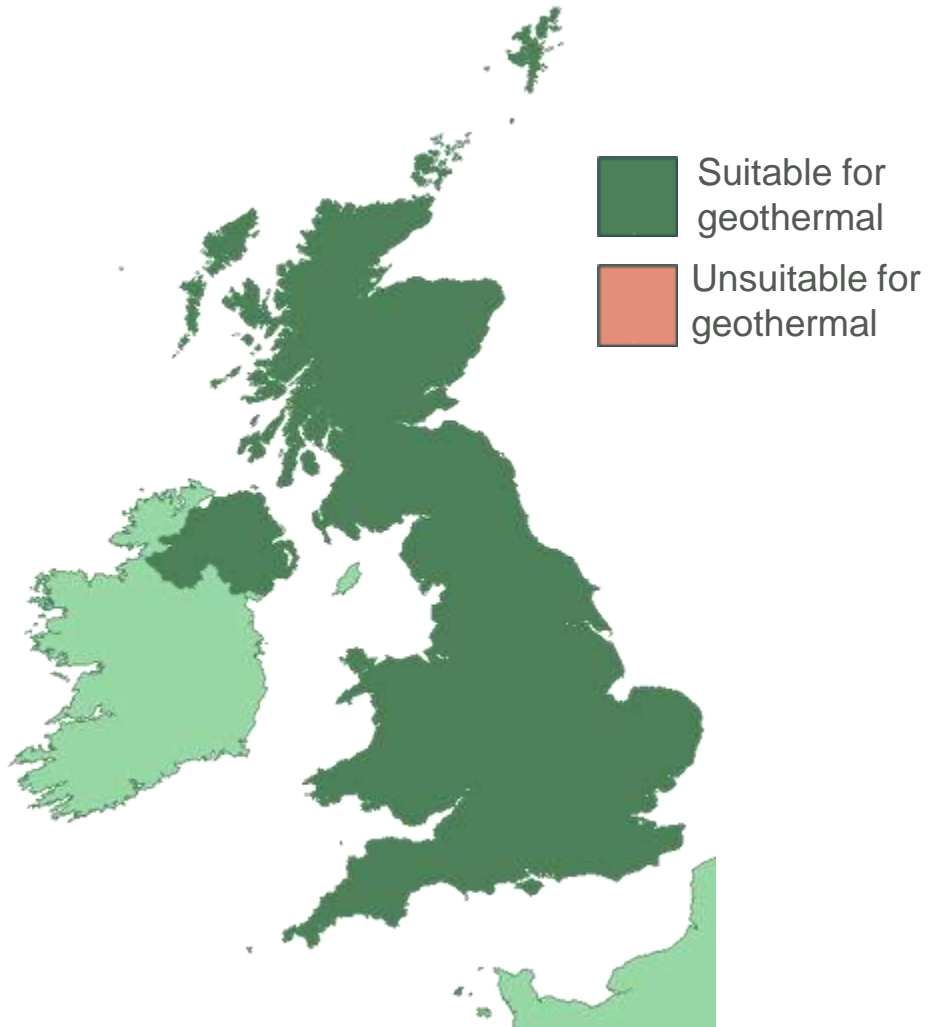
See an annual reduction of  
**10Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**



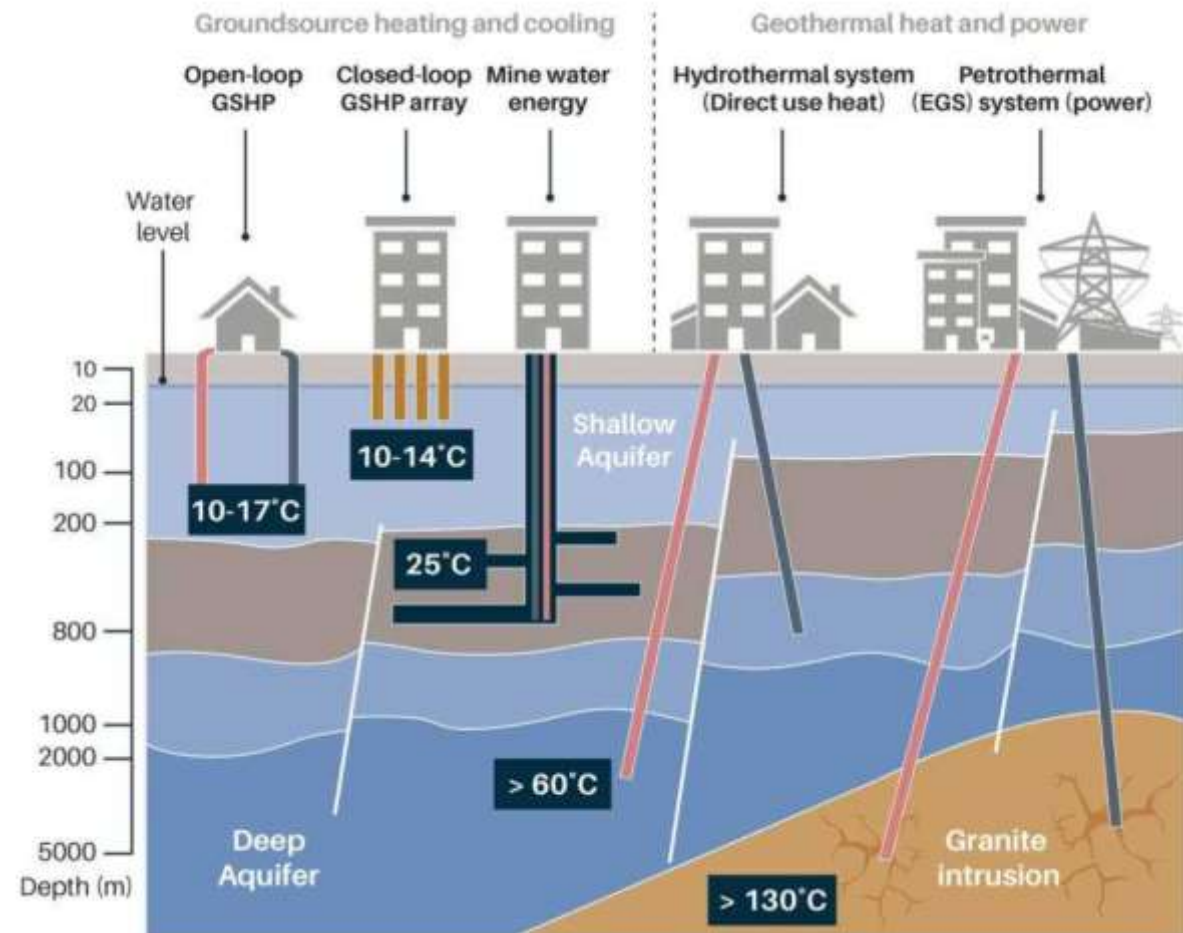
**50,000** Direct jobs  
**125,000** Indirect jobs



# The UK Resource

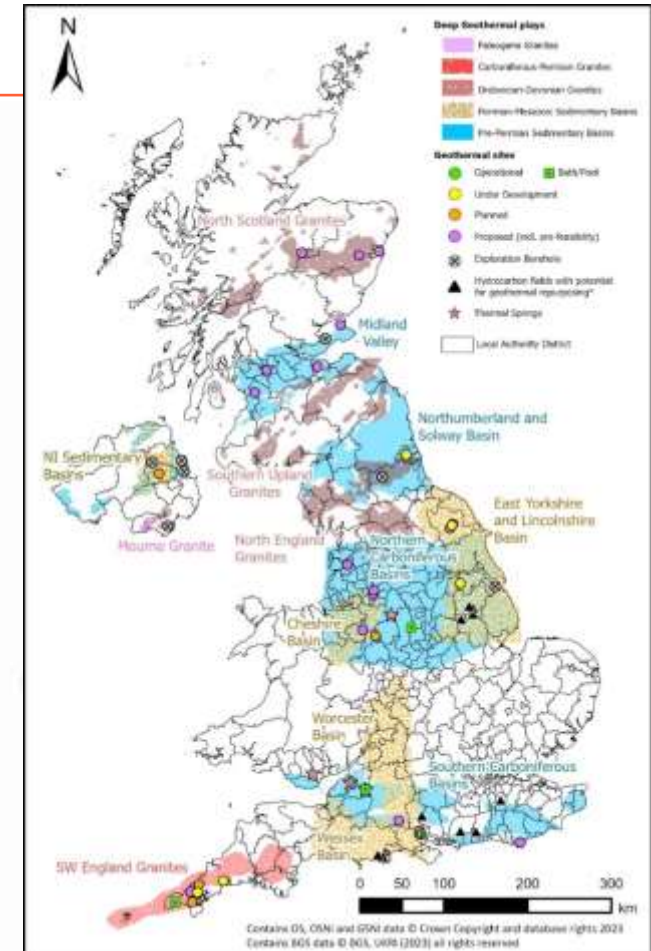
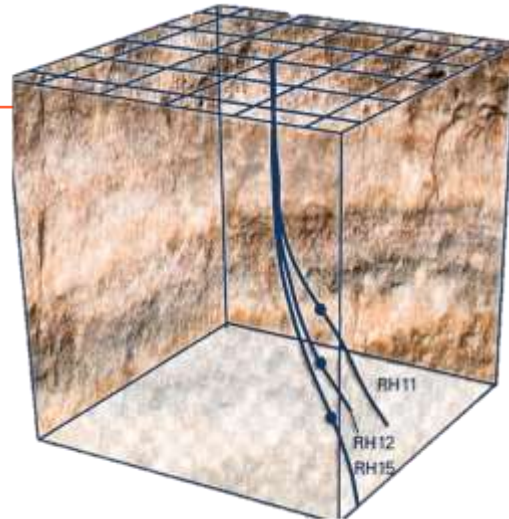


Source: Prof J G Gluyas Durham University



Source: The British Geological Survey

# Geothermal in SW UK



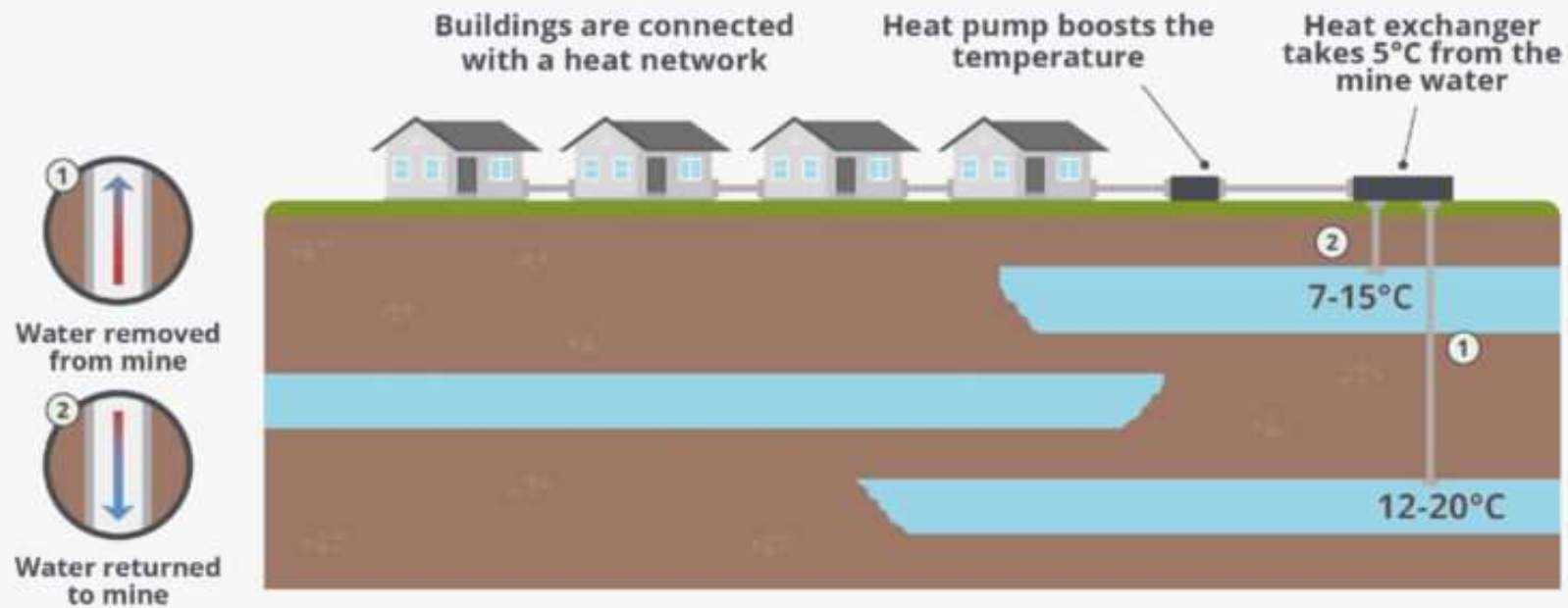


# Local Authority Case Study: Gateshead





# How Mine Heat Works



## Elsewhere in Europe

- France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have similar geology
- Geothermal energy is widely used in district heating across Europe with networks ranging in capacity from  $< 1$  to 50 MWth.
- 250GW EU target by 2040
- Direct and indirect support measures have driven success
- Cooling and storage game changer



# Thank you



Funded by  
UK Government



Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot

[info@ukngc.com](mailto:info@ukngc.com) | [www.ukngc.com](http://www.ukngc.com) | [in](#)



# Engaging the Community Sector

Louise Marix Evans  
Quantum Strategy & Technology Ltd  
Rossendale Valley Energy



Heat Network Webinars  
Innovation:  
**Engaging the Community Sector**

SW Net Zero Hub  
16 July 2024

Louise Marix Evans  
Quantum Strategy & Technology &  
Rossendale Valley Energy

[louise@quantumst.co.uk](mailto:louise@quantumst.co.uk)

[louise@rvenergy.org.uk](mailto:louise@rvenergy.org.uk)

**Quantum**



# Community Sector & Heat – What I'll cover

- Why tackle heat?
- National picture
- Community Energy, whole systems and heat
- From Local Area Energy Plans to Community Led Energy Plans
- Net Zero Terrace Streets – a community led solution to the UK's 6 million hard to treat homes

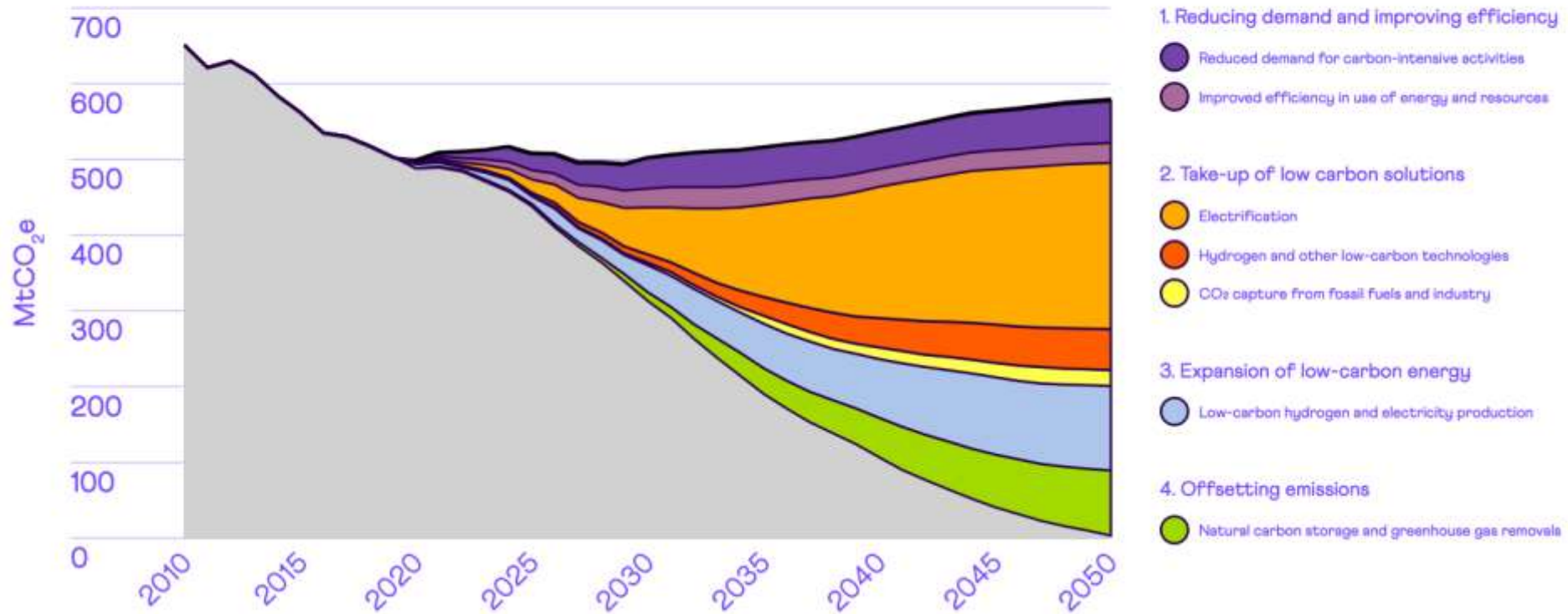


# Meeting the Sixth Carbon Budget

From 2030 every investment and asset must be the low carbon choice to allow 20 years phase out of existing assets

## Emissions abatement

Meeting the Sixth Carbon Budget requires actions across four key areas



# Sources of UK emissions

CCC 2023 Progress Report to Government :

*“To reach Net Zero, the Government urgently needs to coordinate a shift in how the UK’s 28 million homes and two million non-residential buildings use energy.”*

Figure 2: UK emissions in 2019

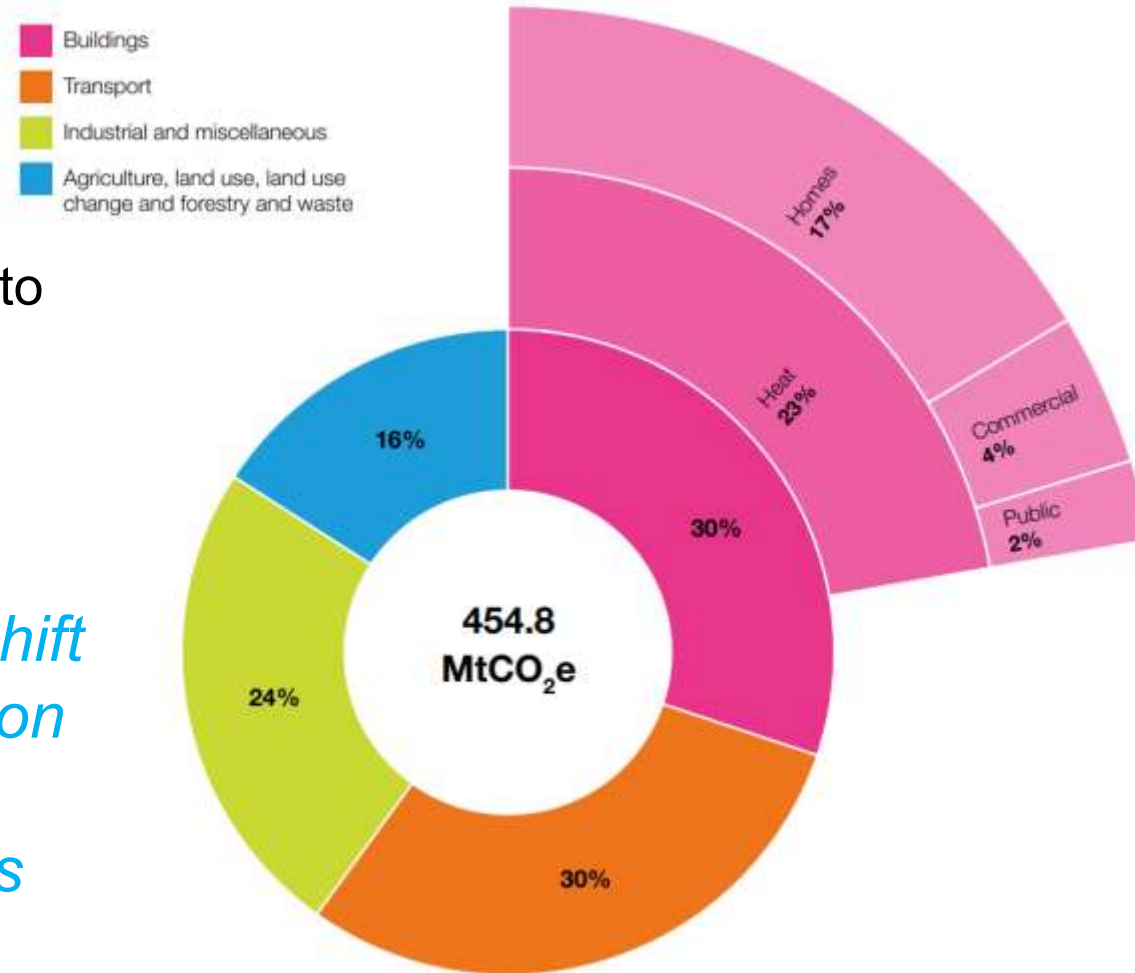
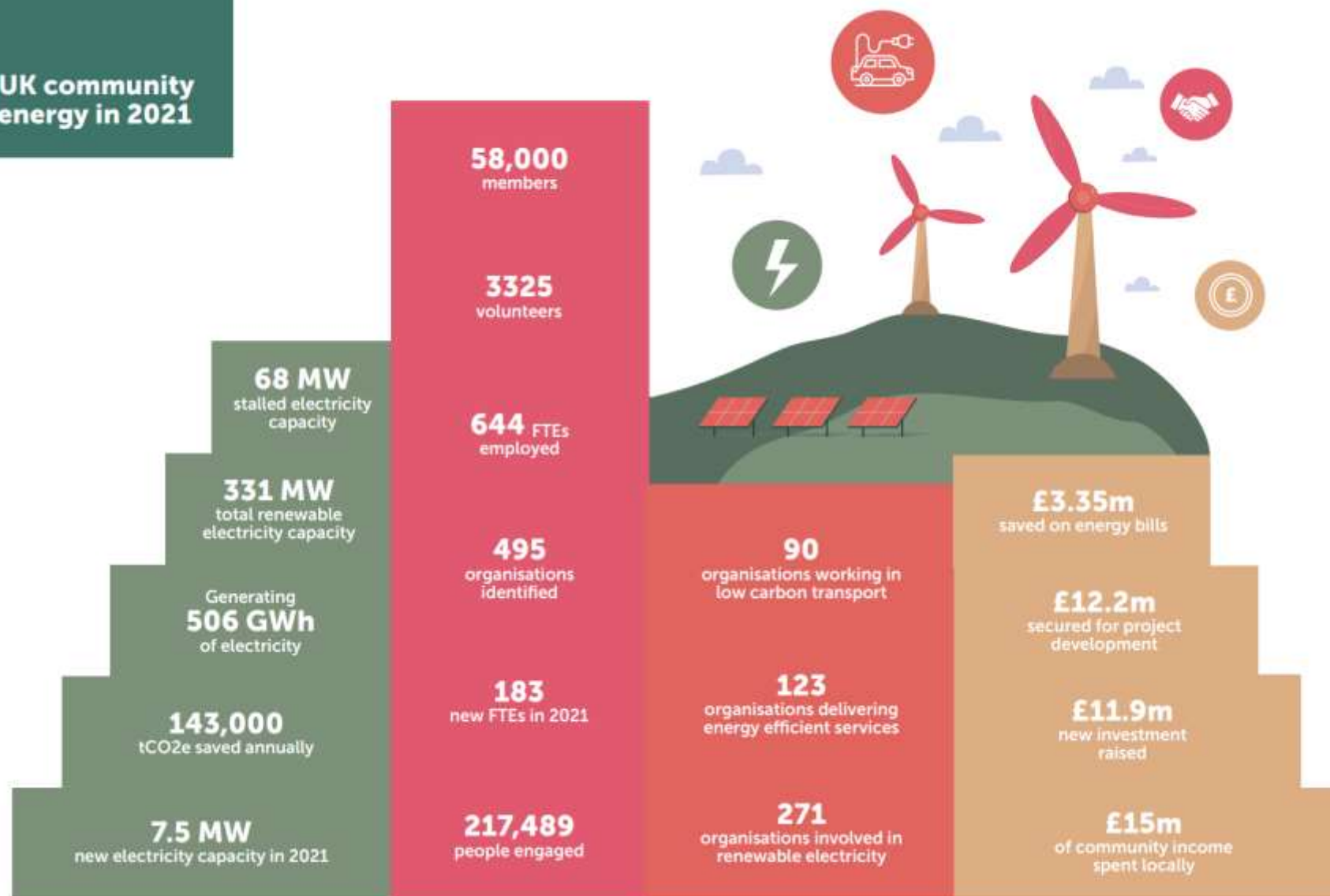


Figure 2 shows the proportion of emissions in 2019 from buildings to the nearest whole number; of the 454.8 mega tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) total emissions, 23% were due to heating buildings, with the largest proportion of this stemming from homes.<sup>35</sup>

## UK community energy in 2021



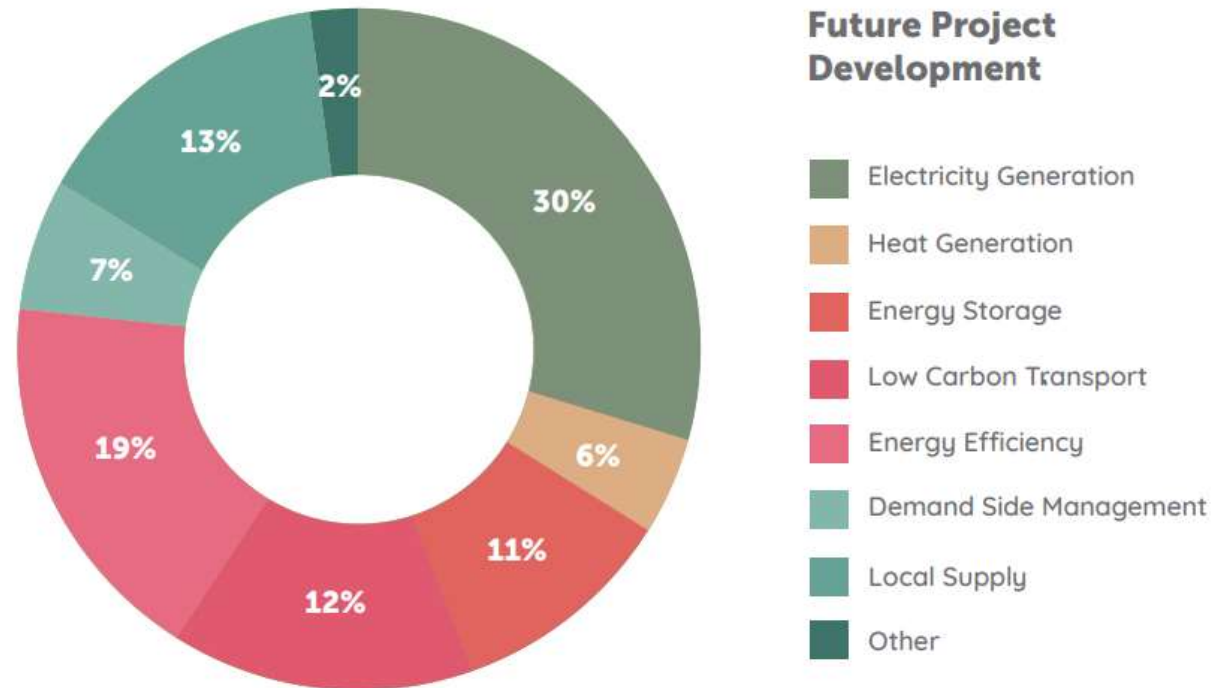
More focus on  
whole-systems in  
the sector:

Energy advice  
Energy storage  
Heat  
Demand side  
management

Capacity building &  
Partnerships  
including: CEE Heat  
Working Group

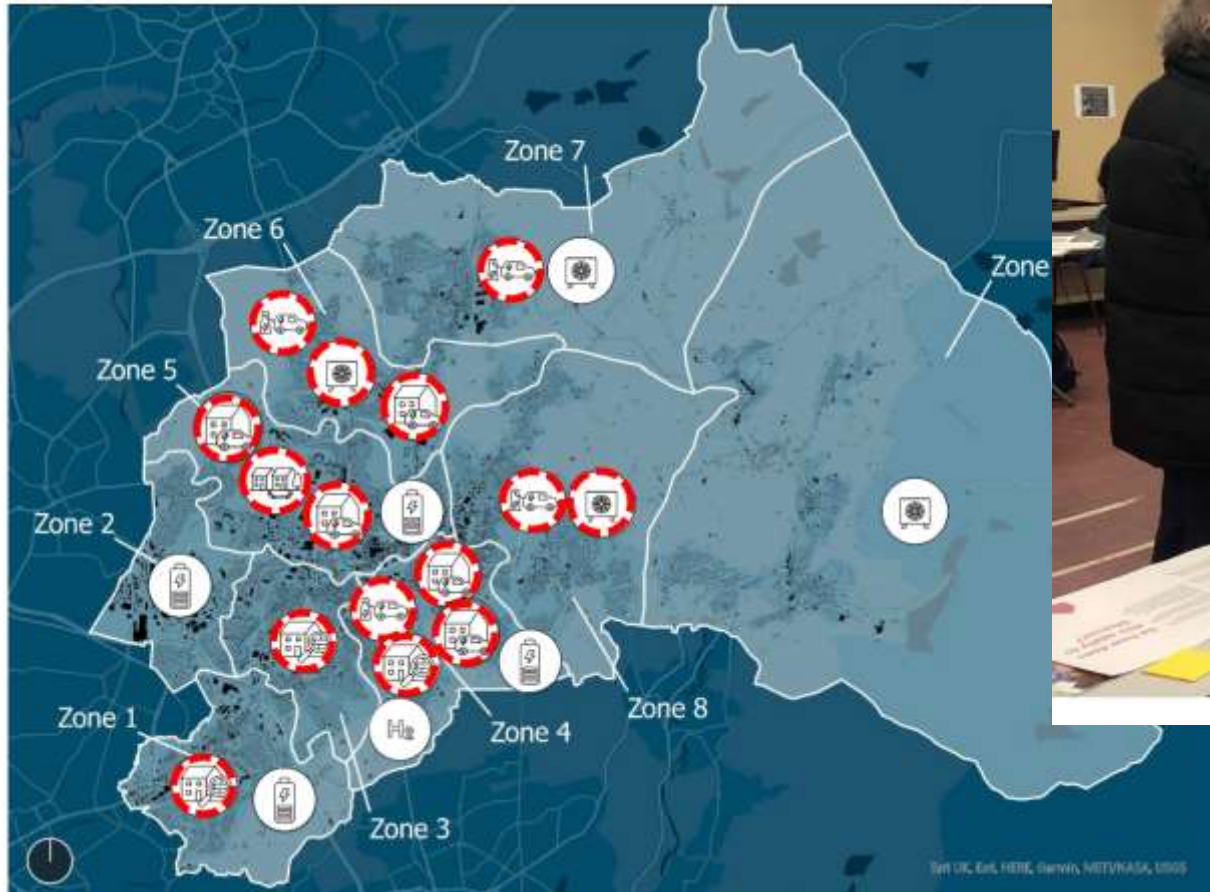
Looking  
toward  
the future

160 community organisations have projects in active development. 114 projects are likely to be implemented in the next couple of years and 46 are longer term projects. 92 groups indicated an intention to develop electricity generation projects, with 57 at a later stage of development.





# Oldham: LAEP and Community Led Energy Plans



*Sholver residents feedback on the content and layout of the Community-Led Energy Action Plan*



Be part of the journey -  
together we're stronger



[www.rvenergy.org.uk](http://www.rvenergy.org.uk)

The Net Zero Terrace Street



# The problem top level scenarios lack the delivery detail:

- Lack of whole systems community energy plans:
  - Distribution Future Energy scenarios
  - Local Area Energy Plans ( in some places) don't do the 'how'?
  - Currently little attention given to decarbonising the Distribution grid
  - Most heat and transport electrification will happen at local level
  - Smart Local/ Community Energy Systems (SLES/SCES) need to be given more support
  - Many smaller resource depleted Local Authorities not got the bandwidth to contemplate the changes required



Nelson, Pendle, E Lancashire

- What needs to happen on the ground?
  - Whole systems approach
  - Planned, Phased approach that can bring speed and scale
  - Collective, community approach (inclusive homogenous)
  - Based sub-station by sub-station – linking with the Grid edge so the grid does not slow down transition
  - Coordinated so no one gets left behind
  - Bringing economies of scale
  - Non- Grant dependent with an investable business model
  - Affordability of solution and energy



# The challenge for terraced streets

- **10 million terraced homes** in the UK, ~ 6 million 2/3 bed which have little outdoor space to accommodate an ASHP
- A large proportion are from 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century with **low energy efficiency**
- **Fuel poverty and affordability** may be an issue for many householders (large swathes of terrace homes are in areas of deprivation)
- Default choice for electrification is electric boilers
- **Electric boilers will result in higher bills** for residents than gas
- Electric boilers would have to be delivered with whole house retrofit, an additional challenge
- Electric boilers will put **large additional loads on the grid** triggering very expensive and time consuming upgrades – a significant barrier to Net Zero



Bacup, Rossendale- Many terrace homes have no space for ASHP



Electric boilers are cheap to install, expensive to run



# The Solution: Net Zero Terrace Streets

**Affordable, low carbon energy, healthy warm homes at no upfront cost to householders.**

- Shared ambient loop heat clusters provide efficient community heating
- In street bore holes with individual in-home 5.8 – 6kW heat pump
- Homes connected by a 'smart' systems for aggregated savings across an energy club. (Smart, Local Energy, System – SLES – addressing spark gap and protecting future flexibility benefits)
- Infrastructure and retrofit will be debt financed with householders paying a standing charge
- Community engagement (fairer warmth app and energy champions) – creating clusters of interest to move them to critical mass
- A national Community Interest Company supporting networks of local delivery vehicles that are there for the long term to serve and support customers



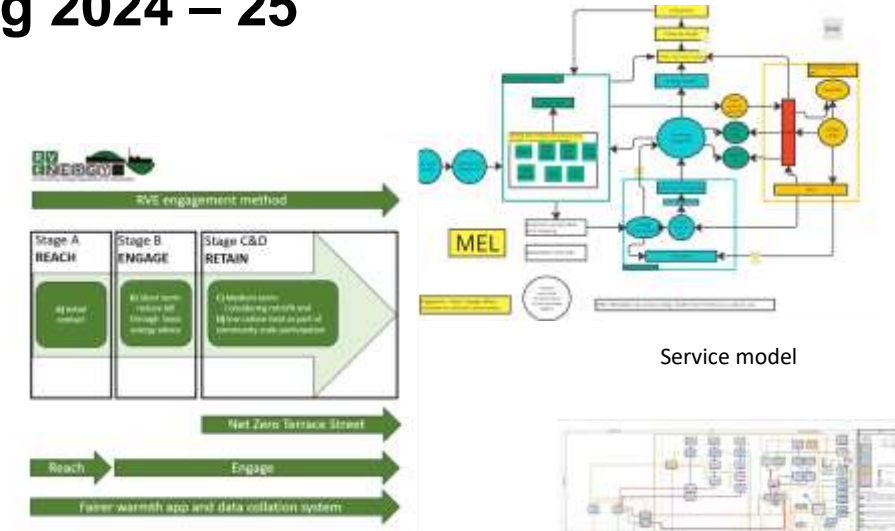
Kensa – Shared ambient ground loop



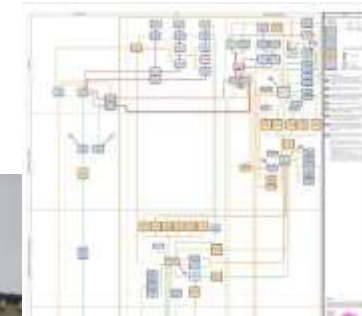
# NZTS: Replicable and scalable

## We are developing and testing during 2024 – 25

- DNO Planning tool and SLES
- 3 home demonstrator
- Service model & Blueprint
- Building Energy Model
- Techno Economic Model
- Financial Model
- Engagement methodology
- Communications strategy
- Legal templates/ contracts
- Physical & Virtual infrastructure deployment plan
- Supply chain mapping
- Procurement research and strategy
- Working with Fast Followers including Local Authorities



Service model



SLES Architecture



Q&A:

Dr Charlotte Adams and  
Louise Marix Evans



# Panel discussion and wrap up

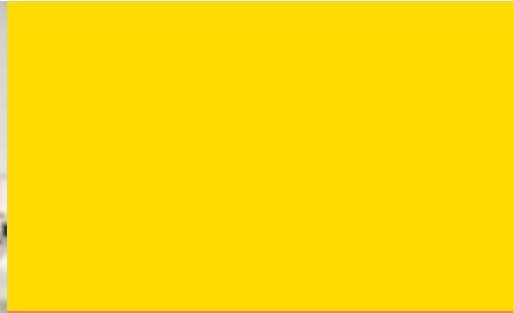
Dr Henrique Lagoeiro: LSBU

Isabelle Macfarlane: Islington Council

Dr Charlotte Adams: NGC

Louise Marix Evans: Quantum Strategy

Sam Moore: SWNZH





# And finally...

1. Thank you for your time today
2. We will be making the recording of today available on our website and on the website of other Hubs to share learning on this topic
3. Next event 17 Sept : [5i Heat Network Project](#)
4. Please do consider signing up to our newsletter (every two months):  
[South West Net Zero Hub Newsletter](#)
5. Email: [sam.moore@WestOfEngland-CA.gov.uk](mailto:sam.moore@WestOfEngland-CA.gov.uk)