



Future Electricity Demand Growth in the East Midlands

Stakeholder workshop – 30 March 2017

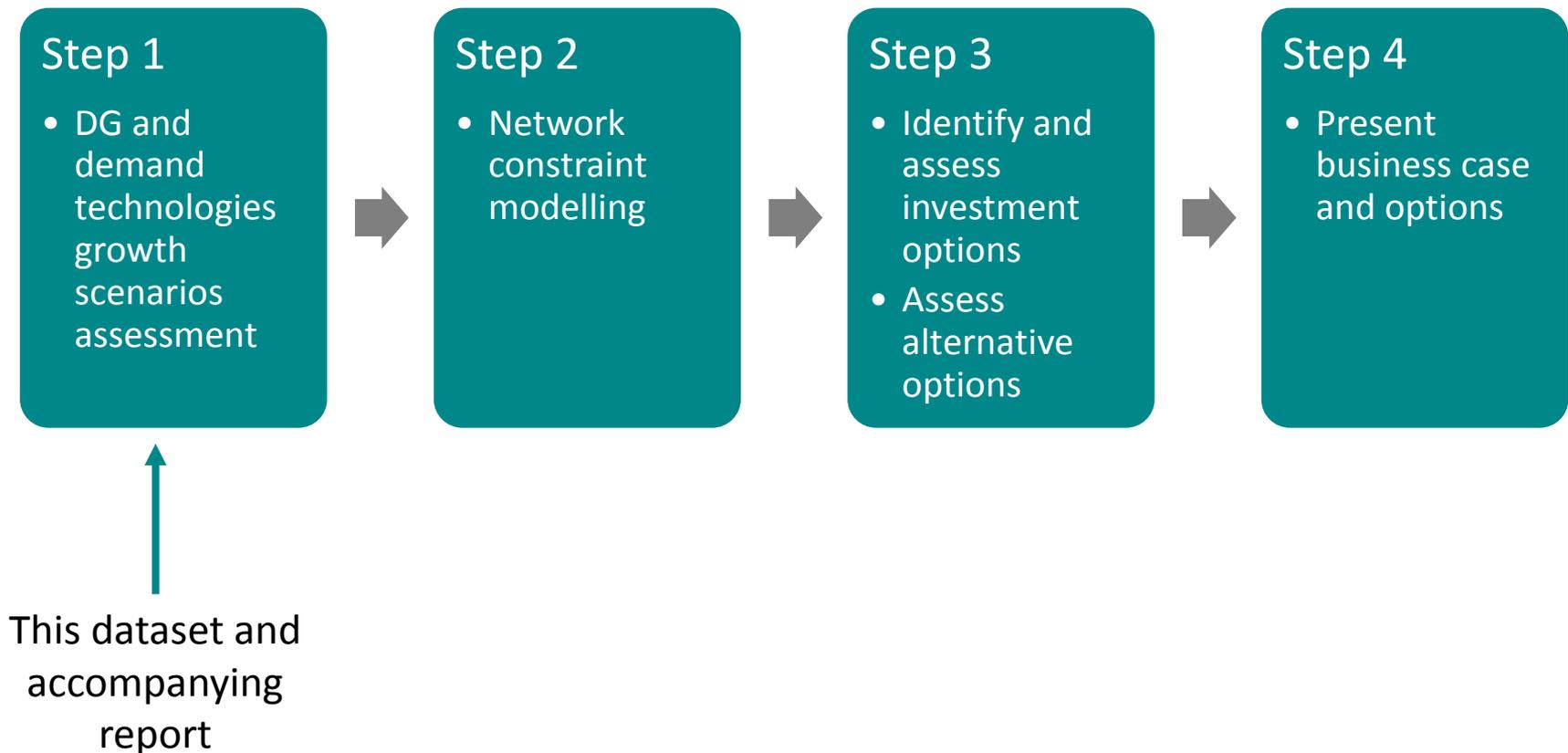
East Midlands licence area

- Scope
- Distributed generation and demand technology growth scenarios to 2030
 - Methodology
 - Scenarios
 - Results
- Growth in residential and non-residential developments:
 - Methodology
 - Results

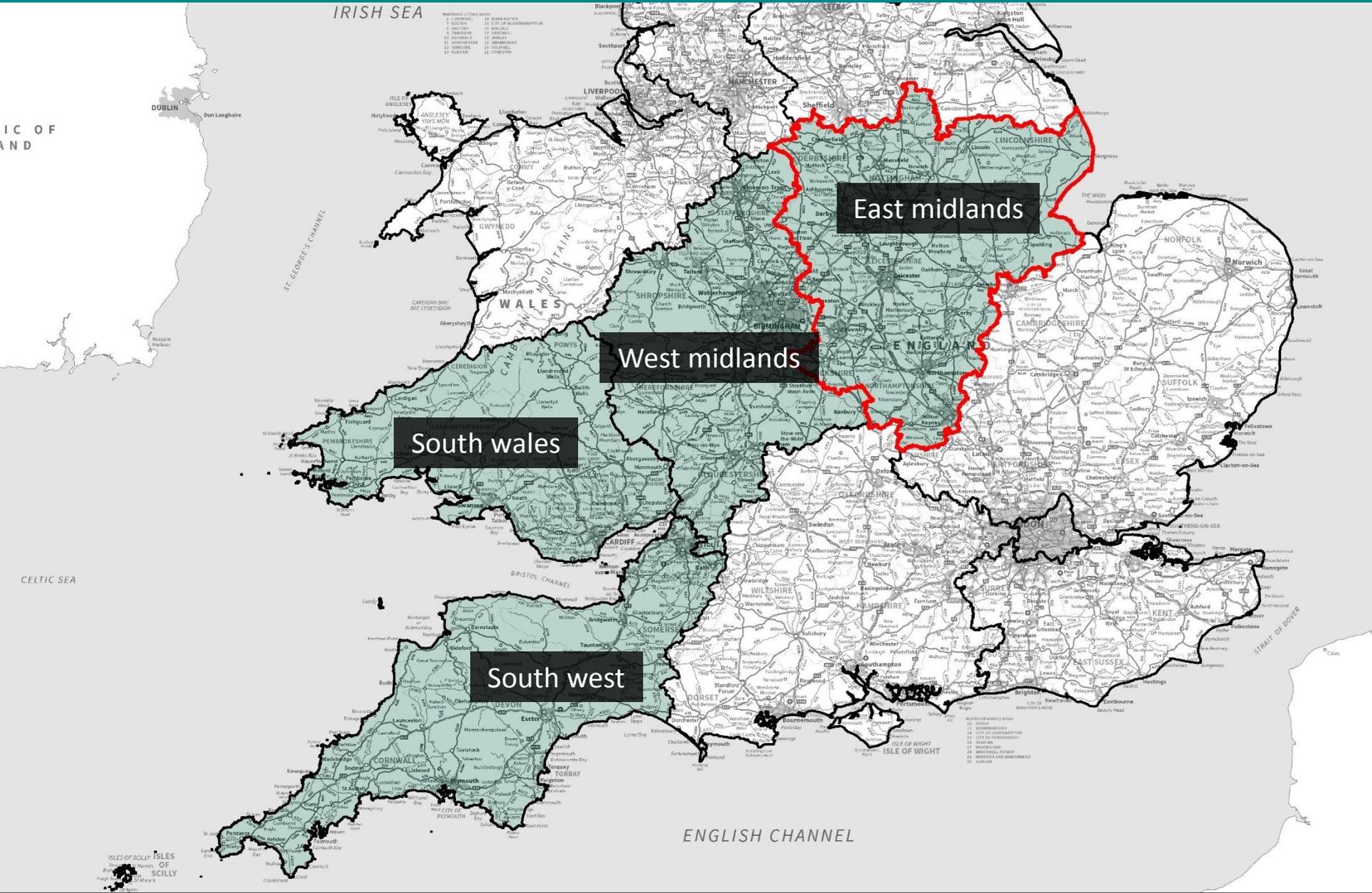
Scope



Strategic network investment options study



East midlands licence area



East midlands

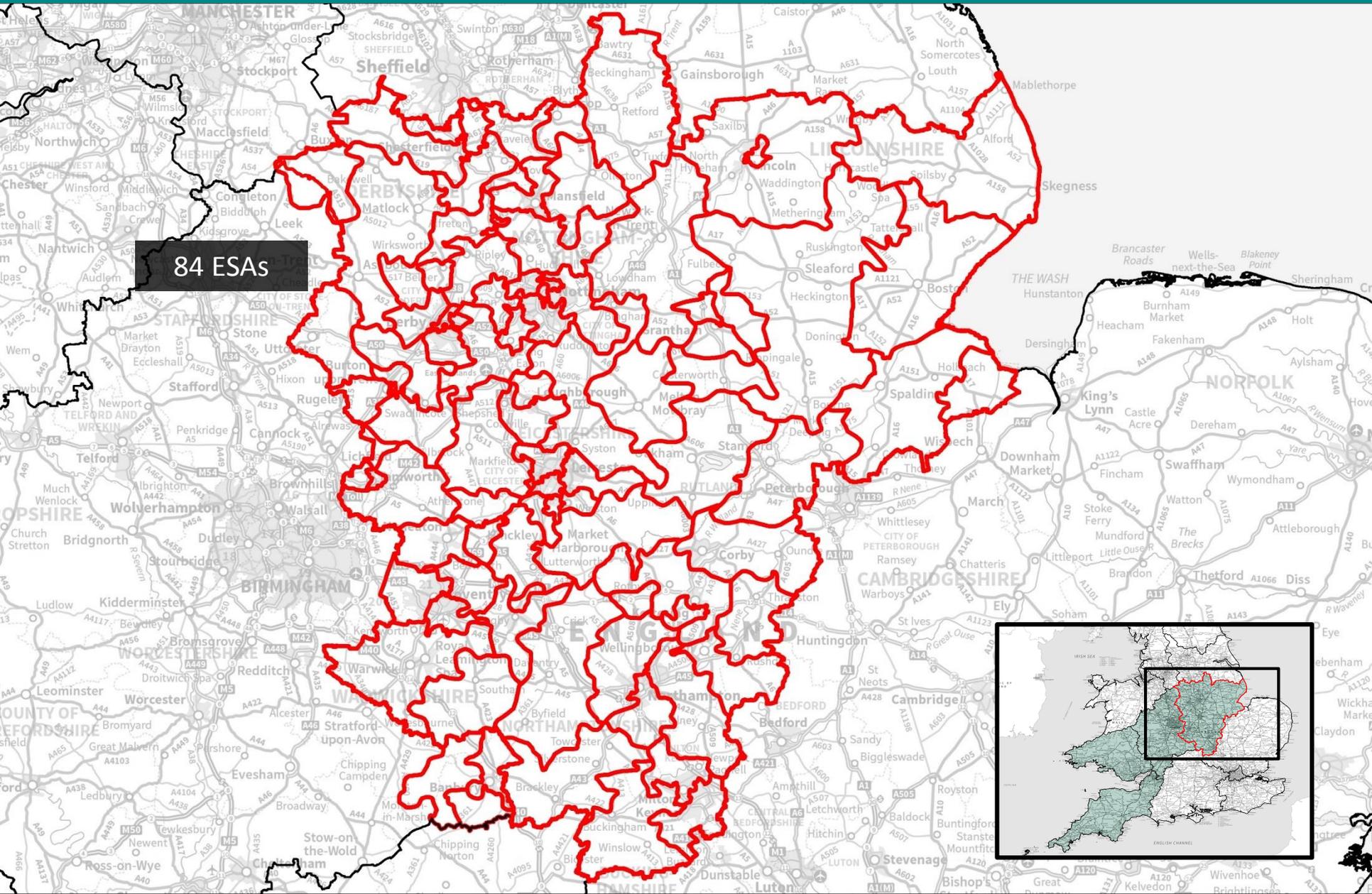
West midlands

South wales

South west

ENGLISH CHANNEL

Electricity supply areas (ESAs)



Existing DG technologies

Solar PV

Onshore wind

Hydropower

Energy from waste

Anaerobic digestion

Offshore wind

Emerging and new technologies

Floating wind

Geothermal

Tidal stream

Wave energy

Tidal range

New demand

Electric vehicles

Heat pumps

New build houses

Energy storage

Response services

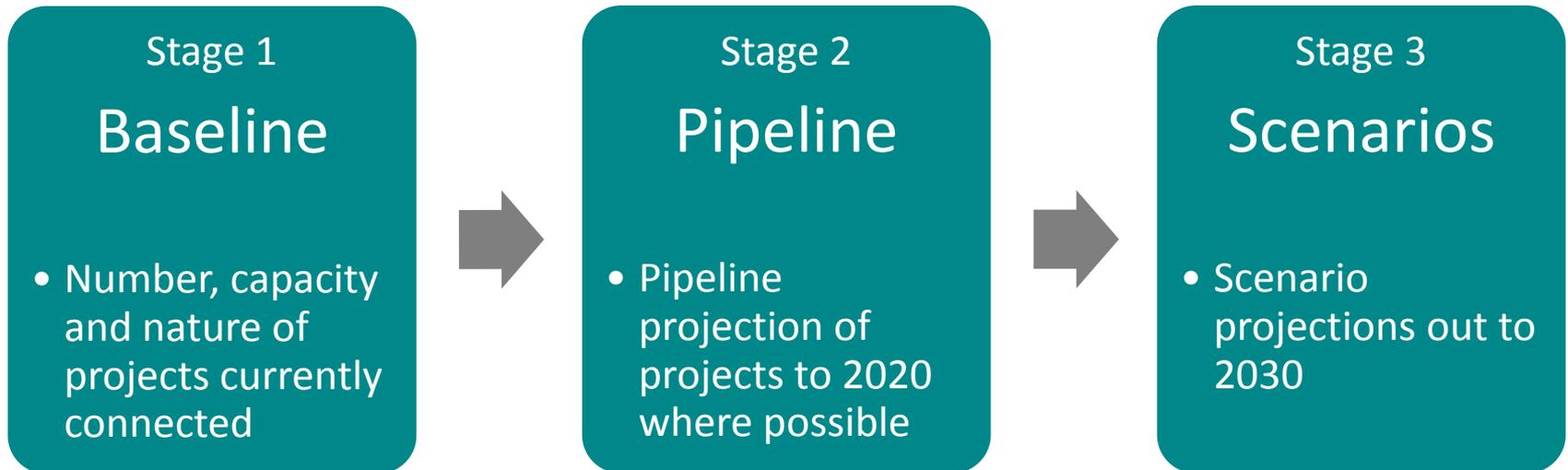
Reserve services

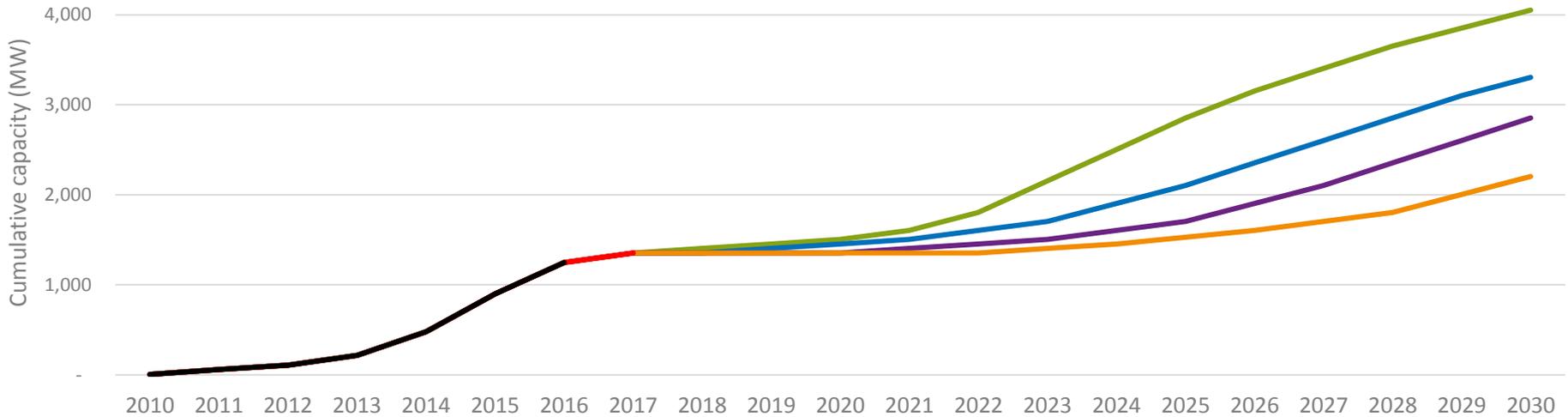
High energy user behind meter

Own use and community

Co-location

DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Methodology





Current baseline

WPD connection data, Regen national renewables project database, FiT data, ROC data, plus other publicly available data



Pipeline projection

Analysis of current projects in the planning system and with grid connection agreements for large scale technologies. Dependent on technology when projection goes out to.

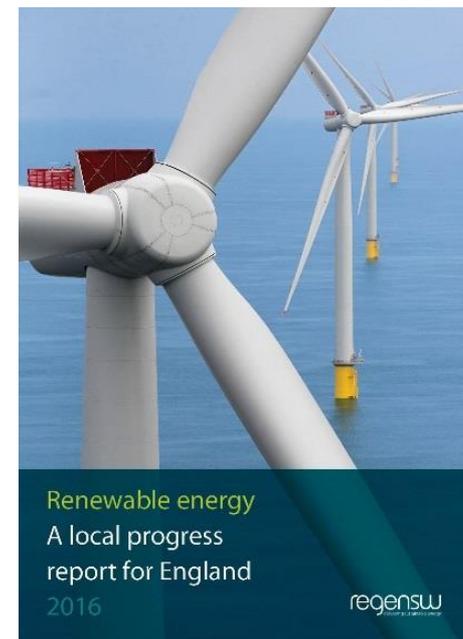
Growth scenarios (to 2030)

Growth scenarios based on National Grid's FES- applied at a local level

- Gone Green —
- Consumer Power —
- Slow Progression —
- No Progression —

Key sources of data

- WPD connected projects data
- Regen progress report for renewable energy
- Installers and organisations
- Plug-in electric vehicle grants
- FiT installation reports
- Planning data
- ROCs data
- FOI requests
- EFR and Capacity market bids data
- Anonymised DVLA EV registered keeper data

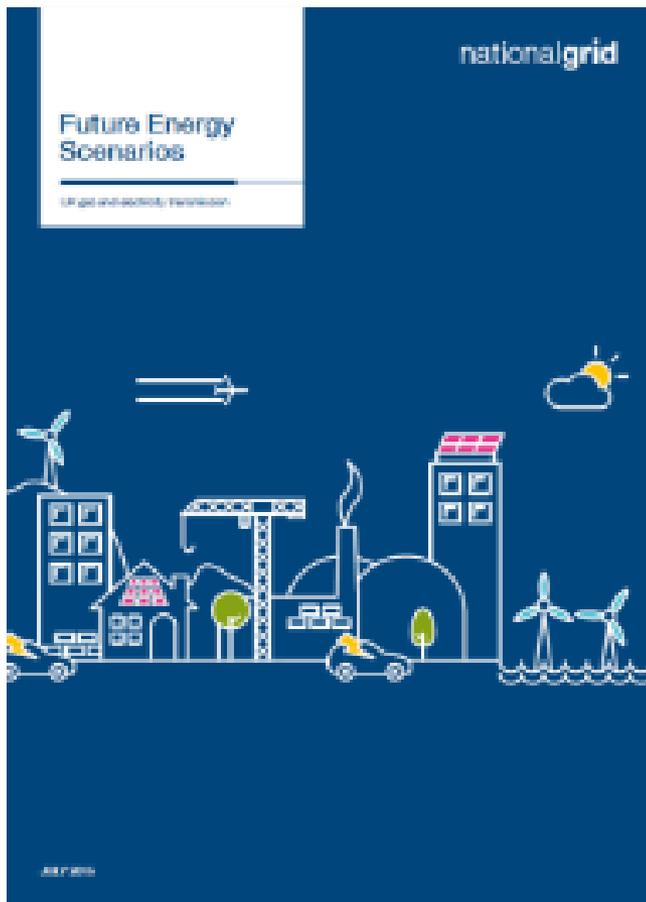


Key sources of data

- WPD accepted offers data
- BEIS RE planning database
- Local authority planning data
- Developers and installers
- Stakeholders
- Verification



Stage 3 - Future Energy Scenarios (FES)





Consumer Power

Economic – moderate economic growth

Political – government policies focus on indigenous security of supply and carbon reduction

Technological – high innovation focused on market and consumer needs. High levels of local generation and a mixture of generation types at national level

Social – consumerism and quality of life drives behaviour and desire for 'going green', not a conscious decision

Environmental – Long-term UK carbon and renewable ambition becomes more relaxed

Gone Green

Economic – moderate economic growth

Political – European harmonisation and long-term environmental energy policy certainty

Technological – renewable and low carbon generation is high. Increased focus on green innovation

Social – society actively engaged in 'going green'

Environmental – new policy intervention ensuring all carbon and renewable targets are achieved

No Progression

Economic – slower economic growth

Political – inconsistent political statements and a lack of focus on environmental energy policies

Technological – little innovation occurs in the energy sector with gas as the preferred choice for generation over low carbon

Social – society is cost conscious and focused on the here and now

Environmental – reduced low carbon policy support and limited new interventions

Slow Progression

Economic – slower economic growth

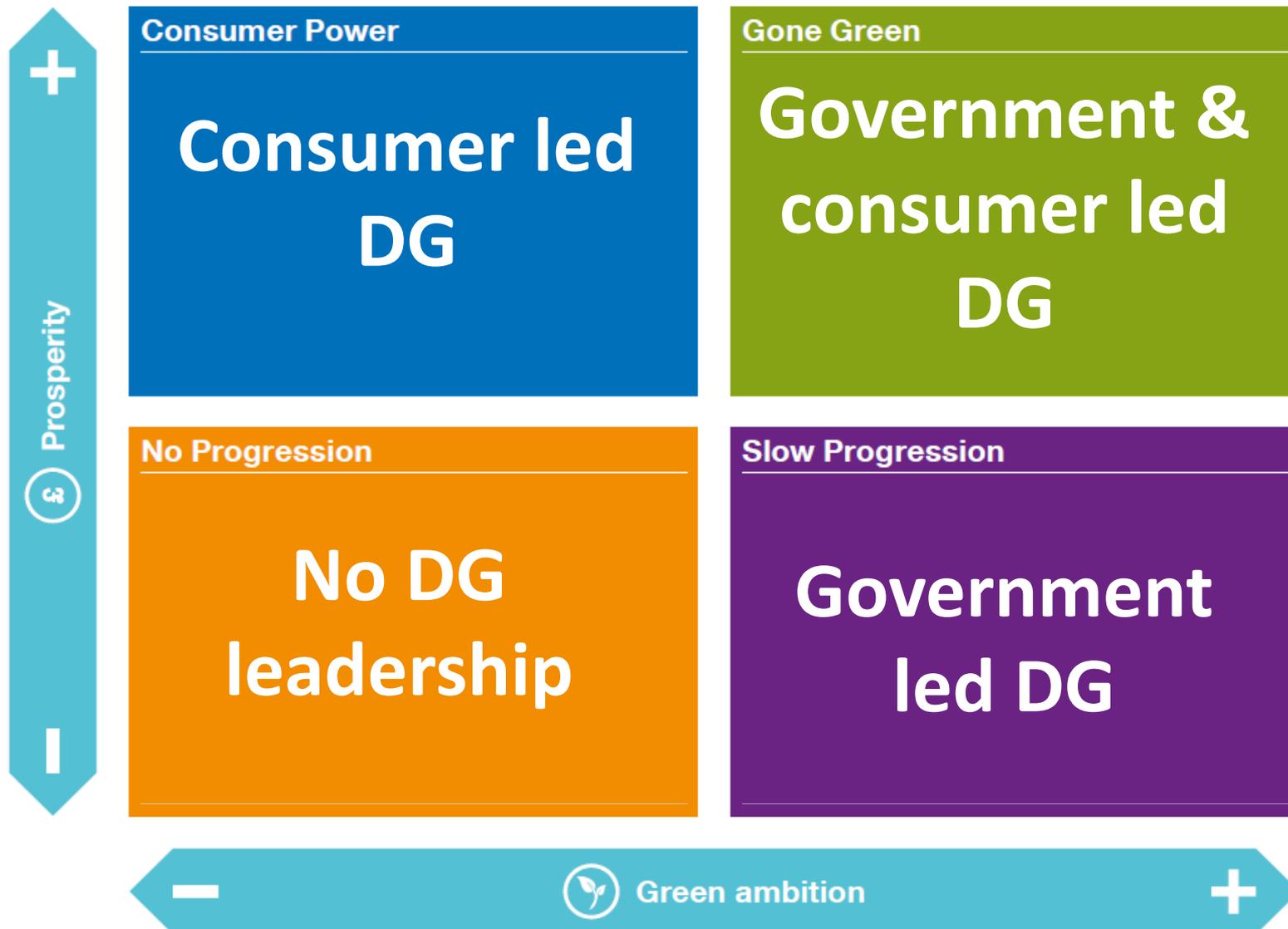
Political – European harmonisation, focus on low cost environmental energy policies

Technological – medium levels of innovation lead to a focus on a mixture of renewable and low carbon technologies

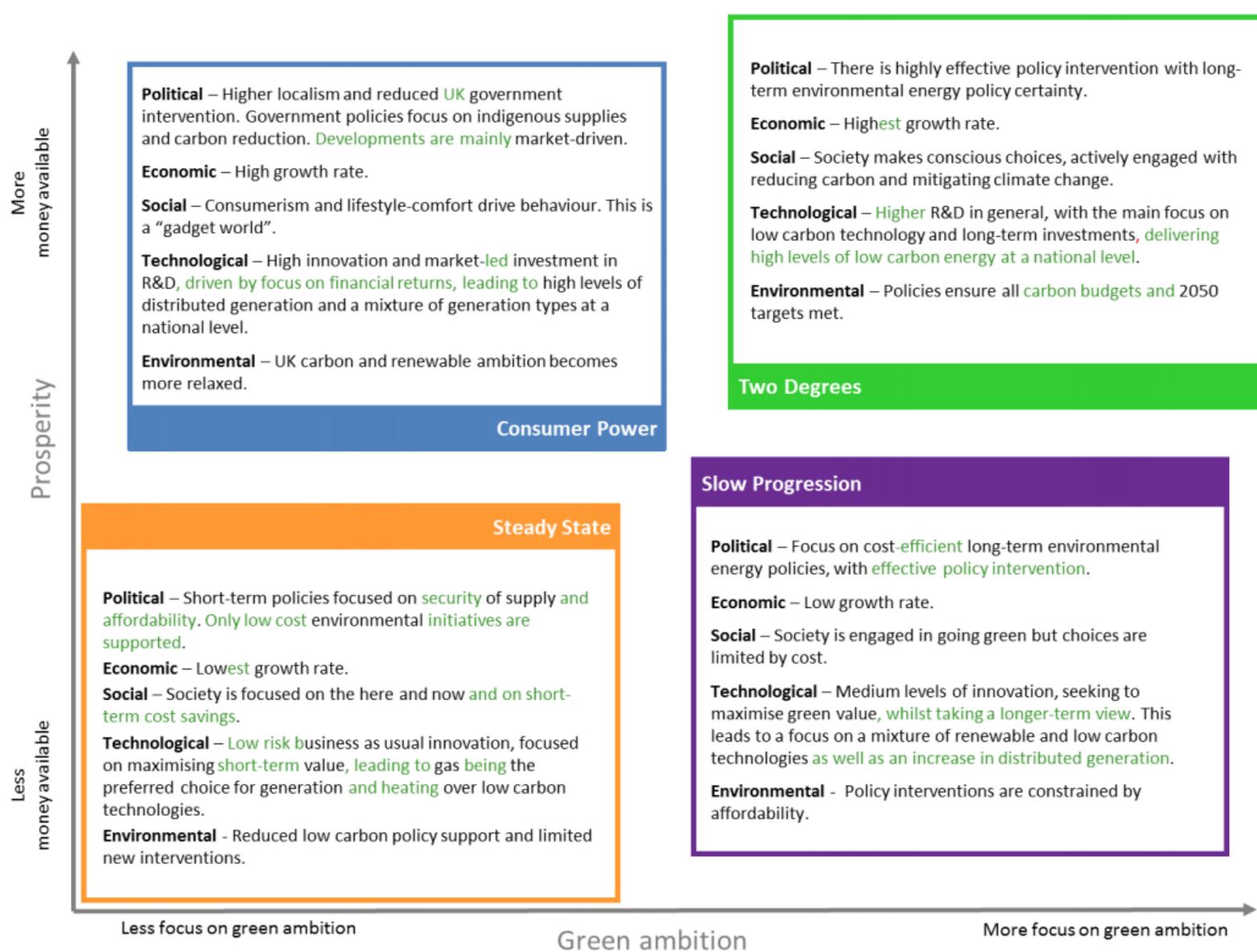
Social – society is engaged in 'going green' but choices are limited by cost

Environmental – new policy interventions are constrained by affordability





Stage 3 - Future Energy Scenarios (FES)

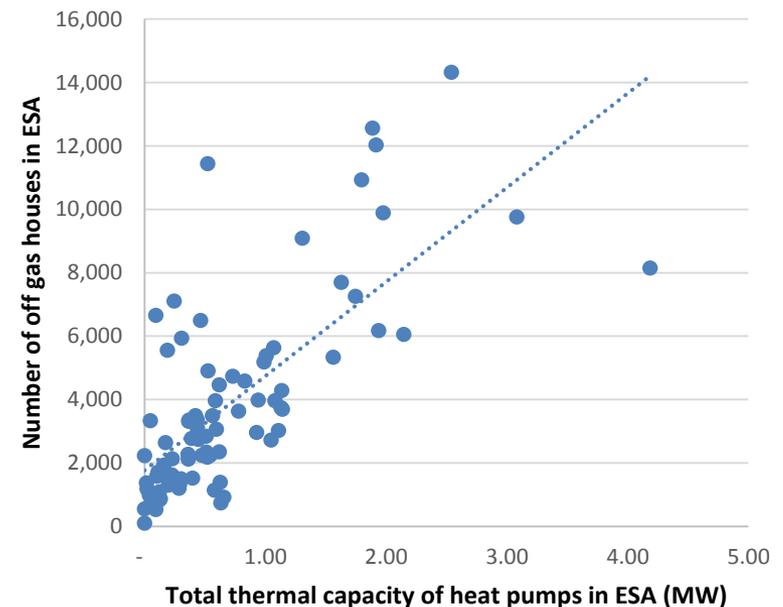


Words in green showing changes from FES 2016

DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Building the scenario projections

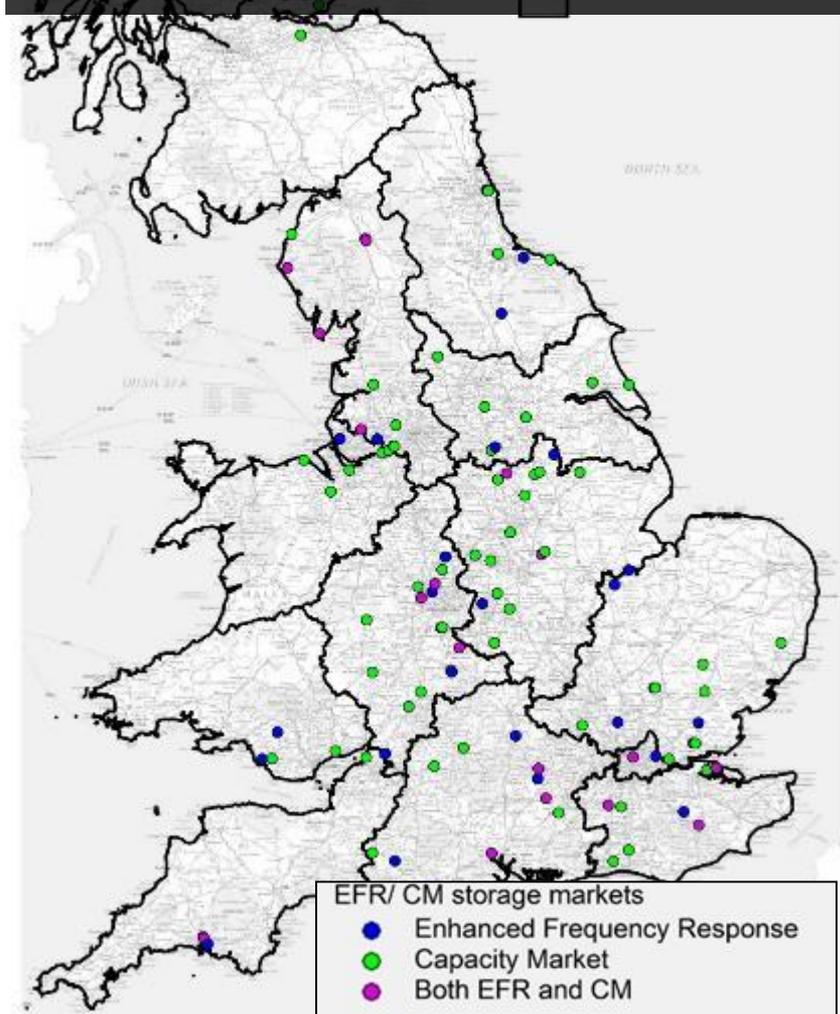
- Analyse existing trends
- Human and environmental factors
- Baseline and Pipeline
- Current geographical distribution

Correlation between the number of off gas houses and the thermal capacity of heat pumps in each of the East Midlands licence area's ESAs

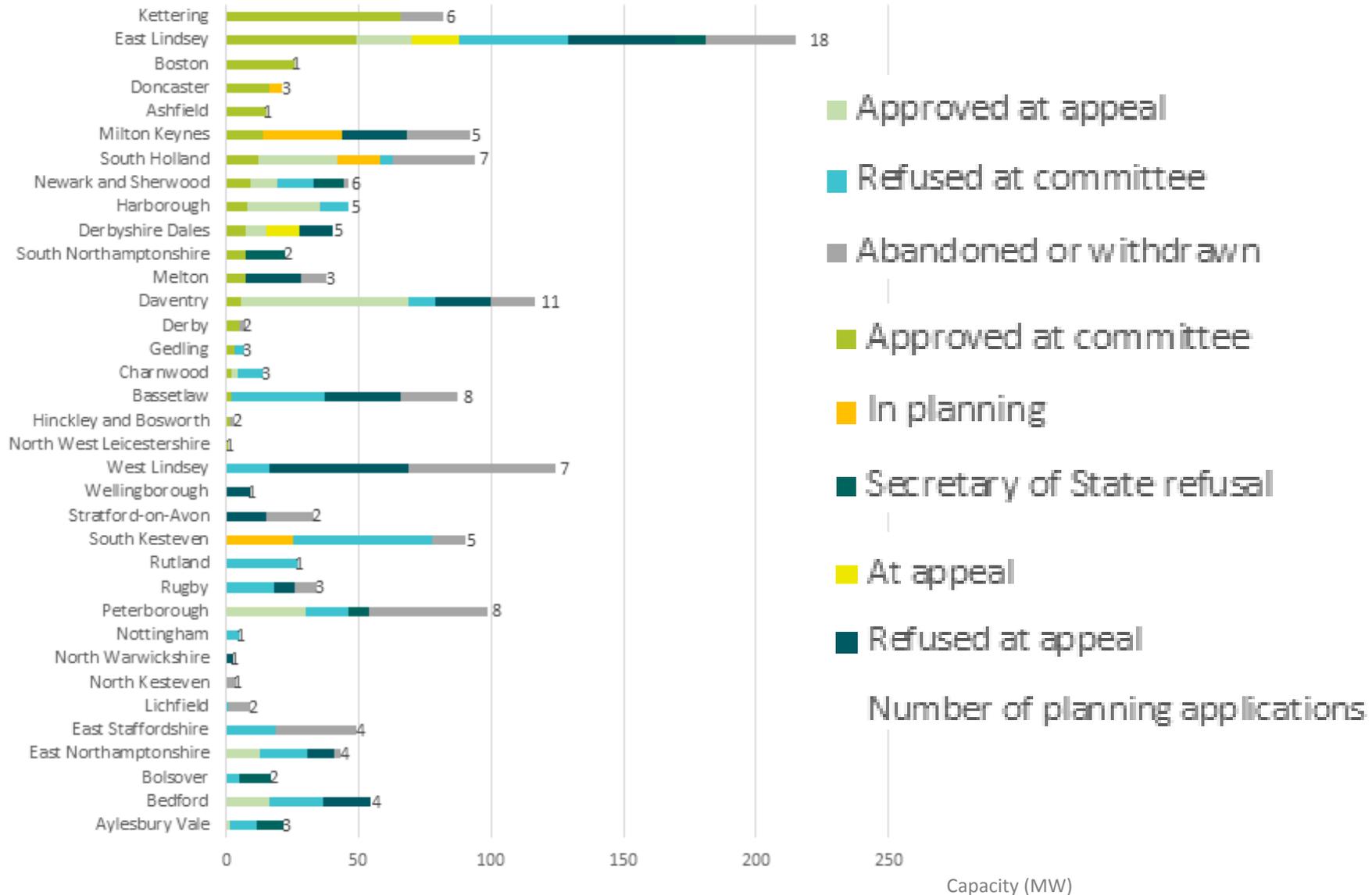


- Greater distribution of domestic technologies
- Emerging new business models
- Electric vehicles purchasing
- Co-location of renewables

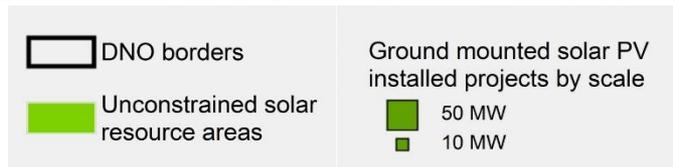
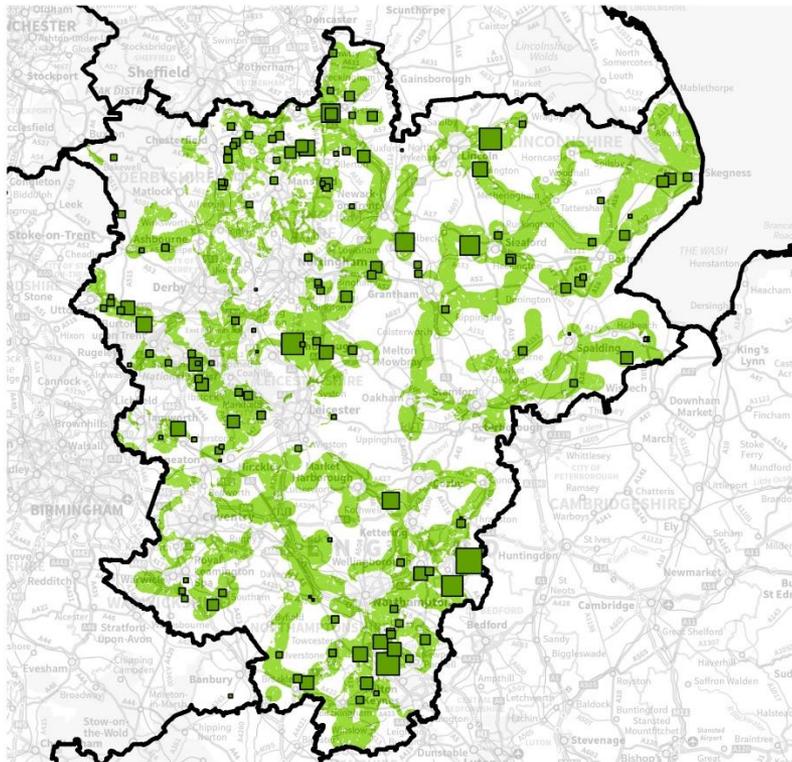
Energy storage project locations under capacity market and enhanced frequency response



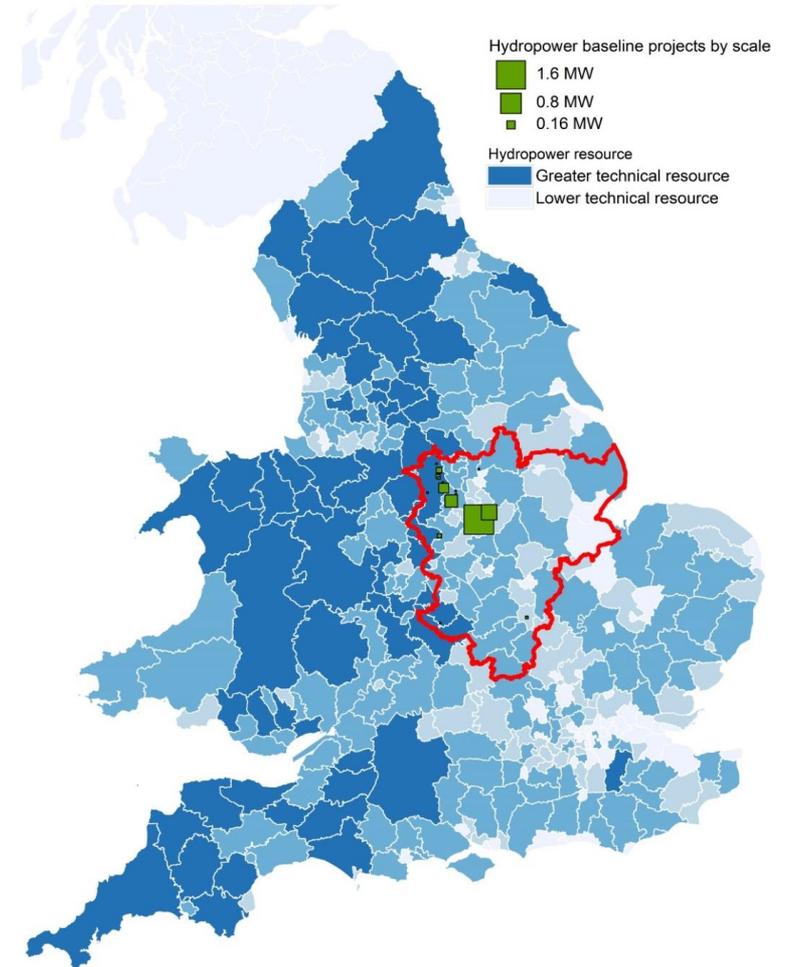
East Midlands wind planning history



Solar PV resource corridors

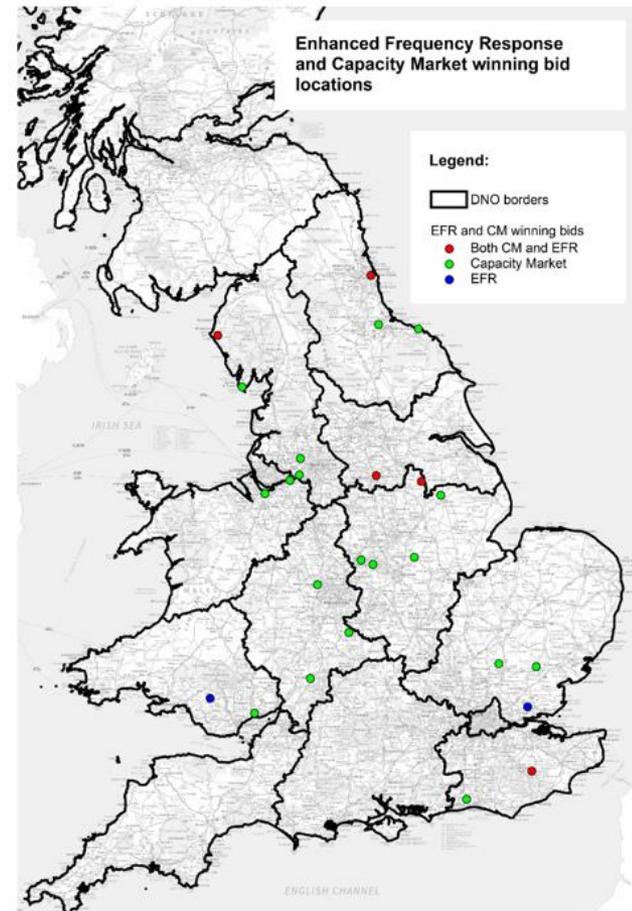


Hydropower resource



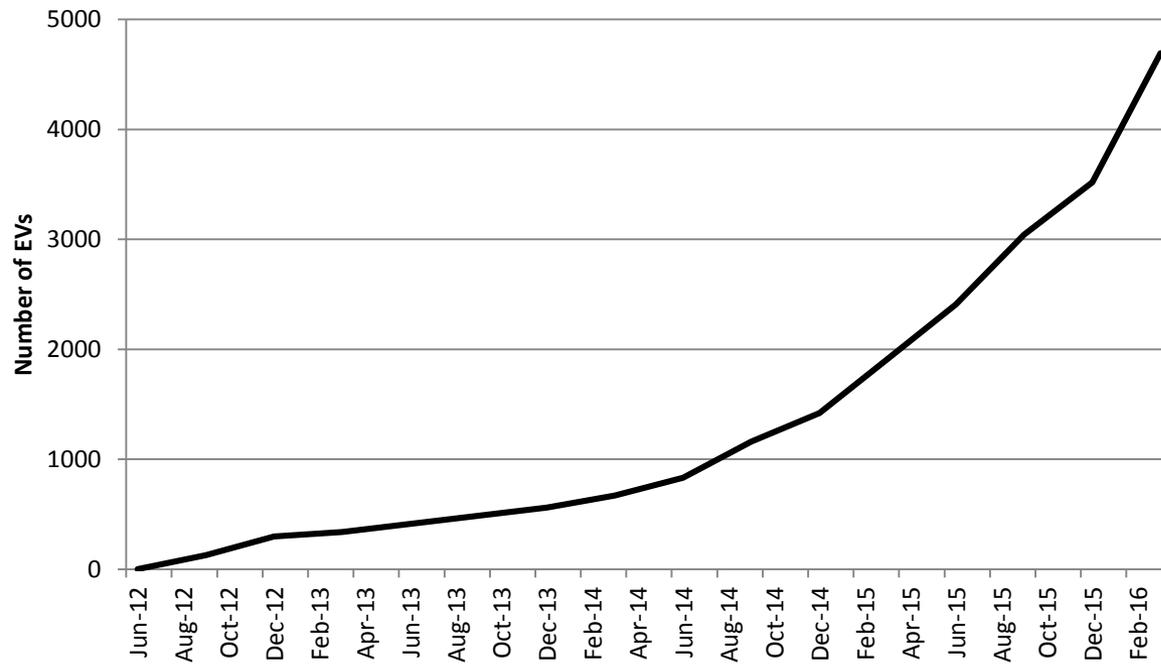
Spatial data

- Deprivation index
- Off-gas areas
- Planning environment
- Housing density
- Population
- Community groups



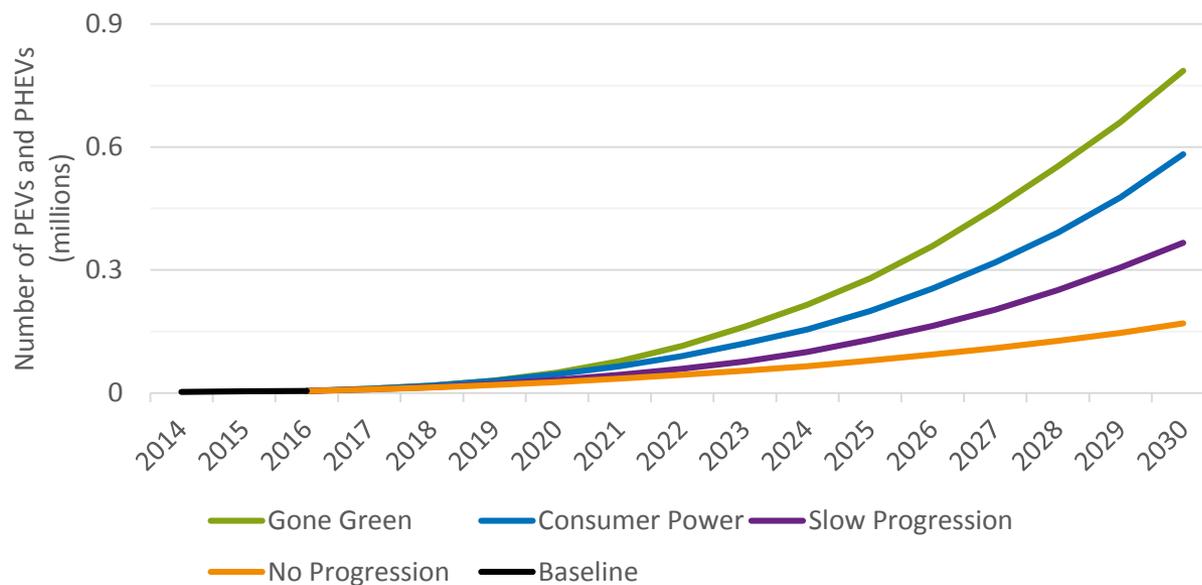
DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Results – electric vehicles

Cumulative growth of pure and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles in the East Midlands licence area



Potential factors enabling electric vehicle uptake	GG	CP	SP	NP
Government influenced factors				
Continued programme of grants for electric vehicle purchases post-2018	●			
Public sector led programme of investment in electric vehicle infrastructure	●		●	
Strengthened legislation restricting the use of diesel vehicles	●		●	
Electric vehicles continue to be exempt from road tax	●	●	●	
Technology costs and development				
Costs continue to fall rapidly due to investment in the UK market	●	●		
Performance of electric vehicles improves rapidly due to R&D investment	●	●		
Availability of finance				
Strong economy means individuals, communities and small businesses have capital available to buy new cars	●	●		
Other factors				
Consumer appetite for electric cars increases, with high profile endorsements	●	●	●	

Number of pure and plug-in hybrid electric vehicle scenarios in the East Midlands licence area

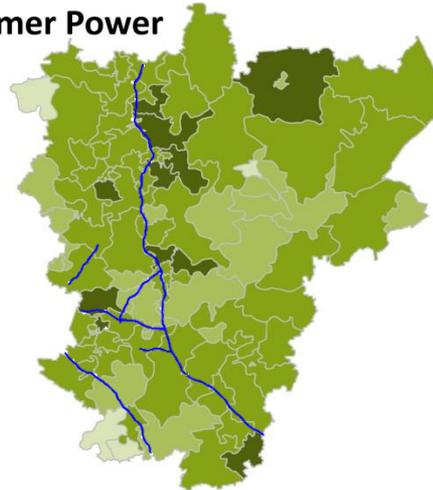


Cumulative number of pure electric vehicles and plug-in electric vehicles in East Midlands area

	Baseline	2020	2025	2030
Gone Green	5,023	49,663	279,600	786,240
Consumer Power	5,023	45,463	199,800	582,120
Slow Progression	5,023	31,969	130,302	366,660
No Progression	5,023	26,245	79,002	169,722

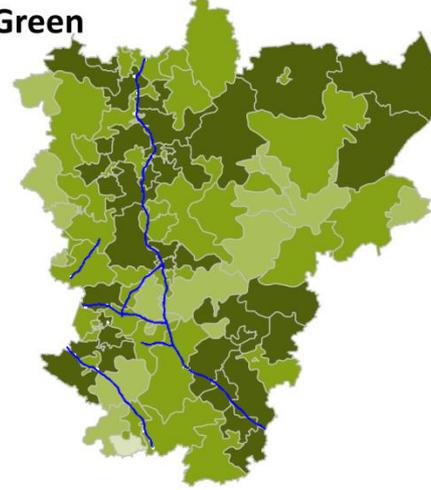
Consumer Power

582,120



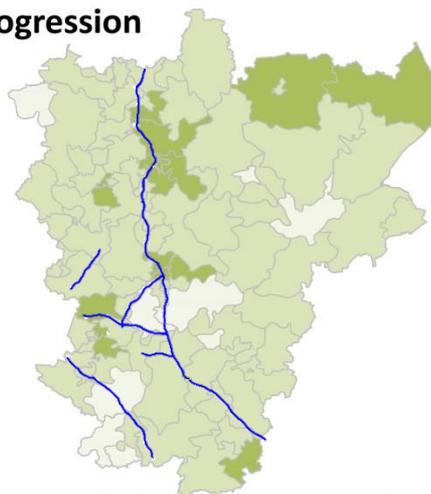
Gone Green

786,240



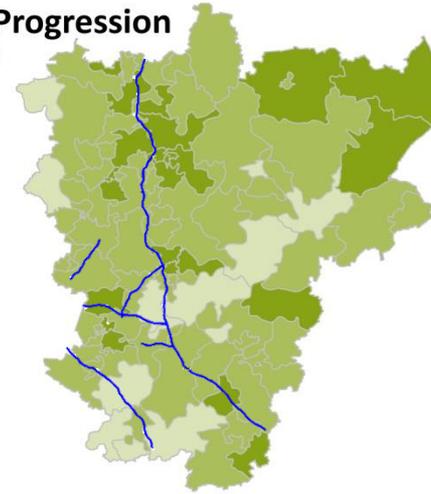
No Progression

169,722



Slow Progression

366,660



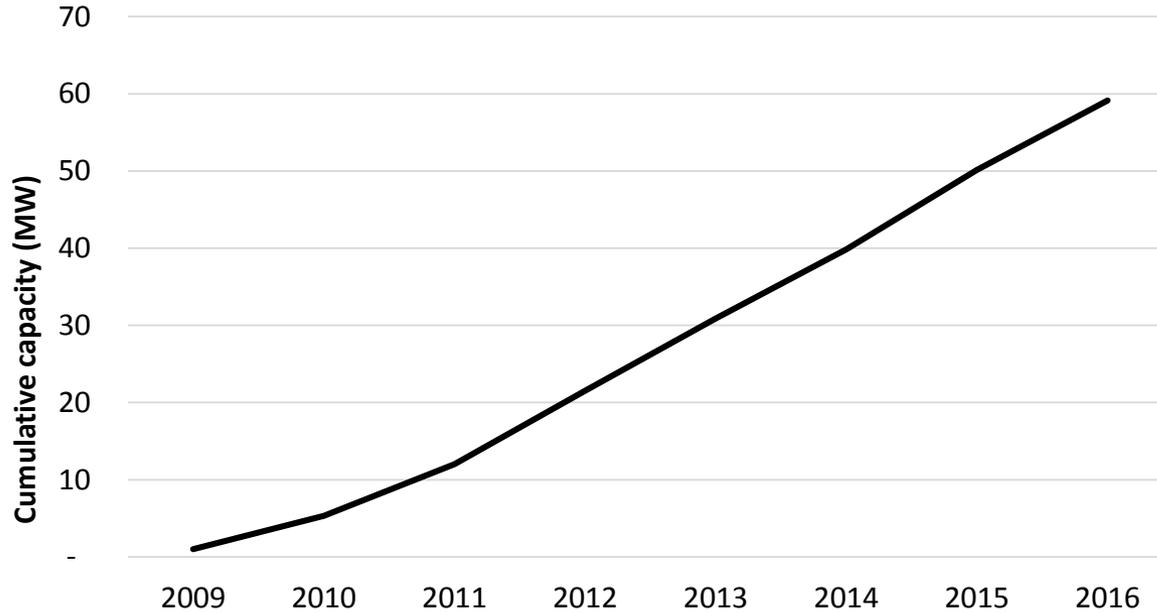
2030 electric vehicle numbers by scenario and supply area

WPD East Midlands licence area



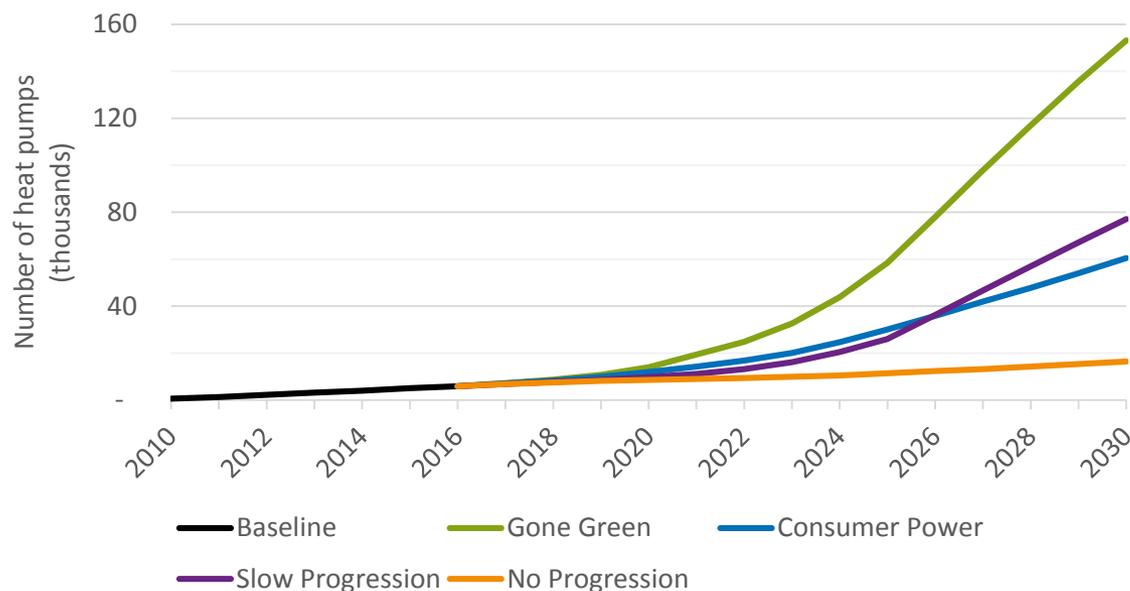
DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Results – heat pumps

Heat pump thermal capacity growth in the WPD east midlands licence area



Potential factors enabling heat pump deployment	GG	CP	SP	NP
Government influenced factors				
Government heat policy includes drivers for heat pumps, including continued/expanded RHI	●		●	
Energy efficiency standards for new properties are tightened, either through national building regulations or widespread local planning policies	●		●	
Technology costs				
Upfront costs of conventional heat pumps falls due to strong global market and R&D	●	●		
Technological innovation – emerging technologies become more established enabling new applications and cost reductions	●	●		
Wholesale price of power and gas				
Rising electricity and gas wholesale price – potentially driven by economic growth	●	●		
Availability of finance				
Strong economy means individuals, communities and small businesses have capital available to invest	●	●		
Other factors				
Consumer appetite for heat pump technology increases	●			
Public sector investment programmes drive installations in local areas	●		●	

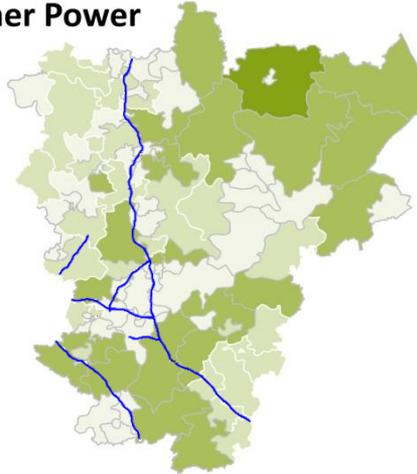
Scenarios for the number of heat pumps in the East Midlands licence area



Scenario	2020			2025		2030	
	Baseline	New Build	Retrofit	New Build	Retrofit	New Build	Retrofit
Gone Green	5,912	2,379	11,563	6,955	51,463	28,255	124,993
Consumer Power	5,912	2,083	9,845	10,276	19,820	22,262	38,203
Slow Progression	5,912	475	9,279	2,395	23,555	26,362	50,761
No Progression	5,912	566	8,053	2,794	8,623	6,455	9,934

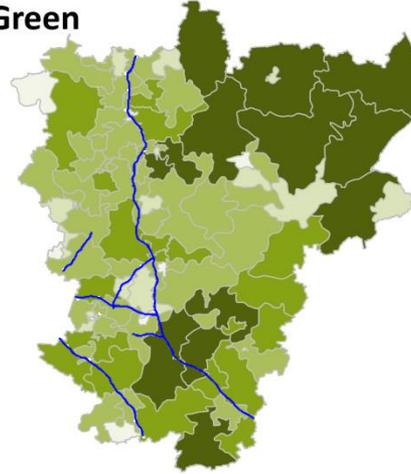
Consumer Power

60,596



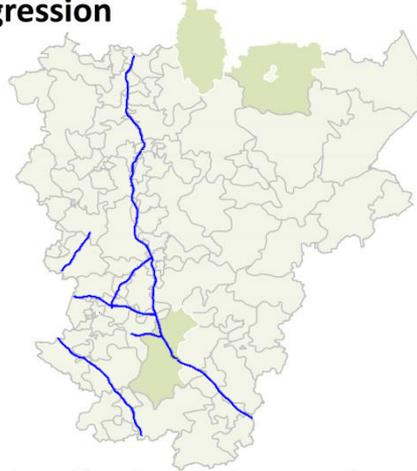
Gone Green

153,433



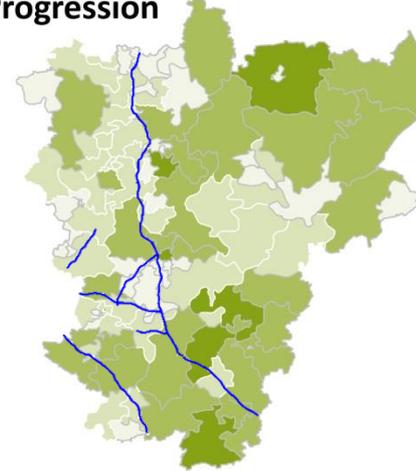
No Progression

16,778



Slow Progression

78,103



2030 number of heat pumps by scenario and supply area

WPD East Midlands licence area

0 to 500 500 to 1,000 1,000 to 2,000 2,000 to 3,000 >3,000

DG and demand technologies growth scenarios: Results – storage

Pathways to Parity - Market insight series

Energy Storage - Towards a commercial model - 2nd Edition



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1. Response service

Providing higher value ancillary services to transmission and distribution network operators, including frequency response and voltage support for network balancing (i.e. FFR, EFR, ERPS)

2. Reserve service

Specifically aiming to provide short/medium term reserve capacity for network balancing, such as the Capacity Market, Short Term Operating Reserve (STOR) and Fast Reserve

3. C&I high energy 'prosumers'

Located with a higher energy user (with or without on-site generation) to avoid peak energy costs, and peak transmission and distribution charges while providing energy continuity

4. Domestic and community 'own-use'

Domestic, community or small commercial scale storage designed to maximise own use of generated electricity and avoid peak electricity costs – i.e. with rooftop PV

5. Generation co-location

Storage co-located with variable energy generation in order to a) price/time shift or b) peak shave to avoid grid curtailment or reinforcement costs

6. Energy trader

The business model that references the potential for energy supply companies, local supply markets and/or generators using storage as a means of arbitrage between low and high price periods - likely aggregated - and peak shaving.

Potential scale of the storage market

GB market growth scenarios by 2030*			
Business model	High Growth Scenario	Slower and no growth Scenario	Possible upside very high growth scenario
Response service	2 GW	0.5 - 1 GW	2 - 3 GW
	2 GWh	0.5 - 1 GWh	4 - 5 GWh
Reserve Services*	3-4 GW	2-3 GW	4 GW
C&I high energy user & behind the meter	2.5 - 4 GW	0.6 - 1.2 GW	5 GW
	10 - 16 GWh	2.5 - 5 GWh	20 GWh
Domestic and community own use with PV***	1.5 - 2 GW	0.37 - 0.75 GW	3 GW
	6 - 8 GWh	1.2 - 3 GWh	12 GWh
Generation co-location	2 GW	0.5 - 1GW	4 GW
	6 - 8 GWh	2-4 GWh	16 GWh
Total GB market	10 - 12 GW	4 - 5 GW	15 GW**
	24 - 44 GWh	6 - 13 GWh	50 GWh

* Includes existing 2.7 GW of storage – mainly pumped hydro reserve services

** A very high growth scenario for all business models would probably imply some degree of revenue cannibalisation between business models and is therefore less likely by 2030.

*** Would include EV vehicle-to-house storage discharge although this has not been modelled separately

Growth factors

Wave 1 - led by response services

- Storage dominates the EFR, FFR, DSR and new voltage support services
- Higher value services drive market growth with focus on MW and response time
- First applications for high energy industrial and commercial users behind the meter models
- Domestic and community scale early adopters
- Development of a DSO distribution network model creates new market opportunities
- Government creates framework for a flexible and smart energy system

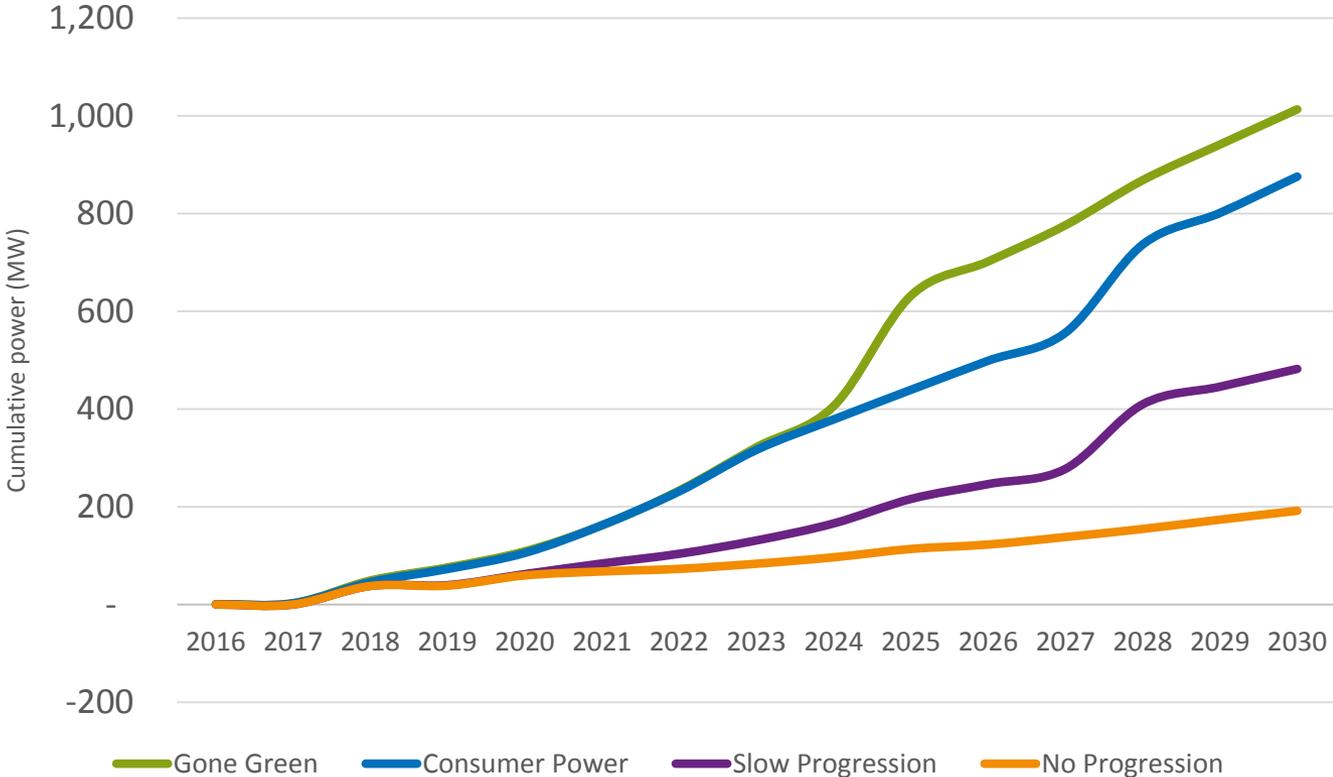
Wave 2 - co-location business models become viable

- Market for C&I high energy user/generators grows rapidly
- Emission controls and an attractive business case mean that storage effectively replaces diesel generators for most C&I application
- First co-location projects with solar PV lead to a rapid expansion and new ground mounted solar PV farms are developed
- Domestic and community scale storage market expands rapidly driven by falling costs

Wave 3 - expansion and new market models

- Aggregation and new trading platforms develop
- Local supply markets, private wire and virtual markets rely heavily on electricity storage
- Domestic electricity storage becomes common as costs fall and electric vehicle purchases increase, alongside growth in the electrification of heat
- Most new solar and wind farms now include electricity storage to harness low marginal cost energy and price arbitrage
- Towards the end of the decade, heat storage and electricity storage are increasingly integrated

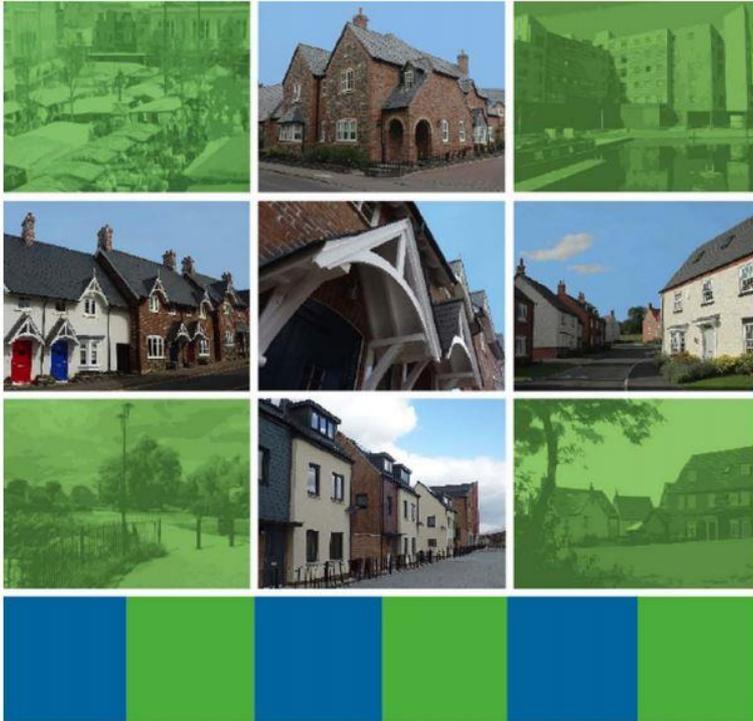
WPD East Midlands Growth scenarios electricity storage power (MW)



WPD East Midlands Licence Area - Electricity Storage Growth Scenarios

		Storage Power (MW)				Storage capacity (MWh)			
		2017	2020	2025	2030	2,017	2,020	2,025	2,030
Gone Green	Response services	-	70	130	150	-	70	130	150
	Reserve Services	-	-	150	150	-	-	450	450
	High energy C&I	-	22	158	264	-	66	518	930
	Domestic and community	-	11	63	235	-	16	116	607
	Co-location	-	6	130	214	-	18	442	735
	Total power (MW)	-	109	632	1,013	-	170	1,656	2,871
Consumer Power	Response services	-	70	130	150	-	70	130	150
	Reserve Services	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	300
	High energy C&I	-	20	158	264	-	60	518	930
	Domestic and community	-	9	82	258	-	13	149	654
	Co-location	-	6	69	103	-	19	232	351
	Total power (MW)	-	105	439	876	-	163	1,029	2,384
Slow Progression	Response services	-	40	78	78	-	40	78	78
	Reserve Services	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	300
	High energy C&I	-	20	96	160	-	60	311	560
	Domestic and community	-	1	17	75	-	1	33	201
	Co-location	-	2	25	68	-	5	84	236
	Total power (MW)	-	62	216	482	-	106	506	1,376
No Progression	Response services	-	39	54	51	-	39	54	51
	Reserve Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High energy C&I	-	20	48	80	-	60	152	277
	Domestic and community	-	0	6	22	-	0	12	59
	Co-location	-	0	6	38	-	1	20	133
	Total power (MW)	-	60	114	192	-	101	238	520

Growth in residential and non-residential developments: Methodology

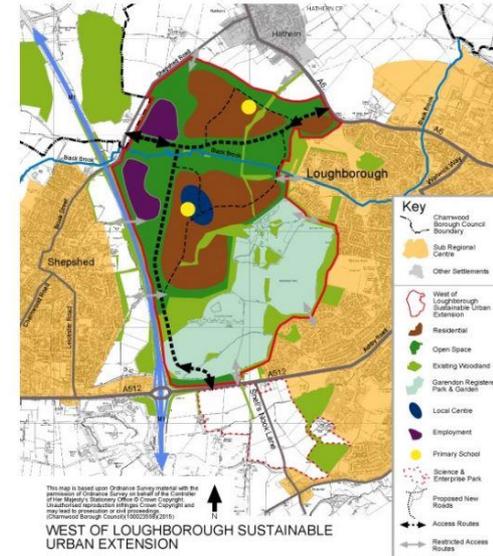


Charnwood Local Plan 2011 to 2028

Core Strategy
Adopted 9th November 2015

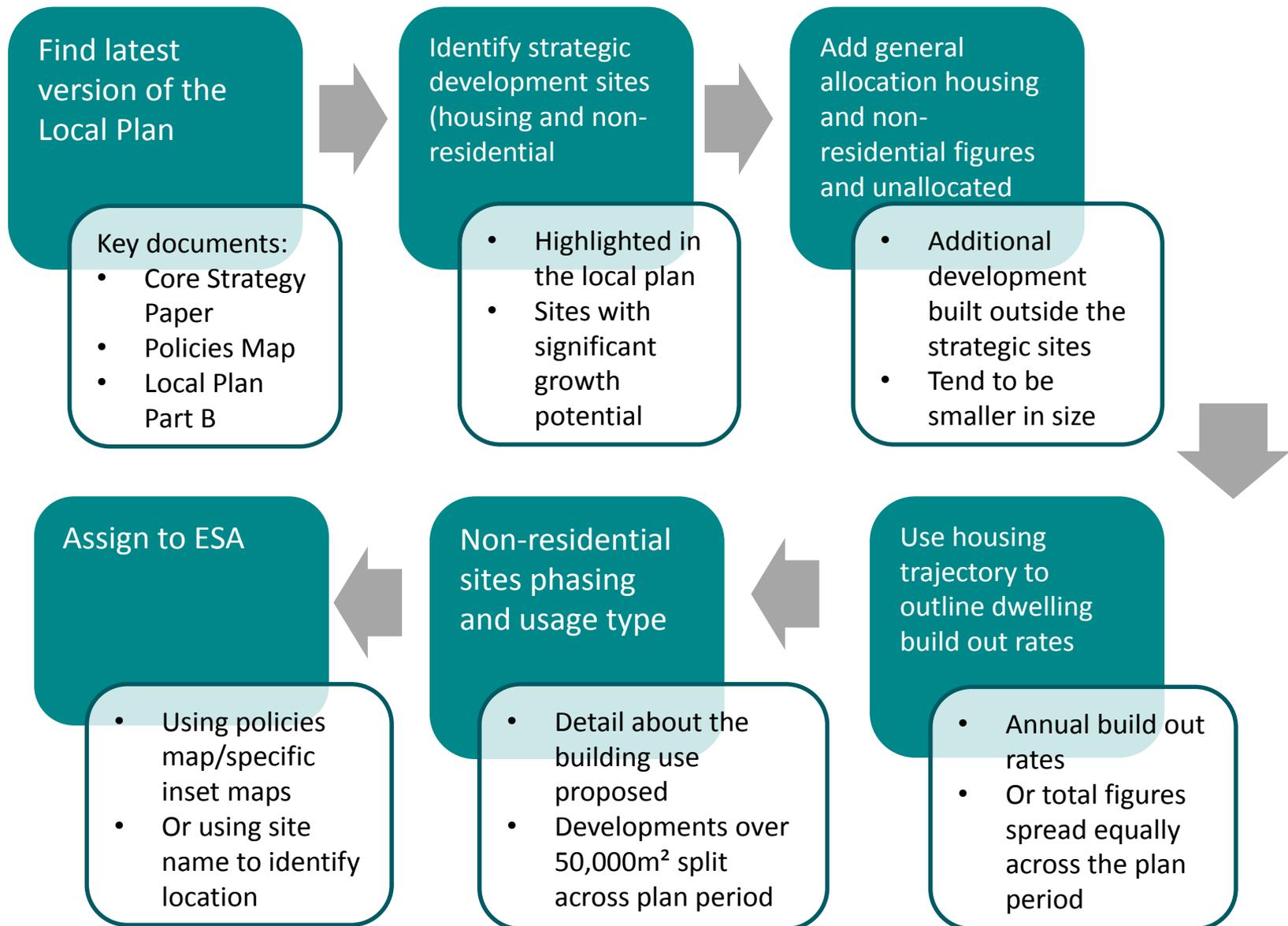


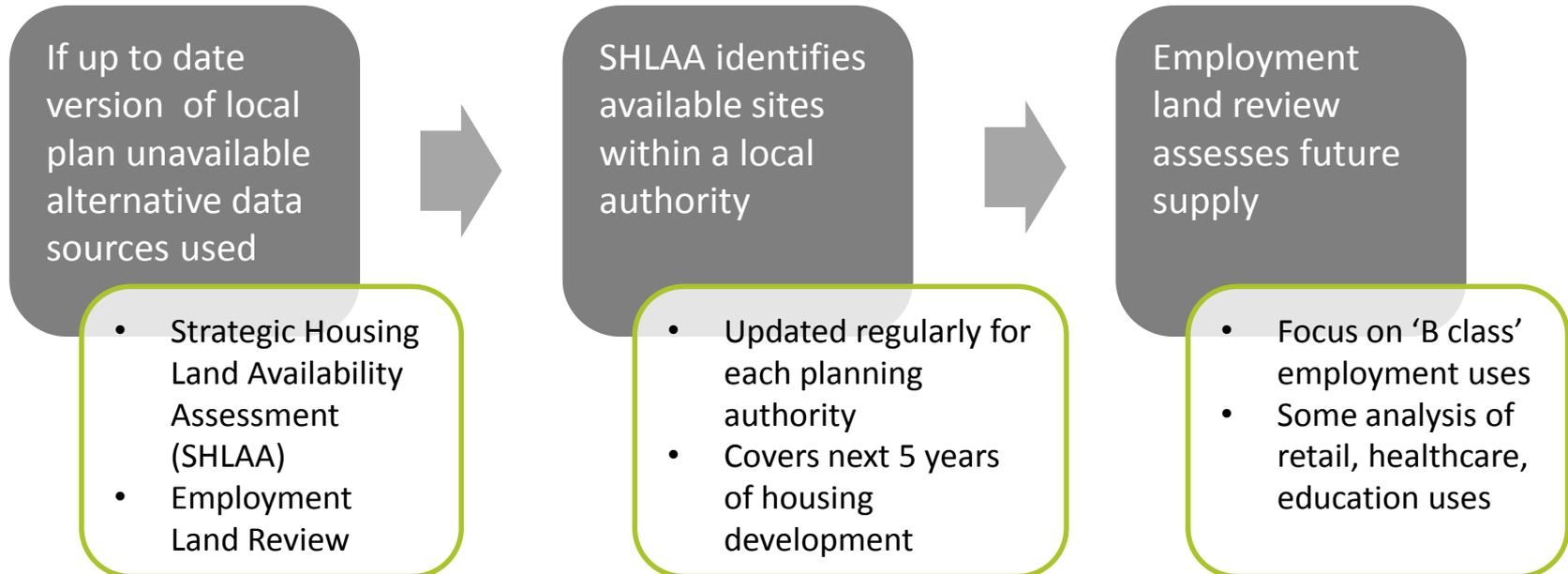
Chapter 10: North Charnwood: Loughborough and Shepshed

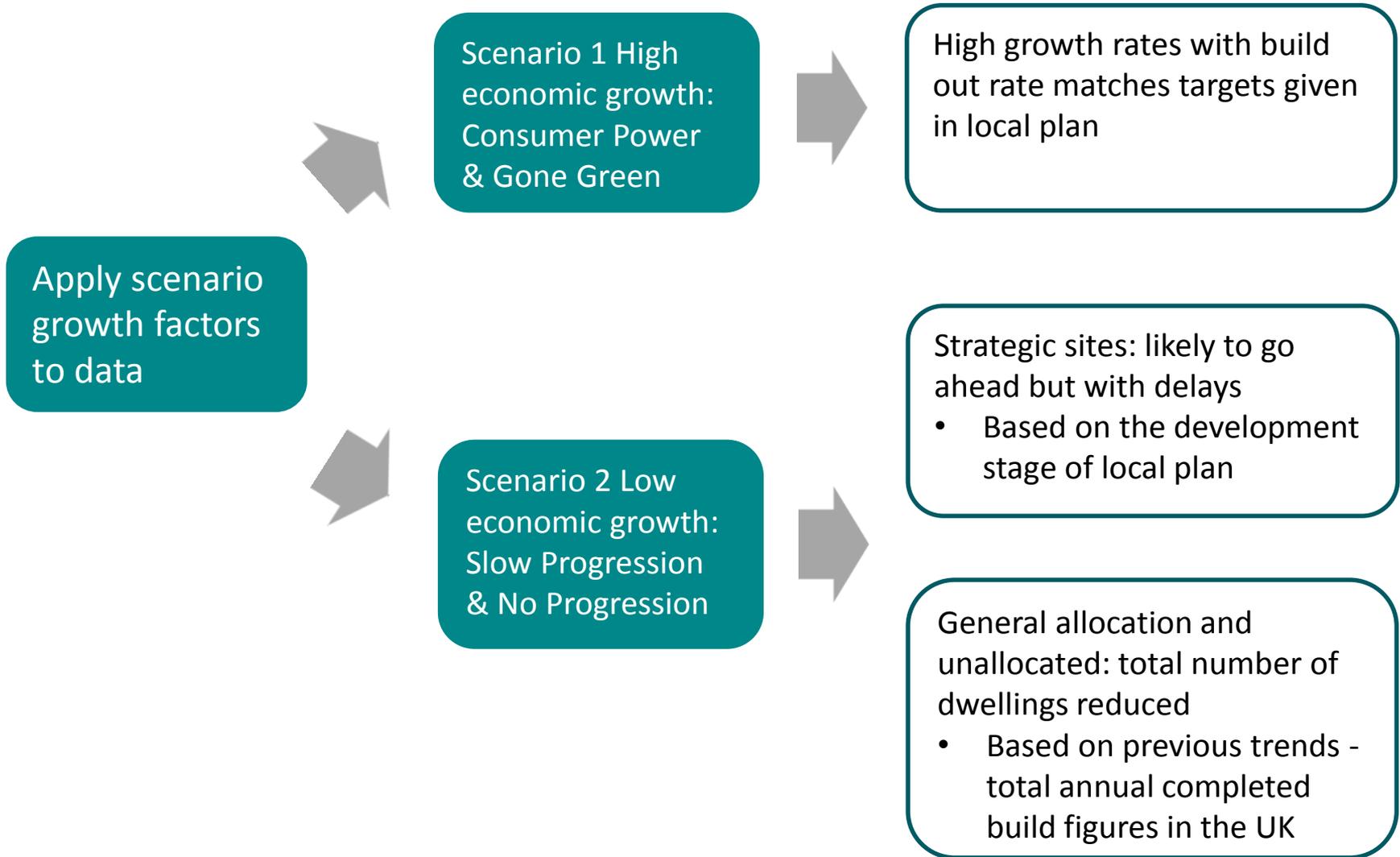


Appendix 1: Charnwood Housing Trajectory

CHARWOOD BOROUGH	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Totals
PAST COMPLETIONS	897	863	882															1882
LEICESTER PRINCIPAL URBAN AREA - Estimated completions from commitments				109	89	110	90	90	111	70	80	20						720
LOUGHBOROUGH / SHEPESHED - Estimated completions from commitments				239	383	588	487	245	262	154	104	102	40	40	30			2511
SERVICE CENTRES - Estimated completions from commitments				344	300	350	350	350	350	250	75	50	50	50	50	40	23	2682
REST OF BOROUGH - Estimated completions from commitments				59	133	224	154	81	25									676
TOTAL ALL - Estimated completions from commitments				751	916	1220	1001	764	744	454	229	172	90	90	80	40	23	6599
Estimated completions from WEST OF LOUGHBOROUGH SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION							40	120	120	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	2440
Estimated completions from NORTH EAST OF LEICESTER SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION							25	175	250	300	300	325	325	325	300	300	300	3250
Estimated completions from DIRECTION OF GROWTH NORTH OF BISTALL							75	110	120	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	1345
Estimated total completions				751	916	1304	1371	1344	1494	1124	924	897	795	795	710	710	651	13634
Estimated cumulative completions	897	1200	1802	2553	3469	4773	6144	7390	8798	9922	10846	11713	12689	13293	14053	14743	15434	
Annualised housing requirement	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	12040
Cumulative requirement	820	1640	2460	3280	4100	4920	5740	6560	7380	8200	9020	9840	10660	11480	12300	13120	13940	
WATER (M³ - No. Challenge value of demand) completions minus	-120	-448	-608	-759	-924	-1092	-1260	-1428	-1596	-1764	-1932	-2100	-2268	-2436	-2604	-2772	-2940	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/prospective completions	820	828	843	857	876	873	833	780	728	643	574	516	465	381	219	-47	-803	



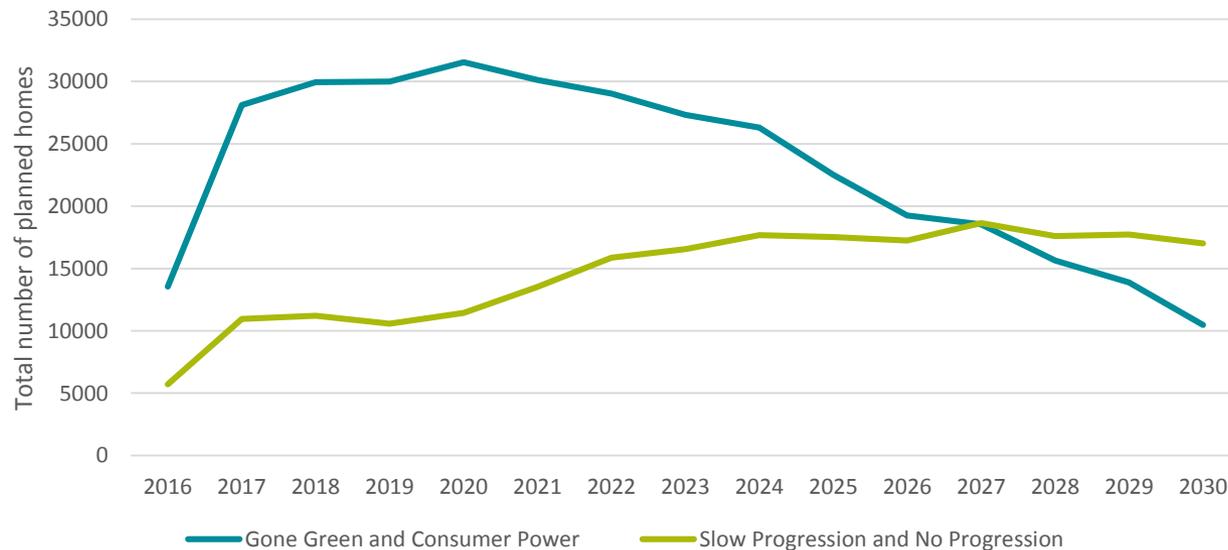




Growth in residential and non-residential developments: Results

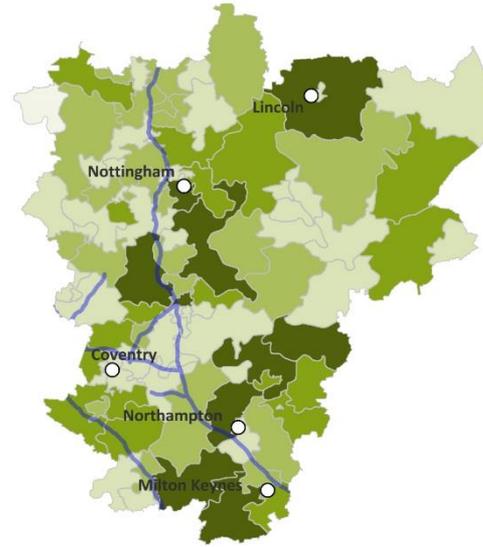
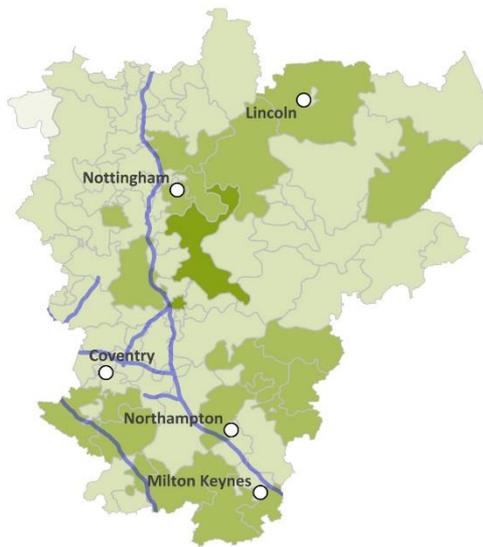
Results: housing developments

Local authority	Total number of homes (up to 2030)	
	Higher economic scenario	Lower economic scenario
1 Milton Keynes	19,937	9,975
2 Hinckley and Bosworth	16,528	8,226
3 Leicester	13,991	13,002
4 Rushcliffe	13,430	9,764
5 Nottingham	12,367	8,294
6 Corby	12,293	7,711
7 Warwick	12,121	7,377
8 Charnwood	12,002	8,886
9 South Northamptonshire	11,916	7,831
10 Northampton	10,600	7,338

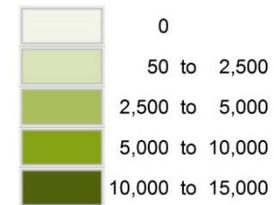


Growth in new housing developments by ESA

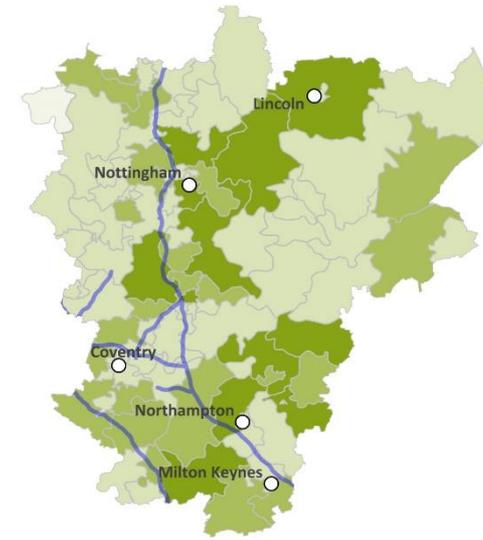
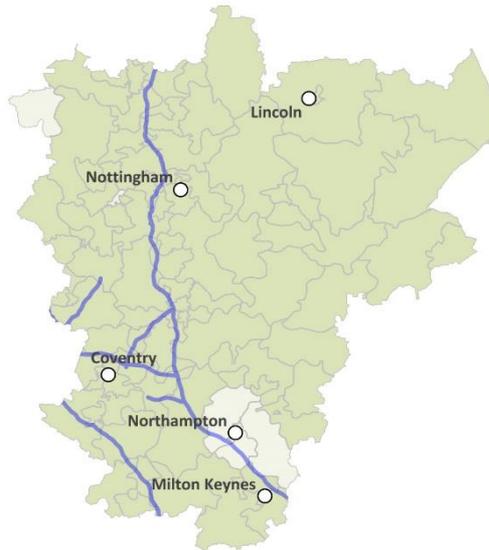
Scenario 1:
Gone Green
and Consumer
Power



Number of homes by
scenario and supply area
WPD East Midlands licence area



Scenario 2:
Slow
Progression
and No
Progression

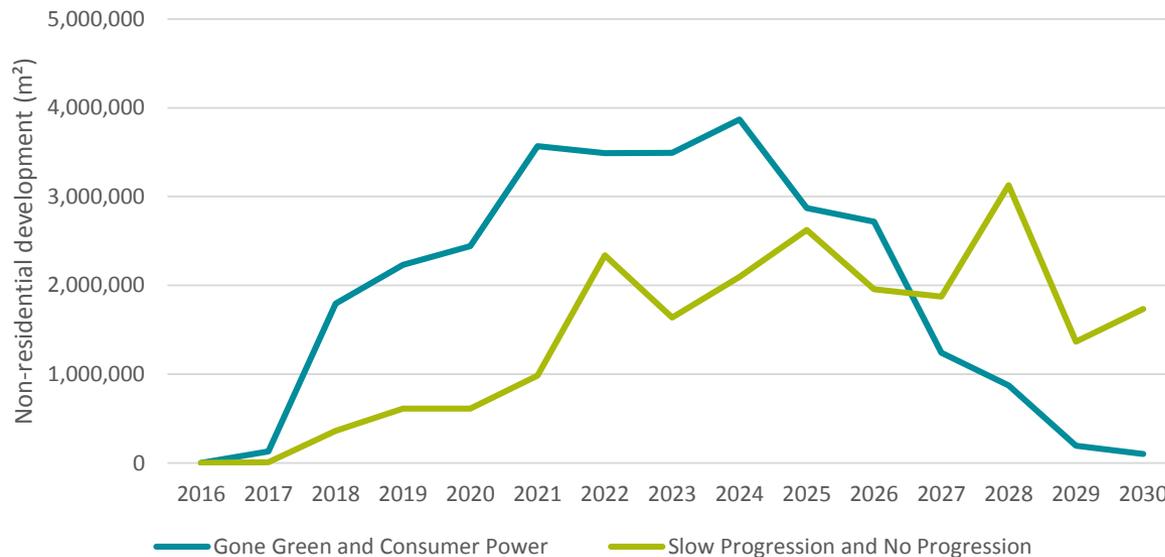


2020

2030

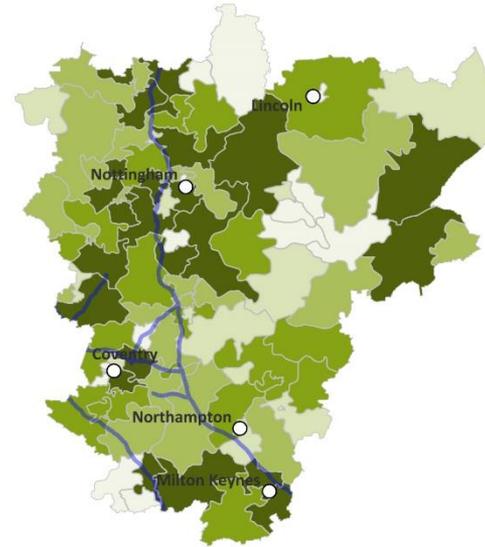
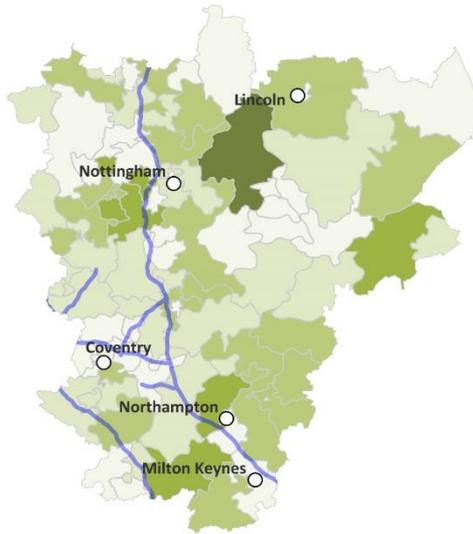
Results: non-residential developments

Local Authority	Total non-residential (hectares) (up to 2030)	
	Higher economic scenario	Lower economic scenario
1 Erewash	190.6	145.6
2 Derby	185.0	133.3
3 Newark and Sherwood	184.5	141.0
4 Milton Keynes	159.1	105.9
5 Charnwood	153.0	144.8
6 South Northamptonshire	151.5	141.1
7 Coventry	148.5	82.5
8 South Derbyshire	128.0	128.0
9 Warwick	86.5	51.0
10 North West Leicestershire	82.0	53.0

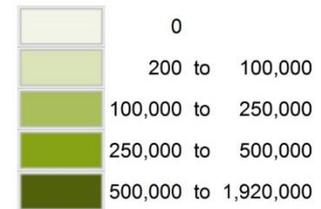


Growth in non-residential developments by ESA

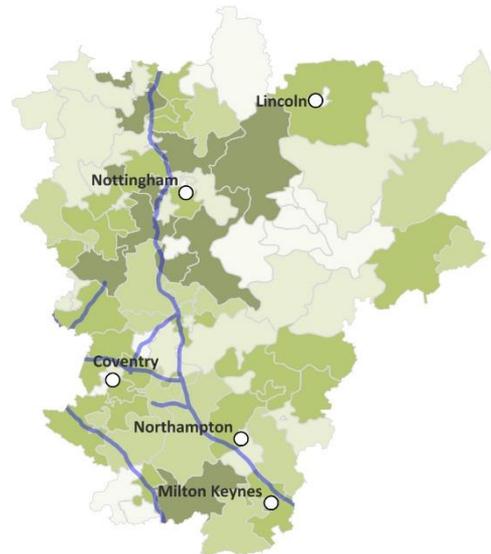
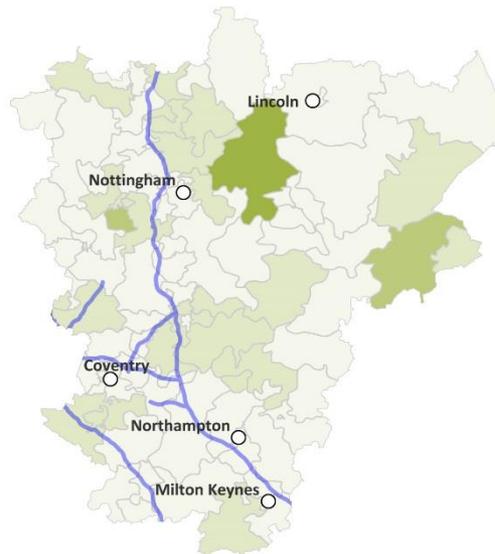
Scenario 1:
Gone Green
and Consumer
Power



Non-residential
development (m²) by
scenario and supply area
WPD East Midlands licence area



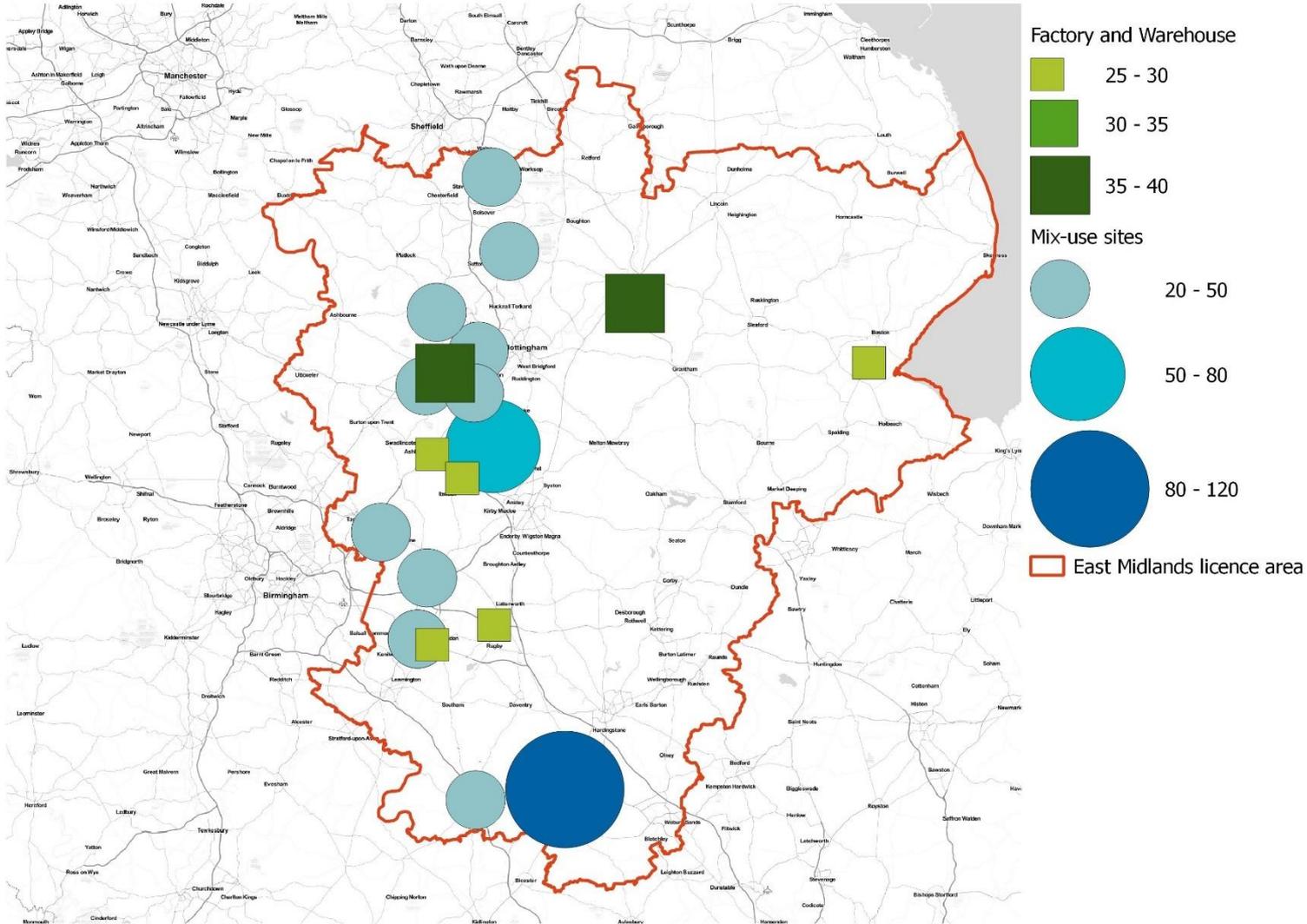
Scenario 2:
Slow
Progression
and No
Progression



2020

2030

Growth in non-residential developments: largest sites



- Are the results what you would expect?
- Any information to add?
- Any questions/comments on the approach and outcomes



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