

# Stakeholder consultation - WPD Distribution Future Energy Scenarios

South Wales licence area - 12 May 2020



# Regen

Regen is a mission-led membership organisation, a centre of energy expertise and market insight. We work with community energy groups, local authorities, network operators, developers and other stakeholders to help decarbonise, decentralise, and democratise the energy system.



# Agenda

- WPD Network strategy for net zero future energy scenarios
- Regen Modelling the 2020 future energy scenarios
- Regen Modelling new homes and non-domestic developments
- Q&A



# Menti.com to interact with the presentations

Ask questions on your phone using the code above, please leave a name and email address so that any not answered in the time we can contact and answer separately.



# Were you aware of the WPD Distribution Future Energy Scenarios process before today?





# What do you want to get out of today?





0%	0%	0%	0%
Understand more	To feed into the	Learn more about	Hear from WPD
about the future energy scenarios	modeling and assumptions	the deployment of renewables in	about the distribution
process	behind the	South Wales	network in South
	scenarios		Wales



# Network strategy for net zero future energy scenarios

Oli Spink - Network Strategy Engineer at Western Power Distribution





Distribution Future Energy Scenarios Oliver Spink Network Strategy Engineer



### **Topics to Cover**

- What are the Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES)?
- Why is the DFES necessary?
- Updates for 2020 DFES
- What is the DFES used for in WPD?



## **Distribution Future Energy Scenarios**

- As a distribution system operator, we are responsible for facilitating the electricity needs of our customers.
- To continue to meet the needs of our customers, we need to understand their future energy requirements and likely energy supply mix.



### The need for scenario based planning

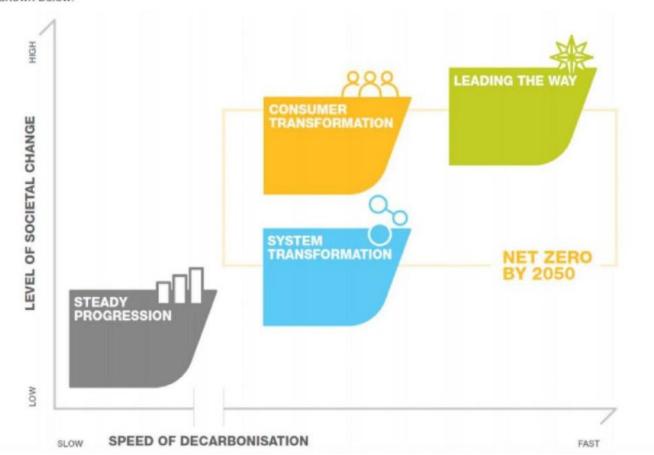
- Traditional extrapolation from historic trends are no longer sufficient.
- Need to understand the potential growth of:
  - Emerging demand like EVs and HPs
  - Distributed generation (DG)
  - Battery storage
  - Domestic and non-domestic conventional demand growth
- Understanding the differences between areas of our network, and accepting that a UK view of the future may not correlate with a local picture.



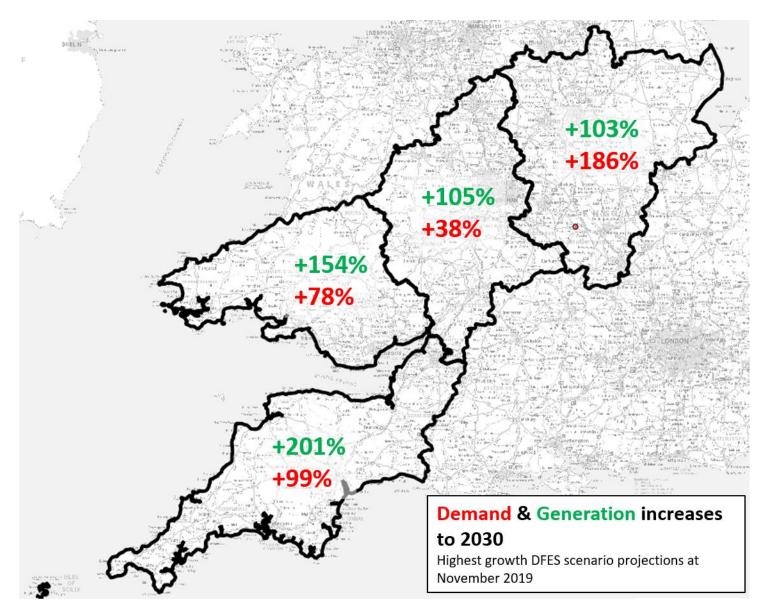
## **Industry Aligned Scenario Framework**

#### The FES 2020 scenario framework

The FES 2020 scenario framework has been designed to explore the most fundamental drivers of uncertainty in the future energy landscape and reflects extensive analysis and consultation with industry. The new scenario framework is shown below.



### The need for regional scenarios



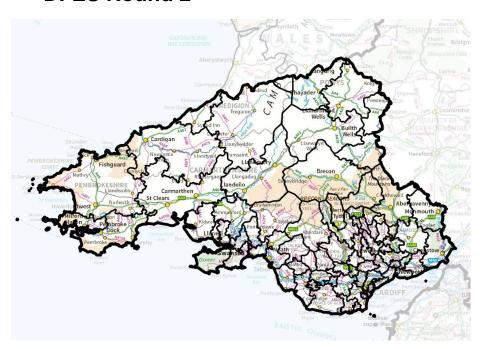
With reference to a 2019 baseline in each licence area.



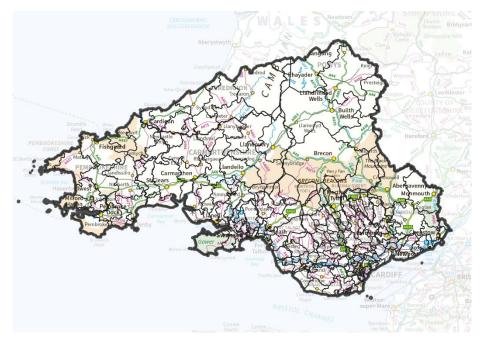
# DFES Process – mapping forecasts to our network

**Electricity Supply Area** – a geographical area which represents a block of demand and generation as visible from the distribution network, sharing the same upstream network infrastructure.

#### **DFES Round 2**



#### **DFES Round 3**





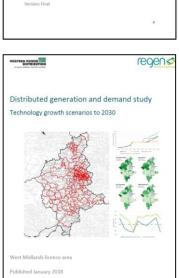
### **DFES Process – Study Outputs**

Dataset, with a growth projection for each unique combination of:

- Electricity Supply Area (~3000)
- Technology type (~50)
- Scenario (4)
- Year (20)







Produced July 2017







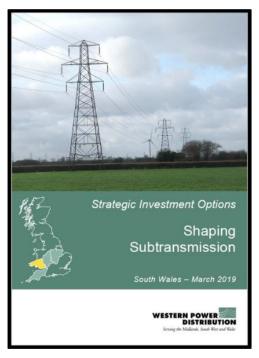
#### **Shaping Subtransmission**

- Detailed network review of the subtransmission network
- DFES a direct input into Shaping Subtransmission studies
- Completed on a periodic cycle
- For each combination of scenario, year, day and half-hour the network is assessed for thermal issues, voltage violations and lost load under intact and credible outage conditions
- Recommend different reinforcements/solutions to solve network constraints in different years and scenarios
- Publish a report with a summary of findings and run a webinar











Take the common scenario national picture of installed capacity

Match technology installed capacities to DFES derived scenarios, assigning different scenarios to different technologies

Apply DFES regional variation mapping to distribute uptake across network

Apply WPD technology profile data to determine peak power requirements

Include DSR and energy efficiency predictions

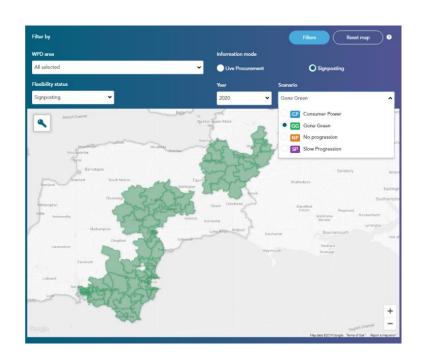
# RIIO-ED2 Business Planning

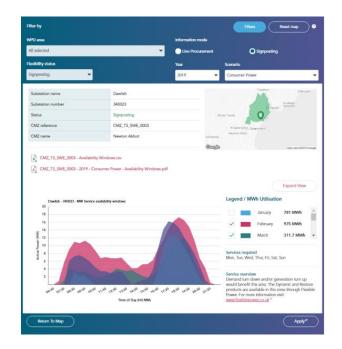
Uses the Ofgem Common Scenario framework which is aligned to the DFES scenario projections, to create a WPD view of the future for ED2 Planning Purposes.



**Signposting** – highlighting potential system needs for flexibility services aligned with the DFES scenario projections.

**Flexible Power** – procurement of services (where appropriate) to alleviate a potential constraint.







#### **Improving Data Transparency**

WPD publish DFES scenario data on our website at:

www.westernpower.co.uk/distribution-future-energy-scenarios-map



#### **Further Collaboration**

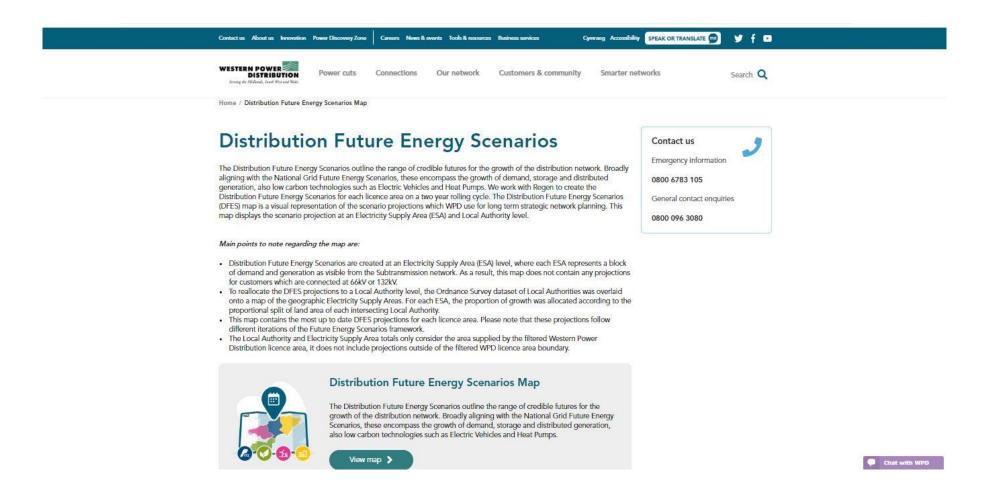
If you have any questions in relation to WPD's Network Strategy work, please contact WPD on the details below:

Email: wpdnetworkstrategy@westernpower.co.uk

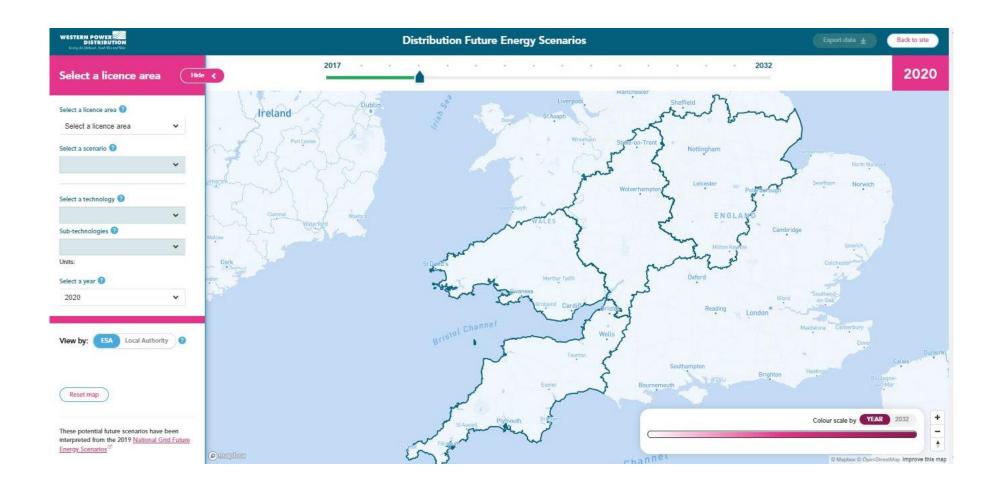
#### By post:

Network Strategy Team Western Power Distribution Feeder Road Bristol BS2 0TB

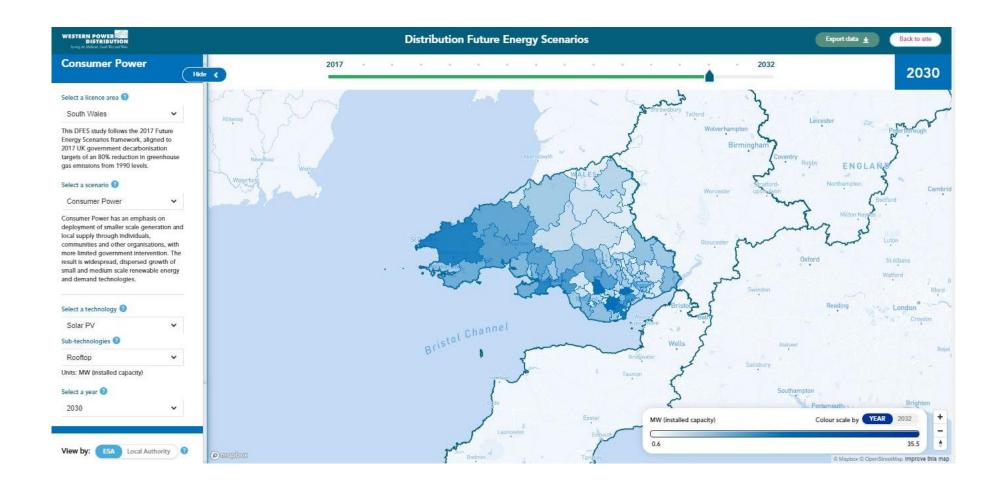












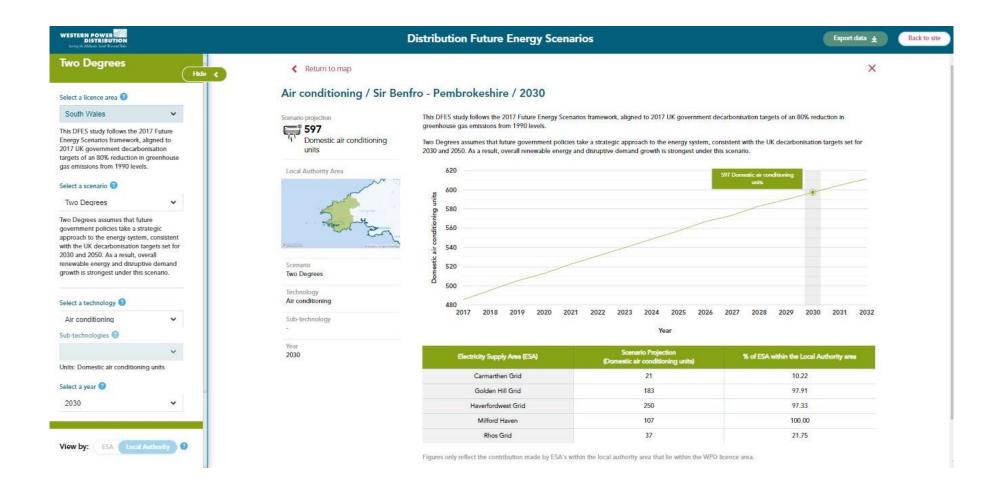














# Input into modelling the 2020 Future Energy Scenarios

Frankie Mayo - Senior Analyst at Regen



# Scope of work

Using the National Grid Future Energy Scenario (FES) framework we project installed generation / storage capacity, disruptive demand technologies, and new building development.

the what

These are reported down to small **specific areas** within the Western Power Distribution licence areas termed Electricity Supply Areas (ESAs), by year out to **2050**.

the where

The analysis is informed by **local stakeholders**, such as local government, developers, and community energy groups.

the when

the why





# Scope of work

# Supply

Distributed electricity generation technologies

Solar PV (rooftop and ground-mounted)

Onshore wind

Hydropower

Energy from waste (incineration and ACT)

Anaerobic digestion

Diesel and gas generation

# **Demand**

Disruptive electricity demand technologies

Electric vehicles

Heat pumps (hybrid and single systems)

Air conditioning - domestic

New build developments (domestic)

New build developments (non-domestic)

# Storage

Electrical energy storage at distribution level

Response services

Reserve services

Energy trader

High energy user (behind the meter)

Own use and community

Co-location



# Scope of work

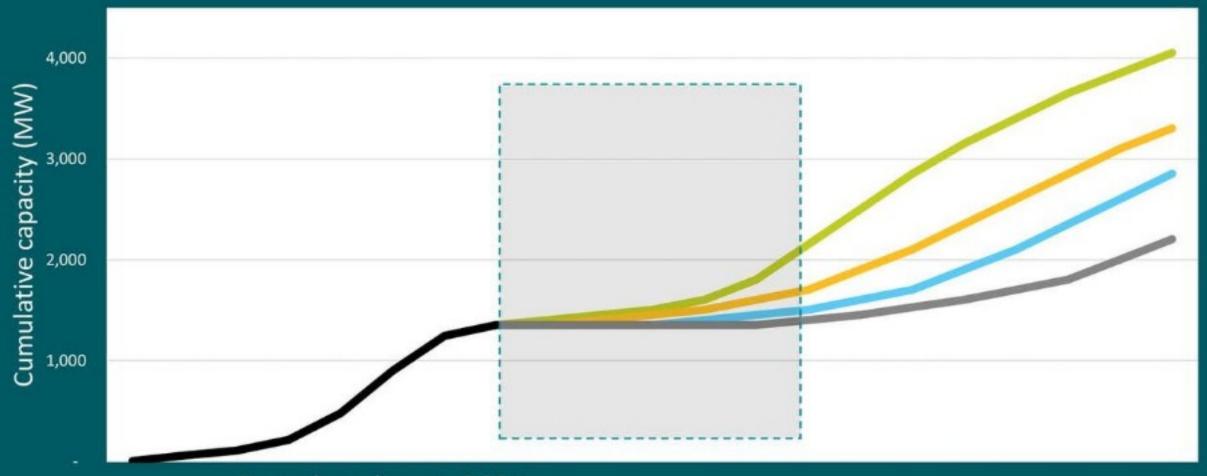
1. Baseline



2. Pipeline / near term growth



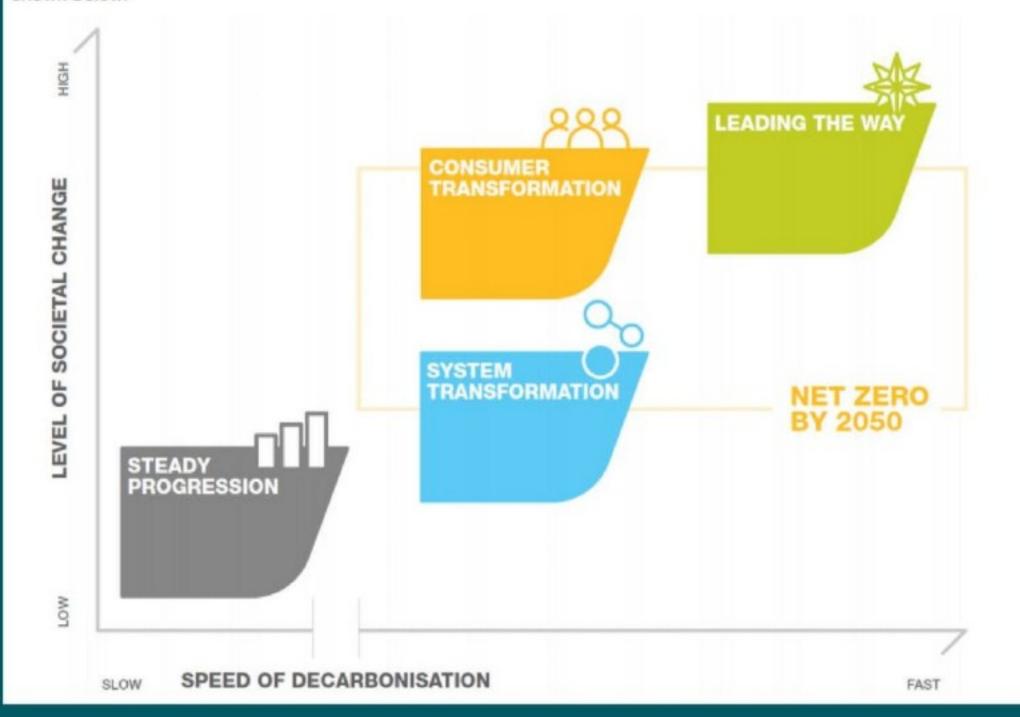
3. Scenarios / long term growth



From baseline to 2050

#### The FES 2020 scenario framework

The FES 2020 scenario framework has been designed to explore the most fundamental drivers of uncertainty in the future energy landscape and reflects extensive analysis and consultation with industry. The new scenario framework is shown below.





The Future Energy regense Scenarios set out by National Grid have changed since the last time this study was completed.

They incorporate recent changes, such as the UK net zero carbon emissions target for 2050.

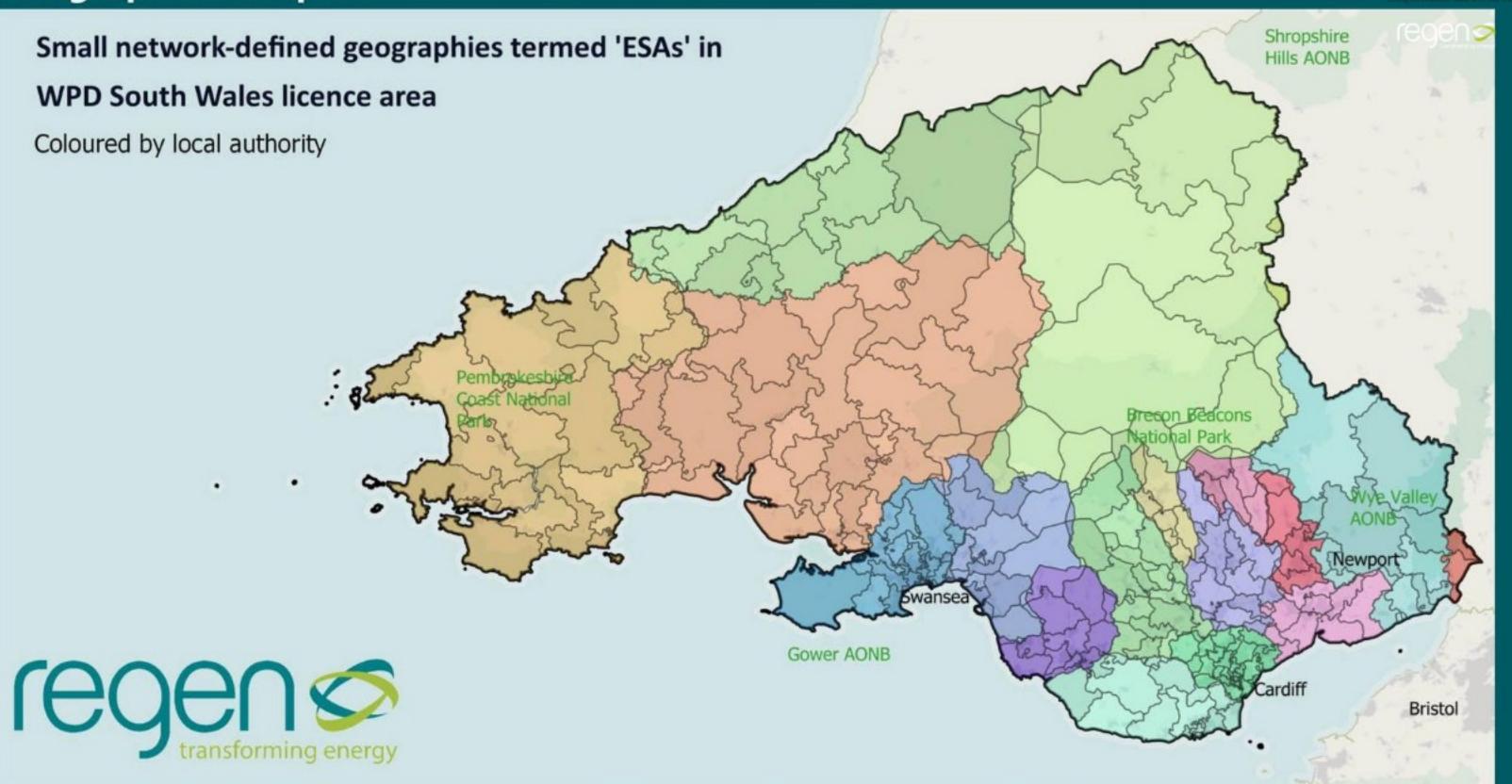
# **Geographical scope:**





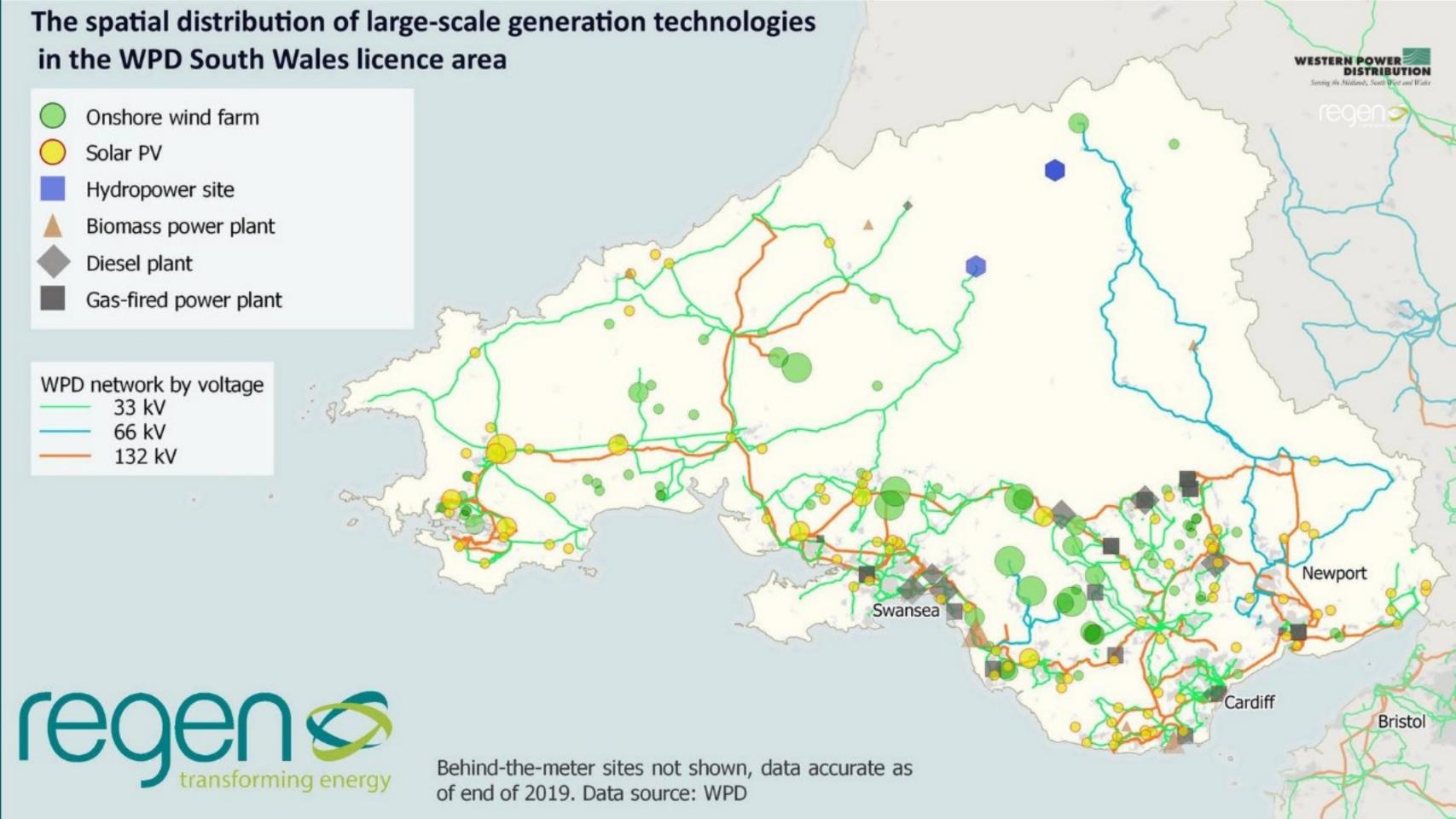
# **Geographical scope:**

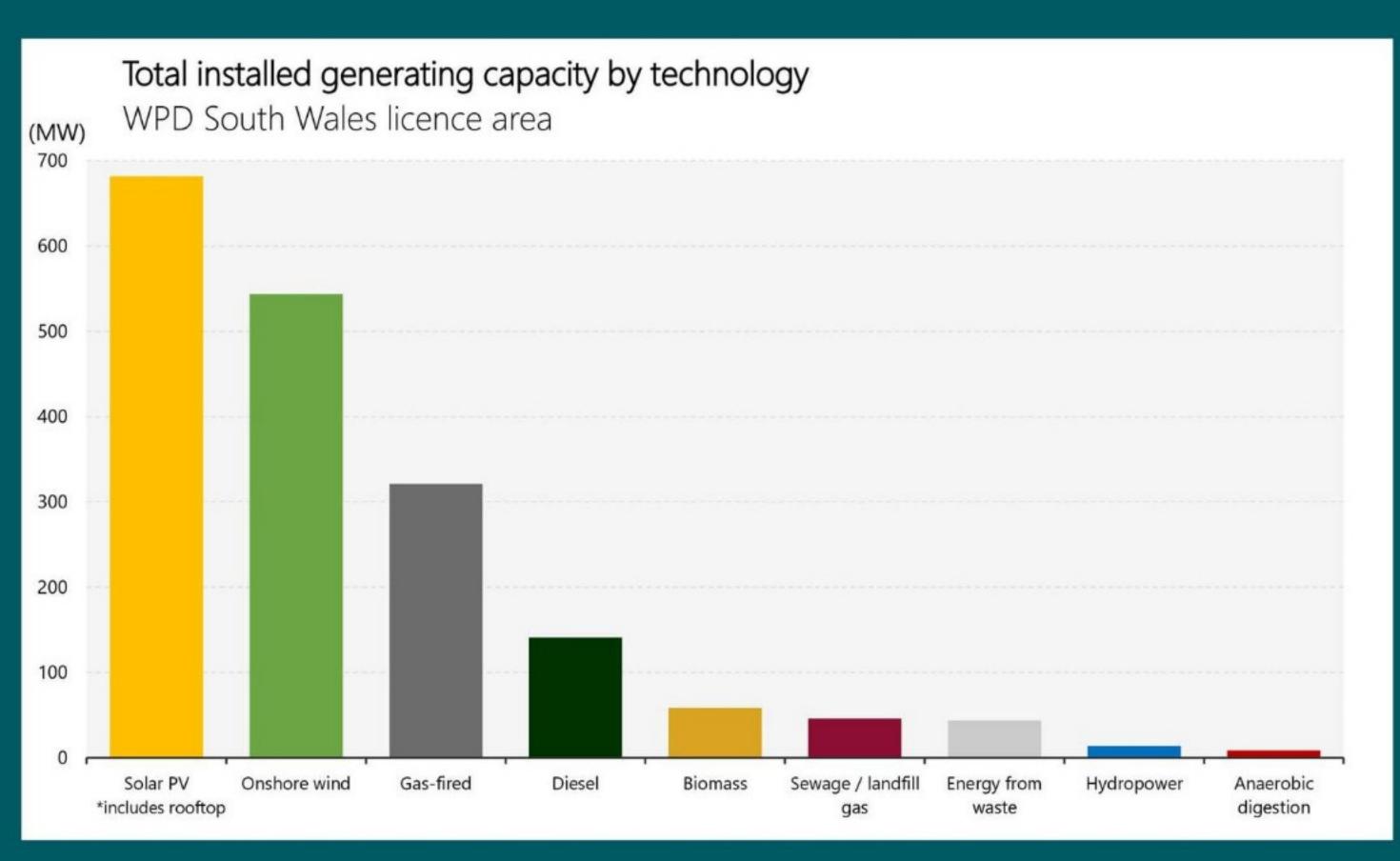






# The energy story in South Wales









### Pipeline of future projects

- Over 750 MW of solar PV with connection agreements
- Over 370 MW of onshore wind with connection agreements
- 2019/20 also saw the entry of hydropower and storage sites into the pipeline





## Our consultation event in South Wales two years ago raised the following points:

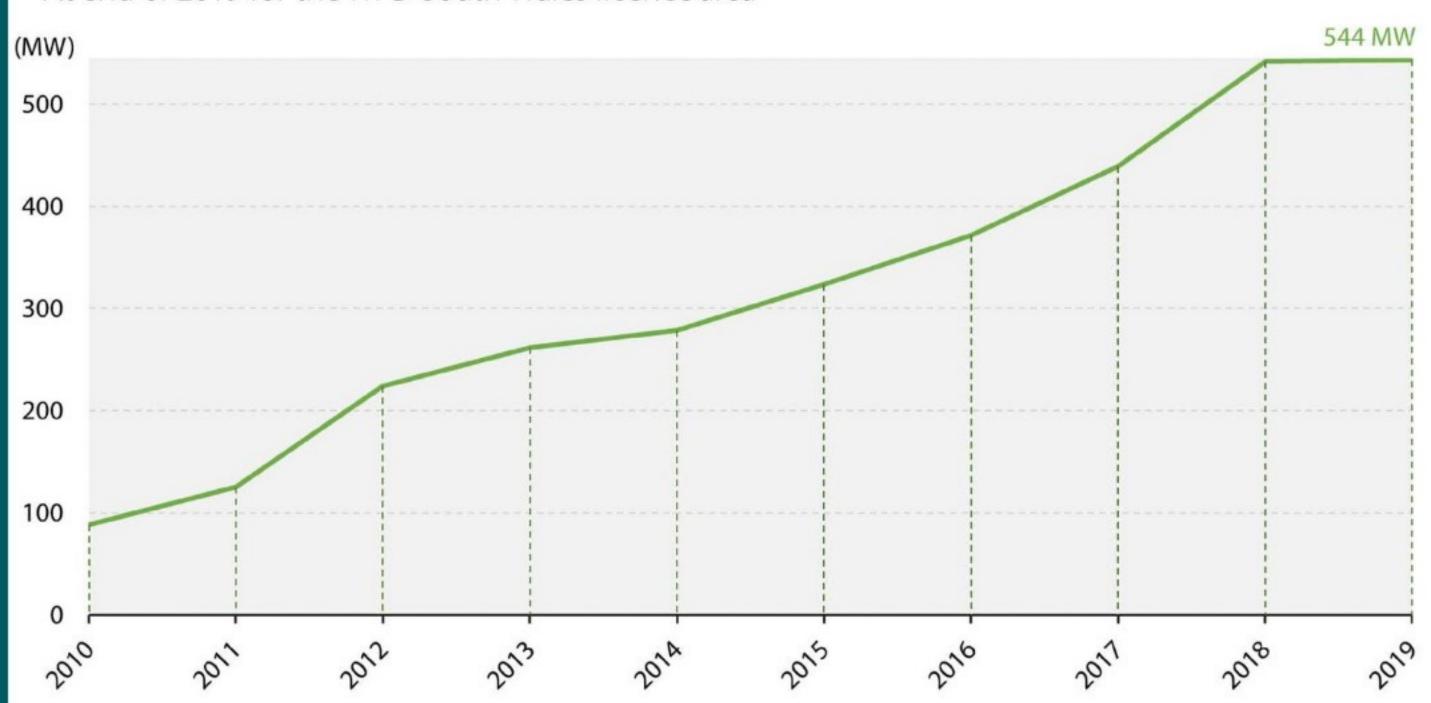
- Only very large projects are currently viable
- That a review of the SSAs may change future growth prospects
- Smaller sites with behind the meter PPA business models may be an area of growth





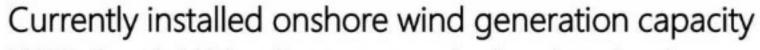
### Currently installed onshore wind generation capacity

At end of 2019 for the WPD South Wales licence area

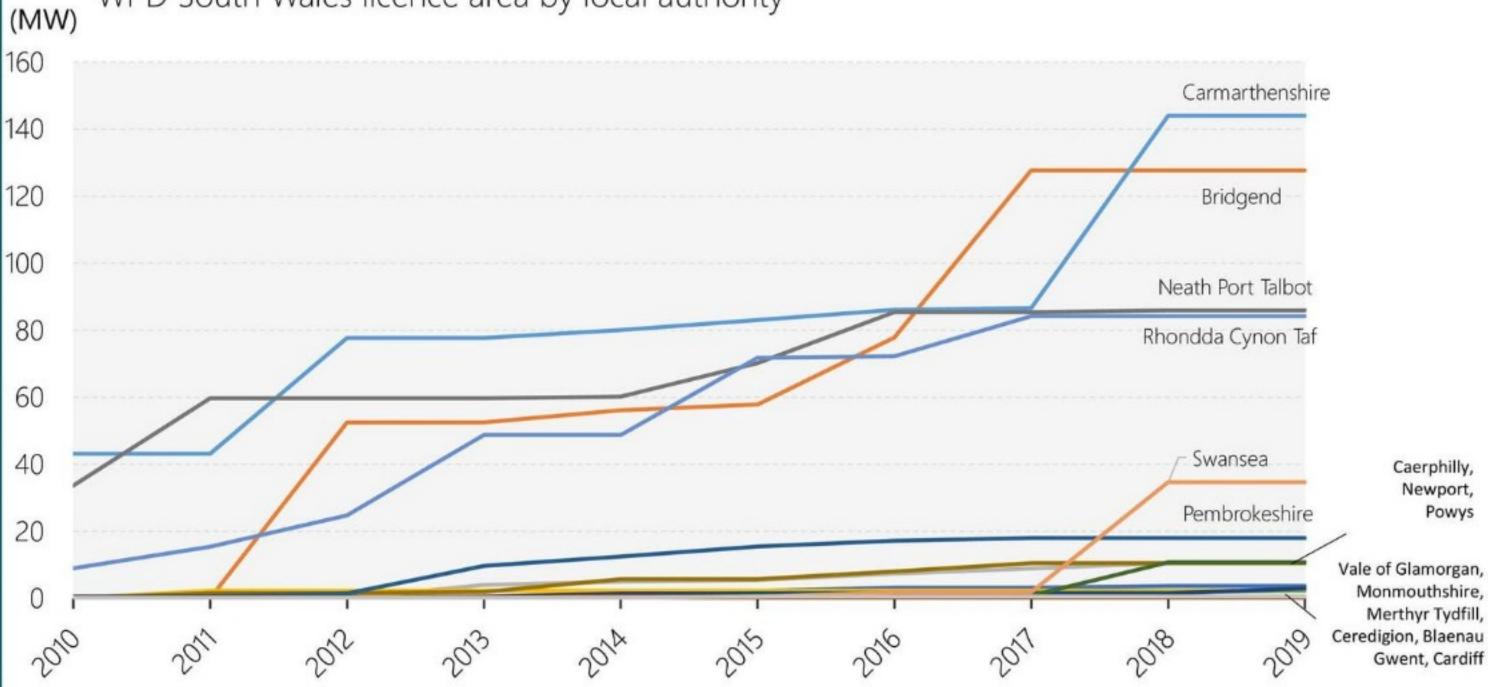




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WPD South Wales licence area by local authority





### Pipeline of onshore wind projects

- Over 370 MW of onshore wind sites with a connection agreement
- 24 wind sites with a connection agreement
- 120 MW accepted connection agreement in 2019-2020



#### **Current onshore wind baseline**

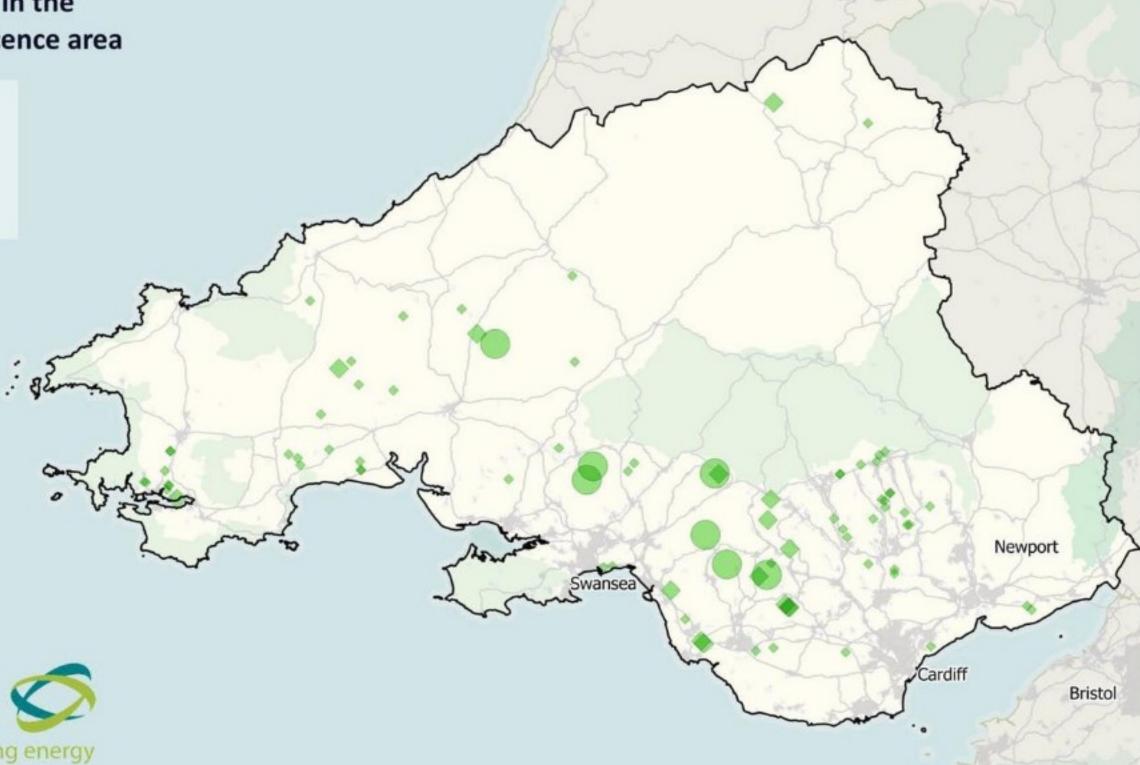


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Onshore wind farms in the WPD South Wales licence area

#### Onshore wind farms

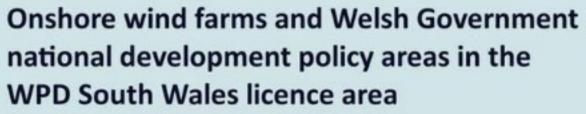
- Under 5 MW
- 5 to 25 MW
- Above 25 MW





#### **Current onshore wind baseline**





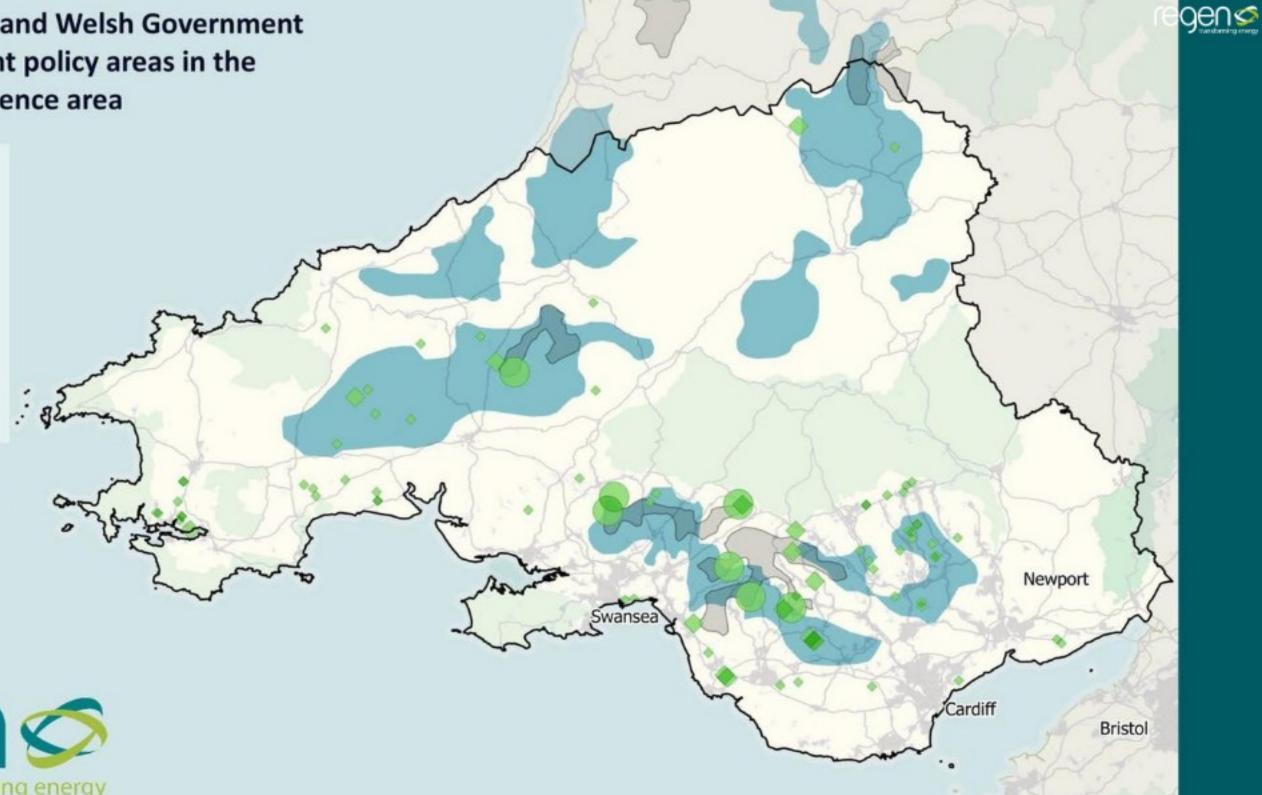
#### Onshore wind farms

- Under 5 MW
- 5 to 25 MW
- Above 25 MW

#### Resource areas

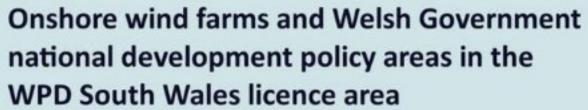
NDF Priority areas

SSAs



#### **Current onshore wind baseline**





#### Onshore wind farms

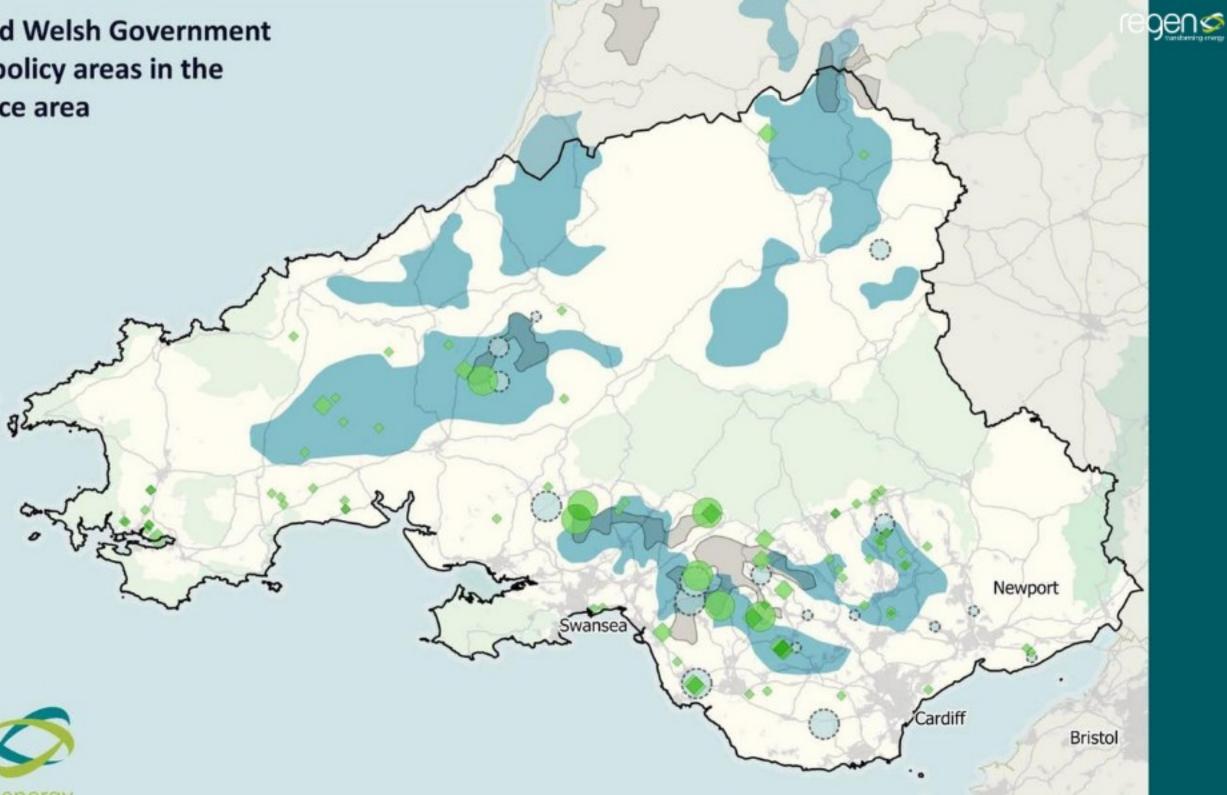
- Under 5 MW
- 5 to 25 MW
- Above 25 MW

#### Resource areas

- NDF Priority areas
- SSAs

#### Onshore wind pipeline

- Under 5 MW
- 5 to 25 MW
- Above 25 MW









The Welsh Government adopts a cleage of traffic light based approach to its policy on large scale wind and solar renewable energy projects.

These technologies are viable and deliverable, and have the greatest ability to make positive contributions to our renewable energy targets in the short-to-medium term:



Large scale on-shore wind and solar energy development is not appropriate within National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.



**AMBER:** Areas not within the Priority Areas. These will not carry explicit Welsh Government support and proposals will be determined on their individual merits.



**GREEN:** Priority Areas for Solar and Wind Energy where there is a presumption in favour of development and where the principle of landscape change is accepted.



# The spatial distribution of new onshore wind farms reflecting the new 'priority areas'



## Which do you agree with more?







- New wind farms will be limited to only the green priority areas.
- New wind farms will be more widely spread across green and amber areas, following wind speed and network provision



# The deployment of new onshore wind farms in the current SSAs in South Wales

## Will the SSAs in South Wales continue to see high levels of deployment?







# Subsidy-free onshore wind in south Wales, and the element of local ownership

## Where will subsidy-free business models lead?





0%	0%	0%	0%				
A few very large wind farms (> 50 MW) and little else	A few very large sites, and continued deployment of other sites	A few very large sites, then only smaller–scale PPA or community energy sites	Only medium scale (5-50 MW) sites and some smaller sites.				







Future energy scenarios for low-carbon heat



## Heat pump figures – for the South Wales licence area

- Heat pumps are currently installed in around 0.4% of homes
- There are roughly double the number of air-source heat pumps than ground-source
- National FES numbers project around 10% of homes with heat pumps by 2030

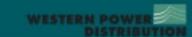


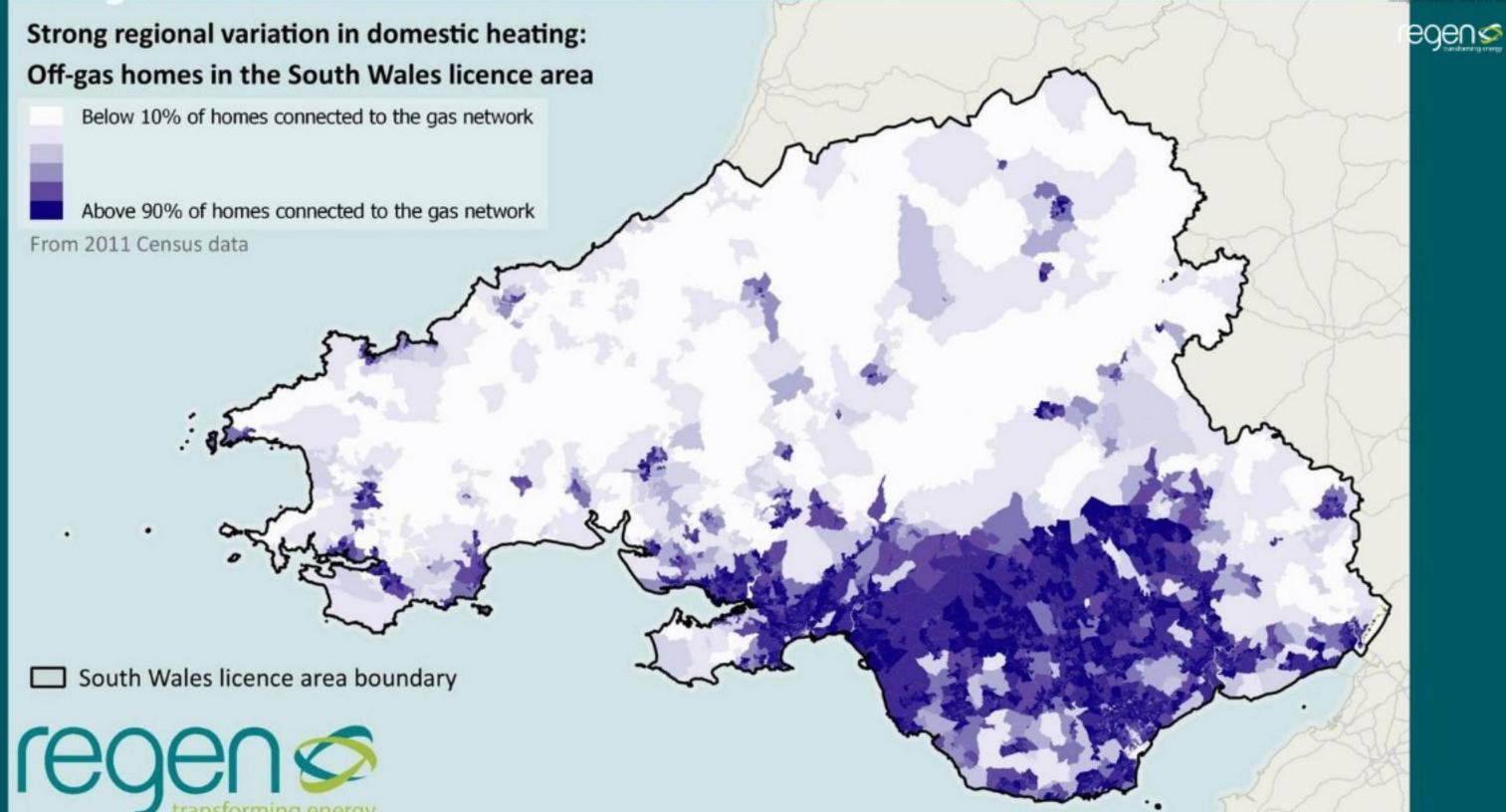


## Recently announced Gov't proposals for an RHI replacement

- Domestic RHI scheme extended until March 2022
- Replace the RHI with a Clean Heat Grant targeted at biomass boilers and heat pumps.
- A Green Gas Support scheme using a tariff approach to support biomethane production.

### Off-gas homes







### A focus on certain areas, and certain homes.

In the near term, assumptions about the relative fuel and installation costs, regulation, and policy measures all influence where we project high heat pump uptake.

## In the near term, will heat pump uptake will be limited to certain households?



0%	0%	0%
Uptake only in off- gas homes	Only in off-gas homes, & new- builds after 2025	Focussed on these areas, but with some growth elsewhere too.



## How important are these factors in heat pump uptake?



**Affluence** 

**Energy efficient homes** 

Those who have installed rooftop solar PV

Home-ownership

Accommodation type (detached, flats etc.)

Presence of social housing

**More important** 



### Speaking of new homes

Specific local and regional policies, as well as changes to national policy (e.g. the Future Homes Standard) influence the uptake and deployment of low-carbon heat in new build homes.

## How might the 2025 Future Homes Standard impact low-carbon heating uptake?





- Gas boilers will continue to be installed right up until 2025, then largely replaced by heat pumps.
- Gas boiler numbers will reduce after 2025, but be replaced by direct electric storage heating not just heat pumps.
- The number of new homes with gas boilers will fall linearly towards 2025, replaced by heat pumps



### Local plans, policies and schemes

We are researching local plans and policies in regards to heat and wider electricity supply and demand too. Are there any specific documents or plans you would direct us towards? For example for heat networks, clean air zones, new build policies etc.

Are there any specific documents or plans you would direct us towards? For example for the Swansea 'Homes as Power Stations' plan.









### New developments study

 Joe Noble, Graduate Analyst at Regen





## New developments overview



#### Why?

We carry out the new developments study to assess the scale and geographic spread of expected new demand on WPD's electrical networks.

#### What?

We do this by collecting domestic and nondomestic planning policy data from local authorities in the WPD licence areas.

#### How?

We use this data to produce domestic and non-domestic growth scenarios. These are used to inform WPD of future network requirements, and are fed into disruptive demand models (EVs, heat pumps etc) to model the impact of technology uptake on the network capacity.





## Methodology overview

Regen have previously been through planning policy documents and verified the new developments data with local authorities, from 2017-2019



Share currently
held new
developments
data with local
authorities,
alongside a
survey about
local energy plans



Local authorities update/verify the data sets\* (domestic, nondomestic) and complete the local energy plan survey



**Annual Process** 

New
developments
data is processed,
unknown site
locations found
and assigned to
ESAs



Assumptions used to produce high, medium and low growth scenarios

<sup>\*</sup>if unavailable or no response from LA, Regen will research planning policy documents



## Methodology – collecting data

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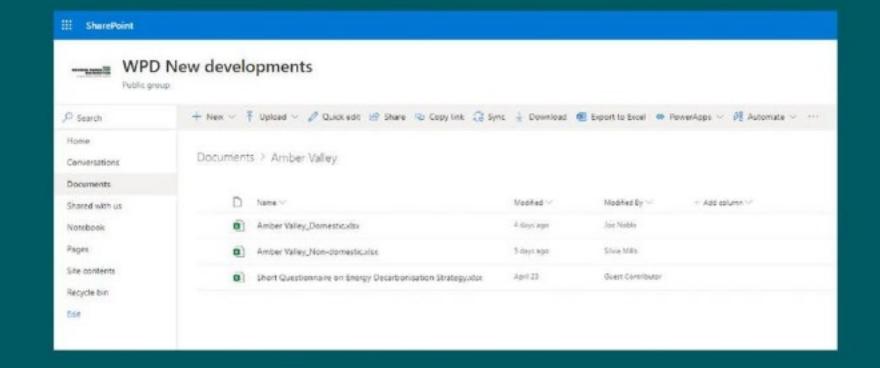
Data from previous studies is collated and imported to SharePoint for each Local Authority



Local authorities are sent an mail-merged email, with brief explanation of the purpose of the new developments process, alongside data requirements and a link to the SharePoint file



Local authorities update/verify the data, or provide Regen with the required data via excel file, local plan etc.



Thank you to the local authorities which have already provided us with information!



## Methodology – the data we collect

regens

Allocated and planned new domestic and non-domestic sites:

- Over 20 homes (domestic)
- Over 0.1ha site area (nondomestic)

#### We need:

- Number of dwellings/site area
- Locational data (E/N)
- Category and floorspace (for non-domestic)
- Trajectory/build out rates
- Source information

# Methodology – data sources

Local plans and core strategies

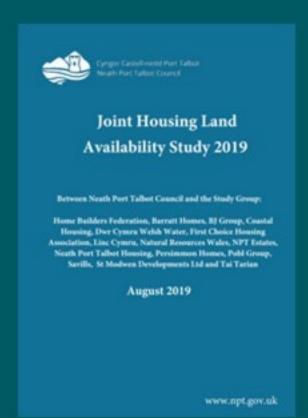
Monitoring reports

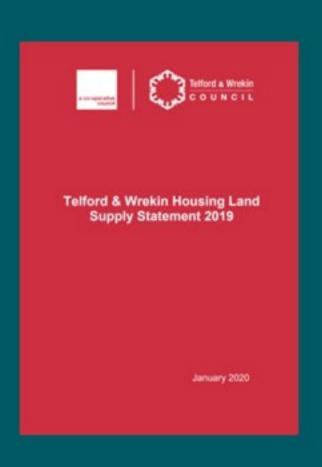


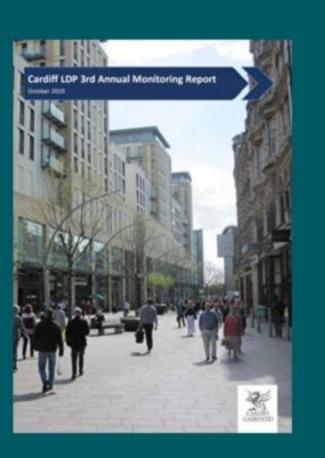
Evidence base

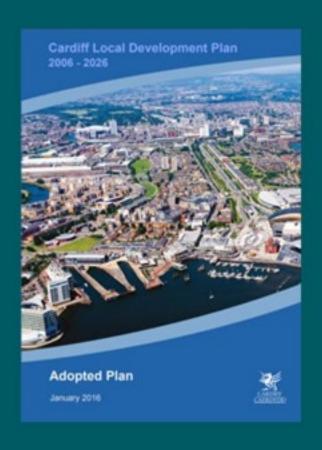
Employment and housing land availability assessments

Five year housing land supply statements









## Do you think SharePoint is an effective way of sharing data with WPD?



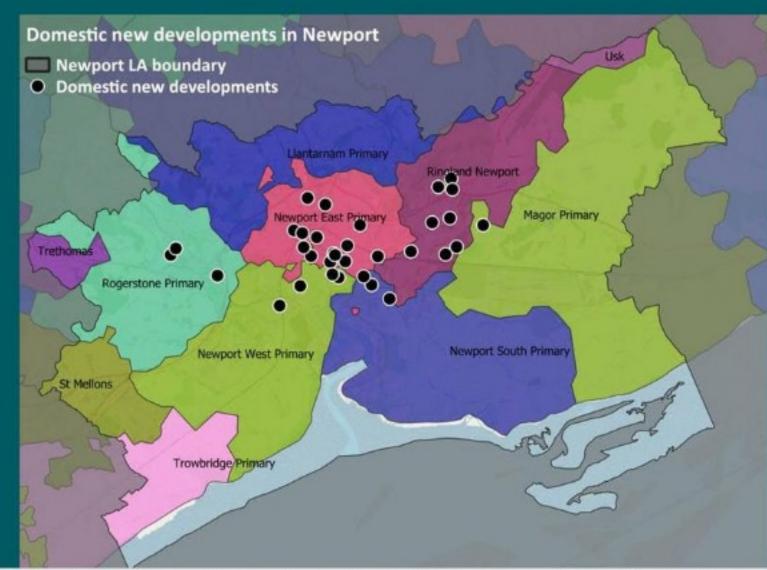






## Methodology – assigning to ESAs

- Electricity supply areas
   (ESAs) are the
   approximate areas
   served by each electrical
   substation on the WPD
   distribution network.
- This is the geographical level of detail which we examine in this study.



1	A	ВС	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	5	T	U
1	Licence arc	Site name Local au	th Easting	Northing	Number of homes	Notes	Developm:	Land type 5	ource	Source ye	Source lin	nl 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2	South Wal	Glan Llyn i Newport	335722.00	190133.00	3287.00		Under con l	Brownfield.	oint Hou	s 2019	http://ww	W.	0.00	70.00	53.00	160.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.0
3	South Wall	Janwern \ Newport	336723.00	188642.00	1015.00	Phase 2 is	Under con	Greenfield J	oint Hou	s 2019	http://wv	W'	0.00	2.00	28.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	South Wal V	Whitehead Newport	330880.00	186787.00	529.00		Permissior I	Brownfielc J	oint Hou	s 2019	http://ww	W.	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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## Methodology – growth scenarios

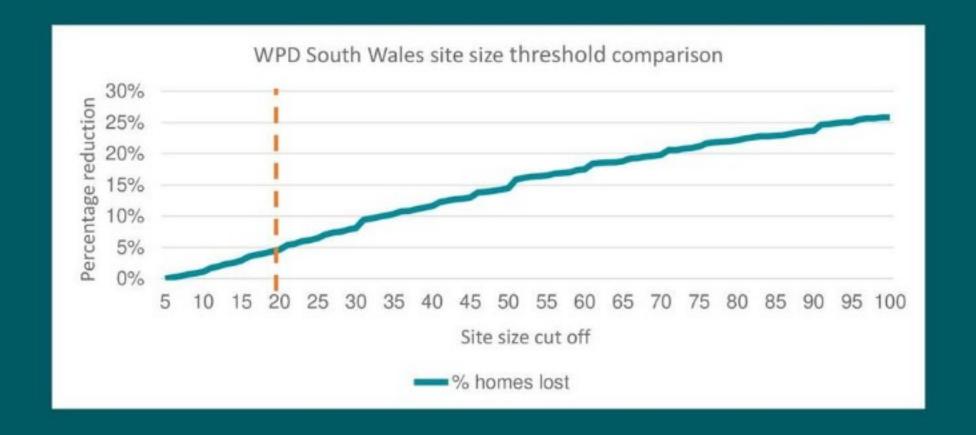






## Methodology – growth scenarios

Calculate and distribute the number of dwellings which are not captured by the >20 homes criteria used for this study.





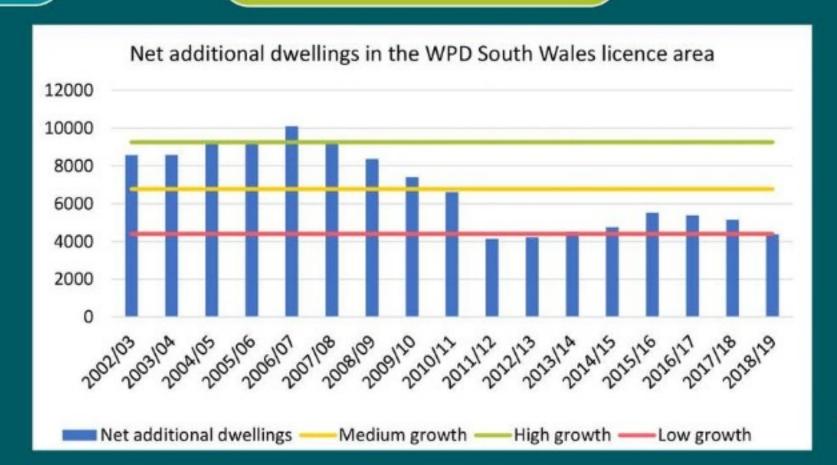


## Methodology – growth scenarios

Calculate and distribute the number of dwellings which are not captured by the >20 homes criteria used for this study.



Analyse historic growth in the region to produce expected growth levels for high, medium and low scenarios



Source: UK GOV, StatsWales







Calculate and distribute the number of dwellings which are not captured by the >20 homes criteria used for this study.



Analyse historic growth in the region to produce expected growth levels for high, medium and low scenarios

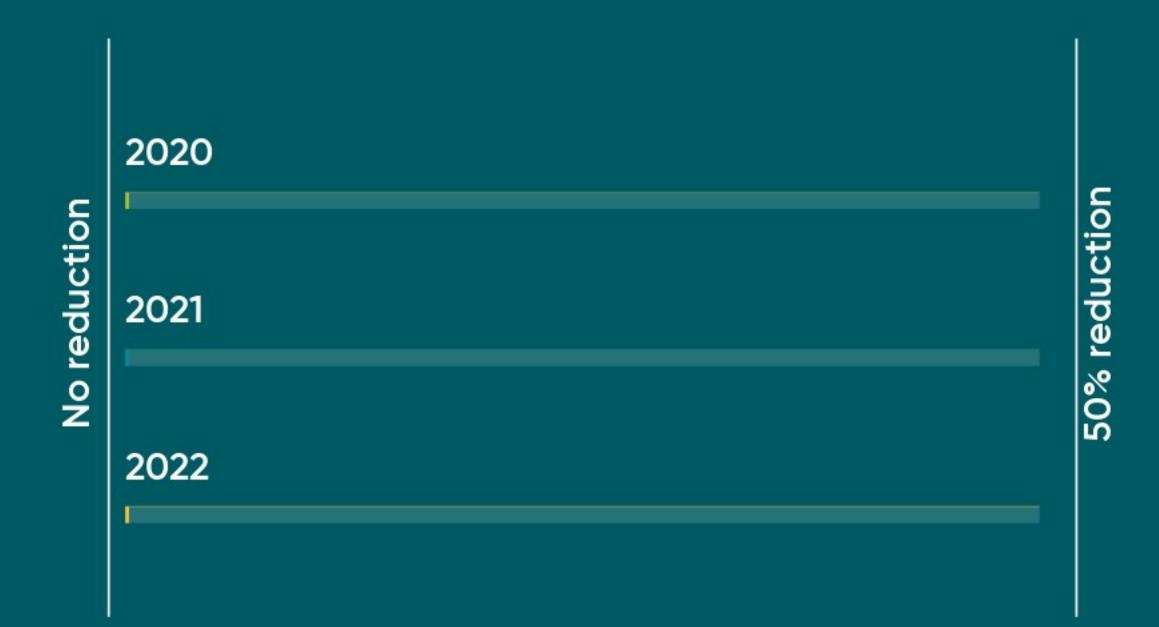


Offset trajectory data to varying levels based on the certainty of construction in each growth scenario to produce trajectories

Dwellings offset to later years	High growth		Medium growth		Low growth	
	% Planned sites built on schedule	% Planned sites delayed to later years	% Planned sites built on schedule	% Planned sites delayed to later years	% Planned sites built on schedule	% Planned sites delayed to later years
Imminent (Next year)	85%	15%	75%	25%	65%	35%
Short term (2-3 years)	80%	20%	55%	45%	40%	60%
Medium term (4 - 10 years)	65%	35%	40%	60%	20%	80%
Long term (11 - 15 years)	65%	35%	40%	60%	20%	80%

# What do you think the magnitude of the lapse in build rates, if any, will be due to COVID-19?

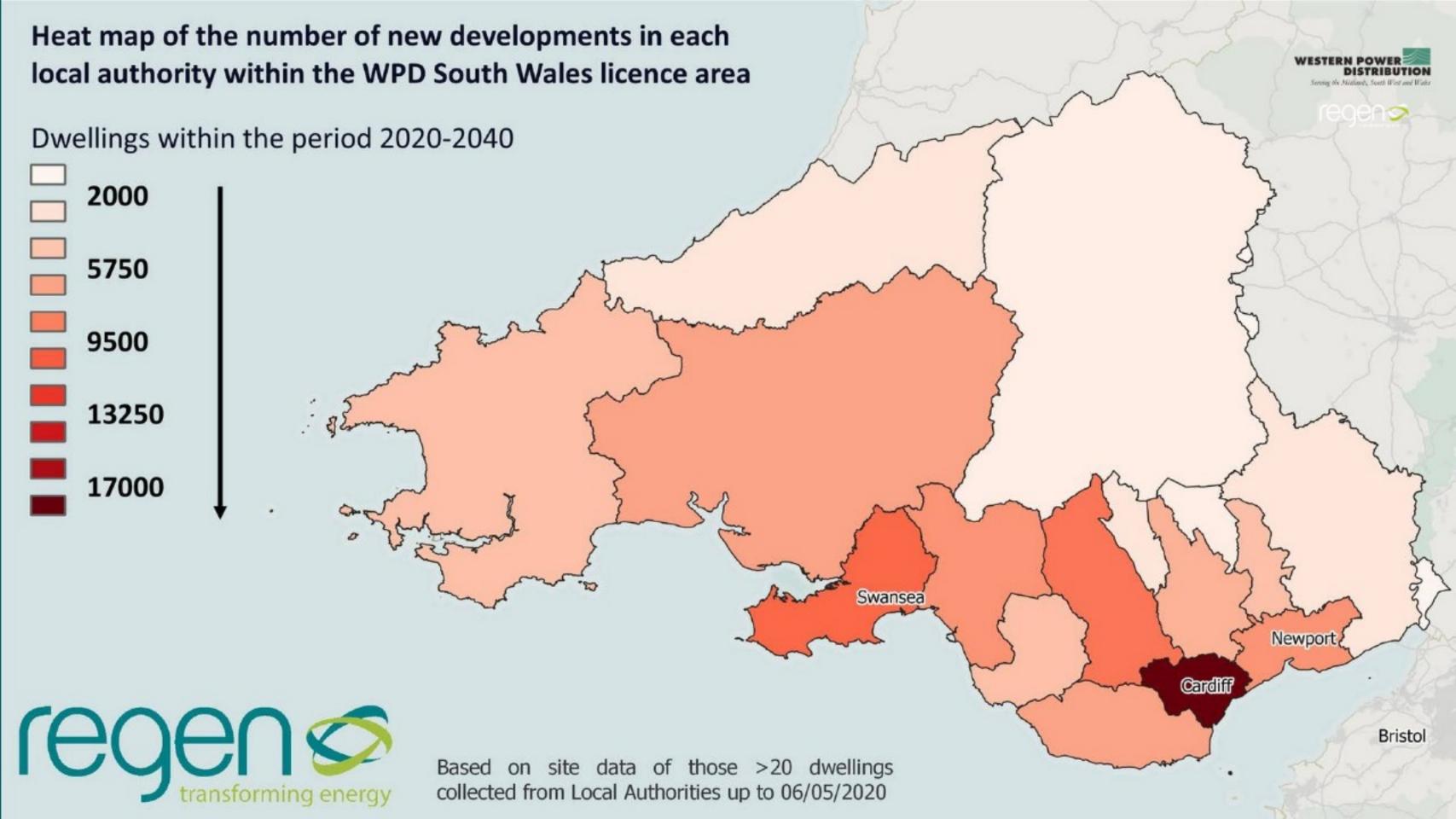


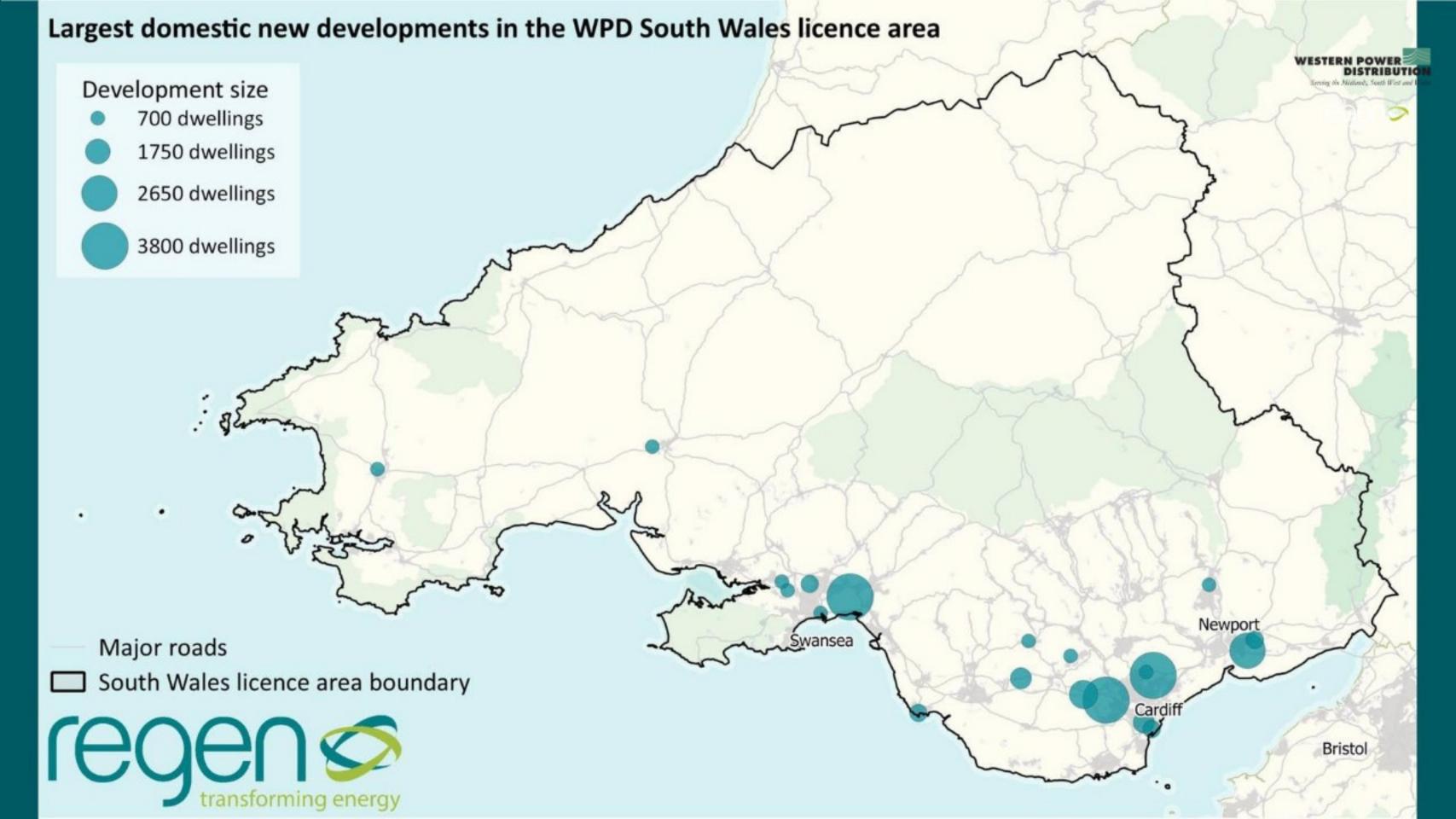






## **Preliminary results – domestic**







### Results and outcomes



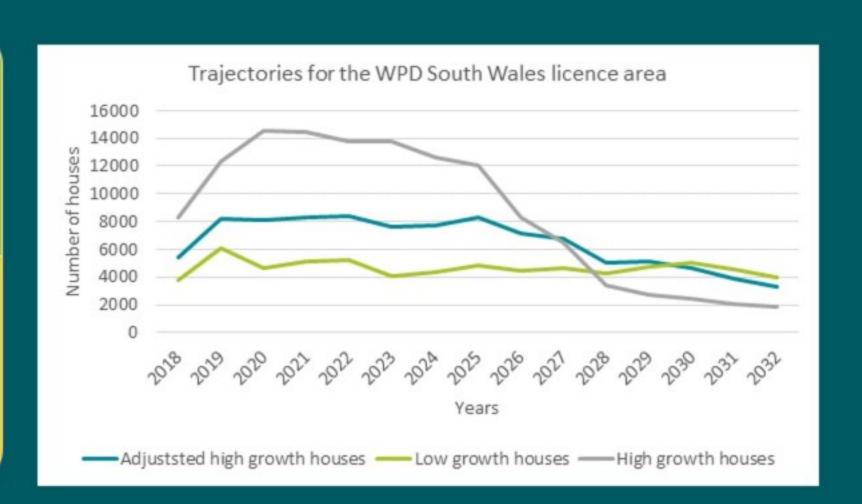
WPD model the growth of underlying electricity demand (lighting, appliance use etc.)

Modelling the spatial distribution of electricity demand from new builds (heat pumps, rooftop solar PV, home batteries etc.)

Data uses

Incorporating local planning policy for new homes (efficiency, heat pumps, solar rooftop uptake etc.)

Consultation feedback on local energy policy (heat networks, clean air zones etc.)





## It's not too late to get involved



- Update your local authority's new-developments status by clicking on the SharePoint link in the email you have been sent from <a href="mailto:smills@regen.co.uk">smills@regen.co.uk</a>.
- Please get in touch if you haven't had any contact via email, or are having issues using SharePoint.

- There is also a survey regarding local energy policy for each local authority to fill out.
- Cut off for new developments feedback was the 30<sup>th</sup> April, however we will incorporate further
  input until the end of May in light of the current circumstances. This is a yearly process so any
  new planning policy documents can be incorporated next year if not captured this time.

## Final thoughts and comments?







#### Next steps

- Thank you for your ongoing participation
- DFES publication timelines
- Further collaboration
- Contact WPD: wpdnetworkstrategy@westernpower.co.uk



## Contact Regen:

For queries relating to the modelling of generation, storage, EVs and low-carbon heat:

Ben Robertson:

brobertson@regen.co.uk

Frankie Mayo:

fmayo@regen.co.uk

For queries relating to the Local Authority new developments study:

Silvia Mills: smills@regen.co.uk

Although we have an office telephone number, this is unlikely to be answered during the current lockdown so please use the email addresses above.