

Why heat networks

- Use of heat sources not practical on an individual build level eg:

- heat pump from river
- gas CHP plant
- solar thermal with inter-seasonal storage
- heat from energy from waste plant
- wood chip

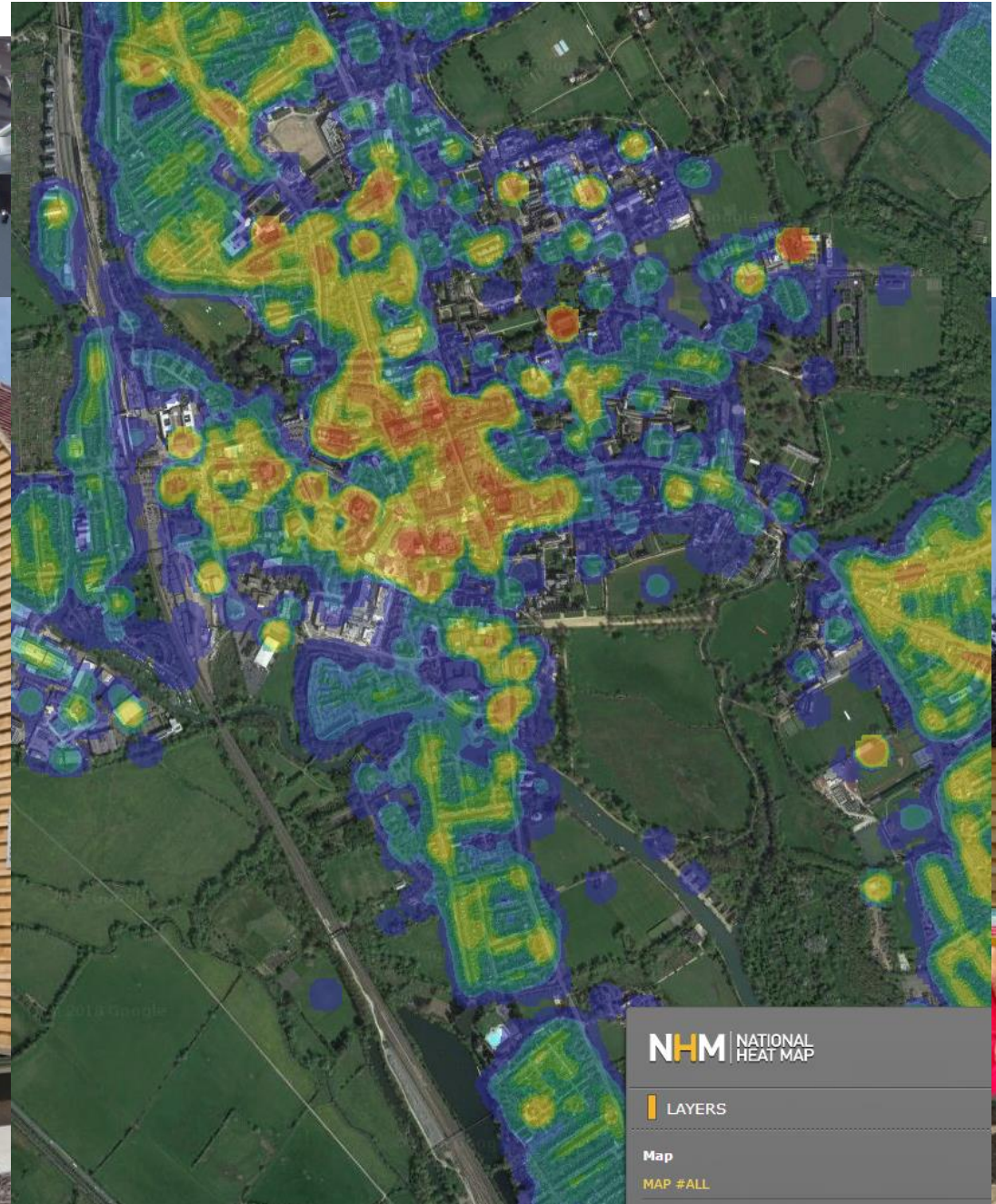
These all supply low cost, low carbon heat.

Pipework very expensive so need:

- high heat loads close together
- all local buildings to connect
- cheap capital

Benefit to customers

- reliable, low carbon, hopefully cheap heat.



Support to assess and develop heat networks

- Rural Community Energy Fund – £20k for community organisations to look at community energy projects
- BEIS - HNDU funds 70% of cost of feasibility studies – but funding is to Local Authorities
- BEIS – HNIP £300m of capital funding for heat networks, grants or very low cost loans (probably up to 30% of total capital cost) *but only available until 2021*
- Community benefit funds from other co-ops

This is best support heat networks have had in 20 years..... Need to seize the opportunity!

My view of the opportunity

Solid wall houses – some too attractive to insulate

All buildings in conservation areas – mostly solid wall

These have high heat demands are packed closely together and have limited other options to lower carbon

Better benefit where there is no gas, as convectional alternatives have drawbacks e.g.:

- oil (hassle)
- electric heating (expensive)

Barriers

Technically – all possible,

Economically – hard work, £300 million to help!

Willing customers? - the big challenge....

I think co-ops key to encouraging people to connect

-how many people would voluntarily connect to a monopoly heat supply from a 'big six energy supplier'

We must learn from the success of all the Danish district heating co-ops

