



# The Business Case for Microgeneration

17<sup>th</sup> March 2010

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# Agenda



- 1. Introduction**
- 2. What do we mean by “Microgeneration”**
- 3. Financial support for microgeneration**
- 4. Opportunities**

# Introduction



## Encraft

- Independent professional engineering specialising in renewables and energy efficiency
- Established in 2003
- Employing 12 staff
- Based in Leamington

# Microgeneration

## Definition from

- The Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006



### Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006

#### CHAPTER 19

#### CONTENTS

##### *Purposes*

1 Purposes

##### *Reports on greenhouse gas emissions*

2 Annual report on greenhouse gas emissions

##### *Local authorities*

3 Local authorities to have regard to information on energy measures in exercising functions

##### *Microgeneration*

4 National targets for microgeneration

5 National microgeneration targets: modification of section 1 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2003

6 Reports under section 1 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2003: microgeneration

7 Sale of electricity generated by microgeneration: power to modify distribution and supply licences etc

8 Exercise of powers under section 7

9 Functions of the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority in relation to microgeneration

10 Review of permitted development orders

11 Building regulations: microgeneration

##### *Energy efficiency*

12 Reports under section 1 of the Sustainable Energy Act 2003: energy efficiency of residential accommodation

# Microgeneration technologies



- (a) biomass;
- (b) biofuels;
- (c) fuel cells;
- (d) photovoltaics;
- (e) water (including waves and tides);
- (f) wind;
- (g) solar power;
- (h) geothermal sources;
- (i) combined heat and power systems



# Microgeneration

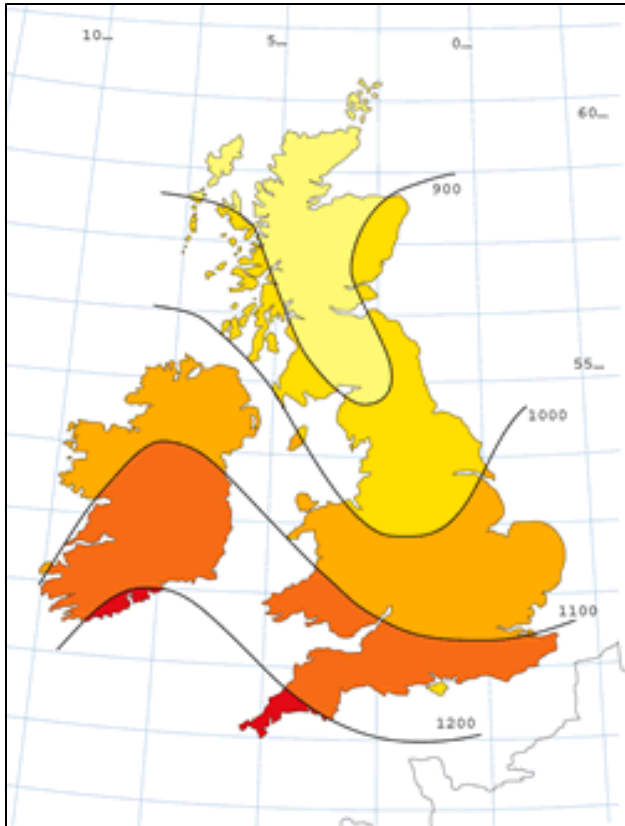


Microgeneration systems sized up to

- 50 kW for electrical output
- 45 kW for heat output.

# Low carbon economic opportunities are local and massive

## Annual solar energy kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



Germany has created 120 000 jobs and an industry worth £5 billion p.a. In less than 10 years

Renewable technologies are sensitive to location

**Skilled deployment and operation adds far more value than in commodity fuel-based industries**

## Business Drivers.



- Sticks
  - Legislation
- Carrots
  - Grants and financial incentives

# Regulatory complexities are increasing

## Building sector

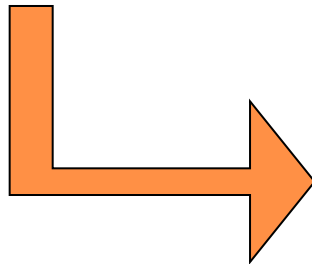
Permitted development  
Building Regulations  
Energy labelling of buildings  
Merton rule  
Code for Sustainable Homes  
European Directive (EPCs)  
PPS1, PPS22 etc

## Energy industry

CERT  
Targets for micro-generation (CCSE Act)  
Agents for ROCs  
Framework contracts  
Smart metering  
R&D grants  
DECC

## Consumer policy

VAT reduction  
Stamp duty exemption  
Grants available  
Income tax allowances  
Export rewards

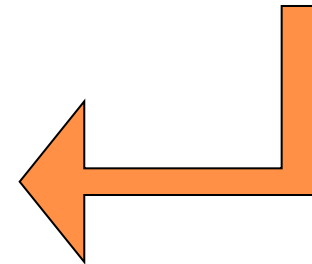


Targets

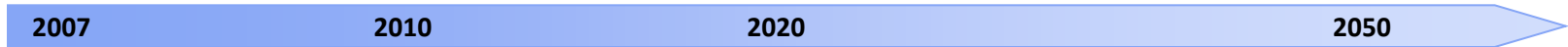
Standards

Incentives

Opportunities



# Standards will drive more developers and individuals to on-site generation



2006 Code for Sustainable Homes

2007 Energy Performance Certificates

2008 Permitted Development Rights

2009 EUEPB – Formal consideration of on-site generation required

2010 Building Regulations + 25%

2013 Building Regulations +40%

2016 Building Regulations zero net CO<sub>2</sub>

The 2006 Building Regulations marked a fundamental shift to whole building emissions evaluation

# Financial Support for low carbon technologies



CERT

Feed in Tariffs

Renewable Heat incentives

ECA's

Interest free loans.

Grants

# CERT



- Obliges energy companies to take steps to reduce CO2 emissions from homes.
  - Covers both energy efficiency and micro generation
  - Products used need to demonstrate proven CO2 reduction benefits
  - OFGEM oversee the CERT program

## Feed in Tariff

- Due to be introduced from April 2010
- Rates dependent on technology

Technology	Rates / kWh	Lifetime
Solar Electric up to 5 MW	41.3p to 29.3p	25 years
Wind up to 100kW	34.5p to 24.1p	20 years
Hydro up to 100 kW	19.9p to 17.8p	20 years

Full details of scheme can be found on the DECC web site

[http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what\\_we\\_do/uk\\_supply/energy\\_mix/renewable/feedin\\_tariff/feedin\\_tariff.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/renewable/feedin_tariff/feedin_tariff.aspx)

## Renewable heat incentive

Currently under consultation so details are not finalised.

### Examples

Technology	Rates / kWh	Lifetime
Solar Thermal up to 20kW	18p	20 years
Ground source heat pump up to 45 kW	7p	23 years
Air source heat pump	7.5p	18 years
Wood fuels up to 45 kW	9p	15 years

Details on the RHI consultation

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/rhi/rhi.aspx>

## ECA's and interest free loans



- Enhanced capital allowances available for products on the Energy Technology List ( [www.eca.gov.uk](http://www.eca.gov.uk) )
- Interest free loans available through The Carbon Trust
  - Available to SME's
  - Loan will be repaid over 4 years
  - Loan will be between £3,000 and £500,000
  - Measures must pay back in 4 years or the loan will be no more than the first 4 years predicted savings.

# Grants



- Low Carbon Building program
  - Still open for heat technologies for home owners and community groups.
- Community Sustainable Energy Program
  - Supports projects on community buildings and schools
  - Last funding round October 2010

# Renewable technologies in brief



Sun

Wind

Water

Life

And of course energy efficiency

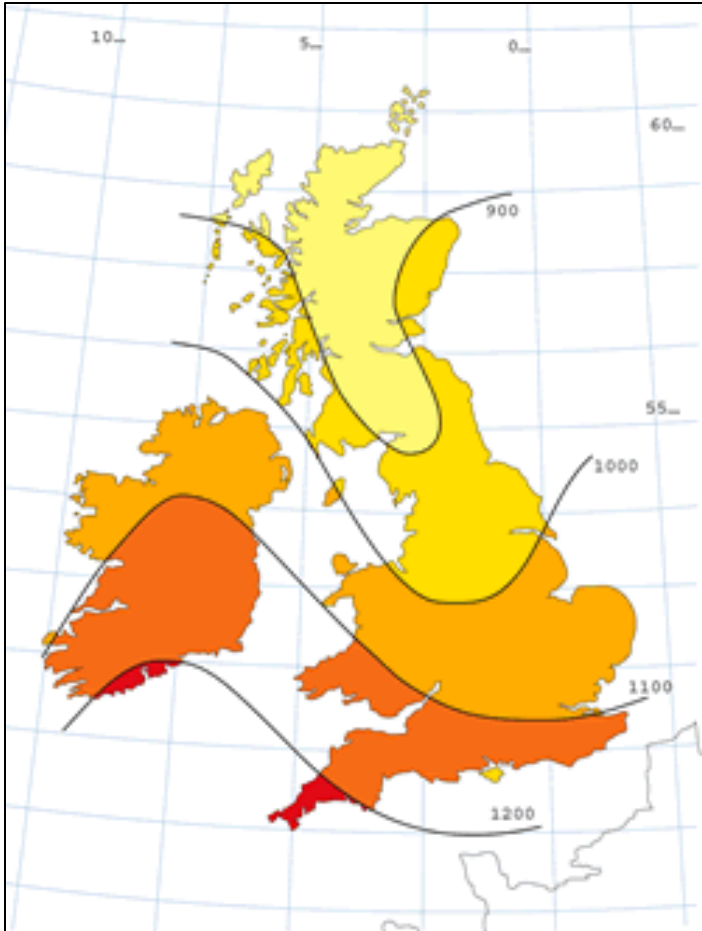
# Insulation and build quality save costs and carbon forever



This house in Ireland requires less than 1 kW to heat  
Its thermal performance is 8-10 times better than UK  
building regulations



# Sun



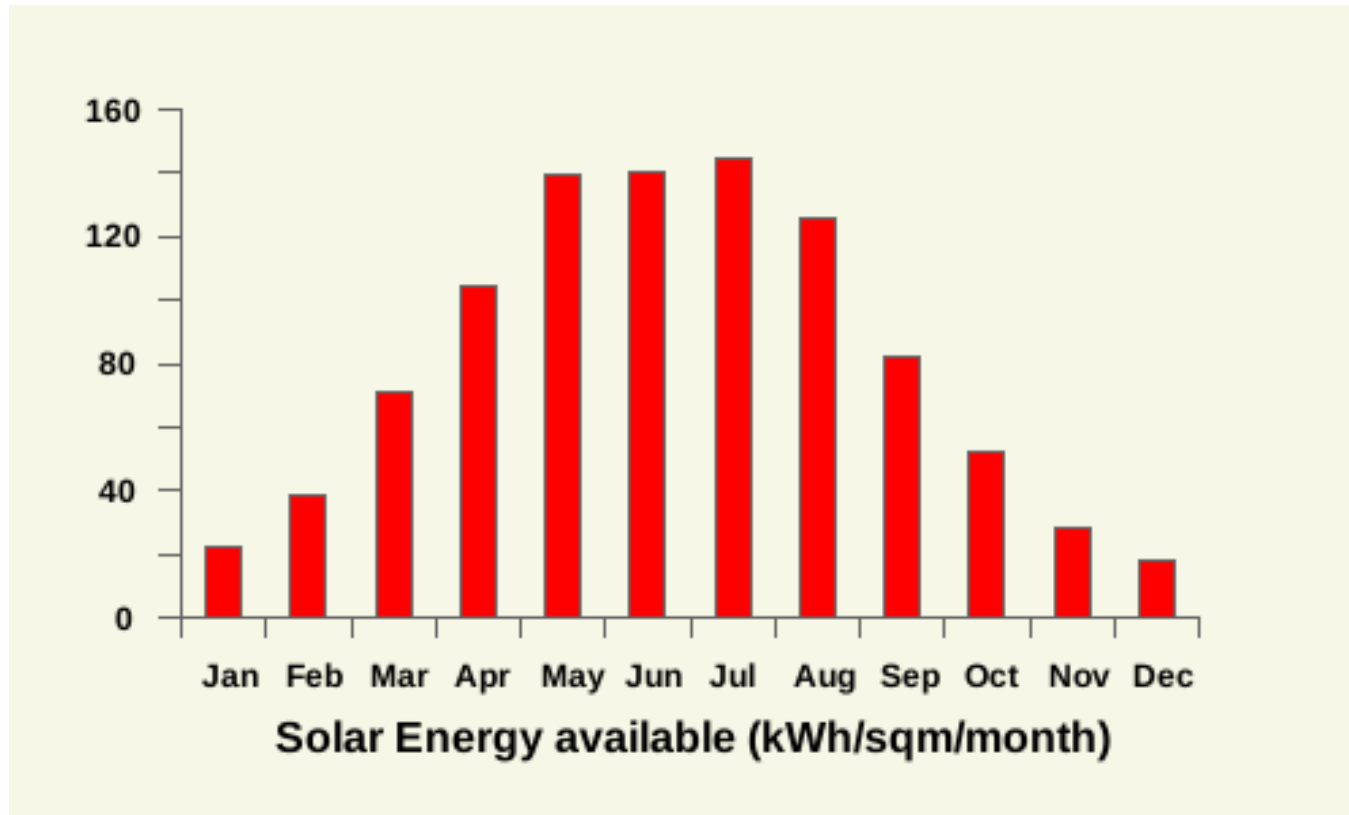
**Chart shows annual irradiation kWh/m<sup>2</sup>**

**In context....**

Typical home      – 4000 kWh electricity  
                             - 20000 kWh heating

**And note the geographical variation**

## And the weather...



# There are two fundamental solar technologies used in the UK

Solar PV

**Electricity**



Solar thermal

**Hot water**

Flat plate

Evacuated tube



# Solar PV systems come in many varieties



Like most renewable technologies, solar PV can be imaginatively integrated into developments if designed in early enough

## Example stats -2kWp PV



# Wind power – variable economics like all renewables



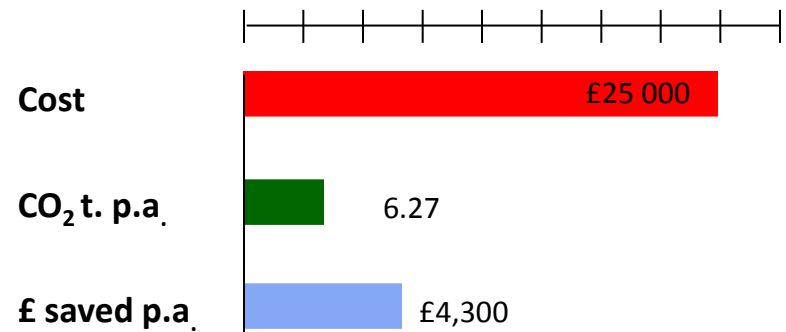
6 kW

£25 000

8000-15000 kWh p.a.

Wind works best in rural locations where there are few obstructions close by to cause turbulence in the wind.

Example stats -6 kW wind turbine Wind speed 5.5m/sec average (rural location)



# Heat pumps are another way of using solar energy



## Renewable Heat incentives

### Ground source heat pumps.

- Cost of electricity 12p/kWh
- Coefficient of performance 3.2
- Cost per kWh of heat 3.75 / kWh
- RHI 7p/kwh
- Net cost to run **-3.25p**
- RHI paid for 23 years

# Air source heat pumps



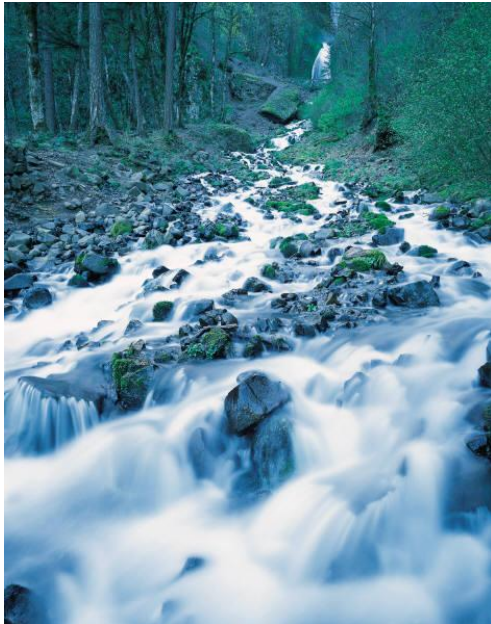
## Renewable Heat incentives

### Air source heat pumps.

- Cost of electricity 12p/kWh
- Coefficient of performance 2.5
- Cost per kWh of heat 4.8p / kWh
- RHI 7.5p/kwh
- Net cost to run **-2.7p**
- RHI paid for 18 years

# Water

**Potential energy = mass x height x g**



## Yorkshire stream

$$Q = 300 \text{ l/s} = 300 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$H = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Power} = 300 \times 10 \times 10 = 30 \text{ kW}$$

## River Avon

$$Q = 2000 \text{ l/s} = 2000 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$H = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Power} = 2000 \times 1.5 \times 10 = 30 \text{ kW}$$

# Hydropower



300 years ago there were  
30,000 micro hydropower  
schemes in England –

Now there are 90

# Life: biomass comes in many forms



**The more energy dense take longer to renew, so are less sustainable**

# Bioenergy can be effective in the right context

Anaerobic Digestion (Biogas)

Capital: £60 000 - £300 000

Output: 180 000 kWh 220 000 kWh

Payback: 8-15 yrs



Important variables:

Waste stream

Scale

Avoided disposal costs

Grid connection

Example above and picture for plant processing manure from 2700 pigs.

230kW biomass heating

Capital: £150 000

Output: 330 000 kWh

Payback: 5-15 years at £50/t woodchip fuel

Important variables:

Fuel supply and costs

Storage space and access

This scheme will require approx 100-120 tonnes of fuel per yr (10 t per ha).

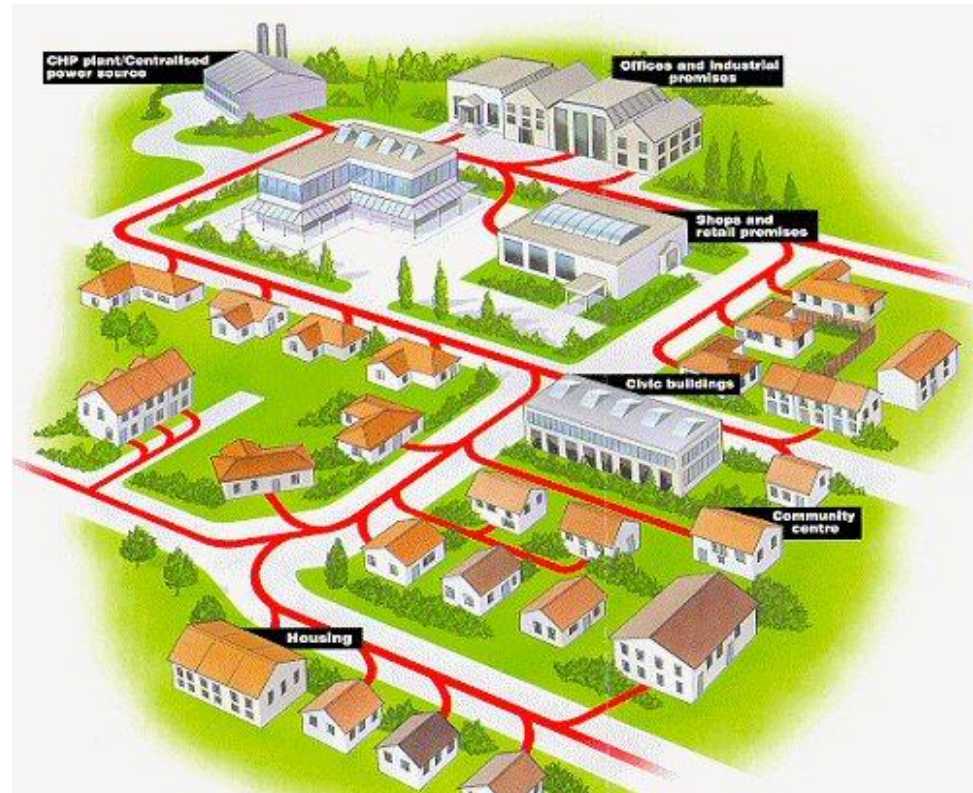
# Biomass is great when you control the supply chain



**Sustainability depends on securing your supply chain, locally or globally**

# District heating (CHP) is a very efficient approach in the right contexts

- Complementary loads
- Capacity/load ratio - sizing
- Optimisation of plant
- Utilisation of CHP/waste heat and alternative fuels
- System security
- Lower maintenance
- Lower customer costs
- Improved safety
- Future proofing – easier to retrofit emerging LZC technologies

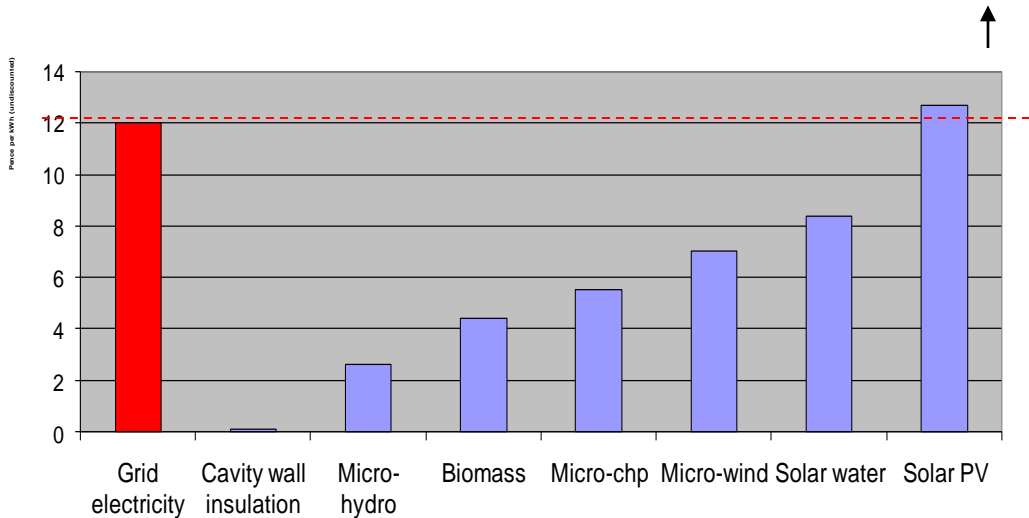


Expanding networks in Sheffield, Southampton, Nottingham, London, Woking, Aberdeen & more

Slide from Michael King CHPA

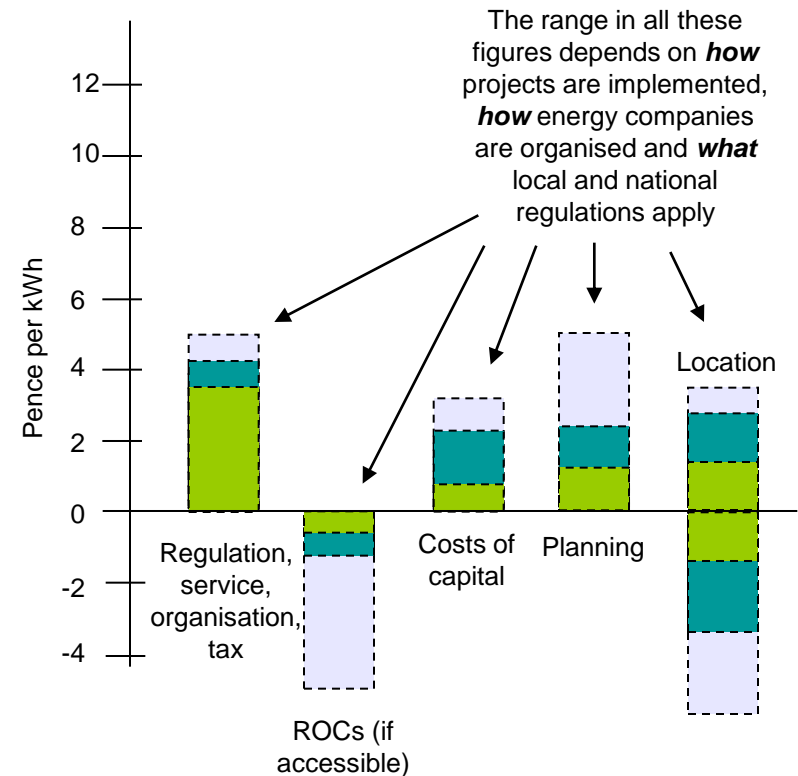
# It ain't what you do – it's the way that you do it!

## Theoretical energy costs to customers technology, installation and maintenance only



These figures include grants under current schemes, where applicable. Maintenance is included and costs are calculated over the lifetime of the microgeneration equipment. All are from real projects or technical feasibility studies.

## Other microgeneration project costs and benefits to add to baseline



# Strategic and visionary planning can make a massive difference



## Elephant and Castle



MUSCO

Infrastructure

Integrated approach from day 1

Finance key lever

Rare to see this properly technically and financially informed in the UK

# Developers can be dominated by short-term financial risk

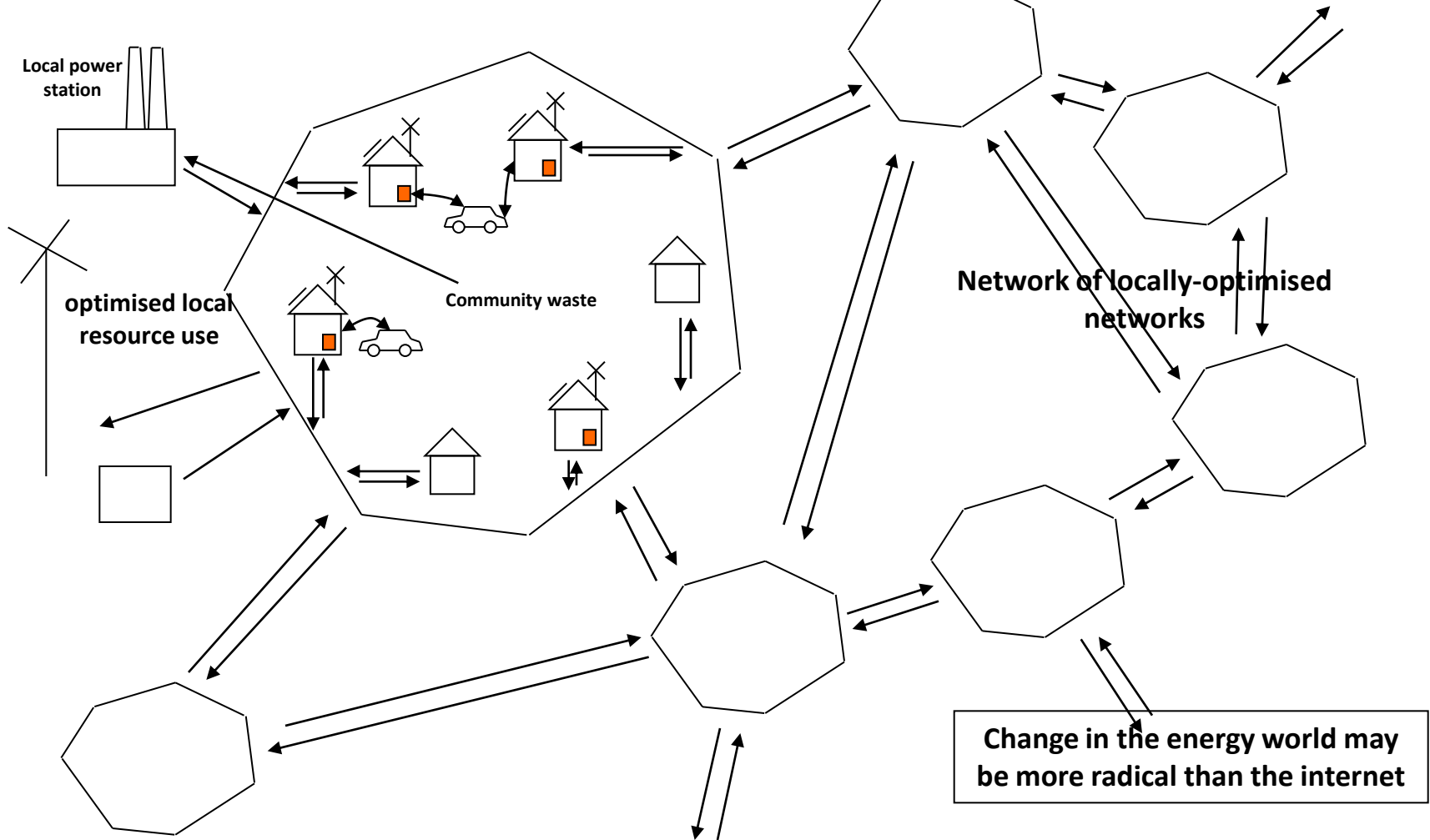
## Benefits

44% reduction in energy costs  
430 t CO<sub>2</sub> saved p.a.

1.8% increase in build costs  
3 year payback



# Change could be more radical and faster than we expect



# Independent and impartial technical advice is now very accessible

SolarPotential - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.encraft.co.uk/ws/P/Standalone/SolarPotential.php

**solar potential design tool**

calculator provided by **encraft**  
securing your energy future

This tool predicts the maximum amount of electricity or hot water you could generate annually by covering your roof in solar panels.

Your site characteristics

Site postcode CV32  
 Unshaded area available for panels (sqm) 50  
 Angle of slope (approx) 30-50deg  
 Direction faced (approx) E  
 Onsite usage factor % 70

Calculate

Electrical generation potential **4677 kWh/year**  
 Water heating potential **25580 kWh/year or all the hot water for 25 people**

Value of electrical energy based on: 10.00p per unit + ROC at 4.50p per unit.  
 Value of water heating energy assumes brown electricity is displaced.

OR (instead)

Solar Electrical Energy Potential **£537**  
 Annual Carbon Savings **1.71t CO<sub>2</sub>**

Solar Water Heating Potential **£2558**  
 Annual Carbon Savings **13.38t CO<sub>2</sub>**

Note: You may not be able to use all this hot water!

Click here for an explanation of how the calculation is done.

All figures calculated by this software are independent estimates based on engineering calculations using standard wind industry methods and manufacturer data. There is no assurance that quoted savings will be realised.

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**wind power design tool**

calculator provided by **encraft**  
securing your energy future

This tool calculates the theoretical output of a selected wind turbine at varying wind speeds.

Select wind turbine: Fortis 10.0kW Alice (rated 10kW)

Site average: 2.1 m/s

Average wind: 3.7 m/s

Height of turbine to: 100m

Power to grid (kWh): 21126 kWh

Frequency: 1000-18000

Electrical generation: 21126 kWh

Value of energy: £ 2810

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions saved: 11.06t

	Electrical generation	Value of energy	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions saved
Energy used onsite	14789 kWh	£ 1479 at 10.00 p per kWh	7.73 tonnes
Energy exported	6338 kWh	£ 380 at 6.00 p per kWh	3.31 tonnes
Renewable Obligation Certificate (ROC)	21126 kWh	£ 951 at 4.50 p per kWh	
Totals	21126 kWh	£ 2810	11.05 tonnes

# Questions and discussion



Local experience?