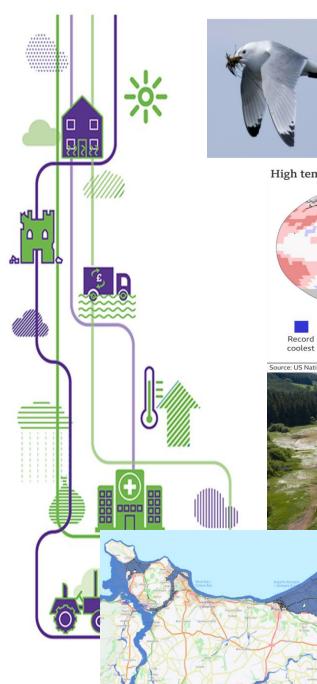


Net Zero Wales

John Howells Director of Climate Change, Energy and Planning

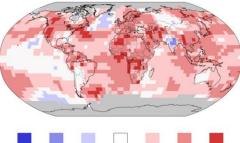


UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE UK 2021





High temperatures recorded in June 2021



average Source: US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) BBC

Near





Record

warmest



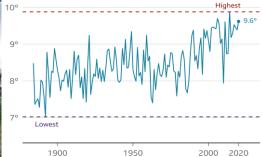


Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government

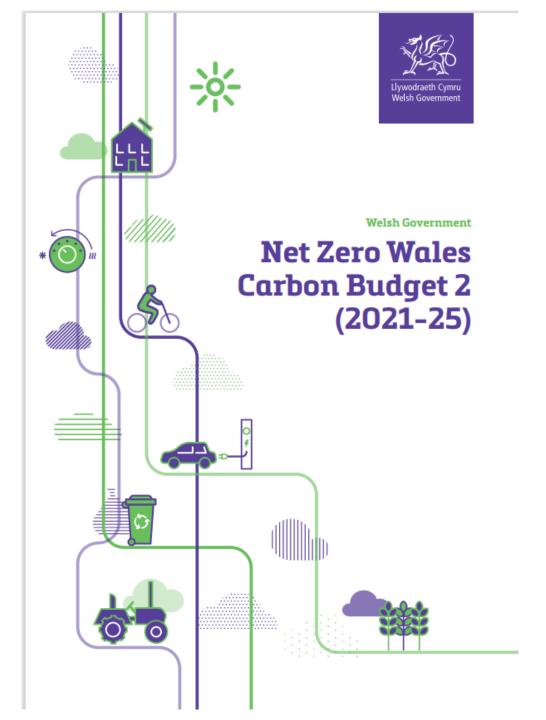


Met Office

Temperatures in 2020 close to highest ever Mean temperature in the UK 1884-2020 (°C)

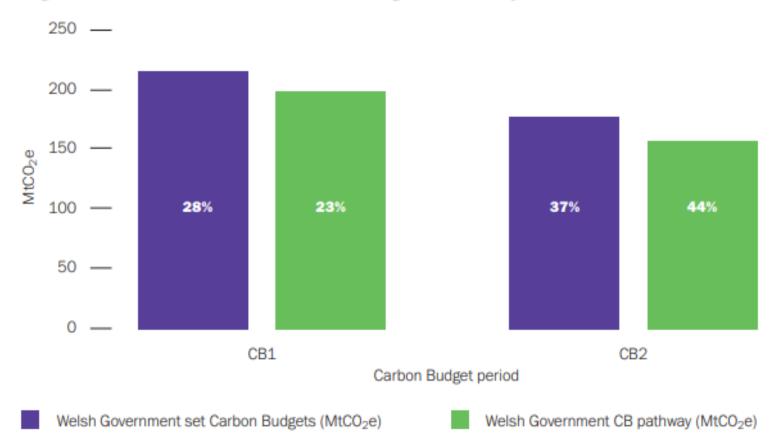


RRC

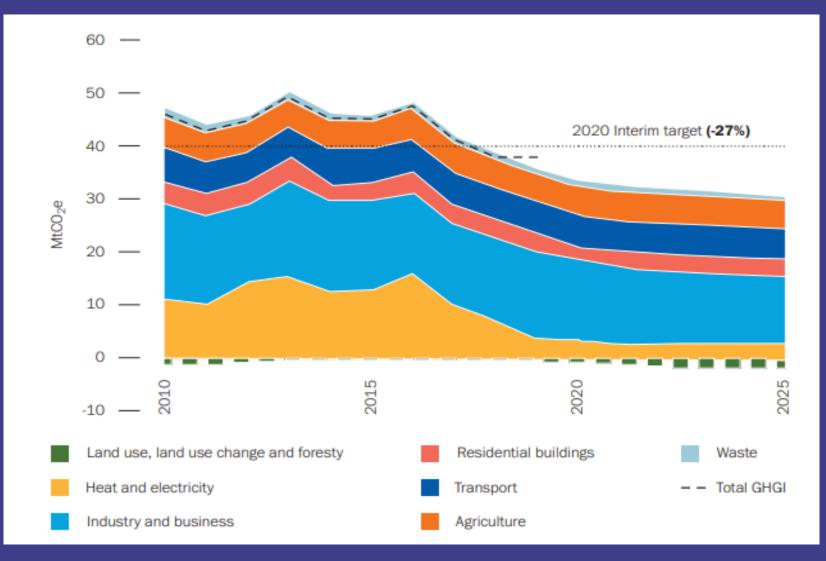


Adding it up

Figure 2: Welsh Government Carbon Budget 2 Pathway



Adding it up

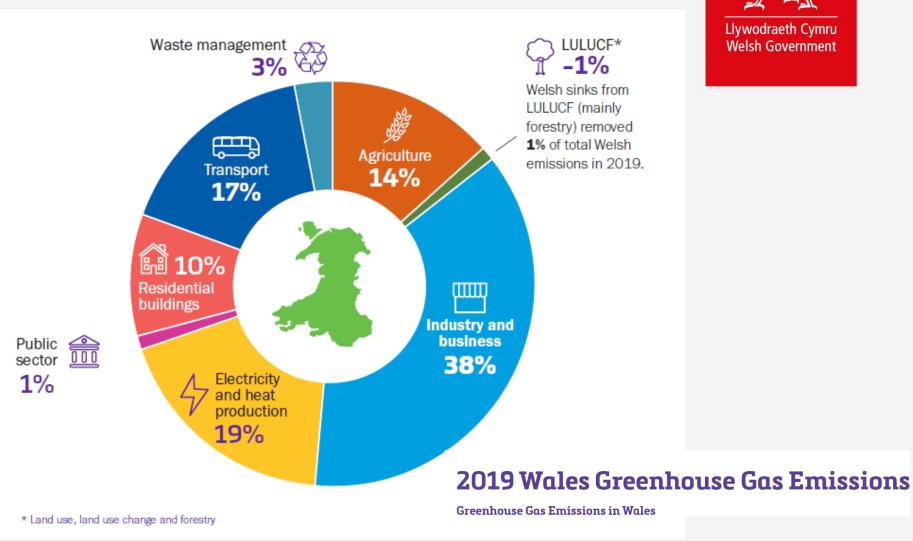




Net Zero Wales

- all Wales plan
- CB2 2025
- CB3 2030
- key emission sectors









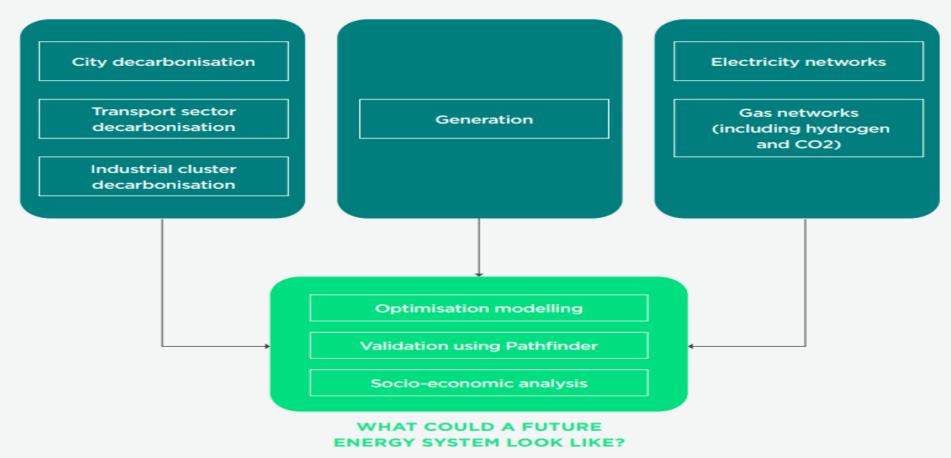
Croeso i Zero2050 Welcome to Zero2050



WHAT ARE THE FUTURE ENERGY DEMANDS?

WHAT IS THE POTENTIAL FOR ENERGY GENERATION?

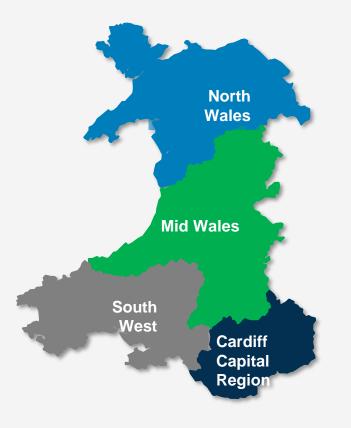
WHAT NETWORKS ARE REQUIRED?



Regional Energy Strategies



Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government



- Provide a strategic vision and identify high level priorities
- Clarify and initiate the scale of change
- WGES* coordinated development and production of the strategies
- Focussed on emissions associated with power, heat and transport

*WGES is delivered by Carbon Trust and Energy Saving Trust with support from Local Partnerships

Mid Wales Energy Strategy

Our vision for

2035

"To achieve a zero-carbon energy system that delivers social and economic benefits, eliminates fuel poverty, better connects Mid Wales to the rest of the UK, and contributes to wider UK decarbonisation."

Our priorities



Drive forward the decarbonisation of the region's housing & building stock

Work proactively to ensure that electricity & gas grids in the region are suitable for a 100% decarbonised



Accelerate the shift to zero carbon Th transport whilst also improving the region's connectivity

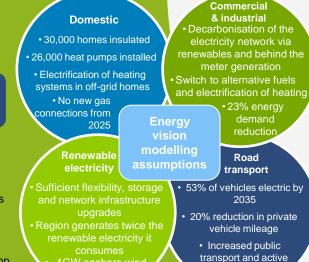


Develop & harness the potential of agriculture to contribute to zero carbon energy



Our baseline energy assessment

- We consume 6% of total energy consumed in Wales
- We host 25% of Wales' onshore wind capacity
- 2% of our homes use a biomass boiler or heat pump
- We have 412 MW of renewable energy installed in the region, of which 12% is locally owned
- · Our total energy consumption fell by 14% between 2005 and 2013
- Since 1990 greenhouse gas emissions from our energy
- system have fallen by 40% Our sectoral
 - energy demand split: Transport



~1GW onshore wind and solar PV

Achieving our energy vision

To be on track for net zero by 2050, we need to reduce emissions from our energy system by 55% by 2035. Energy modelling achieves this reduction split by sector as follows:

travel



Our energy vision is also supportive of the ambitions of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.







GVA

GVA

E96n

Jobs generation Domestic Net energy efficiency

Joos 1.6 Gross Domestic Slops heat

£2.5 billion spend required to achieve our energy vision

Not all of the jobs will be held by Mid Wales Region residents; some jobs will be held by persons outside of the region

The additional jobs associated with this vision will require strengthening and building new skills within the region

* all figures shown are approximate values



No.

Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government

WG Infrastructure Plans

- 20,000 low carbon homes
- 21st Century Schools
- Metros/ Roads?
- NHS



Decarbonisation Challenges

- Optimised retrofit
- School Refurbishment
- Leisure centres
- Council offices and depots





Gwasanaeth Ynni Energy Service

Heat in the Welsh Public Vn cefnogi ymgyrch Cymru dros economi carbon isel lwyddianus Supporting Wales' drive towards a successful low carbon economy Sector (1/2)

From analysis of DEC and footprinting data there are:

- 4,610 listed Welsh public sector sites / building assets
- 12.1 million m² of floor area
- 1,650GWh of estimate yearly heat demand

This provides 380,000 $\mbox{tCO}_2\mbox{e}$ emissions each year associated with heat generation

The greatest volume of number of sites are schools (~2000) totalling 45%

Healthcare sites contribute the greatest to emissions, with 110 accounting for 27% of emissions. This includes CHP heat.

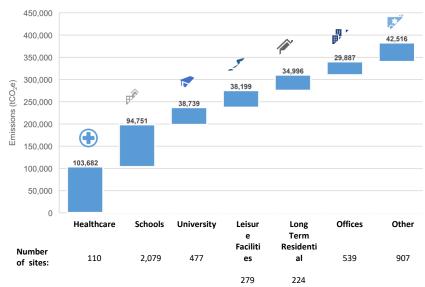
In terms of DEC ratings, 62% of sites fall into a C or D rating, another 23% of sites are rated E or less

92% of heat demand is served by natural gas, 5.5% by oil, 1% by biomass, and 0.6% of sites are stated as electrically heated

The overall existing revenue costs associated with public sector heat is estimated as $\pounds 79\text{m}$

Total emissions from Welsh public sector heat:







Heat in the Welsh Public Sector (2/2) The comparison of the two seconomicarbon is a successful low carbon economy of the two seconomicarbon is a successful low carbon economy of the two seconomicarbon is a successful low carbon economy of the two seconomicarbon is a successful low carbon economy of the two seconomicarbon is a successful low carbon economy of the two seconomicarbon is a successful low carbon economy of the two seconomicarbon is a successful low carbon economy of the two seconomicarbon economy of the two seconds and the two seconds and the two seconds are second economy of two seconds are seconds are second economy of two seconds are second economy of two seconds are second economy of two seconds are seconds are seconds are second economy of two seconds are seconds are seconds are second economy of two seconds

Ranking the relative percentage of carbon emissions against number of sites indicates the volumes of sites requiring retrofit for a scale of emission reduction.

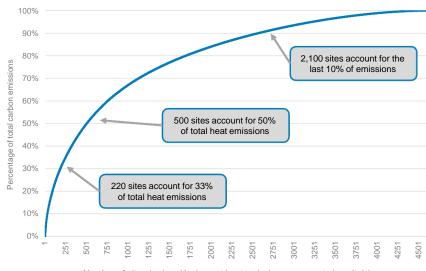
Large heat loads within acute hospital sites (16) have been removed from the analysis, which also removes CHP heat impact.

The top 500 sites accounting for 50% of emissions are in the general size floor area of greater than $4500m^2$

The top 220 sites accounting for 33% of emissions are in the general size floor area of greater than $6500m^2$

The top 25 sites account for 10% of the heat emissions (excluding acute hospitals). These sites tend to be larger than $10,000m^2$ and are attributed to healthcare / residential / swimming pools.

Distribution of heat emissions in the Public Sector (exc. acute hospitals)

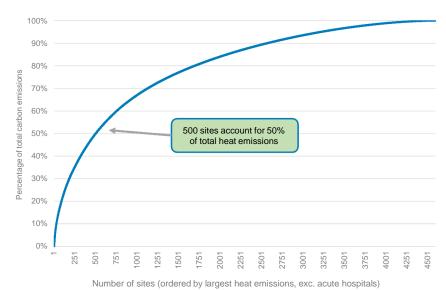


Number of sites (ordered by largest heat emissions, exc. acute hospitals)

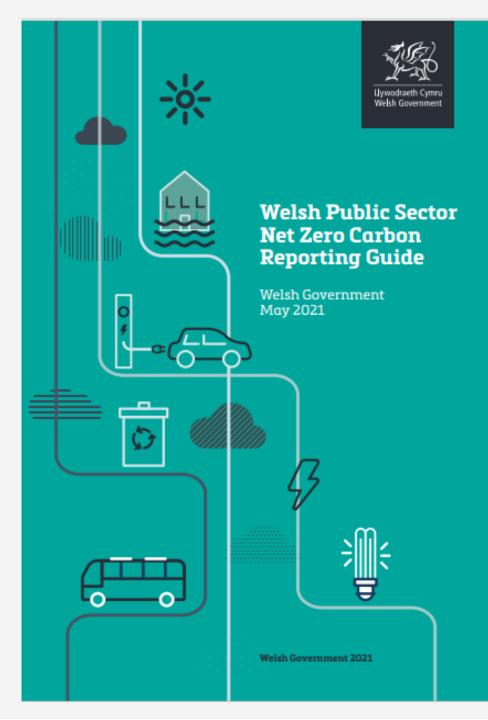
Suggested Implementation Finder Suggested Implementation Phasing (1/2)

It is suggested that only the top \sim 50% of sites are considered, this would includes:

- 115 school buildings
- 58 healthcare sites
- 31 offices
- 51 long term residential
- 80 university buildings
- 30 swimming pool centres
- 47 dry leisure centre sites
- 38 other sites



Distribution of heat emissions in the Public Sector (exc. acute hospitals)







Questions

- Reporting Arrangements
- Joint working structures
- Welsh Government Energy Service