



Towards municipal heat transition strategies

Dr. Richard van Leeuwen
Goos Lier, MSc
Saxion University of Applied Sciences
The Netherlands

Powered by











DENMARK











Contents

- Dutch heat transition approach
- Problem statement
- Changing role of government
- Heat transition options
- Comprehensive methodology
- First application results
- Conclusions and outlook



















Dutch heat transition approach

- Present situation: 90% heating by natural gas
- 2030: 49% reduction of natural gas
- 2050: 100% reduction of natural gas
- RES: Regional Energy Strategy
- 2021: municipal heat transition strategies











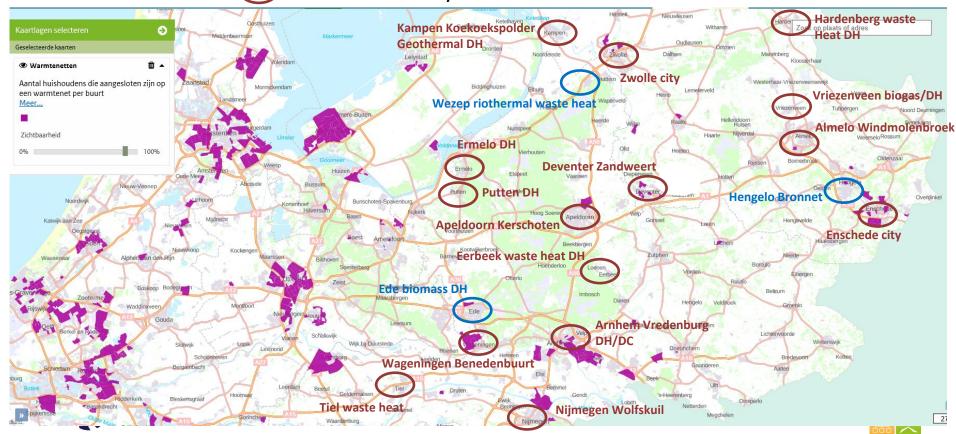






Experiences

- Existing DH networks
- WIEfm feasibility studies







4DH



Problem statement

- High complexity of heat transition project for existing buildings & districts.
- Feasible exploitation of a single heat source often dominates.
- Limited time is given for heat transition planning.
- Municipalities often have insufficient coordination experience, technical and organizational knowledge.
- Insufficient source heat capacity with sufficient temperature levels for district heating projects.
- Insufficient insight into critical success factors.
- Lack of stakeholder and citizen involvement.
- Lack of an integral approach, supporting methods and experience with available tools.









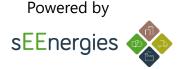




Changing role of government

- In the past: limited role for municipalities.
- New roles:
 - Coordination (in organisation and time)
 - Defend public interest within local energy projects
 - Co-financer of additional costs for future proof infrastructure (e.g. backbone).
 - Managing uncertainty within the project.
- Authority for underground infrastructure, permit regulation (heat facility building permit, permit for streetwork).



















Heat transition options

Individual heat production

Home heat pumps

Infrastructure: electricity grid

Collective heat production

District heating

Infrastructure: DH network

Hybrid solution: 4th/5th generation DH

& heat pumps

Infrastructure: low cost DH & electricity

grid

Home hydrogen boiler

infrastructure: existing natural

gas network

Powered by









DENMARK



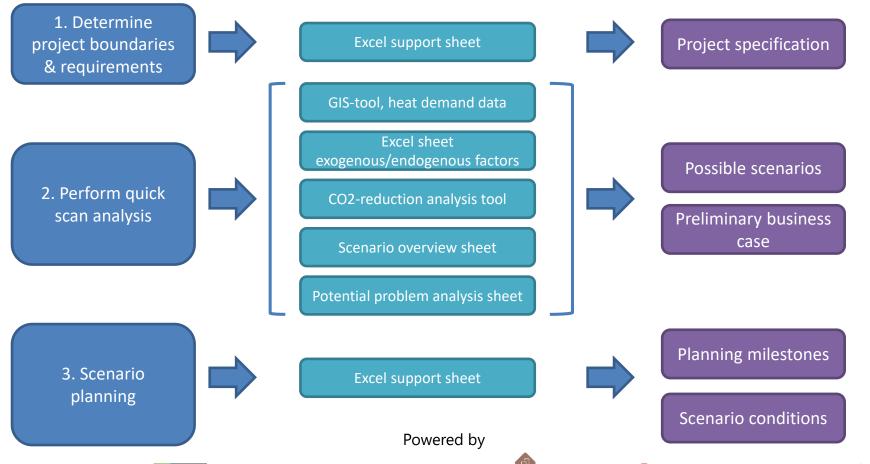








Comprehensive methodology













8







Comprehensive met' \dology



















9











A STATE OF THE STA

2. Perform quick scan analysis







Urban design

GIS-tool, heat demand data

Excel sheet

exogenous/endogenous factors

CO2-reduction analysis tool

Scenario overview sheet

Potential problem analysis sheet











10

nnovation Fund Denmark



DENMARK



Conclusions & outlook

- Saxion develops a comprehensive heat transition methodology with partners
- Experience so far is promising
- To do: further development of tools & models: improve user interaction, whole system analysis, understandable inputs & overviews
- To do: more elaborate experience with step 4 & 5

Questions for SES-conference audience:

- Which successful heat transition examples do you know in your country?
- Which approach was followed?
- 3. Do you have suggestions to improve our methodolody?











11

nnovation Fund Denmark







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



DENMARK









12

Powered by

