

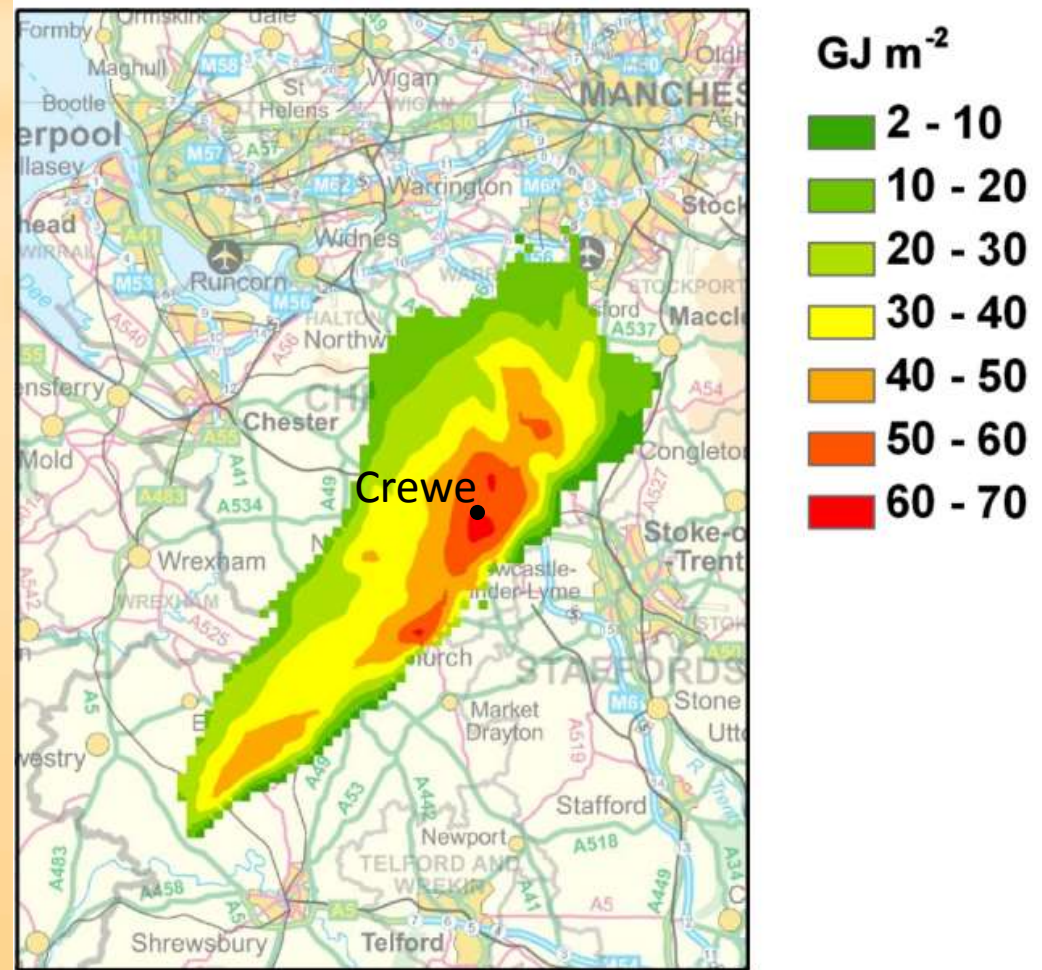
Geothermal Energy in the Cheshire Basin

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Why the Cheshire Basin?

- Low heat flow, but high hydro-physical parameters.
- Favourable geological conditions and under highly populated areas.
- The basin contains a huge resource – the same amount of energy produced from **3 billion barrels of oil** (Hirst et al., 2015).



Why the Cheshire Basin?



Why Geothermal?

- **Clean** - almost carbon free.
- **Secure** - renewable energy recharge from the Earth's natural thermal gradient.
- **Affordable** - only costs 1p/kwh to produce.
- **Nationally important** - 60% of the UK heat demand. 70,000+ jobs in exploration and construction, £4.5bn GVA.
- **Local Growth** - power 6,740 homes and reducing 7-8,000 tonnes of CO2. 200 FTE's and £10m GVA.
- **Supports Crewe High Growth City/HS2**

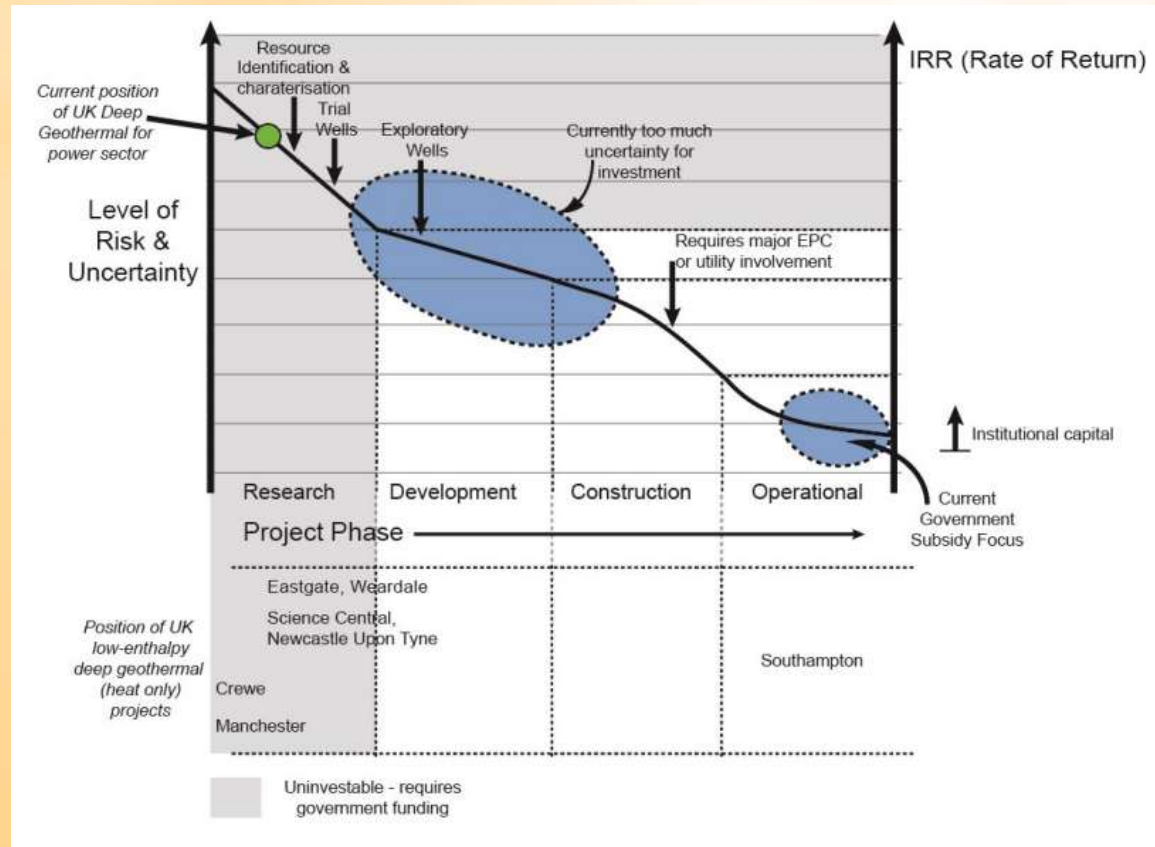
Our Journey to Date

- As part of the 'Ambition for all sustainable communities Strategy (2010-2025), the Council has put forward a vision of a step change towards renewable sources.
- Complements the **Carbon Reduction Programme** – 42% reduction since 2008 from streetlighting and buildings.
- 2014 – Council's **Cabinet** made the decision to pursue deep geothermal energy. Secured feasibility funding
- 2015 – Council's **Energy Framework** identified Geothermal energy as key opportunity. **Knowledge Transfer Partnership** with Keele University.
- 2016 – **Joint Venture** with Engie for geothermal and heat networks, and funding bids for exploration.

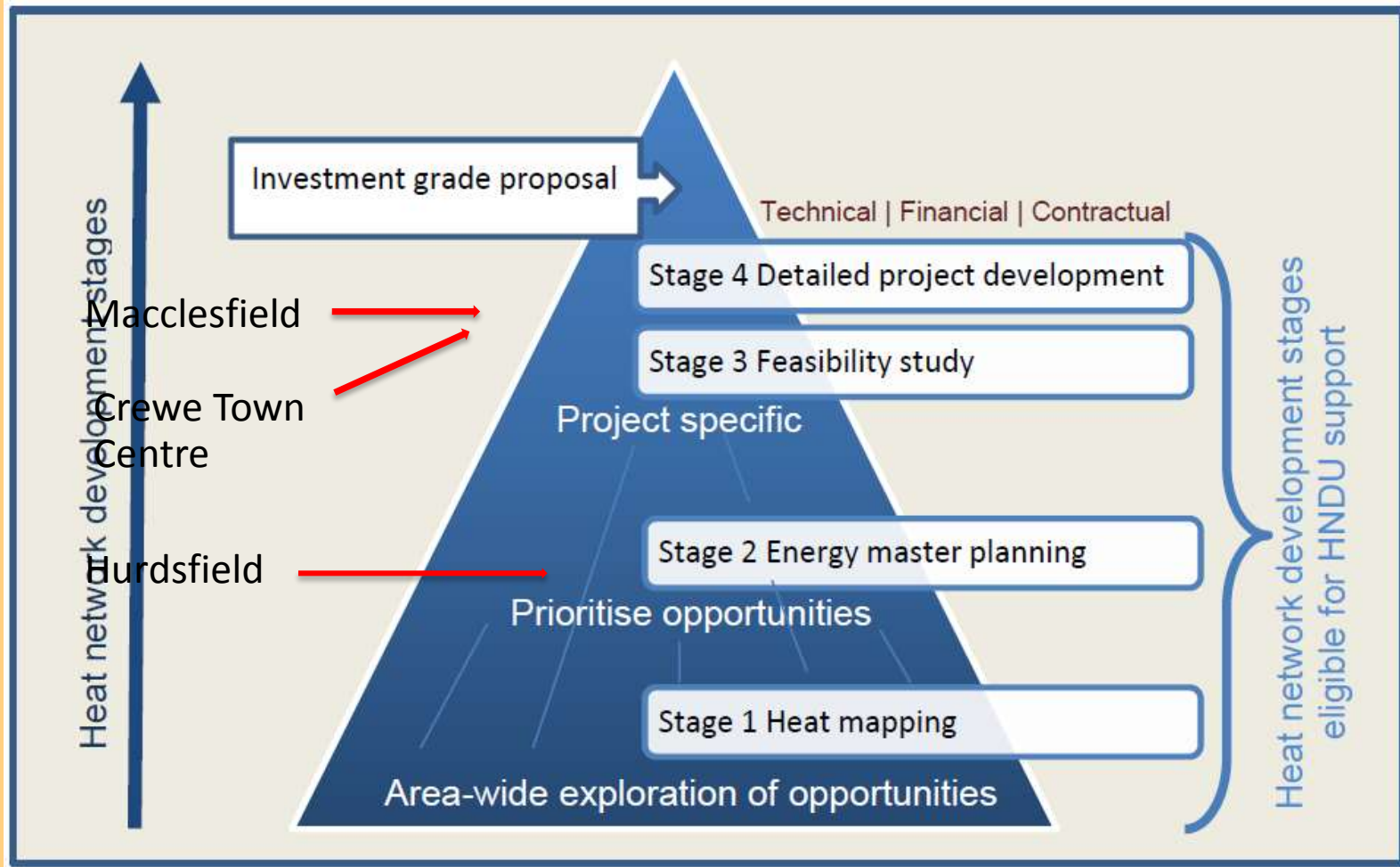


Geothermal Funding

- Aim to de-risk the basin through a 4-5km deep exploratory well in Crewe.
- Two applications being progressed from European and Local Growth funding.



Heat Networks



Heat network development stage diagram.

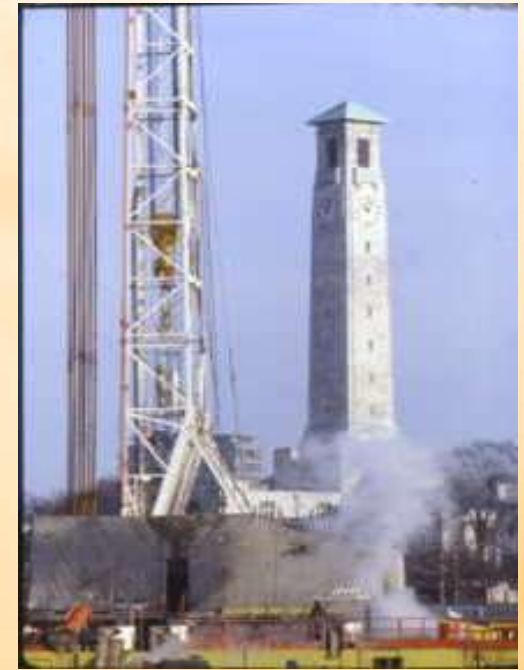
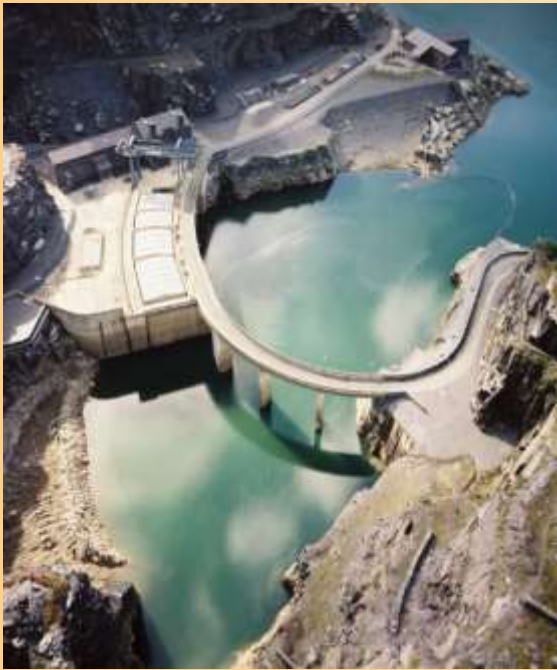
Cheshire Energy Networks Ltd

- Joint venture (JV) with Engie has been established.
- The partnership aims to install the infrastructure for geothermal and heat networks.
 - Initial focus on Cheshire East.
 - The JVA is **not geographically restricted** - can operate anywhere across the UK.
 - Compliant procurement for use by other local authorities – can help you to deliver your targets.



http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/council_information/media_hub/media_releases/council-announces-new-clean-energy-development-partnership.aspx

ENGIE – Leading the Energy Transition in Europe



ENGIE Profile of UK Business Unit

Top 7
B2B Energy Supply

Number 1
in district and
industrial energy

£2.8bn
UK turnover

Top 5
Facilities
Management

25m
m2 of space
managed

20,000
Employees

Top 5
Smart Government

5GW
of power generation
capacity

27,000
Customer
sites



Engie's commitment to the use of deep geothermal energy

Engie is:

- maintaining long term investment in its existing deep geothermal resource
- exploring opportunities for new resources
- providing clients with an easier route to exploit geothermal resources



Southampton Aquifer: an existing resource in the heart of the city



- Largest commercially developed integrated Geothermal/CHP district energy scheme in the UK
- Started 9 years ago
- Built on Joint Co-Operation Agreement with Southampton City Council



Engie maintaining investment in deep geothermal energy New downhole pump fitted in Southampton in 2016



Engie maintaining investment in deep geothermal energy New downhole pump in Southampton



Cheshire East Networks

A new opportunity for Engie to work with a dynamic local authority in an energy joint venture to:

- develop heat networks, and
- incorporate deep geothermal energy

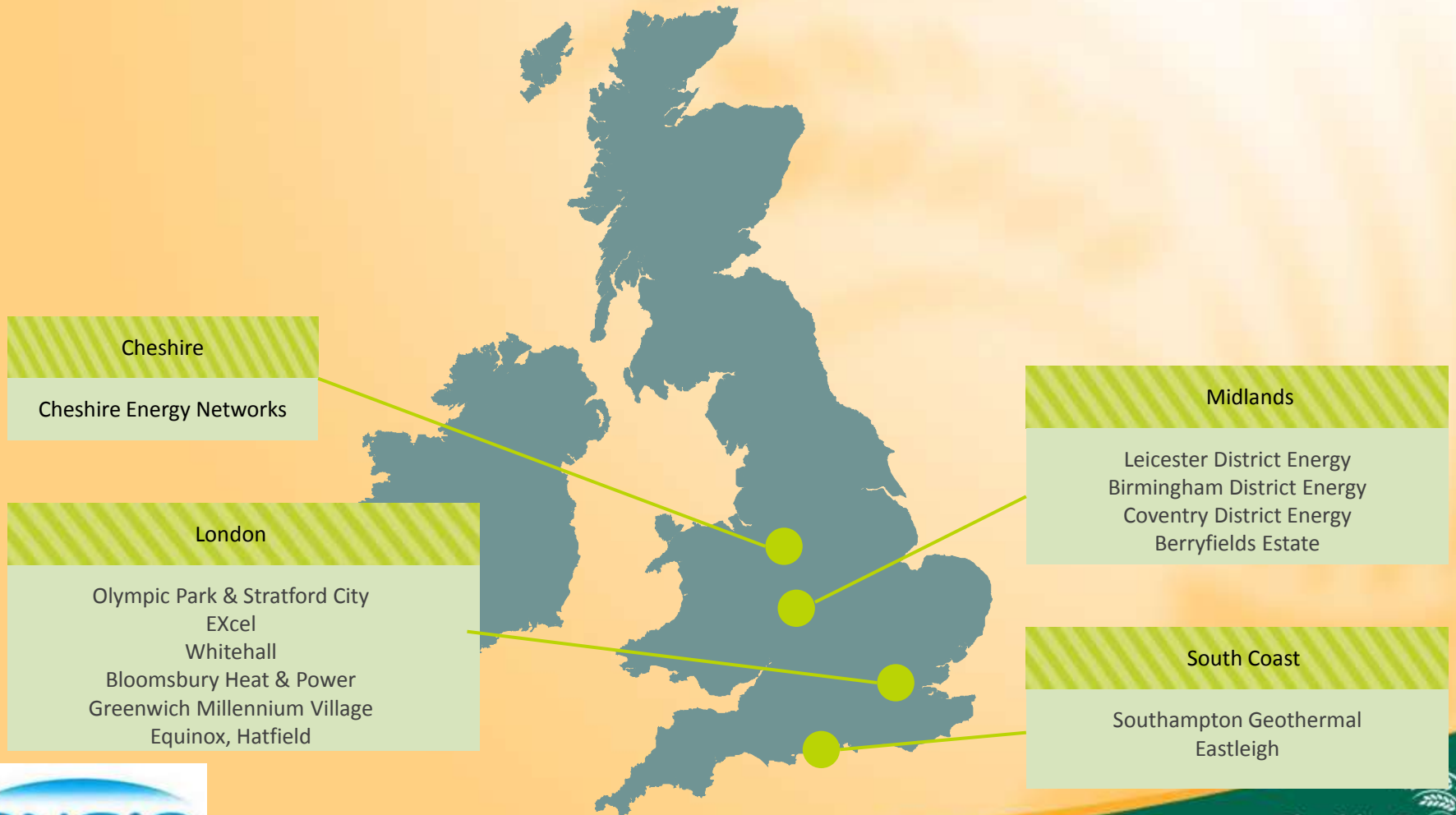


A Turnkey Service

- **An easier route for clients to exploit geothermal energy - a turnkey service offered by Urban Energy, Storengy and Cheshire East Council (CEC)**
- **Through its subsidiary companies Urban Energy and Storengy, and its JV with CEC, Engie has the skills, experience and capacity to provide a turnkey service to develop district heating networks using deep geothermal resources.**
- **With Storengy and CEC it is able to undertake both the subsoil works, the development and operation of the surface District Energy Network (s) and the critical public sector processes and knowledge.**



ENGIE's UK District Energy schemes



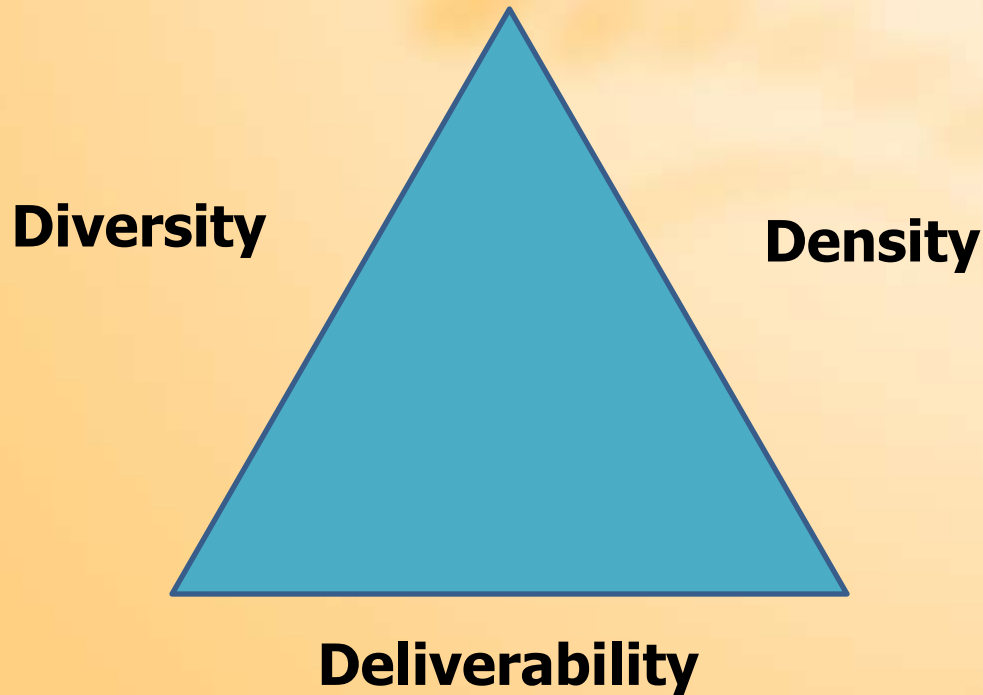
Integrating Energy Technologies

Sources of low carbon heat used by Engie in its district energy schemes:-

- CHP
- Energy from Waste
- Biomass
- Solar
- Geothermal
- Others likely to be added in next few years

Characteristics of Success of a District Heating Scheme

The DE Triangle



Density

- **What does it mean?**
 - Heat density (kWh/m²)
 - Proximity of buildings
- **Why is it important?**
 - Reduces capital cost due to reduced network costs
 - Reduces highway buried services risk
 - Increases financial viability

Diversity

- **What does it mean?**

- Mix of building types
- Usage at different times of day/year
- Usage for different loads - DHW; space heating; process heating
- Existing buildings – a function of the existing urban geography
- New Developments – mixed use is quite common for larger developments

- **Why is it important?**

- **Geothermal, CHP and other low carbon plant operates optimally at continuous output**
- Diverse loads provides year round base load
- Increases CO₂ savings and financial viability
- Can reduce peak demand significantly

Deliverability

- **Several key issues including;**
 - Potential for long term contract
 - Number of customers
 - Nature of customers
 - Risks and de risking
 - Revenue certainty and financing
 - Timing (phasing of loads)
- **Key questions;**
 - Who will the contracting party be?
 - How much of the project can they commit to?
 - Does this provide sufficient certainty around energy consumption, energy sales and appropriate plant selection?

Conclusions

- Geological modelling will continue to determine how best to develop geothermal energy in the Cheshire East & Crewe area.
- We are working hard to de-risk the exploitation of the potential geothermal resource .
- Innovative partnerships have been formed to capitalise on this resource and start development of the heating networks – available to assist other areas.
- We are leading, at risk, and the UK still needs to support the industry further to deliver the benefits.