

The National Heat Map

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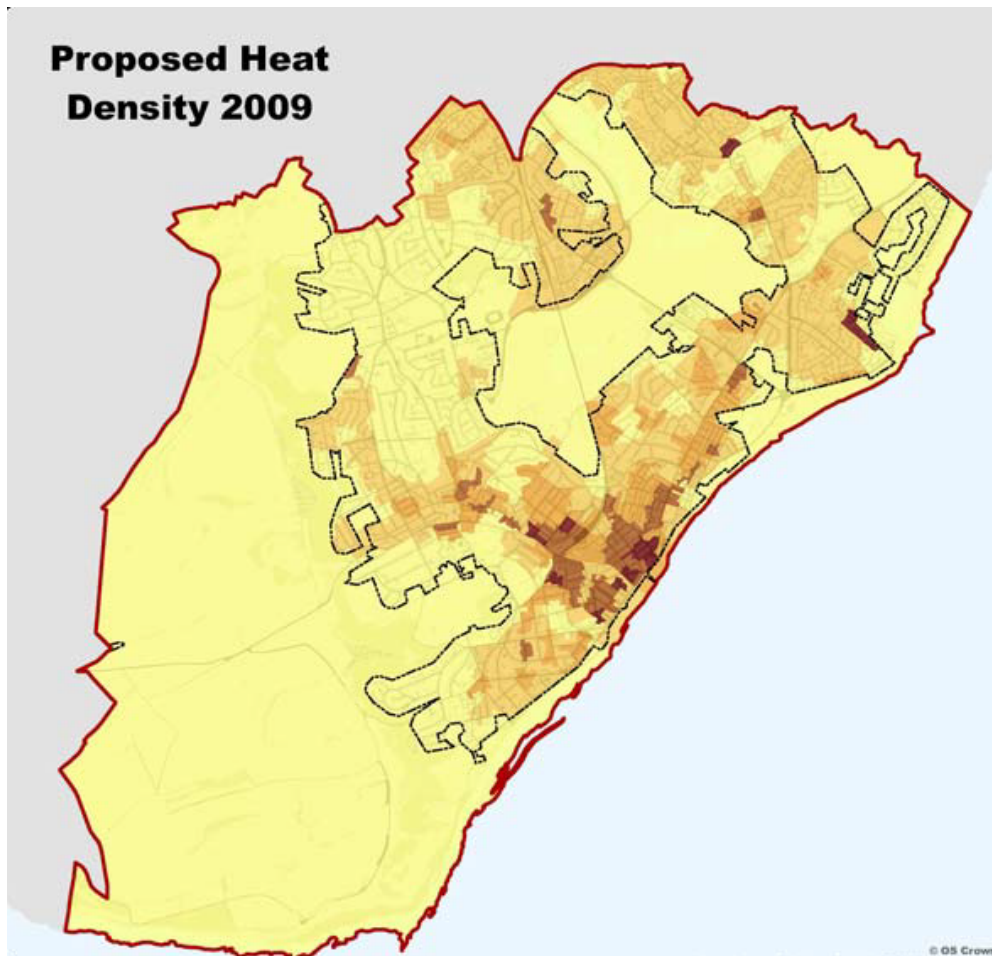
Agenda



-
- Why heat maps are so great
 - Why a National Heat Map is even better
 - Sneak preview
 - Feedback

Why heat maps are so great

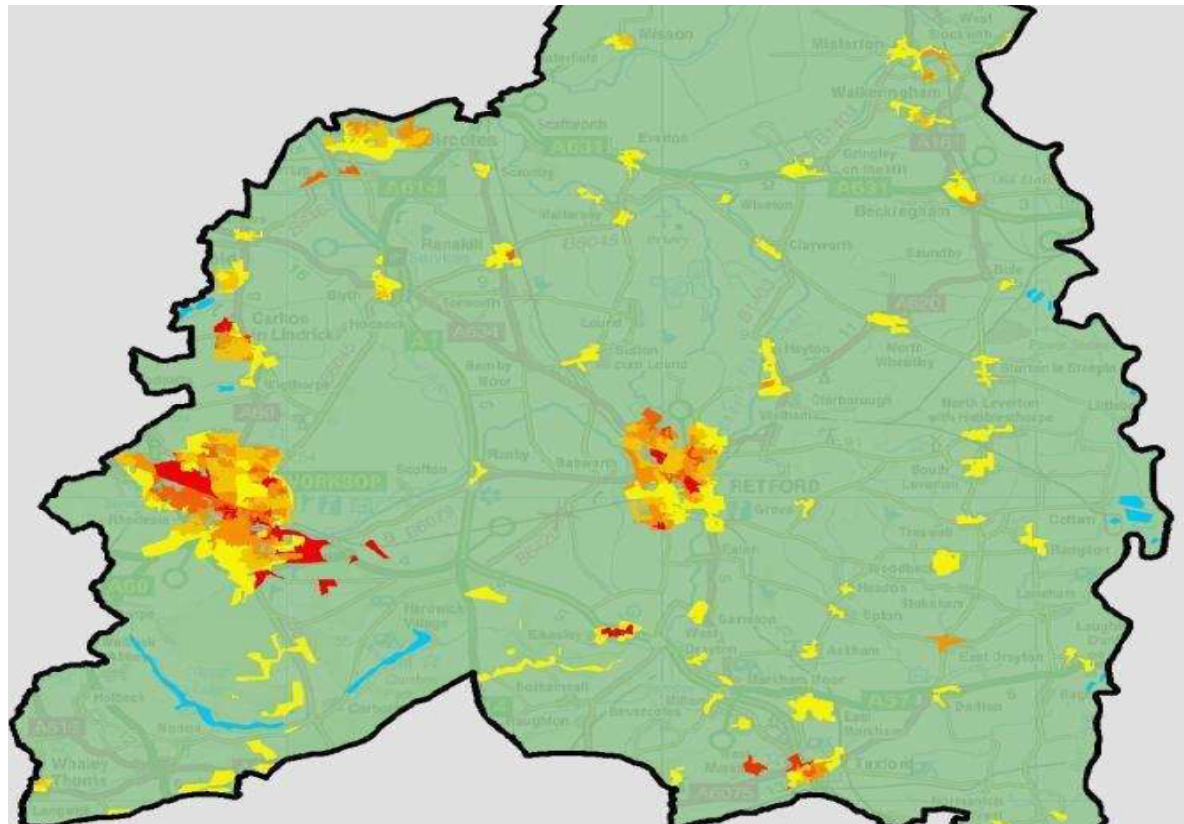
“Low carbon heating is circumstantial”



- Different buildings have different circumstances:
 - Heat demand density
 - Potential heat sources
 - Existing heat networks
 - Other buildings in the area
- This makes low carbon heating a **very** local issue

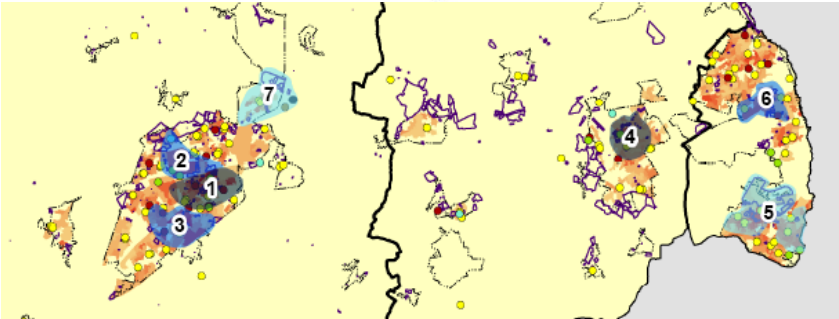
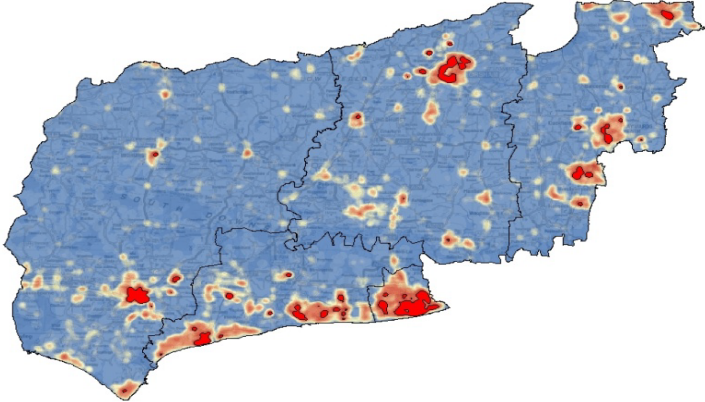
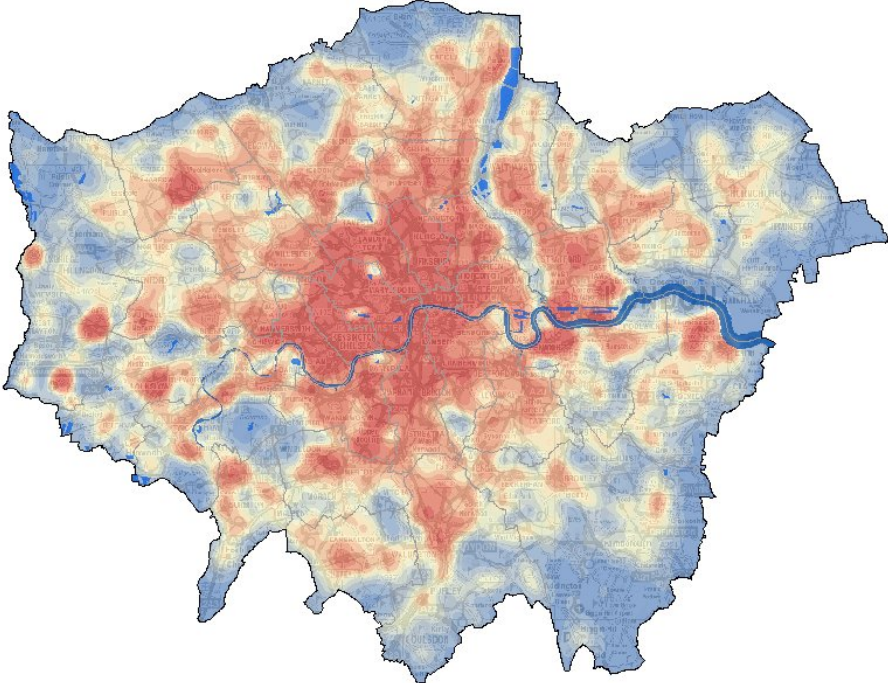
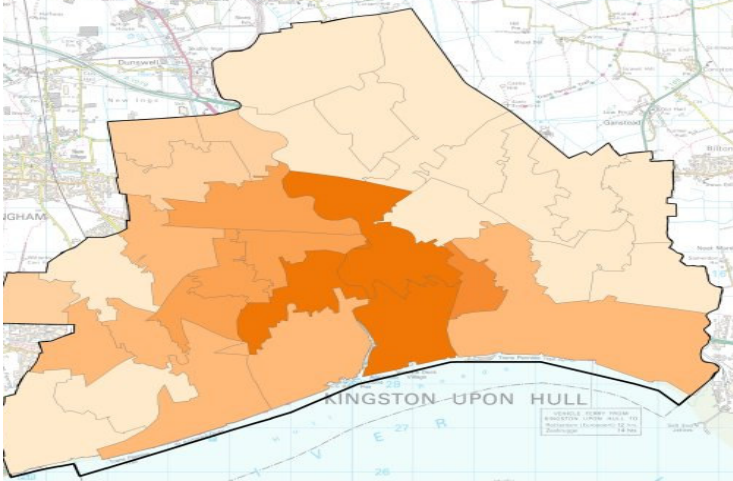
Why heat maps are so great

- A heat map is a spatial plan of heat demand density. Starting point to developing detailed Energy Master Plans
- With info on building type, heat supply and physical constraints...
- Planners can see focus areas with the highest potential for district heating network development
- Planners can see where other technologies are more suitable



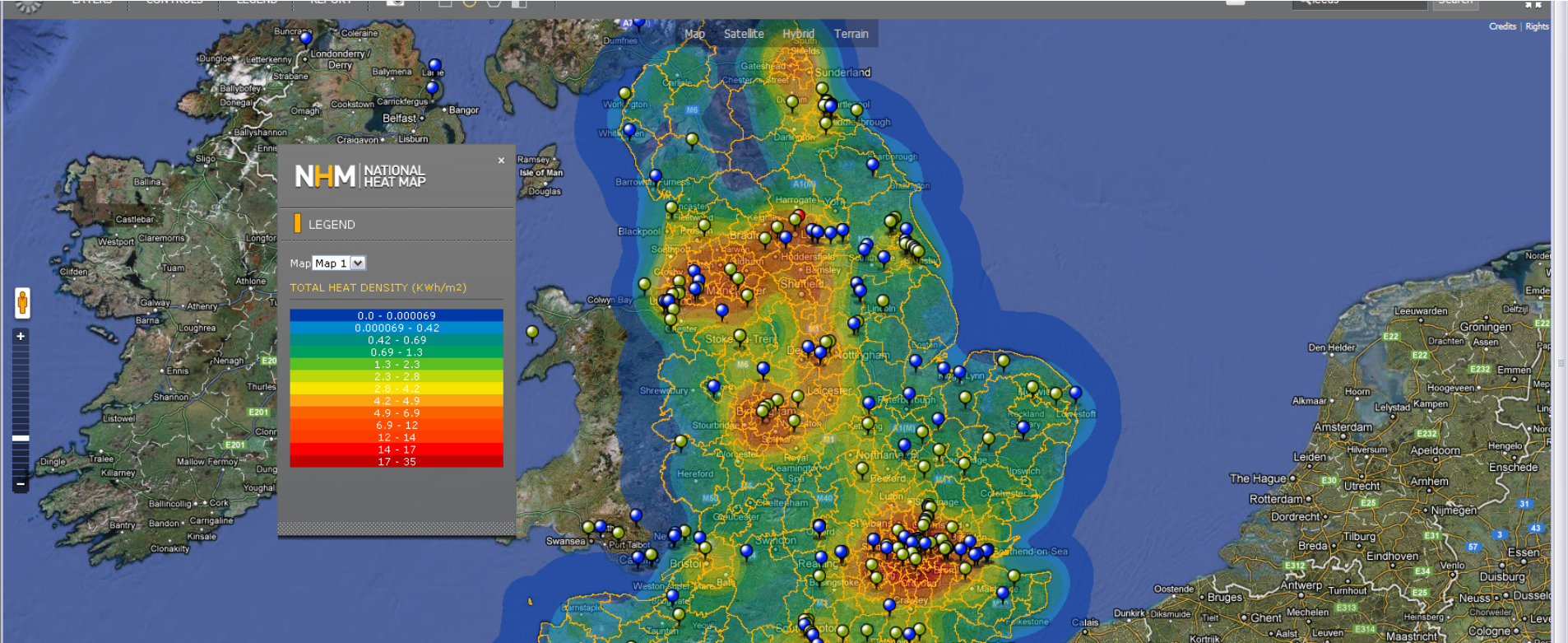
Why heat maps are so great

They have been used effectively by: North Hampshire, Eastbourne, Cornwall, Stockport, **Bassetlaw**, Harrogate, Hull, Peterborough. West Sussex. Greater London...



The National Heat Map

DECC has developed a National Heat Map that shows heat demand density for the whole country.

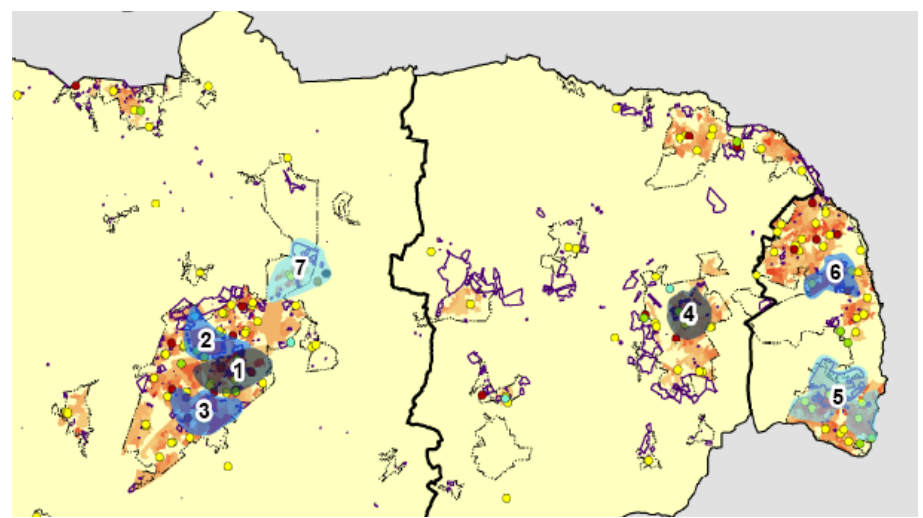
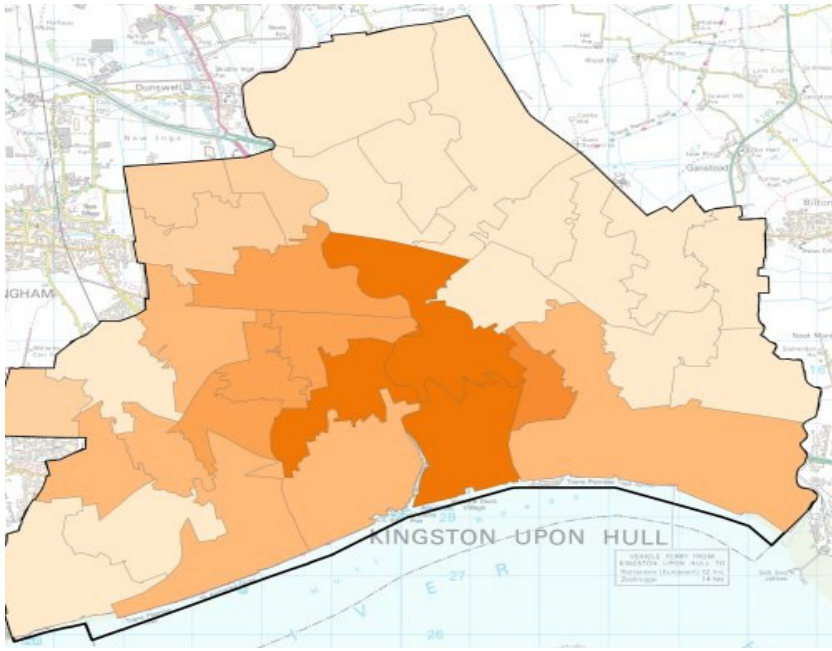


The map is a comprehensive database of heat demand density, equipped with a range of tools to help developers and planners identify priority areas for low carbon heat projects.

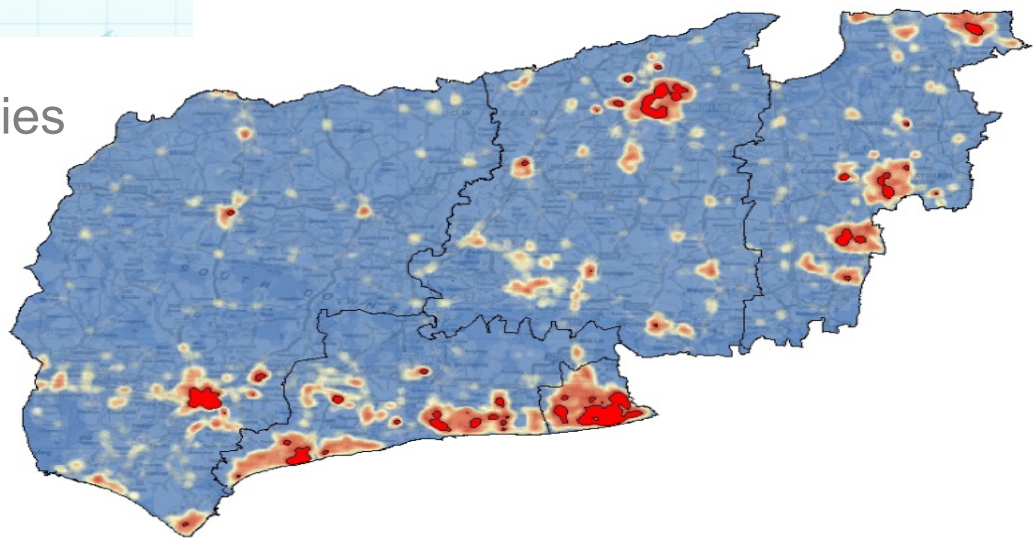
Why a national heat map?

- Value for money
 - £10-60k per LA
 - £4-20 million for England (piecemeal)
 - £150,000 National Heat Map
- In reality, many local authorities would not undertake mapping exercises
- Finer granularity than any other map (individual buildings)
- Groundbreaking model, national datasets

Benefits

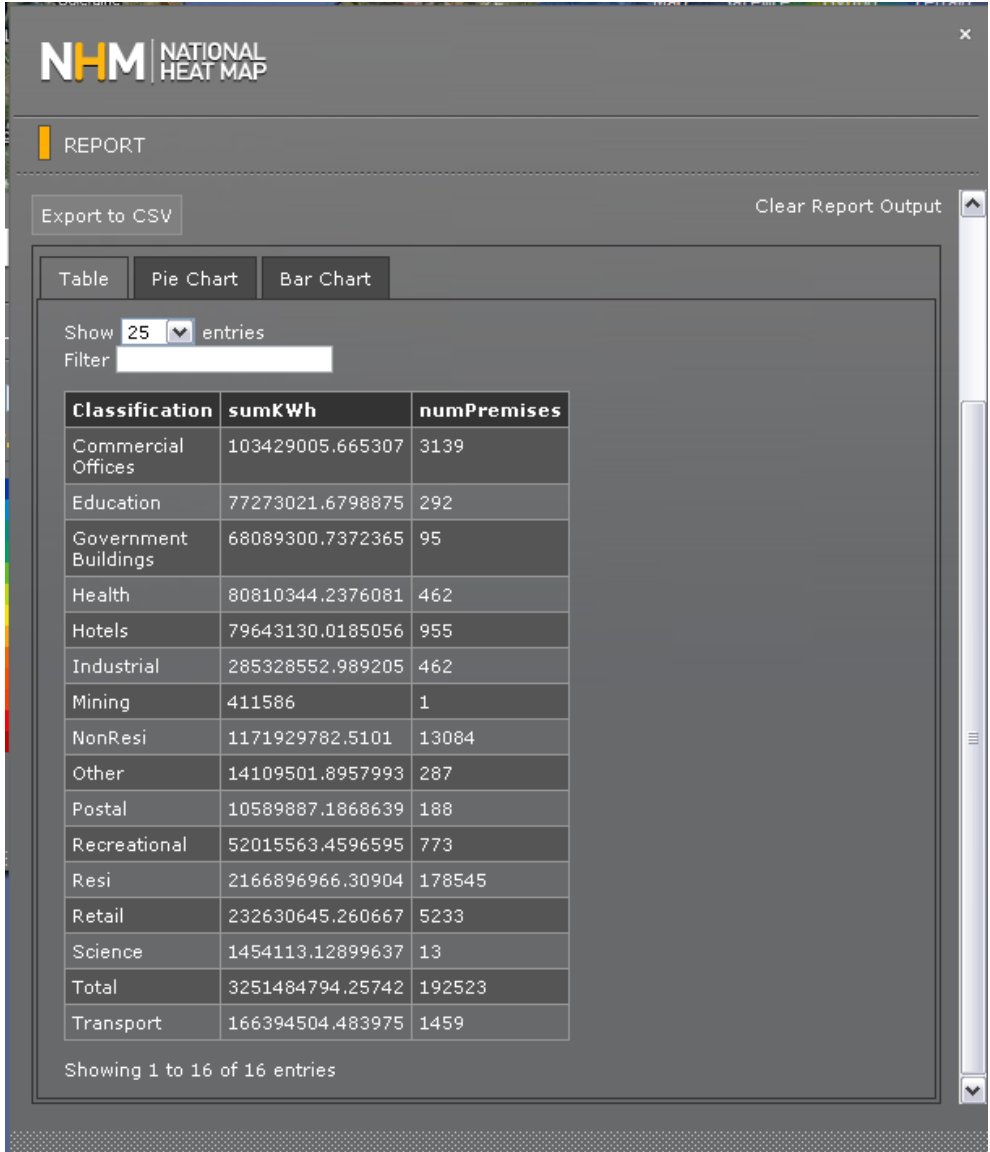


- Cross border opportunities
- Consistent mapping



Functions

- Generate reports on selected areas to give you accurate heat demand information and sectoral breakdown



NHM NATIONAL HEAT MAP

REPORT

Export to CSV Clear Report Output

Table | Pie Chart | Bar Chart

Show 25 entries

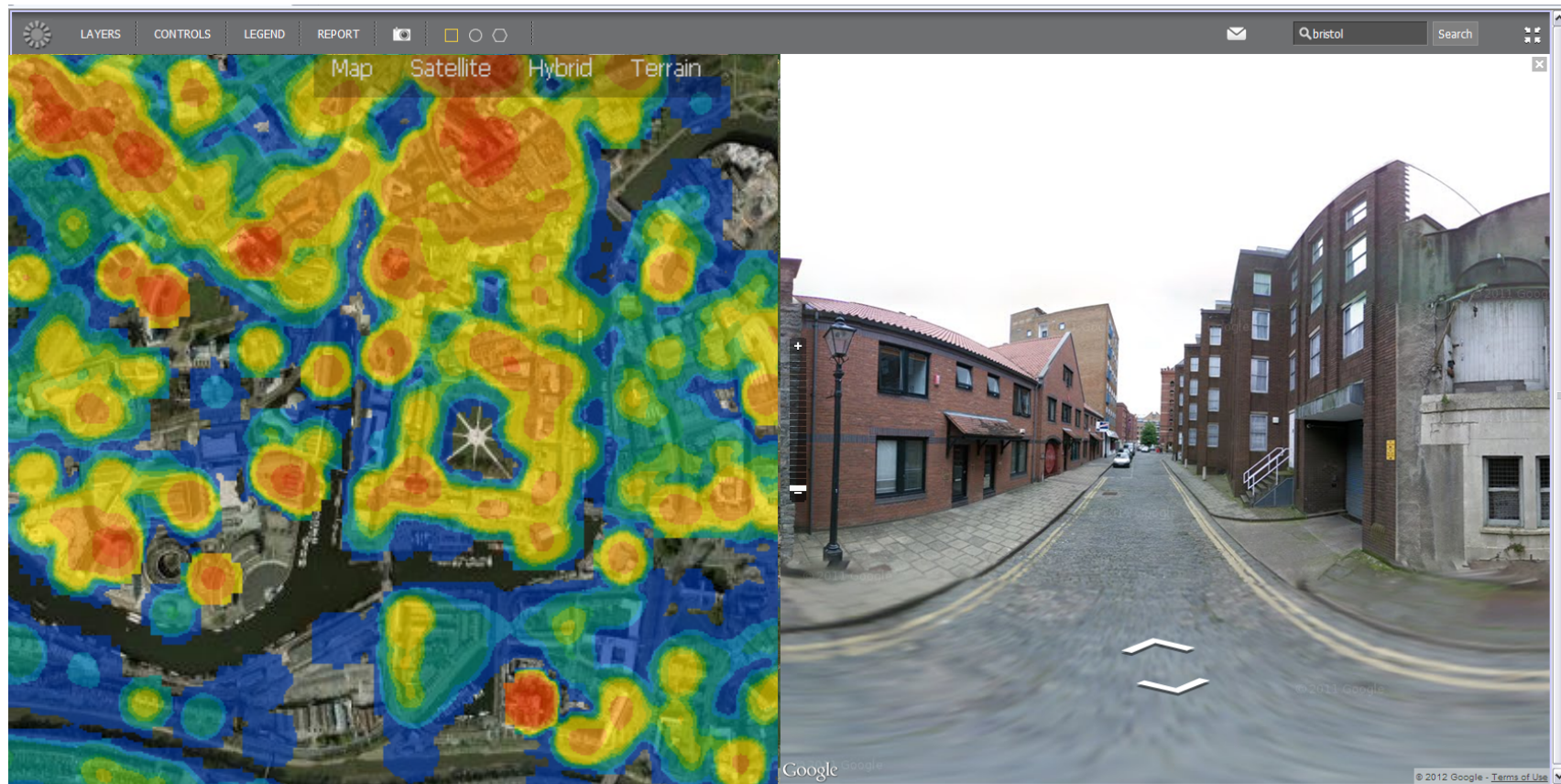
Filter

Classification	sumKWh	numPremises
Commercial Offices	103429005.665307	3139
Education	77273021.6798875	292
Government Buildings	68089300.7372365	95
Health	80810344.2376081	462
Hotels	79643130.0185056	955
Industrial	285328552.989205	462
Mining	411586	1
NonResi	1171929782.5101	13084
Other	14109501.8957993	287
Postal	10589887.1868639	188
Recreational	52015563.4596595	773
Resi	2166896966.30904	178545
Retail	232630645.260667	5233
Science	1454113.12899637	13
Total	3251484794.25742	192523
Transport	166394504.483975	1459

Showing 1 to 16 of 16 entries

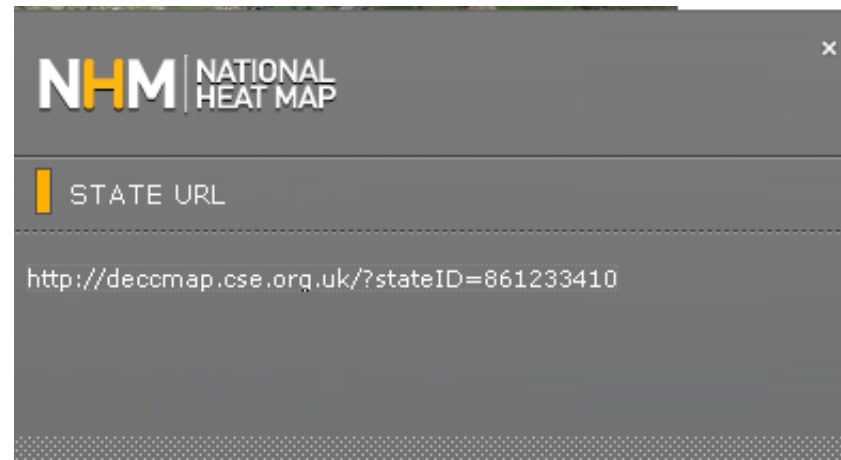
Functions

- Zoom in on particular areas to examine individual buildings, and use the street view function to help identify building types
- Split screen function to compare areas, or view an area in different ways



Functions

- Supports business case for feasibility studies
- Evidence base to jump start feasibility studies
- Generate discreet URL to save your research



Summary



The National Heat Map is a comprehensive spatial plan of heat demand density, equipped with a range of tools to help developers and planners identify priority areas for low carbon heat projects.

<http://ceo.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap>

Benefits of a National Heat Map

Value for money

A fraction of the cost of individual LA maps

Detailed reporting

Sectoral breakdown of buildings and heat demand

Precision and accuracy

Zooms in to reveal heat demand density of individual streets and buildings

Split screen function

Examine different data side by side, or compare locations

URL generator

Save your investigations and share findings instantly

Google API

User friendly and familiar to use

National datasets

Based on more complete datasets than any other map of its kind

Groundbreaking model

Developed by CSE and peer-checked by DECC Statistics and industry experts: “absolutely fantastic “ (CIBSE)

Consistent mapping

Allows consistent analysis of the entire country

Cross-border opportunities

Neighbouring LAs can identify projects for collaboration

Feedback

<http://ce0.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap>

National.heat.map@decc.gsi.gov.uk

“I think the heat map is a fabulous resource... I would love to see something like this developed here in Hungary!”
Institute for World Economics

“A great tool”!
Ecoliving Surrey & East Hampshire

“Absolutely fantastic”!
CIBSE

“The most advanced map of its kind”!
Click Green

“Pleased to see that the **National Heat Map** has now been published”!
AEA Technology

[http://ceo.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap?
stateID=5a47f1103612b2971dbb60a41226ec9e](http://ceo.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap?stateID=5a47f1103612b2971dbb60a41226ec9e)

[http://ceo.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap?
stateID=1ea5b84f7ae4d66c03eb44cfc7a112cf](http://ceo.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap?stateID=1ea5b84f7ae4d66c03eb44cfc7a112cf)

[http://ceo.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap?
stateID=1bff2dd11604ee6467384ed4f4de3814](http://ceo.decc.gov.uk/nationalheatmap?stateID=1bff2dd11604ee6467384ed4f4de3814)

Tasks



In groups of two or three, look at the following locations (you can look at all three or focus on one/two if you prefer:

- Pall Mall Court, Manchester
- Trafford Park, Manchester
- MD 79B

Use the National Heat Map to assess each location (you can decide how far to extend your assessment from the centre of the location search). Try to discuss and answer the following questions:

- What is the heat demand density of the area?
- What is the sectoral mix like?
- Are there any existing heat sources in the area?
- What difficulties might be met in building a heat network here?
- If you built a heat network here, what would you include, and where would you draw the boundaries?