Non-domestic smart energy management innovation competition information day

30th November 2017

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy



WELCOME



Agenda

Time	Item	Presenter
13:40	Opening remarks	Daron Walker (BEIS)
13:50	Rationale for action	Michael Harrison (BEIS)
14:10	Research overview	David Kenington (BEIS)
14:25	Sector overview: schools	Henry Greenwood (Ashden)
	Sector overview: retail	Steve Denham (betterRetailing.com)
	Sector overview: hospitality	Malcolm Hanna (The National Energy Foundation)
15:20	SM data overview	Peter Morgan (BEIS)
15:30	Refreshment break	
16:00	Panel discussion	TC, PM, MH, AG, SD, MH
16:30	Competition overview and Q&A	David Kenington (BEIS)
16:55	Closing remarks	Teresa Camey (BEIS)
17:00	Close	

Sli.do

Please add your questions and thoughts, and vote throughout the day

- Wifi:
 - Username: CHW-Guest
 - Password: Westminster1
- Sli.do:
 - Go to: slido.com
 - Event code: **#NDSEMIC**

OPENING REMARKS

Daron Walker Director, BEIS Senior Responsible Owner, Smart Metering Implementation Programme BEIS

RATIONALE FOR ACTION

Michael Harrison Head of Benefits and Evaluation Smart Metering Implementation Programme BEIS

Overview

Through extensive research BEIS have identified the opportunity for a step-change in energy management tools and approaches for smaller non-domestic sites

- 1. The make-up of the target population, and what we learnt about their potential for energy management
- 2. What we learnt about the market and energy saving potential from innovation
- 3. The opportunity driving change through:
 - intervention in innovative, sector-focussed products and services
 - Supporting target sector end users to take these up and use them



Target population: activities and business size

The Programme will impact the majority of non-domestic premises in Great Britain



The largest <u>number</u> of sites are occupied by shops, followed by offices; there is also a significant number of sites occupied by public sector organisations (e.g. schools)

Non-domestic population

The majority of meters are at sites occupied by micro-businesses or SMEs but there is a proportion occupied by very large businesses (chains of sites)



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Case study research 2015-6

Objectives

- Establish how these types of sites make energy related decisions;
- Understand the ways in which meter data is being used for energy management;
- Develop an understanding of the pathways, enablers and barriers to energy saving in smaller nondomestic sites using smart meter data; and
- Consider what further action may be required to maximise benefits



Potential to engage with SM data



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Existing means of access to smart data

Your smart meter(s) provide information about your use of energy



Information can be displayed/ accessed in a number of ways, such as through interactive web based reports that you log onto using a laptop or smartphone. Hard copies can be printed out.



Near real-time information on energy usage, so you can see what you have used, typically, for every half hour. Information can be displayed to show consumption over different periods e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, yearly



It may also be possible to show realtime information on a visual display

Existing means of access to smart meter data may not be enough

"Having access to smart meter data was, in itself, unlikely to trigger changes in behaviour in many organisations, where they lacked the ability to translate the information into energy efficiency actions."

Research overview report, 'engaging with smart meter data' p41)

Adding value to smart meter data

The es as

Acquisition	Key data sets need further consideration to maximise the potential benefits of smart		
	Without additional information actions are hard/impossible to personalise		
Collation & Formatting	Combine other data sets		
V			
Analysis		Dete see he	
Ve		 Data can be extracted at a range of stages 	
Benchmarking & Comparison	 	and provided to the customer. The value increases a	
V		we move further down the chain	
Insight (personalised)	Extract and visualise data	 Further data sets can be combined and become relevant at each stage 	
Options for Action	➡	Sugo	
V			
Investment & Action	⇒		

There's a need to do more than just provide this information back to the consumer in an easily comprehensible format

Key research finding: smart meter data has the potential to prompt organisations into taking action provided:

- they have easy (and preferably free) access to their energy use data
- they know how to interpret it within the context of their own operations
- and a cost effective solution is available

An example of combining data sets



This approach of linking gas consumption to daily temperatures was used by a chain of pubs and resulted in savings of some 11% in their annual gas consumption. (Source: kWIQly GmbH)

The opportunity

Intervention in innovative, sector-focused products and services Supporting target sector end users to take these up and use them

Energy management experts and researchers

Building on the evidence:

how best to raise consumer awareness and deliver behaviour change at scale? The need for innovation in:

 Services providing targeted, real time and actionable advice

 Support mechanisms tailored to organisational characteristics Technology developers

Building on smart meter and other data:

what products and services will provide most value to consumers?

The competition aim

To develop and prove smart data tools and deliver a series of pilots, learning from which can then be disseminated and scaled through the target population

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

David Kenington *Research and Evaluation Advisor Smart Metering Implementation Programme* **BEIS**

Overview

BEIS and others have undertaken extensive research aimed at providing a better understanding of the context for energy management for smaller non domestic consumers

- 1. Small organisation energy management challenges
- 2. Engagement with data and the potential opportunities offered by smart meters
- 3. How this has informed the Competition
 - Focus and objectives
 - Structure and phasing

Research is available here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/smart-metering-in-non-domesticpremises-early-research-findings



Energy management in small organisations

Challenges and opportunities



Challenges

- All pay bills, but few actively 'manage' energy
- Most do not have dedicated energy managers and lack time, interest and skills
- Huge variation in organisational activities and associated energy use – one size does not fit all

Opportunities

- Those who manage energy often are owners / have significant control
- Several see energy use as a significant cost
- Lots of 'low hanging fruit', both in behaviours and installation

Engaging small organisations with energy

Smart meters present new opportunities to engage small organisations with energy information and data

Engaging with energy information and data

- Many do not understand their current bills and/or do not engage with them on a regular basis
- Interventions need to be simple, easy to engage with and take up little time
- Reluctance to engage with external expertise

Smart meters opportunities

- Enabling technology
- Data in-of itself is unlikely to be that useful to target audience
- Lots of solutions potentially available including
 - Data disaggregation
 - Tailored messages
 - Timing

What does a good solution look like

Our research has identified the characteristics of a holistic solution which will be developed through the competition; central to it are effective data tools to effect energy saving



Competition focus

The competition will be focussed on sub-sectors with significant energy use and addressable energy management challenges.

Businesses

Shops and offices are highest % of sites

Retail, **hospitality** and offices dominate by energy consumption

Public sector

Schools are the largest category by number of premises, and also largest by energy consumption

Size of organisation

Of c. 2 mn smart meter mandated non-domestic sites, approximately **90%** are occupied by small or micro businesses and public sector bodies

Competition target sectors

The competition will be focused on the retail and hospitality sectors, and schools. Smaller, independent, businesses will be explicitly targeted as well as chains with sites within scope.

Independent hospitality and retail	Chain hospitality and retail	Schools
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Competition objectives

The competition is designed to deliver outputs which support the broader objectives of the Smart Metering Implementation Programme and the BEIS Energy Innovation Programme.

Competition outputs

Develop innovative and easyto-use **data tools**, tailored for the target segments, and adding value to smart data

Develop tailored packages of support mechanisms which drive the uptake and effective use of data products and services

Broader objectives

Secure earlier and greater levels of energy management activity in the target segments

Develop and strengthen the market for energy management products and services for smaller nondomestic consumers

Support the implementation of energy management through enabling increased and more effective activity by partner organisations (Smart Energy GB, energy suppliers, devolved administrations and others)

Competition structure

The competition will be phased in its implementation, and is designed to be accessible to a wide range of participants.

Information event

Phase 1 projects selected

Matchmaking

activity

Ongoing dissemination

Event to facilitate consortia for phases 2/3

Phase 2 projects selected

Phase 3 projects

selected

Strand 1: schools

Bid 1

Competition phases

Structured around three phases of innovation, promoting a broad base of innovation and funneling funds to the most promising solutions:

Phase 1: Design of software (Mar – Summer 2018)

Phase 2: Feasibility and initial testing (Autumn 2018 - early 2019)

Phase 3: Action learning (early 2019 – early 2020)



Strand 2: hospitality and retail

chains

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Strand 3: independent

hospitality and retail

Opportunities for involvement

Successful implementation of the competition will require cooperation and engagement of a wide range of stakeholders:

Tech developers	Leading development of tools, integrating innovative data sources and technologies
Energy management experts	Providing practical expertise and guidance
Research organisations	Guiding research and demonstration, maximizing project learning
Energy suppliers	Providing trial sites, customer engagement expertise
Sectoral bodies	Disseminating learning and opportunities to members, advising on sector needs

SECTOR OVERVIEW: SCHOOLS

Henry Greenwood Mentor, Ashden LESS CO₂ Programme Founder, Green Schools Project Ashden



LESS CO₂/SCHOOLS WORKING TOGETHER TO SAVE ENERGY NOW





Ashden champions and supports sustainable energy leaders to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon world.





















MAGic

MAGIC











The LESS CO2 programme launched in 2011

269 schools have taken part across the UK

pupils have learnt about energy saving



Bank of America 💜 Merrill Lynch



EACH YEAR THE AVERAGE SCHOOL SAVES 13% in energy consumption 14% in energy costs **12%** in greenhouse gas emissions 35,194 hours Carbon Credent Credentials



Bank of America

Merrill Lynch

Electricity Use in Independent Convenience Stores

Steve Denham Associate Editor, betterRetailing.com





1989 my first year: 0.25%







1991 store improvement: 0.32%







1997 A major investment: 0.33%






2000 Convenience: 0.46%







2005 serious investment: 0.7%







Cost of power for my store shown as percentage of turnover 1989 to 2006



So many things to do





Mo Razzaq's low energy store: 0.97%





Amin and Joga Uppal's Symbol Group store:

betterRetailing.com

Energy Costs in

Independent Convenience Stores

under 1% to over 2%

of Turnover







Retail technology must make the job easier and more profitable.





betterRetailing.com

What could an app do?

- Manage energy use
- Validate bills
- Pay bills
- Analyse use
- Allow retailers to group together to get better deals on energy?



@Retail_Steve

steve.denham@newtrade.co.uk

betterRetailing.com





Smart Metering for the Small Hospitality Sector

Malcolm Hanna, NEF 30th November 2017

improving the use of energy in buildings

Contents

- **1**. The Hospitality Sector
- 2. Sector Energy Use
- 3. The Opportunity
- 4. The Challenge
- 5. Solutions and Services



National Energy Foundation (NEF)



The National Energy Foundation is an *independent charity* that has been at the forefront of *improving the use of energy in buildings* since 1988. We aim to give people, organisations and government the knowledge, support and inspiration they need to understand and improve the use of energy in buildings.





The Hospitality Sector



The Hospitality Sector

- 4th largest industry
- Directly employs 3.2m people
- 4% of UK GDP
- > 50,000 60,000 hotels
- > 59,000 pubs
- 56,000 restaurants
- > 97% employ less than 50 people

Hospitality Employment Increase

Employment in hotels, restaurants, catering and events increase 13% between 2010 and 2014 2,919,450 Jobs 2,588,055 Jobs

British Hospitality Association

Source: BHA/Oxfo Economics 2016





Sector Energy Use



Sector Energy Use





Energy use hotels and pubs



Source : The Carbon Trust



Energy use in kitchens and restaurants



Source: US EIA data for energy consumed in food service buildings. US data used is representative of UK business. Source – Carbon Trust



Energy Intensity



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey.



The Opportunity

- Energy can be highest cost after labour, savings straight onto bottom line
- Estimated that good housekeeping can provide savings of up to 20%
- 20% energy saving for many businesses is equivalent to 5% increase in sales
- Key intervention opportunities
 - Operation
 - Maintenance
 - Procurement
 - Design new build and refurbishment
- In some kitchens as little as 40% of energy used goes into the preparation and storage of food, most waste heat

For a company with a **5%** profit margin over 3 years, a **£500**-a-year saving from energy efficiency makes the same profit as **£30,000** of extra sales.²



The Opportunity

- Energy management Good housekeeping
 - Catering relatively labour intensive
 - Equipment operating for extended hours

Start up / shut down procedures

- High staff turnover
 - Ongoing engagement / training
- Sub metering and monitoring has been effective

Engage staff in achieving targets

Highlight operational improvements or issues

Identify inefficient equipment





The Challenge

- Disconnect between energy efficiency and the aims and strategic targets of the business
- Lower priority Focus is on service delivery and new business
- Most businesses do not know how to collect and interpret energy data and develop solutions
- Staff skills and resources lack of time (beyond day job) and knowledge (to know how to collect and interpret data and how it relates to business)
- Smart meters can risk data overload requiring a lot of analysis





The Challenge

- Landlord / tenant split incentives in terms of investment
- Capital finance for investment in energy projects survey (npower) – 60% of SMES who think energy improvements is important – said that they didn't have the cash to invest
- Regarded as a one-off activity, usually around procurement not continuous improvement
- Very few independent case studies available on success stories
- Data Utility company barriers (ownership / charges / complexity) to release data



- Energy data the start point for operational management (behaviours) to generate savings, engagement, prove the benefit and gain momentum, before any investment
- Smart meters can produce an action point every half hour (at least), not just every time you get a bill, it is an opportunity multiplier
- Active Data (not passive), can send specific information to specific people (especially finance) e.g., "you cost 15% more last night than you did before"
- Focus on efficiency, affordability, competitiveness and productivity benefits









Restaurant chain using daily energy profiles





Need new tools and analysis packages - to bring out the value in the data

- Define and develop key contextual data combined with site information relevant, useful and powerful e.g. energy and temperature, covers, occupancy levels
- Action based exception reporting (diagnostic analysis done).
 - Profile comparison with historic performance
 - Occupancy profiling
 - Start up / shut down profiles

- New tools to integrate data into daily business practices 'bring the data to life' e.g. mobile Apps linked to the data and behavioural messages
- Equipment monitoring potential use of Non intrusive load management (NILM)
- New value from data around Demand Management and storage



Embed energy tips in work guides – link to data

operating the oven

Set the temperature to 371° by turning the

When switching off the oven, everse all steps.

small temperature dial.



Turn on the mains.

 \oplus



Change the dials to required numbers once the oven gets to 371°. Set the left dial to max., right dial to 10 and bottom dial to 8.

0

Turn on the oven.

OE1 PRODUCED DECEMBER 2005

Switch on oven no earlier than 45 minutes before trading starts

Switch off or turn down one or more decks when you can

Additional note: Switch oven off once last order is complete



Only switch on as many decks as you will need

Potential business models for new services

- Linked to the energy supplier or supply contract directly with supplier
- Linked to supply contract third party broker / bureau
- Stand alone new technical solution kit plus user interface (or software), sold to the users
- New platforms / forum e.g. third party provider or in collaboration with sector organisations or landlords





Wider requirements and opportunities

- Case Studies Need to develop a robust and independent evidence base (Local demonstrators, possible link to sector bodies)
- Training and advice programmes
 - > Basic advice and guidance e.g. on installation.
 - Basics on smart meter and staff behaviours, monitored via the data.
 - Guided workshops for sectors e.g. energy management in hotels.
- New benchmarks sector specific possible link to sector bodies
- National data platform to enable access
 - basic functionality for all, pay providers for added support & services
- Good communication on the benefits of smart metering (national campaign)





Smart Metering for the Small Hospitality Sector

Malcolm Hanna, NEF 30th November 2017

improving the use of energy in buildings

SMART METER DATA

Peter Morgan Technical Expert Smart Metering Implementation Programme BEIS



Smart meter data – a platform for innovation

Smart Meter Delivery

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

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This is what the data can look like...

 Single source for real time and historical consumption as well as tariff data for 26 million homes



Content

- 1) Smart meter system design
 - Accessing smart meter data
 - Connecting and controlling appliances
- 2) Innovation opportunities
- 3) Conclusion


Smart meter system design

The smart meter system has been designed to support innovation

- **Open Standards for the HAN:** ZigBee is used for communications between the smart metering equipment
- Proportionate security and privacy: protects consumer and network while maintaining easy access to data
- Scalable platform: other devices and data can be added



Accessing smart meter data

There are two routes for companies to gain access to data (given consumer consent)

Data access route 1 - DCC

- No additional equipment required
- Companies can access data by
 - becoming DCC Other User themselves
 - partnering with a DCC User to access data via the DCC
- Half hour gas and electricity consumption data available

Data access route 2 - CAD

- CAD is any device that supports ZigBee Smart Energy
- CAD can for example be gateway device or smart appliance
- CAD can arrive "pre-paired" or can be paired by the energy supplier / DCC User over the internet or via phone
- Near real time electricity data
 available

Connecting and controlling appliances

There are a number of ways to connect and manage appliances and equipment



Update on General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- Replaces UK Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) in the UK from 25 May 2018
- Shifts the way that organisations must protect and handle personal data
 - Explicit consent from consumer required
 - New data portability rules that enable other 3rd party to access data given consumer consent



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Innovation opportunities

Innovation opportunities are already emerging



Conclusion

- Overview of some innovative solutions on the back of smart meter data and infrastructure
- Early days for some of these products and services, but enablers like half hourly settlement are picking up
- Aim of this event is to share use cases and experiences as well as to give you the opportunity to provide feedback to us

Enjoy the event!

TEA AND COFFEE

Please return for 16:00



PANEL DISCUSSION

Michael Harrison (BEIS), Peter Morgan (BEIS), Henry Greenwood (Ashden), Steve Denham (betterRetailing.com), Malcolm Hanna (NEF)

Chair: Teresa Camey (BEIS)

COMPETITION OVERVIEW

David Kenington *Research and Evaluation Advisor Smart Metering Implementation Programme* **BEIS**

Competition segments

Our research has demonstrated the importance of a segmented approach to the nondomestic sector



- We will fund up to nine projects, and are looking to fund a range across the segments
- Competition strands and sectors, project numbers, can be across multiple strands

Research and Evaluation Coordinator

The competition provides a significant opportunity to improve evidence on improving energy management in non-domestic settings

 A Research and Evaluation Coordinator (REC) will be procured, through a separate, parallel process, to deliver two objectives

Help successful Competition applicants

Inform smart metering policy development and implementation

- As such the REC will work closely with successful project applicants
- We anticipate proposals for the REC role from organisations with strong action research and evaluation skills and credentials

Competition scope and objectives

Scope: electricity and gas Geography: GB

Competition summary objectives

- 1. Develop innovative, easy to use and tailored tools
- 2. Develop packages of tailored supporting complementary interventions (e.g. energy advice, case studies)
- 3. Secure earlier and greater levels of energy management within the target segments
- 4. Develop and strengthen the market for energy management products and services
- 5. Support and enable increased and more effective partner activities (e.g. SEGB, suppliers, devolved administrations, others)

Research and Evaluation objectives

- 1. Action research: help successful Competition applicants to improve the tools and supporting information and advice by working with them, conducting research with them and customers, and providing feedback at key points
- 2. Evaluation: inform smart metering policy development and implementation, and broader Government innovation and small non-domestic energy policy

Competition structure - overview

 Design of software / technical tools Developing partnerships and approaches with energy management experts / suppliers Reporting / application for Phase 2 Initial 'real-world' testing with customers Development of energy advice Action research Reporting / application for Phase 3 (if needed) 		Competition projects (<£7.3 mn across <9 projects)		Research and Evaluation Contractor (<£1.5 mn)
 Initial 'real-world' testing with customers Development of energy advice Action research Reporting / application for Phase 3 (if needed) Roll-out / further testing of tools, including broader engagement activities and energy Roll-out / further testing of tools, including broader engagement activities and energy 	Phase 1 Mar – Summer '18	 Design of software / technical tools Developing partnerships and approaches with energy management experts / suppliers Reporting / application for Phase 2 		 Research and evaluation plans Embedding research contractor with competition participants
 Roll-out / further testing of tools, including broader engagement activities and energy Evaluation activities Action research 	Phase 2 Autumn '18 – early '19	 Initial 'real-world' testing with customers Development of energy advice Action research Reporting / application for Phase 3 (if needed) 	:1.5 mn in tota	 Evaluation activities Action research (main stage) Interim reporting
• Final evaluation reporting	Phase 3 Early '19 – early '20	 Roll-out / further testing of tools, including broader engagement activities and energy management advice Reporting and dissemination 	- 4	 Evaluation activities Action research Final evaluation reporting

Eligibility and competition selection criteria

Criteria will be made clear within the application forms, when they are published

Eligibility

- 1. Be at a pre-commercial stage of development (see section 4, call scope);
- 2. Address the call scope (see section 4);
- 3. Be led by a single organisation with evidence of strong collaboration across consortia (if a consortium bid is proposed)

Project selection criteria

- 1. Technical approach / innovation
- 2. Project plan
- 3. Skills and expertise
- 4. Market potential and business case
- 5. Cost

CLOSING REMARKS

Teresa Camey Head of Stewardship Smart Metering Implementation Programme **BEIS**



THANK YOU

SmartEnergyManagement@beis.gov.uk

