### **Electric Vehicle Charging Points**

### **EDTCE Scrutiny – 7 December**

### **Electric Vehicles in Leicester**

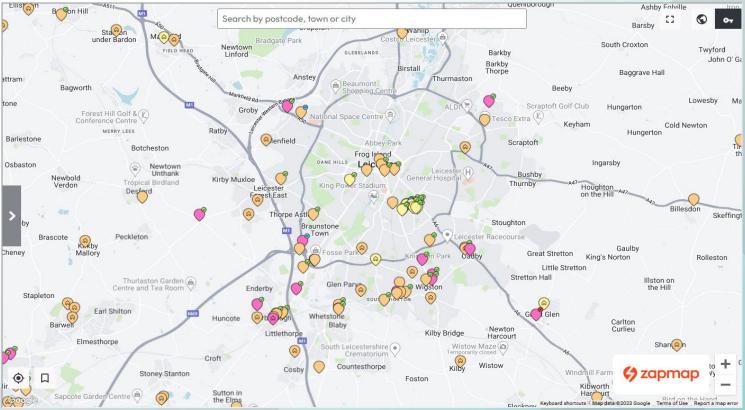
- 3,802 battery electric and plug in hybrids in Leicester as of June 2023.
- 2% of total cars registered in Leicester



Other Hybrids ■ Plug In Hybrid EV Fossil Fuel

#### New Vehicle Registrations by Fuel Type (National)

# Public Charger Availability (117)



### **Charger Types and Speeds**

Slow	Standard	Fast	Rapid
<7.1kW	7.1kW – 22kW	22kW – 50 kW	50kW – 150kW
<5:29 hours	5:29 – 1:46 hours	1:46 – 0:46 hours	0:46 – 0:15 hours

Charging times based on a new Nissan Leaf, 39kWh battery. Not all vehicles will support all charger types

### **Delivery Streams**

- On Street Residential Chargepoint Scheme (ORCS) –
  22 (slow) chargers - Delivered
- European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) – 5 rapid and 30 fast chargers – Being delivered
- Local Electrical Vehicle Infrastructure Fund (LEVI) – indicative allocation of £3.38m – Planned Delivery



### Types of charging solutions

#### Hyper-Local

Off street parkingKerb channels and fitments

#### Local

Lamp column chargersOn street charging docks

#### Destination

Charging hubsCar park charging





## **National Policy**

- Decarbonisation of road transport a key part of the government Net Zero Strategy and Transport Decarbonisation Plan.
- All new cars are to be zero emission by 2035.
- 80% of new cars and 70% of new vans to be zero emission by 2030.
- Most of the demand for EV charging to be provided by the private sector.

### Local Objectives and Policy

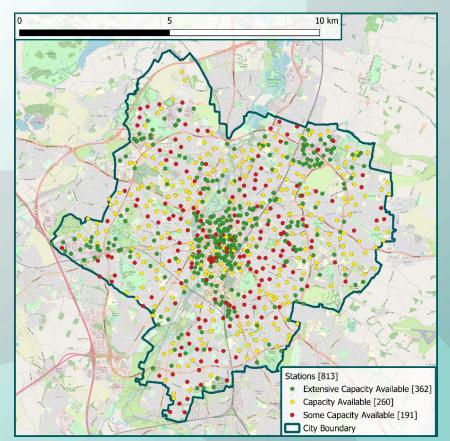
- Transitioning vehicles to zero emission a key part of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap – largest possible impact on transport related emissions.
- Also a key feature of the Local Plan, Climate Emergency Action Plan, and Air Quality Action Plan, recognising the benefits to local air quality as well as decarbonisation.

## Challenges

- Grid capacity
- Cost
- Highway space/constraints
- EV uptake
- Market development for chargers

### **Grid Capacity**

- Grid capacity a primary barrier to the volume and type of chargers that can be deployed
- Grid capacity can be an issue at various levels, from substations through to transformers.
- Not always logical where streets are grid connected, each site requires engagement with National Grid.
- In discussions with National Grid



### Cost

- Electrical vehicle chargers can range from £22,000 £57,000 dependent on type. This does not include potential upgrades to the power network.
- Upgrades to electrical grid expensive, but within scope of LEVI grant – though this will reduce the number of chargepoints that can be installed.
- Expectation is that LEVI grant will provide around a fifth of the necessary level of support, nationwide, with the private sector to provide the remainder.

### Highway Space and Capacity

- In many areas of the city, there is limited space for the necessary infrastructure without sacrificing some amount of utility e.g. general parking.
- Solution such as kerb channels and cables create expectation of reserved parking outside of homes, and in many locations will only support one side of the street.
- Insufficient highway space to provide one charger for every formal or informal parking space in the city.

### **EV Uptake**

- Most electric vehicles continue to come at a higher price premium compared to ICE counterparts. Second hand market still growing.
- Increase in electricity costs reduces value benefits over conventional fuels for those without private charging options.
- Lingering concerns over driving range, battery life, fire safety, and viability continue – government information campaign promised to begin to challenge myths around EVs.

### Market Development

- Charger suppliers, systems, and solutions are entering the market rapidly – confusing market.
- Advances in battery technology are leading to new vehicles having over 300m of range, and being suitable for charging within 30 minutes – approaching ICE vehicle utility.
- Charging solutions standards still being developed and risk of installations not supporting new generations of vehicles.