



BRITAIN

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RISING TO THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

INFORSE-Europe Webinar Seminar

Transition to 100% Renewable Energy and a Zero Carbon Society

Part of Proceedings of INFORSE-Europe Seminar on 21/9 2020 Transition to 100% Renewable Energy and a Zero Carbon Society (Examples from UK, France, Denmark): http://www.inforse.org/europe/seminar.htm#INFORSEEuropeSeminar100RE21092020



Where we are now –

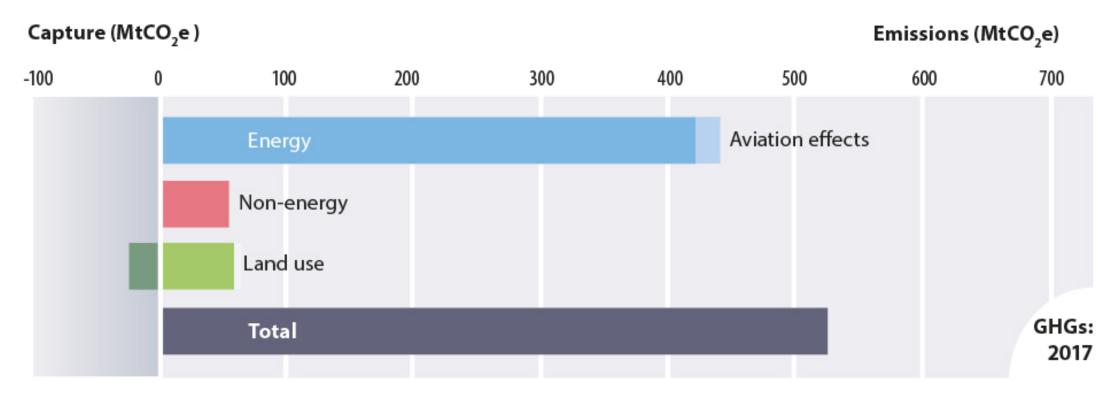


Figure 3.1: UK Greenhouse gas emissions in 2017, including international aviation and shipping, and the enhanced effect of emissions from aviation (BEIS, 2019).



Power-down & Power-up

Through integrating a smart approach to energy use we can Power-down demand & Power-up 100% clean energy supply for **buildings, transport, energy & land-use** - the UK's greenhouse gas emissions can be rapidly reduced to net zero.





Power down – how we use energy:

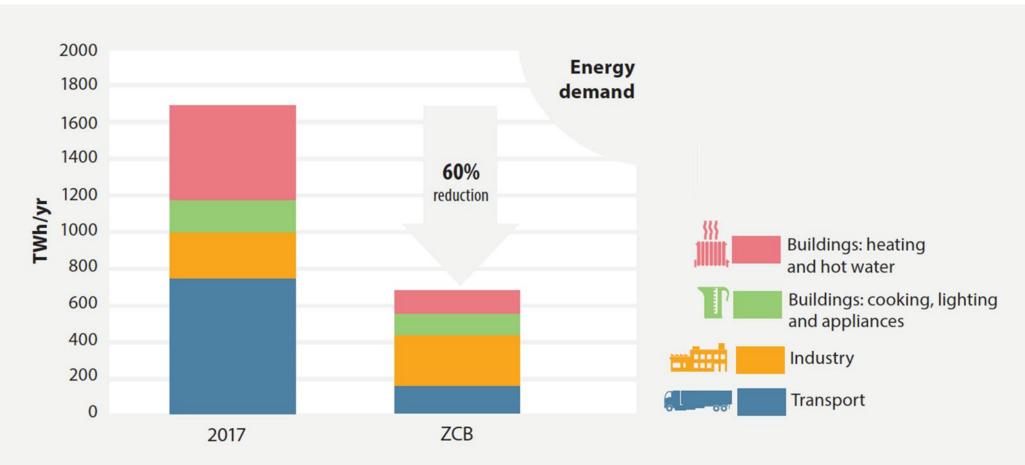


Figure 3.4: Total annual energy demand by sector in the UK in 2017 (BEIS, 2018) and in our scenario.

An average UK house Fabric heat loss: 200 W/°C Ventilation heat loss: 50 W/°C Total heat loss: 250 W/°C

Heating demand: 10,000 kWh/yr Insulate walls, roof and floor Better windows and doors



Fabric heat loss: 85 W/°C Ventilation heat loss: 50 W/°C Total heat loss: 135 W/°C

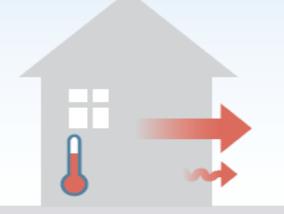
Heating demand: 6,000 kWh/yr

Reduce draughts and air leakage



Fabric heat loss: 85 W/°C Ventilation heat loss: 35 W/°C Total heat loss: 120 W/°C

Heating demand: 5,000 kWh/yr Better controls and lower internal temperatures



Fabric heat loss: 85 W/°C
Ventilation heat loss: 35 W/°C

Total heat loss: 120 W/°C

Heating demand: 4,000 kWh/yr

Figure 3.7: measures that reduce building's heat loss and heating demand.

#ZeroCarbonBritain

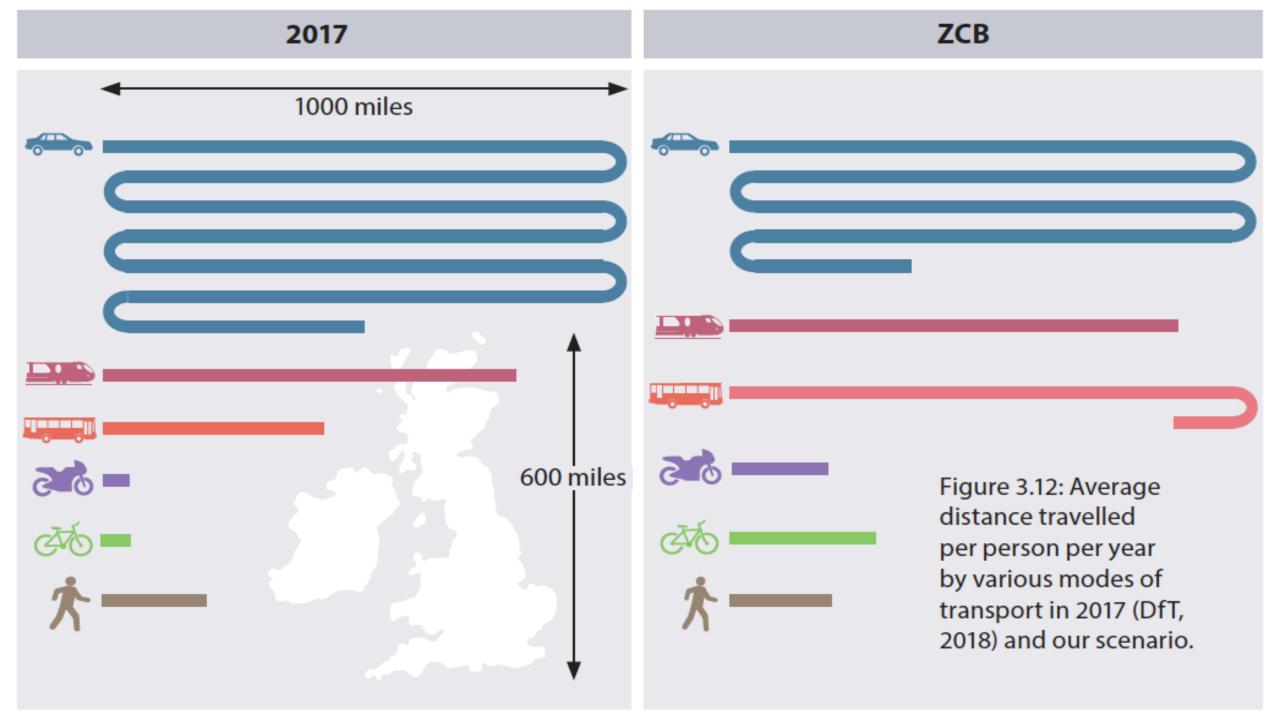




Figure 3.13: Reduction in energy demand for transport in our scenario, shown in two stages: firstly with only the impact of reduced distances travelled and higher occupancy levels; secondly, adding the impact of higher vehicle efficiencies (initial figures from BEIS, 2018; DfT, 2018). #ZeroCarbonBritain

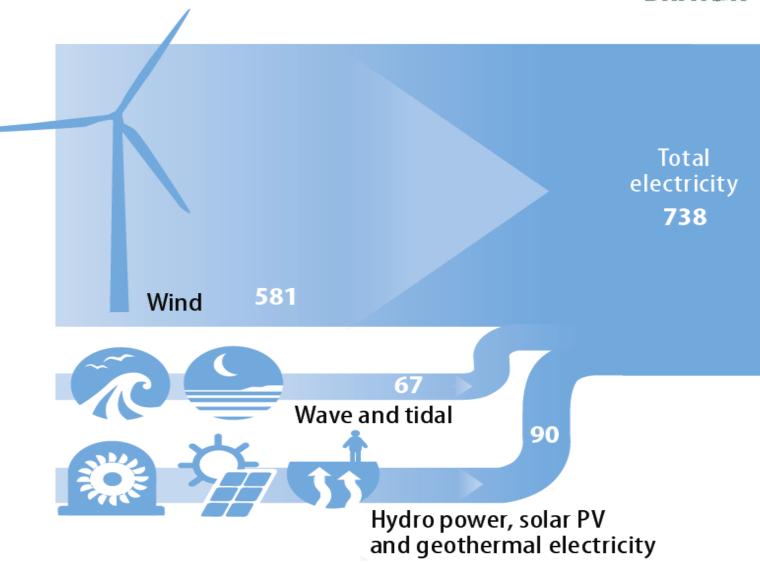






Powering up Britain with 100% renewables:

Can we "keep the lights on"?

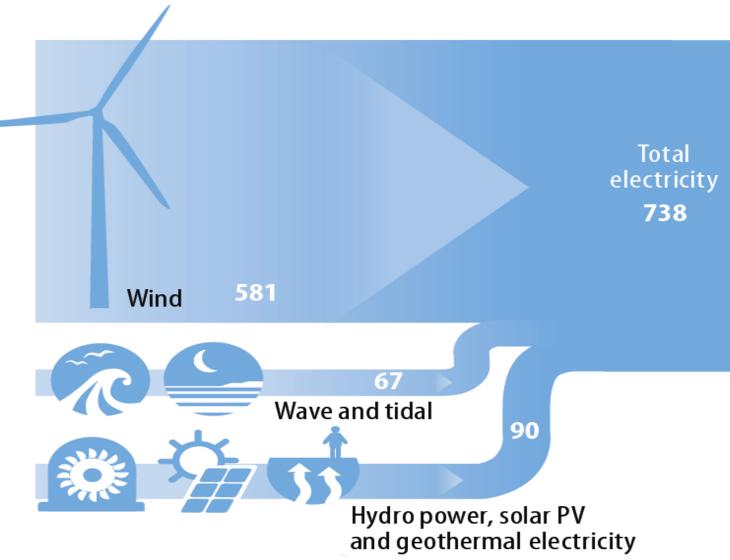




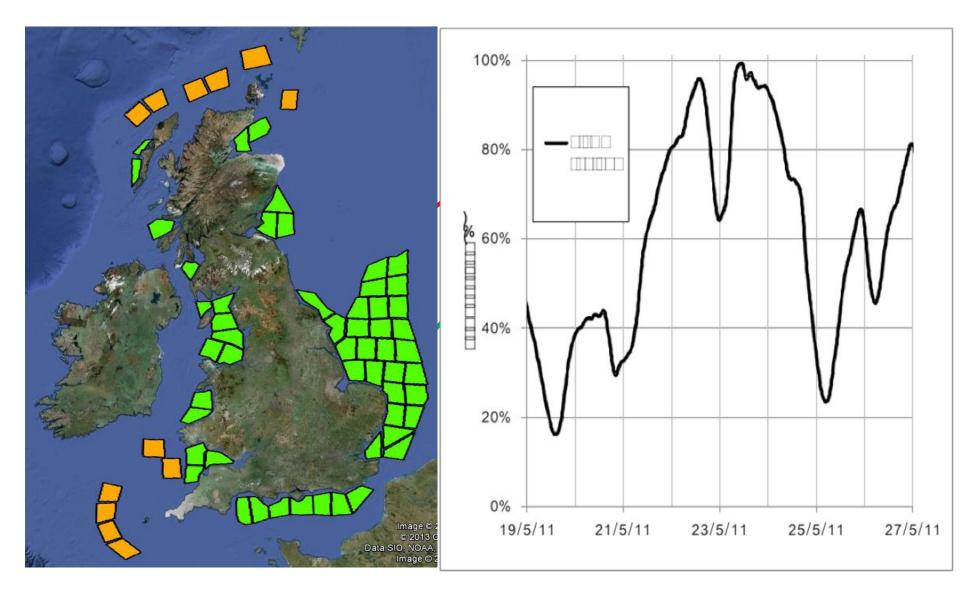
Yes we can!

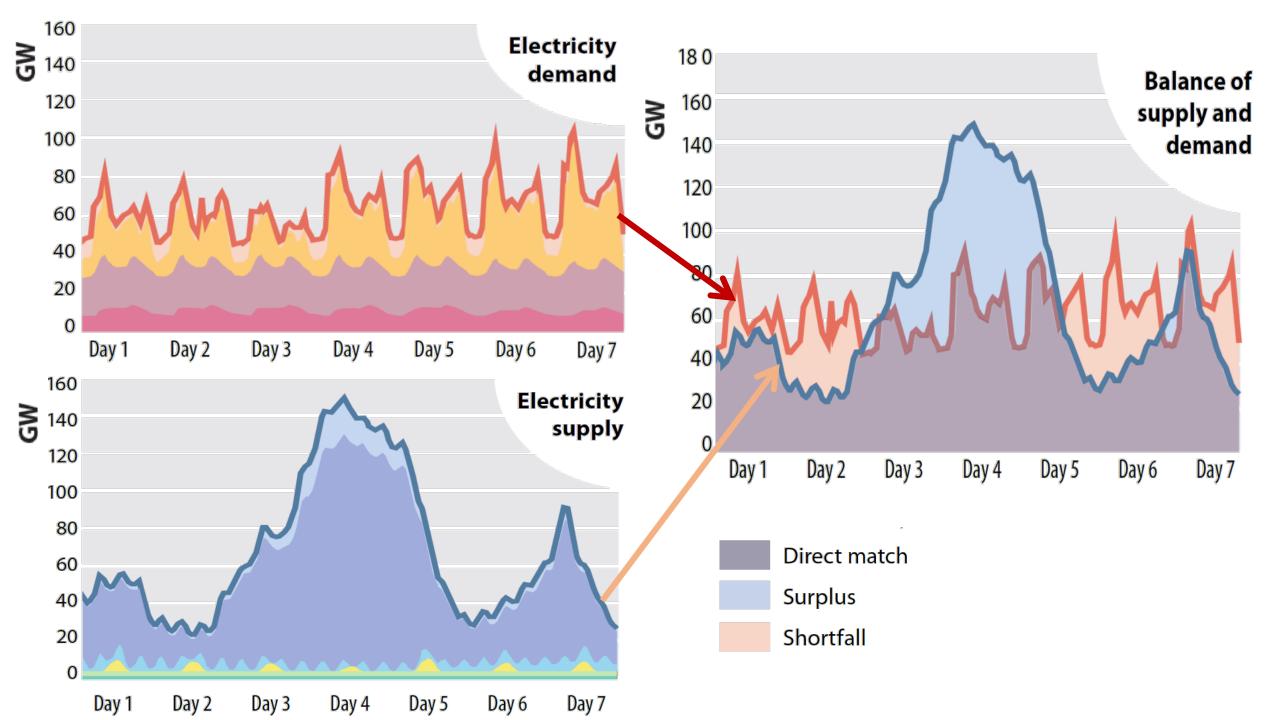
The ZCB Energy
Model is based
on ten years of
real-world hourly
data from
2002 – 2011

87,648 hours



ZERO CARBON BRITAIN







Synthetic gas storage meets demand 100% of time

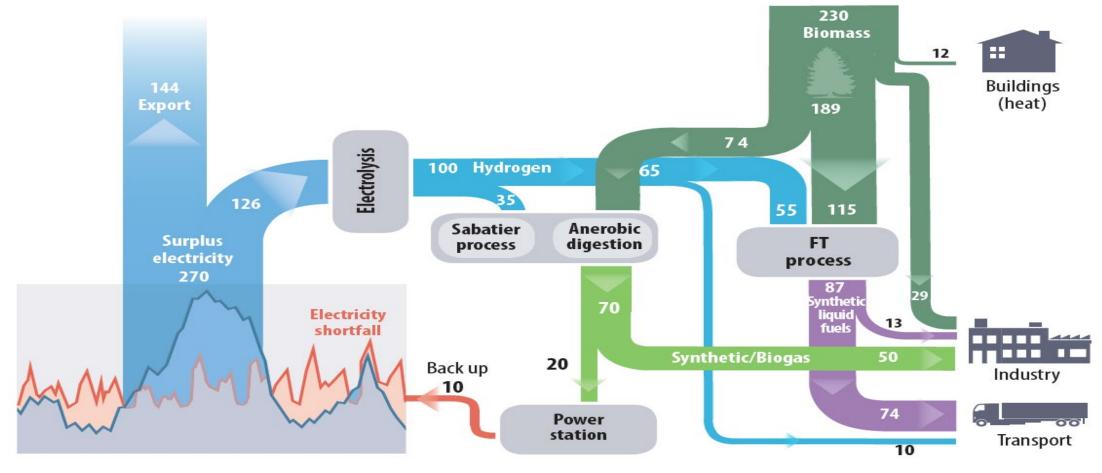


Figure 3.20: From surplus electricity and biomass to synthetic fuels for industry, transport and energy system back up. - Losses are not shown in this figure: #ZeroCarbonBi

STORE&GO Domestic Renewable energies Electrolyser Green CO. **O** Industry Methanation **6** Mobility O Power production combined heat and power Liquetied Natural Gas @ CH, Gas grid STORE&G3 This project has received funding from the European

Underground storage

Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 691797.



Management of supply & demand in a 100% renewable energy system is possible with existing technology

74% of the time, supply exceeds demand.

26% of the time, supply does not fully meet demand.

Short-term storage & load shifting reduces this to 11%.

Carbon-neutral synthetic gas power stations cover this.

But this requires re-thinking land-use...





Land use today



Figure 3.3: Approximate land use today (not including water courses and coastal areas). Based on data from Morton et al. (2008), Forestry Commission (2007), DEFRA (2012), NERC (2008), Bain et al. (2011) and Read et al. (2009).





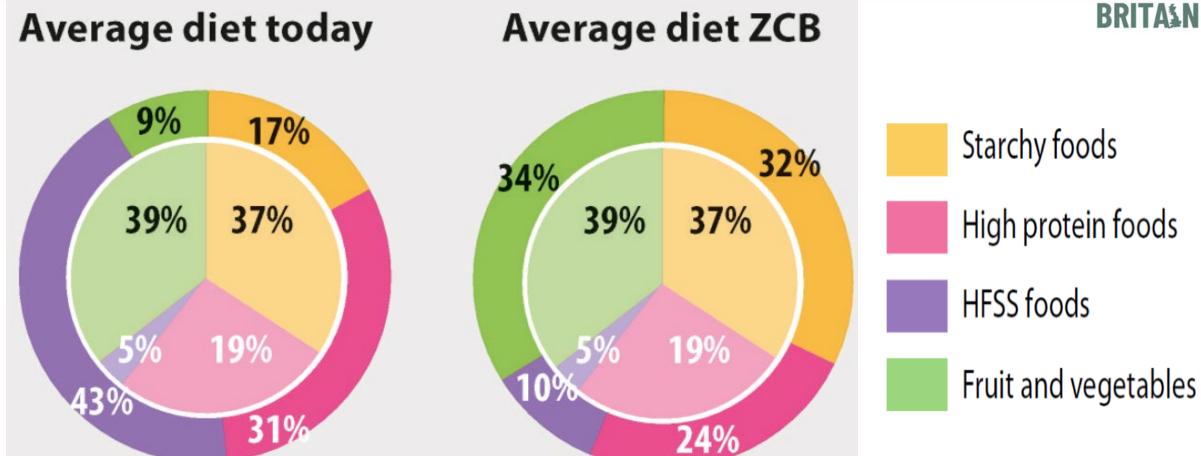


Fig 3.29: Government recommendations for a healthy balanced diet. Both today's average diet and the average diet in our scenario are shown (outside circle) relative to the Eatwell guide recommendations (central circle).





Switching to a healthier ZCB diet can free up lots of land!

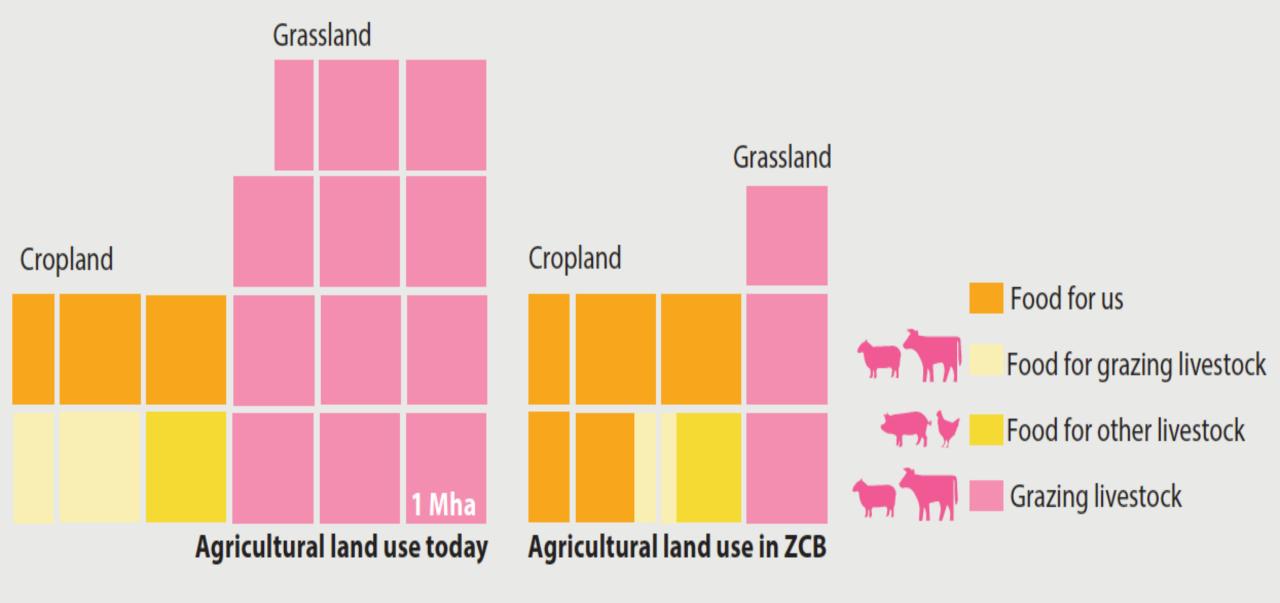


Figure 3.28: The area of cropland and grassland used for agriculture today (DEFRA, 2012) and in our scenario.





Growing energy and making synthetic fuel

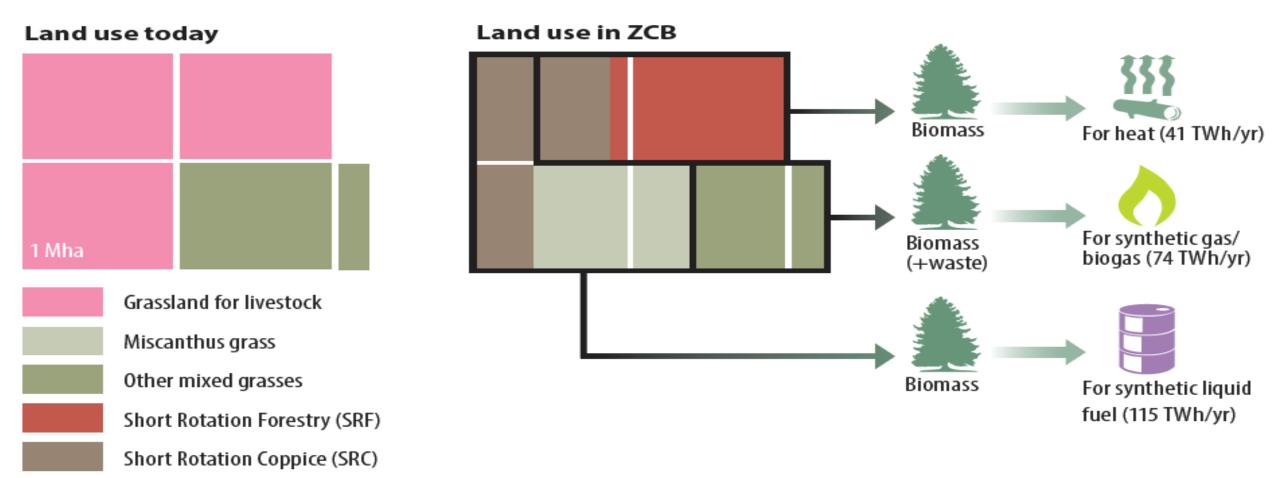


Figure 3.30: Area of land used today (DEFRA, 2012) that is used for energy crops in our scenario, the types of crop grown, and the amount and use of the biomass produced.



Capturing carbon - ecologically

- Double forest area.
- Increase use of wood products.
- Restore 50% of peatlands.

Balance GHG emissions of

~ 47 MtCO₂e/year



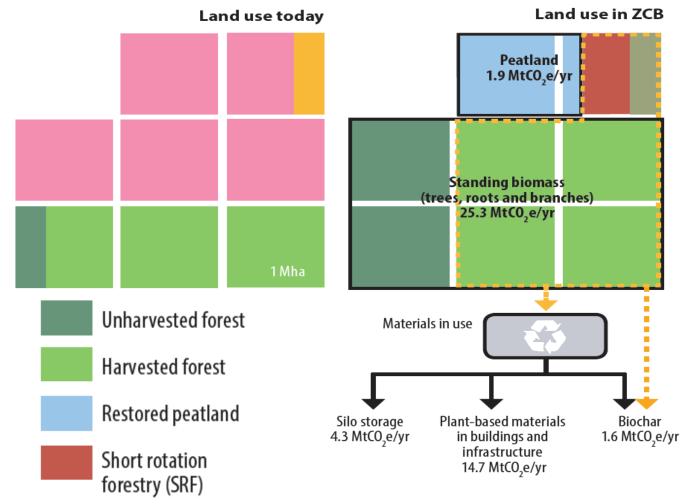


Figure 3.34: Area of land used for capturing carbon in our scenario, the methods, and how much carbon is captured as a result.





So we can go from this...

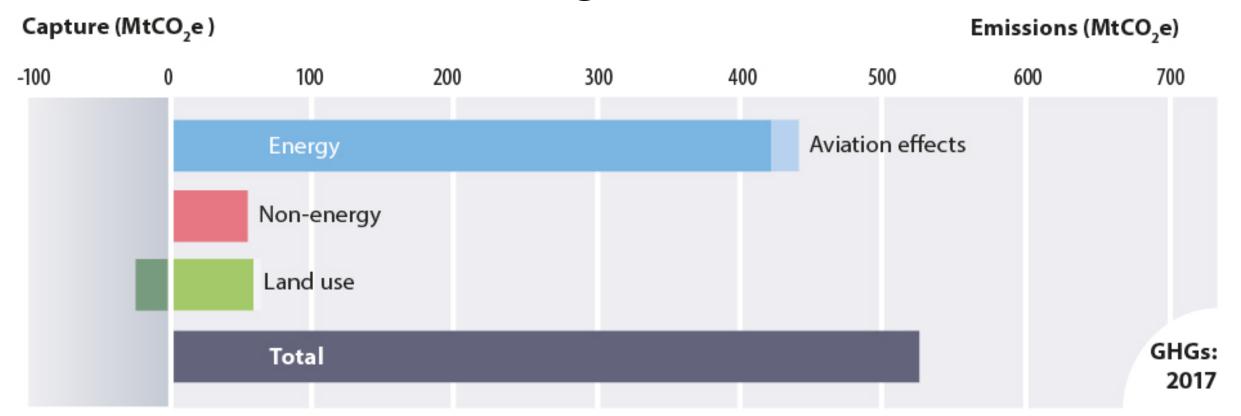


Figure 3.1: UK Greenhouse gas emissions in 2017, including international aviation and shipping, and the enhanced effect of emissions from aviation (BEIS, 2019).





... to this - Net zero is achievable!

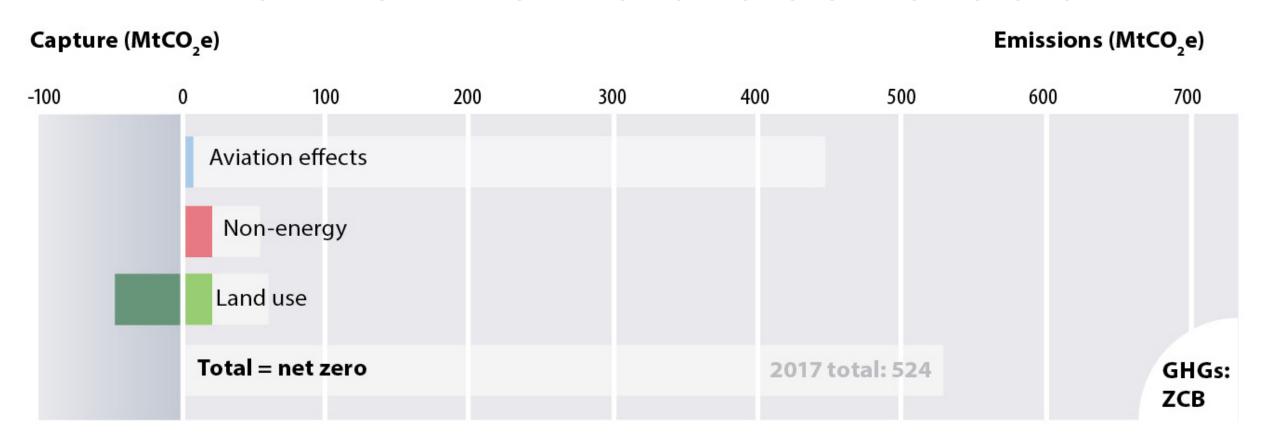


Figure 3.35: Carbon captured and greenhouse gas emissions for the UK in our scenario relative to 2017, including international aviation and shipping and the enhanced effect of emissions from aviation. Total emissions sum to net zero. #ZeroCarbonBritain

Multi-solving - maximising the benefits beyond carbon







The trick is to identify synergies between changes to reach net zero & those which also:

Create jobs & build a sense of purpose Improve our diets, health & wellbeing Increase active mobility / reduce unnecessary travel Enhance space for biodiversity Restore UK soils Reduce fuel poverty Re-boot our economy Increase resilience to climate & other emergencies!

Let's open new conversations...



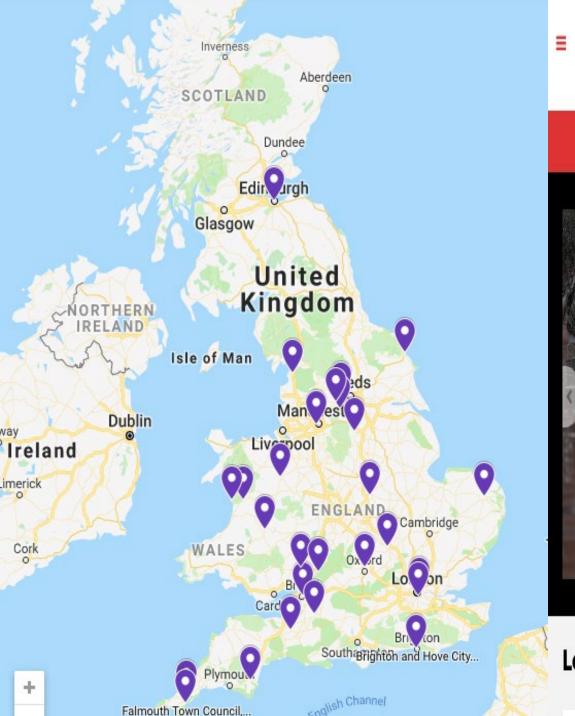
Go Zero Carbon by 2030

Local Councils Zero Carbon Britain Climate Change Resources Solutions Policy











Go Zero Carbon by 2030

Local Councils Zero Carbon Britain Climate Change Resources Solutions Policy











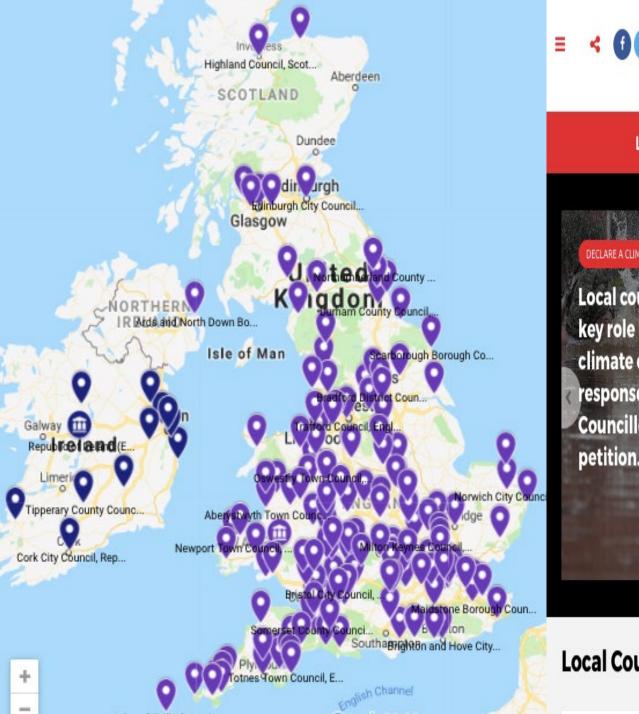
Go Zero Carbon by 2030

Local Councils Zero Carbon Britain Climate Change Resources Solutions Policy











Go Zero Carbon by 2030

Local Councils Zero Carbon Britain Climate Change Resources Solutions Policy









< 600000 Declare a Climate Emergency

Go Zero Carbon by 2030

Local Councils Zero Carbon Britain Climate Change Resources Solutions Policy

UK Government & Parliament











Zero Carbon Britain Hub and Innovation Lab

CAT's new Zero Carbon Britain Hub and Innovation Lab helps turn climate emergency declarations into action, sharing zero carbon solutions to help build resilience where you live.

We provide local authorities, businesses, institutions and community groups with the confidence, skills and understanding to help achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040.

With technical solutions readily available, the momentum coming from towns and cities to get to net zero is the political and cultural challenge of our generation.

The Zero Carbon Britain Innovation Lab tackles the specific barriers to transforming the complex economic, social and political dynamics here in the UK, and beyond. Working with others, we test and prototype solutions, and create routes for a sustainable future for all.



- Zero Carbon Britain reports
- Hub and Innovation Lab
- Postgraduate degrees
- Short courses
- Free information service

www.cat.org.uk

Sustainability and Ecology

Sustainability and Adaptation

Sustainability and Behaviour Change

Sustainability and Adaptation Planning

Sustainability and Adaptation in the Built Environment

Sustainability and Energy Provision and Demand Management

Sustainable Food and Natural Resources

Green Building

MArch Sustainable Architecture

