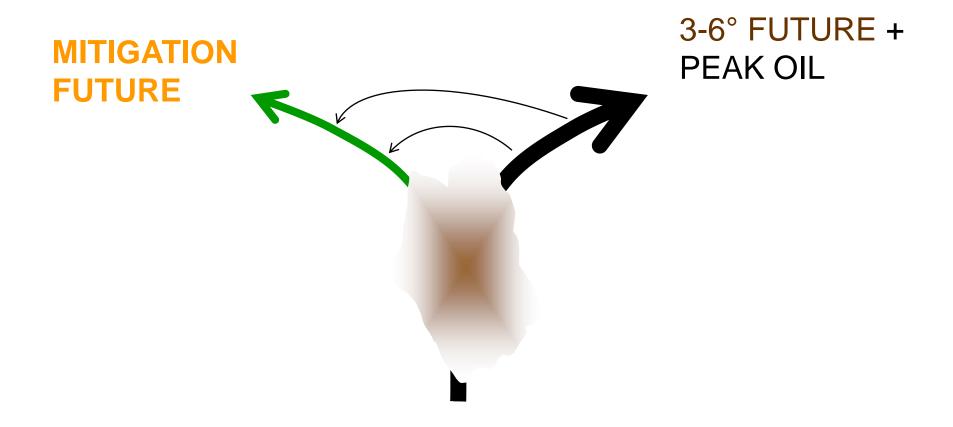


University of Bristol February 2011

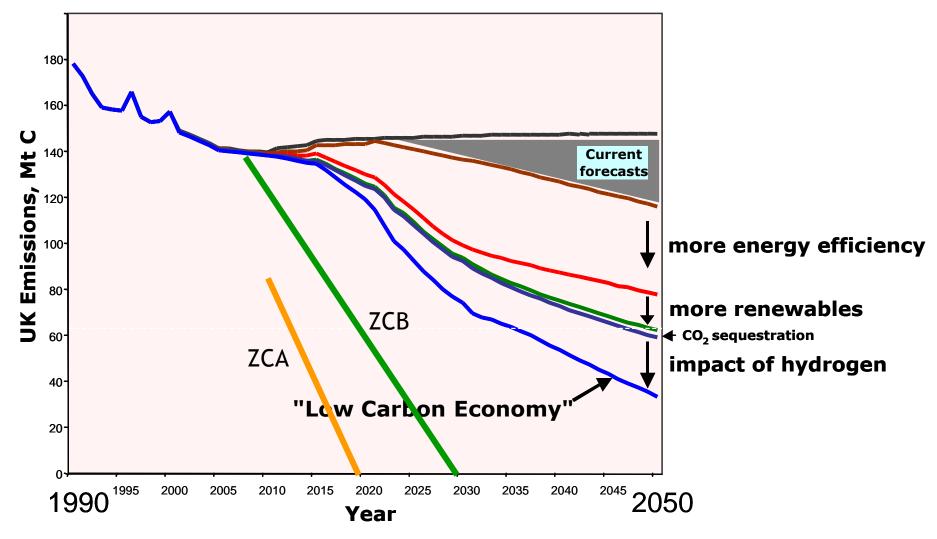
ZERO-CARBON BRITAIN: IS_IT POSSIBLE?

PETER HARPER

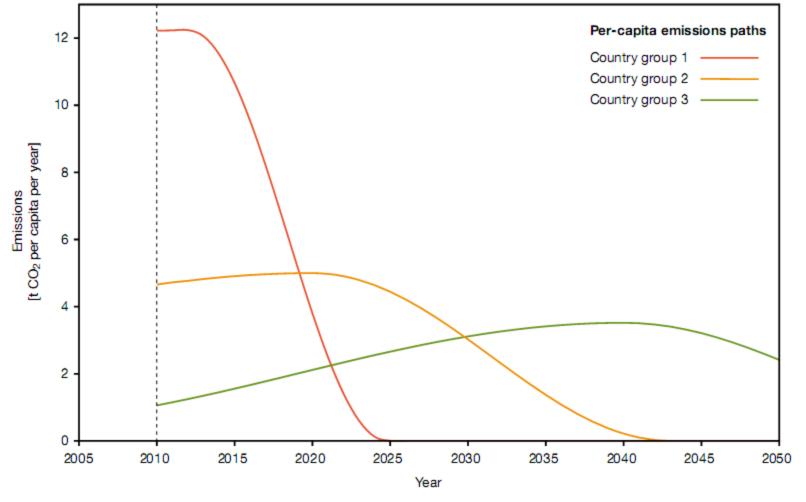
THE GREATEST EVER BRANCH-POINT IN HUMAN HISTORY? WILL WE RECOGNISE IT?



Typical mainstream view

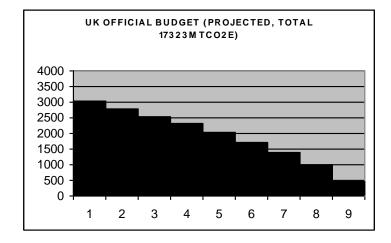


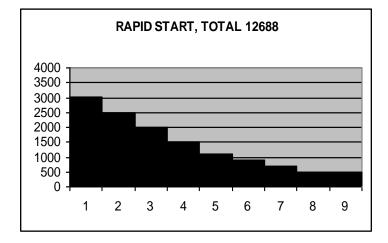
THE 'CARBON BUDGET' APPROACH

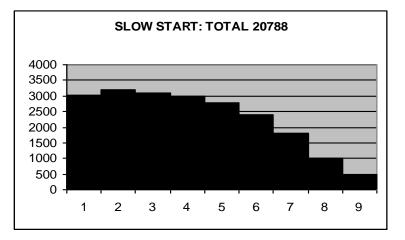


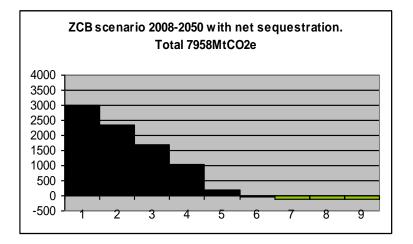
GERMAN ADVISORY COUNCIL ON GLOBAL CHANGE

COMPARE WITH UK NATIONAL POLICY

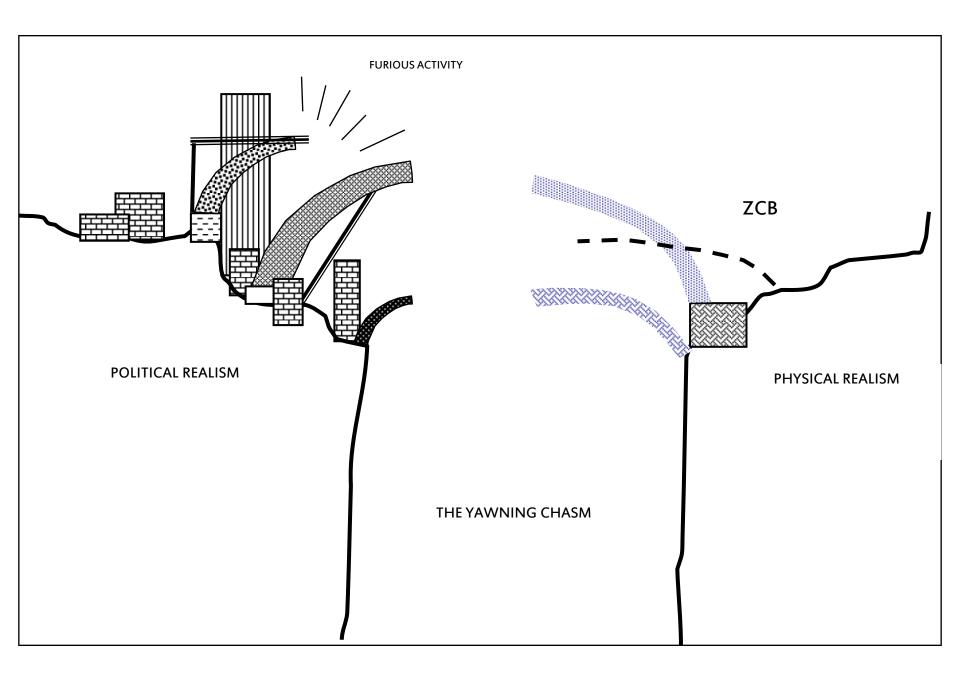


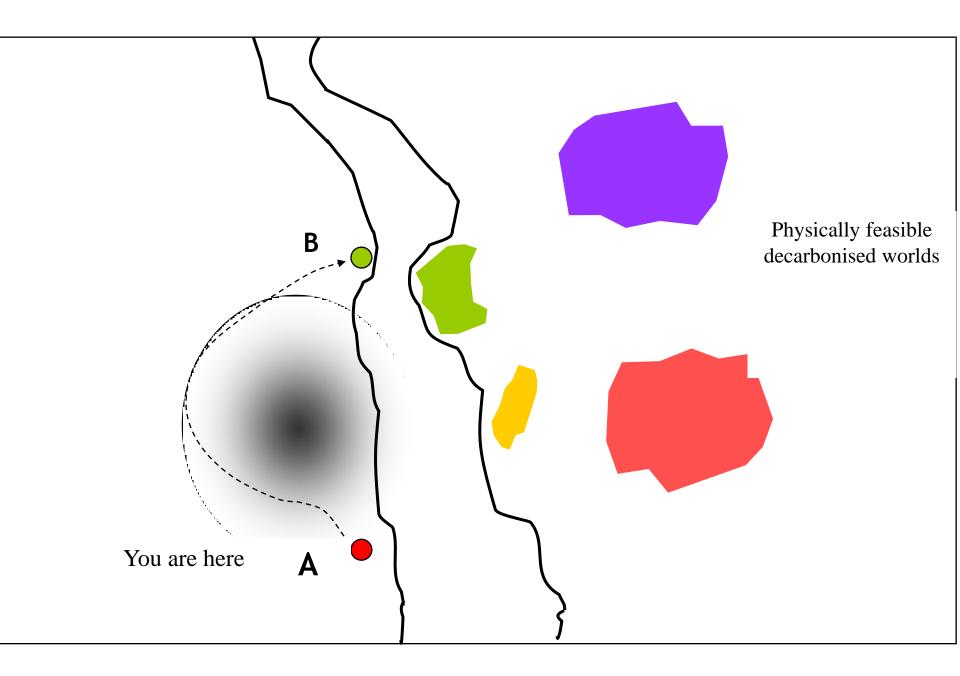




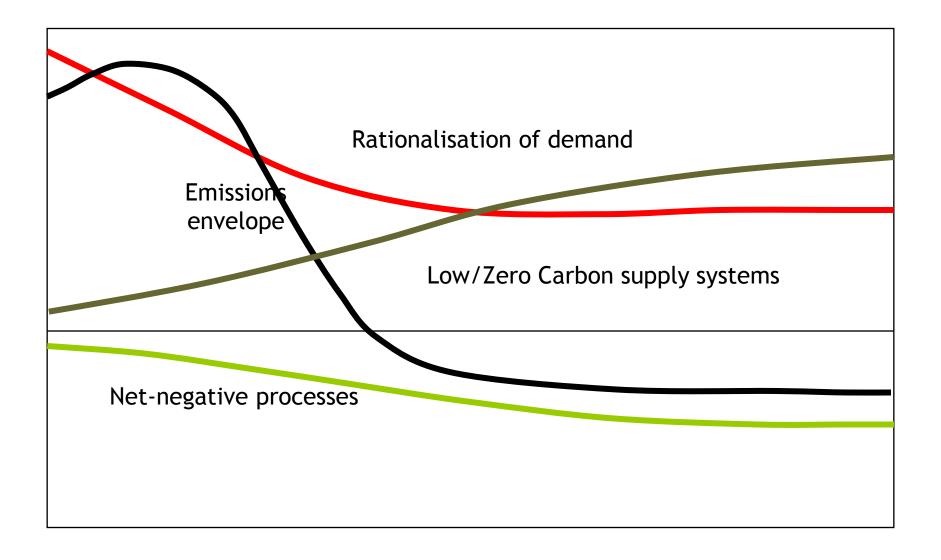


WITH THE SAME BUDGET, YOU MIGHT INVEST YOUR ALLOCATION INTO A DEDICATED DECARBONISING INFRASTRUCTURE. EMISSION MIGHT *INCREASE* AT FIRST.

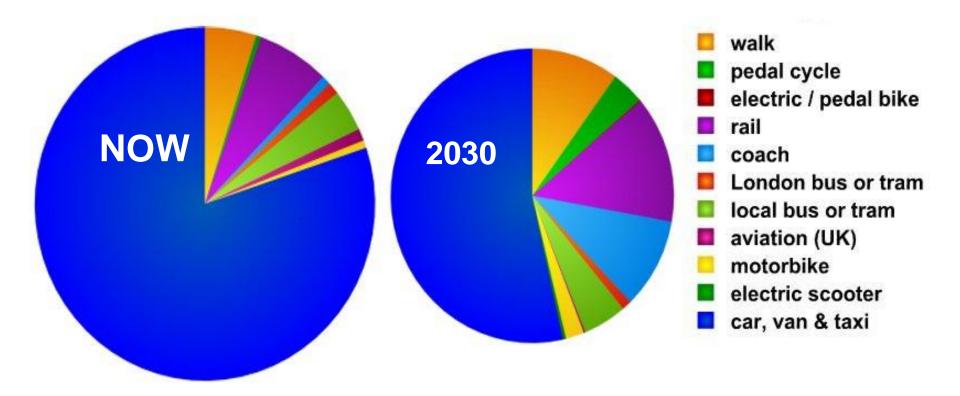




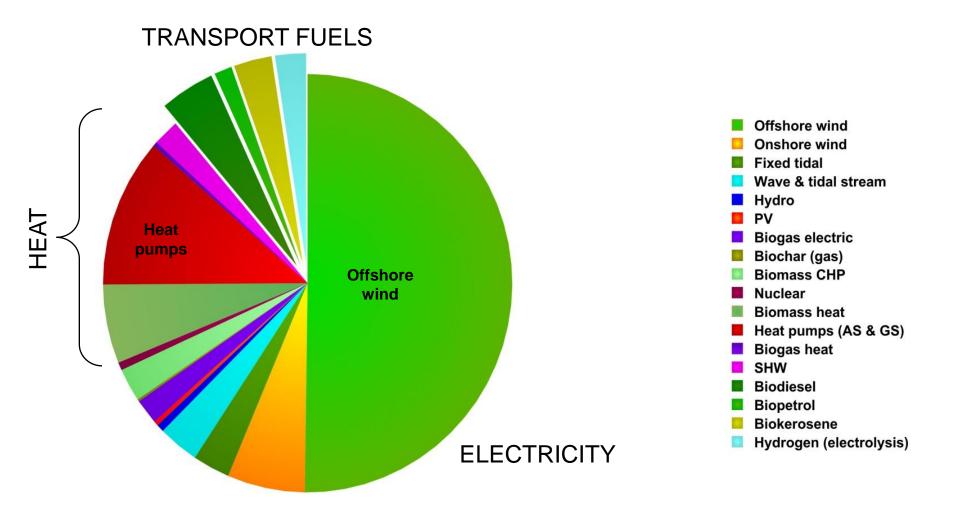
LOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE APPROACH



EXAMPLE: Transport - modes (km)

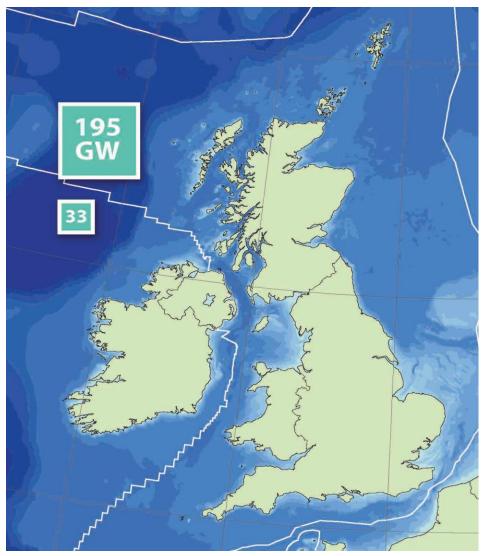


'POWER UP' VERY ELECTRIC AND MOSTLY 'BIG'



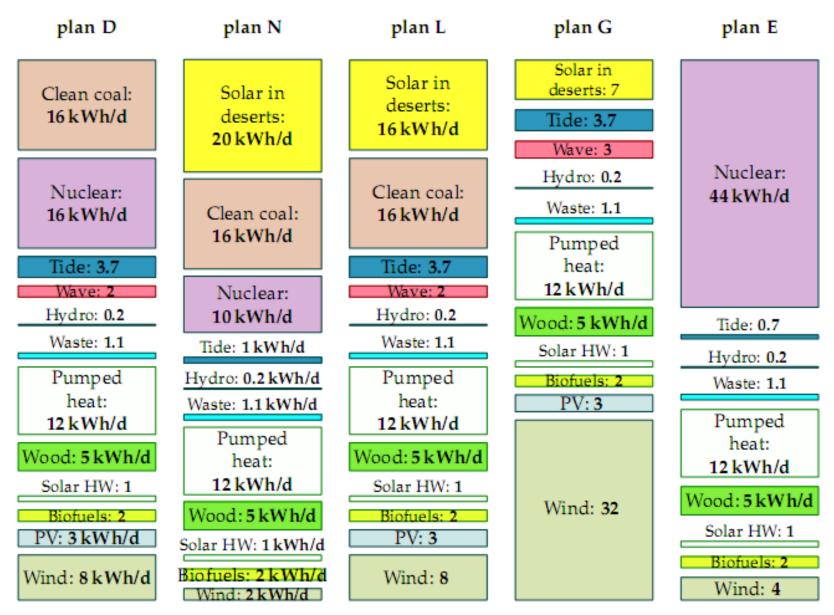
OFFSHORE WIND RESOURCES

- Built on UK-ERC
 'Environmentally
 Sensitive Scenario'
- Comparable with *'Offshore Valuation'* findings
- Exports of up to 17% earning £7bn annually

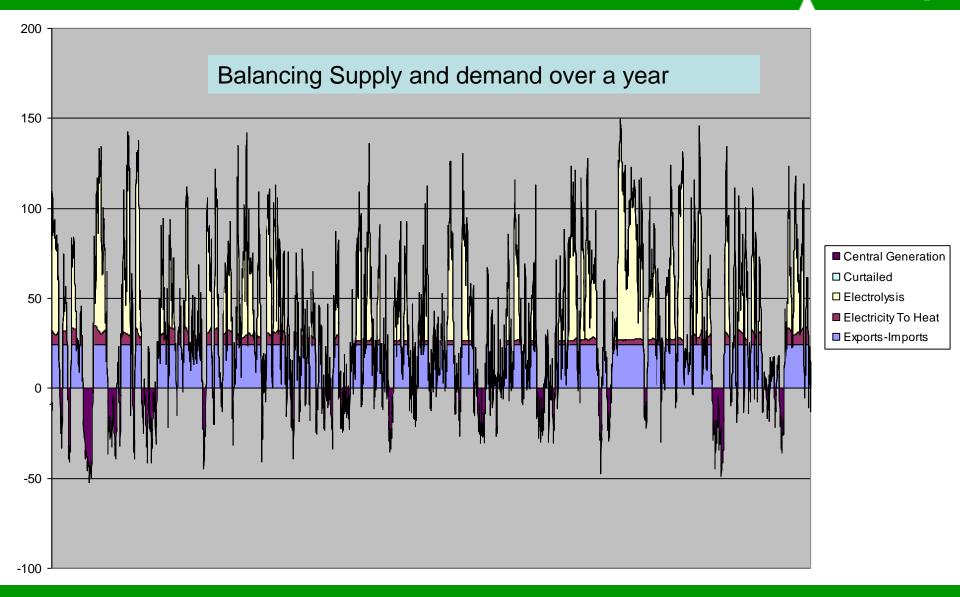


owerup

SCENARIOS



powerup



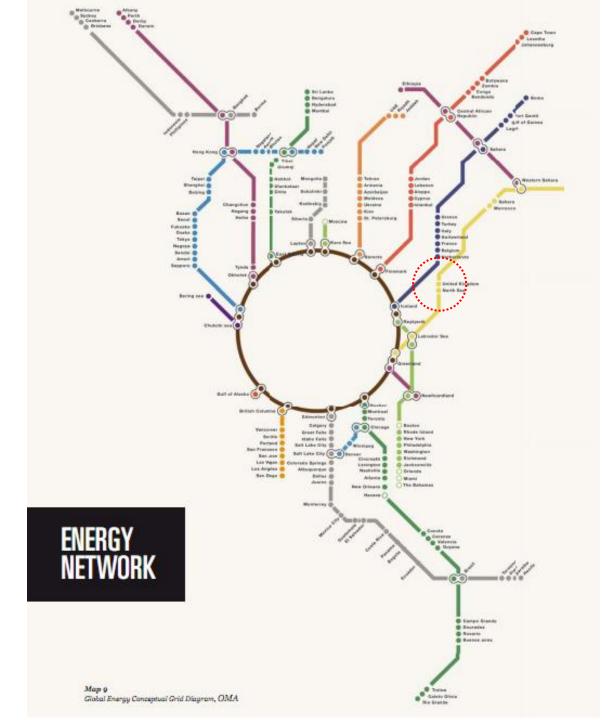


EU Energy network

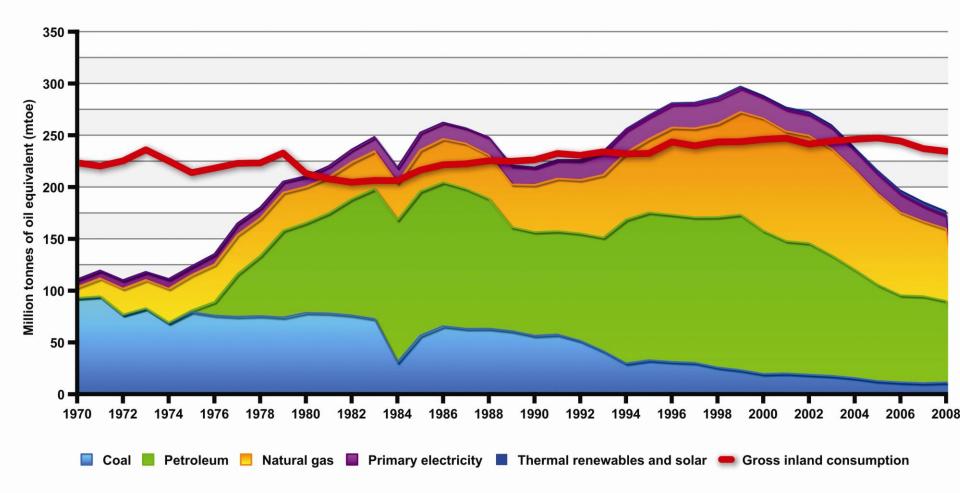
- High Voltage DC Grid
- Linking up the offshore wind-farms
- Also linking the winter wind to the summer sun

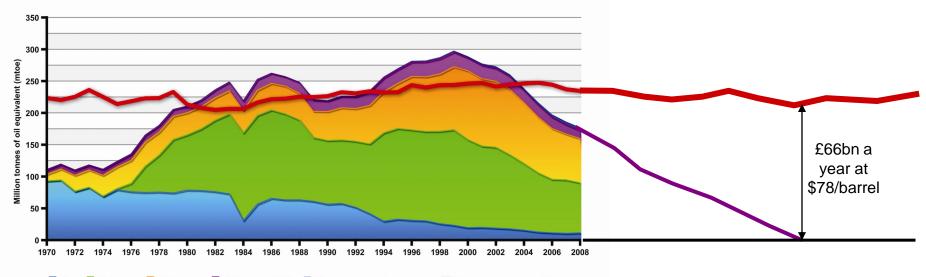






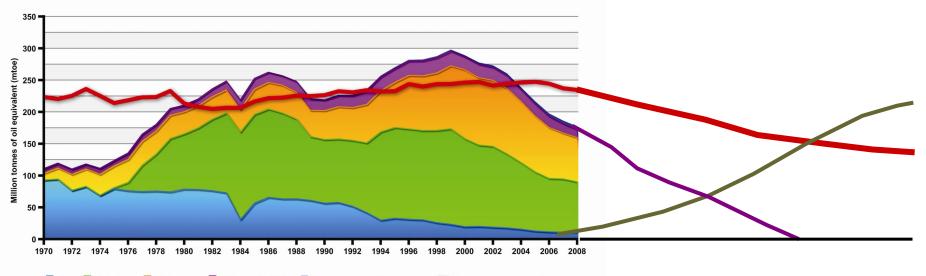
CAN WE AFFORD IT?





🔲 Coal 📕 Petroleum 📒 Natural gas 📕 Primary electricity 📕 Thermal renewables and solar 💻 Gross inland consumption

NOT A COST - AN INVESTMENT



📲 Coal 📕 Petroleum 📒 Natural gas 📕 Primary electricity 📕 Thermal renewables and solar 💻 Gross inland consumption

Tomorrow 10 £196 million Newcastle

12

gow_





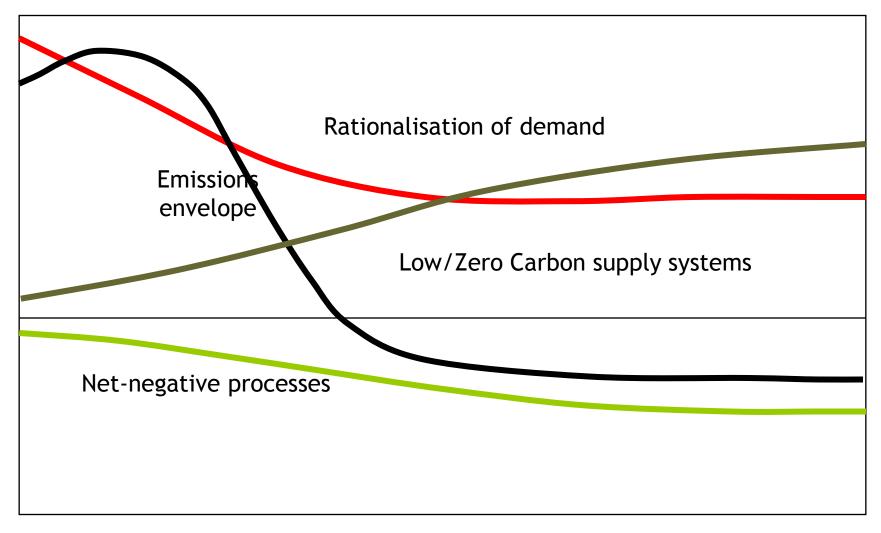
I.Mech.E. "MAG" Model

Similar to ZCB in principle, but 80% by 2050 Only technical measures to reduce demand • Uses nuclear, CCS, renewables to power up Much more attention to adaptation 'Air capture' for net-negative processes

Animation - London 2100: Using Mitigation, Adaptation and Geo-engineering

20°4

WE NEED SEQUESTRATION, BUT WHAT IF 'AIR CAPTURE' IS NOT FEASIBLE OR SUFFICIENT?

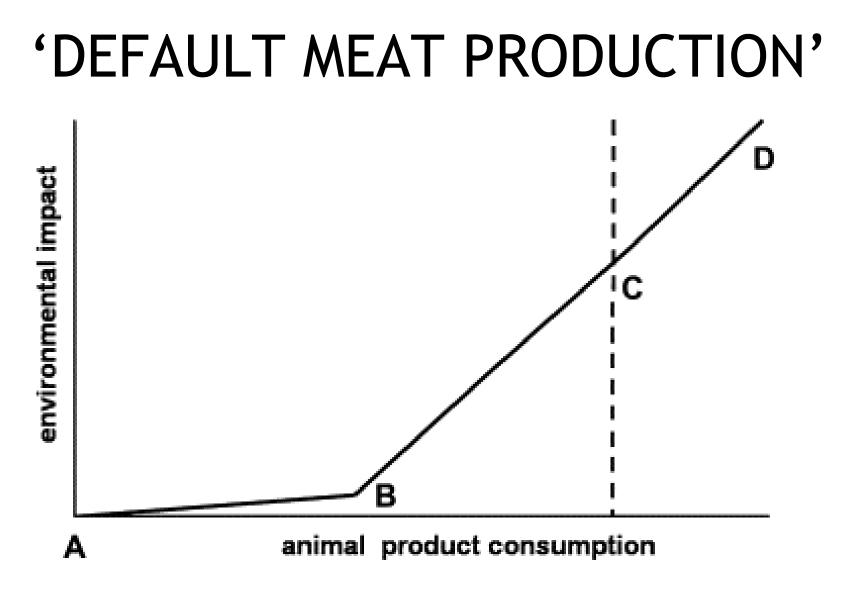


THE LAND SECTOR

- Is unusual is presenting especial difficulties getting to zero
- But also offers many net-negative processes
 - In particular, the soil reservoir is large relative to the atmosphere
- The challenge is to 'design' net-negative land systems that continue to serve 'normal' functions
- ZCB asks: can the UK provide its own sinks?
- (and provide some energy too?)

THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

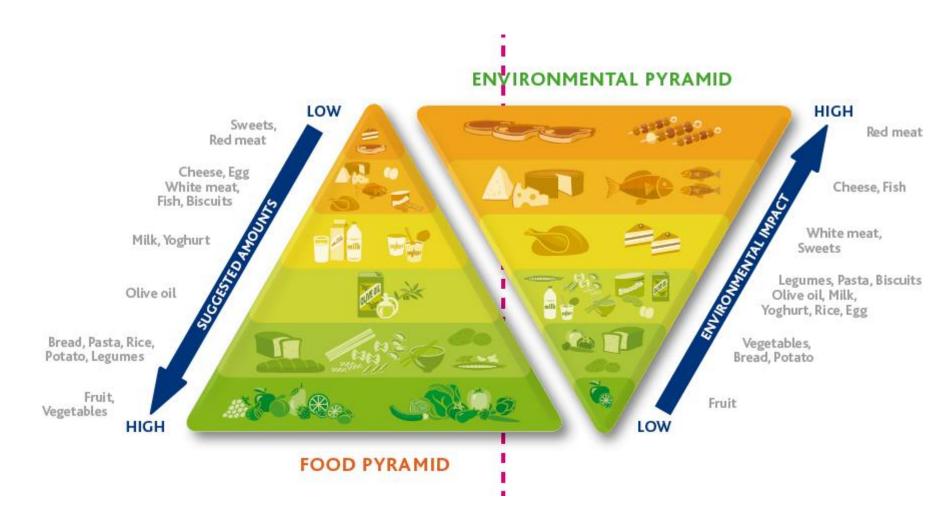
- Land-based sequestration (and energy production) is limited by rates of photosynthesis and 'uses' a lot of land
- Most of the land in UK is currently used by grazing stock, that are high net emitters
- The 'obvious solution' is to replace ruminants with low, zero or negative activities
 - At least partially
- This is a clear hypothesis that invites refutation
- It would in any case be driven by high carbon prices



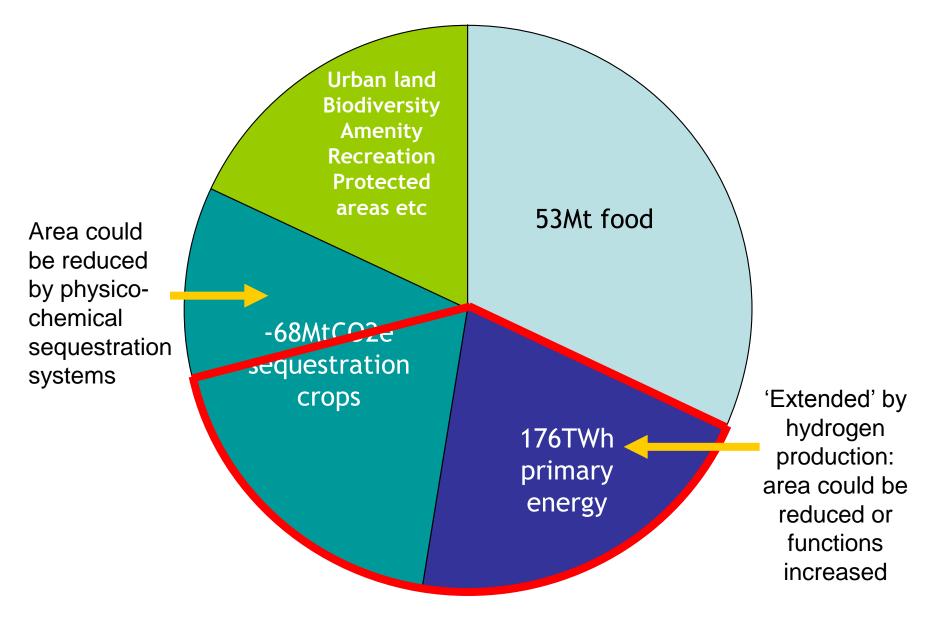
Elferink, E.V., S. Nonhebel and H.C. Moll (2008), J. Cleaner Production 16 (12) 1227-1233.

FOOD QUALITY: 'DOUBLE FOOD PYRAMID' PROPOSED BY BARILLA CENTER

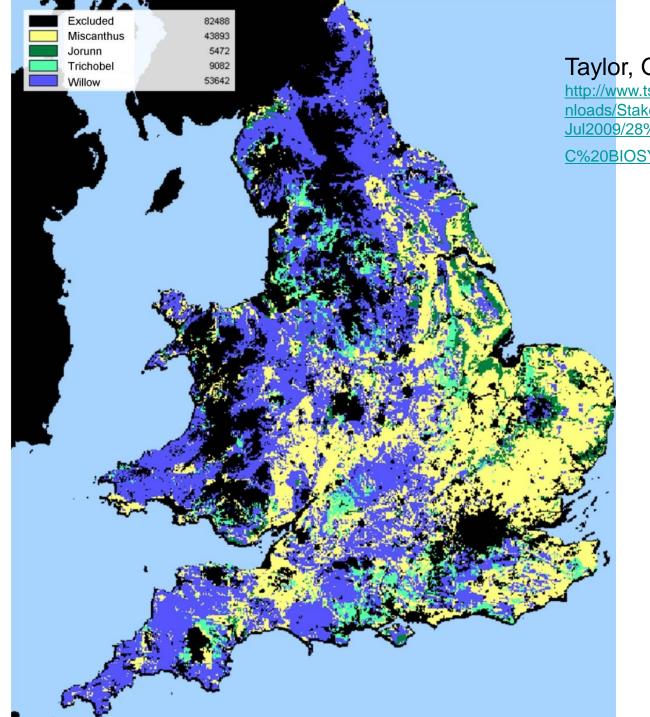
http://www.barillacfn.com/images/download/positionpaper_barillacfn_double-pyramid.pdf



Area functions in the Scenario



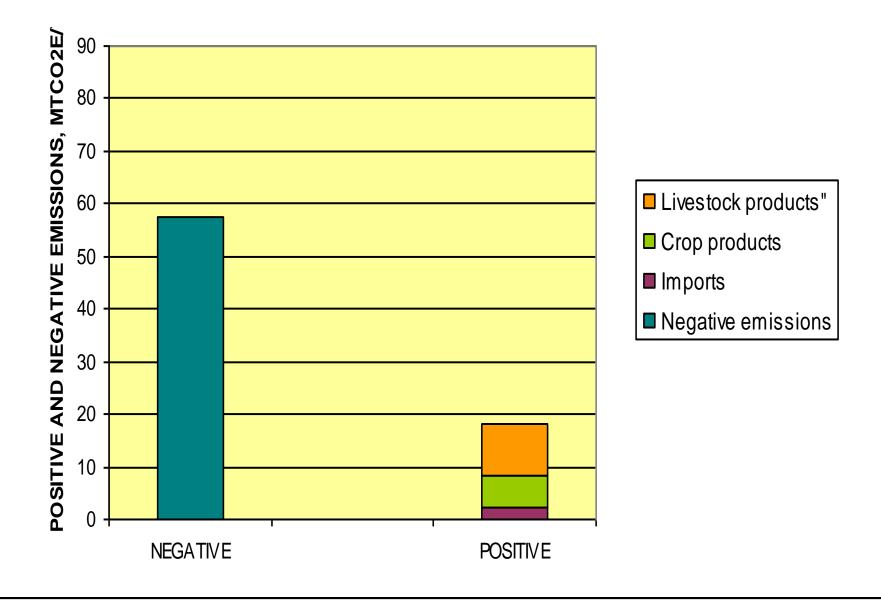




Taylor, G. (2006) http://www.tsecbiosys.ac.uk/dow nloads/Stakeholders_Workshop Jul2009/28%20July/GTaylor_TSE

C%20BIOSYS%20JUL09.ppt

ZCB LAND-USE SCENARIO: BALANCE OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMISSIONS



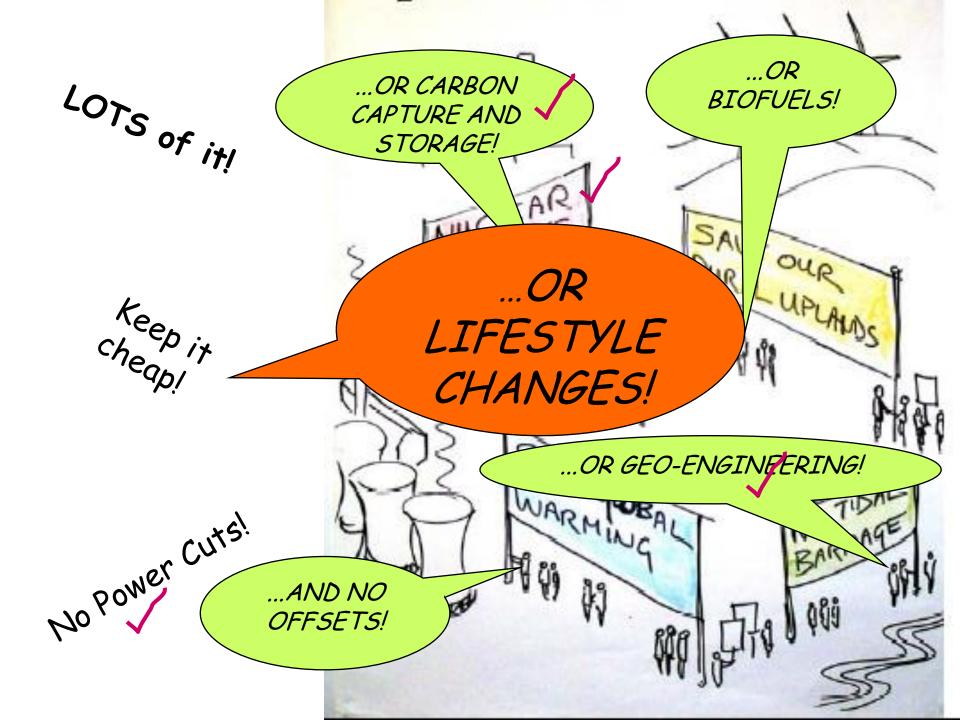
CHALLENGING BUT FUNDAMENTALLY POSITIVE

- Greater energy security
- Deals with Peak Oil/Gas
- Positive balance of payments
- High employment
- Greater food security
- Improved diet
- Probable increase in national biodiversity
- A chance to make the inevitable transition from 'More' to 'Better'
- Better prospects for our grandchildren!

DOWNLOAD THE WHOLE REPORT FREE FROM www.zerocarbonbritain.com



THE END





UK Potential Energy Flows 2030

