

Using a Whole Systems Approach to Deliver 'At Scale' Climate Action Projects – Climate Neutral Districts 2nd May 2023

Strategic Context

- UK and Scottish climate targets are mandatory (Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and revisions
- Climate Emergency declared in Summer 2019 by UK and Scottish Government
- Energy crisis has recently doubled University utility bills to add to the cost of operations
- University estate requires significant investment in order to meet decarbonisation and climate targets on top of existing capital and revenue investment plans (backlog buildings maintenance)
- New or revised funding models needed to enable a transition
- Markets want to deploy capital which is more 'patient'
- Expectation of action from stakeholders



- Scottish Government has set target of Net Zero emissions by 2045 (5 years ahead of RUK)
 - Large organisations are legally bound to meet certain targets this includes Universities
 - Public Sector is expected to lead
 - Where emissions are unavoidable we are expected to have an offset strategy, incl. carbon sinks
 - Even with maximum use of renewables some emissions inevitable
- Additional Intermediate targets are set in Scotland's Climate Change Action Plan:
 - This is updated every 5 years and adjusted to help ensure the 2045 target is achieved
 - For example: 'On track to achieve 75% reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions compared to baseline by 2030

UK Economic Focus is on a Clean Growth Strategy

- "To achieve the clean growth we want, the UK will need to nurture low carbon technologies, processes and systems that are as cheap as possible.
- It is only through innovation that we will see new technologies developed and the cost of clean technologies come down."

(BEIS, now called Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero)

 …"Such pilot schemes would allow robust integrated systems analysis to be undertaken through monitoring and testing of innovative combinations of technologies, business models, and user behaviour, and provide a basis for learning by doing."

(Royal Academy of Engineering)

The Clean Growth Strategy

Leading the way to a low carbon future

> Building our ndustrial Strategy

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Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009

• What it includes

- Greenhouse Gas reduction via a Just Transition
- Adaptation to climate change
- Supporting decarbonisation in the public sector
- Engaging with business and industry on decarbonisation
- Engaging the public and encouraging people to move towards low carbon living
- Supporting communities to tackle climate change
- Leading international action on climate change
- Supporting developing countries to tackle climate change through the <u>Climate</u> <u>Justice Fund</u>
- Jointly administering the <u>UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS</u>) alongside the UK Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Executive. Read <u>more</u> information
- Keeping track of how efficiently nitrogen is being used through a nationalscale <u>Scottish Nitrogen Balance Sheet</u>
- Delivering a just transition, by working with communities, business, industry and the people of Scotland to plan for our net zero future

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Policies Evolving and Guidance Networks Developing December 2022





Accelerating the UK **Tertiary Education Sector** towards Net Zero

A sector-led proposal for action and connected thinking



June 2022

Climate Change Committee

Progress in reducing emissions 2022 Report to Parliament



69 9

Scottish Government

UK and Scottish climate targets applicable

January 2023

- Sector wide HE and FE collaborative approach emerging
- Mandatory emissions reporting across all areas of sustainability

Progress in reducing emissions in Scotland 2022 Report to Parliament

CLIMATE HANGF PLA

Third Report on Proposals and Polices 2018-2032 Summary Document





Understanding Greenhouse Gas Emissions 'Scopes'



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How do we measure performance?

- All Public Sector Organisations must report emissions, and how we will move towards Net Zero
- This is calculated via:
 - Scope 1 = direct emissions (burning of fuels and greenhouse gases emissions/leaks)
 - Scope 2 = indirect emissions arising from the generation of purchased energy (gas & electricity and use of company vehicles)
 - Scope 3 = all other emissions caused by our activity which covers staff <u>and</u> students
- This is achieved by reducing all emissions as much as possible, and implementing methods to absorb greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

Examples

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+ Glasgow City Innovation District

A global hub for entrepreneurship, innovation and collaboration. Anchored by the University of Strathclyde and centred on Glasgow's thriving Merchant City.

The District is home to innovative companies and organisations, who locate here to nurture and accelerate inclusive growth, improve productivity and develop world-class talent, research and technology within a vibrant 'live, work, play and innovate' environment.

(1A) Technology and Innovation Centre 23,900 sq m of mixed research and innovation space &conference/meeting facilities, University of Strathclyde.

(1B) Inovo

5,000 sq m of innovation space, University of Strathclyde.

(1C) TIC West

£50m - 10,000 sq m of innovation space with planning consent.

(1D) TIC East

£100m - 20,000 sq m of mixed research and innovation space.

- Tontine Business Accelerator 3,000 sq m of scale-up space, plus conference facilities, Glasgow City Council.
- 3 The Garment Factory 4,456 sq m of innovation/creative space, Castleforge Partners.
- Candleriggs Square Mixed use development, including hotels, offices, residential flats, retail and restaurants, Glasgow City Council.
- 5 Merchant Point

Private developer in for pre-application discussions for 301 "Build to Rent" apartments.



https://www.strath.ac.uk/workwithus/glasgowcityinnovationdistrict/

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And What is Climate Neutral?

1.	CO ₂ Fossil fuel emissions	CO ₂ emissions shall be prioritised – heat from the Clyde, sewerage, industrial, ground source, deep mine heat, transport, active travel, LEZ
2.	CO ₂ Removal (using green infrastructure, tree planting)	CO ₂ removal should be implemented via mechanisms such as green infrastructure, tree planting, green space
3.	Non-CO ₂ emissions, focusing on CH_4 and N_2O	Mitigation of the non-CO ₂ emissions shall be factored into project lifetime carbon emissions where relevant.
4.	Climate risk assessment and adaptation measures	Aligning carbon neutral measures with the impacts of climate change to ensure resilience of city communities, health and well being.

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Whole Systems Approach - two definitions for climate

The whole system approach includes all contributing physical and natural resources, people, data, policy, commercials and funding, health and well being, skills and behavioural elements and their interdependencies in responding to climate change.





A 100% renewable heat, power, transport, adaptation and well-being plan for our community.

People with good ideas

Use natural resources and collective drive

Climate action and social inclusion

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City Linkages in Glasgow – planning infrastructure to tackle net zero

- City wide developments
- Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES)
- DRFs
- City Deal 'Avenues' project
- City Centre Strategy 2035
- Clyde Waterfront, Clyde Mission, Clyde Rebuilt
- High Street regeneration
- City and Regional Adaptation Strategy
- Clyde Gateway regeneration
 - Green Regeneration Innovation District
- City Transport Strategy consultation
- Connecting Communities consultation
- Connectivity Commission Report
- Park Power greenspace energy
- Hot Scot minewater heat
- Waste heat from sewage
- Municipal Drainage Strategy



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The Climate Neutral Innovation District



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Scope...

- Buildings and infrastructure are energy carbon neutral and adapted to climate impacts and resilient for communities.
- Integrating with planned development e.g LHEES, Avenues, Clyde Mission, LEZ.
- Affordable heat
- Green Infrastructure Adaptation, trees and biodiversity.
- Active travel, pedestrians first, access and 'place making' at the core of thinking.
- Community heath and well being.

Heat Potential in the River Clyde





• 175km long

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- 3,250km2 catchment
- 10m3/s flow rate over the weir (95%)
- 200MW potential at the weir and pipe bridge, we need 100MW
- Heat discharges added from STWs (circa 20MW)

Climate corridor vision (Example of High St. Transformation)





Is it achievable?





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So what work are we doing?

Outputs are in the form of a series of technical reports for each element and an overall report including:

- Prioritised matrix of solutions based on city defined factors e.g. existing plans; emissions reduction, technical integration, deliverability, risk, cost, fundability, operability and whole system integration.
- Cost plans CAPEX and OPEX with an overall cost model.
- Ranking the solutions and review with partners to agree shortlist to be taken forward for commercial modelling.
- Commercial modelling.
- Finance and Resourcing plan.
- Route Map to delivery.

Who is doing the work?

- University of Strathclyde ٠
- **Glasgow City Council** ٠
- Atkins (Lead consultant) •
- **UK Energy Systems Catapult** ٠
- The Weegie Board •
 - **Star Renewable Energy** •
 - Comsof ٠
 - Mini Bems •
- Ikigai Capital
- **Smarter Grid Solutions**

Grid solutions





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FUTURES

SP ENERGY NETWORKS

NHS

and Clyde

oreen network

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What will success look like?

- Solutions identified
- Scale of transformation known
- Commercial options, funding scale
- A 'projectised' framework for deliverability
- Engagement, awareness and support
- Stimulating joined up thinking
- A clearer vision of the path



The National Manufacturing Institute Scotland - the University's first energy carbon neutral(in operation) development

Example 2- National Manufacturing Institute for Scotland

3.5km Ambient district heating loop – uses waste heat from STW, circular

An 660kW solar PV roof and car park array and battery storage syster Glulam wood building elements

Heat supply agreement in partnership with Renfrewshire Council, LCI (Heat Network Fund), Scottish Water

EPC A rated

Rainwater harvesting

Living wall and green roof

Funding of University elements by SFC and Salix Finance



Circular waste heat recovery from Laigh Park STW



NMIS Construction



Images courtesy of Currie and Brown



Example 3- Applying this concept across the City Region: Clyde Wind and Solar Energy examples





Project 3 – Cable Depot Road, Queens Quay Heat Pump Asset



- Aim to provide a direct wire power and energy storage system to energise the river source heat pump and local network to make it carbon neutral and price resilient for people using the energy.
- Assess the potential for 3 x 1MW turbines with a tip height of 99.5m
- Assess the potential for 1 x 3.5MW wtg with tip height of 163m
- Located within reach of the Queens Quay site
- Constraints analysis to assess potential impacts and their significance.



Project 5 – The Castlemilk & Carmunnock Community Windpark Trust WTG - extension



- Aim can this asset be expanded to help provide local generation to local energy assets that need viable and clean power?
- Is there land available to do this?
- Assess the potential for 3 x 3MW turbines with a tip height of 150m
- Located within the development site as appropriate or on adjacent land
- Aviation constraints analysis to assess potential impacts and their significance.



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Project 8 – Proposed Vale of Leven Wind Farm

- A proposed 10 x 7MW wind energy development east of Bonhill
- Subject to approval assess the potential for investment by public sector to secure long term revenue stream
- Subject to planning etc
- A new model of public/private investment for LA and/or City Region?



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Thoughts on Skills and Green Investment

Context - Potential Green Recovery Opportunities

- Skills gap is also an opportunity for green recovery
 - Local jobs in retrofit for decarbonisation
 - Digital smart metering and grid services at community scale
 - Green investment in the city and its communities
 - Improved standards and skills to deliver low carbon buildings e.g. Platinum Standard for new build; Passivhaus; Enerphit.
- Infrastructure deployment
 - Construction new and retrofit
 - heat pump deployment at scale
 - pipes in the ground for heat
 - natural rainwater attenuation systems
 - tree planting

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- decentralised energy sysytems
- urban realm improvements



Context - Potential Green Recovery Challenges

- Scale of the challenge
- Capacity and awareness
- Complexity
 - Data acquisition
 - e.g. combining all elements
 - multiple projects already in the pipeline
- Time
 - 2030 working back to 2020/2021
 - Delivery process needs 'projectised'
- Cost
 - Maybe new metrics needed
 - Longer investment timescale
 - Health indicators
 - Wellbeing and quality of life
 - Air quality
 - True cost of carbon £100+/T



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