

fifa - its not just a football game

William Edrich  
Chief Executive  
Kirklees Energy Services



“Some people think football is a matter of life and death.... I can assure them it is much more serious than that”.

*Bill Shankly, In Sunday Times 4 October 1981*



# Why this man scared me in the summer!



Professor Kevin Anderson;  
Research Director of Tyndall-  
Manchester's Energy and Climate  
Change programme and manager  
of the Tyndall Centre's energy  
pathways to global  
decarbonisation programme



# Conclusions

- if emissions peak in 2015, stabilization at 450ppmv CO<sub>2</sub>e requires subsequent annual reductions of 4% in CO<sub>2</sub>e and 6.5% in energy and process emissions.
- if emissions peak in 2020, stabilization at 550ppmv CO<sub>2</sub>e requires subsequent annual reductions of 6% in CO<sub>2</sub>e and 9% in energy and process emissions.
- if emissions peak in 2020, stabilization at 650ppmv CO<sub>2</sub>e requires subsequent annual reductions of 3% in CO<sub>2</sub>e and 3.5% in energy and process emissions.

Anderson & Bows, Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A 2008 366 3863-3882



# How to survive the coming century- New Scientist 25<sup>th</sup> Feb

- ALLIGATORS basking off the English coast; a vast Brazilian desert; the mythical lost cities of Saigon, New Orleans, Venice and Mumbai; and 90 per cent of humanity vanished. Welcome to the world warmed by 4 °C.
- "CO2 concentrations of 550 parts per million [compared with about 385 ppm now] would be disastrous," he adds, "certainly leading to an ice-free planet, with sea level about 80 metres higher... and the trip getting there would be horrendous." James Hansen, NASA



# 'green' stimulus

- “implement deep cuts by 2020 to reach” at least a 80% reduction by 2050.
- “An effective set of policies..... One component is the promotion of energy efficiency and low carbon technologies. That gives a lot of scope for targeted and timely public spending measures”.

Bowen, Fankhauser, Stern & Zenghelis, Feb 09, Grantham Research Institute



“Decisions about scale and composition of fiscal expansions are needed as soon as possible if they are to play their role in preventing a slide into global depression. Governments need to commit to a strong ‘green’ element in a fiscal recovery plan in the first half of 2009 or indeed the first quarter”.

Bowen, Fankhauser, Stern & Zenghelis, Feb 09, Grantham Research Institute



Table 1: Assessing selected proposals to combat climate change  
Scores (1 = worst; 3 = best)

Mitigation target	Investment approach	Timeliness ('shovel-ready')	Long-term social return	Positive 'lock-in' effects	Domestic multiplier/job creation	Targeting areas with slack	Time-limited/reversibility
<b>Buildings and industry</b>							
Residential energy efficiency (lofts etc), either utility-driven or local-authority-driven	Mixed public / private	3	3	2	3	3	3
Energy efficiency measures for public buildings	Mixed public / private	3	3	2	3	3	3
Boiler replacement programme	Private with incentives	3	3	2	3	3	3
Lights and appliances, e.g. utility-driven	Private with incentives	3	3	2	3	3	3
Renewable heat / fuel switch (e.g. solar, biomass)	Private with incentives	3	3	2	2	3	2
Micro-generation (wind, biomass), e.g. through feed-in system	Private or mixed public / private	2	3	2	2	2	1
'Smart' production (increase energy efficiency, monitor, meter and regulate delivery and consumption of energy and inputs)	Private with incentives	2	2	3	1	1	1
'Smart' infrastructure and buildings – increase energy efficiency, monitor, meter and regulate delivery and consumption of energy and water	Mixed public / private	2	3	3	2	2	1
Encouraging energy R&D (doubling percentage of GDP)	Mixed public / private	2	3	3	2	1	1
Industrial energy efficiency / mitigation, e.g. combined heat and power	Private or mixed public / private	2	3	3	2	1	3

Mitigation target	Investment approach	Timeliness ('shovel-ready')	Long-term social return	Positive 'lock-in' effects	Domestic multiplier/job creation	Targeting areas with slack	Time-limited/reversibility
<b>Power generation</b>							
Renewable energy promotion, e.g. through accelerated planning process	Private	2	3	3	3	1	3
Nuclear power, e.g. through accelerated planning process	Private	1	3	3	3	1	3
Carbon capture and storage demonstration projects	Mixed public / private	1	2	2	3	1	1
Upgrade to 'smart' electricity grid	Public with some clawback via tariffs	1	3	3	3	1	3
Advanced battery development	Private with incentives	1	3	3	2	1	1
<b>Transport</b>							
Supply-side efficiency in new cars, vans and HGVs (g/km)	Private with incentives	1	3	3	3	3	3
Switch to cleaner cars / fleet renewal e.g. through stronger differentiation of vehicle excise duty	Private with incentives	3	3	2	2	3	1
Connected urban transportation including road traffic management systems and work patterns	Mixed public / private	1	3	3	2	2	1
Supply-side efficiency in rail (engines, rolling stock)	Private with incentives	1	3	3	2	2	3
Mass transit and rail freight	Mixed public / private	2	2	3	3	3	1
<b>Car efficiency standards</b>	Private with incentives	1	3	3	2	2	3
<b>Tyre check</b>	Private with incentives	3	2	2	3	2	3
<b>Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation</b>							
Afforestation, expanding and developing parkland, wetlands and rural ecosystems	Private with incentives	3	2	3	3	2	2

# Top mitigation actions – domestic

- Residential energy efficiency (lofts etc), either utility-driven or local authority driven
- Boiler replacement programme
- Lights and appliances e.g. utility driven
- Renewable heat / fuel switch (e.g. solar, biomass)
- Micro-generation (wind biomass) e.g. through feed in system



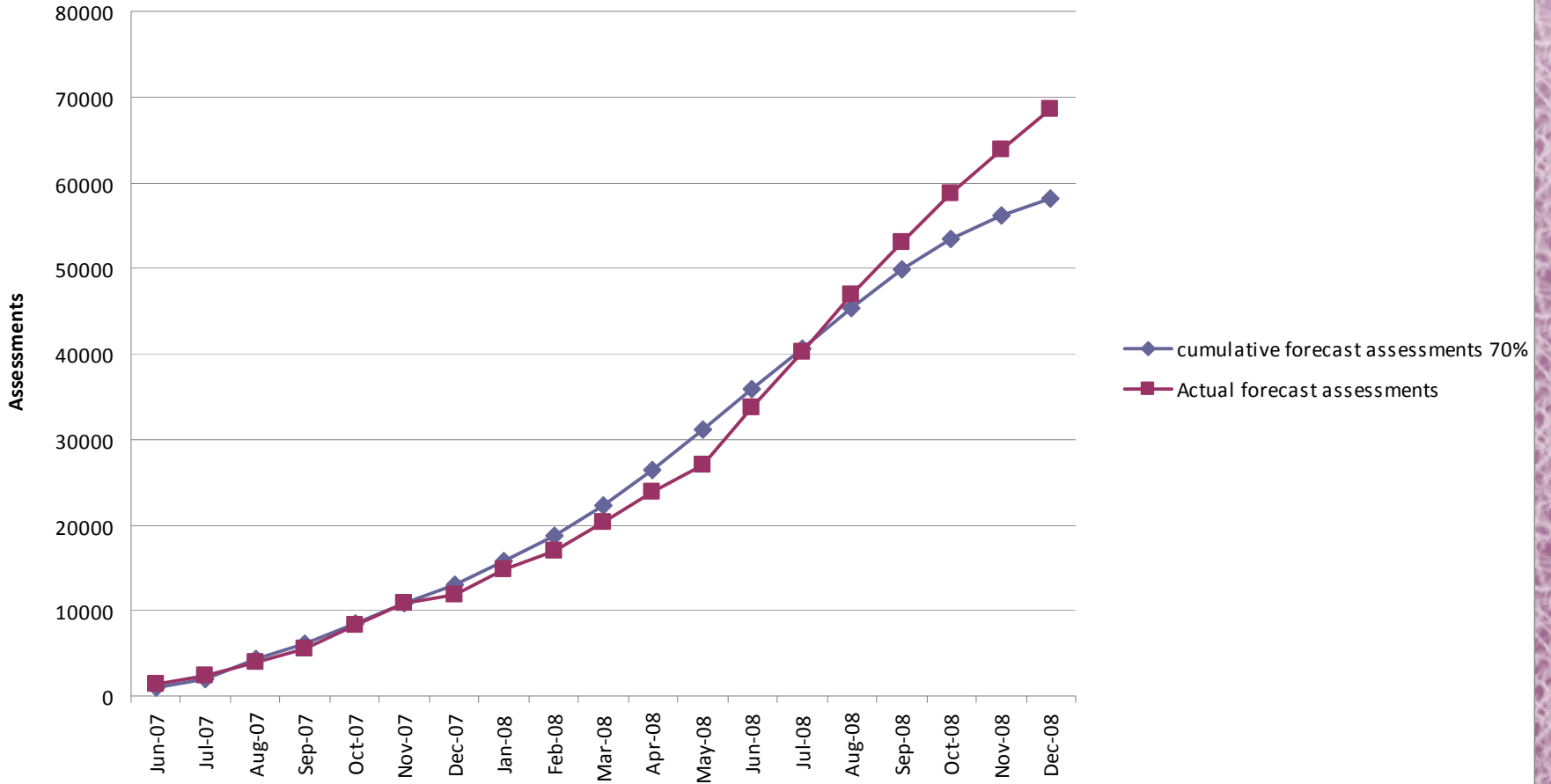
# Kirklees Warm Zone



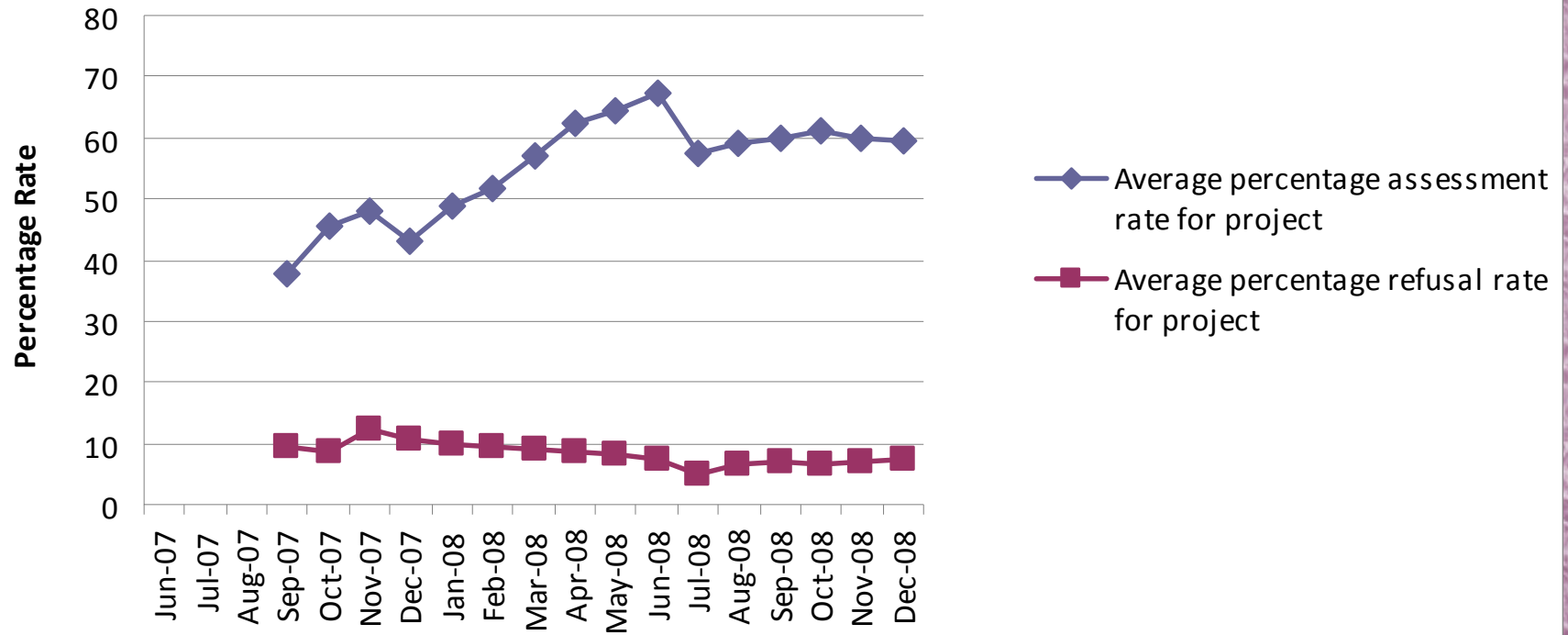
In partnership with



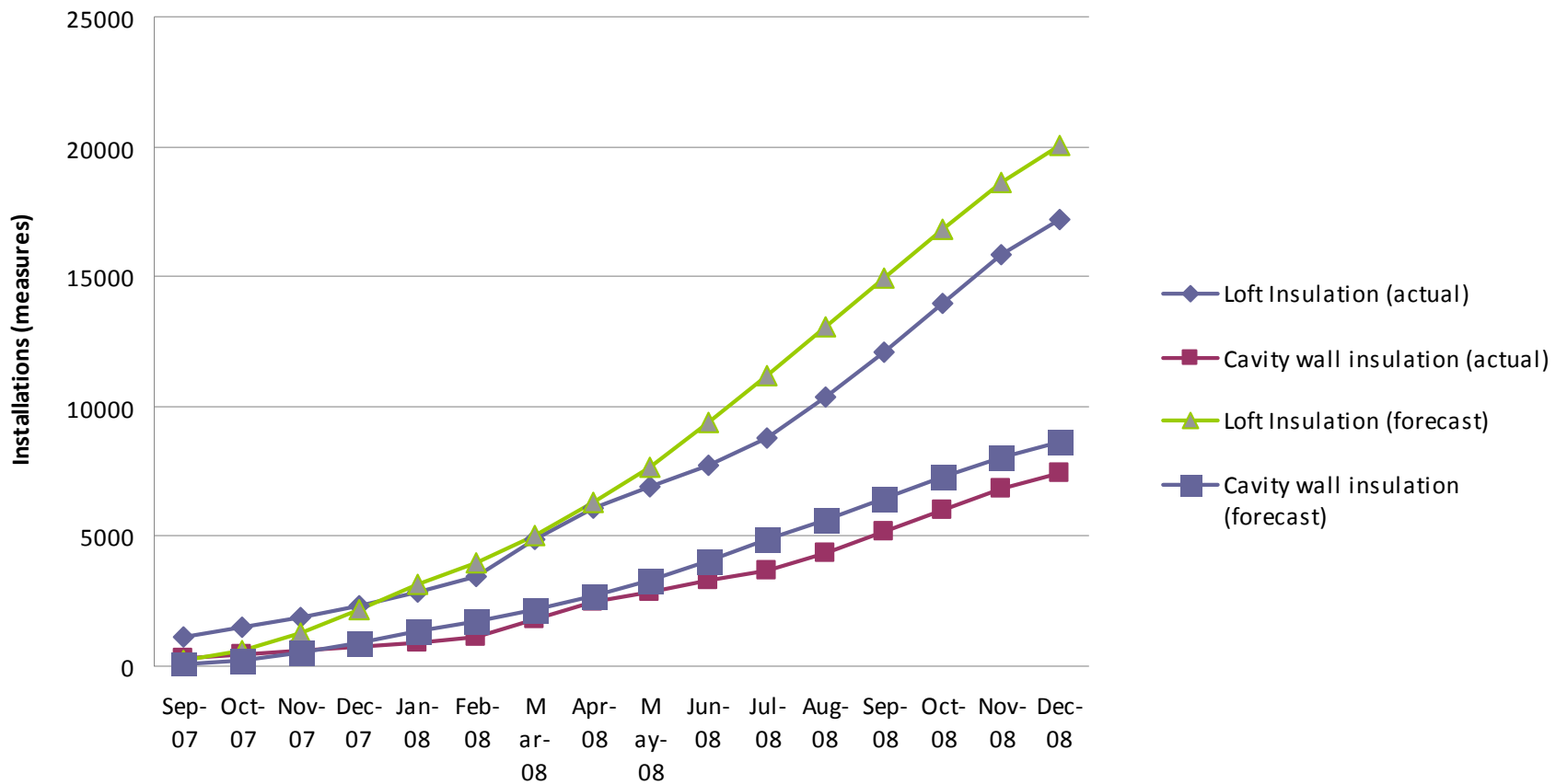
# Cumulative assessments



# Average monthly assessment rate



## Cumulative installations



# Key output – installations

Output (31 <sup>st</sup> Dec)	Number	Context
Households surveyed by Miller Pattison	49,283	
Households receiving a measure (41%)	20,398	(17,229 lofts and 7,446 cavity)
Households current work in progress (11%)	5,542	
Households “un-able to install” (47%)	23,343	Reasons; technical (20%), already completed (49%), no response (24%)



# Key figures – Additional services

Output (31 <sup>st</sup> Dec)	Households assessed (65,696)	Percentage (%)
Benefit entitlement check	9,765	15%
Fire safety checks	14,085	21%
Carers gateway	1,785	3%
Water conservation	11,568	18%
CO detector	60,958	93%
CFLs	56,268	86%
Central heating	1,304	2%
Energy Saving Trust advice pack	65,696	100%



# So what does it all mean?

Societal outcomes		
Reduction in Carbon Dioxide	55,000tCO <sub>2</sub> /pa	Once scheme is finished (4% of total emissions)
Increased benefit up-take	£641,000	Estimate - actual confirmed £203,000
Jobs created	200	86 Miller Pattison / 114 KES
Fuel expenditure saving release into local economy	£4,100,000	£201 average reduction
SAP grade improvement	6 SAP points	SAP 48 to SAP 54
Lives potentially saved	6	Carbon monoxide detector activated in two properties

# Key findings from managing the Zone

- Engagement with public
- Enablers
- Scaling up
- Jobs
- Up-take rate
- Cost of install
- Split of measures



- 3-5 years tackle the entire UK stock
- Information base
- Energy Saving Trust advice
- Focus capacity on the hard to treat and micro generation community heating
- Significant change in the model and interest since started – grown



fifa

free insulation for all

World cup winners

Speed

Tackling

Save

Hit goals

Net savings

