

NET PRESENTATION. Beyond Cities

Community Action for Transition to Sustainable Living

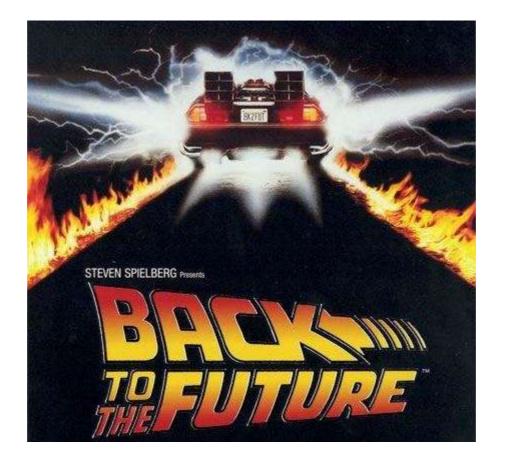
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"21st Century questions do not have 20th Century answers"





Introduction - Resilience

Resilience - the enduring power of a body or bodies for transformation, renewal and recovery through the flux of interactions and flow of events

Resource Resilience – keeping the lights on

Human Resilience – building capacity & capability

Financial Resilience – financial system which does not come two hours away from collapse



Introduction – 21st Century Questions

What are the operating principles of a sustainable society?

What are the protocols & frameworks within which these principles may be made manifest?

What instruments are necessary within such frameworks?



Introduction – Research Methodology

Review of current global policy to identify successful operating principles, protocols and instruments

Review of historic protocols and instruments

Action-based research:

Micro - proof of concept at community level

Macro – eg Caspian Energy Grid initiative

Systems Thinking - if resilient Micro is networked outcome should be resilient Macro



Resource Resilience – Case of Denmark

Since 1980 Denmark's GDP rose 78%

Energy use has been stable

Carbon fuel use has declined significantly

How did Denmark achieve this?

Resource Resilience

Least Carbon Fuel Cost principle

 minimum carbon fuel input for a given output of electricity, heat or power

investment in renewables, heat, transport, energy efficiency

- distinct from least DK cost (or least \$, € or £ cost)



Emerging Outcome - Natural Grid

- decentralised/distributed energy

 knowledge & knowhow base: Vestas the biggest global wind turbine company in country of 6m people

- trend to energy security and energy independence

- not forgetting.....reduction in carbon use



Linlithgow Natural Grid (LNG) - Phase 1

Aim: Linlithgow to become independent in energy

Means: application of least carbon fuel cost principle

Catalyst

- Mainstreaming Innovation academic input
- CARES funded study carried out by Dr Mohammed Imbabi of Aberdeen University

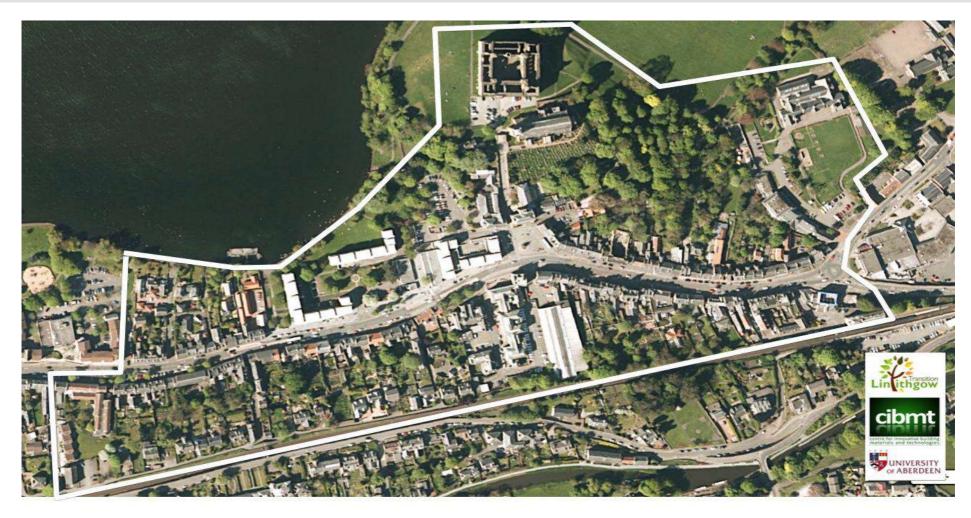


Linlithgow Natural Grid - Initial Study

Objective 1 – map energy use in Linlithgow Cross

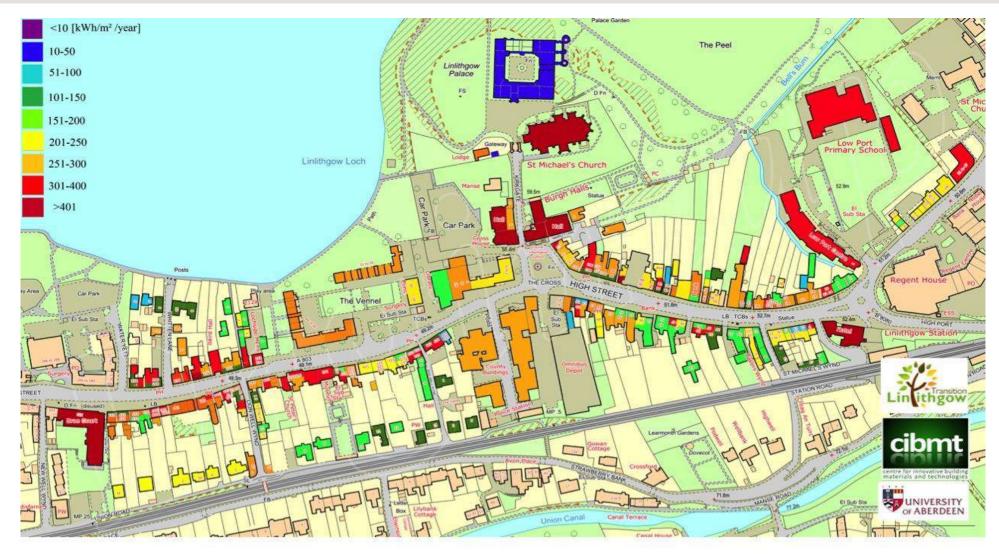
Objective 2 – identify & prioritise viable least carbon fuel cost interventions leading to energy descent





Survey Target Area 2013 Linlithgow Cross Buildings Survey, TL-CARES Project





Gas & Electricity Consumption, 2013

Linlithgow Cross Buildings Survey, TL-CARES Project



Systemic Funding Problem

Denmark's fiscally robust local government guaranteed finance of renewables & funded heat infrastructure

UK intermediated 'for £ profit' market economy

- renewables compete with profitable marginal energy
- energy efficiency reduces energy sales

So if private sector won't & public sector can't, how can renewables & energy savings be funded?



Linlithgow Natural Grid – Phase 2

Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation (ECCI) Smart Accelerator programme

Development of community-based instruments & protocols to accelerate community energy projects

Instruments - Prepay Energy Credit

Protocols - Energy Partnership & Energy Pool



Instrument – Prepay Credit



Tax







Tax Prepay

Tax Prepay – credit returnable in payment of taxes

Tax Return – 'stock' part of tally stick returned to Treasury

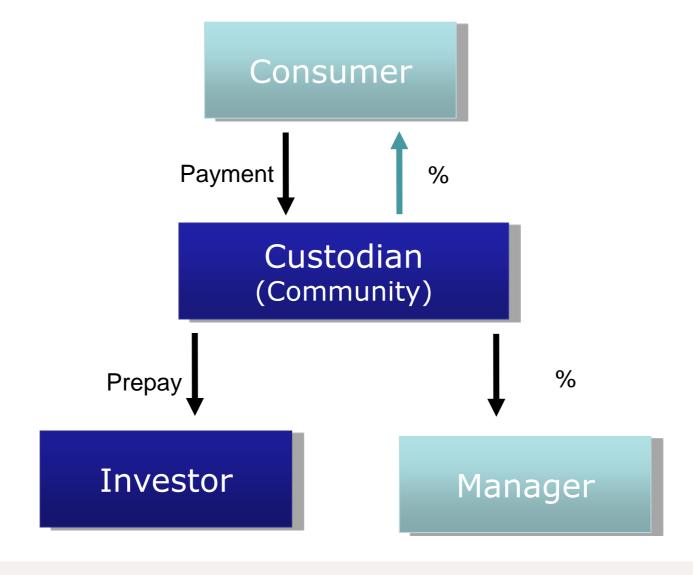
Rate of Return - rate over time at which stock is returnable for cancellation

eg Prepay £8 for £10 tax - £2 profit 25% pa rate of return

- not fixed - depends on existence & quantity of flow



Protocol - Energy Partnership





Energy Partnership – Energy as a Service

Social Contract - relationship-based not transaction-based; costs transformed to revenue shares

Neutrality – removes ego and politics

Collaborative - stakeholder interests aligned

Sustainable - all have interest in minimising cost over time



Energy Prepay – the Value Proposition

Community

- sells value of future energy production or savings
- interest-free energy loan until credit cancelled by return vs supply or repurchase from energy savings

Consumer

- prepays for energy and locks in price



Energy Prepay – the Value Proposition

Investor

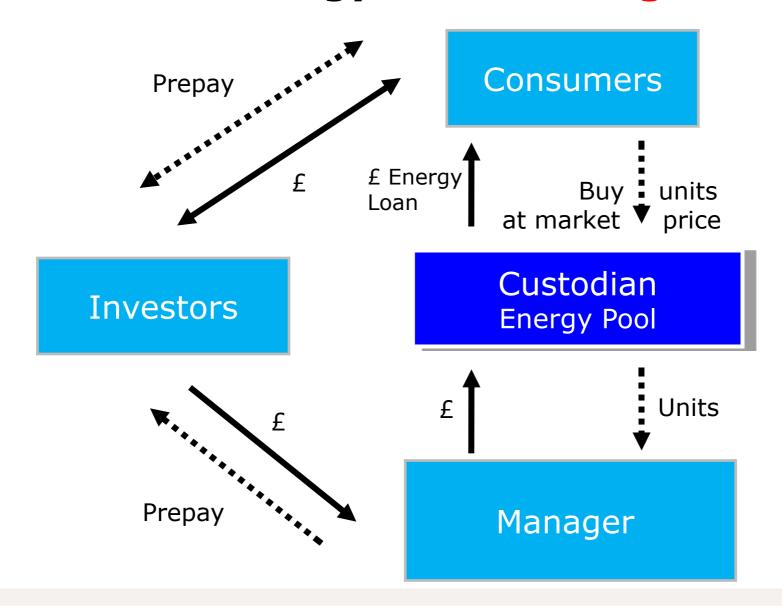
- Energy Loan investment directly "Peer to Asset"
- Consumers buy credits from Investors at best price below physical energy price & return against supply

Manager

- shares in gross revenues or production
- interests aligned with Investor
- no 'Principal/Agency' problem



Protocol - Energy Pool Clearing Union





Q1: Based on your current research or practice, what potential future research in your area and/or multidisciplinary research should follow?

- A. Implementation of protocols and instruments in two Linlithgow proof of concept locations:
- Linlithgow Energy Park business oriented
- Vennel Energy community oriented



Q2: How the outputs of your research and/or practice could support social innovation, i.e. engagement of community groups or individuals in applying the research or practice outputs to contribute to more sustainable living?

A. Subscription of the community to the aims of Linlithgow Natural Grid via subscription to the protocols NB. More expensive carbon fuel becomes, the more £ profit there is in saving it – reduced CO2 use follows



Q3: What dissemination routes would enable faster understanding and application of new knowledge not only by businesses and industry, but also by communities and entrepreneurial individuals?

A. Cascading local community engagement for older generations plus social media for younger generations Suitably crafted documentaries and reality TV Community level events & engagement



Q4: Who might be potential enablers of knowledge dissemination to the population – government and its agencies, local authorities, community groups, media, online knowledge platforms, etc.?

A. Cadre of local & neighbourhood energy developers to lead development & disseminate best practice

Developer Guild approach: apprentice, journeyman, master?

Paid out of energy production & reduction



Q5: What governance frameworks and partnerships should be developed to support social innovation?

A. Collective risk sharing – Guarantee SocietyAssociative production sharing – Capital PartnershipNondominium governance

No stakeholder has dominant rights: stakeholders have veto rights on matters which concern them



Q6: What 'big data' do communities and innovators need to enable development of innovative solutions in your area of research or practice?

A. Energy production & use data.

Geospatial data.

Resource data – especially water

Transport use data



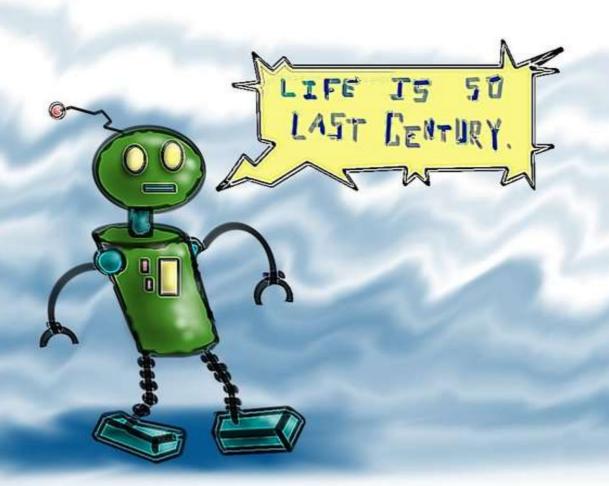
Q7: What tools should be developed for different users to enable the application of a systems approach in decision-making on governance, planning, infrastructure systems and development of innovative solutions?

A. Innovative use of graphic design & 3D representations

Online decision making tools - liquid democracy Social engagement



21st Century questions do not have 20th century answers......





.....21st century answers pre-date modern finance

