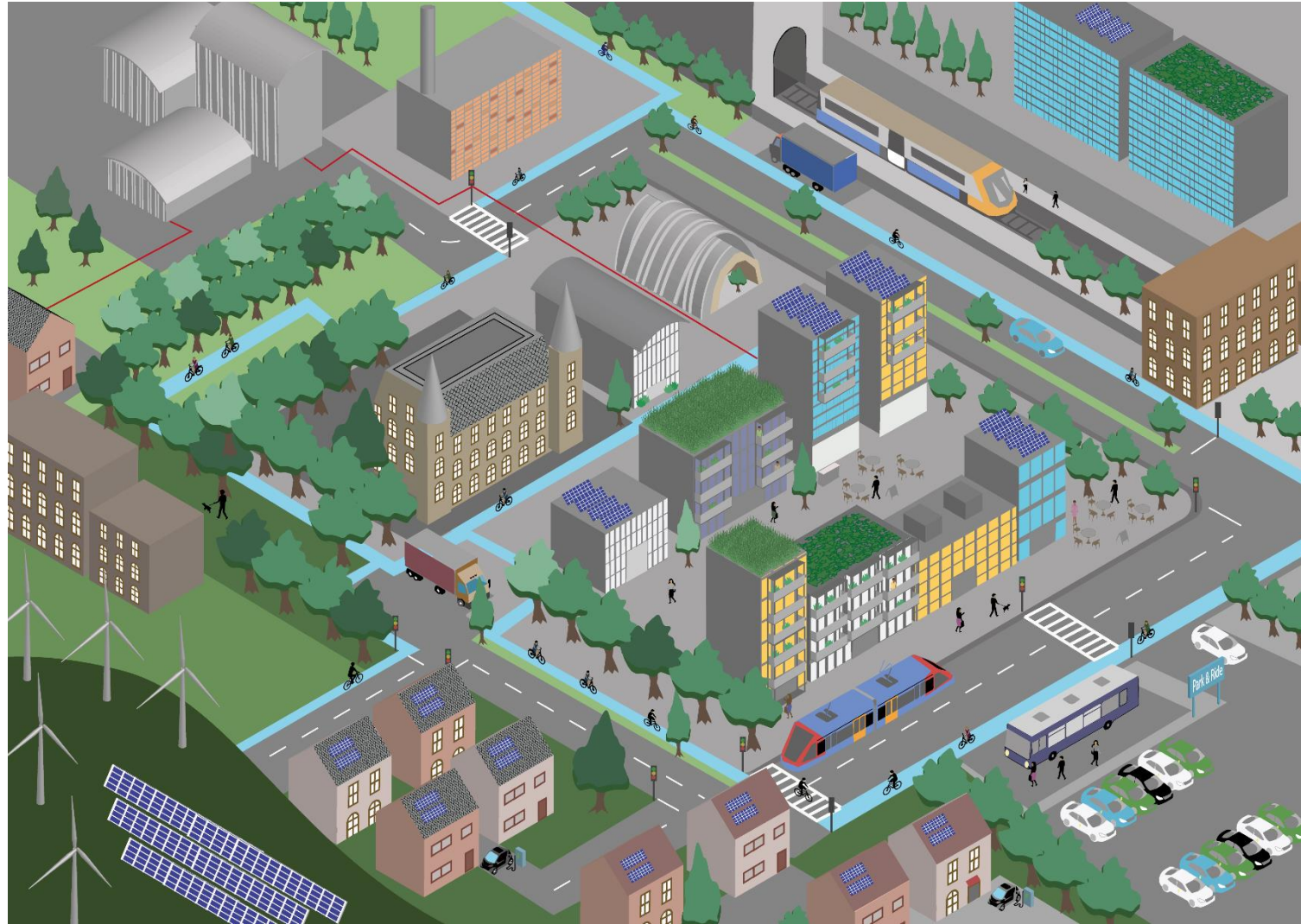


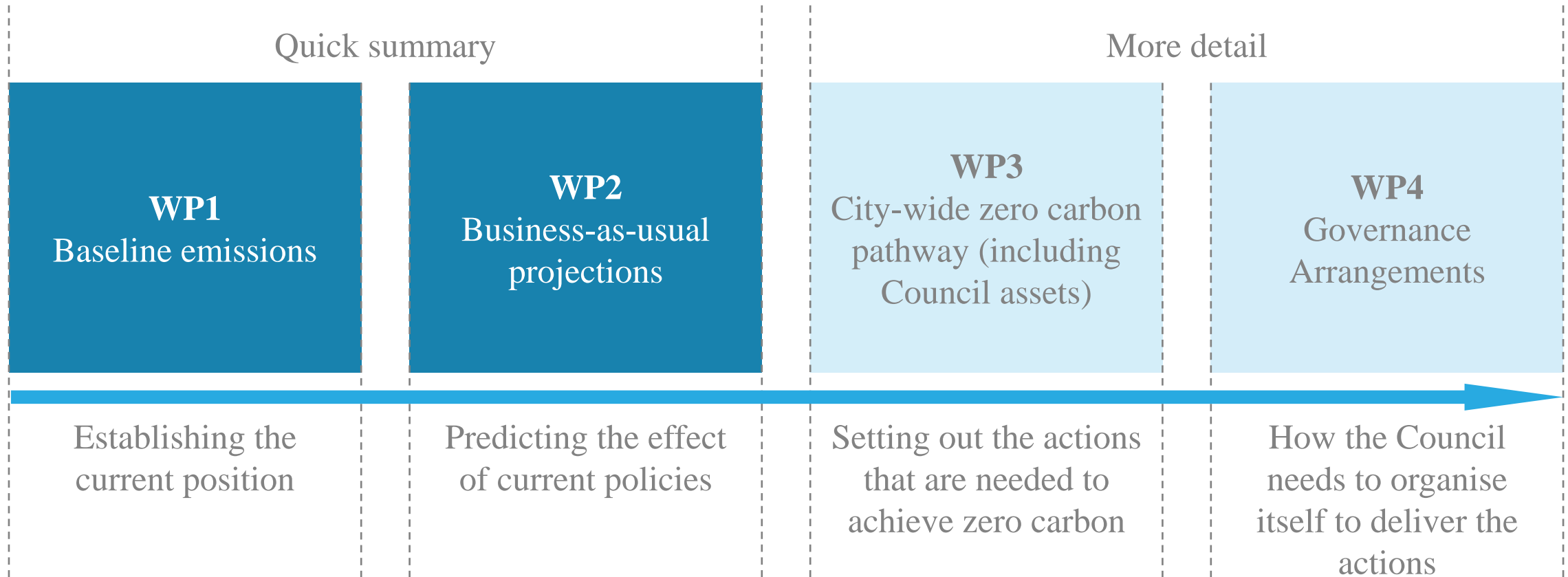
Zero Carbon Sheffield 2030

26th Jan 2021

Andy Sheppard

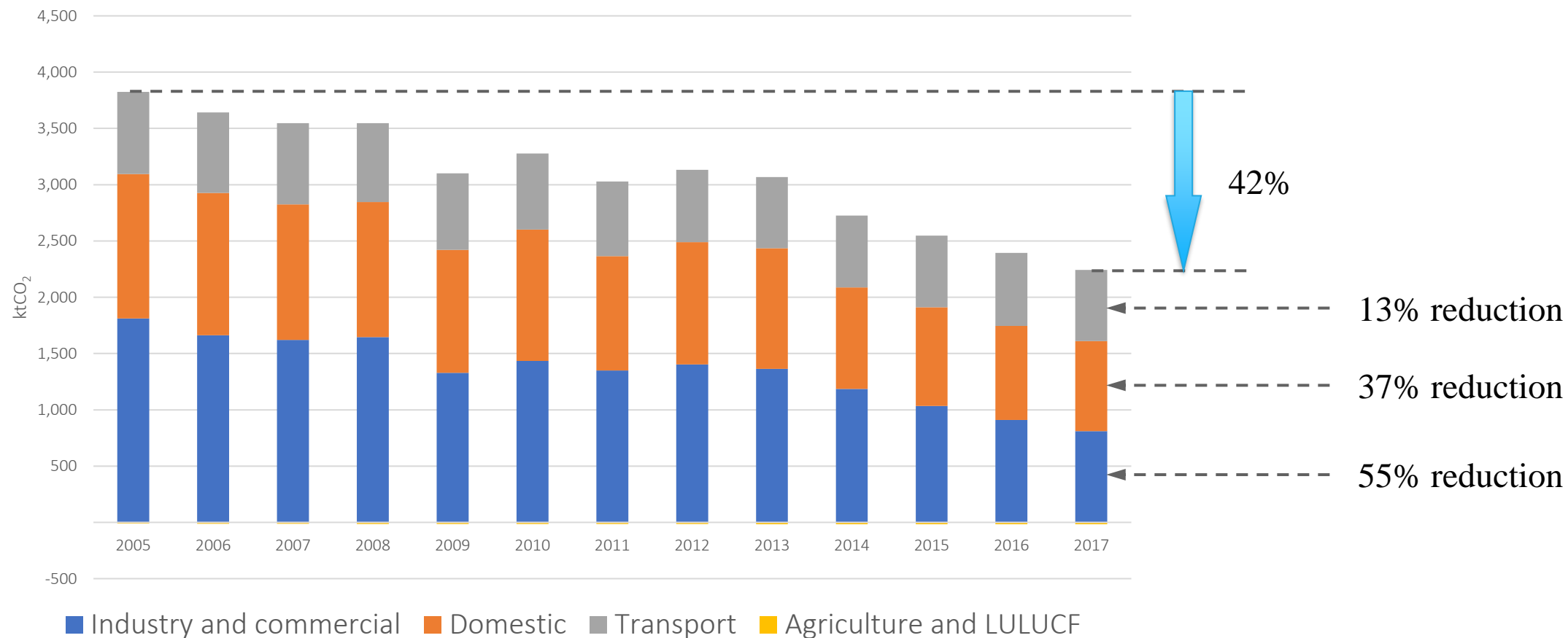


Work Structure



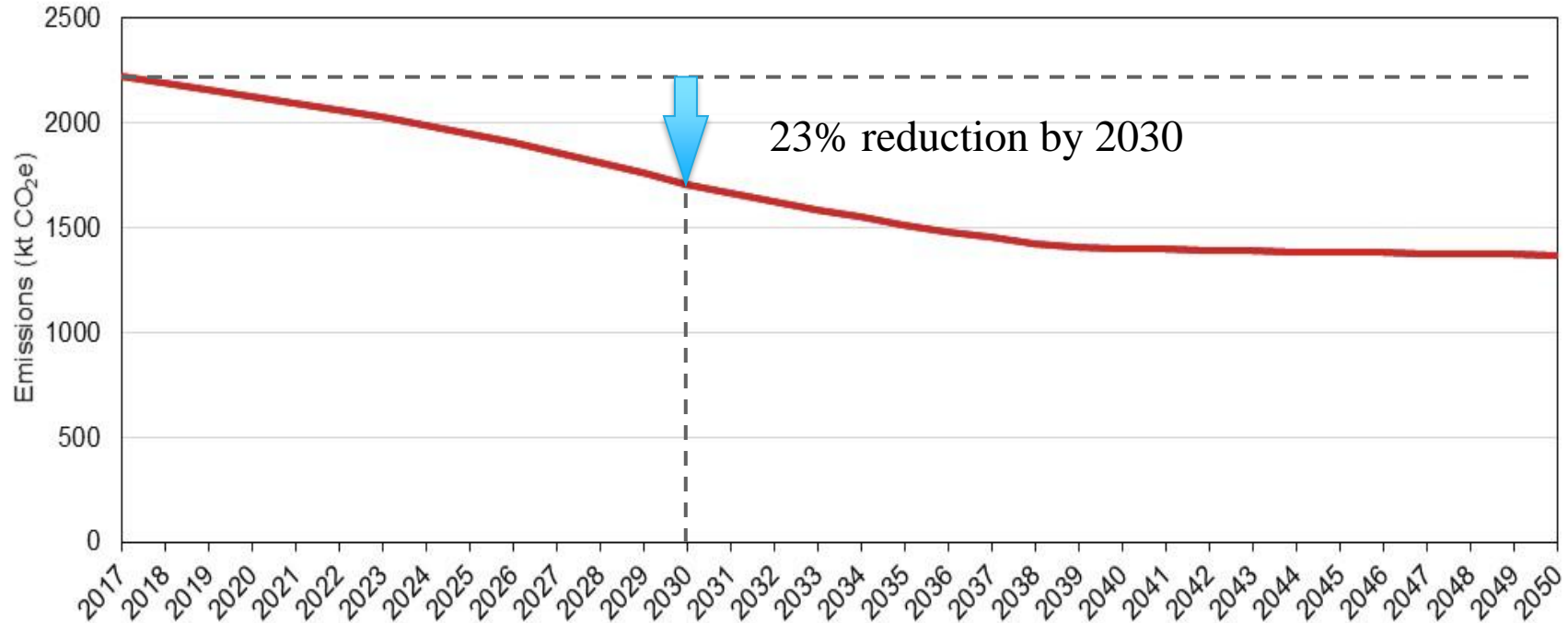
Baseline emissions

Progress has been made but variable across sectors

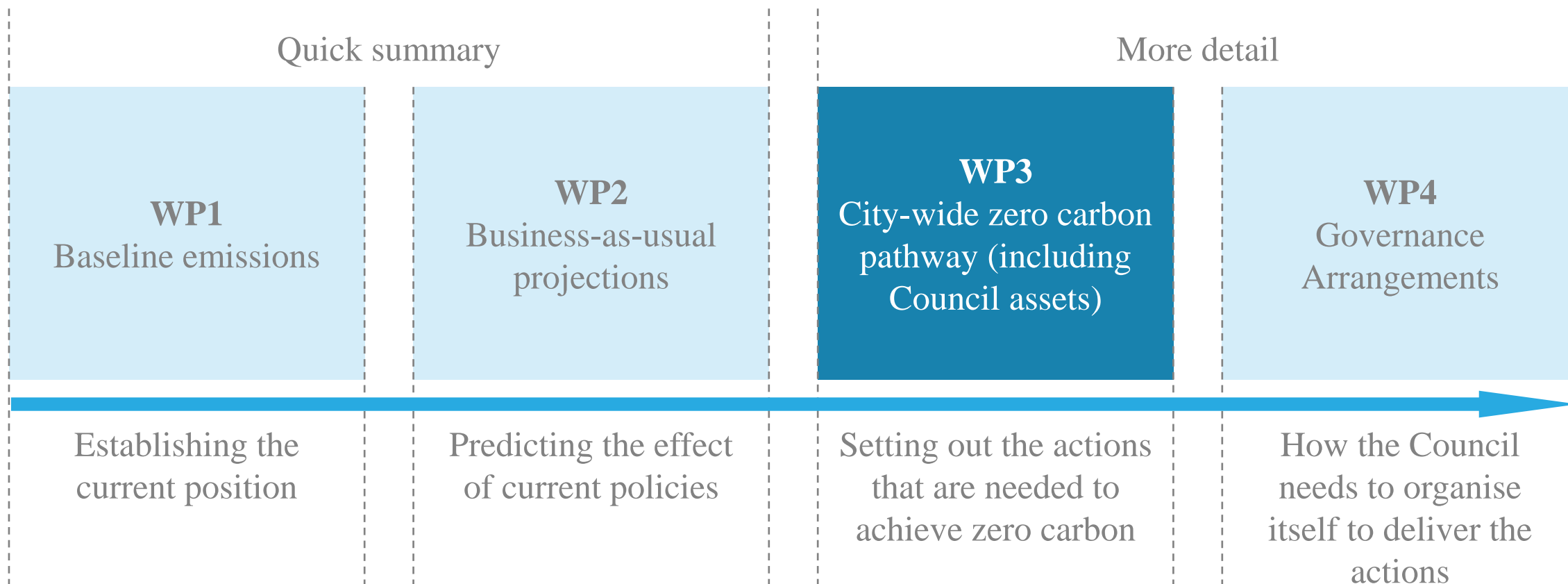


Business as usual (central) scenario

Policy landscape insufficient to reach net zero in 2030



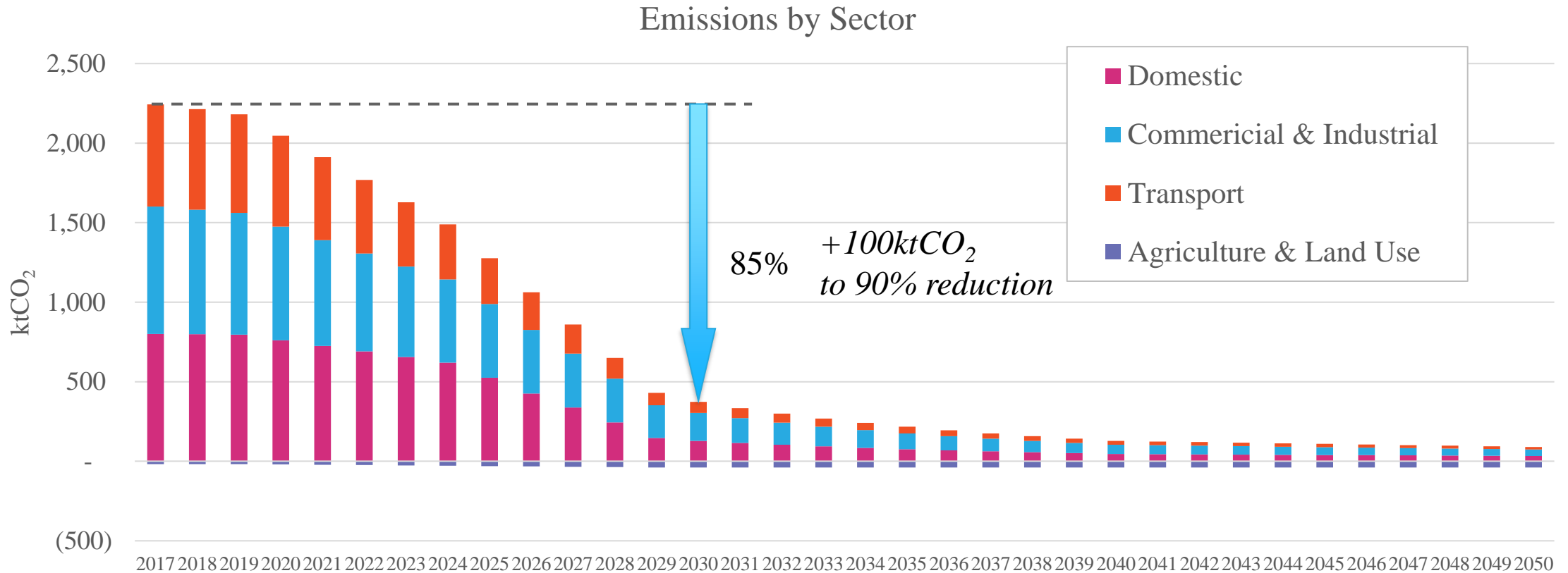
- ✓ Grid Decarbonisations (BEIS)
- ✓ Transport projections (DfT)
- ✓ Growth (Sheffield-specific)
- ✓ Covid dip then bounce-back
- ✓ Future Homes Standard (2020, 2025)
- ✓ Ban on fossil-fuel cars (2040)



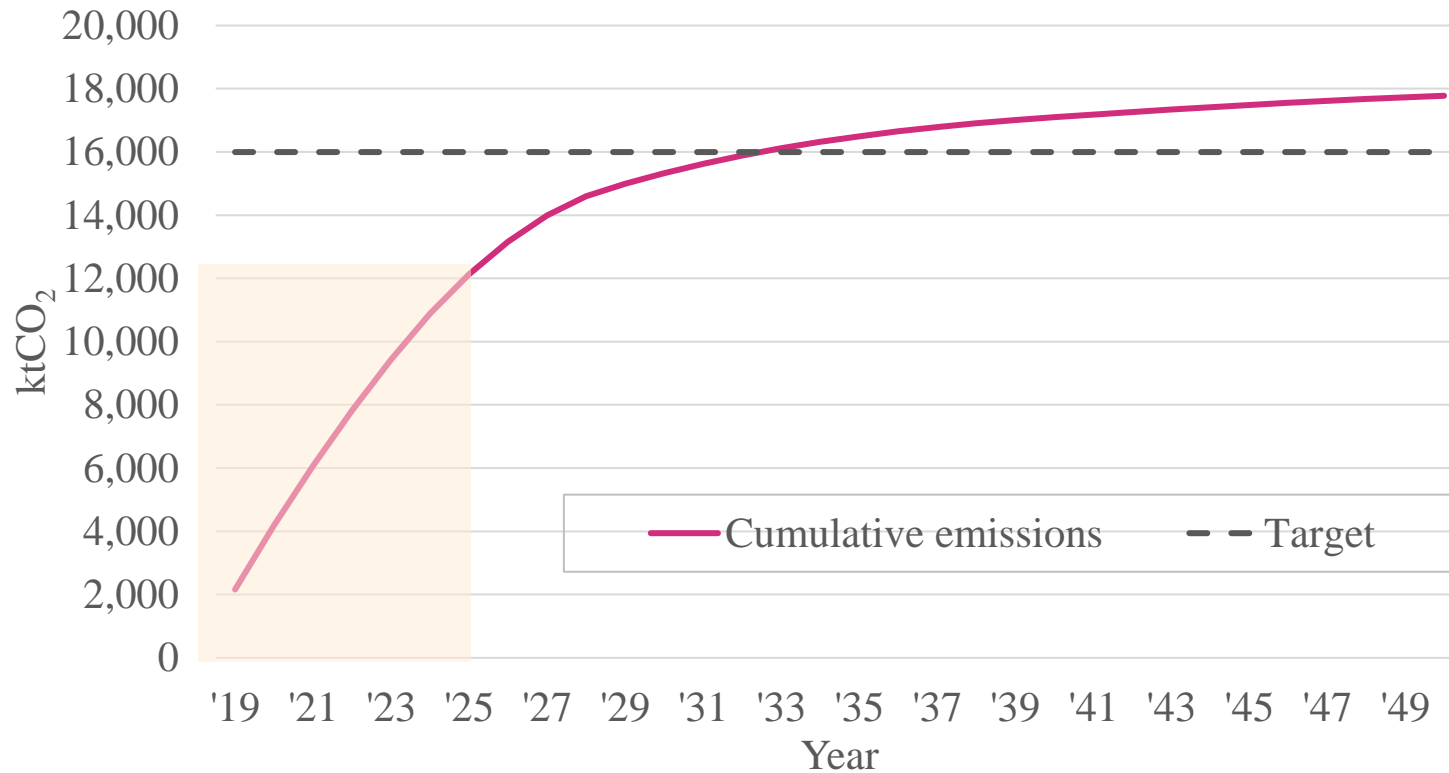
Note: this work is the first step – it cannot have all the detail for all actions needed to realise all interventions

Trajectory – annual emissions to required reduction

Slightly backwards narrative – results first



Trajectory – cumulative emissions to total budget



17.8ktCO₂ by 2050 vs target of 16.0ktCO₂

~75% of the budget is used up in the early years to 2025

Overview - sectors

Domestic

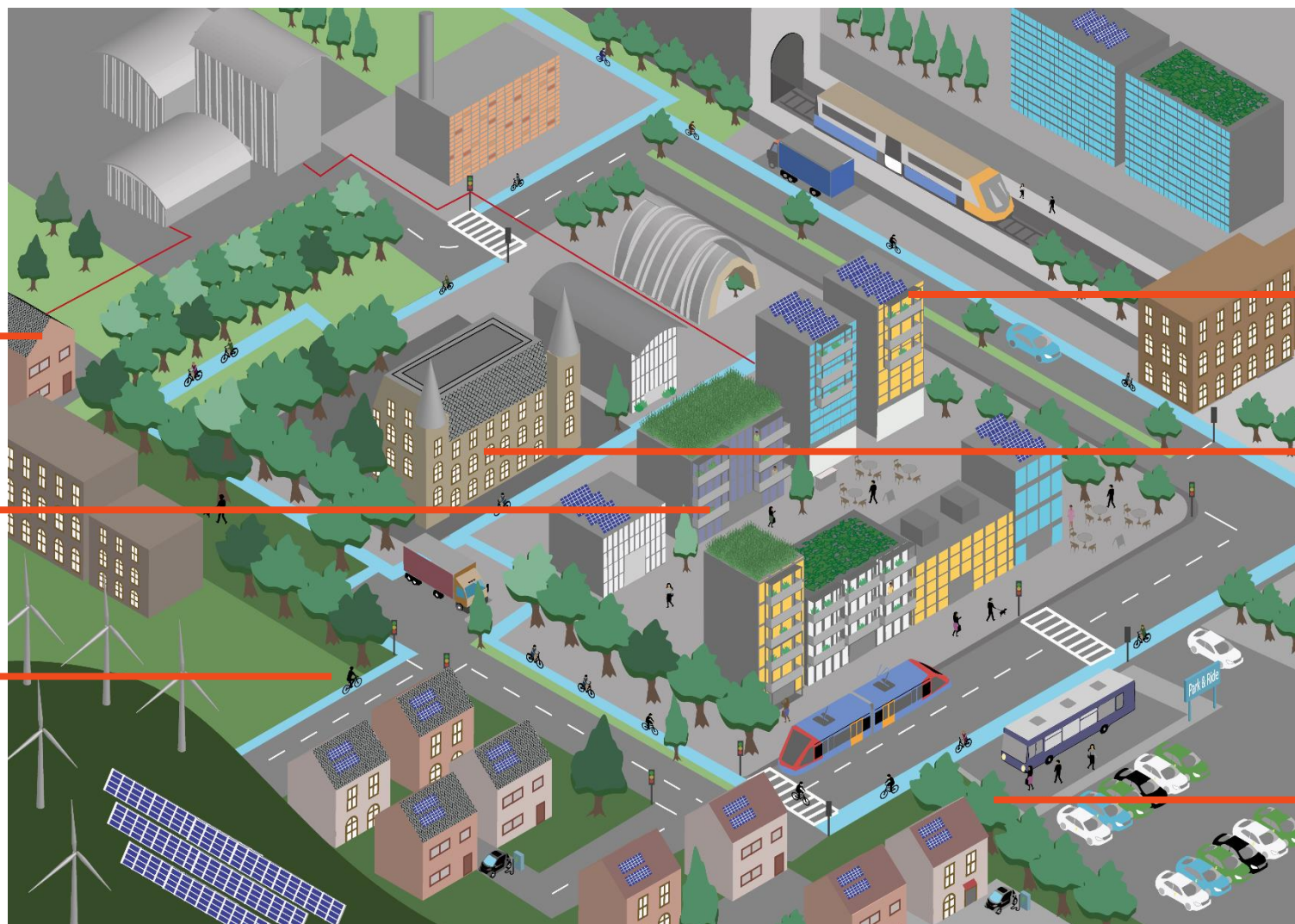
Commercial
& Industrial

Transport

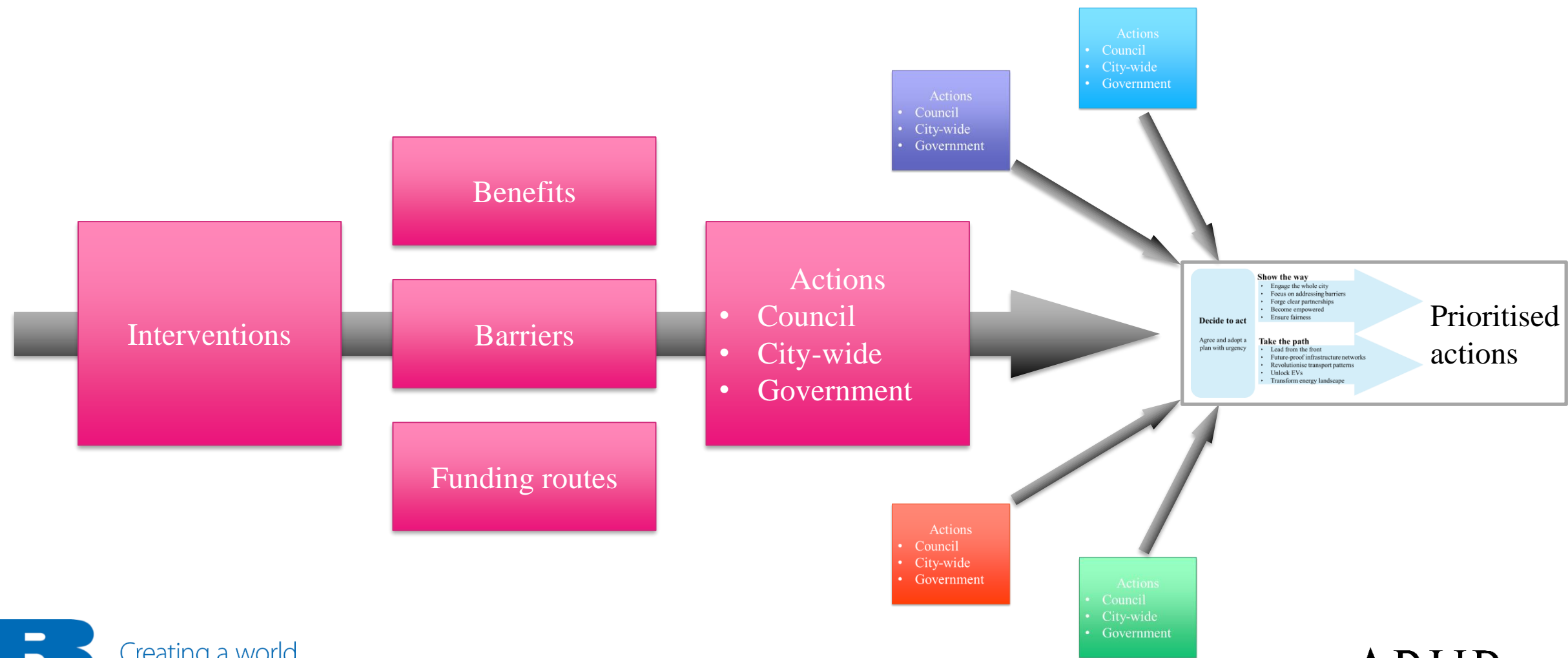
Energy

Council-
owned assets

Nature-based
solutions



Sector structure



Domestic

Residual

BAU



Improve fabric

113

ktCO₂ reduction



Reduce energy consumption

54

ktCO₂ reduction



Remove fossil fuels

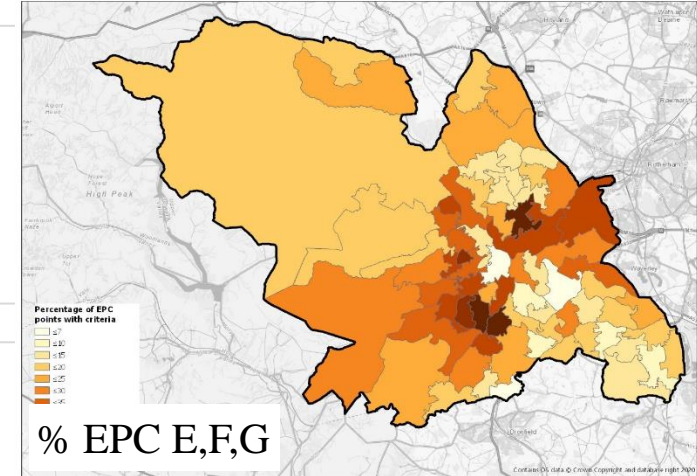
386

ktCO₂ reduction

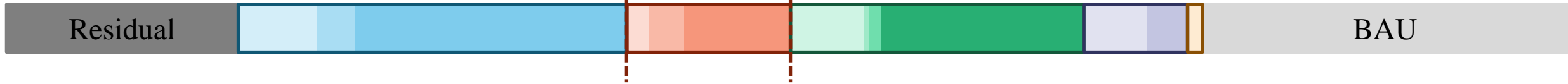
2/3 energy consumption attributed to heating
Wall insulation (76,000 properties)
Roof insulation (47,000 properties)
Floor insulation (150,000 properties)

Smart heating controls (220,000 properties)
LED lighting (200,000 properties)
(Behaviour change not modelled)

Electric cooking (215,000 properties)
Electrified heating i.e. heat pumps (200,000 properties)
Fossil fuel-free district heating (19,000 properties)



Commercial & Industrial



Improve fabric

33

ktCO₂ reduction

Insulation
Draught-proofing
Glazing
Doors

} 15% reduction in energy



Reduce energy consumption

50

ktCO₂ reduction

Smart heating controls (90% of properties)
LED lighting (75% of properties)
Building services and process upgrades

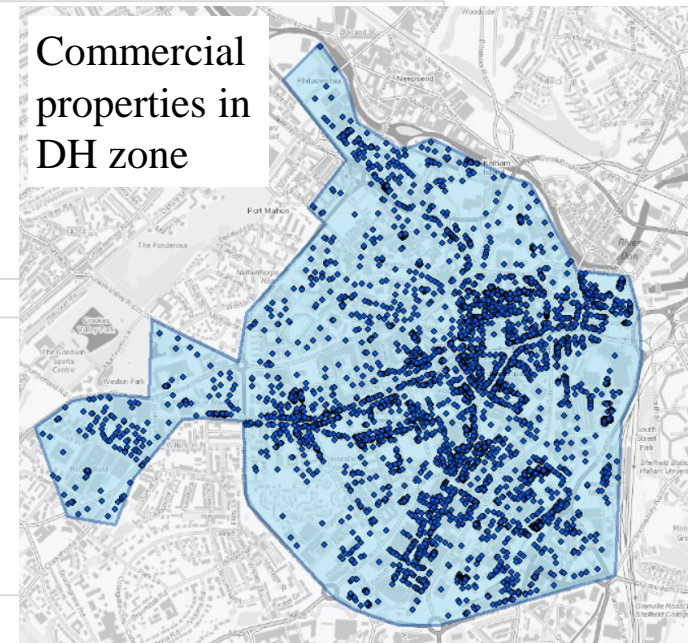


Remove fossil fuels

151

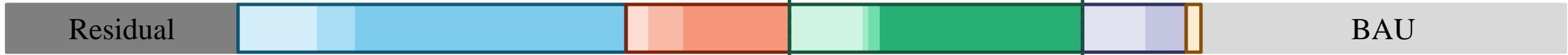
ktCO₂ reduction

Decarbonised processes (assumed 10% fossil fuel use)
Fossil fuel-free district heating (7,600 properties)
Heat pumps for remainder (estimated 15,000 properties)



Effectively, every business will need a retrofit programme

Transport



Increase active travel

104

ktCO₂ reduction

36% car trips switched to active travel (250% increase) by:

- Cycling infrastructure, parking and facilities
- Behaviour change



Increase public transport

9

ktCO₂ reduction

15% increase in public transport uptake by:

- Bus and tram infrastructure
- Park and ride facilities
- Road pricing and parking levies



Consolidate freight

16

ktCO₂ reduction

Freight trips reduced by 20% by:

- Distribution hubs
- Effective route planning
- Alternative vehicles for last-mile delivery



Decarbonise all vehicles

290

ktCO₂ reduction

All cars are electric and all larger vehicles are either electric or hydrogen (green)

This will need:

- Charging infrastructure
- Incentivisation

Energy

Residual

BAU



Decarbonise heat

91

ktCO₂ reduction

Expanded heat network zones – city centre and Don Valley.

Additional heat sources will be needed

80% uptake within these zones

Hydrogen a possibility but unlikely before 2030



Small-scale renewable energy

58

ktCO₂ reduction

Building-mounted PV - 10-fold current levels

Installation on 20% of buildings

Solar thermal valid but relatively minor



Large-scale renewable energy

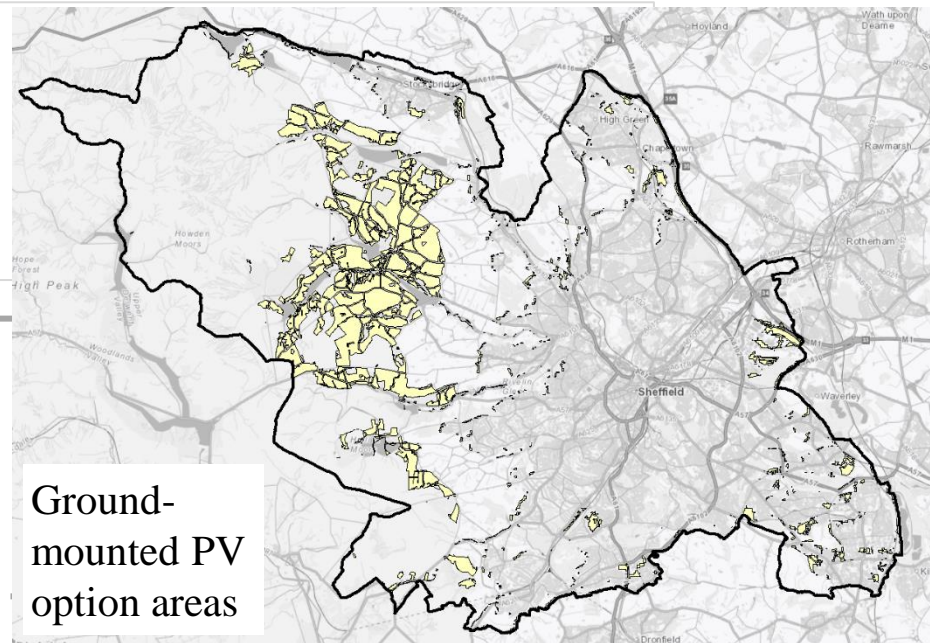
100

ktCO₂ reduction

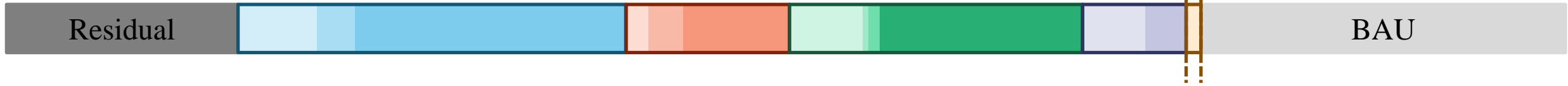
Ground-mounted PV (98% of contribution)

Large-scale wind minimal

Energy storage considered (emissions marginal)



Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)



Double LULUCF savings

21

ktCO₂ reduction

Doubling sequestration is a reasonable aspiration but challenging
20-fold increase in tree-planting and other activities such as peat-bog restoration
Minor contribution overall (in pure carbon terms only)

Costs

Sector	Estimated costs
Domestic	£2 billion - £5 billion
Commercial and industrial	£1 billion - £10 billion
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• £1m - £1.5m per km for cycle superhighways• £0.45m - £0.9m per km for strategic cycle routes• £0.2m - £1.5m for junction modifications• £0.45m per km for bus lanes• £25,500 per space for a park and ride facility• £0.2m - £0.35m per electric bus• £075 - £1m per single track km for rail electrification
Energy	£1 billion
Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry	Small

The vast majority of these costs are not borne by the council

The Council has a role in enabling, facilitating and encouraging this action/spend in others

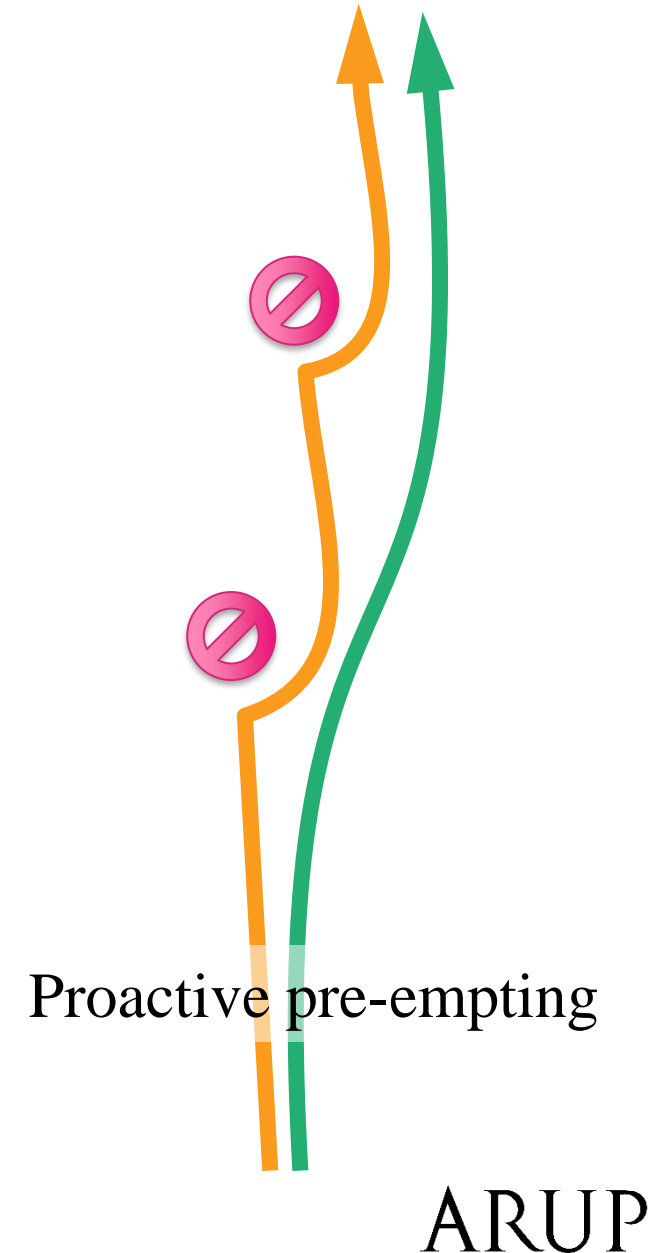
Barriers – will always exist

Technical
Financial
Political
Societal
Delivery

Barrier innovation:

5% of work
unlocks
90% of interventions

SCC's role is almost
entirely barrier removal:
Enabling – Facilitating



Benefits

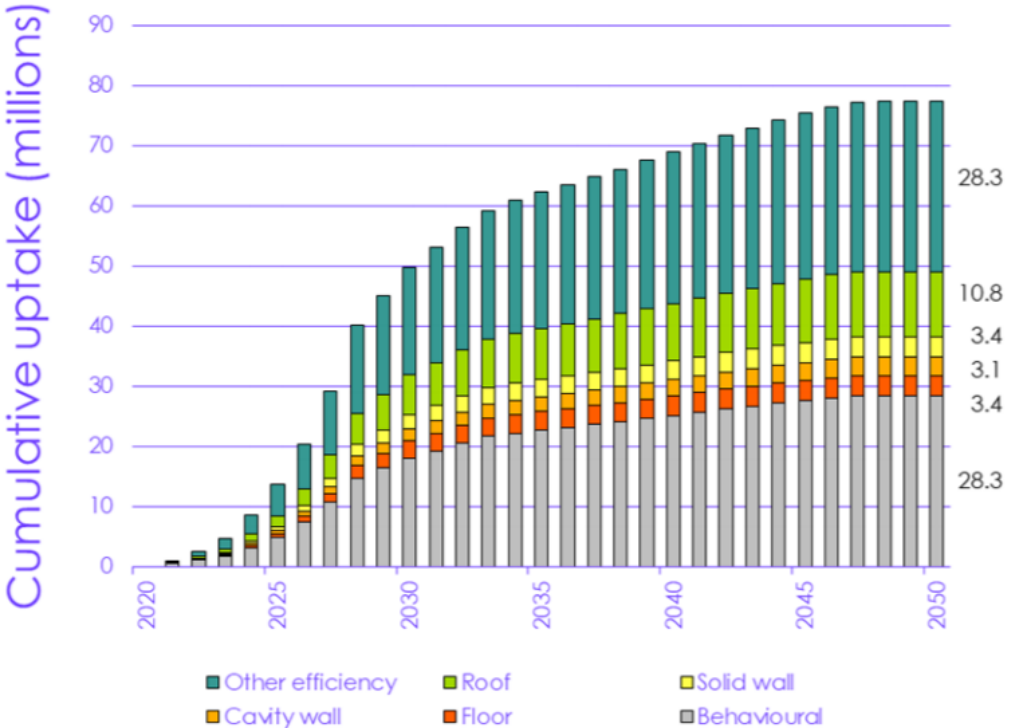
Domestic	Commercial & Industrial	Transport	Energy	Nature-based
Reduced energy costs	Reduced energy costs	Health & wellbeing	Employment & skills	Climate resilience
Improved occupant comfort	Improved air quality	Air quality	Income generation	Political
Improved air quality	Employment and skills	Local economy	Air quality	Health & wellbeing
Employment & skills	Reputational	Wider economic	System resilience	Biodiversity
	Future-proofing			Flood alleviation

Not zero carbon in isolation – zero carbon as a driver for a thriving recovery

Transition is inevitable – benefits of being ahead of the curve

A changing landscape

2020	2021	2025	2028
Non-EV cars banned from 2040 2035 2030 Green Homes Grant extended	Heat and Buildings Strategy expected 4,000 zero-emission buses delivered	National cycling rates doubled Fossil fuel replacements banned in non-domestic 250,000 annual solid-wall insulations targeted	1,000,000 residential heat pumps annually Rented homes EPC ‘C’



Creating a world
fit for the future



Prioritised actions for the short term

Decide to act

Agree and adopt a plan with urgency

Includes instigating organisational changes to improve leading, resourcing and delivery of programmes

Show the way (enable)

- Engage the whole city
- Focus on addressing barriers
- Forge clear partnerships
- Become empowered
- Ensure fairness

Take the path (build momentum)

- Lead from the front
- Future-proof infrastructure networks
- Revolutionise transport patterns
- Unlock EVs
- Transform energy landscape

Majority of emissions reductions:

Wholesale retrofit
Reskilling
Electrification
Business transformation
Active travel shift
Vehicle changeover
Energy infrastructure
Renewable proliferation
Nature-restoration

Prioritised actions for the short term – Show the Way (enable)

Engage the whole city

An intense and continuous programme of communication and engagement to drive awareness and change in all areas of life in Sheffield.

Focus on addressing barriers

A brave and purposeful attack on the most often quoted barriers, embracing them as identifiers of real potential change as opposed to being too difficult to address.

Forge clear partnerships

A series of key partnerships where the overall purpose and everyone's role is clearly understood and the Council takes a lead in providing direction and maintaining momentum.

Become empowered

A clear 'ask' on what new powers are required to maximise the impact of work towards zero carbon and their benefits – coordinated with other cities if possible.

Ensure fairness

A clear plan to highlight the synergies between climate action and the ability to address inequalities and a mechanism to ensure these are investigated and acted upon.

Prioritised actions for the short term – Take the Path (build momentum)

Lead from the front

An immediate and wide-ranging programme to convert all Council-controlled assets to a condition that is ready for Zero Carbon 2030.

Future-proof infrastructure networks

An identified set of critical networks, their vulnerabilities to the changes expected of them and a coordinated plan enabling a successful Zero Carbon 2030.

Revolutionise transport patterns

Local centres connected by a network of cycling and walking infrastructure that complements excellent public transport provision.

Unlock EVs

Charging infrastructure and solutions that remove a significant barrier to the uptake of EVs and a series of communication and policy initiatives to drive the transition away from fossil fuel vehicles.

Transform energy landscape

A network of renewables installations (likely focussing on building-and ground-mounted PV) and a series of expanded district heating networks future-proofed for zero-carbon heat sources.

Pragmatism vs positivity

Practicable	Realistic	Feasible
Conceivable	Possible	Plausible
Likely	Achievable	Attainable
Practical	Workable	Viable

Is 2030 possible?

Wrong question

Should we act to
reduce emissions as
quickly as possible?

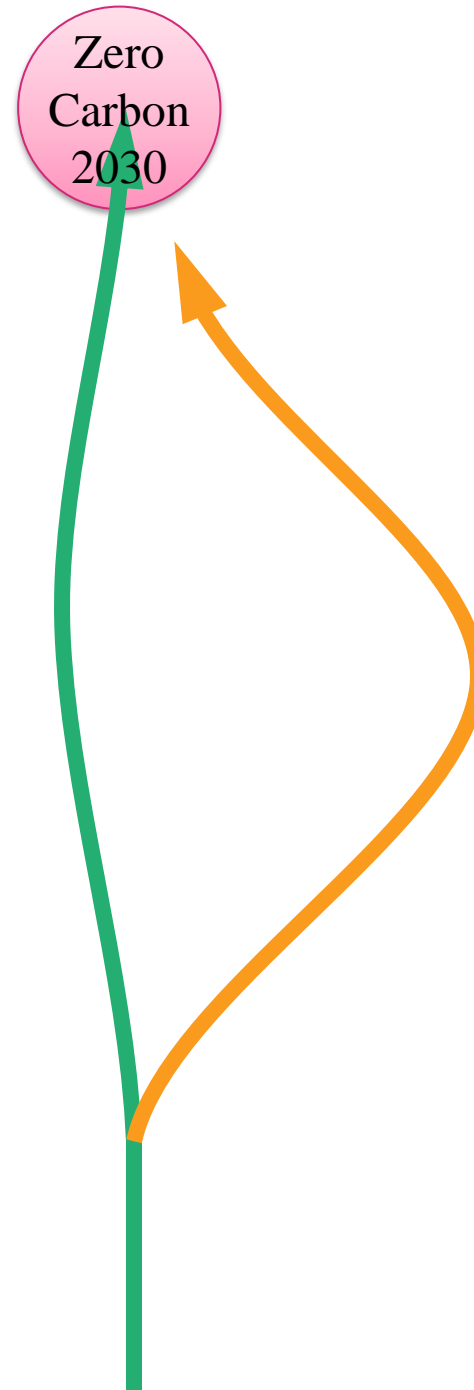
Right question

Remember:

90% of progress
yields
90% of benefit

(if not more!)

The first steps is the same



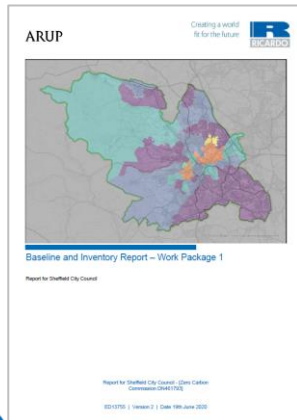
We don't need to decide if
and exactly how we're
going to make it to Zero
Carbon 2030

We need to decide whether
to take the first step.

Questions?

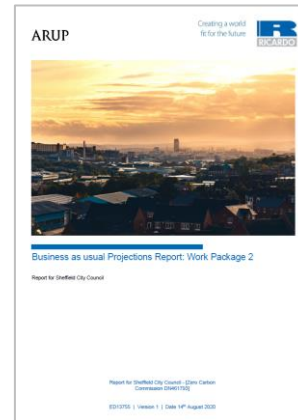
WP1 Baseline emissions

Establishing the current position



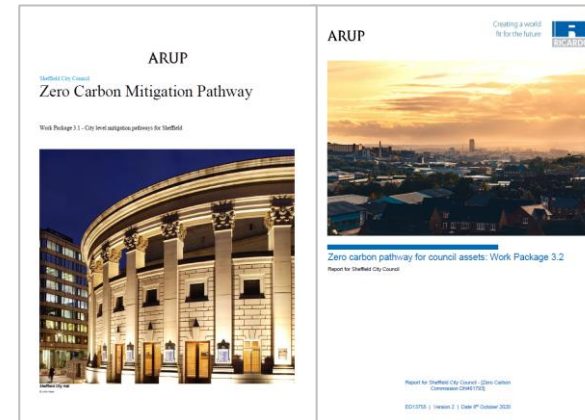
WP2 Business-as-usual projections

Predicting the effect of current policies



WP3 City-wide zero carbon pathway (including Council assets)

Setting out the actions that are needed to achieve zero carbon



WP4 Governance Arrangements

How the Council needs to organise itself to deliver the actions

