

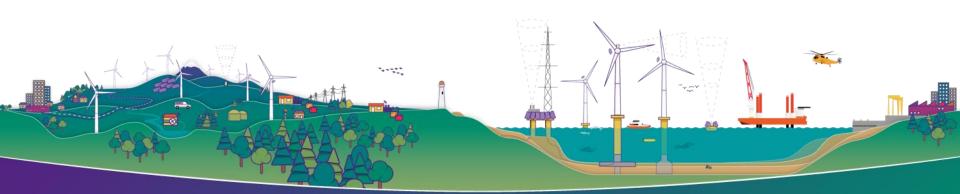
SRIHC 2019

Back to The Future: What does the future hold and how do we plan for it?

Date: 1st November 2019

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Produced For: SRIHC Conference



Background Policy

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- → EU carbon neutral by 2050.
- → UK carbon neutral by 2050 (6th Carbon budget 2020).
- → Scottish Government new Climate Change targets. (carbon neutral by 2045). New targets published April 2020.
- → COP 26 Glasgow 2020.
- → WHAT WILL THIS ADD UP TO?
 - » UK Policy framework agreed.
 - » Scotland agrees its role within the UK, as do Wales and Ireland.
 - » UK Targets agreed until 2037.
 - » Scottish targets agreed to 2045.
 - » Local authorities need a plan.
 - » Great opportunity for funding and investment.
 - » The pressure is on. The clock is ticking.



How do we manage and agree a local plan? Things to consider.



→ Important structure, everyone must be part of the process.

30 year vision. (pathway for young people and investors).

10 year plan.(infrastructure takes that long).

5 year budgets. (fits the electoral and Gov cycles).

ISSUES

- Scottish Government thinks in Sectors.
- One size does not fit all!
- → Regional Plans need to be formulated in a way that Scottish Government can understand. The information they supply must be useful. Co ordination and consultation is key.
- → Cross party consensus needed.
- → Co operation between private and public sectors.
- → Co operation between agencies and local Government.
- → New money needed. If private there must be a believable plan.
- → Staying still is not an option.
- Speed of change is unprecedented.
- → Picking winners will be very difficult.
- → Rural Scotland's future relevance and prosperity is the prize.

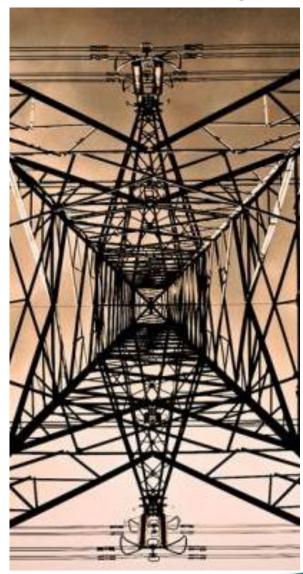


How do all of us engage with this change?



The new economy must be based on a team approach to maximise benefits.

- 1. Start big, a national vision (Scotland is Good at this bit)
- 2. Understand how each region can help. Cheapest carbon wins.
- 3. Translate to regional analysis around the best delivery for the region. Where is our competitive advantage?
- 4. Consult with communities and other Statutory/ Non Statutory bodies. Give them choices.
- 5. Engage with developer and investors.
- 6. Co ordinate agencies and authorities to maximise the benefit from every development.
- 7. Social inclusion is key.
- 8. Disadvantaged people cannot be left behind.
- 9. Get the enablers right.
- 10. Think of what will change in the next 30 years and design to assist this change.
- 11. Education of young and old. Get ready to be disrupted .
- 12. Create local plan fitting within a larger regional plan fitting within the national plan.
- 13. Execute and monitor.



The Background to a vision.



- → Where will we be in 2050 and how do we prepare ?
- → What will this list mean for future regional planning and how we live ?:-
 - Your house will be smart.
 - You will be more energy efficient.
 - Your car will be electric. Transport will be more co ordinated and clean.
 - Your energy will be local, (home, community, national).
 - Your work will be remote.
 - Computers/ Robots will do many of the things we do today.
 - Services will be automated.
 - Disruptive technology will change our opportunities every 3-5 years.
 - Heating will be clean gas or electric.
 - We will double our electricity consumption but reduce over all energy consumption.
 - Looking back the next 30 years will be viewed as revolutionary.
 - We must equip young and old for the pace of change.
- → Vision: Carbon negative rural Scotland with a diversified economy working for young and old equally?

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How do we ensure Success?

- We cannot predict which of the disruptive technologies will succeed but we do know what they will be doing and can plan for a system that enables change.
- Good Communications must be at the heart of any future rural economy.
 - Access to cheap power. Dynamic liquid markets.
 - Enables smart devices. Peer to peer trading.
 - Enables home batteries, roof PV and car charging while minimising the need for physical infrastructure.
 - Allows access to automated care/monitoring for elderly.
 - Provides for real time grid balancing and smart grid options.
 - Enables home working and future flexible working systems.
 - Education is transformed. Rural is no longer a disadvantage.
 - Transport systems and infrastructure to be coordinated and efficiency maximized.







Easter morning 1900: 5th Ave, New York City. Spot the automobile.



Source: U.S National Archives.

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5th AVE NYC

1913

Where is the horse?

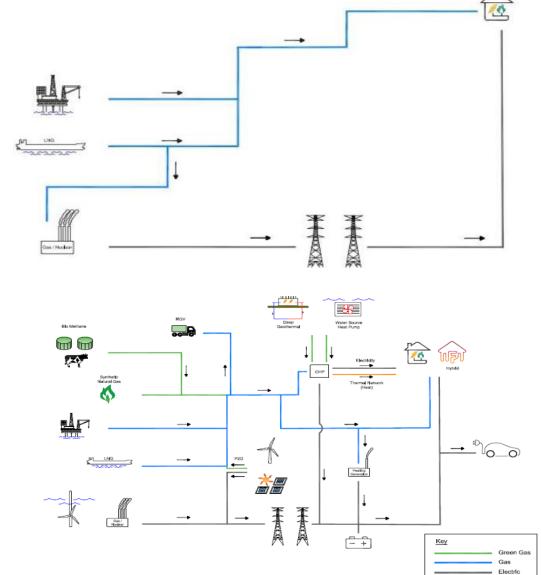


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A potential example for electricity

The grid / increased demand:-

- Model predicted demand as people convert to EV's and Heat pumps.
- Work with planners, communities, developers and grid companies to devise the best plan for system upgrades where they are needed.
- Couple with investments that help support the upgrades.
- Create planning policies which enable investment in the required infrastructure.
- This takes 10 years to deliver. WE MUST START NOW!
- The majority of the future energy needs of the rural economy will be met by electricity.
 If we do not facilitate it, the rural economy will be disadvantaged and uncompetitive.
- If the correct capacity is enabled there will be many areas where rural economies will have a competitive advantage for attracting investment.



How can planning and infrastructure facilitate change? What do we need?

→ The enablers

Good communications are essential.

Enough grid capacity.

Enough generation.

Cheap power.

Smart meters.

Energy efficient products.

Automation, Al and

→ What do we need?

Broadband and fibre networks.

Good electrical networks. T and D.

Better Housing.

Flexible regulatory framework.

Do not plan in silos.

Policy tools: Carrots and sticks.

Facilitate good change /platforms.

Co ordinated road and rail transport and infrastructure.

