

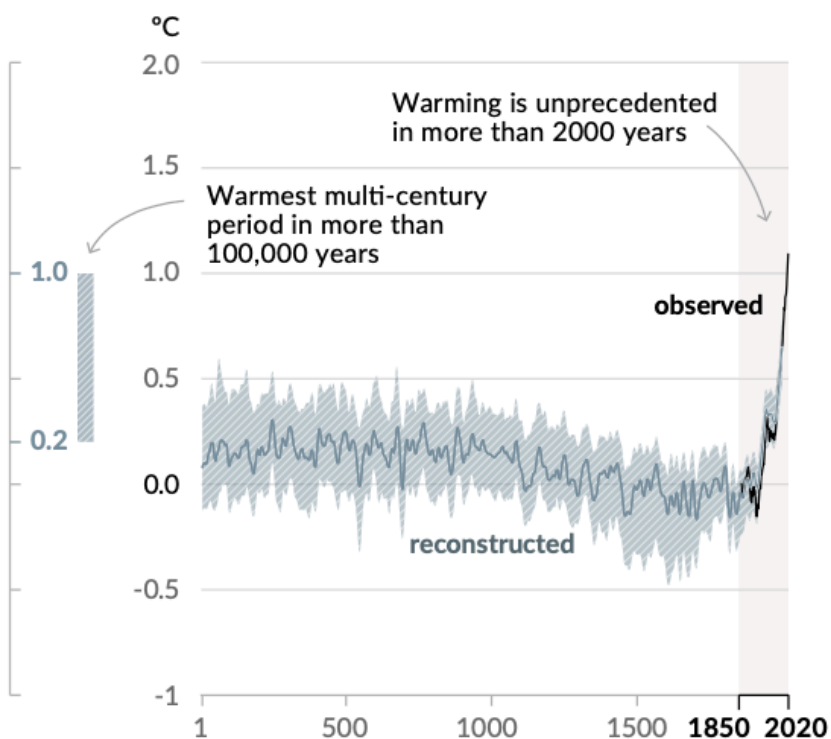
COP26@Framlingham

A set of 5 posters used as background to the survey

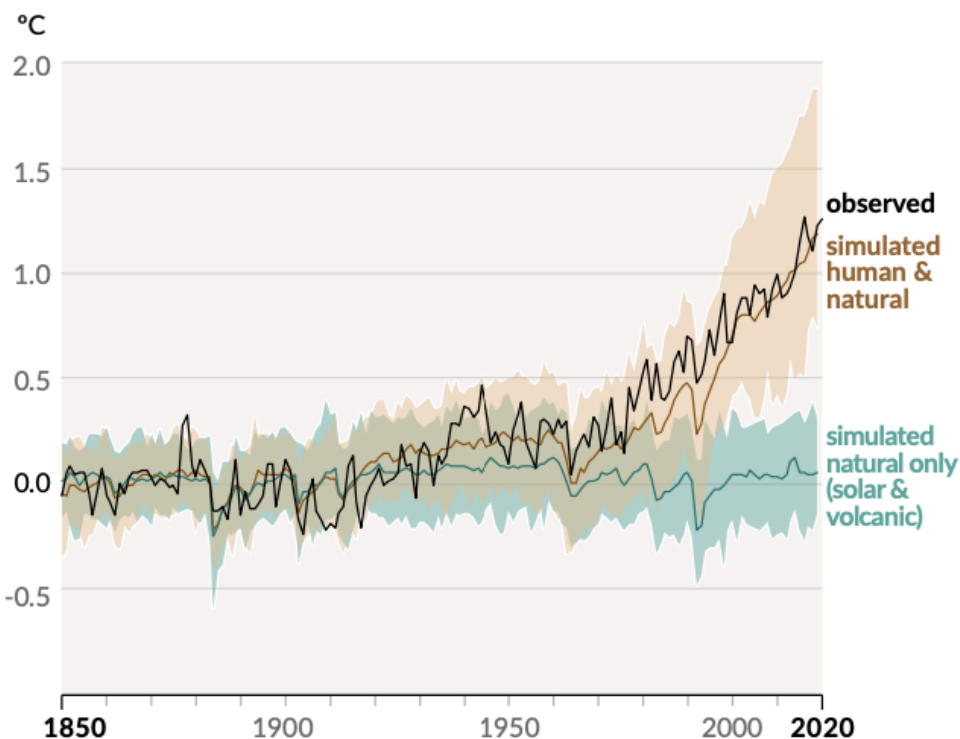
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Is the planet warming?

a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as **reconstructed** (1-2000) and **observed** (1850-2020)



b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as **observed** and simulated using **human & natural** and **only natural** factors (both 1850-2020)

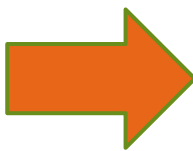


- ▶ The world has not been this warm for over 100,000 years

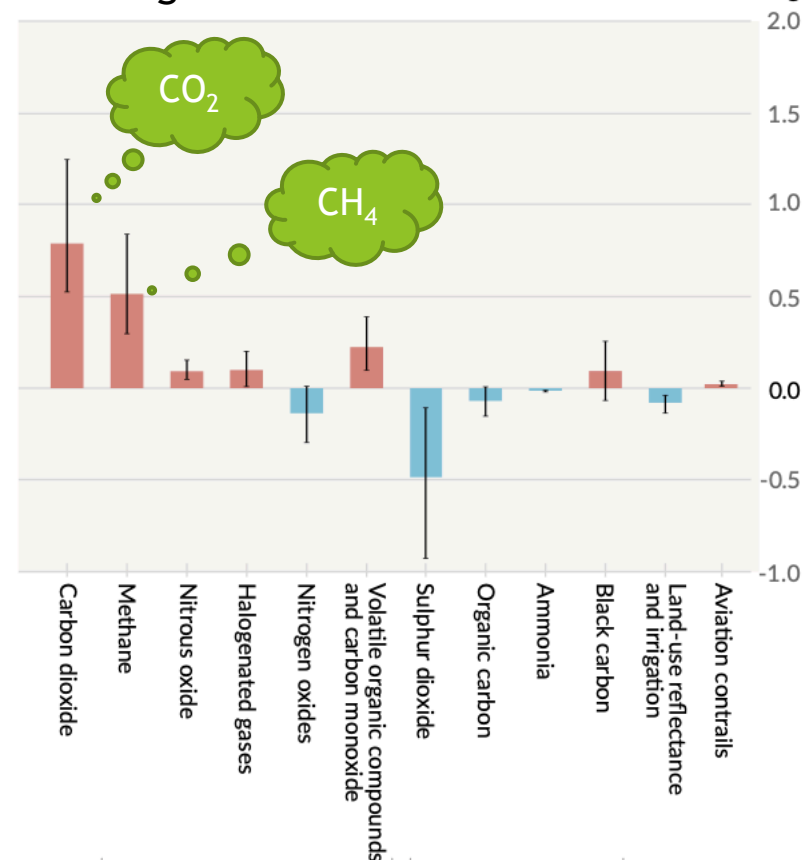
What is causing it?

- ▶ Seven gases have global warming effects:

- ▶ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ▶ Methane (CH₄)
- ▶ Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- ▶ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ▶ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ▶ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- ▶ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)



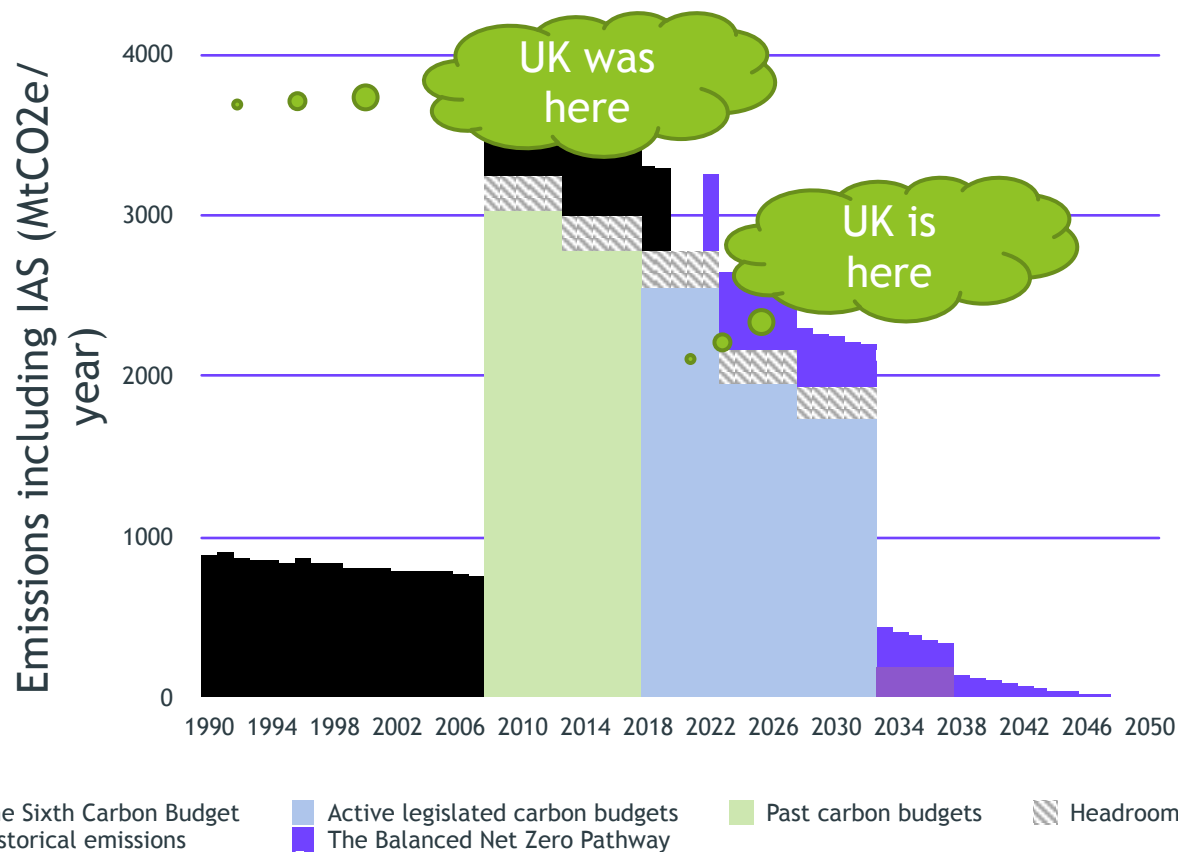
Which gases are doing the most warming?



- ▶ CO₂ levels are higher than at any time in at least 2 million years
- ▶ CH₄ and N₂O levels are higher than at any time in at least 800,000 years

What do we need to do?

- ▶ By 2050 we need to have (net) zero emissions of all greenhouse gases if we want to limit global warming to 1.5C above pre-industry levels



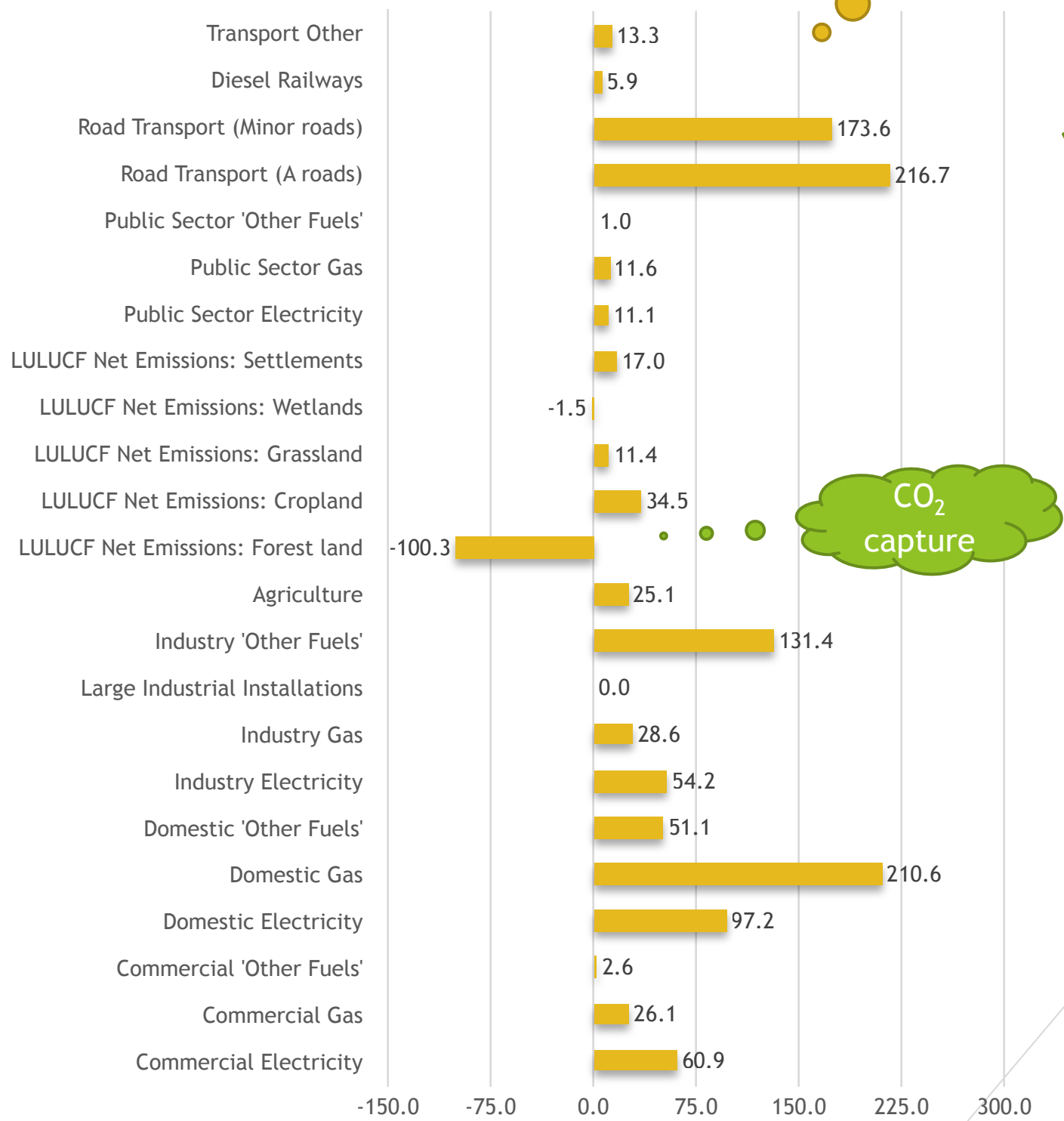
UK needs to be here

- ▶ Even if we do, we may still face risks:
 - ▶ To the supply of food, goods and vital services due to climate-related collapse of supply chains and distribution networks
 - ▶ To people and the economy from climate-related failure of the power system
 - ▶ To human health, wellbeing and productivity from increased exposure to heat in homes and other buildings
 - ▶ To soil health, buildings, transport and other infrastructure from increased flooding and drought
 - ▶ To crops, livestock and commercial trees
 - ▶ To the viability and diversity of terrestrial habitats and species
 - ▶ To natural carbon stores and sequestration leading to increased emissions
 - ▶ To the UK from climate change impacts overseas

Estimated territorial net carbon emissions (2019)

East Suffolk DC KTonnes CO₂e/year

This excludes non CO₂ emissions - such as methane from livestock

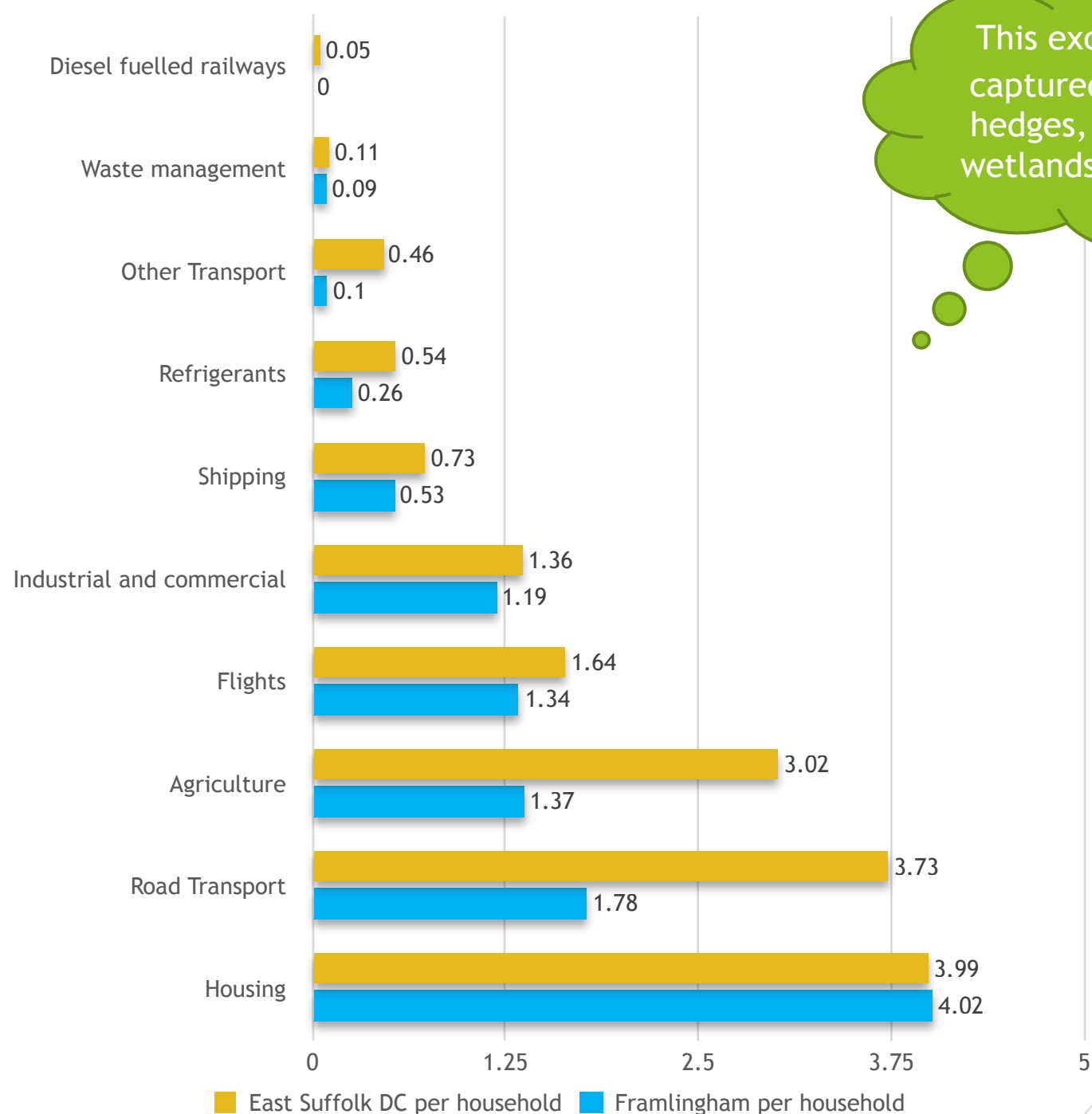


Source: Department for Business, Employment and Industrial Strategy
 This method is useful for showing the net balance between CO₂ emitted and CO₂ captured. Unfortunately the data is only available for local authorities, not parishes like Framlingham. It also only includes CO₂ leaving out all the other greenhouse gases - such as methane and nitrous oxide.
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Estimated 'territorial' emissions (2020)

Framlingham: 10.7 T CO₂e/household/year

East Suffolk DC: 15.6 T CO₂e/household/year



This excludes CO₂ captured by trees, hedges, meadows, wetlands and ponds

Source: Centre for Sustainable Energy

Territorial - all emissions occurring within the area:

"A territorial carbon footprint includes all emissions that are generated within a defined geographical area, including those from industry, agriculture and transport activities." (<https://impact-tool.org.uk/faq>)

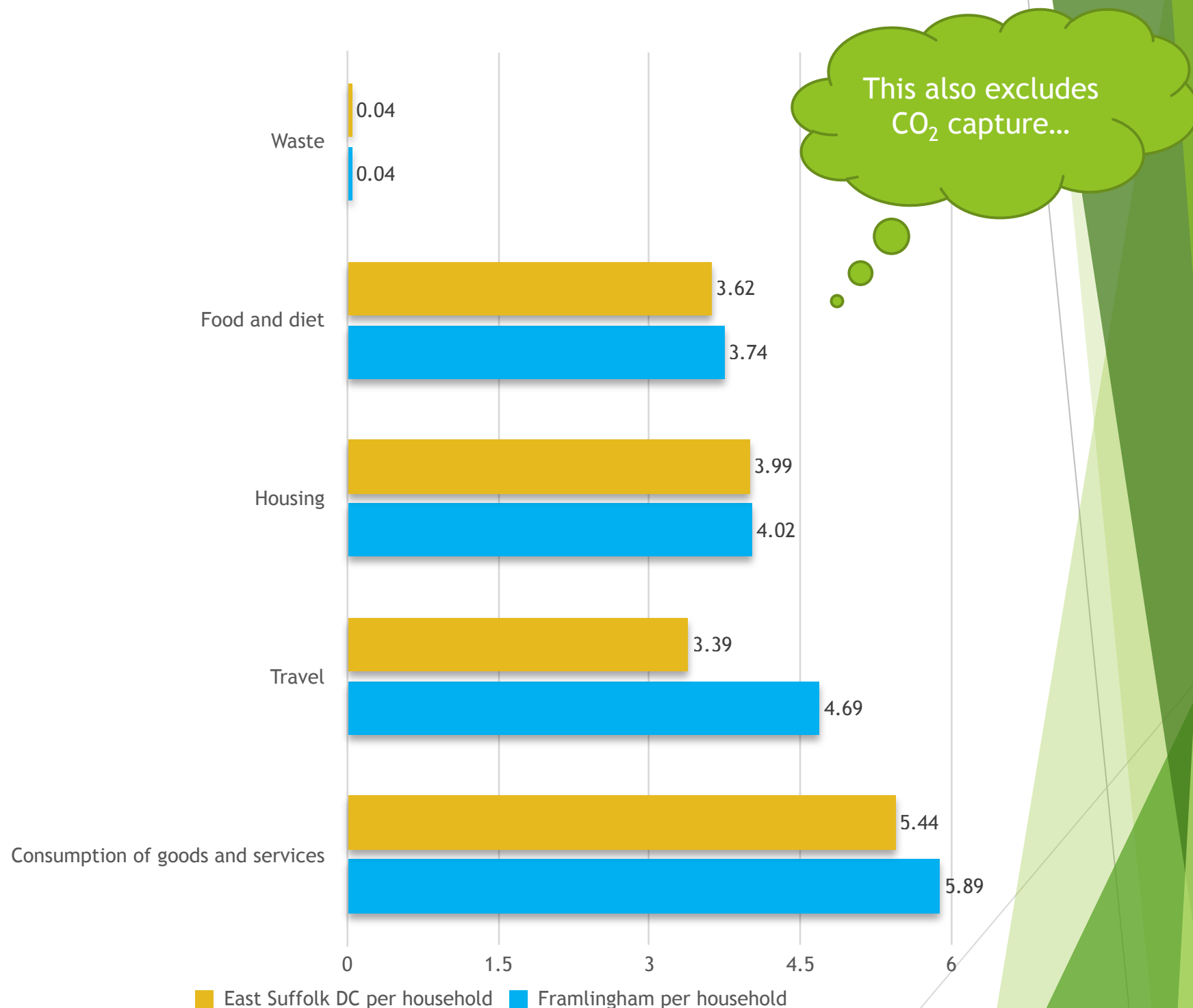
This is the method currently used at the national level by the Climate Change Committee (CCC) in their carbon budget reports.

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Estimated 'consumption' emissions (2020)

Framlingham: 18.4 T CO₂e/household/year

East Suffolk DC: 16.5 T CO₂e/household/year



This also excludes CO₂ capture...

Source: Centre for Sustainable Energy

Consumption-based - all emissions caused by residents of the area, regardless of where geographically they occur:

“Upstream (before we get them) and downstream (after we dispose of them) emissions from residents’ consumption of manufactured goods, food and their own transport activity.” (<https://impact-tool.org.uk/faq>).

This method is useful for showing the emissions we are responsible for but which do not occur in Framlingham - such as our food and other things we buy that are made elsewhere.

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