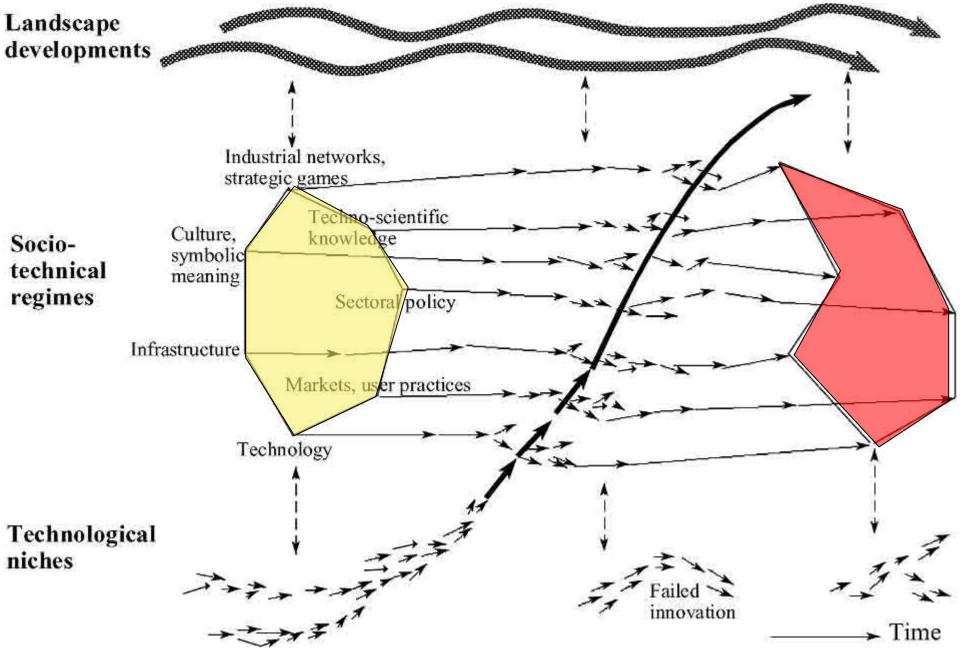
Scope, scale and processes of socio-technical change: Conceptualising dynamic regimes of energy consumption

> Questions of scope and scale Indoor climates and energy consumption Understanding convergence Multiple geographies of transition Circulation and integration Methodological challenges

### **TRANSITIONS IN PRACTICE climate change and everyday life** Elizabeth Shove, ESRC climate change leadership fellowship





Geels 2002. Making scales explicit

How come 22 degrees C?

physical parameters and cultural concerns

sea breeze or mountain air

what climate to provide?

# Controlled ... IN ONE HARNESS ... THE SIX "CLIMATIC FACTORS" OF TRUE AIR CONDITIONING

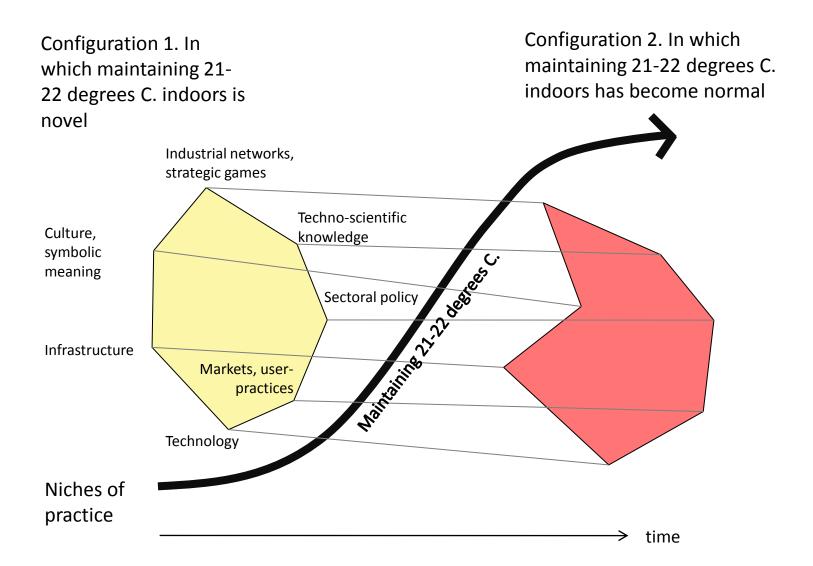


WINNEAPOLS HONERATER CONTROLLERS VALVES FELAM THERMOSTATE AN





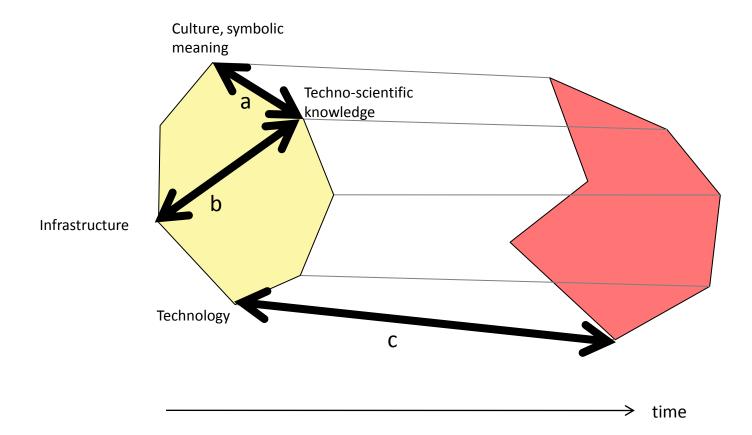




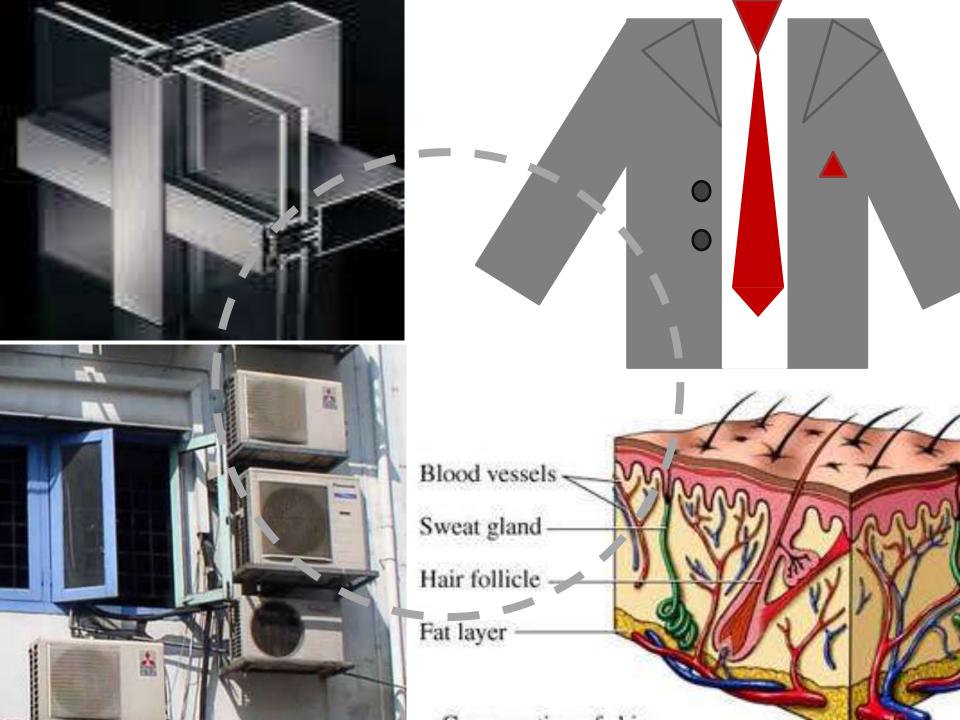
Describing the trajectory of 21-22 degrees C. from novelty to normality in the USA 1910 - 1950

Configuration 1.

#### Configuration 2.



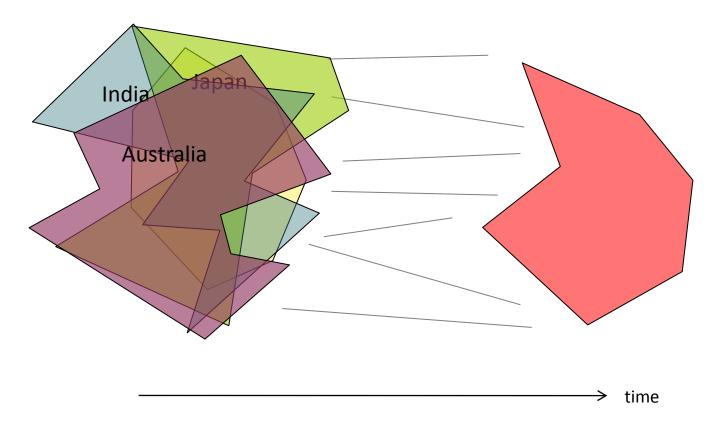
How regime geometry changes



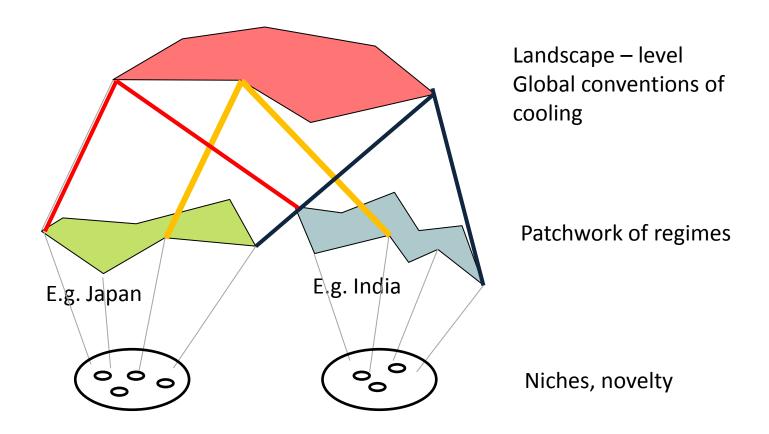
#### Configuration 1. In which maintaining 21-22 degrees C. indoors is novel

#### Air conditioning as normal

Configuration 2. In which maintaining 21-22 degrees C. indoors has become normal

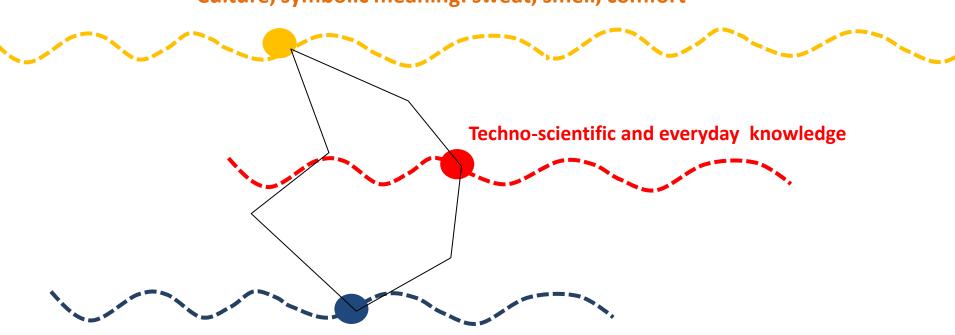


Technology already established: enters existing regimes, ready-made



Configuring an air-conditioned landscape, adapted from Geels (2002). A number of puzzles.

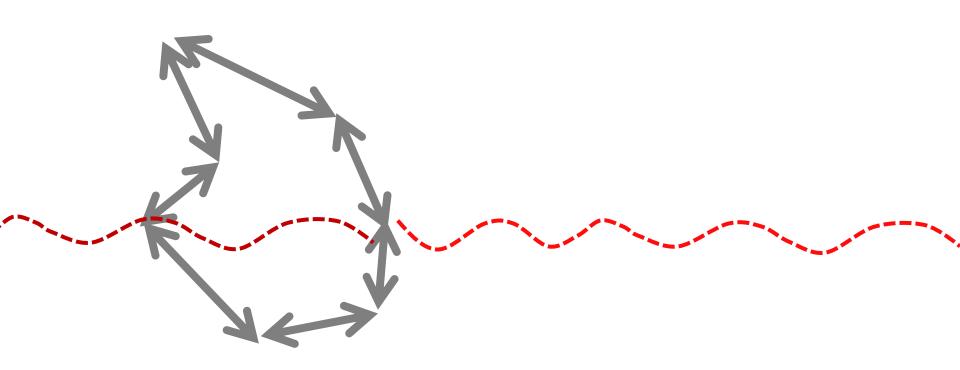
#### Different forms of circulation



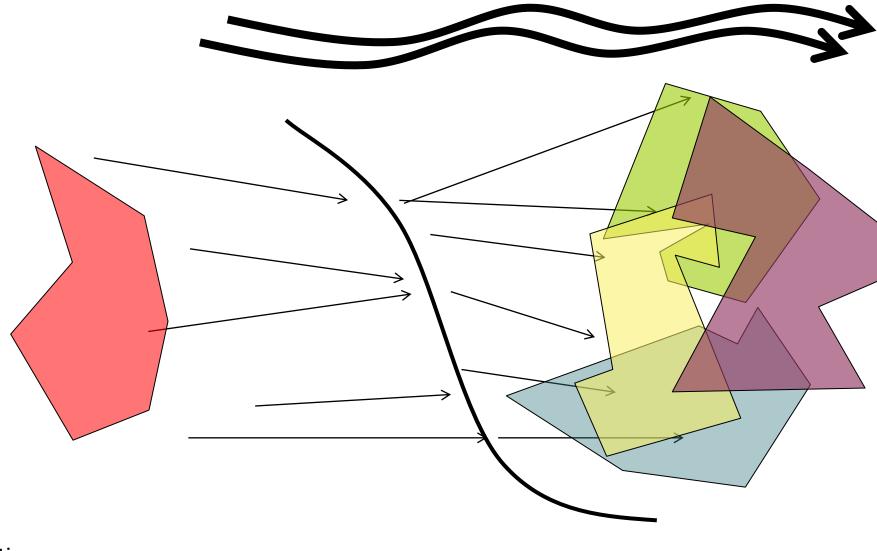
Culture, symbolic meaning: sweat, smell, comfort

Technologies: building, heating and cooling, clothing

Multiple site of integration, are themselves transformative

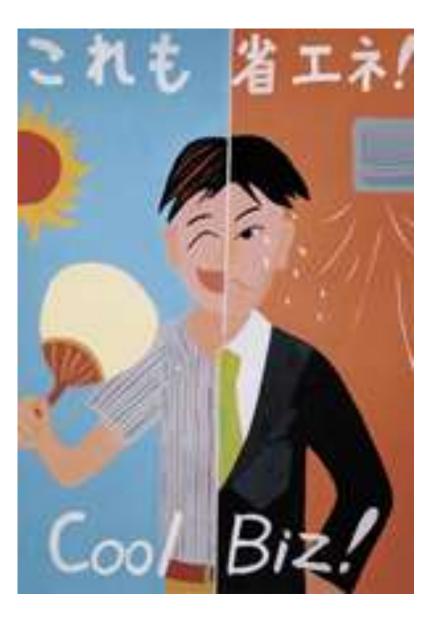


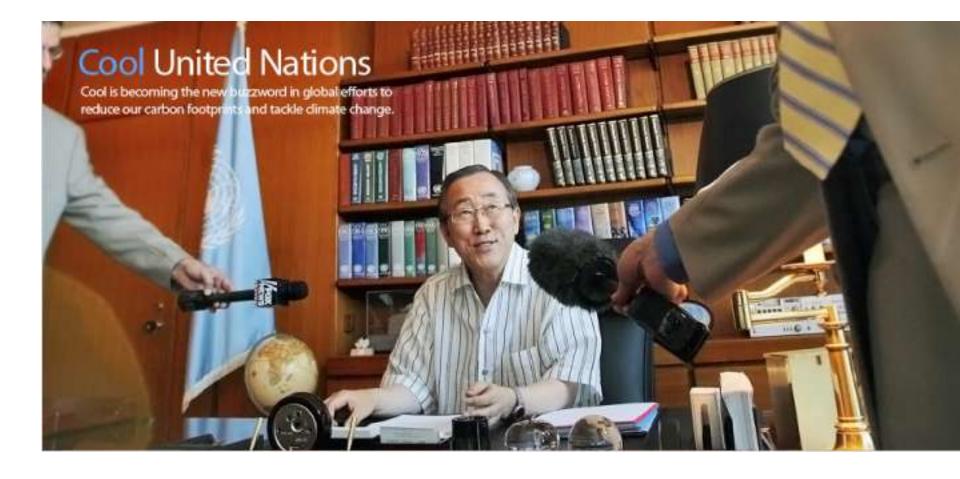
Implications for future innovation: maintaining 21-22 degrees C is unsustainable



time

## Circulation, integration and transformation





Changing conventions; modifying technologies; re-defining the role of the building itself.