



Understanding Carbon in the Historic Environment

OPPORTUNITIES IN CLIMATE
CHANGE MITIGATION



Historic England

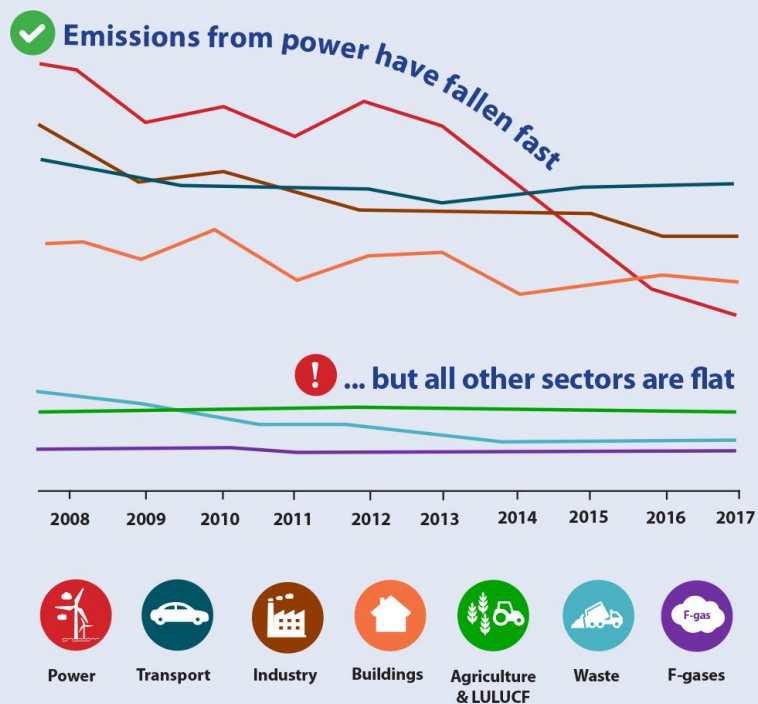
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Climate Change & Embodied Carbon

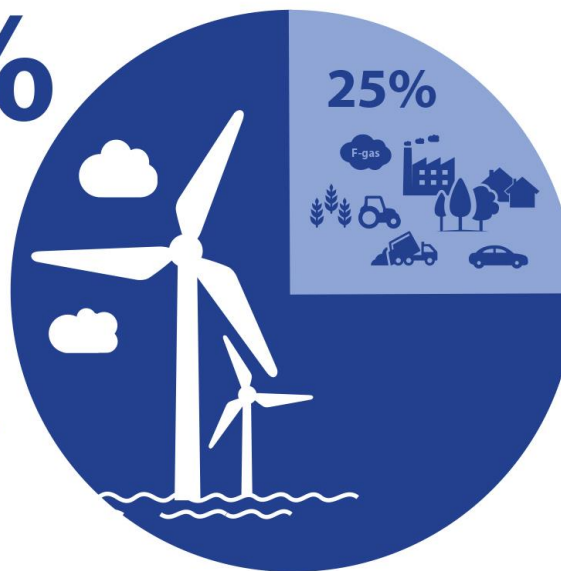
The UK has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 80% compared to 1990s levels by 2050 – this requires a 3% reduction every year.

Excellent progress in reducing emissions from electricity generation masks failure in other sectors

The UK's greenhouse gas emissions have reduced by 43% compared to 1990 levels, on the way to a target of at least an 80% reduction by 2050.

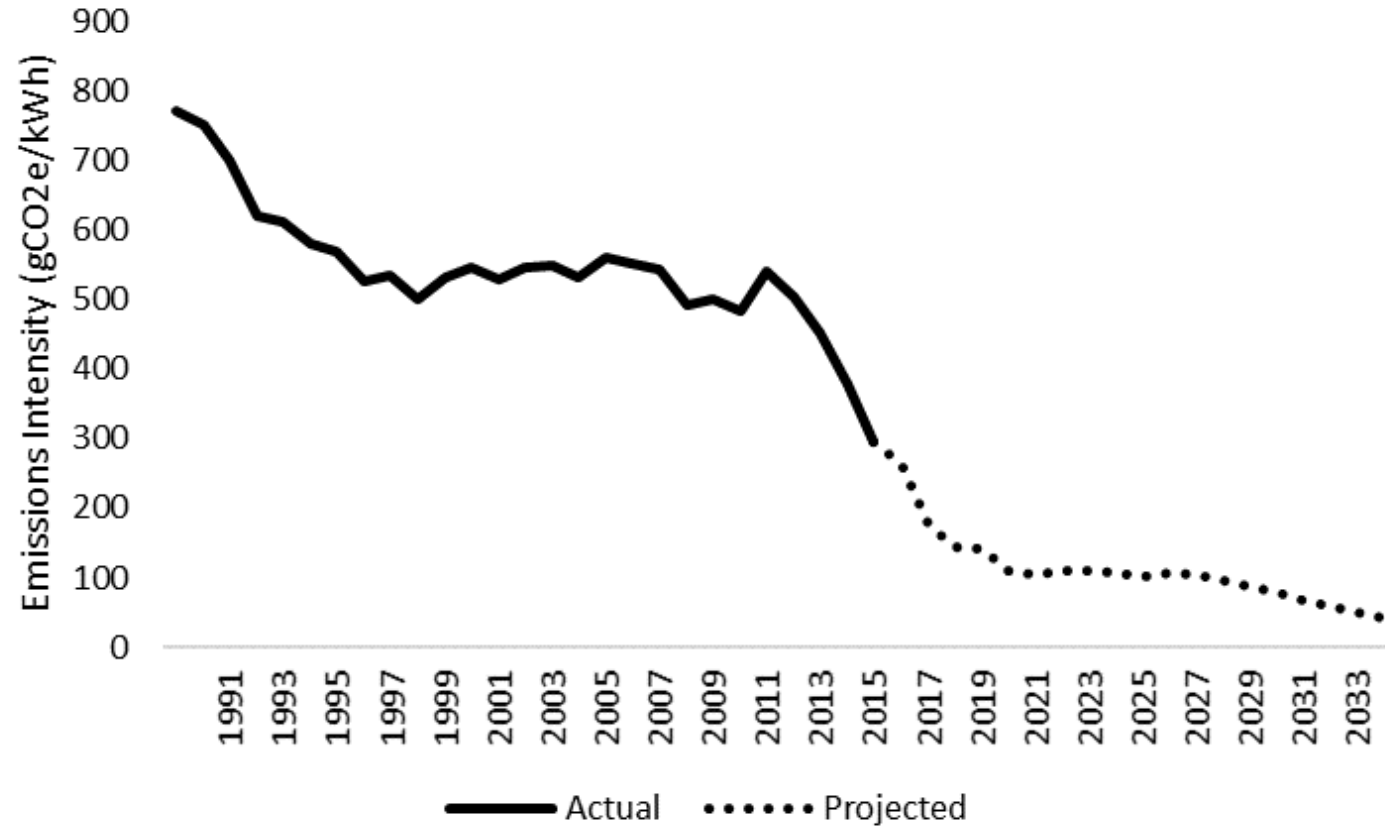


75%
of emissions
reductions
since 2012
have come
from the
power sector



Clear goals, ambitious strategy and well-designed policies have been effective. These lessons must now be applied to other sectors

Source: *Reducing UK Emissions: 2018 Progress Report to Parliament* (CCC, 2018)



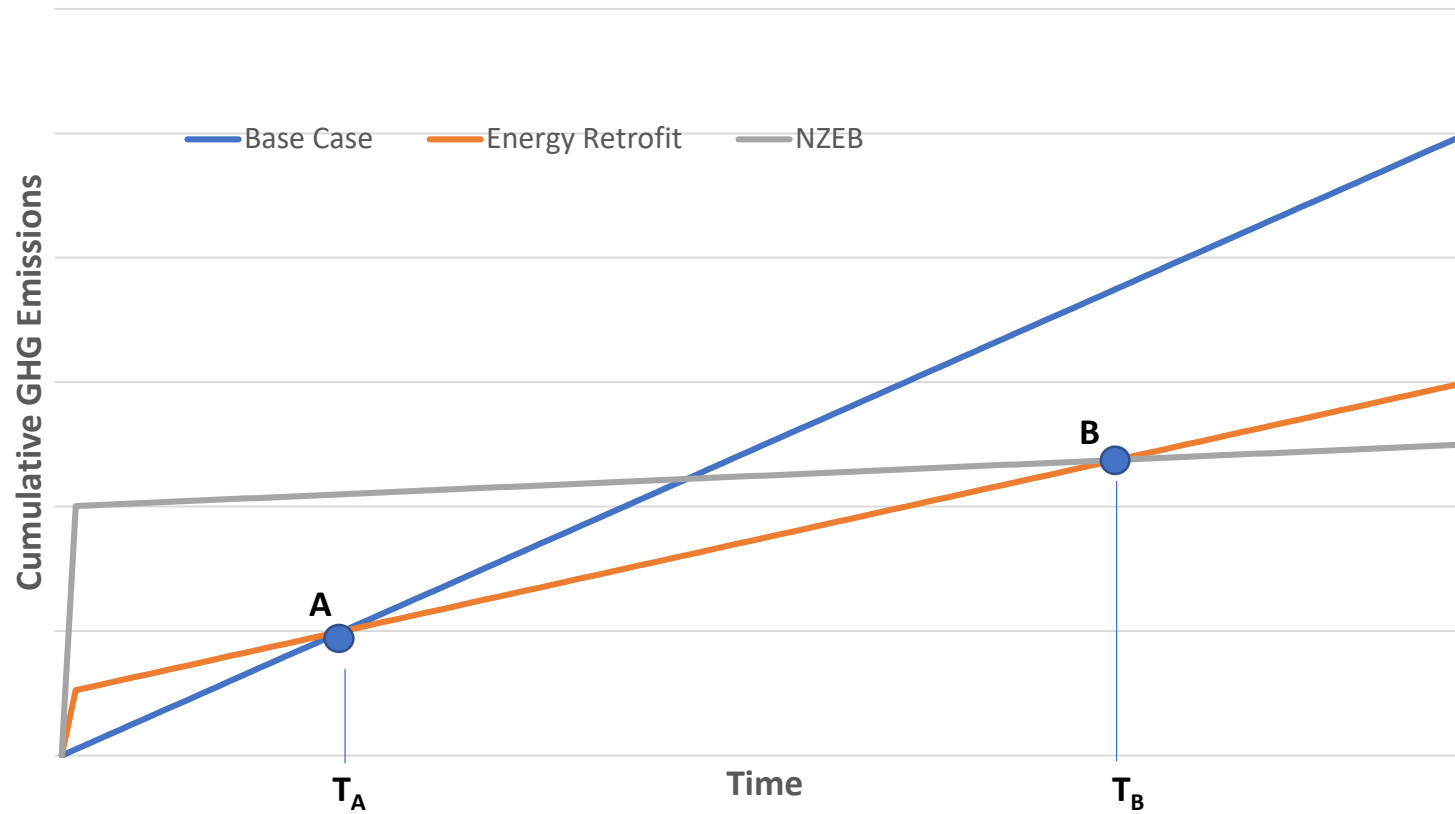
Decarbonising Electricity

Study Objective

...to provide historic environment professionals with the evidence and data required to advocate for heritage, make decisions and influence policy about the historic environment.

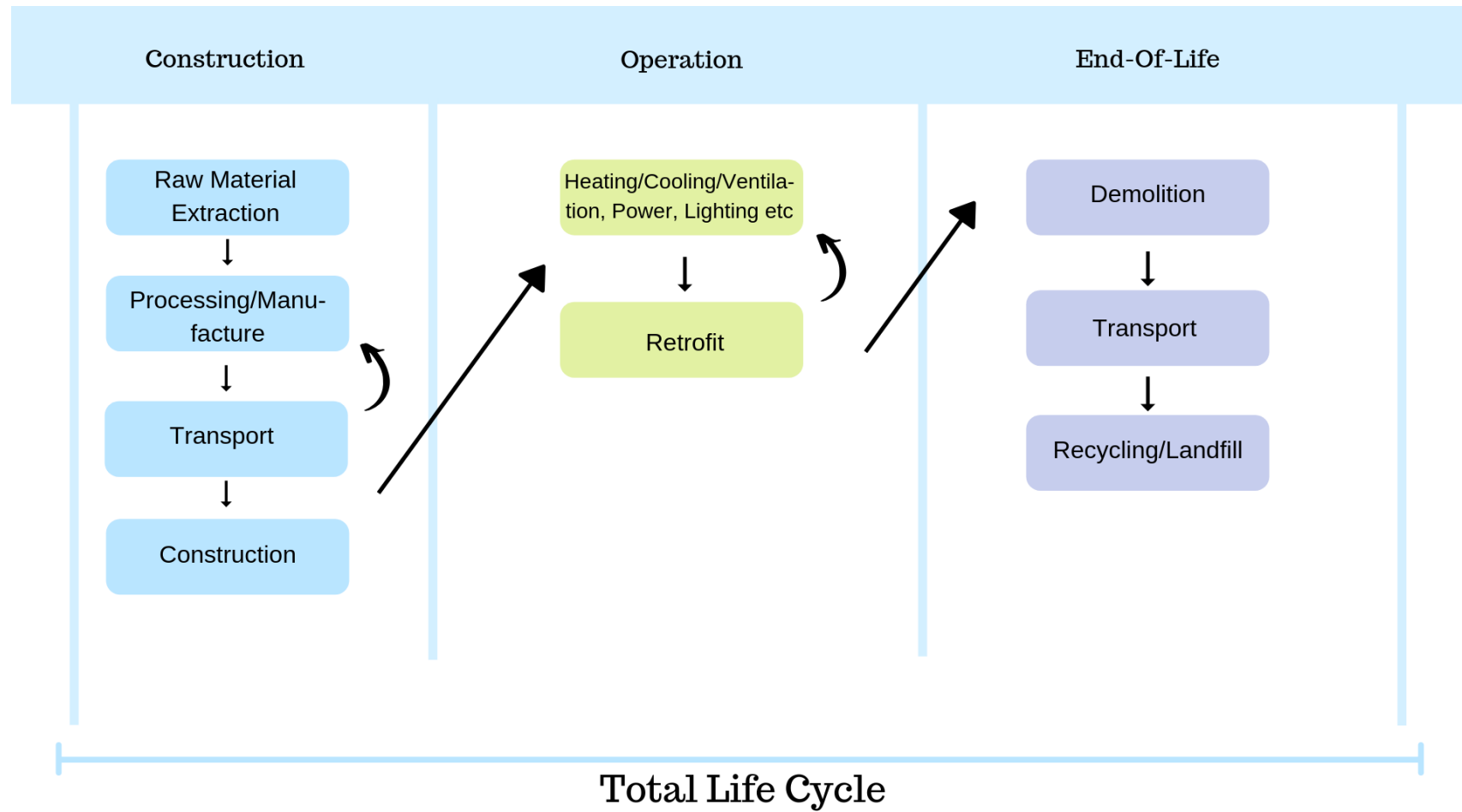
To Understand Carbon in the Historic Environment, we must:

- 1. Assess carbon emissions for 3 phases of a building's life cycle: construction, operation and end-of-life*
- 2. Compare energy use and carbon emissions of 3 scenarios: refurbishment, new build and demolition*
- 3. Consider what will be best for historic buildings and the environment over the long-term*

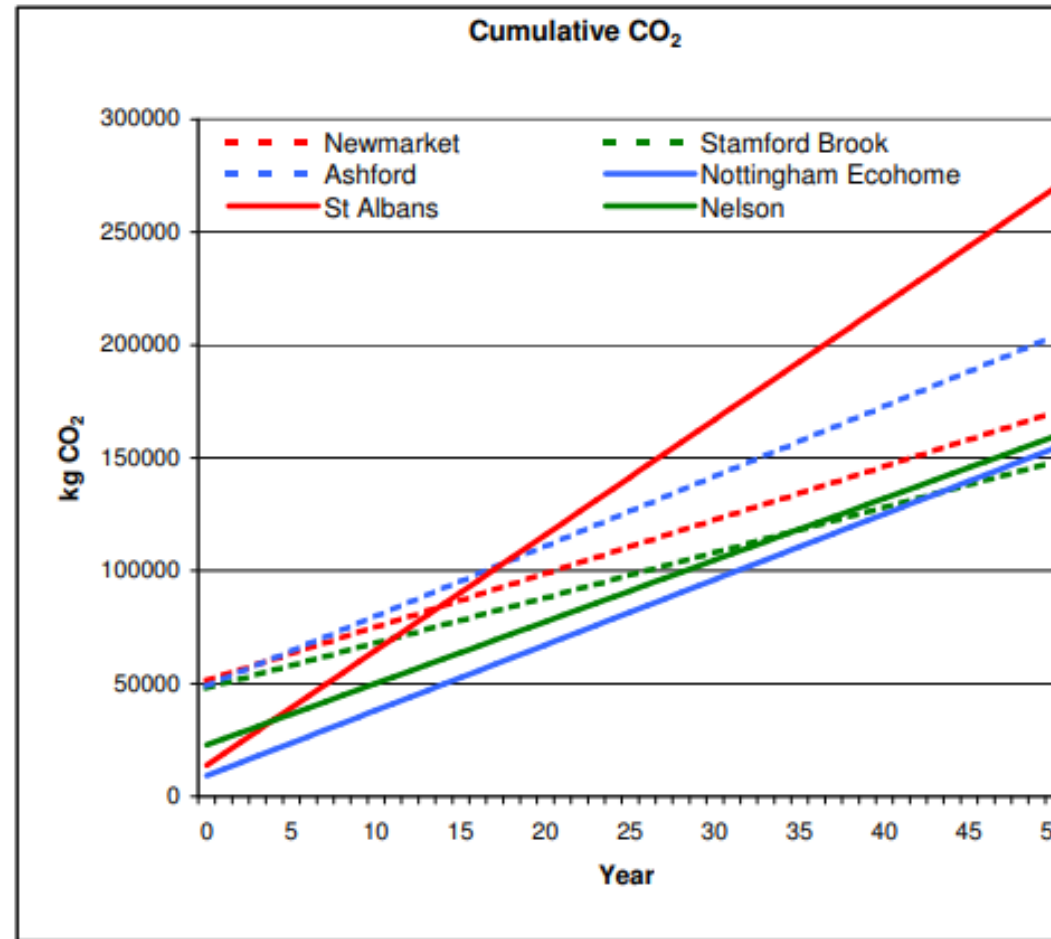


Indicative cumulative construction and operational emissions for 3 different refurbishment options

Life Cycle Assessment



Case Studies: Refurbishment vs. New Build



— Refurbish
- - - New Build

Source: *New Tricks with Old Bricks*
(Bull, J., 2005)

Case Study Data Requirements for Refurbishment, Demolition & New Build

Information Type	Data Required
General	Building use, age, location, surrounding environment (overshadowing etc).
Building Geometry and location.	Dimensions of building envelope, rooms and elements such as windows, walls, doors, chimneys, vents. Orientation. Building location.
Construction Materials and Systems	Types of materials and construction details employed including thicknesses and thermal specifications where available.
Heating, Cooling and Electrical Services	Description of the heating, cooling, ventilation and electrical systems including any technical details and efficiency data.
Occupancy	Number of occupants. Any available socio-economic data (age, occupation, etc.) Typical occupancy hours.
Management	Any information on energy management practices. Any measures of thermal comfort.
Energy End Use	Quantities used by fuel type (gas, oil, coal, electricity, etc.). Smallest time step available.



Required



Highly Desirable



Desired



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THANK YOU



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