AGENDA

The material cultural heritage :

operationalising of diverse research outcomes for policy makers.

Technical organisation WS

Vienna 6 and 7 June 2023

ESPON 2030 Knowledge development activity

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09:00 Welcome, **Setting the scene**

- Christoph Bazil, Director of the BDA (Federal Monuments Authority of Austria)
- Paul Mahringer, Deputy Manager (BDA); Chairman of the EHHF Task Force on Economy and Statistics
- **09:15 Setting the scene – the new ESPON 2030 Programme**
  Zintis Hermansons, ESPON EGTC, Research and Policy Manager

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09:30 State of ageplay regarding the research on the societal impact of cultural heritage

- This plenary-style session will provide a general overview of the ESPON HERITAGE and ESPON HERIWELL project outcomes; it will also look at relevant Nordic studies concerning cultural heritage societal impacts. In addition, It will be an opportunity to contextualize the ongoing research efforts with the main European policy developments in cultural heritage field.

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09:30 State of play regarding the research on the societal impact of cultural heritage

- Terje Nypan, Heritage Harvest, Findings of the ESPON HERITAGE project
- Manuela Samek Lodovici, Istituto per la ricerca sociale (IT), Findings of the ESPON HERIWELL
- Christin Krohn, Institute of Transport Economics (NO), Well-being in the Nordic countries
- Pia Sopta, European Commission (DG EAC)

- 10:45 Coffee
- Session II

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II Increasing socio-economic and well-being aspects of built cultural heritage in public policies

- 11:30 (Part I) This session will sketch out a proposal for developing a practical oriented regional development package to assist national and local authorities in adopting solutions that foster measures that increase socio-economic and well-being aspects of built cultural heritage. It will be an interactive session, based on the outcomes of the ESPON HERIWELL project in particular (evidence and case studies)8.

- Gerald Wagenhofer, Wagenhofer GmbH, Experiences from EU training and development
- 12:00 Lunch

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(Part II) Increasing socio-economic and well-being aspects of built cultural heritage in public policies

- 13:30 Plenary
- Manuela Samek Lodovici, Istituto per la ricerca sociale (IT), Findings of the ESPON HERIWELL project

- Plenary

Elements of a practical training package

- Key target group?
- At regional level?
- Information – transmitting research results
- Practical steps to increase socio-economic (and environmental) impacts?
- What policy decisions come on the table?

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14:15 Improving statistical data collection on cultural heritage

- This session will develop proposals on how to improve statistical data collection on cultural heritage, especially creation of a satellite account for cultural heritage. Session will feature the main findings and lessons from the ESPON HERITAGE project and ESPON HERIWELL project in terms of data collection and statistical analysis

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14:15 Improving statistical data collection on cultural heritage

- Christin Krohn, Institute of Transport Economics (NO), Satellite Account for cultural heritage
- Ian Kernohan, Historic England (UK), Satellite Account
- Andrea Gallelli, Eurostat representative

15:00 Coffee – 15:20

- Fabio Bacchini, Associazione per l'economia della cultura, Findings of the ESPON HERIWELL project
- 15:35 Plenary 16:45

Session III. Improving statistical data collection on cultural heritage (2)

- CH types (typologies) (listed, protected, protection worthy, under PBL?). No common standard?
- Eurostat is based on figures from the national census authorities. What is the situation here, country by country?
- Satellite Account for CH was an objective to strive for?
- A new updated study for all MS?

Session III. Improving statistical data collection on cultural heritage

- **Topics and challenges.**
  - Agreeing on a common methodology. Have a method. Tested.
  - Definition of NACE, ISCO,
  - Defining shares (proxies for CH in the major social economic sectors (construction, Tourism / Travel, archaeology, architecture, Museums etc., real estate, etc.?

June 7. Life cycle extension and re-use of existing (historic) buildings. Environmental indicators

- This session will look at the existing knowledge base on the territorial aspects of green transition towards a climate neutral economy in a broader sense, by focusing on life cycle extension and re-use of existing (historic) buildings by adapting them to contemporary use demands. This session will build on the concluding report from the OMC group of Member States' experts which investigated cultural heritage resilience to climate change.

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09:30 Life cycle extension and re-use of existing (historic) buildings. Environmental indicators

- 07 June 2023
  09:00 Arrival and Coffee. Brake 11:00. End 11:20

- Morten Størksen, Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norwegian experience
- Adala Leeson, Historic England (UK), Working with statistics and indicators
- Johanna Leissner, Chair of EU OMC group, Strengthening cultural heritage resilience to climate chang

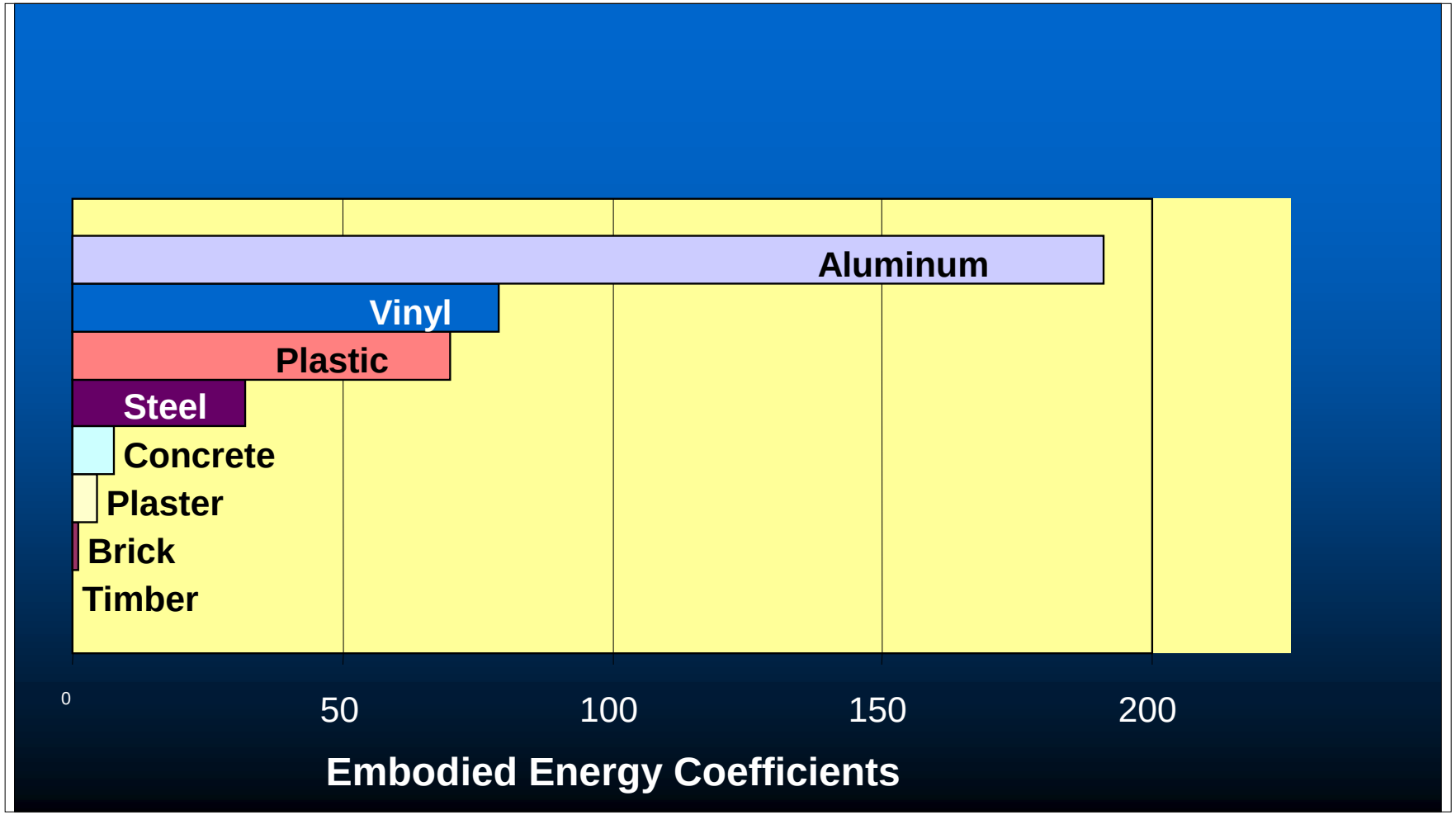
are historic buildings environmental friendly?

- "Is it good to preserve old buildings?" Question to Google.
- ***HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY are natural partners***. *Preservation and reuse of historic buildings reduces resource and material consumption, puts less waste in landfills, and consumes less energy than demolishing buildings and constructing new ones.*
- ***Repairing and reusing existing buildings uses energy and material resources more efficiently and reduces waste***.

are historic buildings environmental friendly?

- *New materials don't need to be created, nor older demolished materials thrown away. Plus energy for rebuilding is conserved.*
- *Tearing down structures releases toxins and pollutants in the environment*
- *The one material that leaves the most carbon footprint is Aluminum. Aluminum is considered today as one of the most critical construction material.*

HERITAGE HARVEST. Terje M. Nypan (Dr.)

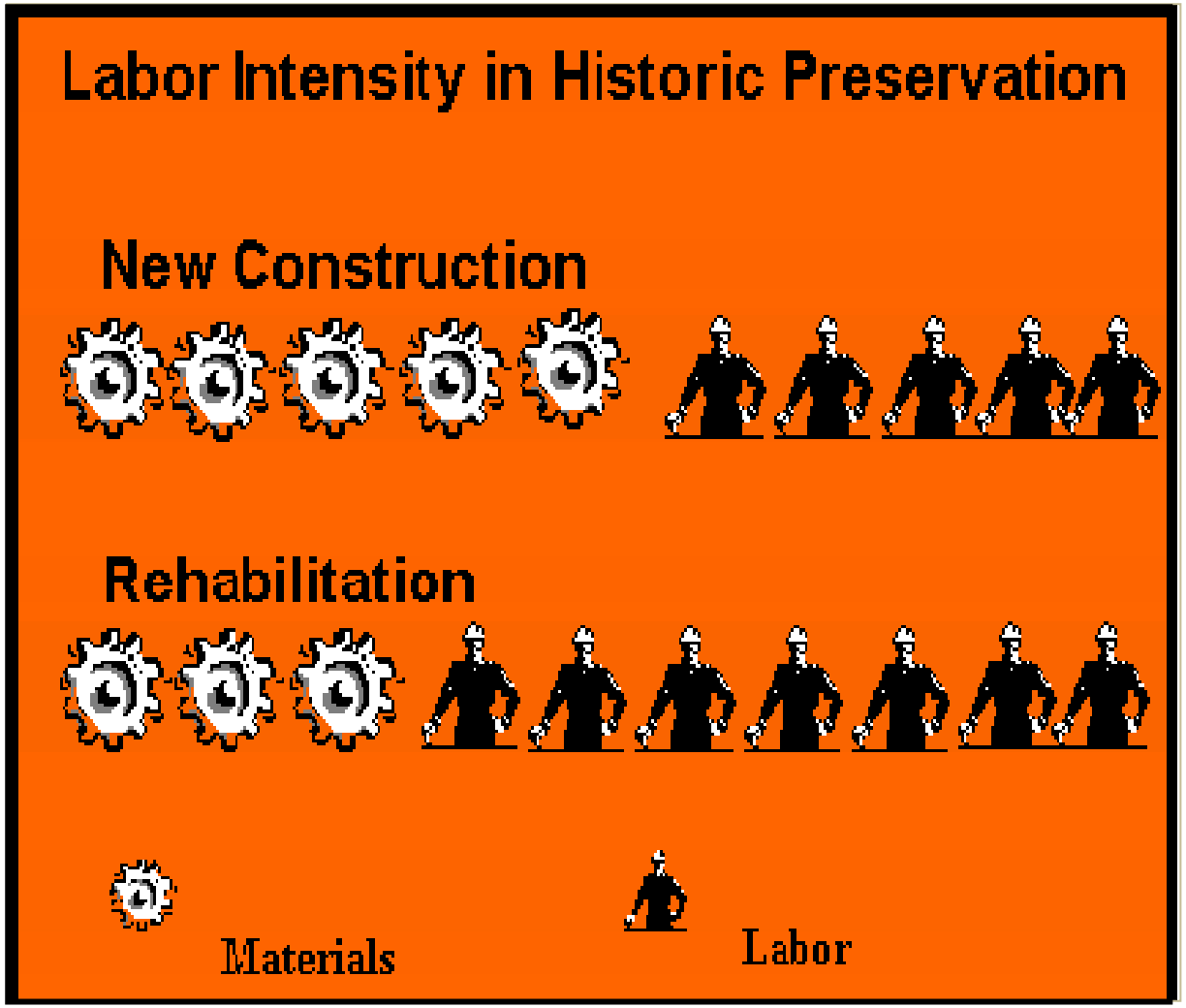

Aluminum
Vinyl
Plastic
Steel
Concrete
Plaster
Brick
Timber
0
50
100
150
200
Embodied Energy Coefficients

Labour effects

- Building new has costs of which 50% are materials and 50% is labour
- Renovation, maintenance of exisiting buildings is 70% labour and 30% materials.
    - That is the saying based on US research.
    - Not confirmed by European research.

Labour demand:

Source: D. Rypkema



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Energy use – Energy savings. Reduction CO2 emissions

SOME CALCULATIONS FOR ENERGY SAVINGS BY RENOVATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS						
Dwellings total EU	211 623,00					
pre 1919 dwellings EU	30 366,00					
pre 1919 dwellings in % of total dwellings	14,35					
Building stock:						
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Dwellings						
distrib						
thous						
Energ					2	
Energ					2	
energ						
buildings-datamapper_en						
Reduction kWh by 40% increase energy efficiency	197 420 297,76	KWh saved	46 026 568,22	kg. CO2 saved	46 026,57	tonnes CO2 saved
Reduction kWh by 60% increase energy efficiency	296 130 446,64	KWh saved	69 039 852,33	kg. CO2 saved	69 039,85	tonnes CO2 saved
Reduction kWh by 80% increase energy efficiency	394 840 595,52	KWh saved	**92 053 136,44**	**kg. CO2 saved**	92 053,14	tonnes CO2 saved
* CO2 conversion:						
conversion factor is 0.23314 kg CO2 saved for each kWh UK figures						
data is from 2016 and supplied by The European Environment Agency						
https://www.rensmart.com/Calculators/KWH-to-CO2						

Reduction kWh by 60% increase energy efficiency
296 130 446,64 KWh saved
69 039 852,33 kg. CO2 saved

Environmental indicators?

- **CO2 emissions** and potential for emission reduction in historic building stock. – energy efficiency.
- Is CO2 an interesting indicator?
- The creation of **waste** / **refuse / garbage** when tearing down? Can this be calculated? This is a savings credited to preservation 2 ways.
- The **energy** used for the **construction of a new building** should be part of the equation. Is that possible to calculate?
- The challenge of modern (EU) building technical rule / demands? Etc. Nor TEK 17. But it can be done. Should there be special **exemptions or more flexible rules**?
- **Type of Building material** based calculations.
- **Others: ….**

11:20 Towards consensus for a proposal for action

- Plenary session on the outcomes of the event and discussion on the necessary proposals to move forwards in terms of operationalization of different research outcomes from a practical perspective.
- End 12:30

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Wrapping it up. And now?