



# DECARBONISING CONFERENCES & EVENTS

## Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Annual Conference

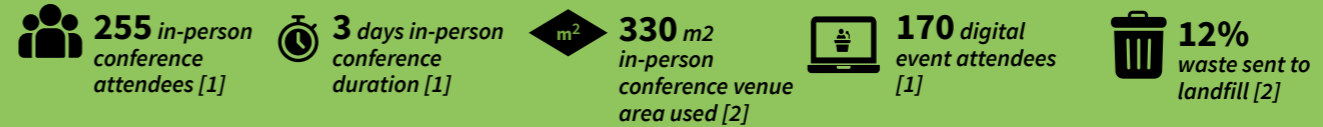
CIfA hold an annual conference for archaeologists to attend talks and workshops, connect and socialise. Here we have estimated the emissions associated with the 2023 event, which took place over 3 days in Nottingham (reduced to 2 days from 2024 onwards).

used to calculate the emissions. Further detail includes what measures have already been put in place and opportunities for further decarbonisation. Conference attendee travel is the largest estimated source of emissions (59%), followed by hotel stays (27%). Therefore, reducing travel emissions could have the greatest impact on carbon reduction from events.



The table below shows key sources of carbon emissions for the conference and the assumptions

### Key Statistics



	TRAVEL	ACCOMMODATION	PRESENTATIONS & NETWORKING	WASTE	FOOD	TOTAL
<b>Emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>11 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> (59%) [3]	<b>5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> (27%) [3]	<b>1.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> (8%) [4]	<b>0.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> (0.5%) [3]	<b>1.2 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b> (6%) [5,6]	<b>~18.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
<b>What measures are already being taken?</b>	Selected a central location in Nottingham with good public transport links			Reduced single use material and reused materials where possible	Increase the proportion of vegan food and drink options	
<b>What else can be done?</b>	Offer car and other sharing programmes e.g., minibus pickups, and choose locations with EV charging	Make recommendations on local 'greener' stays, e.g. hotels that use renewable energy sources and minimise energy consumption	Choose locations with high energy efficiency and renewable energy sources	Use recycled materials where possible	Communicate carbon impacts of different choices	Review and report emissions post event and document opportunities for improvement in following years

## References

- Llewellyn, A. (CIfA), Microsoft Teams Conversation with 3ADAPT, 8 February 2024.
- MeetGreen. (2014) 'The Environmental Footprint of an Event'. Available at: <https://meetgreen.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/eventfoot.pdf> (Accessed: 1-15 March 2024).
- Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ), Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). (2023) 'UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting'. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023> (Accessed: 1-15 March 2024).
- Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ). (2023) The Non-Domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework 2023 (England and Wales). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64e62d47db1c07000d22b345/nd-need-2023-report.pdf> (Accessed: 1-15 March 2024).
- Scarborough, P., Appleby, P.N., Mizdrak, A. et al. (2014) 'Dietary greenhouse gas emissions of meat-eaters, fish-eaters, vegetarians and vegans in the UK', Climatic Change, 125 (2), 179-192 (2014). Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10584-014-1169-1> (Accessed: 1-15 March 2024).
- Kearney. (2023) Achieving net zero in beverages. Available at: <https://www. Kearney.com/documents/291362523/297594320/Achieving+net+zero+in+beverages.pdf/63a387e0-df17-84dd-d985-6271bab55fbf?t=1689015048000> (Accessed: 1-15 March 2024).

### In person vs virtual

	IN PERSON (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / person)	VIRTUAL (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / person)
<b>VS</b>		
<b>IN PERSON</b>	<b>0.6 - 1,600 kg</b> per person <i>Based upon results from travel survey and scaled to number of attendees. Range on carbon emissions depending on local vs international attendee with some international attendees having 2,500x greater emissions.</i>	<b>0 kg</b> per person No travel emissions associated with conference.
<b>VS</b>		
<b>VIRTUAL</b>	<b>0 - 20 kg</b> per person Based upon a two night hotel stay in a single occupancy room at 10 kg/room/night [3].	<b>0 kg</b> per person Assumed emission from home would not significantly change due to conference.
<b>VS</b>		
<b>IN PERSON</b>	<b>1 kg</b> per person Emissions associated with heat and power the conference building.	<b>8 kg</b> per person Based upon 3 x 8 hours days working from home and DEFRA emissions factor of 0.33 kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE working hour [3].
<b>VS</b>		
<b>VIRTUAL</b>	<b>0.4 kg</b> per person <i>Based upon 5.7 kg (1.9 kg per attendee per day) of waste per attendee with 56% being recycled and the rest going to landfill.</i>	<b>0 kg</b> per person Assuming no change to typical life style.
<b>VS</b>		
<b>IN PERSON</b>	<b>2.9 - 5.6 kg</b> per person <i>Based upon 1 meals per person per day at the conference. The range represents the difference between a vegan meal option and a meat meal option. Total figures assume 50% meat, 30% vegetarian and 20% vegan.</i>	<b>0 kg</b> per person Assuming no change to typical life style.
<b>VS</b>		
<b>VIRTUAL</b>	<b>8 kg</b> per person	<b>8 kg</b> per person
<b>Pros &amp; Cons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced time and cost spent travelling</li> <li>Potentially improved inclusivity and accessibility.</li> <li>Harder to meet people outside of conference hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potentially improved inclusivity and accessibility</li> <li>Less opportunities for chance meetings and networking</li> <li>Likely reduction in waste as less over ordering and packaging</li> <li>Increased choice and flexibility</li> </ul>