

## **Renovation of historic, heritage, and protected buildings: Recommendations & case studies**

4th of July 2022

The need to urgently reduce the EU's dependency on Russian fossil fuels and at the same time to transform our buildings to be highly energy efficient and decarbonised by 2050 requires us to take into account the entire building stock. **A sizable proportion of the existing building stock in the EU can fall into the category of historic, heritage or other protected buildings** (their definition varies greatly between EU countries), many of which are amongst the worst-performing buildings in terms of energy consumption. They therefore must be in scope of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) and Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), as well as in national building renovation plans and other strategies that are designed to meet the EU's climate objectives. This means improving their energy performance and reducing their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions thus improving living conditions for their occupants. For example, MEP Ciaran Cuffe who is the lead rapporteur on the EPBD proposed to allow different requirements for protected buildings but only "once those buildings have reached at least EPC class D, and only in so far as compliance with further minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance". In this regard, it is key to highlight:

- **The right set of solutions and technologies is needed (and many are already available) to unlock the high energy savings potential in historic and other buildings.** A tailor-made approach should be followed when renovating a historic building to preserve its cultural and architectural merit. The IEA EBC Annex 76 [project](#) showed that a renovation can indeed reduce the energy demand of historic buildings by 75%. It supported the compilation of more than 60 [best practices](#) for the HiBERAtlas project providing concrete examples of historic buildings with high energy efficiency improvements. Options include internal insulation, heat recovery ventilation, improving airtightness, and interventions on the windows internally. In addition, these solutions can minimise moisture-related damage, improve health and comfort for users, and support the continued preservation of the building. The [HiBERtool](#) is a useful and accessible database that presents the different solutions available for the renovation of historic buildings.
- **National building renovation plans and other strategies must take into account historic and other buildings.** Several Member States already do so in their long-term renovation strategies<sup>1</sup> (e.g. in France, Germany, Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia), encouraging the renovation of historic, traditional and heritage buildings as long as an appropriate renovation approach is followed that respects certain limitations and preserves the architectural and cultural value of the building. Germany for example supports the renovation of heritage-protected buildings with KfW subsidies. Croatia also plans to achieve a 4% renovation rate of buildings with cultural value renovated annually by 2040, with a special focus given to buildings owned by the army.
- **National Recovery and Resilience Plans should include (and many already do) specific investment measures that will support the renovation of historic and other protected buildings<sup>2</sup>.** Notable examples of Member States doing so are Slovakia which has earmarked €200m to renovate at least 60 000 m<sup>2</sup> of historic and listed public buildings which would have to achieve an average of at least 30% primary energy savings. Romania is providing part of

<sup>1</sup> European Commission. Long-term renovation strategies (read [here](#)).

<sup>2</sup> E3G. (2021). Renovate2Recover: How transformational are the National Recovery Plans for Buildings Renovation? Read [here](#).

€1.17bn to renovate public historic buildings, including other funds for training professionals to implement energy efficiency interventions in the field of historic buildings, for collection and reusing historical building materials and for a laboratory testing new materials and solutions. Finally, Italy has planned several measures including more than €300m for renovating and restoring cinemas, theatres, museums and buildings that are used for the Italian justice system.

## Annex

---

### EU projects and best practice examples

IEA SHC Programme on Renovating Historic Buildings Towards Zero Energy ([EBC Annex 76](#) / [SHC Task 59](#))



Historic Building Energy Retrofit Atlas ([HiBERAtlas](#)): A database of more than 60 best practices of exemplary energy efficient interventions in historic buildings and [HiBERtool](#) projects

The project [3ENCULT](#) bridges the gap between conservation of historic buildings and climate protection. Eight case studies demonstrated solutions that are applicable to the majority of European built heritage in urban areas.



The project [VIOLET](#) aims to improve regional public policy to enhance energy efficiency in traditional buildings, by addressing both low carbon and cultural preservation actions. Five regions were asked to draft an action plan describing the policy actions to achieve this.

### Certification, protocols, standards and models

- The Italian GBC Historic Building certification ([link](#))
- Standard EN 16883:2017 'Conservation of cultural heritage - Guidelines for improving the energy performance of historic buildings' ([link](#))
- Sustainable monument passport ([link](#))

### Digitalisation and innovative technologies

Autodesk, via official patronage for Notre-Dame Cathedral, put together a [3D BIM model](#) of the cathedral based on data created using reality capture technologies Autodesk then used recent reality capture scans to create 3D models post-fire for comparison.



The [Elementary School in Mulhouse](#), France, was renovated and reached a balance between low energy consumption and heritage preservation, despite a constraint budget. The consumption for heat, domestic hot water, ventilation, lighting and pumps was calculated, before and after retrofitting, based on a BIM model. The software doesn't provide a dynamic simulation.



**For further information**

Adrian JOYCE, Secretary General  
+32 (0) 2 639 10 10  
adrian.joyce@euroace.org  
[www.euroace.org](http://www.euroace.org)

**About EuroACE - Energy Efficient Buildings**

EuroACE represents Europe’s leading companies involved with the manufacture, distribution and installation of energy saving goods and services for buildings. EuroACE members employ more than 220,000 people in these activities in Europe and have over 1,100 production facilities and office locations. The mission of EuroACE is to work together with the EU institutions to help Europe move towards a more efficient use of energy in buildings, thereby contributing to Europe’s commitments on climate change, energy security and economic growth.

**EuroACE Members (2022)**

