

Living out our faith: A practical response to climate change

Jemima Parker
Environment Officer for the Diocese of Leeds



Living out our faith:

A practical response to climate change

- Where are we now?
 - Why should Christians Respond?
 - Personal Carbon Footprints
 - Q&A
- Refreshment Break –
- Church Toolkit: Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero
 - Q&A
 - Your Church's Carbon Footprint



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Where are we now?



The Industrial Revolution







April historical levels -averages

1958 - 317.45	1978 - 337.69	1998 - 368.66
1959 - 317.72	1979 - 338.96	1999 - 370.99
1960 - 319.02	1980 - 340.93	2000 - 371.81
1961 - 319.48	1981 - 342.54	2001 - 373.37
1962 - 320.63	1982 - 343.97	2002 - 375.02
1963 - 321.39	1983 - 345.25	2003 - 377.73
1964 - 322.13	1984 - 346.99	2004 - 380.35
1965 - 322.13	1985 - 348.33	2005 - 382.29
1966 - 323.87	1986 - 349.77	2006 - 384.61
1967 - 324.42	1987 - 351.31	2007 - 386.5
1968 - 325.02	1988 - 353.69	2008 - 387.21
1969 - 326.66	1989 - 355.64	2009 - 389.55
1970 - 328.13	1990 - 356.32	2010 - 392.46
1971 - 327.78	1991 - 358.66	2011 - 393.25
1972 - 329.72	1992 - 359.09	2012 - 396.18
1973 - 331.5	1993 - 359.27	2013 - 398.41
1974 - 332.65	1994 - 361.23	2014 - 401.38
1975 - 333.17	1995 - 363.3	2015 - 403.28
1976 - 334.64	1996 - 364.57	2016 - 407.42
1977 - 336.13	1997 - 366.35	2017 - 409.01

Table data source - *Dr. Pieter Tans, NOAA/ESRL and Dr. Ralph Keeling, Scripps Institution of Oceanography.*

Global Mean CO2 Mixing Ratios (ppm): Observations

Data Source	Year	MixR	Year	MixR	Data Source	Year	MixR	Year	MixR
Ice-Core Data	1850	285.2	1900	295.7		1950	311.3	2000	369.64
	1851	285.1	1901	296.2		1951	311.8	2001	371.15
	1852	285.0	1902	296.6		1952	312.2	2002	373.15
Adjusted for Global Mean	1853	285.0	1903	297.0		1953	312.6	2003	375.64
	1854	284.9	1904	297.5		1954	313.2	2004	377.44
	1855	285.1	1905	298.0		1955	313.7	2005	379.46
	1856	285.4	1906	298.4		1956	314.3	2006	381.59
	1857	285.6	1907	298.8		1957	314.8	2007	383.37
	1858	285.9	1908	299.3	SIO	1958	315.34	2008	385.46
	1859	286.1	1909	299.7	Mauna Loa & South Pole	1959	316.18	2009	386.95
	1860	286.4	1910	300.1		1960	317.07	2010	389.21
	1861	286.6	1911	300.6		1961	317.73	2011	391.15
	1862	286.7	1912	301.0		1962	318.43		
	1863	286.8	1913	301.3		1963	319.08		
	1864	286.9	1914	301.4	Adjusted for Global Mean	1964	319.65		
	1865	287.1	1915	301.6		1965	320.23		
	1866	287.2	1916	302.0		1966	321.59		
	1867	287.3	1917	302.4		1967	322.31		
	1868	287.4	1918	302.8		1968	323.04		
	1869	287.5	1919	303.0		1969	324.23		
	1870	287.7	1920	303.4		1970	325.54		
	1871	287.9	1921	303.7		1971	326.42		
	1872	288.0	1922	304.1		1972	327.45		
	1873	288.2	1923	304.5		1973	329.43		
	1874	288.4	1924	304.9		1974	330.21		
	1875	288.6	1925	305.3	CMDL	1975	331.36		
	1876	288.7	1926	305.8	InSitu	1976	331.92		
	1877	288.9	1927	306.2	Mauna Loa & South Pole	1977	333.73		
	1878	289.5	1928	306.6		1978	335.42		
	1879	290.1	1929	307.2		1979	337.10		
	1880	290.8	1930	307.5		1980	338.99		
	1881	291.4	1931	308.0		1981	340.36		
	1882	292.0	1932	308.3		1982	341.57		
	1883	292.5	1933	308.9	CMDL	1983	342.53		
	1884	292.9	1934	309.3	Flask	1984	344.24		
	1885	293.3	1935	309.7	Mean	1985	345.72		
	1886	293.8	1936	310.1	of	1986	347.15		
	1887	294.0	1937	310.6	Many	1987	348.93		
	1888	294.1	1938	311.0	Sites	1988	351.47		
	1889	294.2	1939	311.2		1989	353.15		
	1890	294.4	1940	311.3		1990	354.29		
	1891	294.6	1941	311.0		1991	355.68		
	1892	294.8	1942	310.7		1992	356.42		
	1893	294.7	1943	310.5		1993	357.13		
	1894	294.8	1944	310.2		1994	358.61		
	1895	294.8	1945	310.3		1995	360.67		
	1896	294.9	1946	310.3		1996	362.58		
	1897	294.9	1947	310.4		1997	363.48		
	1898	294.9	1948	310.5		1998	366.27		
	1899	295.3	1949	310.9		1999	368.38		



Temperature Anomalies by Country Years 1880 - 2017

1880



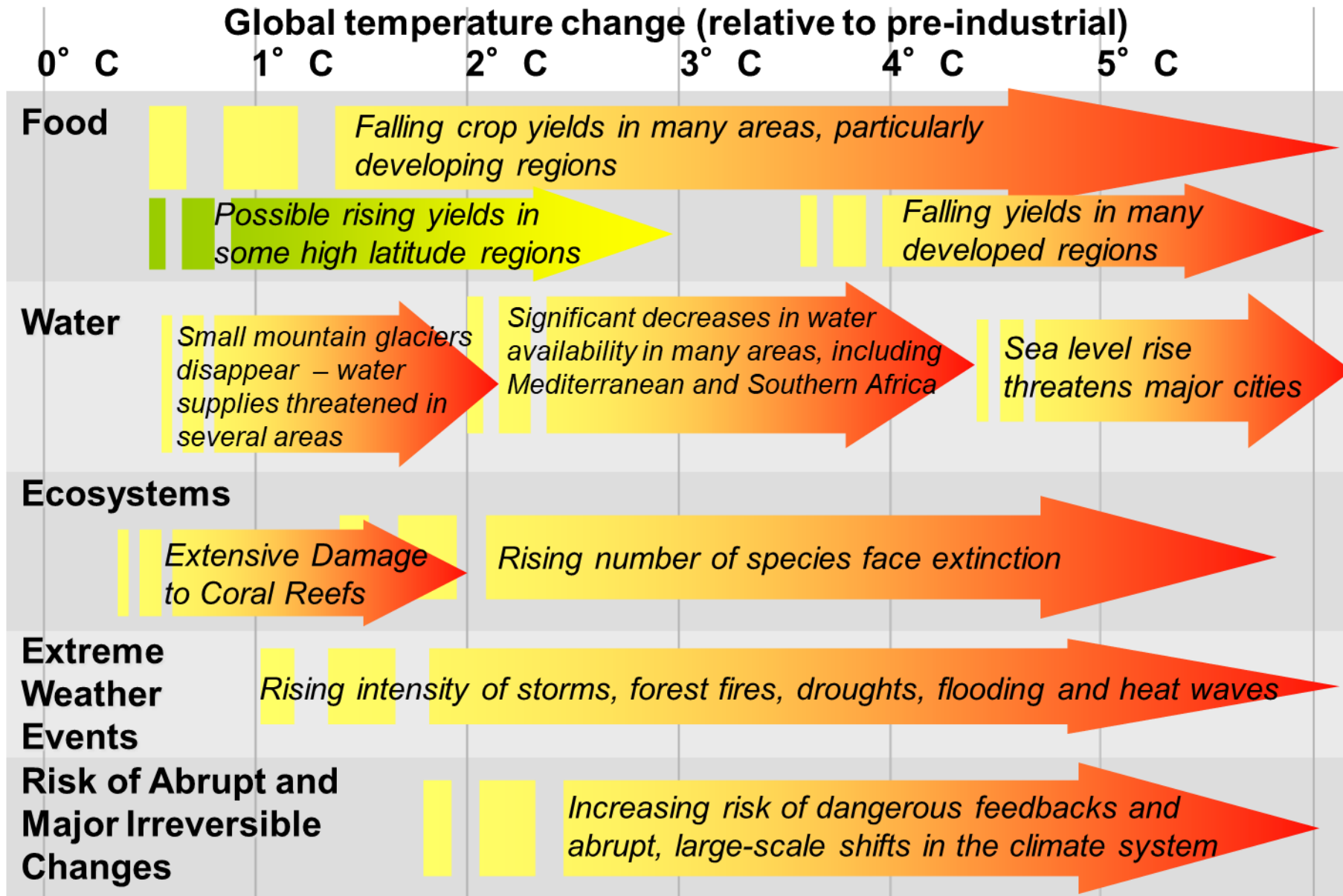
Data Source:
 NASA GISS, GISTEMP Level 2 Ocean Temperature Index (LOTI), ERSSTv5, 1.00km smoothing
 https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/
 Average of monthly temperature anomalies. GISTEMP base period 1951-1980.

Video license: CC-BY-4.0
 Antti Lipponen (@anttilip)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PhbdyNnUliM>

Preaching the gospel in our current context





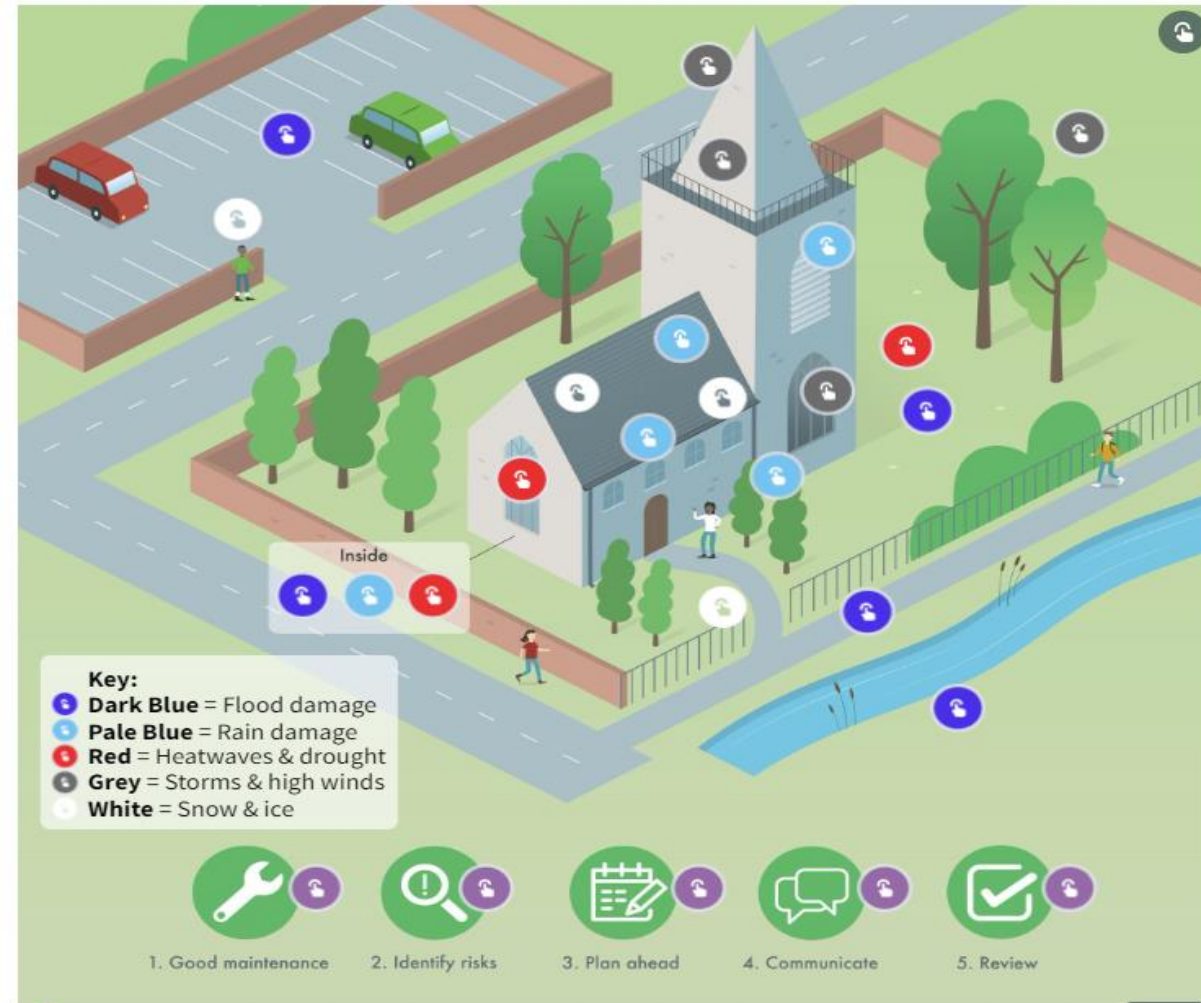


Becoming Climate Resilient

The climate resilient church

Church of England Guidance

<https://www.churchofengland.org/resources/churchcare/climate-resilient-church>



Climate Justice

Our Link Dioceses

Sri Lanka

- Experienced extreme weather causing floods and land slides in May/June 2017
- Homes were washed away, with people's possessions and livelihoods
- Disaster Relief team in the Diocese of Colombo has been heavily involved in relief efforts

Tanzania

- Drought in 2017 in Mara Diocese caused starvation
- Bishop George wrote *"In fact, 95 percent of our congregations rely on subsistence farming. It is a farming which depends on rainfall. And due to the Global warming, you can guess what is happening on the ground. All the crops have withered due to the scorching Sun."*

BISHOP RENEWS APPEAL FOR SRI LANKA FLOOD VICTIMS



Submitted by john-carter on Mon, 04/12/2017 - 07:48



Bishop Paul Slater, the Bishop of Richmond and responsible for the Leeds Episcopal Area, has made a renewed appeal for support after meeting families who have lost their homes and livelihoods in the devastating floods which hit the link Diocese of Colombo, Sri Lanka earlier in the year.

Bishop Paul, with his wife Beverley, is making his first trip to Sri Lanka and has met with families who are still homeless following the June floods in the south-west of the country.

Pictured, Bishop Paul meets with members of a Tamil Christian family who are in Baddegama and are waiting to be rehoused after the floods in the summer.

"In Baddegama the floods caused land slips and homes were washed away," says Bishop Paul.

"Families are being temporarily housed in buildings provided by different aid organisations. I was able to visit a number of Tamil families who were members of the church in Baddegama."

www.leeds.anglican.org/news/bishop-renews-appeal-sri-lanka-flood-victims

DAY OF PRAYER THIS SATURDAY FOR STARVING MARA



Submitted by john-carter on Thu, 05/01/2017 - 16:27

Churches across our diocese, particularly those with links to Tanzania, are being urged to support clergy and parishes in the Diocese of Mara, many parts of which are suffering from drought and starvation because of crop failures.

The appeal has come from the Bishop of Mara, the Rt Revd George Okoth, following a series of pastoral visits he has recently made to many of the dioceses' 75 parishes which includes regions like the Serengeti which have suffered severely from drought. Many congregations have not been able to grow and sell crops and support their clergy. Many of the clergy and their families are going hungry.



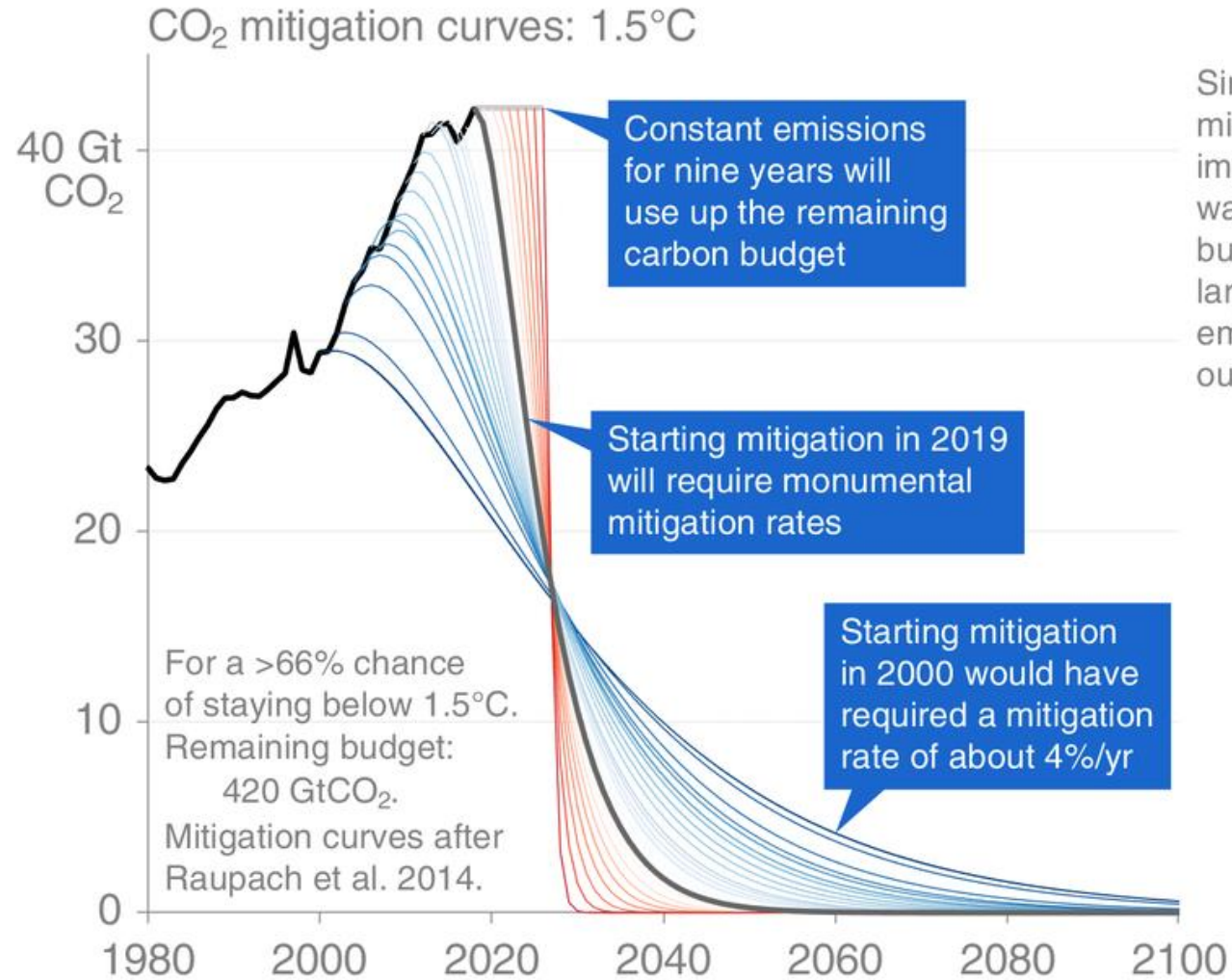
www.leeds.anglican.org/news/day-prayer-saturday-starving-mara



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Climate change mitigation rates



Since such steep mitigation is impossible, the only way to achieve this budget is with very large "negative" emissions: pulling CO₂ out of the atmosphere.



How does this make you feel?



Climate Grief and Pastoral Care



Webinar - Navigating Climate Grief: What Does it Mean for Christians?

www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ryyat4WHQyQ



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Proclaim



Nurture



THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Environment Programme



Transform

We aim to support, encourage, and enable the whole Church to pray, speak and act prophetically on environmental issues, which threaten the flourishing of the whole of creation



Love



Renew

www.churchofengland.org/environment



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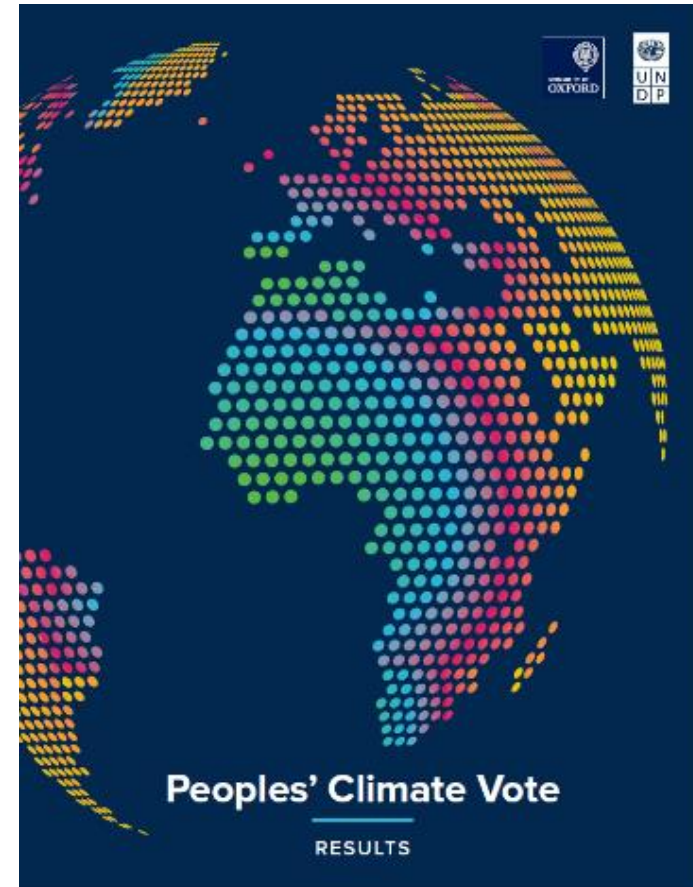
The Five Marks of Mission

- To proclaim the Good News of the Kingdom
- To teach, baptise and nurture new believers
- To respond to human need by loving service
- To seek to transform unjust structures of society, to challenge violence of every kind and to pursue peace and reconciliation
- To strive to safeguard the integrity of creation and sustain and renew the life of the earth



The People's Climate Vote

- Carried out in 2020
- Organised by UNDP and Oxford University
- Poll questions distributed via gaming apps
- 1.2 million respondents
- Half of them were aged 14-18
- 50 countries
- **Two thirds of people view climate change as a global emergency**
- **81% in the UK**



A Theology of Creation Care



www.youtube.com/watch?v=mm-Fc_OUj8I



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Net Zero Carbon Church by 2030



www.churchofengland.org/news-and-media/news-and-statements/general-synod-sets-2030-net-zero-carbon-target



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What is a carbon footprint?

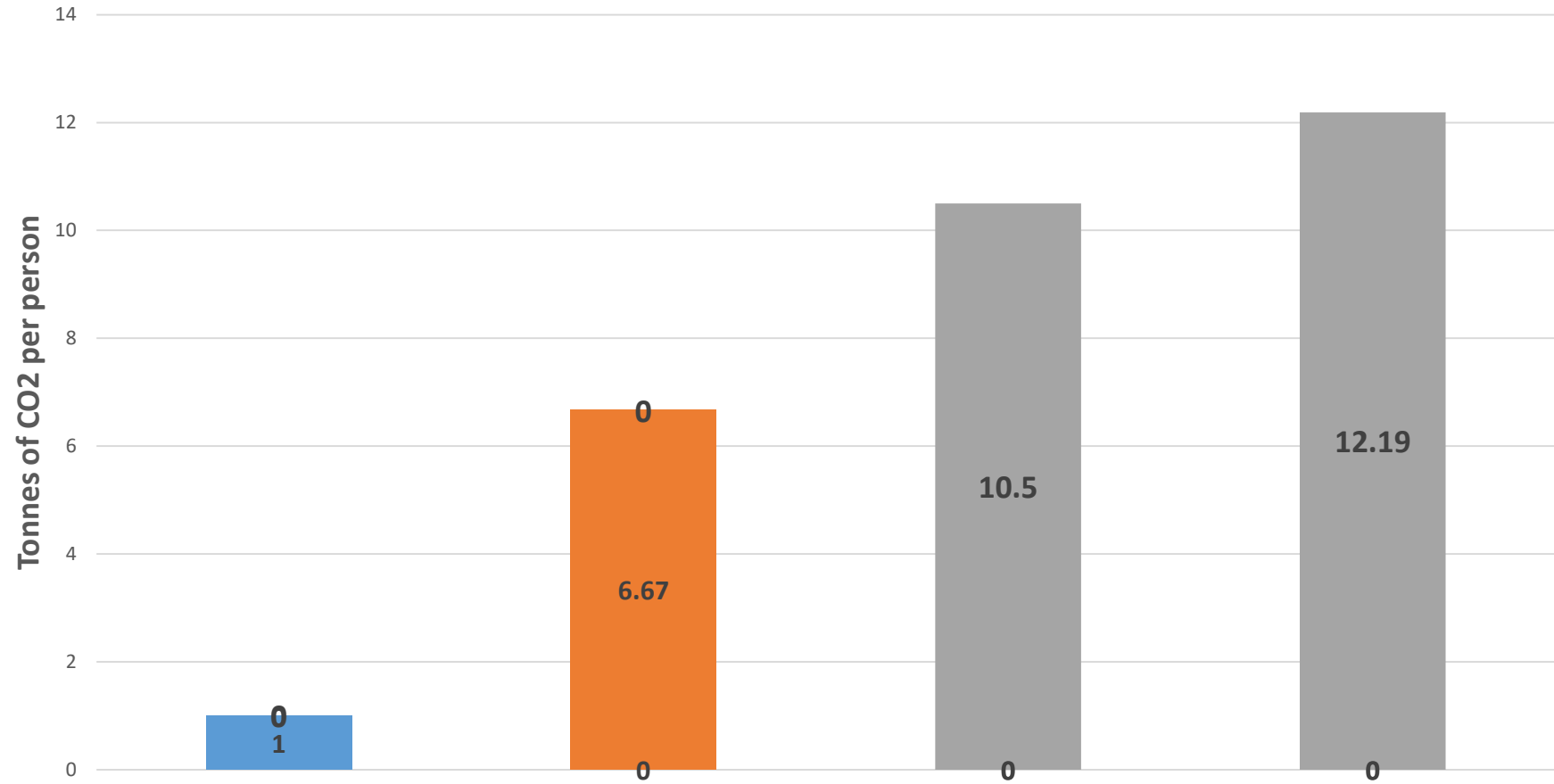


Carbon Footprint:
the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.

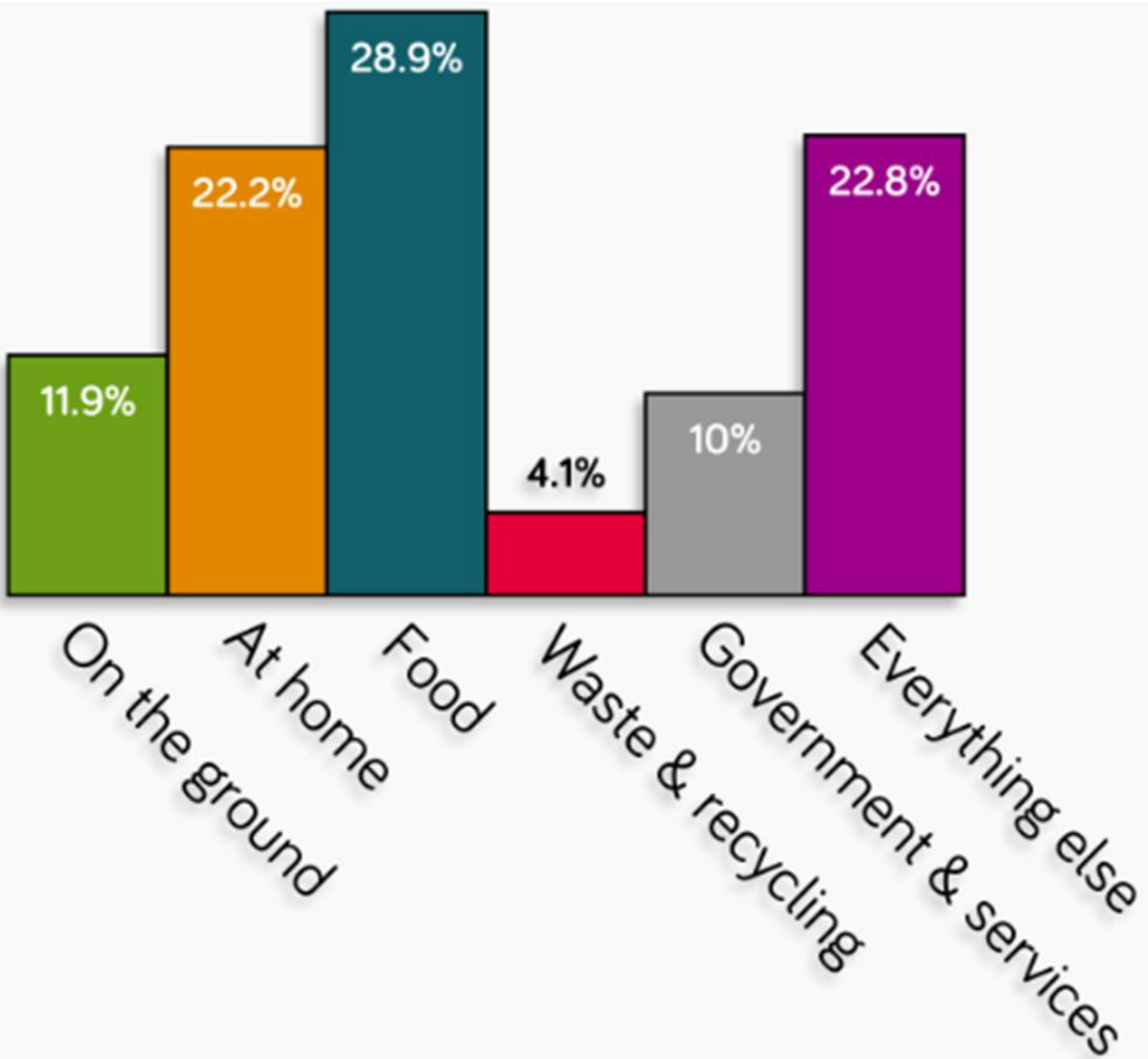


Tonnes of CO2 per person per annum

Tonnes of Co2 per person per annum



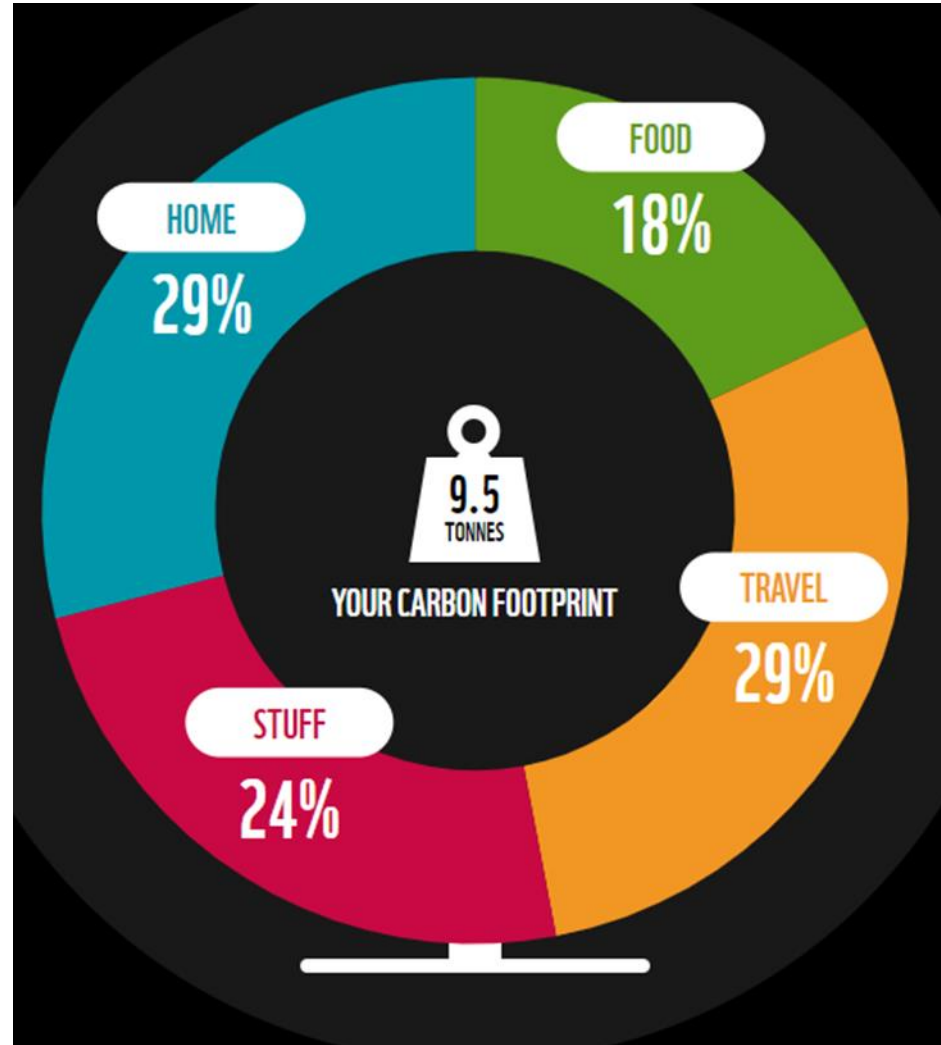
Average UK person's source of carbon emissions



From Climate Stewards



How to measure my carbon footprint?

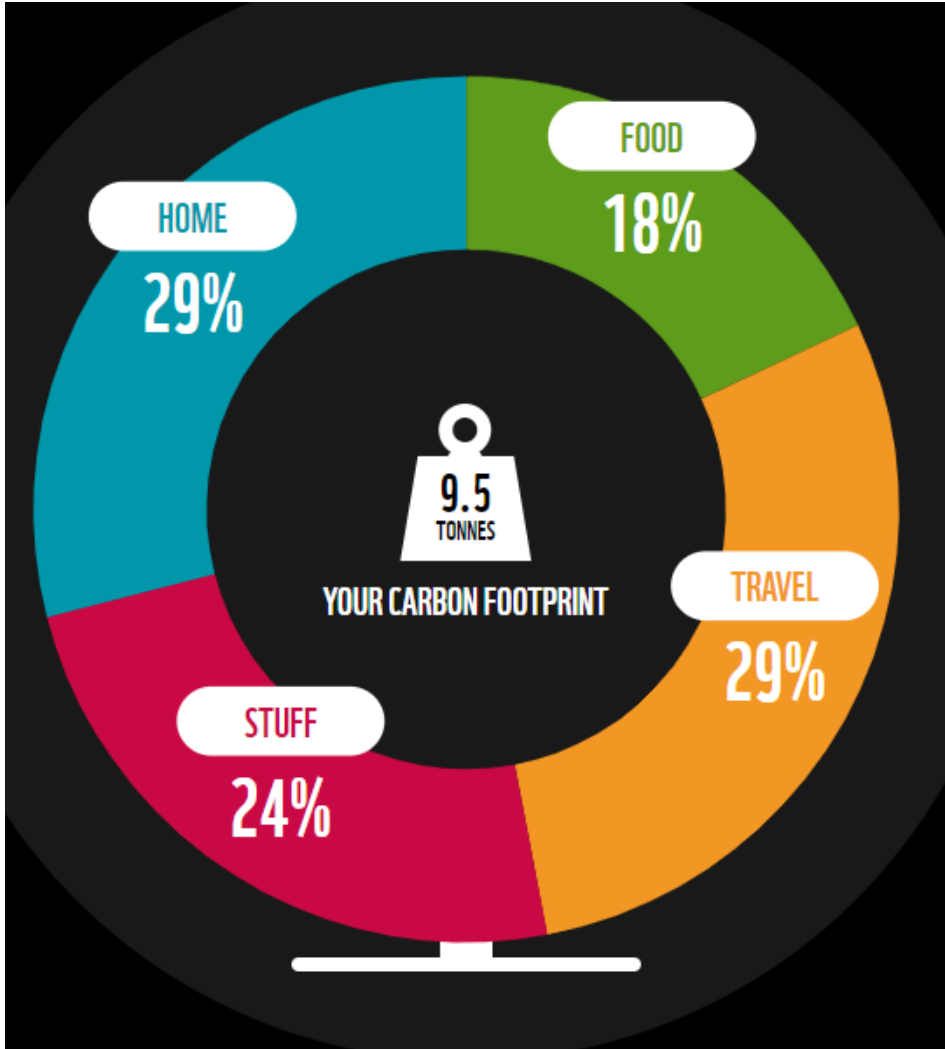


<https://footprint.wwf.org.uk/#/>



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Travel



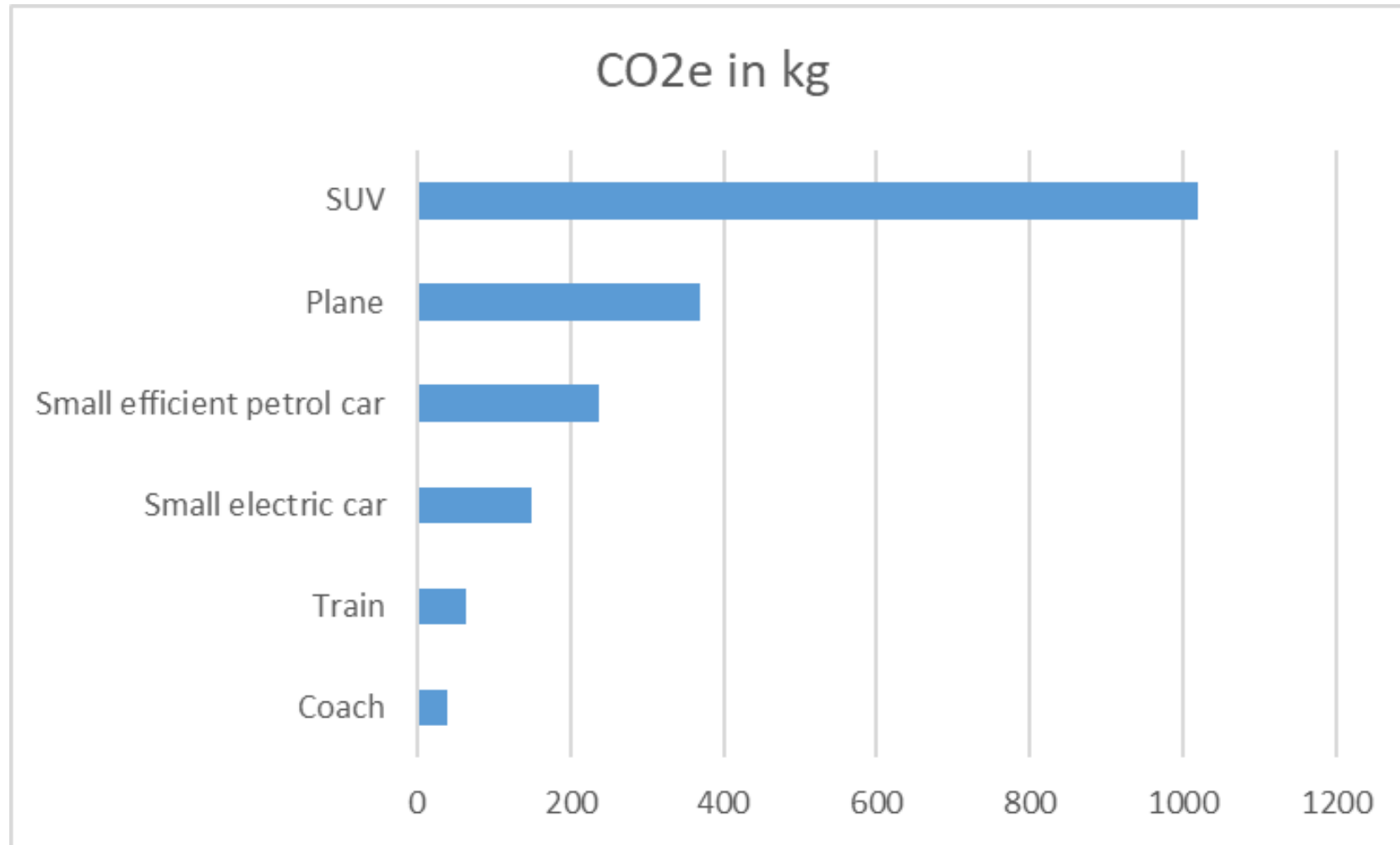
London to Glasgow return (822 miles)

- Train
- Plane (economy)
- Coach
- SUV
- Small electric car
- Small efficient petrol car



London to Glasgow return (822 miles)

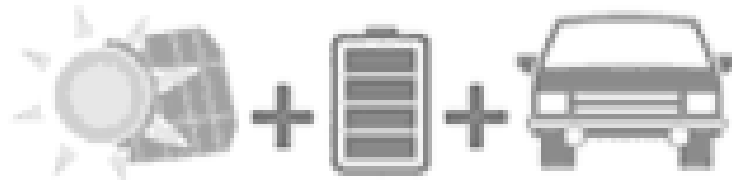
Carbon emissions by vehicle type



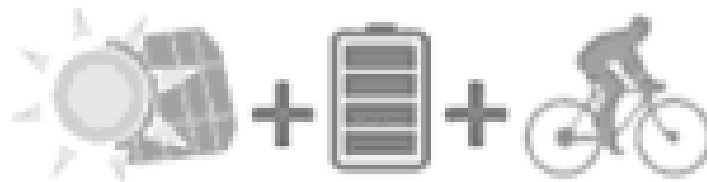
How many travel miles can we get from a square meter of land?



Grass → Biofuel → Car



Solar → Electricity → Car



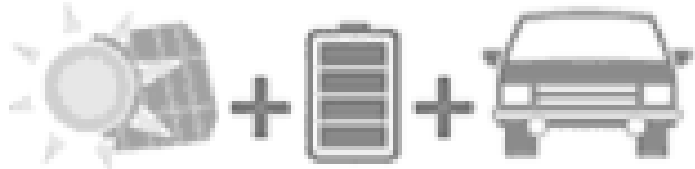
Solar → Electricity → Bike





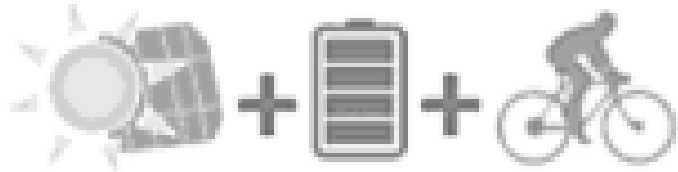
Grass → Biofuel → Car

5 miles



Solar → Electricity → Car

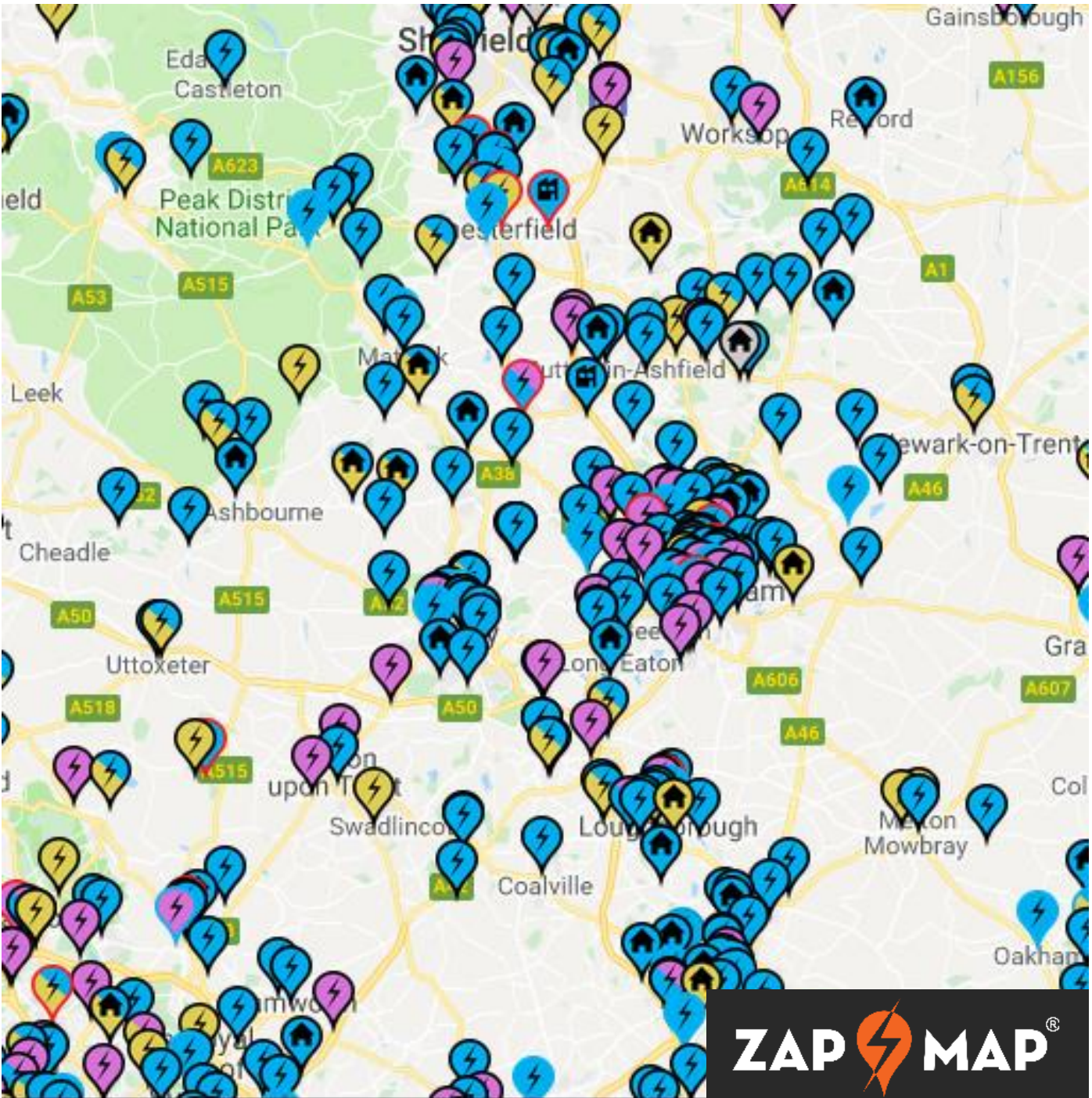
1,081 miles



Solar → Electricity → Bike

21,243 miles





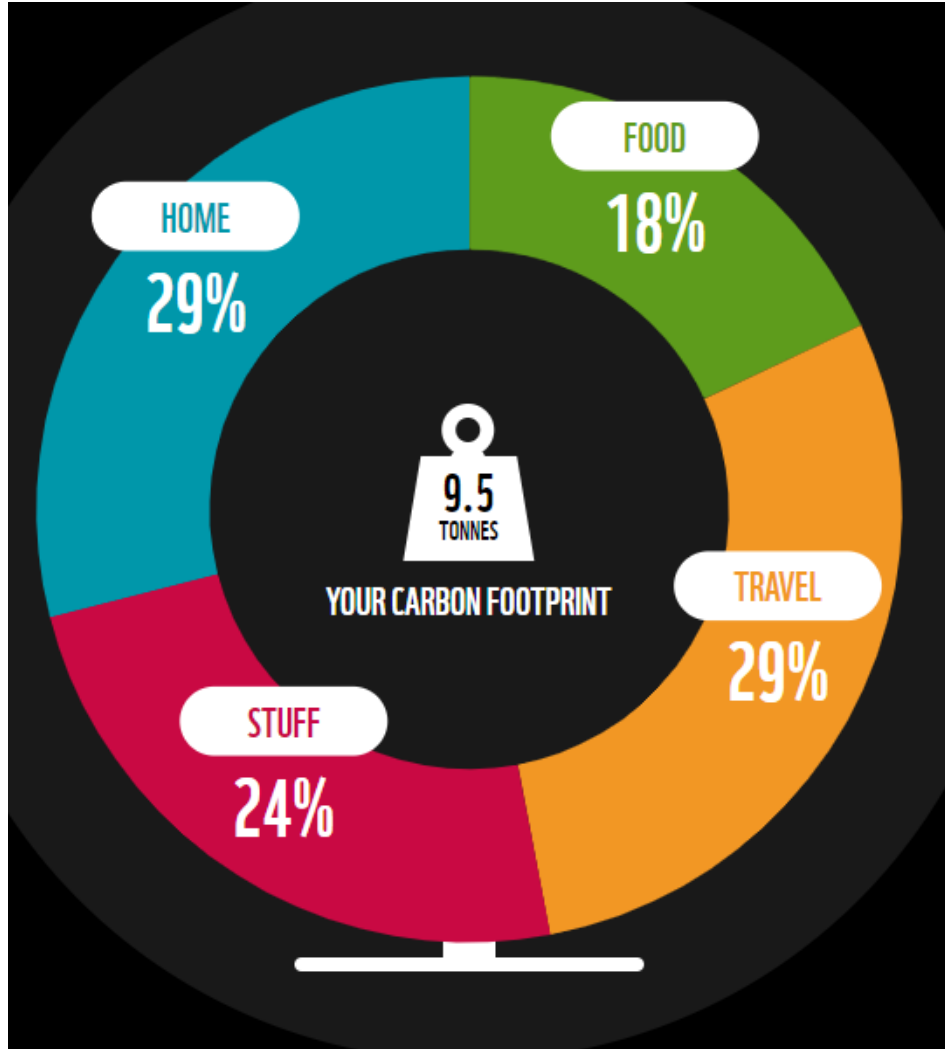
70%
of all flights

are
taken by
just

15%
of people¹



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Food and agriculture



Food and Agriculture



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Net zero – manageable ways to make a difference



Net zero: NFU Farm Status Indicator



Your route to net zero: solar photovoltaic electricity



Make your pledge for net zero for your chance to win a solar light

[More net zero help](#)



Changing food habits in the UK

- Consumption of fresh meat fell by 23% between 2000 and 2018
- Consumption of dairy was down 18% in the same period
- Committee on Climate Change is now encouraging the government to make policies which will encourage a further shift away from meat and dairy.



The Carbon Diet





A Day's Protein

Imagine you have enough of each of these foods to provide you with a day's worth of protein (approx. 50g)

(beef, chicken, lentils, mixed nuts, milk)

Which do you think has the biggest carbon footprint?

Which has the smallest?

Rank them from smallest to biggest footprint.

What elements make up their carbon footprint?



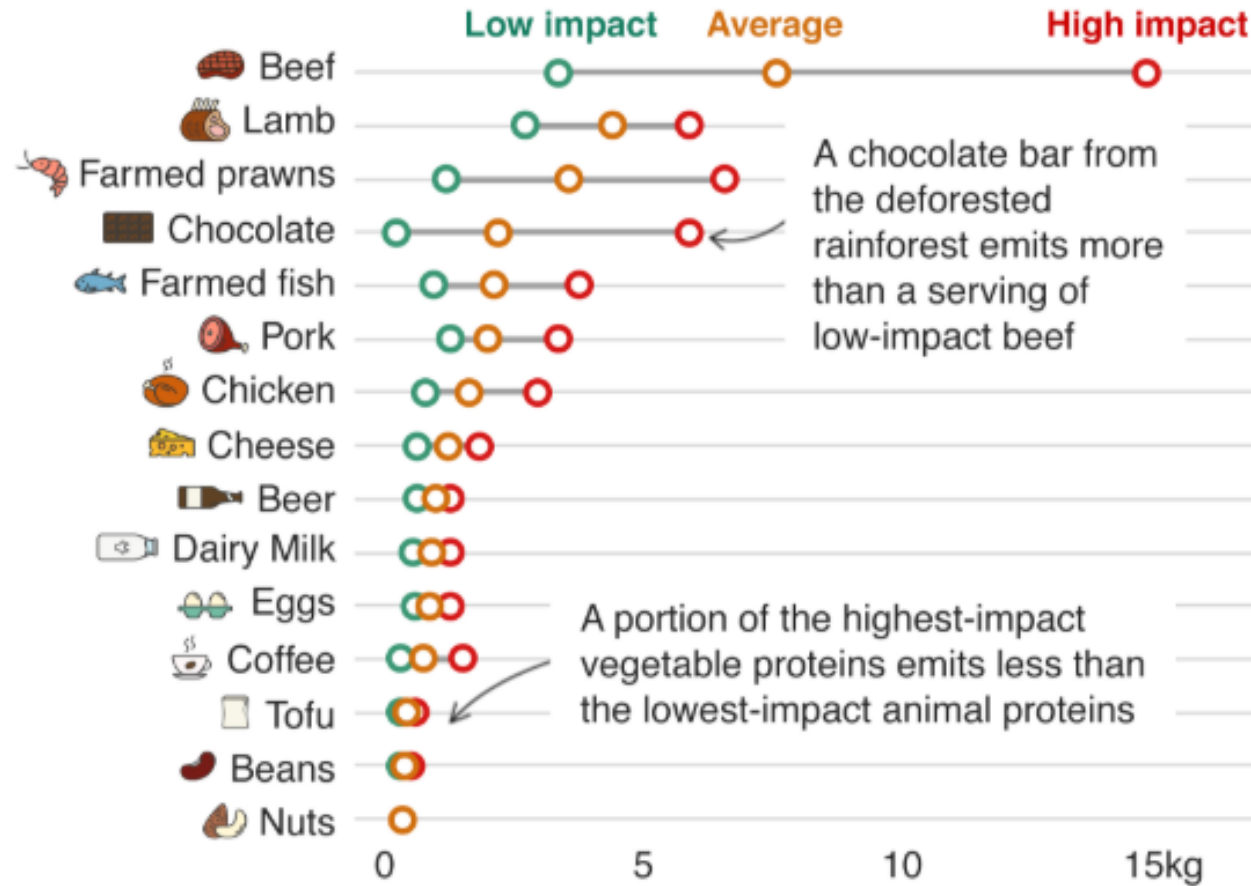
Protein: answers

- Beef: 25.0kg CO₂e
- Chicken: 2.8kg CO₂e
- Milk: 1.6kg CO₂e
- Lentils: 420g CO₂e
- Mixed nuts: 130g CO₂e



Beef has the biggest carbon footprint - but the same food can have a range of impacts

Kilograms of greenhouse gas emissions per serving





Carbohydrates

Imagine you have 1Kg of each of these foods?

Potatoes (locally grown)

Bread

Rice

Which do you think has the biggest carbon footprint?

Which has the smallest?

Rank them from smallest to biggest footprint.

What makes up their carbon footprint?



Carbohydrates: answers

- Rice: 4.0kg of CO₂e
- Bread: 1.25kg of CO₂e
- Potatoes:
 - 0.53g of CO₂e - locally grown, boiled gently with the lid on
 - 1.2kg of CO₂e - shipped from Cyprus, boiled furiously with the lid off





Large salad variety, grown locally, in season
1.3kg CO₂e

Baby plum – UK summer or Spanish winter
4.9kg CO₂e

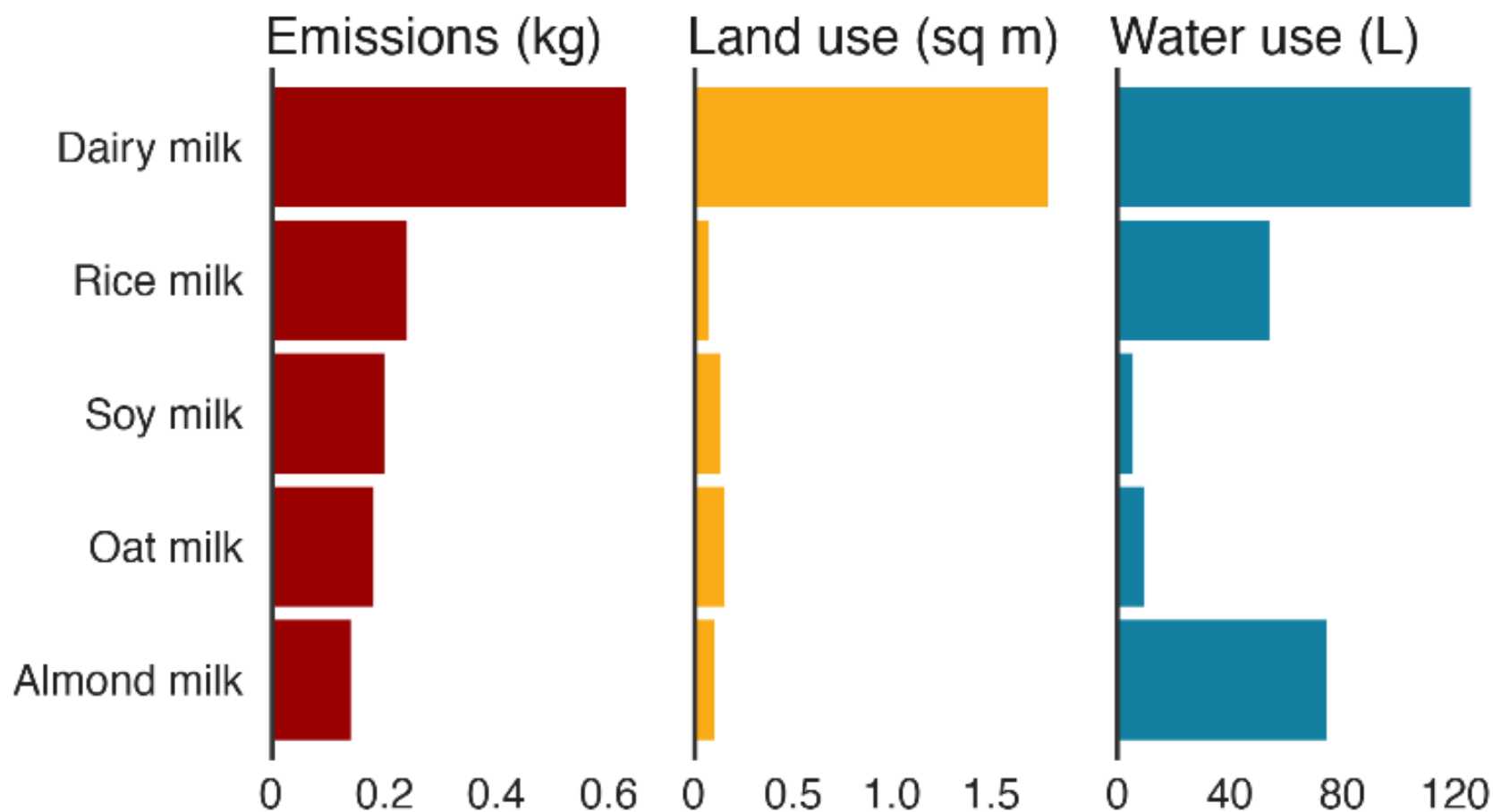
Organic vine cherry tomatoes, grown in a heated hothouse in the UK in March
28.2kg CO₂e

1kg Tomatoes



Which milk should I choose?

Environmental impact of one glass (200ml) of different milks



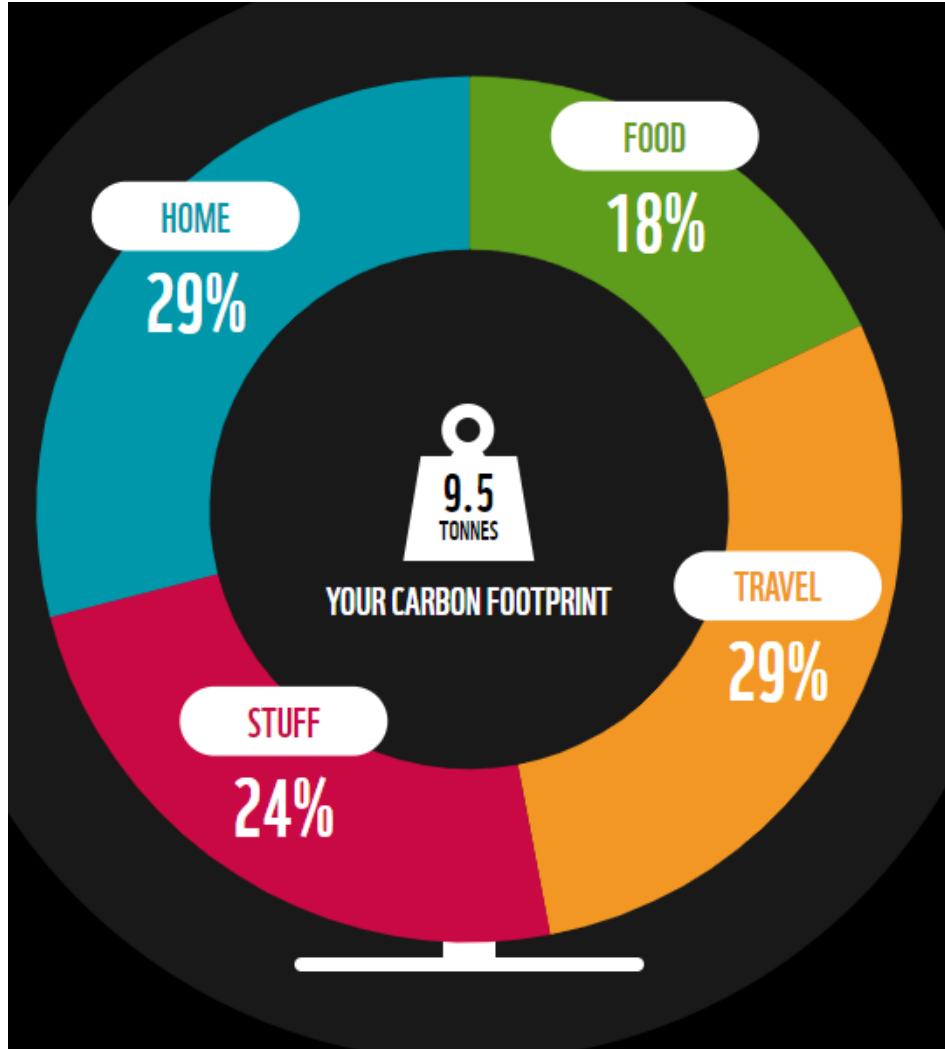
Source: Poore & Nemecek (2018), Science



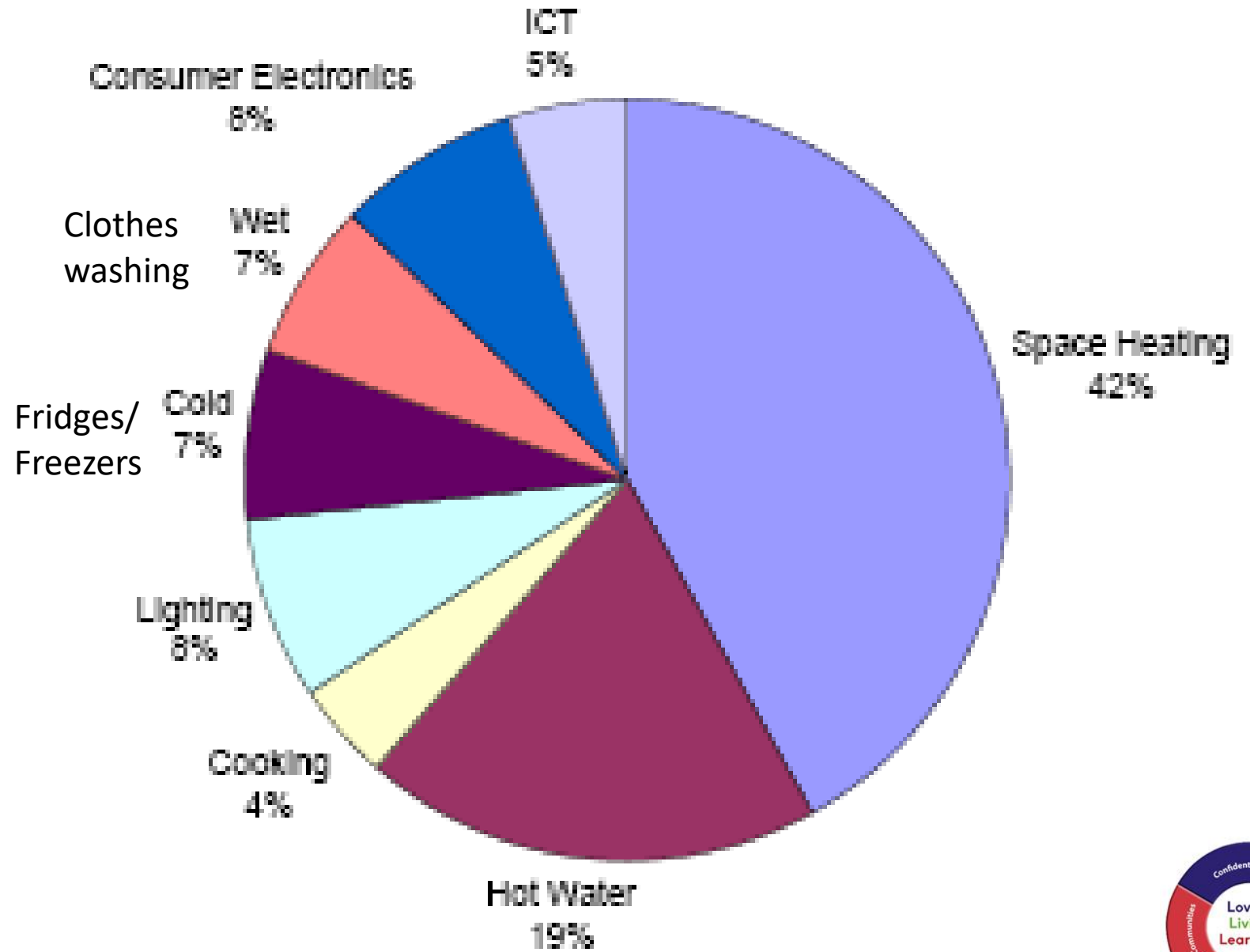
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Buildings

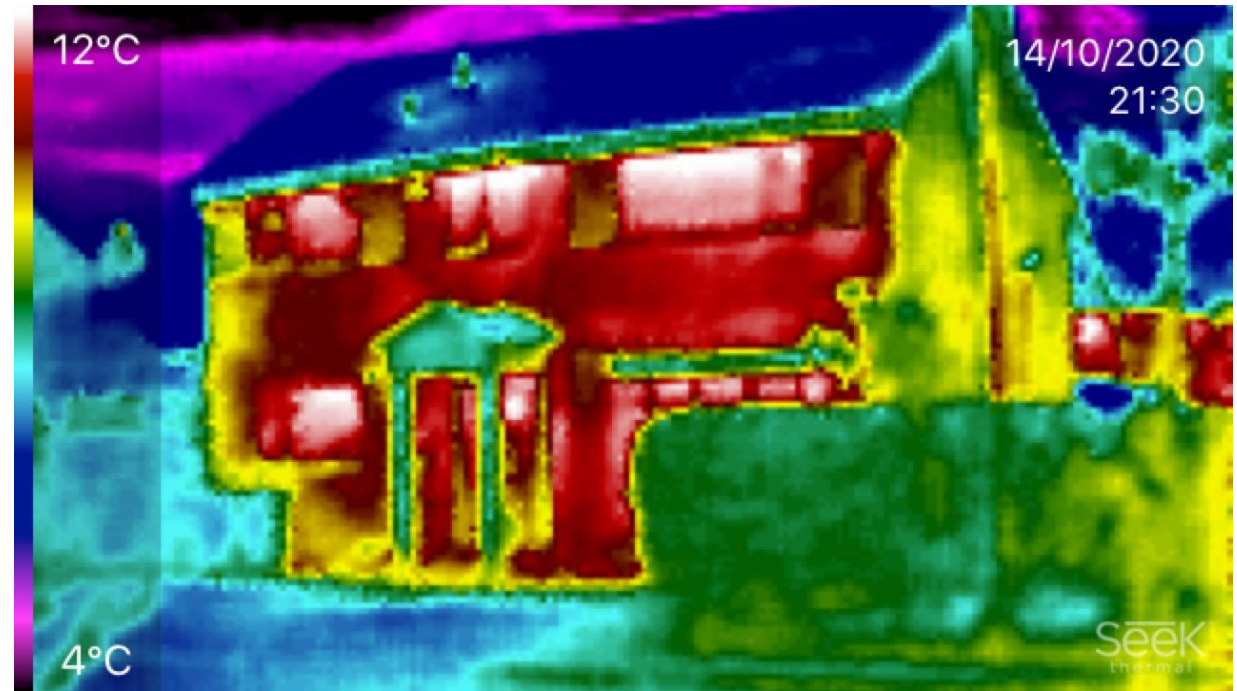


Heat and Energy Efficiency



Home Energy Emissions

- Reduce energy demand
- Fabric first
- Switch to electric
- Home energy generation



Home Energy Advice

CSE Energy Advice Local Energy Sign up to our newsletter

centre for sustainable energy

We are an independent national charity that shares our knowledge and experience to help people change the way they think and act on energy.

News & views Our work Resources Topics About us Contact Search the site

Advice leaflets

Advice leaflets x

Our ever-expanding list of information sheets on domestic energy. Free to download and distribute. Artwork for 'bespoke' leaflets is available at a charge to local authorities, housing associations and similar organisations – email us for details.

TYPE

- Reports & publications
- Toolkits
- Advice leaflets**
- Websites
- Engise newsletter
- Videos

TOPICS

- Fuel poverty

Leaflet Title	Date	File Size	Format
Battery storage	29 November 2019	665kB	PDF file
Insulate your cavity walls and keep the heat at home	31 January 2019	378kB	PDF file
Buying domestic heating oil	11 November 2017	955kB	PDF file
Central heating controls	1 January 2019	580kB	PDF file

<https://www.cse.org.uk/resouafletsrces/index/page:1/category:advice-le>



Climate Justice at the Local Level

13.4% of households in the UK were experiencing fuel poverty in 2019. They can't afford to heat their homes adequately. This has health impacts.

When considering solutions to climate change we need to consider the most vulnerable sections of our population and their need to live well and be healthy.




News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle

Environment Climate change Wildlife Energy Pollution

Energy
Poorer households in UK should get free heat pumps, say experts

Help is needed to replace gas boilers with low-carbon alternatives, warn builders, energy firms and charities



▲ Heat pumps can cost thousands of pounds to install. Photograph: KBlimages/Alamy

Fiona Harvey Environment correspondent
Wed 16 Jun 2021 07:00 BST

f t e

Households on low incomes should be supplied with free heat pumps in order to kickstart the market for low-carbon heating equipment and meet the UK's climate targets, experts have told the government.

James Sommerville liked

 **Green Energy Switch** @GESwitch · 15h

From today tenants in the private rented sector should no longer be living in the least efficient homes. There's still more to do enforce the requirements and improve the private rented sector but today is a big landmark for renters. More information here

 Domestic private rented property: minimum energy ...
Guidance for landlords of domestic private rented property on how to comply with the 2018 'Minimum ...
gov.uk

1 2





Questions



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What are we measuring for the 2030 target?



www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/GS%20Misc%201262%20EWG%20update.pdf

Included:

- **Energy use in all buildings** (electricity, gas, oil, other fuels) – churches, VA schools, clergy housing and diocesan offices
- **Travel fuel** (car and aviation miles) – clergy, diocesan staff and diocesan volunteers

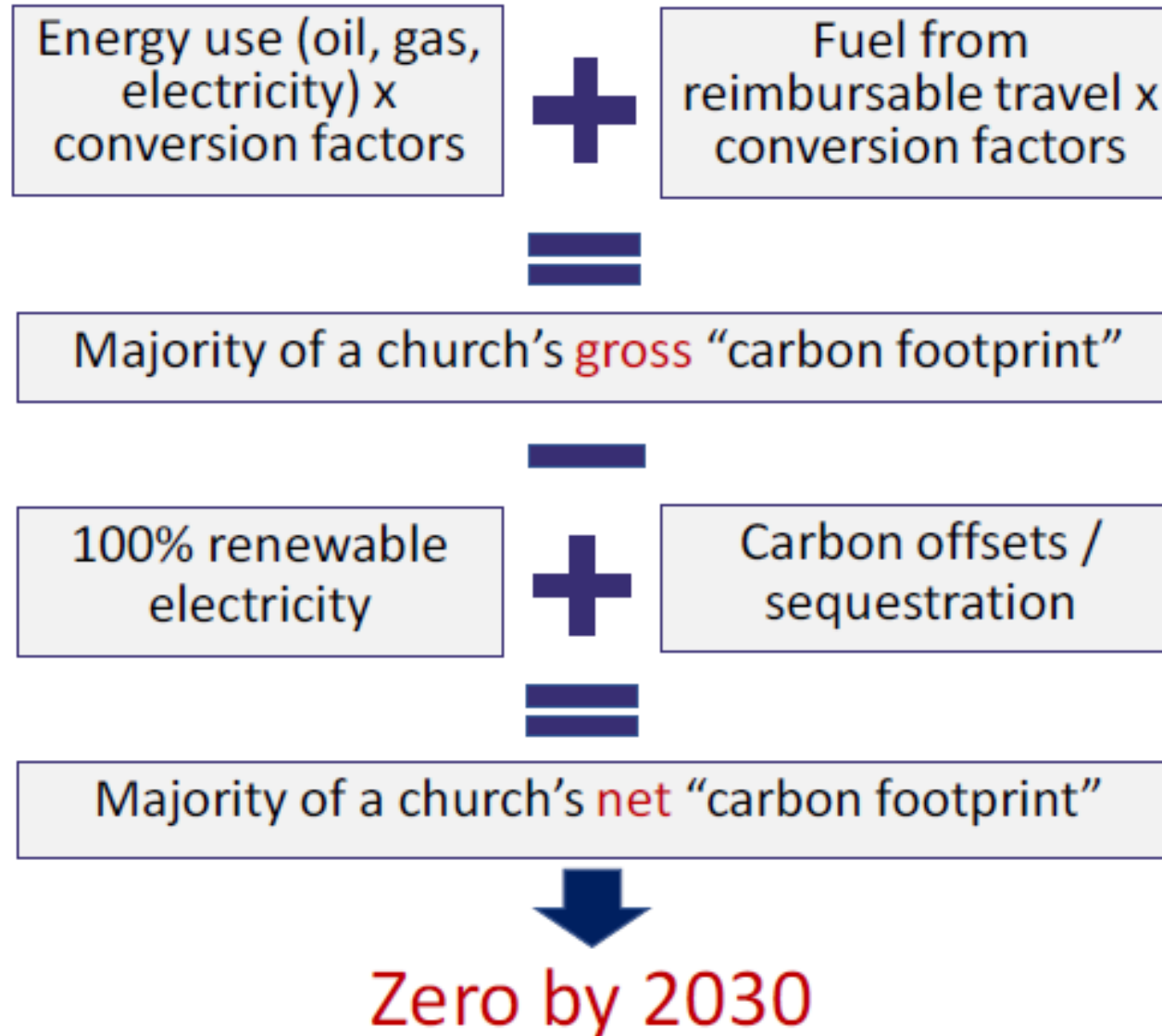
Not included yet - carbon emissions from:

- Building projects
- Church procurement
- Services, such as an electrician
- Water and drainage
- Waste
- Financial investments
- Emails and internet use
- Air conditioning gases

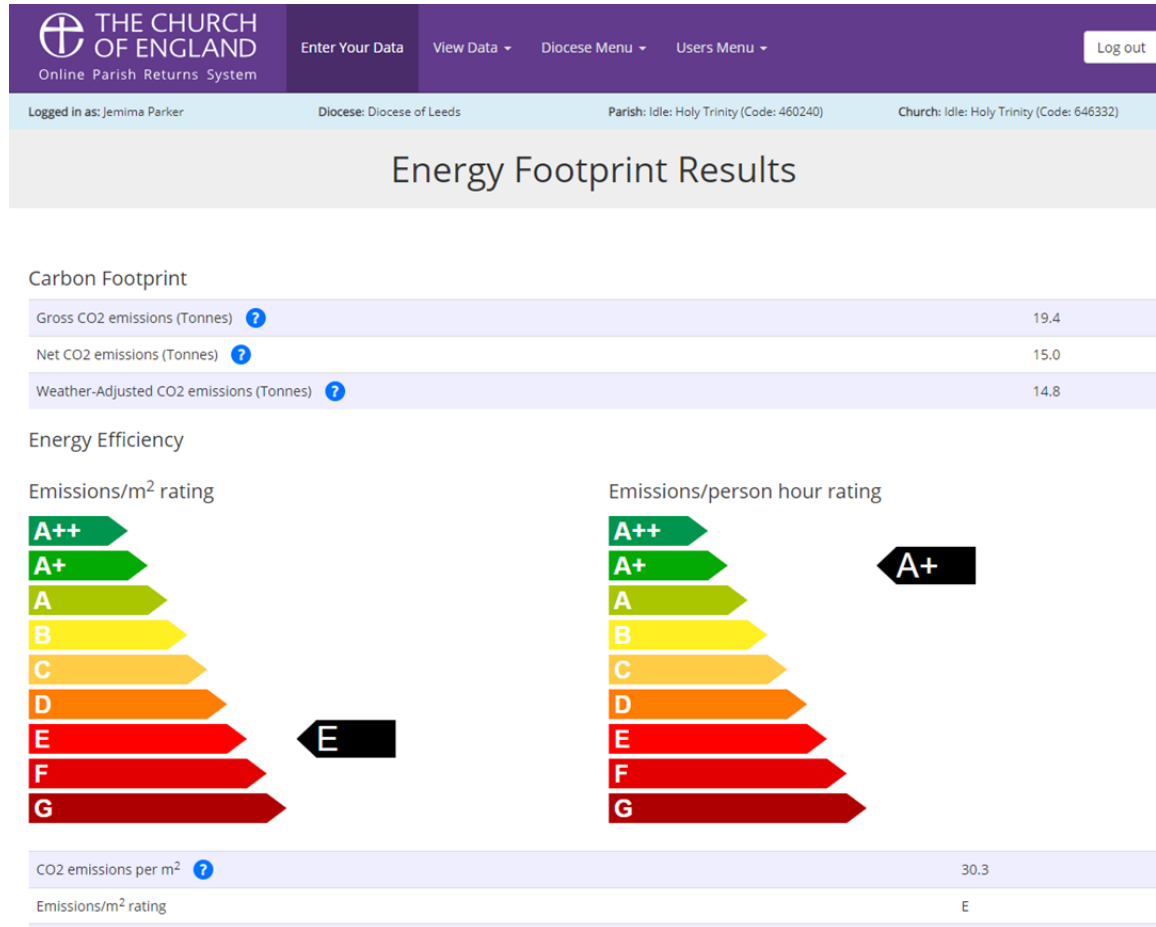


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What do we mean by *Net* Carbon Emissions?



How can we measure church carbon emissions?



www.climatestewards.org/resources/360carbon/



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The Energy Footprinting Tool - Online Parish Returns

Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

All Hallows Bardsey



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

All Hallows Bardsey

Carbon emissions using the Church of England
Energy Foot printing Tool:

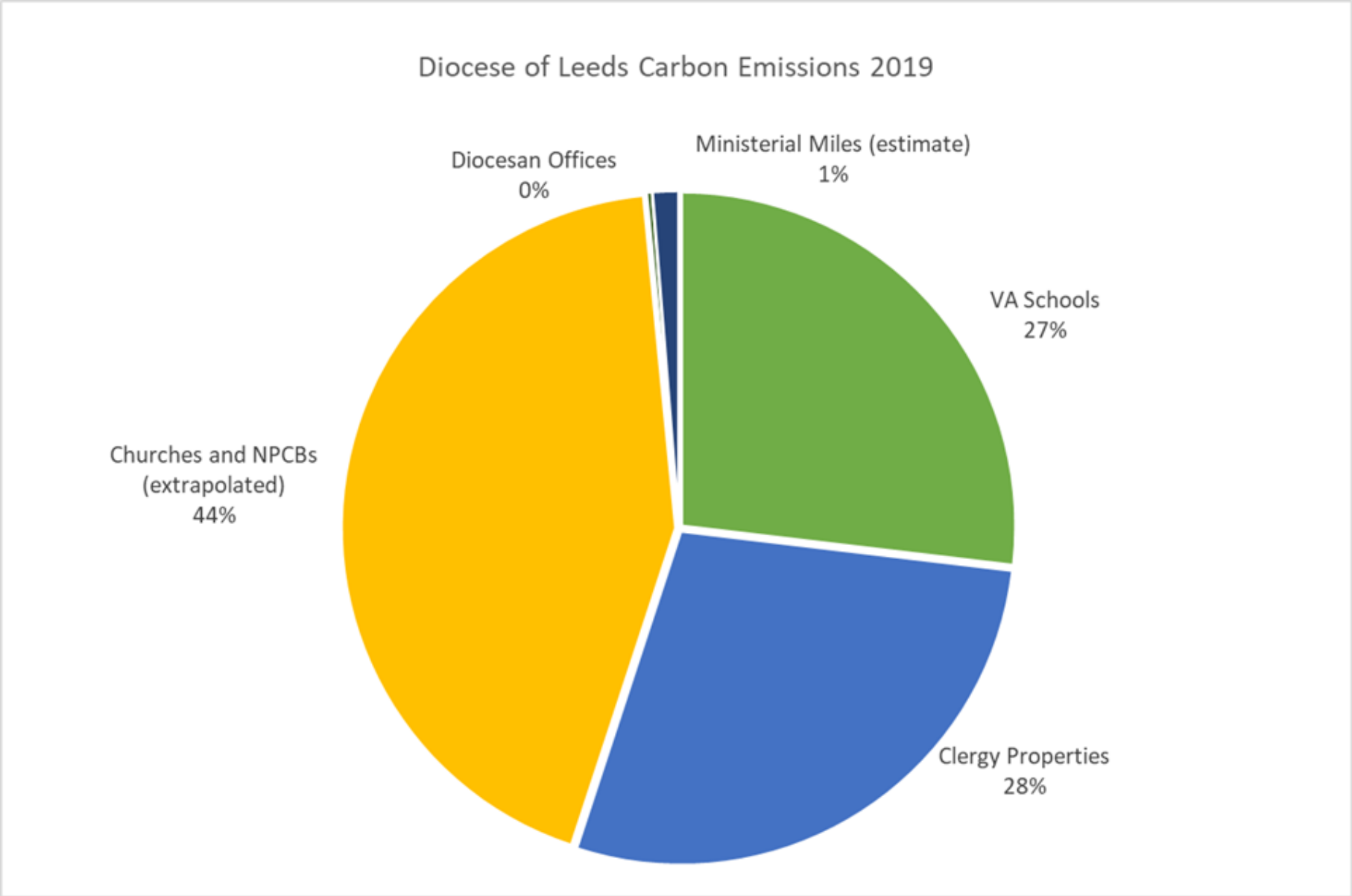
Gross CO2 emissions (Tonnes): 15.5

Net CO2 emissions (Tonnes): 15.0

Carbon emissions using 360 Carbon Stewards:
Total Annual Emissions: 21.82 tCO2



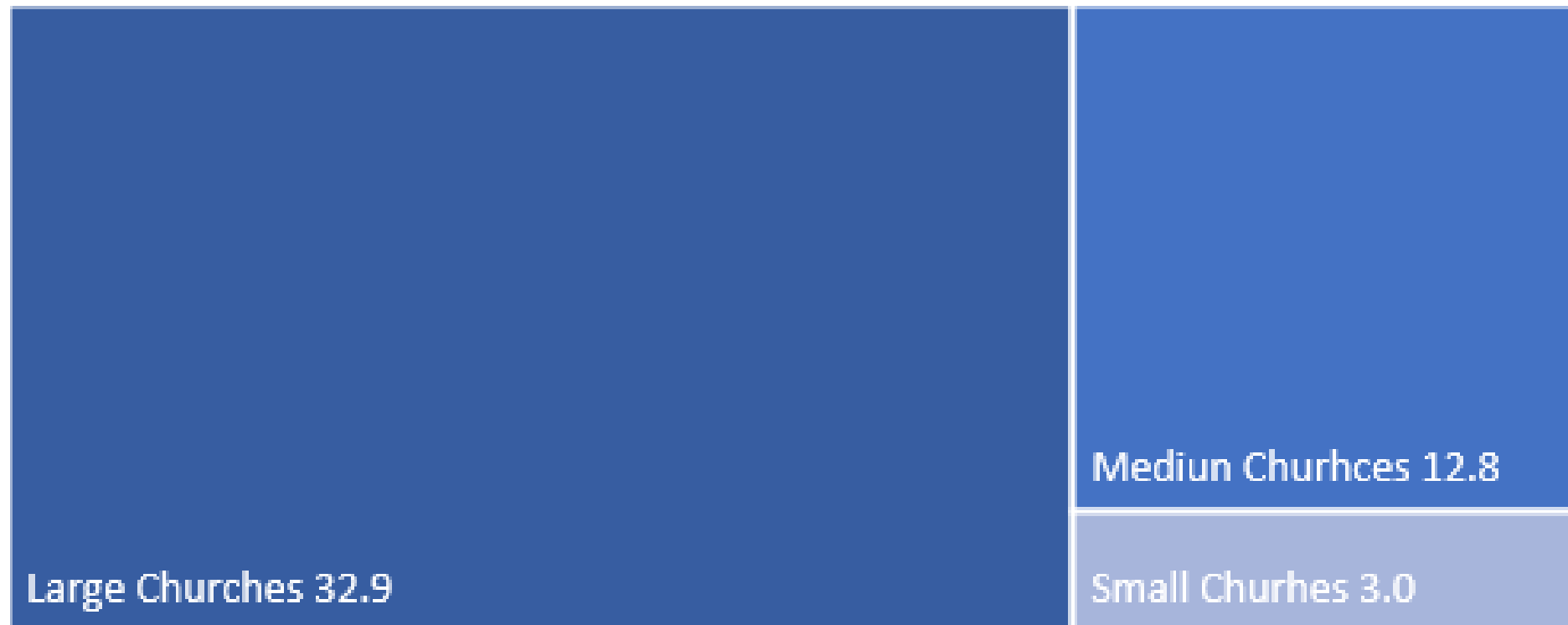
Where are most of our carbon emission?



Where are most of our carbon emission?

Average Carbon Emissions (tCO₂e) by Size of Church
(Diocese of Leeds 2019)

■ Small Churches 3.0 ■ Medium Churches 12.8 ■ Large Churches 32.9



Saving Creation: Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

- Where are we now?
- What is a carbon footprint? What does carbon net zero mean?
- Q&A
- **Practical solutions and strategies: Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero**
- Discussion and Q&A



Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero – Church Toolkit



www.leeds.anglican.org/environment/saving-creation



Saving Creation: Strategic action to combat climate

A toolkit to help churches achieve carbon net zero by 2030



Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero – Church Toolkit

www.leeds.anglican.org/environment/saving-creation

Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

Step 1: Measure and Monitor

Step 2: Plan and Prepare

Step 3: Essential Energy Actions

Step 4: Essential Travel Actions

Step 5: Carbon Offsetting

Step 6: Stepping Out and Up



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

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Step 2: Plan and Prepare

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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

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Step 2: Plan and Prepare

Step 3: Essential Energy Actions

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Step 6: Stepping Out and Up



Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero: Plan and Prepare



<https://www.churchofengland.org/resources/churchcare/net-zero-carbon-church>



Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero: Plan and Prepare



Appoint a Parish Environment Officer or a team to work on your plan.
Find out more www.leeds.anglican.org/environment/getting-started



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero: Plan and Prepare

A practical path to net zero carbon

A checklist for your church

Welcome to the Net Zero Checklist.

The Church of England's General Synod has recognised the climate emergency and called on all parts of the Church to become net zero carbon by 2030.

This commitment requires us all to take action to reduce our carbon footprint. This will involve making material changes to our buildings and adopting new behaviours that both reduce our



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero: Plan and Prepare

Action	Objective	Likely CO2 reduction	Cost	Responsible	Date	Comments
Measure and Monitor						
Enter energy data to EFT	Calculate carbon emissions	Informs Action	Volunteer Time	Church Treasurer	Annual (March – July)	EFT = Energy <u>Footprinting Tool</u> on Online Parish Returns
Add EFT carbon emissions report to annual reports	Accountability on carbon emissions	Influences Change	Volunteer Time	PCC Secretary	Annually April	
Plan and Prepare						
Use the <i>Practical Path</i>	Assess what actions to take	Informs Action	Volunteer Time	Church Warden	Autumn 2021	<i>Practical Path to Net Zero: A checklist for your church</i>

Template Carbon Net Zero Parish Plan

www.leeds.anglican.org/environment/saving-creation



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

Step 1: Measure and Monitor

Step 2: Plan and Prepare

Step 3: Essential Energy Actions

Step 4: Essential Travel Actions

Step 5: Carbon Offsetting

Step 6: Stepping Out and Up



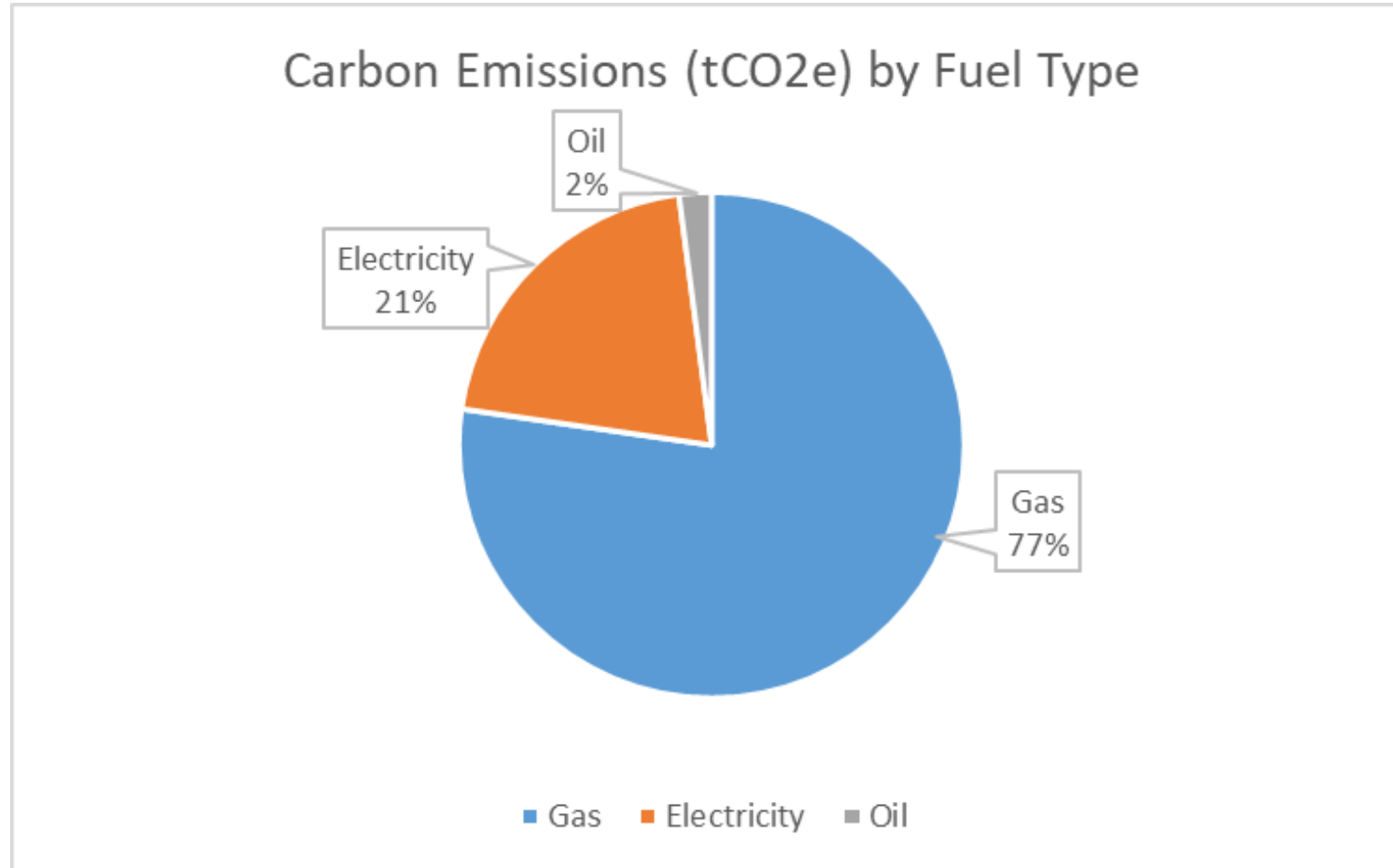
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Essential Energy Actions: Reduce Energy Waste



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Essential Energy Action: Switch to Renewable Electric



Diocese of Leeds 2019



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The Green Journey

Green Journey

03330 067 177 info@greenjourney.org

Home About Us Properties The Water Market Contact Us

MANAGING YOUR JOURNEY TO A GREENER FUTURE

WHAT IS GREEN JOURNEY?

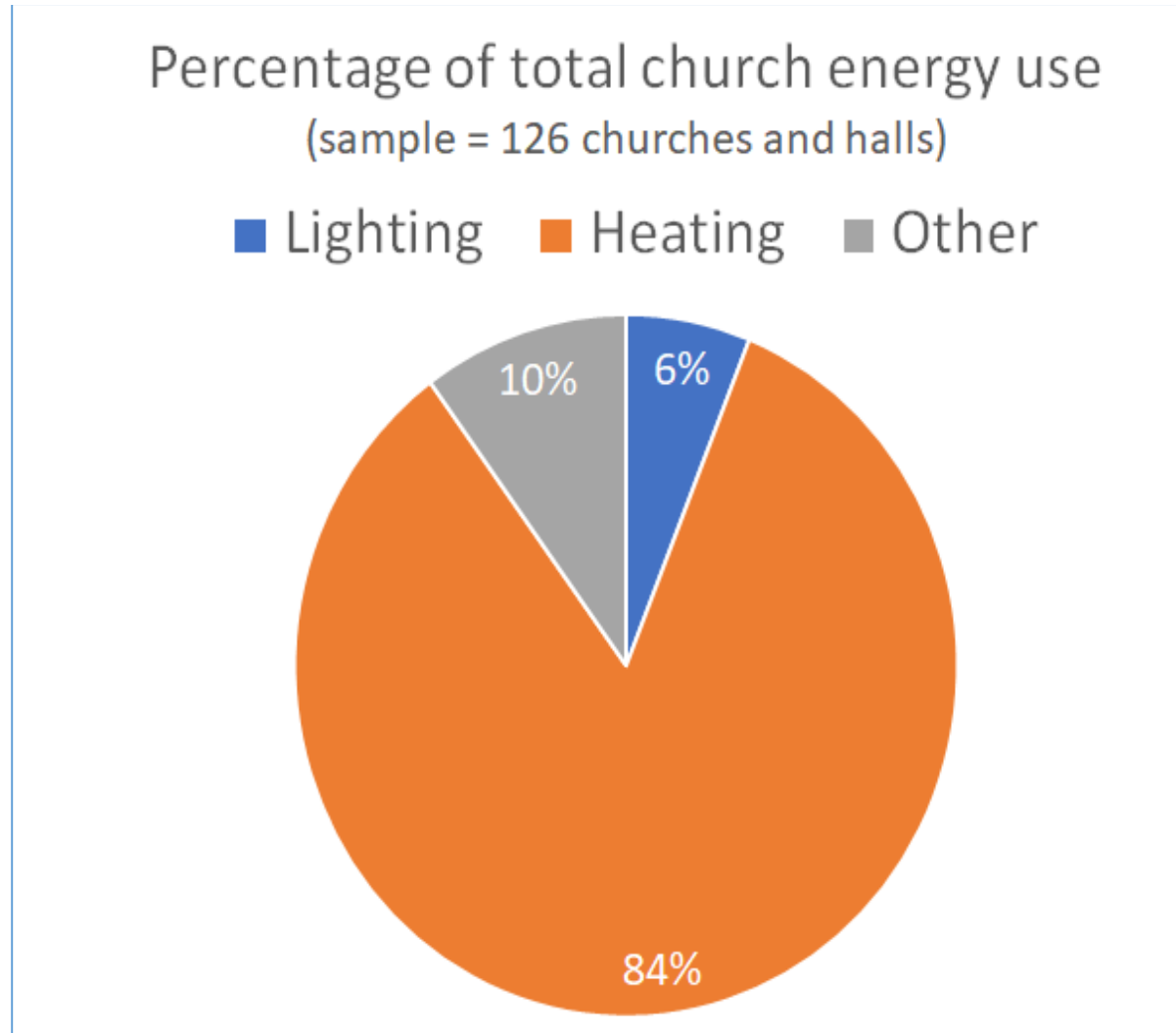
Green Journey provides an opportunity for Churches and Church organisations to reduce overall energy costs while improving green credentials and reducing environmental impact.

Green Journey began when the Diocese of Leeds approached Green Energy Consulting, one the UK's leading renewable energy experts, to assist

www.leeds.anglican.org/environment/green-journey
<https://greenjourney.org/>



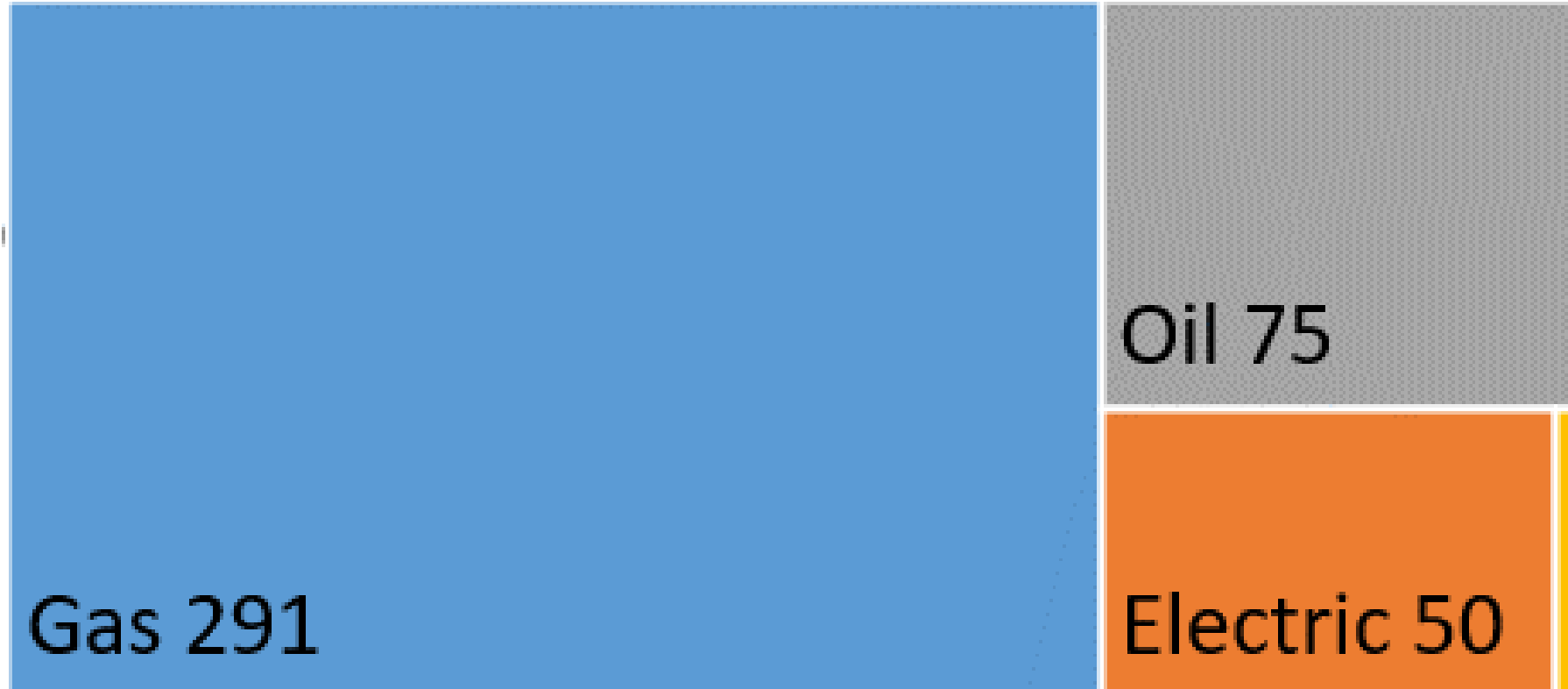
Essential Energy Actions: Plan to decarbonise your heating



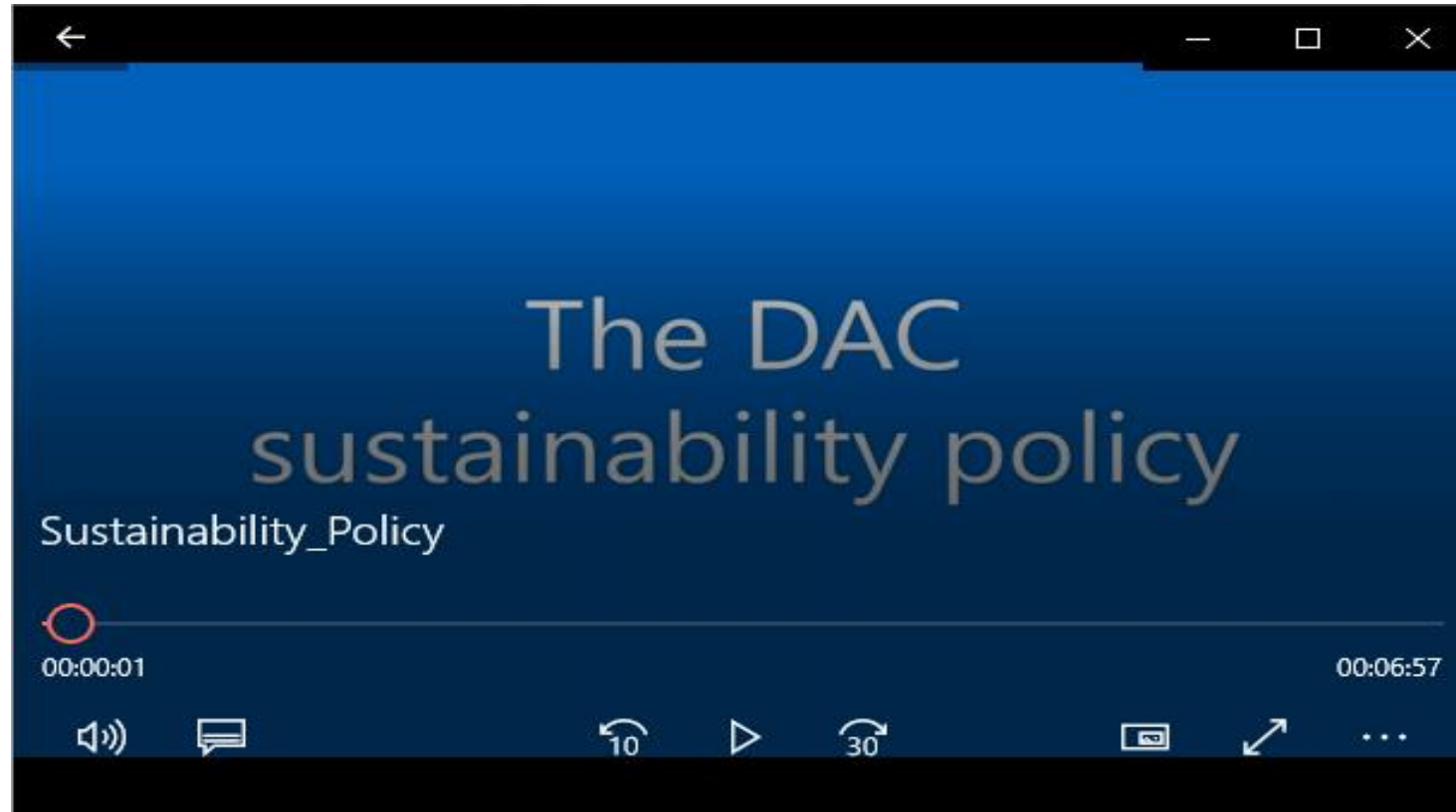
What is the most common heating fuel?

Churches Primary Heating Fuel (Sample size 419)

■ Gas 291 ■ Electric 50 ■ Oil 75 ■ LPG 3



What does the DAC say?



Read the Sustainability Policy and Guidance www.leeds.anglican.org/dac/sustainability
Watch the video <https://youtu.be/iVklCdDPp-4>



Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

Step 1: Measure and Monitor

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Step 6: Stepping Out and Up



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero: Essential Travel Actions



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

Step 1: Measure and Monitor

Step 2: Plan and Prepare

Step 3: Essential Energy Actions

Step 4: Essential Travel Actions

Step 5: Carbon Offsetting

Step 6: Stepping Out and Up



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero: Carbon offsetting



www.climatestewards.org/



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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero

Step 1: Measure and Monitor

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Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero: Stepping Up and Out



Stepping Up and Out: Eco Church



<https://ecochurch.arocha.org.uk/>



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Training and Support is Available

- Eco Mission Lay Training Pathway
- Various topic webinars
- Eco book club
- C of E Net Zero Webinars

<https://www.leeds.anglican.org/environment/training-opportunities>

- **Area Environment Champions**
- **Diocesan Environment Group**
- **DAC Sustainability Advisors**
- **Stewardship Funding Advisors**

<https://www.leeds.anglican.org/environment>



God's Green Fingers
Environment E-news

 THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
Diocese of Leeds

Welcome to God's Green Fingers, a resource for you and your church - packed with news, events, training opportunities and resources.





Questions



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Living out our faith:

A practical response to climate change

- Where are we now?
 - Why should Christians Respond?
 - Personal Carbon Footprints
 - Q&A
- Refreshment Break –
- Church Toolkit: Six Steps to Carbon Net Zero
 - Q&A
 - **Your Church's Carbon Footprint**



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Your Church's Carbon Footprint

Church Name	Results Net Co2 tonnes	Primary Heating Fuel	Renewable Tariff	Energy Audit	PEO	Eco Church
Austwick Church of the Epiphany				2016	Yes	
Bentham St John the Baptist	6	Mains gas	Yes	2016	Yes	Silver
Burton-in-Lonsdale All Saints	13.7	Oil	No		Yes	Silver
Chapel-le-Dale St Leonard	0.6	Electricity	No	2016		
Clapham St James				2016	Yes	
Coniston Cold St Peter						
Dalehead St James	0.1	LPG				
Dunsop Bridge St George			Yes			
Eldroth Chapel			Yes	2016		
Gargrave St Andrew	29.1	Mains gas		2016		
Giggleswick St Alkelda	14.5	Mains gas	Partial	2016		
Halton West		Electricity	No			
Hellifield St Aidan	6	Oil		2016	Yes	
Horton-in-Ribblesdale St Oswald					Yes	
Ingleton St Mary	2.9	Electricity	Don't know	2016		Silver
Keasden St Matthew				2016	Yes	
Kirkby in Malhamdale St Michael the Archangel			Yes			
Langcliffe St John the Evangelist	4.1	Mains gas	Yes	2016		
Long Preston St Mary the Virgin	10.4	Mains gas	No	2016	Yes	
Rathmell Holy Trinity	0	Electricity	Yes		Yes	
Settle Holy Ascension						
Slaidburn St Andrew	24.8	Oil	Don't know	2016		
Stainforth St Peter				2016	Yes	
Thornton-in-Lonsdale St Oswald	11.6	Electricity	Partial	2016		
Tosside St Bartholomew			Yes	2016		

How to you apply this advice locally, in your church and community?

What one thing will you do next?

