

Timber is increasingly chosen to reduce carbon in construction.

But not all “sustainable” forests deliver the same carbon outcomes.



Sustainability certification ensures
responsible forest management:

- ✓ legality,
- ✓ biodiversity,
- ✓ regeneration,
- ✓ long term stewardship.

But certification and **carbon performance** are **not the same.**



The “sustainable” label can hide important carbon differences.

Two certified forests may deliver very different long-term atmospheric carbon benefits.



Sustainable forestry involves multiple objectives: **timber yield, economic viability, land use, and biodiversity.**

Certification is vital, but sustainable forestry is **not the same as carbon optimisation.**



Whole-life carbon claims
involve multiple mechanisms
require explicit differentiation:

Stored biogenic carbon

Embodied emissions

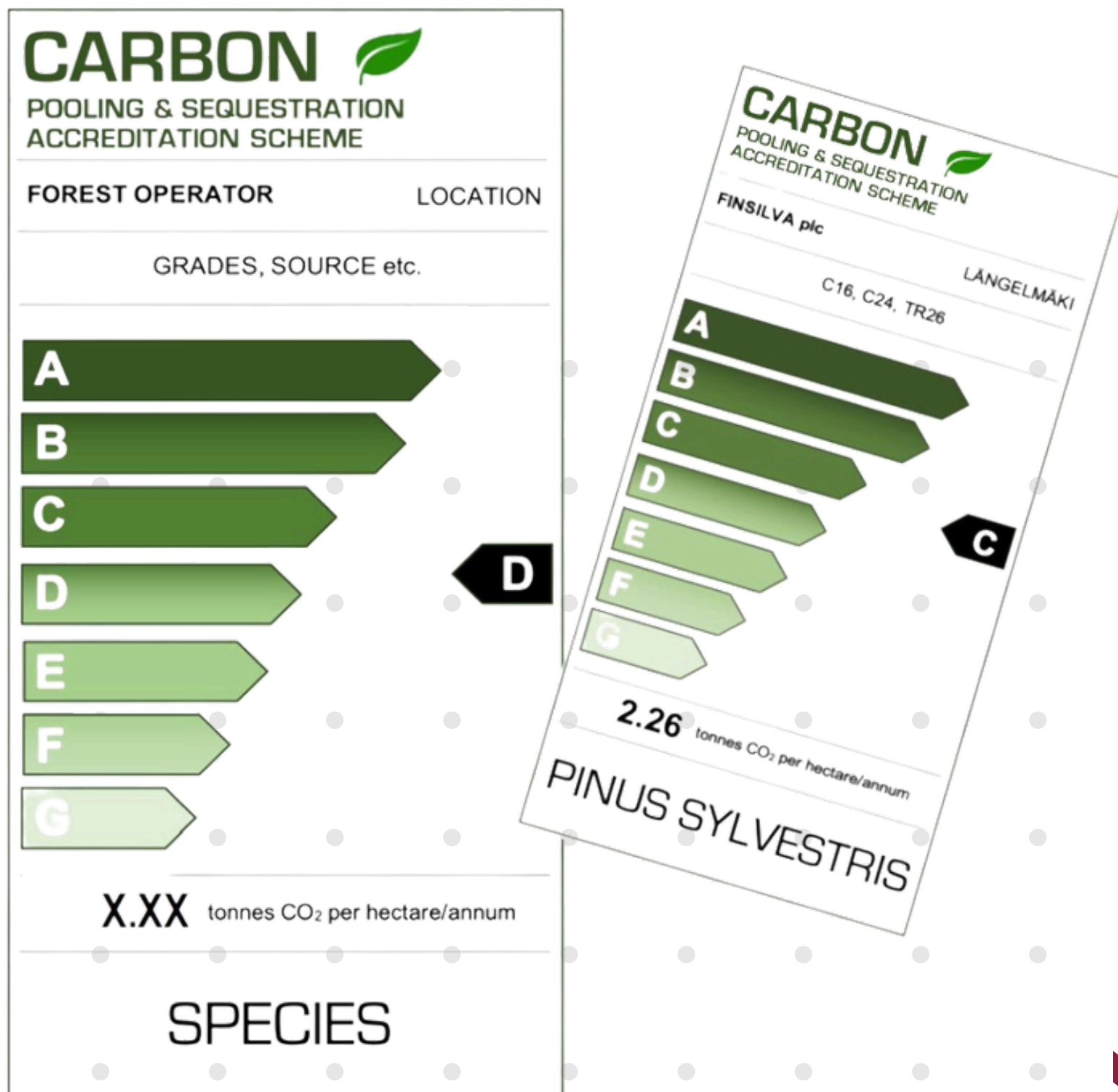
Future forest sequestration

**A forest can be sustainable yet
underperform in carbon.**

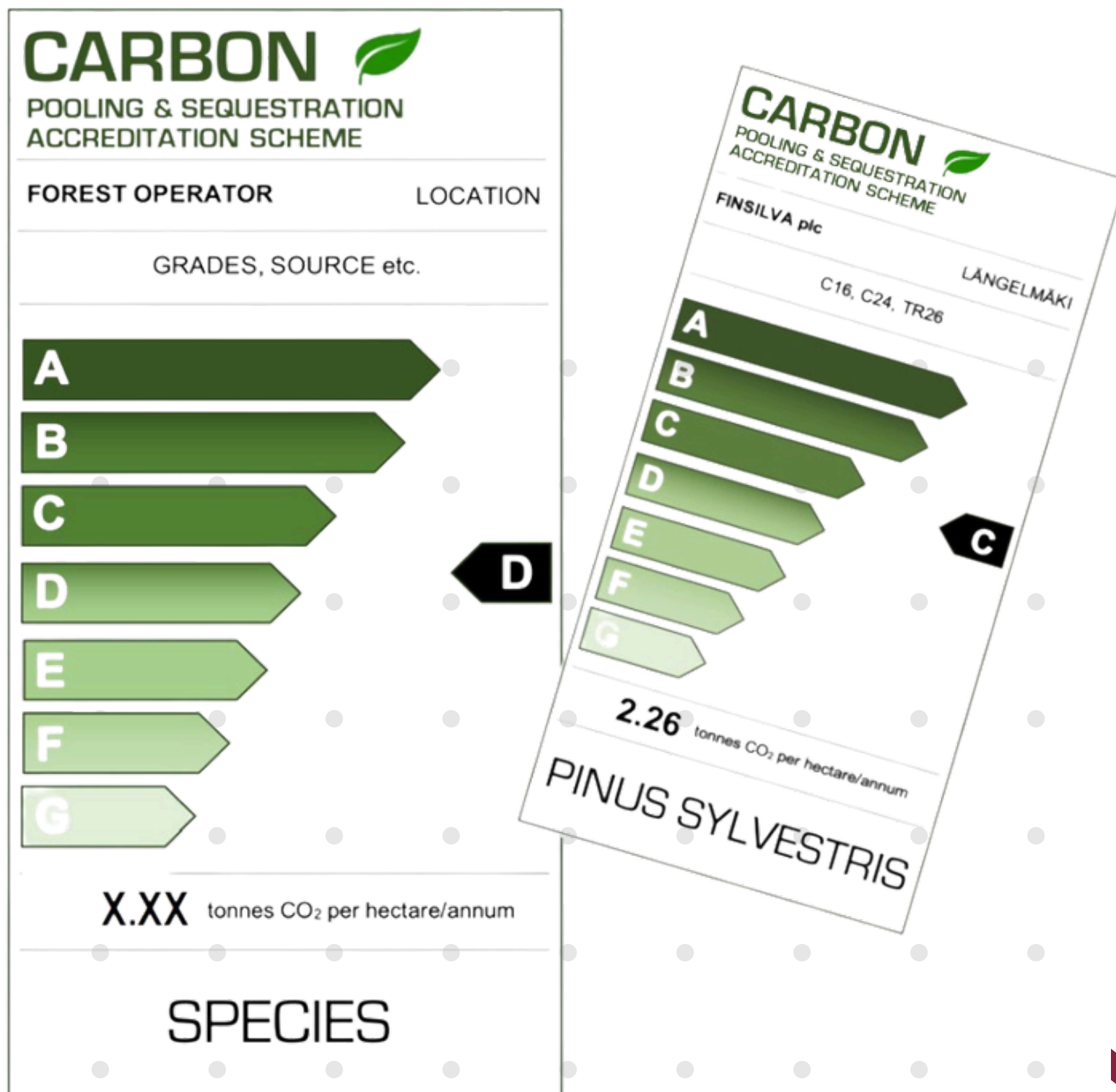


Do we need “EPCs for forests”?

Other sectors use graded environmental performance.



This would complement FSC/PEFC -
distinguishing forests that sustain
harvesting from those that optimise
long-term carbon recovery.



What does this mean for the construction industry?

We need to distinguish between:

- ✓ Responsible forestry management,
- ✓ Carbon stored in products, and
- ✓ Long-term atmospheric carbon recovery.

Precision will deliver better carbon accounting for construction.



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