

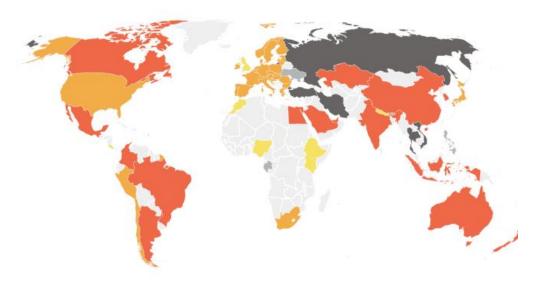
Agenda

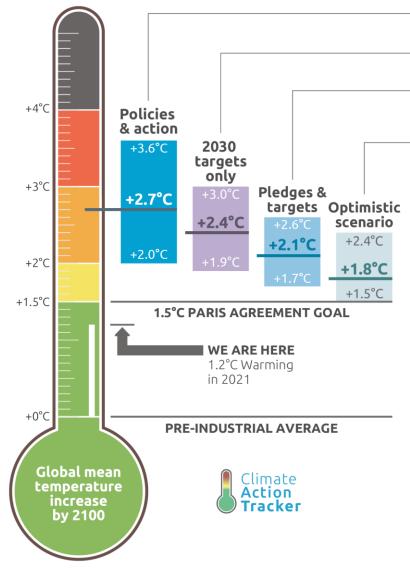
- Context
- Net Zero Carbon Buildings
- NZC Whole life and Embodied Carbon
- NZC Operational Energy
- Existing Buildings





Global Trajectory





Policies & action

Real world action based on current policies

2030 targets only

Full implementation of 2030 NDC targets*

Pledges & targets

Full implementation of submitted and binding long-term targets and 2030 NDC targets*

Optimistic scenario

Best case scenario and assumes full implementation of all **announced** targets including net zero targets, LTSs and NDCs*

* If 2030 NDC targets are weaker than projected emissions levels under policies & action, we use levels from policy & action

CAT warming projections Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2021 Update

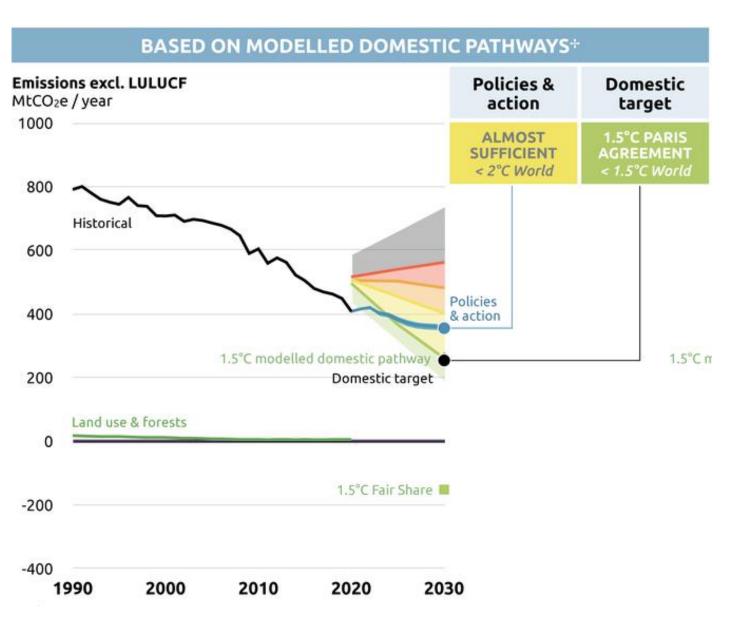
1.5°C PARIS AGREEMENT COMPATIBLE

CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT CUNDALL HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT ALMOST SUFFICIENT

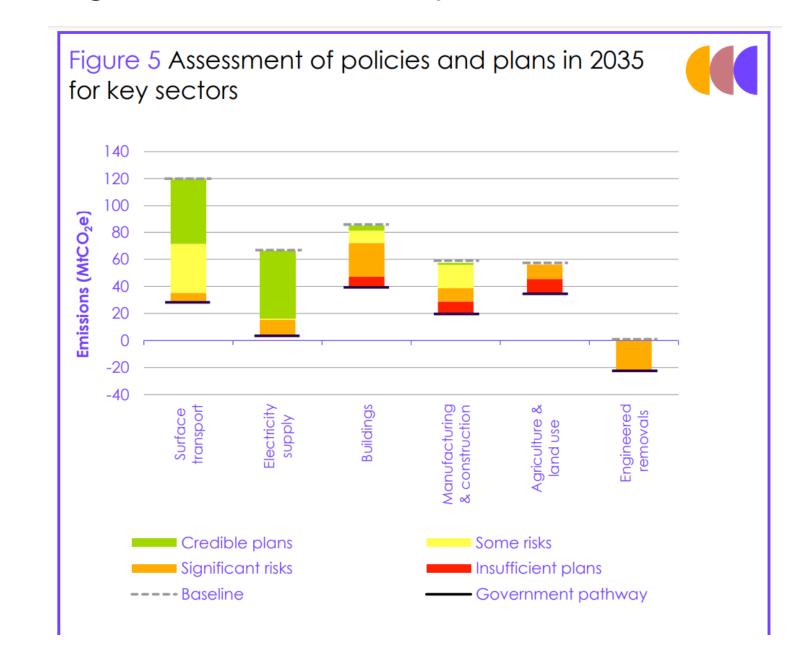
UK Commitments

- Net Zero by 2050
 2019
- 78% by 2035
- 68% by 2030 COP26 2021





Progress in reducing emissions 2022 Report to Parliament





Drivers for Change

Investors

Assets must meet CSR requirements and be "Paris Aligned"









Developers

developments using Net Zero certifications







Occupiers

Buildings must support corporate Science Based **Targets**



DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION













CUNDALL







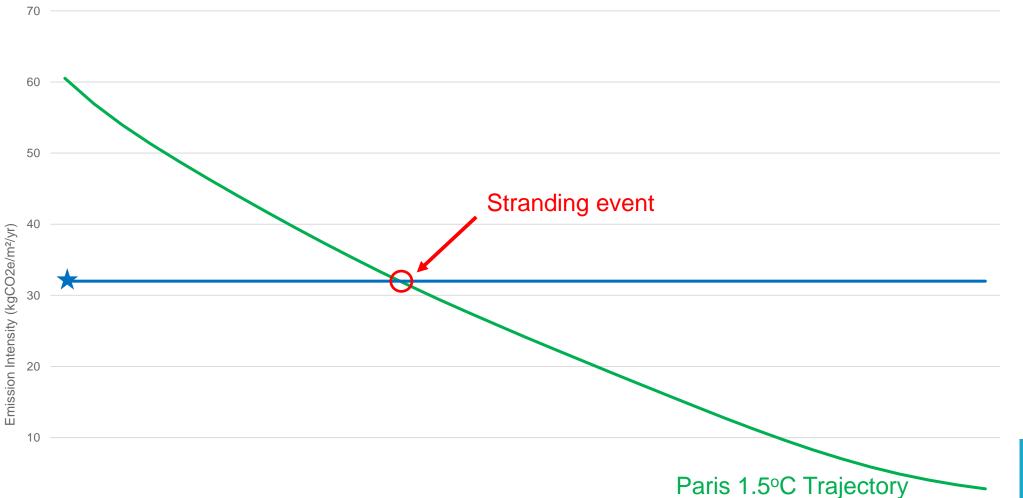
















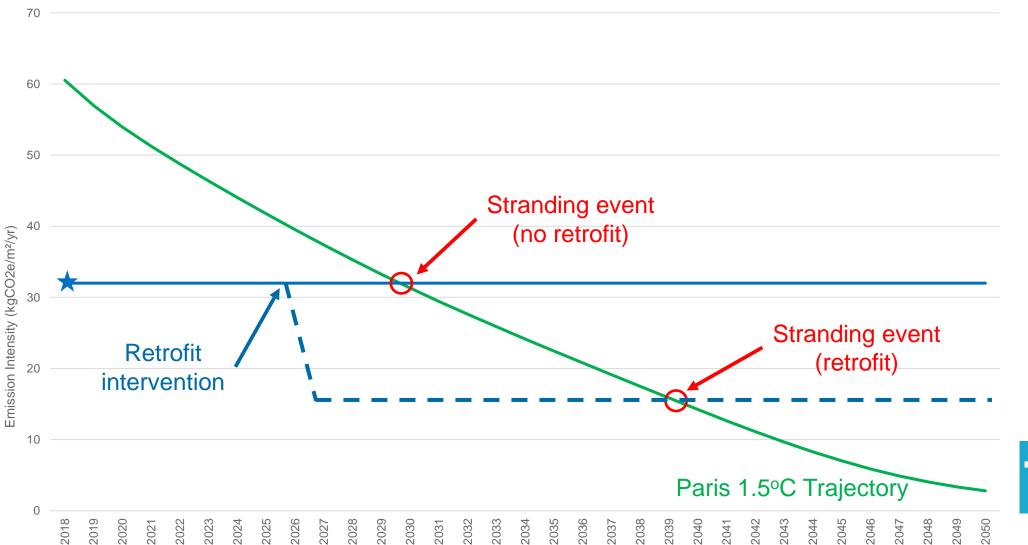














Carbon Footprint - Definitions

Carbon Neutral

Net Zero Carbon

Absolute Zero Carbon

Emissions

Removals

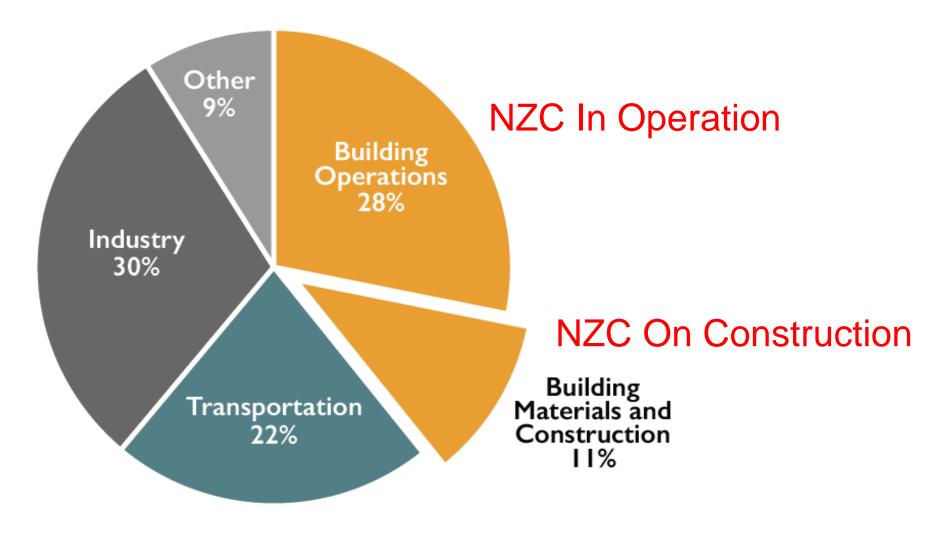
Emission aligned with 1.5°C scenario

Emissions

Removals



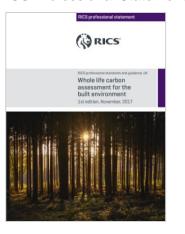
The Built Environment



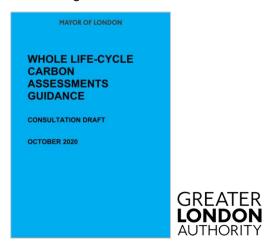
Source: © 2018 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved. Data Sources: UN Environment Global Status Report 2017; EIA International Energy Outlook 2017

10 year journey of embodied carbon

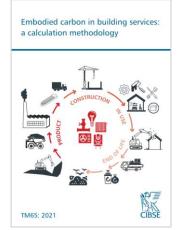
RICS Professional Statement



WLC guidance



TM65





EC in press coverage



2011

2017

2020

2021



2022

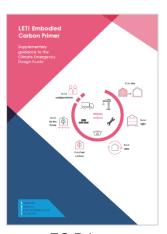


Sustainability of construction works.

Assessment of environmental performance of buildings. Calculation method



...making excellence a habit."



Structural Engineers

How to calculate embodied carbon



Petitioning of Part Z

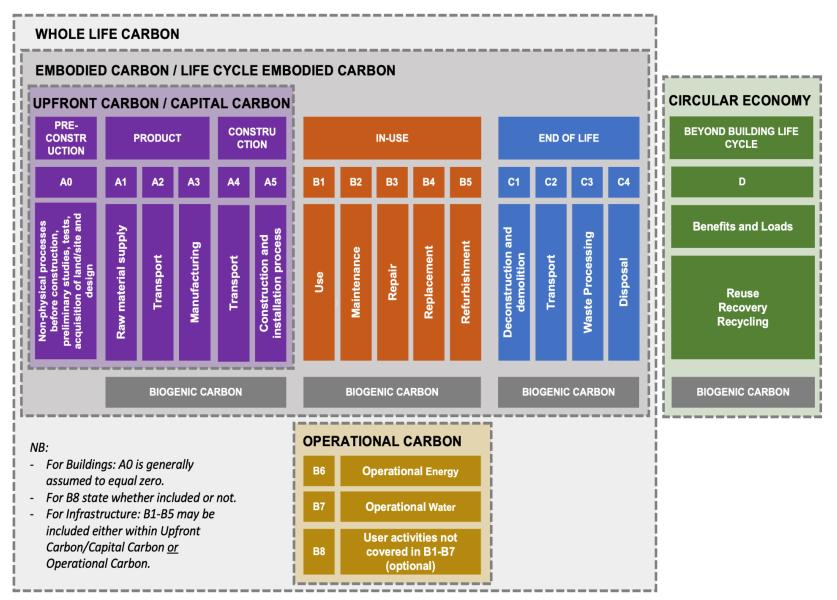
IStructE CEC



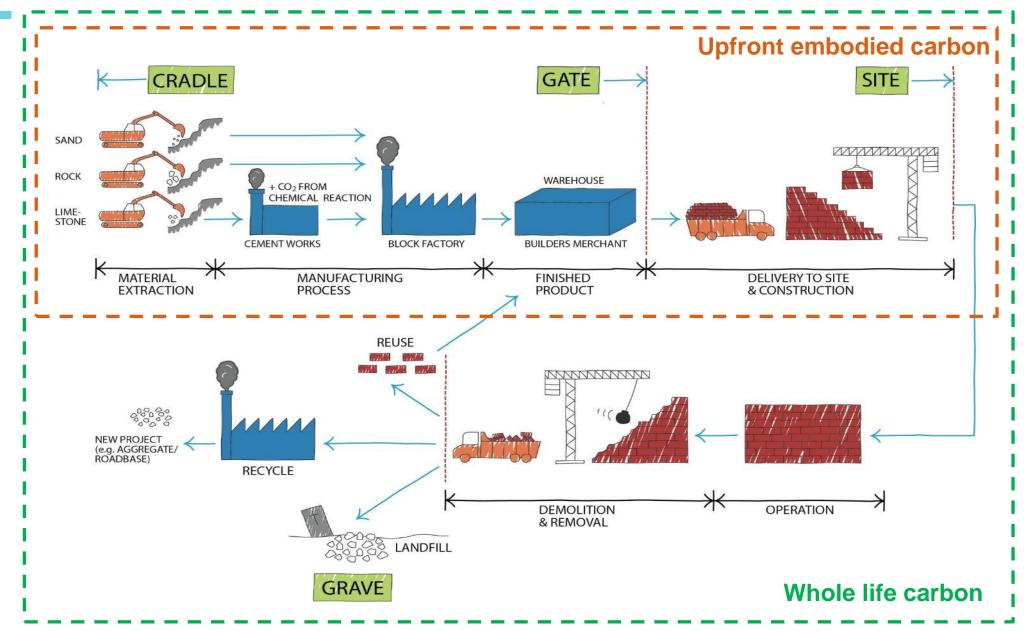
BS EN 15978

EC Primer

Carbon Footprint - Scoping



NZC On Construction - Upfront & whole life embodied carbon



NZC on Construction – New upfront & whole life embodied carbon targets

Upfront Carbon, A1-5 (exc. sequestration)

	Band	Office	Residential	Education	Retail
	A++	<100	<100	<100	<100
	A+	<225	<200	<200	<200
LETI 2030 Design Target	Α	<350	<300	<300	<300
	8	<475	<400	<400	<425
LETI 2020 Design Target	С	<600	<500	<500	<550
	D	<775	<675	<625	<700
	E	<950	<850	<750	<850
	F	<1100	<1000	<875	<1000
	G	<1300	<1200	<1100	<1200

Embodied Carbon, A1-5, B1-5, C1-4 (inc. sequestration)

	Band	Office	Residential	Education	Retail
RIBA 2030 Built Target	A++	<150	<150	<125	<125
	A+	<345	<300	<260	<250
	Α	<530	<450	<400	<380
	В	<750	<625	<540	<535
	С	<970	<800	<675	<690
	D	<1180	<1000	<835	<870
	E	<1400	<1200	<1000	<1050
	F	<1625	<1400	<1175	<1250
	G	<1900	<1600	<1350	<1450

All values in kgCO₂e/m² (GIA)











WLCN









RICS professional statement



Carbon Definitions for the Built Environment, **Buildings and** Infrastructure







NZC On Construction - Embodied Carbon in Building Services

Embodied carbon in building services: a calculation methodology





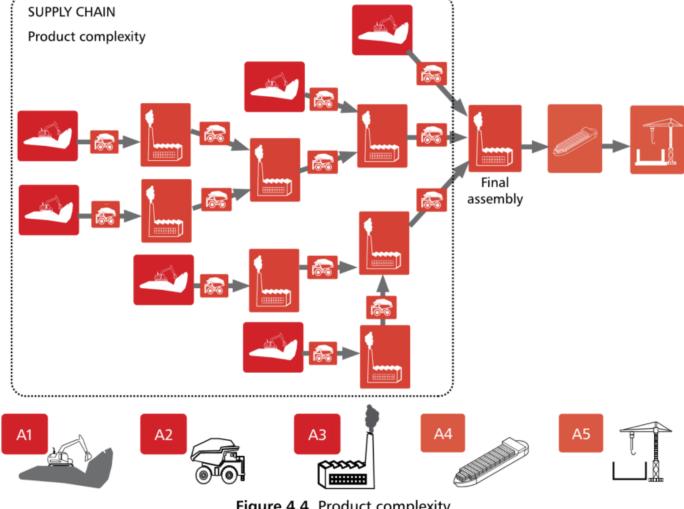
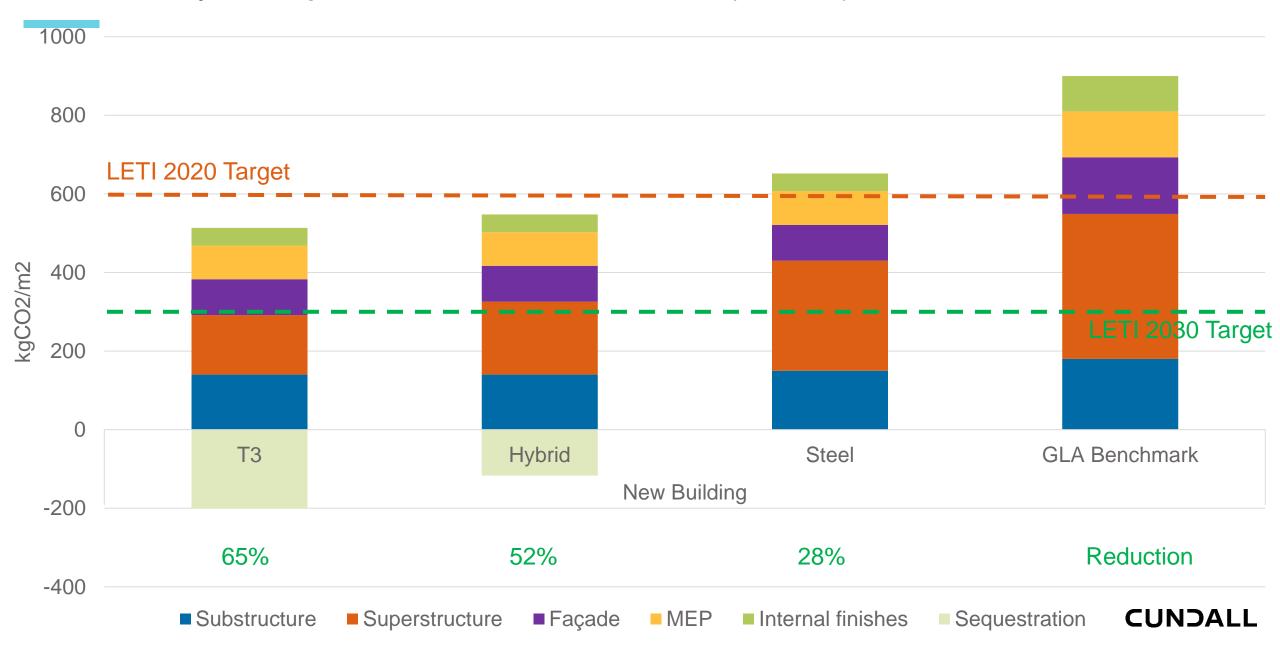
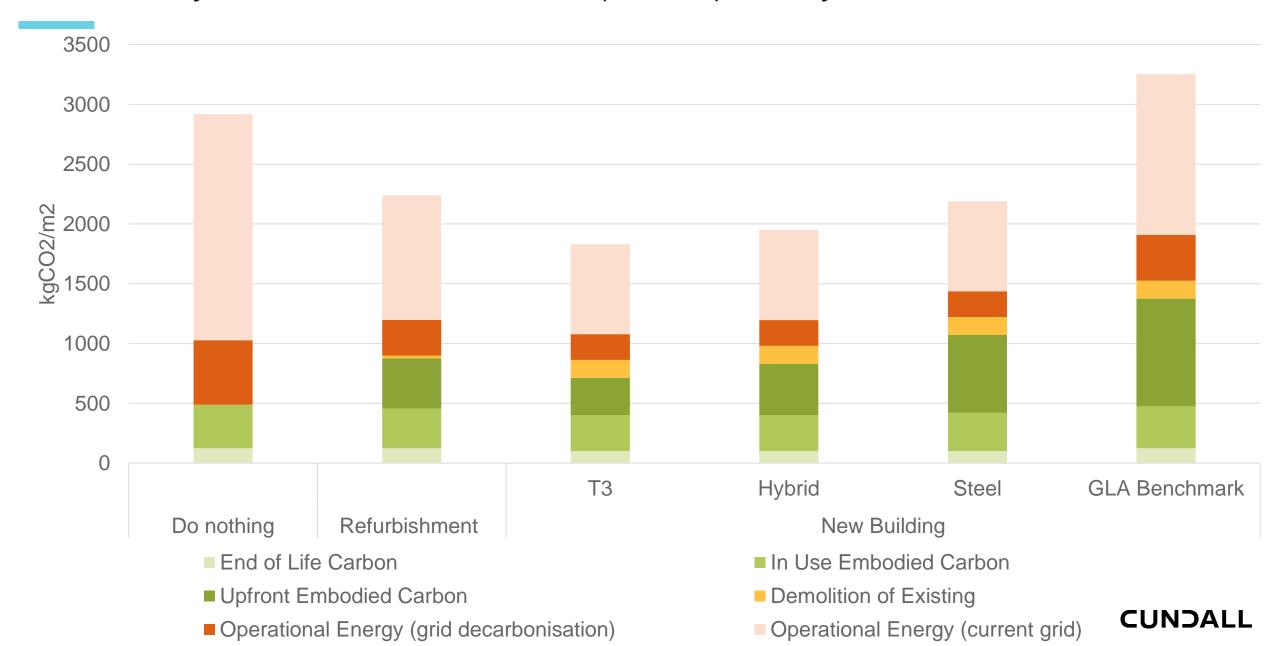


Figure 4.4 Product complexity

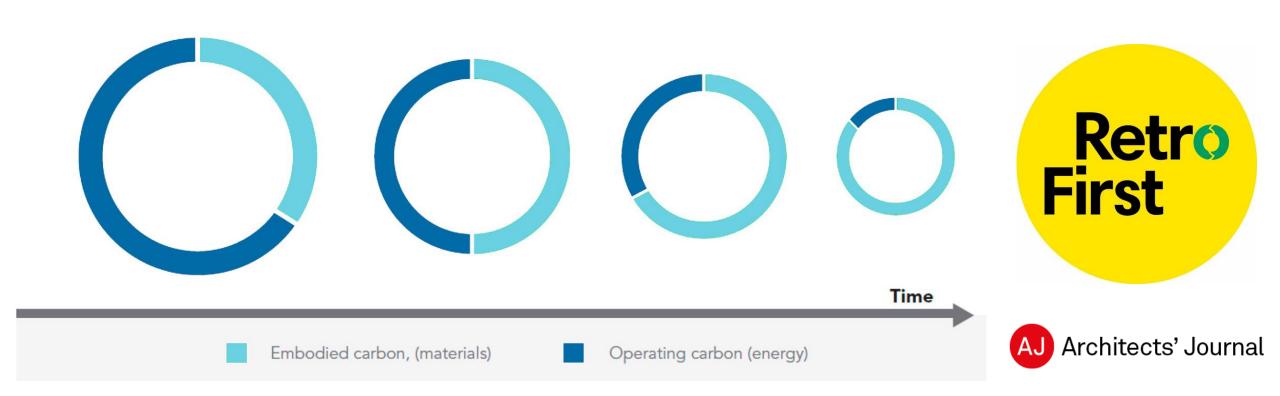
Case Study 1 - Upfront Embodied Carbon (A1-A5)



Case Study 1 - Whole Life Carbon (A1-C4) - 60 years

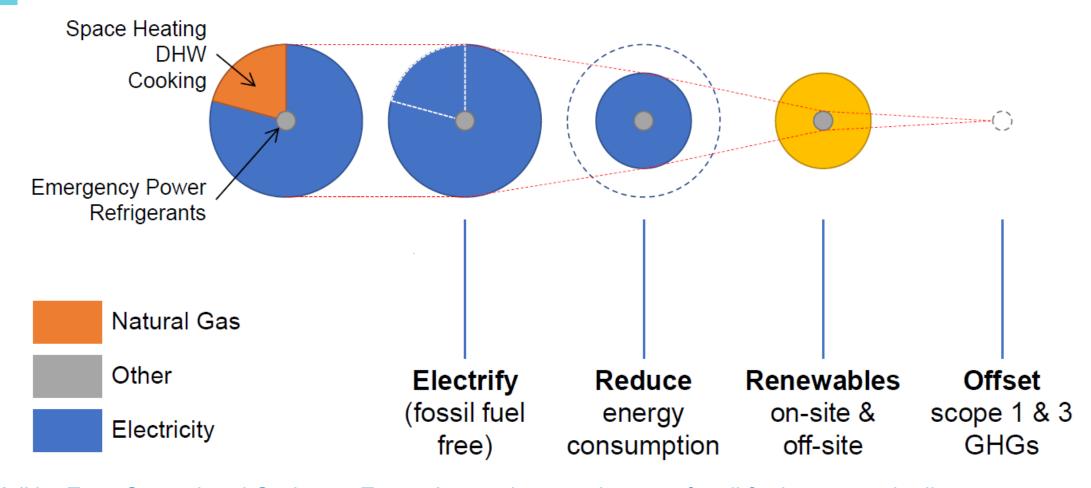


Retrofit First



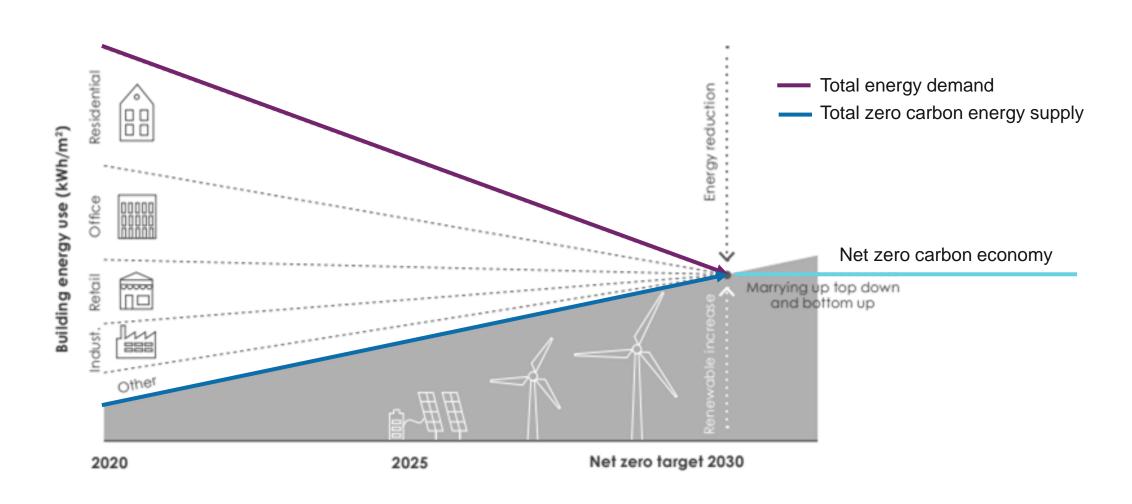


Operational Energy – Definition

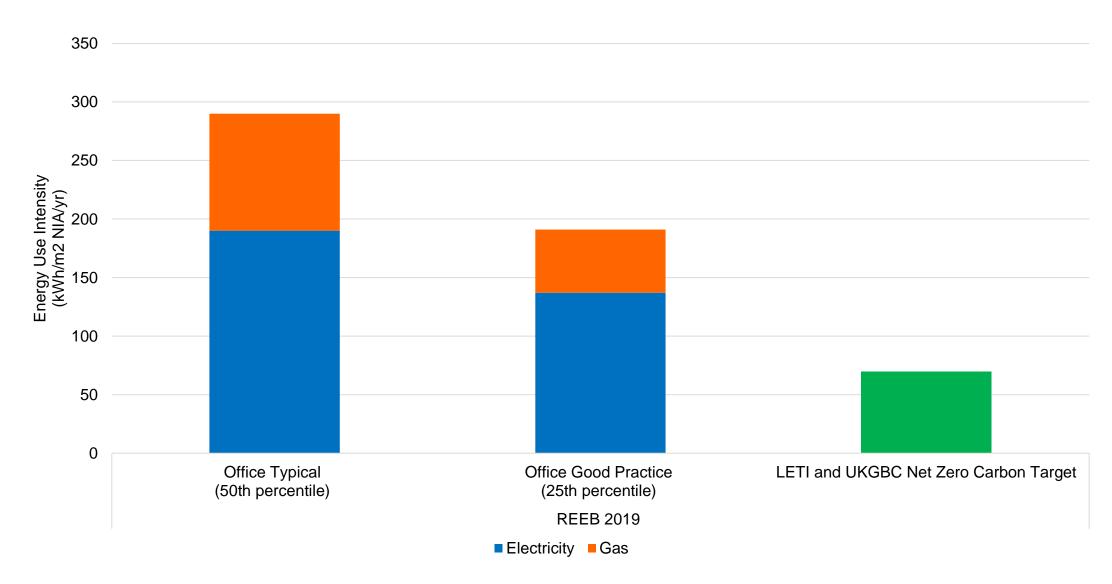


A 'Net Zero Operational Carbon – Energy' asset is one where no fossil fuels are used, all energy use (Module B6) has been minimized, meets the local energy use target (e.g. kWh/m2/a) and all energy use is generated on- or off- site using renewables that demonstrate additionality. Direct emissions from renewables and any upstream emissions are 'offset'.

Operational Energy – 'Paris Proof' Targets

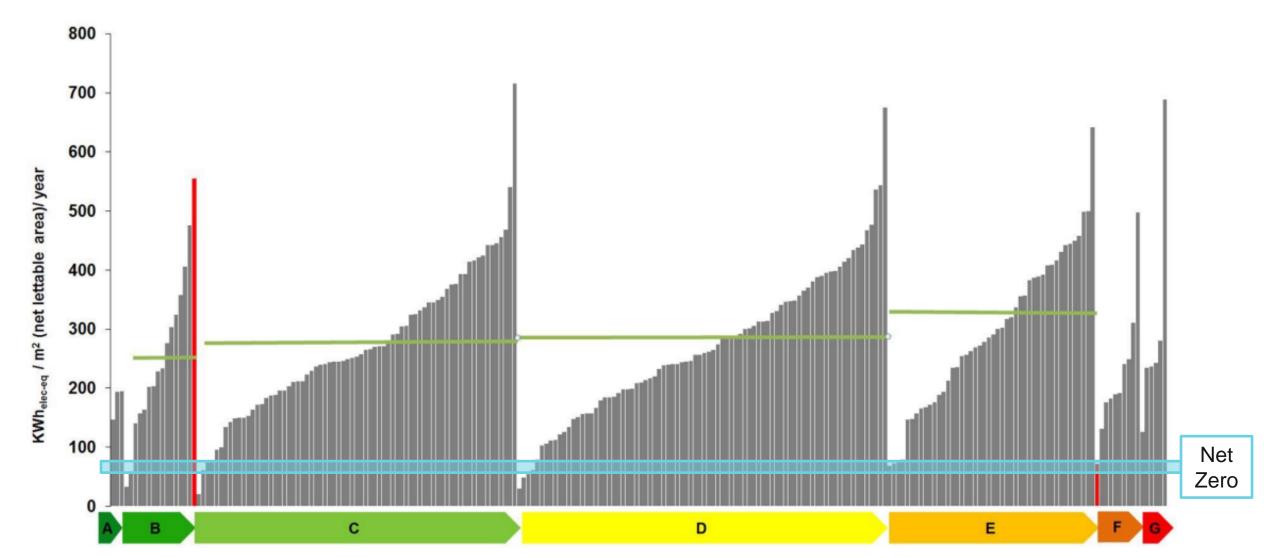


NZC in Operation— 2050 Energy Intensity Target vs Benchmarks





Current tools - EPCs



Source: Better Buildings Partnership



NZC in Operation – Energy Intensity Targets?

Table 1: Energy performance targets for buildings targeting net zero carbon for operational energy

		In	Paris Proof Target		
Scope	Metric	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050
Whole building energy	kWh _e /m² (NLA) / year	160	115	90	70
	kWh _e /m² (GIA) / year	130	90	70	55
	DEC rating	D90	C65	B50	B40
Base building energy	kWh _e /m ² (NLA) / year	90	70	55	35
	kWh _e /m² (GIA) / year	70	55	45	30
	NABERS UK star rating	4.5	5	5.5	6
Tenant energy	kWh _e /m² (NLA) / year	70	45	35	35

NLA = net lettable area GIA = gross internal area

Current best practice

Paris Proof Target

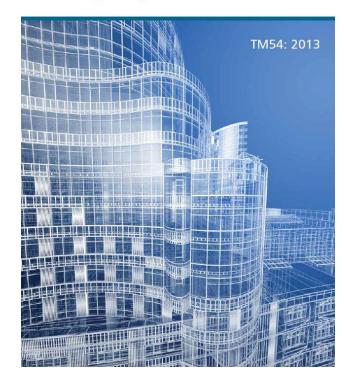
NZC in Operation – NZC "Enabled"





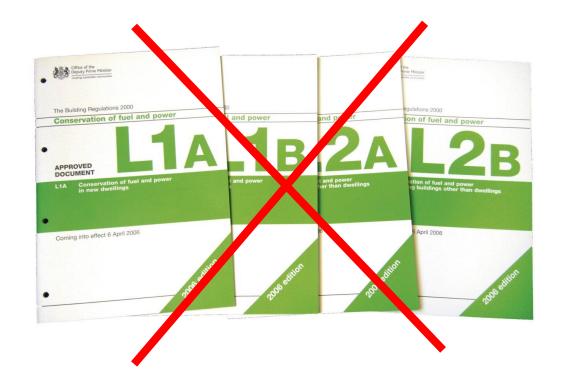
Evaluating operational energy performance of buildings at the design stage

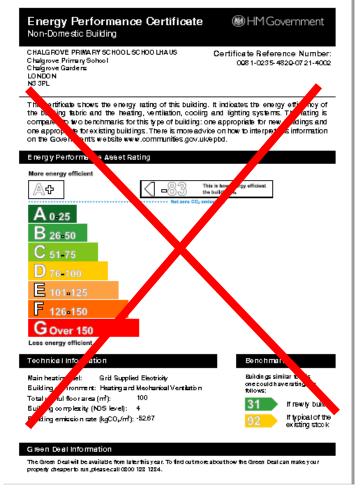




NZC in Operation – Design Assessments (B6)

IT IS NOT!





THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS 'REGULATED ENERGY NZC'



NZC in Operation – New Building Energy Intensity Targets

















NZC in Operation – New Building Energy Intensity Targets





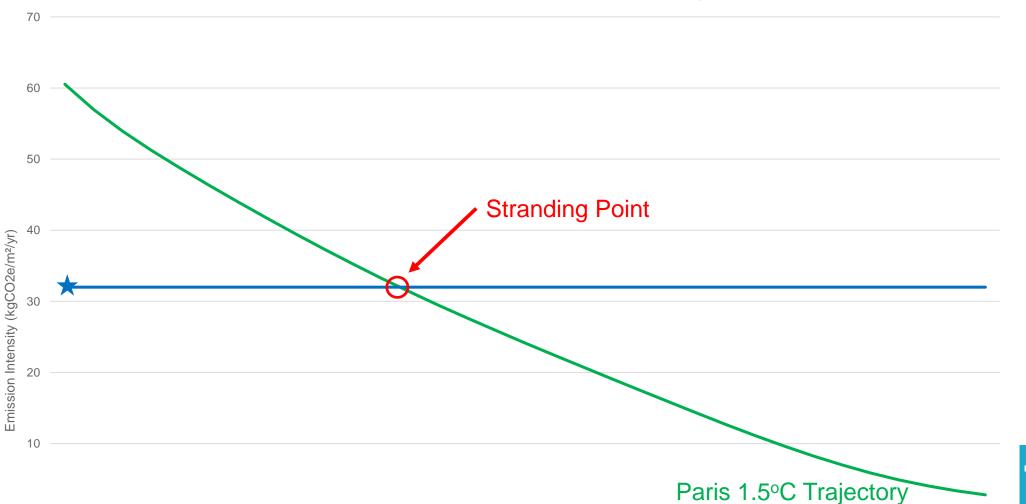




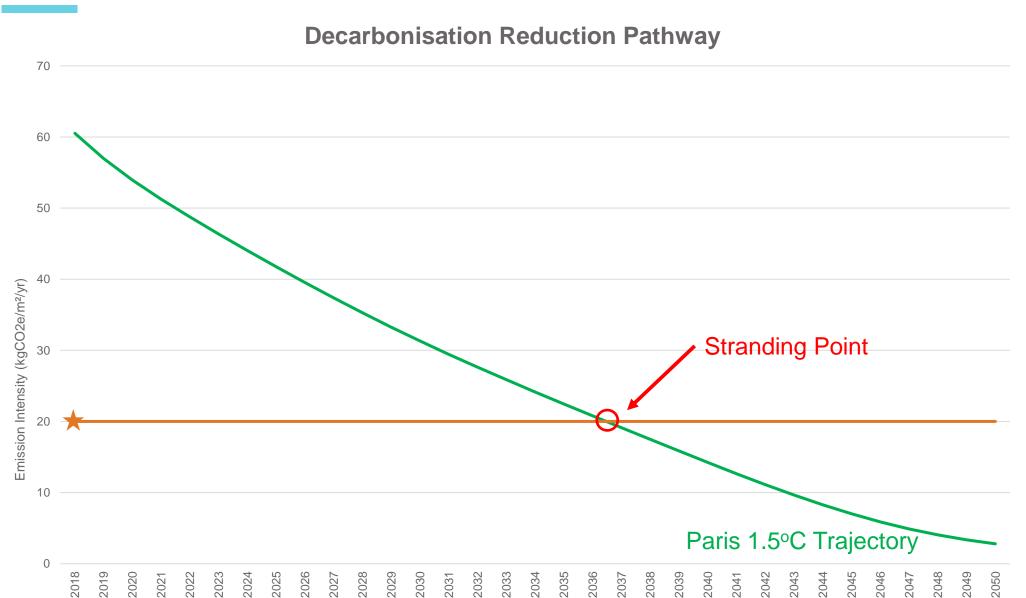








NZC in Operation – New Building Energy Intensity Targets





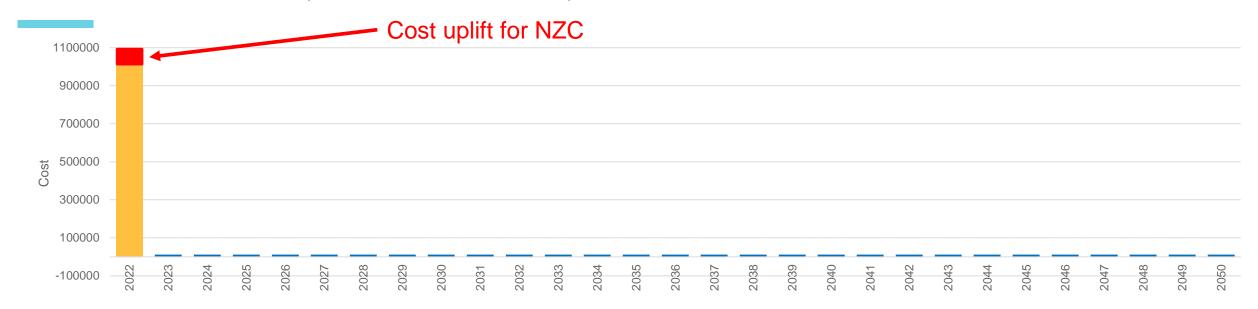


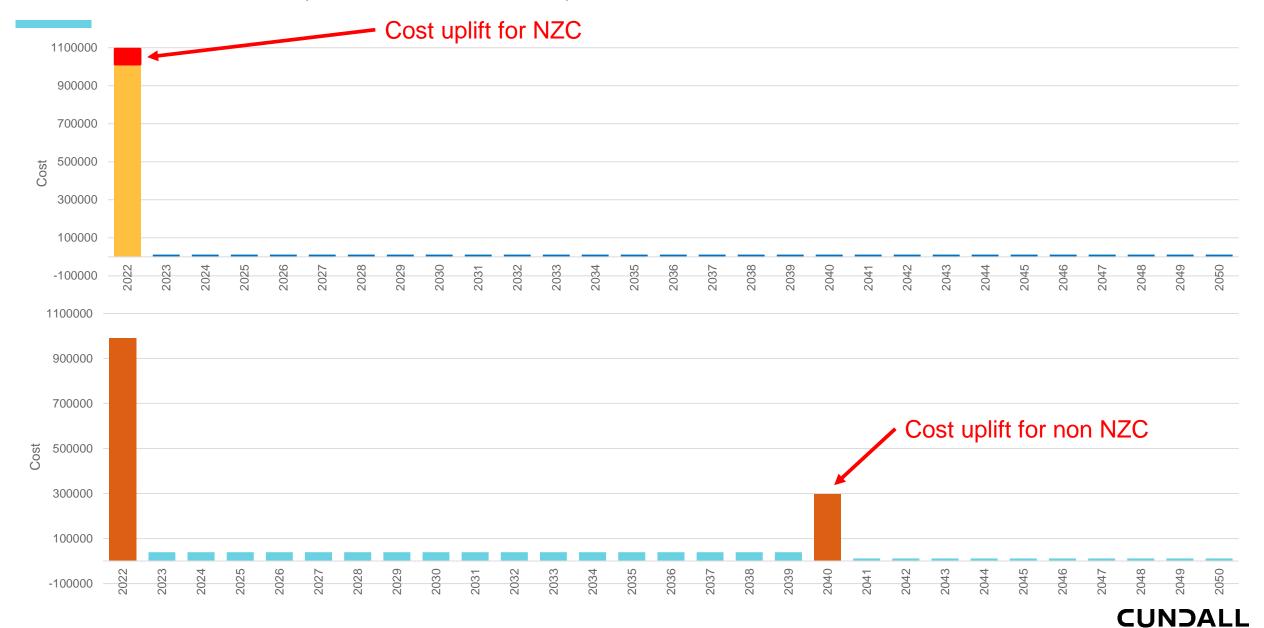












Case Study - Project Eden, Salford







In use verification: NABERS UK – Energy

12 months Utility Bills

Hours of Operation

Leased Area



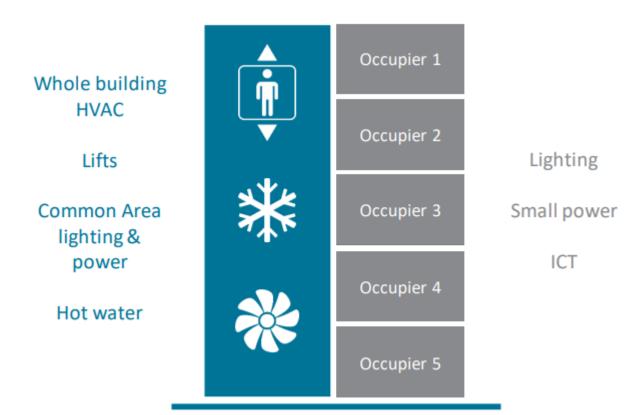


NABERS UK - Energy Scope

- ✓ Common-area lighting and power
- ✓ Lifts and escalators
- ✓ Exterior lighting
- ✓ Car park ventilation and lighting If carparking is provided to tenants
- ✓ Exterior signage
- ✓ Air conditioning and ventilation

Fan Coil Energy must be included

- Retail energy
- Tenant lighting and small power
- × Tenant ICT
- Air conditioning energy provided to retail



Exclusions may only be done on the basis of metering data

NABERS Design for Performance

SIGN DfP AGREEMENT (min 4 stars for base build)

RIGHT TO USE TRADE MARKS *refer to specific guidelines

MODEL

IDR

12 months in operation (min 75% occupancy) ► NABERS RATING



1. SIGN UP YOUR PROJECT

Gain internal buy-in and sign a Design for Performance Agreement.

Commit to a minimum NABERS Energy rating of 4 Stars for office base buildings.



2. PROMOTE TARGET RATING

Promote your project's target rating across marketing and media publications.

Communicate to investors and occupiers the aspirations of the project.





3. MODEL THE BUILDING AS IT WILL OPERATE

Communicate your target to the project team.

Design the building to operate at the target rating.

Advanced simulation is used to test the design against a range of expected operational conditions.





4. INDEPENDENT DESIGN REVIEW

Approach independent design reviewers to obtain 2-3 quotes.

The panelist you select will review the model to check whether the design will meet the target rating.

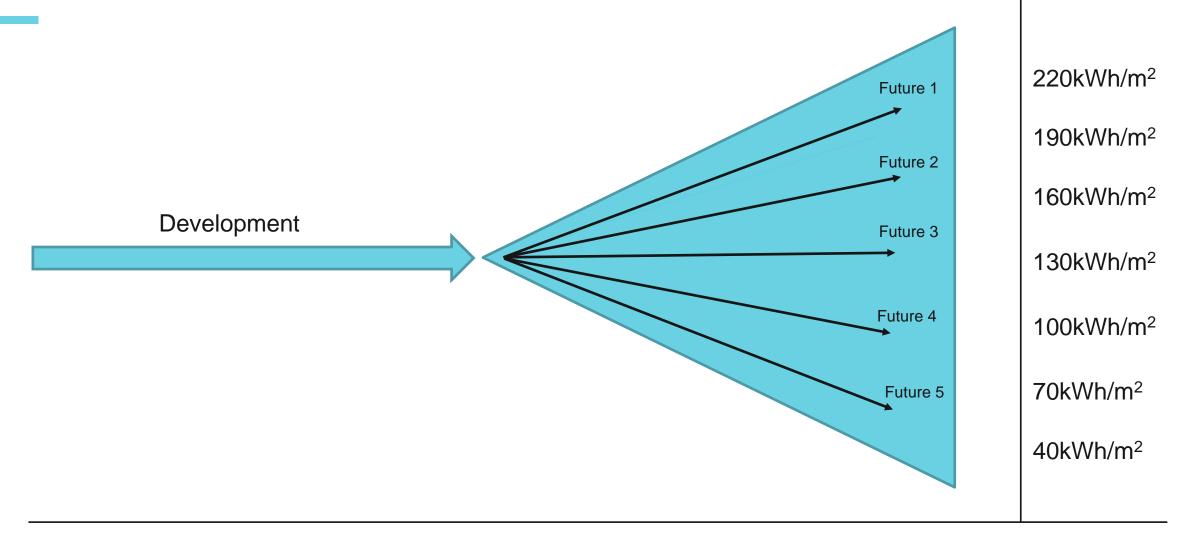




5. VERIFY YOUR RATING

Once the building has been occupied for 12 months, approach an accredited assessor to verify you've achieved your target rating.

Independent Design Review – Risk Management

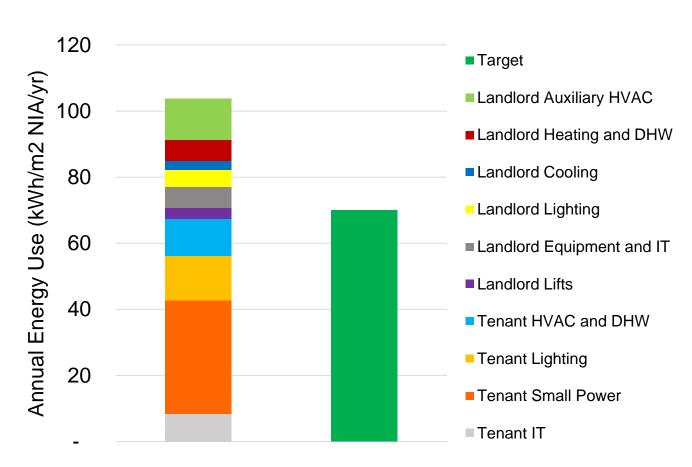


Based on the results of this review, is the project capable of achieving the Target Rating?

Case Study - Project Eden, Salford

- Optimised facades and openings to minimize heat loss and maximise use of natural light (60:40 solid to glass ratio)
- Enhanced insulation values in line with passivhaus standard
- Air tightness rating of 2m³/hr/m² at 50Pa compared with Building regulations target of 10m³/hr/m² at 50Pa
- ✓ Operationally combustion free all electrical building
- Air source heat pumps providing low carbon heating and cooling
- √ CO² heat pumps providing high efficiency low carbon hot water
- ✓ Wider heating and cooling setpoints to reduce energy whilst maintain comfort conditions
- Reduced internal heat gains and loads to improve equipment efficiencies

Whole Building Energy Estimate by End Use





Case Study - Project Eden, Salford

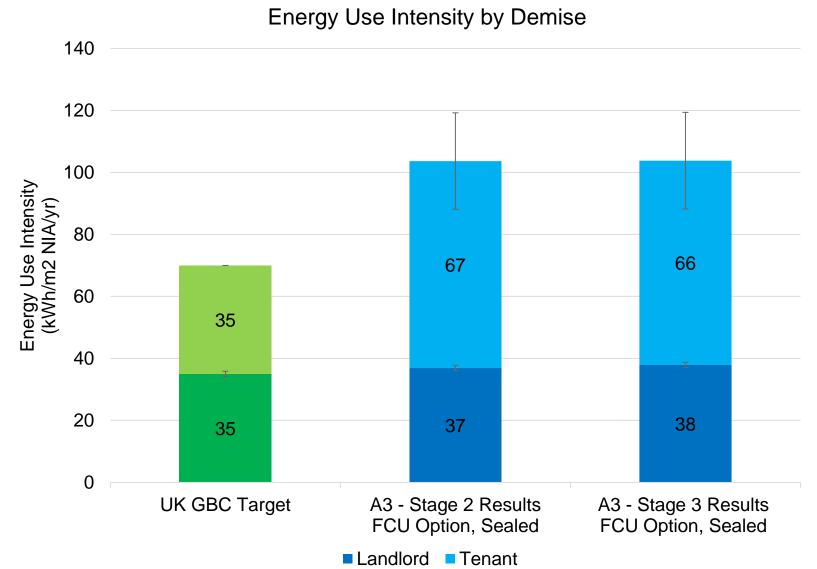


Table 1: Energy performance targets for buildings targeting net zero carbon for operational energy

	Interim Targets			Paris Proof Target
Metric	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2050
kWh _e /m² (NLA) / year	160	115	90	70
kWh _e /m² (GIA) / year	130	90	70	55
DEC rating	D90	C65	B50	B40
kWh _e /m² (NLA) / year	90	70	55	35
Base building energy kWh _e /m² (GIA) / year NABERS UK star rating	70	55	45	30
	4.5	5	5.5	6
kWh _e /m² (NLA) / year	70	45	35	35
	kWh _e /m ² (NLA) / year kWh _e /m ² (GIA) / year DEC rating kWh _e /m ² (NLA) / year kWh _e /m ² (GIA) / year NABERS UK star rating	Metric 2020-2025 kWhe/m² (NLA) / year 160 kWhe/m² (GIA) / year 130 DEC rating D90 kWhe/m² (NLA) / year 90 kWhe/m² (GIA) / year 70 NABERS UK star rating 4.5	Metric 2020-2025 2025-2030 kWhe/m² (NLA) / year 160 115 kWhe/m² (GlA) / year 130 90 DEC rating D90 C65 kWhe/m² (NLA) / year 90 70 kWhe/m² (GlA) / year 70 55 NABERS UK star rating 4.5 5	Metric 2020-2025 2025-2030 2030-2035 kWhe/m² (NLA) / year 160 115 90 kWhe/m² (GlA) / year 130 90 70 DEC rating D90 C65 B50 kWhe/m² (NLA) / year 90 70 55 kWhe/m² (GlA) / year 70 55 45 NABERS UK star rating 4.5 5 5.5

NLA = net lettable area

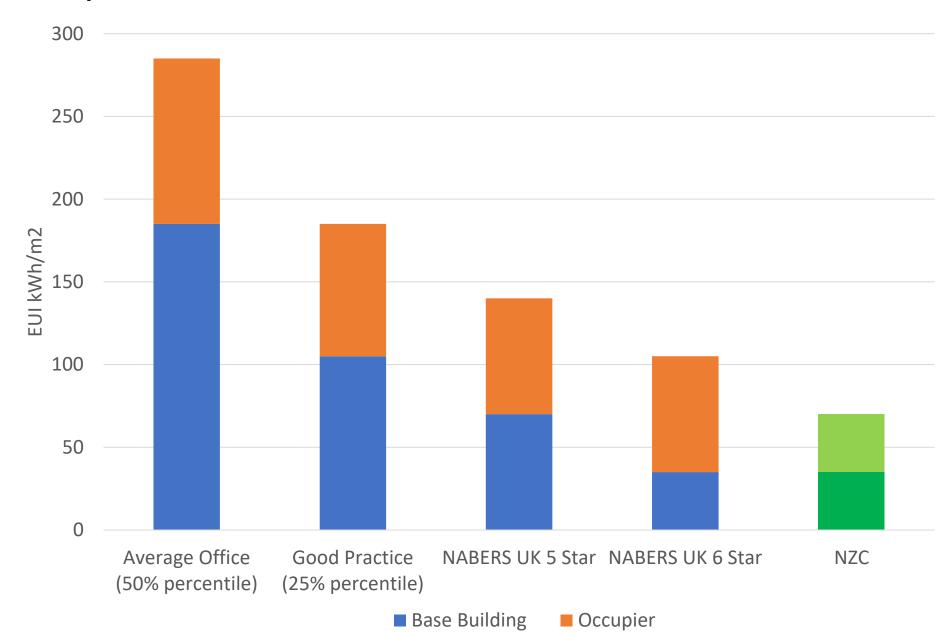
GIA = gross internal area

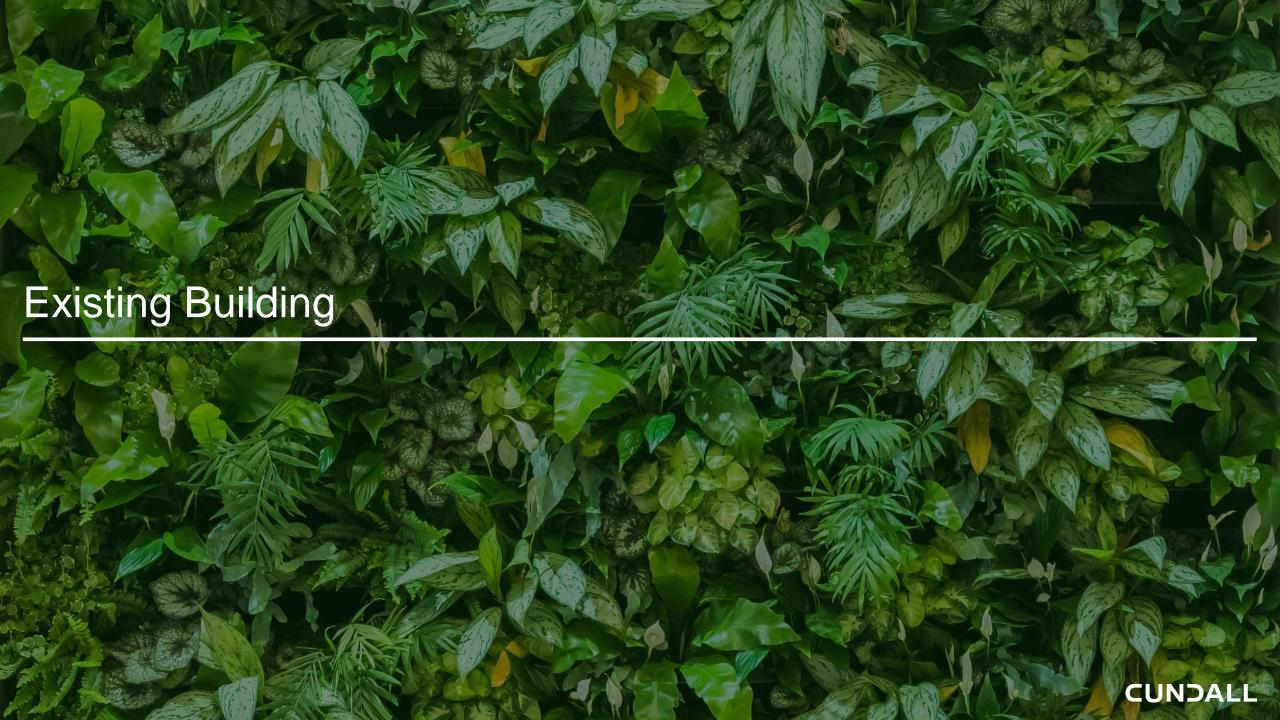




Doesn't Stop at NABERS







Existing Building





28 million homes

1.7 million non-domestic buildings

Decarbonisation of Heat

Estimated UK Emissions Attributable to Heating, 2016

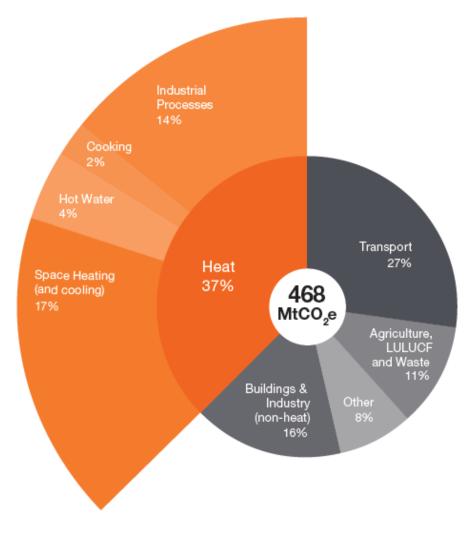
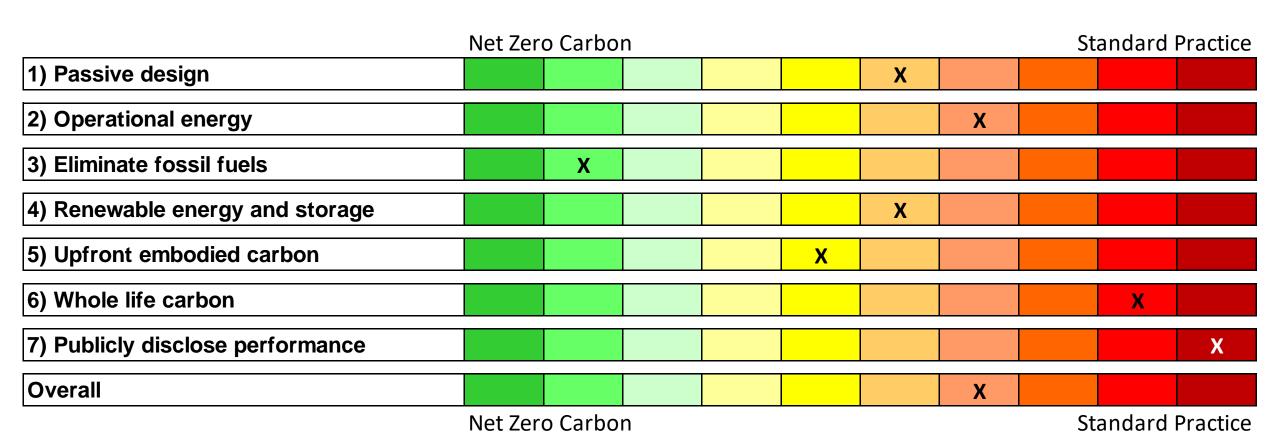
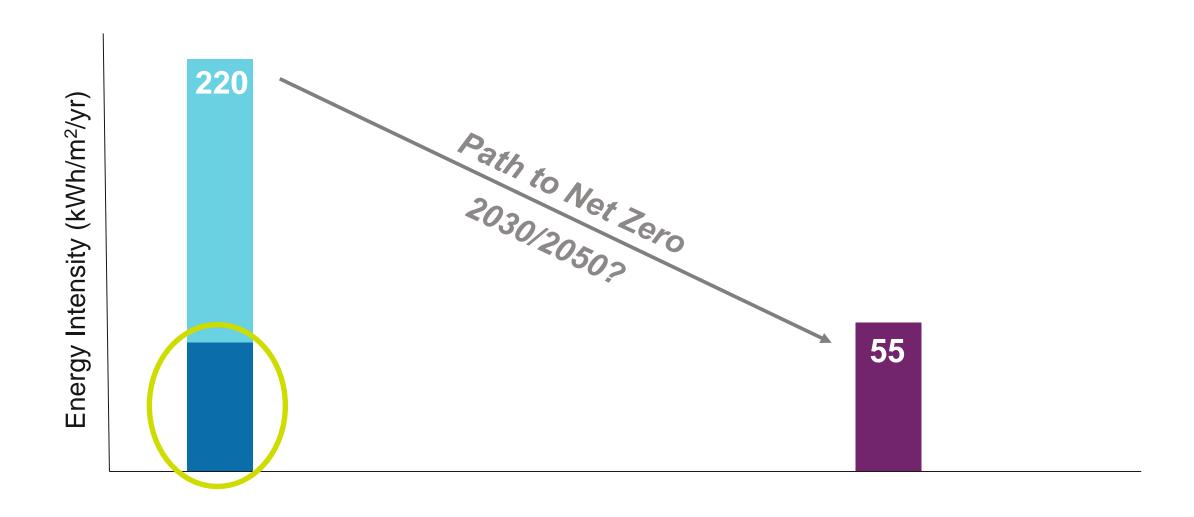
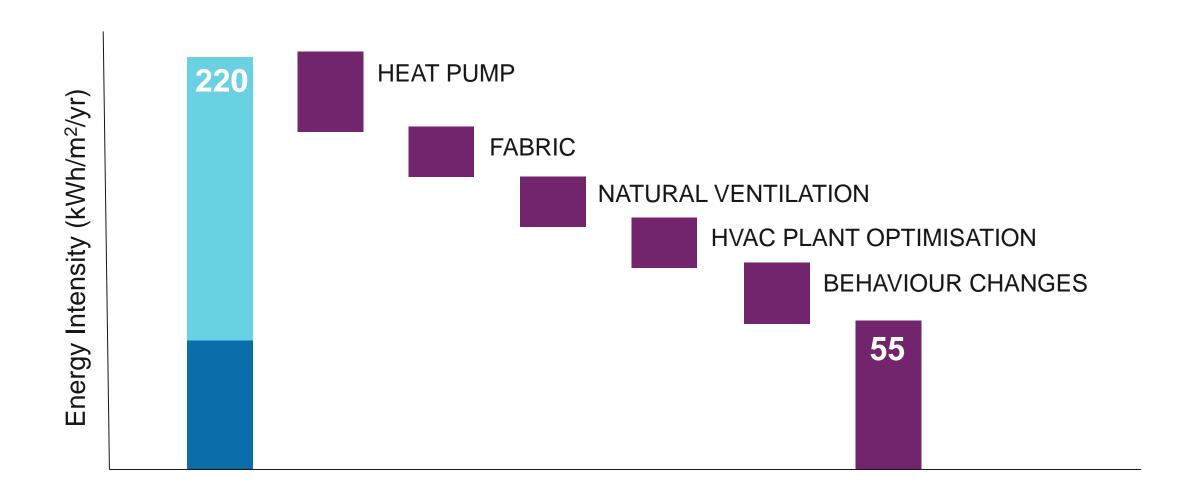
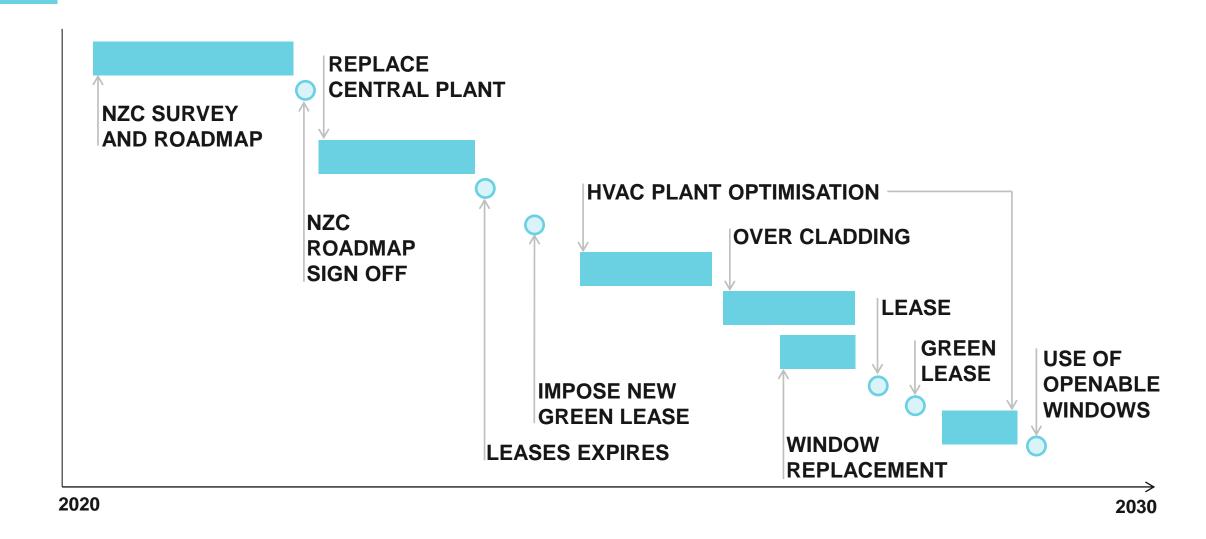


Figure 2.1 UK emissions in 2016 across different sectors⁴









What next?

RICS professional statement



RICS professional standards and guidance, UK

Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment

1st edition, November, 2017





www.NZCBuildings.co.uk

















