

## Morning Session / Part 2

### *Raising the Bar for Level(s) – Architects Feedback from the Pilots*

Co-funded by the  
Creative Europe Programme  
of the European Union





# PROGRAMME

- **Introduction** by Josefina LINDBLOM, EU Commission – DG Environment
- **Presentation of the ACE report** by Dr. Judit KIMPIAN, Chair of the ACE Sustainability Work Group
- **Panel discussion moderated by Judit Kimpian, with:**
  - **Josefina LINDBLOM**, EU Commission – DG Environment
  - **Brian Højbjerg SØRENSEN**, Architect at Årstiderne Arkitekter
  - **Markus MÜLLER**, Chairman of the Sustainable Architecture Work Group of the Federal Chamber of German Architects and President of the Chamber of Architects of Baden Württemberg
  - **Dr Esfand BURMAN**, Researcher at the University College London - Institute for Environmental Design and Engineering Home
  - **Dr. Anna BRAUNE**, Director Research and Development at the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB)
- **Conclusions**

Co-funded by the  
Creative Europe Programme  
of the European Union







ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DES ARCHITECTES D'EUROPE

# **Raising the bar for Level(s) - Architects' feedback from the Pilots**

**Dr Judit Kimpian**




**extinction  
rebellion**



make a step change







**100%**  
**RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**40% GHG emissions building related**

**BY 2030**  
**GREEN NEW DEAL**

[WWW.GP.ORG](http://WWW.GP.ORG)

# Norway targets climate neutrality by 2030

Published on 08/06/2016, 10:09am

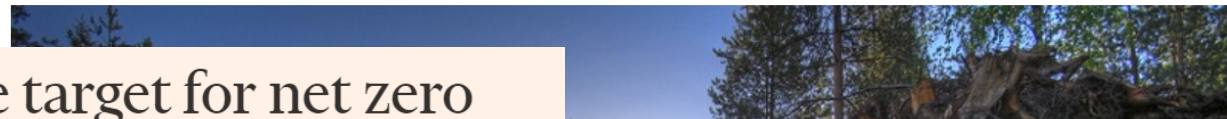
Lawmakers recommend government adopts zero emissions target by 2030 – in wake of Paris climate agreement



## Finland to be carbon neutral by 2035. One of the fastest targets ever set

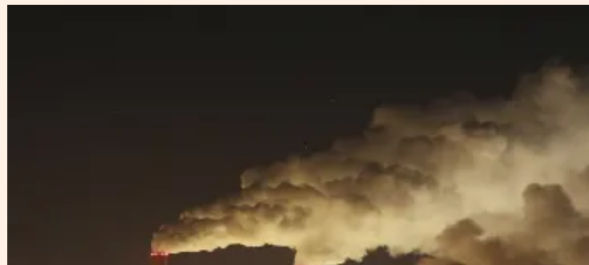
Published on 03/06/2019, 2:10pm

Incoming prime minister Antti Rinne presented the climate goal as part of a package with increased welfare spending on Monday



## Germany to back EU-wide target for net zero emissions

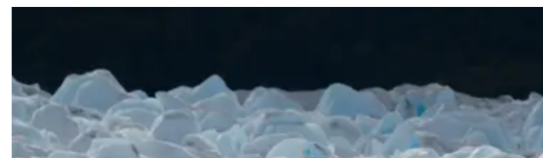
Support for going carbon-neutral by 2050 strengthens Germany's credentials



## EU member states swing behind 2050 carbon neutral target

Germany has joined other countries after green deal

Jon Stone Brussels | @joncstone | 14 hours ago |



## Sweden passes climate law to carbon neutral by 2045

Published on 15/06/2017, 4:56pm

Legislation makes Sweden the first country to significantly reduce emissions since the world agreed a climate deal in Paris, in 2015

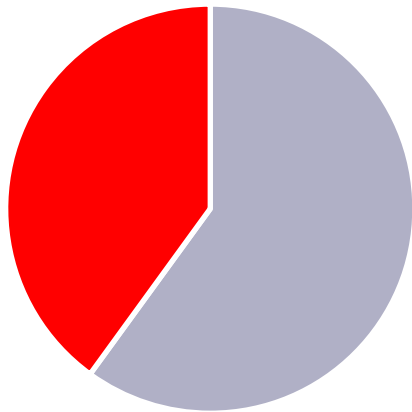
## UK to set legally binding target for net zero emissions by 2050

By Press Association 2019



# Status quo environmental

**GHG**



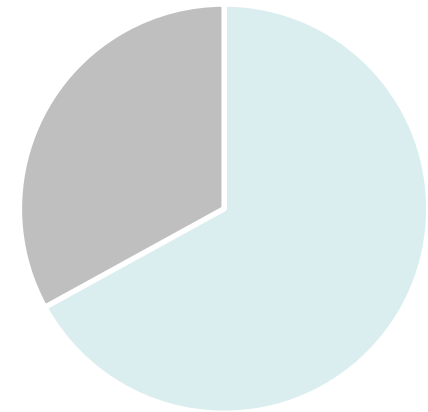
**~40% of energy is used in buildings in EU**

**Water**



**12% of water used in buildings**

**Waste**



**25-30% of EU waste**

# Status quo economic

Construction accounts for **9%** of all economic activity in EU

**40-90%** all EU lending is in residential property

Over **90%** of the 2050 building stock is already built

Government investment in UK residential retrofits on average improve GHG emissions between **5-15%**

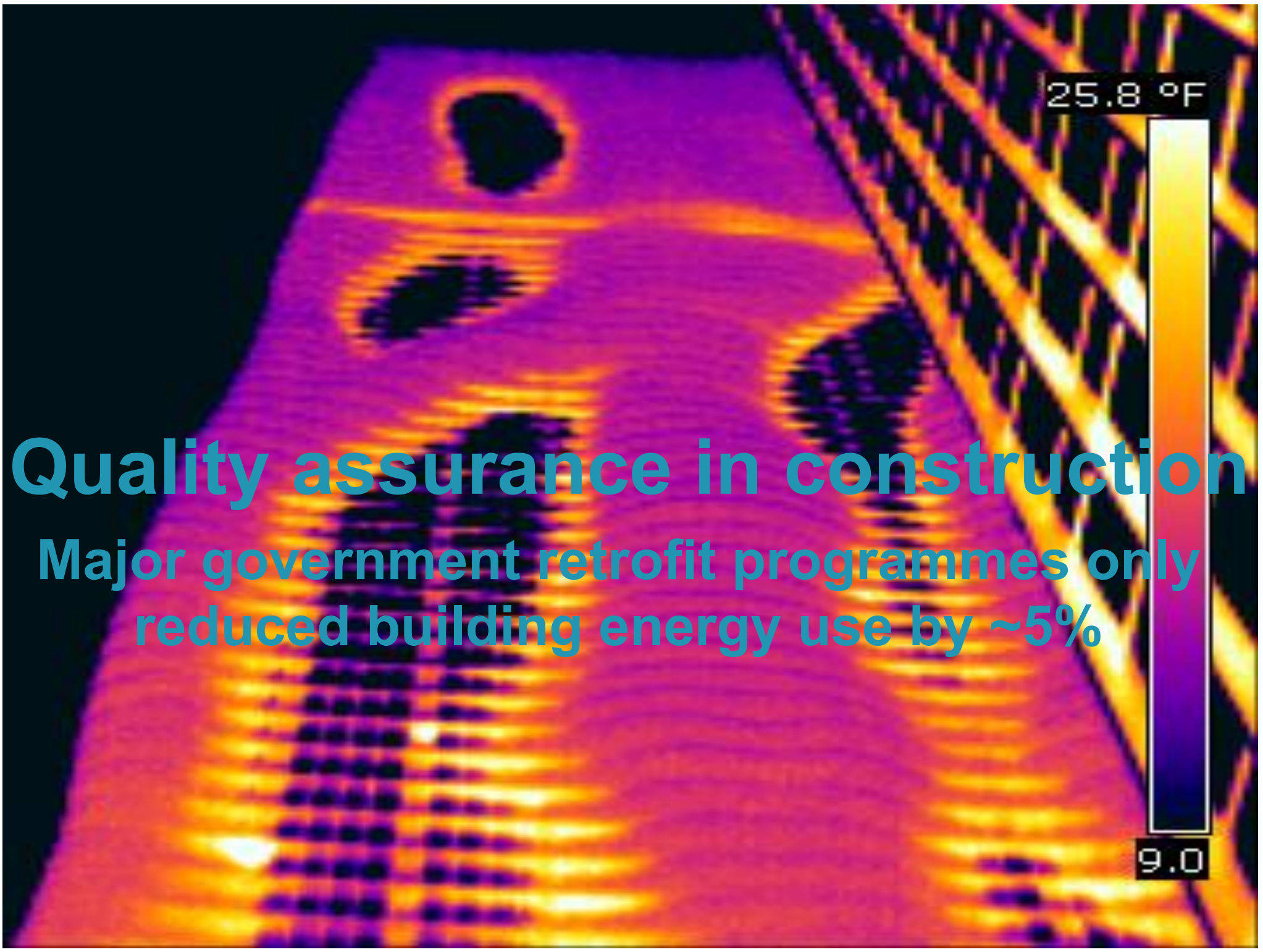
# Status quo social

We spend in around **90%** of our time in buildings

**100%** in the built environment

Architecture expresses & forms culture and has an impact on life span, health, education, communication, human activity

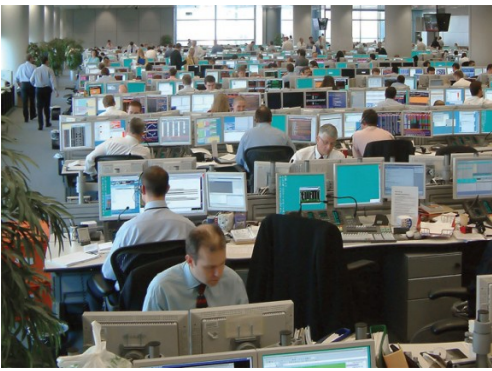




# Quality assurance in construction

Major government retrofit programmes only reduced building energy use by ~5%





# Reliance on energy consuming systems

## For greater flexibility and profit







# Smart Readiness Indicator

First attempt at 'regulating' control systems

[https://www.ace-cae.eu/uploads/tx\\_jidocumentsview/10\\_2\\_GA19\\_1\\_SRI.pdf](https://www.ace-cae.eu/uploads/tx_jidocumentsview/10_2_GA19_1_SRI.pdf)





# #Performancegap

On average buildings consume 1.5-3 times more than intended

More energy efficient

A+

A 0-25

B 26-50

C 51-75

D 76-100

E 101-125

F 126-150

G Over 150

Less energy efficient

← 31 This is how energy efficient the building is.

31

This is how energy efficient the building is.

A 0-25

B 26-50

C 51-75

D 76-100

E 101-125

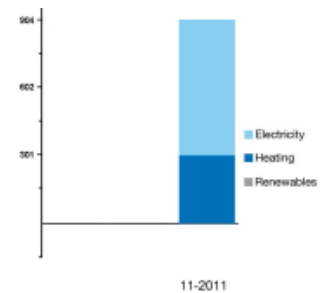
F 126-150

G Over 150

Less energy efficient

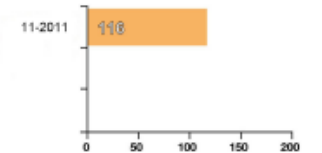
116

100 would be typical



Previous Operational Ratings

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in this building over the last three accounting periods



## Technical information

Main heating fuel: Grid Supplied Electricity  
 Building environment: Heating and Natural Ventilation  
 Total useful floor area (m<sup>2</sup>): 15560.369  
 Building complexity (NOS level): 5  
 Building emission rate (kgCO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>): 13.08

## Benchmarks

Buildings similar to this one could have ratings as follows:

46 If newly built

89 If typical of the existing stock

## Technical information

This tells you technical information about how energy is used in this building. Consumption data based on actual meter readings.

Main heating fuel: Natural Gas  
 Building Environment: Mixed-mode with Natural Ventilation  
 Total useful floor area (m<sup>2</sup>): 14610  
 Asset Rating: 31

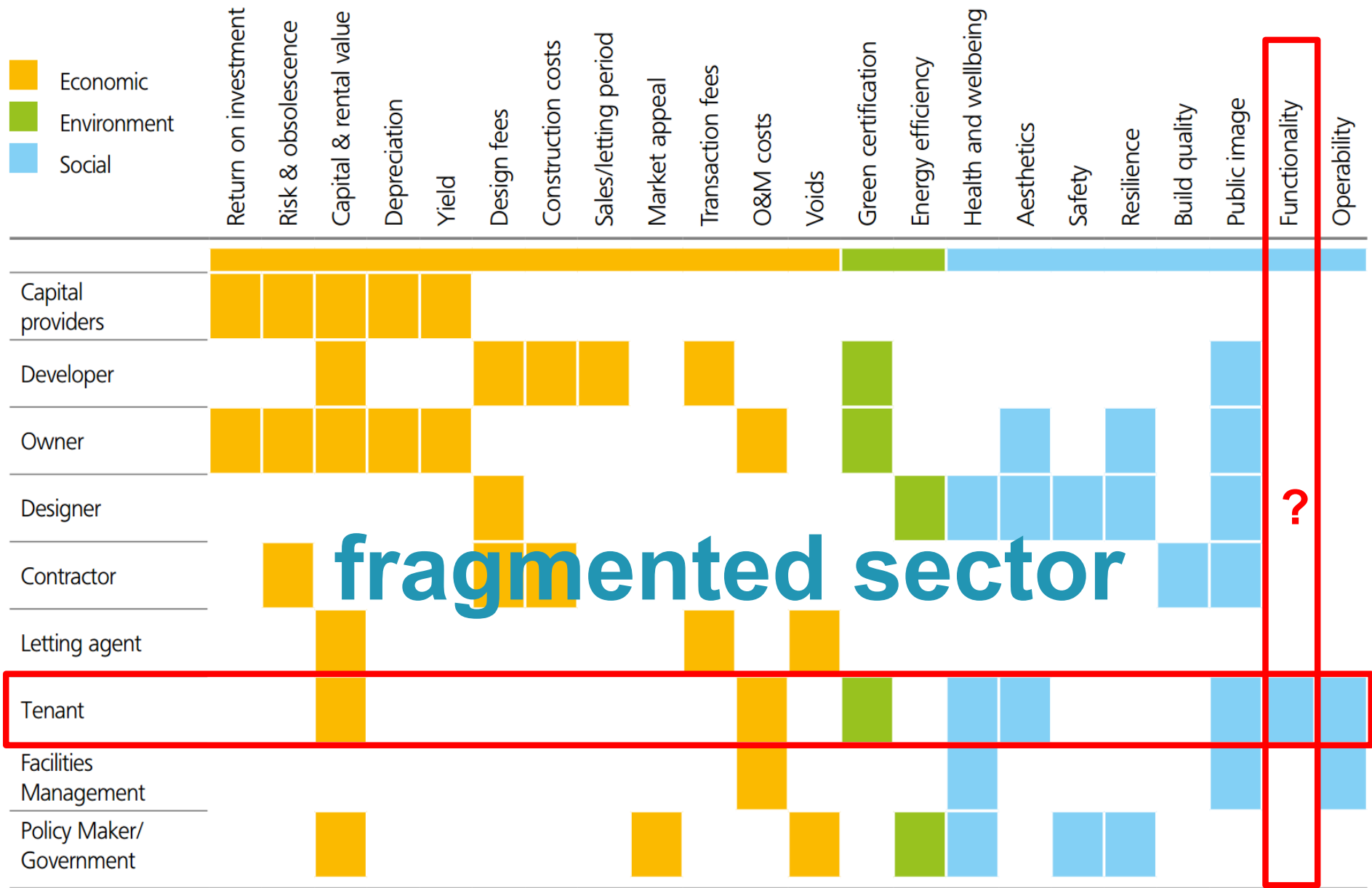
	Heating	Electricity
Annual Energy Use (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /year)	105	75
Typical Energy Use (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /year)	155	42
Energy from renewables	0%	0%

## Administrative information

This is a Display Energy Certificate as defined in SI 2007/991 as amended.

Assessment Software: DCLG, ORCalc, v3.6.1  
 Property Reference: 539640800000  
 Assessor Name: Esfandiar Burman  
 Assessor Number: LCEAS00050  
 Accreditation Scheme: CIBSE Certification Limited  
 Employer/Trading Name: Aedas Architects Ltd  
 Employer/Trading Address: 5-8 Hardwick Street, London, EC1R 4RG  
 Issue Date: 28-11-2011  
 Nominated Date: 28-11-2011  
 Valid Until: 27-11-2012

Related Party Disclosure: Not related to the occupier  
 Recommendations for improving the energy efficiency of the building are contained in the accompanying Advisory Report.



**Figure 1:** Building performance for different stakeholders (based on Task Group research)



**#constructiongate**  
**#credibilitygap**  
**#measuretomanage**

# Transferring impacts to less reported areas



Source: Artist Maria Arceo

**technical systems to achieve regulatory compliance vs higher maintenance costs**

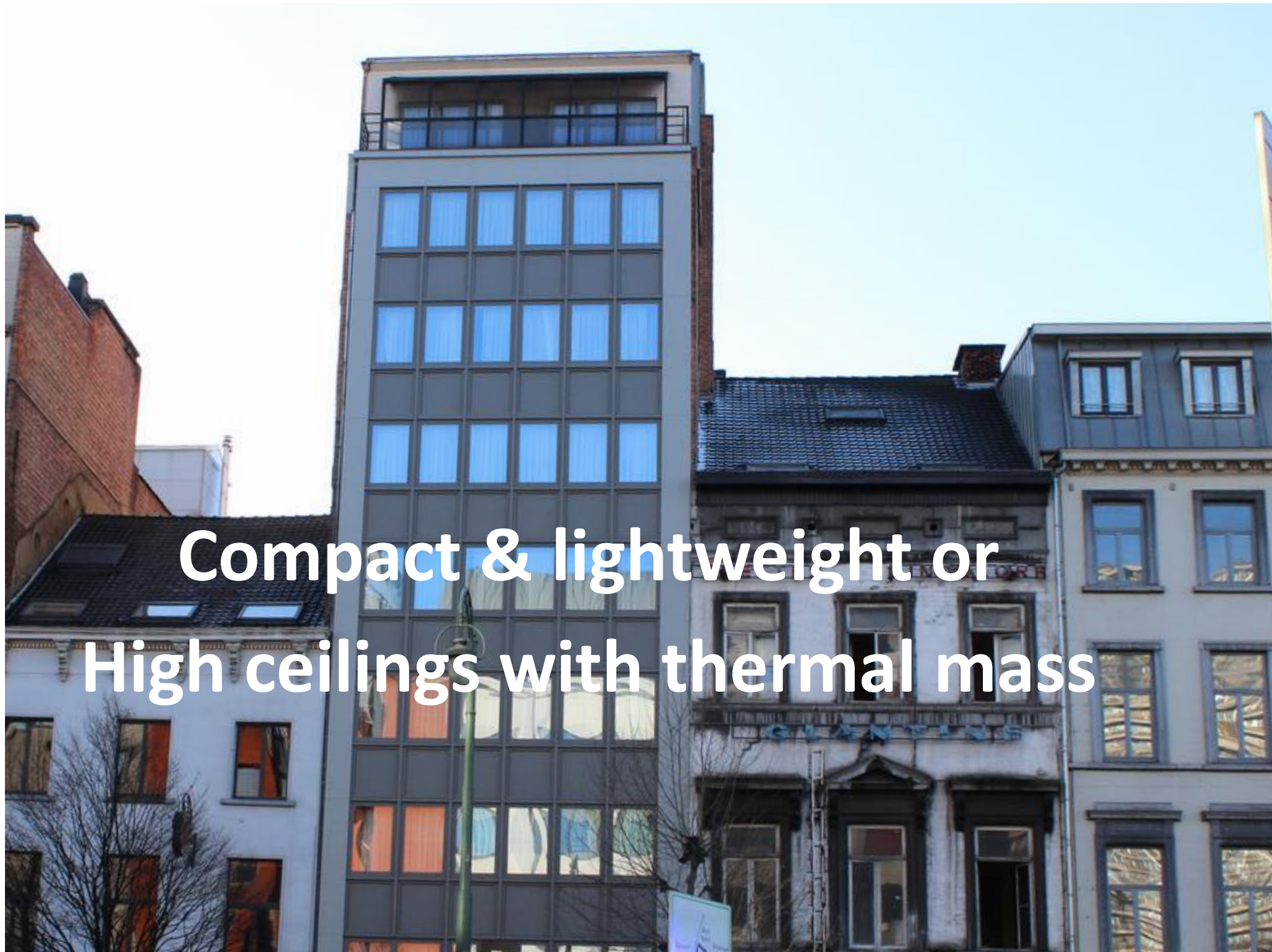
**cost of materials vs local sourcing, recycled content, recyclability**

**loss of floor area vs environmental impact of insulation products**

**speed of erection vs end of life disassembly**

**More usable area vs less stratification and comfort**

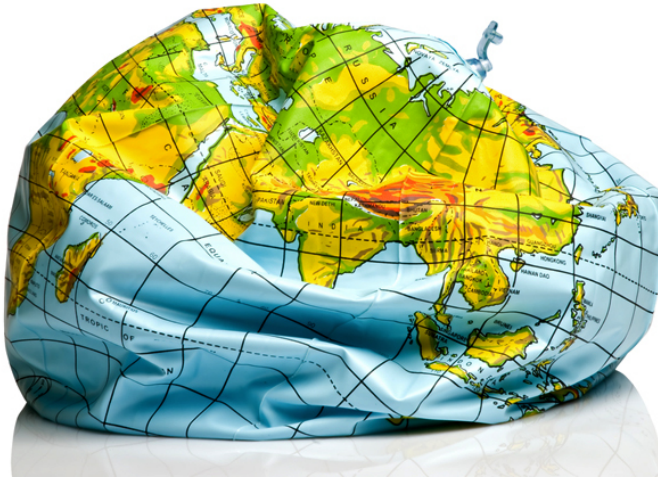




Compact & lightweight or  
High ceilings with thermal mass



**Comfort & wellbeing**



**Climate change resilience**



**Life cycle cost & value**

# **Holistic approach**





# Lifecycle approach

## #MeasureToManage

# List of indicators

## 1. GHG Emissions

Along the building lifecycle

**Primary & Delivered Energy consumption in use:**  
kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/yr

**Global Warming Potential**  
embodied CO<sub>2</sub> eq./m<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Material Impacts

Low impact material life cycles

**Bill of Materials:**  
Abiotic fossil fuels, minerals and metals, Biotic materials

**Waste Flows:** Kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
disposed of; reused; recycled; E recovery

## 3. Water Use

Circular use of water resources

**Use Phase Consumption:**  
m<sup>3</sup>/occupant/yr

Service Life  
Adaptability  
Deconstruction/Reuse/recyclability

**Other LCA Criteria:**  
ozone depletion, acidification,  
eutrophication, Photochemical  
ozone creation

## 4. IEQ

Healthy & comfortable envs

**Indoor Air Quality:** ventilation rate l/s/m<sup>2</sup>; CO<sub>2</sub> ppm; RH %  
**Pollutants:**TVOC, CVOC, RI VOC, formaldehyde, benzene, PM<sub>2.5/10</sub>; µg/m<sup>3</sup>  
**Thermal Comfort:** % time out of range degree days or hours

Lighting  
Visual  
Acoustic

## 5. Climate Change

Adaptation, resilience & impact

**Extreme weather events under future climate scenarios:**  
**Thermal Comfort:** % time out of range degree days or hours 2030/2050  
**Food Risk:** surface water runoff; flood risk area

Sun Rain  
Wind Snow  
Sea level

## 6. Cost & Value

Optimised over whole life

**Life cycle costs**  
£/m<sup>2</sup>/yr

**Value Creation & Risk Factors:**  
Data quality of Indicators

# Feedback: more accountability in construction

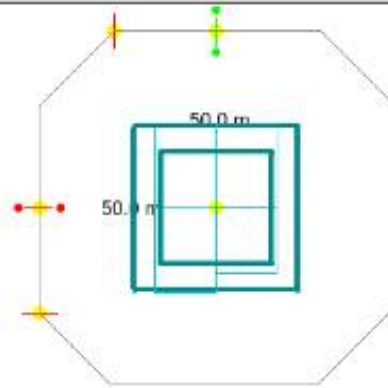


**#audit what matters**

# #loveschedules

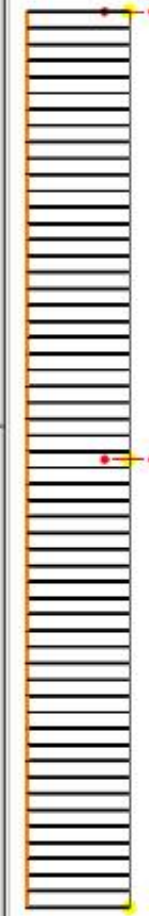
Number Of Floors:	55
Net to Gross:	0.74
Wall to Floor:	0.31
Floor to Ceiling:	3.00 m
Net Area:	93,170 m <sup>2</sup>
Gross Area:	125,750 m <sup>2</sup>
Occupants:	9316
<b>Total Heating Consumption: 64.5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup></b>	
Total Hot Water Consumption: 5.5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total Cooling Consumption: 50.2 kWh/m<sup>2</sup></b>	
Total Fans/Pumps Consumption: 28.8 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>	
Total Lighting Consumption: 35.5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total Small Power Consumption: 93.9 kWh/m<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Emissions Per Occupant: 1,431 CO<sub>2</sub> kg/person/year</b>	

<b>Total Cost/m<sup>2</sup>:</b>	2,980 €/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Life Cycle Cost:</b>	6,940 €/m <sup>2</sup> /60 years
Total Maintenance Cost:	2,010 €/m <sup>2</sup> /60 years
Total Energy Cost:	4,940 €/m <sup>2</sup> /60 years
<b>Total Emissions:</b>	106 CO <sub>2</sub> kg/m <sup>2</sup> /year
<b>Total Embodied Energy:</b>	1035 CO <sub>2</sub> kg/m <sup>2</sup>



Ground Floor Footprint 2286 m<sup>2</sup>

On Costs:	807 €/m <sup>2</sup>
MEP:	595 €/m <sup>2</sup>
Interiors:	198 €/m <sup>2</sup>
Lifts:	175 €/m <sup>2</sup>
Facade:	277 €/m <sup>2</sup>
Superstructure:	895 €/m <sup>2</sup>
Substructure:	247 €/m <sup>2</sup>



Concrete quality = C28/35

...  
 Core concrete volume = 18955.3 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Core concrete tonnage = 47395.7 tons  
 Core reinforcement volume = 316.2 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Core reinforcement tonnage = 2481.8 tons

...  
 Floors are not post-tensioned  
 Beam steel volume = 0.0 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Beam steel tonnage = 0.0 tons  
 Floors steel volume = 0.0 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Floors steel tonnage = 0.0 tons  
 Floors concrete volume = 27739.4 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Floors concrete tonnage = 69348.8 tons  
 Floors reinforcement volume = 771.0 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Floors reinforcement tonnage = 6052.2 tons

...  
 Number of columns = 2935  
 Typical column section = RC 1.35x1.35  
 Typical column section area = 1.8 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Columns steel volume = 0.0 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Columns concrete volume = 23535.8 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Columns steel tonnage = 0.0 tons  
 Columns concrete tonnage = 58839.4 tons  
 Columns reinforcement volume = 817.7 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Columns reinforcement tonnage = 6415.8 tons

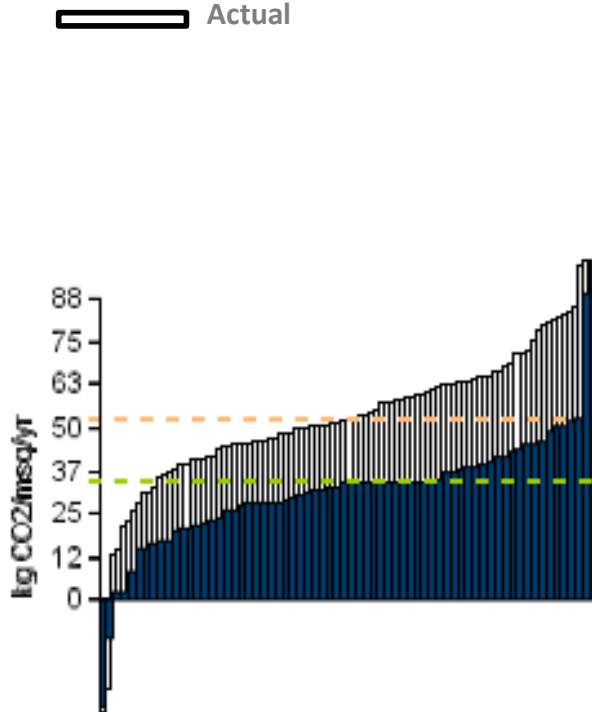
...  
 Foundation slab width = 84.0 m  
 Foundation slab depth = 84.0 m  
 Number of piles = 1225  
 Foundation concrete volume = 36478.0 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Foundation concrete tonnage = 91195.0 tons

...  
 Total steel volume = 0.0 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Total concrete volume = 105711.5 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Total steel weights = 0.0 tons  
 Total concrete weight = 268778.6 tons

# #benchmarks



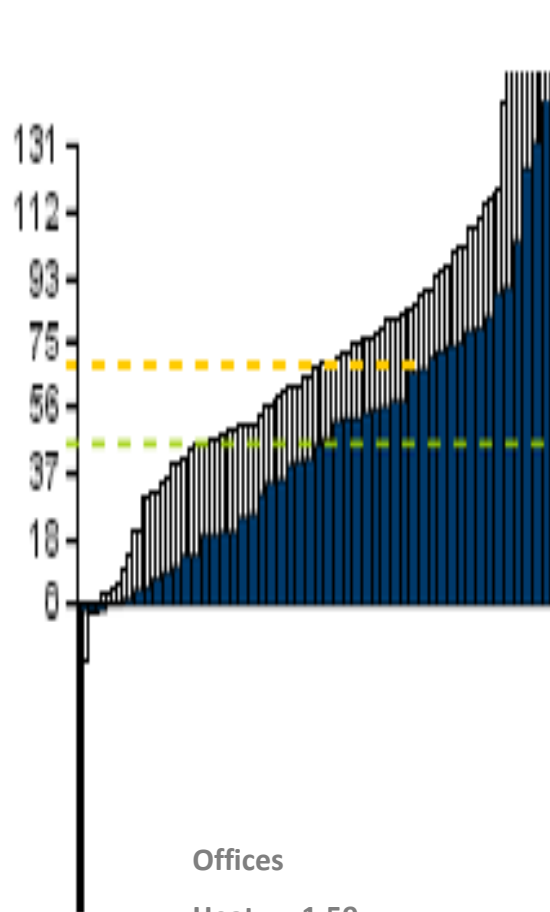
█ Calculated  
▭ Actual



Schools

Heat: 1.48

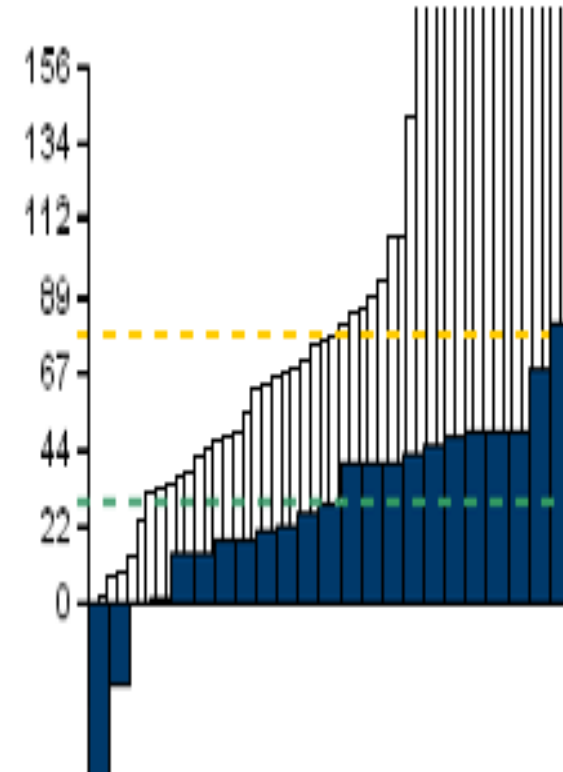
Electricity: 1.9



Offices

Heat: 1.59

Electricity: 1.71



Universities

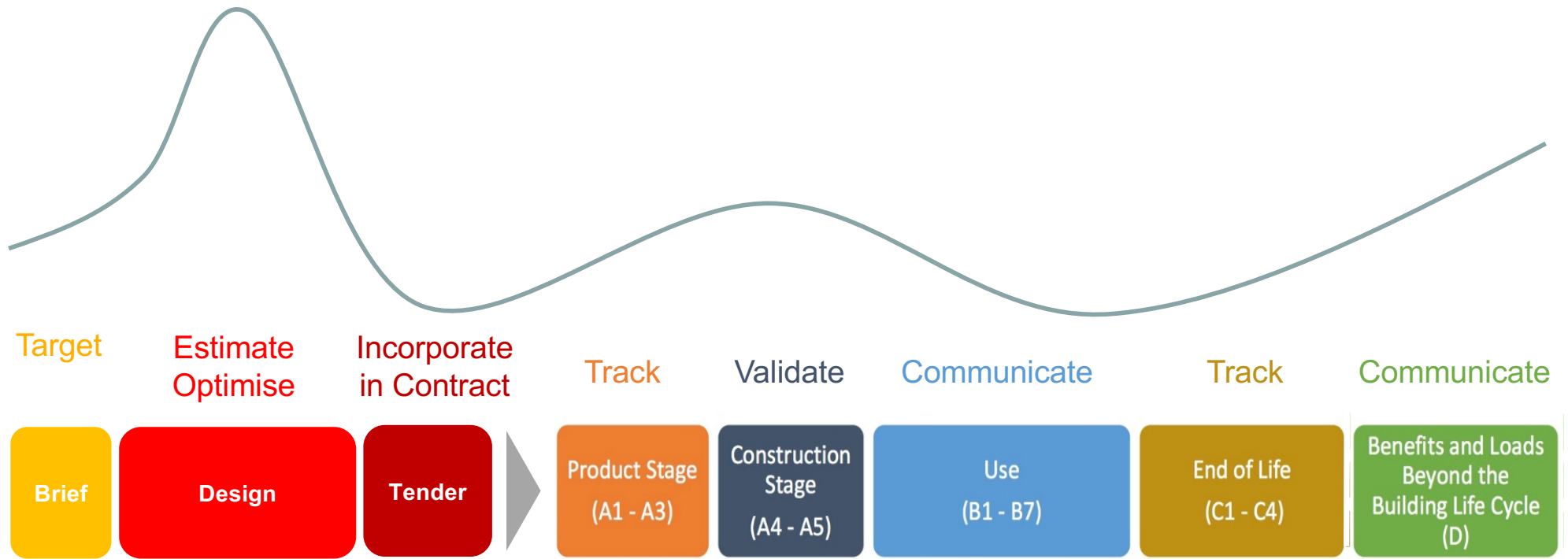
Heat: 1.2

Electricity: 2.3

**embodied vs operational carbon**  
**complexity vs quality risks**  
**technological solutions vs life span**  
**capital vs whole life cost**  
**heat loss vs summertime overheating**  
**lower embodied carbon vs overheating**  
**low cost materials vs VOCs**

**#Design**

**#BalancingPriorities**



**Calculate : Measure : Report**

**Match reporting to workflow**

**#EasyAccess**

**Smart Readiness Indicator  
EPBD**

**Building Passports / Digital Log Books  
Construction Products Directive  
Eco-labels  
Indoor air quality initiative**

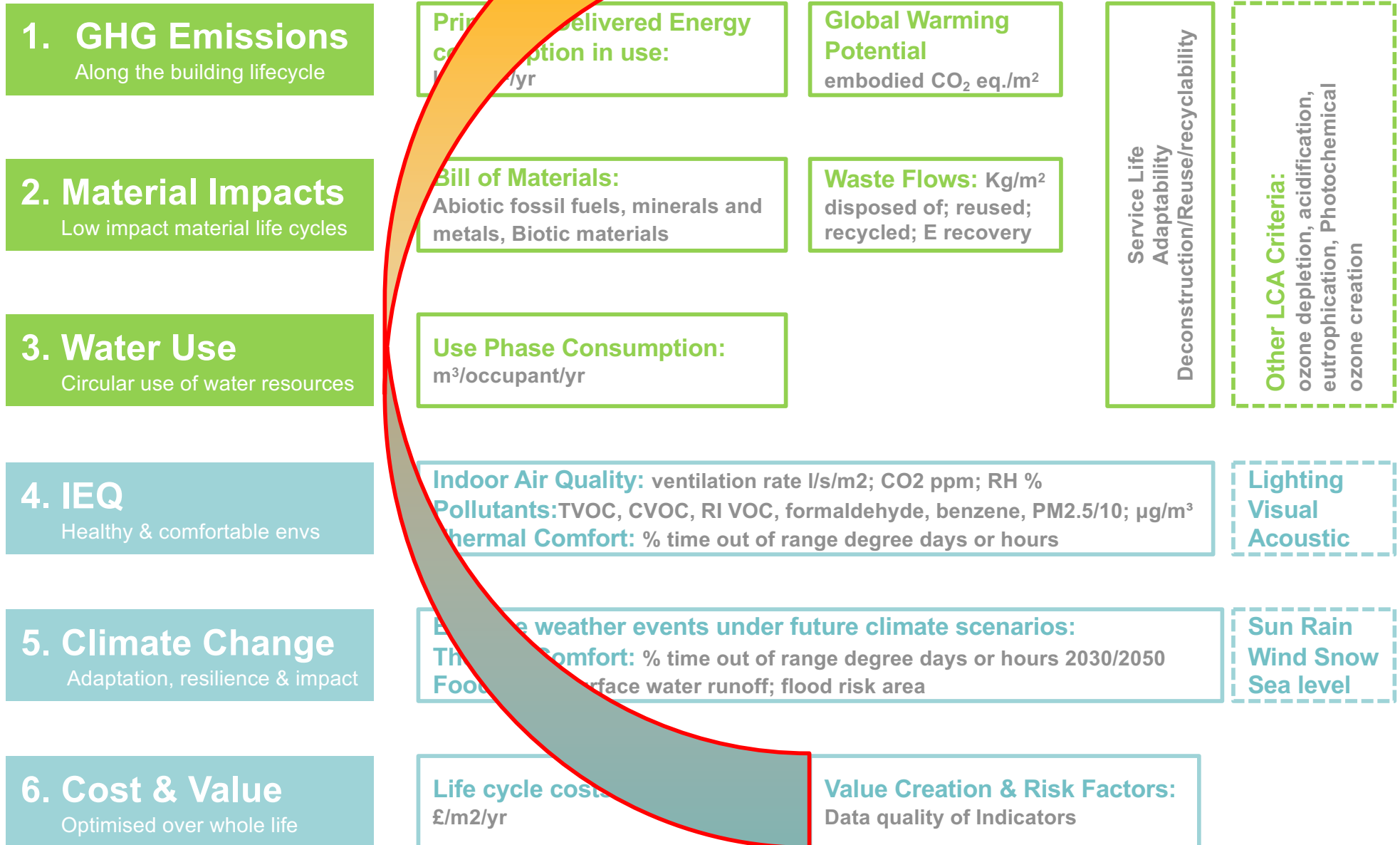
**#RegulatoryAlignment**





**Architecture : Culture : People**

# Reverse hierarchy of indicators



## 0. Value & Cost

Optimised over whole life

**Life cycle costs**  
£/m<sup>2</sup>/yr

## Value Creation & Risk Factors

Data quality of Indicators, quality assurance, social value,

## 1. GHG Emissions

Along the building lifecycle

**Primary & Delivered Energy consumption in use:**  
kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/yr

**Global Warming Potential**  
embodied CO<sub>2</sub> eq./m<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Material Impacts

Low impact material life cycles

**Bill of Materials:**  
Abiotic fossil fuels, minerals and metals, Biotic materials

**Waste Flows:** Kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
disposed of; reused; recycled; E recovery

## 3. Water Use

Circular use of water resources

**Use Phase Consumption:**  
m<sup>3</sup>/occupant/yr

Service Life  
Adaptability  
Deconstruction/Reuse/recyclability

**Other LCA Criteria:**  
ozone depletion, acidification,  
eutrophication, Photochemical  
ozone creation

## 4. IEQ

Healthy & comfortable envs

**Indoor Air Quality:** ventilation rate l/s/m<sup>2</sup>; CO<sub>2</sub> ppm; RH %  
**Pollutants:**TVOC, CVOC, RI VOC, formaldehyde, benzene, PM<sub>2.5/10</sub>; µg/m<sup>3</sup>  
**Thermal Comfort:** % time out of range degree days or hours

Lighting  
Visual  
Acoustic

## 5. Climate Change

Adaptation, resilience & impact

**Extreme weather events under future climate scenarios:**  
**Thermal Comfort:** % time out of range degree days or hours 2030/2050  
**Food Risk:** surface water runoff; flood risk area

Sun Rain  
Wind Snow  
Sea level

# buildings form & express culture



A yellow background with a dark brown geometric pattern of overlapping squares and rectangles, resembling a stylized staircase or a grid.

**Forced fixation down 70%**

A photograph of a modern building interior. The space is a large, open atrium with a high ceiling and large windows. The walls are light gray, and the floor is polished wood. The windows offer a view of green trees outside. A red decorative element is visible on the right side.

**Medication down 60%**





**25% more students**



**40% rise in exam completion**





Life cycle costs down 80%



STEN ARCHITECTS | SKATERS PARK & GYM

# #BigPicture

## #UNSDG

## #Education

### AN ARCHITECTURE GUIDE to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals



PREFACE .....	5
INTRO .....	6
<b>THE 17 GOALS</b>	
1 No Poverty .....	10
2 Zero Hunger .....	16
3 Good Health and Well-Being .....	22
4 Quality Education .....	32
5 Gender Equality .....	44
6 Clean Water and Sanitation .....	52
7 Affordable and Clean Energy .....	62
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth .....	72
9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure .....	80
10 Reduced Inequalities .....	86
11 Sustainable Cities and Communities .....	94
12 Responsible Consumption and Production .....	100
13 Climate Action .....	110
14 Life below Water .....	118
15 Life on Land .....	126
16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions .....	136
17 Partnerships for the Goals .....	146
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	154
REFERENCES AND CREDITS .....	156

### FINDINGS OF THE RIBA ETHICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION



28 November 2018



# ARCHITTECH

## DOCUMENT YOUR VALUE CREATION



**Lene Espersen**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Danish Association of Architectural Firms



**Peter Andreas Sattrup**  
Chief Consultant, Architect MAA PhD  
Danish Association of Architectural Firms

How to get started!

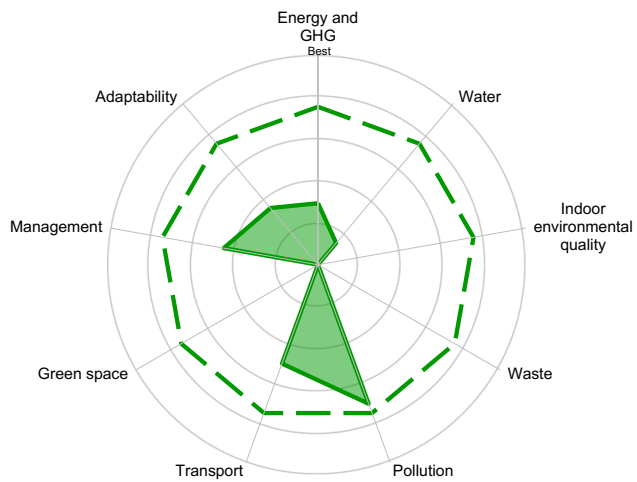


DANISH  
ASSOCIATION OF  
ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS





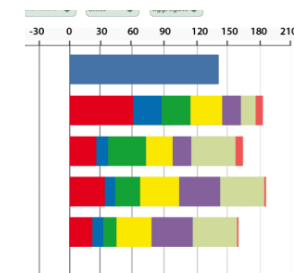
# #CloseTheFeedbackloop



Investment KPIs



Prediction



Validation





**Static dominance**







# Animated symbiosis





ENERGY PEOPLE BUILDINGS

THANK YOU

WITH HATTIE HARTMANN AND SOFIE PELSMAKERS





ARCHITECTS' COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
CONSEIL DES ARCHITECTES D'EUROPE



European  
Commission

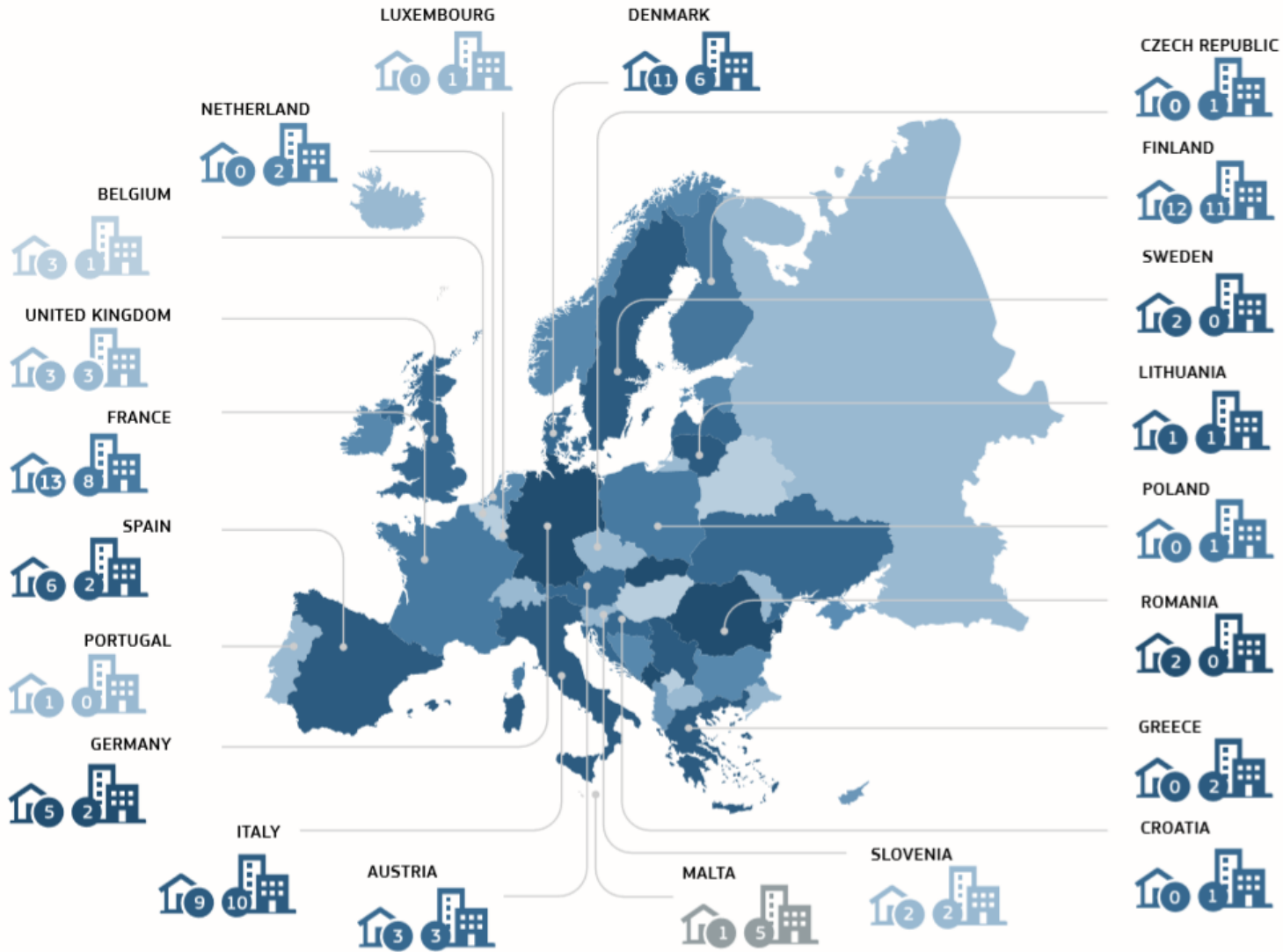
# Level(s)

Building sustainability  
performance

#BuildCircular

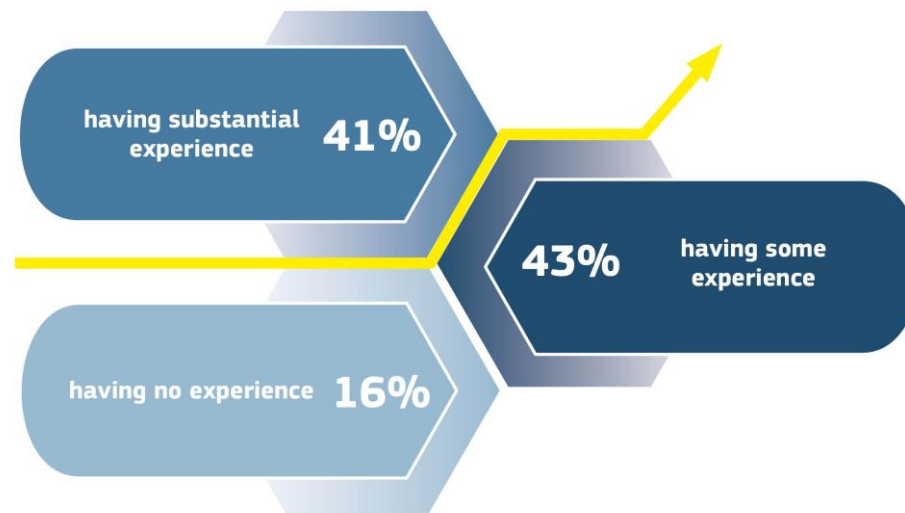
# Testers and their tests



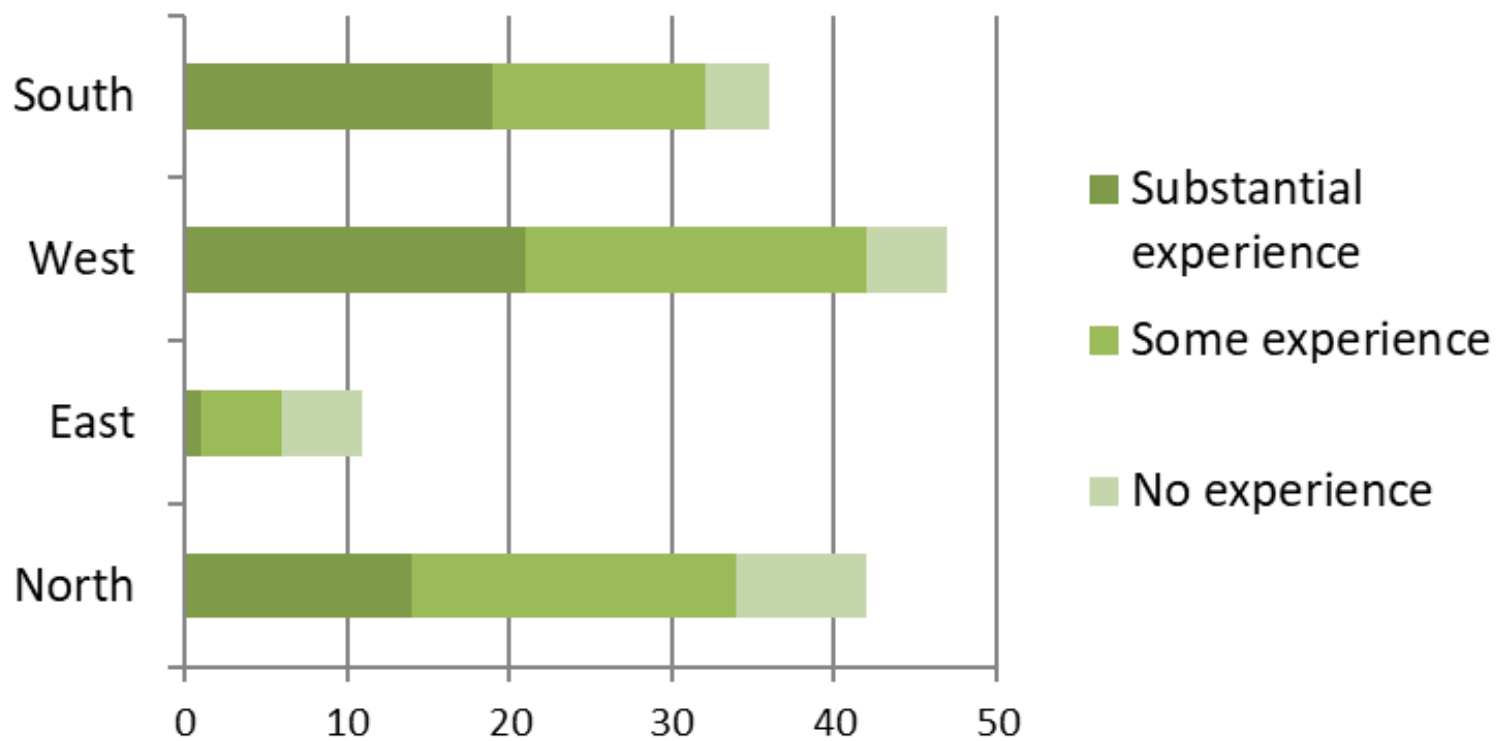




# What is the level of experience?



## Experience of building assessment tools?

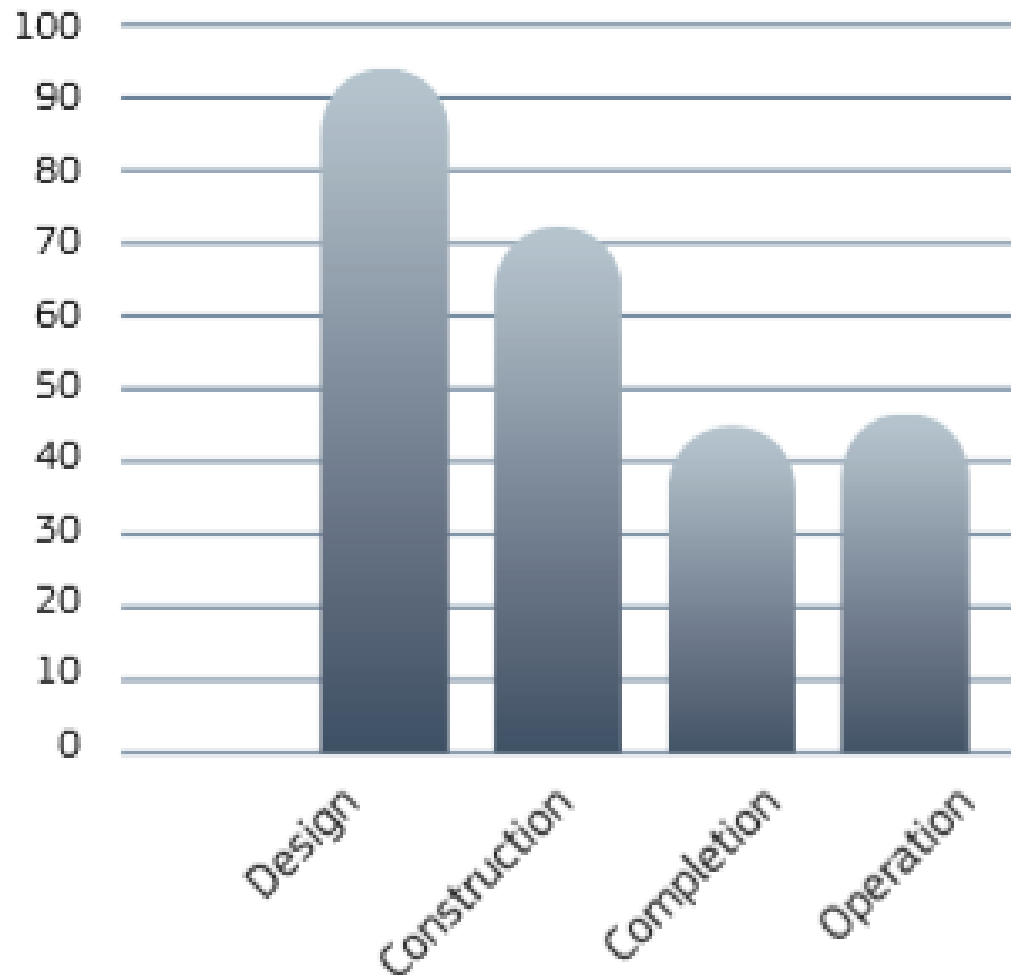


# Who is testing Level(s)?





# At what stages is Level(s) tested?



# Do chosen indicators depend on experience?

- No, all experience categories test different kinds of indicators at same high numbers.
- Life Cycle GWP is tested by around 90% of testers.

# Does testing depend on stakeholder type?

- Same pattern for:
  - residential/offices
  - new/renovation
  - building life cycle stage
- Some differences in chosen indicators:
  - “optional indicators” – range between public authorities and construction companies at less than 50% and design teams at 76%



## What is next?

---

30 June	End of test phase, reporting of indicator results
30 September	Horizontal feedback
2019	Verification and analysis
2020 – Q1 Q2	Modification and consultation
2020 Q2	Launch of final version
2020-2021	Green Public Procurement criteria development
2021 Q4	GPP criteria to feed into the Sustainable Finance initiative



European  
Commission

# Level(s)

Building sustainability  
performance

#BuildCircular