DESIGN MATTERS

GOOD DESIGN DOESN’T COST THE EARTH
Tackling the climate emergency is a pressing issue that affects the future of our planet and the future of the architecture profession. Now more than ever, there is global consensus that swift action must be taken to reduce carbon emissions. The built environment plays a significant role in the climate crisis and produces 40 per cent of carbon emissions. RIBA has declared a climate and environmental emergency and we have challenged our chartered practices to reach net zero whole life carbon by 2030.

Sustainability needs to be embedded into every building, from strategy to technical delivery, through to use.

The buildings featured here are fit for the future and have sustainability running through their core. Putting sustainability at the centre benefits the environment, the client and users – everyone wins.

Study these examples carefully, learn from them, and help create a better future.

Professor Alan M Jones
RIBA President
DESIGN MATTERS:
GOOD DESIGN DOESN’T COST THE EARTH

The RIBA’s 2030 Climate Challenge calls upon our chartered practices to reach net zero whole life carbon for new and retrofitted buildings by 2030, and sets out specific targets for operational energy, embodied carbon and potable water usage. We believe these are ambitious but achievable targets.

Currently, too many buildings do not meet promised energy efficiency standards. The RIBA is challenging our members to measure operational energy, which is the amount of actual energy used by a building. This will ensure that buildings are energy efficient and are also cost effective to run; warm in winter and cool in summer.

The construction sector needs to get better at using low carbon materials, reusing existing materials, and sourcing as locally as possible. This will reduce the amount of embodied carbon in buildings, another key aspect of the 2030 Climate Challenge. Embodied carbon refers to the carbon emitted from the processes associated with sourcing materials, fabricating them into products and systems, transporting them to site and assembling them into a building. It also includes the emissions due to maintenance, repair and replacement, as well as final demolition and disposal.

The 2030 Climate Challenge is a journey and whilst not all the projects featured here are net zero, they highlight the innovative measures that architects are taking to have a positive impact on the climate emergency.

Good design is key to creating sustainable buildings that safeguard the environment and have a positive effect on their users.

2030 CLIMATE CHANGE TARGETS

OPERATIONAL ENERGY
Reduce operational energy demand by at least 75% before offsetting.

EMBODIED CARBON
Reduce embodied carbon by at least 50-70% before offsetting.

POTABLE WATER USE
Reduce potable water use by at least 40%.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Achieve health and wellbeing targets on temperature, daylight and indoor air quality.

TAKE THE 2030 CLIMATE CHALLENGE
architecture.com/2030challenge

RIBA EAST

Bushey Cemetery

Location
Bushey, Hertfordshire

Architect
Waugh Thistleton Architects

Client
The United Synagogue

Contractor
Buxton Building Contractors Limited

Structural Engineer
Elliott Wood Partnership Ltd

Environmental / Mechanical & Electrical Engineer
P3r Engineers Ltd

Internal area
644 m²

RIBA East Award
RIBA National Award
RIBA Stirling Prize Shortlist

The buildings at Bushey Cemetery are very much part of their setting and, in 60 years when it is anticipated that the cemetery will be fully occupied, the buildings will be returned to the earth, and the site to the green belt. Built of rammed earth, this organic, locally sourced material defines the overall design and was chosen for its symbolic and practical sensitivity to the Jewish faith, echoing the traditional sentiment of the deceased being laid to rest in plain wooden caskets, ‘returning to the earth’.

This is an ancient building method that is natural, sustainable, durable and strong. Left exposed within the ceremonial spaces, the rammed earth creates a sombre, peaceful atmosphere. Oak panelling, earthen tiles and corten steel doors complete the natural, tactile material palette.
Courtyard House was the complete re-working of a dark, tired and uninspiring 1980’s bungalow with separate garage. Intrusive surveys revealed that the existing house was originally constructed with no insulation below the floor or in the brick and block cavity walls. Strategic placement of new windows and roof lights took maximum advantage of natural daylight. In addition, a red cedar exterior, injected wall cavity insulation, new thermal linings to all walls and floors and a new highly insulated roof have improved the building envelope.

Goldsmith Street was master-planned around sustainable principles from the outset to make best use of the sun. Streets are set out so the main elevations face south and north, benefiting from solar winter gains, whilst preventing summer overheating with simple shading devices over all windows facing south. The homes are all certified Passivhaus. Roof pitches are carefully modelled to avoid overshadowing in winter and internal layouts configured so that most habitable rooms face south. To achieve a very low heating demand, high levels of airtightness, thermal insulation and high-quality triple glazed windows are used to reduce heat loss. The energy efficiency of the homes means typical annual heating bills of £140 for a two-bedroom house, of which approximately half would be the standing charge.
Sustainability was the goal of Kintyre from the outset. The use of natural, recycled and local materials was prioritised, and the type of insulation selected is manufactured from recycled newspaper. The house includes state-of-the-art technology, including the latest multi-mode smart lighting, heat recovery units and thermal stores, an air source heat pump and PV solar panels. Should the building ever be demolished, the structural frame and insulation can be recycled or repurposed. Kintyre demonstrates great effort and skill in manipulating the building fabric and elements to reduce energy consumption.

The approach to sustainability was at the heart of the design for the Teaching and Learning Building from the beginning. The atrium was designed to naturally ventilate the building and achieve high levels of daylight. A robust palette of materials, including architectural masonry and cross laminated timber, were selected to ensure longevity, minimise waste and maximise resources. A delicate balance was struck between allowing generous amounts of natural light into the building and limiting the effects of solar gain. This balance has been achieved by having large areas of glazing located at optimum points on the façade, and high-performance solar control glass incorporated into the design.
Bethnal Green Mission Church

Location
Bethnal Green, London

Architect
Gatti Routh Rhodes Architects

Client
Bethnal Green Mission Church/Thornsett Group

Additional Architect (Contractor’s Architect)
Capital Architecture

Structural Engineer
Price & Myers

Environmental / Mechanical & Electrical Engineer
OCSC

Internal Area
2,100 m²

The client was the key promoter for achieving high levels of environmental, social and economic sustainability, leading to the environmental performance being targeted in the planning application, and subsequently in the planning conditions and the tender documentation.

The design team focused on using a highly performing building fabric, with triple glazing and good levels of airtightness, as well as low energy systems, and paid attention to the quality of materials used.

2019
RIBA London Award

Bloomberg, London

Location
City of London, London

Architect
Foster + Partners

Client
Bloomberg

Contractor
Sir Robert McAlpine

Structural Engineers
AKT II

Internal area
66,354 m²

Bloomberg’s new European HQ is a true exemplar of sustainable development. Its striking façade is defined by a structural sandstone frame, with a series of large-scale bronze fins that shade the floor-to-ceiling glazing and are an integral part of the building’s natural ventilation system. The ceiling contains polished aluminium panels of ‘petals’ which perform multiple roles – light reflectors, cooling elements and acoustic attenuation – which combine various elements of a typical office ceiling into an energy-saving integrated system. The building is also 70 per cent more water-efficient than a typical office building, with an on-site water treatment plant that allows the collection and reuse of rainwater from the roof and “grey water” from sinks, saving up to 25 million litres of water a year. This recycled water then feeds the airline-style vacuum-flush toilets, which use net zero mains water.

2018
RIBA London Award
RIBA National Award
RIBA Stirling Prize
Lambeth Civic Centre and Town Hall

Location
Brixton, London

Architect
Cartwright Pickard

Client
Lambeth Council & Muse Developments

Contractor
Morgan Sindall

Structural Engineer
Curtins Consulting

Environmental / Mechanical & Electrical Engineer
chapmanbdsp

Lambeth Council’s new civic quarter is centred around the refurbishment of the Edwardian Grade II Listed Lambeth Town Hall and the construction of a new build Civic Centre. Original fixtures and fittings were restored, including brass door fittings, marble, stained glass, vaulted ceilings, chandeliers and windows. The building was upgraded to include an insulated green roof with solar panels. The project has also reduced the Council’s core office buildings from fourteen to two, saving taxpayer money and cutting the Council’s carbon footprint by two-thirds.

2019
RIBA London Award

The Bartlett School of Architecture

Location
Bloomsbury, London

Architect
Hawkins\Brown

Client
University College London

Contractor
Gilbert Ash

Structural Engineer
Curtins Consulting

Internal Area
8,900 m²

The Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL, redeveloped its original home of Wates House, which was constructed in the mid 1970s. Located in the Bloomsbury Conservation Area, the design utilises the original concrete frame’s capacity to provide strategic extensions, while completely reconfiguring the interior; the structure was stripped back to expand the available space and the building was wrapped in a new brick façade. The project’s sustainable design focus was to reduce whole life carbon emissions by optimising the balance of embodied carbon and in use energy emissions.

2017
RIBA London Award
**RIBA LONDON**

### The Sekforde

**Location**
Farringdon, London

**Architect**
Chris Dyson Architects

**Client**
David Lonsdale

**Contractor**
Magnificent Basement Co Ltd

**Structural Engineer**
Hadi Sarmadi

**Environmental / Mechanical & Electrical Engineer**
Ground Sun Ltd

**Internal Area**
480 m²

This project involved the full restoration of a Regency period pub, the construction of a new mixed use 3 storey building adjacent, and a glazed link forming a clear divide between the old and new.

The combination of ground source heat pumps, and an innovative heat recovery system drawing heat from the (Clerken) well water in the ground results in renewable energy heating for the pub and lodging, and air cooling and conditioning for the kitchen and beer pump rooms. An ice feature, displayed below a panel of walk on glass in the middle of the basement dining room, was incorporated as a visible display of the heat recovery and air-cooling process implemented as part of the restoration and development of the Grade II Listed building. This has resulted in lower electricity bills, less damage to the environment, and no fan units fixed to the face of this sensitive façade.

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2018

RIBA London Award
RIBA London Sustainability Award

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**RIBA NORTH EAST**

### Hauxley Wildlife Discovery Centre

**Location**
Low Hauxley, Northumberland

**Architect**
Brightblue Studio

**Client**
Northumberland Wildlife Trust

**Contractor**
Brightblue Studio

**Structural Engineer**
Pittilla Bell Consulting Ltd

The use of local materials in Hauxley Wildlife Discovery Centre was outstanding. Locally quarried stone was used in the structural gabions, clay from roadworks nearby was used to create the rammed earth flooring and straw bales from local farms were used for the walls. This has resulted in a zero concrete building that significantly reduces embodied carbon and provides a healthy internal environment. In terms of process, this was an architect led design and build project delivering a deep green building with significantly less cost and community involvement including over 26,000 hours given by volunteers. The restored and recreated habitats interconnect the landscape so visitors can have one of the best wildlife viewing experiences.

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2018

RIBA North East Award
RIBA North East Sustainability Award
RIBA North East Client of the Year
Janet Nash House benefits from a comprehensive sustainability and wellbeing strategy specially tailored to reflect the client’s corporate agenda. The primary cladding materials are both recycled and recyclable. The porcelain cladding to the northern façade includes 52% recycled content and each slab is 100% recyclable. This philosophy extends to the internal finishes where post-consumer recycled solutions have been used. This includes acoustic felt made with recycled drink bottles. The site’s 6,000sqm enhanced ecological zone offers a greatly improved ecological environment to sustain and promote biodiversity in the area.

The design principal for Sartfell is centred around a rigorously considered response to the local landscape and climate on the Isle of Man. Using local quarried stone to construct the outer walls which wrap around a thermal mass of concrete the house boasts zero carbon energy consumption. A hay based biodiverse green roof with native plants completes the impressive list of environmental criteria executed with aesthetic mastery.
Lark Rise

Location
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

Architect
bere:architects

Client
Private Client

Contractor
Sandwood Construction

Structural Engineer
Techniker

Environmental/Mechanical & Electrical Engineer
ATC Chartered Quantity Surveyors

Internal area
175 m²

Although carbon was emitted in its construction, the buildings future maintenance, repair and eventual replacement will be completely free of carbon emissions, offset by the building’s lifetime grid exports of surplus solar energy. Lark Rise acts as a micro renewable power station, drawing 97% less energy from the grid than the average UK home. This project unlocks the possibility of turning homes into micro power stations and the exciting potential to enable the UK to be fuelled entirely by renewable energy. Through combining a fabric-first, Passivhaus approach – utilising super-insulation without cold-bridges, draught-free construction, high-performance triple glazing with insulated frames, and a heat recovery ventilation system, Lark Rise is the first of its kind.

2019
RIBA South Award

Thames Tower

Location
Reading

Architect
dn-a architects

Client
Landid Property & Brockton Capital

Contractor
Bowmer & Kirkland Ltd

Structural Engineer
Peter Brett Associates

Mechanical & Electrical Engineer
Ramboll UK Ltd

Internal Area
23,470 m²

The building that sat in this place before Thames Tower was a stumpy and outdated 1980s office in dire need of repair; hardly fitting for such a prominent location. But the development team chose not to completely demolish it. Instead they stripped it back to its concrete frame ensuring the embodied carbon was preserved. Through creative engineering they succeeded in adding a further four floors to it, at the same time as completely re-imagining the interior and exterior. This is a model of creative sustainability.

2018
RIBA South Award
RIBA Sustainability Award
Hill House is a successful self-build housing project which achieves the best in low-energy house standards. Using excellent thermal performance, exceptional airtightness with mechanical ventilation providing pre-heated fresh air, the result is a dwelling that requires little additional energy for heating. Hot water is generated with an air source heat pump and additional space heating can be provided through a sealed wood burning stove. A restrained palate of materials references the woodland setting with the external walls and roof wrapped in western red cedar.

The new headquarters for the UK Hydrographic Office has been designed to the client’s progressive brief and follows the Government Soft Landings process. The client and architect committed from the outset to open plan working and natural ventilation. The prioritisation of daylight was important for the wellbeing of staff; to achieve this full height glazing with operable ventilation panels, external solar shading and internal glare blinds were installed.
The Collaborative Teaching Laboratory at the University of Birmingham serves 14 science, technology, engineering and mathematics subject groupings. Innovative methods of construction and materials focused on the user experience and energy efficiency, such as developing a new benchmark in fume cupboards that allows simultaneous use by two students. A building of this type would typically have incredibly high energy usage, but through a whole raft of integrated design decisions including high levels of airtightness, solar panels and linking to the universities district heating system, it has been able to achieve an excellent level of energy efficiency.

Built on a former landfill site, Mercia School is a striking high-quality secondary school and sixth form. The use of enhanced basic construction technologies was employed to make the building as energy efficient as possible; this includes improved wall and roof insulation. The building also utilises natural cross ventilation via the opening façade and exhausts air via roof lights. A minimum of 10 per cent of energy is provided by renewables and one wing of the building features a wild flower green roof.
The remodelling and extension of Merrion House is an exemplar of sustainable refurbishment. Originally completed in 1974 the building needed significant remodelling to meet the Council’s new ways of working and sustainability targets. The existing structure was retained, and new thermally efficient cladding was installed. This simultaneously reduced demolition waste whilst reducing heat loss and utilising solar gains, resulting in less of a need for heating and cooling loads. LED lighting, presence detection, low water-use sanitary fittings and localised water heating also provided greater energy efficiency and reduced water demands. The reconfiguration has allowed the Council to embrace flexible working resulting in 2,200 employees operating out of a 1,900 desk environment. The building is always therefore working to its maximum capacity, making it more efficient in its energy use and allowing the consolidation of 13 of their existing buildings into just four.

The Great Tythe Barn is a Grade II Listed building on a Scheduled Ancient Monument that had become underused over the years. The building was refurbished with changes to the building envelope to improve its thermal performance, providing a comfortable environment whilst reducing energy use. Materials used in the refurbishment were both sustainable and suitable for the historic fabric – local stone, natural paints, limecrete floor slab, foamed glass aggregate insulation and reclaimed timber cladding. Due to this detail, the upgrades have been carried out with minimal visual impact on the original. Underfloor heating has been installed below the existing stone flagged flooring and insulation has been added between the original roof rafters both for thermal insulation and also to reduce noise break out to nearby residences. The conservation work on the project is exemplary.
The approach to the visitor centre and gallery at the Yorkshire Sculpture Park was to reduce the energy demand through efficiency and good design. The project includes sustainable features including green roofs, heat pumps to provide hot water and an unusual passive humidity buffer which avoids the use of humidification or dehumidification which is traditionally used in control systems in many galleries and museums.

The Weston, Yorkshire Sculpture Park

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>Feilden Fowles Architects</td>
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<td>Client</td>
<td>Yorkshire Sculpture Park</td>
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<td>Contractor</td>
<td>William Birch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structural Engineer</td>
<td>Engineers HRW</td>
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<td>Environmental / Mechanical &amp; Electrical Engineer</td>
<td>Skelly &amp; Couch</td>
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<td>Internal area</td>
<td>673 m²</td>
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Ysgol Trimsaran

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<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Carmarthenshire County Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>Dawnus Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal area</td>
<td>1,767 m²</td>
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Ysgol Trimsaran was designed jointly with Carmarthenshire County Council and is one of the first Passivhaus school buildings in Wales. The architect and client have worked tirelessly to deliver an environmentally friendly and healthy school using off-site construction and Welsh timber, which is renewable, low carbon, low maintenance and cost-effective. The school was designed with a fabric-first approach to make sure the building will perform optimally in the face of climate change. The building is saving around 80% on their energy bills thanks to the Passivhaus design.

2019
- RIBA Yorkshire Award
- RIBA Yorkshire Client of the Year Award
- RIBA Yorkshire Building of the Year Award
- RIBA National Award
- RIBA Stirling Prize Shortlist

2019
- Welsh Architecture Award
- RSAW Sustainability Award