



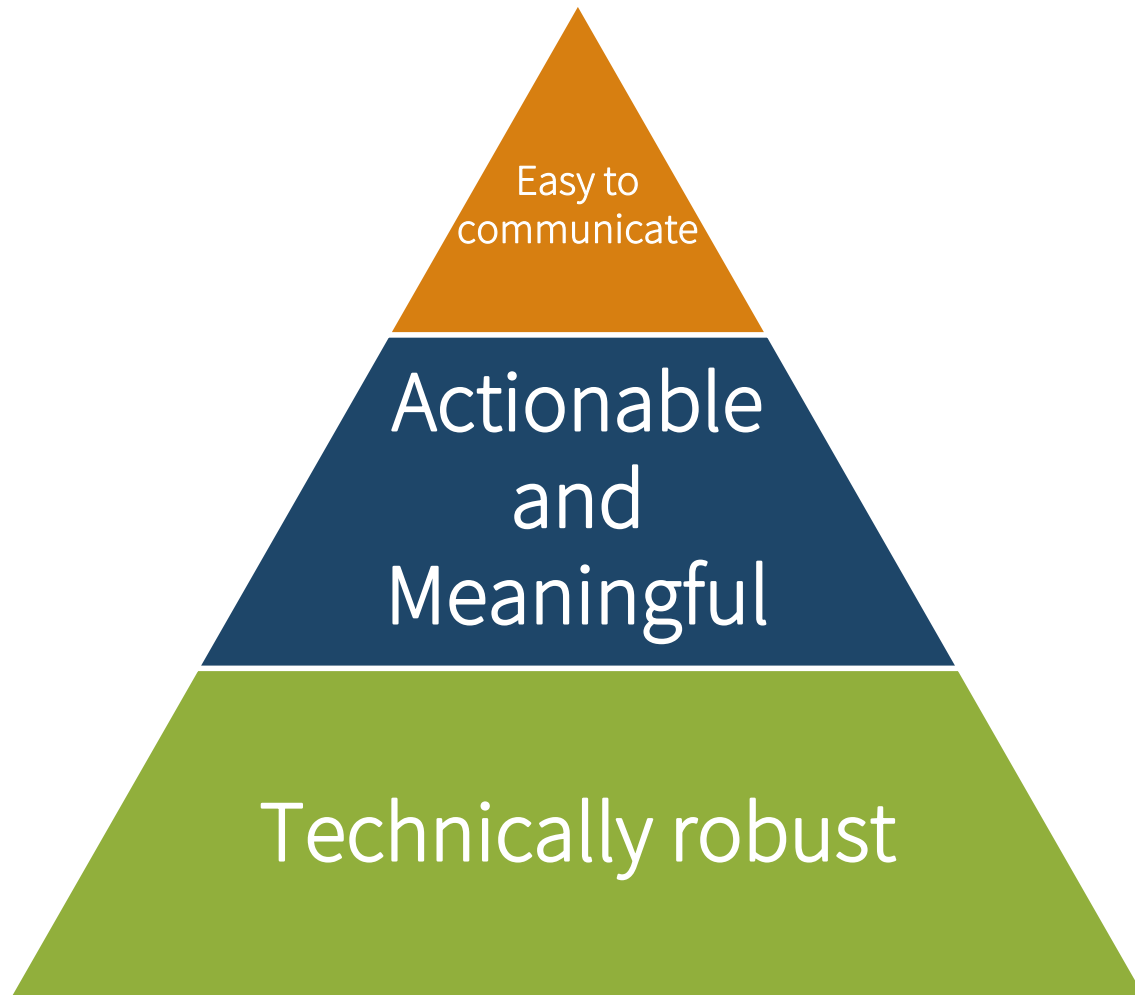
NABERS UK Breakfast Event 05 July 2022:

# Energy for Offices Ratings

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Technical Director, Verco



# USPs of NABERS Ratings



The success of NABERS is underpinned by seven key principles

1. Measure **actual impact**, not intent
2. Assess **building operations**, not design
3. Deliver **meaningful ratings** that the market can understand
4. Support a **simple** and **easy-to-perform** rating process
5. Achieve **reliable ratings** that everyone can trust
6. Foster **strong governance** and **trustworthy management**
7. Encourage **collaborative** rating tool development

*Energy efficiency in commercial buildings: How NABERS transformed the market, May 2022*  
<https://www.nabers.gov.au/file/101477/download?token=kdpossbI>

**EASY TO COMMUNICATE**

# NABERS communicates through 1 to 6 star scale

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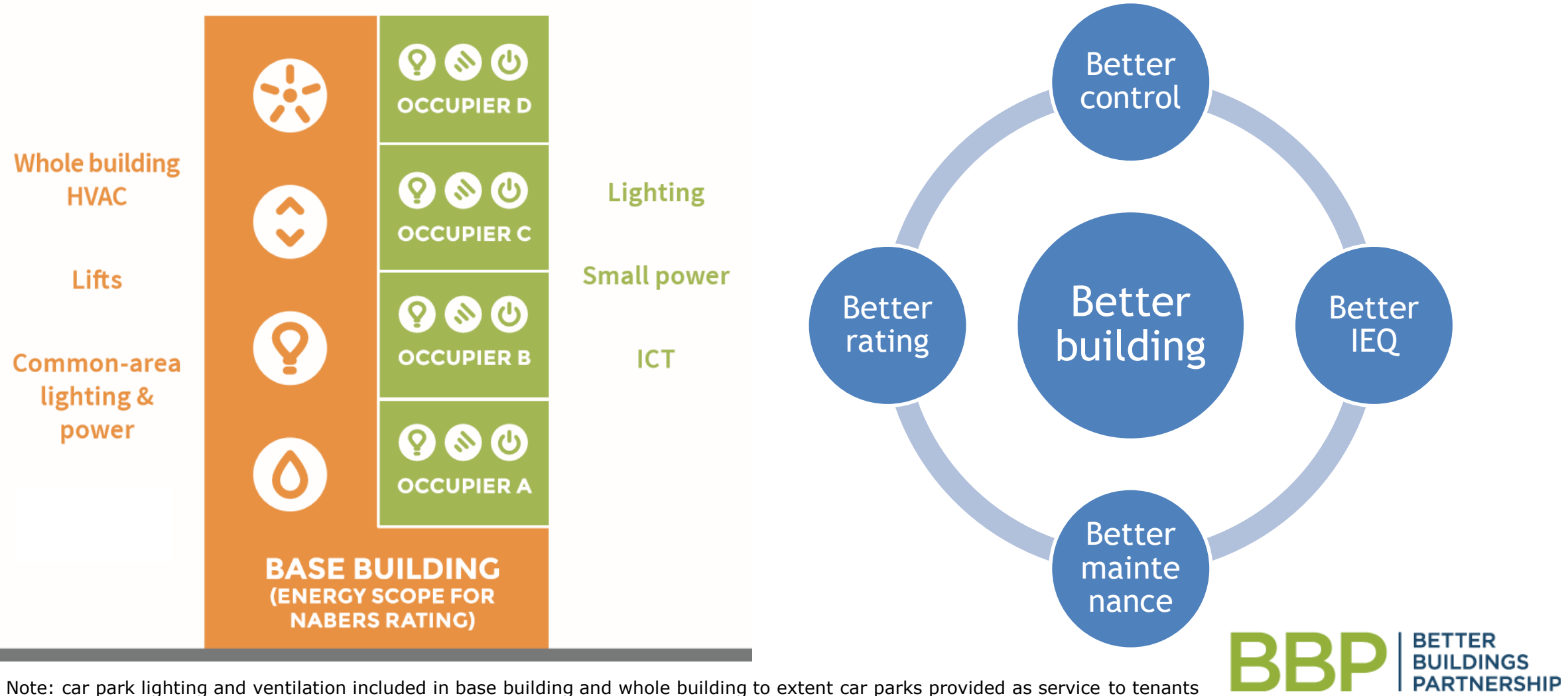
Simple metric for investors, owners and occupiers:

measured assessment of how efficiently a building is being operated over a year

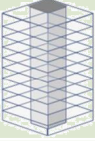

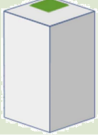


**ACTIONABLE AND MEANINGFUL**

# Responsibility for energy uses aims to align with party in control



# Definition of 3 scopes in full suite of ratings

Type of rating	Responsibility	Scope
Base Building 	<b>Landlord</b>	Energy to supply building central services to <u>office</u> NIA and common spaces, incl FCU motors, on-floor fans, tertiary pumps.
Tenancy 	<b>Tenants</b>	Energy used by the Tenancy to be rated, typically for lighting and power, plus special tenancy requirements or local a/c.
Whole Building 	<b>Split</b>	Assessment of energy used by <u>office</u> Tenancies and by Base Building services to office lettable and common spaces.

## Notes:

- Central DHW, e.g. circulating system from plant room, under landlord control so treated as base building energy (if it serves >30% of NIA). Local DHW, e.g. point of use electric water heaters, if under tenant control, treated as tenancy energy.
- Similarly, a/c for tenant servers allocated to base building (and benchmark compensated) if centrally supplied by landlord, or to tenancy if their supply

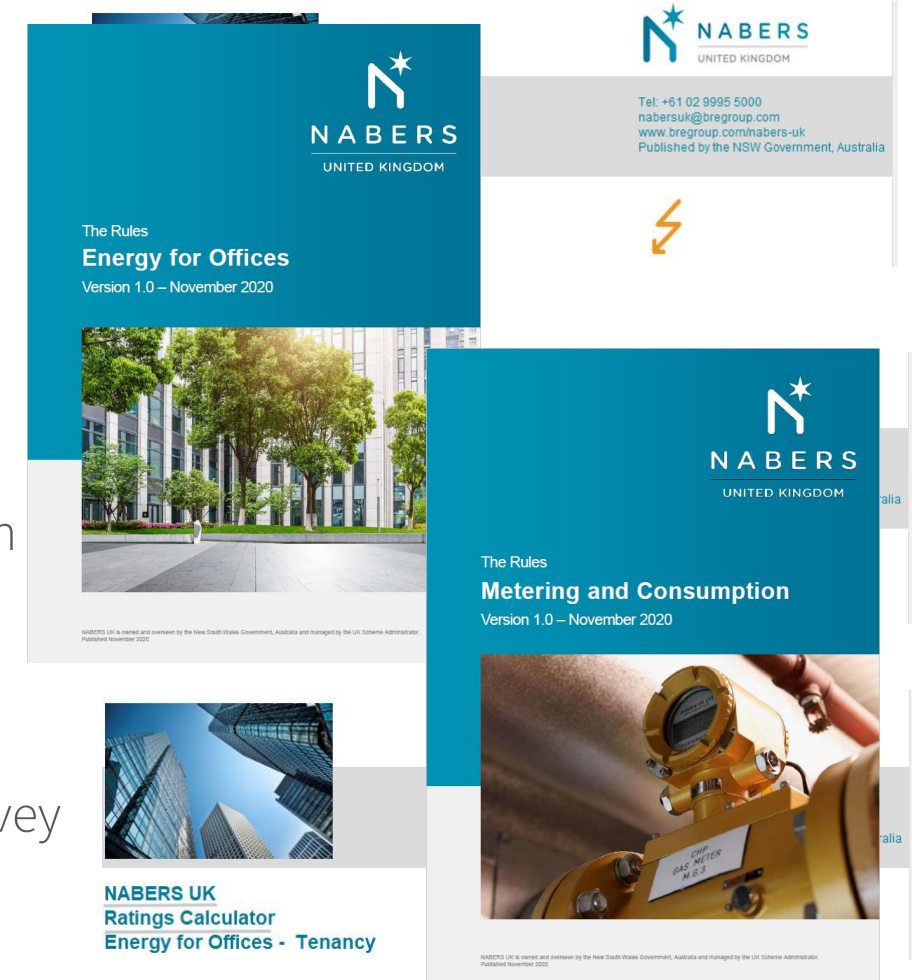
**Whole building = base building +  $\Sigma$  (tenancies)**

**TECHNICALLY ROBUST**

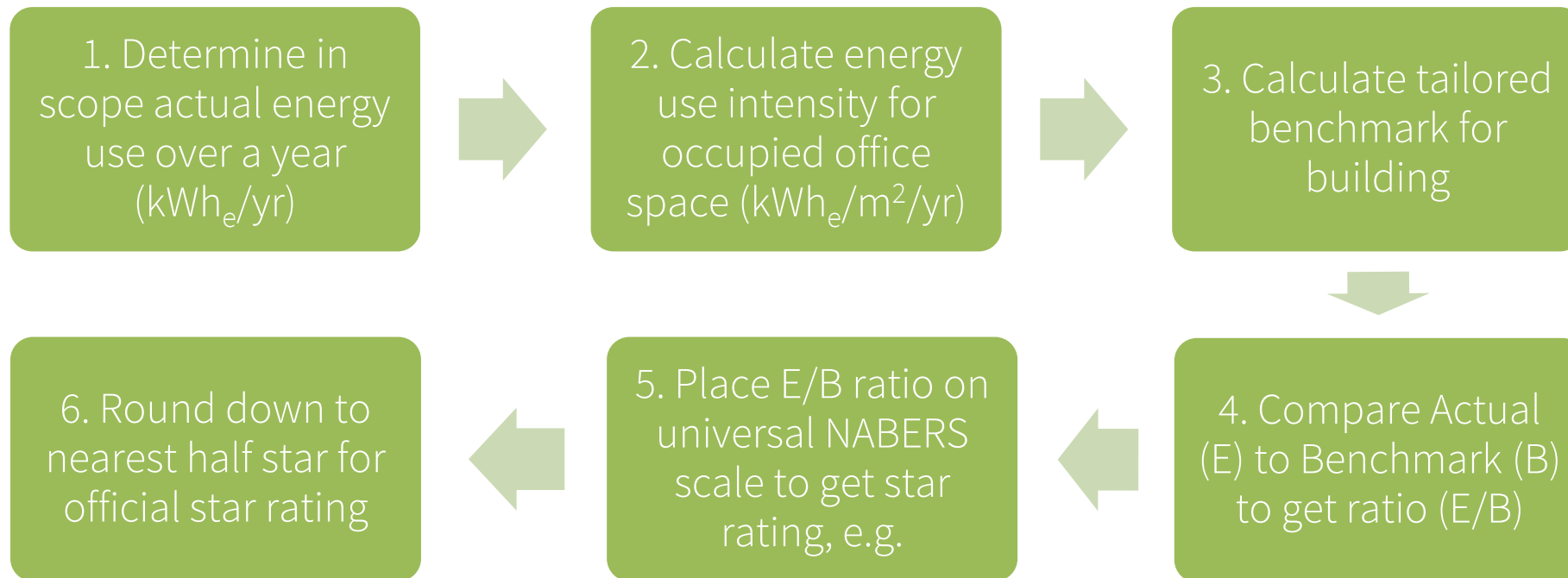


# Tools and Rules

- Behind NABERS UK Ratings are:
  - The Rules (Energy for offices)
  - The Rules (Metering and Consumption)
  - The Rating Tools used by accredited assessors
- The Rules define how inputs into rating tool are determined
  - Rules are defined to encourage good/best practice design and operation. For example, landlord control and maintenance of whole building a/c system as an entity
  - Where metering not available, conservative defaults used
  - Independent Design Review (new build) or rateability survey (existing) will identify beneficial metering additions.

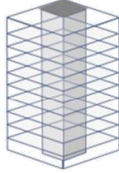

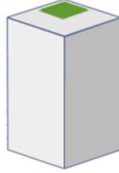



# How the rating is determined

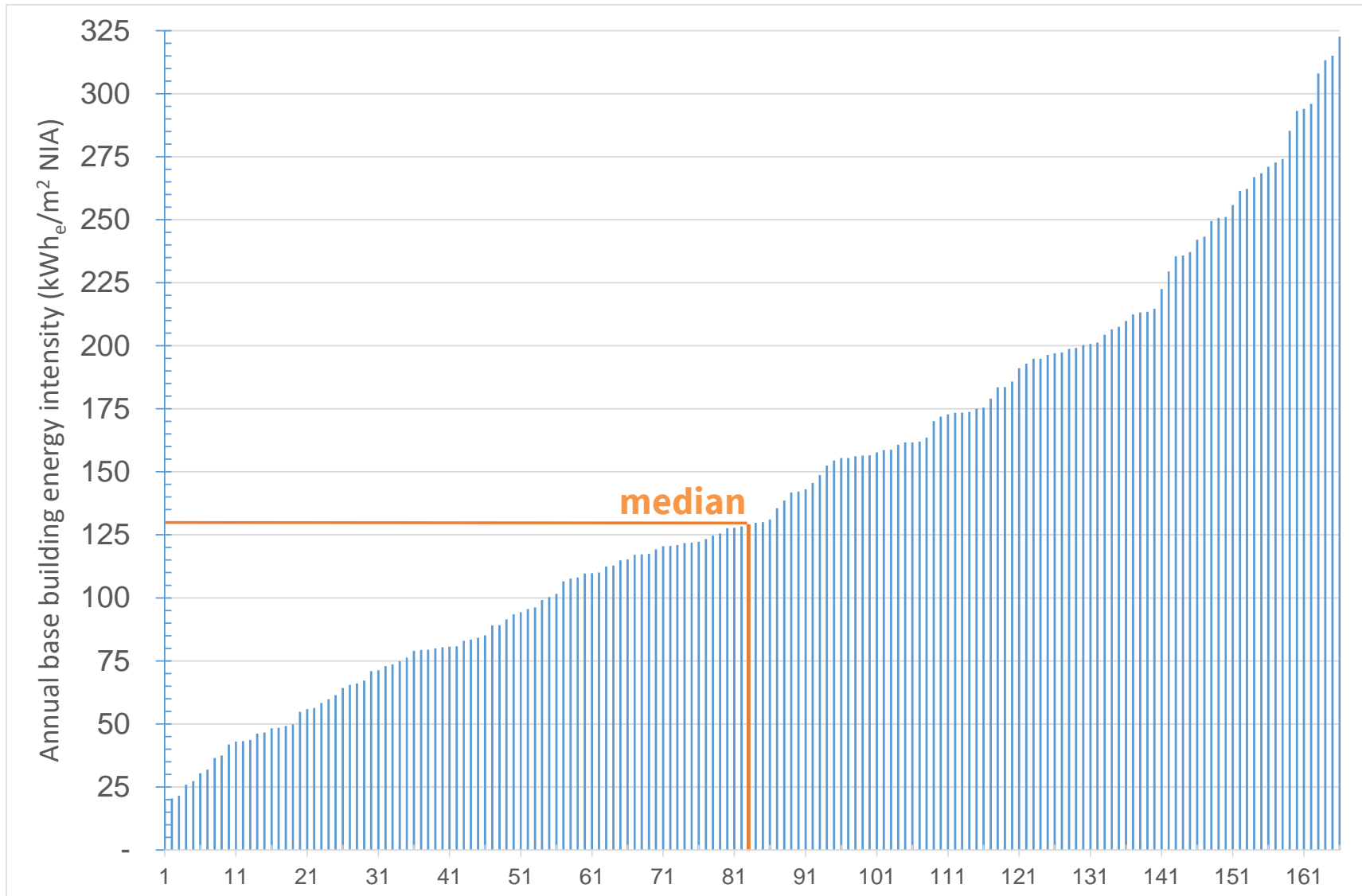


E/B Ratio	Star decimal rating
> 1.59	0 stars
1	3.2 stars
0.53	5.0 stars

# Tailoring the benchmark for each type of rating

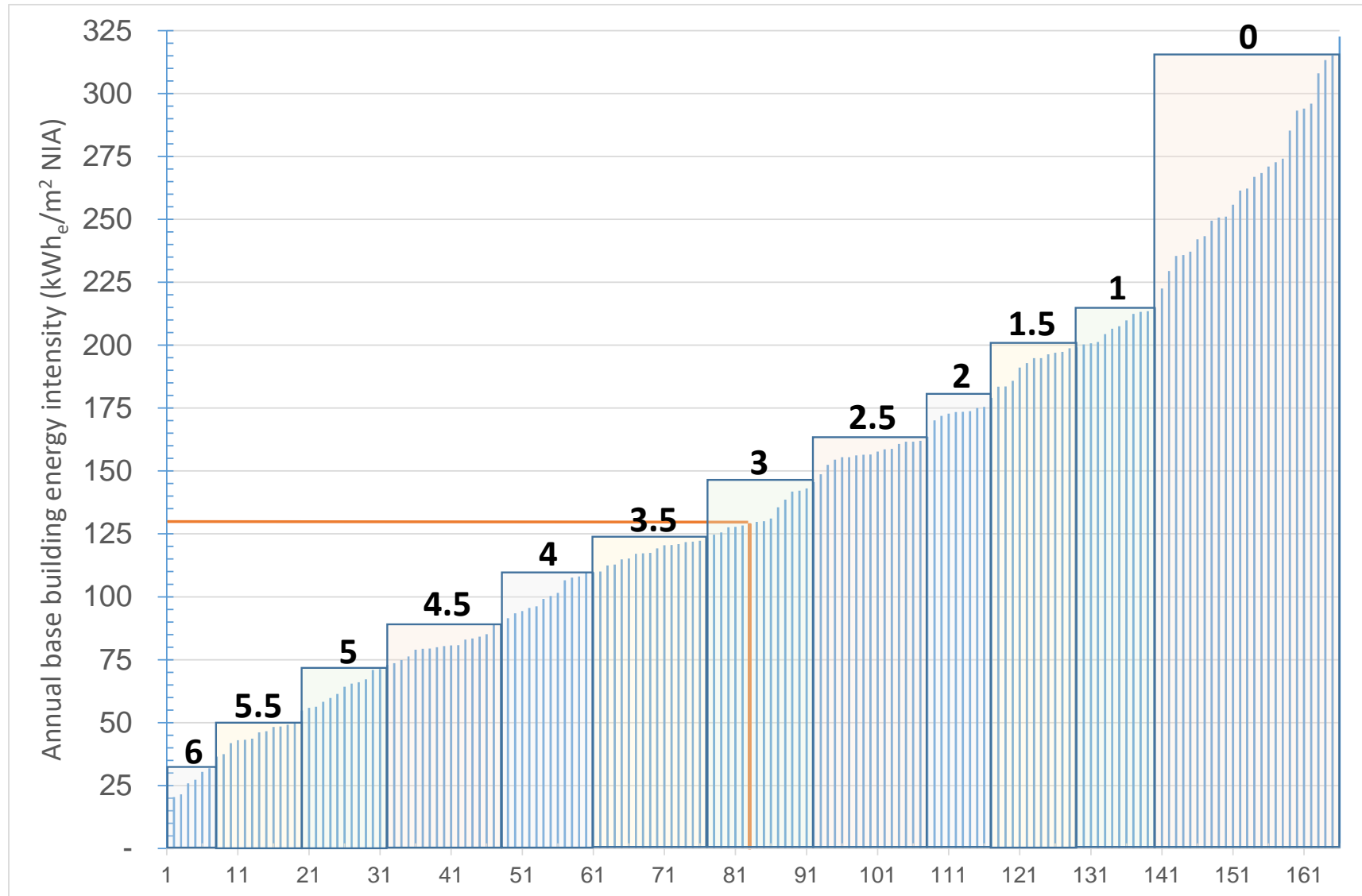
Benchmarking Components		 Base Building	 Tenancy	 Whole Building
 Operational factors affecting the energy use intensity of the building	Median Energy Intensity	✓	✓	✓
	Climate Adjustment	✓		✓
	Hours Adjustment	✓	✓	✓
	Equipment Density Adjustment		✓	✓
For a fair comparison of different buildings on a single scale		$\text{Benchmark (Whole Building)} = \left( \text{Median Energy Intensity} + \text{Climate Adjustment} + \text{Equipment Density Adjustment} \right) \times \text{Hours Adjustment}$		

# REEB empirical data is used to set median energy intensity



- Example shown for Base Building data
- $N=166$  ex outliers. Median =  $129 \text{ kWh}_e/\text{m}^2$
- Benchmark =  $136 \text{ kWh}_e/\text{m}^2$  after allowing for FCU motors included in metered data for tenants' use

# Indicative star ratings of dataset before tailoring benchmark



- Example shown for Base Building data
- N=166 ex outliers. Median = 129  $\text{kWh}_e/\text{m}^2$
- Benchmark = 136  $\text{kWh}_e/\text{m}^2$  after allowing for FCU motors included in metered data for tenants' use]

# Benchmark scale 6:1 range from 1 to 6 stars



Star Rating	Benchmarking Factor (E/B*100)
6	$0 < \text{BF} \leq 26.5$
5.5	$26.5 < \text{BF} \leq 39.75$
5	$39.75 < \text{BF} \leq 53$
4.5	$53 < \text{BF} \leq 66.25$
4	$66.25 < \text{BF} \leq 79.5$
3.5	$79.5 < \text{BF} \leq 92.75$
3	$92.75 < \text{BF} \leq 106$
2.5	$106 < \text{BF} \leq 119.25$
2	$119.25 < \text{BF} \leq 132.5$
1.5	$132.5 < \text{BF} \leq 145.75$
1	$145.75 < \text{BF} \leq 159$
0	$159 < \text{BF}$

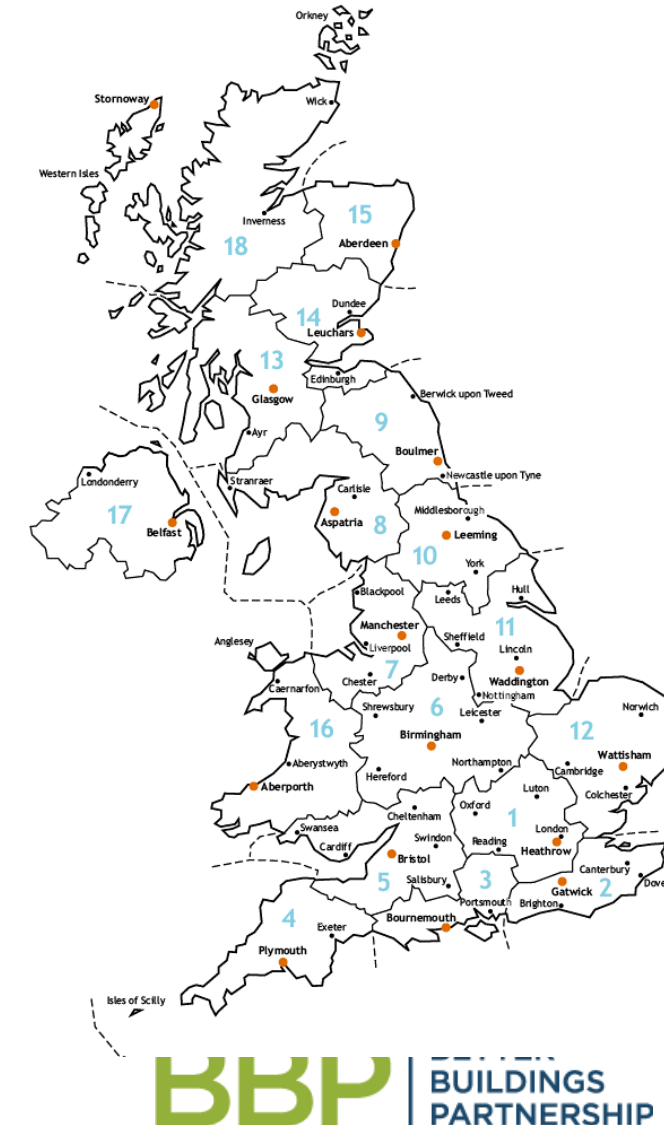
# Basic normalising inputs are floor area and hours of use

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- **Floor area** based on RICS Net Internal Area used for ‘office-like’ uses
  - NIA represents productive area of the building, financially for landlord and tenants
  - Exclusions:
    - Non-office spaces (retail, data centres)
    - Vacant areas (time adjusted)
- **Hours of use** for the building = area-weighted average of the hours for each functional space (including documented after hours air conditioning requests)
  - No credit given for a space which is conditioned when it doesn’t need to be

# Regional heating and cooling degree days moderate benchmark

- Postcode defines climate zone
- Heating and cooling degree days 20 year average from weather station in that zone represent building's climate
- Adjustment for climate *not* weather





# Intensity of use also taken into account



## 3.1 For whole building and tenancy ratings

- 1. Your assessed number of workstations is [assessor to fill in number].
- 2. Your current assessed occupancy percentage, based on observation by your assessor is [assessor to fill in number]
- 3. Over the rating period, roughly what percentage of these workstations were utilised/occupied mid-morning/mid-afternoon on an average normal working day:

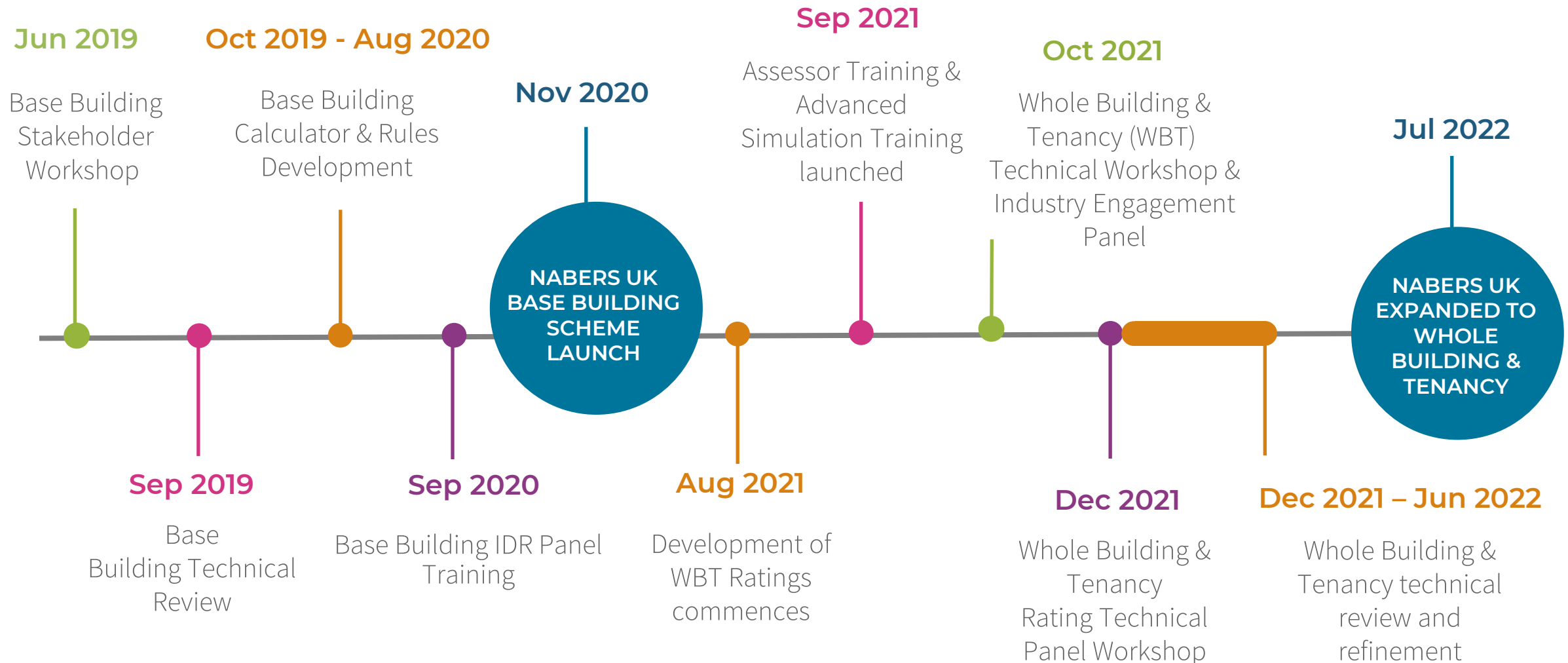
Dates	Q1 <i>[assessor to fill in dates]</i>	Q2 <i>[assessor to fill in dates]</i>	Q3 <i>[assessor to fill in dates]</i>	Q4 <i>[assessor to fill in dates]</i>
	Tick ONE as appropriate	Tick ONE as appropriate	Tick ONE as appropriate	Tick ONE as appropriate
All/nearly all: 80-100%				
Most: 60-80%				
About half: 40-60%				
Some: 20-40%				
Few: 0-20%				

Table 1. Estimated average occupancy for the four quarters of the rating period.

Tenancy manager to fill in their answers in Table 1

Any explanatory comments:

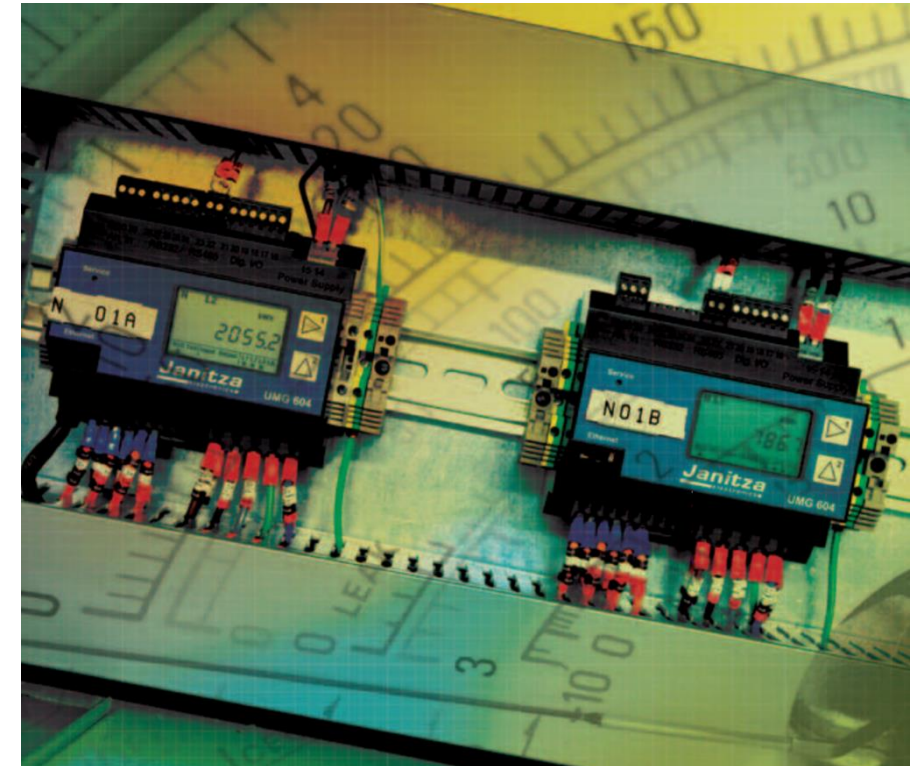
# Methodology development - stakeholder engagement



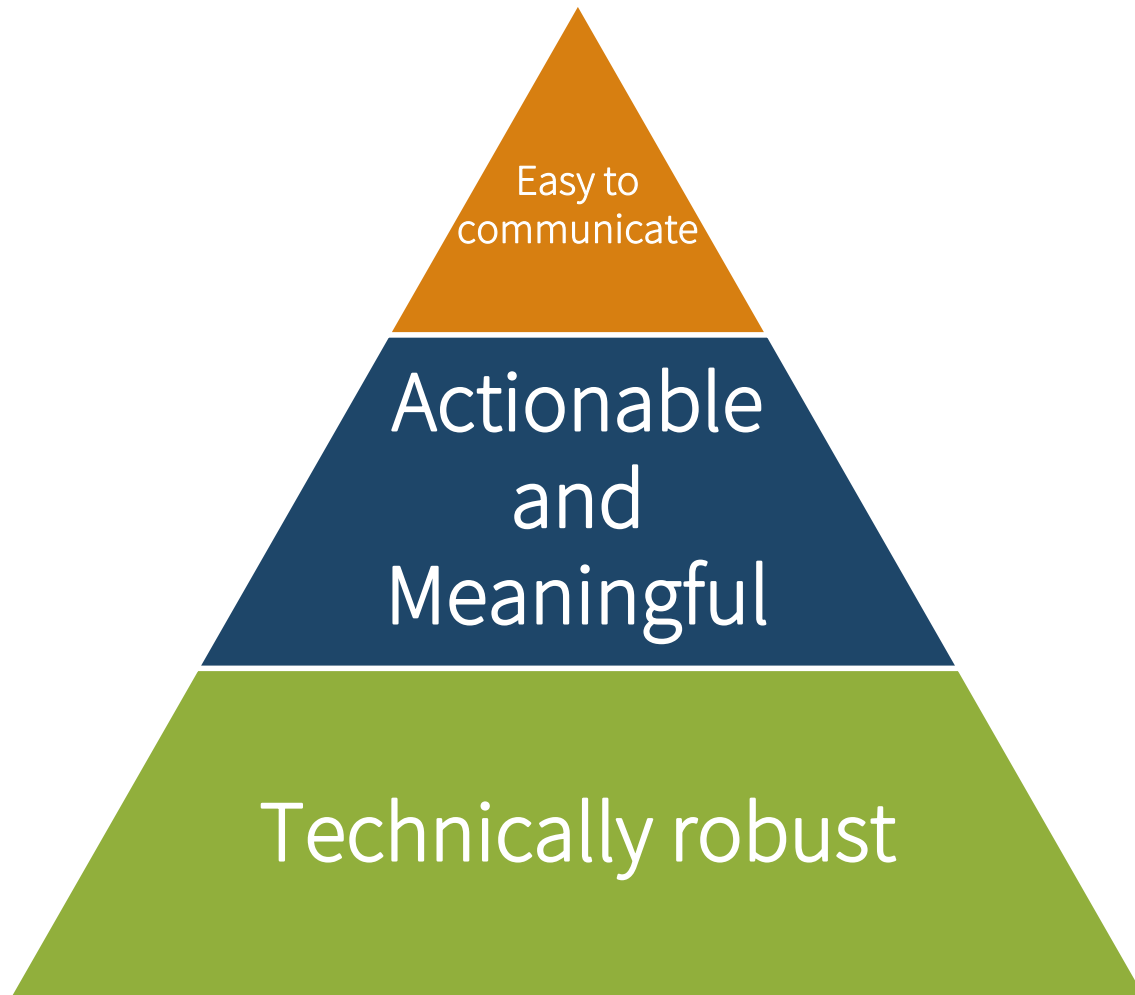
# NABERS UK ENERGY FOR OFFICES RATINGS: GETTING YOUR BUILDINGS READY

# Use rateability survey to assess readiness for different ratings

- ☐ Is NIA measured to acceptable standard?
- ☐ Is there digital logging of out of hours a/c requests by functional space?
- ☐ Is energy data logging system (EMS) in good working order (and does it reconcile with utility meter data over year)?
- ☐ Is there documentation validating existing metering (what is on each meter, CT ratios, gas pressure factors, etc.)?
- ☐ Absence of metering necessary to produce a compliant or optimum rating?
- ☐ Do all material meters including landlord sub-metering comply with NABERS quality standard?



# Conclusion: “**delineate, measure, rate and disclose**”



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