PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

JACKSON CLEMENTS BURROWS ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION

FY2019-20

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

Jackson Clements Burrows Architects

An Australian Government Initiative

Climate Active

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Jackson Clements Burrows Architects Pty Ltd

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Signature 

Date: 12 February 2021

Name of Signatory Graham Burrows

Position of Signatory Director

Australian Government

Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources

1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This certification covers the Australian business operations of Jackson Clements Burrows Architects (JCB). All emission scopes are accounted for, including direct and indirect fuel use, energy consumption of office operations, services provision, and employee travel.

Organisation description

JCB is a Melbourne-based architectural practice of over 50 design professionals united by a shared commitment to the delivery of innovative design solutions.

Our experience covers a wide range of project types and scales and each project, large or small, is treated as a critical contributor to our collaborative studio environment.

"Climate Active provides a transparent assessment of our practice's carbon emissions, allowing us to identify targets for continuous and sustainable improvement."

Sustainability is an intrinsic part of what we do at JCB. We believe that every project should address the importance of social, cultural and environmental sustainability.

We recognise that in partnership with our clients we have a critical responsibility to the future of our communities and the environment through the built work that we leave behind. We encourage our clients to embrace this responsibility and the opportunities that it provides.

Our holistic approach to sustainability ensures that our architecture is appropriate to its location, connected with its occupants and kind to our planet.

To further demonstrate our commitment, JCB has joined other Australian and international architectural practices in declaring a state of climate and biodiversity crisis. To ensure our words are matched by actions, we're committed to understanding and enhancing our own climate emissions performance and leading by example within our industry.

2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

Diagram of the certification boundary

Quantified

Electricity

Telecommunications

Water

IT equipment

Paper

Printing & stationery

Office fitout

Staff commute to work

Working from home

Business flights

Petrol and gas used in company cars

Cleaning services

Food & catering

Postage & couriers

Business accommodation

Advertising

Taxi, rideshare and hire cars

Business train travel

Photography

Software

Waste

Non-quantified

Office furniture

Refrigerants

Excluded

n/a

Non-quantified sources

For office furniture, initial emissions were non-quantified but repairs and replacements will be quantified.

Refrigerants were considered to be immaterial.

Data management plan

n/a

Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

n/a

"As a Climate Active organisation, we are achieving our net zero carbon emissions goal, while supporting projects for positive environmental, social and economic change."

3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions reduction strategy

JCB's emissions reduction strategy will target three key areas: energy, travel and procurement. Combined these areas cover over 99% of overall emissions. A more detailed timeline of reduction targets will be developed over the next two years.

Energy

Over a quarter of JB's emissions in FY2020 came from energy used at the office and at home. Approaches to reduce energy will focus on the hierarchy of energy efficiency, onsite renewable energy generation and offsite renewable energy generation. The table below details the strategy for electricity at JCB's office as well as for staff working from home.

Table 1

Emission Source	Energy Efficiency	On-Site Renewables	Off-Site Renewables
Office Electricity	Reduce office mechanical heating & cooling demands, through prioritizing passive measures and BMS monitoring	Solar PV with battery storage & grid feed-in installed to new offices. Monitor output & peak loads to reduce grid electricity use where possible.	Grid provider with 100% Green Power by end 2020
Working from Home	Educate staff about insulation, efficient appliances, passive design and behaviour changes.	Encourage staff with the means to install their own rooftop solar systems.	Provide information to staff on the benefits of purchasing Green Power

Travel

Business flights, employee commute and staff travel made up an additional 14% of emissions. JCB will seek to reduce travel where possible by prioritising video conferencing. To improve employee commute emissions, JCB will encourage car share, public transport, cycling or walking where possible. For those who travel large distances by car, working from home will be supported as an alternative arrangement.

Procurement

The vast majority of remaining emissions come from services provided by third parties where JCB has very limited control and visibility of their emissions. While some of these emissions are difficult to reduce, JCB already purchases carbon neutral paper and will continue to seek out carbon neutral suppliers. In time this will help to reduce emissions associated with software and other services. JCB will also target food & catering by looking to reduce packaging; recycle where possible and reduce consumption of emissions-intensive produce, instead sourcing locally, and reducing meat & processed foods.

Emissions summary (inventory)

Table 2

Emission source category	tonnes CO_2-e
Accommodation and facilities	0.608
Air Transport (km)	24.432
Bespoke	15.278
Cleaning and Chemicals	10.177
Electricity	53.028
Food	13.177
ICT services and equipment	68.155
Land and Sea Transport (fuel)	1.674
Land and Sea Transport (km)	11.567
Office equipment & supplies	49.298
Postage, courier and freight	10.049
Professional Services	4.389
Taxi and Uber	2.394
Waste	1.528
Water	0.058
Machinery and vehicles	0.481
Total Net Emissions	**266.293**

Uplift factors

Table 3

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO_2-e
n/a	n/a
Total footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)	**266.293**

Carbon neutral products

JCB used Reflex carbon neutral paper.

Electricity summary

Electricity was calculated using a Location-based approach.

The Climate Active team are consulting on the use of a market vs location-based approach for electricity accounting with a view to finalising a policy decision for the carbon neutral certification by July 2020. Given a decision is still pending on the accounting way forward, a summary of emissions using both measures has been provided for full disclosure and to ensure year on year comparisons can be made.

Market-based approach electricity summary

Table 4

Electricity inventory items	kWh	Emissions (tonnes CO2e)
Electricity Renewables	22,119	0.000
Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	0	0.000
Electricity Remaining	37,747	40.809
Renewable electricity percentage	35%	
Net emissions (Market based approach)		*40.809*

Location-based summary

Table 5

State/ Territory	Electricity Inventory items	kWh	Full Emission factor (Scope 2 +3)	Emissions (tonnes CO2e)
Vic	Electricity Renewables	12,793	-1.12	-14.328
Vic	Electricity Carbon Neutral Power	-	-1.12	0.000
Vic	Netted off (exported on-site generation)	3,064	-1.02	-3,126
Vic	Electricity Total	62,931	1.12	70.482
	Total net electricity emissions (Location based)		*0.00*	*53.028*

4. CARBON OFFSETS

Offset purchasing strategy: in arrears

Offsets summary

Table 6

1. Total offsets required for this report	267
2. Offsets retired in previous reports and used in this report	0
3. Net offsets required for this report	267

Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Quantity (tonnes CO2-e)	Quantity used in previous report	Quantity banked for future years	Quantity used in this report
Tiwi Islands Savanna Burning	ACCUs	ANREU	December 22 2020	3,772,968,980 – 3,772,969,079	2018-19	100	0	0	100
20 MWAC (22 MWDC) SKCIL Solar Power Plant Project	VCUs	APX	December 22 2020	8607-33719650-33719732-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-IN-1-1854-01042018-30092018-0	2018	83	0	0	83
Cai Be Rice Husk Thermal Energy Generation Project	VCUs	APX	December 22 2020	4034-172728226-172728275-VCU-008-APX-VN-1-589-01042012-31052014-0	2014	50	0	0	50
Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project	VCUs	APX	December 22 2020	5816-261749096-261749129-VCU-016-MER-ID-14-674-01072013-31122013-1	2013	34	0	0	34
							Total offsets retired this report and used in this report		267
							Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports		0

Co-benefits

Tiwi Islands Savanna Burning

In the Tiwi Islands, savanna burning is an important carbon farming project that is delivered in partnership with Tiwi Land Council and Charles Darwin University. Savanna burning is a fire management method that prevents destructive bushfires (prevalent in tropical savannas of northern Australia) by reducing the fuel load in a controlled manner and therefore reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By practicing traditional patchwork burning in the early dry season when fires are cooler and by burning less country, there are fewer emissions released and more carbon is stored in the soil and plants, keeping the land healthy for the Tiwi people.

This method generates Australian Carbon Credit Units ("ACCU") and in turn brings environmental, social and cultural co-benefits such as:

- Elders sharing traditional ecological knowledge with young people;
- Protection of rock art and sacred sites;
- Protection of the environment by Aboriginal led land and sea management;
- Meaningful employment aligning with the interests and values of Traditional Owners; and
- Contribution to increased pride and self- esteem of Aboriginal people.

20 MWAC (22 MWDC) SKCIL Solar Power Plant Project

This project helps to create employment opportunities, infrastructure, and clean technology investment in the region. In addition, it reduces the production of specific pollutants like SOx, NOx, and SPM associated with conventional thermal power generation facilities.

Cai Be Rice Husk Thermal Energy Generation Project

Cai Be District in South Vietnam turns an environmental problem into a clean, renewable energy solution. Processing rice for bran oil typically resulted in the disposal of rice husks into waterways. Decaying husks then released methane into the atmosphere, a greenhouse gas 25 times worse than carbon dioxide. Instead, Cai Be captures rice husk methane to produce electricity.

Biomass based thermal energy generation technology requires specialized expertise and good knowledge of the operational procedures. Implementation of such boiler technology thus comes with the need for trained manpower to operate and maintain the system. Thus the local in the area, which is a developing region, are employed by the project and will benefit from training and increased job opportunity.

Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project

Rimba Raya is situated in Central Kalimantan in Indonesian Borneo. Covering land approximately the same size as Singapore, it is known as one of the largest Orangutan sanctuaries in the world. Offering a viable alternative to deforestation, a practice very common in the area, the project has a wealth of benefits to the biodiversity of the region and the surrounding communities. Rimba Raya is home to over 300 species of birds, 122 species of mammals and 180 species of trees and plants. The project has strong community based initiatives including increased employment for communities, greater access to medical and health services, and assistance with education.

5. USE OF TRADE MARK

Table 7

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Marketing Collateral	Certified Organisation
Submissions	Certified Organisation
Website	Certified Organisation

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

n/a

APPENDIX 1

Excluded emissions

To be deemed relevant an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Excluded emissions are detailed below against each of the five criteria.

Table 8

Relevance test					
Excluded emission sources	*The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions*	*The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.*	*Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.*	*The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.*	*The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.*
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

APPENDIX 2

Non-quantified emissions for organisations

Table 9

Non-quantification test				
Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	*Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively*	*Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.*	*Data unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.*	*Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified*
Office furniture	No	No	No	Yes
Refrigerants	Yes	No	No	No