





University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland School of Architecture, Construction and Geomatics

零碳园区建设与发展研讨会 Zero Emission District Webinar

> INTEP/SKAT SWITZERLAND



让我们共同打造气候中和的未来 Building a climate-neutral future together





INEB致力于开展能源高效、气候中和、循环可持续的材料、 构件、建筑及空间发展的应用研究。

INEB is conducting applied research in the field of energy efficient, climate neutral, circular and sustainable materials, components, buildings and spatial development

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建筑可持续性教授:生命周期评估(LCA),隶属于建筑可持续性与能源

- 25 years of experience in sustainable construction 在可持续建造领域25年工作经验
- Until 2023: National Project leader and regional manager for the 2000-Watt-Districts, mandated by the federal office of energy

受瑞士联邦能源署委托,领导2000瓦社区国家和区域项目

ABOUT INEB AND THE PRESENTER

研究所



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Communication and Cooperation ● 沟通与合作

Mixed uses ● 混合功能使用

Outdoor Space Design ● 户外空间设计

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Conclusions / Take Home Messages 总结与留言



介绍

**INTRODUCTION** 



让我们共同打造气候中和的未来 Building a climate-neutral future together





- From Industrialization to Climate Change
   从工业化到气候变化
  - Switzerland 瑞士
  - China 中国
- Political Initiatives towards more
   Sustainability → "Paris Agreement"
   推动可持续发展的政策倡议 → 《巴黎协定》
- Sustainable District or Neighborhood

  Development for more Climate Protection **面向气候保护的可持续城区或社区发展**

全球性挑战

**GLOBAL CHALLENGES** 





- Swiss District Labels 瑞士社区认证
  - Minergie District Minergie 社区
  - Swiss Sustainable District Standard
     瑞士可持续城区标准
  - 2000-Watt-District **2000**瓦社区
- ZED China Standard 零碳园区中国标准
- Shared Principles and Distinct Paths
   原则相通,路径不同

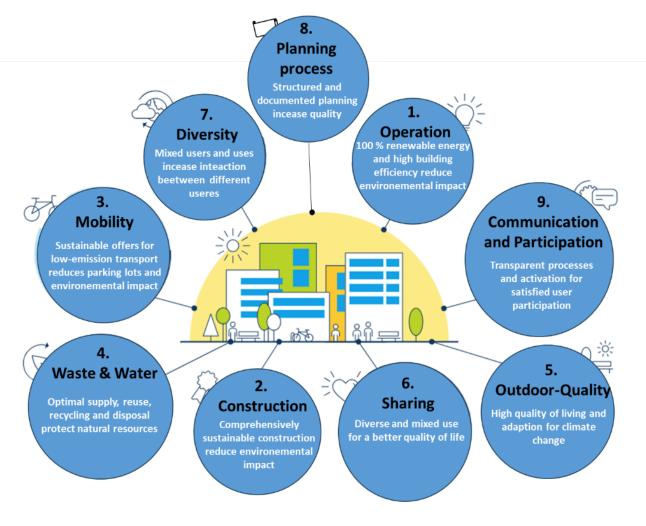
# 瑞士与中国的社区认证标准

SWISS AND CHINESE DISTRICT STANDARDS/LABELS



可持续社区概念框架

FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DISTRICTS



1. Operation 运营

2. Construction 建设

3. Mobility 交通

4. Waste and Water 垃圾与水资源

5. Outdoor Quality **户外质量** 

6. Sharing 共享

7. Diversity 多样性

8. Planning Process 规划过程

9. Communication and Participation 沟通与参与

# 九大标准要求概述

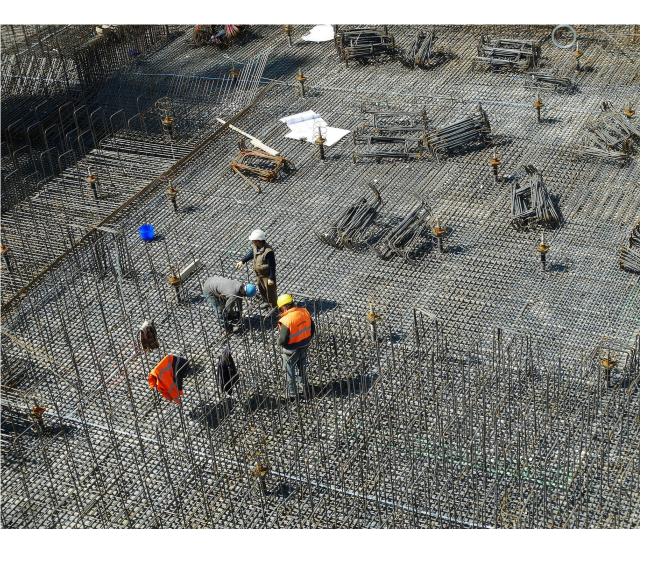
OVERVIEW OF THE NINE SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA



- Globally building operation is responsible for almost 30% of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
   全球建筑运营约占温室气体排放的30%
- Reduction of energy demand and switch to renewable energy is the key
   减少能源需求并转向可再生能源是关键
- Energy generation on site needs to be maximized (e.g. PV on roof AND façade)
   最大化现场能源生产(例如屋顶和立面的光伏)
- With storage the ration of self consumption and grid independency can be increased 借助储能系统提高自用率和电网独立性

1. 运营

1. OPERATION



- Globally building construction accounts for around 10% of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Possible strategies for reduction:
  - Reuse (extension of building lifespan)
  - Reuse (extension of component lifespan)
  - Renewable and low processed materials
  - Recycled materials
  - Smart building design and optimization
  - 全球建筑施工约占温室气体排放的10%
  - 减少排放的可能策略包括:
    - 延长建筑使用寿命的再利用
    - 延长构件使用寿命的再利用
    - 可再生和低加工材料
    - 回收材料
      - 智能建筑设计与优化 2. CONSTRUCTION

2. 建造



 Globally mobility is responsible for more than 20% of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

#### 交通,约占全球温室气体排放的20%以上

 Development of districts can help reduce the impact (e.g. 15 Min. neighborhoods)

#### 城区发展有助于减少影响(例如15分钟社区)

Goal: reduction of fossil-fuelled transportation

#### 目标:减少化石燃料载体交通

Measures: Good public transportation, reduction of car parking lots, increase of number of bike parking, offer of sharing bikes, etc.

措施:完善公交、减少停车位、增加单车车位、共享单车



- Water: Reduction of consumption through efficient water management including:
   Evaporation, infiltration and retention areas for rainwater as well as water saving measures
   水资源:通过高效的水管理措施减少水消耗,包括蒸发、渗透和雨水滞留区,以及节水措施。
- Waste: Reduction of waste generation through waste management: Reduce, reuse, recycle, and dispose by offering good delivery and disposal facilities

废物管理:通过废物管理减少废物产生,减少、再利用、回收,并通过提供良好的配送和处置设施进行妥善处理。

## 4. 废弃物和水资源

4. WASTE AND WATER



 Goal: High quality outdoor space where people like to spend time

目标:提供高质量的户外空间,使人们愿意在其中

Includes: Native plants and animals to increase biodiversity and to reduce heat island effects

涵盖: 本土植物和动物,增加生物多样性,减少热岛效应

 To reduce this effect the focus should be on shading and ventilation

为了减少热岛效应,重点应放在遮阴和通风上

It also helps to retard rainwater in cases of extreme weather events (swamp city) 在极端天气情况下,户外空间还有助于滞留雨水(防洪城市)

5. 户外质量

5. OUTDOOR QUALITY



 Through sharing offers it is possible to reduce personal consumption (sufficiency)

#### 通过共享设施,可以减少个人消费(充足性)

 Examples are: Co-working spaces, guest rooms in hotel/pension, laundry facilities, different shared mobility offers, etc.

例子: 共享办公空间、酒店/宾馆的客房、洗衣设施、各种共享出行服务等

 Goal: No need for an own car, private guest- or office room in the apartment, own tools (e.g. drilling machine, ladder, etc.)

目标:不需要拥有私家车、私人客房或办公室、个人工具(例如钻机、梯子等)



A social mix promotes social cohesion as it leads to a diverse exchange of ideas, experiences and resources.

社会混合促进社会凝聚力,因为它促使多样化的思想、经验和资源交流。

 Supports the creation of an inclusive environment promoting equal opportunities and reduces social isolation.

支持创造包容性环境,促进平等机会,减少社会孤立。

- Can be achieved by:
  - Good mix of uses (dwelling, office, restaurant, etc.)
  - Good mix of different types of dwellings

#### 可以通过以下方式实现:

- 良好的功能混合(住宅、办公室、餐厅等)
- 不同类型住宅的良好混合



- Land-use: The ground is a non-renewable and finite resource → Inward densification 土地利用: 土地是不可再生切有限的资源,向内向 式密集开发
- Site selection and development: Choose sites that are well connected to public transport and allow public uses in (all) ground floors 选址与开发:选择交通便利、并允许公共使用的地块(所有)底层
- Planning process: Ensure that in all planning steps and instruments strong sustainability requirements are set

规划过程:确保在所有规划步骤和工具中,设定严格的可持续性要求



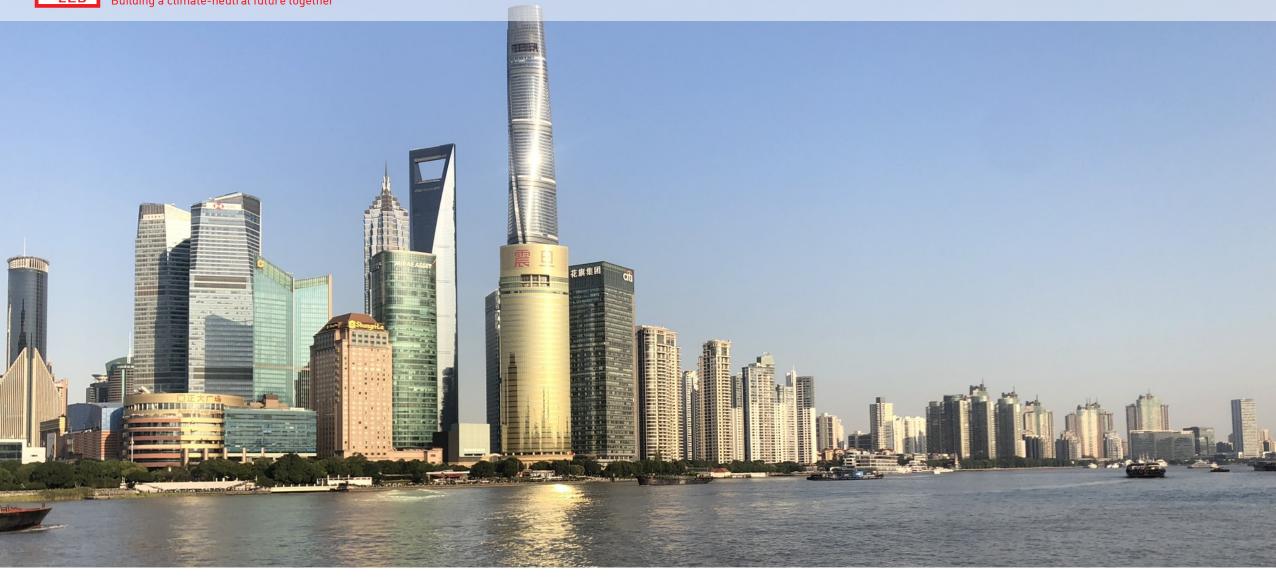
- High degree of participation helps significantly for a smoother development and better acceptance 高度参与有助于显著提高开发过程的顺利性和更好的接受度
- Try involving Stakeholders and local population in the planning, implementation and operation processes

尝试让利益相关者和当地居民参与规划、实施和运营过程

- Sensitization of inhabitants regarding for example energy use und mobility behavior
  - 提高居民对能源使用和出行行为等方面的敏感性
- Involvement of inhabitants in different ways 以多种方式让居民参与其中

# 9. 沟通与参与





上海示范工程中应用的标准要求

CRITERIA APPLIED IN DP SHANGHAI















## **Honey Plants**

## 为城市传粉昆虫建一个家

蜜源植物是蜂蝶类传粉昆虫的食物来源,两者间构成的城市传粉网络,有利

大城市森林工态水流的32至30万至20 社区打造万物友好的自然景观,种植丰富的蜜源植物,为传粉昆虫、鸟类和 其他动物营造安全的栖息之地。居民也可以近距离观察小动物的活动,与自













减排/零碳 LOW/ZERO CARBON 1

低能耗 LOW ENERGY

生活质量 QUALITY OF LIFE 3

#### 可持续社区是低/零碳供能

减少日常交通和建材的碳排放是很不易的,因此用于运营的能必须(接近)100%来自可再生能源

SUSTAINABLE DISTRICTS HAVE LOW/ZERO CARBON ENERGY SUPPLY: It is hard to reduce the carbon impact from daily mobility as well as from the materials and therefore operational energy needs to be (almost) 100% renewable

#### 可持续社区能耗极低

为了能总体实现低能耗,必须在运营和隐含能耗之间达到良好的平衡,这也意味着要找到最优的保温层厚度

SUSTAINABLE DISTRICTS HAVE A LOW ENERGY CONSUMPTION: For achieving an overall low energy consumption, a good balance between operational and embodied energy must be targeted which means finding the optimal insulation thickness

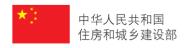
#### 可持续社区是高质量生活的基础

通过提供不同服务和面向用户的基础设施,人们被连接在一起并成为社区的拥有者

SUSTAINABLE DISTRICTS FORM THE BASIS FOR A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE: By offering different services and a user-focused infrastructure, people get connected and they take ownership of the district

# 诚请您记住

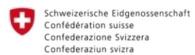








感谢聆听!





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