



INSIGHTS

SUSTAINABILITY GLOSSARY

We can help you deliver your sustainability ambitions

We are at a pivotal moment as the world approaches climate and ecological limits, and as understanding of sustainability and ESG impacts evolves rapidly.



Introduction



Now is the time for us to act on net zero delivery, prepare for physical climate risks, understand our material ESG risks and opportunities, protect and enhance biodiversity, and maximise our contributions to social value as we transition to a greener economy.

Our experts can develop the approach that is right for you to achieve your sustainability ambitions, simplifying the intricate challenges involved.

Sustainability is a complex field, with many definitions and acronyms, and the aim of this glossary is to help clients, colleagues and stakeholders improve their knowledge in this field and use clear and consistent terminology. The glossary, which will be updated regularly, is reflective of all the markets we operate in around the world.

In this document, you will also learn how RLB is building sustainability to be a core offering across all the industry sectors we serve, supporting clients to achieve more sustainable outcomes through their projects. At asset, organisational and community levels, our specialists are here to help you:

- Meet your ESG objectives
- Keep your estate on the path to net zero
- Deliver sustainable business solutions
- Create social value that you can count

With our in-depth expertise and comprehensive range of services, we can guide you on your sustainability journey.

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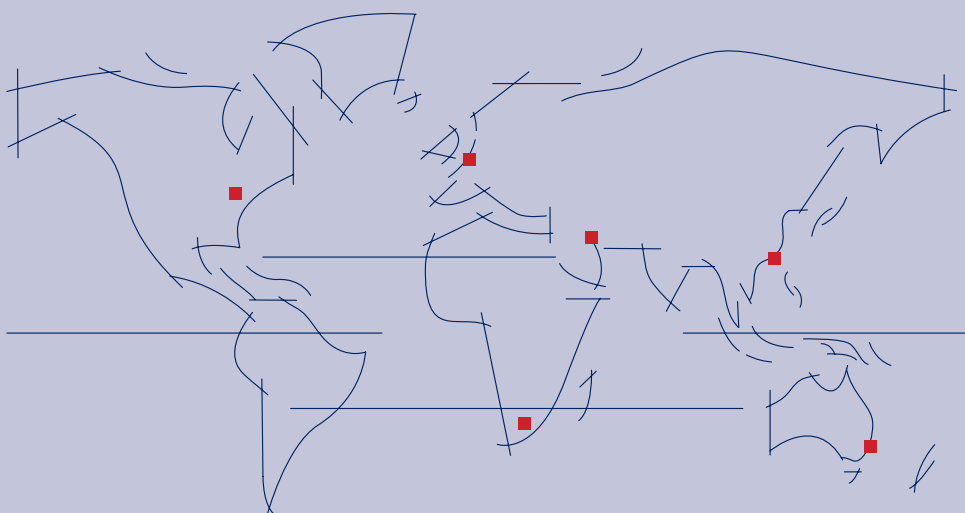
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A-Z Glossary

A

Absolute zero carbon

Eliminating all carbon emissions without the use of offsets.

(Source: WLCN, 2023)

Afforestation

Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was under a different land use; implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest.

(Source: FAO, 2020)

B

B Corporation certification

Certified B Corporations, or B Corps, are companies verified by B Lab to meet high standards of social and environmental performance, transparency and accountability.

(Source: B Lab, 2023)

Biodiversity

Biological diversity (biodiversity) is the occurrence of different types of ecosystems, different species of organisms with the whole range of their variants and genes adapted to different climates, and environments along with their interactions and processes.

(Source: Muralikrishna & Manickam, 2017)



SERVICE

Biodiversity Consultancy

Our future depends on nature in many ways, yet our environment is now facing rapid decline. Our ecologists and nature specialists can assist you in assessing, planning and developing an action plan to protect and enhance biodiversity. We incorporate nature into ESG reporting, understand supply chain risks, and deal with nature in the built environment, from biodiversity net gain assessments to nature-based solutions to climate change.

[Find out more](#)

Biofuel

Liquid, solid or gaseous fuel produced by conversion of biomass such as bioethanol from sugar cane, corn, charcoal or woodchips, and biogas from anaerobic decomposition of wastes.

(Source: Sanchez et al., 2019)

BREEAM

BREEAM is used to specify and measure the sustainability performance of buildings, ensuring that projects meet sustainability goals and continue to perform optimally over time.

(Source: BREEAM, 2023)



SERVICE

Green Building Accreditations

With 40% of global carbon emissions linked to the built environment and growing regulatory requirements, building certifications like BREEAM, LEED and SKA are crucial to your capital and asset plans. With emerging ESG focus on real estate assets, green building accreditation is a key reportable indicator in frameworks such as the Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB). Our sustainability experts are here to support you at every step, from estate-wide strategies to project-level certifications.

[Find out more](#)

C

Carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS)

CCUS involves the capture of CO₂ from large point sources, such as power generation or industrial facilities that use either fossil fuels or biomass as fuel, or directly from the atmosphere for utilisation or permanent storage (often underground).

(Source: IEA, 2023)

Carbon credit

A carbon credit is a token (often tradable) representing the avoidance or removal of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).

(Source: LSE, 2022)

Carbon emissions

Carbon emissions are the emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement; they include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels as well as gas flaring. Emissions of CO₂ are from burning oil, coal and gas for energy use, burning wood and waste materials, and from industrial processes such as cement production.

(Source: EcoLife, 2022; WorldBank, 2020)



SERVICE

Net Zero, Climate Action and Carbon Management

With up to 40% of carbon emissions linked to construction and the built environment, every community, organisation and asset manager needs to take urgent, smart action to reach net zero. We will work with you to achieve your decarbonisation and ESG goals. Our carbon management expertise supports real-world decision-making and practical delivery. Combined with our world-leading cost management capabilities, you will be uniquely placed to understand the financial impact of decarbonisation and build the business case for action.

[Find out more](#)

Carbon footprint

Carbon footprint is often used as shorthand for the amount of carbon (usually in tonnes) being emitted by an activity or organisation.

(Source: Global Footprint Network, 2023)

Carbon neutral

All carbon emissions are balanced with offsets based on carbon removals or avoided emissions.

(Source: WLCN, 2023)

Carbon offset

A carbon offset broadly refers to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions – or an increase in carbon storage (for example, through land restoration or the planting of trees) – that is used to compensate for emissions that occur elsewhere.

(Source: Carbon Offset Guide, 2023)

Carbon sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide. Plants sequester carbon by capturing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and transforming it into biomass through photosynthesis.

(Source: UNECE, 2023)

Carbon sinks

A carbon sink is anything that sequesters more carbon from the atmosphere than it releases – for example, plants, the ocean and soil.

(Source: National Geographic, 2023)

Carbon source

A carbon source is anything that releases more carbon than it sequesters.

(Source: National Geographic, 2023)

CDP

CDP, originally known as the Carbon Disclosure Project, is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for investors, companies, cities and governments to assess their impact and take urgent action to build a truly sustainable economy.

(Source: CDP, 2023)

Circular economy

A circular economy entails markets that give incentives to reusing products, rather than scrapping them and then extracting new resources. In such an economy, all forms of waste, such as clothes, scrap metal and obsolete electronics, are returned to the economy or used more efficiently.

(Source: UNCTAD, 2023)

Climate adaptation

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

(Source: IPCC, 2019)



SERVICE

Climate Change Adaptation

Extreme weather events including record-breaking temperatures and floods are the new normal, with the ever-growing physical hazards of climate change becoming more and more apparent. While it's easy to feel overwhelmed, now is the time to act on climate adaptation. Whether you manage built assets, organisations or a community, our experts can help you conduct climate risk assessments and implement practical interventions to meet the challenges you face.

[Find out more](#)

Climate Change Act

The Climate Change Act commits the UK Government by law to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% of 1990 levels (net zero) by 2050.

(Source: Climate Change Committee, 2023)

Climate mitigation

Mitigation means making the impacts of climate change less severe by preventing or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

(Source: European Environment Agency, 2023)

Climate resilience

Resilience to climate change is defined as the capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of hazardous climatic events while incurring minimal damage to societal wellbeing, the economy and the environment.

(Source: LSE, 2022)

Climate risk

In the context of climate change, risks can arise from potential impacts of climate change as well as human responses to climate change.

(Source: IPCC, 2020)

Conference of Parties (COP)

The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the UNFCCC. All States that are Parties to the UNFCCC are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

(Source: UNFCCC, 2023)

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

CSR is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.

(Source: UNIDO, 2023)

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) requires all large companies (meeting two of the following three criteria: more than 250 employees, a turnover of over €40 million and over €20m in total assets) and all listed companies (except listed micro-enterprises) to disclose information on what they see as the risks and opportunities arising from social and environmental issues, and on the impact of their activities on people and the environment.

(Source: European Commission, 2023)

D

Decarbonisation

The process by which countries or other entities aim to achieve a low-carbon economy, or by which individuals aim to reduce their consumption of carbon.

(Source: IPCC, 2019)

Deforestation

The conversion of forest to other land use independently whether human-induced or not.

(Source: FAO, 2020)



CASE STUDY

Cambridgeshire County Council – Heat Decarbonisation Strategy

Cambridgeshire County Council is committed to become fossil fuel free by 2025 and achieve net zero by 2050 as part of its climate change and environment strategy. RLB was appointed to develop heat decarbonisation plans for 22 council-owned properties across Cambridgeshire, which included corporate offices, children and family centres, libraries and community centres.

[Find out more](#)

Doughnut Economics

Developed by Kate Raworth, Doughnut Economics is an approach to framing the challenge of meeting the needs of all by providing a solid social foundation, while still operating within planetary boundaries.

(Source: Raworth, 2017)

DREAM

This Defence Related Environmental Assessment Methodology (DREAM) is an environmental assessment and certification programme for new and existing buildings on the Ministry of Defence (MOD) estate.

(Source: MOD, 2020)

E

Earth Overshoot Day

Earth Overshoot Day marks the date when humanity's demand for ecological resources and services in a given year exceeds what Earth can regenerate in that year.

(Source: Earth Overshoot Day, 2023)

Ecosystem

An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals and other organisms, as well as weather and landscapes, work together to form a bubble of life.

(Source: National Geographic, 2023)

Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning, regulating and cultural services that directly affect people and supporting services needed to maintain the other services.

(Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2010)

Embodied carbon

Embodied carbon is the total greenhouse gas emissions (often simplified to 'carbon') generated to produce a built asset. This includes emissions caused by extraction, manufacture/processing, transportation and assembly of every product and element in an asset.

(Source: UKGBC, 2017)

Environmental management systems

An environmental management system (EMS) is a powerful tool for managing the adverse impacts of activities of an organisation on the environment aspects. It is often associated with ISO 14001.

(Source: Halder, 2013)

Environmental, social and governance (ESG)

Environmental, social and governance (ESG), previously considered non-financial elements, have now emerged as core values of companies, major financial institutions and shareholders around the world. They are considered deeply in core management strategies that companies must implement for sustainable management and investment.

(Source: ASDUN, 2023)



CASE STUDY

How ESG is changing the value of our commercial estates

Matthew Brooker, National Head of Commercial, RLB UK, reflects on how the evaluation of commercial buildings is changing at pace, with environmental, social and governance elements (ESG) drivers behind this change.

[Find out more](#)

European Green Deal

The European Green Deal is the EU's main growth strategy to transition the EU economy to a sustainable economic model. Presented in December 2019, the overarching objective of the European Green Deal is for Europe to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050.

(Source: European Commission, 2023)

E-waste

E-waste is a term often used to describe used electronics that are nearing the end of their useful life and discarded, donated or recycled.

(Source: EPA, 2023)

F

Fitwel

Fitwel is a healthy building certification based on scorecards that include evidence-based design and operation strategies that enhance buildings by addressing a broad range of health behaviours and risks. Each strategy is associated with unique points allocations based on the strength of associated evidence and the demonstrated impact on occupant health. These points determine what level of Fitwel certification a building receives (a one, two or three-star rating).

(Source: Fitwel, 2023)

G

GHG Protocol

GHG Protocol establishes comprehensive global standardised frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions.

(Source: GHG Protocol, 2023)

Global Compact

The United Nations Global Compact is a call to companies to align strategies and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and take actions and advance societal goals.

(Source: UNGC, 2023)

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is the independent, international organisation that helps businesses and other organisations take responsibility for their impacts, by providing them with the global common language to communicate those impacts through sustainability reporting.

(Source: GRI, 2023)

Greenhouse gases (GHG)

Greenhouse gases (GHG) are gases in the atmosphere such as water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide that can absorb infrared radiation, trapping heat in the atmosphere. This greenhouse effect means that GHG emissions due to human activity cause global warming.

(Source: IPCC, 2019)



SERVICE

Decarbonisation Delivery

A strategic, holistic approach is needed to support built asset decarbonisation plans for an individual building or a large portfolio. In line with your ESG agenda and adhering to a 'fabric first' approach methodology, we implement sustainable energy improvement measures and low-carbon solutions to optimise estates and comply with sustainable governance. We will deploy digital solutions to understand the current energy performance of your assets, using the data collected to inform the planning, development, management and measurement of a decarbonisation roadmap.

[Find out more](#)

Greenwashing

Greenwashing is the exaggeration of environmental credentials. For example, marketing communications that give the impression business operations are better for the environment than they are in reality.

(Source: Courtnell, 2023)

H

Hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO)

Hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) is a low-carbon biofuel diesel alternative. It is derived from used cooking oils, residue animal fats from food processing, tall oil, and non-food grade crops. Unless directly specified, HVO is often derived in part or fully from palm oil, which has been linked to deforestation.

(Source: HVO Fuel UK, 2023)

I

Impact investing

Impact investments are investments made with the intention to generate positive, measurable social and environmental impact alongside a financial return.

(Source: GIIN, 2023)

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

(Source: IPCC, 2023)

J

Just transition

A just transition seeks to ensure that the substantial benefits of a green economy transition are shared widely, while also supporting those who stand to lose economically - be they countries, regions, industries, communities, workers or consumers.

(Source: European Bank, 2023)



SERVICE

Green Economy Services

Understanding how the developing green economy will affect you has never been more important. This includes the cost and financial impact of climate and ESG plans, the opportunities and risks from the energy transition, and how green finance could benefit your organisation. As leading cost management experts, we can provide you with up-to-date ESG, net zero and climate change costs and intelligence data to support real-world financial decision-making. We will help you address the business, economic, regulatory and human impacts of climate change and ESG.

[Find out more](#)

L

LEED

To achieve LEED certification, a project earns points by adhering to prerequisites and credits that address carbon, energy, water, waste, transportation, materials, health and indoor environmental quality. Projects go through a verification and review process by Green Building Certification Inc. (GBCI) and are awarded points that correspond to a level of LEED certification.

(Source: USGBC, 2023)

Life cycle assessment

Life cycle assessment is a technique for assessing the environmental aspects associated with a product or service over its life cycle.

(Source: Muralikrishna & Manickam, 2017)

Living Building Challenge

The Living Building Challenge is a holistic performance-based programme for designing, constructing and operating buildings developed by the International Living Future Institute (ILFI).

(Source: ILFI, 2023)

N

NABERS

NABERS (National Australian Built Environment Rating System) provides simple, reliable and comparable sustainability measurement across building sectors like hotels, shopping centres, apartments, offices and data centres.

(Source: NABERS, 2023)

Nationally determined contribution (NDC)

A nationally determined contribution (NDC) is a non-binding national plan highlighting climate change mitigation, including climate-related targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions. These plans also include policies and measures governments aim to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to achieve the global targets set out in the Paris Agreement.

(Source: CDP, 2023)

Natural capital

Natural capital is another term for the stock of renewable and non-renewable resources (for example, plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people.

(Source: Natural Capital Coalition, 2021)

Nature-based solutions

Solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits, and help build resilience.

(Source: European Commission, 2023)

Net zero carbon

A net zero (whole life) carbon asset is one where the sum total of all asset-related GHG emissions, both operational and embodied, over an asset's life cycle (Modules A0-A5, B1-B8, C1-C4) are minimised, which meets local carbon, energy and water targets or limits, and with residual 'offsets' equals zero.

(Source: WLCN, 2023)



INSIGHT

Net Zero Carbon Procurement Guide

RLB's Net Zero Carbon Procurement Guide provides insight from across the industry on how sustainability is dealt with throughout the procurement process.

[Find out more](#)

P

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its overarching goal is to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels".

(Source: UNFCCC, 2023)

PAS 2080

PAS 2080 is a global standard for managing infrastructure carbon and has been authored to meet World Trade Organization requirements. The framework looks at the whole value chain, aiming to reduce carbon and reduce cost through more intelligent design, construction and use.

(Source: Carbon Trust, 2023)

Passivhaus

Passivhaus is an international energy performance standard. The core focus of Passivhaus is to dramatically reduce the requirement for space heating and cooling, while also creating excellent indoor comfort levels.

(Source: BRE, 2023)

Planetary boundaries

The nine planetary boundaries (climate change, ocean acidification, stratospheric ozone depletion, land use change, freshwater use, biodiversity loss, chemical pollution, atmospheric aerosol loading, novel entities) are scientifically-based levels of human-caused degradation of the Earth's systems beyond which their functioning may be substantially altered.

(Source: Steffan et al., 2015)

R

REDD+

REDD+ is a framework created by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) to guide activities in the forest sector that reduces emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

(Source: UNFCCC, 2023)

S

Science Based Targets initiative

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is a global body enabling businesses to set ambitious greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets in line with the latest climate science. The SBTi's goal is to drive companies across the world to support the global economy to halve emissions before 2030 and achieve net zero before 2050. The initiative is a collaboration between CDP, United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

(Source: SBTi, 2023)

Science-based targets

Science-based targets provide a clearly defined pathway for companies and financial institutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement (primarily to limit global warming to 1.5°C).

(Source: CDP, 2023)

Scope 1

Covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.

(Source: The Carbon Trust, 2023)

Scope 2

Covers indirect emissions from purchasing and using electricity, steam, heating and cooling. Using energy, an organisation is indirectly responsible for releasing these greenhouse gas emissions.

(Source: The Carbon Trust, 2023)

Scope 3

Includes all other indirect emissions that occur in an organisation's upstream and downstream activities.

(Source: The Carbon Trust, 2023)

SKA rating

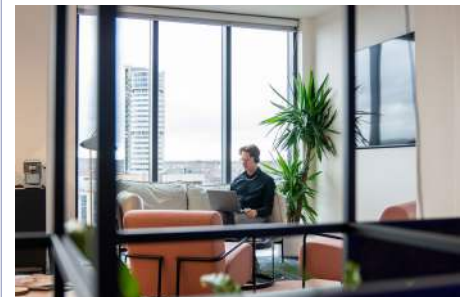
SKA rating helps landlords and tenants assess fit-out projects against a set of sustainability good practice criteria. SKA comprises more than a hundred good practice measures covering energy and CO2 emissions, waste, water, materials, pollution, wellbeing and transport. An example of a good practice measure is that when wooden flooring is stripped out, it should be sent to a salvage yard and reused instead of to landfill.

(Source: RICS, 2023)

Social value

Social value is the quantification of the relative importance that people place on the changes they experience in their lives.

(Source: Social Value UK, 2023)



SERVICE

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Establishing a value model that quantifies both cost and societal values created is key to ensuring we make business decisions that are people-centred and fit for purpose throughout the project life cycle. ESG and wellbeing must be at the core of decision-making models to make certain projects have a positive and sustainable impact on surrounding communities. Our experts will advise you how to employ best-practice to create bespoke approaches that measure and maximise the social value impact of your projects.

[Find out more](#)

Sustainability

“Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

(Source: UN Brundtland Commission, 1987)



SERVICE

ESG and Sustainability Consultancy

Our understanding of climate risk is evolving, from growing physical climate hazards and the imperative to reach net zero, to our economic dependence on nature and working conditions in supply chains. The financial advantages of, and stakeholder preference for, ESG grows clearer by the day. With this growing focus on ESG and sustainability, along with increasing regulation, our experts will help you research, plan, act and report against the issues, frameworks and strategies that fit the unique needs of your organisation and built assets.

[Find out more](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

(Source: UNDP, 2023)

Sustainable finance

Sustainable finance refers to the process of taking environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into account when making investment decisions in the financial sector, leading to more long-term investments in sustainable economic activities and projects.

(Source: European Commission, 2023)

Sustainable procurement

Sustainable procurement is a process whereby organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, while minimising damage to the environment.

(Source: HMRC, 2016)

Systems thinking

Systems thinking is a set of synergistic analytic skills used to improve the capability of identifying and understanding systems, predicting their behaviours, and devising modifications to them in order to produce desired effects. It is widely believed to be critical to handling the complexity of the challenges posed by climate change.

(Source: Arnold & Wade, 2015)

T

Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

The remit of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was to improve and increase reporting of climate-related information. Concurrent with the release of its 2023 status report, the TCFD has fulfilled its remit and disbanded. Its website will remain available to serve as a resource for materials developed by the TCFD. The Financial Stability Board has asked the IFRS Foundation to take over the monitoring of the progress of companies' climate-related disclosures.

(Source: TCFD, 2023)

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), which launched in June 2021, is developing and delivering a risk management and disclosure framework for organisations to report and act on nature-related risks. In March 2023, TNFD released the fourth version of its beta framework for market consultation.

(Source: TNFD, 2023)

Transition plan

A time-bound action plan that clearly outlines how an organisation will achieve its strategy to pivot its existing assets, operations and entire business model towards a trajectory that aligns with the latest and most ambitious climate science.

(Source: CDP, 2023)

Triple bottom line

The triple bottom line is a business concept that states firms should commit to measuring their social and environmental impact – in addition to their financial performance – rather than solely focusing on generating profit, or the standard bottom line. It can be broken down into three ‘Ps’: profit, people and planet.

(Source: Miller, 2020)

U

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force on 21 March 1994. Today, it has near-universal membership. The 198 countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention. Preventing “dangerous” human interference with the climate system is the ultimate aim of the UNFCCC.

(Source: UNFCCC, 2023)

W

WELL certification

Projects pursuing WELL certification can earn points based on performance outcomes for various policy, design and operational strategies that address how buildings can improve health and wellbeing. Projects can achieve one of four certification levels: Bronze, Silver, Gold or Platinum.

(Source: IWBI, 2023)

Whole life carbon

Whole life carbon emissions are the sum total of all asset-related greenhouse gas emissions and removals, both operational and embodied over the life cycle of an asset including its disposal.

(Source: WLCN, 2023)

WiredScore

WiredScore certification recognises and promotes best-in-class digitally connected buildings across the globe.

(Source: WiredScore, 2023)

Z

Zero waste

Zero waste is the conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse, and recovery of products, packaging and materials without burning and with no discharges to land, water or air that threaten the environment or human health.

(Source: ZIWA, 2018)

Integrated solutions responding to your sustainability challenges

RLB is on a journey to become a truly sustainable business in the projects we deliver and the services we provide.

We are committed to helping our clients achieve sustainable outcomes and positive societal impacts, and to improve their readiness and resilience in response to the climate emergency.

Our specialist teams support our clients to set decarbonisation and net zero goals and strategies, and develop the integrated solutions needed to achieve them. We are active in all regions globally, gather and share best practice from all sectors, and work on all scales of built environment as well as across organisations.



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Bringing imagination to life



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