

Zero Carbon 2038

Manchester is committed to playing its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change by adopting targets aligned with the Paris Agreement carbon budgets for limiting global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius. Analysis by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of Manchester has identified the Manchester proportion of this budget and the emissions pathway to support the Paris Agreement. By 2038, Manchester is committed to be net zero carbon relating to total energy used in buildings and transport. As a result Co-op Live is working to the same net zero ambition.

Low and Zero Carbon Technologies

A number of low and zero carbon technologies have been implemented to reduce the carbon emissions from Co-op Live, including air source heat pumps and solar PV.

Solar performance

Solar only became active in Dec 2024 and below is the PV contribution Dec '24 - July '25 as detailed below showing it will achieve between 15-20% energy savings across the year.

Total Generation:	607,805.30	% of total consumption from generation:	8.48%
Total Exported to grid:	17,168.70	% of total generation exported to the grid:	2.82%

Gas and Green Energy.

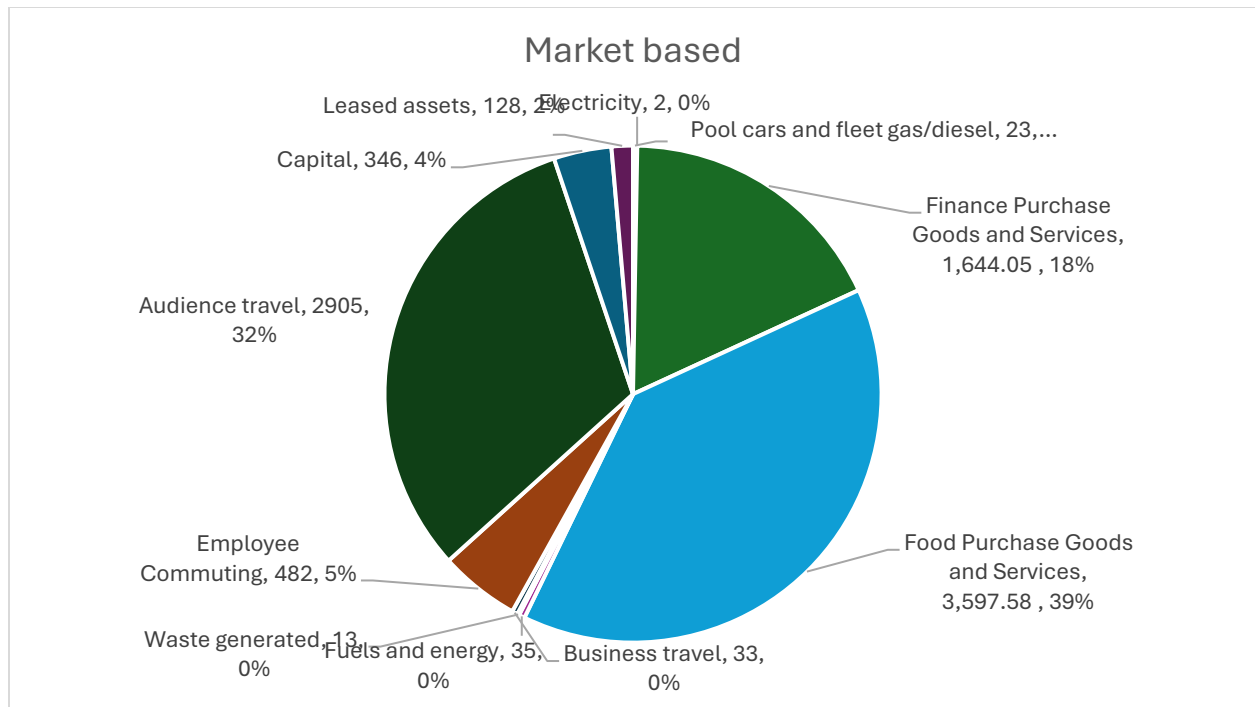
Co-op Live removed gas from the building before opening so we have no gas piped in.

All energy we procure on top of the energy created by the solar PV is 100% renewable energy. Further energy driving efficiency include via heat pumps, LED lighting and Building Management Systems.

Commitment to net zero

Co-op Live was Net Zero (Scope 1 & 2) from opening with carbon offsets in Year 1 and year two (first year of operations). And have a pledge for 50% reduction in scope 3 emission by April 2030 and net zero scope 1,2 and 3 by 2038.

We have just completed modelling for Co-op Live's first year of operations so have key areas of fan travel and food and beverage to focus on.



Journey to net zero

By designing an arena, Co-op Live has actively sought to minimise energy requirements in the first instance through an energy efficient envelope (high performing insulation and detailing for good air tightness) and high efficiency building services systems. This ensures the building has an inherent low operational energy baseline.

To support transition towards net zero carbon in operation by 2038, the building services systems have been designed to operate on predominantly electricity to eradicate on-site fossil fuel combustion and benefit from long-term grid decarbonisation.

There is no gas-fired boiler for hot water or heating, and no gas in kitchens.

Routemap to Net Zero Carbon Energy by 2038

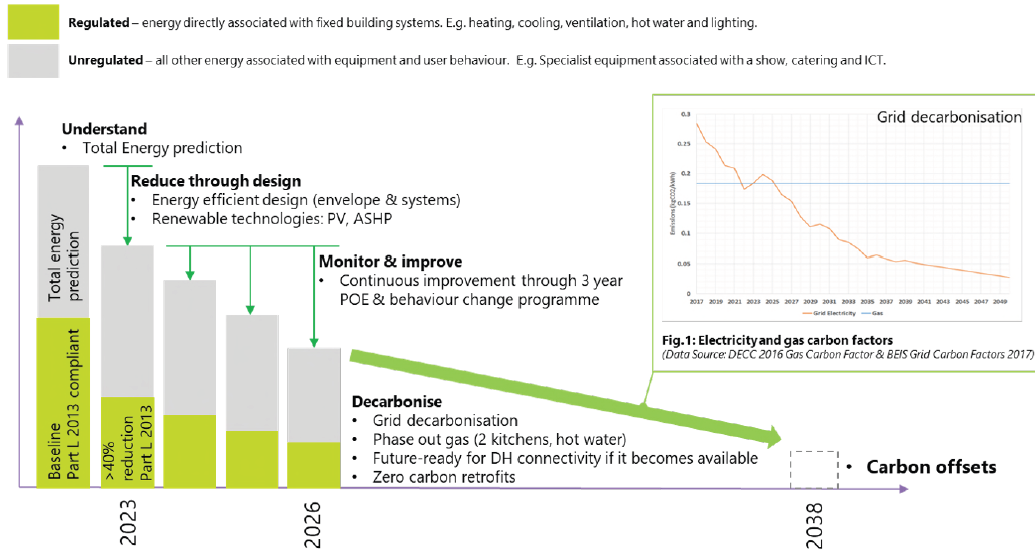
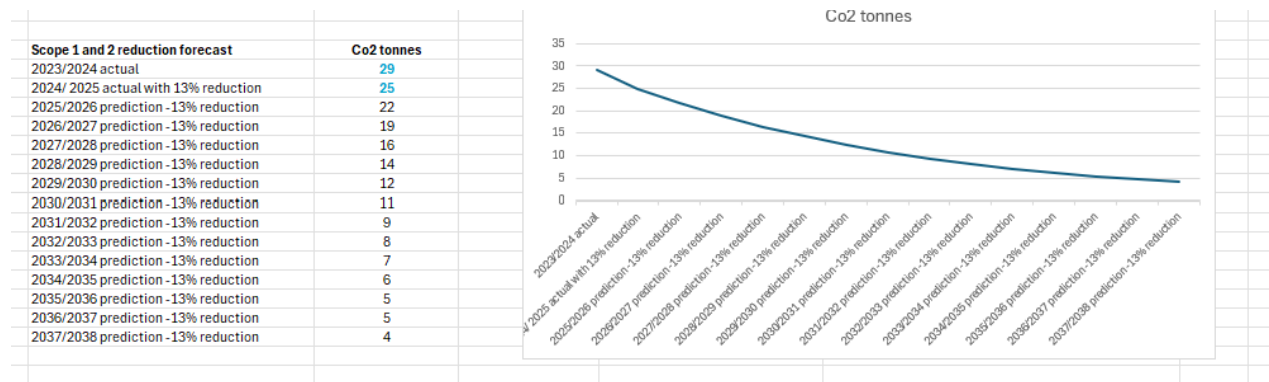


Figure 5.3: Transition to Net Zero Carbon

Carbon intensive areas from the modelling highlights a strategy for Scope 1 and 2 reductions based on current position.



And key scope 3 emissions to focus the reduction strategy on – Food and Beverage and fan travel.

