

Climate Change 2022

The built environment: the battlefield where the fight against climate change will be won or lost?

(after John Schellnhuber)



Climate Change is
when you realise you
are shooting the
evening news with
your own mobile



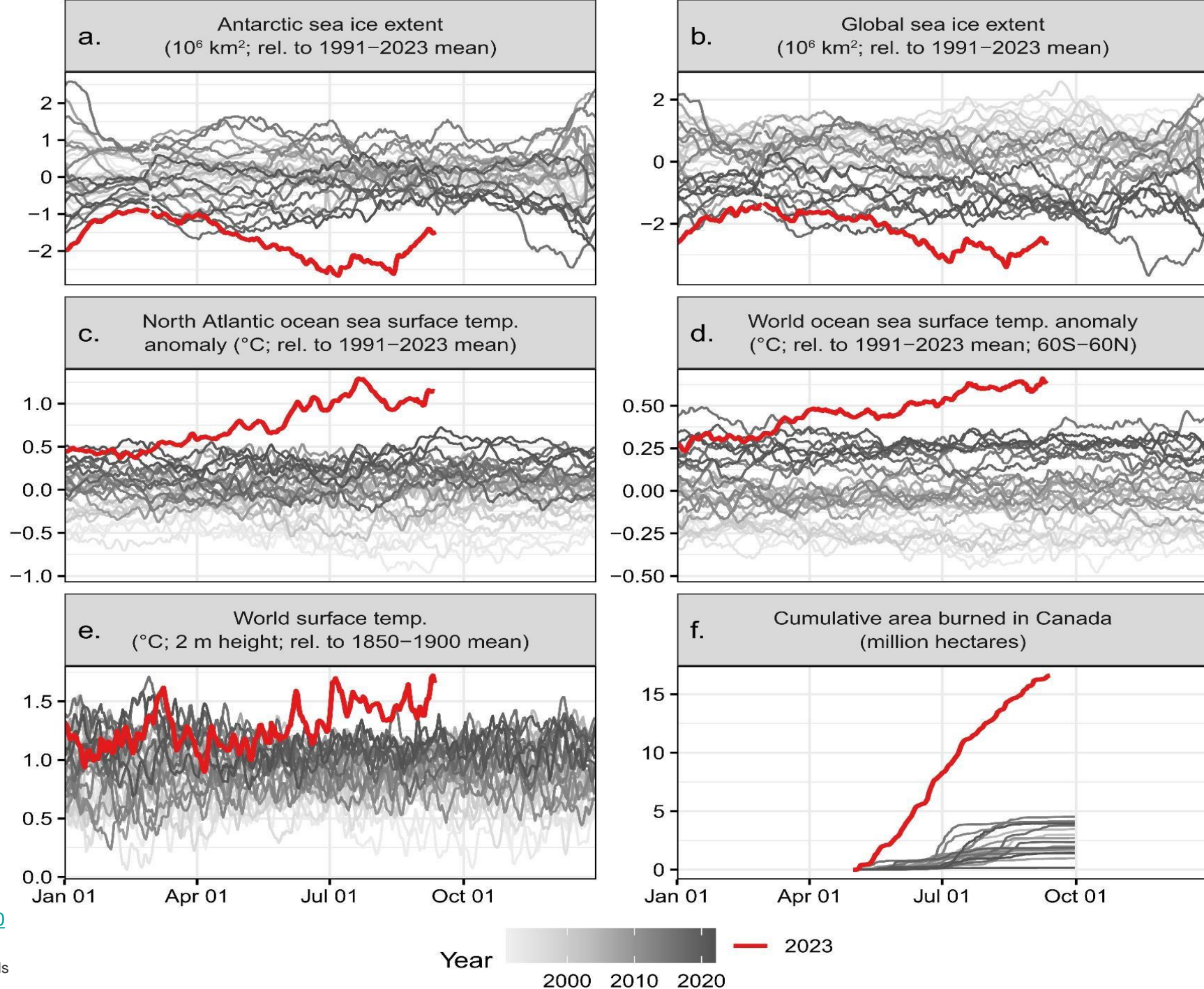
Tornado, Czech Republic, July 2021



Tornado, Moravska Nova Ves, Czech Republic, 2021 Jul



Figure 1. Unusual climate anomalies in 2023 (the red line, which appears bold in print). Sea ice extent (a, b), temperatures (c–e), and area burned in Canada (f) are presently far outside their historical ranges. These anomalies may be due to both climate change and other factors. Each line corresponds to a different year, with darker gray representing later years.



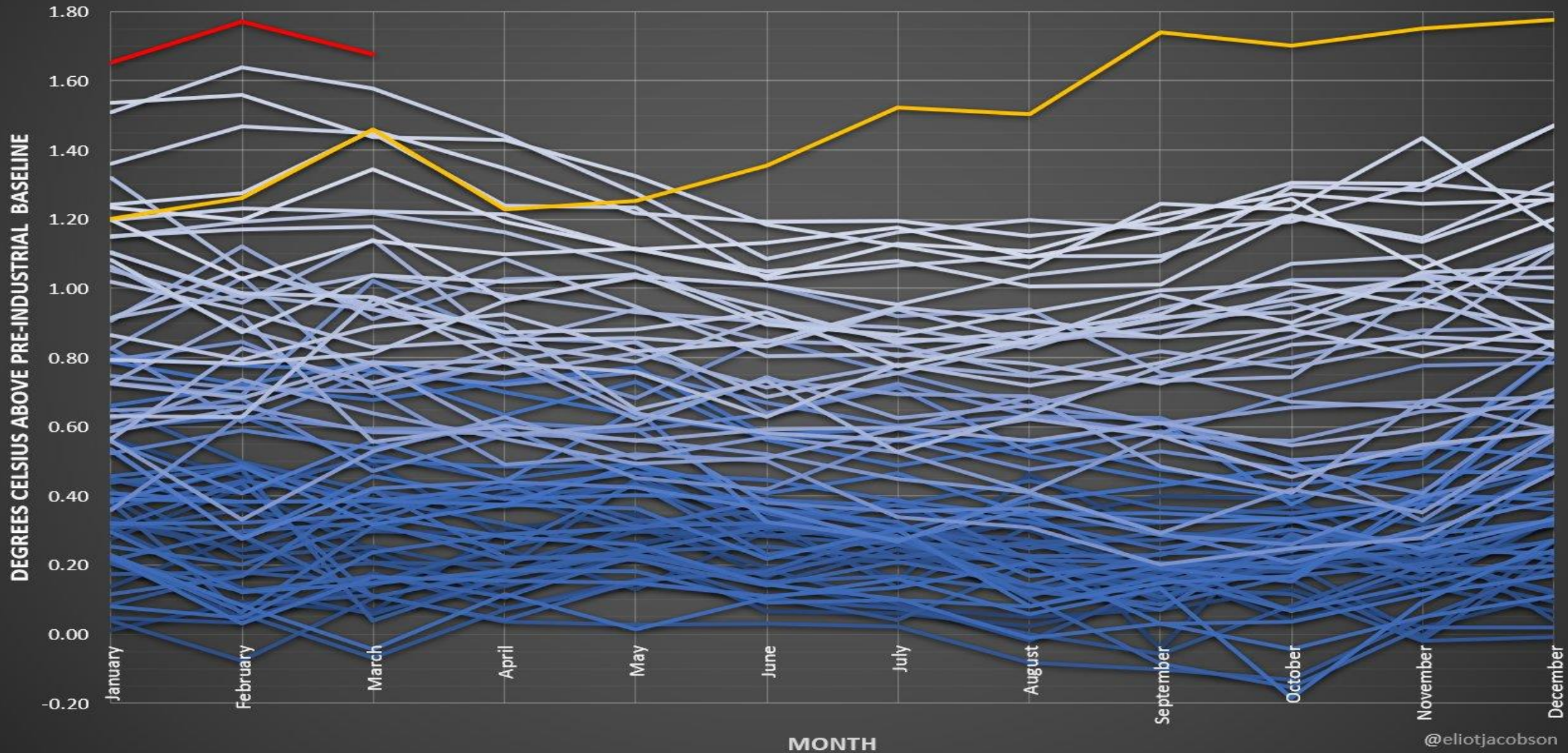
BioScience, biad080,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biad080>

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Monthly Global Surface Temperature Anomaly: 1940 - 2024 vs. Pre-Industrial Baseline

Data: ERA5 Copernicus C3S

2023 2024



On the Highway to Climate Hell

The world's infrastructure was built for a climate that no longer exists.

By [Christina Lu](#) and [Brawley Benson](#)



This aerial photo shows staff members repairing a flood-damaged section of Fengtai-Shacheng Railway in Beijing on Aug. 8. ZHANG CHENLIN/XINHUA VIA GETTY IMAGES

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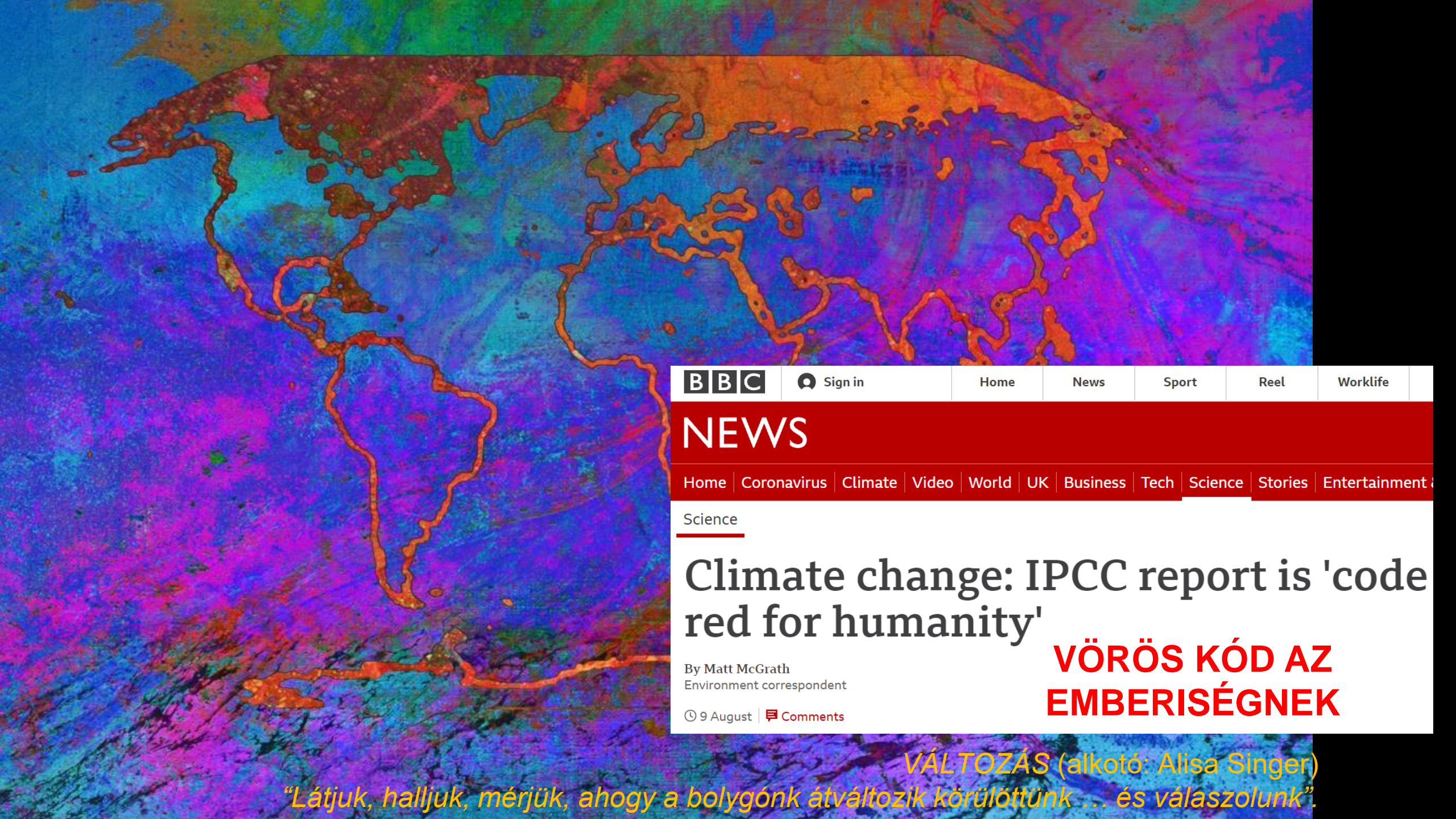
AUGUST 11, 2023, 2:06 PM





Cooling Center, Oregon, 48C outside, Jun 2021





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Science

Climate change: IPCC report is 'code red for humanity'

By Matt McGrath
Environment correspondent

9 August | Comments

**VÖRÖS KÓD AZ
EMBERISÉGNEK**

VÁLTOZÁS (alkotó: Alisa Singer)

"Látjuk, halljuk, mérjük, ahogy a bolygónk átváltozik körülöttünk ... és válaszolunk".



[Credit: NASA]

“

Recent changes in the climate are widespread, rapid, and intensifying, and unprecedented in thousands of years.”

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

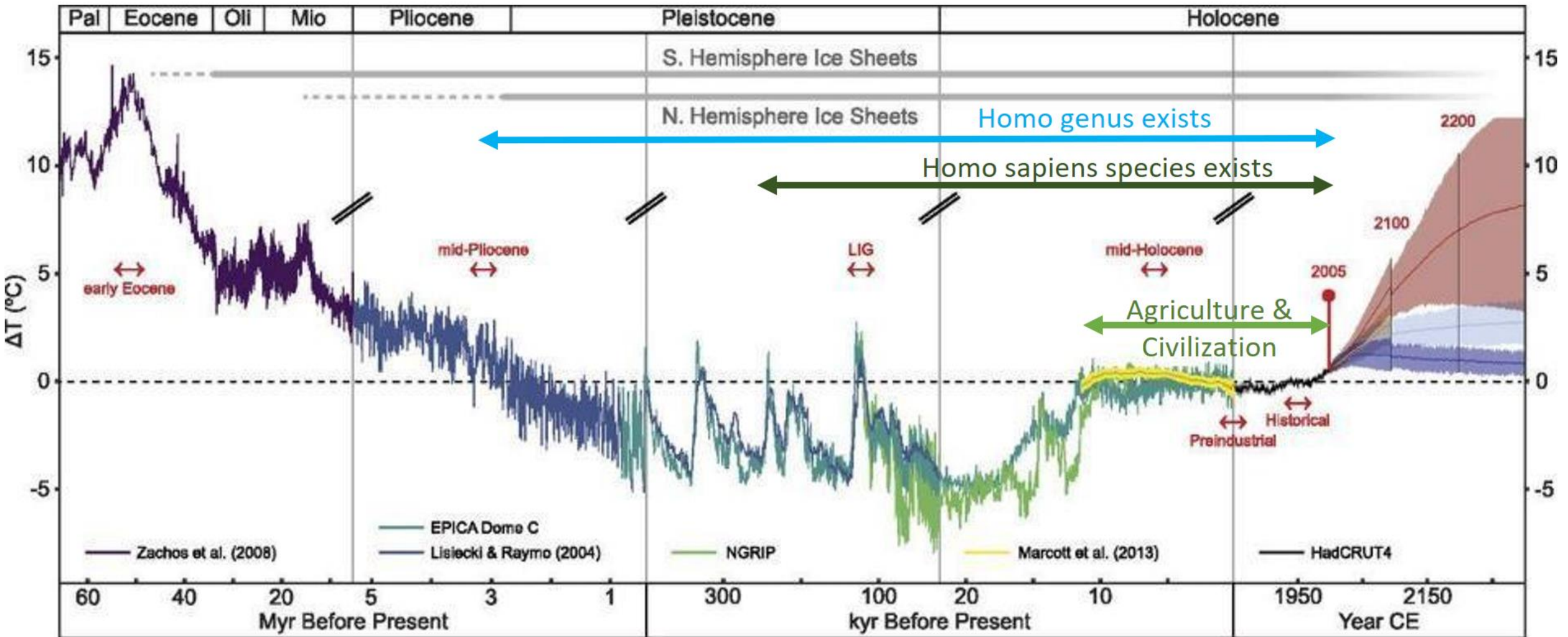




[Credit: NASA]

- ❖ Global average temperature has not been so high for at least **125000 years**
- ❖ Global CO₂ concentrations and ocean surface acidity have not been so high for **2 million years**
- ❖ concentrations of CH₄ and N₂O were higher than at any time in at least **800,000 years**

Temperature trends for the past 65 Ma and potential geohistorical analogs for future climates



Pliocene and Eocene provide best analogs for near-future climates

K. D. Burke, et al PNAS Dec 2018, 115 (52)

©2018 by National Academy of Sciences



IF BEES GO EXTINCT



IF HUMANS GO EXTINCT







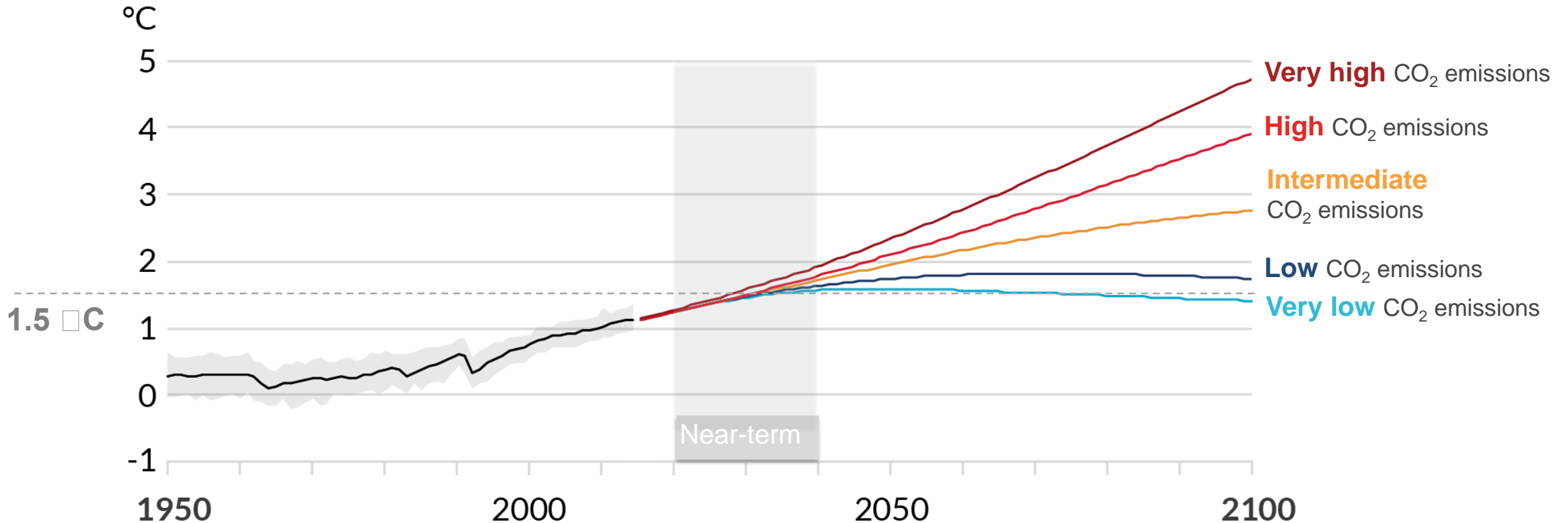
There are already irreversible changes in our climate system...



“

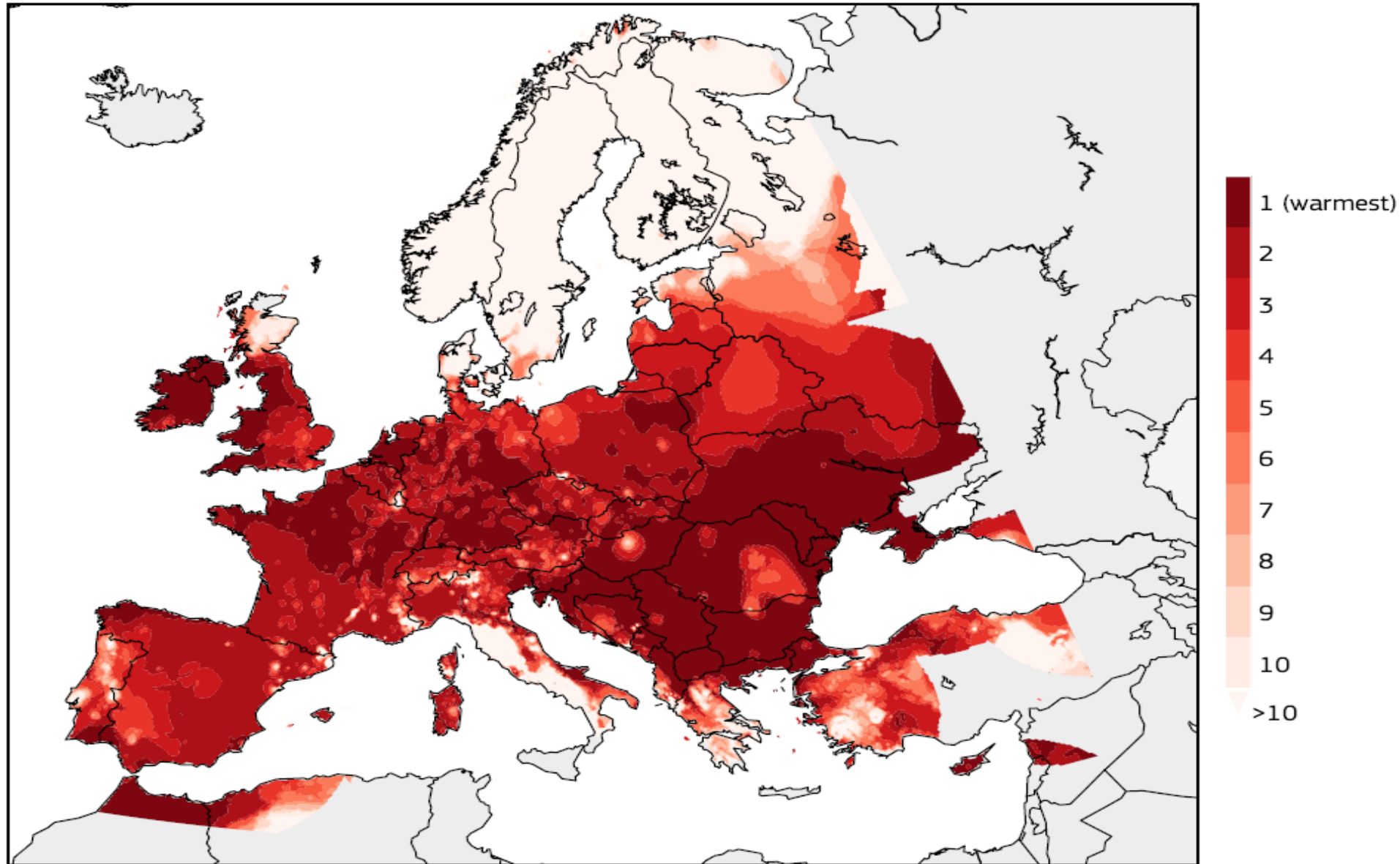
However, some changes can be slowed and others can be stopped by limiting warming.

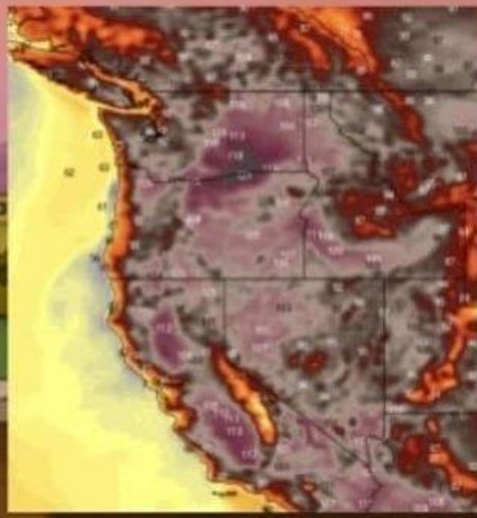
Future emissions cause future additional warming



Ranking of annual average surface air temperatures in 2023

Data: E-OBS • Credit: KNMI/C3S/ECMWF





@Queersafan10



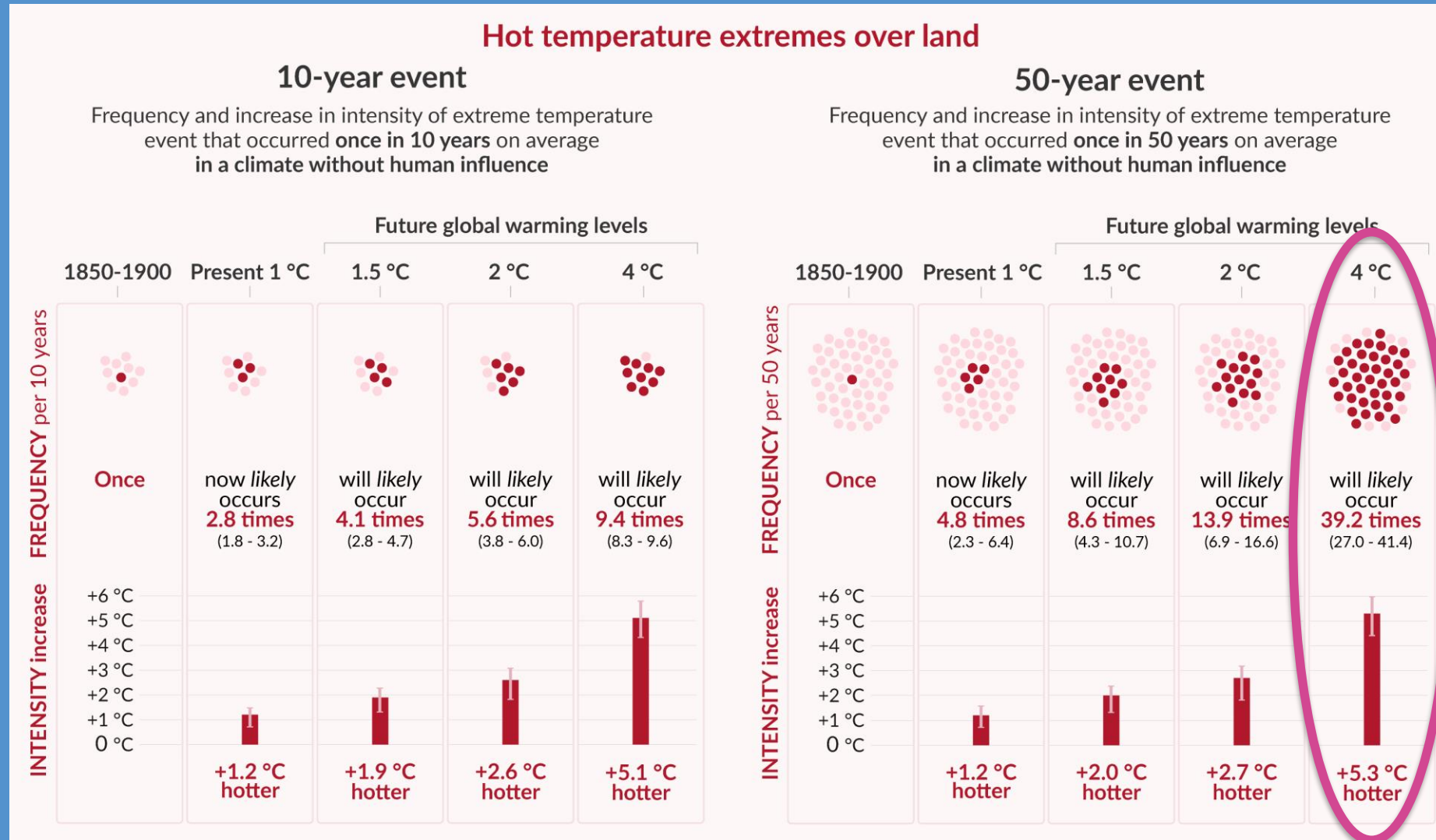
THIS IS THE HOTTEST SUMMER OF MY LIFE



THIS IS THE COLDEST SUMMER OF THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

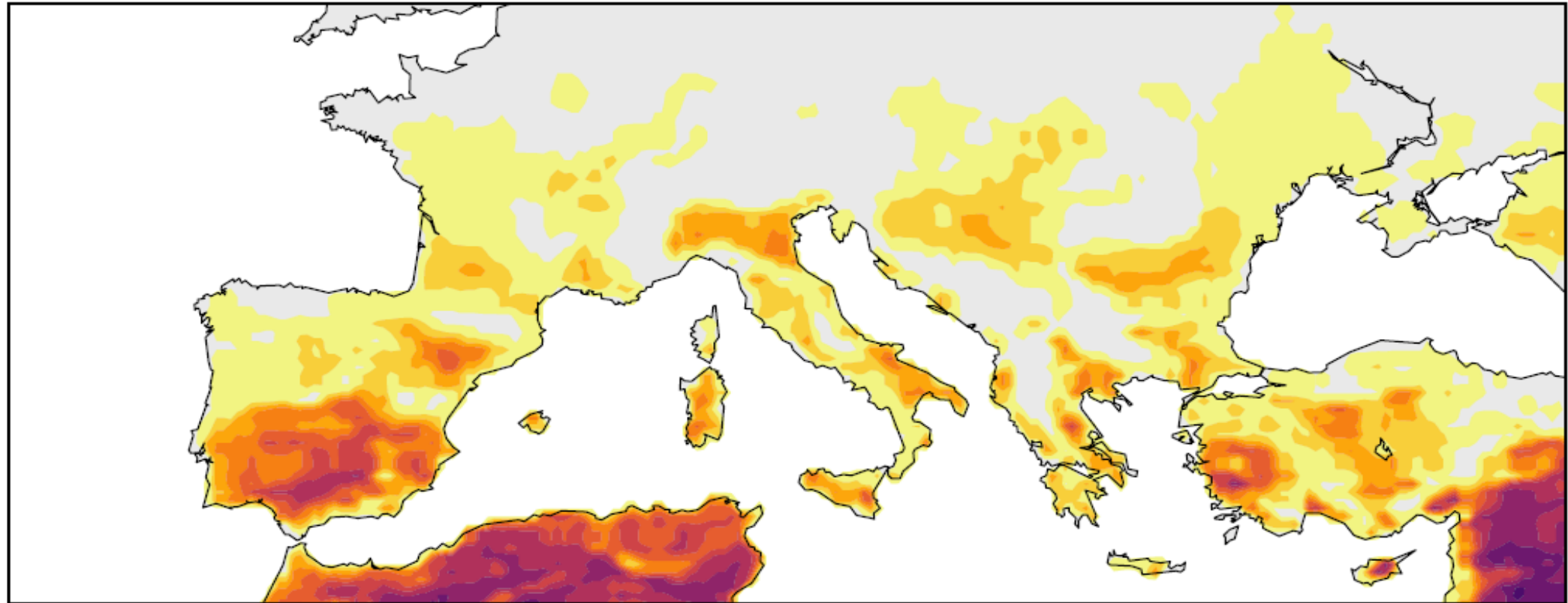


Projected changes in extremes are larger in frequency and intensity with every additional increment of global warming

Figure SPM.6

Number of days during extended summer (JJAS) 2023 with 'very strong heat stress'

Data: ERA5-HEAT daily maximum Universal Thermal Climate Index (UTCI) • Credit: ECMWF/C3S

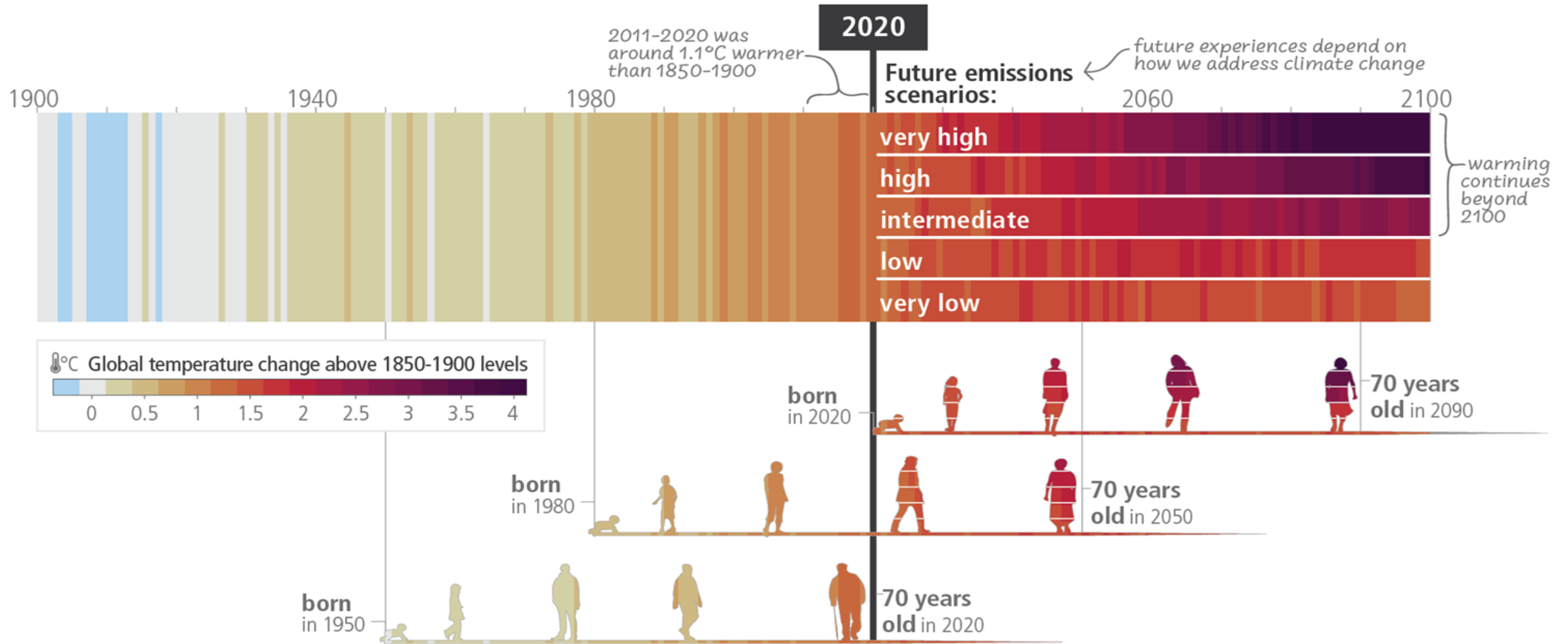


Number of days



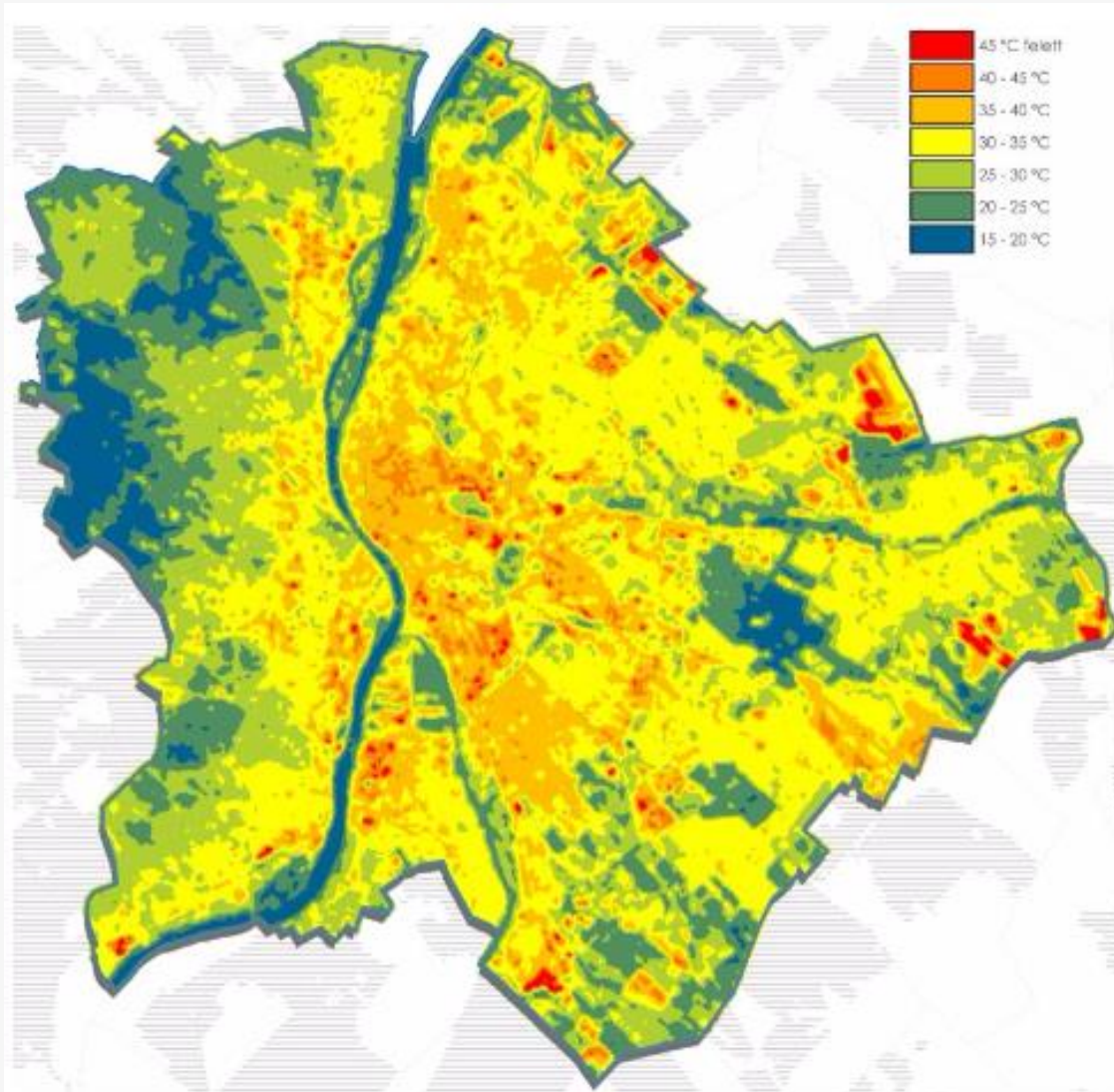
Adverse impacts from human-caused climate change will continue to intensify

The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term



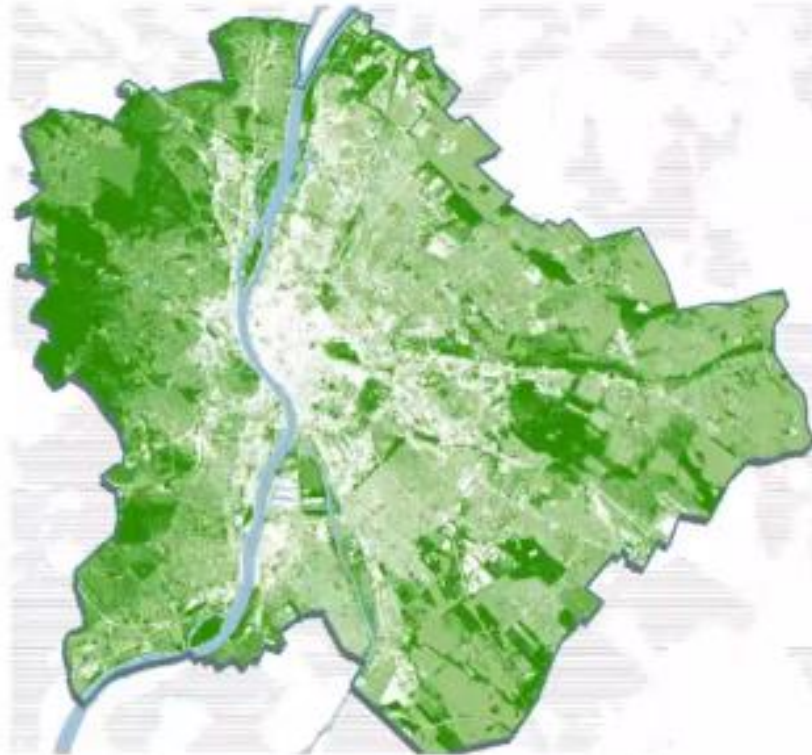
HEAT ISLAND

Budapest

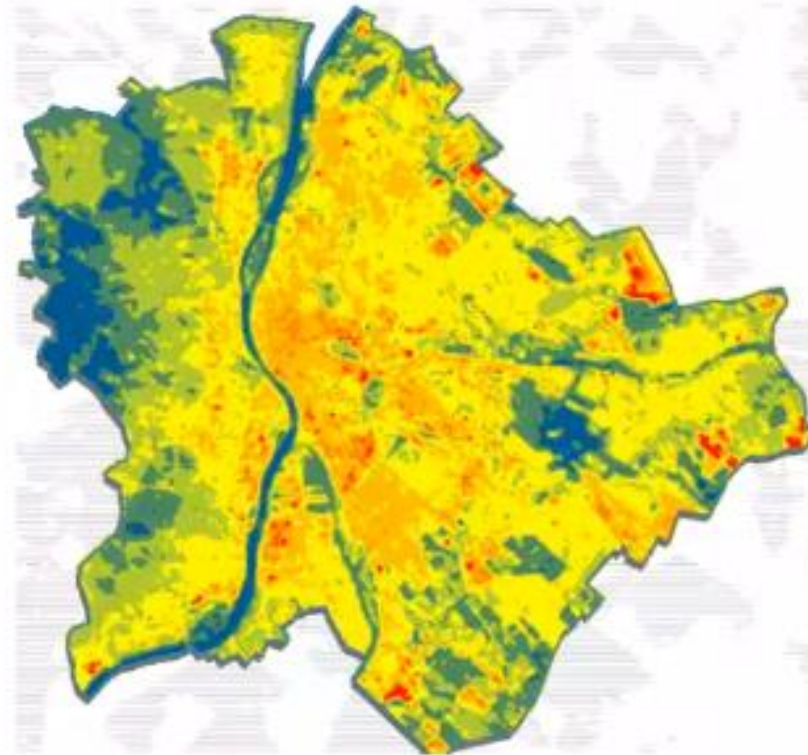


Budapest felszínhőmérséklet térképe 2016 aug. 31-én 11:00 és 12:00 között zavartalan napfényes időszakban (forrás: Budapest Zöldinfrastruktúra Konceptiójának helyzetelemzése)

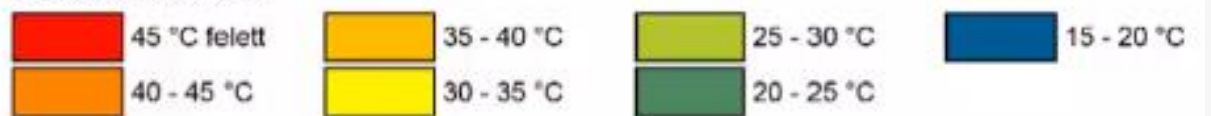
The only real air conditioners of cities and properties: large, leafy deciduous trees with much foliage



Zöldfelület-intenzitás 2015 (%)



Felszín hőmérséklet

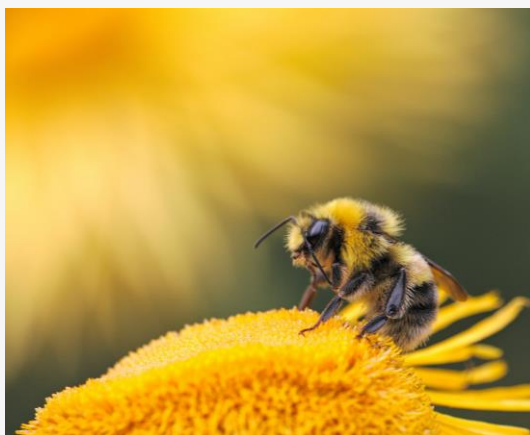


The value of one single tree.





Nature's crucial services we should work **WITH** nature on solutions rather than replacing it



Pollination



Coastal protection



Tourism / recreation



Food source



Health



Water filtration



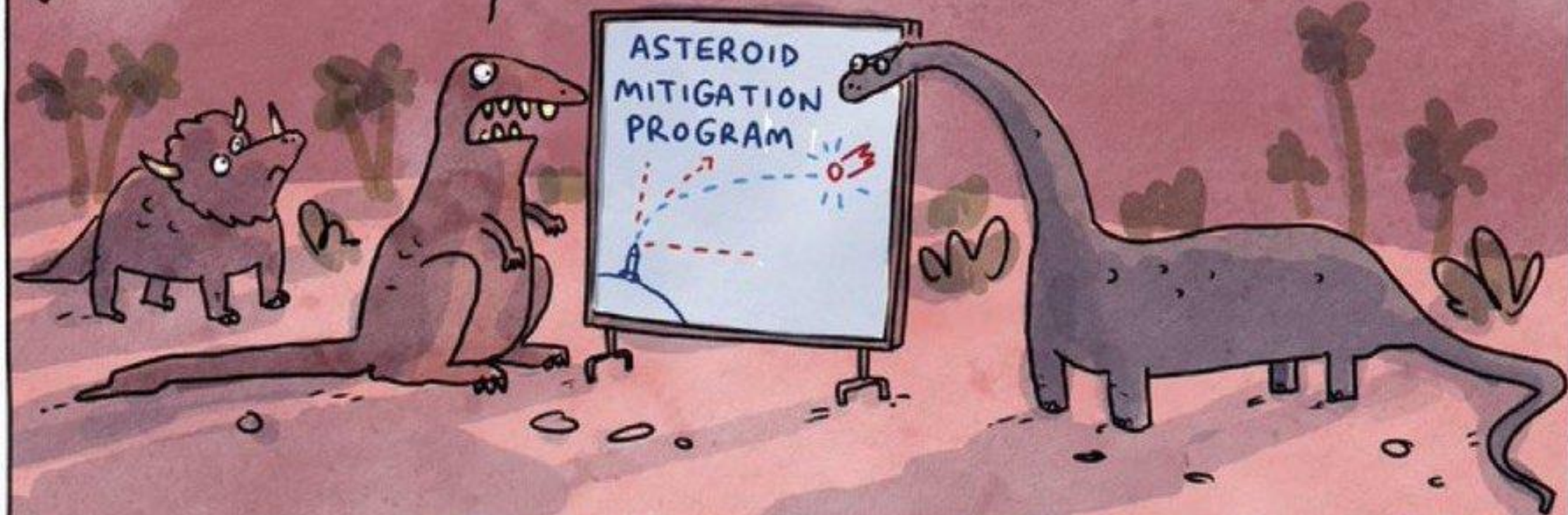
Clean air



Climate regulation

APPROXIMATELY 66 MILLION YEARS AGO...

WELL THAT LOOKS
LIKE IT WILL COST
A FORTUNE...





Limiting human-induced global warming to a specific level requires reaching **at least net zero CO2 emissions.**

Climate Change 2022

Mitigation of Climate Change



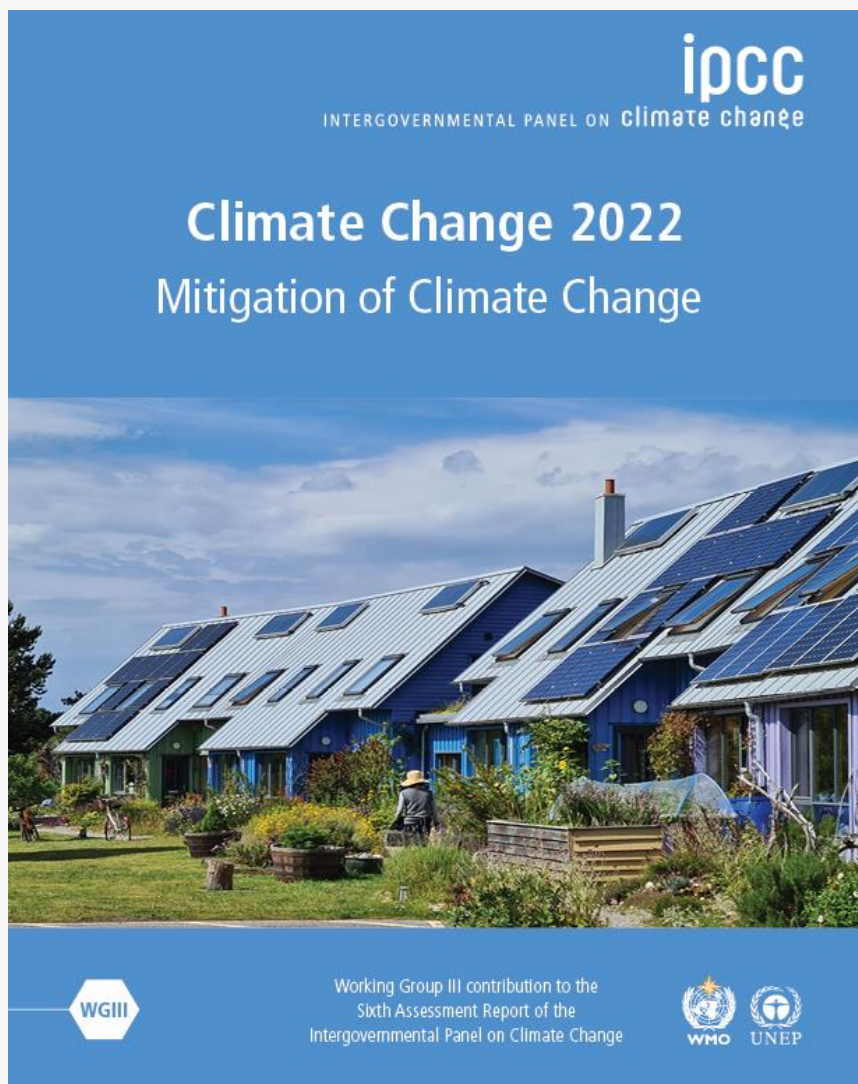
Working Group III contribution to the
Sixth Assessment Report of the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



Buildings are crucial for a net zero future



Buildings are crucial for a net zero future



1. **Net zero energy** buildings are feasible in all climates and economic for almost all building types, both for new and retrofit
2. Key to this is maximised energy efficiency and **minimised energy and material demand**
3. This requires net zero energy **retrofit** of existing building stocks and **repair** of components rather than new and replacement
4. Requires **durable, long-life** buildings & components, with warranties and accessible repair services
5. Replacing high-emission materials, esp. cement and steel, by bio-based materials
6. Maximised use of bio-based materials and nature for **Carbon capture and storage**
7. Integrating **miniµ ecosystems** into properties



- 1. Net zero energy buildings are feasible in all climates and economic for almost all building types, both for new and retrofit**



© Judy Hill Lovins

Banánültetvény #70-74, Amory Lovins háza, Colorado, odakint -44 C, fűtés nincs;
„így olcsóbb megépíten”

Passzívházak





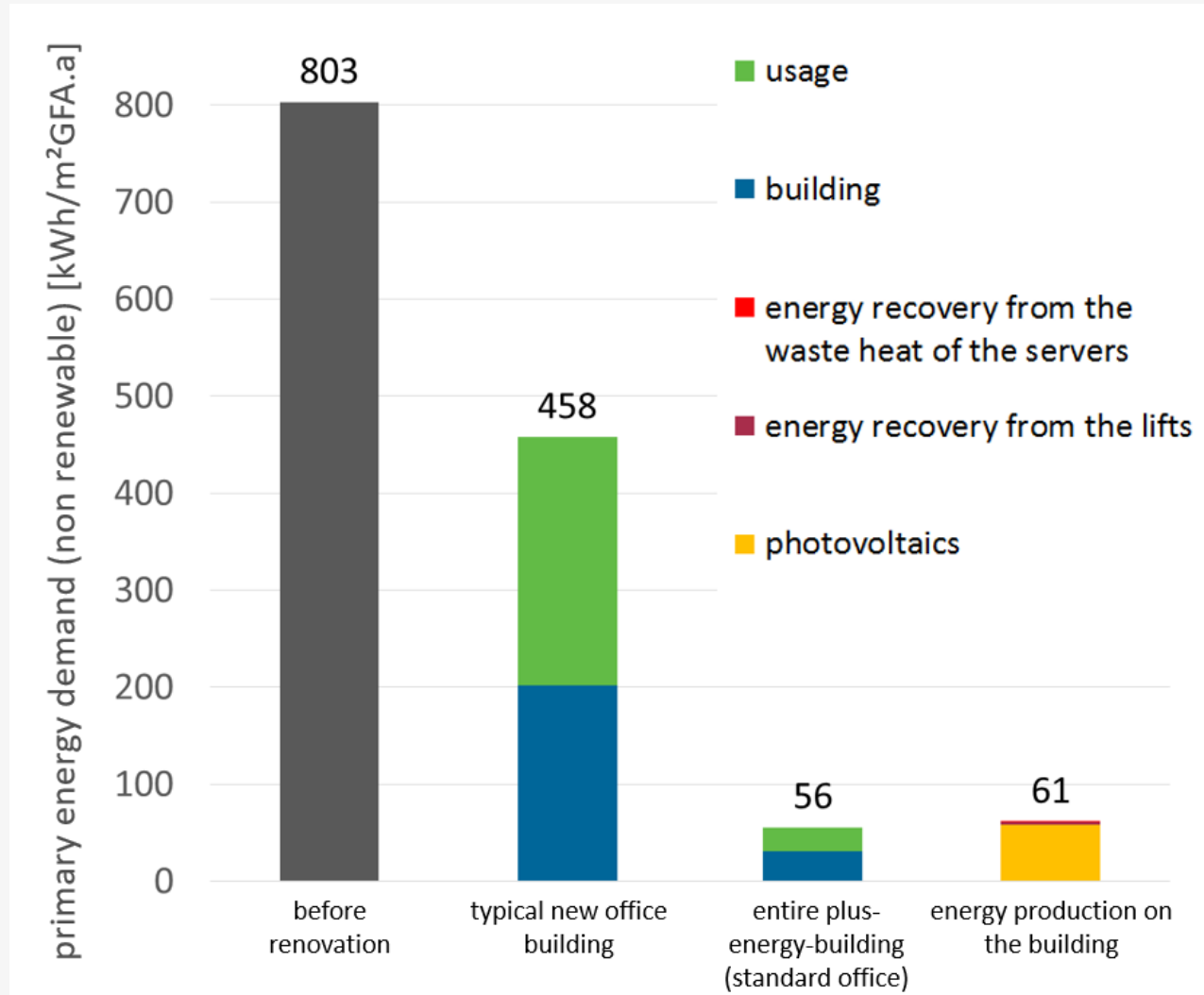


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forrás: Klemens Schlögl, Schöber & Pöll, Austrian World Summit 2018, Vienna, May 2018

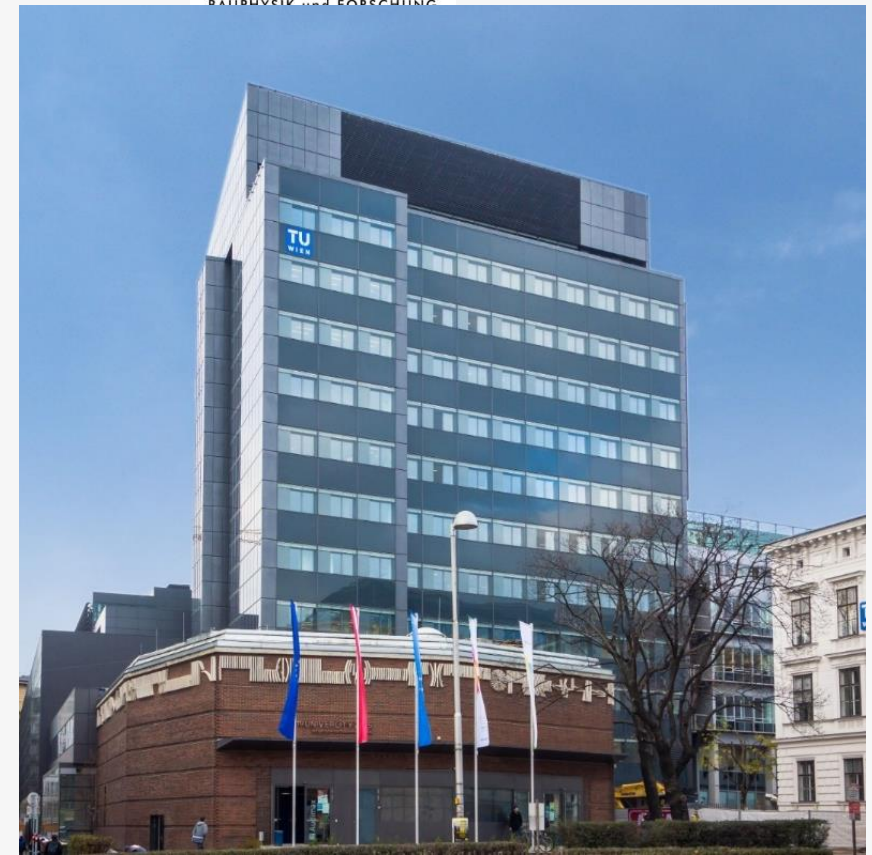
Retrofit of the Vienna TU to Energy Plus Passivhaus level: The key was improved efficiency and reduced demand



Source: Klemens Schlögl, Schöber & Pöll, Austrian World Summit 2018, Vienna, May 2018



Schöberl & Pöll GmbH
BAUPHYSIK UND FORSCHUNG

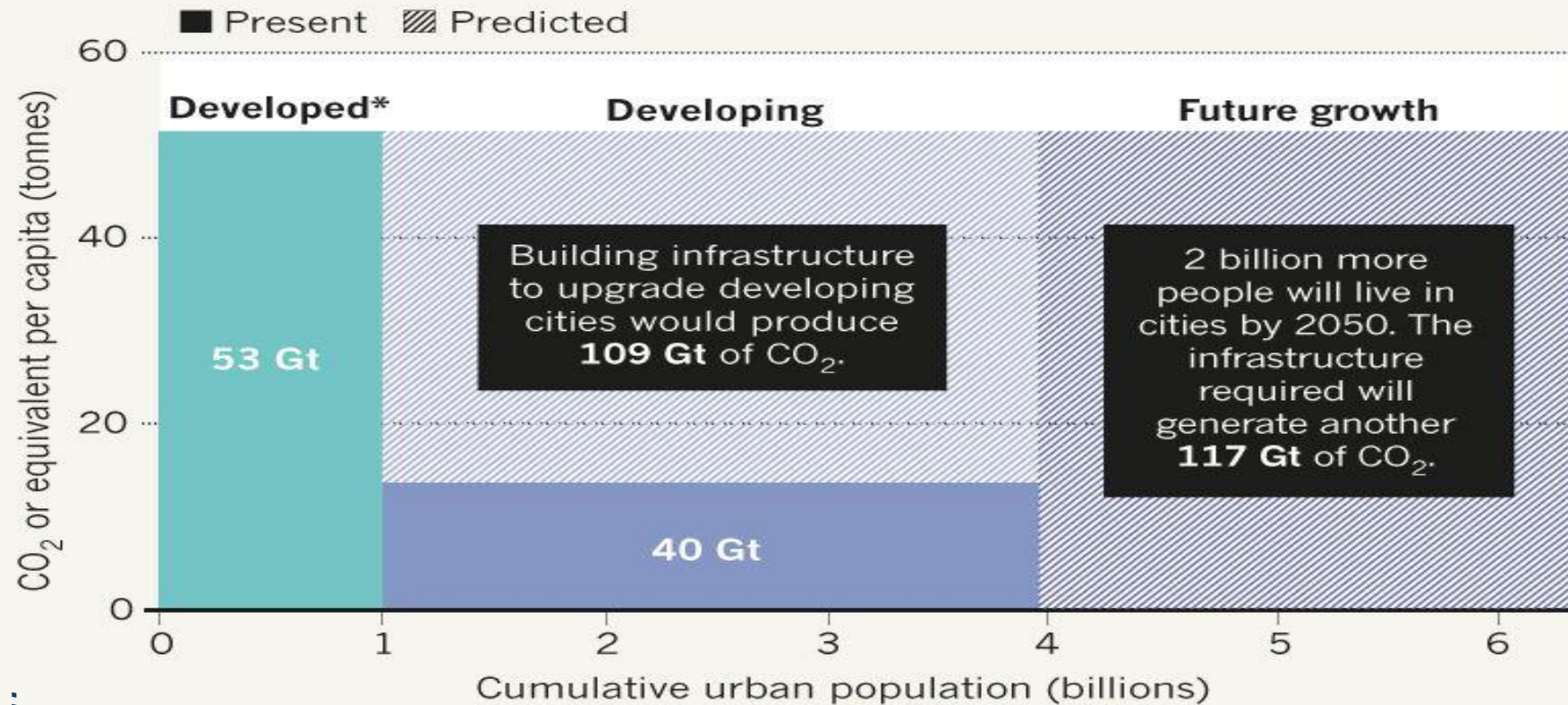




Building the necessary urban infrastructure by 2050 alone could take more than half of our remaining carbon budget

URBAN DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Building infrastructure for fast-growing cities in developing countries could release 226 gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon dioxide by 2050 — more than four times the amount used to build existing developed-world infrastructure. To curb emissions, cities need low-carbon construction, alternative transport and better planning and design.



*Developed countries are as listed in Annex I to the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries are those not listed in Annex I.





- Replacing high-emission materials, esp. cement and steel, by **bio-based materials**
- Maximised use of bio-based materials and nature for **Carbon capture and storage**



Elrond Burrell (he/him)

@ElrondBurrell



Dear construction industry: Forget about Life-Cycle Analyses, we don't have time. Just stop building with so much f**king steel, aluminium and concrete already.

buff.ly/2CDLLuc



2:00 PM · Jan 23, 2019 · Buffer

Highly glazed buildings:

1. Overheating
2. Excess air conditioning demand
3. High embodied CO2 in material (glass)
4. Giant spaces without a function (except aesthetics) to be conditioned





Dąbrowa Chotomska
(Mazowieckie)
Passivhaus
Net Zero Energy
timber construction



Brock Commons Carbon Impact



Volume of wood:

2,233 cubic meters of CLT and Glulam



U.S. and Canadian forests grow this much wood in:

6 minutes



Carbon stored in the wood:

1,753 metric tons of CO₂



Avoided greenhouse gas emissions:

679 metric tons of CO₂



TOTAL POTENTIAL CARBON BENEFIT:

2,432 metric tons of CO₂

EQUIVALENT TO:

Source: US EPA



511 cars off the road for a year



Energy to operate a home for 222 years

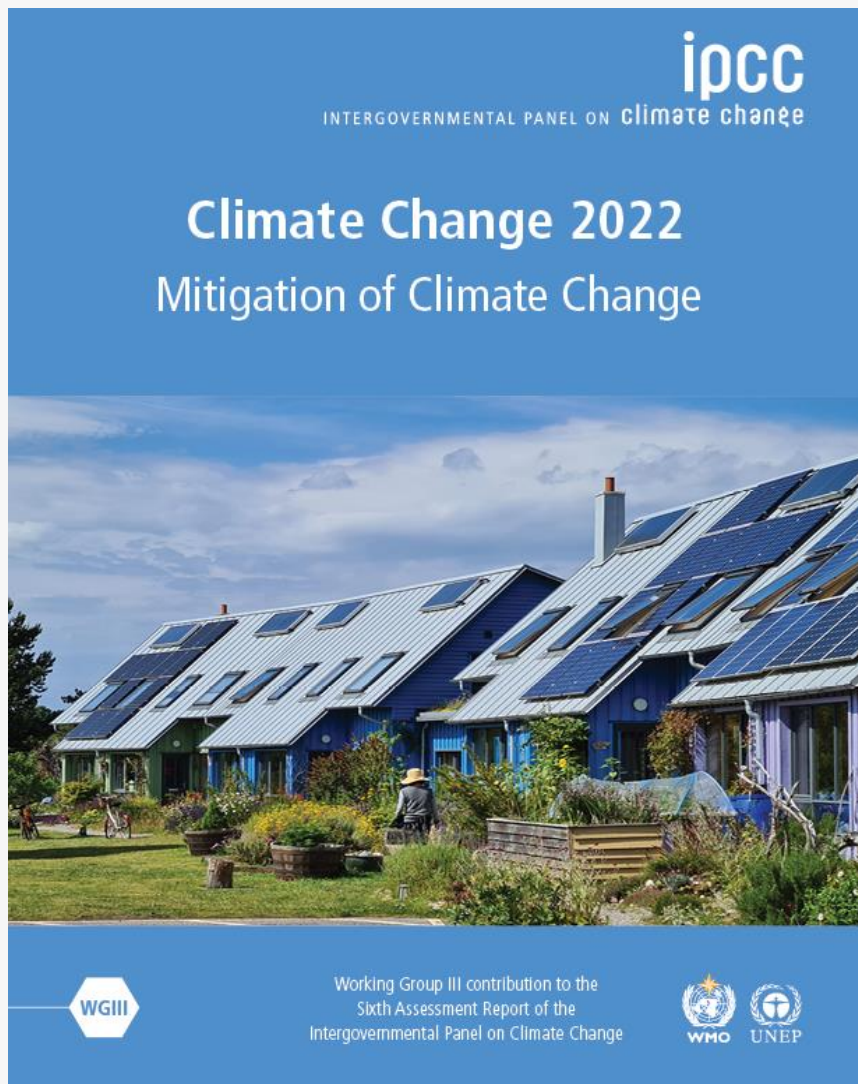


Source:
Naturallywood





Buildings are crucial for a net zero future

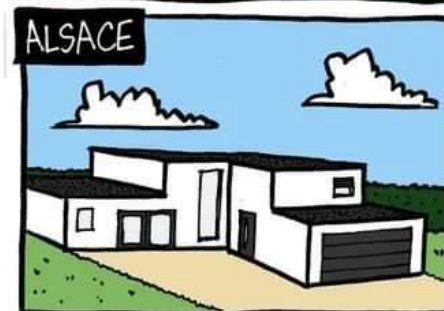
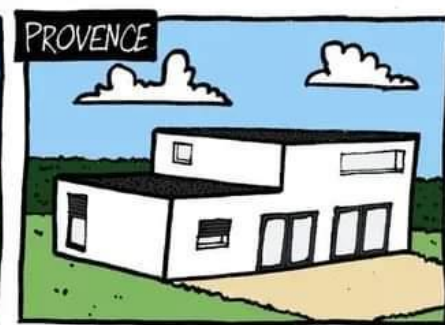


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1921



2021

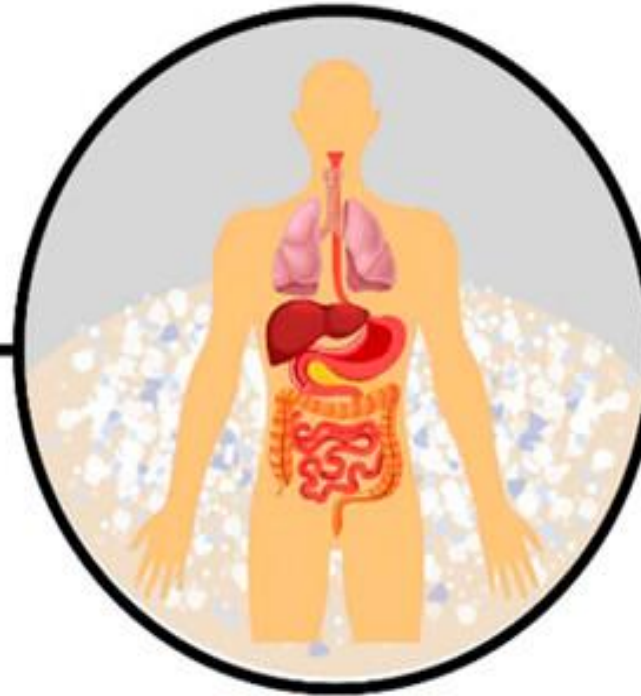
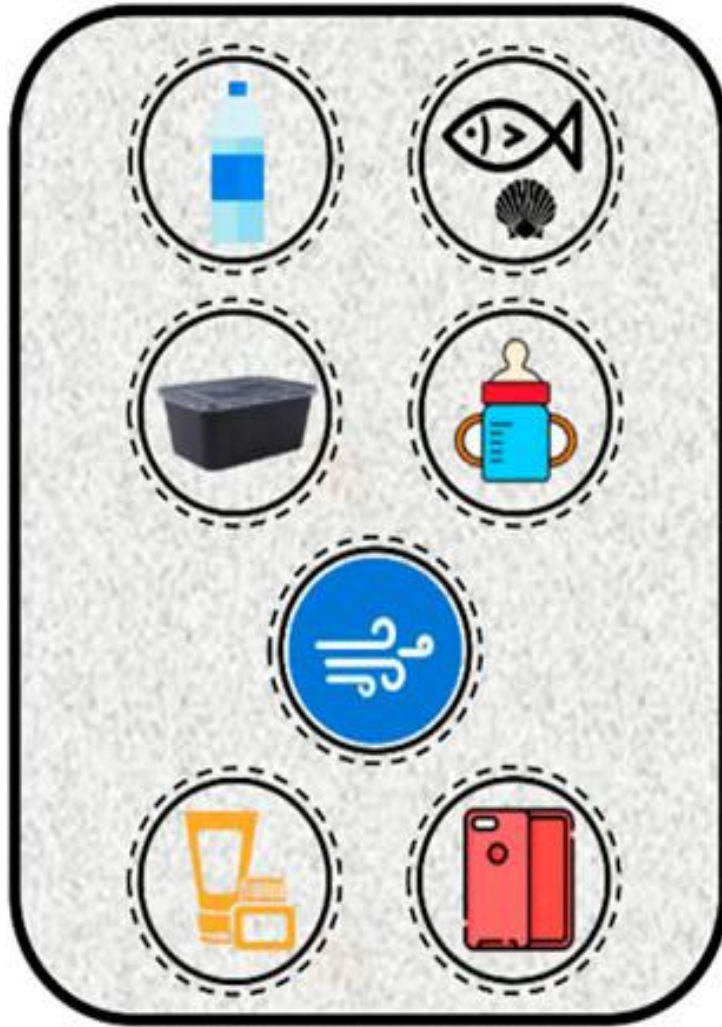






MICROPLASTIC

Exposure



Toxicity

oxidative stress
DNA damage
organ dysfunction
metabolic disorder
immune response
neurotoxicity
reproductive and
developmental toxicity



PLASTIC & CLIMATE CHANGE

Projected share of CO₂ emissions from global plastic production, maximum budget to meet 1.5 degree warming target by 2050.



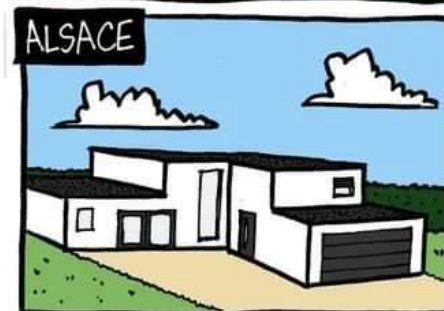
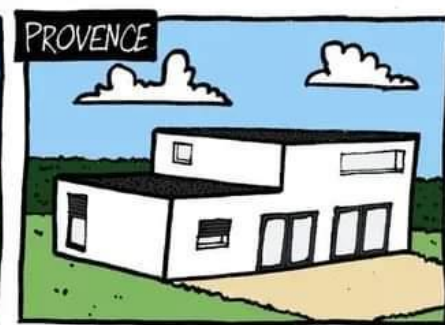
* CO₂ equivalents: unit of measurement for standardizing the climate impact of different greenhouse gases.



1921



2021



1990



2020



2050



- Humility in architecture towards nature
- Working with nature rather than ruling it
- Capturing carbon by living biomass
- Providing shading and cooling by lush foliage
- Improving well-being and mental health







Much more durable than asphalt

Permeable surface

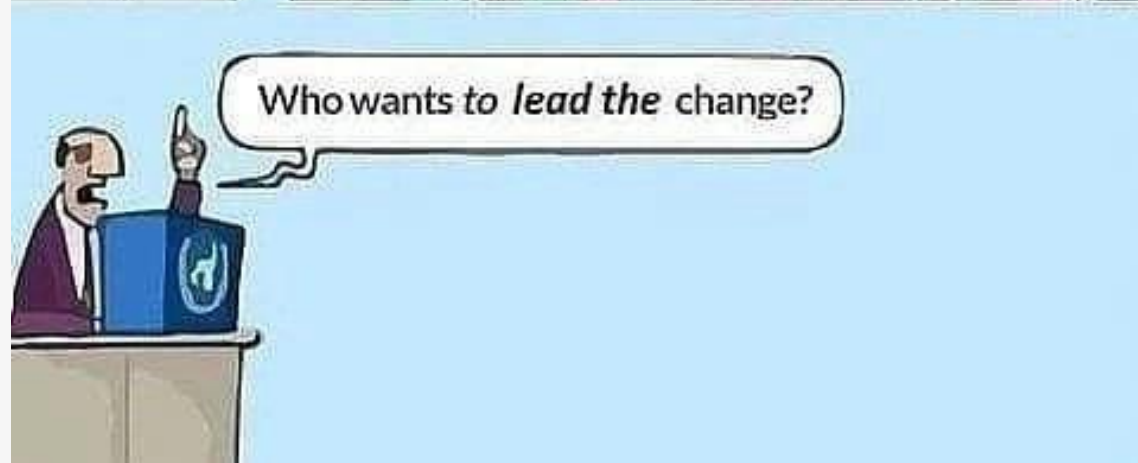
Flood prevention

Keeps soil moisture

Captures carbon in soil

Micro ecosystem

Keeps soil alive



- From today, every property that we build or retrofit to a less than net zero **energy** level, using high quantities of man-made materials lock us into a hotter climate

Thank you for your attention

Ürge-Vorsatz Diana
CEU

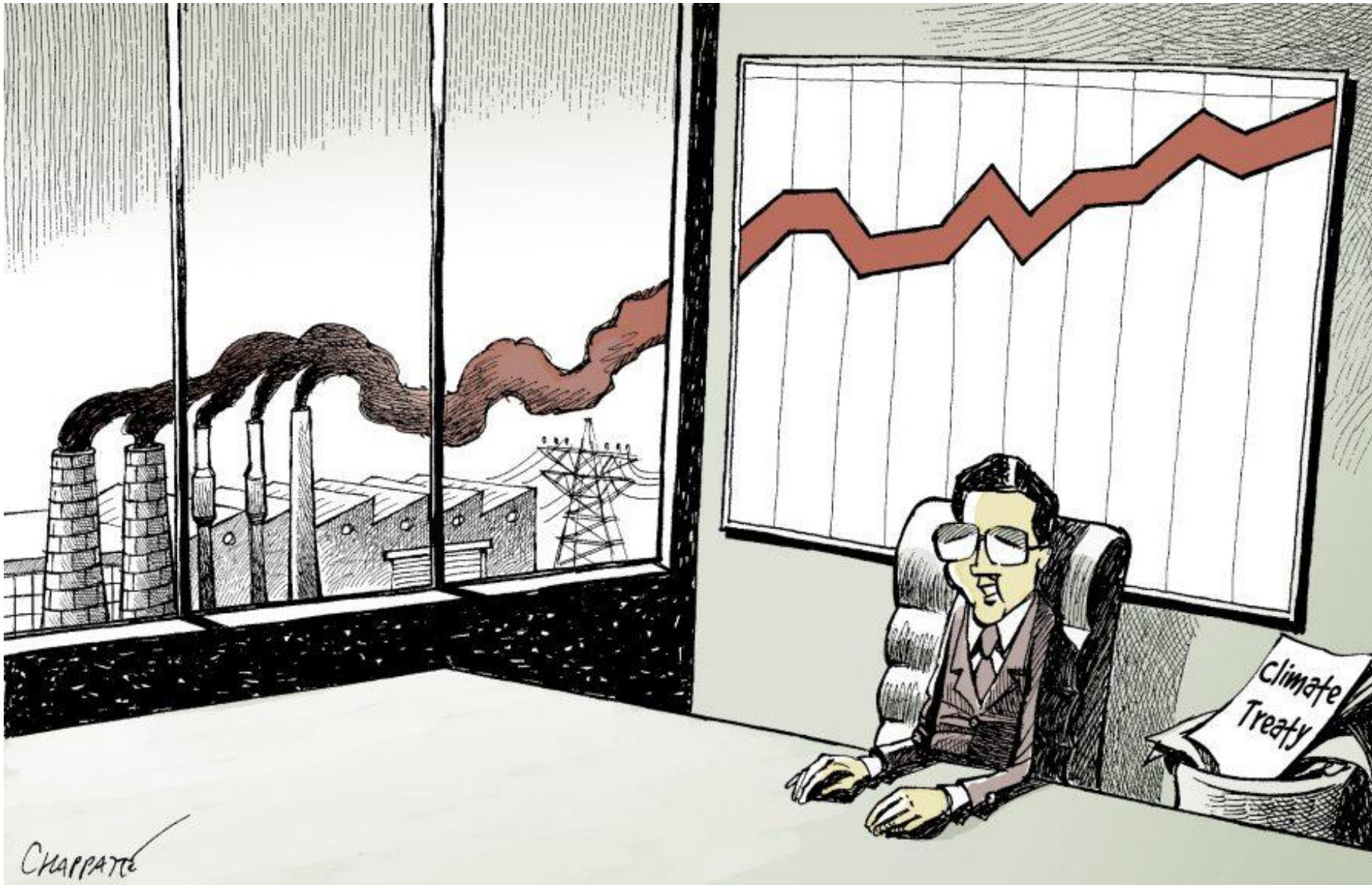
www.ceu.edu

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@DianaUrge

Facebook:
diana.urgevorsatz





- This requires net zero energy **retrofit** of existing building stocks and **repair** of components rather than new and replacement



Energy producing historic district?

Klemens Schloegl

Günter Lang

Souran Chatterjee

Ürge-Vorsatz Diana

Dora Urge

18-as pavilon látványtervei



The energy plus retrofit costs less than a regular retrofit already at the investment level

A „Kernzone, Kernzone Ost” és „Kernzone West” pavilonok **fűtési és hűtési infrastruktúrájának beruházási költségei**

