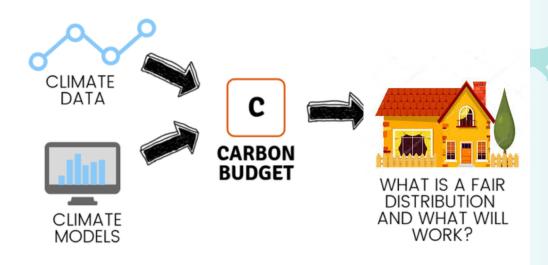
# A top-down approach for setting climate targets for buildings: the case of a New Zealand detached house



#### **Chanjief Chandrakumar**

Sarah J McLaren, David Dowdell and Roman Jaques

















How often this happens to you?





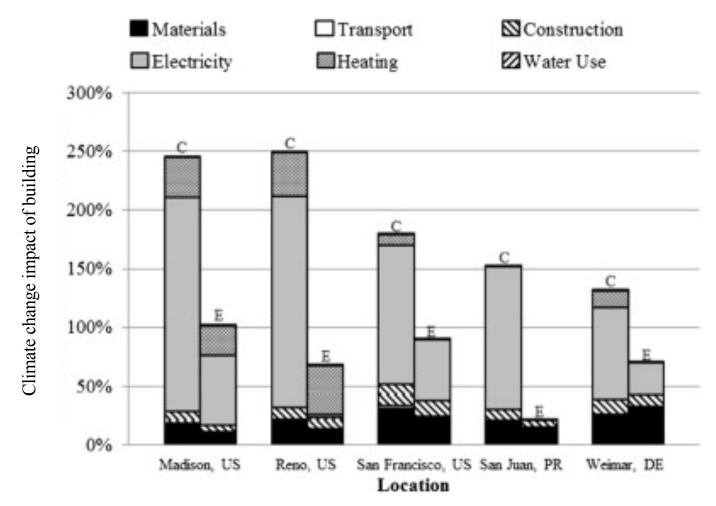


# Q1) What does LCA MEAN to buildings?



## A basis for relative improvements





Source: Russell-Smith et al. 2015





# Q2) Are relative improvements **SUFFICIENT** for achieving environmental sustainability?





- a) YES
- b) NO
  - c) MAYBE

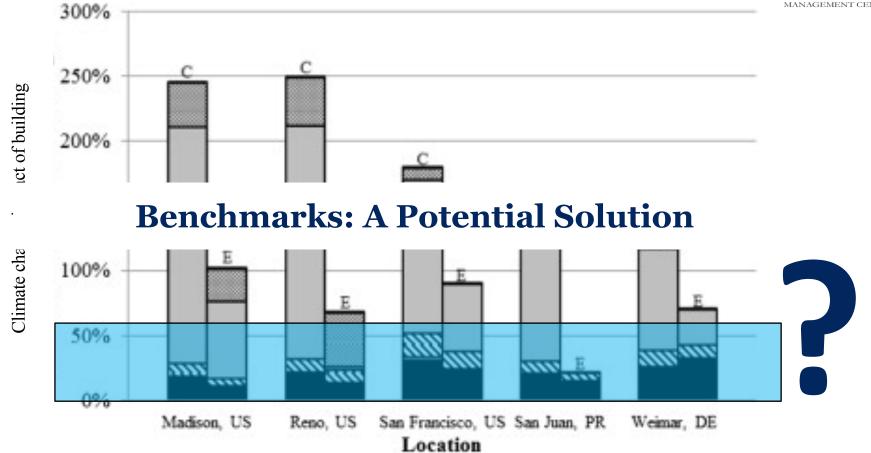




# Q3) What could be a **SOLUTION**?







Source: Russell-Smith et al., 2015



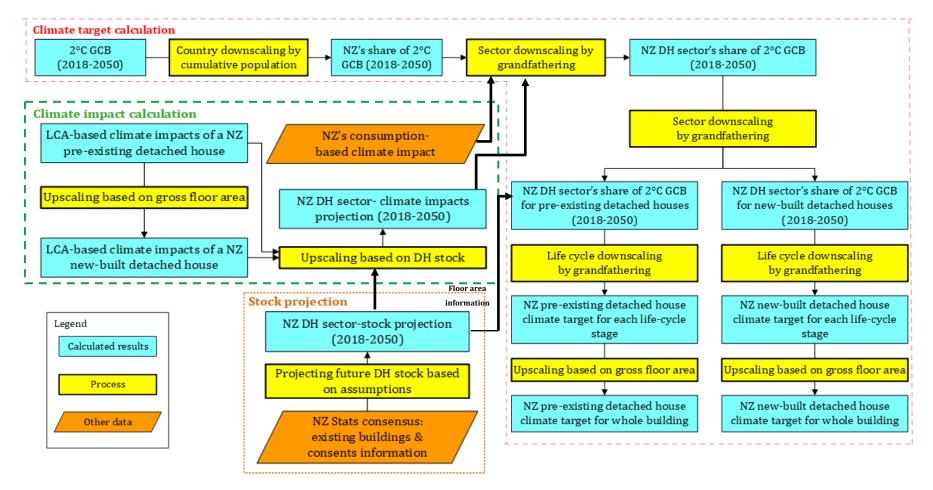
#### **Research Context**



- Benchmarks for both residential and commercial buildings already exist (e.g. Hoxha et al. 2016;
  Zimmerman et al. 2005)
  - Estimated a share of the 2°C global carbon budget (i.e. a target) for a future building
  - Switzerland: Zimmerman et al. (2005) and Hollberg et al. (2019)
  - Denmark: Brejnrod et al. (2017)
- However, these approaches are limited
  - Benchmarks are for the whole buildings
  - Fail to account for the timing aspect of buildings: building stock growth and changes in building size,
    energy consumption and material use in future
- Science-Based Targets (SBT) are still under development
- Lastly, no approach or benchmark exists for New Zealand

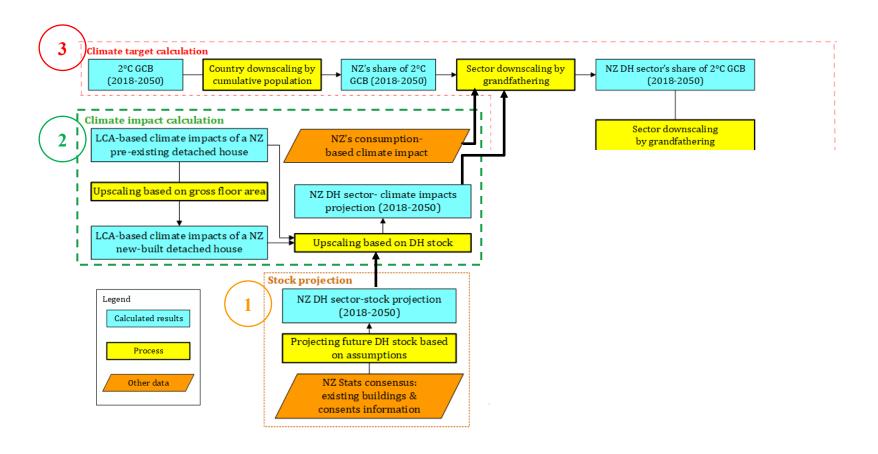


#### Our Approach: a case study of detached houses





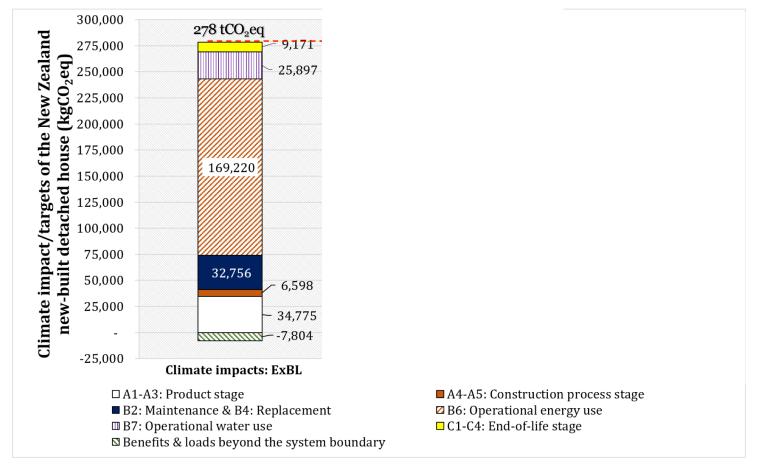
### Our Approach: a case study of detached houses





#### Results-new built detached house

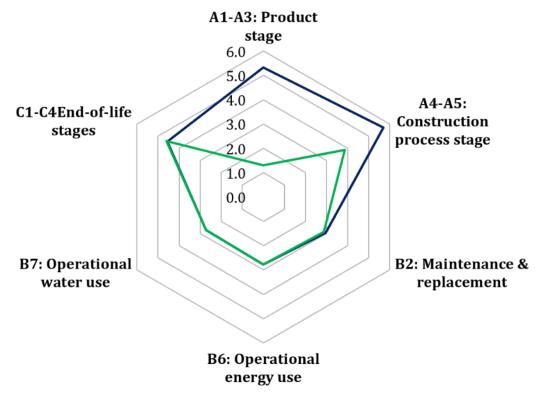






#### Results-new built detached house





- —ExBL: Exc. benefits & loads beyond life cycle
- —InBL: Inc. benefits & loads beyond life cycle



#### **Conclusions**



- Greater scale of change is required than currently envisaged in building design and management
- On-going research:
  - Apply the model to other building types in New Zealand (e.g. townhouse, apartments, commercial office buildings)
  - Account for the uncertainty: global climate target and carbon budget, allocation methods
  - Scenarios for different climate zones, electricity mixes, material procurement
- Future research
  - Practical implications of this and similar approaches
  - Build collaboration and apply the model for other countries



## Acknowledgements





- Whole Building Whole of Life Framework
- Funding











