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# Drivers for the use of buildings LCA and the need for benchmarks

- DGNB certification in Denmark
  - since 2011/2012
- Preparation of the Voluntary Sustainability Class in the Building Code
  - since 2014/still ongoing





#### **BENCHMARKS**

Ongoing journey

Depending on methodology which is constantly being improved due to increased research and knowledge from application

### "THE OLD METHOD"



## DGNB: 2011-2018 - using the Excel tool

- Method
  - Static energy approach, module D
    - 2012: German benchmarks for 50 years only adjusted within GFA/NFA
  - Technical groups agreed on the need to accommodate long lasting materials in sustainable buildings – it was questioned if 50 years could reward that
    - 2014: Further adjustment of the German benchmarks

Short RSP 50 years A1-A3, B4, C3-C4, D + B6 Results weight 70%

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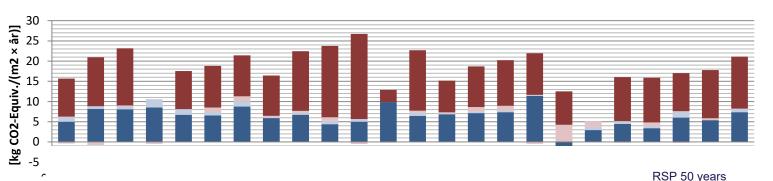
Long RSP 80-120 years A1-A3, B4, C3-C4, D Results weight 30%



#### Experiences with bencmarks from certification

Usually enough to lower operational energy - No focus on embodied

#### **GWP**



Operation (B6)

End of life (C3,C4,D

Replacements (B4)

Production (A1-A3)

Case





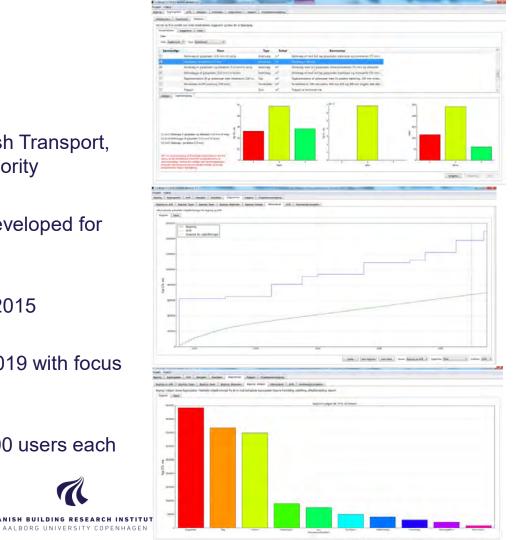


# THE FIRST STEPS TO "THE NEW METHOD"



## National tool - LCAbyg

- Developed by SBi for the Danish Transport, Construction and Housing Authority
- National freely available tool developed for the Danish building sector
- First version launched in April 2015
- New beta version in January 2019 with focus on early design stages
- Over 3000 users, about 300-500 users each month

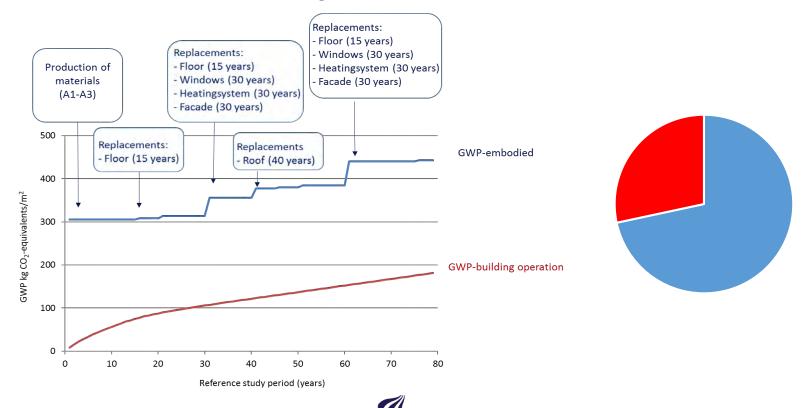


# DGNB 2018 - using LCAbyg

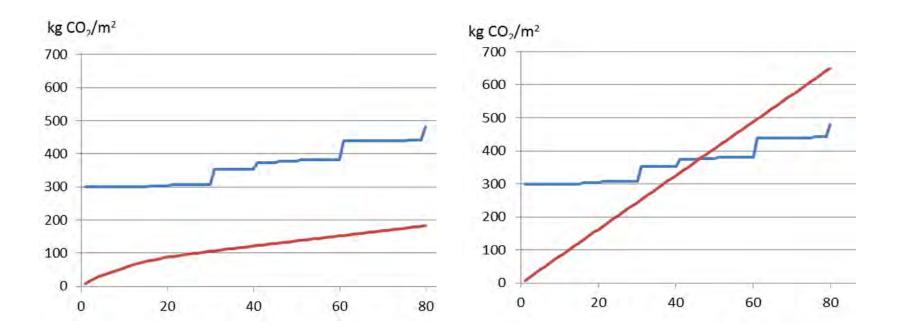
- LCAbyg tool applied with the new methods
  - Long RSP (80-120 years)
  - Dynamic energy approach
  - Excluding module D
- Need for new benchmarks based on Danish cases
- First "beta version of benchmarks" developed based on limited amount of building cases
  - 16 offices and 7 residential buildings

Life cycle assessment benchmarks for Danish office buildings. Rasmussen, F. N. & Birgisdottir, H., IALCCE 2018 LCA benchmarks for residential buildings in Northern Italy and Denmark - Learnings from comparing two different contexts. Rasmussen, F. N., .... & Birgisdottir, H., Building Research and Information 2019.

# Results for an office building based on this method

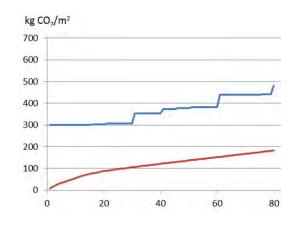


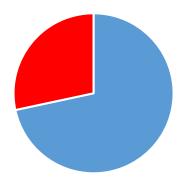
# Consequences of using forecasting versus static

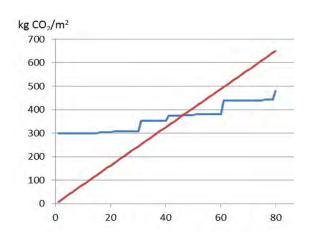


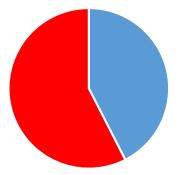


# Consequences of how results are presented











#### **NEW CROSSROADS**

Need for benchmarks for the Voluntary Sustainability Class in the Building Code has asked for development of benchmarks based on larger set of cases and review of the method behind

# POSSIBILITIES FOR REEVALUATION OF "THE NEW METHOD"



### Year 2019 - Development of new set of benchmarks

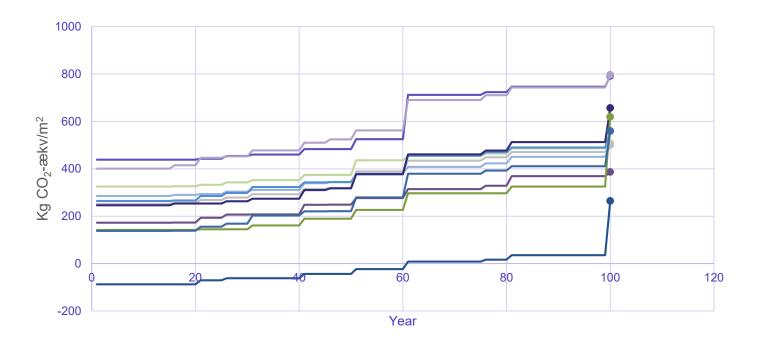
- Recommendations on benchmarks for Danish buildings in use for VSC which also can be used for DGNB
- Expanding the pull of data behind

Focus: Offices and Residential buildings

- Residential (34 cases)
- Offices (22 cases)
- Continue the development of a robust method
- Thorough description of methodology including the completeness of the LCA
- Reconsideration of RSP (50, 60, 80 or 100 years)



# There is a large potential to reduce the embodied impacts





## The goals and the effects

- The use of LCA in DGNB
  - Increased experience within the building sector with LCA
  - Drivers Methods and tools have been developed
  - Building cases that can be used for development of benchmarks
- Preparation of the Voluntary Sustainability Class in the Building Code
  - Free available national tool for LCA has been developed (LCAbyg)
  - Evaluation of building cases and development of methodology description
  - Focus on initial impacts (construction), and focus also on embodied impacts
  - We are able to develop the requirements for buildings (voluntary or not) that can be improved over time