Non-Domestic Building Typology Development

A German Perspective

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Research Database Non-residential Buildings

STATUS		GOAL
Sample size:	100.000 Building Polygons in an multi-stage sampli	ng procedure
Screened (on site):	61.000 Building Polygons	100.000
	29.000 Non-Residential Buildings identified	50.000
Interviews:	~ 1.500	10.000
In-depth Interviews:	~ 50	1.000



Typology Aims

- **Communication** via example buildings → Case Studies
- **Comparison** of Building Energy and Emissions (Functional Units)
- Universal methodology for building stocks of different countries
- **Operational** Energy and GHG-emissions demand calculation
- **Embodied** Energy and GHG-emissions estimation (maintenance and end of life)
- Refurbishment Options
- Anything else?



Quality Ideals

- Based on representative Data
- Values with standard deviation, projection factors and variance
- Label for original variables (measured data → height)
- Label for calculated variables
 (calculated or assumed variables → U-Values)



Clustering the Non-Domestic Building Stock

- Age Bands
- Building Category
- Building Geometry
- Construction Type
- Building refurbishment

- \rightarrow Building Energy Legislation
- → Structural Building Regulations/Standards
- → Commercial, Retail, Industrial, Public Office, Hospital, Petrol Station ...
- \rightarrow Compactness A/V, Small, Large
- → Structure: Lightweight/Heavy;
 Basement: Yes/No; Roof-Type: Flat/Pitched
- \rightarrow Refurbished/Un-Refurbished (Systems?)



Age Bands – Legislation Based

Energy Legislation	Structural Regulations
DIN 4108 – "Wärmeschutz im Hochbau" 1952	Prussian Regulations
Wärmeschutzverordnung (thermal protection ordinance) 1977	DIN 1045 (1925-09) TGL 0-1045 (1963-04) & TGL 33 402 (1980-10) DIN 1053 (1937-02) TGL 0-1053 (1963-03)
Energieeinsparverordnung EnEV (energy saving ordinance) 2001	Eurocodes EN 1990 to EN 1999 2002 – Law status since 2012 in Germany



Age Bands – Legislation Based

N°	Construction Year Class	Historical Period	Characterisation
1	A	1859	pre-industrial period, characterised by handcraft; built on experiences; hardly no legal requirements; use of locally available materials
2	В	1860 1918	period of promoterism ("Gründerzeit"), rapid expansion of the cities and growing industrialisation; standardisation of construction princi-ples; different regional manifestations
3	С	1919 1948	increasing industrialised production of building materials; use of cost efficient material-saving constructions; standardisation on national level
4	D	1949 1957	simple building techniques of the post-war period; often use of debris materials; further development of construction standards (introduction of DIN 4108 – "Wärmeschutz im Hochbau" in 1952); introduction of social housing principles
5	E	1958 1968	requirements on thermal insulation in force (DIN 4108 – "Wärmeschutz im Hochbau"); further industrialisation of building construction; devel-opment of panel buildings (GDR: "Plattenbauten")
6	F	1969 1978	new industrial building techniques (sandwich elements); also introduc-tion of pre-fabricated single family houses (lightweight constructions "Fertighaus"); thermal insulation becomes more relevant in conse-quence of the first oil crisis
7	G	1979 1983	1 st thermal protection ordinance (1. Wärmeschutzverordnung)
8	н	1984 1994	2nd thermal protection ordinance (2. Wärmeschutzverordnung); GDR: further improved insulation ("Rationalisierungsstufe III") market introduction of low energy houses, supported by regional grant programmes
9	I	1995 2001	3rd thermal protection ordinance (3. Wärmeschutzverordnung); consid-eration of a bonus in the tax in case of realisation of a low energy house
10	J	2002 2009	energy saving ordinance ("EnEV 2002"), considering building and heat supply system; KfW grant programmes ("KFW-Energiesparhaus 60 and 40", Passive Houses)
11	к	2010	new requirements of energy saving ordinance ("EnEV 2009") on the level of low energy buildings new KfW grant programme regulations ("KFW-Effizienzhaus 70, 55 and 40", Passive Houses)

Loga et al. 2012: Scientific Report Germany – Further Development of the German Residential Building Typology; Institute for Housing and Environment, Darmstadt, Germany



Age Bands – Data Driven

Baualter der Gebäudekategorien



Building Category





Vollgeschosse gerundet





Construction Type – Basement Yes/No



Data from Non-Domestic Building Research Database of Germany (DataNWG)

Project currently ongoing. Sample size 677 Buildings Descriptive Assessment







Julian Bischof IBPSA Project 1 – Expert Meeting Paris – October 01-02, 2018

Construction Type – Roof type flat/pitched

IBPSA Project 1 – Expert Meeting Paris – October 01-02, 2018



Institut

Umwelt

Wohnen und

Data from Non-Domestic **Building Research** Database of Germany (DataNWG)

Project currently ongoing. Sample size 28,433 Buildings **Descriptive Assessment**







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Construction Type - Structure

Gebäudefunktion Screening zu Bauweise Fassade Primär Data from Non-Domestic 0 Weiß nicht **Building Research** Database of Germany (DataNWG) 8. 0 Project currently ongoing. Sample size Massive Bauweise (z.B. 0.6 Mauerwerk, Beton) 677 Buildings **Descriptive Assessment** 4.0 Institut Wohnen und Umwelt 0.2 Leibniz-Institut für ökologische Leichtbauweise (z.B. Raumentwicklung Holz, Metall, Fachwerk) Fassadensystem (z.B. Glasfassade) Andere Bauweise 0.0 UNIVERSITÄ BUGV BVA FoHo **PWLB** SKsB Sprt Tech Wohn Hand KuFr

INSTITUT Wohnen und Umwelt

Data from Non-Domestic Building Research









Modernization

Cluster Matrix Proposal

If possible data driven to represent current status of building stock. Historic building attributes that are not current anymore (refurbishments) are generally not of interest for operational building simulation.

Legislation driven as change of total building structure is unlikely.



Separated by building usage category and modernization



