



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 16309:2014+A1:2014

Sustainability of construction works - Assessment of social performance of buildings - Calculation methodology

I.S. EN 16309:2014+A1:2014

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Sustainability of construction works - Assessment of social performance of buildings - Calculation methodology

Contribution des ouvrages de construction au
développement durable - Évaluation de la performance
sociale des bâtiments - Méthodes

Nachhaltigkeit von Bauwerken - Bewertung der sozialen
Qualität von Gebäuden - Berechnungsmethoden

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EN 16309:2014+A1:2014 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN 16309:2014+A1:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 350 "Sustainability of construction works", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 22 July 2014.

This document supersedes EN 16309:2014.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** and **A1**.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The purpose of this European Standard is to provide rules for the assessment of the social performance of new and existing buildings.

The social performance of a building is one aspect of the building's sustainability. The environmental performance and economic performance of a building are the other aspects of sustainability that should be assessed as part of a sustainability assessment of the building. Figure 1 illustrates how the assessment of the social performance fits within the concept of the sustainability assessment of a building.

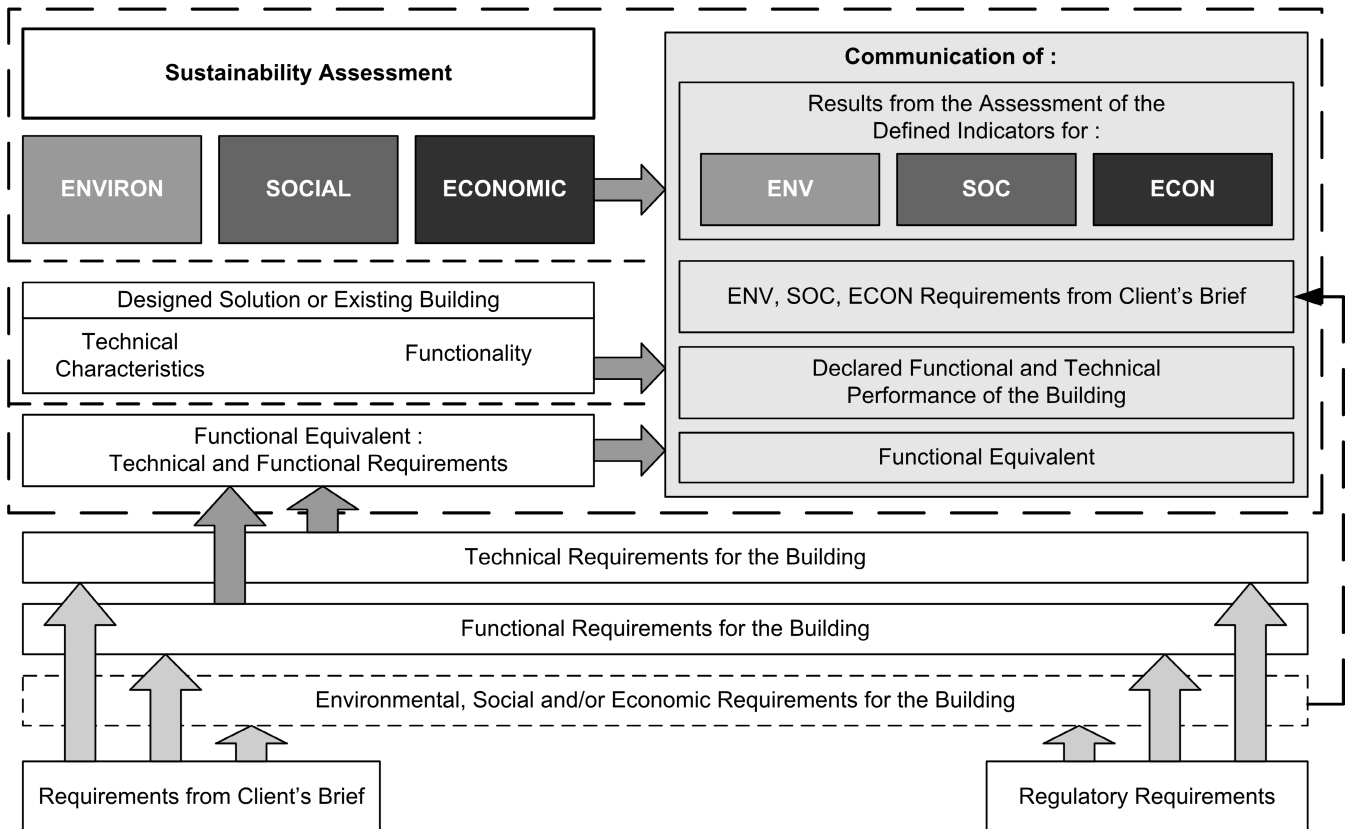


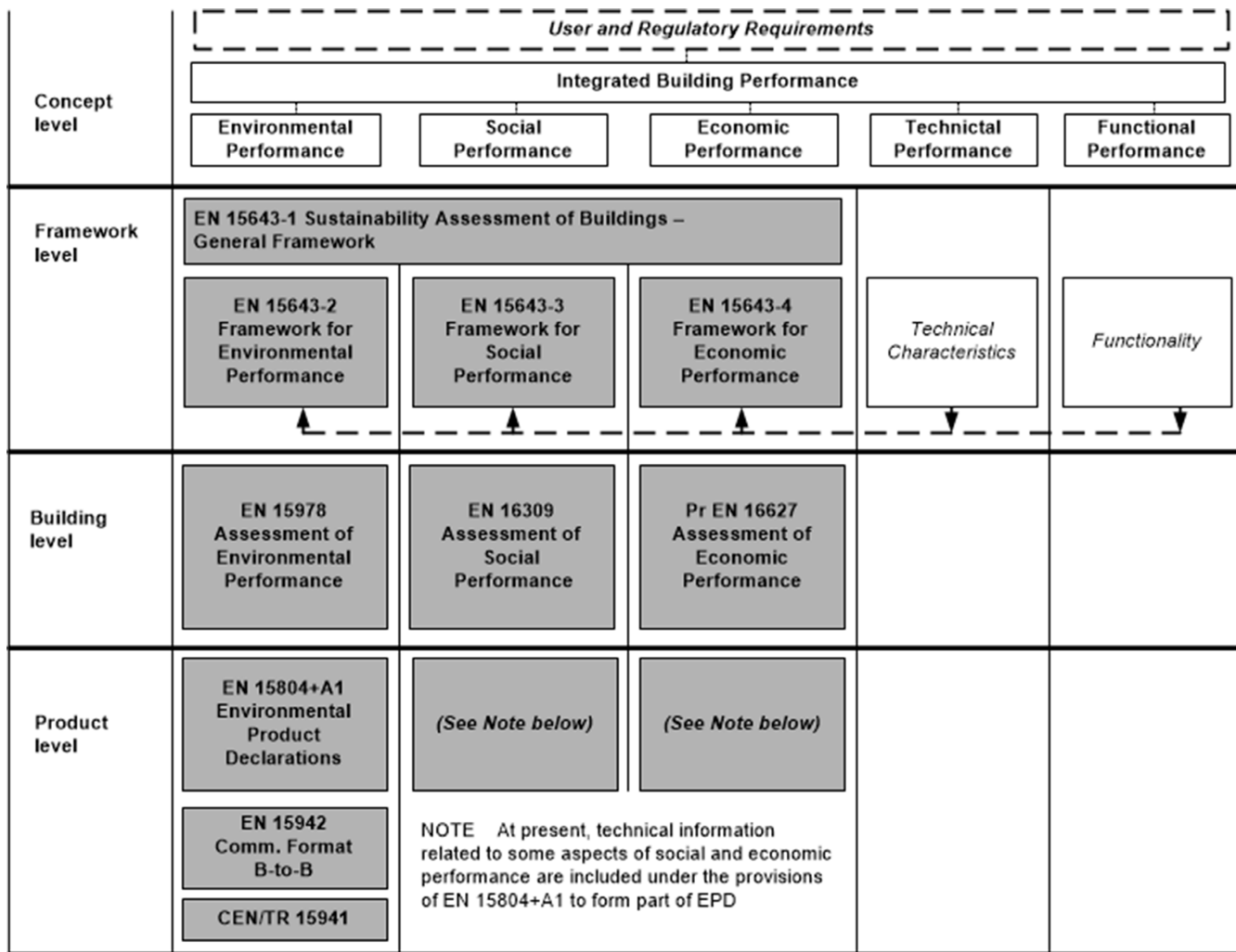
Figure 1 — Concept of sustainability assessment of buildings

This European Standard is intended to support the decision making process and documentation of the assessment of the social performance of a building.

In this European Standard, the method of assessment of the social performance of a building is based on a life cycle approach. The general requirements for sustainability assessment of buildings are described in EN 15643-1 (the General Framework standard). The framework for the assessment of social performance is given in EN 15643-3. Figure 2 shows other standards developed by CEN/TC 350 in this area, and also how they are related to this standard.

The assessment of social performance differs from the assessment of economic and ecological aspects in that it requires both quantitative and descriptive approaches. Where methods leading to a quantitative result are not available for assessment criteria and indicators, a checklist-approach is adopted to make the descriptive approach quantifiable.

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NOTE The grey boxes represent the work programme as presented in EN 15643-1.

Figure 2 — Work programme of CEN/TC 350

1 Scope

This European Standard is one part of a suite of European Standards. The standard provides the specific methods and requirements for the assessment of social performance of a building while taking into account the building's functionality and technical characteristics.

This European Standard applies to all types of buildings, both new and existing. In this first version of the standard, the social dimension of sustainability concentrates on the assessment of aspects and impacts for the use stage of a building expressed using the following social performance categories (from EN 15643-3):

- accessibility;
- adaptability;
- health and comfort;
- impacts on the neighbourhood;
- maintenance;
- safety and security.

NOTE 1 Only impacts and aspects of the above social performance categories are deemed to have an agreed basis for European standardization at this time. Two of the social performance categories included in EN 15643-3 (sourcing of materials and services and stakeholder involvement) are not deemed to be ready for standardization at this time and will be considered for inclusion in future versions of this standard (see informative Annex C).

This standard does not set the rules for how building assessment schemes may provide valuation methods. Nor does it prescribe levels, classes or benchmarks of performance.

Valuation methods, levels, classes or benchmarks may be prescribed in the requirements for environmental, social and economic performance in the client's brief, building regulations, national standards, national codes of practice, building assessment and certification schemes, etc.

NOTE 2 Where National building regulations give minimum requirements and reference to assessment methods on these aspects, the social performance determined by assessment according to this standard can be used to determine the degree to which the building goes beyond the regulatory/legal requirements.

The corporate social responsibility (CSR) of organizations is not covered by this standard.

The standard gives requirements for:

- the description of the object of assessment;
- the system boundary that applies at the building level;
- the list of indicators and procedures for the application of these indicators;
- the presentation of the results in reporting and communication;
- the data necessary for the application of the standard, and
- verification.

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