IJISEM
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT

Review of Sustainable Design Principles in Construction Sector

OPEN ACCESS

Manuscript ID:

AG-2022-1003

Volume: 1

Issue: 1

Month: August

Year: 2022

P-ISSN: 2321-XXXX

E-ISSN: 2582-XXXX

Received: 20.07.2022

Accepted: 02.08.2022

Published: 14.08.2022

Citation:

Divya Singh. "Review of Sustainable Design Principles in Construction Sector." International Journal of Innovations In Science Engineering And Management, vol. 1, no. 1, 2022, pp. 13–19.

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Abstract

A growing number of industries are adopting the notion of sustainable development, particularly the construction engineering. Engineers in the field of construction are responsible for everything from designing as well as building infrastructures to maintaining them once they've been put in place. Due to commercial pressures as well as the sustainability requirements, managing performance of the buildings as well as built environment from perspectives of users and also societies is becoming more crucial. This paper will give review of the building construction cost and sustainable building construction cost, design for life cycle and environmental life cycle analysis.

Keyword: Sustainable Building Design, Sustainable Construction, Life-Cycle-Analysis, Phases Of The LCA, Sustainable Technology, Sustainable Material

Introduction

Increasingly, the notion of sustainability is being used in the building industry. Design, construction, planning, and the maintenance and also rehabilitation are all part of the construction engineering's role in lifecycle of the building or the infrastructure piece. It is necessary to examine a vast number of potential options in order to make the most cost-effective and environmentally friendly judgments possible throughout the construction process. These choices may be made easier with the help of decision-making processes. Fundamental models and current MCDM approaches may both help in the building engineering field with making long-term decisions.

There has been a huge number of articles published in last several years focusing on basic science and its application to building. Several review publications summarized many of these studies. Meanwhile, MCDM advances and new applications dealing with building issues have been continually increasing in addition to the core methodologies. These approaches are particularly useful when we need to assess performance of the big number and, in most instances, conflicting criteria at same time.

Sustainable development's primary purpose is to protect the ecological systems which support human existence and also nature's variety across the world. A non-physical & the non-ecosystem complement to any useful sustainable development paradigm, on the other hand, is recognition of quality of the life Ecological, social, economic, and the cultural development are all affected by the building construction. The environmental benefits of sustainable building include less pollution and waste, as well as more efficient use of scarce raw resources.

At local, national, & global levels, a variety of the indicators have been established to measure the sustainable development. Additional metrics and observation and evaluation procedures are used. Using sustainability indicators in the construction and also real estate industry, one can see how whole sector and individual building processes have an impact on sustainability. If you're looking to evaluate a structure, business, industry, or simply a basic construction product, you may do so using parameters.

Design, product development, as well as construction procedures are being developed to utilise indications as a foundation for making decisions. Life-cycle analysis methodologies, which are being used successfully in the design as well as the construction phases, also rely heavily on indicators.

The sustainable design principles must be developed in a manner that takes into consideration all elements of sustainability. An integrated approach to dealing with a variety of challenges in construction and also the real estate industry may be expected to be developed in the near future, despite the fact that the environmental repercussions are overwhelming.

Sustainable Construction

In addition to "sustainable construction," "modernized construction" and "improved construction" are other terms used to describe sustainable building. In conventional building, three criteria are prioritized: quality, cost, and performance. In the sustainable construction, however, a fourth criteria is prioritized: harmful emissions, resource depletion, environmental degradation, and also the biodiversity preservation. Some people confuse the phrases "sustainable construction" with "sustainable building." Sustainable structures, on the other hand, are buildings which utilize resources wisely, like water, energy, materials, & land, resulting in long-term financial and social advantages. To ensure long-term sustainability, three fundamental concepts must be included into the building process:

1. A commitment to the financial process that will lead to increased profitability;
2. To conserve and utilize the natural resources in an environmentally responsible manner
3. Dedication to the well-being of the general public

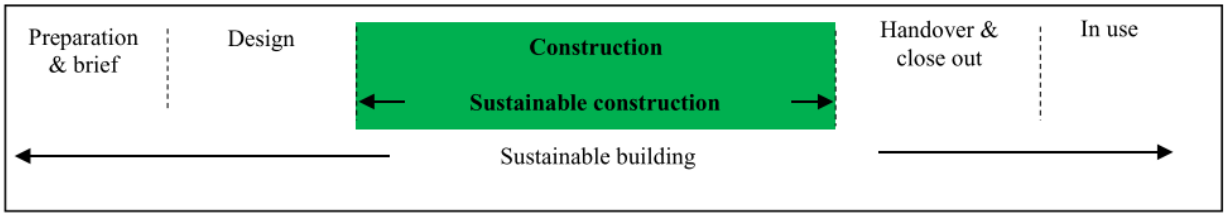

Figure 1: Differences between sustainable building and sustainable construction in building life cycle

Building Construction Cost

The cost of building a house may be broken down into three categories:

1. A start-up fee;
2. To operate; to perform repairs as well as replacement; to incur expenses;
3. Residual value, disposal costs, and other financial charges.

The cost of site purchase, building, remodeling, and also the equipment required to run facility is the capital investment cost. Capital costs may be broken down into the following categories:

1. Construction, capital management, commissioning as well as handover, cand bidding charges
2. Cost of capital
3. Prefabricated cost
4. Expense of design
5. off-site factory

The price of building.

In addition, contractors frequently have to lower other prices in order to meet green criteria because of the higher beginning costs. For this reason, it is essential to identify and implement potential ways to reduce the original project cost by identifying green costs premium aspects.

Sustainable Building Construction Cost

It is well knowledge that the sustainable building construction is more costly than conventional building construction because of green cost premium. Green cost premium has yet to be defined precisely, nor has a detailed technique for describing its components been developed. The difference in price between the green and regular versions of the building type is known as “green cost premium." Seven components of “green cost premium" were uncovered after a comprehensive assessment of the current research.

Sustainable material

There is a direct correlation between the greater building costs and higher cost of the sustainable materials. In order to meet demand, custom orders and production are necessary.

In addition, a few of these resources will have to be imported since a green market is still in its infancy. One of the causes of the project delays and inadequate implementation of the sustainable building, resulting in the higher starting costs, has indeed been the scarcity of the sustainable materials. Testing as well as code clearance for the sustainable materials are often more time consuming and expensive because of this.

Sustainable equipment

Costs are often increased by the use of environmentally friendly technology, like water- and energy-efficient fixtures and extremely effective insulation. When it comes to installing sustainable technology, the procedure may be complicated and time-consuming, that can contribute to higher project expenses. A higher initial investment as well as greater labour time are required for the installation of energy-efficient equipment like heat pumps.

Sustainable technology

"Building Information Modeling as well as the "Industrialized Building System" may make a big difference in the building process. There are several challenges to constructing the sustainable buildings, and one of them is the expense of using sustainable technologies. “Building Information Modeling" is a critical component of industry’s transition to long-term sustainable construction. There has been a rise in the sustainable building construction projects costs as a result of BIM deployment. (Russ et al., 2018)

Sustainable design

It is possible to lower the cost of the sustainable design by including sustainability objectives early in a design process. A small fraction of the entire project budget is devoted to design, therefore its impact on the overall cost of sustainable construction project is negligible.

1. Tendering

The kind of contract employed in the development and implementation of the sustainable design has a significant impact on its success. Choosing the right form of contract for the project delivery is crucial and might even affect the overall project cost since design costs are included in green cost premium.

2. Contractors’ experience

Since the sustainable building construction relies on contractors who are inexperienced with the sustainable technology, it is less productive than standard building construction. As a result, the project's timeline is impacted as well as the cost of construction is increased owing to rework by contractors. The cost of a project might rise because of a lack of competition amongst contractors.

Insurance

Sustainable development has been seen as too hazardous because of long-term environmental advantages that outweigh the short-term financial gains. In order to meet sustainable building standard, contractors would also be subjected to additional dangers that are not often encountered in regular building construction. Standard insurance forms must be improved and additional values must be incorporated in coverage provision because of the specific characteristics of the development process for sustainable buildings. As a result, the extra expense associated with constructing the green building would be higher.

Design For A Life-Cycle

Needs for a new design approach

Due to the growing complexity of the buildings as well as the building processes, quick changes in user wants and also the market environment, aims of the sustainable development, and expectations for shorter delivery schedules, methodologies to manage the construction projects from the design to use are more important than ever. User-centered techniques are expected at all stages of construction projects, and even in the development of new regions and sites, according to market expectations.

High-performance facilities which improve the activities they facilitate are expected in the corporate world. It is imperative that the designers from the architects to mechanical, structural, and the electrical engineers be well-trained and able to deal with the issues.

To meet customers' long-term demands, construction as well as real estate business has shifted from old attitudes and practices towards the sector which can and wants to actively work for the sustainable growth in near future.

Managing performance of a building

It's a way of thinking about construction-related processes, goods, and services that places an emphasis on achieving desired results (what we call the "end"). Any design option that could be proved to satisfy the goals of the actual project would've been allowed under this approach.

The following three major areas need to be improved in order to fully adopt the performance strategy:

- A summary of the building's suitable performance standards
- Techniques for achieving the desired result
- Methods for testing the many elements of a product's performance.

One of the primary goals of the generic hierarchical model is the development of the common vocabulary across many disciplines in order to describe desirable construction attributes. Systematizing decision-making as well as improving project definition outcomes are both made possible by the hierarchy as well as tools it links to. A few of the ideals of its creator may be seen in hierarchical presentation, which has a number of aims.

An alternative strategy and technological solution may be established depending on hierarchy of the performance goals and also the intended attributes. VTT Building as well as Transport developed a general model for analyzing the performance of the buildings (Figure 2). There is a strong emphasis on sustainability across the organization.

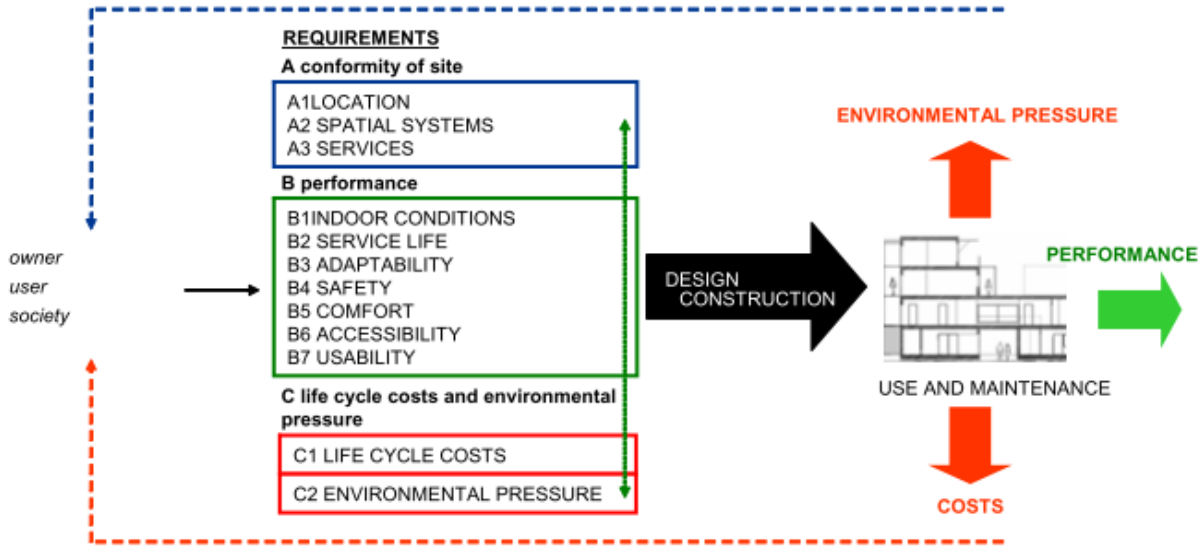

Figure 2: Generic model of a building's performance analysis

Methods for verifying the performance of various solutions may be used in this regard. Data from the other industries as well as product producers, as well as software that can manage enormous amounts of data and also theoretically valid equations, may be used. In addition, the amount of consideration might vary (system, building, and single product). Methods of the human and social verification tend to be more subjective as well as relative yet there are certain design criteria for accessibility.

For the construction project to achieve its sustainability objectives, it is critical to go through definition phase, which involves the construction budget, operating cost targets (particularly energy consumption), as well as the quality specifications, such as those for the indoor climate as well as accessibility, among other things. In order to accurately calculate the building's ecological footprint, it is necessary to use tried-and-true procedures, such as, for example, Life-Cycle-Analysis.

Environmental life-cycle analysis (LCA)

In order to evaluate the environmental consequences of the process or the product, one must first identify what has been taken from as well as returned to environment, then recognize the possible damages that may result from such activities, and then rate how significant these impacts are. As a result, methods are created to address the whole lifespan of the object under consideration (Figure 3).

It is widely accepted that the Life-Cycle-Analysis (LCA) is a useful method for assessing the environmental effects of goods or activities. The protocol was officially standardised by the "International Organization for Standardization (ISO14040-42)" with in mid-to-late 1990s, despite the fact that the approach has indeed been under the development and usage since the 1960s. It's currently being used in the building industry.

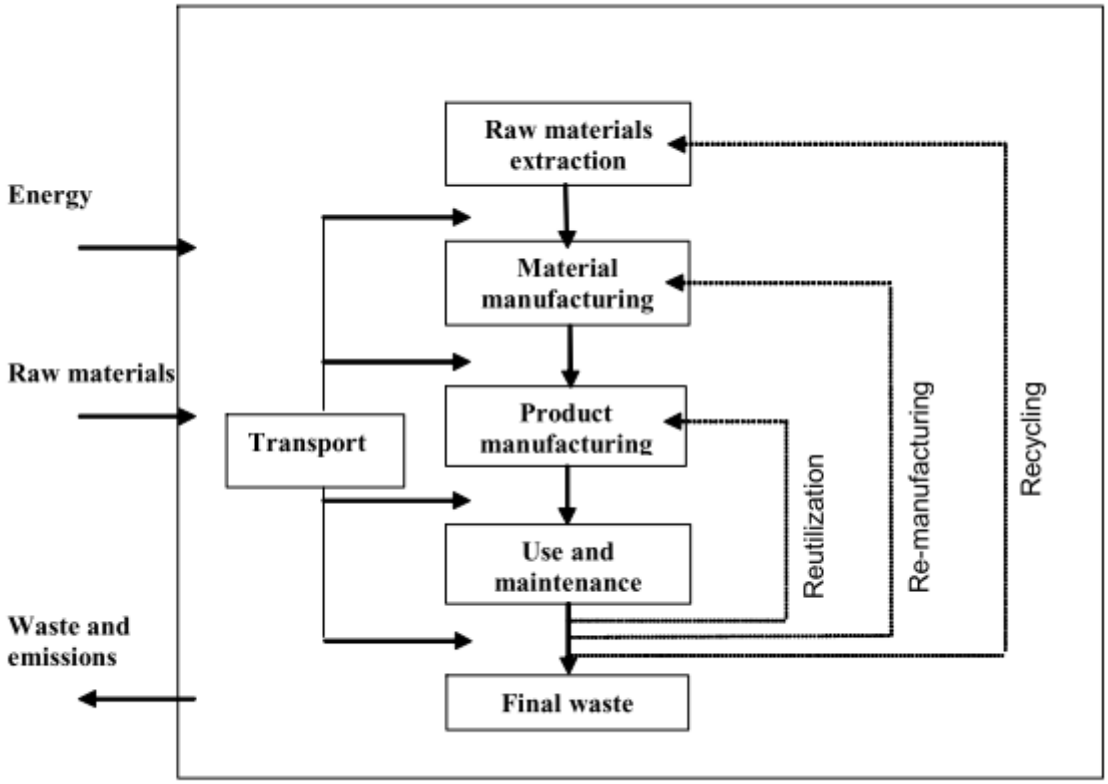

Figure 3: Life-Cycle of a product

There are the three primary phases to LCA: inventory, analysis of possible consequences, and evaluation (figure 4). All the following processes in an LCA are dependent on LCA's life-cycle inventory. This refers to an identification and measurement of nature's primary flows (inputs including outputs). The scope of the project is also defined. Climate change, acidification of oceans, eutrophication of the aquatic ecosystems, creation of the photochemical oxygenates, destruction of the stratosphere, health effects, and ecotoxicity may all be included in this phase's final analysis.

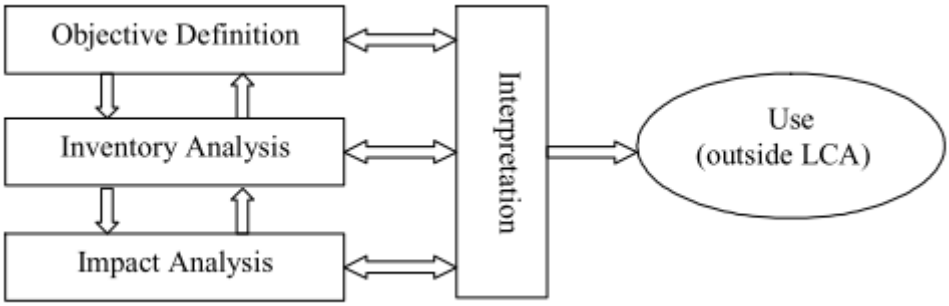

Figure 4: Phases of the LCA

It is possible to interpret (value) data in accordance with standard ISO 14042. It provides tools for synthesising and assessing the effect data. The initial stage is to connect parameters to the indicators and classify them according to their cause-and-effect relationships. Weight factors are used to compute each effect category's indicator factor. All indicators are weighted depending on their relative importance in relation to other factors, such as their geographical scope as well as severity as well as their exposure levels and their potential for being incorrect. The

judgement is turned into a numeric scale depending on the qualitative understanding.

Literature Review

(Pons-Valladares & Nikolic, 2020) It is imperative that building environments as well as the construction industry limit their negative effects and increase their contributions to sustainability in light of the major issues we face on the planet. In order to properly optimise our design, we should take step of measuring and evaluating the sustainability of our structures by selecting the optimal evaluation option in each circumstance. Assessment techniques and tools are varied, and there have indeed been many evaluations of them. New to this study is an updated critical assessment of all sustainability evaluation options created in the research studies in the architectural design, building, refurbishment, as well as the restoration. This is an important review. There were 1242 documents reviewed in this analysis as well as attached as additional material, which may be used in future research. Most often used procedures were determined to be rating tools as well as life cycles, while more recent trends are based on the probabilistic scenarios. As a step towards the more sustainable construction environment, this evaluation might be of value.

(Russ et al., 2018) The built environment as well as construction industry must limit their negative effects and increase their contribution to the sustainability in light of the major difficulties our world is experiencing. In order to properly optimise our design, we should take a step of measuring and evaluating sustainability of our structures by selecting the optimal assessment choice in each situation. A wide variety of evaluation methods and instruments are available, and there have indeed been several assessments of them. The primary goal of this analysis is to provide a critical and up-to-date analysis of all sustainability assessment options created in research studies in the disciplines of the architectural design, building, renovation, and preservation. There were 1242 documents reviewed in this analysis and also attached as additional material, which may be used for future research. Overall, rating tools as well as the life cycle approaches are the most often used methodology, whereas probabilistic scenarios as well as mixed methods are becoming more popular. You may find this review valuable as you progress toward environmentally friendly construction.

(Zavadskas et al., 2018) Twenty-seven peer-reviewed articles are included in this Special Issue, all of which contribute to the sustainable building via the use of various methodologies and also the tools. These methodologies and also the tools range from basic decision-making models to more complex "multi-criteria decision-making". There are five primary places where the papers are concentrated. Eco-friendly design, construction or reconstruction technologies, sustainable construction materials, and building economics; infrastructure planning; evaluation; project risk assessment as well as the analysis, with a focus on the sustainability.

(Farias Stipo, 2015) During the course of such exploratory study, advanced architectural companies were studied for their use and influence of concepts of the "Integrated Project Delivery (IPD), Building Information Modelling (BIM), Integrated Design Process (IDP), as well as Building Energy Simulation (BES)". Six offices were chosen based on press as well as the peer recognition for their dedication to the sustainable design and also effect on design of the high-performance buildings. Such companies discussed the impact of BES, BIM, and IPD or IDP in the semi-standardized interviews. The findings suggest that the sustainable design techniques may be generalised. The best practises gleaned from the interviews as well as critical literature analysis were compiled into a model called the "Design Process for Sustainability (DEPROSU)". It is clear from this study's findings that the design methods used by the companies studied have certain similarities. The DEPROSU model's similarities may be confirmed as the sustainable design guidelines or standards, giving architectural practises tangible guidelines for improving and validating their design techniques.

(Wang & Adeli, 2014) Structural engineering has seen a lot of discussion regarding sustainable structures in the last several years. It compiled a list of the most effective methods we've found so far. Finally, the authors propose that the incorporation of smart structure technology will be the next significant leap in the sustainable building design.

(Heli et al., 2002) Environmental, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the sustainable development are all impacted by the construction of new buildings. New technology and strategies are needed for both new construction and renovations if we are to make progress towards a more sustainable construction method. Many initiatives have been done by the industry to increase the efficiency of resources and also the health and also the comfort of people's living environments. Developments are underway in the field of sustainable whole-building concepts. We'll look at a few different ways to incorporate sustainability ideas into the planning and design of new construction projects.

Understanding the applicability and limits of assessment methodologies is essential to achieving significant progress in the sustainable building. The existing environmental assessment techniques are difficult to implement because of the subjective nature of the evaluations and valuations. Additional sustainability concerns need additional contextually relevant measures for assessment. Future building design methodologies must be based on the generic framework that allows for a wide range of implementation options since sustainability assessment is still heavily influenced by local as well as value-driven considerations.

Conclusion

Building practises and technologies that address all elements of the sustainability are supported by the design methodologies of the sustainable building. Sustainable design's primary goal is to create a more harmonious relationship between man-made and natural settings without sacrificing the functional needs of the structures and their related expenses. Building design may include sustainability ideas if they are incorporated into the design process. No globally approved approach exists to aid architects as well as engineers inside the design, manufacturing, or renovation stages of the building despite several research.

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