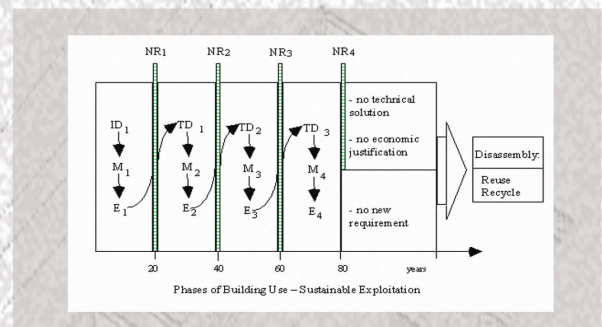
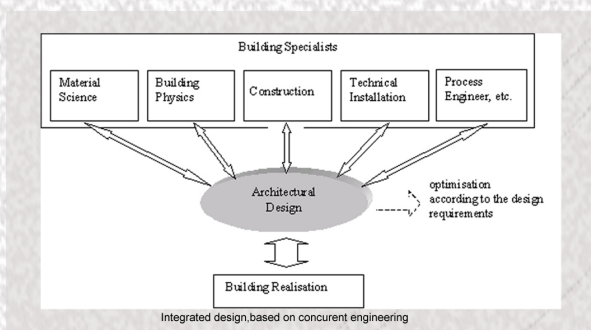


Sustainability by Strengthening the Relation Between Disciplines Involved

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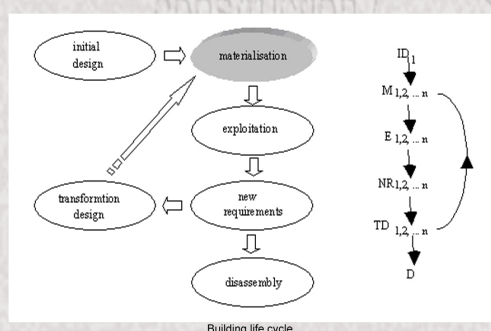
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Sustainable design



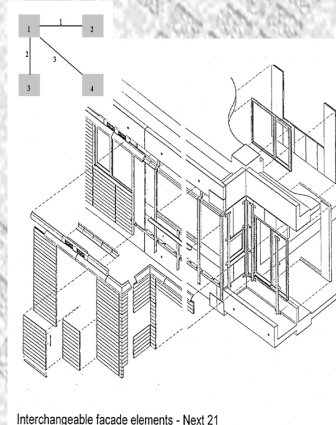
Today, buildings are not conceived of few materials any more, but with specialised products which have to satisfy high requirements of our modern life styles. Architecture is therefore not independent any more, but it relies on many different building specialists and partners during the design and building process. It has to be practical in relation with other disciplines, since current transformations of our society are forcing architects to deal with:

- changes that have taken place in the nature of the materials
- increased speed of the construction caused by industrialisation of architecture
- environmental aspects
- life-style changes



The conventional approach to sustainable construction is usually related to long-lasting buildings. The economic duration of certain phases in the use of the building is generally shorter than the technical life span of most of its components. Unlike this conventional approach, one could suggest a new approach that is focused on short life cycle of different phases in use of the building. Every new phase in the building use implies new requirements and spatial organisation, hence changes.

Sustainable design should be focused on juxtaposition of the materials and functions of building parts at joints. The interface between components plays a crucial role in re-assembly, which is an ultimate form of recycling and reusing. In that respect the development towards systematisation and modulation of building parts into subsystems presents the way to achieve more effective buildings with controlled use of energy, raw materials and less man-power [Horden98].



From the figures above it is obvious what the consequences of the traditional constructing can be in case that there is a need for transformation and on the other hand the advantages of improving assembly/disassembly techniques.

Sustainability of our environment could be achieved only through its flexibility and adaptability to future changes, wherein design process and materialisation play the most important roll. Unlike the traditional "time consuming" planing process were all disciplines were working independently, flexibility involves interaction and networking between different disciplines in order to reach optimal solutions.