

Development Alternatives

B-32, TARA Crescent, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110 016, INDIA

Tel : 91 11 2613 4103, 2689 0380

Fax : 91 11 2613 0817 Email : mail@devalt.org

Website : www.devalt.org; www.tara.in



Land Area : 3116 sqm

Built Area : 3096 sqm superstructure

: 1526 sqm basement

Population : 300 persons

Functions : Offices

: Resource Centres: Conference Facilities

Architect: Ashok B. Lall – Architects

Design Team : The Development Alternatives Family

Consultants

Structural: Mr. Subir Roy Chowdhry

Electrical : M/s Kanwar Krishn Associates Pvt. LtdPlumbing : M/s Krim Engg. Services Pvt. Ltd

HVAC : M/s Abid Hussain Consultants

Builders/Contractors

Civil : M/s Gurubaksh Singh B.A. Builders Pvt Ltd

Electrical : M/s Shivam Engineers

Plumbing : M/s Yash Plumbing EngineersHVAC : M/s Adhunik Vatankool Pvt Ltd.

AHU : M/s Vikram HitechLift : M/s Schindler

This path breaking project has been generously supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation with whom Development Alternatives has a long term institutional partnership. It has also received funding from ACC Limited, India's leading Cement Company, and the Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction. When completed, the building will house the new Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Housing and Rural Infrastructure.





Green Solutions for

GREEN BUILDINGS

The Development Alternatives World Headquarters, located in New Delhi, is one of the first buildings in India that aims at Zero Emissions.

The building is best described as a living ecosystem: a fine balance of natural and man-made processes employing environment-friendly energy, material and water management methods. A living testimony to the vision, mission and commitment of Development Alternatives to creating a national future that is based on social justice and a cleaner environment. It is already becoming the benchmark for green buildings in India.

It is now widely accepted that the business decisions enterprises make should be based not only on the conventional financial factors such as profits or dividends, but must also consider the immediate and long-term social and environmental consequences of their activities. India, which is still a transition economy, has the opportunity to bypass the costly environmental mistakes of the industrialized world and get a head start in building a greener world by promoting the use of environmentally sound, affordable building materials and technologies.

Development Alternatives believes its newly reconstructed Headquarters building will set a standard for 'responsible construction practices' in India that will rely on the use of alternative, eco-friendly and cost-effective methods, technologies and solutions.









What is it that makes the DA World HQs so significant?

The new DA World Headquarters is probably the most sustainable building on the Indian

- - tional norm of 18° to 28° C) that is relevant for tropical regions
- maximum reuse of material from the previous HQ

ideal for the mass market which:



A cutting edge prototype to environmentally showcase sound solutions for contemporary work space demands in urban centres of North India, the headquarters building design optimises use of local resources, materials and skills through the application of advanced scientific and engineering knowledge.

An Eco-Architecture

DA's HQs exemplifies the social and environmental values that the organization promotes and seeks to fulfil the expectations of its partners, customers, peers and indeed the society at large by demonstrating:

Responsibility towards use of scarce natural resources

- all wood work and furniture uses timber from certified managed plantations
- all rainwater at the site will be collected for recharging the ground aquifer

Recognition and promotion of local crafts in various building elements, e.g.

- terracotta elements for fenestration
- artisan based carpentry works

Promotion of sustainable livelihoods and local rural and peri-urban economies

by using building elements made by technology and skill-based small enterprises

Promotion of an inclusive approach in design in:

- the highly participatory process followed to design the building, which has beenfully documented, increasing ownership and responsible use by user building and spatial design, which is highly sensitive to requirement of universal access, including
 - enabling persons with disability to reach all points with ease
 - enabling persons from all strata of society to feel welcome

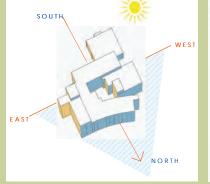
Promotion of the principle of equal opportunities employment by providing:

- child care facilities for parents, especially working mothers
- security systems for women employees

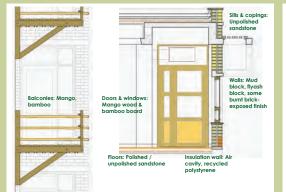
Conforming to the highest standards of

- environmental and resource conservation
- safety and security of personnel
- total compliance and transparency in processing statutory approvals











Conservatifists use for drinking and washing
Treat gray water for recycling to flushing & irrigation
Limit irrigation to recycle waste

A SUSTAINABLE BUILDING

...Maximising performance, minimising resource use

The DA World Headquarters seeks to serve as a model for enhancing the productivity of those who work in it while reducing the use of scarce natural resources such as energy, water and materials.

Embodied Energy

The construction industry and buildings, on account of increasing operational needs, account for 30-40% of the primary energy consumed in developed and rapidly developing economies; their resulting contribution to greenhouse gas emission have become too significant to be left unattended. Buildings also account for one-sixth of the world's fresh water withdrawals, one-quarter of its wood harvest, and two-thirds of its materials and energy flows. If "business as usual" methods of using glass, steel and aluminium, in large span tall structures continue unabated, the impacts on climate can only keep growing.

In pursuit of a more sustainable energy use trajectory, DA's innovative HQs Building uses materials and construction technology that have low embodied energy. The structural system consists of a short span RCC frame with ferrocement shells and shallow masonry domes, which significantly reduce the consumption of steel. The building also uses the earth excavated from the site, materials recycled from the earlier HQs, as well as fly-ash waste from local thermal plants for masonry infill walls. All these are extremely low energy materials that can be processed into building components locally, thus involving minimum transportation. Over 90% of the building materials are sourced from regions neighbouring Delhi. Use illustrations (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi), these are presumably from a presentation or some other report.

Operational Energy for Indoor Environmental Control

In a climate like Delhi's, with its highly variable temperatures and humidity, cooling, heating and reducing humidity in different seasons involve considerable energy – accounting for a major impact on the environment. The DA building employs two methods for minimising energy use with innovative approaches for integrating the passive built fabric with its active systems. It is designed to save 40% in operational energy consumption.

Passive Energy Systems

The primary strategy is to curtail heat gain through the building fabric by ensuring favourable orientation with respect to the sun's trajectory and carefully designed shading and insulation of walls, windows and roof. Secondly, the building is "clothed" with plants on its eastern and western faces and on the roof.

The window system is designed to allow altering the heat transfer properties by opening and shutting the inner leaf of double glazed panels to take advantage of favourable ambient temperature in some seasons.

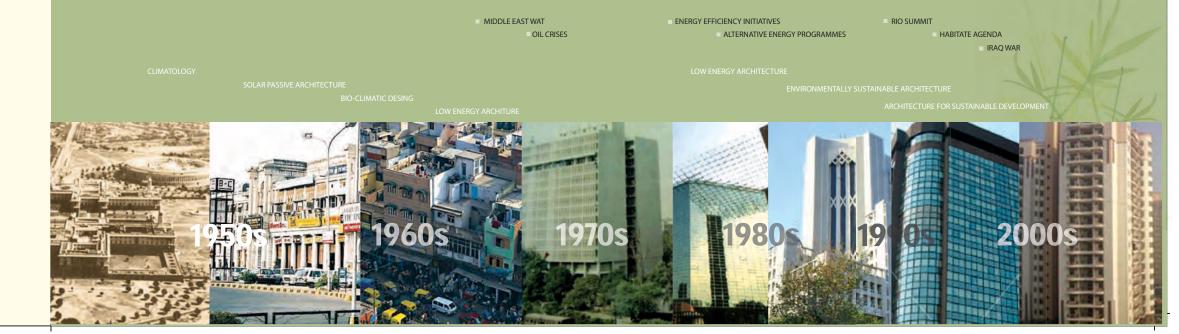


Ecological quality and energy conservation

The building demonstrates a high degree of energy (and water) conservation while maximising the ecological health of the workplace by

- Employing a lifecycle ("cradle to grave") approach for selecting design and materials
- Reducing embodied energy by using less energy intensive building components such as
- compressed earth and fly ash blocks for walls
- ferro-cement channels and shallow masonry domes for roofs and ceilings
- Reducing total operational energy needs up to 30% below conventional buildings by
- rationalizing energy requirements according to actual user preferences
- optimizing orientation to maximize natural lighting, insulation and ventilation
- meeting remaining energy needs for lighting, heating, cooling, etc., through innovative systems that integrate renewable energy, hot water and the highly efficient hybrid HVAC system

- providing green cover and built-in shading devices that also
 - serve as vertical access for building maintenance
 - reduce energy load
 - provide aesthetic appeal to the building
- Minimizing use of "virgin" material such as soils, aggregates and steel
 - the building has reused the basic building material recovered from the demolishing the earlier structure, demonstrating a "grave to cradle" approach
 - use of prolifically available industrial wastes such as fly ash and stone dust
- Minimizing use of drinking quality water for purposes other than drinking and cooking, e.g.
 - modular HVAC system balances energy-water requirements
- selective thermal conditioning of work-places
- water is recycled for use in toilets as well as for gardens and recharging water tables
- efficient devices such as water conserving faucets and showers



Active Indoor climate control

In Delhi's climate, the annual contribution to cooling load is about 70% by sensible heat as against 30% by latent heat. The active cooling strategy in the DA World HQ, therefore, uses evaporative cooling to address a substantial part of the sensible load. The evaporative cooling system is then coupled to refrigerant cooling to take care of remaining load during the humid months.

Additionally, the indoor air circulation system uses displacement ventilation with a heat recovery arrangement between fresh air intake and exhaust air. Insulation of the building fabric outside an envelope of high thermal mass makes for a flywheel effect on temperature fluctuations and allows night-flushing for storing coolness during seasons with large diurnal temperature range. The refrigerant cooling system is designed as an air-cooled direct expansion package unit.

The key component of this system is the "hybrid" package air-handling unit which would house the chiller, evaporative cooler, heat exchanger, air-circulating fan with damper controlled by-pass, and automated controls for balancing the operation of each of these components. This configuration is specially developed for this building but is ready for wide replication.

Refer illustration (vii).

Flexibility in design of the HVAC system allows compatibility with present and projected norms and standards, e.g., permissible refrigerants R-410 used in the modular system, can be changed as new and more stringent norms come into existence.

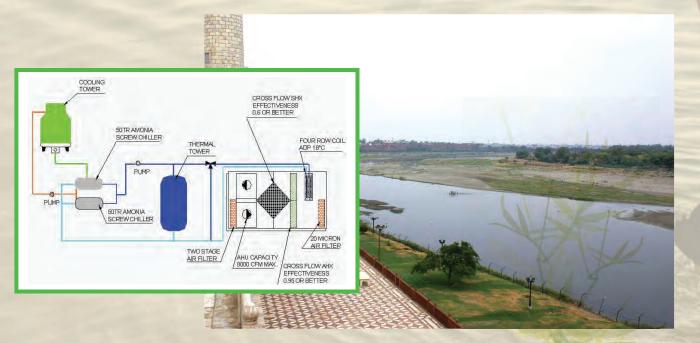
The combination of evaporative cooling for dry season (sensible heat load) and air-cooled refrigerant cooling for remaining loads also conserves water, critical in the face of growing shortages in the cities.



Water – Not a drop of waste water from DA will pollute the Yamuna

In an urban scenario, water is arguably the most precious of resources. The building actively integrates water saving measures on one hand and on the other ensures that water is recycled and utilized in irrigation of the landscape and all surplus treated waste and rain water is sent into ground water recharge within the site to help maintain the depleting water table in the urban areas. Waste water and sewage from kitchens and toilets will be recycled and the surplus used for ground water recharge and the slurry/sludge used for manure.

Scarcity of land, water and materials have now become major national issues. The DA green building demonstrates methods to minimize the use of these depleting resources to the benefit of all, in terms of cost and energy savings and environmental and human health.



Economic performance

The DA HQ maximises economic benefits to users and promoters by

Reducing initial construction costs by up to 20% in civil construction and services below conve
tional contemporary construction through efficient design and optimum use of materials

Selecting low maintenance, high durability materials and finishes that provide long term benefits to users and eventually to the environment, e.g.,

- stone instead of vitrified tiles for floors
- exposed brick finish without paints

Reduced operational costs by

- designing for secure access without large security staff
- using highly efficient lighting and airconditioning systems
- reducing energy costs for cooling and heating by appropriate passive design and incorporation of double glazed windows





Design and Building Management

Development Alternatives does not promote any particular style or aesthetic. Design is a process of discovery where solutions are found appropriate to a given building in a specific context. The process was driven by three guiding principles:

- Inclusion of the views of all user groups at all stages of the project by appropriately structured consultation
- Search for simplicity and economy of means
- Prioritizing selection of design strategies and technologies in favour of sustainability and energy conservation

To this end, the process of design thinking has been a partnership between Development Alternatives and the Architects, taking advantage of the experience and resources of Development Alternatives community.

The building is designed to be highly modular and flexible to allow it to be reconfigured as needed for changing work patterns and staff requirements

- Each section of the building can be individually controlled for climate, ventilation and lighting
- Limited space for each workstation, generous arrangements for meetings, group work
- Advanced network design enables staff members to tailor connectivity and communications to their needs
- Flexibility in design of the HVAC system allows compatibility with present and projected norms and standards, e.g. permissible refrigerants R-410 used in the modular system can be changed as new and more stringent norms come into existence
- Procedures for operating the building codified and internalized by users to ensure that water and energy conservation is maintained

