

CHAPTER 1

1.1 Introduction

With the increasing costs of new construction, the effective maintenance of the existing building stock has become even more important. Increasingly, building owners are beginning to accept that it is not in their best interest to carry out maintenance in a purely reactive manner, but that it should be planned and managed as efficiently as any other corporate activity. Inevitably, this has placed new demands on building owners, requiring them to adopt a more systematic approach to their work. This is where the concept of design for ease of maintenance comes in.

Modern buildings are designed to meet higher builder standards which demand longer life span and control of the decaying processes. This demand high maintenance budget. Therefore, it is of great importance to consider maintenance of building aspects during design stage for the future performance of the building. Somehow, with the help of modern technology, new inventions in building equipments and design software, building design becomes easier. With little input, all work will be computed by computer software.

This research reviews on the issues of design maintenance factors in civil and architectural design aspects and proposes eight critical factors for designers to take into

account during design stage. A design maybe executed perfectly well within the Code of Practice that have been enforced onto, but the building may fail to perform properly if these parameters are imperfectly set and/or neglected.

1.2 Problem Statement

Reports and researches have shown that some countries, especially developed nations like Singapore and United States, have already practice total building performance audit, benchmarking and quality management procedures in guiding developments towards improved maintainability (Chew *et al.*, 2004). Malaysia despite, being a developing country, are moving up quickly in every area, including building construction. We can be proud with our large and complex projects which are equipped with modern, latest technology in terms of aesthetic values, performances, energy saving and services offered. However, modern buildings are designed to meet higher building standards than in previous time, and this demand more long lasting durable building conditions. The influence of design on the maintenance of buildings is greater than ever before (Arditi *et al.*, 1999).

The costs of design and construction are minor compared to the total costs of a structure. Typically, 50% to 80% of the total cost will occur during (the) in-service life and the earlier design, development, construction and manufacturing activities maybe as little as 25% of what will subsequently be needed to operate, maintain and overhaul the new asset (Griffin, 1993). A large amount of the country's maintenance resources is being expended on corrective or remedial measures to buildings and their services due to design or construction defects. Therefore, by reducing the number of design defects, the amount of maintenance expenditure can be reduced (Assaf *et al.*, 1996).

Design firms often claim themselves quite knowledgeable in maintenance issues, using the statement that their personnel is exposed to training in these matters at one time or another. In addition to that, property managers and maintenance consultants are consulted in designing some projects, mostly in the schematic and preliminary design phases only. Somehow, reliance on the design's staff to occasional maintenance training is not sufficient to design a building with longer life cycle without incorporating the factors that contribute a higher level of ease for future maintenance works. Without proper rules and guidelines that need to be followed during design stage, the objective of extending the life span building with low maintenance budget cannot be achieved (Arditi *et al.*, 1999).

A critical individual that should be consulted at all stages especially during the early design is a maintenance manager or consultant. These individuals provide insight to the effects of changes made to the systems and particularly how the systems will interface. If the system is unfamiliar to the designers as well as to the building owner's regular maintenance staff, then it is critical for the design team to consult the system manufacturer to provide information relevant to the education and training required for the proper operation and maintenance of the systems being considered.

Therefore, this research was conducted and hope to become a useful reference for local architects and design engineers to incorporate crucial maintenance factors during design phase to ensure a successful implementation of design for maintenance concept, particularly for future projects in Malaysia.

1.3 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study is to enhance the quality of designs produced by the local architects and engineers through incorporation of design for ease of maintenance concept at the design stage. In achieving this aim, two objectives have been outlined. They are:

- (i) To identify building defects that are related to poor maintenance consideration during design stage
- (ii) To identify critical maintenance factors in civil and architectural designs

1.4 Brief Methodology

The first step of the study was identifying research problem which covered the significance, objective and scope of study followed by exploratory research of the literature. Information was gathered through two sources. Firstly through journals, books and reports and secondly through preliminary interviews which took place through telephone conversation.

Questionnaire for maintenance and designer practitioners were later developed using the information obtained from potential respondents and were handed over to respondents by hand, facsimile, email and by mail. After three weeks, the researcher received back the questionnaires either through post or collected by hand whereby hand-collection gave the researcher the opportunity to conduct interview sessions with the respondents.

The data were then compiled, analyzed and discussed with the assistance of frequency and analysis index and from there, the researcher concluded the findings together with recommendations to improve the problem.

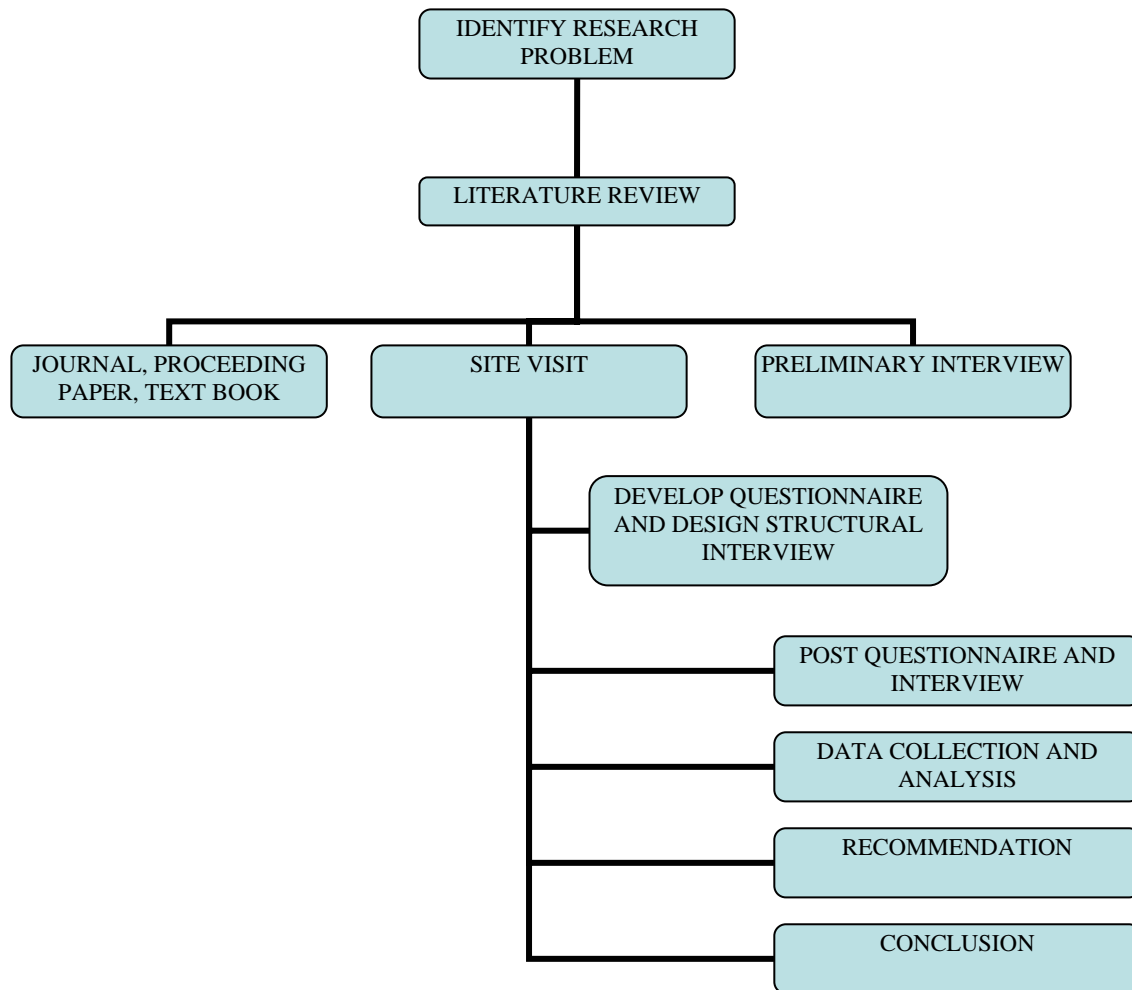


Figure 1.1 Methodology flowchart

1.5 Scope of Work

This research was focused on building construction, mainly on building deficiencies due to poor design practices as well as to come up with factors for a better understanding and hence assist them to come up with a good design which incorporate maintenance factors. Information and data were collected from local library and journals.

Structured interviews was conducted on building design firms within the Shah Alam and Kuala Lumpur districts. Interviews was carried out using questionnaires. Questionnaires had been distributed randomly to approximately 100 respondents which include consultancies (Architectural, Civil & Structural) and maintenance organizations/contractors within Shah Alam and Kuala Lumpur districts. The target is to

- (i) find out the design firms' existing level of maintenance-related knowledge
- (ii) identify the factors they consider when designing building
- (iii) determine the most critical factors to design with consideration of the ease of maintenance concept.