From the Editor....

It is with great pleasure and privilege that I write this note as the Editor for the Year 2018 in the first Newsletter for the year.

At the outset, I would like to thank the former Editor Eng. Dayananda, for placing his trust in me and proposing me as a Council Member. I am also grateful to the Council for electing me as the Editor for the year 2018. From that day onwards, I have stepped up to this new challenge and developed a steady rhythm as the Editor by serving to the best of my ability to ensure that the tasks are accomplished.

During this short stay in the council, I would say rather a big thank you to the Council Members who supported in resolving many of the cloudy areas to streamline the tasks as the Editor. Further, I shall thank many of the members who responded to most of the emails in the event of clarifying personal details, and updating the database of the Website. I am happy with the responses received so far in all forms in this endeavor.

Finally, I believe that by working together as a team, contributing your skills, experience and knowledge we can achieve the objective of the Association. We have a greater and more critical part to play with the intention of accomplishing the general objectives of ACESL by determining resolutions for national and international issues that influence our profession.

I take this as an opportunity to invite all our members to contribute to ACESL by as many ways and means as you are able, specially through the Newsletters of ACESL.

Hope you will share your expertise knowledge and new ideas through effective articles for the next Newsletters to come.

~

President’s Message

Being grateful to the Council Members for the trust and honor bestowed upon me by electing me for a second term as the President of ACESL, I wish to thank the members especially, those who attended the last AGM and expressed their concerns constructively.

You may agree that the members’ active involvement in the association activities with vigilance and timely guidance would help the Council to serve the membership better.

A considerable number of new members have joined the Association during the last two years. I invite all the members to contribute to the ACESL and thereby to the industry in many of the ways they can, be it a routine matter of sharing experience and knowledge through delivering a lecture or writing to the newsletter, organizing seminars and workshops, arranging field visits, or sponsoring of ACESL events. Our members have a bigger and more important role to play to achieve the general objectives of the association by way of finding solutions for many local and global issues that affect our profession.

As you are aware, as a result of the initiative taken by our Immediate Past President Eng. Dr. Kamal Laksiri, Member, ASPAC Executive Committee, FIDIC ASIA-PACIFIC
CONFERENCE 2018 with the theme “Infrastructure connectivity in the ASPAC Region” will be held at BMICH Colombo from 24th to 27th of June 2018. This will be a great opportunity at the doorstep for us to share knowledge and experience with other professionals from different parts of the world. Please do participate actively.

ACESL has organized a two-full day Workshop that will provide training on Practical Use of FIDIC Design and Build Conditions of Contracts (Yellow Book) and Essential contractual know-how for working on today’s International projects will. It will be conducted on 7th and 14th July 2018 in Colombo by FIDIC Accredited Trainer Eng. Malith Mendis FIESL FICE CEng, Past President, ACESL.

A young professionals group is in the forming and I request the senior members to encourage the young members to join the group and develop the Young Professional Forum.

The Council has initiated an evening session of Members’ Get Together with a guest lecture and a fellowship and we hope this to continue as a regular event. Members are invited to come forward with their experiences that can be narrated to the others.

Your ideas, suggestions and proposals that help in achieving the objectives of ACESL are welcome at any time. I am confident that all members will help in our efforts to the best possible.

Let us work together!

Eng. Kirthi Sri Senanayake
President, ACESL

Key Note Address was delivered by the Chairman of Road Development Authority at the AGM held on 08 December 2018.

It is a great pleasure to publish the Key Note Address on “Honesty and Dedication of Consultants” made by the Chief Guest, Eng. Nihal Sooriyaarachchi, Chairman of Road Development Authority, at the Annual General Meeting held on 08 December 2018 at Solis, Nawala. To begin with, he warmly thanked the organizing committee for giving him this opportunity to address this professional body at this juncture.

The speech was continued as;

RDA is executing a great quantum of road constructions than any other individual organization due to the prominence given to the road infrastructure. In this scenario, services of the local, as well as, the foreign consultants at different stages in projects are acquired for Feasibility, Formulation and Construction supervision. Greater part of government engineering organizations, including RDA, sought services of competent consultancy firms and individual consultants.

The focal point is the dedication and honesty of the individuals which is paramount in performance of the contract to fulfill the expectations of the public. In this context, Client’s main objectives are to achieve the target within the budget, time and at the required quality which is in the hands of the Consultants. It will not be the number of files, programs and explanations that will achieve this, but the sheer dedication and high degree of honesty of the Consultants who are assigned to manage the Contract on behalf of the Client.

Eng. Nihal Sooriyaarachchi
Chairman, Road Development Authority

He further stated that even though the Client pays for the Consultancy services, the Consultants need to maintain their un-biased approach when working towards the
successful completion of the project. They should also realize the difficulties faced by the Contractor and extend the respect due. At the same time, it is believed that the Consultants who acquire the experience and knowledge to look at issues from the other persons’ point of view and act within the provisions given in the Contract would be successful. It is the responsibility of the Consultant firms to have panels to advice the individuals and to monitor the performances of Key Personnel whom they have engaged.

More importantly, Consultants should be capable of advising the Employer and the Contractor, wisely, with the knowledge they possess, without fear or partiality. They are also required to look in to the matters involving other service organizations and coordinate efficiently, and as necessary, in order to prevent any damages or double work of any main tasks concerned. Apart from that, provision of parking areas, traffic safety devices and traffic management shall be advised at the project formulation stage.

In conclusion he reminded us that we, as a nation, are a little behind the developed world in Honesty and Dedication, but if instilled, will have a great future.

Highlights of AGM 2017 at Solis Nawala

Head Table of the Year 2018

AGM Gathering

Council Meetings and Activities

The 1st Council Meeting for the Session 2018 was held on the 12th January 2018.

The Members of the new Council and the Office Bearers elected at the 1st Council Meeting are;

Eng. Kirthi Sri Senanayake - President
Eng. Rathna Rupasinghe - Vice President
Eng. H.P.R.Gunawardena - Hon. Secretary
Eng. Ananda Senerath - Hon. Treasurer
Eng. A.W.Gamage - Hon. Assistant Secretary
Eng.(Prof).R.U.Halwatura - Hon. Assistant Treasurer /
Chairman, Young Professionals” Forum
Eng.(Mrs) K.Gunawardena - Editor
Eng. Dr. Kamal Laksiri - Immediate Past President
Eng P.C.Jimasena - Council Member
Eng.Malith Mendis - Council Member
Eng.S.H.U.De Silva - Council Member
Eng.H.M.A.M.Herath - Council Member
Monthly meetings were held on every 3rd Friday of the month and six numbers of meetings were held up to June.

**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS**

**FIDIC ASPAC Conference 2018**

Infrastructure connectivity in the ASPAC Region

Sri Lanka has been selected as the host country for this grand event. It is scheduled to be held at BMICH, Colombo, from 24th–27th June 2018.

Invitation on behalf of the ACESL by Dr. Kamal Laksiri, Chairman of the Conference Organizing Committee is published below.

**Invitation to FIDIC- 2018 ASPAC Conference**

It is my pleasure on behalf of the Association of Consulting Engineers Sri Lanka (ACESL), the member organization of FIDIC in Sri Lanka to invite you personally to attend the 2018 FIDIC Asia – Pacific Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka to be taken place from 24th to 27th June 2018. As a main item in the FIDIC annual calendar and also as an important event in the Asia Pacific region, the conference will address a wider spectrum of Engineering and Construction issues relevant to the region.

As Asia Pacific region changes and becomes the global economic powerhouse of the next decade, the infrastructure needs across the region will change too. It is forecasted that the Asia’s infrastructure market will show a high growth rate of 7% – 8% in the coming years. At this growth rate the total infrastructure market will reach US$5.3 trillion by 2025, accounting to 60% of the world total. In this context the conference will provide a greater opportunity for the construction industry professionals in the region to meet, discuss and network under the conference main theme of „regional connectivity”

Purposely selected technical tours coupled with spectacular events have also been included both for the conference participants and accompanying persons who will have their own special programme offering a wonderful way to explore the beauty and the hospitality of Sri Lanka.

I look forward to seeing you in Colombo in June 2018 and for your active participation and valued contribution in the Conference.

*Visit Sri Lanka – feel the hospitality*

Dr. Kamal Laksiri  
Chairman Organizing Committee/Im. Past President  
Association of Consulting Engineers Sri Lanka

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**Program of the FIDIC-ASPAC Conference 2018**

Sunday, 24th June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:30 pm – 01:00 pm</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01:00 pm – 02:00 pm</td>
<td>YPF SC Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>02:30 pm – 04:30 pm</td>
<td>ASPAC EC Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>02:30 pm – 04:30 pm</td>
<td>Business Forum organized by ACESL in association with EDB</td>
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<tr>
<td>05:00 pm – 06:00 pm</td>
<td>YP Meet and Greet</td>
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<tr>
<td>07:00 pm – 09:00 pm</td>
<td>Welcome Reception</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00 am – 09:00 am</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 09:00 am – 09:50 am | Conference Opening  
Traditional Oil lamp lighting  
National Anthem  
Welcome by President, ACESL – Eng. Kirthi S Senanayake  
Welcome by Chairman, ASPAC – Mr. Liu Luobing  
Welcome address by FIDIC – Mr. Anthony Barry |
| 09:50 am – 10:10 am | **Address by the Guest of Honour Hon. Patali Champika Ranawaka**  
Minister of Megapolis and Western Development |
| 10:10 am – 10:30 am | **Address by the Chief Guest Hon. Ranil Wickramasinghe**  
Prime Minister of Sri Lanka |
| 10:30 am – 11:00 am | Morning refreshments                                               |
| 11:00 am – 12:00 am | **Targeting ‘BEST VALUE’ Sustainable Infrastructure – Amidst National & International Pressures & Priorities**  
Prof. Mohan Kumaraswamy – Professor, Hong Kong University  
“Renewable Energy Capacity Procurement Policy of India and Lessons learnt”  
Dr. Pradeep Perera – Head, Energy India, Asian Development Bank |
| 12:00 pm – 12:30 pm | Lunch break                                                        |
| 12:30 pm – 01:45 pm | **Resources Growth Logistic Centers and the Challenge for staple reproduction of sustainable regional infrastructure connectivity**  
Indra Budiman Syawil – INKINDO, Indonesia |
| 01:45 pm – 02:30 pm | **Implications due to an Integration of Public Transport Terminals for overall Efficiency of Transport Network**  
Dr. Tissa Liyanage – Managing Director, Master Hales Consultants |
| 02:30 pm – 03:00 pm | Afternoon tea and coffee                                           |
| 03:00 pm – 03:30 pm | **Investment Efficiency and Performance – Azerbaijan Infrastructure Sector Projects**  
Dr. Ibrahim Mammadzadeh – President of National Engineering Consultancy Society of Azerbaijan |
| 03:30 pm – 04:00 pm | **Infrastructure Development in Sri Lankan perspective**  
Eng Major Nisshanka Wijeratne – Chief Executive Officer, Chamber of Construction Industry Sri Lanka |
| 04:00 pm – 04:30 pm | **Issues Common in the Region**  
Mandana Cont – Chairman, Board of Directors, Cont Consulting Eng. |
| 04:30 pm – 05:00 pm | **Welcome Reception by the National Chapter – ACESL**               |
Tuesday, 26th June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 am – 09:30 am</td>
<td>Marmaray Railway Project</td>
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<td>Atsushi Nishikori – Oriental Consultants Global Co Ltd. Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:30 am – 10:00 am</td>
<td>How Infrastructures benefit the Community – From Hong Kong Experience</td>
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<td>Ir. Ian Chung – Senior Vice President, PRC Leader, AECOM</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 am – 10:30 am</td>
<td>Carrying the Legacy Forward</td>
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<td>Prof. Rangika Halwatura – University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 am – 11:00 am</td>
<td>Morning tea and coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 am – 11:30 am</td>
<td>The role of Consulting Engineer in the Construction and Operation of</td>
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<td>Large-scale Infrastructure</td>
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<td>Dr. Qiao Feng – Engineering &amp; Construction Project Management CO. LTD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 am – 12:15 pm</td>
<td>Green Technology in the Infrastructure Development</td>
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<td>Prof. Ranjith Disanayake – Green Building Council Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:15 pm – 01:30 pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>01:30 pm – 03:00 pm</td>
<td>YP Open Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:00 pm – 03:30 pm</td>
<td>Afternoon tea and coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>03:30 pm – 04:00 pm</td>
<td>Future Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity – Road Ahead</td>
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<td>Amitabha Ghoshal – Consulting Engineers Association of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>04:00 pm – 04:30 pm</td>
<td>Construction material evolution towards the sustainable infrastructure</td>
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<td>development</td>
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<td>Dr. Moussa Baalbaki – Head of Products &amp; Solutions portfolio, INSEE</td>
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<tr>
<td>04:30 pm – 05:30 pm</td>
<td>Closing ceremony and conference closing</td>
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<tr>
<td>05:30 pm – 06:30 pm</td>
<td>ASPAC GAM</td>
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<td>07:00 pm onwards</td>
<td>GALA Dinner</td>
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</tbody>
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**FIDIC International Workshop on Contract Management**

This Workshop has been scheduled to be held at OZO Colombo Hotel 36-38, Clifford Place, Colombo 4 on the two Saturdays; 7th and 14th July 2018.

The main task of this Workshop Training is to make the participants aware of the Practical Use of FIDIC Design and Build Conditions of Contracts (Yellow Book) providing essential contractual know-how for working on today’s International projects for Engineers, Project Managers, Claims Managers, Consultants, Contractors and all Project staff.

This workshop will be conducted by FIDIC Accredited Trainer; Eng. Malith Mendis (FIESL FICE CEng); former President ACESL. He is a Member of the FIDIC Capacity Building Committee and Sri Lanka Country Representative for Dispute Resolution Board Foundation.
FIDIC INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

DAY 1 : 7th JULY 2018 - Start: 9am

FIDIC Contract Documents: Introduction and Principles
Introduction to FIDC Background to FIDIC Contracts
Harmonisation based on the Type of Project
Features of the 1999 Editions
Structure of the Documents Forms
Main Differences between the 1999 Construction
Contract and the 1987 Red Book
The FIDIC Conditions of Contract for Construction
Multilateral Development Bank Harmonised Edition
June 2010
User Friendliness
Preparation of Conditions of Contract
The Legal Character of FiDIC Conditions of Contract
Relationship between FIDIC Conditions of Contract
and Legal Systems
Risk Analysis
Which form to use?
Overview of the 1999 Contracts
- Construction Contract
- Main Differences between the Construction
  Contracts

Responsibilities of the Main Parties
Clause 1 - General Provisions and General Issues
Clause 2 - The Employer
Clause 3 - The Engineer Clause 4 - The Contractor
Clause 5 - Design

Management of Projects
Clause 6 - Staff and Labour
Clause 7 – Plant, Material and Workmanship
Clause 8 - Commencement Delays and Suspension

DAY 2 : 14th JULY 2018 - Start: 9am

Tests on Completion
Clause 9 - Tests on Completion
Clause 10 – Employer’s Taking Over
Clause 11 – Defects Liability

Financial Clauses and Procedures
Clause 12 - Tests after Completion
Clause 13 - Variations and Adjustments
Clause 14 - Contract Price and Payment

Suspension and Termination
Clause 15 - Termination by Employer
Clause 16 - Suspension and Termination by Contractor

Risk, Liability and Force Majeure
Clause 17 - Risk and Responsibility,
Clause 18 - Insurance
Clause 19 - Force Majeure

Claims and Disputes and Arbitration
Clause 20 - Claims, Disputes and Arbitration
Contractor’s Claims and Employer’s Claims;
Claims procedures
Disputes
Amicable Settlement
Dispute Adjudication Board Arbitration

Technical Papers

Vertical Greening: A sustainable approach for greener cities.
By Himalshi Rupasinghe & Professor Rangika Halwatura, University of Moratuwa

Over the past years, transformation has overtaken our urban environments in a rapid pace. With the globalization and population growth, urbanization trends have attracted higher number of people to towns and cities causing very high population densities and space scarcity. Expansion of cities has resulted in increasing urban population with more focus on materialistic needs and less on environment. The rapid population acceleration and urbanization pressurize the need of more living places leading to considerably high artificial constructed structures and comparatively less vegetation. The high building densities and the vegetation scarcity in our surroundings demonstrate this rapid transformation. Transformation of urban forms has altered the land surface as well due to concentration of materials that retain heat and create impervious surfaces. Growth of tall buildings on the other hand multiplies the surfaces that absorb solar radiation and reradiate heat creating Urban Heat Islands. Urban context further acts as sinks and emitters of numerous
contaminants which are resultants of human induced activities. Poor urban air quality, escalated heat island phenomena will inevitably be the collective impacts of global warming and urbanization leading to magnify the negative outcomes such as thermal discomfort, high energy demand for cooling and numerous health issues.

Therefore, it is a vital need to find solutions which enables people and cities to adapt such crisis situations and to take migratory steps in coming years. Internationally this has become a much discussed topic where many researches are being conducted in finding better implementation strategies and recommendations. Vegetation is identified the best solution to overcome the effects of urban heat islands, air pollution and global warming. Absorption of CO2 and various air pollutants in varying amounts, cooling effect of evapotranspiration and shading stand out from numerous benefits of trees. Thus, greenery in urban context is vital in balancing the environmental quality and air quality. Yet the rapid deforestation and less greenery in new urban development has reduced the efficiency of favorable impact of vegetation whereas ever increasing building population causes numerous issues related to global warming, health issues and etc. Number of present researches investigates the potentials of greenery as a UHI mitigation strategy recommending increment of greenery to enhance urban outdoor thermal comfort conditions. Unfortunately urban development in Sri Lankan context has drastically declined the green cover of urban contexts. Declined green cover in Colombo evidently demonstrates the tragic transformation of urbanization in Sri Lanka.

Buildings in the Context of Energy and Environmental Degradation

Buildings have a greater contribution to the critical issues caused by the global warming and fossil fuel depletion. The statistics available demonstrate that the buildings in their construction and operation contribute in a greater scale for the environmental degradation. Thus, in order to achieve sustainability and to overcome the issues and their impacts, buildings have to play a significant role in order to mitigate high greenhouse gas emission and to avoid high energy consumption. The requirement for and the advantages of environmentally friendly buildings in the context of sustainability is not to be doubted. It is identified that in use and construction process, buildings are harmful to the environment. Published researches propose to recommend that, more advanced or "intelligent" building" envelops as well as more effective insulation design need to be effectively applied to design of buildings.

Over the years, researchers, architects and engineers have given considerable interest on the external perimeter design of buildings with the concerns for energy efficiency, aesthetic appearance and sustainable design. Building facade is a main component of the building envelop that separates the building interior from the outside. Thus it has a greater potential of being the climatic filter to take only the favorable impacts from the outside. Double skin envelop is identified as a better option in terms of climatic filter to maintain comfortable indoors.
In addressing the need of increasing greenery in urban contexts, vertical greening has emerged as one of the best solutions to compensate for the declined green cover due to construction activities. Vertical greening offers the benefit of improving the urban environmental conditions by promoting air quality, reducing heat island effect and etc. thus promoting the well-being of occupants. Moreover, the concept of vertical greening offers the opportunity to restore the greenery lost due to man-made constructions while recreating the link of man and nature. Among the diverse benefits of vertical greening, air quality improvement, regeneration of biodiversity and mitigation of heat island effect become prior considerations. When compared with the benefits of the double skin envelop, it can be assumed that the integrating green wall as the external leaf of the double skin is undoubtedly much more beneficial. Thus, a vertical green wall system as the external layer of a double skin envelop plays the dual role of moderating the building interior conditions while compensating for the negative impacts of man-made highly dense structures and pollution causes by modifying outdoor environments as well.

**External green wall as a double skin envelop**

In the context of sustainability, vertical greening has come into practice with its identified benefits on environment and in improving favorable thermal performance of building. Building facades offer abundant vertical surfaces that can be used to grow vegetation. In contrary to creating glass and concrete jungles due to massive building constructions the possibility to link back with nature lies with the concept of vertical greening.

By today many vertical greening methods have emerged with different characteristics varying from plant types, growing medium, layers included in the system, method of maintaining and etc. As per the literature vertical greening is classified mainly into two categories based on the growing and construction method used. The two types are facade greening and living wall systems.
Numerous examples can be found around the world where vertical greening has been integrated in various urban forms. In the last five years, the number of studies published in the scientific literature on such greening concepts has significantly increased with identified benefits and recommendations.

**Vertical greening in Sri Lankan context:**

Vertical greening concepts are not new in international context, yet it is at an experimental stage in local situation. Popularization of vertical greening can be observed as a new trend, yet is still evolving in a slower pace with inadequate knowledge.

A research series was initiated at University of Moratuwa to investigate the background theories and practical situations to create a platform for the vertical green panel development. Method of the research involved a case study approach inclusive of field investigation and structured interviews to identify and evaluate the existing situation of vertical greening.
greening in Sri Lankan context and the context for case studies was limited to Colombo and a photographic survey was done to identify existing green wall types. 20 cases were identified from Colombo context for the detail green facade analysis. Based on the literature review, the selected cases were identified according to the vertical greening classification: green facade or living wall. Three basic types of vertical greening systems were identified as; living wall systems, indirect green facades and direct green facades.

From the twenty cases three buildings were found with direct green facades. *Ficus pumila minima* commonly known as creeping fig, climbing fig or money plant and *Thunbergia grandiflora* and *Thunbergia laurifolia* commonly known as Thunbergia are used as plant species for direct greening. Through the case investigation it was identified direct greening for facades is commonly used for boundary walls in most occasions either intentionally or unintentionally. Where such walls are covered intentionally, only the aesthetic aspect is considered. Seven cases were identified as indirect green facades supported by mesh structures, trellis or ropes. As per the findings indirect green facades are found to be a popular vertical greening system when vertical greening in Sri Lanka is considered. Trend of indirect green facades are now being adopted in many new constructions, especially in office and commercial buildings. Though many novel and innovative living wall modular systems available in international context only the planter box based living wall systems are commonly available in Sri Lankan context at present.

Energy saving potential of vertical greening systems in local context:

From the identified cases 09 samples were selected where three cases represented each vertical greening type to further investigate for their thermal performances.

Temperature measurements taken at wall surfaces shaded from each vertical greening type and at adjacent bare wall and were compare. The temperature difference on exterior wall surfaces was considerably high for green and bare
walls. An average temperature difference of 6.90°C to 9.31 °C was recorded during 10am to 3pm in living wall systems and the maximum was 9.31°C at 1pm. Indirect green facades recorded a maximum temperature difference of 9.59°C at 2pm while peak ranged within 7.19°C to 9.59°C during 10am to 3pm. Direct green facades obtained a lower temperature reduction; recording a maximum of 6.39°C at 1pm and reduction ranged within 5.14°C to 6.39°C during 10am to 3pm. Each vertical greening type has signified a considerable temperature reduction at building exterior wall. It is evident that when heat gain from outside to building interior is less, the cooling load too gets reduced thus making the building energy efficient.

To evaluate the thermal performance and energy efficiency of vertical greening an experimental setup was done integrating a modular panel system as an indirect vertical greening system at university premises and a simulation study too was conducted. The simulation study was conducted using Design builder Energy plus software to investigate further opportunities of vertical greening.

Here, the building used for the experimental case study building was calibrated to validate the simulation software. The building was simulated introducing vertical greening to each facade gradually. The results indicated a greater reduction in indoor temperature and cooling load with introduction of green wall at each side.

As per the simulation results, with the introduction of green walls the cooling load requirement of building was reduced significantly. This indicates the greater potential of vertical greening to be integrated as a sustainable solution which is beneficial in terms of economic, environment as well as health and sustainability.

The true potentials of green facades in Sri Lankan tropical context is still not fully explored due to inadequate research evidence and shortage of data to quantify the performance of them. Trend of vertical greening is now popularizing in Colombo context where it is mainly used to label the building as "green" from the outer look. Thus, it becomes vital to make awareness on the total environmental benefits of vertical greening focusing on the potential of cooling load reduction, increasing productivity, dust and air pollution control and etc. to be considered when deciding on implementing vertical greening.
Events Organized by ACESL - First Two Weeks of June 2018

A lecture on Conflict Resolution was delivered by Mr. Sudharshana Udayaratna, Project Manager/Leadership Consultant on 12th June 2018 at 0530pm, at the Members’ Get-together held at the Members Lounge of The Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka (IESL) followed by fellowship.

Upcoming Events

FIDIC ASPAC 2018, Colombo, Sri Lanka
(24th to 27th June, 2018)
http://fidicaspac2018colombo.com/

International Workshop on Contract Management 2018, Colombo, Sri Lanka
(7th and 14th July, 2018)

International Infrastructure Conference 2018, Berlin, Germany
(9th to 11th September, 2018)
http://fidic2018.org/en

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