

ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility (ACSR)



CHARTER

Introduction

- ARCASIA President's Message
- ACSR Chairman's Message
- ARCASIA Background

The ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility (ACSR)

- The Charter
- ARCASIA Member Institutes (Signatories to the Charter)

Background Information

- United Nations Global Compact
- ISO 26000:2010

Explanation of the Charter

- General
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Ethical Behaviour
- Respect for Stakeholder Interests
- Respect for Rule of Law
- Respect for International Norms of Behaviour
- Respect for Human Rights

Examples of Socially Responsible Architecture

- Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Post-construction
- Planning with the Local Community to Re-generate and Re-vitalise the Community through Cultural Heritage
- Sustainable Low Cost Regeneration of Existing Social Housing and Community
- Pro Bono Work
- Accessibility and Universal Design
- Climate and Environmental Change

Bibliography

ARCASIA Background

Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia. 31 October 2012)

ARCASIA comprises 19 member organisations across the Asia region. ARCASIA originated during the 1967 Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) New Delhi Conference, when it was felt that there was an urgent need for the establishment of a regional centre that would be concerned with environmental design and unity among the six Asian member Institutes of the CAA – India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. A proposal was subsequently made for a Centre for Environment and Technical Advancement (CETA) and for the establishment of an ARCASIA Formation Council.

The First Formation Council (1969-1974) in September 1970 resolved that future assemblies of the National Institutes of the Asian region of the CAA and ARCASIA be formally called the Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA). While also addressing the need for worldwide associations, the organisation was formed to enable closer working relationships between the individual Member Institutes within the region to deal with matters that are of more immediate importance to the region.

In 1979, ten years after the establishment of the First Formation Council in Hong Kong, the constitutions for ARCASIA and the ARCASIA Board of Architectural Education (ABAE) were signed at the inaugural meeting held in Jakarta.

The Objectives of ARCASIA are:

- to unite National Institutes of Architects on a democratic basis throughout the Asian region to foster friendly, intellectual, artistic, educational and scientific ties;
- to foster and maintain professional contacts, mutual co-operation and assistance among Member Institutes;
- to represent architects of the Member Institutes at national and international levels;
- to promote the recognition of the architect's role in society;
- to promote the development and education of architects and the architectural profession in their service to society;
- to promote research and technical advancement in the field of the built environment.

THE CHARTER

2015

General

[Corporate Social Responsibility] is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

(EU Commission "Corporate Social Responsibility: A business contribution to sustainable development", 2002)

Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia, 31 October 2012)

Accountability

ARCASIA supports initiatives to encourage individual professionals and companies engaged in architectural practice to conform to socially responsible standards.

Transparency

ARCASIA supports a policy of total transparency with all stakeholders in order to build trust, create a positive brand image and reduce reputational risks in times of crisis.

Respect for Stakeholder Interests

ARCASIA supports respect for the interests of all stakeholders, including ongoing engagement and formal acknowledgement of stakeholders' expectations.

Respect for the Rule of Law

ARCASIA respects the rule of law and the legal systems as applied in all respective Member Institute countries.

Respect for International Norms of Behaviour

ARCASIA supports respect for international norms of behaviour in order to promote and protect the implementation of adequate environmental and social safeguards.

ADOPTION OF CHARTER

ARCASIA encourages and supports respect for human rights and strives to secure dignity and equality for all people. **ARCASIA MEMBER**

INSTITUTES (Signatories to the Charter)

		
Institute of Architects Bangladesh	Ikatan Arsitek Indonesia	Institute of Architects, Pakistan
..... (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President)
		
The Indian Institute of Architects	The Japan Institute of Architects	Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia
..... (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President)

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INSTITUTES (Signatories to the Charter)

		
Architects Association of Macau	The Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage	Architectural Society of China
..... (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President)
		
The Hong Kong Institute of Architects	Korea Institute of Registered Architects	Association of Lao Architects and Civil Engineers
..... (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President)

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INSTITUTES (Signatories to the Charter)

			
Singapore Institute of Architects	Sri Lanka Institute of Architects	Society of Nepalese Architects	
..... (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President)	
			
United Architects of the Philippines	Union of Mongolian Architects	Vietnam Association of Architects	Bhutan Institute of Architects
..... (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President) (Signature of the President)

We, the abovesigned, as Representatives of our respective Member Institutes, hereby confirm our acceptance of this Charter, its content and our commitment to its implementation.



ARCASIA Committee on SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY 2016-2017
21 – 25 May 2017, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Presentation By - Chairman Ar. Sudhir



ARCASIA COMMITTEE MEETING ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

21 – 25 MAY 2017
JAIPUR , RAJASTHAN, INDIA.



AGENDA :

- **Last meeting report confirmation.**
- **Chairman's update on status of work/past events.**
- **Updates by members.**
- **Discussion on what defines Social Responsibility.**

ARCASIA COMMITTEE on SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Committee members attendance:

- Zone A : Bangladesh

Bhutan *

India

Nepal

Pakistan *

Sri Lanka

- Zone B : Indonesia

Laos *

Malaysia

Philippines

Singapore

Thailand

Vietnam

- Zone C : China

HongKong

Japan

Korea *

Macau *

Mongolia *

**not present*

ARCASIA COMMITTEE on SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The following were discussed:

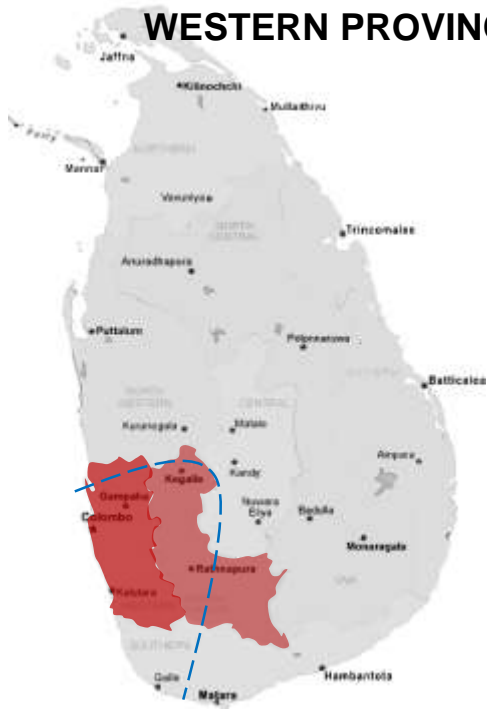
- **Public Toilet Project in Kathmandu Nepal**
: Informed by Dr. Shree Ram Bhagat Mathe of SONA that current focus is on reconstruction efforts.
- **Update on Post Relief Effort in Kathmandu by SONA.**
- **Key events reported by 12 Institute members**
: Notwithstanding the wide Social Responsibility, many institutes centred focus on emergency architecture, inclusive design, social housing, communal public spaces, smart bus-stops....*details will be uploaded on Arcasia website.*
(Fabulous support from many members!)

SRI LANKA



DISASTER AFFECTED AREAS, SRI LANKA
MAY 2016

WESTERN PROVINCE & SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE, SRI LANKA



**WESTERN PROVINCE
FLOOD RELIEF PROGRAM**



**SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE
LAND SLIDE RELIEF PROGRAM
(TEMPORARY SHELTER & MASTER PLANNING)**



- Monsoon rain that struck Sri Lanka on 15th May 2016 caused severe flooding particularly in the west of the country.
- These are reportedly the worst floods in 25 years raised water level of KELANI RIVER about 7.2 meter and above.
- Incessant showers have caused floods in low land area of Kelani River banks over the rainy days.
- Mostly Residential and Factory projects through the natural sensitive areas concurrently affected by flood with total number of over 400,000 people.

DISASTER RELIEF PROJECT



SLIA took initiatives to meet this urgent need through to **GA(Government agent)**, and **Ministry of Disaster Management** on temporary shelters.

First 25 tents were erected by SLIA through to young members of SLIA & the members of the SLIA cricket team provided 20% of tent requirement from total and looked out for the possibilities to bridge the balance.

Explored possibilities for a joint project.

Wrote to Rotary club of Capital City for a matching grant to do the needful

Sri Lankan Institute of Architects

Join hands with

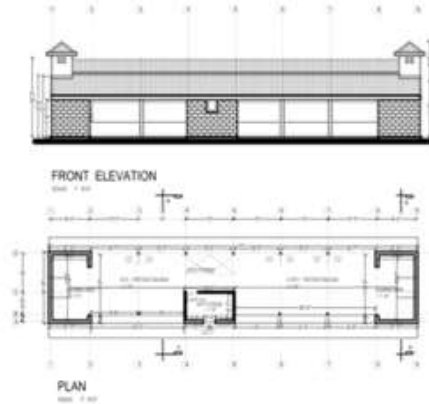
Ministry of Disaster Management – National Disaster Relief Service Center



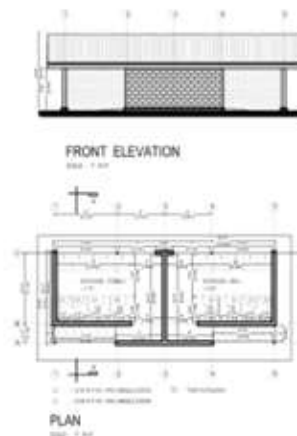
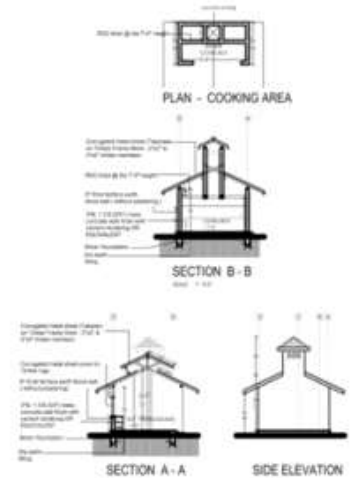
CONCEPT FOR SHELTER BOX COMMUNITY CLUSTERS

Selection of school grounds to temporary relief centers.

DISASTER RESILIENT QUICK CONSTRUCTIBLE EXPANDABLE CORE HOUSING UNIT DESIGN TO BE PROPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT / DONOR AGENCIES THROUGH SLIA.



PROPOSED KITCHEN BLOCK



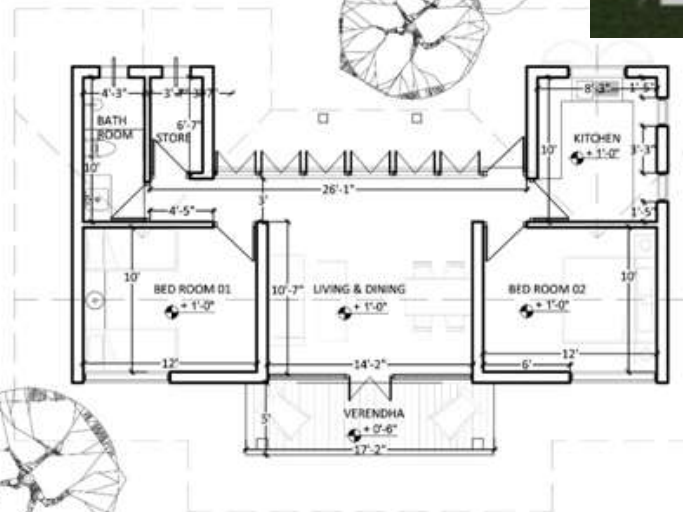
PROPOSED TEMPORARY TOILET BLOCK



PROTOTYPE LOW COST HOUSING UNIT



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE : 8 FT TO AN INCH
 AREA : 908.60 Sq.ft
 AREA : without verandah : 600.00 Sq.ft



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE : 8 FT TO AN INCH
 AREA : 818.18 Sq.ft
 AREA : without verandah : 733.18 Sq.ft





**A Handbook on
Buddhist Architecture**



Publication of Sri Lanka Institute of Architects

PROPOSED BRIDGE DESIGN

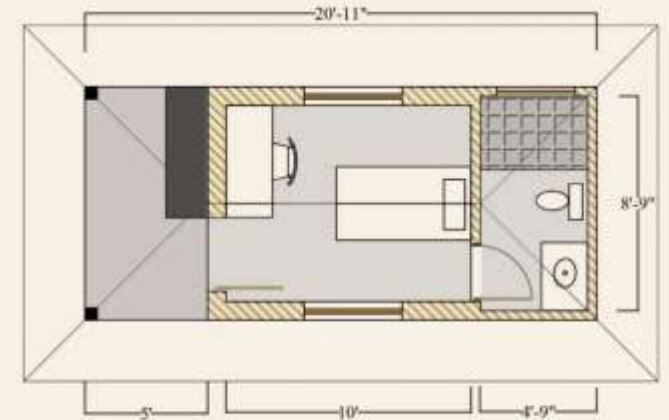


**BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE
PRESERVATION PROJECT –
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

PROPOSED “BODHI GARAYA” DESIGN



PROPOSED “MEDITATION KUTTI” DESIGN



PLAN



MID WAY HOME FOR SPINAL CORD INJURED PATIENTS



Midway home intends to improve the care rehabilitation and social reintegration of patients with spinal code injuries.

The construction work was almost completed which was monitored by **SLIA architects**.



NEPAL



CONSERVATION & HERITAGE

•SONA Executive, SCSR members and prominent senior architects raise serious concerns with Department of Archaeology (DOA) regarding using modern materials in heritage sites recent heritage reconstruction

•Meeting with NRA CEO, Dr. Govinda Pokharel to raise concerns over the proper restoration of historical central government secretariat, Singha Durbar, and to discuss the design of a prototype model for cost effective earthquake resistant house in earthquake affected rural areas

•SONA through its SCSR committee is actively participating in the campaign of **rebuilding Kasthamandap**, the historical temple, supposedly built with one tree, and after which Kathmandu got its name, with community participation to induce sense of ownership.

•Panel Discussion on Post Earthquake Conservation and Restoration of Heritage and Monuments **To collect ideas and opinions from experts about heritage reconstruction and conservation, and to discuss the appropriate process for conservation which has been hotly debated after the 2015 April Gorkha earthquake**



DISASTER MITIGATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

SONA invited its members to submit to the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) creative ideas and solutions for rural housing to be used for post-earthquake reconstruction



WATERFRONT BEAUTIFICATION



Alliance with the “cleaning bagmati” movement was started by the Immediate Past President of SONA, Ar. Kishore Thapa

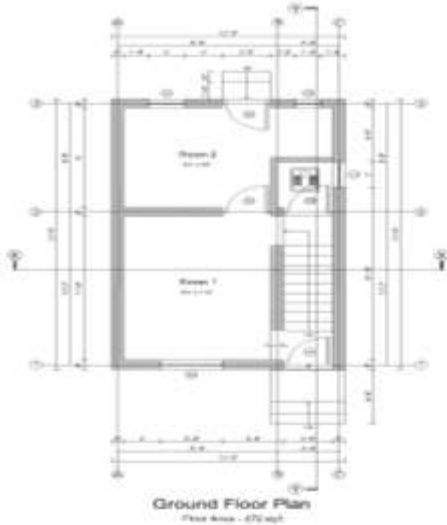
SCSR is now participating in the riverside corridor landscape at specified locations along Bagmati river

SOCIAL AWARENESS



The Ranipokhari protest: This protest started after Municipality started construction of Ranipokhari (ancient historic pond) using concrete pillars from the base after the historic temple cracked and fell after the great 2015 April Gorkha earthquake

MODEL HOUSE OF PAROPAKAR, AN ORPHAN HOME



A cost-effective, green and earthquake resistant demonstration building is being constructed at the premises of Paropakar Sansthan, Kathmandu, to create awareness in the general public with cost effective and green technology so that they can adopt the technology for the construction of their houses. This building will be used later as a health centre by Paropakar Sansthan.

PUBLIC TOILET CONSTRUCTION

- The public toilet design competition was held during Arcasia in Nepal in 2013
- The winning design was to be constructed in a public area with funding from ARCASIA.
- The appropriate land could not be found for a long time.
- Lalitpur Metropolitan city has provided a land.
- Since the site provided happens to be a heritage zone, the public toilet will serve the common public and the visiting tourists as well.
- Since the site is heritage conservation area, the norms and byelaws prevented the design to be implemented fully. Therefore the design had to be modified into traditional style, keeping some elements of winning design. A new design has been prepared along with drawings and estimate.



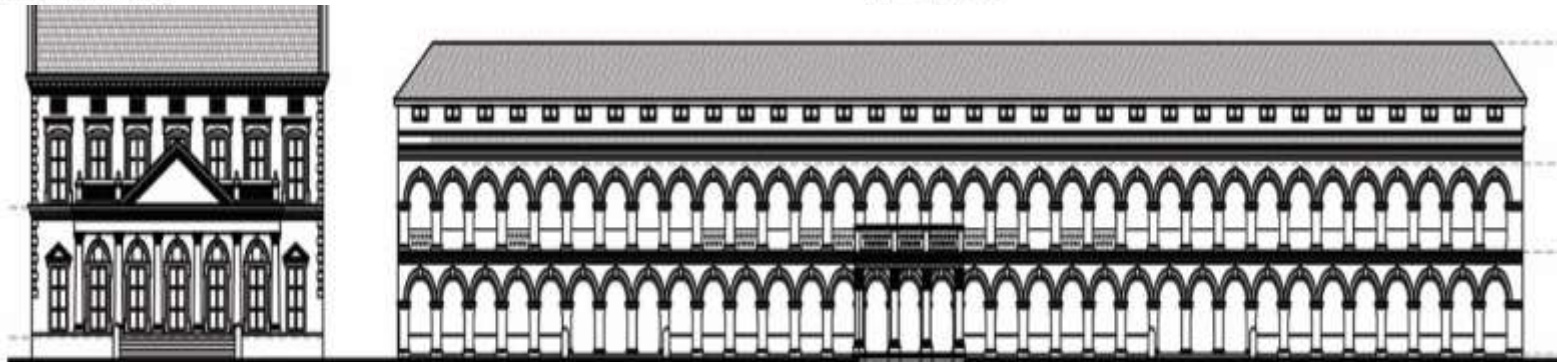
Durbar High School

A historical neo-classical school of Nepal heavily damaged during Gorkha earthquake, needs to be reconstructed. For the purpose of its reconstruction with preserving its architectural essence, architectural drawings have been voluntarily prepared by Ar. Prajwal Hada, member of SONA SCSR committee.



Durbar School, Twin Hall and Rangisokhari 1900 AD

दुर्बार विद्यालय, १९००



Earthquake Memorial Park

In order to help the government institutions like NRA and Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), a concept and guidelines for the design of earthquake memorial parks have been completed.



PHILIPPINES



BAYANIHANG PAMPAARALAN - DERIVED FROM THE WORD... BAYANIHAN



Change of address. More fun in the
Philippines

For the past years UAP has been involved in government projects such as:

Bayanihang Pampaaralan with the Department of Education

200 bed Catarman Provincial Hospital in Northern Samar

“Alay sa Ginhawa at Kalusugan” which aims to provide fully functional community health centers across Philippines

“Disaster Resilient Shelter Project” with several local government units

“Kapamilya Shower Na!” a Mobile Shower Project professional services for the design of the medium rise buildings for the In “City Housing Project along Estero de San Miguel” in coordination with Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission

UAP has launched a nationwide program dubbed as **“Bayanihang Arkitektura”** that encourages all members, and chapters...

To engage in pro bono services to contribute to the aspiration of architecture profession and organization in service to society

Offering their expertise in an advisory capacity free for several socio civic projects





BARANGAY MAKEOVER

ARCHITECTURAL CLINIC
Gawad Kalinga Tabora Village
January 7, 2017 8-11am



UAP MAKATI CHAPTER B-3



CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVE PARTICIPATED
IN THE DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF
THE COMMUNITY CLINIC OF HABITAT
FOR HUMANITY FOR HABITAT TARELCO 1
AND 2 AND HABITAT MABINI BATANGAS.

UAP MAKATI CHAPTER B-3



Project title: DESIGN OF THE
COMMUNAL TOILET
FACILITY

Location: TADYAWAN MANGYAN,
ORIENTAL MINDORO

UNITED ARCHITECTS OF THE PHILIPPINES
2016 JOINT AREA ASSEMBLY
CSR PROJECT



AREA A: JARD PLAZA CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND



AREA B: A31 COMMUNITY



AREA C: JARG 1 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



AREA D: MANDURRISAO PLAZA GRANDSTAND

UAP MAHARLIKA CHAPTER B-2



• ARKITULONG SA PAARALAN

Project title: THESIS CONSULTATION FOR
ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS
Location: CW HOME DEPOT MAKATI
Date: NOVEMBER 5, 2016
Beneficiary: 200 STUDENTS
FROM VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES
Partner: UAP YOUNG
ARCHITECTS COMMUNITY
AND
ALUMNI OF POLYTECHNIC
UNIVERSITY OF
THE PHILIPPINES

INDONESIA



IKATAN ARSITEK INDONESIA
Peduli Pidie Jaya



7 Desember 2016 Ketua IAI Aceh, Teuku Ivan, Effendi IAI dan Masdar Djamaluddin langsung ke lokasi kejadian. Berhasil melakukan koordinasi dengan Satgas penanggulangan bencana dan Wakil Bupati Pidie Jaya. Membuat media komunikasi intra IAI se Indonesia, digagas oleh ketua umum, Juhara IAI.



7 Desember sore, ketua mengadakan rapat pembentukan tim dan perencanaan kegiatan. Rapat menghasilkan :

1. Susunan panitia IAI Peduli Aceh yang diketuai oleh Aulia Rahman, ST,
2. Menetapkan tujuan utama membantu desain masjid, diawali dengan melakukan asesmen kerusakan seluruh fasilitas ibadah yang terkena dampak gempa.



Persiapan pembekalan tim asesmen oleh pak Masdar Djamaluddin di sekretariat IAI Aceh Peduli. Tim asesmen terdiri dari mahasiswa unsyiah, muhammadiyah aceh, dan malikut saleh.



Ketua IAI terus melakukan koordinasi dengan stakeholder terkait, seperti BPBD, Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Satgas penanggulangan bencana, dan lainnya.



IAI Nasional melakukan koordinasi dengan Stakeholder pusat, seperti kementerian



IAI Sumatera Utara melakukan koordinasi untuk memberikan bantuan

IAI Aceh dan PU Cipta Karya bersinergi pada tahap tanggap darurat



IAI Sumatera Utara tiba dengan bantuan untuk pidie Jaya



Tim asesmen bekerja dibawah pengawasan intensif selama 2 bulan. pendataan dilakukan dengan metode pengukuran langsung dan penggalan informasi melalui wawancara



Rekan-rekan IAI Jogjakarta, Bandung (YuSing), Jakarta (Harri Mufizon) melakukan kunjungan ke Banda Aceh dan Pidie Jaya



Kunjungan Ketua Umum IAI Nasional Bersama Pak Ika Putra dan Pak Marwan



IAI Aceh menyumbang desain masjid darurat serbaguna di 8 lokasi di Pidie Jaya, berhasil dibangun dari berbagai donatur, seperti PU, Cipta Karya Aceh, Kementerian Keuangan, Dompot Dhuafa, Masyarakat Pertambangan Indonesia, Ikatan Alumni ITB Aceh dan Lainnya



Serah terima asesmen dari IAI Peduli kepada Pemkab Pidie Jaya

LOW COST HOUSE



RUMAH DOMEA

LOCATION :

Desa Sumberharjo, Kecamatan Prambanan, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta



LAND AREA : 2,6 HEKTAR

TOTAL : 80 DOME

DIMENSION : DIAMETER 7 METER - H: 4,6 METER,
HOUSE : 71 – 2 FLOOR ,
LIVING ROOM , 2 BEDROOM, KITCHEN

PUBLIC TOILET/SHOWER : 6 MASJID : 1,
COMMUNITY BUILDING : 1 HEALTH CLINIC : 1



HONG KONG

THE HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

- **HKIA Community Development Committee**



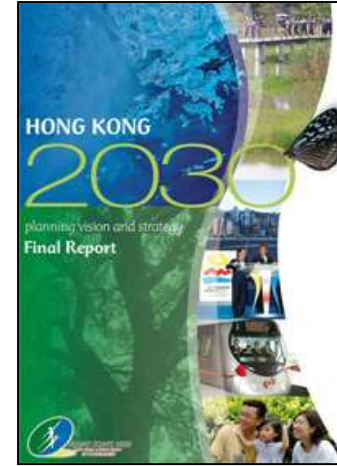
- ▶ **HKIA Architect Community Project Fund (ACPF) 2017**



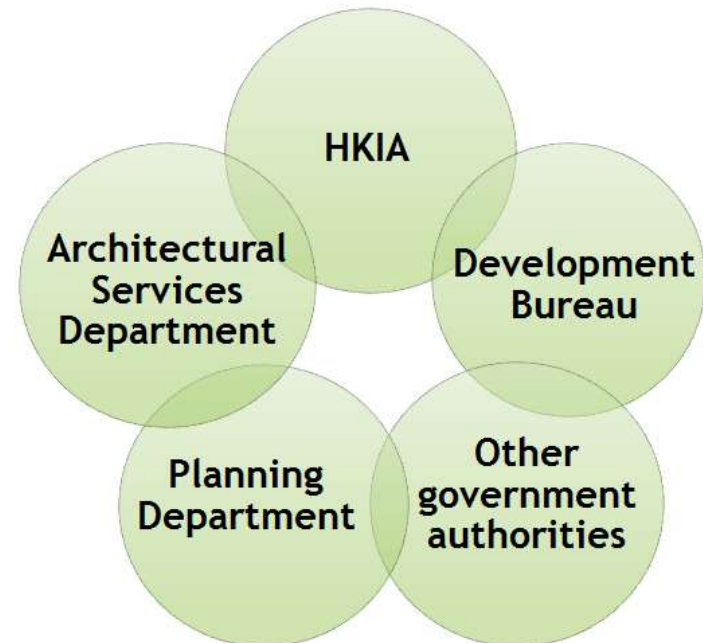
- **Policy Address 2017**



- ▶ **Hong Kong 2030 Planning Vision and Strategy**



- **Inclusive Environment Recognition Scheme Cum Seminar On Barrier Free Buildings**
- **Joint Institute's Luncheon Talk by HKSAR Chief Executive on Continuous Multi-Pronged Strategies to Increase Land and Housing Supply"**



JAPAN

ESCAPE MAP

1. A map indicating safe places in neighborhood
2. Created by young architects as volunteer activity
3. Workshop with residents in tsunami suffered areas in Northeast Japan
4. Received “Good Design Award” 2012.
5. Spread to potential disaster stricken areas in Japan for not only tsunami but also landslide and flood.



AR DAIJI CHIKUBA



Colored road indicates time to the safe places (red dots), light blue color is a potential flooded area by tsunami



Workshop with local residents for production and publicity



Cautions are added to the map for better understanding of neighborhood

RE-USE OF TEMPORARY HOUSING

1. After the Great East Japan Earthquake, over 6000 wooden temporary housing units were constructed by various local contractors with locally available materials in Fukushima.
2. Many of those are not in use now as evacuees have moved to their new homes.
3. Those units are re-usable.
4. JIA and other NPO seek possibility to send them to Nepal as many people still struggle.

IMPROVING LIVING STANDARD OF TEMPORARY HOUSING



BUILDING SAFETY INSPECTION IN POST-EARTHQUAKE PERIOD

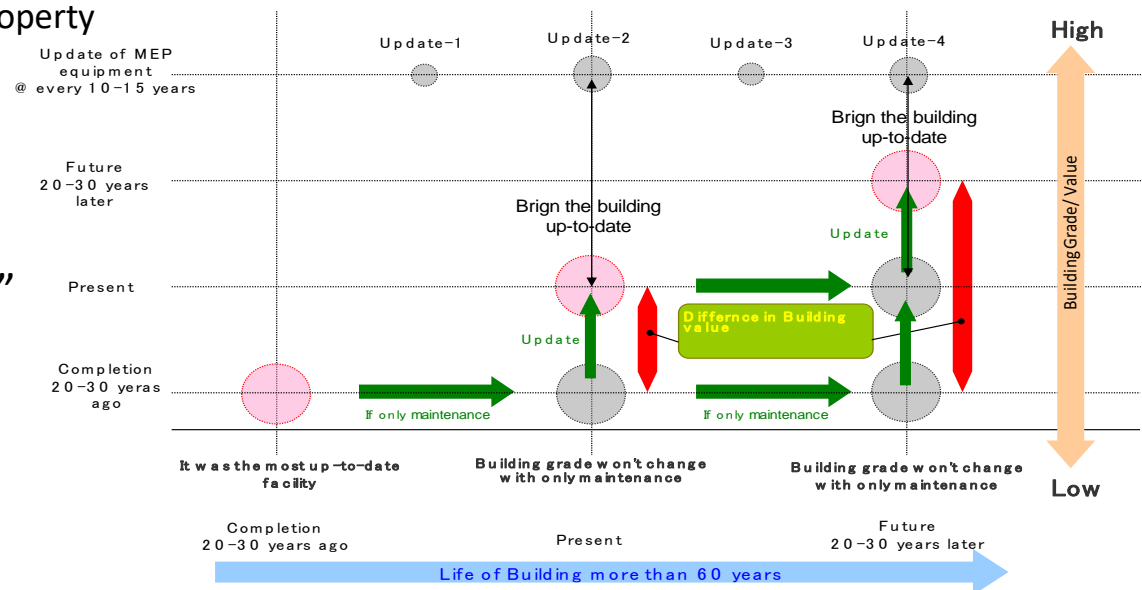
1. Setting up safety levels of destructed buildings with inspection standards
2. Setting up inspection procedures



Renovation with Life Cycle Design Concept

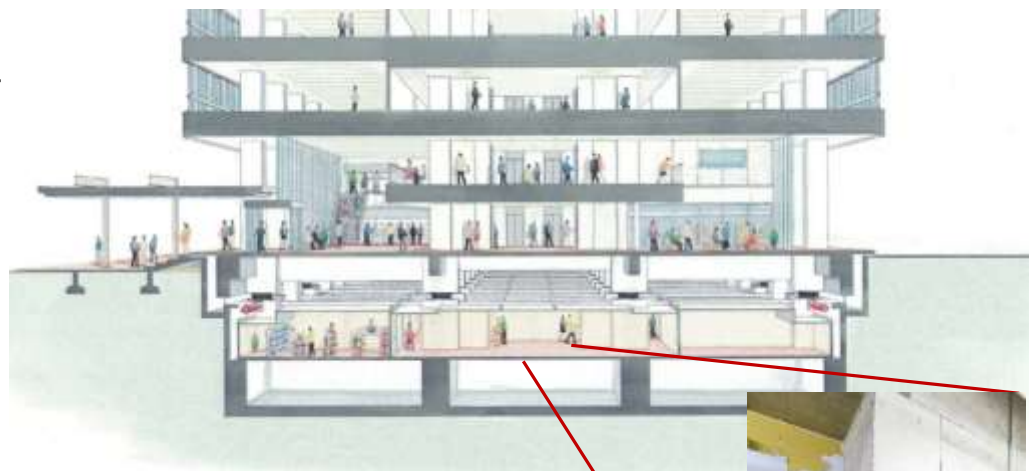
1. Increasing number of aged buildings constructed in post-war era in Japan
2. Demands for creating sustainable society
3. Arguments about profitability and functionality of aged buildings
4. Renovation shall improve the value of property

**“LIFE CYCLE DESIGN” IS “UPDATE”
RATHER THAN “RENOVATION”**



SEISMIC RETROFIT/ NAGANO PREF. HQ
 COMPLETED IN 1967, RENOVATED IN 2014

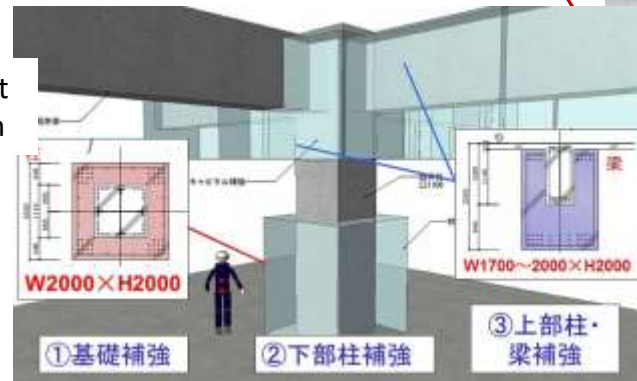
Cutting-off the basement column and jacking-up the above ground building in order to insert isolator. Construction was done while the building was on service.



Seismic Isolator

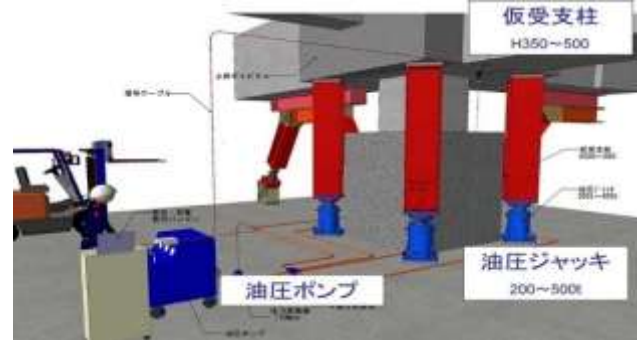


Reinforcement of Foundation



Reinforcement of GF Beams

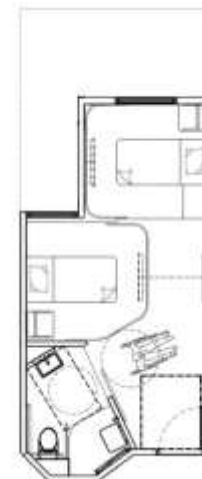
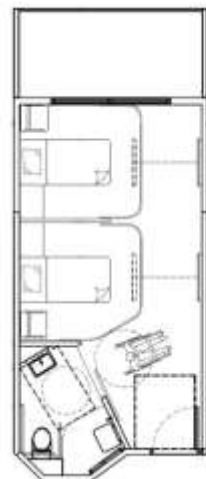
Temp. steel columns



Hydraulic jacks

DESIGN TRENDS FOR NURSING HOMES IN JAPAN

<p>EXCHANGES</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More communal areas & corners 2. Direct view and access from every room to common area
<p>REASSURANCE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced sense of arrival 2. Space for familiar furniture/object within patient's room
<p>ENJOYABLE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi-purpose room for variety of functions & activities
<p>HEALING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pet park at rooftop 2. Communal gardening & farming
<p>PLEASANT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. View and natural lighting at the common activity area 2. Window for every bed





Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage

ASA'S KEY POLICIES

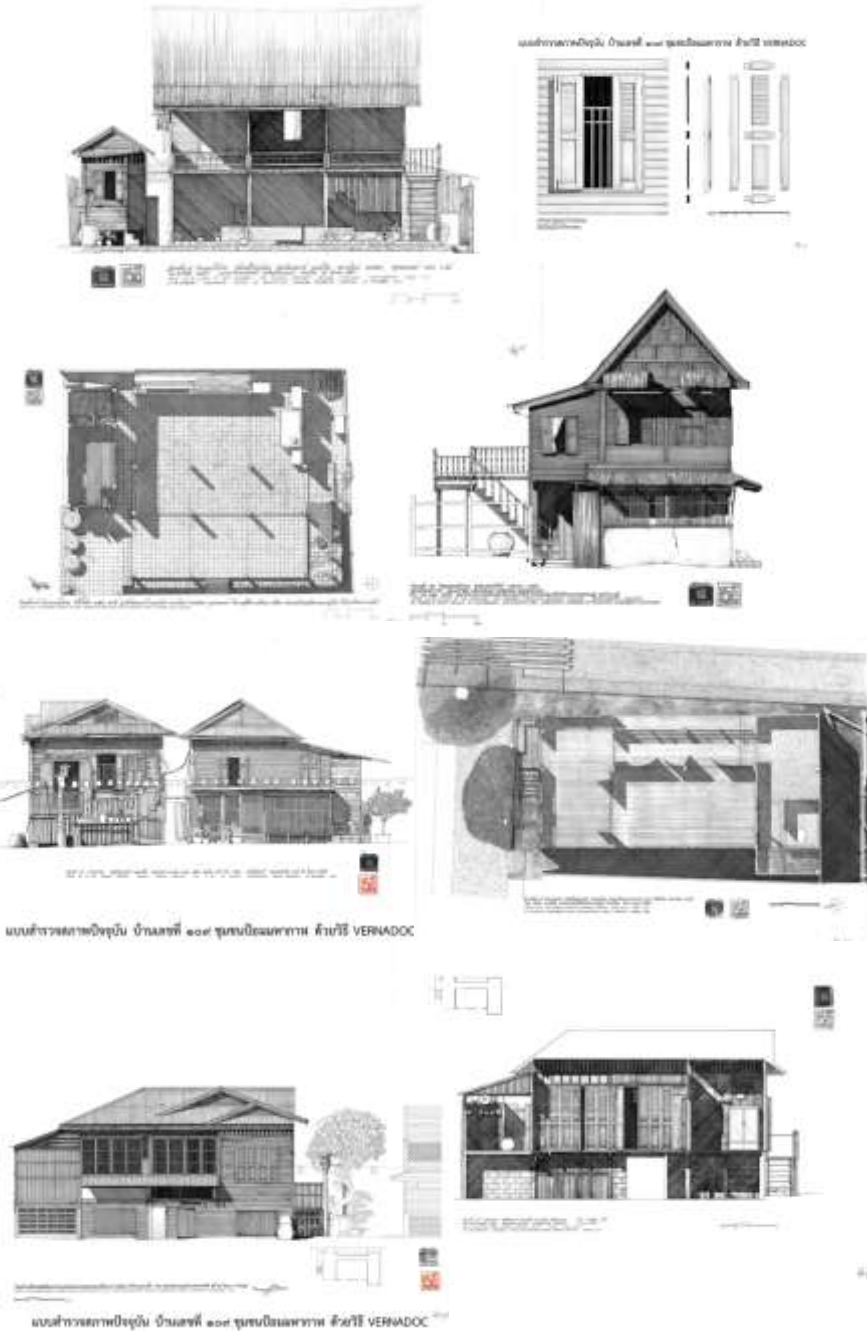
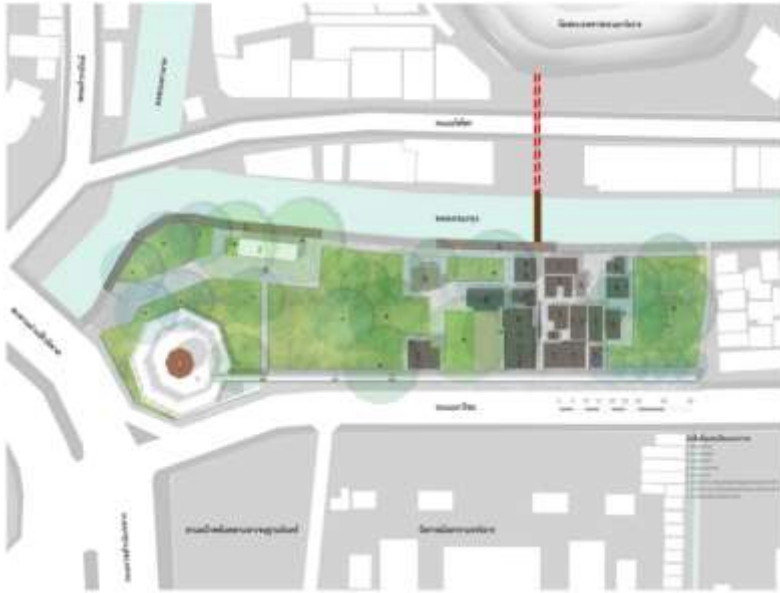
- **Improve Professional Fees and Design Competition Standards**
- **Restructure Communication & Media**
- **Decentralize to regional chapters**
- **Participate in community and public policy affairs**

COMMUNITY & PUBLIC POLICY

- **Opposition Demolition of centuries-old wooden houses in Mahakan Fort community for a public park**
- **Alternative study for Kiakkai Bridge adjacent to the New Parliament House**
- **Opposition to 14 km. Waterfront Promenade Project**



MAHAKAN FORT COMMUNITY



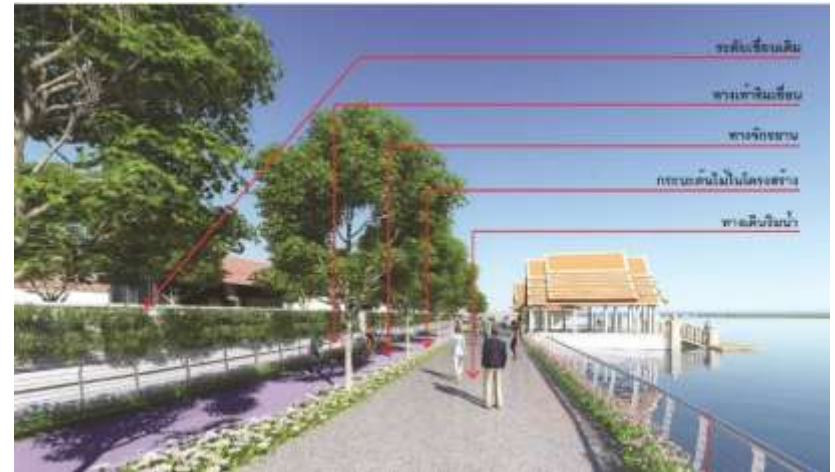
Bridge adjacent to the New Parliament House



ภาพโดยกรมการขนส่งทางบกของกรุงเทพมหานคร



Opposition to waterfront promenade



SPECIAL EVENTS

ARCASIA ACSR Social Housing

- Contributions from SIA, PAM, VAA, AAM, ASA

ARCASIA
ACSR COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL HOUSING

Several housing has had a long history of development since the 1850s, starting with tenement housing in crowded cities. Then, in 1870, Tenements in the Park / Flatiron was most popularly in New York City. Following World War II, the need for housing was an unprecedented scale. The Urban Housing Program in France was the first large scale project. In 1964, Pruitt-Igoe, a large urban housing project, was established in St. Louis but was shortly demolished in 1972. Since 2010, self-help housing-based housing has had an influence on housing development, which can help solve the global affordable housing crisis. However, the development of housing situations in individual countries involves under the influence of government, housing policy, and a number of external factors.

1900 **1925** **1950** **1958** **1972**

TENEMENT HOUSING
NEW YORK CITY

PLAN VOIRIE
Paris, France
Le Corbusier

URBAN HOUSING
Paris, France
Le Corbusier

PRUITT IGOE
St. Louis, USA
Minoru Yamasaki

WILLIAMS HILL HOUSING
Chile
ELLEN WATSON, Alejandro Aravena

SELF-HELP
OF Social Housing

RECONSIDERING SOCIAL HOUSING
SURROUNDINGS

CONTRIBUTOR
COUNTRY
PROJECT TITLE
ARCHITECTS

CONTRIBUTOR
COUNTRY
PROJECT TITLE
ARCHITECTS

CONTRIBUTOR
COUNTRY
PROJECT TITLE
ARCHITECTS

SINGAPORE



Updates from Singapore IA...

- Redevelopment & renovation of St John's Home
- Initiatives with Running Hour and Club Rainbow

Redevelopment & Renovation of St John's Home



- The St John's Home design competition attracted 52 entries
- 7 schemes were shortlisted to proceed to Stage 2.
- The selection of the winning scheme was done through rigorous evaluation and Judging Panel assessment sessions.
- Aamer Architects was selected as the winning scheme for this design competition.
- SIA donated back to St John's Home the entire organising & administrative fee of S\$30,000 as part of our contribution



➤ **International Competition :**

- As part of the 1000 Dream Homes an international competition for Essential Housing is planned.
- 3 best designs, short listed will be rewarded in the Award at ARCASIA, Japan in September 2018. All short listed entries will be exhibited during ARCASIA Tokyo.

➤ **Signed an MOU with the Union Minister, Mr. Venkai Naidu (present Indian Vice President) for constructing 1000 Dream Homes, in India.**

➤ **Round table meeting to be hosted by Sri Lanka on February 2018.**

➤ **Publication on Outreach Programme :**

The theme for the student competition was our committees idea... Water and Architecture.. Very vibrant and active commttee..



Social Responsibility of Designers



An Architect or a designer is the most responsible person in shaping a dream from nowhere to reality. Initial definition of design was to create the requirement based solutions and add value to it by applying elements of aesthetics, ergonomics, easiness of usage, and production. Then came factors like cost controlling, mass production, uniqueness, etc.

The third dimension of the design parameter shifted to less consumption of energy and dependency of natural resources without compromising to any of the above engineering parameters. This followed the green revolution and now the whole community of designers and common public being aware of all this, the trend is towards "HOW RESPONSIBLE" is the design and thereby the designer

Like any principle to put in objective measures, 'ARCASIA' the association of 22 member institute countries of architects in Asia, has proposed to study in detail and prepare objective guidelines for social responsibility of Architects, formed a committee for the purpose. The committee has gone in depth of the situation analysing various aspects of social responsibility, found the basis of it from ISO 26000:2010. After 6 years of deliberations and discussions, ARCASIA committee on social responsibility has come out with its own charter in 2016. Charter covers social responsibility as an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual has an obligation to act to benefit society in large. Charter deals with accountability, transparency, respect for stakeholders, respect for the law and respect for international norms and behaviour.

[Picture of charter and its member country flags. (2)]. recently heritage conservation is also taken as one of the core subjects in the consideration.

The article is proposed to come up with introduction of each subject that requires more social awareness and sensitiveness and an expert in the field also as sharing their experience in the subject.

We have issues like heritage conservation, preservation, universal accessibility, Barrier Free Architecture, urban planning, judicious usage and prevention of misuse of natural resources, local arts and crafts incorporation and promotion, Disaster relief preparedness of professionals, designers which should not hinder human rights, liveability of spaces etc.

Sudhir. B
Architects Consortium





Social responsibility in Architecture reflects social, cultural and environmental ethics of a project on long term basis with a collaborative support of its users. It is a shift from individualism to combined efforts of local knowledge systems, local community ,craftmen, materials, Government, other stakeholders, fundraisers, etc. The sustainability of the project is directly a function of maintenance and management. It is a subject of concern, especially in public projects, when the users are diverse. It is always important to append a maintenance phrase encouraging appropriate policies and strategies with a wide public awareness and outreach to the users. Thus the buoyancy of a project is always a product of collective social responsibility.

Vinod Kumar MM Architects

Rediscovering an ancient well in Thrissur

The restoration of a historic well in Thrissur railway station, is such a project where the success emerged from a collective social responsibility. The well was identified as an important element in the history of railways in Thrissur, during a heritage walk conducted by INTACH, Thrissur Chapter in December 2016.

In 1902, when Thrissur railway station came into existence, this large well was built by the British as a premier source of water for the steam engine operations. The well is unique, being one of the biggest of its kind in the State, measuring an outer diameter of 10.60 m and 13 m depth. The wall around the well is built of granite stone and has a thickness of 0.80 m. Water was drawn from this well using a double disc hand pump made by Ransome & Rapier Company of Ipswich, United Kingdom. But ever since the Railways started using Peechi dam water, the well and its surrounding has been squandered as a space for accumulating garbage.

Following the heritage walk, Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of Kerala Mr. V S Sunil Kumar visited the well and immediately allotted funds for its regeneration, understanding its heritage value and scope of tourism development. The work was taken over and successfully restored by Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra. Constructive suggestions were given by Ar. Vinod Kumar MM , which helped in restoring the well upto conservation standards. Thrissur Railway Station Manager, Joseph Ninan was also a part of the restoration process.



Restoration of Sree Vadakkunnathan Temple, Thrissur



The Sree Vadakkunnathan is one of the largest spaces of worship in Kerala and the most important landmark in the city of Thrissur, that still lives its daily spirituality. The triple-shrined temple is located at Swaraj Round, a 60 acres hillock right in the core of the town. It is also known for being the host of the present temple festival in South-India, the Pooram. Archaeologists speculate the temple's first construction took place more than 1000 years ago and till the 17th century a teak forest surrounded the complex.

Temples are an important part of people's life in Kerala, and many strongly believe in the holy faculties of this specific ground. As a representative of the architectural style of Kerala, the monument has an inspiring quality of timber wood work. The other basic materials used in a Kerala temple are laterite, lime, stone and copper. Due to lack of periodic maintenance, the temple was in a serious state of disrepair and required an urgent conservation program.

The restoration works started in 2005 after an assessment done in 1990s showed that a large per cent of the temple complex constructed of timber was in a state of ruin due to lack of periodic maintenance. Architects was designated as the local coordinator of the project, which comprises day to day maintenance and conversation works carried out on the site.





Ayappan Shrine after conservation

...dd architects is responsible for finding and selecting professionals of different disciplines. The team was allowed to outreach the craftsmen community and the project patronizes master craft skills which are no longer in demand. As the extent of the damages is different in each structure, the restoration approach quickly differed from one to the other. It required different skills of traditional architecture. There was no cement used in the work, lime was used with the mixture of many herbs as the binding material, while specially prepared herbal oils were used as wood preservative.

Surrounded by a traditional laterite wall, the temple covers an area of nearly 7 acres and our work also includes the outdoor gardening and maintenance, electrical and lighting works, and the construction of a small new shrine, the Vettakkaran.

The conservation of the Temple received the Award of Excellence from UNESCO in Asia-Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2016. A total of 12 projects from five countries - India, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Australia and Thailand - were honoured in this year's awards.

"Sree Vadakkunnathan Temple has many historical as well as architectural uniqueness. You won't get many structures, which elaborately used materials like wood, laterite, copper and lime mixture. Traditional oil mixtures have been used to give coating for wood. It is a living heritage structure as it is still the centre of activities in the city," said T. Sreelakshmi, Superintendent Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India.



Ayappan Shrine before conservation



New Mukappa, after work with the craftsmen, it took 6 months to complete

THANK YOU