SBE16 in Istanbul Smart Metropole

Keynote Speech: Integrated Resilience of Built Environment for Human Security

14 October 2016

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## Notion of Resilience

- In the 21<sup>st</sup> century cities where most of population live and work, uncertain future risks are increasing including global warming, multiple natural disasters, gap-widening, aging, unhealthiness, conflicts, terrorism, vulnerable infrastructure, and the like.
- 2 In 1961, Jane Jacobs, a community activist, already published "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," referring to the roots of similar risk issues of the city resilience.
- 3 "Resilience" is a term that emerged from the field of ecology in the 1970s to describe the capacity of a system to maintain or recover functionality in the event of disruption or disturbance. It is applicable to cities and buildings because they are complex systems that are constantly adapting to changing circumstances.

(Ref.: "City Resilience Framework," 2015, Rockefeller Foundation + ARUP)

## **Resilient Built Environment**

The notion of a "resilient city and building (built environment)" becomes, therefore, conceptually relevant when chronic stresses or sudden shocks threaten widespread disruption or the collapse of physical or social systems.

5 "Integrated Resilience of Built Environment" describes, consequently, the capacity of those to function, so that the people living and working there, particularly the poor and vulnerable, survive and thrive no matter what stresses or shocks they encounter.

Such a goal towards human security must be the top priority that formulates the social responsibility of our profession worldwide.

(Ref.: "City Resilience Framework," 2015, Rockefeller Foundation + ARUP)







Tsunami attacking the Sendai Airport and its vicinity after the 3.11 Earthquake





## Devastating Damage by the 3.11 Tsunami in Minami-Sanrikucho







### Kumamoto Earthquake Apr.14 ~, 2016







## SHIGERU BAN ARCHITECTS Voluntary Architects Network (VAN)

Paper Partition System designed and provided by Shigeru BAN for human dignity at Ohtsuchi High-School's gymnasium as an aftermath refuge, set up by the refugees themselves



Before

13 © SHIGERU BAN ARCHITECTS



**TOYO ITO** (2013 Pritzker Prize-Winner) & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS Initiatives of "Home-for-All" Networking

The 1<sup>st</sup> Home-for-All (Oct. 2011), built within a temporary housing site in Sendai





# **Daily Disasters**

In Japan, domestic accidental death toll amounts more than three times as much of traffic accident.

This should be called "Daily Disaster."

The key architectural solution is providing a whole house with high thermal insulation to relax the Indoor Heat Shock in existing old houses.

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<Reference> Annual death toll of traffic accidents in 2011: 4,664p (seniors: 2,291p, 49.1%)

### Constantly increasing death toll in bathtub

Death toll of drowning in bathtub has been rapidly increasing in existing old houses, while that of traffic accident became a half during  $1995 \sim 2012$ .

The major cause of this accident is considered:

#### Indoor Heat Shock,

due to the intense temperature difference between

(1)living room,

②undressing room and

3bathtub,

which causes sudden change of blood pressure, and consequently stroke or cardiac failure.

High thermal insulation of the whole house is proved very effective to prevent such accidents.

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Source:「健康な家づくり」かながわ健康・省エネ住宅推進協議会、2015

#### Constantly increasing death toll in bathtub



Monthly death toll of drowning in bathtub

Death toll during winter (Nov. – Mar.) is apparently higher than other seasons.

Sudden blood pressure change, triggered by taking a hot bath in winter. (1)Living room (24°C) (2)Undressing room (14°C) (3)Bathtub(42°C)



# Housing for Human Security

as a resiliently sustainable initiative

### Foreword

Iwamura et al. started developing so entitled "Environmentally Symbiotic Housing as a national initiative of Japan in collaboration with academia and industry in the year of 1990. The trigger was the Japanese cabinet's project coping with the Global Warming (1990). In between to date, Japan has experienced a number of tragic natural disasters.

Learning from those experiences, it should be recognized that the sustainability of housing and community be holistically elaborated within a sequence of time, 1) Disaster 2) Aftermath and 3) Ordinary Time.

## Life Continuity Plan (LCP)

Given the above, it must be recognized that we are always confronted with disasters, both "Occasional" and "Daily." Taking this into consideration, how should we plan and design sustainable housing and community?

Related to this query, **Business Continuity Plan (BCP)** gives us a hint, which means the following ;

"When business is disrupted, it can cost money. Lost revenues plus extra expenses means reduced profits. Insurance does not cover all costs and cannot replace customers that defect to the competition. A business continuity plan to continue business is essential".

The author proposed similar initiative, replacing "Business" by "Life," namely "Life Continuity Plan (LCP)" to take care of the holistic planning and design of resiliently sustainable housing.

1.16	Phase	Items	Housing Level		Community Level	
LITE			Detached	Collective	Neighborhood	Region
Continuity		Earthquake				
	1.	Tsunami	Fire	a hasic	frame ha	<u></u>
Plan (LCP)	At	Fire	1 11 31		папіс па	0
<b>~</b> γ	Disaster	Storm	beer	i develop	ed to gras	sp at
		Flood	a gla	nce over	all releva	nt
		Landslide	enda	gements	in terms	of
Decie		Evacuation	tho t	molino		
Basic		Place of Refuge	เทยเ		and scale	
Frame		Energy Sources	Th	e objects	of measu	ires
		Energy Supply	ares	orted ho	rizontally	
Of	2	Tap water			he colo	
Housing	Z. Aftermeth	Seweraye	acco	raing to i	ine scale	
поизіну	Aftermath	Toilet	(fron	n a detac	hed-hous	е,
for		Traffic	an a	oartment	. a	
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Human	П	Provisions	i eigi		1, IU a ICY	011),
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L	3.	Mental Health	after	math to	a ordinary	
	Ordinary Time	Peace of mind	norio	d which		<u></u>
		Crime Prevention	penc	iu, which	are aiway	/>
© Kazuo IWAMURA, 2011		Maintenance	cycli	cally repe	eated).	
22		Periodic Inspection				

## Technical measures (samples) of Housing for Human Security

The following is the list of technical measures for example, which could be applied to any housing project.

- 01. Seismic-proof
- 02. Ground safety
- 03. Snow protection
- 04. Wind relaxation
- 05. Fire prevention

- 06. Energy for emergency
- 07. Emergent life support
- 08. Health promotion
- 09. Environmental design
- 10. Community design

Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency

**CASBEE**<sup>®</sup>

# **Recent Evolution**

for Health, Urban Development and Cities as well as for SBE Resilience

The assessment result of **CASBEE** is determined by the value of **the Built Environment Efficiency (BEE)**, a quotient index of **Q (building environment quality)** as dividend and **L (building environment loads)** as divisor.



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BEE value is identified on the graph indicating the degree of sustainability of the assessed building.



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### Matrix of the CASBEE Tools

CASBEE Tools are systematically situated according to the lifecycle and the scale of the designated object as follows;

Lifecycle Scale	New Construction	Existing	Retrofitting
Building	Ο	0	Ο
District	Ο	0	Ο
City		Ο	Ο

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# Derivative Tools

### 1) CASBEE-House Health Checklist

(Released in March 2011) Tool as an entrance towards acknowledgement and improvement for the residents' health through using the very simple checklist developed on the basis of CASBEE-Detached House

### 2) CASBEE-Community Health Checklist

(Released in June 2013) Tool as a driver of acknowledgement and improvement for the residents' health within a community



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## **CASBEE** Community Health Checklist

Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency

コミュニティの健康チェックリストの概要

Regarding the factors that may affect your health condition including;

1) Hindrance factors of human health and

2) Enhancing factors of communal participation and activities (e.g. daily neighborhood activities, use of safety and hygiene facilities or services),

a large-scale questionnaire survey was conducted in 2012,

- in 142 major cities throughout Japan
- to 10,000 people in total.

Based upon this results, you may identify the health ranking of your community.

### Relationship between the Checklist Score and the Health condition of respondents

Subjective feeling of health (Holistic health related QOL: bar graphs) and Symptom declaration ratio (%: line graphs)



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CASBEE House Resilience Checklist for being aware of the daily risks and preparedness





Questionnaires to reveal the strength of resilience at home & Community



#### 平常時のレジリエンス度 Resilience Intensity at Ordinary Time

免疫力         日ごろかけて かけて また、           土垣場力         サバイバルカ	、当たり前に過ごしている家の中にも、身体に負担を いたり、思わぬ事故の原因が満んでいたりします。 いつ起きるかわからない災害に直面した時に、冷静に 扇発力のある対応をするためには、健康な身体でいる 大切。 平常時のレジリエンス度チェックをしてみましょう。		■ 開設や投差で転ばないよう対策していますか?       05     □ しいいえ       急な開設や大きな投差には手すりや滑り防止対策、 ちょうとした投援には見思えさない対策やスロープ をつくるなどすると安全性が高まります。
<ul> <li>夏、展開や寝室を涼しくできますか?</li> <li>01 □はい □いいえ</li> <li>夏、暑さで変温が高くなると、熱中症を起こすこと があります。エアコンや意風機などで、涼をとるこ とができる状況かどうかを確認しましょう。</li> </ul>	冬、トイレや浴室を温かくして使えますか?       02     □しいいえ       冬、トイレや浴室が寒いと心臓や血管に負担がかかります。トイレや浴室、液衣室が感熱されているか、暖房できるかどうかを暖却しましょう。	<ul> <li>夜、廊下や階段で足元を明るくしていますか?</li> <li>06 はい いいえ</li> <li>助い飯下や階段では、つまずいたり転倒する危険があります。業売灯や人感モンサー付きなど祝園でも点けやすい期期になっていますか?</li> </ul>	防犯の備えはしっかりできていますか? 07 □はい □いいえ 空き集の侵入を防ぐ窓やドアの対価、不審者を寄せ 付けないため実用りに移送数きや入差センサー付き 照明などの対策をしていますか?
日頃、運動したり体力機特に努めていますか? 33 □はい □いいえ 日頃から遠慮な運動を心聴けることで、メタボを予 防し、身体機能と認知機能が向上します。いざとい う時の解発力と体力を負う努力です。		太陽光発電などの創工ネや蓄電をしていますか? ○8 □ はい □ いいえ 大陽光で発電したり、東京月燃料電池で発電と絶潮 を行ったり、更に蓄電池を使うと、普段の者エネ、 停電時にはエネルギー自立が可能になります。	家や投場の点様・メンテンスをしていますか?       09     しいいえ       第や投場は定期的な点様とメンテナンスを欠かすと 性能や効率を維持できません。突然起こる災害の時 のためにも点様とメンテが必要です。
	気軽に相談できるかかりつけ医はいますか? Q4 □はい □しいえ 曲を正常に保つことや、体調の変化に敏感でいることは確実を維持する上でとても大切なこと。かかりつけの医師、歯科医師がいると心強いです。		

#### 災害発生時のレジリエンス度 Resilience Intensity at Disasters



### 災害後のレジリエンス度 Resilience Intensity at Aftermath

免疫力 土壇場力 サバイバルカ とが大	災害の後、水道や電気・ガスが止まっても数日間自宅 せる備え、近隣との助け合い、避難所への移動など、 書を防ぐために普段から危機管理体制を整えておくこ 切。 災害後のレジリエンス度チェックをしてみましょう。		災害後に数日間しのく食種を備えていますか?       03     ロいいえ       の3     ロいいえ       次素物の食糧の備えは、熱や水の使用を抑えて長持ちする保存の他、調理しやすく日常の中で少し多めに備える「日常備置」も有効です。
災害・防災情報を入手する通信機器はありますか?       028     □いいつえ       ロ28     □いいえ   ご確な災害情報や防災情報を入手するために、IVや うジオ、通信機器などを備えていますか?またいつ でも使えるように動作確認していますか?	伊電時でも使用可能な電源を備えていますか? 229 □はい □いいえ 大場光発電、家庭用燃料電池、蓄電池及びPHVやEV 等は、停電時に通信機器や照明、曲小限の家電製品 を使用するための電源になります。	災害後に数日間しのぐトイレを備えていますか? 034 □ はい □ いいえ 災害後の新述時に、用使に対応する災害用トイレセットの備えや、数地内や近辺で災害時のトイレジ確保 できるが確認をしていますか?	会報編書場所や井戸の所在を把握していますか?       Q35 □ はい     □ いいえ       み市町村では災害用のの水や会様を備着しています。       されらの備着場所や災害時に使える井戸の所在などを日頃から備認しておきましょう。
	・ 感謝がなくても数日間しのく備えはありますか?	避難する際に持ち出すものを描えていますか? の36 □はい □いいえ 理想する場合にさっと持ち出せる非常用の持ち出し 成そ日頃から用意していますか? 従には最低限の水 と食帽と生活用品を備えておさます。	高齢者や乳幼児の避難について備えていますか? 37 □ (しい) □ いいいえ また、#80+#10+ 380×00 避難時に高齢が予測しい実施が 確実に移動できる方法を確認しておきましょう。反 客によってルートが異なることもあります。
防水時に数日間しのく数み水を備えていますか? 31 □はい □いいえ 防水時に必要となる数料水の偏蓋があるかどうか。 確認しましょう。偏蓋酸の目安は、一人一日3りつ トル程度です。数料用のう過級なども有効です。	動水時に数日間しのぐ生活用水を備えていますか? 032 しない しいいえ 断水時にも手を洗え入浴でき、トイレを使えること は指生智理上重要です。生活用水の備えとして、貯水、 井戸、給湯桶の貯湯種利用などがあります。		2000 ENGLAND



# Thanks for your attention.

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