22 September 2016 (Thursday), 9.00am - 4.30pm
Vivatel, Jalan Loke Yew, Kuala Lumpur

SEMINAR ON

Healthy, Sustainable Interior Design

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What? Google Search Sustainable

About 250,000,000 results (0.51 seconds)

sustainable
/səˈsteɪnəb(ə)l/ 
adjective
1. able to be maintained at a certain rate or level. "sustainable fusion reactions"
2. able to be upheld or defended. "sustainable definitions of good educational practice"

Source: Google Search
https://www.google.com/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8&q=sustainable
**What? Interior Design**

Interior design is the art and science of understanding people's behavior to create functional spaces within a building. Decoration is the furnishing or adorning of a space with fashionable or beautiful things. In short, interior designers may decorate, but decorators do not design.

Source: Google Search
https://www.google.com/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8&q=What+interior+design+is+all+about%3F
What? Interior Design

Interior design is more than just aesthetics. It's about finding creative design solutions for interior environments while supporting the health, safety and well being of occupants and enhancing their quality of life.

Following a systematic and coordinated methodology including research, analysis and integration of knowledge into the creative process, interior design is a multi-faceted profession whereby the needs and resources of the client are satisfied to create an interior space that fulfils the project goals.

Source: IDC
What? Sustainable Development

.... Sustainable development is a recognized principle for economic and social activities. Although it remains a “shifting concept” depending upon in which sustainability context it is applied and from which value position, a common ground understanding owes to the 1987 Brundtland report (WCED, 1987) and the 1992 Rio “Earth Summit”, which defined it as “meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”....


Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Having met at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992,
Sustainable Development Goal
What?: Sustainable Interiors’

Sustainable interior design creates interior spaces using design principles such as functionality, accessibility, and aesthetics and expands the focus to include environmental considerations

Source: eco canada
What?: Sustainable Interiors’

Sustainable interiors... space that simply sufficient’ & refused’. better still if it’s regenerative...

Source: ICSDL Conference on Livelihoods & Sustainable, UMT 2016
The world is experiencing the largest wave of urban growth in history and this process is mainly a domain of developing countries.

When?: The current scenarios’

- The world is experiencing the largest wave of urban growth in history and this process is mainly a domain of developing countries.

7 Billion

7 Billion (2011) According to the United Nations, world population reached 7 Billion on October 31, 2011. The US Census Bureau made a lower estimate, for which the 7 billion mark was only reached on March 12, 2012.

World Population Clock: 7.5 Billion People (2016) - Worldometers
www.worldometers.info/world-population/
When?: The current scenarios’

50 percent of the world population living in cities and both human activities and the use of energy also concentrated in cities, the urban areas have become the root cause of orientating societies toward mass production, mass consumption and mass dumping of waste (Yantovski and Gorski, 2010).
When?: The current scenarios’

• According to the UN reports (Kraas, 2007), in the year 2015 more than 600 million people will be living in about 60 mega-cities worldwide. The need for sustainable township as a center of sustainable development and economy is vital.
When & So?: The current scenarios’

• The need for integral systematic rating systems is recognized in order to evaluate the performance of urban development and to promote the regenerative concept with urban forestry.

• However, the current available assessment framework is based on low carbon city (LCC), the future of sustainable urban development should be beyond LCC and toward zero carbon and regenerative city.

Urban regeneration have been established to address problems such as deindustrialization, depopulation, congestion, aging infrastructure, run-down sink estates and associated matters.

The concept of regenerative cities goes further, seeking to address the relationship between cities and their vicinity, and beyond that with the more distant territories that supply them with water, food, timber and other vital resources.
The global carbon emission is talling at 18.3 billion tonnes in 1980 and the growth exceeded 28.19 billion tonnes or 28% growth in emission from 1995-2005 (Figure 5).

With rapid developments worldwide the figures will keep on climbing higher. The need to reduced carbon emission is the key to delayed the key to reduced impact of the climate change.

World greenhouse gas emission.
**Why?: The current problems’**

- The global greenhouse gas emission by sectors suggest the main emitted gas is carbon dioxide which made up 70% of total emission (Figure 6).
- The main sectors of carbon emission which come from Energy and Land Use manifest the urban development and urban lifestyle.

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Why?: The current problems’

• Environmental problem in the urban area seems not able to be effectively mitigate using existing framework based on Low Carbon Cities (LCC) in order to reduce (min 2° C-4° C) global temperature.

The ‘Sunflower’ roof at the Madsar centre – Masdar Zero E City. 
http://efergy.com/blog/world-first-sustainable-city/#
Why?: The current problems’ urban developments should leap from existing LCC factors to a new paradigm. An urban development should be developed beyond LCC, it should mimic the natural model; a regenerative cities (including interior spaces) which able to sustain the the environment by regenerating it energies, zero carbon and cater for its’ consumed needs.

The ‘Sunflower’ roof at the Madsar centre – Masdar Zero E City.
http://efergy.com/blog/world-first-sustainable-city/#
What?: sustainable interior definition revisit

What?: Sustainable Interiors’

Sustainable interior design creates interior spaces using design principles such as functionality, accessibility, and aesthetics and expands the focus to include environmental considerations.

Source: eco canada

What?: Sustainable Interiors’

Sustainable interiors... space that simply sufficient’ & refused’.. better still if it’s regenerative...

Source: ICSIL Conference on Livelihoods & Sustainable, UMT 2016
Why & So?: sustainable interior spaces’

• The current way of how we do interiors.. If ‘business as usual’, it will not be sustainable enough..
• Some might claimed I do put effort on making it ‘green’.. But then the resources are depleting, the environment is compromised, the climate is changing, the temperature is rising...
**How?: sustainable interior spaces**

- Interiors is about space experience... we’ve been in the interior space from the existence ... the womb of mother, born in the hospital, grew up in the building, and died... still in the confined space, coffin, urn, cemetery, etc... the reason for interior is human experience
- Experience is learning and behavior molder... space make people attributes & traits
How?: sustainable interior spaces’

• Hence, to change the current macro scenarios of the planet we have to change the mindset of the space users... right from micro scenarios of the interior spaces.
• interior designers has a momentous task to change the mindset of the space occupants to be sensible and sustainable oriented.
• Remember, ‘Interior spaces mold thoughts & behaviors!’
How?: some available guides’

• GBI Assessment Criteria for Interiors
• Green building assessments provide a set of criteria and targets to guide design decisions, recognize and encourage good practices and improve management and prioritization. At the same time, it is a useful tool to let policy makers, building professionals and consumers embrace green building with confidence.
How?: some available guides’

- GBI Assessment Criteria for Interiors
- Create spaces that mold the thoughts & behavior of the end users to be efficient in energy consumption... sufficient and have mindset to refused.. Better still if it is regenerative!
How?: some available guides’

- GBI Assessment Criteria for Interiors
- Create spaces that promotes healthy & quality indoor living... healthy & quality mindset and behaviors increases productivity!
How?: some available guides’

- GBI Assessment Criteria for Interiors
- Create spaces that promotes sustainable planning & management... 3R is good, but better still if it could be refused, increase connectivity and communication in space, applied water feature & greenscape, encourage sustainable management, operation and safety.
How?: some available guides’

- GBI Assessment Criteria for Interiors
- Create spaces using sustainable materials and resources... again 3R+1R....
How? : some available guides’

- GBI Assessment Criteria for Interiors
- Create spaces that promote and encourage efficiency in water usage. Efficient water fittings, quality filtration system....
How?: some available guides’

- GBI Assessment Criteria for Interiors
- And lastly, create spaces that innovative in term of design, high consideration in environmental conservation... most importantly a space that nurtured and embedded sustainable thoughts and manners! Find way of how to be regenerative and be refused...
Conclusion: sustainable... to regenerative

- The tier-relationship of the terms is denoted as in figure below. Regenerative and degenerative actions subdivided into twofold spheres of activity on a gradient measure, with the point of neutral set at in between spheres where lies the concept of sustainability. Other used terms that are assigned with clear, simple definitions are: ‘living’: alive; having animation and vitality; not dead; and ‘environments’: surroundings or places.

1. ‘regenerative’: to give new life, strength, or vigour
2. ‘sustainable’: to maintain; to keep from failing
3. ‘degenerative’: to decline in value or worth

Conclusion: sustainable... to regenerative
Transitioning Green, Sustainability And Regenerative

• Regenerative framework is compelled from fundamental re-notions of the exercise of development planning primary in stages of visioning, formulating and enabling its positions within broader context.
• Regenerative concept are represented via the dependency on eco-system services which is supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural;
• and components of wellbeing such as security, basic material good-life, health, good social relations and freedom of choice and action
Conclusion: sustainable... to regenerative

• The continuous growth of the human eco-footprint on a finite planet has dramatic consequences for other organisms.
• Habitat and bio-productivity appropriated for human use is irreversibly unavailable to other species. Therefore, contrary to popular mythology, the continuous growth of the human enterprise necessarily means the depletion of nature (Rees, 2008).
Conclusion: sustainable... to regenerative

- The right and left halves of the framework represent the human and ecological domains respectively that must be brought into harmonious coexistence.
- The lower and upper halves represent degenerative and regenerative actions and consequences. The degenerative consequences of consuming or polluting at rates greater than productive and assimilative capability speed up entropy. By contrast, the shift that both human and non-human life has made toward more complex and integrated levels of existence is premised on ‘using unique regenerative powers to resist entropy’.

Conclusion: some of thoughts to think of..

• The challenge today is no longer just to create sustainable cities but truly regenerative cities: to assure that they do not just become resource-efficient and low carbon emitting, but that they positively enhance rather than undermine the ecosystem services they receive from beyond their boundaries. A wide range of technical and management solutions towards this end are already available, but so far implementation has been too slow and too little (Girardet, 2010).
Conclusion: some of thoughts to think of..

Similar to nature’s organisms, cities as ‘eco-technical super-organisms’ have a definable metabolism – the transformation of resources into vital functions (Girardet, 2008). Nature essentially has a circular zero-waste metabolism: every output by an organism is also an input, which replenishes and sustains the whole living environment. In contrast, the metabolism of many modern cities is essentially linear, with resources flowing through the urban system without much concern about their origin, and about the destination of wastes.
Conclusion: some of thoughts to think of..

- One of the primary tasks at the start of the 21st century is to try and map out what is necessary to create a sustainable city that emulate nature. The challenge is to find ways of making cities function differently from the way they do today without increasing the costs to financially challenged city administrations. The new task facing of city planners, engineers and managers, in close cooperation with the general public, is to create spatial structures that satisfy the needs of city people whilst also assuring their ecological and economic resilience (Girardet, 2004).
Conclusion: some of thoughts to think of..

• Cities should be seen as the places where solutions to the world’s environmental and climate problems can most easily be implemented because as places where most people live closely together they have the potential to make efficient use of resources. It is also in cities where people interact most strongly and where key decisions, and particularly financial decisions, are being made all the time. This is where the concept of regeneration or an ‘Eco polis’; the ecologically as well as an economically restorative city (Downton, 2009).
References and Current Reading


http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm


References and Current Reading

Girardet, H,. (2010). Regenerative Cities: World Future Council and HafenCity University Hamburg (HCU) Commission on Cities and Climate Change Stiftung World Future Council Mexikoring 29, 22297 Hamburg, German, from: 


THANK YOU

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