

EVENTS

**PAM EVENTS**

**CPD Seminar**  
**From Concept to Realisation**  
*by Kun Lim Architect*  
13 March 2009  
*Heritage Hotel Ipoh*  
20 March 2009  
*Klana Resort, Seremban*  
21 March 2009  
*Grand Paragon Hotel Johor Bahru*  
5 April 2009  
*Renaissance Hotel Kota Bharu*

24 March 2009  
**International Conference on World Class Sustainable Cities 2009 (WCSC 2009)**  
*Renaissance Hotel Kuala Lumpur*

**COMPETITIONS & AWARDS**

**Call for entries**  
**The Malaysia Property Award™ 2009**  
**Deadline 31 March 2009**  
*Organised by Fiabci Malaysia*  
T 03-6203 5090/91 F 03-6203 4090  
E [fiabcim@streamyx.com](mailto:fiabcim@streamyx.com)  
[www.fiabci.com.my](http://www.fiabci.com.my)

**Call for entries**  
**UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation 2009**  
**Deadline 31 March 2009**  
*Organised by UNESCO Bangkok*  
T (66 2) 391- 0577 ext.509  
F (66 2) 391 - 0866  
E [culture@unescothkk.org](mailto:culture@unescothkk.org)  
[www.unescobkk.org](http://www.unescobkk.org)

4 – 7 June 2009  
**Vietnam Architecture Exhibition 2009**  
*Saigon Exhibition & Conventional Centre, Ho Chi Minh City*  
*Organised by Ho Chi Minh City Association of Architects*  
T +84 835126934 F +84 835126938  
E [hkt@vietnam-arc.com](mailto:hkt@vietnam-arc.com)  
[www.vietnam-arc.com](http://www.vietnam-arc.com)

*Kindly note that the scheduled events above are subject to change. Please call PAM at 03-26934182 for confirmation.*

Five people were killed after a massive landslide hit two housing estates in Bukit Antarabangsa on 6 December 2008. Coming less than five days from the 15th anniversary of the Highland Towers tragedy, this latest incident has raised questions on why this situation had recurred.

This was the 12th major landslide to hit the Ampang hillside since the Highland Towers tragedy in 1993, which claimed 48 lives. Some 15 people were injured while 93 people escaped unscathed. The landslide, which struck at 4 am, swept away 14 bungalows in Taman Bukit Utama and Taman Bukit Mewah.

Following the incident, Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM) on 12 December 2008 has issued a statement and proposed some suggestions:

**PERTUBUHAN AKITEK MALAYSIA'S  
PRESS STATEMENT ON BUKIT  
ANTARABANGSA LANDSLIDE  
ON 6 DECEMBER 2008**



Rescue workers at one of the buried bungalows. *source: www.sun2surf.com*



A view of a landslide in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Saturday 6 December 2008. *source: AP Photo/Royal Malaysian Police*



A rescuer inspects a residence damaged by a landslide in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6 December 2008. *source: AP Photo*

It is heart wrenching to see lives, properties lost and people displaced in any disaster, man-made or natural. To ascertain the actual cause of this 6 December 2008 landslide will take the experts at least weeks or months to confirm the root cause of the landslide, and may have worldwide impact on the reputation of the country's environmental laws.

**NATIONAL TASK FORCE**

Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM) concurs with the Building Industry Presidents Council forum held in PAM on 9 December 2008 for the country to establish a permanent national expert task force to support local authorities in the approval, monitoring, maintenance and enforcement of development on hill slopes in the country.

**SLOPE SAFETY SYSTEM**

One of the first tasks must be to institute a Slope Safety System, starting with denser developed areas such as the Klang Valley and Penang, and eventually covering the entire country.

**BLANKET BAN**

PAM also supports the view of most geo-technical engineering experts that the blanket ban on existing slope developments under construction must be reconsidered carefully as this may pose more danger to these developments and their surrounding areas.

**PRESERVATION**

The stability of hill slopes, whether natural or developed, requires preservation, and continuous maintenance. There are countless developments on hill slope all over the world with good maintenance. PAM believes that if there is proper documentation and monitoring during construction and proper maintenance carried out by the authorities, residents, and adjacent developers, the risk could be alleviated significantly.

*Ar Lee Chor Wah, President, Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia*

# QLASSIC

## Quality Assessment System In Construction

QLASSIC is a method to measure the quality of workmanship of a construction work based on the approved standards. QLASSIC enables the quality of workmanship between construction projects to be objectively compared. QLASSIC assessment is performed by qualified and independent assessors, through site inspection. The quality of workmanship of a construction work is assessed according to the requirement of the relevant standard and marks are awarded if the workmanship complies with the standard. These marks are then summed up to calculate the QLASSIC Score (%) for a construction project. Construction works that are rectified after an assessment will not be re-assessed. Assessment samples are determined prior to carrying out the assessment.

Construction Industry Standard (CIS 7:2006 – Quality Assessment System for Building Construction Work) specifies requirements on quality of workmanship and assessment procedures for building construction work. The requirements in CIS 7 are divided into four main components:

1. Structural Work
2. Architectural Work
3. Mechanical and Electrical Work (M&E) Work
4. External Work

CIS 7 also specifies the sampling guideline and the weightage allocated for each component according to the category of building.



Checking squareness of internal wall



Checking fall of floor in wet areas



Checking hollowness of internal wall



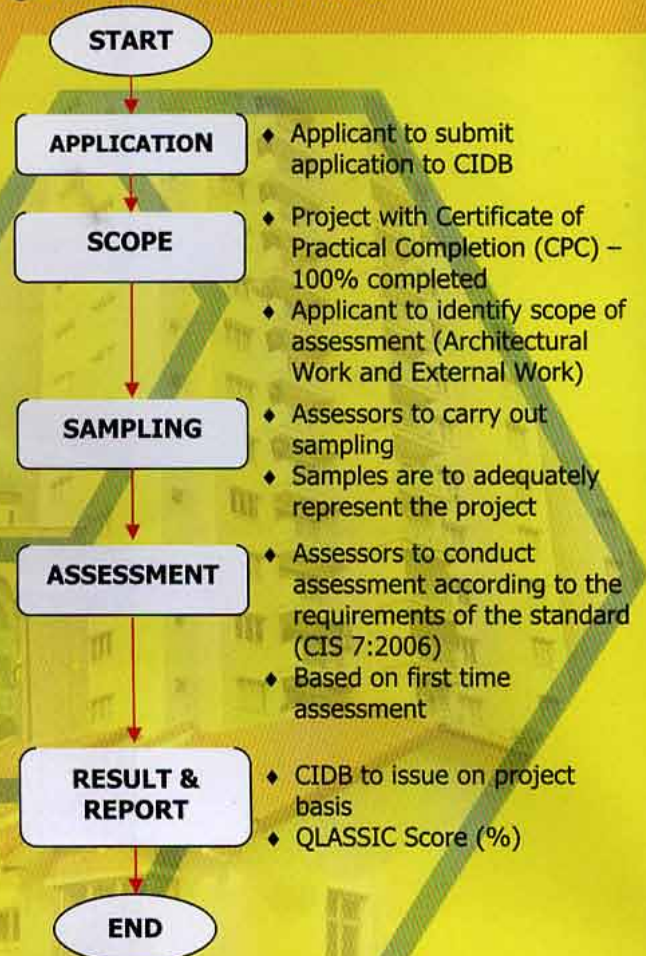
Checking hollowness of tiled floor

- No charges for assessment and processing fee for the time being.
- Enables you to benchmark the quality of workmanship of your construction project.
- Provides you a standard assessment system for quality of workmanship of construction work.
- Enhances quality control of your construction work
- Specified as a quality criterion for contractor's performance score-card.

Who should apply for QLASSIC assessment?

- Projects owner
- Real estate and housing developer
- Contractor
- others

### QLASSIC Assessment Process



For further information or to download the application form, please visit our website [www.cidb.gov.my](http://www.cidb.gov.my)

Please contact us should you need further clarification:

Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia  
 Construction Technology Development Division  
 CIDB HQ, Level 8, Grand Seasons Avenue,  
 No. 72, Jalan Pahang,  
 53000 Kuala Lumpur

Tel : 03-2617 0360 (Ir. M. Ramuseren)  
 03-2617 0352 (Mohammad Faizal Abd Hamid)  
 03-2617 0200 (GL)  
 Fax : 03-4045 1808  
 Email : [mdfaizal@cidb.gov.my](mailto:mdfaizal@cidb.gov.my)

**DO THINGS RIGHT THE FIRST TIME AND EVERY TIME**

# Forum on Bukit Antarabangsa Landslide

9 December 08 • PAM Centre, Kuala Lumpur



Ar Lee Chor Wah and Ir Yee Yew Weng



Dato' Paduka Ir Keizrul Abdullah



Ir Dr Gue See Sew



Participants at the forum



Pn Norliza Hashim



One of the participants asking question

Three days after the Bukit Antarabangsa tragedy, Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM) hosted at its premises a forum among the Building Industry Presidents Council (BIPC) members on 9 December 2008 to discuss what actions should be taken to prevent the incident.

The briefing was presented by Ir Yee Yew Weng and Ir Dr Gue See Sew from Institute of Engineers Malaysia (IEM). IEM President Dato' Paduka Ir Keizrul Abdullah was also present. PAM President Ar Lee Chor Wah chaired the forum, which was attended not only by the professionals but also by the members of the media and interested public.

Ir Yee highlighted on Hong Kong's successful management of hill site development and mitigation of risk of landslides. He said a central slope policing body, Geo-technical Engineering Office (GEO), was created in Hong Kong in 1977, soon after two catastrophic landslides in the same area, which occurred in 1972 and 1976. GEO regulates the whole process of investigation, design, construction, monitoring and maintenance of slopes in Hong Kong. The setting up of this body has been estimated to result in a ten-fold reduction in landslide fatality.

He reported that Risk Reduction Trend in Hong Kong case focuses on:

- 1 Containing the increased risk arising from new developments.
- 2 Reducing the risk by improving slope stability.
- 3 Reducing the risk by minimizing landslide consequences.

According to him, landslide cannot be stopped completely but its risk can be markedly reduced. Thus development on hill sites must have a Hill Site Safety System in which local authorities, planners, engineers and developers must find a collective way to mitigate the situation. One way to do this is to study and model systems used by other countries like Hong Kong. Malaysia needs to implement her own comprehensive slope safety system.

IEM's position in this case:

- 1 The institute suggested that all existing hillside projects should be reviewed.
- 2 Projects on Class 3 slopes should not be approved until a safe system of planning, design, construction and regulatory control of hill site development is enforced.
- 3 All completed development on hill sites should be systematically assessed, maintained or enhanced.
- 4 IEM is ready to assist in mitigating future landslides.

On the causes of the landslide he said time must be given to technical experts to assess the soil conditions, the history of the site, subterranean conditions including ground water and services, design, etc. Only then the real causes leading to the failure would be determined. It is inappropriate to speculate on the causes prematurely which could mislead and confuse the public.

Answering to Ar Dr Tan Loke Mun's question, Ir Yee pointed out that, it is not that we have fewer engineers, planners or developers, but the system of planning, designing the structure, regulatory control and maintenance, needs to be coordinated. In Bukit Antarabangsa case he said: "May be it is not all due to the soil, water, design, planning or construction. The place is one of the most densely developed hillside area in Lembah Klang. Therefore the frequency of failures is intensified in such areas. We should look at all the factors."

Meanwhile Dato' Keizrul said IEM would ensure the design of the hill slope projects would be done by competent engineers. "We came out with a position paper that the Government should have an organization like GEO in Hong Kong to regulate the whole process of hill slope development. In the past, we, as a professional institution, have offered our services to the local authorities to do the checking and other necessary things before any projects should proceed."

He said the Building Bye-laws has a concept whereby the submitting person declares that everything has been done properly. The role of the local authority in the whole process is to ensure that the involved parties comply to all the requirements. The local authorities are not liable for the projects they approved but liable only if they do not do their maintenance jobs etc.

Based on what happened in Bukit Antarabangsa and from Hong Kong's experience, Dato' Keizrul said three things can be concluded:

- 1 We should not resume the hill slope projects as usual because it will increase the number of projects that would be at risk. We need to do a quick review to ensure all those projects are in good condition.
- 2 If we continue with the hill slope projects, then we would be back at today's level with projects of substandard safety. Thus the projects need to be reviewed where the safety standard has to be brought down again.
- 3 As professionals, IEM engineers have a duty to ensure that the projects are safe for construction. If developers still want to proceed with the unsafe projects, then IEM members have a duty to discharge themselves from the projects. Ultimately when no professional is willing to be the submitting person, the project cannot proceed.

Malaysian Institute of Planners (MIP) President Pn Norliza Hashim said on the part of the planners, their obstacle is on gazetting the Structural Plan and Local Plan as it takes 2-3 years to do so. By the time the plan was finally gazetted, it has already been utilized, for instance, for certain development purposes, which are not suitable with the land and could pose danger in the long run.

## Hijjas Receives University of Melbourne Honour 17December08



Hijjas Kasturi received an honorary doctorate from the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning at the University of Melbourne in December 2008. The award recognizes his contributions to architectural education and to architectural identity in Malaysia, including the design of Rimbun Dahan.

Below is the citation which was presented at the event at the University of Melbourne.

### CITATION

#### HIJJAS BIN KASTURI

Hijjas bin Kasturi graduated from the Faculty of Architecture (as it was then known) at the University of Melbourne with a Bachelor of Architecture in 1965, followed by a Diploma of Town & Regional Planning in 1966. Born in Singapore, Hijjas was awarded a prestigious Colombo Plan Scholarship in 1958 to study architecture, which he began at the University of Adelaide before transferring to Melbourne. From his arrival in Malaysia in 1967, his influence in architectural education, the architecture profession and the shaping of an architectural identity for Malaysia has been inestimable.

He has made an outstanding contribution to architecture in Malaysia and the region, contributing to numerous iconic buildings across the country and shaping key aspects of the Kuala Lumpur skyline. The significance of Hijjas' role in the development of Malaysian architecture is articulated in the book *Recent Malaysian Architecture (2007)* by Ngiom, who notes Hijjas designed for the first time in Malaysia "in a way that carried an identifiable signature, like an artist would ... due to strong articulation of forms, the practice's buildings became iconic landmarks and Hijjas Kasturi ... probably Malaysia's first architect hero."

His work has been recognised by numerous awards. Amongst a number of awards for particular buildings, he received a PAM (Malaysian Institute of Architects) Excellence Award (2000) for the Securities Commission Headquarters Building in Kuala Lumpur. Most notably his contribution to the visual arts (architecture) has been recognised with an ASEAN Award (1990) and the 12th Tokyo Creation Award in 1998. In 2001, he was awarded the PAM Gold Medal, the Malaysian profession's highest accolade, for his extraordinary contribution in Malaysian architecture.

Hijjas' contribution to architectural education has been very important. He was instrumental in establishing Malaysia's first professional degree in architecture at MARA Institute of Technology from 1967, before setting up in private practice in 1969 with Arkitek Bersekutu (Architects' Collaborative). In 1977, he formed Hijjas Kasturi Associates Sdn Bhd (HKAS). His vision for architectural education, in the combination of arts and technology, has also found ready expression in his robust designs that explore both technological challenge and the artistry of form. Hijjas has consciously sought to design within the Malaysian cultural context in a sophisticated manner: as he puts it "reconciling form and function within cultural continuity." His enduring interest in structure and materials is evident in such landmark high-rises as Tabung Haji, KL (1984), Menara Apera-ULG, KL (1984) and Menara Maybank, KL (1989). More recently, Menara Telekom, KL (2002), proudly continues the firm's tradition of design virtuosity.

Hijjas has maintained his connection with the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning through regular return visits and fostering the fledgling careers of new Melbourne graduates through work experience or continuing positions. He continues to actively engage in architectural education through occasional lectures and as an external examiner in Malaysia. His contribution to the arts in the region is also enormously important, particularly through his centre for architecture, creative arts and nature conservation at his property Rimbun Dahan where he hosts and supports visual and performing artists while they stay at his home.

Hijjas bin Kasturi has made a significant and lasting artistic, environmental, technological and professional contribution to architecture and identity in Malaysia. He is a fitting ambassador for the success of the Colombo Plan and its education of the future leaders of the professions in Asia, and the University of Melbourne's proud role in that endeavour.

## ARCASIA Awards 2008 - Category for Heritage Building



Ar Mike Boon receiving the award from Chairman of Architects Regional Council Asia, Ar Kun Chang Yi (KIRA)



From right Ar Lee Chor Wah, Ar Mike Boon and two other delegates at the Award Ceremony



Kuching Old Court House building from different angles

**At the ARCASIA Awards ceremony, which was hosted by the Mayor of Busan, Korea, recently, one of PAM members, Ar Mike Boon won the Conservation Award for his restoration of Kuching Old Court House Project. To commemorate his distinguished contribution; in this issue we publish photos and description of his work as a tribute.**

Located in the centre of the historical precinct of Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia, the Kuching Old Courthouse is a significant building constructed under the Brooke Administration. The Brooke family (three White Rajahs) administered Sarawak for 100 years before Sarawak became a British colony after Japanese Occupation (WWII), which ended with the formation of Malaysia (1963).

This cluster of buildings that housed all government administrative functions, reflected architectural sensibility in adopting 'classical' architectural elements, utilising local materials and craftsmanship available at the time, responding to the local climate, socio-economic and political conditions, producing a hybrid architecture unique of the Brooke Era.

The original Kuching Old Court House was completed in 1874 under the reign of Charles Brooke, the second Rajah of Sarawak. It was strategically sited on the axis with the Istana, the Rajah's Residence which was located on the opposite side of the Sarawak River.

From 1874 to 1941, the complex was renovated several times cumulating with the addition of the Japanese Building in 1941. The Court House continued to serve as the Judiciary until year 2000 when the Judicial Department moved to a new building.

Starting with a main rectangular block, the two front annexes were added forming a forecourt facing the river. Eventually more were added to the back forming a cloistered courtyard to cope with the expanding administrative functions.

The buildings are single volume spaces with generous window openings and wide overhanging roofs forming shaded spaces. These overhanging spaces duplicate as circulation spine as well as shade from the tropical sun. Grandeur and prominence for this building was enhanced via the use of neo-Tuscan columns, which envelops the perimeter of both external and internal corridor spaces.

Structurally, the belian (ironwood) roof is supported by load-bearing sun-dried clay brick columns and walls. Some of the timber floor is supported by belian timber bearers on brick piers which in turn

rest on granite block pad footings, while others rested on sun-dried clay brick strip footings, which gave clues to the period of its construction.

The conservation policy for this project is to achieve "continuity of use through adaptation, reversible alteration and maintenance, moving towards the ultimate goal of authentic restoration and preservation in future".

With a committed team of professionals with little experience in conservation work, it was necessary to advocate a cautious approach to change, while doing as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance and historical fabric are retained, in line with principles of Best Practice for Architectural Conservation.

Proper documentation of the existing conditions with measured drawings and available archived documents or pictures were the necessary first steps. The conservation works on site started by the demolition of incompatible additions and alterations to the existing historical fabric. The demolitions revealed the footprint of the complex up to the Second World War period.

Footings to columns, stumps and load bearing walls were underpinned with micro-piles. New Stumps were added to reduce the span of the existing bearers. All the belian floor bearers were in good condition and thus, were retained. Additional belian floor joists were added to cater for extra live loads from new usages. As the original floors boards had been replaced or beyond repair, the floors were restored with new belian floorboards.

Existing columns and walls were stripped to their bare brickwork. Water proofing chemical was injected to the lower brick courses to stop rising damp. Salt was removed by a desalination process call 'cocooning', by applications of paper mesh material soaked in pure water to extract salt. The treated brickwork was then covered with sand lime plaster to match the original. Lime wash finish was applied to allow the bricks to breath and release moisture. The roofs were restored with new belian shingles on metal trays over belian roof structures, while old belian roof structures were left in its original position.

This successful conservation effort set a benchmark for Conservation in Sarawak and demonstrated a good model of cooperation between the Government and local communities.

# PAM Family Weekend 2008

20-21 December 08 • Bukit Merah Laketown Resort

PAM Family Weekend 2008 was held at Bukit Merah Laketown Resort, Perak from 20 to 21 December 2008. A total of 5 families consisting of 17 adults and 13 children took part in the event.

Registration began at noon as scheduled and the first activity of the day was the Colouring Contest, which started right after lunch. Most of the children participated in the contest. This was followed by a Tele-Match programme, conducted with the assistance from an instructor of Bukit Merah Lake Town Resort.

Other games including Gunny Sack Race, Coconut Race, Geisha Girl, Dive in Marbles and Fill Up the Bottle, which were participated by children only or by both adults and children together.

In the evening, the participants had their barbecue dinner where

hampers were also presented to the winners of the contests held earlier that day. Ar Anwar Rosehan was the emcee of the night.

The park activity for the second day started early in the morning with the visit to the Orang Utan Island. Later they visited Eco-Park and enjoyed the experience of feeding the animals there and joined other visitors to watch an animal show.

The last place they toured was the Water Park, which is located near the Eco-Park. Visitors can choose to use chair lifts to get there from the Eco-Park and the journey took only 15 minutes.

PAM Family Weekend wrapped up its activities at noon on 21 December 2008.

## PAM-SIA GOLF PREAMBLE: "Inaugural Roca Cup 2009"

8-9 November 08 • Glenmarie Golf Club



Group photo of players from both PAM & SIA golf teams



The Captain's flight at Glenmarie golf course. Playing with Dato' Aru Suppiah are Dato' Hj Esa of PAM and Ar Tony Tan of SIA.



Ar Hamdan Abdul Jamal with PAM and SIA members and Johnson Suisse players



On the 8th and 9th November 2008, architects from Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA) and Malaysian Institute of Architects (PAM) had a friendly golf game at Glenmarie Golf Club, followed by a sumptuous seafood dinner and prize giving ceremony in Subang. Another round of golf was held at the Tunku Jaafar Golf Club the next day.

In his brief speech during the dinner, Chairman of Johnson Suisse (M) Sdn Bhd / ROCA Malaysia, Dato' Aru Suppiah, the sponsor for the event, mentioned that the game is a 'trial run' for the up and coming game in Singapore in 2009.

Dato' Aru Suppiah outlined his vision to bring the level of the friendly rivalry between the two countries to new heights, in the form of a modified Ryder Cup format golf competition between the two institutes.

The game shall be an annual event hosted alternately between the two countries, beginning in 2009 in Singapore.

ROCA shall bear the cost of the hospitality for 8 players from the visiting country and all the green fees for both teams.

The game will be played over 2 days in a format to be agreed by both Institutes captains prior to the actual.

A Trophy Cup will be donated by ROCA towards this competition and retained by the winning team.

2 individuals, the best player from each team shall win an all expenses paid trip to Barcelona, Spain to visit ROCA's Headquarters, which also include a round of golf.

### TEAM CAPTAINS

Council has endorsed for Ar Hj Hamdan Abdul Jamal as PAM's Captain and Ar Alvin Lim as Co-Captain. SIA is represented by Ar Tony Tan as Team Captain.

### DATE & VENUE

The Date and Venue to be confirmed by ROCA and SIA.

### SUMMARY

Dato' Aru Suppiah together with the late Dato' Hisham Albakri is the pioneer of the current PAM Annual golf many years ago. When he envisions the Roca Cup, I suppose he would like to see the close camaraderie between PAM and SIA further reinforced through 2 days of grueling but friendly rivalry. This is only possible through a game of golf.

For PAM members who play golf, do look out for further announcement. PAM players will be selected from their performances in PAM organized golf events.

## Other Highlights

13 December 2008

CPD Seminar

Revolution in Paints Technology

Speaker Ms Foo See Yee,

Ms Rhitney Wong & Mr Billi Lim

PAM Centre, KL



Mr Billi Lim



Ms Rhitney Wong



Ms Foo See Yee

13 December 2008

Architects-Meet-The Public Session

PAM Centre, KL



Meeting in progress

17 December 2008

CPD Seminar

Roof House to Fuji Kindergarten

Speaker Mr Takaharu Tezuka

Universiti Malaya, KL



Mr Takaharu Tezuka



Participants in the seminar

20 December 2008

Design Lecture Series

Designing for Fire Safety - Part III

Speaker Ir Wong See Foong

Universiti Malaya, KL



Ir Wong See Foong



Participants in the seminar

berita akitek

## PAM Council 2008-2009

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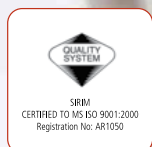
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