

Biointegration of architecture and ecology system

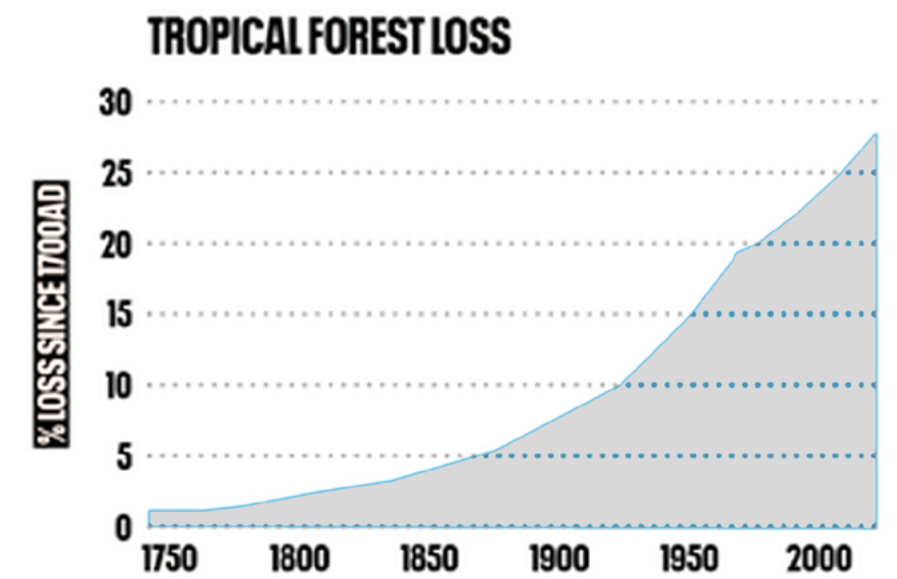
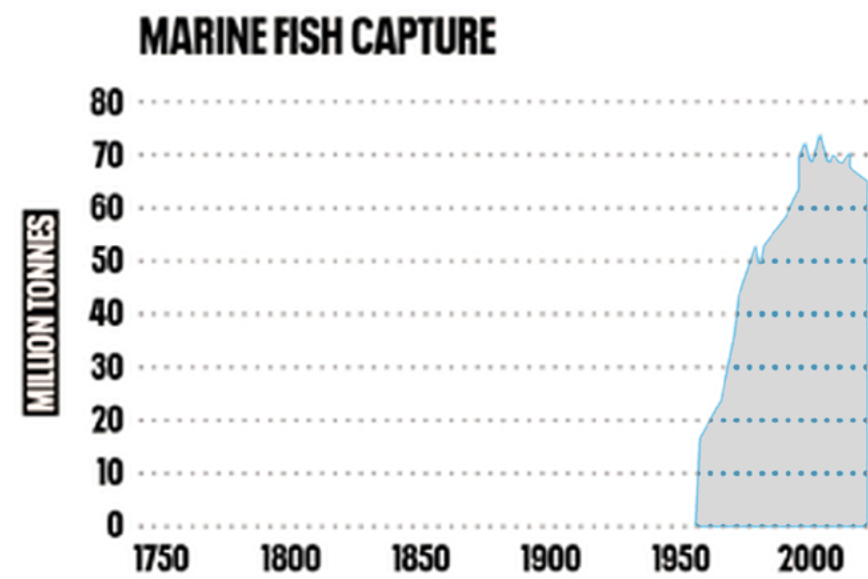
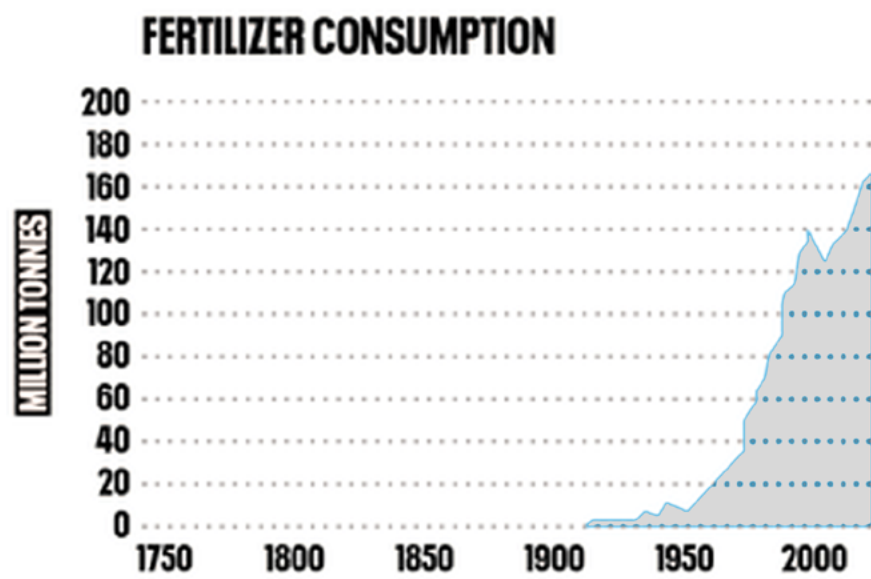
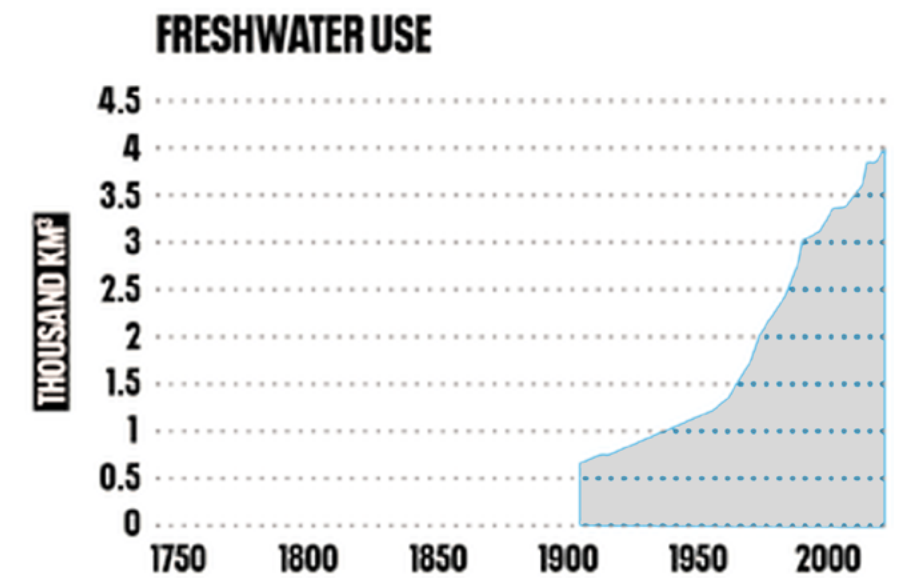
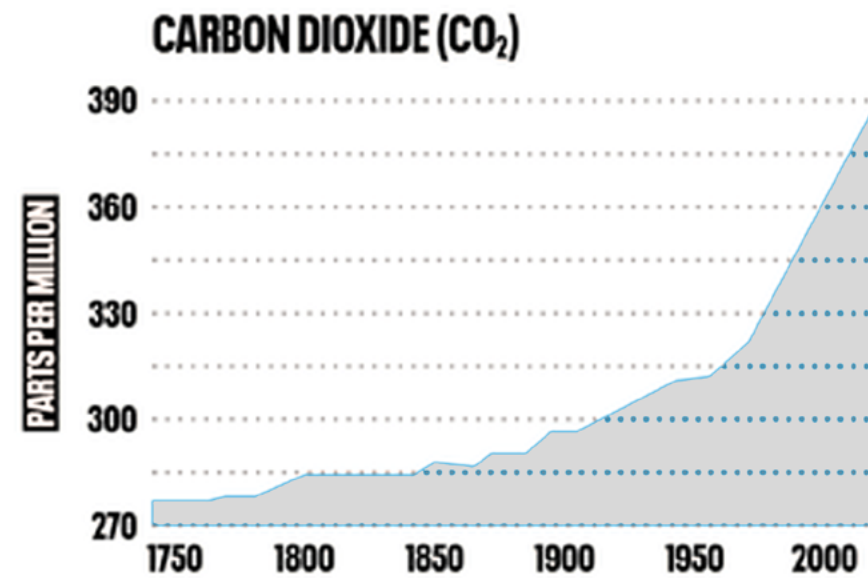
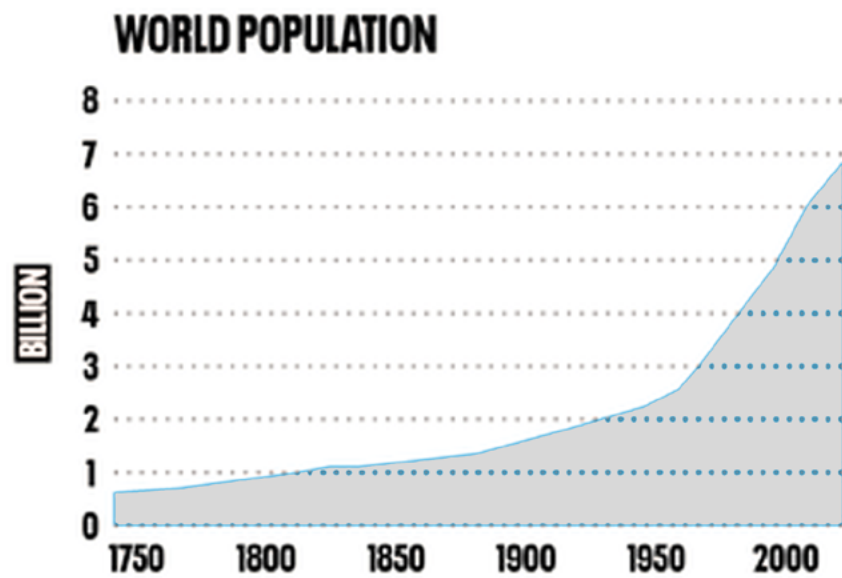
An architectural rendering of a modern building facade featuring a balcony and a vertical garden. The balcony has a wooden deck and a metal railing. A woman in a green dress is watering plants in a planter box on the balcony. Another person is walking on the balcony in the background. The building has large windows and a wooden structure. The sky is blue with some clouds.

AR3A010
Architectural Engineering

Yuxin Yang
5550459

Problem statement

Ecological consequences of human activities on the natural environment

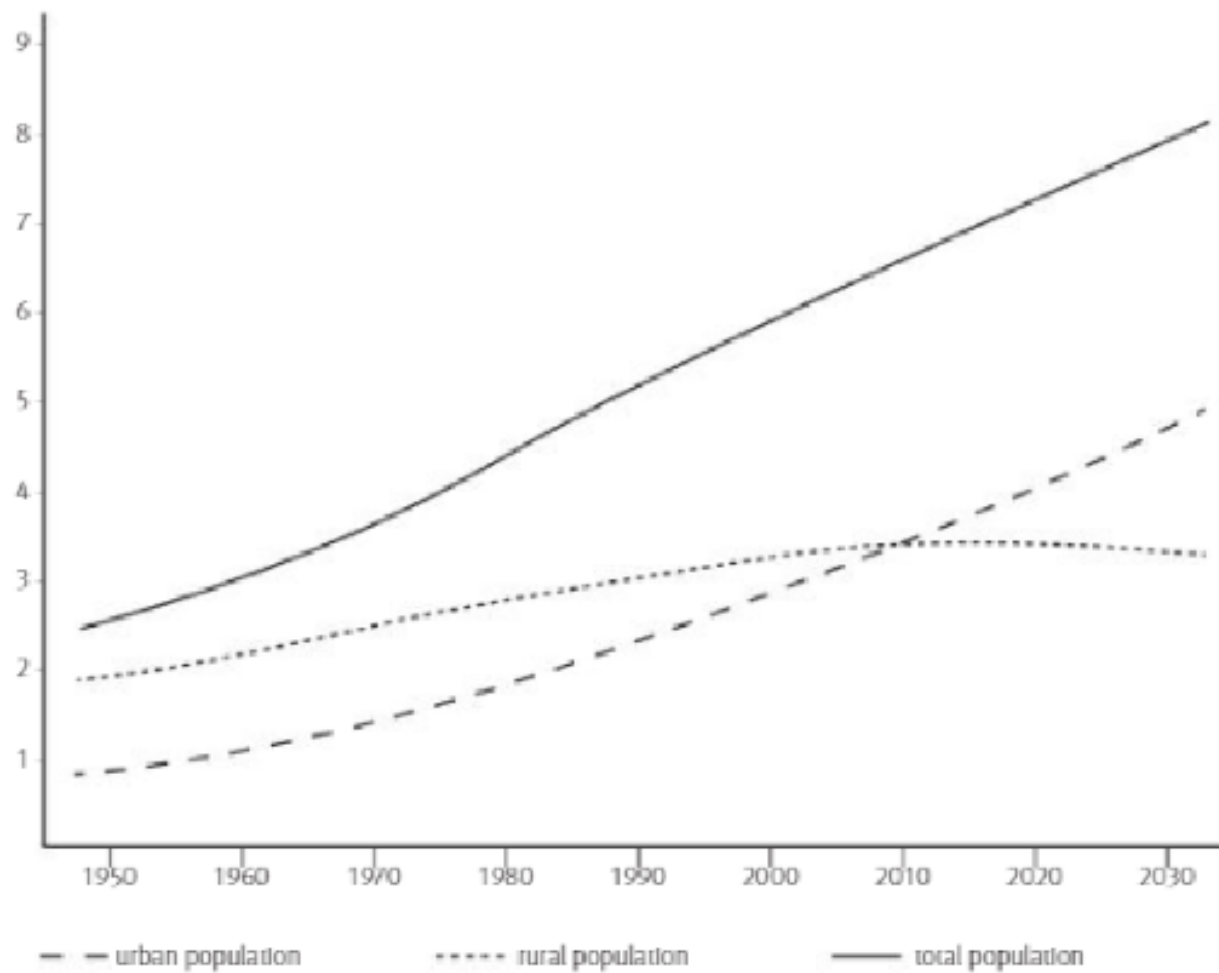


Source: WWF

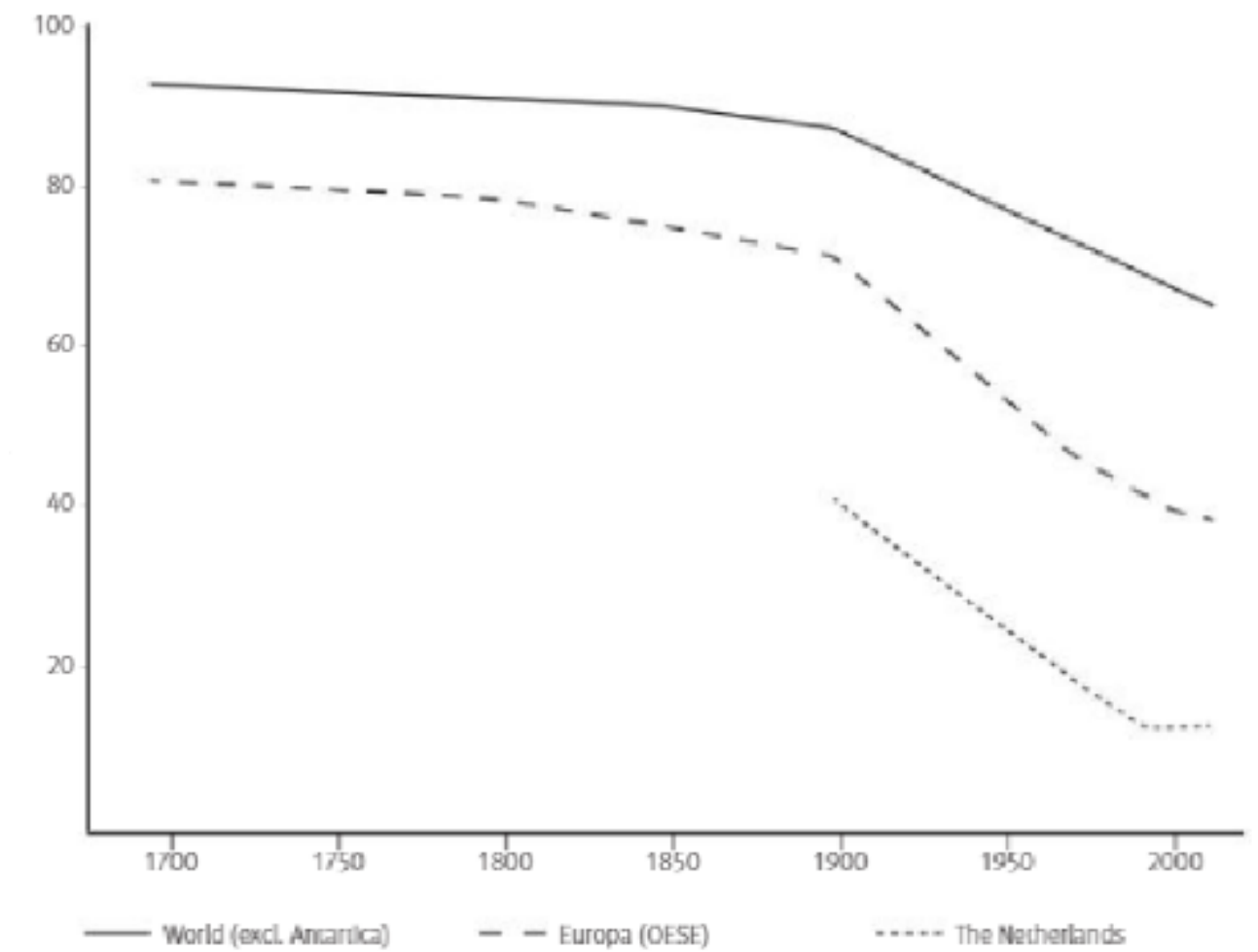
Problem statement

Biodiversity

The Growth of the world population



Main species abundance

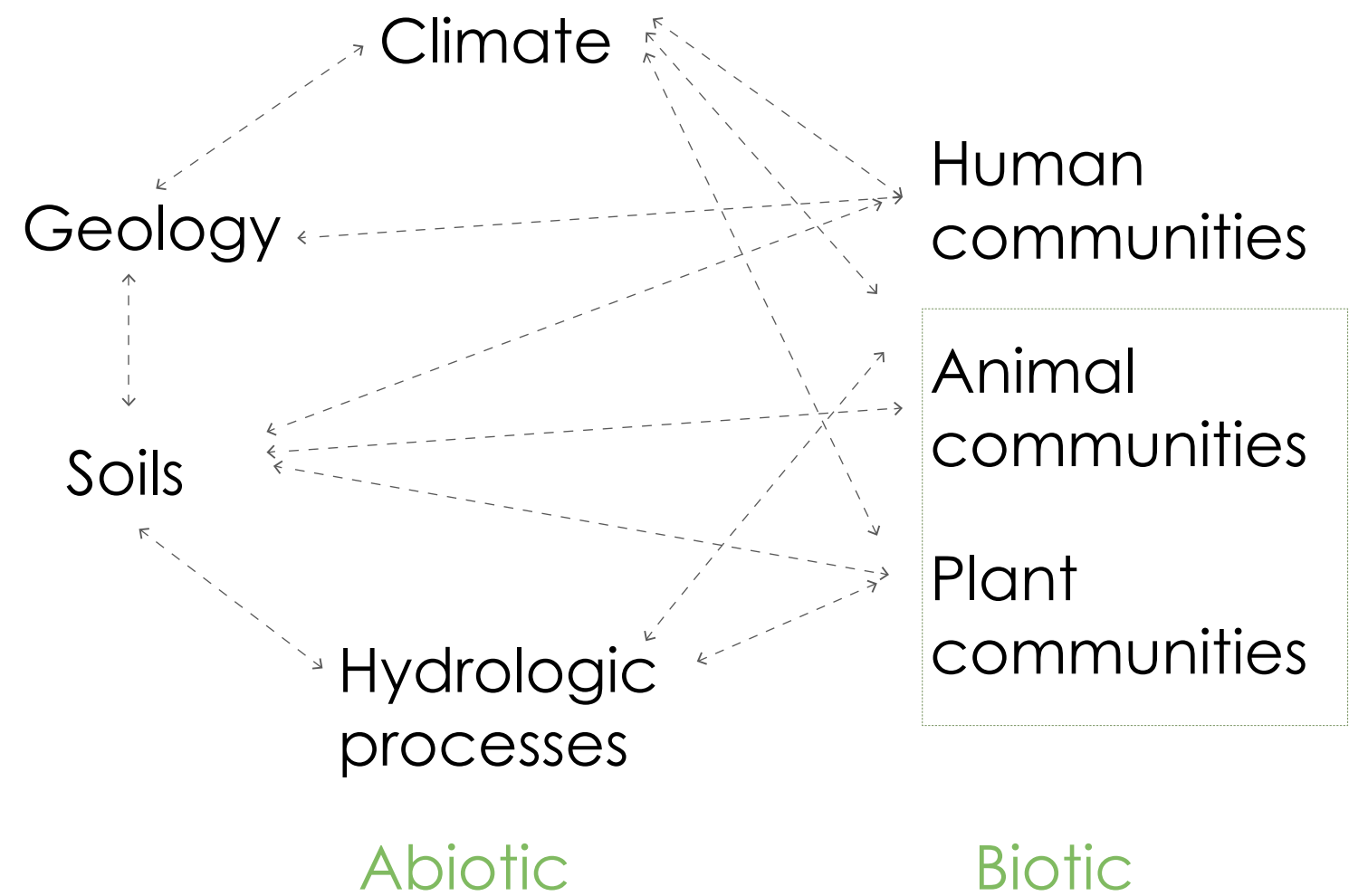


Problem statement

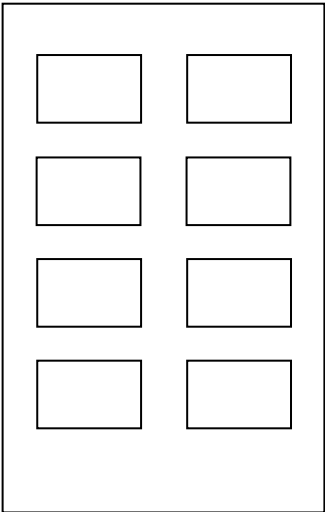
Difference between ecological and artifical environment

Ecological environment

Artifical environment



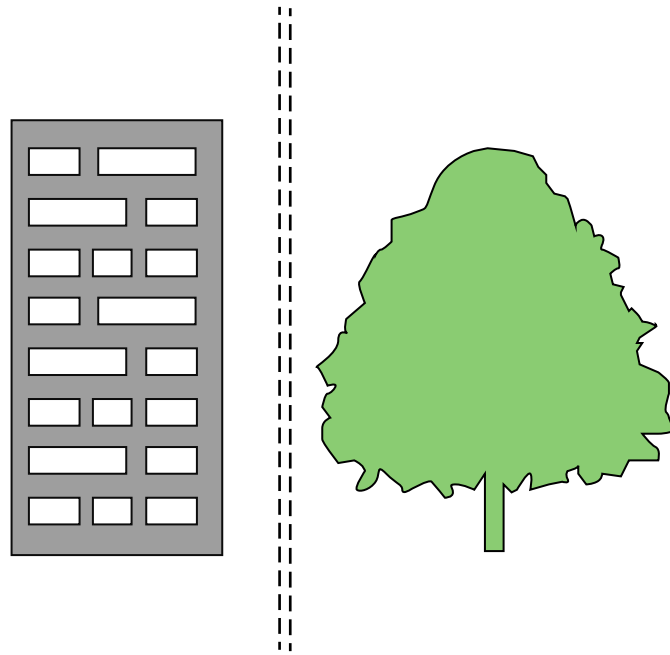
Ecosystems



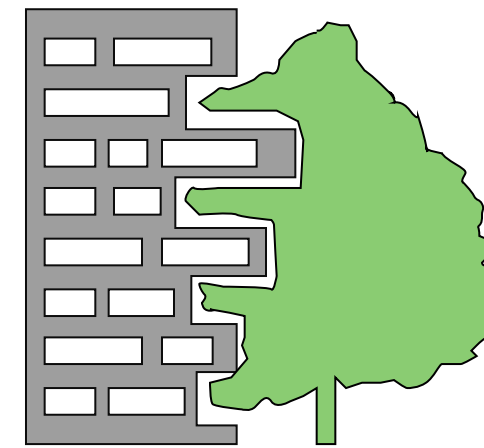
Architecture

Problem statement

Design for the ecosystem



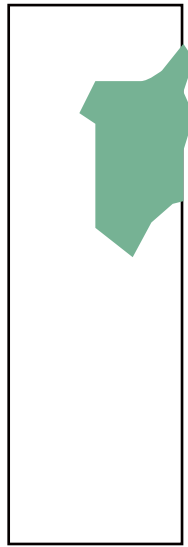
Architectural denaturalisation



Symbiotic bio-integration

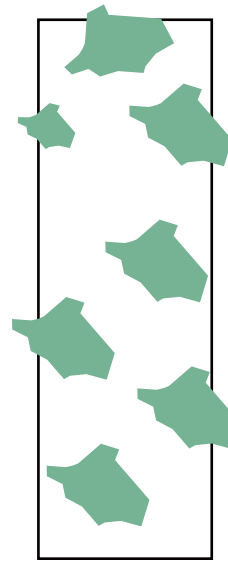
Problem statement

Three ways of designing plants and non-human biomass into built systems



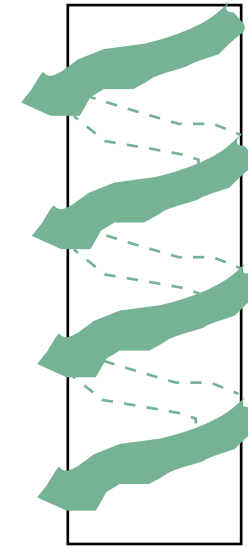
Juxtapositioning

Juxtapositioning is the concentrated placement of greening material at one or a few locations in the built form



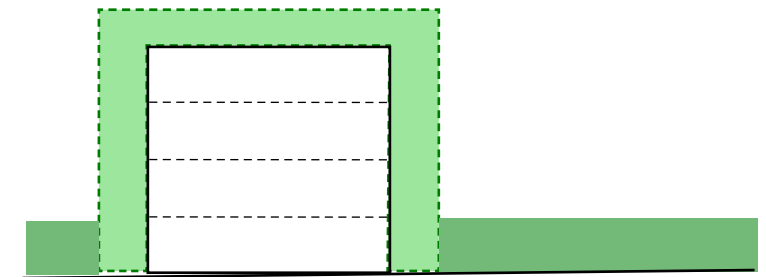
Intermixing

Intermixing is the distributed and patchy placement of green material



Integrating

Integrating consists of a woven blending of the greening material with the built form

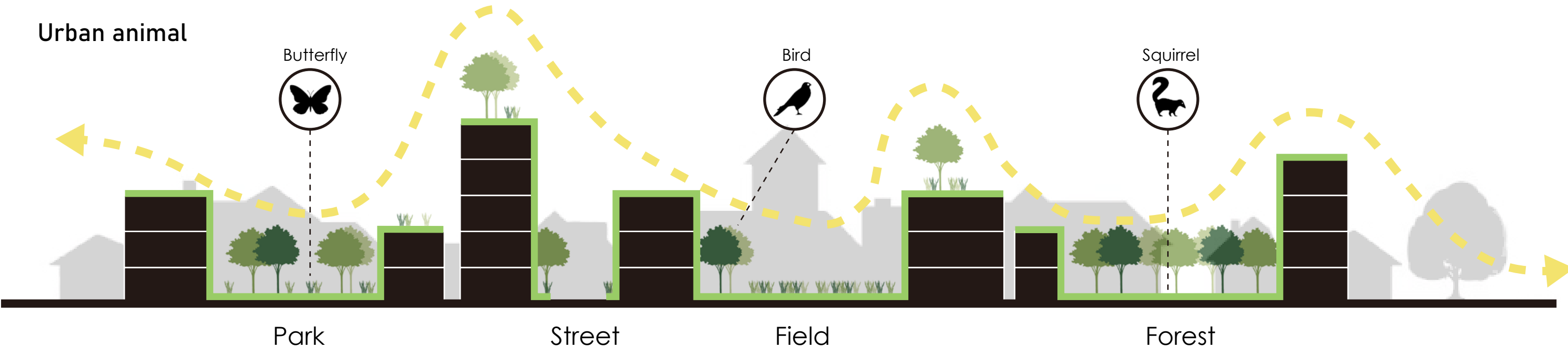


The greening material is linked to the existent vegetation at the ground plane and enables species interaction and migration, thereby engendering a more diverse and stable ecosystem

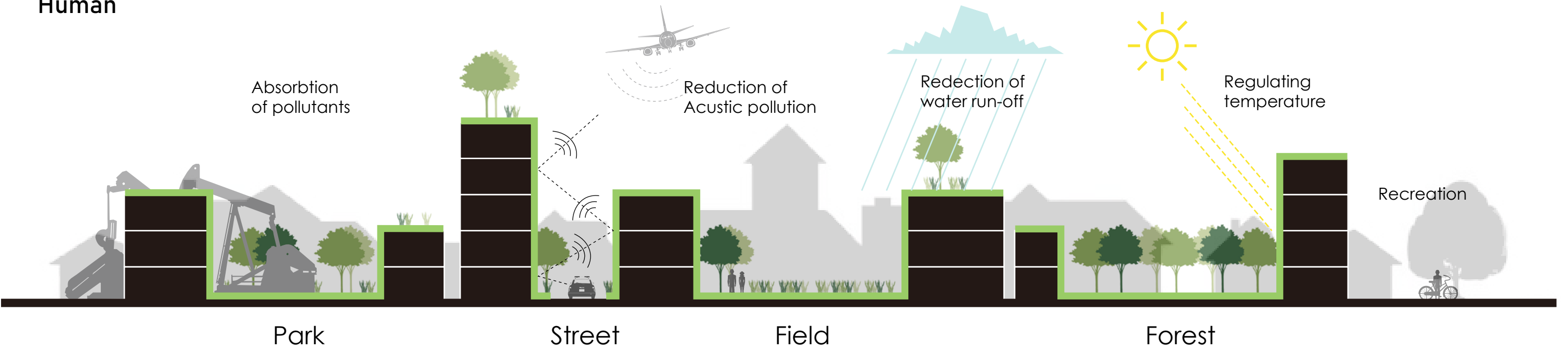
Problem statement

Ecological connection

Urban animal



Human



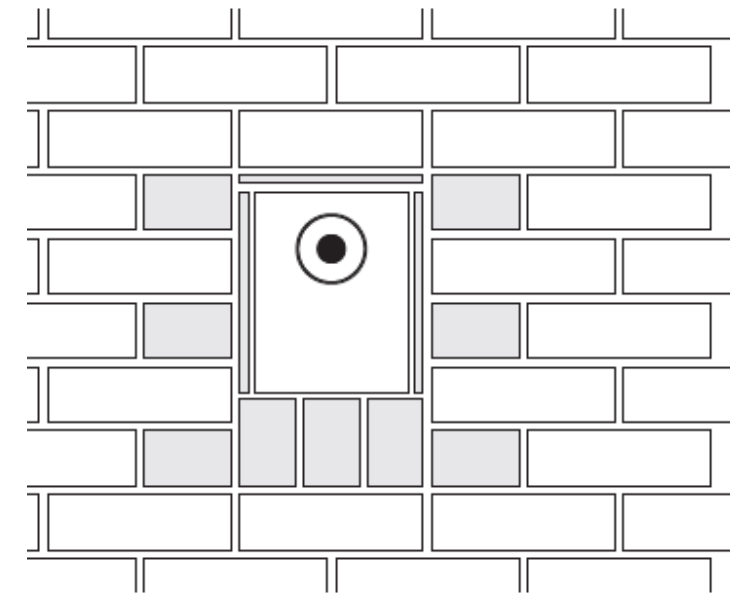
Problem statement

Building-reliant species

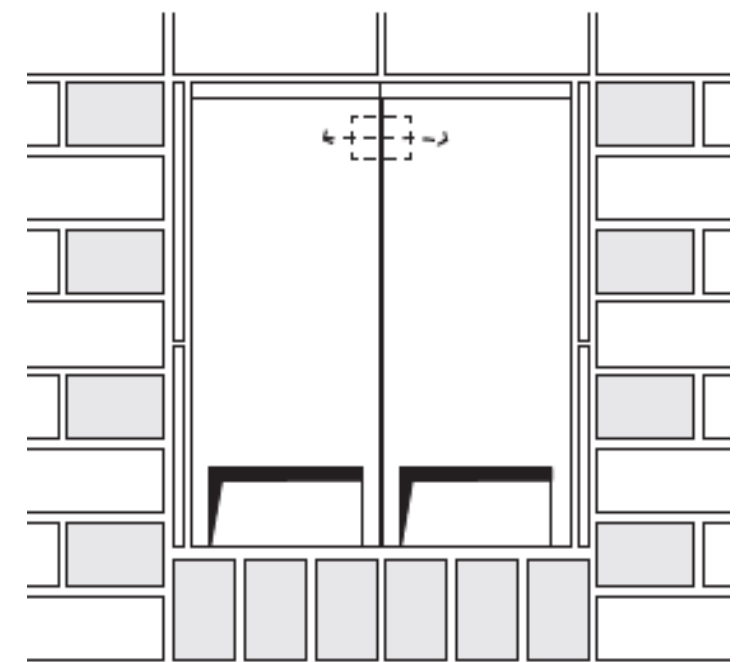
As our buildings and developments have crept over the landscape, some animal species have adapted to share our built structures with us in order to survive, and have done so for a very long time. Some of these animals have come to depend on buildings for their survival. We term them 'building-reliant species'.



Nesting bricks for birds

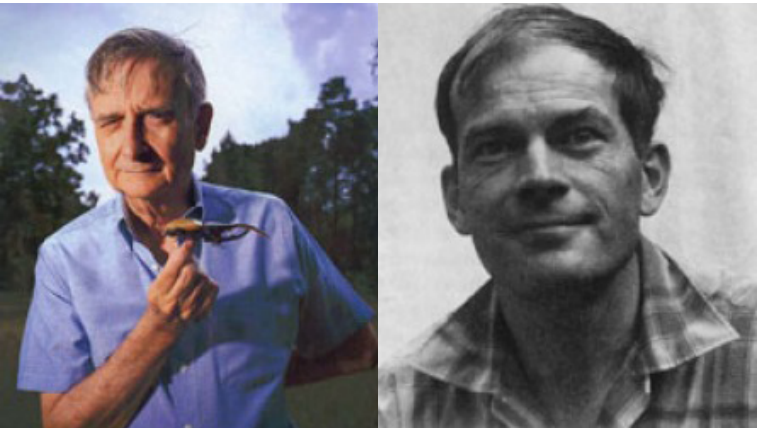


Bat boxes



Problem statement

Home range



Robert H. MacArthur and Edward O. Wilson



Jing gan



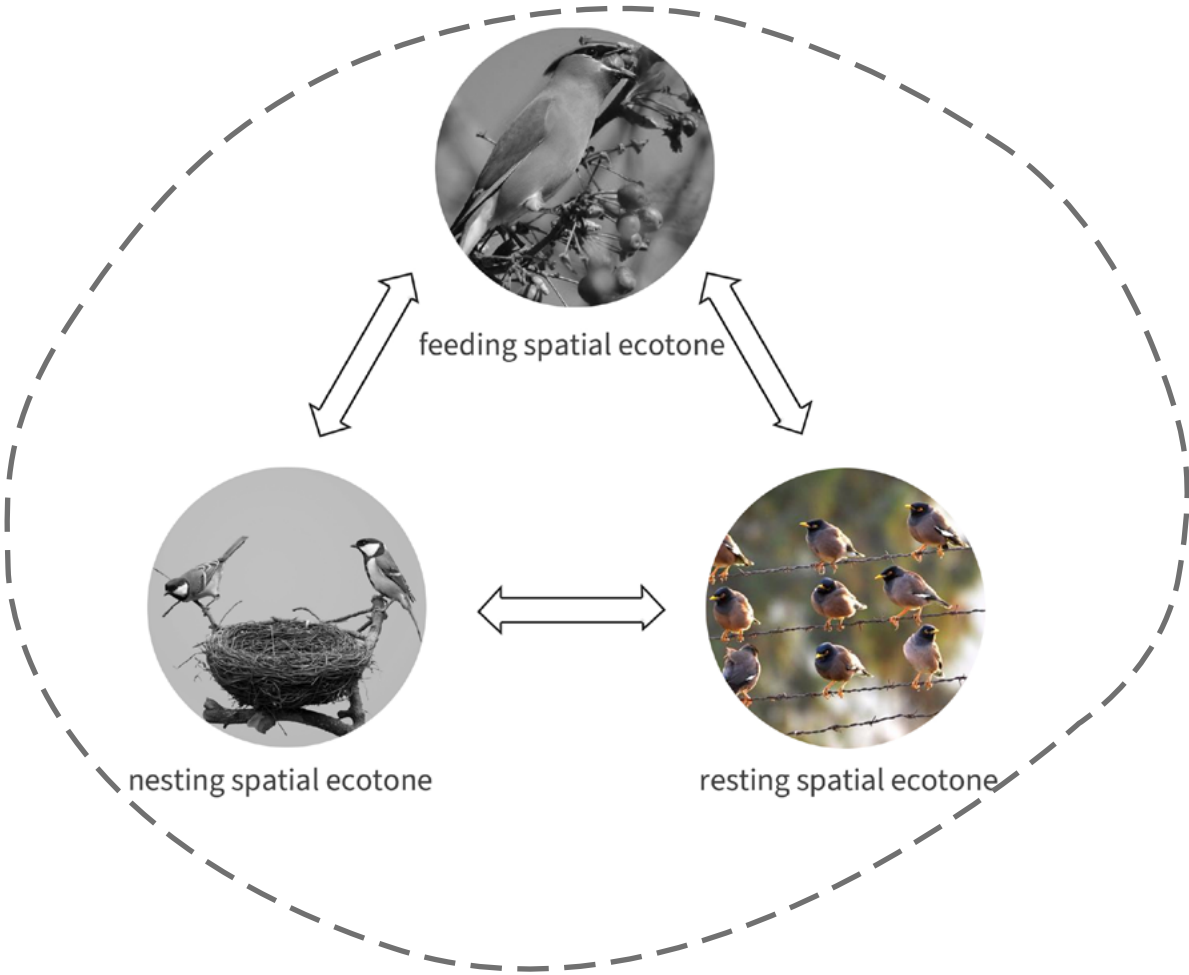
Eva Meyrier and Lukas Jenni et al.

The Theory of Island Biogeography

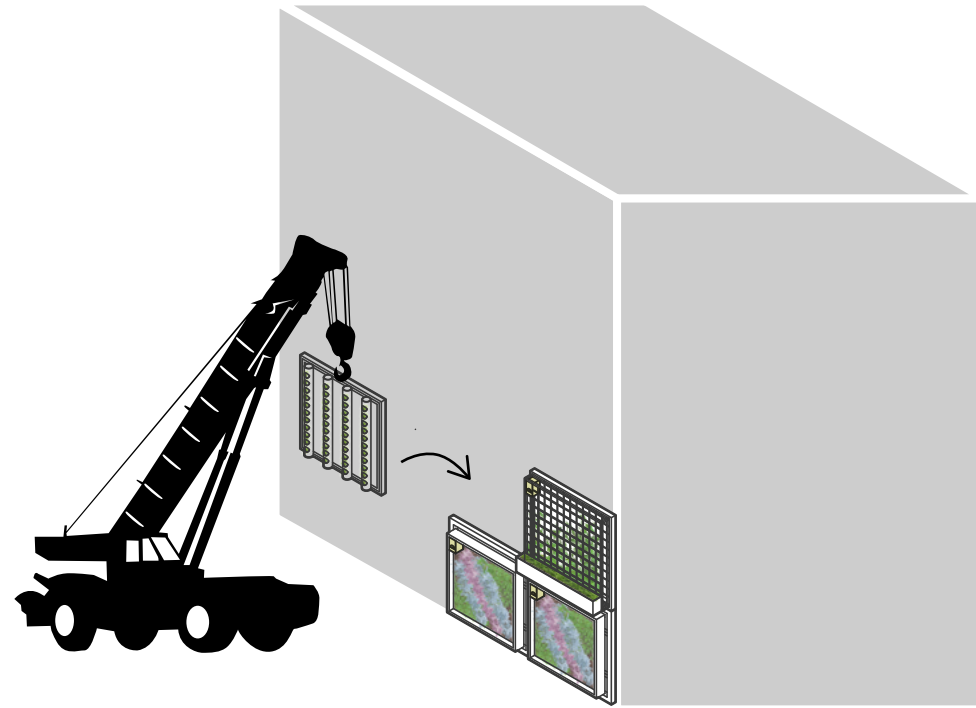
Convergent demands of nesting, feeding and resting space ecotopes

Nest sites should be provided in or close to adequate food resources

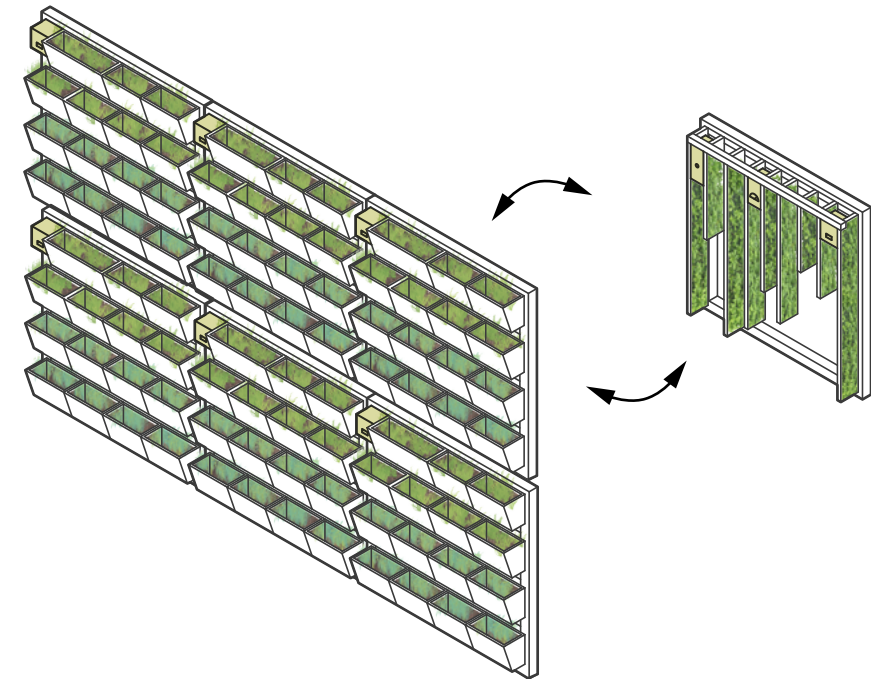
Home range



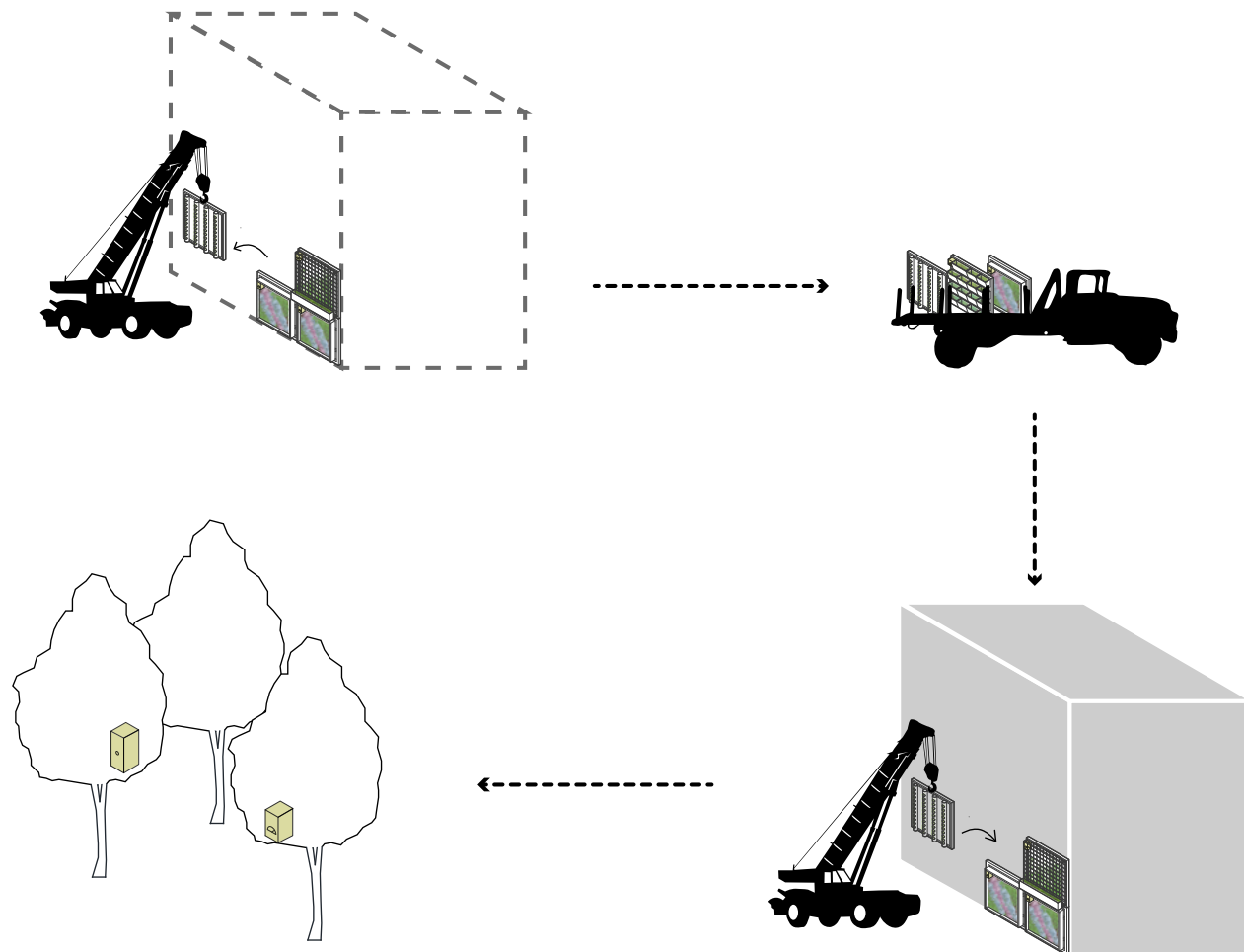
Why Modularity



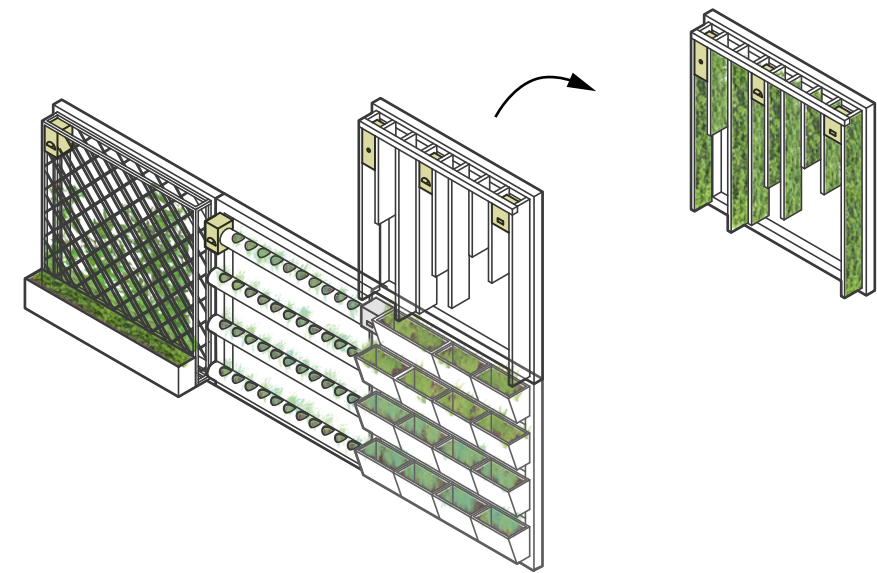
Quick installation without disturbing surrounding people and animals



Flexibility (to respond to changes in animal needs)



Recoverable and recyclable



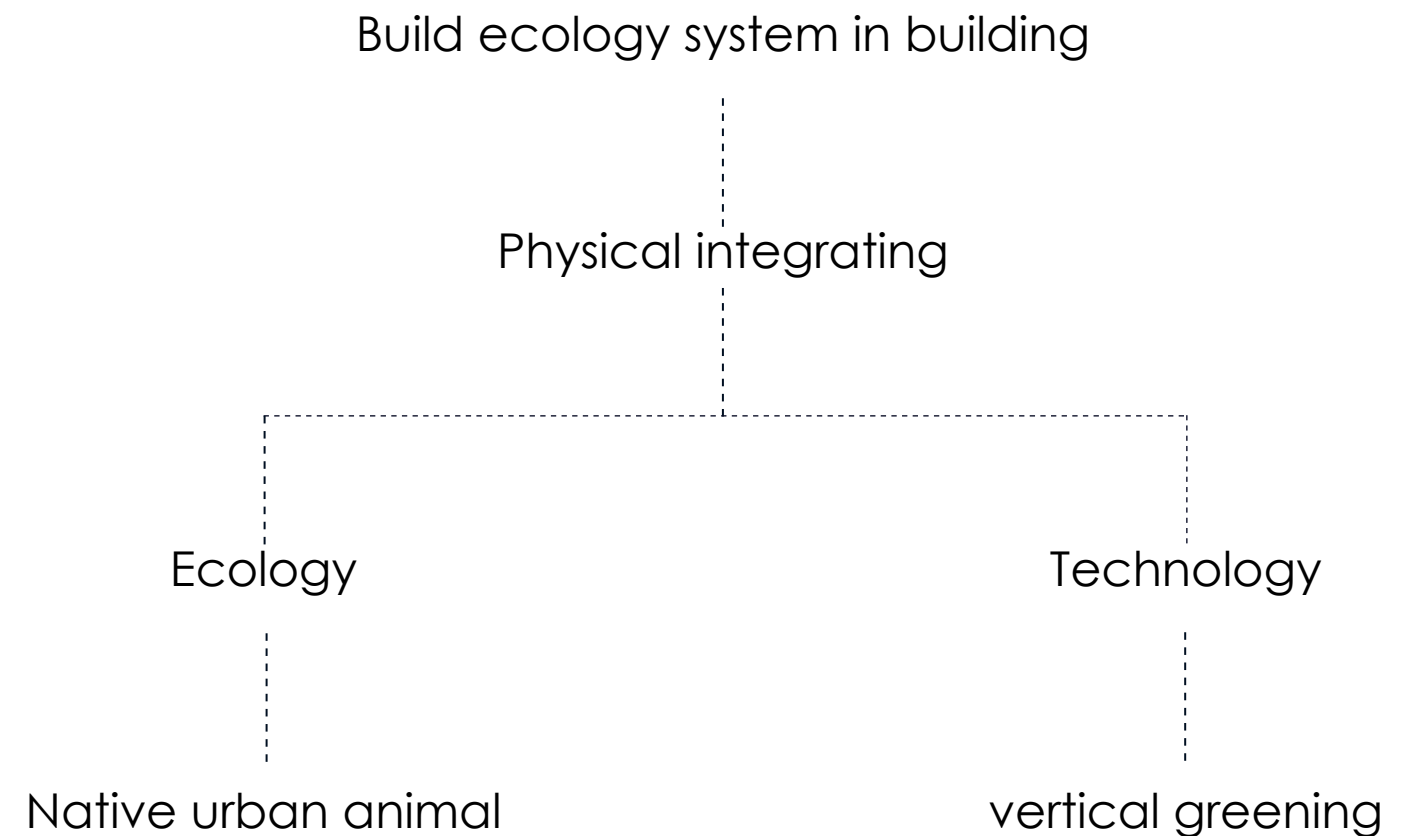
Easy to maintain

Research

Research question: How to use flexible modular vertical greening system to enhance the biodiversity of the city and build an ecological system on the building scale?

Sub question:

- 1.What is local biodiversity?
- 2.What is modular vertical greening?
- 3.How to combine the needs of urban animals with modular vertical greening system?



Research

Target species

Birds:



House sparrow



Black redstarts



Common swift



Oystercatcher

Bats:



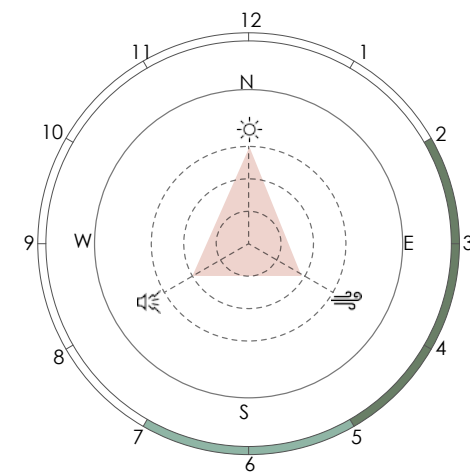
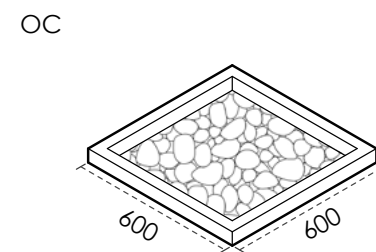
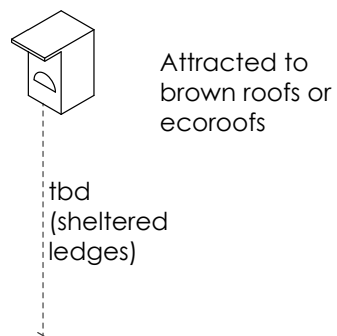
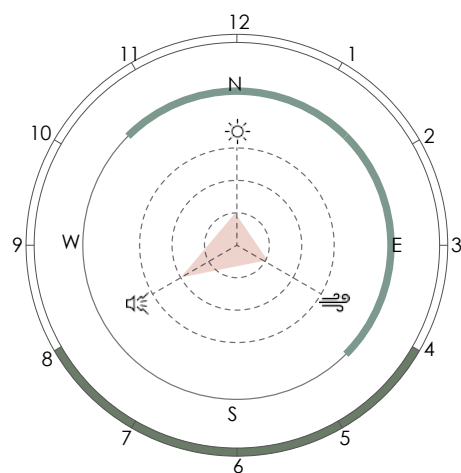
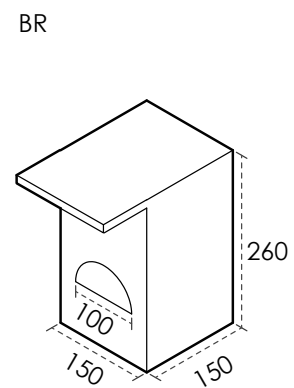
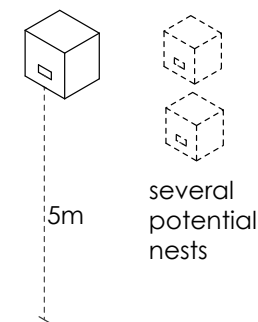
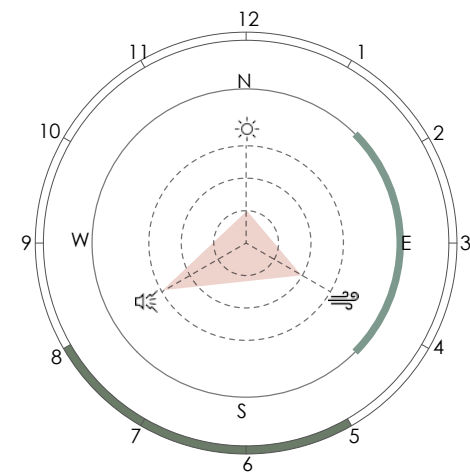
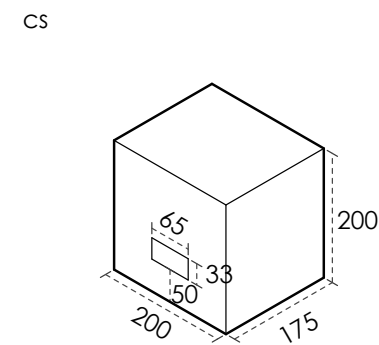
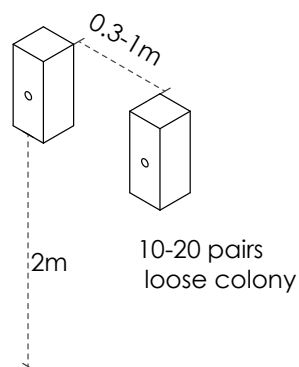
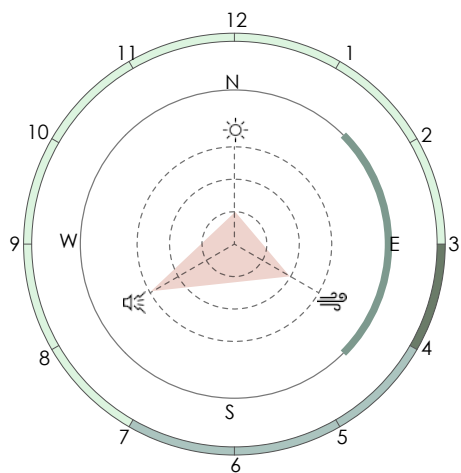
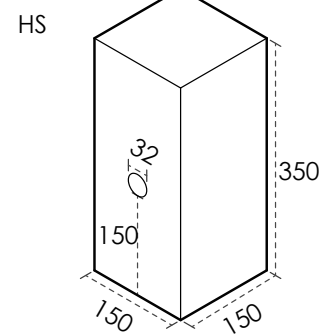
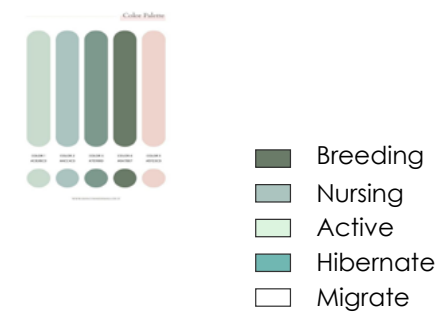
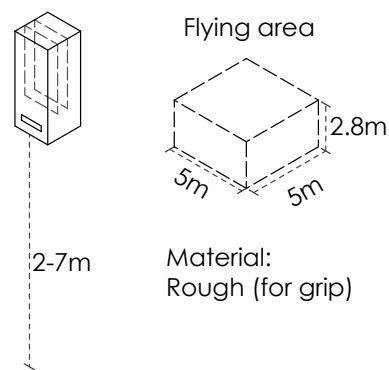
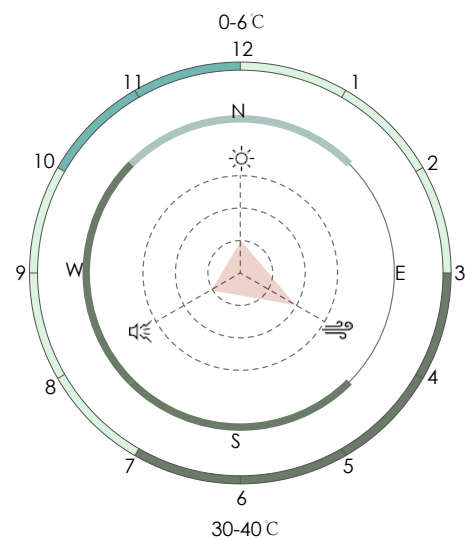
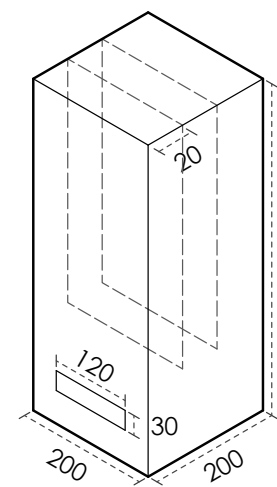
Common
pipistrelle

Insects: Wild bees

Plants: Native plant species

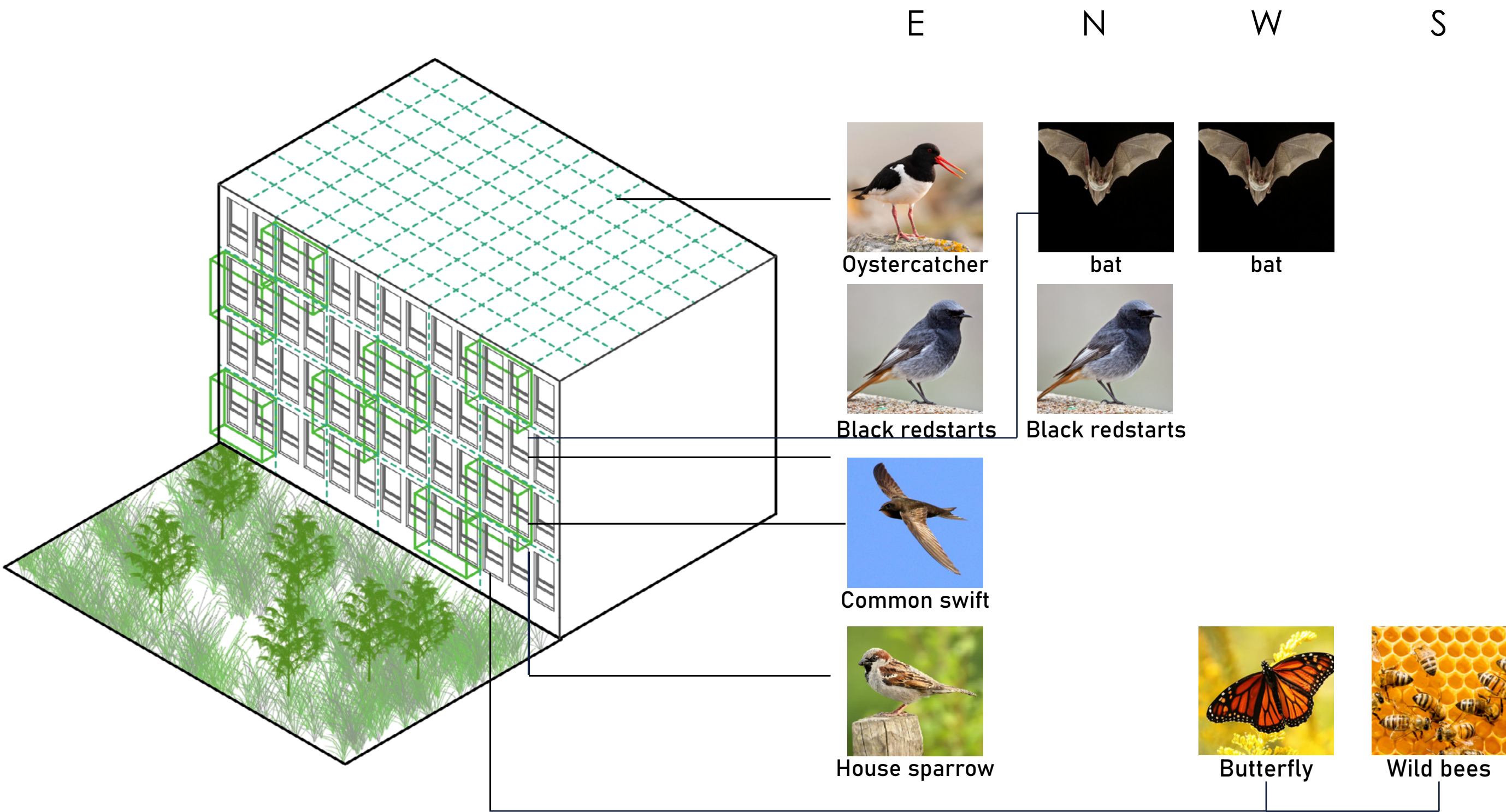
Result1: Native urban animal

Needs for nesting and breeding space



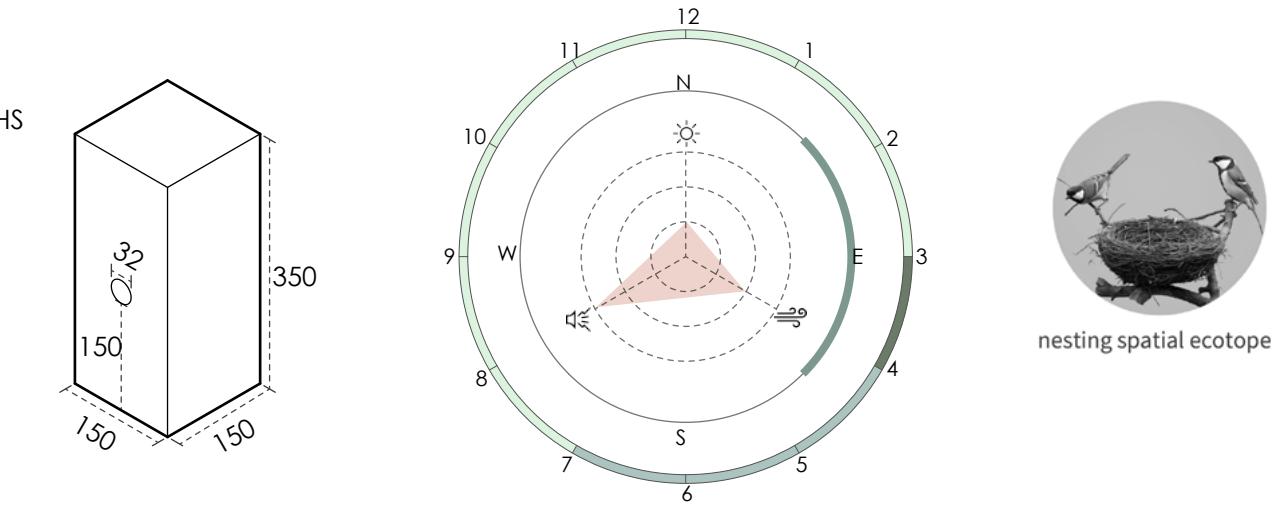
Result1: Native urban animal

Different nesting positions in the building

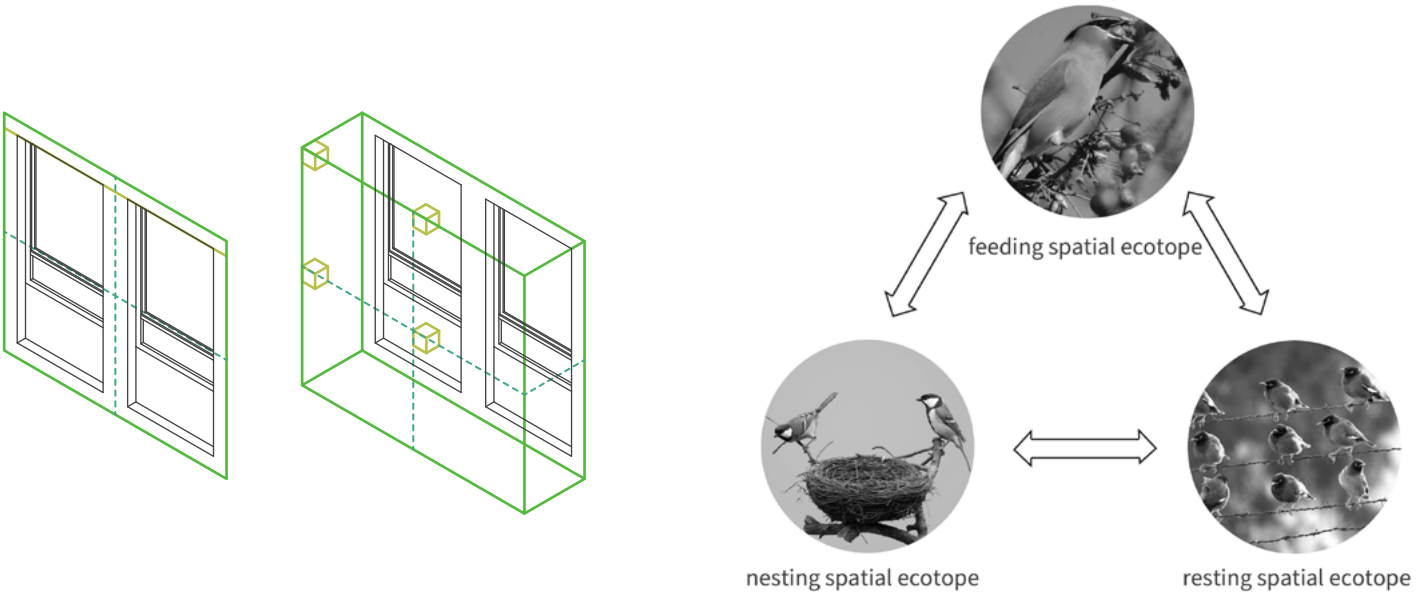


Result1: Native urban animal

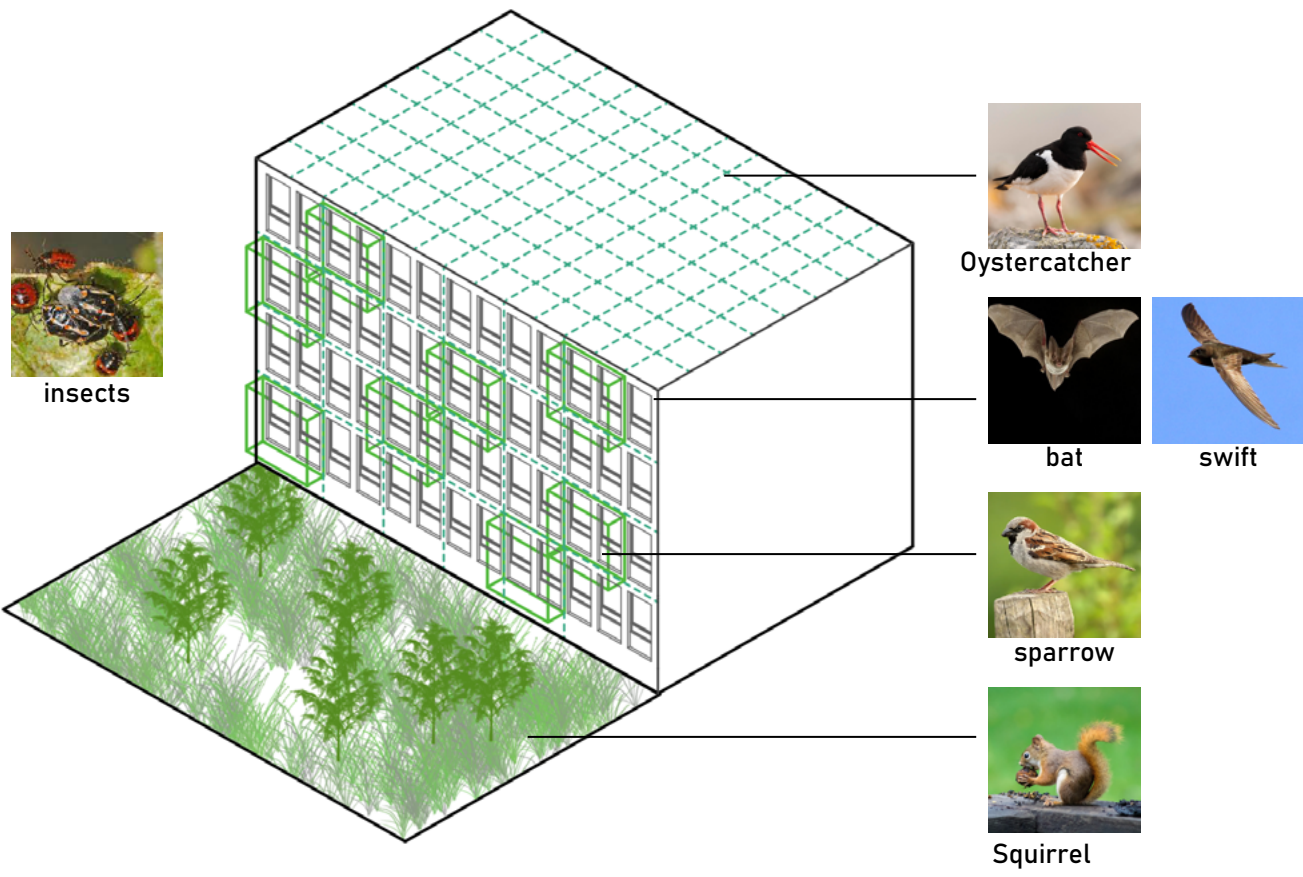
Ecotopes in different scales



Element

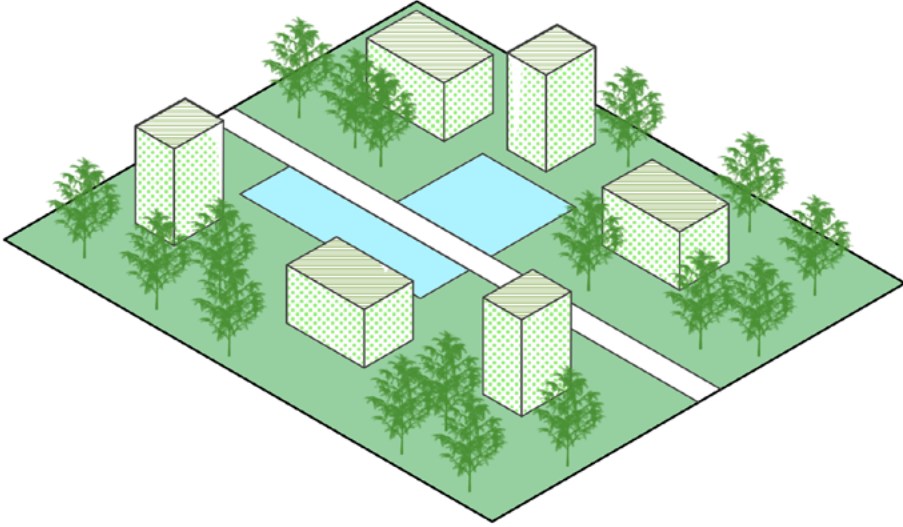


Unit



Building

Creating better habitats for building-dependent species

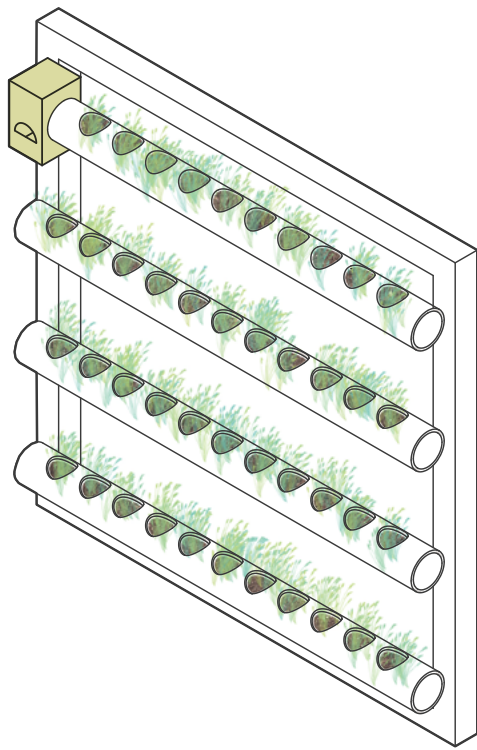


Neighbourhood

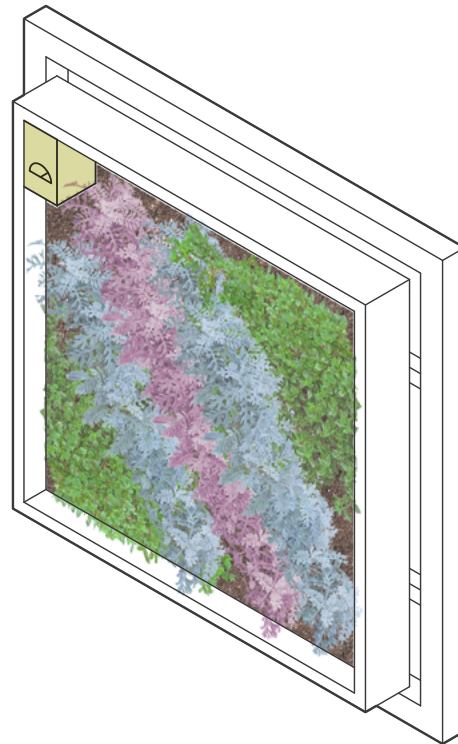
Result2:Vertical greening

Different types of green walls

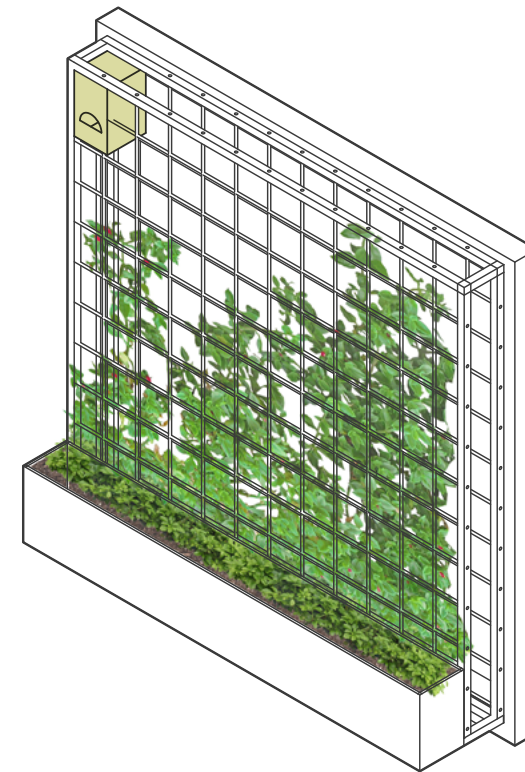
Pipe living wall



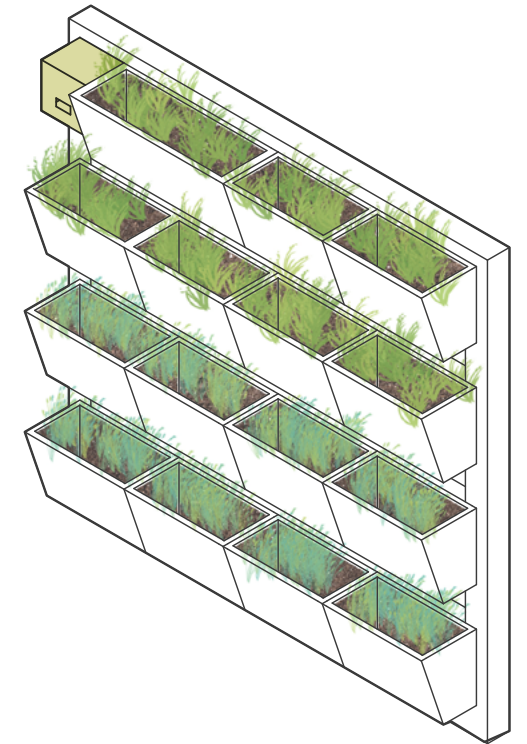
Panel living wal



Indirect
green wall
mesh support



Planter living wall



Result2: Vertical greening

Requirements for plant species and green wall structures

Species:



Bergenia



Polystichum



Dryopteris



Asplenium

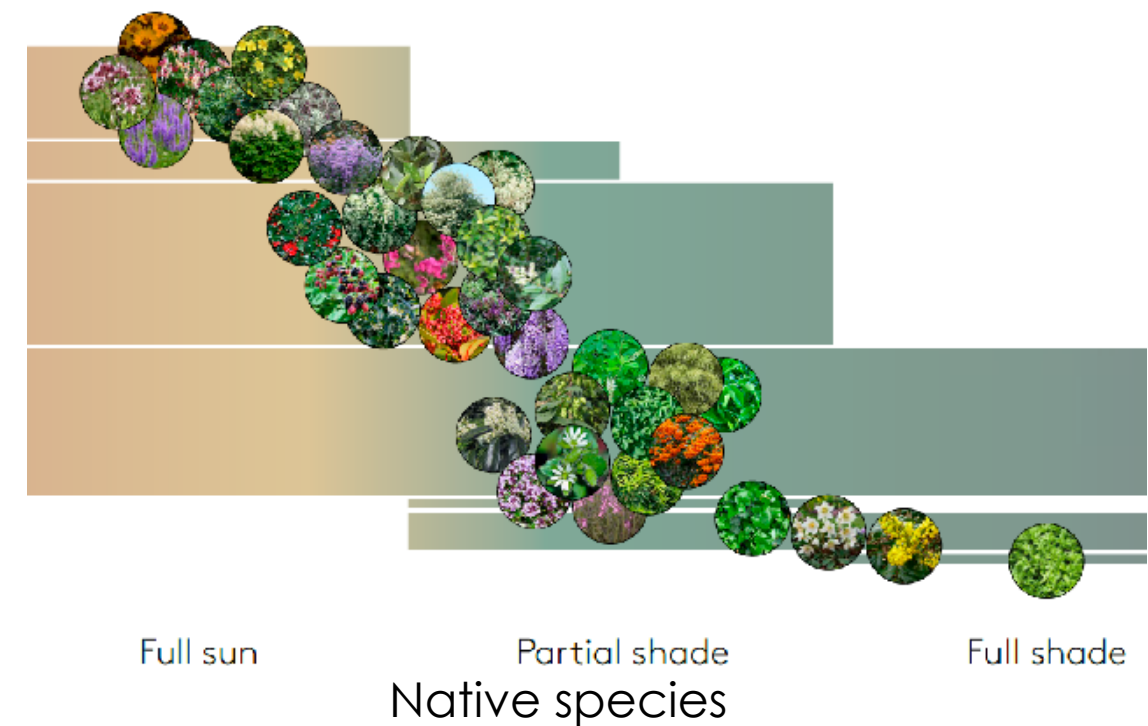


Heuchera

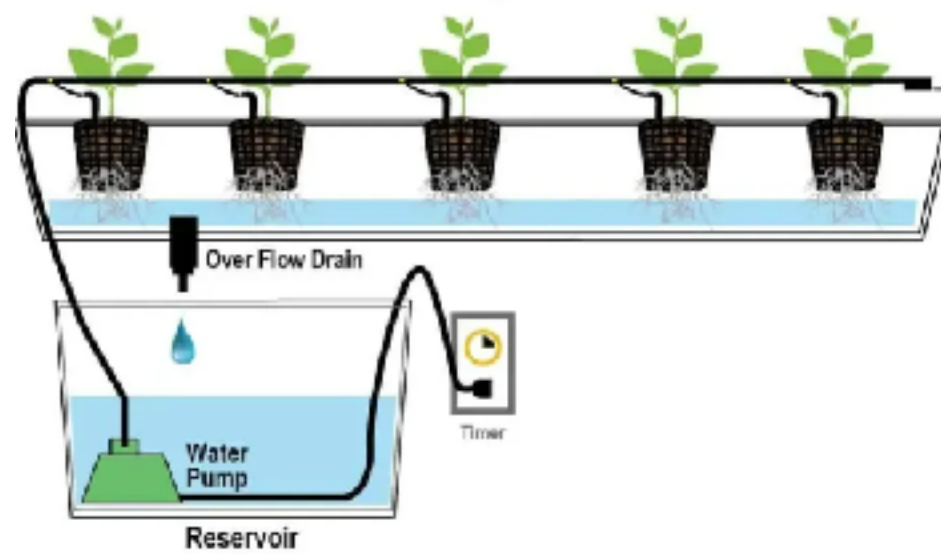


Hedra Helix

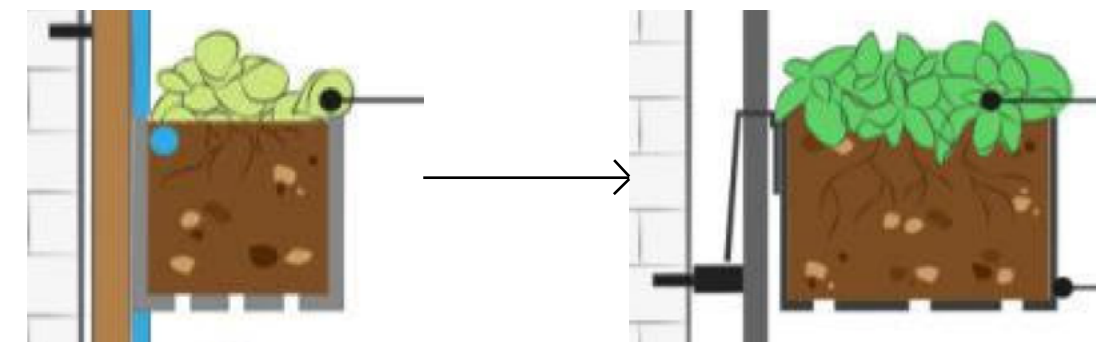
Evergreen species



Structure:



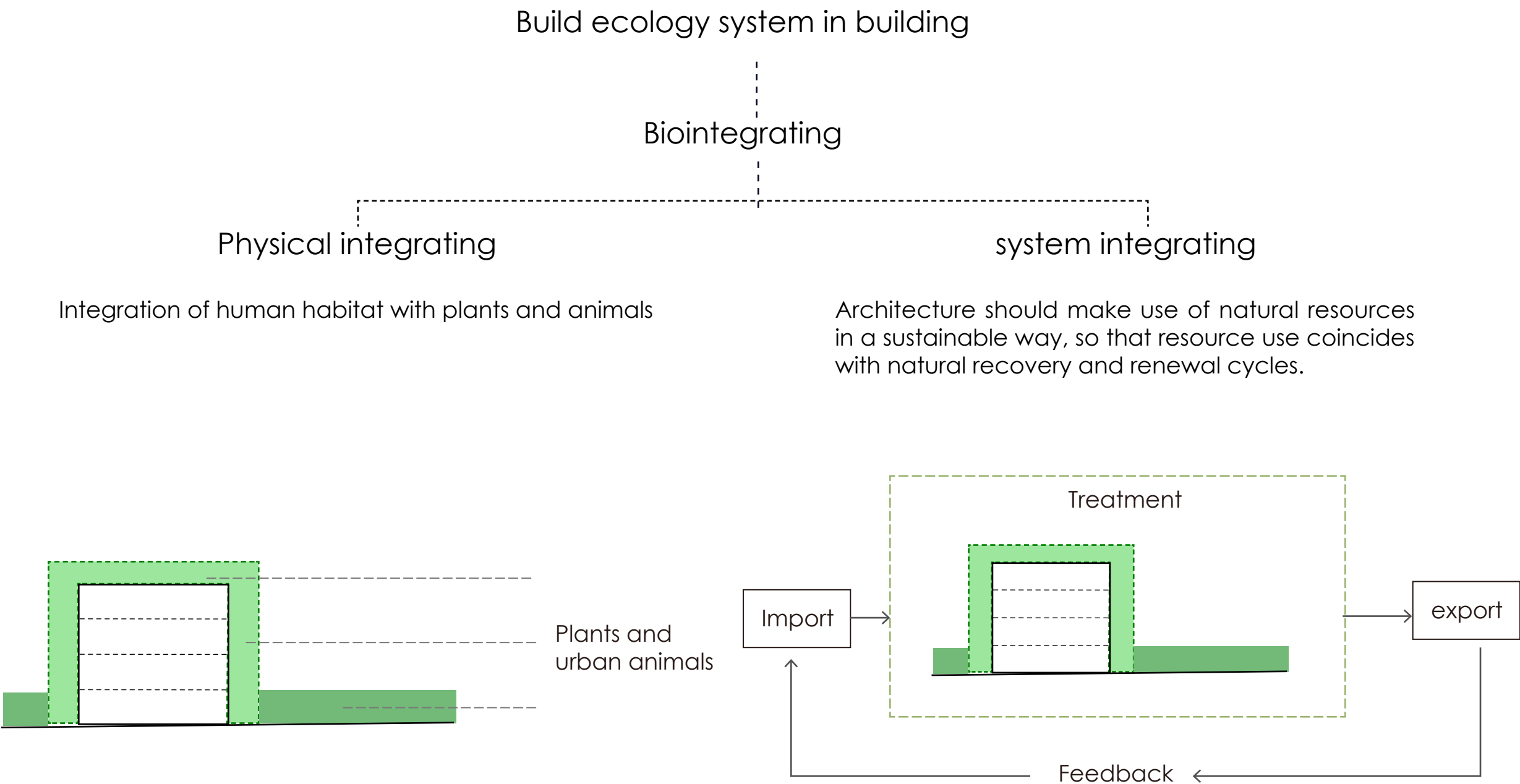
Drip irrigation



Enlarge rooting area
(new containers)

Result3: System integration

Modelling natural ecosystem



Modelling biological structures in ecosystems

Modelling energy cycles in ecosystems

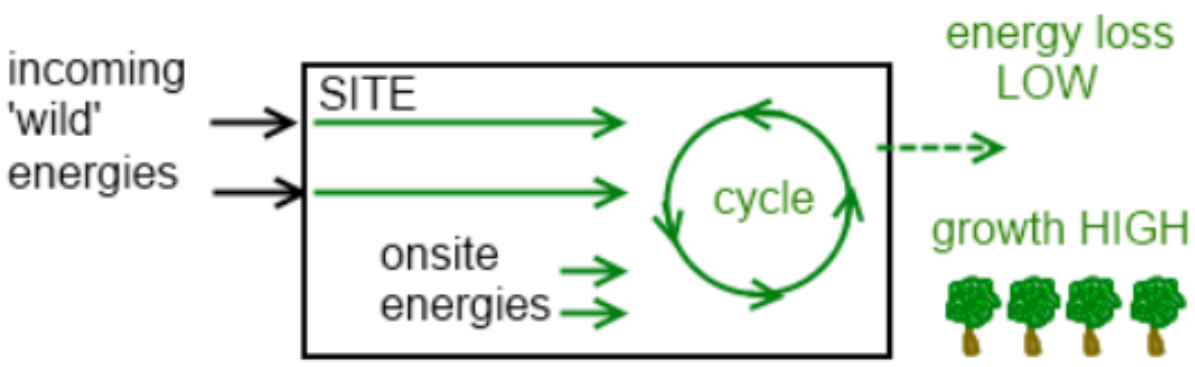
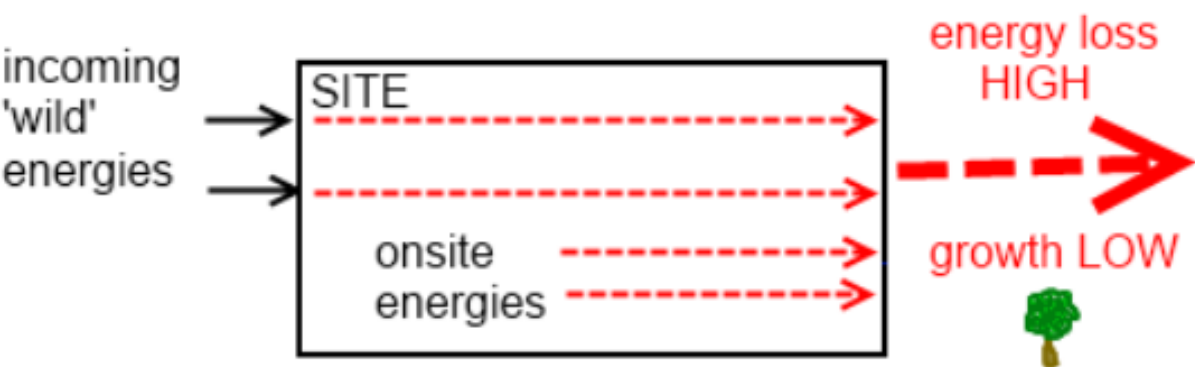
Result3: System integration

Create energy cycle

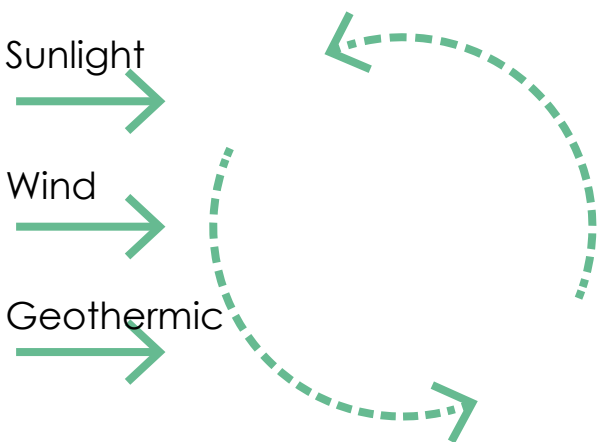
Existing

New

No Energy Cycling - energy not retained in system



Bioclimatic design

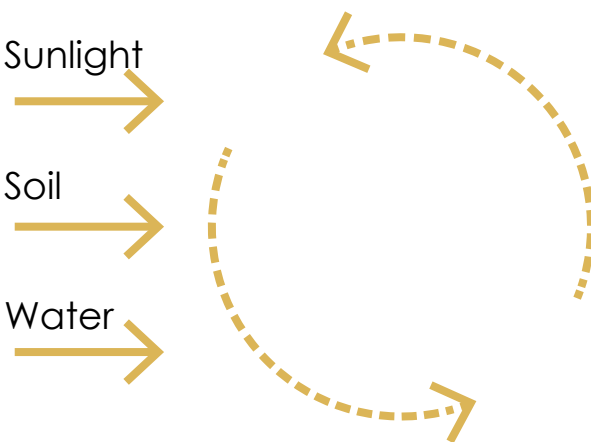


Shade/Heat storage

Natural ventilation

Geothermal heating systems

Energy cycle

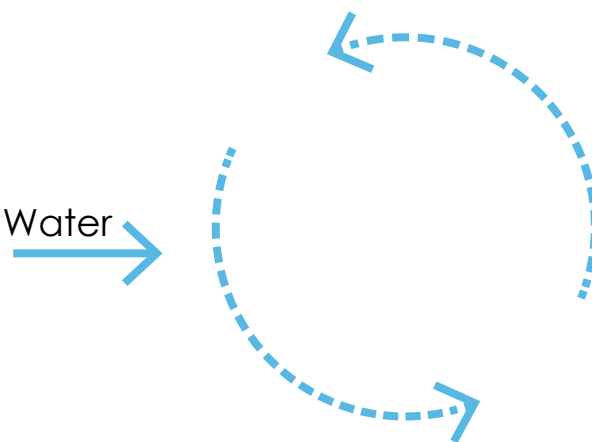


Permaculture

Compost piles

Solar panel

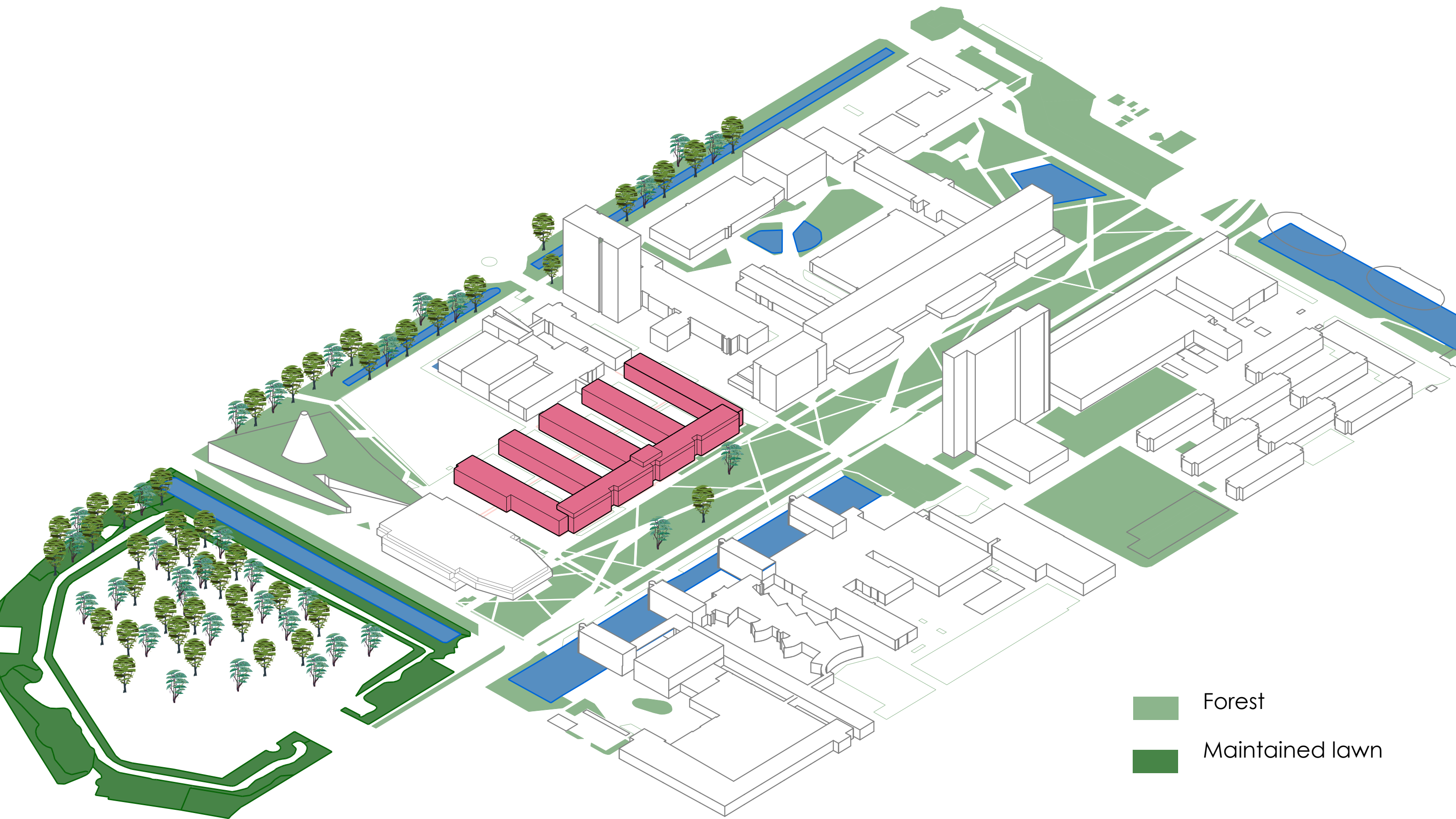
Water cycle



Green wall for
greywater treatment

Context

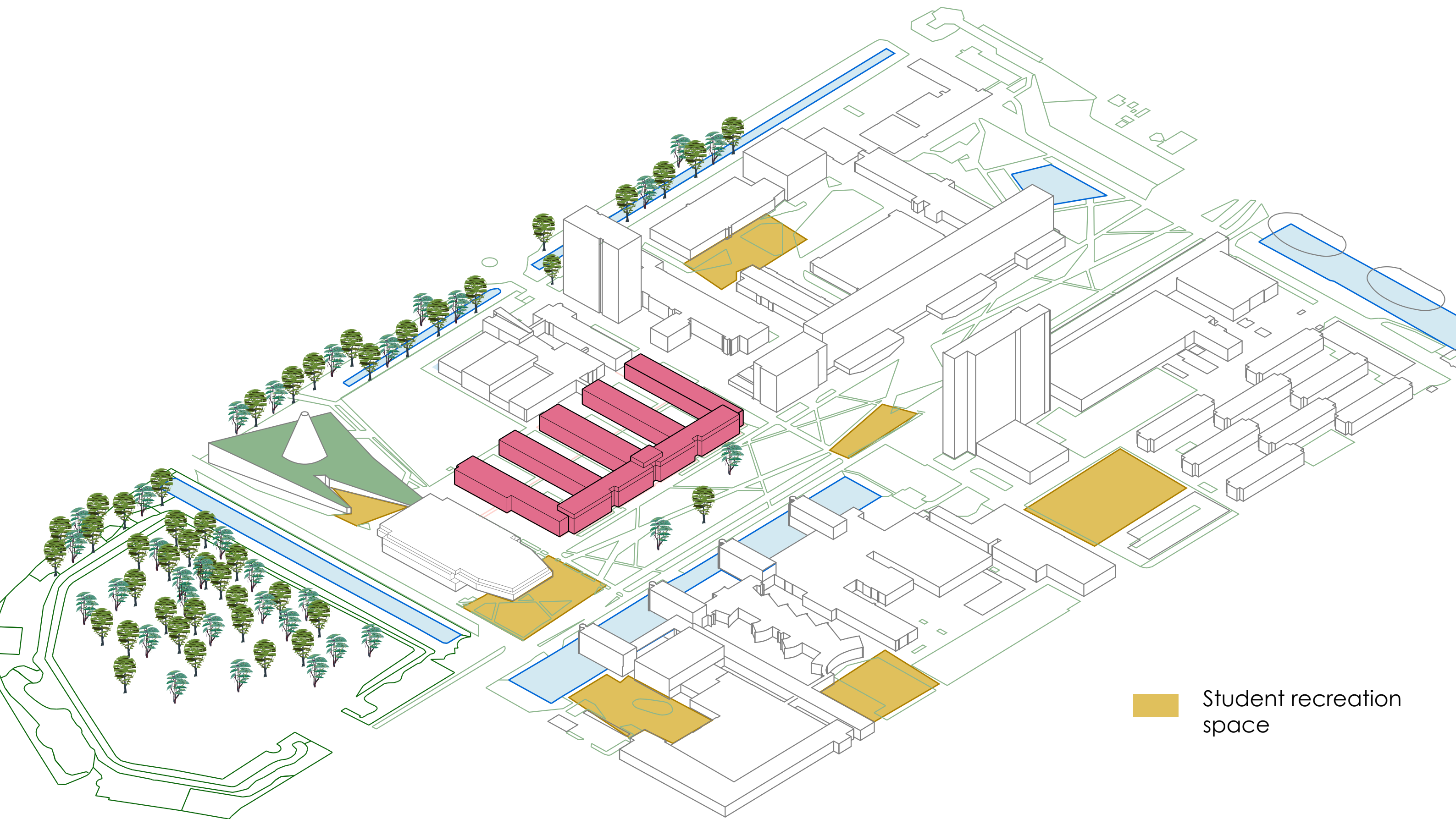
Site analysis-Greenary and water



- Forest
- Maintained lawn

Context

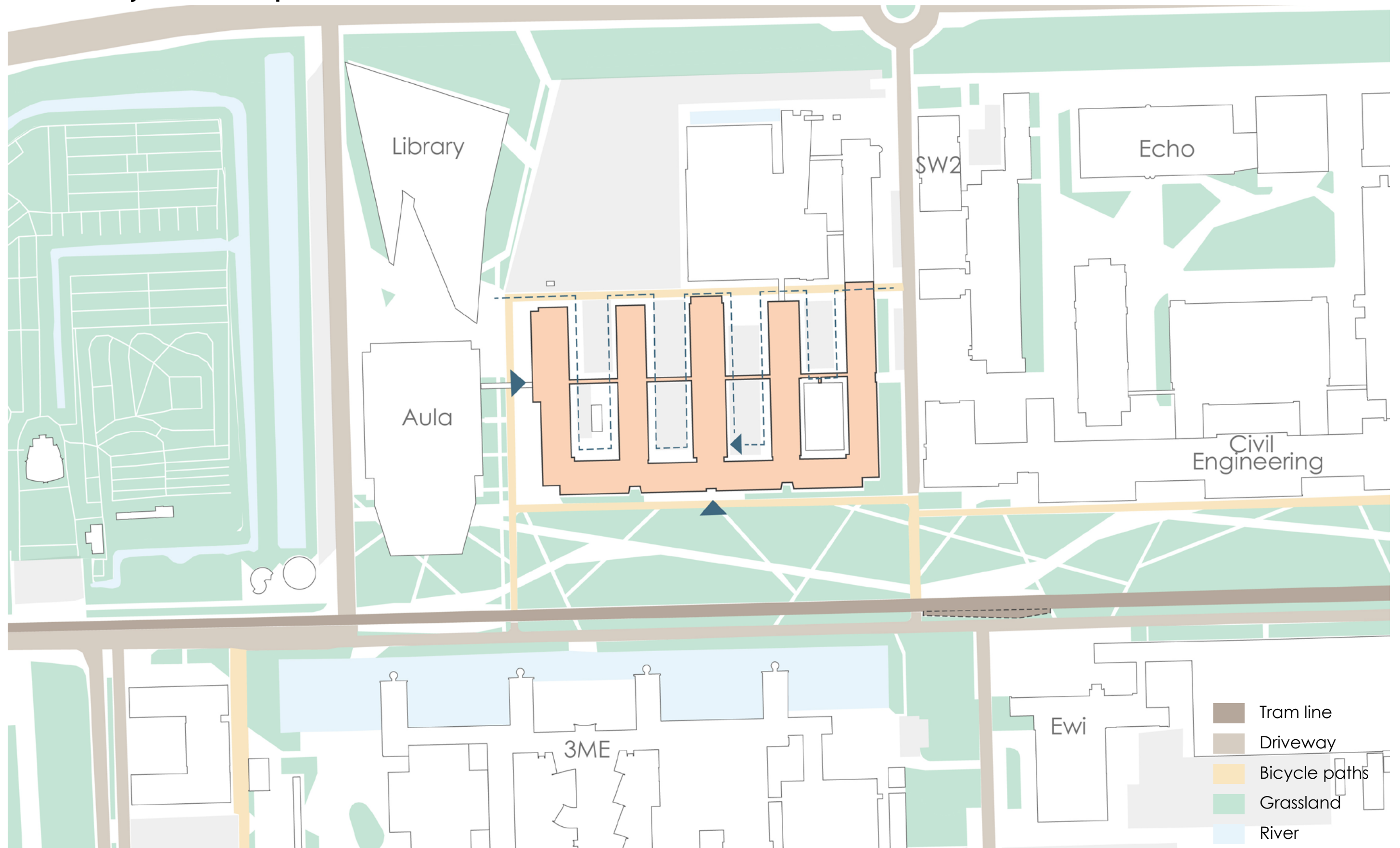
Delft campus-Area vision



Student recreation space

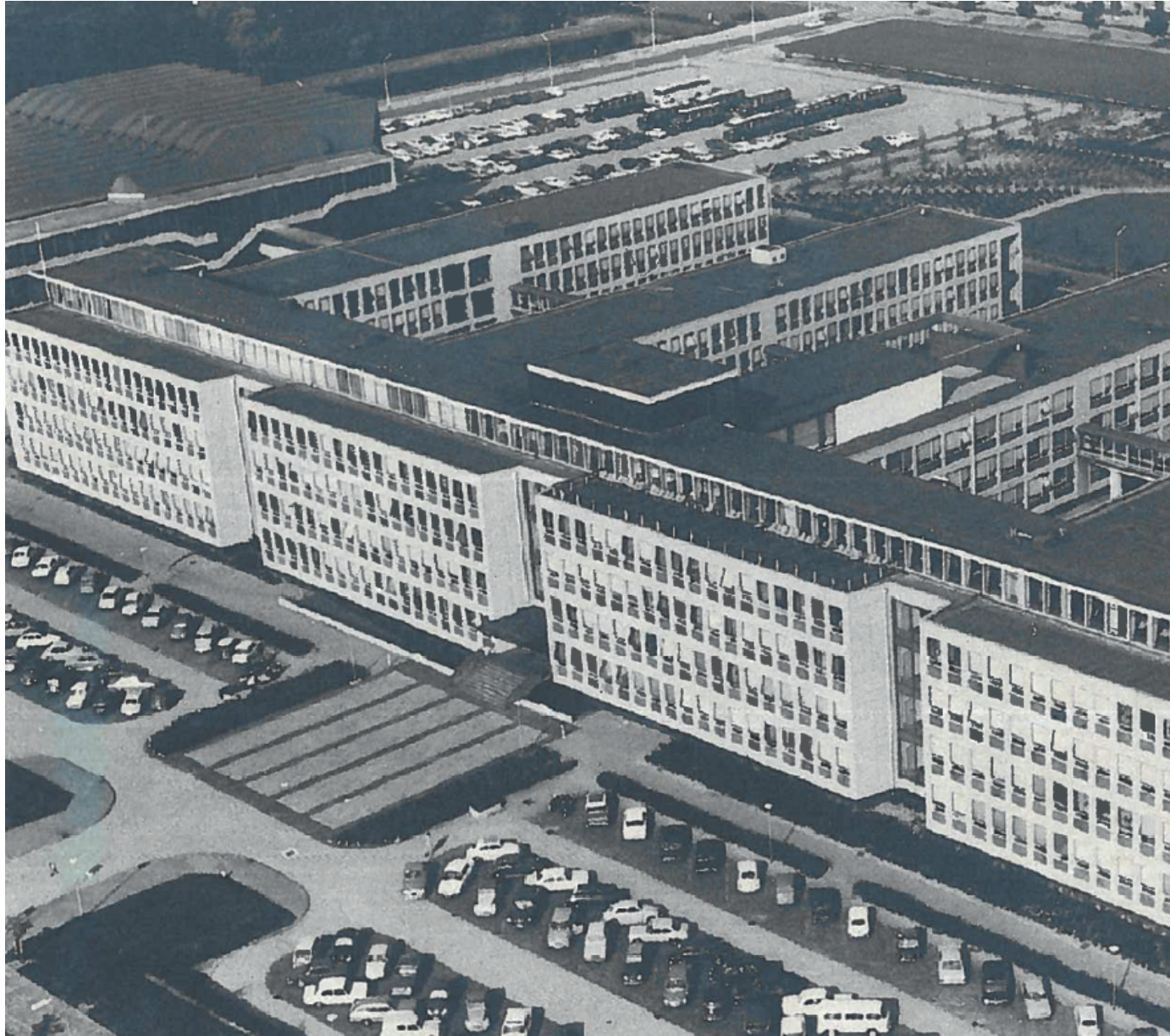
Context

Site analysis-Transportation



Context

TNW



Context

TNW-Courtyard



1. Courtyard space used for parking, lack of landscaping
2. Lack of function within
3. Lack of places to stay within



The courtyards are not connected to each other and there are many dead end spaces

Context

TNW-Surrounding Green Space



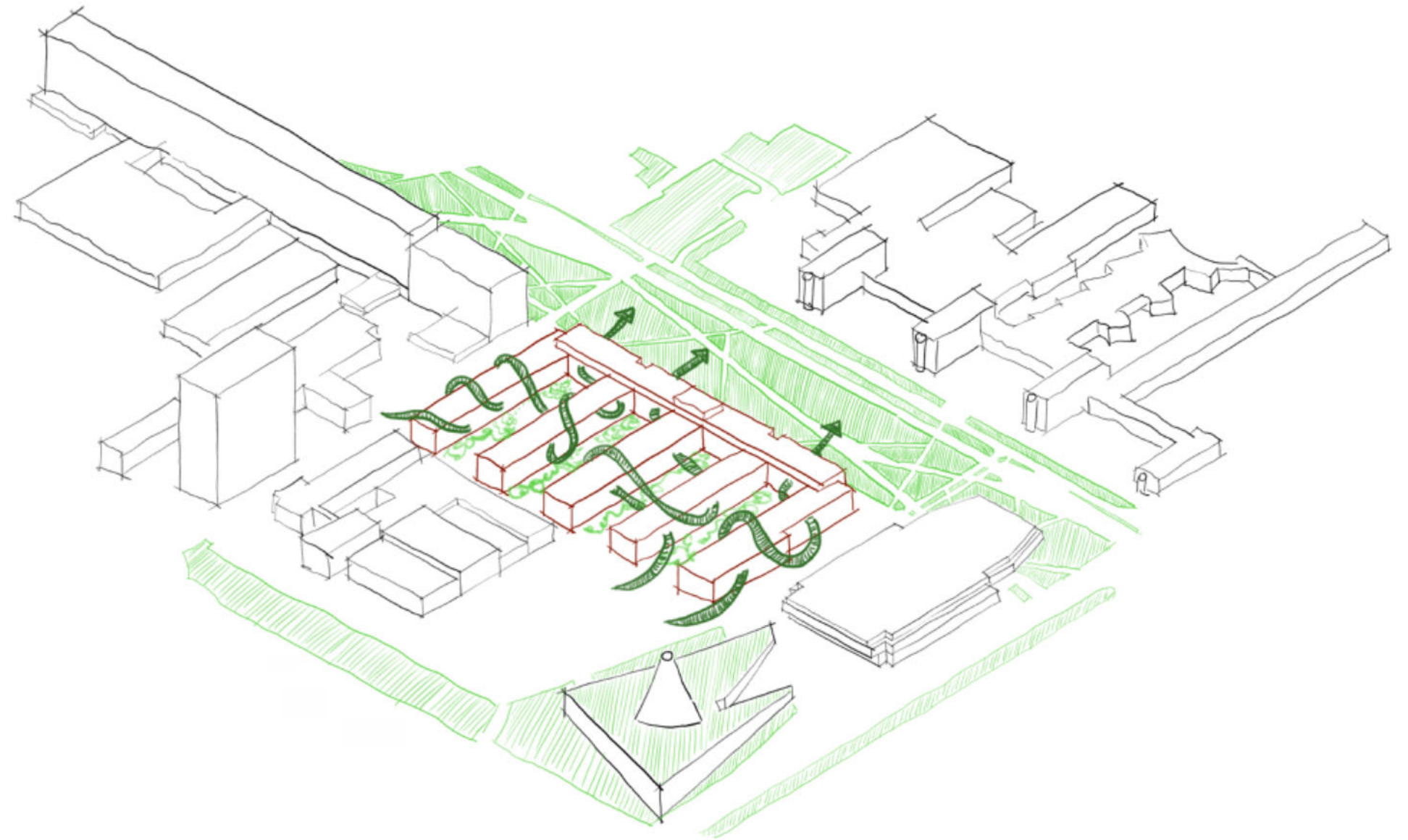
The plants are homogenous and over-maintained artificially--
lack of biodiversity



Bike lanes isolate the building from the green space

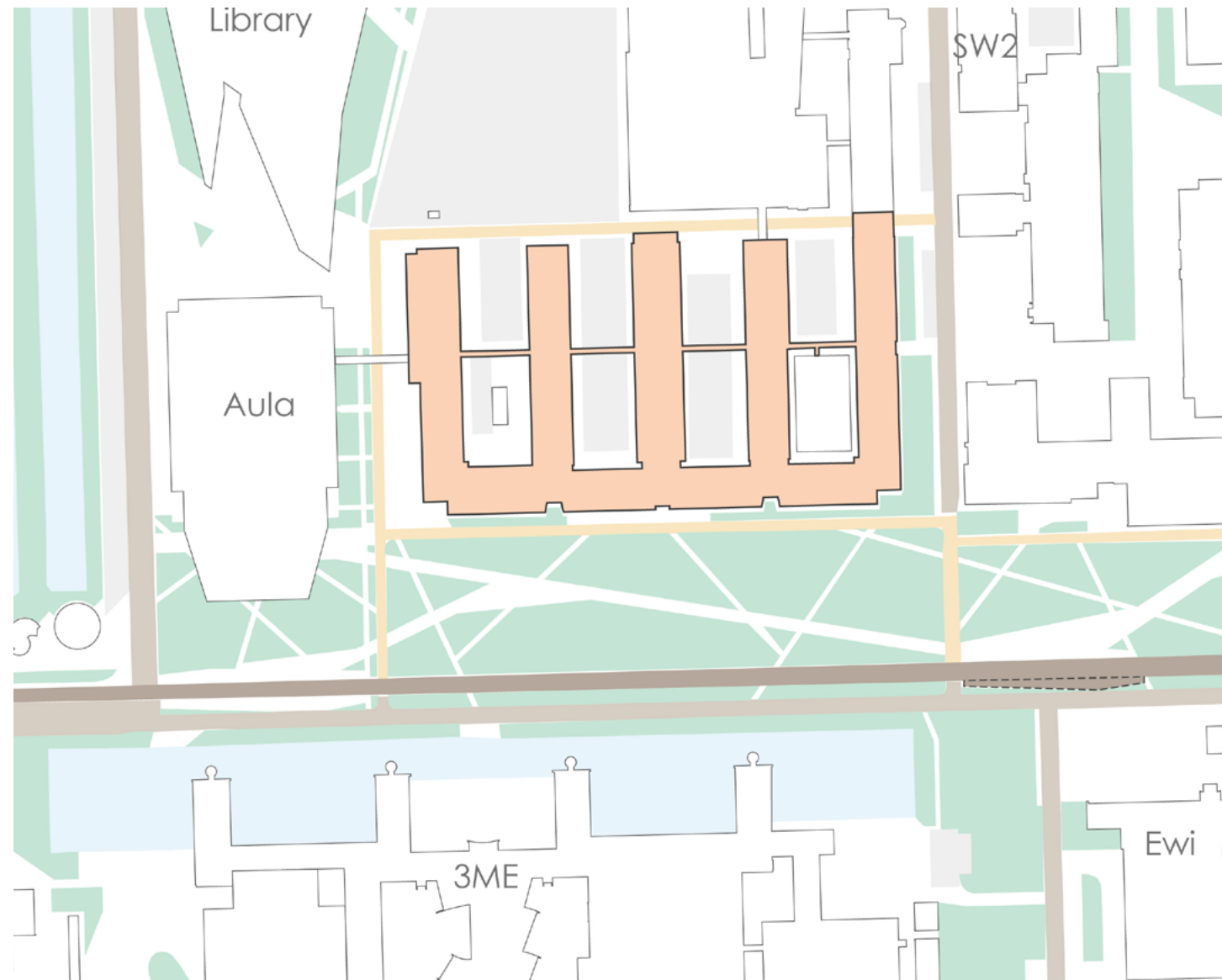
Design Concept

Make TNW building
integrating with
ecology system



Design

Horizontal ecological connection



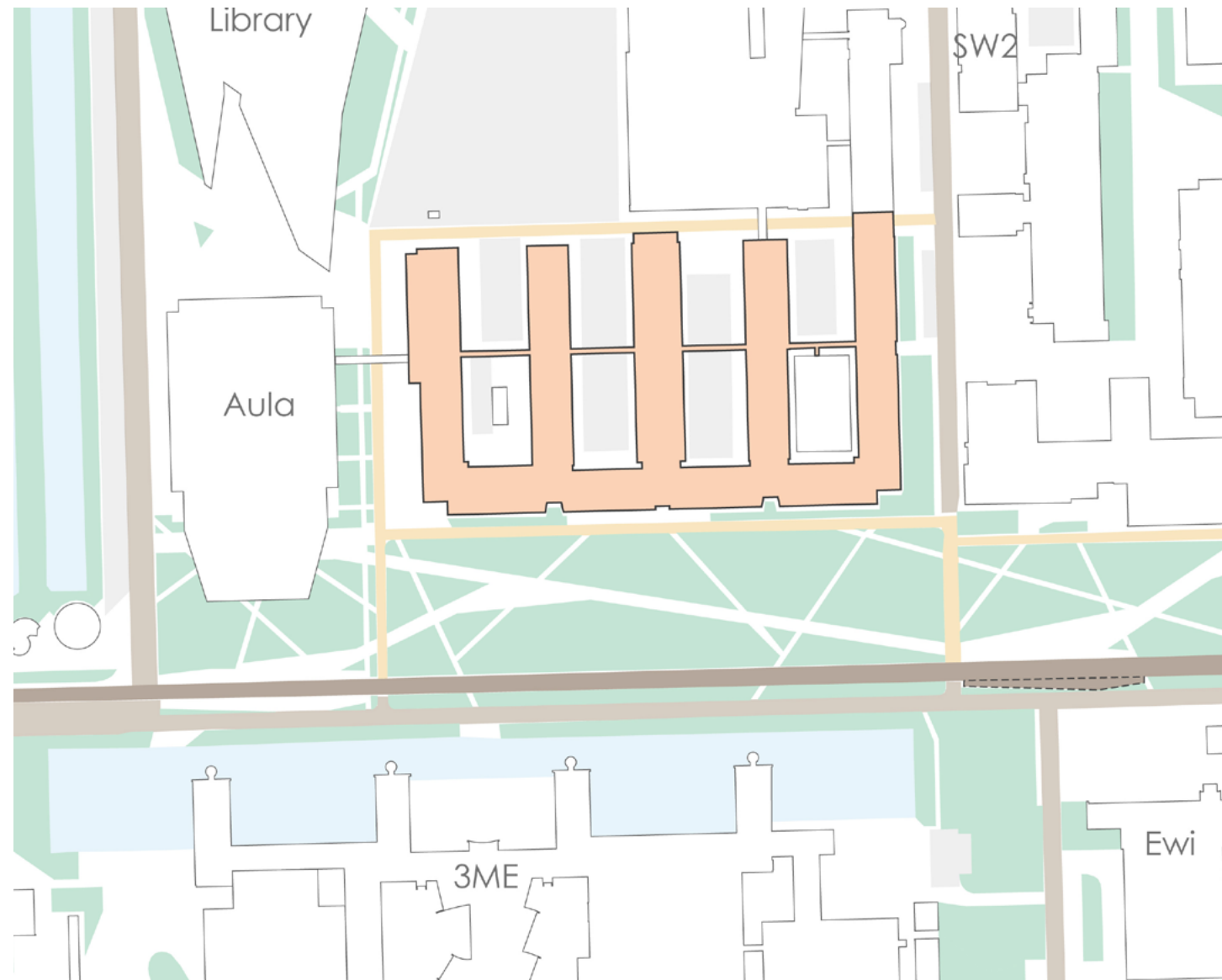
- Tram line
- Driveway
- Bicycle paths
- Grassland
- River



- Greenfield
- Courtyard garden
- Student housing
- Public function
- Green atrium

Design

Vertical ecological connection

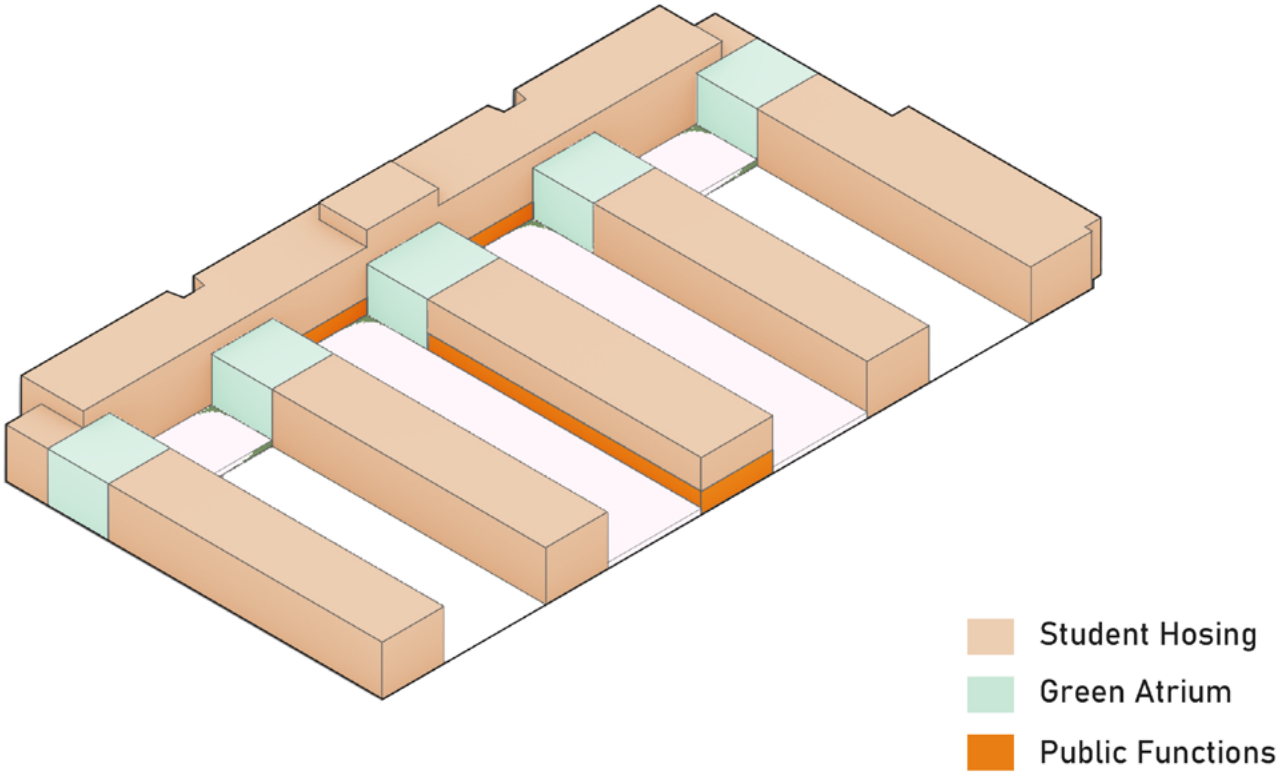
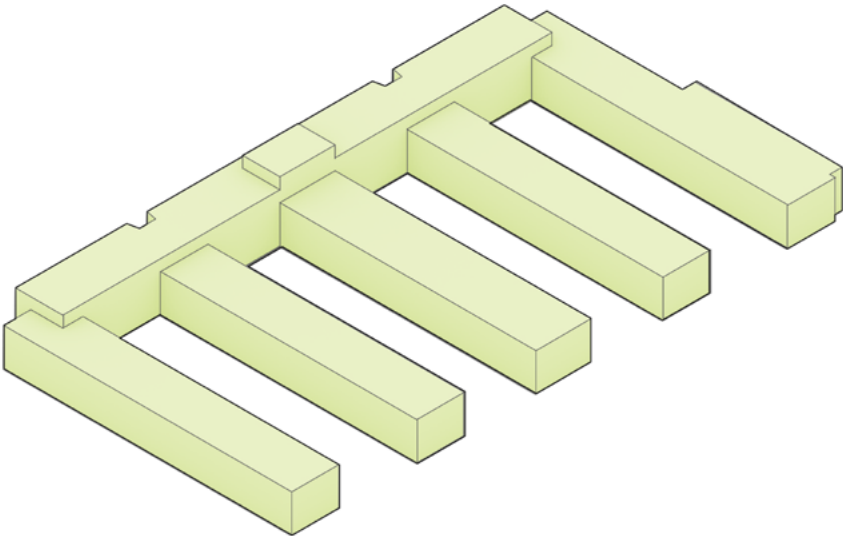


- Tram line
- Driveway
- Bicycle paths
- Grassland
- River

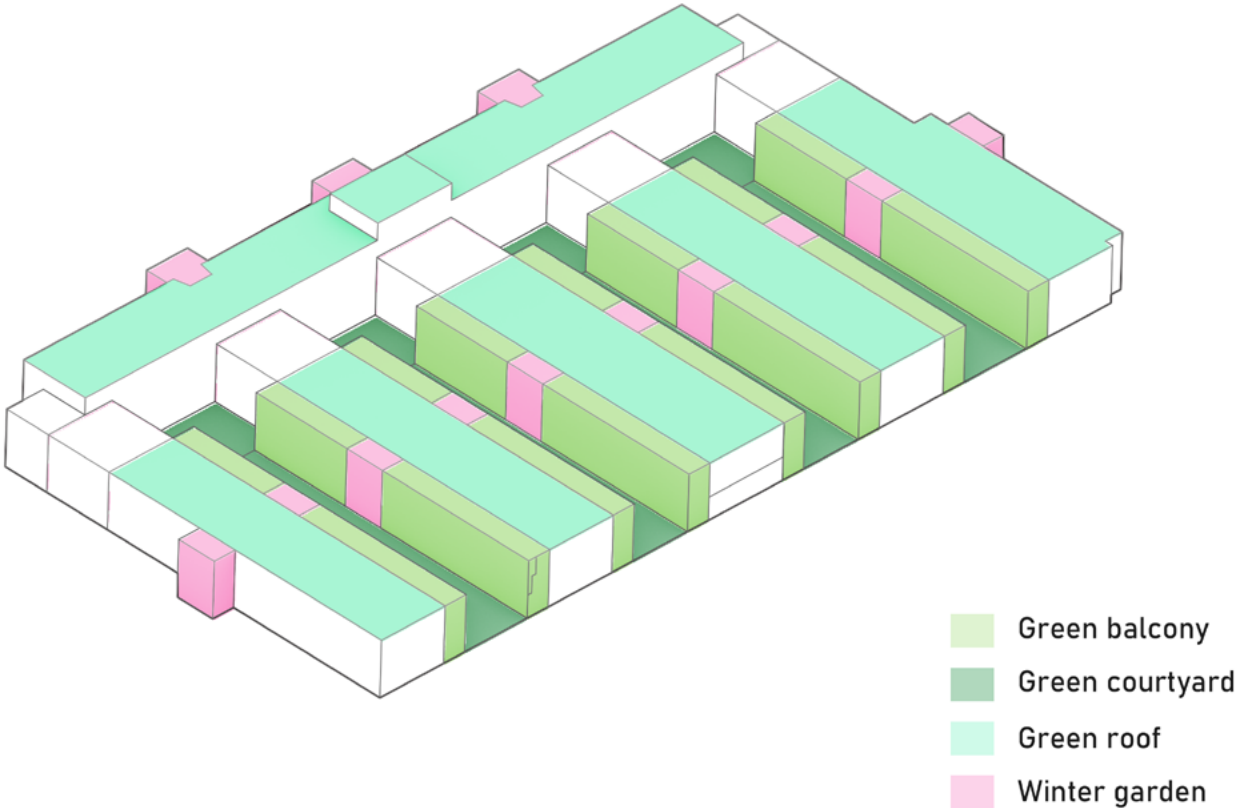


- Green roof
- Green balcony
- Green atrium

Design
Program



Educational

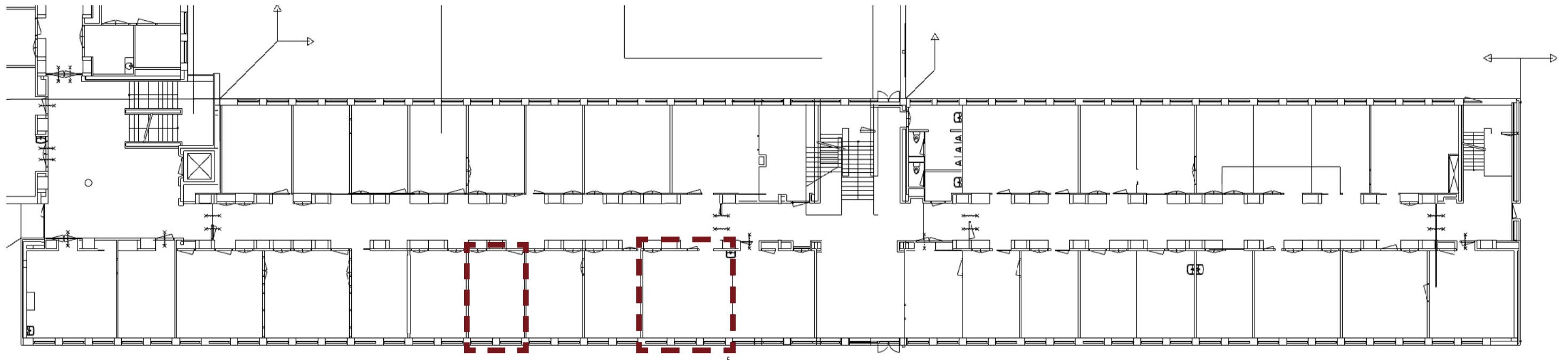


Collective housing+Urban gardening

Design

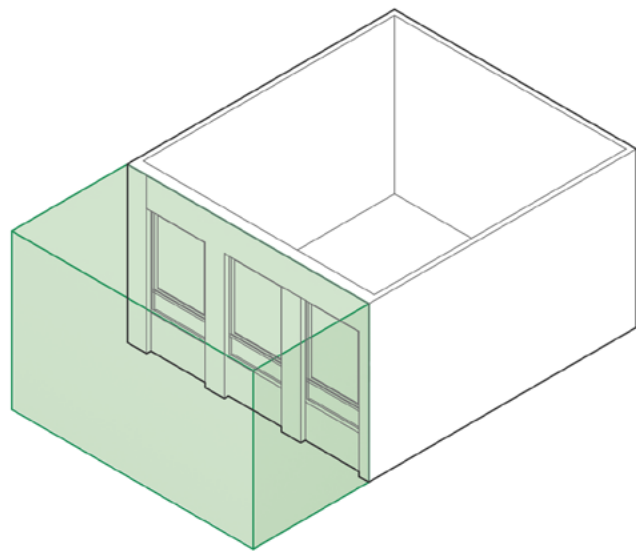
Modular green balcony

Principle: Reuse internal walls of old buildings where possible

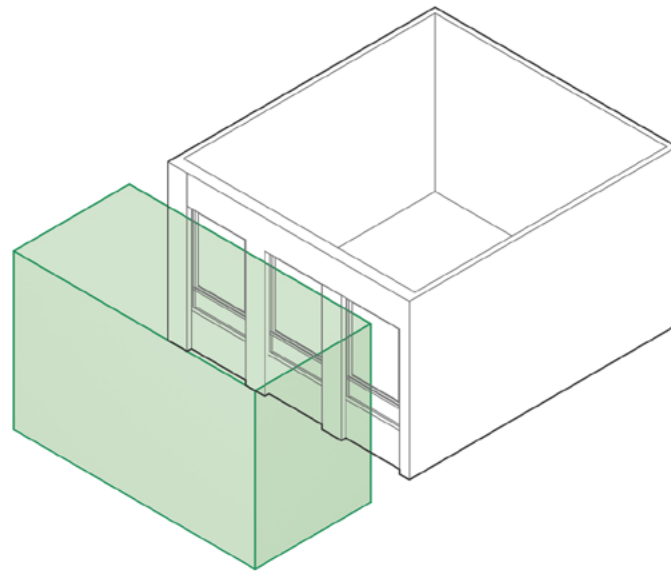


Design

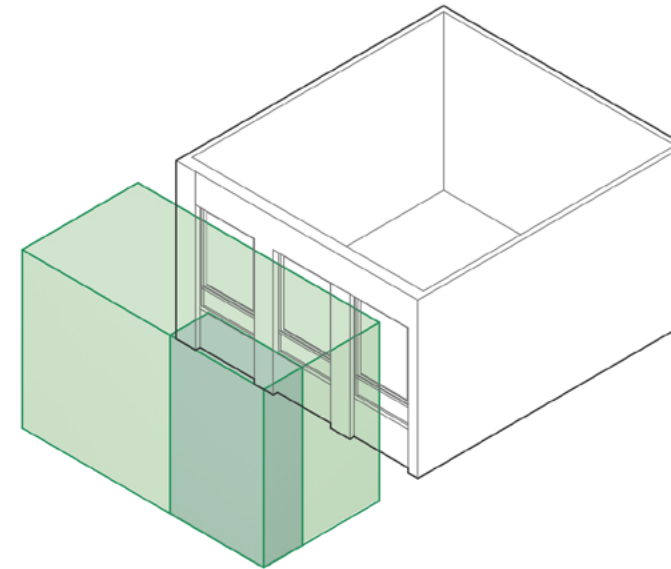
Modular green balcony-mass study development



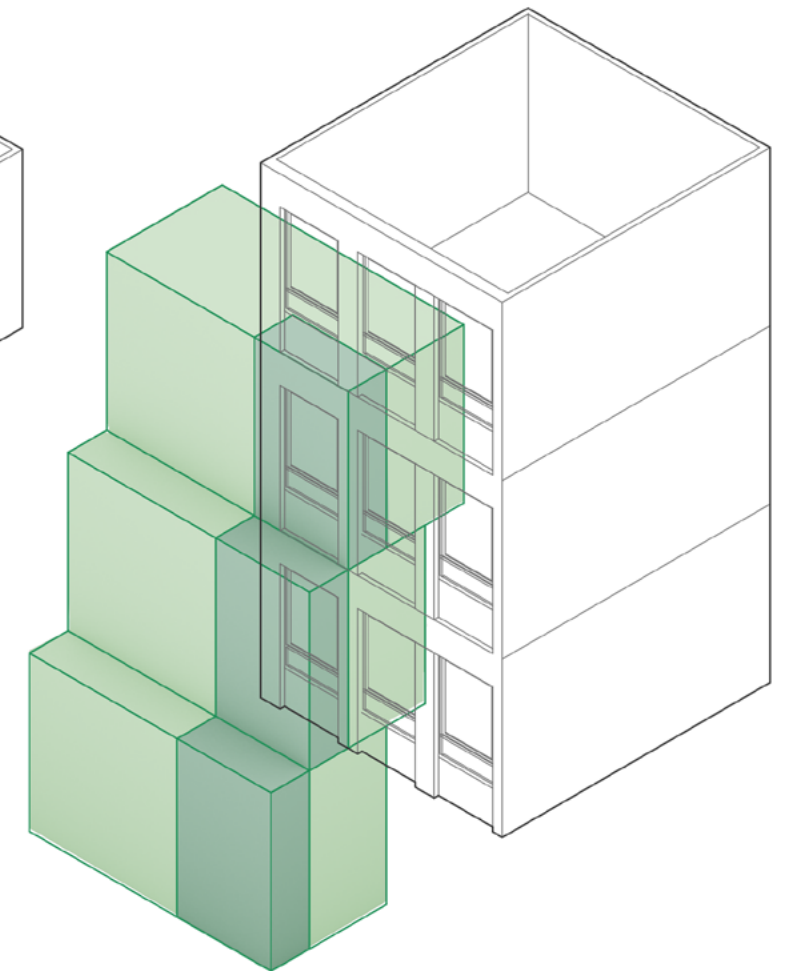
Extend a balcony space outside the existing building to give residents enough space for their activities.



Add gaps between the new addition and the existing building. To increase light and create a contrast between the old and new structures.



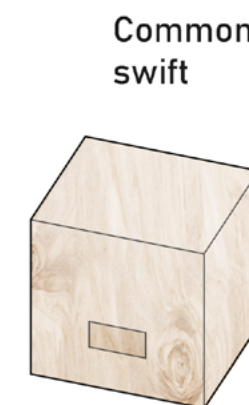
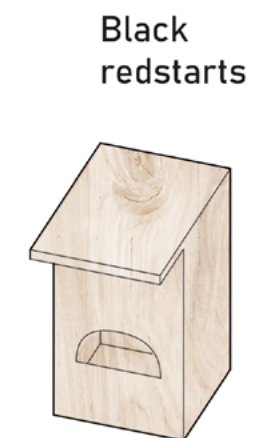
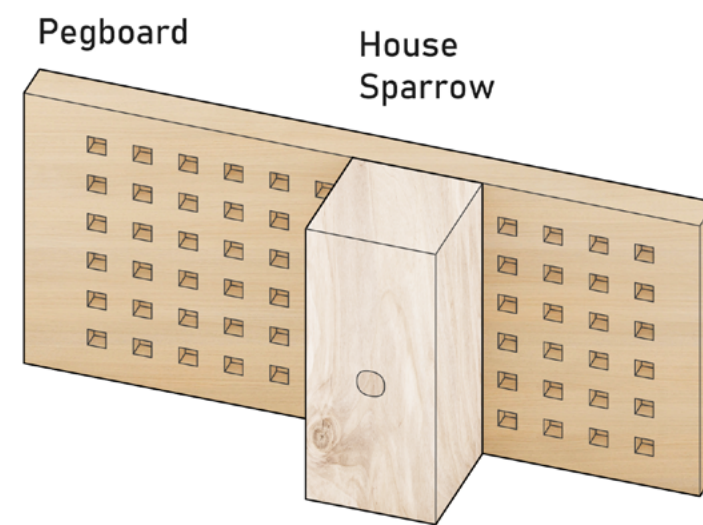
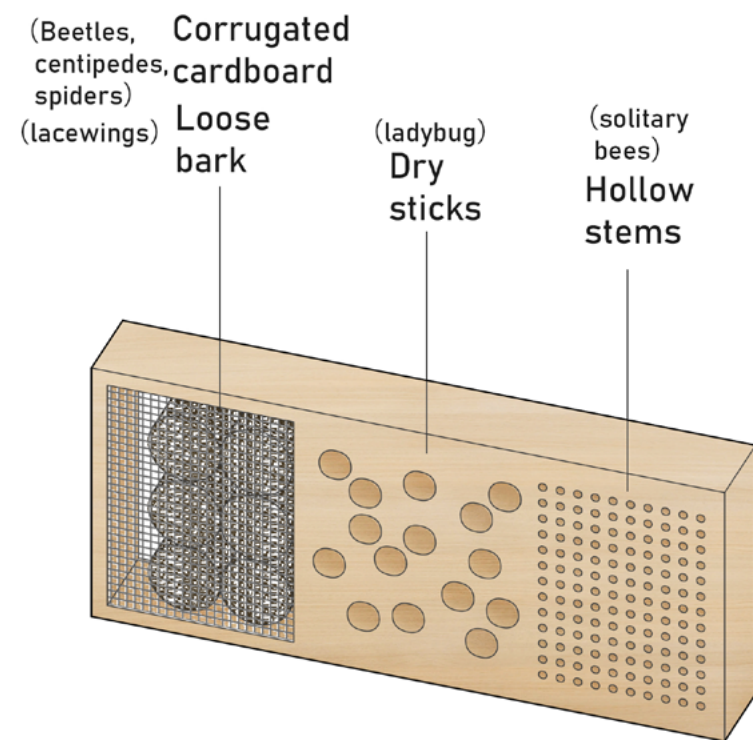
Divide a part of the balcony to be used for animals so that people cannot enter. At the same time this space is used as part of a continuous landscape.



To simulate a mountain in nature, also for collect more rainwater and have visual communication. The balcony was built in the shape of a terrace.

Design

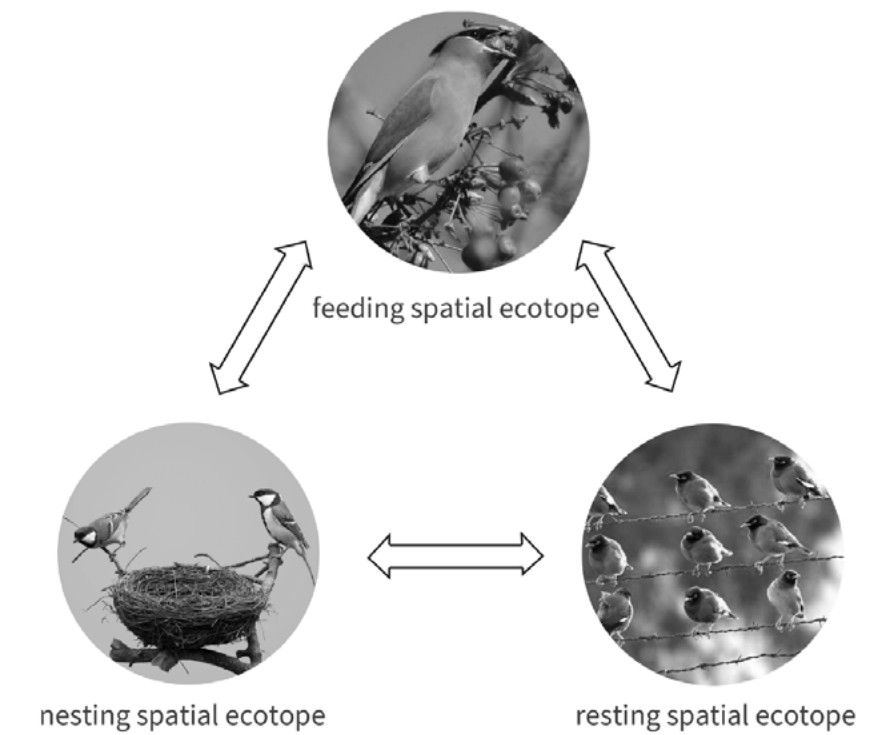
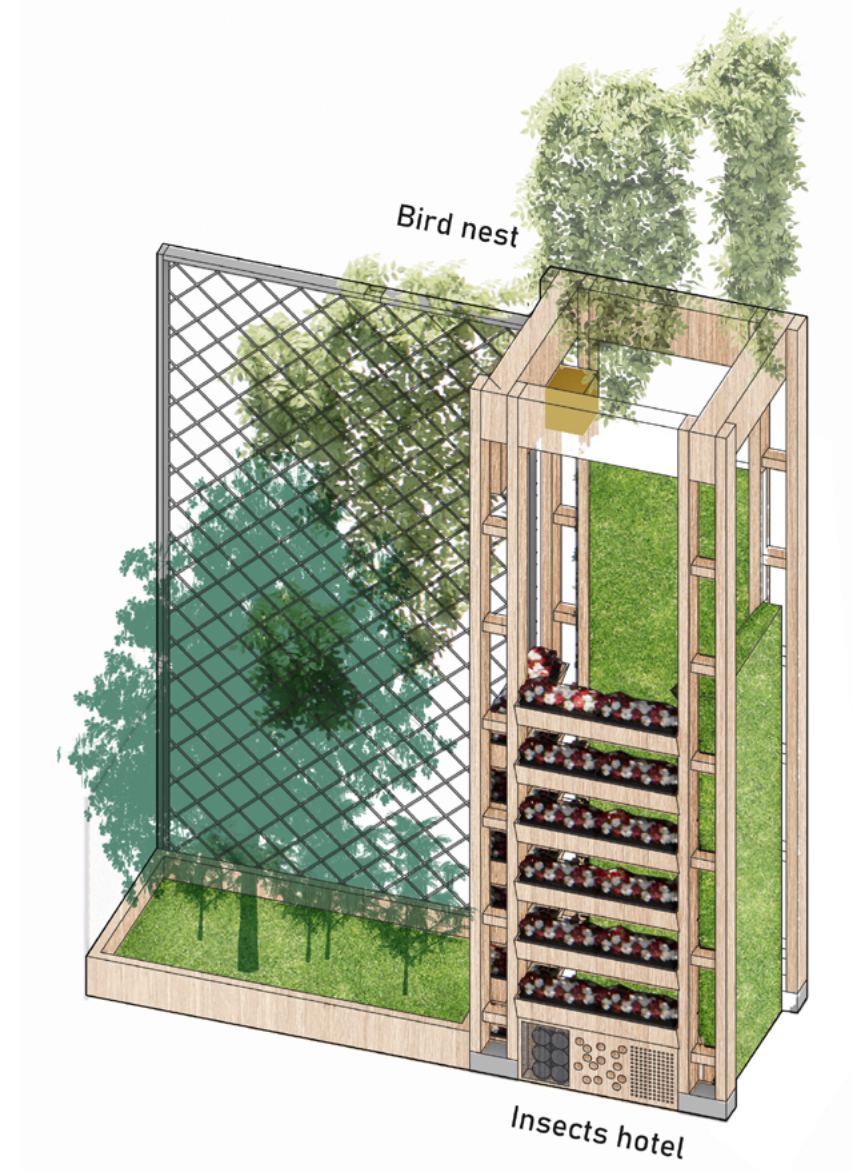
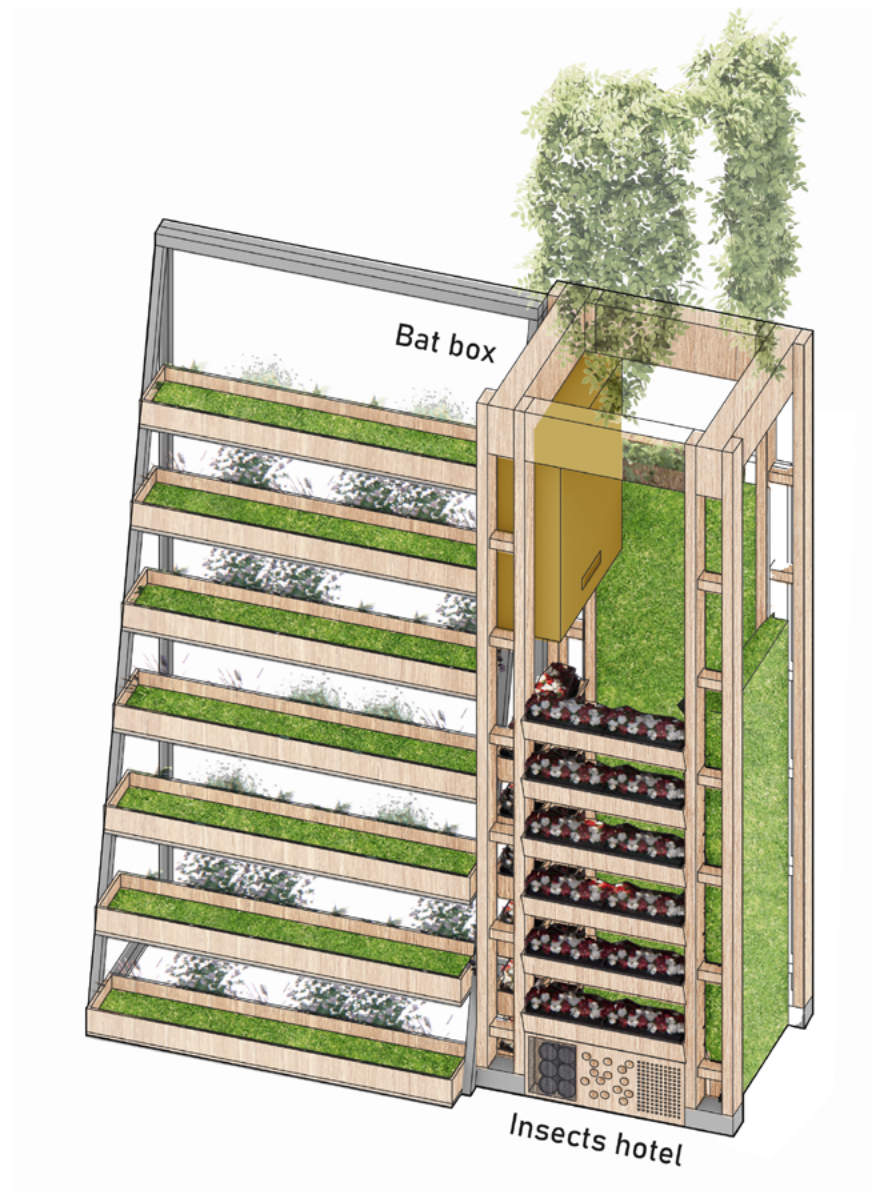
Modular green balcony-ecological meeting point



nesting spatial ecotope

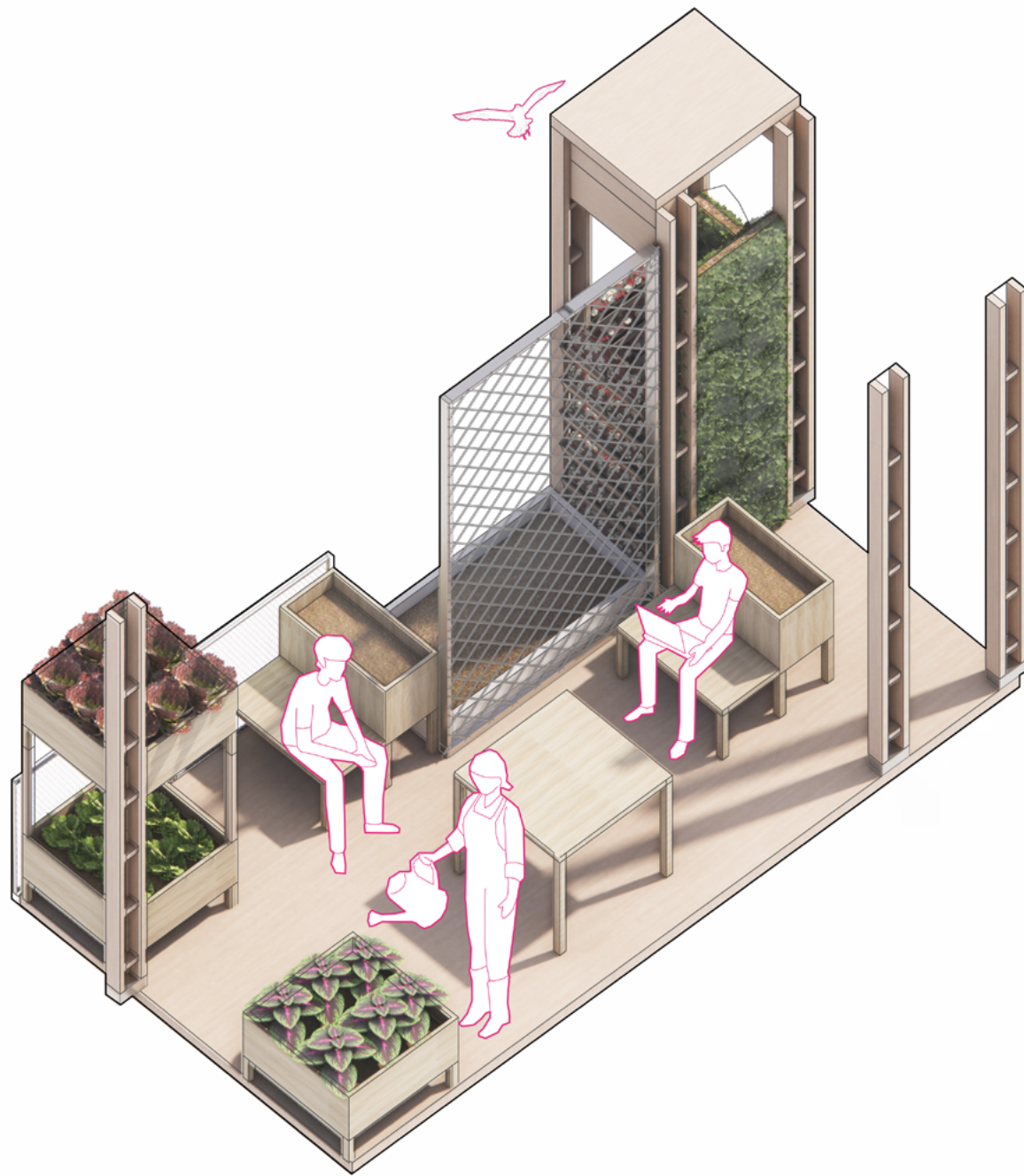
Design

Modular green balcony-ecological meeting point



Design

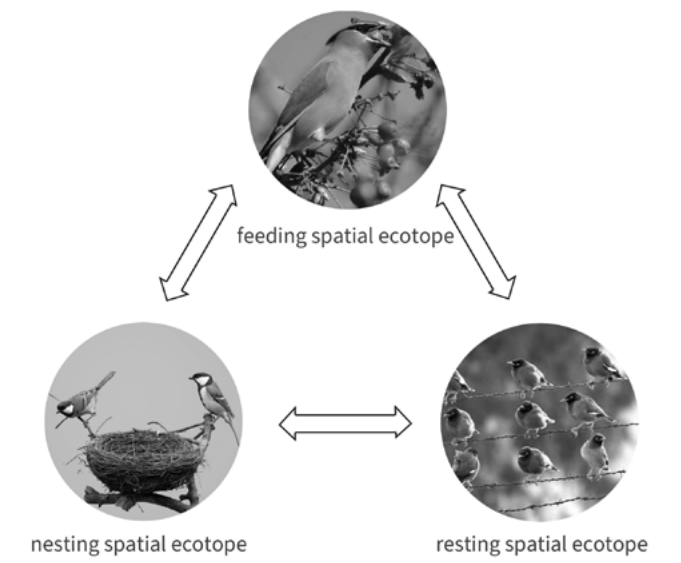
Modular green balcony-ecological meeting point



HumanU



urban animal



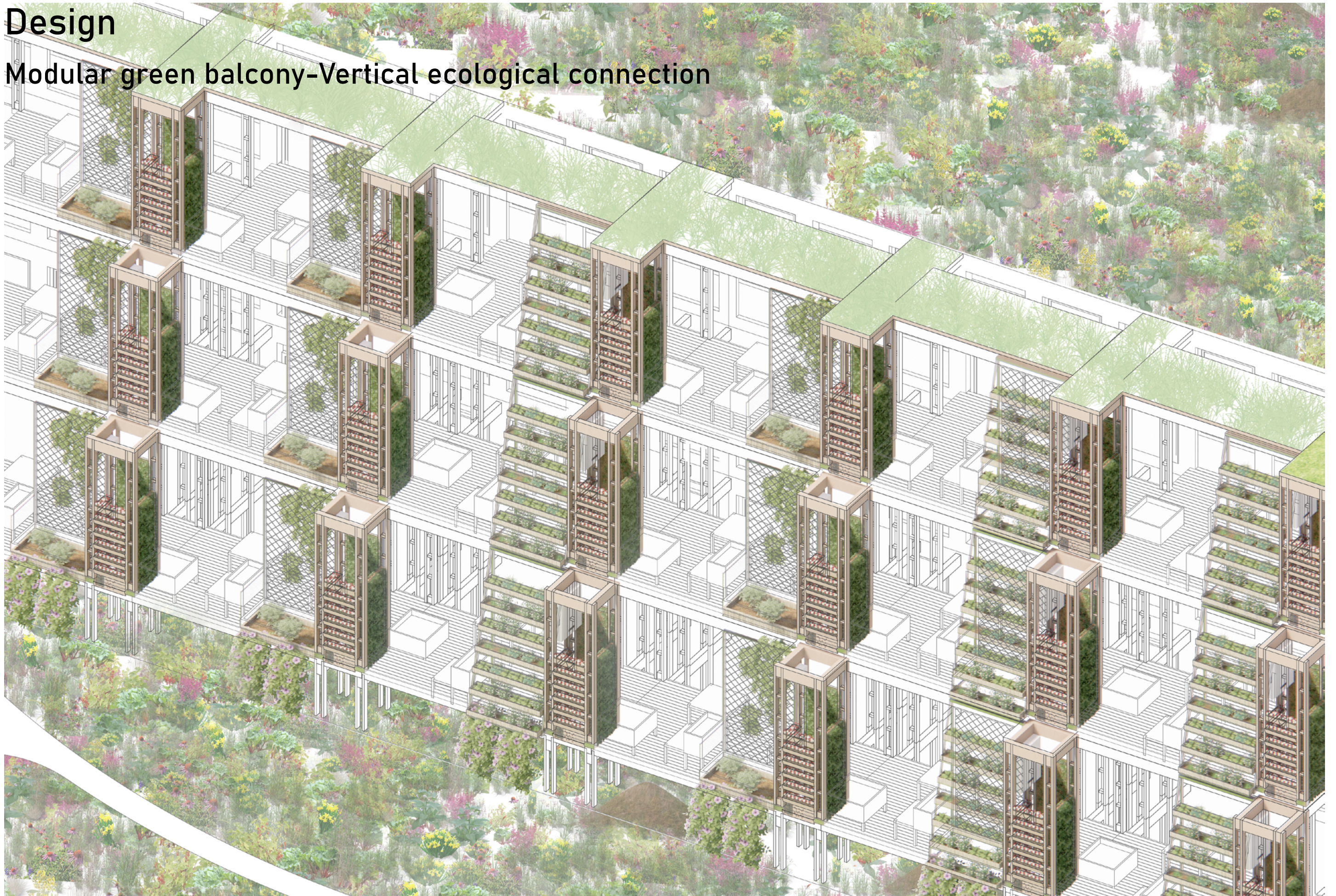
Design

Modular green balcony-Terrace shape



Design

Modular green balcony-Vertical ecological connection



Design

Modular green balcony-Vertical ecological connection



Oystercatcher



Black redstarts



Bat



Common swift



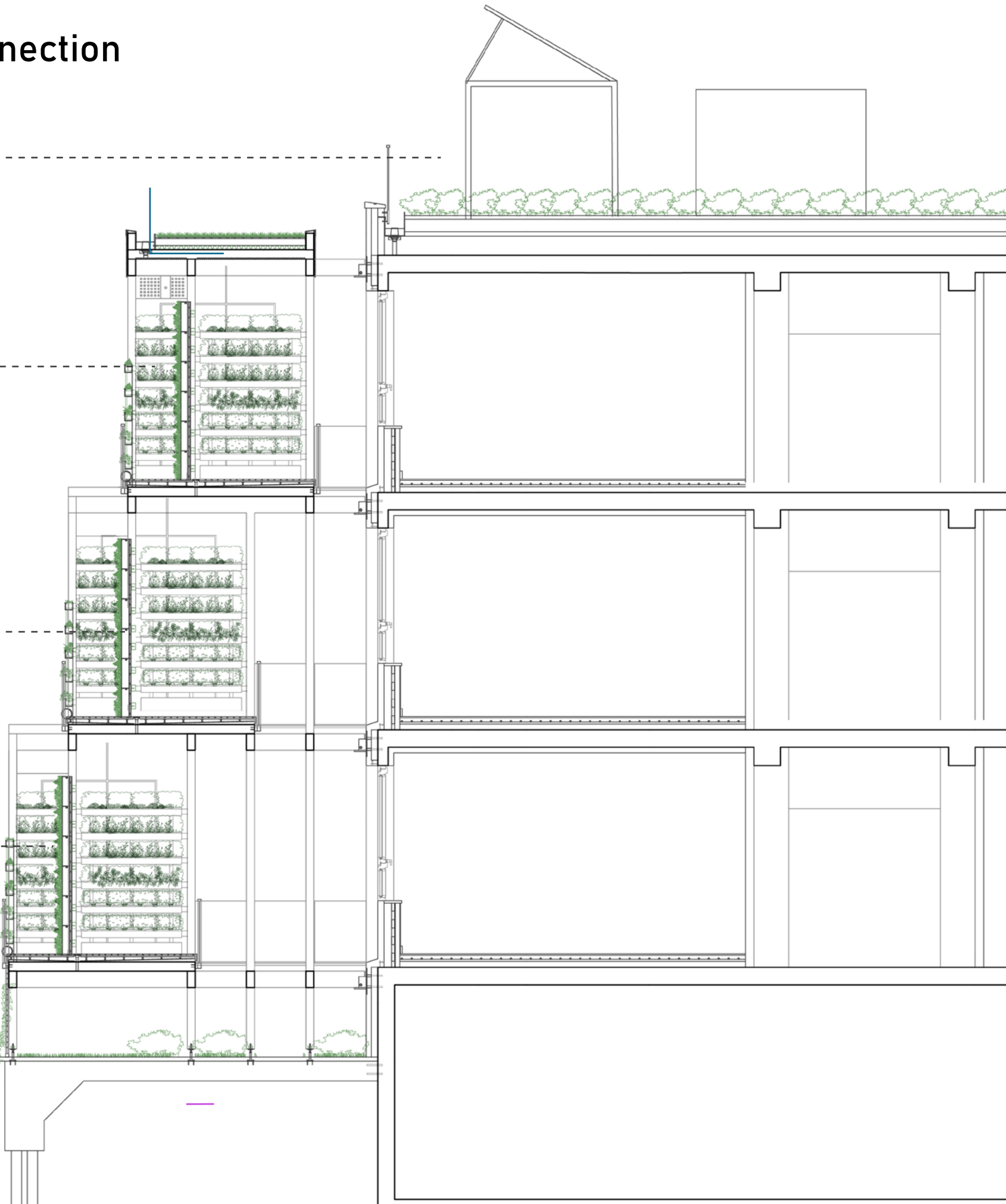
Butterfly



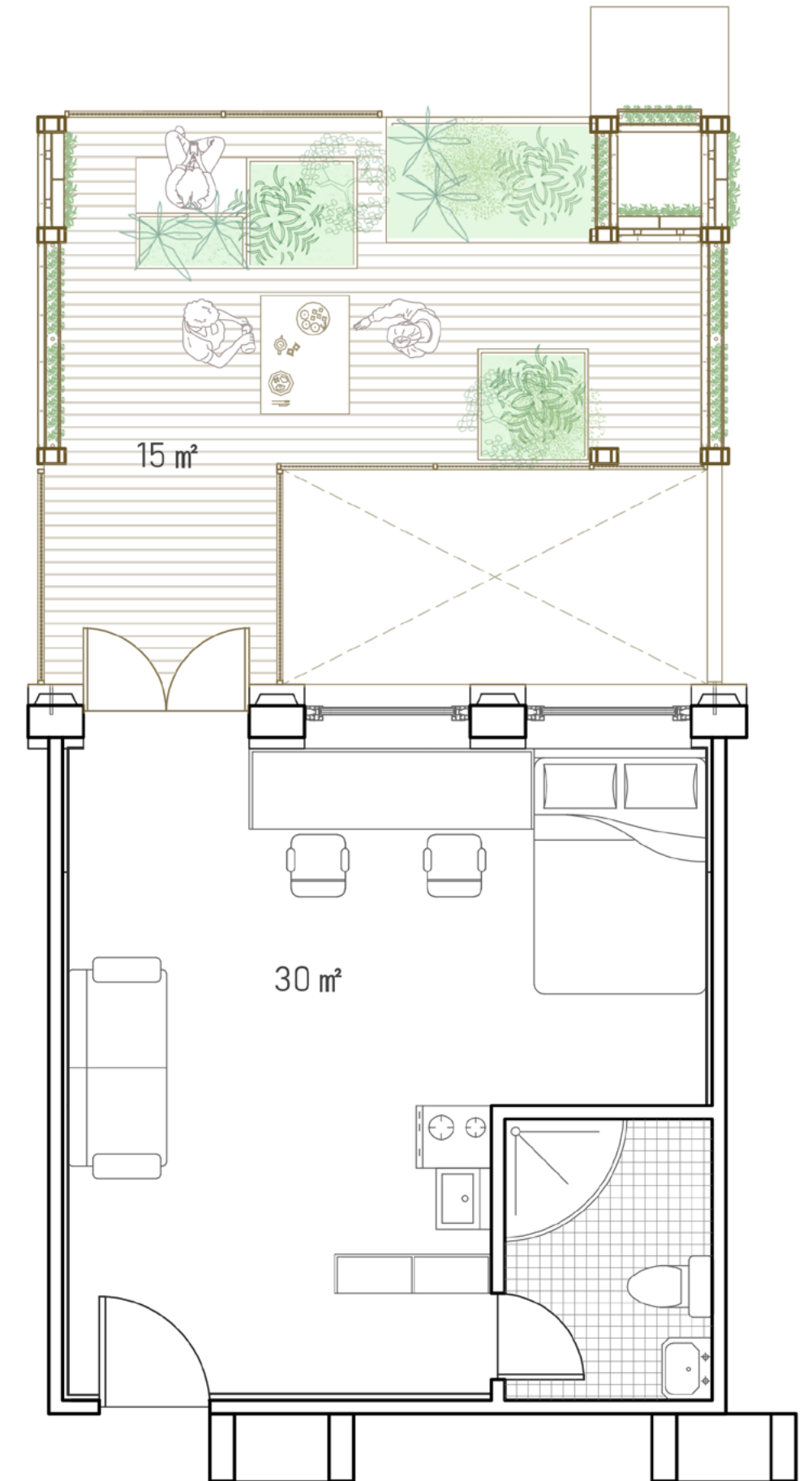
Wild bees



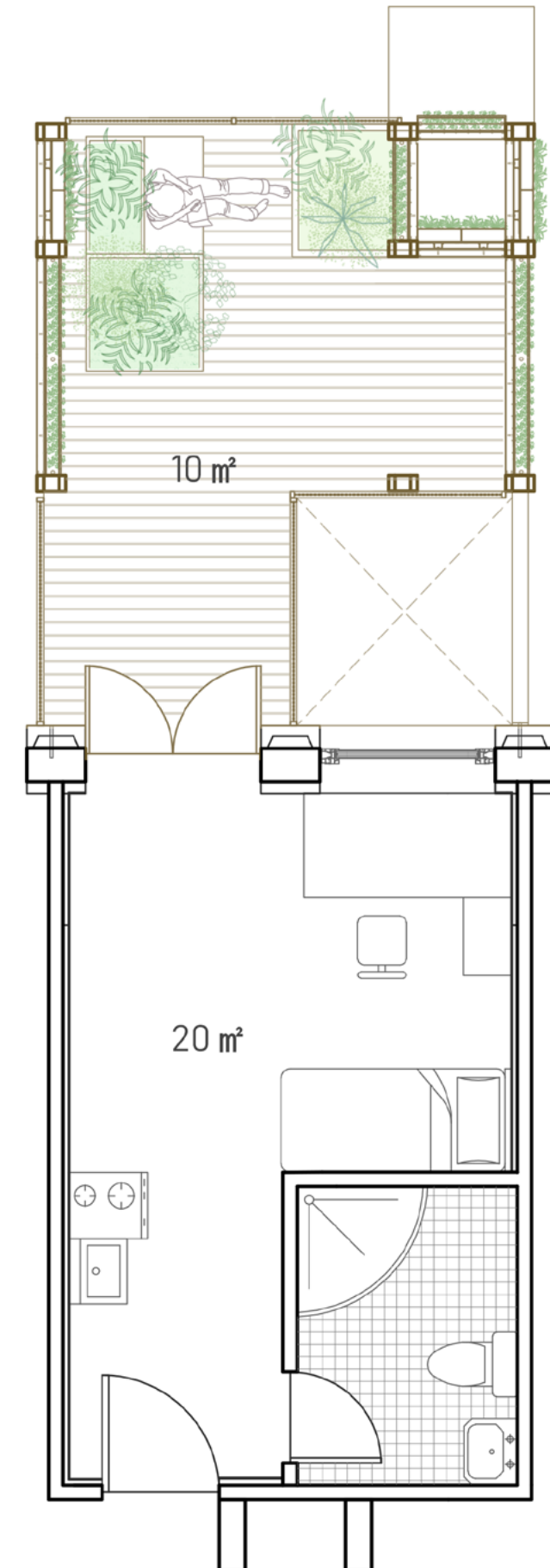
House sparrow



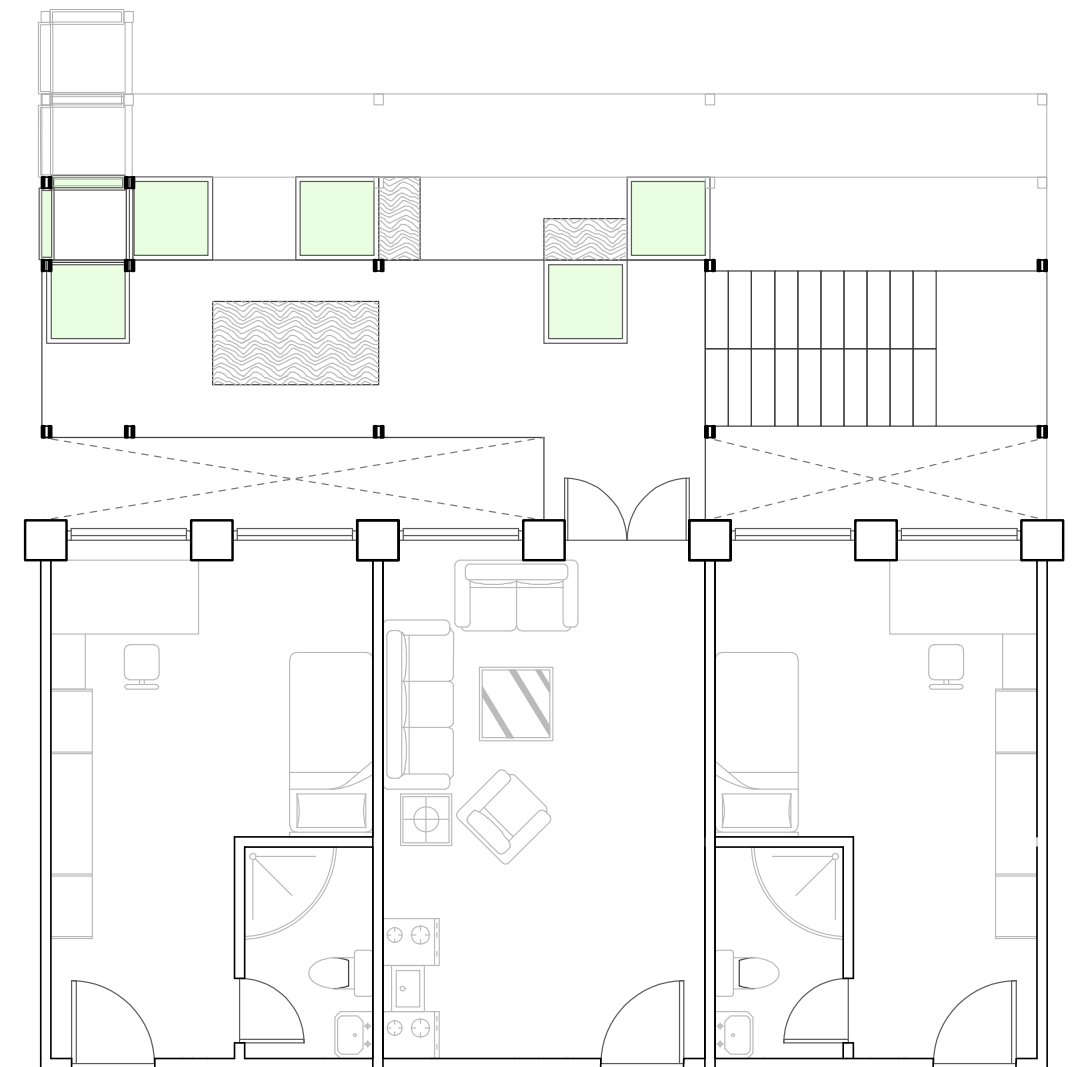
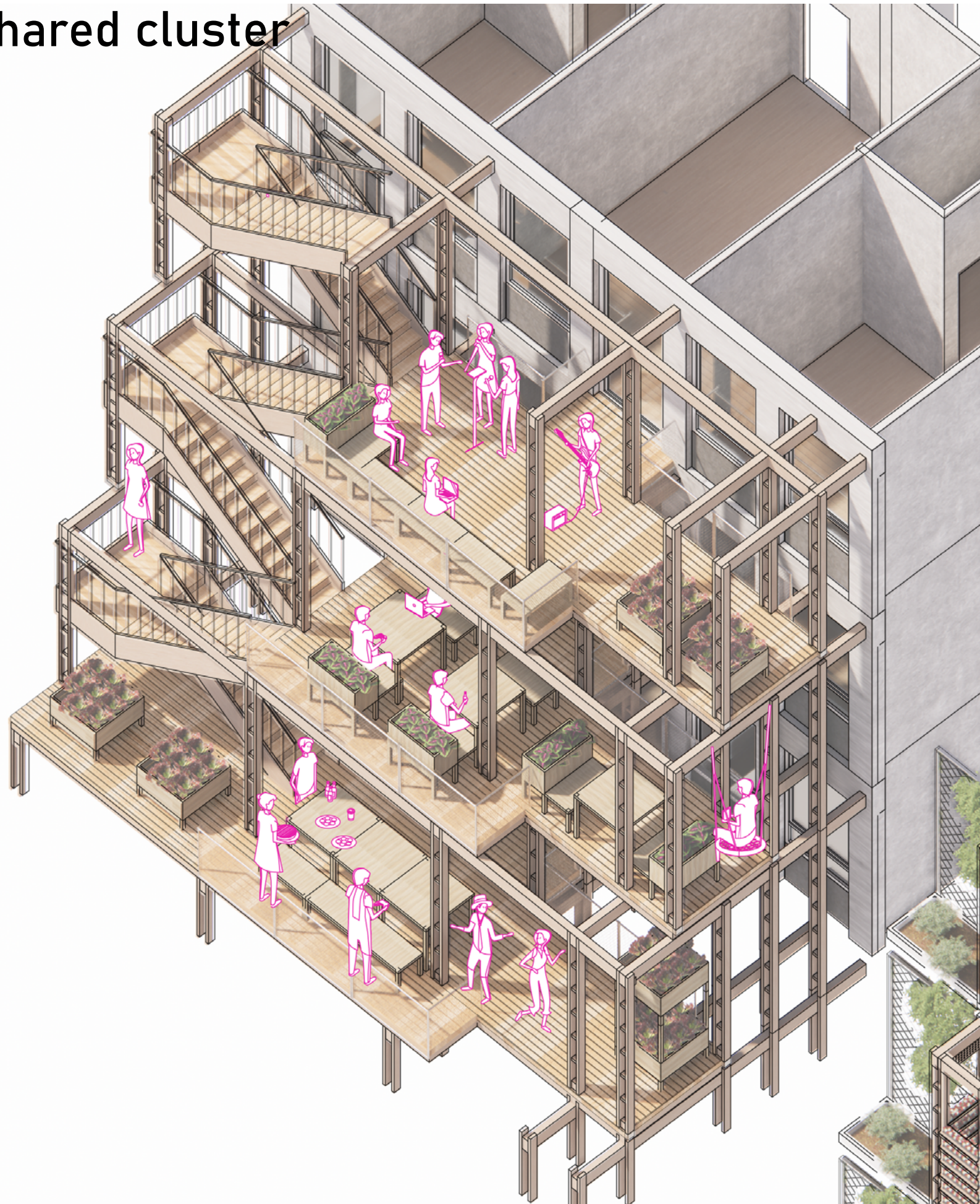
Studio A



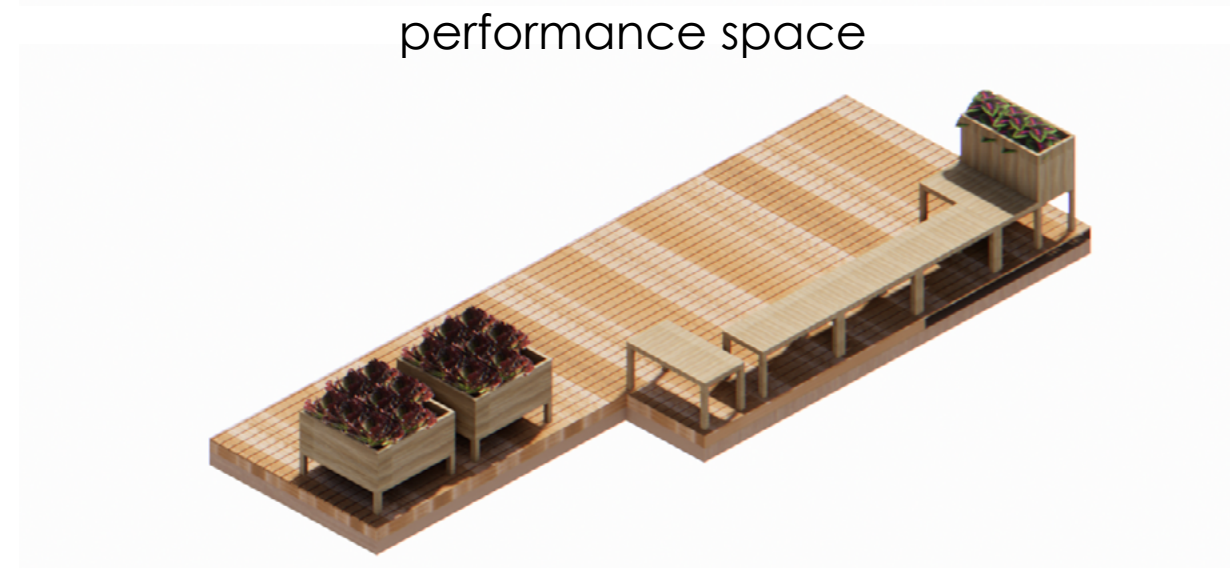
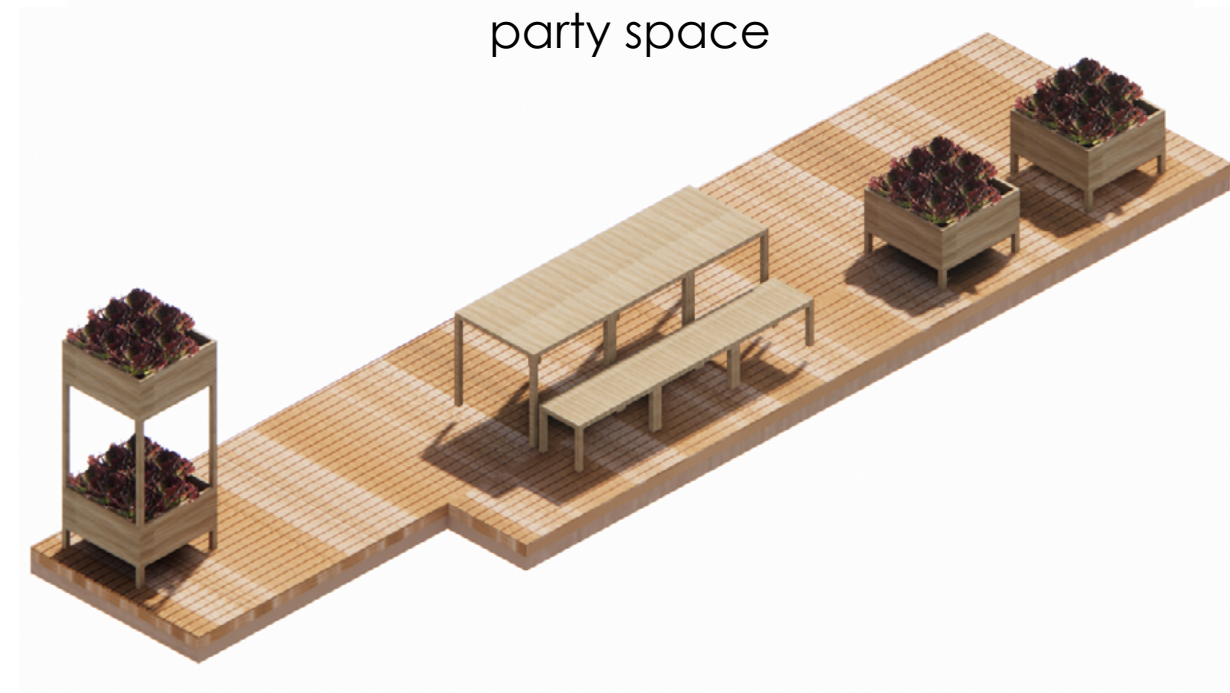
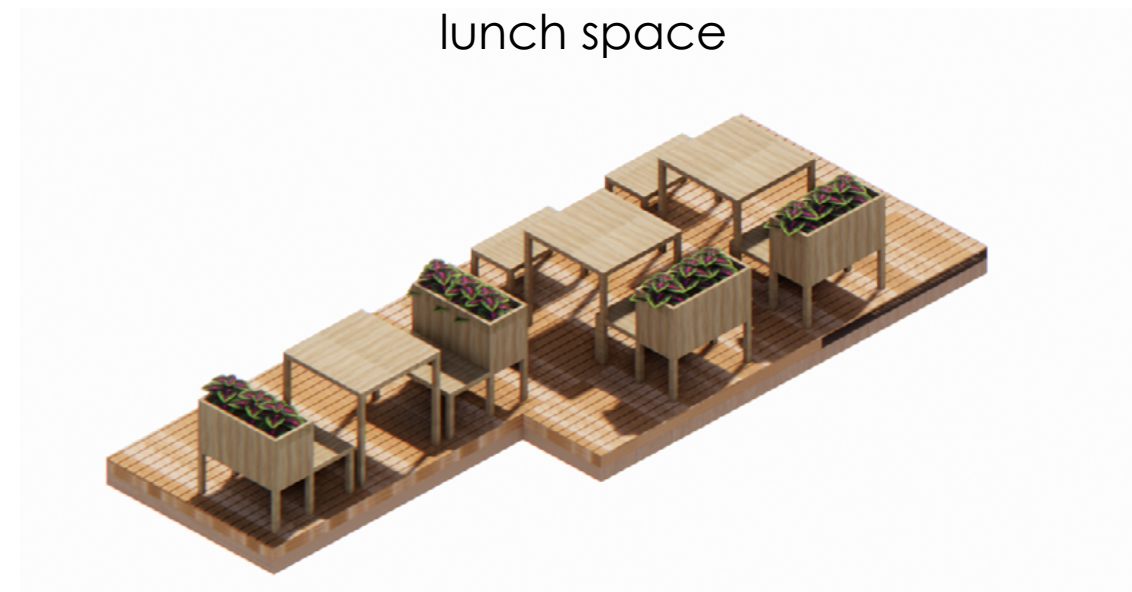
Studio B



Shared cluster



Modular unit for different space

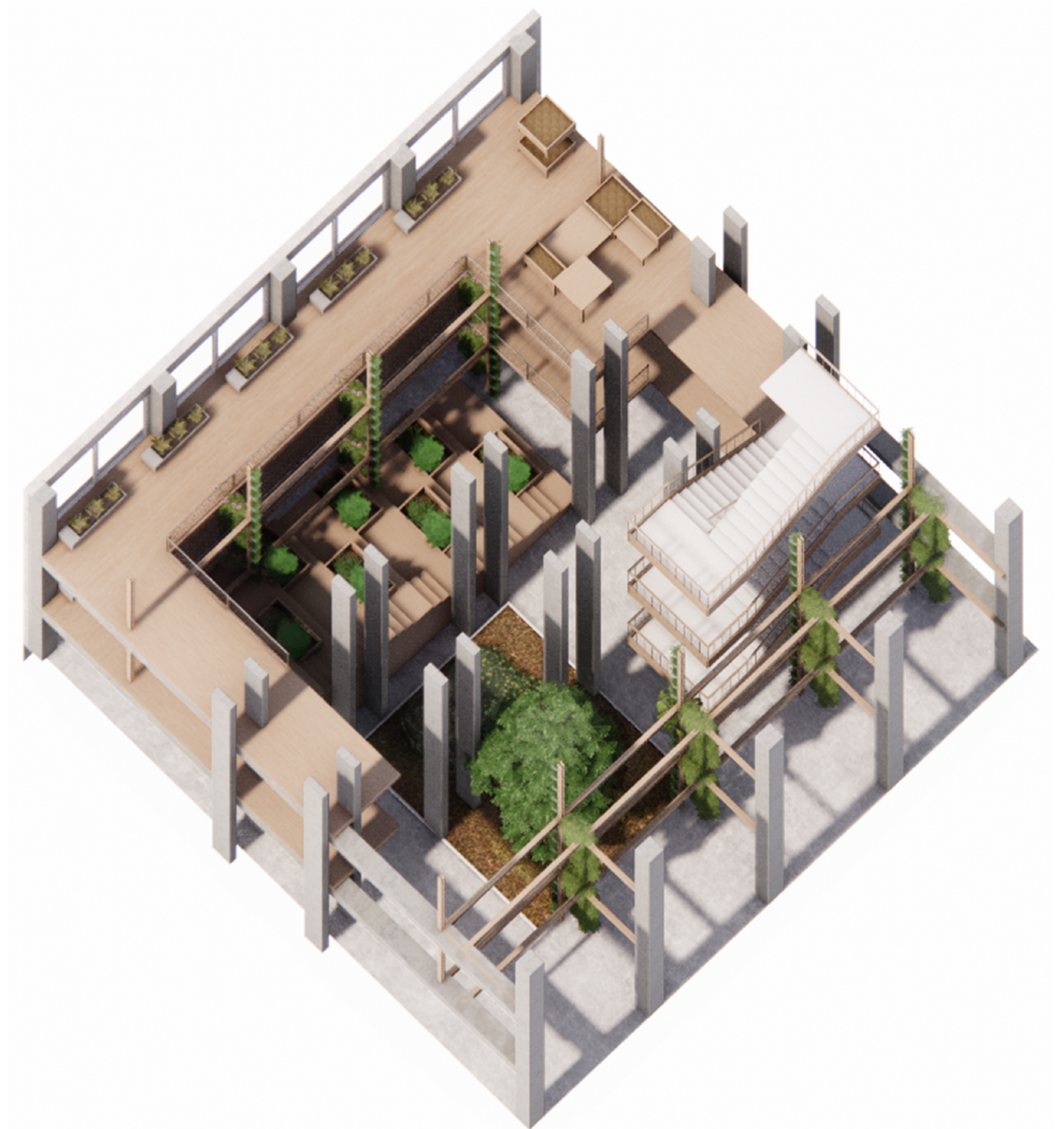
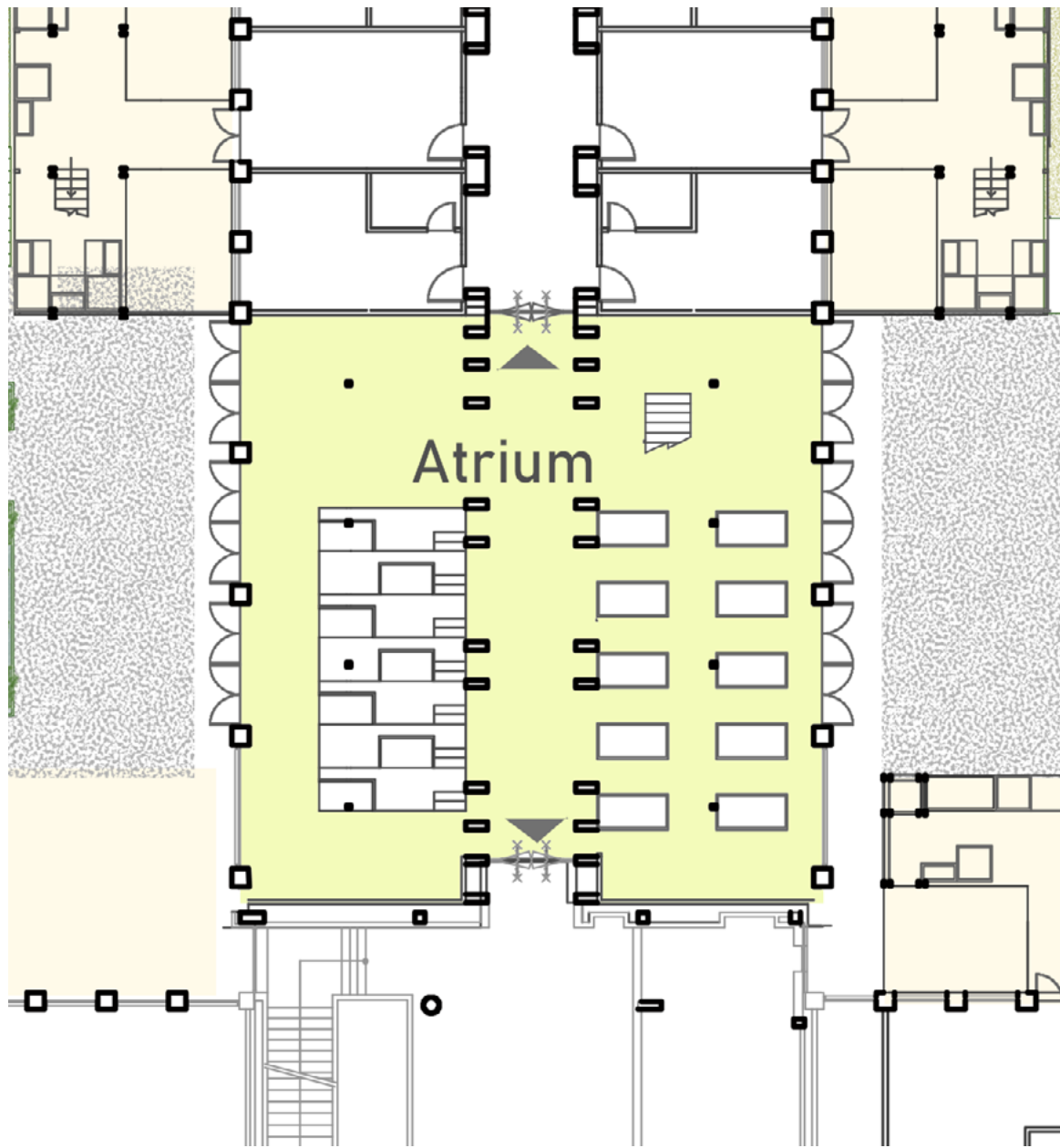








Green atrium





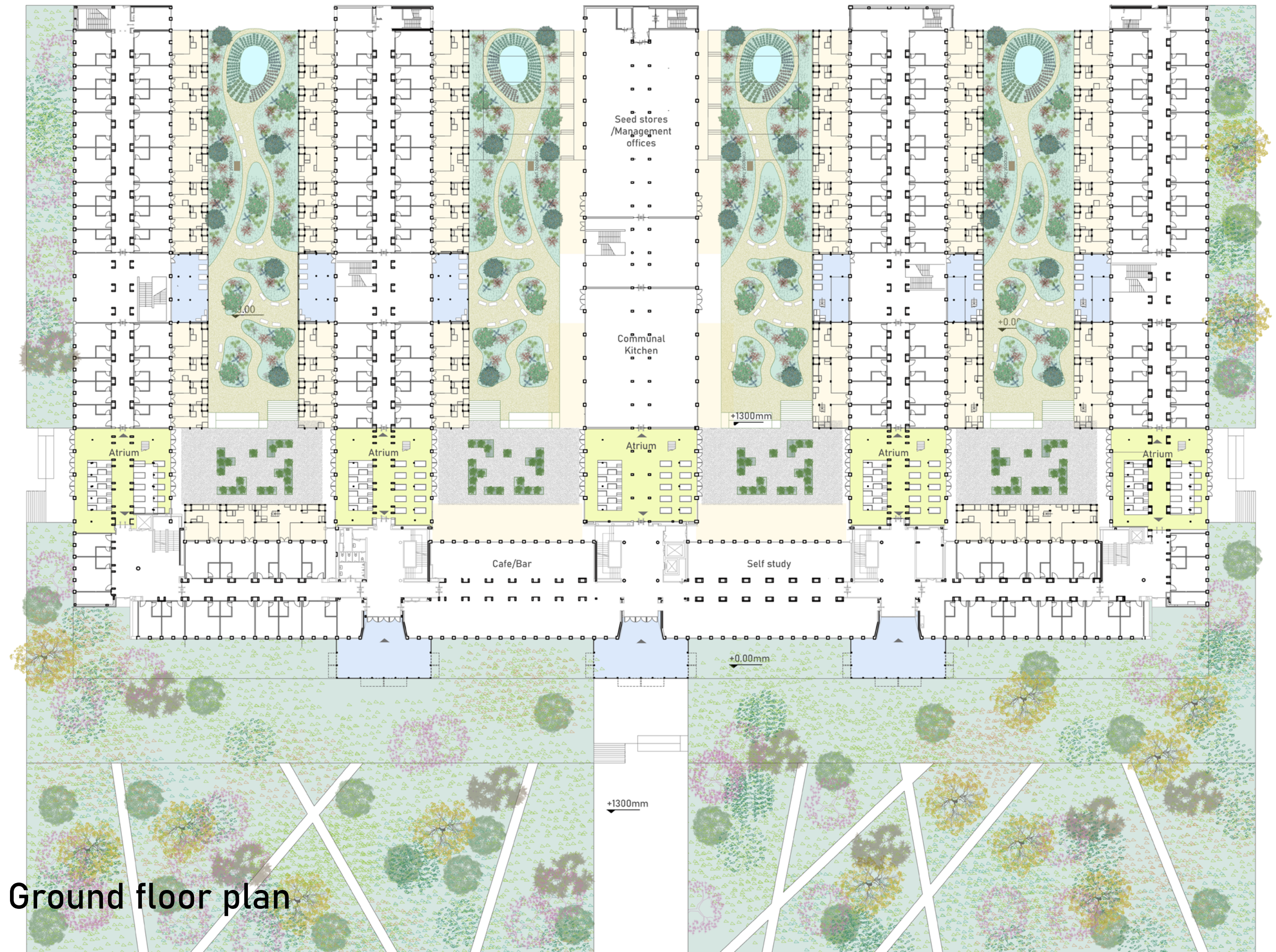


Winter garden



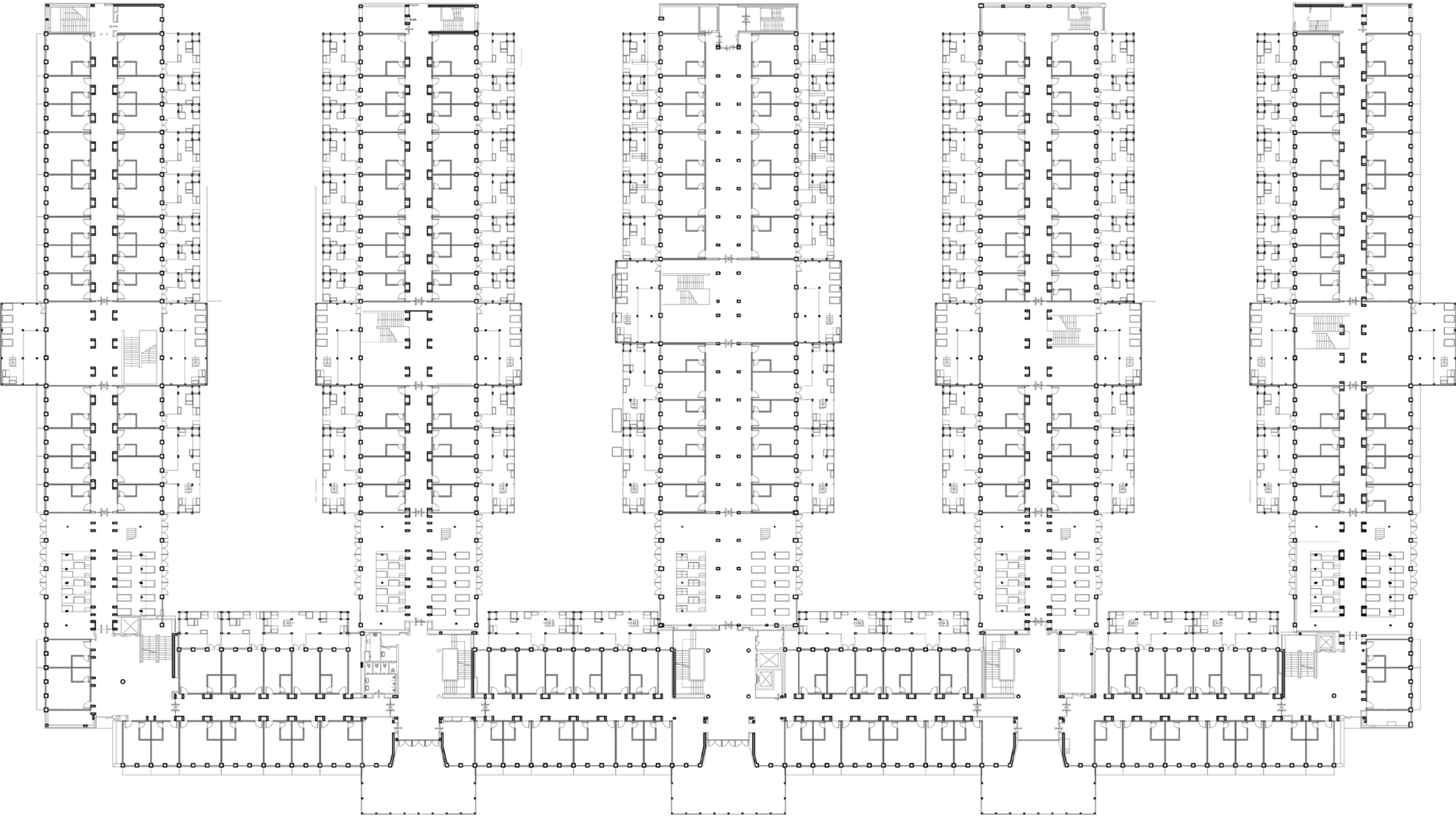


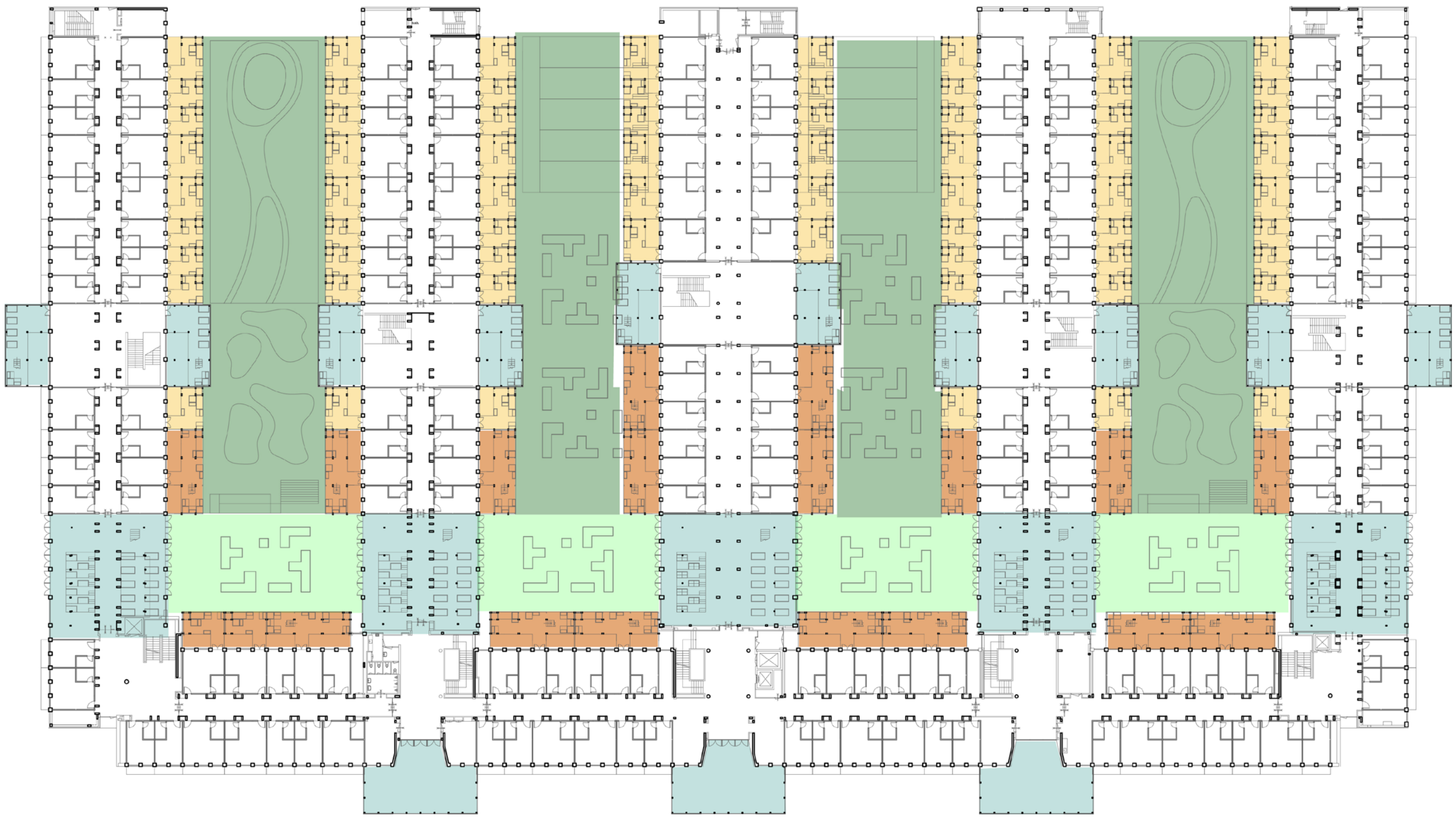




Ground floor plan

First floor plan

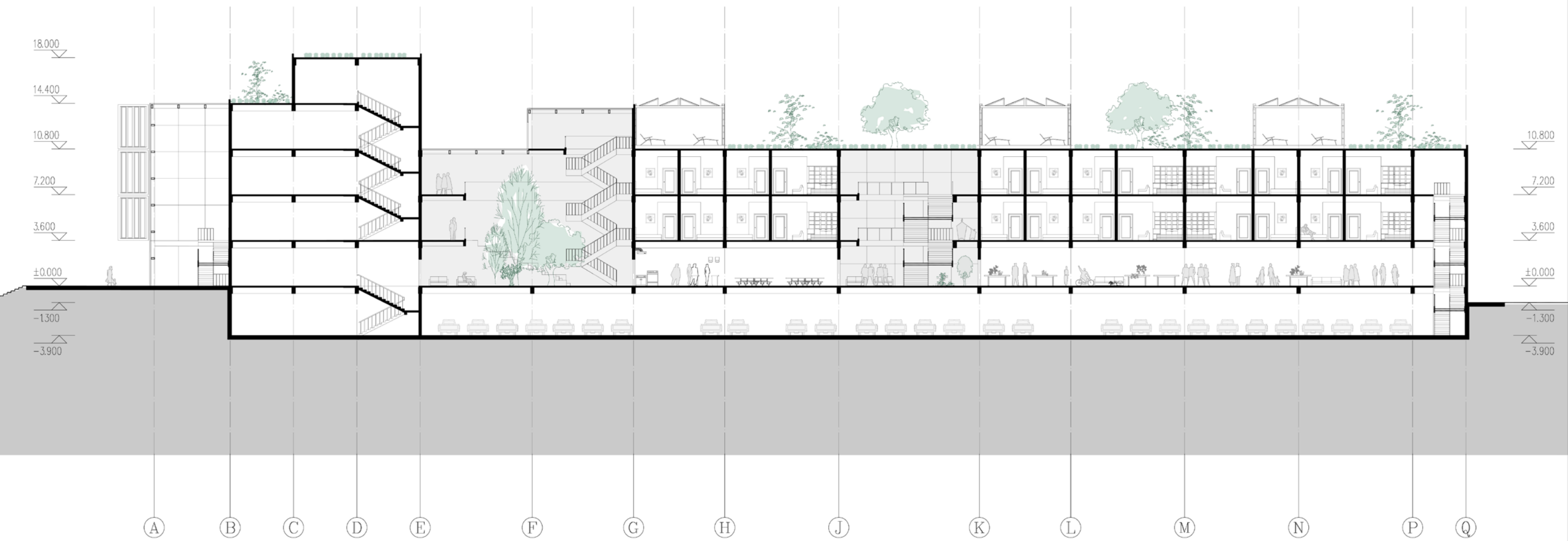




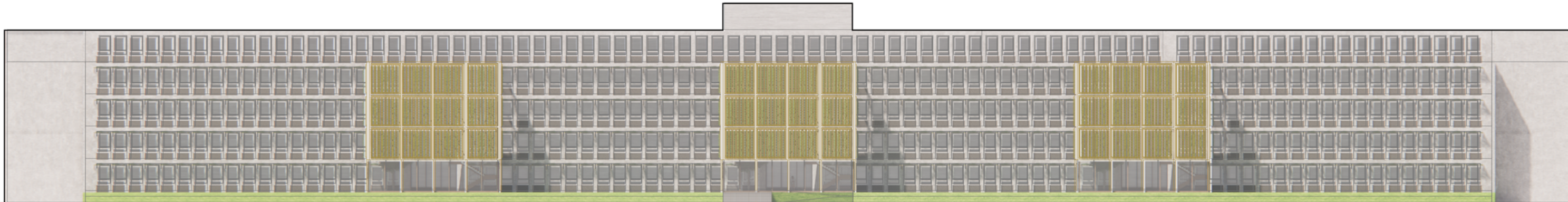
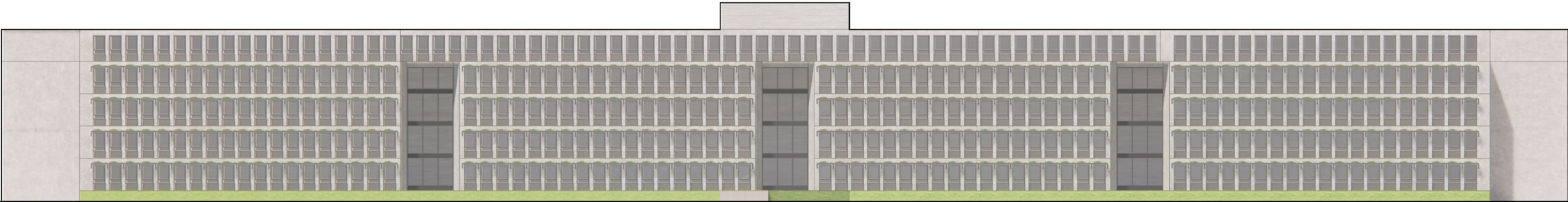


 Building Unit  Main Entrance  Entrance  Existing staircases  New staircases

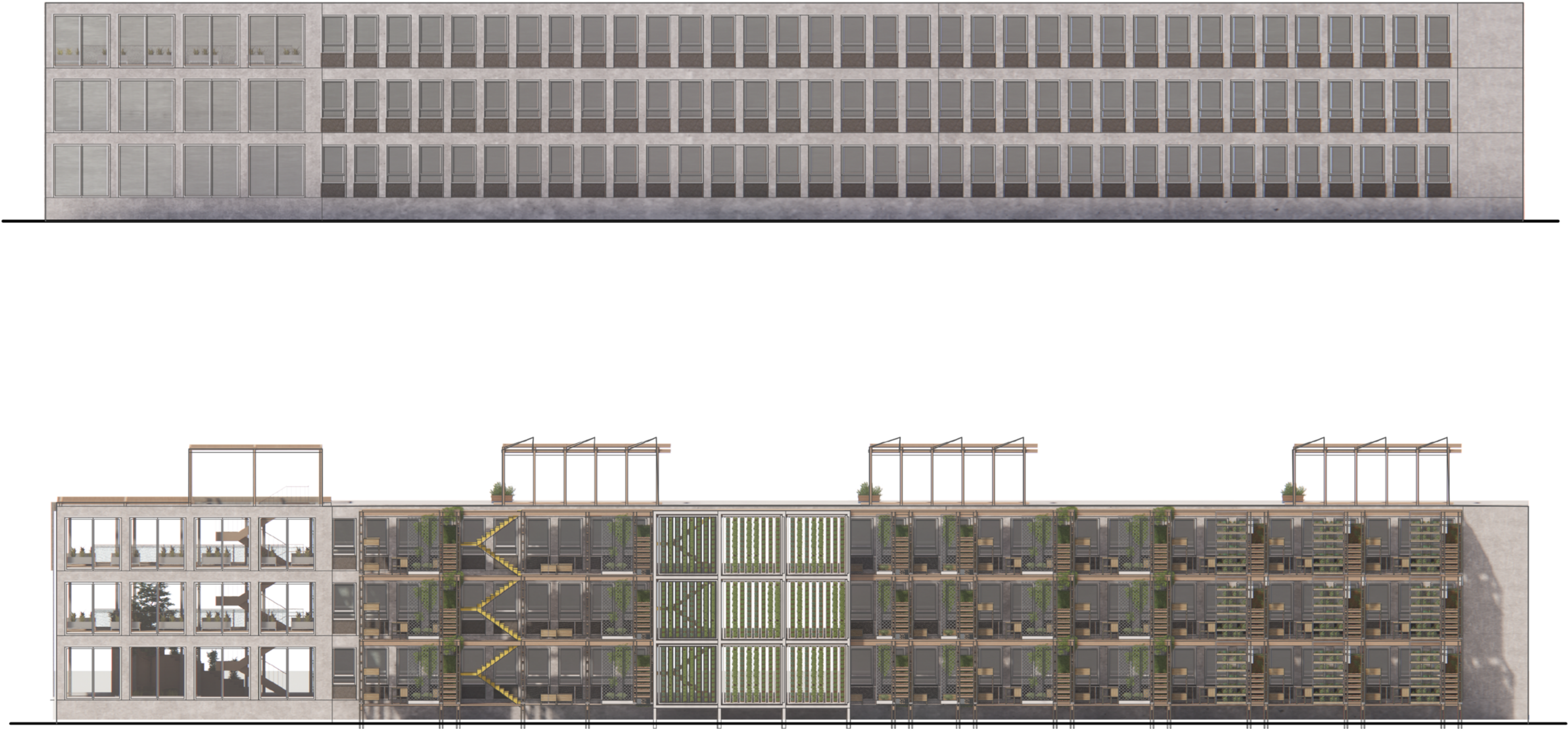
Section



Elevation west



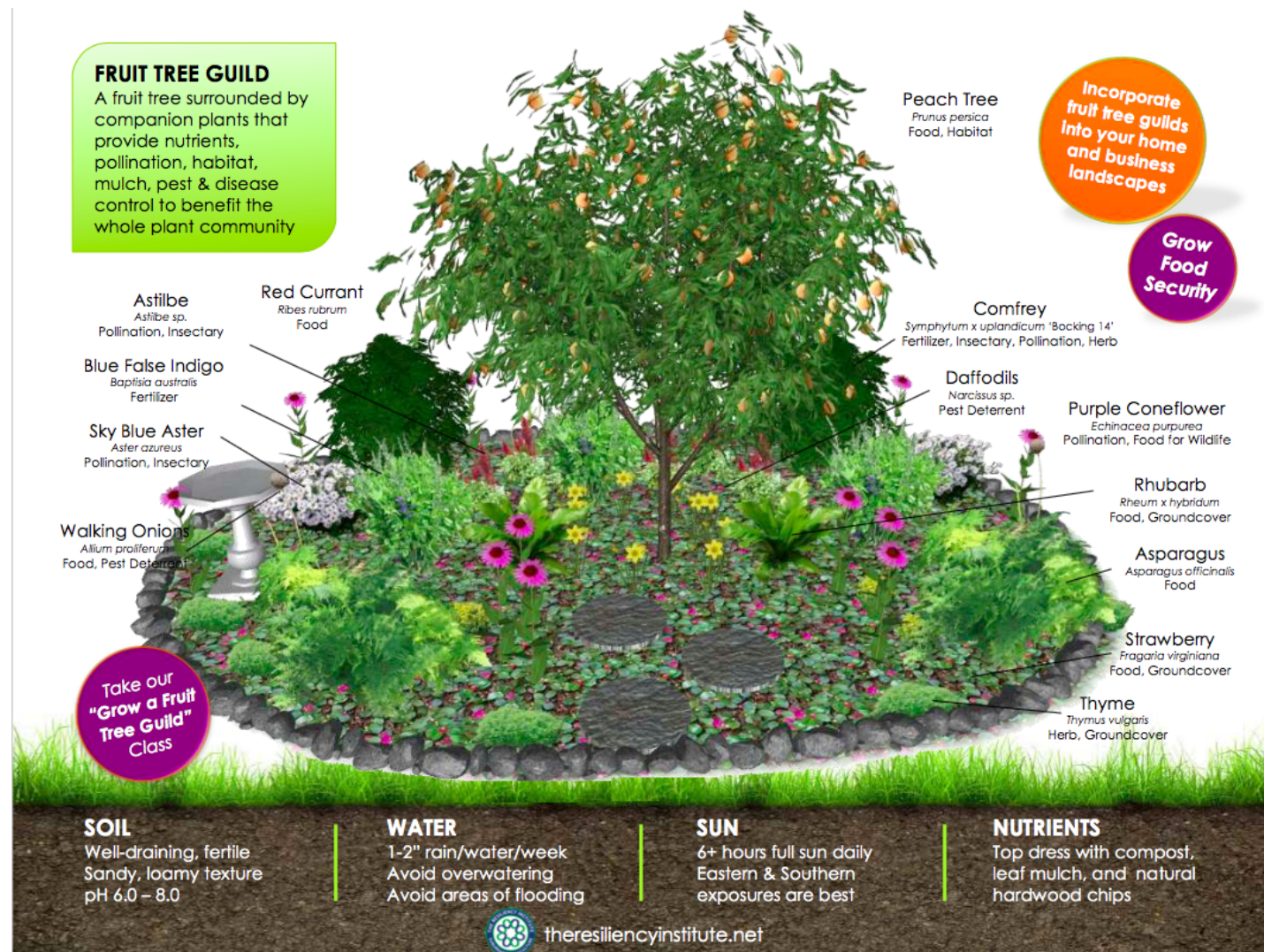
Elevation south



Green courtyard

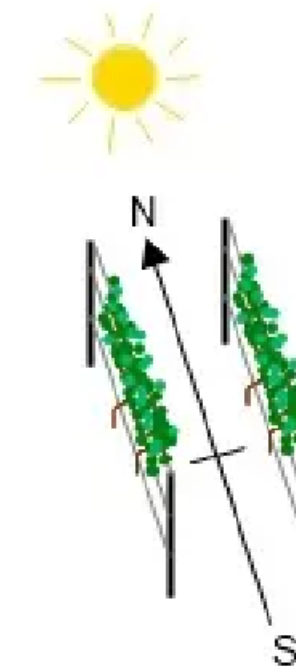
Design principles of permaculture

Fruit Tree Guild



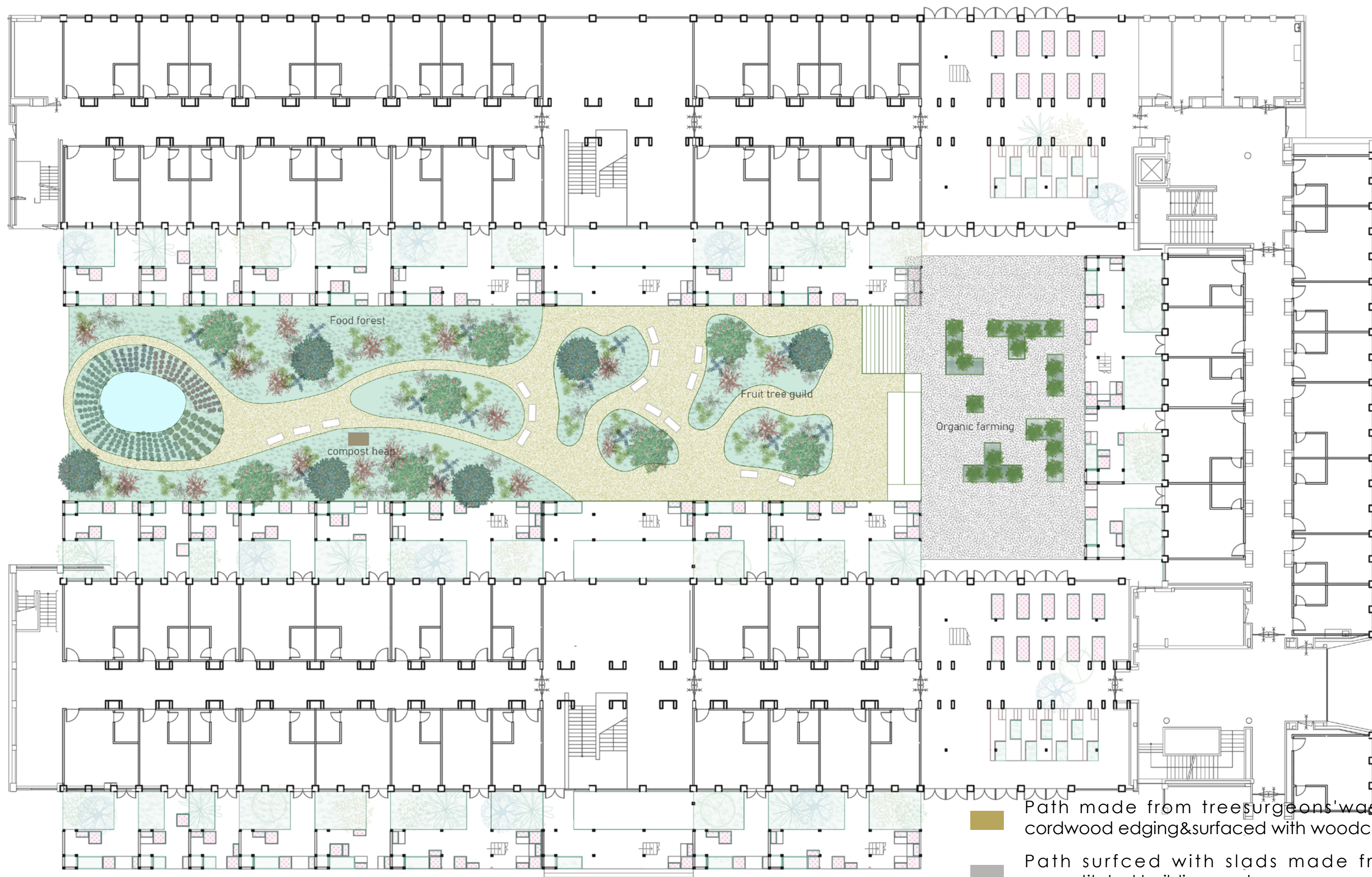
Fertilizing plants, mulching plants, pest confusing plants, pollinator attracting plants, and - most importantly - food plants for you. One simple fruit tree guild can produce up to 200 pounds of food

Site climate



North-South orientation of trellises so plants do not shade each other and sun shines along full length of trellised plant



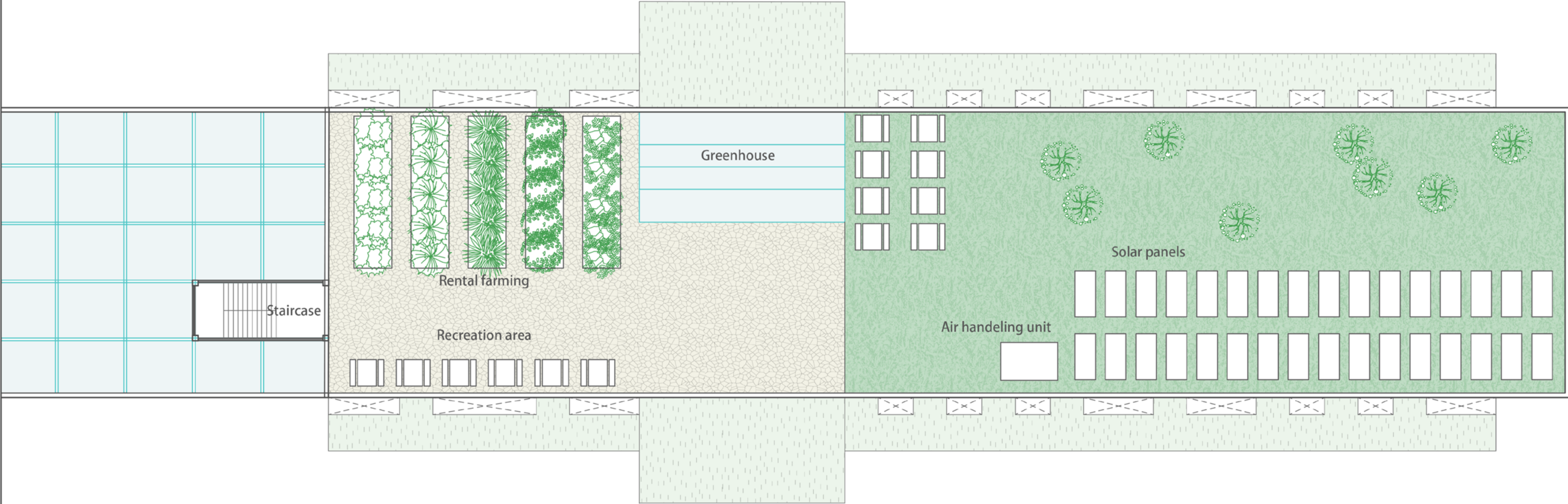


-  Path made from treesurgeons' waste-cordwood edging&surfaced with woodchip
-  Path surfced with slabs made from reconstituted building waste



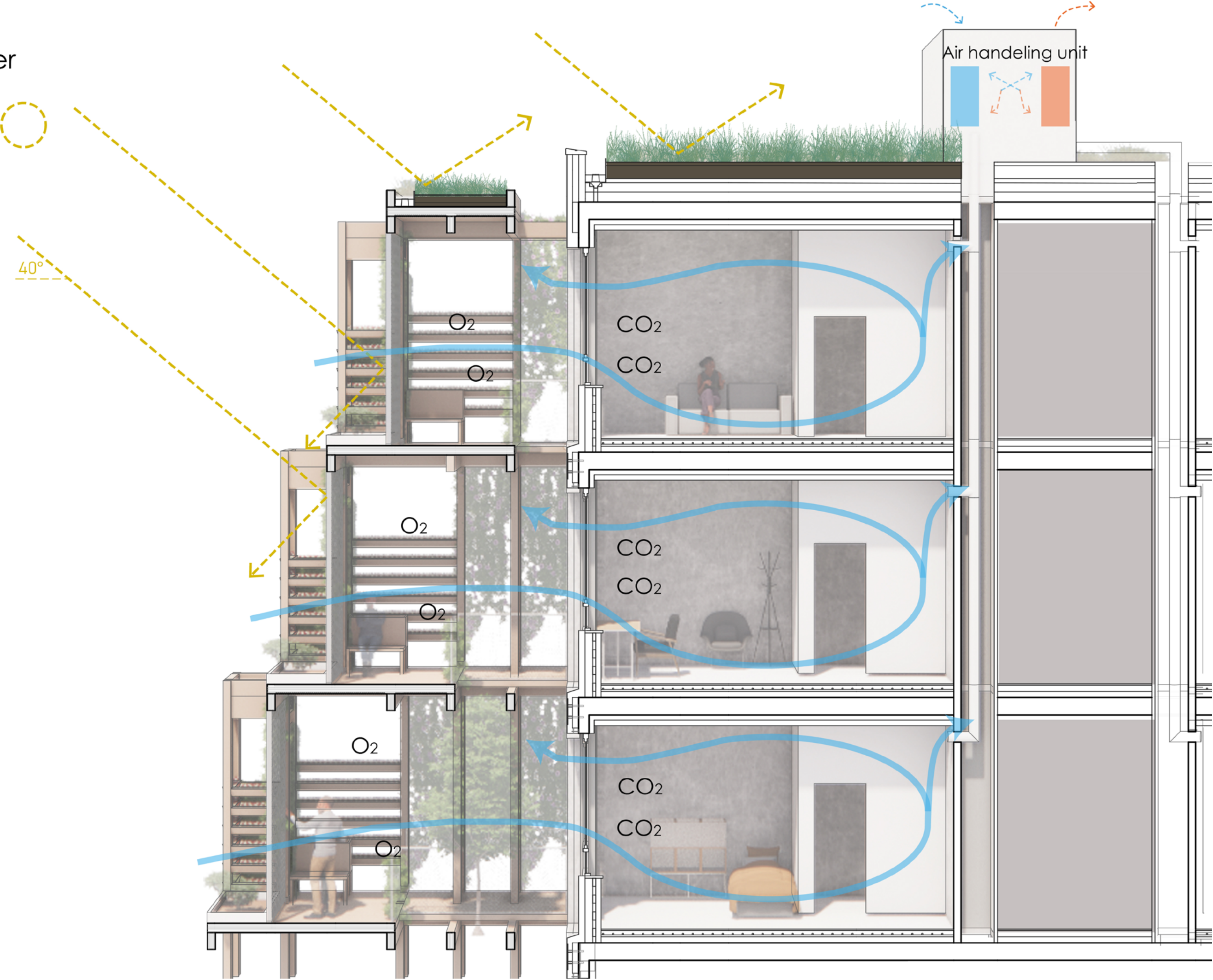


Green roof

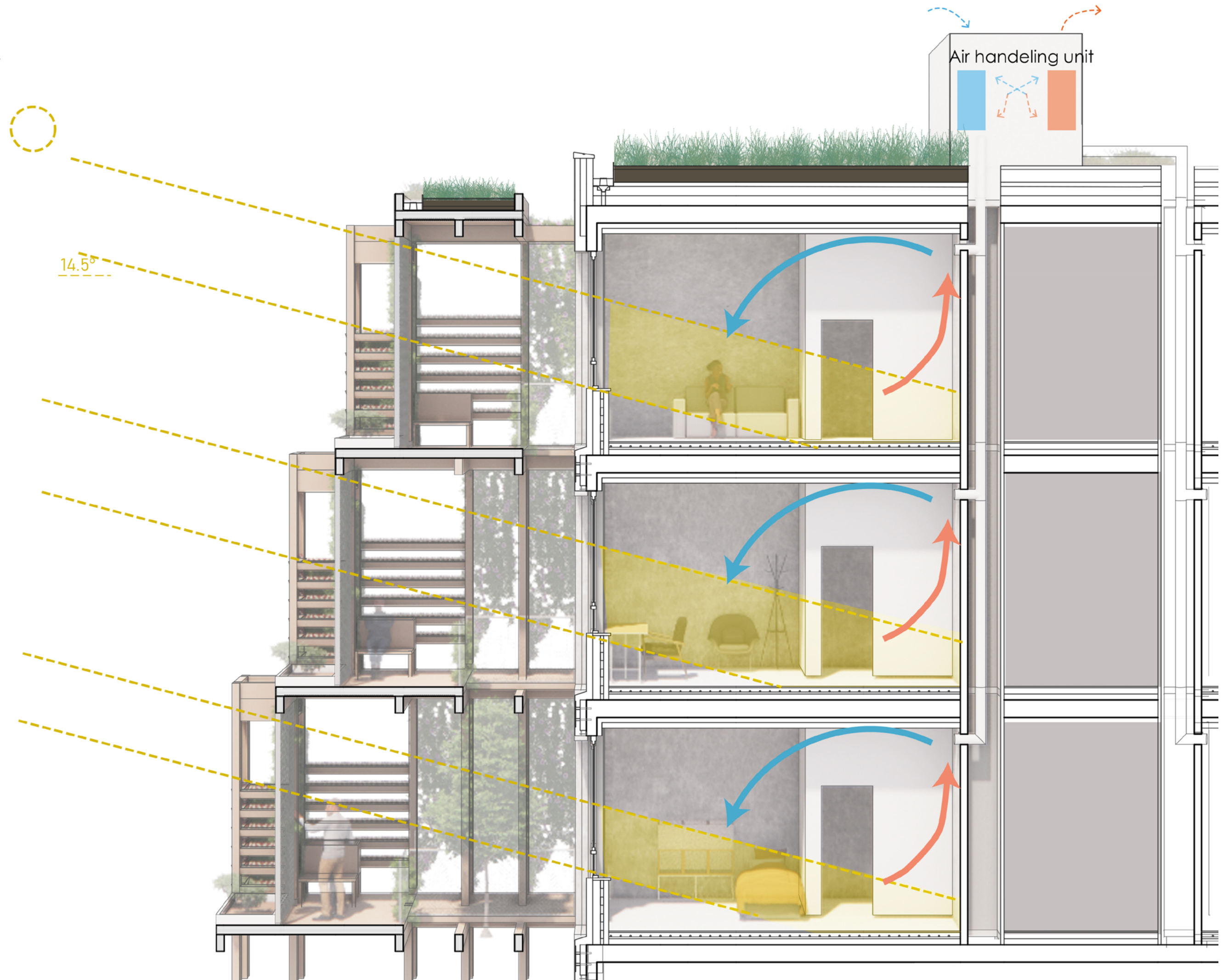


Climate

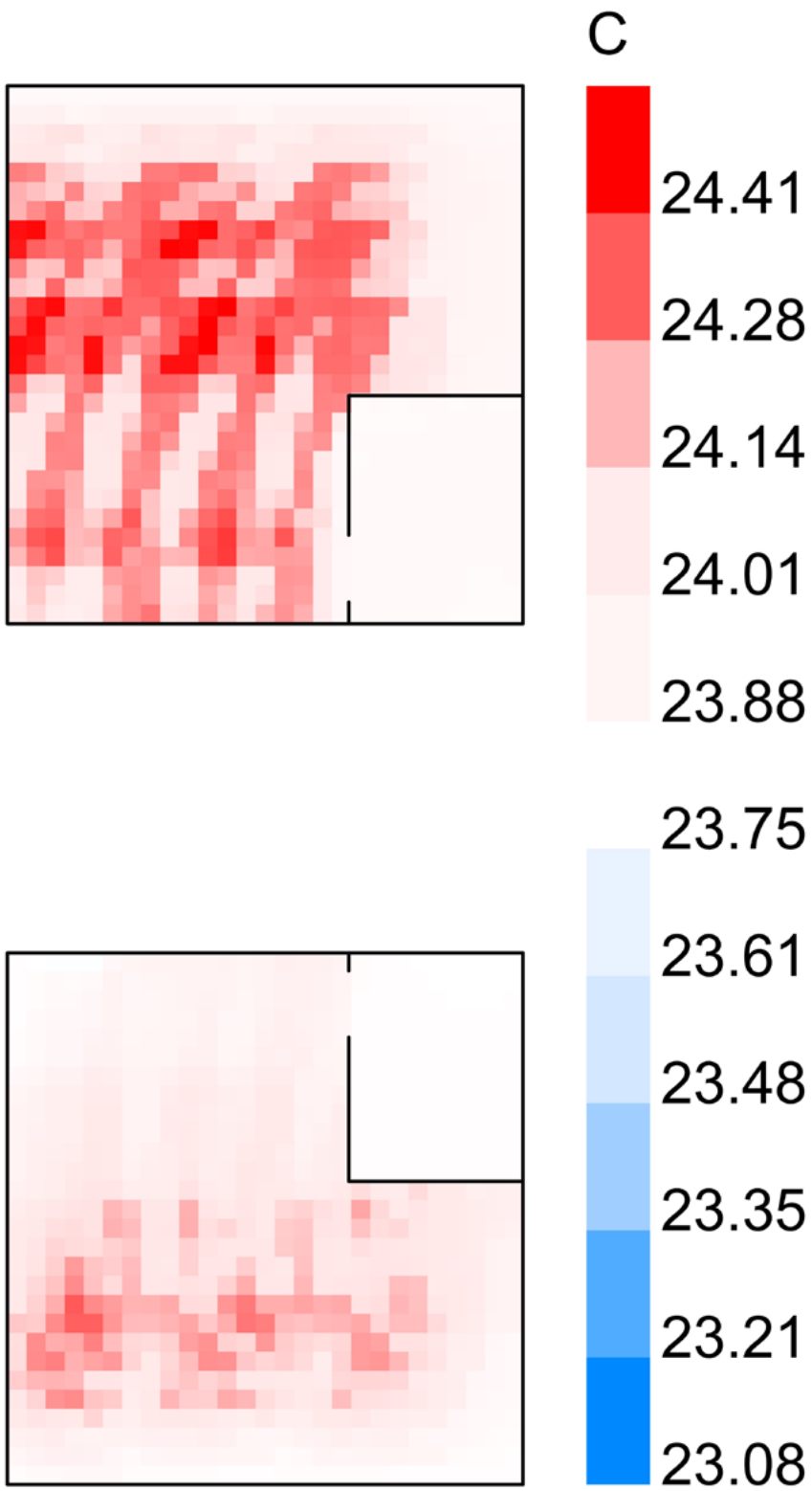
Summer



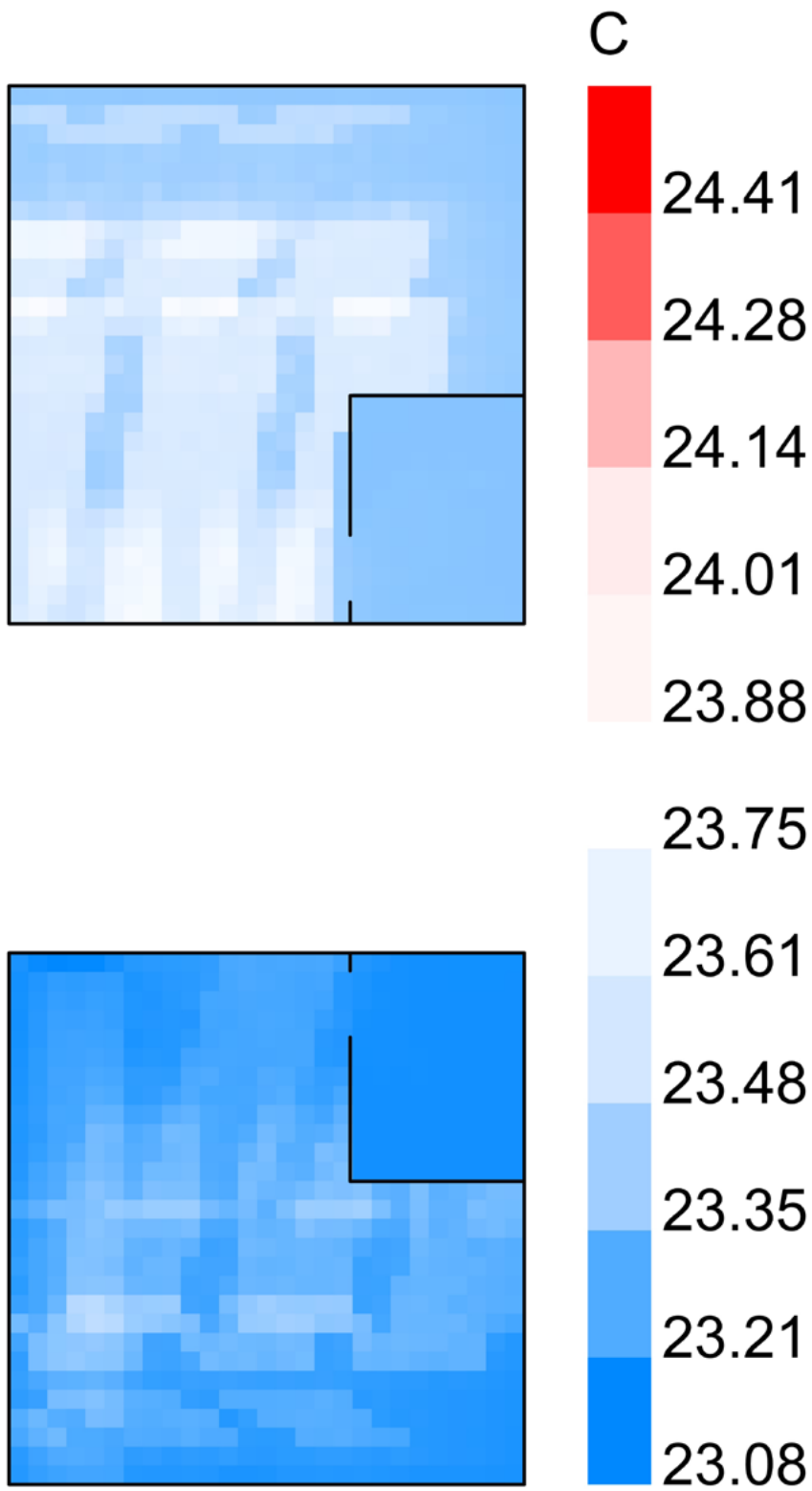
winter



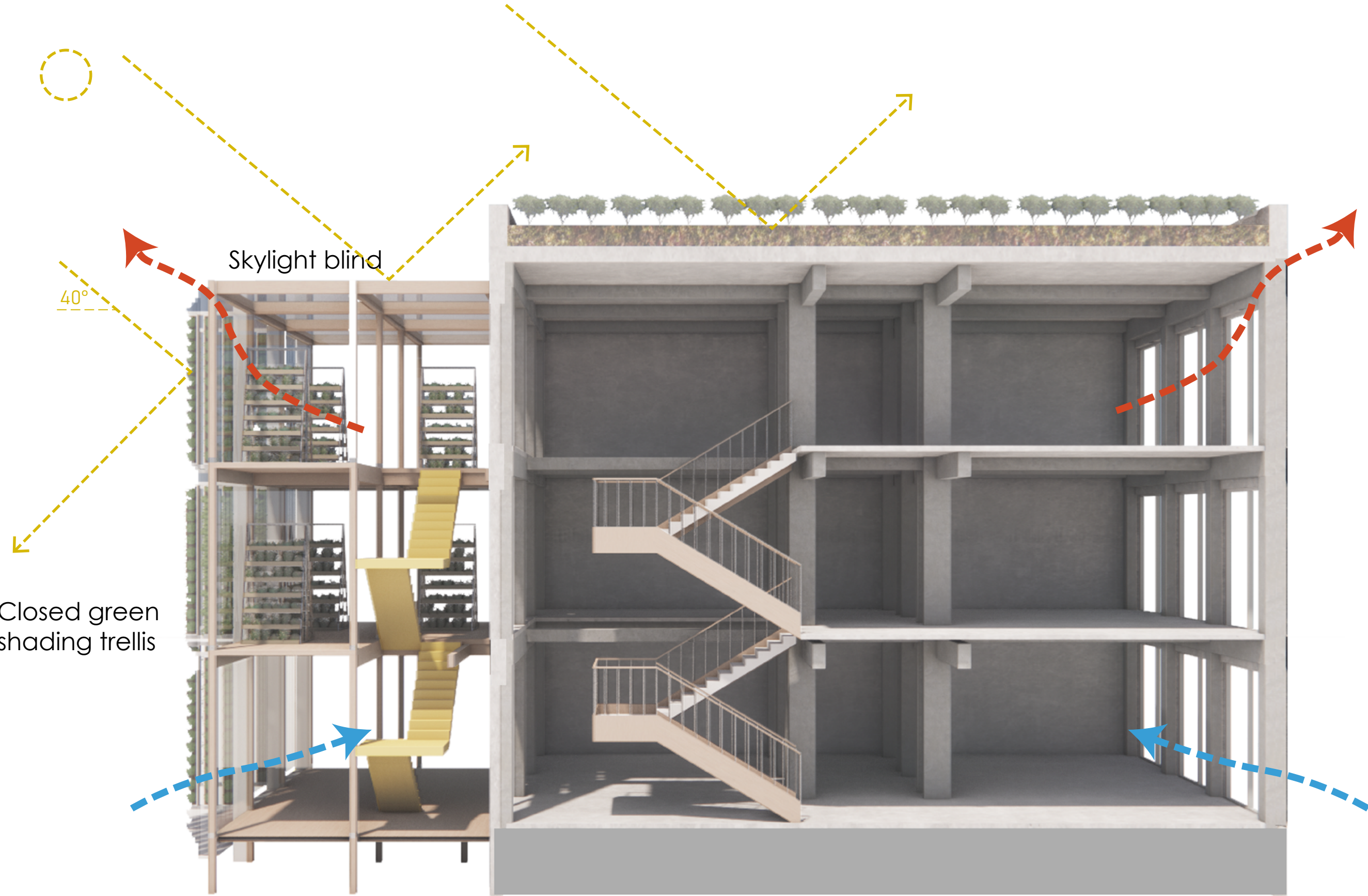
Indoor thermal comfort (UTCI) during extremely hot weeks
Before renovation



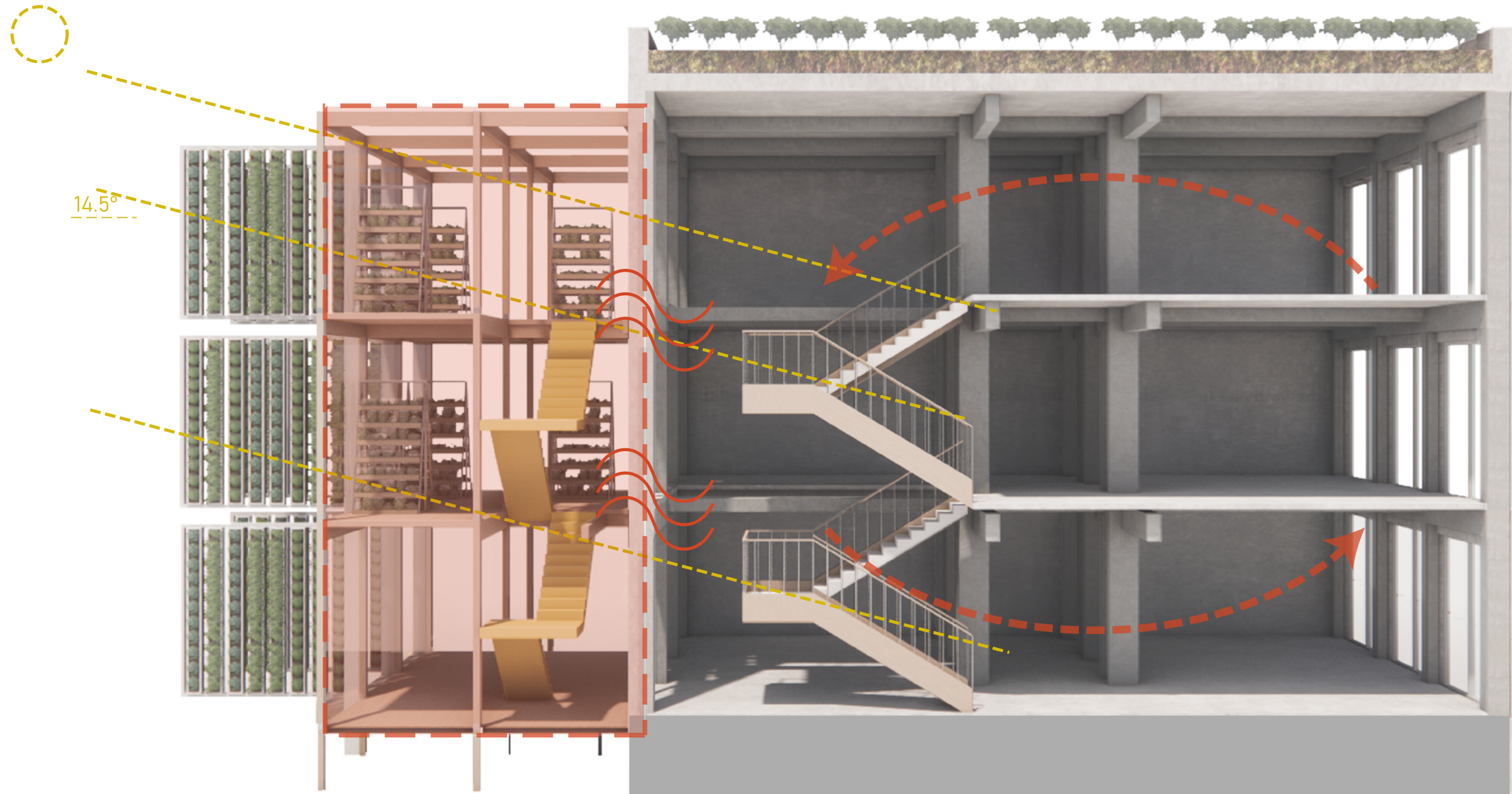
Indoor thermal comfort (UTCI) during extremely hot weeks
After renovation



Summer



winter



Indoor environment quality (IEQ)

Green balcony

Winter garden

Thermal
comfort

Overhang effect—provides solar shading
Airflow pattern transformation—increases the natural ventilation
Acoustic shielding effect—reduces background noise with doors open, enabling an increase of natural ventilation

Greenhouseeffect—increase in solar gains with a positive effect in heating season conditions (Green shading in summer)

Air
quality

Airflow pattern transformation—increases the air flow rate
Acoustic shielding effect—reduces background noise with doors open, enabling an increase of natural ventilation

Greenhouseeffect—improves the thermal insulation and facilitates the evaporation of moisture

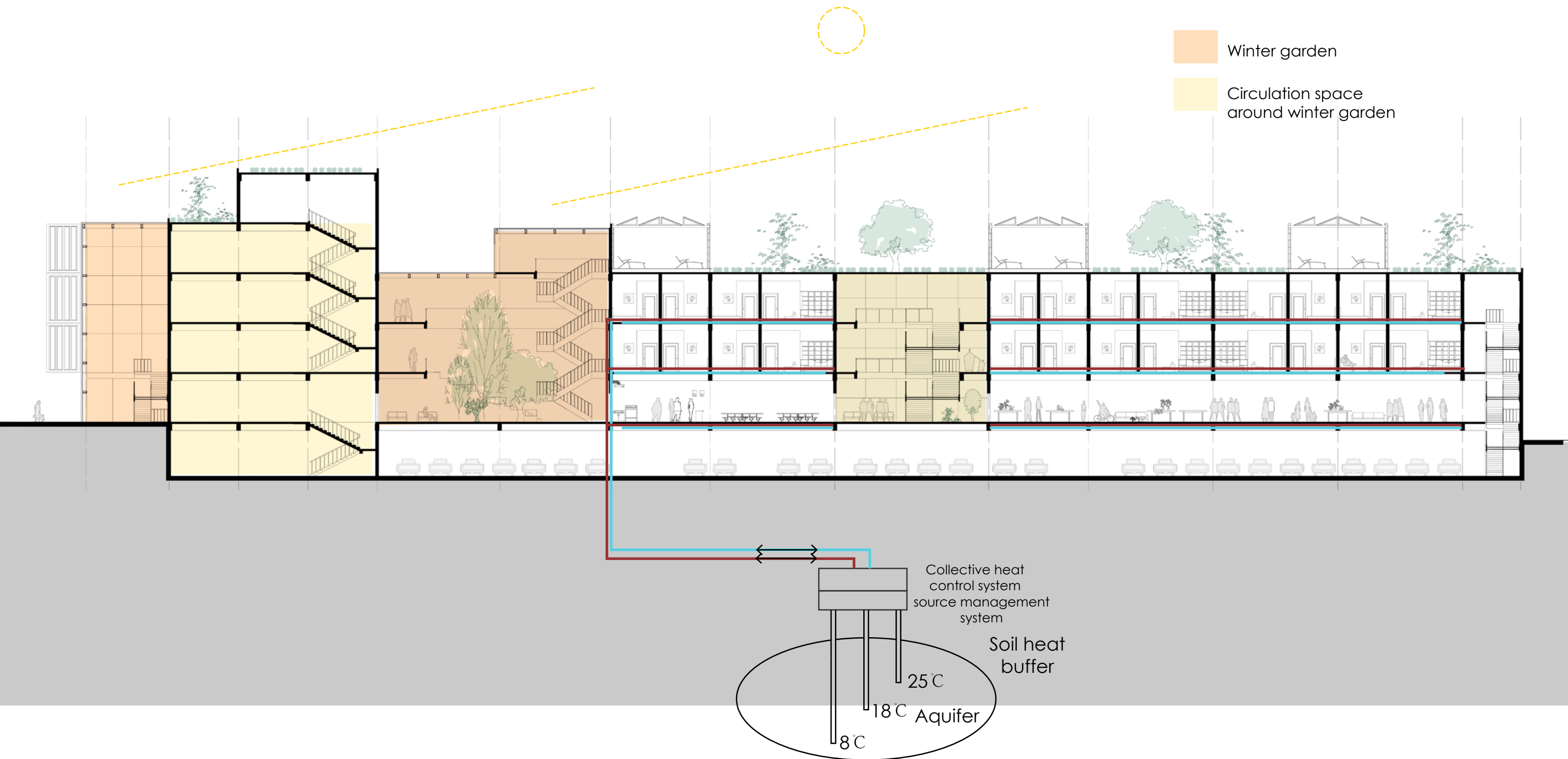
Visual
comfort

Overhang effect—blocks the undesirable penetration of sunlight, reducing uncomfortable glare

Acoustic
comfort

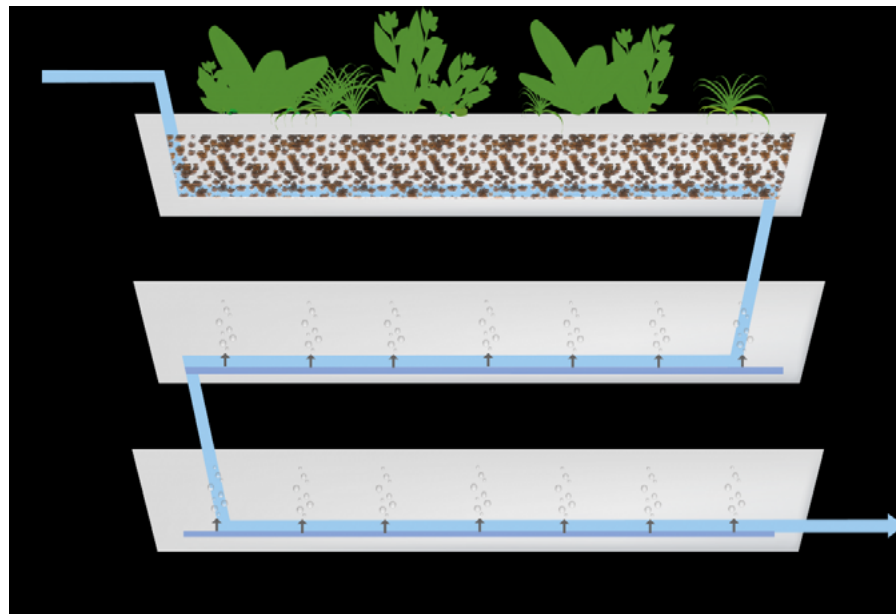
acoustic shielding effect—acts as a protection device against outdoor noise

Acoustic protection—acts as an acoustic barrier against outdoor noise



Watertreatment

VertECO technology treats waste/greywater within a vertically constructed plant-based wetland. The underlying principle is the employment of specific plant species in a special sequence to encourage the cleansing of polluted water through microbiological activity occurring in the root-zone.



Eleocharis Palustris



Juncus Effusus



Carex Pendula



Lysimachia Vulgaris

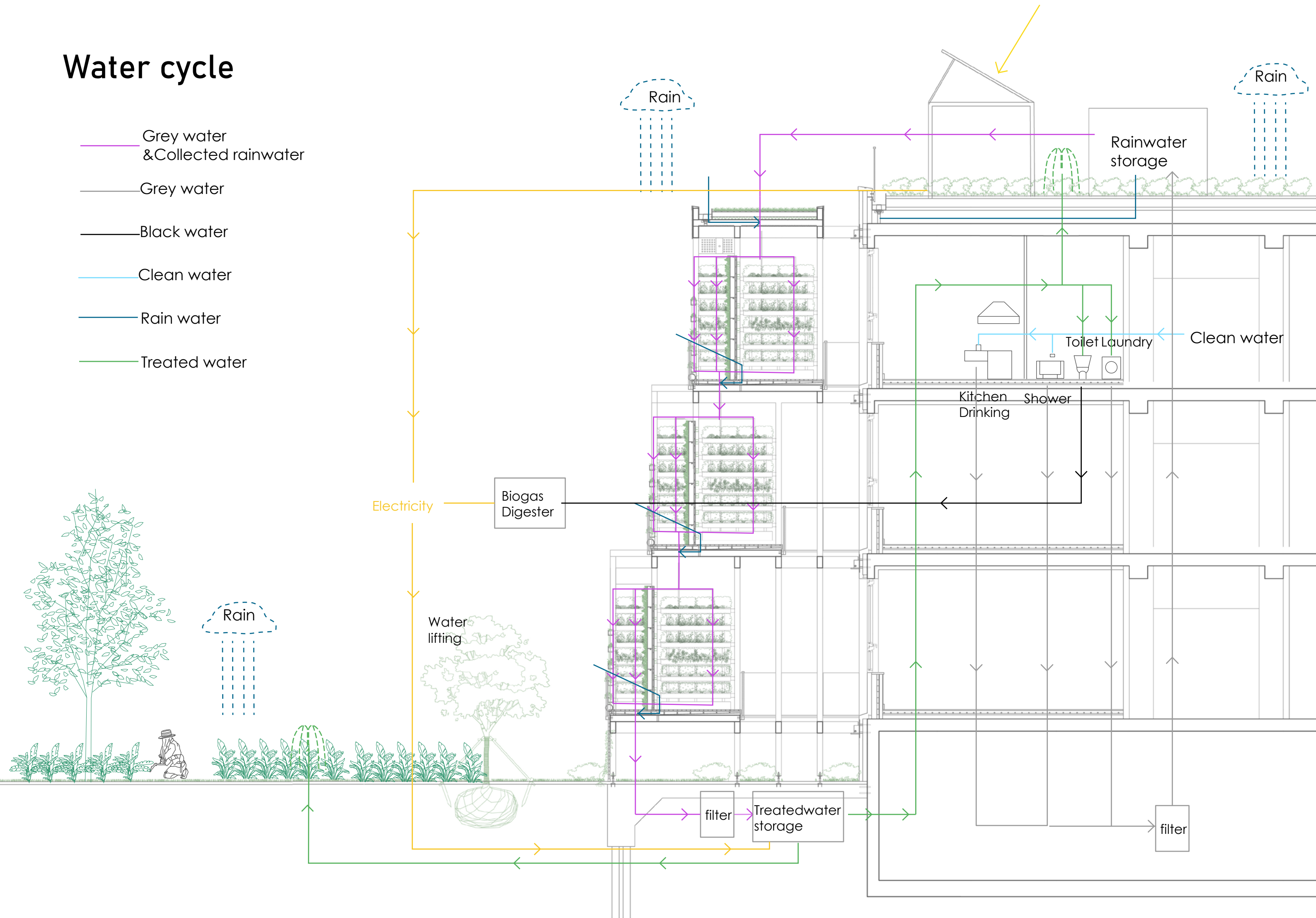


Lythrum Salicaria

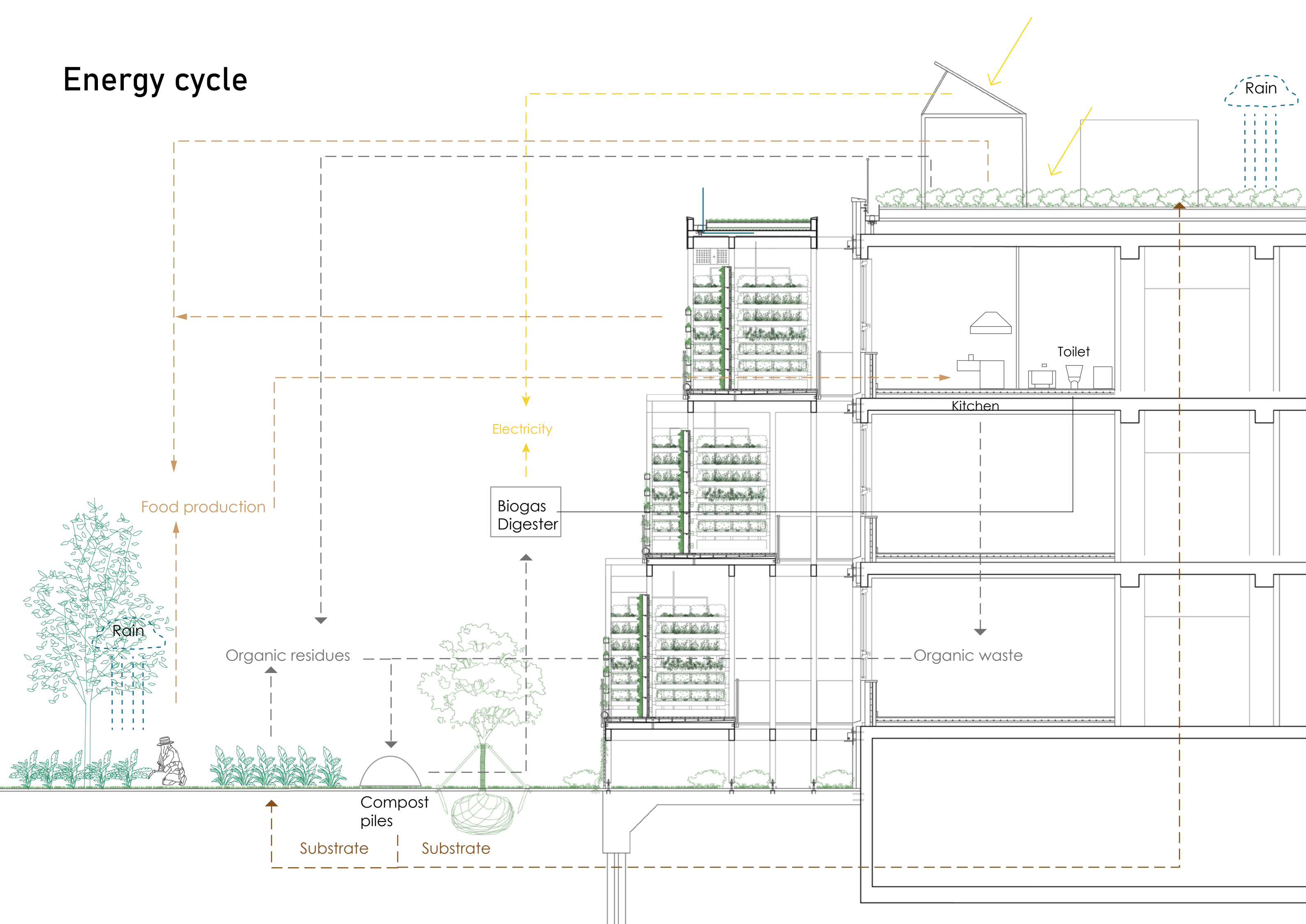


Caltha Palustris

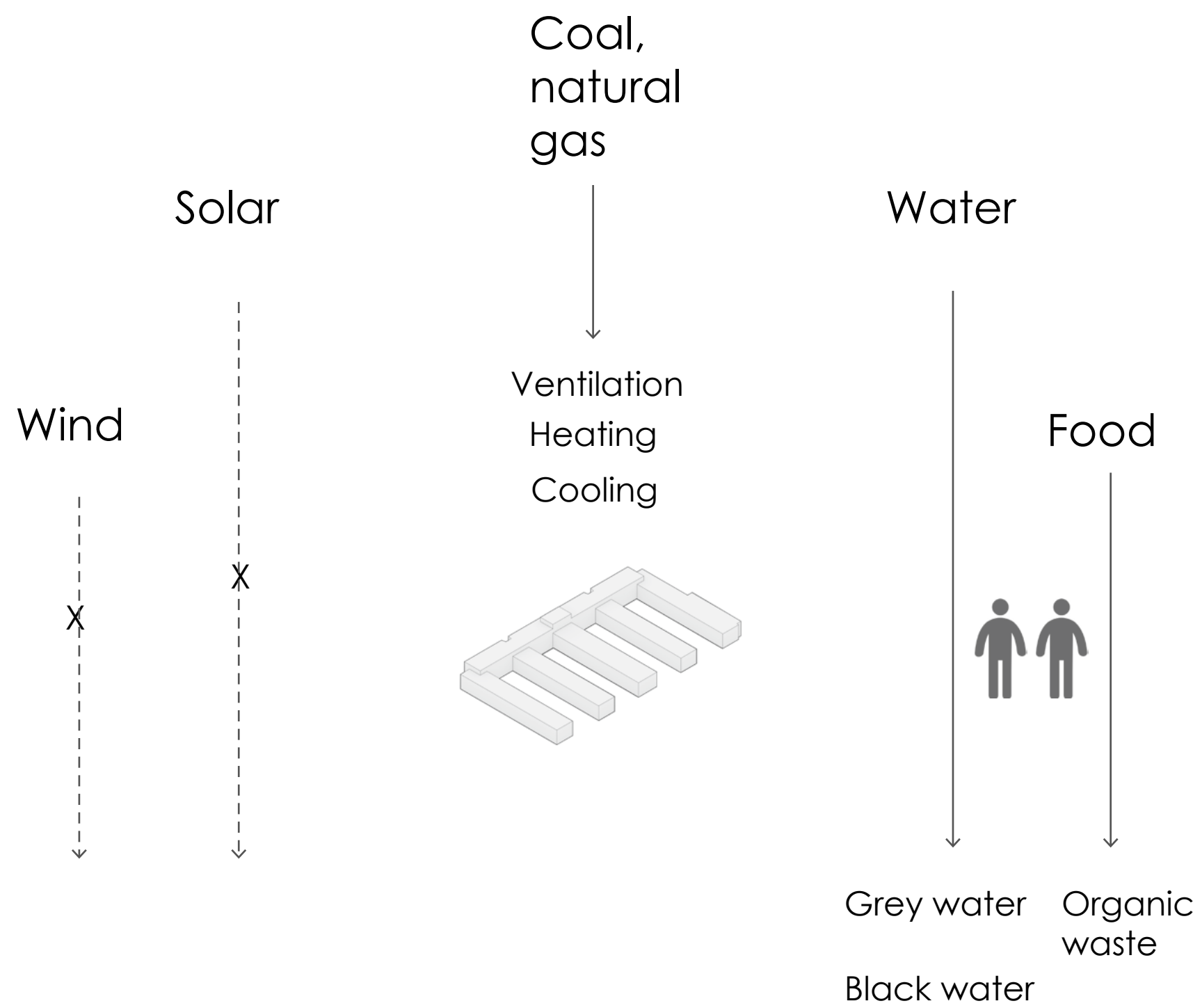
Water cycle

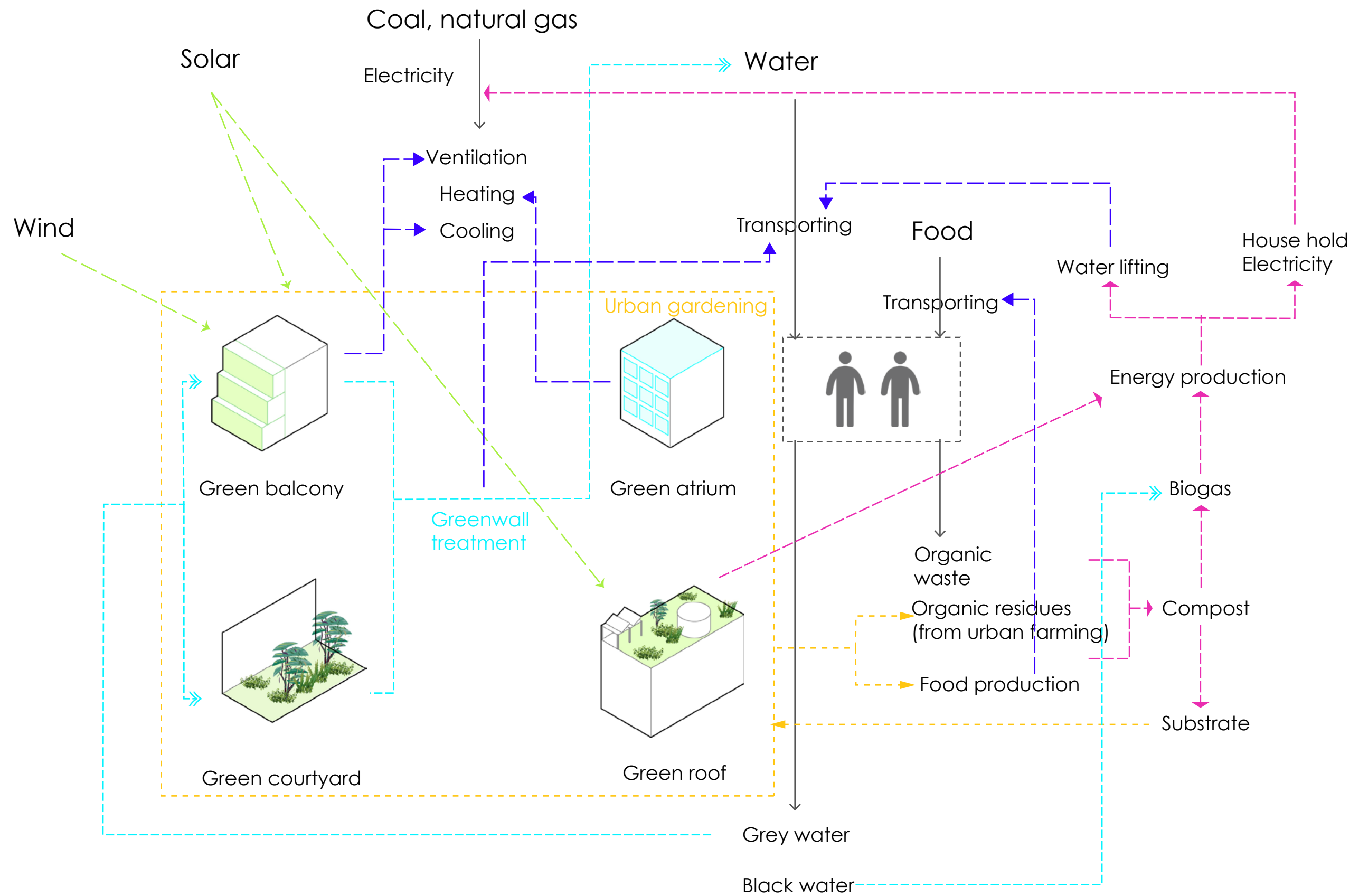


Energy cycle



System integration





————→ Energy input to the site

----->> Water

-----> Saving energy (compared with existing system)

-----> Energy exported from the site

-----> Urban gardening outputs

-----> Onsite energy



I just moved into a dorm room and
used modular units to plan the space.
I still need to purchase seeds to plant.

Spring



Summer is here but the plants are not growing well and I need some professional help. And I would like to grow more vegetables, maybe I can go and rent more green space.

Summer



Indeed. Perhaps you could go to the Atrium for more information, there is information about gardening classes and rental planter.

Great music! How about your balcony garden? Do you know where to learn more about gardening activities?



Look! That's TNW eco-committee organising an event, maybe I should attend too. It's a great opportunity to gain knowledge about farming, and at the same time I get to meet new people and get organic vegetables.



Thank you! I am very interested. I would like to know the prices of gardening courses and the rental of planters!

Hi, what do you need to know? We offer gardening classes, plant seed shopping, and rental of flowerbeds. Also we have monthly parties at atrium, you are welcome to join us

We are the TNW ECO-Committee, pick up a flyer to find out more about the event!



It's good to see you. My vegetables are ripe. I grow peppers and tomatoes, maybe we can swap some veggies? That way everyone can taste a lot of variety.

It's been a long time! All the veg I've grown is ripe and I'm picking some back for dinner. How's your harvest?

Autumn

Winter



Material

Existing material



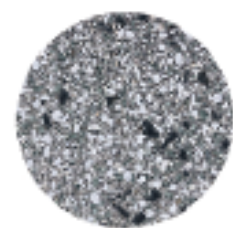
Poriso stone



Black glazed bricks



Natural stone



Polished concrete

Path surfced with slads made from reconstituted building waste



New material



CLT panel



Wood decking



Reclaimed wood planter

Principles



Local materials



Carbon storage



Nature material



Recyclable



Aesthetic value



Reduce reverberation

Plants

Roles of Plants Dominant trees, shrubs and groundcovers	Ecological control							Production			Wildlife	
	Oxygen/carbon dioxide	Filters air	Controls water flow	Filters water	Cools water	Forms still air pockets	Holds soil	Food	Fibre	Energy	Food	Cover
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	●	●	○	○	○		○			○	○	○
<i>Sophora</i>	○	○	○	○	●	●	○			○		○
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	●	●	●	○	○	○	○					○
<i>Acacia</i>			○	○	○							○
<i>Avocado (Persea)</i>	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●			●	○
<i>Citrus spp.</i>	○	○	○	○	○		○	●			●	○
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				○	○
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>							○					○
<i>Cistus spp.</i>			○	○			○					○
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>		○	○	○			○	○			●	○
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	○	○	○	○			○				○	●
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	○	○	○	○			○					
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>								○				○
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>				○								○
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>				○			●					
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>			○				○	●				
<i>Gazania spp.</i>				○			○					○
Strawberries			○				○	●			○	
Vegetables								●			●	
Herbs								●				

● Major

○ Significant

Ecological Unit

- 1. Provide food for birds and insects
- 2. Provide cover for birds and insects
- 3. Native plants

Winter Garden

- 1. Produce oxygen
- 2. Filters air
- 3. Produce food
- 4. Able to grow in winter

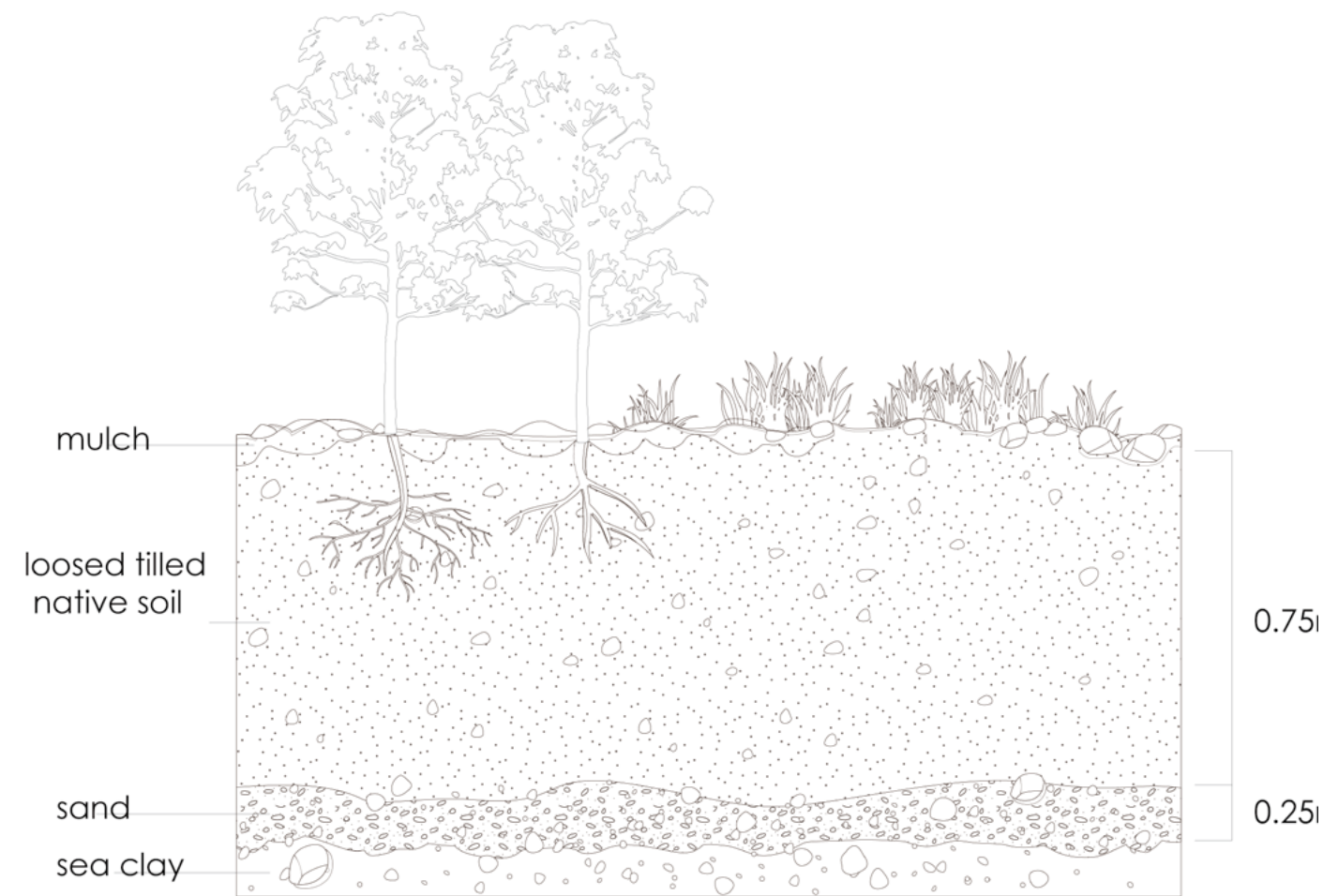
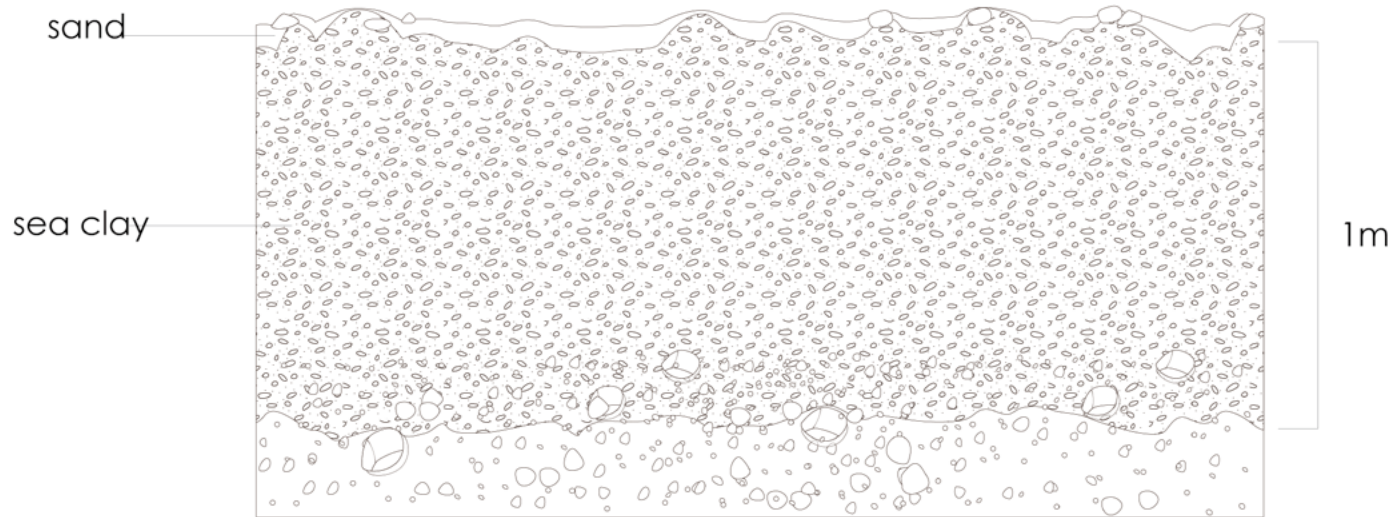
Green courtyard and green roof

- 1. Holds soil
- 2. Controls water flow
- 3. Produce oxygen
- 4. Filters air
- 5. Food forrest

Watertreatment

- 1. Filters water
- 2. Produce oxygen

Soil



Ecologica unit



Common Sage



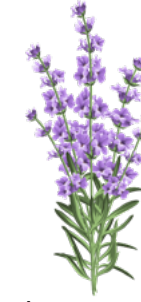
Sheep Grass



Hyssop



Chives



Lavender



Flowering Rush



Hornwort



Willow



Bulrush



Yellow Loosestrife



Avocado(Persea)



Citrus app



Carissa grandiflora

Green roof and green courtyard



Red Currant



Astilbe



Blue False Indigo



Sky Blue Aster



Walking Onions



Daffodils



Purple Coneflower



Rhubarb



Asparagus



Thyme



Strawberry



Peach Tree

Winter garden



Pinus pinea



Arbutus unedo



Gazania spp



Avocado (Persea)



Cassia Artemisioides



Cistus Spp

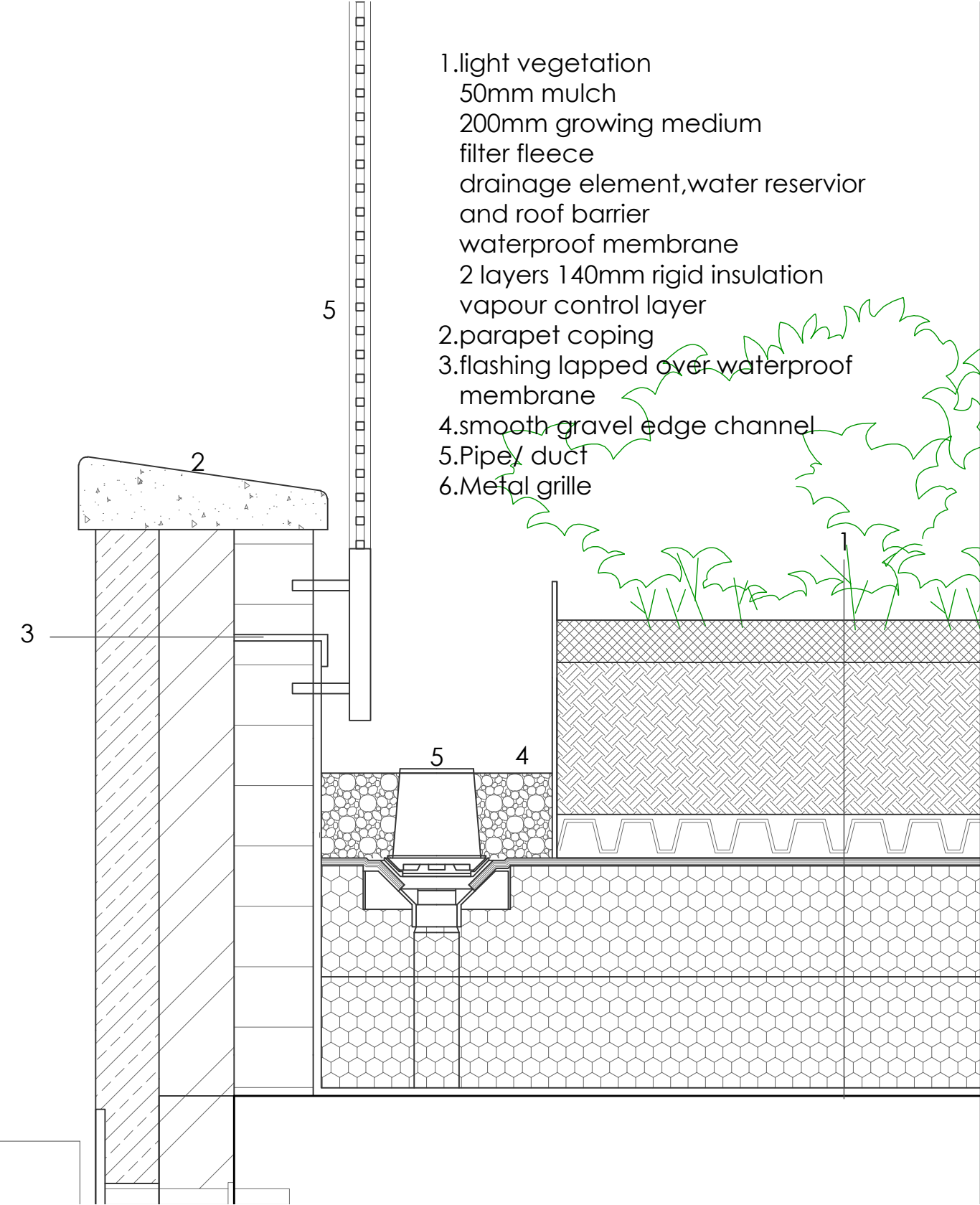
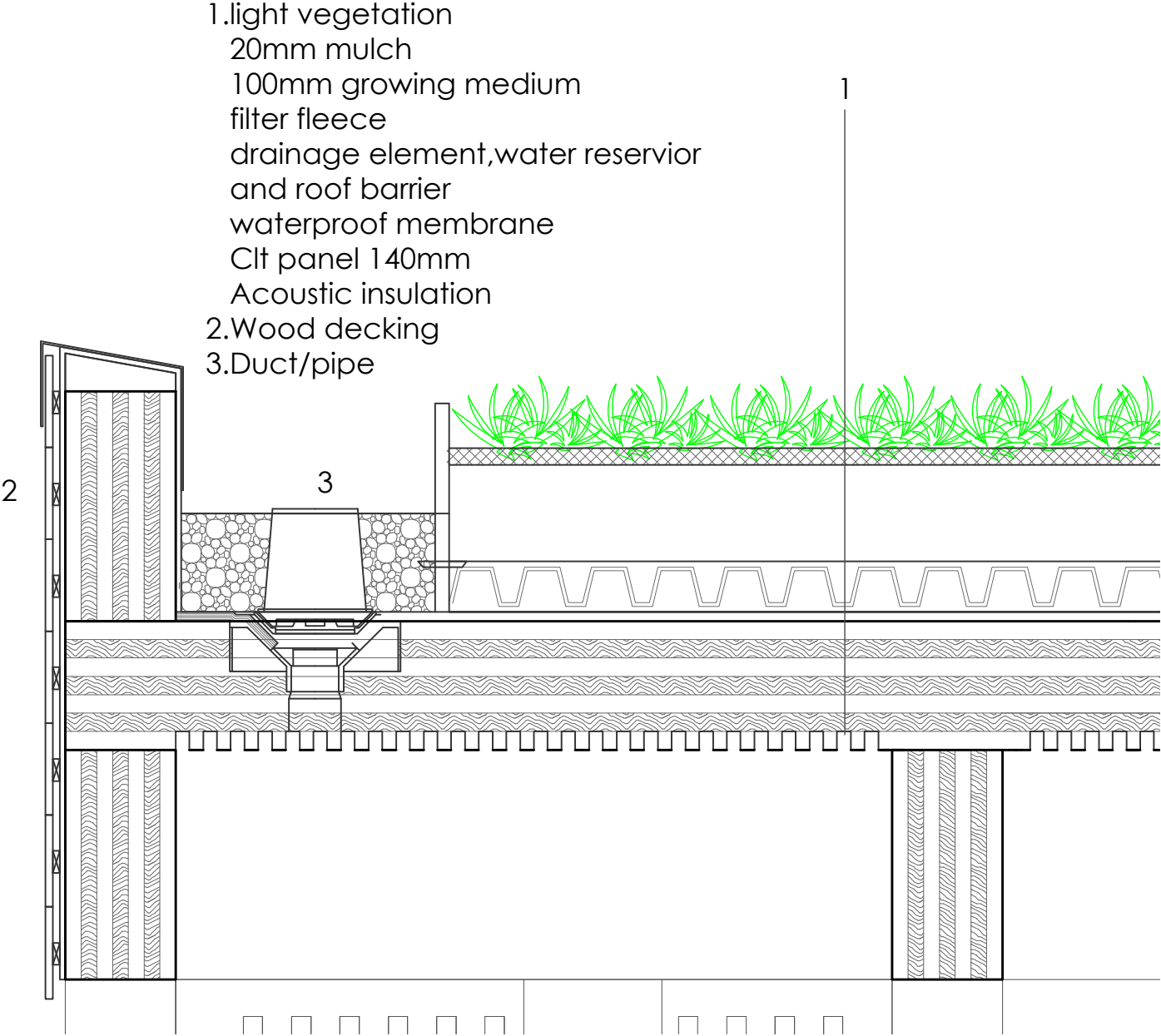


Carissa Grandiflora

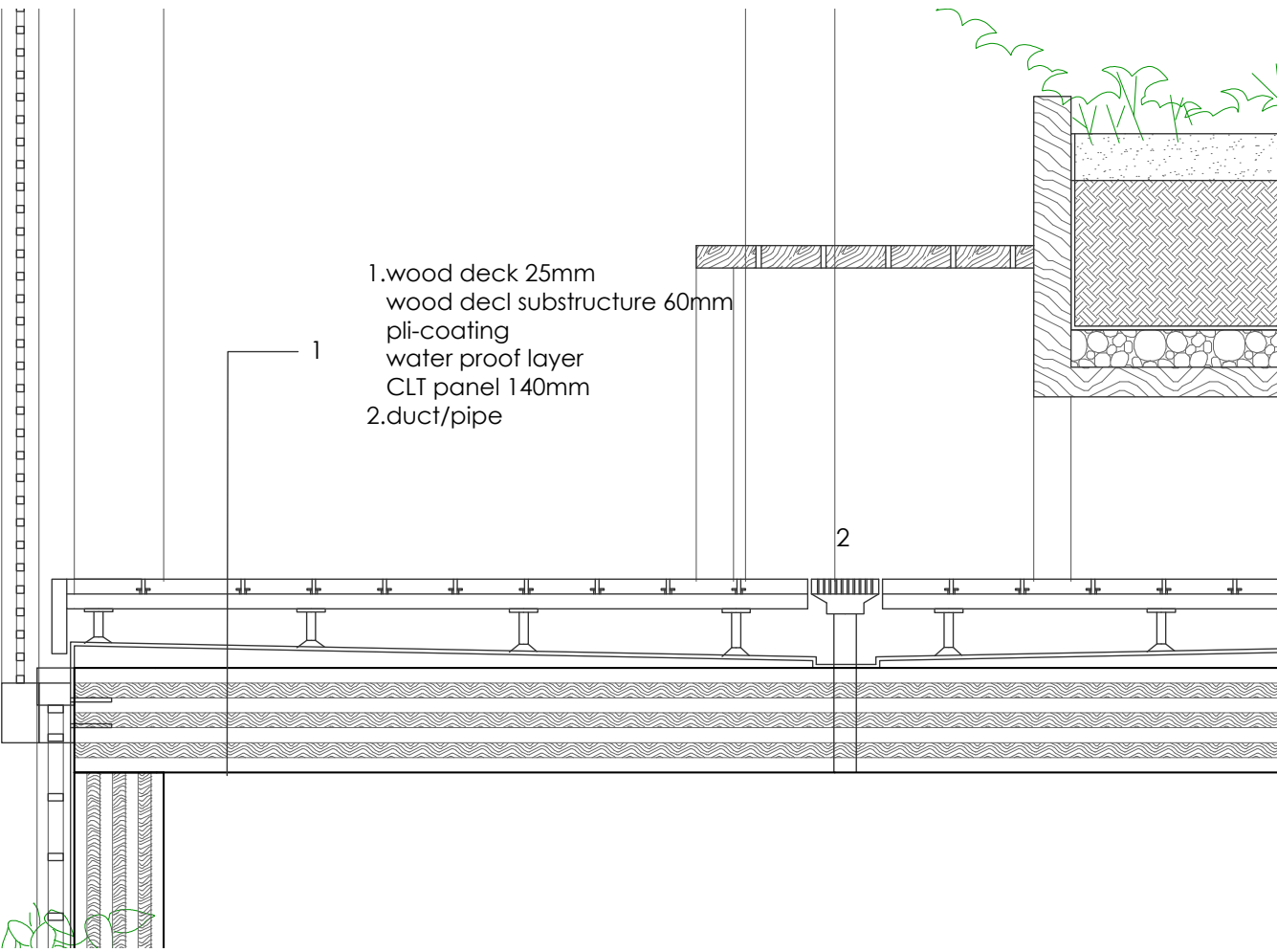
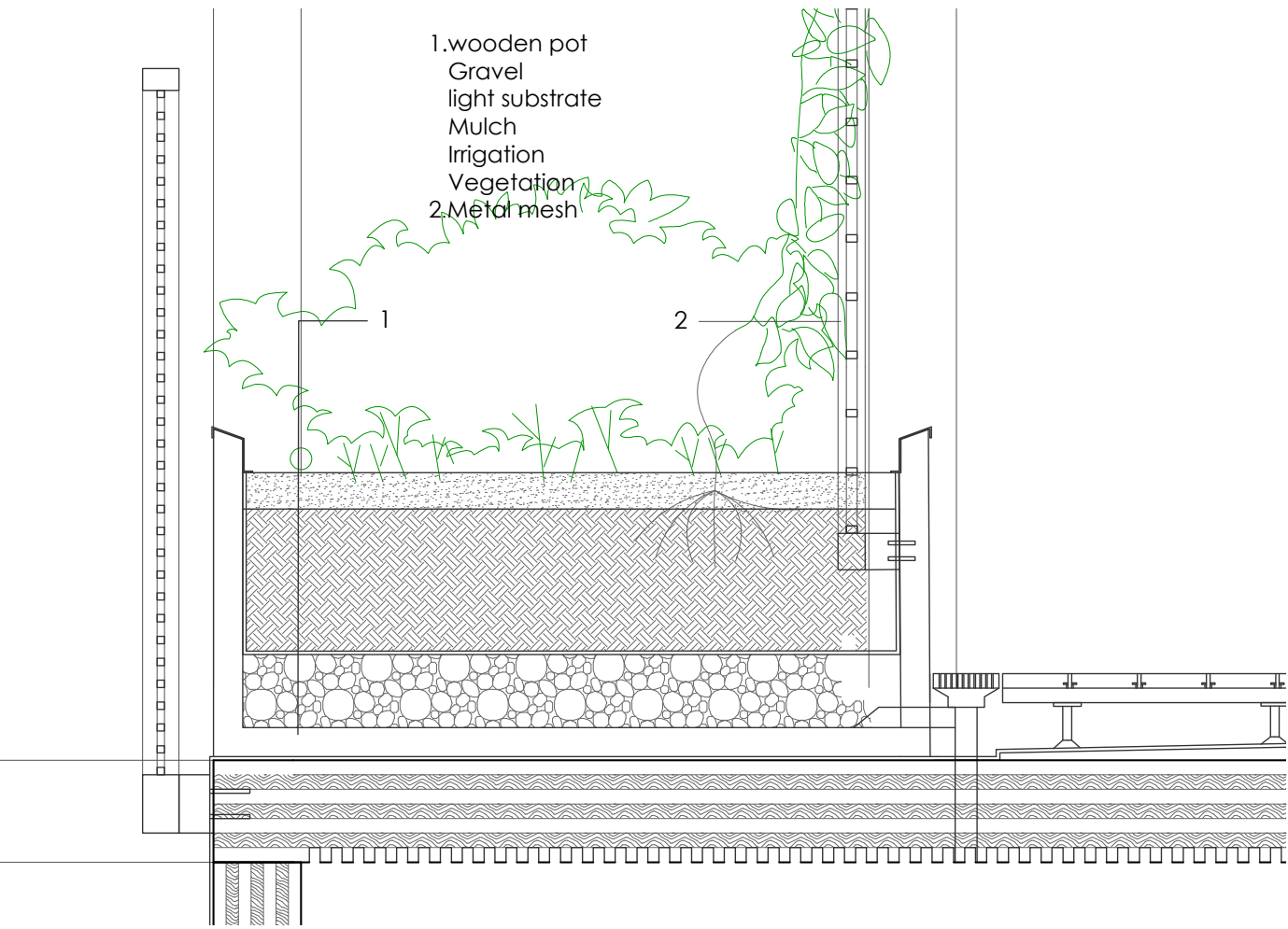


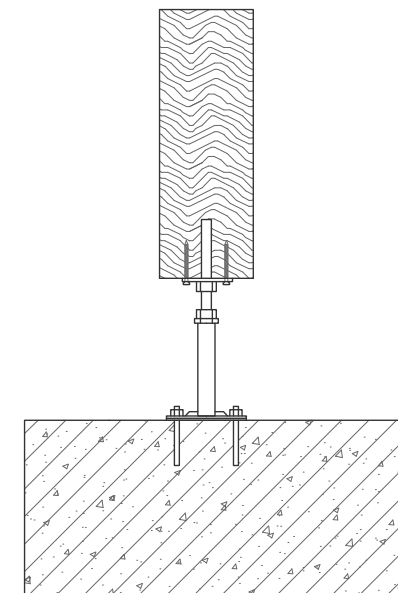
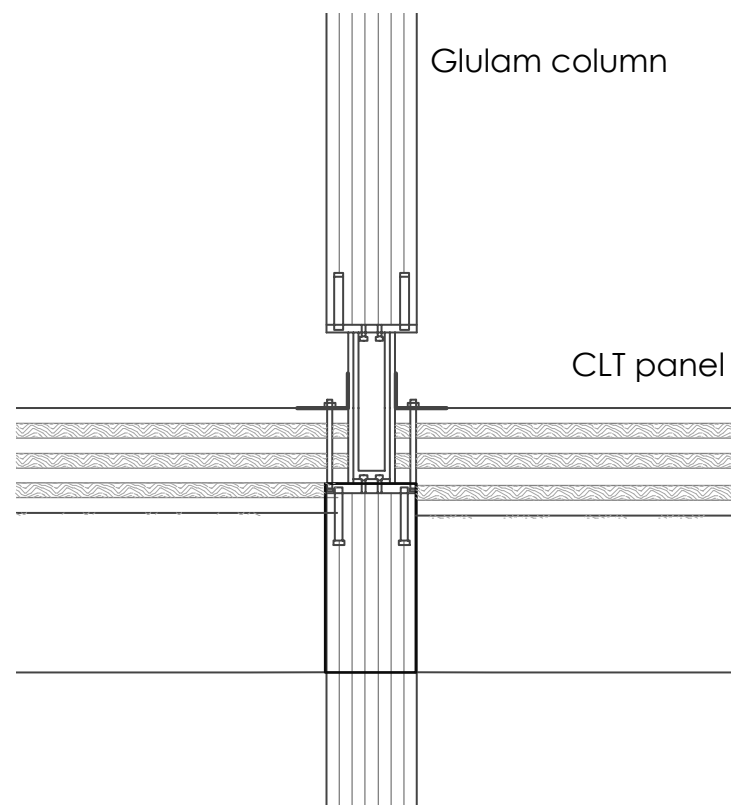
Romneya Coutten

Details

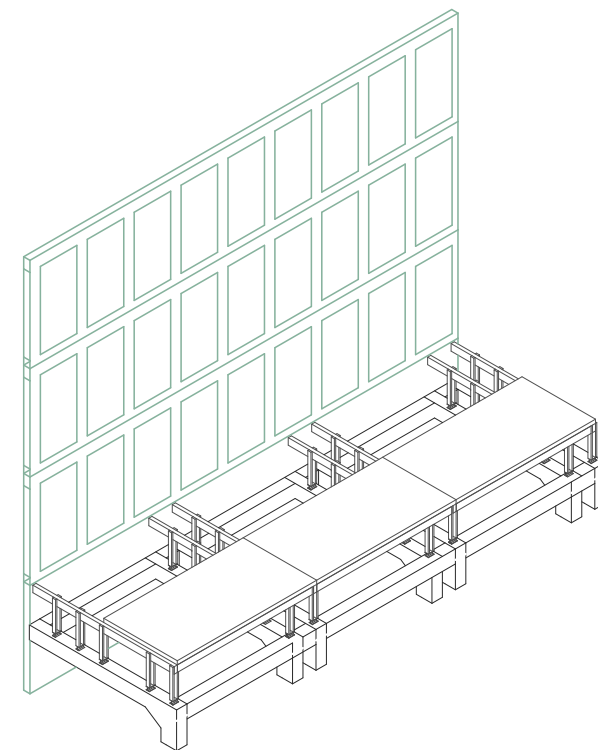
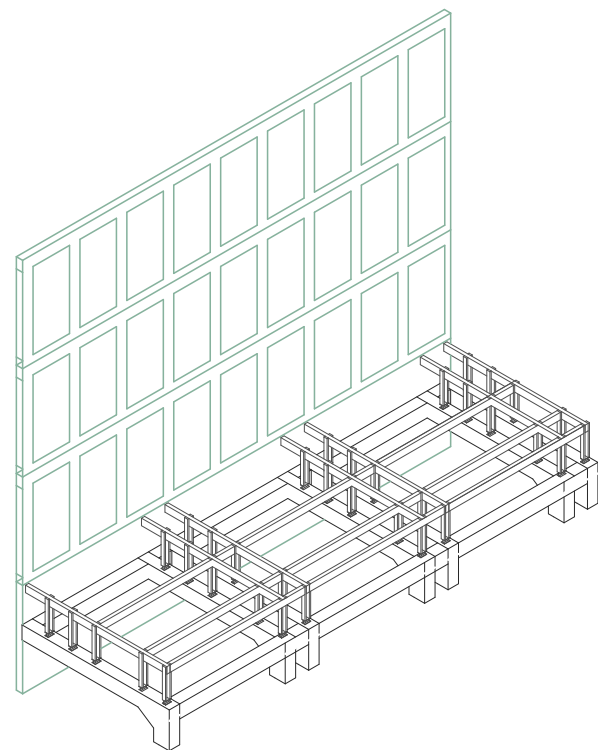
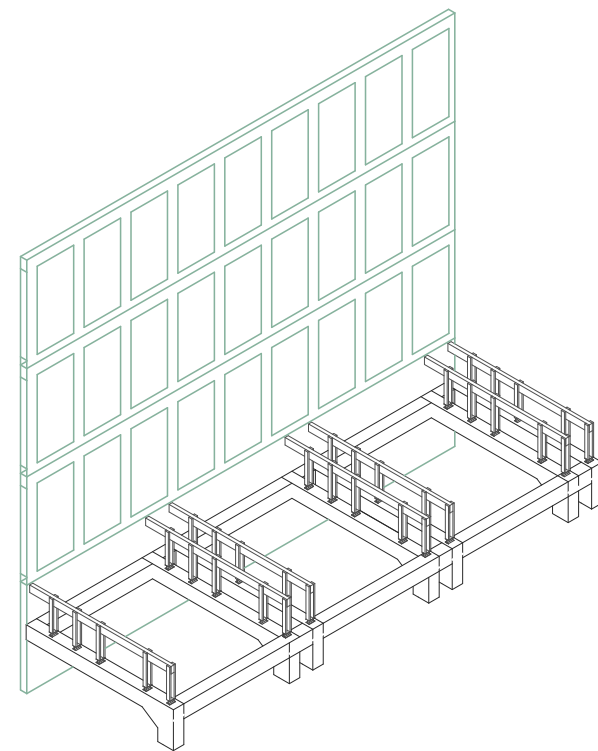
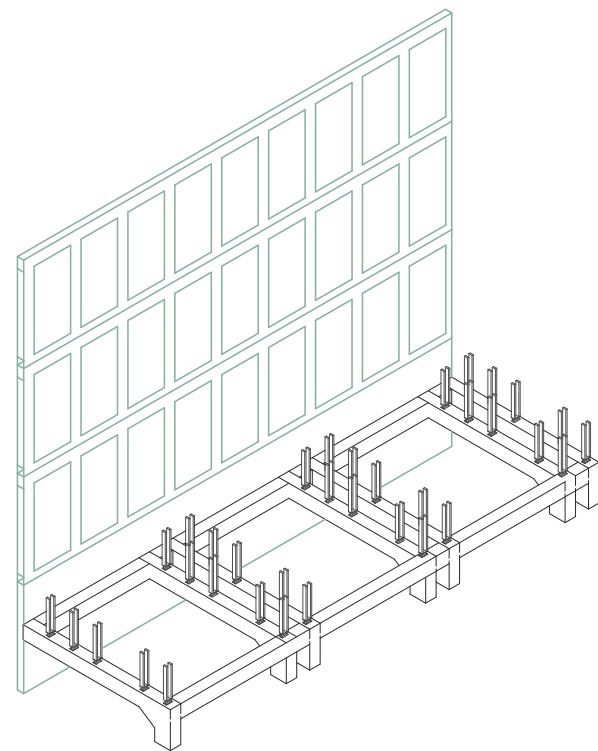
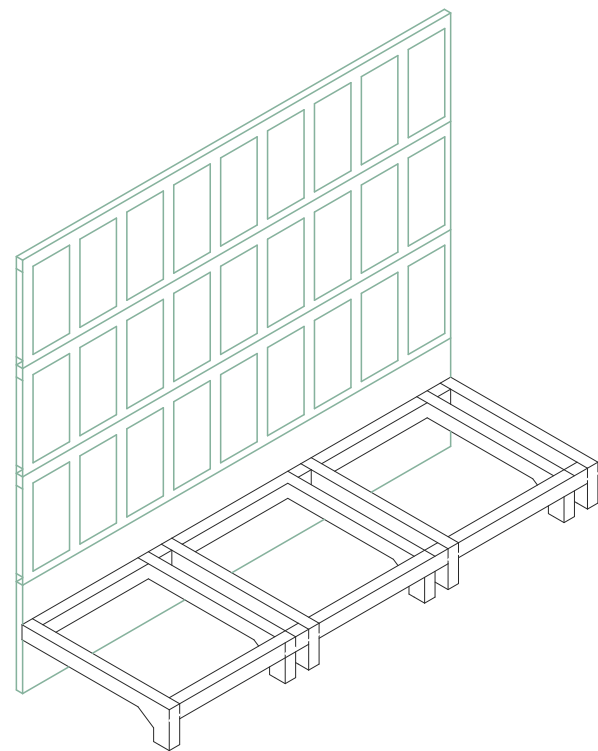


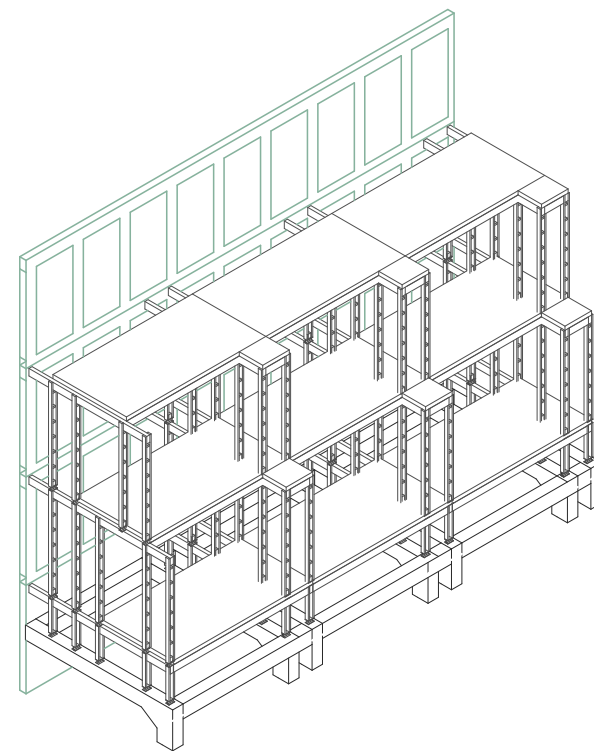
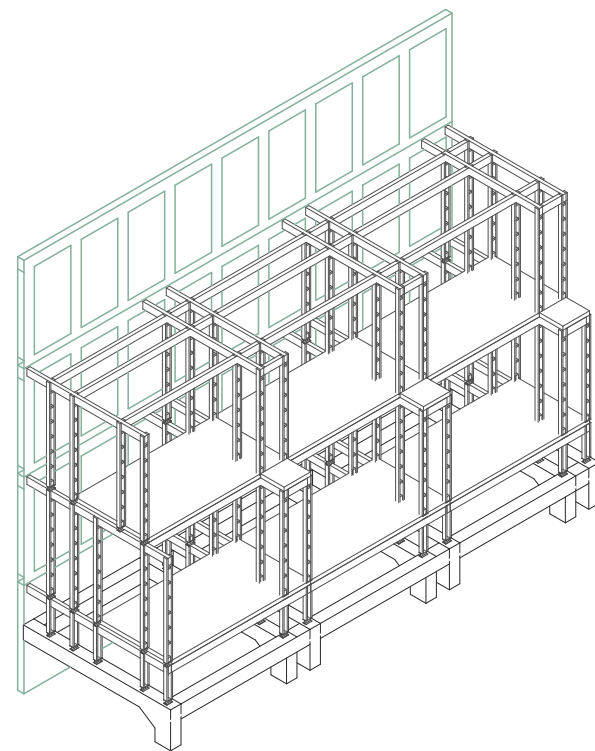
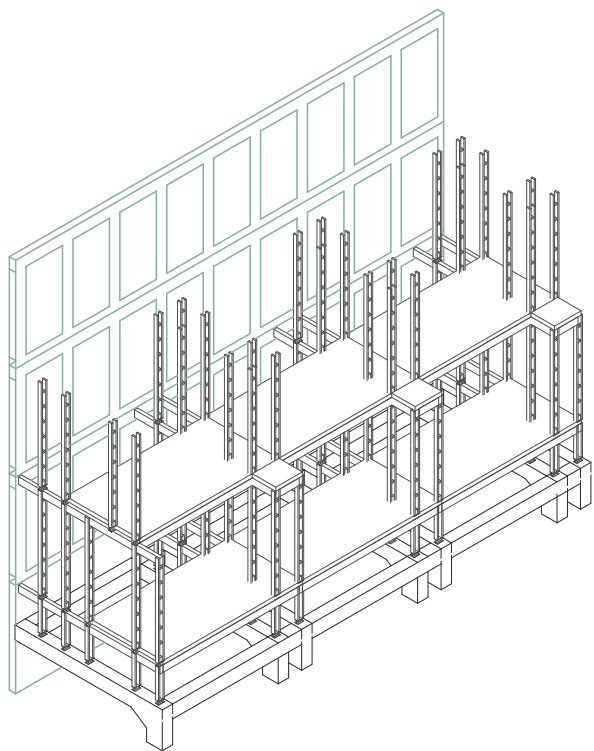
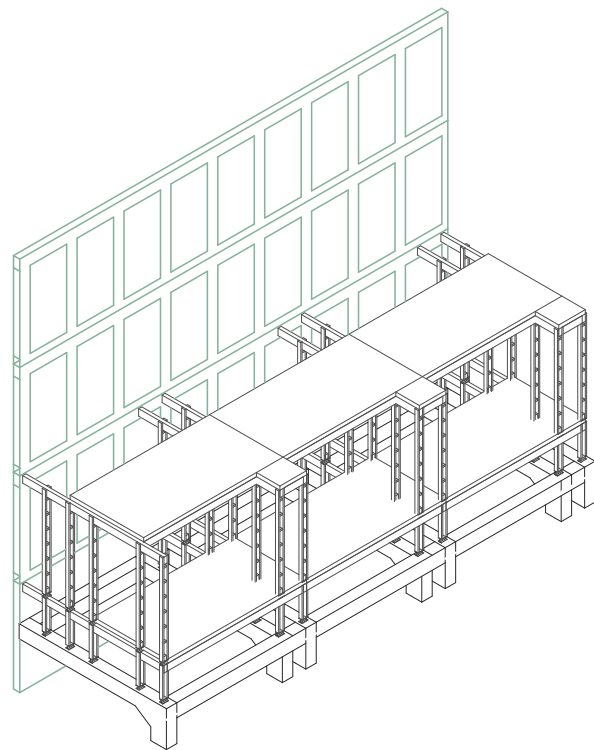
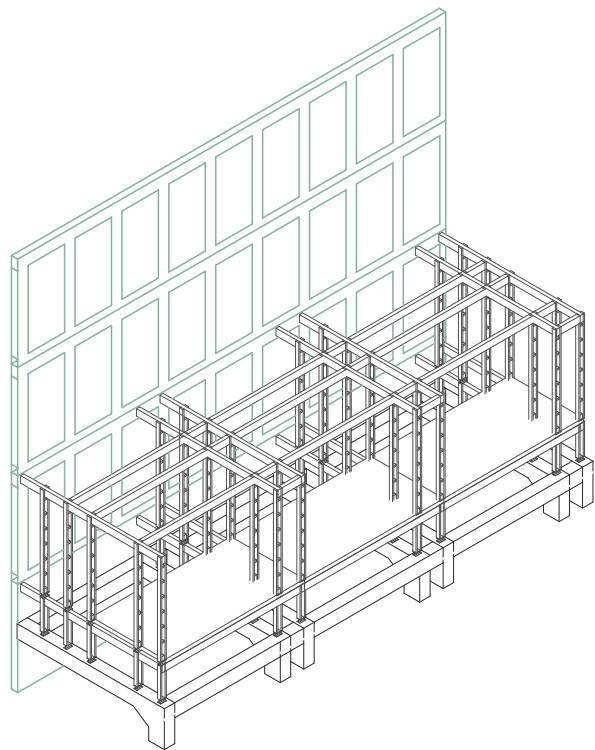
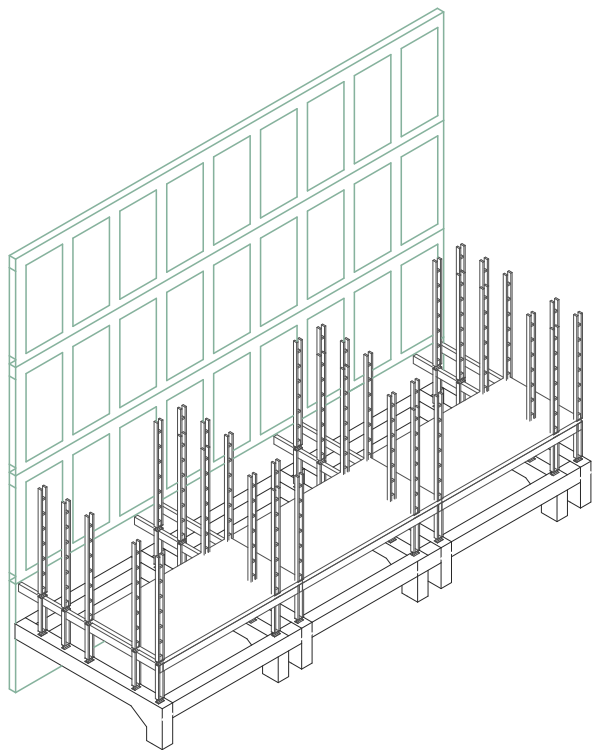
Details



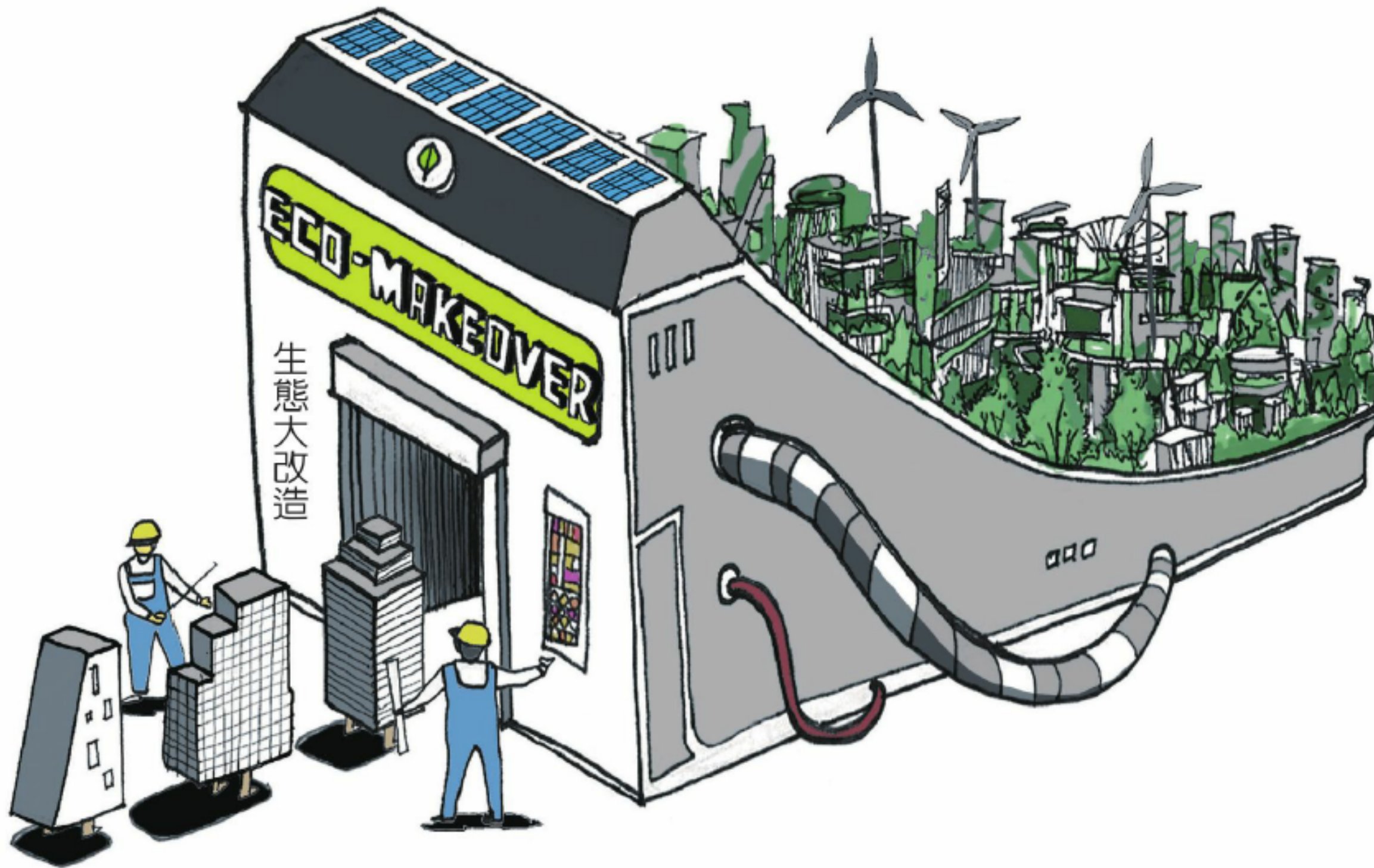


Structure





Future dream



Drawing from Ken Yeang 'It's not easy being green'

Thank you!