

# Growing buildings

How to design circular and sustainable buildings by using living organisms in architecture

Kamila Waszkowiak P5 presentation - 31/12/2018 Mo Smit | Hubert van der Meel | Foteini Setaki

# WHY?

Problem statement

## **HOUSING IN THE NETHERLANDS**

#### NON-ECOLOGICAL



LINEAR
Construction made in old-fashion, uncircular way

#### **ANTI-SOCIAL**



Futher inhabitants have nothing to say about the design

PRE-DESIGNED

#### **EXPENSIVE**



SCARCE
By 2020, that shortage is expected to grow to 235 thousand homes.



Housing complex is not providing all needed facilities and services

**OUTSOURCING** 



New housing projects are rarely community-oriented

INTROVERT



An average person needs to spend 10 year worth salary to buy an average house

COSTLY



SINGLE-USE

Building designed without thinking about

possible re-use



**SPRAVLING** 

More and more houses are build on the fringe of the cities



Over the past few years, relatively more studio apartments were built in cities for starters

SMALL

## **WHAT?**

Towards modern housing

## **HOUSING OF THE FUTURE**

#### **ECO-FRIENDLY**



**CIRCULAR**Cradle to Cradle - all materials

can be reused, recycled,

upcycled or degraded





SELF-DESIGNED

Inhabitants having direct influence on the design





#### SELF-SUFFICIENT

Producing food, energy and clean water for inhabitants



#### **SUSTAINABLE**

No damage policy - all materials used are not harmful to the eniviroment or inhabitants



#### SHARED

Common spaces for inhabitants



#### **SELF-PRODUCING**

Producing part of the building materials on the site



**ECOLOGICAL** 

Carrying about nature and inhabitants well-being



CITY-MAKING

Providing services and places for the whole neighbourhood



#### **FLEXIBLE**

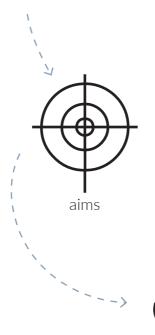
Design allowing the owners to easily change the layout of their apartments

in the Netherlands





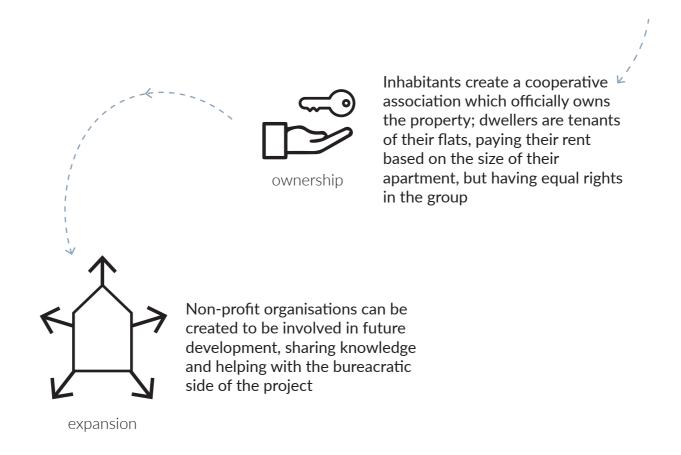
### actors and factors



'Dwellings, not revenue' approach allows to achieve more sustainable, long-term solutions, more oriented towards social and enviromental benefits, rather than financial gains



Maintenance can be shared between inhabitants and external contractor, depending on individual possibilities, needs and aims



Theoretical commissioners



Emi and Rafał Barbara and Davide Paulina and Marek

	land ownership	commisioning	designing	construction	management
TRADITIONAL PROCESS	or developer municipality	developer	and developer architect	contractor	and/or and/or and/or developer market party user
СРС	or municipality	collective	and architect	contractor	and/or □ and/or collective market party

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СРС	or <b>Entity</b> or municipality	collective	and architect	contractor	and/or collective market party













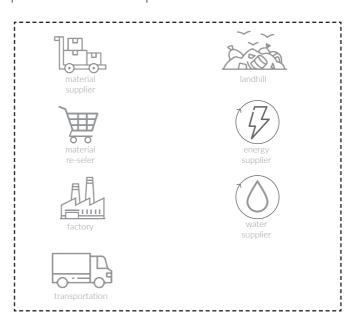






	land ownership	commisioning	designing	construction	management
TRADITIONAL PROCESS	or developer municipality	<b>æ</b> developer	and developer architect	contractor	and/or and/or and/or developer market party user
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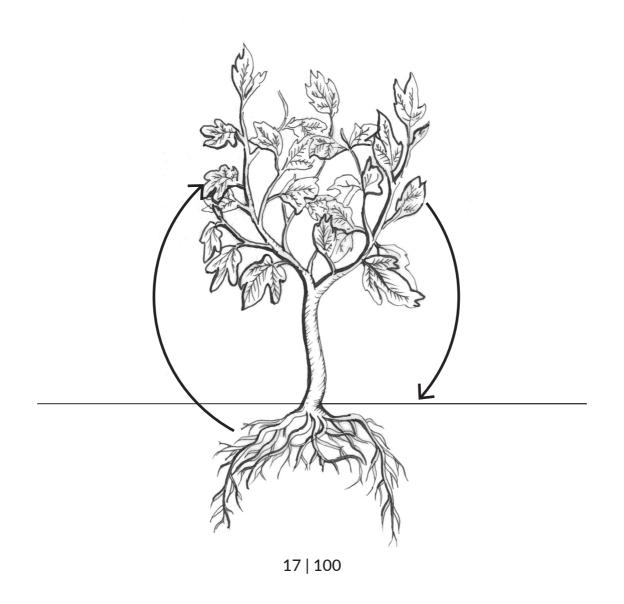
## HOW?

Growing architecture - towards nature

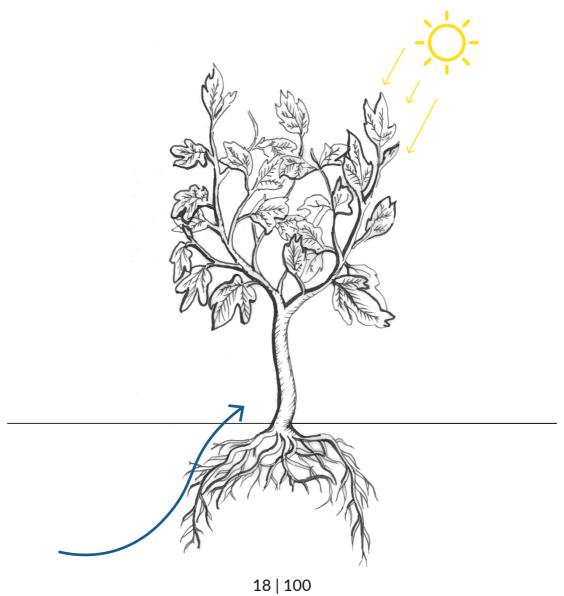
Nature



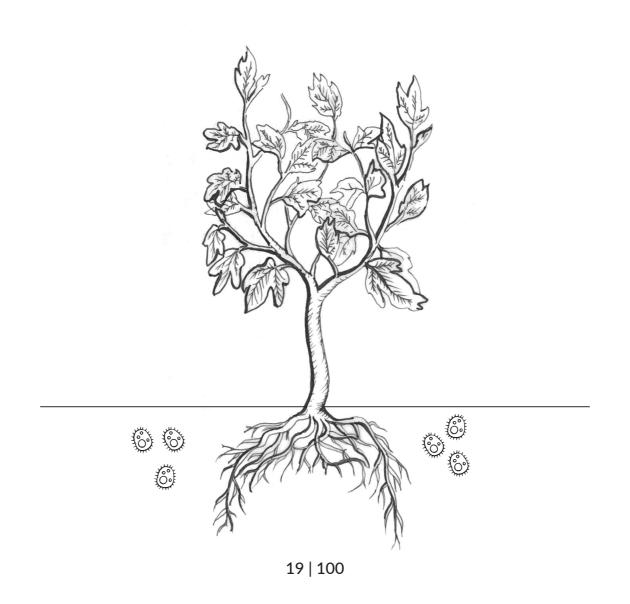
Benefits of nature



Benefits of nature



Benefits of nature

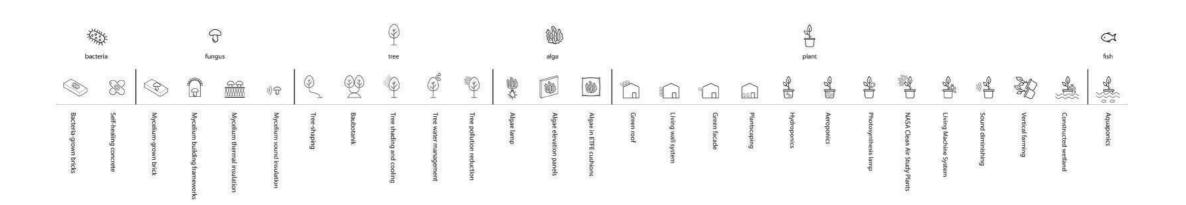


## **RESEARCH**

Growing buildings: what are the benefits of techniques integrating living organisms in architecture?

## **RESULTS**

## Glossary of the techniques

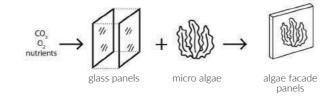


## **CLADDING:**

## algae facade panels







### **ADVANTAGES:**

Having the plantation on the site, the carbon footprint is reduced to the minimum; it works the whole year, independently from the weather.

### DISADVANTAGES:

Limited visibility.

### **QUANTITIES:**

10% efficiency of conversion from light to biogas, and 38% from light to heat.

### FACILITIES:

Water pump, storage space for harvested algae, biogas plant, water tank.

#### SUPPLY:

Water (max. 24l for each panel)

22 | 100



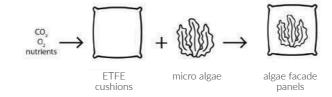
## **CLADDING:**

## algae ETFE





#### SYSTEM:



### ADVANTAGES:

Having the plantation on the site, the carbon footprint is reduced to the minimum; it works the whole year, independently from the weather.

### DISADVANTAGES:

Limited visibility. The technology is new and underdeveloped.

### QUANTITIES:

10% efficiency of conversion from light to biogas, and 38% from light to heat.

### FACILITIES:

Water pump, storage space for harvested algae.

### SUPPLY:

Water

### **BUILDING MATERIALS**

### bacteria brick







#### **ADVANTAGES:**

Unnecessity of high temperatures significantly lowers the carbon footprint, compared to traditional brick production.

### **DISADVANTAGES:**

The technology is new and undeveloped.

### **QUANTITIES:**

**2-5 days** for growing and drying.

A pilot plant produces **500 bricks a week** on average, with capacity for 1,500.

### FACILITIES:

Computer numerical controlled (CNC) deposition machine

### SUPPLY:

An aqueous solution containing urea and calcium chloride, urease enzyme broth, loose aggregate material (sand).





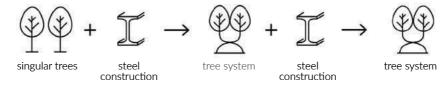


## **BUILDING MATERIALS**

### baubotanik







### **ADVANTAGES:**

Even after finalization, the construction is still alive, growing, and it is responsible for the atmospheric conditions.

#### **DISADVANTAGES:**

Long waiting time and a need for an additional bearing construction.

#### **QUANTITIES:**

**10-20 years** of tree growth.

### FACILITIES:

No extra facility is required.

### SUPPLY:

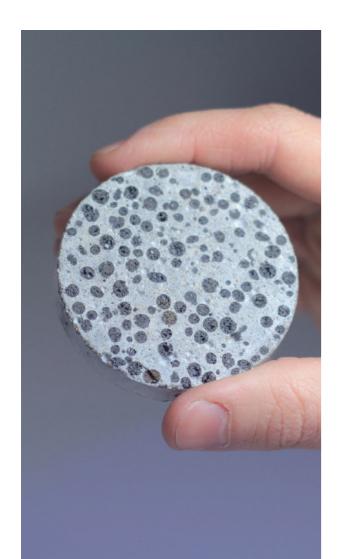
Additional steel construction, bearing the floor mass before trees are mature.



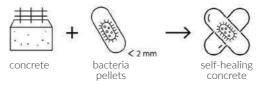
### **BUILDING MATERIALS**

self-healing concrete





#### PRODUCTION:



### **ADVANTAGES:**

Preventive reinforcement adding could be neglected, and the thickness of elements could be smaller. Less frequent maintenance makes the construction cheaper and easier in case of hard-to-reach structures (eg. tunnels, bridges).

### DISADVANTAGES:

Higher cost of production compared to conventional methods.

### QUANTITIES:

It takes only 3 weeks to seal any slit, no matter how long it is.

### FACILITIES:

No extra facility is required.

### SUPPLY:

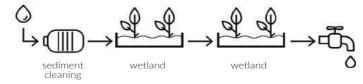
No extra supply is required.

## **CLEANING AND PURIFYING**

## Living Machine System







### ADVANTAGES:

Water is purified with low-energy cost, without any pollution, chemicals or by-products.

### DISADVANTAGES:

The system needs a lot of space, usually indoors.

### QUANTITIES:

1m<sup>2</sup> has capacity to clean around 250l of waste water.

#### FACILITIES:

Anaerobic reactor, anoxic reactor and/or closed aerobic reactor; clarifier (additional tank for separating remaining solids from the water).

### SUPPLY:

No extra supply is required.

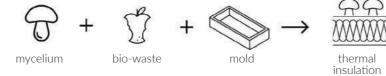


### **INSULATION AND CLADDING**

## fungus thermal insulation







### ADVANTAGES:

Compared to EPS, a 15% thicker panel of fungus thermal inusulation is performing comparable thermal insulation; the material is fully biodegradable.

#### **DISADVANTAGES:**

Thicker layer of insulation.

#### **QUANTITIES:**

Less than 2 weeks for production.

### FACILITIES:

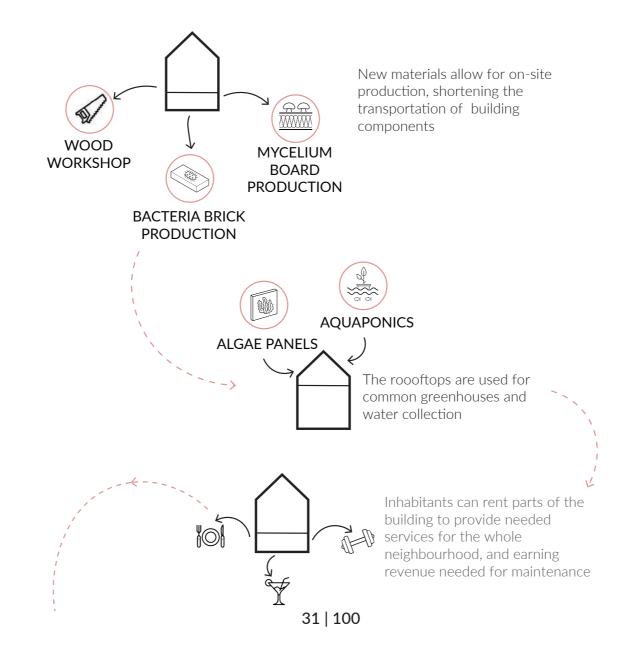
Aerated Bed Reactor system, developed by Ecoative Design

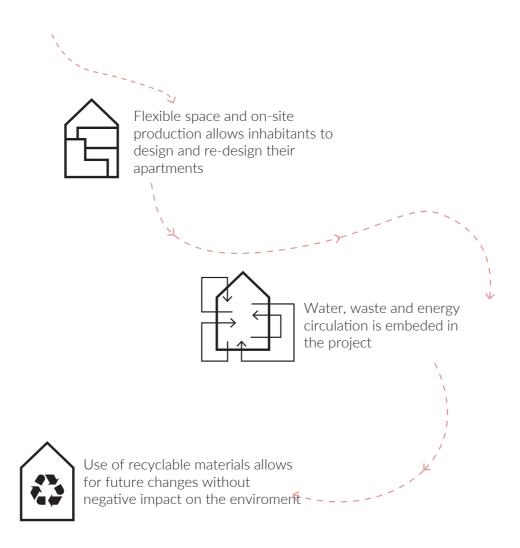
### SUPPLY:

Low-value crop waste; preferable sawdust, in proportion around 1:1 to the mass of mycelium





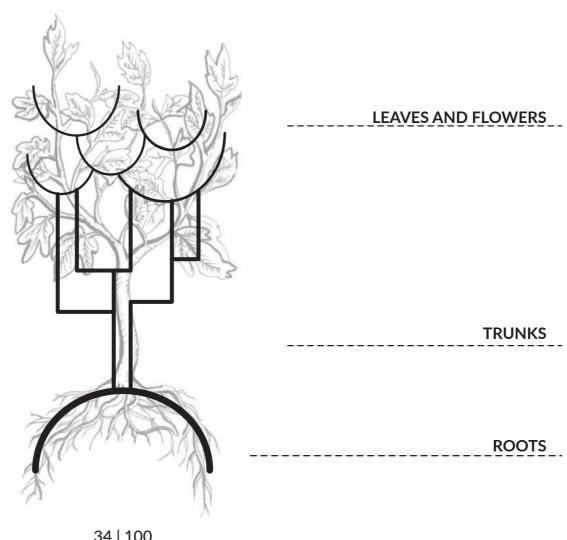




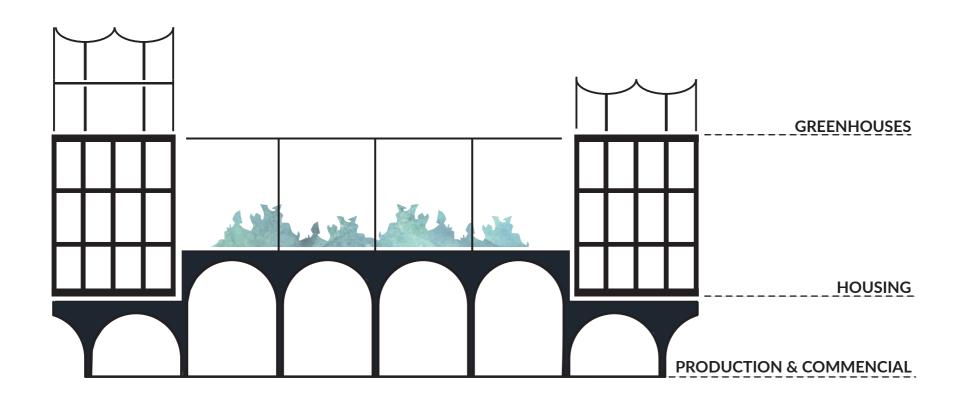
architectural language



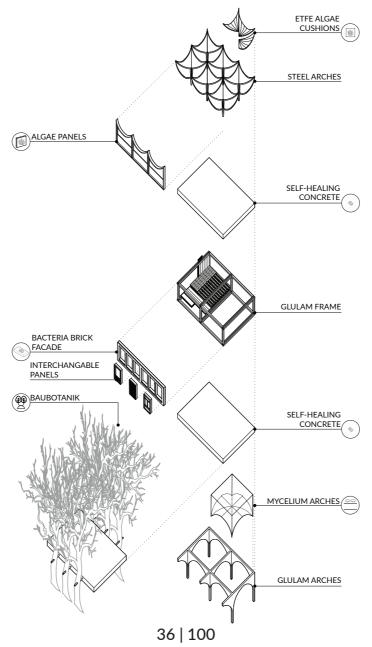
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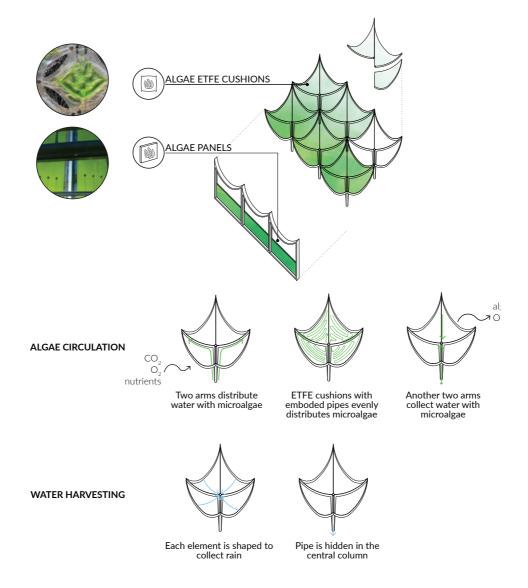
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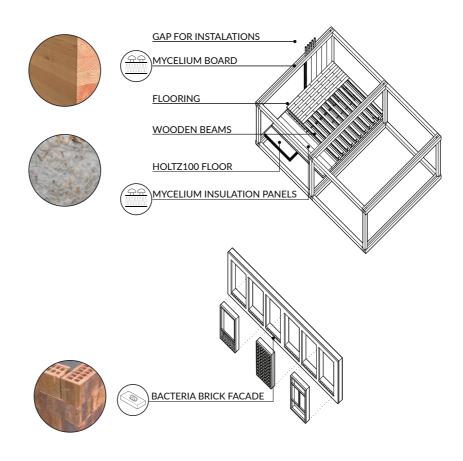
# **NEW BUILDING TECHNIQUES**



#### **NEW BUILDING TECHNIQUES**

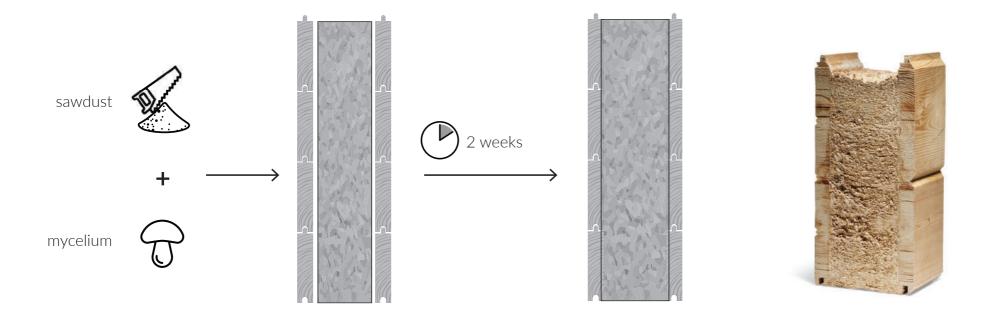


#### **NEW BUILDING TECHNIQUES**

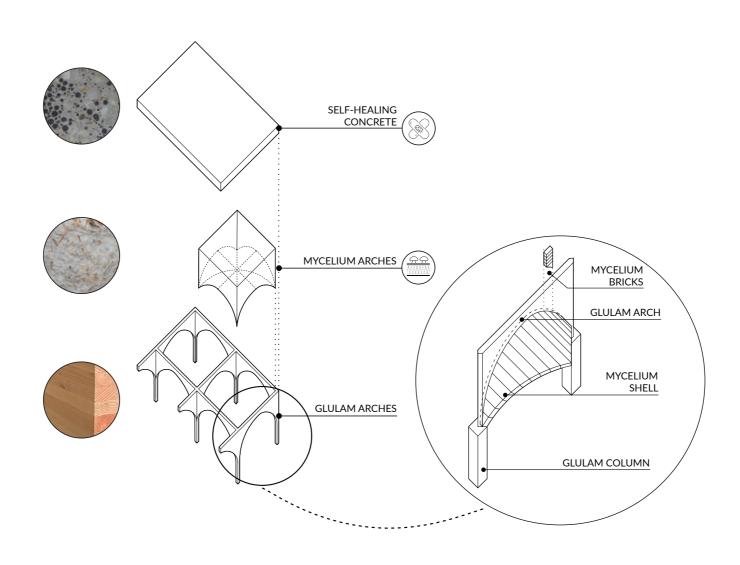


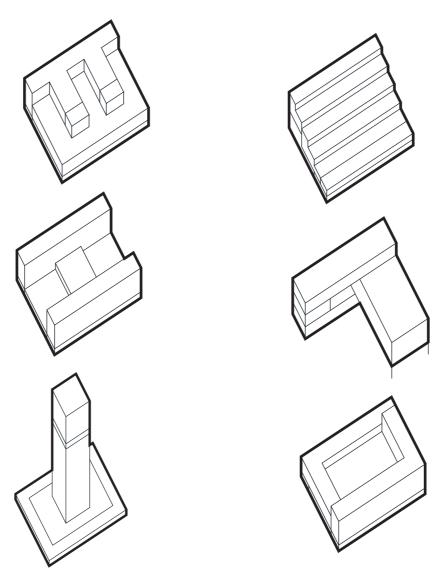
#### **BUILDING MATERIALS**

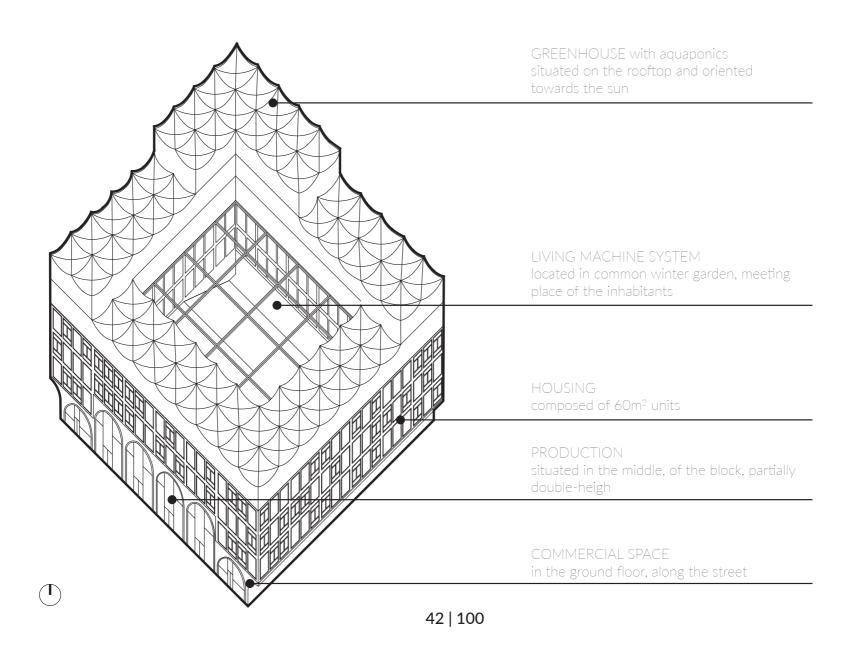
mycelium sandwich panel



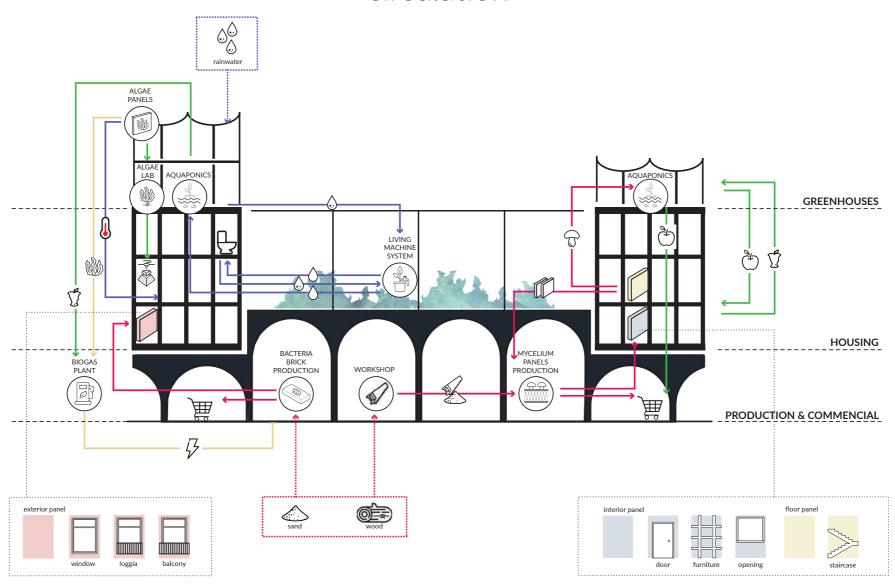
## **NEW BUILDING TECHNIQUES**



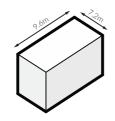




#### circulation



#### raw numbers



#### 65 m<sup>2</sup> apartment

internal walls: 25 m external walls: 36 m floor boards: 65 m² [+20%]



#### Regular Dutch person

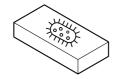
greens: 46.4 kg/year/p.p. legumes: 1.5 kg/year/p.p. herbs: 13.5 kg/year/p.p. fish: 36.9 kg/year/p.p. water: 107 l/day/p.p.



one panel length: 0,6 m
interior panels 40 panels
external panels: 60 panels
floor panels: 50 panels
one apartment: 150 panels



aquaponics: 3.8 kg/m² hydroponics: 2.6 kg/m² vertical farming: 73 kg/m²



facade: 14 m ~400 bricks

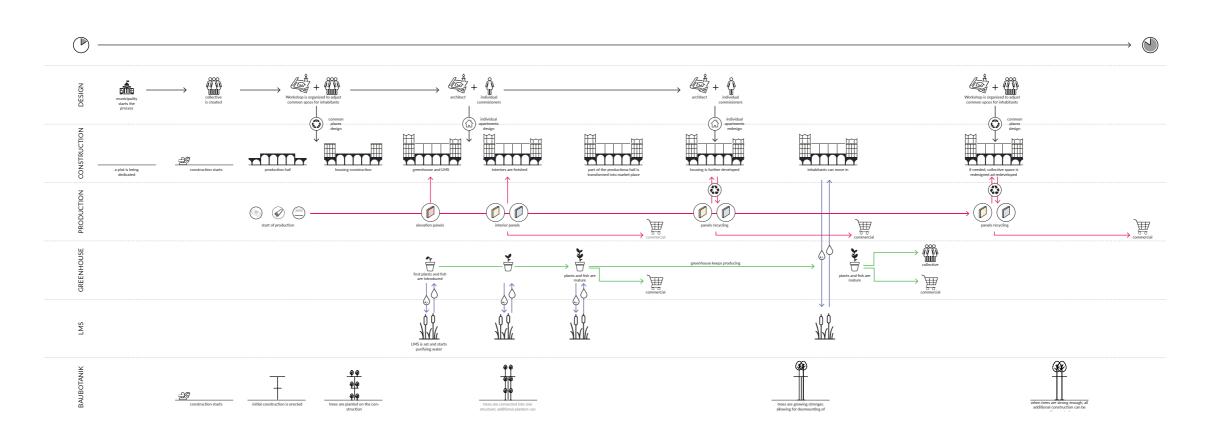
[+20%]



Living Machine System:

250 l/m<sup>2</sup>

#### CPC process timeline

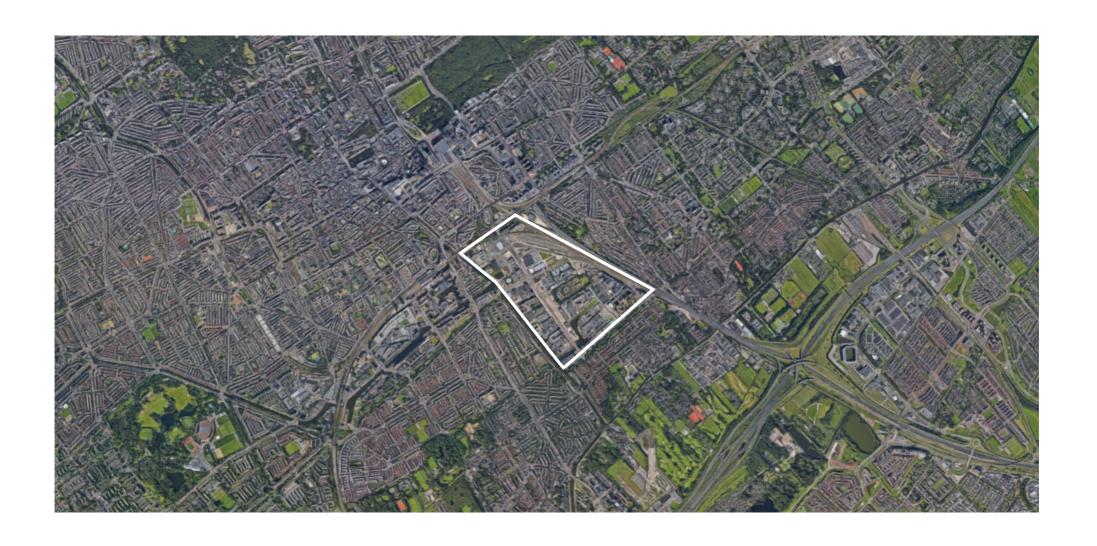


#### Commissioners' influence

- 1. Which spaces are going to be rented and to whom.
- 2. Which additional services are going to be provided.
- 3. What types of common spaces are going to be provided to the community and what are the rules of using them.
  - 4. Who to sell or rent the apartments.
    - 5. What to grow in the greenhouses.
  - 6. Who should be employed for maintenance and what is the range of responsibilities.

#### **BINCKHORST**

#### **BINCKHORST**



#### **BINCKHORST**

Industrial area under transformation into housing district



















existing situation



existing communication



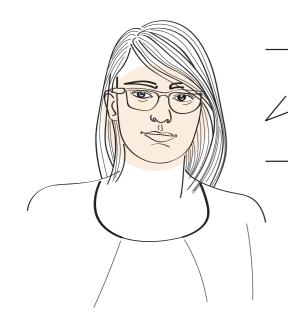
new connections and pocket parks



design plot



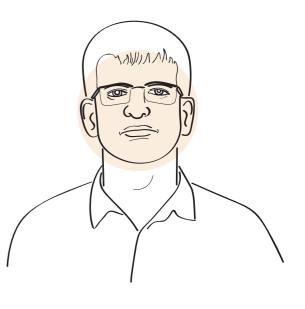
#### Commissioners' requirements



I'd like to have a swimming pool and a co-working office, so I don't have to work from home.

I'd like to share laundry room with other inhabitants. It would be nice to have also **common event space with the kitchen.** 

We know at least **10 other couples**, that would be interested in this project.



#### Commissioners' requirements



We would like to rent some apartments for students.

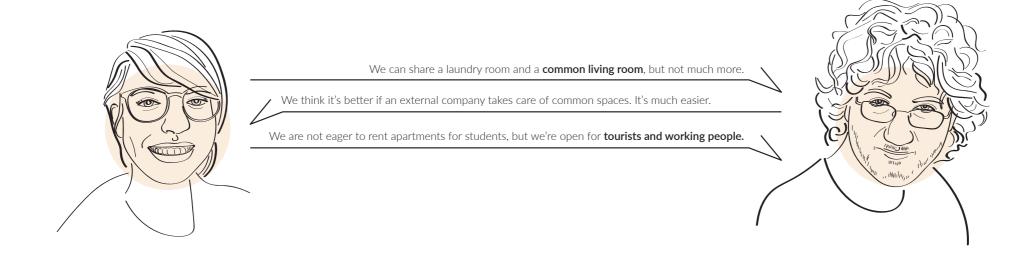
It would be nice to have a **nursery** in vicinity. I don't like to work where I live, so I don't need any work space.

I'd like to have a **gym** in the complex. Maybe a small cinema?

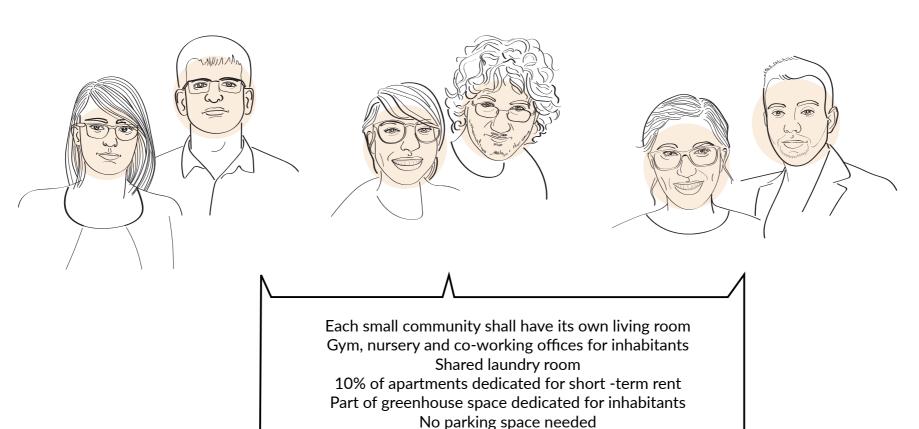
We would like to share  $\mbox{\sc laundry room}$  with the inhabitants.



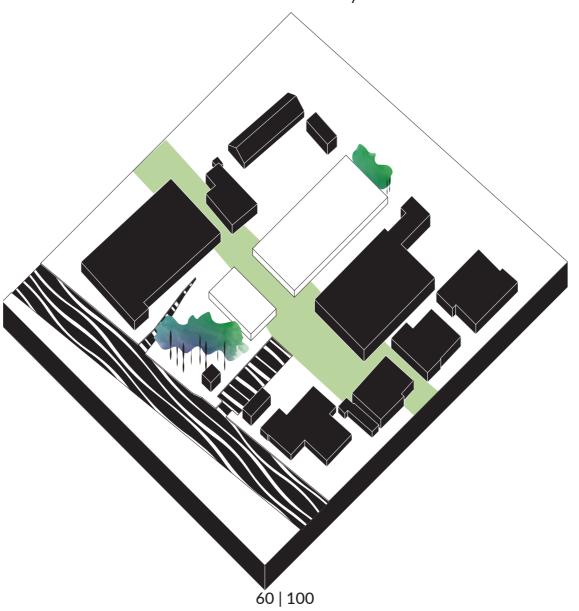
#### Commissioners' requirements

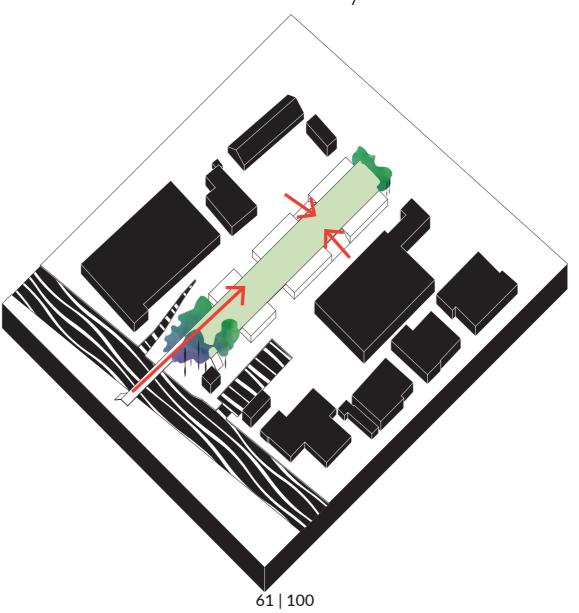


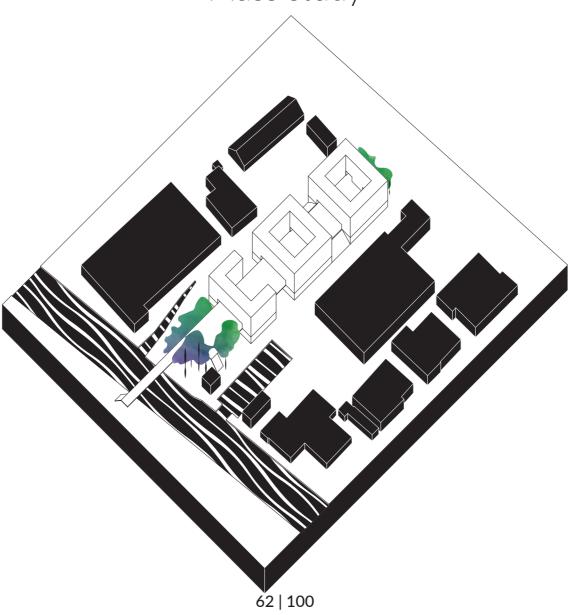
Commissioners' requirements

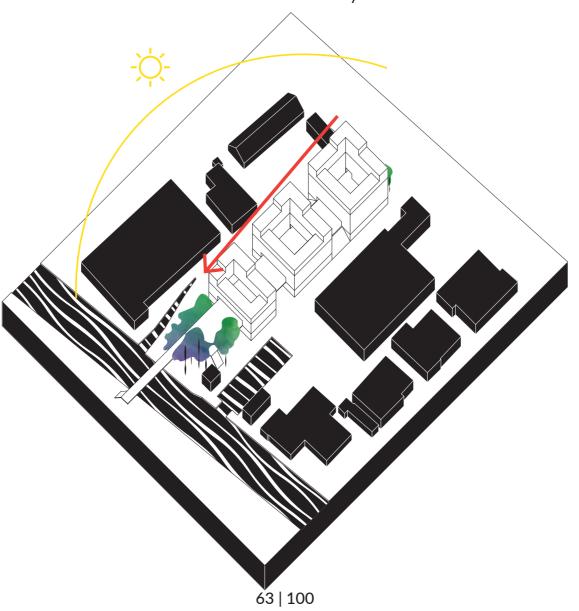












#### materials calulations



#### 65 m<sup>2</sup> apartment

internal walls:	25 m
external walls:	36 m
floor boards:	65 m <sup>2</sup>
	[+20%]



#### Regular Dutch person

greens:	46.4	kg/year/p.p.
legumes:	1.5	kg/year/p.p.
herbs:	13.5	kg/year/p.p.
fish:	36.9	kg/year/p.p.
water:	107	l/day/p.p.



one panel length: 0,6 m interior panels external panels: 60 panels floor panels: 150 panels one apartment:



aquaponics: 3.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup> hydroponics: 2.6 kg/m<sup>2</sup> vertical farming: 73 kg/m<sup>2</sup>



facade:

14 m ~400 bricks [+20%]



Living Machine 250 l/m² System:

90 x 65 m<sup>2</sup> apartment

→ max. 270 inhabitants



400m<sup>2</sup> of mycelium board growing room allows to produce 1250 panels/week



Fish tank: 800 m<sup>2</sup> Hydroponics: 2000 m<sup>2</sup> Vertical farming: 400 m² Living Machine 115 m<sup>2</sup> System:



11 weeks x 90 x 65 m<sup>2</sup> apartment



It takes 7 months before the first fish are mature

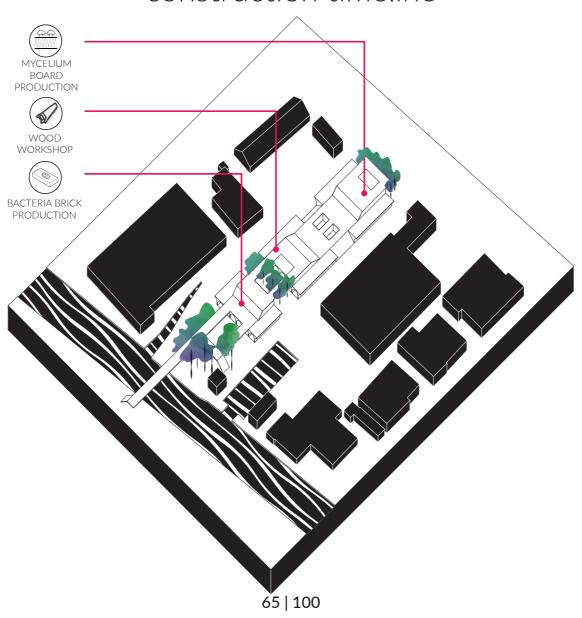


6 machines (3500x7600) can produce 2400 bricks in 5 days

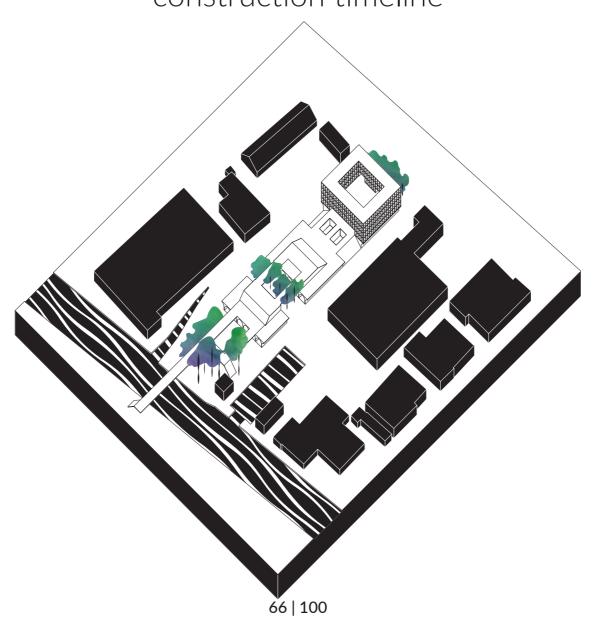


11 weeks x 90 x 65 m<sup>2</sup> apartment

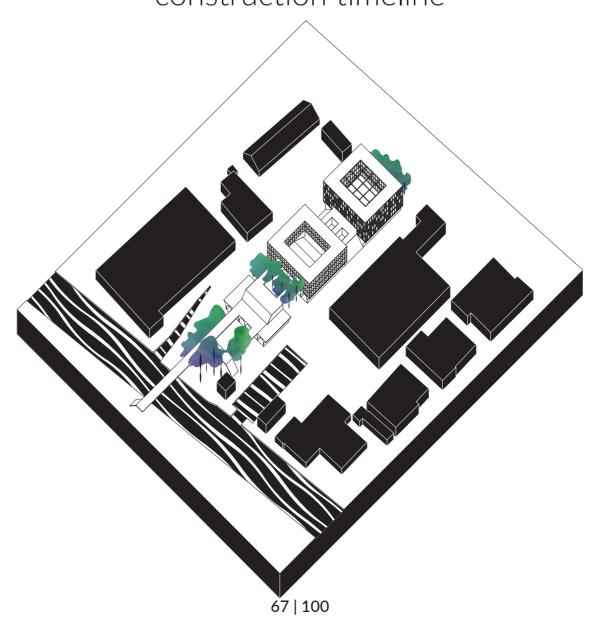
#### construction timeline



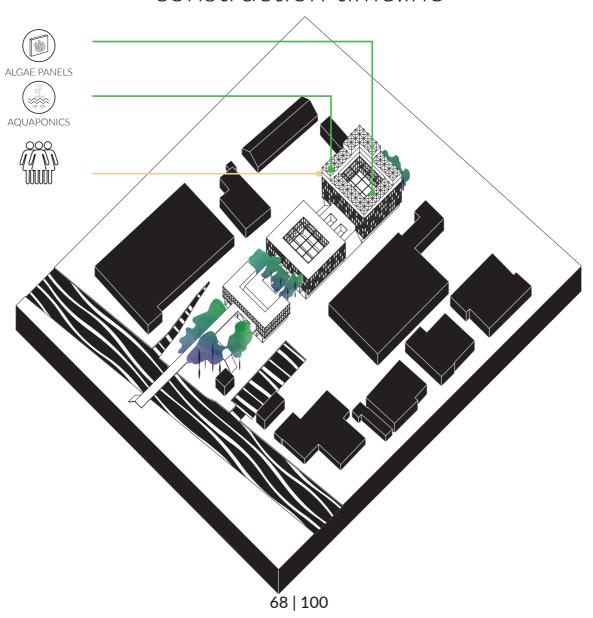
# **DESIGN** construction timeline



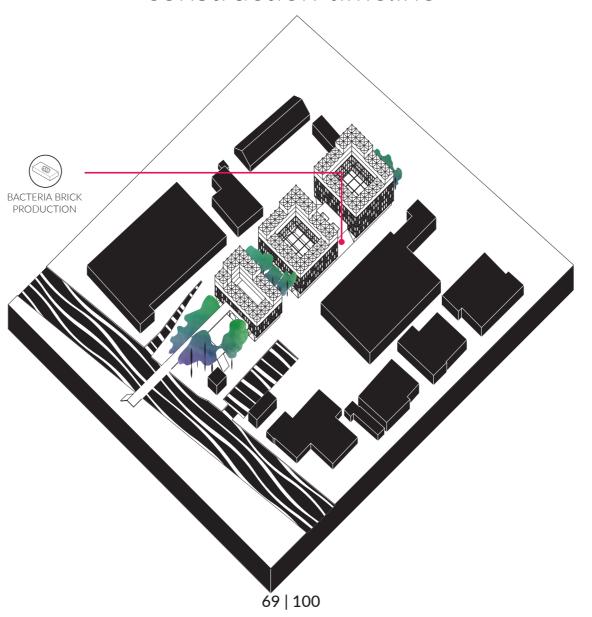
# **DESIGN** construction timeline



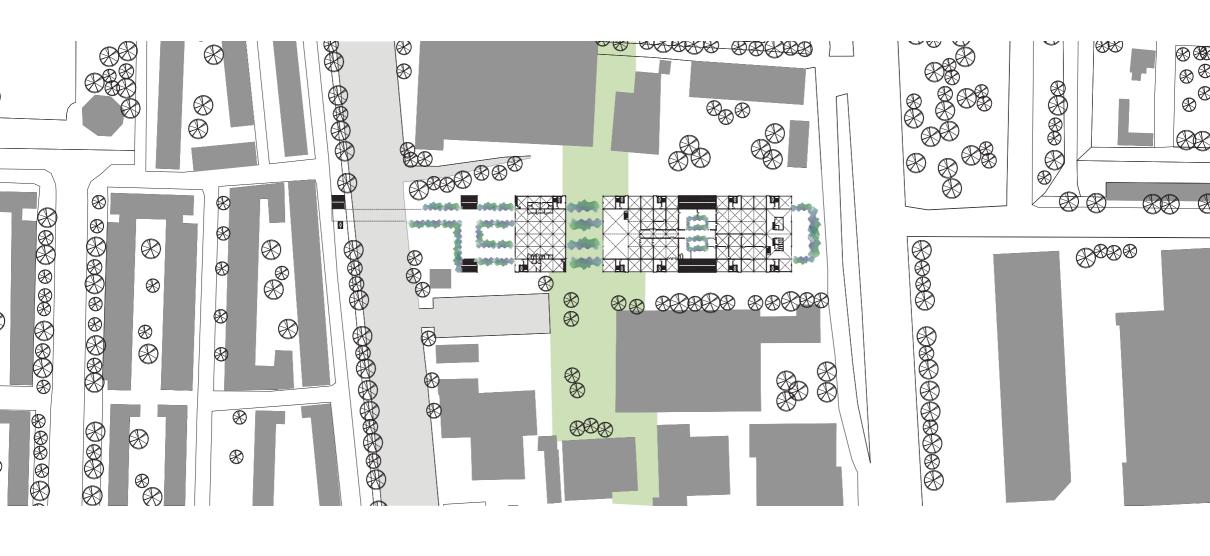
#### construction timeline

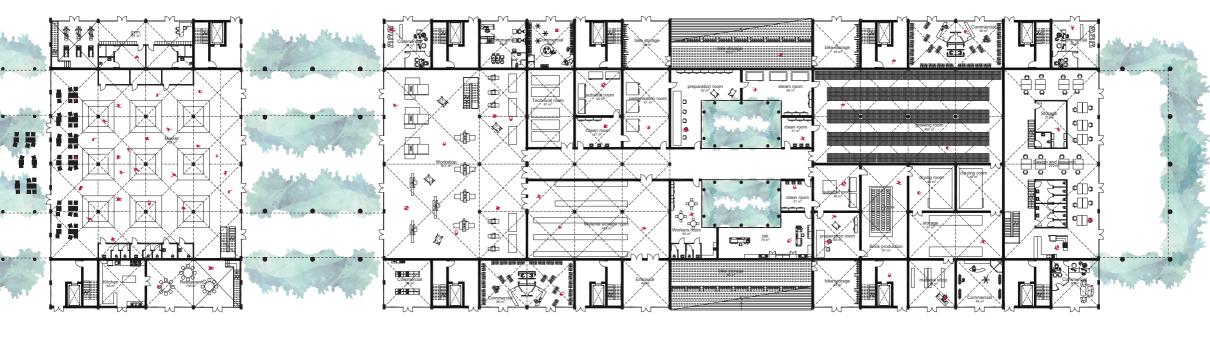


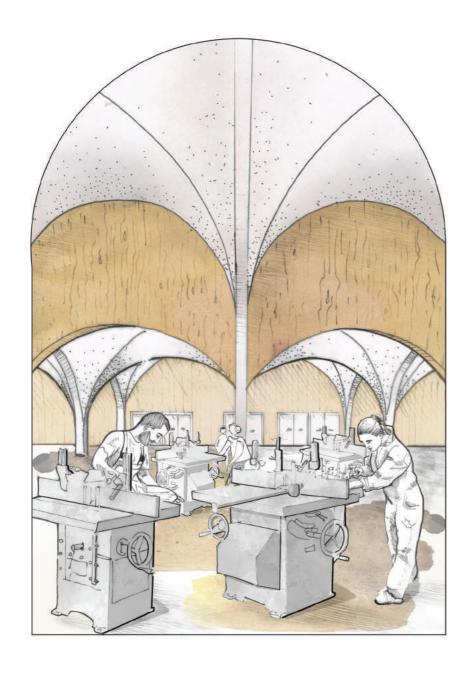
construction timeline



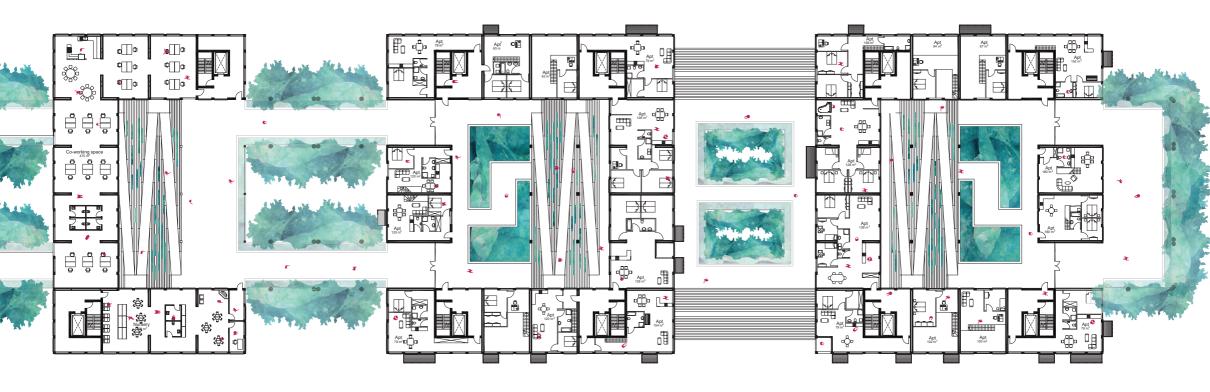
#### **PLANS AND SECTIONS**





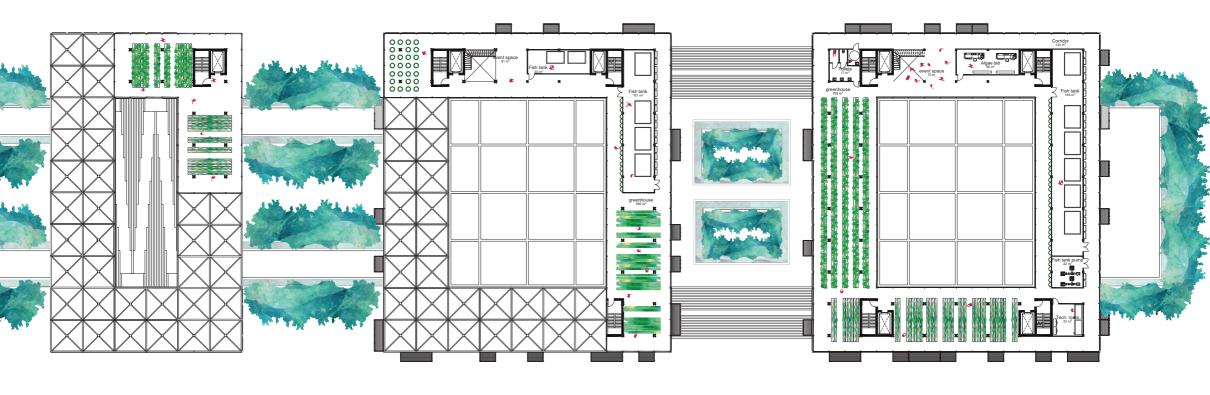


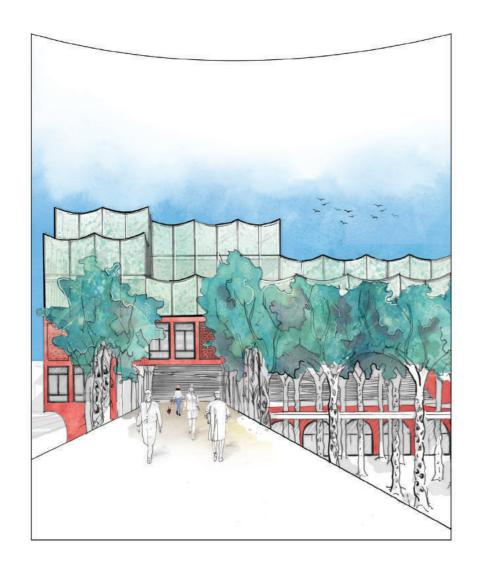


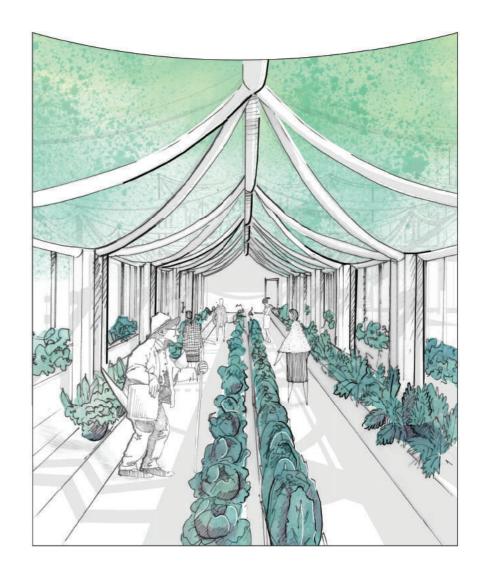




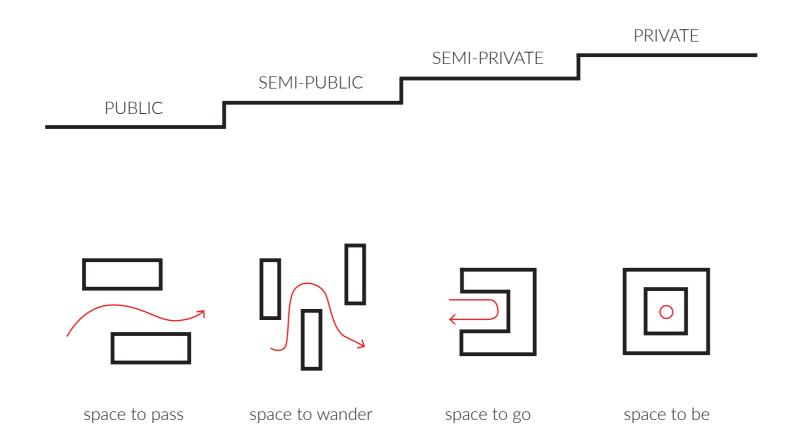




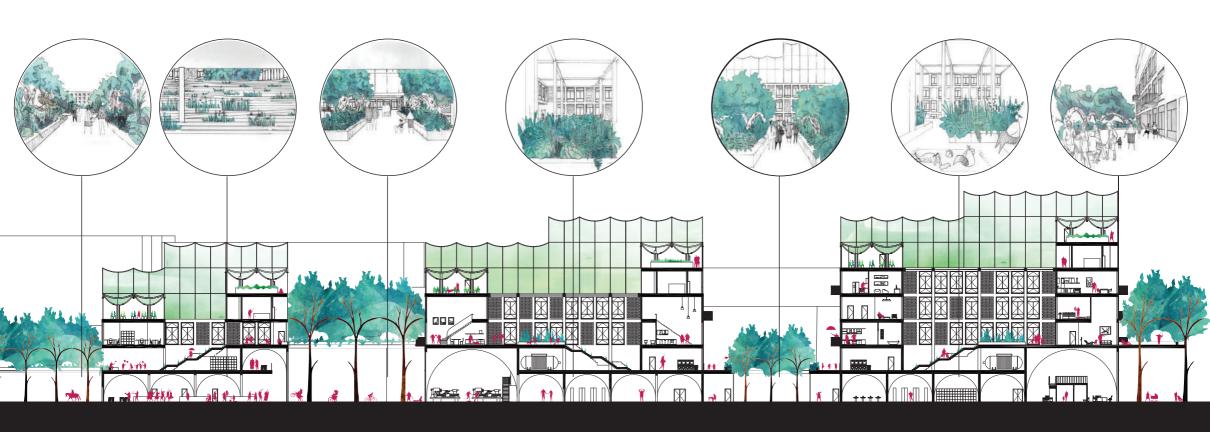




### public vs. private



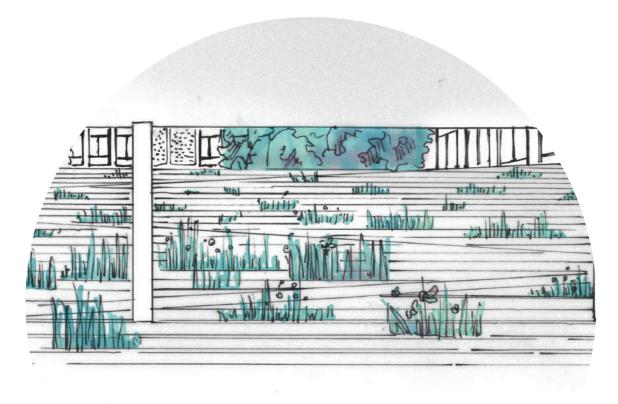
green stripe



public bridge transforming into elevated park



semi-public entrance



semi-public passage



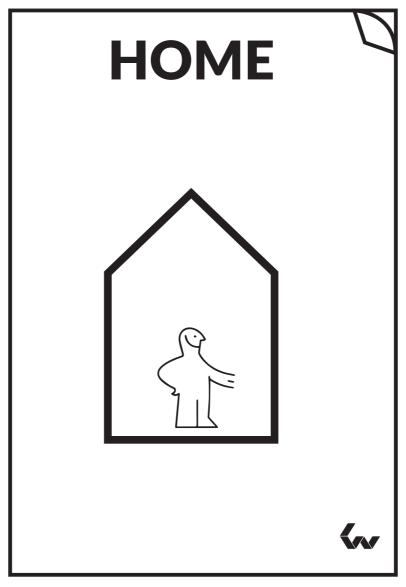
semi-private inner courtyard



#### **PRIVATE APARTMENTS**

#### **MAKE YOUR OWN HOME**

Manual



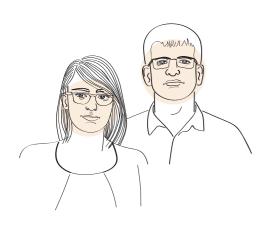
#### **MAKE YOUR OWN HOME**

Emi and Rafał

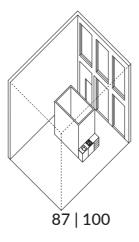


#### **MAKE YOUR OWN HOME**

Emi and Rafał

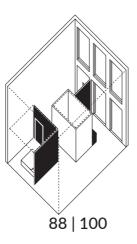


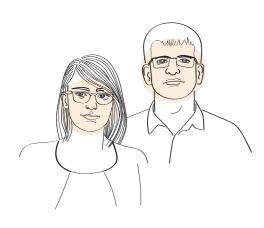
We really enjoy the space in our new apartment! We did not want to clutter it, that's why decided to put only bathroom in the middle and the adjacent kitchenette. Maybe in the future we will add more walls, but now it works for at perfectly!



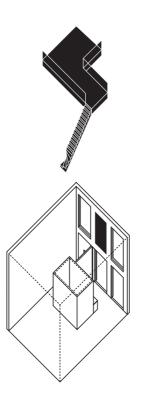


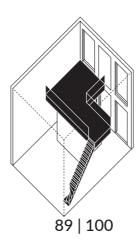
After a year living in our new apartment, we decided to mae some changes. We divided the entrance and finally bought a new, long kitchen! We also decided to create a small bedroom for us - so we some more private space.

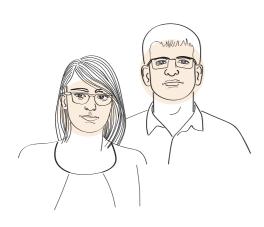




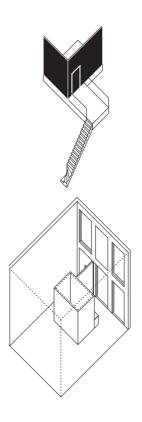
We really missed our big living room! We decided to make another modification. This time, we added open mezzannino, where we put our bedroom. The view from there is amazing!

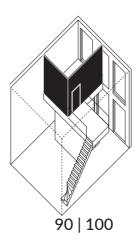


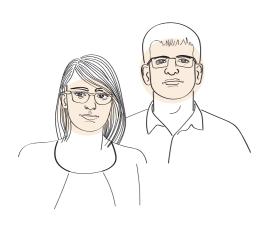




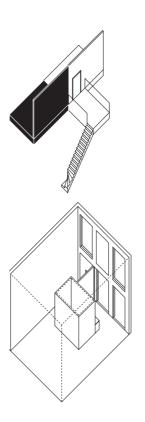
After some time, we saved some more money to enclose our bedroom. i made it so much more silent and comfortable!

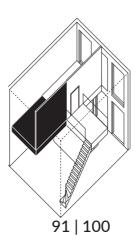


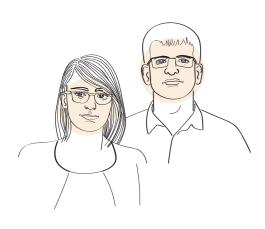




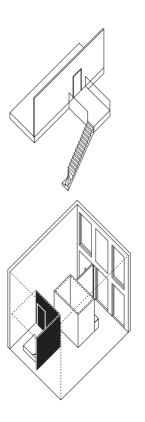
Good news! We are having a baby. We will need more space, so we decided to extend our mezzanino. Now it's one, big room, but we can divide it in the future into two bedrooms.

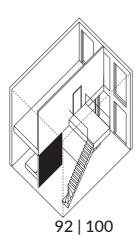




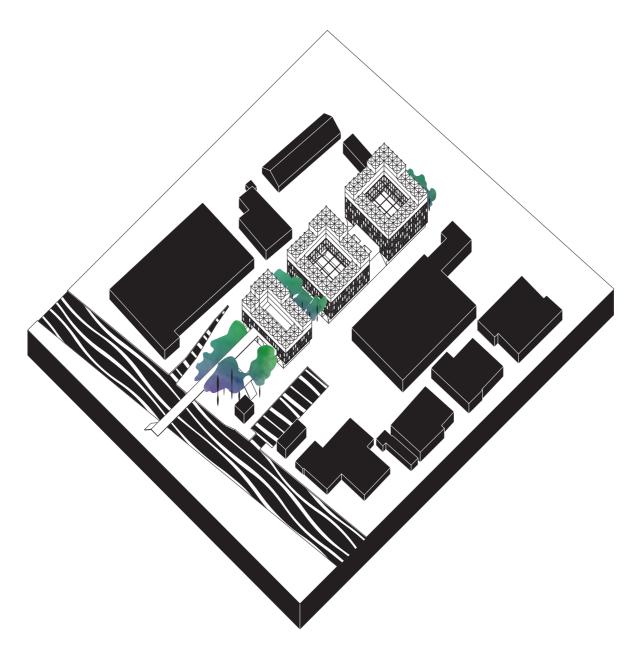


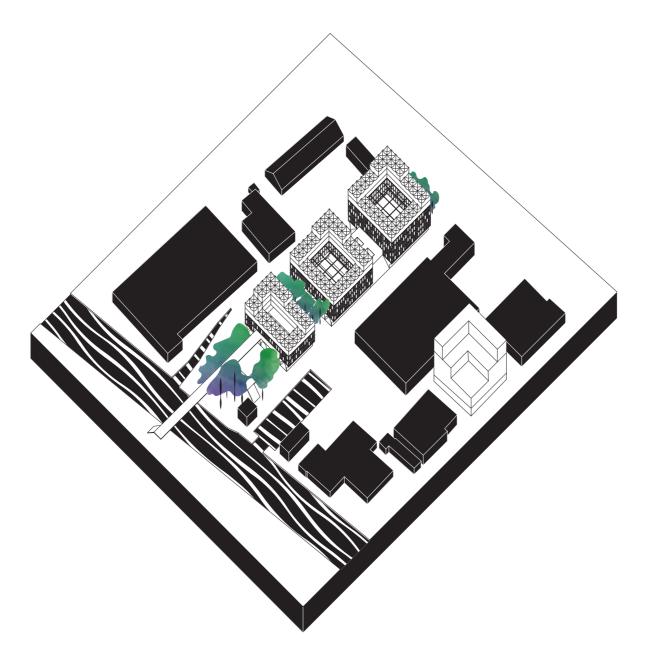
Our son is betting bigger, so we decided to add one more bedroom. After some debates, we settled on re-creating our first bedroom on the ground floor.

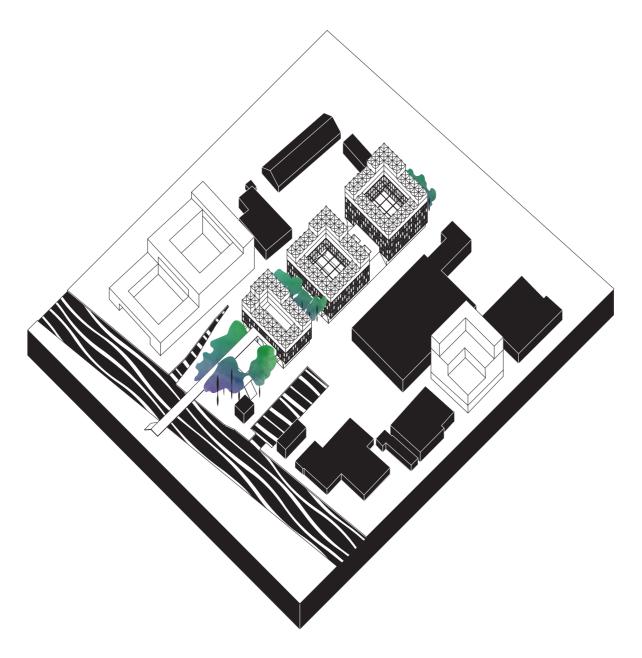


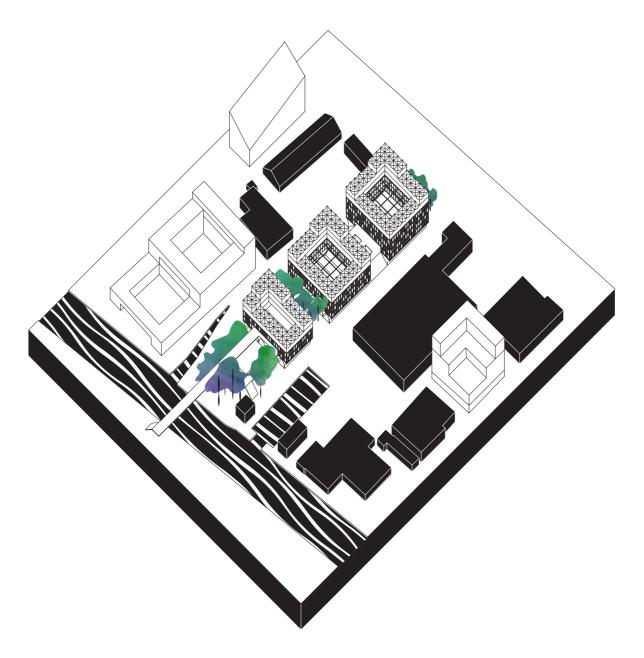


#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**

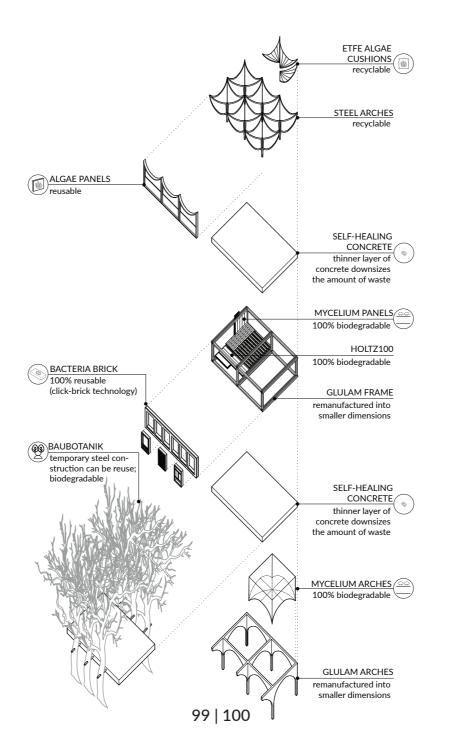








### **REUSABILITY**



#### **THANK YOU!**

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