Many large cities in the world have unhealthy urban climates. There is also a lack of space in the urban environment, which can cause a negative effect on the residents. One way to counteract this is to integrate green elements into the urban landscape. Green rooftops and facades can be a part of the solution for the environmental challenges that cities are facing. Ecosystem services, the benefits people derive from ecosystems, should be planned for. Therefore, it is very important that local governments have an active role in green policy.

The challenge is how to turn this space, which is now developed but not used, into green spaces. The mid 1990's saw the introduction of green roofs in the Netherlands, which resulted in beautiful green rooftops. However, there are some critical remarks though. First, they primarily occur in the private sector. Second, public green roofs are often ignored by citizens, as they are not visible from the ground level. Third, they are often not used. The potential of these green interventions is still not fully realized, many potential synergies are unused.

These green interventions have an architectonic aspect as well. This thesis shows an exploration of how city green can be optimized by integrating the facade and rooftop green into the neighboring and adjoining neighborhoods. The first example shows the potential of green roofs on the rooftops of a number of concrete buildings. The result shows a positive approach how an existing city can transform into a biophilic one, that works well with people and nature to oxide and accessible for everyone. Staying and heightening roofs can be a part of this, multiple accessibility elements are designed as integral part of the rooftops. To do so, city human contact with nature as well as the many socio-spatial and economic values provided by nature and natural systems.

Keywords: Biophilia, landscape architecture, Rotterdam, ecosystem service, neighborhood design, reconnecting, rooftop green, facade green

I. INTEGRATION OF PARTS TO WHOLEs

“A BIODIVERSE CITY IS AN OUTDOOR CITY, A CITY THAT MAKES MANY MORE HABITAT AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AVAILABLE THAN ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT Basic Denizens, AS WELL AS IMPROVED CONCENTRATION, ATTENTION, AND PREVENTION OF SAFETY.”

- Ulrich et al., 1993

“THE COMMUNITY GARDEN IS EXCEPTIONAL IN ITS ABILITIES TO IMPROVE AN ARRAY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND VULNERABILITY ISSUES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN.”

- Gooden, 2000

“SENSIBILITY OF SPACE AND ATTENTION TO INCLINE PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL PATTERNS AND PRECEDE SUSCEPTIBILITY, AS WELL AS IMPROVED CONCENTRATION, ATTENTION AND PREVENTION OF SAFETY.”

- Vanwa et al., 2000

“HEALTH GAINS OF PROJECT ARE DUE TO INCLINE PROFESSIONAL OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, WORKERS BUT ALSO TO OPERA SUSCEPTIBILITY, AS WELL AS IMPROVED 改良 LIBRARY.”

- Goodman, 2000

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