



**GREEN CITIES – To Attain Sustainability**

**teri** 4th GRIHA Regional Conference on  
Innovations in Sustainable Habitats

November 15th & 16th, 2013  
Bangalore

**SPACE MATRIX**  
Space Matrix Architects and Planners

## The Challenge



Urban lands will triple in area in the first three decades of the 21st century, suggests research published Sept. 17, 2012, in the journal PNAS.

Shown here, an astronaut image, taken Aug. 10, 2011, of the lit-up cities across north-western Europe.

Credit: ISS Crew Earth Observations experiment and Image Science & Analysis Laboratory, Johnson Space Center

**SPACE MATRIX**



## The Challenge

Urban development is set to triple in the first three decades of this century, the largest cityscape expansion in human history..

Source - Livescience

By 2030, 6 out of every 10 people will live in a city..

Source - UNHabitat report

This sprawl will swallow up a landmass nearly equivalent in size to South Africa..

Source - Livescience

Majority of predicted urban growth (55 percent) is expected to occur in Asia, including a 1,800 km east coast urban corridor in China plus seven state capitals throughout India.

Source - Livescience

This will consume Bio Diversity hotspots leading to the extinction of 139 amphibian, 41 mammalian and 25 critically endangered bird species.

Source - Livescience

By 2030 we will need to produce 50% more food and energy, together with 30% more fresh water.

Source -Population Institute

## The Challenge v/s the **present**

**Excessive...**



...number of High Rise's



...use of steel and glass

## The Challenge v/s the **present**

**Excessive...**



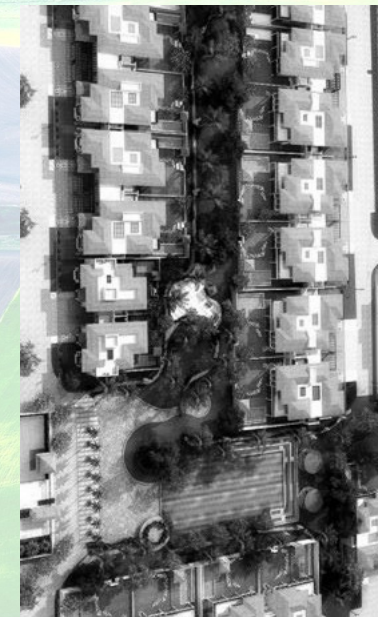
...use of artificial light



...heat from glass  
...stress on air conditioning

## The Challenge v/s the **present**

**Excessive...**



...gated and golf communities

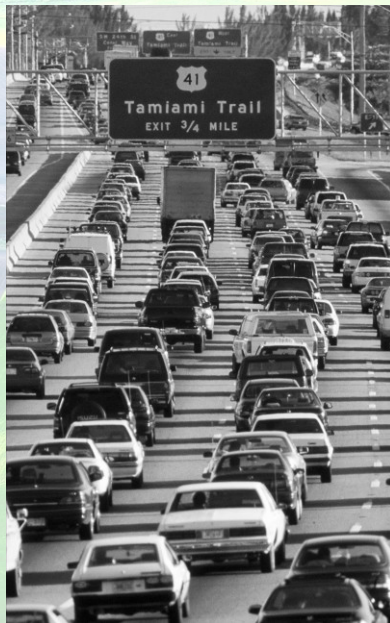


...stress on infrastructure



## The Challenge v/s the **present**

**Excessive...**



...cars on the road



...carbon footprint

## The Challenge

## The future...

1. Will be about  
Electronics and  
Communication



2. Will be about the  
symbiotic approaches of  
Biotechnology.



3. Will be about the  
Carbon freedom by use of  
Wind and Hydrogen.



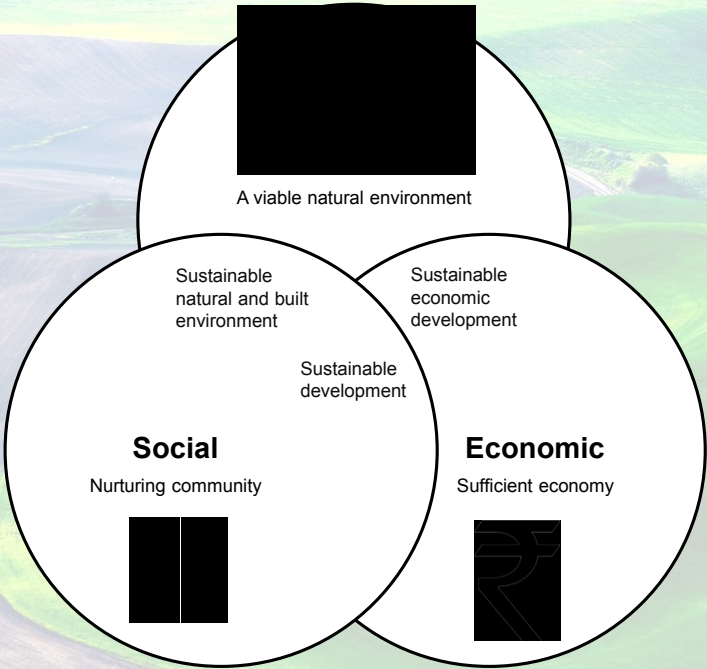
4. Will be about the high  
efficiency of Nano  
Technology.



5. Will be about being  
Passive Right.



The Challenge : The path to sustainable development



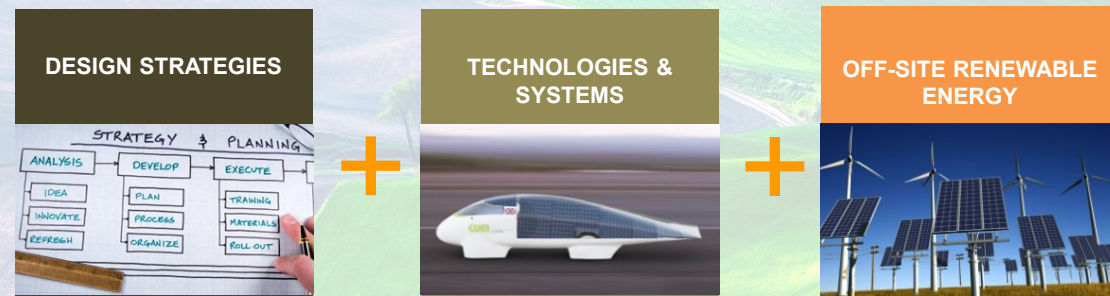
The Challenge : The path to sustainable development

Zero Carbon	➡	Making building more energy efficient and delivering all energy with renewable technologies.
Zero Waste	➡	Reducing waste, reusing where possible, and ultimately sending zero waste to landfill.
Sustainable transport	➡	Encouraging low carbon modes of transport to reduce emissions, reducing the need to travel.
Sustainable materials	➡	Using sustainable and healthy products, with low embodied energy, sourced locally, made from renewable or waste resources.
Local and sustainable food	➡	Choosing low impact, local, seasonal and organic diets and reducing food waste.
Sustainable water	➡	Using water more efficiently in buildings and in the products we buy, tackling local flooding and water course pollution.
Land use and wildlife	➡	Protecting and restoring existing biodiversity and natural habitats through appropriate land use and integration into the built environment.
Culture and heritage	➡	Reviving local identity and wisdom, supporting and participating in the arts.
Equity and local economy	➡	Creating bioregional economics that support fair employment, inclusive communities and international fair trade.
Health and happiness	➡	Encouraging active, sociable, meaningful lives for good health and well being.

Sai-Kumar\_Panel-presentation.pdf



## Meeting the Challenge



The largest energy  
Reduction can be  
achieved through design.

Including on-site  
renewable energy  
systems.

20% maximum.

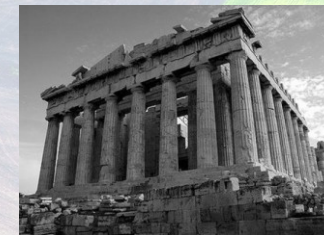
## The Challenge

Life is divided into three terms –

*that which was, which is, and which will be.*

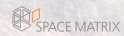
Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present, to live better in the future.

William Wordsworth

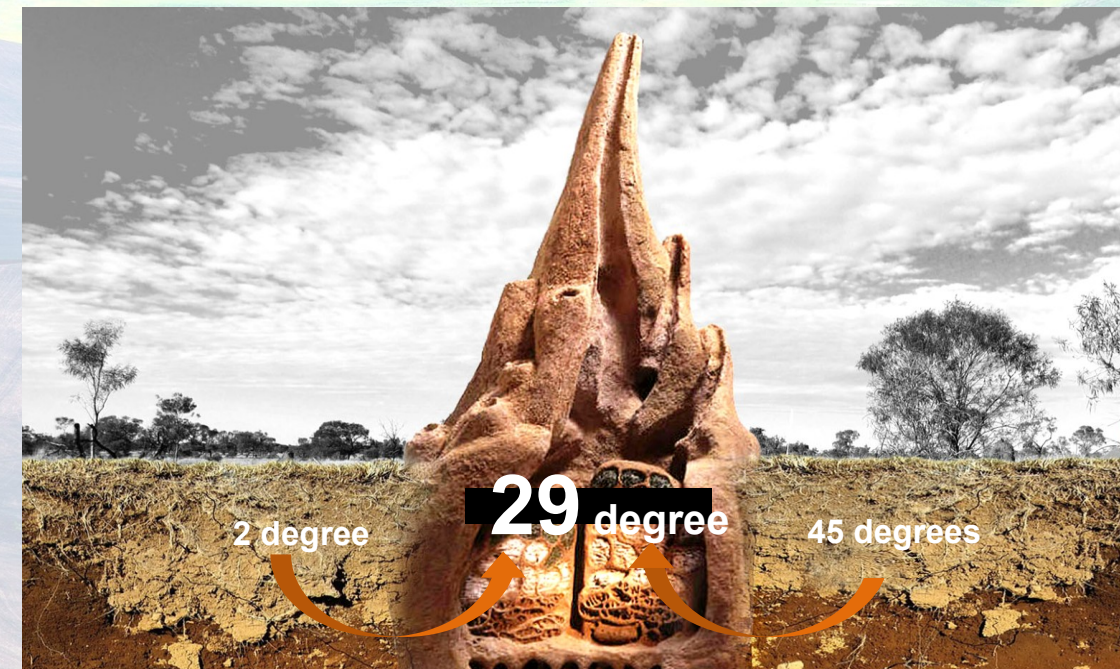


Meeting the Challenge

**PRESENT Right FUTURE Ready**



Nature : Mentor, measure, model



With 3.85 billion years of experience the natural world is the only global and reliable guide we have to judge our actions.

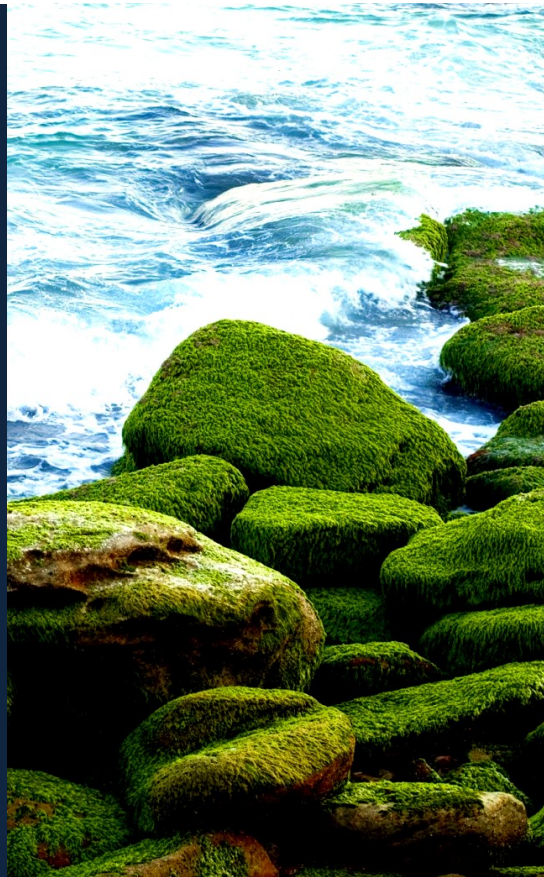




## Case study

### Central University of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvavur  
 Site Area : 517 Acres  
 Built up area : 27,00,000 sqft





Challenge

Strategy

Result

The challenge was to formulate design guidelines that conserved and recharged the land as a pattern of existing natural elements such as water and vegetation in a manner that sustainability was intrinsic to design and created a place where production and consumption can co-exist.

The master plan responds to the land as a pattern of natural elements and the architecture seamlessly imbibes and infuses formal and informal learning processes.

With less than 4% of the land built upon, this residential campus aspires to push the envelope by promoting urban agriculture, zero food miles as a way of life by involving the local community and triggering a regional response.

The built form and the landscape areas are the driving attributes of the campus architecture and the master plan exaggerates the importance of the landscape in the living environment. This is reflected by landscape urbanism being the precedential element of design and the buildings as accidental to the landscape.

Students, usually enrolled into this university at an influential age of 16, study and grow in a campus where sustainability is intrinsic to its design, balancing the production - consumption equilibrium such that it becomes a way of life, thus learning the best lessons experience has to offer.





Concept

CAMPUS AND BEYOND

THE 5 HYPOTHESIS



DELTA  
URBANISM



COLLABORATIVE  
SPACES



IDENTITY



ENVIRONMENTAL  
SUSTAINABILITY



CAMPUS  
AGRICULTURE

1.EFFICIENT  
RESOURCE  
UTILIZATION

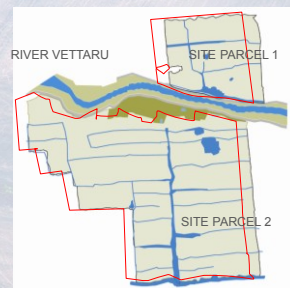
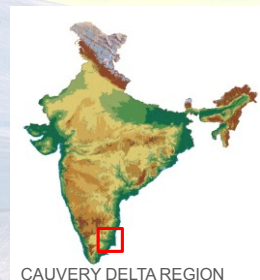
2.MAKING OF THE CAMPUS

3.REGIONAL  
RESPONSE



## Site Analysis I Delta urbanism

CAUVERY DELTA REGION – SITE LOCATION



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SITE

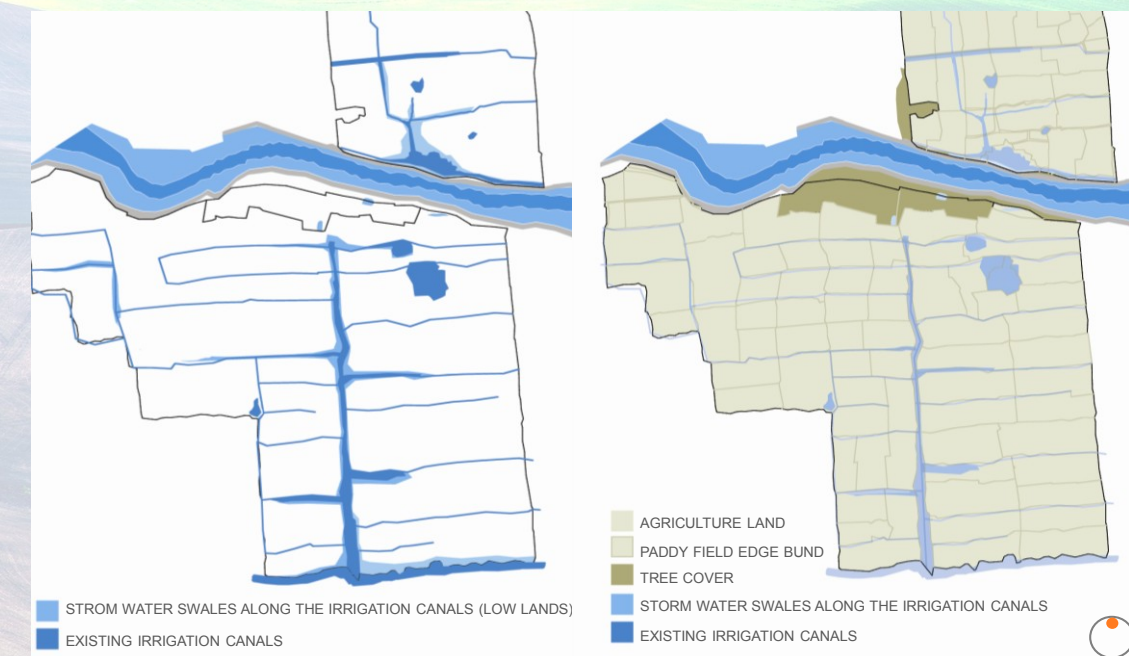


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## Site Analysis I Delta urbanism

NATURAL SYSTEM –  
HYDROLOGY WETLANDS [WATER]

NATURAL SYSTEM –  
AGRICULTURE SYSTEM [LAND]

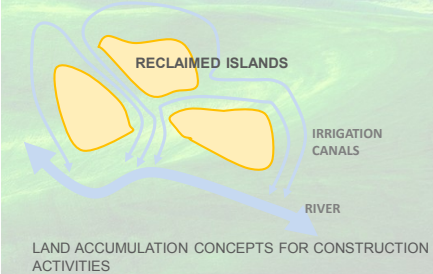
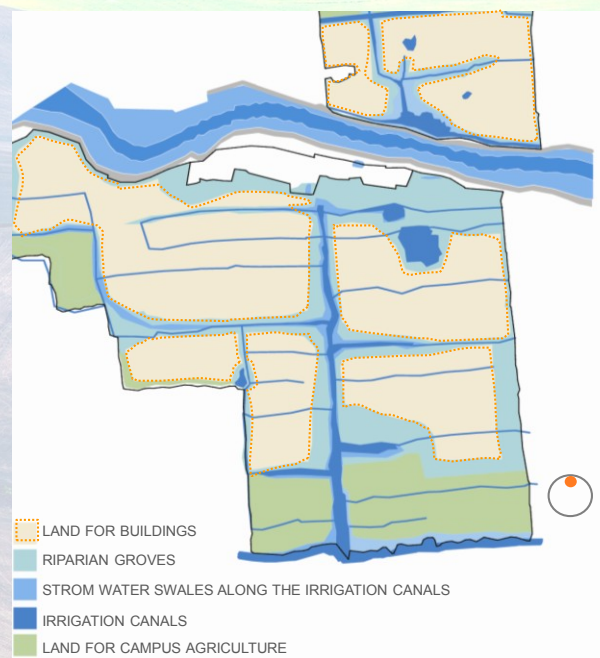


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## Site Analysis I Delta urbanism

NATURAL SYSTEM – COMPREHENSIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

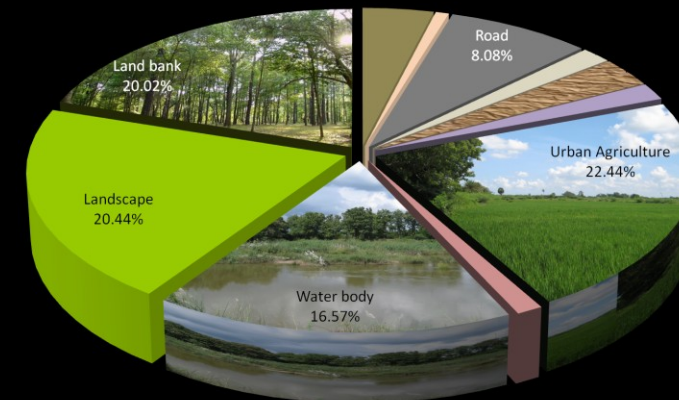


### STRATEGIES AND JUSTIFICATION

**SERIES OF RECLAIMED ISLANDS** ALLOWING THE LOW LYING WATER SYSTEM TO SEAMLESSLY CONNECT ACROSS FROM THE MAIN WATER NETWORK OF THE PLACE

## Campus Making I Master plan

LAND ALLOCATION



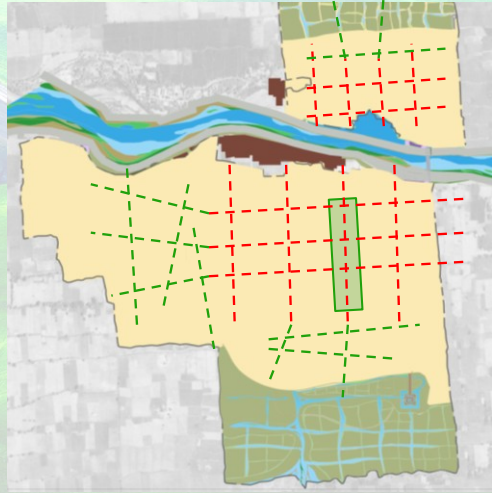
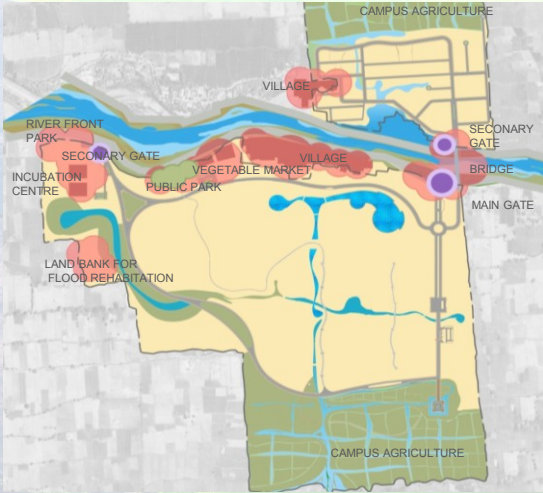




Campus Making I Collaborative spaces

GENESIS OF COMMUNITY

DESIGN GRID - PLACE VS PLACELESSNESS



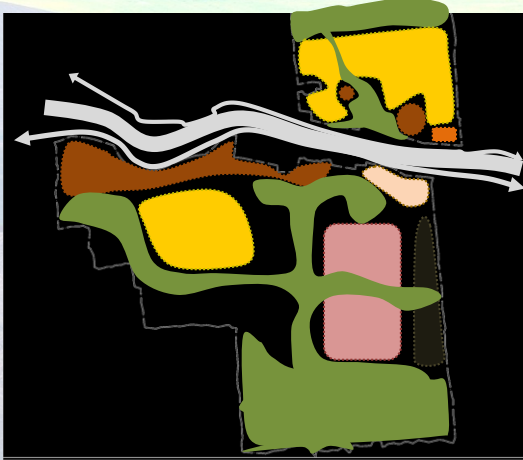
**FORMAL GRID**  
(PLACE) EMPHASING THE ORGANISED  
PLANNING LANGUAGE AT THE HEART OF  
THE CAMPUS. THE MODULES ARE  
ORIENTED TO THE AGRICULTURE  
PATTERN IN THE SITE

**INFORMAL GRID**  
(PLACELESSNESS) EMPHASING THE  
RESPONSE OF THE BUILT  
ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS THE  
AGRICULTURE ACTIVITY AROUND.

Campus Making I Collaborative spaces

ZONING STRATEGY

OPEN SPACES –  
ARTICULATED NATURAL LANDSCAPES



- ACADEMIC ZONE
- RESIDENTIAL / HOSTEL ZONE
- ADMINISTRATION & ADMISSION ZONE
- SPORTS & AMENITIES ZONE
- COMMERCIAL ZONE
- SCHOOL & HOSPITAL ZONE
- CAMPUS AGRICULTURE/ RIPARIAN GREEN



## Campus Making I Collaborative spaces

OPEN SPACES - ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPES

OPEN SPACES



+



ARTICULATED NATURAL  
LANDSCAPE

ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE

= CAMPUS LANDSCAPE

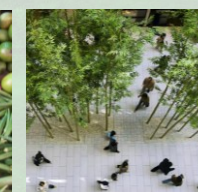
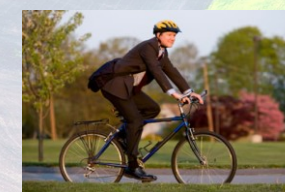


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## Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

A CHAMPION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

- SUSTAINABILITY INTRINSIC TO DESIGN
- INNOVATIVE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- A PLACE WHERE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION CO-EXIST
- CENTRE FOR ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION
- CENTRE FOR ORGANIC FARMING



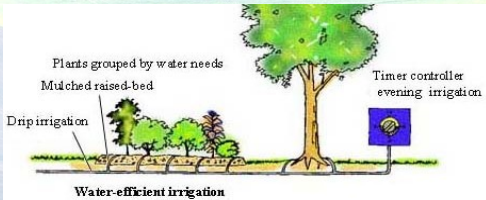
ENVIRONMENT

SPACE MATRIX



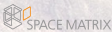
# Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

## WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS



Irrigation system	Efficiency
Micro, drip	85%
Micro, spray	80%
Multiple sprinkler	75%
Sprinkler, large guns	70%
Seepage	50%
Crown flood	50%
Flood	50%

- Appropriate planting and efficient irrigation systems can reduce irrigation water use by 50% to 70% and overall water consumption by up to 25%.
- Group plants with similar water requirements on common zones to match precipitation heads and emitters.
- Use drip irrigation for trees, shrub beds and areas of groundcover to eliminate evaporation losses.
- Choose low-volume, low-angle sprinklers for lawn areas.
- Program automatic controllers for night irrigation to reduce losses due to evaporation and wind drift.
- Select controllers with adjustable watering schedules and moisture sensors to account for seasonal variations, and calibrate them during commissioning.
- Where possible, use grey water for irrigation. Use barrels at the bottom of rainwater leaders for manual irrigation of trees and shrubs.



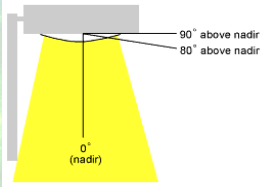
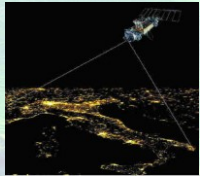
# Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

## NIGHT SKY POLLUTION AND OUTDOOR LIGHTING EFFICIENCY



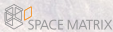
Outdoor light ON/OFF control (Infrared switch)

Luminaries classification	Range of allowable lamp lumens emitted upward	Range of allowable lamp lumens emitted between 80 and 90
Full cutoff	0	0 - 11%
Cutoff	0 - 16%	0 - 11%
Semi cutoff	0 - 31%	0 - 22%



Light source	Minimum allowable luminous efficacy (lm/W)
CFL (compact fluorescent lamps)	50
FL (fluorescent lamp)	75
MH (metal halide)	75
HPSV (high pressure sodium vapour) lamp	90
lm/W – lumen/watt	

- Outdoor Landscape area to be lighted: 486281 sqmts.
- Total lighting connected load for outdoor lighting with LED and Fluorescent Hybrid system: 50 KW.
- Reduction in energy consumption: 50%.
- Return of Investment time for extra capital cost: 4 years



### Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

WATER MANAGEMENT

FAB REACTOR BASED TREATMENT SYSTEM

Water use at source  
**CAN BE REDUCED BY 25 – 40%**  
by using water efficient sanitary fixtures

Wastewater Inlet → Equalization Tank → Aeration Tank → Clarifier → Disinfection → Tertiary Filter → Treated Wastewater outlet

Chlorine input to Disinfection.

Return Sludge from Clarifier to Aeration Tank.

Decant from Clarifier to Sludge Drying Bed.

Sludge Drying Bed → Sludge to Disposal.

Treated water to be used for **FLUSHING, LANDSCAPE WATERING** and for **WATER COOLED HVAC** system

### Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

WATER MANAGEMENT

Water efficient fittings will be conserving **47% water usage at source**



## Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

### SOLAR ENERGY



SOLAR THERMAL

Provide **100%** hot water

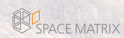
All of the total hot water needed in this development can be provided with 1,900 sq m, which is about **6%** of the total roof area.



PHOTOVOLTAIC

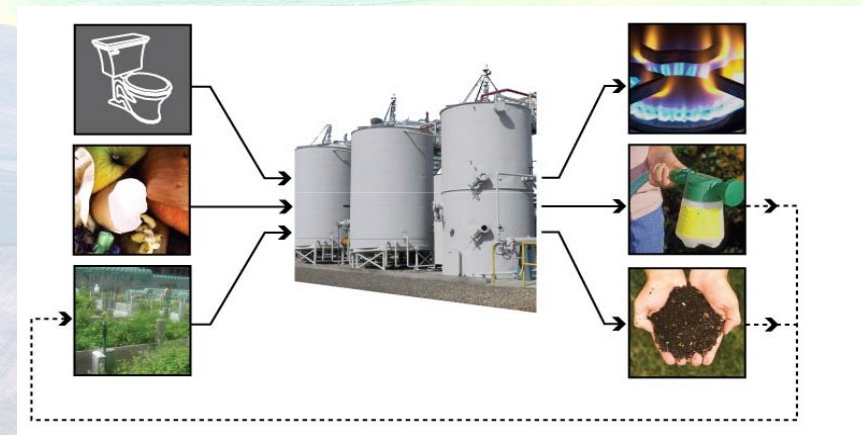
Provide **100%** lighting energy

With the remaining roofing area, the project can generate about **420 MWh/ yr**, which is approximately the energy needed for lighting.



## Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

### BIOGAS PRODUCTION



- Biogas Generation
- Black water Treatment
- Compost & Fertilizer Production
- Typical USA/EU Payback 3-5 years
- <http://www.onsitepowersystems.com/>



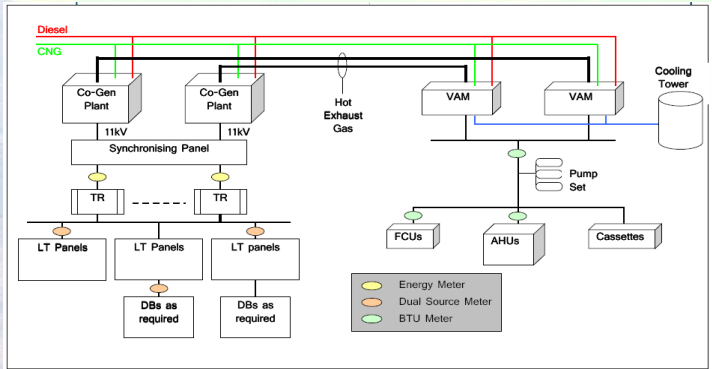
Provide **60%** of the energy needed for cooking.

Landscape waste, food waste, and human waste will generate about 800,000 kg/year. With innovative digester technology, this can generate about 2 tera-joules of energy, which is approximately the total energy demand for cooking.

SUSTAINABILITY

Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

ENERGY FOR COOLING



A/C Load reduced with the following measures:

Orientation, Shade, Efficient glass

Air conditioned spaces:

- All Faculty houses bed rooms
- Research staff
- Visiting faculty
- 30 bed room guest house
- Director and Dean's residences
- 200, 400 seat Lecture Hall, Auditoriums
- Faculty offices
- Reception, Discussion, Conference halls and server rooms

A/C for Admin block

Typical: 378 TR  
Actual: 252 TR

SAVINGS  
33%

A/C for Academic block

Typical: 173 TR  
Actual: 115 TR

SAVINGS  
33%

A/C for Residential block

Typical: 447 TR  
Actual: 319 TR

SAVINGS  
28%

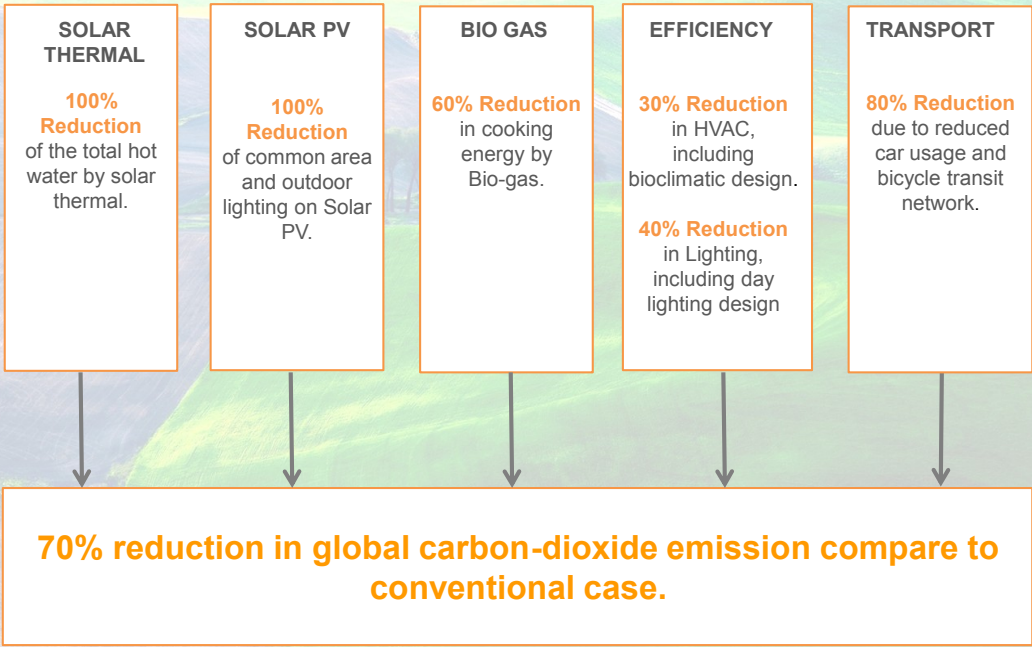
A/C for All the blocks

Typical: 998 TR  
Actual: 686 TR

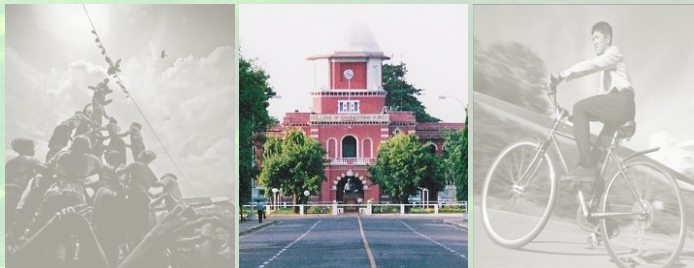
SAVINGS  
31%

Campus Making I Environmental sustainability

REDUCTION IN CARBON EMISSIONS







## Campus Making I Identity



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## Campus Making I Identity



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## Campus Making I Identity

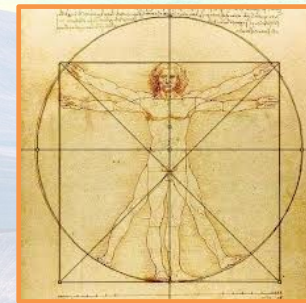


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The **future...**  
Is about creating  
**Livable and  
Sustainable Communities**

Livable Communities.....10 principles



Design on a Human Scale



Provide Choices - variety



Encourage mixed use development



Efficient urban transport



Preserve Urban Centers

## Livable Communities.....10 principles



Build Vibrant public spaces



Create a neighborhood identity



Protect environmental resources



Conserve landscapes



Design Matters

**PASSIVE Right FUTURE Ready**



