FOOD

Incorporating food production into architecture with ***ROOFTOP GREENHOUSES***.

Smaller plants are not able to get sufficient sunlight, planting them on the rooftop can ***maximize sunlight absorption***.

FUN FACT!
The correlation between ***architecture*** and ***food production*** dates back to ancient civilizations. Cities like Machu Picchu are among the first to combine agriculture with the built form. However, with the advent of modernization, such practices have diminished in present-day society.

PREDICTION
In the near future, people will increasingly choose to live in houses built within forests to ***escape from urbanization***, for ***health and well-being benefits***, and to ***reduce carbon footprint***.

CONCLUSION
Forests and architecture are interwoven elements that shape our daily lives. The integration of forests in architectural design promotes sustainable practices, reduces stress levels, and satisfies the innate human desire for a connection with nature.

FOREST FUSION:
Where *Nature* and *Architecture* Unite

OXYGEN

RECREATION

Green walls could reduce high temperature within buildings by intercepting solar radiation & through ***evaporative cooling***.

GREEN WALLS often climb up the outside walls of buildings as part of the structure.

RECREATIONAL SPACES within forest architecture serve the purpose of enhancing the visitor's experience and creating a deeper connection with nature. These recreational spaces provide opportunities for ***relaxation***, ***enjoyment***, and learning while respecting the balance between human recreation and the preservation of the forest ecosystem.

Green walls are ***natural air-filters*** that can create a clean, and more invigorating environment that lead better overall occupant health and well-being.

Smart & active green walls look similar to conventional green walls but they contain more purpose due to the use of technology.

SOIL

In architecture, ***SOIL*** plays a significant role in various aspects, particularly in the context of ***foundations*** and ***geotechnical engineering***.

FACTORS and SOLUTIONS:
- Soil Conservation
- Preservation of Vegetation
- Forest Management Plans
- Sustainable Logging Practices
- Soil Amendments and Nutrient Management
- Soil Rehabilitation
- Long Term Monitoring

Timber has the resistance to degradation or rot. Some timbers last for hundreds of years, some need to ***stay dry***, some are can ***withstand wet*** or damp conditions better than others.

Advantages of timber
- Fire resistance
- Durable
- Lightweight
- Easy to cut
- Mould & mildew resistant
- Natural mineral material

FUN FACT!
Timber is very versatile. A timber building will last as long as a brick building.

TIMBER refers to ***wood*** that has yet to be harvested, implying that it is quiet in the form of an uninterrupted and peaceful upright tree with roots in the soil.

TIMBER

Tubular Glass House by Aibek Almassov (2016)

FOREST FUSION

When *Nature* and *Architecture* Unite