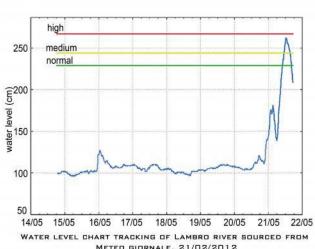


LAMBRO'S N-S ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR



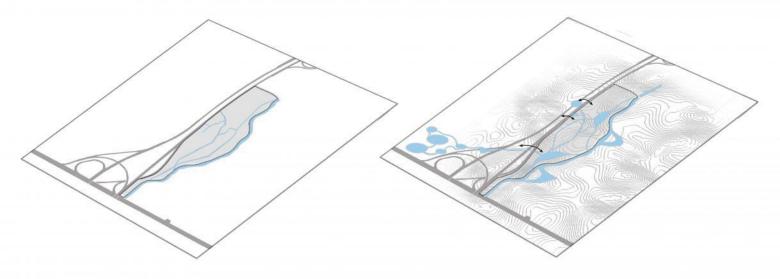
METEO GIORNALE, 21/02/2012FROM THE CHART ABOVE, WE CAN SPECULATE THAT WATER LEVEL OF THE RIVER FLUCTUATES AROUND 1.8 - 2 METERS IN THE RAINY SEASON





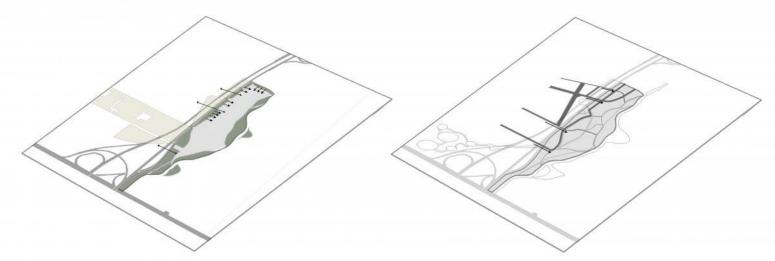






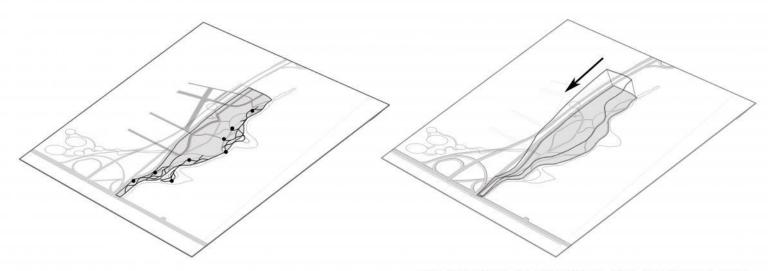
EXISTENCE SITUATION

CREAT WATER SYSTEM BASE ON TOPOGRAPHY AND EXISTENCE CHANELS. SOME POOL ARE CREATED, WHICH PLAY A ROLE AS WATER STORAGE IN FLOOD SEASON. SOME CHANELS WILL FLOW TO THE OTHER SITE AND ENHENCE THE CONNECTION UNDER THE HIGHWAY



GREENARY SURFACE FROM MASTER PLAN WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE RIVER, SOME GREENARY BOUNDARY ARE CREATED TO BECOME AS BUFFER ZONE AND PREVENT THE NOISE FROM TRANSPORTATION

TRAFFIC SYSTEM WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE RIVER AND ENHANCE THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE SITE



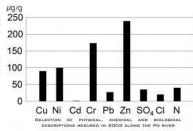
PATHWAY CONNECT LANDFROM WITH WETLAND AREA, WHICH BRING FRUITFULL EXPERIENCES FOR VISITOR

THE LANGUAGE OF RESIDENTIAL WILL TRANSFORM FROM URBAN TO RURAL



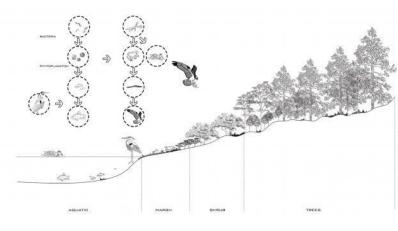
CONTAMINATED WASTE IN THE RIVER PO IS CONTRIBUTING MAINLY BY LAMBRO,GENERALLY THE PROPORTION OF CONTAMINATED WASTES INLAMBRO RIVER ARE 2 - 3 TIMES HIGHER COMPARED TO THE PO RIVER.
WHY WETLAND?

WATER: WETLANDS CAN DECREASE FLOCIONS, HEMOVE POLLUTANTS FROMWA-TER, RECHARDE GROUNDWATER, PROTECT SHORELINES, PROVIDE HARI-TAT FOR WILCLIFE, AND BERVE IMPORTANT REGREATIONAL AND GULTU-RAL FUNCTIONS.





WETLANDS PROVIDE CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT, PREVENT ERDBICH, AND PROTECT WATER QUALITY. THEY ARE THE MOST BIOLOGICALLY PRO-DUCTIVE CODSYSTEMS IN THE GREAT LAKES WATERSHED. WETLANDS ARE CONSIDERED PROVIDING ORITICAL HABITAT TOR FIRST AND WILDLIFE CHECKLANDS AND AND AND THE CHECKLANDS AND AND THE ORIGINATIVE COGNISTENS IN THE



















TREES ARE USED FOR SHRUE PARTLY PLAY A ROULE MARSH LAND ENHANCE AQUATIC PLANTS HELP TO STABILIZE THE RIVER BANK AS FILTERATION OF SEVERAL AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC HOLD SEDIMENTS AND WITH ABSORBING WATER TYPE CHEMICAL POLLUTION. NUTRIENT CYCLING. INMPROVE WATER QUALITY.













FEWS. FOOD



★ GREENERY

THE EAST SIDE OF RIVER, COULD BECOME AS HOUSE WITH AGRICULTURE . (CACSINA)

GREEN HOUSE HAS BENEFIT IN BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER , HAVING GREENERY BESIDE THE HOUSE IS GOOD DPPORTUNITY TO CULTIVATION PLANTS AND USING FRESH VEGETATION .

FEWS. ENERGY



◆WATER

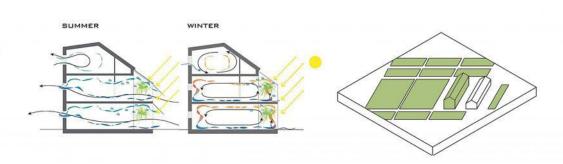
3/4 OF THE SITE LOCATES IN MEDIUM RISK OF FLOOD, THE REST PART LOCATES IN THE AREA WITH DEPTH LOWER THAN GROUNDWITER ,USING WATERMILL AS TRADITIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN WAY,

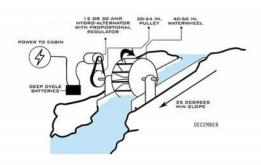
IN OTHER HAND, IN THE PAST IN THIS AREA PEOPLE USED IT TO PRODUCE ENERGY FOR HOUSES AND ALSO RICE FACTORY.

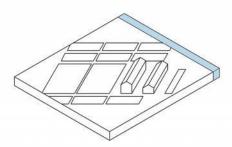
37 KW - 200 KW OF ELECTRICITY 20M3 WATERFLOW

WITH THE HEAD OF TURBIN AROUND I TO $3.5\ \text{M}.$

37 KW IS ENDUGH TO POWER 18 LIGHT BULB (100W)FOR 20 HOURS.







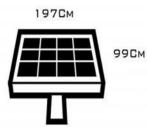


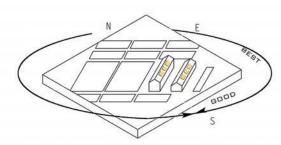
SUN

THE AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY ENERGY WHICH IS CONSUME IN A FAMILY IS BETWEEN: 700-900kW/MONTH

TO OBTAIN 900KW/MONTH SOLAR PANNELS IS NEDDED IN THE SIZE OF 197*99CM .

ALSO,THE BEST LOCATION FOR SOLAR PANNES ARE SOUTH EAST.





FEWS. WASTE



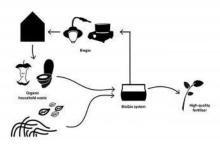
→ BIOGAS

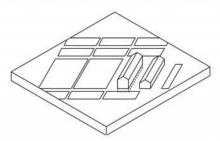
EACH CUBIC METER OF BIOGAS CONTAINS THE EQUIVALENT OF 6 KWH OF CALORIFIC ENERGY.

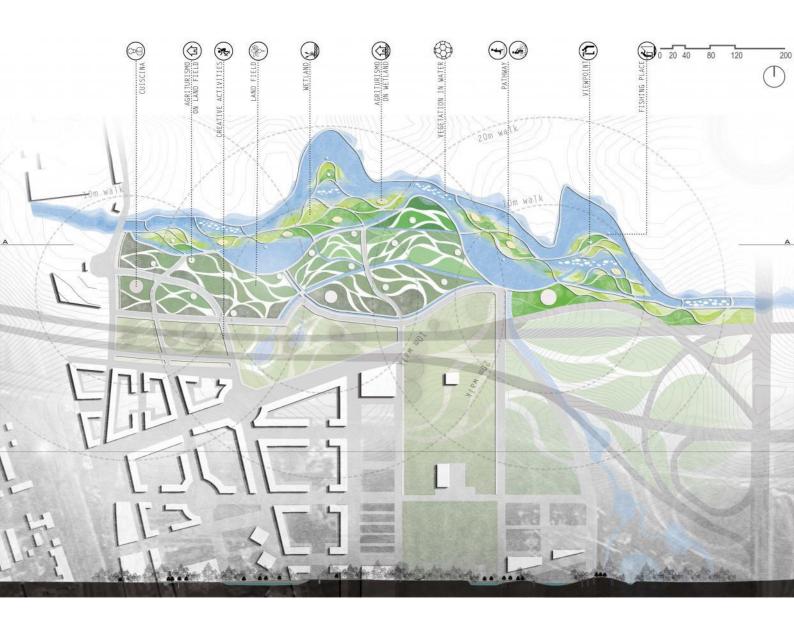
2 KWH ENERGY IS ENOUGHTO POWER A 100 W LIGHT FOR 20 HOURS OR A 2000W HAIR DRYER FOR 1 HOUR

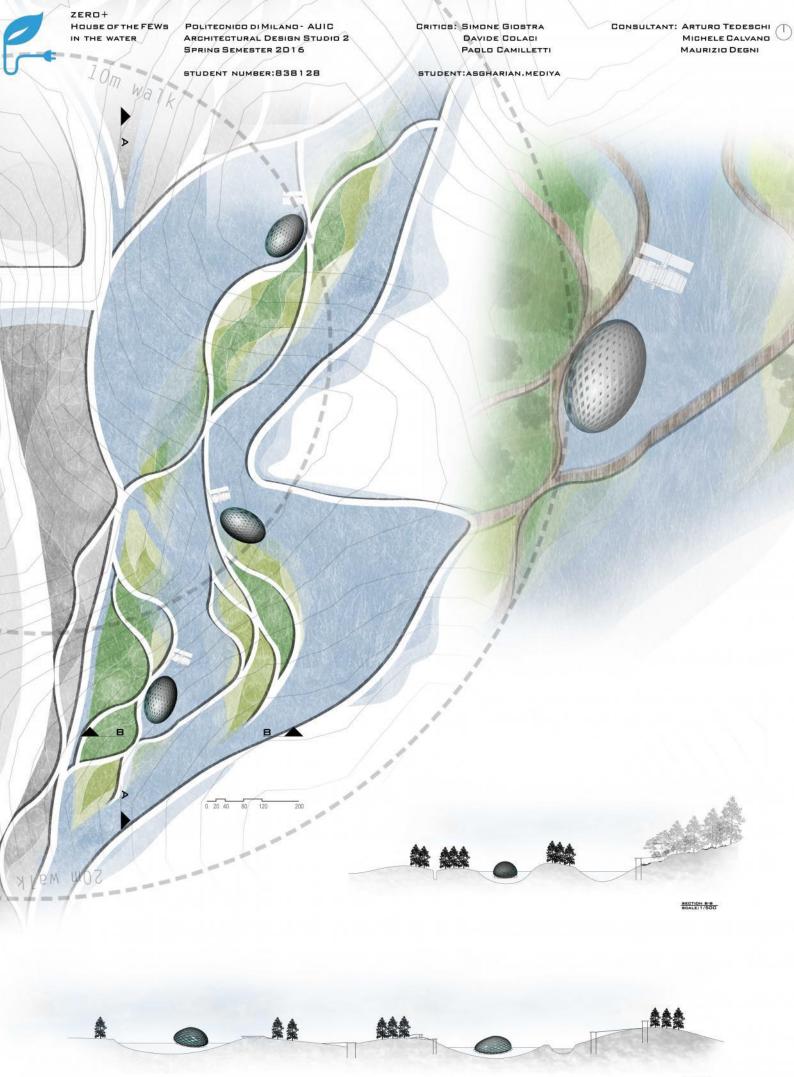
5 KG WASTE OF GRASS

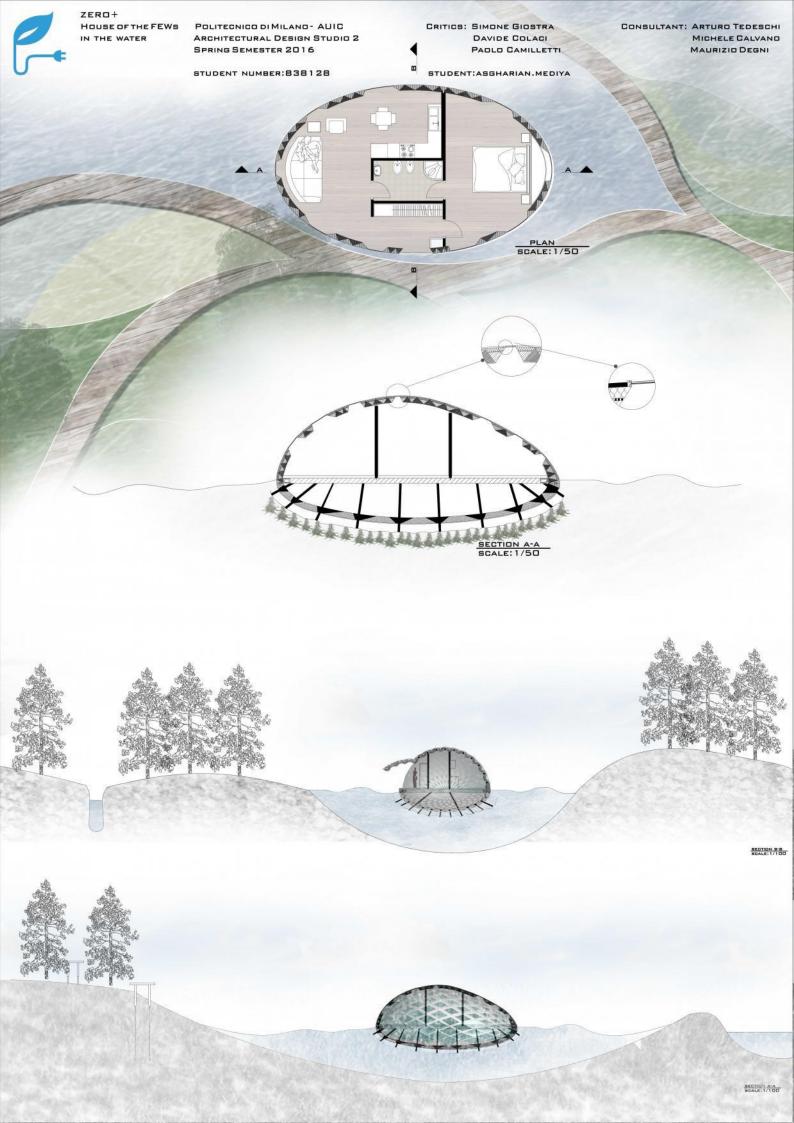
S KG ORGANIC HOUSE HOLD WASTE
CAN BE USED INTO COOKING FUEL
DAILY.











POLITECNICO DI MILANO- AUIC ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO 2 SPRING SEMESTER 2016

STUDENT NUMBER:838128

CRITICS: SIMONE GIOSTRA DAVIDE COLACI PAOLO CAMILLETTI

STUDENT: ASGHARIAN. MEDIYA

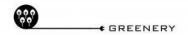
CONSULTANT: ARTURO TEDESCHI MICHELE CALVANO MAURIZIO DEGNI

FEWS. FOOD

GREENERY IN LAND

GREENERY IN WATER

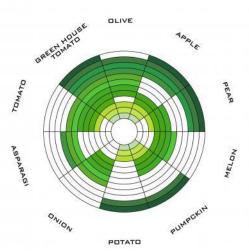
UNDER THE HOUSE



FEWS. ENERGY







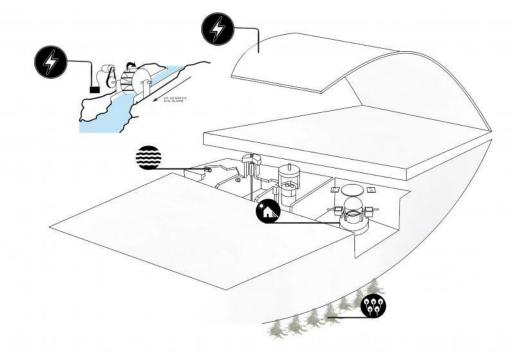


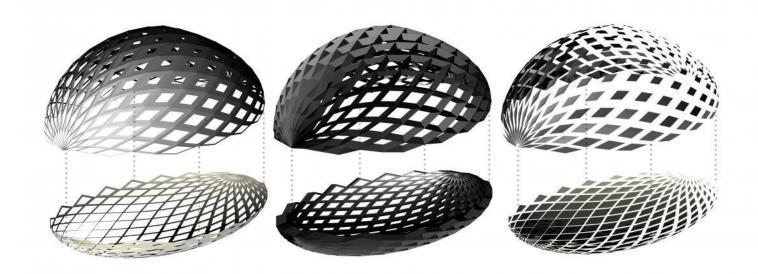
IMEC :SEEDS ARE PLSNTED IN THE HYDRO MEMBRANE WHICH ALSO CONTAIN ALL NECESSARY NUTRIENTS.

FEWS. WASTE

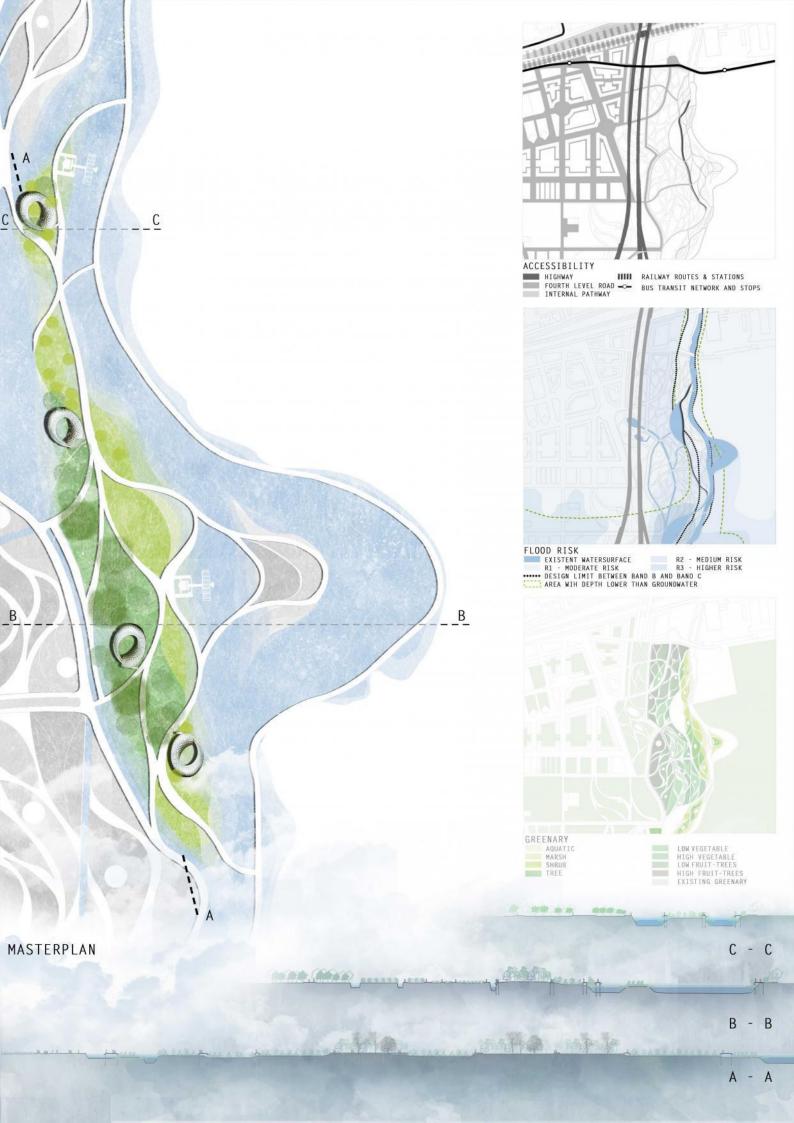


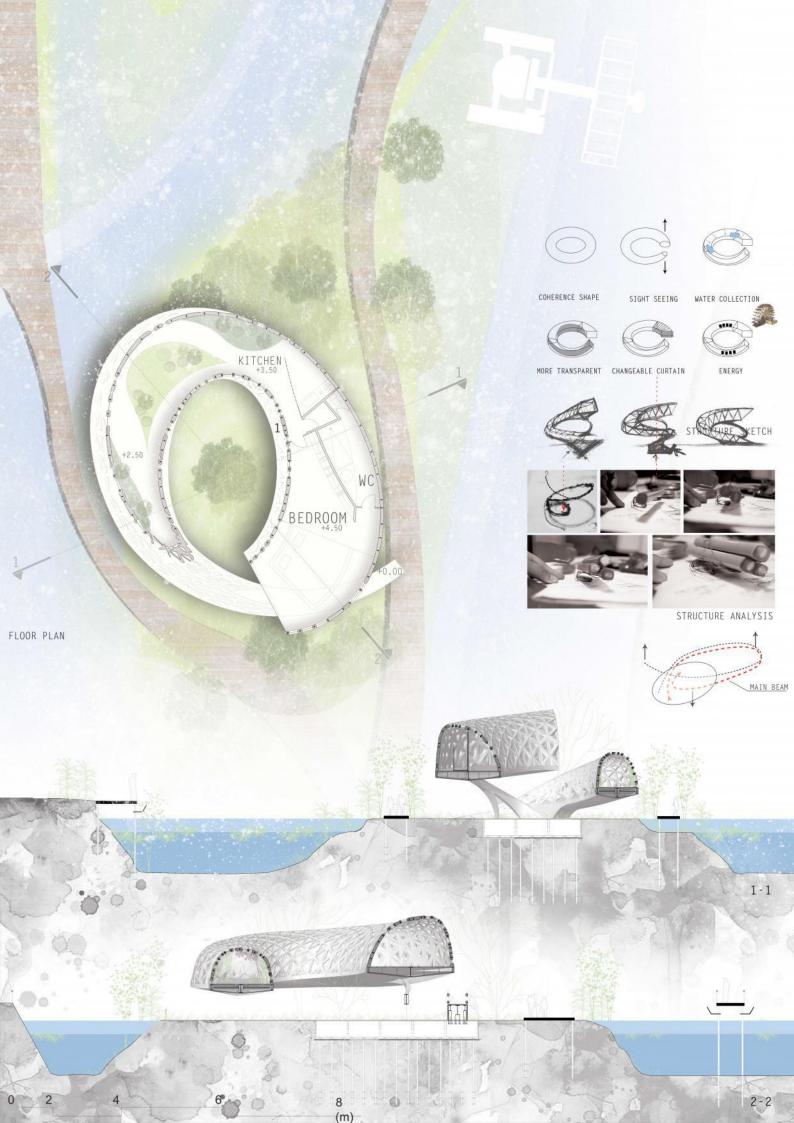




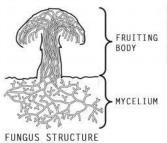








MYCELIUM

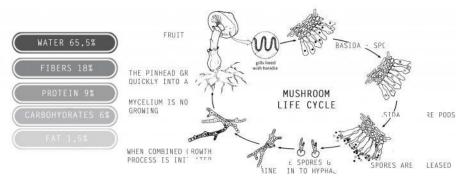


FUNGI'S CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
IS A MIXTURE BETWEEN ANIMALS
AND PLANTS. THEY HAVE NO CHLOROPHYL INSTEAD THEY DO CELLULAR RESPIRATIONS LIKE PEOPLE.
THEY NEED TO EAT, THEY CAN'T
CREATE NUTRITION FROM LIGHT.

 $\begin{array}{l} {\sf DEXTROSE} \ + \ {\sf OXYGEN} \\ {\sf C_6H_{12}O_6(S)} \ + \ {\sf 6} \ {\sf O_2(G)} \end{array}$ 1

CACBON DIOXIDE + WATER +HEAT 6CO₂(G) + 6H₂O(L) + HEAT

CELLULAR RESPIRATION





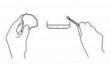








ARGAR. 2.PREPARE ARGAR SUBSTAIN ATTAINED FROM SEAWEED











5.PLACE THE MUSHROOM MASS INTO THE SUBSTRATE AND ALLOW IT TO INCREASE IN VOLUMN , THIS WILL TAKE 3-7 DAYS

6.REMOVE THE MUSHROOM MASS FROM THE JARS AND BREAK IT UP INTO SMALL PIECES AND PLACE INTO THE MOULD

3.TAKE THE MUSHROOM TISSUE INTO THE ARGAR PLATE TO GROW FOR MUSHROOM EXPANSION, A MIXTURE OF AGRICULTU-RAL WASTE, SUGAR, CAT FOOD AND ENERGY DRINK 255

7.REMOVE THE OBJECT FROM 8.ONCE DRY PUT THE BRICK THE MOLD AND WAIT FOR IT 1 NTO AN OVEN (100-200 °F TO STRENGTHEN. THIS WILL - 38 - 93 °C) TO KILL AKE APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK. ORGANISM. THE MYCELIUM BRICK IS NOW COMPLETE.



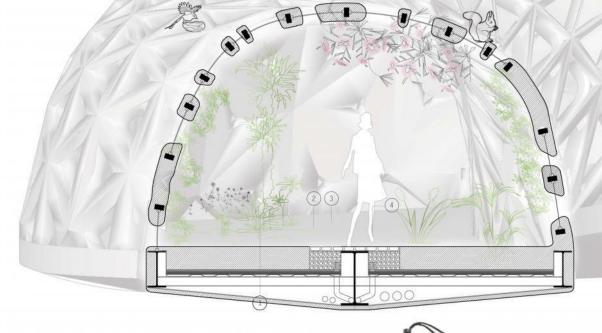
<Mycelium building - Olof Jondelius>

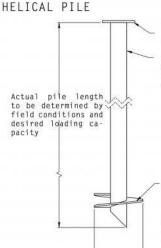


- Panel Pathway
- floor drain with parapet well

DETAIL







Structural interface plate (TBD Field requirements) Standard: CSA G40.21 - Steel

Steel pile Model P4: 101.6 mm x 5.7mm Standard: ASTM A500 grade C Circulation steel section

12.7mm Thick steel helix fac-tory welded to pile on both upper and lower surfaces Standard: CSA G40.21-Steel

203 to 610mm Helix diametre varies according tot soil conditions and desired loading capacity

FASTER CLEANER GREENER

Dimension: 168 in. x 68 in. x

NO COSTLY

Weight: 4037 kg
Maximal height of mast: 180 in.
Mast rotation: 360°
Mast rotation: 360°

Maximal bearing capacity per installed pier is more than 20

<Techno Metal Post of Albany>



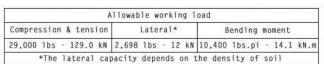












PRICE LANDSCAPE

TO DIFFI-CULT SITE ENERGY

