

LONDON CALLING

The project objective is to design a series of temporary homeless shelters within both the inside and outside areas. The modular houses are designed to be sustainable, comfortable and functional while helping through the process of recovery. The aim of the village is to bring people of all backgrounds and pasts together, creating a social connection and enhancing well-being and happiness. This in turn, will give these vulnerable young adults a second chance and something to believe in. The programme will help them re-integrate back into society while contributing to preserve the biodiversity, maintaining the function of the ecosystem and encouraging positive association with wildlife.

The shelters village is designed

CAMDENS WILDLIFE

Camden is home to wildlife sites managed by different organisations, including:

- Hampstead Heath
- Regents Park
- Regents Canal
- Camley Street Natural Park
- Westbere Copse
- Belsize Wood
- Adelaide Local Nature Reserve

There are also smaller local wildlife sites with habitat features such as ponds, orchards, wildflower meadows and woodland copses.

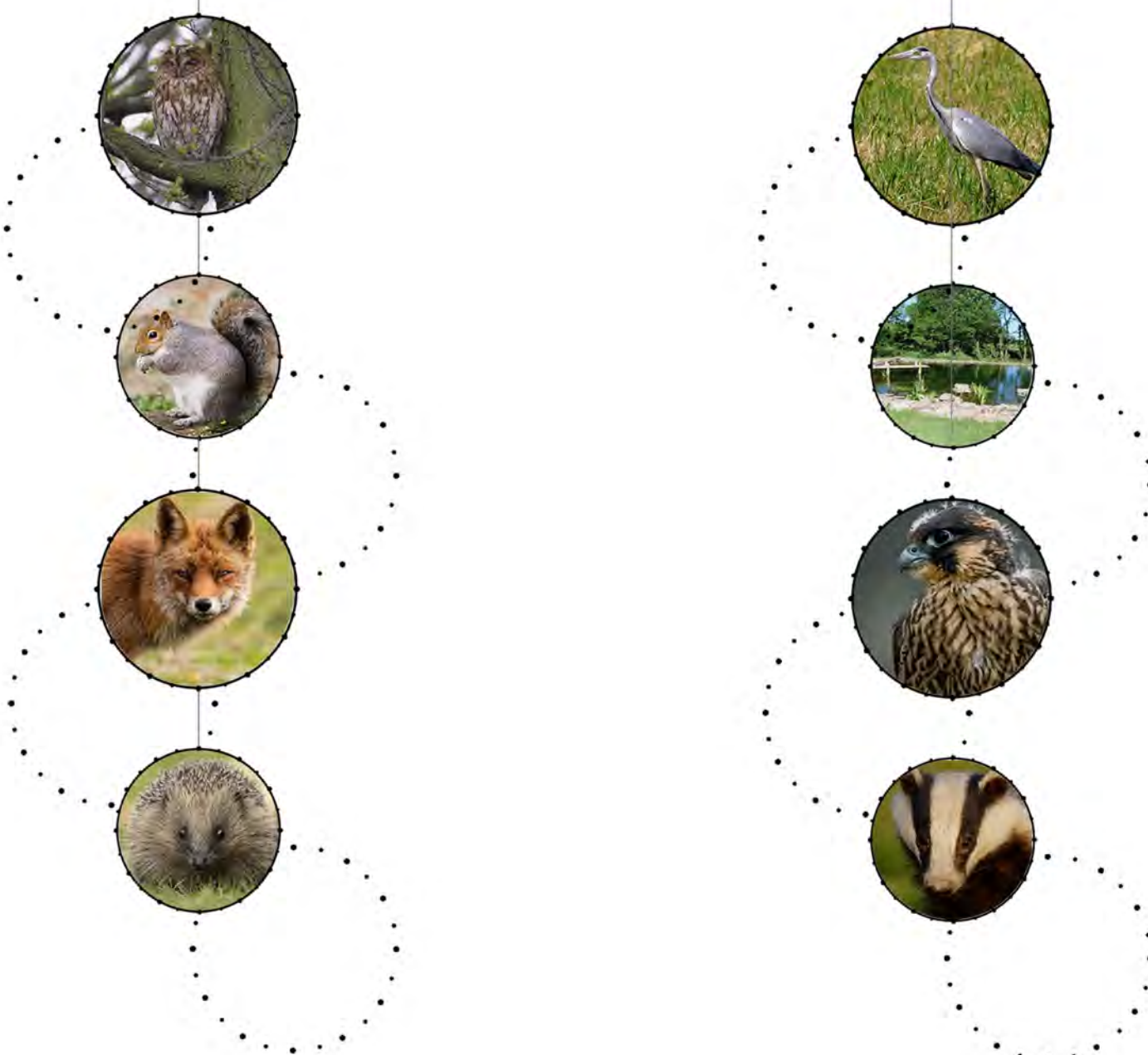
A diverse range of species make Camden their home. This wealth of wildlife includes widespread species seen in parks or along the Canal, such as blackbirds or moorhens, but also more specialist species such as peregrine falcons, which nest on tall buildings which mimic their countryside cliff-top sites. At least nine species of bat, all of which are afforded legal protection, have been recorded in the Borough, as has a variety of insects, including impressive stag beetles and butterflies of conservation concern. The Borough also supports an important population of hedgehogs, a species that has declined by a third in urban

CAMERLY STREET NATURAL PARK

This Natural reserve is located between Camley Street and the Regent's canal. The central feature is a pond fed by the canal and surrounded by reedbeds and marshland. There's a small wildflower meadow and plenty of trees screening the park from the road, primarily birch and willow. The park's most visible inhabitants are amphibians and aquatic birds like mallards and coots. You may also spot reed warblers, kingfishers and reed buntings. There's a plethora of plant life, including meadow flowers and marshland herbs, and tubs of fruit trees because of the park's participation in the Orchard Project.

REGENT'S PARK

Regent's Park, situated just north of some of London's busiest shopping streets, is one of the best of the Royal Parks in Central London. It offers a variety of habitats from formal gardens to lakes, scrub, woodland and rough grassland with wildflower beds. The park homes a variety of different animales including birds, Hedgehogs, invertebrates and other wildlife like Grey Squirrel and Red Foxes.



CAMDEN CLEAR AIR PLAN 2017-2022

Air pollution has a significant impact on public health and accounts for around 9,400 premature deaths in London each year. As a result the Camden Council are putting measure in place to prevent air pollution worsening.

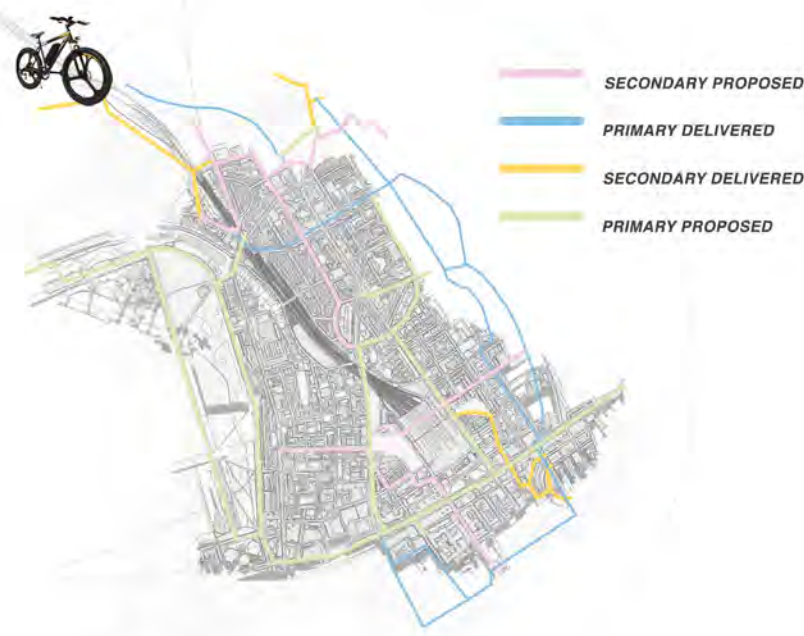
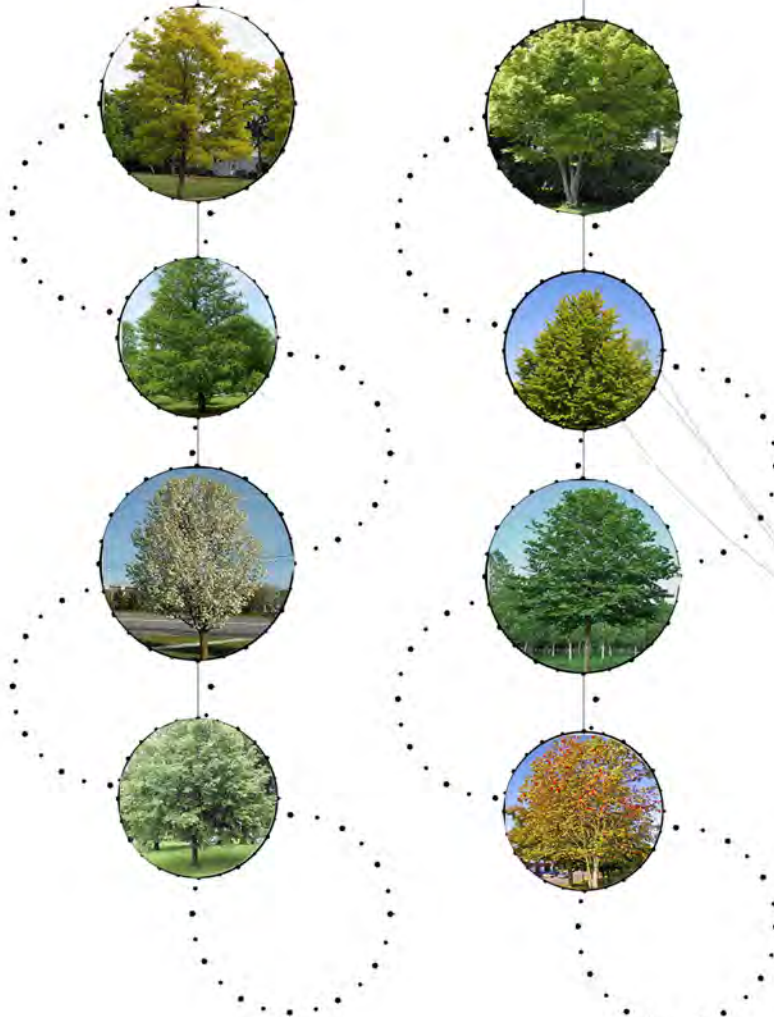
The Council also provided free air quality monitoring equipment to residents and community groups to help them understand air pollution in their area.

This actions had great resaults as the community is making amazing progress, walking and cycling more,using theri car less and therefore creating less pollution.

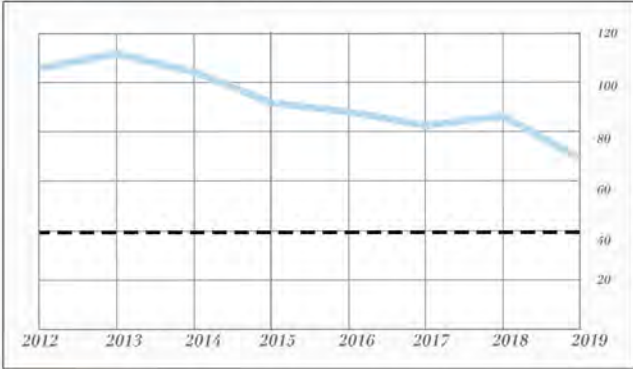
THE ROLE OF TREES and AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Action Plan takes an evidence based approach to defining actions that maximise the potential for green infrastructure to improve local air quality.

It has been studied that inappropriate planting can lock in pollution to the detriment of people.This plan also include initiatives to support the appropriate siting of barriers such as green walls to mitigate pollution impacts, particularly in and around schools.



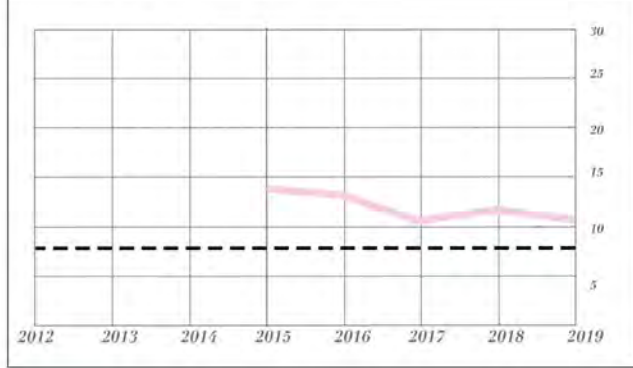
NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO2)



EUSTON
LEGAL LIMIT

Nitrogen Dioxide is one of a group of highly reactive gases which primarily gets in the air from the burning of fuel.

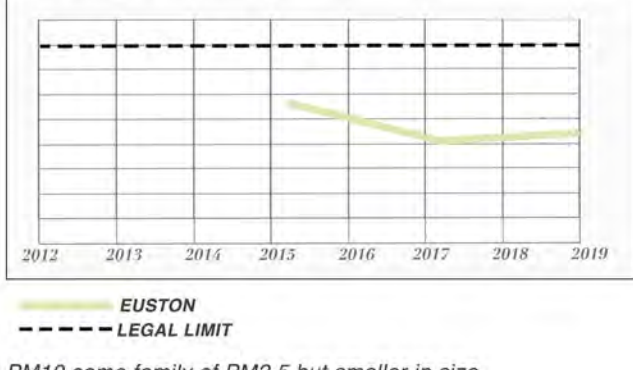
PARTICULAR MATTER 2.5



EUSTON
LEGAL LIMIT

PM2.5 are pollutants emitted from power plants, i industries and automobiles. Those particels are small enough to penetrate deep into the lungs and so potentially pose significant health risks.

PARTICULAR MATTER 10



EUSTON
LEGAL LIMIT

PM10 same family of PM2.5 but smaller in size. The above graphics shows air pollutants concentration causing immediate concern to the human body and how they have been improving after the Camden Clean Air Action Plan has been putted in place.

CYCLING LANES

As a way to encourage the comunity to live a more sustainable life some measure where put in place along with a cycling action plan which includes a whole new range of cycle lanes.

Project development

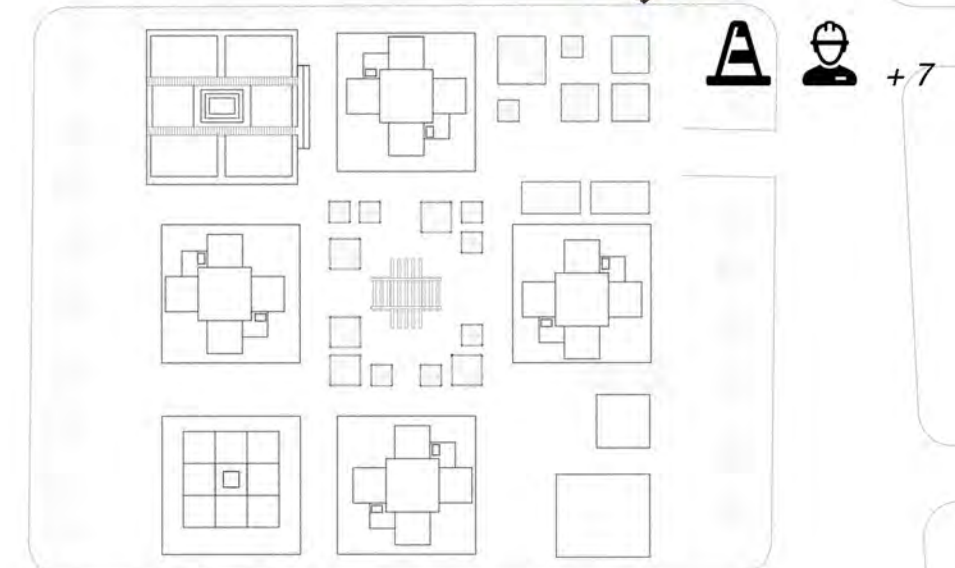
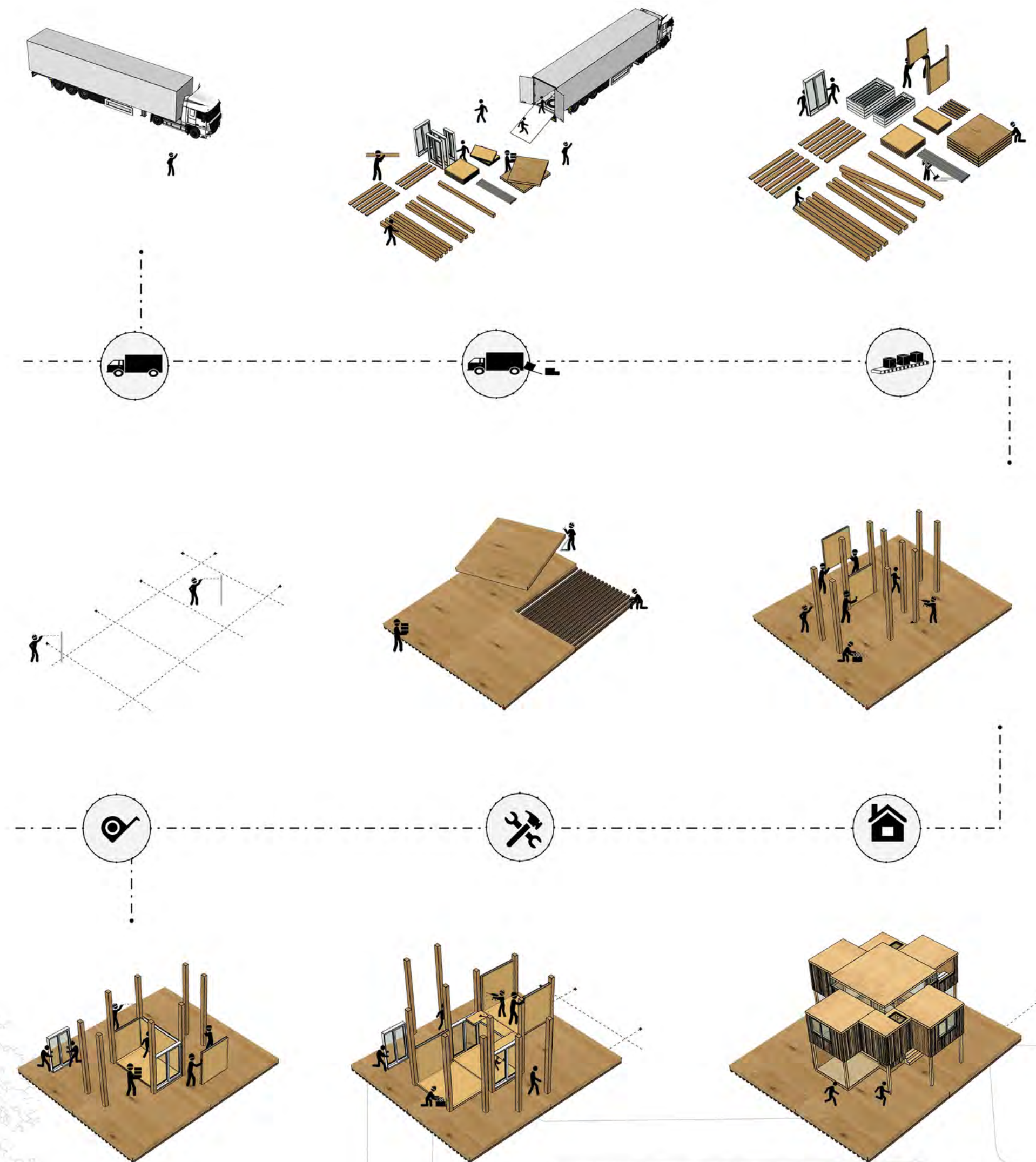
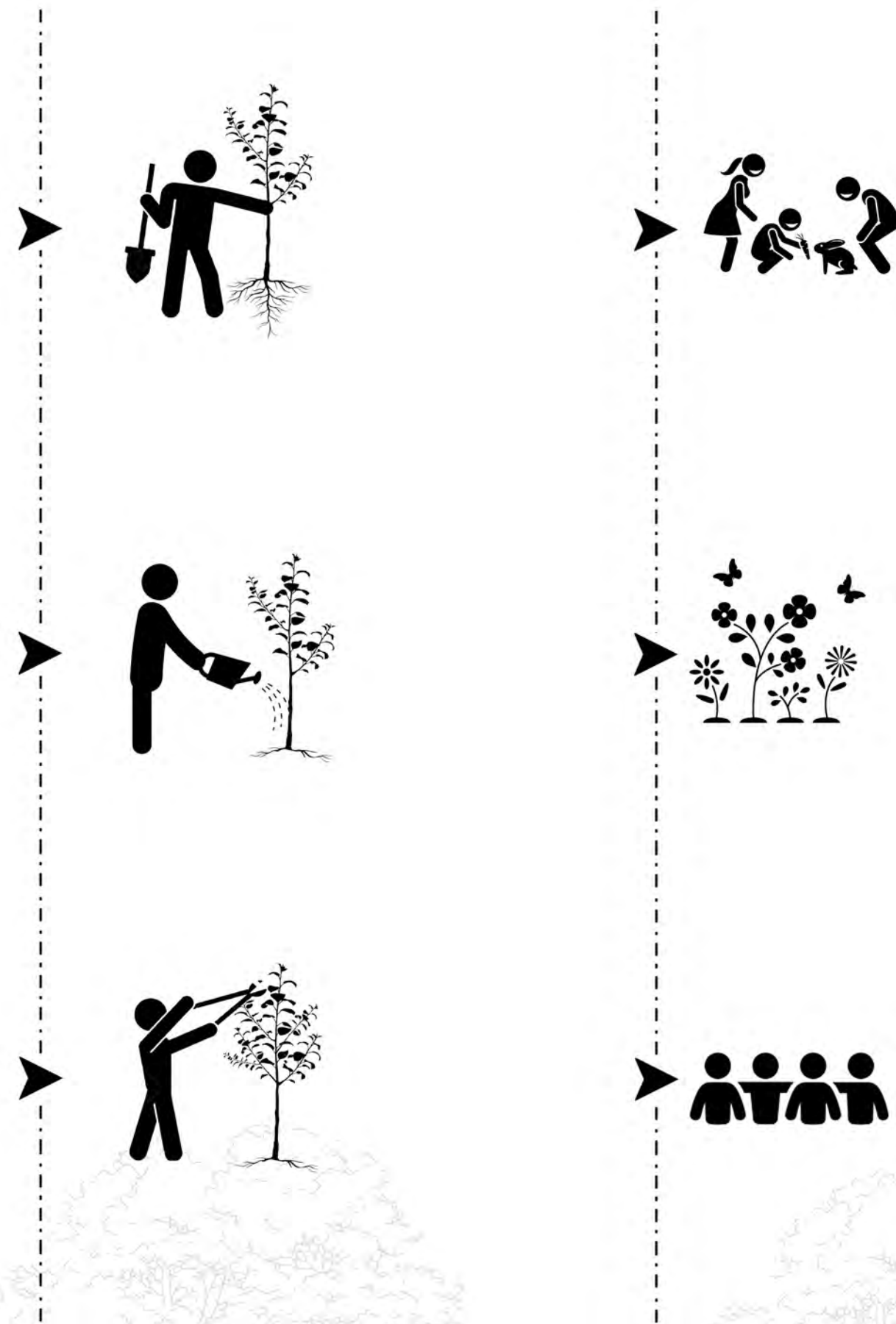
The natural environment provides a valuable engagement resource, particularly in urban areas. However levels of access to, and engagement with, this resource is not equitable across the borough of Camden residents. The village project is moved by the idea of creating a community space with the aim of encouraging the homeless clients and camden residents to a range of outdoor activities. Providing access to a more natural environment will deliver health, wellbeing, social and community benefits as well as facilitate both community dialogue and cohesion as well as reducing crime. Engagement activities can range from physical volunteering activities to talks on wildlife or open days. These can be led by a variety of different groups, including voluntary organisations (such as London Wildlife Trust and The Conservation Volunteers), businesses, Friends groups and residents associations.

The realization of the village will be a collaborative effort which include a range of activities :

- BUILDING PODS
- BUILDING COMMUNAL SPACES
- PLANTING A VARIETY OF TREES AND FLOWERS
- STARTING A VEGETABLE GARDEN
- BUILDING BIRD HOUSES/BATHS

Once the village is built it will accommodate various activities which will be part and help with the aims set by the Camden clean Air and Biodiversity action plans. Those activities will involve both adults and children with the objective of enhancing a sense of community and respect for the habitats. Following on from this here a list of activity which are already out by the Camden community :

- LEARNING OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM
- CAMDEN GREEN GYM
- PARKS AND OPEN SPACES 'FRIENDS'
- WILDLIFE SURVEYING WORKSHOPS FOR CAMDEN RESIDENTS



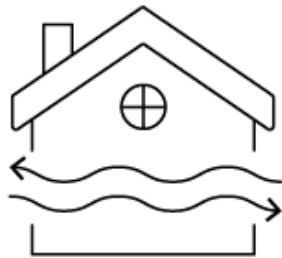
Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) refers to the air quality within and around buildings and structures, especially as it relates to the health and comfort of building occupants. Understanding and controlling common pollutants indoors can help reduce your risk of indoor health concerns. Health effects from indoor air pollutants may be experienced soon after exposure or, possibly, years later, by making some simple changes.

Here are some design strategies which aim to reduce indoor air pollution :

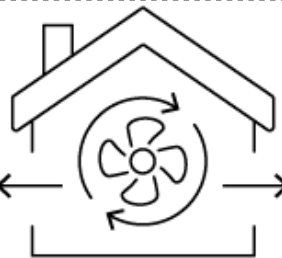
- Cooking vents/filters
- Good ventilation/ air exchange
- indoor plants



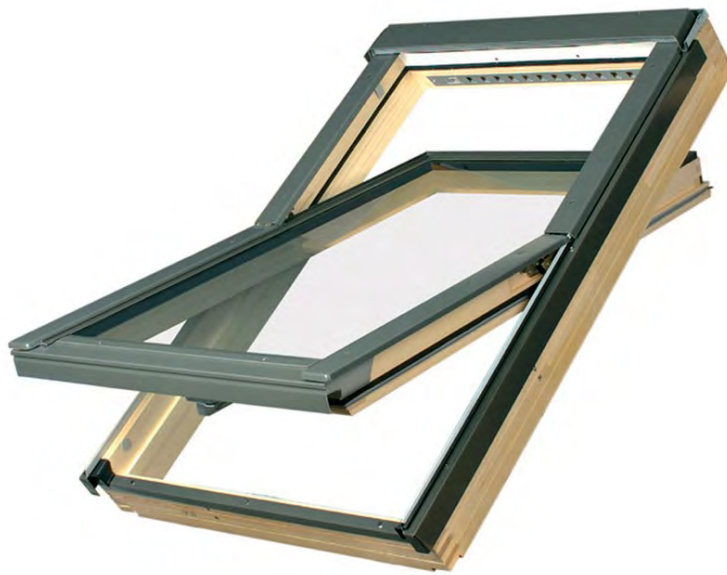
The health, size and suitability of plants to the indoor growing environment determine how much oxygen it produces and the amount of harmful chemicals it removes from the air. Plants that are adapted to direct sunlight will produce the most oxygen when they are kept in front of a window with a southern exposure. The effect of plants on the indoor oxygen levels is also influenced by how many plants are in the space. Indoor air quality can be improved by growing one houseplant large enough to fill a 6- to 8-inch pot for every 100 to 120 square feet of floor space.



Natural



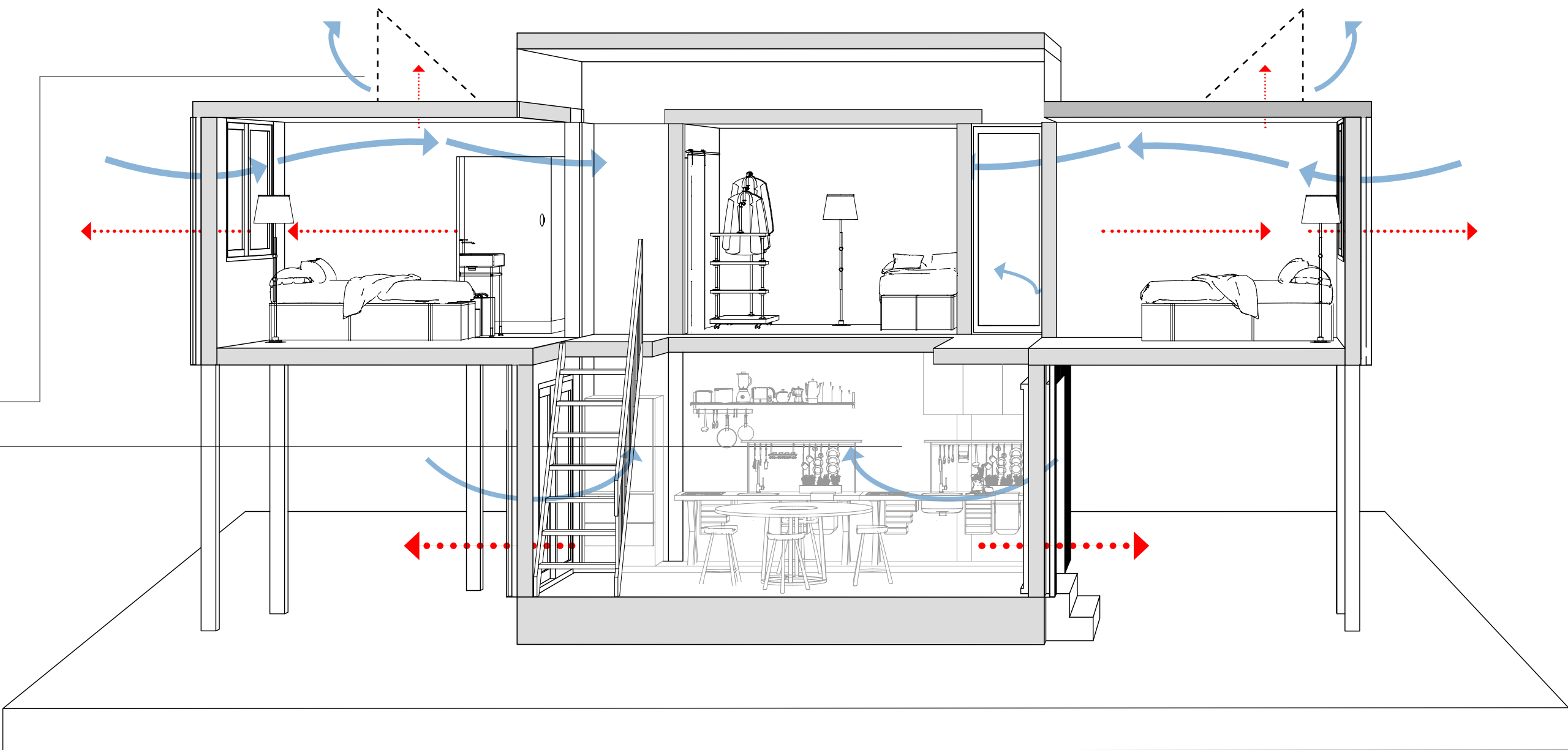
Mechanical



Built-in under cabinet extractor



Built-in under cabinet extractor

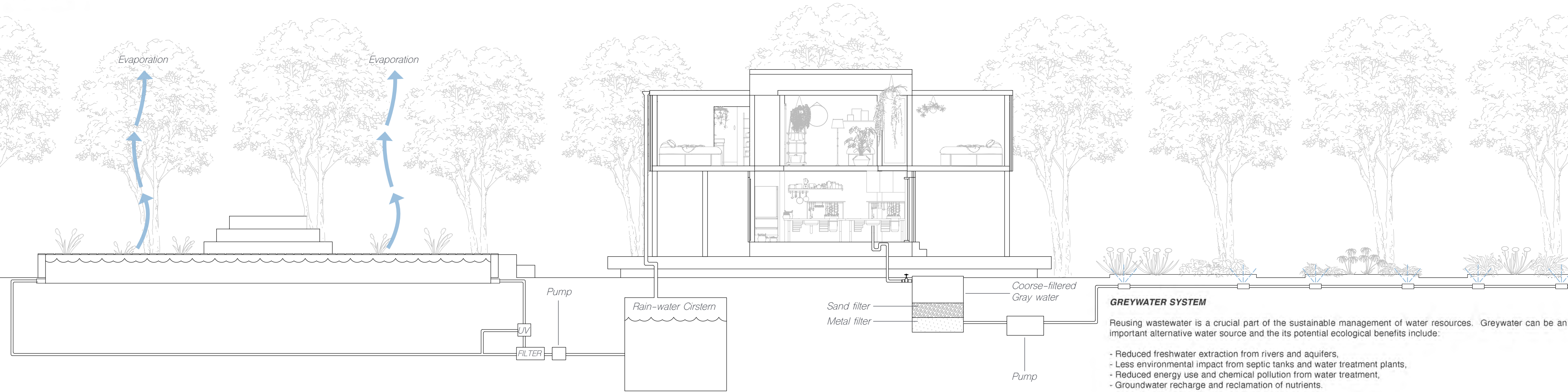




RAINWATER HARVESTING

Rainwater harvesting is collecting the run-off from a structure or other impervious surface in order to store it for later use. This system could reduce the pressure on processed supply water which enhances the green living.

- Rainwater harvesting can reduce stormwater runoff .The elimination of runoff can reduce contamination of surface water with pesticides, sediment, metals, and fertilizers.
- Reduce a storm's peak flow volume and velocity in local creeks, streams, and rivers, thereby reducing the potential for streambank erosion.
- Effective methods to meet a municipality's stormwater management program requirements of individual properties
- Excellent source of water for plants and landscape irrigation since it has no chemicals such as fluoride and chloramines (chlorine).



RECLAIMED FLOOR BOARDS

Natural light oak "Lune" engineered floorboards, with a varnished or an oiled finish. The thinner option of this engineered oak flooring is compatible for use over underfloor heating.

Option available : Brushed surface
Board dimensions :Thickness 12 mm x width 185mm
The board lengths are mixed, from 700mm to 2500mm approx

POLYESTER VAPOUR BARRIER

This will minimise heat losses and ensure quicker heat-up times for the floor. It will also act as a means of sound deadening which is required for laminate floors. Cover the total floor including non heated areas with a layer of Polyester Vapour Barrier (PVB) before laying the chosen floor covering.

HEATING MAT

The ProWarm™ 2mm mat system use's exactly the same cable as the loose system except the cable spacing has already been done in the factories, therefore all is required to do is to roll the mat out all over the floor until it's used up, the cable can be removed from the mat to shape into any awkward spaces.

This system is ideal for kitchens, bedrooms, dining rooms and most other areas. This comes in 3 different power outputs, 100w-150w.

THERMAL INSULATION

This floor insulation boards are an extruded polystyrene insulation material for use below wood or laminate floors in conjunction with ECOFILMSET underfloor heating elements. ECOMAX-LITE is available in 6mm thick sheets and is manufactured from recycled material free from ozone depleting chemicals.

BATTEN PLANK CLADDING

The outdoor clading is a machined softwood timber mouldings, patterns, profiles.

WOOD TYPE : Larch

The company takes part of the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) is an international non-profit, non-governmental organisation dedicated to promoting Sustainable Forest Management

SIP PANEL

SIPs or Structurally Insulated Panels use timber panels from sustainable sources with an insulating foam core. This gives a high strength to weight ratio allowing large sections of your building to be fitted at once, speeding up the time required on site. The result is a building system that is extremely strong, energy efficient and cost effective. Building with SIPs will save time, money and labour.

EPS FOAM

It is a recyclable material that is completely inert in the environmet, and is in fact often used as a soil additive. Producing EPS foam insulating requires less energy than producing fiberglass insulatio, and no CFCs are used in the process.

OSB

It is made from fast-growing, small-diameter trees that can be harvested from plantations, avoiding the need for cutting old-growth trees. Even the smallest scraps of wood can be turned into OSB, virtually eliminating waste.

AIR QUALITY

SIP panels release no volatile organic compounds (VOCs) Furthermore, because SIP-built structure air-tight, indoor air quality can be closely controlled, a huge advantage for those with environmental or chemical allergies.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Sip homes require up to 50% less energy to heat and cool than stick-framed homes, meaning less fossil fuel consumption and fewer greenhouse gas emission. The efficiency of a SIP building is a result of both the air-tight envelope the panels create, and the substantially higher R-Value of SIPs when compared to stick-framed walls.

RECLAIMED WOOD - OAK

The interior walls will be finished by reclaimed wood panels.

Top layer: approx. 3,8 mm
Top layer width: Mix
Panel thickness approx. 19 mm
Panel width: 2030 mm
Lengths: 2000 - 2500 mm

THE AIM

The project objective is to give this vulnerable young adults a second chance and something to believe in. The aim of the village is to bring people of all background and pasts together, creating a social connection and enhancing well-being and happiness. This in turn, will help them to re-integrate back in the society while contributing to preserve the biodiversity, maintaining the function of the ecosystem

URBAN WILDLIFE

Towns and cities aren't devoid of wildlife. A whole host of animals and plants share these urban spaces with us.

Urban areas are expanding and a growing population is living in them - the proportion of the UK's population living in urban areas rose by 8% between 1970 and 2018. In some parts of the world this is even more pronounced. This is having a big impact on nature.

OUR WILD NEIGHBOURS AND THEIR URBAN HABITATS

Urban areas can be challenging places for wildlife - animals must battle with traffic, fragmented habitats, and air, noise and light pollution, among other things. But there are also some advantages.

Some wild animals and plants are synanthropic - they are associated with humans and benefit from living close to us - and others adapt.

- Circulation
- 1 Entrance

2 Fower garden

3 Pod

4 Ponds

5 Vegetables garden

6 Pergola

7 Laundry

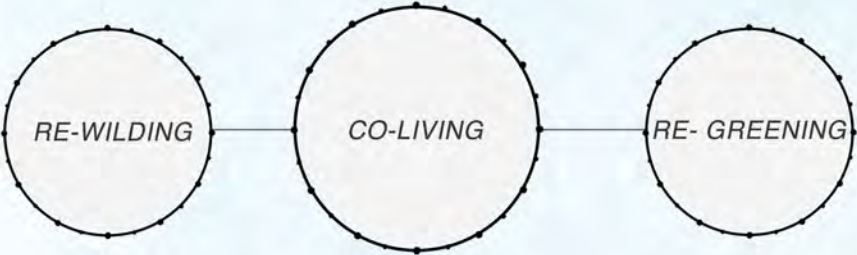
8 Staff dormitory

9 Workshops

10 Therapy room



VILLAGE FOOR PLAN



FOXES

Foxes are commonly located under sheds, but they can also be among tree roots, in bushes or on railway embankments. Foxes will visit these burrows throughout the year for shelter, although you may also spot them relaxing out in the open during summer.

HEDGEHOG

These animals root through hedges and other undergrowth in search of the small creatures that compose the bulk of their diet—insects, worms, centipedes, snails, mice, frogs, and snakes.

WOODPECKER

About blackbird-sized and striking black-and-white. It spends most of its time clinging to tree trunks and branches, often trying to hide on the side away from the observer.

FROG

The Common Frog is found in almost any habitat where suitable breeding ponds are near by. Common Frogs have smooth skin and long legs for jumping away quickly. Garden ponds are extremely important for common frogs, particularly in urban areas.

DRAGONFLIES

They are especially found near water. As cold-blooded creatures, the best time of day to spot them is whenever it's sunniest or warmest and the dragons are at their most active

GREY HERON

They are often seen stood as still as a statue on their long thin legs in shallow waters of ponds and lakes patiently waiting for their next meal to swim by. When feeling particularly lazy the heron will visit gardens with ponds for a quick and easy snack.

ROBIN

They sing nearly all year round and despite their cute appearance, they are aggressively territorial and are quick to drive away intruders. They will sing at night next to street lights.

BUTTERFLY

Spotting a butterfly is a delight in the spring and summer months, and these pretty insects play an important role in pollinating flowers. There are approximately 60 species British butterflies that grace our shores annually, including regular migrants.

BEE

They are drawn to plants with open or flat tubular flowers with lots of pollen and nectar. A flower's scent can have particular appeal to bees, and its bright colours may lure the bees in.

SPARROW HAWKS

Sparrowhawks breed in woodland but also visit gardens and more open country. They can be seen in towns and cities, as well as rural areas. Listen for the alarm calls of smaller birds as they spot a sparrowhawk and will alert other birds in the area to the danger.

GRAVEL PATHS

Gravel particles shun precipitation, allowing moisture to move away from the building's foundation. Their properties:

- Quick to install
- Easy to lay
- Eco friendly
- Inexpensive
- Versatile

GREEN BUFFER ZONE

Hiding the architecture from the outside and enhancing the perception form the inside :

- Air quality
- Noice absorption
- Thermal comfort
- Biophilia
- Refuge for animals

GARDEN ZONE

This area is designed for both people and animals to enjoy together:

- Re-green
- Re- wild
- Eco friendly
- Help Biodiversity
- Versatile