International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 07 Issue: 05 | May - 2023 SJIF 2023: 8.176 ISSN: 2582-3930

# Interrelationship Between Water Bodies and Plantation in Architecture

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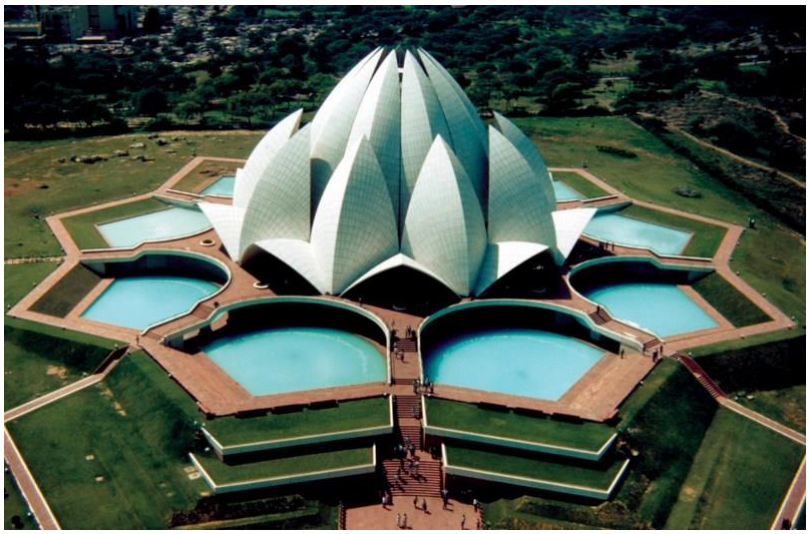
**Abstract:**

The link between water bodies and plantation in architecture comprises combining lakes and flora into the design of the building to create a sustainable and aesthetically beautiful environment. Ponds, fountains, and waterfalls are examples of water features that may be utilised to manage storm water runoff as well as for aesthetic purposes. A plantation, which includes trees, bushes, and other kinds of flora, may offer shade, enhance the quality of the air, and lessen the impact of the urban heat island. For the tenants of buildings and the local community, water bodies and plantations may work together to create a more environmentally friendly and inhabitable environment. Buildings of many kinds, such as housing, commercial, and industrial ones, can be designed using the concepts of blue and green architecture, which stresses the relationship between water and plants.

## Water bodies and plantation in building design:

Using a stream, pond, or other man-made or natural water element in the architecture of the building to create a relaxing and appealing atmosphere. improving the building's design to incorporate a green rooftop or vertical garden to enhance aesthetics, lower the urban warm island effect, and improve air quality. In corporating outdoor areas such as courtyard, gardens, or terraces that can include plantations and water features into the building's design. incorporating water recycling techniques into built environment, such as rainwater collection and grey water infrastructure, to cut down on water use and encourage environmentally friendly behaviour constructing drainage systems or water channels that may catch and recycle water, such as by irrigating nearby plant life with the water gathered. Including aquatic elements like pools, etc.



Water elements like fountains, ponds, and streams may enhance the aesthetic attractiveness of the structure and its surrounds. Plantations can also give rich texture and color to the building's facade or interior. Including plant life and water features may help establish a direct integration between the constructed landscape and the natural environment, fostering a more holistic and environmentally friendly way of living. Attracting wildlife: Plantations and water features can serve as habitats for animals including birds, bugs, and fish, which can enhance the region's biodiversity and aesthetic appeal. The existence of water and plantations can offer chances for enjoyment and physical exercise, such as water sports, fishing, hiking, or planting. This helps to promote a better lifestyle.

**Sustainable environment for building**

For building users and the surrounding environment, the interplay between bodies of water and plantations may generate a sustainable environment in a number of ways. Plantations and bodies of water may naturally cool a building, negating the need for energy-guzzling air conditioning equipment. Water bodies can also discharge moisture into reduce the necessity of humidifiers by boosting humidity levels in the air. Plantations that purify the air can aid in pollution filtration, enhancing indoor air quality while decreasing health hazards. Moreover, plants add oxygen to the air, improving the quality of the environment where people live. Using water recycling technologies, such as harvested rainwater and grey water mains, may help encourage sustainable practises and minimise water use. Water features and vegetation may serve as homes for animals, fostering biodiversity and increasing the environmental beauty of the area. Plantations can aid with urban heat island mitigation, which is a condition where urban areas suffer greater temperatures as a result of a dearth of vegetation and higher energy use. Plantation design may help promote the use of sustainable construction materials.

**Examples of water bodies and plantation in architectural design:**

The Super trees, which are tall, tree-like structures that include rooftop solar and a rainwater collecting system, are part of the large-scale plant displays at Singapore's Gardens by the Bay.

Contemplative Court, a water feature with a water feature and a cascading waterfall, is located at the Museum of African American Culture and History in Washington, D.C. It offers visitors a tranquil and contemplative environment.

The Marina Bay Sands is a famous hotel in Singapore with a spectacular rooftop outdoor pool that provides breath taking views of the nearby sea and city skyline.

The Bosco Vertical, an apartment block in Milan, Italy, has a complex network of terraces and balconies that include more than 800 tree and 14,000 plants provide a lush haven in the middle of the metropolis.

The Lotus Temple : There is a calm and quiet environment at Delhi's Lotus Temple, which is encircled by nine water features that reflected the lotus-shaped building. The gardens in the vicinity are likewise well designed and contain a variety of flora and trees.

The campus of Infosys in Mysore is renowned for its elaborate landscaping and waterfalls, which include a sizable lake and numerous cascading waterfalls. The campus also has a variety of indigenous and foreign flora, creating a lush and welcoming atmosphere parks. The resort also incorporates sustainable practices, such as rainwater harvesting and solar power.

At Kochi, there is a museum dedicated to Kerala folklore that is surrounded by verdant gardens and waterfalls, including a sizable pond and a flowing waterfall. The landscaping is planned to provide a unified and genuine experience by reflecting Kerala's traditional architecture and culture.

The international Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport in Mumbai has a sizable garden with over 5,000 trees and a 10,000 square metre rainwater harvesting system, among other landscaping and water elements. The landscaping is planned to represent Mumbai's biodiversity and culture, giving tourists a distinctive and unforgettable experience.

**Negative impacts on the surrounding environment or building occupants:**

The breeding ground for mosquitoes that carry illnesses including zika, dengue, and malaria. A humid atmosphere that is favourable for mosquito breeding may also be produced by plantations.

Flooding can occur when water bodies overflow in locations with a lot of rain. Plantations can make the situation worse by lowering the soil's capacity to absorb water if they are situated in cheap areas or close to water bodies.

Plantations that are situated on steep slopes close to water bodies may cause erosion by eliminating the natural vegetation cover that keeps the soil in place.

Water pollution: Plantings can cause water pollution by discharging pesticides and fertilisers into bodies of water, harming aquatic life and degrading water quality. If bodies of water are too close to buildings, harm may result.

**Influence of plantations and water bodies on building functionality:**

Structures that are too close to water sources run the risk of having their foundations erode or becoming insecure, both of which may cause harm. Moreover, plantations could promote the growth of mold or mildew, which might be harmful to occupants' respiratory systems.

**Elements and strategies used in blue green architecture**

Water management: This involves the use of strategies to manage, capture, and reuse water, such as rainwater harvesting, grey water recycling, and the use of permeable surfaces to allow water to infiltrate the ground.

Vegetation: Using vegetation is a crucial component of blue-green architecture because it has so many advantages, including lowering the impacts of urban heat islands, enhancing air quality, creating wildlife habitat, and lowering storm water runoff. Rooftop gardens, walls, and urban forests are examples of strategies.

Materials: Using the right construction materials is crucial in blue-green architecture since they can affect the structure's environmental imprint. Using recycled and locally obtained materials as well as low-embodied energy materials are among the strategies.

Passive design: Passive design techniques maximise the utilisation of renewable energy sources like wind and sunshine to cut down on energy usage. These tactics may consist of window location, building orientation, and natural ventilation.

**Utilization in different types of buildings :**

Residential structures: By adding green roofs, rainwater, and permeable pavement, blue green architecture may be used to residential structures including single-family homes, flats, and townhouses. These elements can assist to enhance air quality, lessen storm water runoff, and offer insulation to use less energy.

Commercial structures: Blue green architecture may be used for commercial structures by using elements like rooftop gardens, walls, and solar panels. The building's overall efficiency may be increased and energy consumption can be decreased with the aid of these characteristics.

Industrial structures: By include elements like collecting rainwater, passive ventilation, and energy-efficient lighting, industrial structures like factories and warehouses may also embrace blue green architecture.

These characteristics can aid in lowering the building's energy requirements, operating expenses, and environmental impact overall.

Mixed-use structures: Blue green architecture can be used in structures with both residential and business space, for example. Solar farms and energy-efficient lighting may be utilised in these kinds of buildings to minimise energy use, while green roofs and rain garden may be utilized to reduce storm water runoff.

**Technology and innovation in blue green architecture:**

sustainable and more energy-efficient construction. Bim may be used to mimic a building's environmental performance, including how much energy and water it uses.

smart monitoring systems and sensors Building performance, including energy use, water use, and indoor air quality, may be monitored in real-time using smart sensors and monitoring systems. The performance of the building may be optimised using this data, and chances for improvement can be found.

Green building certification programmes: By offering a standardised framework for gauging and verifying the environmental performance of structures, green building certification programmes like LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) can aid in the promotion of the tenets and methods of blue green architecture.

Innovative building materials: Smart and bio-based materials may be utilised to construct structures that are more environmentally and economically friendly.

Renewable energy systems: By using clean energy to power buildings, such as that provided by solar and wind energy systems, we can lessen our impact on the environment.

Technologies for water treatment and recycling: By capturing, treating, and reusing wastewater, water treatment and reprocessing technologies help to cut down on both the need for fresh water and the quantity of wastewater that is released into the environment.

**Future trends and possibilities for blue green architecture :**

Blue green building will need to adapt more quickly to the consequences of global warming, such as increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, and an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events. Building designers will need to use flood-resistant material and passive cooling systems, among other strategies, to create structures that can weather these difficulties. Urban farming and vertical farming: With the expectation that the world's population will continue to rise, pressure will mount for cities to generate more food. By leveraging blue green design to build vertical farms, roof gardens, as well as other urban agricultural systems, vertical and urban agricultural can contribute to solving this problem .Buildings with net-zero energy: As a means of lowering global warming, net-zero energy buildings, which produce quite so much energy as they require, will become more prevalent. greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate

change. Blue green architecture can help to achieve this by adding elements like energy-efficient lights and HVAC systems, solar panels, and wind turbines. In the subject of blue green architecture, biomimicry—the technique of creating structures and technology based on the patterns and systems found in nature—is anticipated to gain increasing traction. Architects and construction professionals may design structures that are more effective, durable, and sustainable by researching natural systems and incorporating their principles into their designs. Rain gardens, living walls, and other types of green infrastructure can reduce the impact of the urban temperature island effect and control storm water runoff. Green building will be more and more crucial as population density in cities rises in order to enhance the standard of life for citizens and lessen the environmental effect of construction.

**Conclusion**

From the ancient civilizations of Rome and Greece to contemporary urban planning, water features and plantings have been included into architecture for a long time. Water features have many uses in architecture, from beautiful to practical, including cooling, agriculture irrigation, and the production of hydroelectricity. Similar to farms, plantations can accomplish a variety of tasks, such as enhancing local ecosystems, supplying shade, and enhancing air quality. Architects and urban planners must take into account how water features and plant life are related in architecture. From lowering the urban heat island effect and boosting sustainability to creating aesthetically pleasing and tranquil settings, including these natural components has many advantages. We can design more liveable and sustainable cities that enhance the wellbeing of their citizens and safeguard the environment by giving priority to the integration of water features and plantings into architecture.