

From Soil to Signal: Home Environmental Intelligence for Decentralized Food and Energy Systems in the Global South.

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Syracuse Architecture

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Syracuse Architecture

Keywords: Environmental intelligence, Food and Energy security, Environmental Justice

Abstract

This research investigates how dependency on global supply chains, and the waste they produce, can be reduced through environmental intelligence and data literacy within the home and garden. It proposes a self-build housing and technology framework that replaces linear, centralized systems with circular resource systems, advancing spatial self-sufficiency while preserving cultural and climatic intelligence.

Grounded in Barbados, these concepts are situated within the island's historical relationship to the transatlantic slave trade, which continues to shape land tenure, housing, food systems, and climate vulnerability. Using a dialectical materialist framework, this research examines the primary contradiction between land as a means of life and land as a means of extraction, revealing how global systems disproportionately impact vulnerable communities.

Positioning land as an active material condition, the methodology studies the chattel house as a vernacular model of inherited environmental intelligence, developed in response to post-emancipation land insecurity and constrained tenure. Through design research, this work reconsiders the typology under contemporary conditions, integrating environmental sensing and self-build strategies to support more autonomous and adaptive forms of dwelling.



A Guide to : **Decentralized Systems**

Designing Food, Energy, and Living Systems Beyond the Grid

Jon Carter

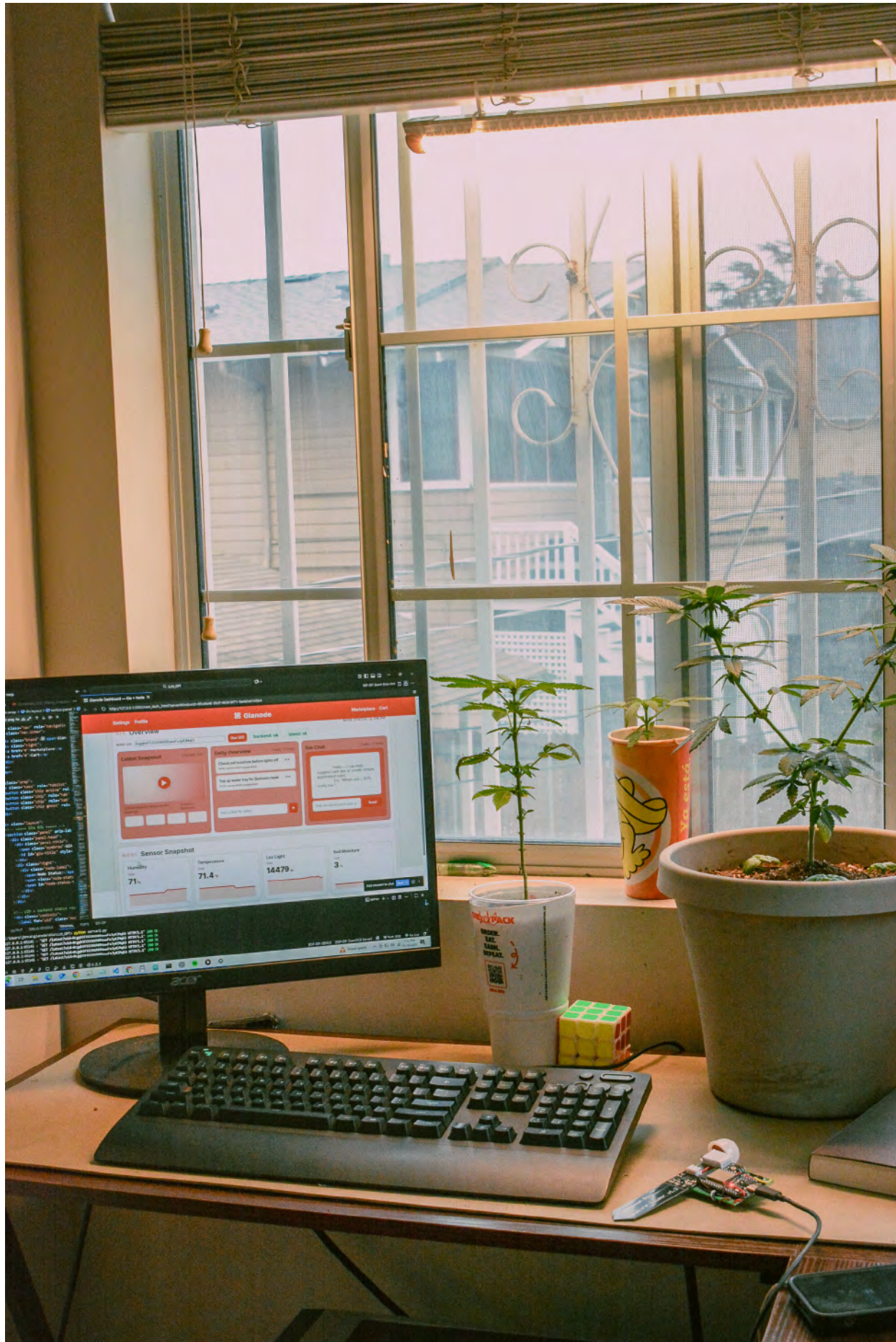
Kristian Nunez

A Guide to : **Decentralized Systems**

Jon Carter

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This Guidebook proposes a self-build housing and technology framework that replaces linear, centralized systems with circular resource systems, advancing spatial self-sufficiency while preserving cultural and climatic intelligence.



Key Word Glossary

Circular Systems

Systems in which resources are continuously reused, minimizing waste and reducing reliance on external inputs.

Food Security

The ability for individuals and communities to reliably access sufficient, nutritious food through local or distributed systems.

Agency

The capacity to make informed decisions and take action within a system or environment.

Sovereignty

Control over resources, systems, and decision-making at an individual or community level.

Resource Management

The monitoring and control of materials such as water, energy, and food to improve efficiency and reduce waste.

Environmental Intelligence

The use of real-time data and observation to understand and respond to environmental conditions.

Data Literacy

The ability to read, interpret, and apply data to make informed decisions.

Supply Chains

The networks through which materials, goods, and resources are produced, processed, and distributed.

Carbon Sequestration

The process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon within materials or natural systems.

Self Build

The act of designing and constructing systems or spaces independently, often using accessible materials and techniques.

Tenure

The relationship between people and land, including ownership, access, and control over its use.

Decentralization

The distribution of systems and resources across multiple local nodes rather than a single centralized source.



00 Context
01 Materials
02 Construction
03 Systems
04 Application



Drawing

Naming Conventions

Node:

N/A

Context

Page System

Guide:

Decentralized Systems

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Context

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Observations:

Page Number Conventions

03S01

Chapter

Defines the thematic focus of the section.

System

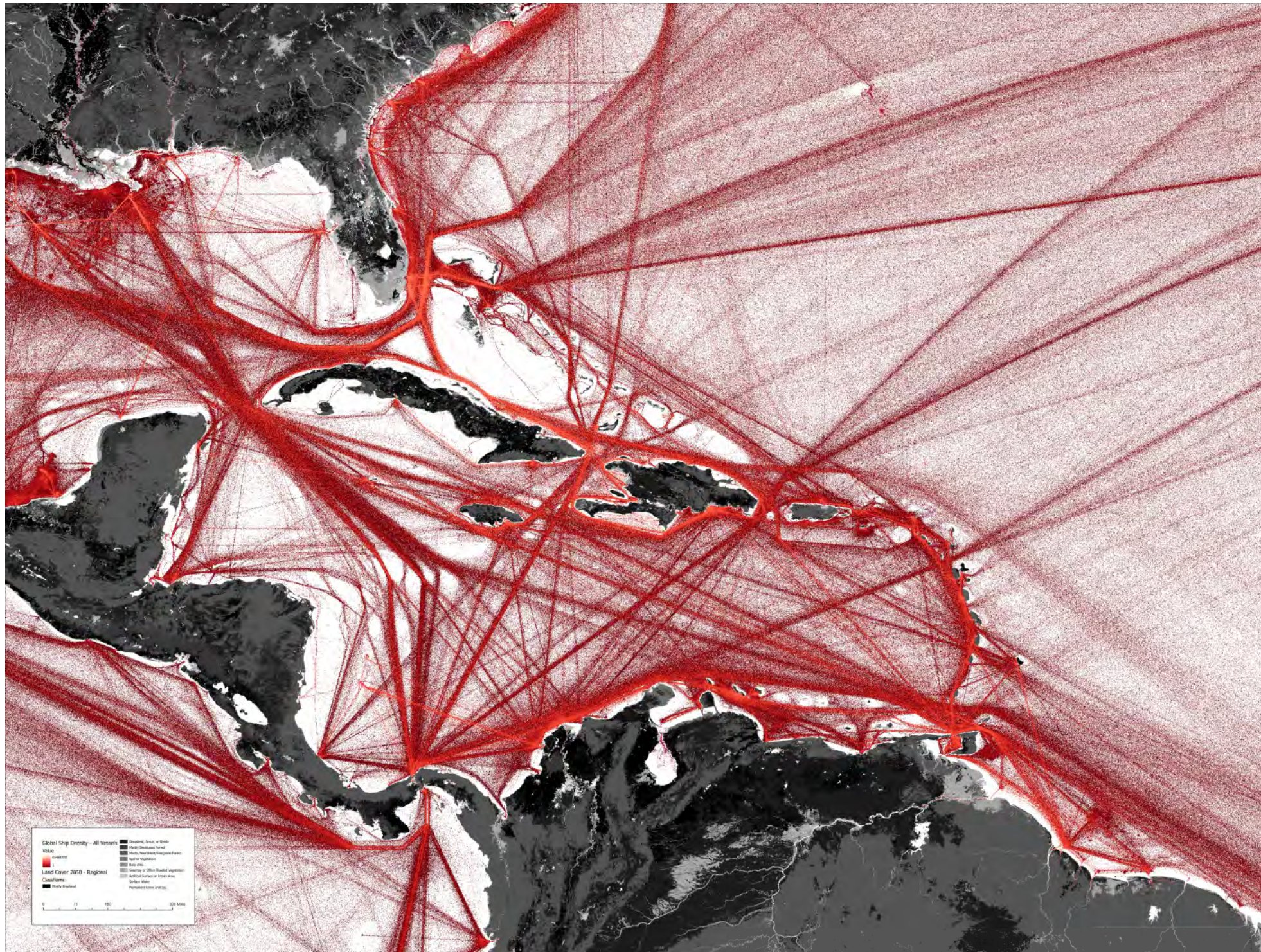
Identifies the system being examined.

Pg Number

Indicates sequence within the set.

0

CONTEXT



Introduction

Global Context

This research investigates how dependency on global supply chains, and the waste they produce, can be reduced through environmental intelligence and data literacy within the home and garden.

75%

of Food moves through global networks (dependency)

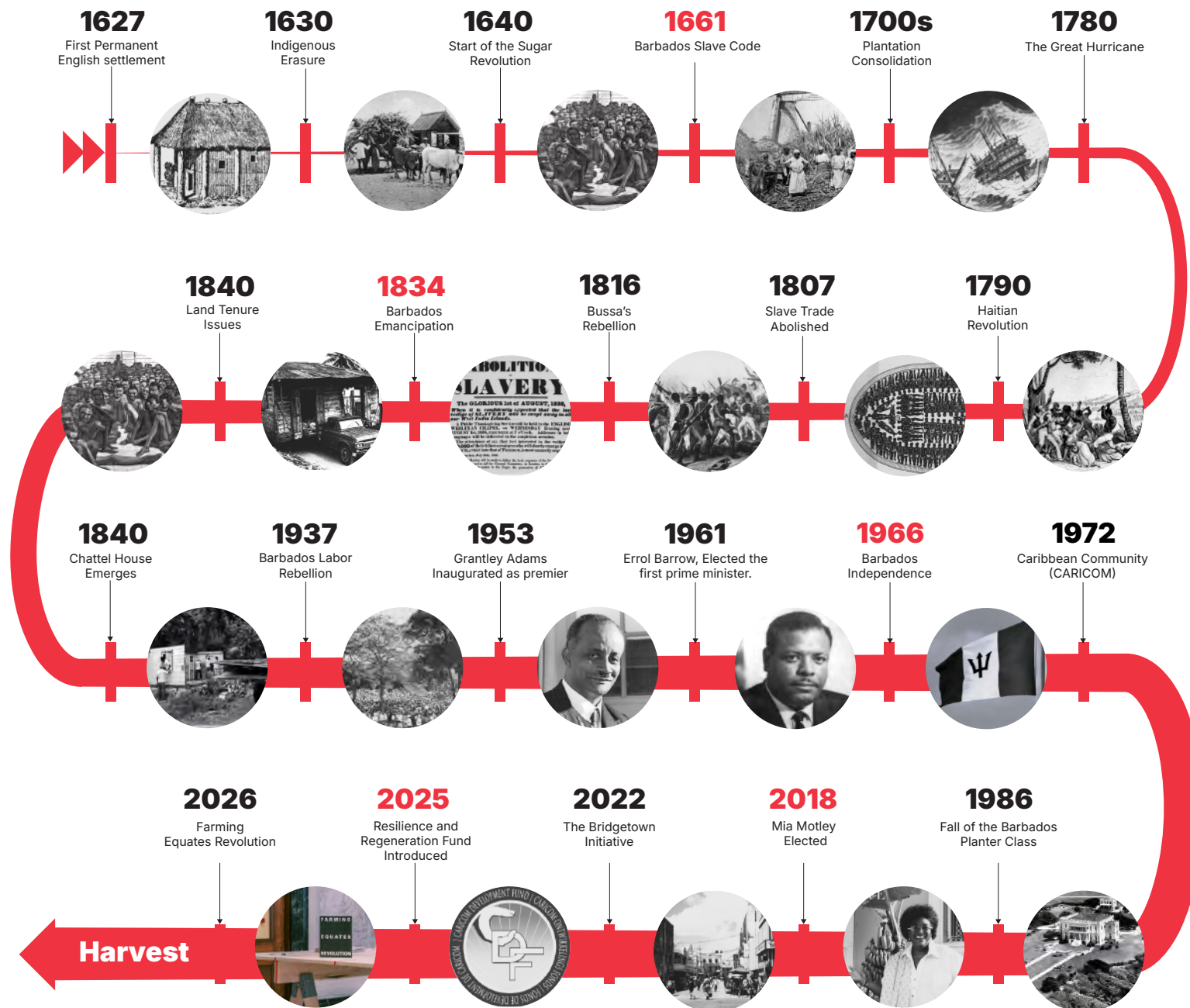
25-35%

Lost across the system

≈1.3 billion tons/year

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization, UN)

A History of Ground Seized and Reclaimed



Barbados

Grounded Case Study

Grounded in Barbados, these concepts are situated within the island's historical relationship to the transatlantic slave trade, which continues to shape land tenure, housing, food systems, and climate vulnerability.

1661

The Barbados Slave Code

1966

Year of Independence

Barbados

Grounded Case Study

The movement of food and materials across Barbados reveals a system built on external dependence, where inflows dominate and local production is suppressed. This imbalance is not incidental, but a continuation of colonial land and economic structures.

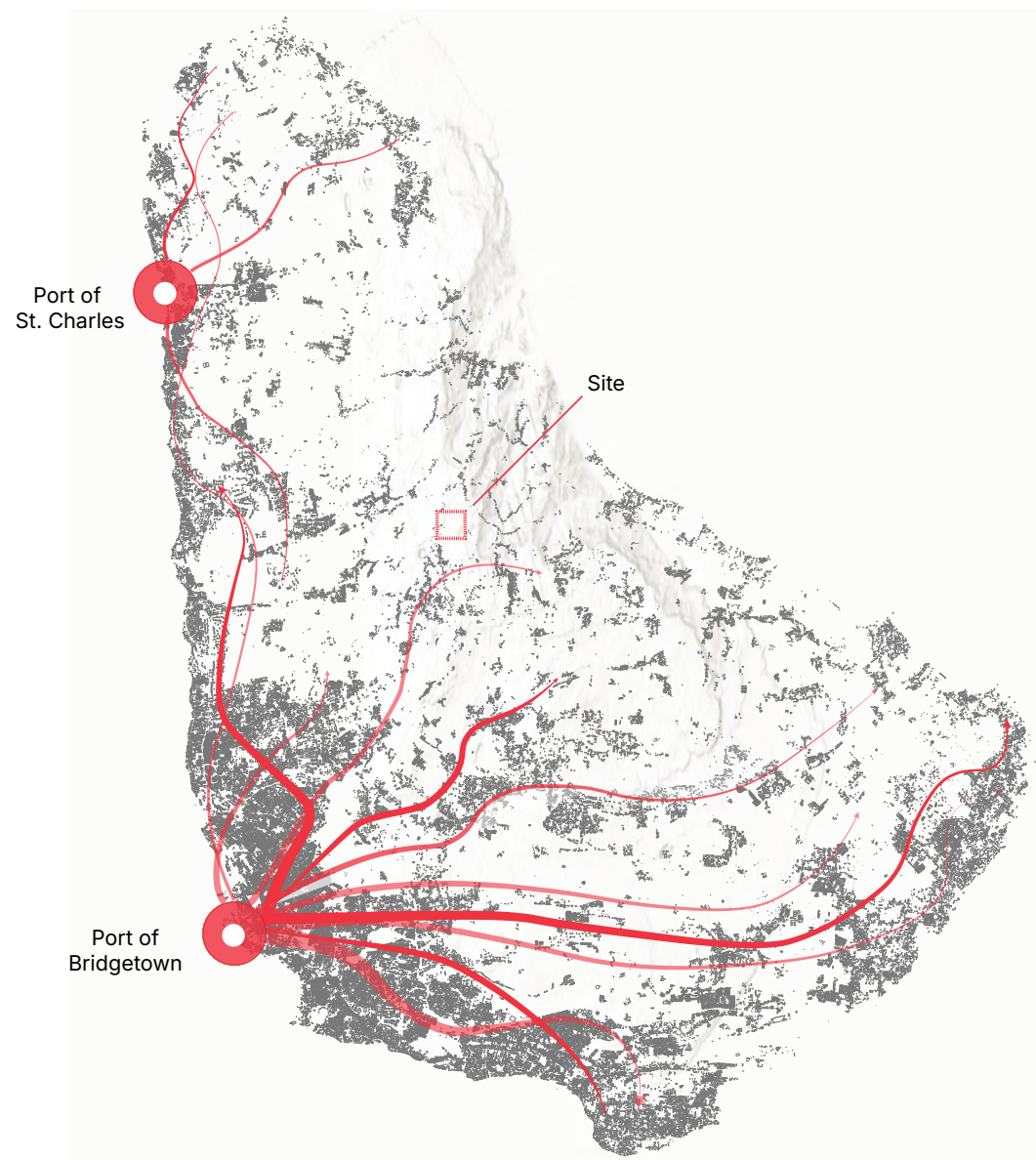
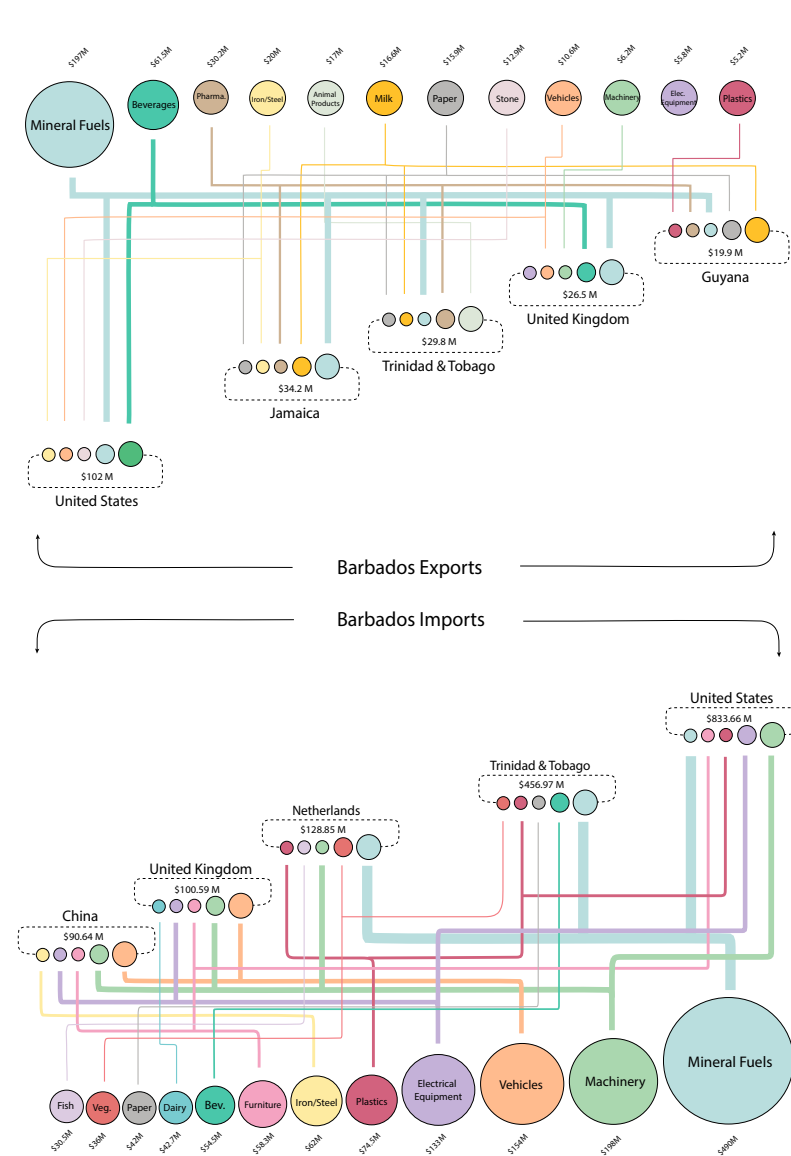
75%

of Food moves through global networks (dependency)

80-90%

of Food on the Island imported
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization, UN)

Measured Dependency: Inflows + Outflows





Chattle House

Grounded Case Study

The chattel house is a vernacular housing typology that emerged from export-driven monoculture and concentrated land ownership that defined Barbados's sugar economy beginning in the seventeenth century, and becomes our case study for Inherited Environmental Intelligence, thought self-built principles.

~80%

**Have been Altered or
Destroyed Completely**

1

MATERIALS



Hemp

Material Study

History

Hemp has been cultivated for thousands of years as a durable, fast-growing material used for rope, textiles, paper, and construction. Its global decline in the 20th century was largely due to regulatory restrictions rather than material limitations. Today, hemp is re-emerging as a critical resource in sustainable building systems due to its low input requirements and high yield per acre.

Social Justice

The legalization of hemp in Barbados reflects a broader shift in how land, labor, and agricultural knowledge are valued. Historically restricted crops are being reconsidered as tools for local empowerment, economic participation, and environmental repair. Hemp's ability to be grown locally and processed into building materials supports more accessible and decentralized production systems, reconnecting communities to both land and resource control.



Limestone

Material Study

History

Limestone is the dominant geological material in Barbados, forming the foundation of the island through centuries of coral deposition and uplift. Historically, it has been quarried and used in construction for its availability, workability, and durability. From early settlements to contemporary infrastructure, limestone has remained a primary building resource, shaping both the material and spatial identity of the island.

25-35%

of Barbados' landmass is exposed limestone, making it one of the island's most accessible and defining natural resources.



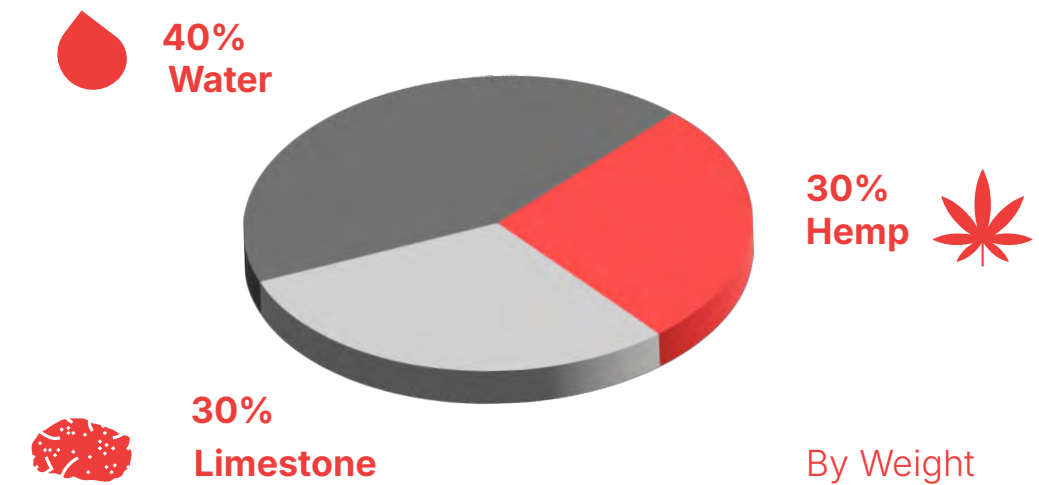
Hempcrete

Material Study

What is Hempcrete?

Hempcrete is a bio-composite made from hemp hurd, lime, and water. It is lightweight, breathable, and non-structural, used primarily for insulation and wall infill.

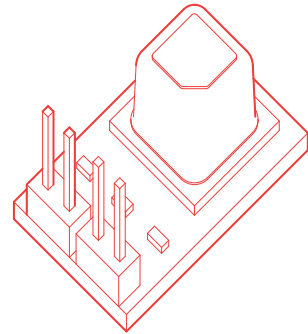
As it cures, the lime binder absorbs CO₂, making hempcrete a carbon-negative material that supports circular, low-impact building systems.



Sensors

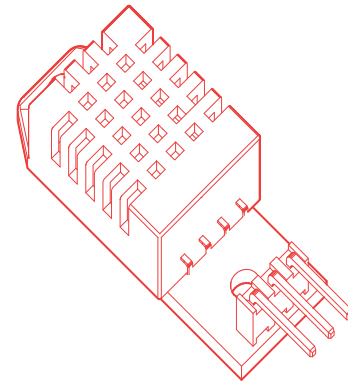
SCD40

Measures CO₂ concentration, temperature, and humidity to track air quality and plant respiration conditions in real time.



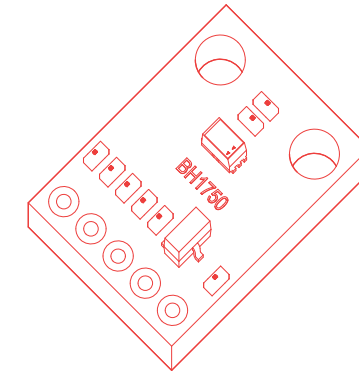
DHT22

Monitors ambient temperature and humidity to help maintain stable environmental conditions for plant growth.



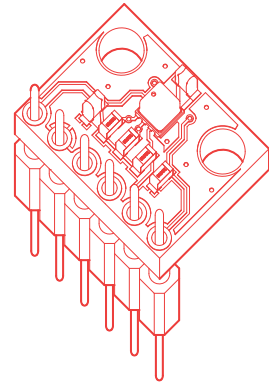
BH1750

Measures light intensity (lux) to track how much usable light plants receive, helping optimize growth and lighting conditions.



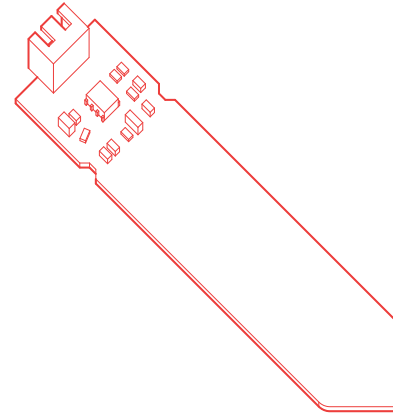
BME280

Captures temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure to understand climate patterns and airflow behavior.



Soil Moisture Capacity

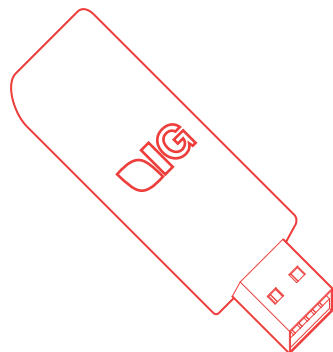
Measures water content in the soil to determine when plants need watering and prevent over- or under-irrigation.



Micro controller

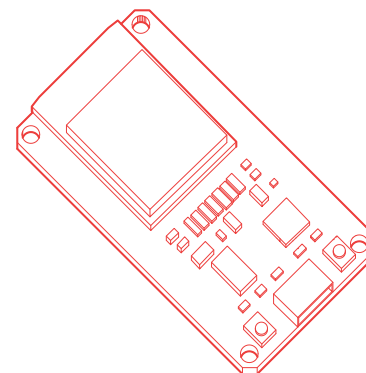
USB Drive

Transfers data to Gia for processing, storage, and insight generation.



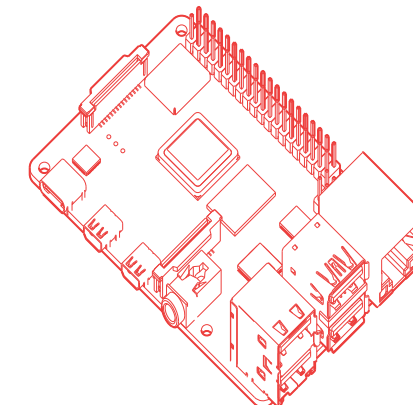
ESP32

Acts as the primary node controller, collecting sensor inputs and sending structured data packets.



Raspberry Pi

Serves as the local server and interface hub, storing data, running analysis, and powering the user dashboard.v



Drawing

Sensor List

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Processing



Drawing

Environmental Intelligence Pipeline

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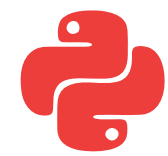
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IGiaNode

01-05



Python

Data handling and system orchestration



C++

Low-level sensor control and performance



Raspberry Pi

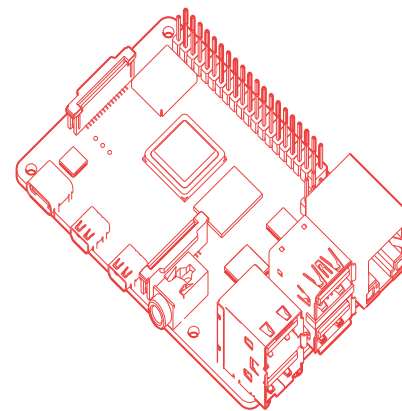
Local computation and system coordination

Intelligence



Interprets environmental data to generate actionable insight, translating sensor inputs into decisions that support growth, efficiency, and self-sufficiency.

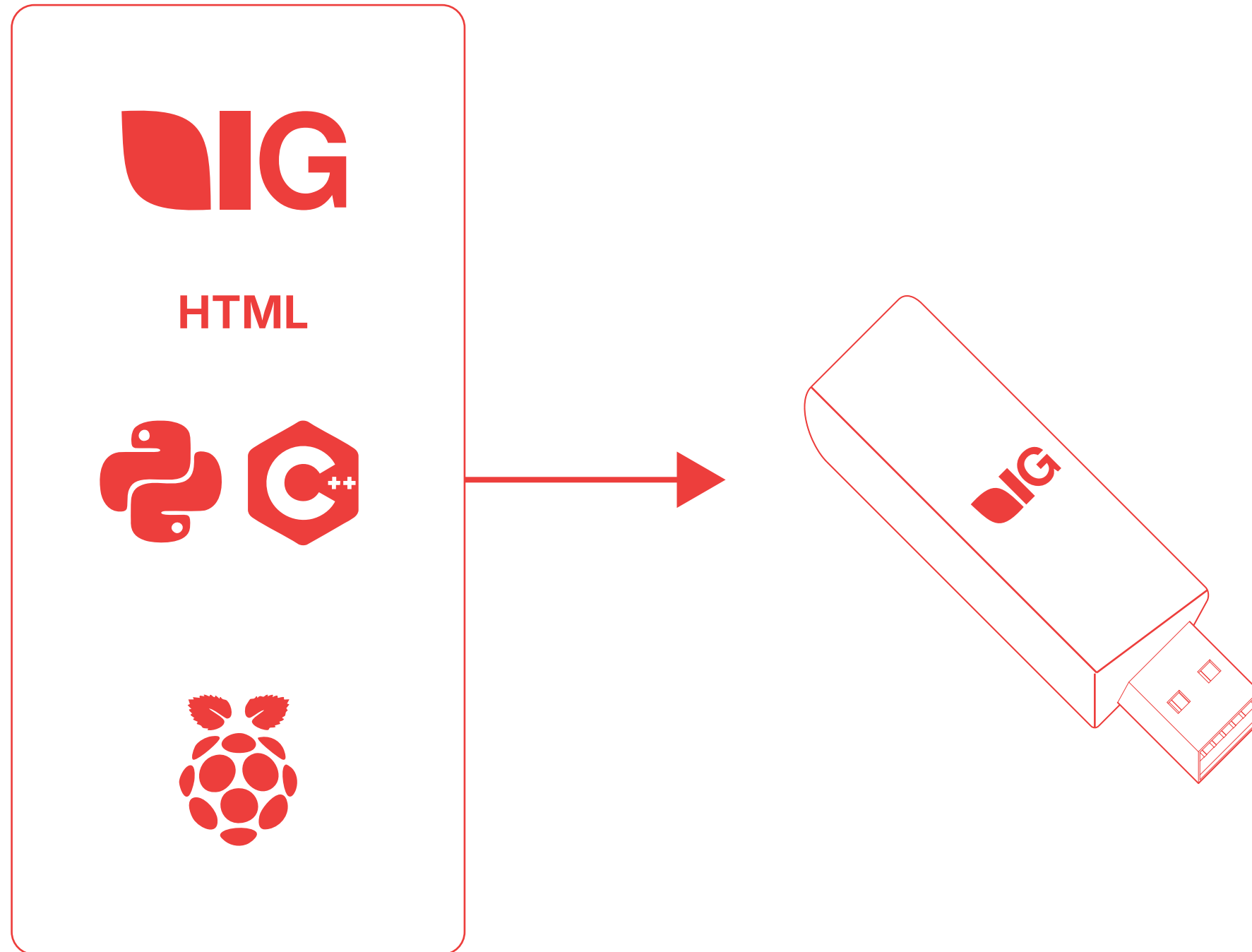
Computation

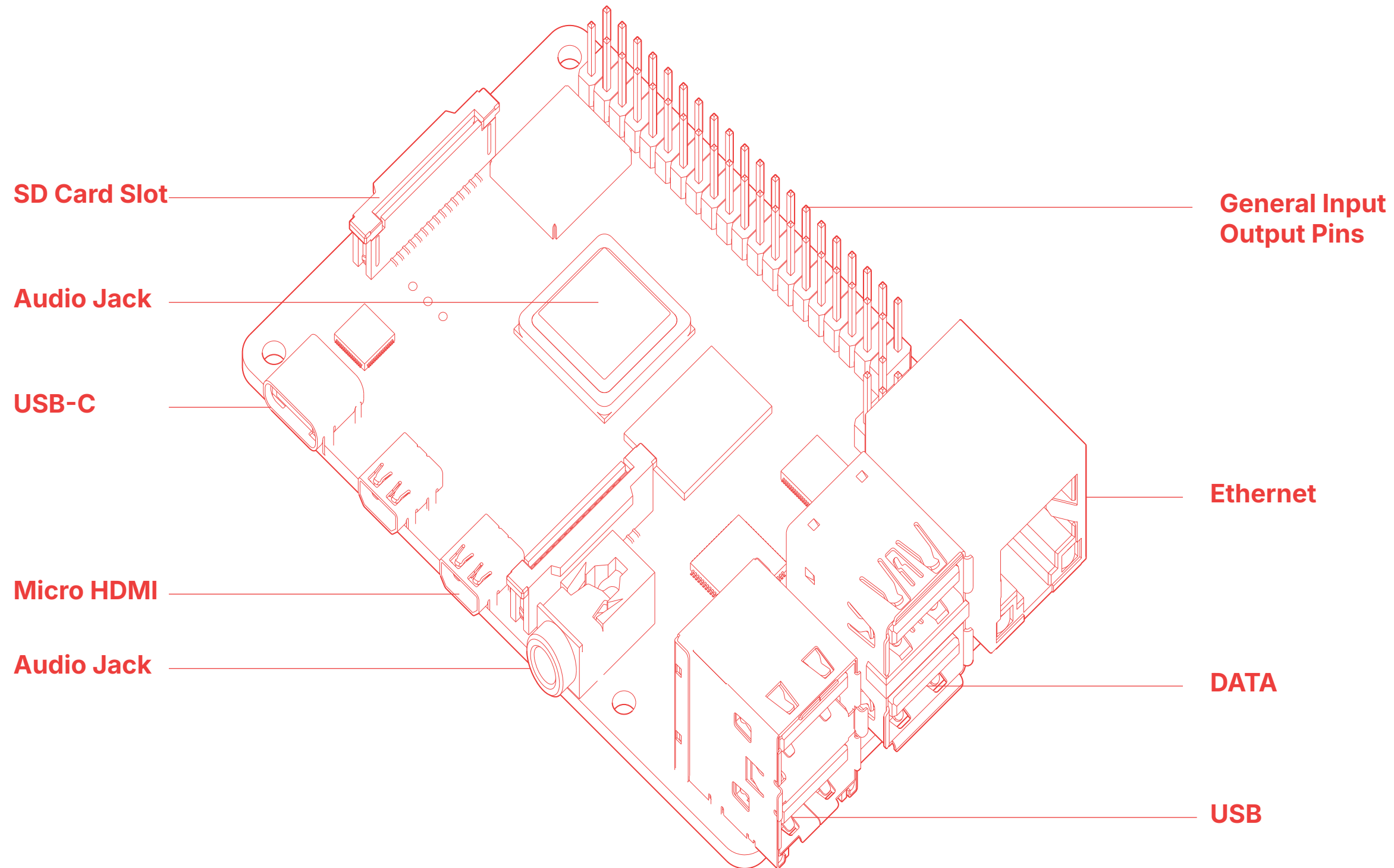


Raspberry PI

Environmental data is contextualized across time and conditions, allowing patterns to emerge and inform responsive actions within the system.

Software





Drawing

Data Transfer System

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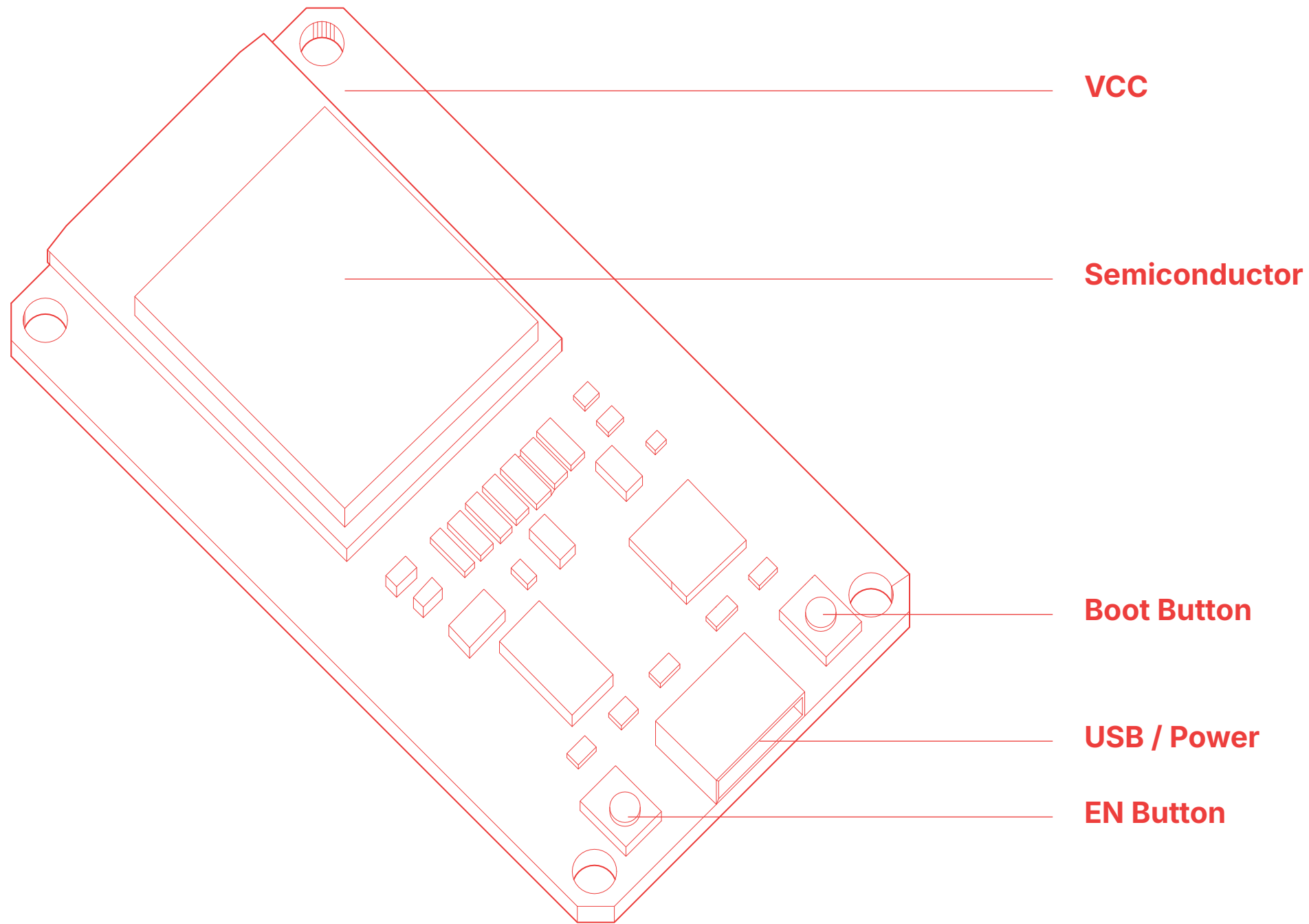
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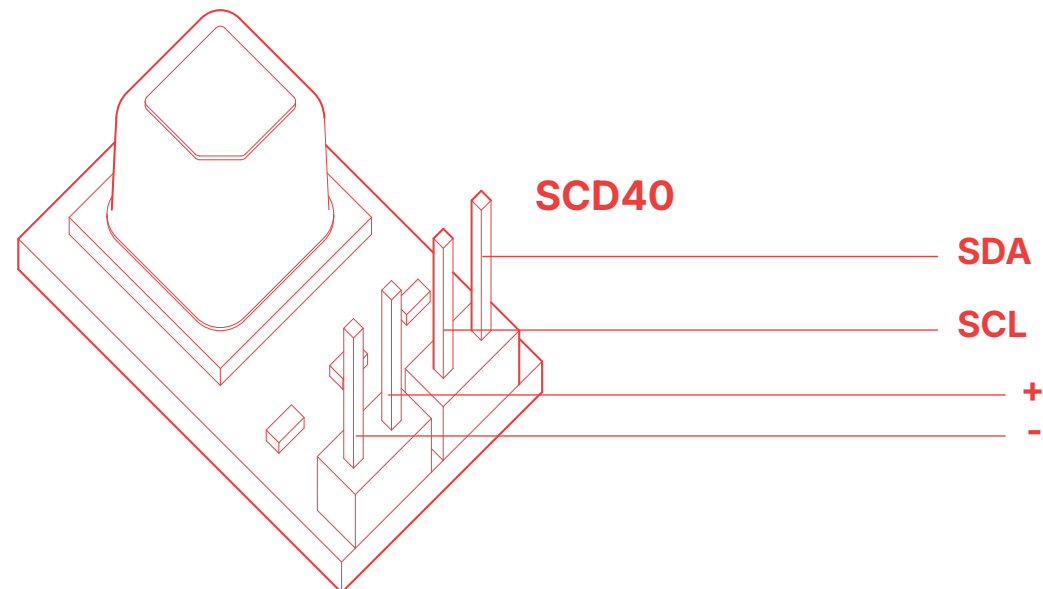
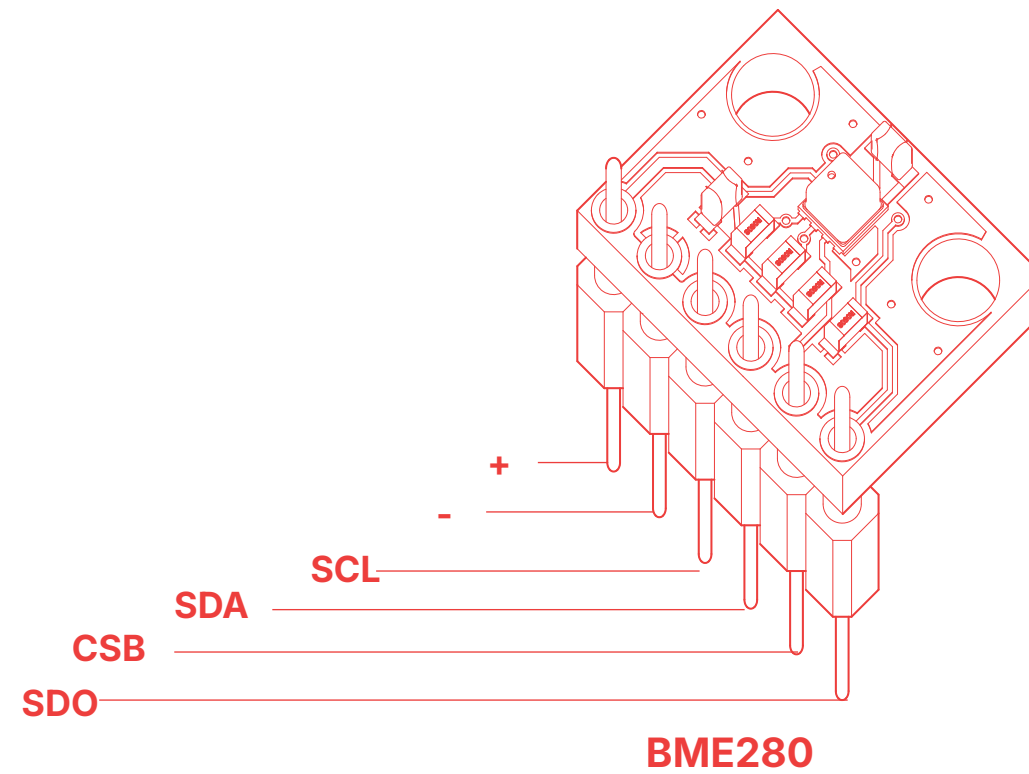
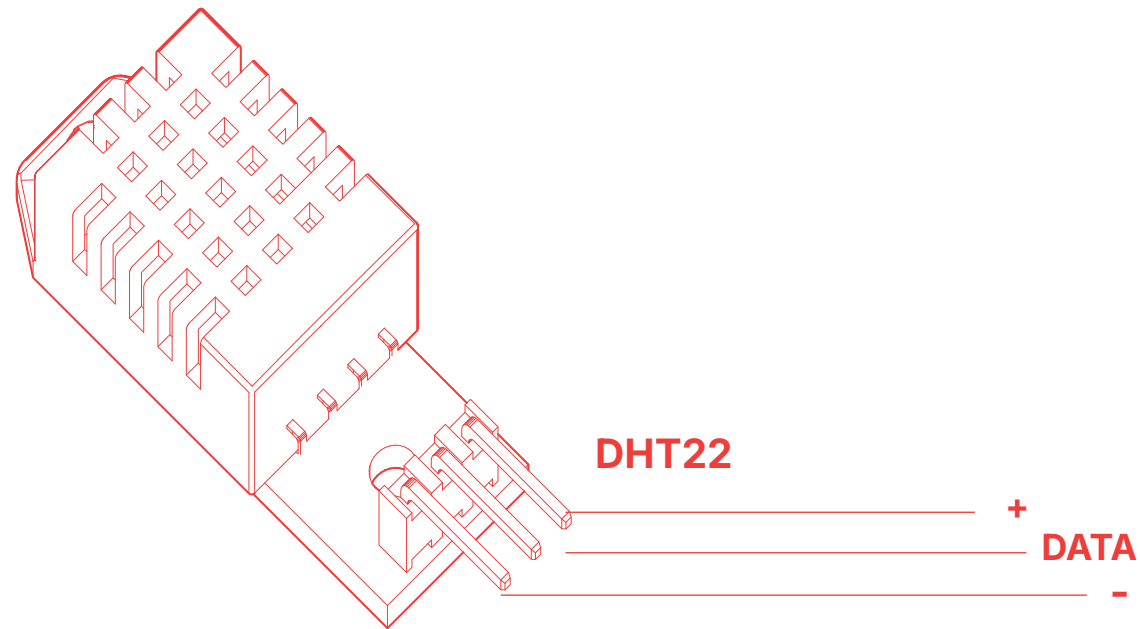
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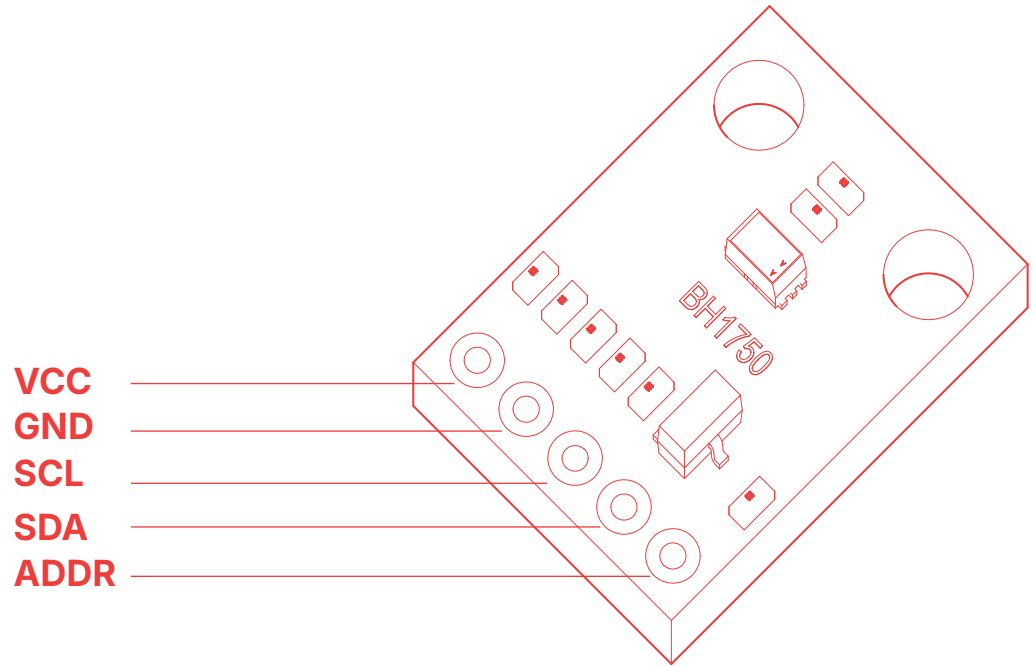
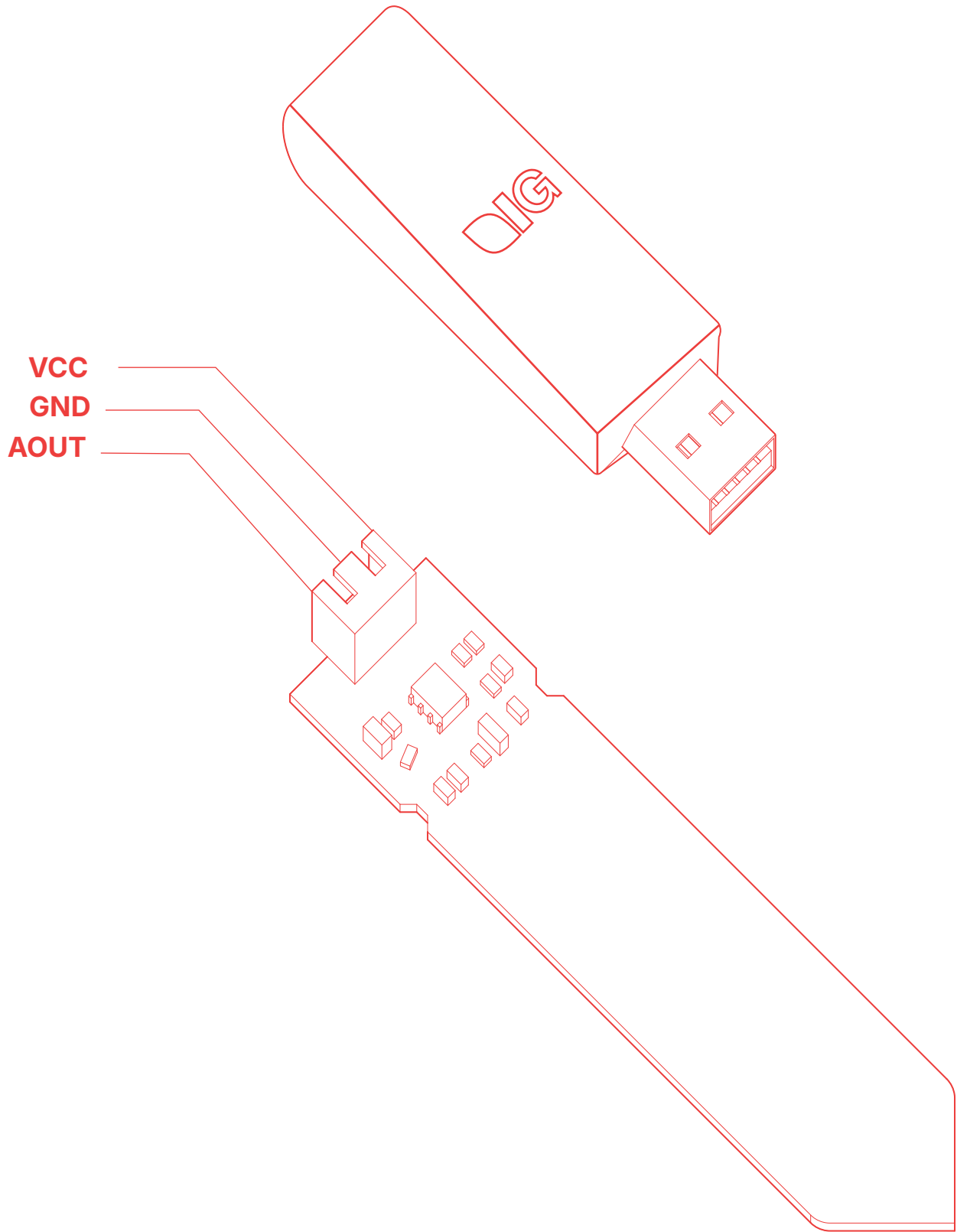
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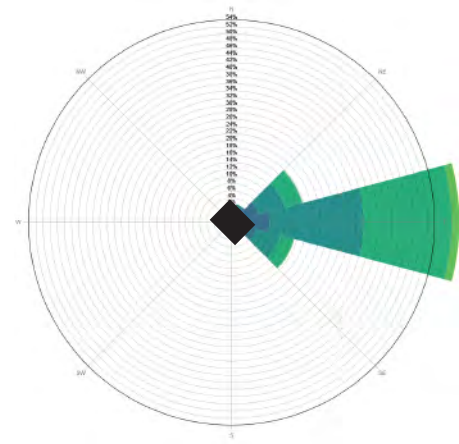
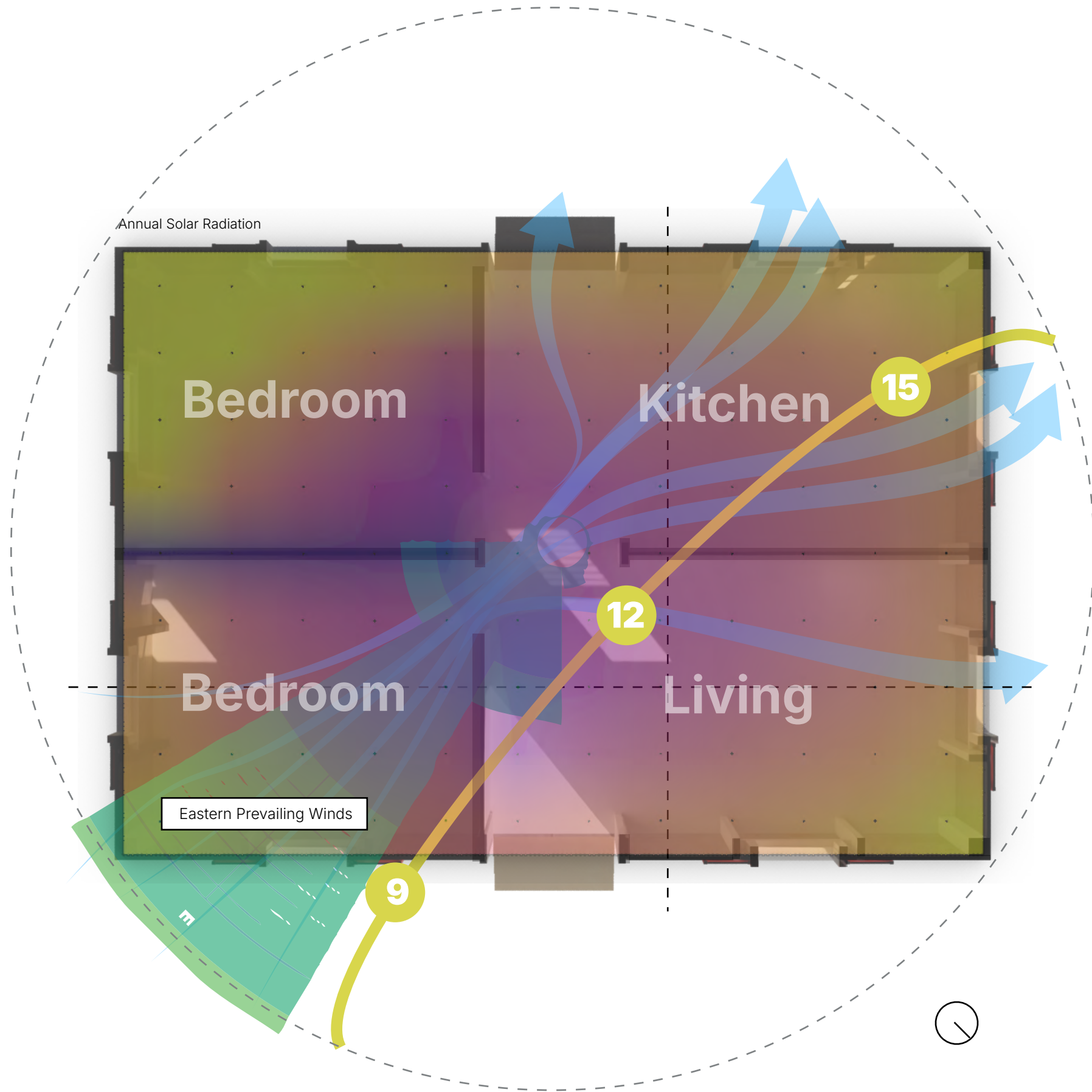
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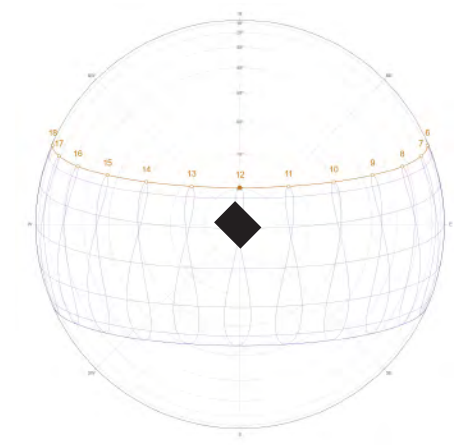


2

CONSTRUCTION



Wind Speed and Direction to Orientation



Solar Radiation to Orientation Path

Drawing

In Home Systems

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Decentralized Systems

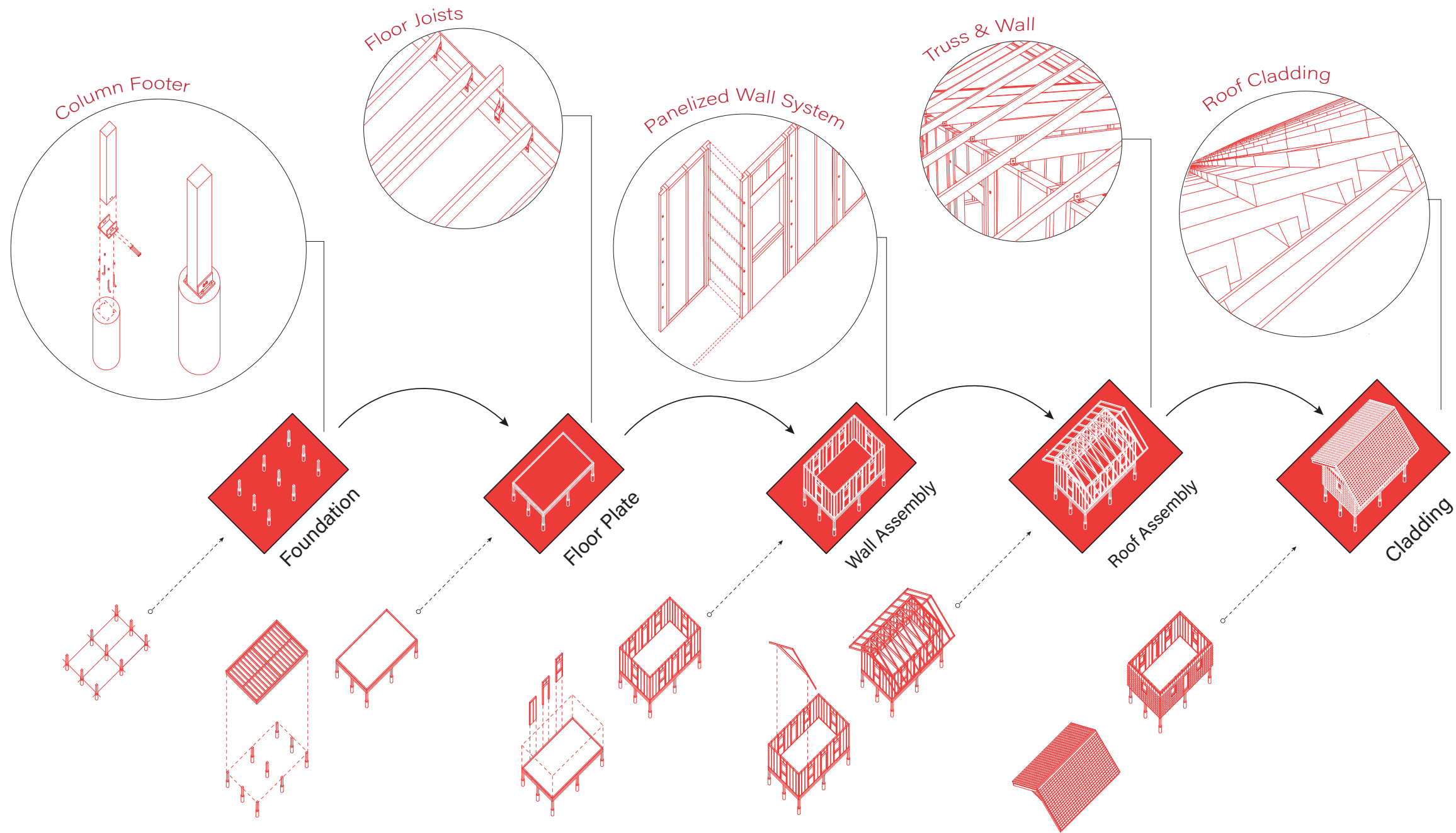
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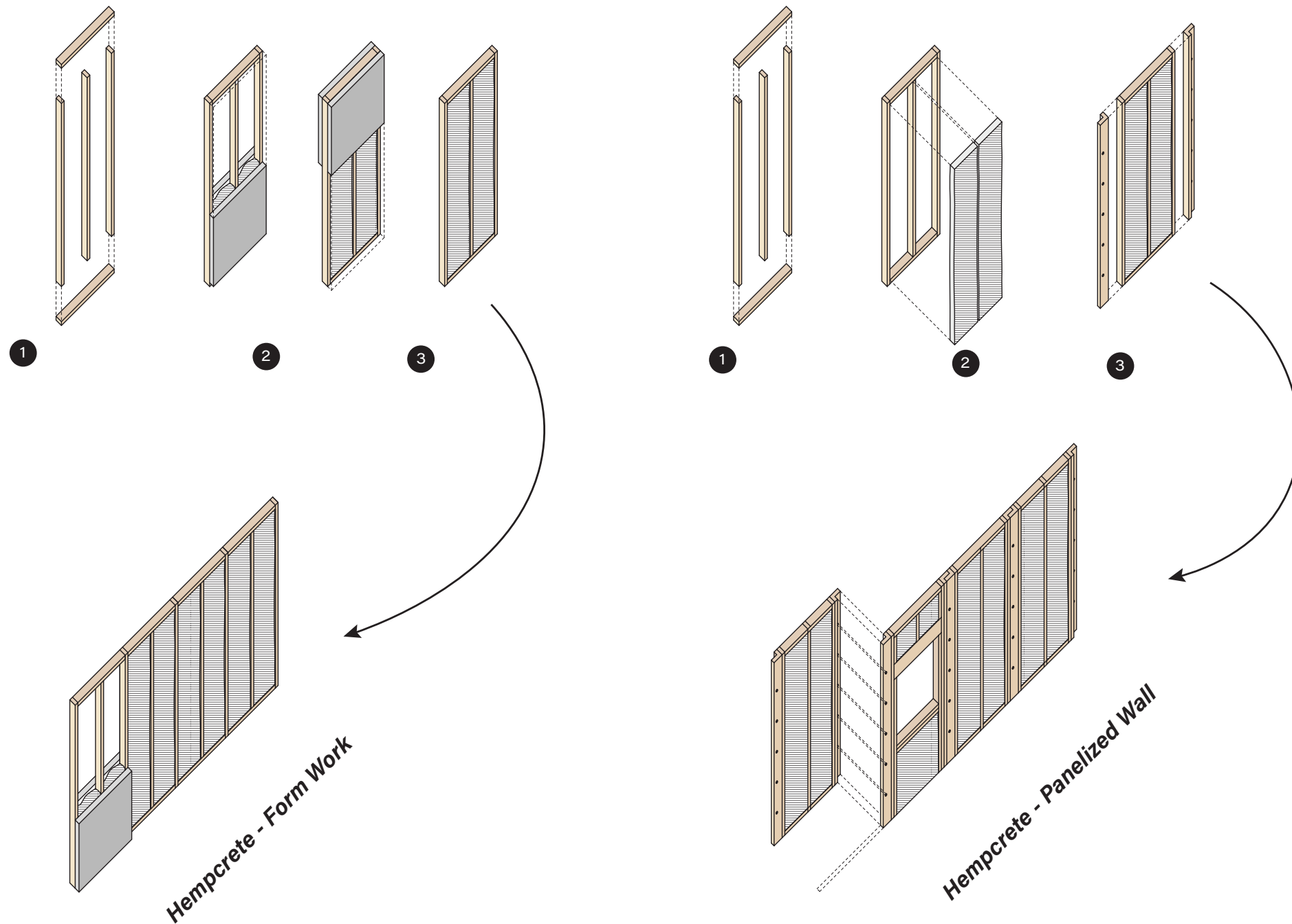
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Observations:



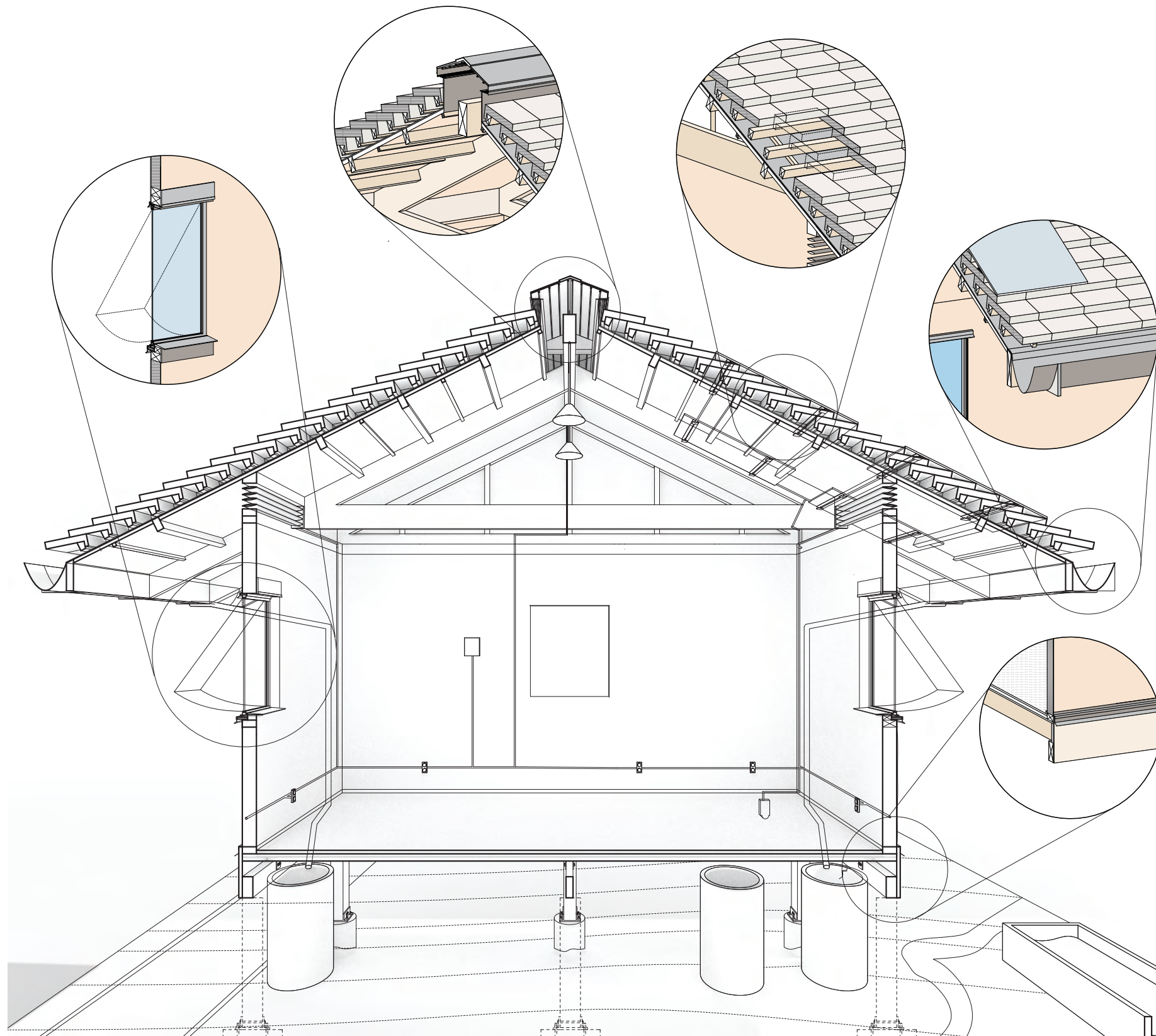
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In Home
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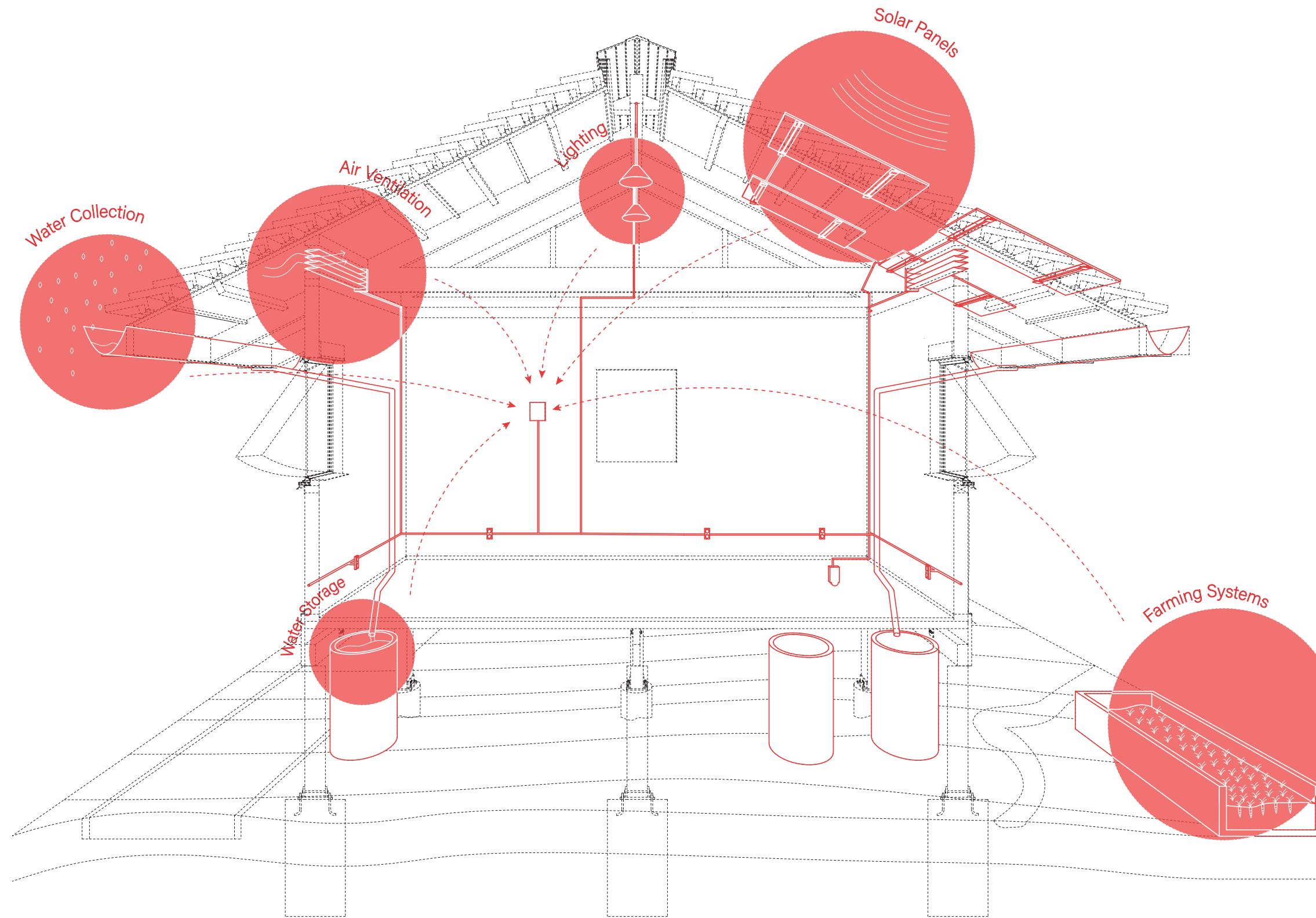
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Drawing

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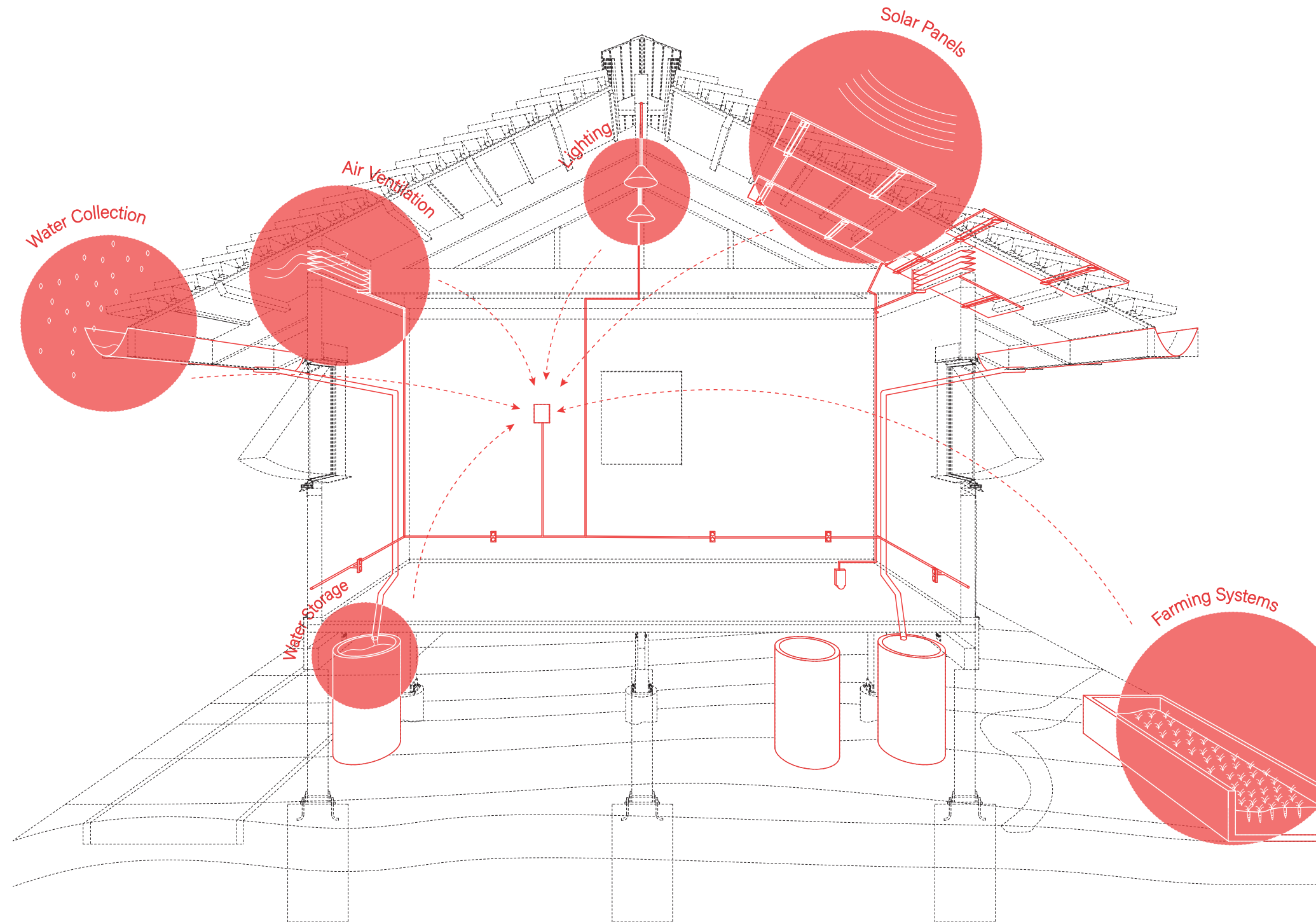
SYSTEMS

01 Air

02 Water

03 Solar

04 Soil



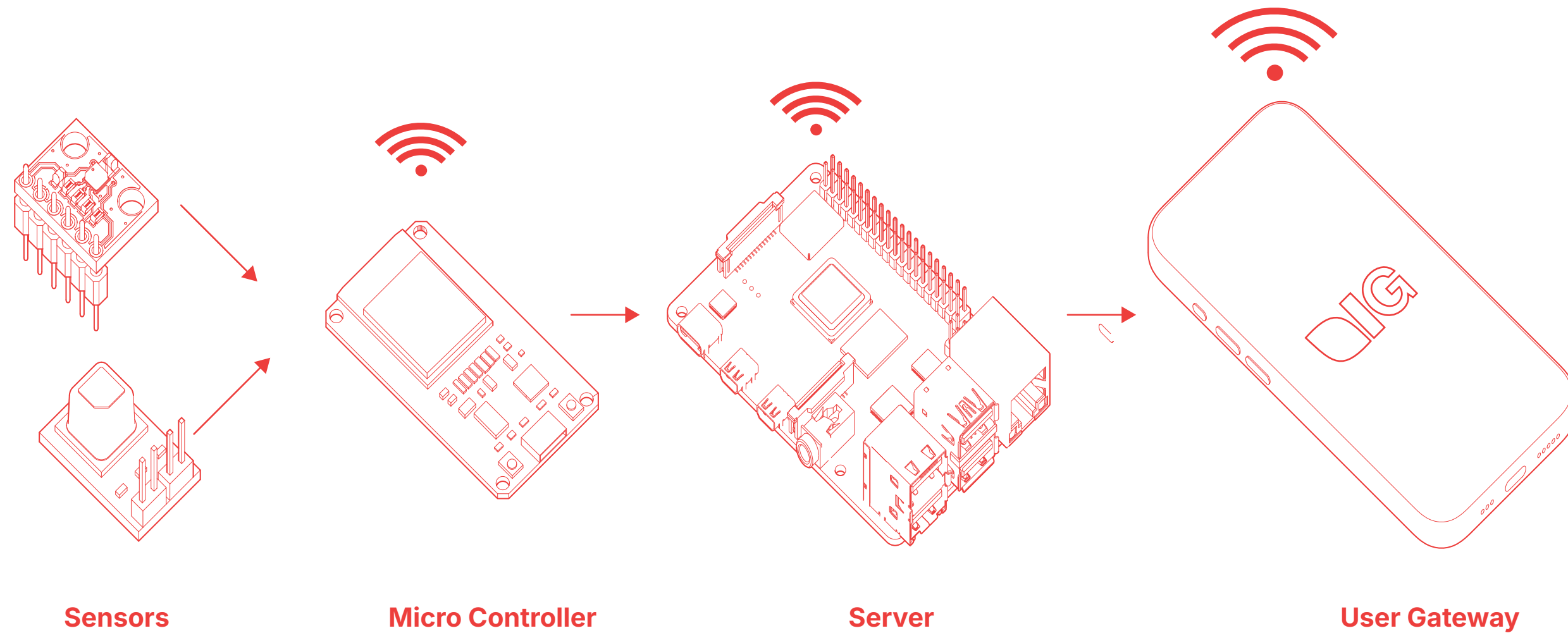
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Drawing

Solar Energy System

Node:

Solar-01

Context

Roof System

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Effects


PPM

Hazardous Prolonged Exposure	5000
Negative Health Effects	2000
Ventilation Necessary	1200
Ventilation Required	1000
Acceptable Level	800
Healthy Indoor Climate	600
Healthy Outside Air Level	350

Air Quality

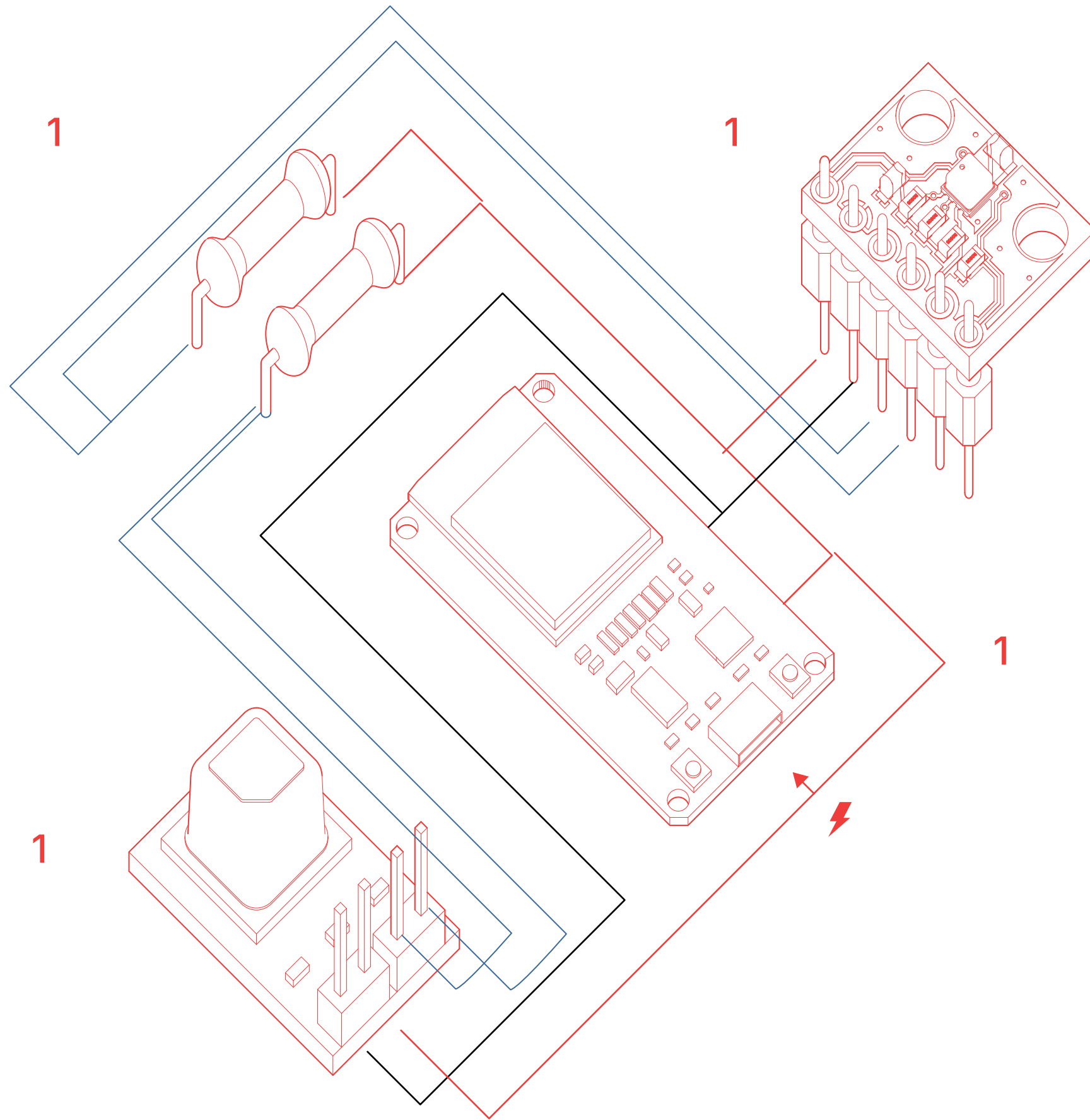
Grounded Case Study

Air quality, measured through CO₂ (PPM), reflects how well a space is ventilated. Elevated levels reduce comfort and cognitive performance. Monitoring enables responsive ventilation, improving indoor climate while minimizing energy use.

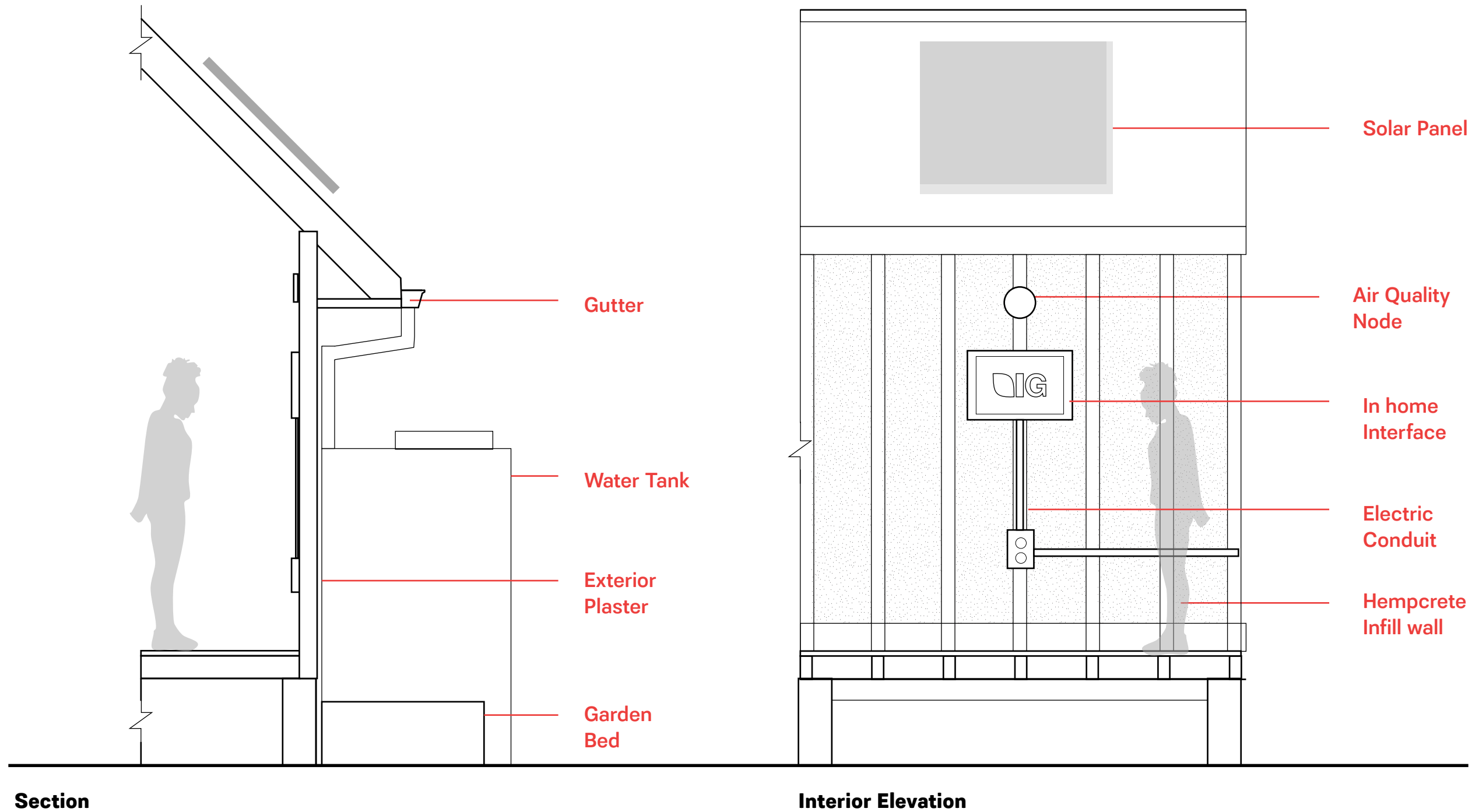


GiaNode

Soil Monitoring



- 01 Solar Panel
- 02 Charge Controller
- 03 Inverter
- 04 Battery
- 05 AC Output



Notes:



G005

Quality

TDS

Hazardous / Not Potable	2000+
Poor Quality	1000
Hard / High Mineral	500-900
Acceptable (General Use)	300-500
Good (Drinking Range)	100-300
Very Pure	50-100
Ultra Pure / Distilled	0-50

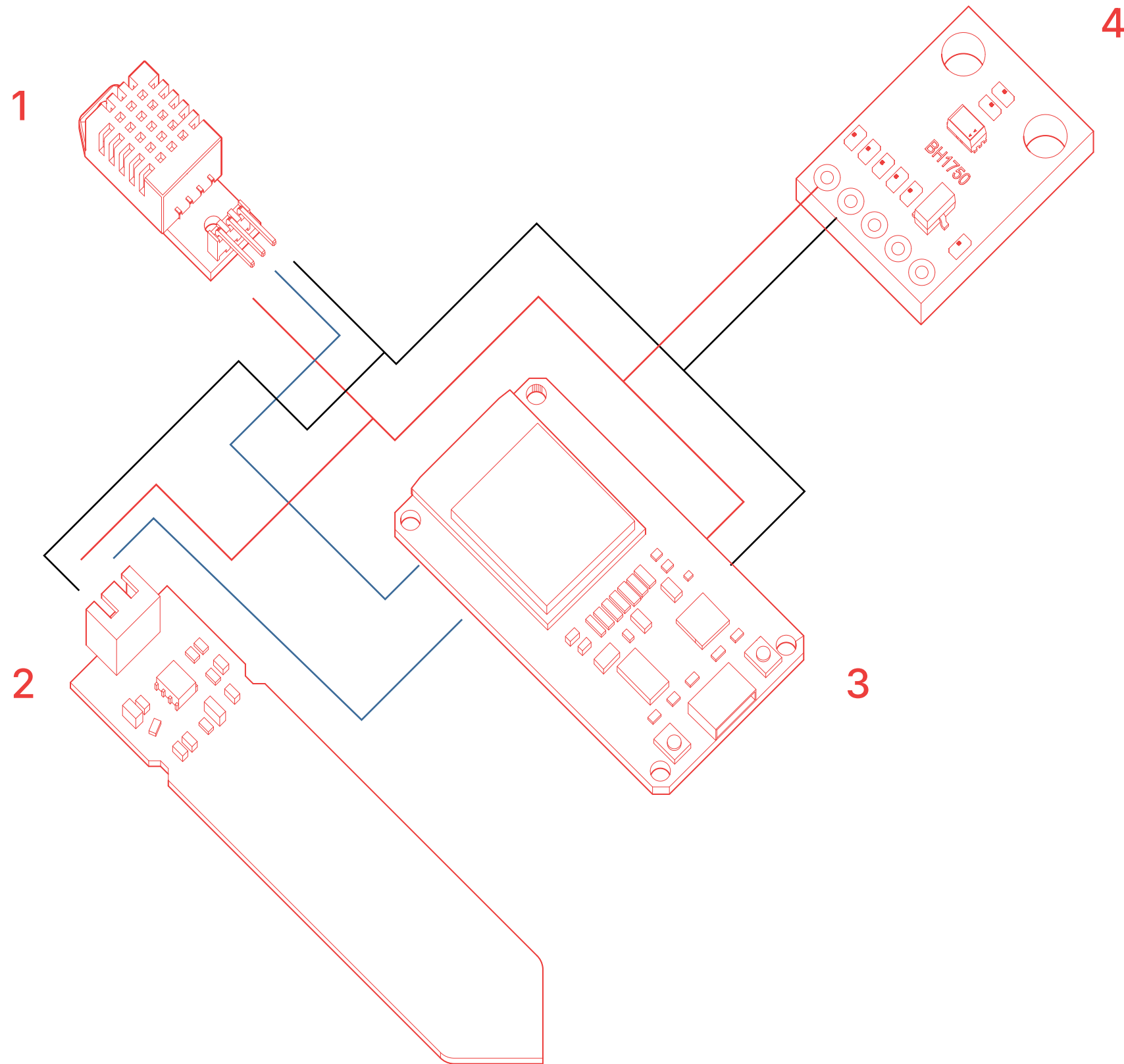
Water Quality

Grounded Case Study

Water quality, measured through TDS, reflects the concentration of dissolved minerals and impurities. Monitoring these levels informs filtration, reuse, and conservation, enabling more efficient and circular water systems.

GiaNode

Air Quality Node



- 01 DHT20
- 02 Soil Meter
- 03 ESP32
- 04 BH1250

Drawing

Solar Energy System

Node:

Solar-01

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Solar Energy Systems

When sunlight hits the panels, it creates direct current (DC) electricity by moving tiny particles called electrons. However, most homes use alternating current (AC) electricity. So, the power from the panels is sent to a device called an inverter, which changes DC into AC. This allows the electricity to be used in your home, stored in batteries, or sent back to the power grid.

Drawing

Solar Energy System

Node:

Solar-01

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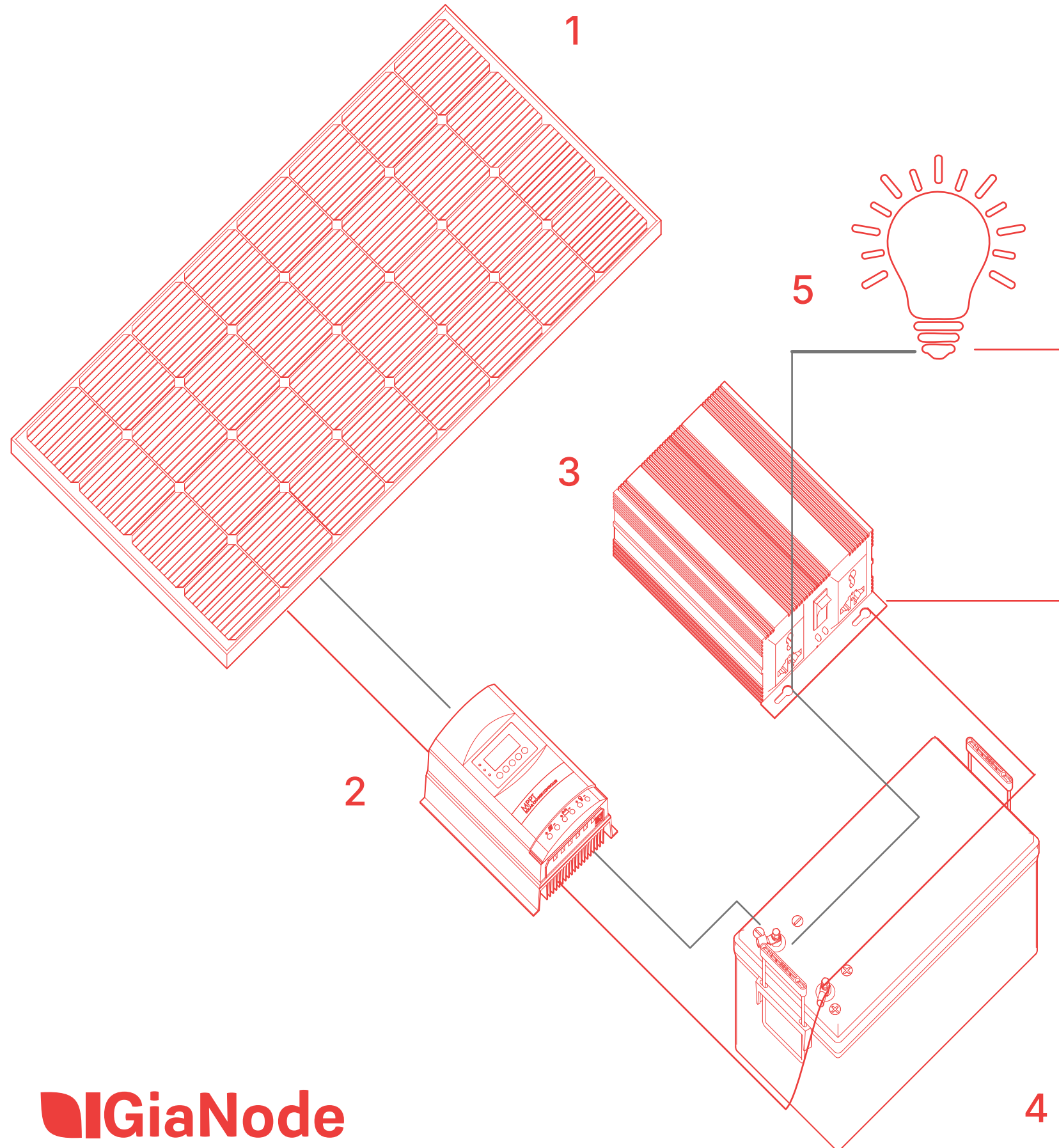
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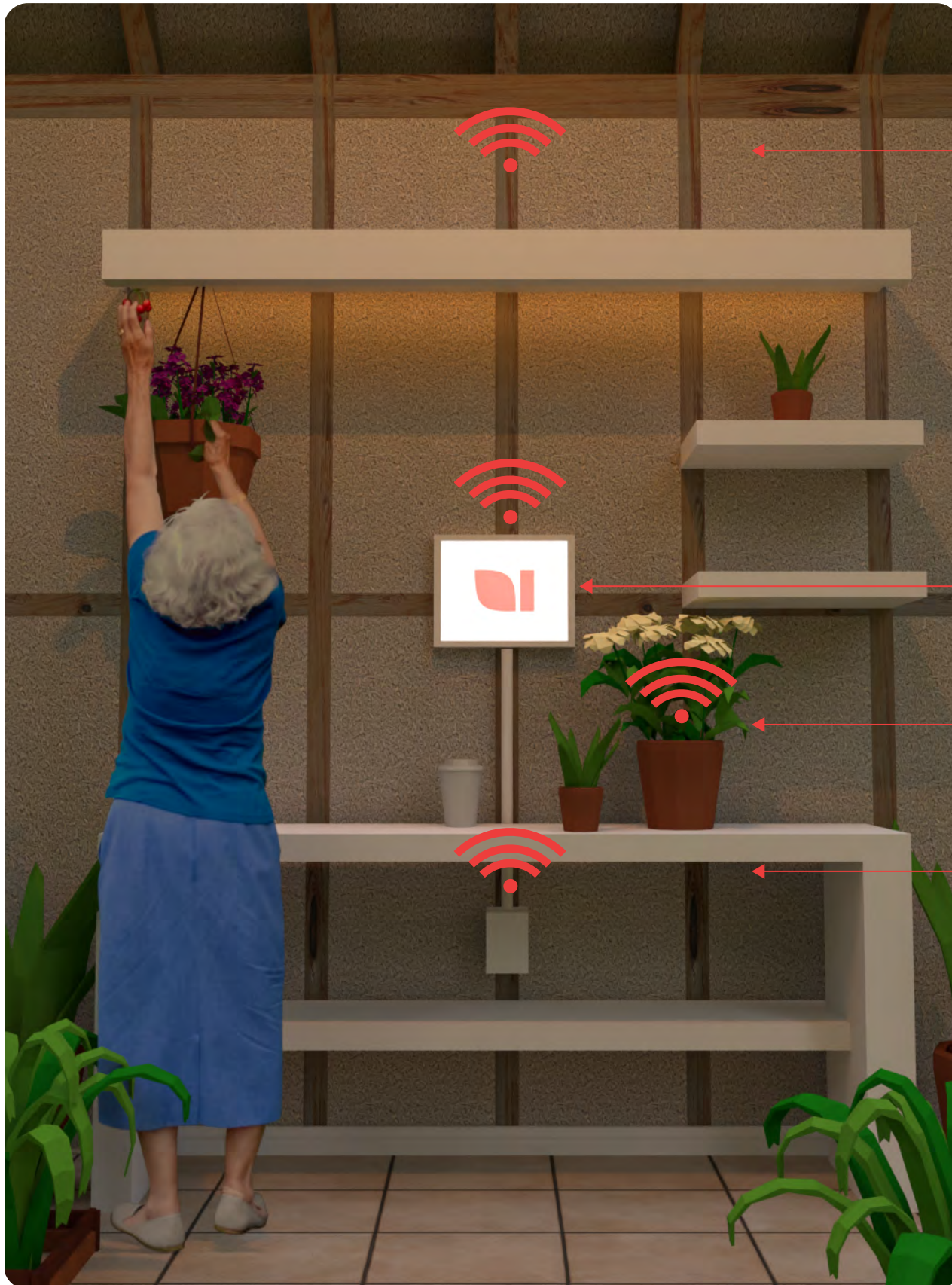
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Observations:



4

APPLICATION



Air Node

Home Interface

Soil Node

Solar Energy Node

Interior Perspective

A network of sensors embeds intelligence into the home, monitoring air, soil, and energy in real time. Data is translated into simple guidance, enabling inhabitants to respond directly to their environment.

The result is a self-regulating interior that supports localized food growth and resource management, reducing dependence on external systems while strengthening everyday agency.

Drawing

Data Transfer System

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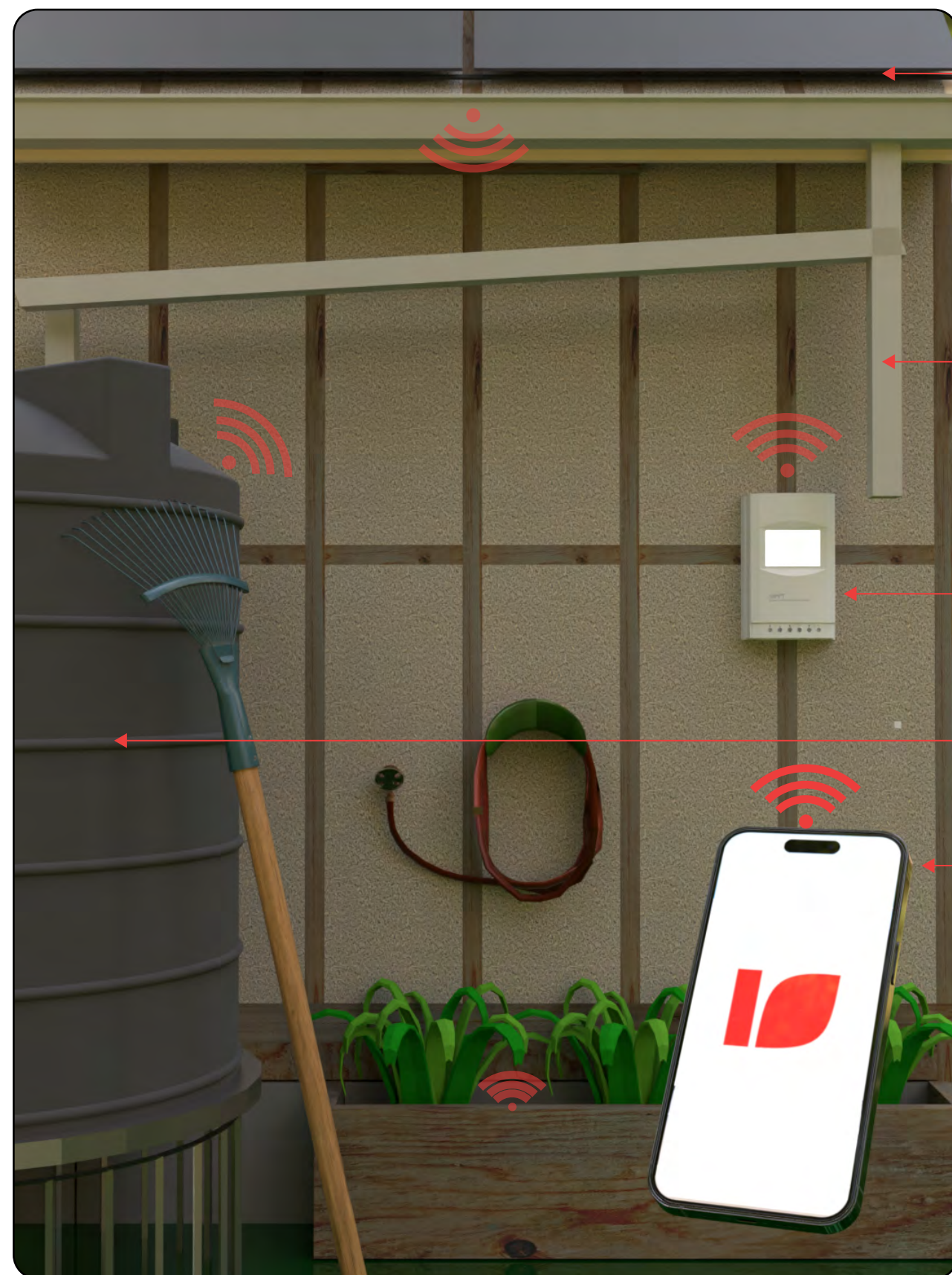
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Solar Panel

First Flush Divert er

Solar Charge Controller

Water Tank / Node

User Gateway

Exterior Perspective

Water and energy systems extend this intelligence outward, capturing rainwater and generating solar power within a responsive network. These flows are measured and communicated through the user gateway, providing real-time awareness of resource availability.

The exterior operates as active infrastructure, supporting localized resource management and reinforcing a self-sustaining relationship between inhabitant and environment.

Drawing

Solar Energy System

Node:

Solar-01

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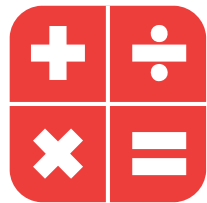
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1.

Environmental Data

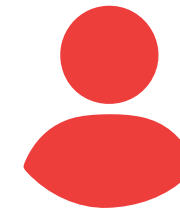
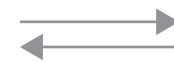
Environmental Data is Captured with the Node aspect of The Device



2.

Growing Guidance

GIA this data and generates best case Care plan for specified Plant + Environment its in.



3.

The Grower

User Gets the Customized Plant Care Routine and is able to converse with GIA to better understand the Data

Drawing

Data Transfer System

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CanFarm

Use real-time soil data to optimize plant health and growth cycles

Deliver nutrient recommendations based on live environmental conditions

Reduce input waste while improving yield and consistency



BuffaloGoGreen

Deploy Gianode in K-12 learning environments and community gardens

Use live data to teach food systems, climate, and resource awareness

Co-develop curriculum connecting sustainability, technology, and local impact

nationalgrid

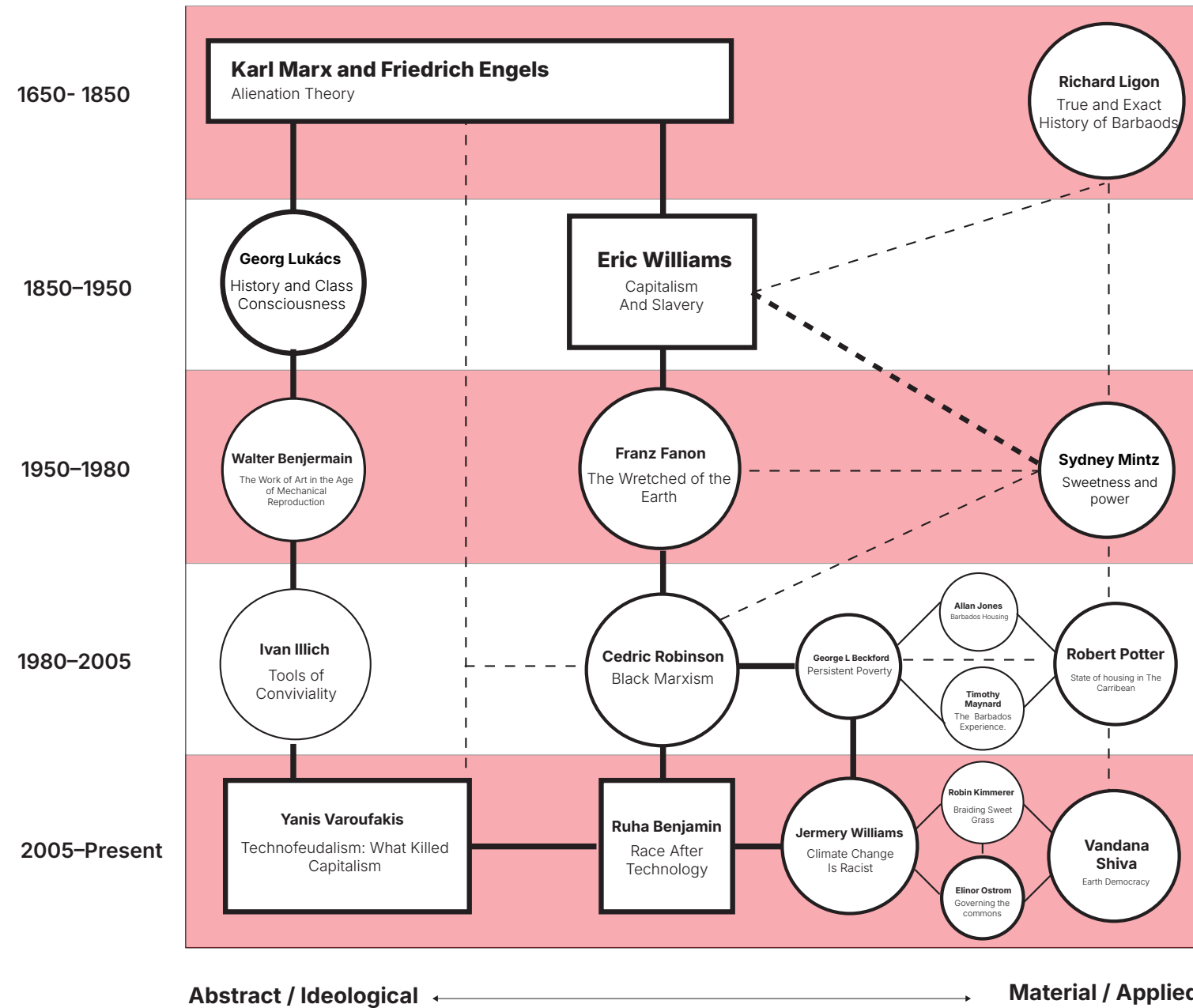
Integrate energy education with food and environmental systems

Visualize real-time energy and resource use through Gianode

Build early awareness of efficiency through interactive, data-driven learning

The Intellectual Ground: Seeds of the Argument

Visual Literary Review



Drawing

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