

2021 RIBA International Students Competition

Reimagining Cities and Towns post-COVID

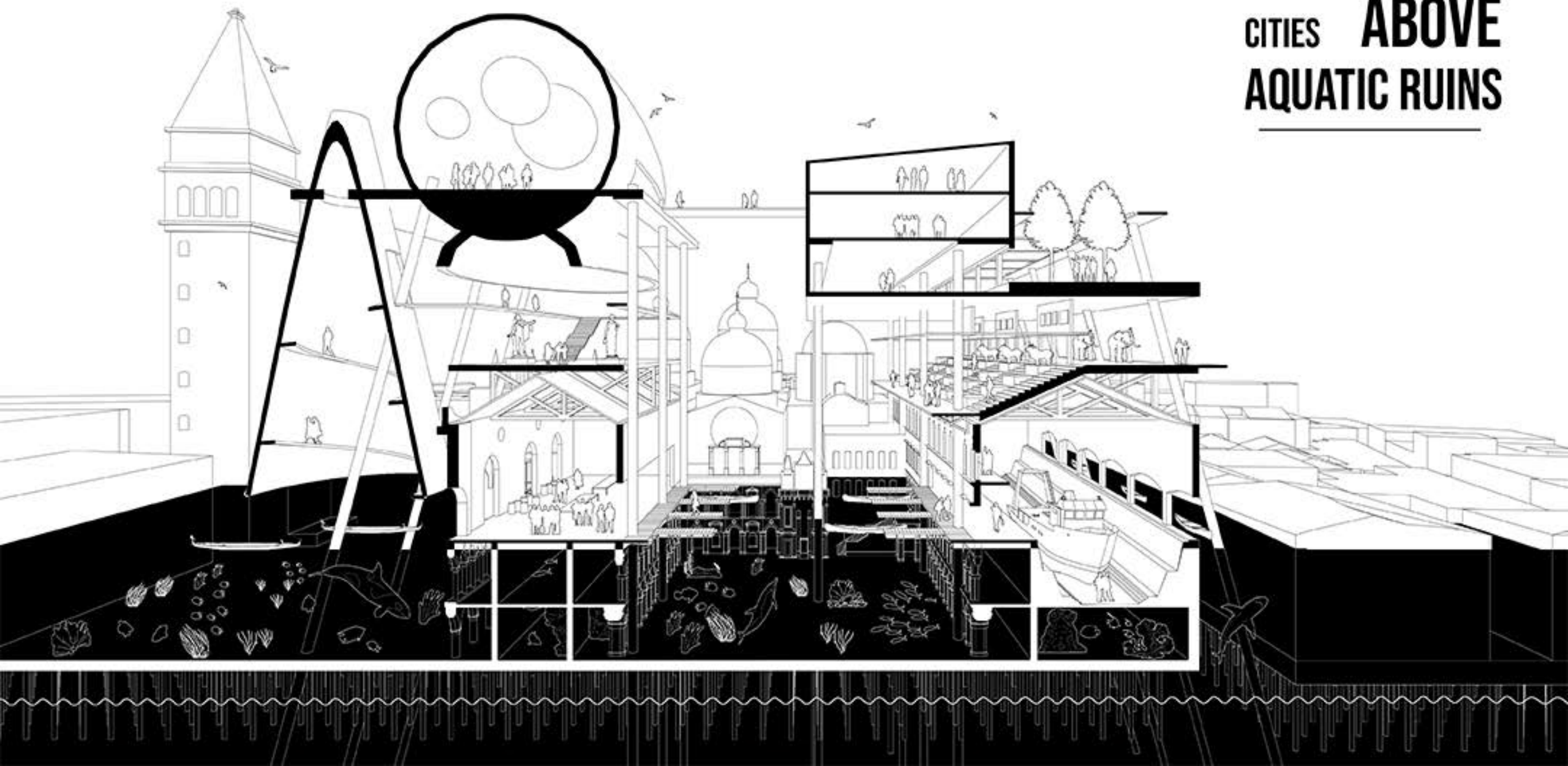


Americas Region

RCTAM1

RCTAM1

CITIES ABOVE AQUATIC RUINS



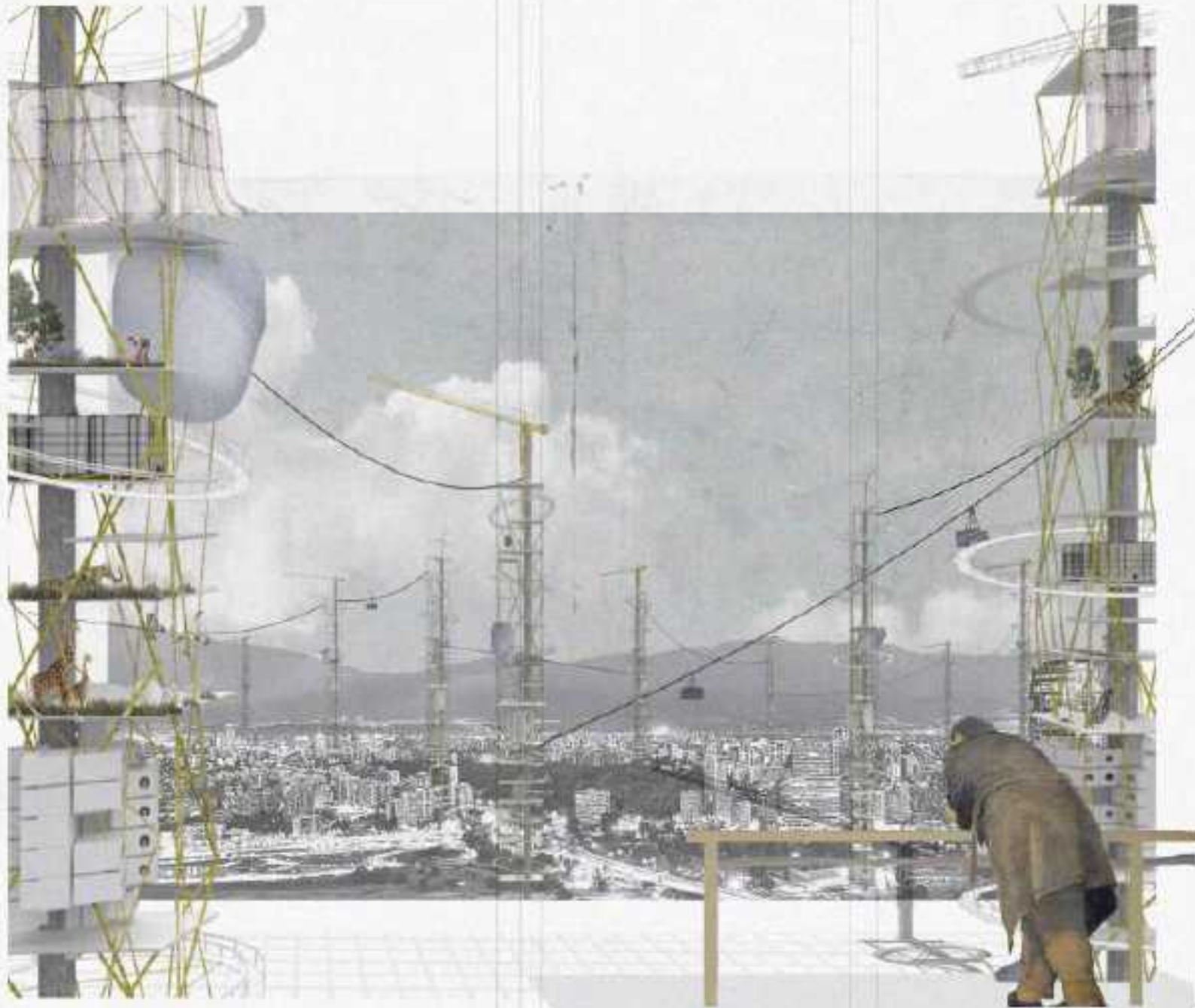
RCTAM1

REIMAGINING CITIES AND TOWNS POST – COVID
CITIES ABOVE AQUATIC RUINS



Given the increase of temperatures in the last century the sea levels rose to over 5 meters. Thus, changing the life of coastal cities by flooding its public spaces and making them uninhabitable. This situation meant a radical transformation for locations like Venice, a city made both beautiful and unstable thanks to its existence as a series of 116 islands connected by bridges. The life of the Plaza San Marcos was eradicated, giving place to a rebirth of the public place over the roofs of the adjacent Doge's Palace. This building, which in its old days functioned as a museum, and its neighbors were altered and used as the foundations for improvised bastions. These structures were the result of the critical circumstances to which the dwellers of Venice had to answer with quick solutions: the citizens colonized the highest floors, converting them into docks and dry docks for the maintenance of the refugees' boats; roofs were utilized as the ground for decks that gave new life to public space; arthropod-like structures were built to sustain facilities that now function as a haven for the city's population. In this new existence, the city's dynamics are strictly linked to water; inside its instability, the element renders the public a medium that is shifting at every moment. This scenario poses the question of is it possible to think cities as entities constructed on the principle of the ephemeral and, most importantly, the ambiguity of boundaries between the public and the private. Nowadays, the debate between these two concepts has grown regarding the problems of speculation and privatization of grounds that once were accessible for all the citizenship. Perhaps, the catastrophe means not only destruction, but also the birth of a new conscience concerning the natural forces and the value of sharing space.

RCTAM2



The condition of ruin

It is a fact that in the future, fossil fuel based cars will become **obsolete** and will be replaced by others based on clean energies. However, all the infrastructure currently associated with the operation of vehicles will represent a field of action and new **opportunities** for **urban regeneration**. In the face of the current crisis that has turned the city into a large complex of turmoil and turbulence. Therefore, we have decided to reuse the old gas stations, as they are presented as an architectural paradigm, thanks to its typology, which covers different strategic locations in different areas. Given this, the project will take advantage of this condition to become a large network of energy points for the city and disconnection for its inhabitants, becoming a potential urban democratizer.

First, in order to **reverse** the corrosive and polluting connotation of these elements, the structure will emerge vertically from the roofs of the gas stations, operating from **clean energy**. In this way, pre-existing components such as electrical grids and subway connections will be used through a core that will circulate this energy to the surrounding platforms.

At ground level, it will house community centers that will function according to the adjacent civic **community**, while the upper floors will publicly activate the **infrastructure** which will vary according to the needs of the place where they are located, containing from leisure programs, to shelters to contain people at risk, or even shelters for animals. It allows some **flexibility** to the changing nature of the various sectors in which it is grafted.

In short, it proposes an architecture which produces a critical position in the experimentation on the spaces. Will we expect that with the decline of the automobile these structures will become ruins of modernity?

RCTAM3

RCTAM3

"FROM WASTED TO GREEN FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE"



The proposed scheme is located in Guangzhou, on the city center edge, and under the flyover that crosses the Bei-Bai river on the way to the south bank, known as Daxin bridge. Here it is possible to find an extensive unused area, without landscaping or infrastructure. Open derelict land for homeless, with one of the best views in town.

This area also connects with the city center and is a well-known pedestrian path for its walkable distance. Therefore, there is a chance to link and better relate two sectors with multipurpose spaces along with giving a more appropriate shelter to homeless. Of course, this is not definite but represents a space where homeless can be trained in several activities to integrate them in a better urban life.

The construction is ephemeral and so the shelter – however this scheme triggers processes not definite housing – and the urban orchards and the agricultural devices are there to provide a way for surviving and a step forward to become gardeners or to be involved in activities associated to agriculture in the future. In fact, the homeless have shown to planners where the empty urban spaces need attention to create amenities, giving a second chance to public spaces with more sense of place. Thus, they deserve further opportunities.

Within the flyover there are accommodated 12 shelters, that use the existing concrete structure as a material, and are built with reused timber and plywood collected from squambling construction. On site, there is a training center for urban agriculture that can collect rain to water the vegetables, that can be sold either to people that pass by or to the ones to come to see this recovered urban attraction converted into an environmental issue.



RCTAM4

SELF-SUFFICIENT TSUNAMI EVACUATION TOWER

RCTAM 4

Chile experienced one of the biggest earthquakes when the Chilean coastline was wiped out by the subsequent tsunami on February 27th 2010. It destroyed urban infrastructure, homes and shattered the life of 172 people.

Many people because of age, disability or not well resources could not make it to safer points on upper land above the secure flood level, and there was not particular considerations for them apart from the same evacuation routes for everyone.

Therefore, this proposed scheme is a self-sufficient vertical evacuation tower that could either services the community during normal times or also works under tsunami flood, allowing the hydrodynamic force of the tsunami to pass underneath and securing life in upper levels.

A sustainable urban infrastructure that can harvest rain water and collect energy in order to supply the community, but also gather the people in a social space with economic initiatives and setting off the alarm for evacuation. It represents also a continuous symbol for training and education on resilience.

This five floor tower, allocates community activities in the ground floor, small decks and mobile furniture that can be replaced in case of emergency. The second floor can be organised with tents as camping beds to use overnight. The third floor incorporates agricultural devices where to cultivate some sort of vegetables -vertical cultivation- that can be sold to visitors or for local consumption. The fourth floor has toilets, showers and hygienic infrastructure, along with services for the community. The fifth is for harvesting rainwater that comes to a tank due to the roof cantilever design and also has a room with batteries that accumulates energy from vertical windmills and PV cells.

It is a set of community lives as well as to provide those sustainable infrastructure along with emergency plan.

SECTION

Rainwater harvest, solar and wind energy



RCTAM5

RCTAM5 | REGREENING WASTED HERITAGE FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE: RAINWATER HARVESTING FOR PERMACULTURE AND HUMAN CONSUMPTION



Following the fire that took place at the Central Market of Concepción in 2003, the tenants and landlords of the building were no longer capable to return to work. After decades of controversy, the building (a notable icon for the city for its commercial and heritage values) had managed to survive the various plans that the real estate market had made in purchase it for further urban development. In addition, the fire destruction left 270 families unemployed, as the market's merchants had no other option than closing down and run their activities on a different site out the city center.

That is why this proposed scheme attempts to regreen this place into a new market, with an ecological vision that allows to recall the urban memory for this well-known landmark, but also to adopt a new identity that will encourage self-sustainability, with urban agriculture, and therefore, to cope with the human health and environmental crisis.

This new market would maintain the structural characteristics of the original shell, however, its interior spatial arrangement would be adaptable for a walkable public space, where there will be allocated urban gardens. This may avoid the dependence importing goods for the local supply, diminishing input and output, rubbish collection and so on.

On the other hand, the central space of the building would present vertical vegetable nurseries located over scaffolding, with the intention of maintaining the industrial character of the market and worked with rain collected on the roof and stored in the basement. Next to the scaffolding, would be trading stands, which will take advantage of the same structures to generate different forms and moved according to changing people's needs. The project as a whole will bridge the gap between nature and people, recreating urban agriculture into permaculture.

RCTAM6

Cohabiting wetlands

RCTAM6



Slaty-colored
bird



Caiman



Treble



Grebe



Totoro



Caiman

The global warming has changed the way of living on the planet. It has forced us, once again, to think of our acts and to find new solutions to stop this escalating crisis. So, before giving a solution, it is important to ask the question how do we relate with nature in everyday life?

Concepción was founded on the former river basin and has lakes and wetlands within the city limits. The nearest wetland it's called Paicavi which is a water corridor of the city with endemic flora and fauna. Between 2002 and 2020, this wetland lost 31 hectares of its protected area, because of the real estate production and, even though in 2018 it was declared by the law as a protected area, it is still filled up with wasted material and rubbish.

Wetlands are the kidneys of the planet and in rainy seasons absorb excess of rainfall reducing floods. Besides, they filter the water improving its quality and the nutrients retained feed the plants that absorb the carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Therefore, it is urgent to bring attention on urban wetlands and their many environmental implications. So, in here we set up architecture to bridge the gap between nature and society, calling attention on a different urban infrastructure capable to struggle with wetlands and make the people to think on the way to coexist with its natural attributes.

This architectural infrastructure integrates nesting devices as a "biological condenser" in the walls and structure. A suspended walk path allows the vegetation to grow and let free traffic underneath. A small observation cabin clad with a wooden framework that has little boxes that allow bird's nesting and also uses straw to encourage local species to find refuge and demonstrate how nature can recolonize when a little space is given.



RCTAM7



RCTAM7

ARTSTAIR FOR CULTURAL RESCUE



This proposal is based on the community concern for the urban "pedestrian stair of La Pila", when the city council attempted to convert it into a street. After this, the community revalued this urban point and organized a series of events that today no longer continue. However, some traces of these acts still remain such as some murals and paintings on tile.

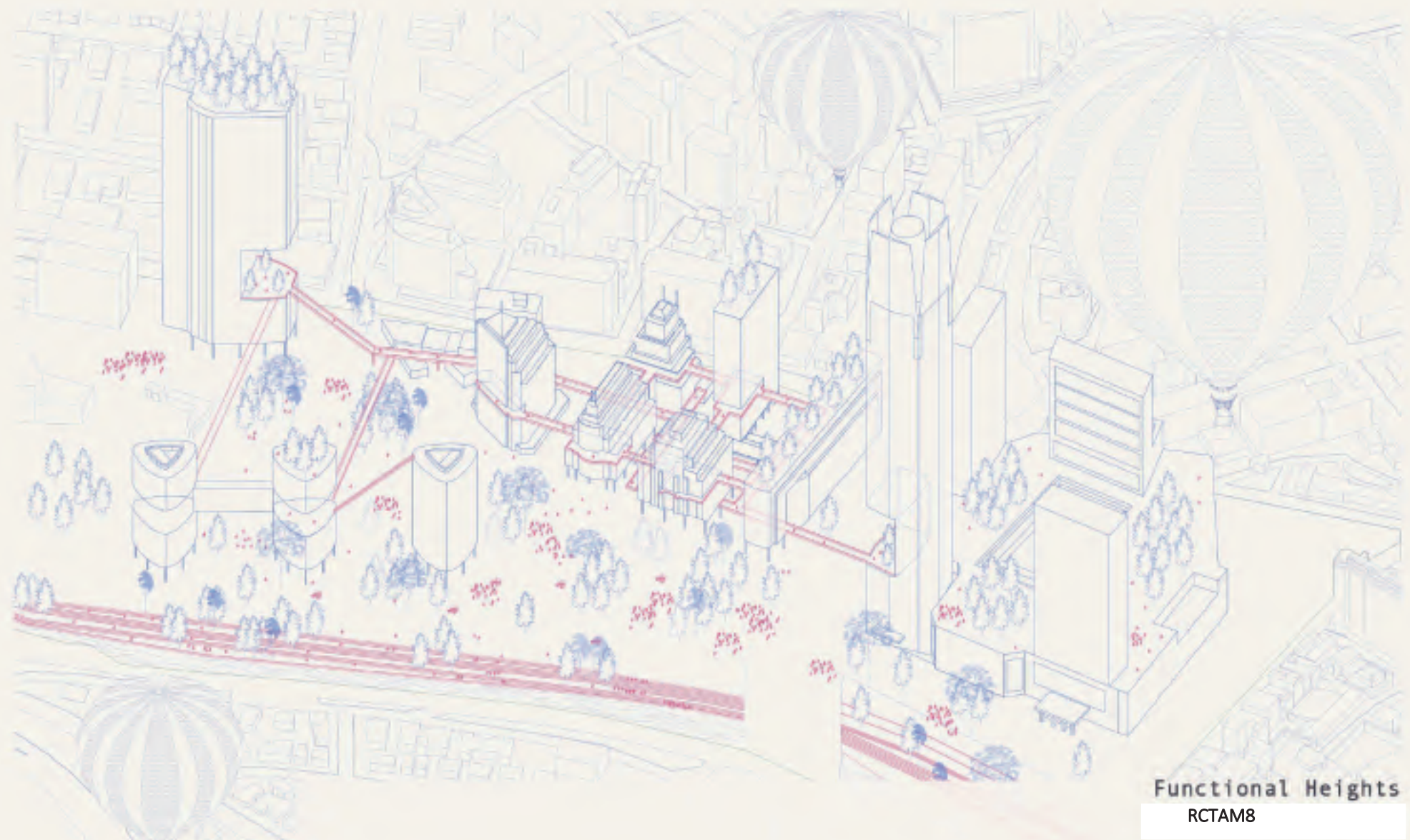
The stair has also some negative precedents due to vandalism and violence. It also lacks of maintenance, is unsafe to pass by at dusk or night and does not have an inclusive design for disabled. It also lacks of lighting and blind surrounding walls give you the feeling of transiting for an unsafe tunnel. Along with that, it is mainly a shortcut for the upper part of the hill and have not spaces for complementary activities or urban amenities.

Having said that, the main focus of this project is to provide necessary spaces to allocate different cultural and art activities, so the community can be included in a more active way and participate of the attractions. That is to say small stands where they can sell their handicrafts and home products triggering a circular economy.

The lighting is deployed like a festive carnival providing a more secure urban environment and public spaces are watched by the neighbours who are either working or participating there. Along with that, fences are open to integrate the backyards to the public spaces and provide more supporting activities. On the other hand, blind walls can be painted with allusive themes.

The project includes two artificial waterfalls that enhance the green areas, generating a more comfortable and harmonious environment, where both art and nature coexist. In addition, this project seeks accessibility for people with reduced mobility, it is an attempt to reinforce the identity, providing a safer environment relating people to nature, culture and art.

RCTAM8



In the coming years, office buildings will become obsolete, so they must be programmed with a mixture of uses. The project consists of changing the notion of what constitutes a high-rise building, through the intervention of nearby volumes creating responses for each urban scale, thus seeking to place in the same building different programmatic typologies generating hybrid structures interconnected through circulation areas at different heights and levels above street level. For the correct implementation of what has been established, the context to be intervened must respond to the following fundamentals: it must be firstly a section of the city located in central areas or in the process of development, with the presence of a high building density, secondly have unique programmatic uses for each volume such as office areas, commerce, etc., thus interpreting a temporary and / or seasonal active functionality in the city, emphasizing that during the periods of pandemic 2020-2021 most of the constructions became abandoned enclaves, that is why the proposal is located in the high rise office area of the eastern sector of Santiago, the intention is to generate a reinterpretation of the enclave applying the strategies already mentioned, achieving a new prominence within the city avoiding its temporary operation.

RCTAM9



2040



2060



2080



RCTAM9

City Above Breathing Land

The COVID-19 pandemic brought to light many issues around the world, but we would like to highlight one in particular: can nature take a break from the construction industry? This issue leads us to wonder about the spaces inside the city: problems associated with density, territorial expansion and the prominence of the car.

The sacrifice of public spaces has begun to slowly consume land, exposing it to deterioration for hundreds of years. Likewise, the growing demand for land to produce food is steadily increasing. For these reasons, the cities must give up land to let it rest, and understand that agriculture is one of the options where sustainability and food demand intersect in an optimal response.

This is why we propose a vertical city, where the worn out soil can recover and get ready to welcome the new working country men, allowing them to satisfy their food demands. For this reason, the project consists of a duality of functions that are together in a space of high density: on one hand, the vertical city is developed in the form of a tower, with a central core that allows the circulations. Second, there's a underground in which all the vehicular circulation that allows the connection between the different towers are located, and where public transport play a major role in the communication between cities. In this way the zero level of the old city is released, some buildings are adapted for the new agricultural life and the regeneration of nature is enhanced.

RCTAM10

RCTAM10



RCTAM10

The idea of this space proposal, with an emphasis on or use of recreation, sport and culture, is to respond efficiently to the new needs arising from the pandemic and problems caused by COVID-19. What's more, it also aims to bring a predominantly public space linked to nature that responds to the needs of its context, which is mainly invasive, dense and lacking public space.

The project counters this with green areas, illuminated indoor and outdoor spaces and wide paths that connect and open the public space, allowing for permeability, relationship dynamics and relaxation while the physical characteristics allow for comfortable, distanced movement that, above all, avoids the commotion and situations conducive to contagion.

From its very concept, the proposal seeks to bring a natural, esthetic air that, above all, works by providing quality of life to users through creating green spaces, all while taking the various different distancing protocols needed in this new situation into consideration. The collage of images shows different spaces that work and serve within a healthy space, without affecting the experiences and phenomena that occur within.

This image also highlights the current architectural situation in a Latin American context, showing us the problems of living spaces and virus outbreaks alongside the image of a city that is vulnerable due to poverty, the lack of public space for people and, of course, the lack of health measures, that make the population more prone to contagion, all of which contrasts with the natural environment.

The project in the image takes a central role in connecting the two situations in order to create ties and transform the city's image.

RCTAM11



RCTAM11

POST-COVID CITIES

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced Latin American cities to rethink their development policies in order to address new local realities and strike a balance between economic and social development, paying special attention to the most vulnerable people; the pandemic has exposed the vast limitations of our cities in terms of infrastructure development, emphasizing that this is not all bad as, in many cases, it has contributed to the development of resilience, creativity or ingenuity in seeking solutions to this crisis. That is why, in order to overcome the pandemic and think about post-COVID cities, the question lies in not only how to achieve greater citizen participation, but also in how and in which regions of the world, whereby continuously creating living spaces is understood to be a necessity.

The proposal seeks to encourage more balanced urban spaces, which pave the way for greater access to opportunities, whereby social inclusion and the productivity of our cities take precedence. In this sense, the proposal has four distinguishing features:

1. Inclusive cities: Promoting inclusion in the context of physical differences, focusing on vulnerable populations, and aiming to reduce inequality and social segregation. It also envisions strategies for multi-stakeholder collaboration and better urban governance.
2. Sustainable cities: Implicitly and comprehensively meeting environmental sustainability criteria in scenarios such as reducing carbon emissions, managing urban waste, harvesting rainwater, all in the global context of climate change.
3. Resilient cities: The proposal develops the ability to adapt to the different scenarios of economic recovery and revitalization of urban life, through its various different stages.
4. Productive cities: The proposal is aimed at economic, social and environmental optimization, thus allowing access to new jobs and local productivity networks previously considered to be difficult in cities, such as vegetable gardens.

RCTAM12

BETWEEN ATMOSPHERES

LOCATION

CONCEPT

RCTAM12

A post-pandemic future that recalls the activities carried out during the quarantine that were repeated every day.

Old customs that were adapted to the new needs of the confinement.

Novel actions that emerged at this time and became habits.

Spaces with multiple functions that were changing, being reused, being sustainable for a community that manages different schedules, managing to be suitable for everyone. The continuous search for growth and evolution among different population groups, integrating the nature that accompanied them throughout their lives and that is increasingly lacking.

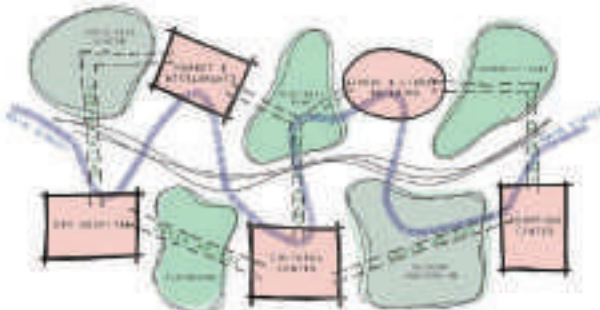
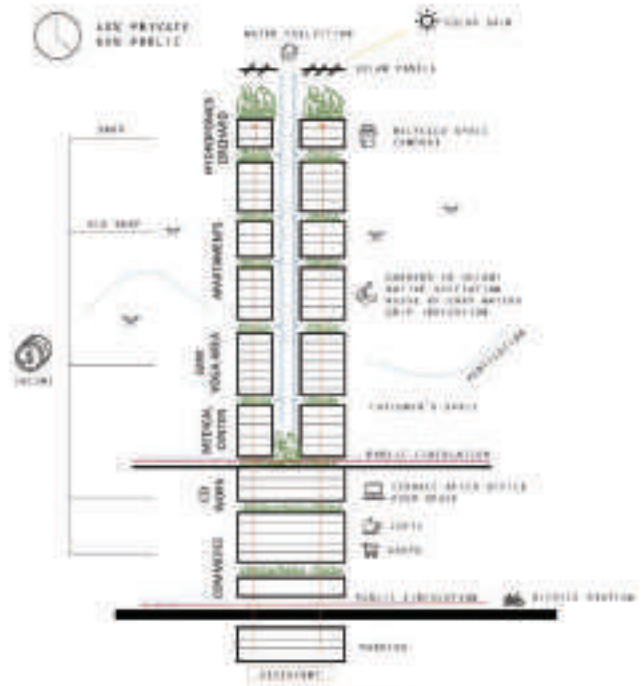
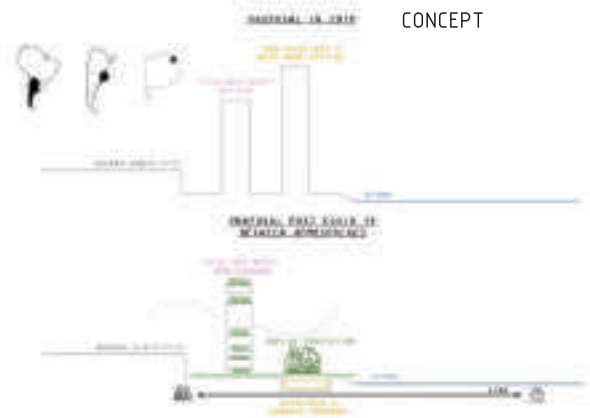
A city that was abandoned, that was no longer used and that was left empty, lifeless, becomes an integrating area that generates infinite possibilities of inhabiting it, through various spaces, various atmospheres.

Redefine the relational character of the area, establishing from the proposal a deep integration between the different areas, levels and public and private strata. Seeking an opening of the city from the public space, with a higher percentage of these than the private ones.

A new city model, the notion of a new public atmosphere and a self-sustaining community. A sense contrary to the notion of confinement lived after the pandemic, advancing on the idea of openness, encounter, ties and freedom.

Places where you can be and celebrate life; socialize, rest, breathe fresh air, be surrounded by nature, which will be part of the daily routine for the relationship of this new community.

New programmatic change that arises with green walkways, elevated squares and a new zero level that seek the link and connectivity between these abandoned and isolated buildings.



RCTAM16

LIVING PLUGIN MODULES

San Telmo and Belgrano R, Argentina, CABA
Two of the most emblematic and characteristic neighborhoods of the city of Buenos Aires, with their traditional facades that give it that unique character.



After the post covid pandemic, we propose
A new way of living the house... A new way of seeing the spaces... A new way to expand housing without
densifying the city... A new way for young people or low-income people to access their first home more easily



IN BUILDINGS

EXTERIOR. It is not modified, it is kept as it is, to make better use of what is already built, and in turn, leave the neighborhood character with its original facade.

INTERIOR. It is modified, or added, based on needs or needs. The modules are connected to the existing wall by means of columns, and between modules they can be plugged into each other by a steel frame structure.



Provides as a way of life:
- 1 room of different size
- 2 different rooms of different size
- 1 room of life
- 1 room of life and kitchen

The interior MODULES, or balconies are made of pre-manufactured and economic materials, so that their installation can be faster and cheaper. These are designed so that they can be purchased, based on current needs, with easy expansion, if more space is necessary.



RCTAM17

The T(h)ree C



Community Covid Combine

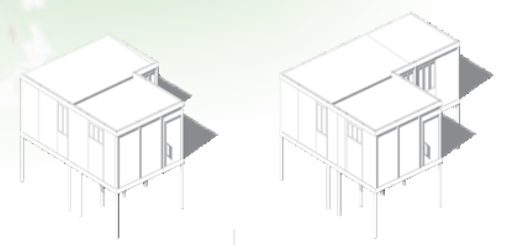
We need to look towards a world community that can return to the foundations of human life. We must recover what our ancestors left us. Life more in line with nature, the earth is the tree of life. This means that we need to take the resources of the nature Being that the way of survive to future pandemics such as covid-19



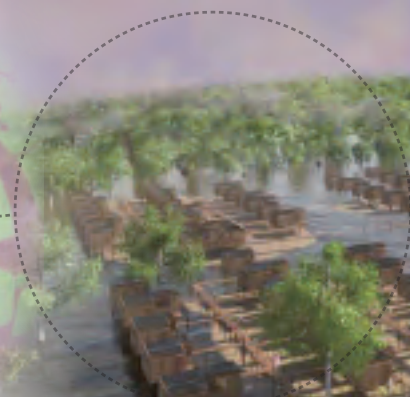
Native Americans



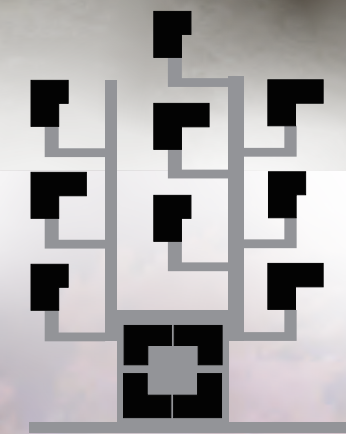
Native Americans used to live in tents. These were made with materials that they extracted from nature. The use of wooden reeds for the construction of the future houses is the most ecological way of building. Taking great care about the resource extraction.



Floor plan minimum



Live in communities that can survive independently. A community that can function as one but also fragment to confront epidemiological diversities such as covid 19.



The future of the city depends on our living more in harmony with nature. Communities which make cities. Combining nature with the way of modern living.

RCTAM18



RCTAM18

THE FUTURE CITIES

The cities and the architecture should be changed to prevent a similar situation like the last pandemic, because the people are aware of bad design of places, how we use to do many of activities to prevent pandemics, for example gyms most of the time are small and tight, for people it's imposible not to breathe the same air, the same problem exists in cinemas, restaurant, etc. The jobbies and Jobs are the same in that category the space how we use to do that, for this reasosn the people have to start thinking about changing these places, and change the small box to a big open area or spaces whith more height and area

Consequently in the picture i represent an apartment complex, but the quality to make a strong and direct relations with the public space of the city, because it doesn't confine with literal Wall like grille, that idea allow all Jobbies spaces to be public and with that convince more people to use public spaces and improve the security, at the same time give a special place and relevant to natural places like i focus on the image, because that type of places reduce the high temperature,they are very beautiful and encourage the principal contemporany architecture propostal and architecture to be open natural places to public places for reduce the hours we spend in close places, for the same reason the idea gives few percentage of constrution and up to give more space to Green and urban places with the idea to transport activities to free space to replace the close spaces, for example gym, yoga, board games, read zones. Activities when have a good urban design, when the plants and persons feel comfortable in the space, to it will be a better life sytle.

RCTAM19



RCTAM19

The environmental crisis in the hands of architecture.

Cities after the pandemic will have to look for the best ways to provide solutions to the problems that may affect the quality of life of people and their environment in the future, the way in which they should interact with that context will have to be considered from its ability to be sustainable. The infrastructure and public spaces linked to an environmental system and to a harmonious development between the user and his environment, will give the possibility of creating different scenarios that support the idea of change in cities.

Public spaces now more than ever will have the capacity to be a source of recreation and social interaction, and architectural design will have to implement new ways to create a closer connection with its place of implantation, as well as spaces that allow a more comfortable linkage with the needs that are currently more related to that residential core that we had to intervene it to convert it in the same way in a workplace. Now is the time when we are more aware of the environmental crisis to which we are leading the world, and it is also the time to create alternative solutions to these problems, to think about change, is to think about the future of cities, the quality of life of those who live there and mainly in that environment that we must care for and maintain more than ever.

RCTAM20

RCTAM20

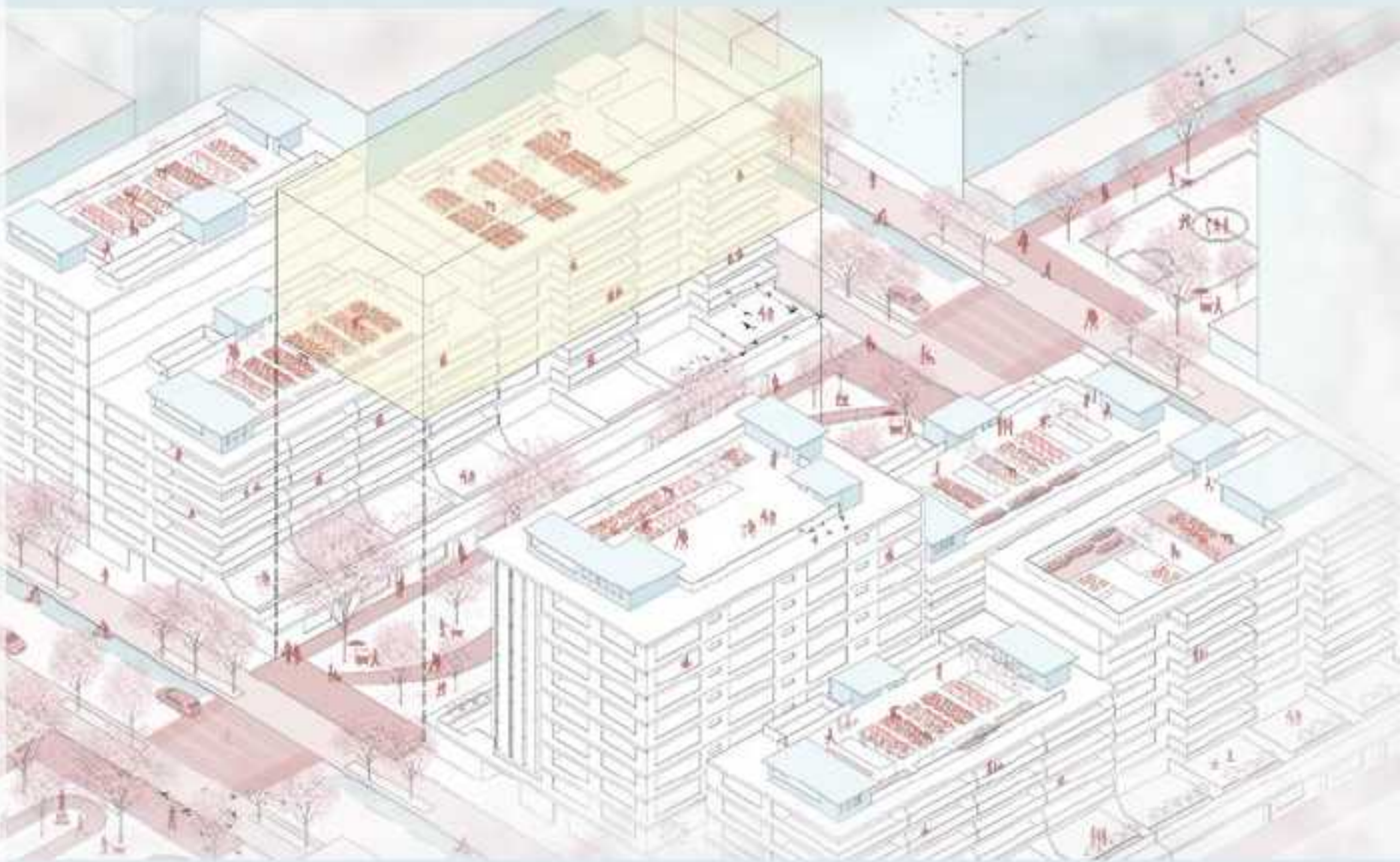
The Park between blocks: an element of urban and social transformation.

The situation resulted by the Covid-19 pandemic exposes major problems regarding housing and the wild urban growth in cities. These problems highlighted the precarious quality of life of the large vulnerable population living in the overcrowded and marginalized neighborhoods of the metropolis. The population of cities is expected to increase by 60% in 2030 (UNDP, 2021), so design proposals must address this situation to mitigate an even worse outcome.

The proposal formulates a transformation of the cities by starting from the main pre-existing piece of the built environment: the block. That is why this great urban site formed by buildings adjoining each other is considered. In order to create free-green space and permeability inside the block, a middle building is moved opening space to a park between blocks, which communicates two sides of the block. As the proposal grows horizontally through the city, a large linear park is created.

This Park on the block gives the opportunity to create facades in parallel, and to be able to articulate the interior of the flats with visuals to the green space and openings to larger balconies, allowing access of natural light and air intake. In addition, considering that post-pandemic housing links uses for work, entertainment, and the reconstruction of urban life, there are proposed roofs with spaces for Home-Office as well as small parcels for the development of orchards. Furthermore, for the versatility of the block there are projected insulating platforms that on the first level constitute commercial spaces and sports areas within the park.

Thus, creating "The purpose of generate links of urban life connecting individuals, architecture, and nature."

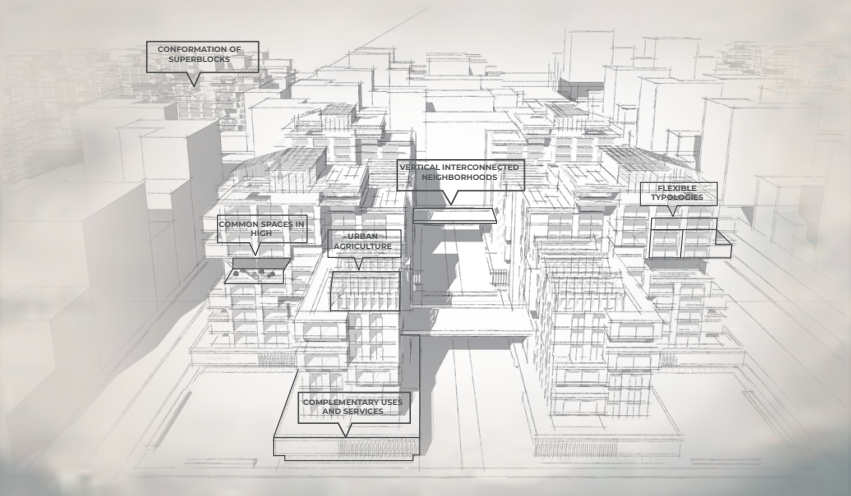


RCTAM21

URBAN PRAXIS: MULTI-PORPOSE VERTICAL NEIGHBORHOODS

It is correct to say that through the epidemic waves that have hit our society, we have questioned how we inhabit space in a dignified way, proposing new theories about how buildings and cities should be, **obeying geopolitical factors that have shaped our physical and metaphysical world in a radical way**. Therefore, these epidemics have affected urbanism and architecture as tools to improve the quality of life based on new urban designs, taking into account key determinants such as the high occupancy rate derived from excessive urban growth, which affects the population in terms of mobility, resources and basic needs within the domestic sphere to transform them into more flexible and adaptive spaces. Therefore, an urban design **based on the principles of the circular bioeconomy and the concept of "Arcosanti"** is proposed, as strategies to **produce renewable biological resources, within multipurpose hybrid buildings for the new development of society**.

This proposal Works as a vertical neighborhood. It is composed of high rise buildings articulated through **plataforms on wich several services** (commerce, public space, urban agricultura, etc), are located to support the housing facilities both **public and private spaces are arranged to create a solid interaction wicch each other**, and to mitigate enviromental impact generate by the built environment. Likewise, from the implementation of natural elements to form **ecosystem spaces** linked to passable roofs based on **aeroponic crops** that produce food for daily consumption, clean energy, **new resilient public spaces are con-structed in height**. In this way, these strategic physical interventions become **nodes of urban activity capable of achieving a high inclusive social impact** without consuming excessive economic resources and, therefore, these versatile vertical neighborhoods are transformed into a **praxis with articulation capacity within the city to mitigate excessive urban growth** in urban spaces without a quality of life.



RCTAM22

BIOTIC VIEWPOINTS: an ecological and collective regenerator for high-rise social housing.

COVID-19 released the social and environmental vulnerability on a global scale when prolonged confinement questioned the quality of our most intimate spaces. Especially for the Latin American context, as social housing (VIS) are made with limited budget: facades lacking in lighting, ventilation and visuals. For this reason the biotic viewpoints are assigned a representative building of social housing in Bogotá, "La plaza de la hoja". Designed for ex-combatants reintegrated to civilian life. The biotic viewpoints are system of restoration and ecological connectivity of urban environments. It proposes to increase soft soils by replenishing the traditional ecosystemic riches of the house with garden in high-rise buildings and, encourage the creation of public space. Those promote a sense of belonging and equity among citizens to achieve the SDGs, decreasing adverse effects of future pandemics, reduce carbon emissions, heat islands, contamination of the food production cycle and loss of biodiversity.

At La plaza de la hoja, will proposed to exchange concrete for native

nature turning it into El bosque de la hoja, an urban sink that creates 36,000 tons of oxygen per year and it will attract the local wildlife. This is a replicable strategy to changes the squares into forests and promote the biotic interactions among living organisms in an ecosystem. The forest connect the wildlife vertically to the ecological niches of each viewpoint through the garden, the urban orchard, an adaptable green roof with lighting comfort, and a chair that functions as a desk or dining room. The viewpoint embedded to the facade of any building modifying the urban landscape of the site where it is inserted.

In conclusion, the biotic viewpoints encourage environmental and social resilience through the coexistence between nature and citizens in an act of reconciliation.



RCTAM23



The Shiba community will be located in San Juan de Lengua, in the district of San Juan de Lengua, which is one of the most vulnerable districts of Lima, which presents many urban and social problems. The project will be located in the district of San Juan de Lengua, which is one of the most vulnerable districts of Lima, which presents many urban and social problems.



The project is located in a strategic area of San Juan de Lengua, which is one of the most vulnerable districts of Lima, which presents many urban and social problems. The project will be located in the district of San Juan de Lengua, which is one of the most vulnerable districts of Lima, which presents many urban and social problems.

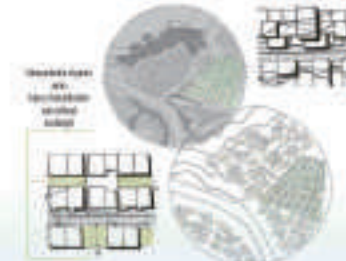


NATIVE WISDOM SHIPIBA

Urban Metamorphosis



COMPARISON OF THE BUILDINGS



LOCAL APPROACH



COMMUNITY REORGANIZATION



SHIPIBA REORGANIZATION



San Juan de Lengua is the district with the highest air pollution in Peru, the main cause is PM 2.5 particles, which come from the combustion of fuels, mainly of the cars, and has harmful effects on health.

This district does not have an adequate urban planning, so the families must adapt and try to survive in an environment, which is not conditioned for them.

San Juan de Lengua generates 87% of all annual garbage in Lima city, which is equivalent to 300 thousand tons of garbage per year.

Sources: INEI, QBO.



RCTAM23 THE COMMON COURTYARDS

RCTAM23

NATIVE WISDOM - RETHINKING THE CITY MODEL

The COVID-19 pandemic forces us, once again, to adapt and evolve our way of living and living to face the global health crisis by adding this global issue to the already existing problems of human social well-being, waste accumulation, conservation of biodiversity, and demographic growth, the habitability of homes and more sustainable urban spaces.

In Lima, one of the biggest cities of Latin America, the Shipibo Conibo, a native community originally from the forest that came to Lima due to internal conflicts in their region, had lived under precarious and vulnerable conditions for almost two decades. This community has conserved their traditions and culture throughout the years and are currently part of a relocation plan.

The Shipibo Conibo will be relocated to 'Caja de Agua', a neighbourhood in one of the most crowded districts of Lima that currently has lack of adequate public space, green areas, high levels of pollution among other issues, but this situation could be an opportunity of urban transformation and regeneration for current neighbours and future ones, the Shipibo Conibo.

The project aims to give an alternative to urban living based on the urgent habitability requirements the pandemic has shown and the Shipibo Conibo virtues of coexistence and solidarity, putting in value their ancestral knowledge regarding nature, earth, and natural resources, with which they have survived these years.

The main concept of the proposal is to have housing as a structuring element, a living organism that can articulate with new activities and green shared spaces to the pre-existing neighbourhoods. The intervention offers common patios for the growth of green areas, communicative balconies, workshops to promote cultural exchange, knowledge and socialization.

The project encourages the conservation of nature and coexistence among the interior and shared spaces, by adapting to the growth of housing and seeking the transformation of existing neighbourhoods, facing not only existing habitability problems but also future urban ones.

RCTAM24

Frequency activities



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Four themes surface throughout and form the relationship between the English reader community and coming to a deity, which provides divine self-awareness and thus the cost of its punishing their beliefs and differences using violence. The charge of the Islamisation of the nation, which culture's different types of imperial policy that are implemented with a purpose, adding and incorporating the basis of the different groups in the society, is central to the fact that the Islamists try to destroy the entire nation and racial groups.

The reason is thought about from the beginning is for community to stay better quality to be together. Such is the case of the structure built, which eventually is a 1930 1934 square foot building built in the center, which were designed to add to the community. Through a vertical integrated approach, the building will support all the other, by increasing the value of the system, making the system more efficient.

STRUCTURE DESIGN

The modular, nested plastic system, better than the dunnies, which allows the planting of small seedling plants through a hydroponic system.

The word *jeudi* can also mean "day," both as evidence of its original use for the restoration of the courts and ceremony of the *Jeûne Quinze*, therefore the structure tells within the stack of the *Jeûne Quinze* marking.

additionally, it provides a path for users to give throughout the structure.



Stress-tester version 3

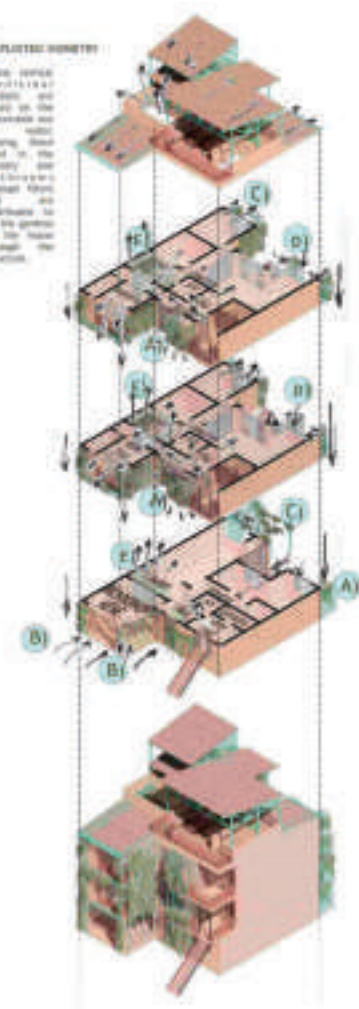
The marine plant helps to eliminate stresses of the respiratory system as well as headaches. Its main use is to crush the leaves and steam them. It improves circulation and is also used as a natural laxative.

This is why it is close to impossible, St. Augustine taught, to love oneself, and this might well prove the most desired condition there is: never be drawn down to sadness by generating a pain-by-cause to grow along the daylight.

As manufacturer is possible thanks to the materials that are produced in the

Experimental objectives

These results are highly significant and imply that the relationship between the use of water-saving devices and the quantity of water consumed is negative. Figure 2 and are distributed to all the members of the House through the Internet.



The problems caused by COVID-19 has shown the effectiveness that current cities have, due to their efficient planning. Lima, the most efficient in Latin America, has accessibility guarantees to basic services such as water, electricity, sewerage and a proper health system. In addition, Lima is the city with the worst air quality in the Continent, as it has PM2.5 (particles of 30 μm \times 2.5, a quality 3 times greater than those recommended by the WHO Institute of Energy Resources and the Ministry of Chicago).

It is often feared that the pandemic is in the country with the highest mortality rate in the world due to COVID-19 in the world devices. The impact of COVID-19 originates from the Hubei region (Wuhan) capital, currently in the city of Hubei will be minimized over the Gubei on the edge of the, in the district of Jiaojiao in Lanzhou, which is the most contained district in the country and will have great areas, being also the district with the most confirmed cases of coronavirus by COVID-19 in Metropolitan Lima.

META (2020)

This information is not for a use to promote the products, and may be the source of future jobs. They took refuge in their grounds, knowledge about medical plants, which were then abundant and fought the spread of this disease. As a result of this current pandemic, the healing space has been the most useful, and it is through the natural combination, the transmission and the scientific knowledge of the Islamic. Global community that we project a future that serves as a response to the lack of adjustment to the health environment, but because of the lack of COVID-19 illness, prevent the growth of many of them, related to nature that promote their health and maintain the beauty of the Islamic.

AL-FILSAFAH



RCTAM24

MANIFEST

THE PEOPLE WHO TALK TO THE PLANTS

HOUSING-SHIPIBA ANCESTRAL WISDOM CONSERVATION LABORATORY

How influential are we on the environment and he on us?

During this pandemic, we locked ourselves in our homes in the country with the highest mortality rate in the world due to COVID 19 (WHO), a product of its poor health system, poor urban planning and poor habitat care.

In its capital, Lima, the Shipibo Konibo community comes from the Peruvian jungle and will be relocated in search of an improvement in housing conditions to Caja de Agua in San Juan de Lurigancho.

Which is the most populated district in the country with the most confirmed cases of contagion by COVID-19 in Metropolitan Lima. MINSA (2020), which register high levels of precariousness in the environment and the home. according to URBESLAB (2021).

In which they have been removing the area from the water box forest, a small lung of the city due to the gases emitted in the centre of Lima raised by the direction of the led.

Despite the adversities that have passed, the community has been resilient with the help of its knowledge of aboriginal medicinal plants and from here, helping to cope with the symptoms of COVID 19, respiratory diseases and others.

We start by reflecting due to the changes produced by the pandemic, which is what a community and its environment need.

We think that cities can be regenerated from ancestral knowledge. This would happen with the insertion of the laboratory house that interprets the community's worldview and adapts to possible pandemics.

The proposal seeks to reconcile the Conibo Shipibo community with the city through their ancestral knowledge about plants; in addition to assessing the ways of living capable of improving their environment, showing that a forest can be reforested with a better habitat.

RCTAM25

GREEN RESILIENCE

Inserting the Shipibo Conibo community into self-sustainable housing

Location of the project:



The Shipibo Conibo community resides in the neighbourhood of Carragallo, Lima, Peru. In their current condition, they don't have optimal living conditions. Through a government plan, their population will be relocated to the district of Villa el Salvador, where they will develop as a society, motivating citizens to live surrounded by greenery, and thus change the grey aspect that characterises the city.



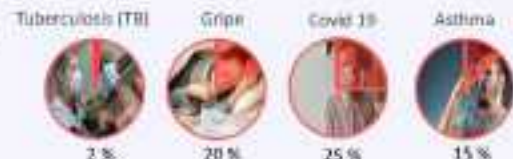
As a complement to the proposal, a housing solution influenced by the consequences of the covid 19 pandemic is planned. It is made up of a set of dwellings, which will achieve the insertion of new spaces in the home to face current and future diseases.

Exploited isometry of the dwelling



Respiratory diseases have become the third leading cause of visits to the doctor. The condition does not only affect infected people; their work, school and family life is often compromised as well, since in addition to decreased physical and mental performance, alertness may be affected, leading to continuous mood swings and increased irritability. (Habitat for humanity 2021)

Main respiratory infections in Lima (MINSA, 2021)



Recreational spaces

The pandemic is provoking feelings of collective psychosis, stress and anxiety in the population. Given such a scenario, the best way to take advantage of the quarantine is to engage in recreational activities at home. (J of Q, 2020)

Mist collector

The average relative humidity in Villa el Salvador varies between 80 and 100% (munives, 2021).

Each metre of netting can catch 4 to 15 litres per day (Portafuturo, 2017).

Controlling humidity levels and keeping them as low as possible helps reduce the incidence of asthma and gripe. (CDC, 2020)



Participating in recreational activities in pairs or groups strengthens the bonds between family members and friends at school, at work or in the community. (Salazar C, 2020)



RCTAM25

GREEN RESILIENCE

Inserting the Shipibo Conibo community into self-sustainable housing

The pandemic exacerbated and made visible the levels of precariousness and habitability of the housing system, the lack of access to basic services such as water and sewage, insufficient public space, connectivity, among other deficiencies in the poorest sectors of the city.

The mandatory quarantine time at home showed deficiencies inside our houses such as low levels of natural light or ventilation, the impossibility of implementing disinfection areas due to lack of space, among others, generating multiple diseases in families, such as depression, illnesses. respiratory diseases and in extreme cases, death.

The Shipibo Conibo community, currently located in a vulnerable condition in the Cantagallo neighbourhood of Lima, are part of a relocation program that plans to move to the community to an available land at the back of the Villa Panamericana in the district of Villa El Salvador, providing housing for 3,000 people.

The project aims to solve the needs of the community by providing growth opportunities, focusing on maintaining the culture and recreating a pleasant environment for families.

The housing design considers the health factor as a concern and the protection against a post-pandemic environment. The project includes a disinfection area at the entrance of the house and an exclusive bedroom for an infected family member. It is important to mention that the design takes into account the expansion of the building in time, transforming it into a multifamily housing building for three families. The housing complex includes recreational spaces and common open-air areas for social interaction among families.

Finally, the project revalues the identity of the Shipibo Conibo community, favours their insertion into society, and provides them with an environment in keeping with their customs, surrounded by vegetation.

RCTAM26

RCTAM26

JENENETE

INHABITED BY **WATER SPIRITS**, THE MOST POWERFUL BEINGS IN RORAI, CHARACTERIZED AS A BIG BOA.



WORLD OF WATERS

NON NETE

IT REFERS TO THE WORLD INHABITED BY **LIVING BEINGS**. THIS WORLD INCLUDES **SPIRITS OF PLANTS**, SUCH AS JORUNA, CACURUA, AWANUSCA, TOSKOCO, AMONG OTHERS.



OUR WORLD

PANSHINNETE

IT IS THE WORLD OF **SUNS** AND **SUN SPIRITS**. THE SHIBO NON-SO WORLDVIEW IS EXPRESSED THROUGH **KENE**, A CHARACTERISTIC DESIGN SYSTEM, WHICH IS EXPRESSED ON VARIOUS SUPPORTS.



YELLOW WORLD

JAKON NETE

SPACE WHERE SPIRITS OF **LIVING BEINGS ARRIVE**. THIS IS A WORLD FULL OF FLOWERS, FRUITS AND PLANTS THAT ONLY THE DOCTOR **MERAYA** CAN VISIT BEFORE HIS DEATH.

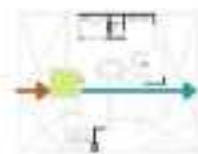
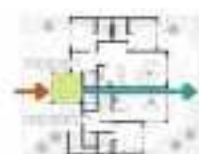


SUN PATHER

TASNOQUI

THE ART OF NATURE

TASNOQUI is a project in Lima, Peru, a project that involves the community of the Shisho-Guano community, who are the inhabitants of the Cantacalla area, known as the home of the Shisho-Guano. The project is a social and cultural intervention that aims to improve the quality of life of the community and to promote the recovery of the land and the recovery of the community.



"YELLOW HOUSE" with vegetation on the roof.



COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF **ORGANIC WASTE** FROM BIODEGRADABLE WASTE, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE **RIMAAC RIVER**, FOR LATER COMPOSTING.

WATER
RECOVERY



SEEDING THE **GUABA PLANT** IN THE RECOVERY OF THE **PROGRESSIVE RECOVERY OF THE LAND** INHABITED BY THE SHISHO-GUANO COMMUNITY IN CANTACALLA.

SYNTHETIC
SEEDING



PRODUCTION AND COLLECTION OF FOOD FOR THE **CONSUMPTION** OF THE COMMUNITY, OWNED BY THE SEEDS AND THE NEW FERTILIZED LAND.

FOOD
PRODUCTION



DESTINATION AND **PRESERVATION** OF THE SHISHO-GUANO CULTURE AND **BIOLOGICAL HABITS** FOR THE NEW GENERATIONS, POSSIBLE PRACICES AND FUTURE CITIES.

CULTURAL
PRESERVATION

RCTAM26

TASNOQUI: THE ART OF NATURE

It is innate in us to want to be part of a place or community; humans are like that, social and interdependent; However, we struggle with a hostile reality whose cultural, ideological and social differences impede this physical and mental interconnection.

The Shipibo-Conibo, a native community original from the Peruvian forest have lived in the Cantagallo settlement, nearby the Rímac River for more than 20 years. This segregated area was a temporal location that became permanent, where the community is also socially disconnected by city individualism; exposed to the lack of basic services, the uncontrollable river contamination, which even in the time of COVID-19, the authorities do not give priority to figure out.

Our proposal, TASNOQUI (which means to unify in Shipibo) is presented as an urban intervention that has housing as the main element. Inspired by the Shipibo-Conibo's worldview, who worship nature such as water, land, plants, biodiversity and spiritual elements in their daily living, the proposal plans to rebirth Cantagallo through a sustainable design based on the ancestral technics of its community.

The proposal consists of the sowing of Guaba trees, a species that provides food for the community, while the fall of its leaves allows the regeneration of degraded soil; For this reason, the organic matter discarded from the Rímac River will be reused as plant fertilizer (compost) inside the workshop. In this way, a regeneration cycle is set for the use of Cantagallo's natural components; being the workshop, strategically located in the house, a link that allows a dialogue between the different generations of the family for their traditions and culture preservation.

In this pandemic, where we have been in isolation and virtuality, the Shipibo-Conibo community still shows us that we can have a genuine connection with the environment if we begin to listen.

Thank you