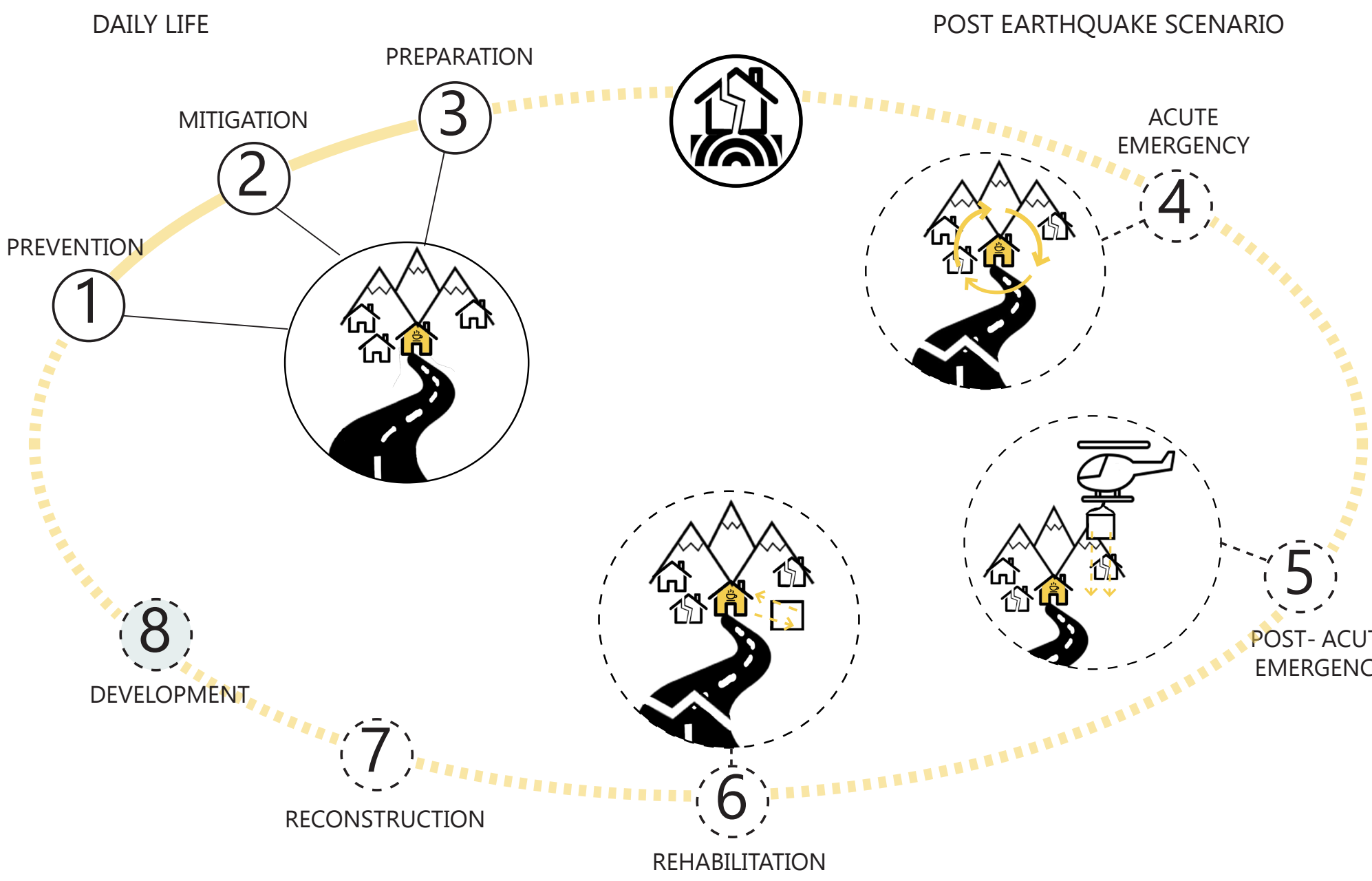


Stand Strong - Social practices as resilience-makers

HOW DOES IT FUNCTION WITHIN THE DRR FRAMEWORK?

A replicable measure that can be applied to similar territories/cases in order to intervene in the prevention phase, but having effects on the later stages. Interventions to increase

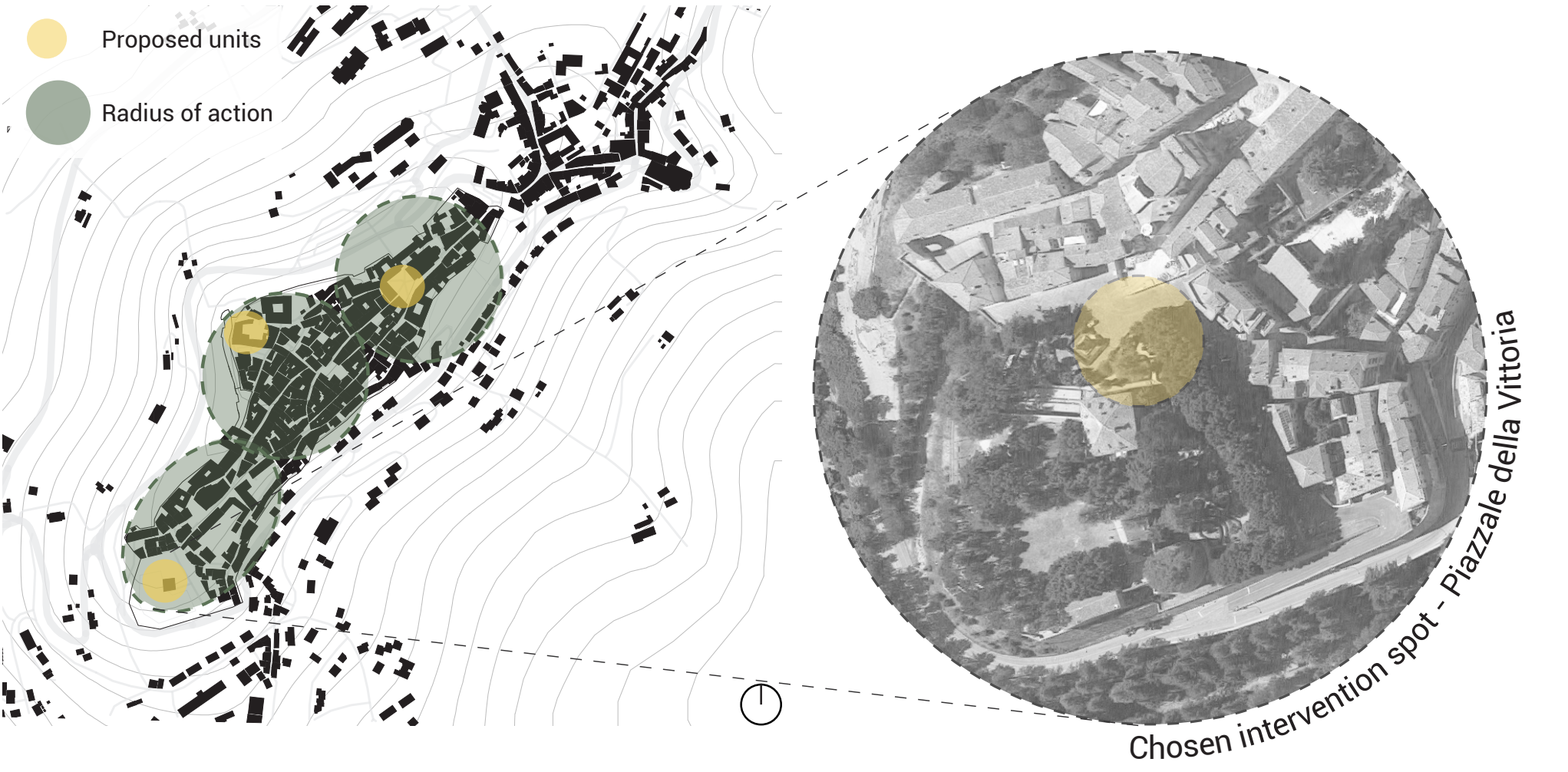
safety, security, and resilience of the territory and the towns themselves.



POSSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION SPOTS

The possible implementation spots were chosen for fulfilling the characteristics of being close/inside an earthquake safe space, being near public spaces in the dense town fabric. Three

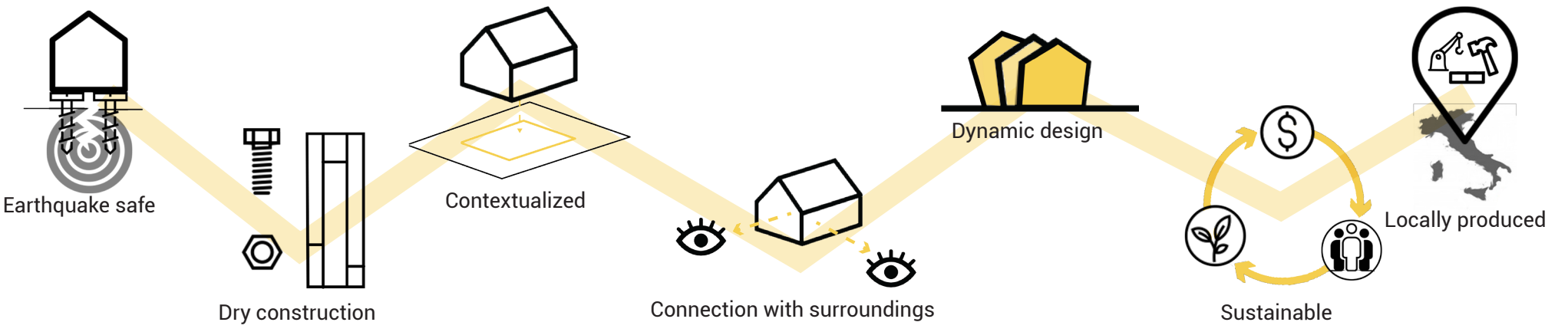
possible locations for these interventions were selected, but the final proposal is focusing on one of them.



DESIGN PARAMETERS

The study of references and the analysis of the context, lead to the definition of seven main design parameters that the design

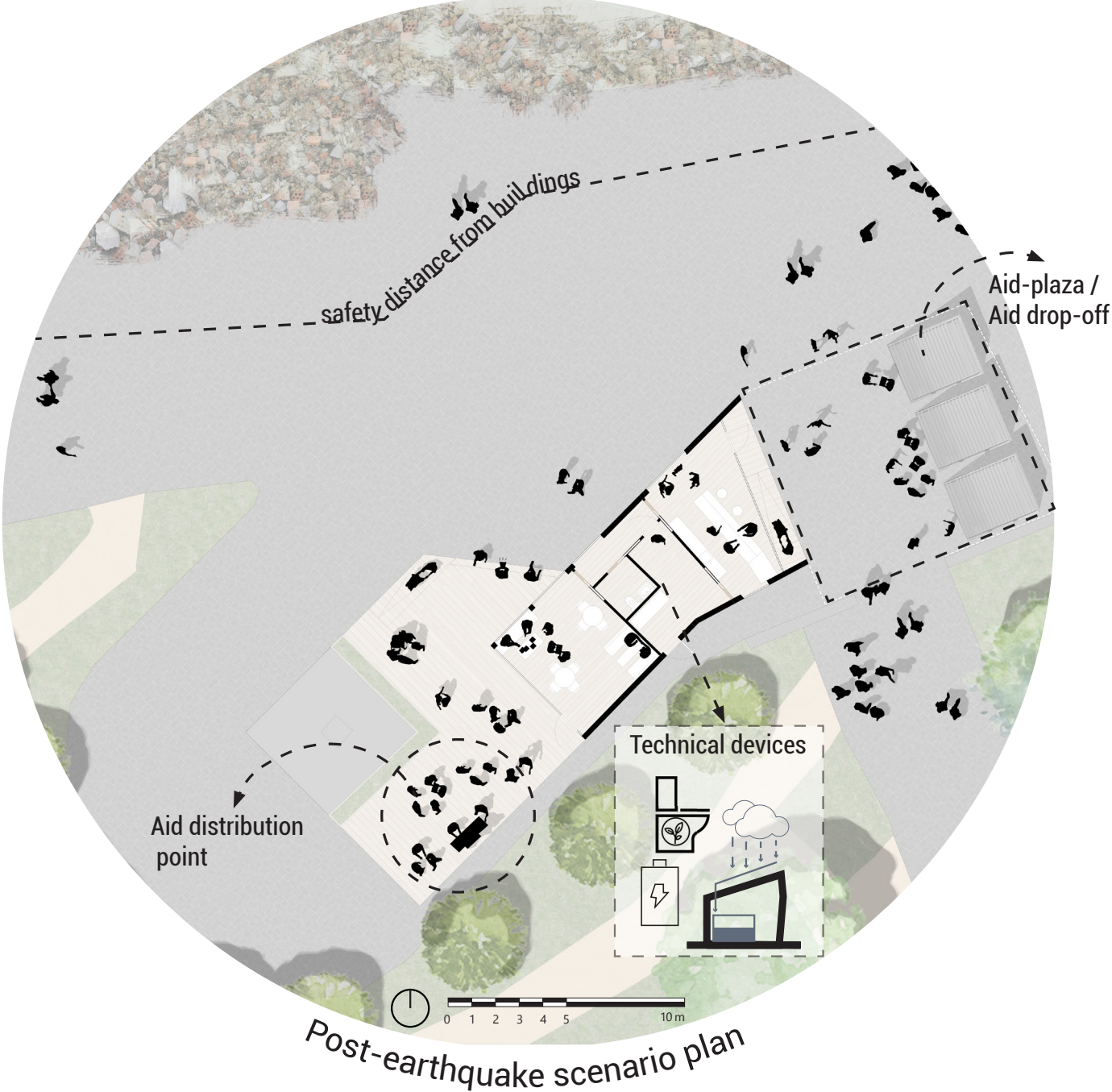
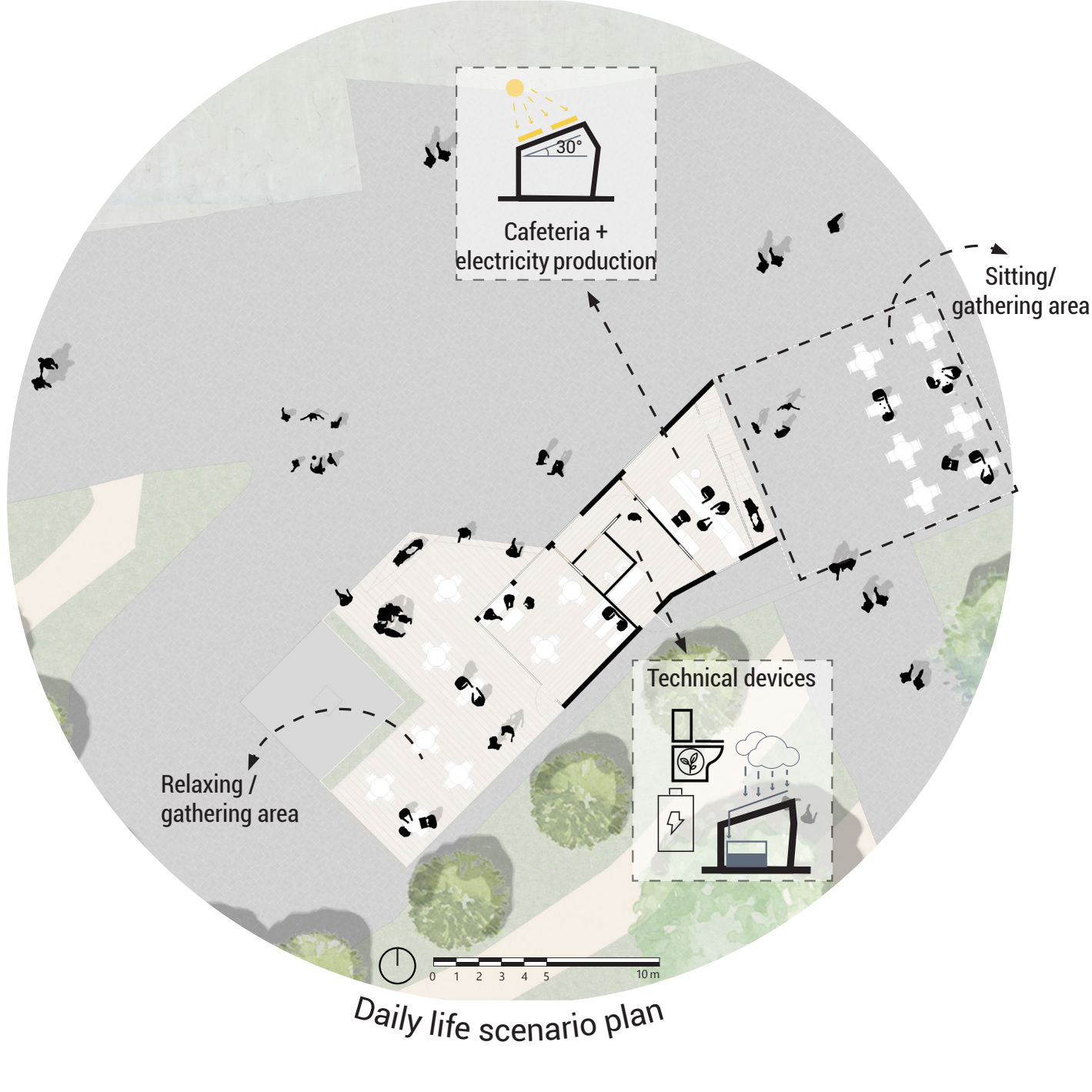
should potentially be based on.



THE PROPOSAL

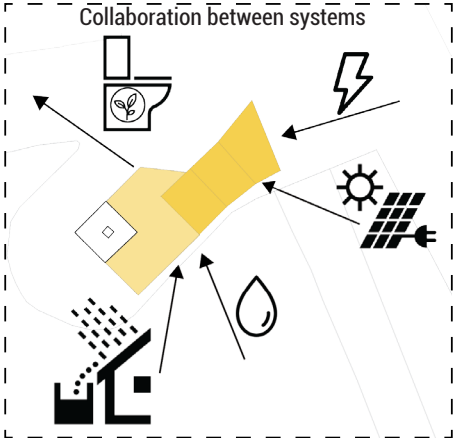
The intervention is a unit that host functions that adapt to the scenario (daily life vs. post-earthquake). The core of these units

is the function of the cafeteria, that, as seen, is an anchor point for these communities.

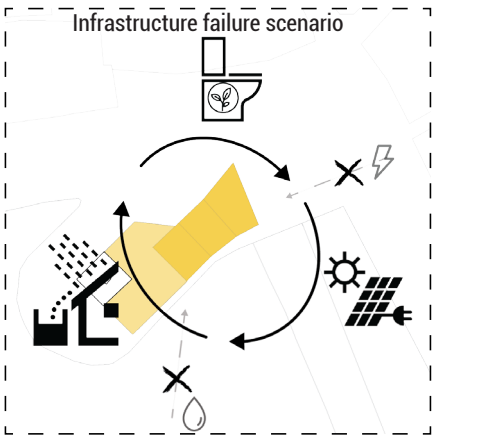


Technical systems

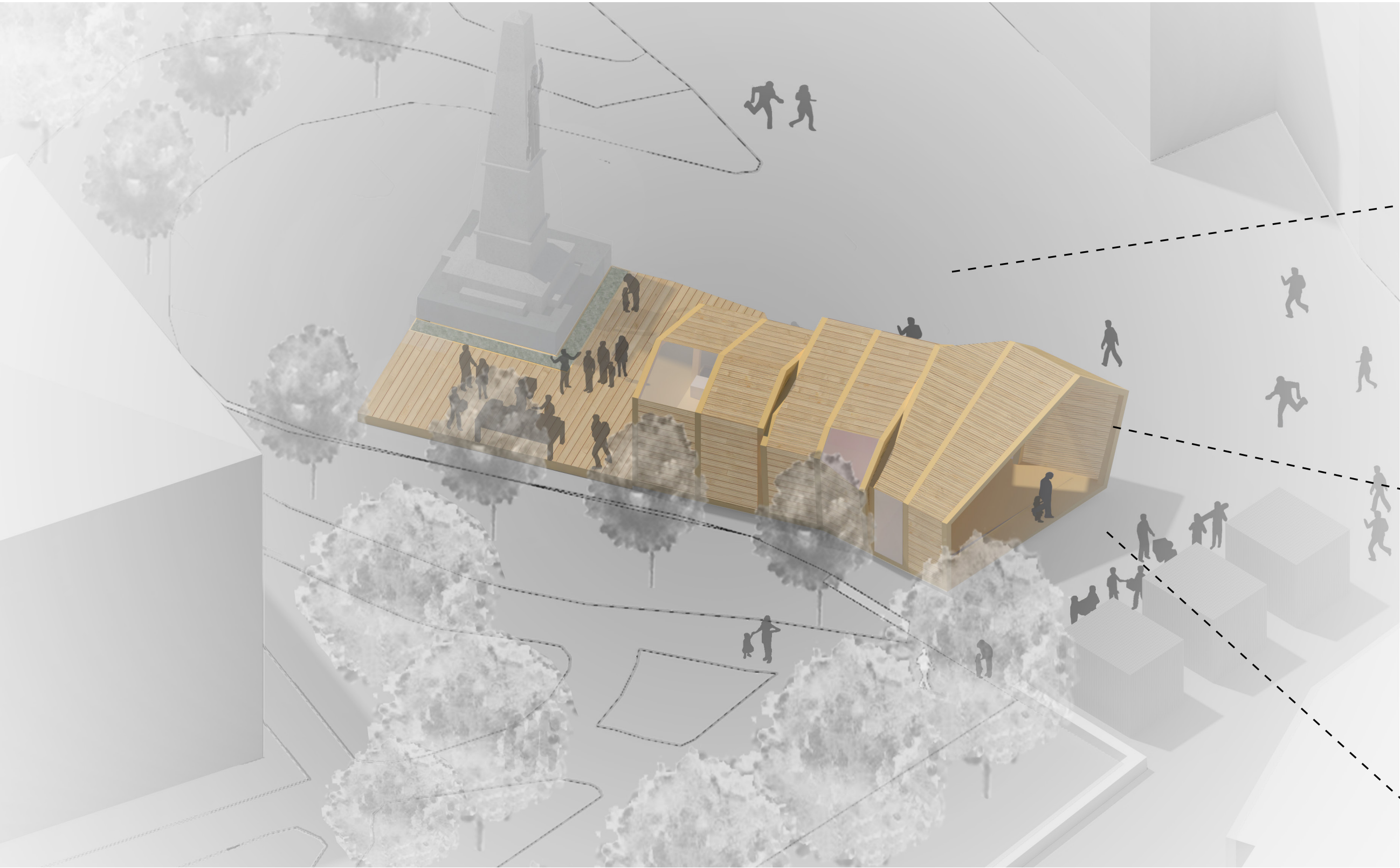
The building is equipped with two installation systems: one is the electricity and water supply from the city grid/infrastructure and the other consists of technical devices such as the compost toilet, the rainwater collection & purification system, and the pv panels + storage battery.



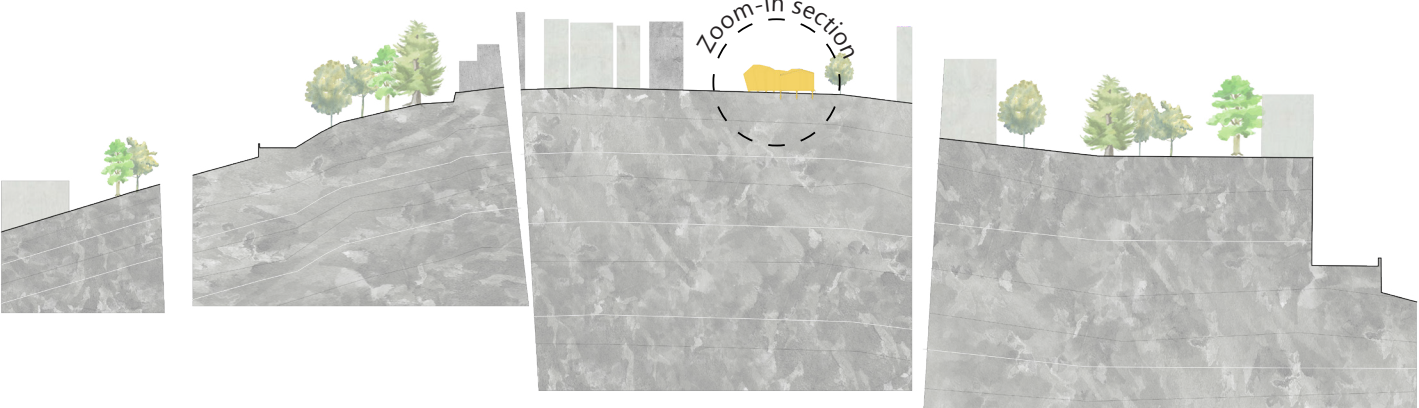
In a "daily life" scenario, the two systems work together.



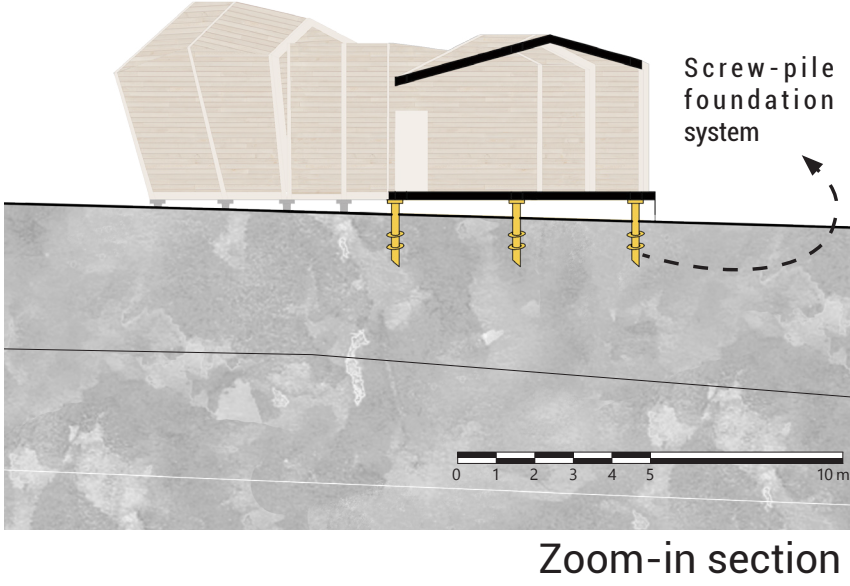
In a "post-earthquake" scenario, in case of a failure of the city infrastructure, the building becomes self-sustained, thanks to its technical devices.



Post-earthquake scenario



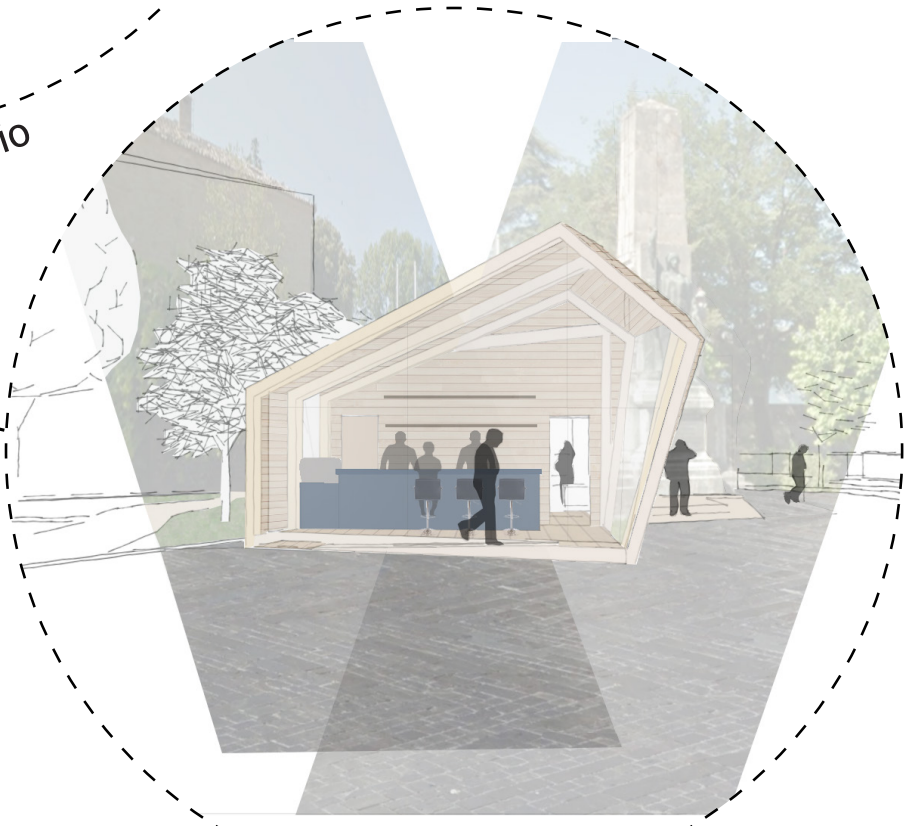
"When the earth breaks, these are the things that STAND STRONG"



Zoom-in section



Daily life scenario



Daily life scenario

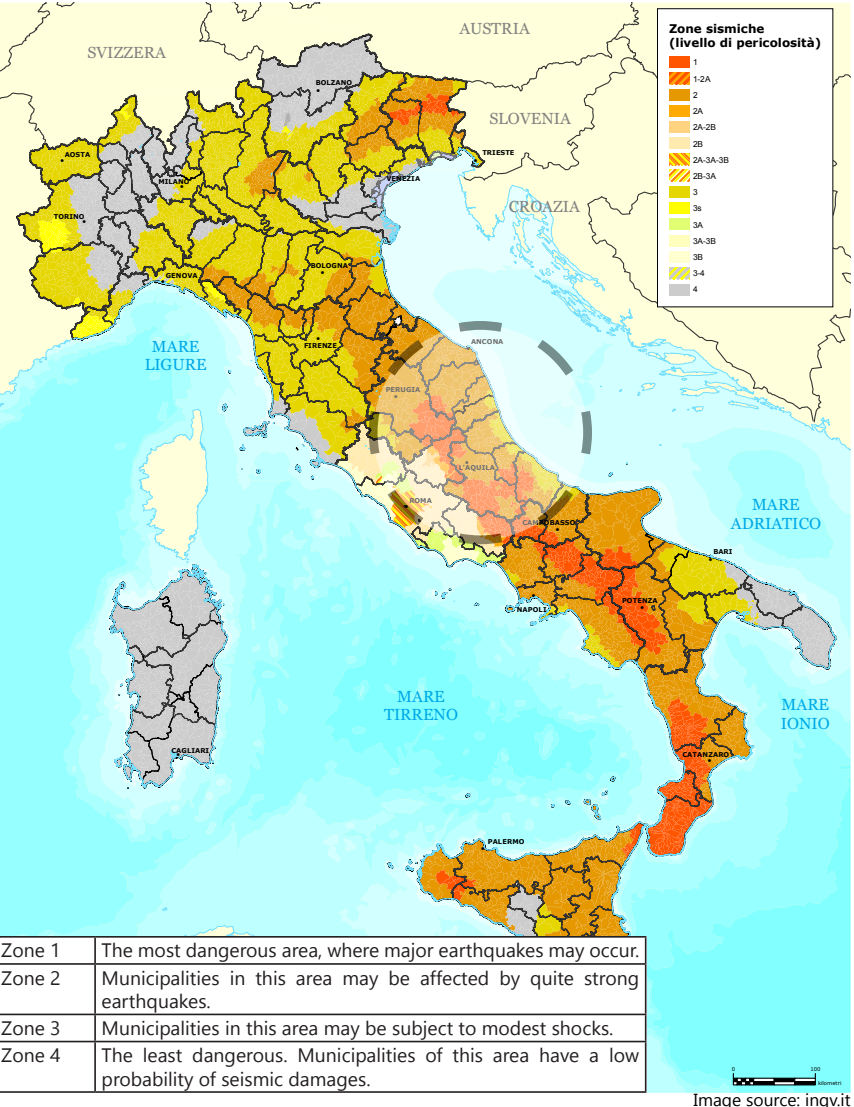


Post-earthquake scenario

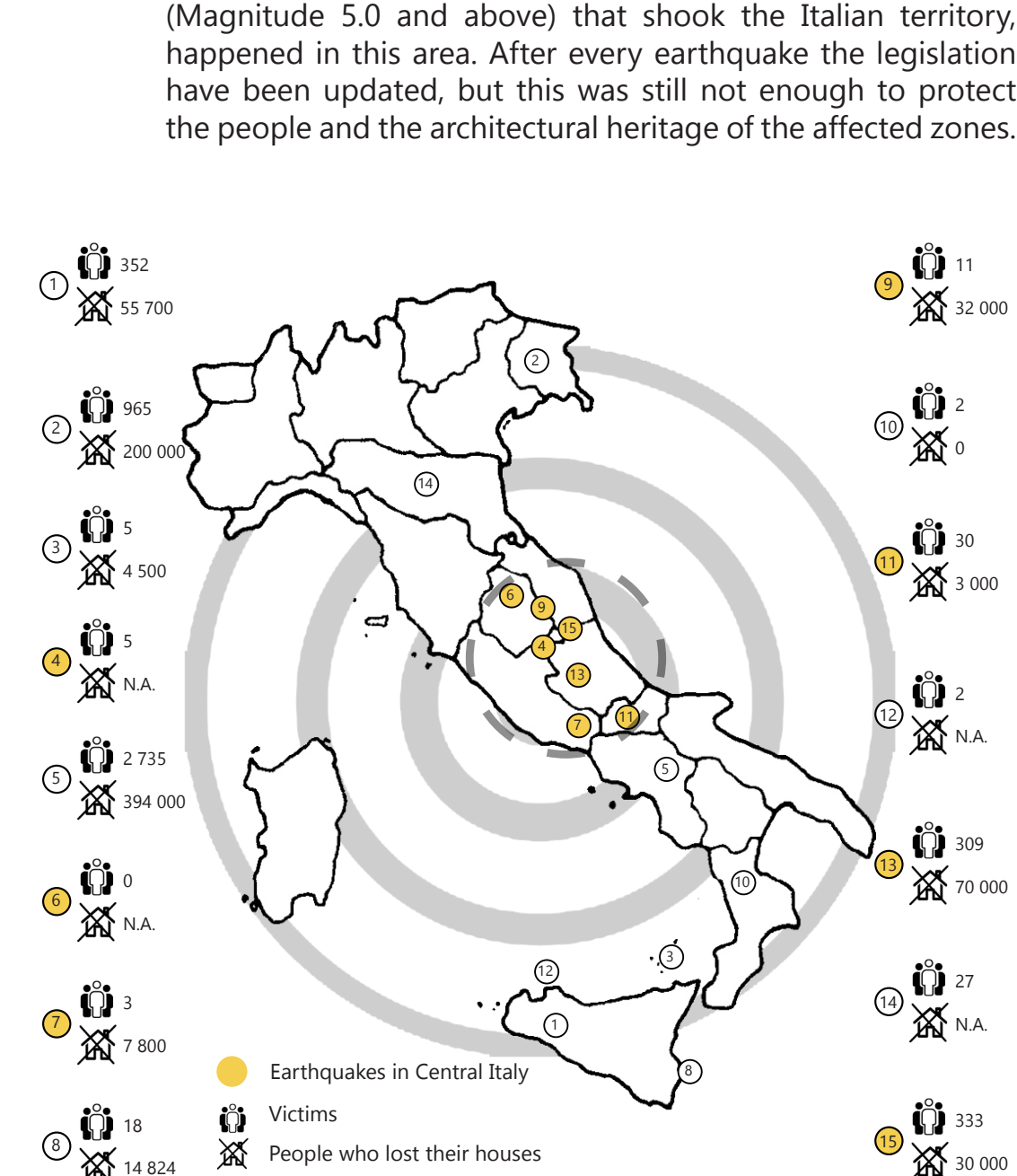
Stand Strong - Social practices as resilience-makers

AREA IDENTIFICATION

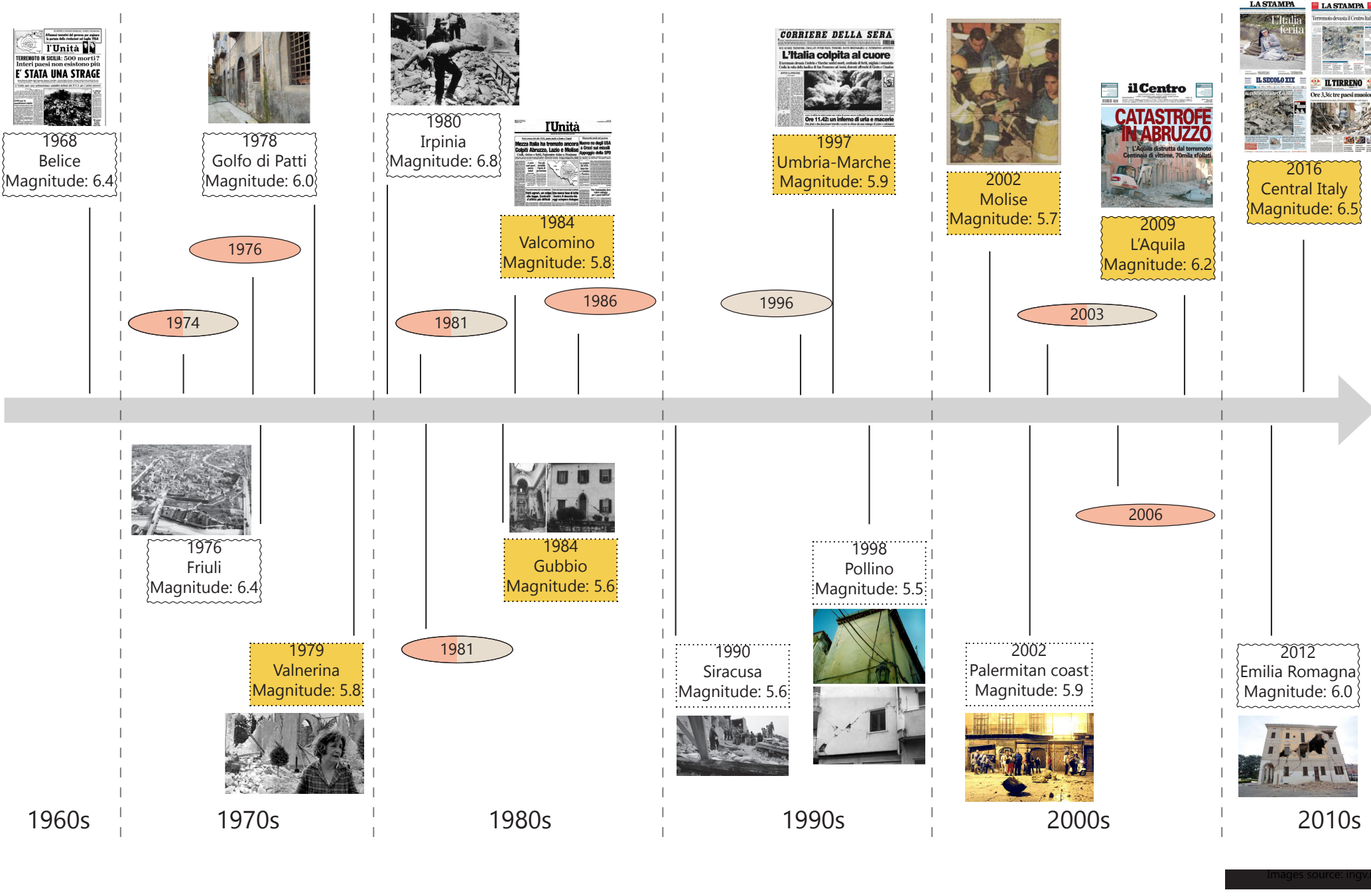
The project aims to tackle the risk of earthquake in Central Italy. More specifically, the area that was recently hit by a seismic sequence, which started in 2016 and continued until the first months of 2018. Central Italy is historically a seismic zone. In fact, only in the last 50 years, 7 out of 15 major earthquakes



Seismic classification



Major earthquakes in the past 50 years



Earthquake history 1968-2018

FOCUS AREA POTENTIALS



Cafeteria as social practices keeper

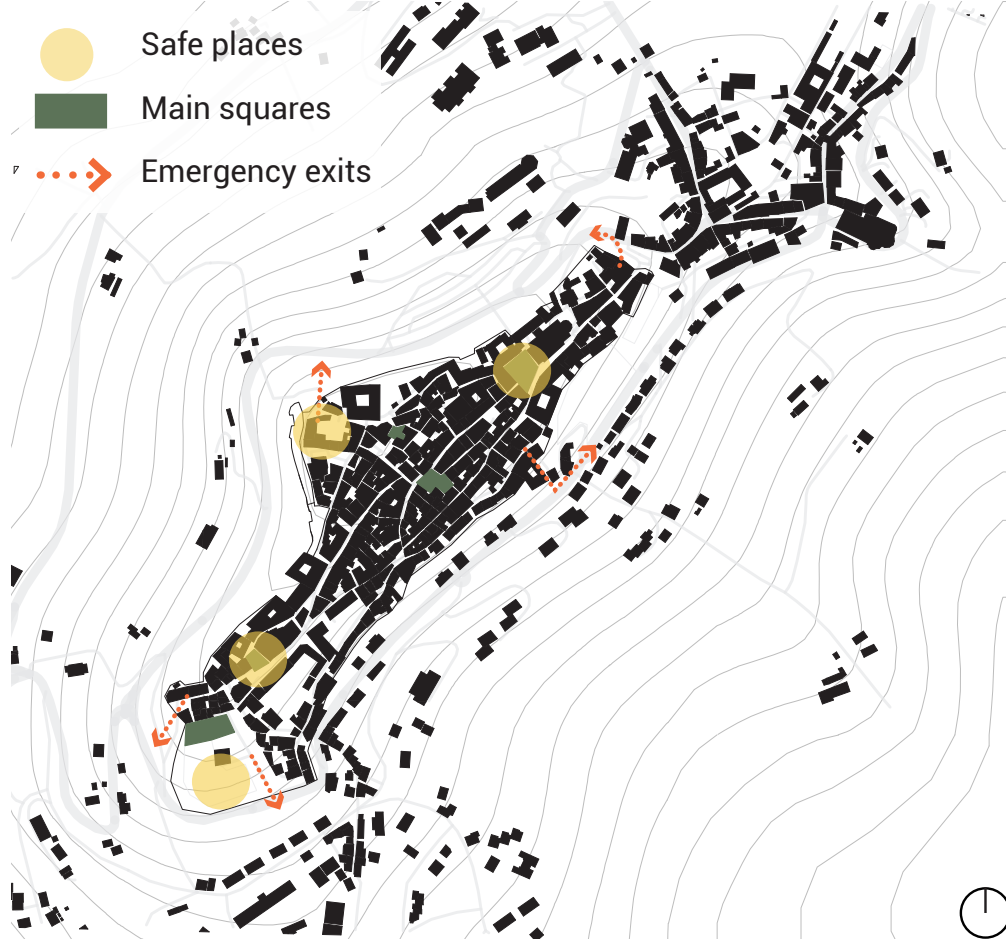
“... as soon as you take a step, everybody already knows, even before you move... The hunger for gossip, that the people from the villages have in their DNA, gets satisfied in that mystic and almost transcendental place: the bar/cafeteria...”
Unknown

“... You can go out to the [local] bar only for a coffee, knowing that you will certainly find somebody you know and with whom you can have a chat [starting from the bar owner himself]...”
Unknown

CHOSEN TESTBED TOWN

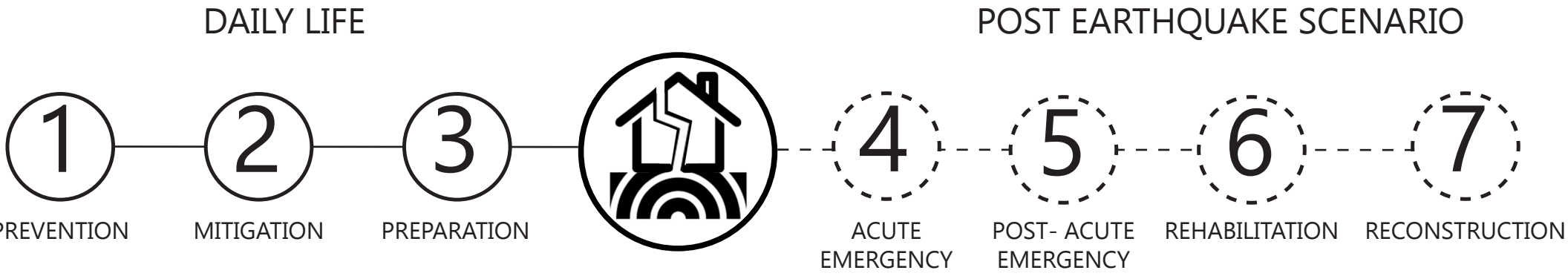


Aerial view of the town of Camerino

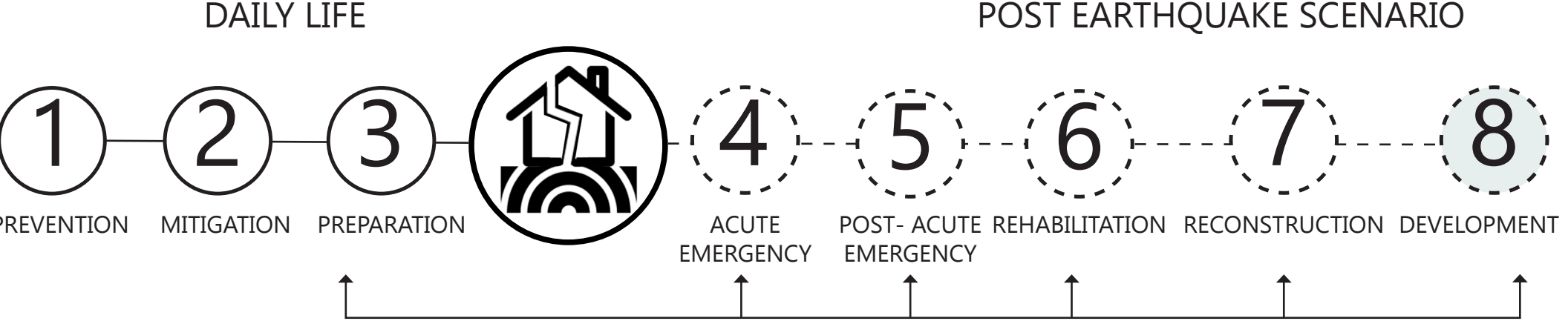


DRR OVERVIEW

National procedure. The current national procedure is use by the Civil Protection Department and it is a 7 steps distasters risk



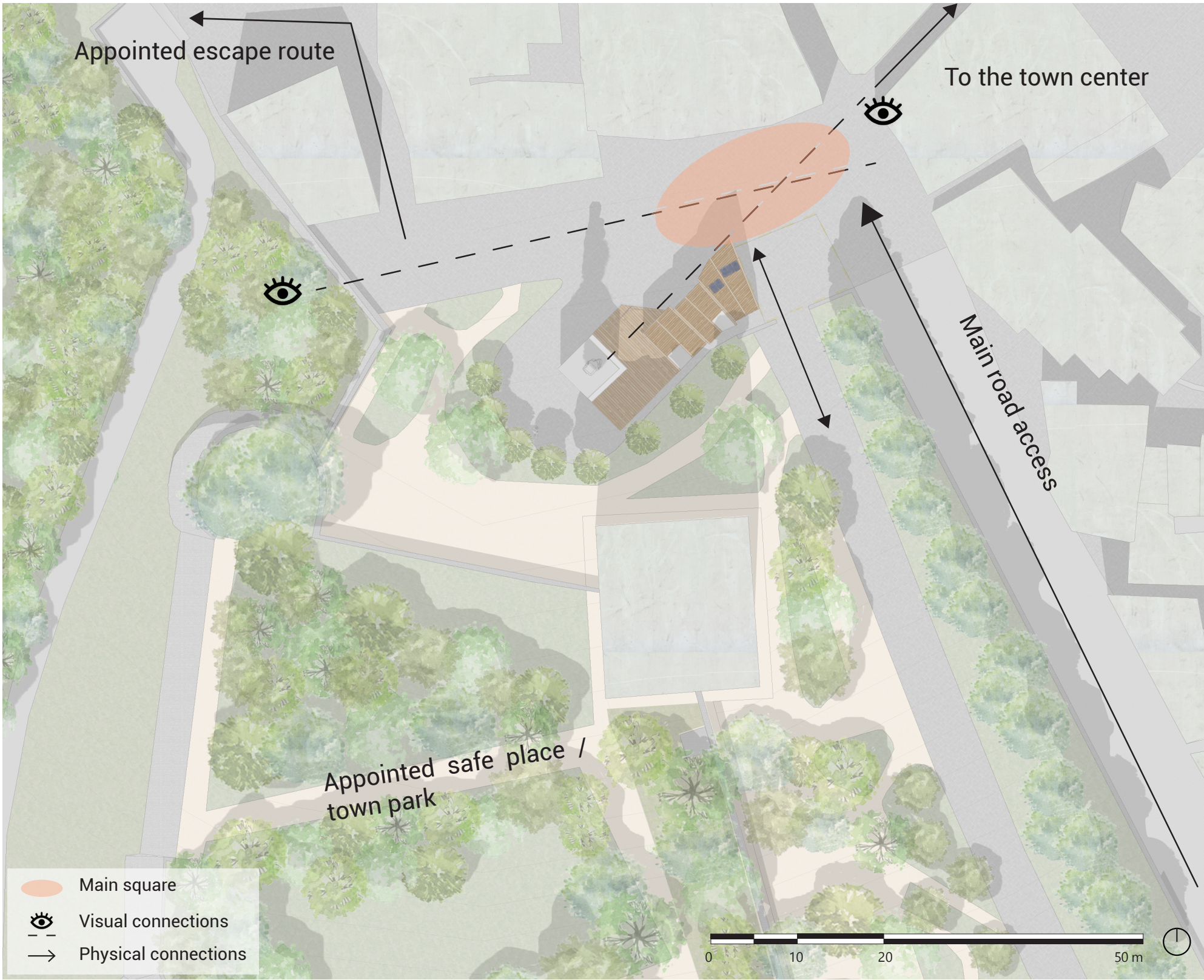
Adaptive strategy. Strategic plan, proposed by Cucinella Architects, with 8 steps for the management of earthquakes and risks. Same linear configuration as National Procedure, but with the addition of one step, that connects with the precedent



management strategy. A linear strategy, based on consecutive actions.

phases of the process. A strategy that adapts to the context and to the reaction of the community to the first interventions. A combination of immediate actions (even teporary ones) and visions for future development.

SITE ANALYSIS



Site Analysis/Plan

