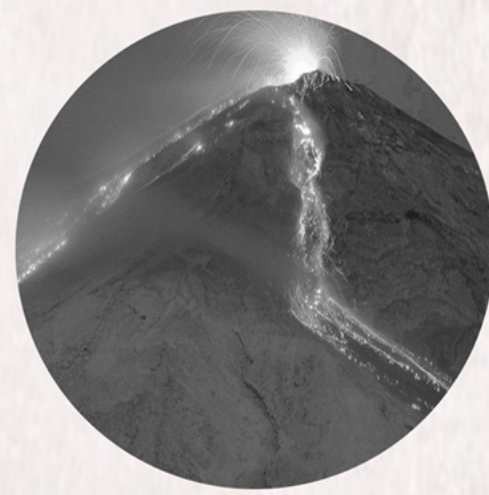


REGENERATIVE COMMUNITIES

creating social and ambiental regeneration



AFFECTED AREA



Reconstructive communities

Our project is focused in the remaking of the villages devastated by Volcan de Fuego's catastrophe. We aim to reestablish its structure and function, understanding that it's imposible to recover the actual village, but we do can replicate its essence and spirit by conceptualizing its cultural trends and social structure through its remains and people. We are applying **SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN ARCHITECTURE** contemplating important factors and elements that were part of the villages' identity, enhancing the integration of its nature and generating a direct relationship with the villagers.

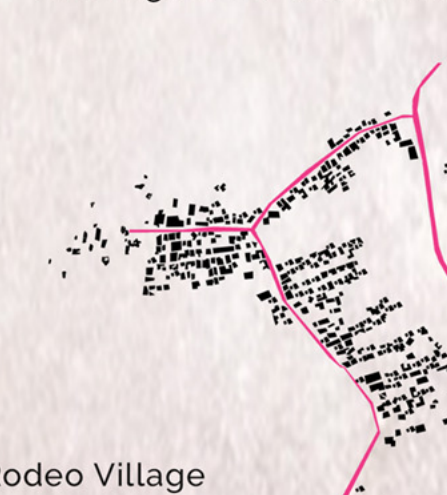
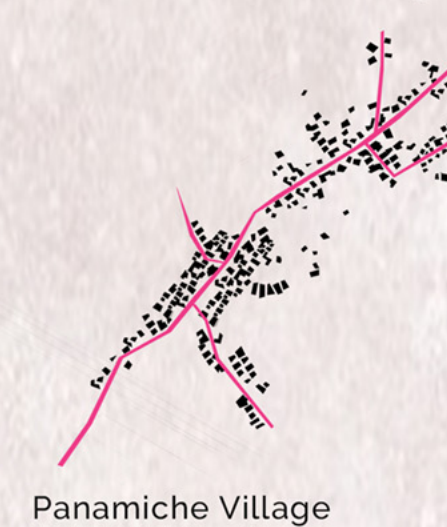


On June 3rd, Guatemala faced one of the most violent natural disasters in its history. The Volcan de Fuego erupted throwing away a pyroclastic flows, a deadly mixture of hot gas, volcanic matter, ash, mud and rocks.

The flows reached a speed of 200 km per hour and extended for about 40 km, causing sever ematerial damage, leaving hundreds of homeless people, affecting thousands of people and killing over a hundred more. The volcanoes eruption destroyed and even buried many communities.



Communities affected by de eruption



NEIGHBORHOOD PLAZA

This place helps to strengthen social networks, and it builds community. Each neighborhood plaza will have specialized urban equipment that responds to the pre-existing social dynamics in each destroyed village.

LINEAL PARK

The neighborhood squares converge in a linear park that crosses the project and forms a public space of cohesion between different cultures; the park breaks the urban residential plot with the collective areas of the complex and provides a dynamic and multifunctional space for the population.

NATURAL RESERVE

The Natural Reserve reincorporates an isolated area and gains public space for the recreation of the city, stormwater runoff management, and a protective barrier during floods. This is based on a strategy of environmental regeneration of the wetland revaluation of the water resource.
Site a recreational use that integrates the biotic cycles of the place.

EDUCATION AREA

Is foreseen as an area of primary education, at the service of the community, which is configured as a space of social cohesion between the different communities, avoiding segregation and the isolation of new neighborhoods. This space also can work as a refuge for other communities in future natural disasters.

SPORTS AREA

The soccer fields were important at the destroyed villages, the new sports rea is designed to bring communities together, developing social capital and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.

MEMORIAL PARK

A natural disaster memorial park is needed to memorialize all the survivors and victims of this terrible disaster, to tell stories of survival and loss, to encourage people surmounting the tragedy bravely, and to provide a refuge for future disasters.

REGENERATIVE COMMUNITIES

creating social and ambiental regeneration

THE NEW SITE

Since the site has virgin nature, contrary to most urbanizations that raze existing plantations, the design proposes to conserve most of it to consolidate the outdoor space as a public net of parks. The design carefully articulates paths and natural corridors that are protagonists of the public streets and plazas, and recalls the landscape of the towns lost by the catastrophe of the volcano. A series of plazas appear to spawn randomly within the urban fabric, each plaza designed to host different activities, enriching the urban space to build and maintain community dynamics and at the same time retaining certain privacy that gives a detached house.

COMMUNITY DNA TRANSPLANTATION

ABOUT THE DESTROYED VILLAGES



San Andres Osuna village

This community used to get together and celebrate their customs and traditions on their soccer field.



Panimanche village

this was a village of weavers working together outside their homes, all the streets were pedestrians.



El Rodeo village

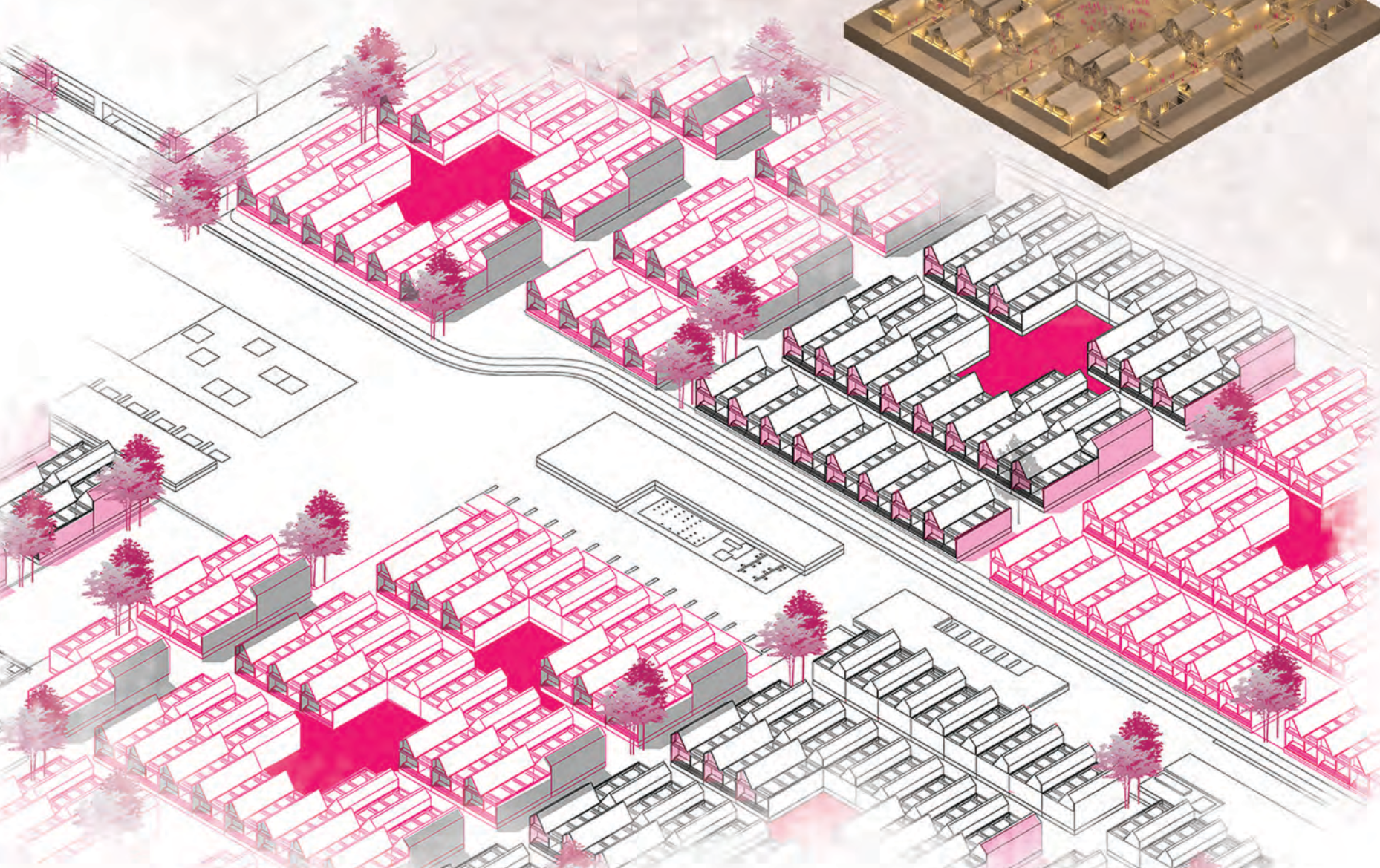
Neighborhood life was developed in the community washing pools. The town was bordered by a road.



San Miguel los Lotes village

Its layout was formed by 2 blocks of housing separated by a pedestrian corridor, the town was bordered by a road

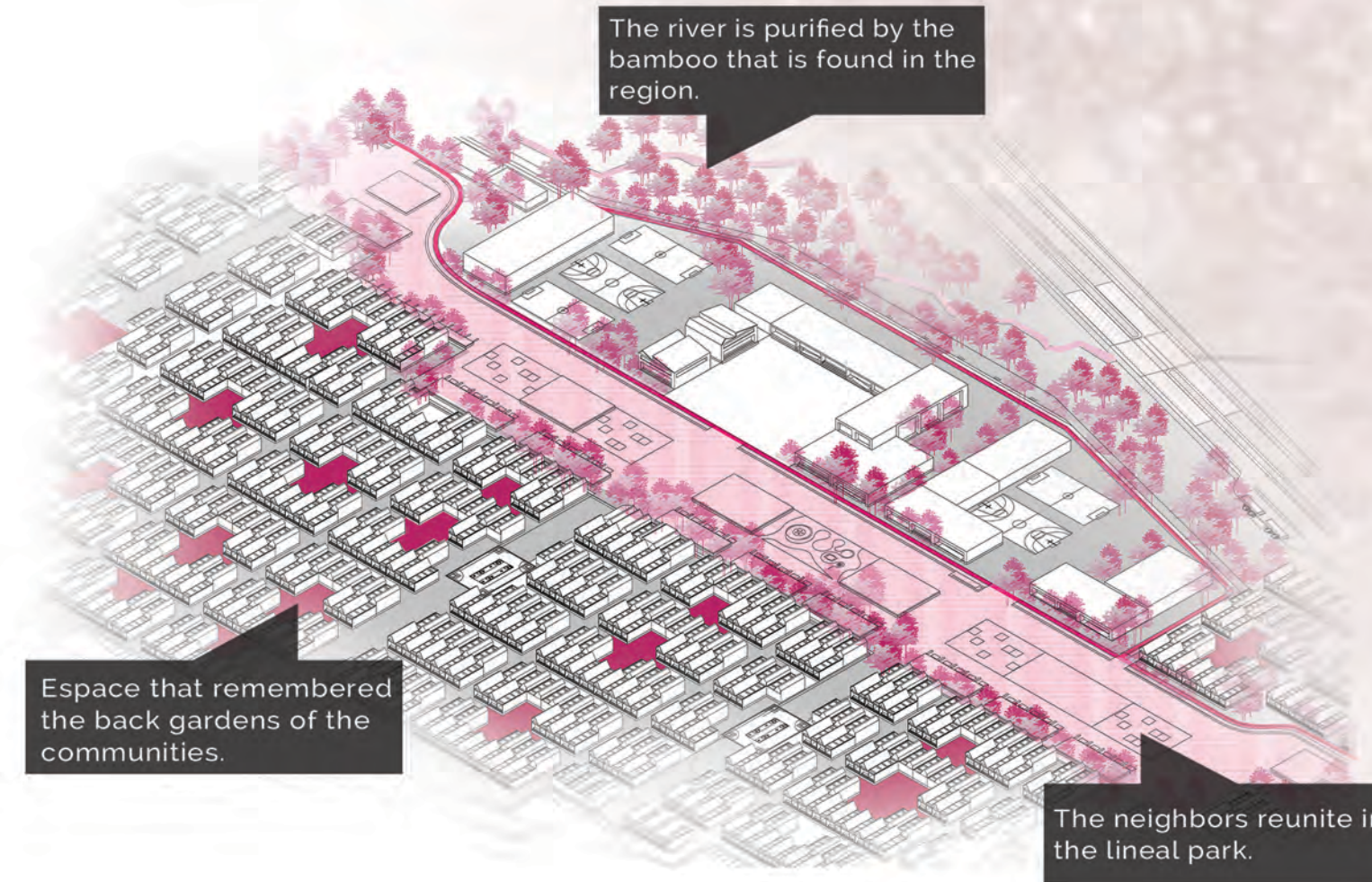
The neighborhood squares form the heart of the public space of each reconstructed village, this space is designed to recreate the dynamics and activities that were performed on a daily basis in these villages, recognizing them as part of the essence of the communities.



Sense of the place
The sense of the place is rescued as a response to the geographical territory, making architecture part of the natural environment.

Since the site has virgin nature, contrary to most urbanizations that raze existing plantations, the design proposes to conserve most of it to consolidate the outdoor space as a public net of parks. The design carefully articulates paths and nature corridors that are protagonists of the public streets and plazas, and recalls the landscape of the towns lost by the catastrophe of the volcano. A series of plazas appear to spawn randomly within the urban fabric, each plaza designed to host different activities, enriching the urban space to build and maintain community dynamics and at the same time retaining certain privacy that gives a detached house

With that understanding, we then develop the project in 4 basic postulates:



It's proposed as the collective construction of a contemporary urban landscape with a strong identity, developing a regionally characterized architecture, in a project that evolves over time and rescues the cultural values of populations affected by natural disasters.

LIVING IN NATURE



LINEAL PARK



NATURAL RESERVE



MEMORIAL PARK

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The next principle is the occupation of nature as a social capital, against the model of housing that privatizes the green space for personal use our project democratizes it. The green space constitutes 35% of the project, which is organized in different hierarchies of public space: the first is the **biological reserve** that has the purpose of maintaining the natural resource and protecting the birth of water that arises in it, next is the green corridor that works as a point of convergence between the neighborhoods and creates an axis of connection that crosses the project. In third place are the community squares as spaces for recreation and fourthly, we propose pedestrian corridors between dwellings.

THE INDIVIDUALITY IN THE URBAN PROPOSAL

CASA REGENERA

We propose a change of the scale and structure of the quotidian space, whose measures are obtained by the reinterpretation of the housing of the victims of the eruption and design guidelines born from understanding of the dreams of a new home and neighborhood that the future residents expressed through a participatory process. The project deals with the diversification of spatial scales, situating itself as a middle point that sifts the macro scale of the city, and the small scale of the nearby rural area.



1st PHASE

A temporary unit was given by TECHO which is an NGO that helped the affected communities by volcan de Fuego.



2nd PHASE

We designed an incremental house, recycling the temporary unit that starts as a single space and turns into multiple spaces as the family possibilities allow them.



TYPE 1

The family can continue to build the roof covering the modular space that can operate flexibly according to the need of the family. They can use this space as a direct help to the family and the neighborhood economy.



TYPE 2

The family grows as well as the incremental house, a second floor creating more rooms and, a living space to rest.



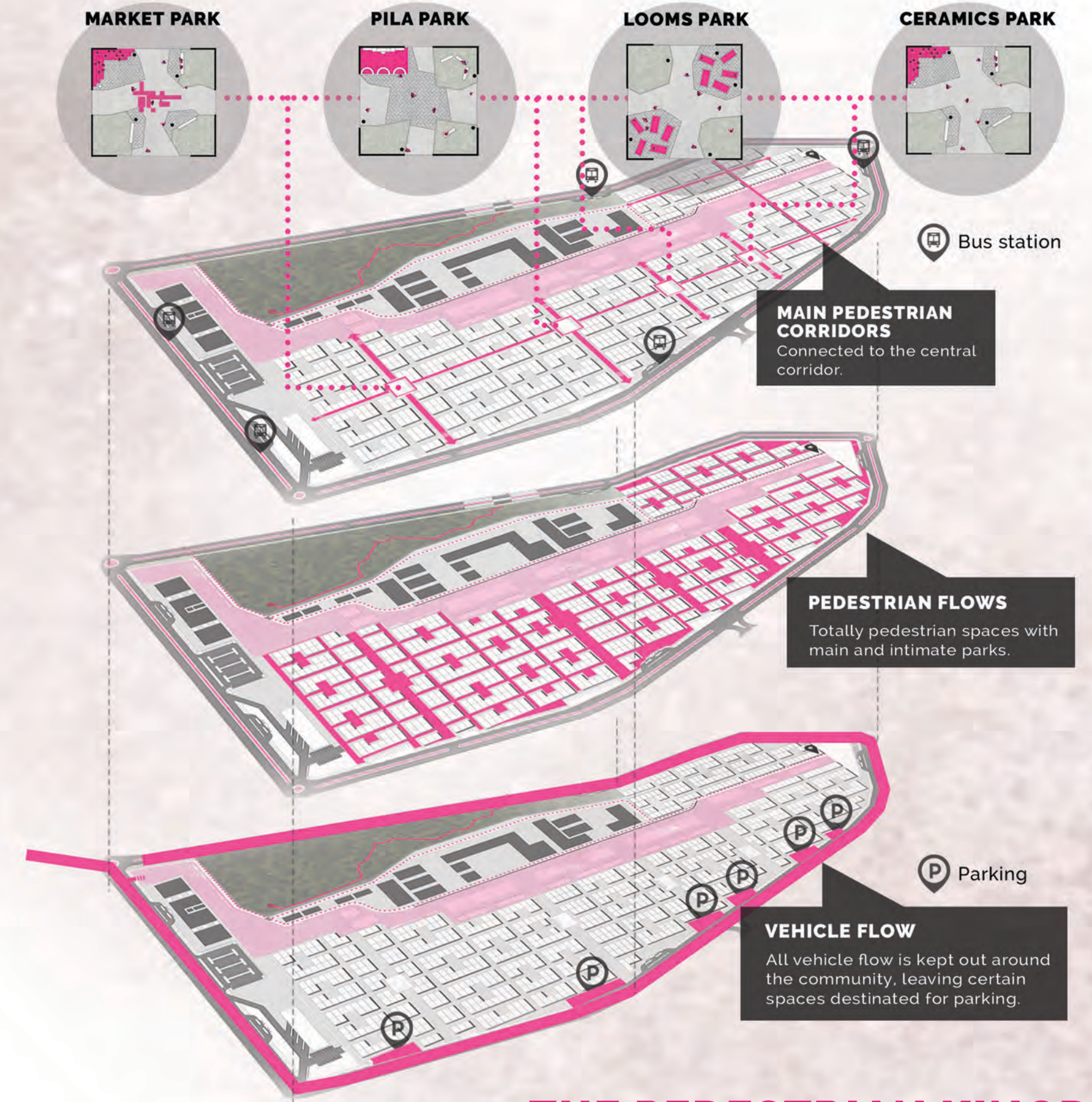
TYPE 3

The third floor is built for large families or multiple families living in the same house.



Small fronts

It is proposed as a progressive development that allows diversity in the conformation of the urban context, avoiding the immense heterogeneity of this type of projects. The urban configuration sought to replicate the local tradition of the rural urban landscape of the destroyed villages.



THE PEDESTRIAN KINGDOM

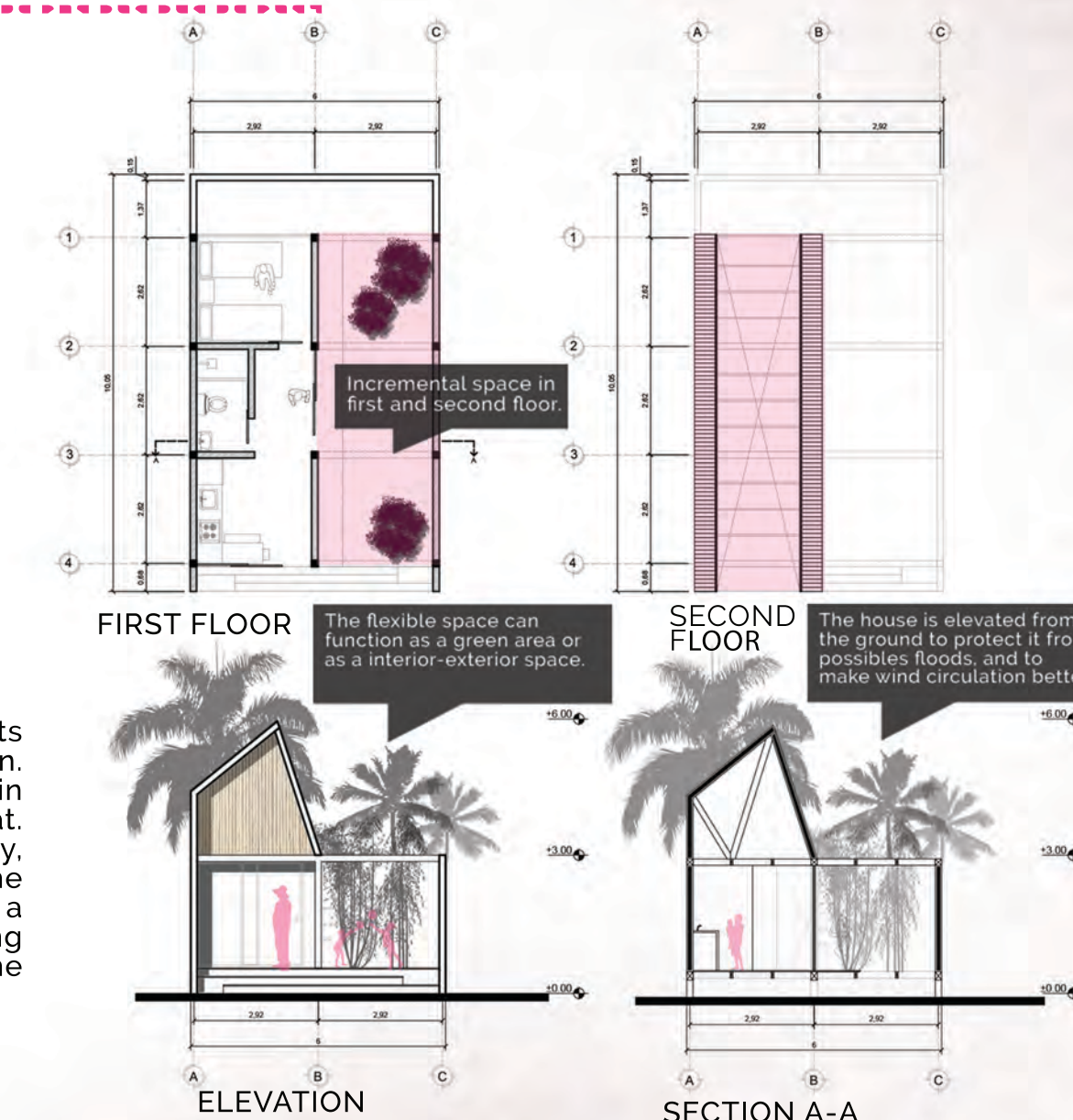
The third principle is the controlled access of the automobile onto the site to keep the soil, as a pedestrian realm and as the citizen's place of meeting. This also serves as the means of mobilization accustomed in the villages destroyed by the Volcan de Fuego. In terms of housing, the project proposes a space in which you can grow and live in a flexible way, delivering a solid core that supports basic needs and changing activities, with different guided options for growth and personalization of the property.



Main pedestrian corridors



Spaces destined for parking and bus station.



CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSITY

It's proposed as a flexible design that meets the changing needs of a changing population. We are permissive in the variety of results in the human environment and in the habitat. This does not only result in physical diversity, but in a diversity of intangible values. The project aims to materialize the values of a rich and culturally diverse society, returning them to a popular context and enriching the social fabric.