

GUIDELINES OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN FOR RESILIENT CITIES.

Author: Dr. Yureilis Olivera; Arch.

"RESILIENT WAYS, build communities respectful of human dignity, through collaboration and exchange." Jim Davidson

That is the main objective of the construction of human settlements RESILIENT WAYS, my contribution to it in a first delivery (I hope) is the management model, ordered in phases that facilitate strategies, structuring processes, actions that are carriers, used from new contexts with urban and architectural innovation with positive impacts on the development of these communities.



It is this order of ideas, I put below the strategies and actions in the management for the development of Resilient Ways communities, which have been divided into phases, for a better understanding:

STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES RESILIENT WAYS.

PHASES: 1-Participation and public debate. 2-Location. 3. Territory.

PHASES: 4. Urban Structure. 5. Urban Space. 6. Endowment and Equipment.

PHASES: 7. Green areas. 8. Low density. 9. Propose an architectural model of housing

Produced by: Dr. Olivera Y. (2.017)



- I. **Phase 1: Participation and public debate:** create the Bases of the communities of Camino Resiliente through the opinion and free contribution of all interested parties, through the website of the community, chats and creation of virtual groups and face to face, in order to create strategies

common that can be developed according to the specific situation of each settlement.

- II. **II. Phase 2: Location:** an analysis of each area where the different communities will be developed in a resilient manner should be carried out, in order to provide precise answers that are distinguished by their physical, natural, socioeconomic, cultural and urban characteristics.
Bioclimatic and using solar energy: the actions must be oriented to the development of bioclimatic architectural projects with the integration of renewable energies applying the principles of solid construction.
Quality of the model: a bioclimatic housing design with high energy efficiency must be developed, with a balanced and community urban morphology in a harmonious context with coexistence with new and existing natural elements.
- III. **Phase 3: Territory:** take into account the environmental quality of the environment, the risk of isolation, the need for transport and movement, the access roads, the quality of the urban space.
- IV. **IV. Phase 4: Urban Structure:** creation of a meeting area, as a daily framework for the social relationship allowing continuous contact with nature. Implement a garden housing concept, implement visual reference points.
- V. **V. Phase 5: Urban Spaces:** implementation of traditional spaces such as: squares, streets of meetings, boulevards, large green areas. Locate a pedestrian and bicycle network in order to promote alternative urban mobility systems with an attractive landscape.
- VI. **Phase 6: Equipment and equipment:** between the systems of green areas and open spaces that encourage interaction
- VII. **VII. Phase 7: Green Areas:** design of parks, green corridors, naturalized open spaces, gardens, artificial lagoons, fountains and water games.

VIII. VIII. Phase 8: Low density: a low population density is recommended to stimulate pedestrian movements in contact with urban spaces, nature and communication.

IX. IX. Phase 9: Propose an architectural model of housing; with the natural environment as a support for the urban model, create green systems where ecological corridor designs are presented with a relationship between the morphology of the land and the urban design of the city, creating visual links and functional between the internal green system and the elements of the adjoining territory; promote pedestrian movements.

Promote the diversity of people and families; propose bioclimatic architecture and urbanism considering the principles of energy saving and integration of renewable energies and the application of healthy construction guidelines with a variety of spaces that respect the environment.

Which optimizes the management of resources, limits the emission of waste, uses the rational use of energy, maintains energy savings use renewable energy and are healthy buildings that recover the advantages of living in the countryside living in the city combined with the best of the technology.



By ordering the project in phases, it is easier to carry out the project in stages studied and raised with the community.