

flujos
 ● transporte público
 ● peatones
 fauna

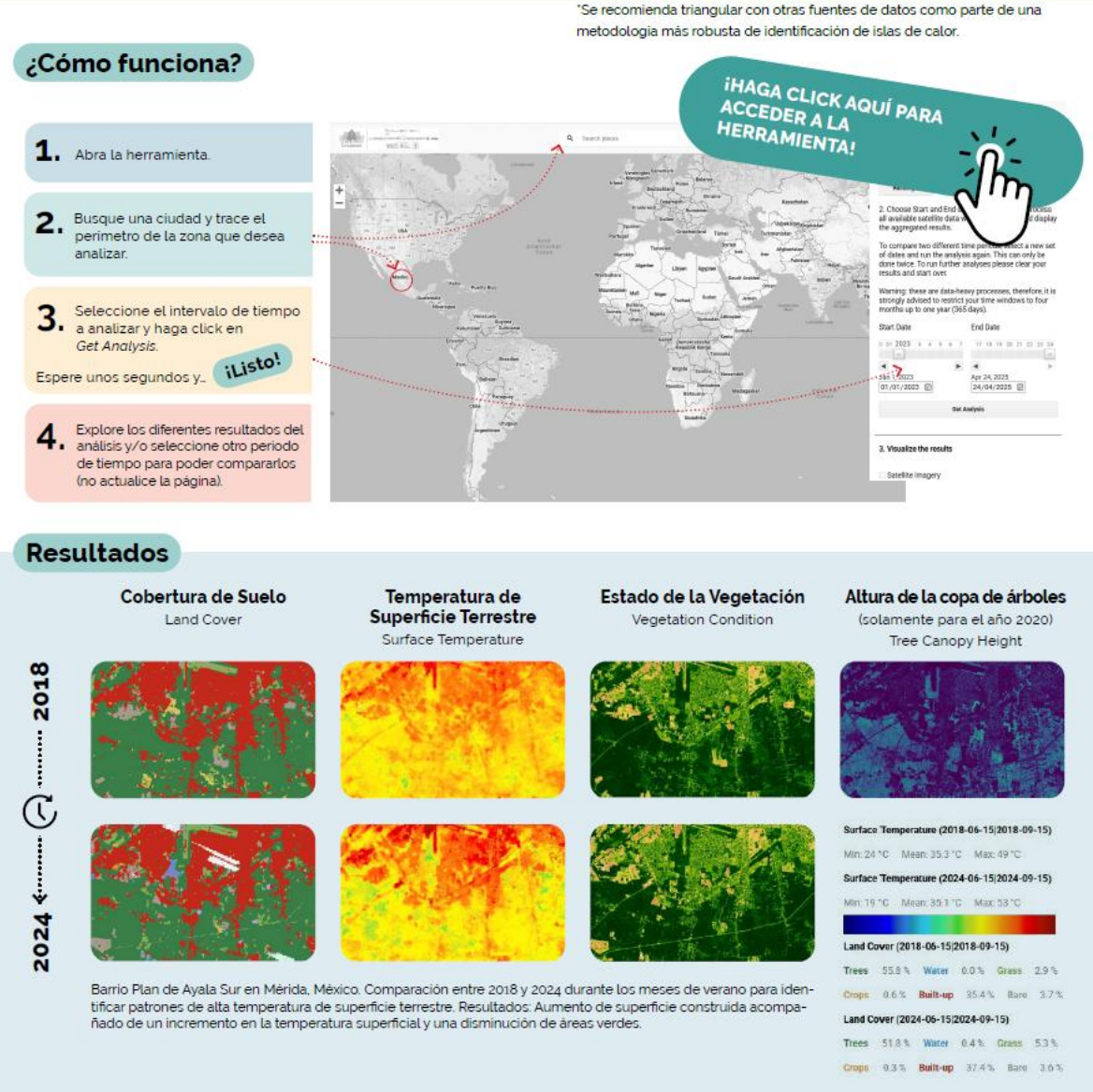
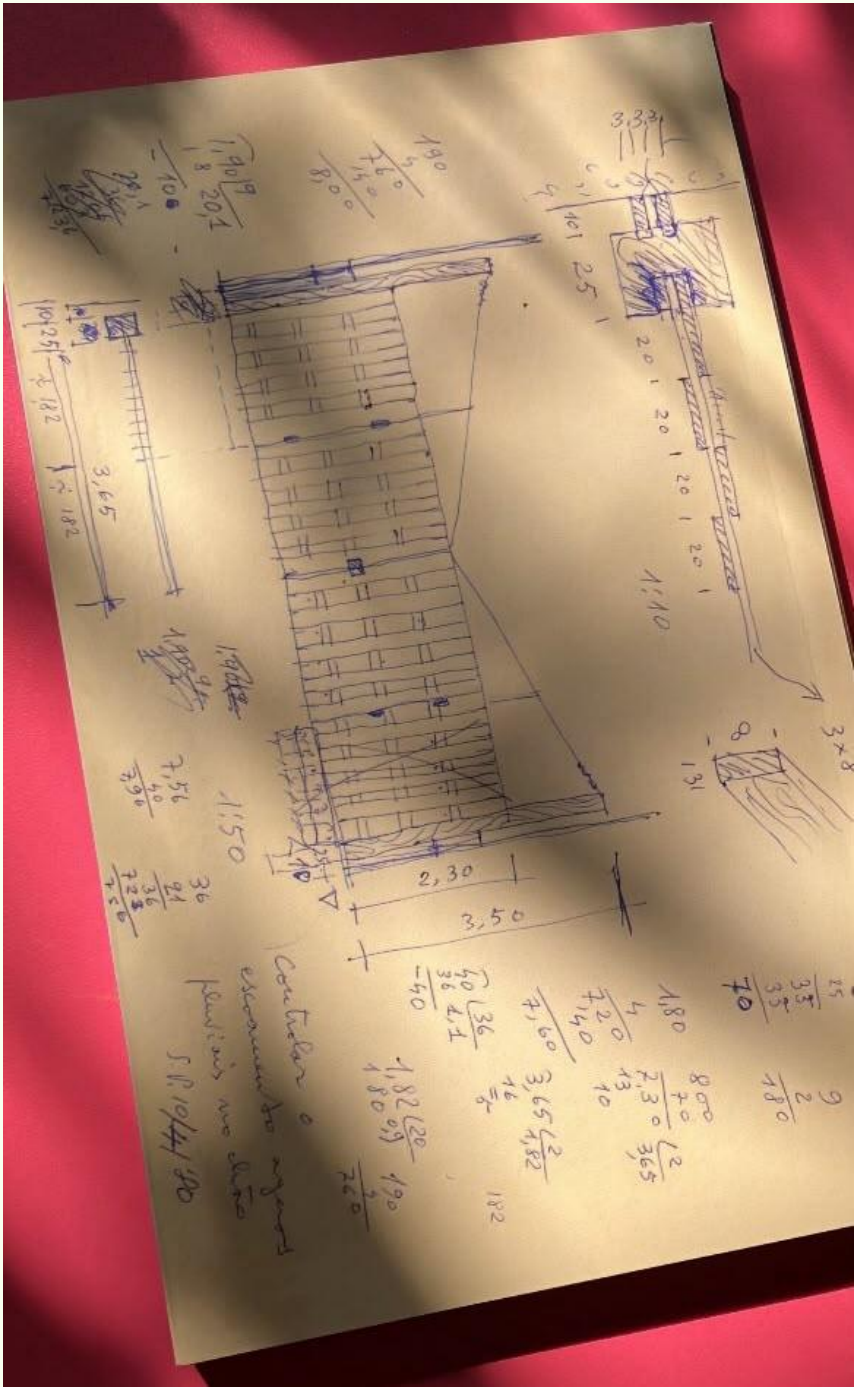
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	COAST	ROCK RELIEF	MOUNTAIN	TREE	ROCK	STONE	MINERAL
GEOGRAPHY							
GEOMETRY							
LOGIC							
STRUCTURE							



CÓMO TRABAJAMOS



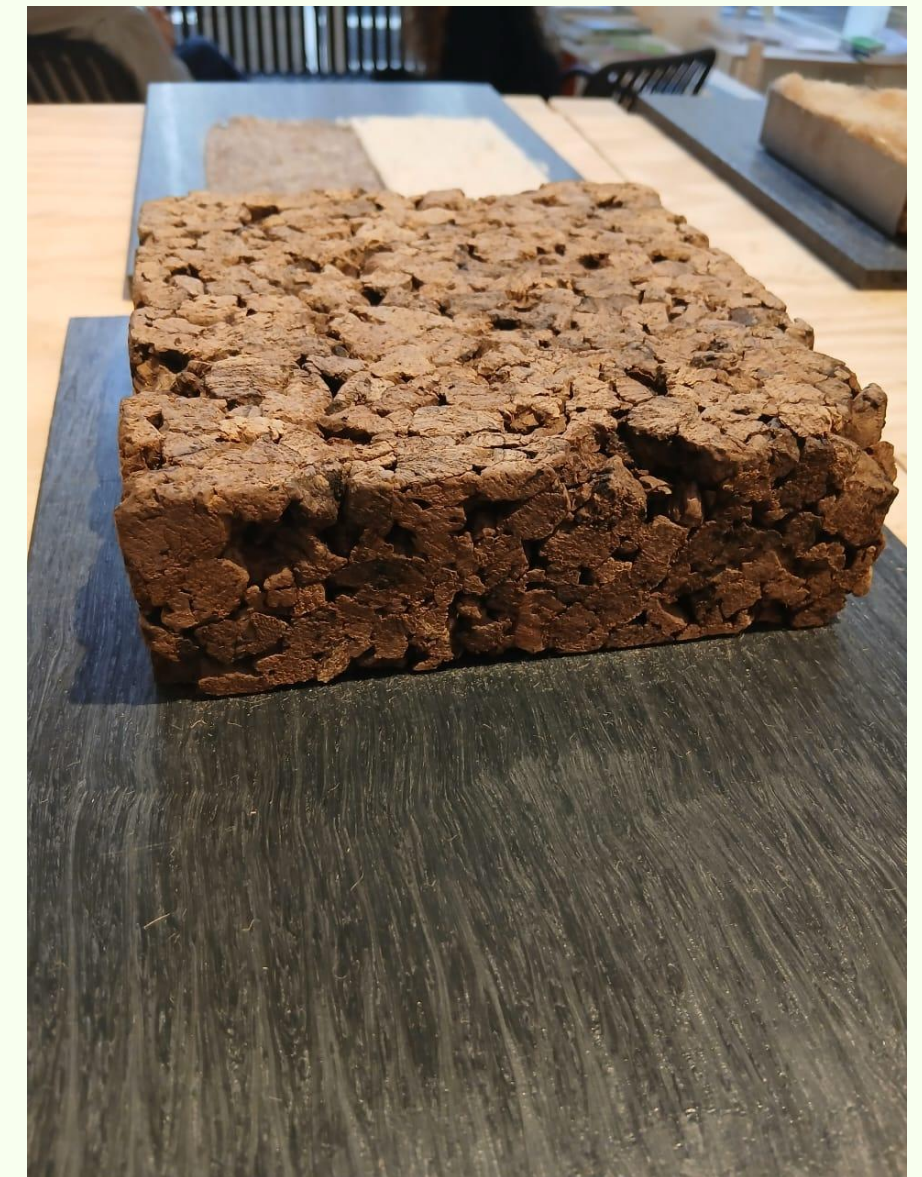
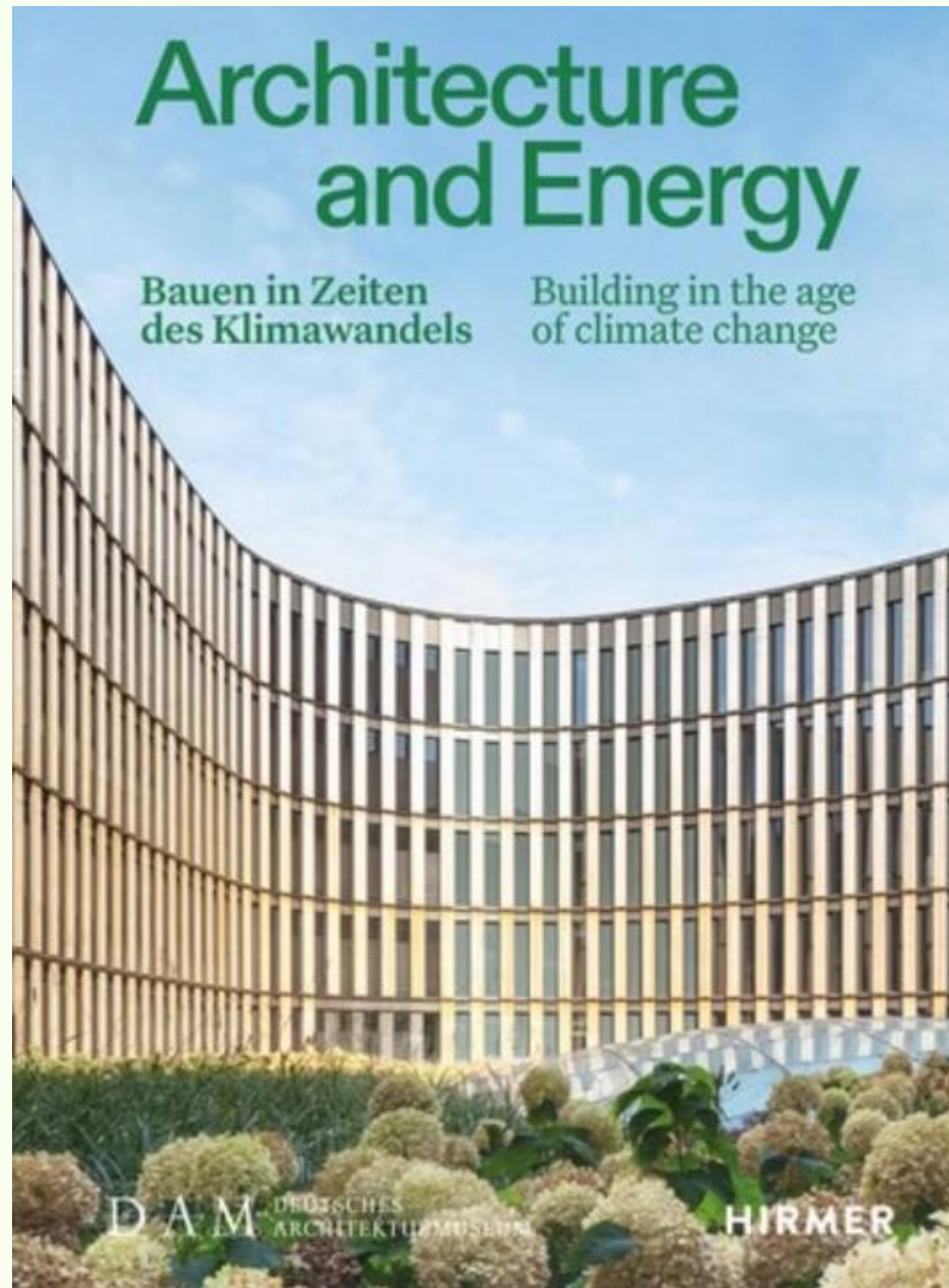




LÍNEA DE INVESTIGACIÓN

Atender y dar respuesta desde el queahacer urbano arquitectónico a la triple crisis planetaria:

- **Cambio Climático**
- **Pérdida de Biodiversidad**
- **Contaminación**





Beat the Heat – A Quick Guide

Tuan Do | Sebastian Ibold | Mathias Merforth | Rohan Modi | Erisa Nesimi | Martin Schäfer | Armin Wagner

Long-term measures

In the **long run** some measures are much more fundamental and need a long time until they can be implemented:

Ventilation/ fresh air corridors

Meadows and other green areas cool overnight and produce cold air. If suitable green corridors exist, this air flows into populated areas and provides comfortable temperatures.

Maintain these open pathways for fresh air circulation in cities. Ensure that buildings and new construction areas do not obstruct these corridors to preserve the cooling effect.



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Urban design

Plan cities with strategies to withstand and mitigate heat, including narrower streets, reduced sealed surfaces, and the incorporation of colonnades. Learn from historical urban design practices that utilized narrow alleys and covered markets to provide natural cooling in hot climates.



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Building guidelines

Guidelines for the construction of buildings should adapt with regard to climate change. Buildings should have good thermal insulation in summer and low heat loss in winter. In addition, the orientation of the building with its windows should not face the direct sun and the window to wall ratio should remain low.

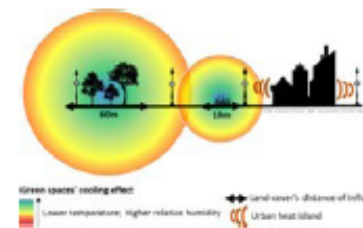


Insulation © [archdaily](#)

Trees, trees, trees

Plant trees throughout urban areas to serve as natural heat sinks, provide shade, and reduce the urban heat island effect. Trees' canopies help cool the air, while their leaves absorb and filter pollutants, enhancing air quality. Additionally, trees aid in water management by absorbing rainwater and reducing the risk of flooding and soil erosion. Consider tree species that can withstand intense heat and little water.

Example: Strasbourg/France
<https://www.strasbourg.eu/plan-canopee>



(Source: [ScienceDirect](#))





El Distrito hídrico es un espacio urbano donde los elementos que le componen toman el agua como factor determinante en la toma de decisiones en cuanto a planeación y diseño urbano. Su objetivo es el aprovechamiento máximo del agua tanto de lluvia como aquella que es posible reciclar mediante procesos mecánicos y o biológicos.

Cada elemento que se integra al diseño de estos lugares debe tener entonces cómo consideración primaria al agua como un recurso esencial que mediante una cadena de aprovechamiento y uso permite su adecuada gestión desde que cae del cielo hasta sus últimos usos posibles.



Uso de especies Vegetales Locales



Techos Verdes



Pavimentos Permeables



Jardines Polinizadores



Jardines Infiltrantes de lluvia



Humedal



Dispensor Subterráneo



Captación de agua de Lluvia

DISTRITO HÍDRICO

Diseño orientado al agua

Por encargo de:
Ministerio Federal de Medio Ambiente, Protección de la Naturaleza y Seguridad Nuclear
de la República Federal de Alemania

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

eeT estudio
arquitectura + urbanismo



