From Projects to Urban Systems:



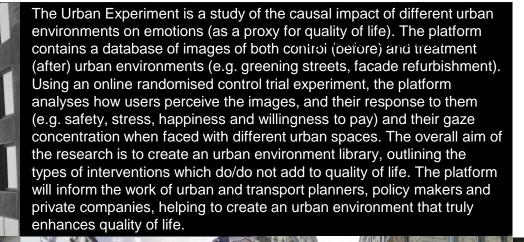
In my professional practise I design the urban systems delivering projects. First, I obtain an in-depth understanding of the macro issues facing urban centres, by using both qualitative and quantitative methods when analysing data. From this starting point, in architecture conception, in urban and transport planning, and in local economic development, I have taken current urban systems and reconceptualised them to deliver solutions to citizens' problems. In the following portfolio I present a sample of the urban policies I have designed. I believe the strategies laid out here have the potential to positively transform urban areas, enhancing the overall quality of life, on a large scale.



- 2 Urban Experiment: The Neufert of Urban Perceptions (2017)
- Living Together:Michelle Bachelet Presidential Urban Programme
- 4 Recuperacion Cites:
 Mews Regeneration Programme (2013-2018)
- 5 Chile Area Verde Chile Green Spaces Plan (2013-2018)
- Barrios Comerciales
 Small-Enterprises Neighbourhoods Programme
- **7** Quiero Mi Barrio I Love My Neighbourhood (2nd Phase)
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Urban Experiment: The Neufert of Urban Perceptions (2017)

Registration





Intervention & Perception Matrix

Jrban Elements	N	Livelines	s Stress	Happiness	Safety
Trees:	25,321	-10%	+25%	+3.2%	-0.1%
Sidewalk (extra metre):	13,541	+15.2%	-12.3%	+2.2%	n.s
Car lane (each lane):	15,362	-12.5%	+53.2%	+0.1%	-23.2%
Warm white lighting (100 lumens):	16,362	-25.5%	-26.2%	n.s	+33.2%
Cool white lighting (100 lumens):	26,362	-25.5%	-26.2%	n.s	+35.2%
Grass:	15,362	-25.5%	-21.2%	+10.5%	+13.2%
Facade painting:	25,362	+15.5%	-12.2%	+15.5%	+11.2%

Michelle Bachelet Presidential Urban Programme (2013- 2018)

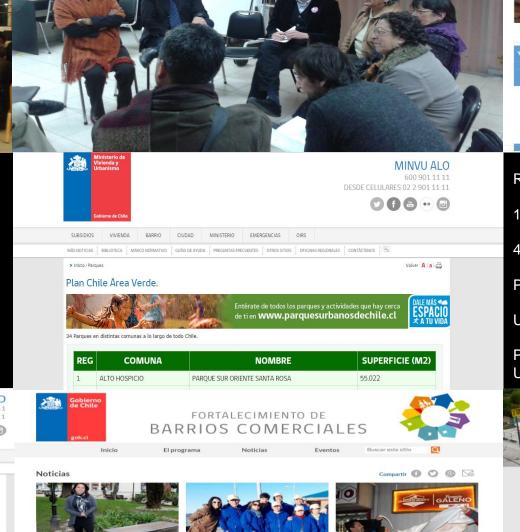


The aim of the presidential programme for cities and regions is for territorial equality, and thus the right to cities of quality for all people, including the most vulnerable. Through a participatory process involving 225 participants from across Chile, 45 key urban problems were first identified and then strategic solutions were designed. The program is structured around three rights to the city and one citizen duty. This is a ground-breaking programme as it is the first attempt in Chile to create an urban constitution which grants equal urban rights to every citizen.

For more detail visit:

https://www.masprogreso.cl/investigacion-mas-progreso http://michellebachelet.cl/pdf/agenda-ciudad-vivienda-y-territorio.pdf





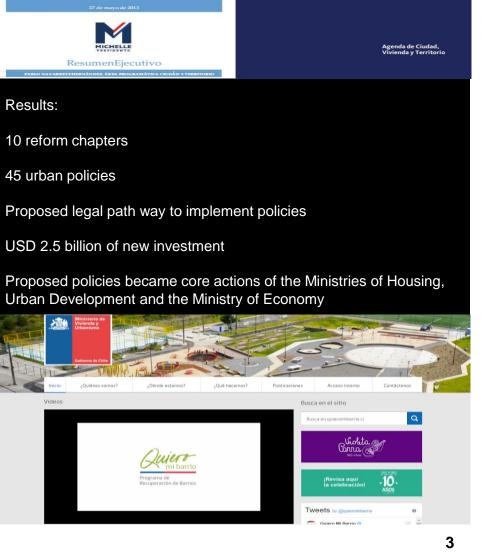
disfrutaron los clientes del Barrio Los Héroes

remarcado pasos de cebra, se han hecho

Una nueva imagen tendrán los locales del Barrio Comercial O'Higgins-Montt gracias a la

instalación de modernos letreros.





This program financed the recovery of historical mews which had been under invested in for over 100 years. The Mews Regeneration Programme brought about the transformation of both public and private spaces, and the incorporation of basic services, such as public lighting and sewerage systems, in the targeted area. Mews were first built in the 19th century as housing for the working class. Today the majority of inhabitants are migrants and low income households.

President Michelle Bachelet launching the program

Results:

More than 400 household benefited

46 mews regenerated.

USD 7 million invested between 2014-2017

Restoration of, and investment in, basic services, fire safety, public space regeneration and facades

Chile Green Spaces Plan



There is vast inequality in access to urban infrastructure in Chile. For example, some high income areas have up to 14 m2 of green space per inhabitant, compared with some low income areas which have as little as 0,6 m2 of green space per inhabitant. To address this issue, and give low income communities access to green spaces for recreation, sport, and contact with nature, the Program Chile Area Verde built 34 large scale parks in the poorest and most densely populated urban areas in Chile.

Parks were selected according to population density, green space deficit and vulnerability index. The current and future maintenance of the areas is also covered in full by central government funding, which avoids the addition of new charges in low income municipalities.



Results:

4.3 million people are direct beneficiaries of the programme.

34 new urban parks in low income neighbourhoods have been built.

Two new parks per each Chilean region.

USD 174 million invested in the period 2014-2018.

6% increase of green urban spaces in the country.

Small Enterprise Neighbourhoods Development Programme







The Small-Enterprise Neighbourhoods Development Programme (SENDP) is a joint initiative between the Ministries of Economy and Tourism and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, to promote the aggregated competitiveness of traditional main street small commerce with large scale retail. The overall aim of the SENDP is to maximise the social (city liveliness and local employment generation) and economic (local tax contribution and product added value) benefits that small enterprises generate in Chilean cities, through investment in targeted neighbourhoods. To fulfil this aim, public spaces were modernised, security was improved, more areas were made accessible for residents, and most importantly, the marketing strategies of traditional main street small enterprises were developed, in the project neighbourhoods.



60 Small Enterprise Neighbourhoods regenerated.

60 new small enterprises neighbourhood associations.

Participatory budgets

Tourism, economic development and infrastructure development investments.



I Love My Neighbourhood (2nd Phase)

Agreed Master Plan: Vallenar, Atacama Region





application process that allowed access to all funds at once. As a result, there has been unprecedented levels of social investment in "forgotten" neighbourhoods leading to an improvement in the quality of life of some of the most vulnerable people in Chile.

Results:

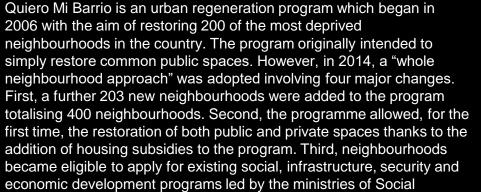
USD 307 million invested in the period 2014-2018.

1 million people are direct beneficiaries of the programme.

203 new neighbourhoods intervened under the second phase of the programme.

Incorporation of Housing Regeneration budgets to the traditional Public Space budget.

Incorporation of Sport, Security, Economic and Social Development



Development, Sport, Interior Affairs and Economy. Finally, the

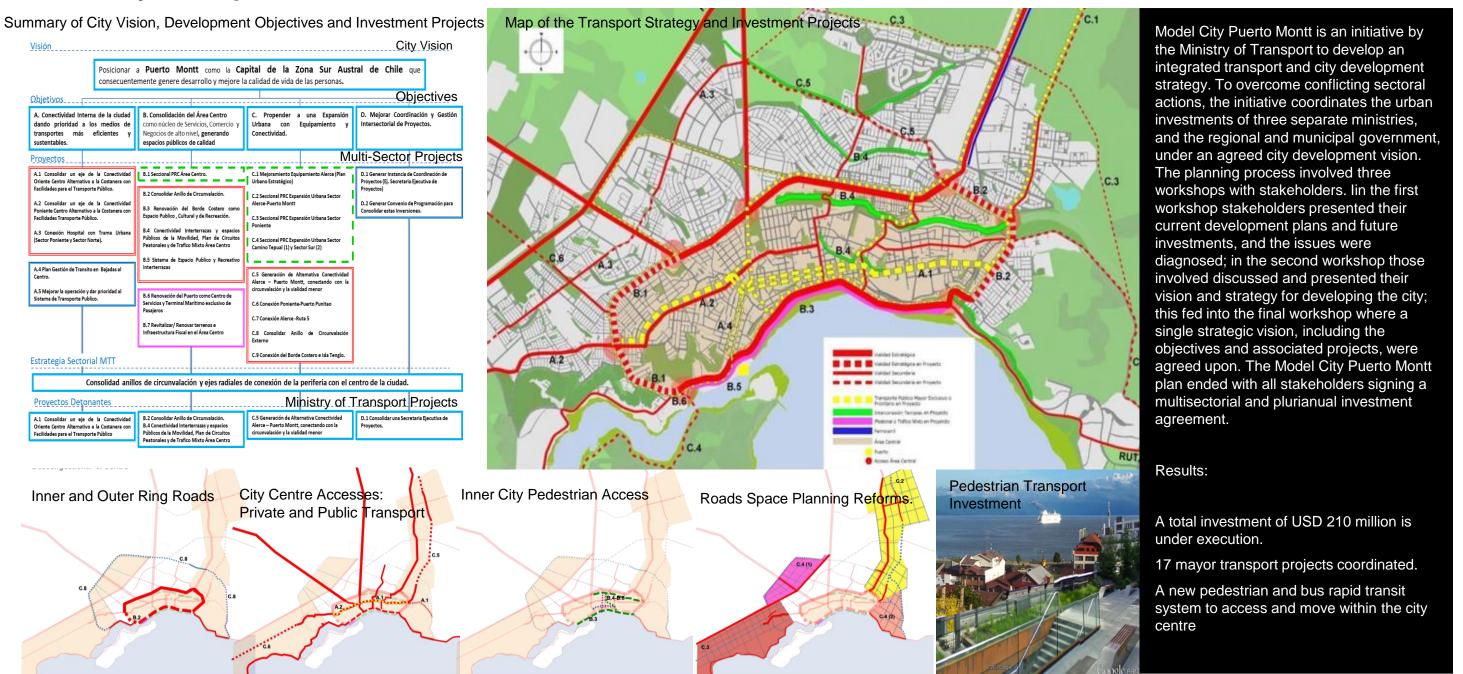


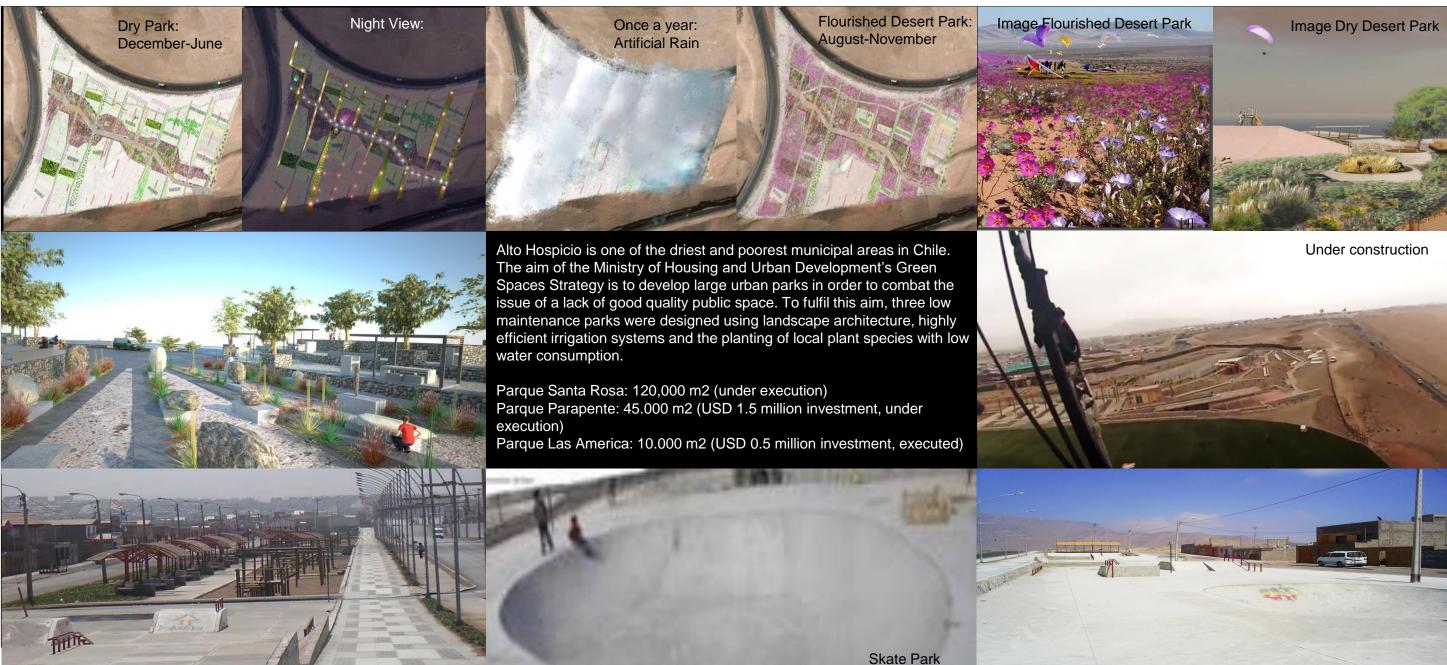




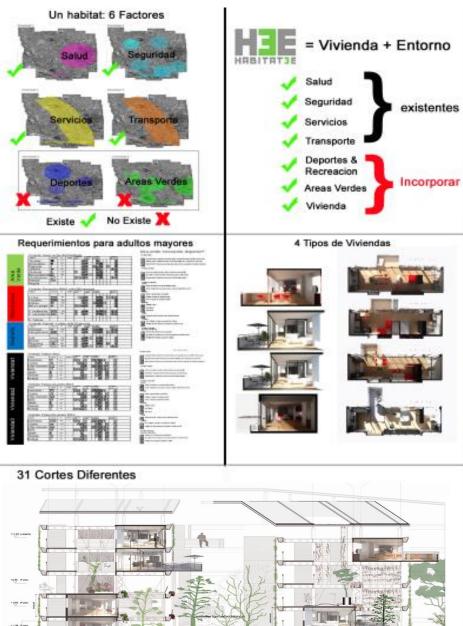


Model City Transport Plan





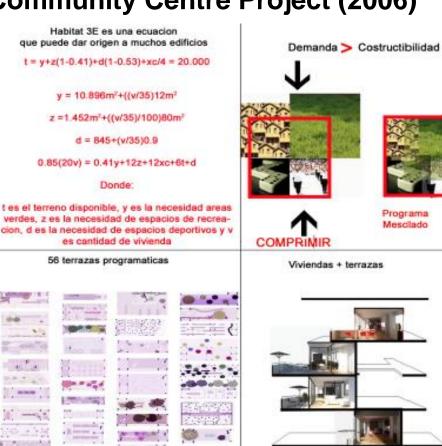
Habitat 3E: Senior Social Housing + Community Centre Project (2006)



VIVIENDA +
RECREACION

VIVIENDA +
DEPORTE

VERDE







Chile is set to become the country with the highest ageing population in South America. In light of this, Habitat 3E is an urban development strategy which delivers both profitable and bespoke urban housing and facilities for the elderly. After carrying out an evaluation, in a 1 kilometre ratio, of the availability of six basic dimensions of an elderly friendly urban environment (security, retail services, health, sport and recreation, and green areas), it was found that two dimensions of urban equipment were missing from the housing project, and were subsequently added. The final project offers both recreational facilities and green spaces for older people in a local neighbourhood. The financing of the project is enabled through the selling of apartments. Habitat 3E is an innovative housing project which can be used as a blueprint for developing other elderly friendly urban neighbourhoods.

Results:

Mesclado

Runner-up Biennial of Architecture and Urban Development Santiago.

Runner-up Mercosur Biennial of Architecture