

citythinking

Innovative approaches in planning residential complexes taking into account modern technologies in construction (PSP)









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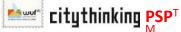




NEW PLANNING PROCESSES SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Current urban design-processes are facing difficulties in coping with environmental and growth pressures. Rethinking urban development patterns is an urge. How do we make urban development a catalyst for welfare and prosperity?

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NEW PLANNING PROCESSES SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Energy Demand in the Residential Sector		Energy Demand in the Tertiary Sector and Equipment In Connectors Pedestrian Road Space
Model Integration with adjacent waste menager Soil Biotic Index Provision of Bicycle Parking spaces	Power Consumption	Proximity to Public Transport
Staying Space per Inhabitant	Proximity t	Potable water demand o Household waste Recycling Center
	CONTRACTOR DATABASED OF THE OWNER	goods in Logictics Platforms
Proximity to Urban Facilities Off-Road car l	Parking Spaces	Corrected Compactness
Proximity to Cycling Network Proximity to Bicycle Parking	Hahitahility Index	
Spatial and Functional Continuity of St <u>E</u> E E	nH nH	edestrians Residential Density
Visual perception of Urban Green Provision of NOT Sustainable Model Sustai	nable Model H	n Facilities
E = energy consumption n = n° of juridical people		
A scientific appro	achis	sneeded
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URBAN MODEL

PRINCIPLES OF ECOSYSTEMIC URBANISM

01. Compacity vs Sprawl

- 02. Critical Mass of Population, Activity and Services
- 03. Accesibility vs Private Mobility
- 04. Citizen vs Pedestrian
- 05. Habitability within Public Space
- 06. Urban Complexity vs Simplification
- 07. Hyperconnectivity
- 08. Green Spaces and Biodiversity
- 09. Self-Sufficiency vs Dependency
- 10. Water Self-Sufficiency and Renewable Resources
- 11. Reduction, Reuse y Recycling vs Waste.
- 12. Climatic change Adaptation and Mitigation.
- 13. Social Cohesion vs Exclusion and Social Segregation
- 14. Universal Access to Housing in more Sustainable Buildings.
- 15. Balanced Facilities Endowment and Distribution.

DEFINITION OF THE URBAN

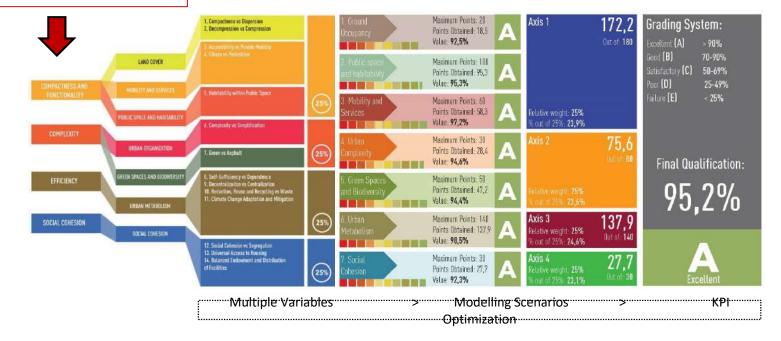


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URBAN MODEL

Compact according to its morphology Complex according to its organization Efficient according to its metabolism Cohesive according to its social features

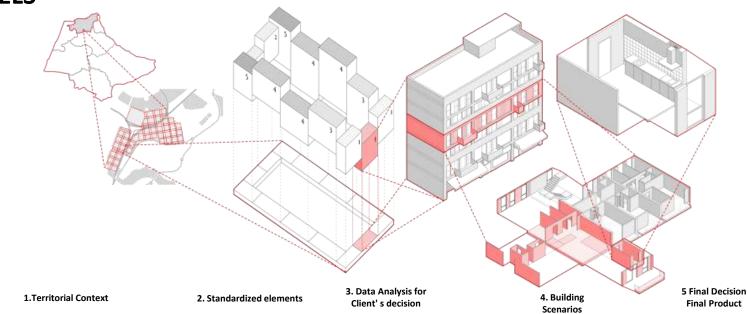
ECOSYSTEMIC URBANISM'S KPI'S





OUR INNOVATIVE APPROACH: PARAMETRIC METHODS FOR IDEAL URBAN CITY MODELS

URBAN MODEL: **PATTERN-DRIVEN DESIGN**





OUR TOOL: PSP PSP_PARAMETRIC SMART PLANNING

Technological tool to standardize urban planning and to improve the impact on the natural and built environment

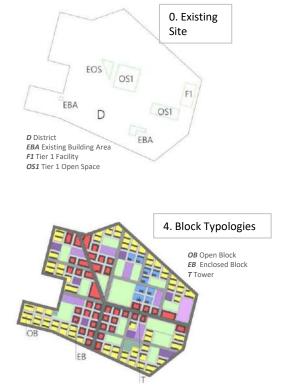
analyze, generate, optimize and visualize complex urban scenarios,

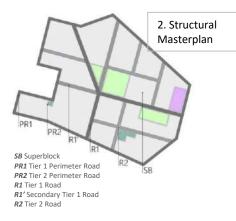
- considering functional, environmental and social KPIs
- industrialize the urban planning and construction process for massive affordable housing
- using parametric and algorithmic software
- import and export data from / to BIM and GIS platforms

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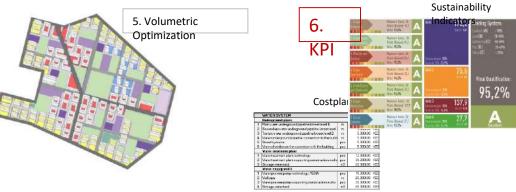
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OUR TOOL: PSP DEVELOPMENT PHASES



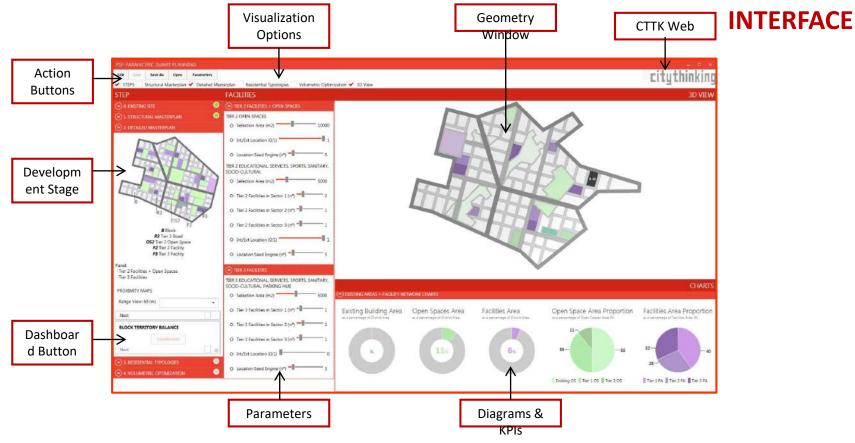








OUR TOOL: PSP



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OUR TOOL: PSP EVALUATION THROUGH KPI'S

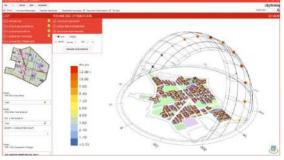


Map of Distances



Map of covering Public Facilities

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Sunlight Analysis

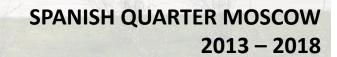
Map of Compacity



Map of Connectivity



Final Evaluation

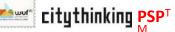






PSP in action: City Extension Completed Standardized optimization - cost and time





SPANISH QUARTER KPI EVALUATION



Alternative Transport Infrastructure



Apartment Density Water Consumption **Energy Consumption** THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION STAND: MODERN HOUSING FORMATS FOR THE GENERATION OF CITY DWELLERS



Corrected Compactness





Public Space







Public Transport Coverage













THANK YOU

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Carretera de la Esclusa 9 acc 41011 Sevilla – Spain www.citythinking.es