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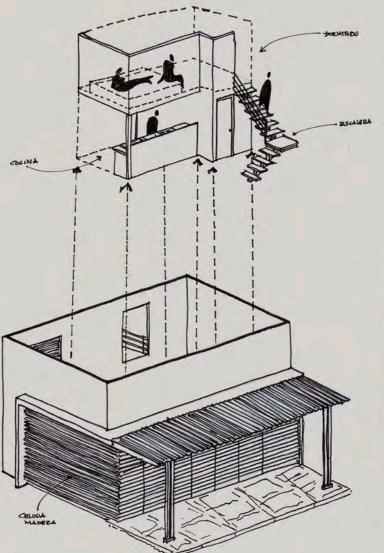
ABRIL HOUSE

The main structure is earthquake resistant and is made with reinforced mesh structural panels plastered with cement. The walls are unpainted to gave rise to subtle changes in tone by the natural action of the elements on the material

This project was commissioned by a young couple, with no children, as their first home. The site of the project is located in an area away from the most densely populated areas of the city. With many trees and few neighbors around, the design should benefit from

natural ventilation, light, views of the place and at the same time provide the necessary security against robbery. The budget for the construction was 300 dollars per square

Managua, Nicaragua.



The interior space is defined by an open floor which opens onto the terrace through a system of independent gates that create different levels of "openness" or privacy.

The bedroom is located above the bathroom and kitchen, thus allowing the rest of the house a multi purpose space.

The terrace gates are closed with a wooden lattice that allows a more effective cross ventilation and protects the interior from the sun in the afternoons.







When designing a home it is essential to provide the ability to develop over time and thus can grow with the family living in it. The terrace was designed as the area destined for future expansion, so the roof would be installed from the beginning and all that should be added to the creation of new space would be the new walls. The gates that would dismount for the inclusion of the room would move to the new facade.

Two years after the original construction have been completed an expansion was need it to welcome Abril, the third member of the family.



The Original, before expansion 50 m²



Expansion area for new room of 8m²



The area adjust to the width of 3 gates, so they could be used in the future for this expansion. The wooden fence extends over the new wall.





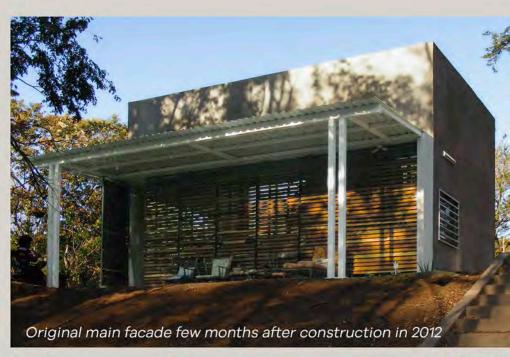


1.Terrace

3.Kitchen

5. Bedroom 7. Main Bedroom 9. Stairs

2. Living Room 4. Bathroom 6. Laundry 8. Balcony











R.H. HOUSE

Managua, Nicaragua.

The R.H. HOUSE It is a single-family home located in the suburbs of Managua, designed for a young couple. The lot on which the house is located is the remnant of a larger lot, so its shape is quite irregular, forming an awkward corner with a fairly narrow access and compromised by the views of the neighboring houses. For this reason, the main idea of the project was to provide its inhabitants with the greatest possible privacy, closing the house to the outside space (the street) and opening it to the interior. The sobriety of the forms and the selection of materials are a response to the neighboring constructions of the project.

The main façade of the house is composed of 3 rectangular volumes with a progressive rhythm, of which the smallest corresponds to the entrance of the house, the second is a large window protected by a series of solid wood brise soleils, which protect the interior of the house from the strong light of the afternoon; The last one is the closed wall of the double height in the main room. Upon entering the house, we find the social area, made up of a series of adjoining spaces, oriented towards the garden. This allows the house to be naturally illuminated and ventilated all the time. The bedrooms and the family living room are located on the second level of the house.



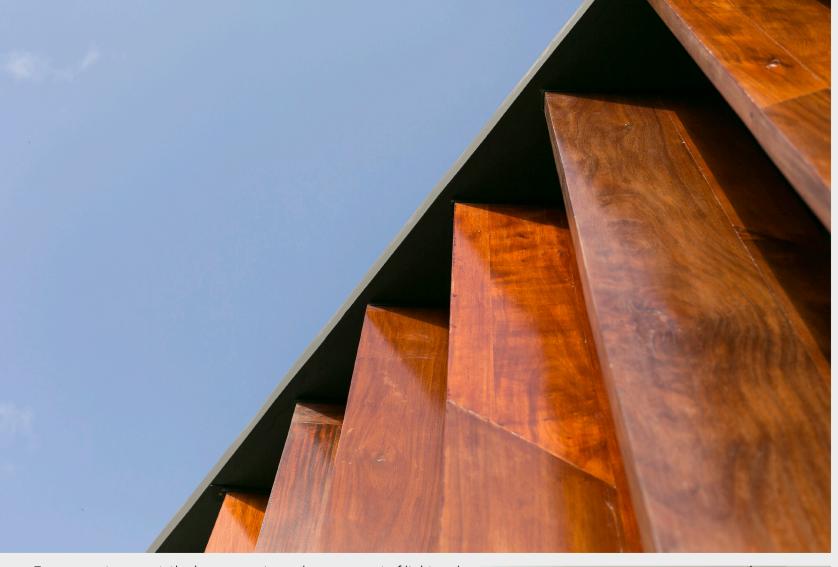
















From noon to sunset, the house receives a large amount of light and heat on the northwest and west facades. Wooden brise soleils control light and views, while allowing the house to have windows on the main facade, so it benefits from cross ventilation. The predominant winds in Managua are always from the Northeast, so the orientation of the house allows for correct ventilation of the interior spaces, from the entry of the winds on the ground floor to their exit by convection on the upper level.







WANDERING LANDSCAPE PAISAJE ERRANTE

Was an invitation to the people of the city to return and reactivate Tiscapa lagoon, an iconic site in Managua, which over time had lost its status as a public space.







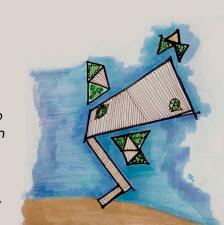


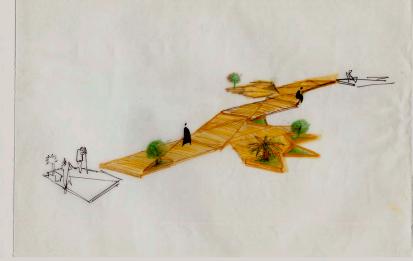
Few are the cities in the world which possess as many water bodies as Managua, capital of Nicaragua, one of these places is Tiscapa lagoon, an historic landmark in the middle of the city. A poor urbanistic administration has caused that the Tiscapa has been contaminated due to anthropic contamination and poor management of the city storm water, leading to a (intermittently) restricted access in the last 25 years. Nowadays the laguna is open to the public and there are real attempts to clean it, however with a lack of visitors, the collective idea hasn't changed. There is a whole generation of managuas who know it only as a landmark inside the city, but have never bothered to visit it.

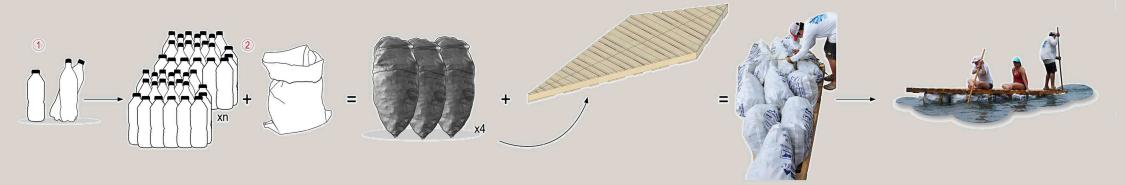
Project's main goal is to create a dialogue about the relationship between the city and public spaces through the activation, even temporary, of Tiscapa, which is why a series of floating structures have been designed using recycled material, wood pallets and plastic bottles as flotation system.

The platforms are used as floating gardens and meeting spots, allowing the expansion of the water/city frontier; its design allows them to be linked in various layouts. The building and testing process involved architecture students, most of them went down to the lagoon for the first time although they have lived all their lives in Managua.

The original idea of the project was a collaboration with the fellow mexican artits Rene Hayashi. The design of the platforms was in my charge.





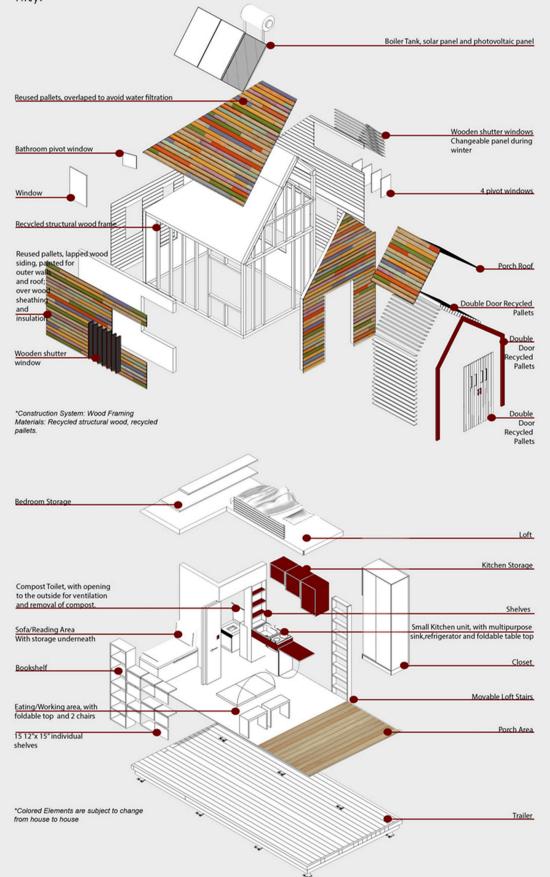






TINY HOMES

Tiny Homes Community was a competition organized by Active 14 to create a community for the social reintegration of homeless people in Raleigh, North Carolina. The objective was to design a self-sufficient housing for the inhabitants of the community.











ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM JUIGALPA

The Archeological Museum of Juigalpa, in the central zone of Nicaragua, houses one of the most important pre-Columbian archaeological collections in the region. Most of the pieces are stone idols found in the Amerrisque mountains that surround the city, including the tallest in the country, almost 5mts height, and one of the tallest in the region.

The Museum was inaugurated in 1967 in the house of the original director of the institution. The pieces were located in the entrance courtyard just in front of the street, the same place where they remained for more than half a century, protected only by a roof. Nowadays, the building is basically the same, the only difference is that a wall was built on the main entrance, in front of the patio, completely blocking the street view but without the appropriate spaces for the care and maintenance of the collection.



