LIVING MEXICO CITY
CURRENT STRATEGIES FOR TOMORROW'S CHALLENGES

Reframing Our Cities.

The most wonderful cities from a modern perspective are the ones that accommodate social and administrative needs by maintaining a harmonious collective life. The essence of the city is not how well it fits its greenery but rather how it manages to accommodate the needs of its residents.

Human civilization and the built environment are in constant evolution. The way we use space today will be different from how it was used in the past or how it will be used in the future. This evolution is driven by diverse factors such as changes in demographics, economic trends, and technological advancements.

Although cities are the product of human creativity and innovation, they are also the result of our collective past. Our cities are shaped by the choices we make today, which will influence the choices of future generations. This intergenerational continuity is crucial in shaping the future of our cities.

The proposal comes in the form of a stacked neighborhood. It is a compact and efficient solution that can be easily reproduced in various contexts. The design is inspired by traditional housing typologies, which are themselves subdivided into a collection of sub-neighborhoods.

The subdivision serves two purposes, as a harmonious transition between different housing types and a means of maximizing the use of the available space. Two levitated parallel masses are placed along a central axis, which are themselves subdivided into a collection of individual townhouses. Each townhouse is designed to maximize the use of natural light and ventilation.

The roofs have an area of 1202m², with a capacity for 707 1x1.7m solar panels, which can generate 1,050,016 liters of water annually.

A Diagnosis of Mexico City.

Population Growth.

Mexico City is one of the most densely populated cities in the world, with a population of over 20 million people. The city's rapid growth has led to significant social and environmental challenges.

In 2015, over 9.3 million residents, or 25% of the population, lived in informal settlements. These settlements are often characterized by poor living conditions and lack of basic infrastructure.

Urban sprawl is a major issue in Mexico City. The city has expanded rapidly over the past few decades, with a population increase of over 50% in the last 50 years. This expansion has led to a loss of agricultural land and has contributed to environmental degradation.

In the face of these challenges, Mexico City is facing a complex set of issues that require innovative solutions. The city needs to find ways to accommodate its growing population, while also addressing social and environmental problems.

A New Urban Unit.

The Stacked Neighborhood.

How do we densify?

The grand housing developments of the mid-20th century were not as self-contained neighborhoods, but rather as a natural vertical continuity of the diverse urban landscape. This approach allows for a more efficient use of space and reduces the impact on the surrounding environment.

The proposal is not intended to be a high profile landmark, but rather as infrastructure for vertical urban expansion that could be easily reproduced. The design is inspired by traditional housing typologies, which are themselves subdivided into a collection of sub-neighborhoods.

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