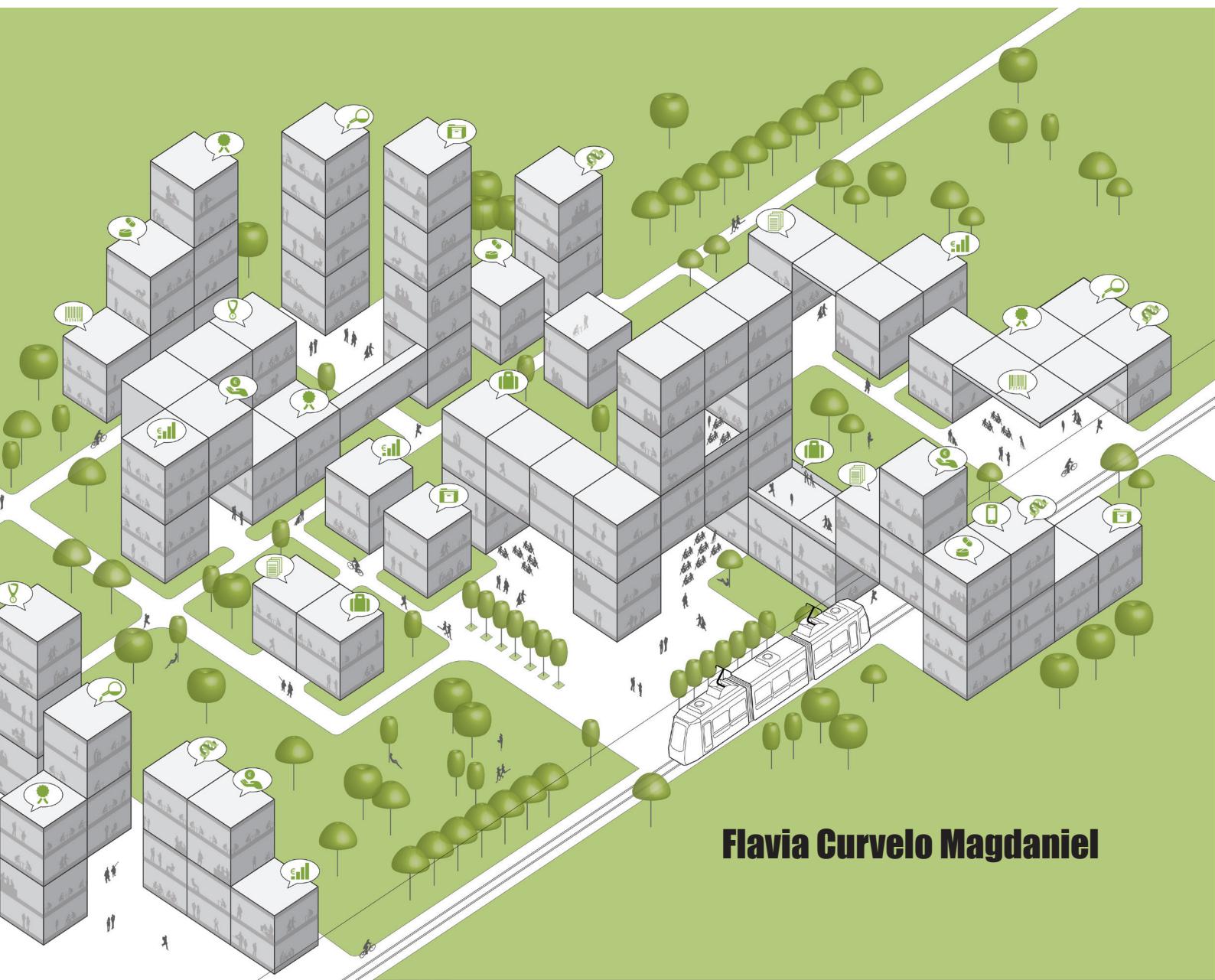


Portfolio

advice
strategy
urbanism
architecture
illustration



Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel

Profile

Architect and researcher of knowledge-based urban development and its influence in the planning of cities and urban areas.

Trained in Architecture, Corporate Real Estate Management and Urban Development Management I have become an integrator to solve complex urban challenges. The one that interests me today is how to make the thriving economies of innovation ecosystems more encompassing and inclusive for progressive societies.

How innovation takes place in different urban contexts?

How do we identify the benefits of developing innovation clusters and the local distributions of such benefits?

How to deal with the unintended effects of these urban developments?

These and similar questions are relevant in today's global urban agenda and answering them is possible by bringing different actors to work together and use creativity to find solutions to societal challenges. As a holistic system thinker, I can do that. I am an enthusiast and hardworking person, a reliable team worker, and a confident analyst and presenter of data.

Lines of expertise:

- The governance and strategic management of university campuses
- The planning of knowledge cities
- The geography of knowledge clusters and innovation

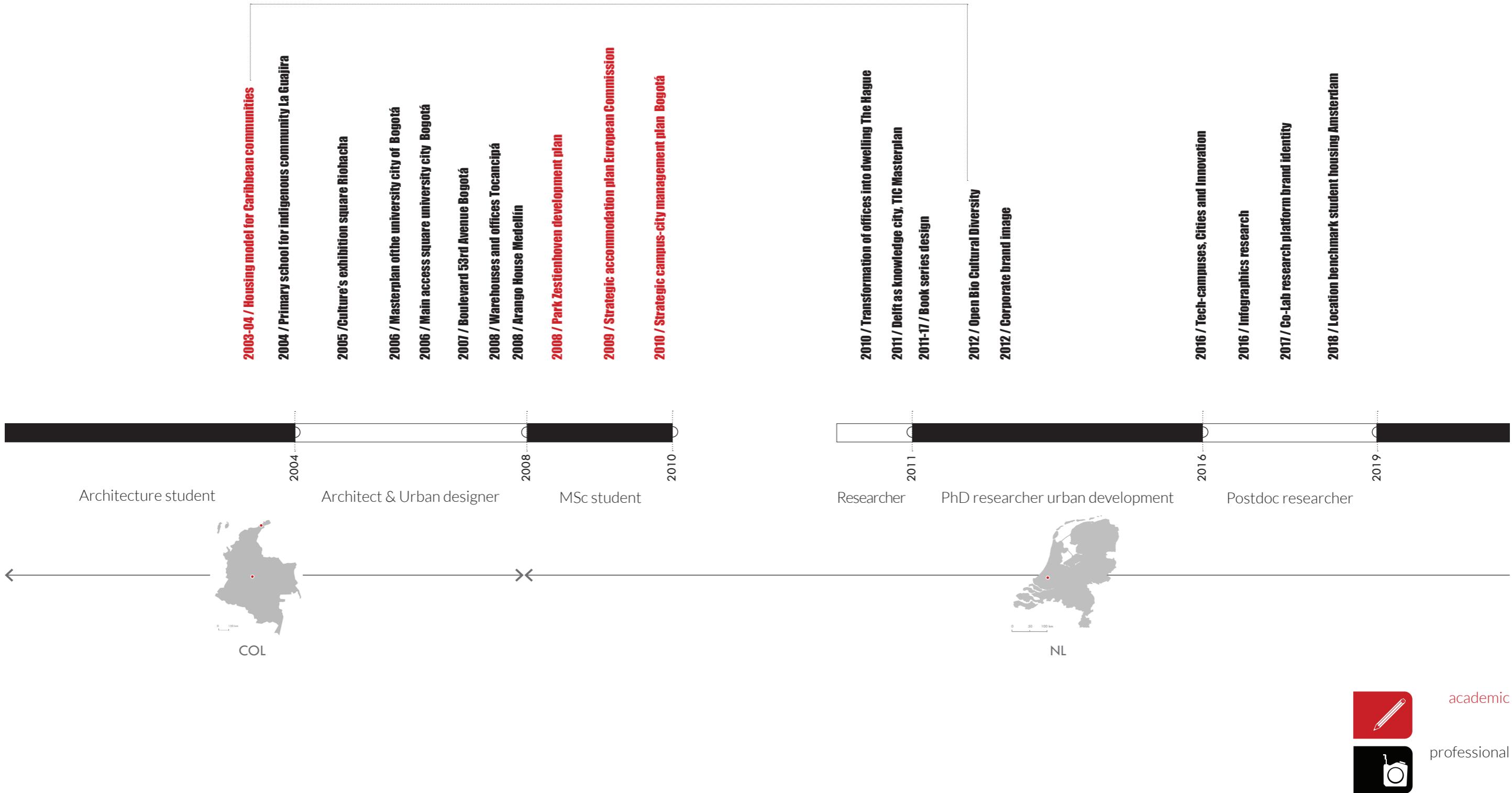
Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel

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Contents



Experience

**2018 / Location benchmark student housing Amsterdam
2016 / Tech-campuses, Cities and Innovation
2011 / Delft as knowledge city, TIC Masterplan**

advice



Student housing near Amsterdam - Campus Almere

Location benchmark to position Almere as home for international students



Team: Alexandra den Heijer, Krista den Float and Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel

The University of Amsterdam asks for a campus: an area in which, in addition to accommodation for students, other functions have been brought together. This campus will have about 500-2500 students. With this large range, the size will be determined by the actual supply of students.

The Municipality of Almere is centrally located and easily accessible from the Amsterdam region and has development space, in existing areas near the station. The municipality is working hard to make concrete a development strategy for the central area, including the Stationskwartier.

They ask about developing an (international) campus in the station area of Almere:

What are the criteria and preconditions for a successful campus? How does Almere score on the basis of a quick-scan analysis?

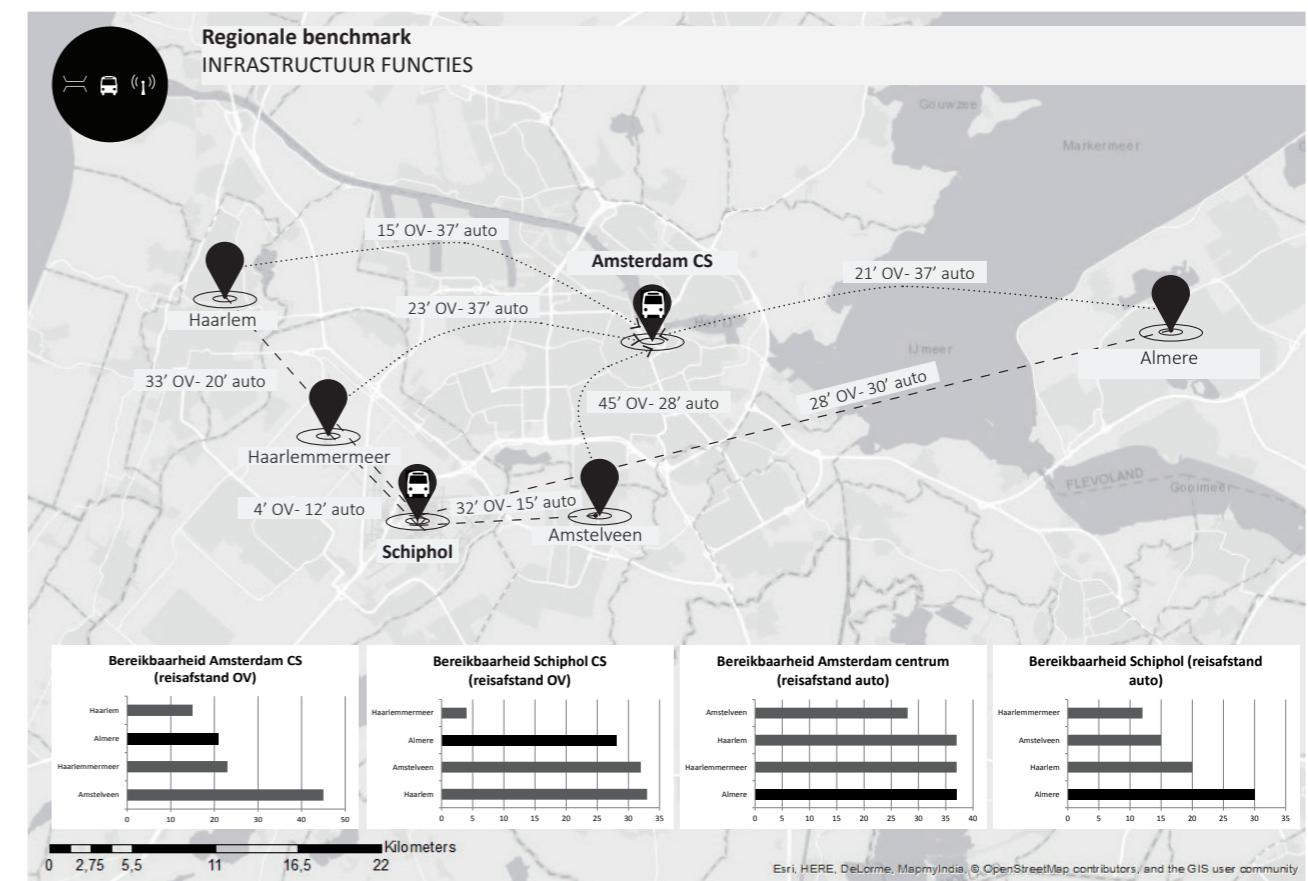
The assignment aimed for a quick scan in three steps: interviews, location analysis and discussion of results. The advice considers Almere as a suitable location for campus but considering the following points:

- A. Elaboration of campus vision and development strategy
- B. Flanking policy for the national government, the municipality & uva/vu/hbo's
- C. Cooperation
- D. Consideration of choice of location

Location of main campuses in Amsterdam and student housing facilities including three sites in Almere



Assessing the accessibility of Almere compared with other cities nearby Amsterdam



Functional assessment of the area around the three potential sites nearby the station



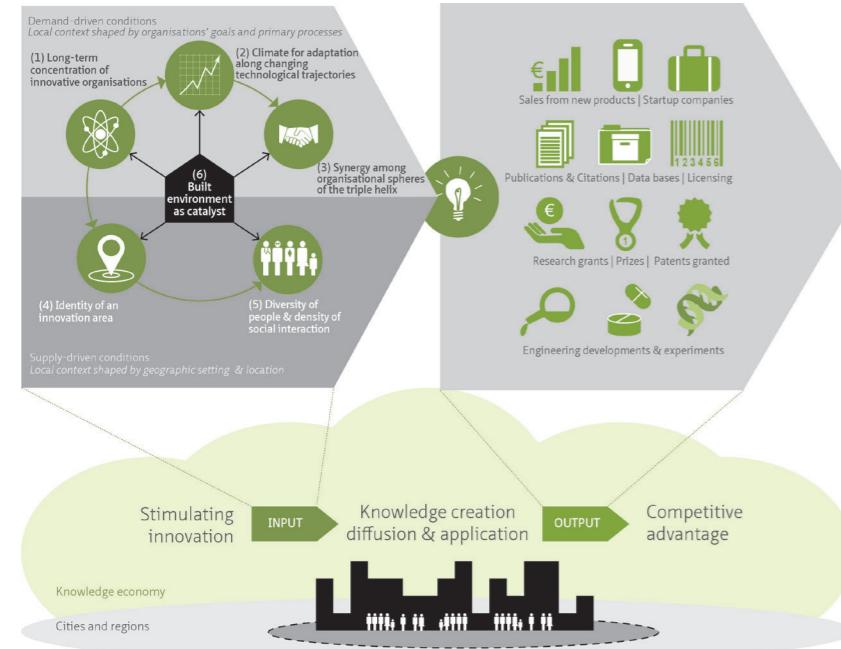


Tech-campuses, cities and innovation

A conceptual model and three tools to inform planners, designers and managers



Conceptual model: Innovation, Cities and the built environment



PhD dissertation, TU Delft
Promoter: Hans de Jonge
Co-promoter: Alexandra Den Heijer

'How does the built environment stimulate innovation in technology campuses?'

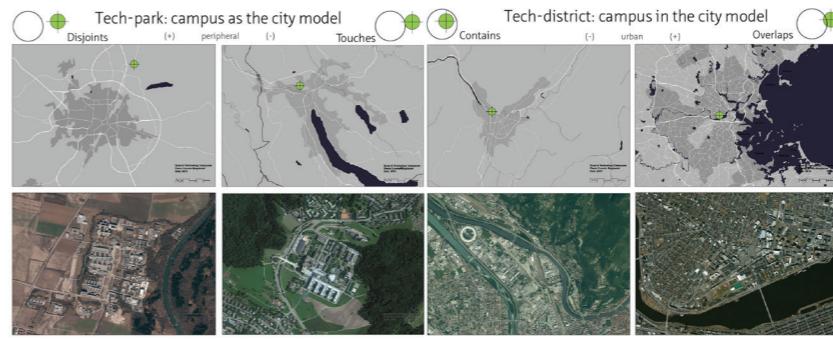
The built environment is a catalyst for innovation in technology campuses demonstrated by location decisions and interventions facilitating five interdependent conditions required for innovation [6]. The following propositions explain how the built environment facilitates each of the five conditions for innovation:

1. Location decisions and area development facilitate the long-term concentration of innovative organisations in cities and regions.
2. Interventions enabling the transformation of the built environment at area and building levels facilitate the climate for adaptation along changing technological trajectories over time.
3. Large-scale real estate interventions facilitate the synergy among university, industry and governments.
4. Location decisions and interventions supporting image and accessibility define the innovation area by emphasising its distinct identity, scale and connectivity features.
5. Real estate interventions enabling access to amenities increase the diversity of people & chances for social interaction regardless the distinct geographical settings in which the concentration of innovative activities takes place.

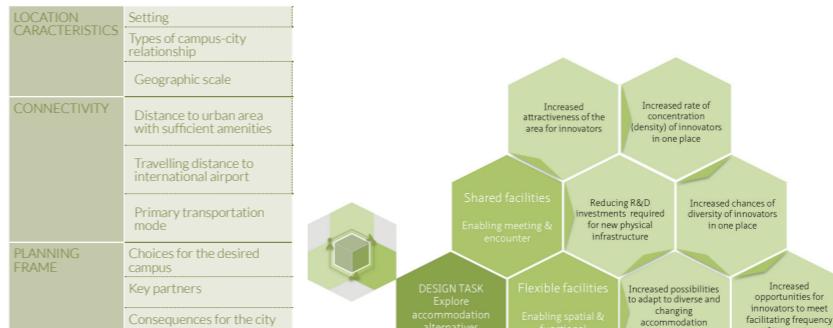
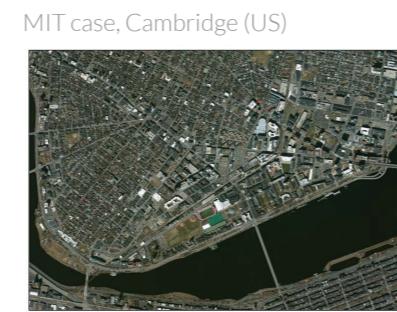
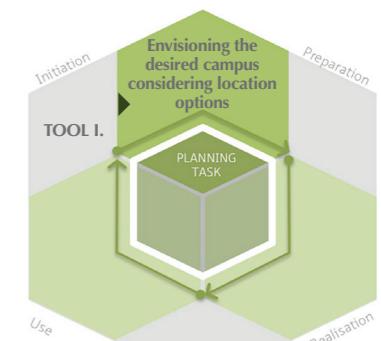
Similarly, this research acknowledges the following interventions facilitating conditions for innovation at the area level and depending on the particular location characteristics in which each campus has developed:

- Transforming areas through urban renewal and redevelopment,
- Building, adapting and re-using flexible facilities,
- Implementing the shared use of facilities accommodating different functions and users,
- Developing physical infrastructure enabling access to amenities and connection between functions
- Developing representative facilities and area concepts that support image.

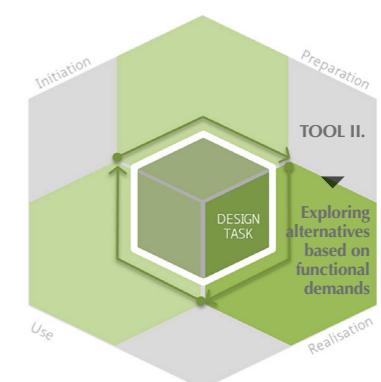
The empirical evidence supporting the propositions in the model is structured and converted into information available to decision makers involved in the development of technology campuses in the form of three tools.



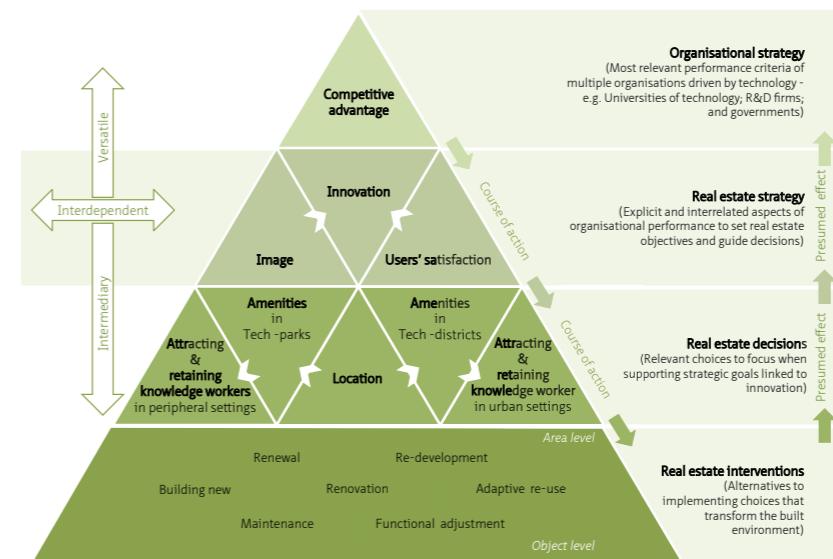
Tool for planners: models to frame the campus-city vision



Tool for designers: alternatives to enhance the campus-city model



Tool for managers: information map to steer campus-city strategies





Positioning Delft as knowledge city

Study for the Masterplan of the Technology & Innovation Campus (TIC) Delft

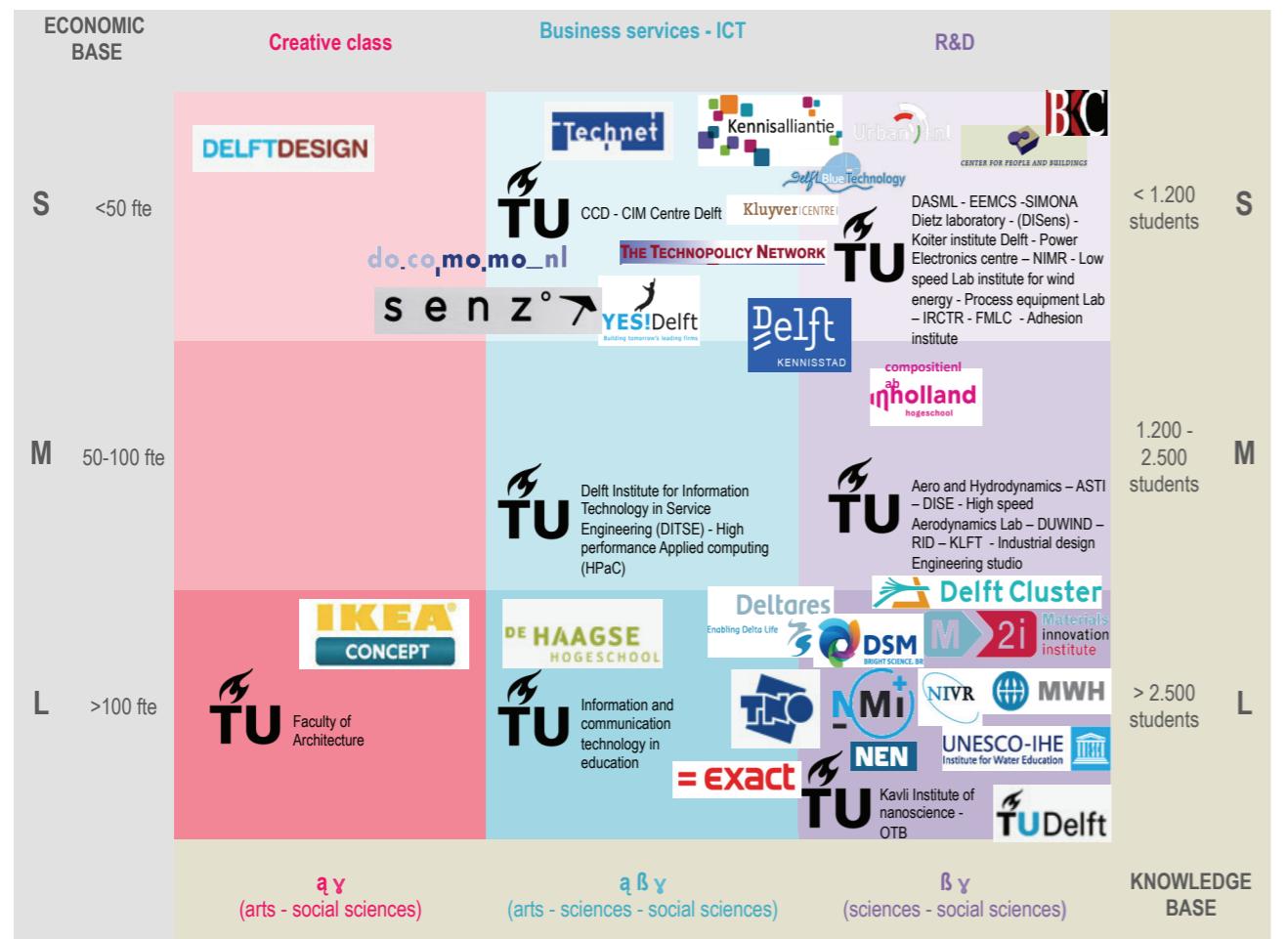


Team: Alexandra den Heijer, Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel and Marco van Hoek

This study was developed in collaboration with the Municipality of Delft and members of the departments of Urbanism and Management in the Built Environment at TU Delft.

Its aim was conducting an assessment and benchmark of Delft as a knowledge city based on Urban Economics concepts applied to European cities - The foundations and activities of the knowledge city model by van den Berg, L. et al (2005). After collecting public data to document the aspects in this model, delft was compared with other 9 European cities already assessed with this framework.

Accordingly, strengths are Delft's knowledge base, quality of life, accessibility and its capacity to create knowledge. Similarly, it has good opportunities in Economic Base, Urban diversity, Social Equity as well as in its capacity to attract/retain knowledge workers and to apply knowledge and making new combinations. Nevertheless, the urban scale is its main weakness and its capacity to develop growth cluster is considered a threat in becoming a successful knowledge city.



Benchmark

KNOWLEDGE FOUNDATIONS INDICATORS

1. Knowledge base

- # HEIs (quality & diversity)
- % inhabitants with third level of education

2. Economic base

- # jobs/companies in knowledge and services
- city's GPD per capita compared to national average

3. Quality of life

- Quality housing stock
- Rich variety of cultural institution
- Available retail and leisure
- Quality of public infrastructure

4. Accessibility

- good traffic systems for public transport /car (international - regional)
- (ICT infrastructure)

5. Urban diversity

- % of inhabitants with foreign origin and level of education
- age of professional workforce

6. Urban scale

- area city (small-medium-large) in relation with knowledge intensive activities

7. Social equity

- available workforce
- balanced social groups
- perceived safety and security

KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITIES INDICATORS

(a) Attracting and retaining knowledge workers

- joined strategies at city and regional levels
- guarantee of housing
- opportunities for productivity and returns for talented groups

(b) Creating Knowledge

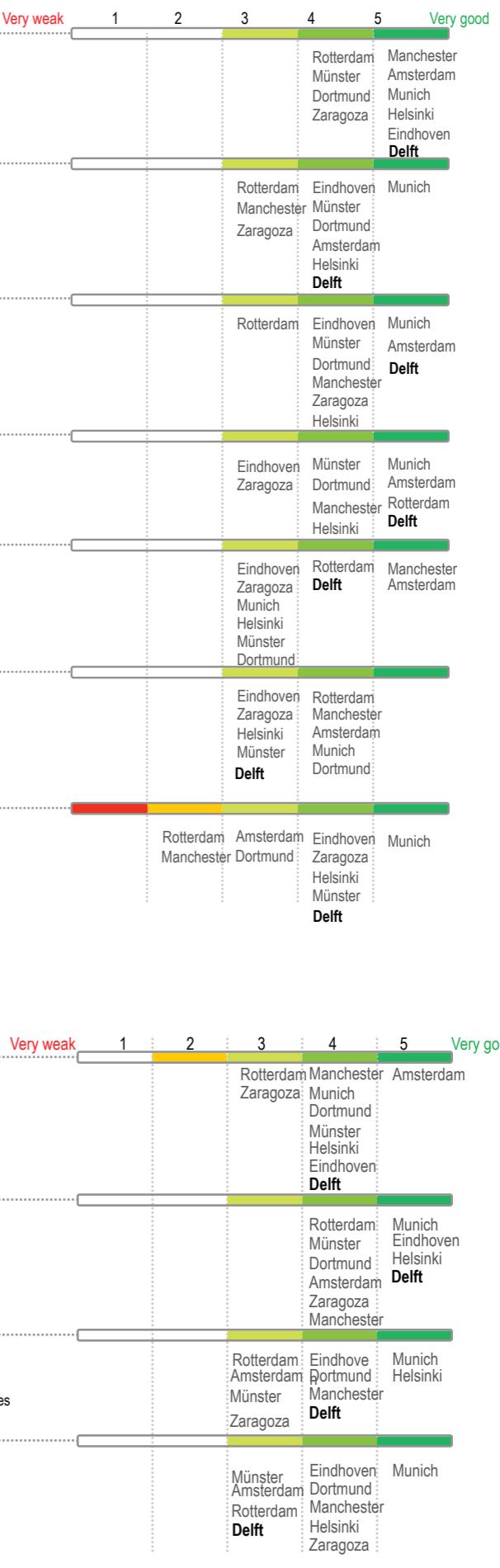
- Quality of HEIs' output (R&D, Science, technology and innovation capacity)

(c) Applying knowledge and making new combinations

- Synergy and collaboration between HEIs, industry and society (projects)
- Presence of incentive structures and incubator centres

(d) Developing growth clusters

- presence of business & science community
- Policy attention on city's strengths



**2010 / Strategic campus-city management plan Bogotá
2009 / Strategic accommodation plan European Commission
2008 / Park Zestienhoven development plan
2006 / Masterplan of the university city of Bogotá**

strategy



Strategic campus management plan for the University City of Bogotá (UCB)

A guideline for real estate accommodation and investment decisions

2010 strategy portfolio/area level 1'207.657m²

Bogotá, COL university campus

Individual graduation project, TU Delft
Supervision: Alexandra Den Heijer and Yawei Chen

This strategy is the practical results of a graduation research titled "Management of public university campus as real estate object. The case of the University City of Bogotá, Colombia" developed during one academic year within the Real Estate and Housing Mastertrack of the MSc in Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences programme at Delft University of Technology.

Theoretical and empirical insights were synthesised into a practical advice for the University City of Bogotá, which was drawn up in a form of "strategic plan" guiding the allocation of physical and financial resources aimed to provide a solution for the current problems of the UCB driven by three Strategic Action Lines:

- A. Enhancing distinctiveness and prestige;
- B. Supporting university's function; and
- C. Stimulating social integration.

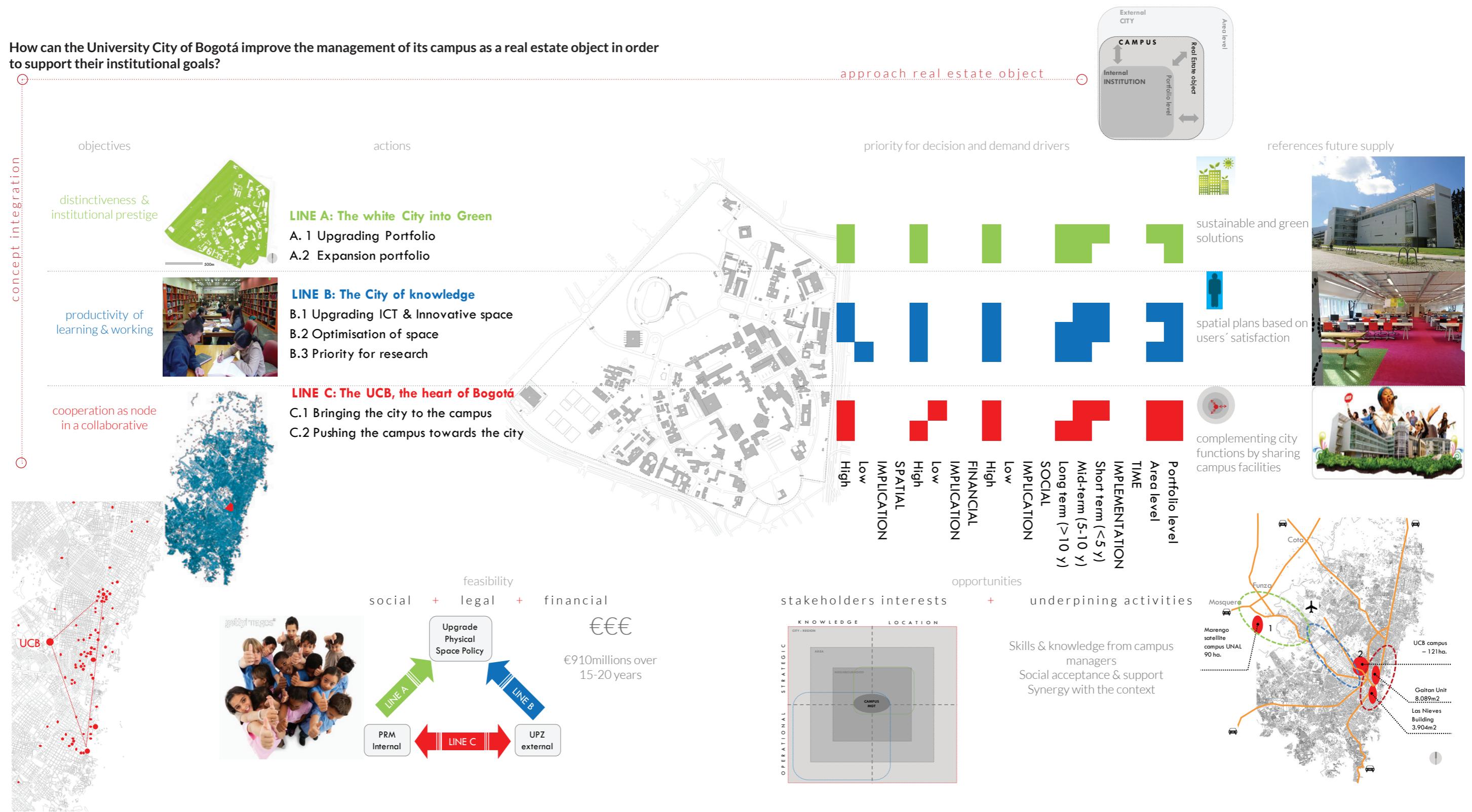
Therefore, based on the assumption that "real estate management of higher education institutions with large scale campus is influenced by urban demands besides the institutional ones and therefore, they must be considered as complementary inputs for real estate strategies' orientation"; this strategy is based on the concept of integration.

According to the feasibility evaluation of this Strategic Plan, it is outlined that besides the evident financial and regulatory implications -present in any real estate strategy- there are several social and urban issues influencing campus real estate strategies in a positive way that are relevant to improve campus management.

In this regard, due to the social relevance of this practical result, and the extensive contents of the analysis and synthesis phase, the scope of the study goes beyond the intended target (Managers of the UCB campus) by involving a larger group of city planners, city policy makers and all actors related with the development of knowledge intensive activities in the context of Bogotá and its region including managers of other HEI's.



How can the University City of Bogotá improve the management of its campus as a real estate object in order to support their institutional goals?





Strategic accommodation plan for the European Commission (EC) in Brussels

Corporate real estate management strategy



Individual project, Real estate Management
Supervision: Monique Arksteijn, TU Delft

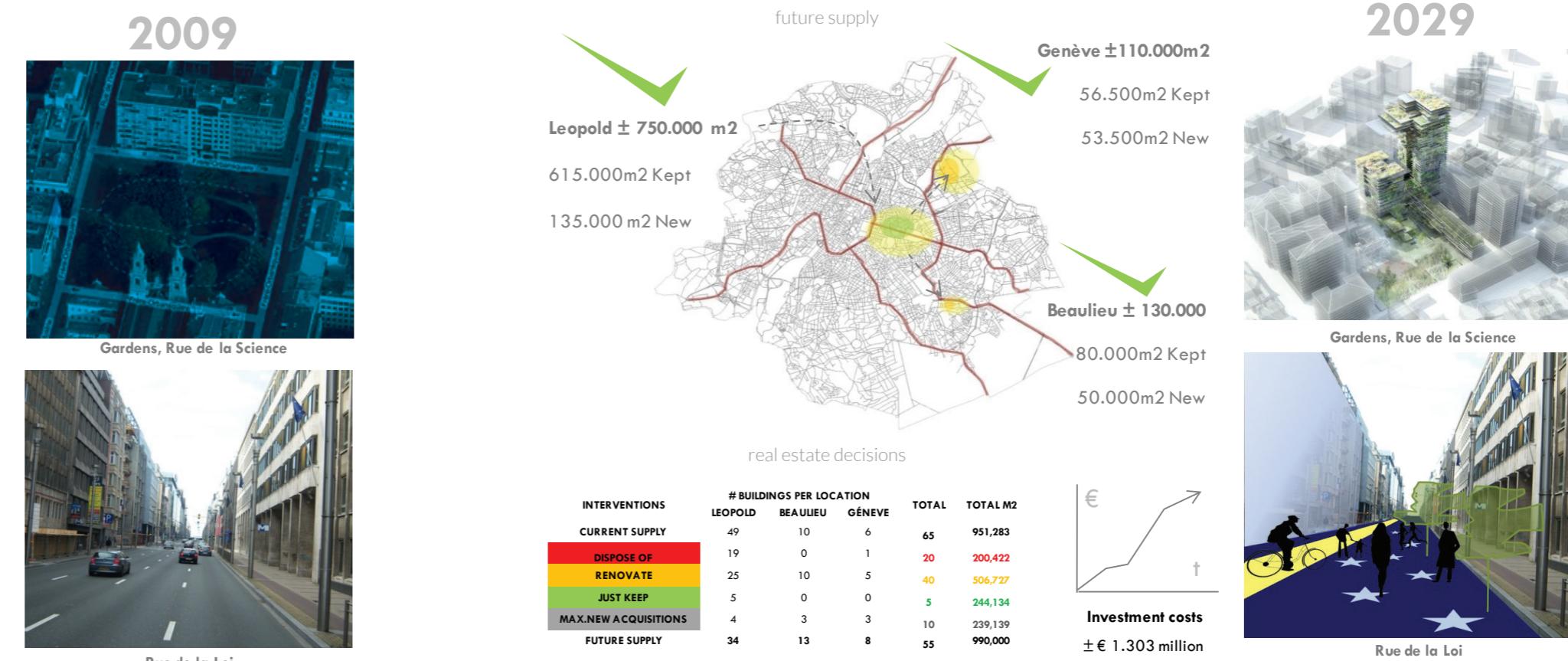
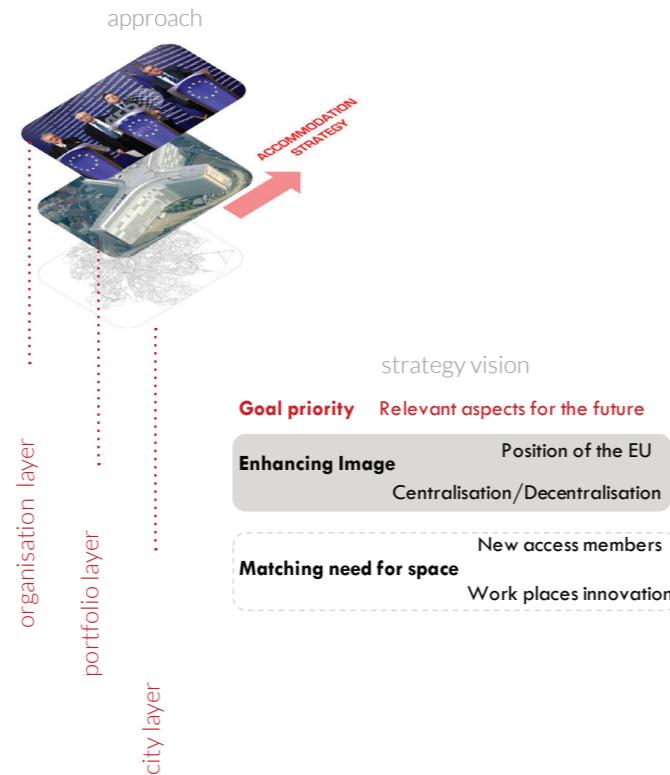
The accommodation strategy is the product of six weeks of lectures, case study assignments and assistance offered during the Corporate Real Estate Management course, which is part of the study program of the Real Estate and Housing Master at TU Delft.

The objective of the strategy was answering a main question related with the location of the portfolio and its qualitative/quantitative characteristics in order to find long-term solutions aimed to add value to the performance of the EC as organisation.

Brussels is the seat of the EU institutions which nowadays accounts for 25% of the office market in the city centre (public sector oriented) sharing the urban space with governmental authorities, international institutions and financial services. The way in which the EU institutions has been accommodated has been criticized and discussed in planning terms, since Brussels was in first place, economically attractive for the EU institution accommodation but its physical expansion it had cost more than EU institutions and municipal authorities -who are responsible for the current situation- expected.

Certainly, the presence of the EU institutions has had a positive influence on the economic situation of Brussels, but spatially has generated problems related with infrastructure, accessibility and image in the areas they are occupying, specially in the Leopold quarter in the case of the EC.

The current accommodation of the EU institutions is compared with the historical inception of Europe as "a collision of states rather than integration" (berlageinstitute2007:29). The real estate portfolio of the EC is composed by more than 60 buildings located in three areas of Brussels (Leopold, Beaulieu and Genève quarters), most of them in the Leopold area, but a common characteristic of the current situation is the fragmentation and the lack of relation with the immediate surroundings.





Park Zestienhoven: Easy living in the city

Urban development plan

2008 planning area level 360.850 m² Rotterdam, NL mix of functions

Team project, Urban Development Management
Supervision: Yawei Chen, TU Delft

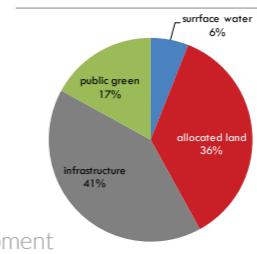
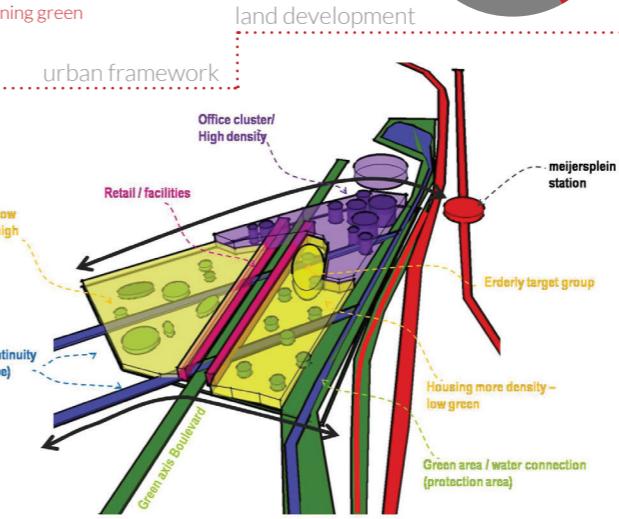
This plan is the practical result of an urban management game carried out during five weeks in a group of 11 members whose main goal was to develop jointly an urban area located in the Northern edge of Rotterdam, which is the second phase of Zestienhoven Park project. This park will be developed and constructed in the next ten years. According to the Urban Vision of Rotterdam (Stadsvisie Rotterdam 2030) the park is of strategic importance in the sense of strengthening the economy and creating an attractive residential city. The first phase of the park is at the end of a successful development phase. The second phase faces more challenges due to the division of land ownership, ad hoc processing opportunities, a changing interest of the market and the boundaries between the subareas. This makes the original zoning plan not quite feasible. The municipality has to reconsider the urban development of this relatively independent area.

The objective of the municipality is to prepare a development plan for the location Zestienhoven Park that realises as much as possible the ambition and objectives of the public and private parties and other parties involved and that is at the same time feasible from a financial, urban and social perspective. For that purpose, the group work was developed by assigning different roles to each member, in order to deal with the complexity and multidisciplinary approach involved when managing urban areas. Accordingly, the role I played was the Urban Planning Department, which vision contributed to the design of an agreed programme of functions in the desired urban framework, attributed spatial quality and existent infrastructure.

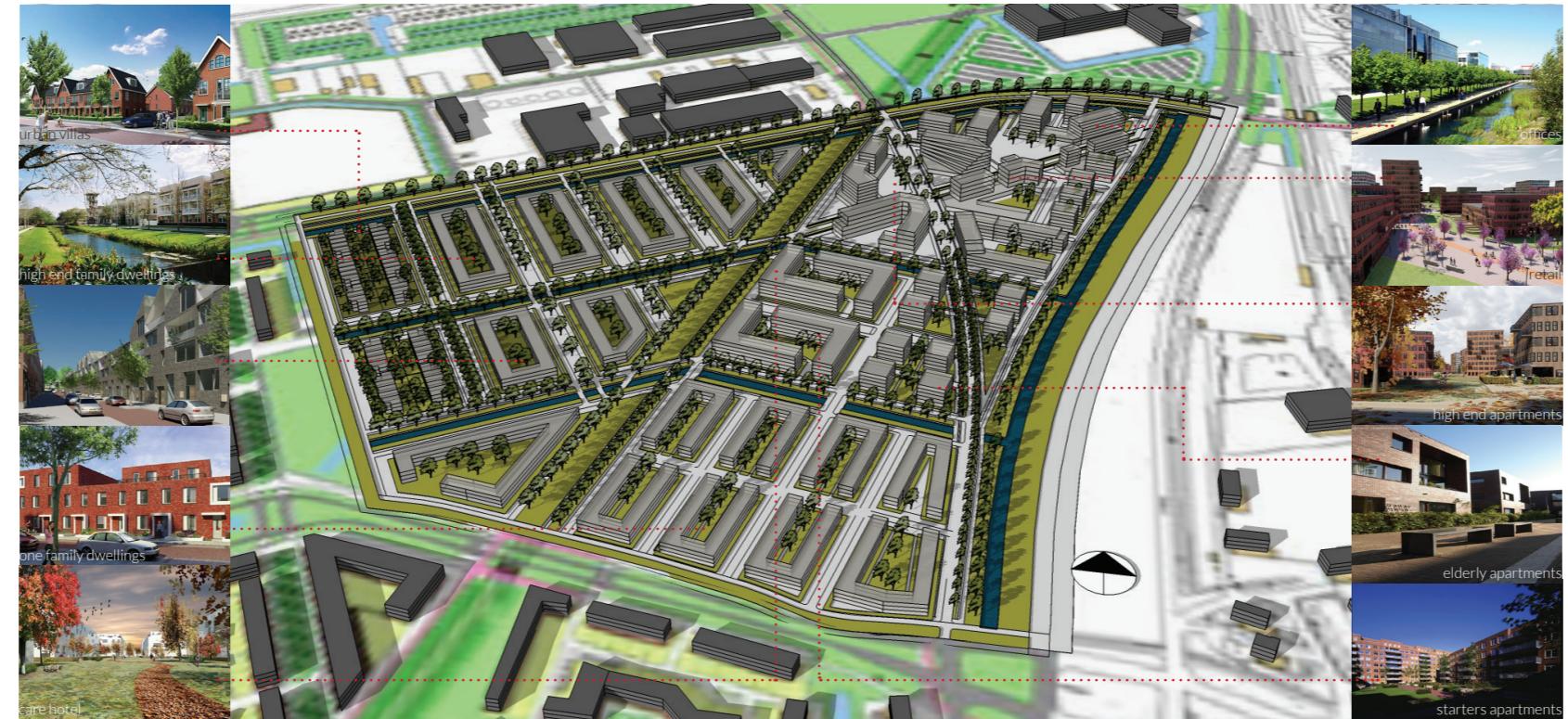
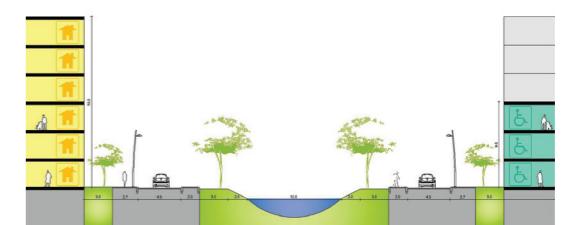
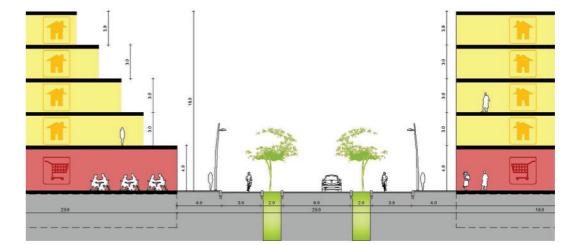
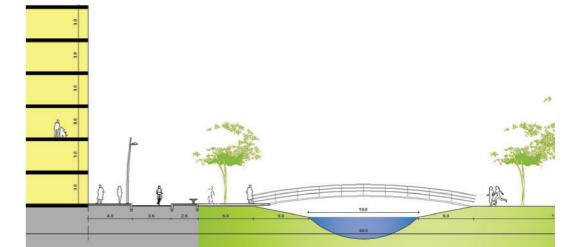
Based in the vision of the Municipality of Rotterdam "Strengthening what is strong, make strong what is weak" the urban strategy is aimed to take advantage of the qualities of Rotterdam North, enhancing and making better use of the existing conditions: the attractive residential environments capable of attracting more graduates and creative workers.



increasing density
mixing functions
strengthening green



program
dwelling 83%
retail 6%
offices 8%
care 3%



Masterplan of the university city of Bogotá (UCB)

Regularization and management plan

2006 strategy area/city level 1'207.657m²

Directors: Juan Manuel Robayo & Fernando Viviescas

Team: Monica Mercado, Monica Barbosa, Flavia Curvelo, Aida Lucia Castro & Giovanny Cristancho

The University City of Bogotá is defined as an area for "urban consolidation" with special treatment within the wide territorial plan of the city. Its land use plan has to be specified through a particular urban instrument: The Regularization and Management Plan (PRM). The PRM was formulated in 2005 and approved in 2009. It constitutes the main urban policy that defines the use of the land and establish the conditions for the well operation of the facility in relation with its surroundings and wide urban structures. The elaboration of the plan included:

a) Diagnosis of current situation of campus: (1) Relationship with wide urban systems, (2) urban impact in its influence area, (3) Spatial structure of portfolio, (4) Internal mobility system, (5) Heritage and architectonic portfolio analysis and (6) Functional portfolio analysis

b) Proposal of new spatial model for the University City at three scale levels: (1) Urban, (2) Area and (3) Portfolio (specific interventions) with the aim of moderating the campus impact in the surrounding through specific proposals and actions. Herein, four relevant tools at urban policy level are proposed:

- Public space plan, which considers a consolidation of ecologic, spatial and mobility structures at urban level. It contains concrete interventions improving spatial relationship with the surroundings.

- Land occupation plan, which contains a definition of six homogenous zones for the campus with specific uses and growing possibilities in terms of occupation, density and construction indexes.

- Implementation Plan, which organises the priorities of the spatial projects into four phases in a period of ten years. This priority is given to large public space projects that are fundamental to establish a clear connection of the campus with city systems.

- Spatial management model, which determines the generation of new policies in order to (1) manage the physical space, (2) integrate the spatial supply with the academic project, (3) recovery the spatial sense of planning and finally (4) establish rules and verify its fulfillment.

Bogotá, COL university campus

Strategic operations, Territorial Plan of Bogotá



Campus
Operations
Protected green areas

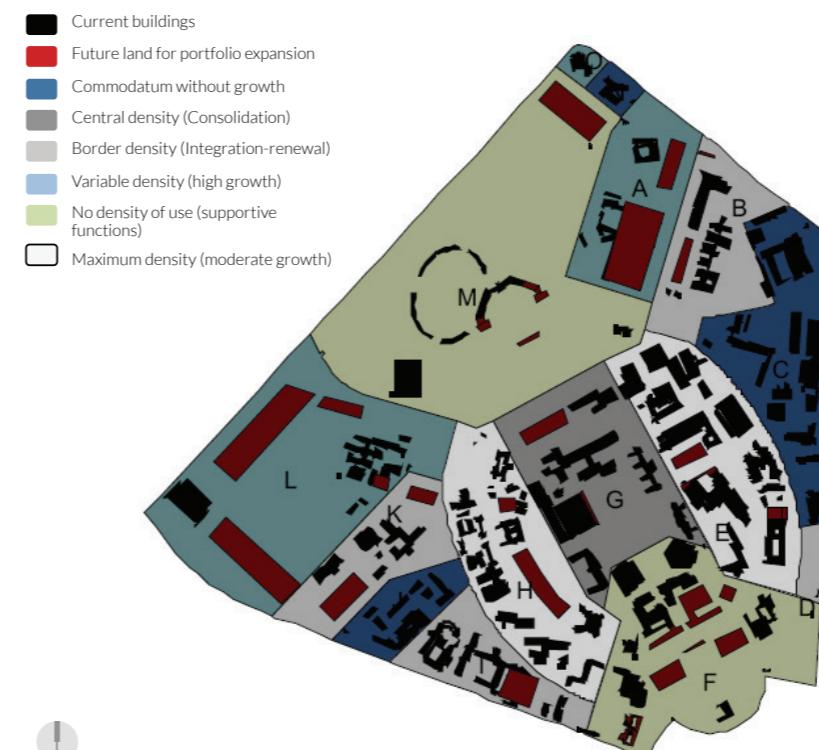
Ecologic structure influence area of the campus



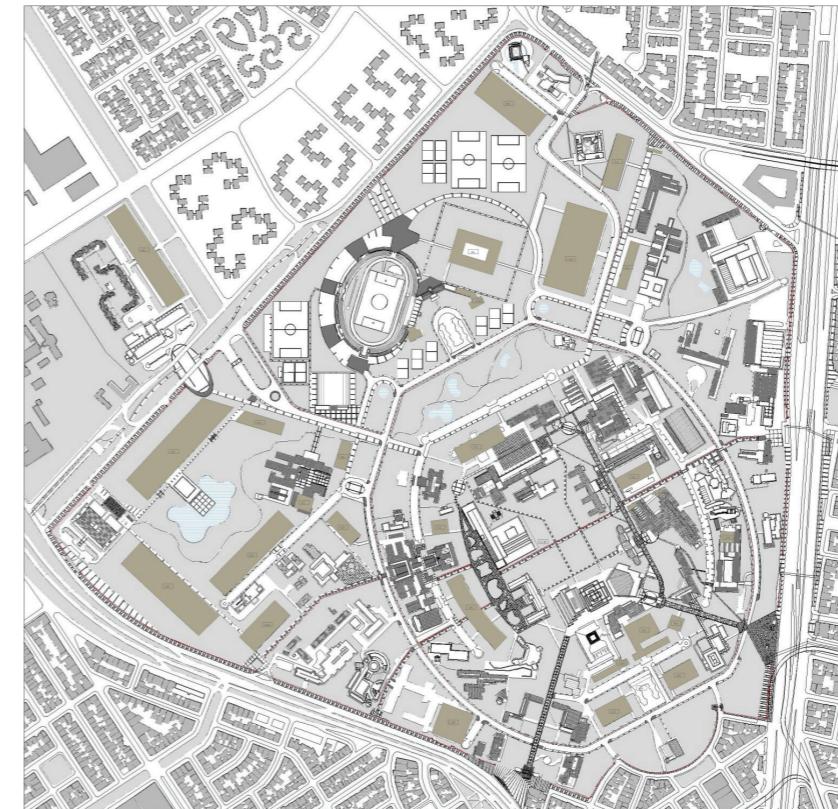
Campus influence area
Surroundings



Proposed Land occupation plan



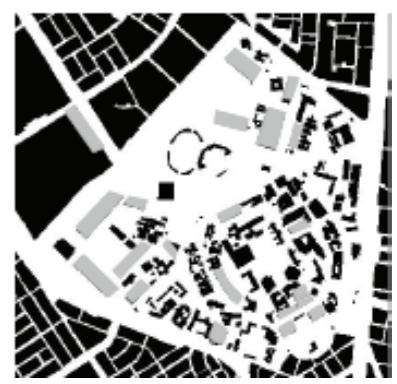
Proposed implementation plan



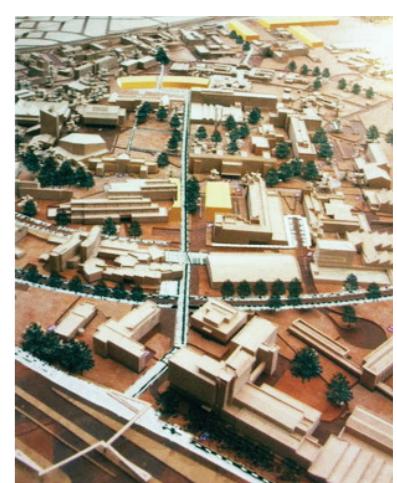
Built footprint 2004



Proposed footprint 2004



Proposed public space



**2012 / Open Bio Cultural Diversity
2007 / Boulevard 53rd Avenue Bogotá
2006 / Main access square university city of Bogotá
2005 /Culture's exhibition square Riohacha**

urbanism



Open bio cultural diversity

A housing occupation model for the Caribbean - finalist The Green Architecture Competition

2004 planning+design multi- scale level ca. 100 ha Riohacha, COL housing

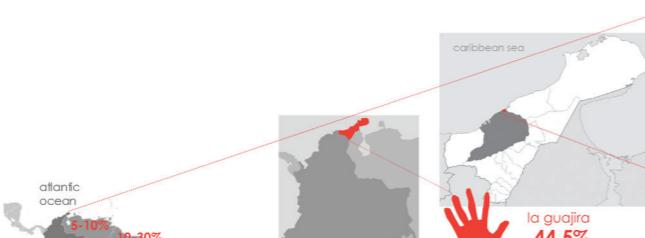


what?

"Open Bio-cultural-diversity" is a **housing occupation model** in a specific territory that explores innovative spatial relationships at three intervention scales: the unit, the group and the urban area

where?

The existent conurbation between the city of **Riohacha** and the indigenous and natural reserve **Rizia Las Delicias**



why?

The encounter between the existing urban fabric of Riohacha and the spatial organization of the Wayuu community in Rizia Las Delicias is problematic in terms of urban expansion, environmental and cultural impact as the result of unplanned urban growth and differences in the meaning of the place.



How to maintain and protect the indigenous and natural reserve "Rizia Las Delicias" and simultaneously improve the spatial quality of the current urban landscape in its surrounding?

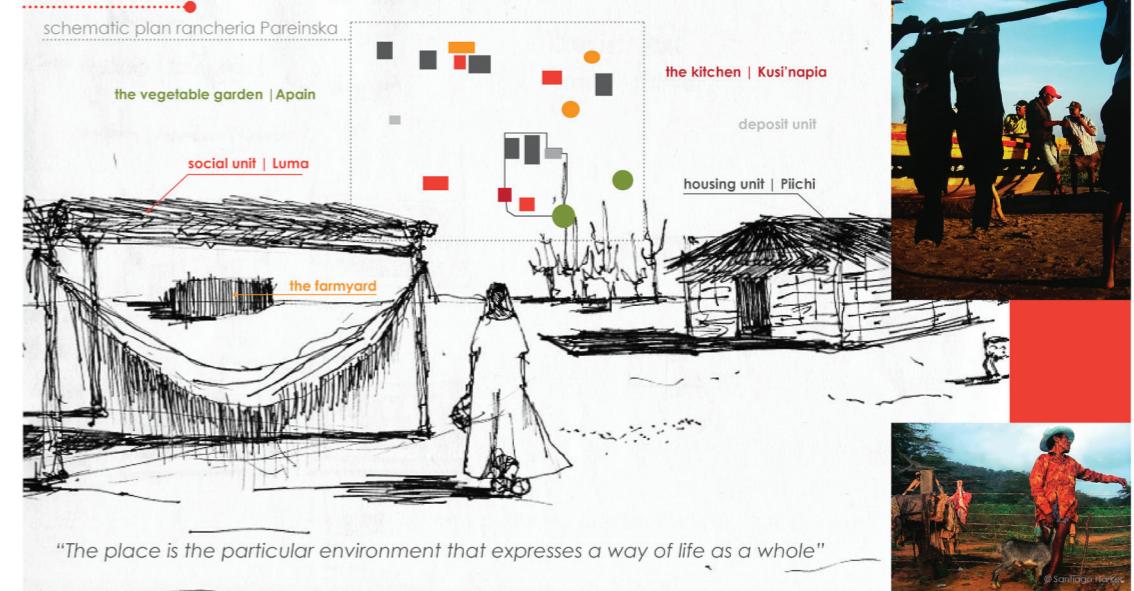
Bio-cultural-diversity is the answer.

the green architecture competition



"Cultures hold the knowledge about biological diversity from which it is born and nourished" (UNESCO, 2002).

Wayuu settlement | Rancheria as a basis to develop a new spatial occupation model



"The place is the particular environment that expresses a way of life as a whole"



the unit

The identification of specific patterns (habits, activities and events) of the local culture were translated in the design of a dwelling with two distinctive spatial characters: social and private, which suggest specific spatial relationships of proximity or distance. Basically, these relationships are illustrated by using **openness** (basic structure of the Wayuu spatial model) as a pattern for a new type of space that connects the character units and without a defined (multiple) use.

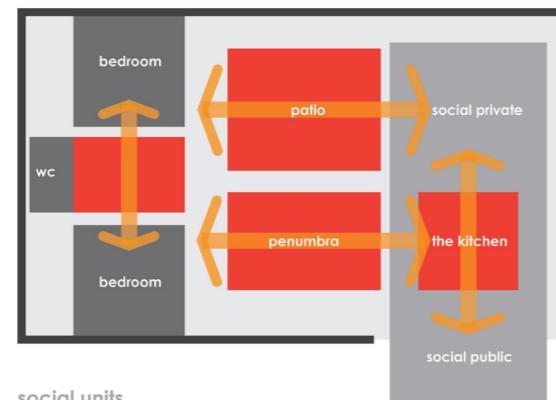
view of patio from social-private unit (open intimacy)



the unit and its relationship with the exterior



draft patio connecting the private character with the open space



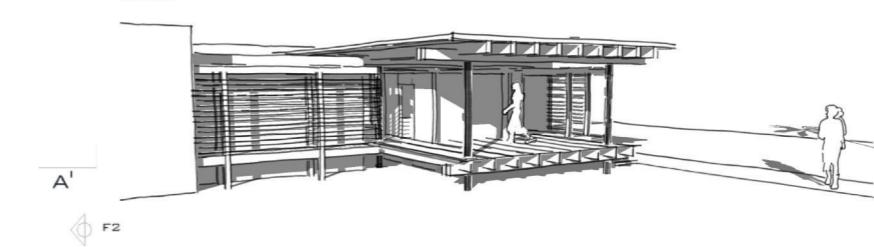
social units
private units
transitional units
the wall



the green architecture competition



An innovative housing model targeted for the local residents well-known as "Guajiros" must be connected with their own habits and traditions. Accordingly, their lifestyle function basically around social gathering, expressed mainly in work, leisure and politics-related **activities** and **events** such as family gathering, the food sharing, the party and the carnival.



the **open** terrace is the place where the households interact with their immediate **cultural** and **natural** surroundings



area: 160 m²
construction system: traditional adobe walls (bahareque) and wood structure (native species)
openness and platform also acts as natural climate regulation (average temperature: 28°C)

single unit: 1 household
variations of the unit: (1) additional household family-related and (2) additional household in tenancy



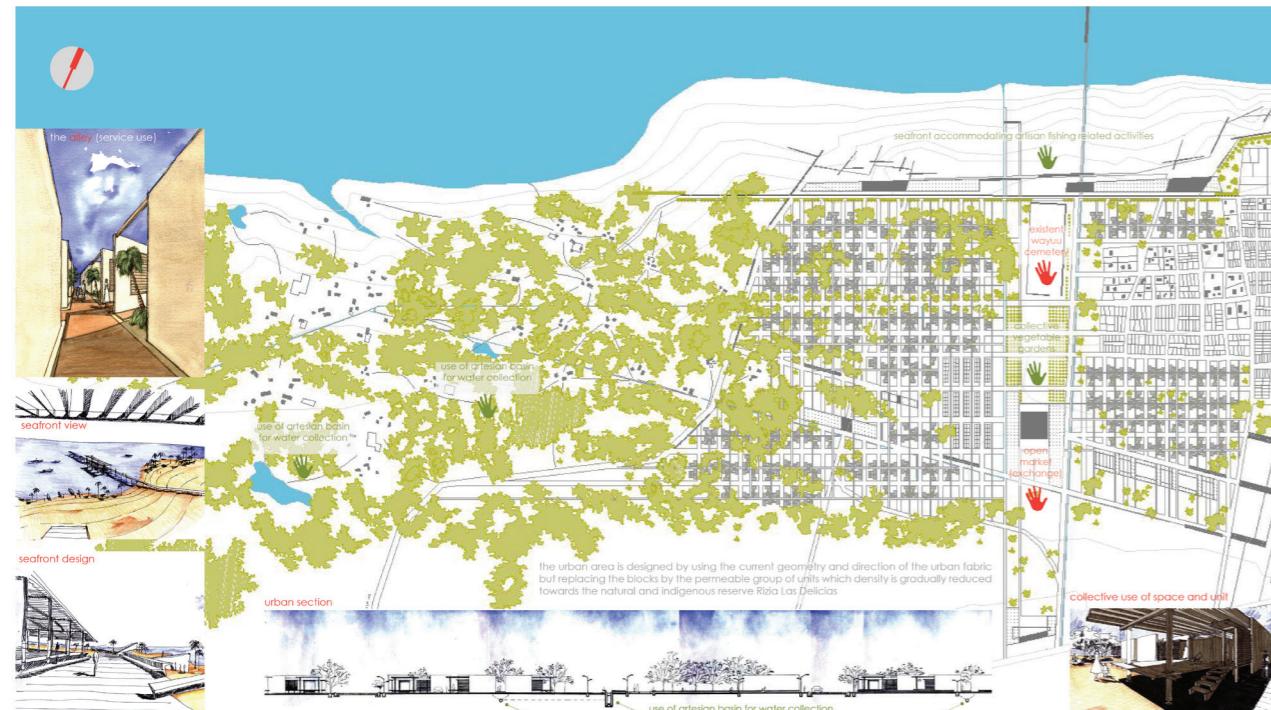


design &
development

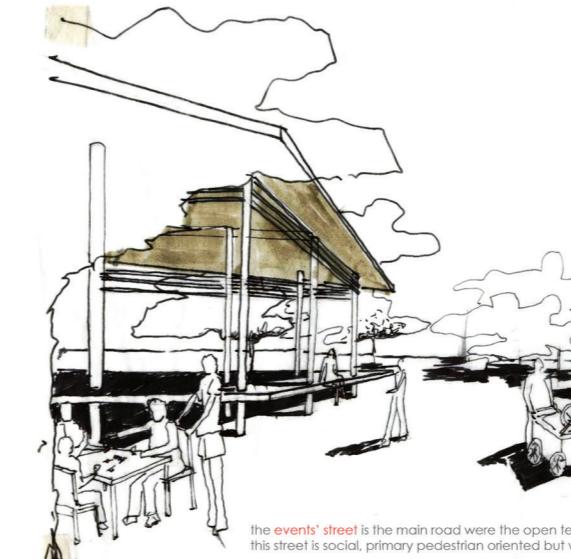
biocultural
diversity

the group and the urban area

The "Guajiros" have adopted the structures and relationships offered by the traditional western urban fabric, completely disconnected from their place. The block, as the morphological unit, not only contrasts in a great degree with the Wayuu model but neither contributes to the development of their collective identity as a group. For instance, the collective use of the urban elements such as the square, the corner and the street, are identified as potential elements translated into two hierarchical elements of the proposed urban fabric: **the alley** and **the event street**.



the green architecture competition

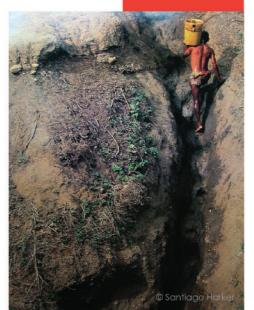
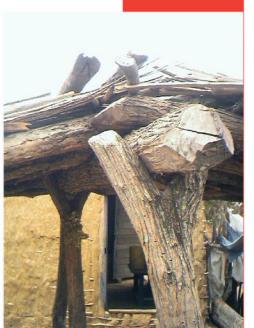


the **events' street** is the main road where the open terraces of the units converge. The character of this street is social, primary pedestrian oriented but with limited accessibility by car.



added value

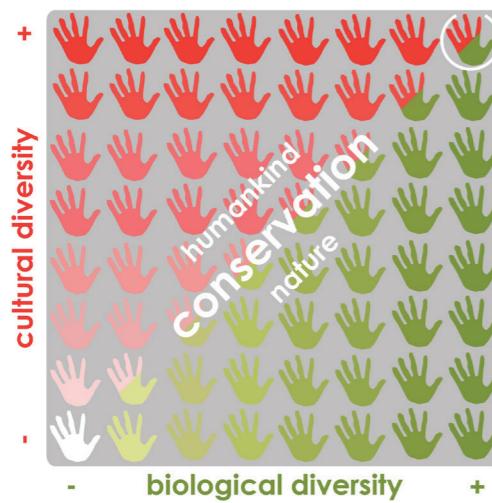
The use of local materials available in the area, the traditional construction systems and other Wayuu practices such as agriculture, water management and artisan fishing were included in the urban design as a way to emphasize the transmission of traditional knowledge as crucial to maintain and improve cultural diversity and consequently biodiversity.





the conservation of traditional biodiversity knowledge is essential

strategic framework



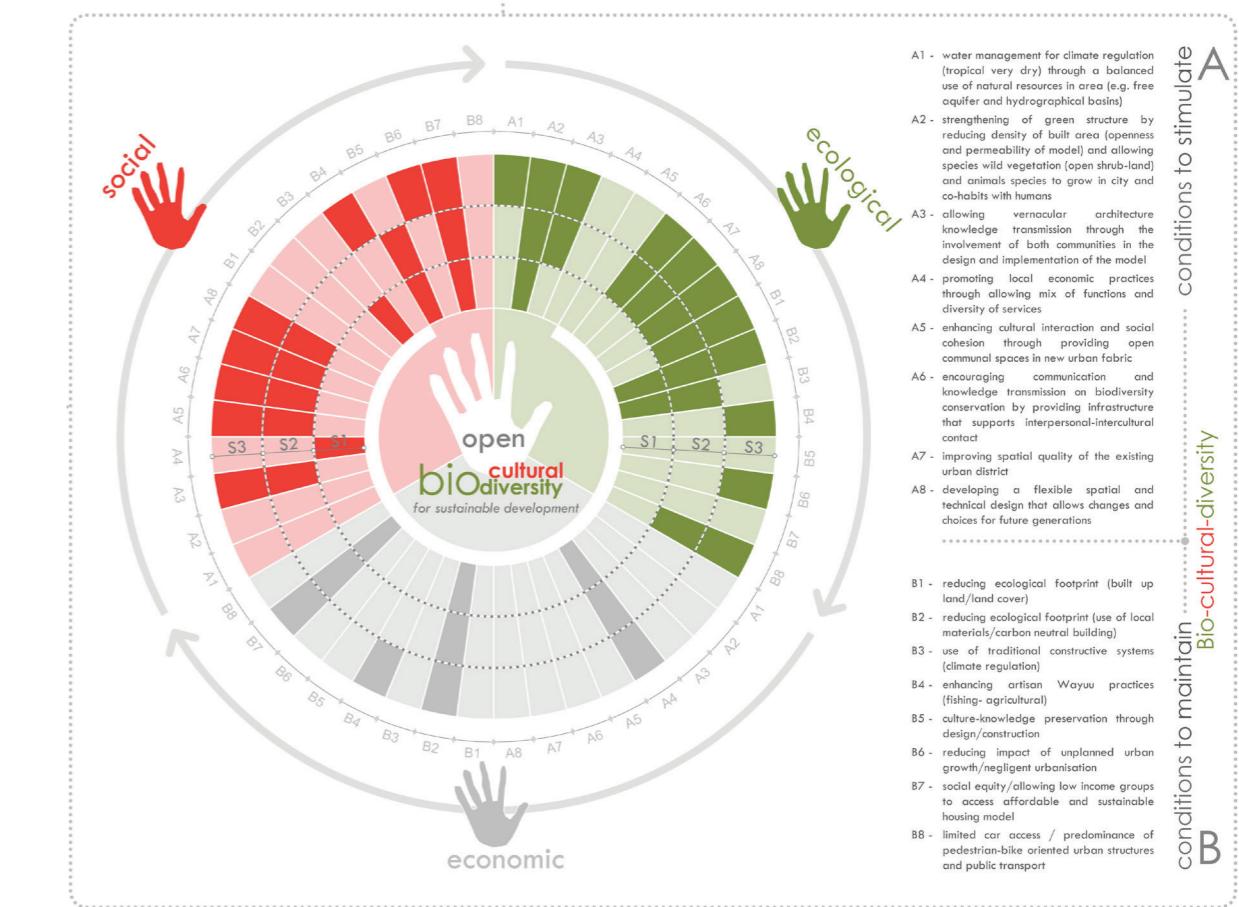
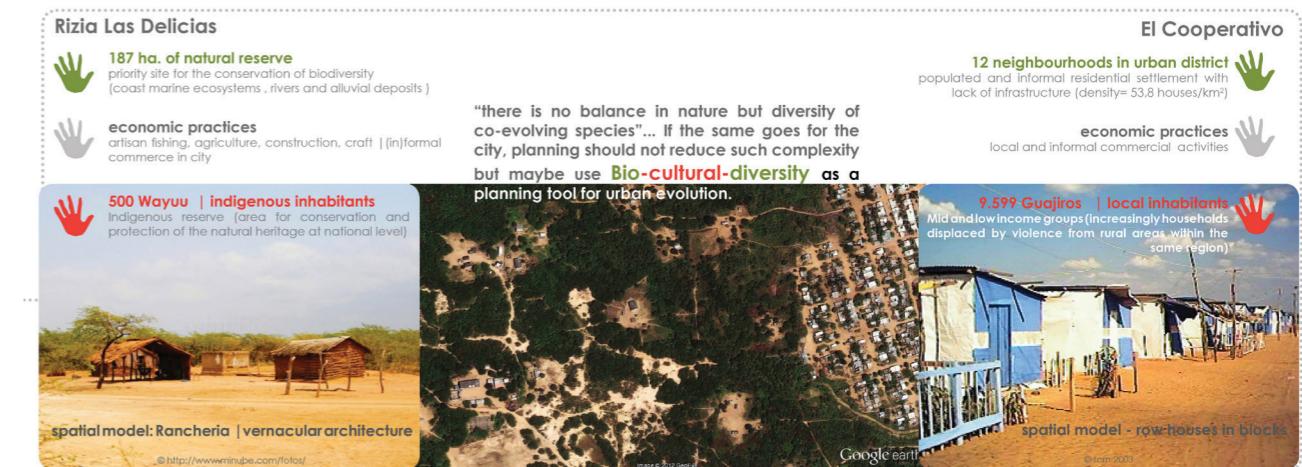
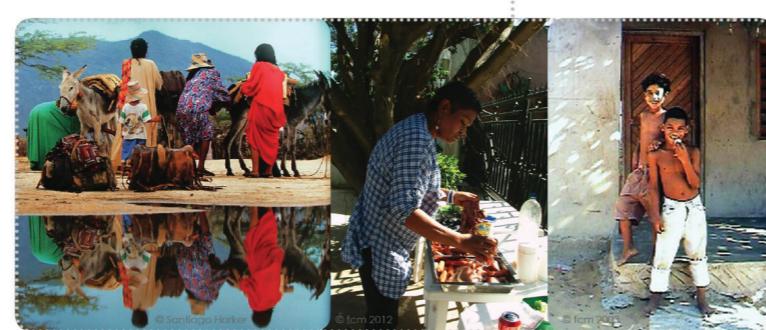
i. **Open Bio-cultural-diversity** is a spatial occupation model based on the assumption that **cultural and biological diversity are sustained together**.
 ... "cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature" UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001

ii. **Open Bio-cultural-diversity** is aimed to provide a balanced solution between two spatial models by simultaneously protecting a natural/indigenous reserve and improving the quality of an unplanned urban area in the existing conurbation between the city of Riohacha and the natural reserve Rizia Las Delicias.



iii. **Open Bio-cultural-diversity** explores innovative spatial relationships with at three intervention scales: the unit, the group and the urban area

iv. **Open Bio-cultural-diversity** involves varied conditions with impacts on three different layers of sustainable development: social, ecological and economic. These conditions give the possibilities on how to stimulate and maintain biological and cultural diversity on activity level.



Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel
ecology design



Boulevard 53th Avenue

Phase I of a pedestrian path along the border of the university city of Bogotá

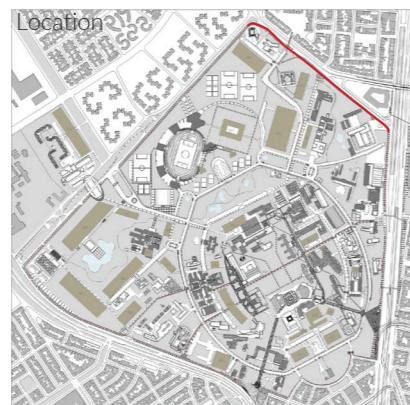
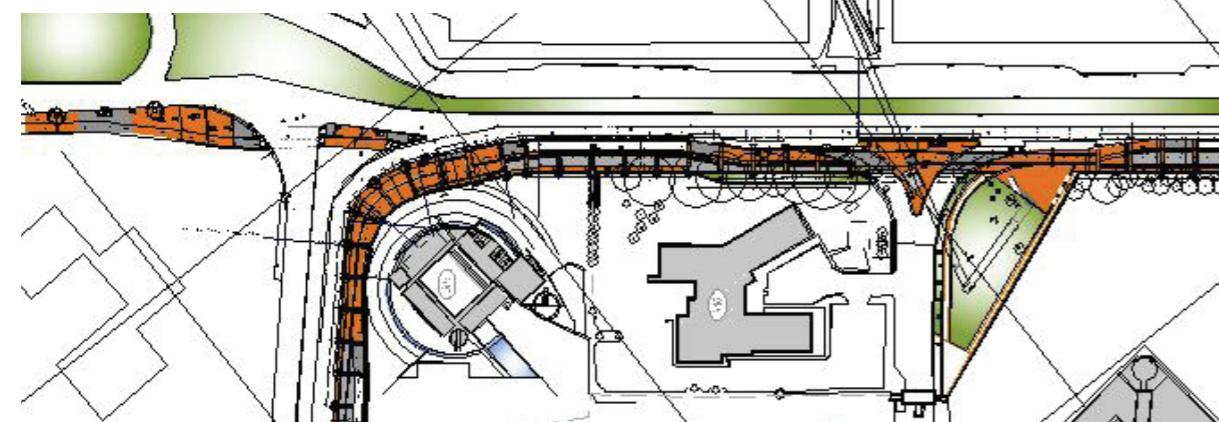
2007 public space area level 6.000 m² Bogotá, COL pedestrian path

Project director: architect Juan Manuel Robayo,
Planning office National University of Colombia

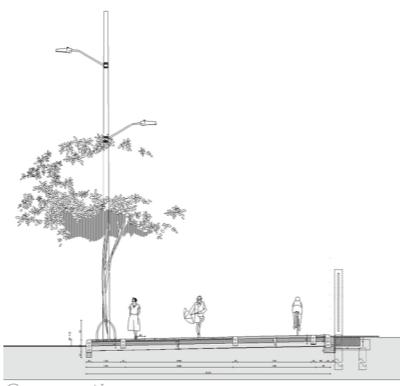
The university City of is the biggest campus of the country and its located in the heart of the city. Its border represents a considerable land portion and the immediate place to establish a physical relationship with the city. Nowadays, the physical condition of this border has been an impediment for integration of the campus at urban level as well as a threat for the institutional image. In fact, the presence of an actual fence and the poor quality of the pedestrian paths or either its absence, threat the spatial continuity of the public space proposed within the Regularization and Management Plan (PRM) as an essential aspect for the physical evolution of the campus.

In this sense, the construction of Boulevard of 10 meters of wide along the perimeter of the campus is an urban initiative to enhance a positive image of the university as well as complement a spatial network inside the campus for the use of the university community and the citizens. As a result, a basic design includes a design of a pedestrian surface, including landscape elements such as green, urban furniture, bicycle paths and signaling.

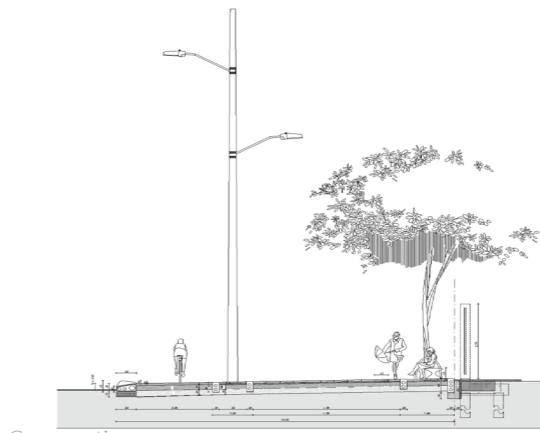
Accordingly, and due to the large scale of the project and its relevance for the city, the design of the Boulevard has been developed within an inter-institutional agreement between the university and the planning district authorities, in four phases. Therefore, the project presented here corresponds to the Phase I located in the 53rd Avenue which is an important transportation axis within the city centre and the west. In fact, the boulevard is connecting the main public space structure of the city (pedestrian and bicycle paths) with two of the most important green lungs; the university City and the Simon Bolívar metropolitan park, which is located 1km to the West along the same avenue. Indeed, the environmental issues were determinant for design due to the presence of a nature conservation area in this border that induce to use two main types of profiles.



Profile type 1



Cross section



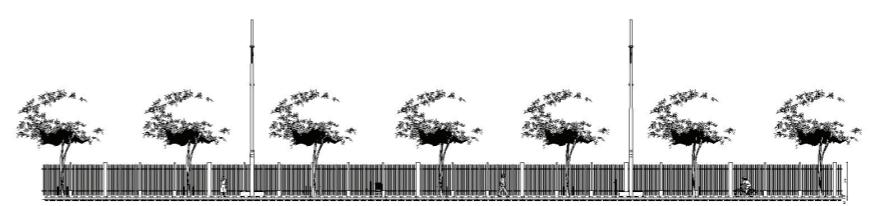
Cross section



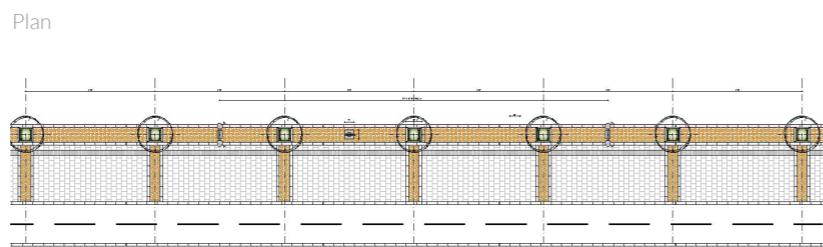
Profile type 2



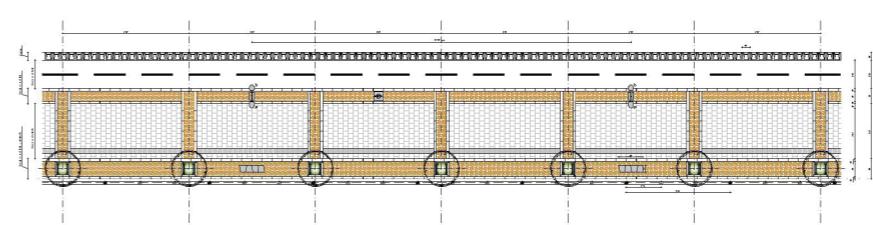
Facade



Facade



Plan



Plan





Fernando Martínez Sanabria square - 45th street

Main access to the university city of Bogotá

2006 public space area level 4.000 m² Bogotá, COL square

Project director: architect Juan Manuel Robayo,
Planning office National University of Colombia

This square is the main pedestrian access to the university city of located in the intersection of two important transportation hubs in the city; the 30th Avenue connecting north-south direction and the 45th street connecting east-west direction.

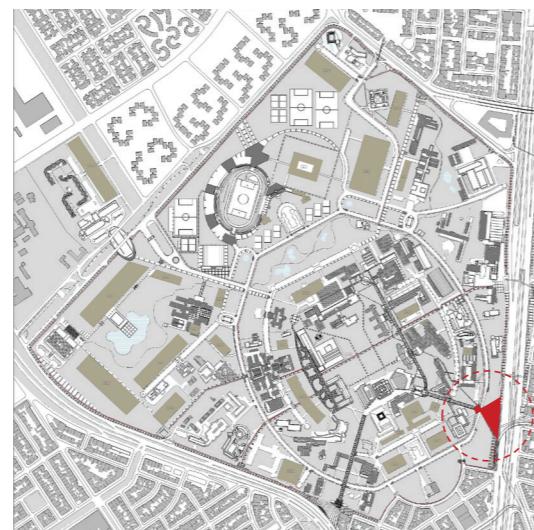
The project consists in an improvement of the public space aimed to solve, in first place, a pedestrian connection with metropolitan infrastructure; the location of a bus station of a new massive public transportation (so-called Transmilenio) along the 30th Avenue. Accordingly, the location of this station and the pedestrian bridge in the 45th street will move a flow of hundreds of people per day, mainly users of the campus. In second place, the improvement of this square was launched as priority project within the public space plan of the campus aimed to enhance spatial relation with the city and improve the image of the campus since it is the main facade of the campus towards the city.

In this context, the design was based on previous and non-built project developed by a well-known and local architect Fernando Martínez Sanabria within the pilot plan of the campus in 1987. Accordingly, the design recovery essential elements of the previous plan such as the removal of the fence in the frontal space by moving back the access, and liberating the space to emphasize the presence of two heritage buildings characteristic of the local modern architecture that define a strong image of the campus well known as "The White City".

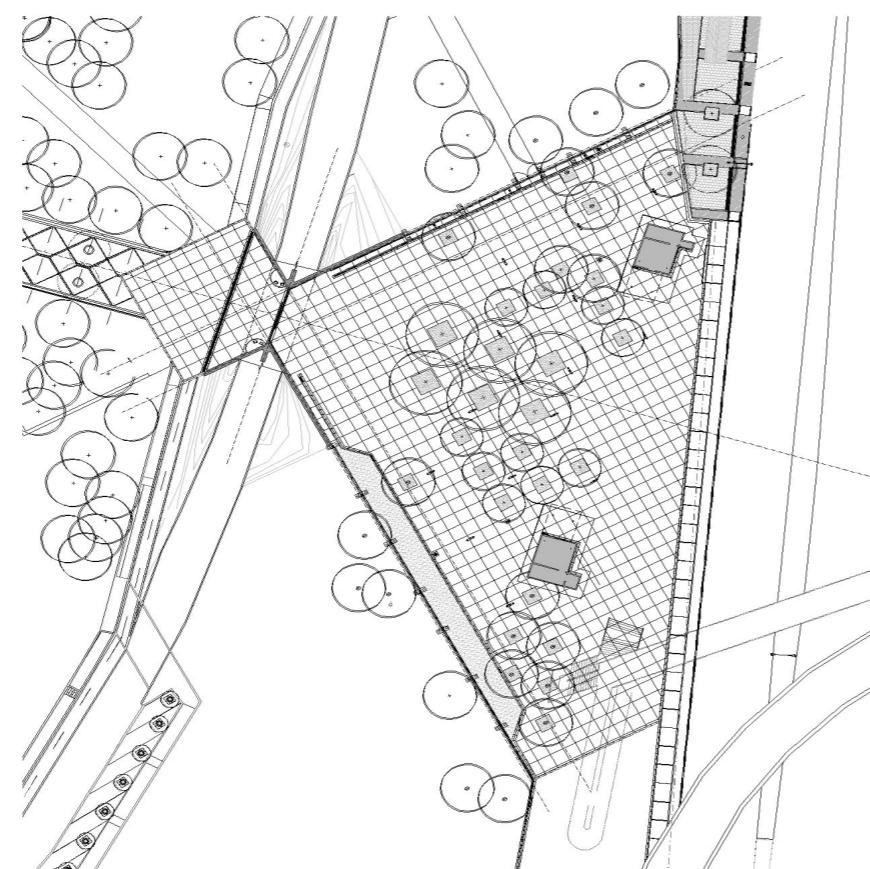
Therefore, in order to strengthen that collective image the language of the square is a white surface made of concrete with small expansion lines that follows the position of existing trees, that seems floating elements on the surface.



Location



General plan



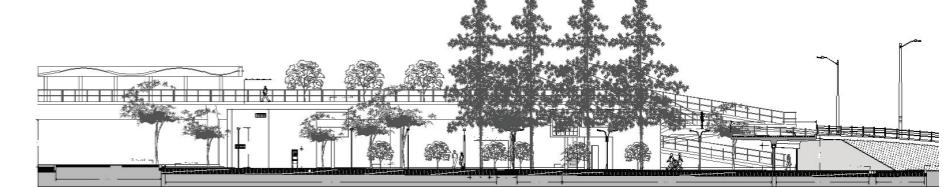
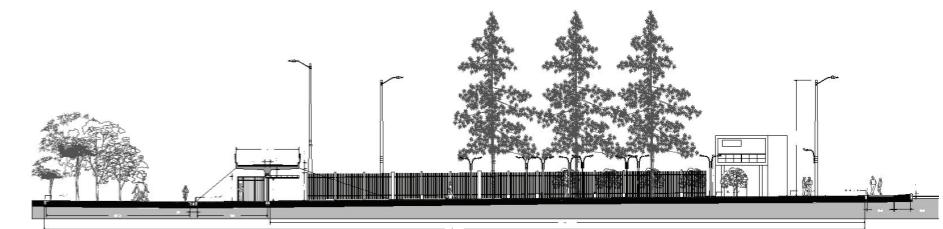
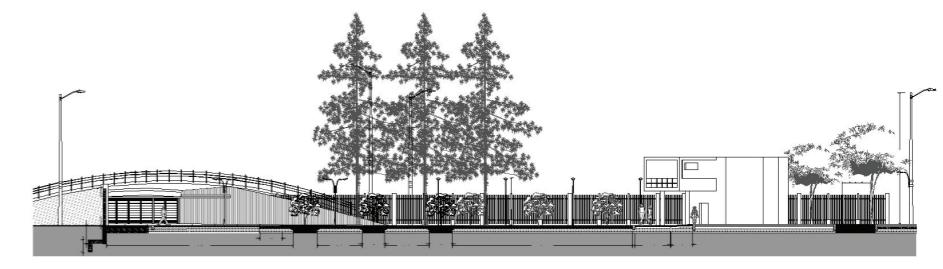
Before



After



General cross sections



architecture

2010 / Transformation of offices into dwelling The Hague

2008 / Arango House Medellín

2008 / Warehouses and offices Tocancipá

2004 / Primary school for indigenous community La Guajira



A city in the city: a decentralised concentration

Casanova 2010: Ideas' competition for transforming offices into dwellings



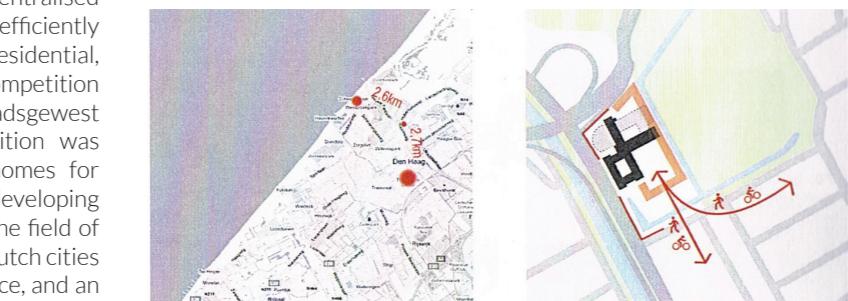
Design team: Jildou Kliinsma, Carlos Castillo & Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel, independent work

The so called city in the city: a decentralised concentration method developed to efficiently transform office property from office to residential, within CASANOVA 2010; an ideas competition organized by The Hague Region (het Stadsgewest Haaglanden). The topic of the competition was entitled as Transformation of offices: homes for the future, which main goal focuses on developing creative, innovative and flexible ideas in the field of housing due to the emergent problem in Dutch cities characterized by a high vacancy office space, and an increasing housing demand.

In this frame, the solution besides of being a sustainable design, must include different type of dwellings for one up to two person households for elderly as main target users in a property located in the city of The Hague with an existing heritage building.

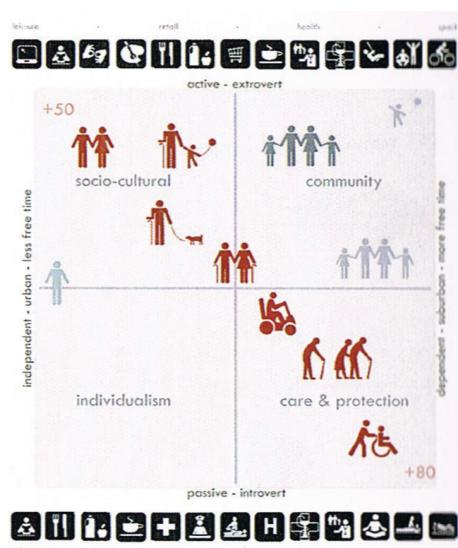
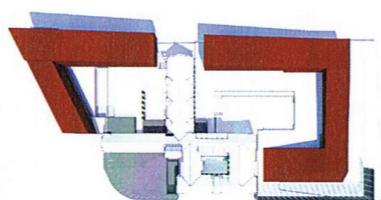
A decentralised concentration involves the development of two sustainable concepts associated to the idea of habitat, defined as the natural environment in which people live, grow and therefore evolve. It is the physical space where conservation and change, which leads to diversity, take place. For instance, conservation as first concept is aimed to strength and preserve the existing values of the site (such as the heritage building as physical core of the project, green and water as natural elements, the surrounded neighborhood as main social fabric and its strategic location between the city centre and the beach).

On the contrary, change as second concept is aimed to balance these values through one of the sources of variation: recombination. In other words, the socioeconomic, environmental and cultural values could be balance by using a variety of housing opportunities to meet the needs of people with different backgrounds, as well as introducing new combinations of functions, which according to the scale of the site could be achieved through intensification which leads to a compact and self-efficient city.

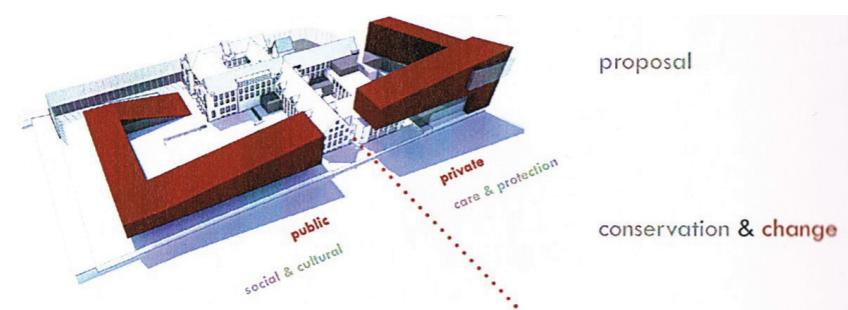


Diverse forms of living according to users' values

- direct target group for dwelling supply (+50 1-2 person household)
- indirect target group for dwelling supply (families with children)
- other target users (individual providers, neighbours and visitors)
- related complementary urban functions (retail, leisure, health and sport activities)



proposal



conservation & change



program of functions

green - 5990 m²

retail - 1021 m²

leisure - 495 m²

sport activities - 1038 m²

care & wellness - 2691 m²

culture - 552 m²

services - 266 m²

parking - 1151 m² (94 places)

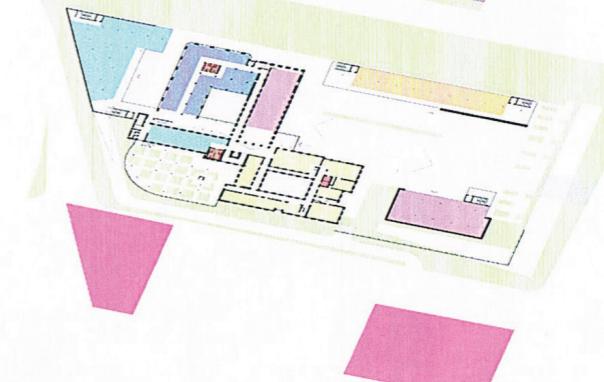
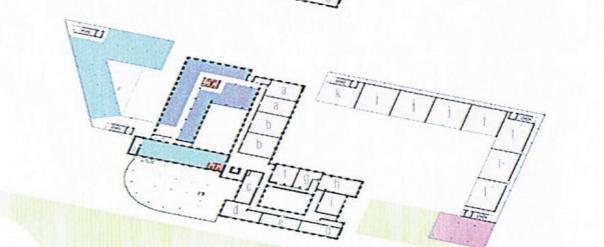
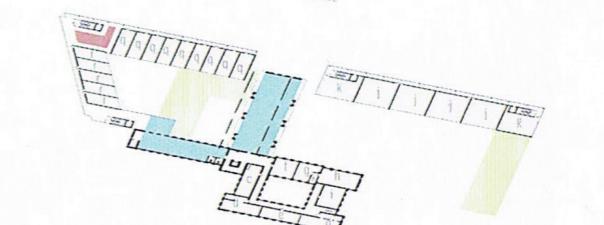
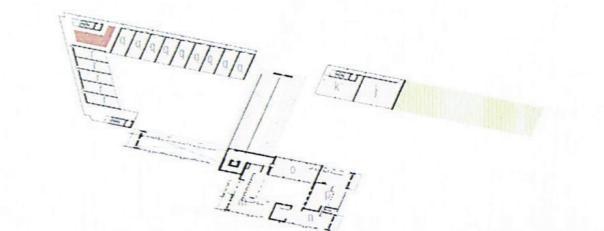
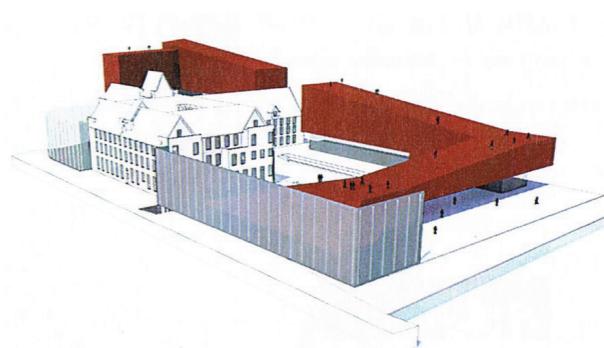
31% dwelling - 5890 m² (67 units)

category 1 types a-b-c-d-e-f-g-h-i (55 m² to 115 m²)

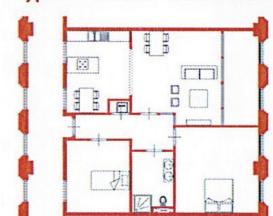
category 2 types j-k-l (125 m² to 150 m²)

category 3 types m-n-o-p (80 m² to 140 m²)

category 4 types q-r (60 m² to 65 m²)



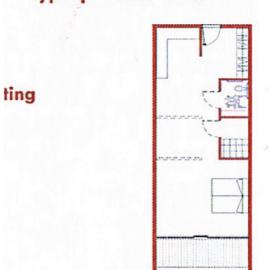
type b - 113 m² - transformation existing



type e - 63,5 m² - transformation existing



type q - 61 m² - new





Arango House: landscape and tradition

A preliminary design for a single family dwelling

2008 arch. design building level 280 m² Medellín, COL dwelling

Project director: Ricardo Quintana, Naher Ltda
Design team: Jairo Garcia & Flavia Curvelo
Magdaniel

The preliminary design of the Arango House was developed under the request of the family Arango as a gateway for holidays.

The project is strongly influenced by its location dominated by the Andes landscape. The plot is situated in a mountain region in the outskirts of Medellín city, situated at 538m2 over the sea level, in Aburra Valley, surrounded by mountains. Therefore, the basic idea of the project is to "organise a program along the predominant view" offered by the site.

In this sense, the program of requirements of the client -which consists in a set of basic spaces for privacy, family encounter and services- was developed under the premise of separate the private and social spaces of the housing but keeping the openness characteristic of the traditional housing of the Andes region.

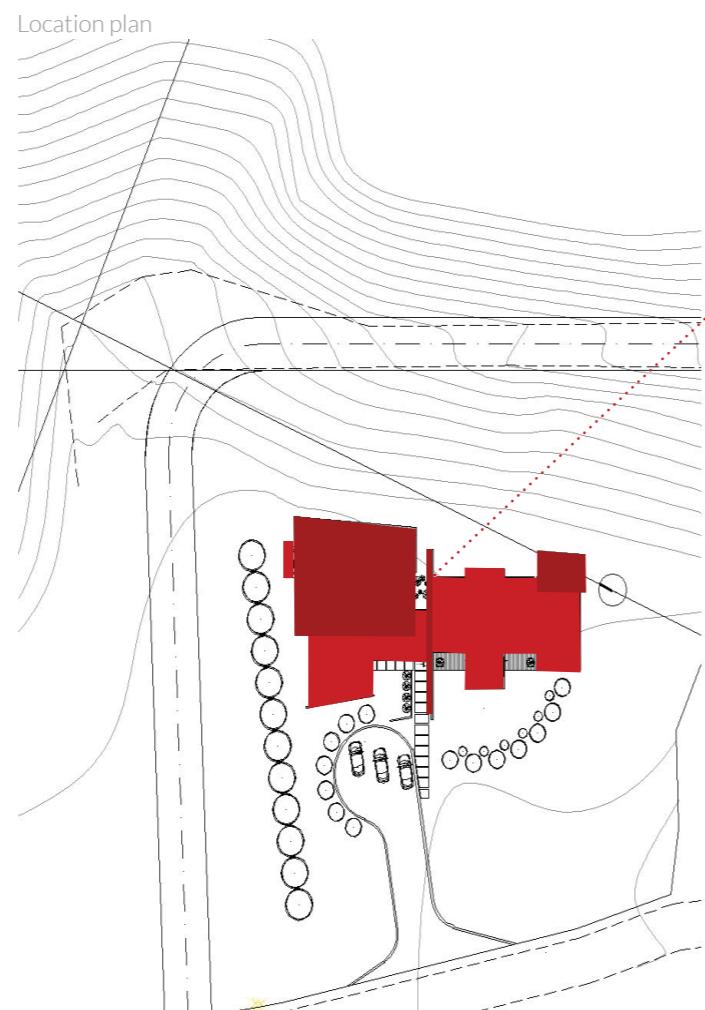
For that purpose, the house is organized as a addition of boxes which contains different kind of spaces, connected with the open green areas through terraces and balconies as an extension of the interior space. Likewise, the social and private areas are clearly differentiated by the disposition of a stone wall as a primary element that marks the entrance of the house and the orientation towards the landscape view.

In terms of image, the project try to re-interpret the elements of the traditional house of Antioquia region -characterized by simple Finishing with basic colors for the walls, bricks base, regular decks and large roof made of clay tiles- in combination with contemporary elements such as glass facades and large regular forms in stone for singular elements such as chimneys.

A contemporary interpretation of a traditional housing unit in Antioquia



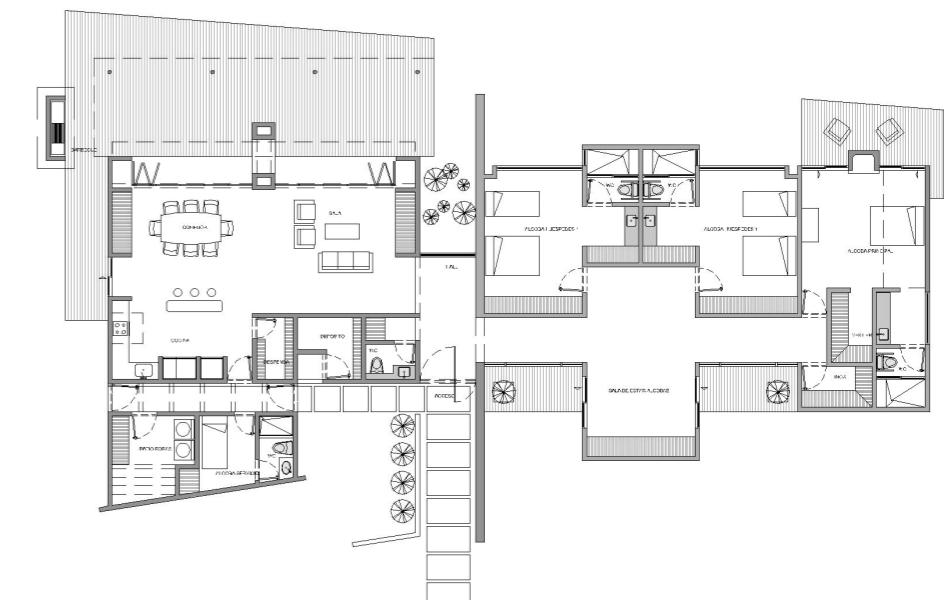
the site



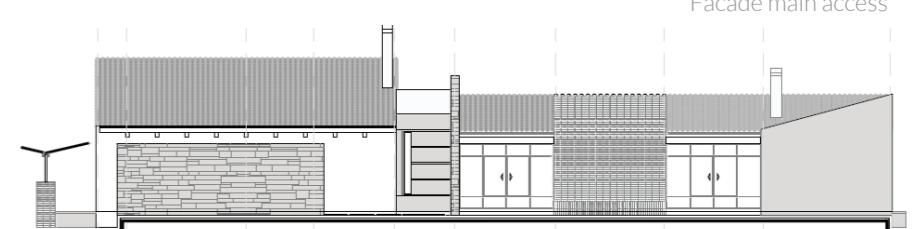
Location plan



Plan



Facade main access





Emecon Ltda. Warehouse and offices

Space follows the process

2008 arch. design building level

4.000 m²

Tocancipá, COL warehouse & offices

Project director: architect Mauricio Mosquera, Cero25

Design architects: Daniel Fernando & Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel

This project has basis in private demand to accommodate a Colombian firm specialised in the design, manufacturing and assembly of various types of metallic structures called Emecon.

Accordingly, the new headquarters will accommodate not only the administrative but the production processes carried out by the company. For instance, the program of requirements includes offices for more than 50 people, its complementary services and the warehouse were all the storage and production process will take place.

Following this program of requirements and under a tight time line and budget, the project opts for rationality and economy as main drivers for design. As a result, the project is basically divided in two separate buildings:

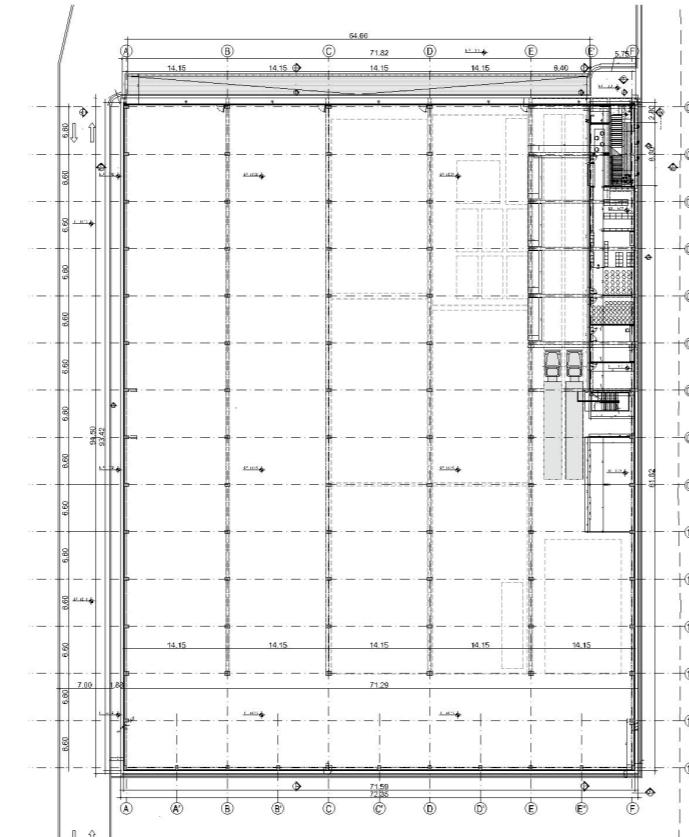
The **Warehouse** -which is the main volume- contains different spaces to support the process and the offices situated as a mezzanine in order to keep direct visual contact with the production process. The language of the building is aimed to keep the industrial image by keeping at view the materials of all elements such as metallic structures and special mechanisms. In this way, the process becomes a central element that defines the proportion and quality of the spaces.

The **Services** is a three-story building with direct contact with the exterior as main facade of the headquarters, is aimed to allocate all the supporting functions of the overall employees such as canteen, service point, locker- rooms and other technical rooms. Therefore, based on the user's satisfaction, this building has a smaller scale and uses a hybrid language -metallic structure and elements, glass facades and concrete base- as a product portfolio for clients.

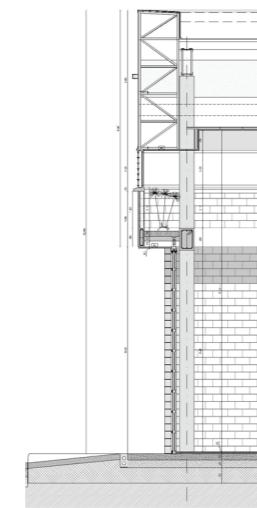
Cross section warehouse



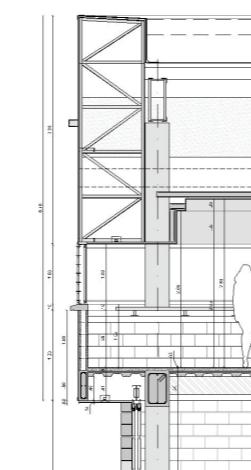
Warehouse - ground floor plan



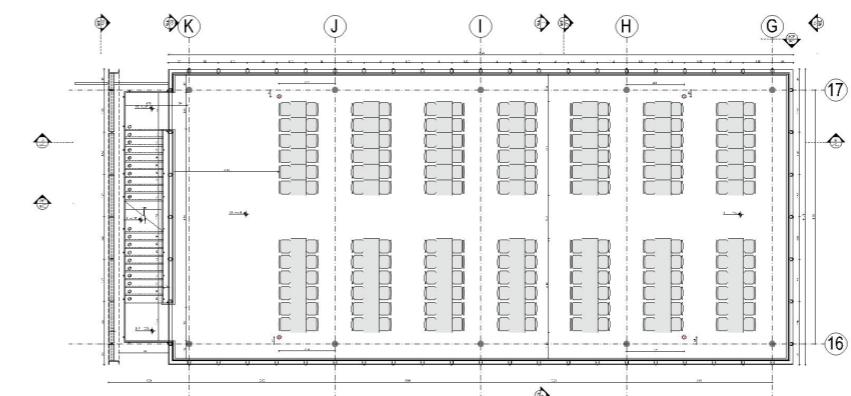
Facade section



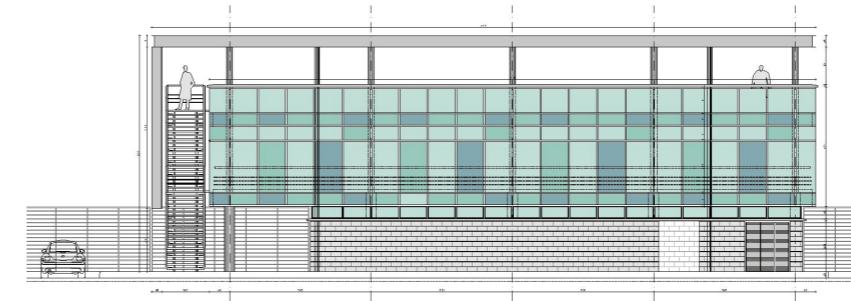
Facade detail



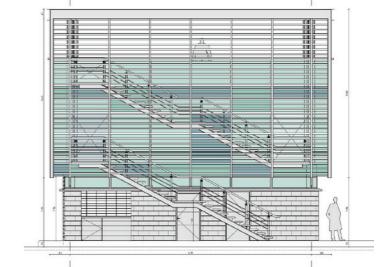
Service building - 1st floor (canteen)



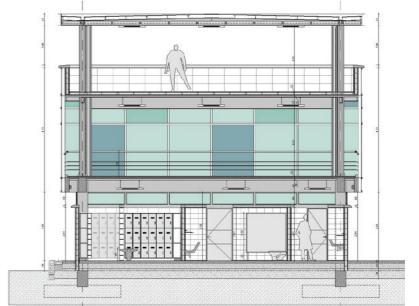
Longitudinal facade



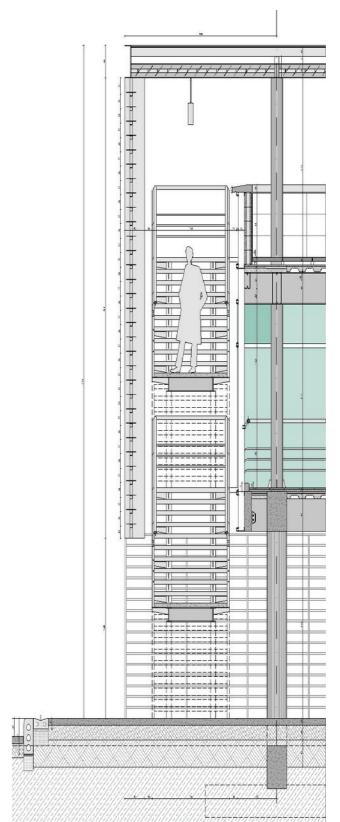
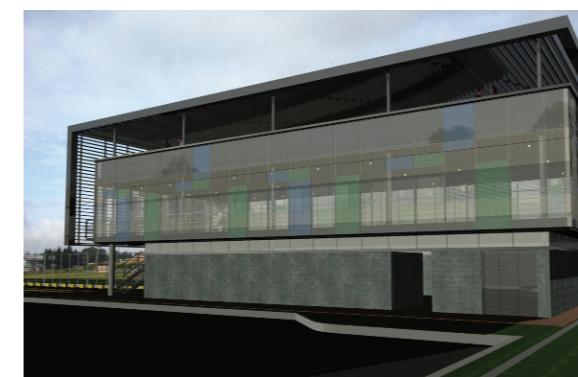
Cross facade



Cross section



Facade sections





Primary school Kamusichi'uo

Cernacular architecture for the Wayuu indigenous community

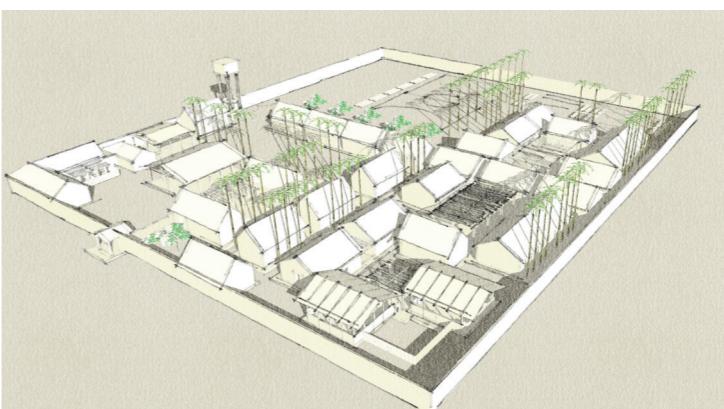
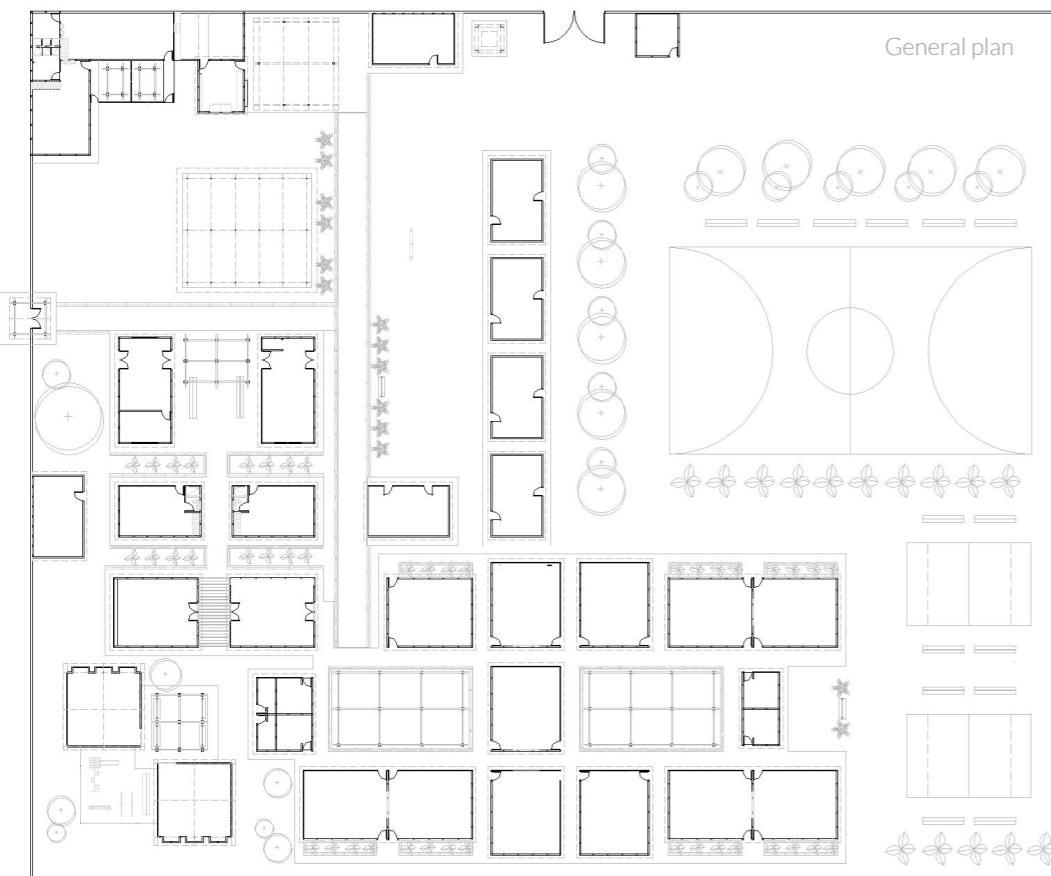
2004 arch. design building level 8.200 m² Media Luna, COL education facilities

Design team: Manuel Magdaniel & Flavia Curvelo Magdaniel, Macdaniel Ltda.

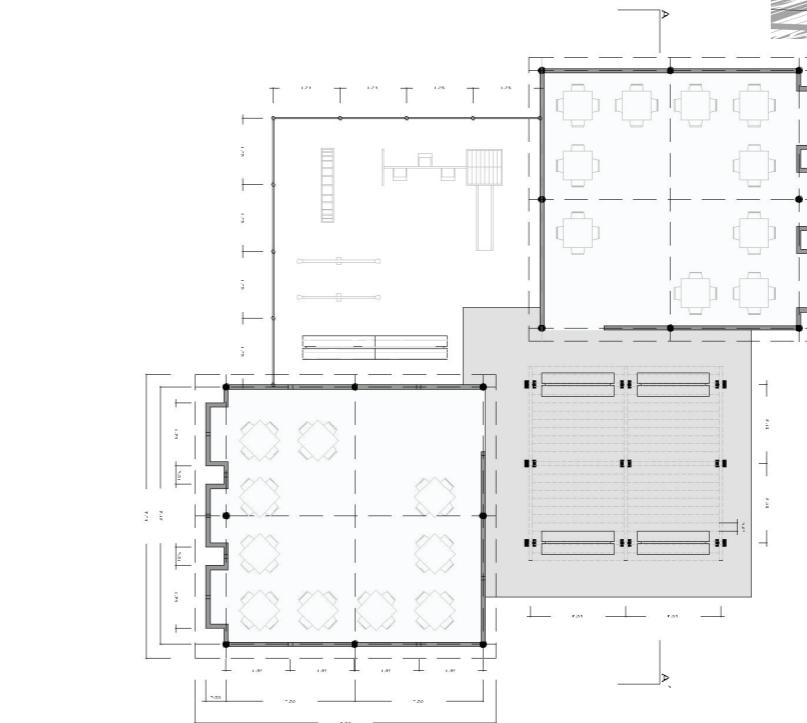
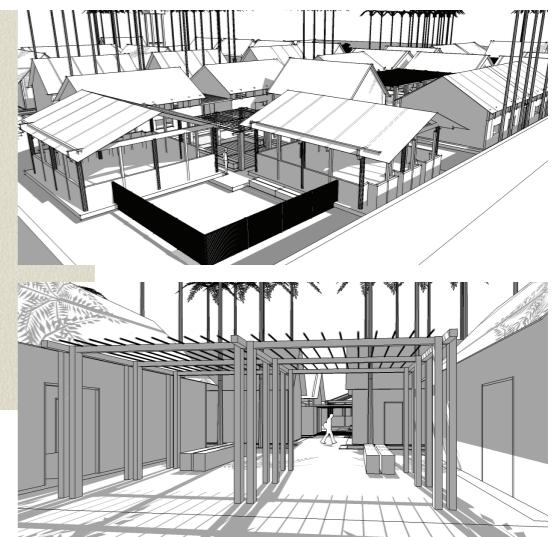
This project emerged as a private demand from a regional foundation aimed to enlarge the facility of a existent primary school for the a native community placed on the North of Colombia.

Therefore, the project is developed by using the occupation model of the native settlements so-called "rancheria", which is an assembly of separate units with specific structure and construction characteristics. They together suggest some group relationships, generating proximity between compatible functions and distance among different meanings of the space (e.g. social and private). For instance, the "empty space" appears as the primary element that gives structure and organise the overall.

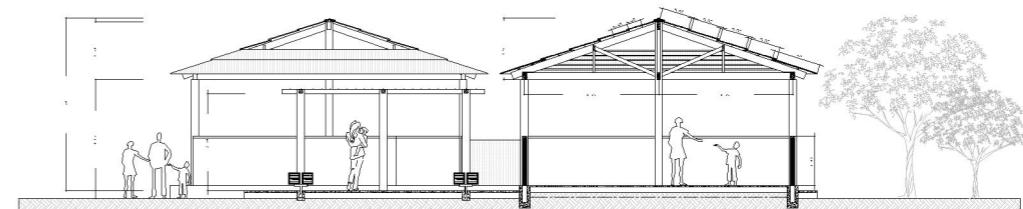
In this frame, the project follows the Wayuu's spatial structure by generating "lumas" or social units where the collective activities take place and grouping the individual units with different functions around them, according to their functional relationship, within a defined and limited area. Likewise, the constructive system and the language of the projects keeps the traditional elements of the Wayuu's vernacular architecture.



Kindergarten classrooms | plan



Kindergarten classrooms | section



2017 / Co-Lab research platform brand identity

2016 / Infographics research

2011-17 / Book series design

2012 / Corporate brand image

illustration



Co-lab research platform

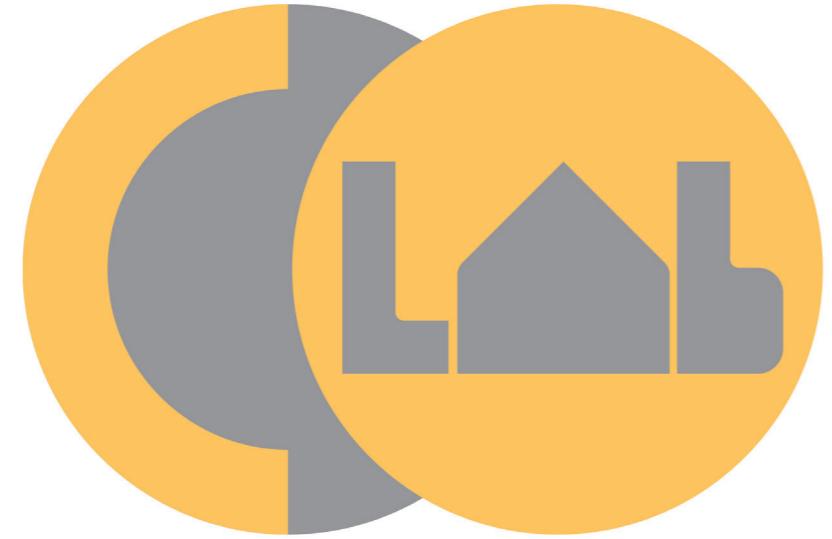
Developing the image identity of a housing research group



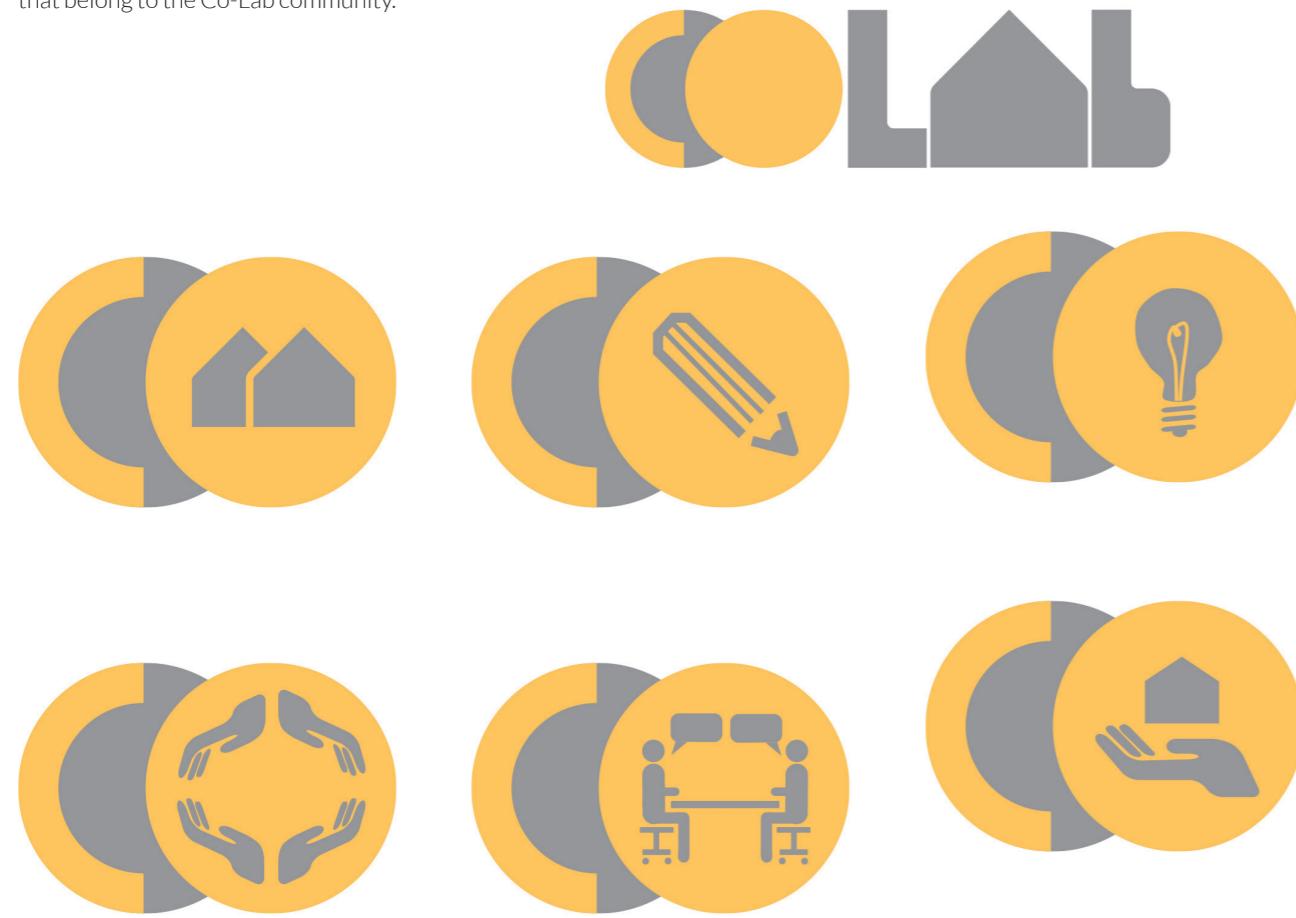
#brand_identity
#logo
#icons
#website
<https://co-lab-research.net>

A research leader at TU Delft approached me with the idea of developing the brand identity for the research she initiated. Co-Lab is a research platform that aims to establish an international relationship between the many different initiatives of collaborative housing across Europe.

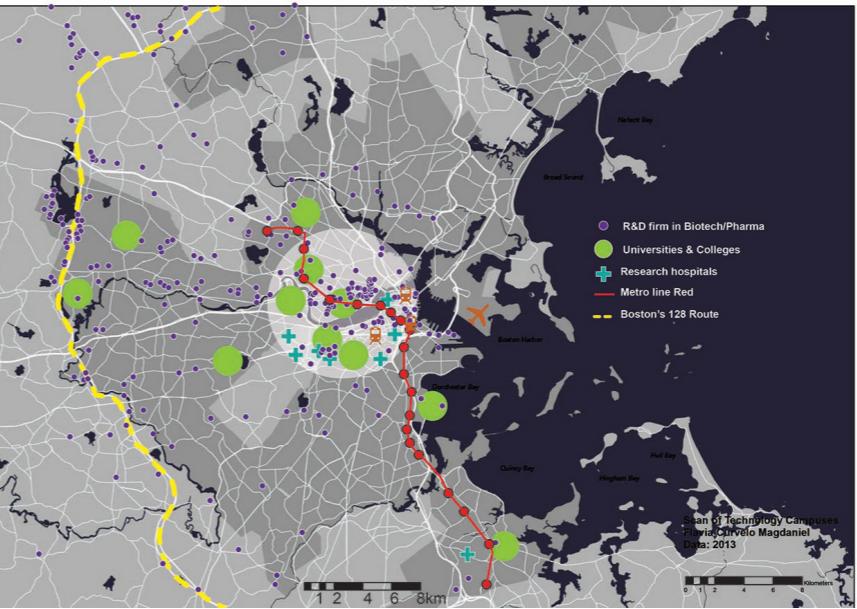
The goal of the brand was to represent both a research program and an interactive community, which have a website as the main exchange platform. Together, we developed a logo and a set of icons as the main identity to be displayed in the knowledge platform. The brand's shapes and colours strengthen the inclusive nature of the research program appealing to multiple actors that belong to the Co-Lab community.



COLLABORATIVE HOUSING RESEARCH



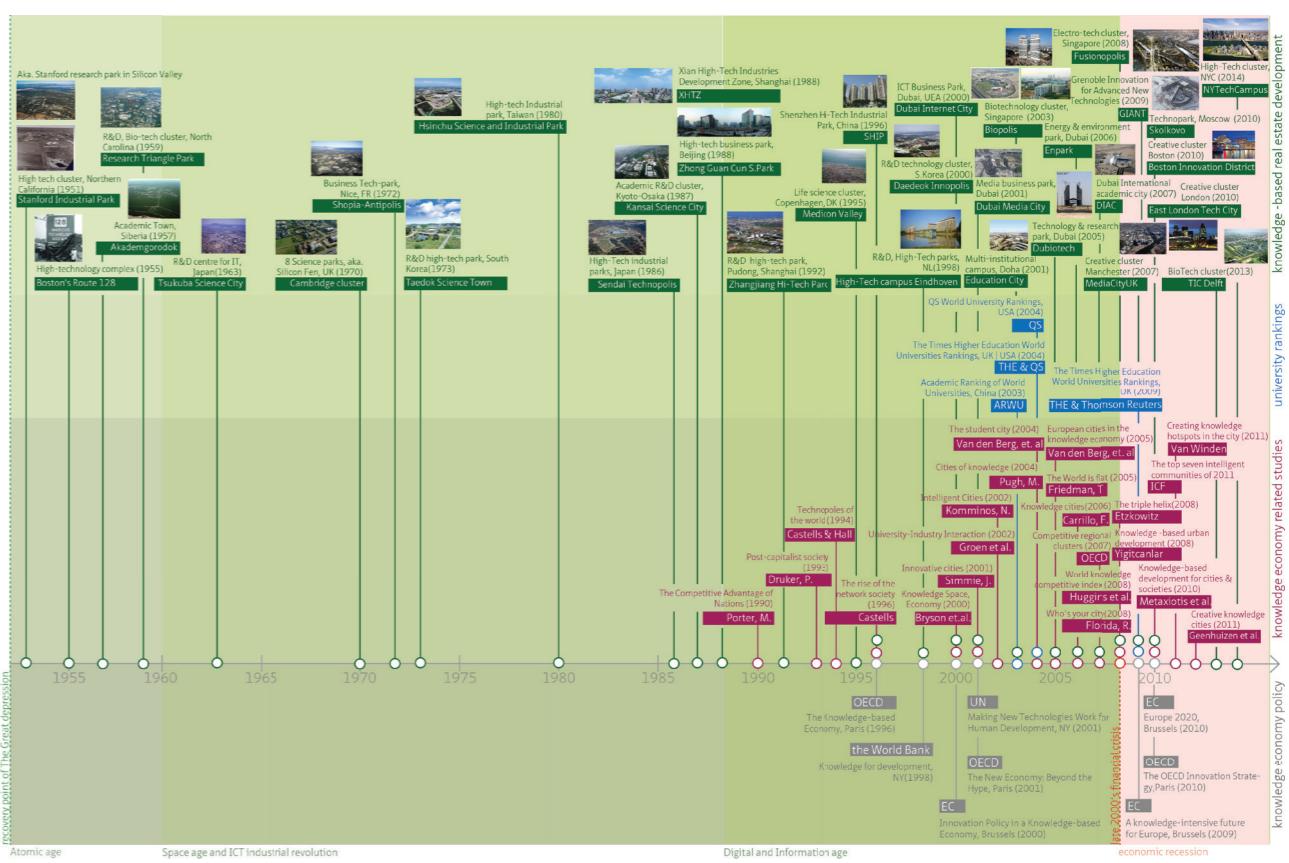
Innovation area around MIT campus. Base map data: Esri, 2014



#infographic
#urbaninformation
#complexinformation
#informationisbeautiful

Research often involves complex analysis of various data of multiple nature. I love to integrate data in single graphics. The selection in this page contains infographics of my PhD research Technology Campuses and Cities, which describe mainly processes and using historical, numeric and/or geographic data. Complex data can be transformed into beautiful information.

Overview of the policy, studies, rankings and real estate developments influencing the development of technology campuses overtime.





Book series Campus Management

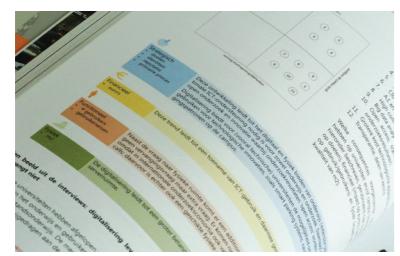
Book cover, layout and diagrams design

2011-17 design image printed output Delft, NL research TU Delft

#bookdesign
#bookcover
#bookseries
#icons

These books were designed for research projects performed at the Department of Management in the Built Environment, TU Delft.

Their style appeal to different audiences ranging from managers to policy makers, planners, and designers.



2012 illustration information printed output Delft, NL research TU Delft



#brand_identity
#brochure

'An image that evokes the research we do on Real Estate and Housing at TU Delft and appealing to academics, managers and students'



Corporate brand image

From brochure cover to corporate identity

Delft, NL research TU Delft



List of projects

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