

Attachment to WP 1:

Examples of resilient neighbourhood centres with (transitional) housing, shelters, infrastructure

Quinta Monroy Housing and Villa Verde (Chile) by Elemental Studio	<p>Providing rapid accommodation as a respond to the earthquake 2010 by adjusting building-standards and using the “core-plus-method”: Inhabiting half of a house with a basic standard and the opportunity to extend it when needed.</p> <p>Redundancy: Suitable development areas for the new neighbourhood have to be identified. Efficiency: Low costs because of modular and scalable system and local materials like wood (7500 \$ per unit in the case of Quinta Monroy Housing). Flexibility on expanding on long-term after the immediate accommodation of the people (from temporary to permanent housing).</p>
Resilient Kibbutzim in Israel	<p>The terrorist attack by Hamas on October 7, 2023 poses great challenges and dangers, especially for the civilian population in Israel near the Gaza Strip. The kibbutzim, which have been threatened by rocket fire since then, are Jewish communal settlements in which daily life is organized collectively. Originally socialist and Zionist in character, the kibbutzim played an important role in the settlement and cultivation of the desert at the beginning of the Israeli state in 1948. Through communal living, villages developed with stable and resilient infrastructures, stores, schools and agricultural self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Today's 268 kibbutzim, in which a total of 117,000 people live, are mostly similarly structured and built. They are usually only accessible via a road that leads to the center. The fenced or walled village has a fortified checkpoint at the entrance and is clearly demarcated from the outside. Inside the kibbutz, the centre has all public functions such as the administration, bus stop, supermarket, common dining room and public shelter. Furthermore, living space and industry or commerce as well as infrastructure such as water supply and electricity generation are separated from each other.</p> <p>Kibbutzim are particularly resilient in terms of civil defence. The settlement is particularly well protected due to an access road and the checkpoint as well as the walled area. Furthermore, infrastructure such as kindergartens and schools are well protected from rocket attacks and shrapnel by, for example, concrete slabs on the roof and bulletproof glass windows. Other aspects of resilience in the community are small groups of civilians who provide a voluntary defence force within the kibbutz.</p>

<p>Regeneration of settlements of the 1950s, Altenhagener Weg, Hamburg</p>	<p>Renovation and densification of a residential area from the 1950s. The housing stock was adapted to today's requirements and new housing was created through additional densification in courtyards, to strengthen resilience.</p> <p>The modernization and densification of existing building structures is very efficient and integrates the architectural heritage. The existing row buildings are further developed into a robust structure of the neighbourhood through new additions with new housing types.</p>
<p>Municipality building Weltquartier Wilhelmsburg, Hamburg</p>	<p>In 1930, the Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg neighborhood, now known as „Weltquartier“, was largely built. The neighborhood was twice structurally severely damaged by World War II and a flood in 1962. In 1962, Hamburg wanted to abandon the neighborhood and therefore hardly invested in it - Thus, there was an high need for renovation. In the context of IBA Hamburg the goal was redeveloping Wilhelmsburg in favour of environmentally compatible growth without displacing local businesses and the population.</p> <p>In an innovative participatory process, the “Weltquartier” neighborhood with 770 residential units (existing and new buildings) and 46 commercial units was created by 2015. Since the beginning of 2013, renewable heating has been supplied by the neighbouring energy bunker.</p> <p>Long-term upgrading to a robust and resilient district, efficient creation of subsidized/affordable living space through redensification of existing buildings, robustness through energy bunkers</p>