The Architectural Design Guidelines for “Maravia” are based upon the main concept that all touristic residential developments must be in harmony with its natural environment, offering at the same time a quality lifestyle. Every new development must carefully blend in with the environment to become a natural part of the region’s nature. This way a sense of continuity will be achieved between architectural design and land, which will set the basis for future developments in the area.

Within a desert environment facing the Sea such as “Maravia”, the architectural compound must also comply with the expectations of the potential users.

It is possible to achieve a harmonious architectural impact when new designs are reflecting the natural traces of the landscape, or making use of the same.
In compliance with the precedent paragraphs, the general architectural subject of “Maravia” allows to incorporate tropical finishing’s and related to the region.

The designs and construction materials must be compatible with the existing natural shapes, creating a harmonious community. In order to achieve such ambiance and provide continuity to the development, it is appropriate use constructions materials with low maintenance, which also have to be in accordance and suitable to weather conditions.

“Maravia” is a project developed upon an area with incomparable natural beauty, the intended zoning for the estate must be in harmoniously in line with such quality, therefore being incorporated to the same, to achieve said harmony.

The purpose of the current guidelines is to establish a character and general ambience within the estate to achieve said harmony. Likewise, these guidelines will generate special interest within the individual owners of lots in “Maravia”, to put effort in their own designs, which will ultimately establish a special and unique community, different from all other residential communities of the area.

The guidelines will be applied through a formal process of architectural review. These guidelines are not intended to serve as a “construction regulations”, but to provide reference elements to help lot owners, architects and contractors with the execution of designs, in order to comply with the requirements established by the technical committee from the “Asociacion de Propietarios de Maravia Resort” (APMAR). Even though the current guidelines are defining the acceptable parameters for project design, the intention is to allow freedom within said parameters in order to support creativity within the designs.
b) Guidelines Format

The following Architectural Design Guidelines are established to be implemented within the “Maravia” development plan in the most efficient way, in order to create a functional and unified project. These guidelines will be applied towards the formal procedure of design review, which obliges the developer or lot owners to deliver their proposals and executive plans to the reviewing technical committee from the “Asociación de Propietarios de Maravia Resort” (APMAR). The APMAR will be constituted by the lot owners, administration council from the development and by professionals on the fields of Engineering and Architecture.

The APMAR will review, discuss and depending on the case, will approve the plans if such are in compliance with the Internal Regulations of the Development, after which the owner must present the plans to the necessary Government Authorities in order to obtain a construction license. The Committee will meet once a month or as frequently as necessary with the objective of reviewing proposals and intended development plans, therefore ensuring at an early stage that the proposals are substantially in compliance with the established requirements contained within the “Maravia” Design Guidelines.

When analyzing a project or a proposal for a residence, the APMAR not only determines if the project is in compliance with the general architectural guidelines established herein, also determines if the project is compatible with the general architectural urban image for the touristic residential development “Maravia”. The projects or residential projects (individual structures) must be reviewed and approved in writing by APMAR before the final review to be executed by the Government Authorities.
The Architectural Guidelines are provided as a reference to help the lot owners, architects and contractors with the elaboration of designs, so that such are in compliance with the requirements established by the APMAR, in order to achieve a unified development plan, upon which all the elements are interrelated in the best functional and esthetic manner, with an imperative attention to detail.

Taking into consideration that every development begins with the land plans, these guidelines will commence by addressing the characteristics and aspects for the design of the land, which are particularly important in order to maintain and improve the esthetic quality of “Maravia”.

Subsequently, the subject of architectural shapes will be analyzed. There exists a link between the land and architecture, therefore the design process for the land should be combined with the architectural elements and characteristics.

In case the APMAR denies or issues recommendations over any project reference its architectural characteristics, land development or landscape, the project must be modified in order to comply with the established guidelines within the present document. The APMAR will resolve positively or negatively through a written response within a period of 10 working days.
The zone of the Touristic Residential and Golf project of "Maravia", is located along the coast of the Sea of Cortes upon the East side of Baja California Sur, Mexico. The Estate’s predominant characteristics are:

- Swirling hills with views to the sea
- Sandy beaches
- Ridges and valleys framed by dramatic mountains

The natural and desert characteristics are one of the most important attractions of "Maravia", particularly for Residential development. Therefore, every project must be carefully planned and implemented in order to mitigate any impact to the landscape and restore any affected areas. The estate is covered by cactuses and desert vegetation which is typical for the region, and also offers panoramic views towards the Sea of Cortes.
General Characteristics of the Estate

a) Topography
The project of “Maravia” has a surface of 1,755 hectares (4,312 acres) of soil alongside the Sea of Cortes, upon the site known as “EL COYOTE”. The elevations within the estate range from sea level to approximately 80 meters for the highest lots. The percentages of slope vary considerably throughout the estate, including relatively flat surface upon the lower area on the North section of the property, where the bulk of the development will be executed.

b) Weather
The zone upon which the project is located is an area with temperatures, precipitation and humidity that are typically found upon a barren environment. The temperatures vary from an average minimum of 15.5°C (56°F) to a maximum of 42.0°C (107°F). The accumulated precipitation throughout the year is an average of 197Mm (6.2 inches), with the proportion of precipitation between the months of July and October. The winds during the year occasionally reach 35mph and usually come from the Northeast during the Winter time and from the South during Summer.

A characteristic wind for the area is known as the Coromuel, which occurs during winter as well as in the summer. During the afternoons a sudden wind rises from the South, which in occasions blows all through the night. The Coromuel wind is present on a wide region of La Paz.
c) Vegetation

The predominant vegetation at “Maravia” is arid, having many hills open and covered with low vegetation mainly cardones, choyas, bushes and other local species. The renovation of vegetation is difficult due to the minimal soil layer and scarce humidity, as a result of the intense exposure to sunlight.

Any affectation caused during the construction process, should be mitigated through the restitution of vegetation with native plants to the region. The areas determined as desert spaces, shall not be affected during the construction process.

The plants community provides feed and habitat to a large variety of wild life, as well as a vital amount of absorption.
III. DESIGN PROCESS OF ESTATE

The first step within the design process for an estate will be the execution of a specific and careful analysis of every lot to identify its unique natural characteristics, restrictions and opportunities. This process must include, as a minimum, a meticulous examination for the following conditions for each lot:

- Existing vegetation, including recommendations for preservation, removal and relocation.
- Access points and recommended alignments for access of vehicles.
- Discharge of pluvial water.
- Storm and winds patterns.
- Existing and Potential views.
- Existing Slopes and Forms for the lot.
- Construction surroundings
- Location of existing public services.
- Relation of use with adjacent lots.
- Exposure patterns to the sunlight and illumination.

The purpose of the current analysis is to establish the basis for making decisions during the design process. The main objective to be followed upon the design elaboration is to preserve and protect the environment and the scenic characteristics for the estate, as well as respecting the integrity of any adjacent construction and use of soil. The current guidelines encourage any improvements to the present recommendations, as well as the extensive additional research that may affect physical planning and the development.

For the evaluation of the estate it is advised to use the assistance and guidance of Architects, Civil Engineers, soil mechanic specialists, landscape architects, geologists and any other specialist required. The aforementioned specialists must issue expert reports on topography, photographic sets, soil analysis and any other necessary documents to carry out the exact description of the conditions of the estate. The above information must be supplied to the APMAR, for review and approval.
Additional design expectations are listed below:

1. Existent Shapes of the Estate
   Each property has its own natural and unique characteristics, such as vegetation, flooding areas, rocks, hills, slopes, etc. In general, said characteristics must be previously considered and analyzed for the development of the property. In some cases, the above conditions may represent opportunities that could benefit the development, if preserved or utilized correctly.

   In some other cases, said natural characteristics may translate into restrictions towards the development, which need to be minimized in order to mitigate potential impacts. It is the duty of every developer, contractor, individual owner and advisors, to achieve a design which integrates its natural characteristics.

2. Existing Vegetation of the Estate
   From an esthetical point of view the health and beauty of “Maravia” mainly depends from the conservation of existing vegetation and the restoration of affected areas. The elaboration of the plans for the development of a lot must include special care to preserve major vegetation groups. Inside every lot, surroundings and limits of affectation must be established. Within the above limits, the owner of an individual lot and/or the developer will have certain amount of freedom reference the removal and relocation of vegetation, nonetheless conservation and relocation are recommended as much as possible.

   It is not necessary nor permitted the complete removal of vegetation from the surroundings of the construction or from the restricted areas. The restoration of affected areas is fundamental, as well as the relocation of species in danger of extinction and protected vegetation. The use of native plants for landscaping is highly recommended.
It will be necessary to elaborate and present to the APMAR, the plans for landscaping and construction, in order to obtain approval for the removal and/or relocation of any kind of vegetation. The Cactus and other protected species must be marked within the removal plan, which have to be transplanted and/or protected during the preparation process of the estate, with the previous authorization of the necessary authorities. In case there are cases where it is necessary to remove large quantities of vegetation, it will be necessary to obtain written approval from the APMAR, as well as the related government authorities.

Upon the elaboration of the final plan, the owner is able to appoint a specific place to execute future improvements such as the construction of a Palapa, Grill or Tennis court. Any proposed structure that may affect the land or vegetation will be subject to the approval of APMAR, in conjunction with technical and environmental studies, duly approved by the related government departments.
III. DESIGN PROCESS OF THE ESTATE

3.- Views

Reference the views of the estates and the construction design, the following needs to be taken into consideration:

- Views from the estate
- Views to the estate from the surroundings

The natural views must be preserved and protected as much as possible. Constructions and any other type of structures, as well as location of new vegetation, must never obstruct natural views to other properties. It is not allowed to place disagreeable views, such as excavations, service areas or exposed maintenance areas, nor accumulation of materials, waste or garbage.

The preservation of existing mature vegetation that is located near the construction sites will provide the scenario for selecting views, to be blend in with the architectural project for each lot.

The residential design needs to take into consideration the placement and presentation of windows, balconies, terraces and sliding doors, so that the views are not directly oriented to the adjacent houses, therefore maintaining privacy and harmony amongst neighbors. If necessary, privacy elements may be considered upon the design of the individual houses.

4.- Placement of Home

As per the above paragraph, each property will be assigned with boundaries regarding affectation, which consider specific construction areas. Those construction areas will be selected based upon the ability of merging natural characteristics within the project, with the minimum possible affectation to the esthetics of the estate during the construction process. The APMAR will encourage the grouping and consolidation of structures and characteristics of landscaping within patios, terraces, palapas, recreational areas, garages, service areas (garden areas, garbage disposal, equipment storage), as well as new decorative plants. The grouping and construction of a vertical kind will limit the affectation of the natural land and will serve as a support to place the structure within the natural environment. The constrictions exceeding 2 floors will be destined as another kind of building, be it public or for services, and will be strategically located to avoid blocking the view from other residences.
Some specific lots will have restrictions of height, in order to allow views from adjacent lots. One of the main factors for the placement of the home will be the views from that particular lot, therefore various alternatives are presented for the placement and design of the homes for each individual lot, in order to achieve an agreeable urban image and maximize the potential of the views for every site.
In the case of residences located on corners, the views and perspectives of both sides have to be taken into consideration, as this type of residences have double front. This is a very important point that must be taken into consideration since the beginning of the design process, as both sides of the property will be seen from the public areas, and at the same privacy of the owners cannot be forgotten.
5.- Leveling and retaining walls

With the objective of preserving shapes and existing vegetation for the estate, for each lot the plans for ground leveling must be elaborated respecting the most practical way together with the existing natural groups of vegetation and the characteristics of the estate. The practices of leveling and construction that affect the above natural characteristics are promoting erosion and vegetation areas in need for restoration.

The lots that are in a slope present advantages towards the design of a residence, at the same time excavations shall not impact the adjacent properties, all constructions and residences must be carefully incorporated to the estate. It will be necessary to perform the maximum effort to minimize excavations and leveling in order to place construction within the boundaries established upon the plan delivered before the APMAR, including materials storage and vehicle parking related to the construction.

With the objective of preventing erosion and preserve the essential quality at the estate, the below construction practices must be followed:

- Construction boundaries will be specified in order to confine areas for storage of materials, equipment, traffic and parking.
- Affectation limits must be identified within the plans for leveling the property and physically fenced on the lot. It is forbidden to execute any kind of activity outside the established affectation limits.
- All Cactus that are intended to be preserved within the construction zone, must be fenced to protect them from possible damage, or depending on the size of the Cactus or the slope of the land, these could be removed and stored in compliance with nursery techniques for such case, in order to be able to relocate them when the construction process is over.
- When necessary, the execution of cuts and fillings upon roads, access ways and paths, these must be carried out in accordance to established engineering practices to surround the necessary surfaces and areas.
All retaining walls must have an average of 0.75m and 1.20m height and can be constructed with stone base (as per approved sample), or concrete and rebar, depending on project needs.

Retaining walls must represent an esthetic solution, as well as having a minimum separation of 1.5m between them. During and after the construction process, the following methods for controlling erosion must be executed:

- Vegetation removed due to cuts and fillings must be restored entirely with the same type of regional vegetation.
- Stabilize the temporary accumulations upon the top vegetal layer.
- Construct temporary water directing channels within the construction area.
- Protect all structures for pluvial water discharge and water diverting channels until the area is stabilized.

Landscaping gardening for the Residence and the construction area must be restored and completed the soonest after having concluded construction of the residence and final leveling.

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The frontal area of the retaining walls and in between, must be incorporated to the natural landscape, through the use of regional plants and bushes.
6.- Garages

The Garage is an important point of the design of the residence.
For the lots on a steep slope, it will be possible to separate the garage from the rest of the home, and have various small steps, instead of tall steps to communicate with the exterior level coming from the street, and with the residence level.

As per the above, the Garage will be a middle point connection amongst the two levels, therefore using a lesser numbers of steps. See the following diagrams:

- **Diagram A:**
  Lot with slope downwards: the steps and garage communicate the residence with the exterior area.

- **Diagram B:**
  Lot with slope upwards: same as the previous case, the steps and garage serve to communicate both areas.
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Diagram C:
The diagram shows another solution for lots with a steep slope, where the level of the garage communicates with the rest of the residence through different levels, at the same time communicates with the exterior street level.

7.- Drainage
As a result of the topography and vegetation of the estate, every property has a natural drainage pattern, same that must be respected as much as possible through the use of surface systems such as bars, sewer, gutter, drains. For the areas where underground systems are required, it will be necessary to design escape points to prevent erosion.

It will be necessary to minimize and mitigate negative impacts to the neighboring properties due to the draining system. The muddy areas produced by the use of water during the construction process must be stabilized when such is completed.
All the roads will serve as pluvial water drainage, some areas where requiring to drain water, canals will be built for directing, ensuring at all times the appearance and natural aspects of the environment where being built. Special care must be placed in terms of placing the correct pumping facilities throughout the roads in order to avoid water accumulation.

ROADS  B – B’
WIDTH PROPERTY LIMIT  16.00M
WIDTH CREEK  13.00M
WIDTH SIDEWALK (2)  1.50M

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8.- Plazas, walkways, and other paved surfaces for pedestrian use.

The paved surfaces of “Maravia” must be executed to a scale and character suitable for the environment in relation to weather, soil, variety of colors and materials existing within the property, taking into consideration esthetics and functionality for the selection of materials to be used for such areas.

The plazas to be developed where including commercial areas and accommodation facilities, must be linked to adjacent open spaces and use of soil that allow pedestrian access. The paving materials to be used for plazas and walkways must be selected during the detailed design and architectural process. The materials approved include concrete, modules of prefabricated concrete for paving, concrete with patterns, Cobble, stone, brick and similar materials. Below are samples of the materials that can be sued:

![Stone](image1.png)  ![Stamped Concrete](image2.png)  ![Cobble](image3.png)  ![Non skid flooring](image4.png)  ![Laja Stone](image5.png)

It is vital that the selection of the materials to be used for plazas and walkways is based upon criteria’s of durability, resistance, low or nil maintenance, stability and esthetics. It is also relevant that the use and placement of such materials is executed consistently and uniform for all the walkways within the development, to enhance the design features and continuity through “Maravia”, avoiding planning bit by bit, which ultimately results in the use of different materials, surfaces and qualities.

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In the case of stairs and walkways located upon exterior spaces of "Maravia", it will be necessary to use as much as possible, uniform measurements of height, width and prints on steps (not higher than 18cm tall, nor prints smaller than 30 cm). It is the responsibility of the Architect and the Developer to familiarize and be subject to the established rules and Design Guidelines for common areas, which also have to be in compliance with the Rules and Regulations of Construction for the State.

The walkways and pedestrian access areas must be an integral part of the planned development of all the properties.

The approved materials for private vehicle access and other paved surfaces include asphalt, concrete, stamped concrete, paving stone, brick, stone, color cement, prefabricated concrete modules and non skid flooring. In relation to public service areas and walkways that are away from the main vehicle zones, it is approved the use of asphalt and all of the listed materials upon the precedent page reference pedestrian use, all of the above being subject to review of the APMAR.

9.- Gates and entrances.
To be Designed in an adequate way, all gates and entrances contribute in a relevant way to the character and concept of the Development. The vehicle access ways authorized for the development, through the Internal Regulations and Restrictions, may include private entry gates and regional landscaping gardens in combination with the natural environment. The following norms are recommended for the construction of entry gates:

The gates shall not exceed a maximum height of 1.2m (4ft) and 4.5m (15ft) measured from the center of the road and 9m (30ft) width maximum total.

The name of the project will have diffuse lighting.

The use of mechanic doors is allowed, as long as they are made out of wood, metal or any other material approved by the APMAR.
It is forbidden the use of barriers or posts upon public places or common areas.

It is forbidden the use of shining aluminum, chains or any other sparkling material to fence unoccupied properties, in the case of lots commencing construction, it will be necessary to place construction coverage or firstly construct the access to the property.

10.- Walls and fences

At “Maravia”, it will be allowed to place low walls and small fencing in combination with concrete walls or stones, in order to provide privacy or to hide service areas. It is forbidden the placement of bare fencing (of any kind) to surround the boundaries of the property. For the placement of low walls, it will be necessary to respect the existent shape of the land, walkways and vegetation, continuing the existing silhouettes and incorporating such to the existing group of structures. The design of walls and fences must be in harmony with the scale and esthetics of the estate and constructions. No wall or fence, shall exceed a maximum height of 90 cm, be it adjacent or separate from the main construction.
The fences must be low and planned in accordance to the environment of the place, except those intended for covering service areas and giving privacy, but never taller than 90 cm for surroundings.

The approved materials to be used on walls and fences include texture cement, stone, concrete, cantera and treated wood, not natural. The walls and fences to be used for hiding services areas and maintenance structures, playgrounds, storage, parking or others, must coincide with the exterior finishing’s of any adjacent structure, and also be integrated to the general design of the project. The design of walls and fences are subject to be reviewed and approved by the APMAR.

The development of exterior spaces and landscaped areas, frequently includes the use of structures and exterior accessories (terraces, palapas, benches, playgrounds, water dispensers, garbage containers, kiosks). These elements must be design in a way that they become a part of the architecture and open spaces, instead of being a division. It is necessary to execute the maximum possible effort to adjust and fit into the character of the estate for public spaces.

At "Maravia" the accessories of the estate and landscaping gardening are elements that contribute to the reinforcement of the design character, as well as the easy use of walkways and the enhancing and improvement of exterior spaces and natural landscape. The general principle to select, place and maintain the structures and accessories for gardens, is that these must contribute positively towards the union and reinforcement of the image of "Maravia" as a whole. The precedent elements shall be selected in conjunction with the first Phase of "Maravia", which ultimately become a coordinated system of accessories throughout the entire estate, instead of being incidental or isolated spaces.

General normative objectives for design decisions, including:

- The components must be functional, matching design, simple fabrication and standardized appearance.
- A limited list must be chosen based on durability characteristics and easy or low maintenance.
- The elements with similar functions must be grouped per units or groups.
- The placement and location of accessories must respect logical patterns, styles and use intensity.
- The design and placement of accessories shall not obstruct the efficient maintenance of surface and cleaning tasks.

It will be necessary to reserve the maximum possible capabilities for maintenance and coordination of service tasks. The elements of the estate must allow free access to all individuals, including the elderly or individuals with physical disability.
12.- Signalization

A coordinated and unified Signalization system will be executed, with the objective of providing "Maravía" with a graphical and visual continuity, avoiding visual pollution with signs and billboards. The APMAR will coordinate and establish regulations for the design of signals and banners, in compliance with the guidelines contained within the present document.

The detailed design of the physical signalization and its vocabulary will be established in accordance to the principle of the first phase of "Maravía", in coordination and compliance with Government Authorities.

The development must have a coordinated system of information signals and directions, therefore reducing the lack of harmony or the possible confusion towards visitors. The signals have three basic functions:

** Identifying a place and the allowance of use of the same.

To indicate danger zones, by providing warnings or caution alerts.

** To provide information and showing access routes or special relevance areas.

** The information contained upon the signals must be clear and precise, as well as being placed upon evident areas to ensure visibility. The style of font must be consistent, simple and bold.

The colors chosen must be of contrast, specifically using light colors on dark backgrounds, achieving easy reading and long distance visual understanding.
III. DESIGN PROCESS OF THE ESTATE

The signalization system must include an image or logo to reinforce the identity and character of “Maravia”, as shown upon the following example of a Road Sign.

![Road Sign Example](image)

AVENIDA CORAL
C.P. 35000

It is necessary to try that all signs and signalizations are organized and unified by the same system, combined with lighting accessories, and place them upon high visibility areas and with good lighting.

The signals of information must be placed in junctions, direction change or route change areas, as well as being incorporated to the design elements of the estate, in order to allow safe pedestrian access without creating conflict on vehicle entrances or exit. On critical zones, directing information and the necessary arrows to be placed, so that individuals reach their destination on a quick and simple way.

It will be necessary to use signalization to provide points of access and infrastructure for individuals with disabilities.
The success of a comprehensible program of signalization for *Maravia* depends on the consistent and uniform execution of design rules for all types of signs and signals, be it they contain incidental data or vital information. When more specific signalization-needs are identified, the Technical Committee must coordinate the elaboration of a signalization program under the criteria’s established herein.

It is necessary to understand that upon compliance with the signalization requirements, the signals become more efficient and functional, as well as esthetically agreeable and will last longer. The failure of this action could be related to poor quality craftsmanship, the use of wrong materials and incorrect maintenance. In order to ensure that the signalization system meets the required expectations, the following rules must be considered:

- The materials to be used must be resistant to climate conditions and in general damage resistant.
- The signals and banners require a minimum of paint, with resistant colors to fading and corrosion and rust proof materials.
- The signalization system must be resistant to vandalism acts.
- For safety, easy repair and maintenance the signals and banners must be equipped with disassembled posts.
- The signs and banners must be fabricated with materials resistant to fire.
- In order to comply with Government Authorities, the signs must be fabricated with reflective materials but without creating invasive reflections. The elements of support and anchorage of the signalization system must comply, or exceed, the requirement of State authorities. If aluminum is used for fabricating accessories or signals, these must comply with the established regulations and procedures.
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13.- Lighting

At “Maravía” the lighting system must provide illumination plus security, trying at the same time to supply comfort and charm to the touristic development during the night time. The lighting system must be present upon pedestrian areas, intense vehicle traffic areas and potentially dangerous areas.

The project is designed to make use of electric and solar energy, being optional the use of any of the 2 types, with such possibility, the users are able to acquire self sufficient residences which generate their own source of electricity, this will translate as a step ahead in comparison to other residential developments in the State, same that represents a big saving of energy.

The different uses of the areas have different needs for lighting solutions. With the intention of solving a specific problem of certain areas, sometimes it will only be necessary to place individual sources of light instead of increasing lighting levels. The main factors to consider are the following:

- Specifications of design of posts and height.
- Specifications of lamps.
- Intensity and distribution of lighting.
- Lighting in dangerous zones, and overall
- Lighting through solar energy and photocells.

The whole lighting system must be protected in a way that the direction of light is always downwards. The accessories must protect the lamps in a way that the total lumen output power from said accessories does not exceed 10% over an angle of 90˚ from the horizontal line of the accessory. In regards resting areas, walkways and danger areas, it will be necessary to place additional elevated lighting units or low level lamps.

In the case of walkways, lathing accessories must be at least 1.80 meters, or more, using covers of non splintering materials and resistant to damage. The lighting system for such walkways must be incandescent, or haloid metal to achieve a true performance in color, therefore having to be placed throughout the walkway at the distance specified by suppliers for such purpose, and upon place non interfering with pedestrian or vehicle traffic. The incandescent lamps can be operated on a reduced voltage to enlarge their usable life period and reduce maintenance. Likewise, long lasting lights operated through photocells and solar energy will be used.
The type of lighting used on parking areas, streets and roads must be approved by the APMAR, therefore it must comply with the style and character of the image of the project in terms of the general concept of “Maravia”. With the objective of being economically positive, lighting must be installed at the same time when developing a specific area.

Electric feeding will be installed underground in accordance to the regulations and specifications established by CFE, avoiding visual contamination and affecting the landscape, having also a system of individual meters for the area, in order to verify energy consumption.

In all case the lighting system must be designed to minimize light contamination and avoiding going over the boundaries of adjacent properties, such as the back of part of the lots, where it is necessary to have careful attention of not using too much power or direct lighting affecting neighboring properties.

Additionally, it will be necessary to do the best possible effort to find and implement efficient solutions to the needs of lighting for exterior areas.

With the intention of balancing the lathing within the estate, coordinate style, placement of accessories and minimize duplicity, the plans for the lighting system must be compared to other residential developments and with the general lighting plans from the APMAR.

Detailed lighting plans must be carried out, including locations, intensity, height, design of accessories and sources of light, which must be presented before the APMAR for review and approval.