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TEMPORAL AND PERMANENT STRUCTURES

by

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ABSTRACT

Forced migration caused by violence affects the city development. It affects the facility to have public services, pushes the problem of dwelling and extents the zones of marginal urban settlements.
In Colombia, these displaced people have moved toward the big cities, especially Bogota. The new population has been concentrated in the south part of the city beyond its limits and the population is to expand towards the mountain.
This displaced population has been settled in the lower part of the mountain, in the zone between the historic center (urban) and the mountain (nature). The mountain is an important natural resource that surrounds the city and serves as a transition between city and nature. This allows enjoying different activities and different scenarios within a close proximity to the city.
The new settlements have affected the area due to the inappropriate systems and methods used to build their new houses, consequently the lack of design and infrastructure have brought natural repercussions. Land erosion, is the biggest problem and represents a threaten to the historic zone due to the permanent slides.
In order to solve the problem of erosion and to recover the site as an important place of transition between city and nature, the strategy involves the manipulation and design of the landscape establishing specific places and points of infrastructure that can be used by the city for cultural and recreational activities and in which also temporal housing can take place, giving the site different uses and the sense of changing interaction between city and nature.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BOGOTA AS THE CITY</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CITY LIMITS</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NATURE AND CITY</td>
<td>13-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SUPPORT SPACE</td>
<td>21-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GROWING AND EXPANSION</td>
<td>25-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TEMPORAL SETTLEMENTS</td>
<td>28-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SITE CHARACTERISTICS</td>
<td>33-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TEMPORAL AND PERMANENT STRUCTURES</td>
<td>41-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DETAILS</td>
<td>50-54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BOGOTA AS THE CITY
A simple definition of the urban phenomenon refers to the geographic space in which a whole group of activities are developed. This urban issue has two major dimensions: The physical and social dimensions. In the first one, built spaces can be found as well as natural features, and the second involves all the activities performed by the individuals like production, cultural and political activities. The concept of city takes place from these two dimensions and in divided four structural subsystems that keep all the urban instruments and attributes of intervention of the city:
- Environment
- Built space support
- Economic subsystem
- Social subsystem

Colombia's capital day after day surges forth along a vertiginous road seeking its modern city configuration within which, many diverse realities, arising from the clashes between contradictory and unpredictable backgrounds, must live side by side.

Bogota's twenty quarters truly reflect a cultural, social, economic and political heterogeneity. Each has its own life, rhythm, and appearance. Each faces its own concerns, difficulties, opportunities, and each, just as the city as a whole; daily addresses the challenges of working out its contradictions in order to leap ahead into the XXI century without burdensome limitations.

These circumstances make Bogota a city in a rush, and for this same reason; perhaps, the different capital city strata are undergoing a very intense process of digesting their own realities.
BOGOTA AS A CITY - SEVEN MILLION INHABITANT CITY
EASTVIEW OF THE CITY

BOGOTA AS A CITY - SEVEN MILLION INHABITANT CITY
BOGOTA AS A CITY - SEVEN MILLON INHABITANT CITY
BOGOTA AS A CITY - SEVEN MILLION INHABITANT CITY
Bogota is a 7 million-inhabitant city, located in the center of the country. Now a day is divided in twenty zones due to their similarities and characteristics in terms of typology and city structures.

Bogota is limited by the "Cerros Orientales" a part of the natural system of mountains that goes along the country from north o south; in its south part is limited by the Bogota river and its expansion in continuing to happen by the "sabanas".
NATURE - CITY - LIMITS

CITY BOUNDARIES
NATURE AND CITY
NATURE AND CITY - GROWING AND EXPANSION
NATURE AND CITY - VIEW FROM THE MOUNTAIN
THE ZONE HAS THREE RIVERS CROSSING ITS EDGES. THE SETTLEMENTS DUE TO THE USE OF UNAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS ARE MAKING THE LAND LESS STRONG, CAUSING SLIDES.
THE ZONE IS SURROUNDED BY THE MOUNTAINS AND THE NATIONAL PARK, WHICH IS PART OF THE SYSTEM OF PARKS.

THESE PARKS WORK AS OPEN SPACES TO BALANCE THE DENSITY OF THE CITY.

THE NEW POPULATION IS AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM OF THE CITY.

PARK-MOUNTAIN

ENVIRONMENT VS. CITY AND NATURE
SLIDES ARE PRODUCED DUE TO THE INAPPROPRIATE USE OF THE WATER SYSTEMS.

NATURE AND CITY - PRINCIPAL ZONES OF RISK
NATURE AND CITY - EXPANDING TOWARD THE MOUNTAINS
The city, for being the physical space in which all the activities are developed, must offer the adequate material to support those activities; not only for those that are already there, but also for those that are happening to be created to increase the attractiveness of the city so that it can generate more competitive advantages for it. This offered support must be available for any individual or organization. In the first case, the minimum level of urban infrastructure requires involves the dwelling and public services; and in the second case, it must contribute with the generation of a certain level of urban functionality and productivity.
GROWING AND EXPANSION
Colombia is a 32 million-inhabitant country in the north part of South America continent, which now a days is crossing by a strong political and social problems; this situation is the principal cause of violence in the country that has been generated specially in rural areas.

These facts, and in first place “the violence”, are the main causes of the process of migration that takes place in the rural areas toward he principle cities.

Bogota as the capital of Colombia is perhaps the most affected city for this process of migration in he country. Its fast grow has been changed from 4.2 million in 1985 to approximately 7 million people at the end of the century.

This improvised growth has affected the development of the city in urban terms and has brought not only social consequences but also natural repercussions.

These new groups of people are point of poor development in the south part of the city, which has been affected because of the fact that this zone does not have enough infrastructures to receive this large population.

In intent to be exact, 403.669 displaced people have come since 1995 from different rural areas of the country. Last year arrived 42.970 to he capital as heir only refuge. And they are still coming to Bogota.
migration towards the city - society and city
TEMPORAL SETTLEMENTS
The new settlements have arrived to the city, which has had to receive them without any advisement. For this reason, these new settlements are now nucleus of poor development, where the difficulties to obtain the essential resources to reach a good quality of life increase day by day.

Due to the location of these new settlements, natural consequences have occurred: land erosion of the lower part of the mountain ad the lost of some of the green areas that are part of the system and circuits of parks that serve as the lungs of the city.
NATURAL RESOURCES AFFECTED
SITE CHARACTERISTICS
The site is located in the lower part of the mountain in the south-west part of the city, making it be the place of transition between nature and city. Its good conditions in terms of view, accessibility and nature make it the place for the development of complementary activities that create the appropriate atmosphere for different cultural and recreational activities involving places for temporal housing due to the proximity to the city specially the historic center that keeps the spirit of the city origins and its foundation.
BOGOTA AS A CITY - SITE BETWEEN NATURE AND HISTORIC ZONE
TIPOLOGY HISTORIC ZONE

BOGOTA AS A CITY - CANDELARIA NEIGHBORHOOD
TIPOLGY HISTORIC ZONE

BOGOTA AS A CITY - CANDELARIA NEIGHBORHOOD
BOGOTA AS A CITY - SITE CHARACTERISTICS
places of new settlements
consolidated housing
site
TEMPORAL AND PERMANTENT STRUCTURES
Movement is implicit, together with change of the surrounding conditions at a time. With such transient environments this may only happen for a year, a day or an hour; however, this makes them no less meaningful to the individual, and their impact is no less powerful. They can be in use quickly, on sites not suitable for conventional construction, and can be capable of reuse at a later date.

Based on the study of new technologies in terms of infrastructure and by the study of the social issues of these families who have arrived, a new urban strategy has to be created so that involves a new urban structure for these settlements, taking into account the natural affections and the zone features.

Addressing the challenge by necessity, means developing better way of managing matter of shelter, infrastructure and build spaces, as well as improving modes of transforming natural habitat in forms consistent with social goals, priorities and purposes as well as to improve land conditions and taking actions to prevent the land erosion.
These structures remain in the sense that are permanent for the city, to be part of the system of parks and cultural events that encourage the life of the city, and technically to work as the infrastructure needed to help the land erosion caused for the inappropriate use of the land; but these structures are also temporal for the people that come to use them as the immediate solution for their urgent problem of dwelling.
TEMPORAL AND PERMANENT STRUCTURES
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TEMPORAL AND PERMANET STRUCTURES
TEMPORAL AND PERMANENT STRUCTURES
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