



“Ollas”

urban phenomenon
in the city of Bogotá

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“Ollas” urban phenomenon

From urban decay to the revitalization of high complexity areas in the
city of Bogotá

Approach to a model of urban and architectural strategies for the
analysis and intervention of deteriorated territories for their
reintegration into the urban life



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The purpose of this document is, from an architectural point of view, to set out a question upon particular areas with atypical conditions in the territory and analyze them in spatial terms to consolidate an understanding, and subsequent proposal, based on the opportunities that lie at urban level in the city of Bogotá.

This idea is developed with the aim of constitute a dissertation work project that deals with the spatial and social problems of the chosen case, leading to the production of a urban and architectural proposal to opt for the Master's degree in Architecture.

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Abstract

“Ollas” urban phenomenon in the city of Bogotá, intends to analyze the cases known as “ollas” in the Colombian capital scenario, understanding these urban decay cases from an abstract concept applied to an area of high complexity where spatial, institutional and social factors converge and result in a built territory inhabited by vulnerable populations isolated from legality and conventional city dynamics; the above, with the aim of generating an urban and architectural proposal in the character of a model of acting based on the analysis of causes and effects of the entire system.

Problem

The cities are composed by a series of complex networks of relationships that shape an urban fabric based on the social condition developing around the territory. The urbanism that rules most human establishments today, can be clearly differentiated by the conditions in which the inhabitants have appropriated the spaces that constitute the urban centers.

In the case of the city of Bogotá, the contrasting territory is notorious. The capital district stands as the largest urban center in the country, which has a great historical, economic, and social burden and yet stands out strongly for its anti-value of urban deterioration.

Within the rest of the city, some sectors coexist despite of being on undergoing process of deterioration because of urbanistic and social reasons that determined the spatialization of the crime and marginal dynamics. This issue has spread and become more complex over time.

The areas called “ollas”, remind the city the consequences of oblivion and indifference toward broken zones, and at the same time, set an opportunity to transform the urban environment through architectural actions.

Aims

General aims

To propose an urban and architectural approach based on the relationships of city phenomenon that resulted in deteriorated “olla” spaces, through the analysis of the reiteration of situations and their consequences, in order to recover and renew the urban space.

Specific aims

1. Investigate the objectives of interventions in the urban space, through the study of its repercussions in the city, in order to complement the effective action strategies in the urban revitalization of marginal sectors.
2. Identify the particularities of a disrupted urban space, by means of the analysis of the functioning of the city regarding the existing “ollas”, in order to elaborate a proposal according to the determinants and conditions of the specific contexts.
3. Revalue as a whole the dimensions that are part of the problem of deterioration, through the forceful incorporation of the social, cultural and historical factor, to formulate an inclusive project that handles all the elements of the urban phenomenon in the sector.
4. Identify the system of “ollas” as zones of high complexity, by means of the study of the previous similar experiences, to identify guidelines that direct the urban approach towards the integral recovery of the area.
5. Propose guidelines that support the approach to a model of urban and architectural strategies to be applied in the case of an urban “olla”.

Methodology

1. Approach and analysis of the general deterioration problem and its translation into the specific situation of “ollas”.
2. Study of the urban phenomenon to identify problematics and opportunities.
3. Characterization of the case studies’ sites accompanied by a framework of concepts and references that support the interpretation of the matter.
4. State the urban projections.
5. Formulate a manual/model/catalog for urban and architectural actions using urban tools which area applied to the referred case studies.



General problem

Urban decay

Urban phenomenon



WHY CERTAIN URBAN SPACES ARE ARISING TO WHICH THE CITY ITSELF IS INDIFFERENT?

Urban mutations



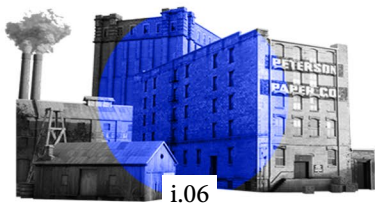
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WHAT ARE THESE AREAS IN A PROCESS OF DETERIORATION?



The cities' cores were formed by privileged residence and power centers.

With the industrial revolution, factories and commerce got infiltrated into the urban fabric and were located in the middle for accessibility reasons.



XIX
Industrial city



The residence use moved to the suburbs and a change of character of the city centers took place in terms of appropriation of the space.

+ Overuse of strategic land
+ Unsuitable infrastructure and spatial organization for the new uses



A progressive damage to the urban nuclei zone due to the migration of activities and dynamics became notorious.

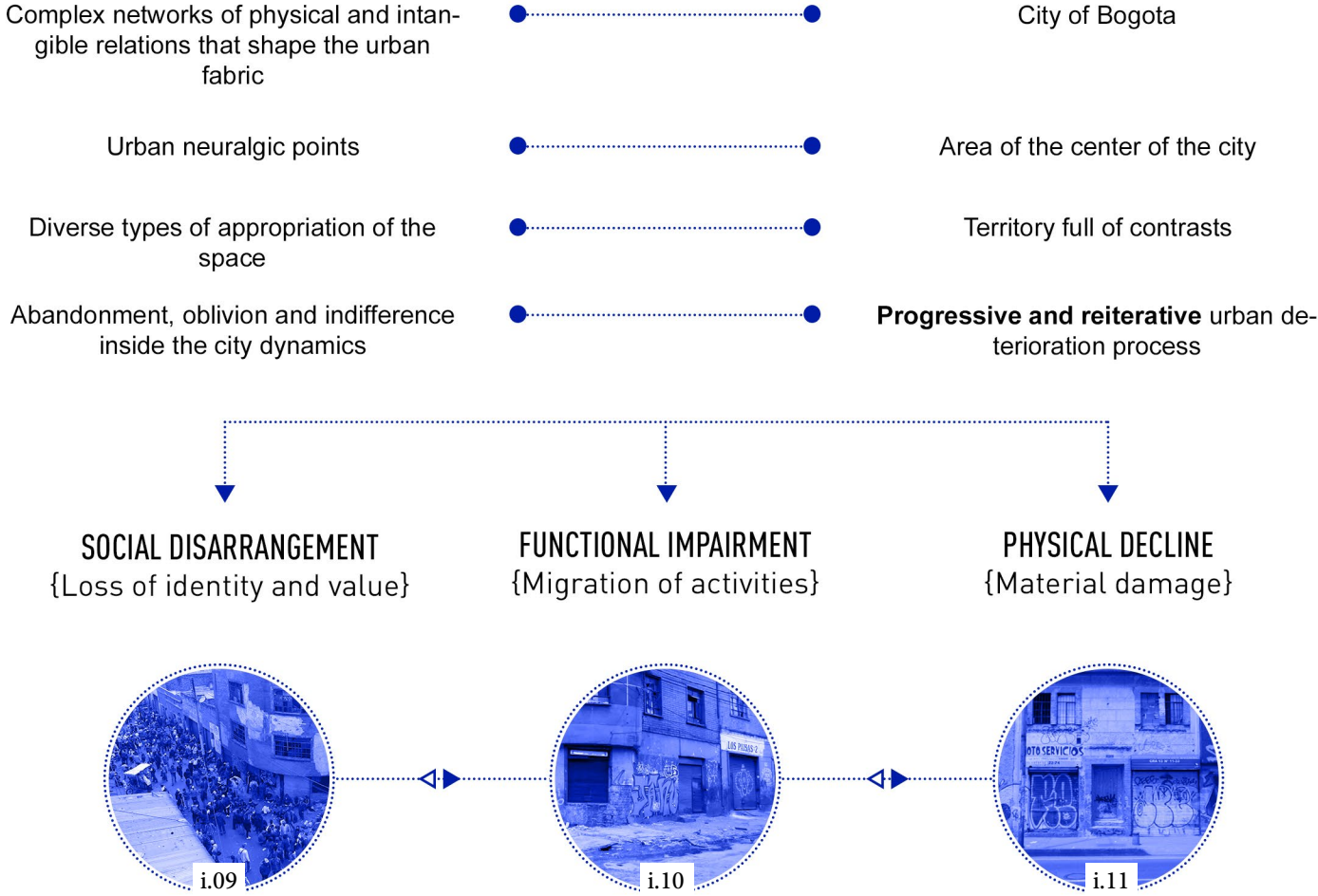
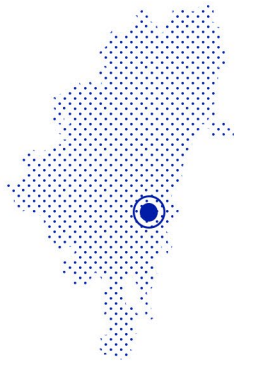
The most vulnerable zones degraded physically and socially up to a point of no return.



XIX
Contemporary city

"Latin American cities share a problem and also a great opportunity: Expansive urban growth that contrasts with large deteriorated or underutilized central areas but with the best urban supports."

Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá, Secretaría Distrital de Planeación, 2015



Urban decay

IMPAIRMENT OF THE PHYSICAL UNIVERSE DETERMINED BY A SOCIAL PERTURBATION

Resulting from the growth model of cities that determined "transition zones" or "areas of deterioration" due to the migration of populations and the takeover of the sector by activities or services.

Ernest W. Burgess
Urban sociologist
University of Chicago

+ DETERIORATED AREAS

Zones of high complexity

The system of intricate conditions typical of a vulnerable territory in the process of degradation constitutes the base for the establishment of a phenomenon of spatialization of violence and crime in the area.

Institutional view

- + Lack of knowledge of the inhabitants and of the general problems of the sector
- + Non-comprehensive interventions
- + Impunity
- + Absence of integral public policies
- + Security and justice deficit



Spatial view

- + Physical impairment
- + Lack of basic services and minimum quality of life conditions
- + Spatial segregation
- + Architecture without identity
- + Change of function and meaning of public space
- + Lack of appropriation of the place

Social view

- + Social disarrangement
- + Exclusion of populations
- + Groups of people in vulnerable conditions
- + Disintegration and inequality in the social fabric
- + Insecurity and crime issues

Conceptual framework

“CASTIGAR AL ENEMIGO: CRIMINALIDAD, EXCLUSIÓN E INSEGURIDAD”

Massimo Pavarini

{Reflections on the perception of urban decay}

IN THE INDUSTRIAL CITY...

A zone is deteriorated when, in its shortfall, it is breaching concerning the mission of the urban space to organize itself in favor of the production process.

Elements of physical disorder, social disarrangement, and urban infrastructure

THE DETERIORATED AREAS:

Are those urban territories that generate a sense of strangeness, annoyance, anxiety and fear because it reveals an unresolved conflict over the use of public space and over the conventional regulation of social time (phenomenon and social behaviors that, when manifested, violate norms that they seem shared by some, many or few, and that concern the public space).

THE URBAN DECAY CONCEPT EMERGES FROM A SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION

Whatever is perceived as scary or simply disruptive is excluded and removed

“LUGARES E IMAGINARIOS EN LA METRÓPOLIS”

Alicia Lindón, Miguel Ángel Aguilar, Daniel Hiernaux

{The human experience as a necessarily spatial matter}

+ Social construction of places considered as central

+ Appropriation/belonging and identification with the public spaces of the city

+ Labelling of the “spaces of fears”

IMAGINARIES OF FEAR AND INSECURITY:

The developing of a process of creation of threatening figures and places turns up as a social construction of fear. These specific subjects and spaces reflect the social fears and disintegrate the experience of the city by subjecting it to the principle of threat and uncertainty.

City scenarios are formed from perceptions and social practices related to insecurity

From the social imaginaries are constituted forms of stigmatizing these sites and social subjects identified with risk and the type of use of public spaces

“TERRITORIOS DEL MIEDO EN BOGOTÁ”

Soledad Niño Murcia

{Stigmatization of territories in the city}

Public spaces are associated with fear-producing places

When spaces and subjects associated with the production of fear coincide, it gives rise to cases like...

El Cartucho

in the city of Bogotá

The imaginary world conditions the behavior of citizens in the city and the ways they interact with each others

ISOLATION AND SEGREGATION

“BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY”

James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling

{Model of behavior}

DETERIORATION ATTRACKS DETERIORATION

The physical disorder of some parts of the city accompanies the process of weakening the bonds of belonging between the territory and who inhabits it

There is a causal relationship between security/insecurity and phenomenon such as disorder, statal and citizen indifference, urban decline, and fear

+ Freedom to commit a crime without any problem

+ The fear generated by the sector, not only for those who inhabit or frequent it, but also for those people who are foreign to it, but who indirectly learn about it through the mass media, bringing this situation to its stigmatization and an increase in the process of social marginalization

Urban scenery where there are no state or community controls

“CRIME PATTERN THEORY”

Paul J. Brantingham and Patricia L. Brantingham

{The insecurity has a geographical component and a spatial logic}

The crimes do not happen randomly, there are sectors, neighborhoods, or areas in which there are patterns or tendencies that are translated by transgressors as opportunities to commit crimes

CONFIGURATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CRIME:

1. Identification of insecurity patterns in territorialized urban settings
2. Construction of criminal maps and the identification of factors that contribute to or consolidate this type of scenario

There are urban critical and/or vulnerable points, whose patterns of insecurity and criminality, allow them to be identified as serious candidates to live a process of criminal appropriation of space

“SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY”

Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay

{The phenomenon of the territorialization of citizen insecurity}

Violation of a tacit agreement on the rules of public behavior, which has effects on collective action

Homeless people, prostitutes, addicts, and gang members

Criminal nuclei originate and consolidate from the “social disorganization” that comes from the characteristics of an area, place or sector and the urban development reflected through its population

CRITICAL POINTS OR VULNERABLE SECTORS:

The appropriation and sustained capture overtime of phenomenon such as insecurity and criminality in certain urban areas or neighborhoods.

Explanatory theories

OF THE TERRITORIALIZATION OF INSECURITY
THROUGH THE TERRITORY AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

Specific problem

“Ollas”

Urban phenomenon





i.17

Urban phenomenon

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF URBAN "OLLAS"

Highly complex areas inside a context of urban fragility where spatial, institutional, and social factors come together, resulting in a territory inhabited by vulnerable populations isolated from legality and conventional city dynamics.

* The word "olla" in Spanish would translate directly as "pot". The meaning, in this case, refers to a metaphor of a pressure cooker, filled with water, brought to a boil. The valve, clogged, does not let off steam and eventually the pot will burst. It refers to a godforsaken place doomed to blast at some point.

Territories where the ideas of...

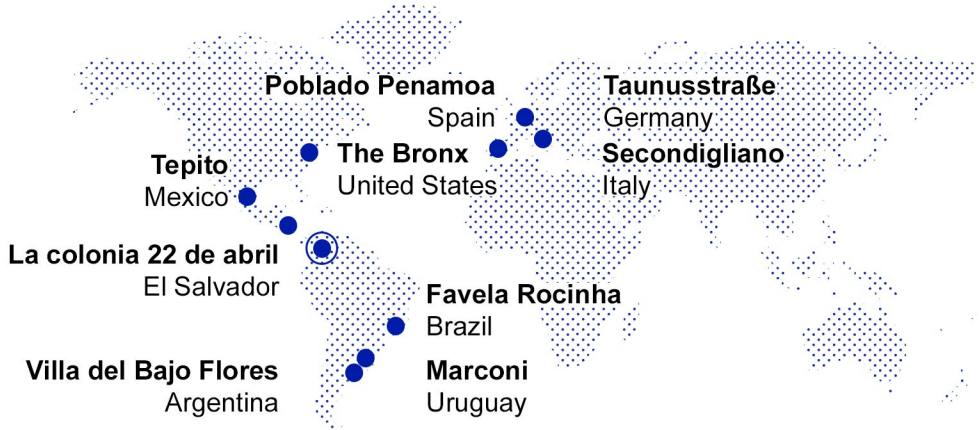
Fear
+
Unsafety
+
Deterioration

...come together

WHERE THE "OLLAS" COME FROM?

CASE STUDIES IN...

The World

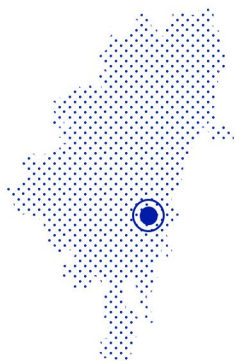


Colombia



Bogotá

SANTA INÉS:
The story of a forgotten neighborhood
▼
Consolidation of El Cartucho
▼
CONFRONT THE FEAR:
A demolishing story



DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBAN PHENOMENON

▲
The ghosts of the former "olla"
▲
Tercer Milenio metropolitan park, why?

The development of the "ollas" can't be conceived without understanding first the case of

El Cartucho



REFERENT CASES

Territorialization of citizen insecurity

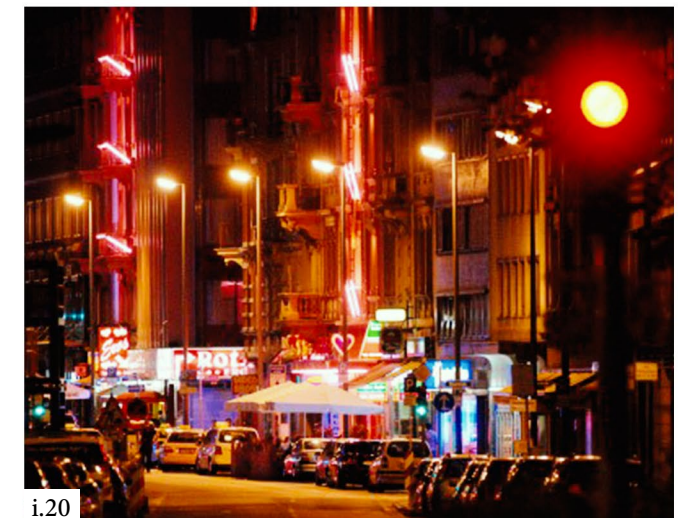
In these territories, the deterioration, abandonment, urban decline, and the lack of action; initially led to some problems considered minor (invasion of land, clandestine use of public services, drug consumption, sale of narcotic drugs at retail). But with the passage of time and the sustained inaction of the State, it led to more serious situations (ruin and decline of housing, micro-trafficking, consolidation of criminal structures, and social fear of these sectors).



i.18



i.19



i.20

In **NEW YORK**, neighborhoods like the **SOUTH BRONX** in the 70s and 80s experienced a time of decline due to the economic situation, the high crime rate and drug-related social problems.

The deterioration and abandonment of the most vulnerable areas and the stigmatization of the sector made the process of social exclusion to increase and therefore its poverty, inequality and unemployment. Against this background, criminal activities and drug trafficking were the only option to survive.

Only when the problem was no longer ignored, it was able to start a urban and architectural space recovery process.

TAUNUSSTRASSE in **FRANKFURT**, near the central station, is a sector characterized by a perceptual change in space due to its night dynamics in establishments for the consumption of alcohol, drugs, prostitution and the presence of mafias; all along one street.

The perception, experience and the actual use of public urban spaces are as determining and relevant as the constructed physical environment.



i.21



i.22

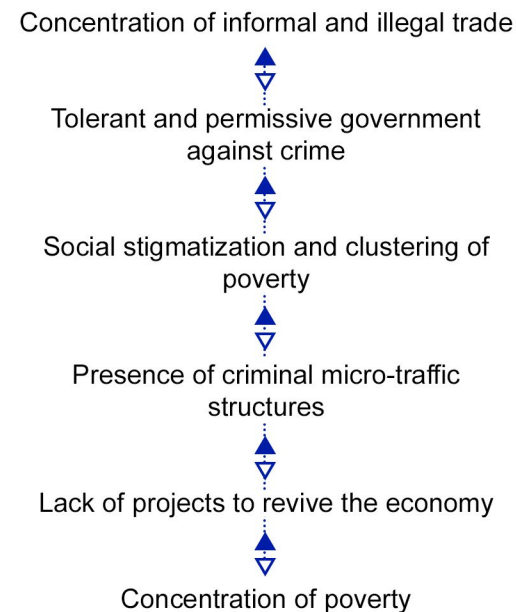


i.23

TEPITO is a popular neighborhood in MEXICO CITY known for the culture of illegality.

The relevant feature of this particular case was the actions taken against the problems.

The construction of sports centers, schools and spaces for artistic exhibitions was launched to take the population away from crime. Likewise, an initiative was led to build rehabilitation centers for drug addicts in the sector. Furthermore, as a participatory and inclusive strategy, cleaning and cleaning campaigns were carried out at stalls, corridors and streets with the participation of inhabitants and merchants.

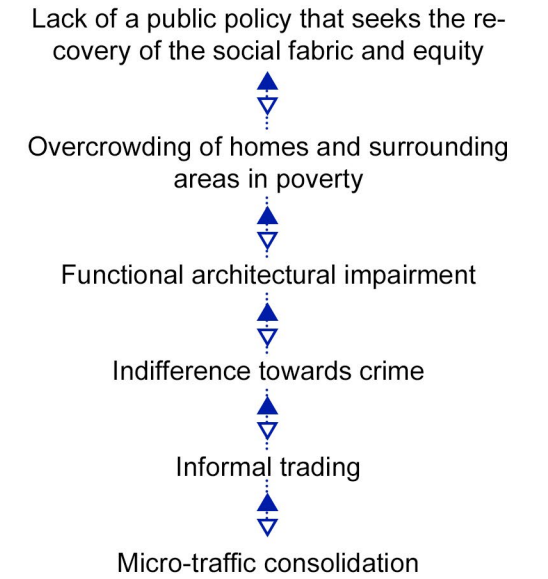


EL CALVARIO neighborhood is located in the central area of the city of CALI.

Thanks to the absence of a comprehensive public policy necessary for social and space reconstruction, the problem led to the deterioration of the territory and the marginalization of addicts and street dwellers.

The institutional response focused on the implementation of three types of measures: urban, coercive and social; within the framework of an urban renewal project.

The action was aimed at the relocation of street vendors, the construction of new buildings, equipment and the improvement of existing spaces. In the coercive and social aspects, police interventions and executions of resocialization programs and attention to the population were carried out.



EL POBLADO PENAMOA, in LA CORUÑA, was a settlement that after 28 years and four plans for eradication, no longer exists - it was evicted year after year until finally in 2012, the last house and farmhouse were demolished to build a road work.

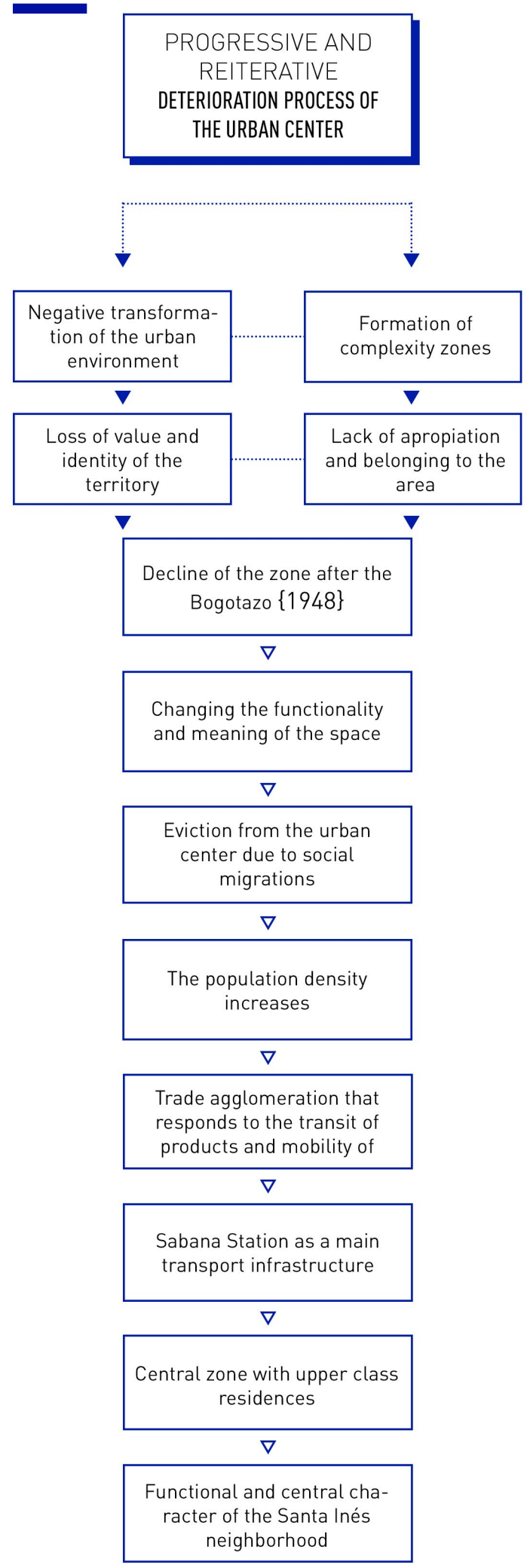
It was called "Chabolista" -in Spain known as a poor neighborhood made up of socially excluded people-.

This zone once represented a critical area for insecurity, but the recovery that was achieved also stands out.

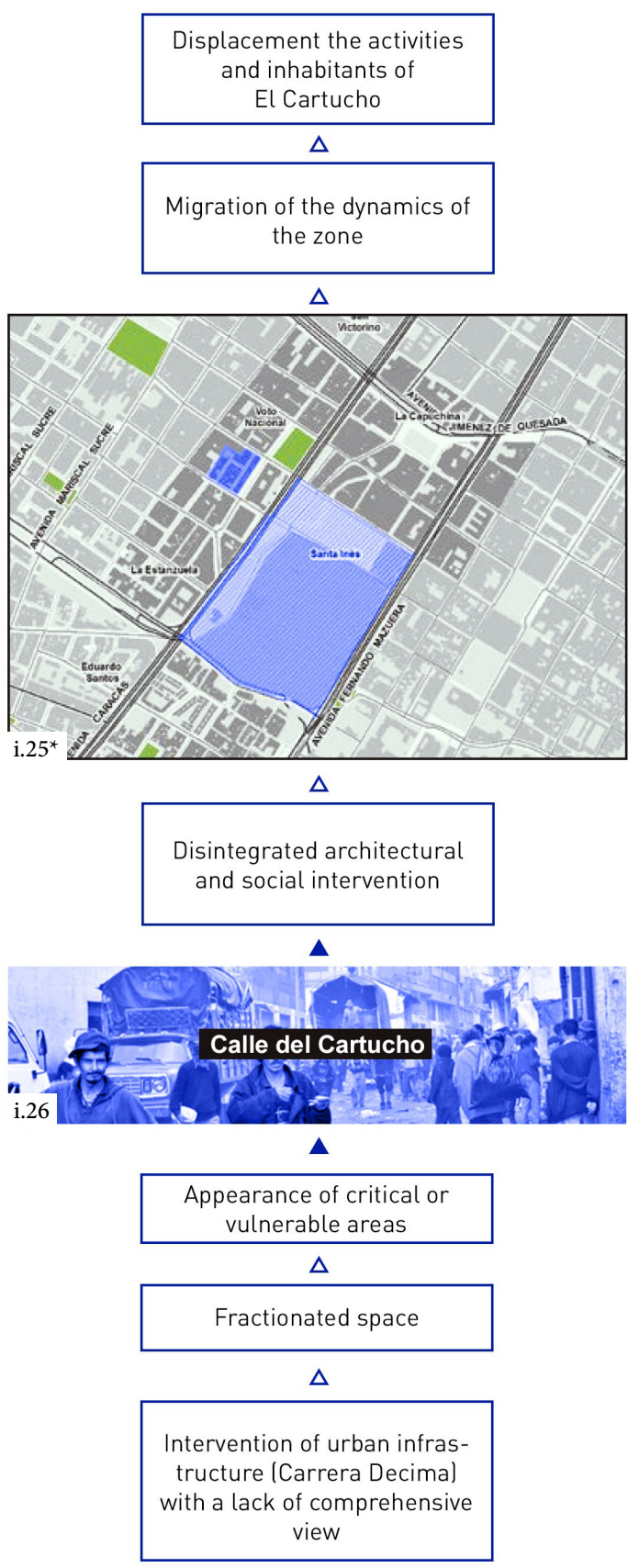
Before entering to demolish the settlement, the electricity and aqueduct services were installed, urban infrastructure works were carried out and social programs were started

There was an isolation of the area, a disorderly growth and an absence of public policies, which generated the marginalization of the sector. Most of its inhabitants engaged in street vending, buying and selling scrap metal, selling drugs, and crime.





GENESIS OF THE "OLLAS"
{Bronx, Cinco Huecos, San Ber, etc.}



A place called
El Cartucho

The disappearance of EL CARTUCHO led to think within the collective imaginary that the critical problems of insecurity in central urban sectors had disappeared, when in reality, they only were dispersed.

* The name "Cartucho" comes from the flower cartridge, that was commonly present in the gardens of the houses of this street in the old Santa Inés neighborhood.

+ Background of The Bronx



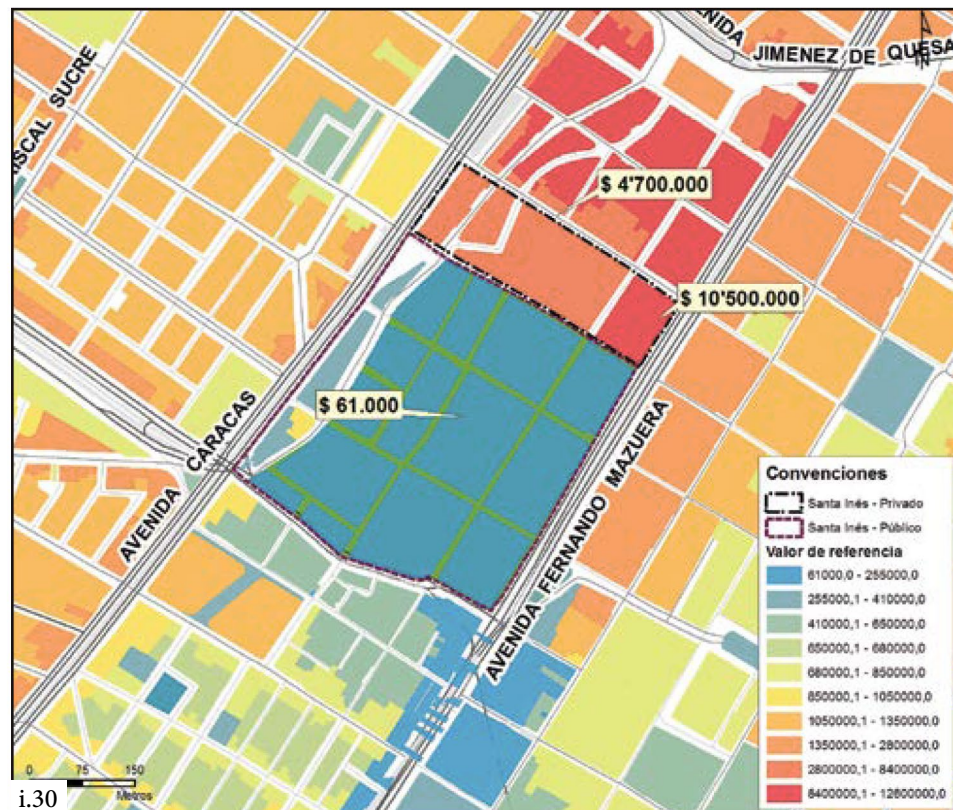
Plaza San Victorino before the intervention, 1991

Agglomeration of commercial activity



Plaza San Victorino after the intervention

Partial recovery of public space

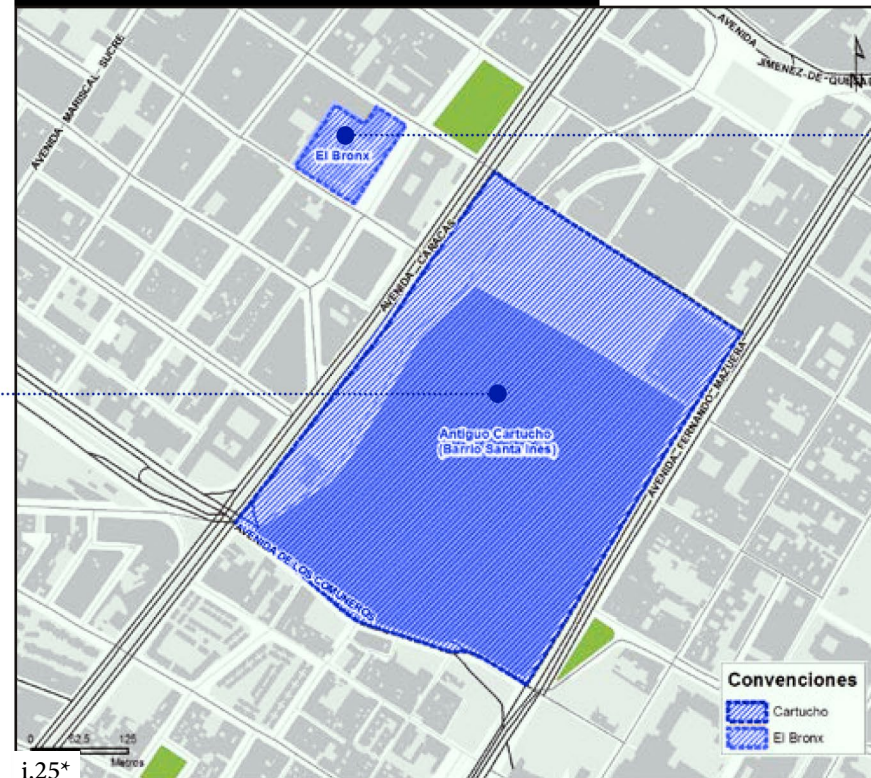


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i.31

Former Cartucho and consequent Bronx



i.25*

First intervention
{1998-2000}
El Cartucho

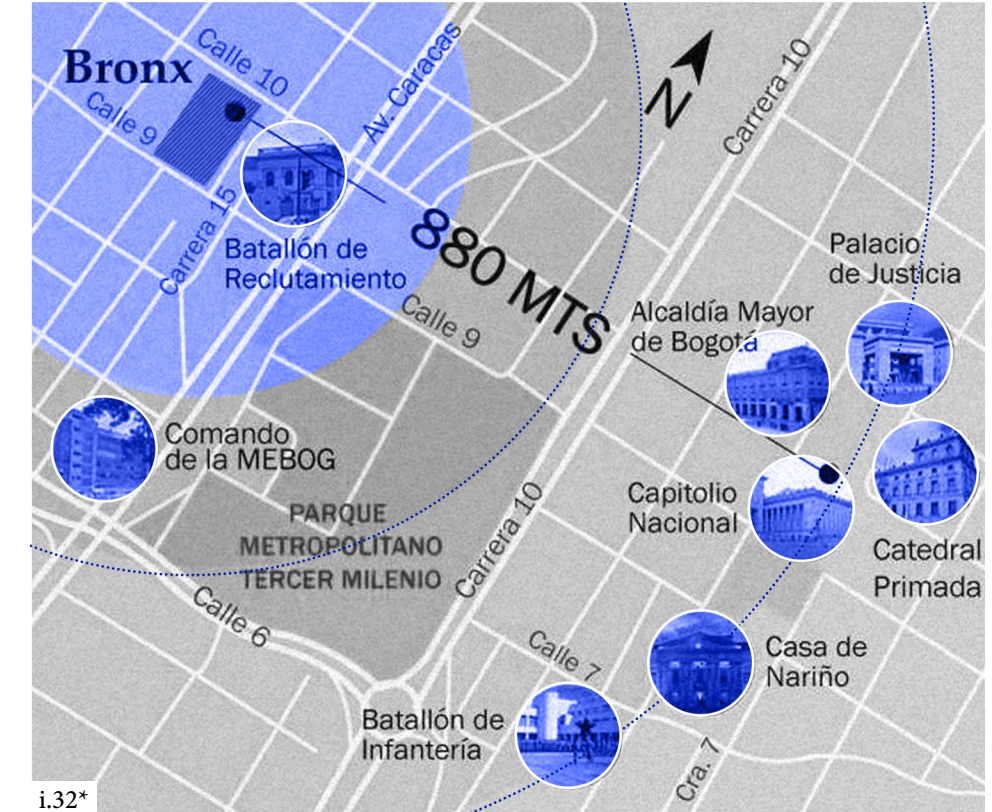
Second intervention
{2016}
The Bronx

Land reference values 2016, Santa Inés

The intervention was very successful in terms of land valorization

Land reference values 2016, Bronx and area of influence

The consolidation of the commercial location of the Voto Nacional's sector, has a great land development potential

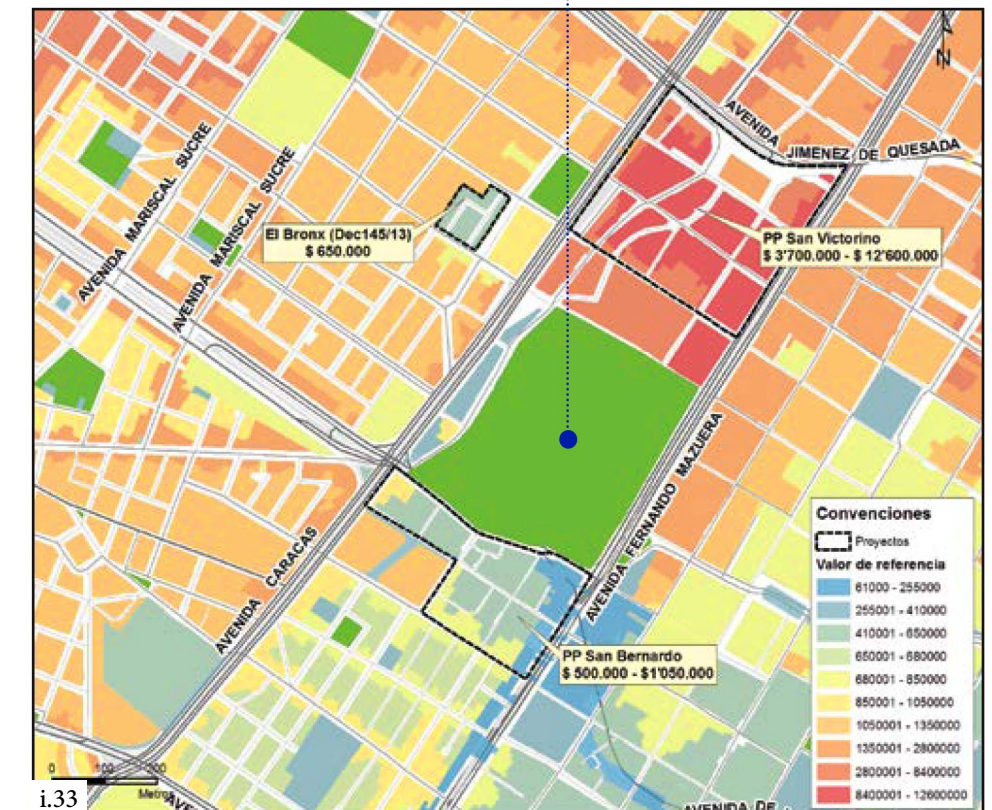


i.32*

In the center of power

The Bronx was located less than a kilometer from the country's main institutions

In El Cartucho's footprint, the current Tercer Milenio metropolitan park was built. A good initiative with a flawed urban design



i.33

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE BRONX?

THE CARTUCHO'S LEGACY

Displacement and strengthening of the dynamics and actors of "El Cartucho"

Spatialization of activities in warehouses, abandoned buildings and public space

Consolidation of a critical sector that the District could not ignore anymore

Need of a partial plan proposal for the entire sector of Voto Nacional and La Estanzuela

Displacement of the actors and activities to nearby vulnerable spaces

SOCIAL INTERVENTION

{ "Olla's" inhabitants }

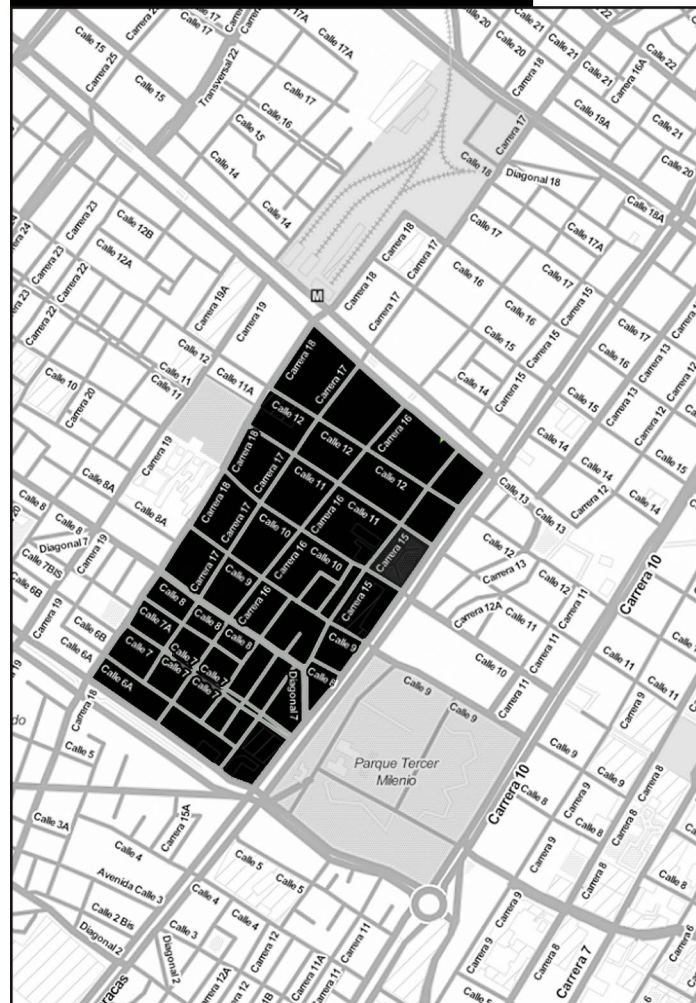
ARCHITECTURAL INTERVENTION

{ Urban renewal: **demolition** }

+ Intervention of The Bronx



Voto Nacional and La Estanzuela



TERRITORY CONTROL AND URBAN RENEWAL

- + Taking of the territory by the institutions in charge
- + Cleaning and lighting of the sector
- + Urban renewal project that begins with the demolition of 80 properties



SECURITY AND JUSTICE

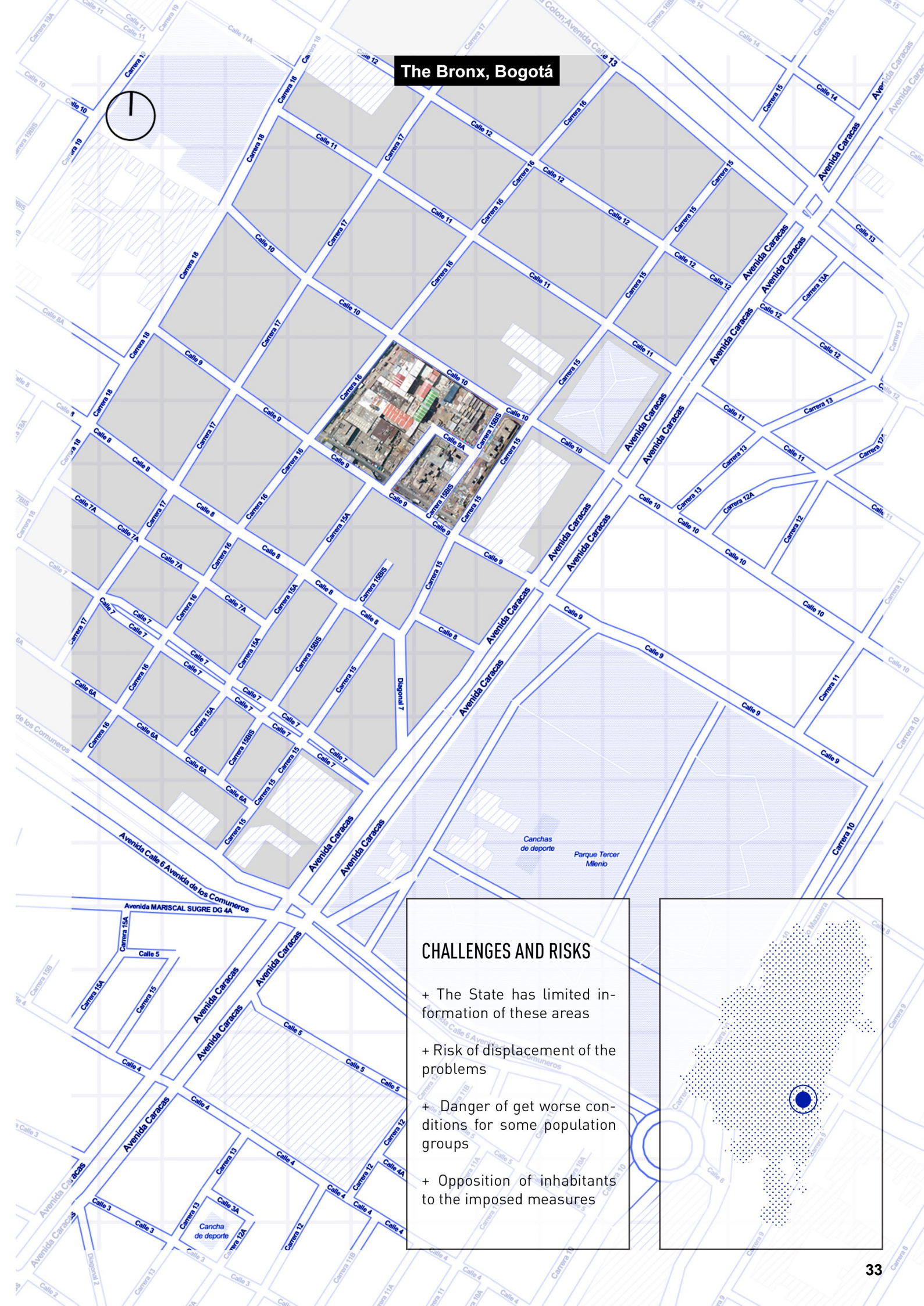
- + Disarticulation of criminal gangs
- + Eradication and punishment of the crimes that took place
- + Establishment of security in the area



SOCIAL INTERVENTION

- + Social care for the inhabitants of the Bronx
- + Restitution of rights to the vulnerable populations
- + Action programmes with a social focus

The Bronx, Bogotá

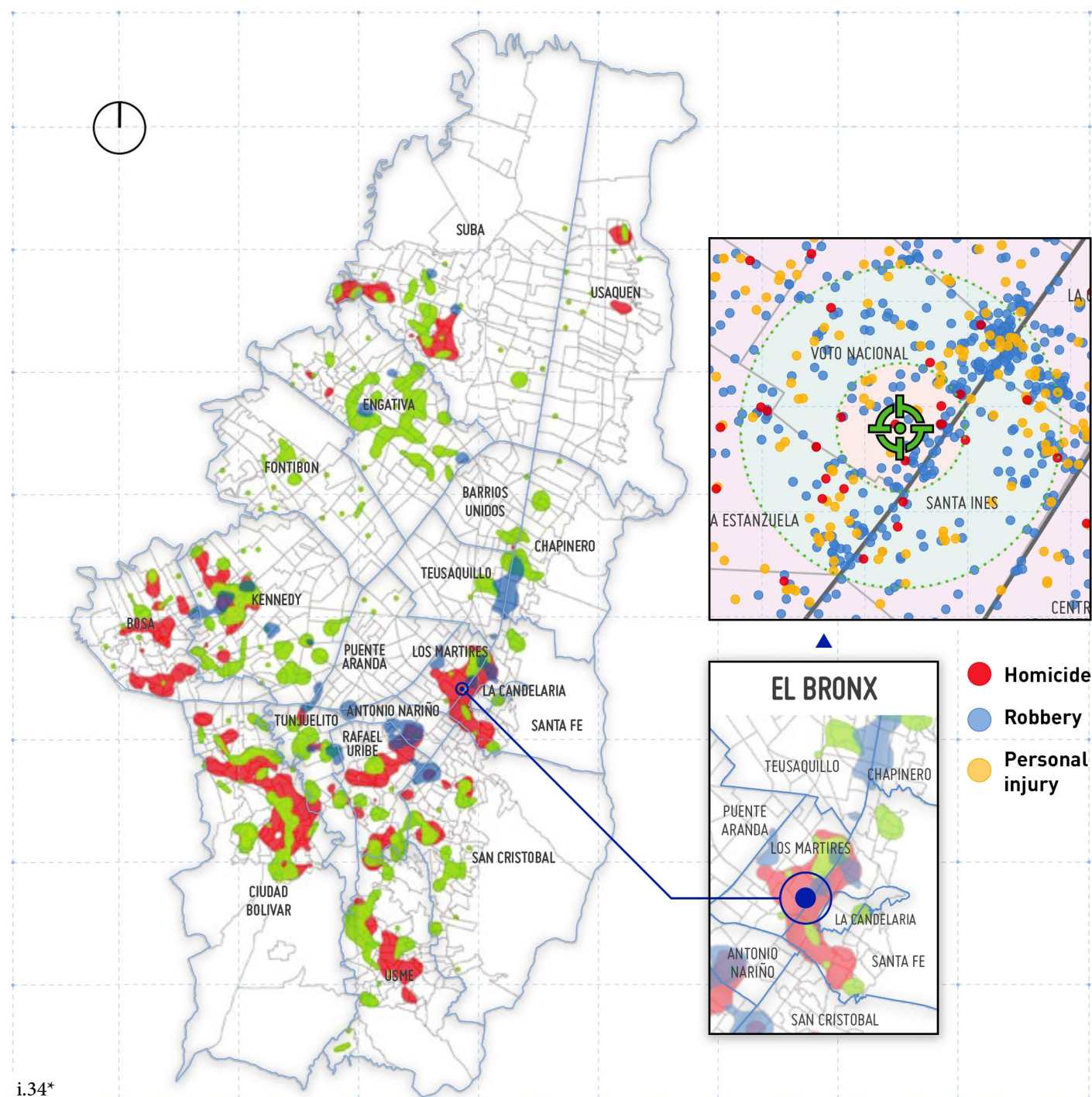


CHALLENGES AND RISKS

- + The State has limited information of these areas
- + Risk of displacement of the problems
- + Danger of get worse conditions for some population groups
- + Opposition of inhabitants to the imposed measures

Areas of concentration of crimes against life, theft and drug outlet

in Bogotá
{2014 & 2015}



Areas of concentration of drug outlets
 Areas of concentration of theft
 Areas of concentration of crimes against life

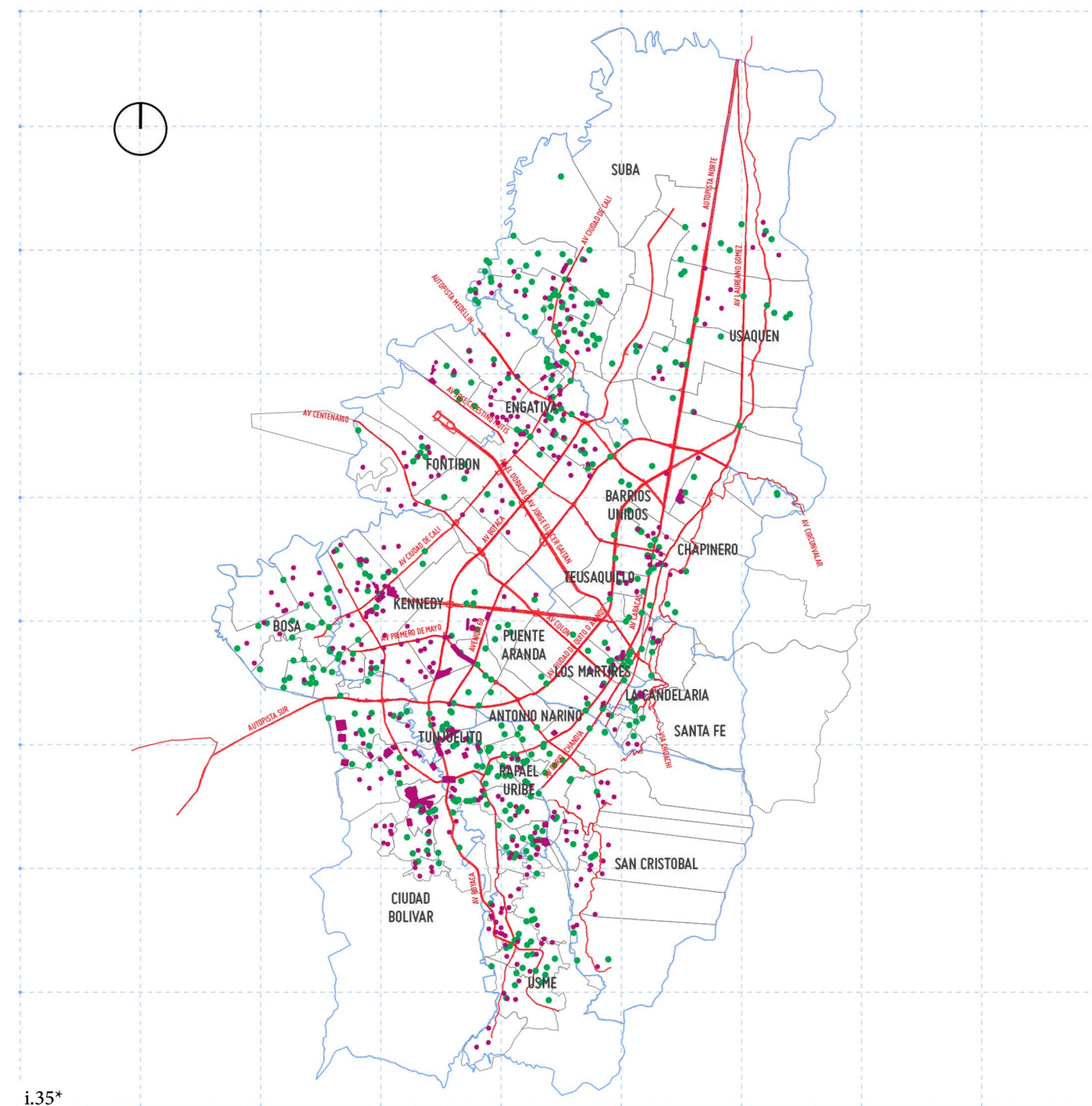
Mapping the identified elements enables to link the illegality and insecurity issues with degraded zones.

The spatialization of violence and crime is evidenced in areas of the city with an active process of general decay.

In Bogotá there are several vulnerable areas that are occupied by illegal activities such as **DRUG MARKETS** runned by **CRIMINAL NETWORKS**.

Evolution of drug outlets

in Bogotá
{2010 & 2015}



Drugs outlets in 2010
 Drugs outlets in 2015

This systems have been intervened by the district in a non-comprehensive way with a single purpose of control of the territory.

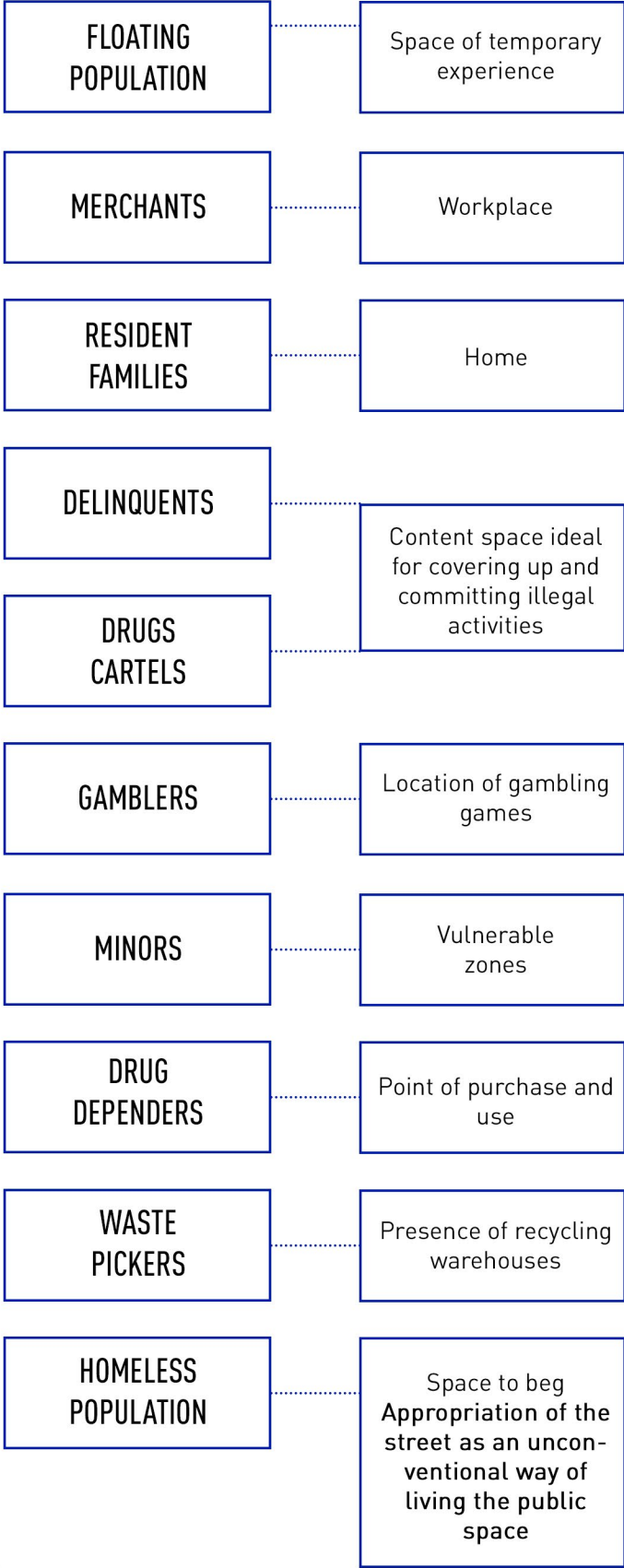
The previous has encourage the problematic activities that took place in a former sector to persist and get dispersed in another locations.

The atomizing of the issues works as a process of metastasis by sectors of the city in which optimal conditions for the development of these dynamics are provided: **AREAS IN URBAN DECAY PROCESS.**

+ ACTORS AND DYNAMICS

The urban space and the inhabitat

The so-called "ollas" have a complexity of components that can be explained from the kind of appropriation of the space given by the people who inhabit it.



Commerce and industry are present activities in the majority of cases of deteriorated zones

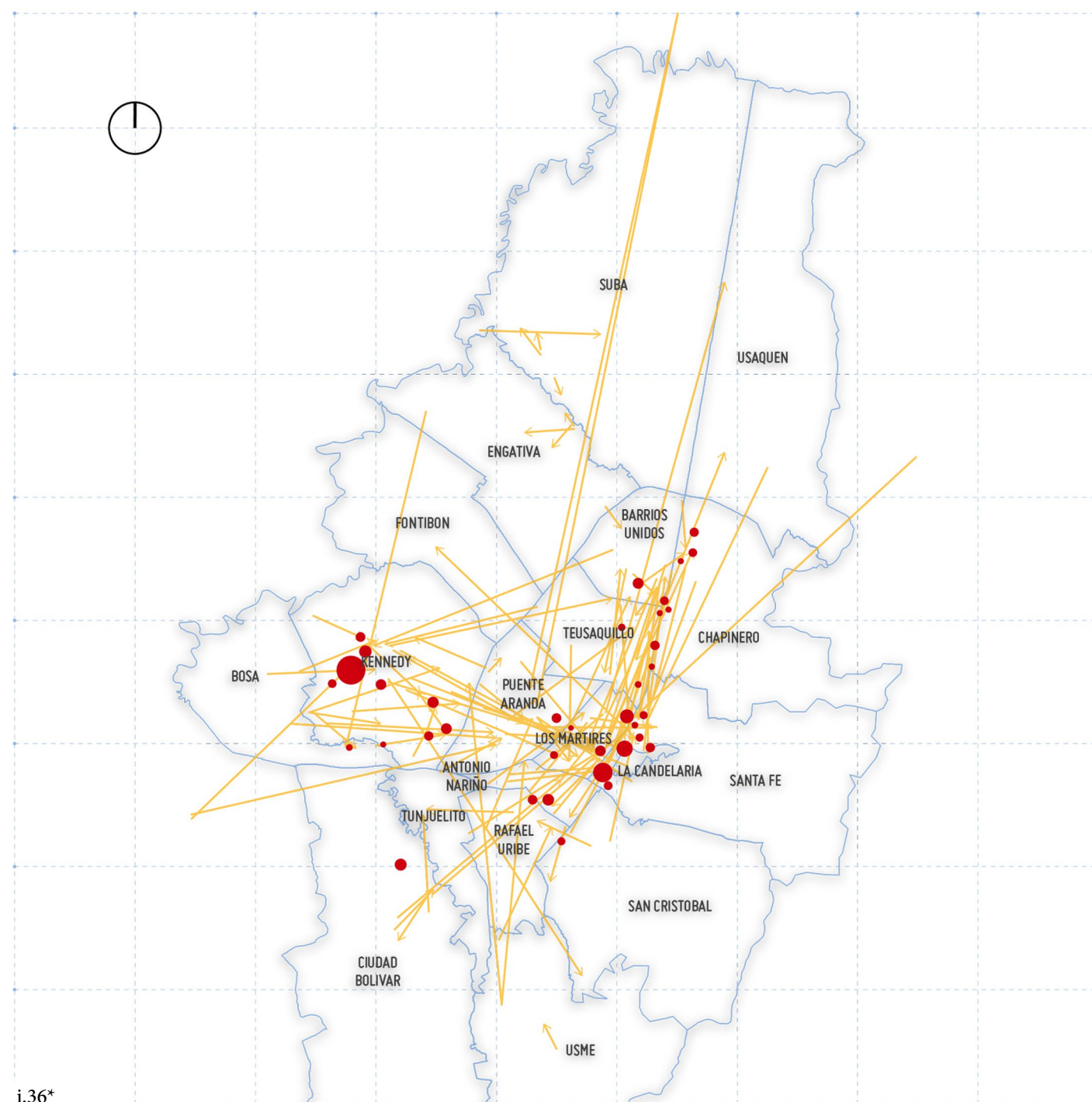
Minors are victims of criminals due to the proximity to educational institutions

The presence of recycling warehouses is a point in common in the formation of "ollas"

The homeless people are mostly used by criminals to commit illegal acts in their behalf

Dynamics of flow of homeless population

in Bogotá



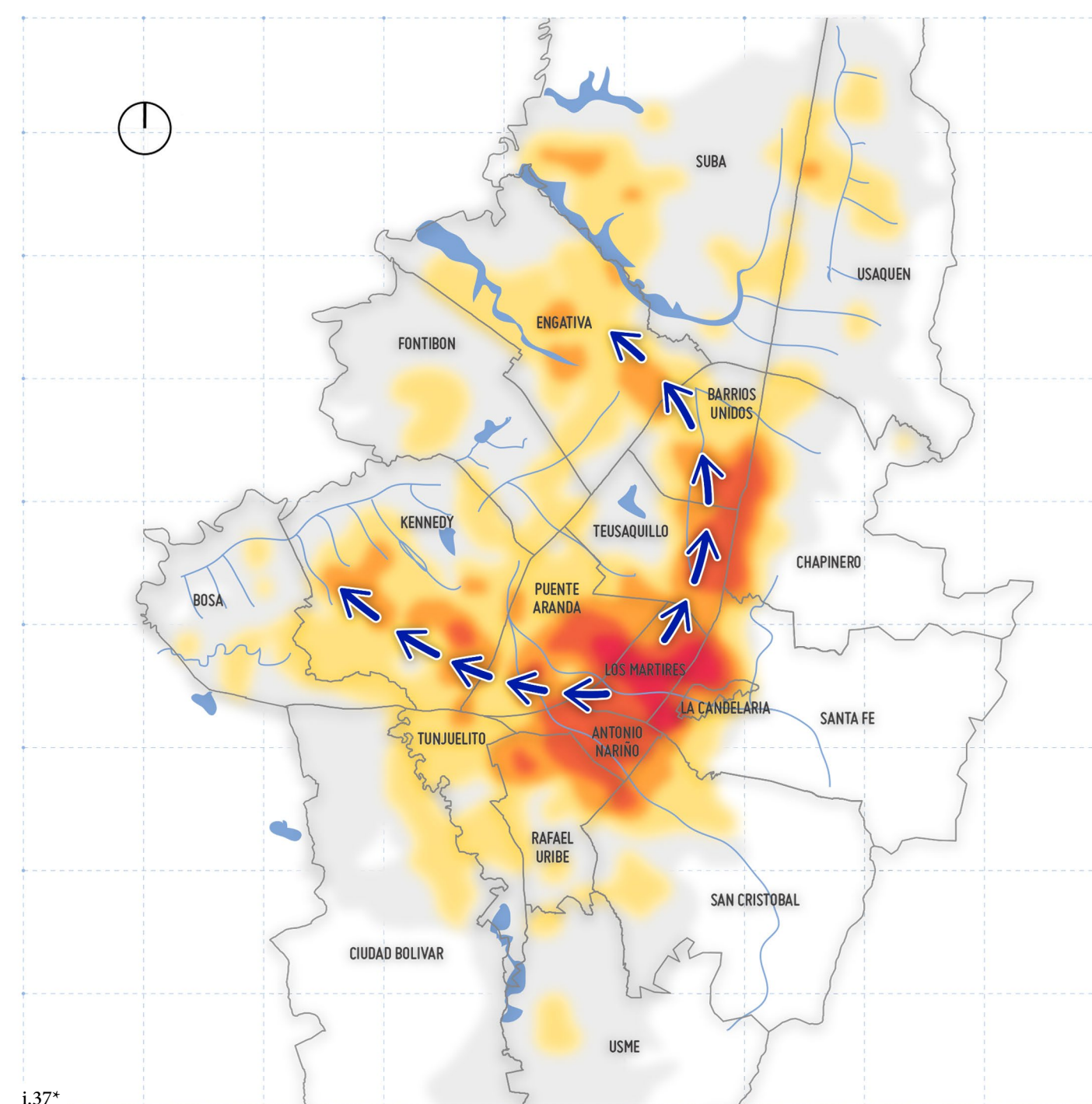
● Main agglomeration nodes

As relevant actors of the system, the homeless population's behavior helps to track the displacement of the dynamics of the "olla" based on their appropriation of the space, and specifically **RECYCLING** as essential activity. Recycling warehouses are a survival input for homeless and recyclers who move and establish there to generate profits.

The previous is linked to the fact that the most deteriorated sectors owe their condition, in part, to the presence of industry and warehousing. Uses that often lack of appropriation and activeness.

Displacement tendency of homeless population

in Bogotá



● Density locations

Tracking the degraded sectors and vulnerable industrial and warehouses hubs, is clear that the flow of homeless population tends to displace where they can find similar conditions of the former "olla" continuing the former logic.

On the other hand, the drug markets see also in these non-places the ideal clandestine scenario to operate. Through harassment and blackmail, they usually use the inhabitants of the streets to consolidate a system of impunity.



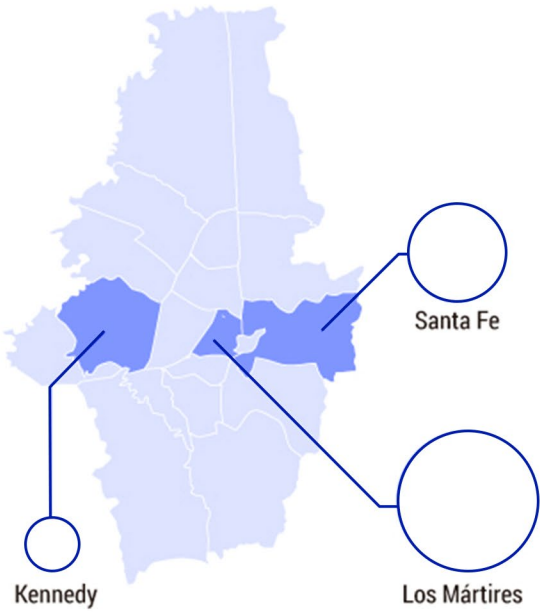
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Street inhabitants

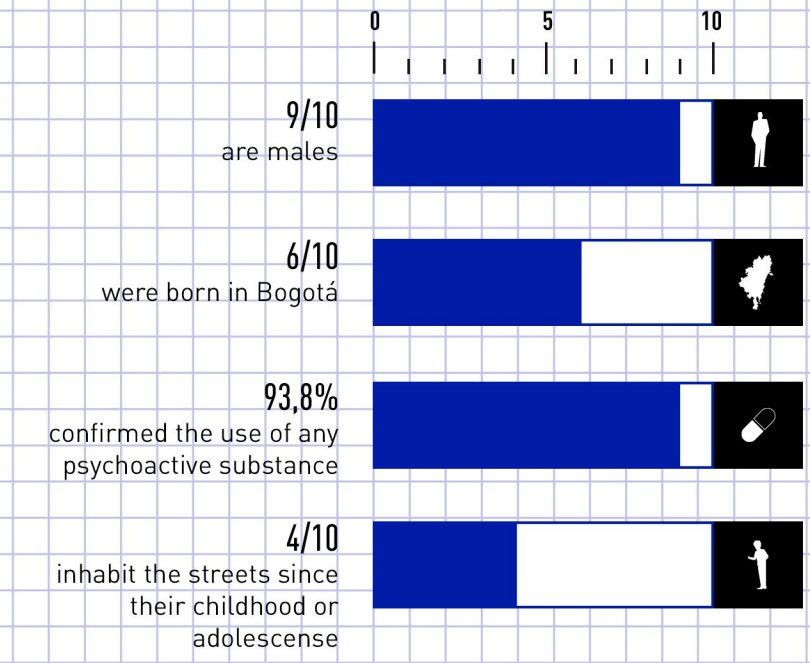
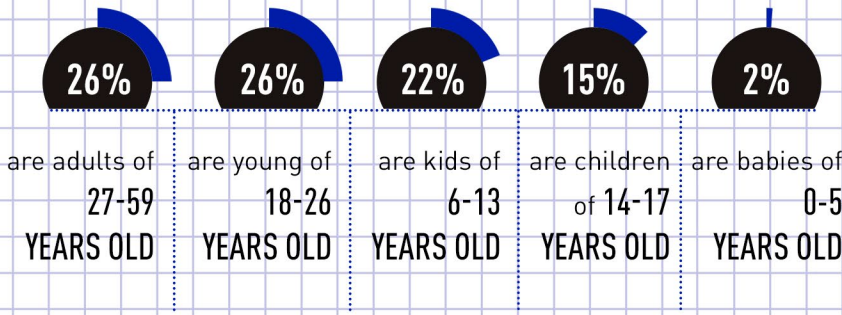
URBAN "OLLAS" FROM THE OUTLOOK OF THE MAIN ACTORS

To comprehend the operation of the system of the "ollas", it is necessary first to understand the dynamics through the sight of the people that inhabits the streets every day and are highly engaged: the homeless population.

How a street inhabitant is treated in a city measure the level of society and the capacity of the State to act upon the particular situation of these vulnerable citizens.



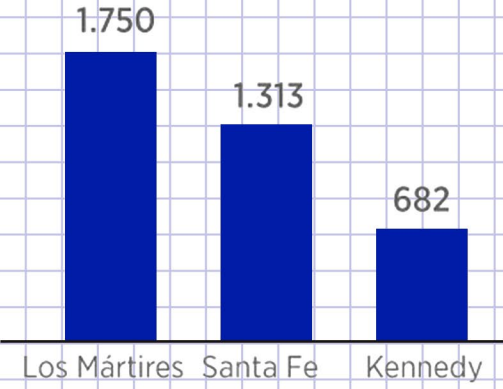
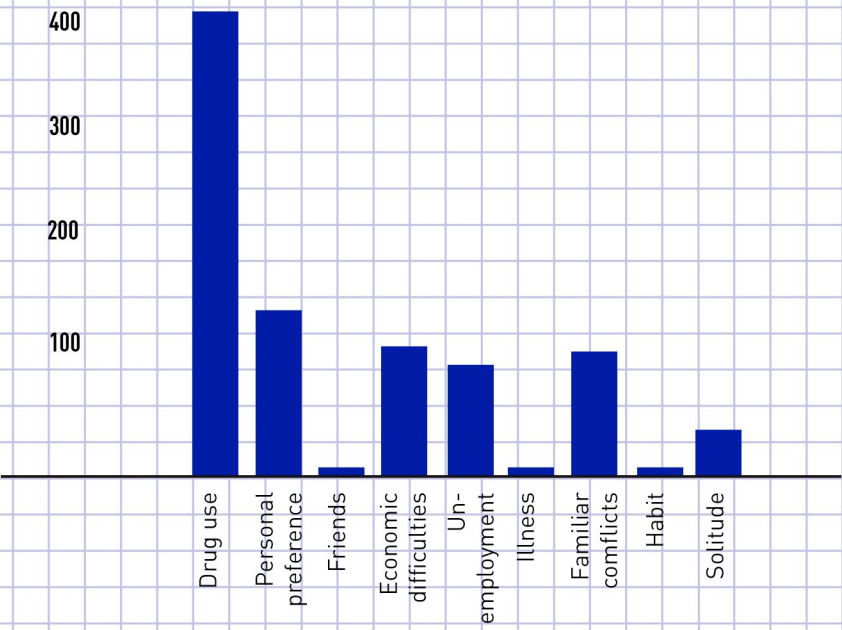
+ How are they like?



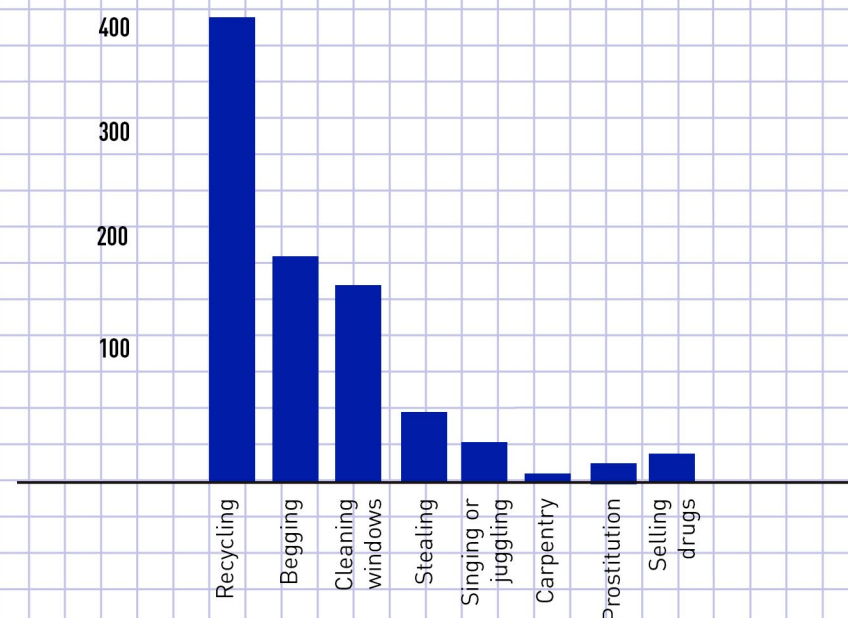
+ How many are they? Where are they located?

Locality	Census	%
LOS MÁRTIRES	1750	23,5
SANTA FE	1313	18,3
KENNEDY	682	13,8
PUENTE ARANDA	472	7,2
TEUSAQUILLO	362	4,9
ANTONIO NARIÑO	333	3,8
ENGATIVÁ	316	3,5
CIUDAD BOLÍVAR	292	3,3
RAFAEL URIBE URIBE	285	3,1
CHAPINERO	229	3,0
SUBA	217	2,3
SAN CRISTÓBAL	204	2,1
BARRIOS UNIDOS	192	2,0
USAQUÉN	144	1,5
FONTIBÓN	118	1,2
LA CANDELARIA	115	1,2
BOSA	111	1,2
TUNJUELITO	93	1,0
USME	68	0,7
Total	9,538	100

+ How do they get into the streets?



+ How do they survive?



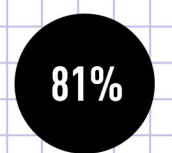
+ What is the State's assistance in this regard? What do they think about it?



There are currently shelters located in Santa Fe, Los Mártires, Puente Aranda and Engativá



The "Blue Angels" tour the city to persuade street dwellers



Of the homeless population is aware of the district plans



Of street dwellers do not agree with the care programs

Care program

48%

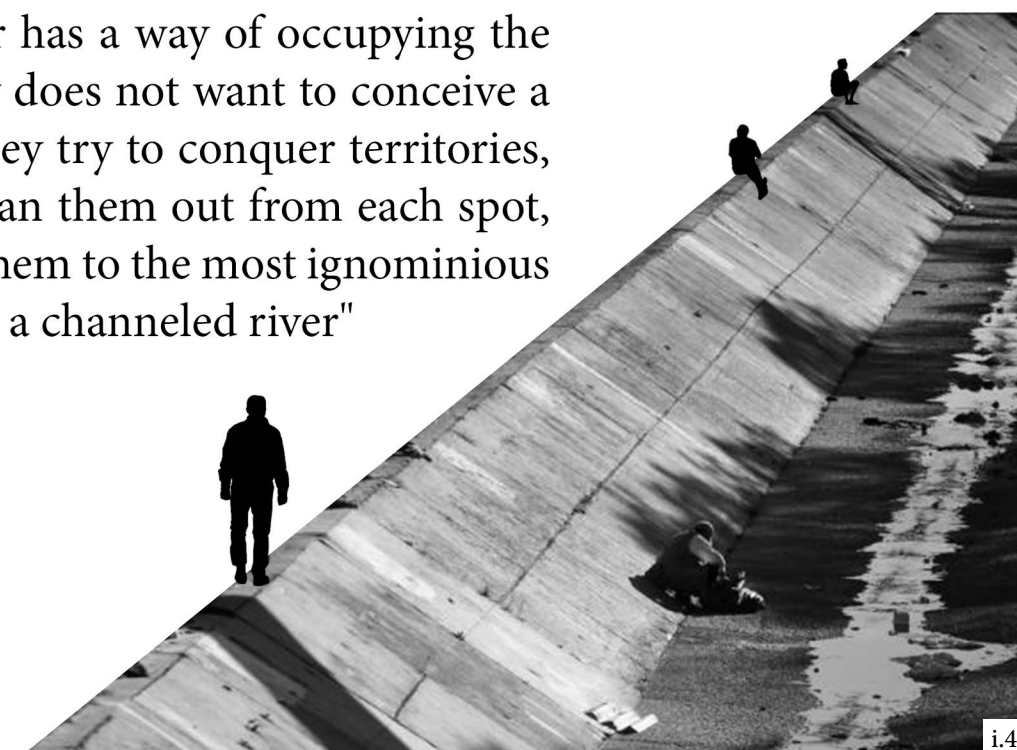
Of the aid offered to the homeless population comes from an official institution

51%

Of street dwellers do not agree with the care programs

"The street dweller has a way of occupying the space, and the city does not want to conceive a place for them. They try to conquer territories, but the State has ran them out from each spot, until it has taken them to the most ignominious place there can be: a channeled river"

Alberto López de Mesa, 2018



i.40

+ How do they understand their space?

Companionship status is assumed to be solitary



Existence of sentimental partners and family

Lack of belongings is taken for granted



Bagged cars for recycling are common such as personal possessions

Assumption of a necessity of changing the lifestyle in a forceful way



Habits such as the use of psychoactive substances have to be taken in account

The assistance programs are provided in isolation



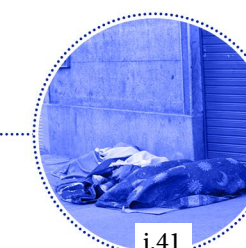
Most of street dwellers own mascots

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STREET
{Place of living}



i.10

DIFFERENT WAY TO EXPERIENCE THE URBAN SPACE
{Contrasting modality}



i.41

SEGREGATION EFFECT
{Socially-spacially}



i.42

THE HOMELESS POPULATION IS NOT GOING TO DISAPPEAR AFTER AN INTERVENTION, AND NEITHER THE DRUG USE SCHEME

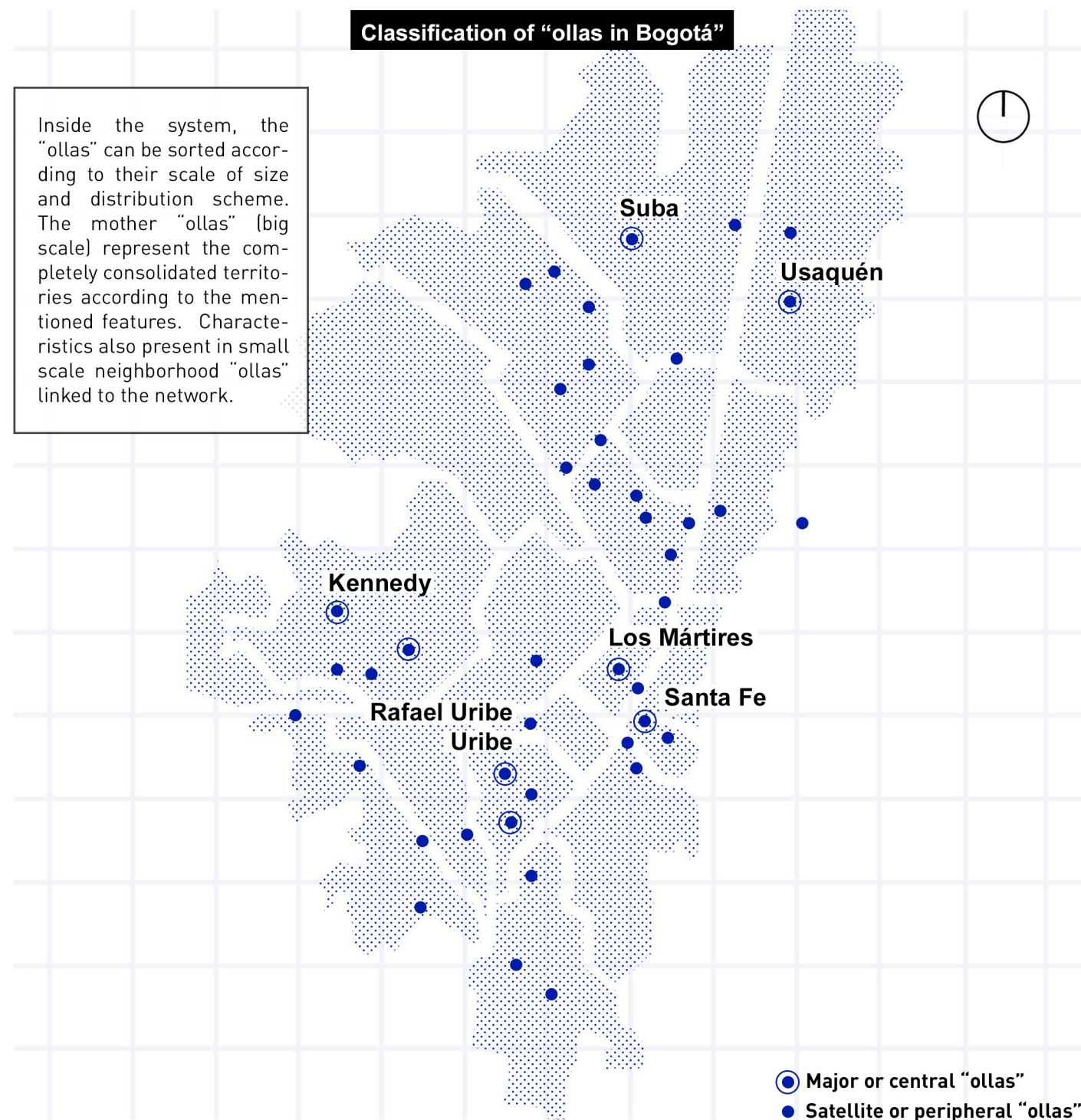
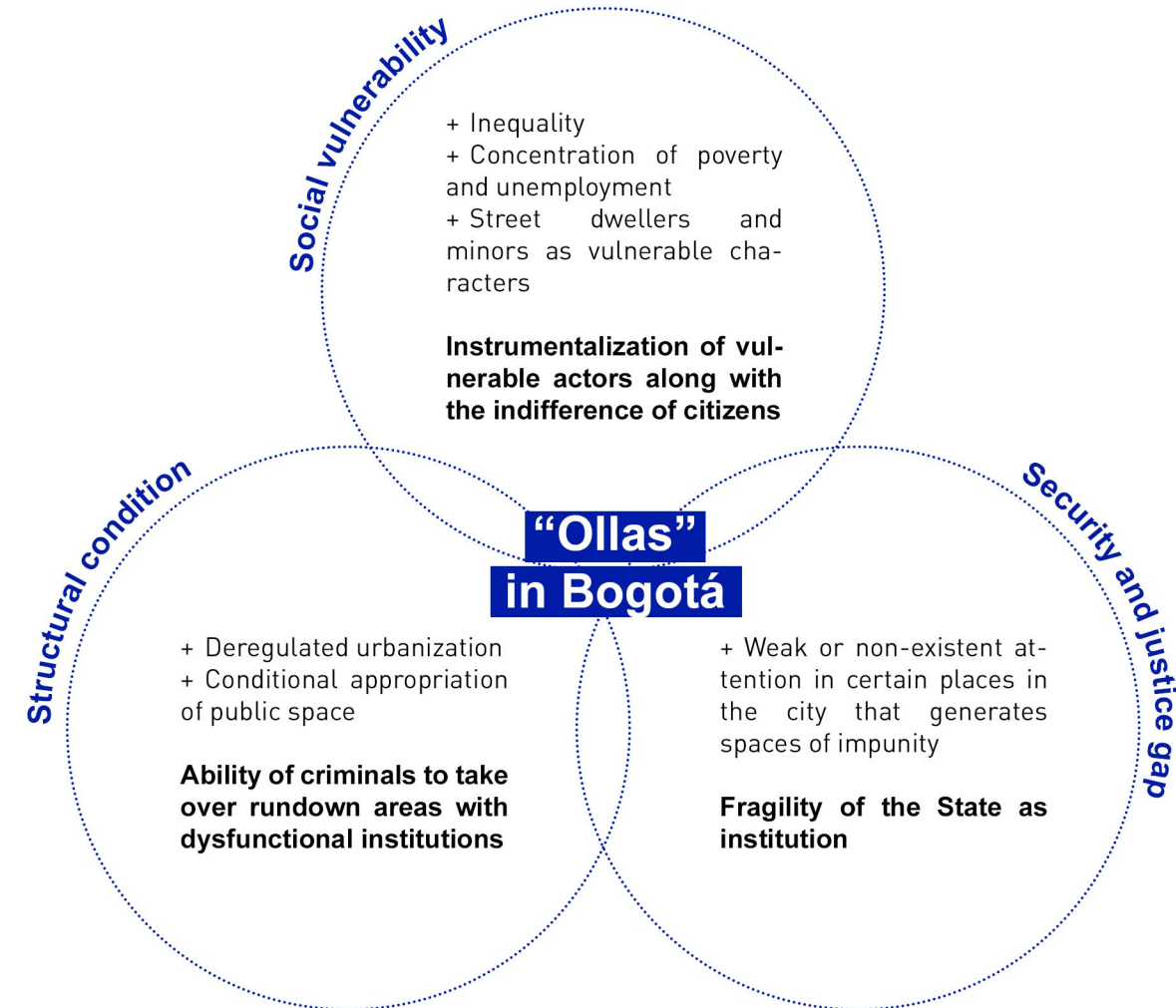
From the spatial dimension, the levels and capacities of the urban environment can be worked out in order to assimilate the social complex situation.



i.39

39% of street inhabitants obtain income through recycling, which is why they maintain a constant rapport with recycling warehouses

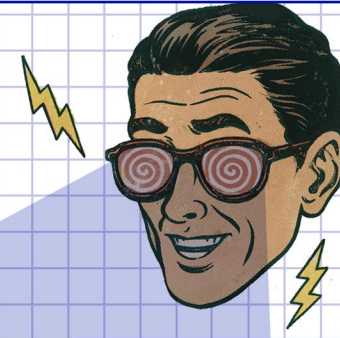
FROM the inhabitants » TO the territory



+ Mother “ollas”

Amberes	Diana Turbay y Quiroga	San Cristobal Norte	San Ber	Cinco Huecos	Cuadra Alegre	Cartuchito
Quarter El Rincón UPZ 28: EL RINCÓN Locality of Suba	Locality of Rafael Uribe Uribe	Quarter San Bernardino UPZ 11: S.C. NORTE Locality of Usaquén	Quarter San Bernardino UPZ 95: LAS CRUCES Locality of Santa Fe	Quarter La Sabana UPZ 102: LA SABANA Locality of Los Mártires	Quarter Carvajal UPZ 45: CARVAJAL Locality of Kennedy	Quarter El Amparo UPZ 80: CORABASTOS Locality of Kennedy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Socioeconomic stratum 2 homes with narrow, heavily trafficked streets + Amberes Park surroundings renowned for the sale and consumption of drugs + Location of the CAI of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Located next to the school La Paz C.E.D + Narrow, unpaved roads, grey work building site houses with tin roofs and building materials stacked on the sidewalks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Dynamics of selling drugs with home delivery + Conventional urbanization + It is located a few blocks from the CAI Villa Nidia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Trading of stolen goods and common crime + Narrow, dirty and poorly lit streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + It is adjacent to the Agustín Nieto district school and is a few blocks from the San José Hospital + Presence of rubbish, cambuches and high levels of overcrowding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Bars, discos and liquor stores + Active nightlife + Great affluence of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + It is adjacent to Corabastos' headquarters (where the drugs come in) + Narrow, unpaved streets, with the presence of cambuches, concentration of rubbish and garbage

X-ray of the "olla" system



SECURITY FORCES

Paradoxically, C.A.I. or police centers are present nearby

ZONE OF IMPUNITY

Microtraffic activity (gancho) and active roles of “bell ringer”, “ticket agent”, “sayayin”, dealer

- Direct personal sale
- Indirect door-to-door deal

HOMELESS POPULATION

Refugee population instrumentalised by crime

UNREGULATED URBANISM

Exceptions or unusual conditions
in the urban environment

- Narrow or non-existent connectivity
- Isolation due to urban voids

PUBLIC SPACE AREA

Existence of parks or plazas that are used as transition points

SCHOOL

Positioning close to institutions for children (vulnerable population)

UNRESOLVED STREETS

The space becomes confined and invisible to the city itself

- ▶ Tendency towards urban segregation

WAREHOUSE

Recycling cellars with and architecture unrelated to the context

- ▶ Survival activity for waste pickers and street dwellers

ADAPTIVE CRIMINALITY

Presence of small scale “ollas”
near a big scale one to follow-up

There is always a prevailing process of real state speculation driven through public policies by the landlords market and large capital holders

ARCHITECTURE IN DECAY



Uncovering the “ollas”

Site characterization



CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Understanding the breeding ground

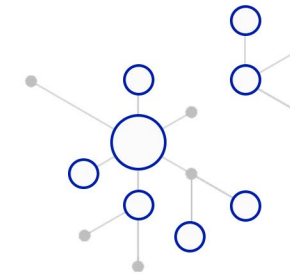
The “ollas” are not produced spontaneously in the city. They need a propitious urban environment and particular social conditions to be able to adapt and establish themselves in the territory.

WHERE does the conflict occur? » HOW can be categorized? » HOW to intervene?

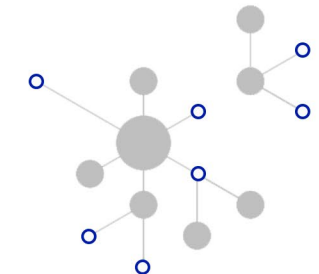
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SCALE

SIZE AND SCOPE

Major or central “ollas”



Satellite or peripheral “ollas”



Big nodes

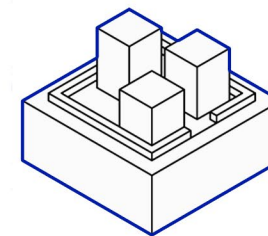
links

small nodes

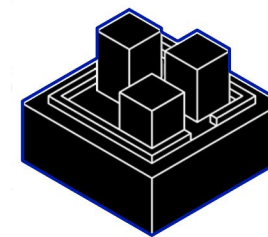
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SETTING

TERRITORY APPROPRIATION

Widespread “olla”

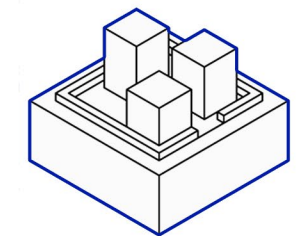


Conventional territory
+
“olla”
=
Negative dynamics prevail

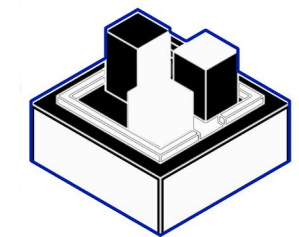


The whole is now part of the territory and spreads in its entire urban space.

Embedded “olla”



Conventional territory
+
“olla”
=
Common and negative dynamics coexist

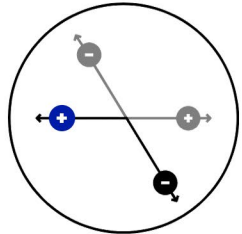
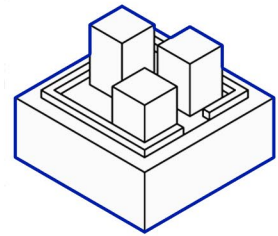


The system adapts by means of punctual intrusions that coexist with the conventional dynamics of the sector.

WHERE
does the conflict occur? » HOW
can be categorized? » HOW
to intervene?

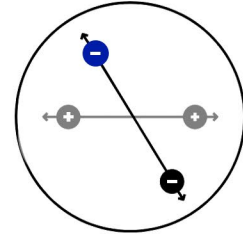
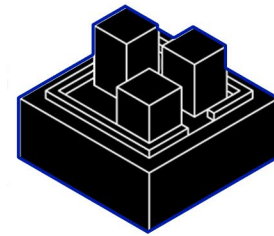
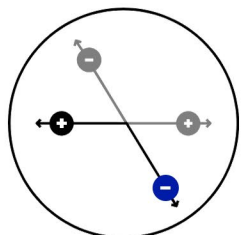
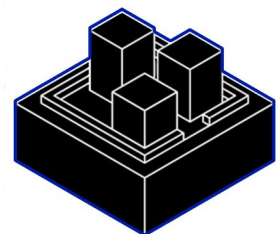
THE URBAN DECAY IS PRE OR POST "OLLA"?

CAUSES AND COSEQUENCES



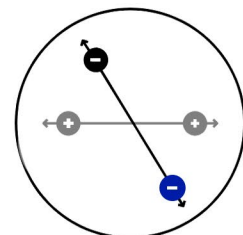
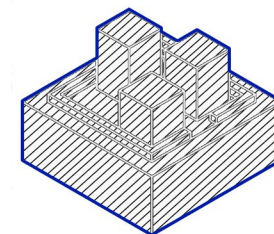
Base territory with good urban
conditions
+
"olla"
{negative dynamics}
=

Area in the process of urban
deterioration

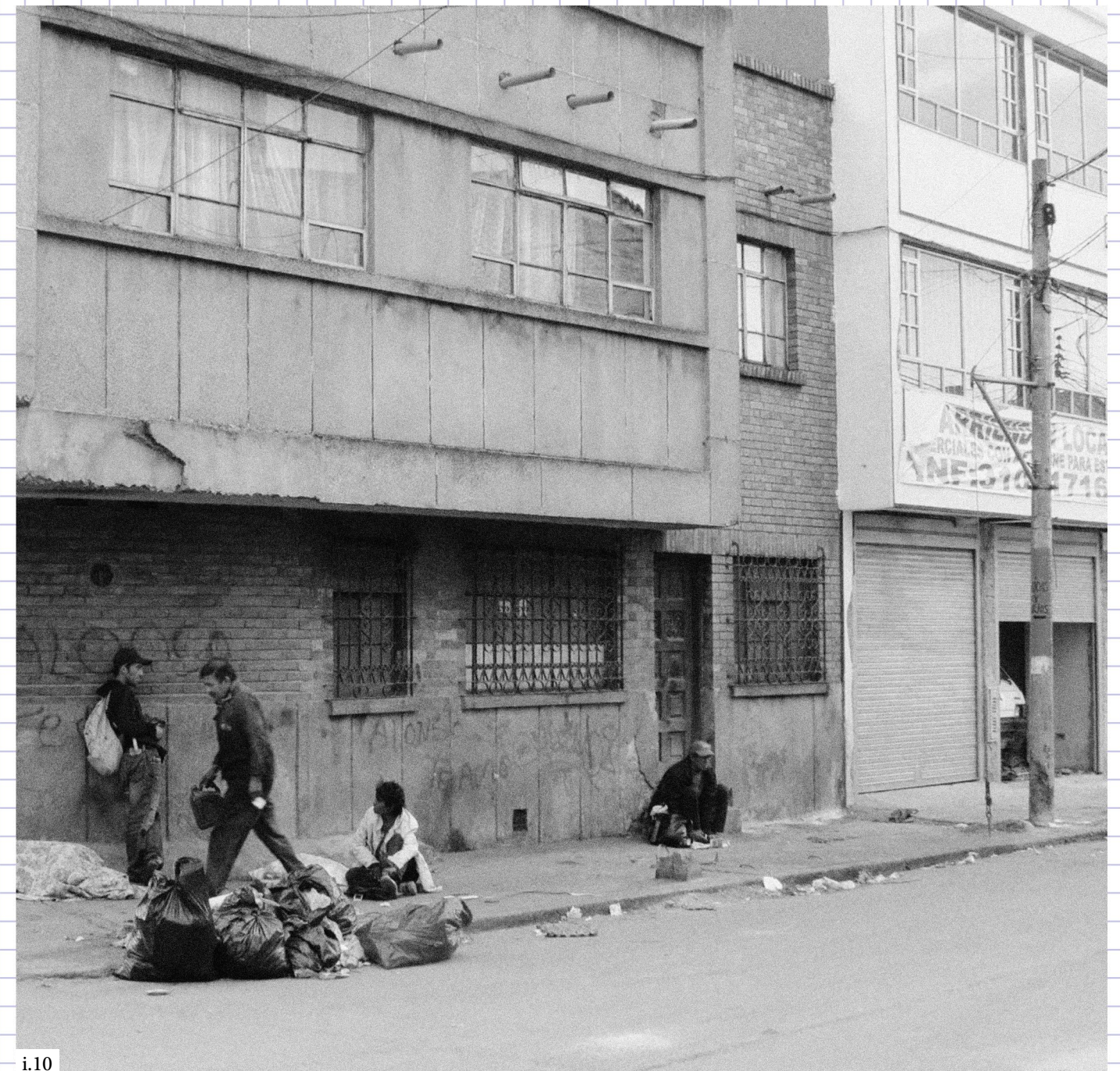


Base territory with irregular urban
conditions
+
"olla"
{negative dynamics}
=

Already degraded territory
worsens with further deterioration

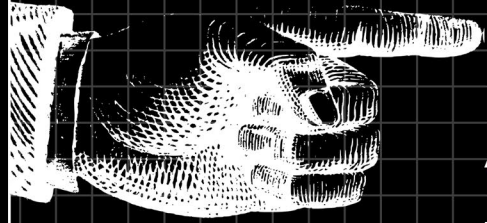


AN "OLLA" ESSENTIALLY REQUIRES
THE SPACES AND DYNAMICS
THAT ONLY A CITY CAN PROVIDE



i.10

The TERRITORIAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES incurred by urban spaces depend on whether the deteriorated scenarios are conducive to the development of an "olla", or whether they are degraded due to the presence of a former one.



An "olla" without city is not an "olla"

Urban logics

Acabar con las 'ollas', aunque deseable para la tranquilidad de la ciudadanía, es también ingenuo si lo que se quiere es implementar un proceso de "limpieza urbana" que nada puede frente a las razones de fondo que llevan a que espacios como éstos se desarrollen en la ciudad.

"To put an end to the 'ollas', although desirable for the tranquillity of the citizens, is also naive if what is wanted is to implement a process of "urban cleaning" that nothing can confront the fundamental reasons that lead to spaces like these being developed in the city."

El Espectador, 2008

Las 'ollas', aun si su número parecería crecer, siempre han existido. Borrarlas del espacio físico, hacer como si su desaparición fuese una simple tarea de "limpieza" y "remoción", no constituye una respuesta indicada

"The 'ollas', even if their number would seem to grow, have always existed. Deleting them from physical space, making their disappearance a simple task of "cleaning" and "removing", is not an indicated response (...)"

El Espectador, 2008



"(...) the inevitable formation of slums or places deteriorated by society and space, as responses to the vertiginous movement, to "order", to work; activities typical of a city that belongs to a political and economic system that, although it pretends the uniformity of people, necessarily generates opposite spaces, more sensitive, that respond to human nature."

Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá, Instituto Distrital de Patrimonio Cultural, 2011

la inevitable formación de tugurios o lugares deteriorados por la sociedad y el espacio, como respuestas al movimiento vertiginoso, al "orden", al trabajo; actividades propias de una ciudad que pertenece a un sistema político y económico que aunque pretendan la uniformidad de la gente, genera necesariamente espacios opuestos, más sensibles, que responden a la naturalidad humana.

"The city requires alternative spaces to get it, to consume it, to establish sexuality, the need to live illegality as legality. The city is a living being (...)"

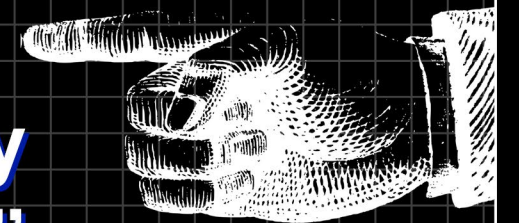
"The underworlds are different, the city itself dialogues with the identity of that deterioration and shows a historicity, it is an exchange of times."

Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá, Instituto Distrital de Patrimonio Cultural, 2011

"La ciudad requiere de espacios alternativos para conocerla, consumirla, establecer la sexualidad, la necesidad de vivir la ilegalidad como legalidad. La ciudad es un ser vivo

Los bajos mundos son distintos, la ciudad misma dialoga con la identidad de ese deterioro y muestra una historicidad, es un intercambio de tiempos." (Entrevista Personal María Teresa Salcedo 2 de Septiembre de 2009).

A city without an "olla" is not a city



20TH CENTURY first three decades

Los Mártires locality arises from the park under the same name, round which an urban development was generated consolidating its condition of central area, overall due to its level of metropolitan influence facilities and economic activities, and as well because of its geographical position.

40's -50's
timeframe

The neighborhood was formed by commerce, small industries and a resident population with a rental system. The Plaza España, a wholesale marketplace, was located there and was evicted by other supply plants.

The **CINCO HUECOS** sector is related to the evicted uses of the squares and fleet terminals that attracted informal activities of all kinds, such as street sales, repairs, bottle, paper and scrap recycling warehouses, and which strengthened rental systems such as tenancy.

In the last 30 years
period

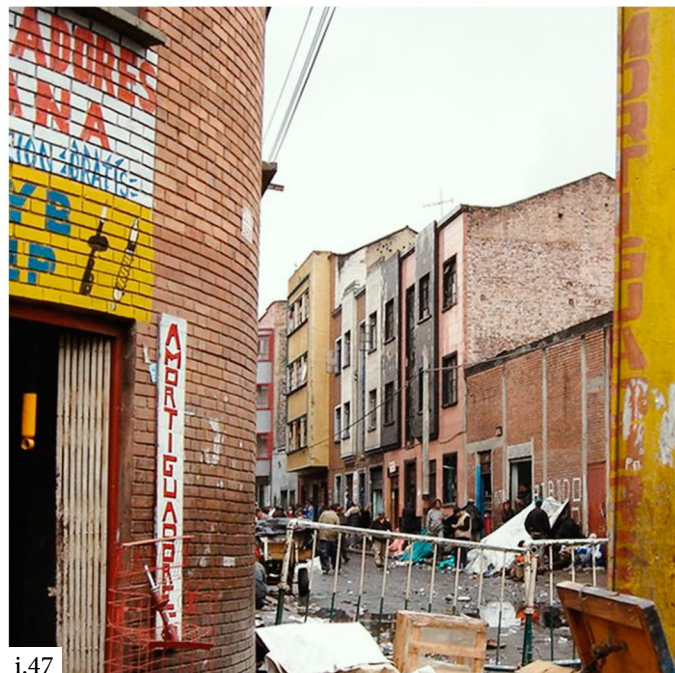
Since the 1970s, the deterioration began to affect the area directly.

In the 80's there were dynamics of drug trafficking.

The urban processes were shaping, in the town, highly dangerous sectors popularly known as “ollas”



i.46



i.47



i.48

+ Who resides in the site?

154	764	240	206	148	175
are seniors of	are adults of	are young of	are kids of	are children	are babies of
60+	25-59	18-24	6-12	of 13-17	0-5
YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD

Vulnerable minors and adults (street dwellers) as sensitive population of the system of impunity

+ Which are the relevant characteristics of the area?

86%

Of the population of the UPZ La Sabana, is in the lower-middle and lower stratum; the remaining percentage is called as “no stratum”

The rental housing and the model of renting rooms contributes to the low appropriation and attention to public space

10.000

34

The sector has a large amount of facilities in relation to its population:
+ Welfare facilities
+ Education facilities

281

Properties of cultural interest in the area

29

Small scale or neighborhood-type parks



i.49



i.50

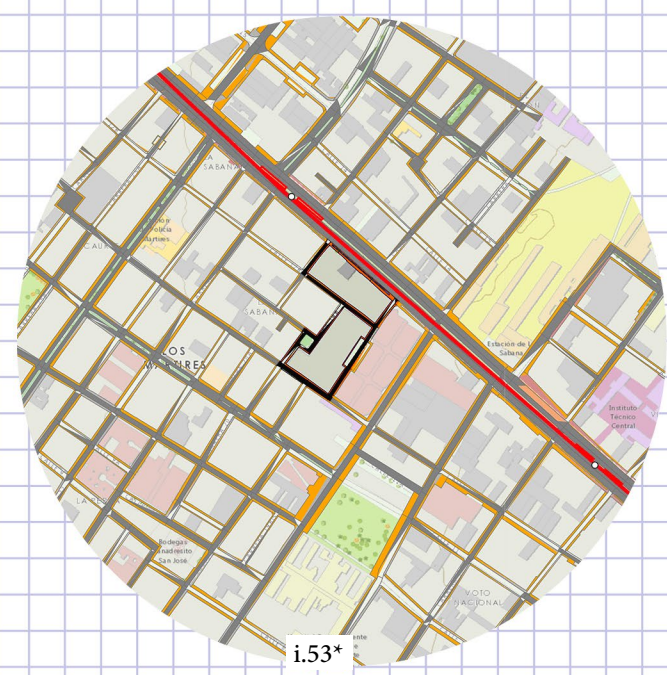


i.51



i.52

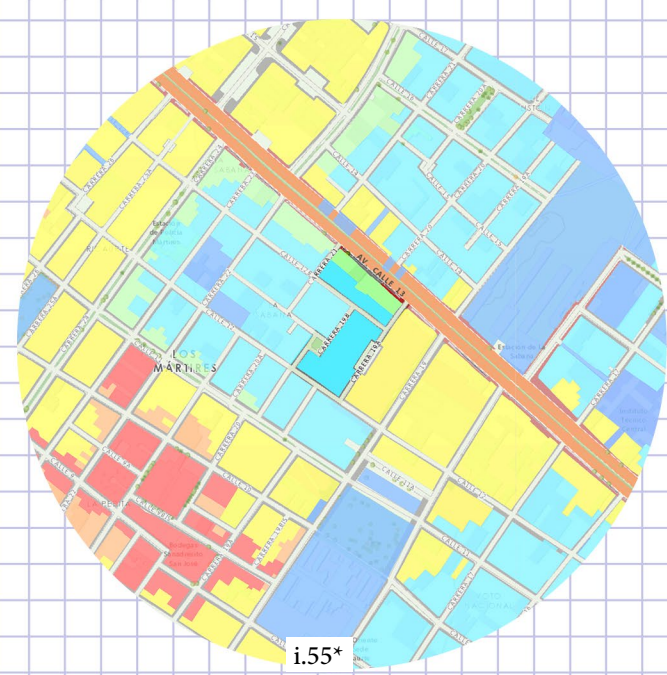
+ Mobility infrastructure



Calzada
Andén
Estación Transmilenio
Troncal Transmilenio
F

The change of infrastructure in the sector with the creation of main roads and extensions, reinforced the limits. The road system is high traffic leaving spaces practically pedestrian or activity free.

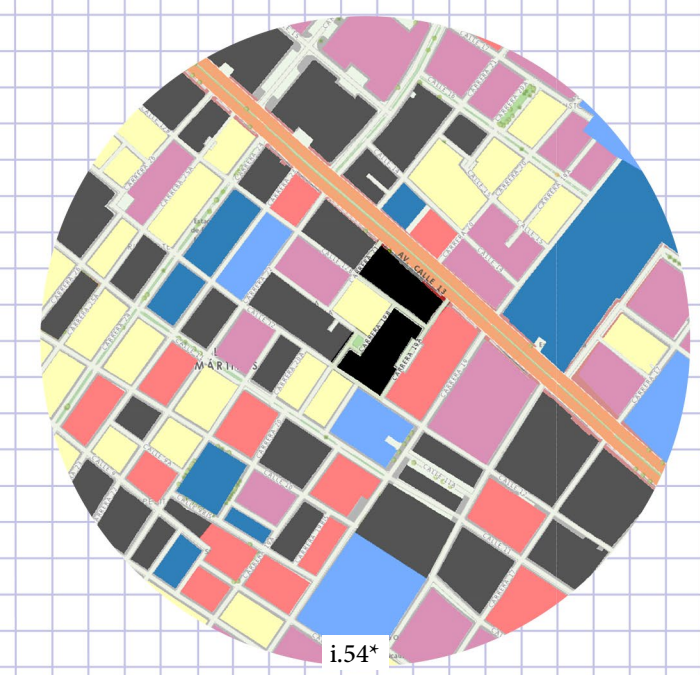
+ Land price m²



Entre \$300.001 - \$1.000.000
Entre \$1.000.001 - \$1.500.000
Entre \$1.500.001 - \$2.000.000
Entre \$2.000.001 - \$3.000.000
Entre \$3.000.001 - \$4.000.000
Entre \$4.000.001 - \$26.900.000

There is a grouping of dynamics in which the presence of storage use becomes relevant with a set of architecture that do not generate relations with the pedestrians.

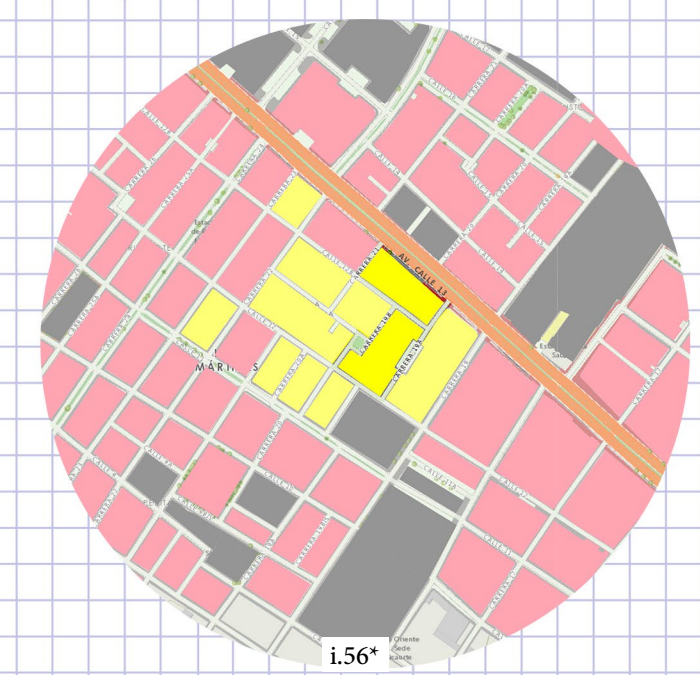
+ Land uses



COMERCIO
OFICINAS
DOTACIONAL
RESIDENCIAL
INDUSTRIA

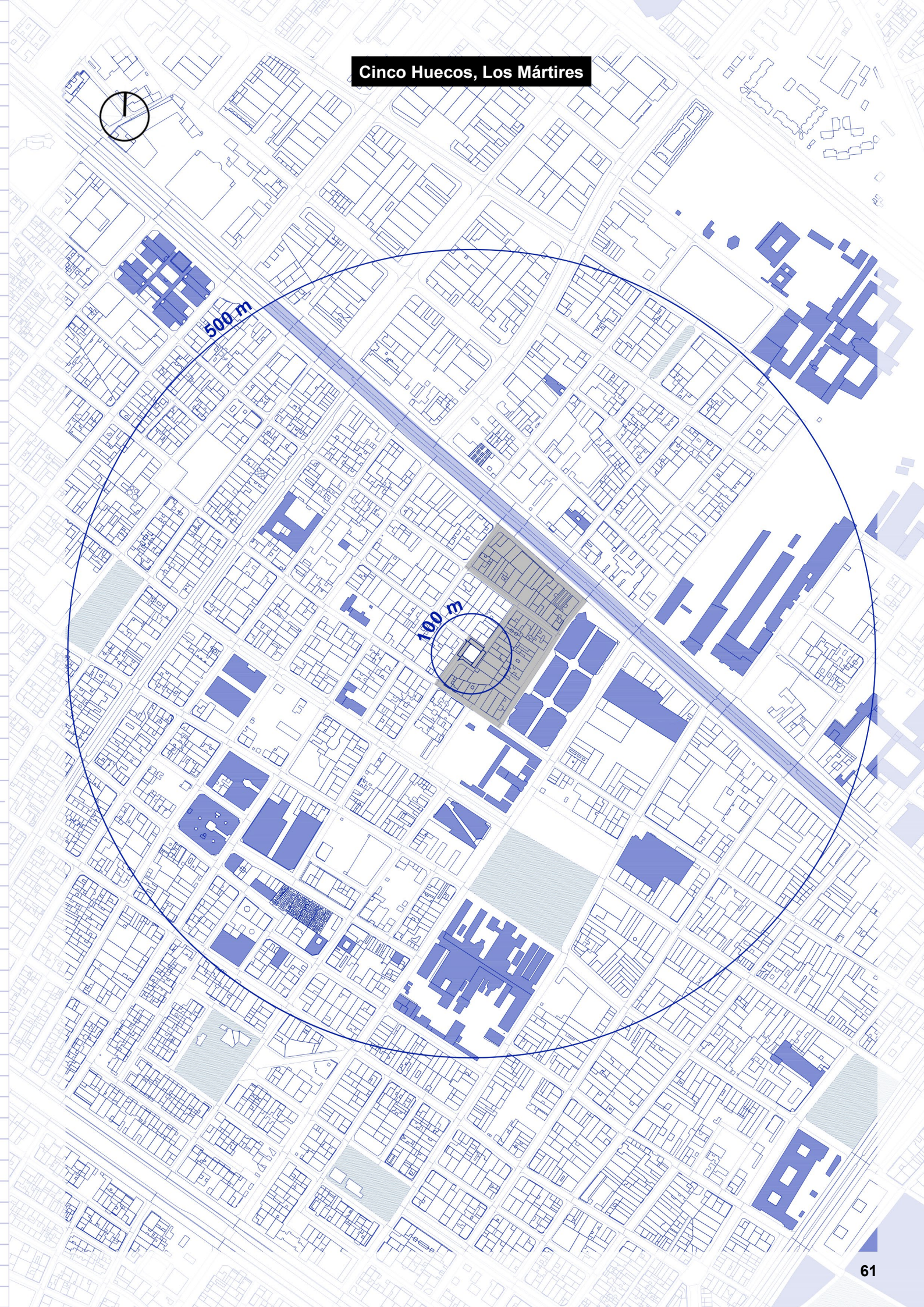
There is a devaluation of the urban environment near the study sector; likewise in this one an urban deterioration is consolidated before the "olla", so it even gets exacerbated.

+ Urban stratification



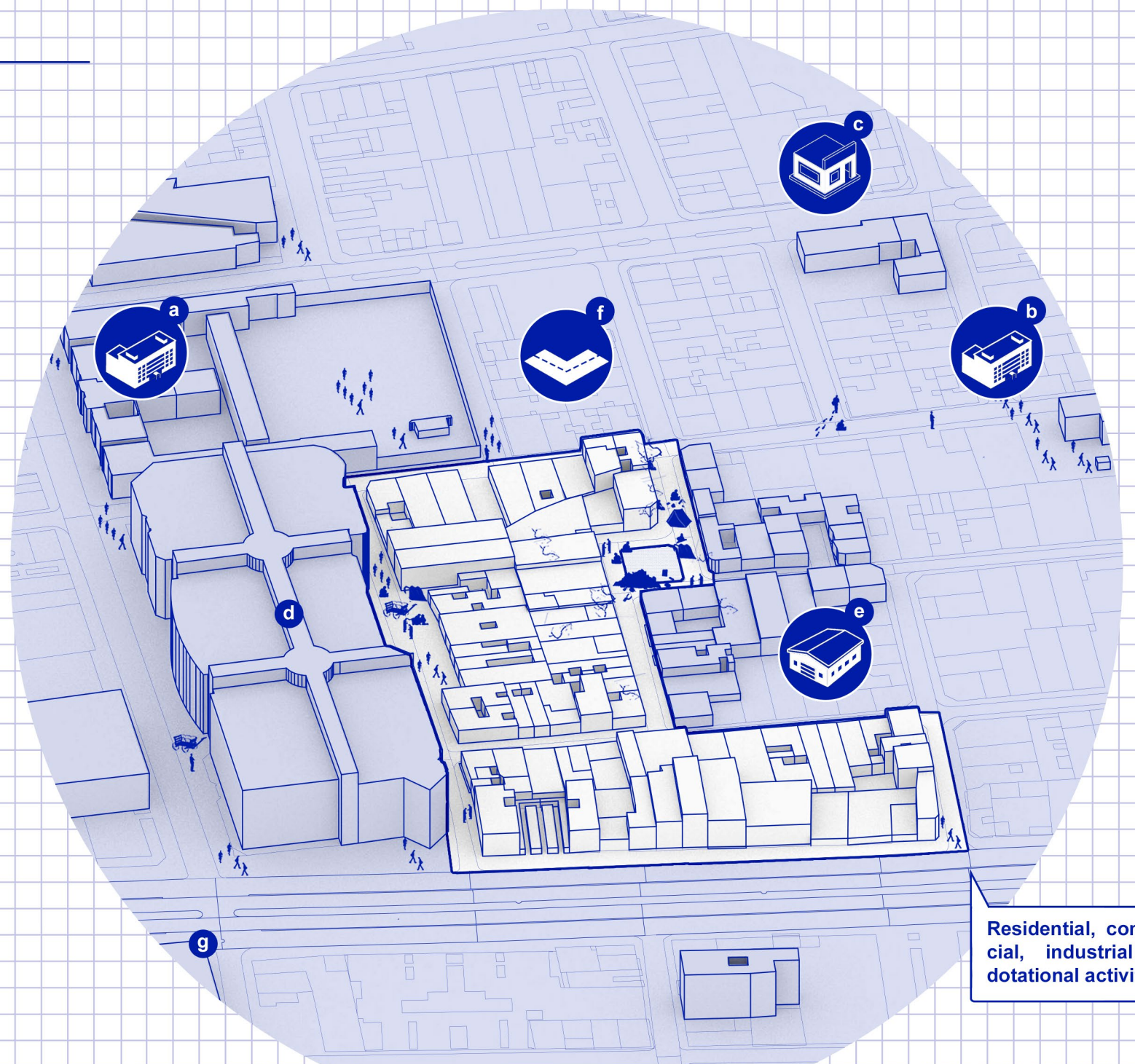
otros
Estrato 2
Estrato 3

The urban context is determined by housing and public space with low urban supports.



CONSOLIDATION AND
CHARACTERIZATION OF THE "OLLAS"
CINCO HUECOS CASE

- ▲ SAN JOSÉ HOSPITAL
- ◀ PLAZA ESPAÑA
Public space: plaza
- AGUSTÍN NIETO CABALLERO
NATIONAL DISTRICT SCHOOL
- ANTONIA SANTOS NATIONAL
DISTRICT SCHOOL
Institutions for children
- CENTRAL FIRE DEPARTMENT
- ▼ MÁRTIRES POLICE STATION
Institutional security facilities
- WHOLESALE TRADE CENTERS
Fluctuating activities of storage,
parking and hotels
- COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSES
- CLOSED STREETS
- LA SABANA STATION

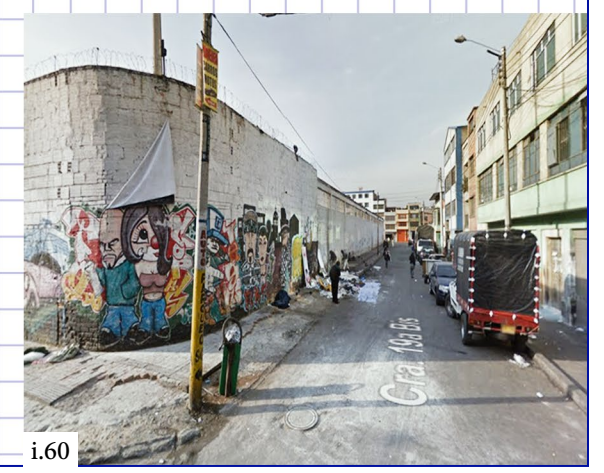


Presence of rubbish,
cambuches and over-
crowding of street dwellers

Micro-traffic net with
continuous direct sale
and consumption on
the site



THE UNRESOLVED AND DETERIORATED AREA IS CONFINED
AND BY CONSEQUENCE
INVISIBLE TO THE CITY AS A RESIDUAL
SPACE





ÁMBERES

Urban public space as point of disguise for crime

This area northwest of Bogotá has some different characteristics from the other major "ollas". Most homes are low-rise surrounded with narrow busy streets. Even though there is an active urban life and a police center around the park, this place is renowned for its drug consumption regardless of all the children from nearby schools that also live here.



ÁMBERES zone shows how the most public urban scenarios, such as parks, can become a socially deteriorated spot of the city affecting the architecture and the dynamics around it.

In the villages that compose the territory, especially in El Rincón, at first, the Chibcha indigenous group took shelter and stood up for themselves. Their main economic activity was agriculture and the commercialization of its products around the square, which today is a park.



It is characterized because the quarters are mostly consolidated, as their development began more than thirty years ago. The Rincón sector concentrates the largest number of legalised neighbourhoods.



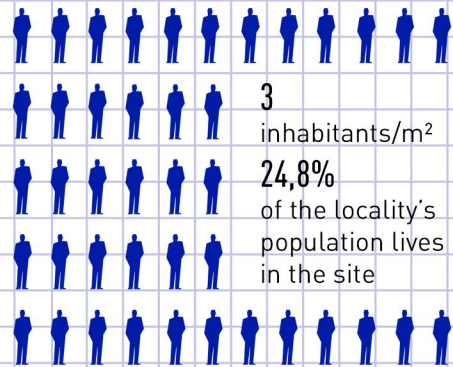
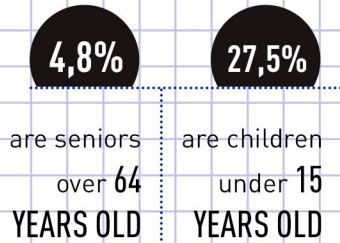
Today Ámberes Park is a scene of social gathering that hides gang activity.



An urban deterioration is present due to the levels of density and the low urban support.

There is a notorious overcrowding and invasion of public space by street vendors, huts, awnings and market places, which make pedestrian and vehicular traffic a problem.

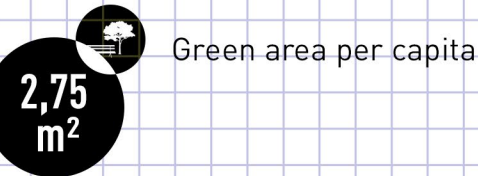
+ Who resides in the site?



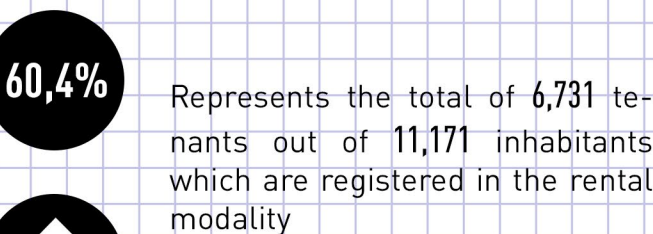
Minors as a vulnerable population constitute the majority of the inhabitants of the sector

The site suffers from an overcrowding problem that affects urban functioning

+ Which are the relevant characteristics of the area?



The condition of high density population contributes to a breakdown in the urban infrastructure of facilities and green areas



Rental housing is predominant, contributing to low appropriation and attendance of the public space





The narrow streets are crossed by several means of transport such as buses, motorcycles, taxis and bicycles. There is a main road at 500 mts, Calle 127; and p to 1 km away, the Suba Avenue as a connection to the Transmilenio system.

+



Residential activity predominates and is complemented by neighbourhood commerce such as various shops, bakeries and stationers.

+



The study sector is developed around one of the Ámberes Park, with the presence of the CAI Rincón. The area has a low percentage of facilities per capita, of which educational centers prevail.

 $+$ 

The neighborhood is consolidated and contains the largest number of legalized neighborhoods in the locality. The majority of the homes are of stratum 2, which exposes its classification as a residential area of incomplete development.



CONSOLIDATION AND
CHARACTERIZATION OF THE "OLLAS"
ÁMBERES CASE

- ▼ VILLA ELISA DISTRICT SCHOOL
- SCHOOL GIMNASIO SANTANDER
- GLOBERTH HIGH SCHOOL
- CHILD DEVELOPMENT HIGH SCHOOL
- EL NUEVO COLOMBIANITO
- ▶ RAMÓN DE ZUBURÍA SCHOOL
- ▼ NEIL AMSTRONG SCHOOL
- Institutions for children

ÁMBERES PARK
Main public scenario and civic
meeting point

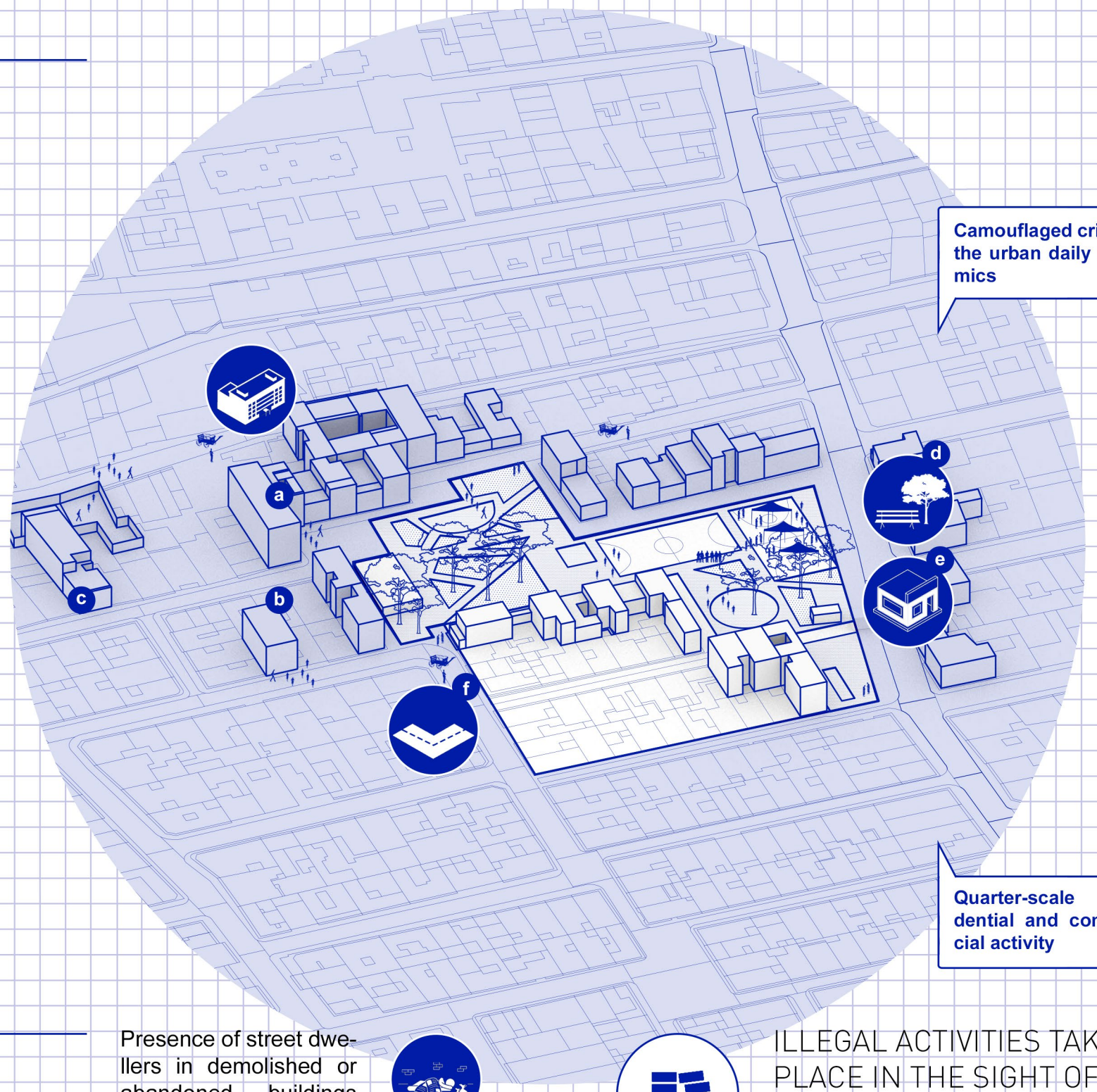
C.A.I. RINCÓN (POLICE STATION)
Institutional security facility

CLOSED AND NARROW STREETS
Dead points in the connectivity
and heavy traffic transit

Close vulnerable
young population as
main drug users

Presence of street dwellers in demolished or abandoned buildings nearby

Drugs trade with home-delivery method and direct sale and consumption in the park



Camouflaged crime in the urban daily dynamics

Quarter-scale residential and commercial activity

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE IN THE SIGHT OF THE CITY AND ITS RESIDENTS
DEFINING THE SITE AS AN URBAN AREA OF IMPUNITY WITH INFORMAL ARCHITECTURE



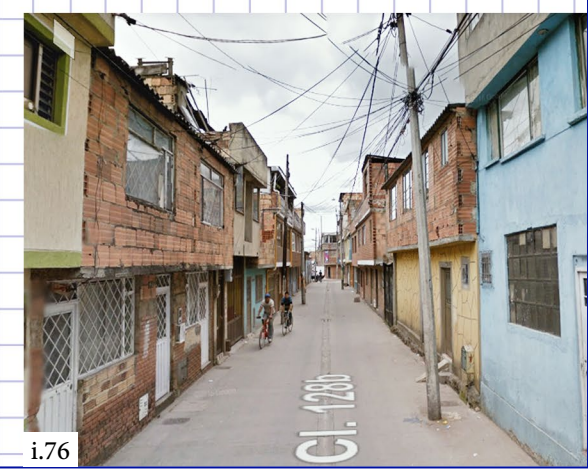
i.73



i.74



i.75



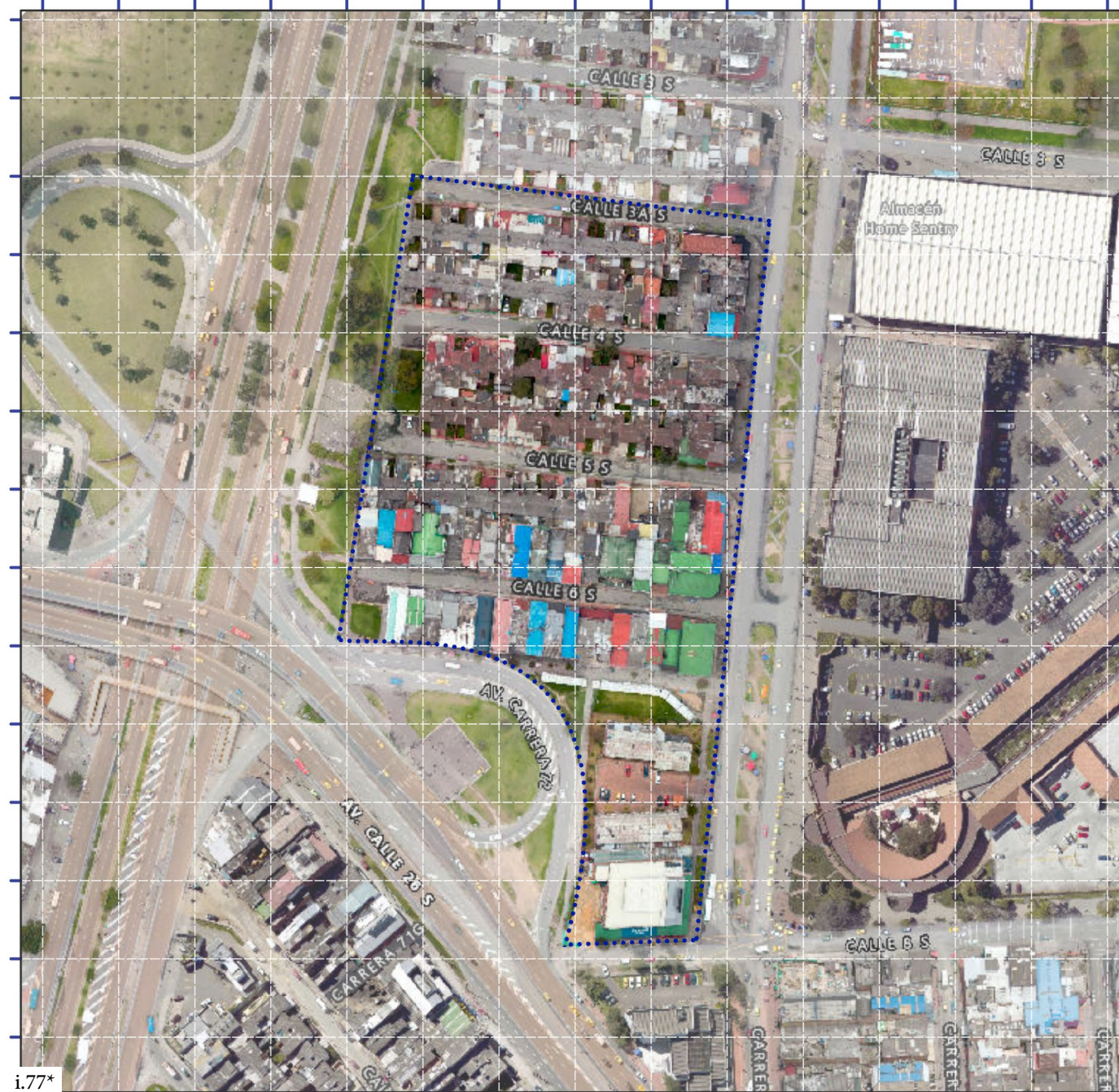
i.76



CUADRA ALEGRE

The role of urban dynamics in local contrasting areas

In the Southwest of Bogotá, this zone, formerly known as "Cuadra picha", is a party area known for the amount of bars, discos and liquor stores located there. In these adapted establishments, illegal drug and alcohol consumption is common, especially at night in comparison to the diverse urban dynamics in the deteriorated area in the daytime.



CUADRA ALEGRE, unlike other "ollas" in Bogotá, is characterized by its nightlife, the neon lights and the amount of people who gather there to party. The urban zone has perceptible boundaries along with a contrasting building use transformation which reinforce the decay of the "no-one's place" on the rest working day.

30's
timeframe

Kennedy's urbanization began with the construction of the hacienda called Techo in the 1930s. From the airport emerged the working class neighborhoods through the proposal of self-construction.

1951
period

The Carvajal neighborhood began its construction to provide shelter for those displaced by the violence

The neighborhood was thus consolidated according to the housing activity.

70's
first years

Occupation processes continued through the urban development that this program meant was unprecedented; it was the core of an accelerated process of urbanization that included improvements in transportation infrastructure.

1971
period

With a high density of population and single and multi-family homes, commerce made inroads and this, added to the consolidation of Corabastos, led to an industrial system with storage spaces.

The informal occupation of land and filling of wetlands generated problems of lack of quality in the urban environment.



i.78



i.79



i.80

+ Who resides in the site?

735	4347	1004	833	764	836
are seniors of	are adults of	are young of	are kids of	are children	are babies of
60+	25-59	18-24	6-12	of 13-17	0-5
YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD

Vulnerable minors and adults (street dwellers) as sensitive population of the system of impunity

+ Which are the relevant characteristics of the area?

22,9%

Higher employment participation

The use of storage warehouses was established in the sector and it occupies the second highest share of the locality in this activity. There is a centralized tendency to trade in the corridor of Avenida 1 de Mayo or the "zona rosa of the South".

1090 Own dwelling modality

978 Leased housing modality

As far as residential use is concerned, most of it is in non-residential property (self-constructed housing)

1,80 m² Green area per capita

The zone has a good support of green areas and facilities lead by the educational and cultural uses



i.81



i.82

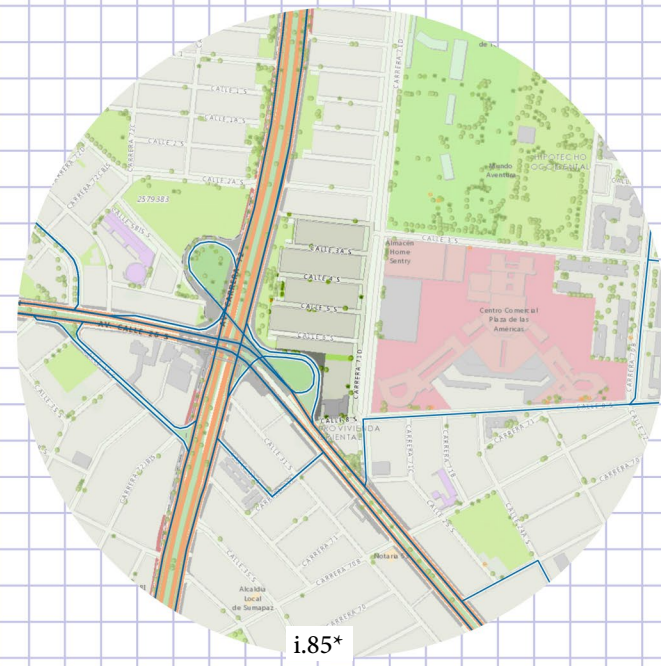


i.83



i.84

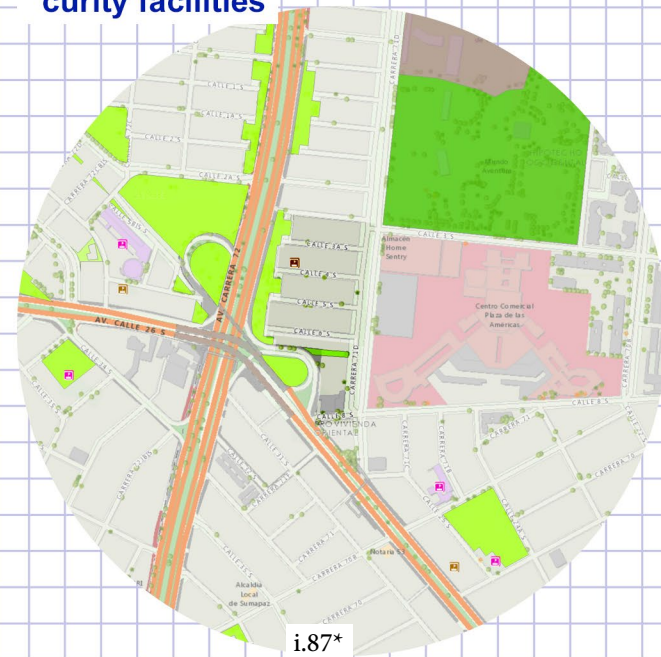
+ Mobility infrastructure



Ruta Urbana

There are two main roads less than 500 meters away: Avenida Boyacá and Avenida 1 de Mayo. The avenues have SITP routes, but no connection to the Transmilenio system. The conformation of blocks shapes a series of closed streets.

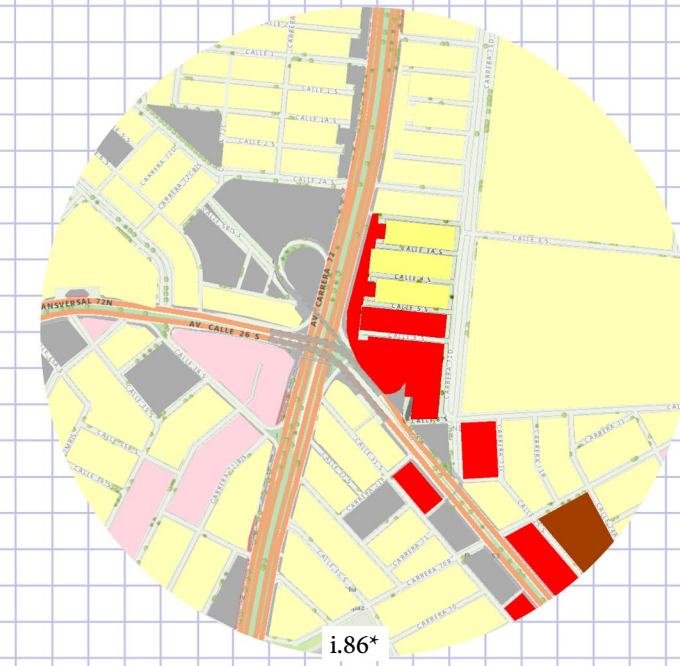
+ System of parks and educational and security facilities



Vecinal
Bolsillo
Metropolitano Existente
Escenario Deportivo
Colegio Oficial
Colegio No Oficial

The area has a metropolitan park, as well as a high percentage of green areas around which educational facilities are developed. The sector also counts with the presence of the CAI Plaza.

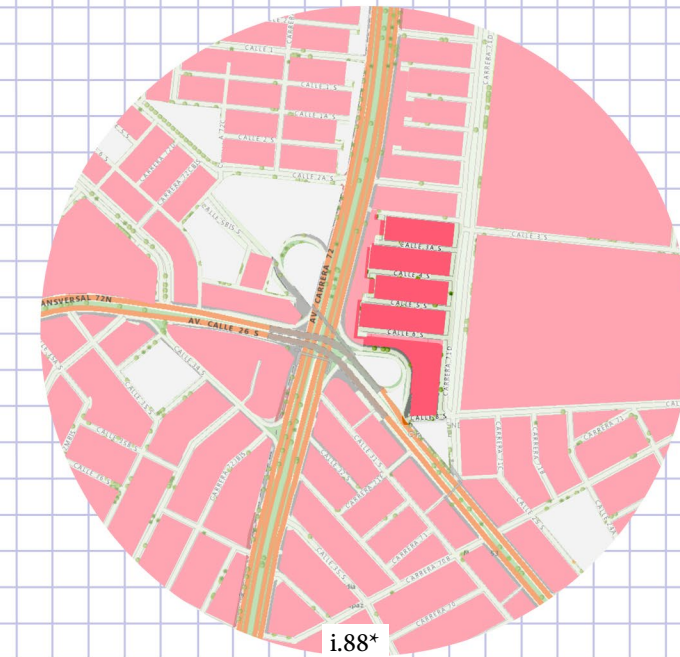
+ Land uses



BODEGAS
COMERCIO
OFICINAS
RESIDENCIAL
OTROS

Residential activity prevails despite the occasional presence of consolidated commercial areas. Warehouse use is present in the sector.

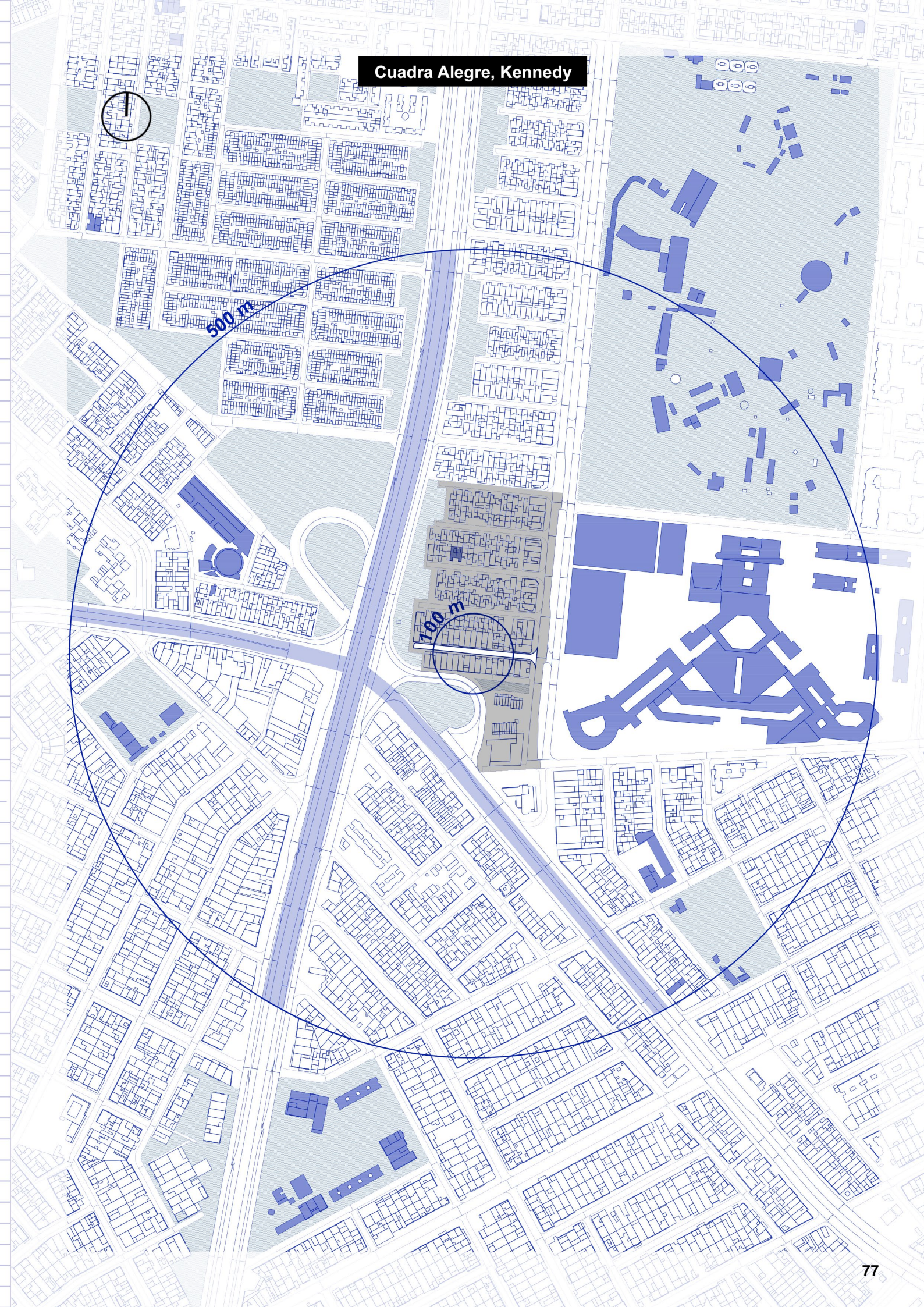
+ Urban stratification



Sin Estrato
Estrato 3

The sector is almost entirely composed by buildings of stratum 3, which qualifies the urban supports of the area in the middle of the scale.

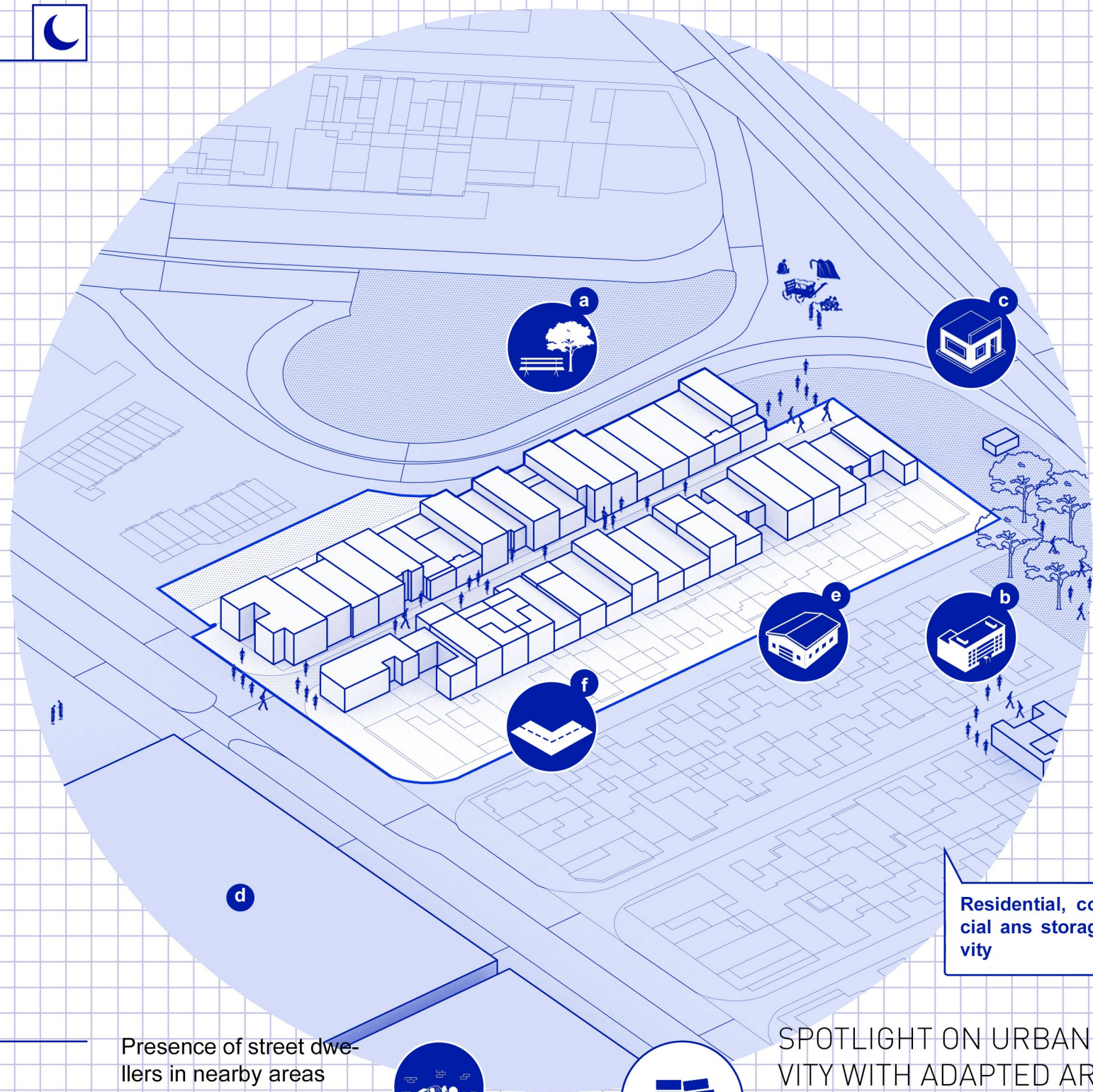
Cuadra Alegre, Kennedy



CONSOLIDATION AND
CHARACTERIZATION OF THE "OLLAS"
CUADRA ALEGRE CASE



- PUBLIC SPACES**
Residual green areas and closed public spaces **a**
- CHAMBERS SCHOOL**
Institutions for children **b**
- C.A.I. PLAZA LAS AMÉRICAS (POLICE STATION)**
Institutional security facility **c**
- TRADE CENTER PLAZA DE LAS AMÉRICAS**
Fluctuating activities of storage, parking and hotels **d**
- COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSES** **e**
- CLOSED STREETS**
The truncated morphology of the roads plus the dynamics of the area have led to the trellising of the streets for safety reasons **f**
- MUNDO AVENTURA**
Amusement park

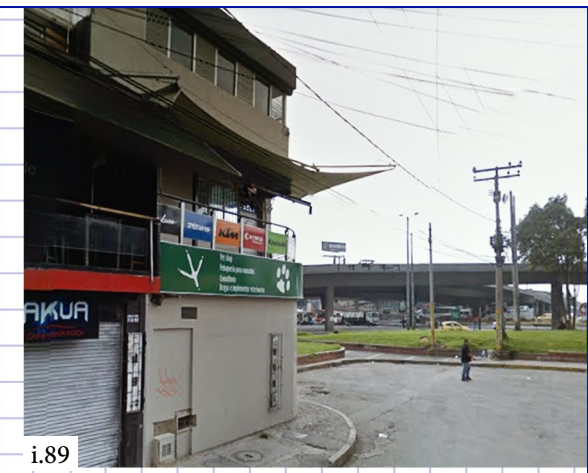


Presence of street dwellers in nearby areas

Micro-traffic net with an interrupted direct drug sale and consumption on site

Residential, commercial and storage activity

SPOTLIGHT ON URBAN ACTIVITY WITH ADAPTED ARCHITECTURE THAT HOSTS SPECIFIC LEISURE DYNAMICS AT NIGHTTIME
IN CONTRAST WITH ITS STATE OF DECLINE

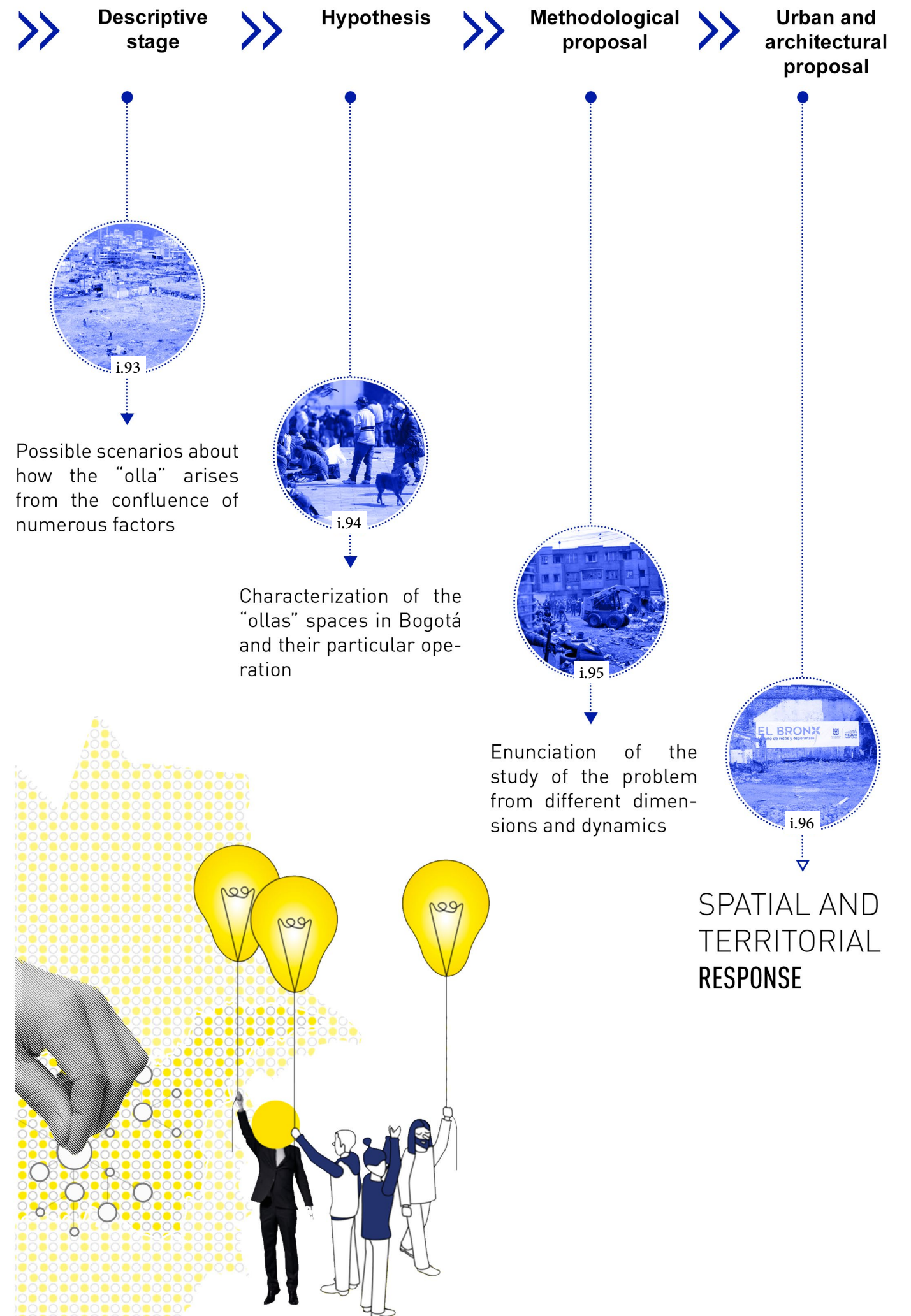




FIELD RESEARCH

Delve into the matter from the experience

In order to analyze the information gained from the diverse areas that compound the system, the external perspective of connoisseurs that work on the matter from either the sociologic aspect or from the urban logic creates the perfect window of opportunity to link the subjects and obtain a relevant and useful input.



Hernando Gómez



N.1

Psychologist known as 'the guide of the other Bogotá' shared his experience since he has been walking the streets of the city for 40 years, with a special focus on the most vulnerable areas.



Mario Mayorga



N.2

Sociologist focused on urban planning, statistics and geography. He commented from his experience on the understanding of the “ollas” from their concept, history and their relationship with the dynamics and deterioration of urban areas in city centers.



“I have been walking the city of Bogotá day and night since the 1970s and I have been going to all those infamous places for years. As soon as I lapsed into the Bronx and the Cartucho, they called me 'the mayor 'ñero'...”

I know many of these dynamics, but above all I know processes that are linked to them that are not easily detected or enunciated”...

In one of the many times when I used to take walks with the street inhabitants, talking with a child at 10 p.m., we arrived at the middle of a block and he told me that he would not pass further because, right in that spot, they had killed his little friend; symbolically for him, the territory ends, there is the limit between life and death”. It is the limit of his resistance, of his possibility to do something, even if that does not determines anything to him physically or spatially. It is a very profound cultural element that the district policies do not take into account...

The deterioration occurs through symbolic variables such as fear... there are territories which people understand do not belong to anyone, and then, they start to deteriorate... Space starts to deteriorate because in fact it does not belong to anyone, but then, it begins to be inhabited by the underworld of drugs, drug trafficking, and delinquency.”

Hernando Gómez, 2018

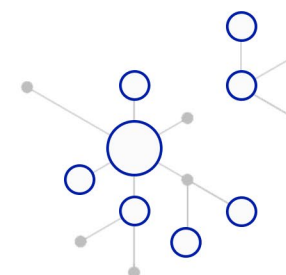
+ SYSTEMATIZATION OF INFORMATION

Typification of the referenced “ollas” within its system

Although the pots in Bogotá share characteristics, they can be classified according to the relationship of deterioration and the level of incidence of particular urban conditions.

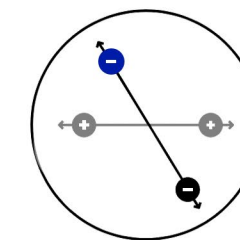
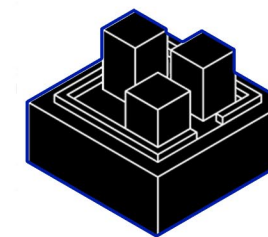
“Olla” type 1
1
Cinco Huecos

Major or central “olla”



Big nodes

Reinforced decay



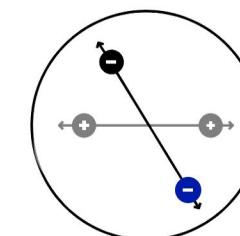
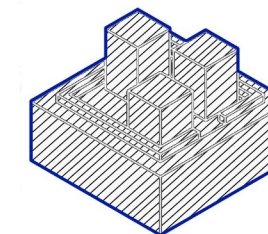
Base territory with irregular urban conditions

+

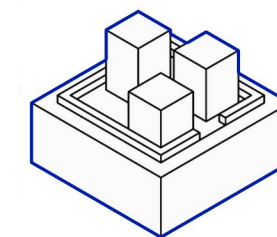
“olla”
{negative dynamics}

=

Already degraded territory
worsens with further deterioration



Widespread “olla”



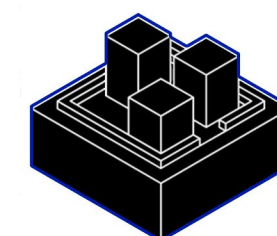
Conventional territory

+

“olla”

=

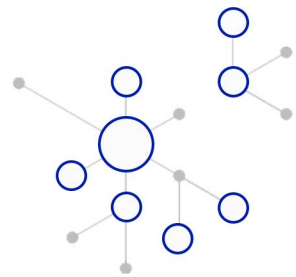
Negative dynamics prevail



The whole is now part of the territory and spreads in its entire urban space.

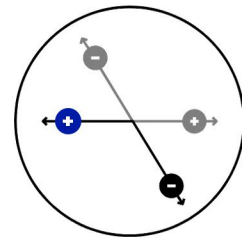
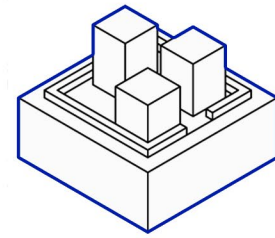
“Olla” type 2
2
Amberes

Major or central “olla”

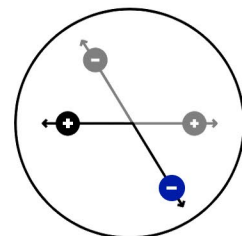
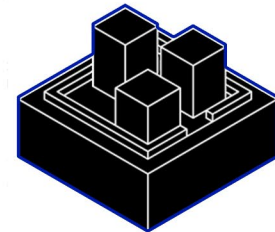


Big nodes

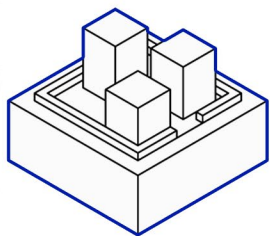
Onset of deterioration



Base territory with good urban conditions
+
“olla”
{negative dynamics}
=
Area in the process of urban deterioration

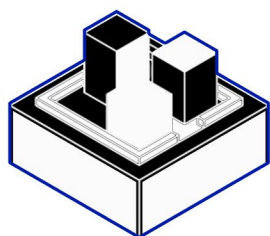


Embedded “olla”



Conventional territory
+
“olla”
=

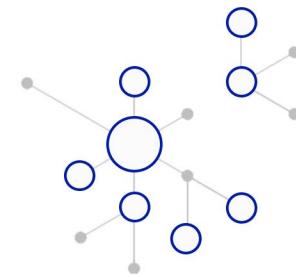
Common and negative dynamics coexist



The system adapts by means of punctual intrusions that coexist with the conventional dynamics of the sector.

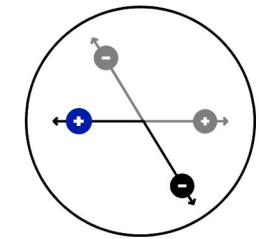
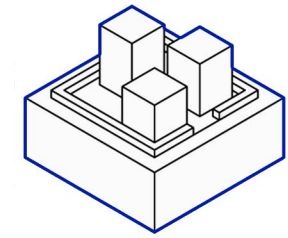
“Olla” type 3
3
Cuadra Alegre

Major or central “olla”

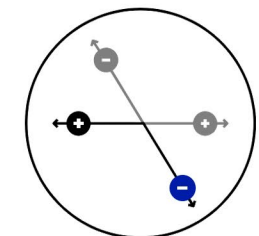
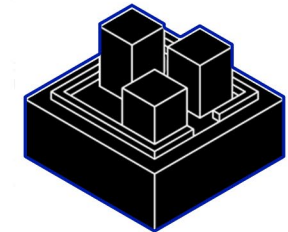


Big nodes

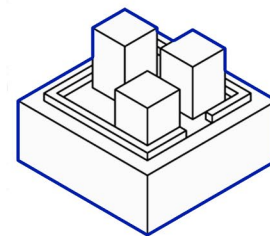
Onset of deterioration



Base territory with good urban conditions
+
“olla”
{negative dynamics}
=
Area in the process of urban deterioration

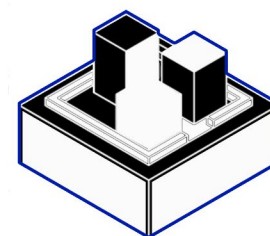


Embedded “olla”



Conventional territory
+
“olla”
=

Common and negative dynamics coexist

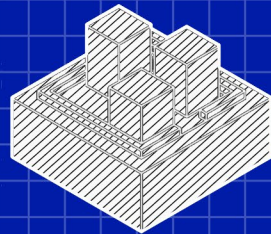


The system adapts by means of punctual intrusions that coexist with the conventional dynamics of the sector.

1

"Olla" type 1
Cinco Huecos

Characterized for covering the entire territory with spaces of decay that are favorable for the development of the dynamics of the "ollas"



"Olla space": sale and consumption concentrated taking place within architecture, besides recycling activities, indigence, delinquency and illegality



- + CINCO HUECOS
- + CARTUCHITO
- + SAN BER
- + DIANA TURBAY Y QUIROGA

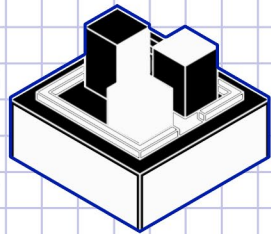


These pots are conditioned according to the conformation and development of the space, for this reason, when being determined by the isolation of a sector and the concentration of non conventional activities they become the focus point to further work on.

2

"Olla" type 2
Ámberes

Characterized for adapting and blend with the functioning of the territory and cause deterioration of the space thanks to the progressive mutation of itself



Space for sale and consumption that occur in isolation, as well as recycling activities, indigence, delinquency and illegality

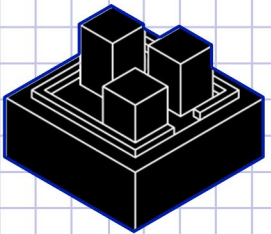


- + ÁMBERES
- + SAN CRISTOBAL NORTE

3

"Olla" type 3
Cuadra Alegre

Characterized for being particular cases with specific conditions, these are diffused with the dynamics of the territory and get deteriorated thanks to the mutation of the space

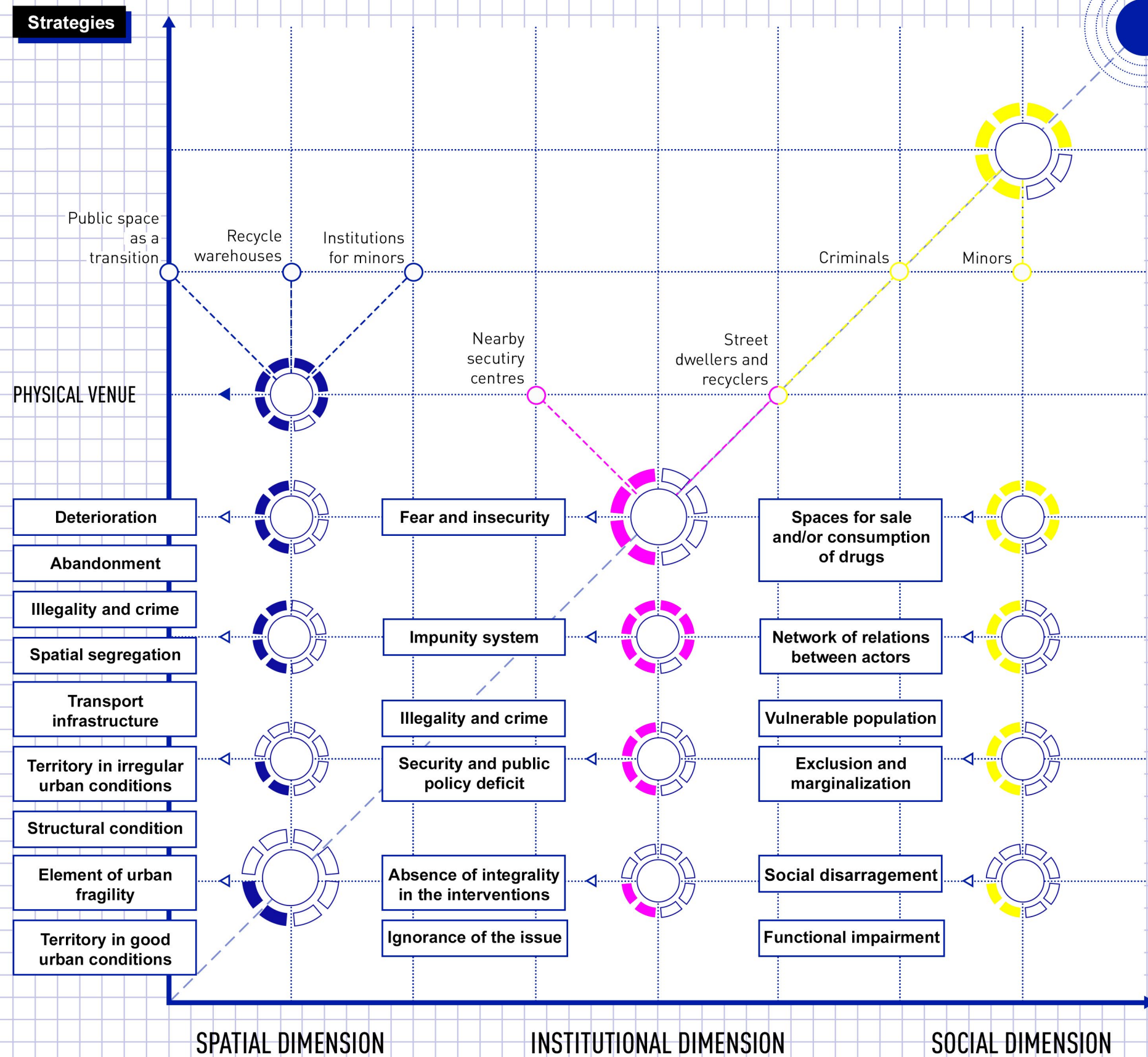
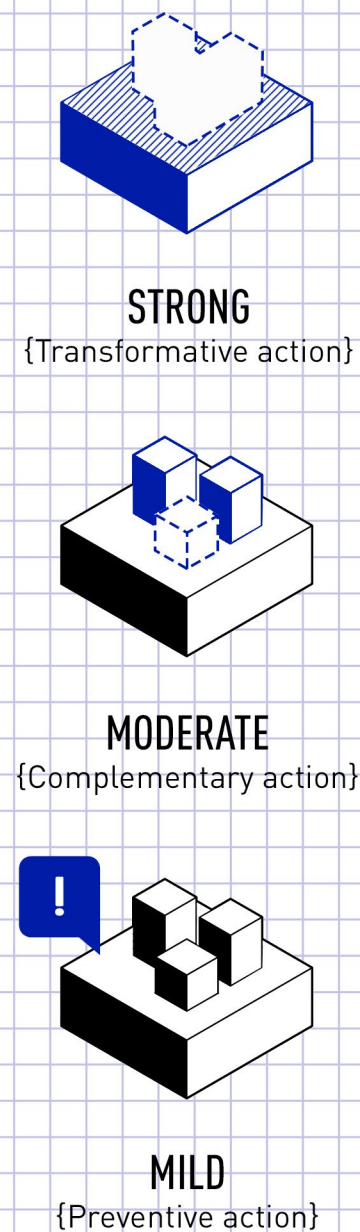


Space of sale and consumption that is presented in a conditioned way. Recycling and homelessness activities are independent of crime and illegality



- + CUADRA ALEGRE

Phases of the "ollas" system



se vuelve inevitable mirar atrás y repasar la cronología del lugar para darle inicio a la identificación de las circunstancias por las que esta antigua y prestigiosa zona decayó.

"(...) it becomes inevitable to look back and review the chronology of the place to start identifying the circumstances by which this ancient and prestigious area declined."

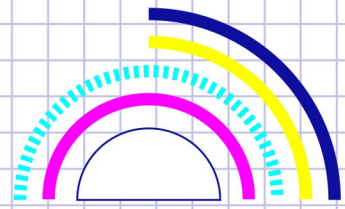
Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá, Instituto Distrital de Patrimonio Cultural, 2011

1. Find out the spaces to intervene in the city from the symptoms that point to places prone to become "ollas" in the future.

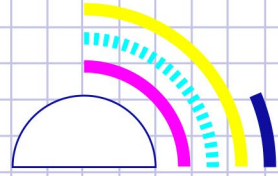
2. Carry out actions with respect to the essential factors that produce "ollas" as these are inaudible in the city.

**MORE COMPLEX SOLUTIONS
FOR MORE COMPLEX CASES**

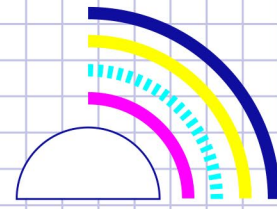
+ Possible factor interactions



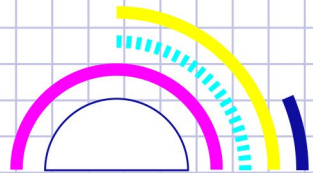
Major or central
Widespread
Type 3
Level of deterioration



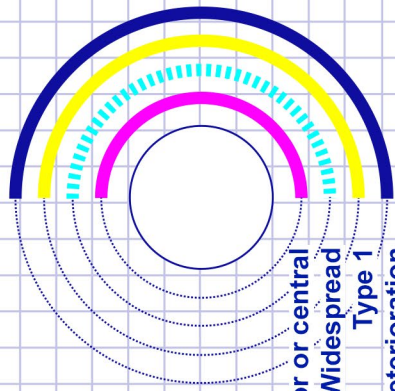
Satellite or peripheral
Embedded
Type 3
Level of deterioration



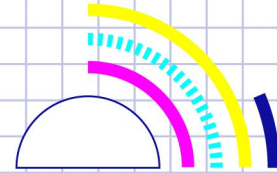
Satellite or peripheral
Embedded
Type 1
Level of deterioration



Major or central
Embedded
Type 2
Level of deterioration



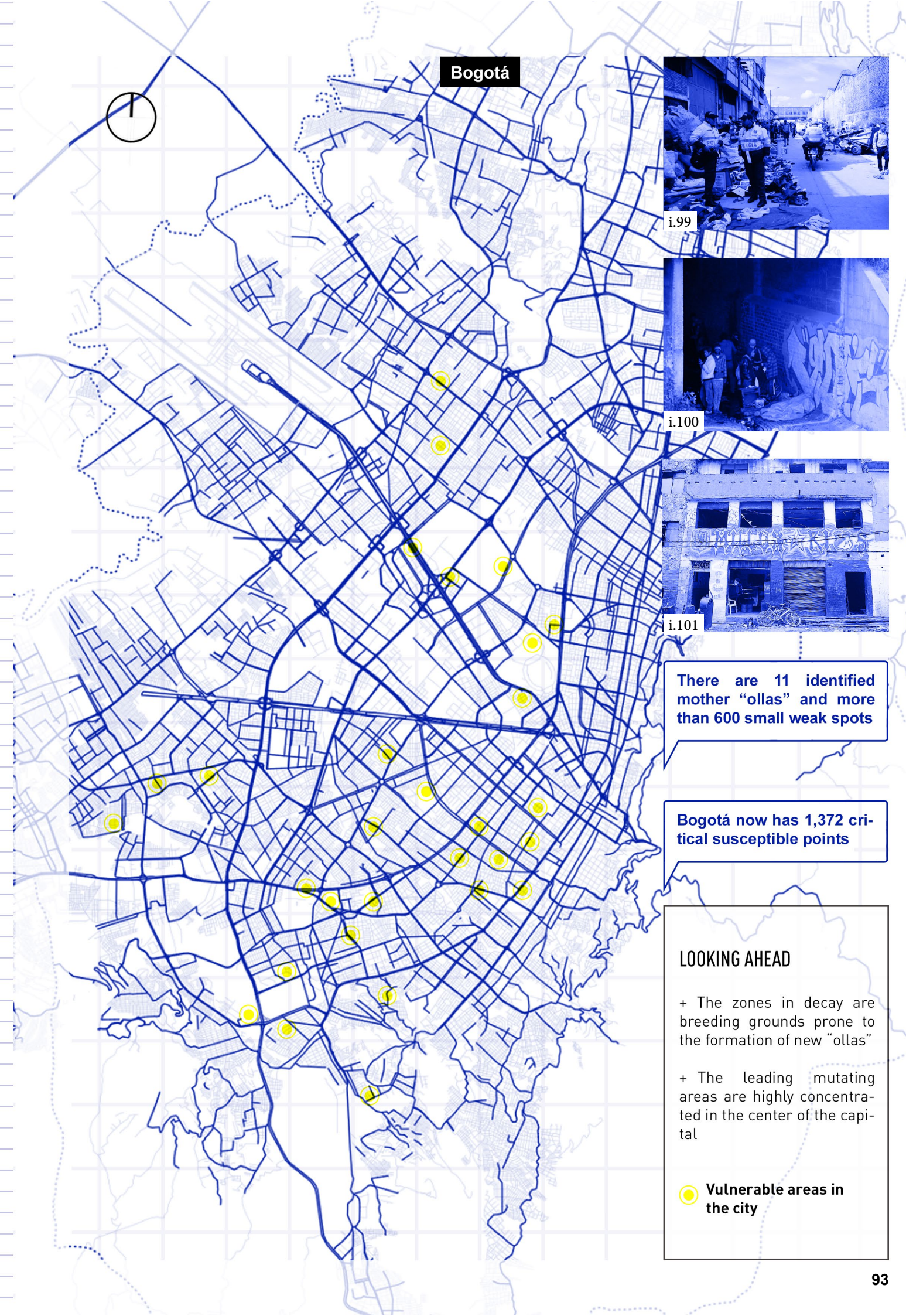
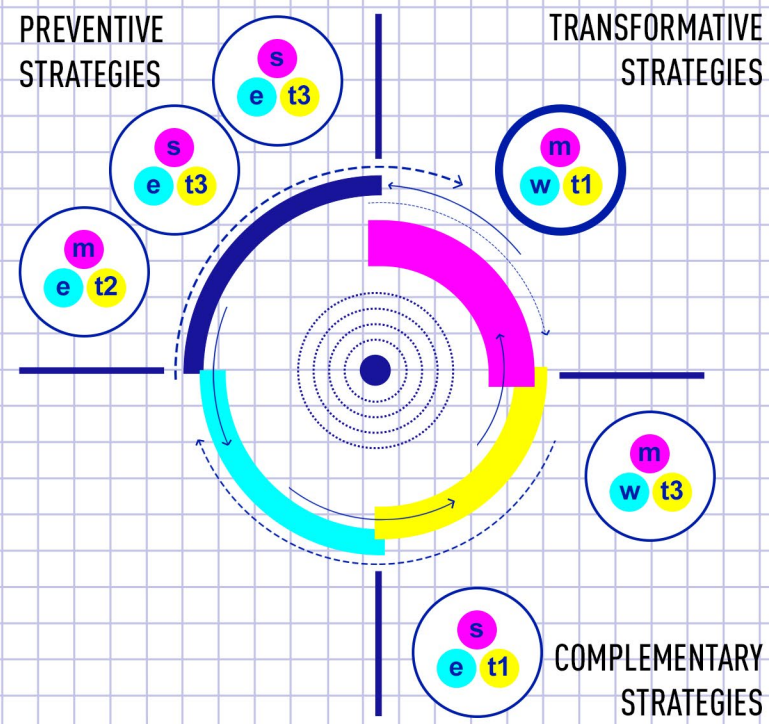
Major or central
Widespread
Type 1
Level of deterioration



Satellite or peripheral
Embedded
Type 3
Level of deterioration

+ Conditions within the range

- m Mayor or central "olla"
- s Satellite or peripheral "olla"
- w Widespread "olla"
- e Embedded "olla"
- t1 "Olla" type 1
- t2 "Olla" type 2
- t3 "Olla" type 3
- sp Spatial action
- in Institutional action
- so Social action



i.99



i.100



i.101

There are 11 identified mother "ollas" and more than 600 small weak spots

Bogotá now has 1,372 critical susceptible points

LOOKING AHEAD

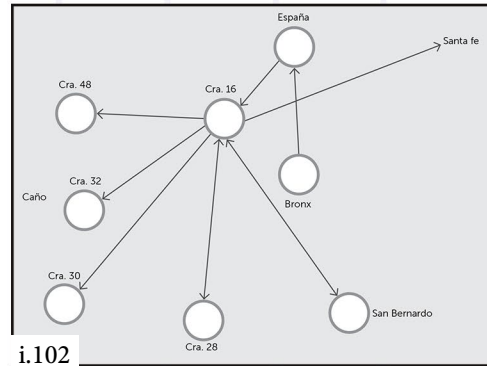
- + The zones in decay are breeding grounds prone to the formation of new "ollas"
- + The leading mutating areas are highly concentrated in the center of the capital

● Vulnerable areas in the city

Change and concentration of "ollas"

in Bogotá

Cartography of displacement



EL AMPARO -
MARÍA PAZ

EL RINCÓN

BOSA -
SAN JOSÉ

BRONX -
CINCO HUECOS -
SAN BERNARDO

RAFAEL URIBE -
DIANA TURBAY

Shortly after interventions, a spillover effect happened, as gangs and regular visitors to the sector sought out new areas with similar characteristics that would allow them to continue their activities

i.103*

Null ■ ■ Low ■ ■ High

Variation in the dynamics and projections

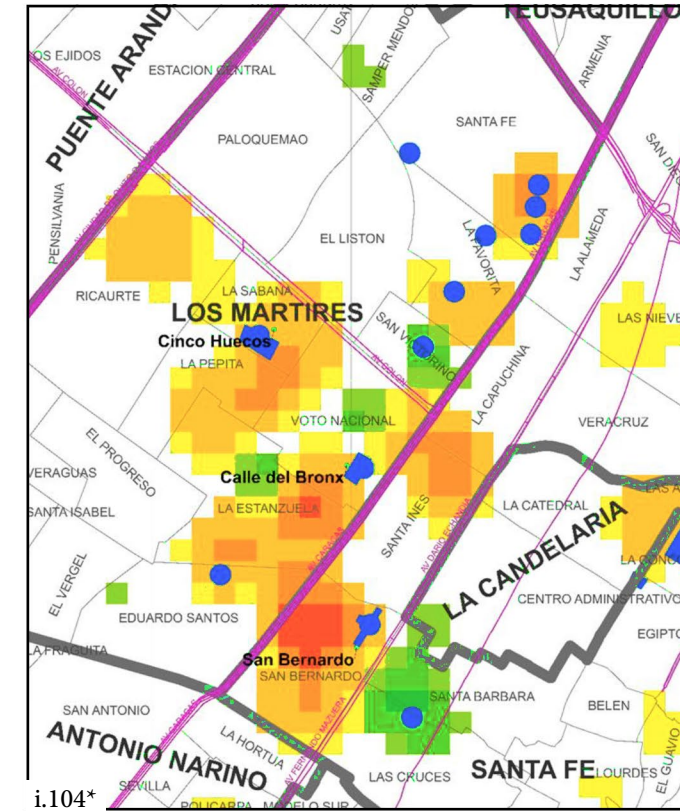
Decrease ■ ■ ■ Stable ■ ■ Increase

{2016}
The Bronx

Condition after
intervention

Probability of
existence of "ollas"

{Future}

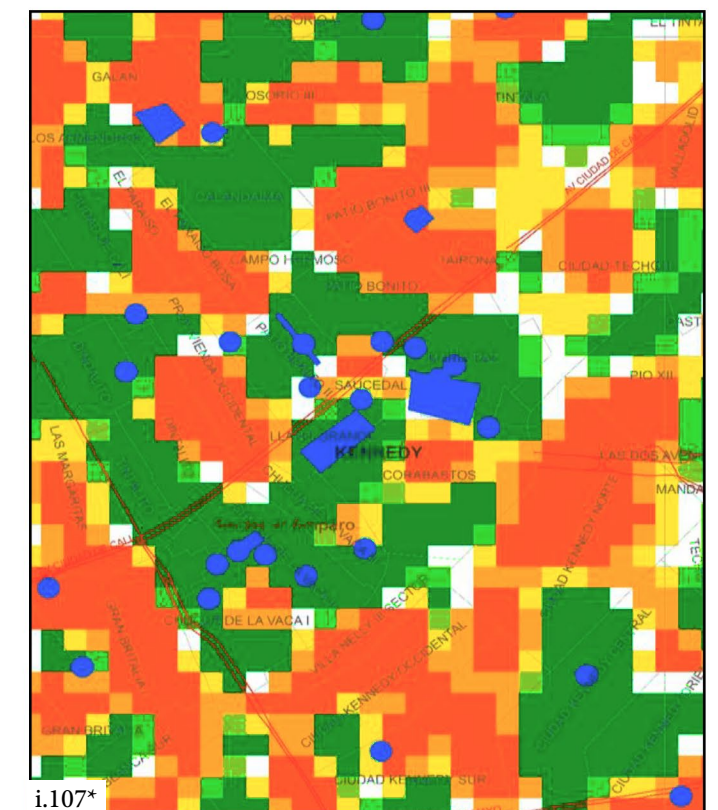
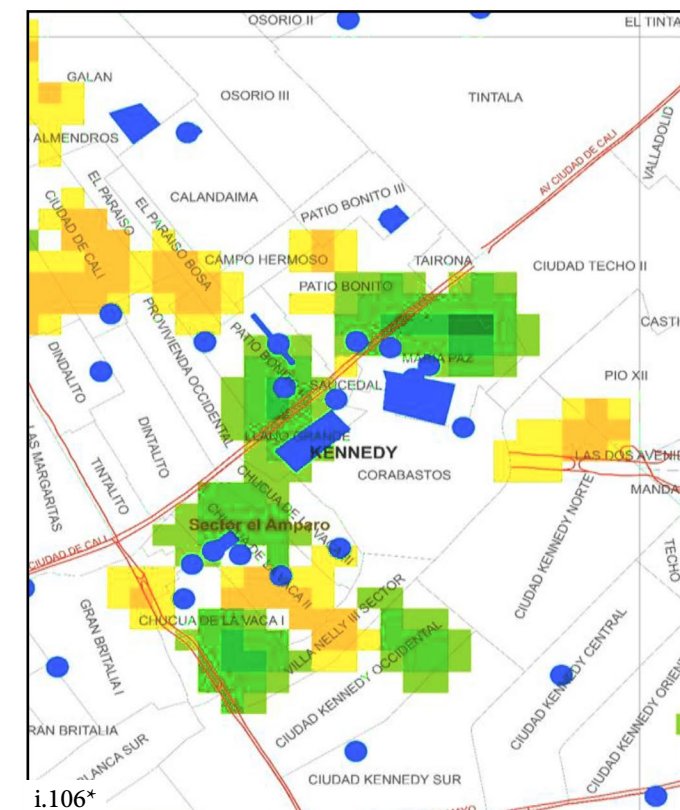


{2016}
Corabastos

Condition after
intervention

Probability of
existence of "ollas"

{Future}



System conclusions

In the city of Bogotá, the **OVERLAPPING OF DETERIORATED ZONES AND AREAS WITH CONCENTRATIONS OF CRIME** results in the urban areas in which the "ollas" are developed.

This urban phenomenon behaves like a **PATHOLOGICAL STRAIN**.

When there is a process of deterioration, **URBAN MUTATIONS** of the spaces are developed in a physical and functional state.

According to this, they merge with social factors of vulnerability and an "olla" is generated.

Diverse factors of **SPACE, INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL** order with different levels of complexity converge and generate "ollas" as zones of complexity.

An "olla" does not arise spontaneously, it is made due to urban factors plus a mixture of social conditions.

Th "ollas" are shaped as spaces of fear, insecurity and spatialised deterioration.

There are **COMPLEMENTARY CONCEPTUAL CATEGORIES** such as **space** {the metrically constrained} vs. the **territory** {the culturally inhabited}.

Delimitation of the "olla" with mainly territorial elements (symbolic limits) involving the cultural factor.

It is possible to make a **CLASSIFICATION** of "ollas" according to the relationship with the urban environment and its state of transformation within the territory.

There are different **TYPOLOGIES** of the phenomenon with common urban conditions.

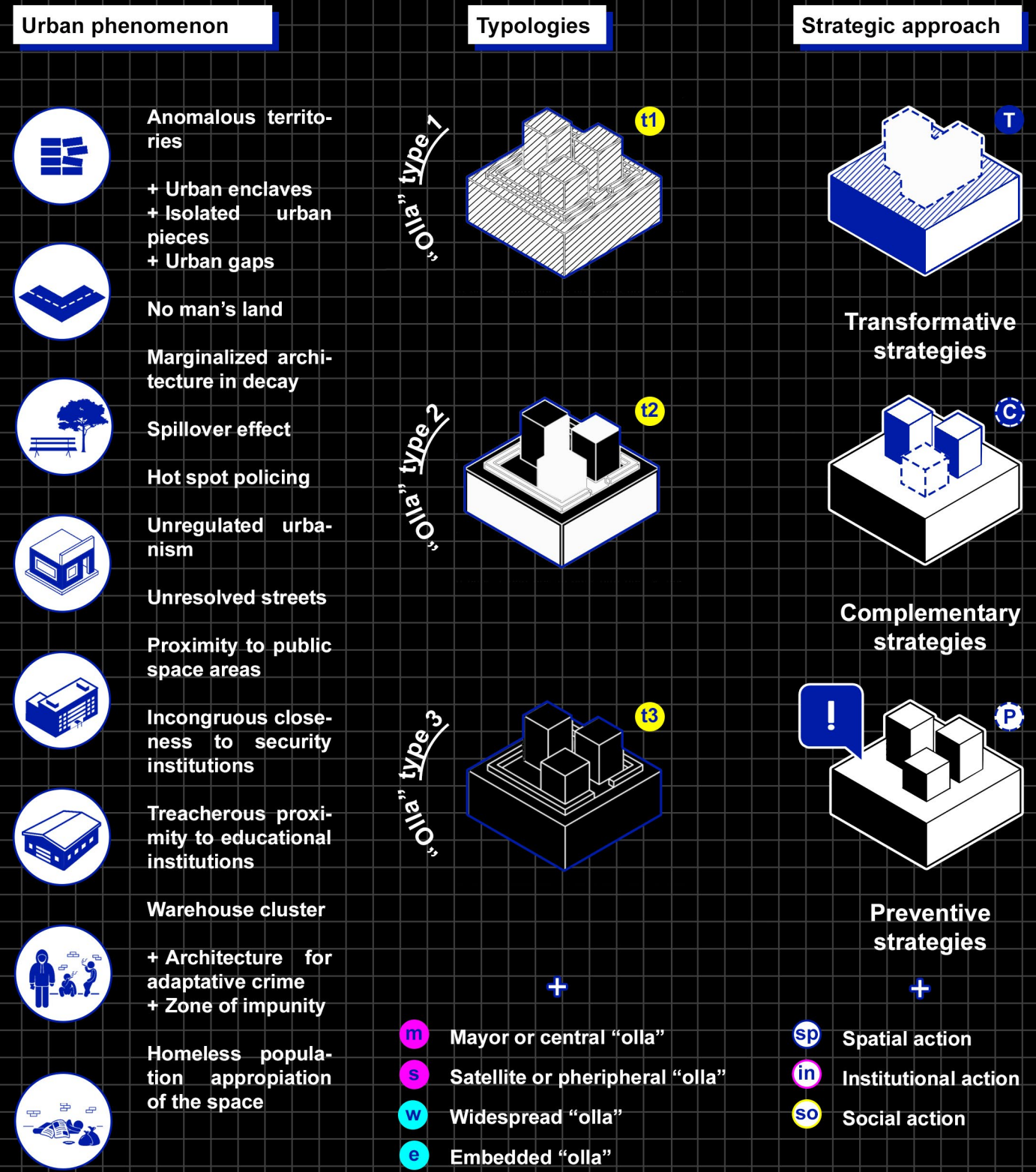
The rooted type of "ollas" have accumulated a lot of experience of transformation. Although their dismantling has been announced several times, reality shows that they do not disappear. **THEY MUST BE ASSUMED AS PART OF THE CITY.**

Activities that take place like recycling could be separated from crime, but street dwellers and recyclers will continue to interact as part of the system.

The key is to find the spaces to intervene in the city from the symptoms that point the places prone to become "ollas" in the future. As well as act on the current ones according to their state.

The actions with regard to the essential factors that produce "ollas" require **MORE COMPLEX ACTIONS FOR MORE COMPLEX CASES.**

WHERE does the conflict occur? HOW can be categorized? HOW to intervene?

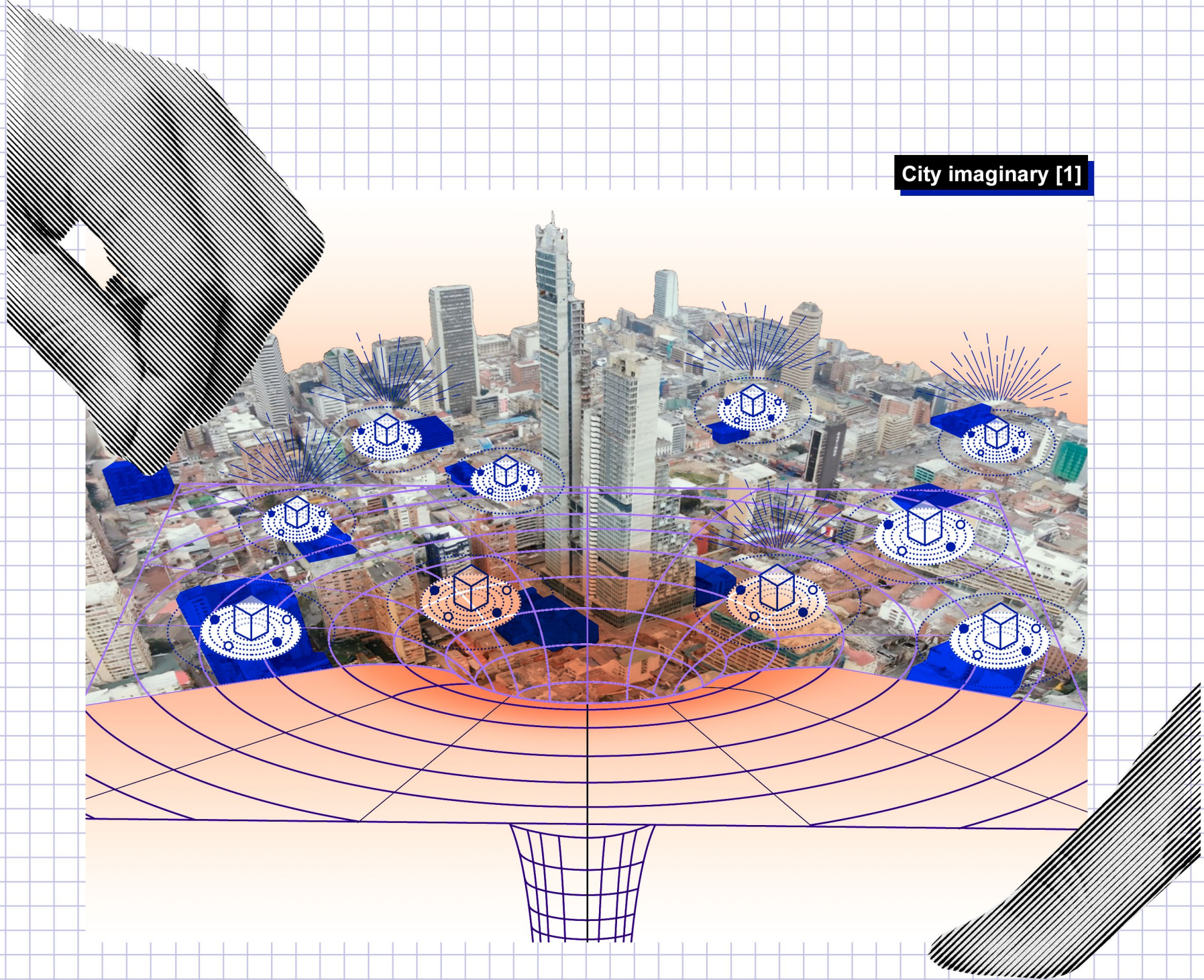


"(...) these are experiences of urban degradation (...), which require us to adopt models of territorial intervention in highly complex scenarios."



Urban scenarios

Prospective city images
What if...?



WHAT IF THE "OLLAS" SPACES
CONTINUE TO BE IGNORED
RATHER THAN TREATED AS A STRUCTURAL
URBAN PROBLEMATIC WITHIN THE CITY?

Uncontrolled expo-
nential growth of
"ollas" spaces

Mutation condition of
urban black holes
that swallow deterio-
rated buildings and
public spaces

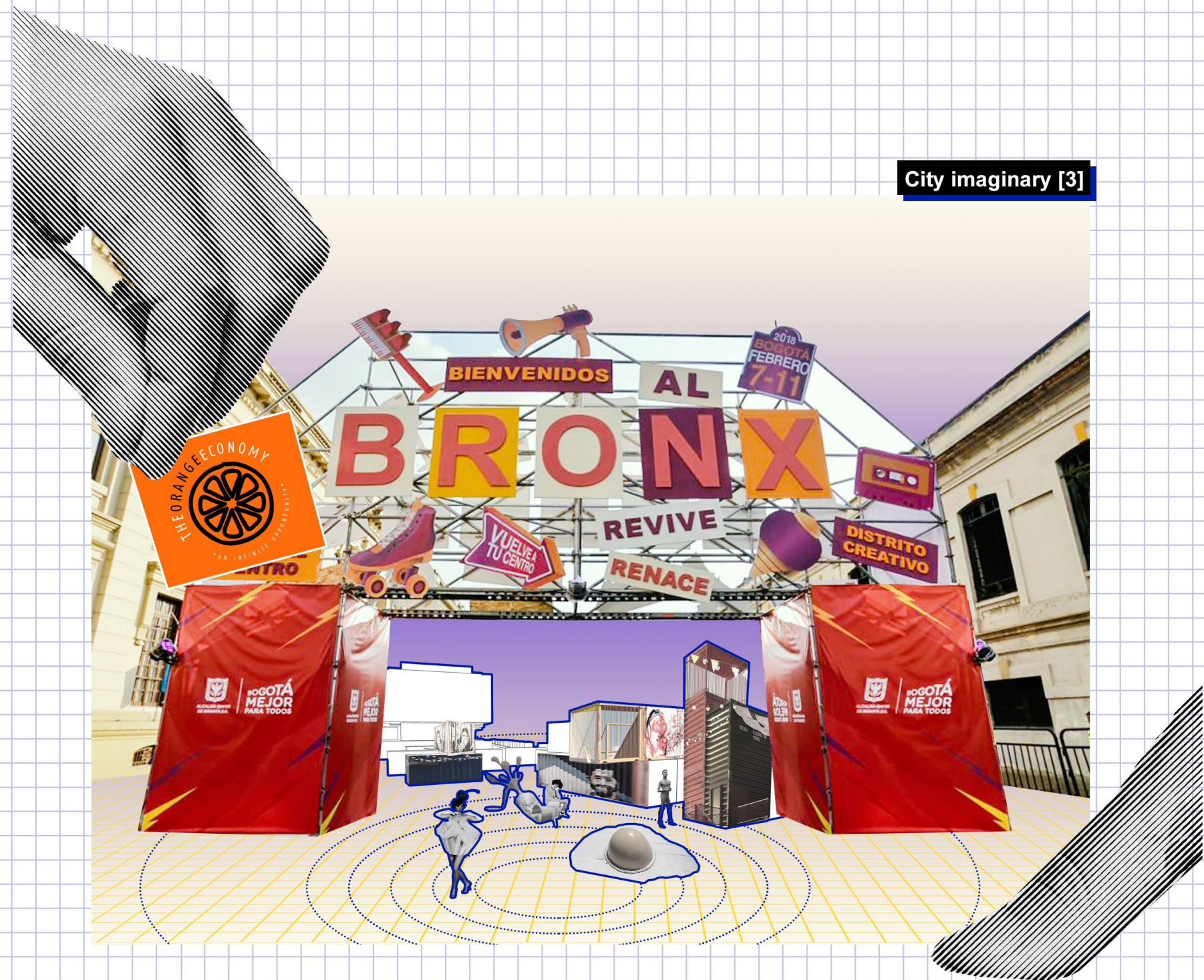
City imaginary [2]



WHAT IF IT IS DETERMINED TO
END THE SITUATION **ONLY BY DE-
MOLISHING TOWARDS A "CLEAN SLATE"**
APPROACH?

Loss of architecture
identity driven by a
utopian thinking of
city perfection

Resurgence and mi-
gration of the proble-
matics in other parts
of the town led by
urban decay



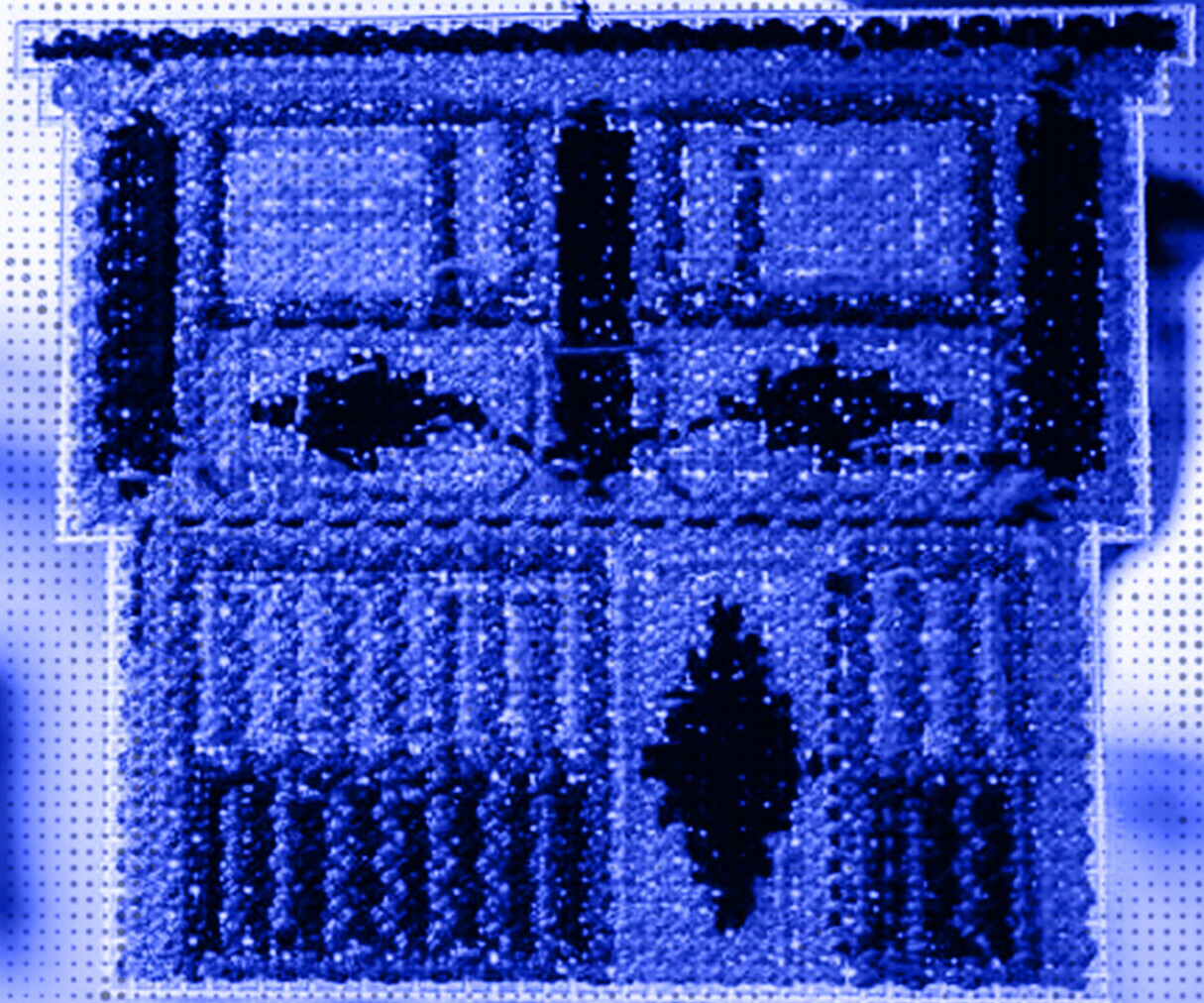
WHAT IF AN URBAN-ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT COULD BE A TOOL TO TACKLE THE CITY CRISIS AND SOCIAL COMPLICATION GENERATED BY THE "OLLAS"?

Act taking in account the city innovation plans on "Economía naranja" (creative economy)

Points of deterioration as potential triggers for social relations and reintegration into the urban life

Urban strategies

**Urban/architectural
operations/inputs**



Methodology



N.1

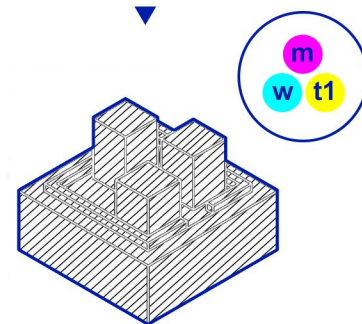
Identify the urban “olla” within the city: this complex territories can be distinguished according to the previously analyzed features



N.2

Check its general and particular characteristics based on the presented categories

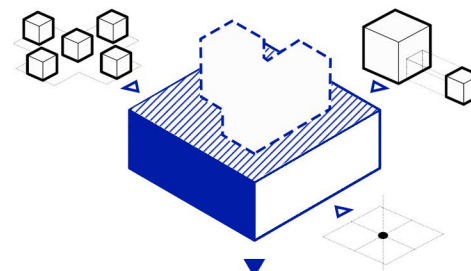
SCALE: SIZE AND SCOPE **m** **s**
 SETTING: TERRITORY APPROPRIATION
w **e**
 CONDITION
 TYPE **t1** **t2** **t3**



N.3

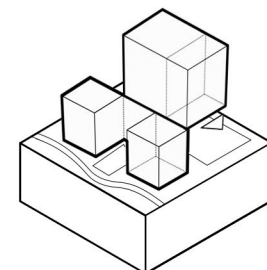
Choose the suitable strategies according to the filters applied

GENERAL **P** **C** **T**
 SPECIFIC **sp** **in** **so**



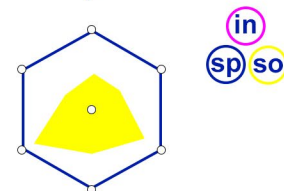
N.4

Apply the strategies using the inputs from the toolbox: this method allows to break down the urban operations in concrete architectural actions



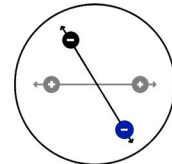
N.5

Implement the interventions regarding the proper sphere: this sorting aims to reach a integral vision of the overall proposal



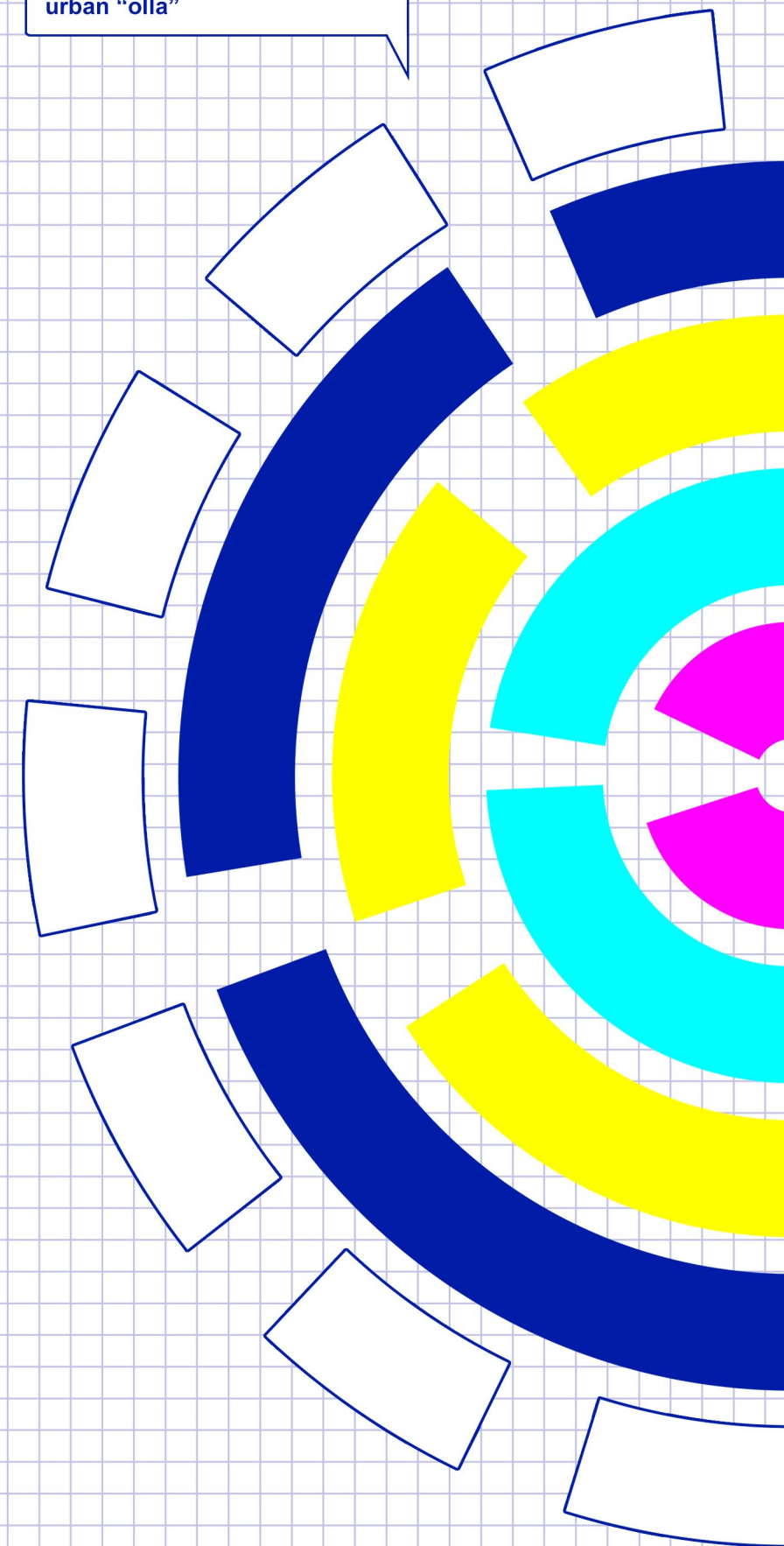
N.6

Analyze the results of the intervention: this step serves in order to verify and adjust the actions



Infographic synthesis of the set of criteria and recommendations for the drafting of an intervention upon a case of an urban “olla”

+ Structure



- so** Social action
- in** Institutional action
- sp** Spatial action
- T** Transformative strategy
- C** Complementary strategy
- P** Preventive strategy
- t3** “Olla” type 3
- t2** “Olla” type 2
- t1** “Olla” type 1
- e** Embedded “olla”
- w** Widespread “olla”
- s** Satellite or peripheral “olla”
- m** Mayor or central “olla”

Category of the “olla”
 SCALE: SIZE AND SCOPE

Classification of the “olla”
 + SETTING: TERRITORY APPROPRIATION
 + CONDITION

Typology of the “olla”

General strategy

Specific strategies

SPHERES
contain and conduct



INPUTS
detonate and catalize



STRATEGIES
alter

+

SPHERES

Addressing urban strategies by field of action

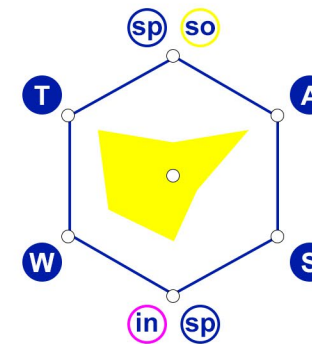
Being these complex territories part of a structural issue, the actions taken upon them, rather than just being classified in some fields, act in a cross-sectional way. To reach an integral idea of an intervention it becomes essential to first identify the main areas involved.

HOW TO APPLY THE STRATEGIES?

MAIN GUIDELINES

Territory

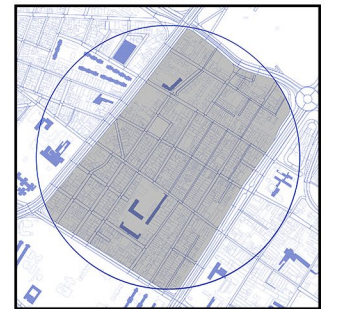
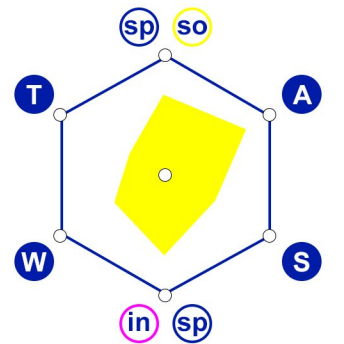
- + Take advantage of the brownfield sites and previously used and derelict land
- + Reuse of existing buildings
- + Aim for a high density development (compact living)
- + Create mixed-use and attractive developments with access to culture, leisure and commercial buildings
- + Define well the public spaces



Cinco Huecos

Actors

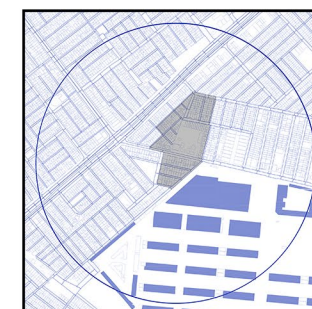
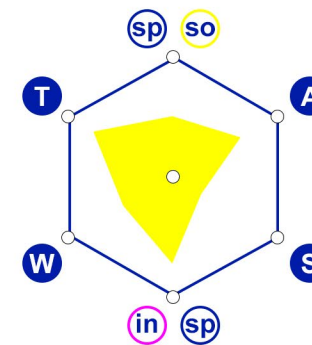
- + Consultate with the local community
- + Contribute to the economic and social well-being
- + Address social exclusion through inclusive building projects
- + Plan affordable, low running cost housing
- + Provide centres for marginalised individuals
- + Create opportunities for local training and employment



San Ber

Welfare

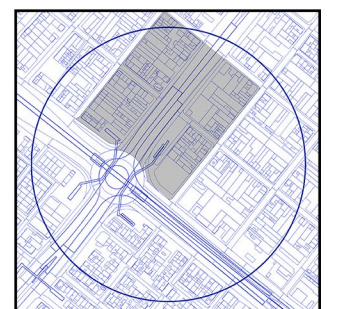
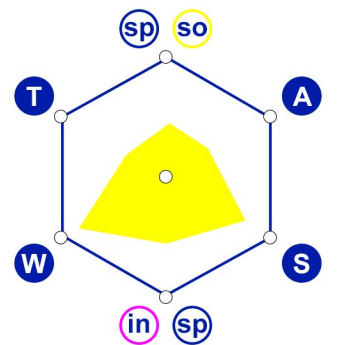
- + Ensure ample and accessible green spaces for the community
- + Provide community spaces of gathering
- + Enhance pedestrians and cyclists paths
- + Create environments of human scale
- + Contribute to create safe neighbourhoods with the urban design



Cartuchito

Sustainability

- + Educate, discuss, agree and set targets for sustainable design with all stakeholders
- + Design buildings as educational tools with explicit explanations or demonstrations of systems used
- + Integrate nature through landscape design



Carrera 30 con calle 6ta

SPHERES
contain and conduct



INPUTS
detonate and catalize



STRATEGIES
alter



TOOLBOX

Urban instruments for operations in the territory

The urban and architectural inputs presented here are set of open source implementations to support every step of the urban action process, from early prevention design to project implementation and evaluation of the interventions.

HOW TO APPLY THE STRATEGIES?

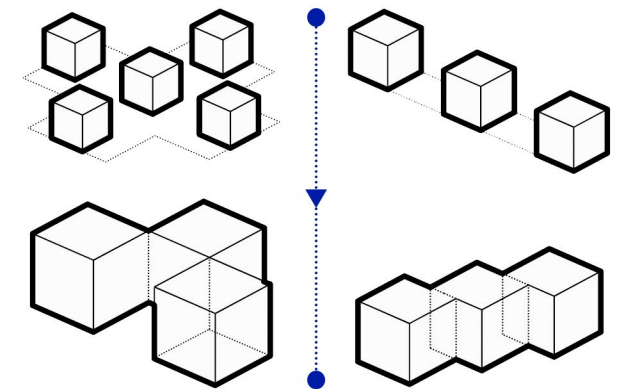
CONCRETE ACTIONS

Structuring agents

URBAN DEVICES

Architectural pieces that serve the purpose of catalysts of the project and detonators in the territory adding intensive activities in terms of innovation, creativity and culture.

- + Technology and innovation lab
- + Creative industries center
- + Cultural center
- + Sport complex
- + Care facility for vulnerable population
- + Training and reinsertion workshops
- + Shelters
- + Recycling hub

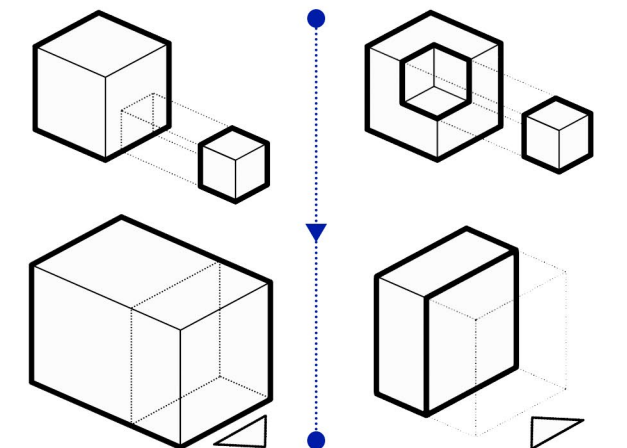


Triggers

EDGES

Active spaces that make an addition of diversity and social dynamics to the sector. Include the interventions to define appropriate density in housing and set mixed uses.

- + Mix-use building typologies: residential + complementary uses
- + Active ground floor ribbons
- + Block intersitium interventions
- + Hard and soft surfaces (parks, plazas)

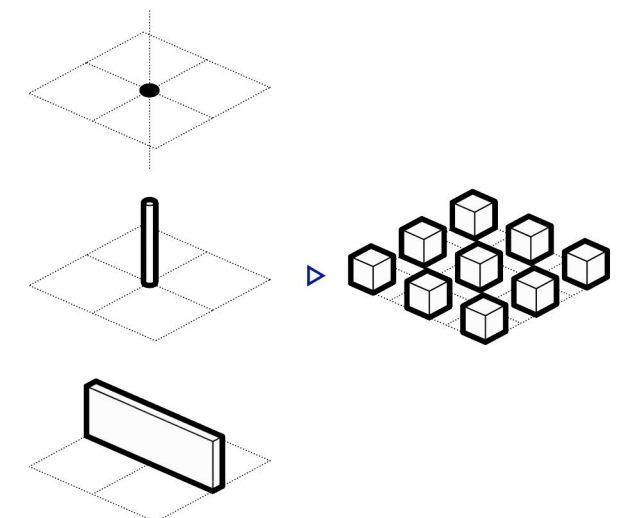


Boosters

NODES

Small-scale interventions that complement the other inputs.

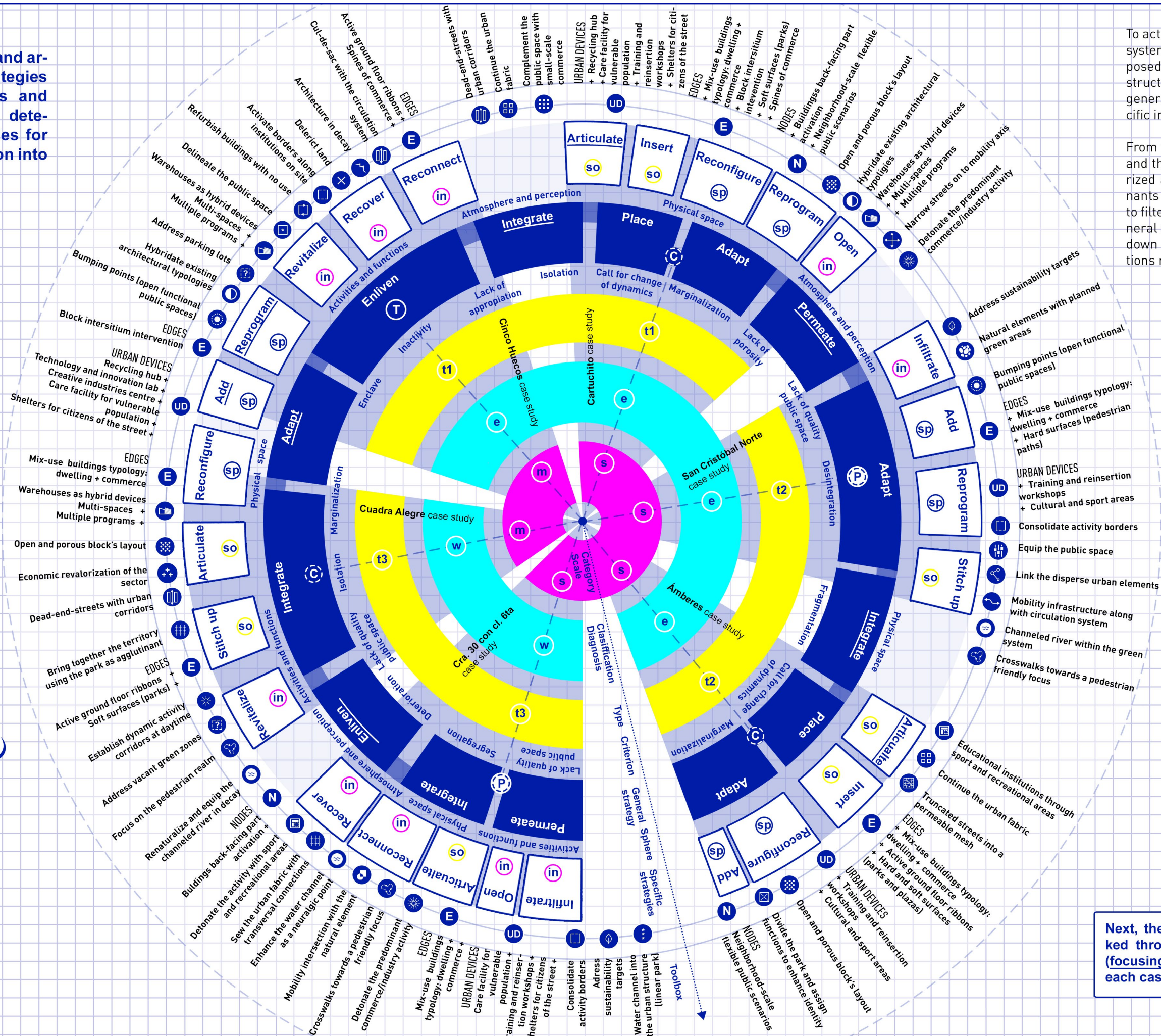
- + Neighborhood-scale flexible public scenarios
- + Pocket parks
- + Buildings' back-facing part activation
- + Buildings ground floor façade opening



Work changing the logic of segregation by using the fragmentation related to "ollas" to promote cohesion of the pre-existing and new program

+ Model of urban and architectural strategies for the analysis and intervention of deteriorated territories for their reintegration into the urban life

Catalogue of strategies



To act upon the "ollas" and their system working logic, it is proposed a model with a layer structure that works from the general in the center to the specific in the edges.

From the inside out, the spaces and their situations are categorized according to the determinants and conditioners in order to filter a series of adequate general strategies that are broken down into concrete project actions referred to a case study.

Next, the strategies are checked through their application (focusing on one at a time) in each case study

SPHERES
contain and conduct



INPUTS
detonate and catalize



STRATEGIES
alter

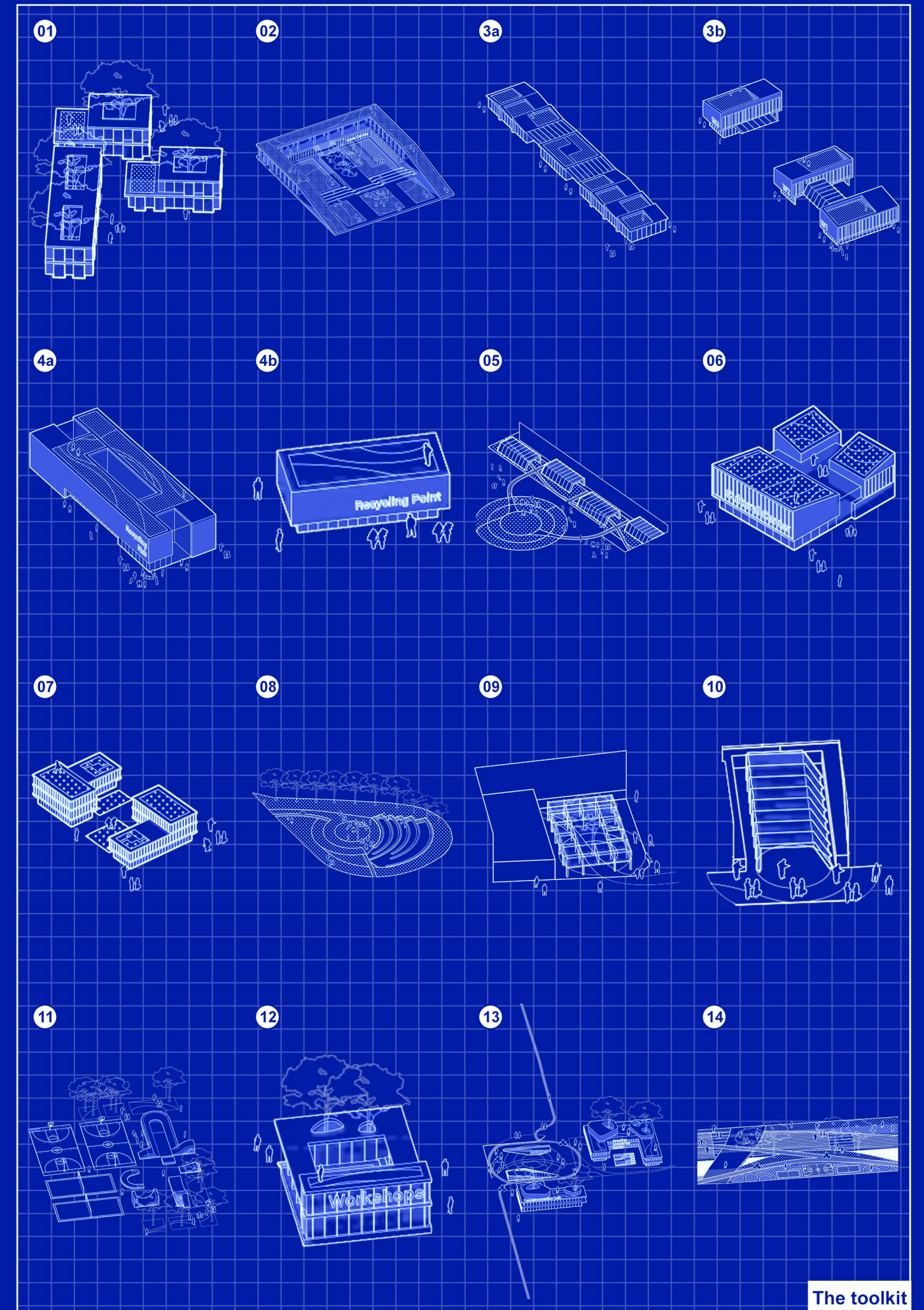


URBAN OPERATIONS

Models of territorial intervention in highly complex scenarios

In the face of the forces of change that act upon a deteriorated urban area, the strategies used in the intervention of an “olla” must provide a solid and flexible base to efficiently guide transition toward an integral and sustainable development.

In order to present an integral and inter-institutional intervention in case of an urban “olla” space, the manual explores five main project strategies: place, enliven, adapt, permeate and integrate; being all the compound capable of holding the past of this territories, and at the same, time catalyzing change for the future.



The toolkit



i.110

Demolition rethink

RETHINKING THE WAY OPERATE IN THE DISRUPTED ARCHITECTURE OF THE “OLLAS”

Whenever possible, within the intervention, buildings should be adapted. However, in the "ollas" some of them are at such a point of physical deterioration that it becomes impossible to recover or reuse them.

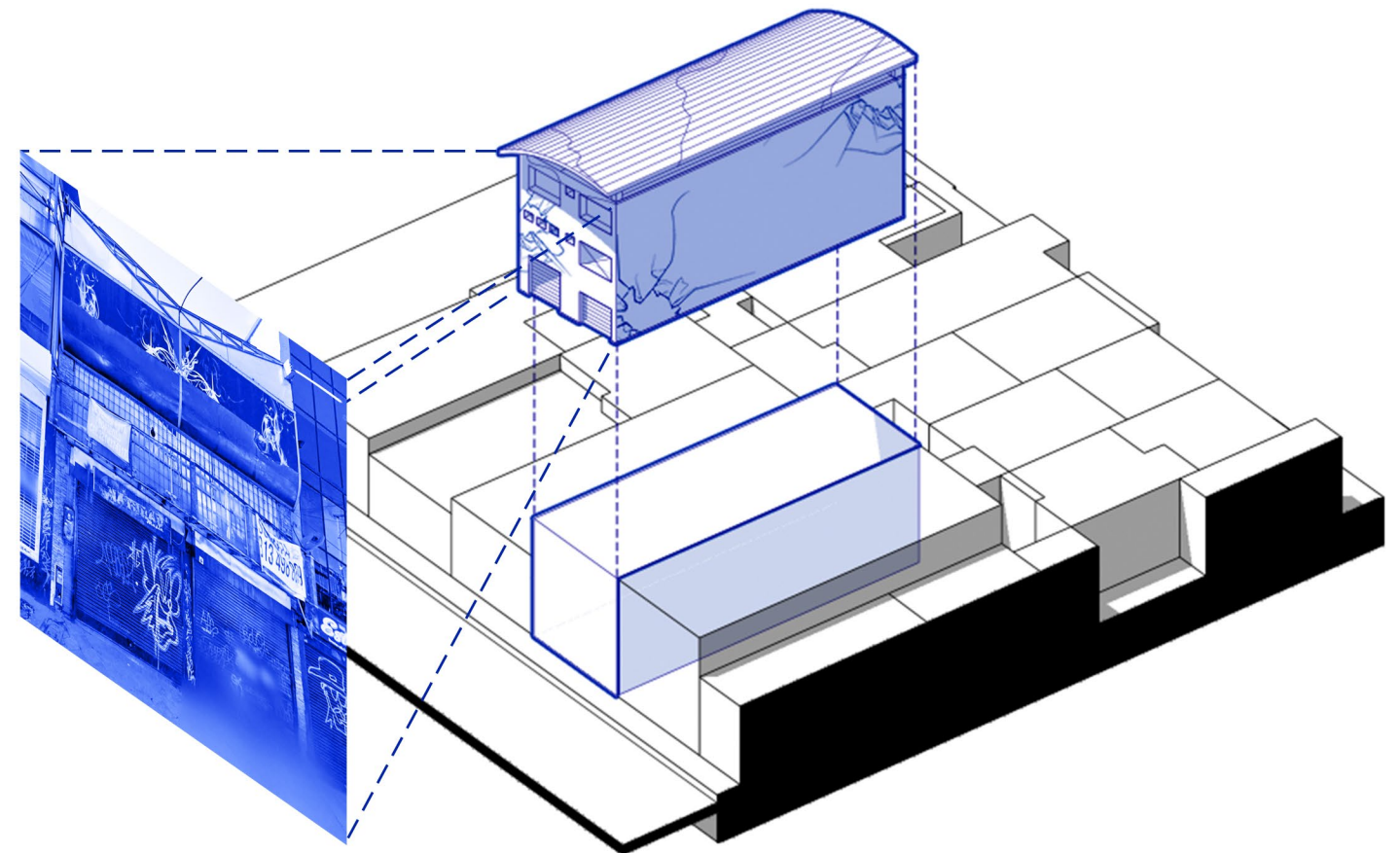
It is necessary to reconsider the demolition as a process that develops over time and should be taken as a whole rather than a step. All of this, in order to avoid the lack of continuity of intervention and redevelopment.

Strategy	Condition	Action	
T	Reinforced decay	Demolition	+
C		Restoration	
P	Onset of deterioration	Operation	-

HOW TO ACT UPON TEARING DOWN SOLUTION?

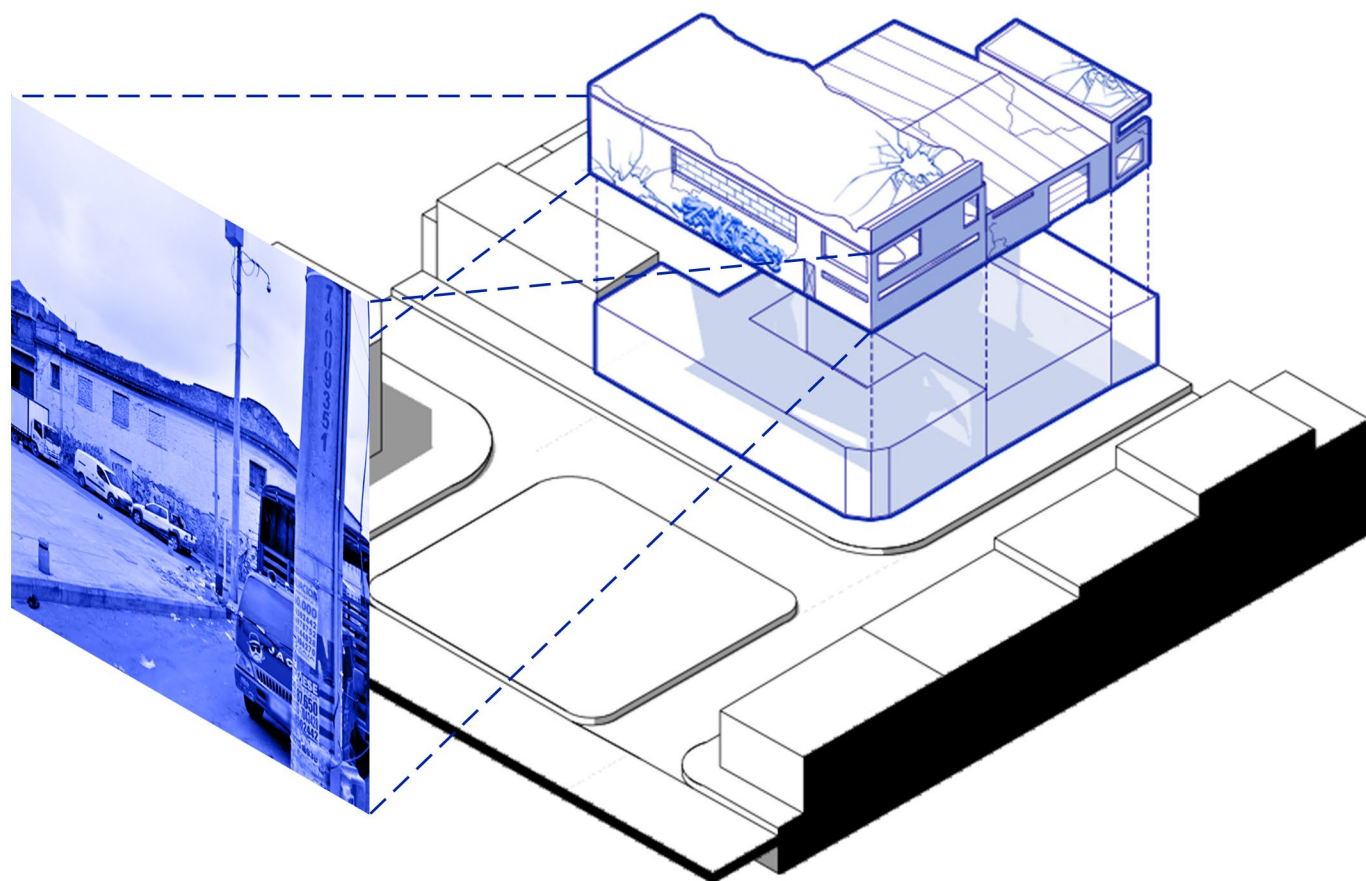
CURRENT CASES...

1. Underutilized buildings in decay



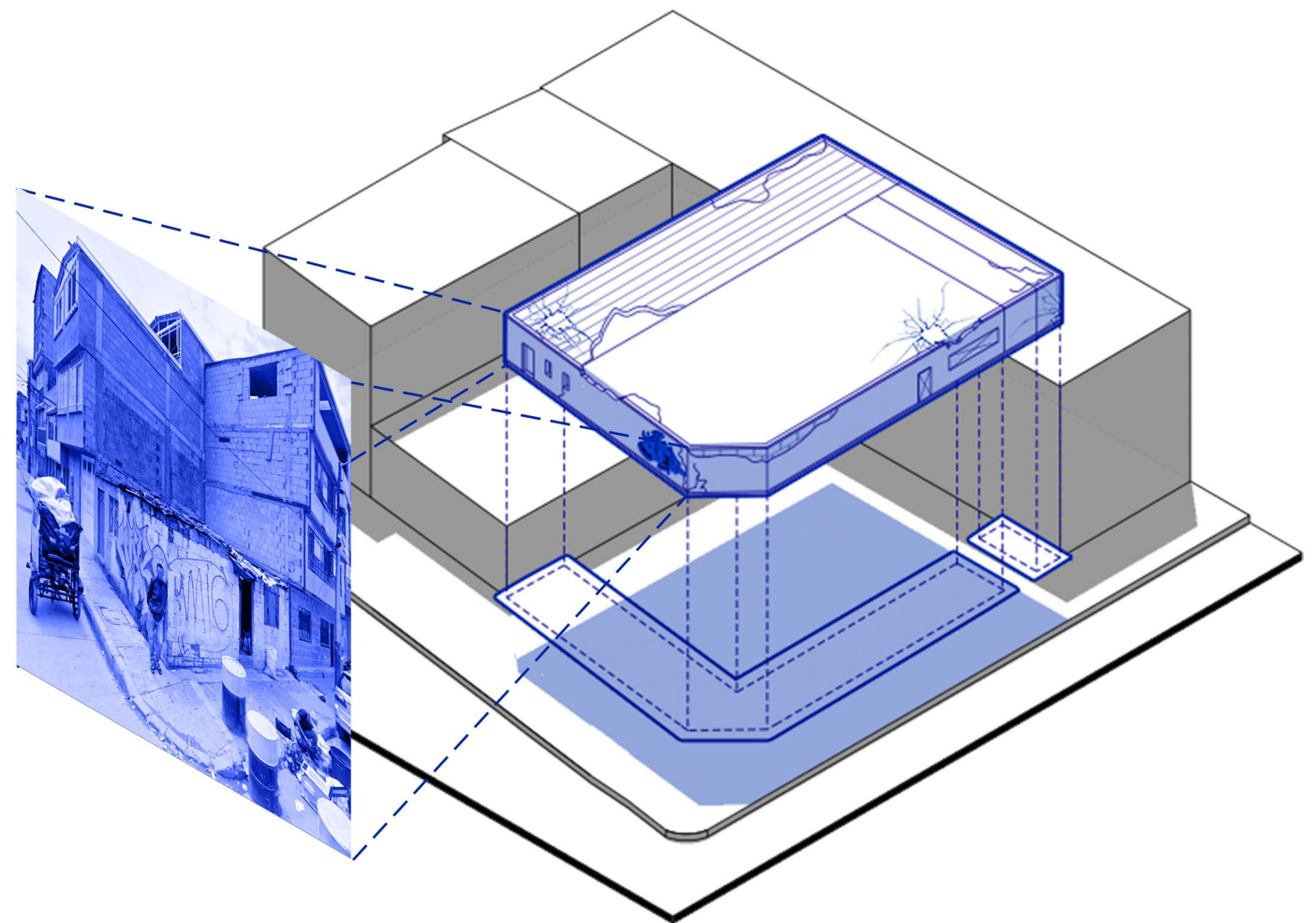
Cuadra Alegre

Case of residence building transformed into a leisure bar/club partially used at nighttime due to its deteriorated state



Cinco Huecos

Case of former residence building modified towards an industrial and storage function, strongly deteriorated and then left in abandonment



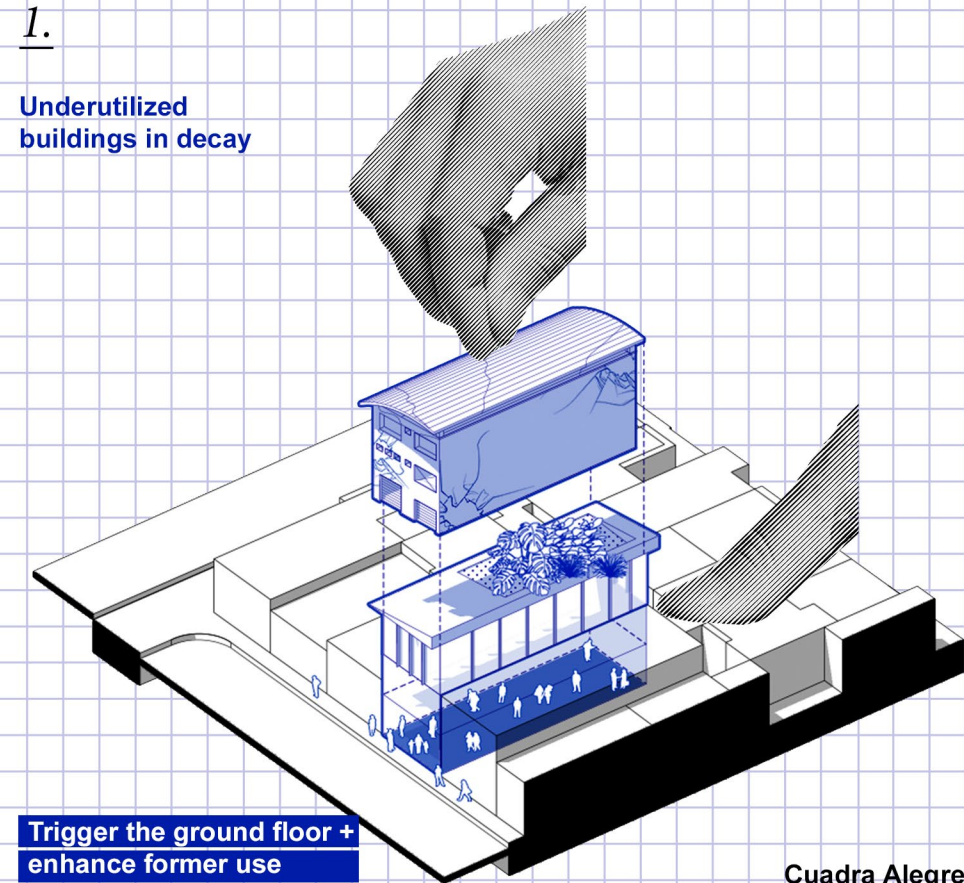
Cartuchito

Case of self-construction building in bad condition used to host occasional storage/recycling and informal/marginal dynamics



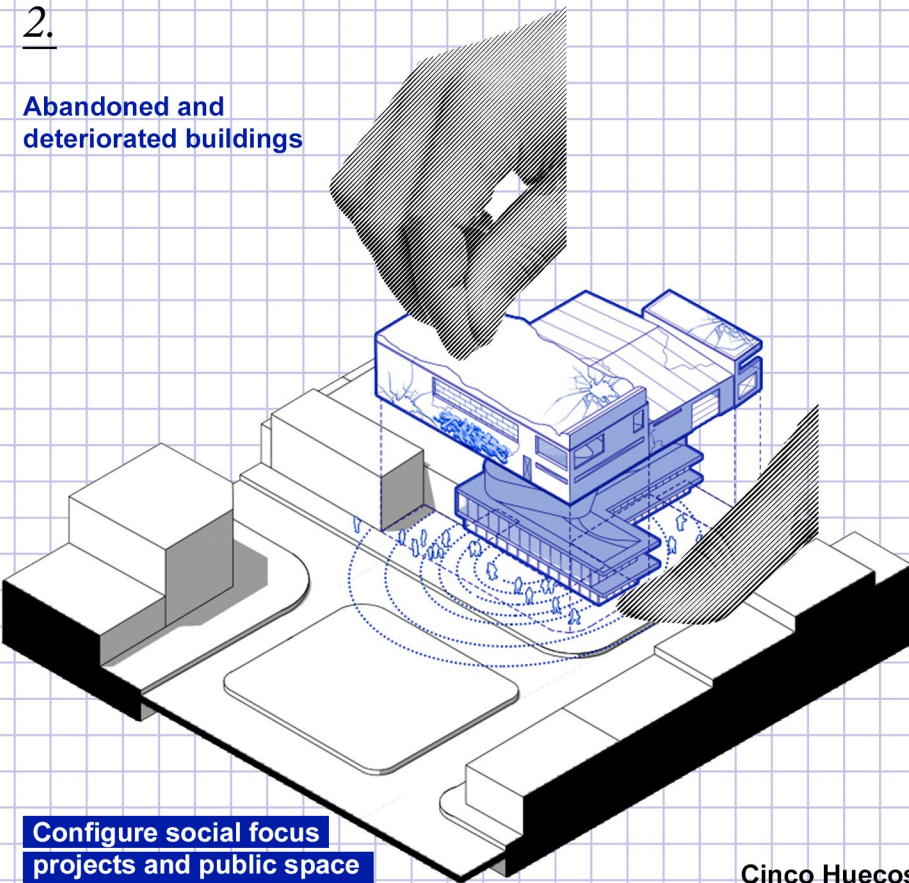
1.

Underutilized
buildings in decay



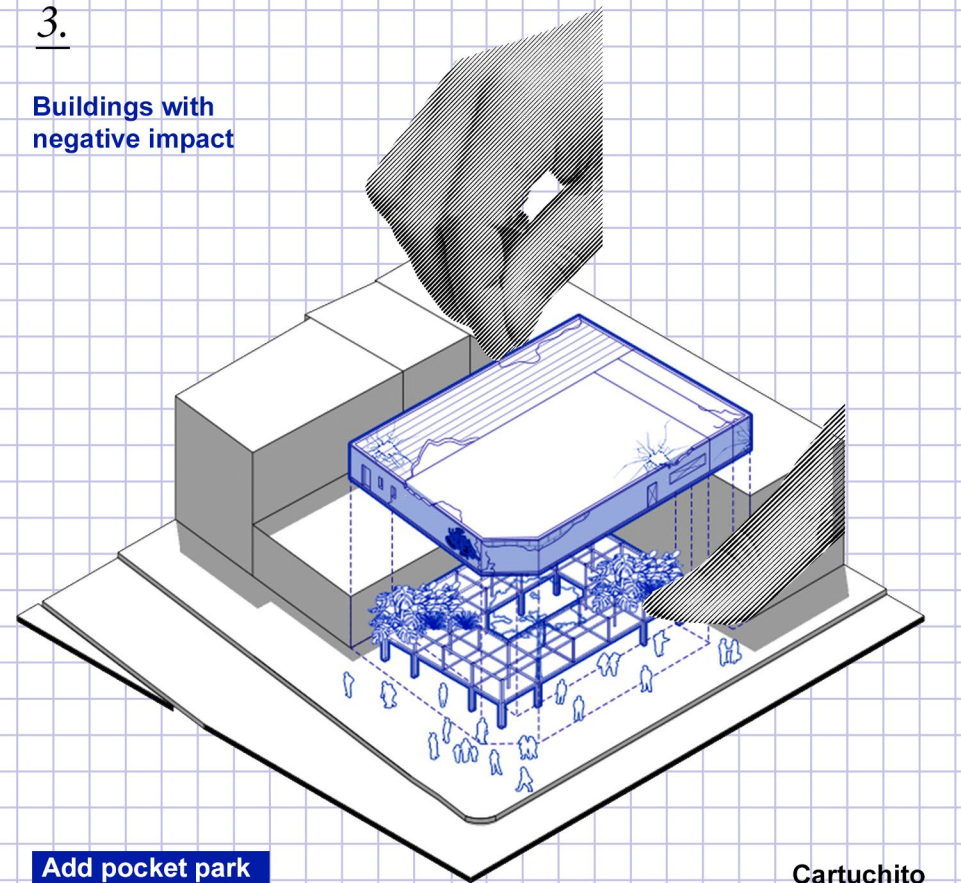
2.

Abandoned and
deteriorated buildings



3.

Buildings with
negative impact



Timeline

1. ► Evaluation of the condition of the building and planning of adequate intervention

2. ► Thorough demolition

3. ► New construction on 1st phase
On ground floor level with public functions and/or commercial uses

4. ● Proposed building completion
Densify in height with complementary uses like dwellings and collective areas

DEMOLITION
{Only}

To take control
of the territory

Impositive/Unaware

DEMOLITION
{In specific and justified cases}

+
Infills and selective cuts

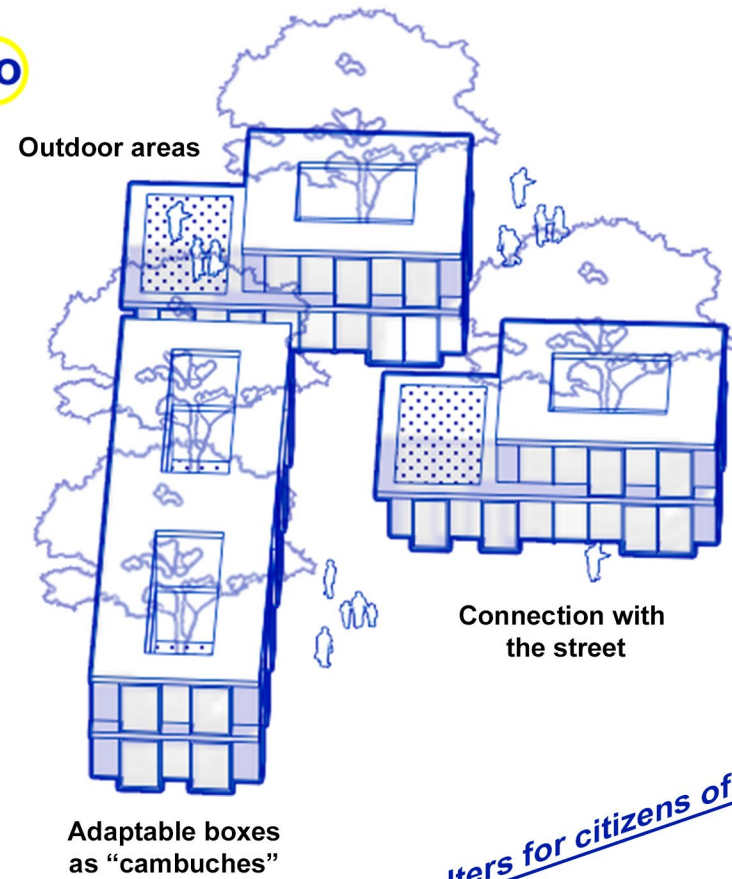
To improve and upgrade

Integral action

Always with the look
in the **POTENTIAL** of
the space

S1 | PLACE
INSERT

UD SO



Shelters for citizens of the street

01

+ Provide shelter for the homeless population under their own terms.

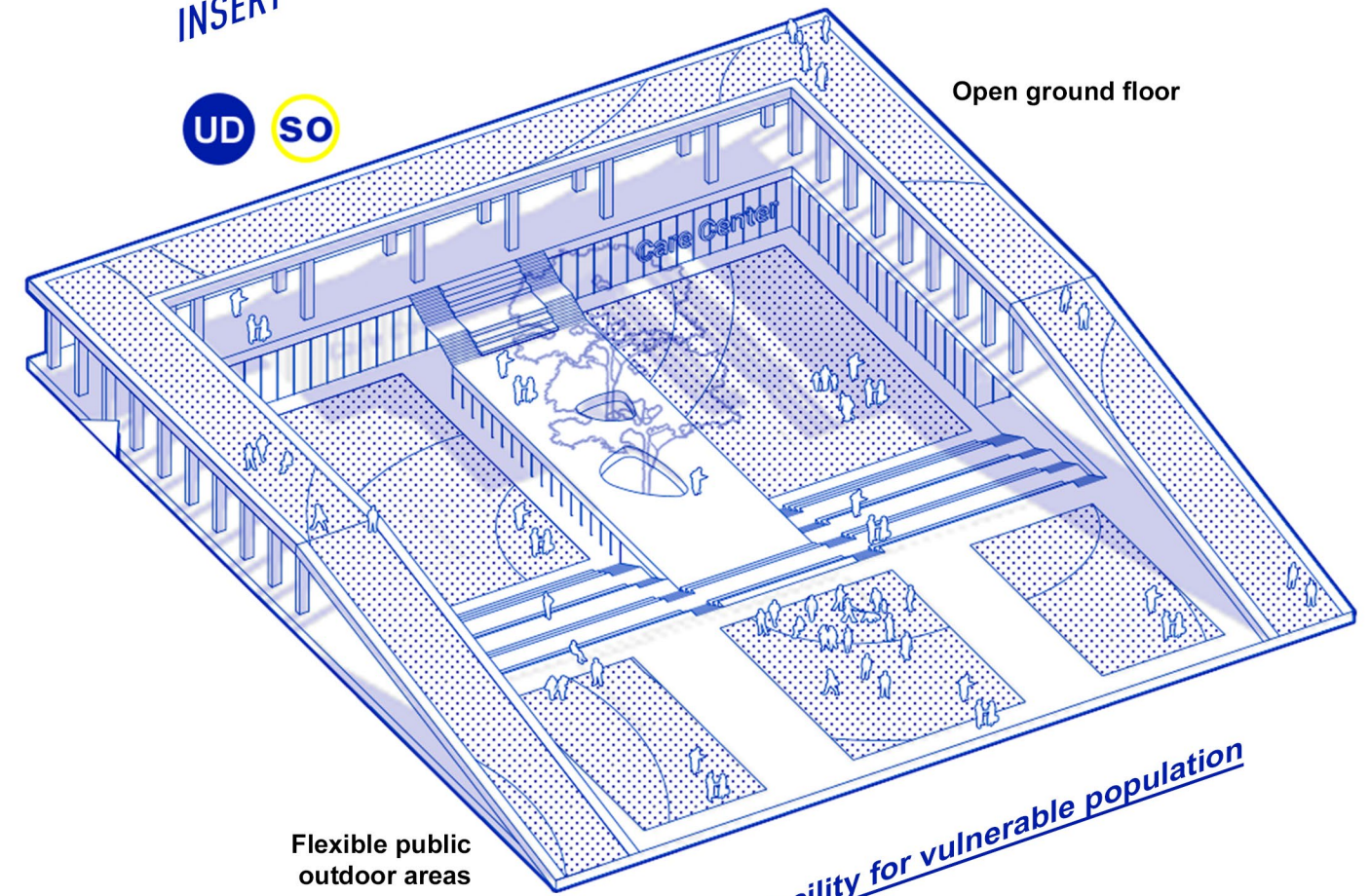
+ **"Parasitic housing"**

+ **Adaptability:** modular arrangement for new structures added onto, between, or inside the others.

+ Blend housing with the surroundings functions.

S1 | PLACE
INSERT

UD SO



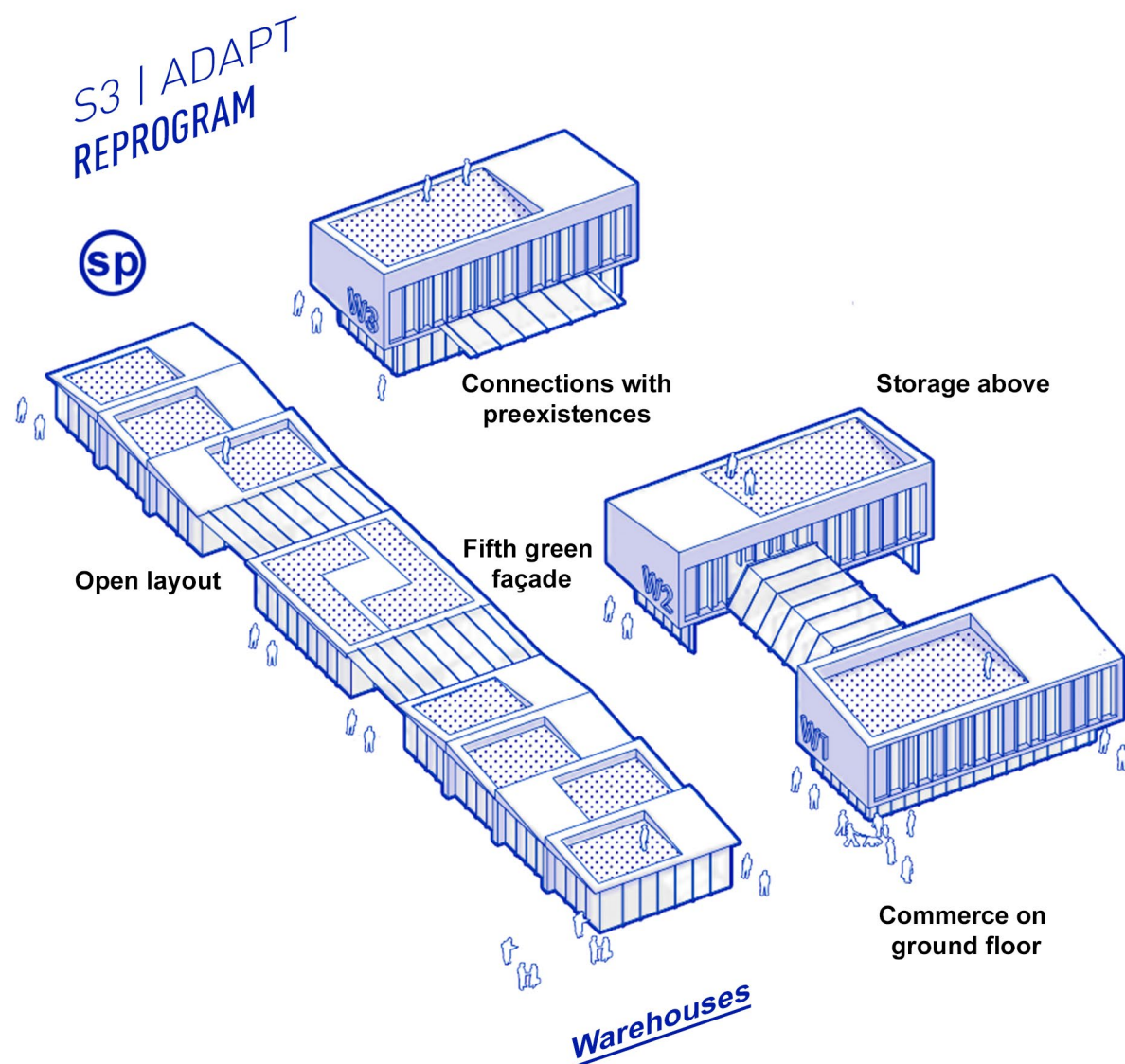
Care facility for vulnerable population

02

+ Address the social issue from the well-being need of the involved population.

+ Generate connections between the facility and its context.

+ Combine the facility with public space areas.

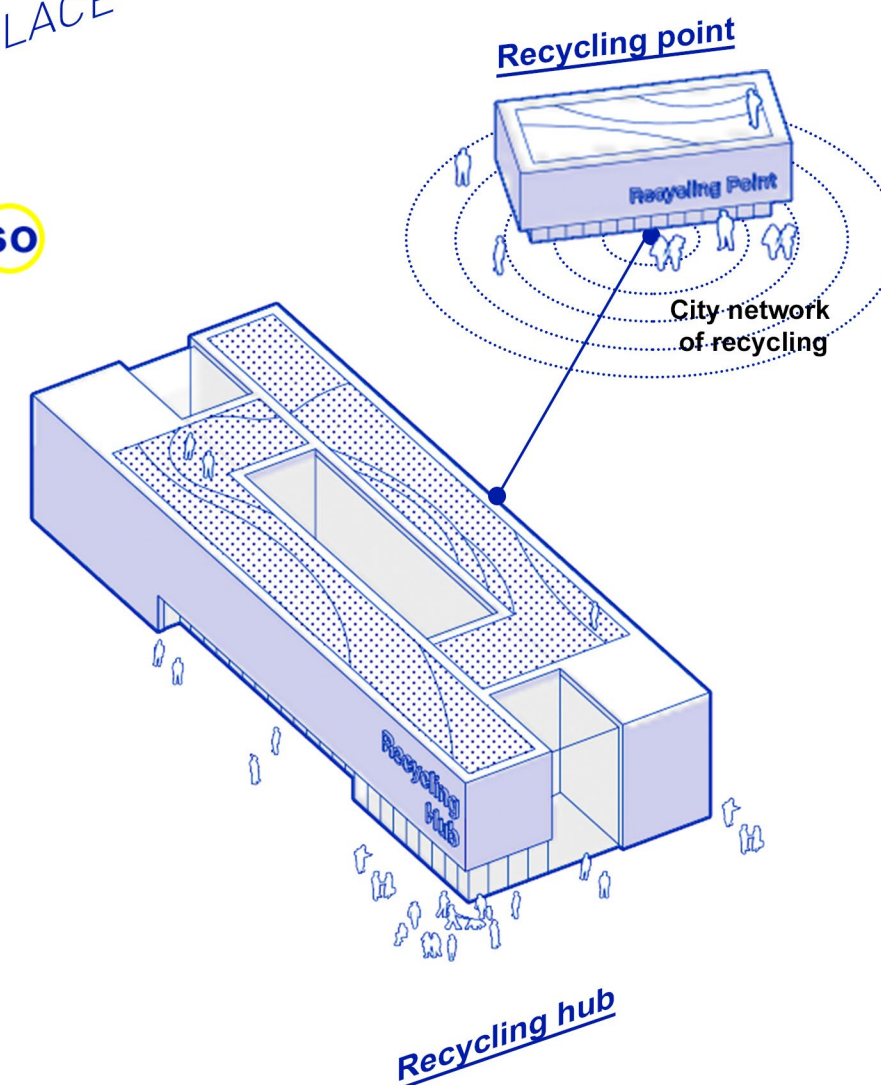


03

- + **Hybrid devices:** multiple-spaces/multiple-programs.
- + Activate the flow of people by combining storage with other uses like commerce.
- + **Warehouses+Recycling hubs:** active hybrid devices related in use.

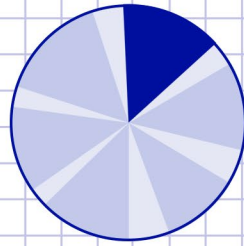
**S1 | PLACE
INSERT**

UD **SO**



04

- + Host the disperse and informal recycling activity in the "ollas" under a system of facilities
- + The proposal considers recycling-wise architectural devices to work in a cooperative way along the different "ollas" within a urban system



Strategy N.7
S1 Place

In the “ollas” a notorious call for change of dynamics is present due to the negative impact of these urban center’s points to the city.

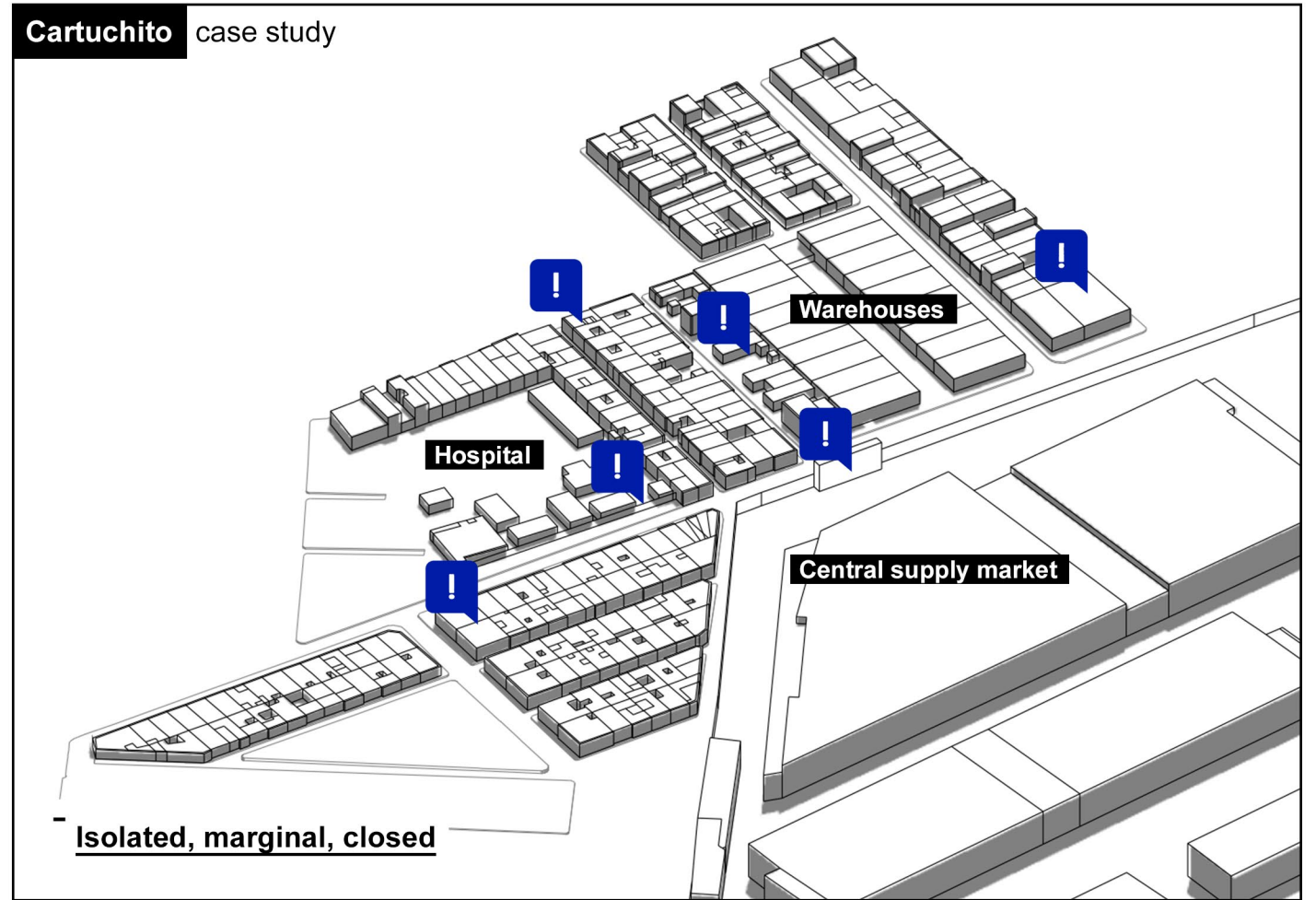
By means of the insertion of structuring agents (urban devices) in a punctual and tactical way in the territory, a set of new residential, commercial, and innovative dynamics can take part in. Through adding operating inputs to the present architecture, a dense and compact development within a mix-use logic starts to consolidate.

The chosen architectural devices come from the diagnosis of an “olla” space, and have the aim to:

+ Cultivate stable populations, diverse economies, and vibrant urban life

+ Encourage development using the approach of improve public realm

Cartuchito case study



+ Main strategy

Insert

UD URBAN DEVICES

+ Technology and innovation lab

+ Creative industries center

+ Cultural center

+ Sport complex

1 Care facility for vulnerable population

+ Training and reinsertion workshops

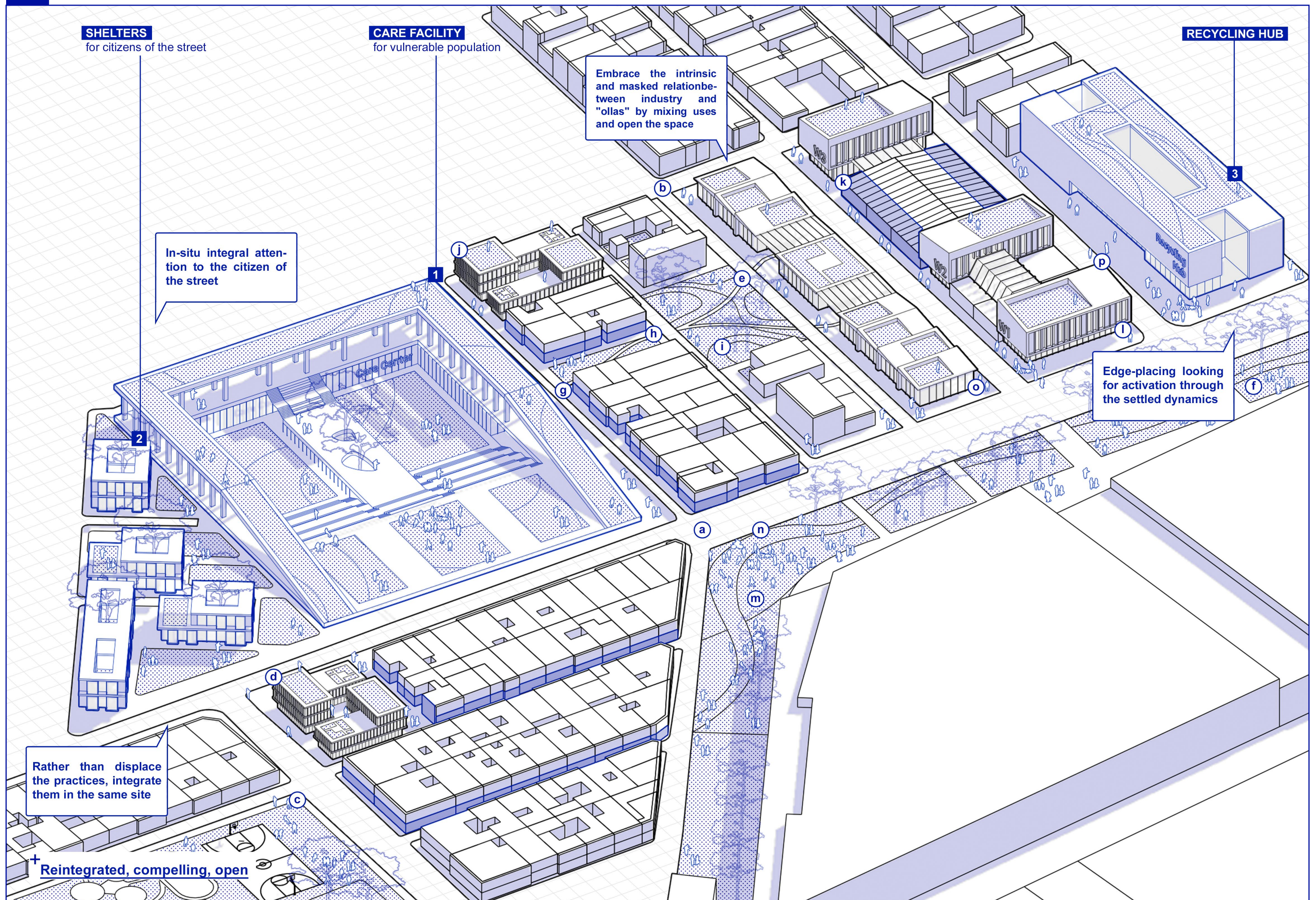
2 Shelters for citizens of the street

3 Recycling hub

+ Complementary strategies

- (a)** Urban corridors
- (b)** Continue the urban fabric
- (c)** Complement the public space with small-scale commerce
- (d)** Mix-use buildings: dwelling + commerce/industry
- (e)** Block intersitium intervention
- (f)** Hard and soft surfaces (parks, plazas)
- (g)** Spines of commerce
- (h)** Buildings back-facing part activation
- (i)** Neighborhood-scale flexible public scenario
- (j)** Open and porous block's layout
- (k)** Hybridate existing architectural typologies
- (l)** Warehouses as hybrid devices: storage + commerce
- (m)** Detonate the predominant food wholesale and commerce activity
- (n)** Break the physical barriers
- (o)** Open the ground floor façade
- (p)** Address parking lots and derelict land





Revived "ollas" impression [1]

The urban layout is reshaped towards openness and porosity through the physical and functional reinterpretation of warehouses, key points in "olla" spaces, that together with recycling as intrinsically linked activity, can be potentiated like hybrid active devices; no longer vacant, closed to the urban space and in poor conditions.



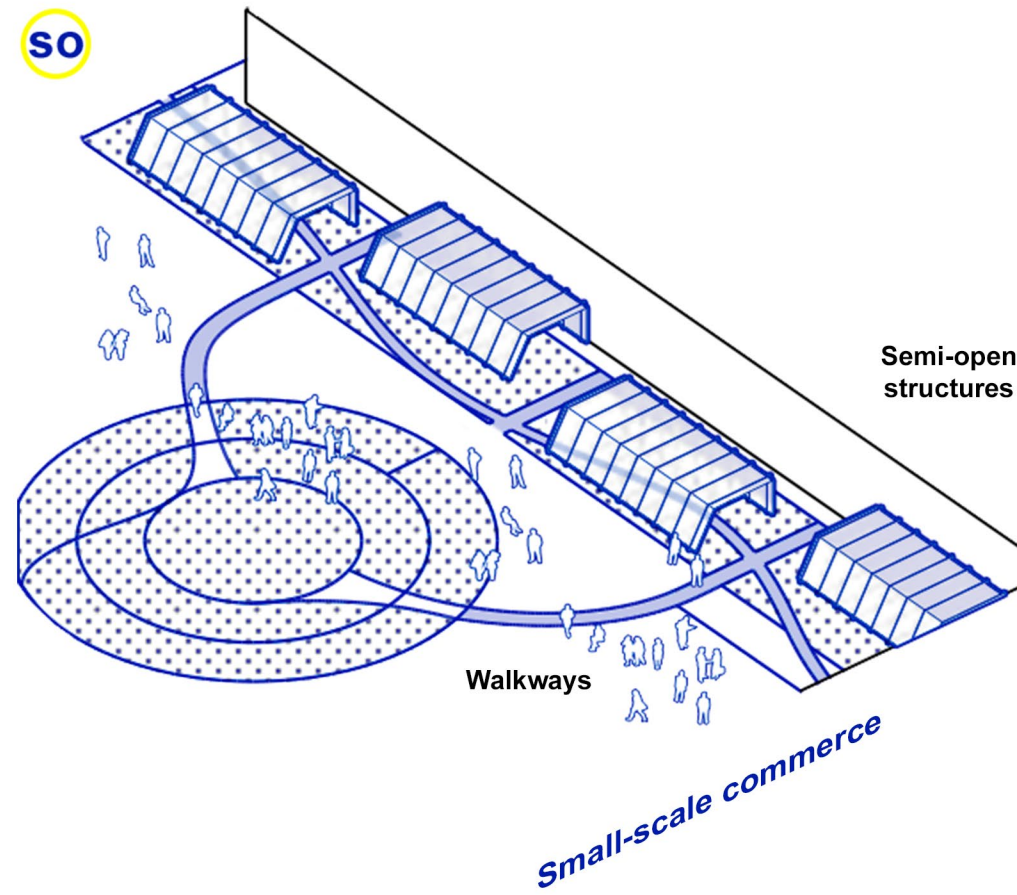
Revived "ollas" impression [2]

New facilities with a social approach design take the place of deteriorated buildings/with negative impact, and combined with areas for collective use, the architectural compound manages to integrate the marginalized territory and connect in a sustainable rapport the community with functional public space.



S5 | INTEGRATE ARTICULATE

SO

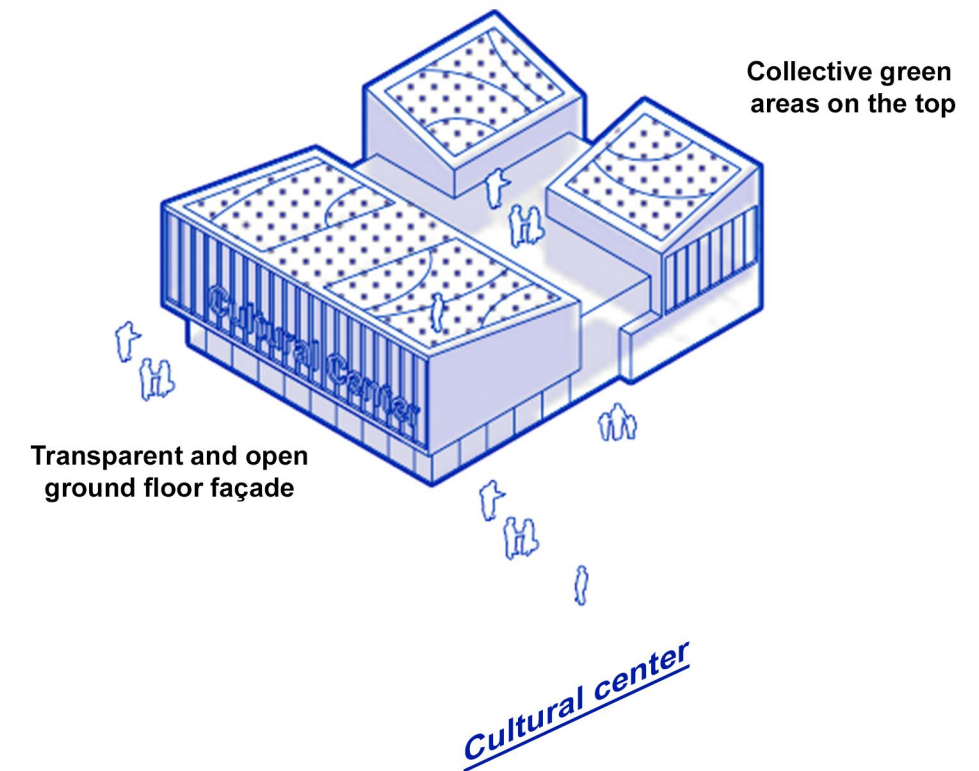


05

- + Complement the public space.
- + Pedestrian friendly focus.
- + Commercial corridors.

S1 | PLACE INSERT

SO

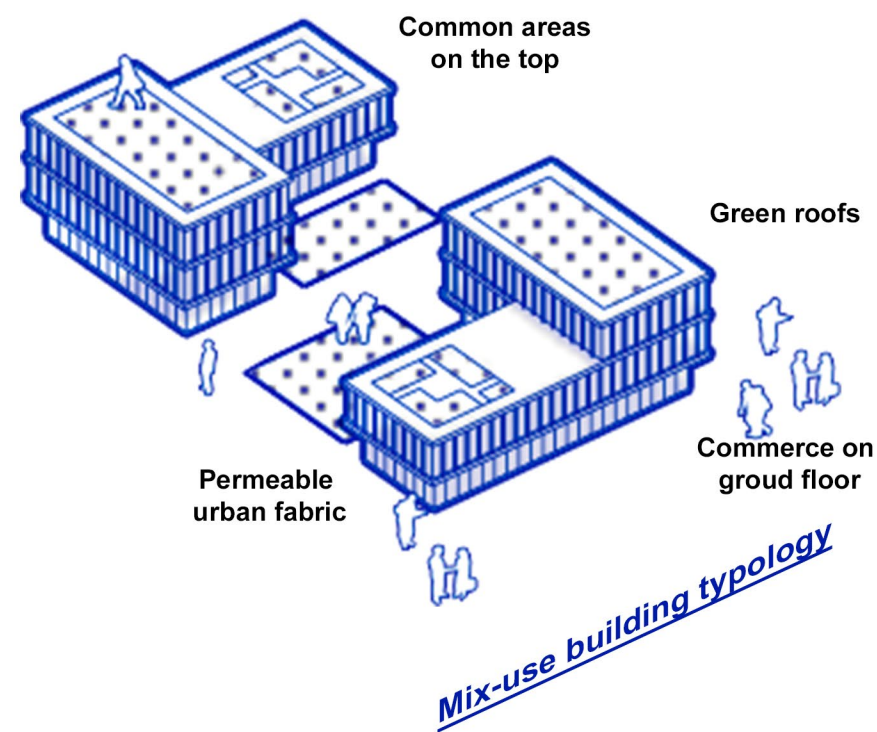


06

- + **Social magnet**
- + Large anchor building to bring coherence to the site.
- + Cultural and creative district.
- + Reference point in the territory.

S3 | ADAPT REPROGRAM

E **sp**



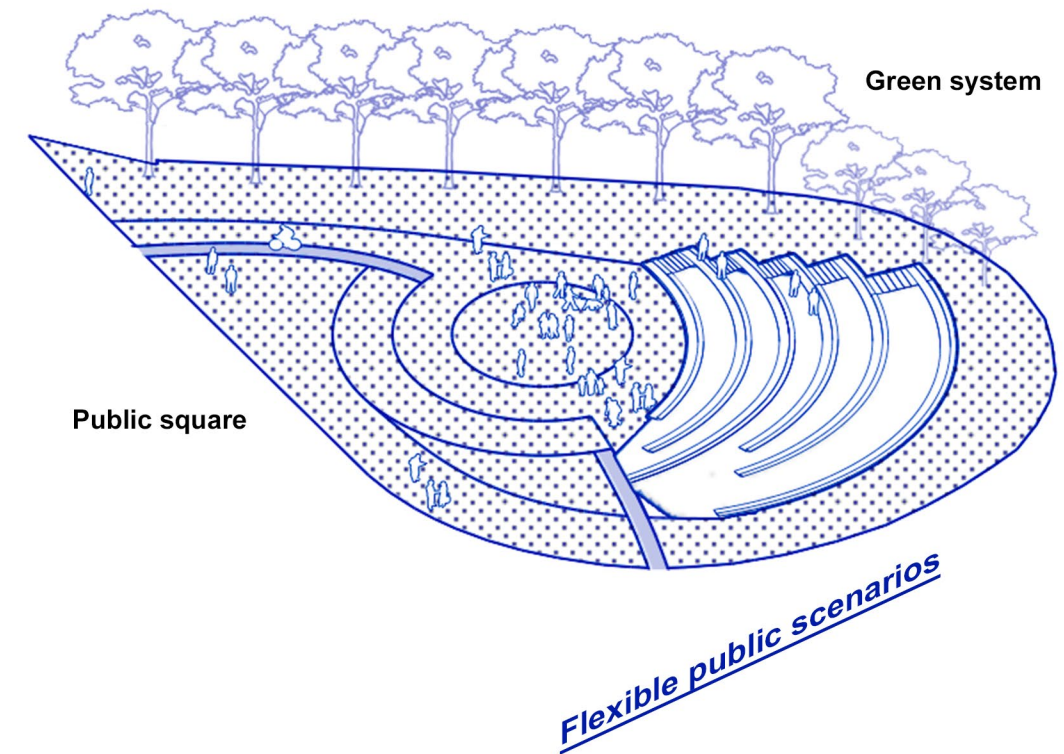
07

+ Mix-use logic

- + Dwelling plus complementary uses on the first floor.
- + Densify residence in height to create activity and appropriation.
- + Open and porous blocks layout

S3 | ADAPT RECONFIGURE

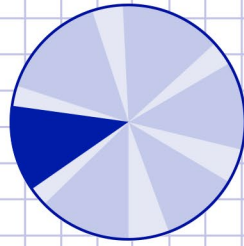
N **sp**



08

+ Activity magnet

- + Landscape and public space design.
- + Infiltration of the shared space with cultural activities and creative uses.

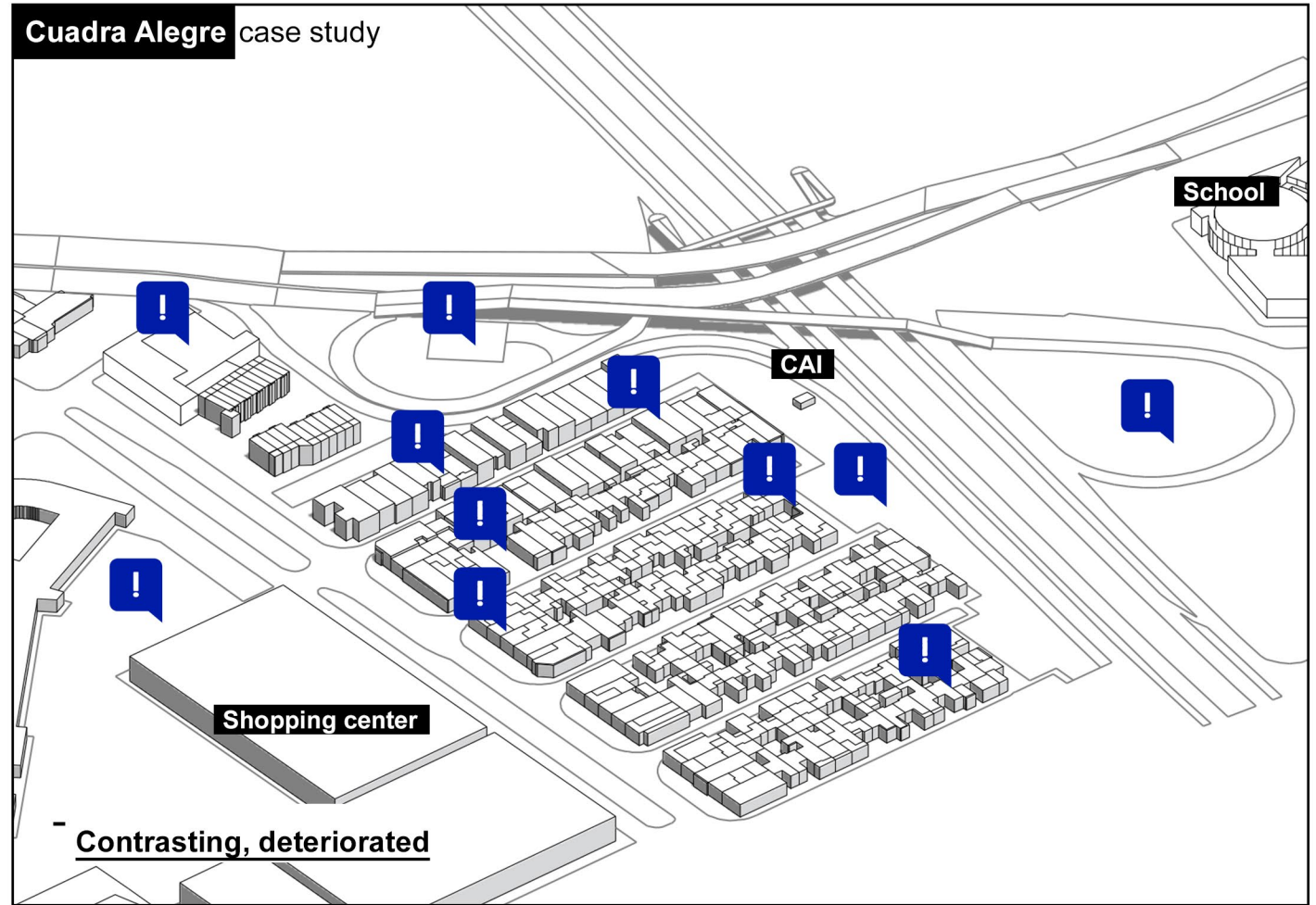


The “ollas” are entitled as dying city centers embedded in general decay. To change this reality, the space should become a lively urban atmosphere led by the activity and the environment as guidelines. The revitalization proposal aims to reactivate the social, economic and real estate appropriation and re-use of buildings.

+ Addressing the architecture in decay through the physical transformation, enables to activate the buildings by accommodating new uses along with the existing ones. By using an approach of multi-spaces/programs, innovative functions related to the site character are proposed to set interest in the potential development of the area.

+ On the basis of the environment as a public shared resource of the city, it is proposed to modify the relation of the existing devices with their public space by revitalizing the green system. The binding potential of streets, parks, and open spaces goes beyond the physical connections.

Cuadra Alegre case study



+ Main strategy

Revitalize

- 1 Delineate the public space
- 2 Refurbish buildings with no use
- 3 Activate borders along institutions
- 4 Address vacant green zones, parking lots and derelict land
- 5 Establish dynamic activity corridors at daytime

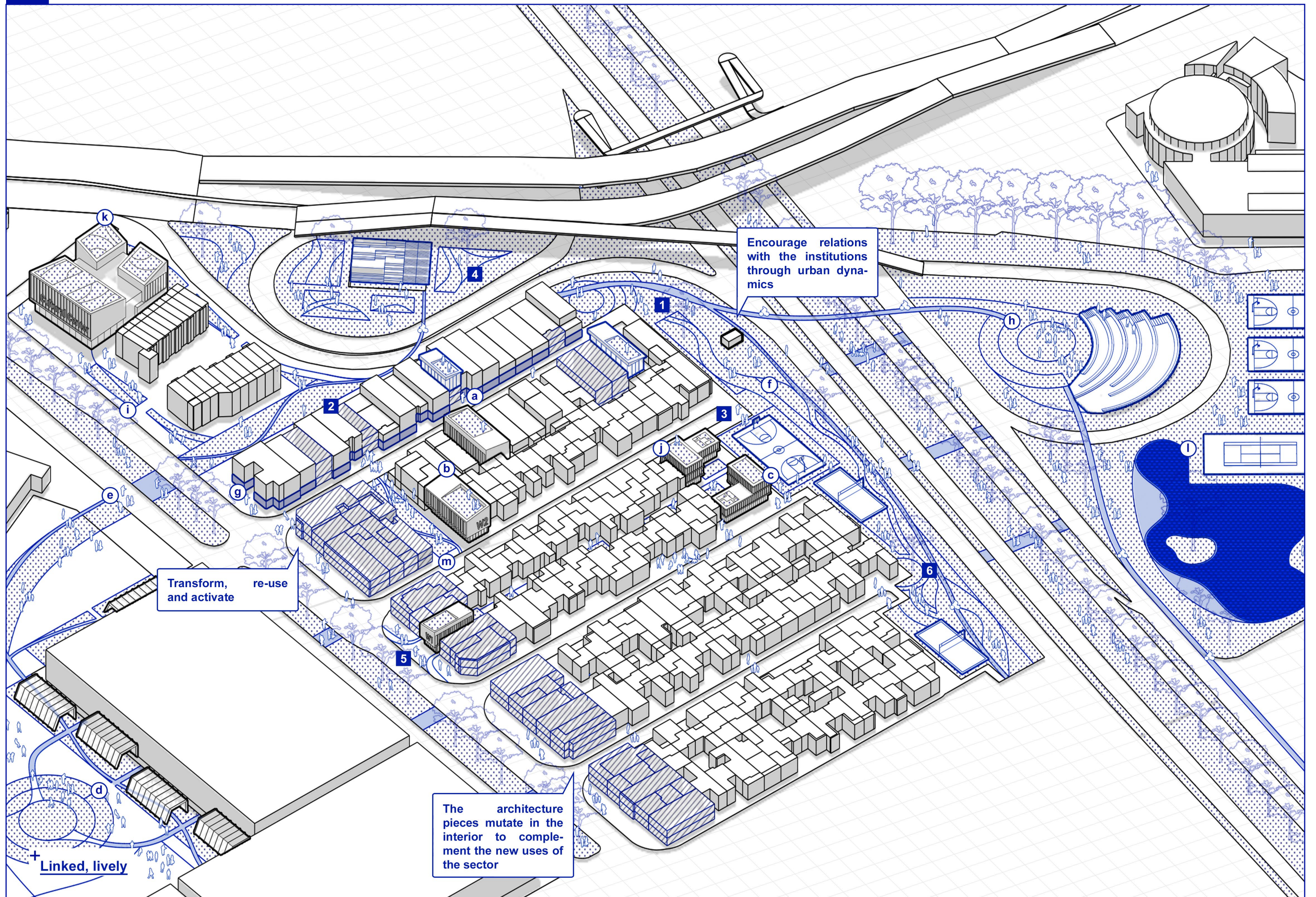
Recover

- + Derelict land
- + Architecture in decay
- + Renaturalize and equip the channeled river in decay

6 Focus on the pedestrian realm

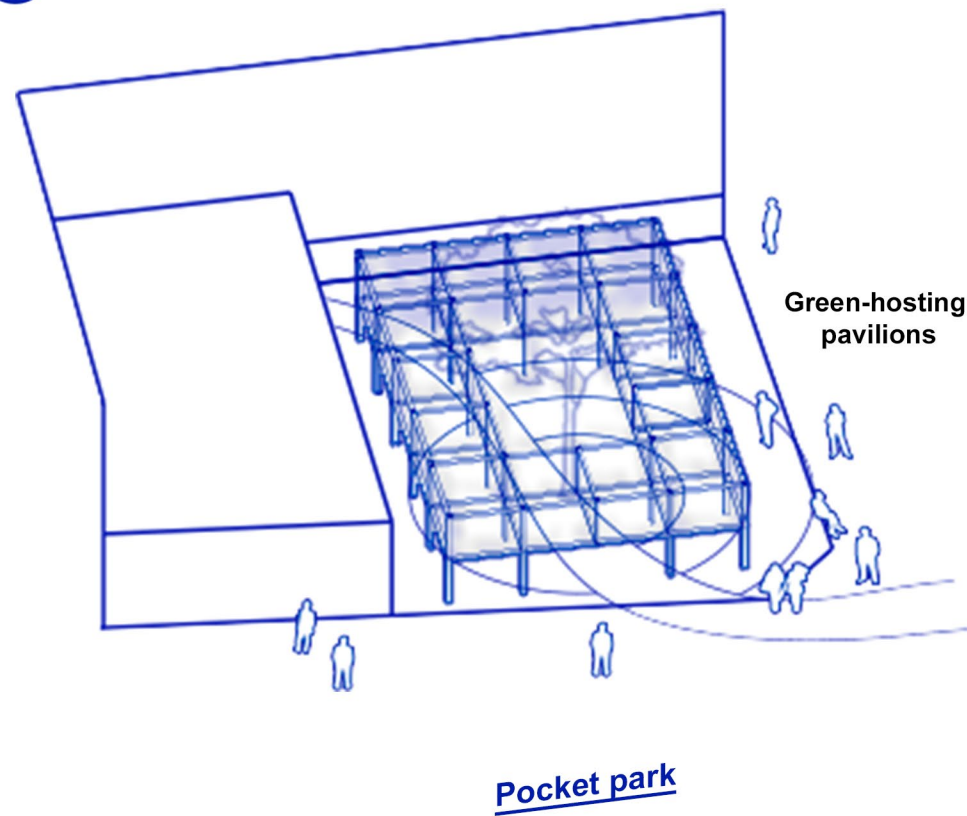
+ Complementary strategies

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| a | Mix-use buildings: dwelling + commerce | j | Densify residence to create activity and appropriation |
| b | Warehouses as hybrid devices: storage + commerce | k | Cultural center |
| c | Open and porous block's layout | l | Sport zones |
| d | Economic revalorization | m | Block intersitium intervention |
| e | Urban corridors | | |
| f | Park as agglutinant | | |
| g | Active ground floor ribbons | | |
| h | Hard and soft surfaces (parks, plazas) | | |
| i | Break the physical barriers | | |



S3 | ADAPT RECONFIGURE

N

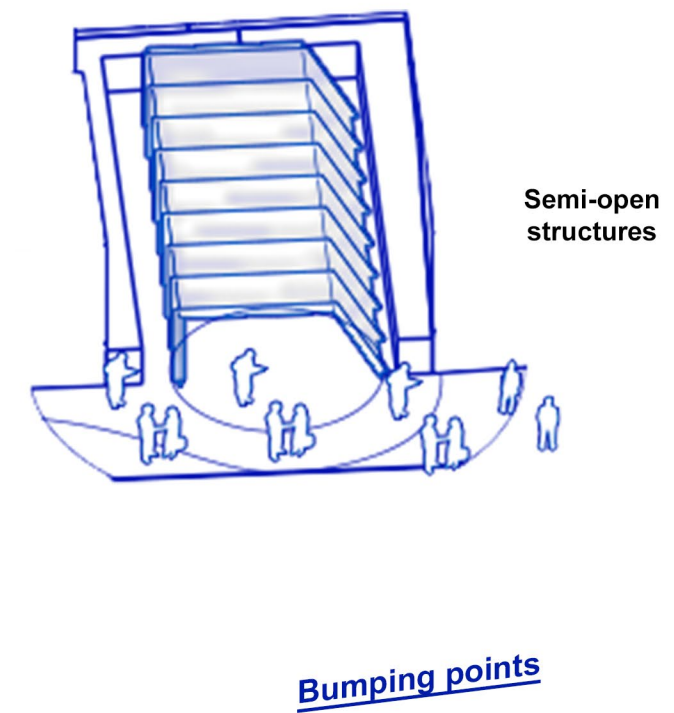


09

- + Take advantage of neglected urban pockets to bring ecology and recreation into the urban environment.
- + Neighbourhood scale green spaces that can be temporary or part of the whole parks system.
- + Can be applied to unresolved patches, parking lots and block interstices.

S3 | ADAPT ADD

sp

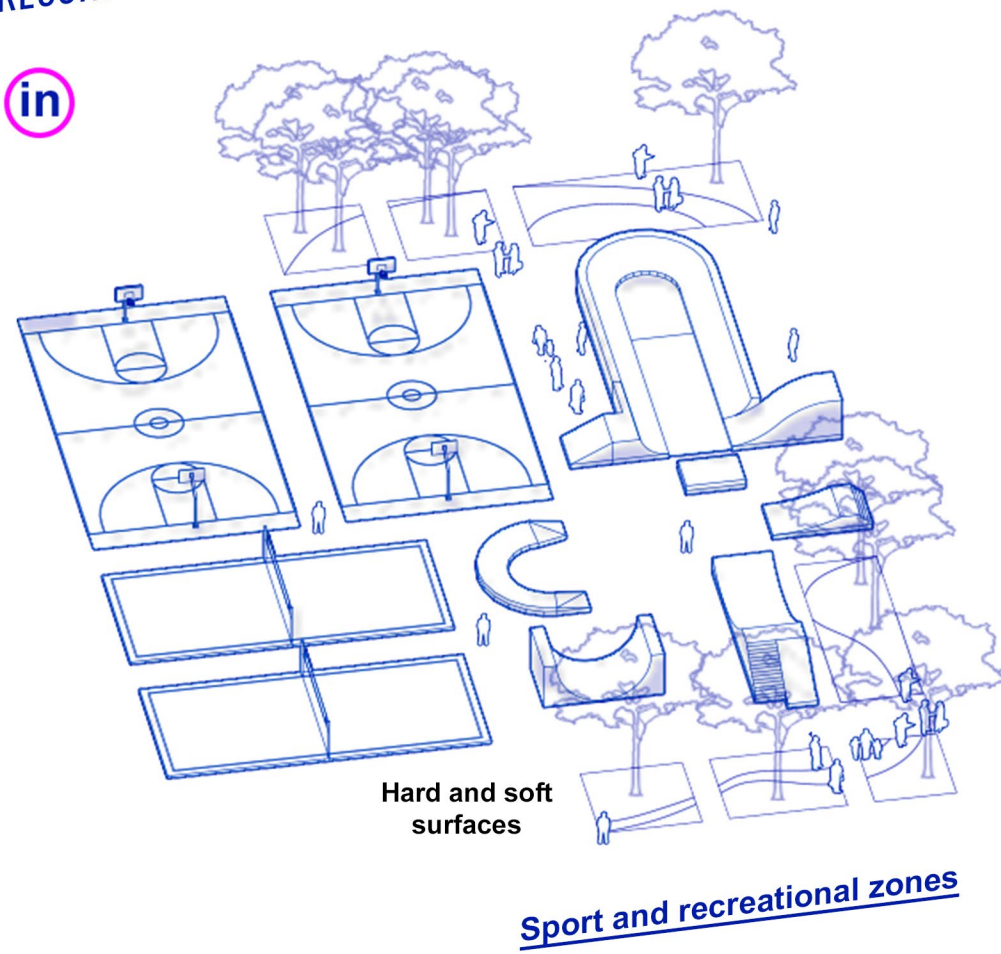


10

- + **Open functional public spaces.**
- + Buffer zones with a flexible character of urban dynamics.
- + **“Tactical urbanism”**: small interventions with simple resources and innovative solutions.

S5 | INTEGRATE RECONNECT

in

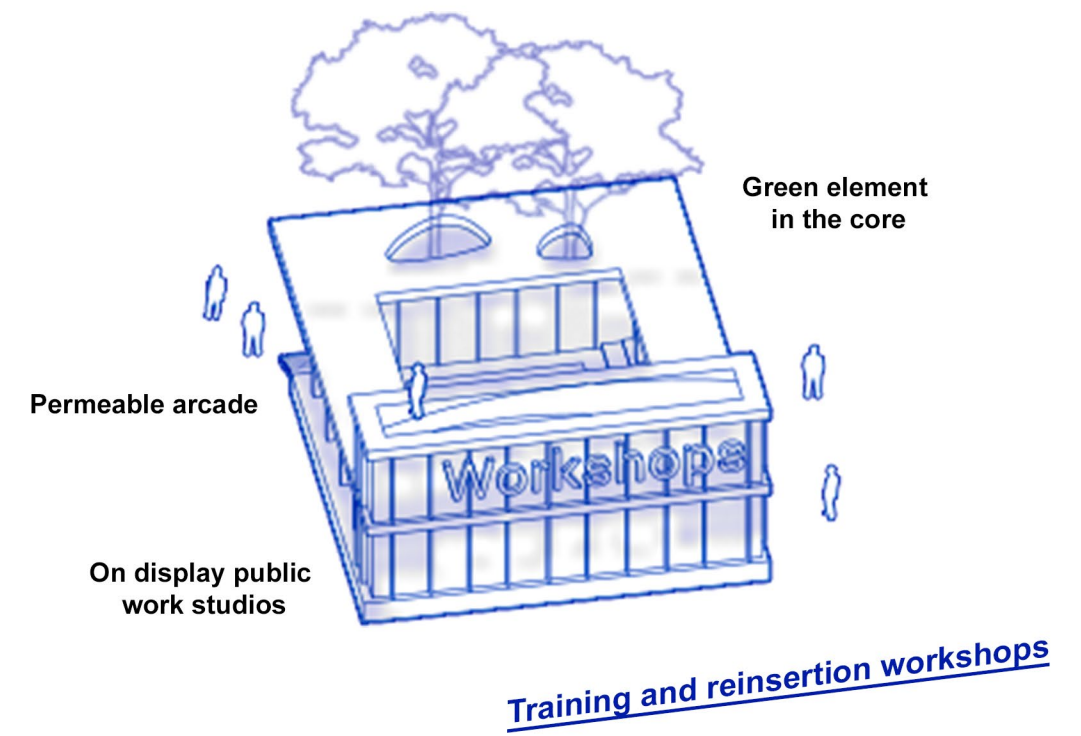


11

- + Detonate activity by adding collective use areas.
- + Link the surrounding site of educational institutions present near the “ollas” with public space.
- + Public square character that creates appropriation.

S1 | PLACE INSERT

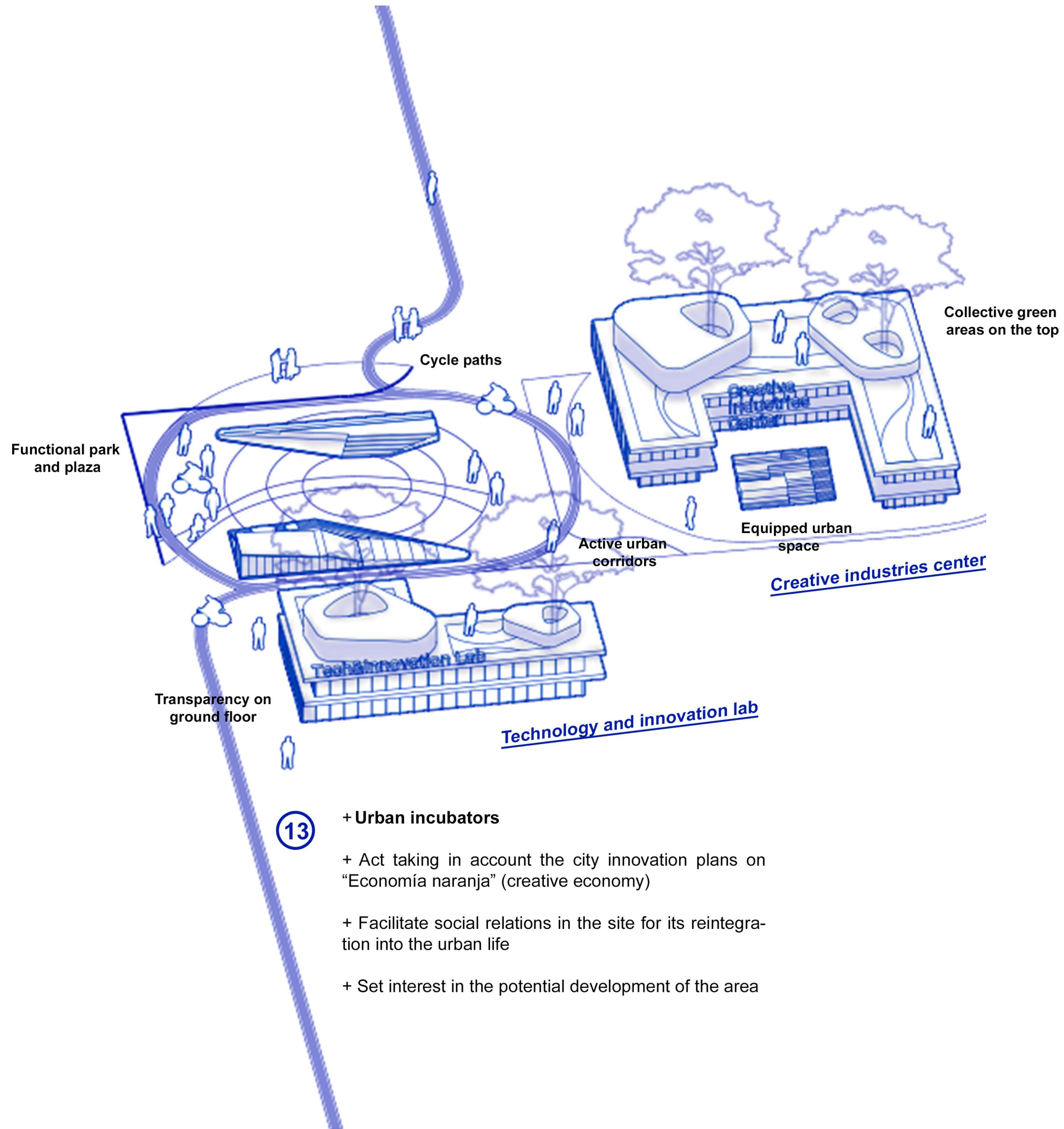
UD SO



12

- + Project the social work required in the “ollas” throughout the architectural piece for training.
- + Pedagogy with the community.
- + Care protocols with social integration projects.

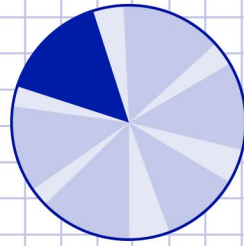
S1 | PLACE INSERT



13

+ Urban incubators

- + Act taking in account the city innovation plans on "Economía naranja" (creative economy)
- + Facilitate social relations in the site for its reintegration into the urban life
- + Set interest in the potential development of the area



Strategy N.3
S3 Adapt

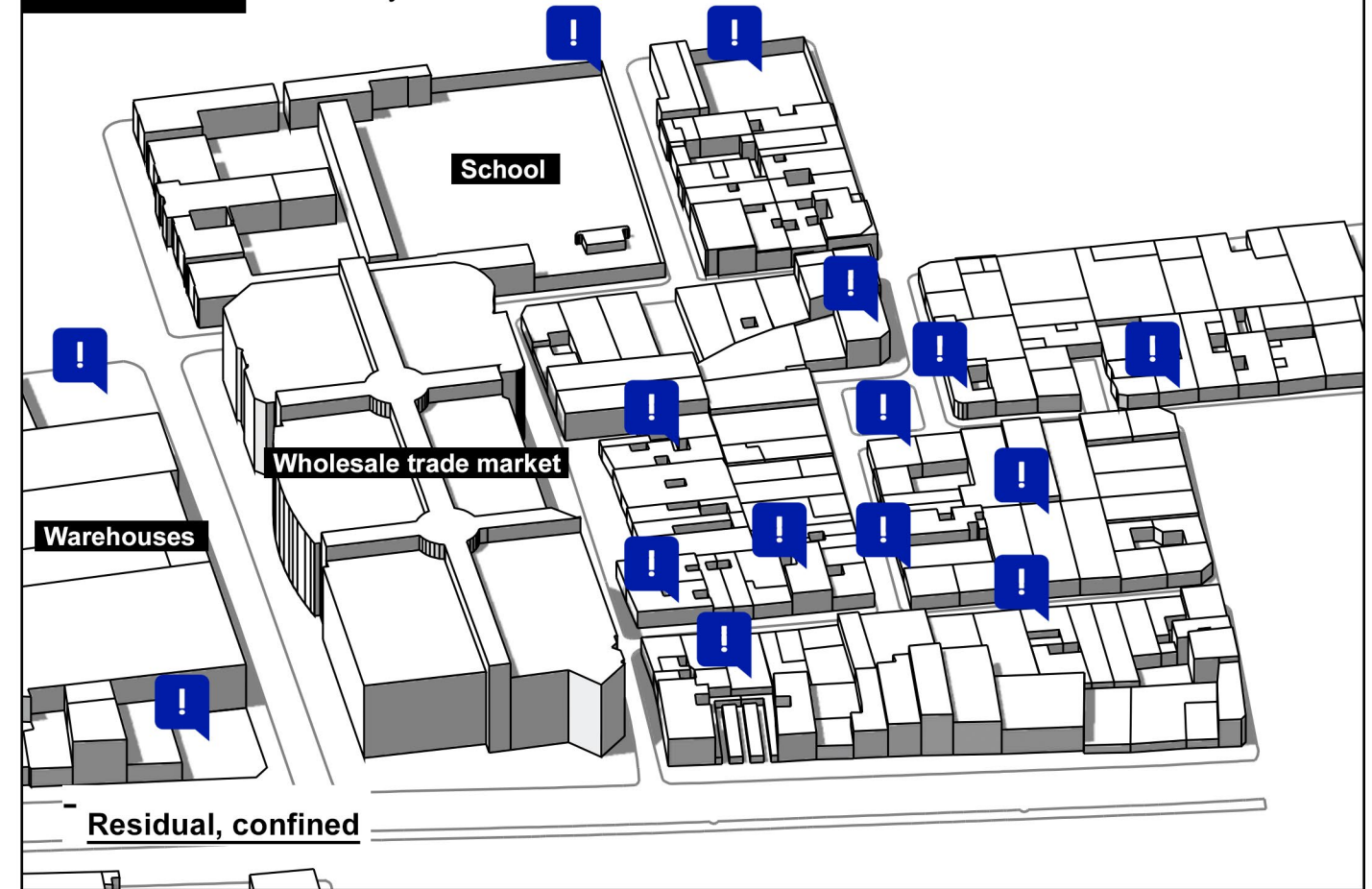
The “ollas” require to improve the public realm to overcome the negative perception of the site as not a very safe, clean or pleasant place to spend time. It is proposed the rearrangement of the operation of architectural pieces in relation with public space, and in addition its hybridization (residential function along with several other uses in the ground floor level).

In these territories of complexity, the intervention considers embracing the marginal practices of the sector integrating them in a comprehensive way to avoid overlooking, segregation and migration of the dynamics. The integration of the architecture where marginal activities are carried out implies the reinterpretation of relationships of the sector and its inhabitants with the rest of the city.

+ Bumping points as buffer zones: the shared character of these places where the community can come together and diverse activities can take place contributes to well-being and diversification.

+ Mix and extend the dynamics.

Cinco Huecos case study



+ Main strategy

Reprogram

- 1 Hybridate existing architectural typologies
- 2 Address parking lots and derelict land
- 3 Warehouses as hybrid devices: storage + commerce

E EDGES

- 4 Mix-use buildings: dwelling + commerce
- 5 Active ground floor ribbons
- 6 Block intersitium intervention
- 7 Hard and soft surfaces (parks, plazas)
- 8 Economic revalorization
- 9 Consolidate activity borders along institutions
- 10 Equip the public space

Add

- 11 Bumping points (open functional public spaces)
- 12 Spines of commerce

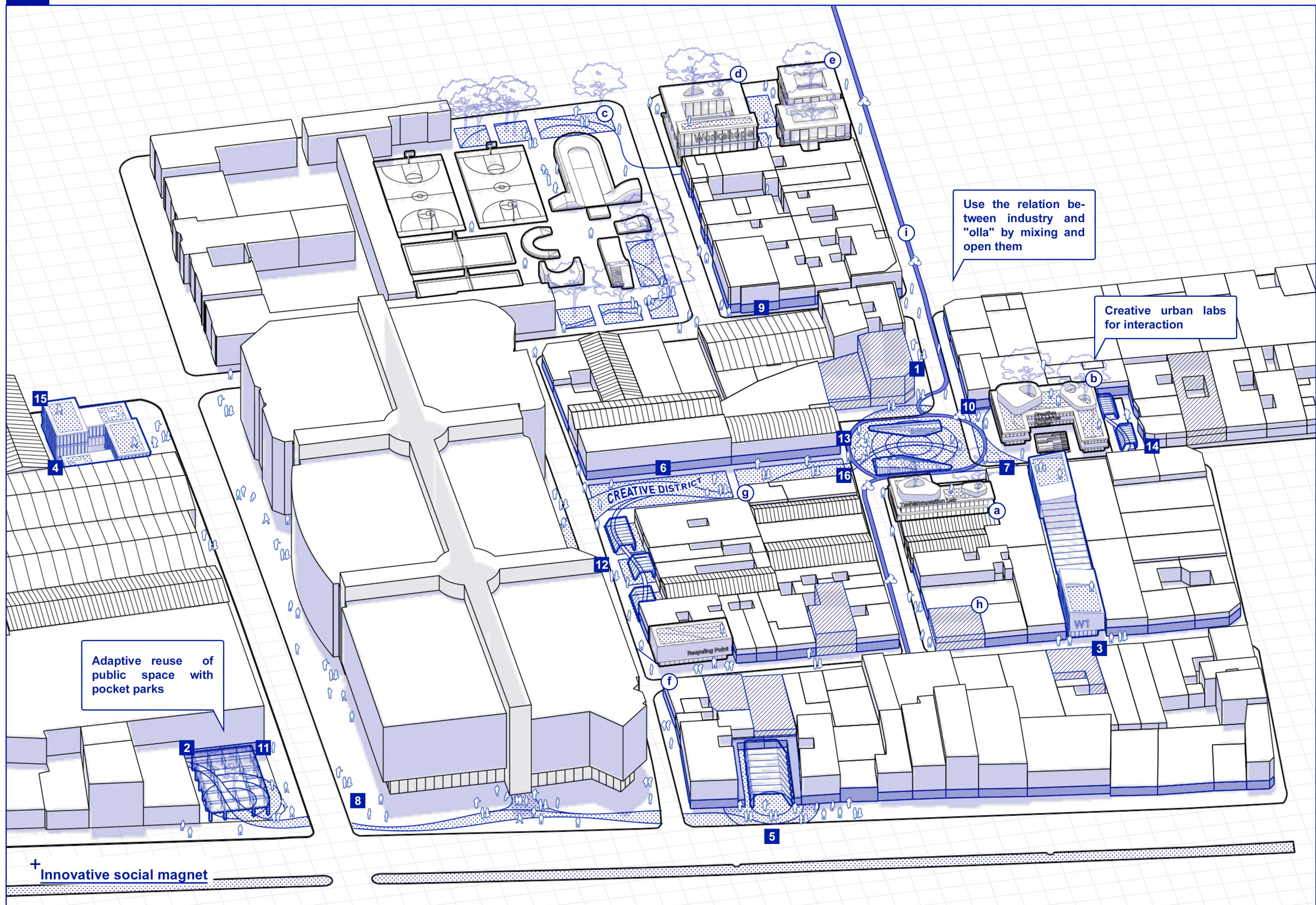
Reconfigure

N NODES

- 13 Neighborhood-scale flexible public scenarios
- 14 Buildings back-facing part activation
- 15 Open and porous block's layout
- 16 Dividing the park and assigning functions to enhance the identity

+ Complementary strategies

- a Technology and innovation lab
- b Creative industries center
- c Sport complex
- d Training and reinsertion workshops
- e Shelters for citizens of the street
- f Recycling hub
- g Delineate the public space
- h Refurbish buildings with no use or deteriorated
- i Integral circulation system

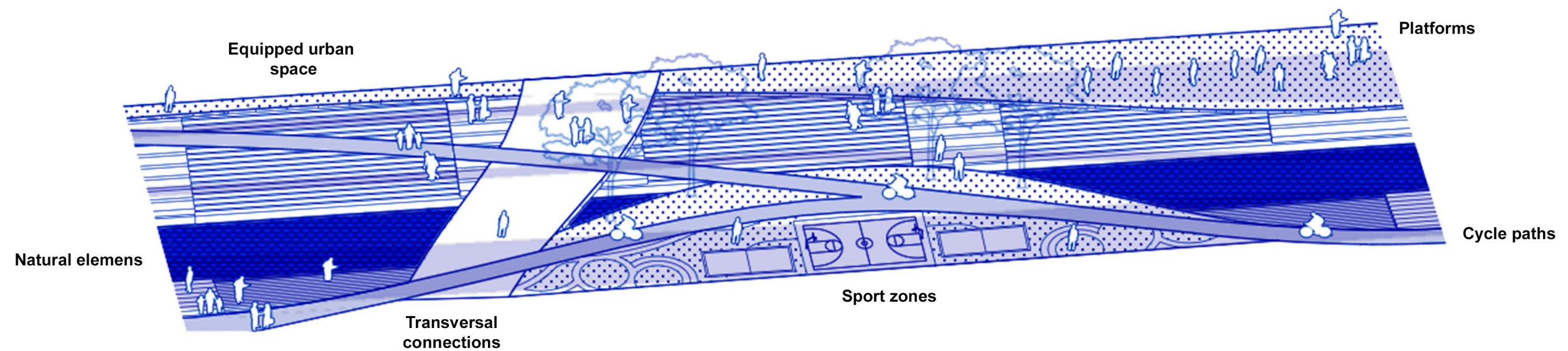


Revived "ollas" impression [3]

"Ollas" spaces' perception is planned to be reshaped with the help of anchor buildings to attract new dynamics and bring cohesion. A lively district for creative development, culture and leisure is proposed as well as the reuse and adaptation of no-man's-land to turn it into active points of the city.



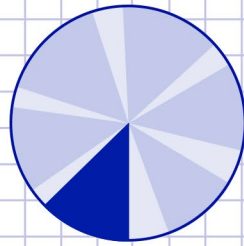
S4 | PERMEATE INFILTRATE



River linear park

14

- + Restore the deteriorated city urban elements "caños" (channeled rivers) undertaken by marginal dynamics.
- + Generate an urban structure that involves the water channel.
- + Infiltrate activities at the edge of the river.
- + **Neuralgic point:** space for exchange and transition.



Strategy N.4
S4 permeate

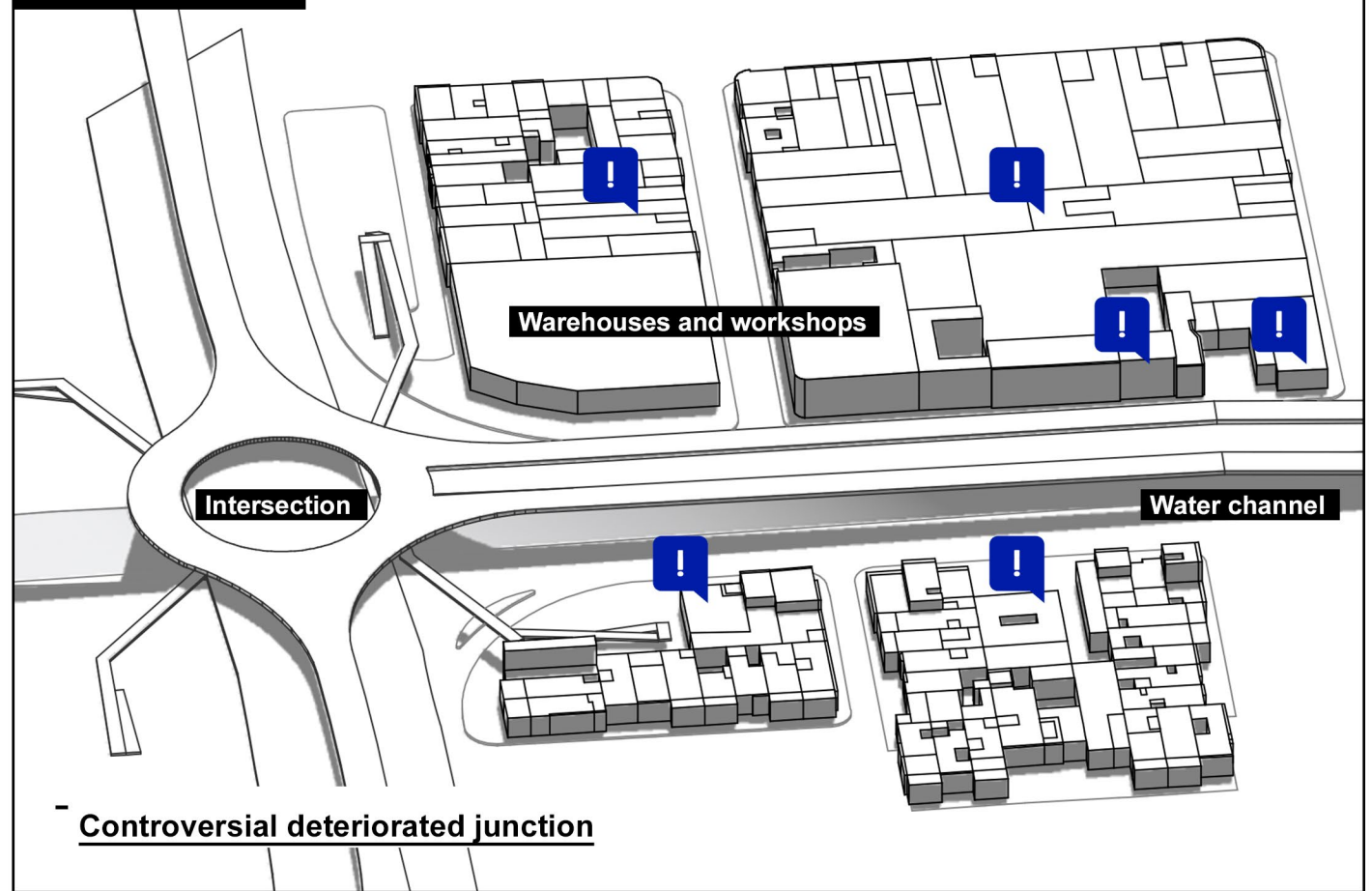
The ongoing logic of segregation is planned to be changed by using the fragmentation related to "ollas" to promote cohesion of the pre-existing and new program. Allowing the dynamics and green system to extend inside the project establishes a public and porous space in which relationships between the different agents take place working with the and activation of edges.

+ Open up to the neighborhood: Tearing down the physical barriers and truncated corridors, enabling connections and sight lines, which makes a safer, active and inviting space.

+ Extend into the green.

+ Activities related to the system as recycling can be used to link the population appropriation and the ecological compound.

Cra. 30 con cl. 6ta case study



+ Main strategy

Infiltrate

- 1 Address sustainability targets
- 2 Natural elements with planned green areas
- 3 Water channel into the urban structure (linear park)

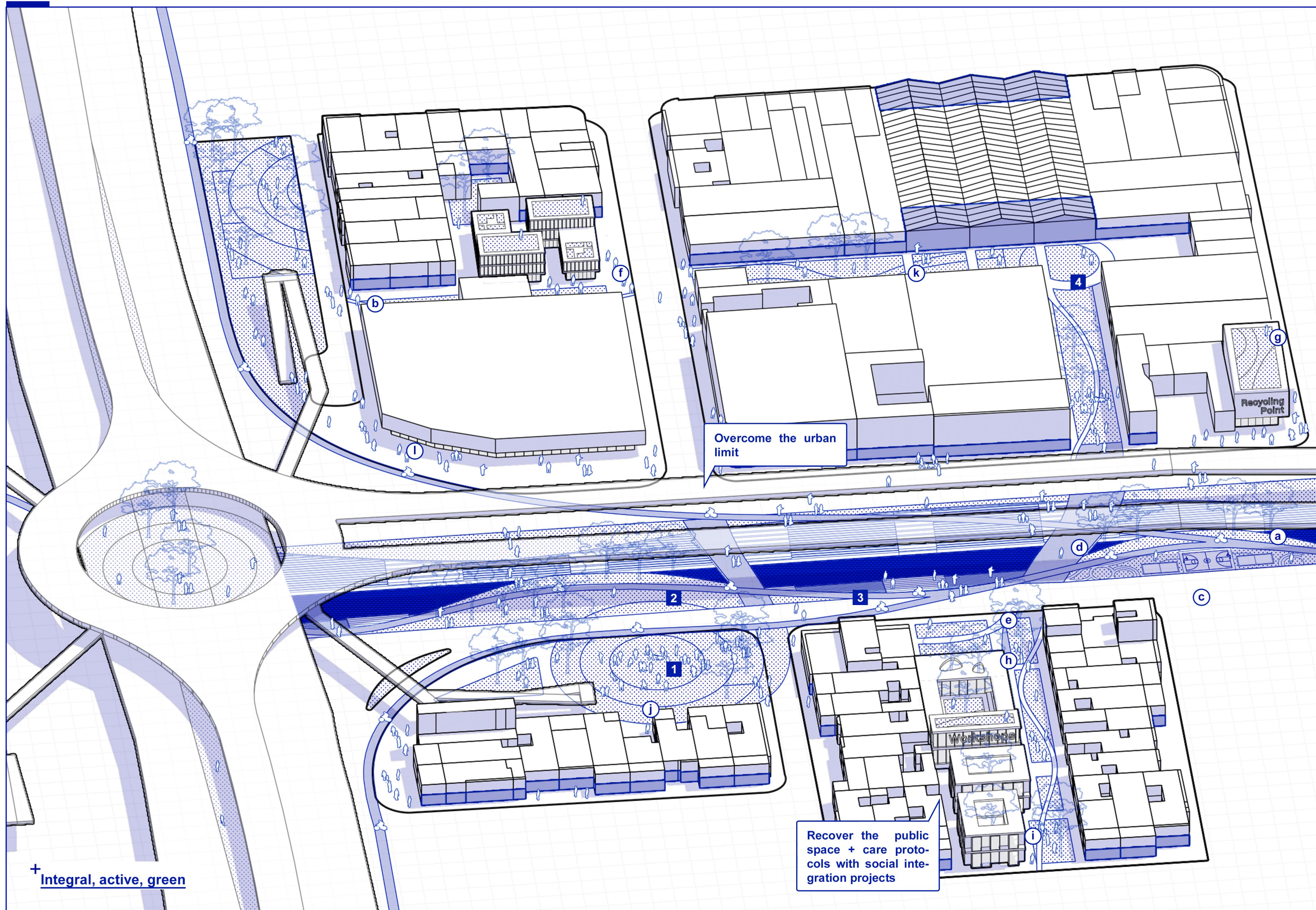
Open

+ Narrow streets on to mobility axis

- 4 Detonate the predominant vehicle commerce/industry activity

+ Complementary strategies

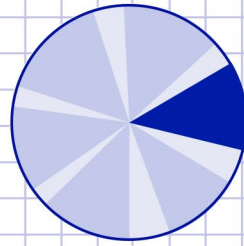
- a Renaturalize and equip the channeled river in decay
- b Buildings back-facing part activation
- c Detonate the activity with sport and recreational areas
- d Transversal connections
- e Crosswalks towards a pedestrian friendly focus
- f Mix-use buildings: dwelling + commerce
- g Recycling hub
- h Training and reinsertion workshops
- i Shelters for citizens of the street
- j Consolidate activity borders
- k Hybridate existing architectural typologies
- l Open the ground floor façade



Revived "ollas" impression [4]

The revived "caño" as a linear park is connected to the new system of green public space and sport and recreational zones; part of the sustainable strategy for attract population, create site identity and infiltrate the green element. Altogether works along a permeable residential layout, social-integration workshops and the mix-of-use in existing buildings towards a dynamic ground floor that buffers the urban elements' edges.



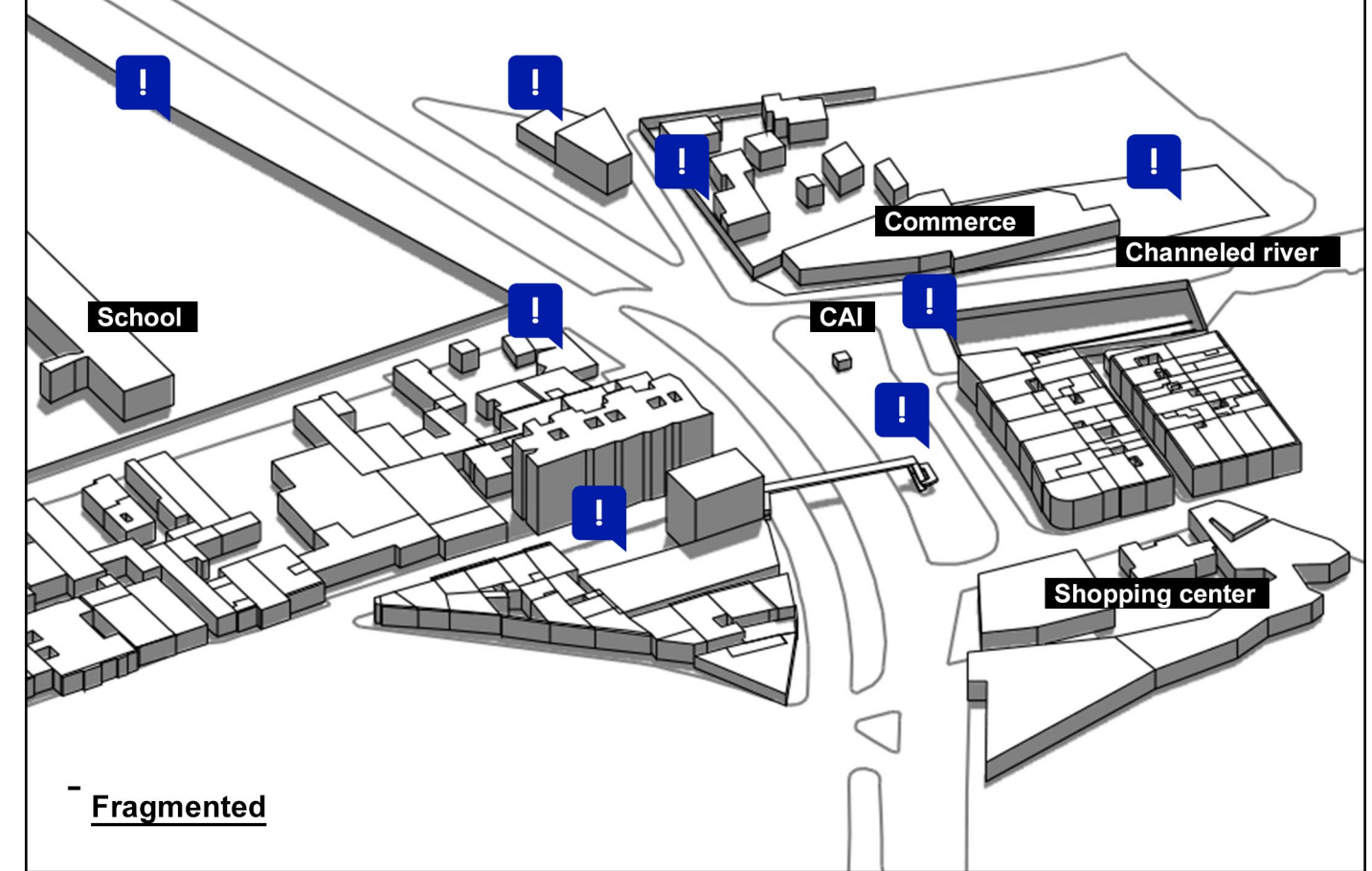


Strategy N.5
S5 Integrate

The lack of appropriation and overlook of the “ollas” are relevant issues to be addressed. It is proposed to reinforce a positive identity with the site that would be immediately recognizable and associated with the place. By taking advantage of the rooted dynamics and the public scene it is possible to create an urban identity guided by social innovation.

In parallel a strategy of stitching the former “olla” with the city aims to reconnect the segregated areas and dynamics involving them in an integral system. Within a compact city where there’s no separation between all the different uses, the streets, parks and open spaces are the chosen elements to bring them together to overcome the urban limits.

San Cristobal Norte case study



+ Main strategy

Reconnect

- 1 Integral circulation system
- 2 Detonate the activity with sport and recreational areas
- 3 Sew the urban fabric with transversal connections

Articulate

- 4 Educational institutions through sport and recreational areas
- 5 Continue the urban fabric
 - + Truncated streets into a permeable mesh
- 6 Enhance the water channel as a neuralgic point
 - + Mobility intersection with the natural element
 - + Dead-end-streets with urban corridors

- 7 Complement the public space with small-scale commerce

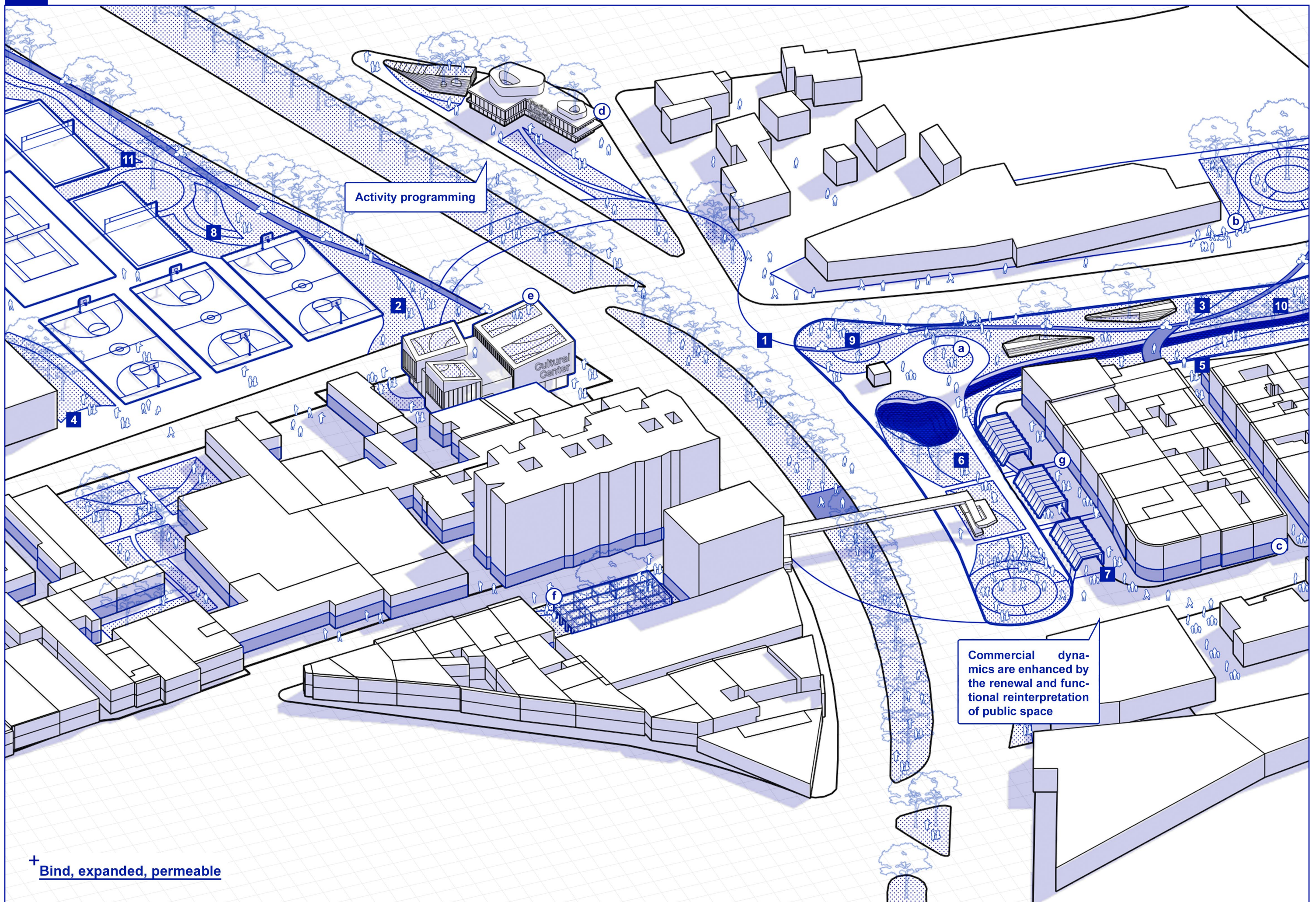
Stitch up

- 8 Bring together the territory using the park as agglutinant
- 9 Link the disperse urban elements
 - + Mobility infrastructure
- 10 Channeled river within the green system
- 11 Crosswalks towards a pedestrian friendly focus

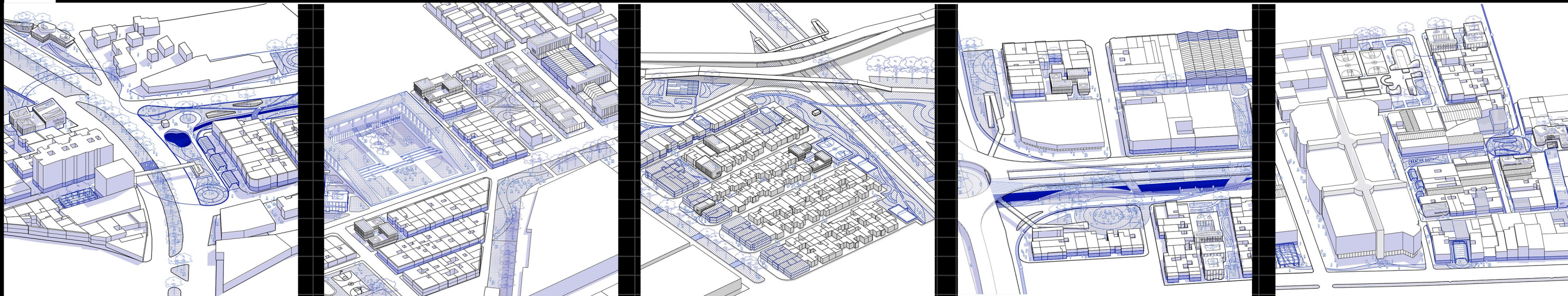
+ Complementary strategies

- a Address sustainability targets
- b Bumping points (open functional public spaces)
- c Mix-use buildings: dwelling + commerce
- d Creative industries center
- e Cultural center
- f Pocket park
- g Consolidate activity borders





+ Bind, expanded, permeable



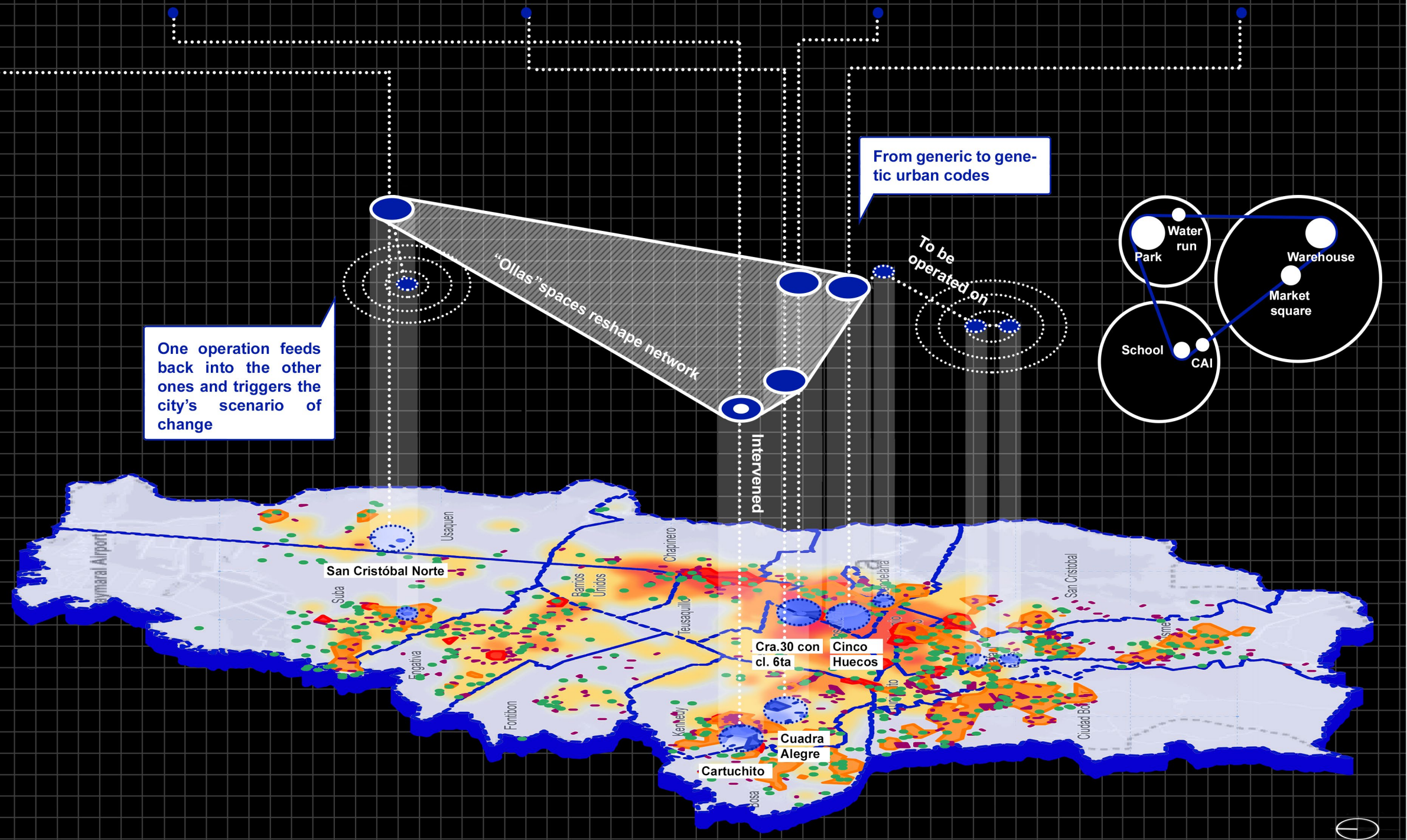
In the current panorama, "ollas" and their surrounding areas stand out as hot spots in Bogotá.

There is a trend towards fragmentation and dispersion of this urban phenomenon into new territories within the city. The zones have gone from being concentrated in the center of Bogotá to the periphery.

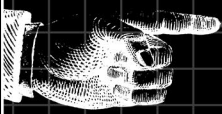
This dynamic has been influenced by the institutional actions taken without overview, the diversification of the activity, and the adaptation of marginalized dynamics.

The above is overlapped with the trend of the main characters, street dwellers, that follows the trajectory of the establishment of recycling warehouses and the atomization of impunity sites.

With the proposed model is possible to consolidate a network under architectural actions to redirectionate the urban mutations of the "ollas".



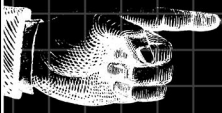
Remarks



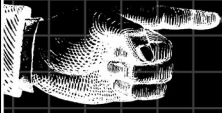
In response, **BY ACTING STRATEGICALLY AT POINTS IN THE SYSTEM**, {as shown in the case studies}, a network of actions is shaped (based on the analysis of the determinants) that can be replicated as a **MODEL IN THE CITY** by using the proposed **URBAN TOOLS**; all in all, to redirect the urban mutations of the "ollas" towards spaces that are perceived in the city with a **integrated, dynamic, sustainable, and revitalized** character.

With this scope, the use of the proposed **CATALOG OF STRATEGIES** seeks, beyond planning the possible suitable interventions, to serve as a tool and support material in which some guidelines are established for the restructuring of "olla" spaces and outline a methodology for the city adaptation model.

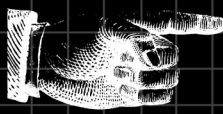
Key points



Break down the overlapping of deteriorated areas and marginal spaces with an **OPEN AND DYNAMIC** architecture scheme based on **PUBLIC SPACE AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS**.



Take advantage of the common space features of storage and informal recycling to promote innovation of activities and inclusion of the diverse population through different architectural pieces.



Overcome the notions that "ollas" generate:

Fear

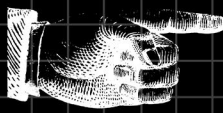
Program territories with identity to create appropriation.

Unsafety

Adapt the architecture towards an open layout to be integrated with the rest of the city.

Deterioration

Revitalize the city shared urban elements like parks, plazas and "caños" (channeled rivers).



Deteriorated buildings are refurbished, and adaptive reuse takes care of its new possibilities {innovation and creativity approach}. But what about the public space? **PUNCTUAL INTERVENTIONS** (infills and selective cuts) **WITH EXPERIMENTAL SOLUTIONS** to bring cohesion.



Focus on the public realm with its specific social needs {vulnerable population} to respond with a **holistic way**, along with spatial and institutional scopes, by enhancing the public space and providing social-integration-focused architectural projects.



Bogotá's "ollas" spaces state is a clear indicator of how the city logic has been working. With the ongoing decline in these vulnerable zones, the disruption in the urban processes beyond than show deterioration (spatially and socially), could reach to define a guideline for the evolution of a broken city.

Is it possible to reshape the course of the "ollas"? The effects of marginalization and degradation in these spaces are evident, and so, the urban and social cohesion is missing aswell.

The proposal presented above could be the answer for the necessary urban processes of transformation and adaptation, providing an integral approach by studying the multiple interactions of the factors that characterize the system in the areas of complexity and approaching a connected and lively urban model.



Urban mutations

ARCHITECTURE CAN BE
A POWERFUL STRATEGY
OF SOCIAL INCLUSION
AND VINDICATION
OF URBAN SPACES AND ACTORS
SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDED FROM
THE EXCERSISE OF CITIZENSHIP

FROM URBAN DECAY
TO THE REVITALIZATION OF AREAS
OF COMPLEXITY IN THE CITY OF
BOGOTÁ

i.114

"Reborn to rise".

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Appendices

