

THE MARKETPLACE OF USAQUÉN

The marketplaces are unique and necessary spaces in our cities. They are the public facilities in charge of supplying the cities with food and products that are produced internally, and which are cultivated by the peasants who live there. Many economies in some countries directly depend on a large part of their agricultural production. Either for export but also for the distribution and sale to all its inhabitants. The production and type of food found in a country marks an identity in it, since these are derived from the local gastronomy of a country and the conservation of its local production. To publicize and acquire these foods in urban areas of a country, the main intermediaries are the marketplaces. That is why they are so important in cities. The impact they generate in urban life is part of the dynamics of daily functioning in cities, as one of the main communication facilities between rural areas and urban areas of a country. In the city of Bogotá, Colombia, there are 64 marketplaces, where only 19 of these are public and maintained and managed by a state entity. Nowadays there is a problem in Bogotá with marketplaces. In a few years there may be the possibility that these spaces are extinguished due to the decrease of the frequency by their inhabitants, and the competition imposed by the large supermarket chains. Apart of these two phenomena just mentioned, the problems are attached to various historical events, conceptions, and social and cultural changes that the city and its inhabitants have had since its beginnings. The practice of going to the marketplaces was declared by the Colombian state in the cities as an intangible cultural heritage activity. The extinction of these spaces would endanger the disappearance of a part of the cultural identity of Colombians. Apart from being the few spaces in the city where there is an interaction of all social classes, it is also the carrier of the local food of the country and therefore carries part of the gastronomic heritage, and of it depends the basic family basket of the citizens. This directly links the existing economy between the countryside and the city, clearly affecting peasants in rural areas, and low-income inhabitants in cities. Seeing this problem, my intention with this thesis is to reach a solution through an architectural proposal that aims to recover the intangible cultural heritage of the marketplaces.



NOLLI

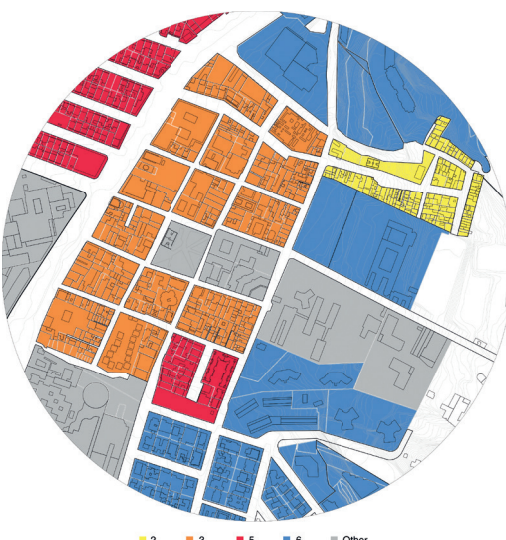
With an urban-architectural design of a new conception of a marketplace located in a neighborhood at the north of Bogotá called Usaqué, the objective is to create an urban detonator that transforms the dynamics of this sector changing the mentality of its citizens about the conception they have about marketplaces; generate social sustainability in terms of the fight against social segregation that the city suffers today; generate economic sustainability by competing directly with the large supermarket chains directly supporting the peasant's economy; and finally creating an architectural sustainability in terms of the design of the building with the approach of rainwater harvesting, energy savings with the use of solar panels and the treatment of waste to serve as arable organic matter.



BUILD AND NOT BUILD



SOCIOECONOMIC STRATA



STREETS



HEIGHTS



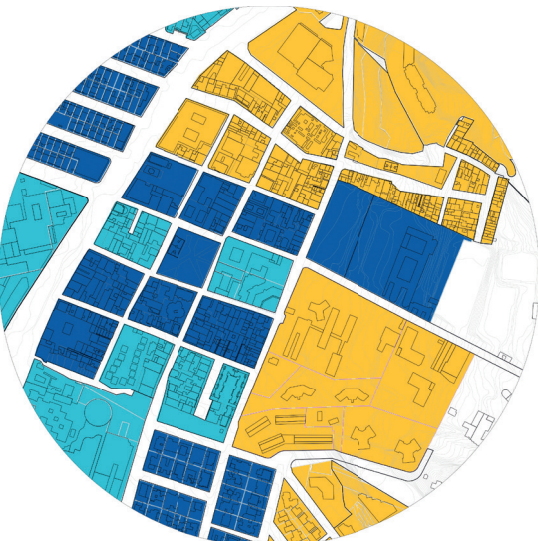
USES



PUBLIC FACILITIES



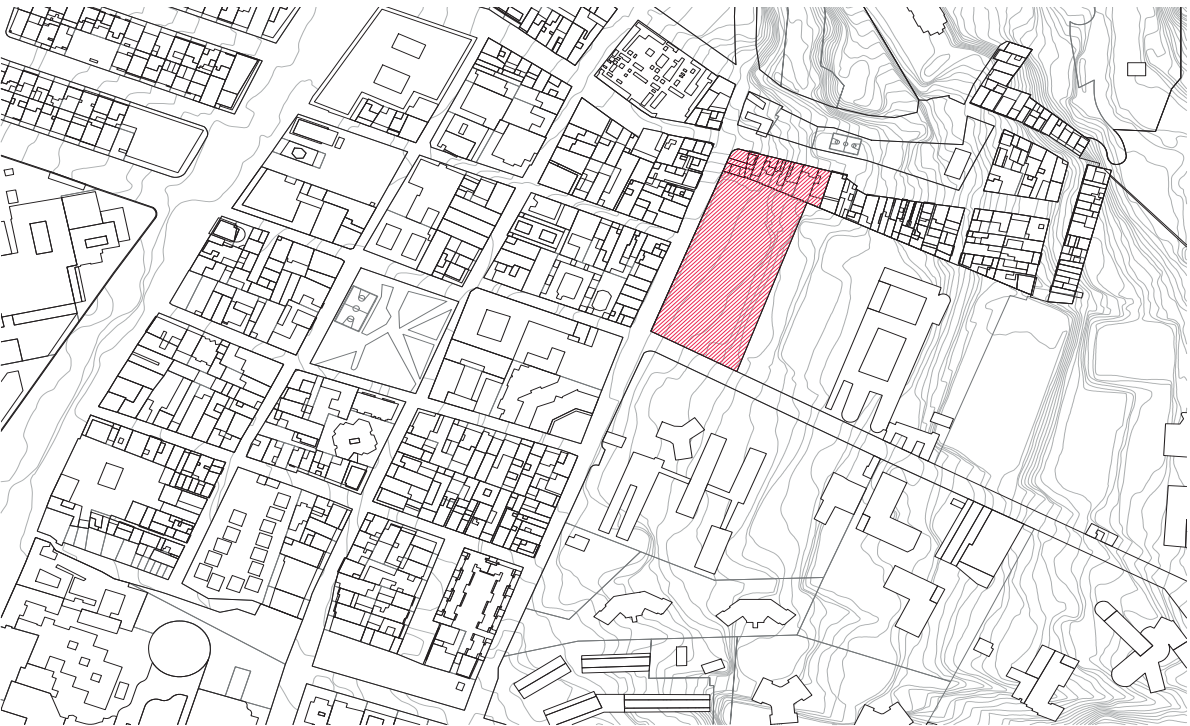
MORPHOLOGY



PUBLIC SPACE



PLOT OF INTERVENTION



492.7 ha
12.9%

Area and % of the Total
Area of the Locality (2011)

75
18

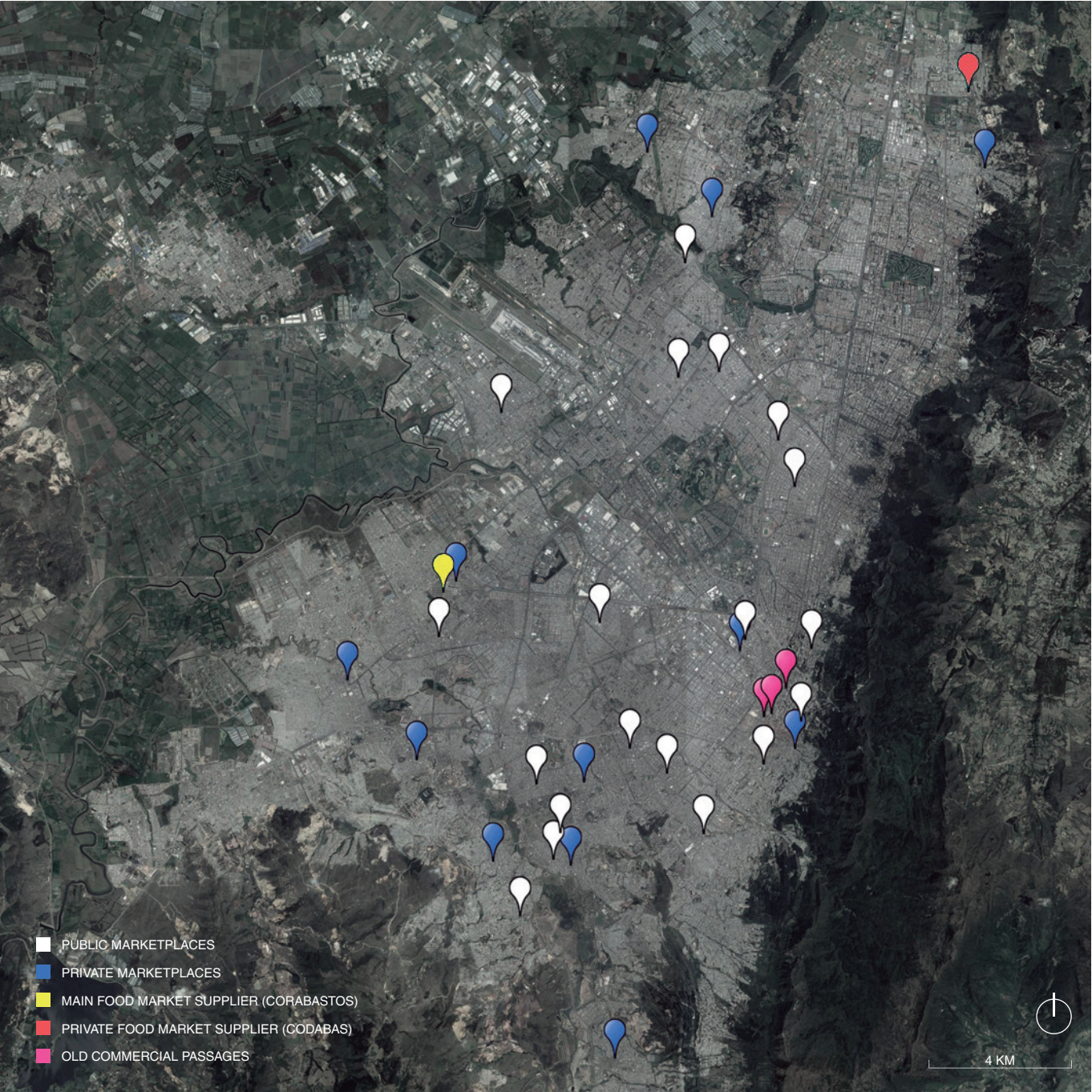
Public Facilities & Public Facilities
per 1000 Inhabitants (2011)

42.519

Urban Population (2011)

49

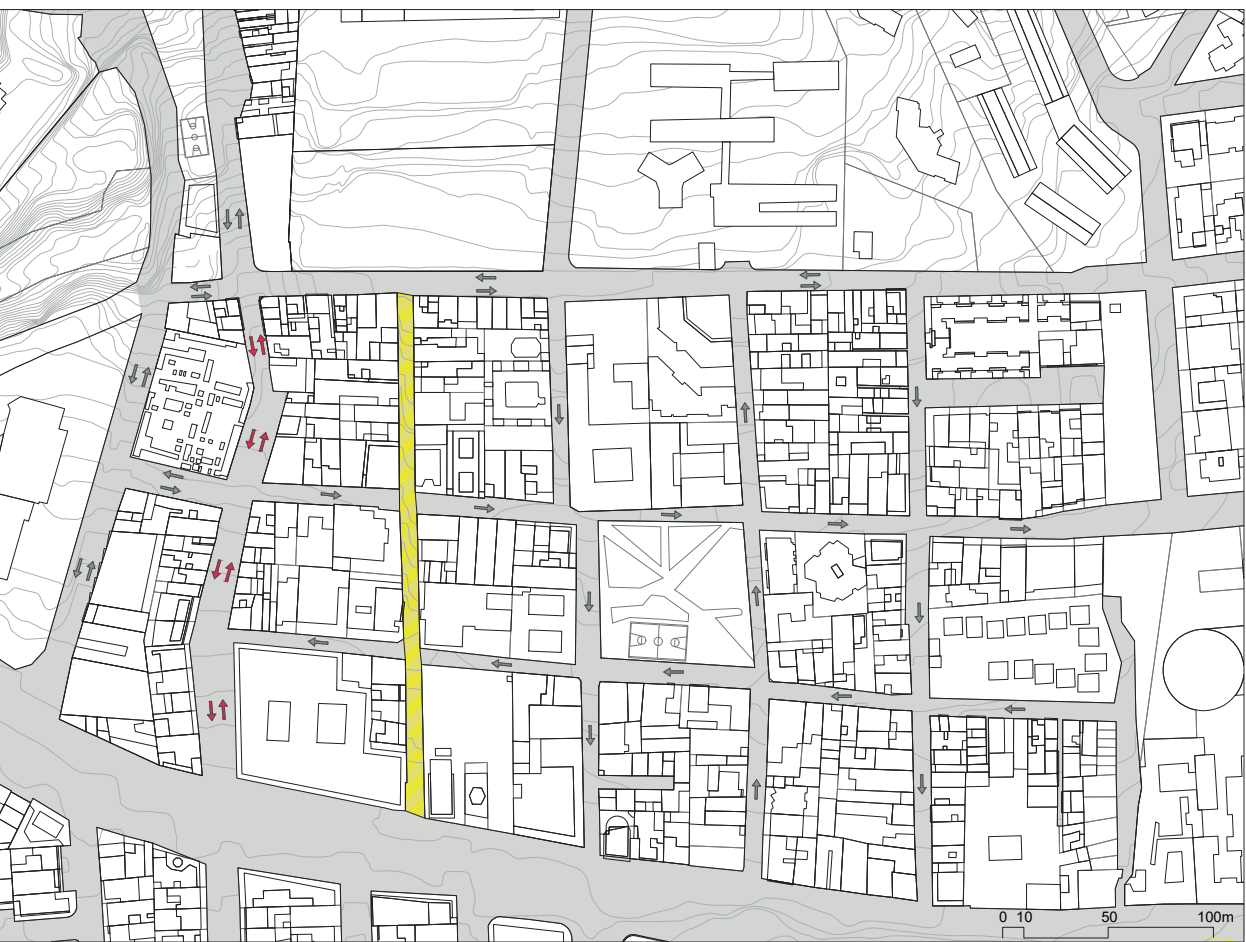
Assets of Cultural Interest (2011)



STREETS DIRECTION



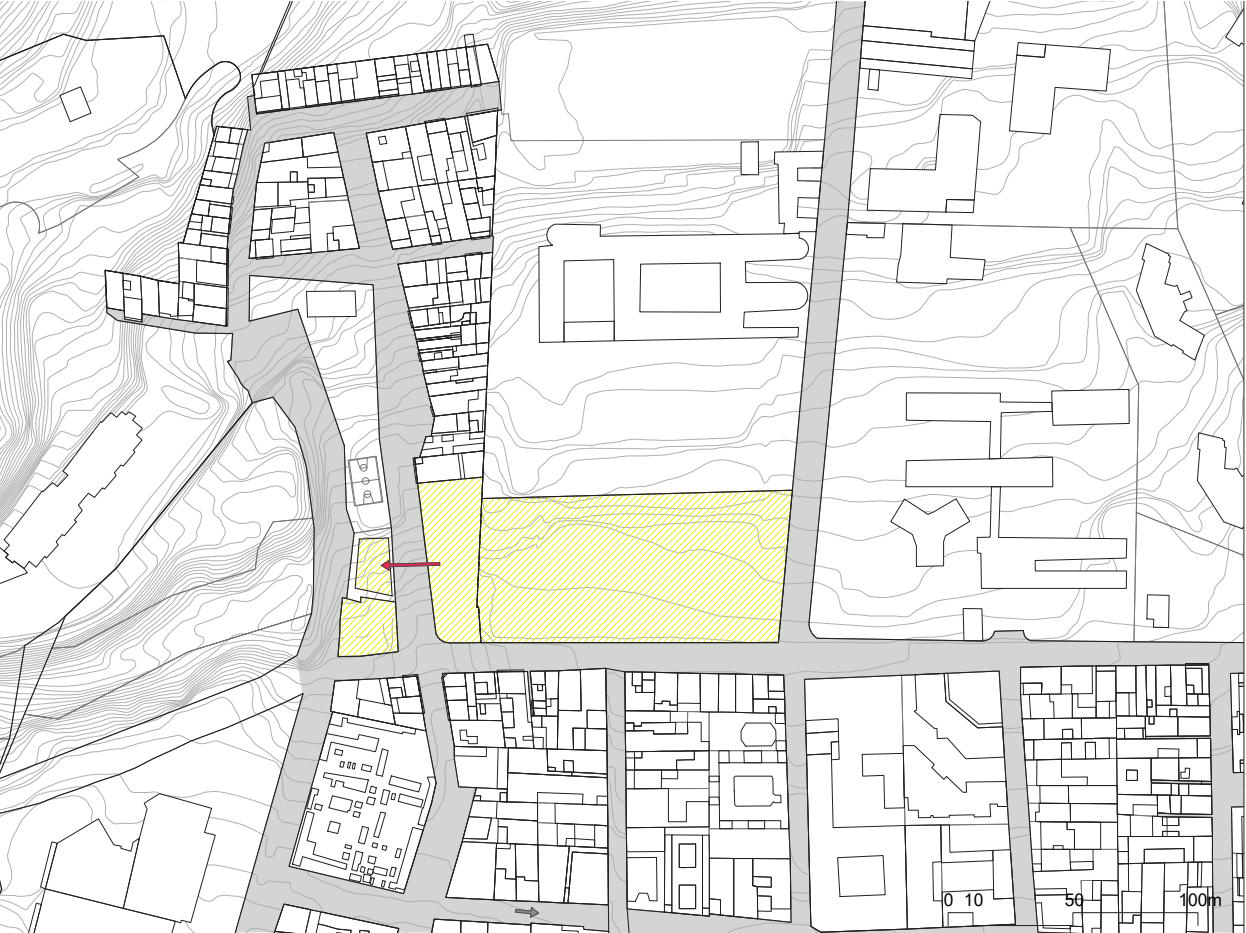
PEDESTRIAN STREET INTERVENTION



PLOTS TO DEMOLISH



AREA OF INTERVENTION & TRANSFER OF USES



A1

THE RESCUE OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE MARKETPLACES IN BOGOTÁ:

The Marketplace of Usaqué as a Reactivator of a Cultural Practice and as an Urban Detonator

CAMILO FUENTES TAPIAS

Thesis presented to apply for the master's degree in ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DESIGN



POLITECNICO DI TORINO

DIRECTOR:

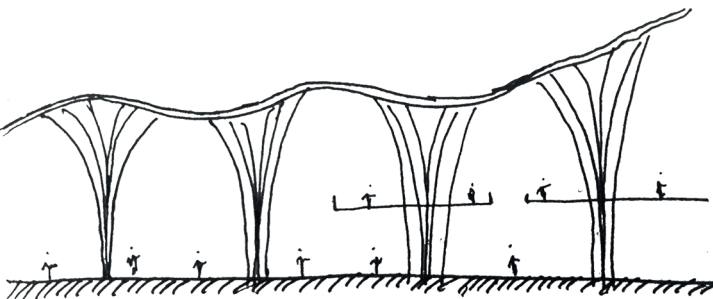
PAOLO MELLANO

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

MASTER DEGREE IN ARCHITECTURE FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

TURIN ITALY

FEBRUARY. 2018

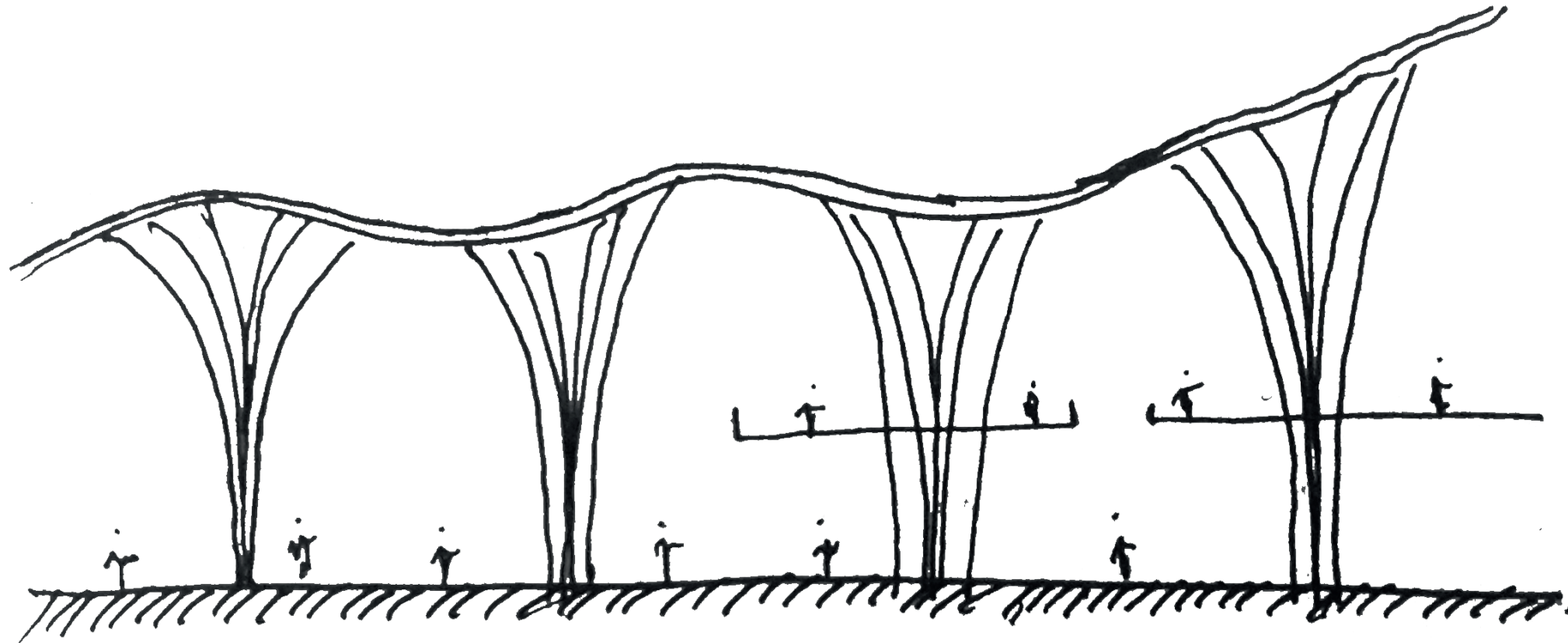
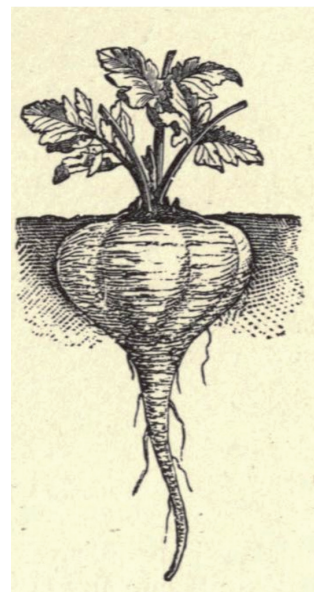


CONCEPT

Usaquén is crossed by the Cerros Orientales, which cross the entire city in the eastern part. The impressiveness they have over the city makes them mark an identity of Bogotá. In this specific area, the streets with west-east direction show pieces of their silhouette and mark the view of the pedestrians that go up the streets of Usaquén.

On the other hand, being the use of my building a marketplace, I focus on the main use of the market that is the sale of goods and services. In general, in the marketplaces, the sale of fruits and vegetables prevails. I wanted to emphasize on physically understanding vegetables and I came to the conclusion that they are foods that need their roots is the essence of their living.

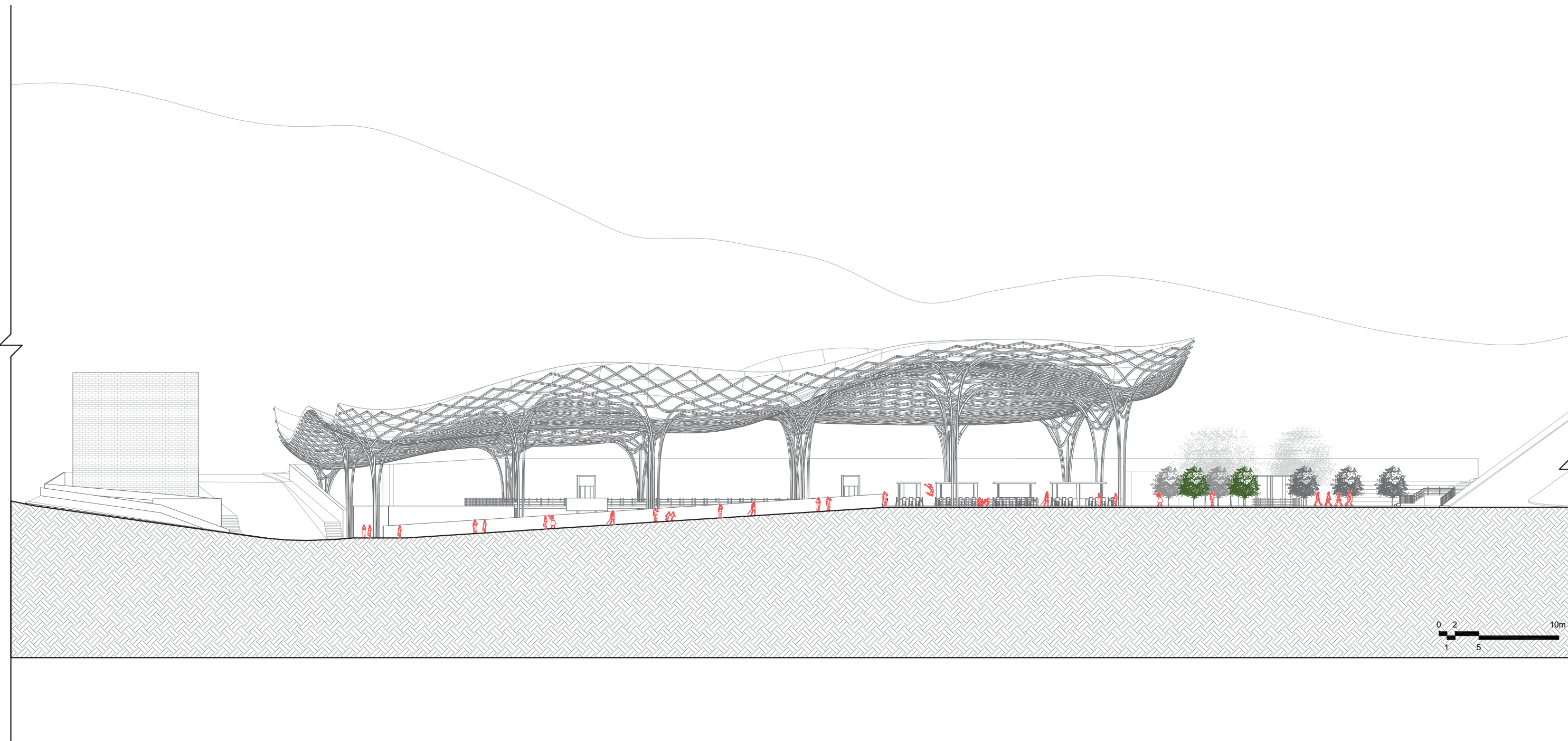
Putting together these two phenomena that occur one in the use of my building and the other in the place where I am located, I thought to mark with greater clarity that silhouette of the hills, transferring it to the shape of the roof that I will use as an aesthetic-architectural element of the market. The roof would be sustained by a series of roots that grow from it and reach the foundations, generating as a concept the reason for the total form of my shed. And as it has been seen in the examples of previous marketplaces, they are mainly big sheds that are characterized as the main element of a market in general, and that leave a large free surface to be able to put the stalls.



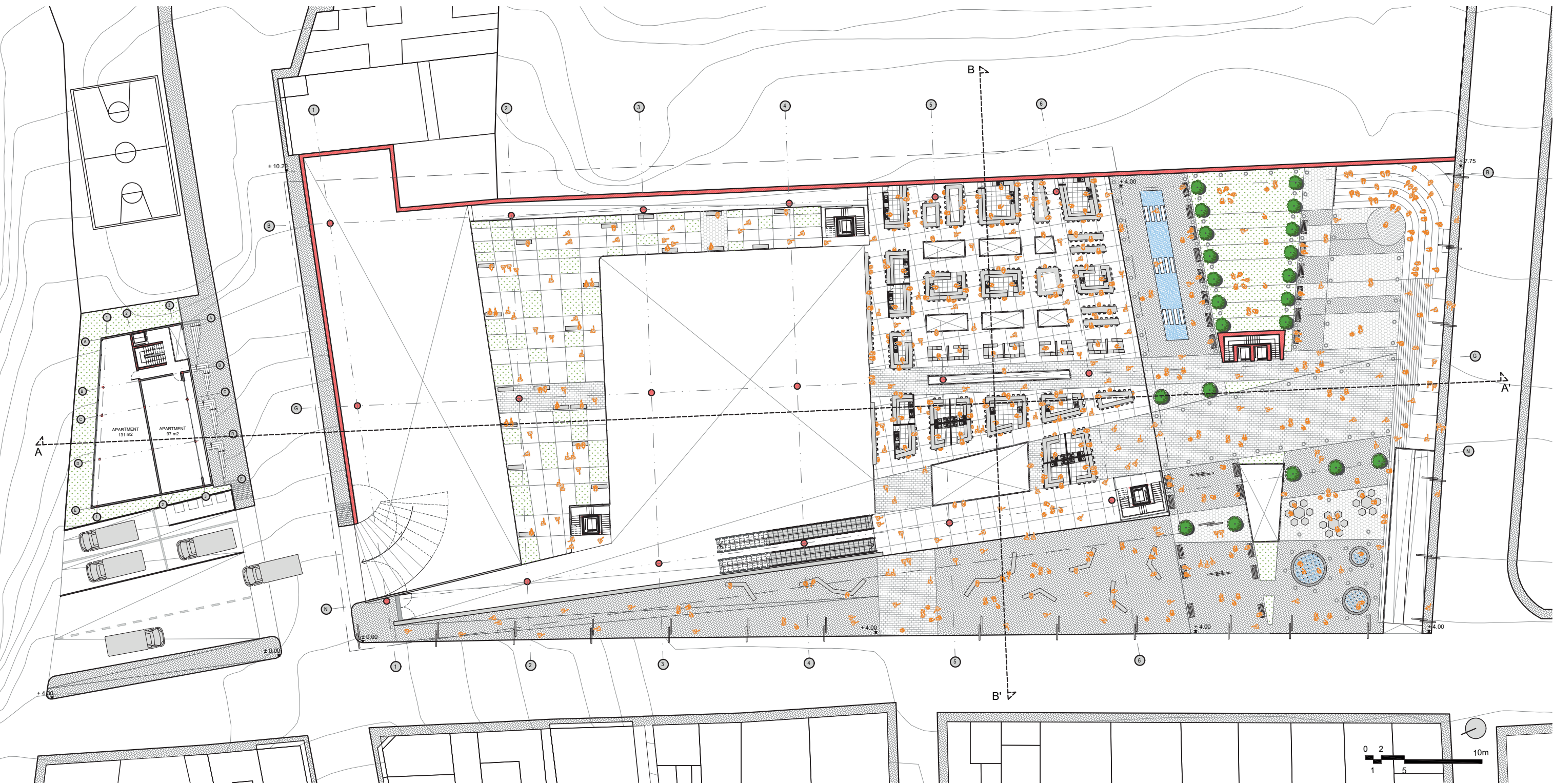
PLAN FIRST FLOOR ESC: 1/500



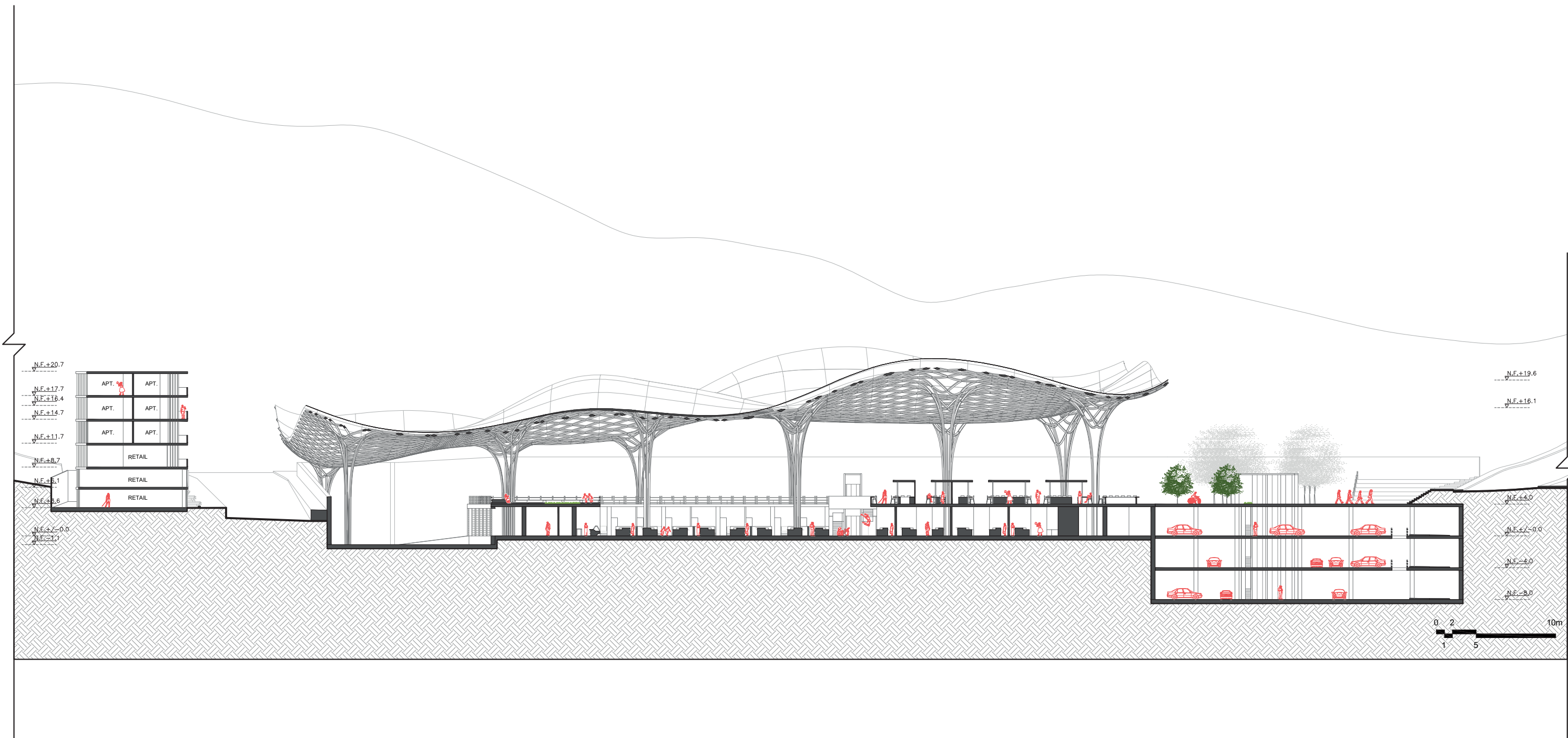
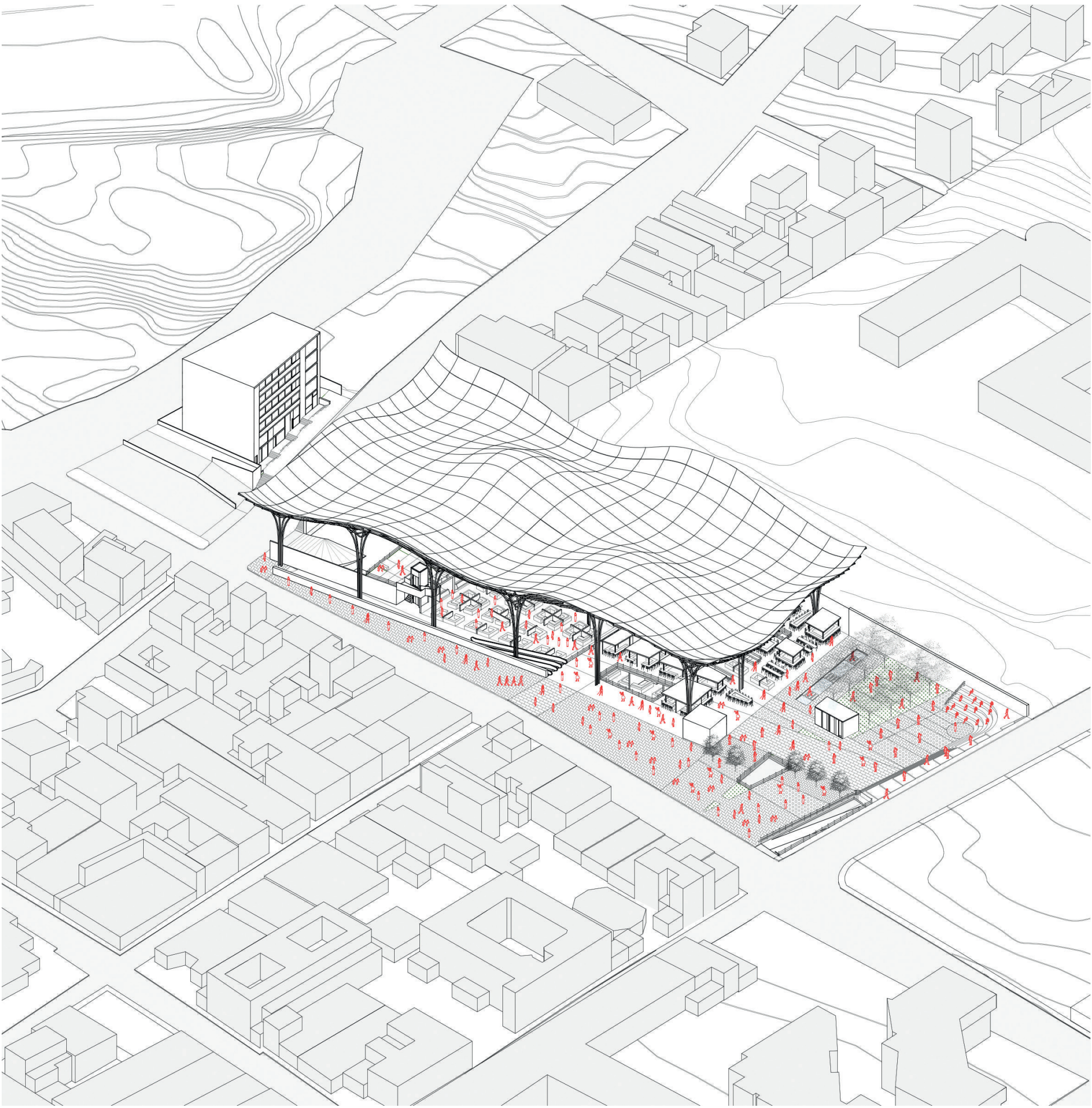
WEST FACADE ESC: 1/500



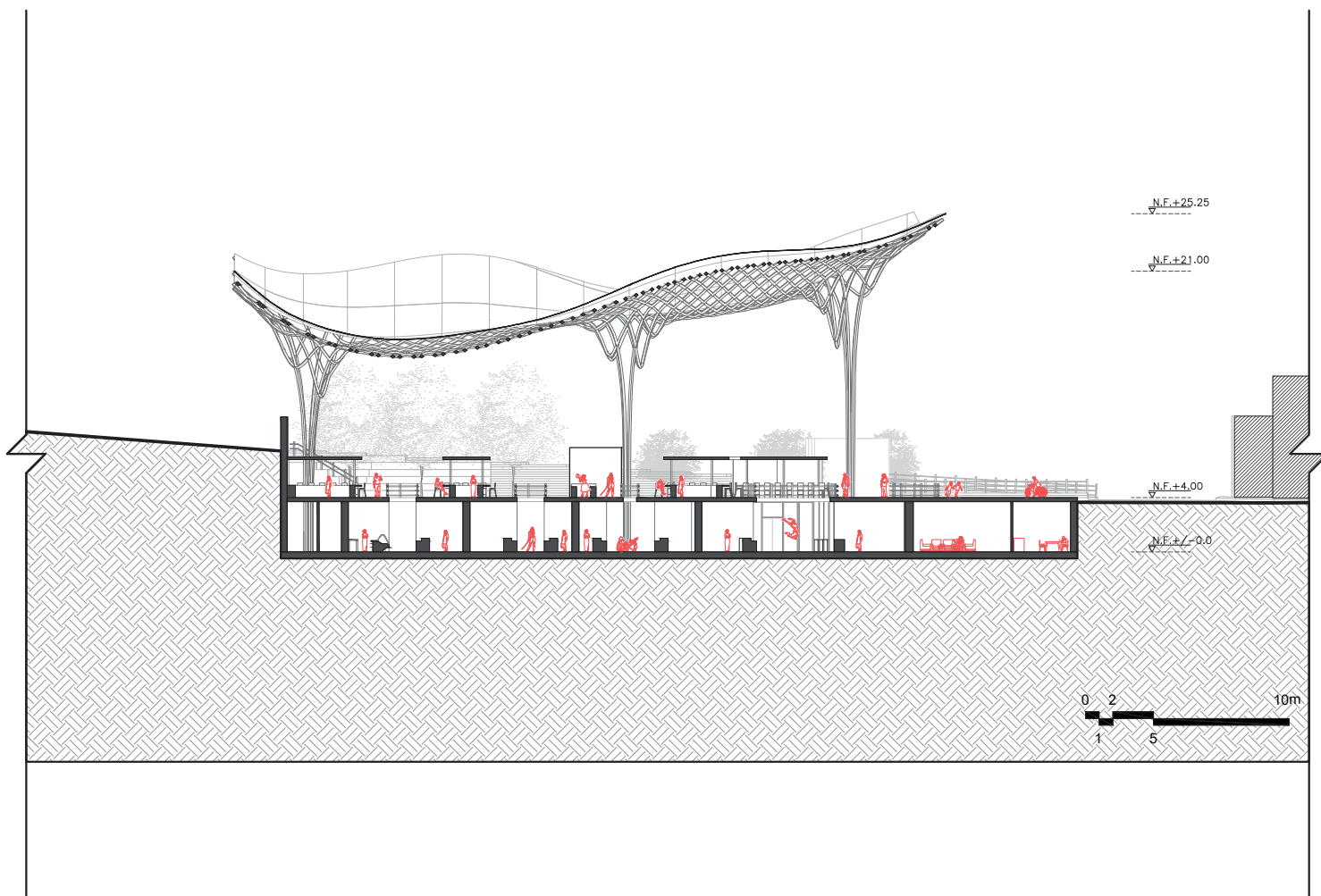
PLAN SECOND FLOOR ESC: 1/500



AXONOMETRY



SECTION A-A' ESC: 1/500



SECTION B-B' ESC: 1/500

The project aims to highlight the mountains that are in his back or the eastern part. Following this concept, the cover becomes the principal element of the whole project, acting like the element that connect all the activities that happen in the marketplace. Also the playing with the terrain and the creation of different levels permits that spacially speaking, the individuals can create a direct relationship with the building and feel part of it. Creating the second level that connects with the public space and that has a constant look or sight to the sales part of the marketplace, let the whole project integrate and act as a single project, and not as different elements standing in the same place but no creating a dialogue between them. By the other hand, apart of being a parking lot its actual use, there are some other activities that occur in the same space on Sundays. The Flea Market. Designning this building doesn't means that this activity would end or be replaced for the marketplace. The contrary, it grab it and gave it the opportunity to be better. The same instalations of the marketplace, act as flexible spaces that can be occupied and disoccupied in a same day. Letting that other types of uses of sales can be handle in the market. That's why the marketplace will act as and improvement for this specific market, that is the Flea Market.

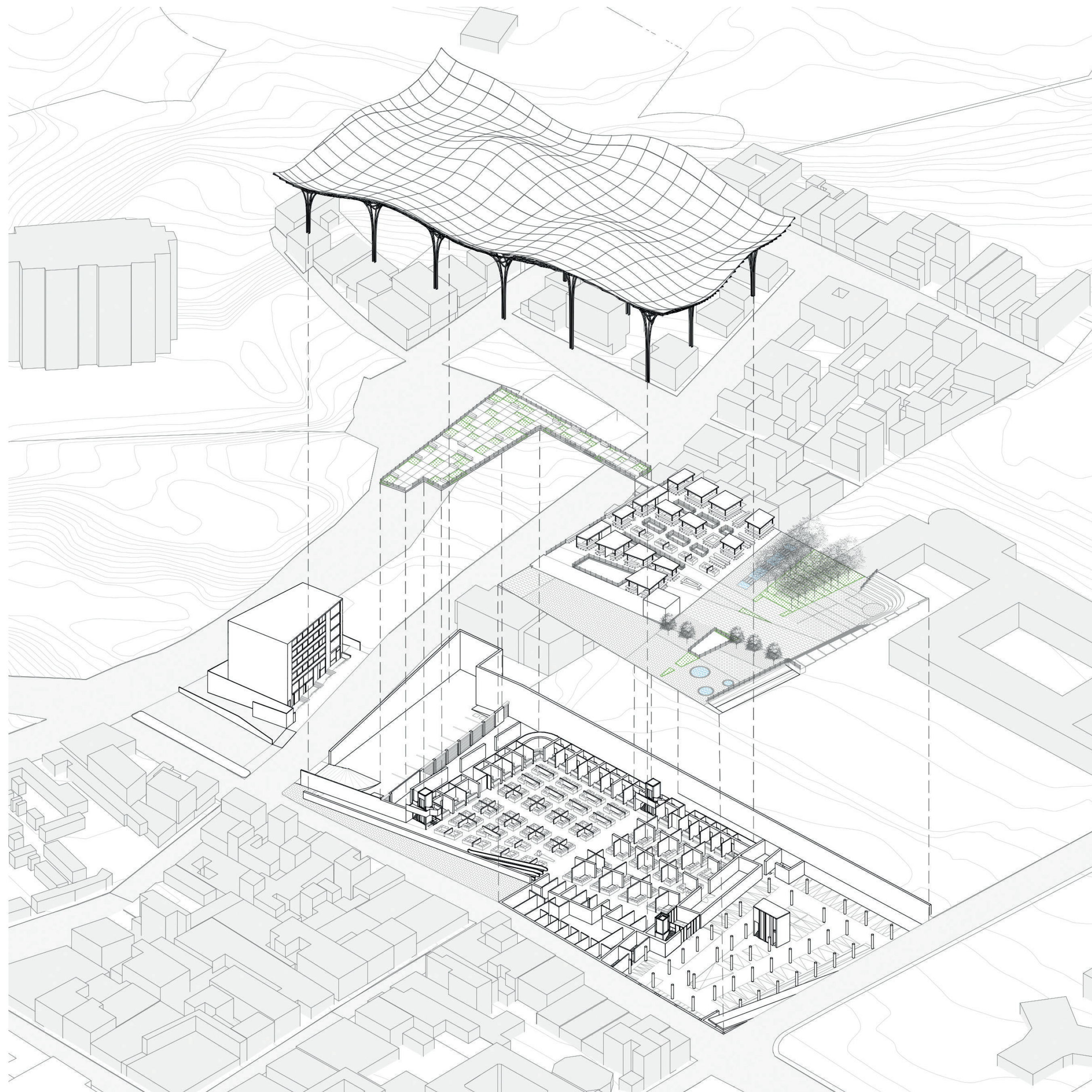
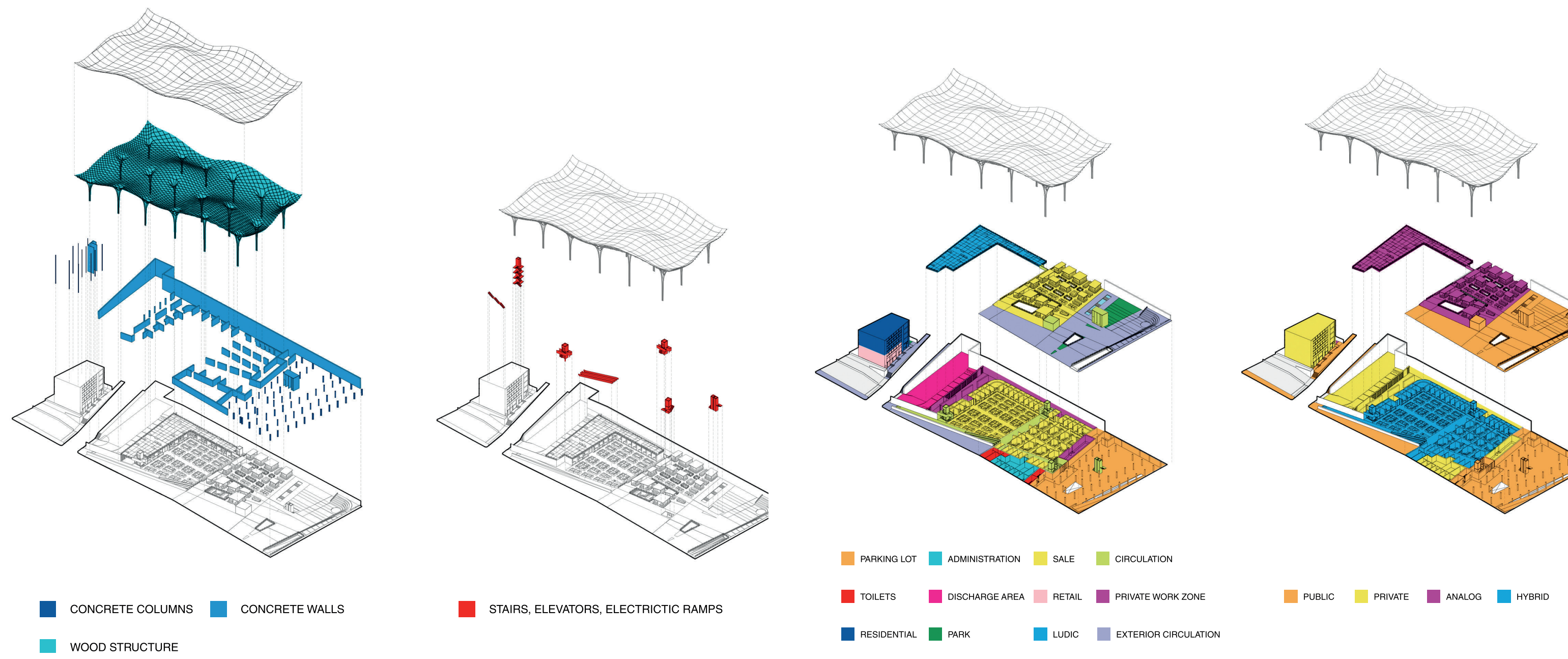
STRUCTURE
DIAGRAM

CIRCULATION
DIAGRAM

PROGRAM
DIAGRAM

SPACE DIVISION
DIAGRAM

EXPLODED AXONOMETRY



A4

THE RESCUE OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE MARKETPLACES IN BOGOTÁ:
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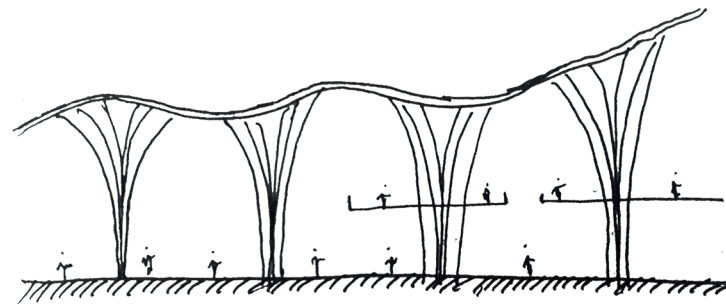
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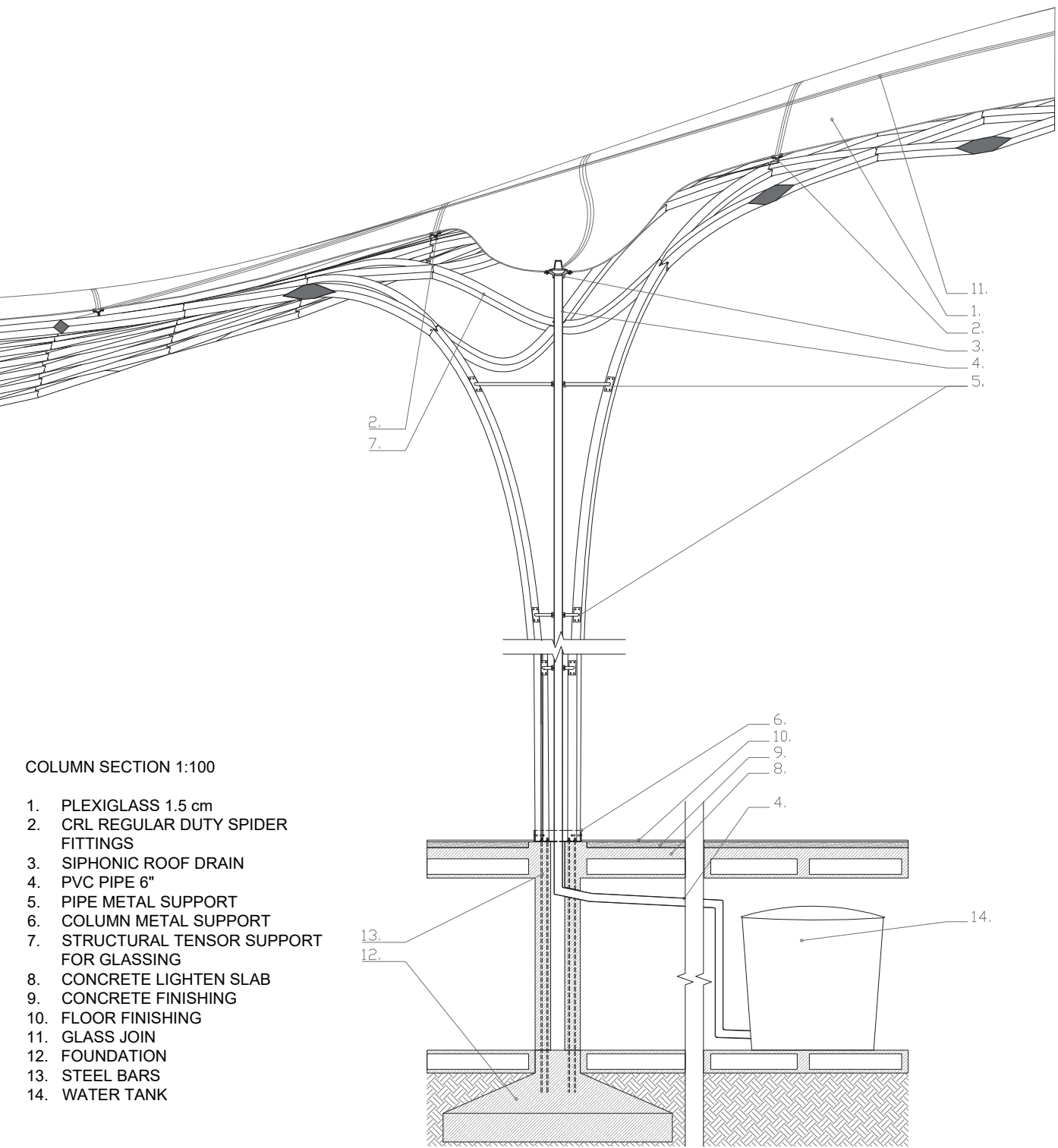


CONCLUSION

With this architectural solution for Usaquén it's easy to notice the change in dynamics generated by this design and the attractiveness of its spatiality, materiality and connection between the public space and the private space that people can live and perceive. However, to think that this emphasis of solution to the problem to rescuetheintangibleculturalheritageofthemarketplaces in Bogota, is a case among several that is viable and feasible to be able to cover it and give an immediate solution with an architectural project. In the hypothetical case that this marketplace is built, and that it will generate a boom in the change of urban dynamics of this sector in a positive way, at the same time it can generate some controversy. For example, the most notorious question would be: Why designing and constructing a building of this quality for privileged people and not for the neediest? The answer to this controversy determines that the general objective was to study the upper classes and not the lower classes. Because the upper classes are mostly those that hierarchize the generation of this problem. Once this project achieves its objective of changing the mentality of the people, not only would change this type

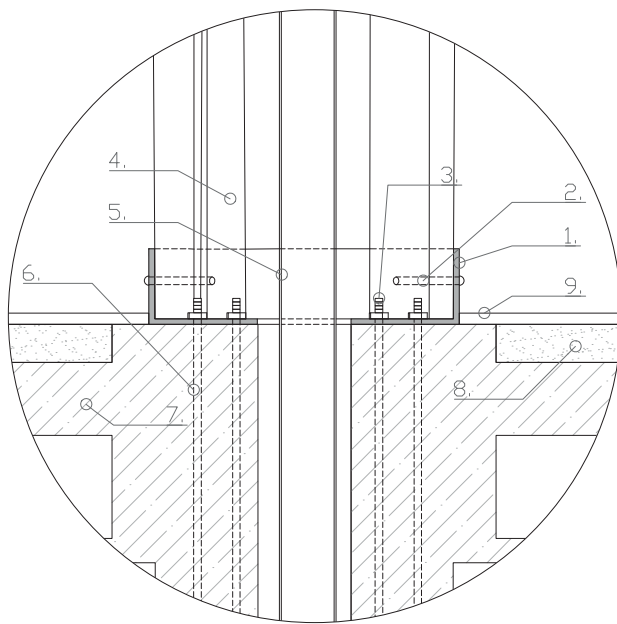
of people, but also to the people who used to frequent the marketplaces. Making them see that the spatial conditions in which they have become accustomed of the marketplaces have become a common thing that they not even lend much significance. However, this project awakens in them a new experience and way of living the marketplace. That is why it is normal that the protests happen, claiming against the state for having made a marketplace in this sector and not in a popular one. It is necessary that this controversy arise to take this project as a reference and spread it through Bogotá, whether it is building new marketplaces in an equitable manner in the city, or restoring the old markets in a considerable way. With this new mentality imposed to people, would change radically in front of the marketplaces and for them they would no longer see this space as a place that is not pleasant to go, but quite the opposite. Retake a forgotten practice to create social awareness of why there are uses of buildings that should not be neglected and that could have a very great potential for people, is a duty of the architects, instead of satisfying the needs of some few.

RAIN WATER COLLECTION DETAIL
ESC: 1/100



RAIN WATER COLLECTION
DETAIL ESC: 1/20

DETAIL COLLECTION OF RAIN WATER
ESC: 1/20

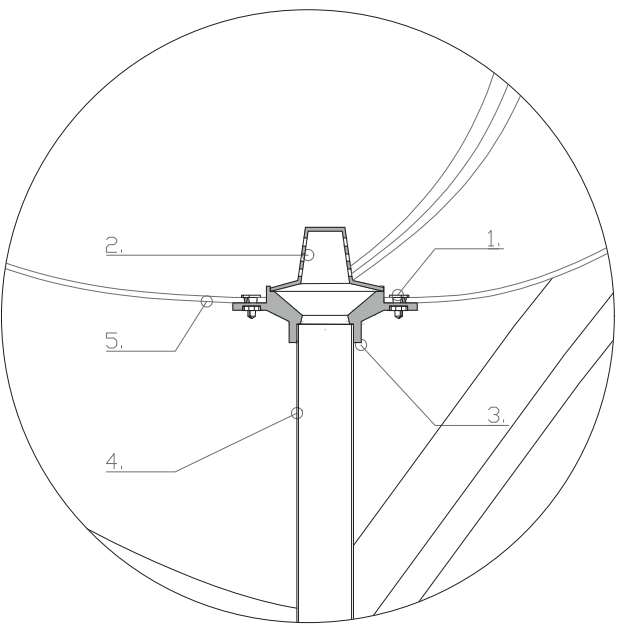


COLUMN BASE 1:20

1. COLUMN METAL SUPPORT
2. BOLT WOOD/METAL BASE
3. BOLT METAL BASE/ CONCREATE
4. ROOF WOOD STRUCTURE
5. PIPE METAL SUPPORT
6. STEEL BARS
7. CONCRETE LIGHTEN SLAB
8. CONCRETE FINISHING
9. FLOOR FINISHING

AREA OF THE CEILING SURFACE: 5,976.124 m²
ANNUAL PRECIPITATION BOGOTÁ: 886 L/m²

WATER COLLECTION PER YEAR: 5,294,854.72 L/m²
WATER COLLECTION PER MONTH: 441,237.89 L/m²
WATER COLLECTION PER DAY: 14,707.93 L/m²



SIPHONIC ROOF DRAIN 1:20

1. SIPHONIC SUPPORT SREW
2. POLYETHYLENE DOME
3. SIPHONIC ROOF DRAIN
4. PVC PIPE
5. PLEXIGLASS

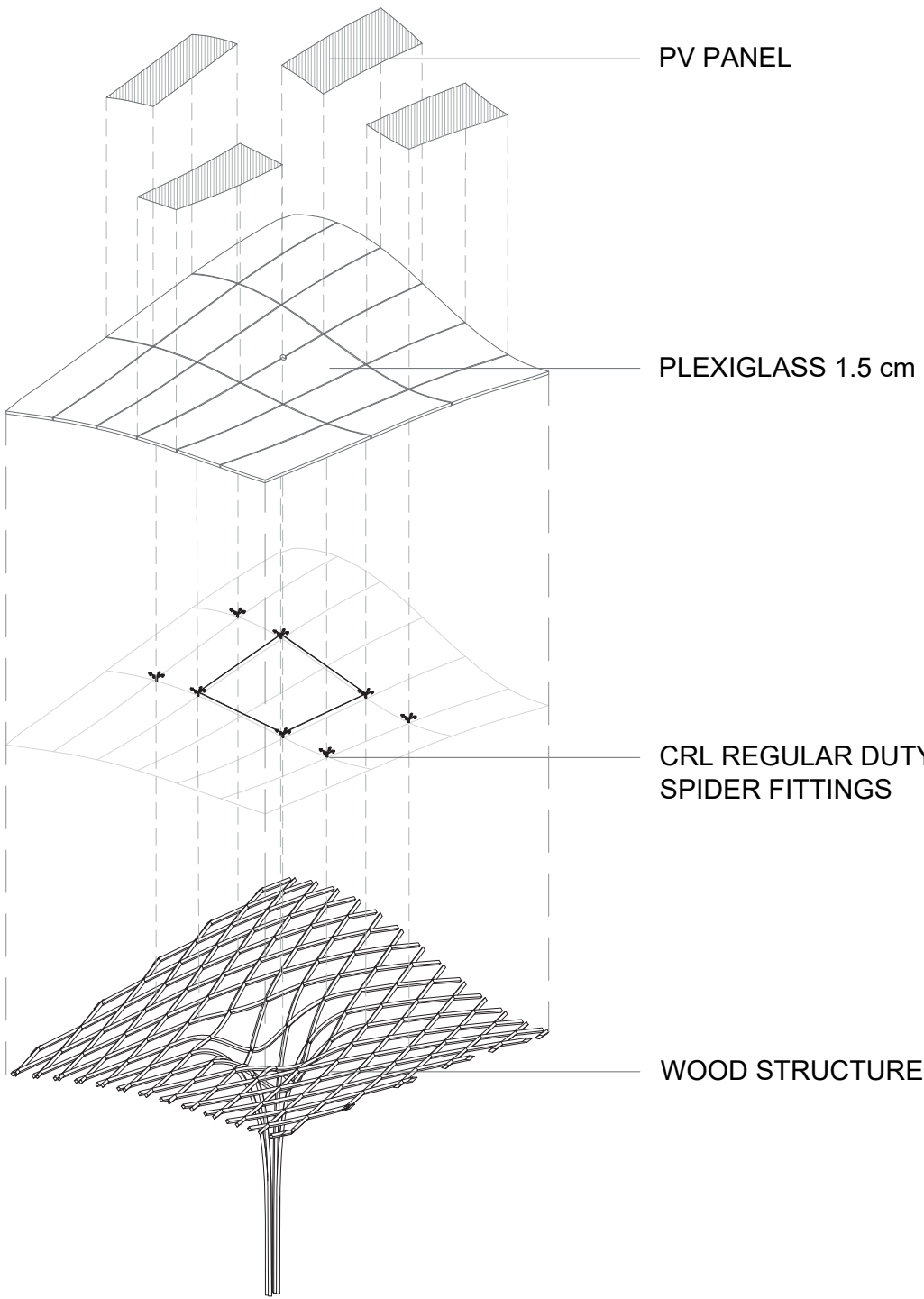
TANK WATER COLLECTOR FOR TOILETS

TANK WATER COLLECTOR FOR CLEANNING THE BUILDING AND FOR IRRIGATION OF PLANTS



EXPLODED AXO MARKET'S ROOF

PV PANEL ENERGY PRODUCTION



AREA OF THE PANELS PLACES IN THE CEILING SURFACE: 131.84 m²
PV PANEL AREA: 1.62 m²
ONE PV PANEL ENERGY PRODUCTION: 415 KWh/year
PV PANEL ENERGY PRODUCTION PROPOSED: 33,615 KWh/year

Technical specifications and data for the solar panels, including a table of characteristics and a graph showing energy production over time.

CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE	
Modello	SDM60
Longhezza	1950 mm
Larghezza	990 mm
Peso	28 kg
Materiali	Aluminio anodizzato
Dimensioni Celle	180 x 90 mm
Quantità Celle	60
Efficienza	20.5%
Temperatura di lavoro	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di stoccaggio	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di trasporto	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di installazione	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di smaltimento	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di conservazione	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di trasporto	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di installazione	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di smaltimento	-40°C a +85°C
Temperatura di conservazione	-40°C a +85°C

Technical specifications and data for the solar panels, including a table of characteristics and a graph showing energy production over time.

CARATTERISTICHE ELETTRICHE	
Modello	SDM60
Longhezza	1950 mm
Larghezza	990 mm
Peso	28 kg
Materiali	Aluminio anodizzato
Dimensioni Celle	180 x 90 mm
Quantità Celle	60
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