

Center for music
education:
Villavicencio,
Colombia

Juan Camilo Londoño Triana





CENTER FOR MUSIC EDUCATION: VILLAVICENCIO,
COLOMBIA

AUTHOR
JUAN CAMILO LONDOÑO TRIANA

TUTOR
GUSTAVO AMBROSINI



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“The assumption that men were created equal, with an equal ability to make an effort and win an earthly reward, although denied every day by experience, is maintained every day by our folklore and our daydreams.”

Margaret Mead, U.S poet and anthropologist.

“Music can change the world because it can change people.”

Bono, Irish musician.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

-Introduction. pp 12,13

THE CITY

-Urban vial network.
pp 36,37
-Uses of the urban land.
pp 38,39
-Urban facilities.
pp 40,41
-Urban environmental network.
pp 42,43

CONCEPT/PROGRAM

-Concept. pp 68,69
-Program. pp 70,73

TERRITORY

-Location. pp 16,17
-Region. pp 18-23
-Festivals and cultural expressions. pp 24,25
-History of the city.
pp 26,27

THE DISTRICT

-Local vial network.
pp 46,47
-Uses of the local land.
pp 48,49
-Facilities at local level.
pp 50,51
-Local environmental network.
pp 52,53
-Morphology. pp 54,55

REFERENCES

-Arts faculty P.U.J.
pp 76-79
-Virgilio Barco park-library.
pp 80-83
-4 sports scenarios.
pp 84-87
-Orchideorama. pp 88-91

PROBLEMS

-Issues. pp 30,31
-Indexes. pp 32,33

THE LOT

-"La macarena". pp 58,59
-Permeability of the area.
pp 60,61
-Winds. pp 62
-sun. pp 63
-Views. pp 64
-Noise. pp 65

PROJECT

-Design process / Specific program. pp 94,95
-Context plan. pp 96
-Axonometry. pp 97
-Ground floor plan. pp 98
-1st floor plan. pp 99
-Facades. pp 100-109
-Sections. pp 110-115
-Perspectives. pp 116-119

GLOSSARY

1. Coleo: It is the Typical sport of the Colombian and Venezuelan plains, it is practiced by a horse rider with cattle. It originates from the introduction to livestock.

2. Fique: "Plant with long, triangular, fleshy, radical leaves, ending in a strong stinger, and yellowish flowers in a bouquet on a central spur; it is native to Mexico; it is used in the manufacture of textile fibers and in the production of pulque, mezcal and the tequila." [1]

3. Joropo: Traditional dance from the Colombian Orinoquía region and the Venezuelan plains.

4. Joropodromo: Event organized in the main folklore festival of Villavicencio, where close to 3.000 couples dance the llanera music.

5. Llanera music: Traditional music from the plains, composed of instruments such as harp, "cuatro" and maracas.

6. Mamona: Typical dish made of beef.

7. Mass wasting: "Is the geomorphic process by which soil, sand, regolith, and rock move downslope typically as a solid, continuous or discontinuous mass, largely under the force of gravity, frequently with characteristics of a flow as in debris flows and mudflows." [2]

8. Meta department: It is one of the 32 departments that make up Colombia and its capital is Villavicencio.

10. Municipality: "Administrative territorial division in which a state is organized, which is governed by a city council." [3]

9. Orinoco river: It is the fourth longest South Ameri-

can river and the fourth largest in the world, bathes different departments in Colombia and Venezuela.

10. Orinoquense: from Orinoquía.

11. Orinoquía: It is one of the six natural regions of Colombia and is determined by the Orinoco River Basin, in which the departments of Meta, Arauca, Casanare and Vichada are located.

12. Villavicencense: From Villavicencio.

INTRODUCTION

The center for music education is a project planned as a cultural facility located in Villavicencio, Colombia, city where exists a deep crisis as throughout its whole territory. This crisis is based principally in two aspects: the dilution of the culture and folklore in its citizens, and the poor network of facilities in the city and the region; which lead me to think that for this reason, it is indispensable to develop a project that not only recovers the cultural identity of the Villavencenses but also gives to the people different life options deeply rooted in their traditions. The proposal will attack the lack of identity of the native people and the dissemination of their customs through an architectural project that responds to the spatial needs and to the serious difficulties that the population is facing. Problems expressed along the investigation that work as reasons for the materialization of this proposal, as for example the little relationship of the urban facility to the place where it is located; the relationship between corruption and the weak network of buildings and public projects; and how the inactivity of citizens (especially teenagers) in the majority of time, is transformed into the crime that has affected the Colombian nation through the years.

I decide to approach to these problems by taking into account and already knowing some of the studies of different specialists who agree giving answers related to the music as solution for these issues, as for example Robert Zatorre, professor in neurology and neurosurgery which expresses that it is impossible to find social rites or important moments in life without music, since its main function is the social cohesion; what suggests to me to believe that it is indispensable generate consensual relationships in all the social groups of any community in order to achieve a correct harmony in at least the majority of its inhabitants. This link can be achieved by common interests or tastes like for exam-

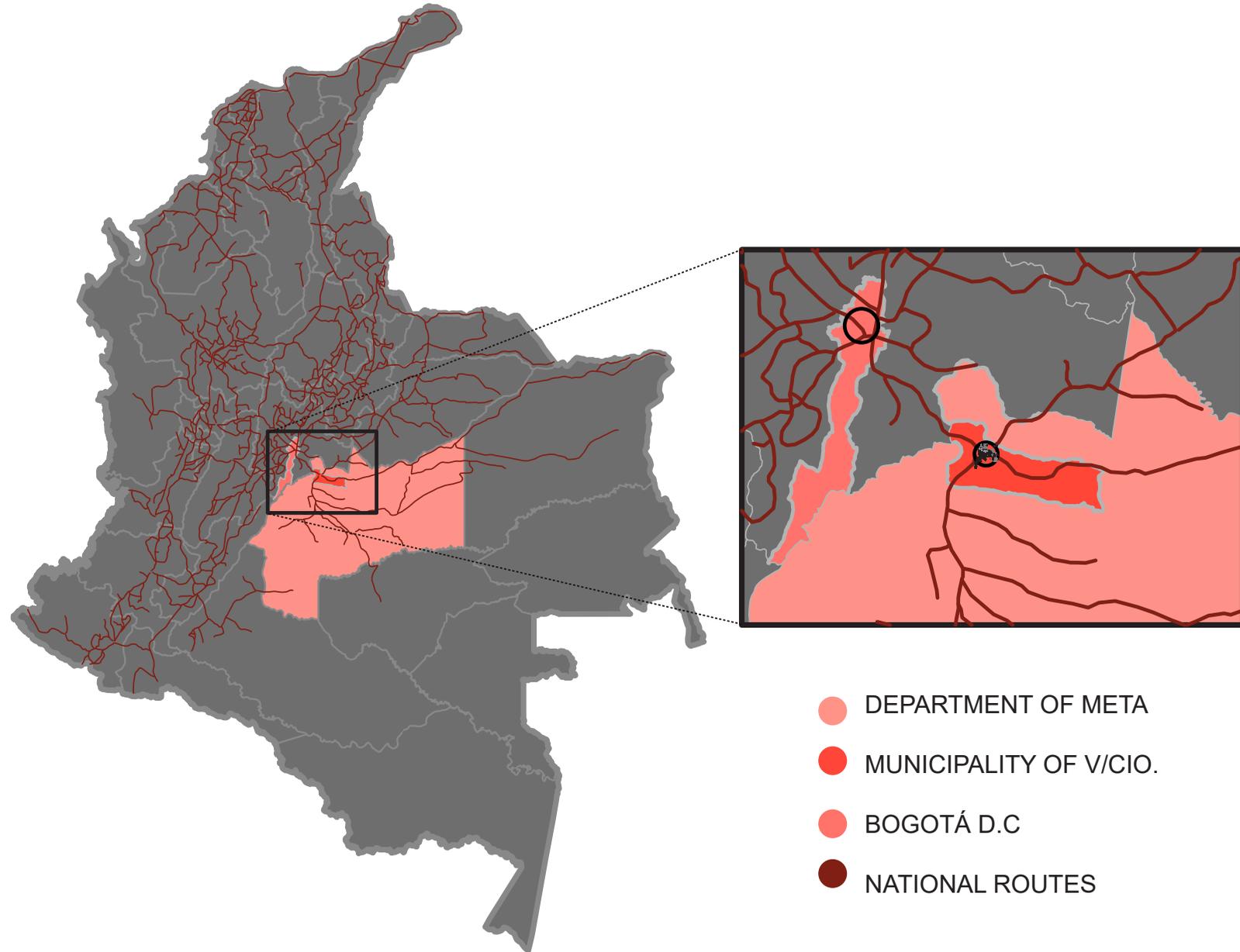
ple music, which, according to Juan Rogelio Ramírez Paredes in his thesis of sociology, bases a collective identity reflected in an image, and permanently builds socialization spaces. Although we find great importance to music with different experts in child pedagogy and licensed in this area, that agree that the music helps and facilitates the different learnings and the way of accessing knowledge, and that it must be treated in a way seriously and carefully as it motivates the children to social integration and helps them in their psychomotor, cognitive and emotional development.

The project, it is developed according to the social problems already identified and described above and is proposed architecturally from the recognition of the context in which it is located. The musical training center is located in the Macarena neighborhood, a low-income neighborhood that collides with different education centers, parks of great importance for the city and the football stadium. The shape of the facility is born from the projection of lines of the urban footprint and seeks to be a centripetal element, which picks up the different users of the other facilities and centrifugal through its public space that carries and connects with the aforementioned buildings.

The music is the best option to recover the traditions of a community that little to little has lost its customs and its folklore, since it does not only help the mental and physical development of the person, but also works as a social connector that achieves a collective identity like in the case of the llanera music and creates a fine form of social interaction.

TERRITORY

LOCATION: VILLAVICENCIO, COLOMBIA.



Villavicencio is a city and a municipality in Colombia, the capital of the Meta department with a population near the 500.000 inhabitants. It was founded in 1840, in the piedmont of the eastern branch of the Colombian Andes and located in the north-west part of the department, is positioned in the right bank of the Guatiquía river at 89km of distance from Bogotá, reason for which is called “the gateway to the plains,” it is also considered as the most important commercial center in the region and houses the institutional buildings of its department. It has a total surface of 3,713 km², an elevation of 467 MAMSL (indicators from the mayor of Villavicencio) and has a temperature between 21 and 36 °c. Its main water sources are the rivers Guatiquía, Guayuriba, Negro and Ocoa.

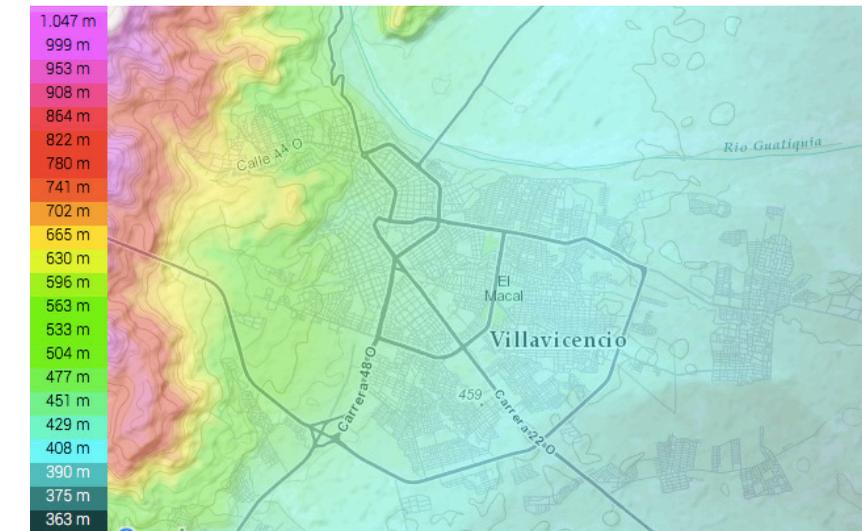


Image 1

Its economy is based on the agriculture, cattle, mining and exploitation of gas and crude oil. Among the most widespread agricultural products in the region it is possible to find soy, cotton, rice, cocoa, and different fruits.



Image 2



Image 3

As regards, it has a physical infrastructure for land transportation and another for air transportation that handles flights only at national level. The city does not have an integrated system of massive public transportation or neither drinking water.

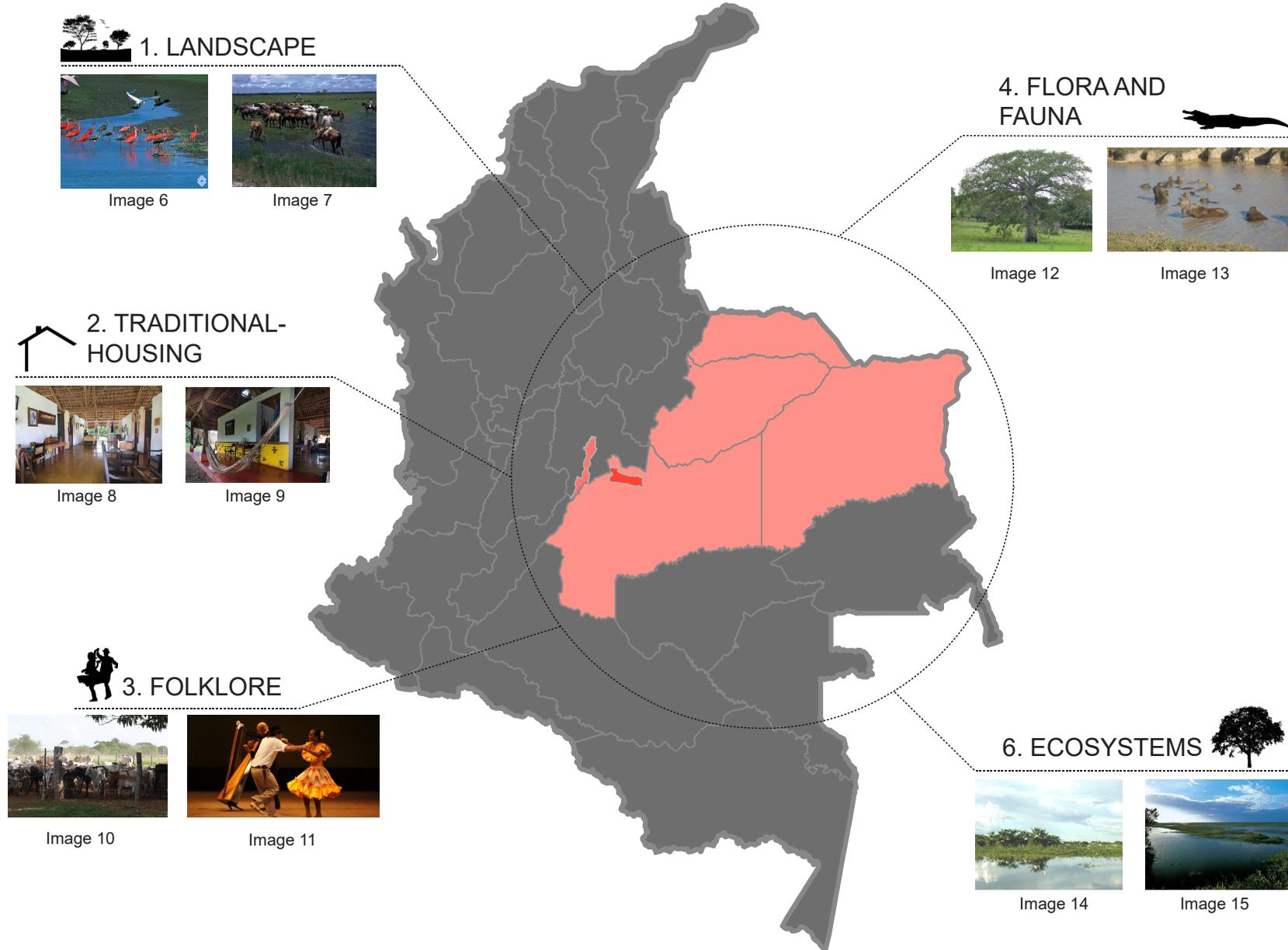


Image 4



Image 5

REGION: ORINOQUÍA.



1. LANDSCAPE

The eastern plains are an extensive region that covers 28% of the Colombian territory, where almost half of its population lives in Villavicencio. The territory is located in the basin of the Orinoco river and is marked by two temporaries, the winter that runs from may to november and the summer. Both of them are extreme.

The winter is dark and rainy for complete days, the green of nature is abundant, the rivers and the landscape are filled with life because of the lack of man, many of the trees blossom and give fruits, the animals are reproduced and the livestock feeds from the renewed grass.



Image 16

On the contrary, in the summer the grasses are dry and the colors change, the savannah becomes dusty and predomi-

nates a yellow color, the animals used to be slim. The water is scarce, most of the water bodies that were formed by the rain, get dry and stop the characteristic life of the winter. The sun requires that the animals be located under the trees looking for shelter in the hours of greater intensity, however, in this epoch is when you can appreciate the beautiful sunrise and sunset characteristic in the plains of Colombia. It is a landscape full of life, that in its horizon seems infinite.

2. TRADITIONAL HOUSING

The traditional housing cannot be seen reflected in the city of Villavicencio bearing in mind that in 1890 it was devastated almost in its entirety by a fire in which it was a big loss of information files, planimetry and valuable documentation, and subsequently in 1917 an earthquake again destroyed the city. However, the typical architecture can be seen reflected a little in rural areas, wherein half of the XVI century, between 1740 and 1790, the Guayupes indigenous were influenced and evangelized by the Jesuits, that funded the Apiay finance at the same time, and which was the first point of departure for urban development in Villavicencio.

From the few reflected and especially documented characteristics, it appears that the housing or "soropo" is projected in rectangular patterns where the bahareque is used, a composite material made of sticks with a mixture of humid earth and straws; the adobe, brick or block for walls; the sheets of palm dry by the sun for the roof, placed in

an overall way like the tiles and rolled with strings of “fique”, and totally waterproof, fresh and elaborated in two or four rows; and the wood, taken of great trees like the ceiba or the saman for the structure.



Image 17

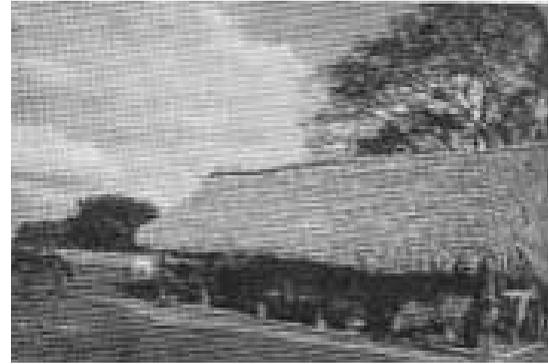


Image 18

The housing unit is divided into different spaces in case of fire, the main and largest housing is destined for the room of the owner, on the opposite side of the owner’s room or in occasions in another building the kitchen and the dining room are located and finally, in a separate area, is constrained to build a smaller house for the hardman and his family, just in case that the house of the owner is not big enough.



Image 19



Image 20

3. FOLKLORE

The folklore is one of the purest remaining in Colombia, it is characterized by its songs, considered by UNESCO as an intangible heritage of humanity; its gastronomy the “mamoná”; its sport, the “coleo”; and its dance, the “joropo”, which is believed to have its origins in the flamenco dance and that little by little was modified until what is known today as the typical dance of the Colombian and Venezuelan plains natives, it is also characterized to be danced in a couple in an enthusiastic way and with constant displacement, in it, the man shows strong and vigorous and the woman skilled and light. However, the myths of the region, the employment of medicinal plants and the clothing are also a fundamental part of its folklore.



Image 21

4. FLORA AND FAUNA

The Orinoquense jungle is an extension of the Amazonian rainforest, and its flora is in large part determined by the winds that root a large part of the vegetation and leaves formations like “morichales” and small forests. It has characteristic trees of the tropophyll jungles, like the ceibas, yellow guaiac wood, and the moriche palm. The jungle is constituted by high trees that can achieve up to 18m with an almost homogeneous and always green foliage; by the other hand, the savannahs are characterized by its grasses and short trees individually rendered.



Image 22



Image 23

The fauna of the Orinoquía region comprises different types of species, it possesses around 542 types of unique birds in the world, being the group with greater diversity at national level (figure took from the ecological collection of the occidente bank), among them, is characterized the heron, and the red corocora (scarlet ibis) that by its ease of displacement, use the maximum environmental offer of the region. Also 258 types of sweet water fishes, like piranhas and catfish; reptiles and amphibians, like anacondas and the caiman of the Orinoquía; mammals as the cattle, wich lesses the main economic activity of the re-

gion, felines, primates, deeds, and other hunting animals.



Image 24



Image 25

5. ECOSYSTEMS

The plain located in the Orinoquía region is probably the largest extension of lands in the north of the south American continent, it generates different types of ecosystems depending on the type of drainage of the soils, some of them with thick textures and other with fine textures. Its surface is under 200 MAMSL and is subject to rainfall periods in 8 or 9 months of the year. In it, the ecological processes, the fauna, the flora, and the soil are determined by the behavior of the inundations and conforms to different ecosystems, which is considered as a macrosystem that contains permanent aquatic environments, savannahs of firm land and a larger area with temporary aquatic environments. Some ecosystems that we can find are:



Image 26



Image 27

- Humid savannah, in which tolerant pastures are found in the underground, whose stems can arrive to measure up to two meters high, they pass over a period of 4 water stations that go from the abundance of water until the drying of the same.

- Eolic savannah, conformed by different dunes and during the dry times, their mandals erosion and drag the soil sands, have maximum dimensions of 8 meters of high, 50 of width and 500 of length.

- Zural, formed in small depressions are unfinished until 9 months of the year, contain dark soils and are rich in organic matter, some reach surfaces of 5km² and on occasions are connected with esteros and morichales.

- Estero, are those of low depth in which there is moisture until the summer arrives, they are rich waters in nutrients from the rivers when they overflow, in the there are amphibians, reptiles, mammals like the capybaras and birds.

- Morichales, narrow stripes dominated by moriche palm or trees with fiber sheets and the fruits of these palms work as food for great fish that are located in the place.

- Dry savannah, an open territory and plane with trees and shrubs, where predominates the grass, tolerates maximum conditions of drought, and in extreme conditions reaches little height (up to 60cm).



Image 28



Image 29

FESTIVALS AND CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS



VILLAVICENCIO

Image 30



ACACÍAS

Image 31



GUAMAL

Image 32



SAN MARTÍN

Image 33



PTO. CARREÑO

Image 34



ARAUCA

Image 35



FTE. DE ORO

Image 36



IMPROVISACION



CONTRAPUNTEO

Image 37

DANCE



JOROPO

Image 38

GASTRONOMY



MAMONA

Image 39

SPORT



COLEO

Image 40

LEISURE



CABALGATA

Image 41

WORK



TRADITIONAL PLAIN

Image 42

WORK

Villavicencio, torneo internacional del joropo: The city, year after year since 1960 is the headquarters of the joropo international tournament. There come close to 500,000 people. In it, outdoor concerts, equestrian shows, horseback riding, and the international joropo reign are held. A unique show takes place in the **joropodromo**, an event usually located in the street between “Sikuani” park and “Mi llanura” park, where some 3,000 couples dance along 1km to the rhythm of llanera music.

Acacías, torneo internacional de la musica llanera: Acacías, with a population of 54,507 inhabitants is the headquarters of this tournament in the department of Meta. There the best exhibitions of the plains of Colombia and Venezuela folklore and are presented, the competitions to present are coleo, horseback riding, gastronomic fairs, artisan fairs, etc.

Guamal, festival de colonias y festival de playa y rio: Event celebrated in the month of november, in Guamal, located 43km south of Villavicencio with a population of 9,366 inhabitants. Artists of different musical genders and gastronomic samples are mainly presented.

San Martín, festival internacional folclórico y turístico del llano: 24,670 inhabitants, is realized since the year 1966 also in the month of november and whose main purpose is to affine the ties of brotherhood between Colombia and Venezuela. The event seeks to preserve the cultural traditions of the eastern plains.

Puerto Carreño, torneo internacional del corrío llanero: it is the capital of the department of Vichada, one of the borders with Venezuela, it has a population of 10,000 inhabitants approximately and it is the headquarters of this

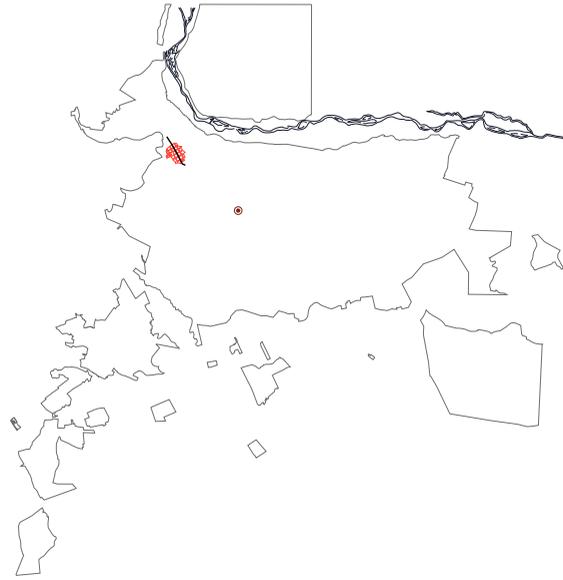
tournament that takes place since 1987 in the month of april. it is a musical competition in which they compete in different modalities of voice, like singing, improvisation, and couplets.

Arauca, torneo internacional del joropo y el contrapunteo: It is an important expression of the eastern plains folklore presented in Arauca (270,708 inhabitants) in the month of december, different artists from the plains of the two countries are presented and the interpretation of typical instruments as the harp is given.

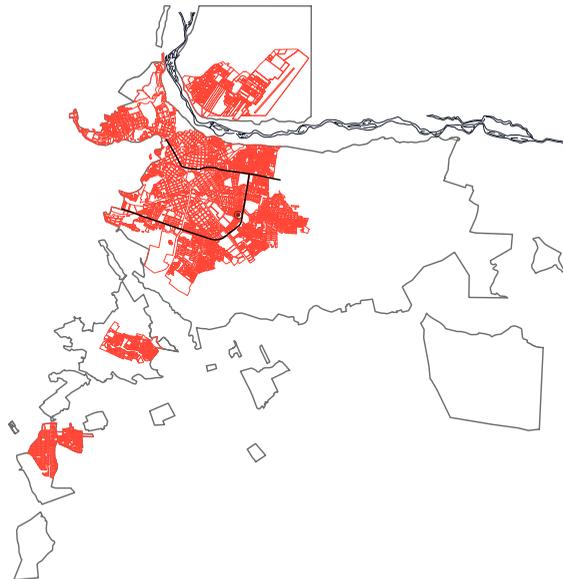
Fuente de Oro, festival folclórico guayupe de oro: Presented in the month of october or november, in this small population located 108km from Villavicencio with 13,263 inhabitants. As in the other festivals, their main attractions are the musical and gastronomic events, and the coleo.

HISTORY OF THE CITY

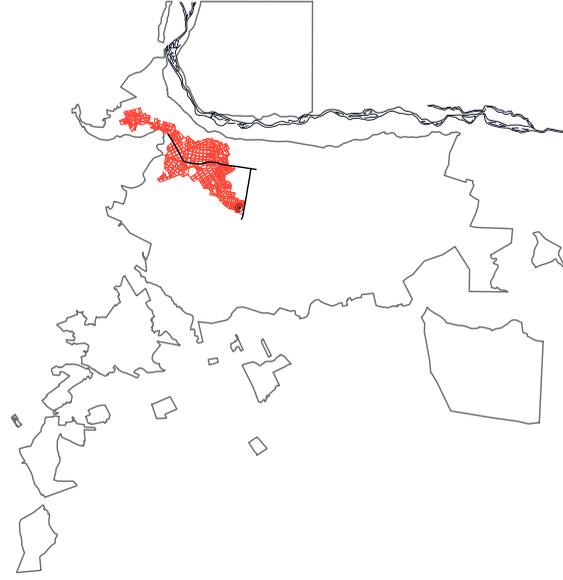
VILLAVICENCIO 1916



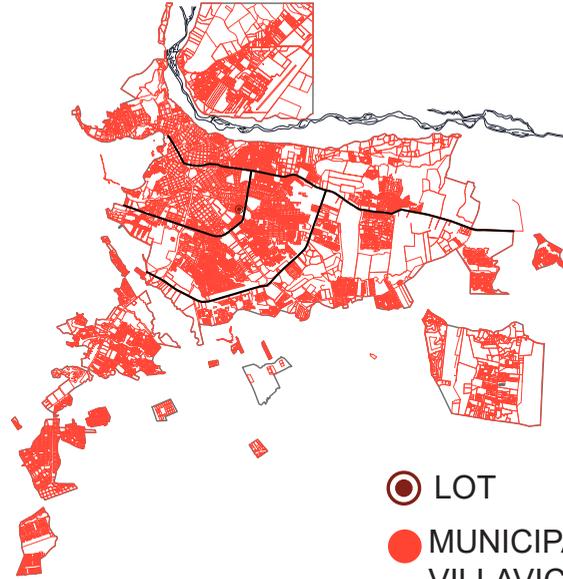
VILLAVICENCIO 1987



VILLAVICENCIO 1950



VILLAVICENCIO 2014



- LOT
- MUNICIPALITY OF VILLAVICENCIO

The city has its origins in the 16th century when the territory was lived by the indigenous Guayupes which commercialized with gold. Moved by this metal, in 1536 the first spanish named Pedro Limpias arrived by orders of Nicolás de Federman until 1740 when the desire of the gold was calmed, reason why the spanish crown delivered the territory to the Jesuites who covered what would be -la hacienda Apiay- (the Apiay finance) and those who evangelized and introduced their language, the colonial regime and their economic production to its first inhabitants.

A successful commercial and economic self-supported system was designed with the livestock and agriculture, in which -la hacienda of apiay- became a compulsory stop for those who wanted to carry out their lives from the inside of the department to the city of Bogotá; in 1767 this system comes down because the spanish crown again gave the lands of Apiay to Basilio Romero who sold them to the brothers Jacinta and Vicente Rey who after their death gave origin to the -commoners of Apiay-, hunters and farmers protagonists of conflict for the lands. However, the commercial point continued existing just as a stop for those transporters of the livestock, which caused that between 1836 and 1840, traders like Esteban Aguirre, Santos Reina and his family founded what is today the city of Villavicencio. At this period of time the city was called Gramalote since its first location was given at the edge of the Gramalote canal, but 10 years later changed its name for Villavicencio in honor to Antonio Villavicencio.

According to the professor and researcher Jane Rausch, for the year 1861, the city was an agglomeration of bahareque or wood ranches with palm ceiling in streets with right angles, most of the 600 inhabitants cultivated products like plantain, rice, and cassava and collected the livestock that was lost from the plains.

The city was victim of different wars and civil conflicts for political and religious reasons, which lead to the deterioration of it and its economic power, however what had no compassion with it were the forces of nature that years later and during the XIX century two fires devastated the city, the first of them in 1871, drawing with the southeast of the city and another in 1890 where it is said that only two houses were foot, and later in 1917, an earthquake with less affectation passed by the city.



VILLAVICENCIO 1860
Image 43

PROBLEMS

Crisis petrolera puso en aprietos la economía en Villavicencio

Desarticulan en Villavicencio banda que usaba a niños para vender drogas y hurtar



Image 44

“OIL CRISIS PUTS IN TROUBLE THE ECONOMY OF VILLAVICENCIO”



Image 47

“DISBANDED IN VILLAVICENCIO BAND THAT USED CHILDREN TO SELL DRUGS AND STEAL”

UNEMPLOYMENT



Image 45

LOSS OF IDENTITY



Image 46



Image 48

Semana

La olla podrida del principal hospital de Meta

La Procuraduría encontró decenas de irregularidades de este centro asistencial y miles de millones perdidos. Lo llamativo es que está intervenido por la Superintendencia de Salud y aun así la corrupción continúa.



Image 49



Image 51



Image 50

“THE ROTTEN POT OF THE MAIN META HOSPITAL”

“IRREGULARITIES IN THIS HEALTH CENTER AND BILLIONS LOST.”

EL ESPECTADOR

Continúan las capturas por supuestos actos de corrupción en el Meta

“CONTINUE CAPTURES FOR ALLEGED ACTS OF CORRUPTION IN VILLAVICENCIO”

ACOUSTIC SHELL



Image 52

LIBRARY



Image 53

“CASA DE LA MUSICA”



Image 54

ACCORDING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, IN 2017 THE BUDGET OF THE DEPARTMENT WAS OF 729,945,347,110.00 COP WICH IS AROUND 235,804,419.01US

“CASA DEL JOROPO”



Image 55

“CASA DE LA CULTURA”



Image 56



Image 57

ISSUES / INDEXES

1. Approximately the 20% of children between 11 and 17 years do not assist to the school. (DANE)
2. The study day in district schools is just half a day.
3. 60% of gang members are under age. (Mayor of V.cio)
4. The unemployment rate is 11,6%. (Mayor of V.cio)
5. The library Germán Arciniegas, the theater La Vorágine, the Malocas park and the house of culture Eduardo Carranza, have problems of mass wasting or risk of inundation or they need reparations.
6. 11 of the 12 entities of the city, including the central administration of the municipality, were located at a high risk of corruption (committee on transparency in the public procurement of the meta, 2008). And in the municipal transparency index of 2016, appears with medium risk of corruption.

⊙ LOT

■ INSECURITY ZONES

ESC 1:85000



THE CITY

URBAN FACILITIES

1. Any facility responds to the cultural identity and neither linked to it, its architecture is not part of the place and are located over areas with mass wasting or construction problems.

- LOT
- EDUCATION
- SPORTS
- TRANSPORT
- CULTURAL
- HEALTH
- PUBLIC SECURITY
- PUBLIC SERVICES

ESC 1:85000



URBAN ROAD SYSTEM

1. Few roads could cover acceptable the traffic of the city that is in constant growth.
2. There is no massive transportation system that communicates the different sectors of the city.

- LOT
- NATIONAL ROADS
- MUNICIPAL ROADS
- LOCAL STREETS
- PEDESTRIAN STREETS

ESC 1:85000

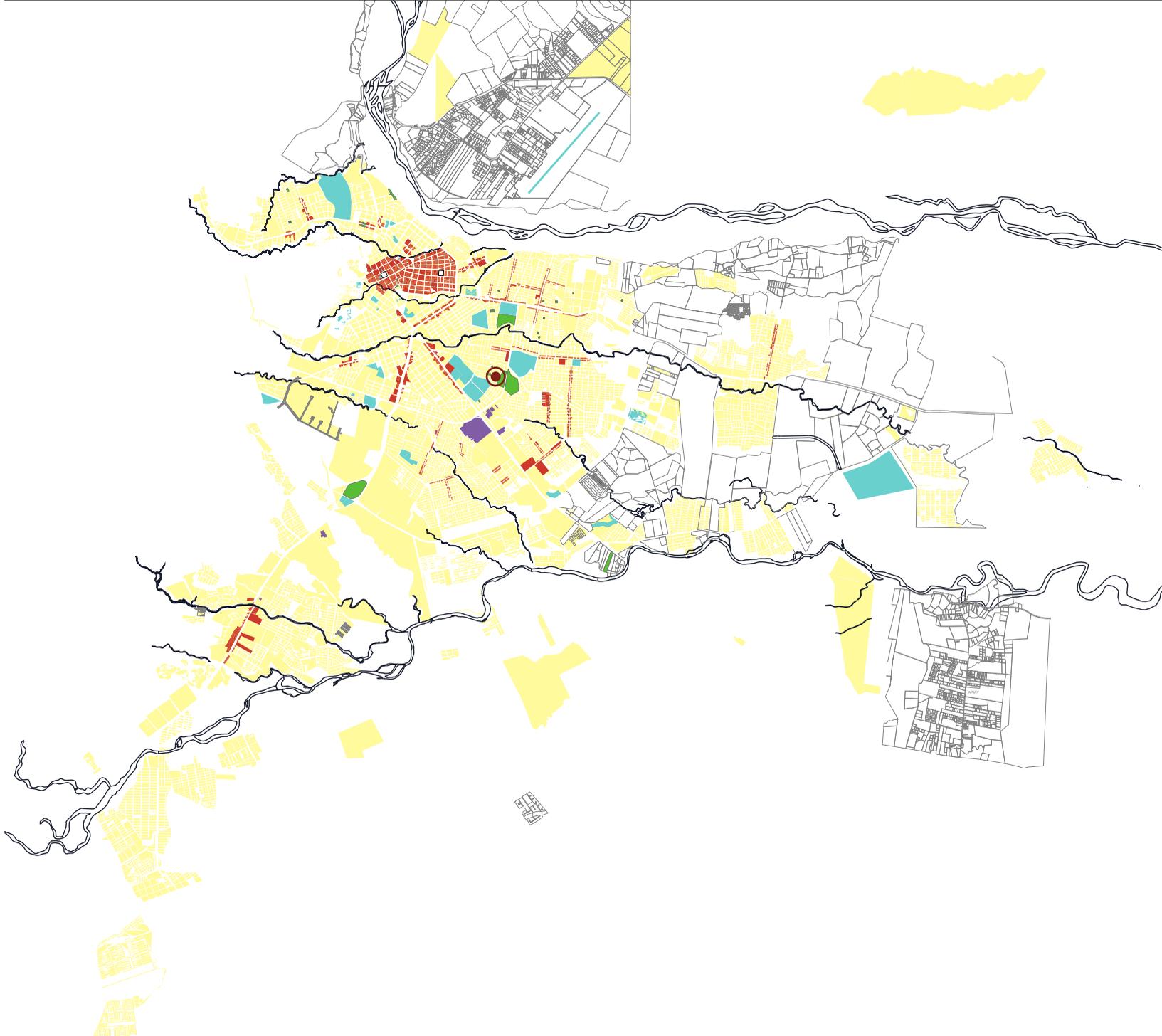


URBAN LAND USES

- 1. The city is strongly sectorized.
- 2. There are centralities as the commercial that cause the collapse of the sector in terms of traffic.
- 3. The facilities and endowed spaces are few and insufficient for the nearly 500.000 inhabitants of the city.

- LOT
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- PUBLIC FACILITIES
- INDUSTRY

ESC 1:85000



URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM

1. The city has very few public green areas, therefore restricts the possibility of creating public and multifunctional domain spaces.
2. It has indexes of 3.3 square meters of public space per inhabitant.
3. Green areas are disrupted between them, which does not let them contemplate as a full system of public space.

- LOT
- BANKS
- PARKS-GREEN AREAS
- WETLANDS
- RIVERS - SMALL WATER BODIES

ESC 1:85000



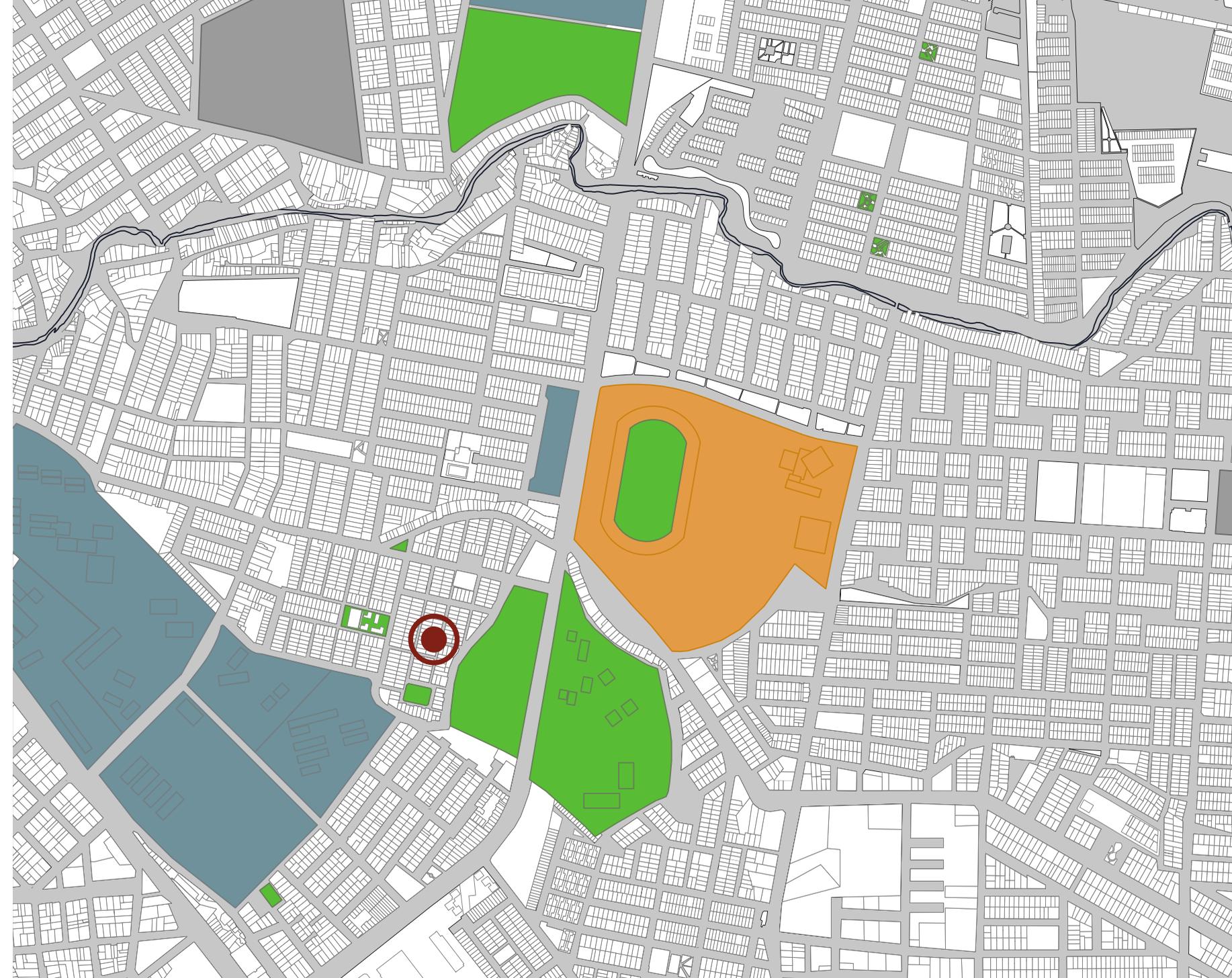
THE DISTRICT

FACILITIES AT LOCAL LEVEL

1. The lot is next to the stadium, to an educational nucleus, behind Mi Llanura park and next to services as one of the biggest markets of the city.

- LOT
- EDUCATION
- SPORTS
- PUBLIC SERVICES

ESC 1:7500



LOCAL ROAD SYSTEM

1. The lot is located over a municipal road: career 19. facilitating access from all the sectors of the city.

- LOT
- MUNICIPAL ROADS
- LOCAL STREETS
- PEDESTRIAN STREETS

ESC 1:7500

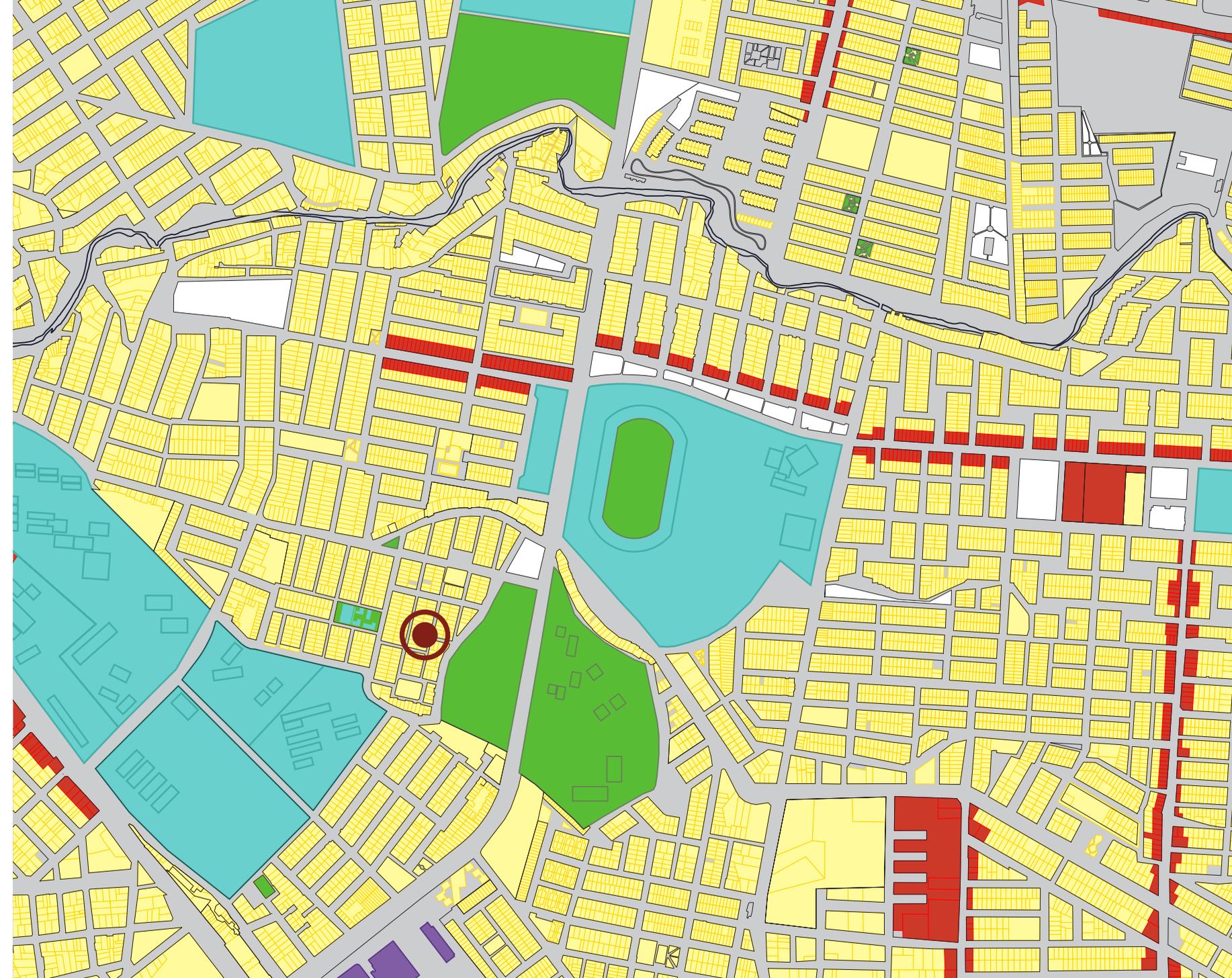


LOCAL LAND USES

1. The area is mainly residential, however, is one of the most mixed areas in the city with different kind of services and facilities.

- LOT
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- PUBLIC FACILITIES
- INDUSTRIAL

ESC 1:7500



LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK

1. Are located three different parks with high importance in the city as: Sikuani, Mi llanura, Parque De la Vida, which the first 2 are not in good conditions.

- LOT
- ROUND
- PARKS-GREEN AREAS
- WETLANDS
- RIVERS - SMALL WATER BODIES

ESC 1:7500



MORPHOLOGY

1. An area with reticular morphology, completely dense with a very bad consolidation.
2. There is no evident typology of patios and what predominates are the unifamiliar houses.
3. In some sectors there are no vehicular roads.
4. Next to low-class neighborhood areas and the surrounding facilities are in bad condition.

● LOT

ESC 1:7500



THE LOT

“LA MACARENA”

LIMITS:

Southwest street 33
North with the street 23
East with the career 19

According to the survey to identify the needs and expectations of the citizens in the city of Villavicencio realized in the year 2014, the inhabitants of this community identify the necessity of presence of three entities of the state principally: the secretariat of government, due to the insecurity caused by the consumption of psychoactive substances in young people; the secretariat of social management, to have more coverage in social programs; and the secretariat of infrastructure, related to the state of the roads and facilities for the city.

CONDITION OF THE LOT



Image 58



Image 59



Image 60



Image 61

PERMEABILITY OF THE AREA

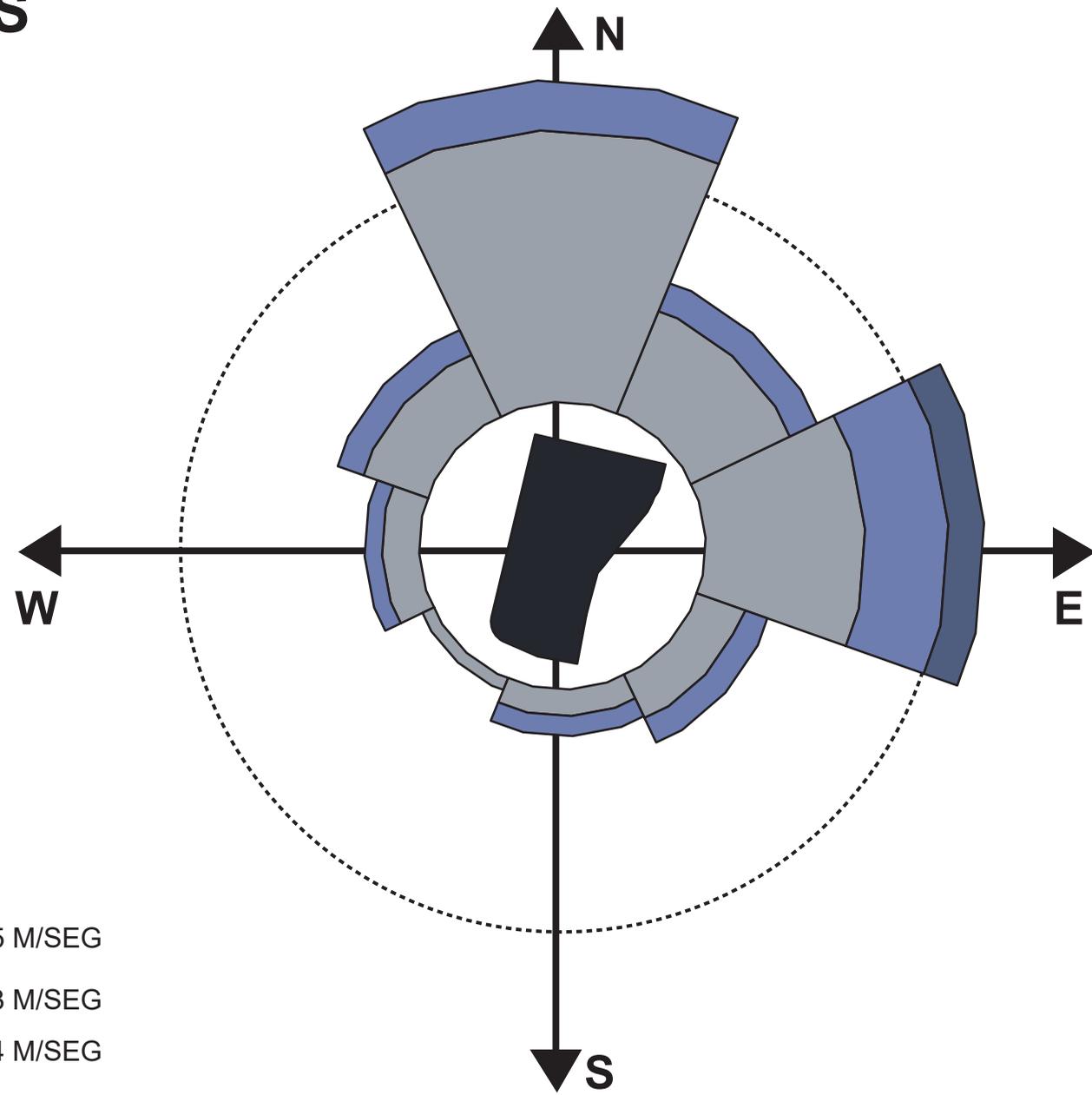
To show the permeability of the sector was done a table with a degrade of colors to express how hermetic or porous are the buildings and spaces of greater importance continues to the lot. the grid is accompanied by images that show the current condition of some of the positioned spaces.

- HERMETIC
- VISIBLE PERMEABLE
- PERMEABLE

ESC 1:7500

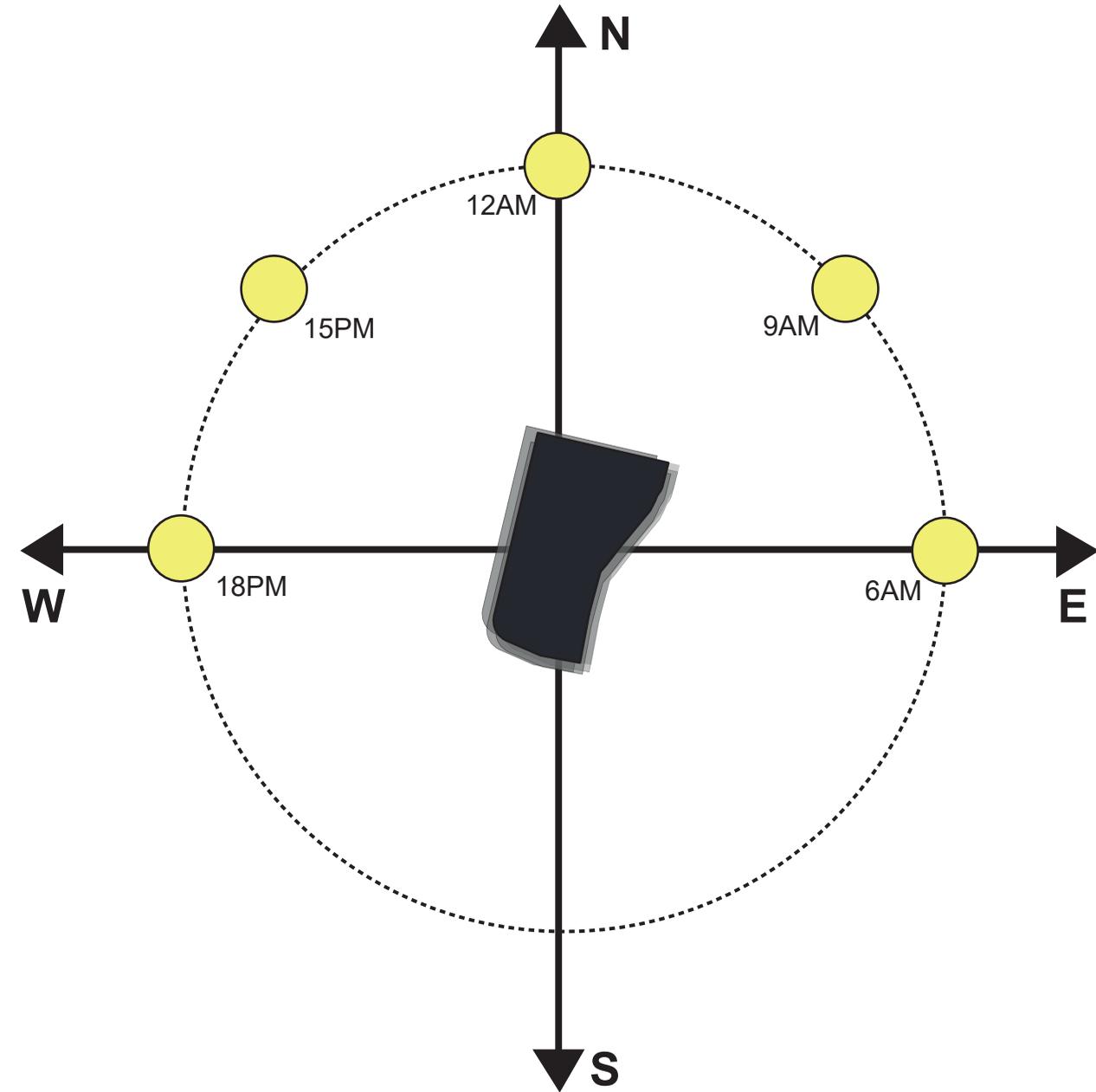


WINDS



- LOT
- 0,0-1,5 M/SEG
- 1,6-3,3 M/SEG
- 3,4-5,4 M/SEG

SUN

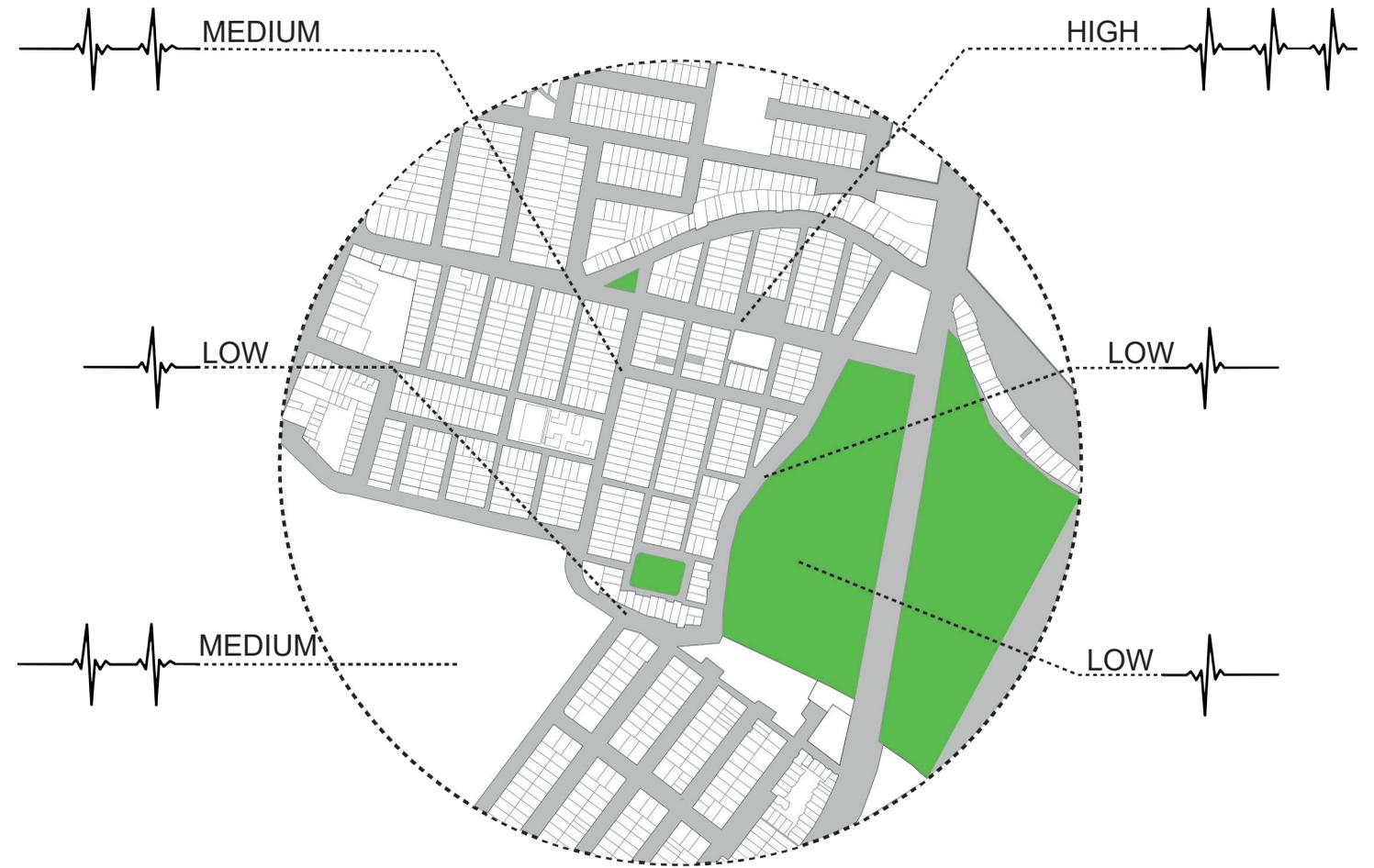


VIEWS



Image 72

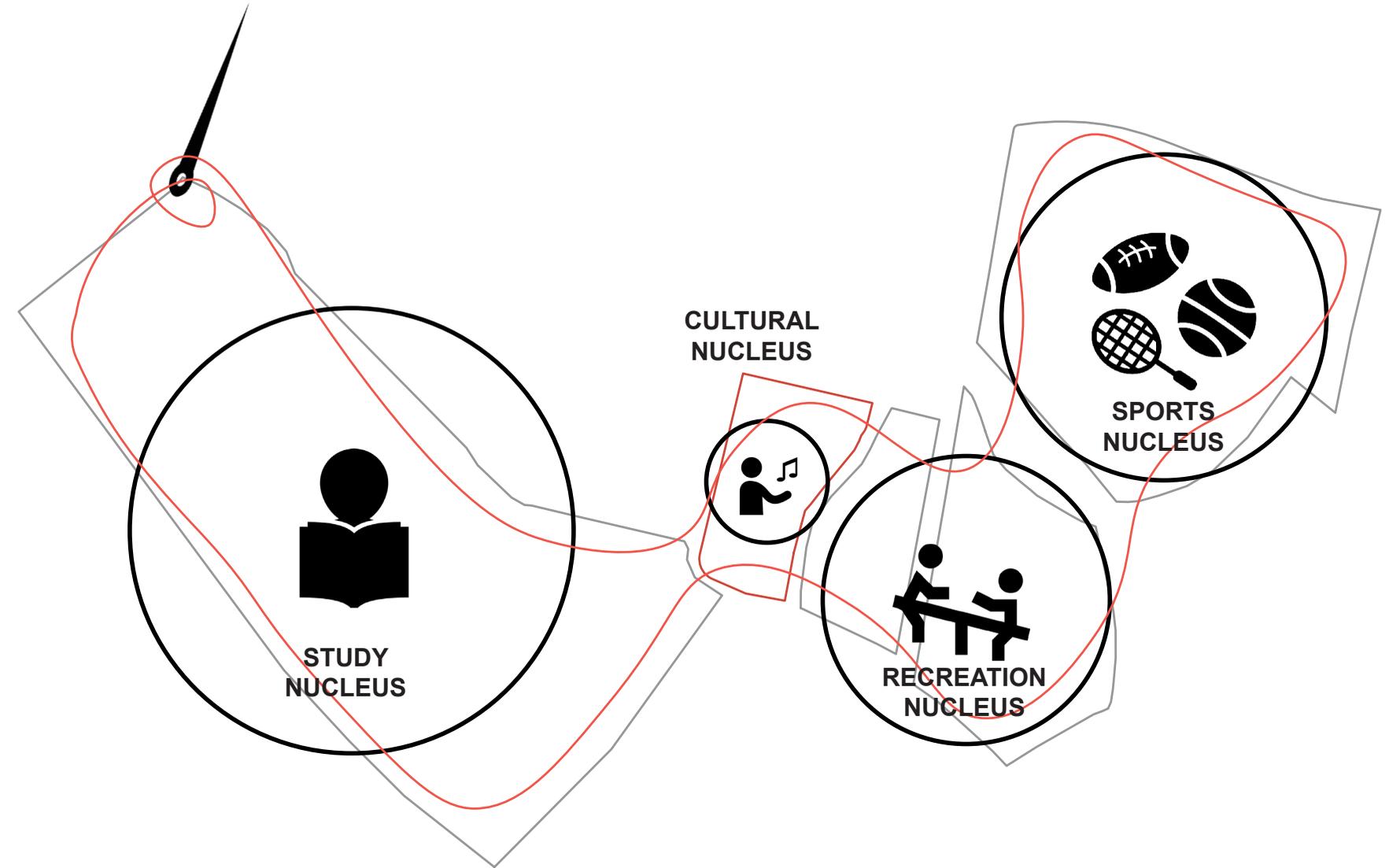
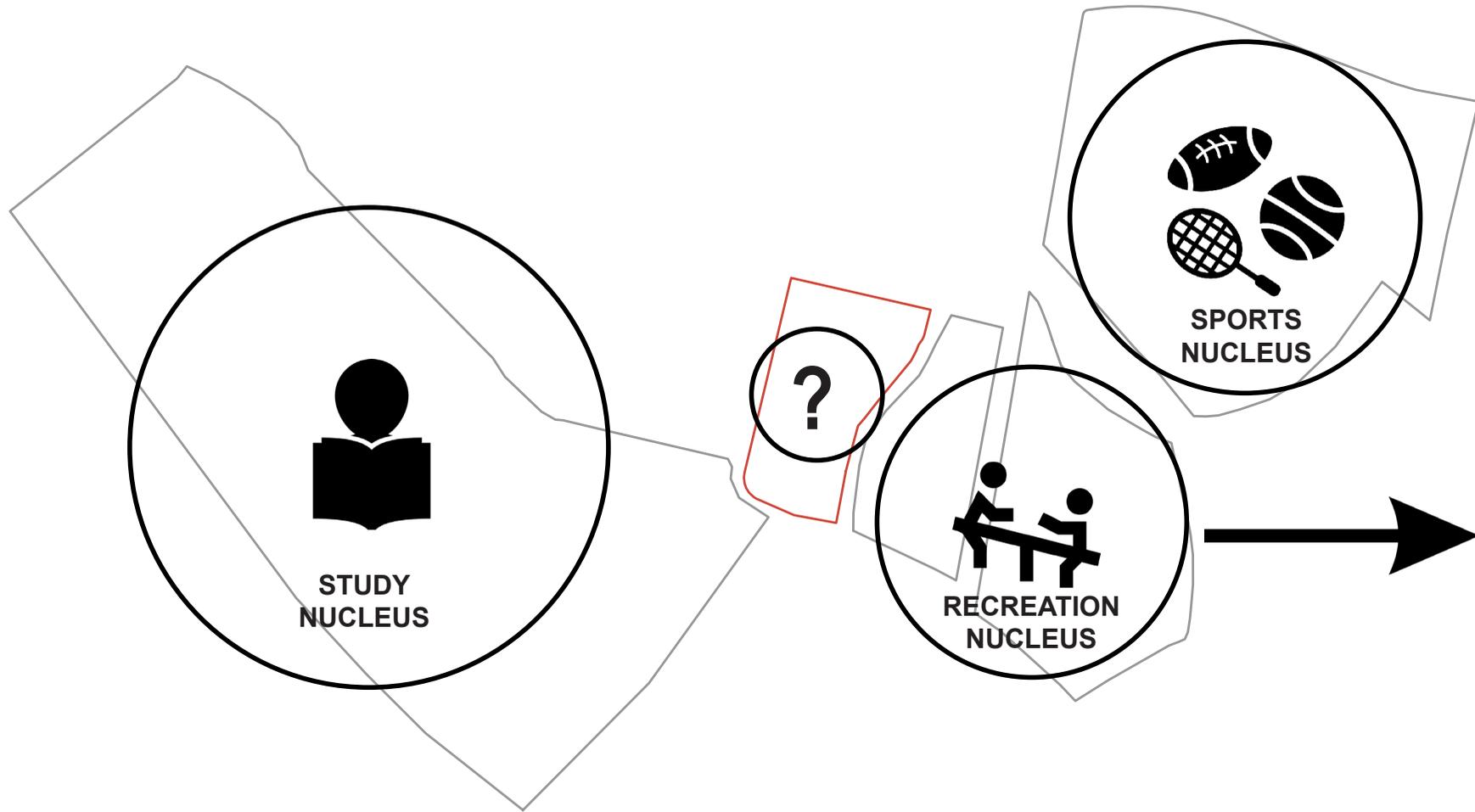
NOISE



CONCEPT /

PROGRAM

CONCEPT



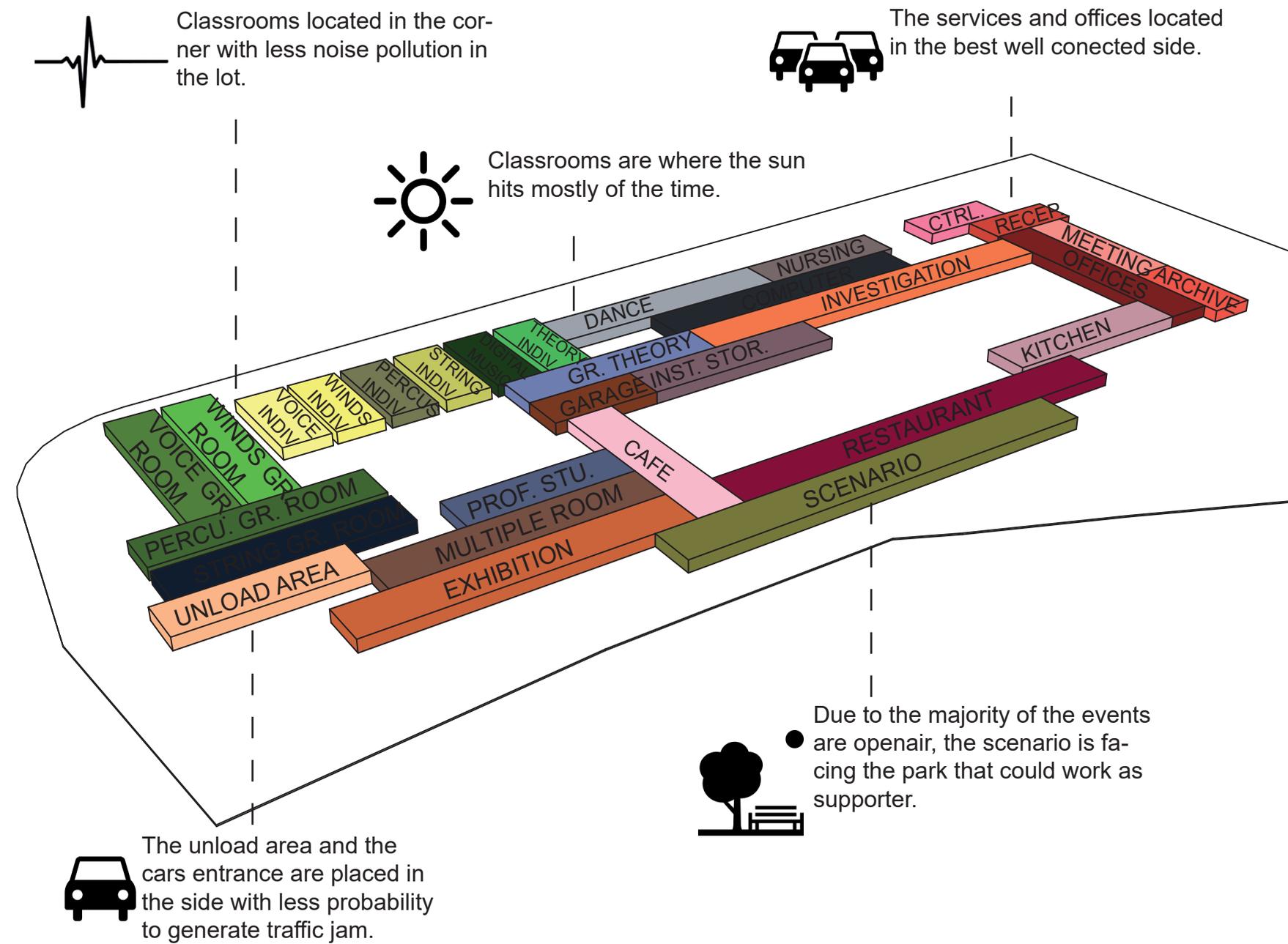
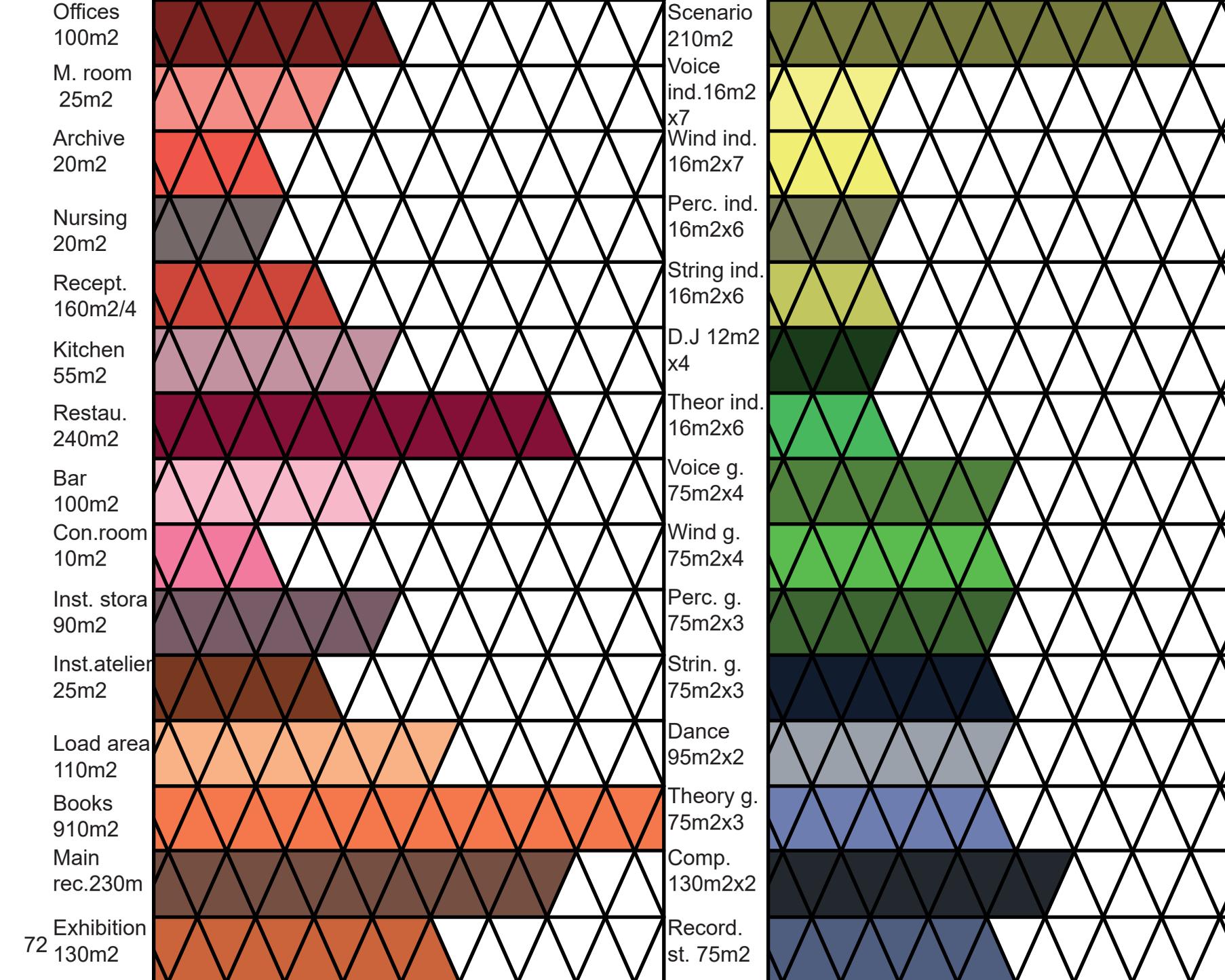
TO SEW: Taking into account that the lot is located in the middle of three important nuclei such as sports, recreation, and study, the purpose is to sew them through a cultural facility that generates complements and enhances the previously named relationship.

PROGRAM

It was recognized the potential users of the space and their architectural needs to create a program with minimal measures according to the Neufert. The two main music schools of the city named Batuta and Corculla are taken as an initial point to understand the dimension of the facility, the summation of the two of them are approximately 2200 children (registered in the different dance and music modalities), plus a third of this value coming from the different schools of the city, which in total are 2.900 people. Subsequently the program is summarized in general groups to place it in an easier way on the lot according to the studies previously performed.

- 2 ▽ 0-20M2
- 3 ▽ 20-50M2
- 4 ▽ 50-100M2
- 5 ▽ 100-150M2
- 6 ▽ 150-200M2
- 7 ▽ 200-250M2
- 8 ▽ 250-300M2
- 9 ▽ 300-350M2

AREA	USERS	NEEDS	SOLUTION
STUDY 	Musicians/dancers	Practice, record.	Professional rooms, recording studio.
	Music/dance students	Read scores, listen music, search info, take class.	Specialized rooms; sounds, info and scores library.
	Professors	Search information.	Informatic room.
PERFORM 	Musicians/dancers	Presenting to the public, giving to know.	Public and private scenarios.
	Music/dance students		
	Spectators	Sitting, visualizing, eating.	Graderies, restaurants, cafe.
SERVICES 	Permanent staff	Store documents, receive people, eat.	General archive, reception, offices, meeting room.
	Musicians, dancers, students	Arrange instruments and sound elements.	Instruments and sound workshop.
	Professors	Store instruments and sound elements, work.	Store instruments and sound elements, professional room.
PUBLIC SPACE 	Kids, young people, elders	Interact, recreate, security.	Proper furniture.
	Athletes	Physical activity.	Loops and activation points.
	Tourists	Visualize, do not get lost.	Information point.
	Music and dance students, professionals	Practice, take a break.	Public practice areas, chill areas.



REFERENCES

ARTS FACULTY P.U.J

ARCHITECT: La Rotta architects.

STATE: built.

YEAR: 2015.

AREA: 17,725 m2

LOCATION: Bogotá, Colombia.

DESCRIPTION: The Gerardo arango building of the Pontifical Xaverian University is a space for the arts that enhances the different activities of its surroundings. It was projected on the south side of the university next to the national park, looking that its main use serves as a tool to generate a social exchange between the people from the university and

the visitors. The implementation was created to generate a system of public space from which the buildings located next to it can benefit. The building is composed of two elements: the tower and the platform, the first is divided into three volumes with different materials suitable for each of the disciplines to study: visual arts, located on the last level to take advantage of sunlight; music; and the exhibition gallery. The three floors can be considered as three autonomous buildings that are related through their vertical circulation and their gaps that generate perspectives. The second was thought of as the prolongation of the park and it is the direct connection between the park and the university.



Image 73

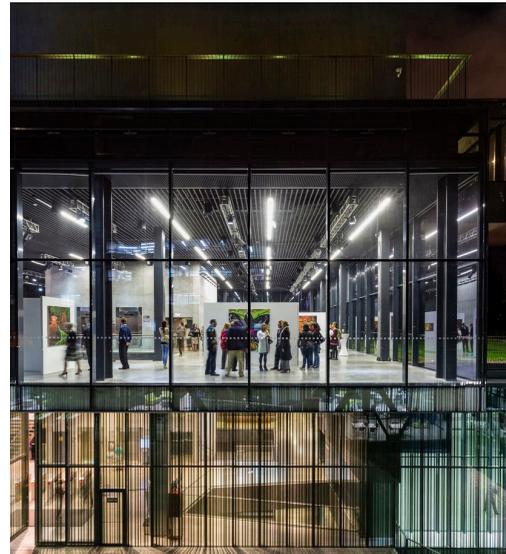


Image 74

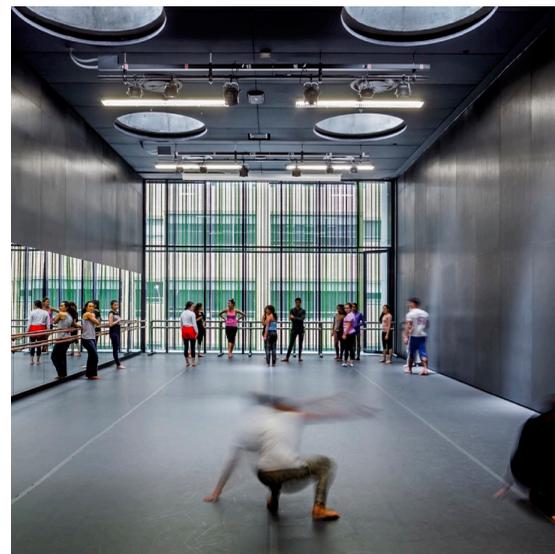


Image 75



Image 76

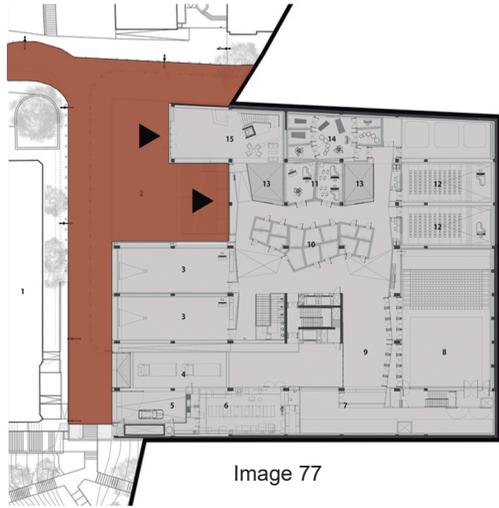


Image 77

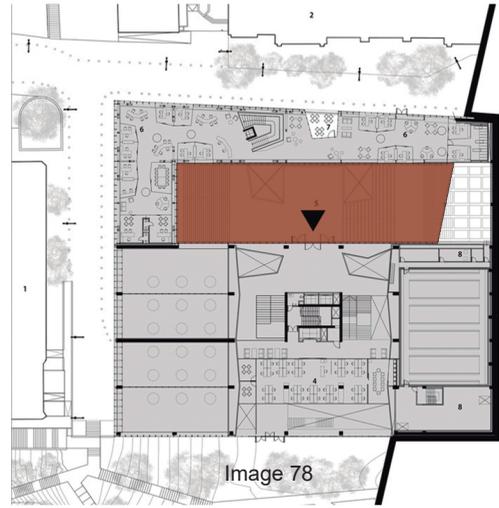


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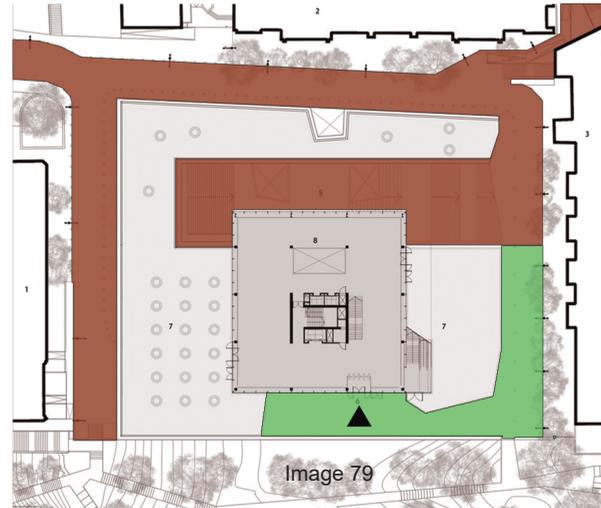


Image 79

— CONNECTION WITH THE PARK
— CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY

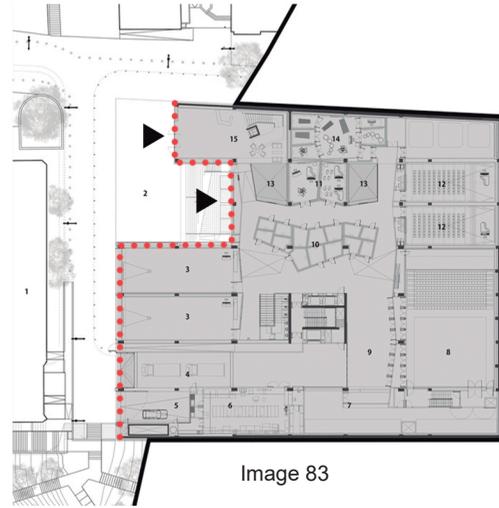


Image 83

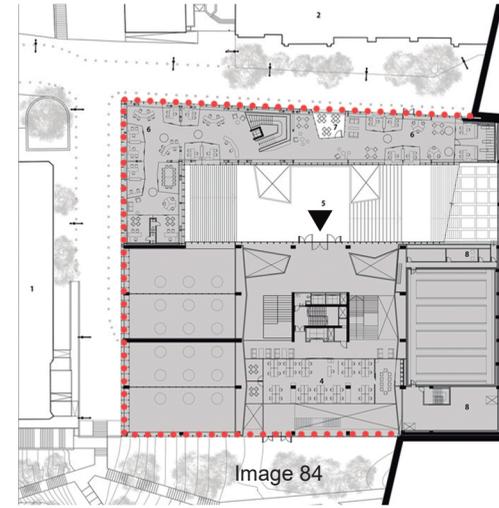


Image 84

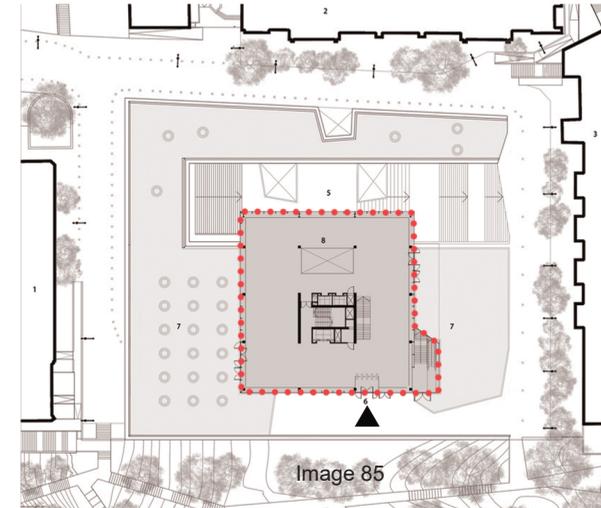


Image 85

••• PERMEABLE SURFACES GROUND FLOOR
— HERMETIC SURFACES GROUND FLOOR

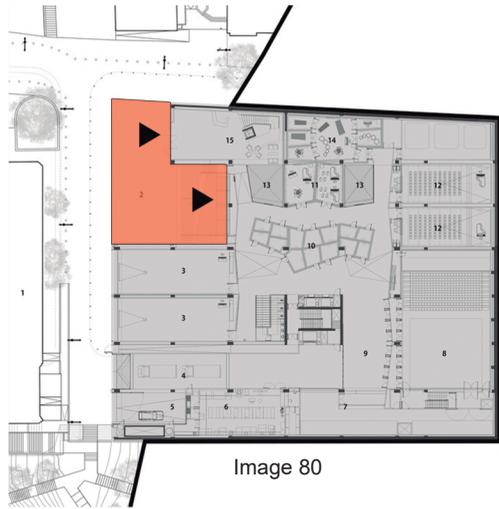


Image 80

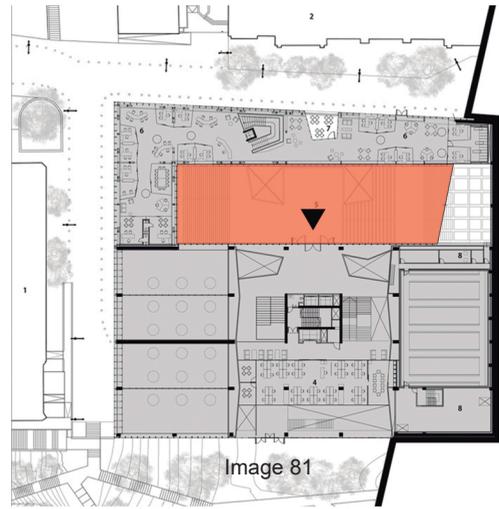


Image 81

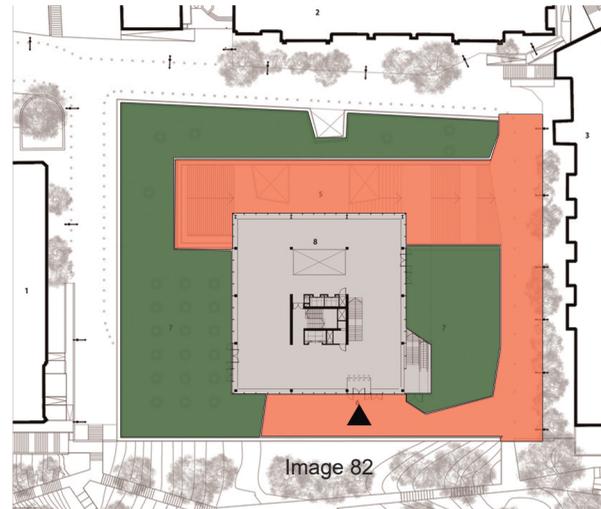


Image 82

— GREEN AREAS
— HARD SURFACES

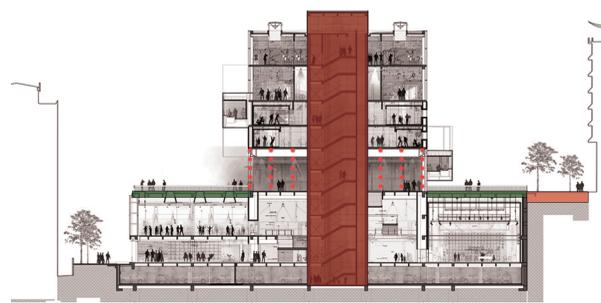
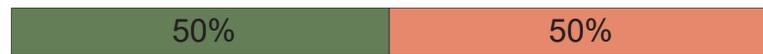


Image 86

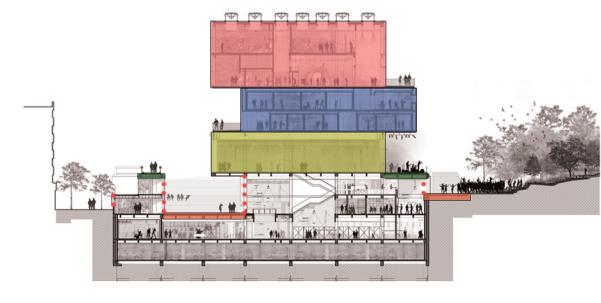


Image 87

— MUSIC
— GALLERY

— VISUAL ARTS
— CIRCULATION

VIRGILIO BARCO PARK-LIBRARY

ARCHITECT: Rogelio Salmona.

STATE: built.

YEAR: 2001.

AREA: 36,812 m2.

LOCATION: Bogotá, Colombia.

DESCRIPTION: The Virgilio Barco park-library is one of the most important architectural landmarks of the city of Bogotá. Broadly speaking, it aims to be a complement to recreational and sports activities that take place in the sector, it is continuously located in the Simón Bolívar metropolitan park and likewise connects naturally to it through trails desig-

ned by the architect. It is an iconic project that people go to mainly to study and read, two of the fundamental uses that made the conception of the place a quiet space, distanced from the noise and events of the city, in which it is achieved maintain a close relationship with the hill and the sky. The building was implanted in the ground at 5 meters deep, it wraps it in a kind of water belt and uses the mountains of previous debris in the park to make green slopes that isolate the nearby views, the noise of the tracks and other elements urban, is a snail-shaped volume spread over three architectural floors, which observed from the top view, seem (like their spaces) disjointed parts.



Image 88



Image 89

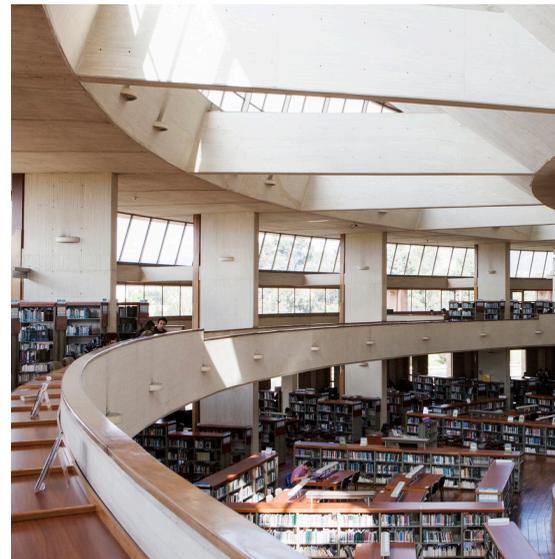


Image 90

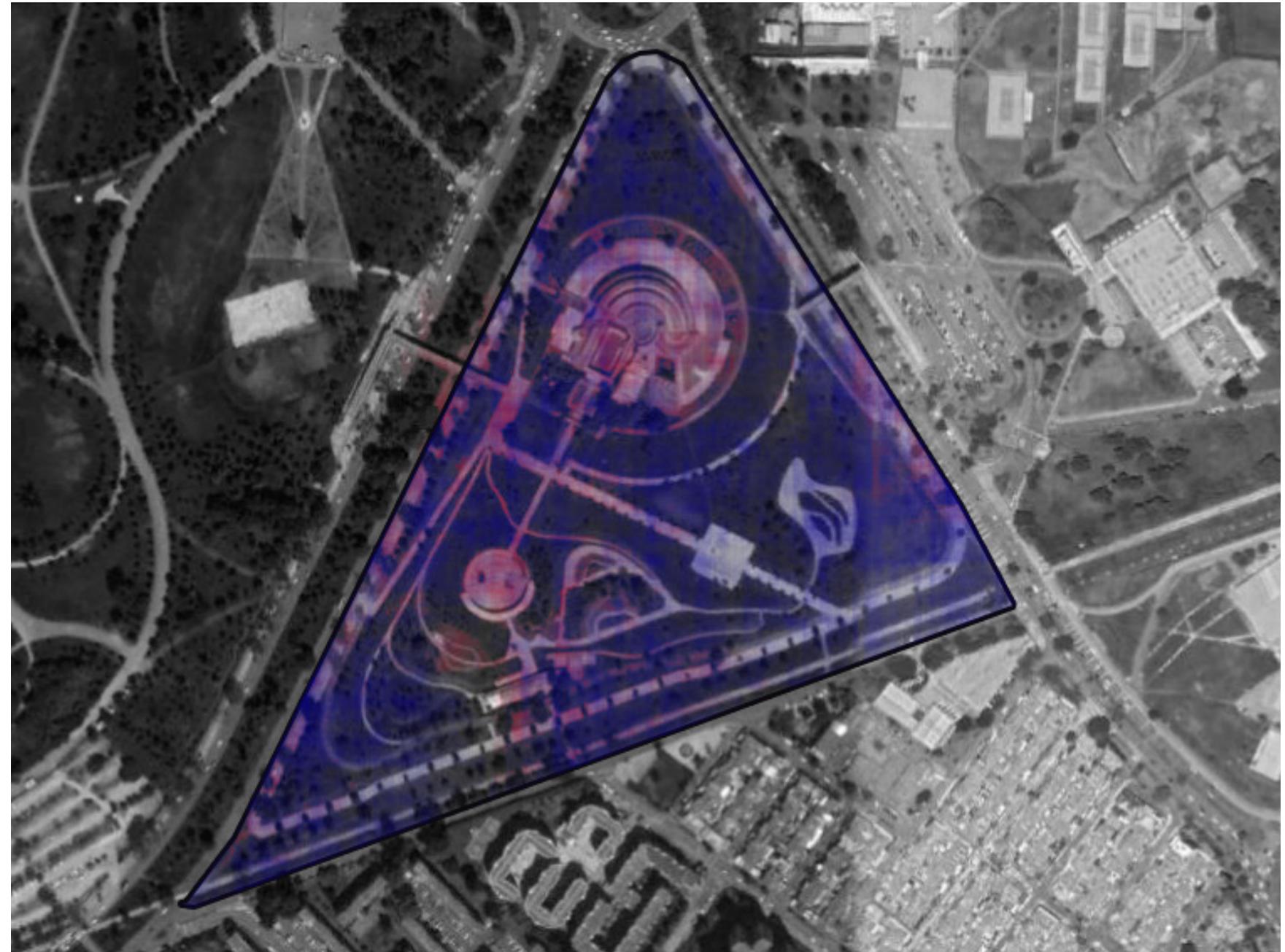
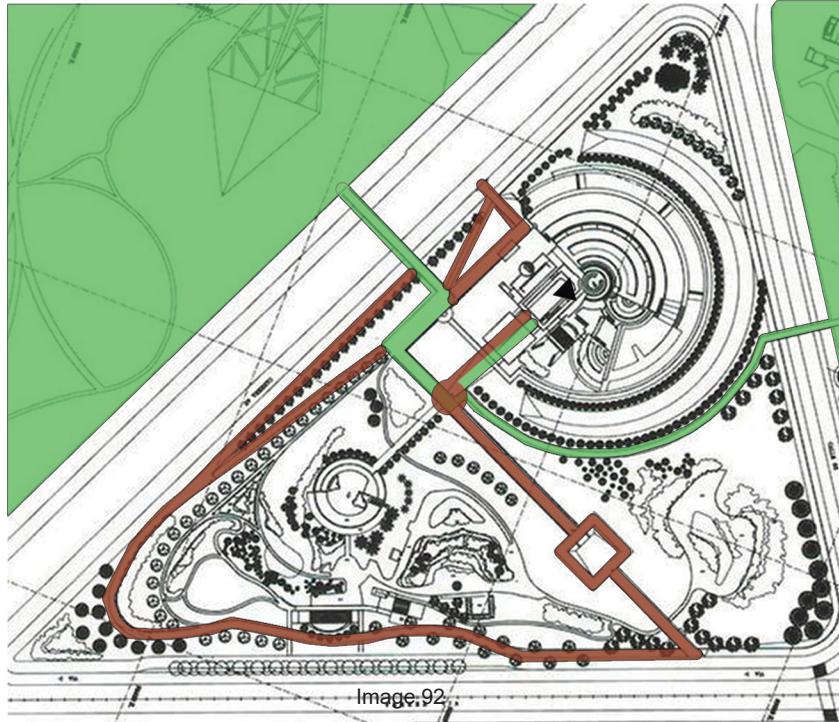
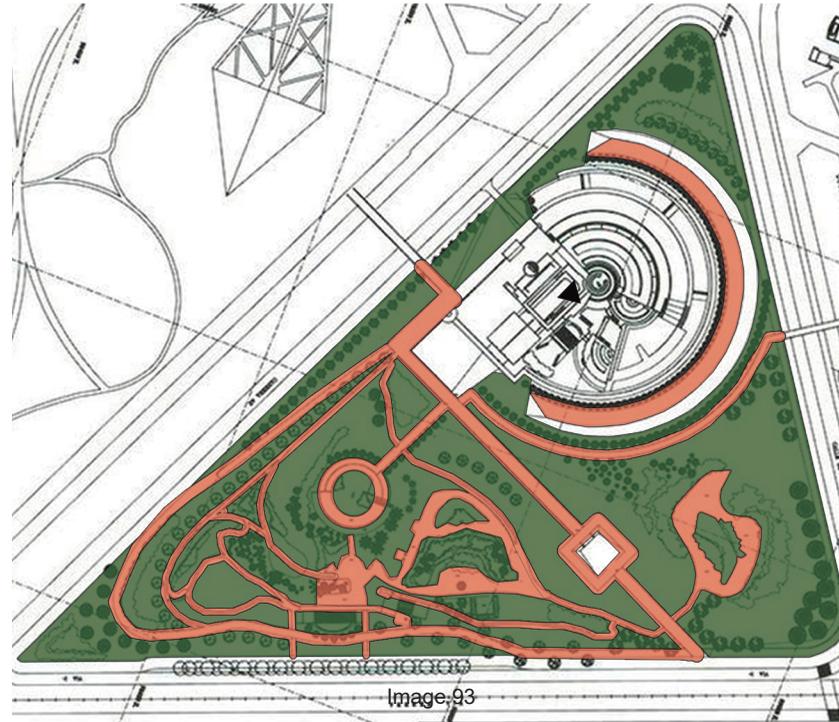


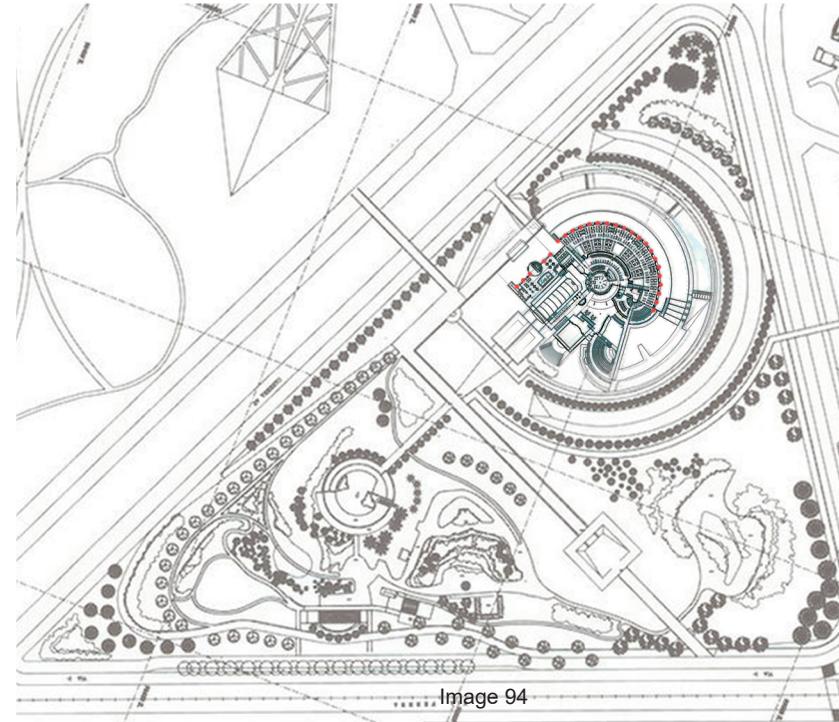
Image 91



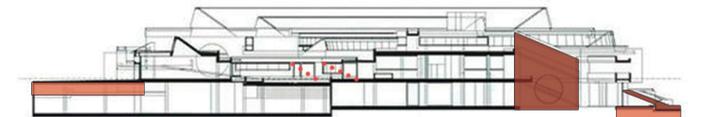
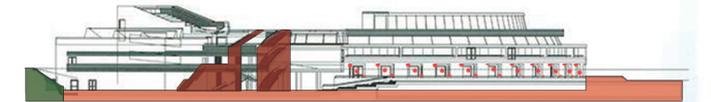
- CONNECTION WITH THE PARK
- CONNECTION WITH THE CITY



- GREEN AREAS
- HARD SURFACES



- PERMEABLE SURFACES GROUND FLOOR
- HERMETIC SURFACES GROUND FLOOR



— CIRCULATION

4 SPORTS SCENARIOS

ARCHITECT: Felipe Mesa, Giancarlo Mazzanti.

STATE: built.

YEAR: 2009

AREA: 30,694 m²

LOCATION: Medellín, Colombia.

DESCRIPTION: *DONE BY THE PROJECT TEAM*

“This competition required designing 4 independent sports units, but all of them had to be in the same area and close to each other... The position of the sun and the direction of the winds in the Aburrá valley, linked to the existing planning of the site, determined the location of the buildings, of

its stands and public walkways. The north and south façades are open to let the major winds go through, and the east and west façades face the stands and the eaves that control the morning and the afternoon sun. In this way we are inside a simple, perpendicular bioclimatic diagram.

We proposed a geometrical roofing system of parallel strips aligned with the sun's path to control it. These parallel bars, act again as a technical, spatial and bioclimatic pattern, they can stretch in the east-west direction and, they can be added or repeated in the north-south direction or they can gain height to fit the different sports requirements (basketball, gymnastics, fighting and volleyball), or come down to provide cover from the sun.”



Image 97



Image 98



Image 99

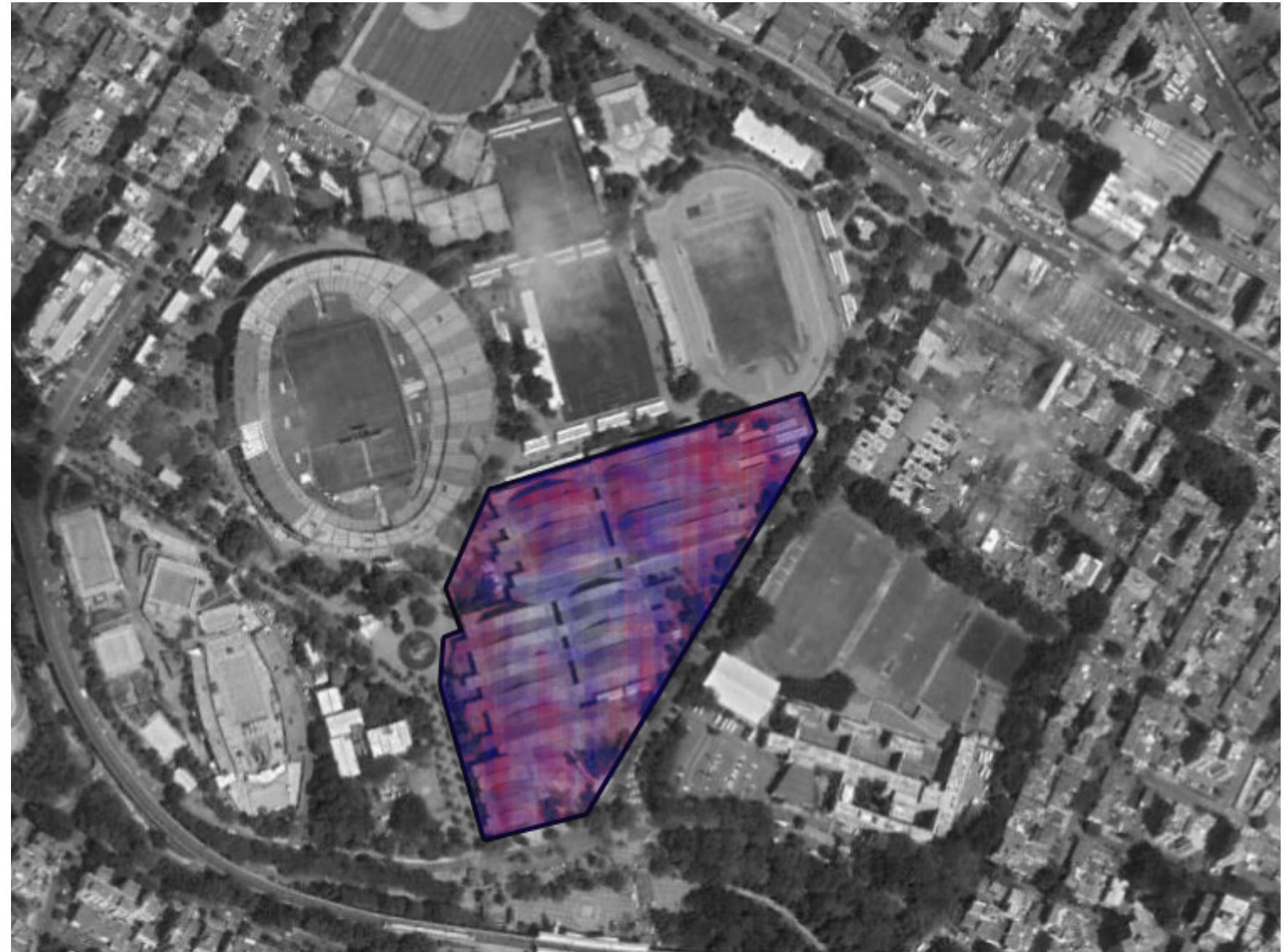


Image 100

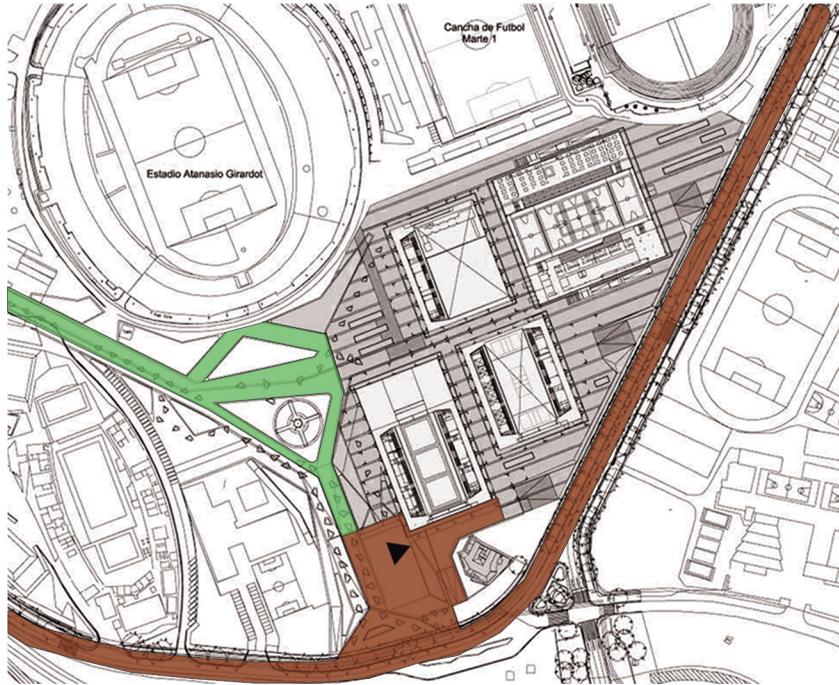


Image 101

- CONNECTION WITH THE STADIUM
- CONNECTION WITH THE CITY

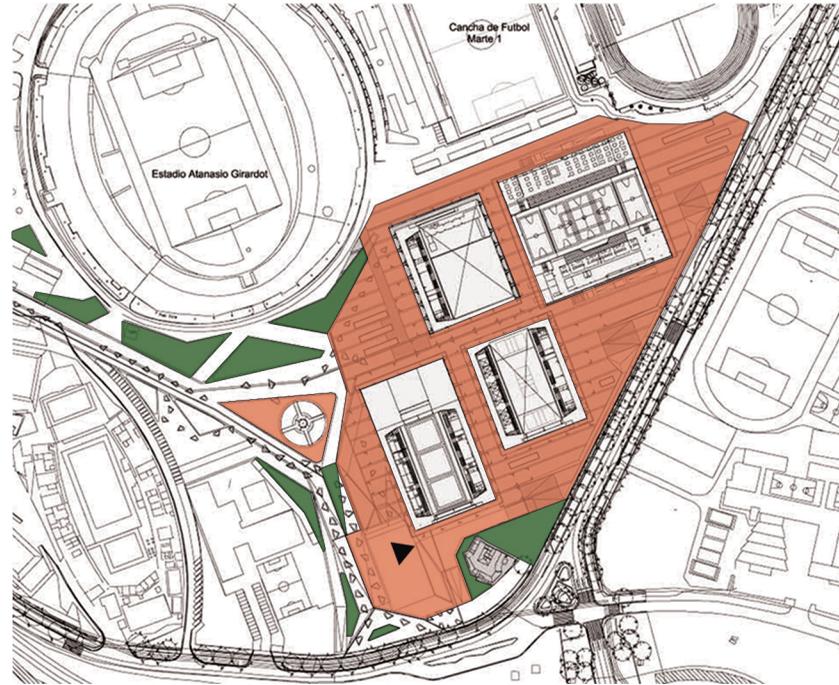


Image 102

- GREEN AREAS
- HARD SURFACES

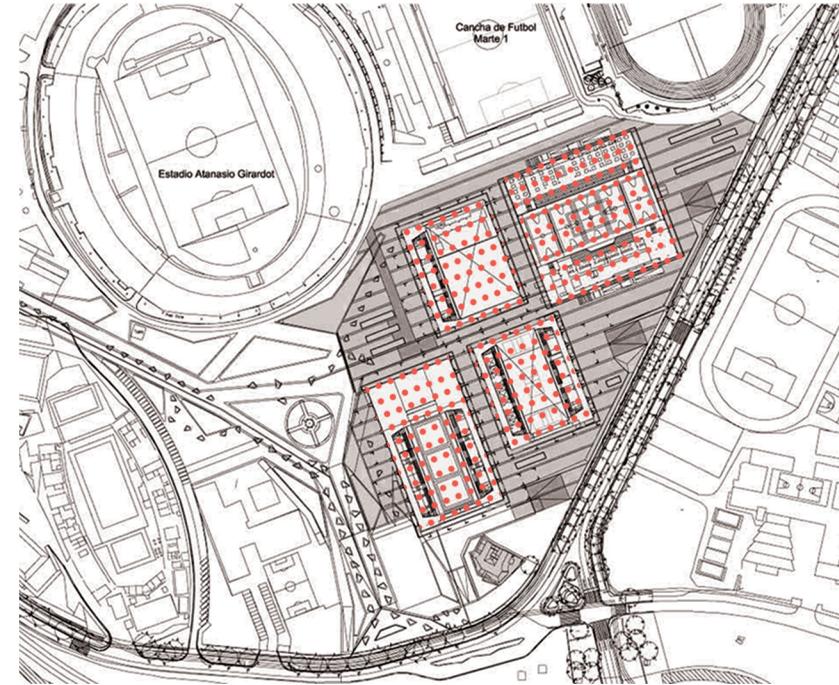


Image 103

- PERMEABLE SURFACES GROUND FLOOR
- HERMETIC SURFACES GROUND FLOOR

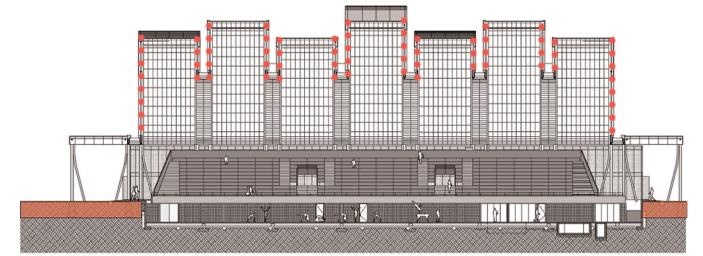


Image 104

ORCHIDEORAMA

ARCHITECT: Plan: b architects.

STATE: built.

YEAR: 2005

AREA: 4,200 m²

LOCATION: Medellín, Colombia

DESCRIPTION: *DONE BY THE PROJECT TEAM*

“The building is a canopy. It is neither an empty nave or a free plan; it is rather a shed or foliage with intermittent supports gathering gardens. this allows mixing and blurring the different activities to which the orchideorama is subject with vegetation, the fauna and the weather of the botanical garden: birds and plant exhibitions, weddings, concerts, fashion shows or gastrono-

mic festivals enjoy the garden instead of being isolated from it.

The orchideorama is based on a hexagonal module. while the plan allows flexibility by adding hexagons where needed, in elevation, each metal tree is articulated with the scale of the surrounding trees and relates to their strategies: it concentrates the technical installation network in the trunk, mixes the structure's base with the growth of gardens or understory plants and defines a translucent canopy at the same height as the surrounding foliage. The regular and flexible perimeter geometry allows the orchideorama to comfortably adjust to the void left by the previous pavilion in the forest and restore the tissue.”

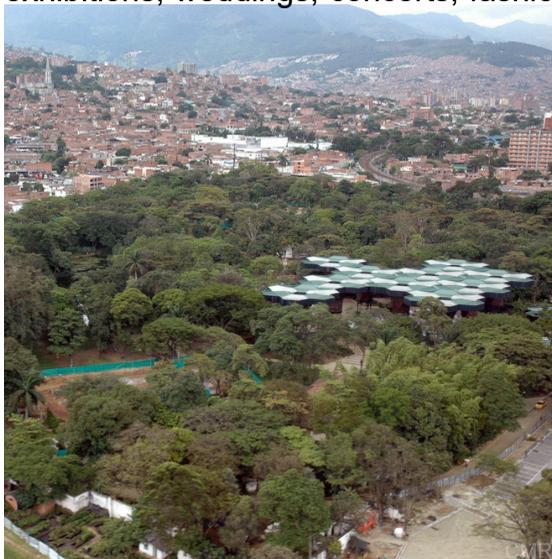


Image 105



Image 106

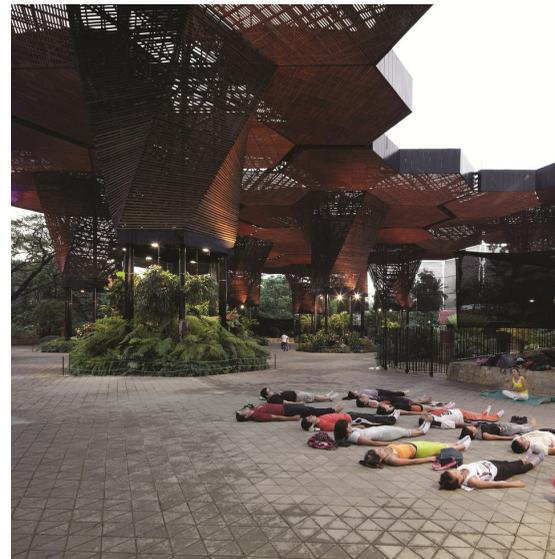


Image 107



Image 108



Image 109

— CONNECTION WITH THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

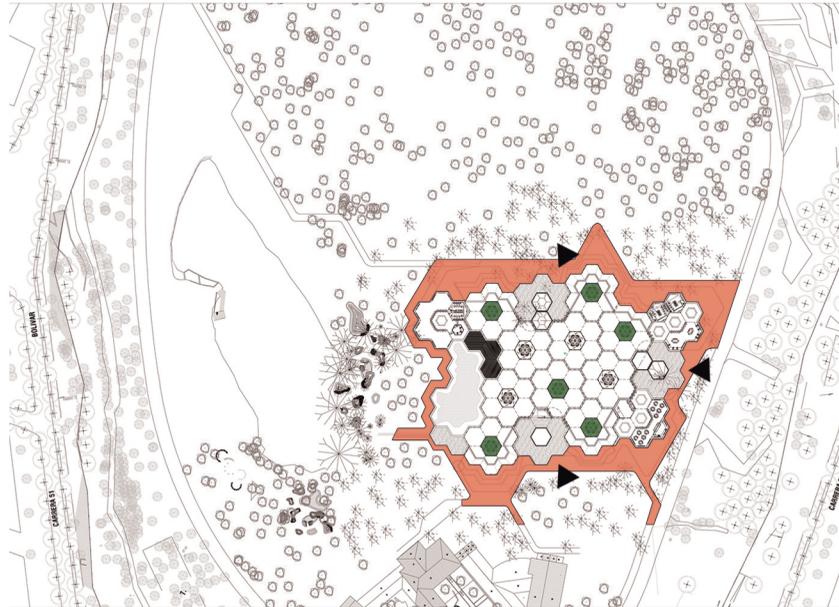


Image 110

— GREEN AREAS
— HARD SURFACES

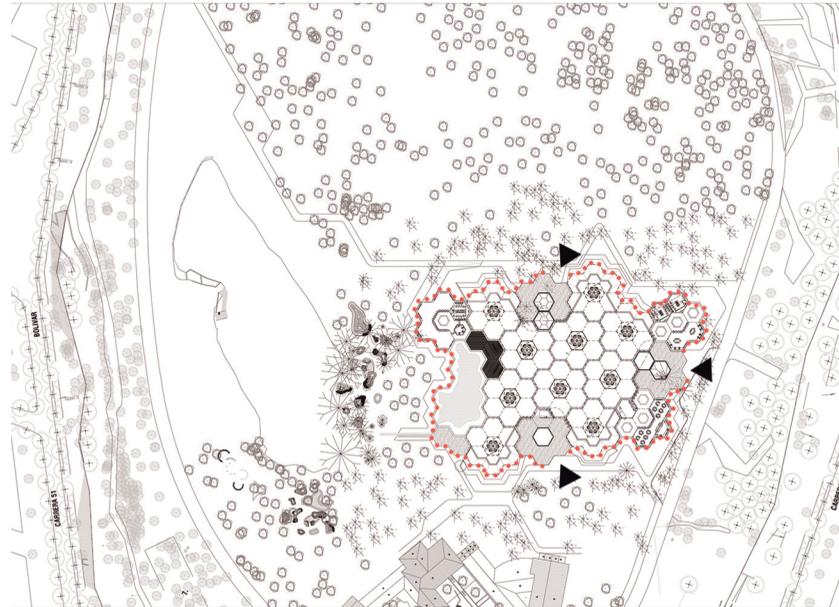


Image 111

••• PERMEABLE SURFACES GROUND FLOOR

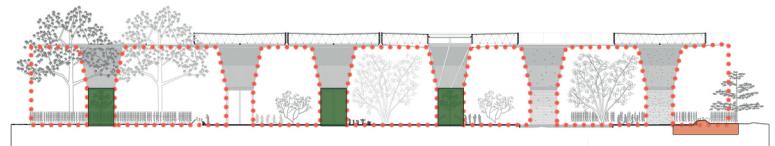


Image 112

PRO JECT

DESCRIPTION

The project is a center for music education located in Villavicencio, Colombia, which aims to attack the dilution of folklore in the region where it is located. The building is born from the reading of the different urban elements that affect the lot such as the existing trace, the possible connections, and the visuals. The program is divided into three volumes and is located according to the natural characteristics of the lot, each volume has a main use that encompasses the main activities in the project: education, research, and offices. Its structure is porched reinforced concrete and its facade is laid out in modules with wooden louvers that approach or move away depending on the interior use and the necessary light input for the corresponding space. On the other hand, the Mi Llanura park was involved as part and complement of the project and designed under the same strategy (the extension of lines and other elements of the urban layout), which gave way to roads, squares and islands surrounded by vegetation that function as an acoustic insulator for people or students who may be practicing in it.

SPECIFIC PROGRAM

1. General archive 20m²
2. Bar 100m²
3. Books shelves 910m²
4. Cleaning rooms 24m²
5. Computers room 130m²
6. Control room 10m²
7. Dance classrooms 190m²
8. Exhibition room 130m²
9. Groupal classrooms 1350m²
10. Instruments storage 90m²
11. Instruments atelier 25m²
12. Office's kitchen 55m²
13. Instruments load area 110m²
14. Loan books 45m²
15. Main reception 230m²
16. Nursing 20m²
17. Professors offices 125m²
18. Offices for rent 720m²
19. Outdoor scenario 210m²
20. Secondary receptions 60m²
21. Recording studio 75m²
22. Restaurant 170m²
23. Restaurant's kitchen 70m²
24. Tickets office 12m²
25. Dressing rooms 70m²
26. Books storage 75m²
27. Digital documents 45m²
28. Digital music classrooms 48m²
29. Kids library 190m²
30. Listen rooms 25m²
31. Reading areas 370m²
32. Chill areas 100m²
33. Single Classrooms 530m²
34. Study rooms 190m²
35. Vertical circulation 230m²
36. W.C 255m²

DESIGN PROCESS



Recognize the Lot boundary



Highlight the previous urban trace



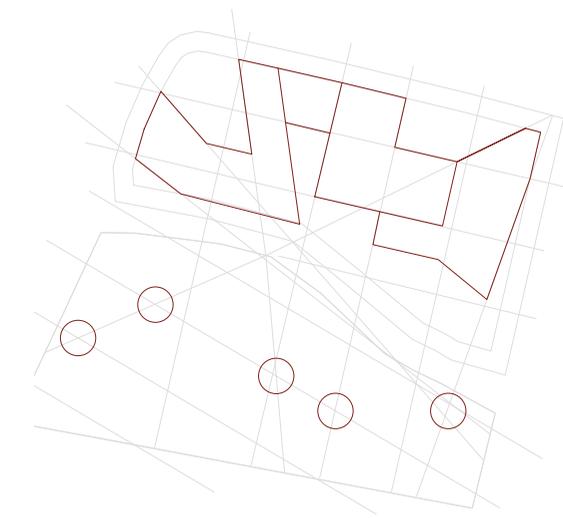
Understand the possible connections



Find the most important view



Overlap the lines and project them in the park

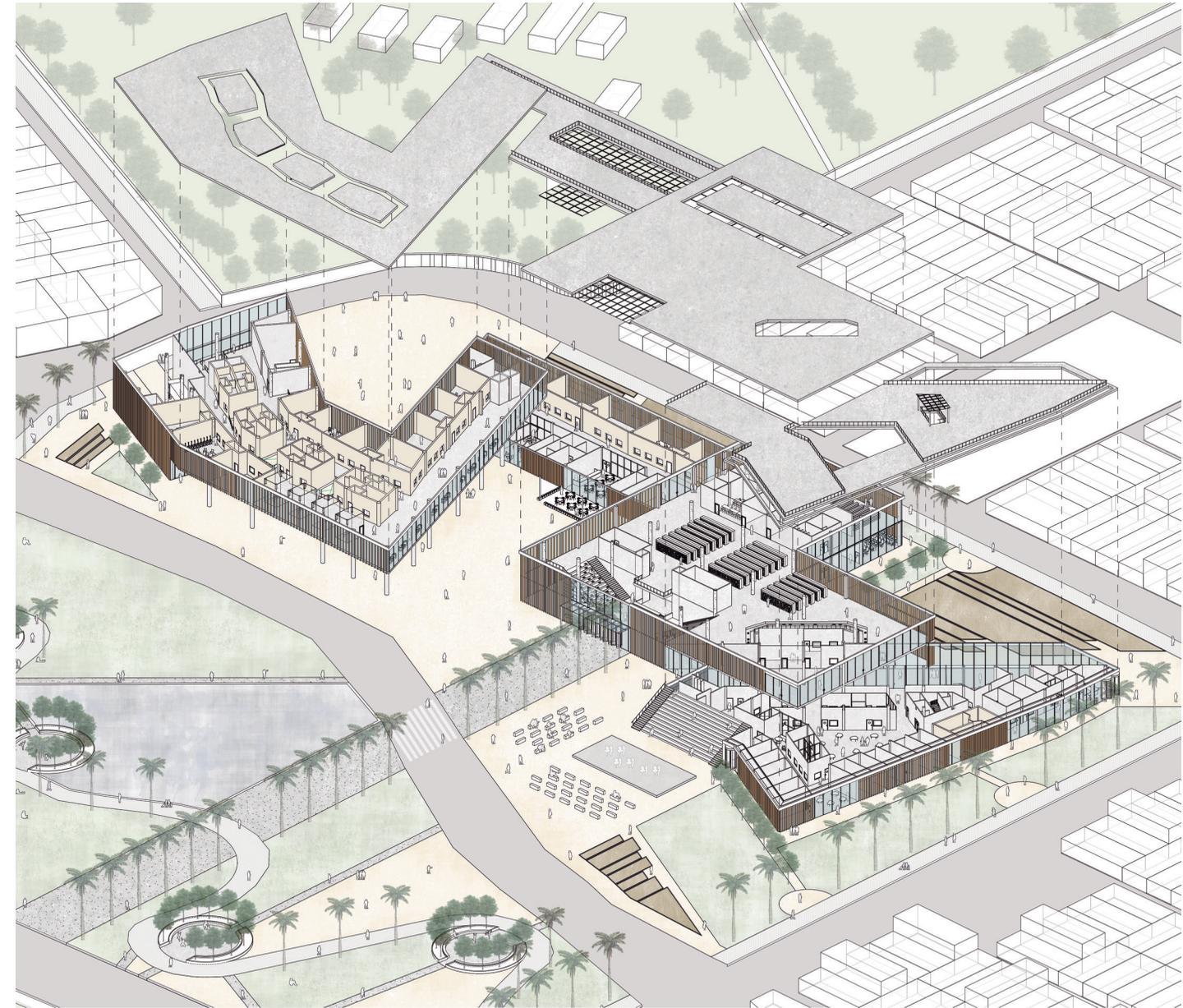


Get a shape and set the intersections in the park as nuclei

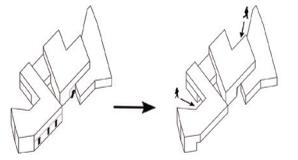
CONTEXT ESC 1:7500



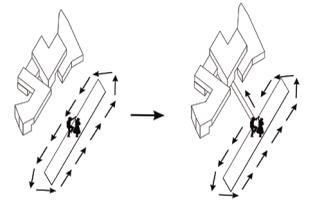
AXONOMETRY ESC 1:1000



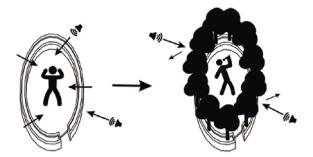
Permeability



Joropodromo route



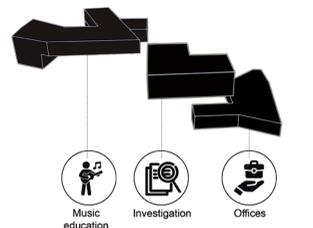
Green barrier



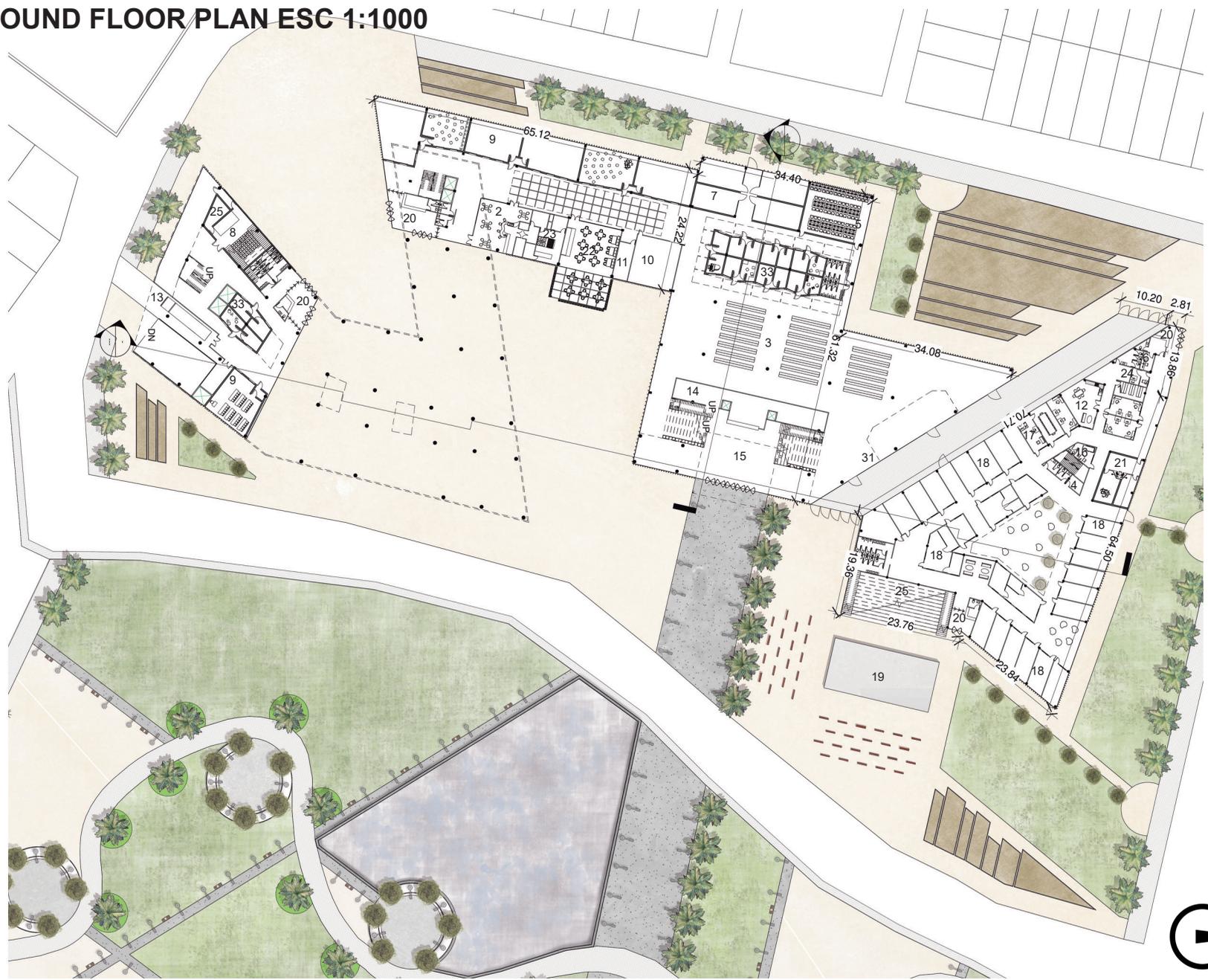
Light control



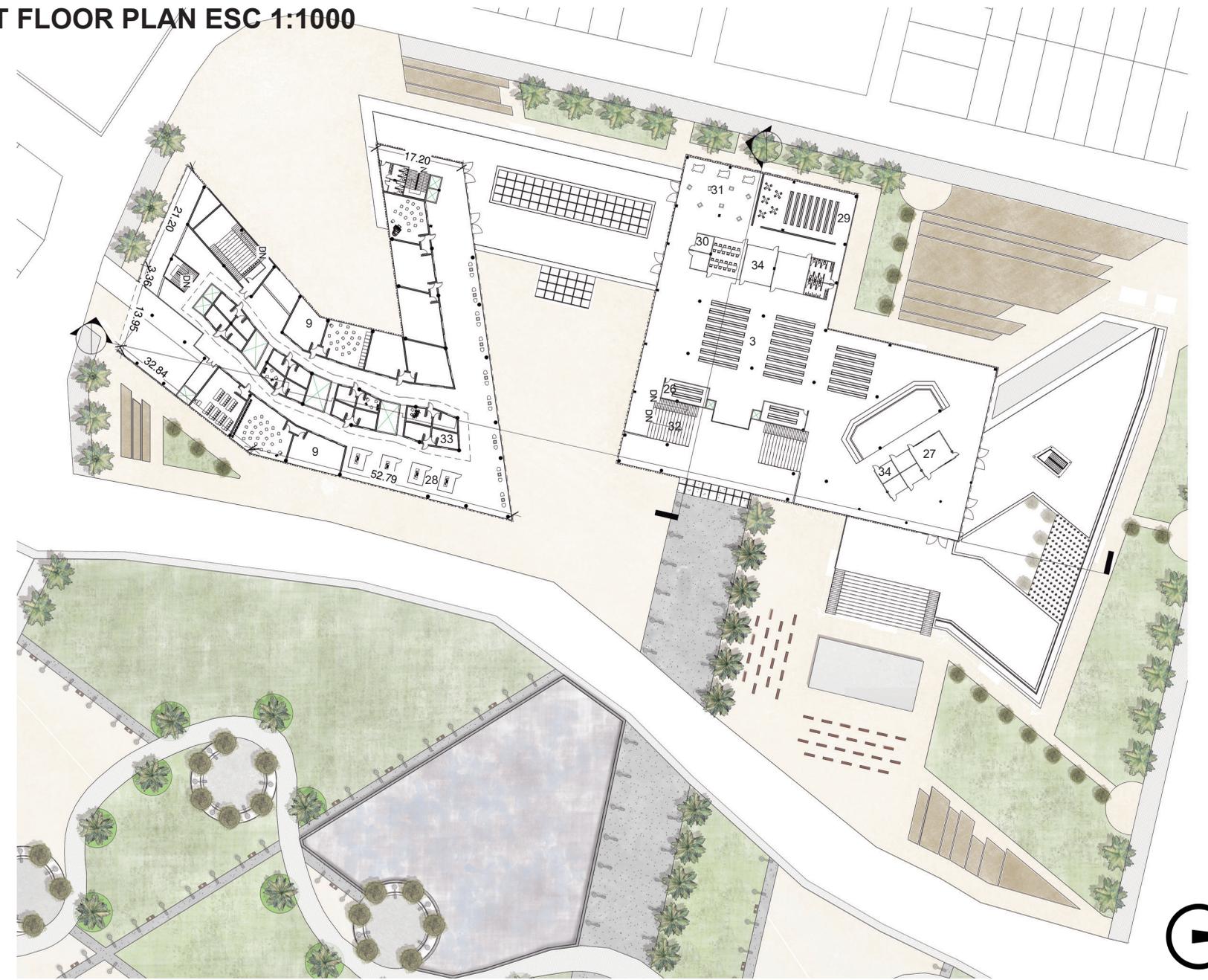
Uses



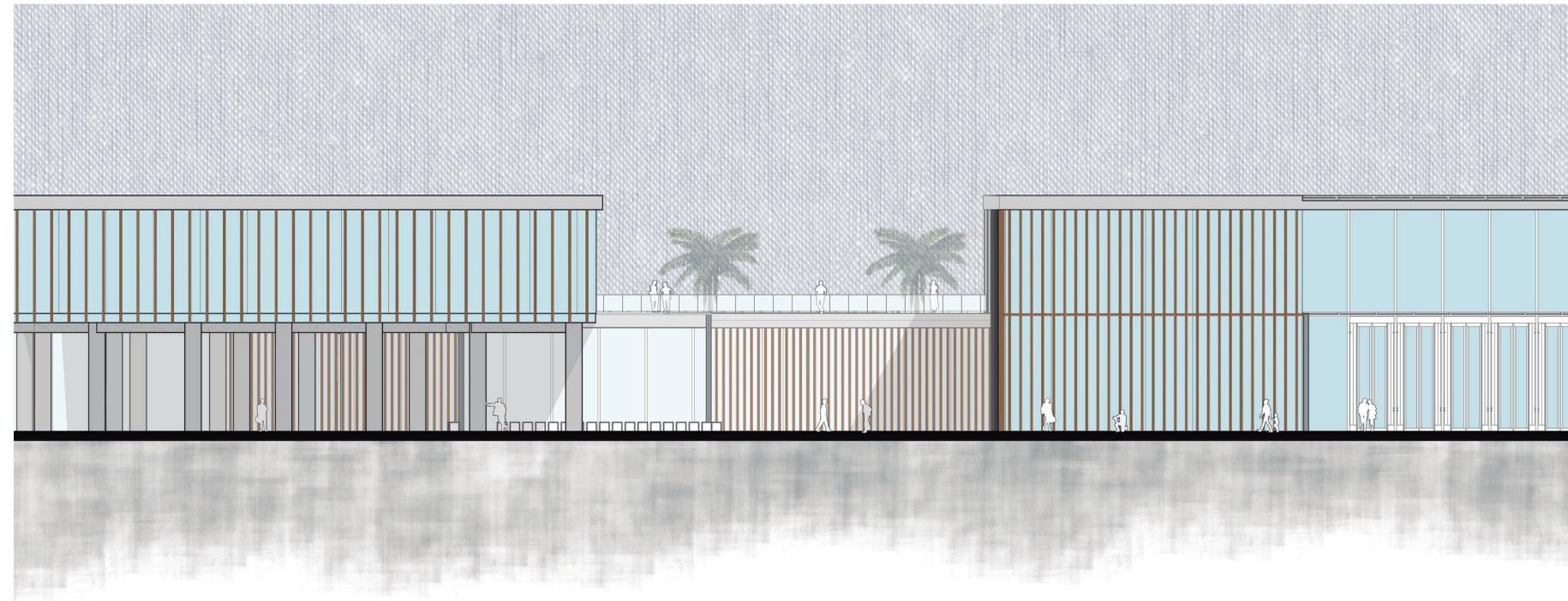
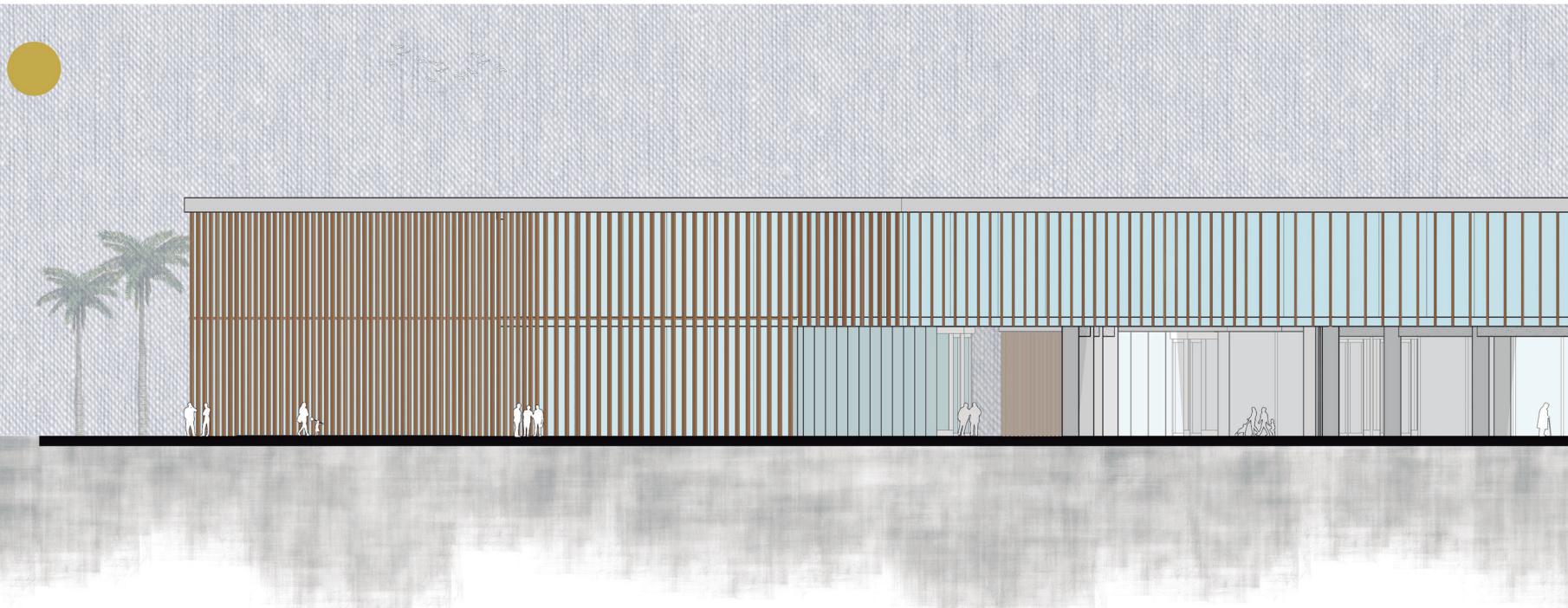
GROUND FLOOR PLAN ESC 1:1000

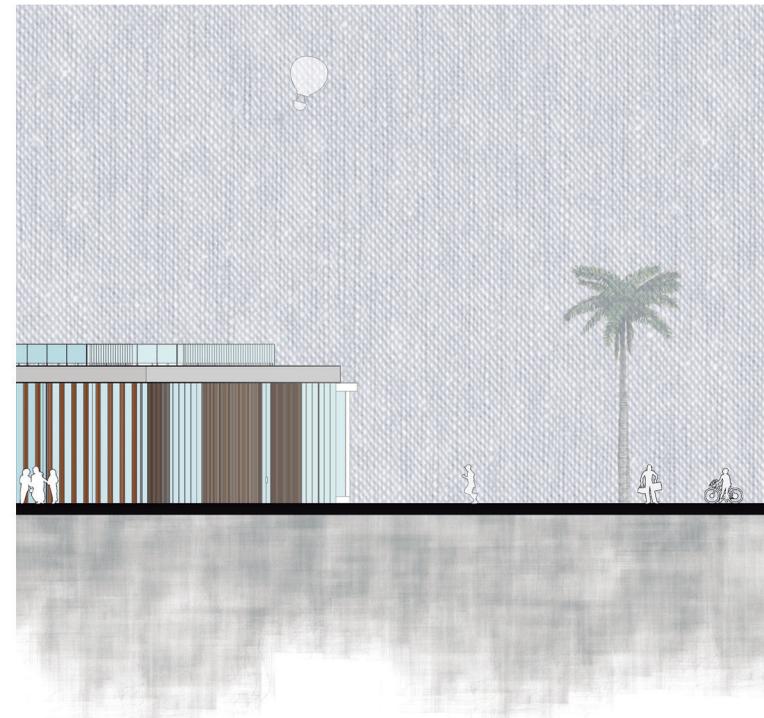
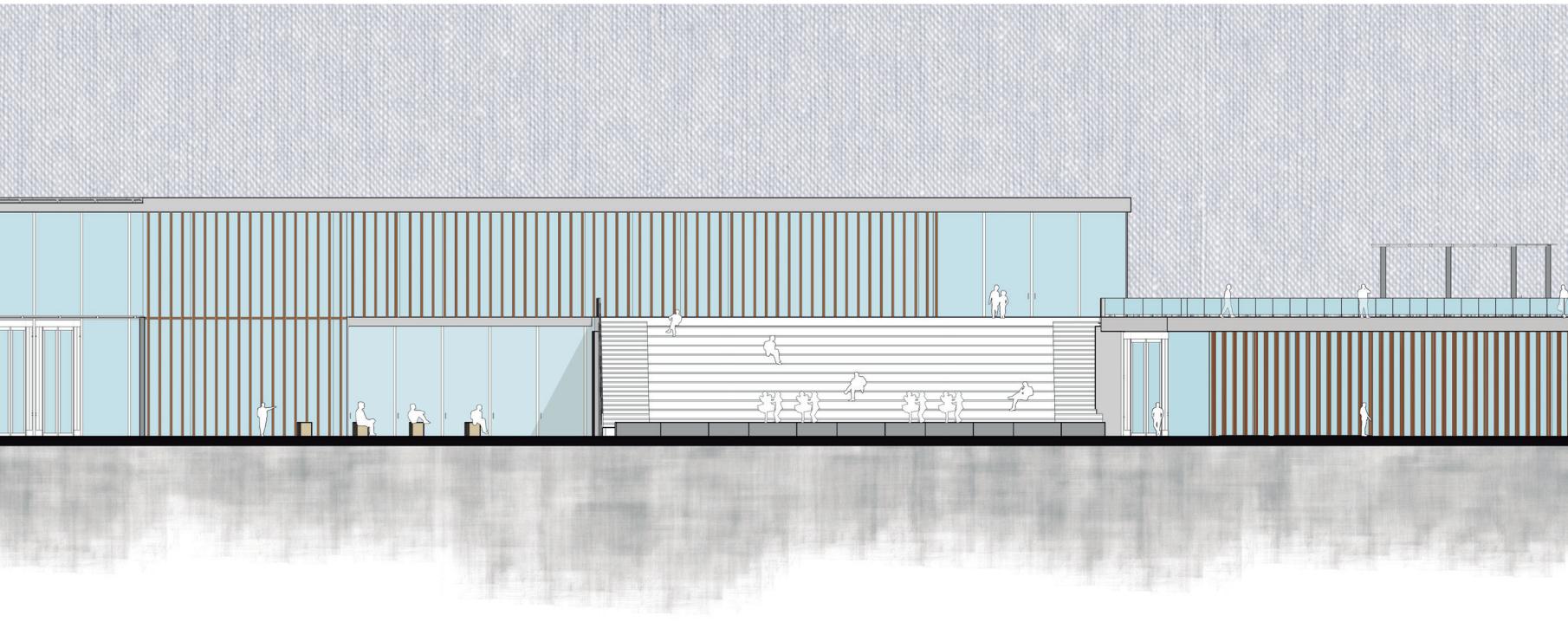


1ST FLOOR PLAN ESC 1:1000

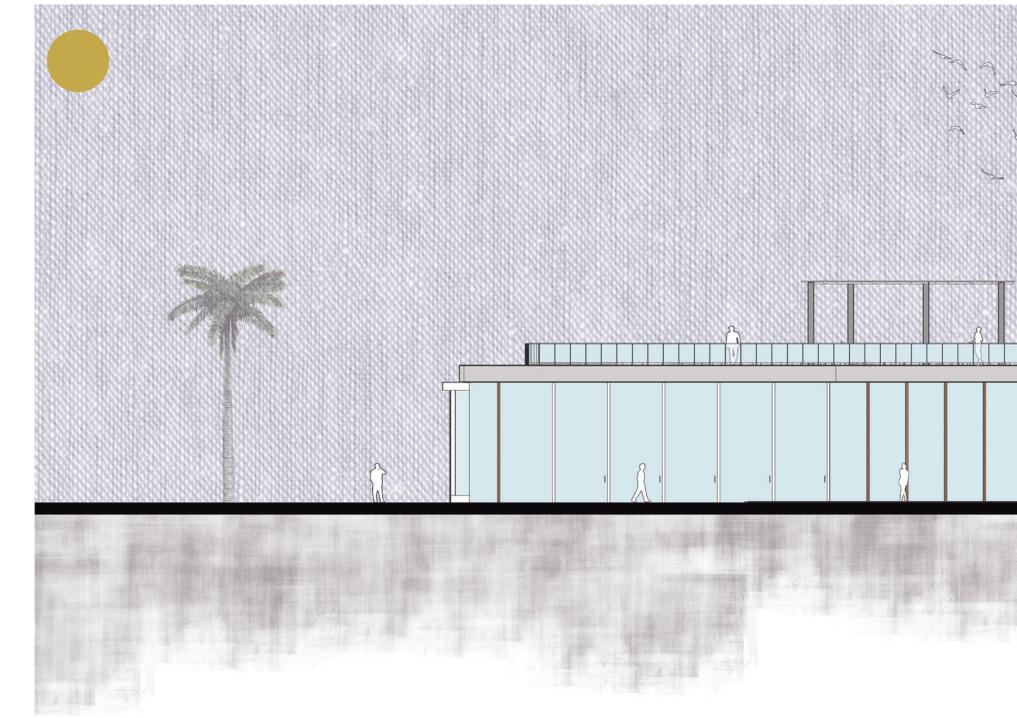


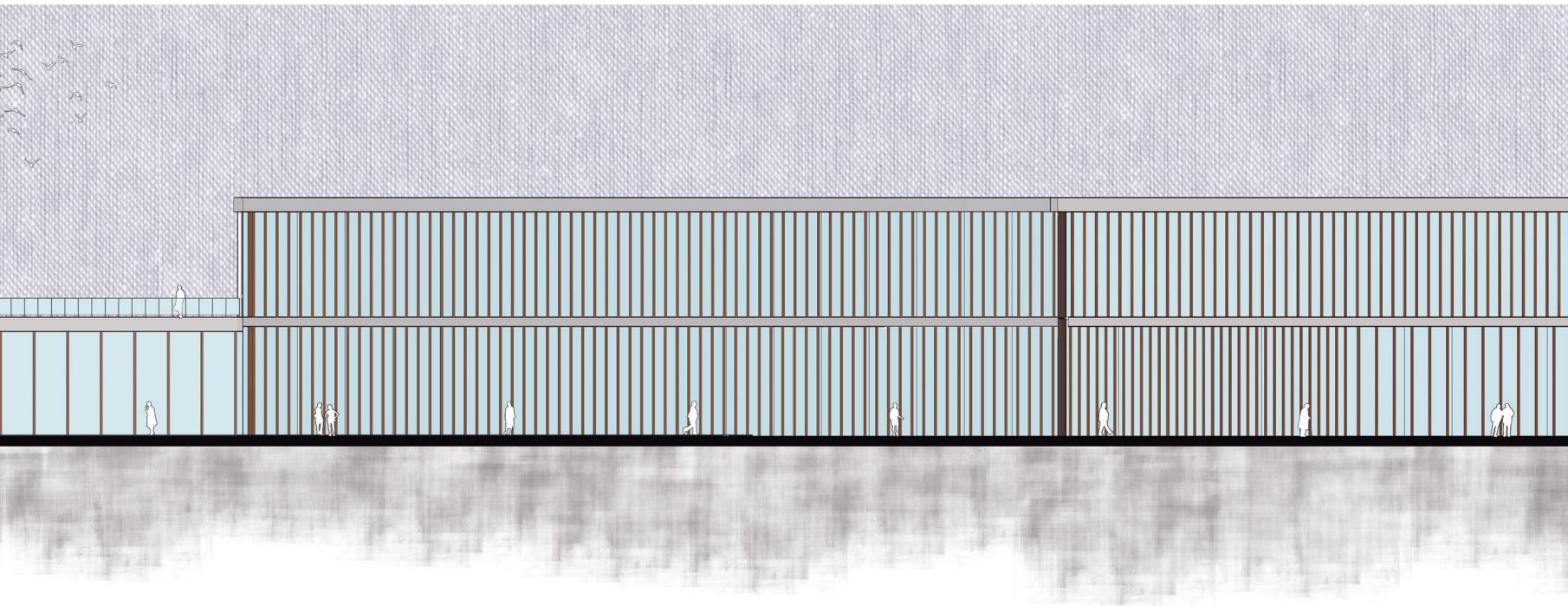
EAST FACADE ESC 1:250





WEST FACADE ESC 1:250



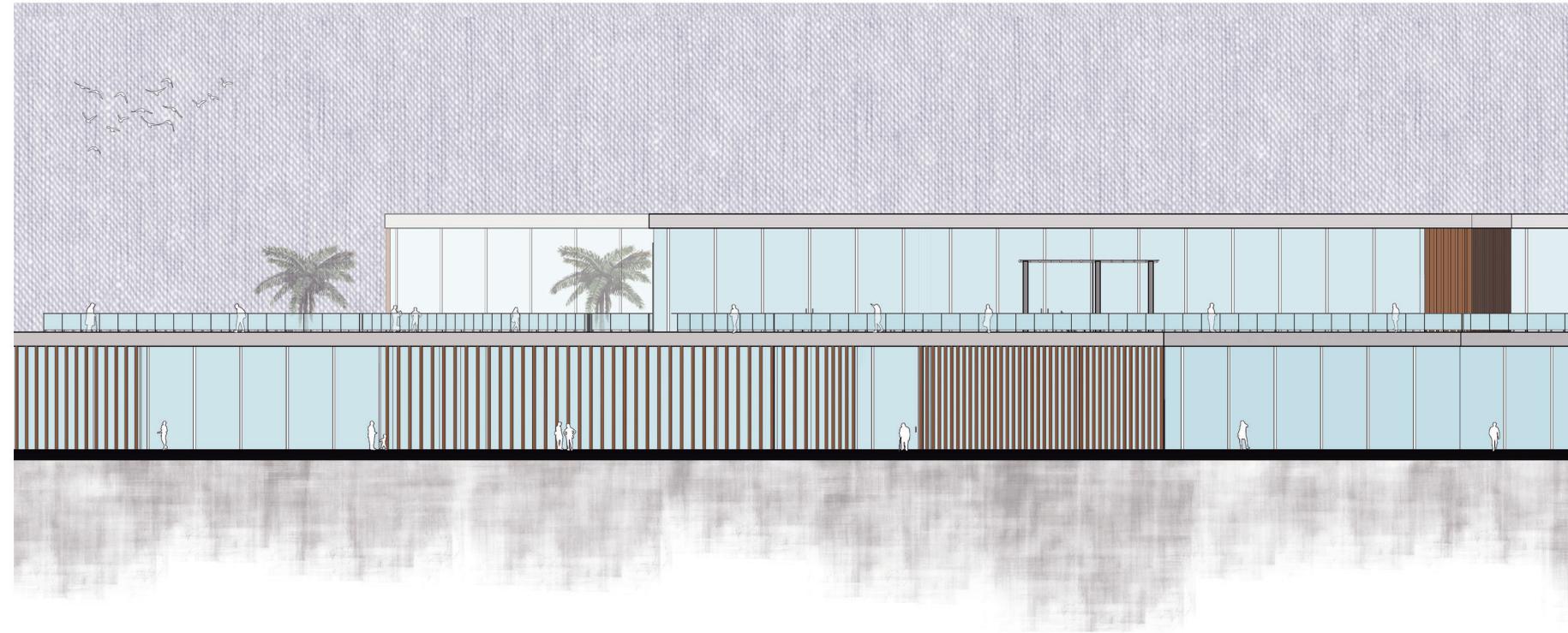


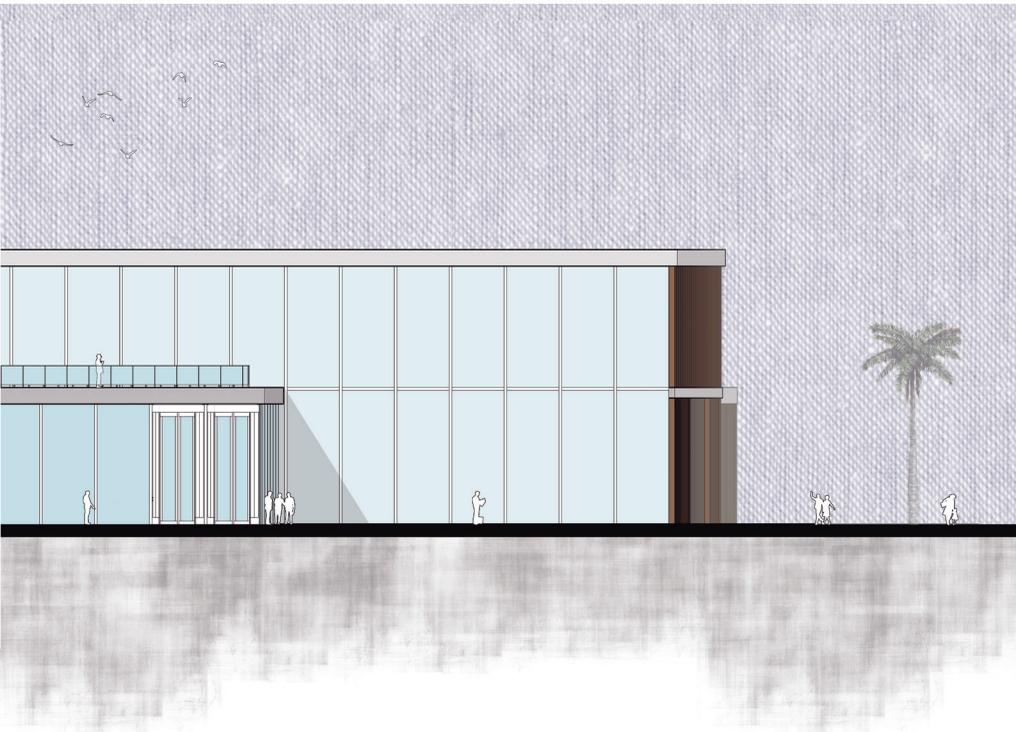


NORTH

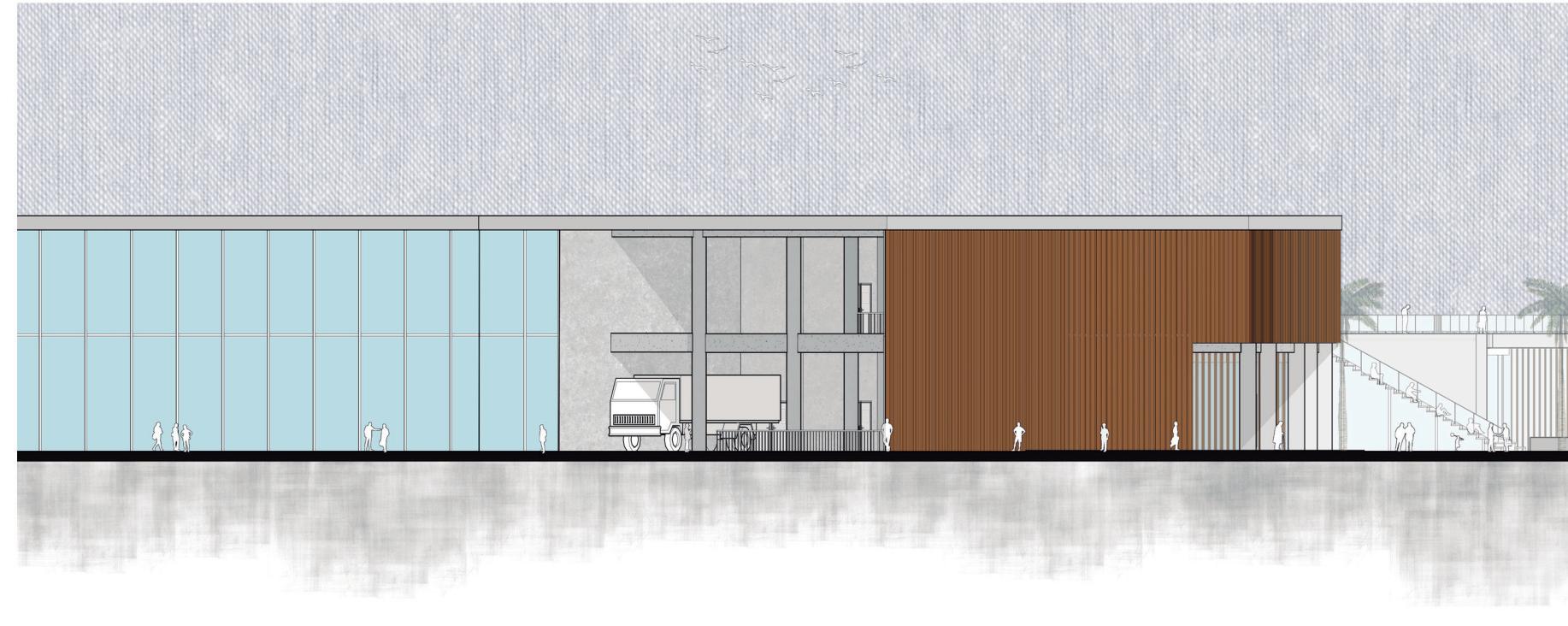


FACADE ESC 1:250

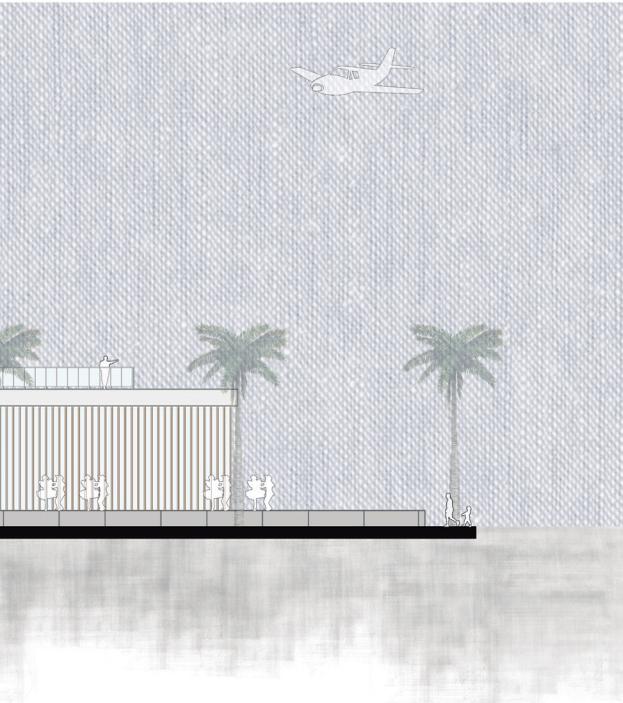


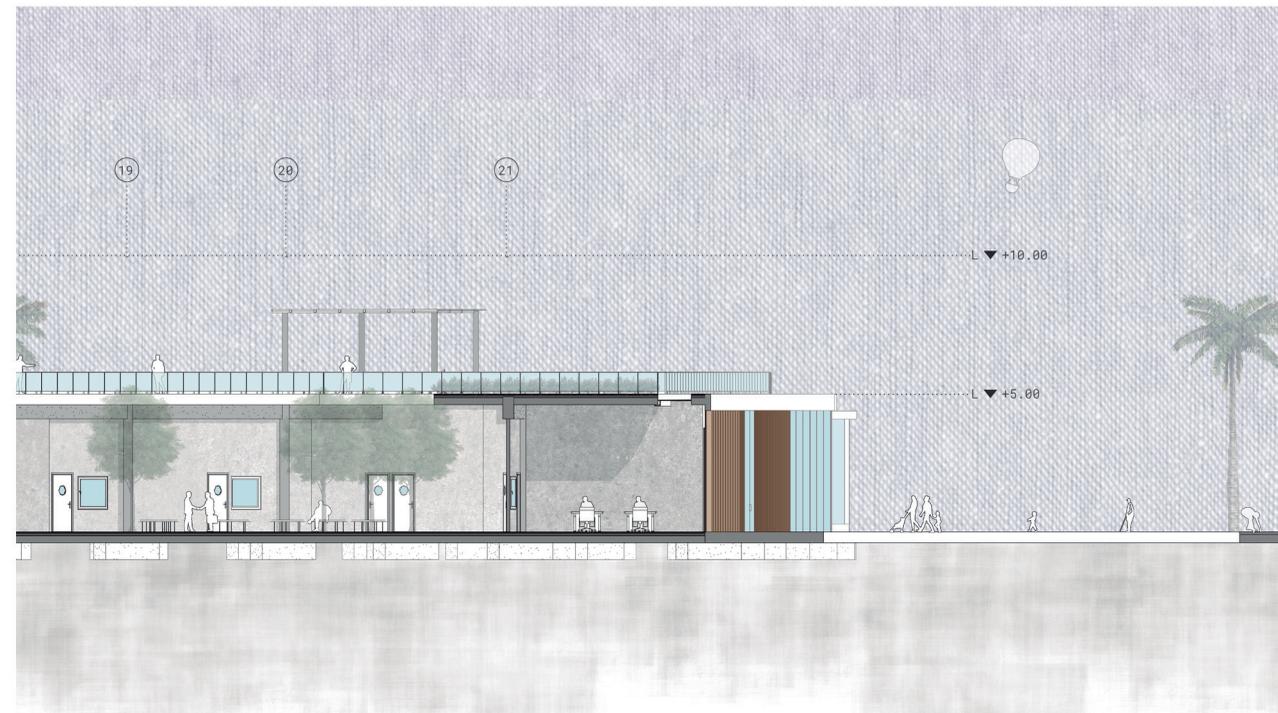
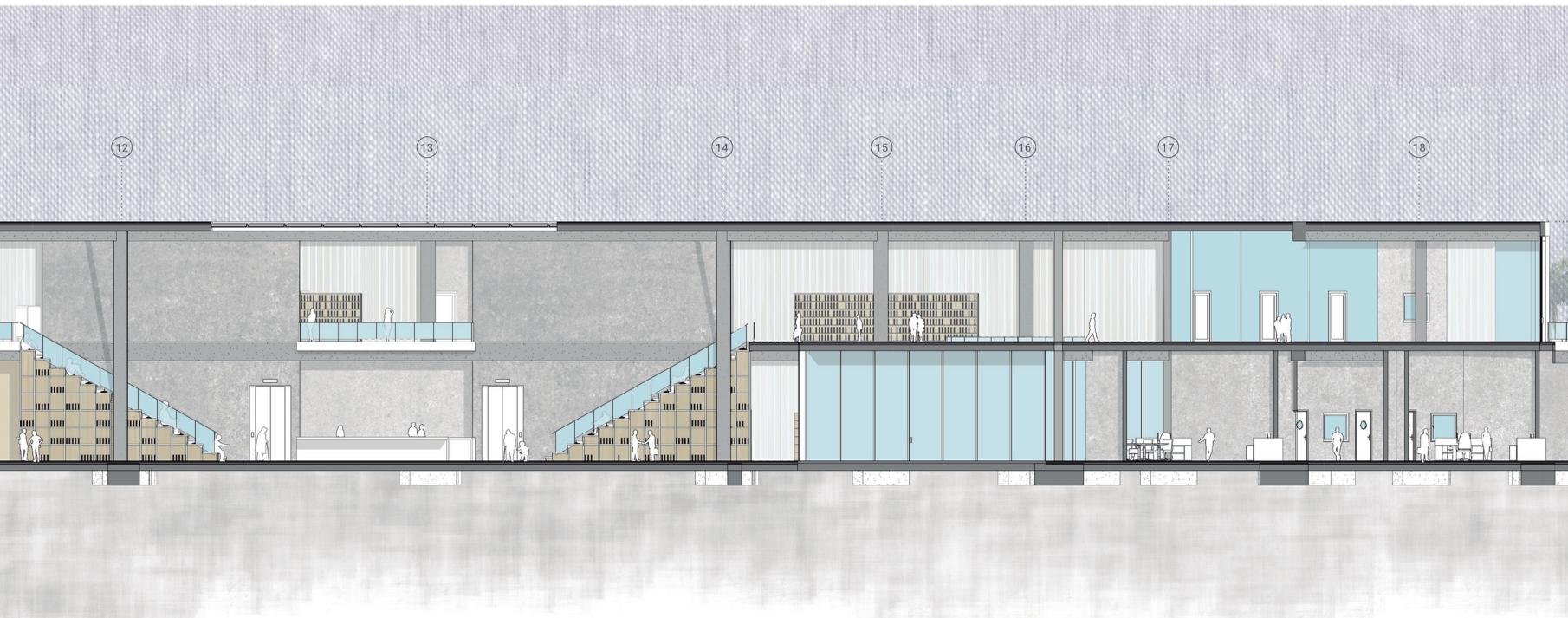


SOUTH FACADE ESC 1:250



LONGITUDINAL SECTION ESC 1:250





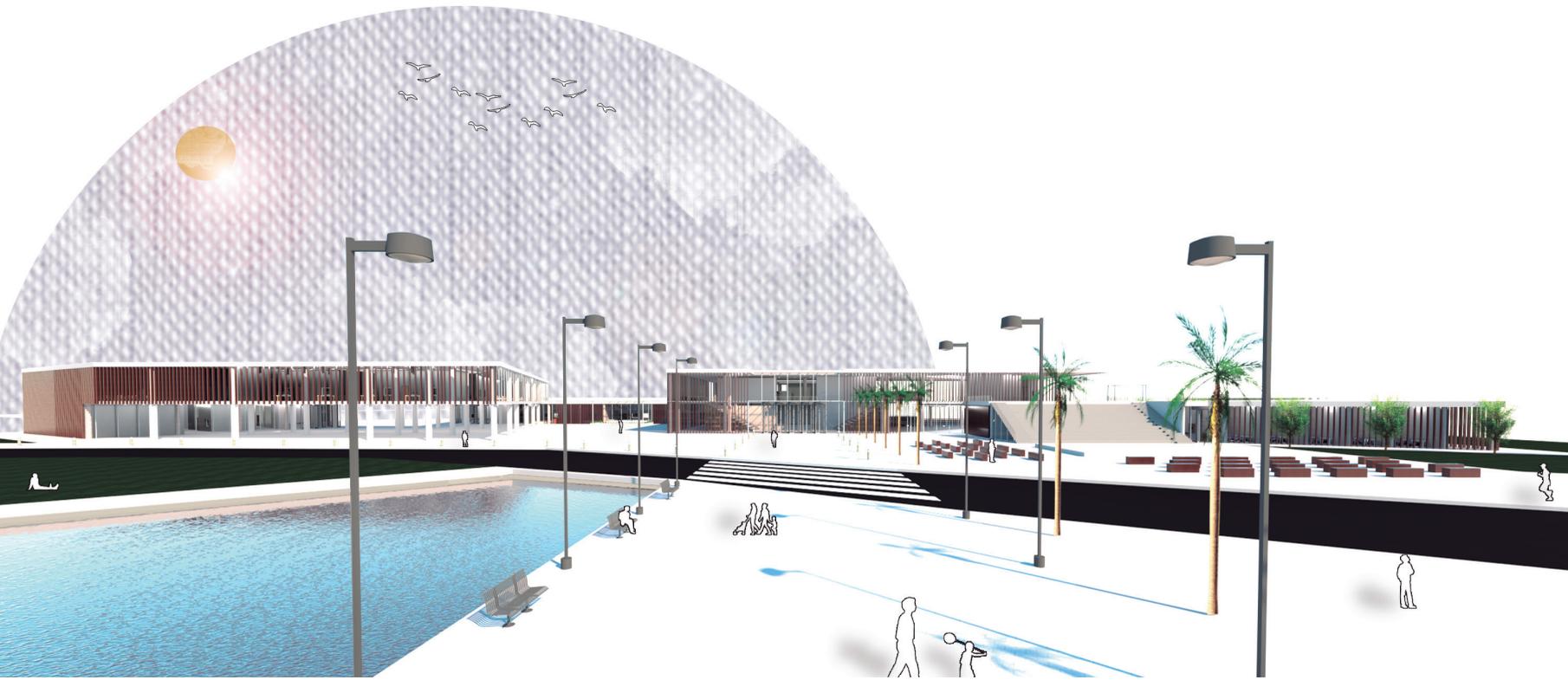
TRANSVERSAL SECTION



ESC 1:250



EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE VIEW



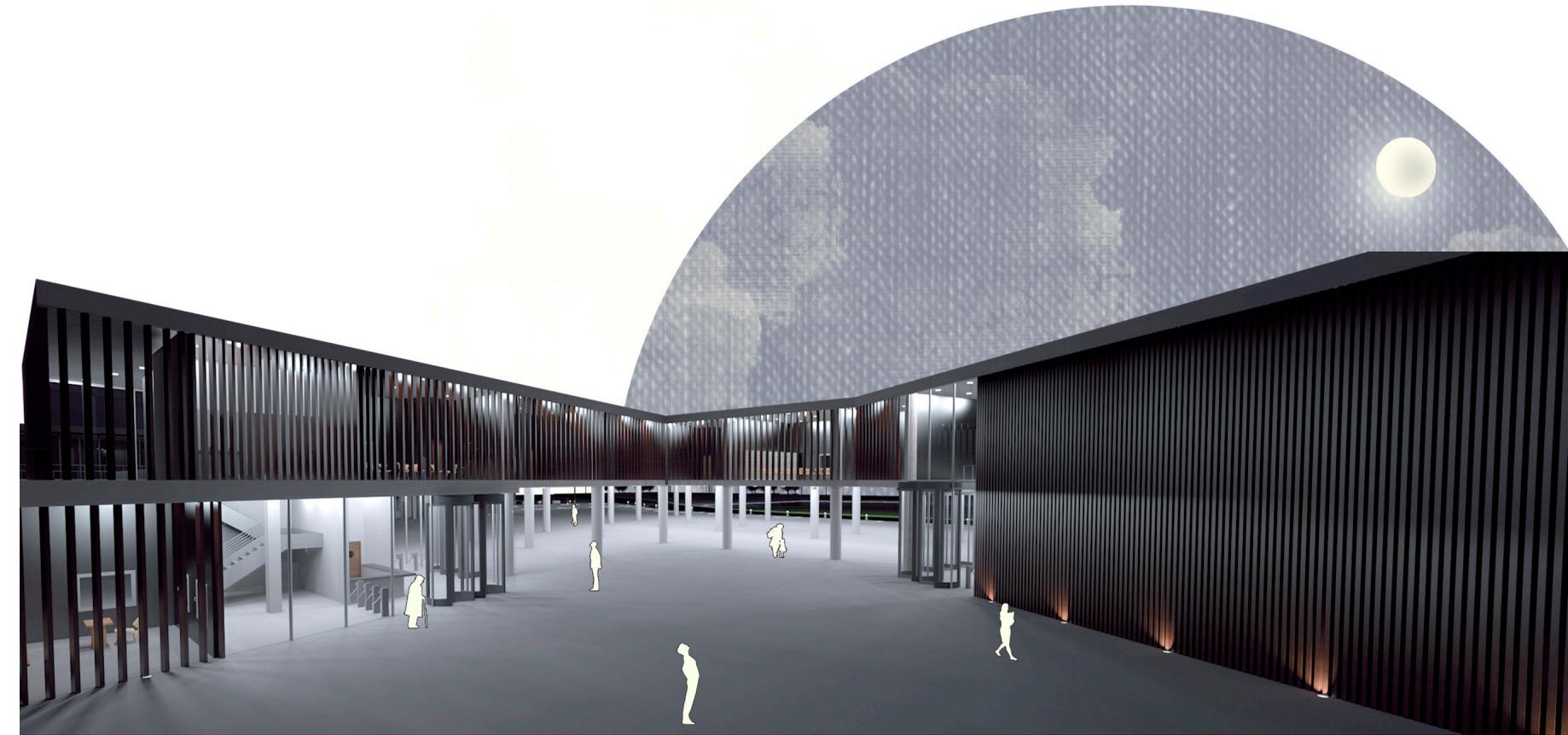
INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE VIEW



INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE VIEW



EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE VIEW



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