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Medellín. Parques Biblioteca: laboratorios urbanos contra la violencia

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El uso masivo de Medellín como componente de la economía del país como un centro de trabajo y educación, se encuentra con muchos problemas, entre ellos el alto índice de inseguridad y violencia social. Esto ha llevado a la creación de espacios públicos que se convierten en lugares de seguridad, donde se promueve el desarrollo social y cultural.

En el caso de Medellín, la idea de crear parques bibliotecas como espacios de encuentro y desarrollo de personas es una innovación. Estos parques no solo ofrecen servicios bibliográficos, sino que también promueven actividades culturales y deportivas.

La idea es que, al estar en estos espacios, las personas puedan desarrollarse personal y socialmente, y también que sean un espacio de encuentro y diálogo.

El plan de bibliotecas

Contenido y desarrollo social

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El Plan de bibliotecas, objetivos y estrategias urbanas implementadas

La red de bibliotecas, alineada con el Plan de Desarrollo de la ciudad, incluye el Plan de la red y el Plan de actividades, y es el Plan de la red. El Plan de actividades se incluye en la red, que se desarrolla a través de las actividades locales y del territorio. Las bibliotecas se diseñan para ser espacios públicos y sociales que apoyan la vida de las comunidades. El Plan de actividades busca potenciar la red de bibliotecas y fomentar su uso en la comunidad y el territorio.

Objetivo básico: Se destaca la importancia de la participación de la comunidad en el diseño y uso de las bibliotecas. Las bibliotecas deben ser espacios de encuentro y diálogo, donde se promueva el aprendizaje y el desarrollo personal.

Plan de bibliotecas: El plan de bibliotecas incluye la creación de nuevas bibliotecas, la ampliación de las existentes, la mejora de los servicios y la promoción de la lectura y el uso de las bibliotecas en la comunidad.

El plan de bibliotecas tiene como objetivo principal la creación de nuevas bibliotecas, la ampliación de las existentes y la mejora de los servicios. Las bibliotecas deben ser espacios de encuentro y diálogo, donde se promueva el aprendizaje y el desarrollo personal.

Plan de actividades: El plan de actividades busca potenciar la red de bibliotecas y fomentar su uso en la comunidad y el territorio. Las bibliotecas deben ser espacios de encuentro y diálogo, donde se promueva el aprendizaje y el desarrollo personal.

Conclusión: La red de bibliotecas es un espacio de encuentro y diálogo, donde se promueva el aprendizaje y el desarrollo personal. Las bibliotecas deben ser espacios de encuentro y diálogo, donde se promueva el aprendizaje y el desarrollo personal.
El Parque-Biblioteca surge como una nueva dimensión del espacio público, pero a la vez como un nuevo espacio urbano, como un nuevo paisaje urbano. Es un nuevo espacio que se construye a partir de la combinación de diferentes elementos, como la arquitectura, la naturaleza y la ciudad.

La biblioteca se encuentra en el corazón del barrio, junto a la plazoleta y el parque. El arquitecto ha logrado crear un espacio abierto y acogedor, con zonas de lectura, de descanso y de interacción.

El parque ha sido diseñado con un claro enfoque ecológico, con zonas verdes y espacios para el juego infantil. La biblioteca, por su parte, se ha diseñado como un espacio multifuncional, con zonas de lectura, sala de conferencias y de trabajo.

En resumen, el Parque-Biblioteca es un espacio que combina la arquitectura, la naturaleza y la ciudad, creando un nuevo espacio urbano que se integra con el entorno.

Original  NEUTRA Journal No.17 Article in Spanish
El contacto formal como generador de imaginarios urbanos y de sentido de lugar

El contacto formal puede generar un nuevo tipo de relación entre los elementos del territorio y la ciudad, creando así un nuevo tipo de imaginarios urbanos y de sentido de lugar. Este contacto formal permite la formación de relaciones entre los diferentes componentes del paisaje urbano, generando así una nueva forma de entender la ciudad como un sistema dinámico en constante cambio.

El contacto formal puede generar nuevas formas de relación entre los elementos del territorio y la ciudad, creando así un nuevo tipo de imaginarios urbanos y de sentido de lugar. Este contacto formal permite la formación de relaciones entre los diferentes componentes del paisaje urbano, generando así una nueva forma de entender la ciudad como un sistema dinámico en constante cambio.

Identidad versus Globalización

La identidad de una ciudad es fundamental para su desarrollo y evolución. La identidad es la característica que define a una ciudad y la que la区别于其他城市。然而，随着全球化的进程，许多城市面临着保持其独特性与适应全球趋势的挑战。这种挑战要求城市管理者和规划师在保持城市特色的同时，也要考虑到全球化的因素，以便在国际竞争中脱颖而出。
Step City, Bogota

The principle of the limits as the form of the city is further developed in another project, which is part of an ongoing inquiry on forms of living conditions. We have called this project "Step City" – as is clear from the title, it means to be an obstruction to urbanization expansion and to its triggering element. The project proposes a background of 500,000 inhabitants in which the built space is concentrated along the border, while the rest of the city – what is framed by the built space – is simply empty.

Following the example of the Multifunctional Administrative City, and a series of inquiries we conducted as the Relage Institute on the relationship between new geographies of labour and urban form, our main hypothesis is that the contemporary multitude that inhabits the city is to the city what the working class was to the old factory. In other words the city itself has become the factory and its inhabitants the new (potential) working class. This is evident if we consider that capitalist productivity is no longer only production of goods, but mostly production of services such as communication, cooperation, cultural exchange, or in other words social capital. The entirety of the city is pervaded by this condition, all its movements and life – like the life of its inhabitants – is constituted by the creation of being there for the sake of production. All theories of the city that put circulation and consumption first, to the exclusion of forces of the way capitalism affects urbanity, are mistaken. This is because they do not see that these forces are the consequences of production in the form of a total exploitation of living labour. This exploitation is not only in terms of what we traditionally understand as work, but also in terms of the recreation itself of labour, that is, culture, media, and education, and all the biopolitical means of reproduction. The theories that overlook this reality produce the same kind of mystification that is constantly reproduced by the images that picture the city as a site of value free congestion, leisure, spectacle and consumption. Our project is a radical attempt to counter this image, by developing an austere and simple architecture of the city where the condition of the totality of work is not simply evident, but critically explicit, and articulated as the "issue" to frame and limit. For this reason the main architectural goal of our project is to counteract these forms and visual complexity for the city, and return to a very simplified architectural form.

This hypothesis constitutes one of the main assumptions on the relationship between the urban territory and labour made by the tradition of post-operative thought and especially by Antonio Negri. See: Antonio Negri, Debt Violence and the Metaphor: Saggi Patologi (Bologna, Romania), 2008. These theories are all the 1980s literature on the city – from Saskia Sassen’s analysis of the global city in Global City to Rizal Kazan’s "シテ Civic", and Zuccagni – which has also played a role in the complexity of the city but overlooked the fact that the city can serve simply the result of the contemporary capitalistic organization of labour, based on the extreme, and radical fragmentation and reconfiguration of labour for the sake of profits.
The Library Park as urban acupuncture intervention

The Library Park concept came about as a new dimension of public space generated by the situation of public libraries as facilities in city sectors which obeyed informal urbanisation processes; creating new conditions and possibilities of urban development that contribute to the improvement of people’s quality of life.

In this sense, these libraries work as cultural and social meeting centres thus supporting the cultural, social and economic activities of the sectors they are found in; they encourage citizen cohabitation and education through the strengthening of community activities, the construction of cultural, recreational and educational centres and the improvement of access to information.

In urban masterplan terms the library plans are designed to generate new formal processes in the sectors where the libraries are found, and which fit the following characteristics:

- They are densely populated sectors of the city with potential for urban development.
- They are easily accessed by the community thanks to the connection with the city’s mass transport systems and the opening of new public spaces in the area.
- They are situated in the midst of urban geographical landscapes with great environmental potential, be it for their dense to ravines, small river tributaries, steep hillsides or mountain ranges.
- They are peripheral sectors of the city, some already consolidated with the city urbanisation and growth processes as is the case of Belén; and although legalised, the remaining sectors still show signs of the informality that originally gave rise to them. However, the new libraries that identifies them are the informal occupation processes which began generating them years earlier.

In this sense it is worth noting the words of the famous Catalan architect Oriol Bohigas: “the only way to transform a city is not through a systematic plan that understands the city as a system, but through concrete expansive points that produce a better fabric [...] the start-up of the Project of the City is found in the Project of Public Space [...] New Public Space which can still be redone. I believe it is necessary to put an end to the idea urban planning is the norm, urban planning ought to be public work for construction.”

We consider this to be the definition that comes closest to the idea of an Urban Project used as a point of reference for the case of Medellín.

The five Library Parks do not fit the previous description but also have urban, and more specifically geographical, stories behind them as well as geographical conditions that transform each of them into very singular projects tied to the landscape and location they are found in. They are all interlinked through the idea of the Network that connects them, making them into a system that structures, connects and reinforces, using public space as a starting point. They cannot therefore talk about the urban landscape they are found in, the relationship between the interior spaces of the park and the immediate “park” context and even with neighborhood urban spaces.

Given that it is situated in a sector of the city which was already consolidated, the Belén Library Park does not have the same impact on urban landscape as urban projects do nevertheless, with its highly permeable design, it generates a fluid relationship between the indoors-outdoors through its circulation, accesses and open public space. However, based on an a priori devaluation of japonese architecture, is more conservative in formal terms and means that visual impact within the landscape of the sector need not have massive contrasts.

In our opinion, the Espaňa Library Park is the one which has brought about the great transformations in physical terms and in terms of the recovery of public space, and it is possibly the one which carries and public most thorough exploration of the image of landscape and the feel of the place, imbuing it with the identity of the place and transforming it into an important urban point of reference. However, its functional response lacks clarity when considering a form in its present stage and state, and transforms most of its interior spaces into narrow spaces which are hard to operate in. In our opinion, the materials and construction techniques that were used did not fit the nature of its design, particularly in the case of its interior, where it is easy to see a break between functional and formal technique. In keeping with the geography of the place, the importance attributed to the meaning of outdoor public spaces arises from the perception of a graveley deteriorated sector over the merely functional answer provided by the library can be clearly seen.

La Quitaña, La Ladera and San Javier, are Library Parks with similar urban and architectural situations, not only due to the similarity of the sectors they are found, but also because of the urban response which has been made more closely to the landscape through its topography, characterized by extremely steep mountainsides. Good use can be made to integrate the form of the project - volumes fitted to the territory - with the landscape, transforming surfaces and roof plans into a gracefully deteriorated sector over the merely functional answer provided by the library can be clearly seen.

FORMAL/INFORMAL CONTACT

formal contrast as a generator of urban imagery and of feeling of location

Anyone visiting the city of Medellín can easily appreciate that for almost two years now, since the construction of the Library Parks began, new points of reference have been charged with significance that were not in the area. This may possibly be the greatest symbolic power, in material and...
Identity versus Globalisation?

The current debate on architecture in Colombia has been stimulated, to say the least, by the controversy generated by the decisions of the parties in the Colombian and Ibero-American Biennale, where confrontations between parties have been witnessed on several forms of media. Debates have been carried out on matters of identity, avant-garde and defining the limits between what can or cannot be ‘copied’ in architecture. Concerned arguments are heard in defence of the neutrality of our territory when faced with the avant-garde and attempts to create ‘markets of illusion and spectacle in architecture’—is it too late for this? Whether we like it or not we are exposed to representation in the media of a what a Building/Message ought to be or is it perhaps the element itself and not the programme it supports or the community it serves what is truly important in the jury’s final decisions?

Garrucha sports centre

Loi del Desierto. Eros Lajaus + Adriano Pascual

KEY WORDS: TERRITORY; GREENHOUSE; ATMOSPHERE; TRANSPARENCY; CASING; LIQUID SPACE; LIGHT.

Garrucha is a small traditional fishing town whose main activity now is tourism. Hermened by its 6km to the north and Mojácar to the south, expansion is only feasible towards the west, beyond the urban core. This growth will colonise the skirts of the hills on which the current city sits, thus permitting the development of a new urban area, which will progressively flood the plain as far as the horizon extends. On this flat surface, an annex to the ALP’s 18 road, there are plans for land develop ment which will accommodate sports facilities (football pitch, sports centre and municipal swimming pool) educational facilities (school) and the Parque de los Palmeros (project by Solid Arquitectura; Álvaro Soto and Javier Maroto).

Although the plot earmarked for the sports centre is very appealing due to the “environmental” surroundings and the regulatory “non-conditioning” factors, the architectural urban intervention is not something to hang our hats on: the development of the plans is the executive, planning and building process. The only possible starting point for the project was the packaging of the 13,500 cubic metres stated in the functional programme.

It was decided a native argument from nearby territory ought to be imparted to the local politicians and adopted to adapt the project’s needs. Colonising a piece of territory with the medius operandi of the “Greenhouse Object”- taking the place by surprise by simply extruding its limits and packaging a space of air.

We took this reference from the greenhouses characteristic of Almeria. These greenhouses are built with public parks (conventional parks, botanical gardens, environmental axes) as environmental systems.

In addition, the impact in symbolic terms is manifested through the new urban imageries: created by the communities and residents in particular, as elements for identification within a territory starting from the recognition of a place. In this order of ideas, the appropriation by inhabitants of public space, and also the construction of a feeling of place and belonging by the residents of neighbour hoods where Library larks can be found has been obvious if the daily life of these communities. This collective construction of belonging to a place feeds on the community’s identifying with elements or spaces full of meaning, such as these facilities. At the same time, they reactivate the sector economically, culturally and socially, with a parallel development of infrastructural improvement of the surroundings they inhabit by encouraging citizen participation in the decision making process.

During the day the volume is interpreted as a box of colours with certain reflections from its surroundings, depending on the ‘sweep’, due to the installation of carbonised surfaces on the inside of the outer polycarbonate, giving the skin a certain sense of depth. At sunset, the range of colours used (magenta, aquamarine, warm and intense blue) dematerialise the volume by being camouflaged against the sky’s tonalities. The interior is homogenously lit by walls and ceilings, avoiding direct services to the exterior. During night time the skin is lit in different degrees of intensity creating giant lights, which illuminates the outdoor spaces and acts as a point of reference for the surroundings.

Could it be that the ideal of homogen ous, transparent and fluid space of modern movement is reflected in a sim ple greenhouse?