

The city of Cuba

Bram van Klink

CONTEXT



This time the invasion came from the East, in the appearance of a Portuguese war ship. Christoffer Columbus introduced the Europeans to the new world, and landed on Cuba in the fall of 1492. A new wave of destruction hit the Island. The Europeans cruel attitude towards the indigenous and the European diseases were the both Kalingo and Taino's weren't familiar with caused the obliteration of all the indigenous tribes on Cuba within a century. Under Spanish rule, Cuba grew out into the most populous island of the Caribbean, and Havana grew to be the most important port.



The beehive of Cuatro Caminos

Havana, for most of the time the capital of Cuba, has been the most important trade city in the Caribbean since the appearance of Europeans in the Caribbean region.

The trade routes, determined by the gulf streams across the Atlantic, resulted in a triangular trade between Europe, Africa and the coast of the Americas. European money and goods were transported to Africa, where they used to purchase African slaves. The slaves were consequently transported to the other side of the Atlantic ocean, where they were put to work in the production of Caribbean goods. One of the gulf streams made Havana a logical first trade point across on the Caribbean side of the triangular trade route. In addition, its ideal location in a bay made it easier to establish protective fortifications.



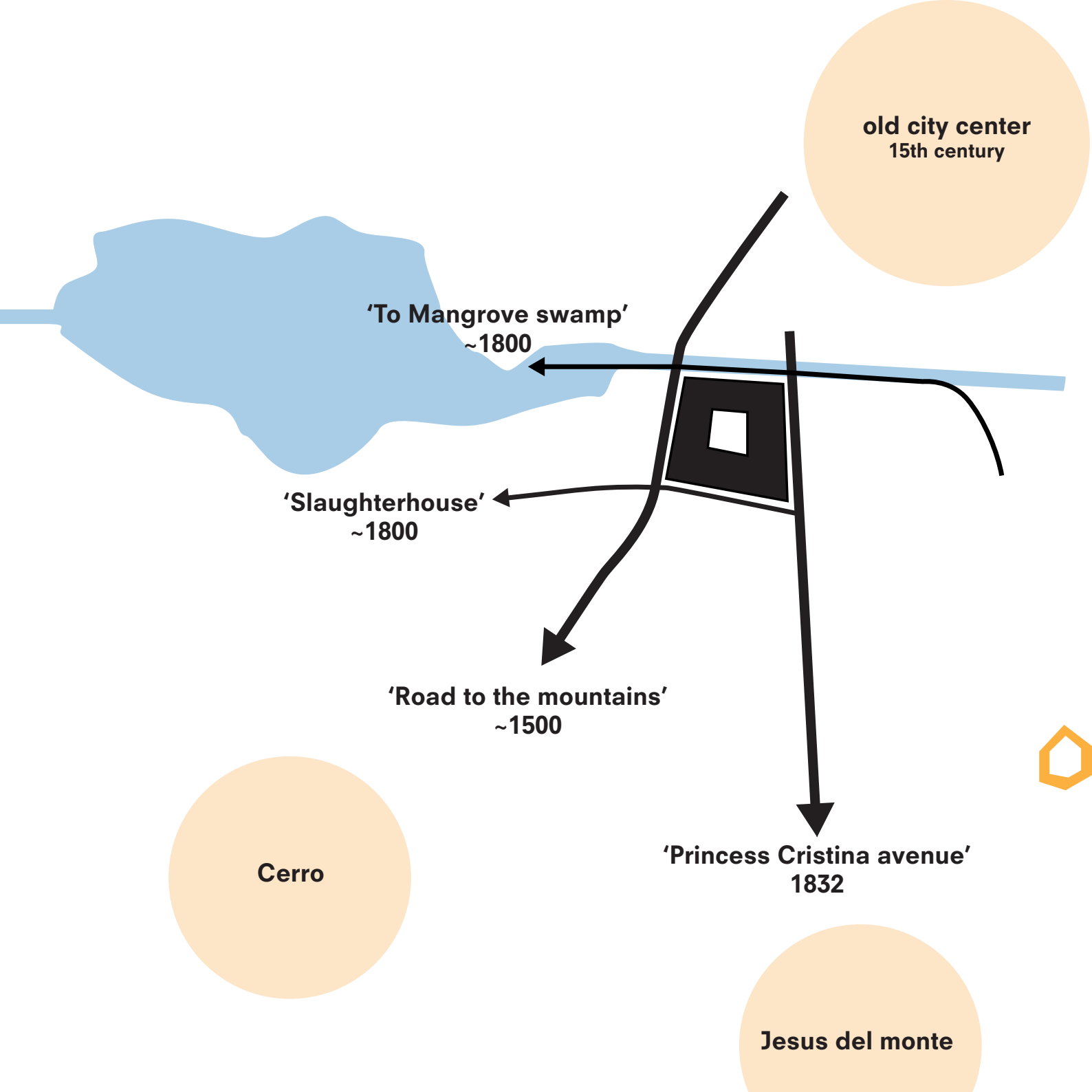
**Old Havana
1519**

**Centro Havana
1519/1863**

**El Cerro
1803**

Havana, for most of the time the capital of Cuba, has been the most important trade city in the Caribbean since the appearance of Europeans in the Caribbean region.

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old city center
15th century

'To Mangrove swamp'
~1800

'Slaughterhouse'
~1800

'Road to the mountains'
~1500

'Princess Cristina avenue'
1832

Cerro

Jesus del monte

CONCEPT



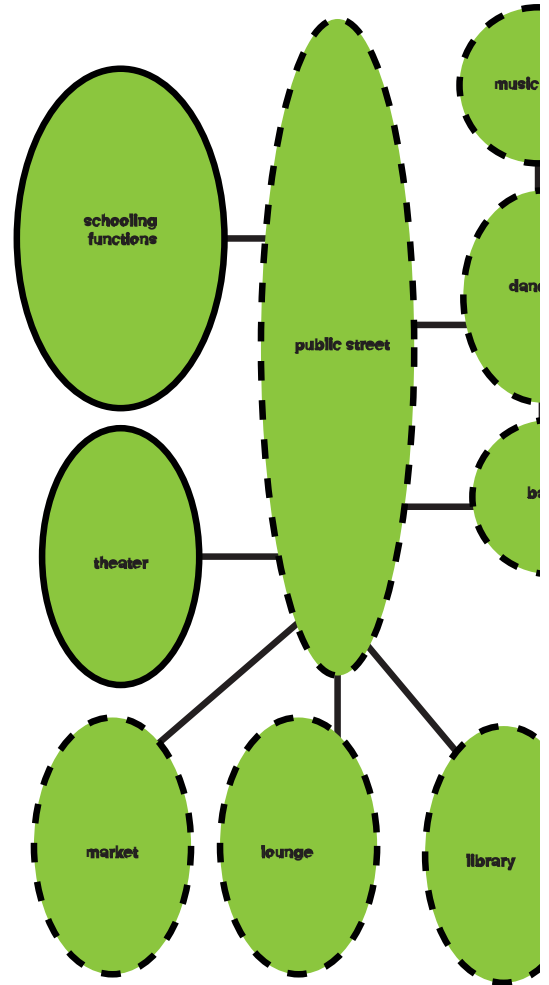
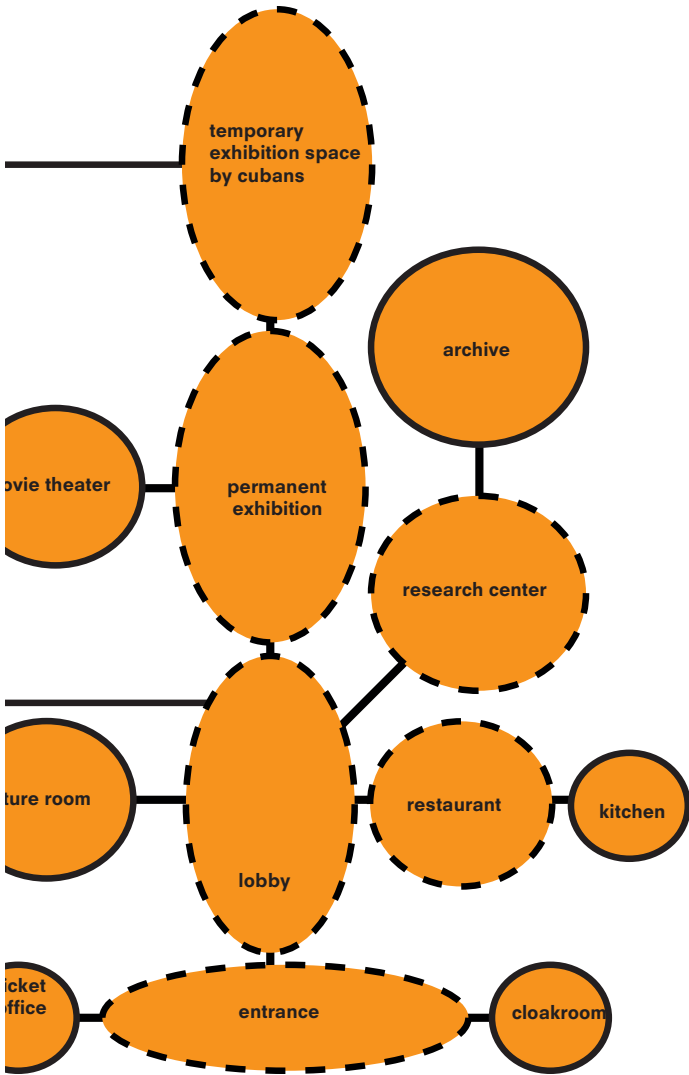
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RESEARCH









Libeskind, Dresden

- high overall contrast
- intervention overrules existing
- contrasting material
- exposes existing interior
- draws attention/create view/extra volume



Herzog & de Meuron

- high overall contrast
- symbiosis with existing
- contrasting material
- exposes new interior
- draws attention/create public space/extra volume

David Close

- contrast in materialization
- Intervention creates public space



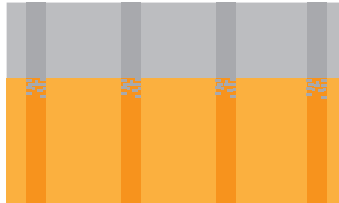
Migliore + Servetto

- high overall contrast
- symbiosis with existing
- contrasting material
- exposes existing interior
- draw attention/create view/extra entrance



Mendes da Rocha, São Paulo

- contrast in old vs new
- existing in dominant
- contrasting material
- exposes existing interior
- new routing/visual connexions



MVRDW, Amsterdam

- Contrast in material/transparency
- intervention overrules existing
- contrasting material
- exposes existing interior
- increase of transparency/additional volume



Zumtor, Cologne

- Contrast in humbleness
- existing is more dominant
- material is backdrop
- creates new interior
- addition of new volume/new lightening on existing



Chipperfield, Berlin

- slight contrast in detailing
- existing is dominant
- material is barely contrasting
- restores past situation
- addition of volume, extra layer of time



Libeskind, Dresden



Herzog & de Meuron, Madrid



Mendes da Rocha, São Paulo



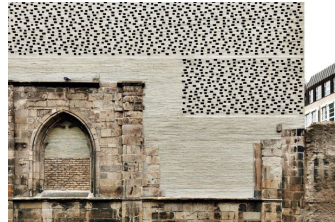
MVRDW, Amsterdam



Mendes da Rocha, São Paulo



MVRDW, Amsterdam



Zumthor, Cologne



Mendes da Rocha, São Paulo



MVRDW, Amsterdam



Zumthor, Cologne



Migliore + Servetto, Warchaw



Migliore + Servetto, Warchaw



Chipperfield, Berlin



Chipperfield, Berlin

Closes

translated articles

The land of the Unique Market of Havana: its first constructions and owners

December 12, 2014 | Yamira Rodríguez Marcano, Cuatro Caminos Market, Office of the Historian of Havana, Heritage, Restoration

The land that currently occupies the Single Market was comprised in the eighteenth century between the land of Don Juan de Dios Menocal and that of Doña Rosalía de Córdoba de Sierra, and part of the arm of the sea that reached that area. The entrance of the waters was later channeled and desiccated, but the seat of the land continued to be muddy, possibly for that reason the construction of the Market required to sink hundreds of piles of hard wood to be laid with a hammerhead to make the foundations.

In the first decades of the nineteenth century the urbanization that followed Monte Street was interrupted at what today is Arroyo Street, precisely because of the very flooding conditions of the land. In this way, the surroundings of the Bridge of Chavez delayed to populate, while new neighborhoods emerged. A plan of 1841 shows the existence of primitive constructions in the area, even in an isolated way, and it is not until 1867 that documents on the transfer of these properties are recorded.

Thus, it appears in the National Archive a property marked with No. 363 of the Calzada Real del Monte, belonging to Lino Martínez Zabaleta, formed by a house of boards and tiles and a wilderness in the background. Lindaba according to document of the Old Anotaduría de Mortgages with the street of Matadero that led to the Trail of cattle, with the corrals of Administration of the

New Bridge, with Monte itself and with Cristina. In 1874 this estate, valued at 15,000 pesos, is inherited by Lino Martínez and Castellanos, as well as a plot located in the same street, estimated at 7,084 pesos, containing several houses, numbered from 347 to 359, later destroyed by a fire. On the death of Don Lino in 1899 both passed to the hands of Mrs. Carmen González, who sold them in 1902 to Ramón Planiol and Claramunt. This gentleman was a merchant and industrialist who settled in Havana from a very young age. In 1903 he founded, together with Ladislao Díaz and Agapito Cagiga, the mosaic factory La Cubana, in Luyanó, then known as “the largest in the world”. Planiol also owned warehouses that imported and exported timber and construction materials. In 1915, it set up the Ternolit Planiol fiber cement factory, located at Velázquez No. 27 and Calzada de Concha.

The property was then described as wilderness and measured 1,702 m 75 cm. In the same area between Matadero and Arroyo de Chávez streets, a plot of land was registered with No. 361 of Monte, which housed a house without number occupied by the workshop of woods and muds of Messrs. Dehogues and Company, facing the street itself. As described it bordered on the right with the land of Don Lino Martínez and the river or stream Chavez, on the left with the street of Matadero and the back with the Calzada de Cristina. It measured 8 514 m, 78 cm and was valued at 30 000 pesos.

Its owner at that time was Doña Antonia Pérez and Pagés, whose heirs would sell it in 1894 to Don Ramón Planiol Claramunt. Mr. Planiol oc-

cupied the land and house designated No. 361, and at the beginning of the twentieth century he re-merged the three estates into a single estate, described thereafter as a plot of land designated No. 361 Prince Alfonso, so it is inferred that the old buildings were demolished at that time. This piece of land, which was produced in 100,000 Spanish gold pesos, consisted of the entire block bounded by Principe Alfonso, Matadero, Calzada de Cristina and Arroyo de Chavez streets, precisely the exact delimitation on which the Single Market would be built. After consolidating the farms, Planiol occupied the land, according to the Land Registry, with buildings and machinery, possibly related to the mosaic factory mentioned. It is inferred, therefore, that he used for these purposes the lands of Monte and others in Vives. This is evident in a catalog of the factory at the beginning of the 20th century:

In 1919, Ramon Planiol sold the estate to lawyer Juan Fernández de Azevedo, who was the owner of the estate. Castro and Diez Argüelles, for the price of 352,000 pesos, and although this man was the owner, he was only a figurehead in the service of Senator Alfredo Hornedo and Sanchez, his true owner.

The cunning and skill for business and politics soon led him to multiply the capital of his wealthy wife, Blanca Maruri, and his own. In 1914 he was elected Councilman of the Havana City Council and its President in 1916, and was part of the group of liberal politicians who controlled the municipality and who in 1919 supported him to obtain the concession of the Single Market, which operated as a real monopoly and

was the basis of his fortune. From 1918 he was reelected several times as a representative to the Chamber, and was President of his Commission on Foreign Relations, a position for which he was received in 1950 by his Holiness Pope Pius XII. Appointed Senator of the Republic in 1936, 1944 and 1948, he was delegated to the Constituent Assembly of 1940 and presided over the Liberal Party from 1939 to 1947. In 1952 he retired from political life.

Senador Alfredo Hornedo y Sánchez

Mainly owned by the newspaper El País, founded in 1921 in Galiano and Concordia, he merged with the Excelsior in 1929, another newspaper owned by him that had founded Wilfredo Fernández in 1928. In 1941 he moved both newspapers to a modern building on Calle Reina. In 1928 he bought El Sol newspaper and became a partner in El Crisol, a press organization founded in 1934. Along with journalist and matanzas lawyer Julio González Rebull, Hornedo acquired the COCO and CMCK radio stations sold in 1948 to Guido García Inclán. Dominating so many periodic publications and mass media in general, he undoubtedly favored his political career and contributed to glorify his public image.

Hornedo also owned the Casino Deportivo de La Habana, a private club for the middle class opened in 1935; Of the Club of Hunters of Havana; Of the Casino Sports Distribution; Of the building Ríomar horizontal property, in La Puntilla, and of many real estate.

In the area of Miramar he built the Blanquita Theater and the Hotel Rosita de Hornedo, both

baptized with the names of his first and second wife, respectively. The first, today Karl Marx theater, was recognized in 1949 as the largest in the world, with 6 600 screens, 500 more than Radio City Hall in New York, and with a spacious cafeteria capable of hosting more than 200 diners. The second, today Edificio Sierra Maestra, was a residential hotel, considered one of the two hotels of its type existing in Cuba in 1957. It had 172 apartments of one, two and three rooms, 11 floors and two pent-houses, its construction reached The sum of 3 500 000 pesos. Alfredo Hornedo vivía en la finca Blanca de Ceiba del Agua y en la mansión de Carlos III No. 120, actual Casa de la Cultura de Centro Habana, luego se mudó al pent-house de su Hotel Rosita de Hornedo.

He was a character in his time not only for his political activity, but also for his social behavior. Alejo Carpentier, referring to him, commented: “The King of the Pecks of Havana was, undoubtedly, Alfredo Hornedo (...), always dressed in black and white squares. He went to Paris every year to buy ties ... He bought neckties at the rate of twelve dozen each ... He was always covered with charms, rabbit paws, clocks, leonines, bracelets with his name, address, year of birth, identification, pins Tie, neckties, solitaires, gold horseshoes ... This was a showcase, a traveling quincalla. “

In spite of his ridiculous image and his behavior as a “new rich man,” the means which he himself had been responsible for founding, supported all his acts, be they political campaigns, dirty business, or charitable works, which were guided by

A start by the hand of his first wife. The generosity of Doña Blanca, especially with the Catholic Church, led her to rebuild the parish of Trinidad and tell that from her wheelchair she extended her hand to the needy.

To pay homage to him in life, in 1956, the Senate of the Republic approved a motion by which instituted that a bust of the “strong man of the liberalism habanero” was placed, in the Room of Conferences of the corresponding Hemicycle.

The city block Cuatro Caminos

In the block between Monte, Matadero, Cristina and Arroyo streets, the Single Market of Supply and Consumption of Havana was built in 1920, however, the conformation of the site dates back centuries. Also, the names of its streets are related to the development of the place and its surroundings; Hence it is known by many as “the block of the Four Ways.”

Plano del puerto y de la villa de La Habana 1798, detalle

On the Causeway of Monte has the Market one of its two main accesses. It received this name because it drove from the city to the field or mount, and also because of it went to the ingenuity, soon became neighborhood of Jesus of the Mountain. In 1736 it was paved to the Calle del Carmen, and in 1760, ceibas were planted along its two sidewalks, beneath which blacks and venters were placed to sell their wares to passers-by. From the corner of Calle del Carmen to that of Orqueta, “it was a swamp populated by Mangles back by an arm of the sea that reached halfway up the infant’s causeway through which high-

board ships sailed,” as described by Jose Maria de la Torre in 1857. Saving the passage of the waters existed a bridge, to the other side of which the artery continued. Precisely from this bridge known as Chavez until the deposit of the Consulate, the street was called Calzada del Horcon by a collumns/pole that served as landmark or signal to the property of Don Manuel Gonzalez. The immediate neighborhood of the Pillar was also called then Horcon, until the year 1852. Plano de la ciudad y del puerto de La Habana, 1828, detalle

The road, which ends at Cerro, was also called Prince Alfonso, by Alfonso de Borbón, later king of Spain with the name of Alfonso XII (1874-1885). By agreement of June 10, 1902, the City Council gave the name of the Generalissimo Máximo Gómez, who made his entrance to the capital in this street, at the head of the Liberating Army, on February 24, 1899. It preserves this name until the present.

The street Matadero, is one of its sides, begins in the Calzada de Cristina and ends in Flores. It owes its name to a slaughterhouse established there from the nineteenth century.

La Calzada de Cristina is next to Monte a large road through which access to the Market. It opened in 1832 and received its name in honor of Queen Maria Cristina, married to Ferdinand VII in 1829. It begins at the termination of the Cauces de Vives and Belascoaín and concludes in that of Jesus del Monte, today Calzada de 10 de Octubre.

Originally, all the space that Cristina occupied was a swamp, which gradually dried up and then created the street that facilitated the way to

the neighborhood of Jesus del Monte. Next to the causeway was made a bridge with the same name, underneath which passed the so-called Matadero or Chavez stream, which was to end at the bottom of the bay. The bridge had four pillars decorated with allegorical inscriptions to its manufacture.

Plano General de la Ciudad de La Habana, 1931, detalle

By agreement number 8, of 21 of November of 1921, the City council of Havana named it Avenue of Mexico, corresponding to the agreement adopted by the City Council of the city of Mexico to denominate Republic of Cuba to one of the streets of that capital. To this day, he maintains this name.

Arroyo, for its part, is the street that follows the course of the old Matadero stream that ended at the bottom of the bay, and was totally channeled in the eighteenth century. However, it is known that since 1641 a wooden bridge joined the lands of this zone separated by the arm of the sea, then known by Puente Nuevo after Chavez, Don Miguel de Chavez, administrator of Real Revenue, who was owed One of his reconstructions. The water of this stream passed through the abattoir located nearby and carried with it all the remains of the cattle that were sacrificed there, which gave the waters a reddish color with an unpleasant smell. The stream was also said of Chavez, by the name of the bridge, and poetically some intellectuals referred to him as Chavez's purplish one. Between 1796 and 1799, at the initiative of the Royal Consulate, it was rebuilt of masonry.

When the whole stream was dried, the bridge

lost its function and was removed, and the road shaft was opened. This street was also called Manglar, because it was a continuation of that one, from Nueva del Pilar to the cove of Atarés. From the first decades of the twentieth century to the present day, the economic, social and cultural history of the Single Market has been, to a lesser extent, also that of the country; For its tangible and intangible values is the heritage of the Cuban nation.

The Single Market of Havana, architectural and cultural milestone

The Single Market became one of the most important commercial places in the city, because of its centrality, its affordable price range to all sectors of the population and because it offered the most varied products that could be needed at any time, from everyday to special celebrations, like Christmas, New Year or religious activities.

Mercado Único

Who sold in the market? In the 1920s, the commercial directory revealed that there was a strong Chinese and Spanish presence; the former dominated the fruit and vegetable sales sector, while Spanish emigrants managed the meat and the silk sale. In the fifties, some stalls also belonged to Jews. The black population was generally represented as carriages or street vendors in the surrounding area of the facility. Also present in the Market were certain commercial companies, such as the National Association of Industry and Commerce of the Fisheries of Cuba, the Shipowners Cooperative, the North American Chomer Fruit Company, or the Company of

Public Markets itself, owner of the concession of the market.

Mercado Único

Not only raw foods were sold but also prepared, so there was a lodge, several cafes, such as El Paradero and El Moderno, and bars that were kept open almost all day, as Sucu-Sucu. The Cuatro Caminos Market, as it was popularly called, was recognized as a true hive because of its intense commercial and social use.

The atmosphere that came to be created in the Market made it one of the most picturesque places in Havana, places full of color and life, as Alejo Carpentier said when referring to Havana's supply markets. On this particular market, he wrote: "And in the Single Market, this wonderful contrast: on a building of bars, in which birds crowded like the inhabitants of a New York skyscraper, a sign that serves as a sample to the establishment:" The Dump". Has this title been chosen metaphorically, thinking that the monastery from which Philip II ruled the most vast empire in the world ... has been built in the form of a grid? ... "

Mercado Único

Another characteristic of the market has always been the bustle, the mixture of sounds associated with the act of buying and selling, the transfer of goods and vehicles, as well as the music inherent in this activity in Cuba.

More precisely, before his music was heard, the famous Benny Moré was a market worker. In the middle of 1936 he sold fruits and medicinal herbs, along with his uncle Tomas Armenteros,

in the portals of the building. Also in this place worked as fork lift driver the revolutionary leader Níco Lopez, which is remembered by a memorial board located inside the property.

The Market has also witnessed important historical events such as the meetings of Fidel Castro with the revolutionaries of the 26th of July Movement, in the inn located on the second floor.

Likewise, Jimmy Carter visited the facility on two occasions, one of them before assuming the presidency and the other during one of his last visits to Cuba. Albert Einstein, too, in December 1930, during his brief stay in the country, insisted on touring the poorer districts of the city, having known the parks, clubs, and residences of wealthy people. In this way, along with the group that accompanied him, he was able to visit humble homes, lots and quarters, as well as the Single Market and the more modest shops of Monte Street.

Mercado Único

In the fifties, it became a meeting point for the bohemian habanera, who came to the square after most services in the city closed, to enjoy the cheap but delicious dishes that were offered.

In the last decades, even without the animation of yesteryear, the presence of numerous private establishments has contributed to keep the intense movement and commercial activity that has always characterized the place in different hours, and the deterioration of the area has supported marginality.

The central patio was the regulating axis of the

activity of the Market, since that's where the trucks were unloaded that arrived through the streets Cristina and Arroyo. The sale of products was made in stalls or pallets called boxes, recognized by current sellers as "islands". Until 1960, in the boxes in the ground floor the meats, vegetables and fruits were sold. On the top floor accommodated the cellars, meat stands, fish and small establishments for the sale of processed products.

In addition to the agricultural products, the market offered other services: gastronomic, barber shop, clothing and shoes, both in boxes and in the portals. In these last ones also they arranged and cleaned shoes. All these activities extended the market's schedule, which remained open 24 hours, although the most movement was between 4:00 am and 1:00 pm. The merchandise entered at dusk or at night, was distributed by the boxes and was sold at dawn. Later in the morning there were practically no products on offer and if there were any left, those were sold at very low prices to the truckers, because it was preferable to leave them than to store them in the chilled market chambers or lose the profit. At 11 o'clock in the morning, all kinds of negotiations ceased and the time for cleaning began.

Single Market

These street vendors filled the area around the square. Then became more humble buyers, bought the deteriorated products and then sold them in the streets, at a lower price than in the Market. Large washrooms located on the streets Omoa and Cristina ensured the hygiene of the products, which were used to clean the higher

quality products, which were sold inside the building. This work was usually done by the Chinese who owned the fruit stands.

Parallel to the official business, there always existed the clandestine of the most diverse type of articles. The location and the attendance of public lent themselves to the exchange of all kind. The building possessed a kind of bridge or level crossing over Arroyo that united it with a building of the same street property of the Urban Company of Ice and Refrigeration of La Habana, which served him. Also in the basement were the cold chambers and warehouses.

The market was built in compliance with the conditions of the concession, that is, with a reinforced concrete structure and light cover of grooved sheets of asbestos cement, supported by a frame of steel trusses with steel profiles. It consists of two levels and basement, covering an area of 11 200m². Stylistically it responds to the codes of eclecticism, a bit late and measured, but very in line with the industrial typology of the time. The building is accessible through its four facades, emphasized by an uninterrupted sequence of thick pillars that support a wide cornice. The cornice is supported on paired, knurled brackets. Symmetrical façades where all the upper and lower floor openings meet, the first being resolved with 'carpanel' arches with a key stone and highlighted jambs, and the second level is rectangular, except for the main entrances where the arch is also 'carpanel' and is crowned by two horns of abundance that allude to commercial activity. To hierarchize the entrances, the cornice is interrupted by giving rise to a fronton topped by a molding of cement, and to the center of this

a clock was placed. only the one of the Cristina Street has been preserved.

The building has public portals along the Cristina and Monte axes, and for the other two arteries the interior was produced directly from the street before the openings the openings where covered up. It also has four marble stairs and six elevators to facilitate the vertical communication of products and users.

Large interior areas define their spatial distribution, where the vertical structure is composed of a system of columns that appear on the ground floor of square section to a section of eight equal sides in the top, topped with a capital in the form of mushroom. On the second level they maintain the squared section without any variation; Furthermore there are masonry bearing walls on its main facades. The presence of this peculiar column assumes the ornamental protagonism, granting rhythm and beauty to the interior of the Market.

The exterior carpentry was originally composed of two sections: the lower one of wooden rolling shutters and the upper of tilting shutters of iron and glass. In the ground floor, to reduce the effects of the sunning, awnings were placed on the four facades.

On the other hand, the name of Mercado Único, given by the concession that motivated it, was added another born of the daily history and the meaning it acquired before its inhabitants: Cuatro Caminos, name related to the crossroads where it was erected, at Cover an entire block, where the four main streets that frame it converge.

Since its construction, and with more force in recent years, the market has fostered religious activity. The variety and richness of the products he sold since then placed him in a privileged place for the acquisition of the goods required for religious works of Afro-Cuban origin, such as santería, or spiritism. Fruits, flowers, herbs and live animals made up a kind of bazaar ready for all kinds of worship. Also, the sale of religious items has exceeded the limits of the square. The very life of the Market, developed around religion, has favored the emergence and diffusion of shops in its surroundings similar to these manifestations. Thanks to their enclave, these sites have gained importance in the popular imagination, and the old Mercado Único becomes a point of reference for its location.

Consequently, the Single Market or Cuatro Caminos Market was not only a place of great economic and commercial importance, but also a space that has contributed to the preservation and enrichment of popular culture and Cuban traditions. Due to its monumental proportions and elegant appearance, the building constitutes an architectural, urban and environmental milestone of the city. Despite its high degree of deterioration, it is part of the buildings with Degree of Protection II.

Second article

In September 1918, Juan Fernandez de Castro, had presented to the City of Havana, a project to build, establish and operate in the capital a Supply and Consumption Market, and asked to grant an administrative concession. The project

was approved and the concession was publicly auctioned on December 30, 1918, according to a list of conditions including the description of the type of merchandise that could be sold in the Market; For the duration of the concession, it should be the only Capital Supply and Consumption Market, and it would not be possible to establish neighborhood squares less than 700 meters in any of the Market's addresses, and it could be established in any place outside This area, hence the name Unique; The term of the concession was the one of 30 years, fulfilled this the Market would happen in the hands of the Municipality; The one that finally was concessionaire of the Market object of the auction, was authorized to establish Consumer Markets, up to the number of three, in different places of the city, even within a radius of 2 500 meters with strict subjection to the imposed conditions For the granting of this concession, in terms of term, prohibitive zone, tariffs, and prior authorization of the Sanitary Authorities; The land had to form a single block located in a suitable place and consisted of at least 10 000 m²; The building of the market had to be constructed of iron, cement and stone and built within six months of the date on which the deed of concession was granted and ended within a period not exceeding two years. Mercado Único 1960

The total budget to carry out the project reached a figure of 1 400 000 pesos, of which 1 175 000 would correspond to the construction of the building.

The concession was provisionally awarded to the creator of the project, Juan Fernandez de Castro and Diez Argüelles, and by Decree No. 59 of

January 15, 1919, published in the Official Gazette corresponding to January 18, Mario García Menocal, President of the Republic between 1913 and 1919, resolved to grant the Municipality of Havana 500,000 pesos: 350,000 to build the new Supply and Consumption Market, and 150,000 to compensate the concessionaries and contractors of the La Purísima Concepción Market, which had to close when the new one opens. Finally, in compliance with what was agreed by the City Council, Mr. Juan Fernández de Castro was granted the concession to build, establish and operate a General Supply and Consumption Single Market for the City and Municipal Term of Havana.

With the concession already granted and the land purchased, this man, along with other capitalists, founded a Mercantile Company Anonymous named Market of Supply and Consumption of La Habana SA, domiciled in the market lands to which the concession refers, and with a Capital of 2 000 000 pesos official currency.

Market by Arroyo

In 1920 the Market began to operate, which was described in the Land Registry in 1930, as follows: "Building called Mercado Único located in this City in the block bounded by the streets Prince Alfonso and Matadero, Calzada Of Cristina and Arroyo de Chavez. It has two floors and a basement. The main floor at street level with a height between plates of 7 meters, the top floor with 6 meters and the basement with 4 meters. The ground floor or main floor is distributed as follows: portals run along the entire front of the Causeway, a series of five naves parallel to each

of the four facades determined by the walls in the outer lines and pillars in the center, With a central courtyard. In the corners of the building have been built seven premises for coffee restaurant and groceries; Four main stairs and two large elevators that give access to the high floor and also two departments destined to the sanitary service. The upper floor is made up of the same number of vessels as the ground floor, where the boxes for the sale of meat, live and dead birds, eggs, sausages, preserves, fats, milk, cheese and other milk products are located. In addition, there is a room divided in departments destined for offices of the establishment and two sanitary services.

This building has been built of coated iron structure covered with concrete or reinforced concrete, in walls, columns, architraves, beams, floors or terrazzo floors in the central courtyard etc.. The stands destined to fish, butchers, the sale of hunting as well as the other premises have the same pavements. In the basement that is composed of a large compartment with its communication ladder and cement pavement has installed a tank of the same material and a pump to service the water. The cover of the whole building is of iron armor with galvanized iron tiles corrugated (verzinkte golfplatten) to two waters in the central bodies of the building and to one in the others. (...) Its value two million pesos. "

In November 1928 the mercantile entity Mercado de Abasto y Consumo de La Habana, SA, granted the concession, with all its assets, rights and shares, as well as the land and building that

constituted the market, Mr. Rogelio Díaz Pardo for the price Of 2,352,000 pesos. In the act of transfer, the selling company stated that part of the proceeds of this sale would be delivered to Alfredo Hornedo and Suárez in payment of a large sum owed by the company. Apparently it was a mortgage that did not figure until then or a way to give Hornedo money that corresponded to him to own the greater part of the shares in this business, in which its name never appeared officially. Nevertheless, already at that time it was known that the greater profits of the “illustrious senator” came from the call Single Market. Until 1940, the last year in which the Market is registered in the Land Registry, the same owners remain, while mortgages were reduced by the cancellation of the bonds, and Alfredo Hornedo continued to be one of the main creditors, according to Contract until 1951.

With the opening of Carlos III Market in 1957, Cuatro Caminos ceased to be the only one of its kind, losing prominence to the facilities offered by the modern establishment located in the block formed by the streets Carlos III, Estrella, Árbol Seco and Birdie. Among its novelties was a central air conditioning system based on ice storage, first mounted in a public building.

By Law No. 106 of February 27, 1959, created by the new revolutionary government, and Article 129 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities, the concession and the building of the Single Market were transferred to the municipal patrimony, as the concession of 1919 Granted for a term of 30 years, had already expired since 1949, however

the Compañía de Mercados Públicos SA Maintained its rights, as well as the exploitation of the market, ten years more. Hence, the municipal government declared that the concession, the building of the Market and everything that was its property would pass to its domain without previous compensation, because in addition to being a subsidized public work, the provisions of that Article had been violated 129 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities.

Finally, by Resolution No. 13, dated April 13, 1959, construction, public works, the building of the Single Market, its annexations and the public service of supply and consumption that was carried out, passed to the government of the Municipality of Havana. Strict economic and social measures were taken, and in contrast to the Single Market, it was called Popular Market. Difficulties in maintaining the supply of the market meant that, shortly thereafter, it became warehouse until 1983, when it resumed its original function, only on the ground floor, to close again in 1986. It reopened its doors to the public between 1992 and 1993, when other provisions were adopted for the reopening and functions of the agricultural markets. At this time, its interior spaces were subdivided without a specialized intervention, which affected the original image of the building, and extended the service of sale of prepared food. Presumably at this time were added the two external stairs in the portals by Monte.

It maintained services until 2014, although the upper floor had been closed for years because of its poor physical construction.

The mysterious case of the Cuatro Caminos market

Alejandro Ulloa García

The Cuatro Caminos market in Havana has been closed for more than two months, with nothing inside it and CIMEX, the company in charge of its restoration, has not yet given public information. But rumors and occasional comments from informed sources shed light on which road Cuatro Caminos will take.

About to close the market, there by February, a flower seller named Vladimir said to me with some caution: “they are taking us out because they are going to make a capital repair where, supposedly, we must return at some time ... But we have never spoken To move to the currency area. “ And now on second thought, I say, what should be delayed, sure, sure that does not happen to the currency area: there will be no double currency, will it?

Vladimir lives in La Lisa, or so he told me, he buys flowers from an agricultural cooperative in the Alturas del Sevillano, sold them in Cuatro Caminos and daily earned “1200, 1300 pesos. About a month or so 40 thousand pesos “and during those days it was not very funny to be removed from there, because as he said,” wherever we put the loss will be enormous, because they are watered markets there, and flowers Are an option, not a necessity. Nowhere is it sold like in Cuatro Caminos. “

And maybe you're right, because since 1994, this

market is the largest concentration of agricultural sellers in Havana and one of the most famous in Cuba, because in Cuatro Caminos and its surroundings you could find anything ...

Recently, more than 100 vendors came to their places, for which they paid a 5% sales tax and another 5% for the use of space. This, under the “concurrent” modality, was created by the Ministry of Agriculture to regulate the presence of these self-employed farmers in the agricultural markets and, in Cuatro Caminos, was controlled by about 20 administrative workers, who were to be Statement of accounts of each seller to fix the payments.

The concurrent mode does not allow a lease of spaces for defined times, but allows more mobility and flexibility for administrations and self-employed. That's why it was not so difficult to get Vladimir, or Raúl, a 22-year-old boy with a food stall in the market, who was also affected by sales and did not like the measure, “because the other markets out there They are bad and nobody wants to go for it, here comes everyone. “

Even so, the capital's Agricultural Markets Department offered each competitor the possibility of relocating to one of Havana's 33 supply and demand markets, exploring the possibilities of space each had. Some accepted the offer, others like Vladimir, it seems that not, because we went to look for it in the location he told us in February, and it seems he never took it.

But on the other side of the story, that of the

market, Cuatro Caminos is today a mass of metal and empty cement - up to the switches and several floor tiles - with many cats, some custodians, health inspectors who constantly go to check I know what, and a few CIMEX workers, who still do not have public information to give, or information, to dry.

The thing is that, in Cuatro Caminos, it is intended to rehabilitate the two floors and the basement that owns the building with the aim of giving back all the space for a future “real market”. It would have refrigerated areas for meats, flowers and other products that require conservation; You will also have shops, maybe some restaurant, and adequate spaces - as people who seem to know a lot tell me - for self-employed. That they return are five pesos.

They also told me that the work is going to take its good millions of CUP and CUC - it depends on which one circulates and at what time, I say - and also its good couple of years, which can be four, if one looks at the state of deterioration Of the structure and the delicate works of restoration and respect to the heritage that must be done. Although most of the metal structures are in good condition.

The General Market of Foodstuffs and Single Consumption, simplified in the Single Market and popularly called “Cuatro Caminos”, was founded in 1920, occupying the entire block between Monte, Cristina (today Ave. México), Matadero and Arroyo (Ave. Mangrove). Since it opened, it was one of the most visited markets in

the city and circulated around the then modern trams. Its location close to the port and to the Calzada de Monte gave central and accessible commercial possibilities.

In its first plant were placed the boxes of sale of vegetables, meats, fruits, and on the second floor could be found wineries and stalls dedicated to the trade of meat, fish, and gastronomic products. In the basement were the chilled chambers. It also had four marble stairs and six elevators. After 1959 it served as a warehouse and commercial products, a function quite removed from its architectural purposes. Today, they say that even the market environment will be intervened through an ambitious restoration plan that seeks to recover the heritage values and beauty of the area. But the project is not yet. And so there are no calculations, no design, no time possible, no accountants in the market ... The mystery continues. And I just say what they told me.

PROJECT TASK.
(Customer property)

INDEX.-

1. Introduction.
- 2.- Micro location.
- 3.- Description of the project.
- 4.- General Indices.

- 5.- Terminations.
- 6.- Specialties:
 - 6.1.- Structure.
 - 6.2.- Electricity.
 - 6.3.- Hydrosanitary.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Mercado Cuatroico de Cuatro Caminos (originally known as the Single Market for Habits and Consumption in Havana) is currently dedicated to the retail sale of agricultural products and offers some other services in parallel.

It has two free floors formed by columns of reinforced concrete spaced according to a grid of 5 meters by each side. The ground floor has 7 meters of free strut and the top floor 6 meters. The latter has a light cover made of rolled steel trusses and corrugated asbestos tiles. Below the ground floor and towards Cristina Avenue is a basement that originally contained warehouses, warehouses and refrigeration chambers.

The entire building is bordered by thick pillars of masonry and reinforced concrete that form arched arches recessed in sequence, in turn this structure supports a perimetral corisón supported on boards and cornices.

At present it is operating almost 80% of its ground floor, while the upper floor is completely disused.

The building has 88 years of life (it was completed in 1920) but in some periods of that time it has remained in disuse and has been the object of vandalism of different nature.

The progressive deterioration of the roof due to lack of regular maintenance and the accumulation of rainwater in the mezzanine have caused

that the concrete slab - in a little more than half of the building - and the structural columns - especially in the upper floor - have Lost mass of concrete and that the structural steels are exposed to weathering. In a similar way the exterior façade on its four sides has cracks and abofamientos of the plastered ones of the walls. In a similar situation are some parapets and cornices, letting themselves see the structural steel.

Within the system of vertical circulation formed by 8 stairs constructed in different periods (originally were four) only one of these is functioning, the others, or they are covered or they are in bad structural condition, whereas the six original elevators are in Disuse by rupture, reason why one has improvised one in the southwest corner of the central unloading yard.

The system of evacuation of high plant is dupido, whereas in the ground floor is generally deteriorated. It is significant to point out that the rainfall of the four adjacent streets is inefficient, causing periodic flooding due to the accumulation of rainwater in a short period of time, affecting the interior, façades and facilities of the building.

The illumination of the sales space is practically nil and is based on the natural lighting that it possesses through the glass vestibules. The latter are generally deteriorated throughout the building.

There is no forced ventilation system that guarantees the renewal of the indoor air, which causes bad odors and heat for users and workers in the market.

The improvisation in the creation of premises and warehouses for different uses without obeying a pre-established general plan has brought

with its walls, partitions, hydraulic and electrical installations with poor conditions of completion, finishing and maintenance, causing darkness, obstructions to the Circulation, various hazards and sinuous routes for goods and the general public.

The gastronomic services that are offered mainly in the portals, do not have the necessary equipment nor the environmental conditions that satisfy the hygienic-sanitary minimum requirements required in this type of activity.

2.-MICROLOCALIZATION

The object in question occupies the block included in the streets Calzada Máximo Gómez (Monte), Matadero, Arroyo and Cristina Avenue, which border the municipalities of Old Habana, Cerro and Centro Habana in unison, and have portals run along the Calzada Máximo Gómez (Where it has its main pedestrian access) and Cristina Avenue (where it has direct vehicular access to the central courtyard for loading and unloading)

3.- PROJECT DESCRIPTION

It proposes the Integral Renovation of the ground floor of the building and the Adaptation for new functions (Refuncionalización) of its upper floor, according to a program of needs and surfaces that will be presented by the investor.

- According to the Cuban Rule 52-55 of 1982: Exploitation and Conservation of the Constructions of Architecture and Engineering. Terms and Definitions.

Renovation: Work that is carried out in the constructions, introducing variations in the design,

changes or technical improvements and functions in correspondence with the time in which they are made.

Given the conditions in which the entire installation is located, it is necessary to focus this project within an integral concept in order to be able to undertake the intervention in a progressive manner and to maintain the main current functions. This intervention will be focused on improving and optimizing the functions of the ground floor, adding new commercial activities programmed by the Provincial Department of Commerce and presenting at the same time a project -compatible with the previous one- of commercial gallery for the upper floor, taking into account The program of needs that will be presented to the designing party.

In parallel, the improvement of the vertical freight and pedestrian circulation, the improvement and creation of adequate electrical, sanitary and hydraulic installations, the reinforcement of the entire structure for new uses and loads and the Ventilation systems and lighting appropriate to the functions.

The designing party is required to:

1. Respect the facade line existing in the place and maintain the portals, solving the continuity and expression of the building with the adjoining buildings.
2. Respect existing vehicular and pedestrian access.
3. Keep the existing open area and if possible create others to ensure ventilation and natural lighting.
4. Maintain existing types of finishes on the main

façades and optimize with new and suitable interior features.

5. Comply with rules and regulations for the various functions of the building.

4.-GENERAL INDEXES:

- Ground floor surface: 10 620 square meters
- Surface of high plant: 9 500 square meters
- Surveillance vertical surface: 270 square meters
- Portal surface: 1 420 square meters
- Vertical surface of walls and carpentry (approx 50% each): 600 square meters.
- Perimeter: 450 meters
- Volume of the building: 4 540 700 cubic meters

5.- TERMINATIONS:

The walls of complement and those of new creation will be of blocks of concrete of 0.065m, 0.15m and 0.20m as required. Fine finish will be used.

On the existing walls, with abofamientos or pumping, it will resanada and give fine. Sew cracks in walls, using steels with diameters equal to 10mm. In areas affected by mold, water and bleach will be given in proportion to 50% of each substance until the presence of mold has disappeared. Where the bricks or blocks are eroded, the walls will thicken.

Anticorrosive treatment will be provided in which the beams, slabs and columns that have lost the coating due to the oxidation of the reinforcing steel that is exposed and oxidized or that the coating is cracked and suffocated or about to peel off is due Follow the following procedure: Remove by chisel and hammer all the deteriorated concrete, overcoated coating, remove rust

from the reinforcing steel by mechanical means such as wire brush, apply oxide passivator to the exposed rods being careful not to stain the concrete. In order to replace the lost concrete section, a concrete restoration mortar with high strength and adhesion properties will be used. Tile bases in bathrooms, processing rooms and kitchens. The heights vary between 1.50m and 1.20m. On working plateaus the minimum will be 0.60m.

The floors and skirts in the service areas and in others that require the replacement of pieces, these will be durable, waterproof and easy to clean.

The existing carpentry in bad condition will be repaired to achieve its preservation. Those parts that have to be replaced due to the bad condition they are in or that do not exist, their replacements will be the same or similar to the design and dimensions of the originals. It will reflect its location in the documentation for its definitive placement of each brand according to its characteristics. In which they are expressed towards the exteriors, the original design will be maintained. In all cases they will be protected with applications of oil paints to which a hand of rigging and two of oil will be applied.

The mezzanine ceilings will maintain their current smooth finishes. On the other hand the walls will be painted with Vinyl for exteriors or interiors, as the case may be.

In the case of using metallic elements for structural reinforcement, these will be adequately protected with red and oil paint.

In the repair of the cornices and pretiles will be used as finishing clay slabs (soladura).

Rainwater downpipes will be given the maintenance they require, depending on the state of each one of them or will be replaced depending on their technical state, all will be protected with wire caps.

6.- SPECIALTIES:

6.1.-STRUCTURE:

The mezzanines, decks, stairs, walls and damaged columns should be reinforced where previous research and the project find it necessary to undertake the new functions, especially on the upper floor. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to the structural system of elevators.

6.2.- ELECTRICITY:

The pipes with PVC pipes exposed in a general sense and attached to the existing structure. The feeders will be made direct from the P.G.D. By independent pipes to each space or place. P.G.D. Will be located on the ground floor with easy access, to which the connection will arrive, in this area meter meters will be installed. Independent circuits will be used for illumination and for outlets. The outlets shall be placed at a minimum height of 0.45 m above N.P.T. And in the cases of plateaus a 0.20m above them. The switches will be at a height of 1200mm above N.P.T with easy location. Outlets and switches shall be recessed type when placed on new walls. The outlets will be placed in dependence of the different functions and to proposal of the Investment. All the electrical installation will comply with the Norms established for its exploitation, as well as

the Fire Protection.

Lightning conductors: Designed in accordance with established standards.

6.3.- WEAK CURRENTS:

Telephone: It is recommended to provide an exit at the premises that need it. The attack will be aerial or underground.

TV Antenna: Television antenna outputs must be provided, and a common antenna may be used.

6.4.- HYDROSANITARY:

Analyzing the current cycle and duration of the water supply by the different streets will decide the construction or not of a collective system for the water reserve.

It will investigate the state of the sewage networks and their collectors that evacuate them to the system that works in the area, to be redesigned according to the new needs.

The final disposal of sewage water will be taken care of to avoid contamination of the Hydraulic Network and of the possible Cistern, which will have two days of reserve. The final disposal will be through the Urban Sewerage.

Water tanks will be located to guarantee the total consumption of the installation.

Threaded polypropylene pipe will be used for the hydraulic installation, in the required diameters.

Valve placement will be considered at the entrance of each local and meter meter if required.

The counting meters will have a stopcock each and an enclosure of easy access must be provided. It is also recommended to install a stopcock in the toilets.

PVC pipes will be used for the sanitary network.

All facilities will be registrable, with hygienic

safety and easy maintenance.

WORK TEAM:

PROY. GENERAL: Arqs. Raysa Marín and Daniel Bejerano

STRUCTURE: Ing. Lileana Díaz-Comas

ELECTRICITY: Ing. Daniel Jiménez

HIDROSANITARIA: Ing. Jorge E. Source.

August 2007

Introduction:

The proposal of environmental intervention for the urban node of Cuatro Caminos arises as a result of the postgraduate course “Environmental Design” taught by the architect Augusto Rivero Mas, full professor of the Faculty of Fine Arts of the Superior Institute of Art (ISA). In the same participate multidisciplinary teams, that after carrying out a process of analysis of the existing situation, arrive at a solution of design to intervene a site of the city previously selected by the professor. In this case, the important urban node of Cuatro Caminos has been worked where “an urgent environmental intervention is imminent”¹, according to Professor Augusto himself.

The project presented corresponds to the team made up of: Arq. Nora Alvariño Tapia; Arq. Ernesto Felipe Sánchez; Arq. Yohanna Pérez Deulofeu; Sculptor William Pérez Boix; Painter Katia Leyva Pupo; Industrial designer Zenén Oscar Vizcaino Vasallo and graphic designer Yuri Cabrera Rivera. The intention of the team has been

to develop a solution that qualifies this environment taking into account the current conditions of our country. This

1 Conejero, Juanita. After the dreams that are not lacking. Cubarte Newspaper [online] 2011, August. Available at: <http://www.cubarte.cult.cu/periodico/entrevistas/tras-los-suenos-que-no-faltan.pdf> [Consultation: September 20, 2011]

Urban Node Four Roads, Environmental Design, Decline, Historical values, Urban values

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Proposal has been described by the professor as “very rational, that intelligently qualifies the node and that can begin to execute immediately by the objectivity and rationalization of the resources employed”.²

Location and site boundaries

Downtown Habana Vieja Cerro

In the Node of Four Roads converge important

ways to scale of city. Monte, Belascoaín, Vives, Arroyo and Cristina streets are important connecting points between the municipalities of Centro Habana, Habana Vieja and Cerro, playing a fundamental role in the commercial development of the Node and its surroundings, throughout history. The study area extends from the Node itself to the Railway Museum (formerly the Cristina Station), encompassing the Cuatro Caminos Single Market, as well as potential free areas between the two aforementioned buildings. In this way, we intervene in the limits of the municipalities Centro Habana, Habana Vieja and Cerro, as shown in the map.

Environmental situation

This urban environment presents great affections from the degradation of the same by the influence of different pollutants.

“Sonic contamination, expressed at its highest levels by the intense vehicular flow, developed in the urban axes of the existing compact frame, directly influences the dwellings located in them.”

“Air pollution is expressed through the increase of pollutants emitted by two fundamental groups: industries (Tallapiedra, Suchel, Debón, Construction Material Warehouse, etc.), and mobile pollution sources (vehicles).”

“The floods caused by precipitation, which are intensified because the high levels of waterproofing of the soil do not allow the water to be filtered into the water table.” 5

2 Conejero, Juanita, Ob. Cit.

3 González, Mara; González, Natalí Axis of Cristina-Node of Cuatro Caminos-Mercado Único. Ideas for a new

Architectural-urbanistic intervention . Diploma work of the 2008-2009 academic year, Faculty of Architecture. ISPJAE. 4 González, Mara; [Links] Cit.

5 González, Mara; [Links] Cit.

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Construction State

In order to determine the constructive state of existing buildings in the study area, the qualitative scale used is divided into three parameters: good, regular and bad, according to the Institute of Physical Planning. The plan realized for this study arrived as a result that the greater percent of the buildings is classified like regular and bad. This is due to the lack of maintenance, their age, as well as the changes and additions they have suffered, without taking into account the norms and urban regulations established for it.

Graphic and street furniture

The area is characterized by the scarcity of urban furniture, being found only in small areas and in insufficient quantities, sometimes this is in restricted areas, preventing the maximum use of it. The existing graphite is totally deteriorated and in some cases contradicts the urban space in addition to being incongruous and disarticulated. In general, we can appreciate the lack of a Communication System that unifies urban visuality in general.

Sociological study

To obtain an approximation to the sociological characteristics of the site in question, a survey and observation were used as research methods. From here we could conclude that there is a large number of floating population that is not identified with the site, but it frequents because of its centrality and facilities in terms of trade, gastronomy and transport. In addition, we find the resident population, which is mostly identified with the area, especially the elderly. Young people generally do not know the historical values of this urban center and in many cases have never visited the Railway Museum, which was cause for astonishment during this investigation.

Fair Poor
Good

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Another issue that touched the team was the

lack of recreation areas for children and young people, causing all generations to carry out their activities in the only park that works as such in this sector, becoming in a space of conflict between different population groups that Used. On the other hand a great social marginality and indiscipline was observed in this population that often contributes to the environmental contamination existing in the site.

Conceptual-functional-aesthetic analysis

From the analyzes previously developed on the situation in the site, several problems were detected in correspondence with each one of the scales of the present design in this multidisciplinary work, nevertheless the general appreciation on said environment translates to a deteriorated environment, Which can be seen both in the physical spaces that make it up and in the population that uses them:

- Physical space: Lack of recreation and vegetation areas, environmental contamination, deterioration of built-up land and urban furniture, imbalance in land use and poor accessibility.
- Population: Marginality, social indiscipline, uprooting, low level of quality of life.

Due to the fact that both components are closely related and each one is capable of influencing the development of the other, it has been determined that the intervention in this environment should be aimed at qualifying the environment by increasing the areas of recreation and the existing vegetation, as well as To enhance the historical and urban values that it has, in order to educate the existing population about the importance of it.

Qualification of the environment

For the implementation of the aforementioned, it is proposed to promote a set of areas of social exchange with the appropriate conditions to accommodate each of the population sectors that coexist in the site according to their particular needs.

This will contribute to increase the green mass existing in the node, so that it functions as a point of opening and breathing of the existing compact frame, thus counteracting the arid environment that currently prevails in the site.

In addition, it is proposed to recreate, through all possible resources (urban furniture, sculpture, painting and graphics), the historical and urban value of the site. So that when interacting with each element, they are able to communicate the urban importance of the node, its history and its values. Pretending that the user population, both resident and floating, learn to value and respect this urban environment. To this end, resources and contemporary materials will be used, developing a mixture between current popular elements and those that gave origin to the site in question.

Qualification of the environment

As fundamental expressive resources it is proposed to make use of materials such as concrete and steel with their natural textures in sight, alluding to railway rails and sleepers, as well as industrial machinery. These materials will be used in pavements,

- 1- Children
- 2- Cultural 3- Social
- 4- Deportivo 5- History

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3

4

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Sculptures and street furniture. As a complement will introduce the vegetation whose colors and shapes will contrast with these endings, while contributing to balance the existing environmental situation in the site.

Concrete Steel

For the execution of the project different stages of realization are proposed, where each one has a higher level of complexity than the previous one, allowing its development according to the conditions that the entity in charge of financing the intervention has. Here are some of the key tasks to be done at each stage:

1st stage:

Rescue the children's play area and act on the other two places in the node, as well as at bus stops, existing parking spaces and facades.

2nd stage:

To integrate square number 3 with the adjacent area currently underutilized, as well as to develop square number 4, proposed in the current warehouse of the Office of the Historian, and insert functions related to the culture in plots available according to the previous analysis of the existing

parking spaces.

3rd step:

To replace the building of houses located in front of the Station of Cristina by a historical-cultural place that returns the protagonism that had this building in its origins, thus promoting the access to the museum.

The proposal will be designed in such a way that it can be developed in whole or in part, that is, each stage can dispense with the subsequent stages and still retain the conceptual essence of the project.

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PARK CHILDREN-CULTURAL Current situation:

The area that once belonged to children's games currently functions as a cafeteria whose space is limited by a metal grid, preventing the generality of the population from enjoying the woodland present in this area. On the other side of Belascoaín street there is a space with a situation opposite to that mentioned. This area is devoid of vegetation, whose pavement translates into a large mass of concrete, surrounding a source that stopped working long ago. All of which leads to this space is little used by the population despite being fully open.

Index plant

Current situation

Proposal for intervention:

Eliminate the cafeteria as well as its lattice, returning the children's play area to the most protected area of this space, creating the conditions for parents and family to watch over the children during their stay there.

On the other side of Belascoaín Street will be developed a cultural park where outdoor exhibitions can be developed, functioning as a preamble to the cultural complex proposed in the ruins of the old cinema that currently functions as parking.

Index plant

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Urban furniture

Street furniture

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Referring to Fig.

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SOCIAL PARK

Current situation:

It is the only space in the area that functions as an area of recreation and social exchange, with a set of furniture protected under a wide mass of

vegetation. This is why all the generations present on the site come together, developing various activities that sometimes lead to conflict. Older people are usually very identified with this park, which has the peculiarity of having two pieces of the important sculptor Sandú Darié.

Index plant

Current situation

Proposal for intervention:

To maintain the function as a space for social exchange, expanding its area towards the south-east, thus taking advantage of the area that currently has no defined function, being little traveled by vehicles and unsafe for pedestrians. For this last one the adocreto is proposed like pavement so that it contributes to balance the climatic conditions of the zone, so much to avoid the thermal gain as to increase the permeable surface due to the flood problems present in the site.

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Urban graphics

Street furniture

eleven

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Arq. Nora Alvariño Tapia, Arq. Ernesto Felipe Sánchez, Arq. Yohanna Pérez Deulofeu. Urban

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SPORTS PARK

Current situation:

This space works as a storage area for construction materials and temporary facilities for houses that are built in the vicinity of it.

Index plant

Proposal for intervention:

Develop an area for sports games composed of two courts, basketball and volleyball respectively, as well as a light bleachers for the public protected by elements that sift the incidence of the sun. In this way the young people of the area will be able to practice healthy activities in a protected area with the necessary conditions so that this function does not disturb the social exchange developed by other generations in neighboring areas.

Current situation

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HISTORIC PARK

Current situation:

This area is currently occupied by a two-level high-rise housing building that obstructs the visuals towards the main access of the Cuban

Railroad Museum. This building is in good condition in relation to the rest of the buildings in the area, but it lacks architectural values.

Index plant

Current situation

Proposal for intervention:

To maintain the function as a space for social exchange, expanding its area towards the south-east, thus taking advantage of the area that currently has no defined function, being little traveled by vehicles and unsafe for pedestrians. For this last one the adocreto is proposed like pavement so that it contributes to balance the climatic conditions of the zone, so much to avoid the thermal gain as to increase the permeable surface due to the flood problems present in the site.

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Street furniture

Urban graphics

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The urban furniture in general has been designed making use of the concrete and the steel following the premises of design. In some cases as

in the bus stop, these elements are interpreted referring to the history of the site due to its close relationship with the Cristina Station. Other components such as the telephone booth, press bracket, public toilets and baskets, although they use the same resources, these are expressed with a more contemporary character.

In the case of the stop, we propose an informative graph taking advantage of the large surface area, showing all the routes that converge in the site, as well as its routes, allowing the orientation of the population, since this point constitutes an important center of exchange for public urban transport. This graph at the same time will help distract the pedestrians during their wait.

Street furniture

Urban graphics

Toy sculptures of approximately 1m high that refer to the industrial machinery, located in a dispersed way in all parks until arriving at the historical park, so as to symbolize the footprint of the railway throughout the city. For its expression, steel will be used as a fundamental material, combining its natural finish with bright colors.

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fifteen

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Conclusions:

The Four Way Node has values that constitute a potential for its rehabilitation. Both the histori-

cal and cultural background, the presence of iconic buildings such as the Cristina Station and the Single Market, the significant road links that converge in the Node, as well as a considerable intangible heritage are factors that indicate the imminent need for an intervention in This site, as stated by Professor Augusto Rivero.

The environmental design proposal presented here responds to the problems detected during the research stage, allowing the visualization of the possible image of the ordered Node coherently and with a sustainable vision. This type of intervention would allow economic and social benefits, reducing the high degradation of the physical environment as well as the quality of life of its inhabitants.

La concesión y construcción del Mercado Único de La Habana

In September 1918, Juan Fernandez de Castro, had presented to the City of Havana, a project to build, establish and exploit in the capital a Supply and Consumption Market, and asked to grant an administrative concession. The project was approved and the concession was publicly auctioned on December 30, 1918, according to a list of conditions including the description of the type of merchandise that could be sold in the Market; For the duration of the concession, it should be the only Capital Supply and Consumption Market, and it would not be possible to establish neighborhood squares less than 700 meters in any of the Market's directions, being able to settle in any of the places outside This area, hence the name of Unique; The term of the

concession was the one of 30 years, fulfilled this the Market would happen in the hands of the Municipality; The one that finally was concessionaire of the Market object of the auction, was authorized to establish Consumer Markets, up to the number of three, in different places of the city, even within a radius of 2 500 meters with strict subjection to the imposed conditions For the granting of this concession, in terms of term, prohibitive zone, tariffs, and prior authorization of the Sanitary Authorities; The land had to form a single block located in a suitable place and consisted of at least 10 000 m²; The building of the market had to be constructed of iron, cement and stone and built within six months of the date on which the deed of concession was granted and ended within a period not exceeding two years.

Single Market 1960

Single Market 1960

The total budget to carry out the project reached a figure of 1 400 000 pesos, of which 1 175 000 would correspond to the construction of the building.

The concession was provisionally awarded to the creator of the project, Juan Fernandez de Castro and Diez Argüelles, and by Decree No. 59 of January 15, 1919, published in the Official Gazette corresponding to January 18, Mario García Menocal, President of the Republic between 1913 and 1919, resolved to grant the Municipality of Havana 500,000 pesos: 350,000 to build the new Supply and Consumption Market, and 150,000 to compensate the concessionaries and contractors of the La Purísima Concepción Market, which had to close When the new one opens. Finally, in compliance with what was agreed by

the City Council, Mr. Juan Fernández de Castro was granted the concession to build, establish and operate a General Supply and Consumption Single Market for the City and Municipal Term of Havana.

With the concession already granted and the land purchased, this man, along with other capitalists, founded a Mercantile Company Anonymous named Market of Supply and Consumption of La Habana SA, domiciled in the market lands to which the concession refers, and with a Capital of 2 000 000 pesos official currency.

Market by Arroyo

Market by Arroyo

In 1920 the Market began to operate, which was described in the Land Registry in 1930, as follows: "Building called Mercado Único located in this city in the block bounded by the streets Prince Alfonso and Matadero, Calzada Of Cristina and Arroyo de Chavez. It has two floors and a basement. The main floor at street level with a height between plates of 7 meters, the top floor with 6 meters and the basement with 4 meters. The ground floor or main floor is distributed as follows: portal run along the entire front of the Causeway, a series of five naves parallel to each of the four facades determined by the walls in the outer lines and pillars in the center, With a central courtyard. In the corners of the building have been built seven premises for coffee restaurant and groceries; Four main stairs and two large elevators that give access to the high floor and also two departments destined to the sanitary service. The upper floor is made up of the same number of vessels as the ground floor,

where the boxes for the sale of meat, live and dead birds, eggs, sausages, preserves, fats, milk, cheese and other milk products are located. fish. In addition a room divided between departments destined to offices of the establishment and two sanitary services. This building has been built of iron structure covered with concrete or reinforced concrete, in walls, columns, architraves, beams, etc. ; Floors or terrazzo floors in the central courtyard. The squares destined to fish, butchers, the sale of hunting as well as the other premises have the same pavements. In the basement that is composed of a large compartment with its communication ladder and cement pavement has installed a tank of the same material and a pump to service the water. The roof of the whole building is of iron armor with galva iron tiles in the central bodies of the building and one in the others. (...) Its value two million pesos. "Market by Cristina Mercado by Cristina In November 1928 the mercantile entity Mercado de Abasto y Consumo de La Habana, SA, ceded the concession, with all its assets, rights and shares, as well as the land And building that constituted the market, to Mr. Rogelio Diaz Pardo for the price of 2,352,000 pesos. In the act of transfer, the selling company stated that part of the proceeds of this sale would be delivered to Alfredo Hornedo and Suárez in payment of a large sum owed by the company. Apparently it was a mortgage that did not figure until then or a way to give Hornedo money that corresponded to him to own the greater part of the shares in this business, in which its name never appeared officially. However, at that time it was known that the greatest profits of the "illustrious senator" came

from the so-called Single Market. Until 1940, the last year in which the Market is registered in the Land Registry, the same owners remain, The mortgages were reduced by the cancellation of the bonds, and Alfredo Hornedo continued to be one of the main creditors, according to contract until 1951. With the opening of Carlos III Market in 1957, Cuatro Caminos ceased to be the only one of its Type, losing protagonism before the facilities offered by the modern establishment located in the block formed by the streets Carlos III, Estrella, Árbol Seco and Pajarito. Among its innovations was a central air conditioning system based on ice storage, first assembled in a public building. Single Market Single Market By Act No. 106 of February 27, 1959, created by the new revolutionary government, and Article 129 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities, the concession and the building of the Single Market passed to the municipal patrimony, as the 1919 concession granted for a term of 30 years, had already expired since 1949, however the Company of Public Markets SA Maintained its rights, as well as the exploitation of the market, ten years more. Hence, the municipal government declared that the concession, the building of the Market and everything that was its property would pass to its domain without previous compensation, because in addition to being a subsidized public work, the provisions of that Article had been violated 129 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities. Finally, by Resolution No. 13, dated April 13, 1959, the construction, public works, building of the Single Market, its annexations and the public service of supply and consumption The same was done, passed to the government of the Municipality

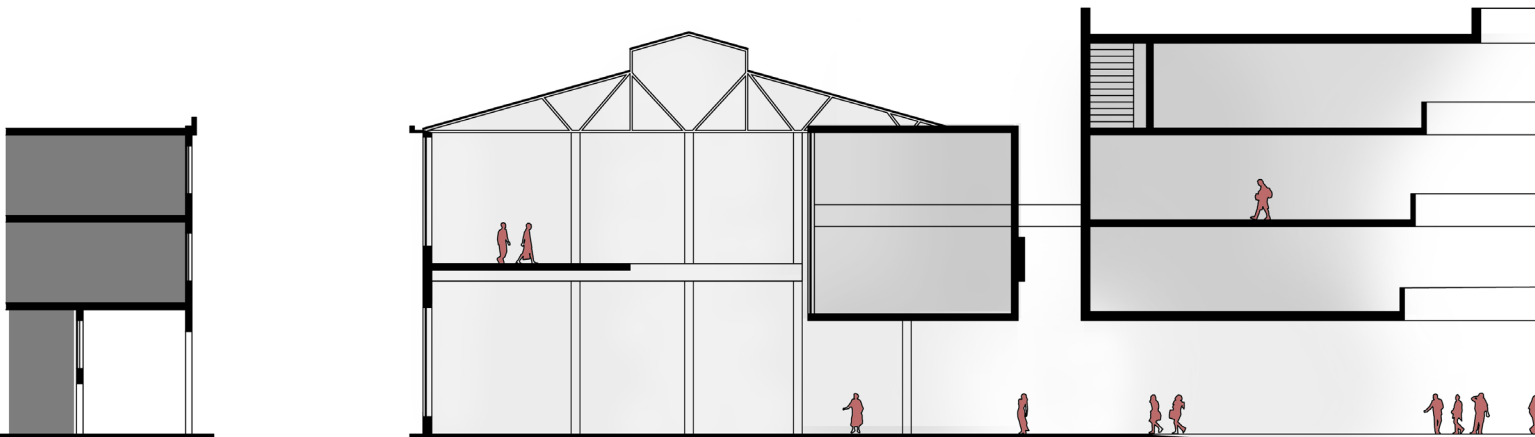
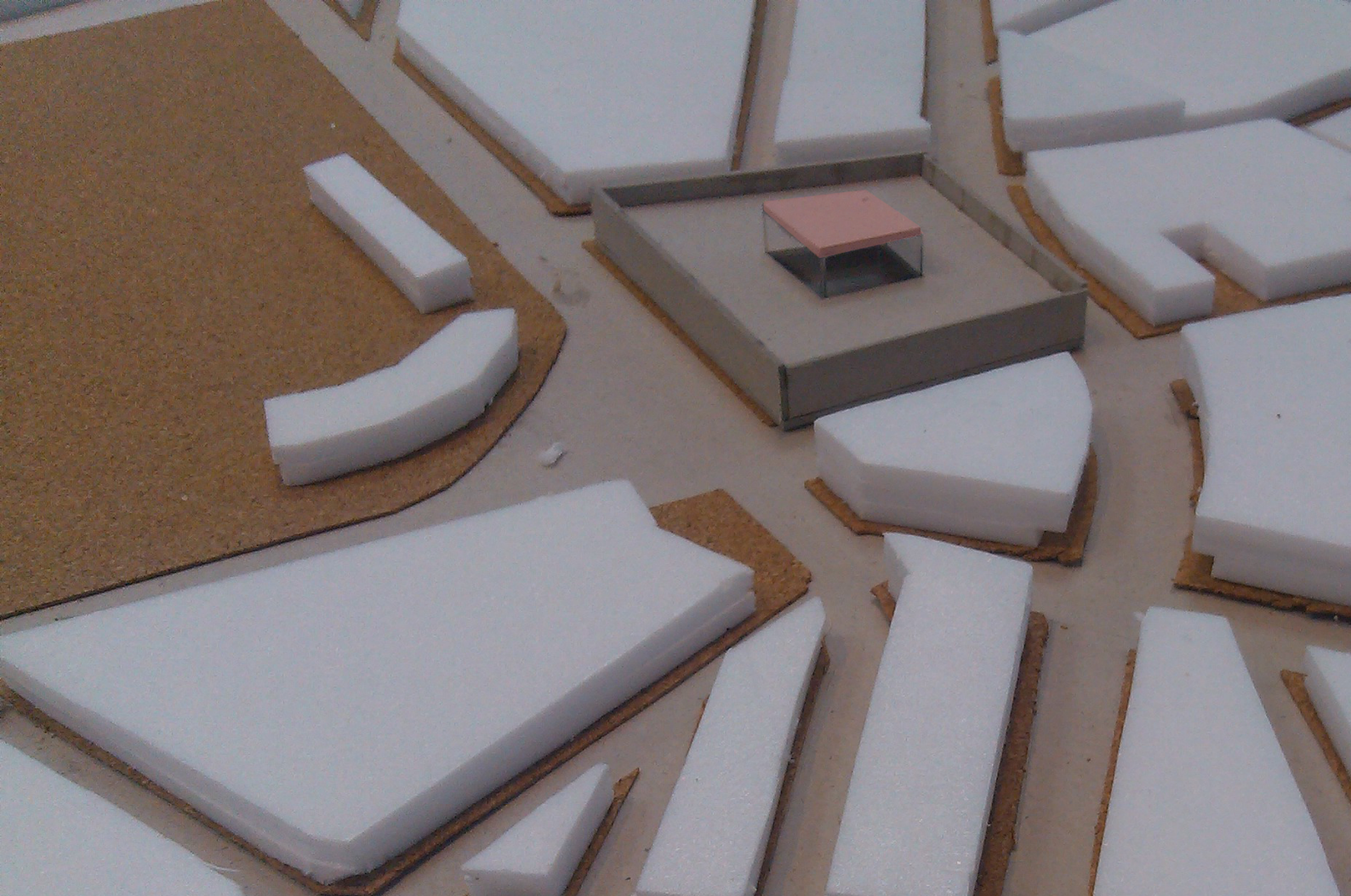
of Havana. Strict economic and social measures were taken, and in contrast to the Single Market, it was called Popular Market. The difficulties in maintaining market supply meant that, shortly thereafter, it became warehouse functions until 1983, when it resumed its operations. Original function - only on the ground floor - to close again in 1986. It reopened its doors to the public between 1992 and 1993, when other provisions were taken for the reopening and functions of the agricultural markets. At this time, its interior spaces were subdivided without a specialized intervention, which affected the original image of the building, and extended the service of sale of prepared food. Presumably at this time were added the two external stairs in the portals by Monte. She kept providing services until 2014, although the upper floor had been closed for years because of its poor physical construction.

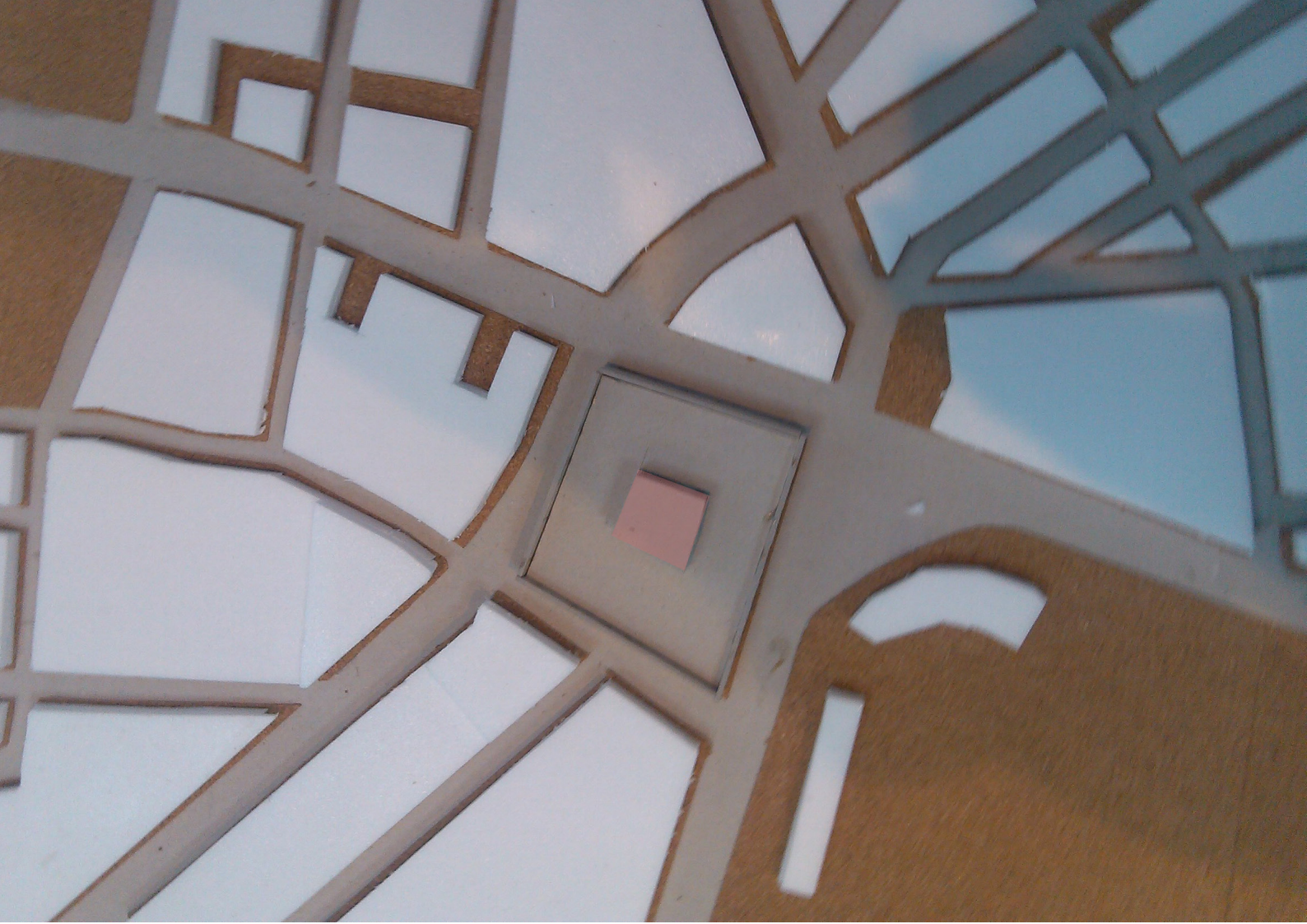
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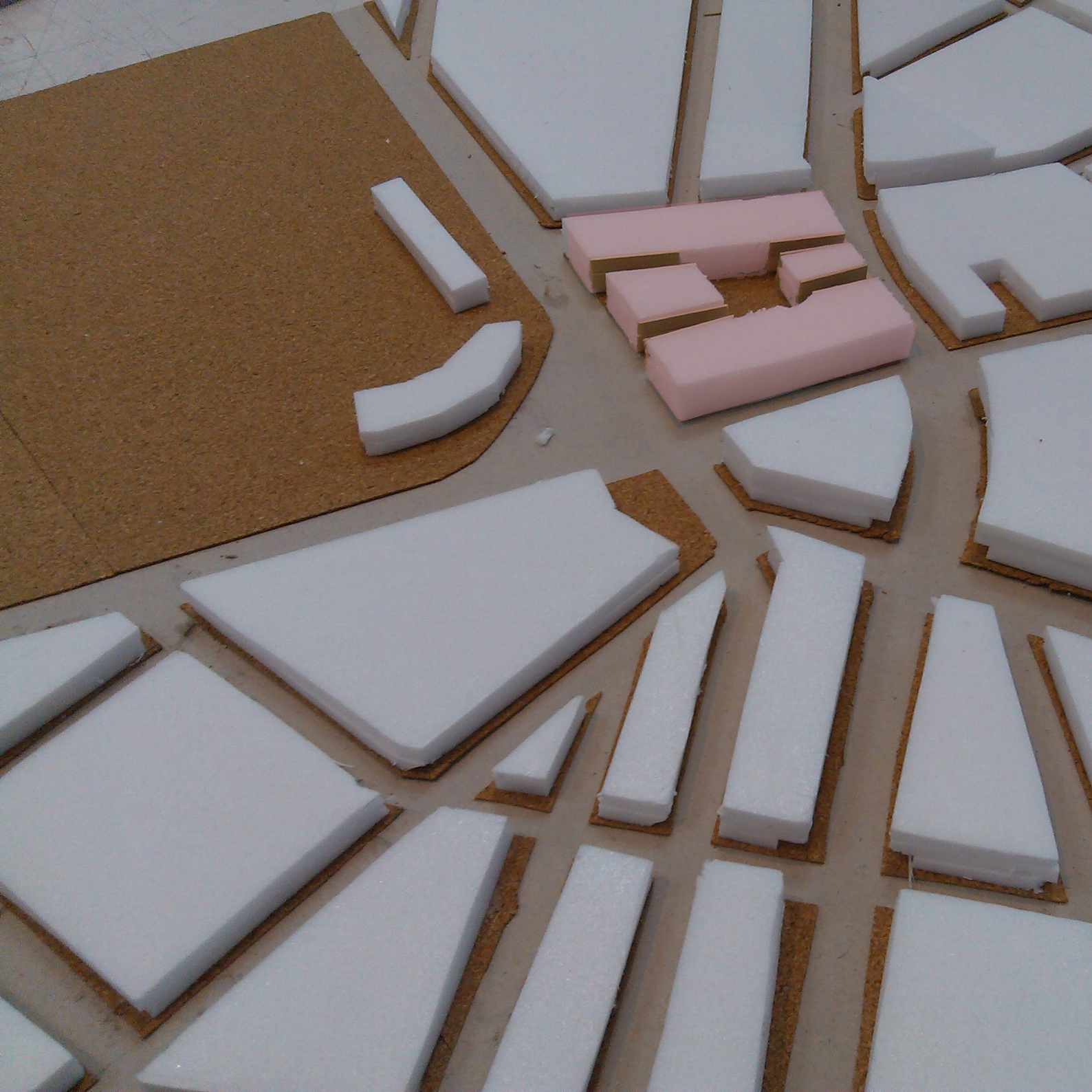


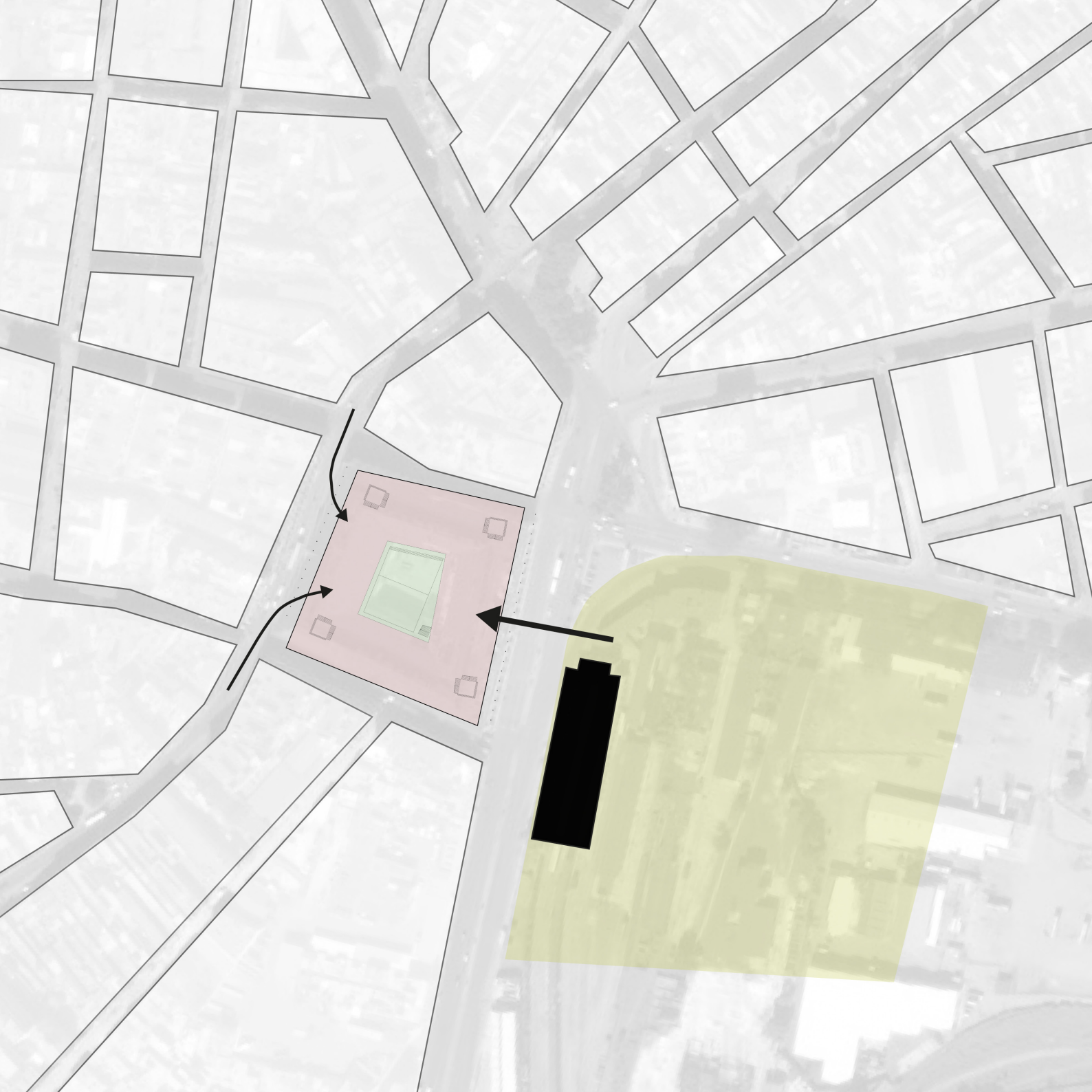


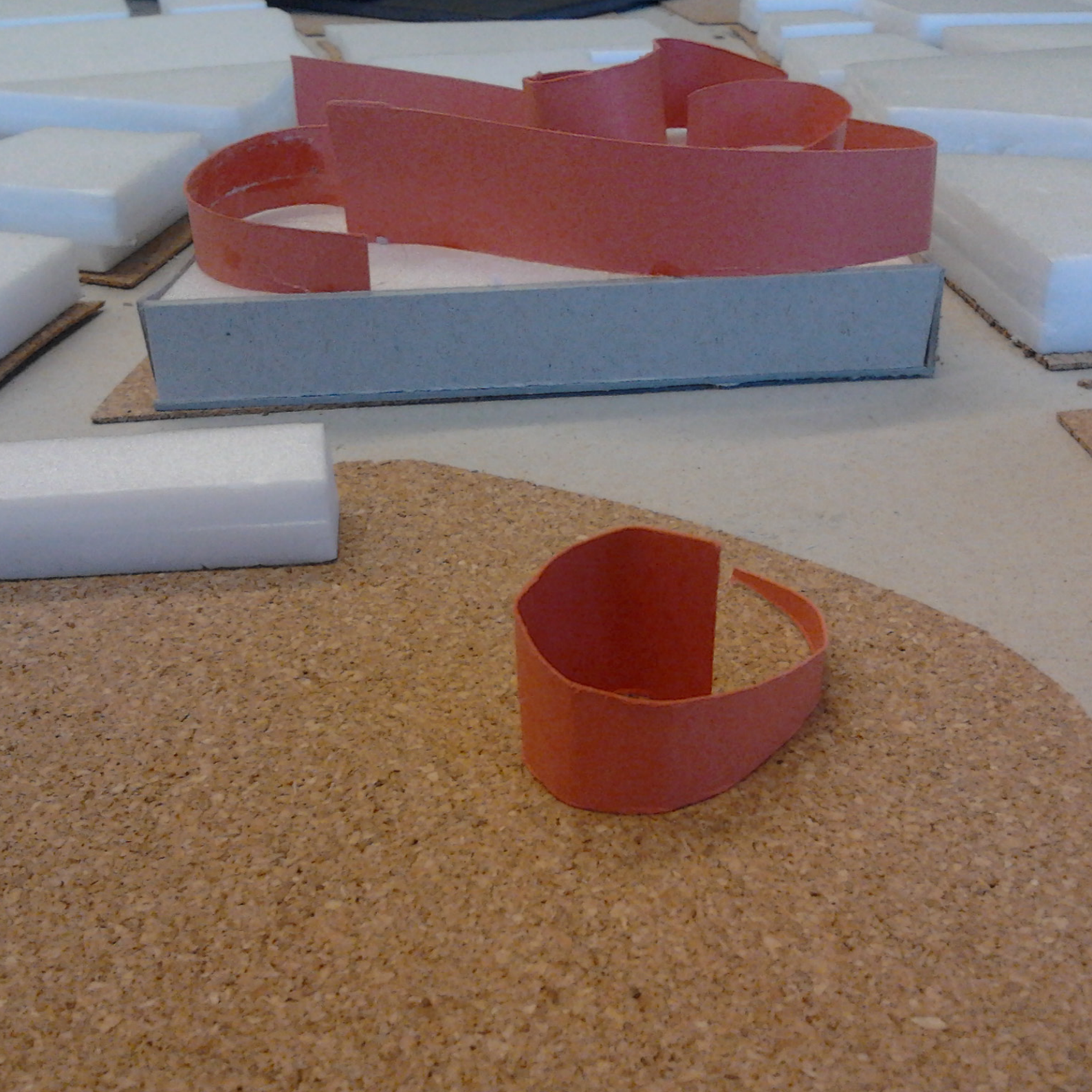
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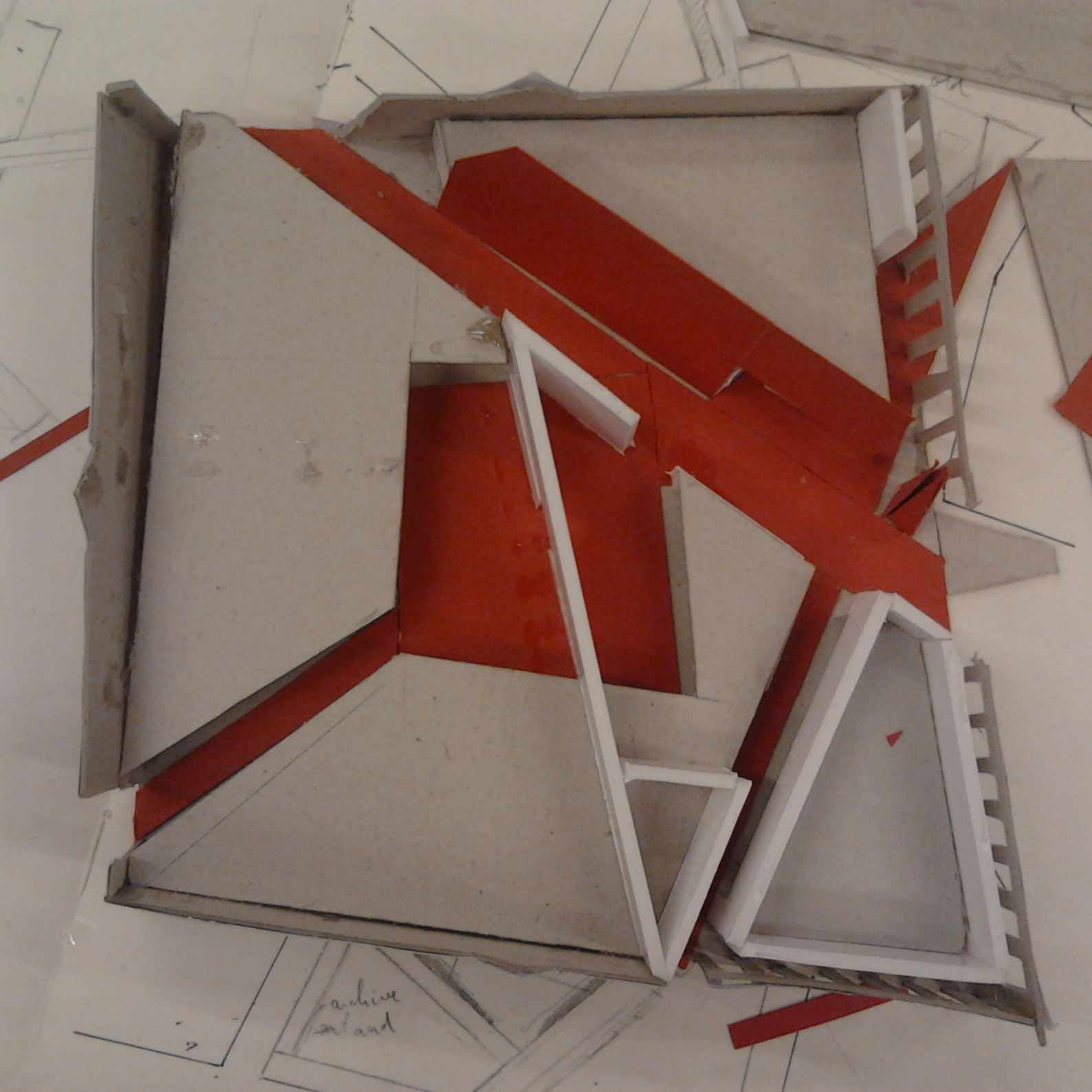




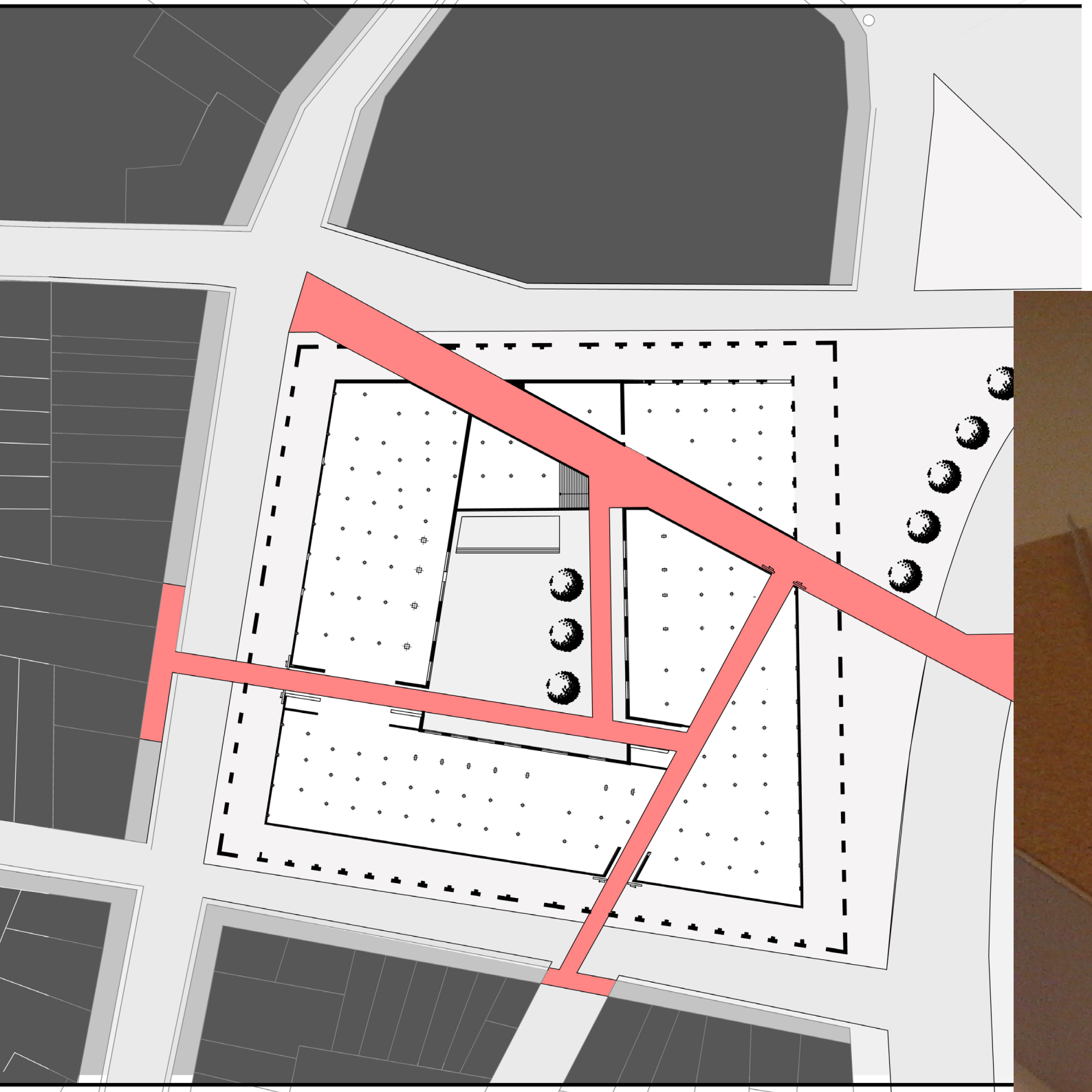


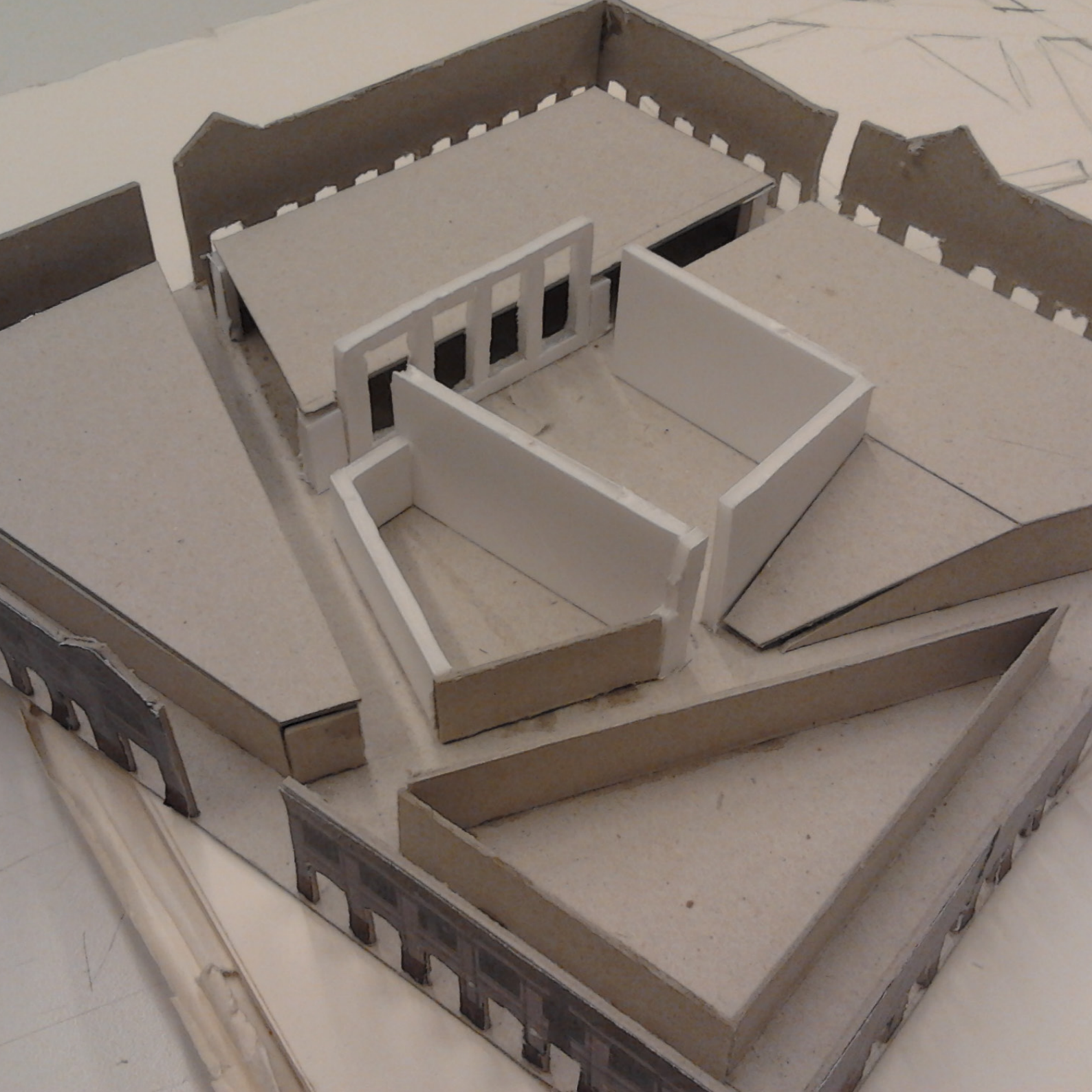


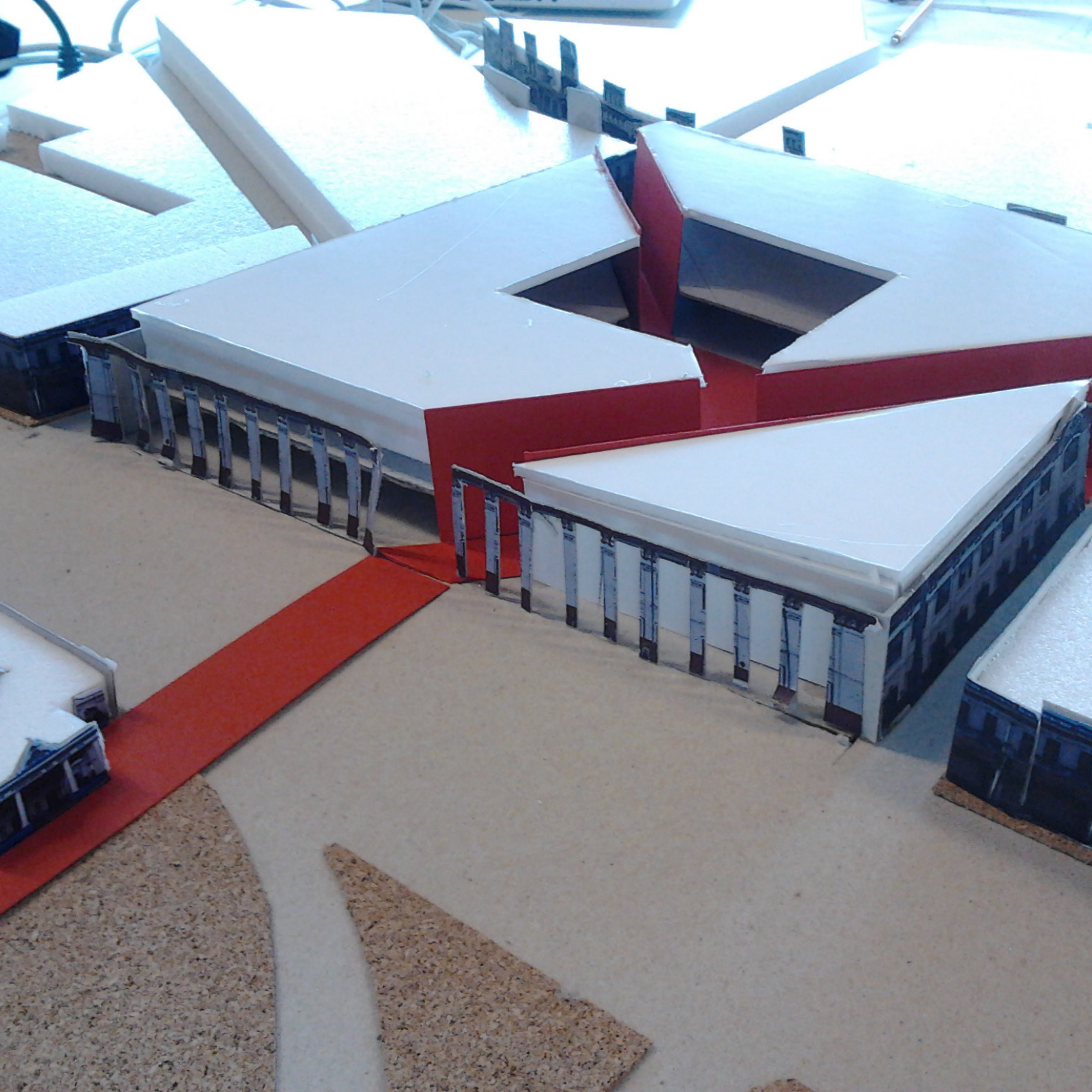


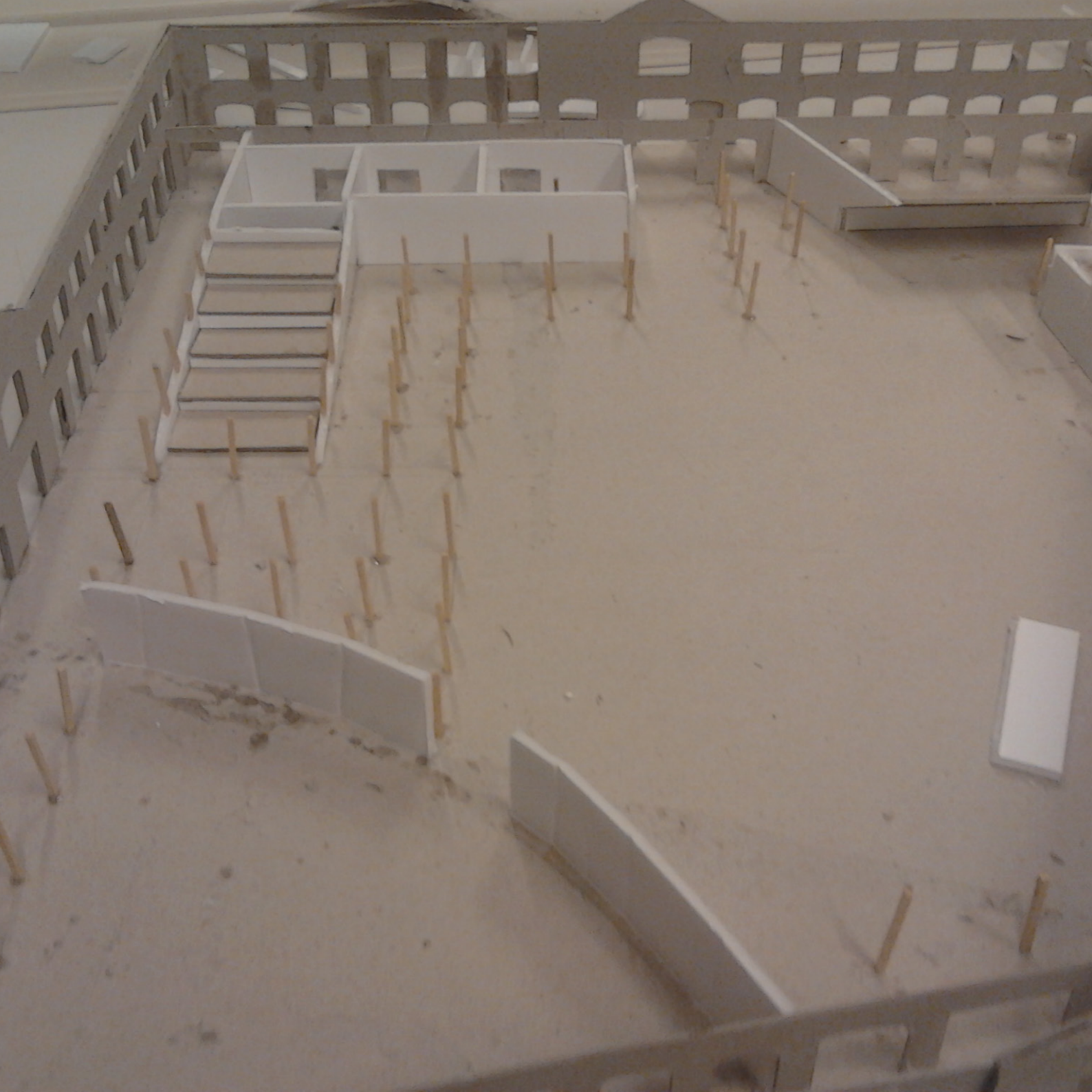


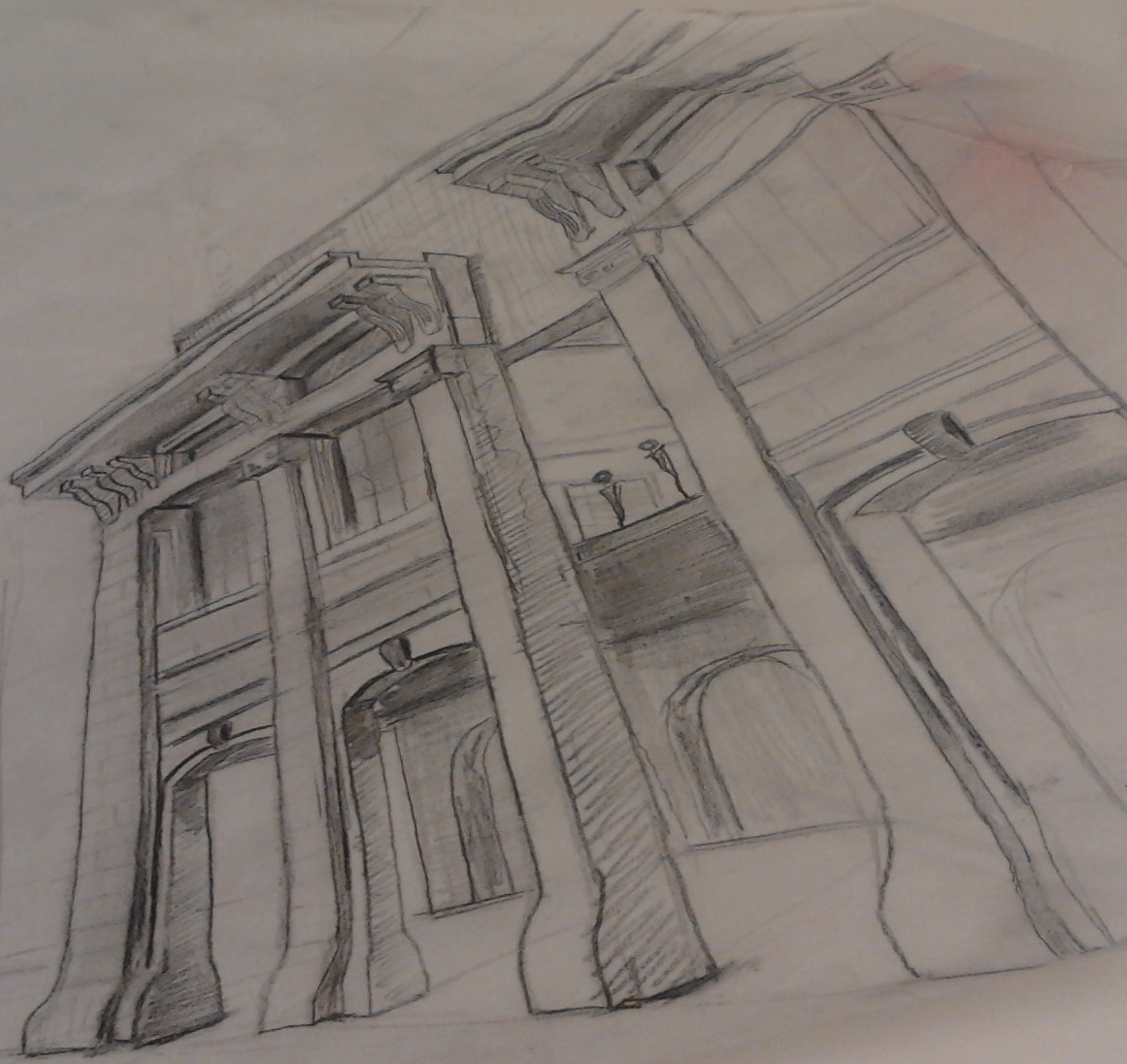
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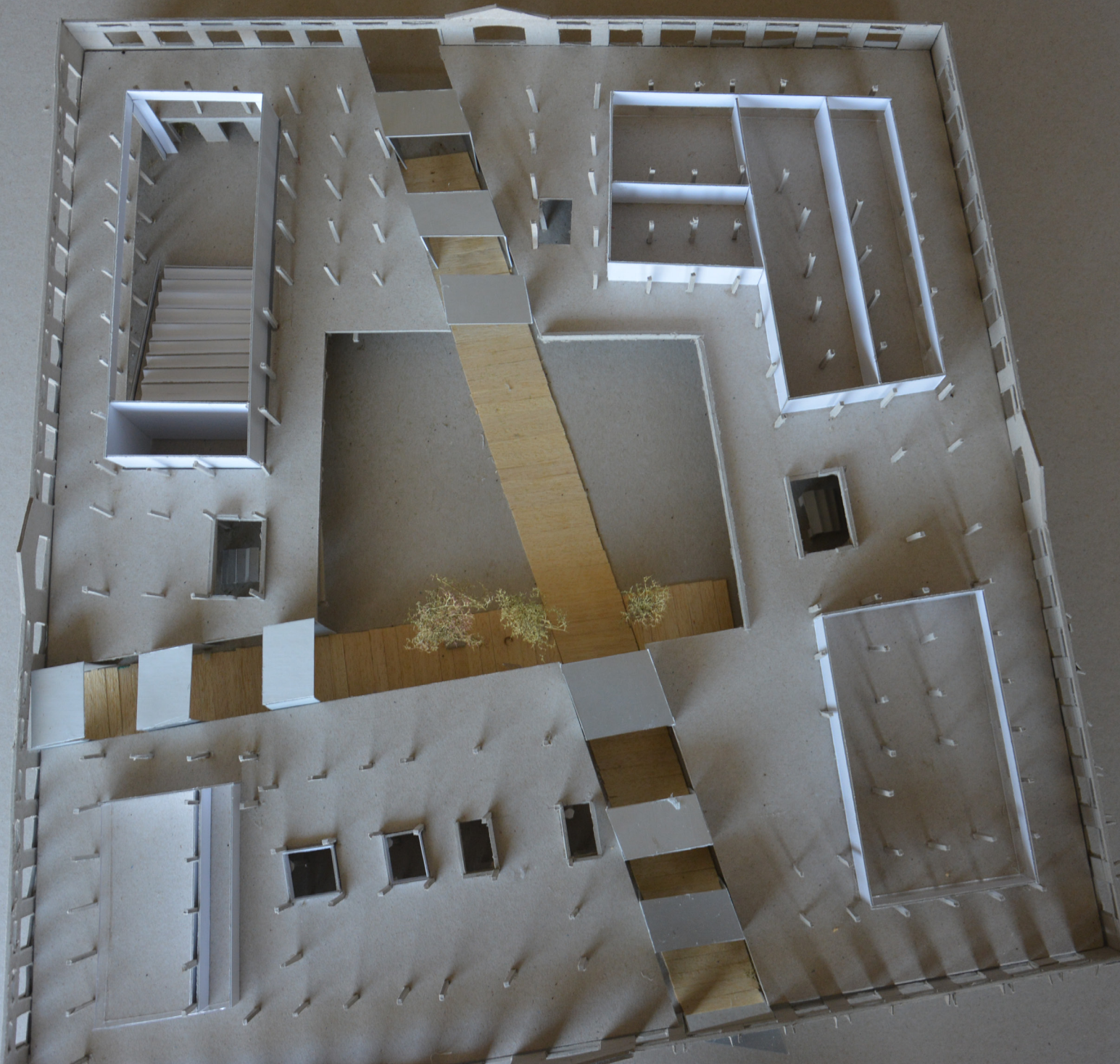












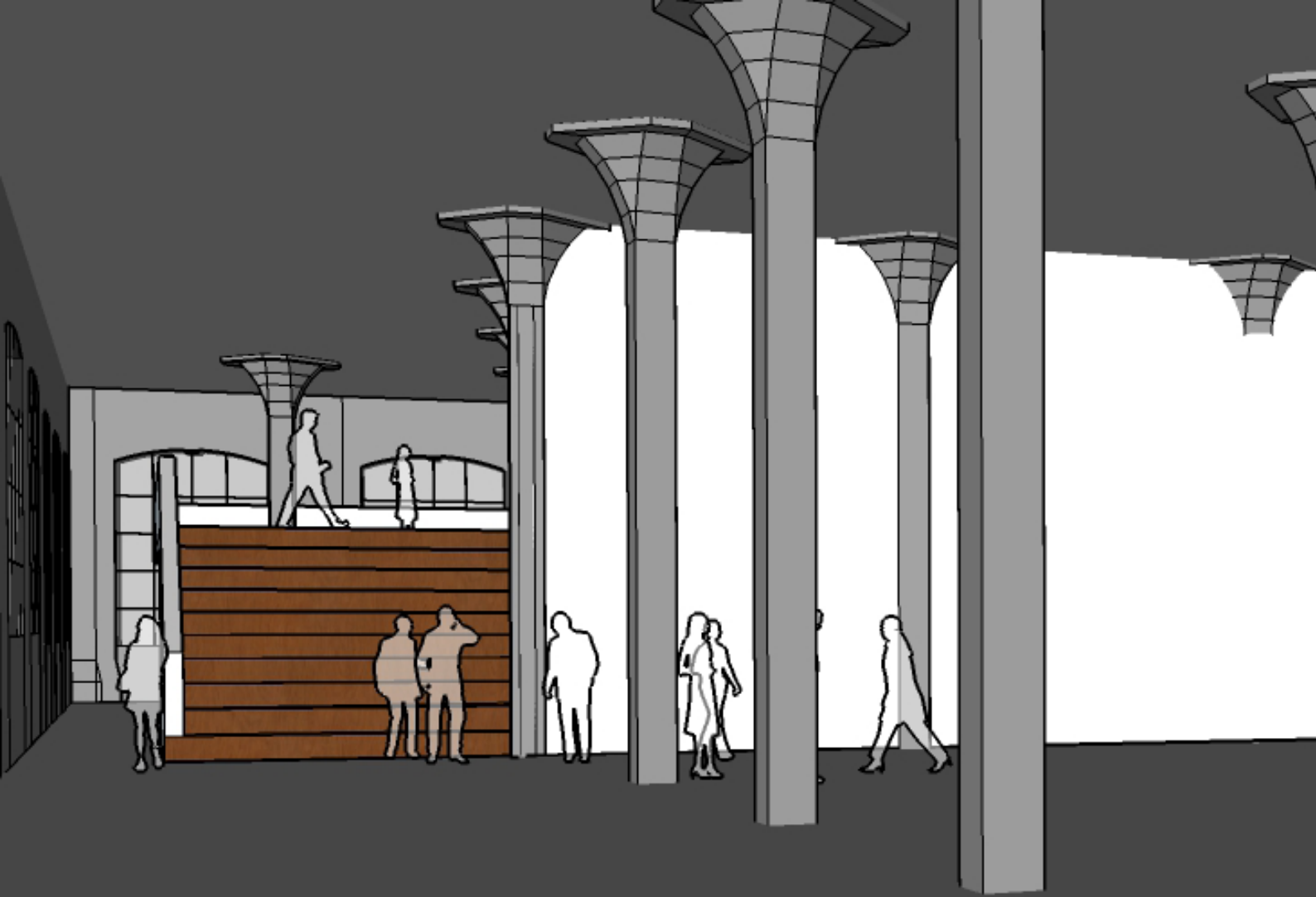


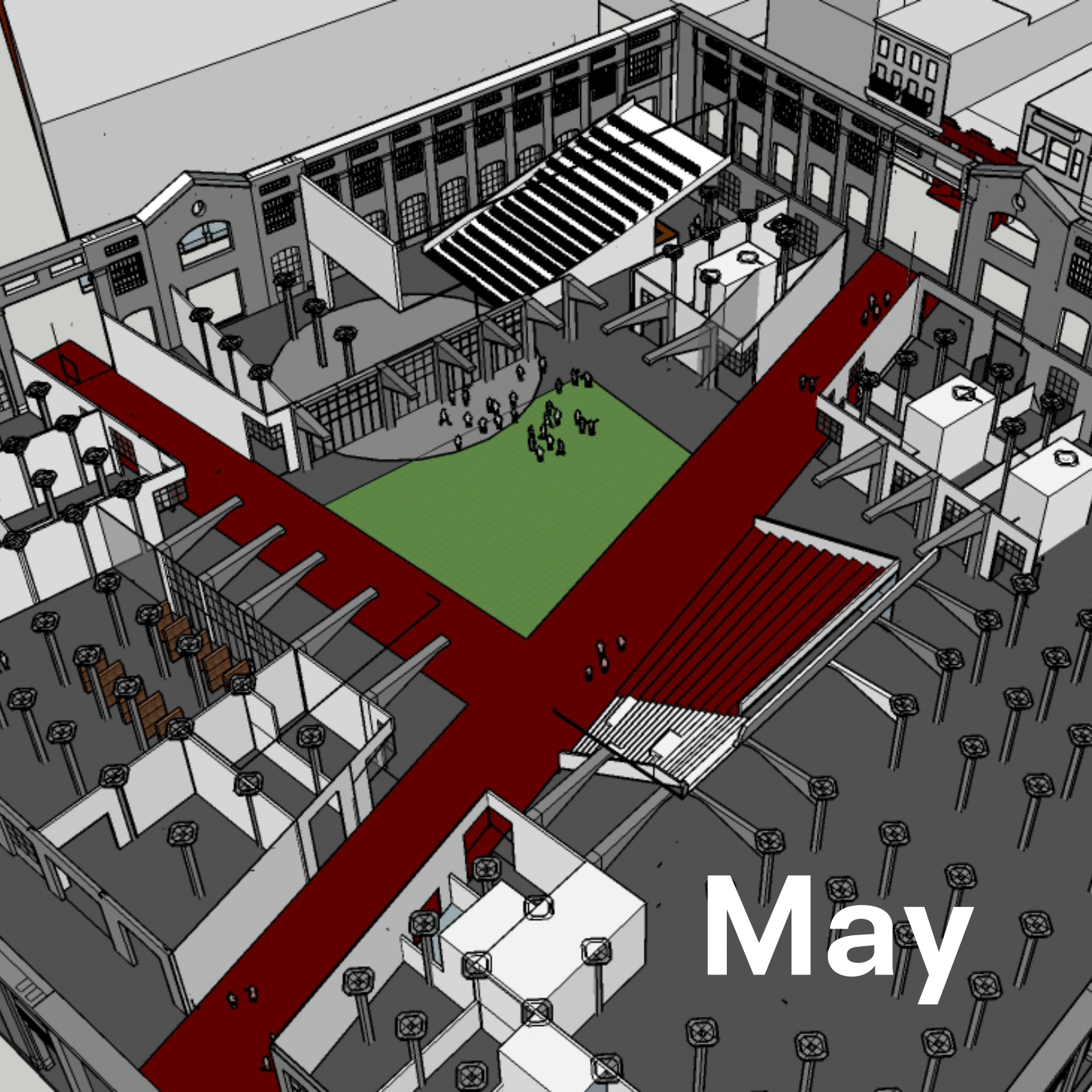
March





April





May

DESIGN

context

