

CONTESTING METROPOLITIZATION BY NEOLIBERALISM

ACTIVATING VULNERABLE AREAS THROUGH INTER-MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANNING IN SANTIAGO DE CHILE

The metropolitan area of Santiago (MAS) is highly fragmented and presents critical levels of socio-economic and environmental segregation, which have affected mainly the most vulnerable municipal areas (Dockendorff et al., 2000).

Given the model of urban market development that the metropolitan area has adopted, these Municipalities have entered into a vicious circle of poverty (Garretton, 2017) due to their monofunctional structure, weak accessibility, lack of substantial investment and spatial fragmentation. A main weakness is related with their lack of instruments to drive their own local development.

In this way, a homogeneous metropolitan belt of municipal areas excluded from the prevailing urban development has been formed.

The government has raised the necessity to advance towards an integrative model of governance by including the gure of a metropolitan authority (Valenzuela, 2017). However,

the proposal has not been substantially clear to recognize the very structural effects of the market-driven urban development nor the asymmetries of Municipal capacities in front of that process.

The aforementioned suggests to take this context to rethink the governance structure and land use planning in order to enable alternative and integrated planning models for vulnerable Municipalities, in which they can

manage strategically their land to foster an endogenous form of development.

However, as the vulnerable municipalities do not have a spatial planning model that allows them to manage their land, they have been unable to attract and integrate investment at local level.

This leads us to ask what are the necessary spatial planning mechanisms to facilitate an inter municipal planning among the most vulnerable Municipalities that allow them to integrate strategically to the metropolitan structure.

Based on this context, this graduation thesis investigates the evolution of those urban issues in the Metropolitan area of Santiago (MAS) and evaluates a collaborative spatial planning strategy for three vulnerable municipalities by using adaptive scenarios. These areas correspond to the Communes of Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Lo Espejo and Cerrillos. A paramount emphasis is focused in the social and economic activation of the morphological urban tissue of these areas by using a multi scalar perspective.

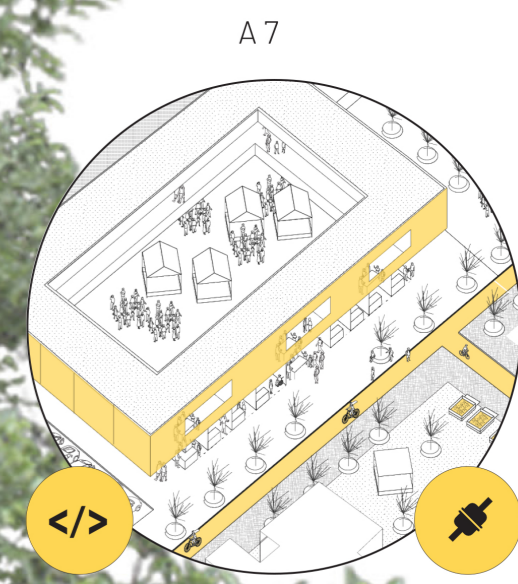
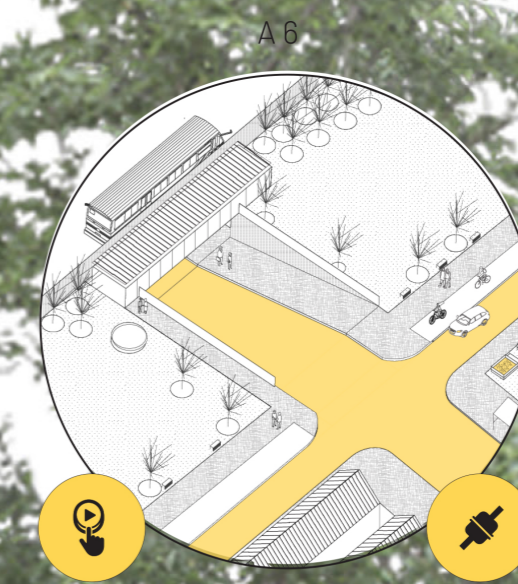
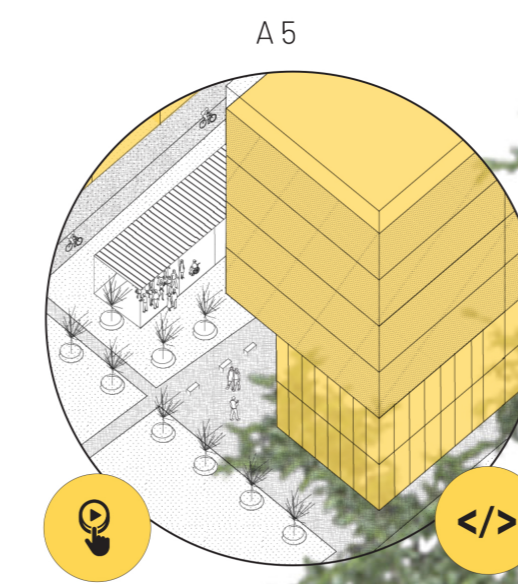
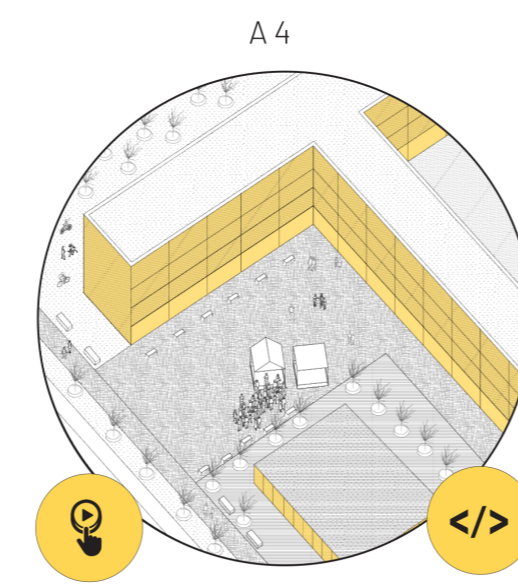
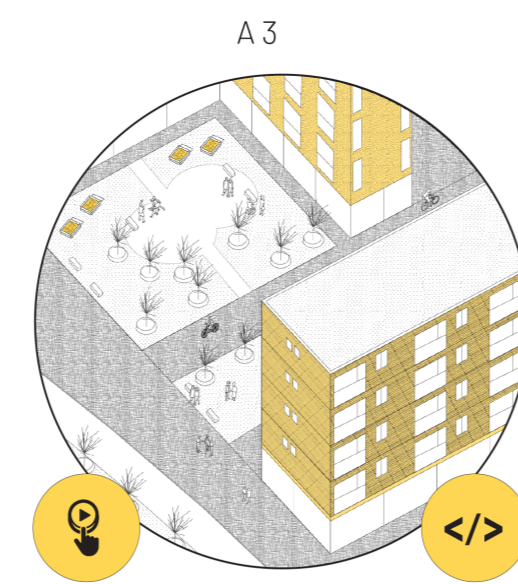
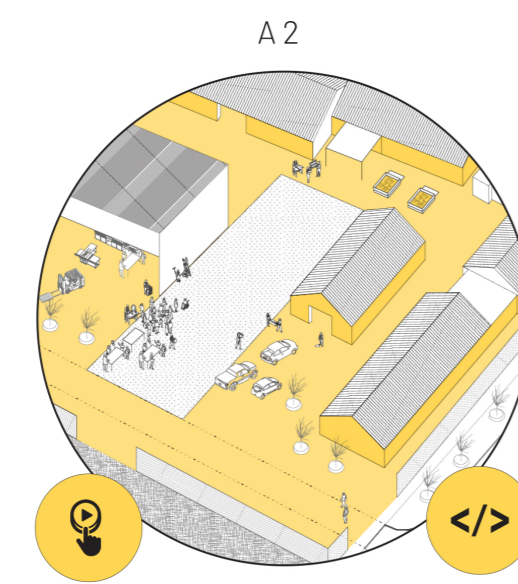
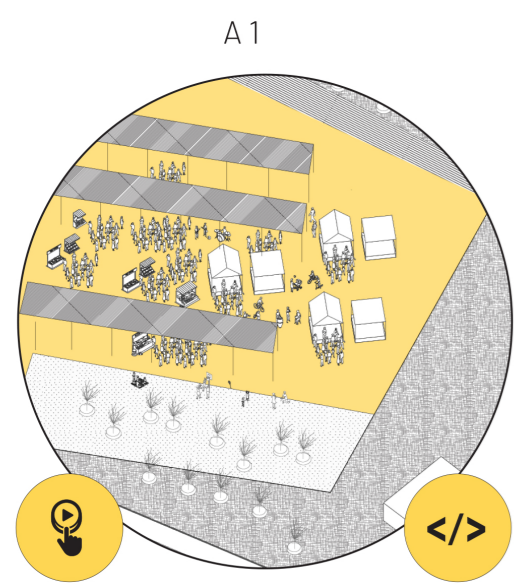
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Metropolization, Neoliberal Urbanism, Urban segregation, Endogenous development, Governance, Strategic spatial planning, Land management.

Adaptive roadmaps



The major scope of agreements and transformations around the inter municipal strategy allows a functional integration and a spatial setting that enables communication among the three municipal areas. At the same time, the functional diversity is strategic and the physical barriers are overcome. In this sense, the inter municipal area starts to create a new ecosystem of internal relations that creates synergies at intra municipal and inter municipal level.



Spatial quality Cerrillos east
In the case of Cerrillos east, corresponding to the area of the former Cerrillos airport, the main actions correspond to the reprogramming and activation of existing land. These actions may differ mainly in terms of the densification and morphological definition of the lots. As seen in the adaptive roadmap, the integrated actions between the GORE and the municipalities together with the concessioned infrastructure companies are able to redefine the spatial structure of the area in a substantive way. This would eventually allow the consolidation of a metropolitan subcentrality in synergy with the programs activated at the municipal level.

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Spatial quality Lo Espejo north - Pedro Aguirre Cerda south
As can be seen in the adaptation through scenarios, the main actions leading to the fulfillment of all the local objectives are mainly set according to the evolution of the public civil scenario. The main actions in Lo Espejo and PAC seeks to foster the morphological changes of the territory through collective agreements, which in turn strengthens the community fabric and gradually allows them to empower themselves from public infrastructure. The integration of strategic actions in this sense is vital to their collective well-being, during the process.



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