

# **Contesting metropolization by neoliberalism**

## **Activating vulnerable areas through inter municipal spatial planning in Santiago de Chile**

**MSc Thesis Urbanism**  
**Complex cities studio**  
**Arch. Diego Moya Ortiz**

1st Mentor: Dr. Diego Sepulveda Carmona.  
2nd Mentor: Dipl. Ing. Birgit Hausleitner.  
Advisor: Dr. Stephen Read

P5 presentation  
02.07.19

**PROBLEM FIELD AND ANALYSIS**

MARKET DRIVEN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MUNICIPAL COMPETITION AND MANAGERIAL GOVERNANCE

METROPOLITAN FRAGMENTATION AND SPATIAL SEGREGATION

RESEARCH QUESTION

**FRAMING THE ANALYTICAL APPROACH**

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS / MUNICIPAL GOALS / SPATIAL ANALYSIS


ACTIONS / POTENTIAL AREAS

**TEST BY DESIGN**

SPATIAL CAPITAL / STRATEGIC ACTIONS / ADAPTIVE ROADMAP (SCENARIOS AND ADAPTIVE PATHWAYS)

FINAL CONCLUSIONS



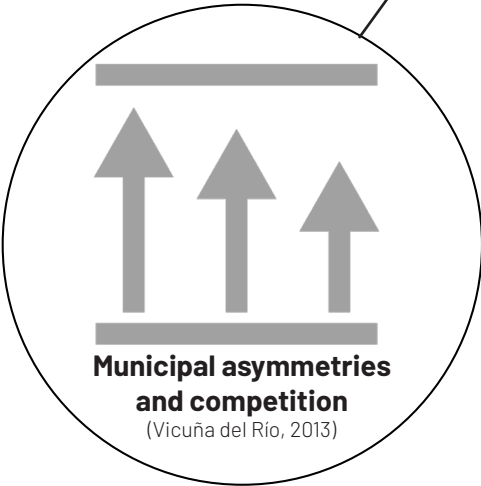
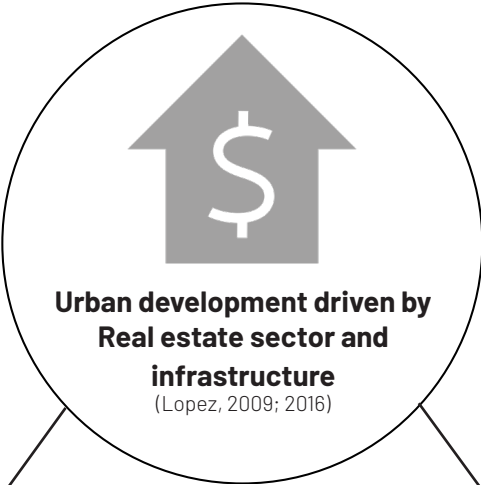


"The reality of this Global South metropolis where to ground an investigation on the material conditions of neoliberalism is ideal to both discovering and experimenting alternatives, considering that Chile was one of the first places in the world in which neoliberal policies proposed by Milton Friedman were implemented. The dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet installed by force a system oriented to privilege free markets, reducing the power of the state to its minimum and keeping civil society unorganized. The effects of these changes are visible in the city of Santiago, whose delirium laissez-faire is visible everywhere in all aspect of the urban society. In a way, Santiago provides the perfect case study to see how neoliberalism works through urbanism."(Boano, 2017)

Boano, Camillo (2017). Neoliberalism and Urban Development in Latin America. Routledge.

# PROBLEM FIELD AND ANALYSIS

Metropolization and new economic processes (Friedmann, 1986; Bordeau-Lepage, 1996)



Global cities (Sassen, 1991; 1994; Knox and Taylor, 1995)

**Morphological and territorial effects**  
(Ascher, 1995; Brenner, 1998;2000;  
Burgess et al.,1997;  
Brenner and Theodore, 2002;  
Harvey, 2005; Hall, 2006;  
Graham and Marvin, 2001)

**Physical and socio spatial effects**  
(Smith, 1996; Harvey, 2004; Swyngedouw, 2004;  
Lees et al., 2016; Stein, 2019)  
(Marcuse, 1989; 1993; Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991;  
Marcuse and van Kempen, 2000;  
Rodriguez and Winchester, 2001; Sabatini, 2001 2002;  
Davis, 2006)

















CERRILLOS

PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA

LO ESPEJO















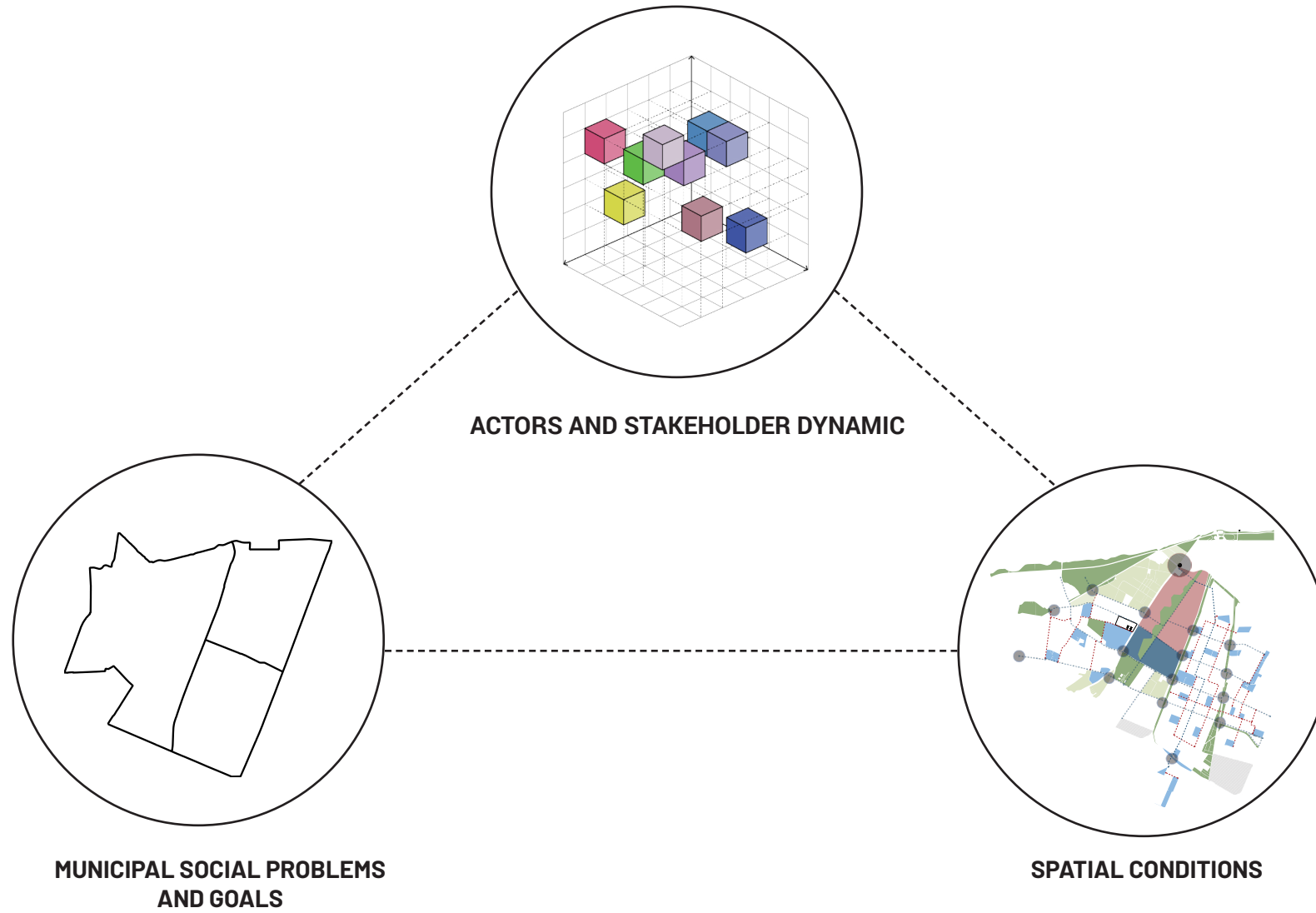
**Collaborative and Strategic planning approach could address to societal issues related with metropolitan spatial fragmentation (Zegras, 2014)**





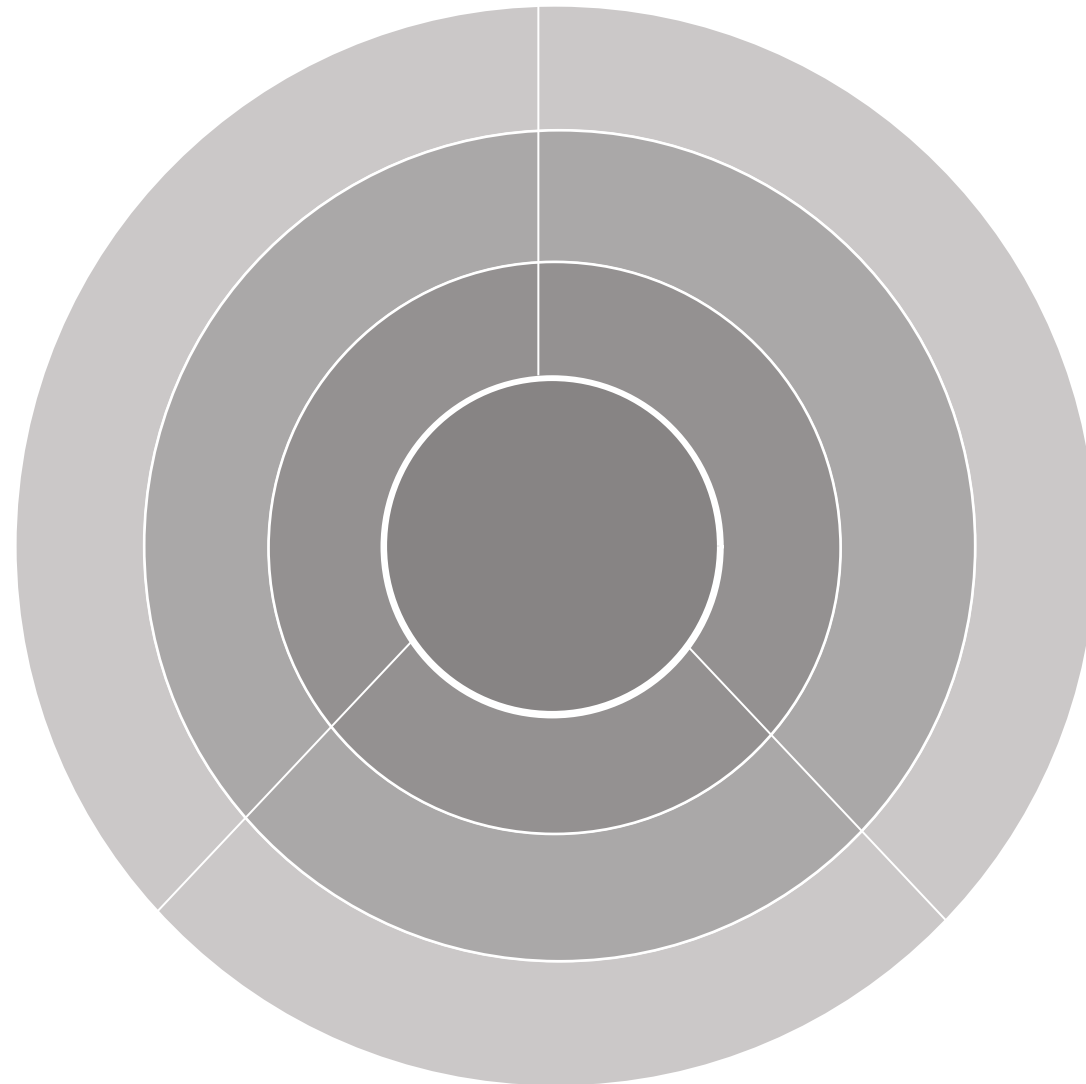
Until what extent an **inter-municipal spatial planning collaboration** can contribute to an **endogenous urban development** to counteract **segregation** and advance towards a **Metropolitan cohesion**?

# **FRAMING THE DESIGN APPROACH**



Market

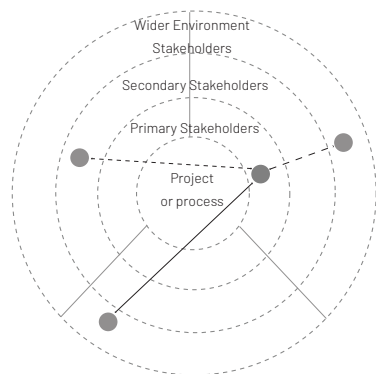
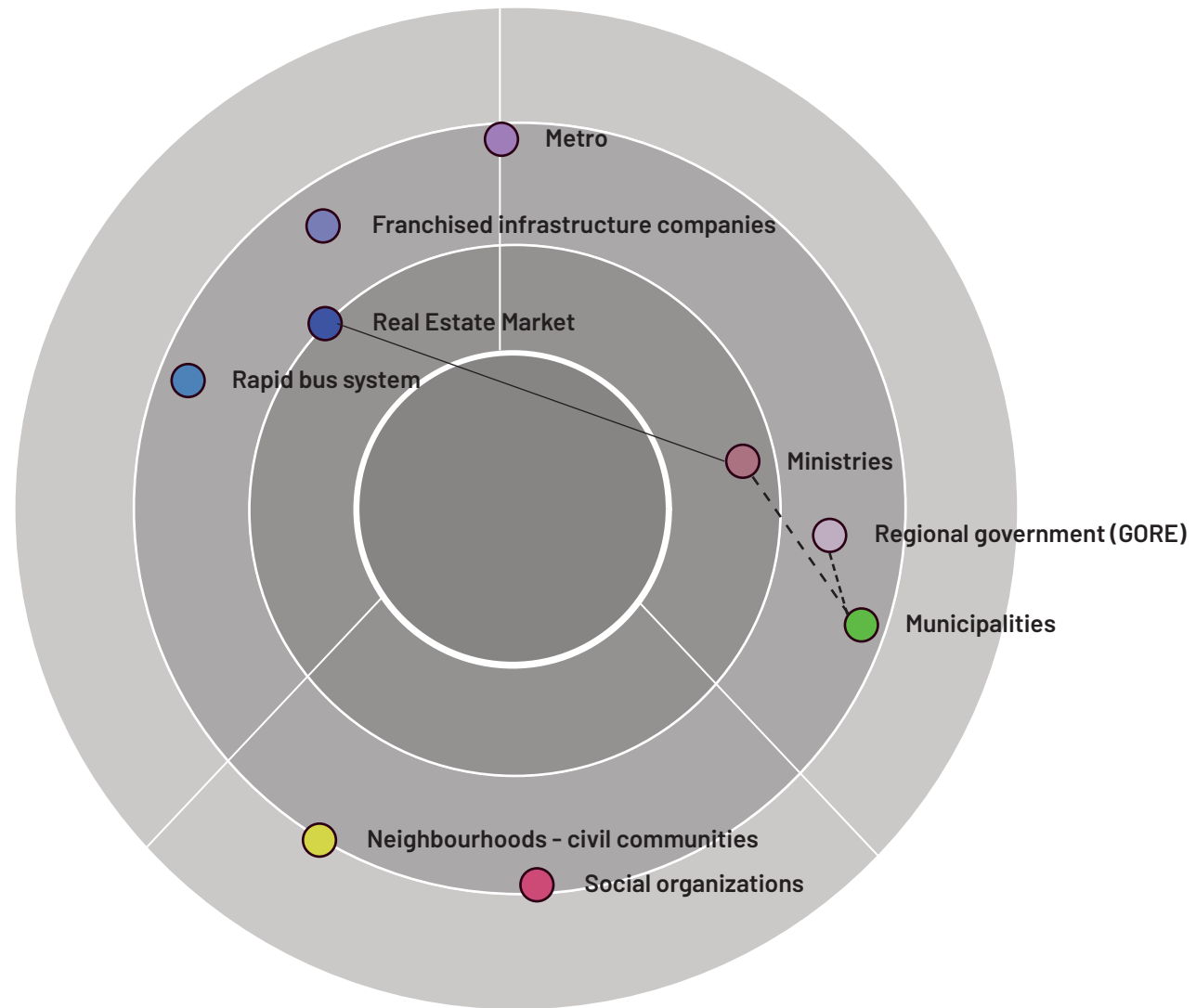
State



Civil Society

Market

State



Civil Society



Strong collaboration relation



Ad hoc collaboration relation



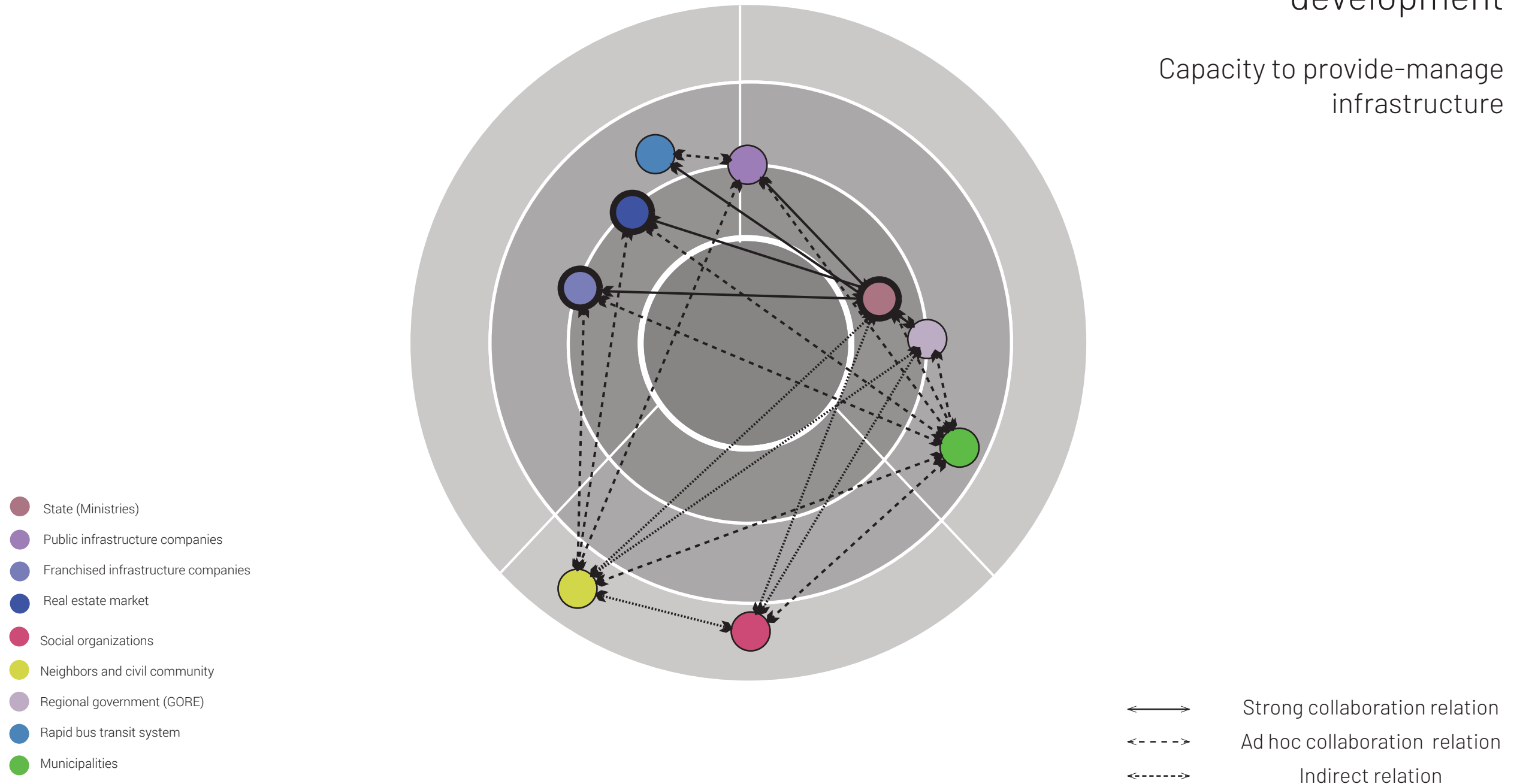
Indirect relation

The onion diagram indicates the relationships, indicating position, level of involvement and type of relationship (Czischke Ljubetic, 2017).



# Infrastructure development

Capacity to provide-manage infrastructure



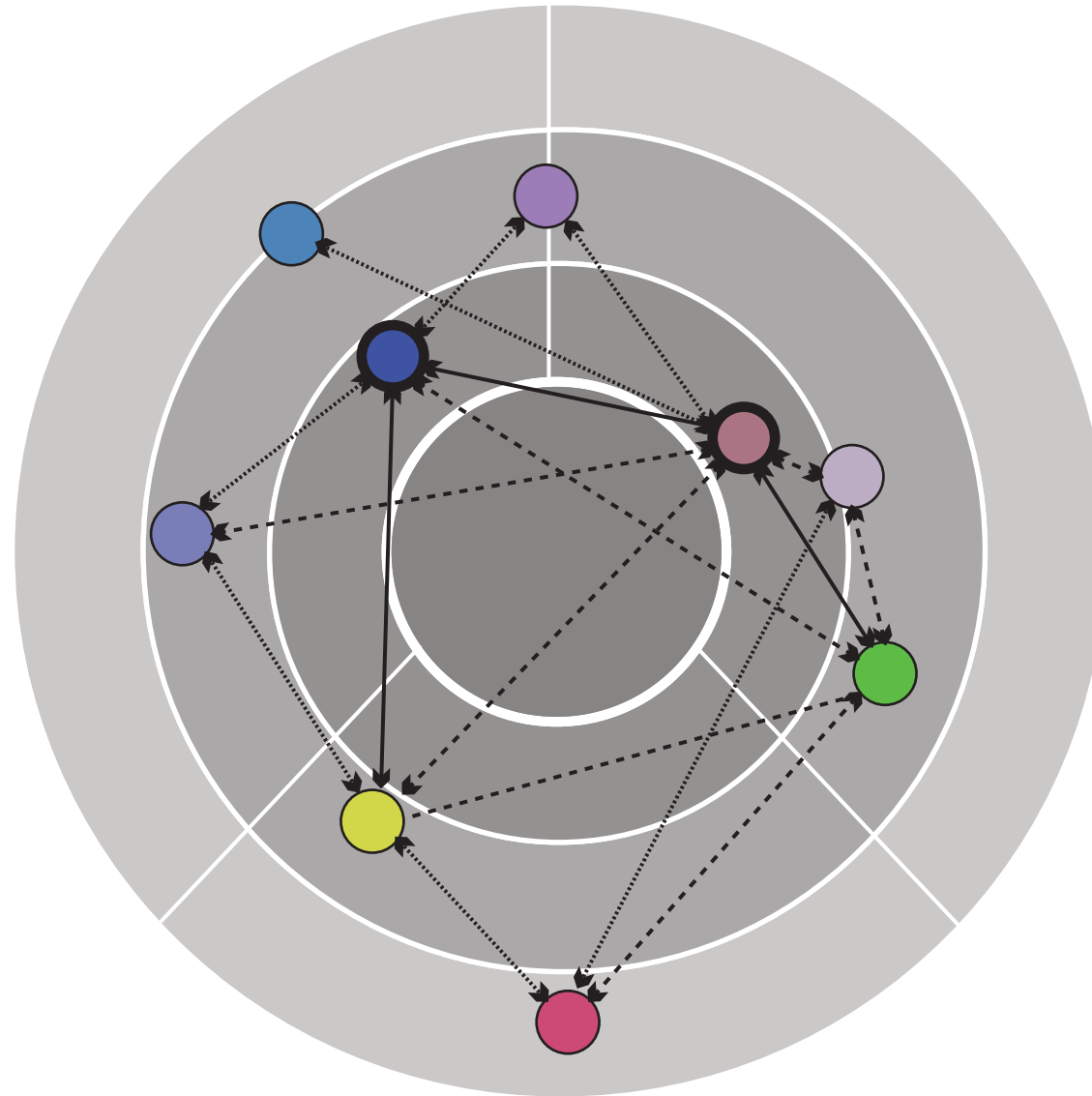
The onion diagram indicates the relationships, indicating position, level of involvement and type of relationship (Czischke Ljubetic, 2017).

# Land management

Capacity to manage their own land

## STAKEHOLDER DYNAMICS

- State (Ministries)
- Public infrastructure companies
- Franchised infrastructure companies
- Real estate market
- Social organizations
- Neighbors and civil community
- Regional government (GORE)
- Rapid bus transit system
- Municipalities



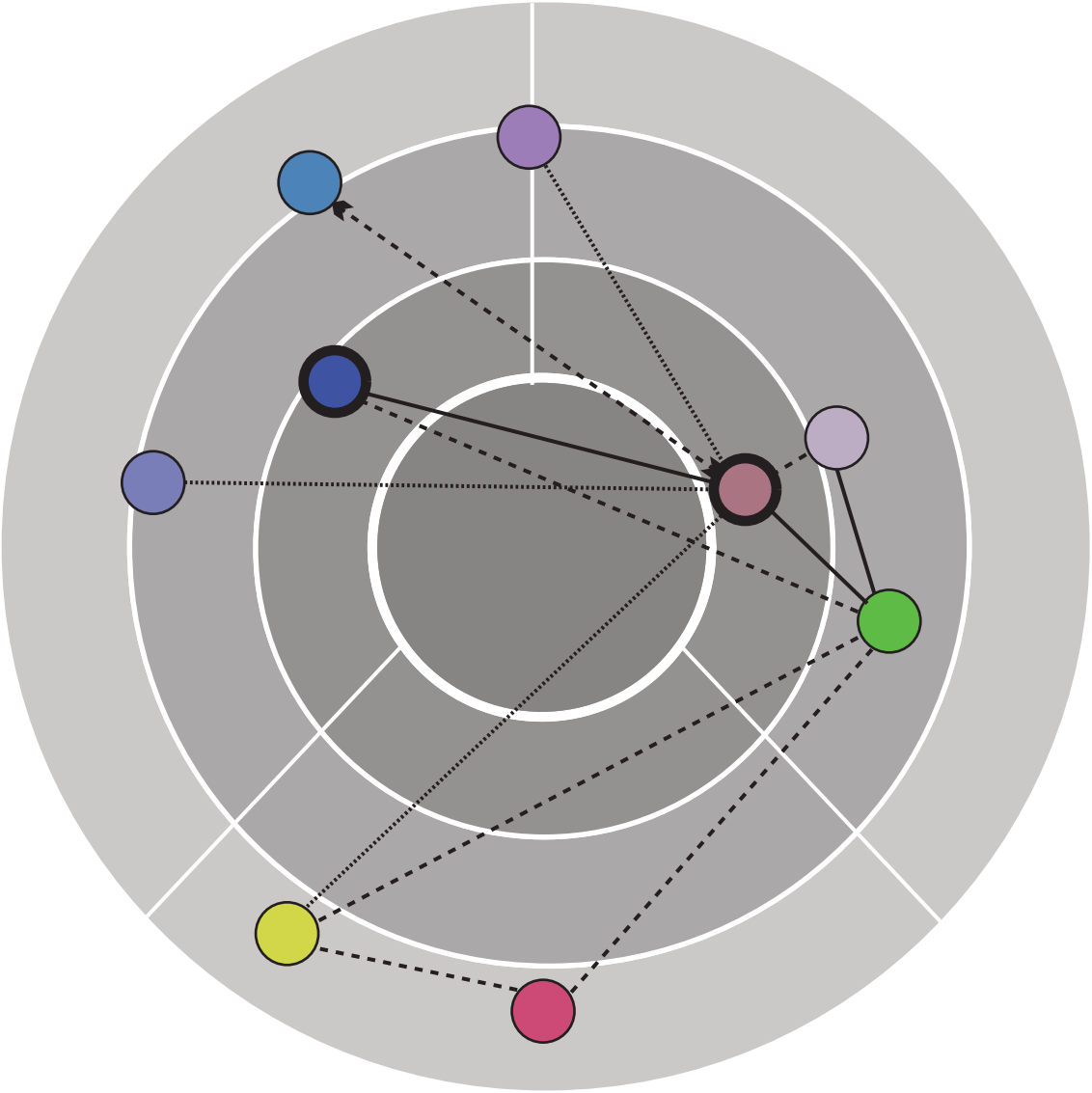
- Strong collaboration relation
- Ad hoc collaboration relation
- Indirect relation

The onion diagram indicates the relationships, indicating position, level of involvement and type of relationship (Czischke Ljubetic, 2017).

Planning operability  
Capacity to plan their urban  
development

STAKEHOLDER DYNAMICS

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The onion diagram indicates the relationships, indicating position, level of involvement and type of relationship (Czischke Ljubetic, 2017).



- Centralities
- Industrial areas
- State land
- Derelict land
- Gated communities
- Metropolitan markets
- Neighborhood Units (NU)
- Green areas
- Barriers
- Potential metropolitan connection (Projects)
- Potential internal connection







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MAIN LOCAL OBJECTIVES

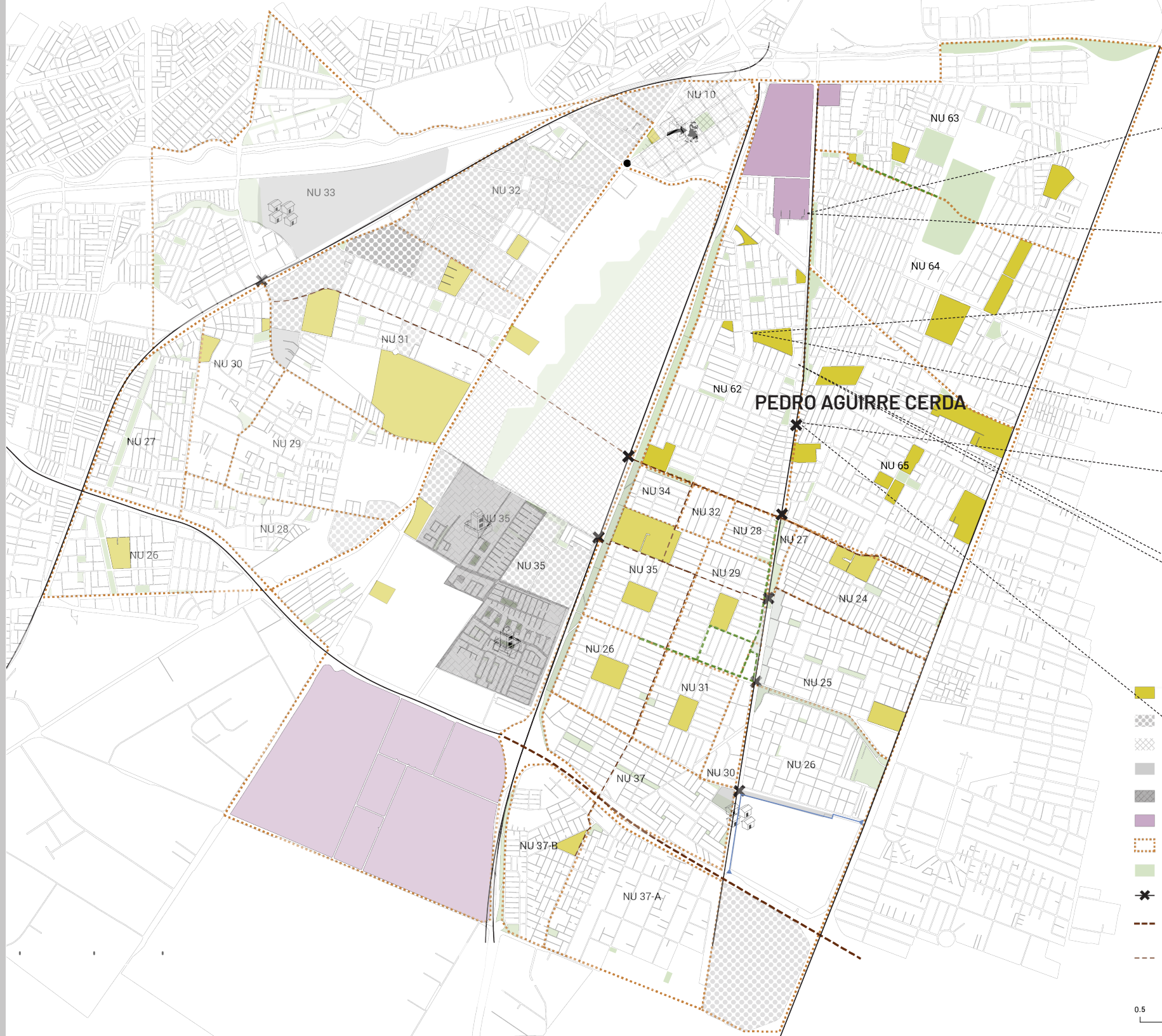


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MAIN LOCAL OBJECTIVES







SOCIAL CAPITAL  
ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE  
ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE  
LOCAL ECONOMY

Cerrillos	Lo Espejo	PAC



**"I feel that from the train line to here we do not exist, because for everything we have to cross and for us it is a problem to cross."**

Marisol, Neighborhood Board Lo Valledor Sur, Pedro Aguirre Cerda. January 2019.

**"Things can be done by having a commitment or something more formal, participating in processes that generate real changes."**

I know that if one has the interest of bonding and involving young people, it is possible to move forward. Involving people in participation processes can make the dreams we have come true."

Mario, Neighborhood Board Lo Valledor Sur, Pedro Aguirre Cerda. January 2019.

**"The need is going to be from us, not from the government. The need is ours, because, for example, the president will not come if he needs to go to the doctor's office, he will not come to us."**

We're going to go to that, **that's why he has to go through us, decide with us."**

Gislaine, Neighborhood Board Oreste Plath, Cerrillos. January 2019.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

LOCAL ECONOMY

Cerrillos

Lo Espejo

PAC





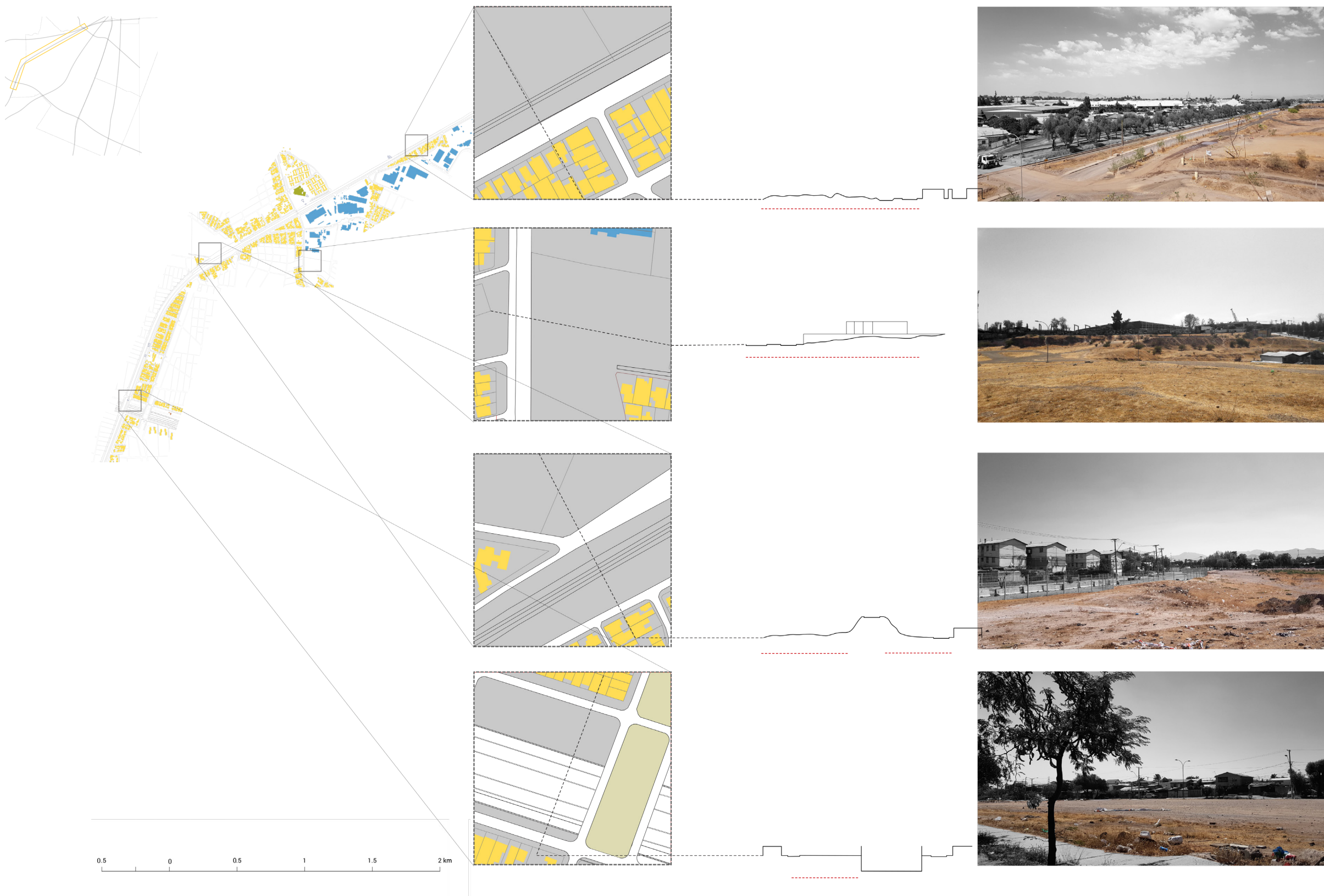


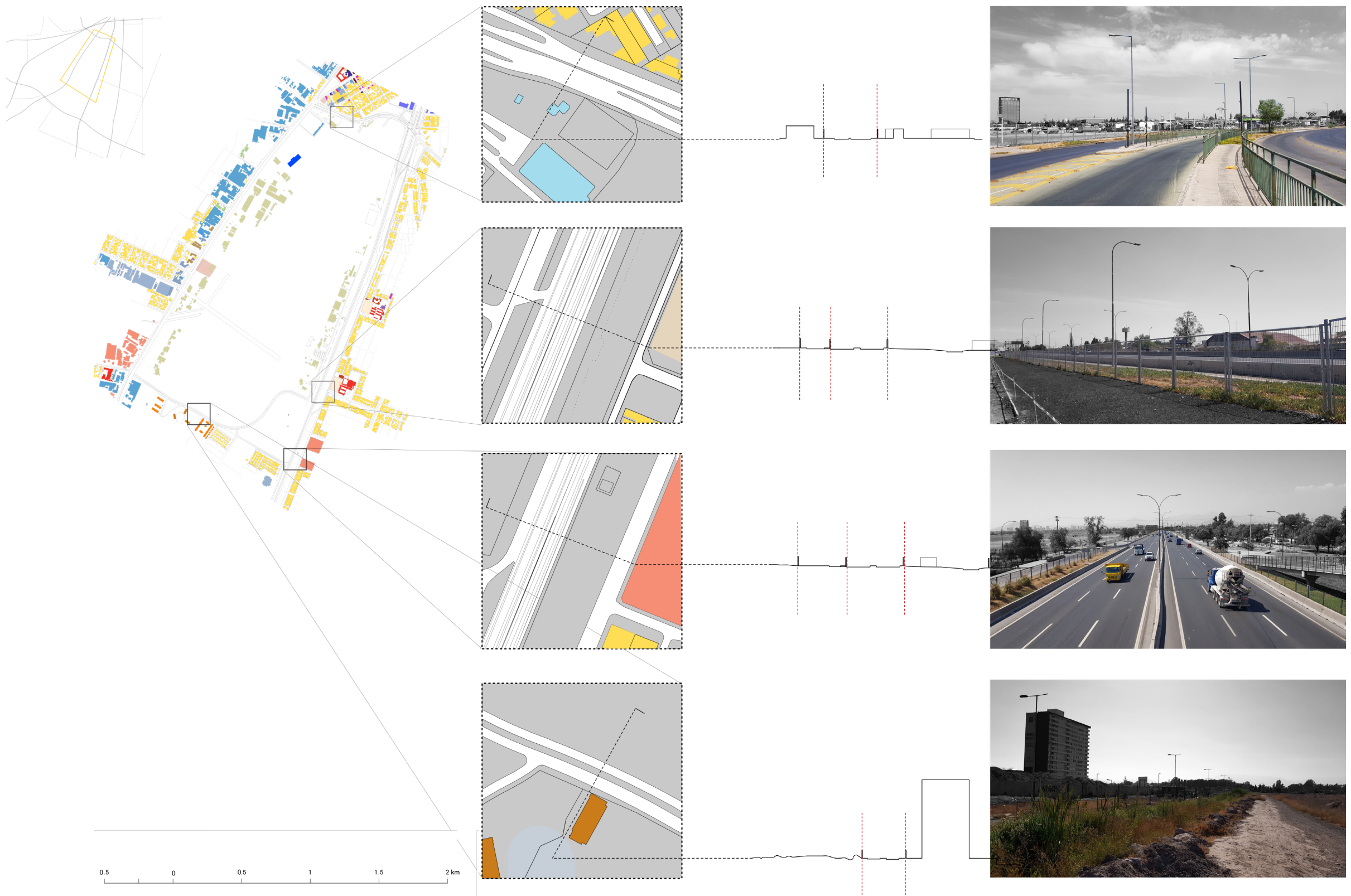
Legend

Stakeholders	Interest								Direct scale impact
	Ministries	Real estate market	Franchised Infrastructure	Regional Government	Public companies	Municipalities	Social Organizations	Neighbors	
Potential Avenues									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
New Metropolitan transport service									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Industries									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Attractive Land for housing densification									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Underused land									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Underused green areas									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Closed edges									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Street market economy									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Pedestrian barriers and bottlenecks									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Closed Public facilities									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Informal housing									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Eviction									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal
Gated communities development									Metropolitan Inter Municipal Metropolitan Municipal

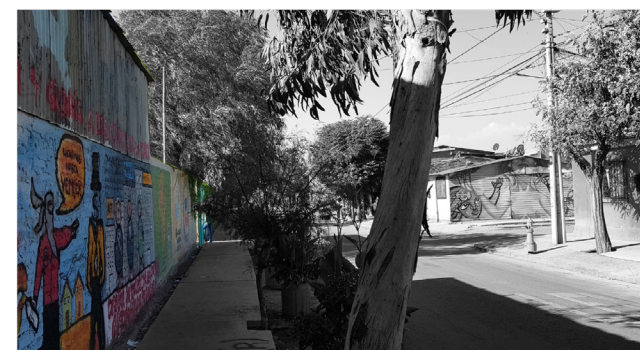
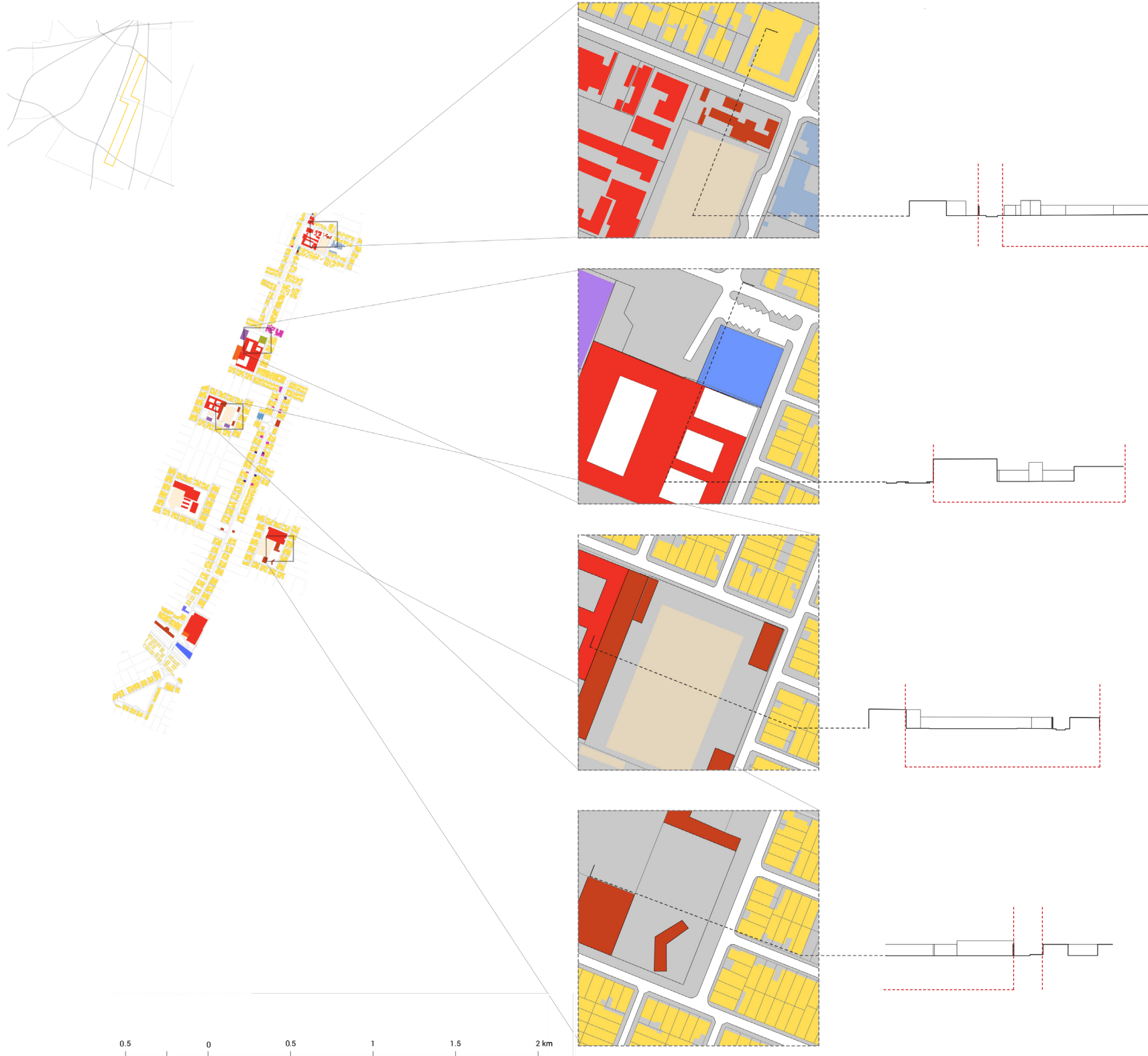


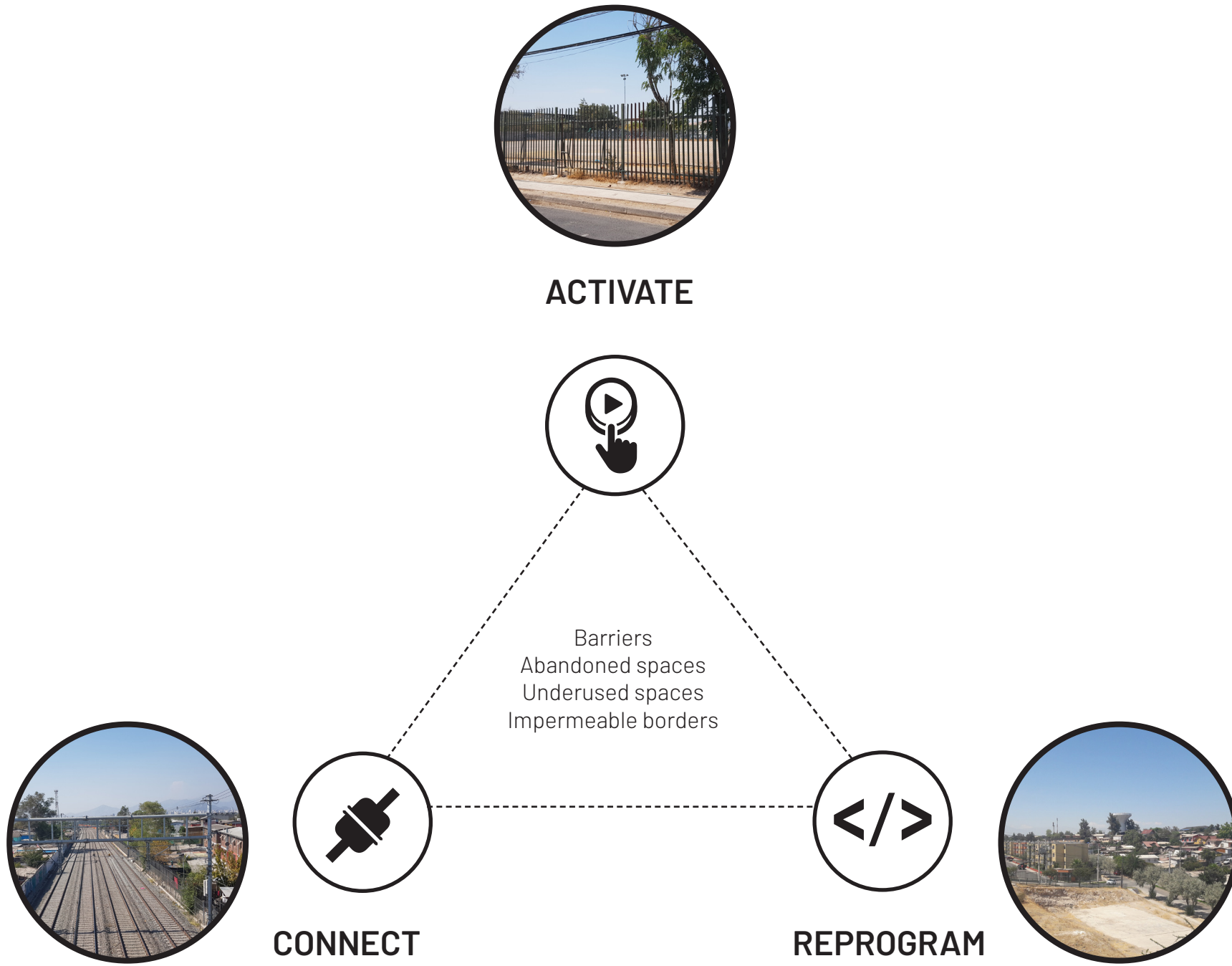


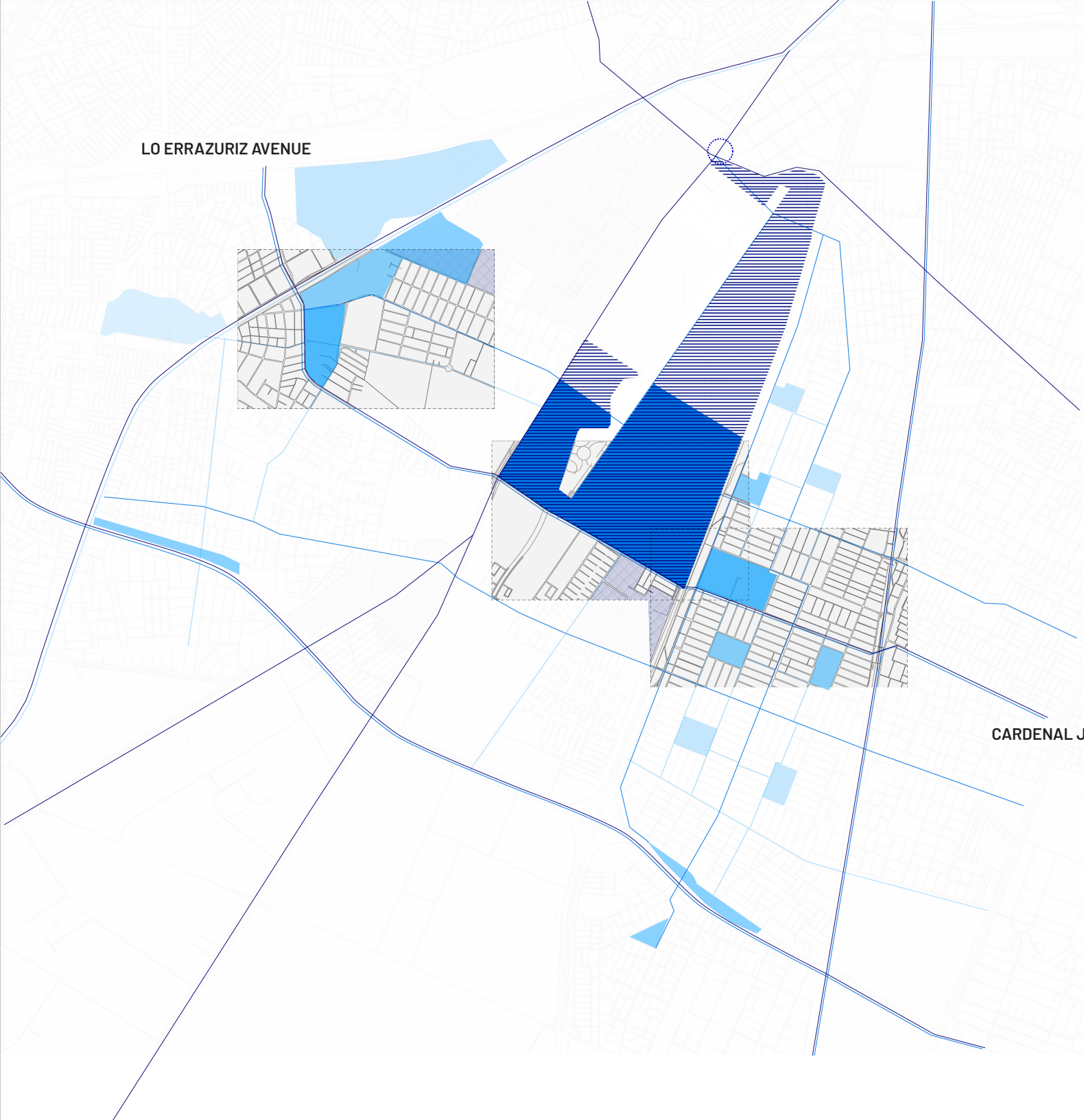












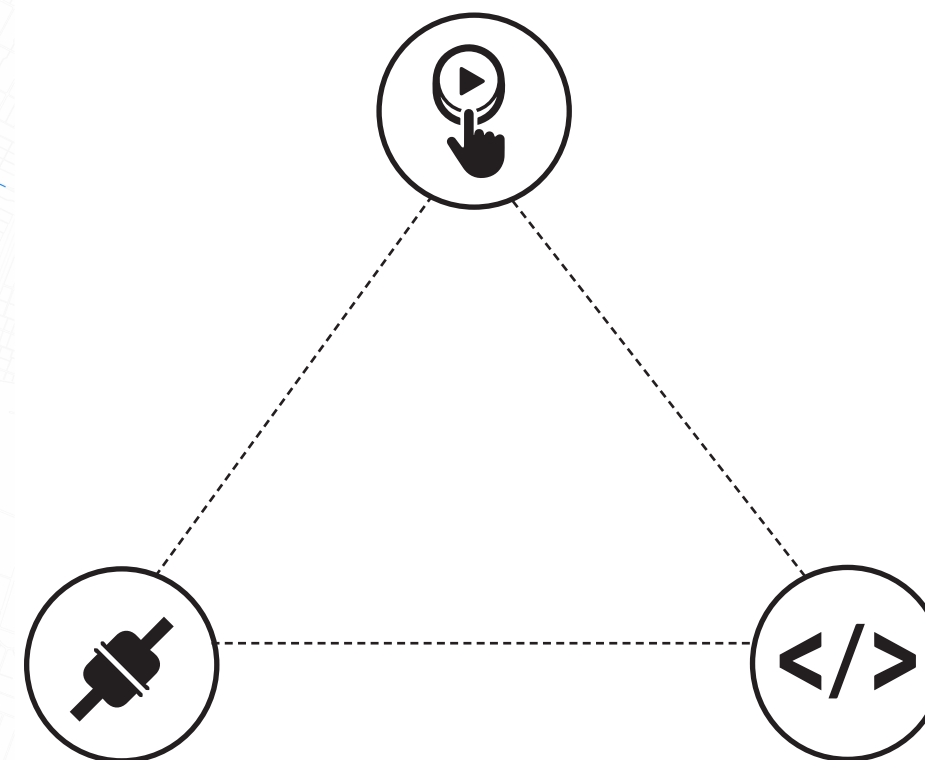
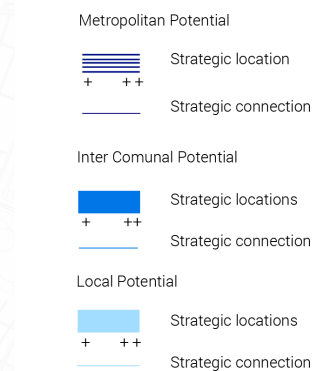
- Metropolitan Potential
- Strategic location
  - Strategic connection
- Inter Comunal Potential
- Strategic locations
  - Strategic connection
- Local Potential
- Strategic locations
  - Strategic connection

STRATEGIC AREAS BASED ON  
LOCATION  
ACCESSIBILITY  
AND PROGRAM





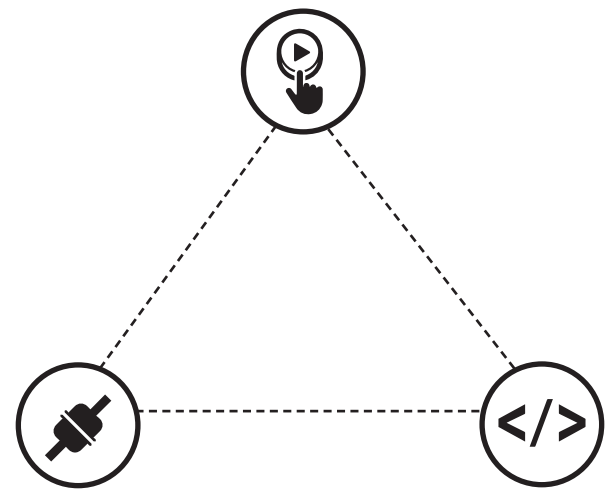
## MAIN POTENTIALS BY SCALE AND ACTIONS BY GOALS





# TEST BY DESIGN





Main actions



Spatial capital



Municipal goals

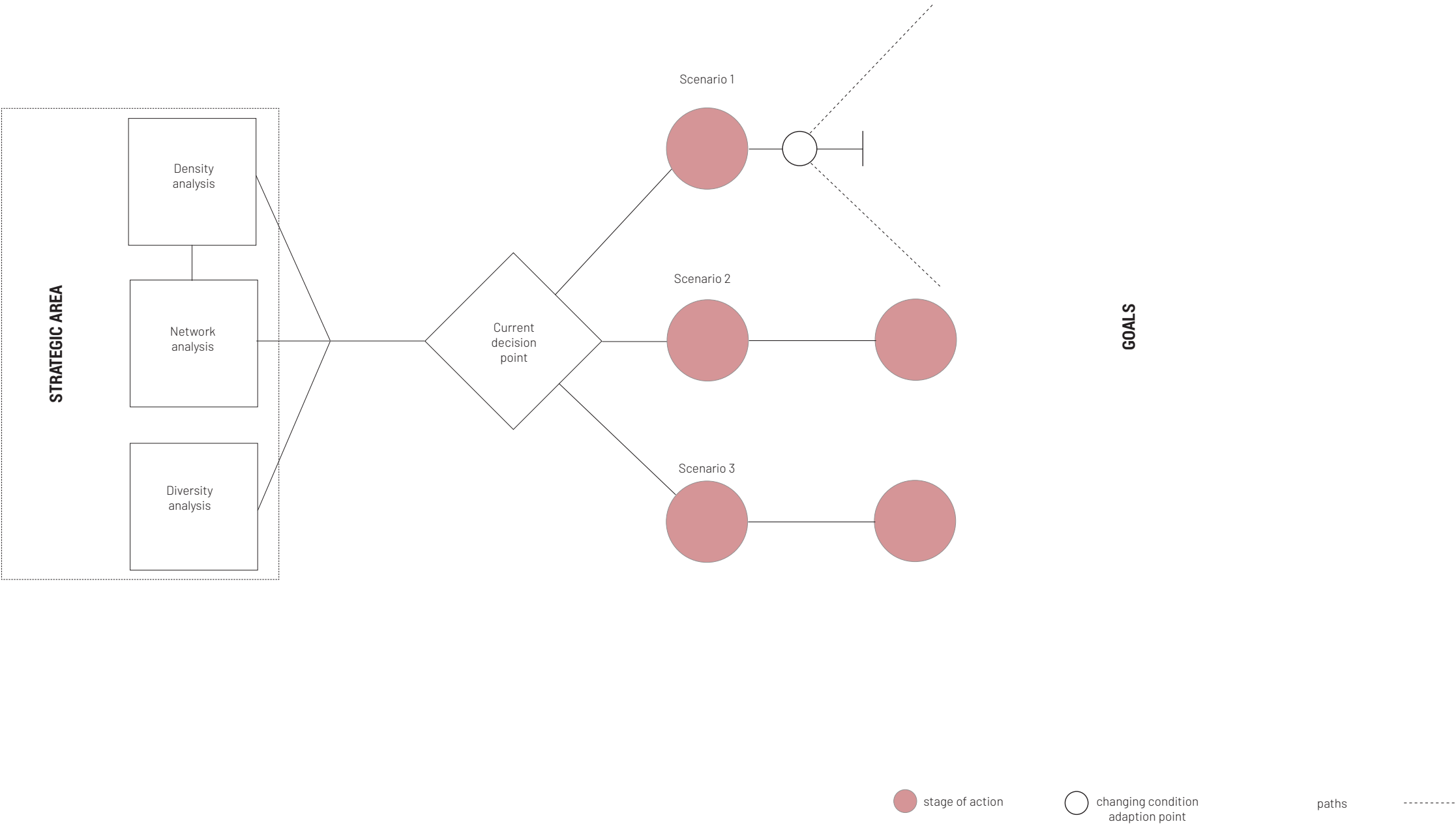


Spatial capital or  
Urbanity  
(Marcus 2010; Dovey 2017)

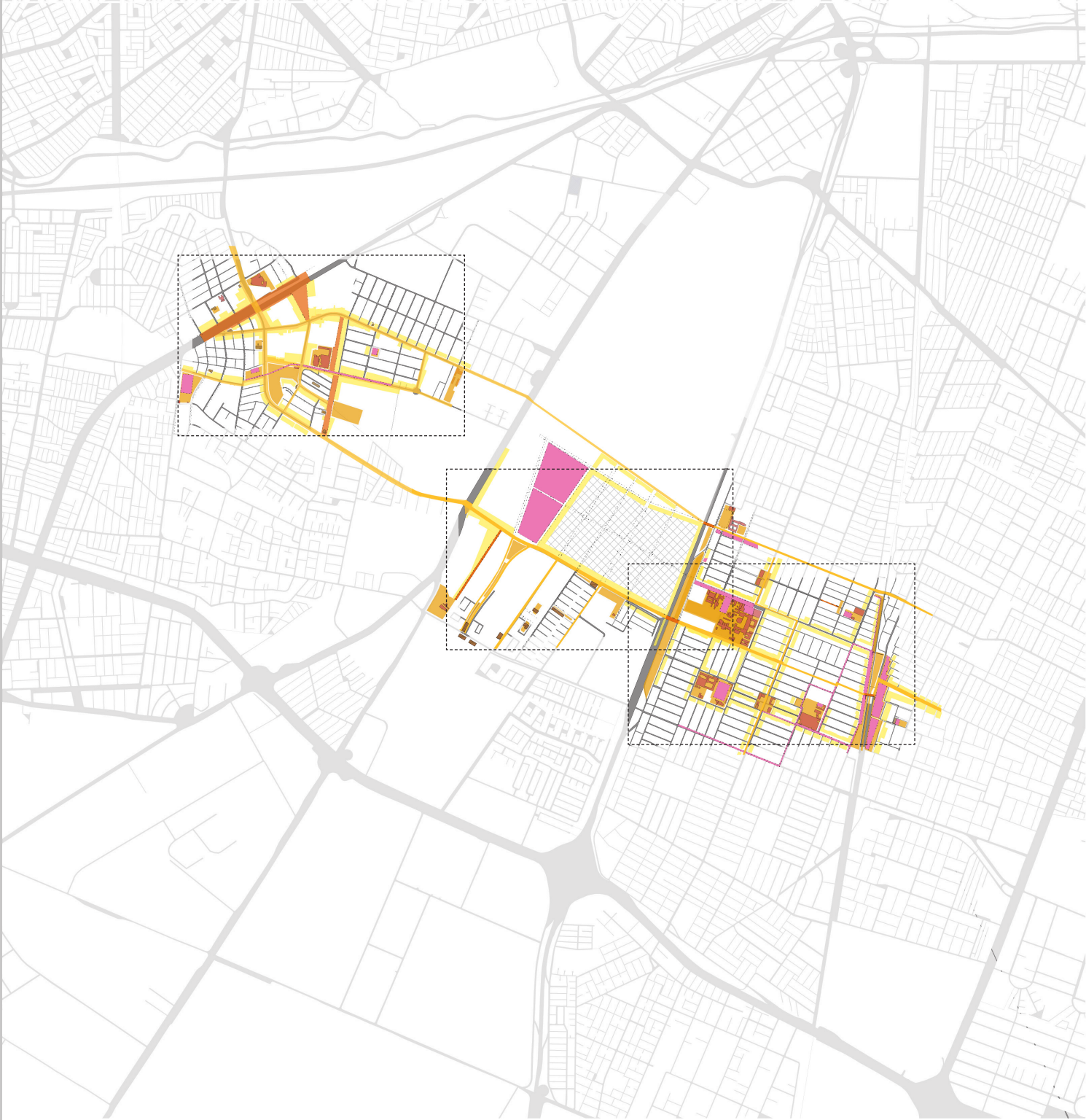
Adaptive  
roadmap  
(Haasnoot et al. 2013)

Achievement of local  
governments goals

APPROACH







Legend

- Strategic spaces
- Strategic connectivity
- Strategic community places
- Strategic local streets
- Strategic public infrastructure
- Strategic community infrastructure
- Strategic borders
- Strategic opening

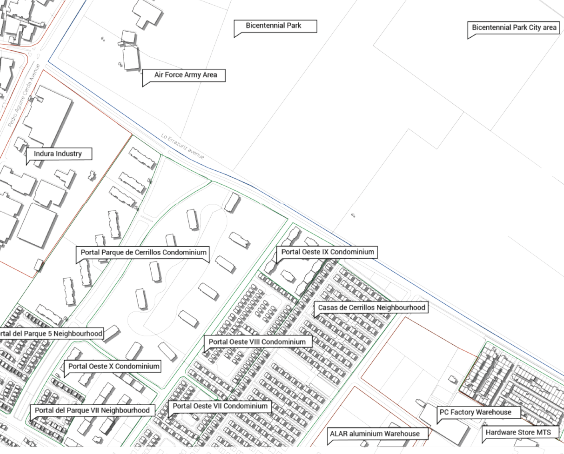




CERRILLOS WEST



CERRILLOS EAST



LO ESPEJO NORTH - PAC SOUTH



- Legend
- Neighborhood areas
  - Industrial areas
  - Public facilities
  - Socio functional factors

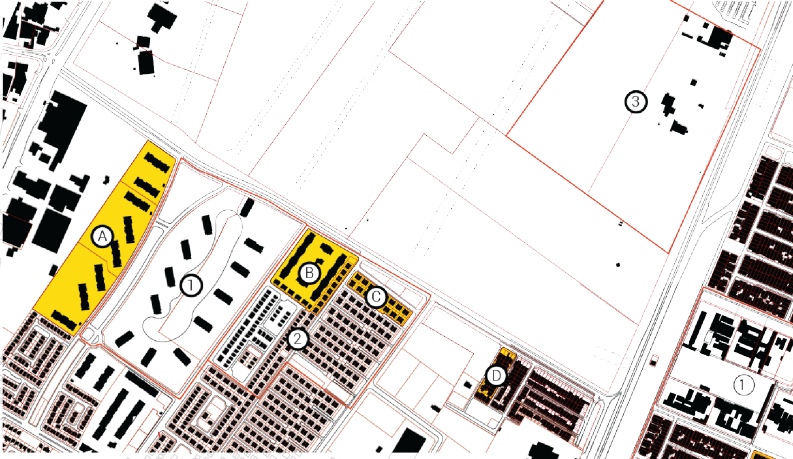


CERRILLOS WEST



	A	B	C	D	E	F
Inland surface (sqm)	5.074	14.042	96.539	6.319	4.115	20.410
Floor Space index	1.53	0.84	1.45	1.08	1.02	1.24
Ground Space index	0.38	0.47	0.36	0.53	0.68	0.31
Network	1	2	3			
	0.016	0.009	0.021			

CERRILLOS EAST



	A	B	C	D
Inland surface (sqm)	40.061	13.711	4.919	3.454
Floor Space index	2.56	1.77	0.78	1.34
Ground Space index	0.16	0.32	0.39	0.67
Network	1	2	3	
	0.011	0.017	0.002	

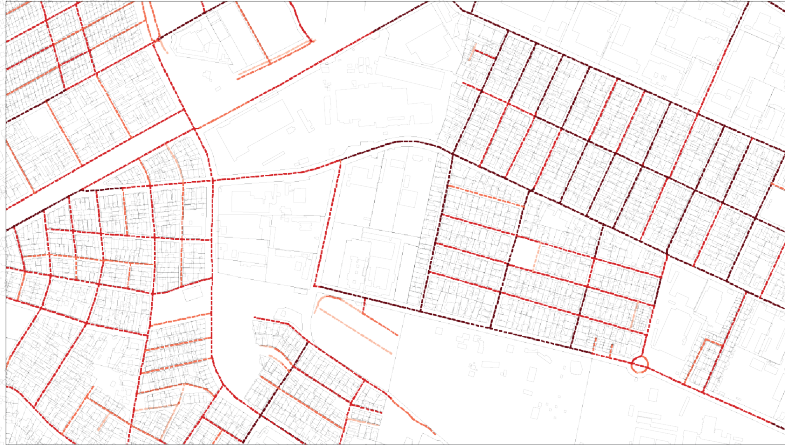
LO ESPEJO NORTH - PAC SOUTH



	A	B	C	D
Inland surface (sqm)	8.795	8.227	4.401	28.416
Floor Space index	1.18	1.12	0.95	0.29
Ground Space index	0.84	0.94	0.79	0.20
Network	1	2		
	0.014	0.025		



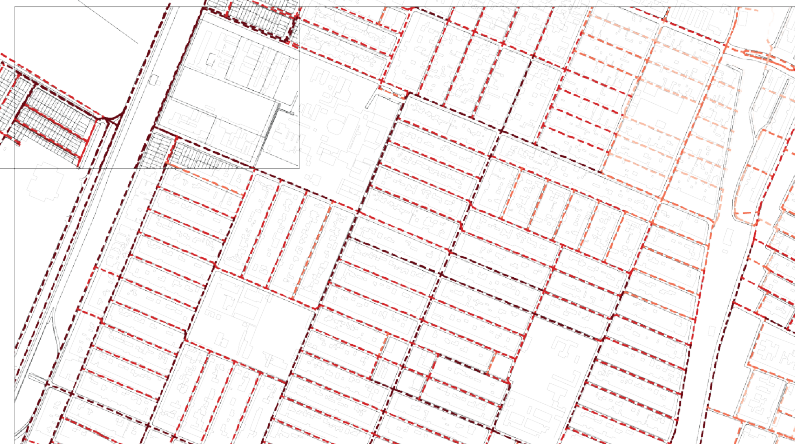
CERRILLOS WEST



CERRILLOS EAST



LO ESPEJO NORTH - PAC SOUTH

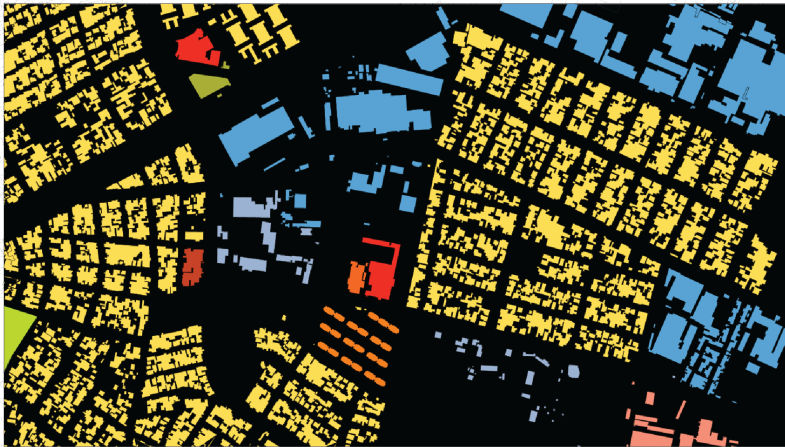


Integration

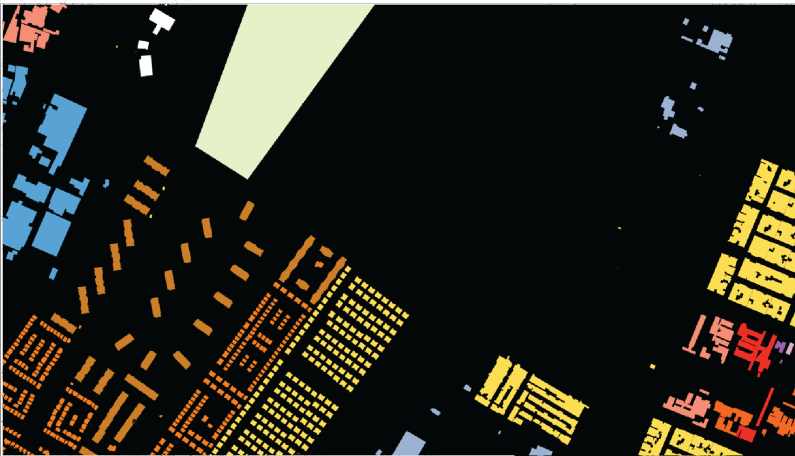
- Low
- Medium low
- Medium
- Medium high
- High



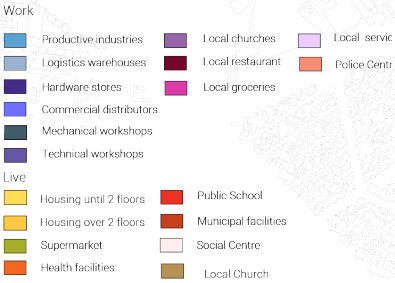
CERRILLOS WEST



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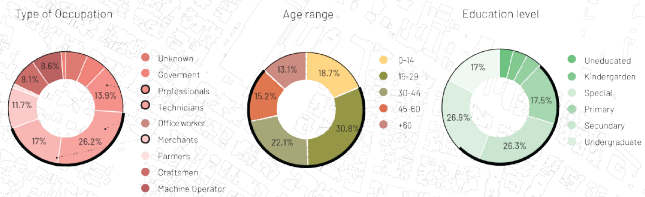
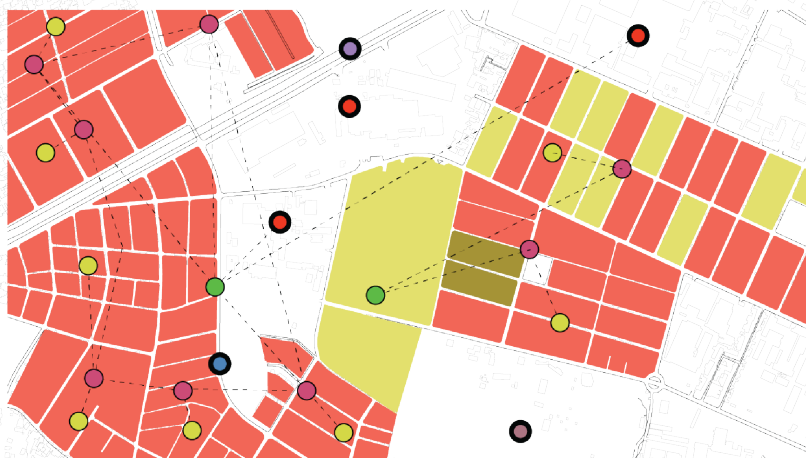


LO ESPEJO NORTH - PAC SOUTH

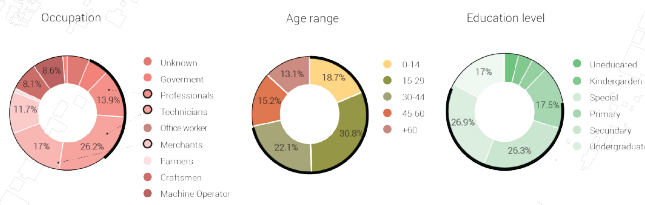




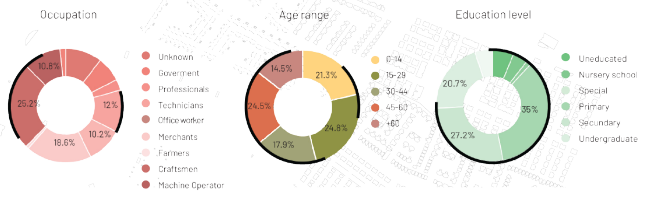
CERRILLOS WEST



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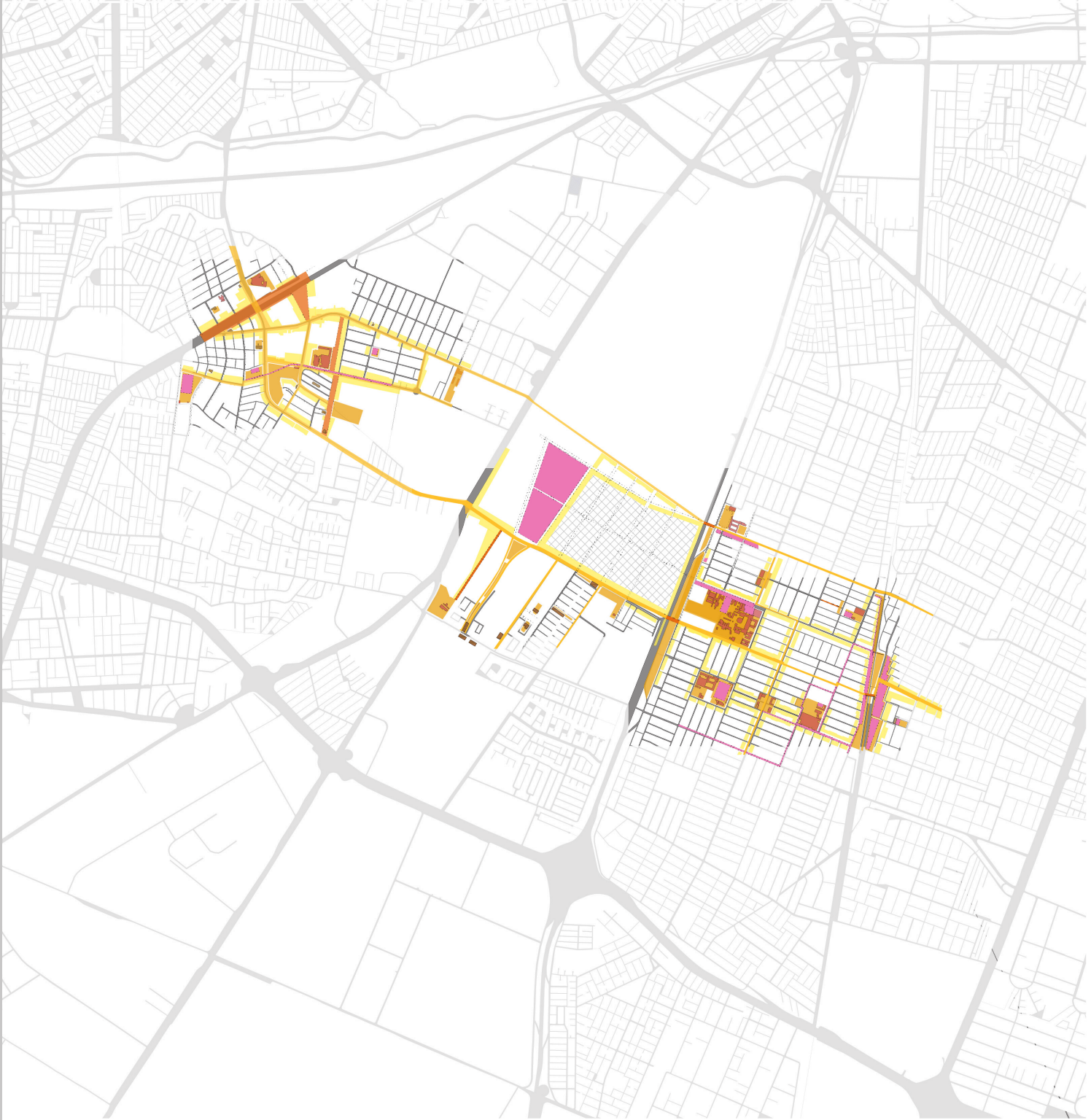
Socio economic range



Main territorial stakeholders





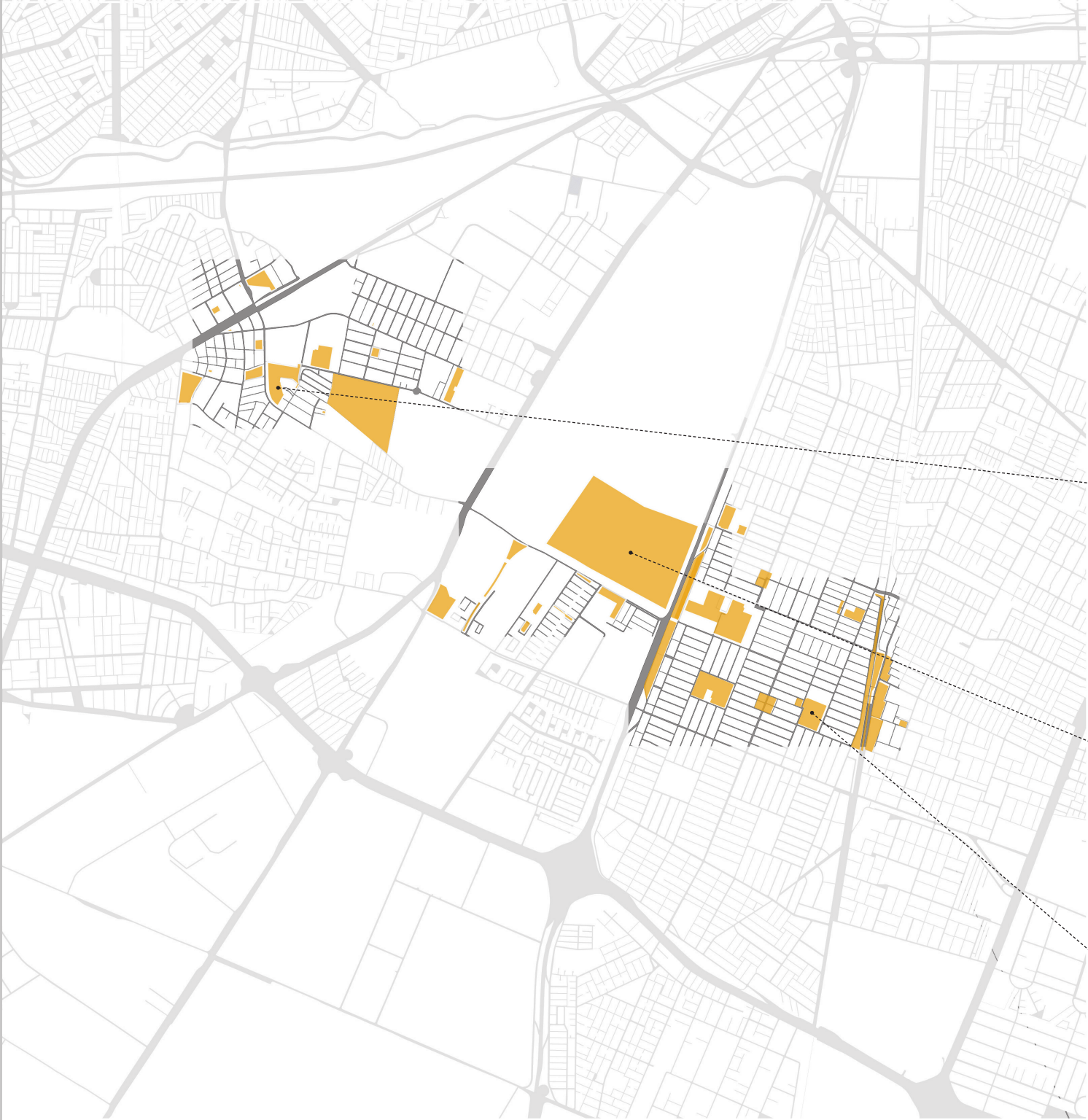


Legend

- Strategic spaces
- Strategic connectivity
- Strategic community places
- Strategic local streets
- Strategic public infrastructure
- Strategic community infrastructure
- Strategic borders
- Strategic opening



STRATEGIZING SPACE



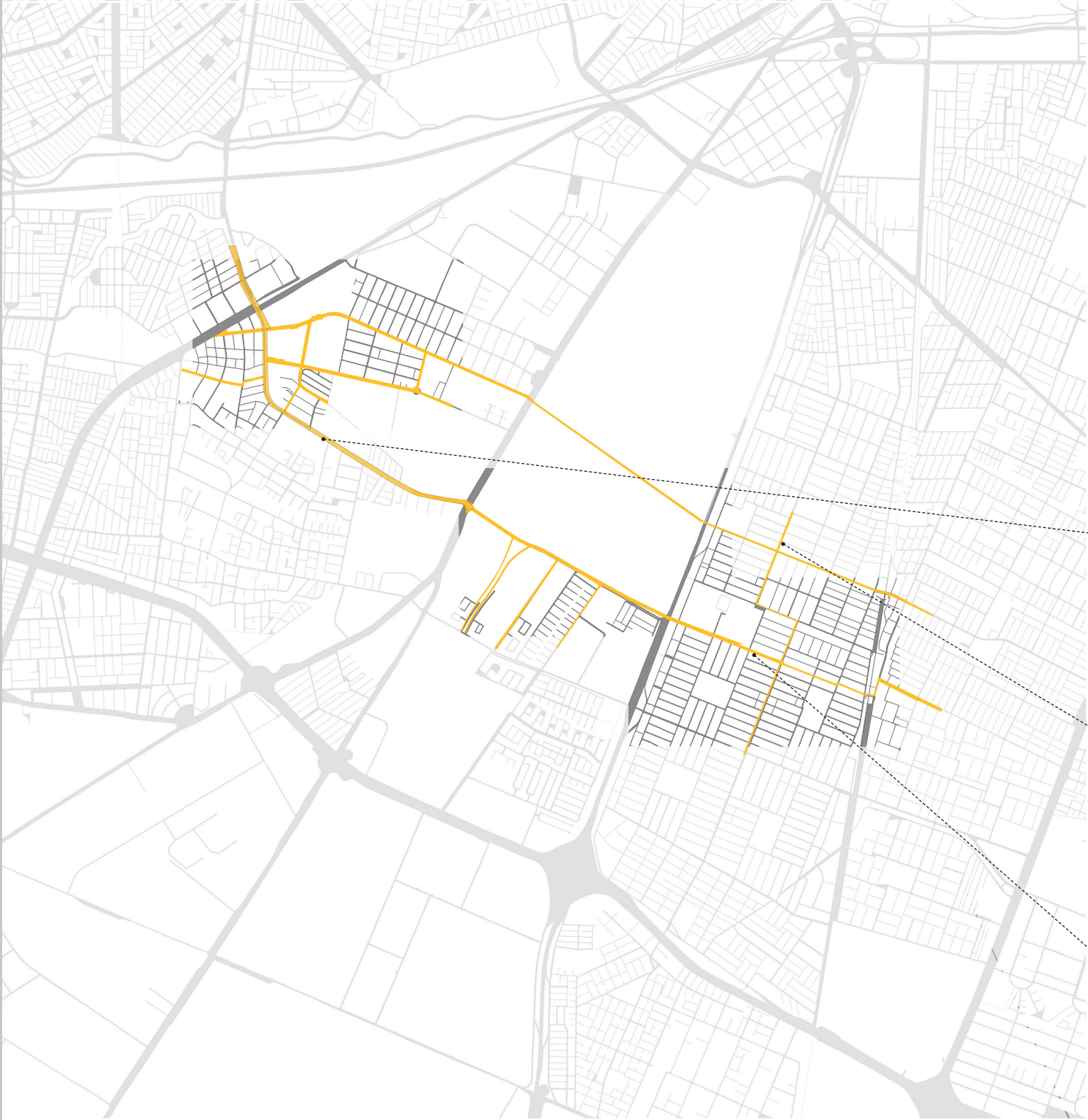
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STRATEGIZING SPACE



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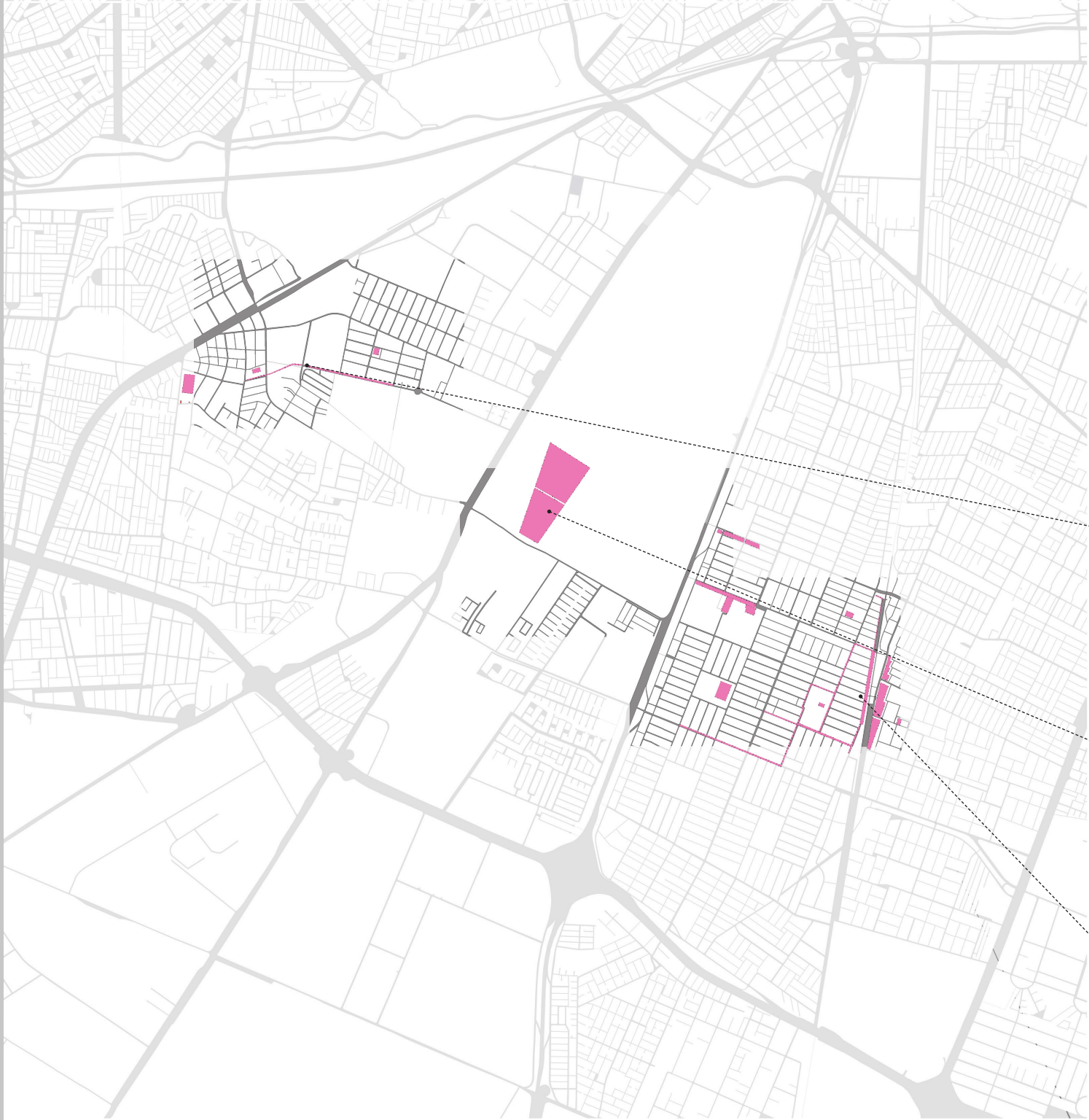
- Strategic spaces
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0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



STRATEGIZING SPACE



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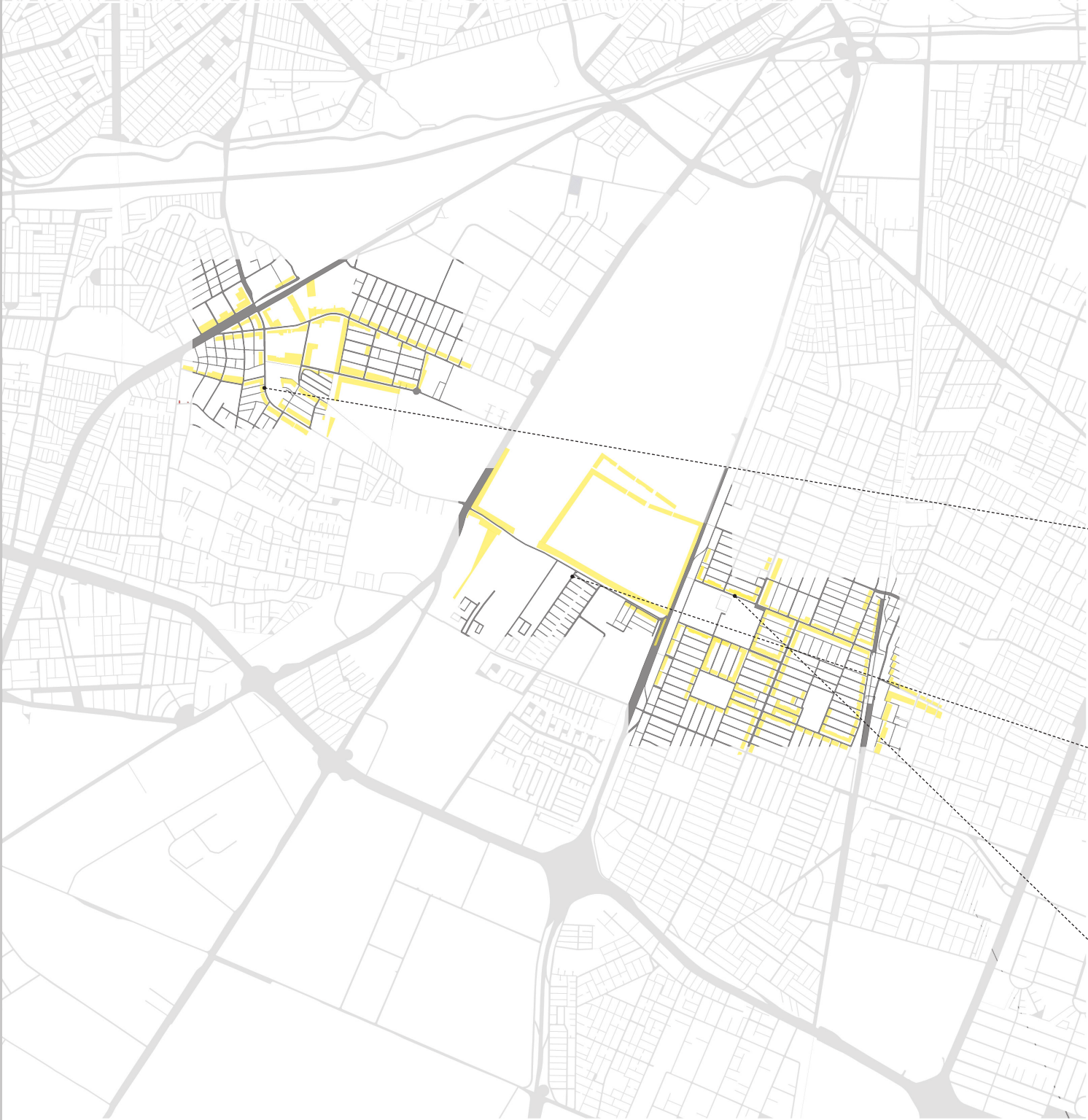
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








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STRATEGIZING SPACE



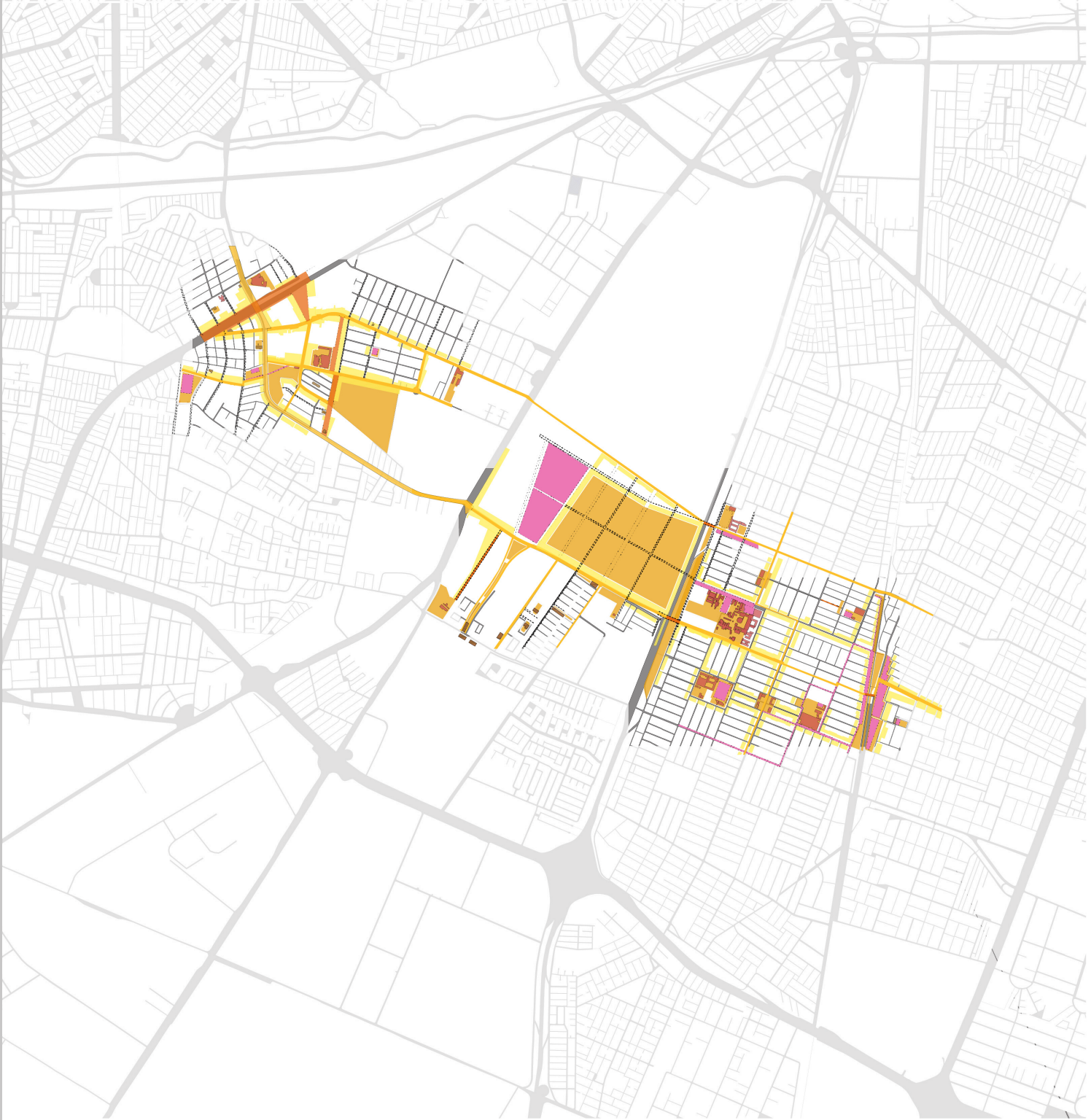
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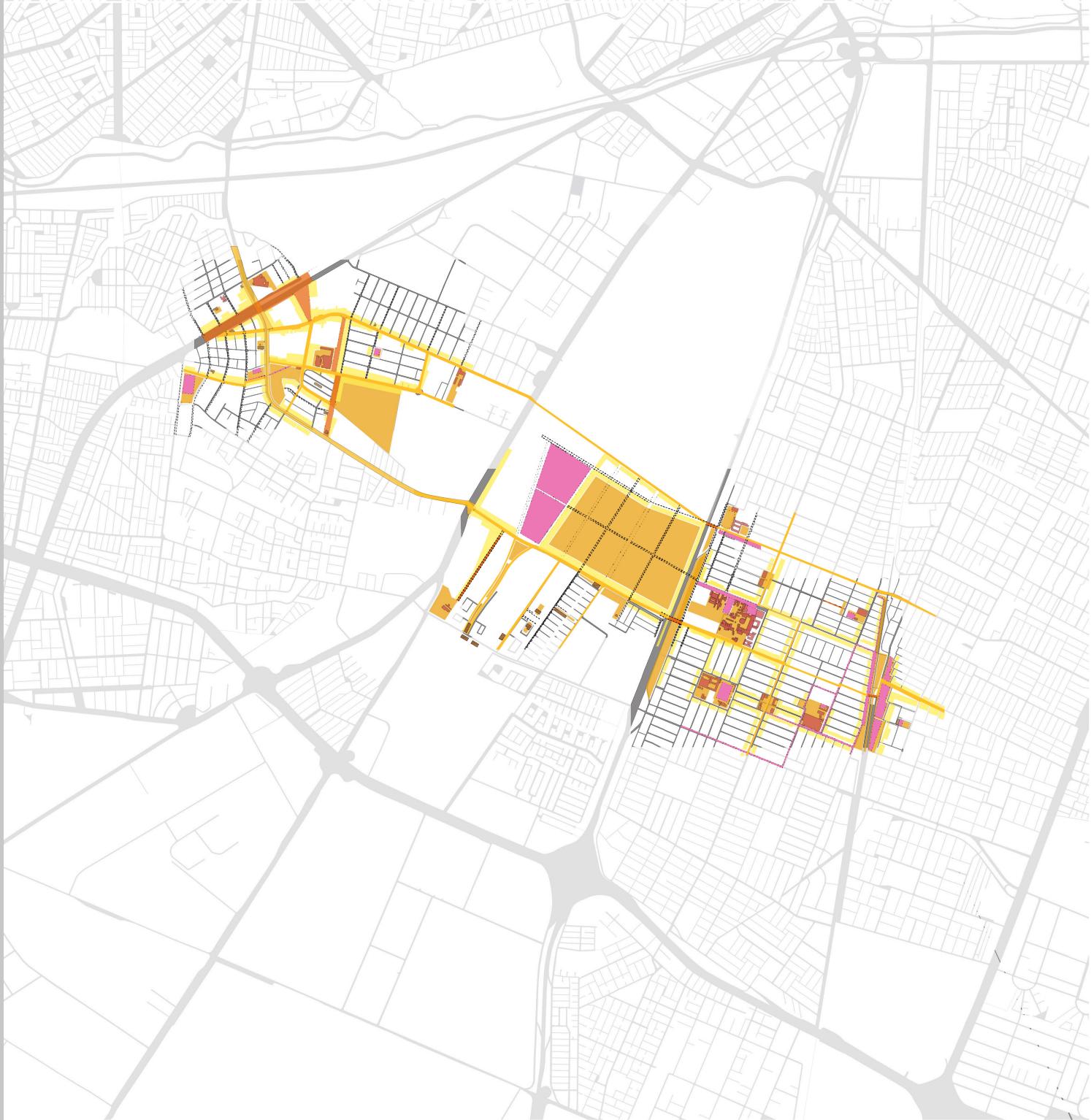
STRATEGIZING SPACE



Legend

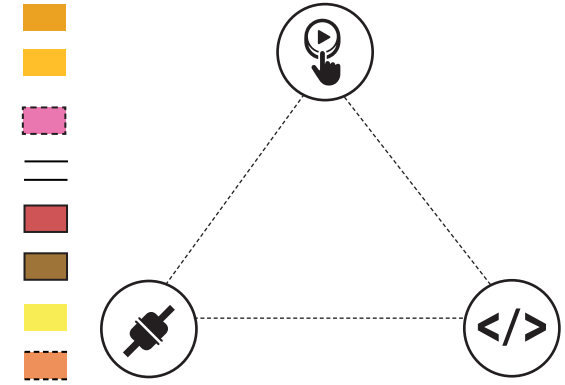
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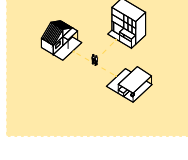
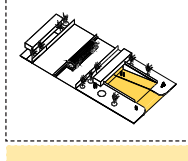
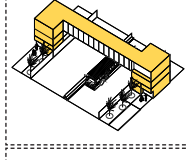
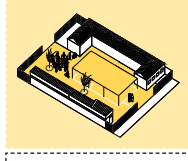
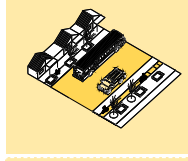
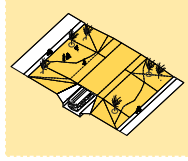
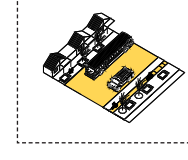
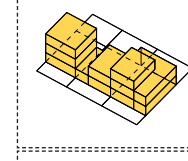
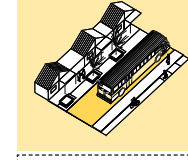
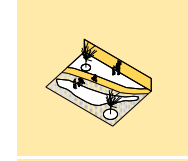
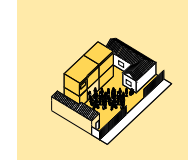
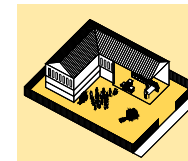
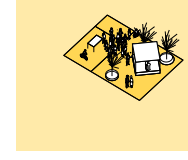
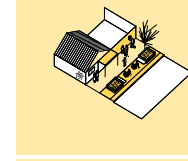
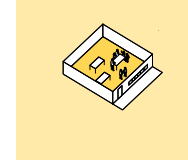
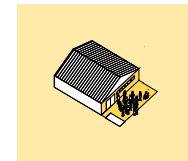
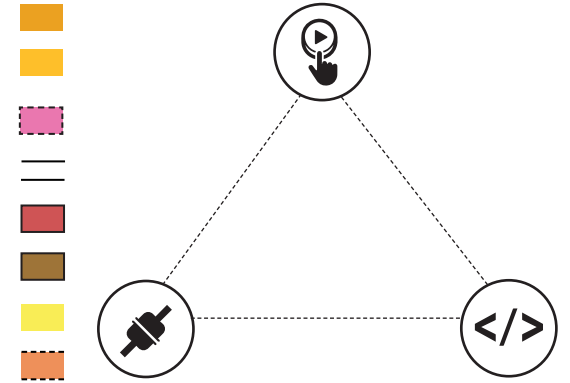


CERRILLOS WEST

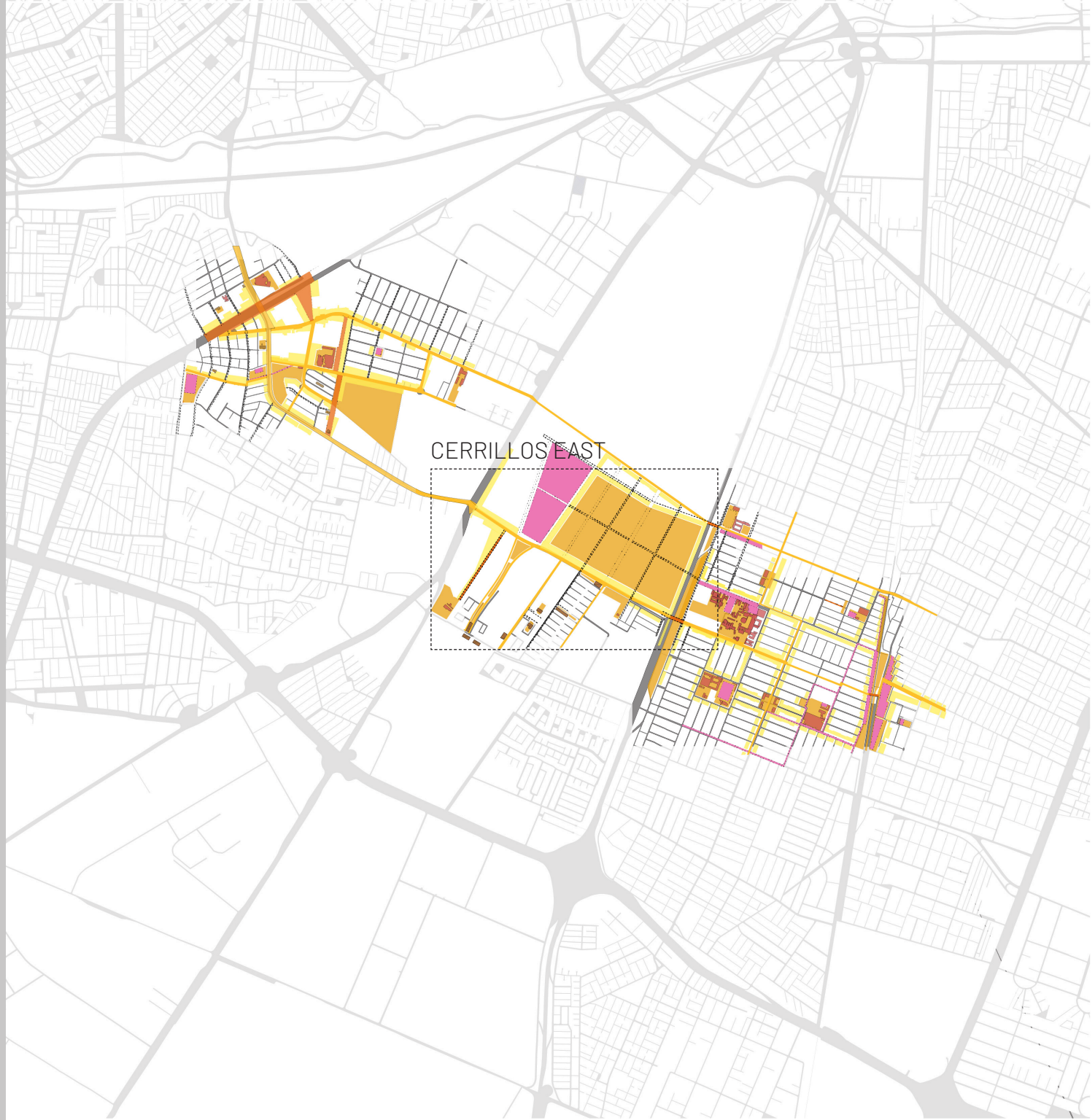
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Legend

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- Strategic borders
- Strategic opening

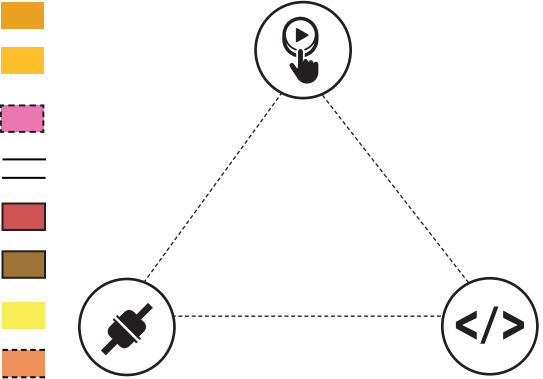




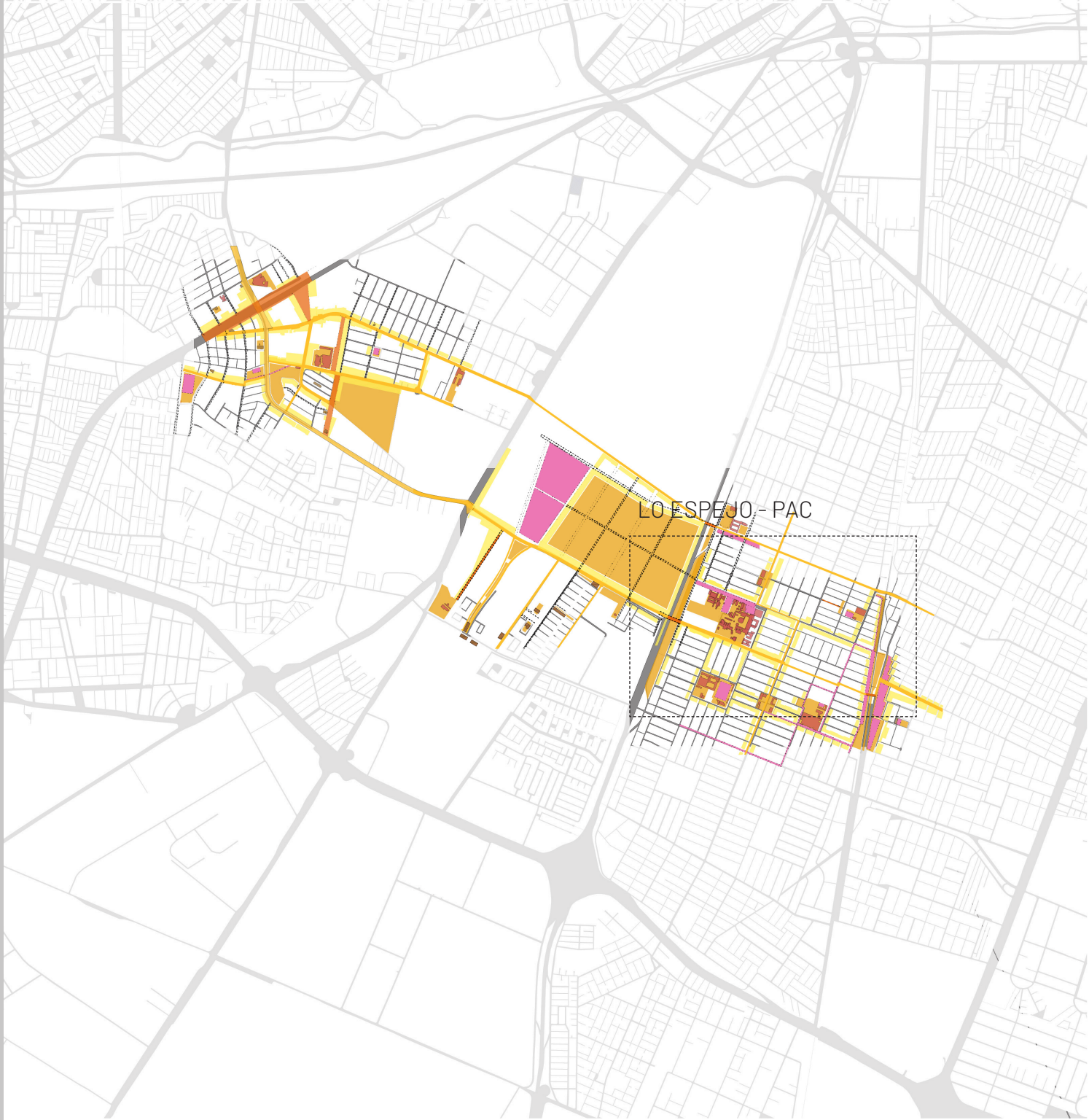


Legend

- Strategic spaces
- Strategic connectivity
- Strategic community places
- Strategic local streets
- Strategic public infrastructure
- Strategic community infrastructure
- Strategic borders
- Strategic opening

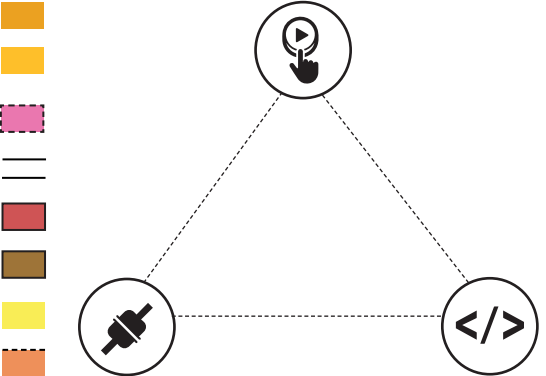






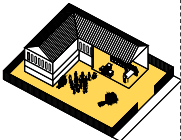
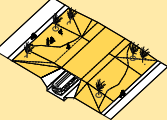


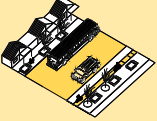




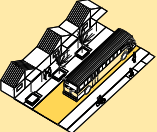
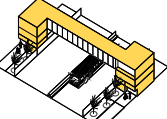
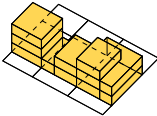
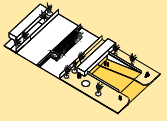
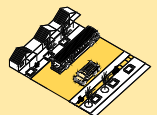
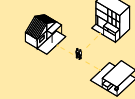




Legend

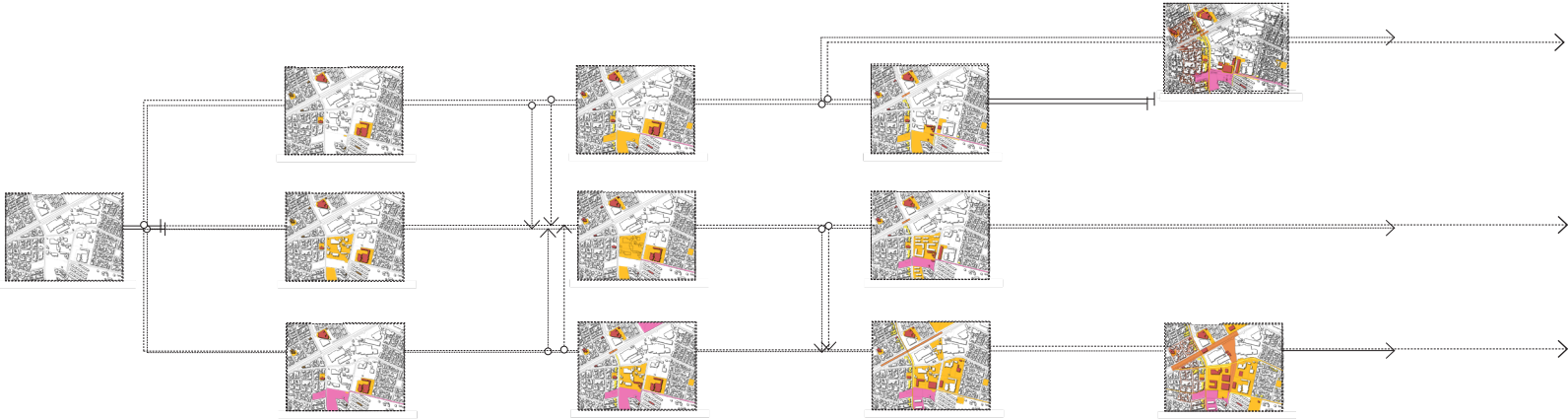
- Strategic spaces
- Strategic connectivity
- Strategic community places
- Strategic local streets
- Strategic public infrastructure
- Strategic community infrastructure
- Strategic borders
- Strategic opening



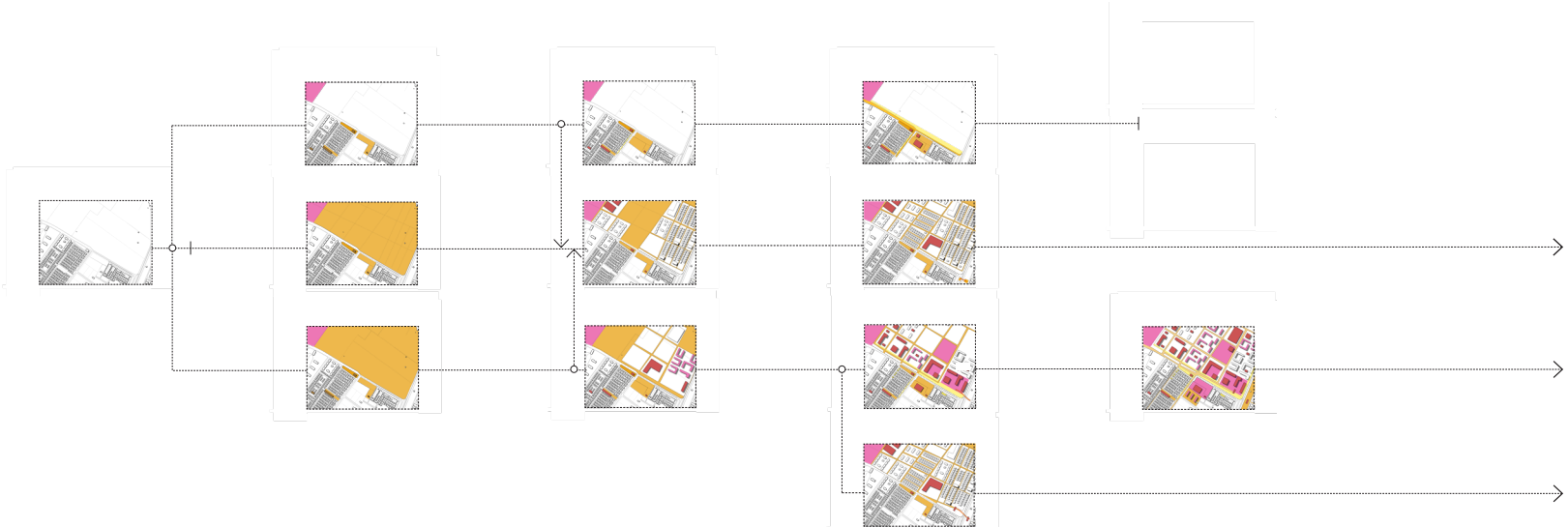
		
		
		
		
		
		
		



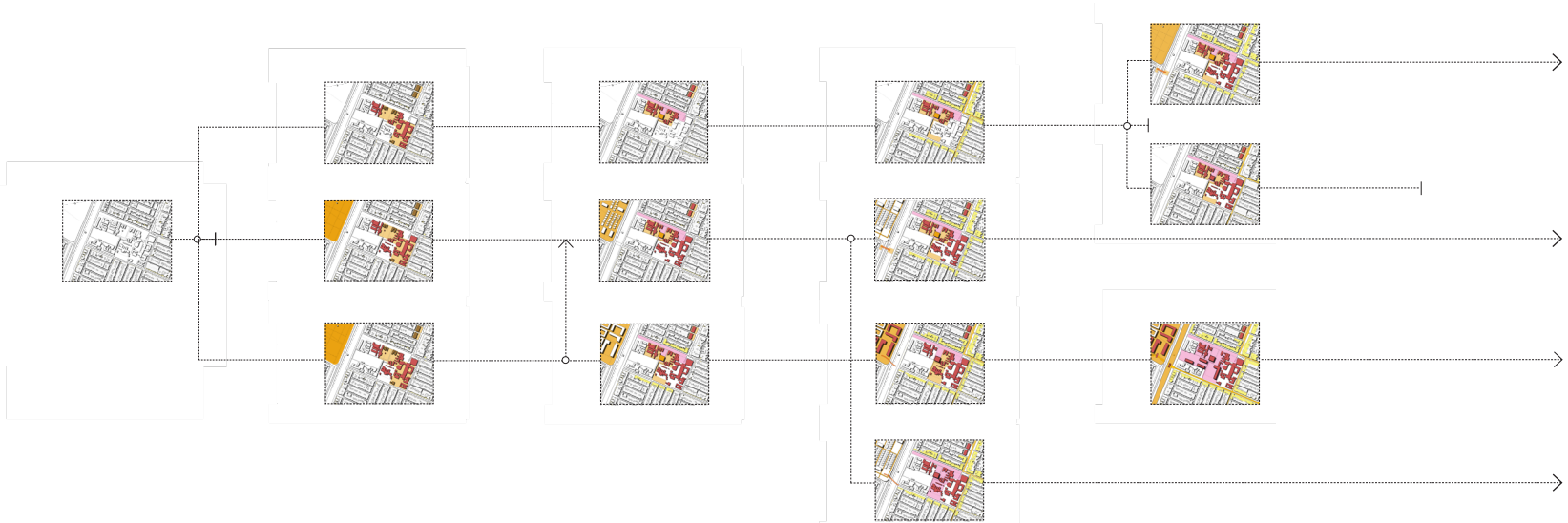
Cerrillos East



Cerrillos West

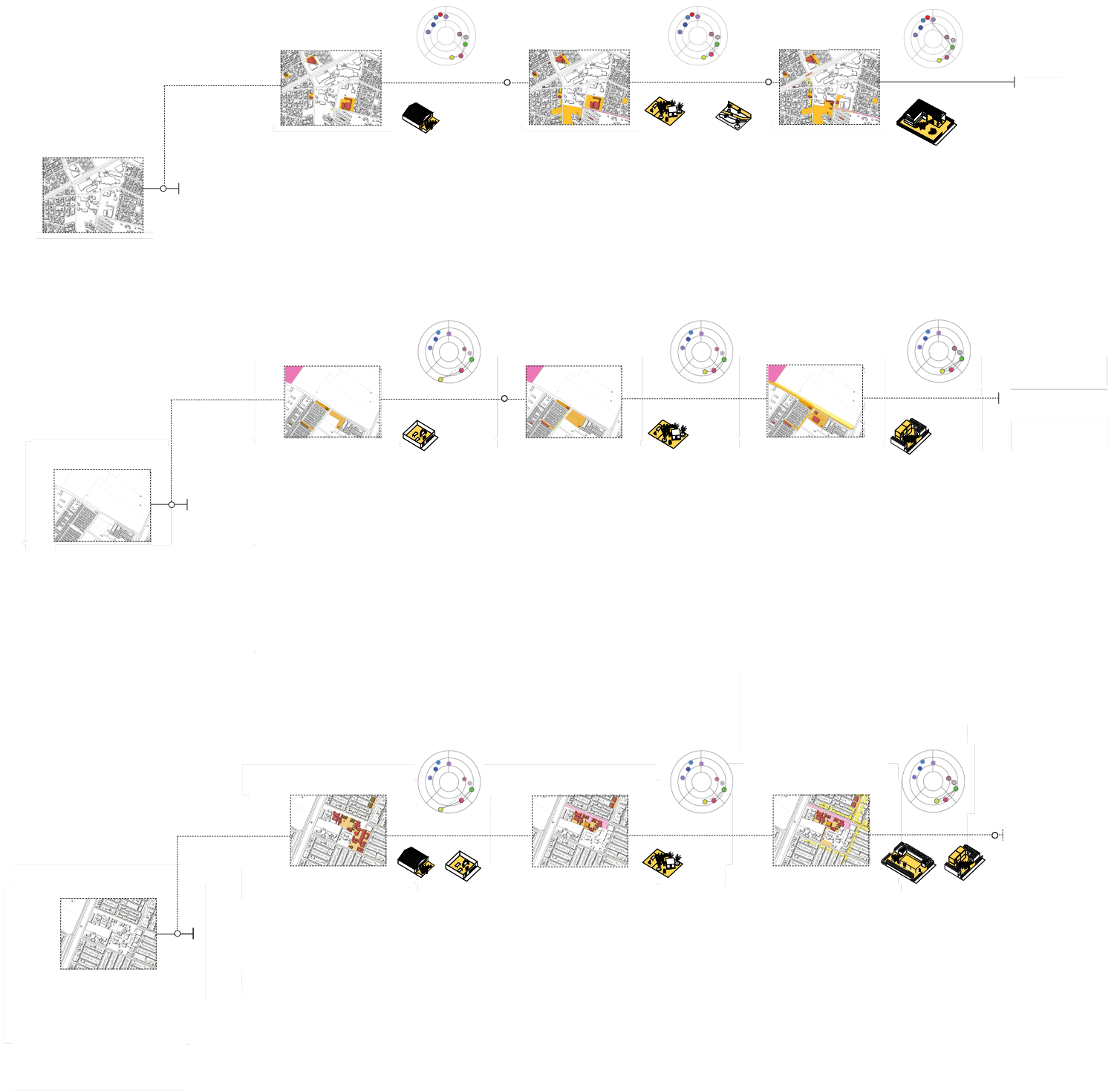


Lo Espejo North - Pedro Aguirre  
Cerde South





LOCAL ACTION-BASED SCENARIO



Legend

Strategic actions

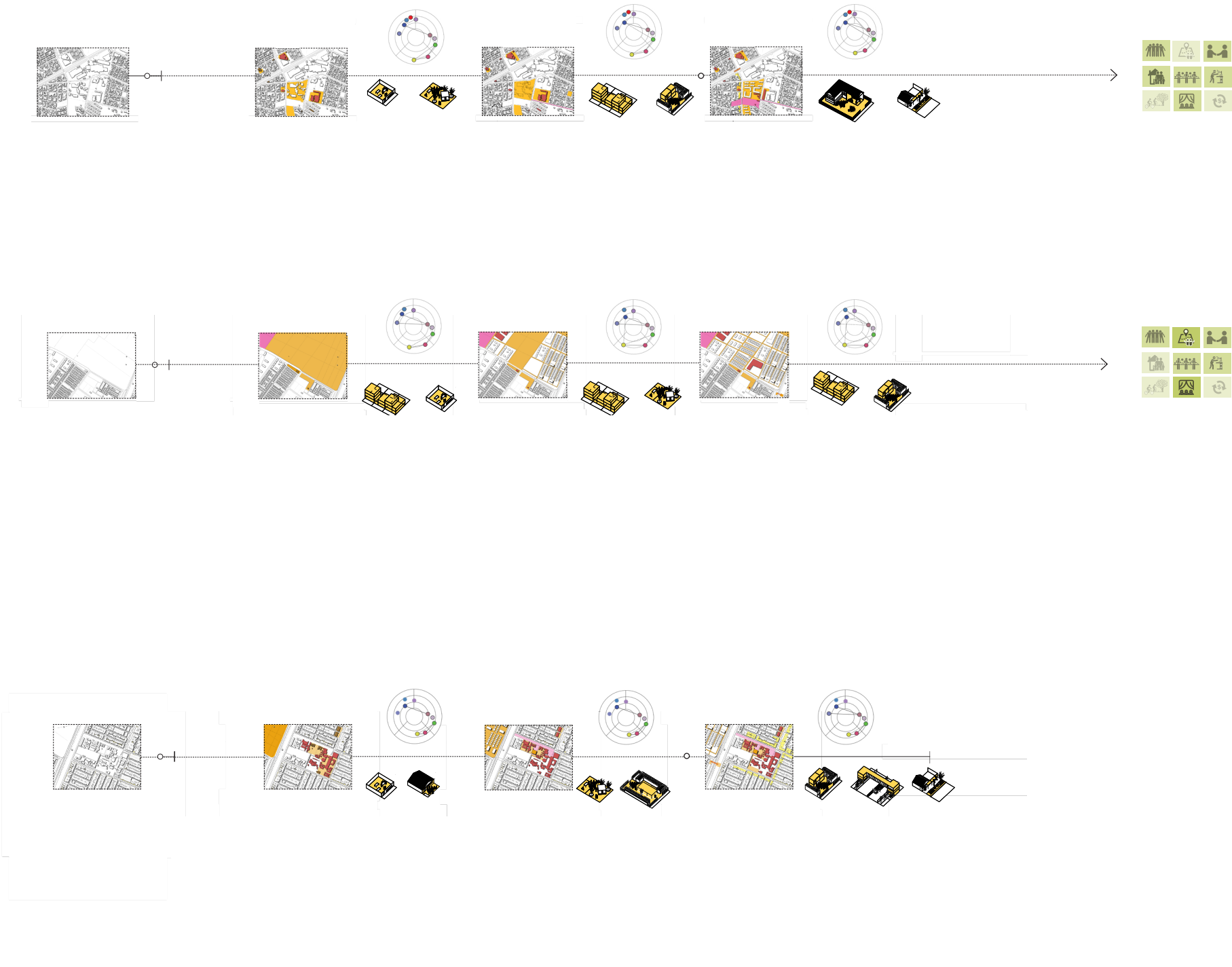
- Strategic spaces
- Strategic connectivity
- Strategic community places
- Strategic local streets
- Strategic public infrastructure
- Strategic borders
- Strategic opening

Stakeholders

- Social organizations
- Neighbors and civil community
- Regional government (GORE)
- Rapid bus transit
- Municipalities
- State
- Public infrastructure companies
- Franchised infrastructure companies
- Real estate market



MARKET ACTION-BASED SCENARIO



Legend

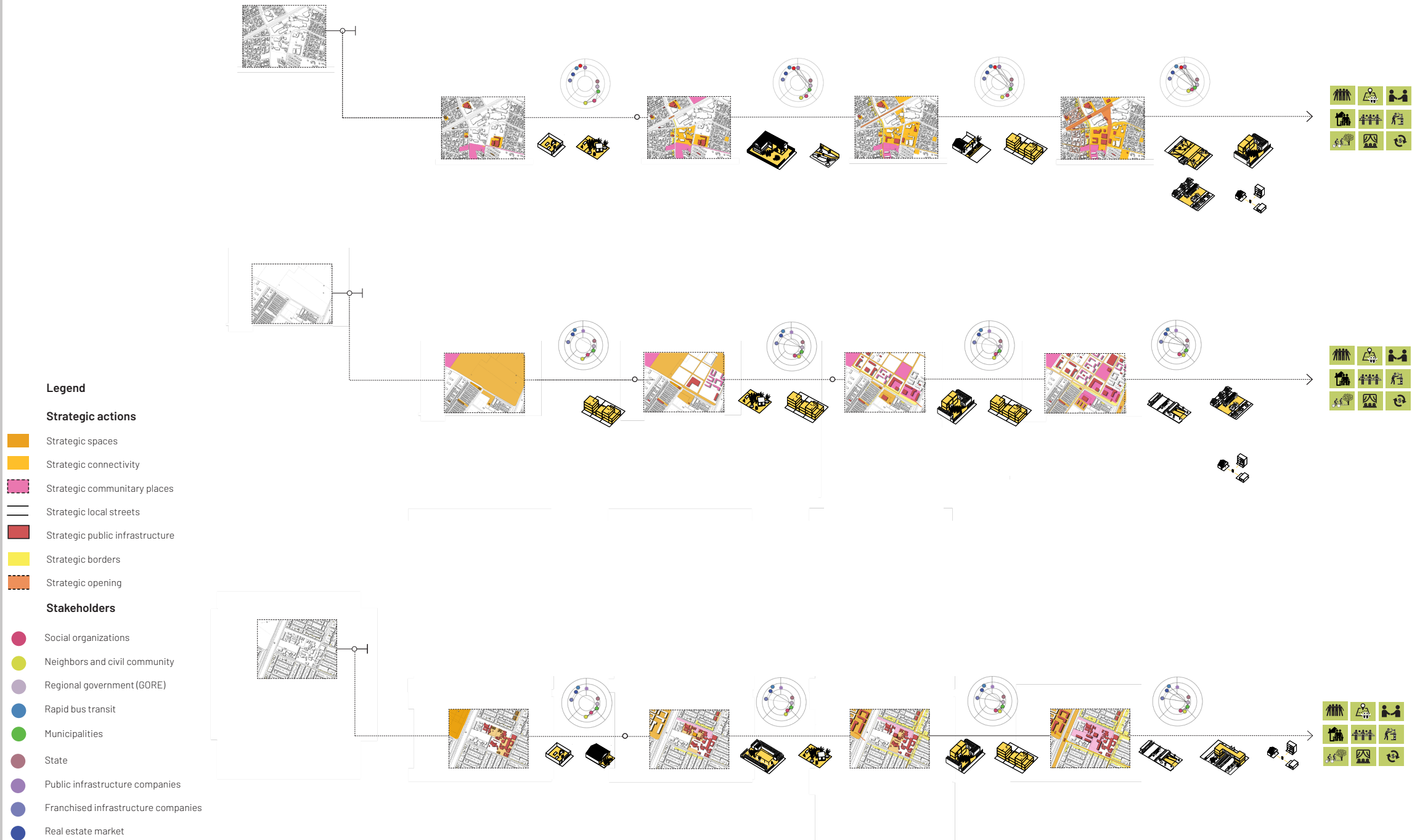
Strategic actions

- Strategic spaces
- Strategic connectivity
- Strategic community places
- Strategic local streets
- Strategic public infrastructure
- Strategic borders
- Strategic opening

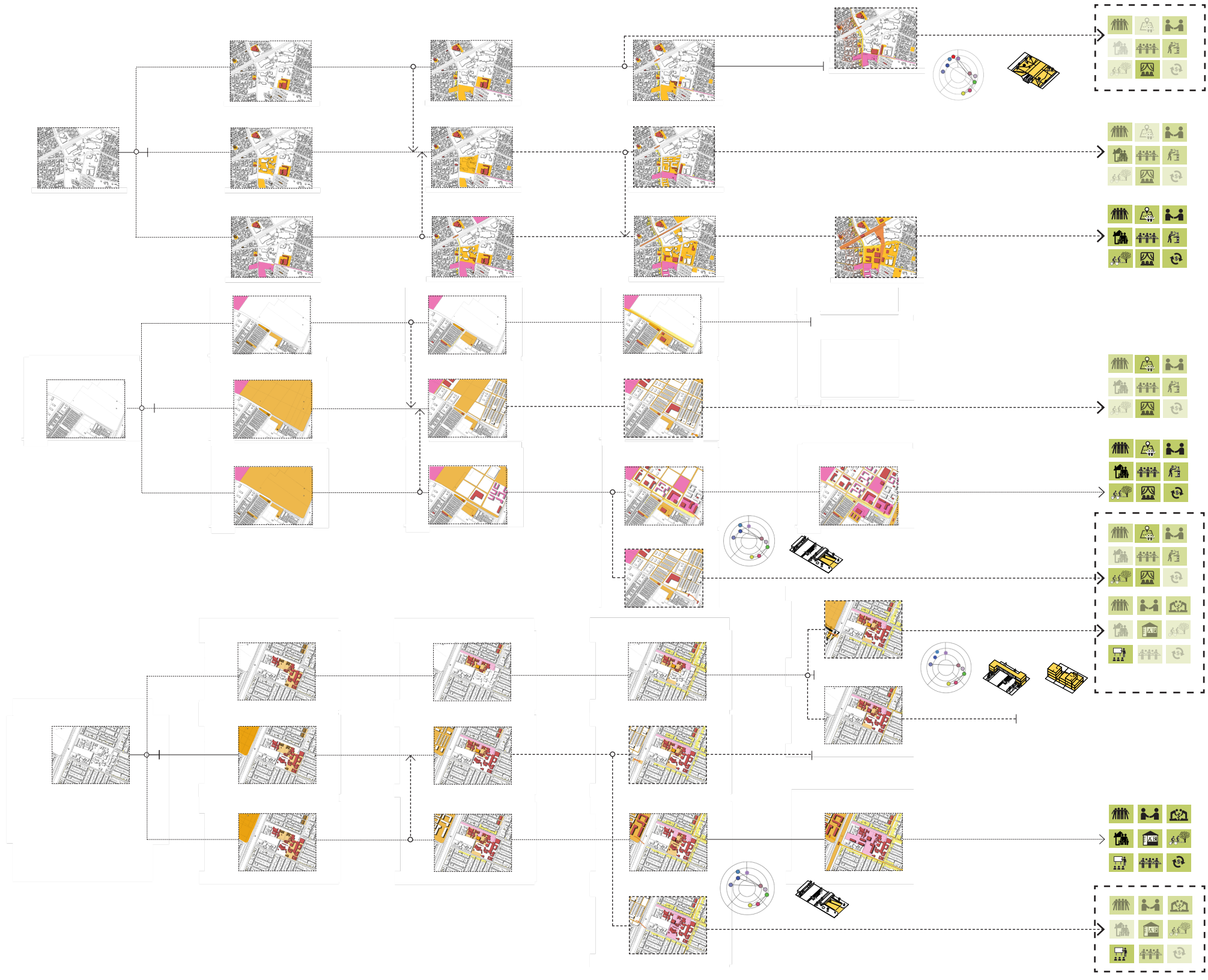
Stakeholders

- Social organizations
- Neighbors and civil community
- Regional government (GORE)
- Rapid bus transit
- Municipalities
- State
- Public infrastructure companies
- Franchised infrastructure companies
- Real estate market









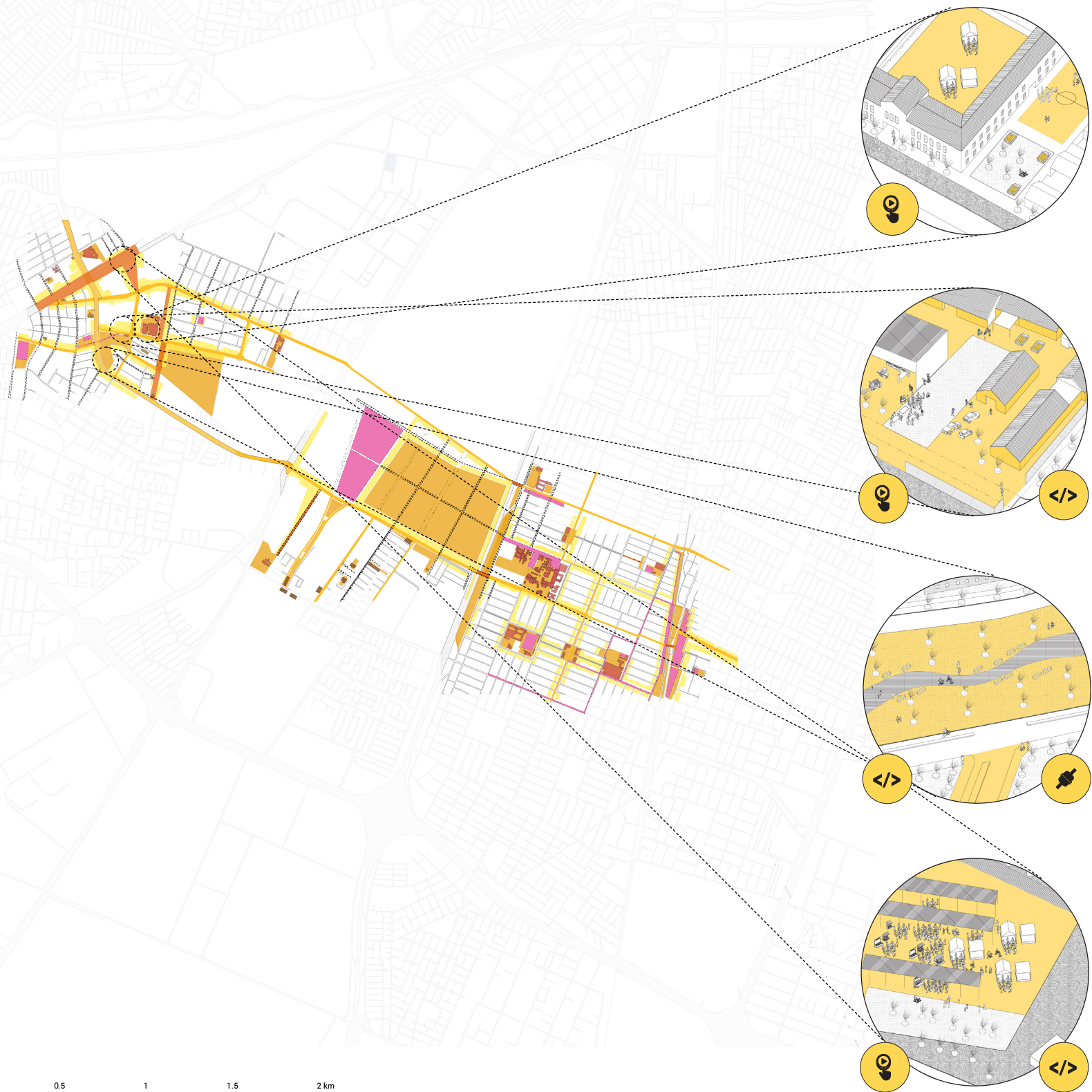






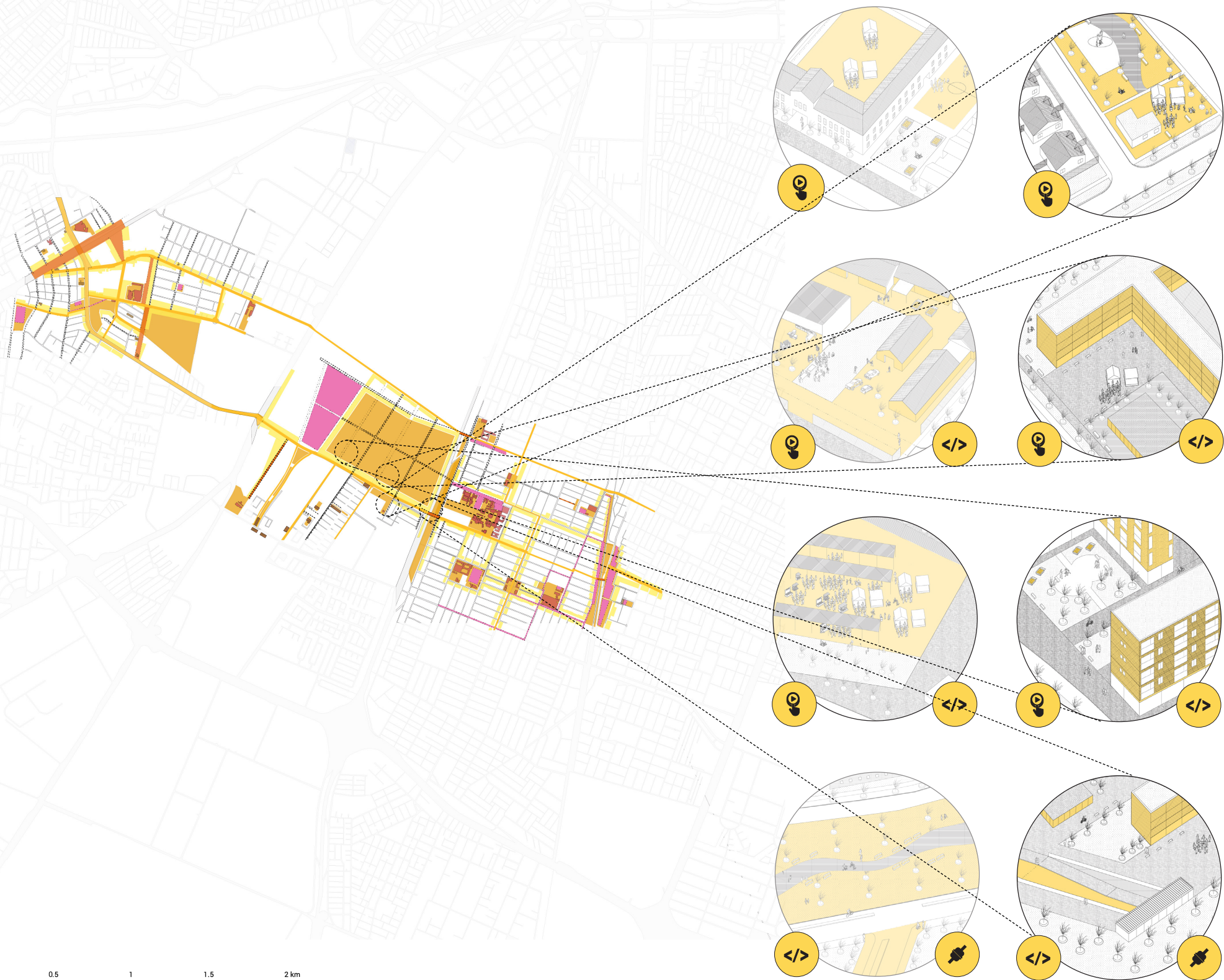
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0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



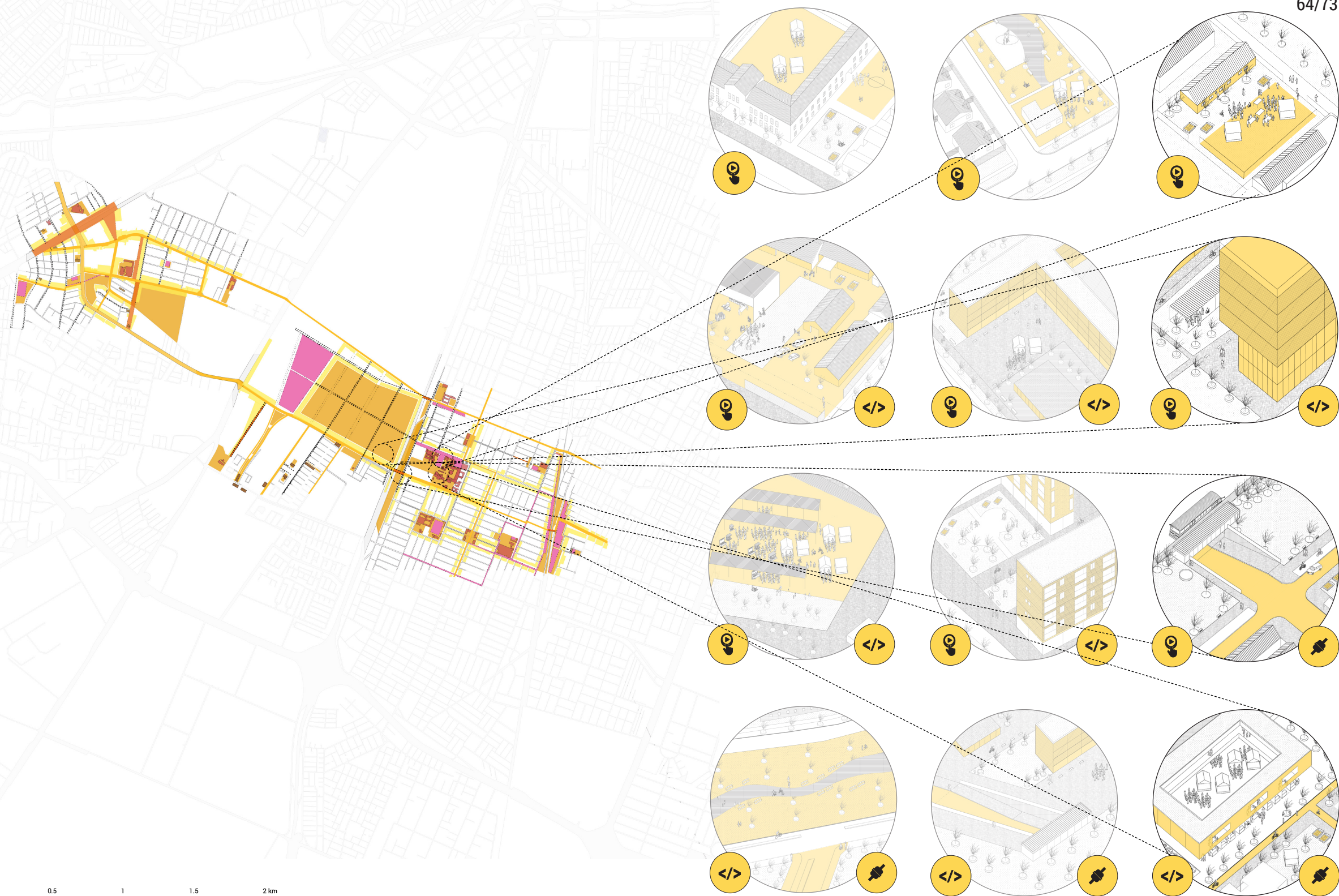


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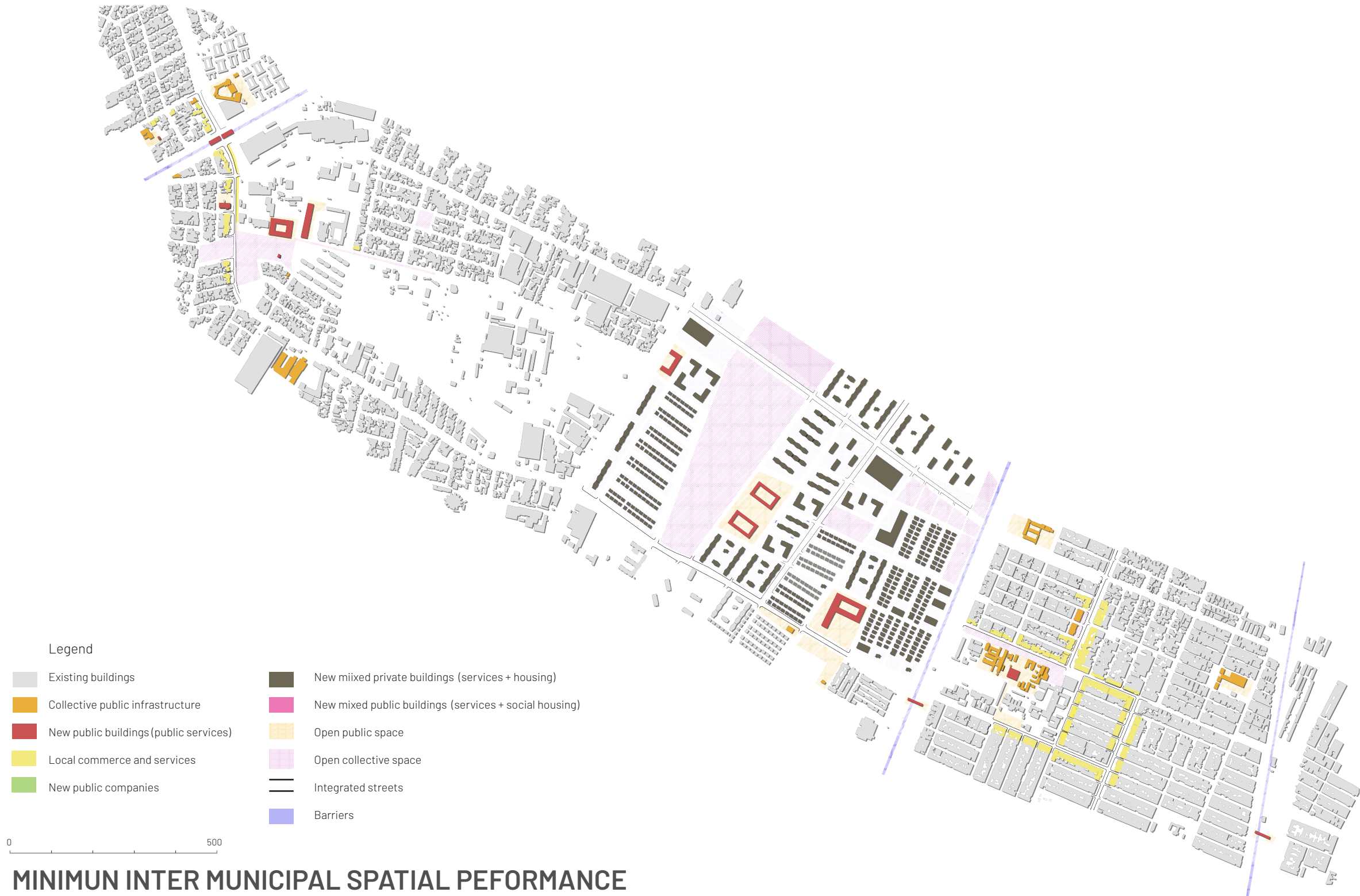




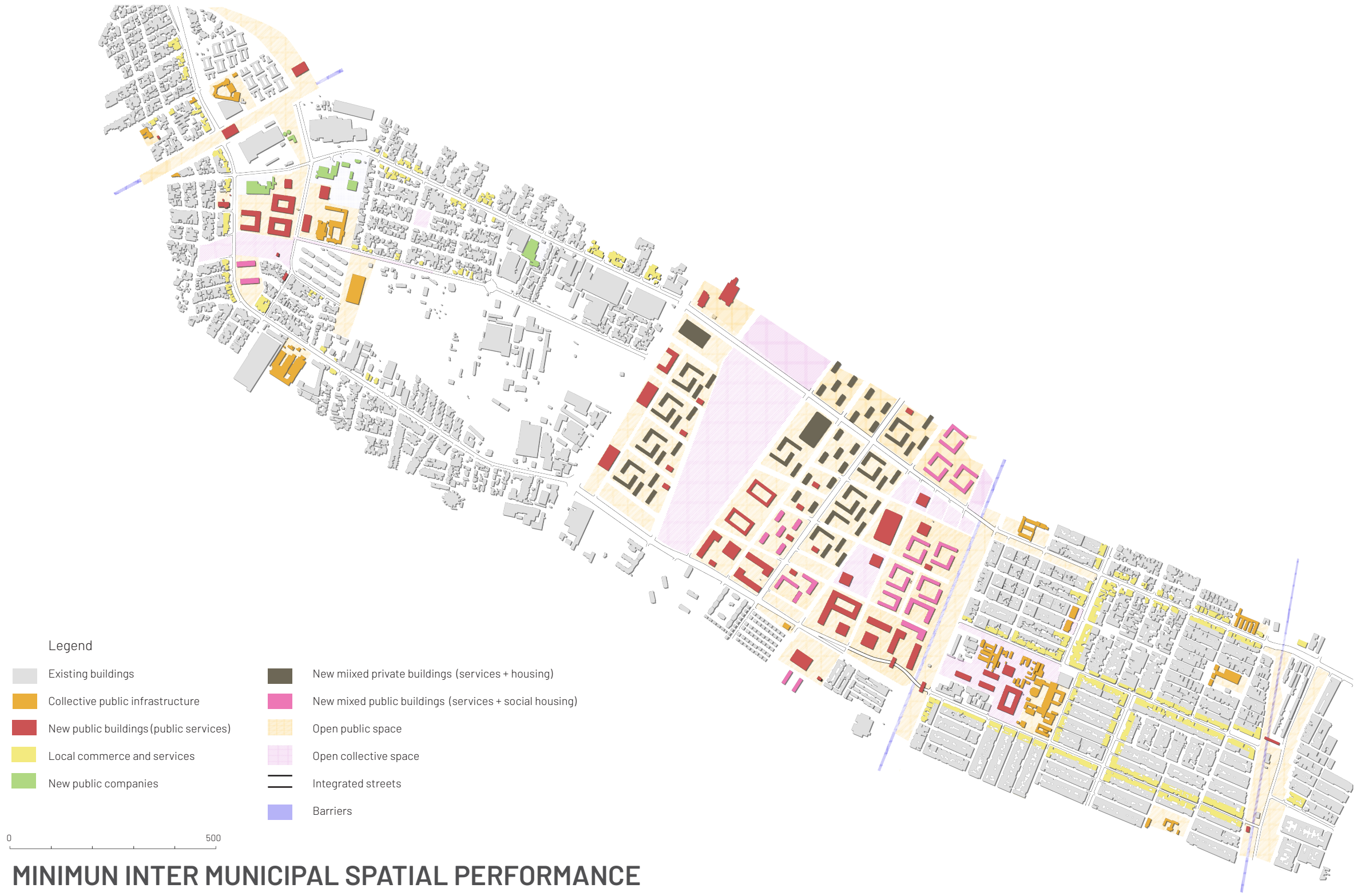
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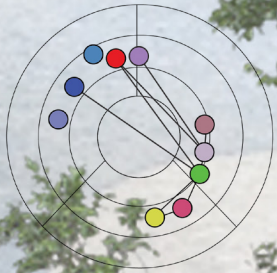






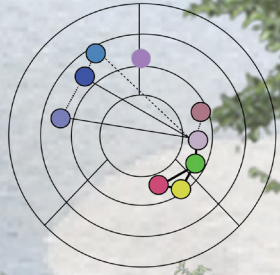




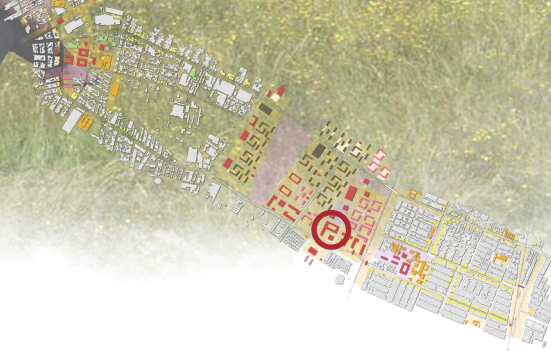


CERRILLOS WEST

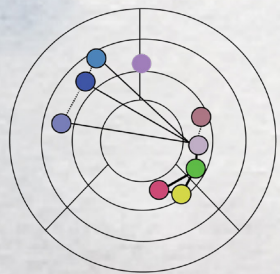




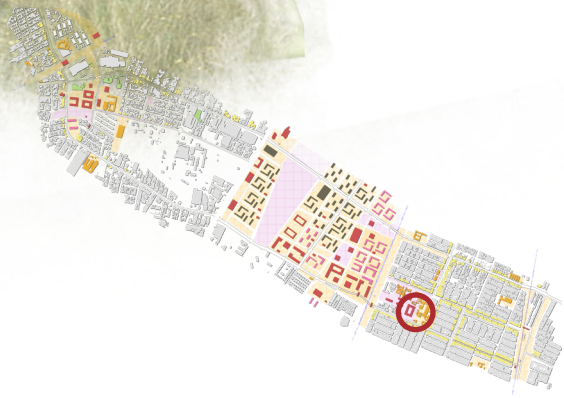
CERRILLOS EAST







LO ESPEJO (NORTH) AND PEDRO AGUIRRE (CERDA SOUTH)





# CONCLUSIONS



A INTERMUNICIPAL STRATEGY OF PLANNING CAN BE SUCCESS BY LINKING MORPHOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION AND STAKEHOLDERS AGREEMENTS AT DIFFERENT SCALES OF IMPACT.

THE EFFECTIVENESS WILL DEPEND ON THE LEVEL OF AGREEMENTS, RESOURCES, DECENTRALIZED CAPACITIES OF PLANNING , INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND LAND MANAGEMENT.

THE EMPOWERMENT OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IS A PARAMOUNT ACTION TO SUPPORT A LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY IN VULNERABLE AREAS. COMMUNITY SHOULD PASS FROM USERS TO CO-PRODUCERS AND PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MODEL OF ENDOGENOUS URBAN DEVELOPMENT COULD LEAD TO A DIFFERENT FORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WHICH ASPECT OF COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE, AUTONOMY AND SOVEREIGNTY HAVE TO BE DISCUSSED.

IN ANY CASE, THESE ACTIONS WILL ESTABLISH A DIFFERENT ROLE OF THE STATE, ESPECIALLY REGARDING ITS CURRENT NEOLIBERAL FORM.

PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND CODES FOR AN INTER MUNICIPAL STRATEGY HAVE TO BE CONCEIVED AS ADAPTIVE TOOLS IN A STRATEGIC MANNER.



THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH HERE ELABORATED COULD BE REPLIED CONCEPTUALLY AS AN ANALYTICAL AND DESIGN BY RESEARCH METHOD.

THE METHOD RESULT HIGHLY BENEFITIAL BY INFORMING LIMITATIONS, POSSIBILITIES AND IMPLICATIONS OF A SPECIFIC SET OF ADAPTIVE ACTIONS.

A MORE DEVELOPED WORK CAN BE DONE WITH MORE TIME AND RESOURCES.

PARTICULARITIES HAVE TO BE STRONGLY CONSIDER IN ANY CASE.

RESEARCH OPEN PATHS TO EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES OF RADICAL STRATEGIC PLANNING AS AN APPROACH TO RE-THINK POLITICAL, LEGAL, INFRASTRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS IN MARGINALIZED AREAS , INFORMED BY THEORIES OF CO-PRODUCTION AND ONTOLOGICAL DESIGN.



*"A building is not an end in itself. A building conditions and transforms the human experience of reality; it frames, structures, articulates, links, separates and unites, enables, and prohibits."*

Arturo Escobar (2018). Design for the Pluriverse.

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH TO ALL OF  
YOU**