Urban Voids & Other Hidden Resources

Recycling the Infrastructural Networks of Bogotá

Research

Urban Voids Railroad Invisibles

Design Intentions

Recycling insfratructures Site: Estacion Sabana

Design Strategy

Infrastructural urbanism Field conditionns Sabana

Design Configution

Fieldstrategy system Masterplan Sabana

Sampling & Selective Design

Moduli 225 Factory Nave Landscaping Elements 3 Samples

Results & Reflection

Urban Voids as a Resource Visible and Invisible Perspectives





Bogotá | Urban Voids



Bogotá | Density & Congestion

What hidden resources do the urban voids of Bogotá hold and how can these potential resources be activated?



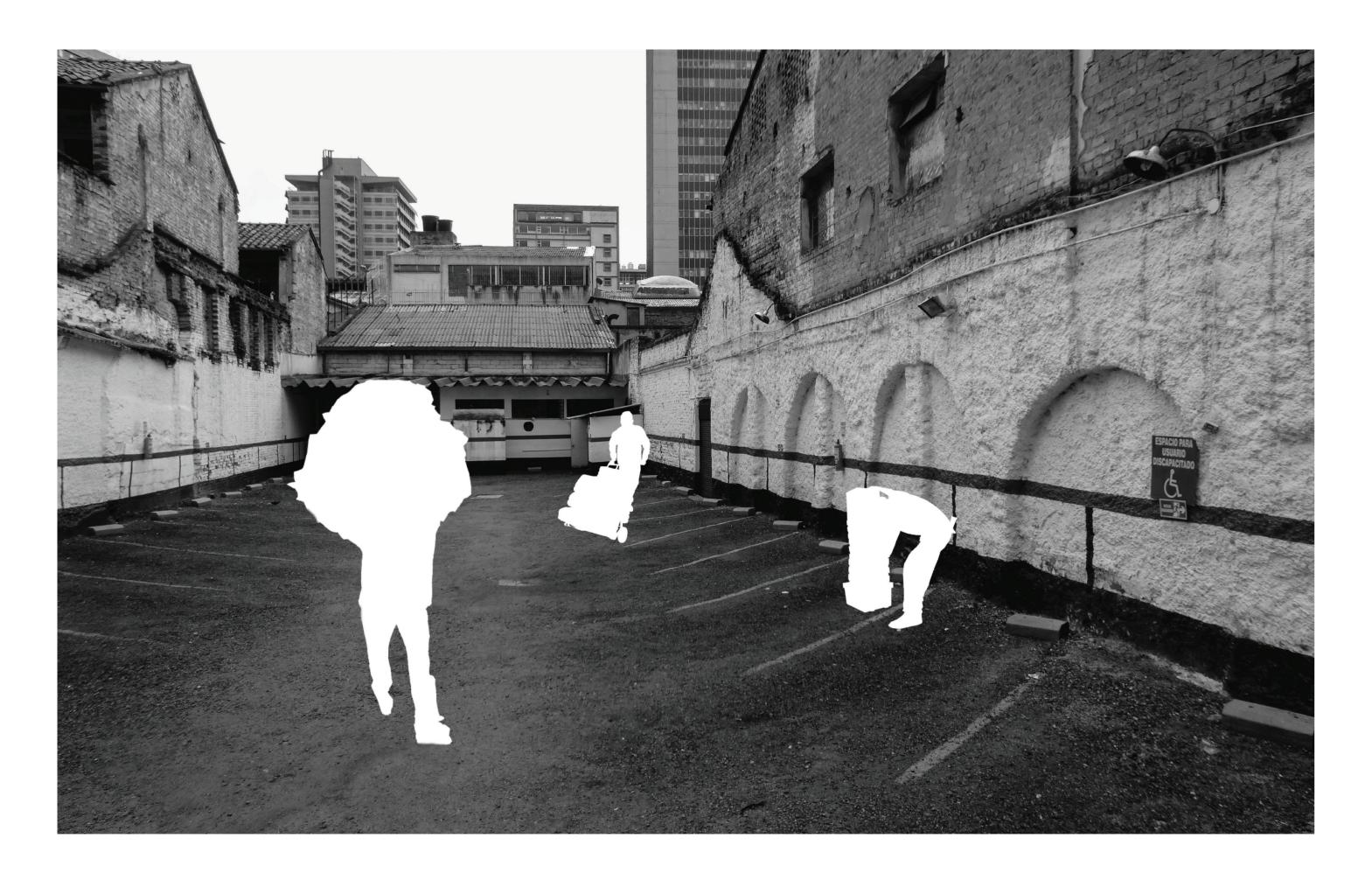
Railroad Void 7 / 71



Railroad Bogotá



Sabana Station 9 / 71



Void is not Empty

Naming something a void contributes to creating the void, the terminology used is not descriptive but constitutive. When a plot is named wasteland, vacant, vacuum or dead it is essentially marked as a potential site for development – diminishing and denying all that was already there.

- Doron



Visible and Invisible Perspectives

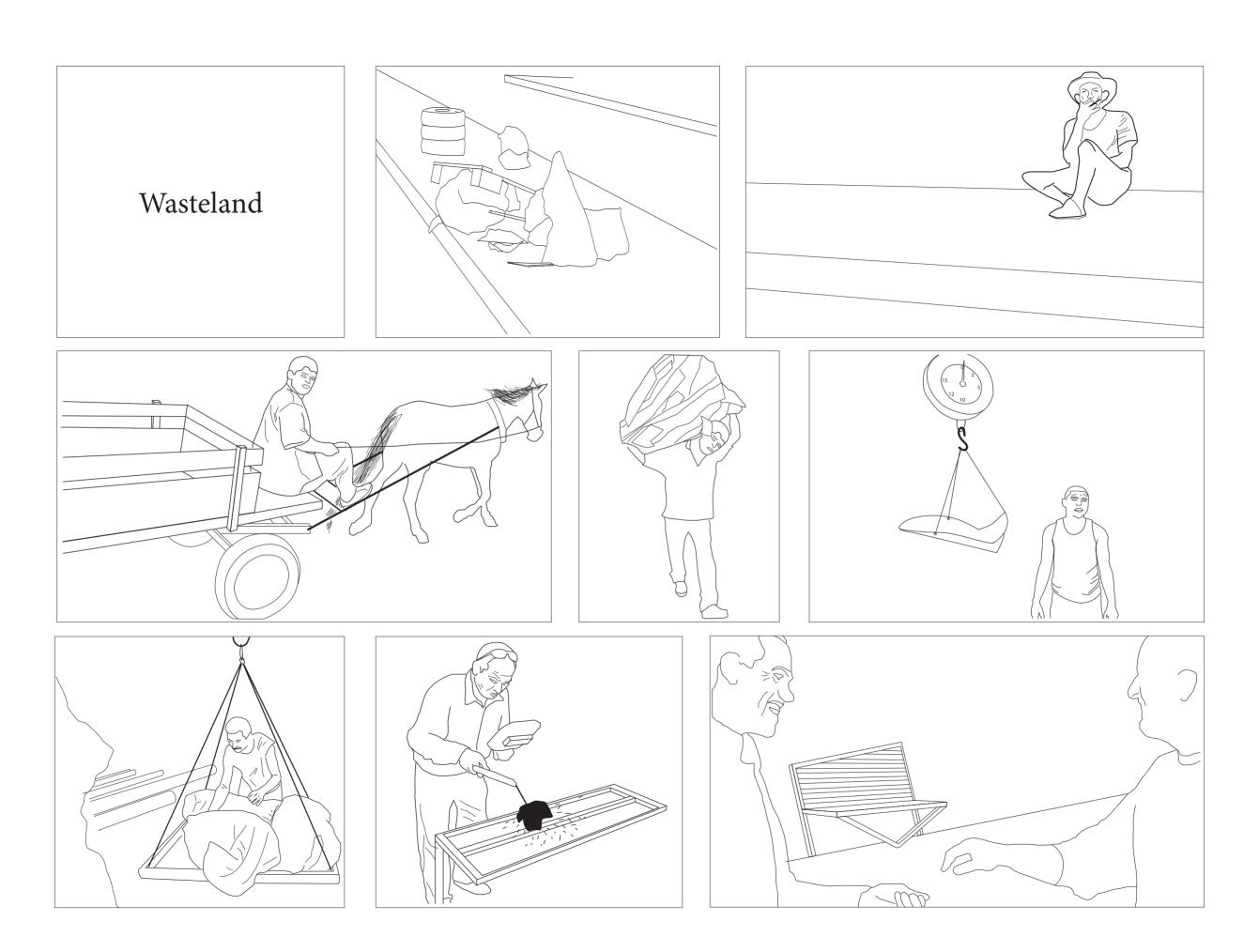
Can a balance between visible and invisible communities be restored by introducing a common network?



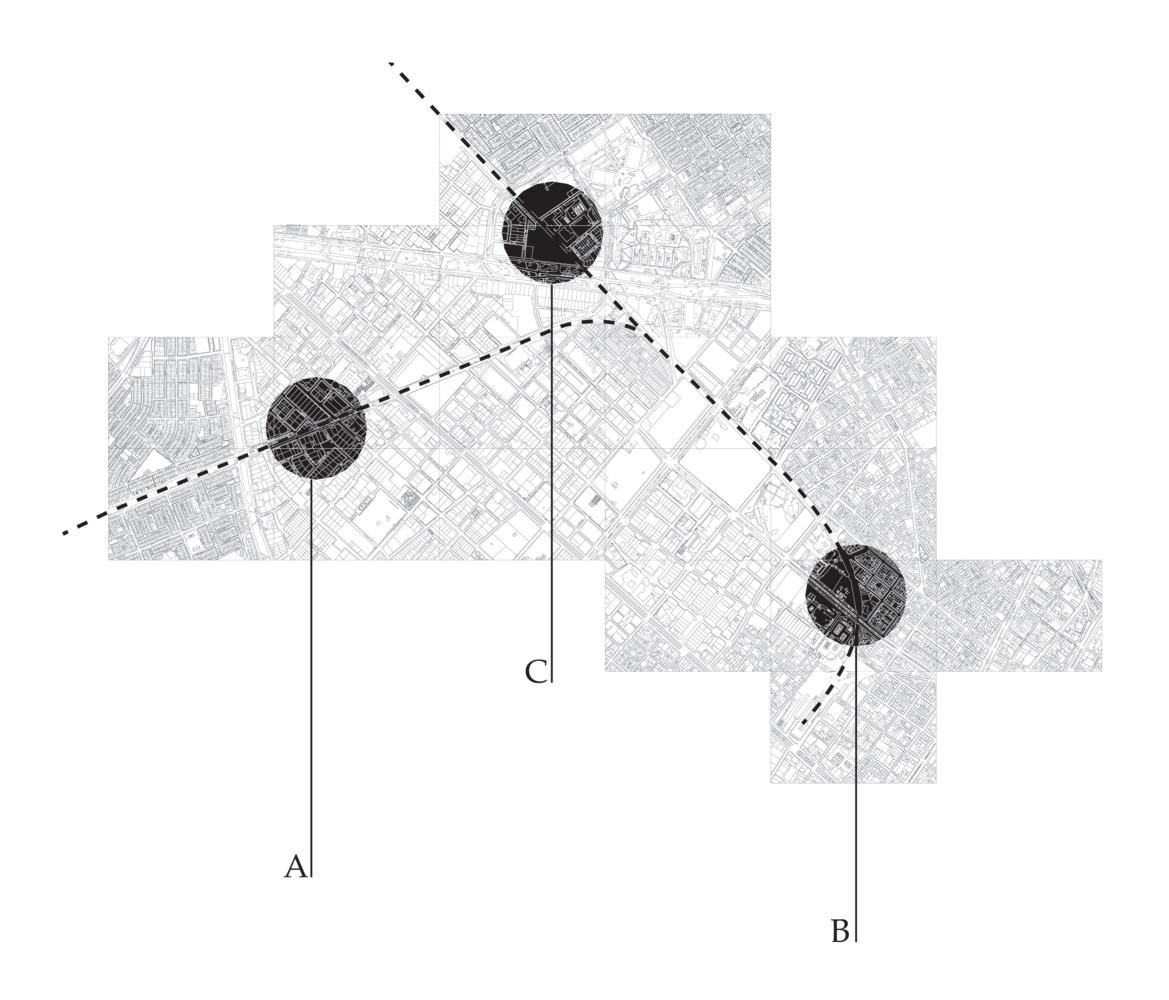
Invisibles of the Railroad



Invisible Process of Recycling



Invisible-to-Visible









Integration of Informal and Formal Recycling Systems

Recycling Infrastructures

Combining Invisible and Visible Perspectives





How can we make our cities more socially inclusive?

How can we improve mobility and security?

How can we ensure a happier life for all of our citizens?

- Enrique Peñalosa, Mayor of Bogotá



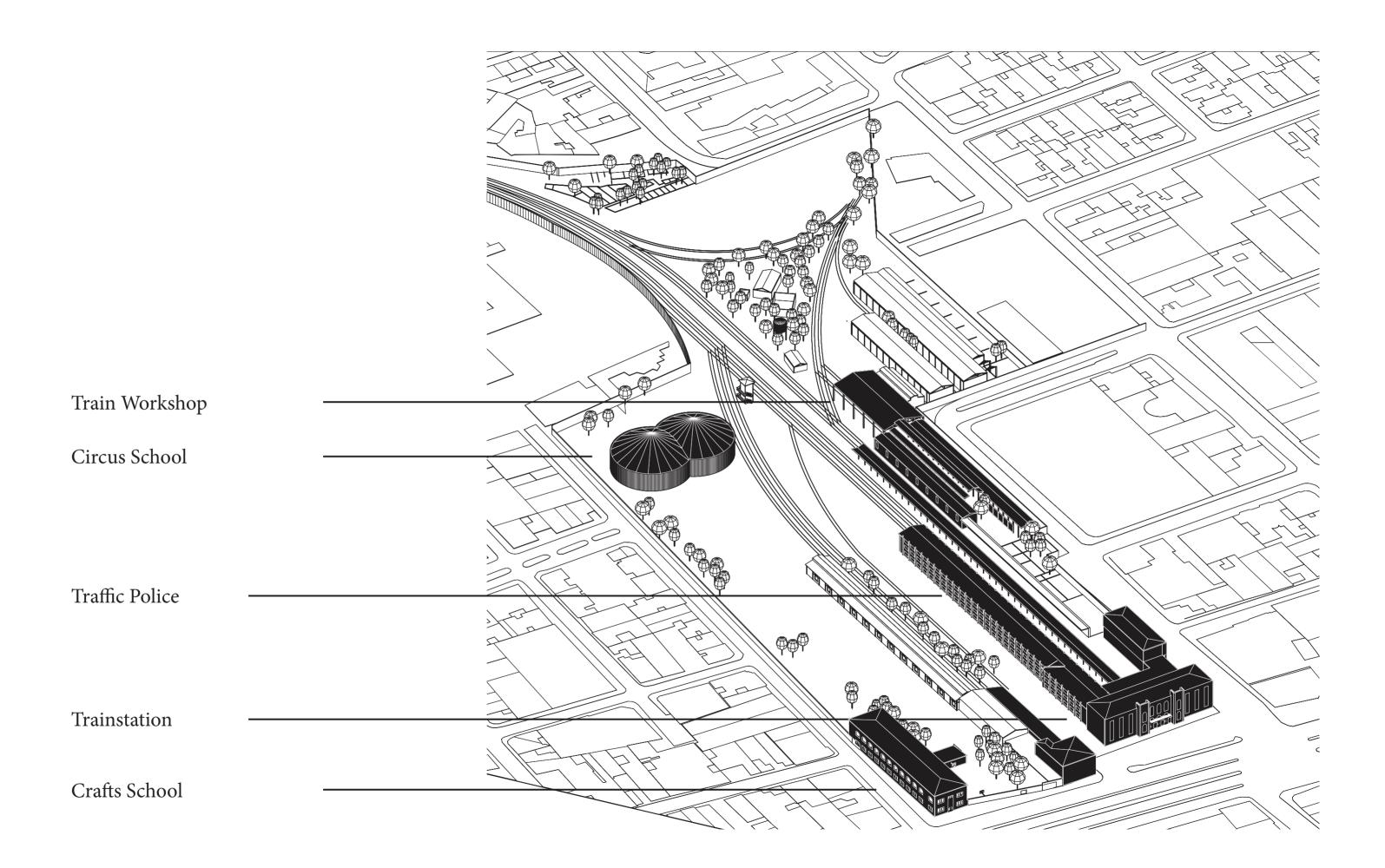


Sabana & the City

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Sabana Station 24 / 71









Sabana Station | Los Mártires

Recycling Infrastructures

A Fieldstrategy Approach





"Infrastructural works not so much to propose specific buildings on given sites, but to construct the site itself. Infrastructure prepares the ground for future building and creates the condition for future event... Recognizing the collective nature of the city it allows for the participation of multiple actors. Infrastructures give direction to future work not by establishment of rules or codes (top-down) but by fixing points of service, access, and structure (bottom-up)."

- Stan Allen, Points + Lines



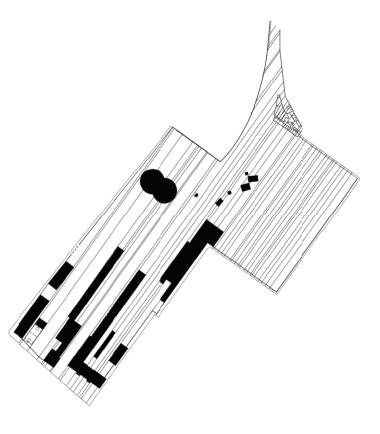
Infrastructural Urbanism | Surface-based Approach



Obstructed Circulation

Void vs Built

Border Conditions



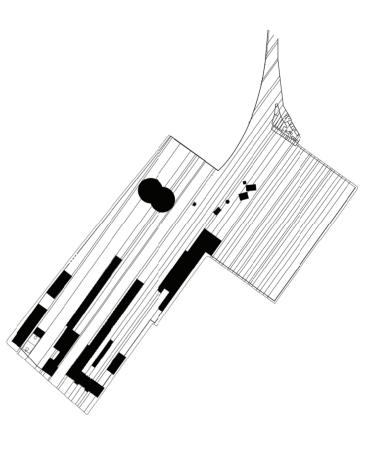
Sabana | Current Field conditions



Obstructed Circulation

Void vs Built

Border Conditions

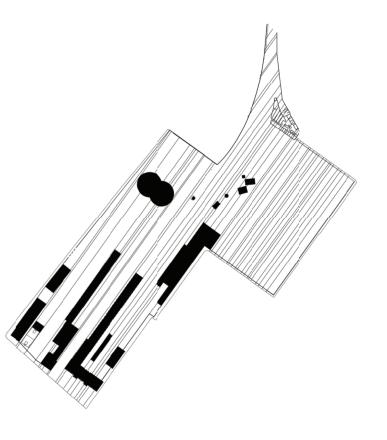


Sabana | Current Field conditions

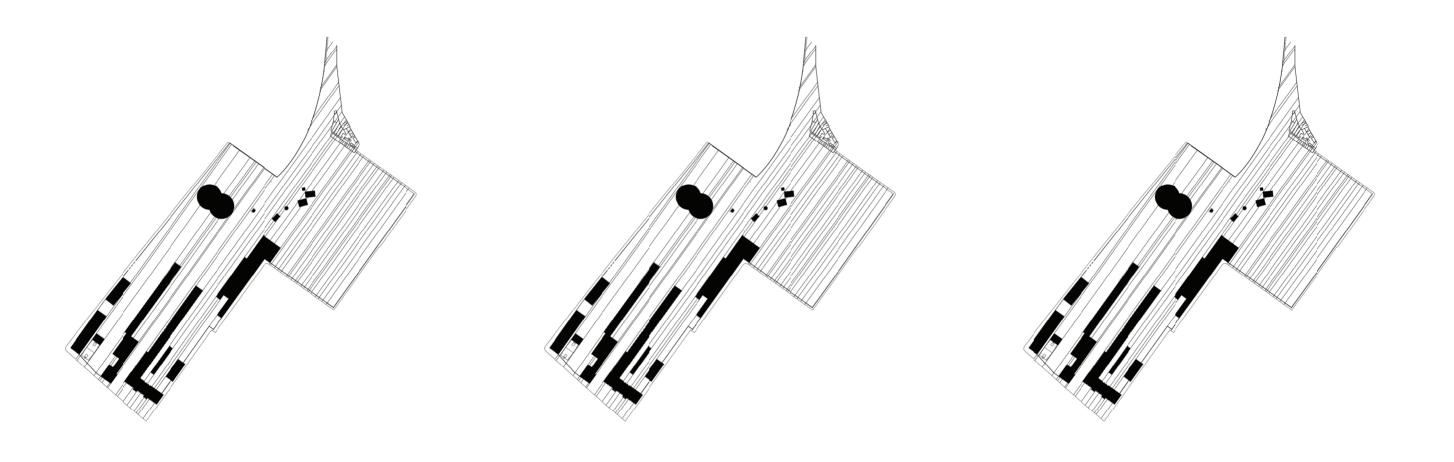


Obstructed Circulation
Void vs Built

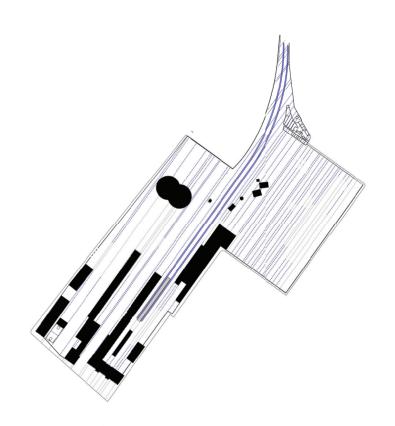
Border Conditions



Sabana | Current Field conditions



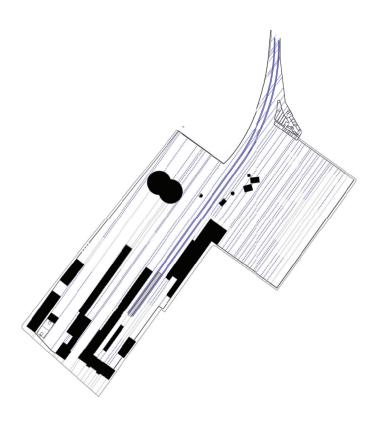
Public Space
Infrastructural Grid
Modular System



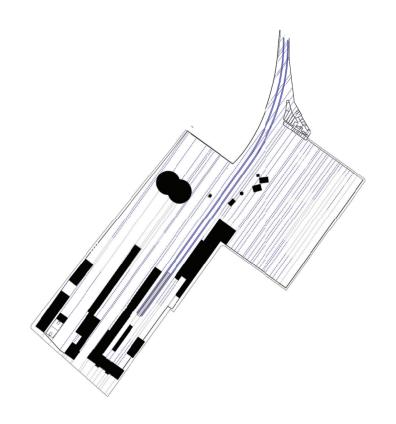
Public Space

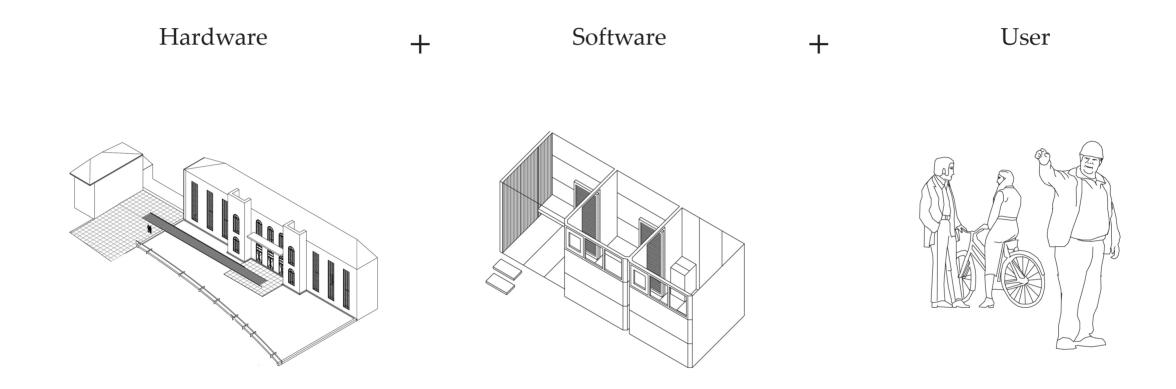
Infrastructural Grid

Modular System



Public Space
Infrastructural Grid
Modular System

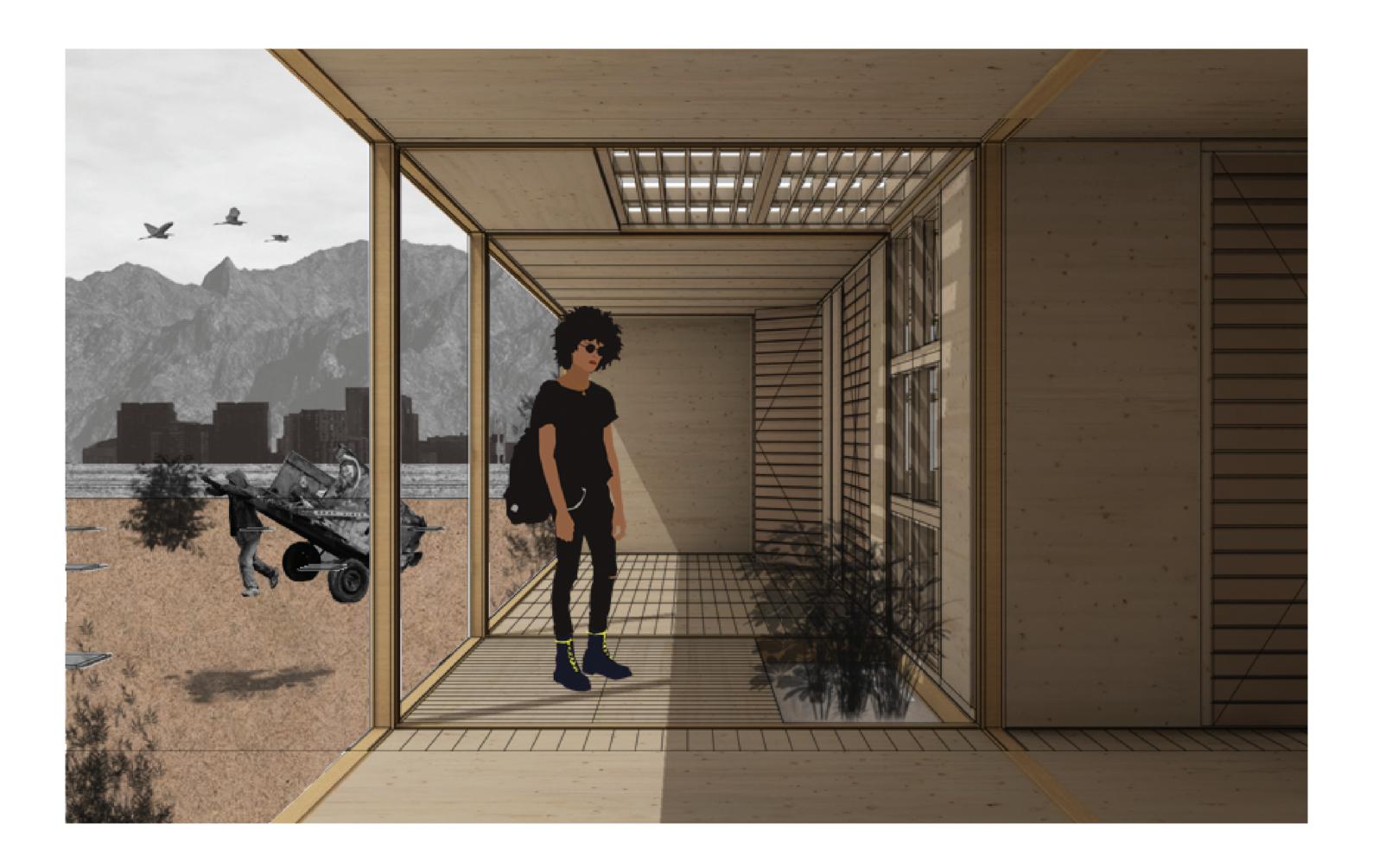


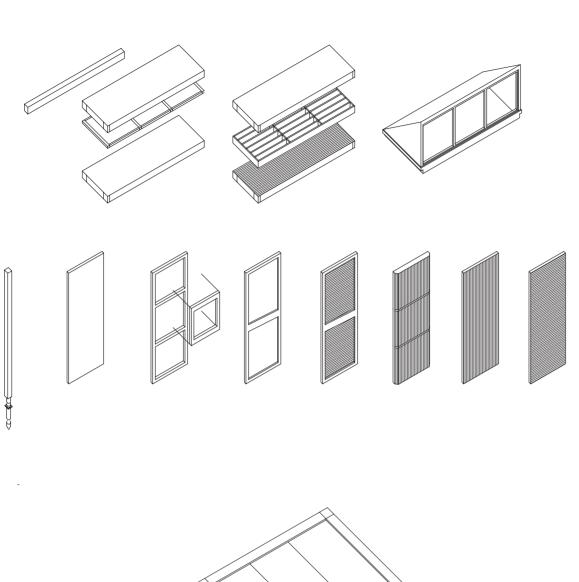


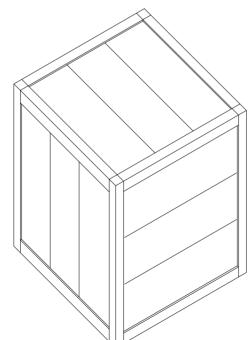
Sampling & Selective Design

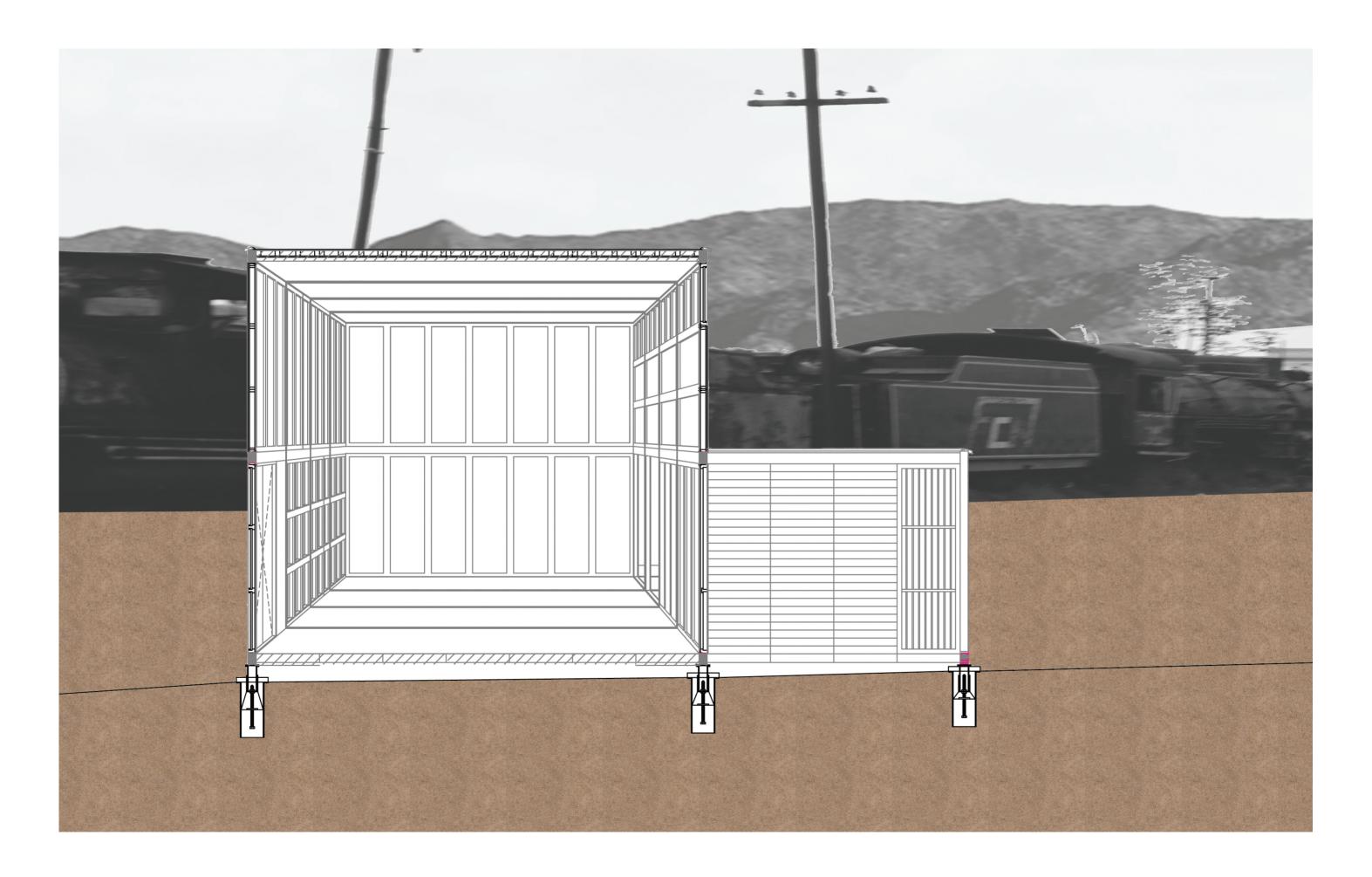
A Second Scale Approach











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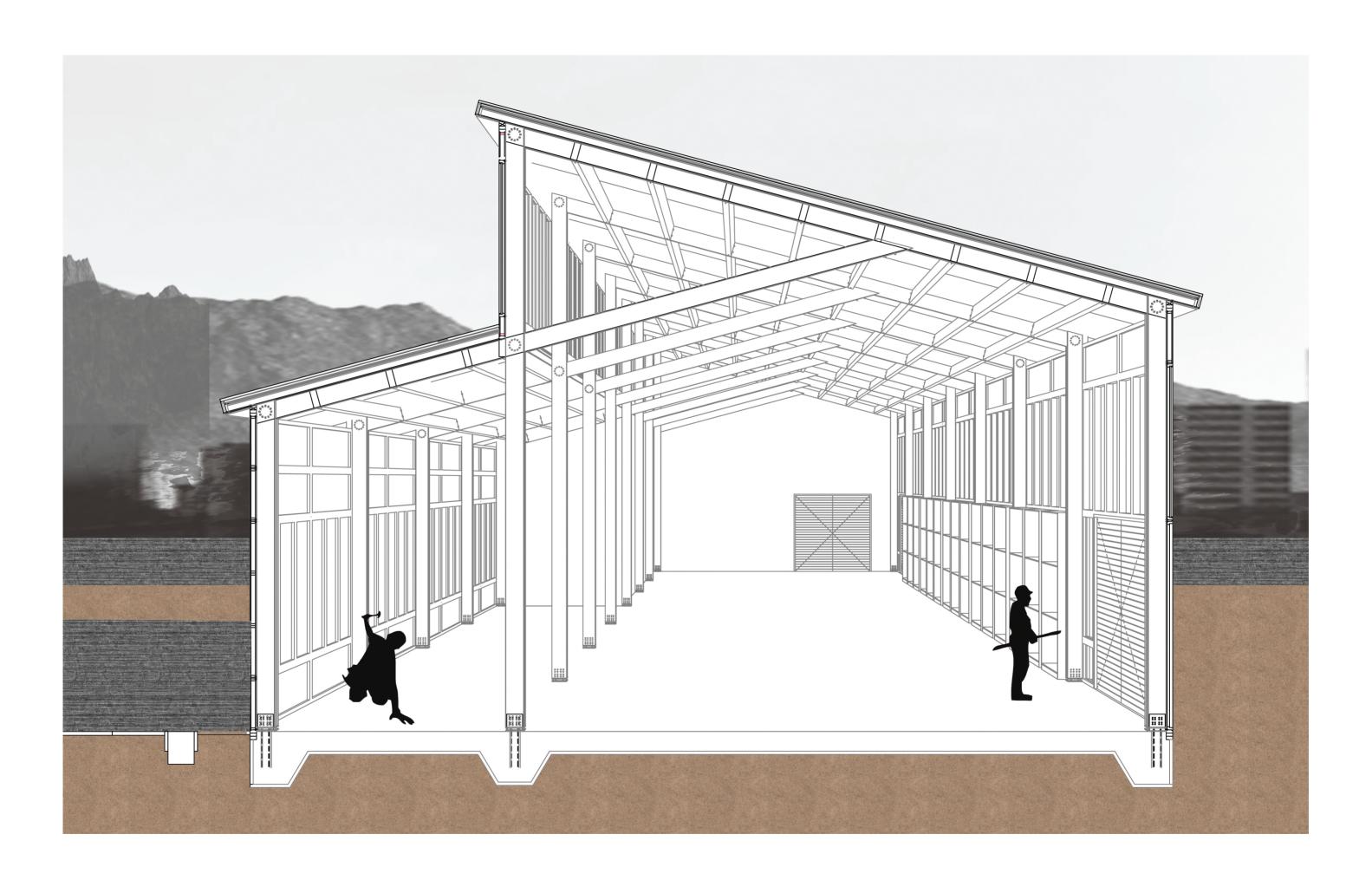




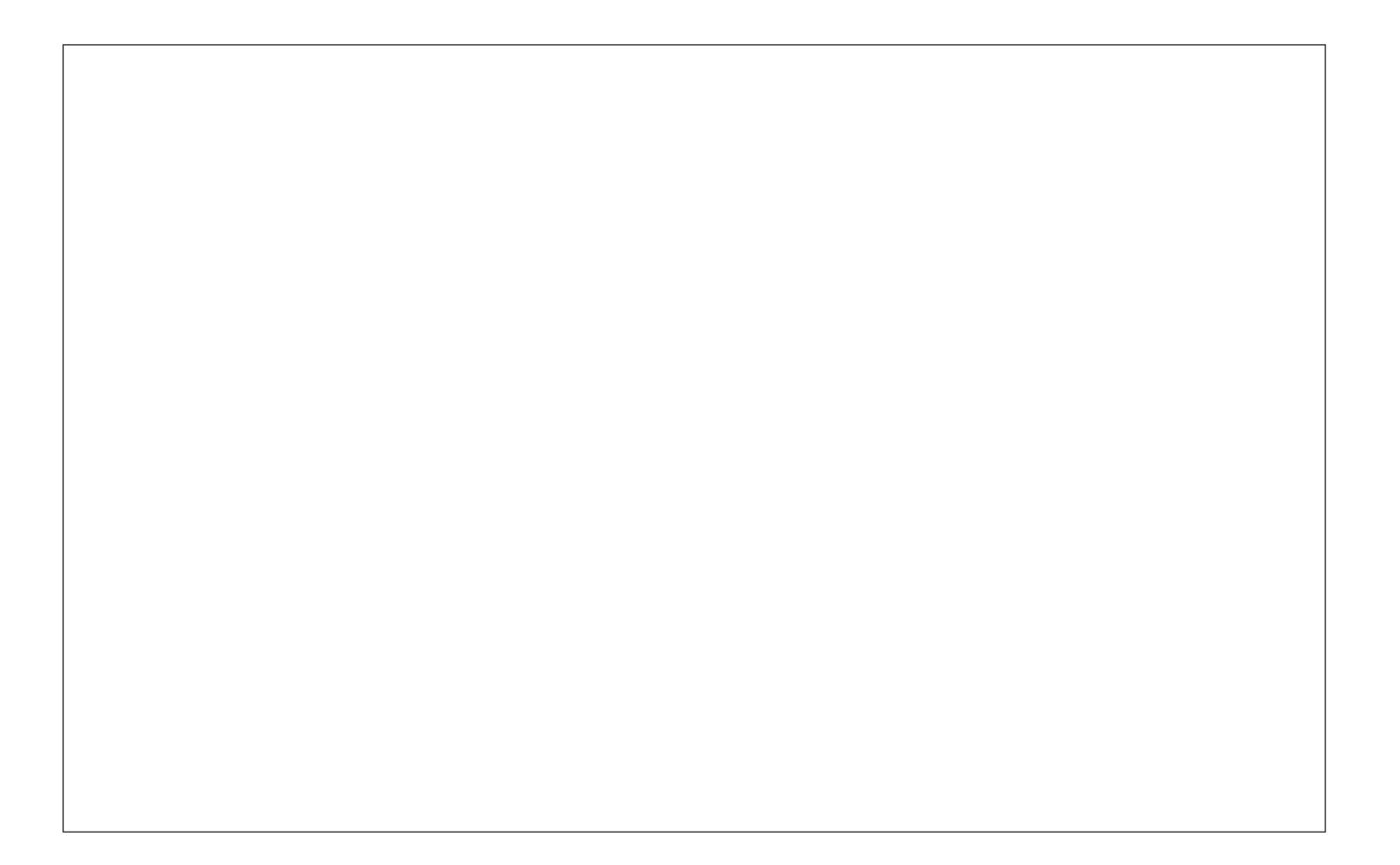
Nave Typology 47 / 71



Backbone to the Modular System

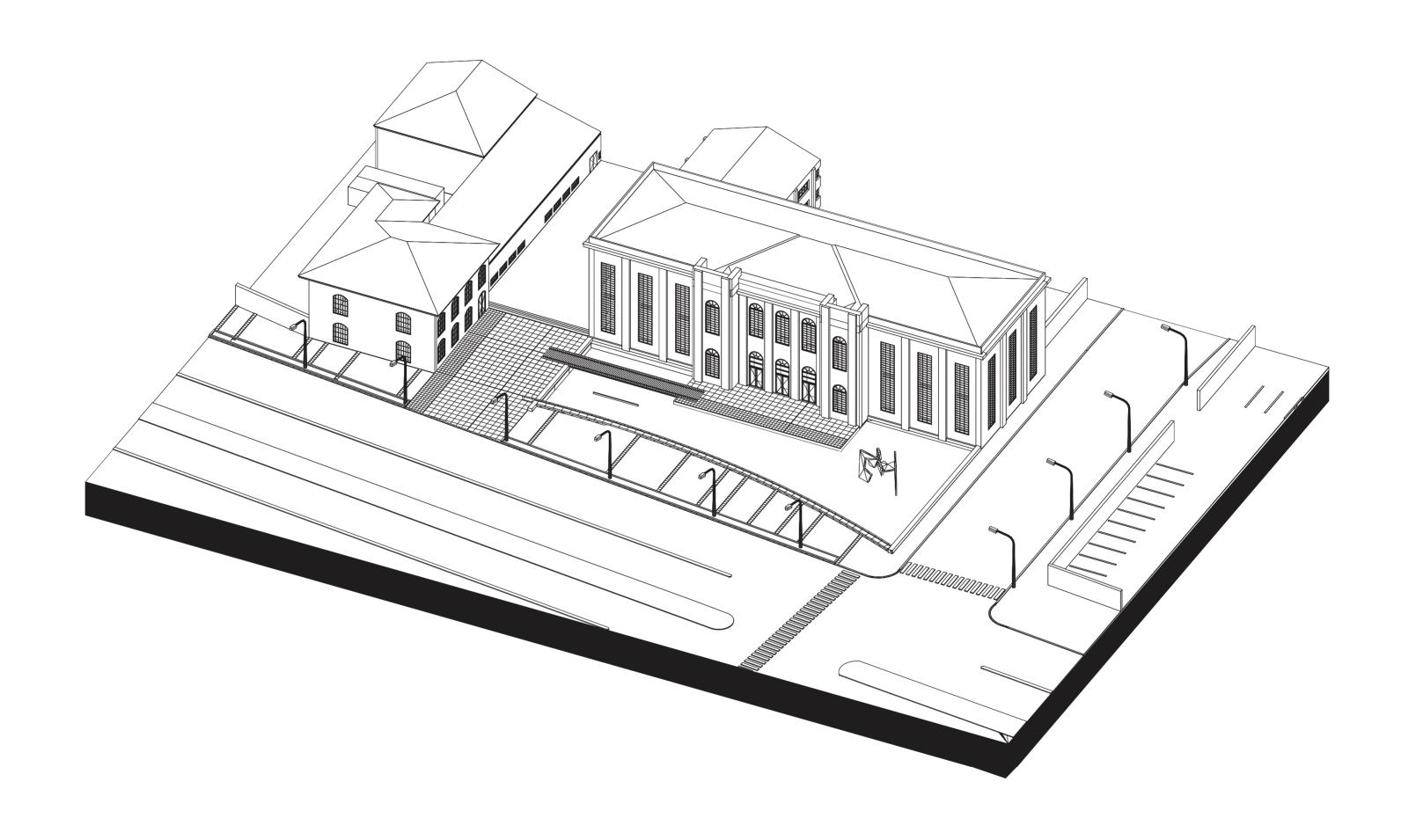




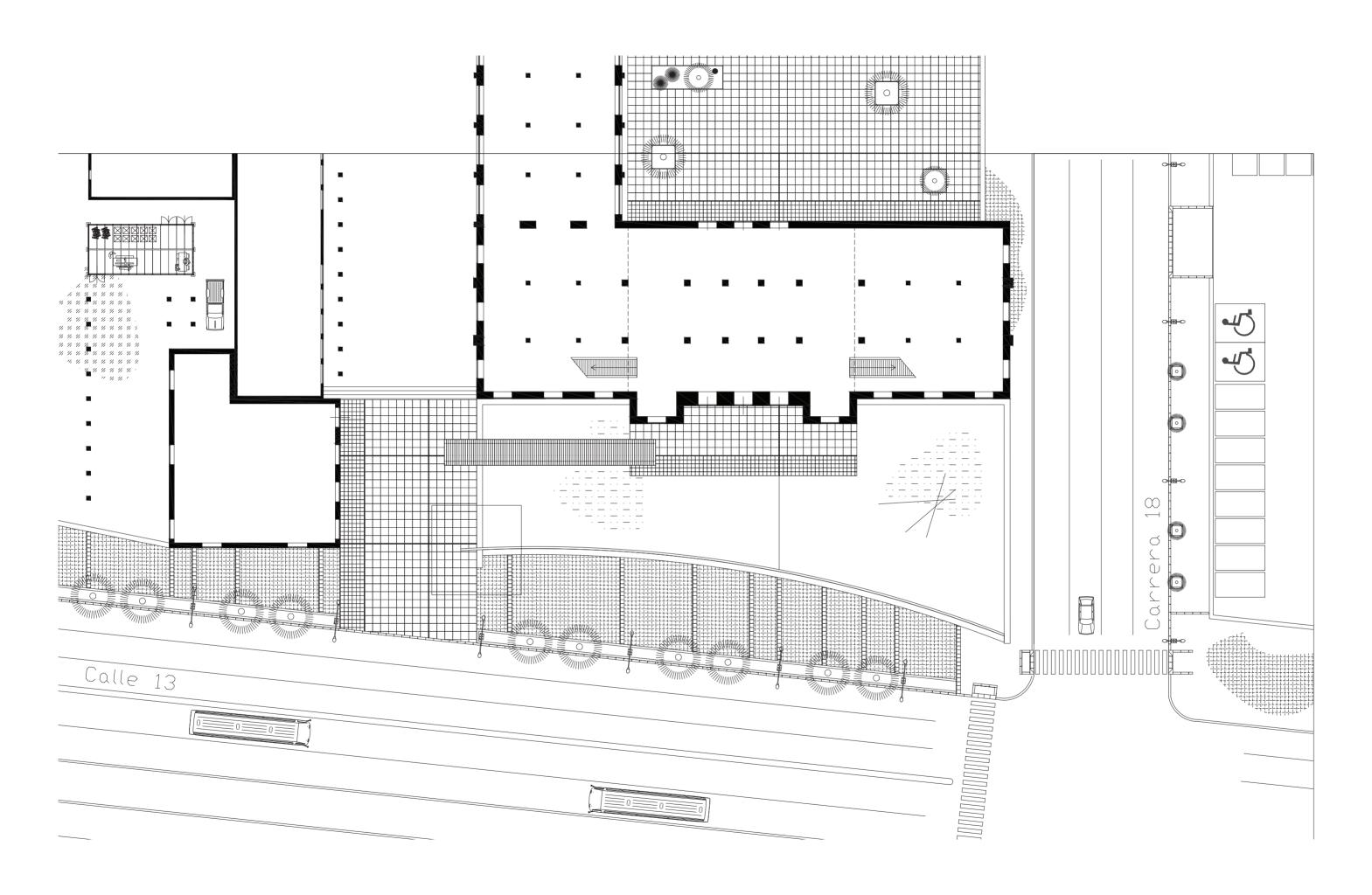


Facade 52 / 71





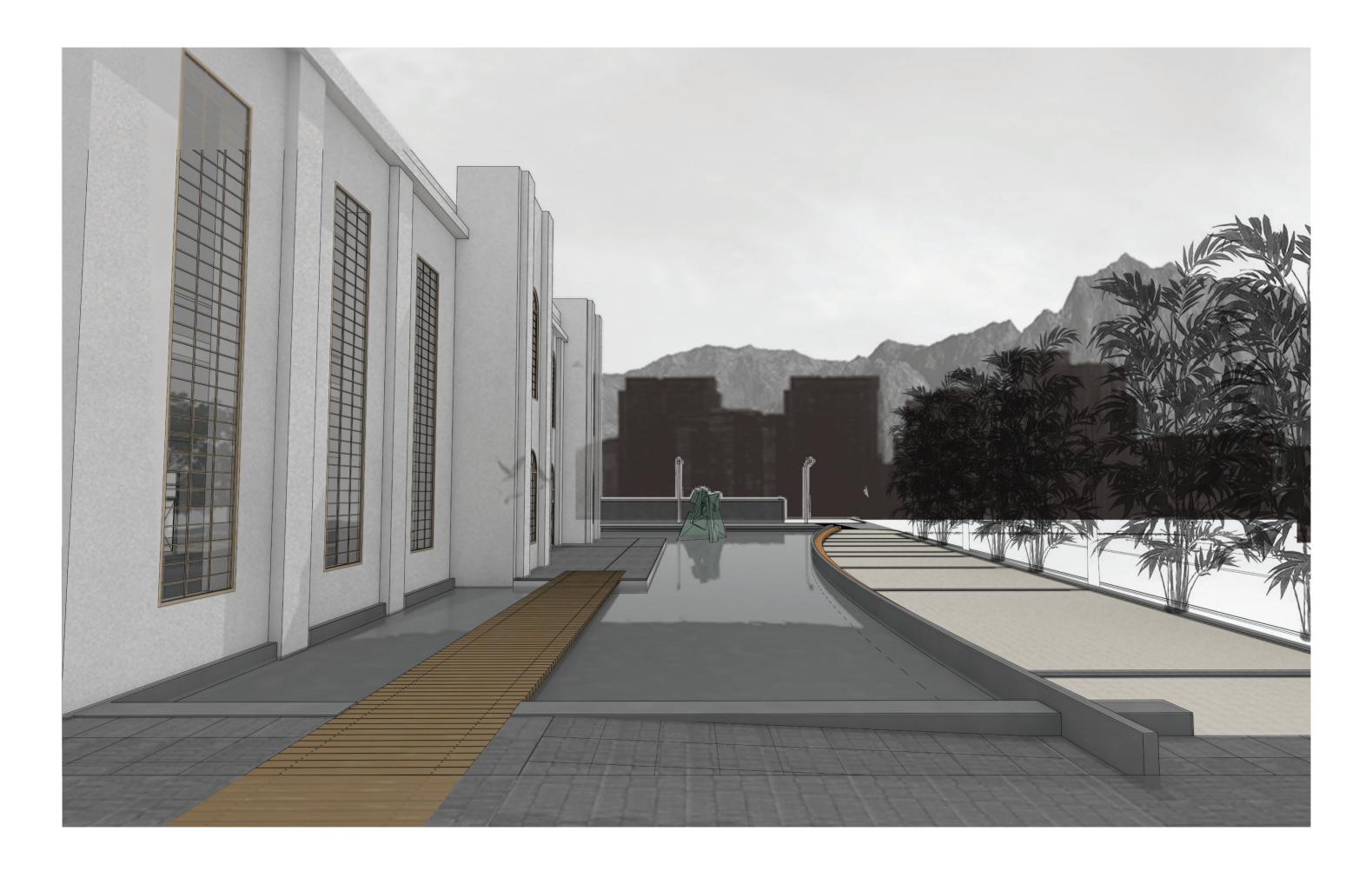
Sample 1 54 / 71



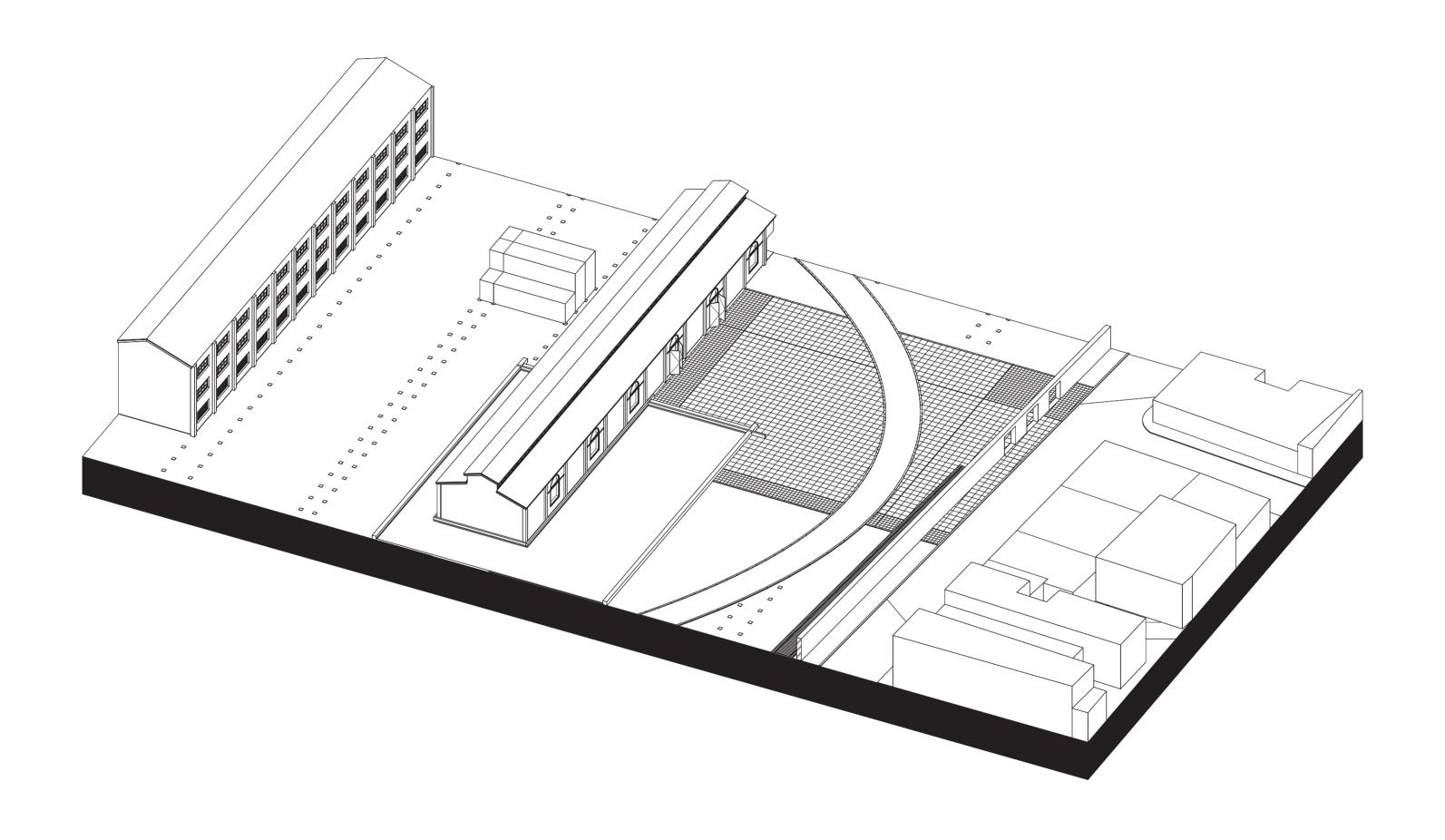
Sample 1 55 / 71



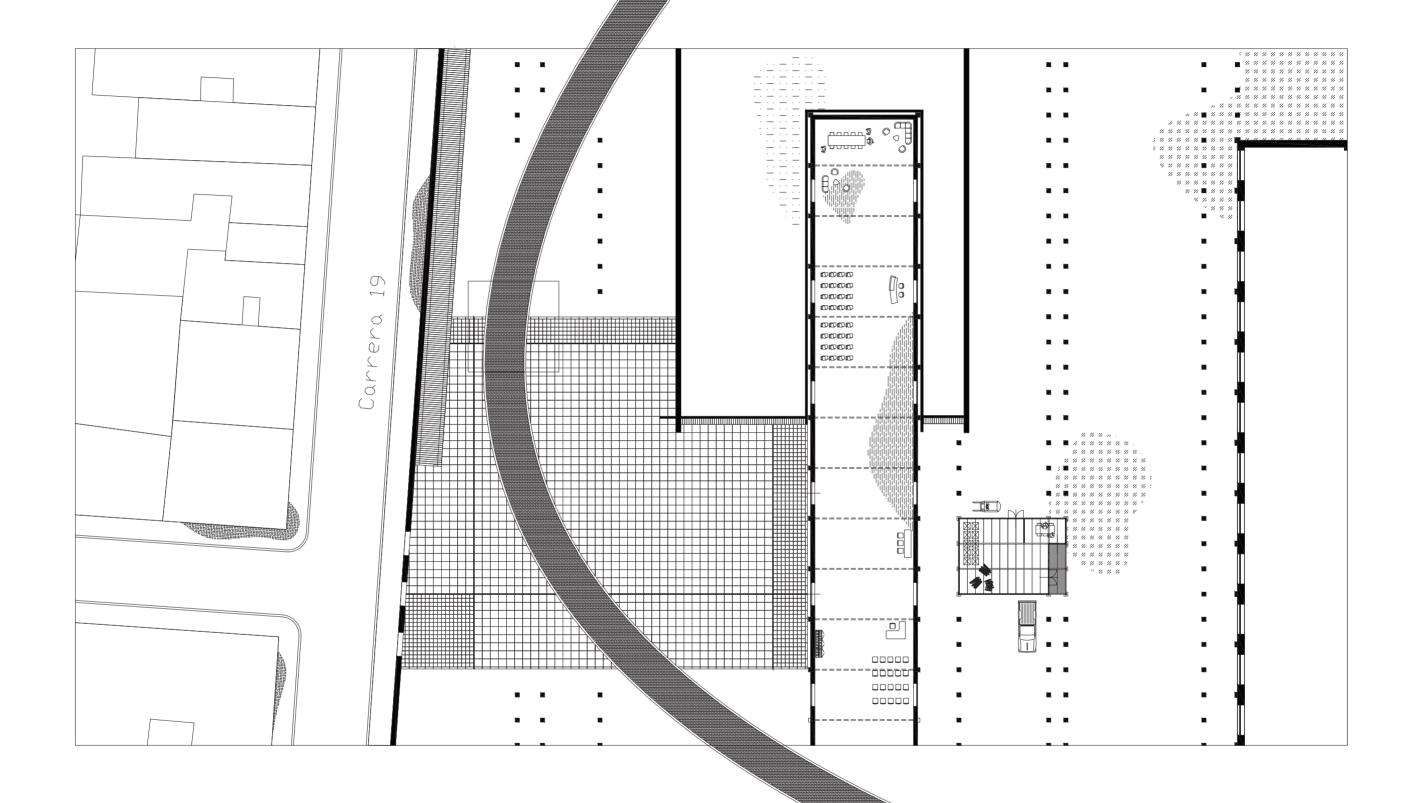
Sample 1 56 / 71



Sample 1 57 / 71



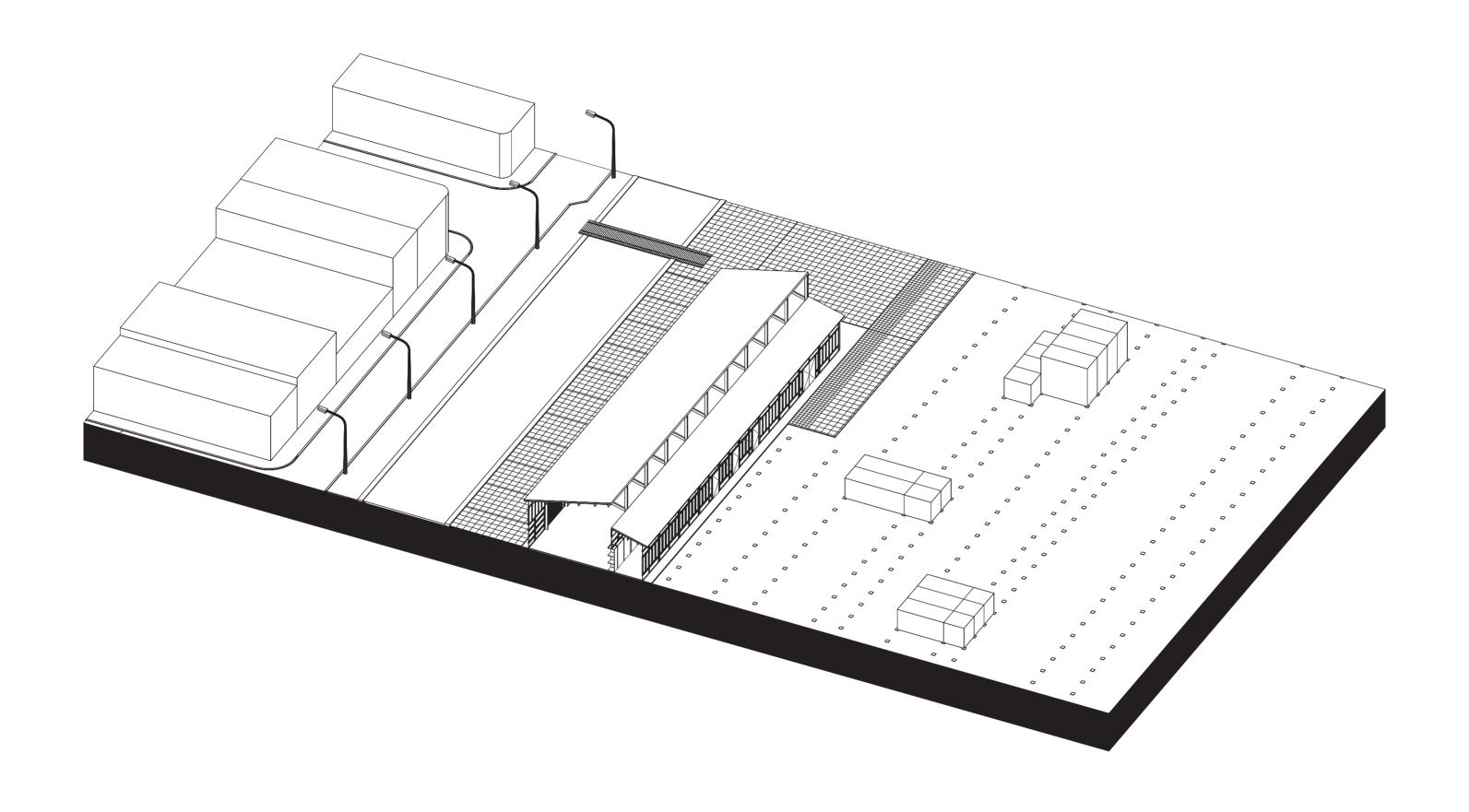
Sample 2 58 / 71



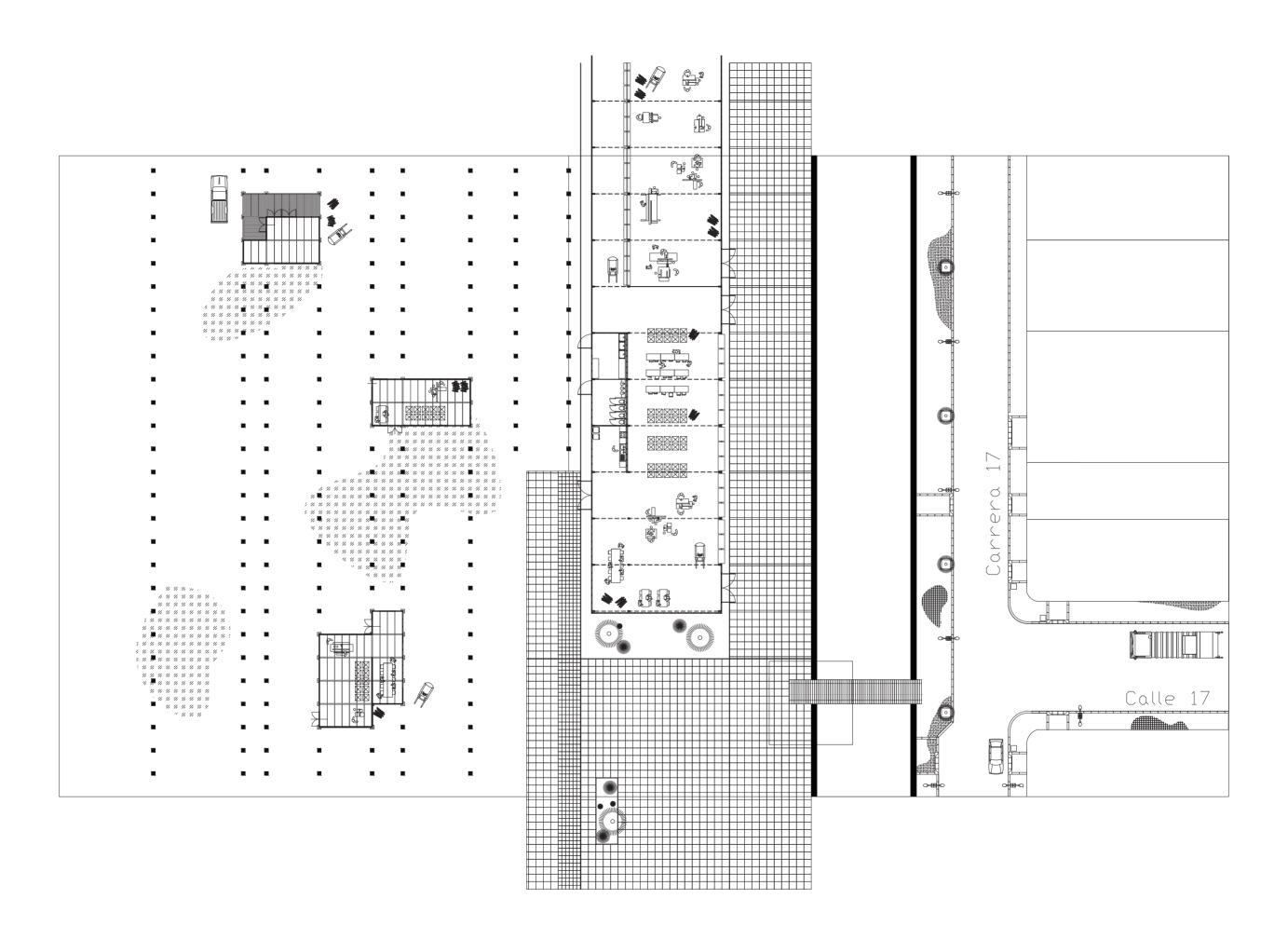
Sample 2 59 / 71

Sample 2 60 / 71

Sample 2 61 / 71



Sample 3 62 / 71



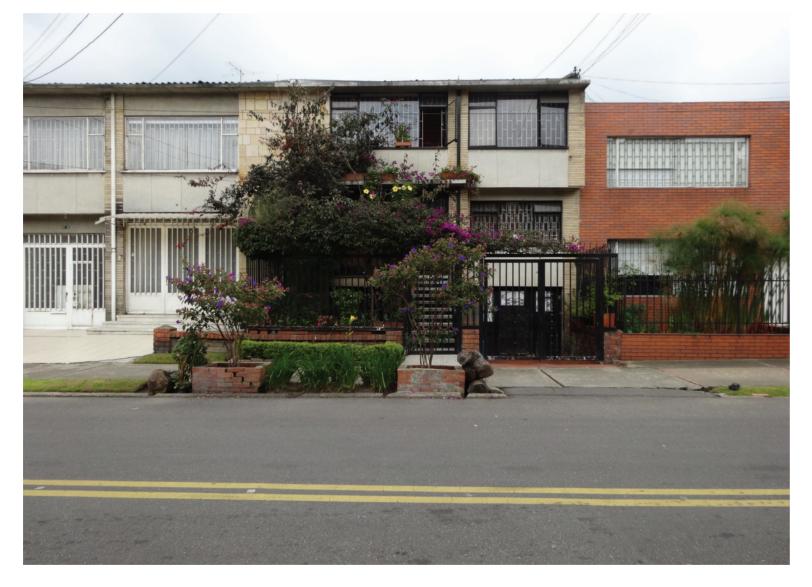
Sample 3

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Sample 3 64 / 71

Sample 3 65 / 71

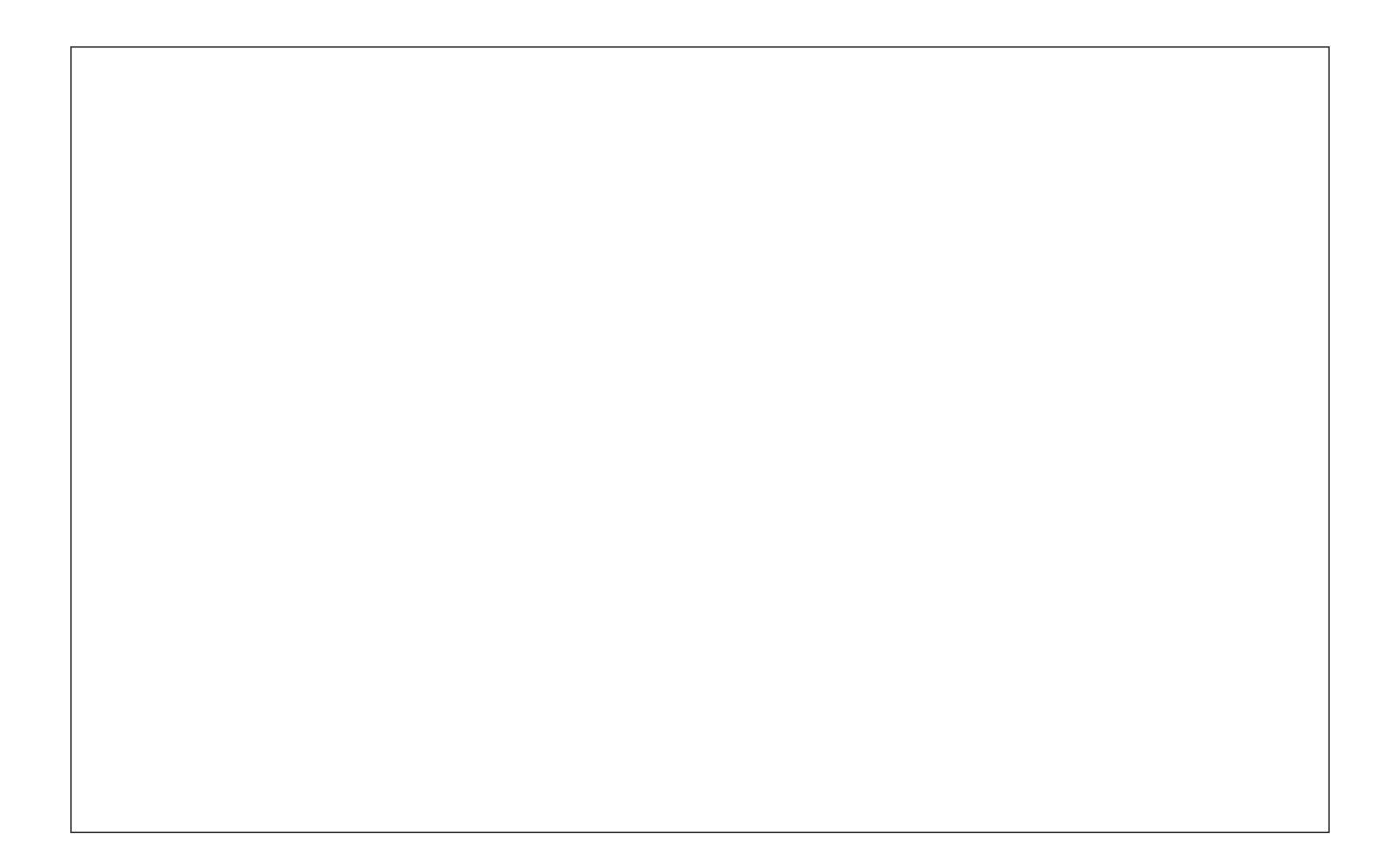




Fabric Materiality 66 / 71







Summary 69 / 71

