Barrios around San Victorino and Third Millennium Park are considered to be the PERICENTRE which is the main ‘transmitter’ of people that inhabit the historic centre daily - street vendors, shop owners etc.

JIMENEZ DE QUESADA AVENUE
Built over the San Francisco river, it is an important traffic corridor and point of access to the squares and wider centre. Along the avenue Transmilenio buses run daily, bringing a high influx of people.

The Avenue was designed to be an ‘injection’ of nature into the city coming from the Andes and Montserrate. It is lined with native trees and water canals with a succession of small oases that connect to it.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
International Centre built in 1960s is a growing economic district along the 7th Avenue where most of the business activity was displaced after El Bogotazo.

PLAZA LAS NIEVES
One of several epicentres located along the 7th Avenue, Las Nieves is an important cultural hub appealing to an alternative young audience.

Crossings of Jimenez with 7th and 10th Avenue are important traffic points where major public transport routes intersect.

10th AVENUE
A traffic corridor transformed into a 40m wide avenue that became a physical barrier between the western decaying neighbourhoods and the old city centre in the east.

PLAZA SAN VICTORINO
San Victorino was once a bustling market full of street vendors, petty crime and prostitution. Recently it has been renovated and made into a public plaza. Similarly to the Third Millennium Park, the situation of the plaza has not improved even with the government input.

Plazas around San Victorino and Third Millennium Park are considered to be the PERICENTRE which is the main transmitter of people that inhabit the historic centre daily - street vendors, shop owners etc.

JIMENEZ Z DE QUESADA AVENUE
Built over the San Francisco river, it is an important traffic corridor and point of access to the squares and wider centre. Along the avenue Transmilenio buses run daily, bringing a high influx of people.

The Avenue was designed to be an ‘injection’ of nature into the city coming from the Andes and Montserrate. It is lined with native trees and water canals with a succession of small oases that connect to it.

The Avenue was widened through demolishing adjacent buildings, during and after El Bogotazo. These events caused disappointment and backlash from the public.

THIRD MILLENIUM PARK
Previously known as El Cartucho an infamous drug market was demolished to make way for a park. Unfortunately, during the area of drug dealers and criminals was not successful, with them still being a constant presence in the park.

The Avenue was widened through demolishing adjacent buildings, during and after El Bogotazo. These events caused disappointment and backlash from the public.
Cathedral Primada de Columbia was built in Bolivar Square, making the latter the centre of the city. The sunken gardens were replaced by fountains. The square was also used for car parking. The pedestal of the statue was renewed and the statue was turned from facing east (towards Cathedral) to north (facing Courthouse). An English-styled garden was added.

Constitution Square
The main feature of the square was a central fountain. The market, bullfighting and other such activities were suspended.

The only building remaining from colonial time is the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

Plaza Mayor
Feature changed to small water source and later to a 'mono stack'.

Pillory Square
In the centre of the square a wooden column was used for punishment, representing the power of the King of Spain.

The congress established a statue of General Simon Bolivar, hence the square became Plaza de Bolivar.
residential building with street with Avenue. It is an important traffic corridor.
The River of San Francisco was paved over in 14.
Parque Santander densification of the city the blocks, which were divided in the colonial grid formed.
Church of San Francisco corner of Jimenez and 7th Avenue.
of the pedestrianisation of the 7th. El Tiempo Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada.
integral part of the place. A star-shaped created by demolishing buildings within a Pasaje Hernández.
Architects Salmona and Kopec designed space recovery projects was undertaken.
12 Universidad del Rosario the day in 2012. completely pedestrinzed during of bike paths. 7th avenue was sidewalks and extensive networks
shops with imported goods; for example 7th and 8th Avenue were lined with luxury in Plaza Bolivar.
constructed and still stands this the present building was Justice Palace was rebuilt buildings until 1970 when the Bogotazo riots. The location
the Palace of Justice was down in 1948 during the
independence and the 150th anniversary of
Political stability in the 20th century put on artisanal production.
did not have any industry, major focus was ensured economic progress. Since  Bogota
the 16th-17th century Calle Real (7th store on the 1810 it was the house, the imigrants from the countryside
moved to the city.
the arrangement of the city in 1902 the Council of Bogota ordered for the Candelaria that have been restored to their primary function in order to revive the area.
only in 1974 that the government managed to carry out were not fullfilled; for example the comercial arcade on the ground floor which now has no function. colonial city jail.
the notion of trade and religious ceremony was in the context of comfort, hygiene and trading the heavy colonial heritage for modernity.
figures in Colombian history. Both have influenced the crisis and promoted the liberals Reyes pulled the Regardless of the opposition square to show their support avenue and gathered on the victory of regeneration, Capitol in celebration of as bullfighting.
the market was suspended, as the Congress established the location of a bronze initially the statue was facing east towards the cathedral;in 1880 a new pedestal was installed and it was re-oriented to face north towards the Palace Nemqueterra building at 10am and trade emeralds among the 'comisionistas'move all day between these formal
of power in rythm, from high rise buildings towards Jimenez we progress towards La Candelaria.
Break in the continuity of facades - typology of towers interspersed with smaller semi-residential buildings.
Now the ground floor sells cheap clothes, cellphone is closed and only a few tailors and shoemakers operate there.
Banco de la República's Luis Ángel Arango Library it is named after lawyer and business man Dr. Luis Angel Arango. It has a total built area of 44,000 square meters; it takes up the whole block wrapping itself the world record of total look-ups per year. The notion of trade and religious ceremony was in the background, being one of the rare buildings in La
in 1906 Nemqueterra Candelaria. A run down city block has been turned into in rythm, from high rise buildings towards Jimenez La Candelaria. A run down city block has been turned into
in rythm, from high rise buildings towards Jimenez La Candelaria. A run down city block has been turned into
in rythm, from high rise buildings towards Jimenez La Candelaria. A run down city block has been turned into
food vendors
emerald dealers
product vendors
craftsmen
street performers
shoe shiners
By examining the work process of Bogotá’s shoeshiners we have derived a design for a work station consisting of a client’s seat and leg rest and a shoeshiners’ chair. They are cast in concrete on site only after the auditorium steps have been put in place and are attached to the steps with metal anchors that have been inserted into their mold previous to pouring concrete.

The seats and leg rest are tiled with two types of curved clay tiles. An additional square clay tile can be inserted to cover the spaces in between.

Local craftsmen, mostly jewelry makers have a tendency to make and sell their product while sitting on the floor. This work station offers a table surface which can be occupied on three different heights and accommodate various activities.

The table is cast in concrete on site only after the auditorium steps have been put in place and are attached to the steps with metal anchors that have been inserted into their mold previous to pouring concrete.

The surface is tiled with a flat clay tile that follows the module of square paving.
Customized tiles have been incorporated into the paving of the square. These tiles have slight indents that allow the vendors to secure their selling carts in place.

Rainwater accumulated at the bottom of the sunken auditorium is collected underneath the paving and taken away by a system of pipes. The water is then transported to a container placed between the slabs of the square and the garage where it is partially filtered. Cleansed water is then sent to the fawcets built into the colonade and it can be used for washing the square after the market (keep in mind the water is not drinkable). Waste water is then either drained via a small basin on the column or taken to the sewage by the remaining street gutters.
Arcade area for the Sunday market booths

Area for vendors with merchandise only

Umbrella holder 1:20

Cart stopper 1:20

Market stall hinge 1:20

Plan 1:50

Plaza Bolivar

Customized clay tiles are installed that act as hinges for current and future commercial activity.

Cart stoppers are intended to fix vending trolley in place.

Small metal posts serve both as umbrella holders for the vendors as well as a delineation of the market from the road.

Market stall hinges allow for tent structures to be installed and fixed.

All customized tiles are hand made by a single craftsman. Metal parts are inserted into clay before baking.
Tables are made of solid wood panels held up by steel profiles and attached to the arcade columns with screws. The heights of tables vary to accommodate sitting, leaning, playing chess etc. The users are encouraged to bring their own chairs and other items to enrich the area.
The end of the arcade is articulated with an arch that leads to Pasaje Rivas—a passage lined with locally crafted products. Hence, the end of the arcade is dedicated to vendors of handcrafted merchandise. They are labeled with a customized tile.

In order to relate the newly installed arcade to the existing one on Plaza Bolivar, a paved route is traced between the two. Tiles are made of clay and correspond to the ones in the arcade, hence becoming a linear extension of that area.

The start of the arcade is covering a sidewalk and creating a portal that pulls pedestrians towards the Promenade. It is a frequent drop-off point for taxi drivers with a high influx of people, hence being a great selling spot. Due to that, this area is mostly dedicated to the vendors of products, beverages, and snacks. They are labeled with a customized tile.

The arcade covers the entrance to St. Ignazio church and its entrance is articulated with an arch.
The slab of the arcade is slightly pitched to direct the stormwater away from the open side of the arcade. The water is collected in a built-in side gutter that gets the water to a pipe hidden in a column of the arcade. The water is released in a street gutter leading to the main sewage line.

The arcade is made out of concrete cast on site with a repeating mold. Due to the stability of the table construction and lack of additional load, the arcade requires no underground foundation but is simply laid on the ground.

The construction is a simple post beam system comprising three arches - on both ends and the middle.
entrance from the 7th Avenue

jewelry district

Plateria

Primary Cathedral

grass surface

clay tiles

reused concrete

wall