

HOUSES FOR CHANGE

FROM BOGOTA, COLOMBIA: ALEJANDRO SERRANO AND SANTIAGO PAZ

GREEN BODY'S HOUSES

The project “green body’s houses” is based on the consideration that Bogota, Colombia, can be understood as a new paradise in which a metropolitan city and its ecological resources can match together to create an appropriate environment for all the peasants that arrive day by day to Colombia’s capital. Being focus on a specific population we want to introduce new residents into the city preventing that “over 90 percent of urban growth is occurring in developing world were an estimate of 70 million people is arriving to cities” (Houses for change).

We took part in a specific area of the city which has a long history, all around the migrations from the Spanish colony until now. This area is known as the occidental side where all the commercial activities took part 500 years ago. As well, now days people from all around the country, especially from the countryside, enter and exit to the city from here, the causes may be: it has the most important streets that permit the connection between Bogota and other cities (13th street, 26th y 80^h), and also aloud connectivity with the rest of the world because it has the international airport “El Dorado”.

Otherwise, the migration that occurred in the country 500 years ago is not the same as the one we have now days. The situation changed, we entered to a civil

war 60 or 70 years ago produced by land conflicts in which people considered that some territories were not from the State or from another civilian but they were of them. Another problem such as the one of “The Bogotazo” brought to the entire country a constant conflict in which living in rural areas was too difficult because the violence was present everywhere so the only place Colombians could feel little safer was in big cities. So from 1951 the census showed that the populations in these places changed dramatically, for example in Bogotá from having 98% local people we started to have 44% and the other 56% were foreigners. In fact, the government declared that on May 2011 there were more than 3,7 million of misfit people, still the consultant’s office for human rights said that the real data was around 5 million people.

This entire struggle generated illegal housing around Bogota which is a problem itself because the conurbations are not safe for the people who lived in there.

These matters we have to face them as soon as possible because the consequences are too high. The quantity of people that in this kind of housing is having health problem is too much on account of living near industrial areas with high possibilities of inundation.

As a result of this, we want to propose houses that change the conventional housing that is creating the city, the district is trying to control our misfits with buildings that are not even used, some of them, because they change all the primary ideal of the countryside and the people who is arriving to the capital is peasant. That’s why our intention with this project is to introduce the countryside

into urban areas. To camouflage these two different parts we have to conserve the traditional lifestyle the people used to have in the countryside, such as: agriculture, life of the neighborhood, constructive facilities so they can participate and modify certain things, productive houses and green environment.

The design wants to represent the traditional farms, their colors and forms as modules that emerge from the city. Also wants to pick up low-income housing urbanism taking into account the connection that exist between inner block spaces that communicates the houses among paths. The modules would be of 7m x 3m to generate small but proper spaces for the accommodation of families of approximately 4 members, it's important to take into account that for this specific population outer life is more important that inner life, it means that the dynamics that occurs at the street are even more important that the ones that occur inside the houses. The modules would have 3 floors as incremental houses to be productive. In the first floor would be located the community part were the people of this community will be able to interact privately and were all the common familiar activities are placed. In the second floor would be the most private spaces of the house such as rooms and some agriculture for self-sufficiency. In the third floor, were are the roofs, would be all the productive spaces for the community and for people inside the city who want to receive at their homes organic and fresh food.

For the construction we are planning to build the houses with adobe bricks. Adobe is piece for construction that is very traditional in this side of the world and it's produced by the mix between straw, soil and mud, sun dried. We think that we

could stabilize this bricks with 5% of cement to increase its resistance. As well as it's important to add steel to the structure so that the house has more resistance to tensile strength. If we put each 2,4mts bars of steel it would help the adobe brick walls with the ground motion intensity.

Furthermore, adobe bricks have thermal advantages, diminish exterior noises and as it was just said they are resistant in case of earthquakes. The production is 100% ecological because all the materials can be obtain from the land we are working on.

Consequently, the business plan is to work with the mayor's office being the "green body's houses" part of the affordable homes that the entire city requires.

Viability	Market	Product/service	Ecosystem	Government	Social change
MODEL	Ecological project and social integration	Reunion spaces and learning activities	Educational and ecological systems	Security and quality of life	Appropriation of public spaces for social development
RENTABILITY	To outstrip the balance from self-supply model energy and agriculture.	Offer private spaces for public use.	Guarantee ecological resources for tourism and future development of Bogota.	Profitability in a long period of time while the cultural and economic activities are locked together inside the city.	An entire supply chain for the community.
	Take advantage	Development of	Development	Strengthen social capital creating	Technical and technological

COMMUNITY	from natural resources and fertility of the ground.	the community around their traditional activity of farming.	environmental friendly.	stronger relations between the community optimizing collective intelligence.	development with the appropriation of the territory. From the KNOW HOW - TECHNIQUE
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These houses are cheaper than the ones the district is constructing for misfit people inside Bogota. In that case, more ecological solutions in houses that will have a deeper relationship with the peasant people living in Bogota will give to the city the value of recognition of the cultural values that are still alive in Colombia.