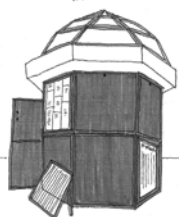
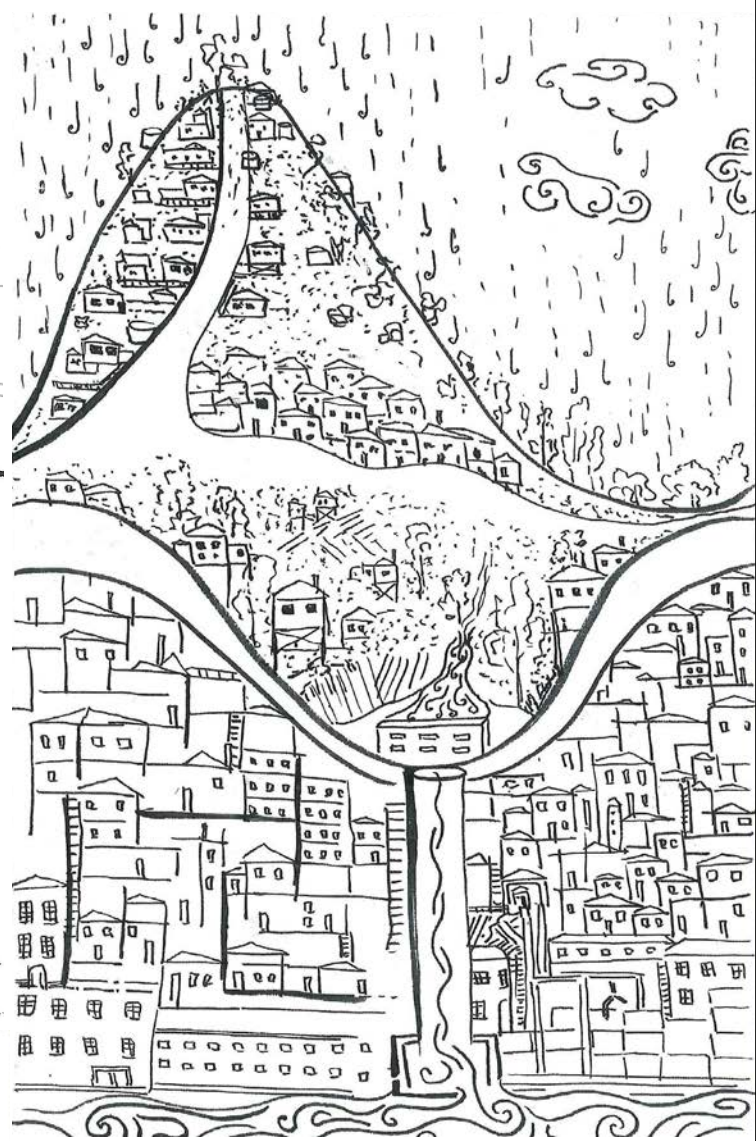
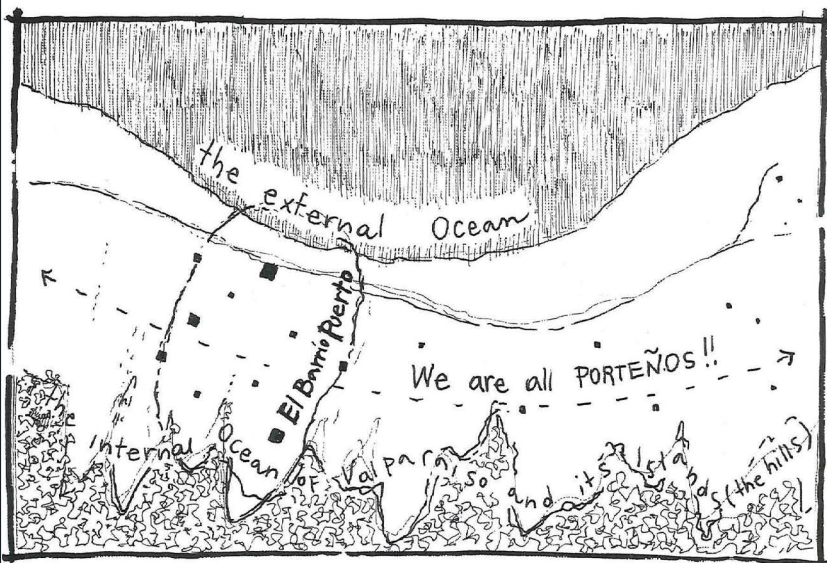


Inside, there is a man sitting on his chair, surrounded by his supporters. His chaperone, his companion. A man, sitting inside his chapel, a guardian of the street.



- LA CAPILLA -



2017.11.6
Valparaíso.
Nov.

VALPARAÍSO

CASAS Y PALACIOS.

Vista general del Cerro Alegre y Cerro Concepción.

HOUSES AND PALACES.

General view of Cerro Alegre and Cerro Concepción.

To Jany Li, Method and Analysis Chair,
Architecture Faculty, 2608BL, Delft, the Netherlands.

Graduation Studio - Valparaíso 2017-2018

Fascination: Balconies and Stairs on cliff exist as
a common resource which are both private and public.

Ambition: Organize the buildings, balconies, and stairs
in a way to create an open, public, accessible, communicable
theater on a cliff.

8C2UU #1624F4R#01#0100#

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Positions in Practice : Constructing the Commons in the Latin American Metropolis

Graduation Studio (Msc 3 | Msc 4)

Valparaíso, Chile

Fall 2017 - Spring 2018

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THE COMMONS OF VALPARAÍSO

Constructing the Commons in the Latin American Metropolis

2017 / 2018

POSITIONS IN PRACTICE IN VALPARAÍSO

CONSTRUCTING THE COMMONS

Klaske Havik, Oscar Andrade, Tom Avermaete

The MSc3/MSc4 Graduation Studio “Positions in Practice” of the Department of Architecture TU Delft (fall, 2017) focused on the urban and architectural context of Valparaíso, as a laboratory for the definition of disciplinary positions and the performance of these positions in practice.

The studio is part of the larger investigation “Constructing the Commons,” which takes as point of departure the idea that the city should be understood as the ultimate common socio-spatial resource: a collective cultural construct that is composed by and for its inhabitants. Around the notion of ‘the commons’, a challenging field of thinking has emerged in the fields of economy, political and social sciences, suggesting radically different ways to organize our societies. In her seminal publication *Governing the Commons* (1990), Nobel prize winner Elinor Ostrom put forward the idea of the commons as collective action that challenges standing perspectives on economy and policy. More recently, Silke Helfrich and David Bollier, in *Die Welt der Commons* (2015) have coined the commons as a model to think about the many domains of our everyday life beyond the dominant discourse of the market economy and state intervention. In these theories, however, there is little notion of the value of urban spaces as the main tangible forms in which the commons exist in society and organize social-spatial practices.

Contemporary logics of urban transformation and urban development allow us to understand the city as the realm where private initiatives and domains juxtapose. Squares, streets and galleries are increasingly becoming privatized and often sanitized by authorities. The possibilities of citizen

participation in the development and experience of the urban common realm is decreasing, at the extent that there are little spaces in the city where citizens can cooperate to produce the city and its resources.

This studio aims to develop experiments of analysis and intervention in urban areas, anchored within the strong theoretical discourse on ‘the commons’. Based on this investigation, the Graduation Studio questions the way that architects and urban designers intervene in contemporary urban contexts. The Graduation Studio wants to explore alternative strategies and methods of intervening in the urban condition of Valparaíso; strategies and modes of intervention that are more open, supportive or accommodating. By confronting urban developments in Valparaíso with the conceptual framework on the ‘commons’, the studio aims to construct new architectural proposals for areas in Valparaíso that are currently undergoing or expect to undergo important transformations in the near future.

“Common Place”: Relating the Commons to Site-specificity

While the notion of the Commons is first and foremost related to social practices, there is a strong connection to place: social practices are often related to the identity, history and conditions of specific sites. The notion of place is indeed a central concern for architects as Christian Norberg Schulz claimed in his book *Genius Loci* from 1980. Philosopher Edward S. Casey provided a seminal overview of the role of the notion of place in philosophy and reminds us as well that

memory is often tied to specific places. Jeff Malpas even argued that all ideas are born in a place, they are situated. How can we grasp a site-specific atmosphere, the complexity of its experience? Which methods can we use, to express their personal understanding of a site beyond the mere subjective? How can we use such understanding of place in our designs and how can designs unveil the specific characteristics of a place?

In the studio, the notion of the commons is seen in relation to the specific characteristics of Valparaíso, being situated between the ocean and the mountains, with the quebrada's (river valleys) as connecting element. The field trip in

October-November 2017 explored this conditions through the development and use of experimental methods. In groups they studied the various occurrences of the commons in Valparaíso and reflected upon their character and logics.

During the first months of the studio, the students investigated the role of architecture in shaping, articulating and accommodating urban commons, structured along five aspects of the commons: resources, communities, connectivity, common figures and public/private/common. This book gives an account of these explorations. Structured along the five aspects of the commons mentioned, this collection shows both the theoretical explorations and the fieldwork done on site in Valparaíso.



Studio Discussions in the Open City, Chile

Photo by Oscar Andrade

01

COMMON RESOURCES // 8 - 73

- Introduction // 10*
- Material and Waste // 12*
- Environmental assets // 32*
- Spatial resources // 46*
- Social resources // 60*

02

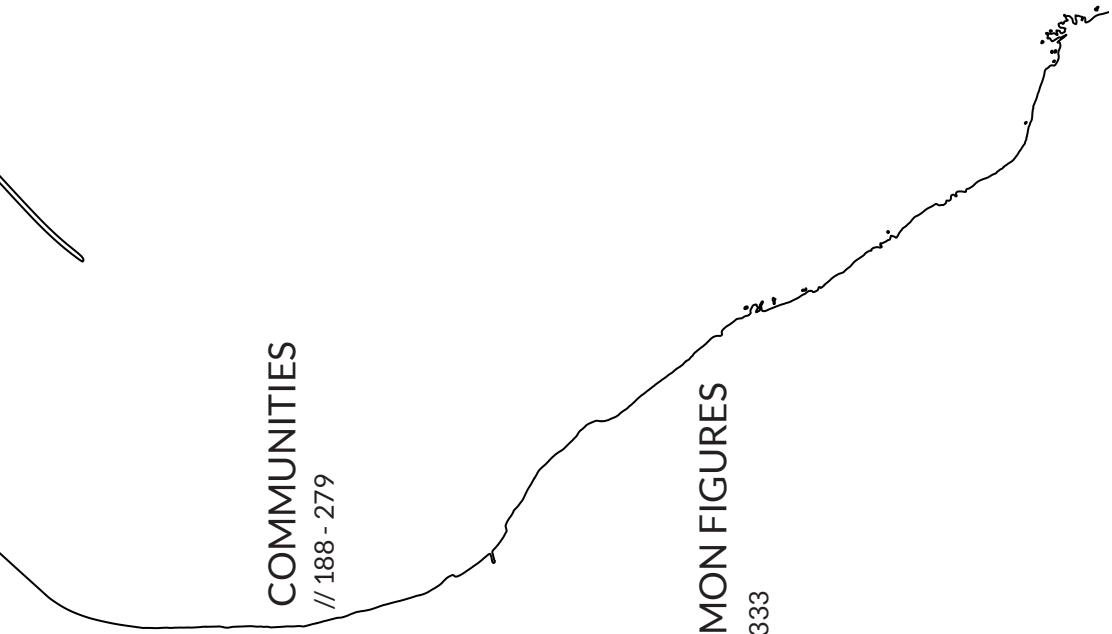
CONNECTIVITY // 74 - 133

- Introduction // 76*
- Modes of transport // 78*
- In the City // 98*
- Bottlenecks // 112*

03

PRIVATE/PUBLIC/COMMON GRADIENTS OF PROPERTY // 134 - 187

- Introduction // 136*
- Public, private spaces of Valparaíso // 140*
- Theoretical Studies // 76*
- Event-space and public features // 148*
- Typology and ownership of Housing // 178*



COMMUNITIES
// 188 - 279

COMMON FIGURES
// 280 - 333

FROM THE POET'S CABIN
// 334 - 339

04

Historic immigrant's communities //190

Places of encounter // 214

Self-organized places //226

Revitalization of El Barrio Puerto // 248

Methodologies on site: Interviews // 260

05

Macro Analysis //282

The Frame //284

Meso & Micro Analysis //306

Spatial Figure of Commonality // 322

The Gateway //326

06

RESONANCE //336

REFLECTION //337

INTENSITY //338

CONNECTION //339

INTRODUCTION | COMMON RESOURCES

The Lichtsingel bridge in Rotterdam and the NDSM project in an abandoned warehouse in Amsterdam North offer precedent cases in defining what resources under the theme of communing may be. Core themes such as financing, community and multiple stakeholder collaboration, the recycling of materials, powerful spatial gestures and the ability of space to enable action offer guidance in redefining the notion of resource. Here we emphasise common space and its ability to enable various social and material flows within a context. In approaching the complex case of Valparaíso, the need to find clarity both on notions of communing and resources is critical in gathering a thorough and in-depth body of knowledge.

The theme of resources through the lens of the commons draws into field an alternative understanding that sees resources as being simultaneously material as well as cultural. The topic is thus focused on specific circumstances - the particular and unique rather than the general and normative - of place(s). In understanding what this may mean in Valparaíso, the city of focus, an initial study of issues, history, systems and typologies draws out four areas of focus under the topic of common resources - namely environmental, material, spatial and social resources of Valparaíso. The four topics of focus enable the elaboration of the material-cultural flow of resources in the region. A key insight is that there are notable overlaps throughout the topics that reiterate the presence of communing.

Environmental resources are concerned with qualities that define the region, seeing regional attributes as being a shared resource. These qualities range in focus from topographical qualities to natural systems within the city.

Material resources are concerned with the various flows of production and waste in the city, the primary subjects being the impact of the port on these systems as well as the threat of dumping.

Spatial resources are concerned with the act of inhabitation. Ranging in scale the research presents various core principles and elements within the city that enable various forms of inhabitation and appropriation.

Social resources are concerned with cultural modes of collaboration. Being a touristic centre, cultural production is drawn into question. The research also introduces a praxis of collaborative development and management.

The methodology of conducting this research took several stages - an initial search of issues; the compilation of a preliminary report forming an extensive documentation of core themes; and finally the review and finalisation of the report through a verification and observation stage of fieldwork. The iterative process enabled a thorough questioning of the body of knowledge compiled.



Valparaíso, looking into the quebrada by Michael de Beer

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

The 1984 Brandtland Report, *Our Common Future*, by the UN ushered in global awareness and cooperation, seeing our environment as being intrinsically linked to human occupation of the world. The landmark event acknowledged that the world as a complex interlinked system, where climate, habitats and living things are interdependent. With this common vision the report advocated for a need to change our practices. Today, the built environment remains the largest contributor to emissions and continues to threaten environmental systems. The Report defines sustainability as “development, which meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brandtland, 1984). Although great strides have been made, our future remains uncertain as the world is faced with climate change, a threat to all life on this planet.

In this context, environment as the commons is situated as primary resources. Environmental factors, characteristics and systems can be regarded as a common - water, biodiversity zones (flora and fauna), the earth itself, the rain and the sun. These elements are no one’s property; they belong to all as common resource and everyone is responsible for taking care of the fragile ecosystem, which they are part of. The depletion of these resources or the change in climatic patterns has a severe effect on the city and its inhabitants. This chapter aims to examine some of these environmental resources and briefly show how they are forming Valparaíso.

In this framework, four main environmental resources are discussed. Water is introduced as the element that formed the city’s distinctive geography most profoundly. In turn the geography has given rise to diverse spatial qualities. The following section introduces the notion of protective biodiversity and considers the role of nature in mitigating urban catastrophes that recurrently afflict Valparaíso. Thereafter geomorphology and soil qualities are reviewed as elements that may enable or adversely affect possibilities of urban farming, building construction and which may augment the threat of landslides. Finally, the last section briefly examines the climate characteristics of the city in light of the growing threat of droughts in the region.

This chapter primarily stems from the review of academic articles and data sets. The site visit following the initial research served as the possibility to review information by ways of observing the city mainly through sketches and site writings.

Sun, Moon, Simultaneous 2, Robert Delaunay, 1913



WATER AS ORIGIN

The bay of Valparaíso embraces the ocean and it is this body of water that unites the fragmented hills and ravines of the city. In the nineteenth century Valparaíso gained its identity from the ocean as the city formed and, never forgetting it, the view over the water is the immaterial inheritance of all its inhabitants. Albeit hidden, another type of water also forms the identity of Valparaíso - as if in a silent dialogue: the streams running in the deepest part of the ravines fragment the whole and accentuate the realities of the hills and ravines. (Araya, 2009; Kapstein López, 2009)

The ravines were the first areas to be occupied by buildings. The deep valleys maintain an intimate connection to the natural landscape, enabling inhabitants to stay close to their water resource. The inhabitants of the ravine, the “quebradeno”, lives an essentially rural lifestyle whereas the “lomero”, the inhabitant of the hilltop, is the urban citizen. He traded the intimacy of connection to nature and water for more modern infrastructural connections towards the city. (Araya, 2009)

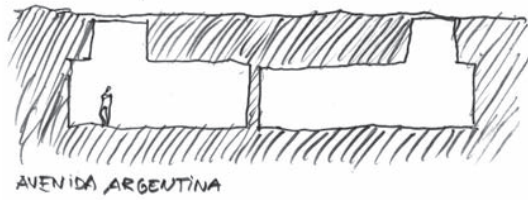
As the city developed, the streams were channelled, and vaulted tunnels were built to protect them. These hidden vaulted channels running underneath the city reveal another identity defined by the topography. Where the channels were built, the water as natural resource was separated from daily reality, the intimate relationship with the earth was lost and a much more urban identity emerged. (Araya, 2009)

The Camino Cintura (the old Waist Road) is where the free-flowing streams of the ravines are tamed and filtered from sand and waste. The system of sand filter gates forms the mouth of

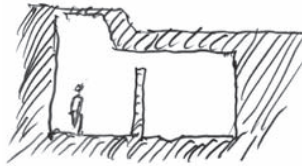
the hidden vaulted gorges. These filters were constructed in the beginning of the nineteenth century when, in the framework of hygienist approaches, large epidemics began to be regarded as social phenomena. Although channelled now, the free-flowing streams of the hills defined the urban form. The Camino Cintura creates a porous boundary that separates the rural mindset of living in close connection to nature and its resources from the urban mindset of using modern infrastructure as access to these resources. (Araya, 2009)

In this way a double understanding of urban and rural identities emerges in Valparaíso. The urban ascending on the top of the hills and the rural descending at the bottom of the ravines, as well as the urban of the foundational hills and the rural of the ravines above the Camino Cintura, are intertwined and create porous boundaries where rural and urban forms of life gradually transform into one another. (Araya, 2009)

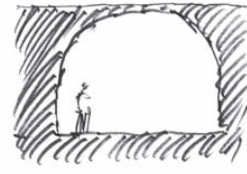
In Valparaíso, the urban form and the connection to water are so intimately connected, one could say that the flow of water and the infinite body of the ocean define a sense of place and situatedness. It contains the essence of Valparaíso's identity.



AVENIDA ARGENTINA



CALLE EDWARDS



CALLE JOSE TOMAS RAMOS

The underground vaulted channels
Las aguas ocultas de Valparaíso (Araya, 2009)



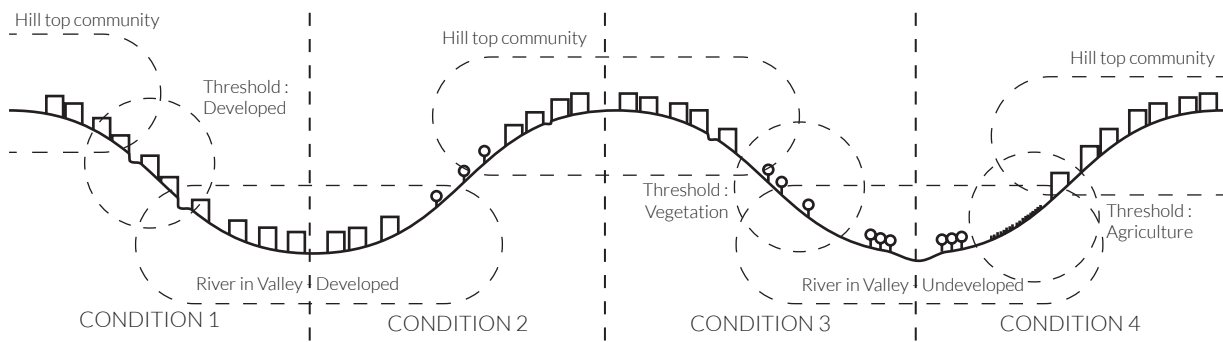
The intertwined nature of rural and urban forms of life
Las aguas ocultas de Valparaíso (Araya, 2009)

The topography of Valparaíso, beyond fundamentally underpinning the growth and identity of the city, also shaped specific communities that are related to the different hills and valleys. These undulations in the landscape create amalgamations of communities that are dissimilar, each unique with different practices embedded in the lives of its residents. In turn, the localised spatial communities together with the unique topography of Valparaíso engender changing spatial qualities that radically alter the sense of place as one experiences the city.

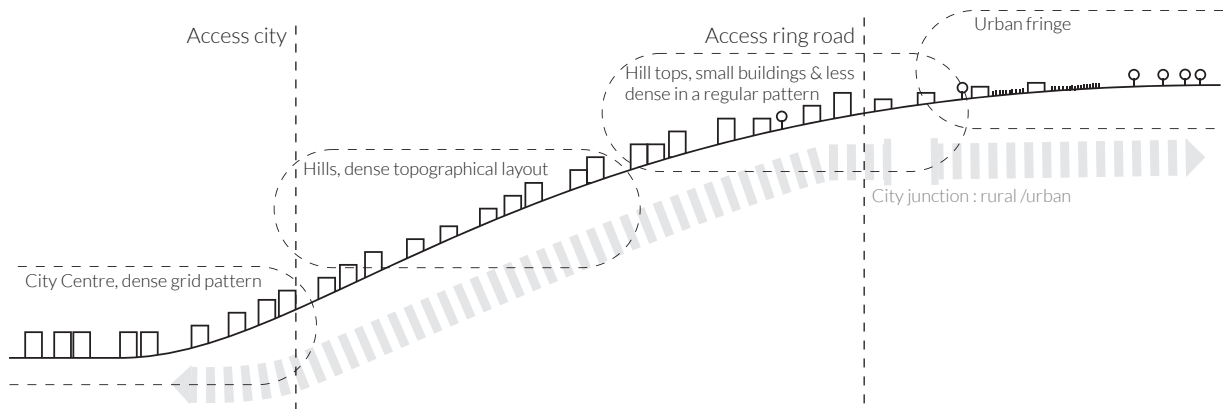
As highlighted before there is a strong rural urban divide as one moves up the hills. For the different hill communities, the primary access points are either at the city centre or along the ring road, camino Polvóra, which runs near the urban rural fringe of the city. The longitudinal hill section illustrates various qualities dependent on its elevation and distance from the city centre. Moving from a rigid grid system in the inner city to a network of small streets and squares climbing the steep slopes; as one moves further from the city the typologies and activities change. Along with these changes the spatial quality shifts from being a well organized, easily legible metropolitan space to being a space of seeming disorder where one feels more compressed by the narrow winding streets and staircases. On the cross section, the valleys and hills show a different dynamic which highlights how the topography has shaped these communities due to limited access across the

threshold points between hill and valley. The spatial quality, the vast difference between the hills and the valleys lies in their orientation. The valley embraces its inhabitants but it also limits their view whereas the hill top opens up and offers a full panorama across the bay. The four conditions presented on the longitudinal and cross sections illustrate normative examples of different cases that can be found as one moves up the valley system.

These distinct conditions have enabled the unique growth of the communities which are deeply rooted in practices that occur both on a citywide and local scale to varying degrees – an example being the purchasing of goods at the market in the city during the week and on weekends in the hilltops. (Araya, 2009)







Short Section through hills and valleys

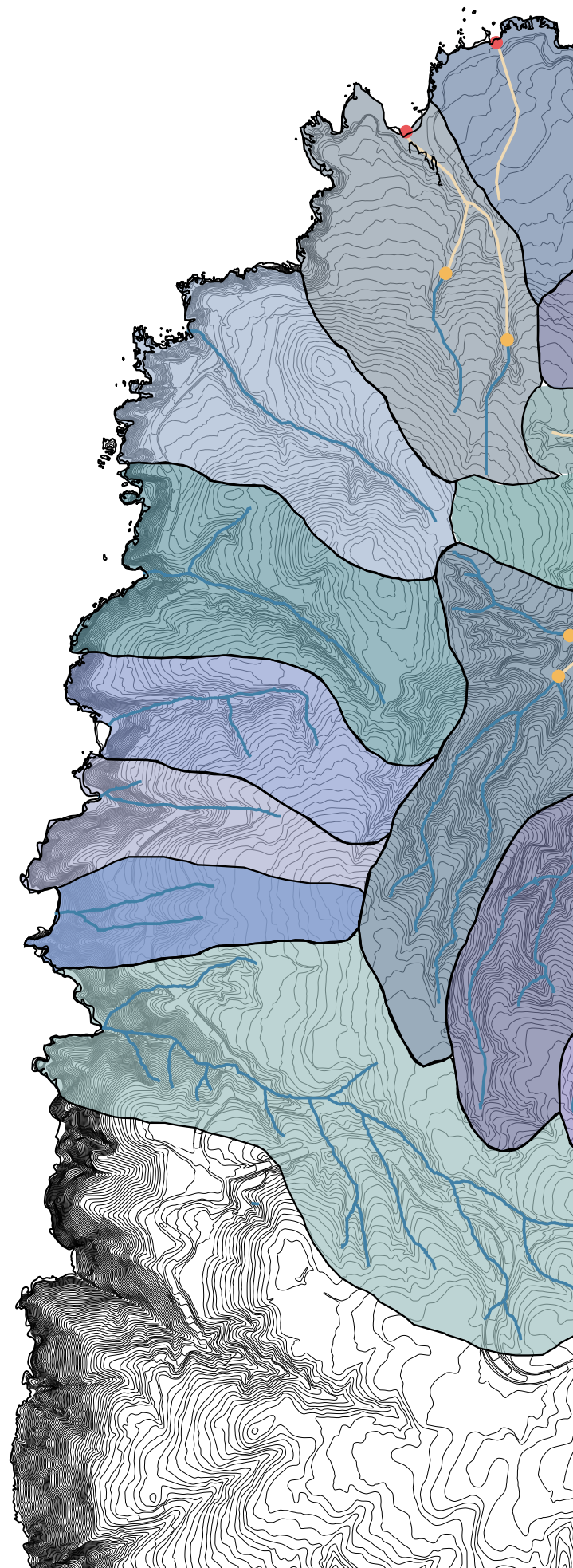


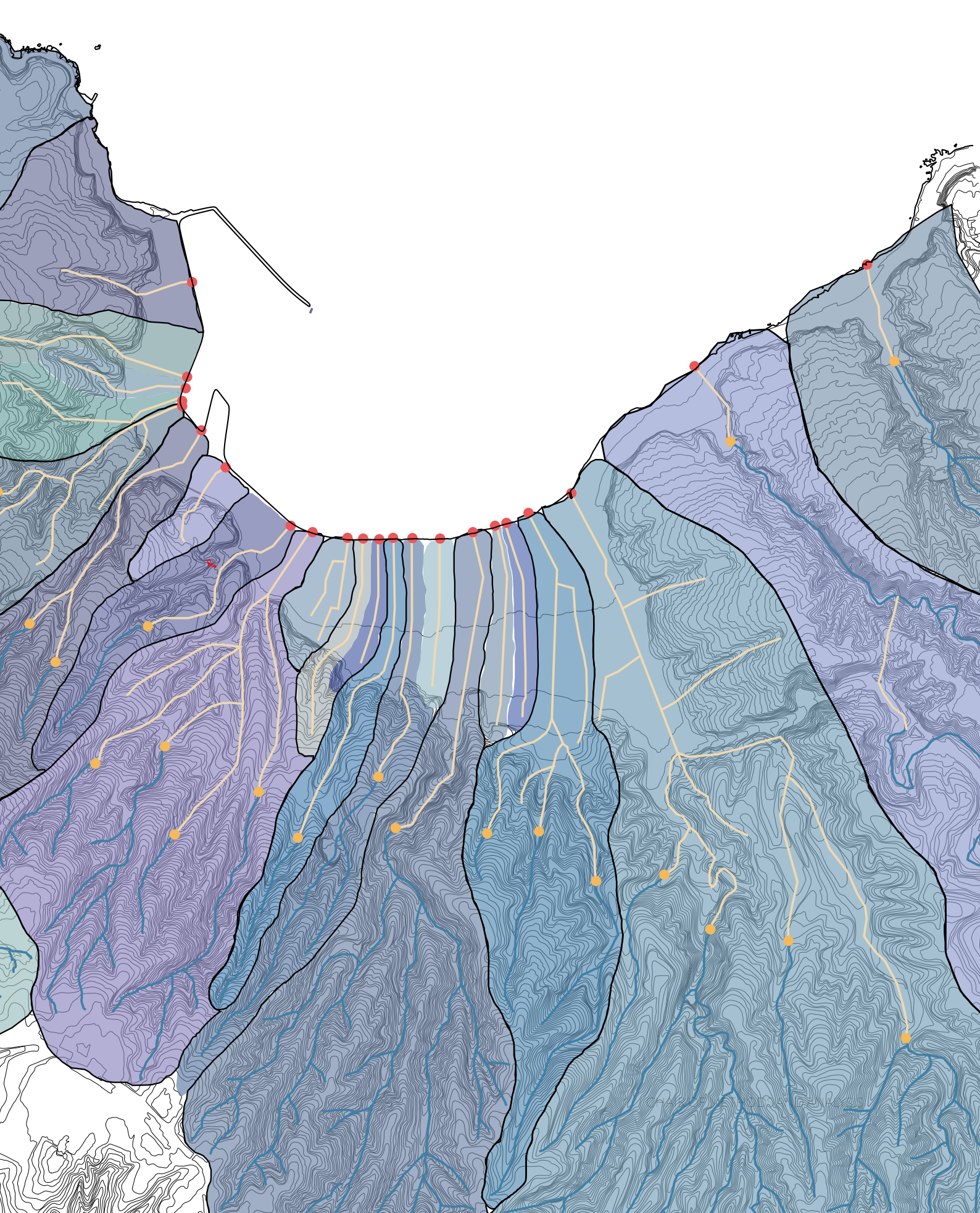
Longitudinal Section through hills and valleys

The coloured regions on the map show the main water collection basins in Valparaíso. The orange dots, indicating the place where the natural streams are converted into the vaulted gorges, also indicate the transient border of more urbanized and more rural forms of habitat. The red dots, the discharge points of the vaulted gorges, were often places where public squares emerged due to the intense infill works that the construction of vaulted gorges required.

(Source: Araya, 2009)

-  Mouth of vaulted gorges
-  Discharge of vaulted gorges
-  Vaulted gorges
-  Natural water streams

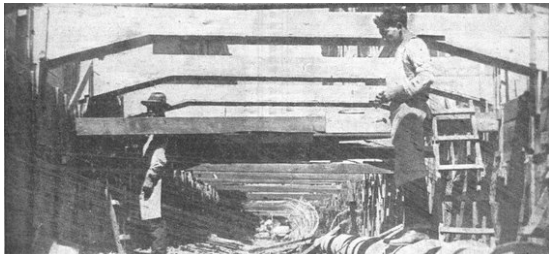




WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The permanent fresh water supply of three foundational quebradas (Juan Gómez, San Francisco, and Elías) of Valparaíso established one of the most essential conditions for settling in the bay: the resource of drinking water. Throughout the nineteenth century the natural streams at the bottom of the quebradas provided the fresh water supply of the city. However as the city expanded the streams became contaminated and in the dry summer period fresh water became scarce. (Alvarez Aránguiz, 2001)

In the second half of the nineteenth century the unprotected natural streams were considered to be of inadequate hygiene and an alternative fresh water supply was sought. Large hydraulic projects were initiated to ensure fresh water supply such as the reservoir of Las Cenizas and the dam Peñuelas. Due to the quebradas no longer being a water resource, urban expansion extended towards the top of the hills. A change in mindset occurred: as the city expanded the fresh water of the ravines began to be regarded as an important resource. Vaulted gorges were constructed to protect the quebradas with a system of sand filters in order to clean the water from residues and urban waste. The channelling and protecting of natural water



1917 vault channel of Bellavista Street, hidden today under street (López, 2006)

streams did not proceed as one large project but was the result of a gradual development and continuous construction of a series of vaulted gorges that in the end created a hidden labyrinth running underneath the city. (Alvarez Aránguiz, 2001)

Water remains a critical issue as the city continues to expand and summer rainfall continues to drop. In the twenty-first century the water supply of the quebradas is complemented by the Aconcagua river and the Los Aromos reservoir built in 1972 and in use since the 2000s. However, it is reaching the limits of its capacity due to severe droughts that have hit Valparaíso in the summers of the past decades. These droughts have also affected the valleys due to scarce and intermittent availability of water in the natural streams of the ravines. (Barría & Silva, 2015) The circumstances are compounded by the mountainous topography - as one moves up the hills the lower the water pressure drops. This becomes especially problematic when combating large urban fires, such as that of 2014. When firefighters attach more and more hoses to the system the pressure drops. (Castillo, 2014)



1901 drinking water project for Valparaíso showing the location of the reservoir and vicinity to Valparaíso (Memoria Chilena, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile)

PROTECTIVE BIODIVERSITY

The watercourses running at the bottom of the valleys combined with rainy winters and dry summers created the necessary Mediterranean conditions for the native sclerophyll (hard-leaved) forest to flourish in the hills of Valparaíso. The forest created a humid zone in the valleys, which helps to regulate water run-off, increases water retention capacity and mitigates drought during the dry summer period. Valparaíso, the valley of paradise, might have been born at the sight of such lush nature crowning the hills. (Alvarez Aránguiz, 2001)

As Valparaíso expanded the native sclerophyll forests have gradually been replaced with urbanized zones as well as with the monofunctional forestation of non-native species such as *Pinus radiata* and *Eucalyptus globulus*. These two species are favoured for timber production and are now threatening to overtake native vegetation in Chile. (Catalina Rojas, 2014; Fraser, 2015)

Apart from altering the microclimate of the bay of Valparaíso and expelling natural habitat from the region, the degradation of sclerophyll forests amplifies the destructive force of urban fires. When the native sclerophyll forests still covered most of Valparaíso's territory they acted as natural firewalls due to their humid nature. The fire could not easily spread from one hilltop to another. However, the currently dominating pine and eucalyptus species are drier and speed up the fuel the spreading of fires.





As the naturally dense vegetation is replaced by an airier forest or shrub structure the inhabitants increasingly use the quebradas as informal dump sites for domestic waste full of combustible materials. Thus, the native biodiversity transformed from being a protection zone for water resources and a natural barrier against the spreading of fire into a monofunctional dry zone that magnifies natural catastrophes. (Puentes, Alvarez Aránguiz, & Araya, 2014)



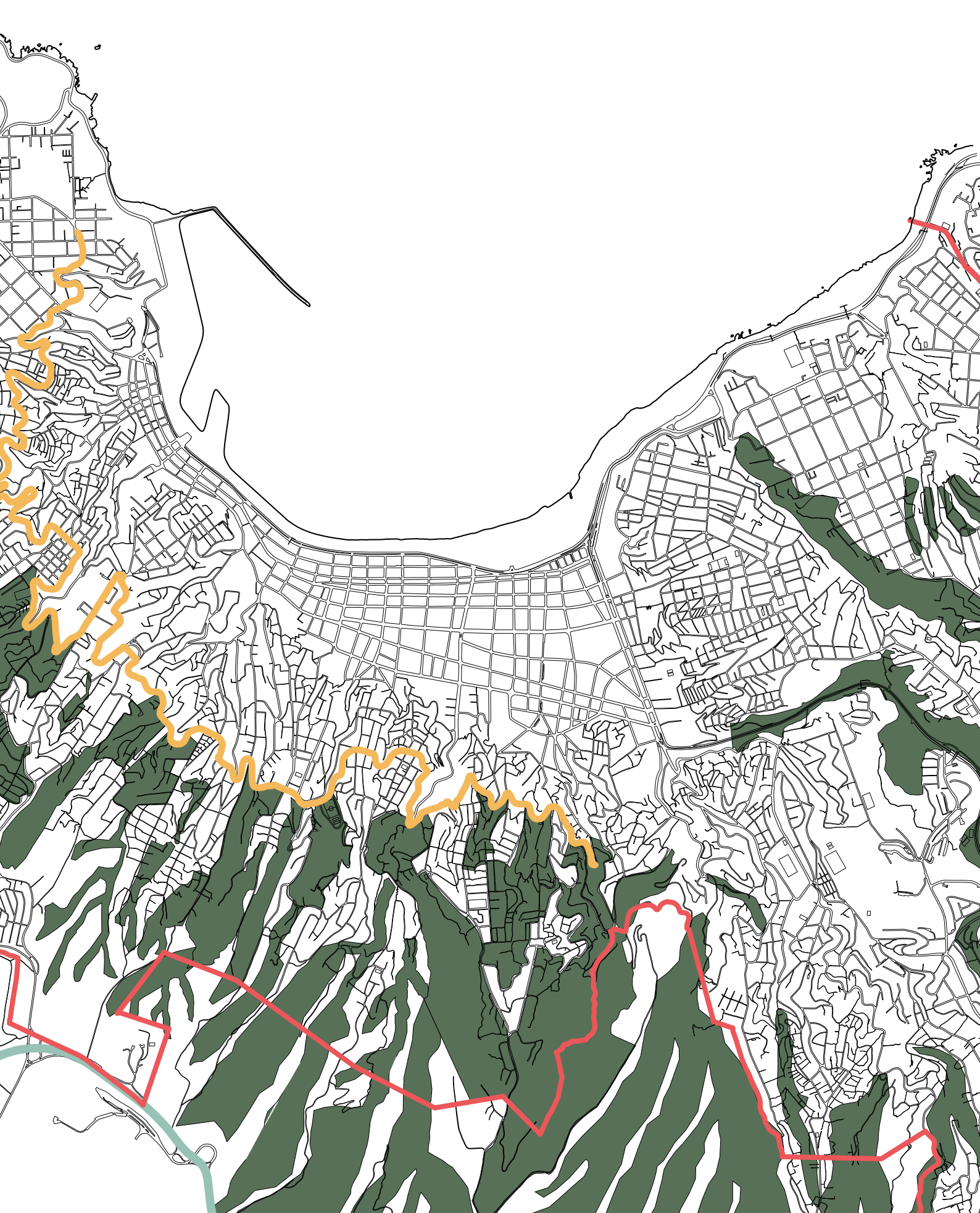
(Lara, Zamorano, & Miranda, 2015)

Even though the ravines and not the hilltops were the initial areas to be populated when the first inhabitants settled in Valparaíso, the more urban and well-off inhabitants gradually moved towards the hilltops. As a result, the ravines began to be considered working class areas. Currently, the socio-economically most underdeveloped zones are the ravines located beyond the Alemania Avenue.

The border between rural and urban forms of life and spatial typologies is transitory; it is gradually shifting upwards following the expanding city. Since these shifting, non-consolidated, semi-rural semi-urban areas are the ones most affected by disastrous urban fires a few urban projects have suggested to connect these places to the Polvóra road for better water supply and access to public infrastructure. In light of such proposals the question emerges of how the unregulated expansion of urbanization might affect the identity of these rural fringe spaces. From another perspective, considering ecological aspects, the rate of urbanisation in Valparaíso brings along challenges because it replaces the last green valleys that are still inhabited by native flora and fauna.

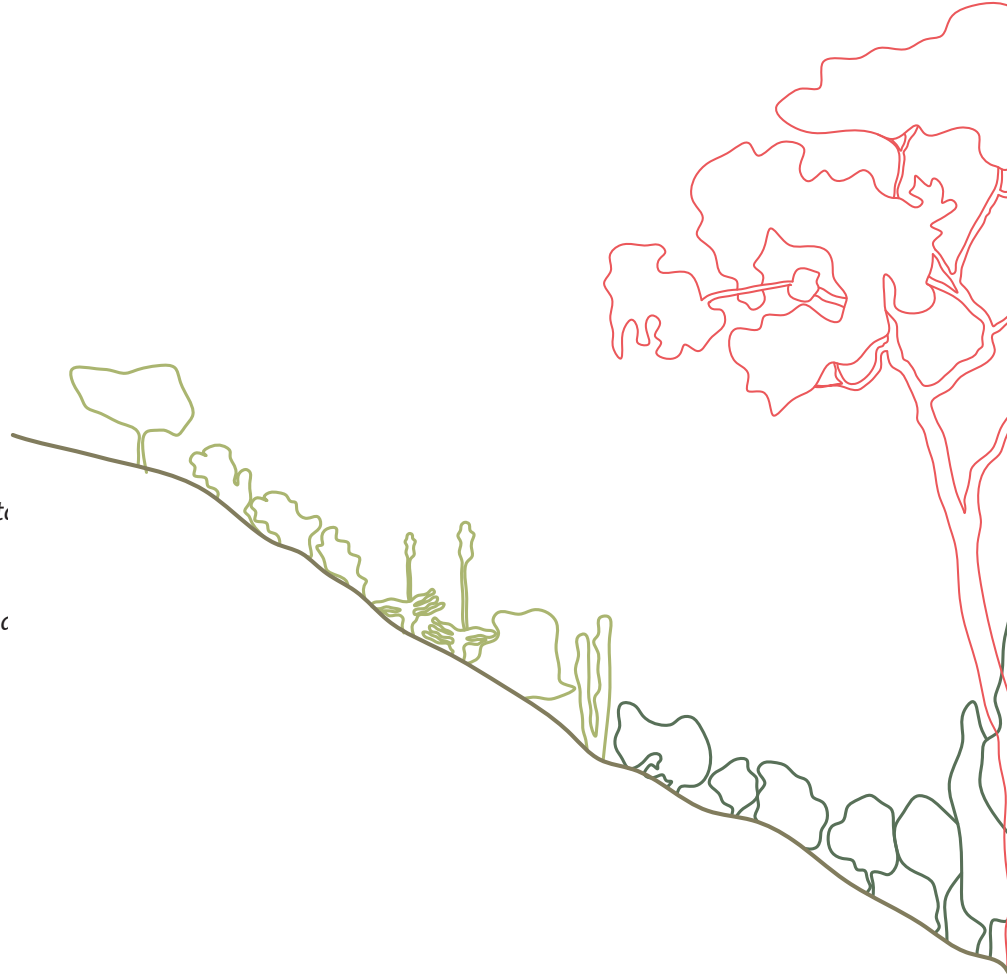
-  Non-consolidated ravines
-  Urban Limit
-  Camino La Polvóra
-  Camino Cintura





- 1 Hawthorn tree/ *Crataegus*
 - 2 Chilca/ *Baccharis racemosa*
 - 3 Chagual/ *Puya chilensis*
 - 4 Quisco/ *Echinopsis chiloensis*
 - 5 White sage/ *Salvia apiana*
 - 6 Tevo/ *Trevoa trinervis*
 - 7 Litre/ *Lithraea caustica*
 - 8 Eucalyptus globulus
 - 9 Informal dump site
 - 10 Evergreen tree/ *Crinodendron pat.*
 - 11 Borbones
 - 12 Belloto/ *Beilschmiedia berteroa*
 - 13 Boldo/ *Peumus boldus*
 - 14 Parilla Blanca/ *Proustia pyrifolia*
 - 15 Pine tree/ *Pinus radiata*
 - 16 Peppercorn tree/ *Schinus molle*
 - 17 Chilean palm
 - 18 Litre/ *Lithraea caustica*
 - 19 Peumo/ *Cryptocarya alba*
 - 20 Soap bark tree/ *Quillaja saponaria*
- Native sclerophyllous flora
- Non-native flora & informal landfill

(Puentes, Alvarez Aranguiz, & Araya, ;





SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

The region of Valparaíso is an agriculturally fertile part of the country; the dominating soil types are all arable. (Casanova, Salazar, Seguel, & Luzio, 2013; Sepulveda, 2010) Mollisols are highly arable soils (suitable for farming) with a rich humus upper layer that are formed under native grasslands and are very suitable for grain and cereal farming. Alfisols are arable soils with relatively high native fertility and clay content that are formed under deciduous forests and are mostly suitable for corn, wheat and vine agriculture. Inceptisols, formed in various conditions such as upland forests and river deltas are arable provided their erosion and drainage is adequately treated. (Dr. McDaniel, n.d.; The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica, 2000)

The different soils types in the hills of Valparaíso provide valuable information for of urban farming and suitable foundation types. Maicillo soil, a hard and rocky soil dominates areas such as Recreo, Placeres and Vina del Mar. It is the product of the weathering of granitic rocks of the coastal batholith and is one of the most common and residual soils in Chile. The plateau area of Valparaíso and Vina del Mar consist of sedimentary, sandy or granular soils. Due to their natural compaction they form a firm ground. The soil in the ravines of Valparaíso is soft and poor quality, requiring costly foundations. In some areas newer sediments are found and are of the poorest quality, requiring more costly solutions for foundation or agricultural activity.(Sepulveda, 2010)

Initiatives such as Guerilla Verde, a small group of people aiming to recover abandoned, littered spaces, serve as an example of groups planting in the ravines and hills. Their main aim is not about

planting agricultural plants but rather improving the liveability of the city by replacing informal dumps with flowerbeds. (“Valparaíso Guerrilla Verde,” 2014)



Mollisol

Alfisol

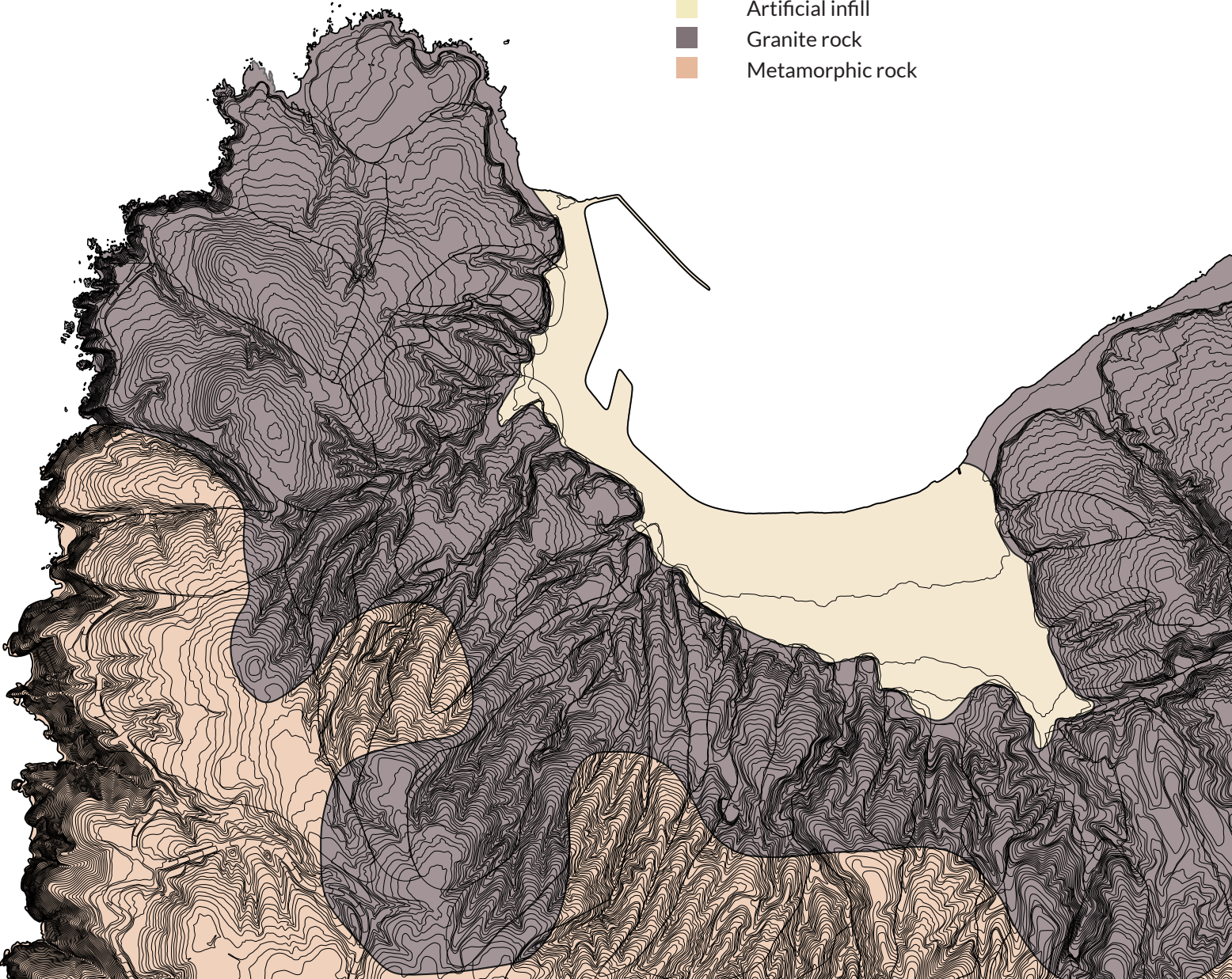
Inceptisol

GEOMORPHOLOGY

Chile is positioned at the border of two tectonic plates, the Nazca and the South American plate, making it an incredibly earthquake-prone as well as volcanic area. This has given rise to the types of rocks in Valparaíso. The plateau area of Valparaíso is formed as an artificial infill due to human activity and is dominated by sedimentary

rocks. The lower hill region is composed of granite and the upper mountainous region is of metamorphic origin. Granite and metamorphic rocks are often mined because they are valuable as building materials. (Fuente, 2010; Leyton, Ruiz, & Sepúlveda, 2010)

- Artificial infill
- Granite rock
- Metamorphic rock



CLIMATE CHANGE IN VALPARAÍSO

Valparaíso region is one of the areas most affected by climate change in Chile. (Lagorio, 2014) As glaciers continue to melt the precipitation pattern in Latin America is expected to alter. More intense precipitation periods will be followed by longer droughts, while issues such as desertification and changing habitats are increasing. (J. Muñoz & Véjar, 2014; M. S. Muñoz, 2016) In the case of Valparaíso, both extremes lead to serious problems. Too intense precipitation creates local floods in the ravines and result in landslides on the steep slopes. (Caballero, 2014) Long drought periods may lead to, or drastically magnify the effects of urban fires that are common in the city as well. (González, Lara, Urrutia, & Bosnich, 2011) The most severe forest fire in Valparaíso, which occurred in 2014, was preceded by five years of severe drought. (Traslaviña, 2014) Experts say the extent of drought in the region of Valparaíso will only worsen as summer temperatures continue to rise and water resources are already over-exploited.



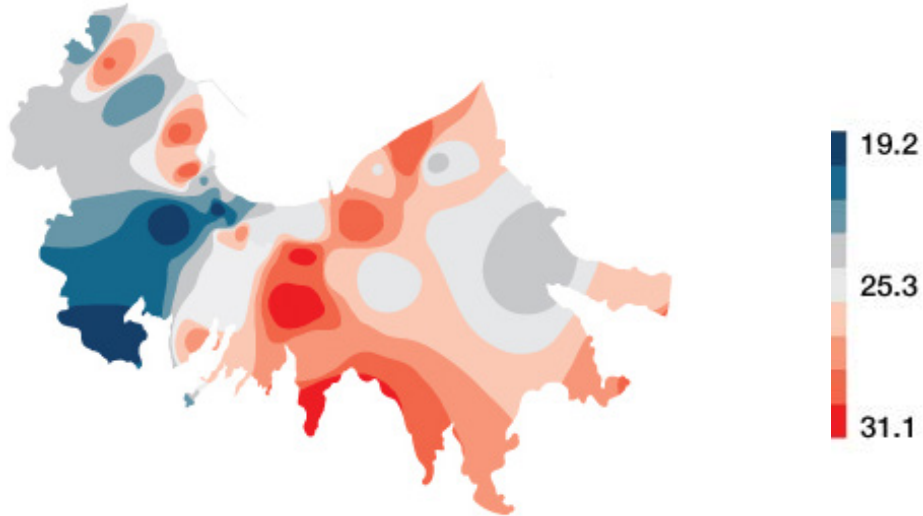
Landslide in Valparaíso (Caballero, 2014)



Fire in Valparaíso ("Fuego en Valparaíso," 2014)



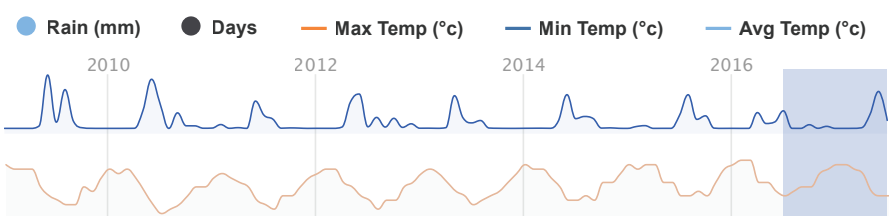
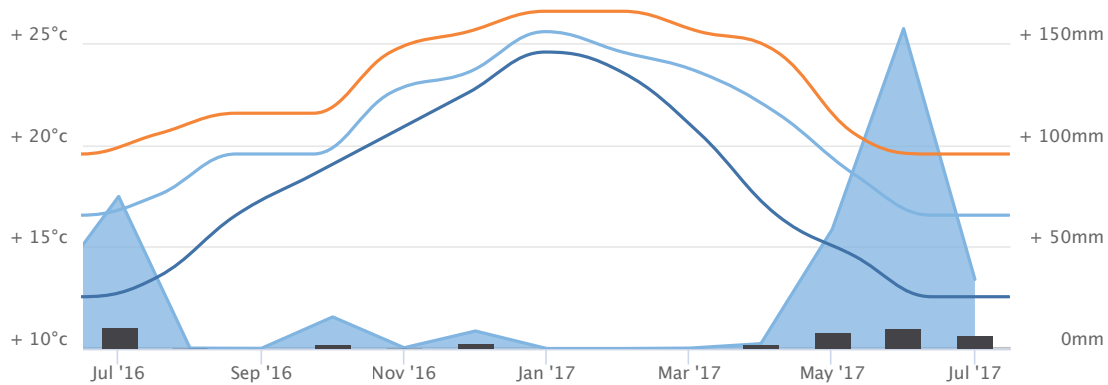
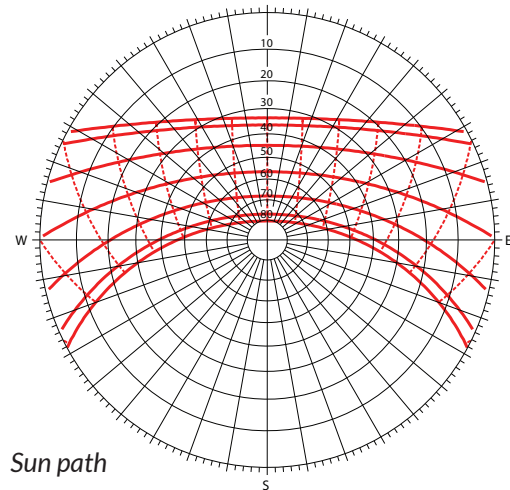
July mean microclimate temperatures (Guttlab students, 2012)



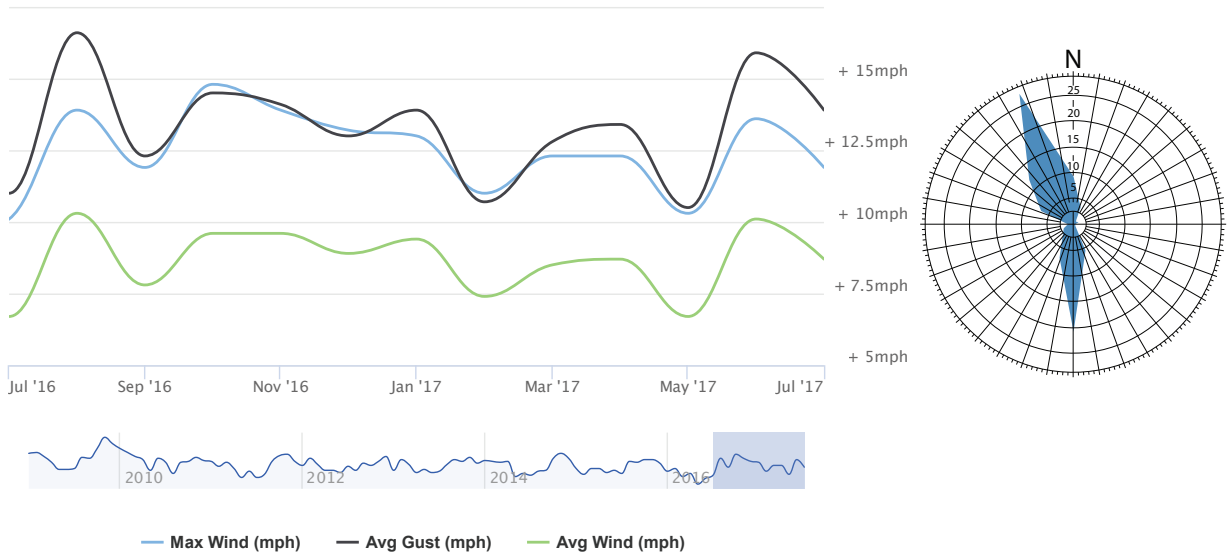
January mean microclimate temperatures (Guttlab students, 2012)

The densely urbanized nature of Valparaíso together with the amphitheatre topography creates localized variations in temperatures and precipitation that can be characterized as local microclimates. (Romero, Molina, Vásquez, & Guerra, 2008)

The climate of Valparaíso is temperate Mediterranean. The summers are mild and dry whereas the winters bring most of the yearly precipitation. The Pacific Ocean and the Humboldt current both influence the climate patterns of the area. The prevailing winds, predominantly from the direction of the ocean, carry humid air with them. This tendency results in a high humidity levels. The Humboldt current being a cold current creates microclimates of lower temperatures in coastal areas. Higher up in the region of Valparaíso the influence of the ocean and the Humboldt current decreases which results in higher temperatures and prolonged dry periods. (Gobierno Regional de Valparaíso, n.d.)

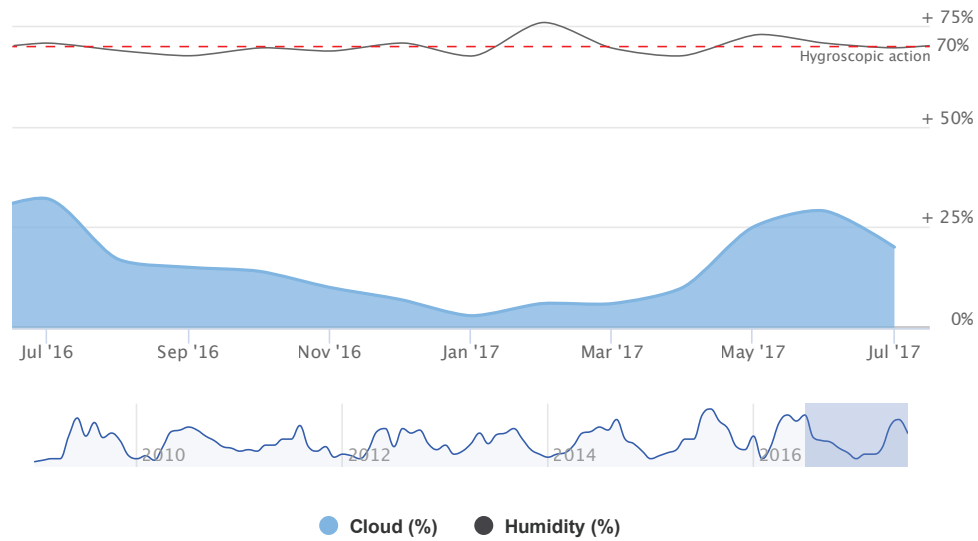


Max, Min and Average Temperature (°C) as well as rainfall and rainy days (World Weather Online, 2017)



Average and Max Wind Speed and Gust (mph) (World Weather Online, 2017)

Prevailing wind



Average Cloud and Humidity (%) (World Weather Online, 2017)

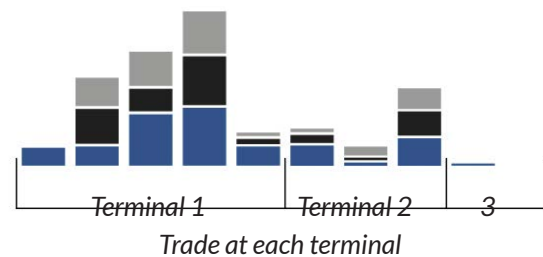
MATERIAL RESOURCES

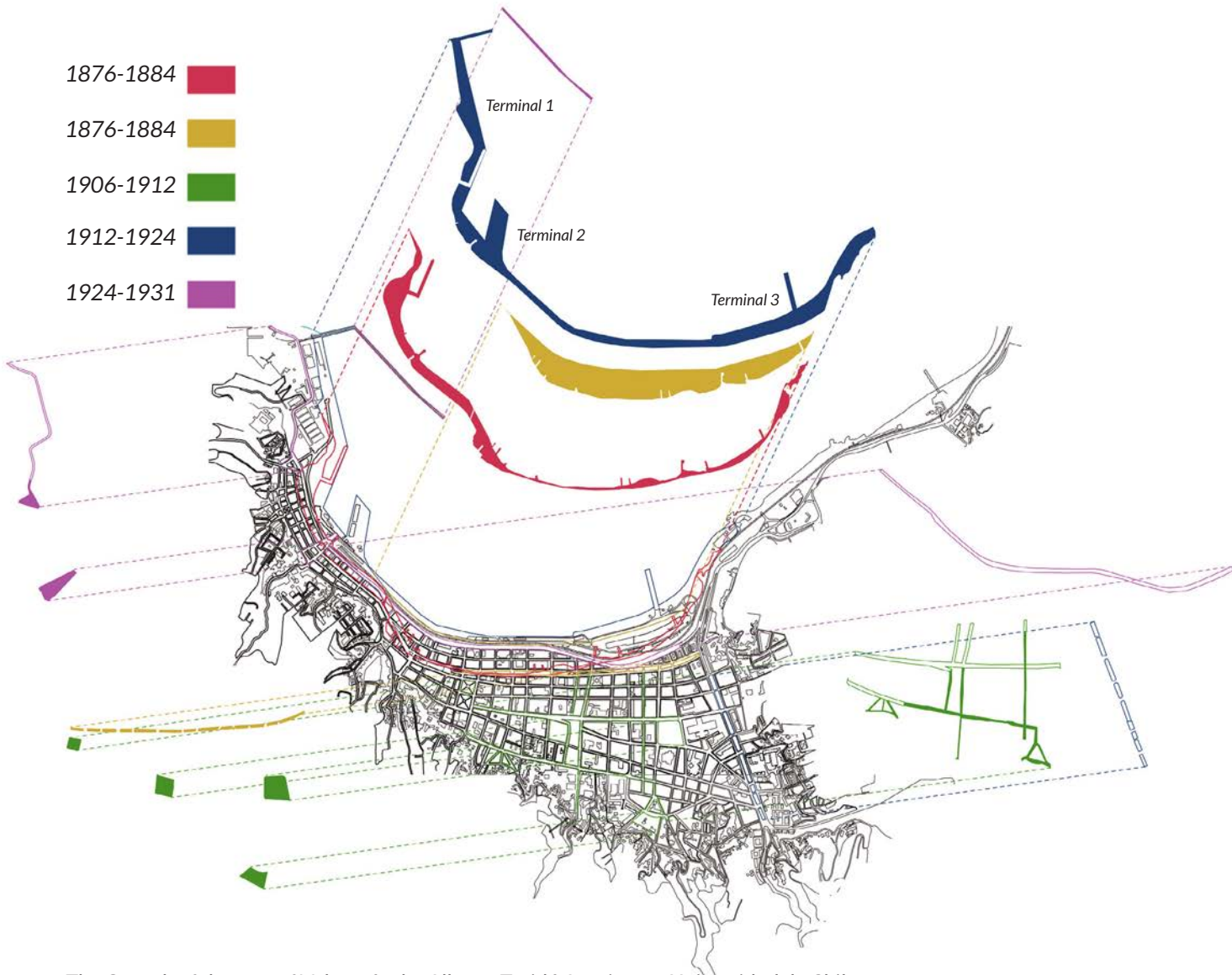
Embedded in all urban areas are flows of goods, which are seen as one of the fundamental building blocks of cities. These materials have conventionally not been seen as being part of the commons due to being locked into capital flow systems. However, positioned by William Lloyd in 1833, and then further developed by Garret Hardin in 1968, “the tragedy of the commons is an economic theory of a situation within a shared-resource system where individual users acting independently according to their own self-interest behave contrary to the common good of all users by depleting or spoiling that resource through their collective action.” It is in this understanding that the research approaches material resources as being common resources - existing in a shared system. In the context of Valparaíso, key identified elements are those of the port and the way in which materials pass through the city and are discarded. In documenting these qualities the research aims to build a knowledge base from which further research interests and projects could stem.

The port was the beginning of the city and has developed over many stages into the modern industrial form we know today. This development has transformed people’s relationship with the ocean as much of the coastline has become industrialised – refer to the image to right which documents the transformation of the coastline and the city. The role of the port has changed as it has been increasingly mechanised and thus from being a centre for cultural exchange and local trade the port today exists as an introverted and isolated system, with the exception of naval officers and cruise liners that bring activity to its periphery. The transformation and the future of the port are

critical in positioning the material flow scape of Valparaíso.

Overseas shipping had played a large role in Valparaíso’s economy from its inception as it served as the primary route around the Americas - a natural stopover point for ships rounding Cape Horn through the strait of Magellan. During this period the port was integrated with the city. Historic buildings hold large basement areas accessible from the street which were used to store goods. This integration into the typology of buildings from this period indicates how material flows were very much part of the everyday life of the city. The city itself was a gateway between the world and South America. This junction and integration into the city created a unique environment that allowed for the city to flourish as foreign merchants settled and Chileans became wealthy entrepreneurs. However two primary changes would see the port transform and with it, the intimate relationship with the city altered.





The Growth of the port of Valparaíso by Alberto Texidó Arquitecto, Universidad de Chile

With the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 shipping channels changed, positioning Valparaíso outside of the primary trade routes. The change had a massive impact on the local economy, as the port was no longer positioned as a critical gateway to the continent. The situation gave rise to some of the largest ports forming to the north of the continent and in Brazil. In turn Chile was faced with a conundrum in repositioning its maritime investment. In doing so the role of private companies in the ports was encouraged. By 1950 a second radical shift occurred: the introduction of containers and container ships as the default system for international shipping. Although several transformations of the port would take place to accommodate this second shift, the transformation gave rise San Antonio's port to grow substantially, now being the primary port in Chile. The radical shifts of the last century not only positioned Valparaíso's port as being less significant in the trade of goods but have given rise to an industrial port which is separated from the city. The relationship between trade and the population was severed as private ownership by large corporations (domestic and international) drew port operations and trade out of the city.

The ZEAL, Logistic Support Extension Zone, serves as the extension of the harbour. Situated 14km away, outside the city centre it is an area for the inspection of cargo by state agencies and offers a series of services to the cargos transferred by the port of Valparaíso. This is linked to the Curauma as another logistic service area that is 18 kilometres from the port and serves as a distribution point for cargo moving through the port.

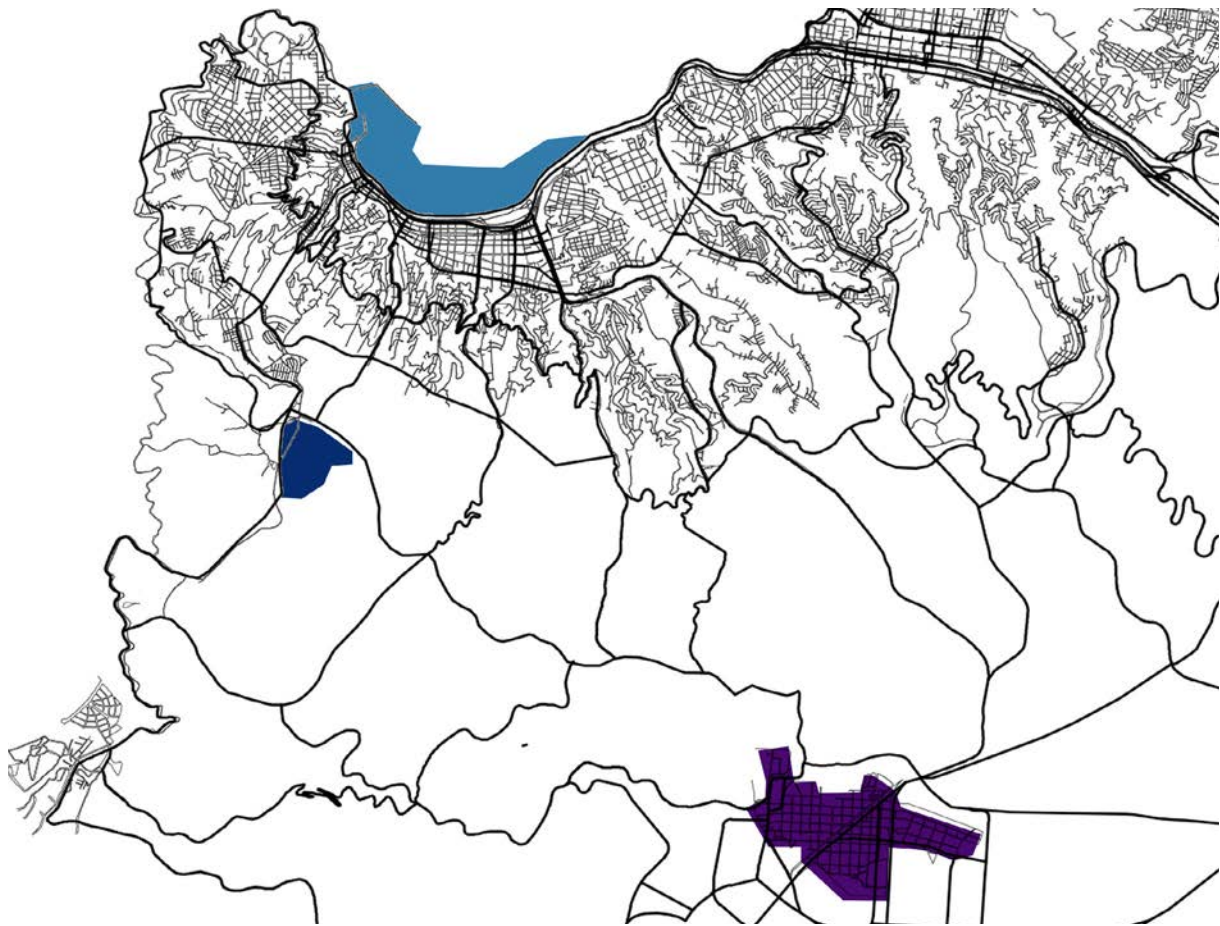





*Above: Marine route at the middle of 19th century
Below: Marine route at the middle of 20th century
by Alberto Texidó Arquitecto, Universidad de Chile*

Terminal 1: Berths 1 to 5. The terminal is currently used for a variety of cargoes, principally containers and general cargo. However, it is expected that the concessionaire will focus on the container operations. Incoming cargo from inland currently arrives through the main entrance at the east end of the port terminal at the western end.

Terminal 2: Berths 6 to 8. Principally used for the transfer of general cargo, although containers are also handled, expected to be granted as a concession in the future.

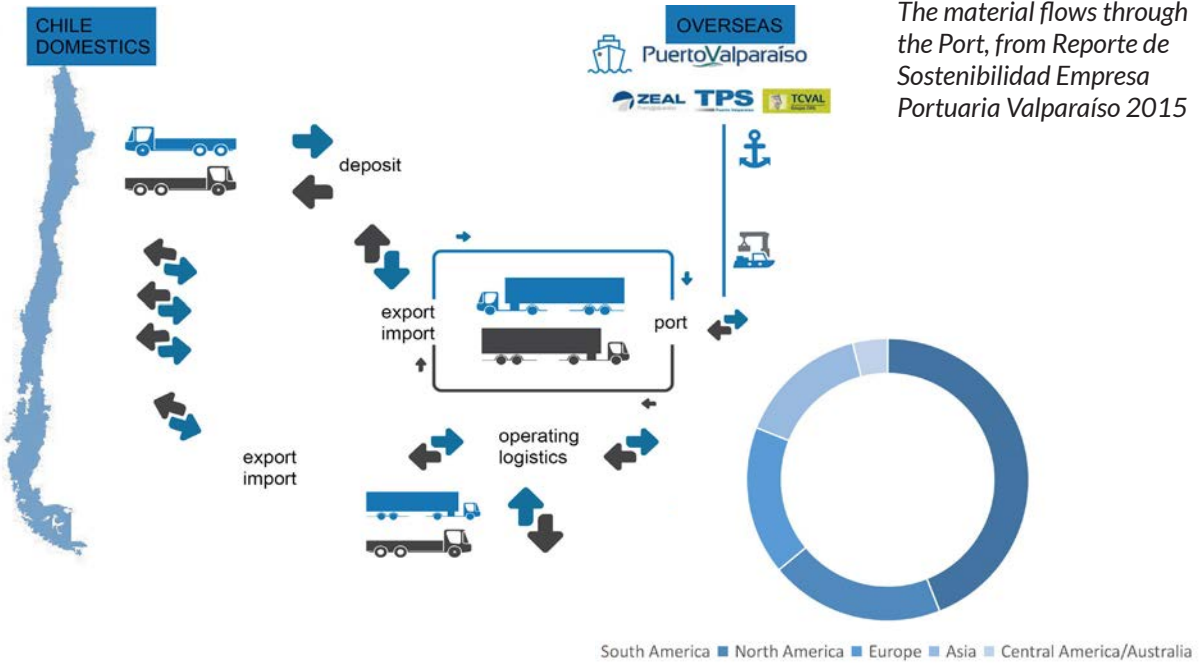
Terminal 3: Berths 9 to 10. Not generally used, unless required during the peak fruit season.



-  Port
-  Zeal Sociedad Concesionaria S.A.
-  Logistic Area Curauma

ZEAL Sociedad Concesionaria S.A. The Logistic Support Extension Zone is operated by ZEAL Sociedad Concesionaria S. A. in a concession contract with the Valparaíso Port Company for a period of 30 years starting in 2008.

ZEAL is located 14 kilometres from the port of Valparaíso, high in the city, and has a total area of 45 hectares. As a reference, the port as a whole has a total area of 21 hectares dedicated to the movement of cargo.



TRADITION

CONTEMPORARY



These two operations have proved fundamental for the continuation of modern port operations, yet their displacement raises serious questions about the port's role in the city as material flows have been disconnected from the city entirely.

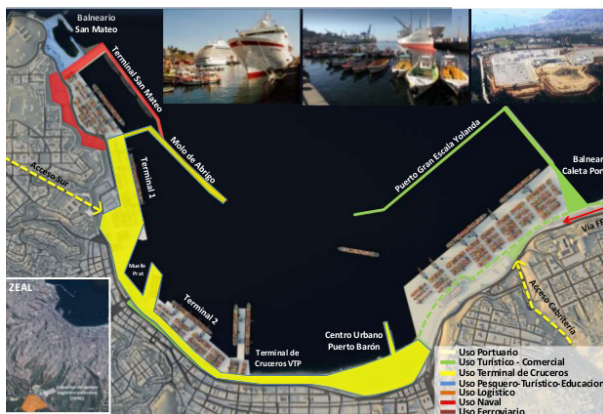
The situation today has led to speculation as to the future of the port and its relationship to the city. Two arguments have dominated the discussion – either the port be extended to a larger framework that would see the city become a primary area for port operations in Chile; and the second being that the port should re-engage the city and give rise to a new a role where citizens and their relationship with the water will be integrated.

The first option envisions the entire coastline being used for port operations. Although the proposal yields benefit for the macro scale of Chile, the increasing separation of life in the city and the processing of materials through the port is seen to be further disconnected. This extension calls into question whether the port should be extended in Valparaíso at all or whether alternative solutions elsewhere may be more favourable.

The second solution presents its own problems, as without an extensive revamp of the port the area will become obsolete in modern shipping. However, the envisioned plan aims to find a new relationship that may give rise to citizens being able to access the ocean as a commodity, as it once was before. Furthermore the proposal is people-centric and aims to bring the public into connection with the ocean once more.



Valparaíso proposal by Pontifical Catholic University of Valparaíso (PUCV). Archdaily.com



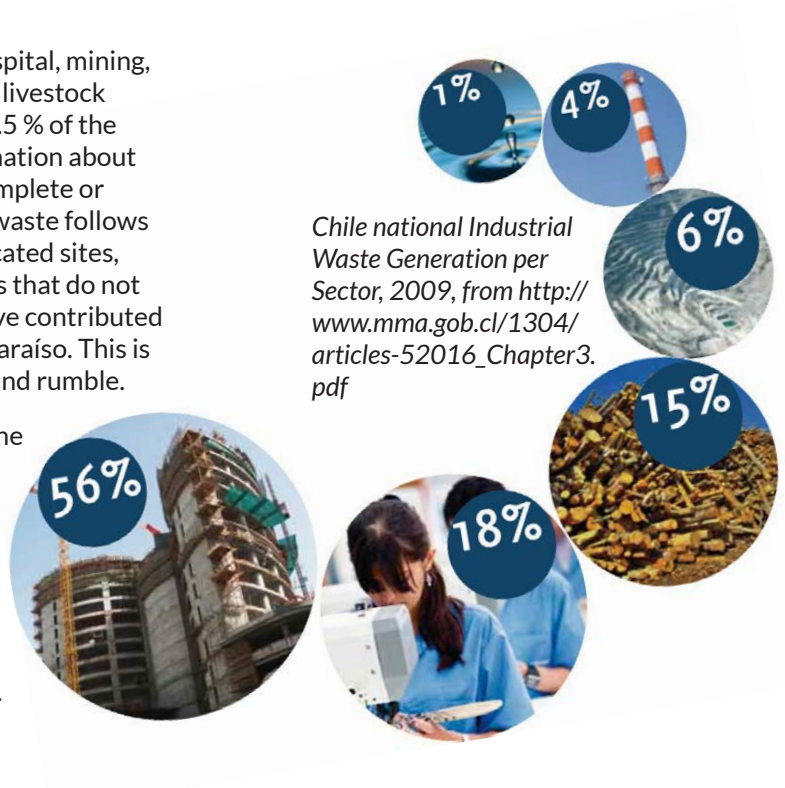
Presentation on latin ports by Harold Jeagar. <https://es.slideshare.net/latinports/presentacion-harald-jaeger-latinports-2012-vers-3>

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Waste materials or “trash” are the most unappreciated by society, They represent filth, which nobody likes, the unwanted, and they should be hidden. The existence of these discarded products is a reflection of our way of life and, at the same time, they show our way of thinking. What probably better describes habits and occupations of a society is not only the art it creates or the music it listens to, but also the things it discards. - Rehacer lo des(h)echo

Industrial waste mainly includes hospital, mining, construction, and silvo-agricultural livestock waste, in 2009 they represented 61.5 % of the total national waste. Current information about Valparaíso’s industrial waste is incomplete or broadly estimated. Most industrial waste follows a due process and is dumped in allocated sites, however it is those small enterprises that do not conform to general practice that have contributed to waste dumping in the city of Valparaíso. This is seen largely as construction waste and rumble.

In understanding waste, however, one must look at flows of waste, which in Valparaíso occur informally. Due to the large amount of informal structures and small industries in the area, the repurposing of these building products serves as a primary means for many to construct housing and make a living.



DOMESTIC WASTE

Informal dump sites used to be an integral part of the cityscape of Valparaíso. Trash bags by the edges of the pavement, discarded bottles, cans, papers, unwanted furniture lay everywhere in the city until the residents, waiting in vain for municipal action, began to act themselves. Naturally, the transformation is rather slow, even though the smaller accumulations of rubbish in the urbanized city areas began to disappear, more than 150 informal dump sites remain in the ravines and on the verges of the urban boundary. The issue is complex; dubious and corrupt management, cultural customs and the topography of the city all play their role in the escalation of the problem. (Vergara Constela, 2015)

The municipality, despite all the honourable titles that Valparaíso has been given – heritage for humanity, the cultural capital of Chile, the seat of the National Congress – has to operate on half of the budget of, for example, Vina de Mar. Their budget is not enough to repeatedly clean the streets and to wash away dog waste, which is still very much present, albeit less so in touristic districts. Many areas that lie higher in the hills are difficult to reach by rubbish lorries, which creates areas where waste collection isn't carried out at all. In addition, the management of waste collection is regarded as a lucrative business and is operated by private companies with dubious management and unclear contracts. Workers in the sanitary industry are often exploited to work in unhealthy conditions for low wages. Another aspect of Valparaíso's municipal waste management is the concession system they established for the cleaning of the city centre. Placilla, Curauma and the hills of Alegre and Concepción are cleaned by a different private company from the rest of

the city and are supported by the government. However, their operation was not the result of an open market competition. They were invited as a selected company and therefore some argue they operate on corrupt grounds. (Luis Tamayo, 2016)

The issue of refuse is not solely a health and safety matter, it is also a cultural problem. It paints the city as a filthy and unruly ground and further exaggerates the image of Valparaíso as the bohemian and chaotic city where anything goes and no one is called responsible; a city outside the law. In 2014 the municipality hired graffiti artists to paint artworks on 16 rubbish lorries to “wash away” the stigma of bad smell and filthiness associated with the vehicles. Since then, these camions became part of the must-snap shots of tourists and are part of the sanitary company's corporate image. Some argue that these camions are yet another lucrative way of promoting private companies. Alternatively they change the stigma of the camions and might trigger another kind of thinking about trash collection: the collection of recyclable raw materials that are convertible into valuable objects. (Luis Tamayo, 2016)

The inhabitants of Valparaíso are not innocent in the informal dump site issue either. A few years ago one might have thought that not only their rubbish but also their self-esteem was abandoned. They became accustomed to putting out their refuse by the side of the street at any time of day. Although, in their defence, the location of these informal dump sites was often not arbitrary. They disposed their trash where a container had previously been located.

Another communication problem was that the residents didn't know when the waste collector

would pass by their street. Sometimes the lorry never came so their wait would have been in vain. There are still numerous areas of the city which the collector camions simply cannot access, and thus the residents decide to dispose of their rubbish in the ravines. These informal dump sites at the bottom of the valleys are of the most dangerous type. Due to their highly combustible nature they are ticking time bombs that could feed the devastating fires of Valparaíso. (Puentes, Alvarez Aranguiz, & Araya, 2014)

As the issue of the informal dumps remained unsolved for years, more and more small initiatives formed with the aim of changing the way the

citizens of Valparaíso think about waste. In 2013, within the framework of the Festival of Arts in Valparaíso, a recycling square was created with the involvement of inhabitants from the hills of Polanco and Panteón with funding from many smaller organizations. Recyclable materials were collected from identified informal dump sites and with the addition of recyclable pallet donations public spaces were realized from waste materials. ("Plaza del Reciclaje y Plaza de Exposición de Proyectos Ciudadanos," 2013) Another private initiation was the Acción Basura! which operated through a few volunteers who decided to clean the Bellavista square. Their vision was to awaken



Above: Participants of the recycling square project Plaza del Reciclaje, Fundación Ciudad Emergente

citizens' love and care for Valparaíso. (Guajardo, 2016)

Apart from these more organized initiatives the truly remarkable transformation that most positively influenced the largest portion of the city was citizens' own care that began to manifest itself in forms of signs and self-built waste holders. In many parts of the city the neighbours began to ask each other through handwritten signposts not to simply throw the rubbish bags on the street. Some signs even inform of the circulation times of rubbish collectors. The refuse holders prove to be rather effective. They are lifted off the ground and

therefore they protect rubbish bags from being torn open by stray dogs.

These small personal initiations have begun to positively change the image of the city. Unfortunately, the more dangerous issue of dump sites in the bottom of the valleys is still present. Nevertheless, the well constituted and urbanized areas of the city are going through a remarkable transformation that is induced by the inhabitants themselves.

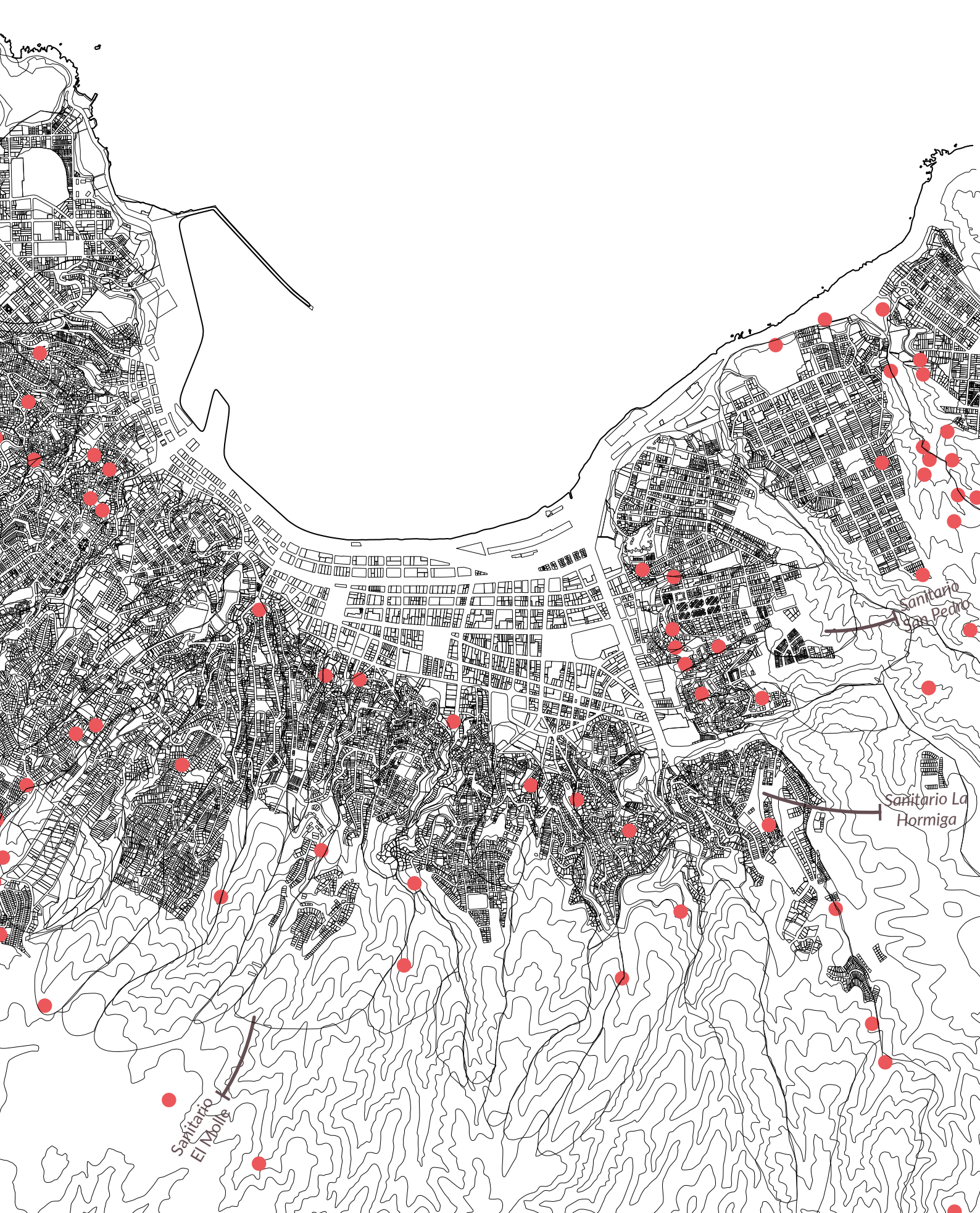


LANDFILLS AND DUMP SITES

There are more than 150 informal dump-sites located in the city of Valparaíso. The closest official landfills to the city are Sanitario El Molle, Sanitario La Homiga and Sanitario San Pedro. Even though these landfills are officially approved the way they manage waste and their environmental compensation requirements are often not met in the lack of supervision. One of the reasons is that these landfills are managed through private companies who aim for profit and operate through unclear contracts. La Homiga landfill, for example, is destined for closure as it didn't compensate the landfill area through reforestation and through its operation it has threatened endangered native plant and animal species. ("Vertedero La Hormiga de San Felipe deberá cerrar a la brevedad posible," 2017)

- Informal dump sites in Valparaíso
- Official landfills in Valparaíso Region





Sanitario El Molle

Sanitario Bas Pedro

Sanitario La Hormiga

REUSE - CLOSING MATERIAL FLOWS

REUSE THE UNUSED

Given the waste recycling problem, multiple initiatives have been developed and exist today, whose objective is to reveal the situation and make an opportunity out of it, raise awareness by means of new regulations, change the direction of consumerism by fostering the use of new objects made of old ones, hence preventing the world from becoming a huge dump site.

Pioneer architects, as well as private people, are trying to recycle waste material by building sustainable houses. Architects, usually leading a NGO, are practising building houses by using local natural material such as adobe, tiles, straw, clay, sand, cactus, horse manure, wicker, and also household waste, such as milk packages, glass bottles, cans, abandoned bicycles, CDs, as well as demolition materials, like rubble, plastic, pallets, because of the regeneration of old houses and the hill fire which destroyed lots of houses several years ago.

Architectural NGOs like Minga Valpo NGO and Ciudad Emergente NGO built sustainable houses with the support of local communities and volunteers from countries overseas.

For some people who live at the top of the hill, the environment of which is more rural and loosely-organized, this recycling action is more spontaneously. People use demolished corrugated metal board to cover the facade, roof or build the fence of their courtyard. And lots of houses are prefabricated, some are even formed from containers. And on the hill what you can figure out easily is that certain parts of a house are added to the other part directly.

PROYECTO MINGA. Author: Minga Valpo NGO . Location: Valparaíso, Valparaíso Region. Year: 2015 Recycled material: Plastic and glass bottles, cans, pallets, from <http://www.mingavalpo.cl/>

OKUPLAZA ANTOFAGASTA . Author: Ciudad Emergente NGO . Location: Antofagasta, Antofagasta Region Year: 2014 . Recycled material: Tires, from <http://www.ciudademergente.org/en/proyectos/okuplaza-2/>



SPATIAL RESOURCES

INTERTWINED BOUNDARIES

The city of Valparaíso, as previously discussed, owes its birth to the ocean. It was the opportunity of the natural bay that drew the first inhabitants to the area and until the construction of the Panama Canal in 1914 Valparaíso was the most important port city on the Latin American Pacific coast. After 1914, the city's port activity gradually decreased and although it continues to operate today, Valparaíso faces the challenge of competing with port cities that are more capable of spatial expansion.

2003 marked a turning point in the development of Valparaíso, the nomination for the UNESCO World Heritage site indicated a change in thinking about the city and shifted the understanding of Valparaíso as port city, dominated by industrial activity to the understanding of Valparaíso as heritage site, dominated by tourism.

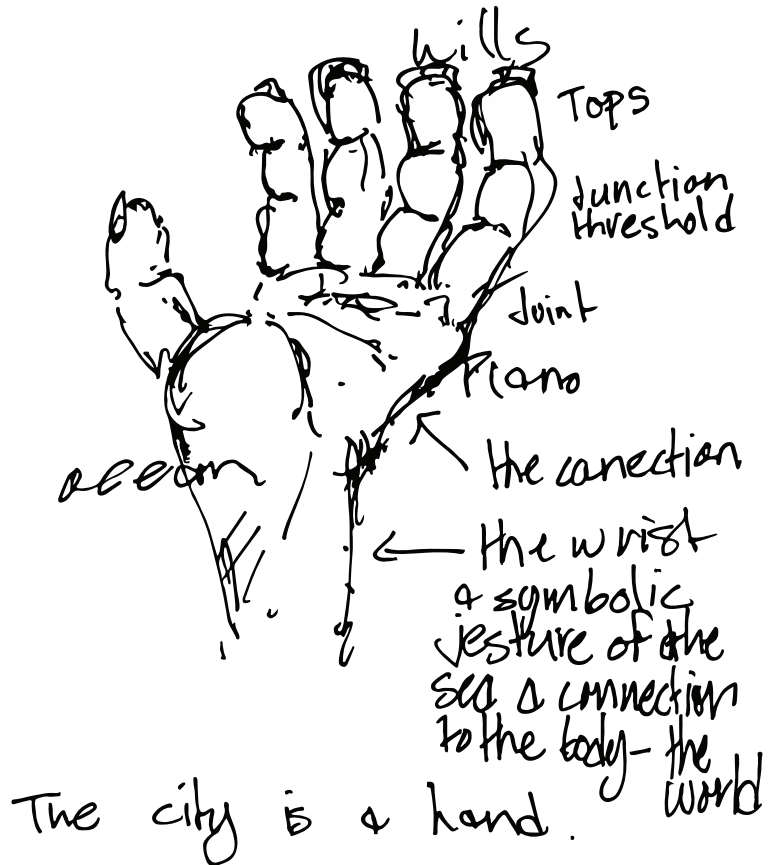
Valparaíso is commonly regarded as being composed of three essential parts: the coastal edge, the plan and the hills. These three areas can be understood as strongly individual identities which are tied together by the spatial composition of the amphitheatre that creates a sense of unity.

Approaching Valparaíso from the ocean a few distinct yet permeable boundaries appear. The first is the coastal edge, the only one that inherits the water in its material form. Along this area many historically important and often abandoned infrastructural buildings are located. Amid the struggle of redefining the port of Valparaíso the coastal edge is increasingly threatened by municipal development plans that would erase the coast as public space. These plans could mean a spatial disaster to the city by permitting an iron wall of shipping containers to essentially sever the city from the ocean.

The coastal edge is separated from the plan area by the highway Errázuriz which creates a rather rigid boundary. In the plan the colonial past and heritage of the city is most distinguishable because the flat topography enabled the colonizers to impose the ordered grid on the city. The plan is the area where most of the city's infrastructure is located. Much like the coastal edge, the plan may be regarded as a vast spatial resource of abandoned nineteenth century infrastructure that awaits to be given a new function.

The rising topography creates the next transitory border between the plan and the so-called





Understanding the city - drawing by Michael de Beer

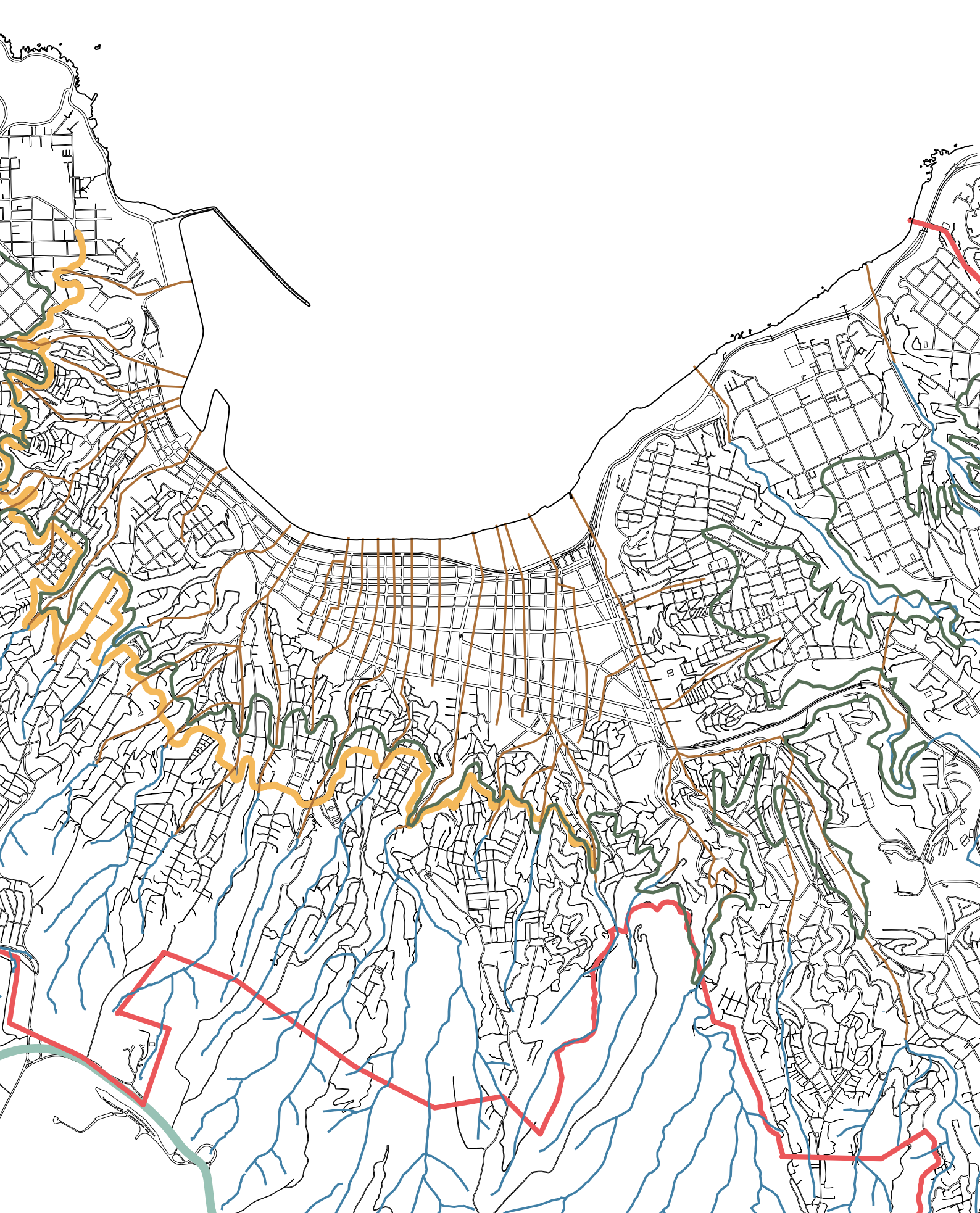


foundational hills. This first terrace of hills extends to approximately 70m height and can be considered as the more urbanized zone compared to the hills laying above. The border between these hills and the following terrace is marked by the Camino Cintura that also correlates to where the natural streams of the ravines are channelled into vaulted gorges that continue as hidden tunnels underneath the city. In this way the hills below Camino Cintura invite a more urban form of inhabitation whereas the hills above can be considered more rural. (Alvarez Aránguiz, 2001; Araya, 2009)

Similar to other globalizing metropolises, Valparaíso experiences rapid growth that manifests in the expanding territory of precarious settlements above the Camino Cintura. As these informal habitats ascend ever higher they become rather distant from the original focal point that is the ocean. Reaching the Camino Polvóra the orientation of Valparaíso flips from being defined by the presence of the ocean to being defined by its connection to the interior. Therefore, the last transitory boundary is the Camino Polvóra that connects Valparaíso to the country’s interior and opens the seemingly enclosed spatial unit of the amphitheatre to growth. (Kapstein López, 2009)

- Urban limit
- Camino La Polvóra
- Camino Cintura
- Crossing hill ridges
- Natural water streams
- Vaulted channels





VACANT & SIGNIFICANT

Historian Archibaldo Peralto highlights that the designation of the world heritage site is the variety and diversity of historic and cultural entities within the city. The mapping shows this clearly with highest density of the sites in a band near the coast line- the oldest segment of the city. These buildings are of high significance and important in defining the cities cultural make up. Yet they are under threat.

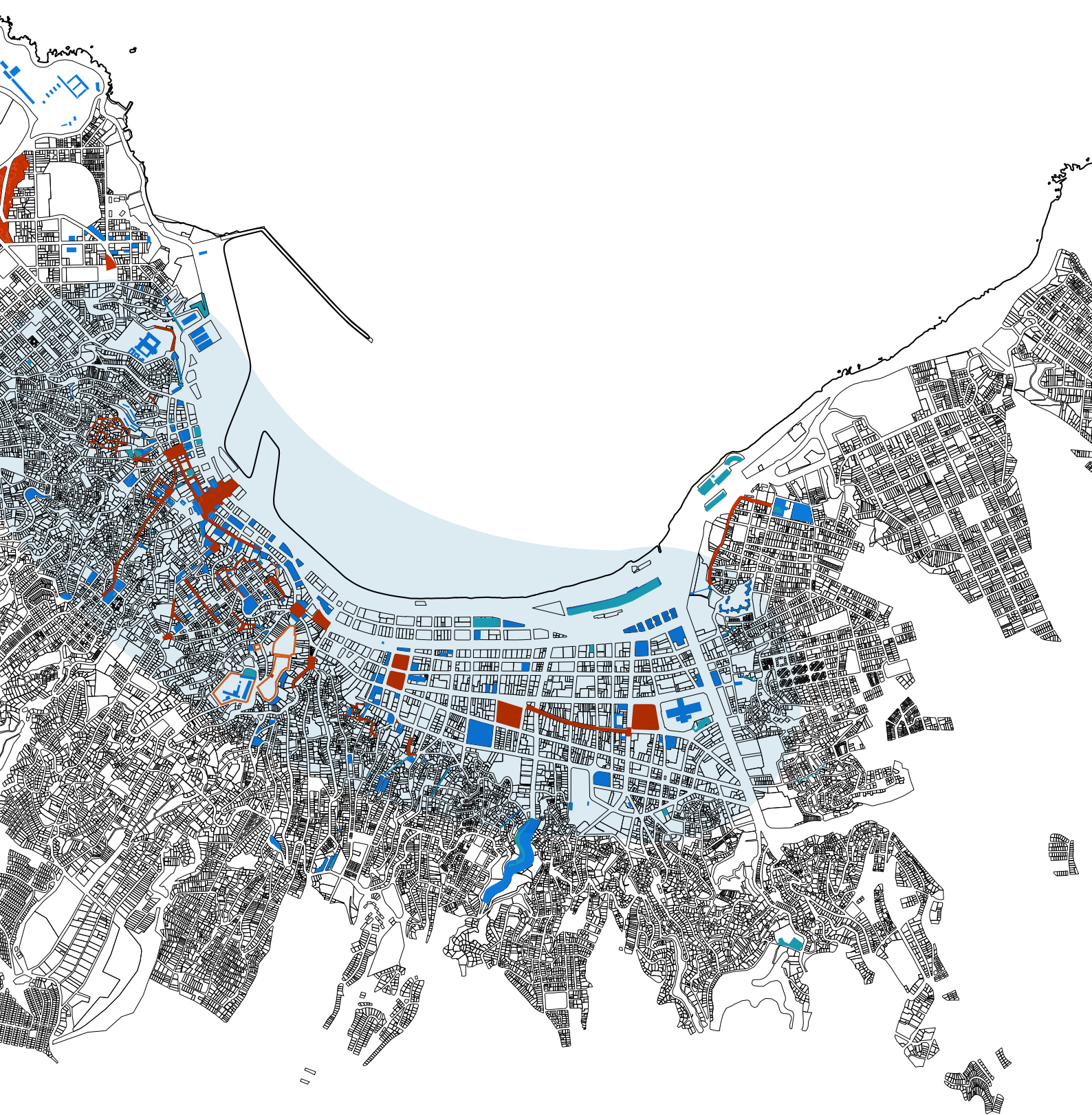
A large number of buildings that are historically significant are vacant and falling into disrepair. The dynamic is problematic as the city is facing an affordable housing shortage while the hills continue to grow informally. The high cost of renovation of these sites as well as the bureaucratic processes involved, have rendered them inaccessible to the low income and affordable market as well as often to high risk for developers to intervene in. In lieu of this situation Valparaíso has seen a rising tradition by development partings to intervene in the sights in destructive ways (such as causing fires) to render these buildings unsalvageable and thus motivating for them to be knocked down. The process raises some questions about the impact of retaining heritage and its significance in the face of socio-economic issues. In this sense the longevity of these sites going forward remain uncertain unless careful and active steps are to be taken.

In addition to this there are also a large range of infrastructural sites that remain underutilised and falling into disrepair. These sites, ranging from large warehouses to significant structures such as churches, are not only part of the cultural heritage of the city but are often large in scale, having both local and city wide relevance. A key question going forward is how these sites could be brought back into the active fabric of the city? Are there alternative uses and occupations of these buildings and infrastructures which could give them new relevance and life? Cases such as the redevelopment of the old prison into a cultural park as well as the utilisation of the rail warehouses on the coastline as a climbing centre, indicate a willingness for these sites to be brought into the life of the city.



Legend

- High density of historic sites
- Historical Buildings
- Historical Public Space
- Underutilised or vacant infrastructure



APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, the act of claiming space, is commonplace in Valparaíso and takes numerous forms. In understanding this unique dynamic of the city, one could translate the culture of appropriation as a form of custodianship. Appropriation is an act that is concerned with the commons as in its various forms has direct relationship with either acting as a collective or as being part of the public realm.

Graffiti is the first and most apparent form, as it is represented throughout the city. From extensive artworks to small and poignant gestures it becomes a dialogue of the city and residents. The spatial manifestation of graffiti occurs in two primary ways: namely it is to be seen and thus in the intricate folding of the hills, opportunities for view lines are boundless and talk of a the visual connections in the city as the commons; while the second dynamic forms a sort of mapping whereby graffiti is a denotation of the public realm as the artist is only able to paint as far as they may be able to reach.

Other forms of appropriation such as those of habitation and occupation are performed as a collective act. Whether it be the occupation of the pavement by informal traders or the act of informally making space in the hilltops for housing and public space, there is constant sense of mediation and acting as collective.



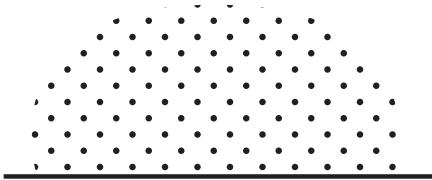
Top: Graffiti becomes as mechanism of appropriation, claiming reachable spaces and forming a dialogue in the city.

Bottom: Musicians perform by a closed door, from threshold to stage

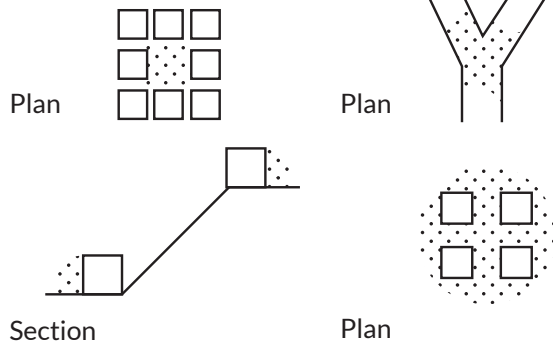
ENABLING ELEMENTS OF SPATIAL APPROPRIATION

Enabling elements of spatial appropriation are normative spatial elements that enable action. Closely linked to theme of appropriation and the notion of occupying the commons the elements are seen as spatial enabling resources that provide a frame for events to take place. These identified frames are non-programmatic, or otherwise stated as being flexible providing for varied occupation and interaction.

Six key spatial resource conditions were identified namely; junction, niche, edge, void, delineated field and break. These spatial conditions exist in a variety of forms and often may overlap. The identification of these spatial resources came from observations of inhabitation of the city, understanding the varied techniques used by individuals to access spatial opportunities. In this sense the analysis remained cognisant of the underlying theme of the commons and in doing so aimed to find types that are engrained in Valparaíso’s culture milieu of spatial appropriation, mediation and collaboration.

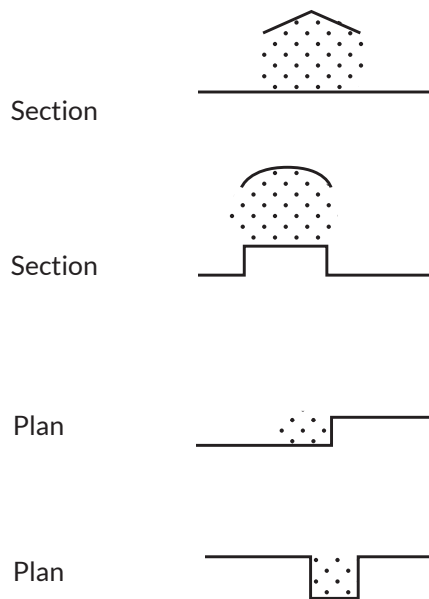


JUNCTION



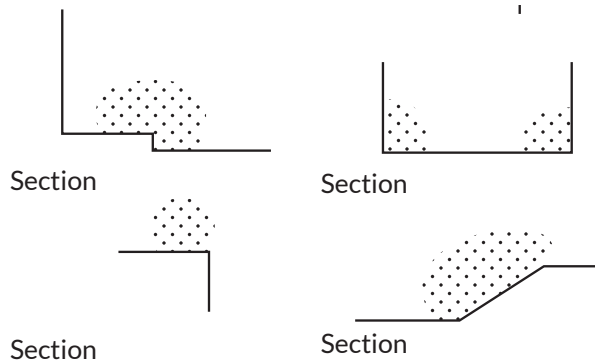
Junctions are a key spatial resource and are numerous in type due to the cities topography, form and activity. A junction, defined as a coming together, is an enabling spatial resource that taps into the qualities of critical mass. Here communing is essential as junctions become spaces of mediation between various parties. As reiterated in the introduction, the spatial resource, junction is concerned with the acts that they enable. The appearance of these spaces are primarily evident in areas of transport interchange, such as where the hills touch the plan or the areas of bus stations, however more temporal instances also occur throughout the day.

NICHE



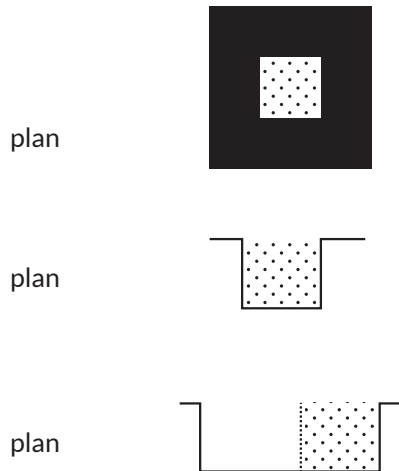
Niches are unique as they are characterised as small and differentiated spaces within the city. They are recognisable as differentiated from their surrounding form. For example the gazebos on the hilltops, open sheds in public space, openings between buildings or a space created out of the main movement zone. The inhabitation of these spaces are also varied and unique ranging in activity and formalisation.

EDGE



Edges are the most common of spatial resources and exist in a wide variety of forms. Their condition comes about as being a transitional, and/or interface, and/or framing, and/or in-between elements found within the city. This condition of edges enables places for occupation at various scales and instances. Critically they contribute most significantly to the variety and diversity of the city form.

VOID



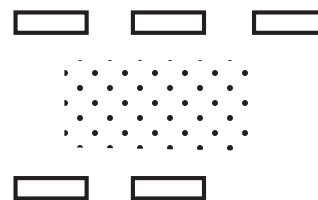
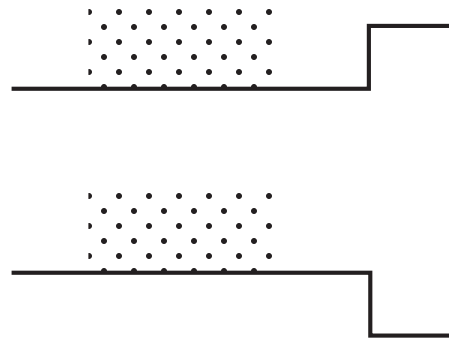
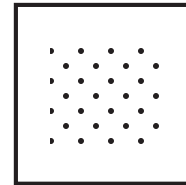
Voids are defined as spaces that are unoccupied, uninhabited and often derelict non-places within the city. With a high proliferation of these spaces they are positioned as being of critical value due to their innate potentiality however it is also seen as a potential threat due to the negative affects which voids may have on the city.

This dual nature of these elements have been recognised by various stakeholders and civic organisations intervening on various scales to yield the potentiality of these sites.

DELINEATED FIELD

The delineated field is a spatial figure born from two complementary qualities that are mutually reinforcing each other. The field is a surface which is large enough to accommodate certain types of commoning in multiple ways, be it a market, a performance or, for example, a protest. The field gains its uniqueness that differentiates it from the rest of the urban fabric by an easily recognizable perimeter that delineates it. The perimeter also accommodates certain types of commoning which are different from the types the field accommodates. These conditions may occur, for instance, on plazas but certainly not on any type of plaza, or may also be observed where level changes and stairs are combined with large enough terraces. Less recognizably, the delineated field may also be simply indicated by change of surface materiality or the way seating is arranged in public space.

The delineated field and the perimeter condition often invite the dual action of the spectator and the spectacle. The spectacle, here, may not mean an actual performance destined to be viewed, but rather the spectacle of everyday life that people observe from the perimeter. They, in their peripheral position, are slightly detached yet are always part of the viewer and viewed duo. In this sense, the delineated field is not only about proactive modes of commoning. These kind of spaces also invite people to silently share a mundane experience.

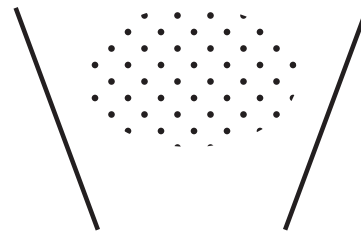
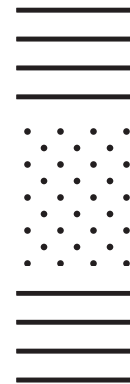
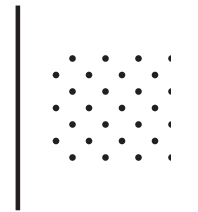


BREAK

The break appears in the city as the interruption of a recognizable pattern. The pattern, in this context, is not bound to spatial repetitions, it may also refer to a wide range of other elements such as sound or light effects, environmental conditions or alternating vistas. Spaces that in one way or another break a certain pattern may also be regarded as elements that enable a sudden alternation of spatial quality.

For example, a quite literal yet spatial break in Valparaíso is the landing of an exhaustingly long and steep staircase. The particular topography of the city leads to the proliferation of such staircases. Their length invite the users to stop on the landings and this stop extends to longer time period than a simple pause, it may even become a long evening of drinking with some friends.

Another exemplary case is the changing views that the city offers. The narrow, winding streets on the hills create a sense of enclosure which is occasionally interrupted with a space, an urban balcony that opens up to the vista of the bay. This openness, braking the pattern of enclosures, invites people to stay and appropriate the space.



ENABLING ELEMENTS OF SPATIAL INHABITATION

In the hills of Valparaíso the logic of spatial resources transforms. Instead of being constituted of normative elements of appropriation their nature shifts due to the unique topographic conditions. As a result, spatial resources in the hills are composed of enabling elements of spatial inhabitation. This term in turn emphasized that their primary quality lies in establishing the basic conditions for settlement.

These enabling elements may be understood as the infrastructure of the commons in the sense that they are most often infrastructural elements, such as paths, dirt roads or staircases. They may be referred to as commons in as much as they are not constructed by any authority or institution but are realised by the people themselves. A staircase, in this way, enables a group of families to inhabit the steep side of a valley by each building their homes reachable only by the staircase.

The enormous capacity of people in the hills of Valparaíso to construct their own enabling elements is remarkable because they succeed in creating spatial ensembles that invite the involvement of others. As such, these simple gestures enable not only inhabitation but also the formation of smaller communities which engage in the commoning of these enabling elements. It is also important to note that these enabling elements are clearly taken care of. Often a path or a staircase is more thoroughly cleaned and maintained than the inhabitant's own gardens. This suggests that the users of the common spatial resource take shared responsibility for their enabling elements which further strengthens the sense of community that forms around the infrastructure of the commons.





SOCIAL RESOURCES

CULTURAL PRODUCTION ?

Valparaíso has always been a city closely linked with the ocean. From the first inhabitants, the Chango natives, who depended on the ocean for their survival, to the city as a port city trading with the rest of the world, and now a cultural hub nestled between water and hills. It is a city that for generations has been romanticised by poets and renowned for its varied cultural influences. In this sense Valparaíso owes its position, as the cultural capital of Chile, to the water.

The port played a significant role in positioning the city as key point in South America. As highlighted earlier, the time prior to the opening of the Panama Canal placed Valparaíso as a key port for trade worldwide. As a result the city had a strong European influence and many of its inhabitants were merchants and tradesmen from abroad. The port city facilitating trade from the hinterland became a junction between local and global cultural exchange. Up until the 20th century trade was highly integrated into the city and the public realm, allowing for a diverse and complex growth of a culture that took place in the open. The unique situation also brought with it a revolution of education, entertainment and untimely influencing the aspirations and lifestyles of the cities diverse citizens.

The lasting legacy of this growth has positioned Valparaíso as unique in the landscape of Chile. The city hosts various universities and has become a major tourist attraction. Tellingly, this is reflected in its population, as it is the third biggest city in Chile. Although the role of the port has fundamentally changed in the twenty-first century with regard to its interaction with the city and influence on culture no longer being so strong, Valparaíso remains a transient city. The reason for this is that the city is still dominated by a temporary population, as tourists and students are estimated to account for 1 040 000 people, while the local population is estimated at just over 300 000. In turn Valparaíso remains a city highly influenced by external factors and thus its culture is one of constant exchange.

Today the city hosts the most festivals in Chile and is regarded as an international capital for graffiti. In 2003 the historic quarter of the city was declared a world heritage site of mankind. A leading reason for the declaration was due to the amalgamation of elements constituting the region that set it apart as a notable case for preservation. Yet, from various perspectives these conditions of the modern day Valparaíso have sparked numerous debates. The most critical of which have highlighted an “invention of culture” - a forced incentive that has not been developed locally. The high levels of youth combined with a culture of partying and carnivalisation of the city, which seems festive at the surface but lacks substance and is a constant nuisance to the local population, has been met with resistance.

A forced culture and the temporality of the city is positioned as being a leading contributor to the uncertainty of Valparaíso's culture and social dynamic. The historian Archibaldo Peralto (2016) highlights that what makes the city special is its diversity and difference - the communities of the hills, the commerce of the streets, the people and the daily life that has defined the city. However the carnival city threatens to overshadow these aspects.



"The man who does not play has lost the child within him." - Pablo Neruda was a highly influential poet and held political positions as well. He had lived some of his life in Valparaíso and is one of the significant influences of Valparaíso being positioned as a cultural Capital of Chile. Image credit : livingthedreamrtw.com

Resident and artist, Gonzalo Ilabaca, highlights that in principle there is nothing wrong with this carnivalisation culture. However if it is to become inclusive it must be underpinned by dignity – to make events for all the residents of the city.

The question being - in a city that faces rapid annual transitions while facing socio-economic issues - how could one develop a more inclusive environment which caters for both the local and the transient in its cultural milieu. As a cultural capital, Valparaíso holds a significant role within Chile. It remains a benchmark and test bed, however with this role comes a great responsibility in nurturing and developing Chilean culture, rather than becoming a theme park for youth and the tourist.

*“Any European who wants to come to Valparaíso and wants to see archaeology. I would say to him – don’t come to Valparaíso, there is no archaeology here. Go to Machu Picchu, go to Tiwanaku, go to Easter Island. He who wants to see marvellous architecture, he can go to Lima, to Quito or the old Havana. We are the international capital of **harmonic disorder**, that we are.” - Historian Archibaldo Peralto*



Los Ambuloparlantes by Gonzalo Ilabaca, 2009

TOURISM

It is estimated that around 3 million tourists travel through Chile annually of which most are South American, however in recent years European tourist numbers have been steadily climbing. With its long coast and varied climatic, topography and cultural attributes; Chile offers travellers the opportunity to gain a varied experience, which has positioned Chile as a key tourist destination.

Tourism is a major industry in Valparaíso. It accounts for a large segment of revenue for the city and locals. The industry has thus become a primary focus for government investment into cultural amenities and events. From the mapping of Valparaíso it is clear that tourist amenities are primarily focused around the World Heritage Site and surrounding hills and Airbnbs are equally positioned in these areas. This is particularly important in understanding the dynamic of the city as tourism is a localised industry that takes place in particular areas of the city. The impact is that there are stark differences in the industries and services found in tourist areas and non-tourist focused areas.

This stark difference has sparked debates on gentrification and displacement of local communities while underpinning a sense that the “culture” of Valparaíso is somewhat forced and unauthentic. In addition to this, tourism fundamentally impacts the daily life of people, as the temporary meets the permanent. It is this dual dialogue of tourism being both a positive and negative influence on the city that has highlighted a key issue – who is this city for? One of the primary perceptions being that tourism only benefits a minority of individuals.

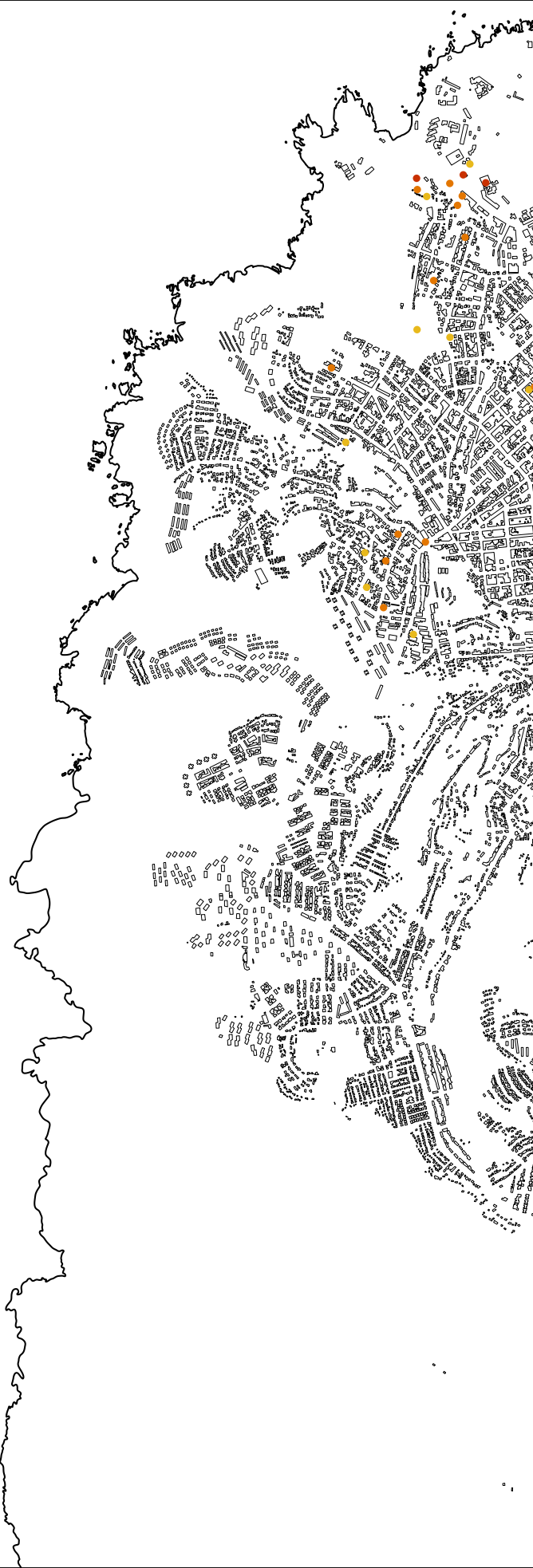


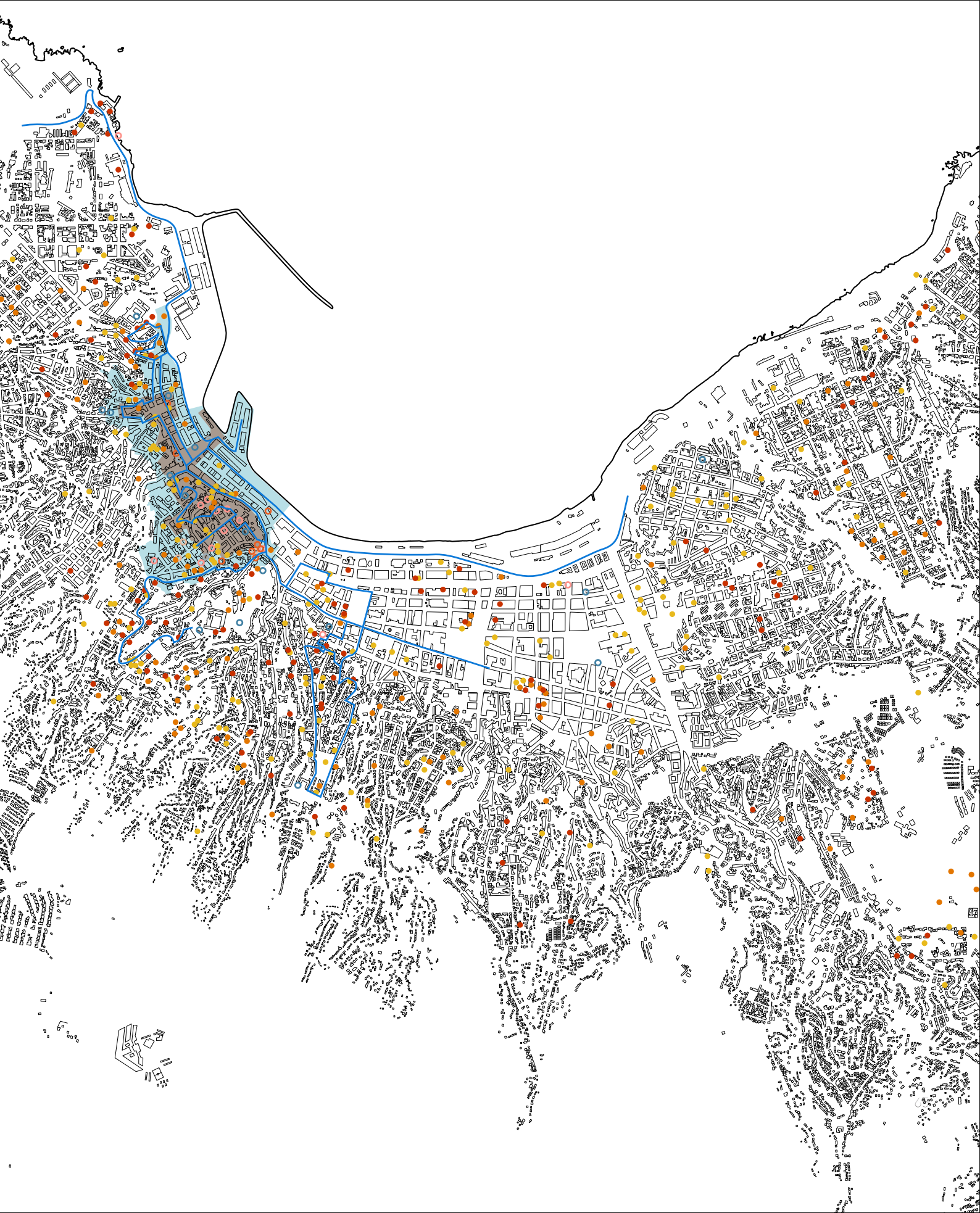
Graffiti and child by Michael de Beer

Tourism is a major resource for the city. Its commercial value has underpinned governmental support for the industry, however a second element to tourism is cultural and intellectual exchange. Although a high percentage of visitors are holiday makers, sightseers and “experiential hunters”; others return – creating a second dynamic of the temporary local. Those who return regularly to be inspired and contribute to the city who are able to work anywhere and choose Valparaíso. Although their impact remains unquantifiable, these individuals play a significant role in the continued cultural exchange that has defined the city over the centuries. In this sense it is these people that have overtime helped to develop the city and its unique culture. Tourism as a resource is a very complex topic and needs to be carefully approached when discussing interventions in the city due to its varied positive and negative impacts.

Legend

- Tourist Routes
- Buffer to WHS
- World Heritage site (WHS)
- Sights
- Accommodation
- Activities
- Shopping
- Restaurants
- Airbnb - Low range
- Airbnb - Mid range
- Airbnb - High end










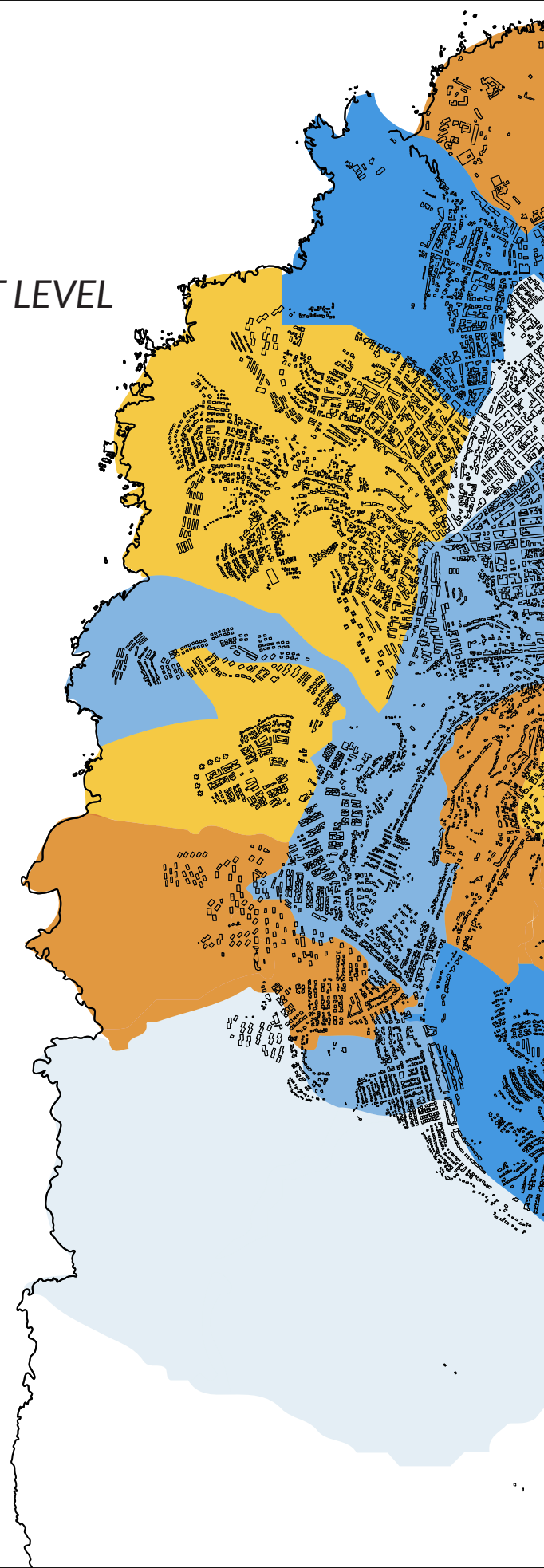
SOCIAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT LEVEL

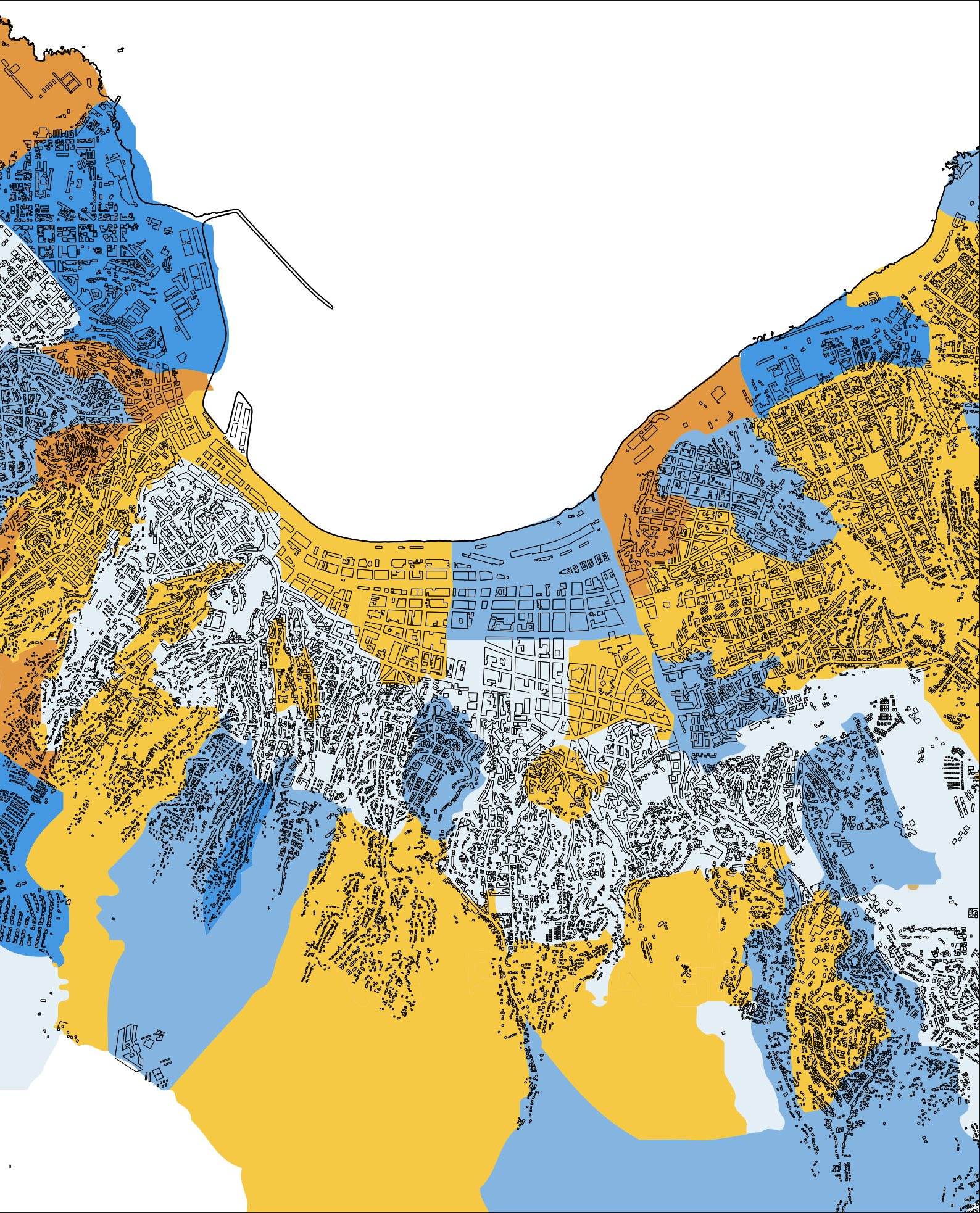
The socio economic development level refers to various aspects related to the quality of the built environment (infrastructure, transport, maintenance, housing, amenities) and its socio dynamics (house hold income, poverty, access to education and other critical needs; employment and quality of life). The mapping, specifically looking at Valparaíso (excluding Vina del Mar) is indicative of differentiated urban environments within the city. Poignantly the mapping has shown dramatic differences that are strongly related to the topography of the city, highlighting a marked difference in the quality of life experienced in various areas due to differentiated situations which are closely linked to the communities which live in these environments.

In understanding the dynamic the following section on spatial communities aims to introduce how communities are located within the city. The research read in conjunction with the socio economic development mapping is telling of strong distinctions between various communities.

Legend : Socio-economic development level

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





SOCIAL AGENCY

The strong communities which are present in the hills have created an environment for civic organisations to form. Many of these organisations have specific focuses and are self initiated by residents within the communities. The activities of these organisations range from education, culture, to maintenance, safety and development.

Cerro Cordillera, one of the oldest hilltop communities, serves as a good case of the diversity of groups which work closely within these community. The area faces a range of issues from those of unemployment to safety and development concerns. The follow community organisations show how members of the community have come together, drawing on social capital, to solve and development the neighbourhood.

Community Action Workshop (TAC)

The organisation was founded by neighbours in 1989, as a means for the community to come together and actively engage in making a better neighbourhood. Their premise is first to create a network of individuals as a collective to draw on the “social capital” of the community. In doing so the workshop has engaged in a range of activities which aim to improve the lives of Cerro Cordillera community.

Gutenberg library TAC

A community library established by the TAC. The community library aims to underpin the work of the TAC and service as a compendium of local knowledge and open space for discussion.

Espacio Santa Ana (Santa Ana Space)

Underpinning the notion of communing, the community centre draws people together to recover abandoned spaces within the neighbourhood. The intentions of this initiative are very broad but essentially the focus on development and occupation issues.

Roto Porteño

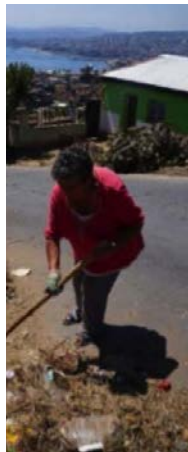
Is an association of social organizations in the Cordillera Hill, that aims to retain the cultural heritage of the area. In so doing they are interested in events and the occupation of the public realm.

Cerro Cordillera / Neighbourhood Joins

Active neighbourhood organisations that meet regularly to focus on specific issues in the area. Run as a board of elective residents, the organisations tackle a range of issues and often perform a mediation role for civic action and governmental engagement.

Sports Clubs

Community-based organisations that operate largely in a self-managed manner. These clubs comprise sub-sports areas, integrating all age ranges according to activity and number of participants while advocating for active youth development.



*Images of the various work of the different organisations in the Cerro Cordillera area. Passages Cordilla (2017)
Intervention in Cerro Cordillera. Valparaíso*

SOCIAL AGENCY IN INFORMAL HABITATS

Crossing the Alemania avenue, that transversally connects the first rows of hills, the nature of urban scape changes. These areas are considered the less consolidated part of the city, where urban infrastructure is only partially present and rural and urban forms of living coexist. The ability to dwell in these spaces, the know-how of constructing informally and on scarce resources, can be considered as valuable building culture and knowledge. (Pino Vásquez & Ojeda Ledesma, 2013)

Chile is a rapidly urbanizing country and this rapid growth is most vividly exhibited in fast the growing informal settlements on the fringes of consolidated cities. Although these settlements are highly informal, as the city grows the institutional urban boundary is gradually extended and these settlements become officially recognized. Therefore, the logic of self-urbanization at some stage meets the urban planning of the municipality and becomes a foundational ground for further development.

One of the reasons Chilean families prefer building on essentially occupied land as opposed to renting official housing is that the “dream of home ownership”. This dream is one of the most important values these families thrive for. It follows that, for the families who inhabit informal settlements, their houses behold not only material but cultural and psychological value. Their lives are deeply invested in making the most of their land and throughout several years they keep adding extensions to their homes. In many aspects the informally constructing inhabitants become the masters of building on the extremely steep topography offered by Valparaíso. They always regard their current home as a fragment of the house they would like to achieve and therefore their mastery is also found in the specific way of thinking and planning: they can anticipate that which is yet to come in the unknown future. (Pino & Hormazábal, 2016)

One of the more problematic aspects of self-construction is associated with the numerous fires and earthquakes that Valparaíso has and most likely will experience. The construction materials used in informal settlements are mostly highly flammable and their way of structure construction is not strong enough to withstand earthquakes. Naturally, building with scarce materials also means that the quality of these is rather low and therefore no matter their knowledge on earthquakes and fires they hardly find alternative solutions.

In 2014, after the worst fire in the history of Valparaíso, more than 3000 families were left without a home. This is when a young group architects formed Minga to help some of these families rebuild their homes. The value of Minga’s work lies in their choice of materials and in their ways of operation. The materials they use are non-expensive, locally sourced, often recycled materials that are more durable in the event of a fire. These materials include, for example, earth, straw, wood, glass bottles and tetra packs. Moreover, their technique of constructing with the logic of a main wooden frame and infill panels makes the construction much more durable against earthquakes. Regarding Minga’s way of doing, they are not simply rebuilding the home for the families. They are inviting the whole community to take part in the reconstruction and thereby learn it themselves. In short, their work builds on the value of the self-construction ability and the culture of learning by doing that informal settlements behold. (Scarella, 2016; Tomás Franco, 2014)



The fragmented, multi-level homes as a result of informal construction (Pino Vásquez & Ojeda Ledesma, 2013)



The Minga group and the community celebrating (Tomás Franco, 2014)

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INTRODUCTION

The connectivity of a city critically influences the way inhabitants can use this city. It not only has an impact on the economy of the city but also on multiple aspects of the life of people.

Valparaíso's specific characteristics make the connectivity even more significant. As most of the dwellings are situated on the hills, and most of the functions are positioned on the lower ground, a good connection between the two is crucial. Other relevant aspects are the presence of the port and the rise of tourism in the city.

This chapter elaborates on the connectivity of Valparaíso. First, the different modes of transport are analysed to get a better understanding of the existing situation and possible future improvements. After this, the way these modes of transport affect the people is shown. Finally, spaces are indicated where flows of people collide. How these bottlenecks serve as common is observed by sketches, plans, and words.



MODES OF TRANSPORT

To understand the connectivity of Valparaíso, the different modes of transport are analysed. First, the connection of Valparaíso with its region is discussed. After that, two maps show how the regional roads impact Valparaíso and how different forms of transport are distributed throughout the city. We take a closer look at statistics concerning connectivity, the role of taxi colectivos, and the future vision on public transport. Finally, the role of the port is examined, using statistics showing its size and relevance.

The information in this chapter gives insight into the connectivity of people and goods inside Valparaíso and with its region. This can serve to identify areas of potential interventions. Furthermore, by understanding the current modes of transport, fewer assumptions have to be made about the existing and future situation.



Historic trolleybus, now part of UNESCO heritage, still used as mode of transport
source: http://s1.1zoom.me/b5050/135/431064-saloeed_1600x900.jpg

VALPARAÍSO REGION

This map shows how Valparaíso is connected with its region, the rest of the country and Argentina. Two roads exit the city, one going to the North, the other to the south. The roads form the connection to route 5, the highway that connects the north and south of Chile. As being part of the Pan-American highway, the connection goes all the way to the north of Canada. Railroads exist in Chile, but they do not connect the whole country or stop in Valparaíso. Investments are made but currently buses are the preferred and faster option for land-travel.

Besides the roads that are used for the circulation of people and goods, Valparaíso can also be reached by air or sea. The main airport for goods and people is the international airport of Santiago, over 100 km away from Valparaíso. There is also an airport nearby in Viña del Mar which is suitable for commercial planes. There are plans to open this airport for passenger flights, but until today regulation does not allow this.

Lastly, Valparaíso's port connects to other cities by water. Container ships are used to import and export goods. Cruise ships allow international tourists to reach Valparaíso without the need for a two-hour drive from the airport. This makes the port an important factor for trade and tourism, and therefore a key player in the economic life of the city.



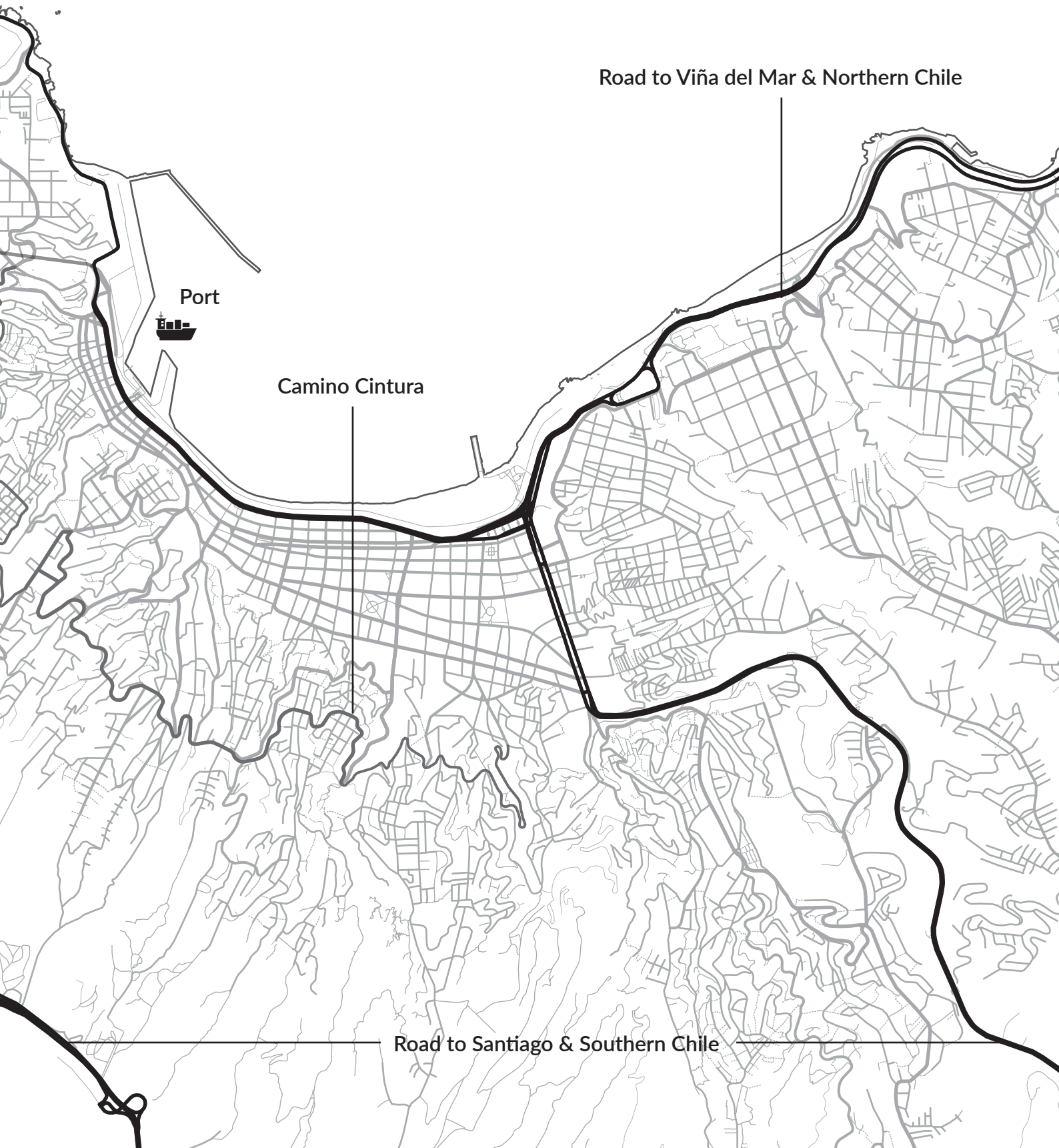
CONNECTING ROADS

This map indicates the roads that connect Valparaíso to the rest of the country. These roads are not only important for the connection of people, but also for the transport of goods from the port to the hinterland and vice versa.

A distinction could be made between the connection to Viña del Mar and the north of Chile on the one hand and to Santiago and the South of Chile on the other hand. The road to Viña del Mar and the North runs to the port along the coast, parallel to the metro line. The road to the south splits in Valparaíso into two roads, both connected to the port. The first one passes the plan and connects to the port via the coast. The second one is a recently constructed road, going through a less populated area in the west of the city. The new road has decreased the amount of heavy traffic in the city centre. Despite this road being longer it is the route for trucks, as there is less traffic on it and less traffic lights due to the implementation of several tunnels.

The connecting roads do not go through the hills but run along them. There is one road, however, which connects 20 of the 42 hills. This is the so-called Camino Cintura or Waist Road that allows people to access another hill transversally without the requirement to descend to the plan first.





Road to Viña del Mar & Northern Chile

Port

Camino Cintura

Road to Santiago & Southern Chile

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

A large number of the inhabitants of Valparaíso are dependent on public transport. Different modes of transport form the connection from the residential hills to the lower ground and surrounding cities.




This connection can be firstly made by a wide choice of bus lines, as seen on the map. A lot of them run to the adjacent city, Viña del Mar. Taxi colectivos are also widely used to go to and from the hills. The next page further elaborates on this form of transport.

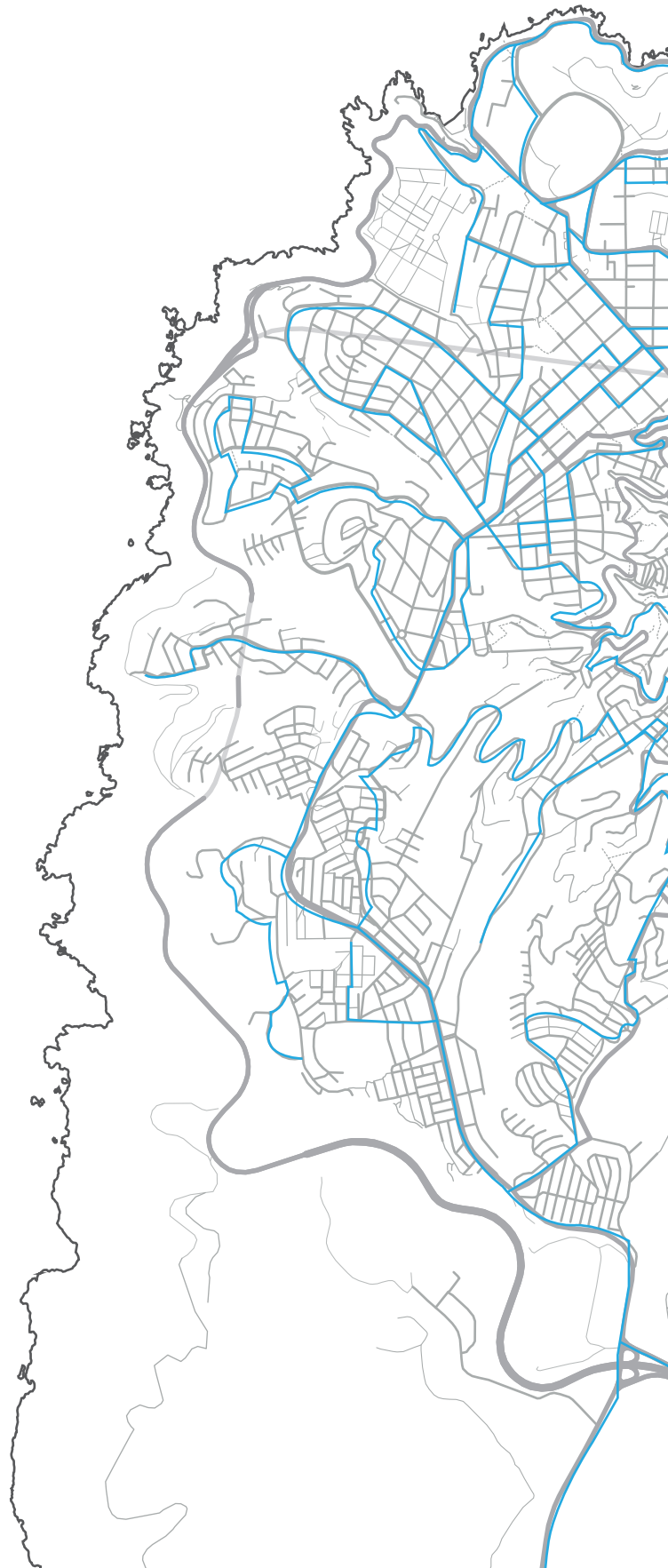
Several funiculars overcome the height difference between the lower ground and the surrounding hills but are too far away from a large part of the hills to be convenient.

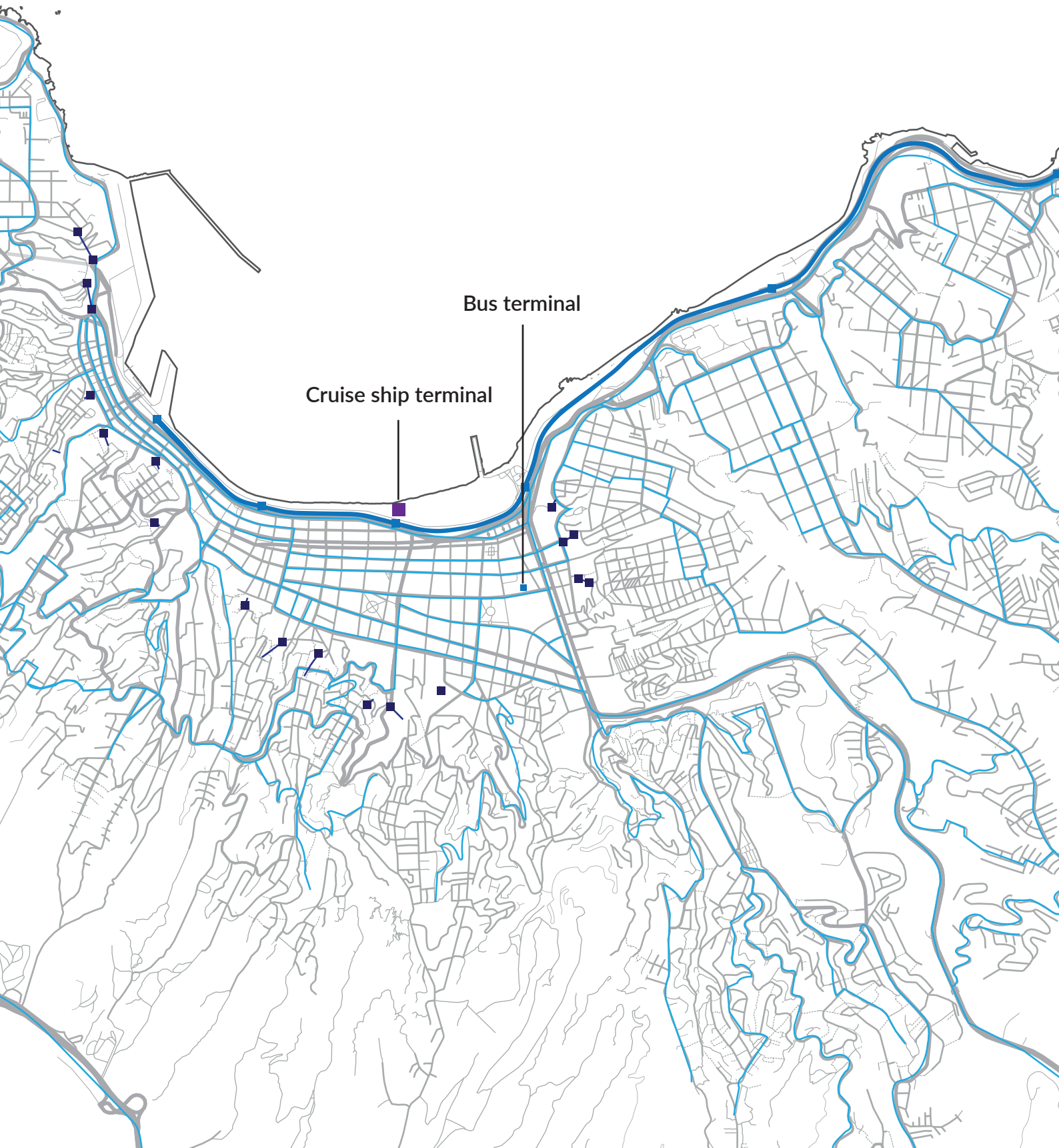
One metro line (L1) connects Valparaíso to other cities in the region, first to Viña del Mar and after one hour ending in Limache.

Finally, the location of the cruise ship terminal and the bus terminal are indicated. These form tourist connections to (inter)national destinations.

Legend

-  Bus lines
-  Metro line
-  Funiculars





Bus terminal

Cruise ship terminal

TAXI COLECTIVOS

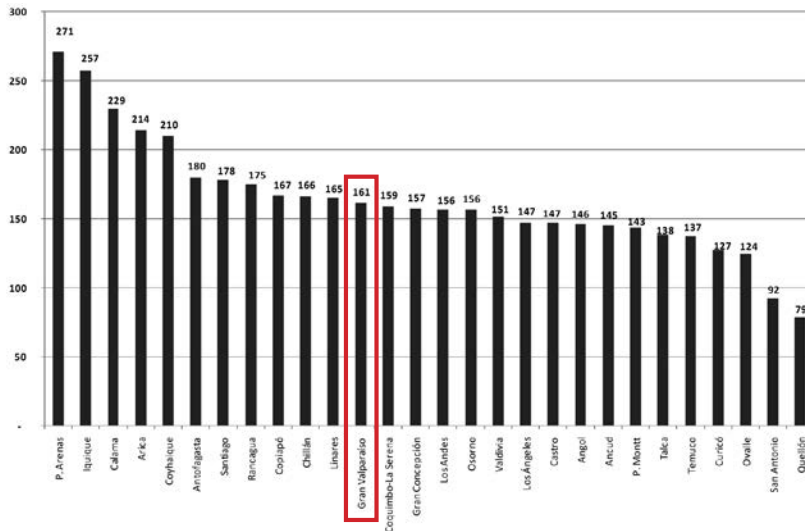
The taxi colectivos are an important factor in the connectivity of Valparaíso's residents. These cars are not like normal taxi's, where the exact destination can be given, and a relatively high fee has to be paid. The taxi colectivos are much more affordable and follow a specific route. In contrast to buses, they have however the flexibility to slightly deviate from this route. This is one of the reasons Taxi Colectivos seem to be preferred as a means of transportation and is therefore widely used. Usually, they are shared among several people that come from or go to the same neighbourhood.

All taxi colectivos have their own number on top of the car, which indicates the route the car follows. The lower part of Valparaíso has specifically designated spots where taxi colectivos gather. These are usually located in places where the main roads from the hills come together. This makes these places a busy spot during rush hour, with many people waiting for their specific taxi.



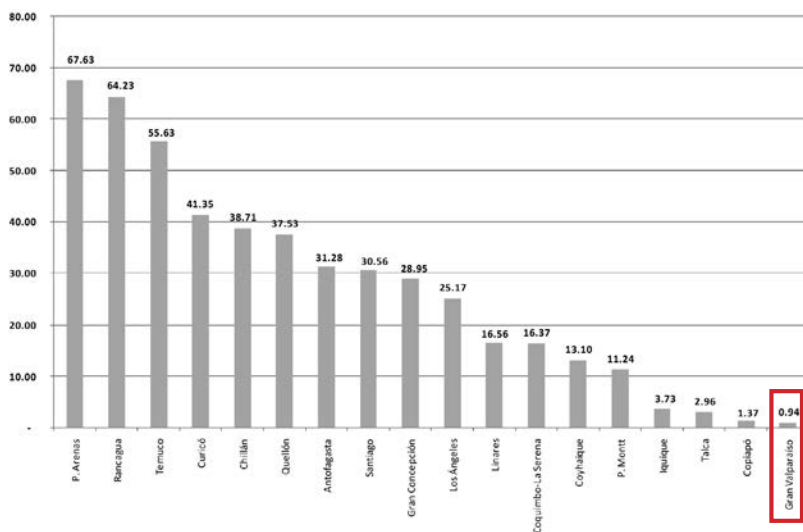
source: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/static-latercera-qa/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/201606/2307451.jpg>

Cars per thousand inhabitants



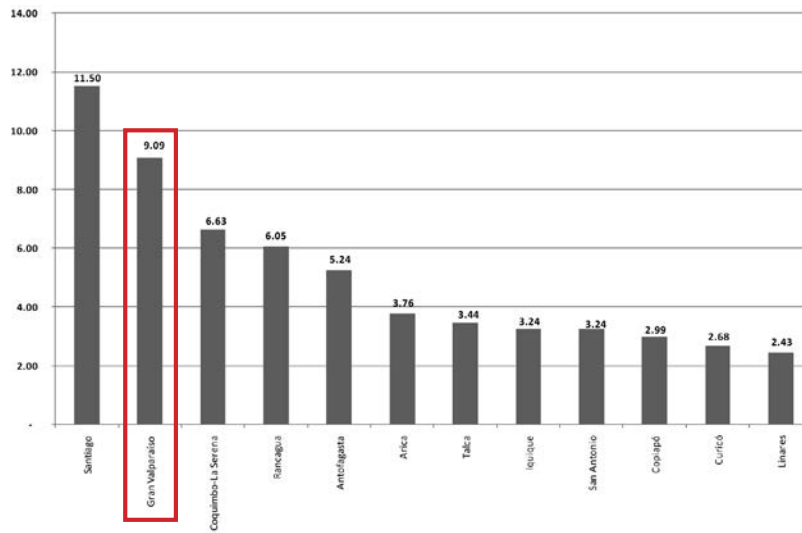
Valparaíso has an amount of 161 cars per thousand inhabitants. This amount is similar to that of the rest of the county. However, this means that there are about 6.2 people per car, which means not everyone can make use of cars. Besides this, because of Valparaíso's distinct topography, some routes are rather difficult to walk. Furthermore, low-income people live the furthest away from amenities. This means that many people are dependent on other forms of transport.

Bicycle paths per million inhabitants (km)



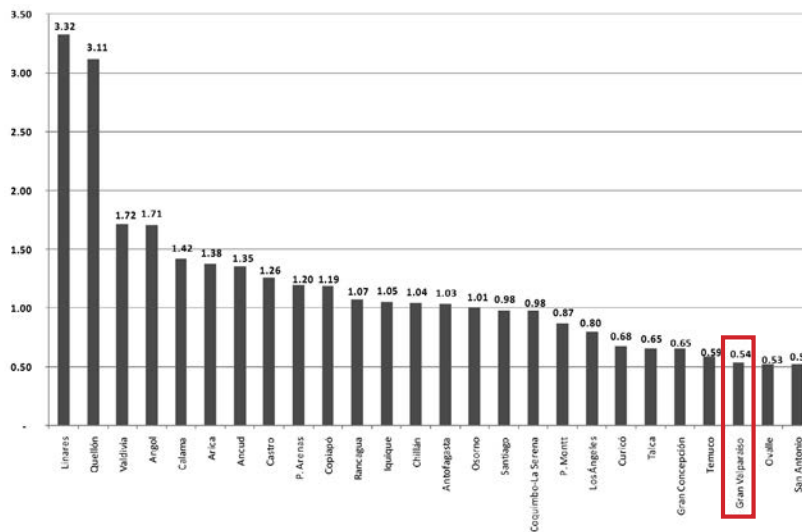
The amount of bicycle paths is very low compared to other Chilean cities. This may not be surprising as it could be hard to conquer the steep hills. These slopes are suitable for the extreme sport to ride downhill with a BMX, but hardly for commuting. However, the journey from point A to B is often divided into multiple parts with a stop between the hills and the plan. The part of the journey which goes through the plan might be suitable for bicycle paths, due to its wider roads and absence of slopes.

Average journey distance (km)



The average journey distance in Valparaíso is nine kilometres. Of course, the size of the city is an important factor that affects travel distance. It should be taken into account that the higher the people live in the hills so the distance to work or amenities increases. As Valparaíso is still growing, it is also important to consider that the further upward expansion of residential habitat on the hills may increase journey times drastically.

Ratio between public and private journeys



This graph shows the ratio between public and private journeys. The ratio for Valparaíso is 0.54, which means there are almost twice as many public journeys than private journeys made. Compared to other cities in Chile the number of public journeys is relatively high. Santiago has, for example, a ratio of 0.98. This also shows the importance of having decent public transport in Valparaíso.

source: Universidad Diego Portales (2012). Diagnostico del Transporte Urbano en Chile http://www.udp.cl/investigacion/repo_listado.asp?pagina=3

FUTURE INVESTMENTS

The fire of April 2014 that affected many families in Valparaíso, showed the need for drastic changes to prevent similarly devastating disasters to happen in the future. As a result, the Government of Chile decided to invest 10 million dollars into the city of Valparaíso from 2014 until 2021.

The government has published an investment plan including means of improving the infrastructure for better connectivity. Part of this plan aim to create a better transversal connection between the hills. This is firstly proposed by extending the existing Camino Cintura road. Besides this, a new road is proposed which would run parallel to and in-between the current Camino Cintura and La Polvóra roads and would be called Camino del Aqua. The name indicates that along this new road several water resevoirs would be positioned that would enable better water supply in case another large urban fire broke out in the upper hills. This new road would also be connected to mentioned Camino Cintura and La Polvóra roads through longitudinal connections.

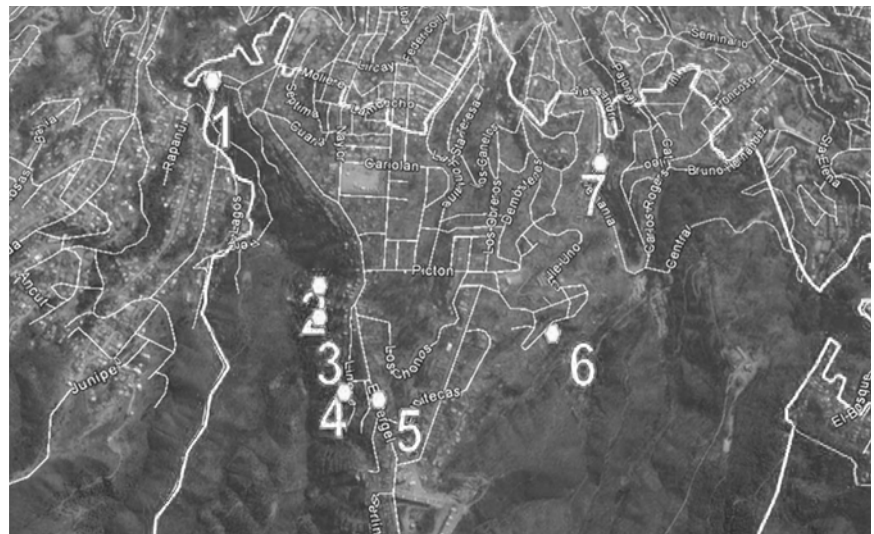
Forty-three local projects and seven critical points were indicated which needed renovation. By improving pavement and stairs the plan aims to ensure sufficient accessibility throughout the city.



Existing situation



Proposed situation



Improving accessibility

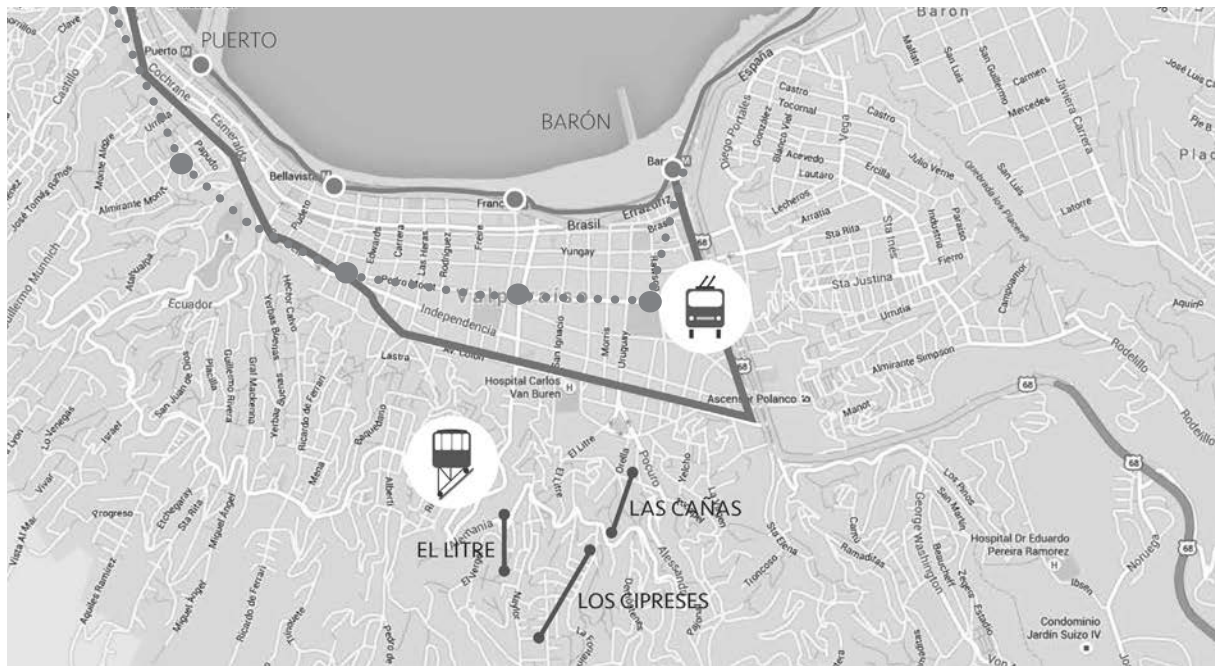
source: <https://prensa.presidencia.cl/discurso.aspx?id=7280>

source: <http://www.interior.gob.cl/media/2014/09/PLAN-DE-INVERSION-VALPO-2014-2021.pdf>

METRO VALPARAÍSO VISION



Currently, the metro network of Valparaíso consists of one line, running from the port of Valparaíso to Limache. Metro Valparaíso has published a vision which investigates possible extensions of the public transport network. These images show the potential of more metro lines in the region.



Within the city, an addition of a new metro line is proposed. This line would connect a larger part of the lower ground, as well as Cerro Alegre to Viña del Mar by metro. Besides this, a new trolleybus line and three funiculars are proposed. The new funiculars can also be found in the investment plan for the reconstruction of Valparaíso. These funiculars differ from other funiculars as they would be positioned on the higher section of the hills.

source: Metro Valparaíso (2016). Plan Estratégico 2016-2030. https://www.metro-Valparaíso.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/plan_estrategicoMV_2016_septiembre_PAGINAS.pdf

PORT OF VALPARAÍSO

The port of Valparaíso has played an important role in the history of the city's development. For a long time, the port was one of the major seaports for trading goods in South America and therefore had a large influence on Valparaíso's economy. Until the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, the main route from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean went via Cape Horn in the southern part of Chile. The Panama Canal made this dangerous route undesirable with the consequence of Valparaíso losing its position as a major seaport.

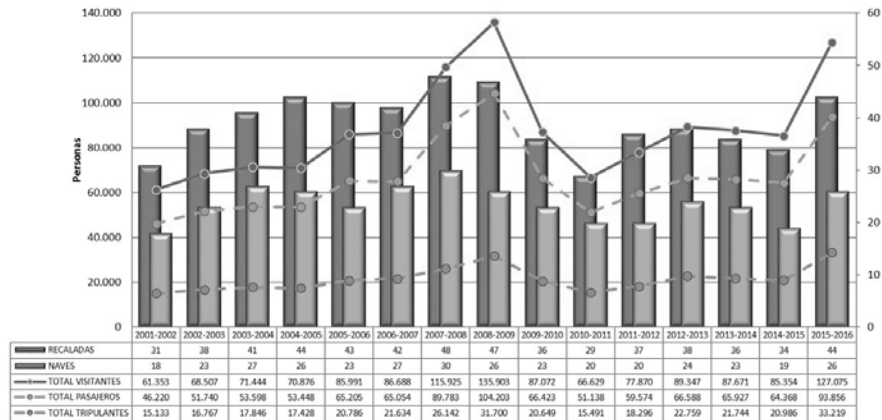
Despite the decreased trade, the port did not disappear and still is significant for the city. In more recent years, however, Valparaíso has not only seen container ships, but also an increase in cruise ships entering the port. This means that not only goods enter and leave the water, but people as well.

Besides the influence of its economy, the port also has an impact on the urban situation. The port occupies a large part of Valparaíso's coastline, mainly in the lower part, creating a detachment between the city and the sea. For the future of Valparaíso and more specifically for its vision on urban planning, it is important to comprehend the current and possible future state of the port. Therefore, statistics are shown in this chapter to give more insight for making decisions about potential interventions.



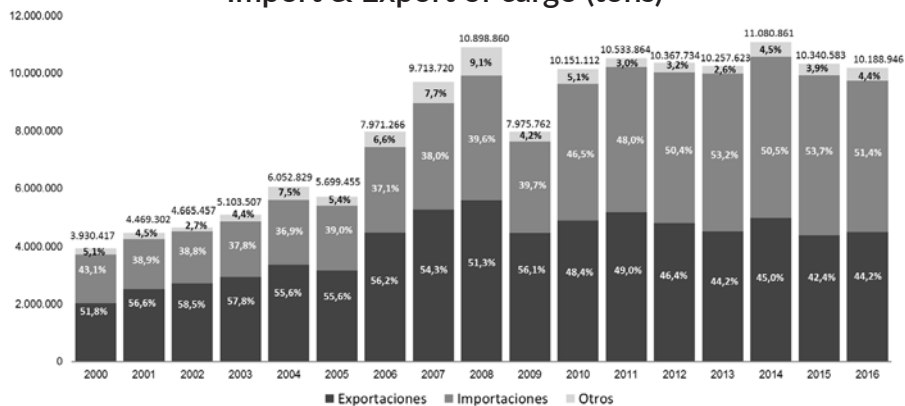
source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3d/Terminal_Pacifico_Sur_Valparaiso1.jpg

Cruise ships



The graph above shows the number of visitors who arrive to Valparaíso by cruise ships. A dip is seen in the number of passengers in recent years. However, the total number of visitors is above 100000 again forming a significant part of the tourists visiting Valparaíso.

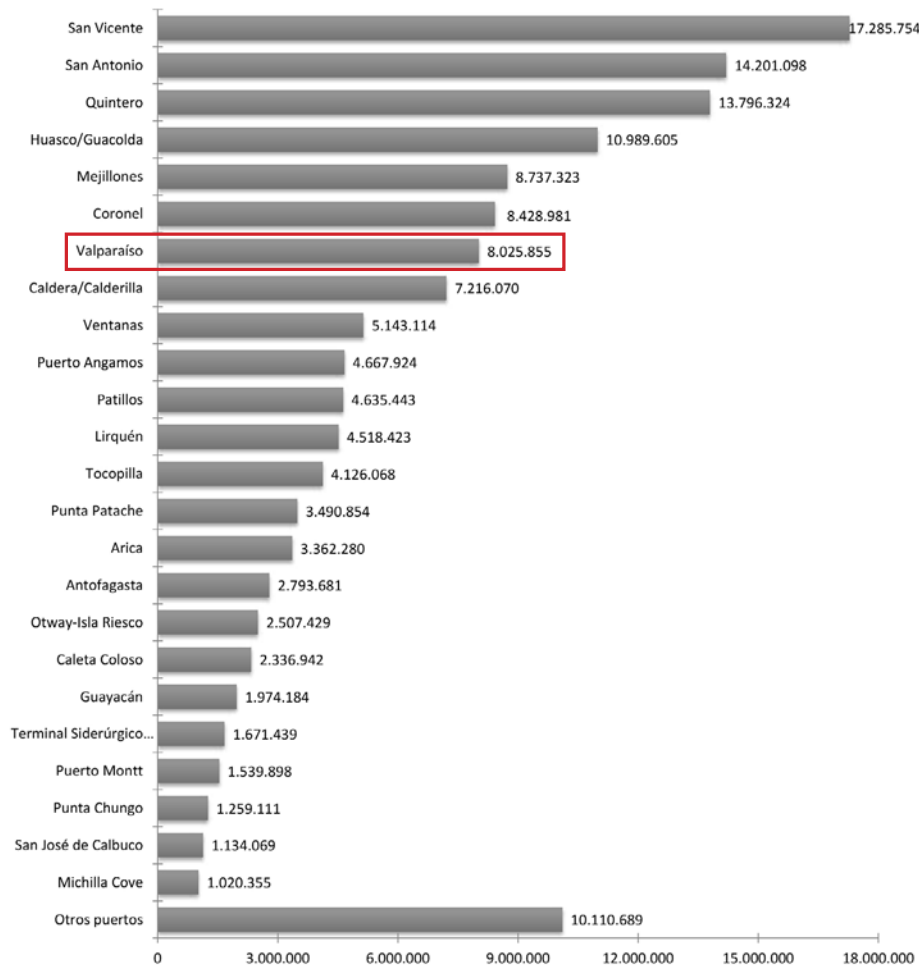
Import & Export of cargo (tons)



Until 2008, the port of Valparaíso has seen an increase in import and export. After a drop due to the global financial crisis, the import and export have stayed relatively stable. This graph might indicate that the import and export will not increase or decrease considerably and will continue to play an important role in the economic life of the city.

source: <https://www.puertoValparaíso.cl/puerto/estadisticas>

Tonnage passed through Chilean ports



Valparaíso's port was once the largest of Chile, but this position is different nowadays. This graph compares the size of the port with other Chilean ports by tonnage that is passed through. Other ports have caught up with Valparaíso, with the largest port being more than double the size. Nevertheless, the importance Valparaíso's port still has should not be underestimated.

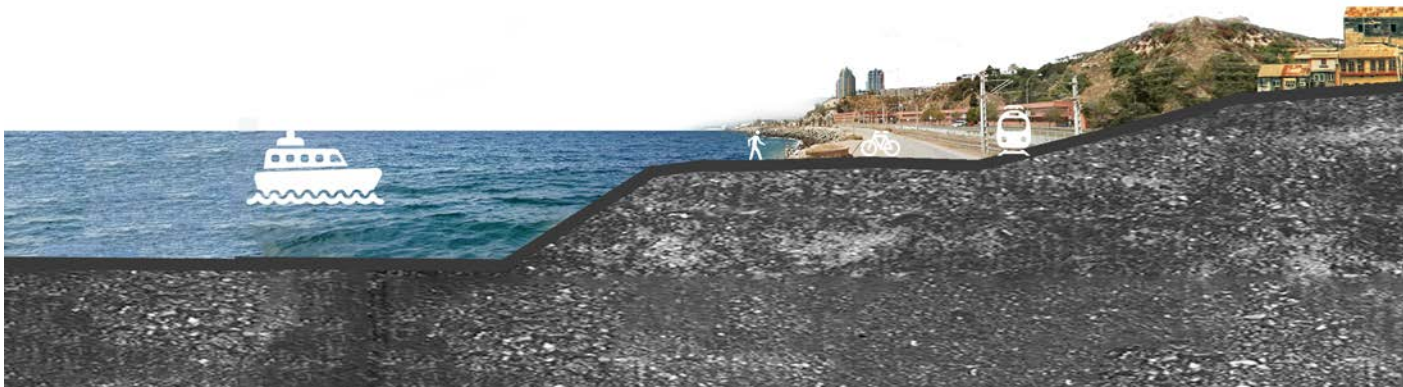
source: Armada de Chile, Directemar (2017). *Bolletín Estadístico Marítimo*
<http://web.directemar.cl/estadisticas/maritimo/default.htm>

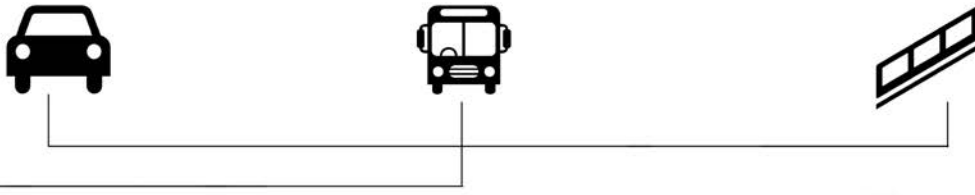
IN THE CITY

The transportation system in Valparaíso is quite complicated. Due to the special topography it can be divided into a horizontal system and a vertical system each of which contains different modes of transport. The Coastal railway line and metro line are really important and contribute a lot to the flows of goods from the port. The metro railway extends along most of Valparaíso and is the second subway in operation in Chile after Santiago's. Public transport within Valparaíso itself is provided primarily by buses, trolleybuses and "elevators". The buses provide an efficient and regular service to and from the city centre and to the numerous hills where most people live. It also connects to neighbouring towns while more distant towns are served by long-distance coaches. Because of the steep slopes of the hills, many of the surrounding areas of Valparaíso are inaccessible by public transport. That is why elevators serve to connect the high part of the city with the plan. Some of them are also becoming tourist hotspots. The only funicular that could truly be called as an elevator is the Ascensor Polanco because it is vertical. Meanwhile, the rest are cable cars but traditionally called elevators. Several of these funiculars provide public transport service between the central area and the lower slopes of the surrounding hills. In this section, we are going to discuss the street network, transportation means and the notion of the bottleneck in the city.



Transportation





Vertical Transportation



STREETS OF DIFFERENT SCALES

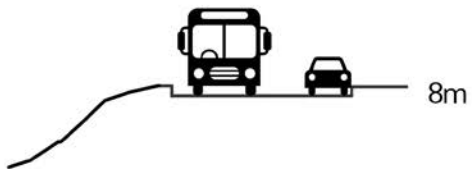
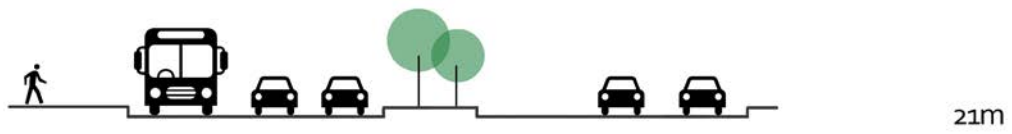
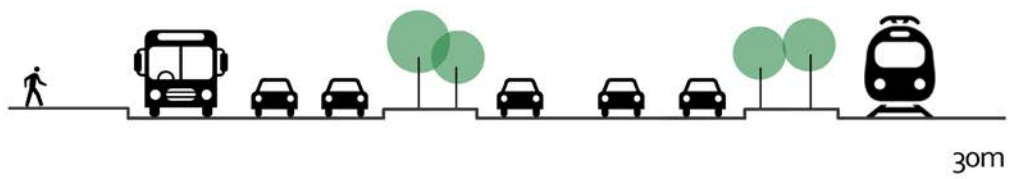
The street network of Valparaíso is constituted by streets of different scales. From the coastal part to the hills the width of the streets changes substantially. At the same time, the quality and atmosphere of streets in different areas vary. What is more to Valparaíso's streetscape is that the different streets contain different transportation means. The widest street along the coast provides metro, bus, and car connections as well as sidewalk pavements for pedestrians. The narrow alleys on the hills are only wide enough for two cars to pass by. The various types of streets also affect the activities that may unfold on the streets. All these elements shape the qualities of Valparaíso's streetscape.



Street Network



Street views



Sections of Streets

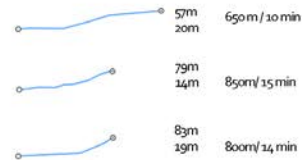
ROUTE OF TOURISTS

Tourists usually reach Valparaíso by coaches from Santiago. The distance from Santiago to Valparaíso is 120km which takes about 90 mins to drive. The bus terminal is well connected so tourists can easily reach the city centre by metro, bus or taxi. As listed in the chart, the heritage area of the city is easily walkable. Valparaíso has a labyrinth of streets and cobblestone alleyways that embody a rich architectural and cultural legacy. To appreciate the great views the city has to offer tourist routes also extend outside the heritage area over some other hills which are also at a walkable distance. The funiculars in this area are also popular. Due to the constant increase in the number of tourists the daily lives of the locals are increasingly influenced by tourism. In the most frequented tourist areas the public transport system with special regard to the funiculars is also facing pressure due to the rising demand.

FROM SANTIAGO

DISTANCE 120 km

TIME 90min



Taxi



Funicular





ROUTE OF LOCAL PEOPLE

In Valparaíso, most residents live in the hills and work in the city centre. Therefore, the flow of people rises in the peak hours and the rest of the day is quiet. The peak hours are in the morning when people commute from the hills to the plan and the afternoon when they return to the hills. In terms of public transport, even though the bus system covers almost the entire city, local people prefer the taxi colectivo. Through this service people may share their commute with fellow locals almost every day which may create opportunities for lasting encounters between people from the same neighbourhood.

The average amount of time people spend commuting with public transport in Valparaíso or Viña del Mar, for example to and from work on a weekday, is 68 min. 15% of public transport riders utilize the service for more than 2 hours every day. The average amount of time people wait at a stop or station for public transport is 13 min, while 15% of riders wait for over 20 minutes on average every day. The average distance people usually ride in a single trip is 7 km while 12% travel for over 12 km in a single direction.

Commuting Time

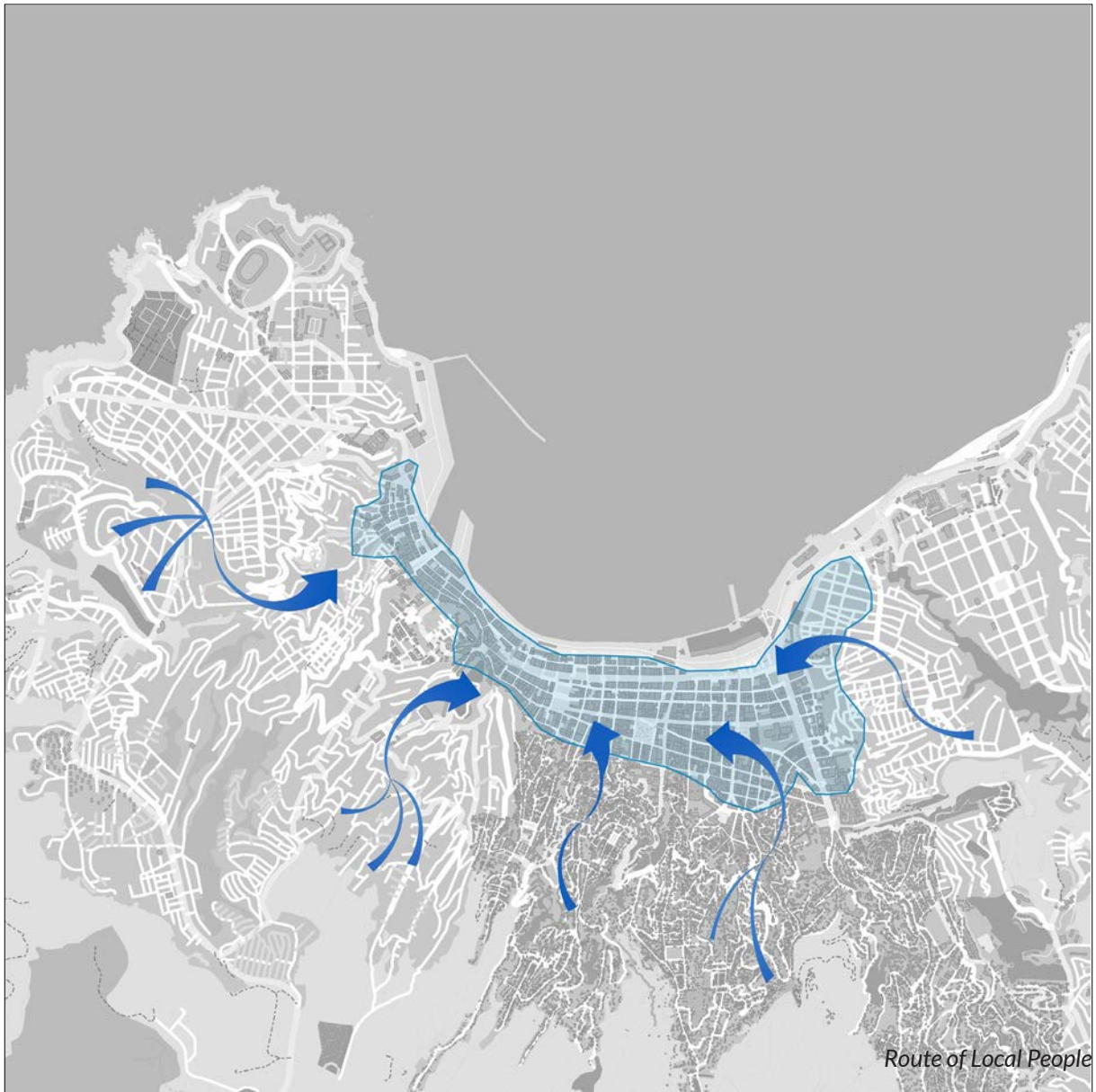


Waiting Time at Stop



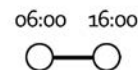
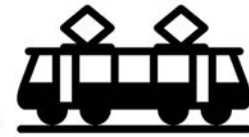
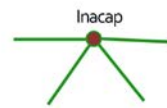
Commuting Distance

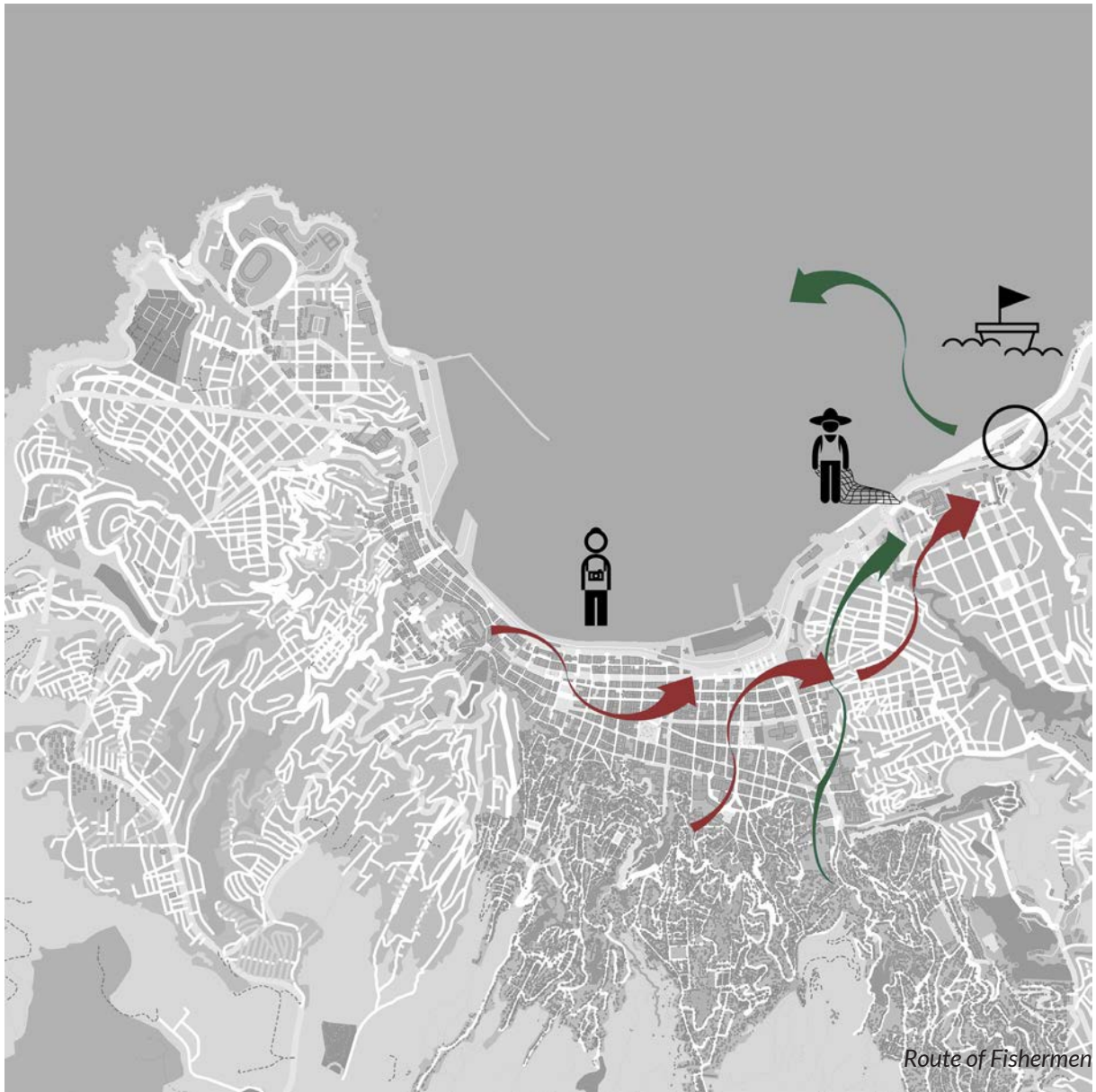




ROUTE OF THE FISHERMAN

Fishermen are also a typical target group when researching the flows of people in the city. This topic contains two flows: the fishermen and the customer and it will show how different modes of transport are involved. The fishermen come to the market at 2:00-3:00 in the early morning. Then at about 5:00am they go back to the fish market and open the market to sell the fresh fish. At 5:00pm, the market will have closed and the fishermen go back to their home. As a result, the flows of fishermen are quite separate from other local groups. The transportation around the fish market is well organized, the metro station and bus stop nearby are well connected to other parts of the city. The encounter between different groups usually happens within the opening hours of the market. Regarding customer flows, they usually go the market at lunch time and are not likely to spend too much time there.



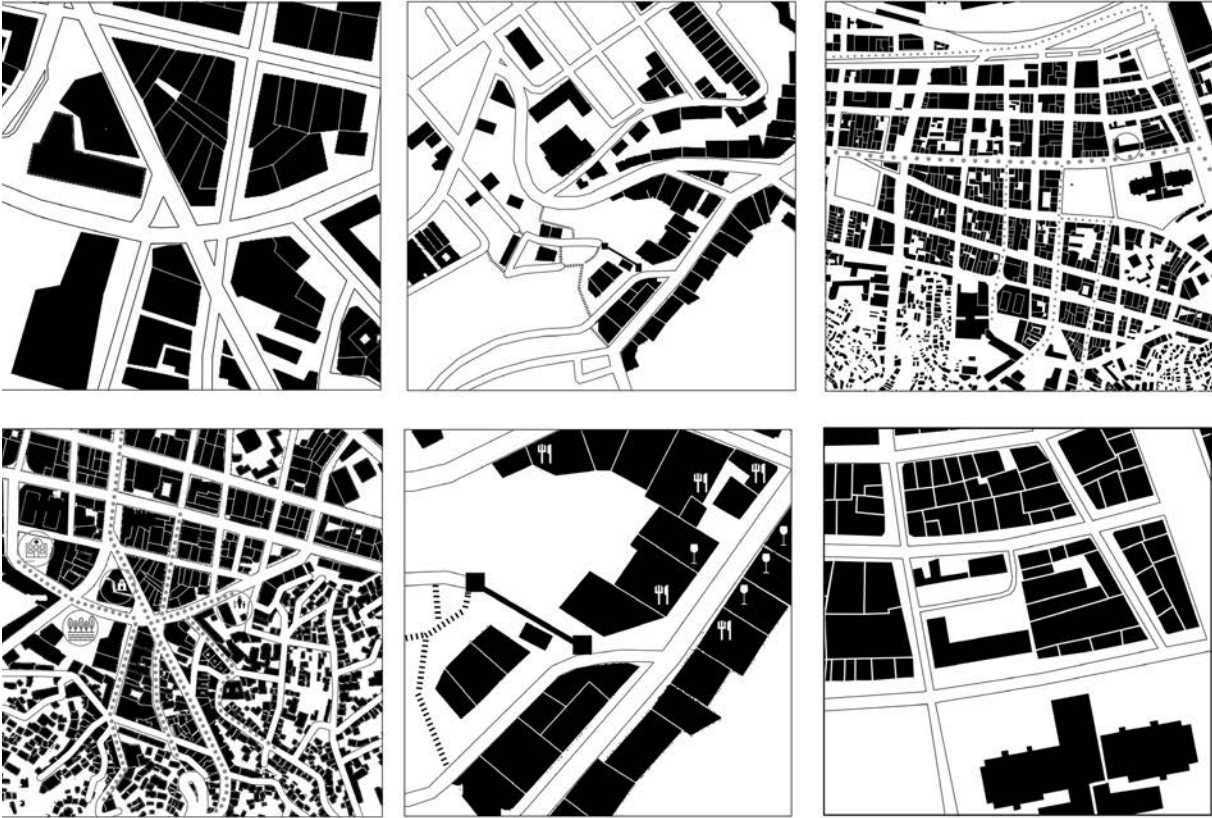


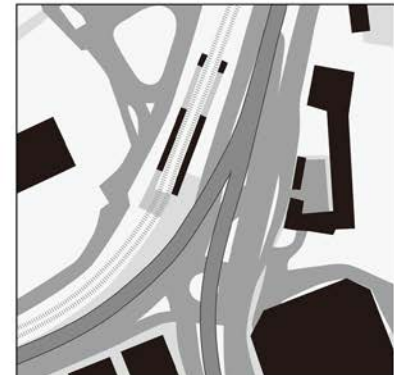
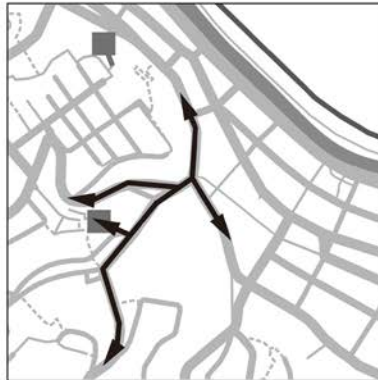
BOTTLENECKS





COMPARISON ANALYZED BOTTLENECKS





MARÍO BENITO PEÑA

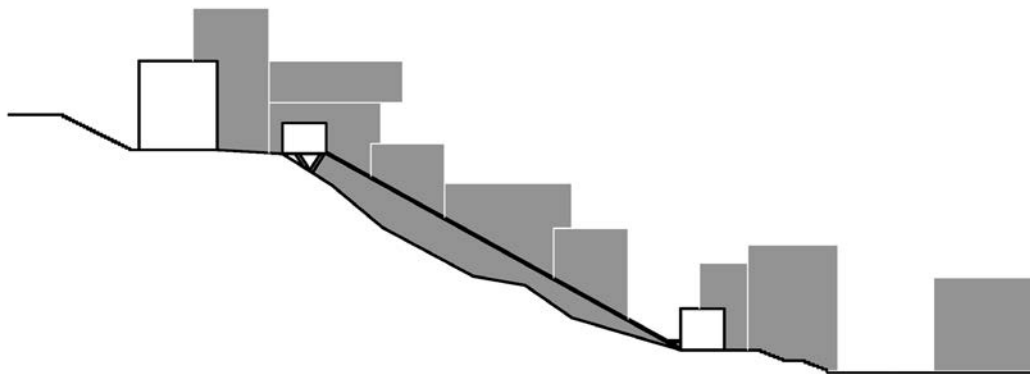
This bottleneck is located on one of the hills. This six-way intersection is an important crossing of several flows from different directions. Therefore, this place presents great possibilities for meeting and encounter. Firstly, there are some important buildings located nearby that are frequented on a daily basis such as a church, a day-care centre, a park and a hospital. Thus, the area acts as a nucleus for the surrounding residential blocks. Every morning, parents take their children to the day-care centre and then go to work. At the off-hour, they go back to work. At the off-hour, they go back to this area, pick up their children and play with them in the park. This area becomes a transit point between home and work. What is more, there are a lot of street vendor stands behind the church, so people may also stop at this part to buy some food or other commodities. The scales of the streets are also quite pleasant, the busy traffic and the multiple activities bring together numerous social practices in this area.

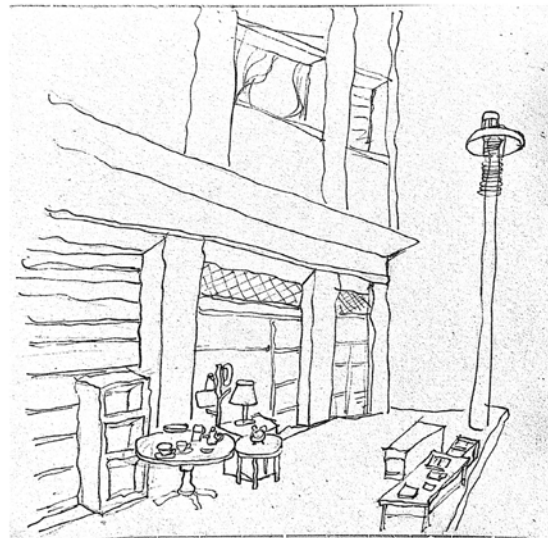
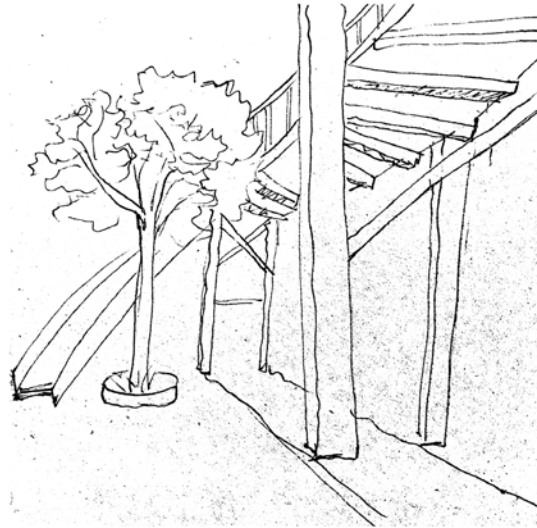


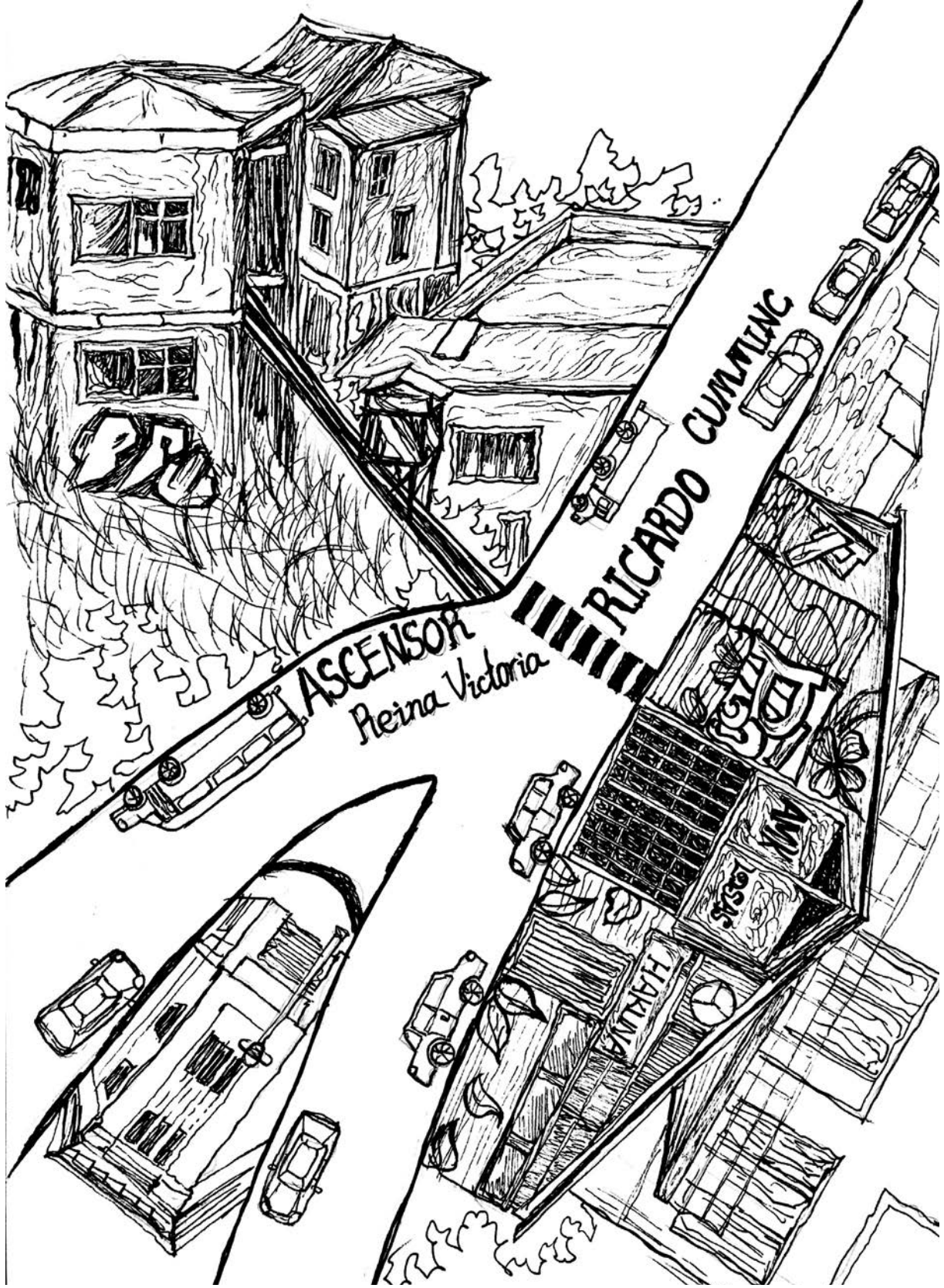


ASCENSOR REINA VICTORIA

The second bottleneck is located by the Ascensor Reina Victoria. This funicular is still working and in turn determines the qualities of this area to some degree. This funicular connects the public area with the residential part. So, people who live on the hills will go down to this area to participate in social life. The small park at the upper station functions as a public gathering space. Along the street, there are numerous restaurants and wine bars not only serve local people but also attract tourists. In conclusion different kinds of shops make this area become a gathering place for both locals and tourists.

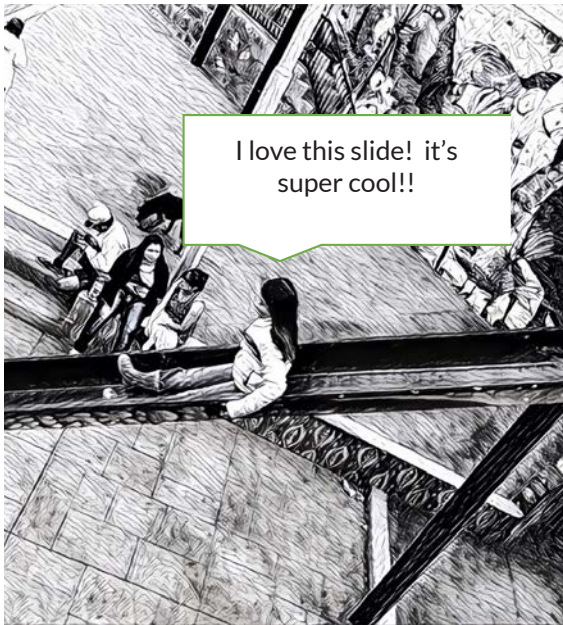








take the funicular and
enjoy the landscape
and coffee here!



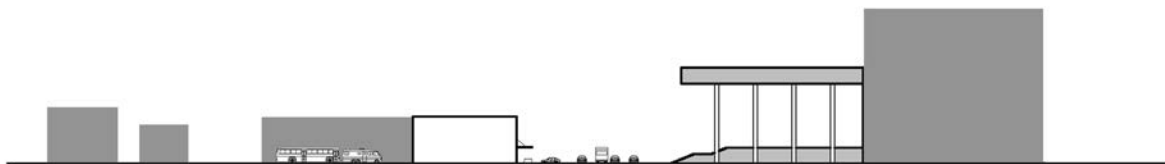
I love this slide! it's
super cool!!



Welcome to Reina
Victoria Cafe~~~

TERMINAL RODOVIARIO VALPARAÍSO

This bottleneck is a large bus station in the city centre. All the long-distance buses from another city will stop here. Other modes of transportation are also well connected. The terminal building faces to the National Congress, which determines the quality of this area. Besides the transportation function of this area, the activities happening around are also the epitome of the local life. The park close to the Congress plays an important role in the city centre, people come here for rest. On the North of the terminal there are also a lot of street vendor stands selling vegetables and food.





PLAZA ANIBAL PINTO

Plaza Anibal Pinto is a square near Cerro Alegre where streets from the hills and the plan come together. The place is a stop for buses and taxi colectivos resulting in high activity during peak hours.

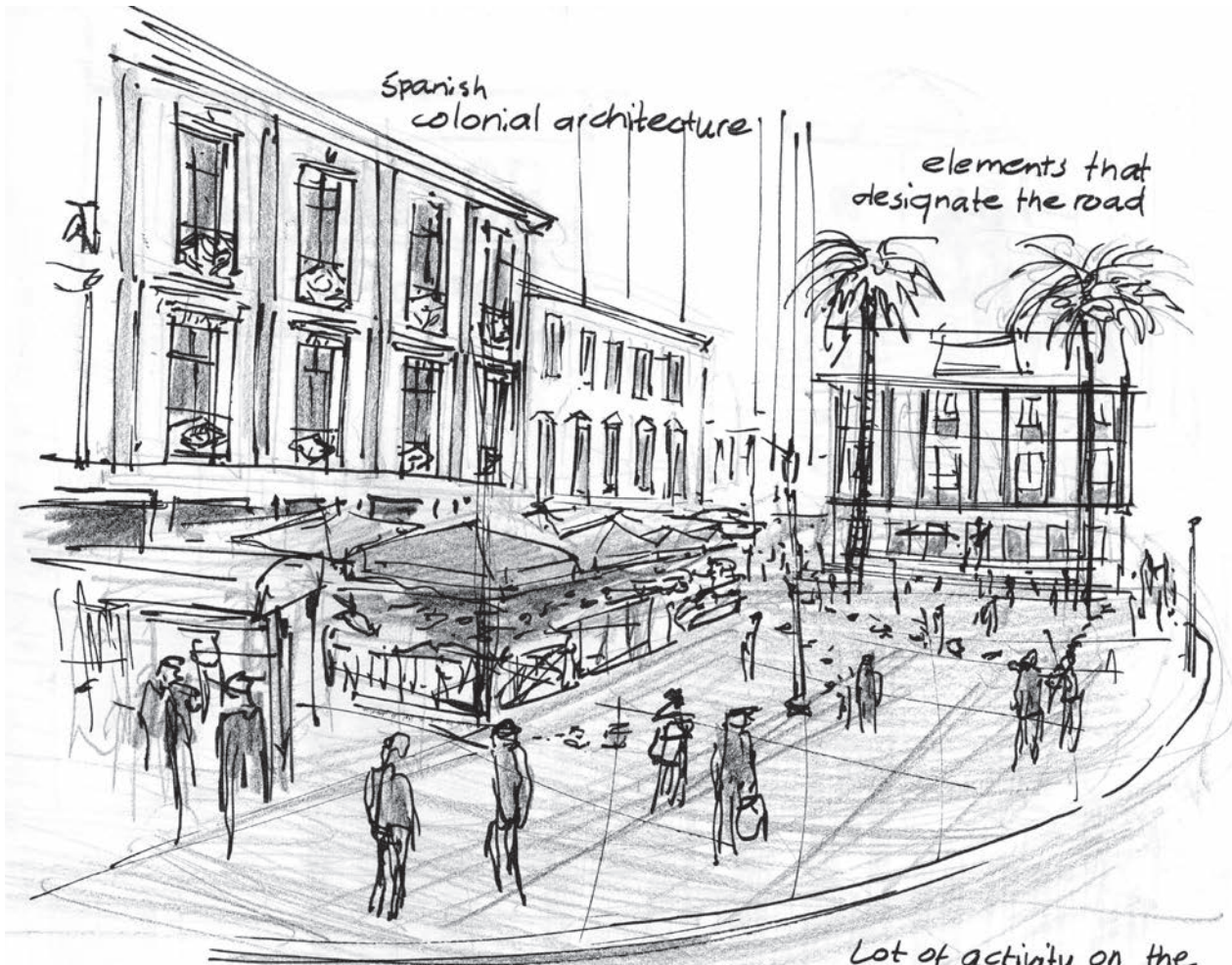
A connecting road crosses the square, stretching from one corner to the opposite corner. This results in the square being divided into two parts.

One part of the square (2) seems to be used by people waiting for continuing their journey. The steps of the plateau, created for a statue, are used to sit on. Other people stand still, alone or together. All closely keep an eye on the arriving buses and taxi colectivos, hoping for their specific number to appear.

The other part of the square (1) contains several restaurants with outdoor seating spaces. This creates more connection between the buildings and square than the facade on the other side. However, the seating spaces are all closed off by fences. Although a road runs through this part, this road is indicated by the placement of stones, without changing the pavement. This gives more unity to the square.

The square contains much activity, it is a place for both passing and being. The architecture and its size contribute to the human scale of the space.



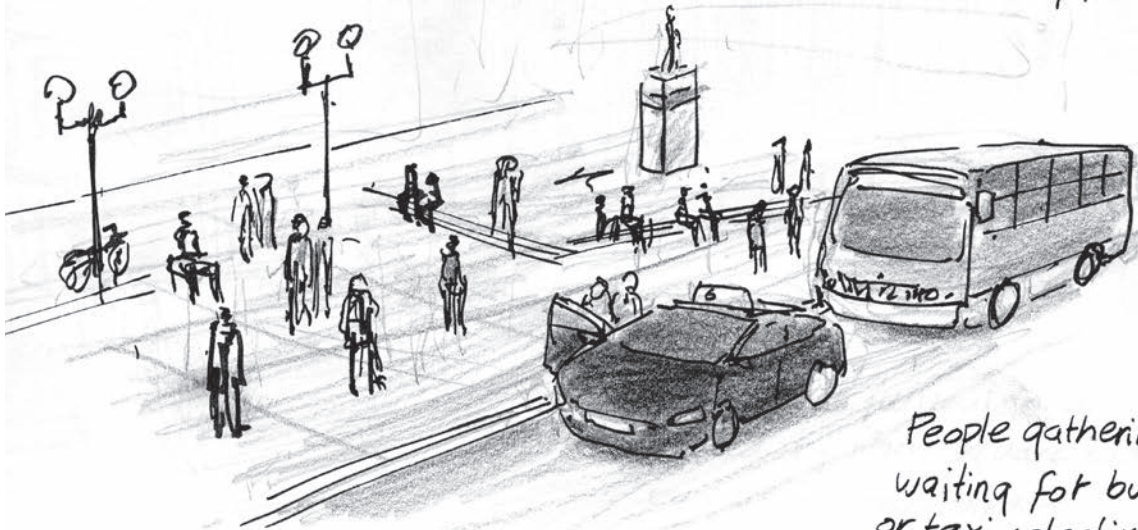


Spanish
colonial architecture

elements that
designate the road

1

Lot of activity on the
square, possibility to sit
down, covered by parasols



People gathering,
waiting for bus
or taxi colectivo

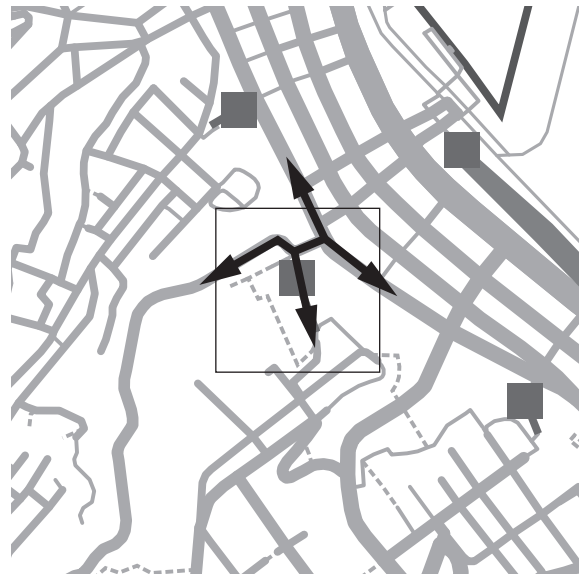
2

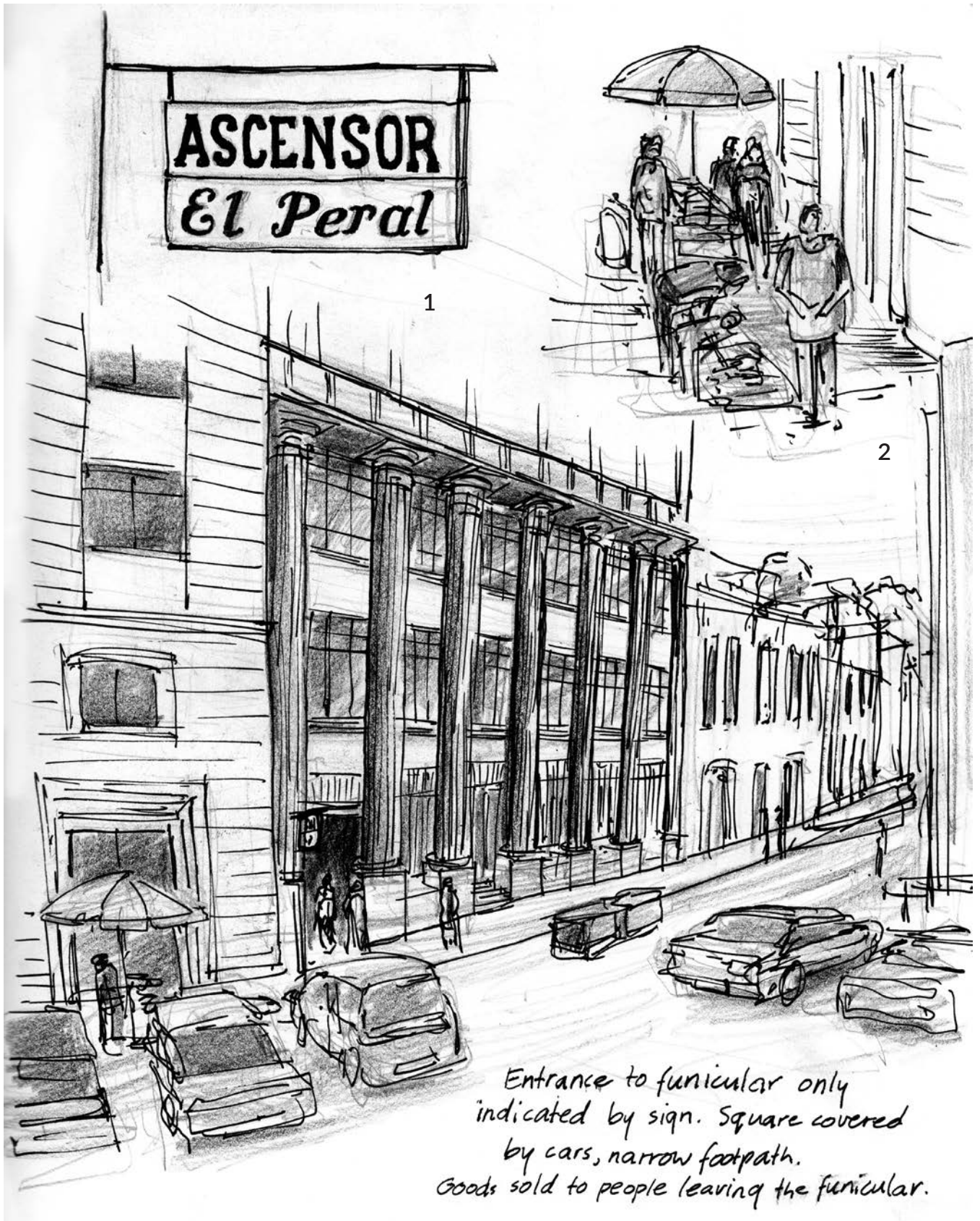
ASCENSOR EL PERAL

The funicular 'El Peral' connects Cerro Alegre to the Plaza Sotomayor and its surroundings. The entrance of this funicular is part of a building, only indicated by a sign (1).

The major part of the square is used as road or parking spaces for cars. This makes it a place for passage rather than for being. Although the buildings contain a certain stature, most ground floors are not accessible. Most of them are used as offices or by the government. They do not contain functions such as restaurants or shops like many other squares. This decreases the motives to stay in this place.

The pavement that leads to the entrance is relatively narrow. Nevertheless, it is still used to sell goods to passengers going to or coming from the funicular. Small vendors have found a way to make use of the limited space between the cars and the buildings (3).





ASCENSOR
El Peral

1

2

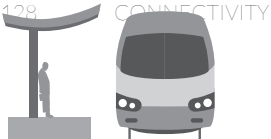
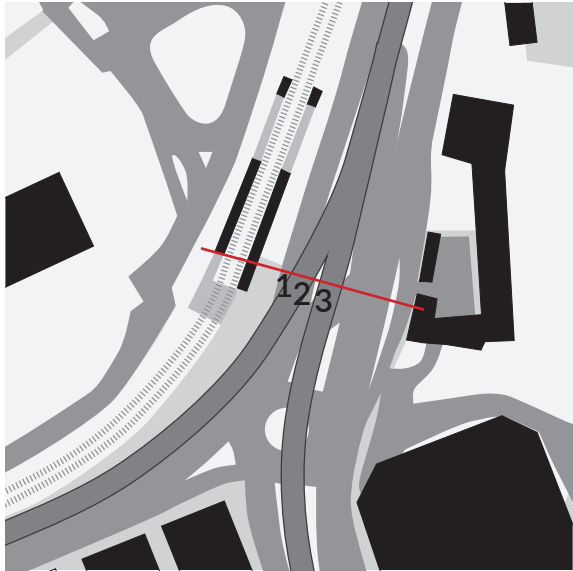
Entrance to funicular only
indicated by sign. Square covered
by cars, narrow footpath.
Goods sold to people leaving the funicular.

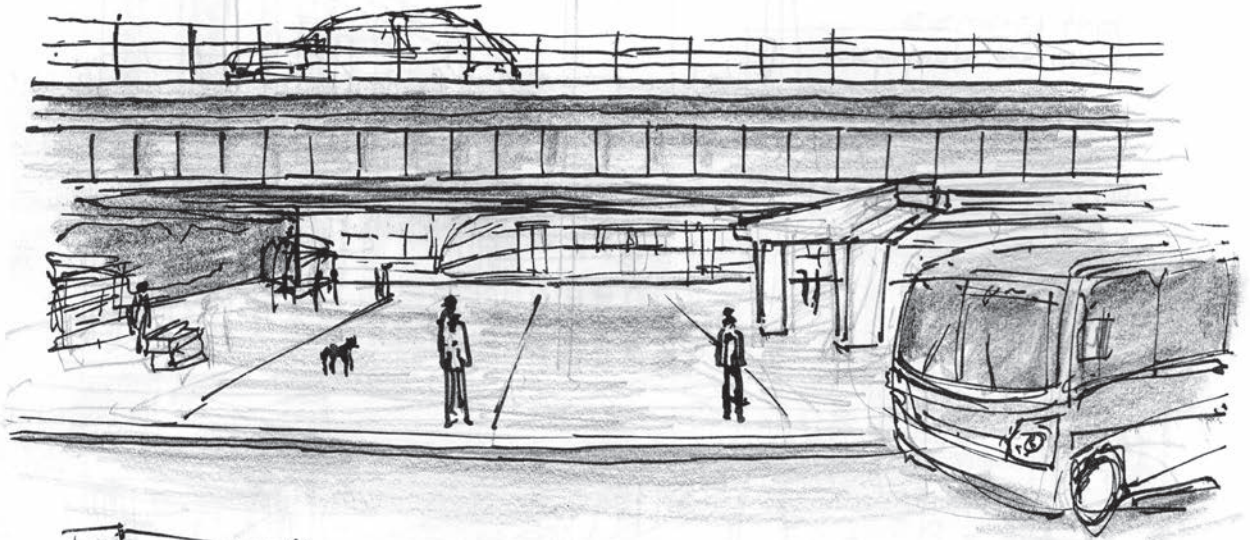
BARON ESTACION

The two roads connecting Valparaíso to the rest of the country come together in this spot, next to the ocean in the eastern part of the plan. A continuous stream of goods and people pass by. An overpass advances the flow of trucks and cars.

One of the metro stations, Baron, is located here as well. There is one route which contains the least number of roads that need to be crossed before reaching the station. The overpass covers a space which is part of this route (3). This is also the spot where several bus lines stop (1). Protected from sun and rain, small vendors choose this spot to sell goods and refreshments to passing commuters (2). These small enterprises are not permanent and hence have no exact location.

Space is mostly surrounded by concrete infrastructure. The highways on all sides is out of human scale. Although being an important node in Valparaíso's connectivity this space does not invite one to stay.





1

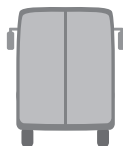
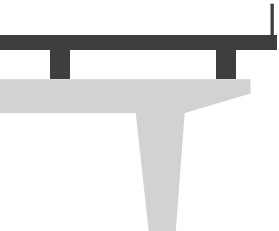


Different forms of transport coming together
connecting roads are elevated, creating a
space underneath, used
to sell food to people
passing by

2

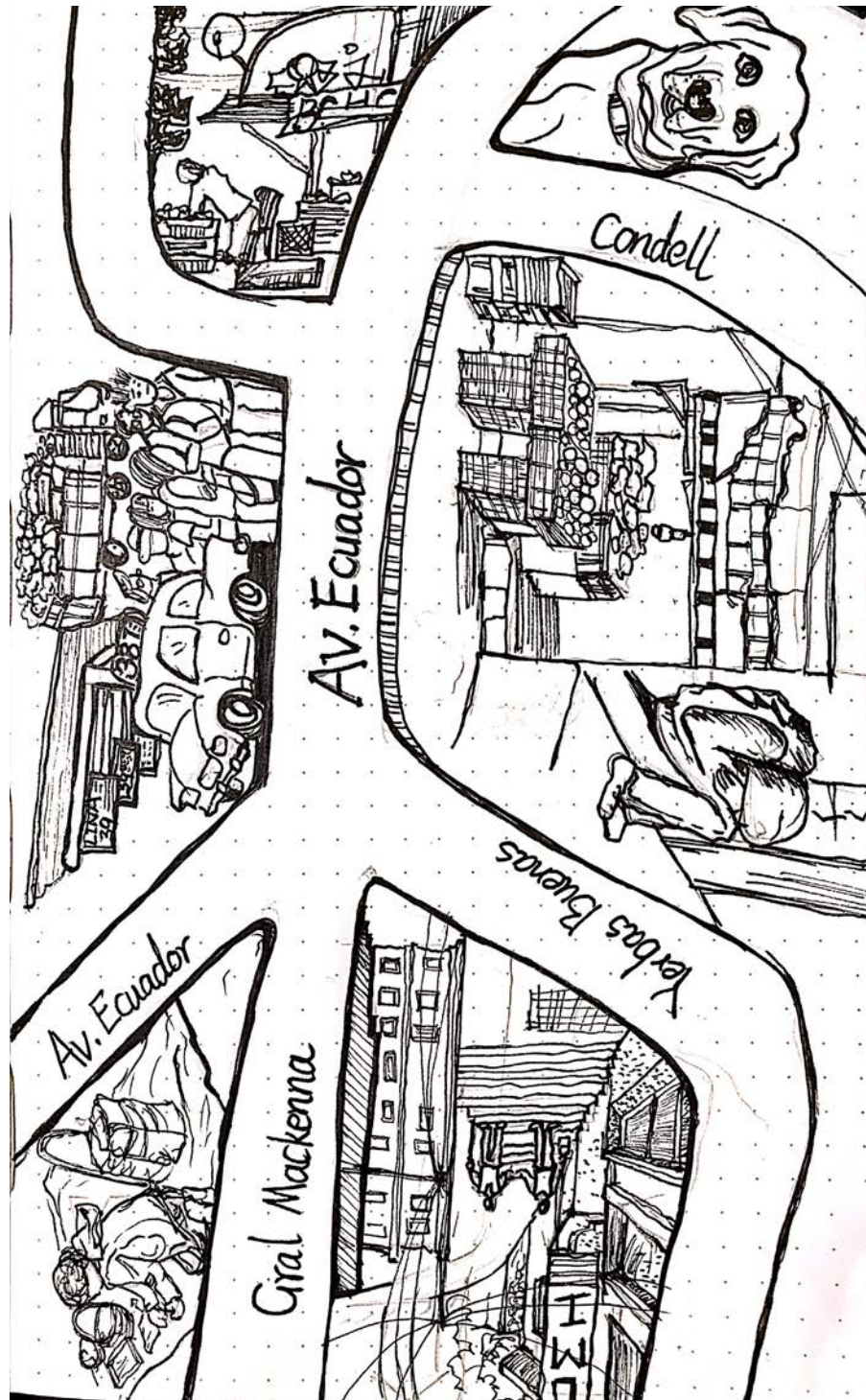


3



PLAZA ECUADOR

Plaza Ecuador is the typical bottleneck of Valparaíso. It is located in the transitional zone from hill to plain, several different transportations such as bus, taxi, private car converge at this point. The busy flows and the fast speed of vehicles are the main characters of this space which also create a sense of danger to the pedestrian. While Plaza Ecuador is supposed to be an important area of encounter for people living in the different hills it turns out to be merely a gathering point because of its chaotic atmosphere. It is also quite hard to find a place to stay more than 5 minutes. Especially in the rush hour, most of the shops are closed and most of the people just quickly move from one bus stop to the other one or stand in a line waiting for a taxi. Even in daytime, people cannot find an outdoor space to stay. In fact, this plaza becomes a passage which no longer provides the opportunities for communication.





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INTRODUCTION

QUESTIONING OF PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND THE COMMONS

The topic of the public, the private and the commons seems boundless. Since the border among each is vague, it makes no sense to distinguish urban spaces through their external image. Theories do not always apply to different cities; the identity of the space is shifting between public and private under certain situations, while people understand their own cities and other cities in subjective ways. These variable parameters impede the formation of a strict divide public and private space. In this context, the commons could represent the grey zone between public and private space.

“...an architecture of the commons should be understood as an intervention in these common resources and in the series of collective actions that are part of them.”

When the theoretical study finally settles on the city of Valparaíso, ambiguous words like the margins and the violence of bodies and spaces become details. By studying the events of people, the public features and urban elements in different areas of the city, the commons reveal their relation to people's events. The event could range from protests where people reclaim their urban square, to appropriations where people obfuscate the border between urban lives and private lives.

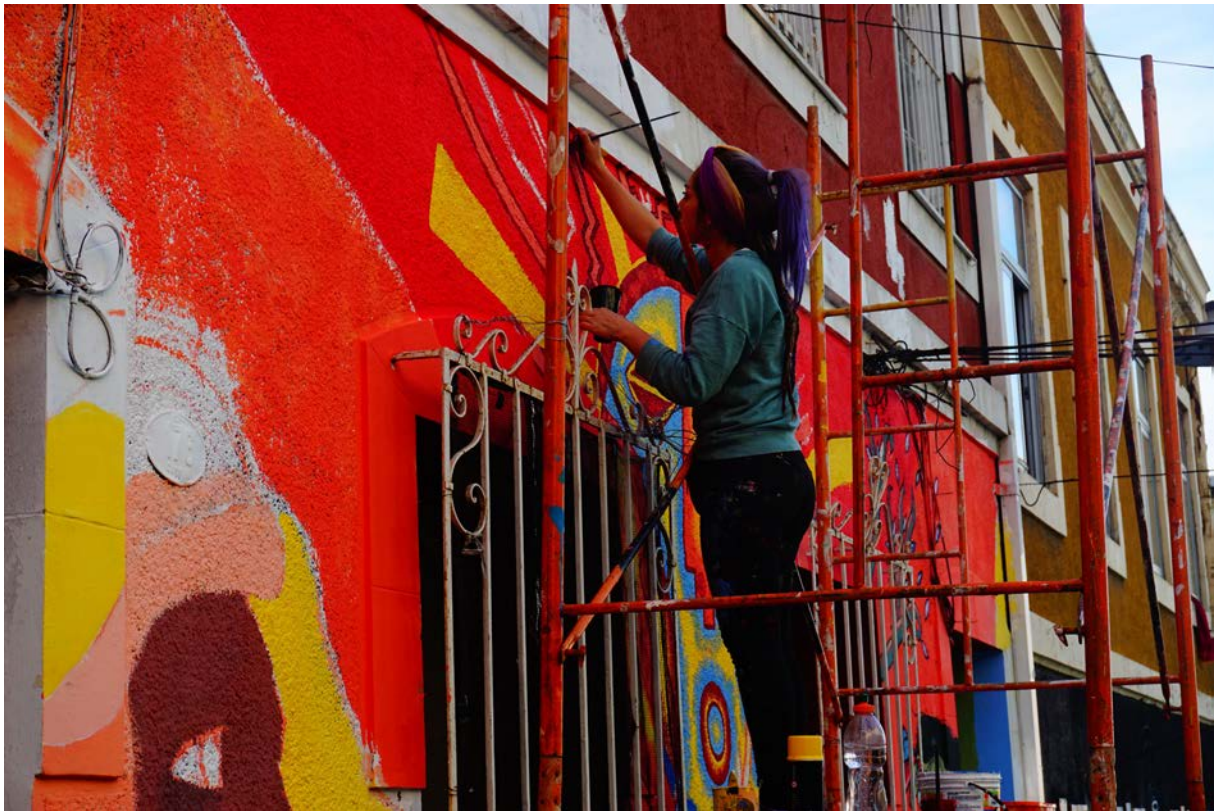
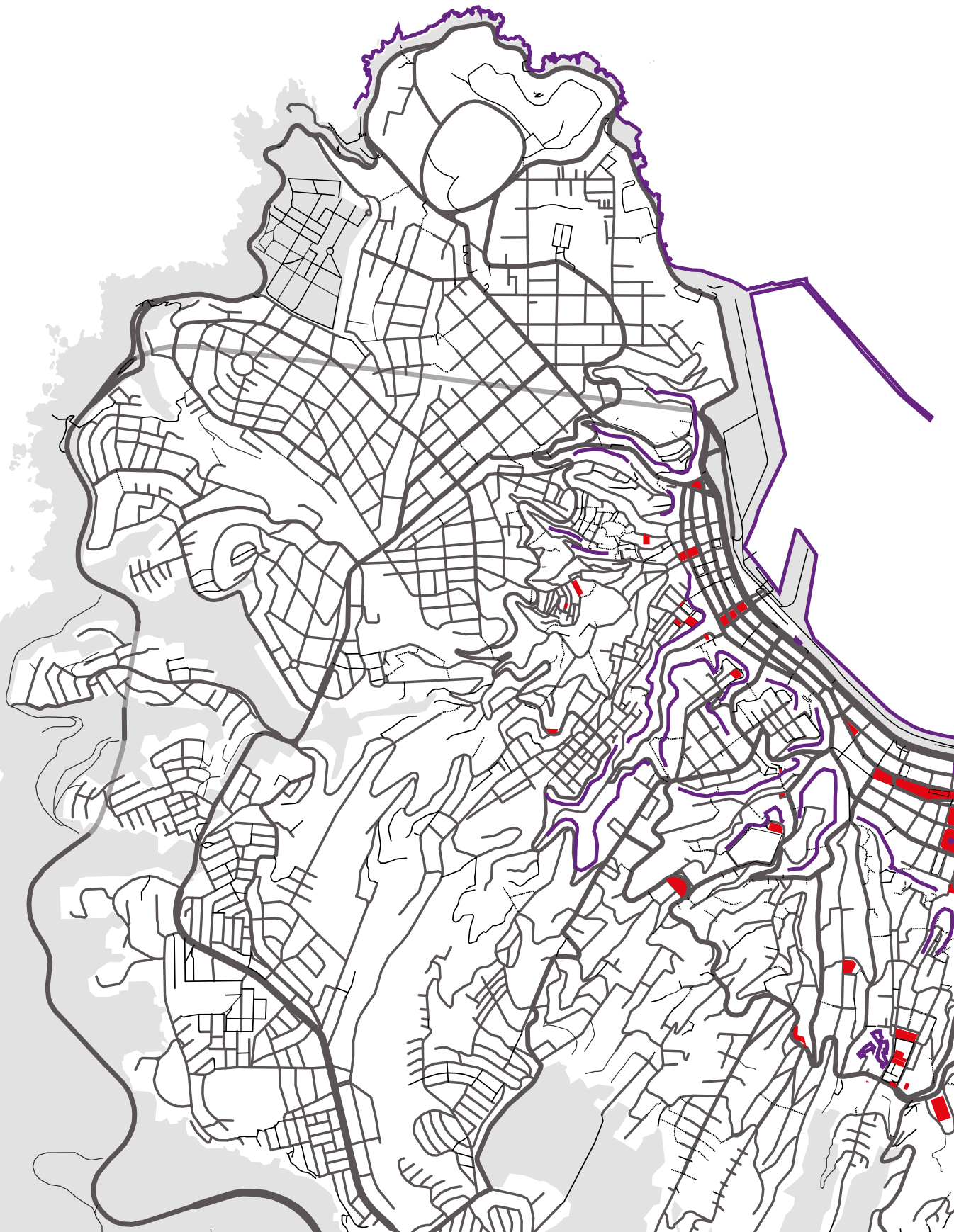
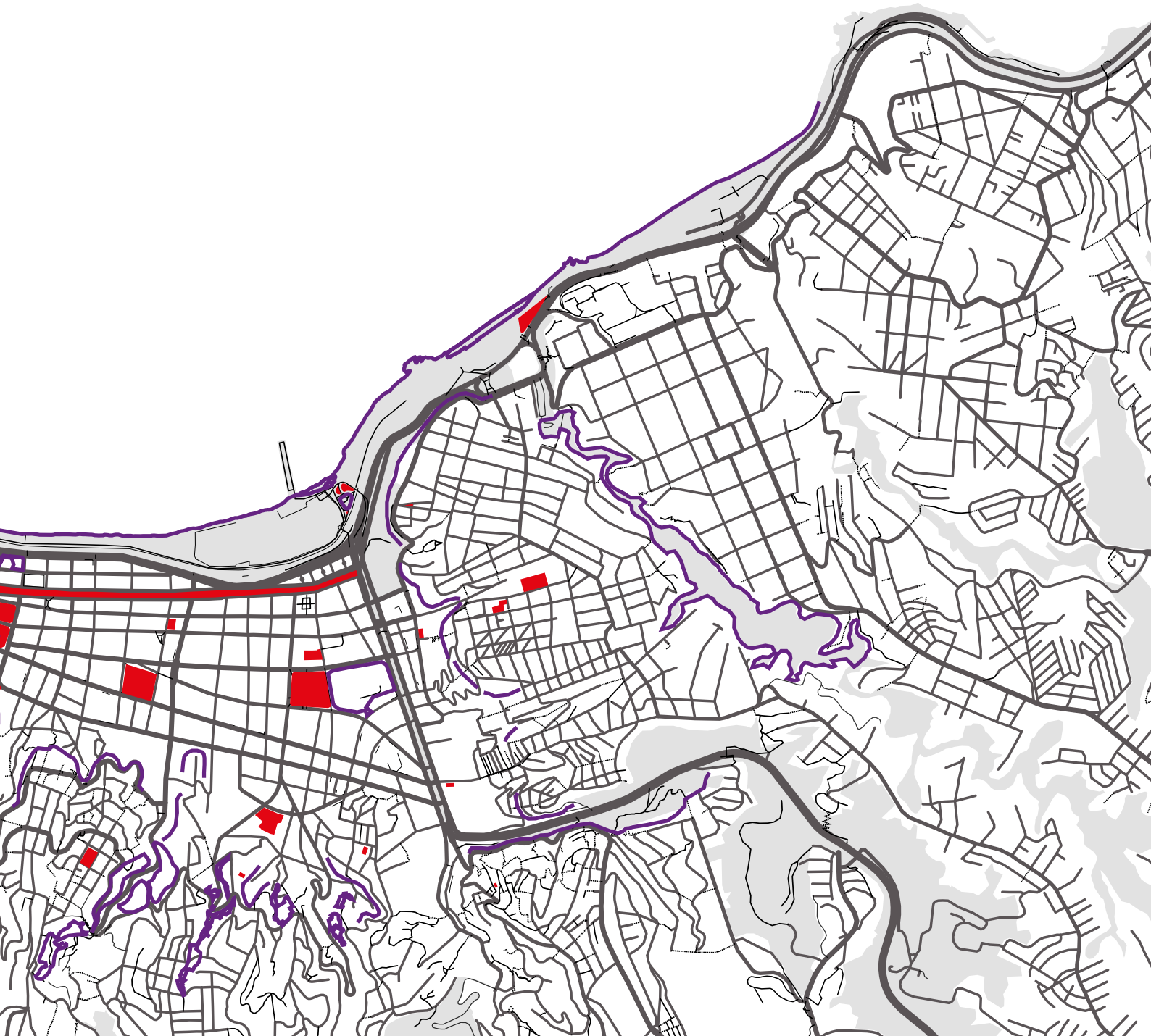


Image: Decorating the city - Zhang Zhi



The Mapping of Public Spaces and the Boundaries in Valparaíso

- Public Space
- Boundary



PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND COMMONS OF VALPARAÍSO

The distinction between public and private is rooted deep in the urban understanding of the Western Thought. Because of its limitations, this binary model struggles to face the changing global context. While we witness the effects of neoliberalism and privatization of the public spaces, Manuel de Solà-Morales suggests that “there are more and more every day spaces that are neither public nor private, but both things simultaneously. Public spaces absorbed by particular uses, or private spaces that acquire a collective use.”²

Kristiaan Borret draws attention to the obsession with security and ‘an increasing segregation of different social groups’.³ Michael Sorkin argues that “many places in our cities are no longer freely accessible to everyone, they are no longer stages where strangers meet and can discuss about the ways that we construct our ‘world’; they are no longer a public realm.”⁴

For the last two decades the debate about the dichotomy of public and private takes place in different disciplines and contexts such as economics and social history. It is no surprise that the debate is nourished by concepts from different backgrounds in each situation. The three models which have been identified by Jess Weintraub provide a more clear understanding of these frameworks.

-The Liberal-Economistic Model

-The Citizenship Model

-The Sociability Model

To face the limitations of these models, many authors brought forward the idea of ‘thirding’. Hannah Arendt develops a three-part model with the concept of the social realm. Manuel de Solà-Morales abandons the binary model with the idea of collective space. Bernard Tschumi shows the importance of ‘event’ in the debate. Finally, the rise of the commons movement puts forward ‘commoning’ as a third domain.

Borret states that the neglect of the multiple definitions of the separation of public and private creates confusion in the debate. He further suggests that the terms that are used in the debate are not adequate to deal with the multifaceted nature of ‘the public realm’ and that they must be enriched to ‘define public life’.⁵



Image: Herman Hertzberger, Lessons for students in architecture, 1991

PUBLIC SPACES AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF CHILE

Jürgen Habermas develops the concept of 'public sphere' in his book *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere*. The author identifies the term as "a realm of social life in which something approaching public opinion can be formed... and in which citizens can confer in an unrestricted manner"⁶.

Hannah Arendt sees public life and the political activity as inseparable aspects of the society and asserts that "citizenship entails participation in a particular kind of community... one marked by, among other things, fundamental equality and the consideration and resolution of public issues through conscious collective decision making."⁷

Nevertheless, the public realm experience today lies far from these idealistic visions. While authors such as Sorkin and Koolhaas criticize the decline in the democratic character of the public space, one could question if the public was ever accessible by everyone. To define the problem of the public space more clearly Adrian Blackwell raises the question "does the government produce public spaces for all citizens to use? Or, is public space a contingent political construction, which emerges to scrutinize, criticize, and perhaps contest, state policy, market interests, and an unjust collusion between them?"⁸ He further suggests that all property is either owned by the state or the private or a combination of both and "public space is always an appropriation of an existing space over legal space."⁹

Heidi Sohn, Stavros Kousoulas and Gerhard Bruyns challenges the binary model of public and private by using the urban commoning as a third domain in the debate. The authors reckon that "it is through the appropriation and management of

the commons that latent possibilities within the socio-spatial domain are awakened."¹⁰

In the last decade the 'Arab Spring', 'Indignados' in Spain, 'Occupy' in New York and in Istanbul, the student strikes in Quebec and Chile share one common denominator: the recognition of a structure of domination of the status quo.¹¹ Marcos Roitman draws attention to the importance of the active citizenship through the manifestations in public space by stating that "the discontent becomes visible, it is exteriorized, the uneasiness surfaces. The immediate result is the recovery of public space. They take the squares, turning them into fortresses of citizenship."¹²

Between the years of 1973-1990 Chile was under the military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet. After overthrowing democratically elected Salvador Allende, Pinochet introduced the free-market oriented neoliberalism to Chile and ruled the country under suppression. Strict legislations have been made concerning the use of public spaces which became highly controlled. In 1990 the reign of Pinochet came to an end as a result of a referendum. Yet the process of democratization did not gain momentum until the student strike in 2011.

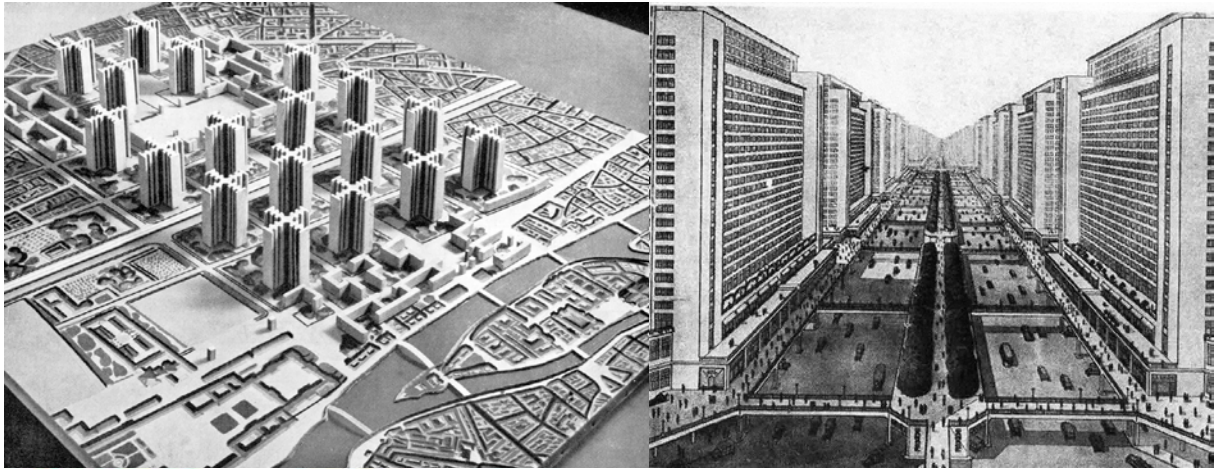
The students of Chile staged dozens of manifestations demanding lower tuition fees and became subjected to police violence. Perhaps what was on stake, more than the educational reforms, was democracy itself. Alberto Mayol portrays the importance of the strike by asserting that "the dimension of citizenship was postponed, the polis had been suspended. The student movement reactivated the policy, gave oxygen and blood to a society that inhabited a damaged

democracy. Most Chileans considered that no progress had been made in democratizing Chile.”¹³

Since the student movement, the citizens of Chile started renegotiating their rights in the squares and streets in numerous other protests. The marches take place as a power battle between the state and the public, walking in certain streets and towards the certain buildings, such as Senado in Valparaíso, and being blocked by the police force. Reclaiming the city and the rights as a citizen creates a strong sense of community and multiplicity in the public body. The community gives birth to the commoning practices that change the way people use and take over their city. Initiatives such as ‘Acción Basura’ which emerged to face the problem of trash in Valparaíso or the increasing social awareness on the carnival of ‘Mil Tambores’ can be seen as the offsprings of these commoning practices.



The images display some of the manifestations and protests which took place during the Student Strike in Valparaíso between 2011-2013



THE BALLET OF THE SIDEWALK

100 YEARS

CELEBRATING THE CITY

JANE JACOBS

HER KEY BELIEFS WERE

1

POPULATION DENSITY

THERE CAN'T BE PEOPLE ON THE STREET WHERE THERE ARE NO PEOPLE AT ALL

SHE LOVED TO BIKE

SHE HAD NO FORMAL PLANNING OR ARCHITECTURE TRAINING

PUBLISHED IN 1961

THE DEATH AND LIFE OF GREAT AMERICAN CITIES

LITTLE ALLEYS

1962

SAVED THE WEST 67 LMG

SAVE WASHINGTON SQUARE

fought for these

SAW CITIES AS ORGANIZED COMPLEXITY

2

MIXED USES

JANE JACOBS: CITIZEN'S OBSERVATIONS

People hold diverse ideas about the city. The concept of 'La Ville Radieuse' by Le Corbusier may still appear compelling to many, however, one could argue that it is in Jane Jacob's concept of celebrating the city diversities that the essence of the city emerges.

A long time ago people developed the idea of conquering nature. City planners strive to control the city. They aim to set well-organized frames for people to operate within, claiming this is the best solution. In rationally designing cities for people considering orders and rules from the top down, they often lack the sympathy needed in order to compose a better environment for their inhabitants.

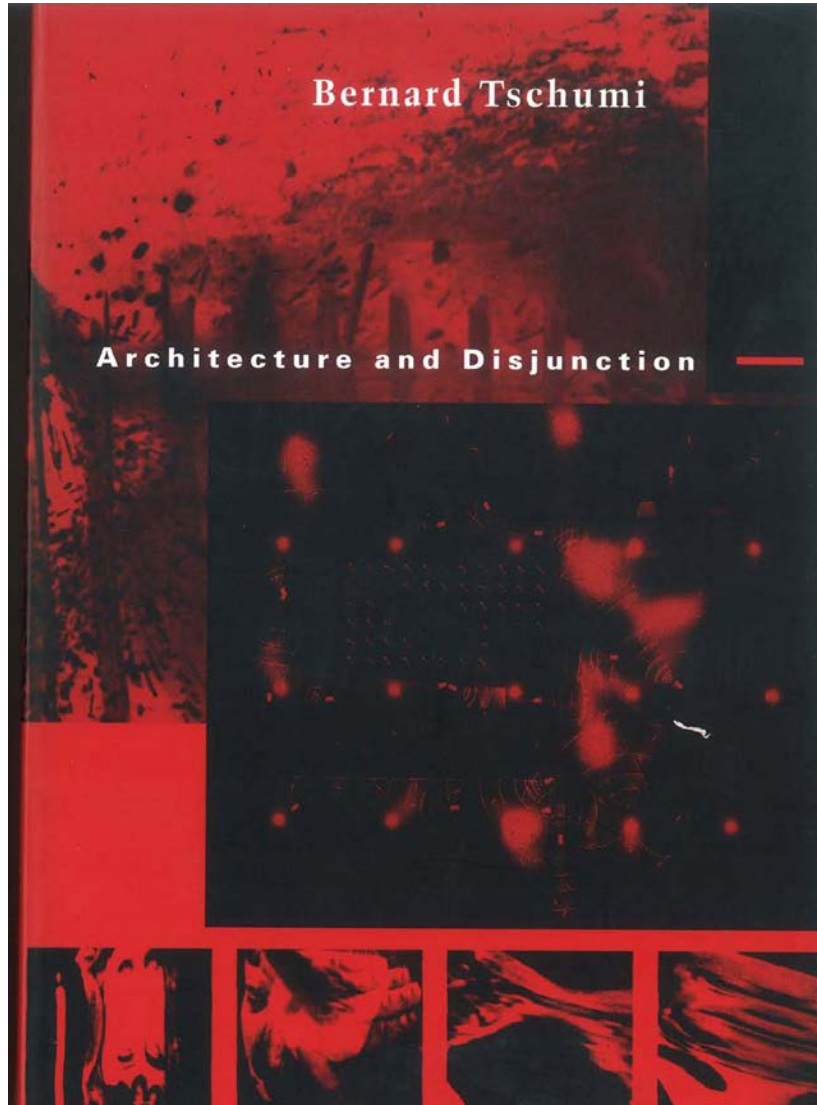
What constitutes the city are not its buildings or facilities, but its people and their daily lives, an insight which makes Jane Jacobs' work far more convincing since she observes the city from a citizen's perspective. Jacobs celebrates the diversity of neighbourhoods, small city blocks, building typologies, people and their various events.

"...we shall start, if only in a small way, adventuring in a real world, ourselves",¹⁴ states Jacobs.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC SPACE?

Although in her book she highlights the importance of a clear demarcation of public and private space, she does not define a public space per se. She notices "people's love of watching activity and other people"¹⁵, which trigger public life in cities. She also questions the very notion of public life in stating that public life sometimes is just an "extended private life". There exists an interesting gradient from private life and public life and vice versa; one which depends on what and how much people would like to share with the public.

The diversity of events during which people engage in sharing sources, making contacts, and compromising to give up small pieces of their privacy, is the starting point of understanding a city in a more humble and respectful manner.



Architecture and Disjunction, Bernard Tschumi, 1994

BERNARD TSCHUMI: EVENTS

Bernard Tschumi shows his critical opinion towards contemporary architecture in his book *Architecture and Disjunction*:

“History may one day look upon this period as the moment of the loss of innocence in twentieth-century architecture: the moment when it became clear that neither super technology, expressionist functionalism, nor neo-Corbusianism could solve society’s ills and that architecture was not ideologically neutral.”¹⁶

Tschumi emphasises the vital part of architecture research: the movement of people. From the urban scale of cities to the architectural detail of a dwelling or a space, people are the base of every component of design.

EVENTS

“...architecture—its social relevance and formal invention—cannot be dissociated from the events that happen in it.”¹⁷ The events organised by people are driven by their pressing demands, both the physical and the mental ones. Tschumi’s research attempts to link events and space employing abstract graphics. Many approaches are taken in order to understand the events. The research of events then leads to design approaches which are introduced in Tschumi’s practice: cross-programming, trans-programming and dis-programming. The way he translates his research into practice is worth studying.

MARGINS¹⁸

What are margins? The margins are where events happen. It could be considered as the border between private space and ‘public’ space, where most interaction between people occurs. It could also be a “left-over space” which holds the potential for unexpected events to unravel within it.

VIOLENCE OF ARCHITECTURE¹⁹

The idea of the violence of architecture contains numerous interpretations. From a city investigation viewpoint, it is reasonably simple to distinguish between cases of bodies violating space or space violating bodies.

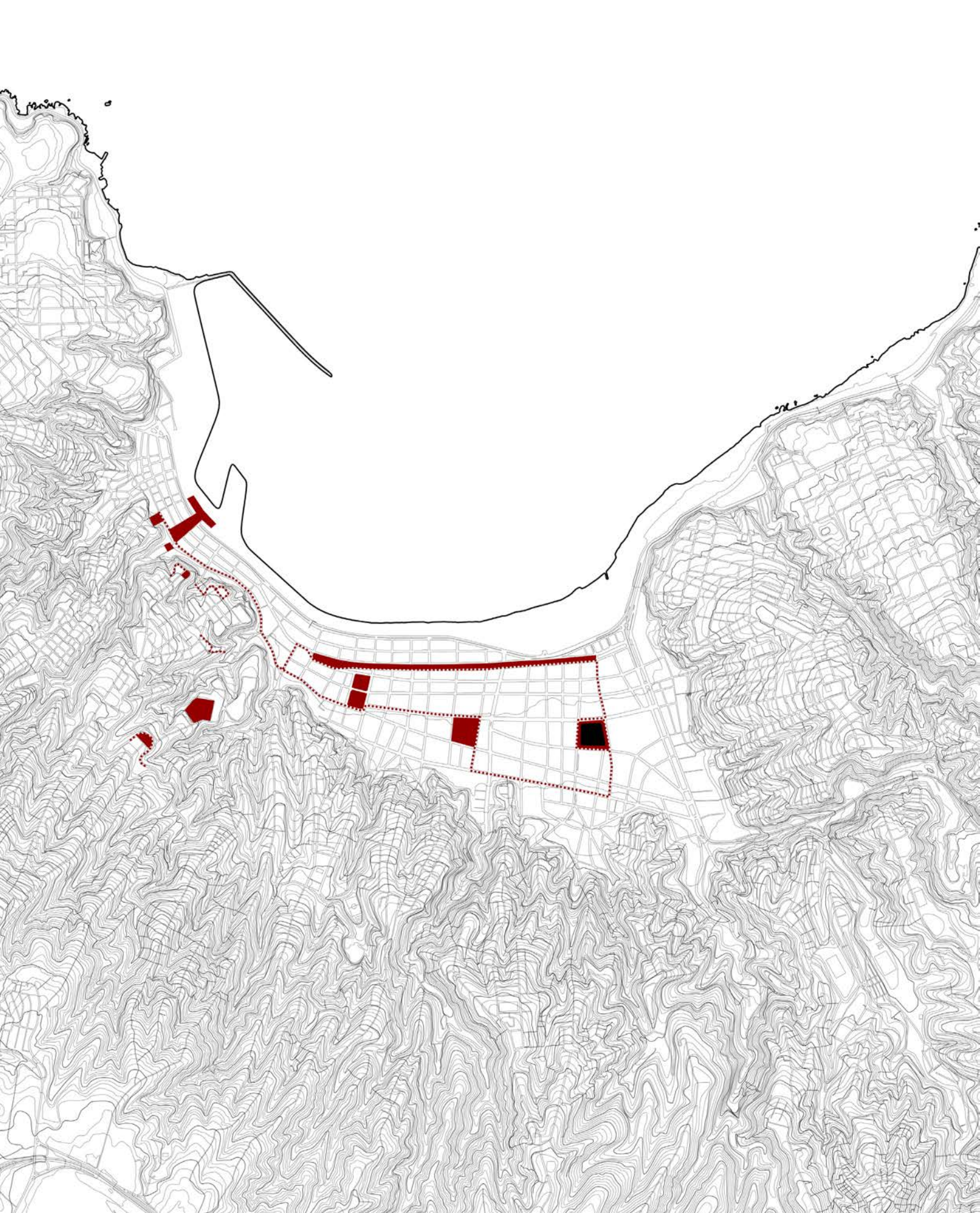
Another topic related to events in space is that of the ritual. In Tschumi’s understanding, rituals are described as a form of ‘contextual violence’. The ritual not only generates regular events, but also limits other events which clash with its deep history of sociology, psychology and aesthetics.

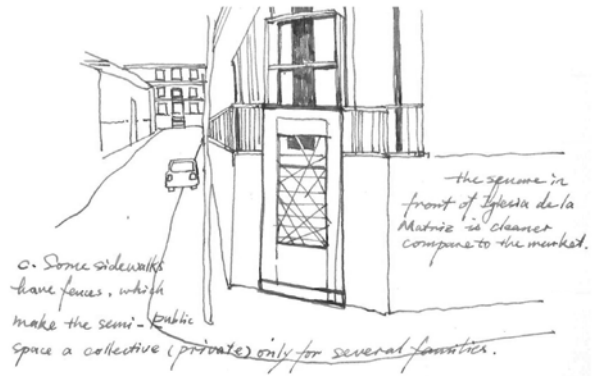
EVENT-SPACE

In the section 'Space versus Program'²⁰ Tschumi developed an interesting approach to analyse the relation between events and space: by introducing movement notation into the conventions of architectural plans and sections. In a larger scale, it might be a good approach for event-city mapping. By generalizing the movement notation, along with distinguishment of public and private and typology study, the idea of the commons might be more clear.

The exercise of event-city²¹ mapping, contains several public squares on the plain and streets which connect them. It contains also a green belt which is close to the coastline and the edge of the plain and the hill area.









h:
② the plaza gives people a leisure atmosphere with the fountain in the center, which is surrounded by benches (for people), sheltered by different trees.
- You could still see the busy life in the city, however, the huge contrast of roads and parks is quite obvious.
Not knowing if it's life merging into city or the city merging into life
life ← ? → City

Since when we start to be so arrogant thinking we could solve their problems?

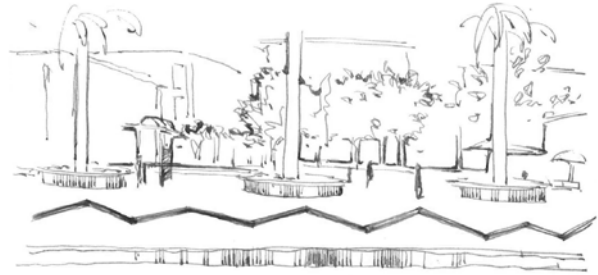
f. This plaza was like a base of homeless people in the morning



* they actually do not influence other people. the market is a common space where most people must come.

* Also the sense of safe as double-wings. They are just homeless, not salvages!

- It sometimes seems that people here don't want to find a enclosed space to sleep. they don't mind sleep under the sky as being exposed to the public.

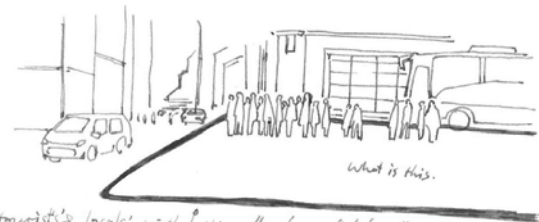


@Jane Jacobs → empty space?
people here tend to love public square with benches and natural shelters.



A. 2017.10.24 in the morning at around 8:00 am. the tents were being prepared. at noon they were ready. the market of Plaza Sotomayor was open. people did go there and have a look.

It's like the existing part of market (temporary market).



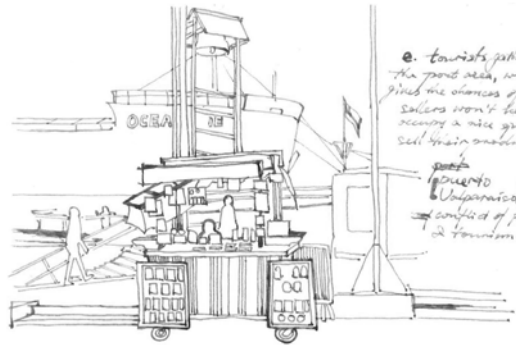
b. tourists & locals' with this yellow line to "define" meeting point the pedestrian and streets.



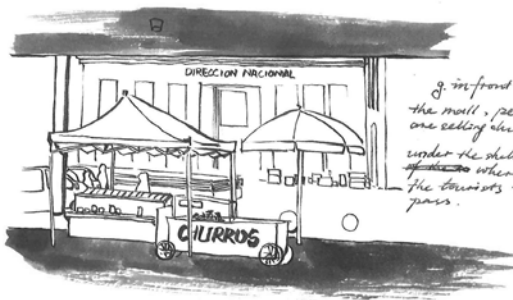
c. on the way to the port, at the corner of the building shipping ~~Harap~~ ~~by~~ Servicio Nacional de Aduanas, people gather here and set up a small and friend market. They open their shops in the morning, put their products on the carts. Also there are several people selling out pieces.



d. this passage has special spatial quality. people could only enter the port through these two arches on each side of the square. sellers gather automatically.



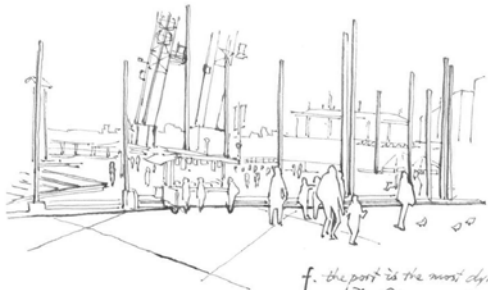
e. tourists gather in the port area, which gives the chances of man. Sellers even't hesitate securing a nice spot to sell their umbrellas.
 punto Uniparato
 conflict of point
 2 tourism.



g. in front of the mall, people are selling umbrellas. under the shelter of the kiosk where the tourists must pass.



h. on the edge of the square, there are always activities. It seems that pedestrians increase the events. Also the square pushes events to the edge.
 "space with" shelters



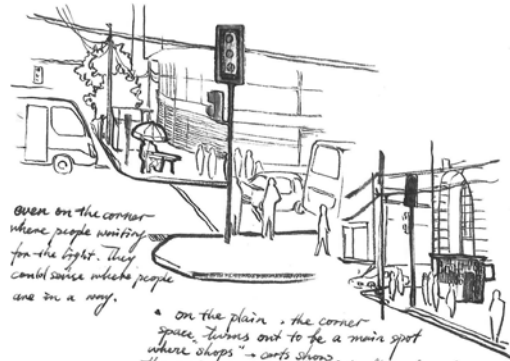
f. the port is the most dynamic area of Plaza Sotomayor. In a nice reaction people, especially tourists, would gather the port as the must-go attractions. Also you could stand boat tour here.



i. the square & behind plaza Sotomayor is full of cars. people hardly use the square. It seems that it's a car's square. parking + traffic
 P.S. it's almost got lost by a taxi stand since it doesn't really see the light and pedestrian way.



2. One of the carts is placed on the road where many cars pass. If they don't take the pedestrians they would take the parking area and even



even on the corner where people waiting for the light. They could sense where people are in a way.

• on the plain, the corner space turns out to be a main spot where shops - a cart's shop. The main reason might be the floods of people would gather there.

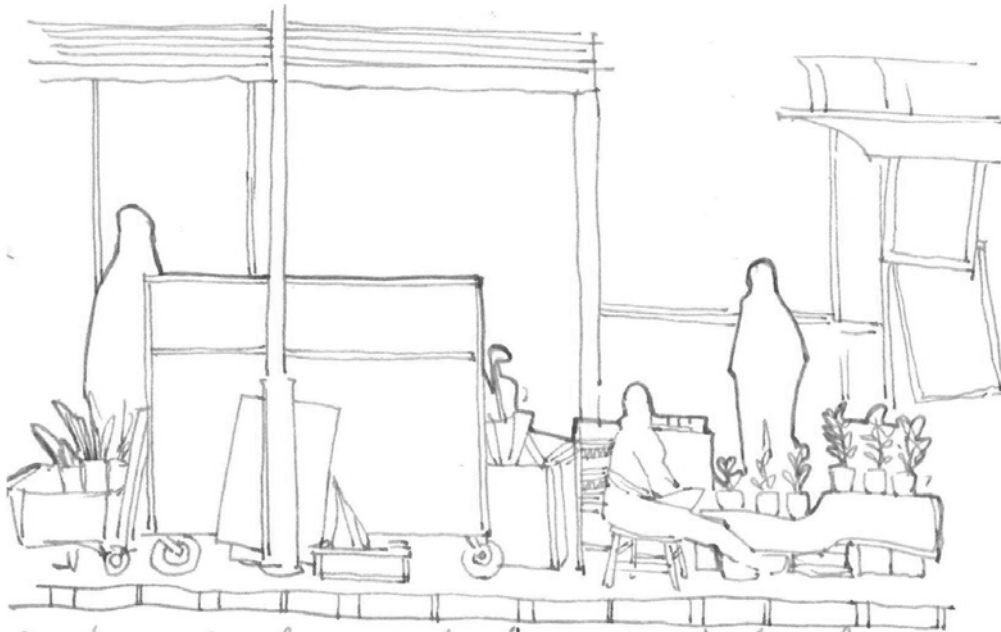


5. When there's a set back on the building where is not secured, people would take it as their shop sites.

Normally if it's not the entrance of shops or food or banks etc. there is a good chance to find people selling things. also the place where they find their 'helping of security' at an enclosed space.



3. at the bottle neck from the plain to the hill, where people gather no matter the time, street pedlars are everywhere.

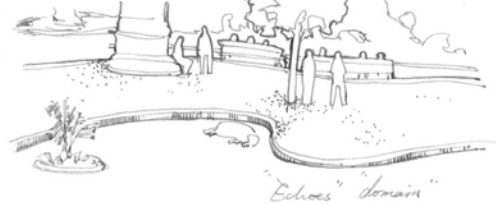


Somehow, these fragments of people selling things on the streets become usual events, a part of the city life, an important feature of Calparaiso.

4. The city is born from trade, grew with the metamorphosis of trade. The event is deeply inside the genetic vessel of Valpo, even if it is unique and inevitable.



Plaza Victoria is a green park with children's playgrounds surrounded by malls and shops. A museum is nearby, on the main street called Independencia. The scale of this square is as large as plaza simonbolivar, but obviously this square is much populated than that. The various slopes help the square with flows of people, this location, which has also one of entrances into the hills, determined the dynamism of plaza Victoria.





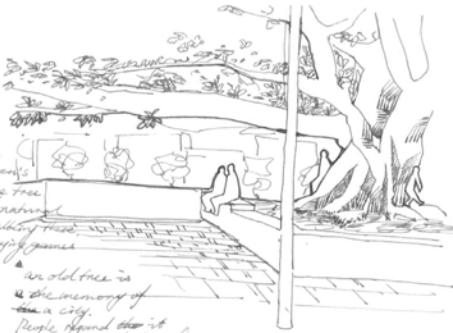
a. just on the path of the park, street sellers put their goods on the ground, still leave a bit space for pedestrians. They are not alone with people sitting on the benches, it's hard to tell who are the sellers and who are not.

b. green-parks provide comfortable space and leisure atmosphere for people talking, reading... a place for "a moment". It seems that a park in a busy avenue is where people could "escape" from every else things.



c. instead of children's playground, a large tree gives pedestrians a natural shelter, two people talking, several children playing games around the tree.

an old tree is the memory of a city. People depend on it as a part of their families.



d. Children's playground gives me a feeling of happiness and safety.



Av. Pedro Montt.
Street fragments:

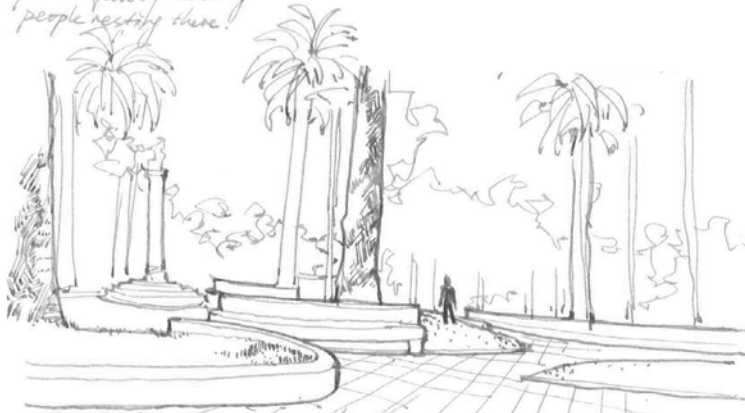


1. It's out of my expectation that the city is so dynamic and organic.
"Claiming" Ownership



2. but people still leave a passage for pedestrians.

another green park full of resting people resting there!

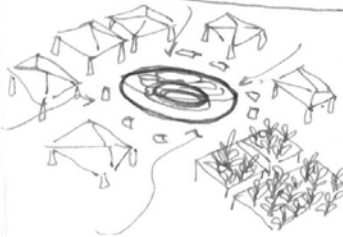
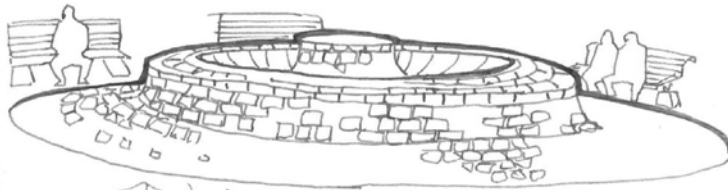


Daza Victoria is a ~~combination~~ complex of horizontal "building" without market, park and playground, then Parque Italia is mainly a green park and meeting point of people.

How could a smaller square appeal people to stay?

It seems natural to gather around a circle.

A fine statue or urban "furniture" would do.



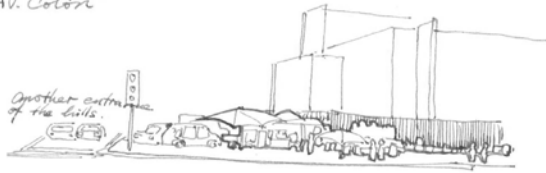
- ▲ a "vortex space"
- ▲ a "black hole"
- ▲ a "magnet"
- ▲ an "urban furniture"

⑤ Parque Italia.



people riding a cart around the park. It must be interesting to see the movement of these bellars.

Street fragment
Av. Colon



1. a triangle ~~space~~ urban space is just perfect for shopping grey goods with cars parking there and people waiting for the light.

2. Couldn't help thinking ~~or~~ how many customers they would have per day. Do they realise the importance of the location? or they just do it by instinct.



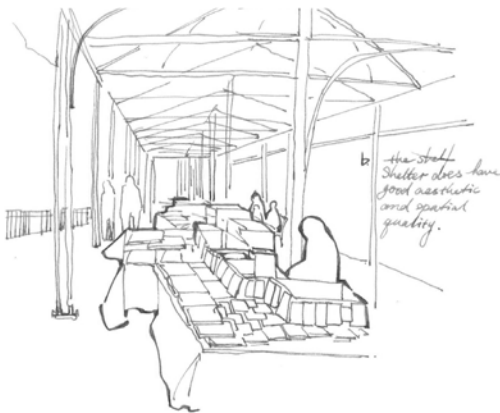
also, who would buy that 'goods'? Since the quality of these clothes can be impossible to imagine (in a sense), their customers must be the poor and people with a curious heart — like some tourists.



6) Plaza O'Higgins.

PELIGRO
EXCAVACIÓN
PROFUNDA

2017.11
The park was under construction. Could not enter or see anything since the wall blocked everything.



b the stall shelter does have good aesthetic and spatial quality.

a. the Plaza Higgins is so impressive!
 If the park was open, along with the green park, this public square is going to be a overwhelming public space (and one of the centers of the whole city).

associate plaza victoria, which is surrounded by malls and shop streets, also has this similar ~~typology~~ typology.

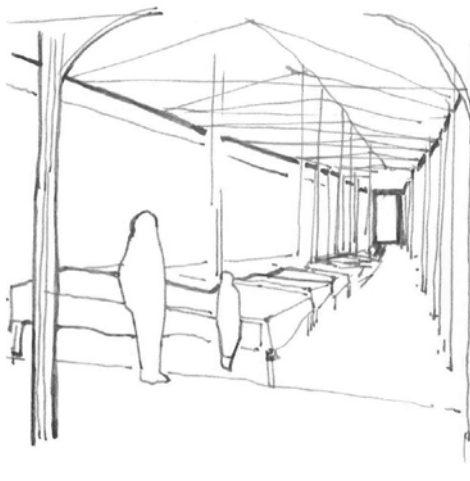
Could designers - really "design" (for people)?



multiple functions of curbside space —

plaza + pedestrian

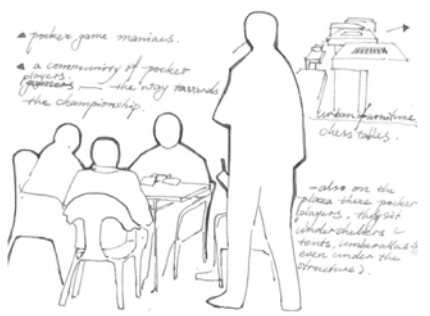
all organized by the local people !!!



c. there are shelters formally for the market. people set up their "shops" (tables) in the morning and clean them at dusk as if they were never been there.

There are numbers on each booth, which implies that the plaza is organized by some authorities.

Most of the things they are selling are second hand books, vintage stuff, hand-made crafts, (but barely grey goods)



▲ poker game manias.
▲ a community of poker players - the very strands of the championship.

random furniture, chess tables.

-also on the plaza these poker players set up tents, umbrellas & even under the structure.



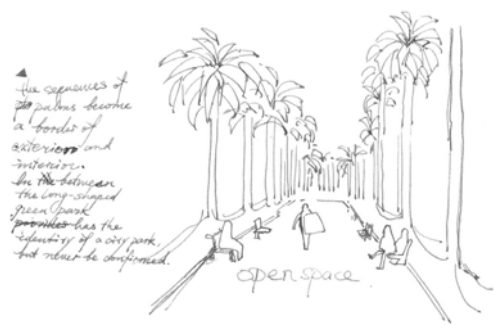
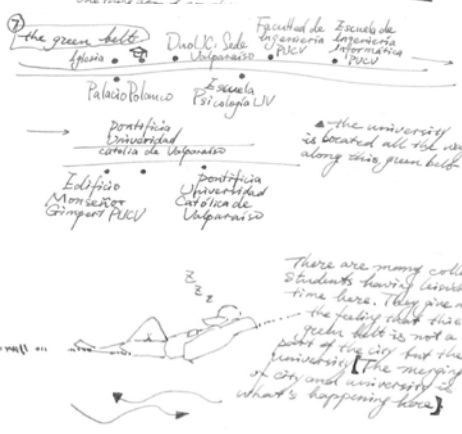
▲ there are tents everywhere, some of them are occupied by sellers, some of them are taken by these poker gamblers & players. There is no certain ownership of these tents, people claim it temporarily, as they just leave it to the next group. There is an evidence of these public spaces truly be "public", when people don't hesitate to use and entertain themselves.



▲ the combination of the steps & chess tables one time when...



▲ A man was taking a nap under the sun in a lazy afternoon with old-fashioned and birds around him. Cozy. It's interesting that he feels safe sleeping on the street.

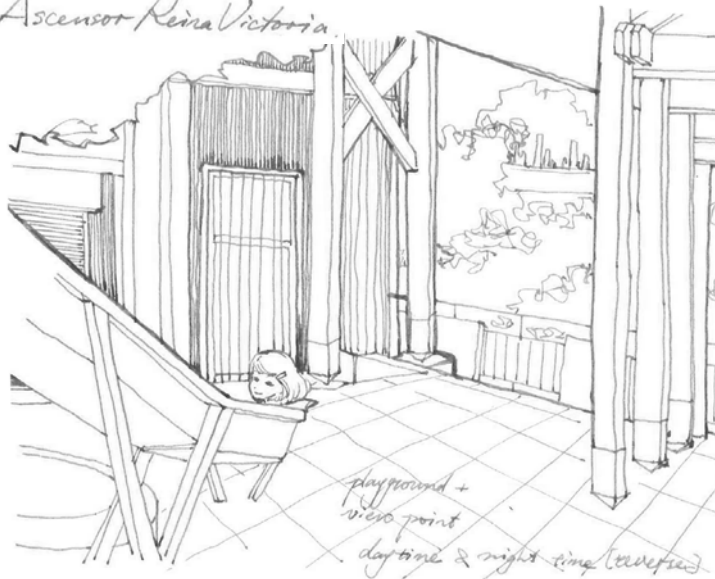


▲ the openness of the palms become a border of exterior and interior. In the distance the long-shaped green space provides the identity of a city park, but never be diminished.

open space



⑩ Ascensor Reina Victoria



⑧ a. Paseo Vigostromo Ascensor Zl. Peral



b. Plaza Joaquín Edwards Bello.



⑨ Paseo Gervasoni

a. fishes.

b. this designed-~~to~~ square has the name of "plaza". When the weather is good enough for tourists, the sellers would also appropriate here. They are selling food there. Most of the time people would sit here, enjoy the view ~~for~~ towards the city and the sea, as well as the beautiful architectures which ~~are~~ surround the circle square.



a. a way from the pier towards the corso. ~~Here~~ also the tourists' area. There are artists living here ~~with~~ where their studios are.

there is a shabby abandoned house at the end of the stairs. The artist José told me that he had the permission from the owner, so he took the place as his yard as well as his studio for ~~some~~ metal sculptures. Otherwise this place would be occupied by trash.

there are many collective spaces of cafes, restaurants and hand-crafts shops. ~~But~~ it's a pity that these houses are isolated. (typology)



b. papudo



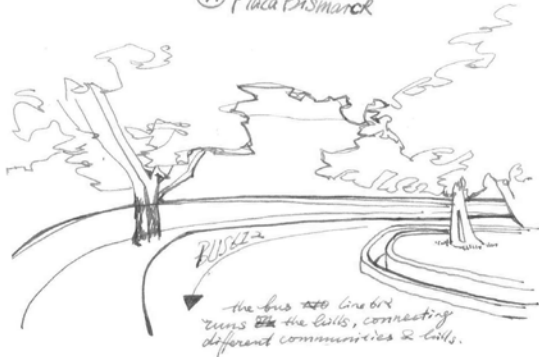
lot of restaurants, hostels...
 free dining tables outside
 the ~~two~~ blocks.
 Hostel volunteers sell home-
 made pancakes or snakes.
 Due to the width this passage
 is also popular for the tourists



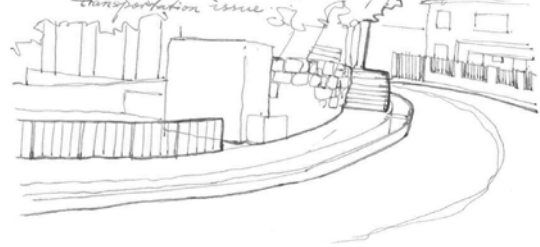
c. Paseo Gervasoni

Another squeezed
 out space which people
 pass. Sellers follow
 them as well.

⑪ Plaza Bismarck



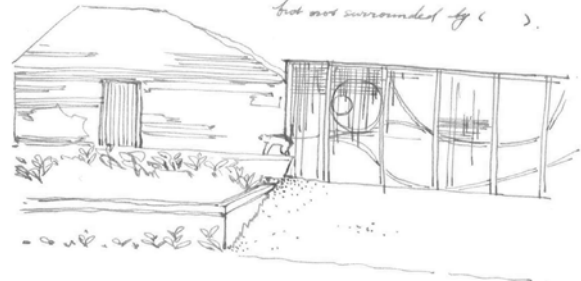
▲ One stop is just in front of Plaza Bismarck, it's just a green park with trees and some fit equipments.
 There are no "market" here on the side of the train.
 Why? → even the transition, the green park... they all fit the typology of market self-organized market on the plain, but still.
 → not enough customers & not a popular park & transportation issue.



⑫ Cultural Park.

the cultural park is not far from the Cerro Alegre, where towards a mostly tree. The way up to the hill is not far from the plain. there are many people enjoying leisure time in the park. The buildings are holding outdoor activities.

playground + green park + activities
 but not surrounded by ().



PUBLIC FEATURES

MARKET

The Market has a significant position in the city of Valparaíso. The city is developed from the trade port. The same event: trade lasts through people's frequent visits to the markets on the plain. The market, as a public feature, has an important part of the history and the future of Valparaíso.

There are several typical markets which are important for people's daily life, including Plaza Echaurren, Mercado el Cardonal, Plaza O'Higgins and the temporary market on Av. Argentina. These markets are organized by people or programmed by architects. The tenants have settled territories, in the meantime, these territories form ordered sequences. These sequences are one feature of public space.

Markets are parts of people's daily life. The locals know the time when markets are open and available to access. For the tourists, when they are wondering in the streets, those lively markets attract them and would be their potential place to go to experience the city. One could define that the market is actually a ground for communication, a waiting event for people to attend, and a place which really attracts people to gather.

Image: Plaza O'Higgins - Zhang Zhi





STREET PEDLARS

The street pedlars, who are almost everywhere on the city, is another important public feature of Valparaíso. Instead of having a certain territory or an architecture, these people form special domains which could be in sequences, but could also be individuals who are separated all over the city.

There are several characters of streets pedlars.

As we could know that the people of Valparaíso are good at discovering nice selling spots. They could take the corner of streets, the empty parking spots, the front path of popular shops, the pedestrian where people would have to pass every single day and any other space which squeezes people and increase the density and the speed of the flows. In other words, the main point of finding places to sell goods, is to find the flows of people in the city. It is obvious that these kind of places are mostly busy during the daytime, which increases the chance for even one pedestrian to stop and show his or her interests on the goods. However, in this informal way of selling, the thing people mostly concern is whether they could sell their goods out, rather than who needs their goods. It is reasonable in Valparaíso the sellers mainly gather in the tourism area and commercial areas, where they could always find their customers

The street pedlars need places, but the city does not provide them enough envelopes like markets and shops. People adapt themselves on the streets, open squares and in the shadow of buildings, as they need to live their lives.

Besides a certain envelope, they could also use other forms: the shelter like a cart or a tent, and a territory like a piece of carpet or one squaremeter's domain which is claimed temporarily.

From a bigger perspective, it is easy to say that these people would prefer to do their business on the edge of a square or a pedestrian path. But when it comes to details one could find them in the middle of a street where cars could not get in, or just on the plant bed on which they put their grey goods. People adapt to the space, but would not be limited by the space, they would capture the chances that they could take, which is also given by the atmosphere of this city. Without strict organization, the public space would be anywhere in any kind of forms by the imagination of the citizens.

The fact that people in Valparaíso and people in other European countries have different ideas of public space, which means that the place that they could occupy for certain events, are quite different. However, it is quite similar when you compare Valparaíso to some cities in China, where people still keep the idea that the open city space is free to be claimed.

Image - Zhang Zhi



Territories



Shelters

RESTAURANT TABLES

Restaurants extend their space by putting tables and chairs on the street. Not only do they extend the event of dining, but also expand communications from inside to outside. Those tables create “alleys” in front of restaurants, there is a possibility to assume that they would prefer narrow but communicate-friendly space. The narrow space increases the surface of restaurants which attracts people and create a place for more interactions.

Margins, again, provide space for communication, increase the interaction between the inside and the outside as well as between the public and private.

Image: Papudo - Zhang Zhi



CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

There are a few children's playgrounds that people could easily notice in Cerro Algere and on the plain. However, almost all the big plazas on the plain would set equipment for children somewhere in the corner. The playground provides certain relaxing phenomenons to people, while the children are feeling safe playing, people who are around also have the idea that this area is being watched for children's safety.

Plaza Simón Bolívar is one of the biggest children's playgrounds on the plain. Children play with equipment, but they would also take other objects as their tools. The huge tree near the playground becomes their shelter and racing ground.

Image Plaza El Descanso- Zhang Zhi



SQUARES & GREEN PARKS

Squares are common public space in the city, they also take important stages in Valparaíso. On the plain, there are several identical squares to be mentioned: Plaza Echaurren, Plaza Sotomayor, Plaza De La Victoria, Parque Italia and Plaza O'Higgins.

Plaza Echaurren is at the location where there are many shops around. As the safety of streets comes from attention of people who live or work in the surroundings, according to Jane Jacobs, the square is safe to stay as long as these shops are open. The first impression that this square gives, is the base of homeless people who give an idea that this square is dangerous, however, people still need to visit the square since they want to buy necessities. In this case, the locals also share the public space with homeless people, since they are in the same neighbourhoods, while the tourists and the middle class might think that there is also another way around.

“People would not use an empty space”. This statement is proved in some of these squares, but sometimes local conditions would prove it wrong. Plaza Sotomayor, which in the middle age was the port of the city, should be the origin of its development but turns to an empty square which pushes pedestrians to the edge of it, but leaves the centre for special events, such as a concert of a local singer on Saturday morning. People do use an empty space, considering the fact that there was a market, a concert and a bus party ongoing in the two weeks of our stay. Let alone some protests started at this certain square. Empty space is a chance but should not be a waste, a parking lot is definitely not its destiny.

Comparing Plaza De La Victoria and Parque Italia, it might be obvious that the differences come from their locations. Due to the location of Plaza De La Victoria, it has its sidewalks claimed by the street pedlars, then there are two layers formed in this square: the temporary and self-organized market, and the green park as the core. The same thing also happens to Plaza O'Higgins, the one thing which is not the same is whether people initially take the public space as informal events like selling. Parque Italia's location is not as popular as Victoria's, however, this park remains its pure identity when there are not mixed functions.

This city cannot be considered as well organized, but it are the mixed functions and the complexity of the city that makes it lively and organic.

Image: Plaza Sotomayor - Zhang Zhi



URBAN FURNITURES

In Plaza O'Higgins, besides the market shelter, there are many chess tables which might be just behind a bus stop or inside the market. They form special organizations, such as the organizations of chess players and poker players. In the meantime, the cultural events become an important part of urban space. These urban furnitures do not belong to a certain person or a group, they are common resources in public space for people to claim.

Another typical example of urban furniture would be the fountain at the cross of Victoria and San Ignacio. There are selling tents around them and form an informal market area. The urban furniture creates the chance for people to find a ground for informal events, which is also a public space in this case.

Image: Fountain - Zhang Zhi



VIEW POINTS

Valparaíso has this advantage over the beautiful ocean. Normally the viewpoints are on the edge of the plain, which means they are also on the edge of the hills. The edge is where things could happen, the conflict between two different kinds of topography, however, is what people would figure as their place for public events.

These squeezed out margins of the hills, which would also connect to popular stairs and funiculars, provide people with the ground to stay. Some sellers sense the chance here, as the space is not as large as the squares on the plain, the flows of people would drop by in front of their crafts since they would love to spend some time here with the ocean and the hills.

Image: Plaza Joaquín Edwards Bello - Zhang Zhi



PASSAGES

Passages on the hills are the most important public feature on the hill area. Passages are the in-between space of public realm and people's private area, which also link the plain and the hills in an urban scale.

In some areas passages become the ground of musicians, some become the playground of children, some are the canvas of painters. There are hostels,

restaurants and collective workshops hiding here, waiting for people, especially tourist, to discover. Sometimes people just gather at the corner of passages or sit on the long stairs enjoying the nice day. It is common on the hills that people feel even more free to have some time outside the buildings, taking these passages as their urban living rooms.

Image: Pasaje Gálvez/Cirliro Armstrong - Zhang Zhi





HOUSING IN VALPARAÍSO AND THE PUBLIC CONDITION

Rancho

Ranchos are usually located at the bottom parts of quebradas. Their use is characterized by the existence of non-domestic animals such as pigs, horses and donkeys. For this reason, ranchos are generally isolated from the city and they take advantage of the natural closure of the topography to keep the animals.

Ranchos can be group of houses which is shared by multiple families. The sanitary facilities are shared in some cases. Dwellings are accessed through a common space or a street where the animals are located. The co-existence of the animals and the inhabitants is the distinctive feature of this typology.



Image: Daniela Olazo

Toma

Toma means “to take”. The main characteristic of this dwelling type is the ownership of the lands, which does not belong to the inhabitants of the houses. They are illegal dwellings which are usually located in the periphery of the city. The informality shows itself in the construction materials and techniques as well.

The dwellings are connected to each other and to the city through a common street/corridor. The topography is not intervened because of the construction techniques, therefore tomas have a strong relationship with the slope of the land. In some cases sanitary services are not brought to these lands because of their illegal status.

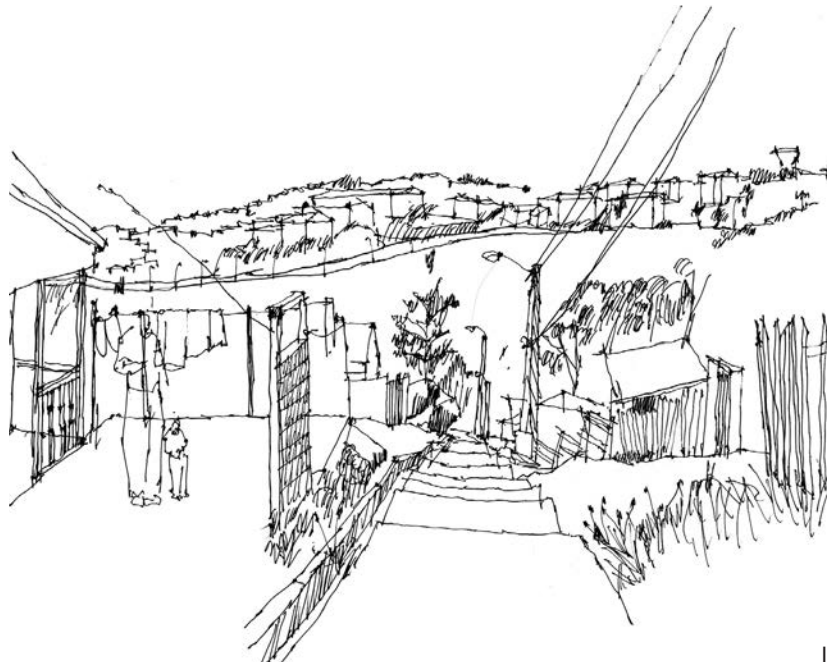


Image: Daniela Olazo

Cuchitril

Cuchitrils are usually located in the quebradas due to their unsuitable topography for buildings. These houses are usually self-built with poor quality. The construction of the houses take place over time. The first volume is constructed next to the street and the others are added behind it. Because of the poor construction techniques and materials, these volumes situated according to the topography. The leftover spaces which appear in the formation of the cuchitril are appropriated to different uses. The main characteristic of cuchitril is the common corridor which is used to access to different houses from the street. The common access shows the effects of the topography on formation of the collective.

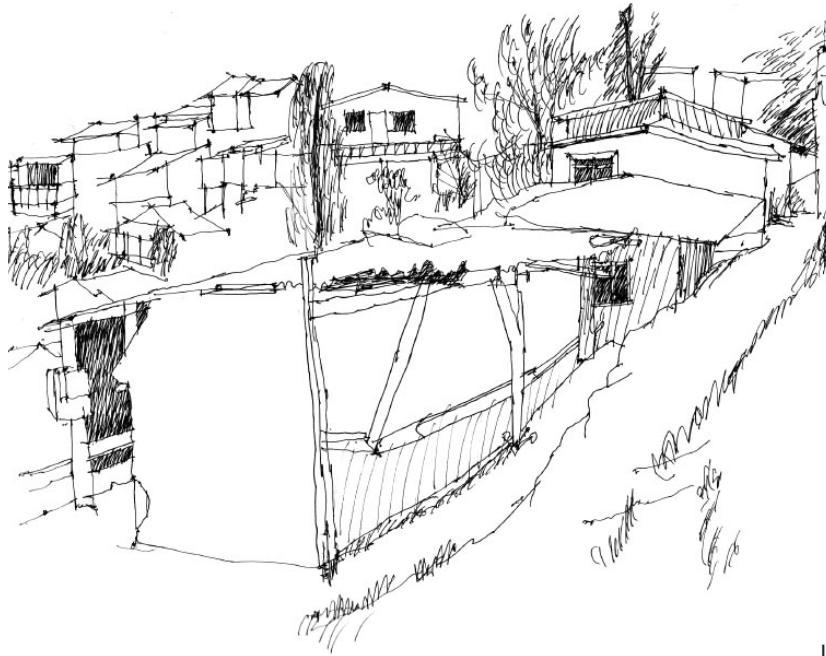


Image: Daniela Olazo

Poblacion/Block

The block housing complexes are usually built in the years of 40's and 50's in Valparaíso with the influence of modernism. The attention to the common recreation spaces shows itself in the examples. The scale of the complex connects the housing to urban elements such as the church.

In the case of Poblacion Marquez, the houses are accessed through a common balcony/corridor. The shared access strengthens the community. The relationship with the topography defines the situation of the blocks and the connections between them. The unsuitable spaces between the blocks are appropriated with uses such as hanging clothes and storages.

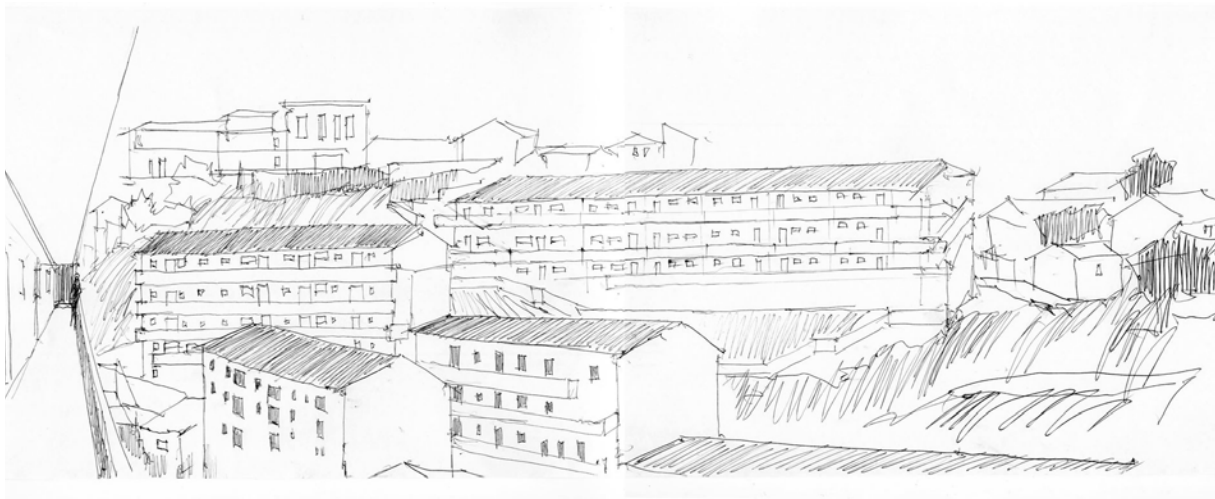
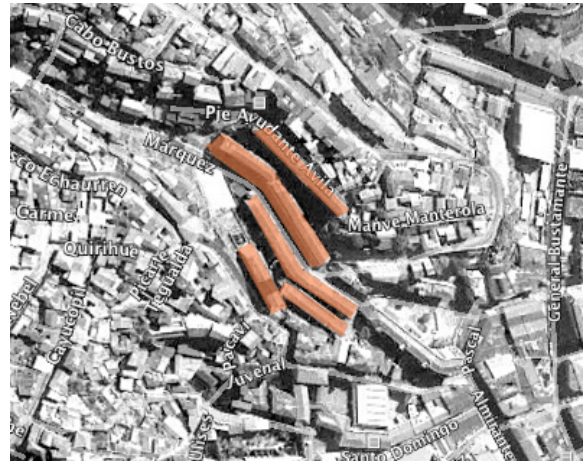


Image: Daniela Olazo

Conventillo

Conventillo is a typology of collective housing. The name comes from “-to congregate”. In these housing complexes the units share a common courtyard where they share the access to the houses, sanitary services and kitchen. Each house is used by a family. The sense of community is strong. This common patio is usually accessed through few small doors which open to a street. The richness of the collective space inside conventillo is not visible through the exterior facades.

Nowadays this typology is mostly modified and is difficult to find an example of it. In some cases conventillos are converted to the typology of Cité by expanding the units.



DES UNIFORMES ESTABLECIDOS POR
LA VENTANAS. UN ANCHO POR
CADA UNO.

Image: Daniela Olazo

Cité

Cité takes its name from the public space inhabitation of the “citadel”. Cité is a collective housing which has a uniform continuous facade on the outside and is diverse in the interior. The dwellings share one or more common areas. In some cases these common areas are smaller than conventillo patios and characterized by the circulation elements. Unlike conventillo, the houses in cité includes the kitchen and bathroom. The houses share the common access from the street.

Cités are usually situated on a slope and the inner partitions of the complex is shaped by the slope. In some examples cités have illegal status.

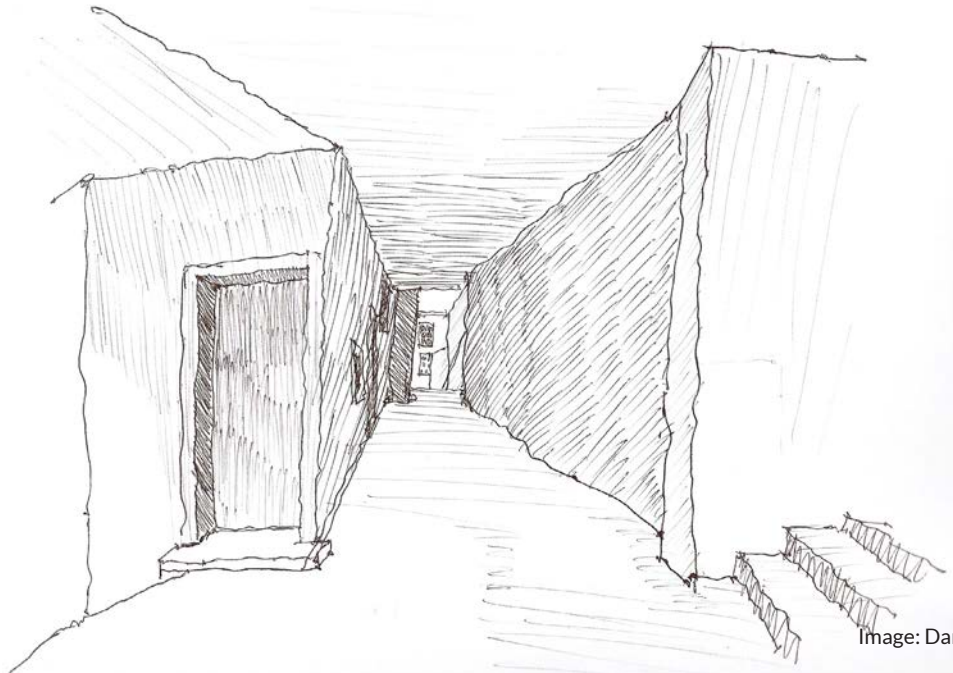


Image: Daniela Olazo

Condominio

The main characteristic of condominio is its ownership status which is shared by multiple owners. Each owner has direct participation in the complex and has right over the common spaces.

The distinctive feature of condominio is that the common spaces are accessible only by the inhabitants since they belong to the owners of the complex.



Villa

Villas are independent housing units of higher construction quality and comfort level. They are a group of houses with individual gardens and patios. The units share a common street which belongs to the municipality. Therefore unlike condominio this street is accessible by the non-residents. In some cases the street is closed by fences and security in relation to its privileges.



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04

COMMONITIES

MICHELLE SIEMERINK, EVGENIA VLACHAKI, LIVIA DEL CONTE & VERONICA CRISTOFOLETTI

I HISTORIC IMMIGRANTS COMMUNITIES

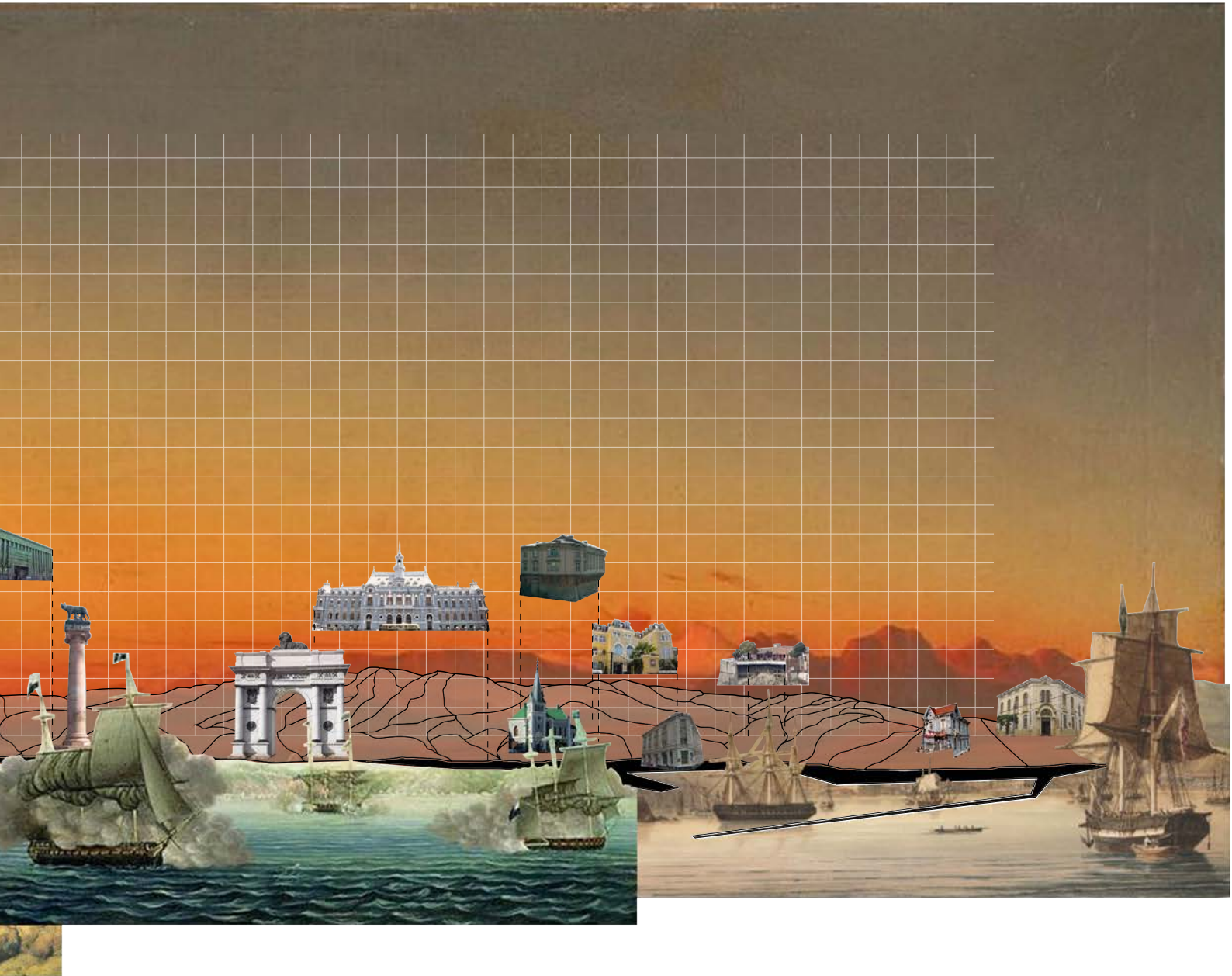
'The true color of Valparaíso is in the hills', said the writer, Joaquín Edwards Bello, in the late nineteenth century. "The foreigners of the plain are an agglomeration of commercial firms without spirit or patriotism." An affirmation that, although referring to the cold pragmatism, the professional rigor and to an economic mentality of the people, does not represent the decisive contribution of the bay of Valparaíso that developed into a dynamic and attractive place¹. Therefore a lot of people from different origins arrived in the port city. This has created the diverse and varied city that Valparaíso is today. The majority of the people of Valparaíso have a non-Chilean background such as British, Irish, Australian, New Zealander, North American, Croatian, Bosnian, English, Belgian, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese and Arabian².

During the 19th century, when the port was on track and trade and commercial business activities were practiced in the plain, the city became an important immigration center. In this time the immigrants started to occupy themselves in the hills that surrounded the port. The hills became the residential areas of Valparaíso³. The occupation of the hills was spontaneous and corresponds to the second part of the occupation of Valparaíso. There were two basic movements, the vertical and

Right:

Collage, different ethnic groups came, settled and left their marks in the port city.





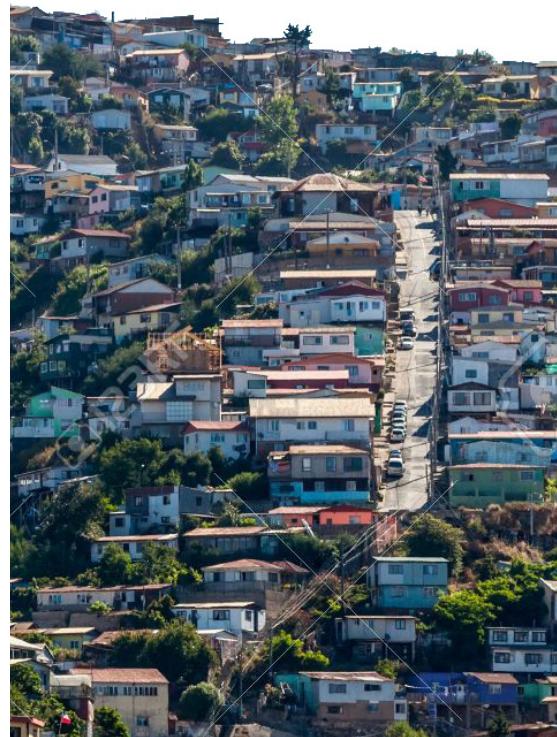
the horizontal. The vertical movement followed the steps that the hills presented. The cliffs were extremely steep, but the installation of stairs and elevators seemed to overcome this issue. The valleys became avenues of access to the higher areas. By 1920, all the hills until the Cintura road had become occupied. In some cases, the vertical motion had overcome the slopes of the hills, and extended over the high coastal plains, as is the case of Playa Ancha. The horizontal direction of the hill occupation was from West to East, first over the plain, and later over the hills. Eventually, the hill Recreo created a fusion between Valparaíso and Vina del Mar⁴.

The city of Valparaíso sits upon 42 hills 'cerros'. The different hills are named after streets, landmarks or crafts that characterized them and many of these have had an ethnic beginning. The immigrants who decided to build a life in Valparaíso occupied a certain hill and built up their own community⁵. Each ethnic group used to have their own church, schools and fire department. In this way, every community created their own network which fulfilled the needs of the daily life. And only those who could prove their ethnicity could join the community⁶. The communities lived separately together and along each other. Minor conflicts between the different communities have occurred in history.

The occupation of different ethnic groups in the hills had and still has one of the biggest impacts on the identity of the city. Nowadays there are still several identifiable groups of inhabitants living in Valparaíso. These groups have different characteristics according to their economic, cultural and social standing. A steady fact which has enriched neighborhood life. There are different

communities and city quarters displaying a rather intense life and showing an identity of their own⁷. This makes that the universal values of the city are so much part of the whole, that they cannot be described to a specific section or quarter. The city has a multifaceted character, it comprising several parts in where different special characters create one whole.

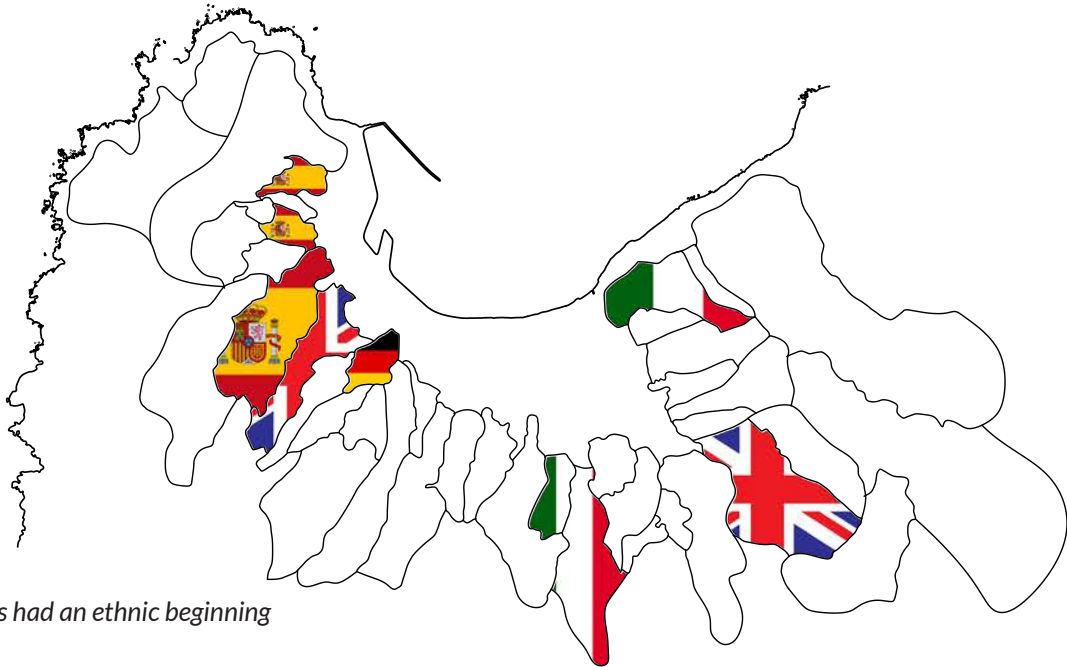
”
The true color of Valparaíso is in the hills. -Joaquín Edwards Bello



II THE HILLS

The city's diversity can be appreciated in the strong differences existing between the hills, its architectural typologies and between its public areas. Every ethnic group had different ways to integrate with the landscape. These ways are still visible today. The configuration of the city, the narrowness of its streets, the irregularity of its thoroughfares and the dialogue between the hills and the plain make its inhabitants be always watching the different faces of the city⁸.

Therefore to go through the hills of Valparaíso is like going back in time, and with some imagination feeling what its first settlers and adventurers felt. They were the ones that put themselves out for this city in a relentless discovery of a beauty offered by a unique geography. This goes hand-by-hand with the particular form of its streets, buildings and houses.



Several hills had an ethnic beginning

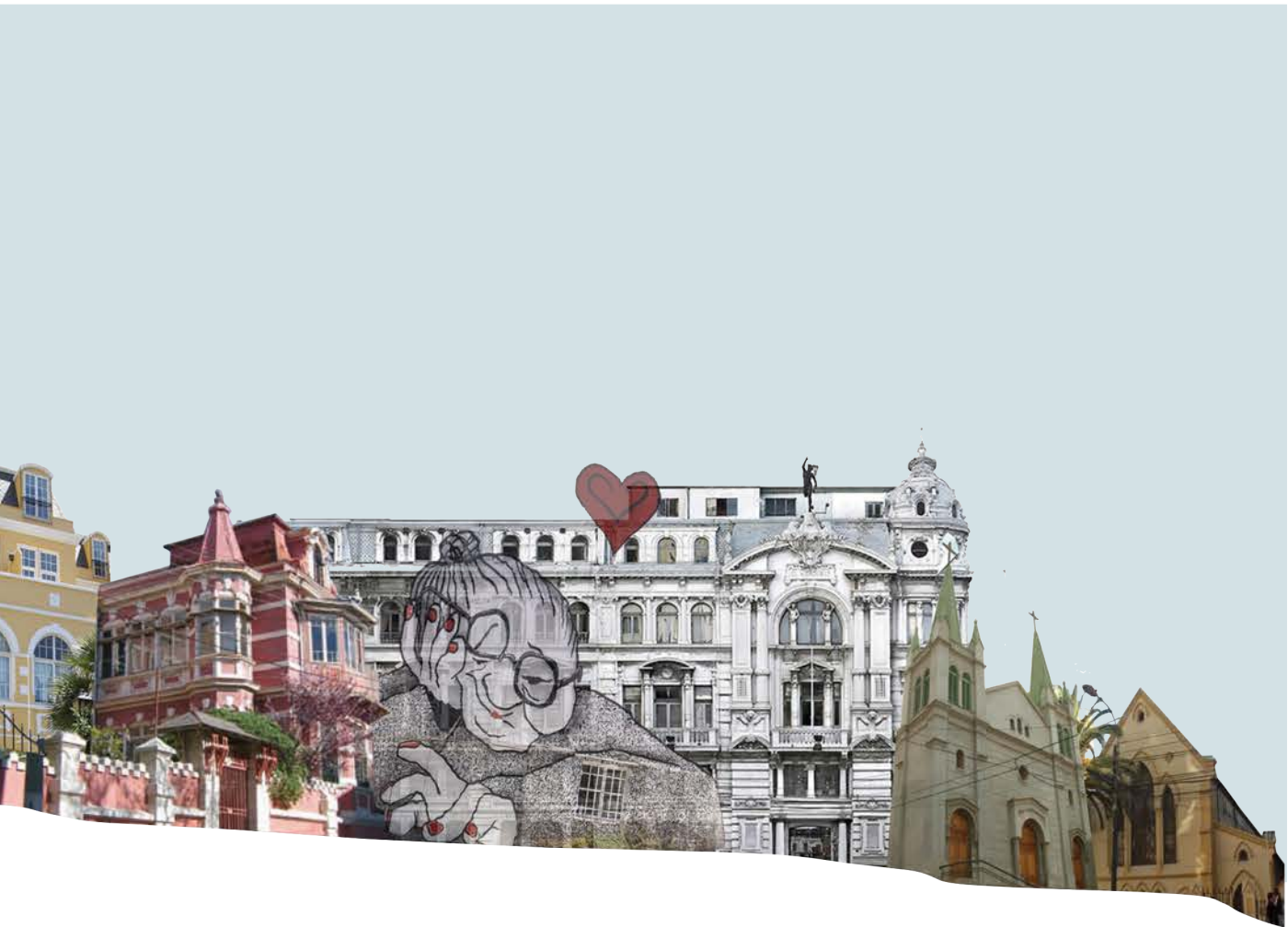
CERRO ALEGRE

Since the Port of Valparaíso opened its coasts to free trade in the 18th Century, the English began to congregate in Valparaíso. In Valparaíso, they constructed their largest and most important colony and reached more than 10000 in the heyday of the port⁹. The English dedicated themselves to the business of imports and exports, they were the largest group of foreigners with the most economic, social and cultural impact¹⁰.

The occupation of the hills began with the English immigrants who wanted to get away from the



Cerro Alegre has several iconic buildings devoted to the English community.



crowded, unhealthy and daily noise that was concentrated in the port area. In 1822, the English merchant William Bateman acquired a site in the Alegre hill where he built a house, his example was quickly followed by his compatriots¹¹. This ethnic group occupied the hill in an organized manner. They choose for an urban layout of octagonal roads, there were the plains of the hill allowed it. On the hillsides they made adjacent paths that would become intricate passages for the time. Then the English created a secondary network that crisscrossed the plan by narrow irregular alleys and steep stairways. It was the beginning of a residential neighborhood formed by houses of a level of construction superior to the usual of the time¹². The good integration of the English with the world trade allowed them to the import of construction materials. Together with new emergent construction technologies and the neoclassical style, this gave origins to a characteristic architecture. In the search of the horizon, new architectural styles were developed. The English incorporated the front garden and established new appearance and uses of the hillside and the cliffs. The houses were well adapted to the slope where the roof was enhancing the uneven landscape. Other buildings in this quarter are examples of constructive means of adaptation to the incline, including the use of the roof as a fifth façade¹³. There are examples of buildings which, faced with the search of flat terrain, resort to the expedient of projecting surfaces or to that of constructing on pillars. Others achieve the horizontal plane by means of leveling, filling or the laying of a plinth floor and building the architectonic volume on this plane. There are also communal buildings consisting of noticeable terraced volumes, rarely of more than five levels, while others are terraced

on the inside without being noticeable from the outside. Some other communal buildings consist of a single volume articulated around an inner street or hallway allowing access to the different levels.

The numerous gardens together with the colors of the houses and buildings that the English created, determined the name of this hill, Mount Pleasant, as the English called it. The Miniature England included schools, sports clubs, business organizations, but they are also provided their own newspapers. Cerro Alegre became a true English colony, the first refuge of the “gringos” and the weekend rest. The English saw their new home as an opportunity to make riches without losing their traditions¹⁴.

The children of the English families went to schools founded by their compatriots, the oldest one is the Mackay School founded in 1857 . The boarding school was in Cerro Alegre and the classrooms in Santa Isabel Street¹⁵. There was also the Condominio Miramar a boarding school for girls. In 1858 the English built up the Aligican Church and later the Iglesia presbiteriana union church. In addition to academic excellence, young people were taught the cult of sports: tennis, cricket, golf, rugby, hockey and football, which became very popular among the people of Valparaíso. In 1895 the Valparaíso Wanderers was born, a sports club formed only by English. Another one of the customs inherited of the English were the horse races to the English that were made in Placilla, forming in 1865 the association Valparaíso Spring Meeting¹⁶.

From the heights of the hills, the English bourgeoisie could look over the streets of the plain where they had their businesses. One of the

CERRO CONCEPCION

oldest and most successful stores was the House of London founded by Antonio Gibbs in 1826. The English controlled the commerce, industries and financial activity of Valparaíso during the second half of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th. In 1917 they formed their own Chamber of Commerce, grouping companies, and banks. One of those was the Bank of London building on Prat Street, which was decorated with bronzes and marbles imported from England. Bank A. Edwards, which still exists today, started as a financial agency in 1845. The Anglo-South American Bank, created in 1889, handled the large accounts that saltpeter gave. Prat Street became the place for the financial houses. Some of its facades still bear witness to the opulence of those times¹⁷.

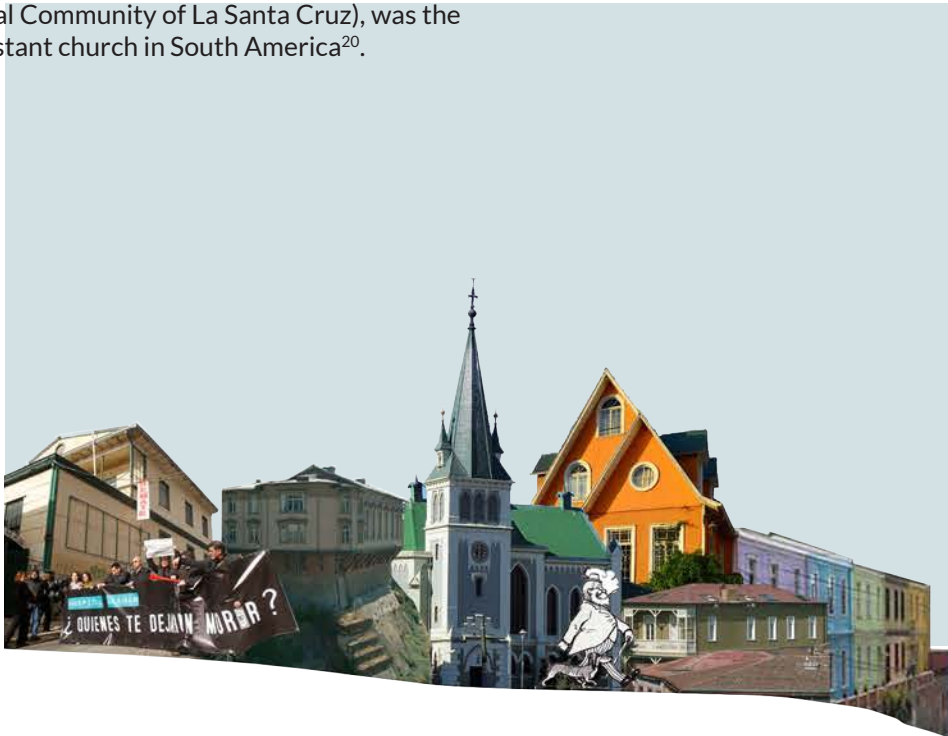
Many of the English who made a fortune in the country, settled here permanently, founding families of such tradition as the Edwards, Mac Clure, Mackenna, Thompson, Bunster, Walker, Lynch, Ross, Cox, Eastman, Budge, Mac Iver, Wilson, Mackay, Hudson, Armstrong, Campbell and Swett, among many others, who have emerged renowned public and professional people, as well as companies that have made history, the banks, the newspaper El Mercurio, shipping companies such as Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Gibbs and Cia, the operators and managers of nitrate and copper mines. The English also stood out as pioneers in the gas and steel industry. They owned the main railway company in Valparaíso¹⁸.

The first construction on the hill dates back to 1678 when a military redoubt was built on the orders of Governor Henriquez. The name of the hill is due to this fortress La Concepción. The English were the first who came to this hill but later it mainly belonged to the German immigrants. Also, they started to build houses which reminded them of their distant homelands, comfortable houses of two floors often built on a self-created plinth and colorful front gardens. The first wave of German immigrants came in 1811. Already in 1822, the Germans founded the first commercial house of Teutón Schutte, Post & Co. later producing companies like the brewery Plagemann and Co., the confectionery Federico Hucke, Germania and Stahr & Mex, Universo and among many others would appear. The German College of Valparaíso was founded in 1857, being the first institution of the German colony of Valparaíso, the Second Germania Bomber Bomb Company in 1851, the German Hospital in 1877, later the Lutheran Church in 1897 on the hill and much more¹⁹.

Together with the English community the Germans shared the neighbor hill, Cerro Alegre, They were together in their religious beliefs, sharing several times the same spaces, temples, cemetery of Dissidents and similarly other ceremonies since there were many English-German marriages that were formed in Valparaíso.

The first Evangelical Lutheran church in Valparaíso was made in 1865 by Pastor Alfred Tyska, who was in charge of coordinating the formation of the first Lutheran community in the region. In 1867, the German Evangelical Church of Valparaíso was formally instituted. The inauguration of the church, with the name of the Lutheran Church of Valparaíso

(Evangelical Community of La Santa Cruz), was the first Protestant church in South America²⁰.



Cerro Concepcion has several buildings devoted to the German community.

CERRO EL LITRE

Cerro el Litre is mainly inhabited by people of Italian origin. The Italian immigration in the city of Valparaíso began in 1812. The Italian immigrants were mainly poorer than the English and the French. Most Italians came from the region in and around Genova. The evolution of the Italian community is closely linked to the process of urban evolution. The growth of the Italian community related to the existence of a consumer market. This mainly happened on the plain in the Admendra sector, where still nowadays a lot of Italian marks can be found. Plaza Italia, for instance, has buildings on it that look like they could have been transplanted from Genova. In the main streets of the Valparaíso plain, signs could be seen with Italian surnames like Del Gatto and Hijos on Pedro Montt Avenue, Lucchini package on Yungay Street, Shield José Rossi in Victoria and the Commercial House Molfino Hnos. The industrial participation of the Italians was basically oriented to the small industry related to food, characterized as family businesses that did not require a great technological infrastructure or a large capital contribution²³.

According to the commercial registration of 1849, Valparaíso had 418 commercial establishments, of which 60 belonged to Italians, distributed as follows, 1 foundry of metals, 2 warehouses, 20 stores, 2 booths, 2 blacksmiths and 2 jewelers. In 1858 there was both an increase in the establishments belonging to the Italians, as well as the manifestation of a tenure, which later would be consolidated in concrete warehouses and offices since these types of establishments accounted for 40% of the group of Italian merchants. By 1895 the Italians were the largest colony of the Port²⁴.

Today there is still the commercial house Cambiaso

Hnos on Avenida Brasil. In the 20th century, **this was the** only place where Italian cigarettes were manufactured. Cochrane Street is still the sign of the insurance company La Italia, although instead of offices today there are houses. At the same time, the brand of confections Costa founded in 1907 which in those days sold the popular “salty” and “mint” tablets. Today it is part of a larger company, also of Italian origin, Carozzi, one of the main grocery industries of the country. But in addition to trade, there are mostly emporiums, pawn shops and mills. The Italians created societies to protect the colony and help each other. Proof of this is the Italian Union Mutual Aid Society, operating since 1858. And like the rest of the European colonies, they had their own meeting and sports centers²⁵. Also, the Italian community founded their own school ‘Scuola Italiana Paritaria’ at the foot of the hill, in 1912. The Italian community owns the 6th fire company. Italian trade families remained in and around the area of Valparaíso.



Cerro El Litre mainly inhabit by Italian immigrants.

CERRO CORDILLERA

Cerro Cordillera is located in the center of the city and the genesis of Valparaíso. This hill was the true axis of the life in Valparaíso after 1692, when the Castle of San José was finished, one of the first that settled in the city. The hill still has remains of the fortress. The hill was the place where the colonial governors lived and became known as the "Governor's House". Calle Serrano, one of the most important streets of the city starts here. The buildings of Cerro Cordillera follows the typical layout of Chilean collective houses of the 17th century with rooms opening into a rectangular courtyard mainly supposed for the working class of the Spanish community²².



Cerro Cordillera has a lot collective courtyard houses mainly belonged to the Spanish working class

III THE PRESENT COMMUNITIES

THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY



The present Italian community in Valparaíso is still the largest one. The Dante Alighieri-Comitato aims to preserve, transmit and disseminate the Italian language and culture in the Region of Valparaíso. Its activity is mainly aimed at adults and young people who wish to know about the Italian language and culture or who wish to contribute to its conservation and dissemination. This is done mainly through the teaching of Italian in the language and culture classes that are taught in different courses and levels. The community reaches out from the Scuola Italiana Paritaria, an educational establishment located in the city of Valparaíso with several educational projects which are very well connected with Italian education systems. The preservation and diffusion of the Italian culture are carried out mainly through the numerous cultural activities organized and in which the community participates not only within the same but also in contact with other Italian institutions and educational in the Region. All Cultural activities are free and open to the community. The community also works closely with the Italian Embassy in Chile. The 6th Cristoforo Colombo Fire Company is also still present and can only be entered by those with an Italian surname. The Italian Sportive Society founded in 1917 continues winning prizes in championships of basketball²⁷.

THE GERMAN COMMUNITY



The German Club of Valparaíso was founded in 1838. It was created by a group of 27 young Germans who agreed to form a club to practice reading, theater, and music. In a short time, it was consolidated as a center of social and cultural meetings, offering a varied agenda of activities in charge of the best artists of the region. In 1976, the headquarter of the community, the emblematic Ross Palace, was declared as a historic monument. For its 175th anniversary celebrated in 2013, the German Club was named “Intangible Cultural Heritage” by the Illustrious Municipality of Valparaíso, because it was a faithful witness of much of the history of the port city and by narrowing the ties of friendship and cultural exchange in the region. Located in the heart of Valparaíso, the German Club is currently a meeting point that offers a Restaurant and spacious halls for social and cultural events. The German community of Valparaíso has a strong cohesive social group with a deep collective spirit. It is a non-profit institution that offers its space for the social and cultural encounter within the framework of the Chilean-German friendship in the region. At the service of the members and their families, in addition to all the inhabitants interested in the German culture, the German Club aims to live the values and traditions of Germany in an open and pleasant atmosphere²⁹.

THE ISRAELIAN COMMUNITY THE SPANISH COMMUNITY



Most Israeli came around the 19th hundreds. Valparaíso was the first Chilean city to have a synagogue and an Israeli Club. From 1933 until 1939, a new group of Israeli arrived in the country, fleeing imposed by the Nazi regime in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. At the end of World War II, another group of survivors from concentration camps arrived, not very numerous. The Israeli/Jewish community in Chile currently has 75,000 members. The community exists of about 150000 people. They are currently grouped mainly in the Israelite Community of Valparaíso-Viña del Mar who consist out of the Hebrew College, Israelite Stadium, a synagogue, a nursing home, the Israelite Cemetery, Israel Bomb and a public polyclinic in Nataniel, a neighborhood where the immigrants use to live in the beginning. Their aim is to foster community life in the long term, based on inclusive and valued development, strengthening ties with the State of Israel and promoting unity and participation to be a contribution to the country³⁰.



The Spanish community of Valparaíso represents itself as the 'Spanish Union Club'. This Hispanic institution, conviction, and faith in the future of youth is the visionary result of a group of Spanish residents who worked to unify all the Hispanic institutions of Valparaíso and Viña del Mar. It consists now among others out of the 'Spanish Club of Valparaíso and Viña del Mar', 'The Spanish House or Spanish Center and 'Club Union Española de Deportes' as well as the 'Bomba España' maintained until today. The Spanish also formed other instances of beneficence such as 'Las Damas Spanish', 'The Mutual Aid', 'Society of Spanish Beneficence' and many others. The community host several events as social and sporting entertainments of artistic and cultural activities, as well as the formation of theater and radio theater companies composed of amateurs and professionals, flamenco singing and singing groups always have been maintained until today³¹.

THE GREEK COMMUNITY



REPÚBLICA HELÉNICA Grecia en Chile

Most of the Greek immigrants came to Chile in the early twentieth century, some as part of their adventurous spirit and others escaping the rigors of World War I and the Smyrna catastrophe in Asia Minor. The Greek community, also known as the Hellenic Collective, started in 1932 with 17 Greek citizens. It started as a small community with very few participants. But it contributed to the commercial development of the port, oriented on the transport of minerals and nitrate. This community has realized several important works such as the 'Greece School' in 1957, the Hellenic Mausoleum in 1961, the Orthodox Church of the Dormition in 1962 and the Hellenic Studies Center of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Playa Ancha in 1997. The Community has an own radio program on Sundays for already 20 years and several institutions such as the Philoptojos Ladies Association and the Hellenic Youth, that organizes many social and cultural activities³².

THE SWISS COMMUNITY



Corporación Helvética
Quinta Región - Chile

The first group of Swiss people consisted of 1311 families who landed in Valparaíso in December 1883. Another big group arrived between 1915 and 1950. In 1851 the Swiss Consulate of Valparaíso was born, under the charge of Honorary Consul Anton Rüeding, which was located in Urriola Street in the heart of the commercial and financial center of the port. In the same way and only four years later, the Swiss residents created the first Swiss Society of Charity and in 1880 the Swiss Mutual Aid Society, both committed to offering help to compatriots who needed it.

The community nowadays aims to maintain traditional, cultural, social and family ties with Switzerland, to preserve the spirit of Swiss life, to promote Swiss culture and traditions in the region through social activities, talks, exhibitions and bringing the Swiss culture closer to everyone sympathetic to the country even if you do not have Swiss ancestors or relatives³³.

THE ARABIAN COMMUNITY



The first Arabians arrived in 1895 in Valparaíso, escaping from the Ottoman Empire mainly because they professed the Christian religion. Later the oppressive domination and the economic situation and the outbreak of the First World War brought Arabians to Valparaíso. Upon arrival, the Arabians worked mainly in the commercial sector. Valparaíso houses the largest Arabian community outside the Arabian world. In 1907, the department of Valparaíso had 217 Arabians. The demographic evolution for the later years was very slow and fundamentally the group was growing based on the arrival of relatives. For the census of 1920, the registered Arab population was of 379 inhabitants. Ten years later it was 432. In 1940 there were 92 Arab families in the city of Valparaíso, where in most marriages were of Arabian origin²⁸.

Most of the Arabian community of Valparaíso concentrated in Victory Street where later also its institutions were located. Another minority group was located on Calle Serrano. It should be noted that the Arabian group established in Valparaíso, in the course of time, moved their place of residence to Viña del Mar, regardless of whether they had their domicile in the port city. It is a situation that also applies to the institutions although some

maintained their workplace in Valparaíso.

The first institution established in Valparaíso by the Arabians was the 'Sociedad Union Homsenia' founded in 1914. Nowadays it operates as Club União Árabe de Viña del Mar and Valparaíso. The Arabian community consists of others out of the Arab Club within its institutions stands out the Arab College, the traditional and numerous commerce, in sports, in addition, are many public figures of Arabian origin. The Arab youth Valparaíso and Vina del Mar gathers the Chilean-Arabian youth of the region of Valparaíso since 1967, having as fundamental premises to the spread of its ancient culture. The Arabian community owns the Tenth Fire Company of Valparaíso, Arab Chilean bomb Eduardo Farley.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

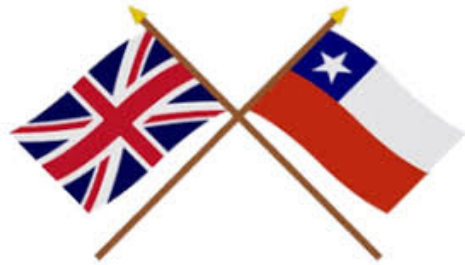


Alliance Française

Valparaíso/Viña del Mar

Between 1882 and 1897 the immigration from France to Valparaíso started. The 'French Alliance of Valparaíso' gathers French, Chilean descendants of French and friends of France in Valparaíso. The community organizes various activities as a monthly dinner. The community established educational venues such as the schools of the French Alliance including a multimedia library, sports centers Stade Française and the Sport Françoise in Santiago. The community is devoted to mutual aid among its members, external aid and donations to the fire department of Valparaíso, the 5th company "Bomba Francia", as well as other Chilean social works.

THE ENGLISH COMMUNITY



The English community represents itself with the 'Corporation Chilean Institute of British Culture of Valparaíso' an institution of private law and non-profit since 1941. It currently comprises 56 partners. The Institute performs translations and offers English courses for children and adults, as well as methodology workshops for teachers. The community is the regional administrator of the Cambridge English Language Assessment. Likewise, it offers all kinds of training activities. The community host varied and free cultural activities who are open to all people. One of its main aims is to provide assistance to those of British origin who are in need of support. Over the years, the prime activity of the Society has been financial assistance to persons in the community who have fallen on a hard time³⁴.

IIII THE POWER OF COMMUNITIES

In history, there has been a minor appearance of large frictions between the different communities. The life in the hills remained quite isolated and separately, along with each other. What has remained of this community life today? And what are the signs of it today? A recent but also quite a frequent happening within the city, are the fires. These are mostly affecting the hills. Like mentioned before, every community used to have their own fire department. A lot of them still exist today. In the coming paragraph will be explained why all these fire departments are so characteristic of the community life in Valparaíso and still of an extreme need.

“Alimapu” was the name given by the Changos to Valparaíso. It is said, without being part of the official history, that a great fire executed by the Spaniards inspired the name. Centuries later, the Buenos Aires Joaquín Edwards Bello called it “Ciudad del Fuego”. The fires have been accrued at all times, but the city continues without a proper reaction to it, agonizes and resuscitates from one fire to another. The last tragedy occurred in 2014, leaving 12500 people of more than 2500 homes affected. 15 Facilities and more than 1,000 hectares were consumed by the fire³⁵. Last April the fire hit again. It’s an incident that has affected the hills of Valparaíso and especially those that are not on the postcards nor part of the UNESCO world heritage site. It includes among others Cerro Ramaditas, Rocuant, Merced, La Cruz and El Litre, they suffer deeply from the consequences. This is mainly the reason why the fire exposed several issues of the city in many ways and unfolded the disorder in this harmony. The catastrophe is for the majority of families still ongoing. Valparaíso has not yet recovered nor does it understand³⁶.



Most of the time, the fires arise in the forest on the hilltops. Therefore the unknown hills are the first in line and most vulnerable. Together with the conditions of these hills the recent fire and the fire tragedy of 2014 were completely foreseeable. This could have happened at any given time, and could still happen anytime soon. The concerned hills have narrow streets, houses that are made of wood or other light construction materials. Water supply is badly or not arranged. The municipality hasn't organized a frequent garbage disposal system, therefore people can't wait for the municipality to come. The garbage of the hills inhabits ends up in the cliffs, where the municipality doesn't take care of either. Besides that this generates a whole process of illegal garbage dumping, the cliffs create literally a wick which leads the fire from the forest into the cliffs and from there off to the residential parts of the hills. The fire itself creates a lot of wind and by the time it starts to consume the houses from the bottom of the cliffs, it changes from a forest fire into a structural one. It is very concerning that until now no measurements have been taken. The same phenomenon could happen again because nothing has been built to prevent fire, no fire blockades, nothing. The municipality calls cutting off the weeds and cleaning up the trash at the bottom of the cliffs a fire blockade, and it only happens sometimes. Not any organized measurements have been taken. Not only municipality plays part in this, also constructing companies neglect to create preventive measurements. For the constructing companies who want to make the soil ready for building, it's easier to burn the forest than to cut it down. Cutting a tree is expensive and costs 340.000 pesos. Although the government makes promises that the reconstruction of the hills is a

great opportunity to improve the connectivity, the social web and a safe building process, not any of the burned hills has recovered³⁷.

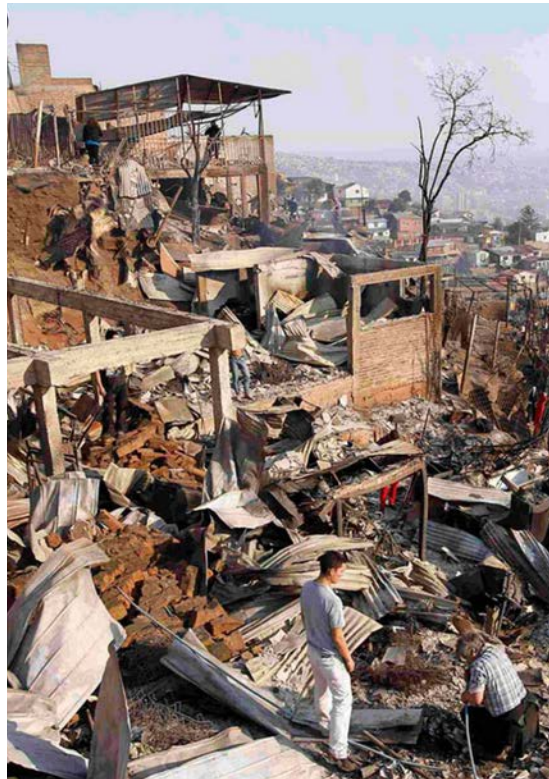
Also the media seems to see their benefits in this tragedy, having their own friends, the big businessmen and networks in the government who, together sharpen their teeth with the business of reconstruction at an incestuous level that no longer cares about or disguise, as shown by the situation of the \$ 200 gift cards to buy clothes in large multi-stores. Added to this were the publicized campaigns from the companies offering even loans and advances to the clients affected by the fire, with the coming increase of sales through speculation and the price rises of certain products. It was the media ostentation of apparent aid that nevertheless did not represent any sacrifice of the businessmen. In the pure style of the telethon, several companies washed their image and probably thanks to this, profits that proportionally far exceed any contribution they have made³⁸.

The frequent fires transform into a true conflict between the flams, the municipality and the government, the constructing companies and the hill inhabitants. The fire is not only a natural enemy anymore, it starts a chain of issues, it explodes and it feeds off negligence and becomes a political tool. It revealed the inoperability of the State and its institutional apparatus to face the magnitude of the crisis as it should. Along with historical negligence to prevent the fire, and the usual mistakes of ONEMI, the lack of coordination between the municipality, the regional government and the central government only confuses people. It seems like there is not any presence of organization³⁹.

So the hill inhabitants are standing alone. When

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Organizations, community centers and other freely created organizations are seen as fundamental to face the greatest challenges as it was before the coup, and as it always will be



The ravage in the hills left behind by the fire

no help is provided from authoritarian sources, the only feature for the hill inhabitants to rely on is the self-care of their community. Many communities, organizations, groups of friends and individuals from various cities gathered and with their energy the rebuilding has started. With hands, with invention and spirit of solidarity as in other historical moments. No doubt the slogan “only the people help the people” is the case. The communities are operating to reach the levels of organization that they want and to exceed the actions that the government should fulfill. Opposite to the municipality and government, the communities of Valparaíso do have a very well built up organization and a network of their own⁴⁰.

One of the most evident aspects of this solidarity was the donation and collection of resources. Communities that put their hands in the mud for their fellow members. There were also volunteers in the reconstruction who started to set up Territorial Reconstruction Committees and they will continue to exist. They started construction of collective projects and revolutionary transformations. Its rudimentary forms are often prefigured in this type of desperate situations. The communities demonstrate excellent work and management skills, which fills people with hope. Community centers and other freely created organizations are seen as fundamental to face the greatest challenges, as it was before and as it always will be. Each one contributes according to their abilities and each one receives according to their needs. The creative spontaneity of the allowed joint work with the neighbors of the houses that got burned is the escape from an unbearable critical situation. All this deployment would have been much more difficult if there would not have ties and networks between communities and different social organizations,

who are able to take charge of managing the aid and maintaining a constant work⁴¹.

Different organizations of the Arabian community, for instance, were coordinated to collaborate with 23 families of the hills Ramaditas and Merced that were heavily affected by the fire of last April. They gave them cards equivalent to 100 thousand pesos to exchange products. The activity was framed in the campaign of sponsorship promoted by Senator Francisco Chahuán through a program which seeks to ensure that a non-affected family supports one that was in concrete needs. Thanks to the sponsorship campaign and the funds of The Arabian community of the Region of Valparaíso, Arab Club, Sports Club, Ladies and young people and the Sports Federation more than 250 families have obtained support. The Palestinian community got help and funds from other Palestinian communities outside of Chile who also started sponsor campaigns to help⁴².

People agree that now is the time to maintain and learn from the organizational levels that are rediscovered, the coordination between affected citizens, volunteers and communities of Valparaíso, and hopefully also from other cities. The suffering of negligence is prevented by territorial organization and articulation with the rest of the field. These are the only ways that will allow the people of Valparaíso to conduct their own construction processes, not only material but also political. Although the fire will always project towards the city, the further back the fire, the more combustion it will get. It ends up as a preview of a fire that gathers on the top lands and projects to the city as a bonfire. In the end, the fire does not only exposes the several issues this city is dealing with, it exposes the power of communities. A harmonious disordered manifestation where people help the people⁴³.



The Arabian and German fire companies of Valparaíso

Those hills that are not listed on the postcards
 A fire that was completely foreseeable that could have happened at any given time
 We are to vulnerable as a city. We have been builders and projects of our own danger
 I haven't invite you to life here
 Communities and other newly created organizations are seen as futuristic
 Each one contributes according to his abilities
 It started to consume the houses from the bottom of the cliffs and changed from a forest fire into a structural one
 Now is the time to maintain and learn from the rotation of the earth has changed
 Only people help the people
 The fire will always project towards the city
 The same phenomenon could happen again

It ends up as a preview of a fire that gathers on the top lands and project to the city as a bonfire

Quotes about the fire

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#](https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/rebuilding-homes-fire-disaster-relief-for-Valparaiso-chile#/)

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October 13, 2017, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJdOM2Fd-Heg&list=PLwLogjbgX5QriM1r-MeUJh-GANbPVBFPKq&index=5>

42 // JUNE 3RD UPDATE: WE'VE HIT
100% OF OUR GOAL AND ARE SO
PROUD OF EVERYONE! October 13,
2017, from [https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/rebuilding-homes-fire-disaster-relief-for-Valparaiso-chile#/
#](https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/rebuilding-homes-fire-disaster-relief-for-Valparaiso-chile#/)

43 // Valparaíso Inamible #LaHoguera.
October 13, 2017, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJdOM2Fd-Heg&list=PLwLogjbgX5QriM1r-MeUJh-GANbPVBFPKq&index=5>

PLACES OF ENCOUNTER

After the nomination as World Heritage in 2003, the influx of international and Chilean tourists in Valparaíso has increased incredibly. Even though the international arrivals, which are related with a general phenomenon of 'cultural tourism', are accepted more widely by the local community, the short-term tourism from Santiago, especially during the weekend, have generated many tensions and frictions. The entrance of 'the tourist' in the scene as a new actor in the local communities has deeply changed the socio-spatial characteristic of Valparaíso. New touristic attractions have started to appear in the city, generating a process of gentrification and 'boutiquizazion' of the territory.

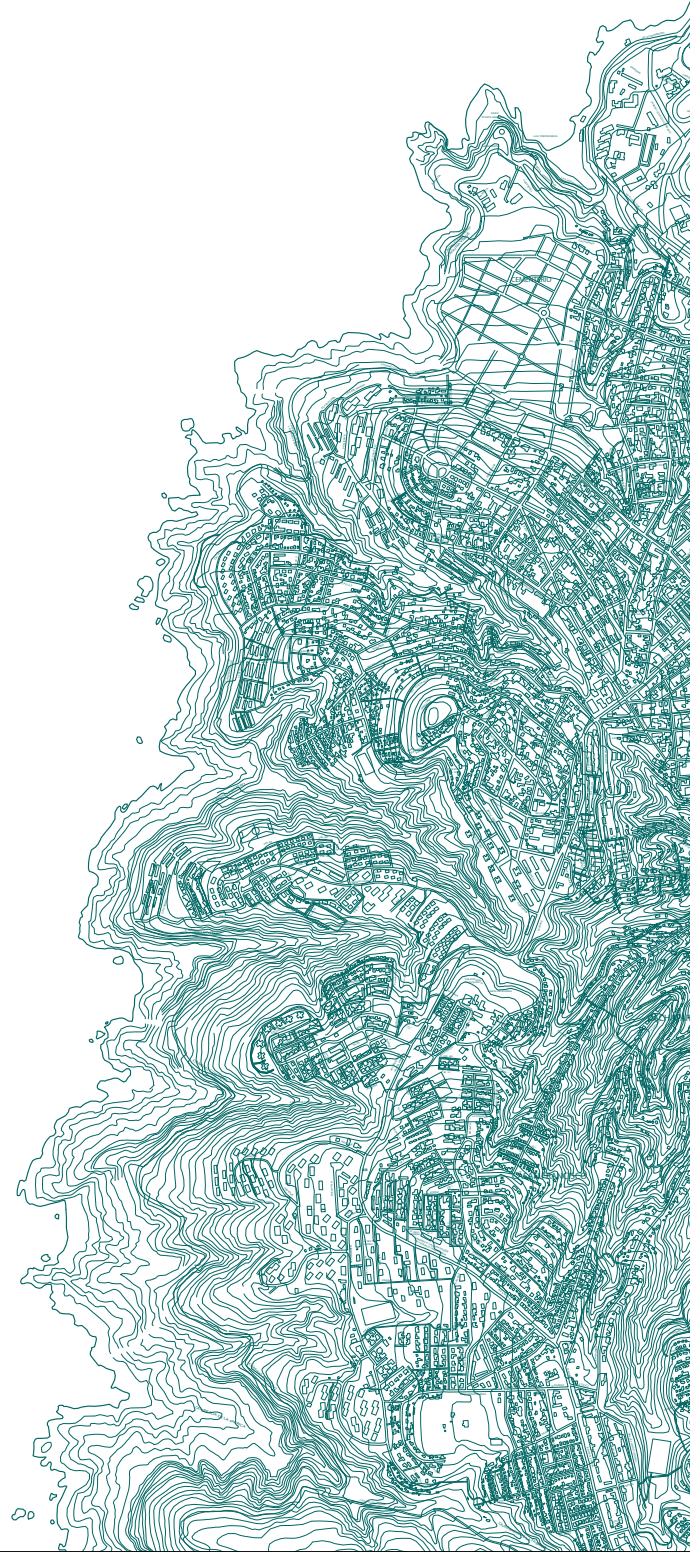
The aim of this research is to find this 'places of encounter', where the meeting between the tourist and the resident generates frictions, and to investigate the complex relationships between them. Looking at tourism could then be an interesting way of understanding the aspects of everyday practices which might otherwise remain opaque.

In the first part, the notions of cultural tourism, gentrification and 'boutiquizazion' will be presented, while in the second the concept of 'gated communities' will be introduced as a phenomenon which is rapidly expanding in all Latin America.

Right:

Map of the main tourist attractions

Source: Barrios residenciales patrimoniales, cambio y resistencia ante la irrupción del turismo. El caso de los cerros Alegre y Concepción del "Sitio Patrimonio Mundial Área Histórica de Ciudad Puerto de Valparaíso"



”
*To consider how social groups
construct their tourist gaze is a
good way of getting at just what is
happening in the 'normal society'.*

J. Urry



CULTURAL TOURISM

Cultural Tourism in Valparaíso - the example of Cerro Alegre

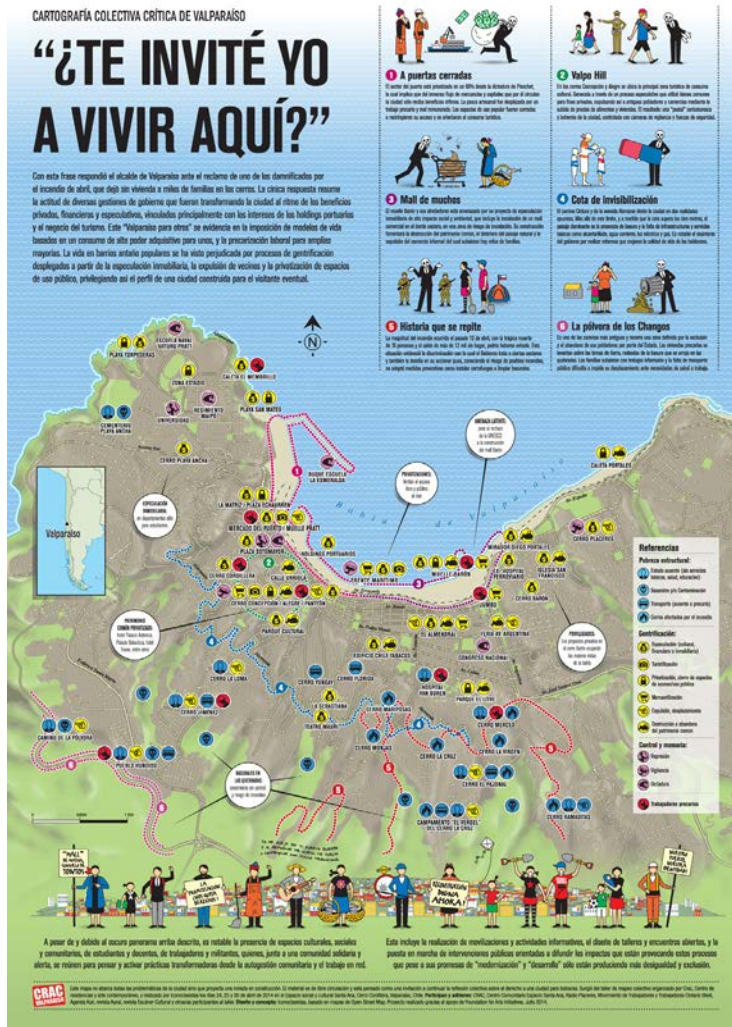
The area of Cerro Alegre is an example of how the processes of gentrification and 'boutiquizacion' are linked with the phenomenon of the cultural tourism, a type of tourism which interests the areas declared as World Heritage by the Unesco. If on one hand the transformation of a city or a part of it into World Heritage can be seen as a positive aspect, on the other hand it creates problematic aspects, as the uncontrolled increase in the number of tourists compared to the local inhabitants.

The cultural tourist is generally looking for authenticity, he has the desire of gaze into other peoples' life, who are extremely different from his culture. A city which was declared World Heritage is then seen as a guarantee of authenticity. However, what is recently happening in many Unesco sites is the commercialization of the heritage and the consequent loss of the same authenticity which was the reason of the declaration as World Heritage.

In cities as Valparaíso, the positive and negative effects of the Unesco declaration in 2003 are really visible. The city is slowly being transformed into a mono-functional territory, which gravitates around the tourism. Residential neighbourhoods are becoming 'visited neighbourhoods' and are transformed in order to accommodate restaurants, hotels, shops and any kind of service for tourists.

The social and spatial distribution of Valparaíso, particularly in the *cerros*, has always been heterogeneous, where different communities have always lived side by side: an 'international capital of the harmonic disorder' as stated by Archibaldo Peralta, professor of history in Valparaíso.

From being heterogeneous is being transformed into a homogeneous city where the risk of trivialisation of the cultural and architectonic heritage is not far from being real.



This ‘critical map’ was done during a workshop organized by the Espacio Santa Ana after the fire of 2014, as a reaction to the mayor of Valparaíso who said, to a person of Cerro El Vergel who just lost his house, “Did I invite you to live here?”. The map highlights the main problems related to the recent phenomenons of gentrification and privatization.

Source: Espacio Santa Ana, Cerro Cordillera, Valparaíso

Gentrification - general

Gentrification is a process which started in the last decades of the XX Century. Briefly, it is defined as a process in which poor and working-class neighbourhoods, located in the city centres, are renovated by private investments and populated by middle or upper class population.² The phenomenon of gentrification is very controversial: on the one hand it can be seen as a revitalisation and improvement of the neighbourhoods, but on the other hand, from the perspective of the original residents, the phenomenon has generated a devitalisation of the working-class communities.

As a consequence of the entrance of middle-class population, with higher income than the original residents, the price of the plots increase and this attract private investments for the opening of commercial activities, for instance restaurants, shops and hotels. This phenomenon provokes social and spatial changes in the original dynamics of the neighbourhood with the consequent migration of the local population.

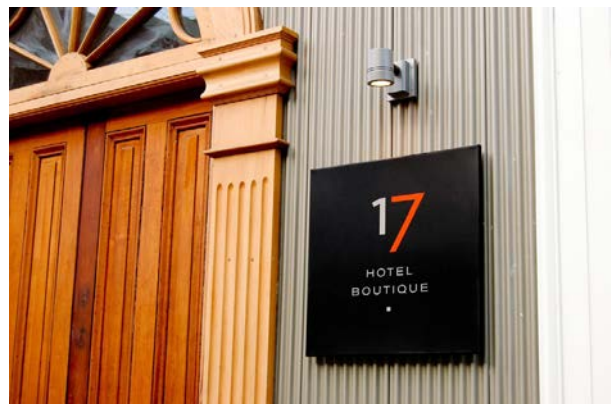
'Boutiquizacion': a Latin America phenomenon

The phenomenon of gentrification is related with a typical Latin America process called 'boutiquizacion', which is the adaptation and the consequent transformation of buildings and infrastructures, located in the historical centres, in order to accommodate the new demands of the middle-class population. This process generates a reversal of the original functions, introducing new urban activities of high prestige (five-stars hotels, 'fusion' restaurants, 'lofts') which follow the logic

of the 'boutique', and provoke a decrease in the local population.

In this way the historical centres of the cities are seen as real-estate and touristic business, valuing the neighbourhoods in terms of economic profitability and use done by the middle-class population instead of relating them with the local communities. The migration of the resident population in other part of the cities, especially in the suburbs, generates an 'emptying of the society'³, in other words an homogenisation of the society.

Concluding, the 'boutiquizacion' can be explained as a consequence of the gentrification, where the use of the lands change in favour of rentable activities instead of residential one. In Valparaíso the processes of gentrification and 'boutiquizacion' are especially related with the phenomenon of 'cultural tourism', increased after 2003. Residential neighbourhoods are being transformed into tourist attractions, generating frictions between the different social groups and communities in the area. Places as the Cerro Alegre or the funiculars (both a touristic attraction and a public transport), become 'places of encounter', where the residents and the visitors from every part of the world meet and create interesting and complex dynamics in the city.



Two examples of Hotel Boutique in Valparaíso. From the top: Hotel Boutique mm450 in Cerro Alegre, Hotel Boutique 17 in Cerro Cordillera. Source: Booking.com

The perception of the residents

The concept of gentrification and 'boutiquizacion' is a controversial topic also between the residents of Valparaíso, who do not share a common opinion regarding the change of the city. This is because of the fact that it is not easy to divide the population between the residents and the visitors.

In some cases in fact, the inhabitants decided to convert their original jobs into the touristic business. Many saw the new touristic phenomenon as an advantage for undertaking new profitable activities, starting for example to convert their own residence into hotels or adapting their shops to the new international demand. This part of the residents is in favour of the tourists influx and does not see the process of gentrification and 'boutiquizacion' as a negative consequence.

On the other side, the inhabitants, who were forced to move to the cheaper areas of the city, are hostile to the new changes. Many complain about the increase in the prices, noting, for example, how Cerro Alegre "became one of the most expensive squared-meters in all Chile"⁴

Moreover, most of the residents have more frictions with the tourists from Santiago than with the international ones, complaining about the increase of traffic and the occupation of the lands by cars.



Map of Valparaíso with the main tourist attractions. Valparaíso seen by the tourists gaze. Source: Pinterest

II GATED COMMUNITIES AND 'PLACES OF EXCLUSION'

Parallel to the phenomenon of 'boutiquizacion' there is another which is now spreading in all the cities of Latin America: the 'gated communities'. Gated communities are the product of the recent urban planning of the XXI Century which supported the construction of the so-called 'condominios', tall apartment buildings, separated by wall, fences and security installation from the rest of the city.

In Chile the 'condominios' are located in common properties and do not have a predominance of classes, generally composed by upper or middle class but recently also social housing are being realised in gated areas. In Valparaíso, the apartments in the 'condominios' are normally bought by wealthier people from Santiago, who decided to spend their weekends on the coast.

The 'gated communities', the residents of the 'condominios' are completely disconnected from each other. They are car-referred and they interact with other functional units, as malls and shopping centres, only by car.

The 'condominios' create residential archipelagos that are driven only by factors of security and exclusiveness.



” The ‘condominios’ create residential archipelagos that are driven only by factors of security and exclusiveness.

Many panels which advertise private ‘condominios’ can be found in Valparaíso. On top one in Av. España.

The result of that is urban fragmentation and social segregation (social separation of the different social groups in a geographic area according to ethnic differences, religious or income).⁵

This fragmentation can be observed not only in the residential sector but also in the commercial, leisure and industrial one, with a consequent privatisation of public spaces.

Condominios in Valparaíso

In the metropolitan area of Valparaíso the 'condominios' are about 76, most of them concentrated around Vina del Mar and Concon, favourite destination of the Santiago inhabitants for their second home.

In the city of Valparaíso the 'condominios' are modifying the socio-spatial patterns and morphology of the area. The 64.2% of them are in fact vertical, contrasting with the original structure of the city, and they are located especially in the 'cerros' Alegre and Baron, hills traditionally inhabited by middle-class.

The 'condominios' and the 'gated communities' are creating 'places of exclusion', opposite to the touristic 'places of encounter'. Exclusion is becoming a central structuring force in the cities and the society of Latin America.



*Edificio Alto Libertad in Vina del Mar, the tallest building in the Region of Valparaíso.
Source: Google Maps*

NOTES

PLACES OF ENCOUNTER

GATED COMMUNITIES

1 // Urry J., Larsen J., (1990) *The Tourist Gaze* 3.0

2 // Smith N., (1996) *The new urban frontier. Gentrification and the revanchist city*

3 // Carrion F., (2009) *La centralidad histórica: entre el nacionalismo del pasado (monumento) y el sentido social de hoy (centro vivo)*, from *Revista de la Organización Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Centros Históricos*

4 // Ossa B., (2014) *Gentrificación y boutiqueización en la calle Almirante Montt de Valparaíso: transformaciones y relaciones socio-espaciales*, from *Revista Planeto*, number 19, November 2014

5 // Roitman, (2003) *Barrios cerrados y segregación social urbana*, from *Revista electrónica de geografía y ciencias sociales*, Barcelona

SELF-ORGANISED PLACES

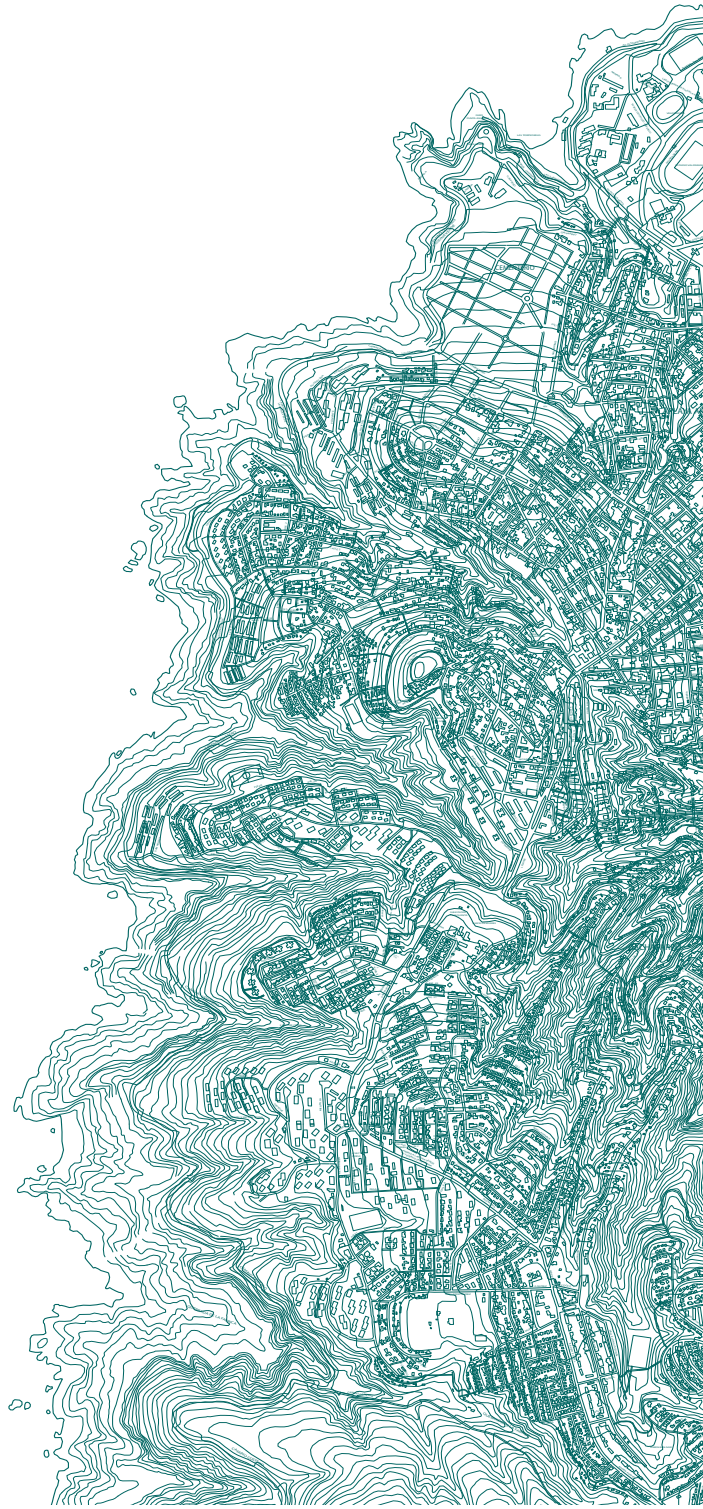
Self-organised practices provide an alternate framework for the production of space within the city. 'A lineage can be traced through political activism, cultural production in the form of music, art and literature, and other ways of dwelling such as squatting or autonomous communities.' (spatialagency.net, 2017)

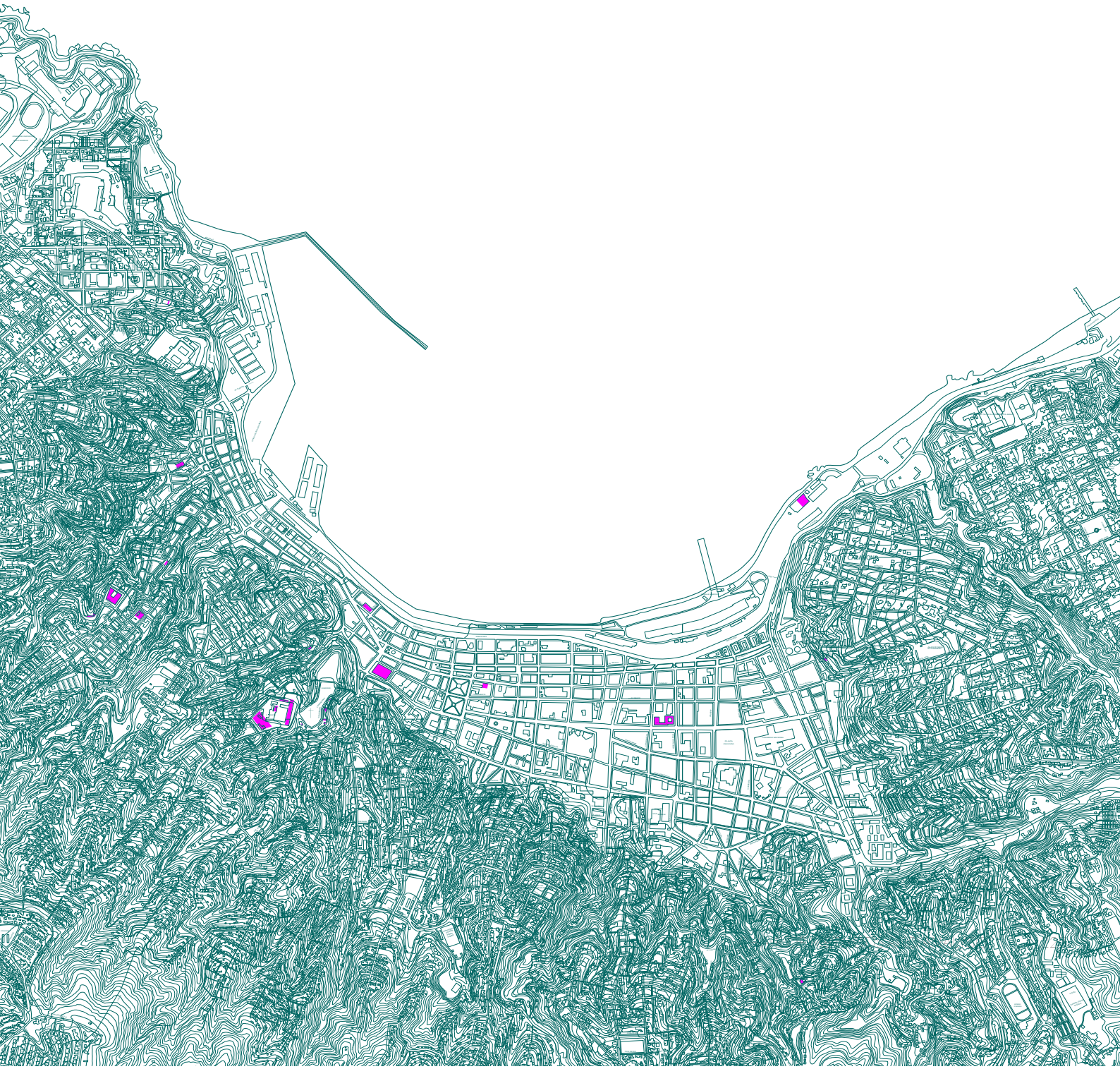
'Since self-organised projects emerge from the negotiations of many different actors, they are inherently relational practices, and point towards the collective production of space.' (Ibid.) In Valparaíso, a number of communities and actors have produced places based on solidarity and community exchange. During the fieldtrip, the Communities Research Group visited a number of these places, engaging with activities and/or initiating conversations with individuals involved.

The current sub-chapter will explore the notion of 'self-organised place' by presenting a selection of initiatives which range from community centres to squats (casas okupas), and anti-authoritarian libraries (bibliotecas) located in the city. These cases operate in search for alternative models of horizontality and inhabitation, outside of state and market interests, with more or less funding available to them, often through donations.

Right:

Map of self-organised initiatives under investigation in Valparaíso





I CASAS OKUPAS

Squatting in Chile

The projections of the squatting movement reach Chile in the 1980s. As the country was facing the economic crisis of 1982, gaps created by the imposition of neoliberalism became even more visible. Slowly the country awoke from the lethargy caused by a decade of repression and began to emerge in the public space to claim the end of the dictatorship and a solution to unemployment that had plunged people into poverty over large sectors of the country.

Okupas began as open, accessible spaces in which heterogeneous people converged, searching for different experiences; some participating in workshops, others attending on ideological affinities, and others simply as spectators of activities performed there. During the nineties, demonstrations of political and social nature as well as hard rock, heavy metal, punk, thrash, and other subgenres of the nineties found their stage within these places.

As the squatting movement arose in Chile, with its aesthetic and ideological characteristics being linked to youth, punk and anarchist ideology, it engendered significant friction with the press. To this day, the press often makes the equation: ANARCHIST + BOMB = OKUPA. (Monsalve, R. W., 2013)

This could be seen as an attempt to criminalize social movements, denigrating them and linking them to criminals, thus planting doubt and distrust in public opinion. However, despite the criminalization of which they have been subject to in recent years, the movement has been growing.

Beyond established notions of relating the house to private space, okupas redefine housing as something public or at least collective. "The housing squat will be considered as a public space and an alternative to the way of life characterized by the power relations of the capitalist state, and of public spaces, for collective and self-managed use, for the realization of alternative social activities, to those activities that are proposed from the institutional powers." (Argilés, R. A., López, M. M., & Villacampa, J. A., 2004)

The squatter movement has never had an interest in being part of the partisan logic, nor does it seek to engage in a dialogue with the State, simply because its members do not believe in it. Therefore, they seek a parallel path based on survival principles from of self-management.



Casa Okupa at Avenida Ecuador, Valparaíso

Casas Okupas, Valparaíso

Squatting involves an alternative way of seeing the world. Through it individuals or groups have found a place to live, to have fun, and/or to develop a vision of culture, art or music. Others have used these spaces in order to express a strong political or ideological stance.

In Valparaíso, despite the diversity of squatters, which includes Marxist, feminist, artistic, etc., the vast majority have an anarchist base and aim to build social centres in order to move towards a restructuring of society from the grassroots. (Monsalve, R. W., 2013)

Based on interviews with citizens, it appears that the Casas Okupas are a contested topic. People have expressed antithetical views on the matter; some believe that okupas only attract 'people of the streets, drug addicts, and alcoholics', while others believe that the occupation of abandoned properties can be a legitimate option of inhabitation or a means to maintain some of the city's deploded buildings to some extent.

"Okupar is not an end in itself, it is the means by which the construction of a project can begin. Squatting is concretized as the dream of inventing a life not conditioned by the norms prevailing in the rest of society, squatting, implies, therefore,

a reinvention of cultural, sexual, economic, affective patterns (...) and, thus, becomes a project of life. Squatting regains the libertarian concept of self-management of resources and labor, and questions not only real estate speculation, but even the notion of work: work to live and not live to work." (Ibid.)

Casa TIAO

The most popular Casa Okupa of Valparaíso, Casa TIAO, is not only there to house people, but also to provide a stage for artistic and ideological expression. Several concerts and parties are organised there by night to help raise funds and support for the maintenance of the old two-storey building. Citizens are usually invited in by word of mouth and street posters.



Posters produced by Casa TIAO for the promotion of parties: 'The worst of Chile'(left); 'Combative Party'(right).

II ANTI-AUTORITARIAN BIBLIOTECAS

Biblioteca Luis Armando Triviño B.L.A.T

The library had been operating for more than 3 years in this Okupa with its library space, solidarity activities, workshops, and constant instances that seek to contribute to the daily conflict of domination, emphasizing its goal to be a cultural alternative. Unfortunately, B.L.A.T has been recently shut down by the municipality after a period of intense struggle to avoid eviction. In the summer of 2017, the municipality issued an eviction letter to the casa okupa hosting the library stating that 'structural damages...prevent habitability' of the building. (bibliotecaluisarmandotrivino.wordpress.com, 2017)

Until recently, the building was also occupied for many years by 5 families which were presented with no alternative solution other than to move to the streets. At the same time, gentrifying projects are being promoted in the city. Projects which exclude people occupying abandoned buildings, promoting new and expensive projects that come to give added value to sites that have never been used. Giving them commercial a value, they are invisibilizing people and projects that autonomously and illegally, make use of these spaces. (Ibid.)

BIBLIOTEKA

Luis Armando Triviño

ESCALERA CONTRA MAESTRE BRITO,
3^{ER} PISO CERRO MONJAS, VALPARAISO

TURNO ANTICANA
EN SOLIDARIDAD CON COMPAS EN PRISION

PROYECCION: REJAS, SUSPIROS Y LLAVES

SOPAIPILLA XL +  MIERCOLES
TE O JUGO \$500 08 FEBRERO
DESDE LAS 18⁰⁰ HRS

BIBLIOTECA ANTIAUTORITARIA LUIS ARMANDO TRIVINO
FINAL ESCALERA CONTRAMAESTRE BRITO, 4TO PISO, CERRO MONJAS

Posters produced by Luis Armando Triviño Biblioteca for the promotion of the space (left) and solidarity with prisoners (right).

Biblioteca Antiautoritaria Lecheros

The space, founded in 2000, continues the project of the library to this day, seeking to be a place of tension of ideas between companions. It stands as a space that points towards unlearning through collective and individual self-knowledge, beyond the commercial logic of knowledge. Moreover, it supports and contributes to horizontal relations, free of any authority.

The space invites local communities to come closer and share in various activities such as readings, film screenings and the maintenance of the library archive. To become member and obtain access to the material available, one merely needs to offer their contribution to the library, be it a book, film or cleaning products.

Currently, the members of B.L.A.T, who lost their library space after the evictions, are welcomed by their friends at Lecheros to share ideas, ideologies, and place until they find a new location to occupy and animate.



Biblioteca Antiautoritaria Lecheros website banner; 'For love and hate the fire of this war', and event poster

”

The Library always has propaganda material, whether posters or pamphlets, to paste or to distribute.



The Biblioteca Luis Armando Trivino supports the Colectivo Anticarcerario Vuelo de Justicia (Antiprison Collectiva Flight of Justice) whose role is to break the physical barriers that separate citizens from prisoners, building a secure channel of communication and information regarding what happens inside the prisons.

III COMMUNITY CENTRES

Patio Volantín

Patio Volantín is a meeting place for the neighbourhoods of Cerro Panteón and is accessible to all citizens. Similar to other local initiatives, it proposes and practices an alternative culture of operation through collective and autonomous management. The centre values the integral development of the human being and the dialogue between people as contributing factors towards a better life in society. Its members aspire to the generation of instances of sustainable development, working from the local level, with the ecological-social-political environment, and with a vision for social transformation. (patiovolantin.cl, 2017)

In the weekends, musical encounters occur in the patio; a flexible space which is always under construction, in a continuous state of 'becoming'. These encounters aim at generating flows of exchange between the musical creators and the local community.

Finally, a key objective on Patio Volantín is to contribute to the development of the artistic scene of Valparaíso and to strengthen the position of the contemporary musician as an agent to construct new models and creative techniques before an audience.



Patio Volantin, members preparing the courtyard for a weekend workshop

”

We want to offer spaces of encounter around a universal discipline such as music.



As part of the construction process, volunteers have taken advantage of the natural auditorium of the hill slope to create a small amphitheater that allows people to enjoy the music in a welcoming place. This configuration facilitates dialogue between the artists and the locals.

Sitio Eriazo Taller/Artes/Oficios

An outdoor amphitheatre for recreational activities for the neighbourhood, Sitio Eriazo, is a self-organised initiative designed and built by Norwegian architecture students in 2012. The space hosts a number of events based on principles of participation ranging from mixed sex football matches, film screenings, circus acts, workshops for metalwork and jewellery, and cooking classes amongst others. It operates and maintains itself through voluntary contributions or ticketed events at less than 1 euro.

The doorway into the theatre has no door attached, the wall openings are void of windows. This configuration allows passers-by to peer through and become acquainted with the space without having to enter it. By day, its members invite people in through the openings, and promote upcoming events with a beaming smile. Invitations to activities are sent out by word of mouth, on neighbourhood posters, and through event pages on social media.



Entrance of Sitio Eriazo Taller/Artes/Oficios, a collective space surrounded by private houses.



Window selling bread and pizzas baked on location (top); mixed sex football game (middle); circus performance acts (below).

Taller de Accion Comunitaria TAC

Located in Cerro Cordillera, one of the most active hills in terms of self-organized praxis in the history of the city, TAC was founded in 1989. Its mission is to promote the integral development of the community, through education and/or formal and informal training on issues of health, environment, education, the market, and culture. An integral development of the community includes the material improvement of the habitat and the neighbourhood environment.

TAC's action is aimed at various groups including children, youth, women, adults, senior citizens, neighbours, organizations, functional and territorial institutions. Children hold a key role in the development of the organisation from its very first days of operation. By educating citizens to care for their neighbourhood from an early age, the new generation of adults will certainly be more socially conscious and eager to participate in actions for maintaining and improving the conditions of their habitat; a habitat which extends beyond the single dwelling to the street, the neighbourhood and, finally, the city.



TAC
Cordillera

Taller de Acción Comunitaria

TAC logo

”
***There is no collaboration between
privates and local communities. But
there is a chance to communicate
through the mediation of the
municipality.***

DECALOGO DE BUENAS PRACTICAS DE CONVIVENCIA
en proceso de colectiva construcción...



RESPECTO Y EMPATIA
1. Relacionarnos con respeto, tratarnos amablemente, recibirnos y despedirnos con una sonrisa.

DIVERSIDAD E INCLUSION
2. Construimos a partir de todas las vivencias e ideas que surgen del encuentro.

APERTURA Y APRENDIZAJE
3. Cada momento y espacio en el TAC es una oportunidad para aprender.

SOLIDARIDAD Y FRATERNIDAD
4. Todos nuestros actos serán reflejo del amor y de la genuina preocupación por el otro.

LIBERTAD Y PROACTIVIDAD
5. En este espacio nunca sobran las ideas, los talentos, las ganas de hacer, si se acompañan de de compromiso, trabajo y cariño.

IGUALDAD Y HORIZONTALIDAD
6. En este lugar no importa tu edad, si vienes o si vas, si vienes por primera vez o si llevas mucho tiempo... Construyamos juntos.

LEALTAD Y HONESTIDAD
7. Si quieres decir algo, dilo pensando en tus compañeros, comunicando y cuidando a través del lenguaje.

GENEROSIDAD Y ENTREGA
8. Colaborando y entregando todo lo que tenemos, nos abrimos y abrazamos a la comunidad.

EQUIDAD DE GENERO
9. Participación igualitaria, sin roles estereotipados, sin lenguaje sexista y con distribución equitativa de tareas.

UTOPIA Y ESPERANZA
10. Con trabajo individual y acción colectiva podemos creer, soñar y avanzar.

JORNADA SABATINA OCTUBRE 2017 - TALLER DE ACCION COMUNITARIA – TAC CORDILLERA

TAC, Decalogue of good practices of coexistence

Centro Cultural Playa Ancha

Founded more than 27 years ago, the Playa Ancha cultural centre is an alternative cultural space with a strong spirit of collaboration. It supports the right to peace, justice and dignity of all people.

The centre often attracts people who work in the arts, theatre, and circus performance, providing them with spaces for expression, rehearsal, and performance. Furthermore, it organises a variety of activities for all locals including creative open workshops, collaborative art days, educational conferences, community gardening, citizen discussions, and activities for children.

It is a place where communities interweave and, thus, culture is produced organically from grassroots encounters.



Entrance of Centro Cultural Playa Ancha



Tree house in the courtyard (top); activities for children (middle); collaboration producing culture (bottom)

Ludoteca Minga Valpo

The idea of the Ludoteca is based on the reconstruction of housing which was destroyed during the recent big fire and is collaborating with children and volunteers from the immediate community of Cerro Merced as well as from abroad. After the catastrophe, the government was too slow in reacting to the housing deficit. Thus, a need was created for citizens to act independently and design collectively. Working closely with children, members have observed that conflict, as it often arises in times of crisis, could be avoided between adult actors. At the same time, engaging the local youth in collective participatory praxis teaches them to collaborate and contribute to a wider community.

In addition, bazaars for “free stuff” and old toys are held in the building so as to introduce children to basic concepts of micro-economics and mathematics. Finally, workshops and lectures in English are organised for locals who are keen to learn within a welcoming, motivational environment.

Overall, Minga’s vision targets sustainable construction, education and community work for the amelioration of Valparaíso while setting a sustainable example for international practitioners.



Earth wall in progress at Ludoteca. The focus is mainly on building with local materials such as timber and earth that reduce costs of transport and are easily attainable within the city.



Modular panel (top); workshop for building with earth (middle); educating students about earth as building material (bottom). Workshops on building with earth are held at the Ludoteca and are open to everyone interested to contribute through making.

NOTES

COMMUNITIES

SELF-ORGANISED PLACES

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3 // Monsalve, R. W. (2013). *Movimiento Okupa: Praxis, Redes Sociales y Formas De Acción Colectiva* (Master's thesis, Universidad de Chile, 2013). Santiago. Retrieved September 30, 2017.

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8 // Ibid.

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REVITALIZATION OF EL BARRIO PUERTO

The area related to the port of Valparaíso had actively lived the phases of economic flourishing and decline which had both an influence in shaping the Barrio and give it the character and the identity that we can see nowadays.

But we have to stress that the richness that the port and the city was experiencing in the XIX century seems so far away compared to the scars that the economical crise of the XX century left in the area.

After the opening of the Panama canal in 1914 and the one of the new railway connecting the port of Sant Antonio, the port of Valparaíso was not that appealing anymore. Furthermore, the city was not only experiencing economical changes but also social since from 1950 a lot of inhabitants of the port district (*portenos*) started to move towards Santiago and from the 1970s there was another wave of higher class people towards the city of Vina del Mar.

Inhabitants left and with them the industries, banks and general services. The area was no longer the active one of the previous century, it was experiencing blight and decay.

The movie “Valparaíso mi amor” by Aldo Francia testify the conditions in which the inhabitants were living. In particular through the history of four brothers who, abandoned by their father, had to face the issue of extreme poverty.

With the dictatorship of Pinochet (1973-1989) the situation got even worse. By establishing the curfew he spread feelings of fear among people who didn't want to go anymore to the Barrio Puerto which was the heart of the bohemian life

of the city.

At the end of the century started to be clear that the sector needed a coherent plan in order to revitalize the area. Thus this was the common goal that the different stakeholders involved in the neighbourhood were sharing, but what does revitalization mean? If we consider different groups of people we will see how this concept can have different meanings and which are the strategies adopted in order to achieve these goals.

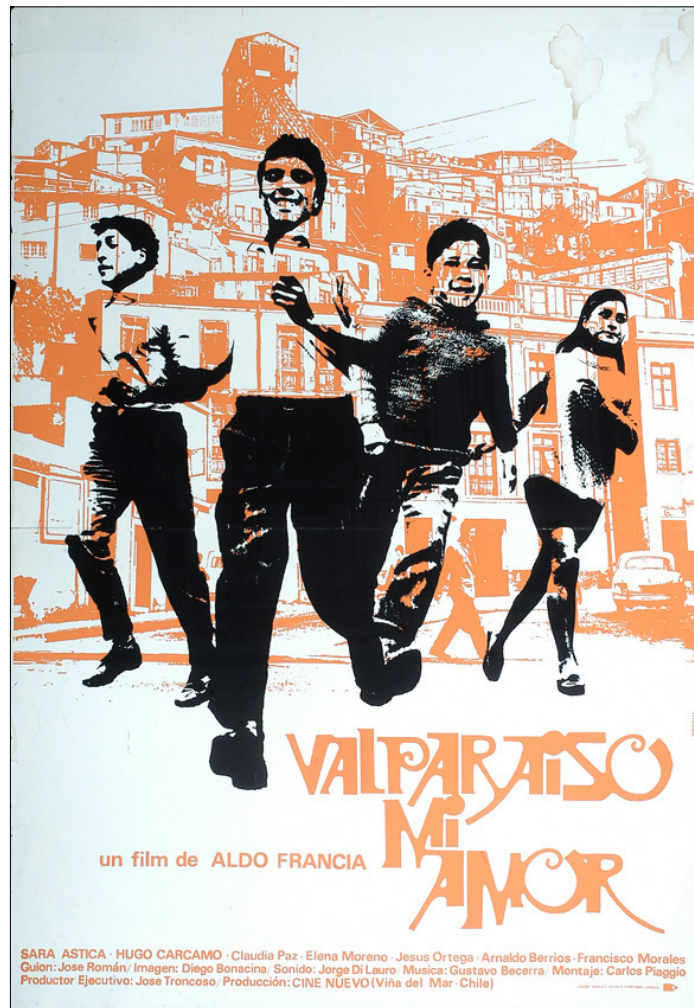
The two main groups we will analyze are the ones composed by the Chilean government, the municipality and others official institutions: the politics let's say. The second group we will deal with consists of the citizens of the Barrio.

The questions we would like to address in this chapter are:

With which communities or institutions the politics are more engaged and why?

How do inhabitants work together without the support of the municipality?

And eventually, bringing into account another scale, **how the regional municipality and the Chilean government relates in this “war” against the blight of the Barrio Puerto?**



Valparaíso Mi Amor, a movie by Aldo Francia, 1970 It testify the conditions of blight and neglect that el Barrio Puerto and its inhabitants were experiencing in the 1970s

MUNICIPALITY, GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS

After the UNESCO declaration of 2003 the direction that the municipality had to follow started to be pretty clear.

They understood that in order to revitalize the area they should have invested in tourism as a tool to boost the economy of the region since the strong identity of the sector was indeed its strongest point.

Different institutions were collaborating together with the same goal: making el Barrio Puerto a place for tourism. However, considering the situation of decay it was not that easy to accomplish it.

The PRDUV (Urban renewal and development plan of Valparaíso) was born in 2006 in order to ensure a coherent approach towards the intervention for the City's revitalization.

Also, the MINVU (ministry of housing and urbanism) was working for the renewal of a project for the revitalization of the public spaces. As well as the Chilean economy development agency (CORFO).

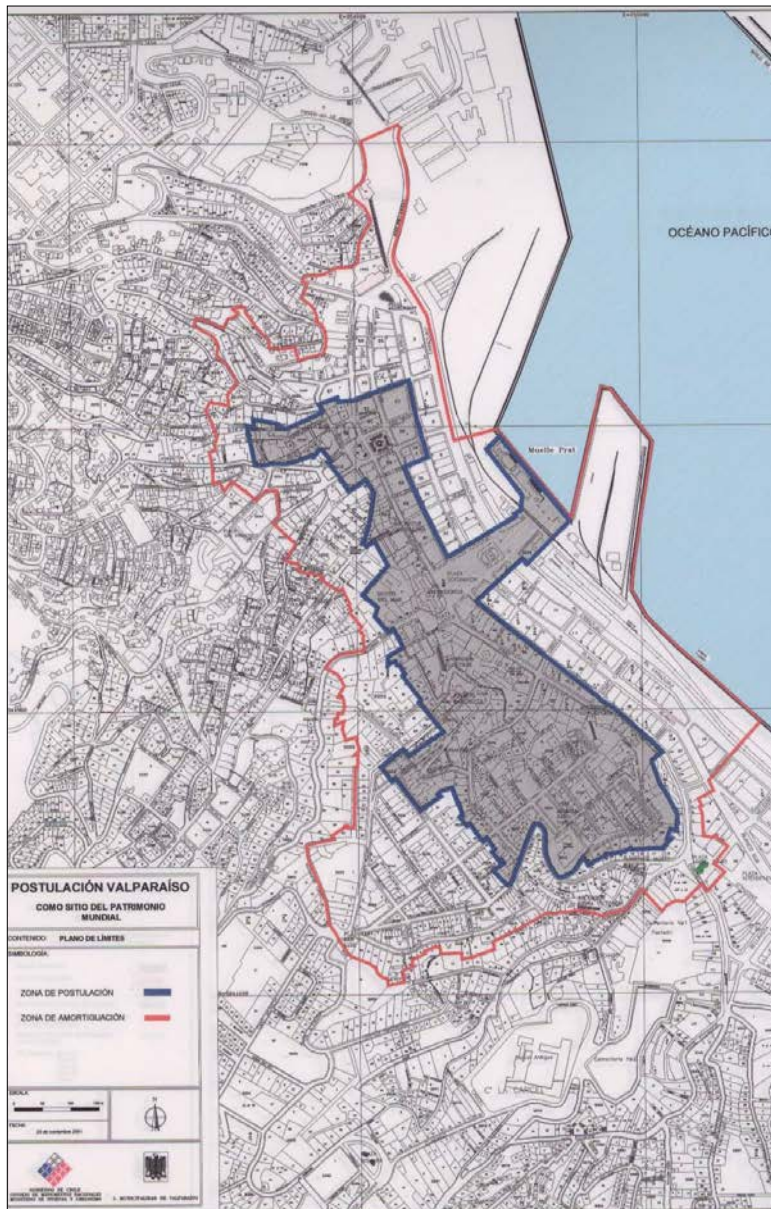
But when it comes to the Barrio Puerto there was also another approach conceived to save the area from decay and to boost its economy: the expansion of the port.

It is indeed interesting to see how those two approaches collide or come together in the renewal of the neighbourhood.

“The Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso, a mixture of public and private properties, is administered through the Municipal Heritage Management Department, which is specifically responsible for overseeing the management of the property. The 23.2-ha property and much of its 44.5-ha buffer zone are designated a National Monument, and are therefore overseen by the National Monuments Council of Chile. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development also supervises the entire area by virtue of the Historic Preservation Zone established in the area, which extends beyond the boundaries of both the property and the buffer zone. This Zone covers two-thirds of the city, with reference to both the natural amphitheatre that characterises the entire urban area (defined by Avenida Alemania – the 100-m level – from Cerro Playa Ancha to Cerro Esperanza), and the City Plan (area of El Almendral).

To respond to challenges in relation to conservation and planning control and to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, a comprehensive Management and Conservation Plan for the property is in the process of elaboration. It reconciles the Communal Regulating Plan with the property's National Monument status, and addresses related urban planning and regulation issues, visual integrity, heritage/development balances, strategic guidelines (including economic and financial initiatives) and monitoring systems. “

UNESCO, 2003



” The outstanding nature of the historic quarter of Valparaíso results from a combination of three factors, all associated with its role as a port: its particular geographical and topographical environment; its urban forms, layout, infrastructure and architecture; and its attraction to and influence by people from around the world. “

Map of the Inscribed property, Unesco, 2003

THE INHABITANTS

The richness of the Barrio is not just due to its architecture and its natural spatial configuration but also to its inhabitants, witnesses of the history of the sector.

What is interesting to say is that **more than 90% of the residents are tenants**: a nature that of course impacts the sense of community within the area.

There are mainly two types of inhabitants: the historic ones, who are mostly elderly, and the new residents which are mainly students.

The first group is the most invisible one. They live in houses called “Conventillos” which are the physical elements that remind the poverty and the social segregation of the sector.

As tenants, those people are in lack of any power and social recognition but still, they are fighting to improve their neglected neighborhood.

They feel the threat of a gentrification process that will push them away once the area will be “liveable” again.



“ In Sinopsis del Olvido a question arise: where are the women, the elderly man and the kids who ingenously were building their lives around the market and its surroundings? The danger of a renewal delete an emotional imaginary, paralyses its action and its culture , its way of living whichhas been destroyed by the capitalism and its obsessive research of a better future”

Alvaro Hernandez Ramos

Photographs by Mabel Arancibia, Sinopsis del Olvido

Another important feature that characterizes the sector and its residents is their strong **commercial identity**.

Indeed one of the most cohesive groups within the Barrio was the one of the people working in the market of the area. This latter is currently closed due to the disrepair of the building.

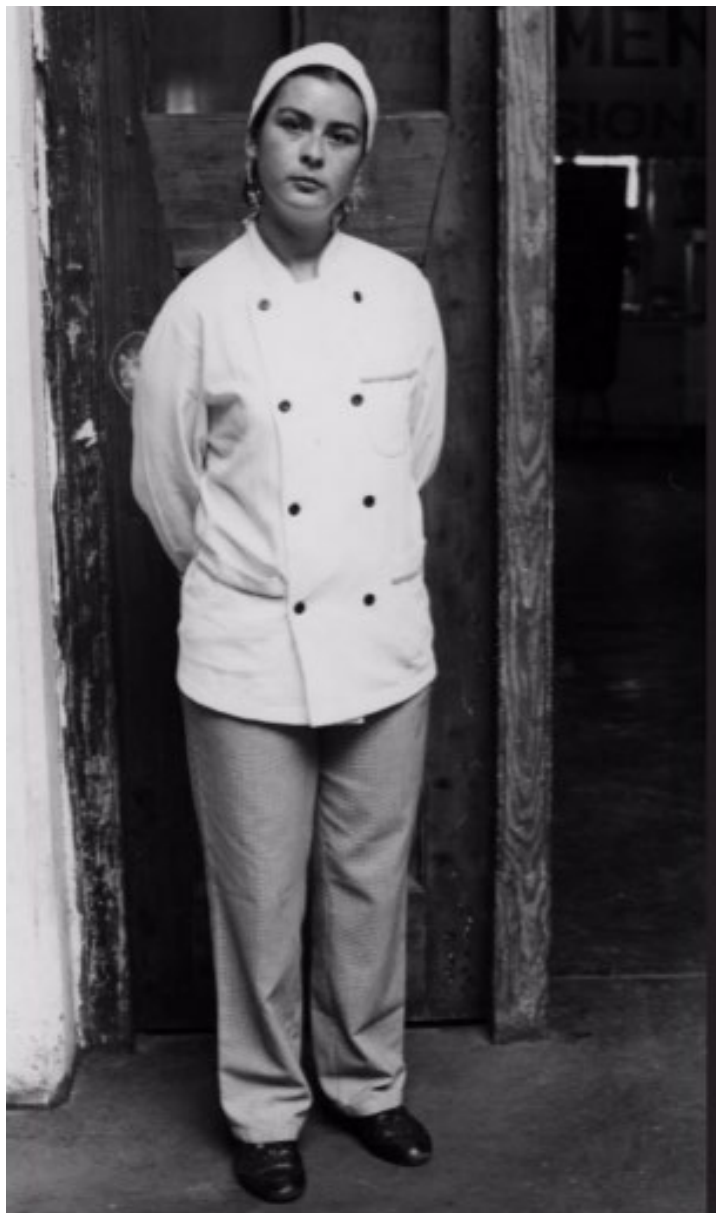
In this terms, it is interesting to have a look at the project, of the photographer Mabel Arancibia, so called "Sinopsis del Olvido, Mercado Puerto de Valparaíso y su entorno" (Synopsis of Neglection, Market of the port and its surroundings). She wants to portray the people belonging to the abandoned market of the neighbourhood which was a place of social recognition and gathering.

But there are also other important spatial places that are linked to this strong commercial identity such as the Plaza Echaurren.

" The Echaurren square, where the old municipality of Valparaíso used to be, hosts everyday a state of thriving activity generated by the market and the shops nearby; it is indeed a place for the gathering and entertainment of the residents and the people who use the sector, but also main source of the identity of the Barrio "

*Cuaderno del Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales
N° 70, 1ª Edición 2004*





*Photographs by
Mabel Arancibia,
Sinopsis del Olvido*

SELF-ORGANIZED GROUPS

Even if the municipality of Valparaíso and the government of Chile seem to be interested in the revitalization of the Barrio Puerto, nothing seems to truly change.

According to this, the residents organized themselves in groups, hoping that their efforts would produce better results.

Some of those groups managed to collaborate with the municipality itself, receiving funds for their projects, whereas some associations have to rely only on the strong will of the inhabitants to improve their neighbourhood.

Corporacion La Matriz

They claim to be a group of citizens interested in the future of Valparaíso and the residents of the Barrio Puerto. Their goal, defined by them as “as simple as complex”, is to give value to the historic heart of the city. The association is linked with the church La Matriz since “it embodies part of the identity of th history of Valparaíso”.

Their declared mission is to improve the development of the barrio from several perspectives -historical, cultural, economic and social- in order to save the original sector of Valparaíso.

Fundacion Piensa

It is the first “think tank” autonomous of a region in Chile and it was founded in 2013 by a group of entrepreneurs of the region.

The goals of this no profit organizations are: promoting the decentralization of the Chilean government, the regional development and the active participation of the citizens as a tool of democratic control and vigilance of the correct use of the public funds.

Somos Barrio Puerto

They promote the solidarity between residents as a way to save their neighbourhood from decay.

They want to ensure a safety and clean neighbourhood and in order to do so they start from the basics such as public events where the inhabitants of the Barrio come together to clean their streets or simply to share moments.



An organized event from the association Somos Barrio Puerto

“Valparaíso is a city that encourages its inhabitants towards association, and this has naturally led to the creation of many foundations and corporations pressing for the protection of their heritage. In turn, several community organizations have oriented their activities toward the mise en valeur of the seaport heritage.”

Unesco

REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Rehabilitation of the building Severin

The building, located behind the Church La Matriz, was destroyed by a fire and since then it was abandoned and closed with only its facades standing.

But in 2015, a new project changed the future of this building, that will be converted into the interdisciplinary center for neuroscience of Valparaíso.

The project is funded by the University of Valparaíso, the ministry of national properties and the one of public works together with the regional government.

Association “ Entrepreneurs of Barrio Puerto”

It is the first trade-union of entrepreneurs of the Barrio Puerto and it was born from a collaboration between the Corporacion La Matriz, the Pontificia Universidad Catolica and CORFO.

The aim is to revitalize an important touristic pole of the region and to improve the life quality of its inhabitants.

This is a nice example of the degree of engagement of the university with the renewal of the city and the wealth of its inhabitants.

The dean of the university, Claudio Elortegui, stated that the main goal of the university is to be connected with the society and to help it, especially in a city like Valparaíso and in neighbourhoods like the one we are analyzing which requires funds and support.

Development plan of commercial sectors

It is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Economy with the aim of promoting the economic development of one of the oldest commercial sector of the city : the one of Plaza Echaurren and calle Bustamante.

The goal is to ensure better economic perspectives for the entrepreneurs and the people who work in the sector as well as the life quality of its residents.

Enlargement of Port Terminal2

The so called TCVAl (Terminal Cerros de Valparaíso) is an initiative in addition to the project of modernizing the maritime port industry and the strategic development of the coastline promoted by the Chilean State and by EPV (Port enterprise of Valparaíso) from Plaza Sotomayor to Caleta Portales.

The project includes the enlargement of the Terminal2 of the port but also the construction of a Mall: la Mall Baron.

In 2013 a commission from Unesco visited Valparaíso.

The following year, a document was presented saying that those new constructions were threatening the identity of the sector and that the approaches used to revitalize the area and to boost the economy had to be reconsidered since the UNESCO name of the city was at risk.



Site inspection at the Severin Building in decay

“The goal is to prove that, thanks to a building which is modern and innovator converted into an excellent research center, it is possible to revitalize historic places and also a neighbourhood which is part of the area declared national heritage. [...]”

“What we would like to do in this place is to produce a lighthouse for the science and for the country as well as revitalizing the neighbourhood ”

Ramon LaTorre

METHODOLOGIES ON SITE: INTERVIEWS

Before our trip to Valparaíso, we were already aware that our main goal would have been to get involved in the real dynamics of the city. We wanted to understand how the city is shaped by its inhabitants and experience the power of the communities by transforming our previous research into a more “social practice”.

Through the help of the citizens, we wanted to answer some questions that were already arisen in Delft, such as: is Valparaíso a collaborative city? For which part of the city are the self-organized communities working? Is there a shared identity of the city among the different hills?

In order to achieve that, we structured our methodology and create our own network of “Porteños”. Through interviews, events and drawing exercises we managed to have a clearer picture of how the city works, how it is perceived by the different communities that inhabit the place and whether or not they cooperate to achieve different or shared goals. These tools eventually allowed us to draw a different map of the city: the one structured by the community networks within the city.



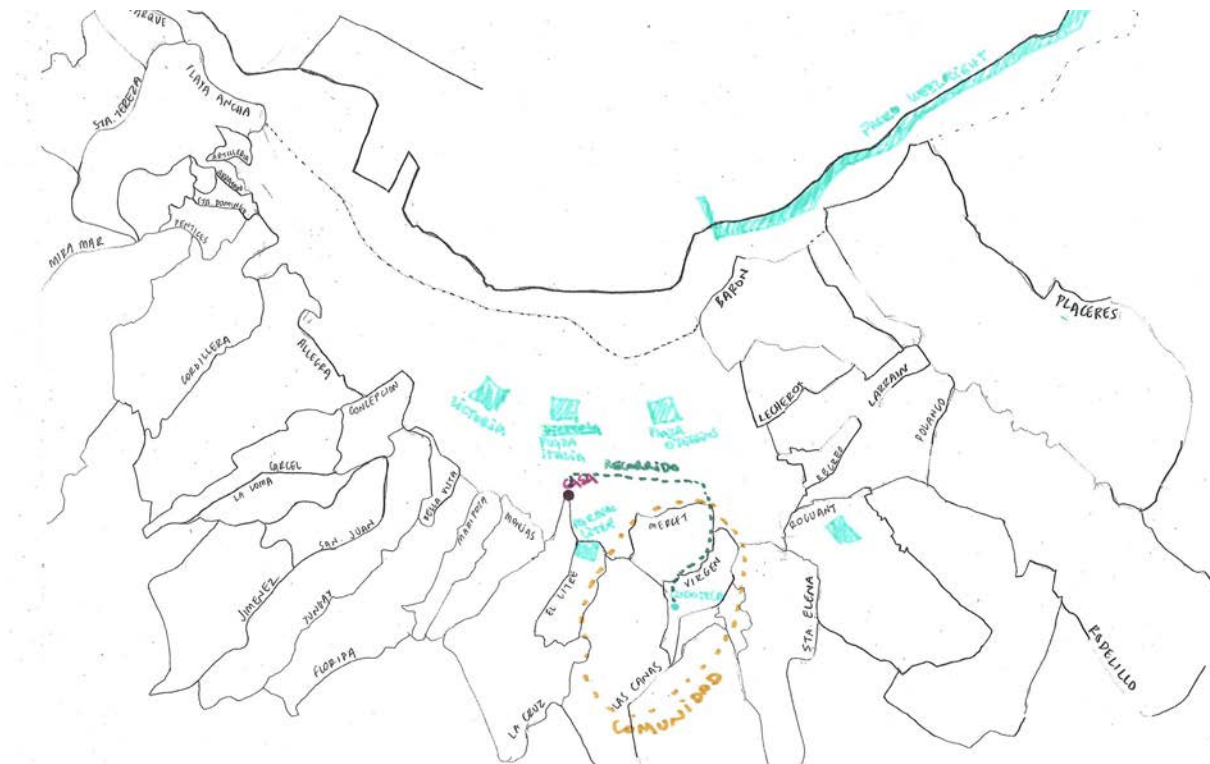
Brainstorming in Valparaíso

PAZ, MINGA VALPO

“Here in Valpo people are really attached to their cerros. If you want to work there, you have to collaborate with them in order to be trusted.”

“We understood that kids were the key source and so it was their education.”

“We feel a lack of green areas and communal spaces.”



Plan drew by Paz where she pointed out the green spaces and her “confort zone” in Valparaíso. The black point indicates where she lives, pretty close to where we were located at that moment: in the Ludoteca in the Cerro La Merced.

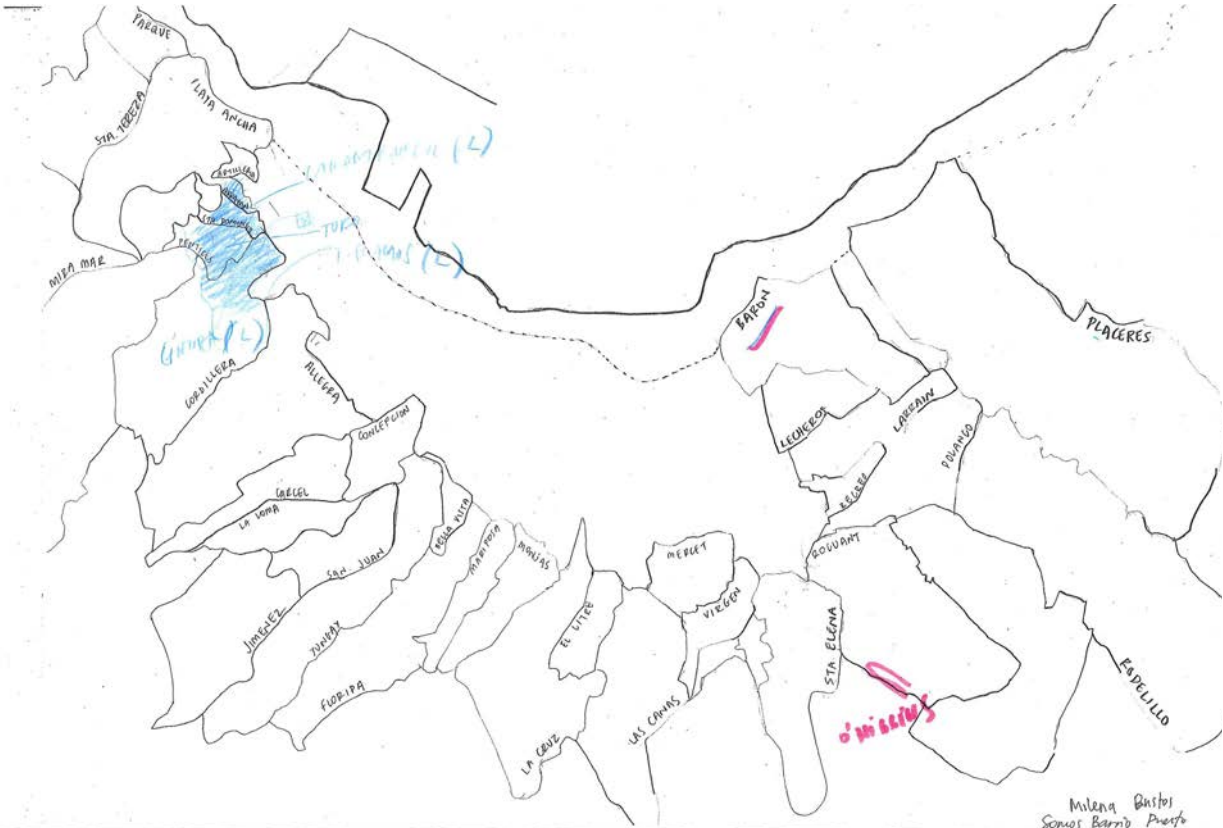


Paz during the workshop

MILENA, TAC

“There is no collaboration between privates and local communities. But there is a chance to communicate through the mediation of the Municipality.”

“We don’t search for external collaborations, we’d rather organise within ourselves to make a change.”



Plan drew by Milena where she marked the range of impact of the organization Somos Barrio Puerto (in blue) and the hills they collaborate with in pink .



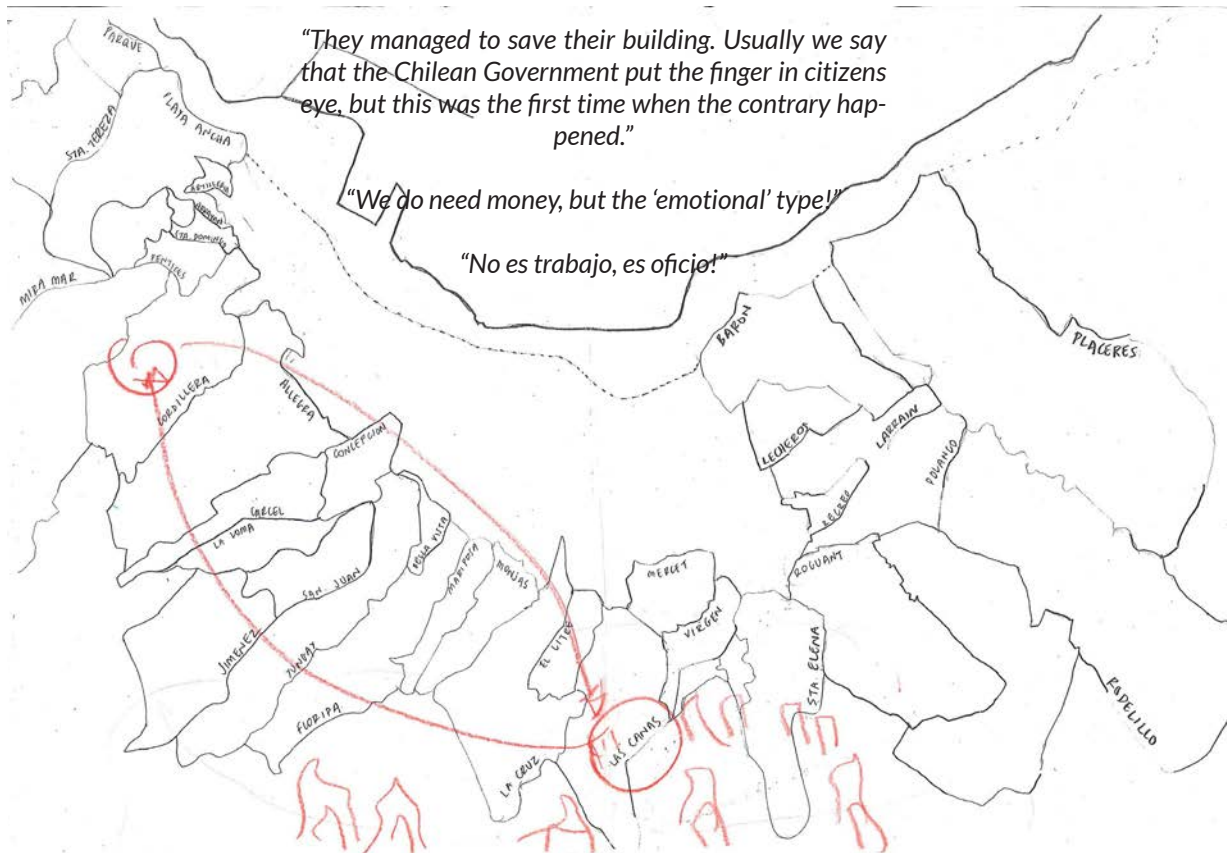
The conversation with Milena in the Paroquia Perpetuo Soccorso, in the cerro Cordillera.

RONALD GALLARDO, ESPACIO SANT'ANA

"Yo soy nascido y mal creado en Cordillera."

"Patricia Castillo realised that the strength of a community is represented by its kids. You can teach them how to fight for your rights."

"Here nobody owns a credit card."



Plan drew by Ronald.

It shows the fire of 2014 and where it came from and the collaboration that it brought between his organization and the ones in the cerro Las Canas.



*Ronald showing the simbol of the organization Sant'Ana.
The old church that they are using with an antenna instead of the religious cross, able to bring knowledge and culture everywhere in the city.*

PADRE GONZALO, IGLESIA LA MATRIZ

“People would say that you are crazy to be here. But even the datas show that more people got robbed in the ‘city centre’ rather than in this area.”

“In the Barrio Puerto there is a lack of public spaces where people can easily enter and feel safe. That’s why our church has such a big impact on the area.”



Padre Gonzalo

RUI CARDOSO, RE+01

“Cordillera is the cerro with the biggest concentration of communal spaces, but they need to be revitalised.”

“If you ask the inhabitants to come on a Sunday morning to clean the street they would come. But in a Cerro which is not Cordillera this won't happen.”



Rui at work in one of its project: a community garden in a site where a decayed house used to be.

CHILEAN STUDENT, RE+01

"In the future I would like to work in the tourist sector within the barrio."



The student work in one of RE+01 project: a gardening place

FRONT DESK WOMAN, SCUOLA ITALIANA

“It is not being Italian or not. Coming to this high school increase the chances to enter in the University.”

“We do have Italian professors! Two of them just arrived from Genova and Milano.”



The courtyard of the school

FRONT DESK MAN, GERMAN CLUB

“Nobody here is German!”

“We do promote German culture but this is more related to the history of the place than the current users.”



The logo of the German club

In Valparaíso, we visited two places that were within the research of the historic immigrant's communities; The German Club and the Italian School. The idea that we got from those two places were quite similar. In the German Club we found a lot of German signs. The place was full of German objects like statues, paintings, flags and a lot of other stuff. The rich 19th century decorated building had several offices and rooms for leisure. The building is most of all used for their events. It was surprising to hear that nobody was actually German, or was German related.

We had a similar experience at the Italian school (Scuola Italiana). Students who follow the education of the school are mostly Chilean. The Italian school host the same educational system as the schools in Italy, which makes the exchange programs really accessible for Italian and Chilean students. So the Italian students we met in the school were Italian students who were on an exchange program in Valparaíso.

From these two visits it seemed like it's not about being German, Italian or any other ethnic background anymore. It's about sharing an interest, about a foreign culture and to attain and to be a part of something. In the Germans Club's case, it was really a social manifestation. Gathering and being together. The Italian school offers a lot of opportunities for the students, in relation to Italy. It was also a quite wealthy instance, it seems so. That's what I started to realize. Only two main buildings from the historic immigrant's communities are still located in Valparaíso, the German one, which we visited and the English one. The rest moved to Vina del Mar. The visit to the twin city made me realize that they aren't twins at all. Vina del Mar

seems way wealthier. And that's why I guess the immigrant's communities started to move here, as the more wealthy communities.

CRISTOBAL COX, CERVECERIA ALTAMIRA

“Valparaíso lives in a particular situation, one you won’t find in other Chilean cities. It exists on itself.”

“People live separate but mixed. It’s this cultural content, the identity of the city that keeps everything together. We all have the sea shape in common.”

“The city should work on the social field before dealing as a city. People now don’t have an understanding of a city. It’s not possible if your primary needs are not warranty. We should work on education, social relationships, trash, health etc. It’s a consequent of the privates that shape the city. It’s hard to take care of something that’s not yours, there is no united feeling.”

“The actors of transformation exist of people and privates. They are in constant relation with people that don’t belong here. A consequent of the port. That’s why the city has big differences between social classes. Consider the tourists. The constant tension between outsiders and locals creates a special atmosphere.”



Cerveceria Altamira

CHILEAN MAN, SITIO ERATIO

“Most events here are either free for the public or ticketed at 500CP (under a euro) to allow the initiative to maintain the space in a good condition”



Selling bread at the Sitio Eratio

MAYOR JORGE SHARP , CULTURAL CENTER

“No podemos solo!”

“Valparaíso came to be without planning but today a plan has to be defined based on people’s need. The municipality cannot manage the changes needed without the help of the citizens”.



Jorge Sharp, the mayor of Valparaíso

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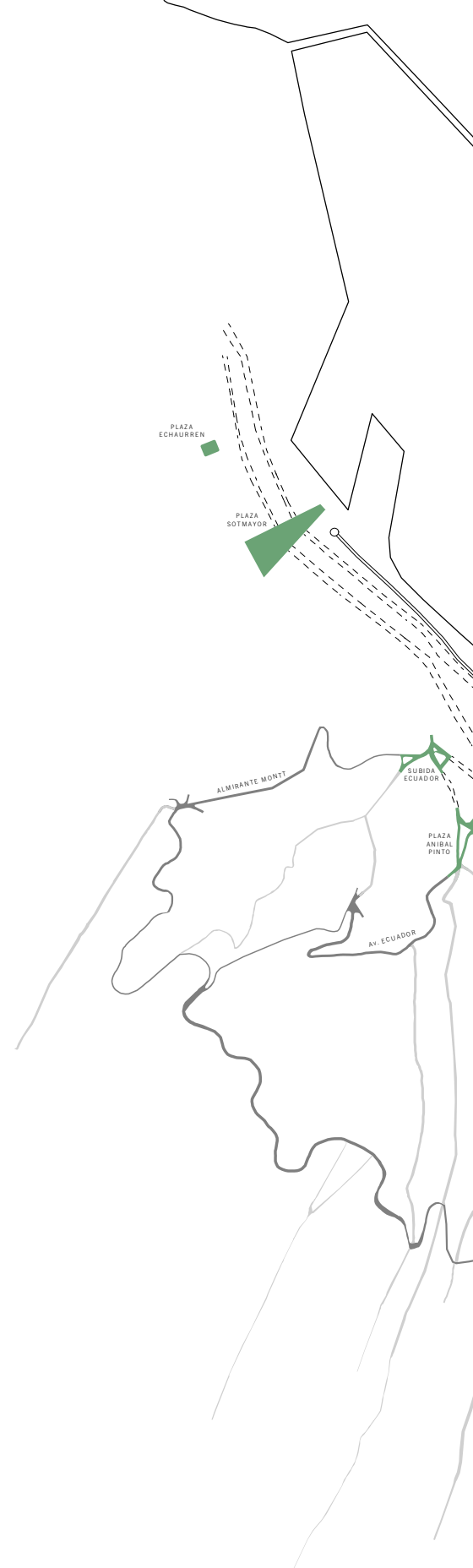
JUNE 3RD UPDATE: WE'VE HIT 100% OF OUR GOAL AND ARE SO PROUD OF EVERYONE! October 13, 2017, from <https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/rebuilding-homes-fire-disaster-relief-for-Valparaíso-chile#/>

MACRO ANALYSIS

The unique topography of the city has a great impact on both how the city is organised and how it is used. In structure, the hills of the city access the plan via a series of linear roads that fan across the amphitheatre city.

The North/East directionality of these connections contrasts with the horizontal movement enabled by the avenues and train line of the plan. The physical arrangement of the city results in a particular practice of city life - a daily cycle of down and up the hill where residents of the hillside travel down into the plan of the city for work, school, shops etc. each morning, and return home into the hills in the evening.

The horizontality of the plan is further emphasised by a series of squares strung out across the length of the city, offering access to directly accessible public space for residents across the city.





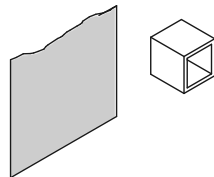
THE FRAME



Valparaíso is secretive, sinuous, winding. Poverty spills over its hills like a waterfall. Everyone knows how much the infinite number of people on the hills eat and how they dress (and also how much they do not eat and how they do not dress). The wash hanging out to dry decks each house with flags and the swarm of bare feet constantly multiplying betrays unquenchable love.'

I was amazed that those eccentric lives I discovered were such an inseparable part of the heartbreaking life of the Port. Above, on the hills, poverty flourishes in wild spurts of tar and joy. The derricks, the piers, the works of man cover the waist of the coast with a mask painted on by happiness that comes and goes. But others never made it to the hilltops, or down below, to the jobs. They put away their own infinite world, their fragment of the sea, each in his own box. And they watched over it with whatever they had, while oblivion closed in on them like a mist.'

- Pablo Neruda



Nerudas Window

From his writing desk at the top of his villa La Sebastiana, Pablo Neruda would have been able to survey the whole bay of Valparaíso. From this privileged vantage point, the viewer is within the secluded domestic realm of the house, and, in the same moment, presented with the entire city below.

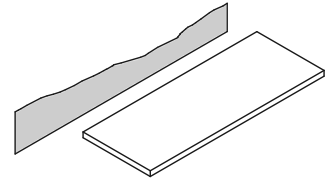
The steeply sloping hills surrounding the plateau mean that this is not an uncommon experience to be enjoyed by Valparaíso's citizens: countless windows like this one act as constant reminders of the close relationship between private/domestic and public/urban.

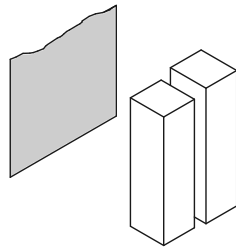
Urban Balcony

The city's miradores are one of its most renowned urban spatial figures, providing spaces where people can pause, rest and take in panoramic views of the bay. Their character is different to that of many other visual frames: they are broad, horizontal and expansive, whereas many other framing devices in the city are more constrictive.

Miradores like this one at Plaza Bismarck can be understood as a larger, public version of the private domestic balcony, found in many houses across Valparaíso.







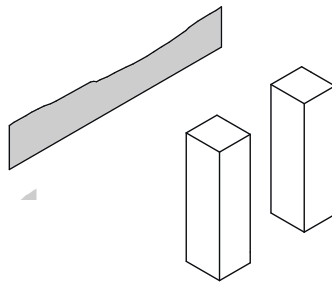
Slot Frame

The haphazard urban grain can at times frame dramatic views across the city in narrow slots between buildings. In these instances, architecture forms a more restrictive and directive boundary to a view, intensifying the contrast between the adjacent and the distant.

Looking down or across a hill, the terrain can fall away rapidly, creating two strong components to a scene: that of the framing architecture and that of the cityscape beyond.



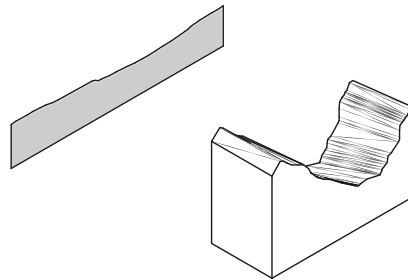




Changing Window

From the plan it's rare to be granted a view of the ocean, because despite its physical proximity, the sight of it is usually blocked by buildings or the broad no-man's-land of the port area, concealed behind walls and high fences.

Plaza Sotomayor offers an exception: here, the monumental frame provided by the twin white towers gives way to a constantly changing picture of port activity beyond. As large cargo ships come and go from Muelle Prat, as goods are loaded and offloaded by the cranes and cruise ships and pleasure boats pass by, the inhabitants of the plan are offered a visual reminder of the city's foundational industry.



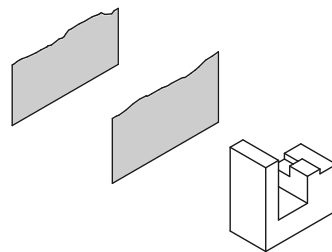
Topography

Valparaíso's unique topography means that in places the natural landscape itself frames the city. The steeply sloping sides of the quebradas historically have hindered their development, allowing them to remain as green ravines that penetrate deep into the city.

From the top of Avenida Francia, which connects all the way from the plan to the hills, looking back down towards the city, the winding path of the quebrada sits in contrast to the rear view of the extending city.

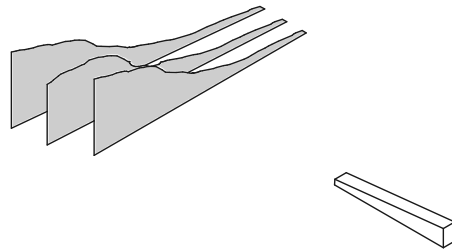






Balcony

When looking transversally across the city, the landscape presents itself as a series of elements diminishing into the distance. Buildings falling away in the foreground give way to a middle ground of lush greenery, where a quebrada cuts through the built fabric. Beyond this, where the hill has fallen away and risen again, another hill forms a more distant background.

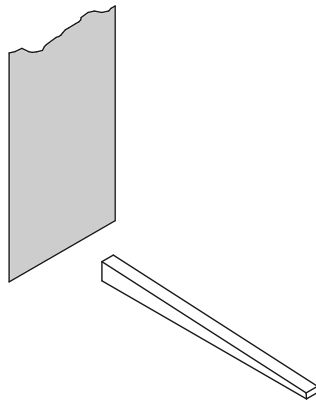


City as Subject

Looking laterally across the city, a dramatic drop can give way to a succession of hillsides in the distance. Due to the fan-like arrangement of the hills, they spread out, while the upper urban edge is visible where the city meets the landscape beyond.





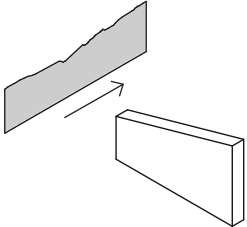


Retrospective View

In the reverse of the scenario found in the hills, looking up from the plan the hills are segmented into views by the architecture. The sense of the city as an amphitheatre is always present, as the hills in the background are almost never out of view. Their perceived proximity and immediacy vary, depending on their steepness and the distance from the inclining terrain.

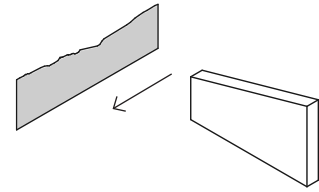
Shifting Datum I

Due to the dramatically sloping terrain of many of Valparaíso's hills, the perspective afforded from many city streets can shift significantly within just a few steps. In these instances, the frame is dynamic.



Shifting Datum II

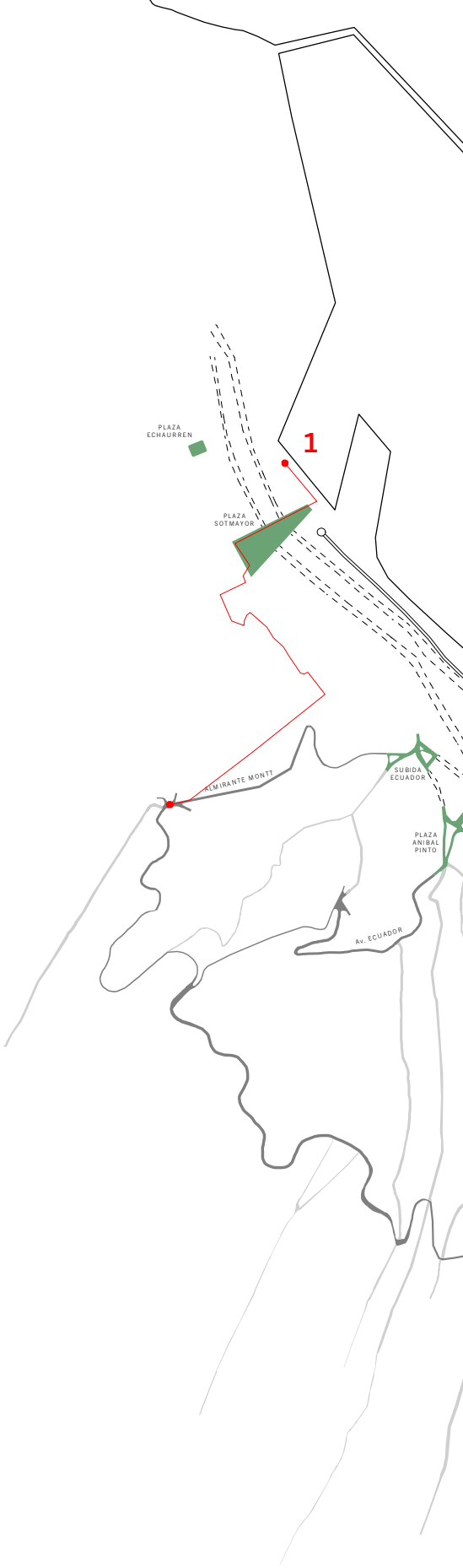
As one rapidly gains altitude when ascending a hill, the horizon and position of the ocean in the field of vision can appear to rise and fall. Without changing direction, only walking forwards, new sectors of the city come into view.

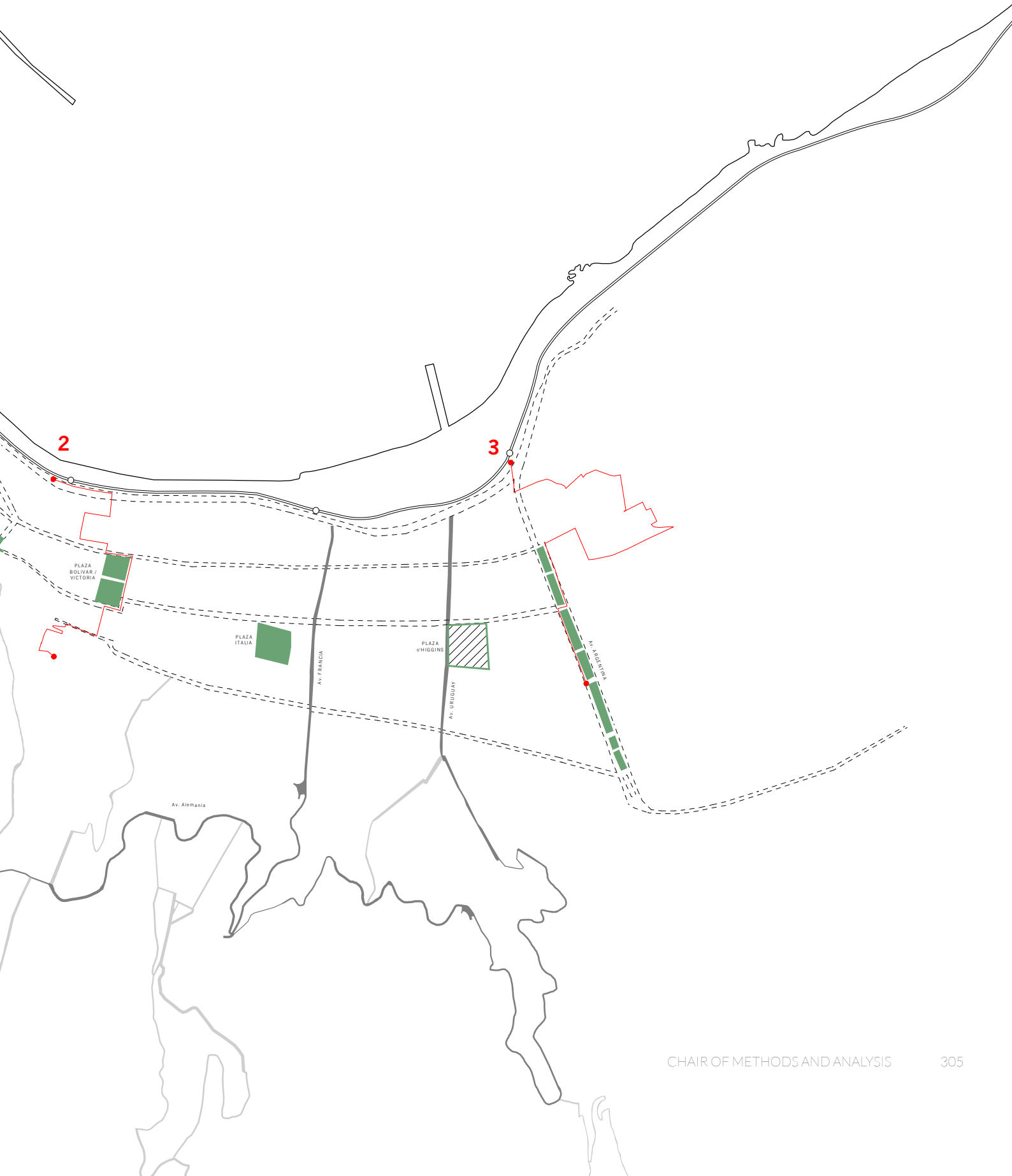


MESO & MICRO ANALYSIS

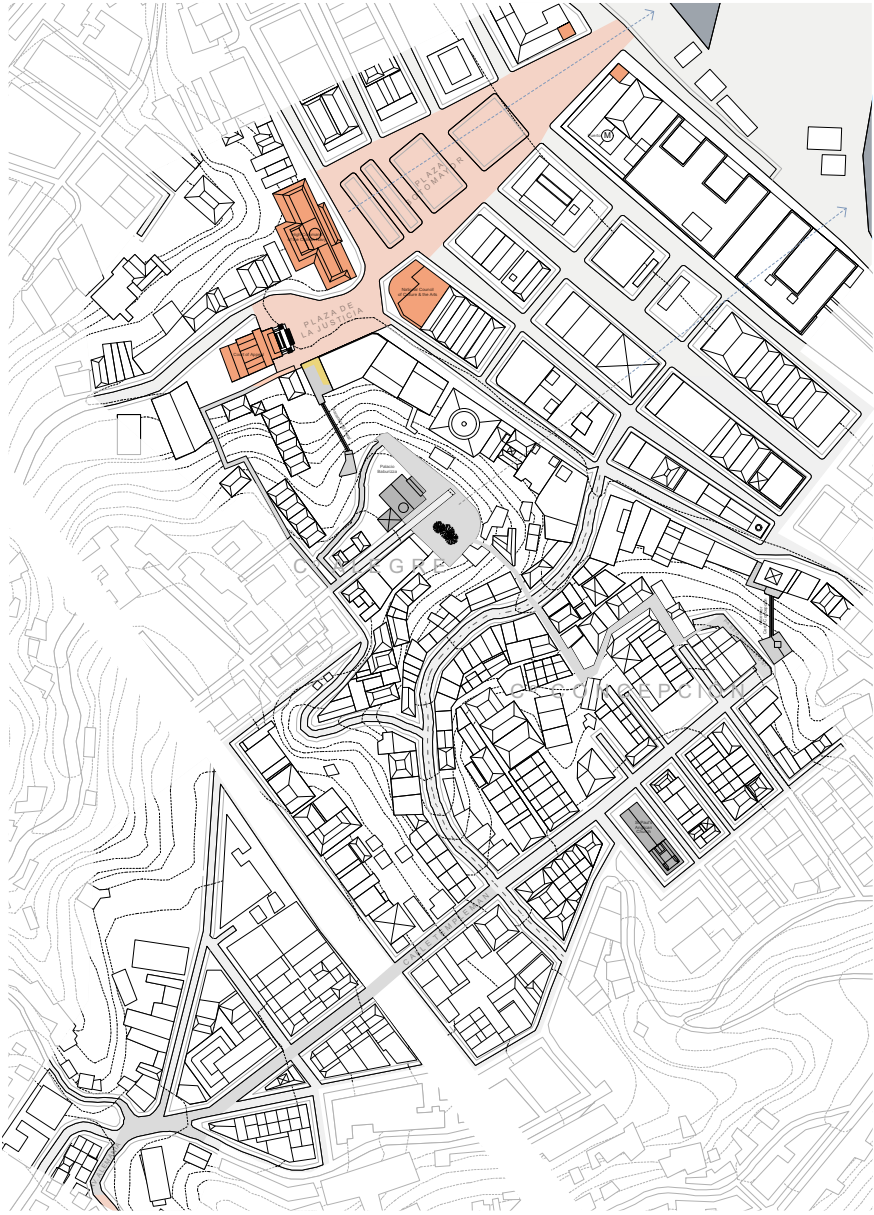
The three predetermined routes to be investigated over several days. Each route begins at the waters edge and explores the relationship between the city centre and the hillsides.

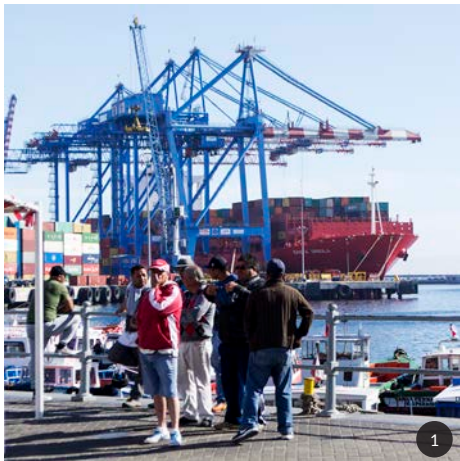
Interstitial zones become apparent between these hard boundaries. There is scope to explore further the relationship between thresholds.





Route 1
Plaza Sotomayor





Boats-men docked by Muelle Prat. A cluster of men gather at the waters edge flagging down bystanders offering their services for a tourist trip out to sea. Most of the men own their own boat and live down in Playa Ancha, many offering to undercut their colleagues in order to seal the deal. A raucous banter is the tune of the morning.

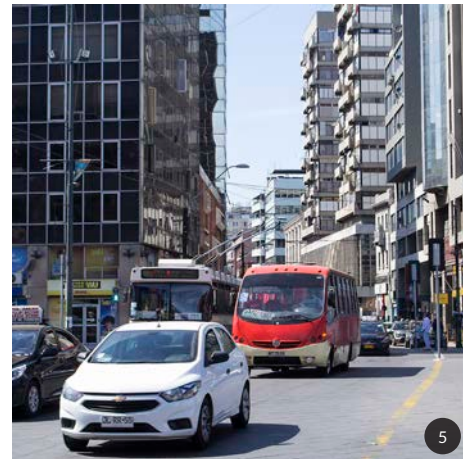
Interview

Muelle Prat Tourist Industry



Commerce

Empanadas for sale by the street side entice commuters and the lunch time crowd. A makeshift oven sitting on top of a trolley enables fresh treats to be cooked on site and sold at a fraction of the price. A kiosk governs the street corner, offering cigarettes, newspapers and many snacks. Goods simply spill out on to the street-front. Many of these market vendors offer a quick fix to the fleeting crowd. This is not a square to reside in for much time.



Sounds

Large horns engulf the dockyard. The sound of metalwork clanging in the distance greets locals and tourists of Valparaiso. Engines roar in the distance of commuter buses careering through the avenues of Plaza Sotomayor, as workers merrily bark amongst each other. The waters edge becomes a commons that combines leisure and industry together in a unique experience.



Impromptu Market

An organisation, that communicates by social media, moves around the city of Valparaíso fortnightly. This week Plaza Sotomayor plays host to the pop-up market. The vendors say they will decide in the coming days of their next location. By night the square becomes devoid of activity and noise.



A Embrace with the Water

A man closes his eyes. His head lifts up to the heavens; sun kissed cheeks. He perches on the edge of concrete bench and engages with the changing view of the waterfront. The gentlemen continues like this for some time, sipping away on his freshly purchased glass of orange juice.

A couple share a coffee at one of the many chess tables in front of the harbour. She labours in the souvenir shops by day. The elderly gentleman spends his days converting money from Pesos to Dollars to Reals from the comfort of his concrete vestibule. The couple gained tired of the monotonous life in Valparaíso, choosing to settle down in Playa Ancha for their remaining days.

6

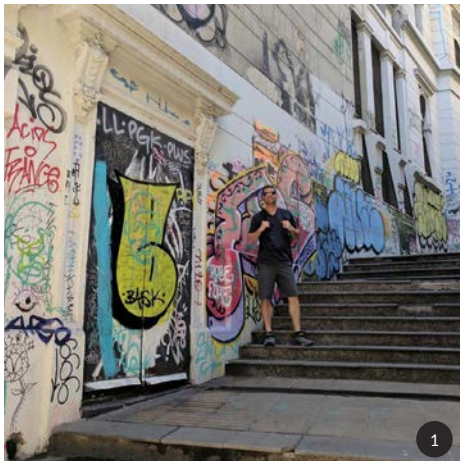
Interview

Elderly Couple of Playa Ancha.



Cerro Concepcion

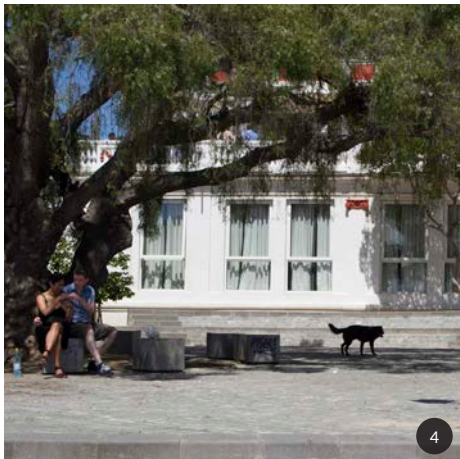




An American backpacker is travelling around South America. The allure of the UNESCO world heritage site was the main attraction for venturing west of Santiago. The miradouras and graffiti murals provide the perfect backdrop to a city governed by its Port. The love of hiking through the city and encountering new vistas proves most enthralling.

Interview

Traveller



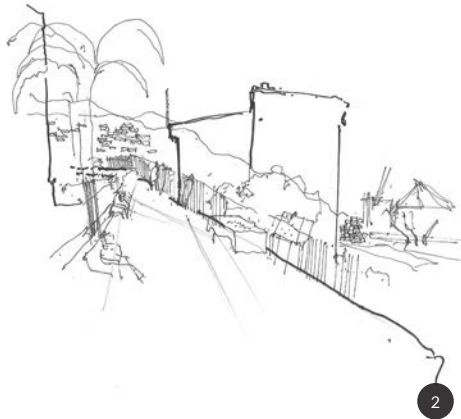
Palacio Baburizza

A couple share lunch under a tree in the square by Palacio Baburizza. This three sided space set back from the mirador shares a view over the city to the sea. Benches, as well as the stepped landscape of the square provide places to sit for couples, groups of friends and larger tourist parties.



Street Scene

Along the Escalera Apolo, front doors open directly onto the passage, or onto small front gardens that border the route. The proportions, enclosed boundary and hanging cables of the winding stair create a sense of intimacy and, along with the doorways, give the staircase a street-like character.



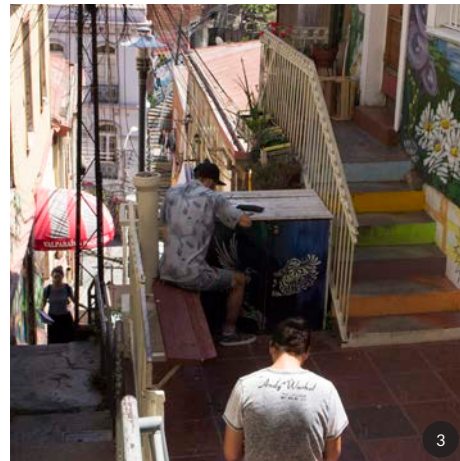
A Divided View

A tall building from below interrupts the panoramic view from the mirador, creating a visual barrier between a distant hillside to the left, and the cranes and containers of the port to the right. From this view there is a striking resemblance between the stacked containers by the waters edge and the colourful faces of the distant housing with their vertical arrangement up the slope.

Restoration of many abandon buildings in Valparaíso are becoming more frequent. There is however, long-standing projects that are taking many years to complete given the uncertainty in Valparaíso's economic climate. Any projects of building rehabilitation is more common in areas of wealth, Cerro Concepcion.

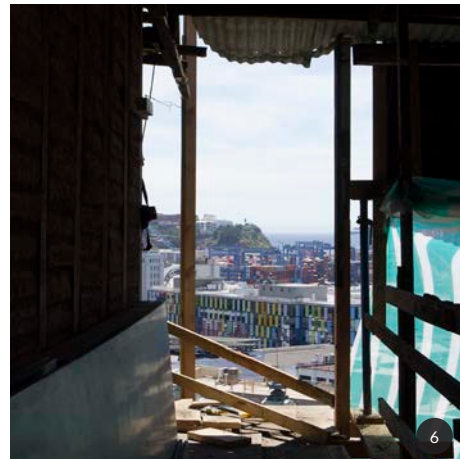
Interview

Construction Worker.



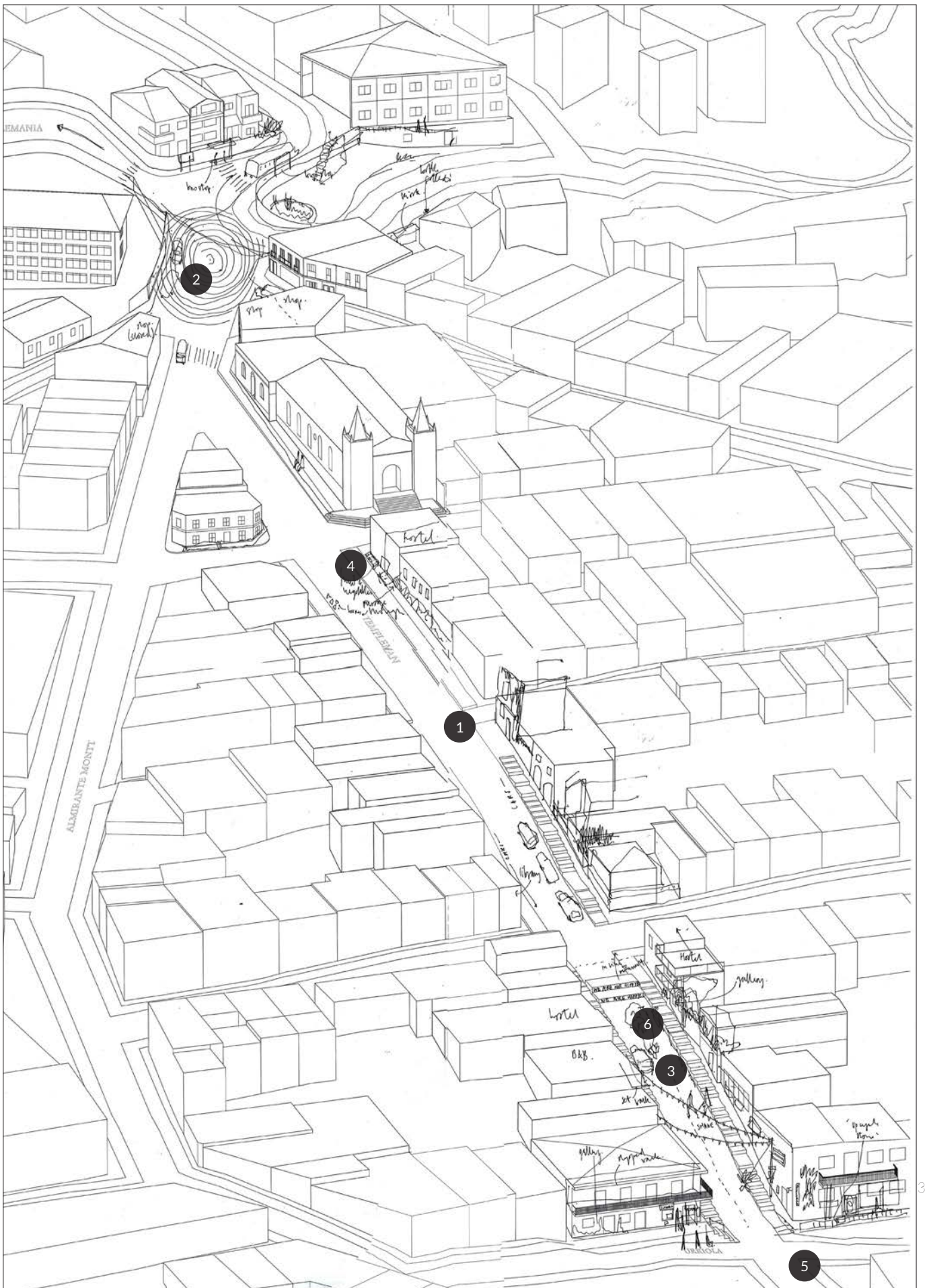
A Series of Gathering Spaces

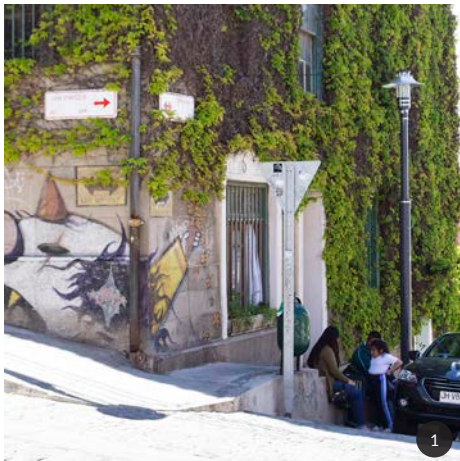
Up the Escalera Fischer, a series of landings allow access to houses and hostels arranged up the steep slope. By day, and even more so at night, these small spaces are populated by small groups or individuals, providing a sheltered gathering space of intimate scale.



Calle Templeman







Retired worker, Jorge, now resorts to selling souvenirs on the side of the street in order to support his family. His pension did not suffice. His enduring love for the city means he is unwilling to move away. Living in Plaza San Luis, the former docksman continuously moved back and forth between the Port and his home. Nowadays, he spends near enough the entirety of his time in the peaceful hillsides.

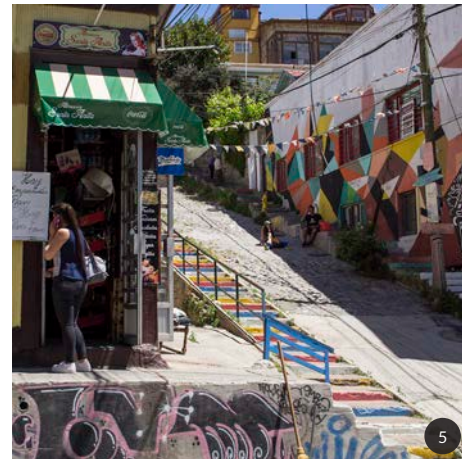
Interview

Retired Dock Worker



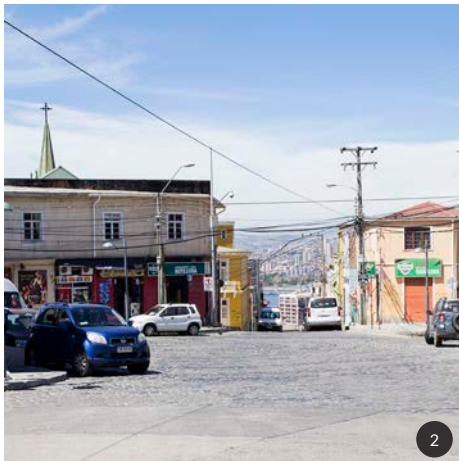
Commerce

A lonely market vendor occupies the hillside. His truck contains bountiful amounts of watermelons. An array of fruit sit on the steep hillside, some rolling down the street. The grocer, sun shades on, sits in his gloomy garage amongst the rotting vegetables.



Boundary between Cerros

The boundary between Cerro Allege and Cerro Concepcion is marked by the rise of Calle Templeman. The corner shop dictates the change in threshold. A set of staircases at different angles intersect creating this small node of interchange and commoning.



Empty Commons

Templeman undulates up and down. Its strong axis facing towards the water creates a strong linearity. Cars and people flow between this route. The connection to the water never more so clear. At the summit, 5 roads meet. The belief that a thriving commons would exist is probable. However, the square often remains lifeless. Bars remain shut and there is little interaction at this bottleneck.

Maria has lived the entirety of her life in Cerro Alegre. She expresses gratitude with the recent influx of tourism in the neighbourhood, coinciding with the success of her hotel business. She embraces the multitude of cultures to recently hit Valparaíso. There is a certain discontent to the rise of services within the area as a result of this.

Interview

Local Homeowner in Cerro Alegre

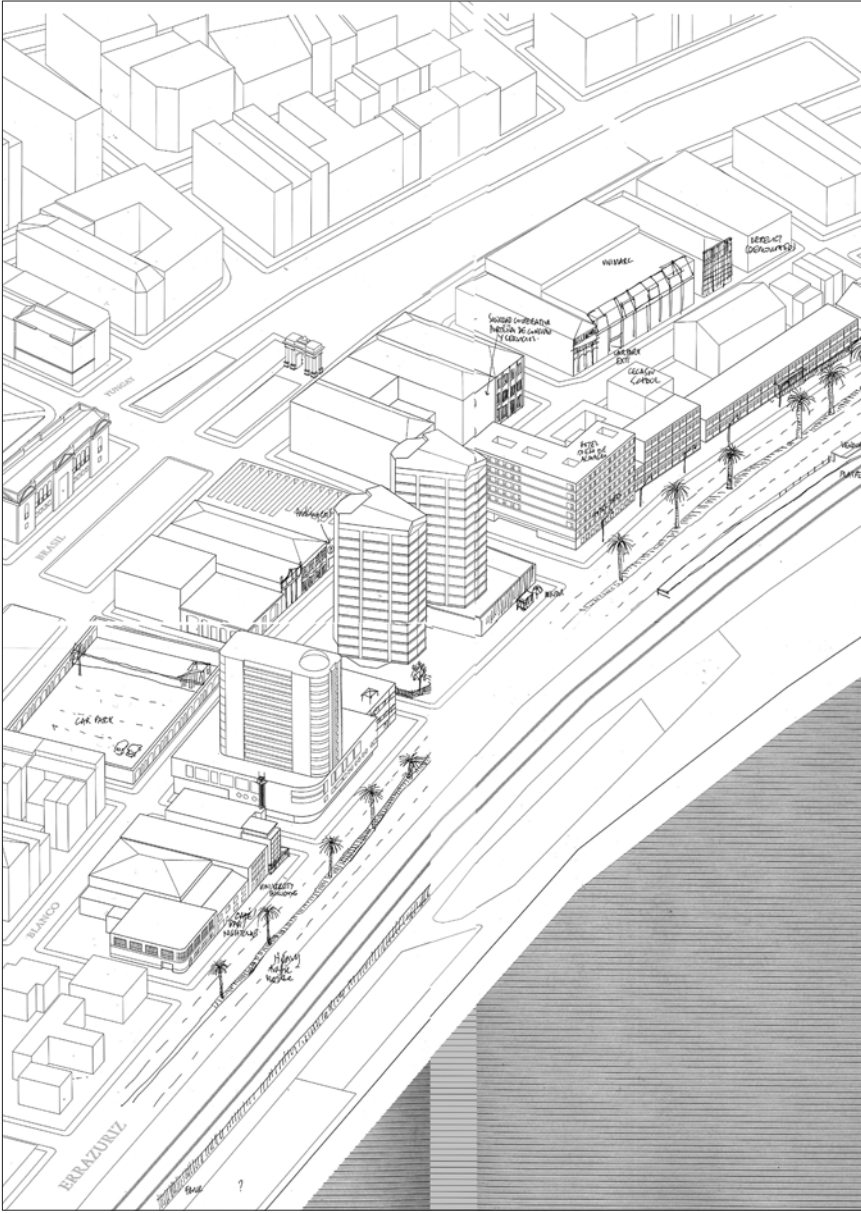


Communal Garden

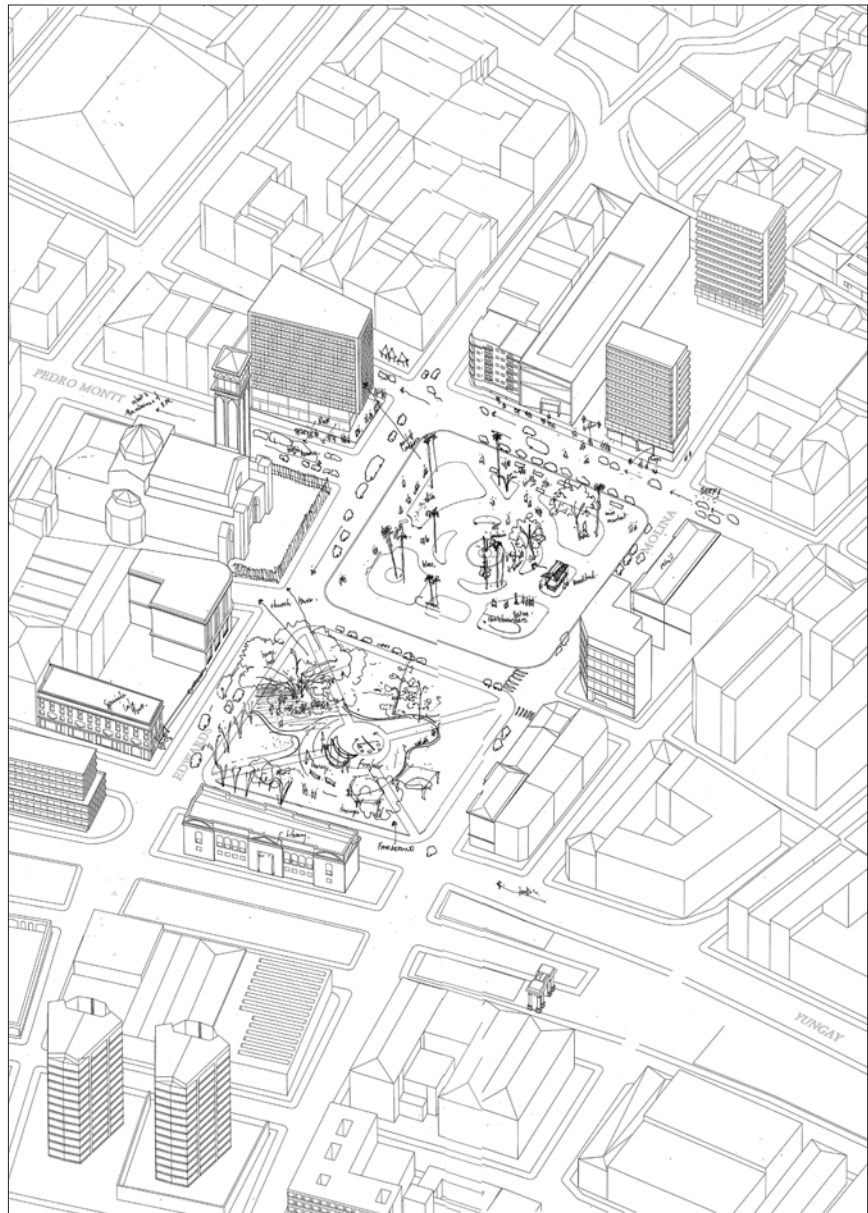
A stretch of green runs up Calle Templeman. This shared outdoor space becomes governed by the multitude of stray dogs in existence in Valparaíso. A set of carefully planted shrubs dominate the central boulevard. Houses, hostels and hotels open onto the street either side. A set of parallel staircase run alongside the promenade up to next street.



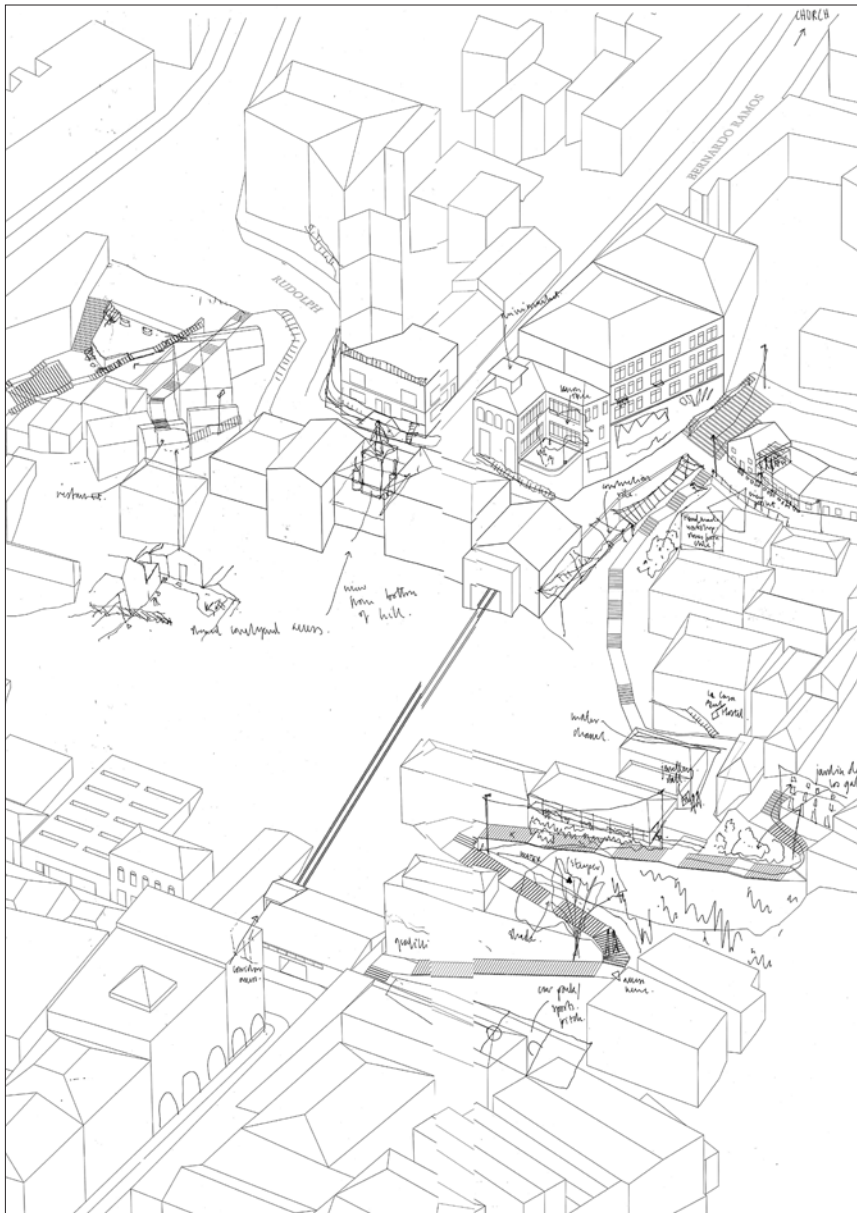
Additional Studies
Calle Errazuriz



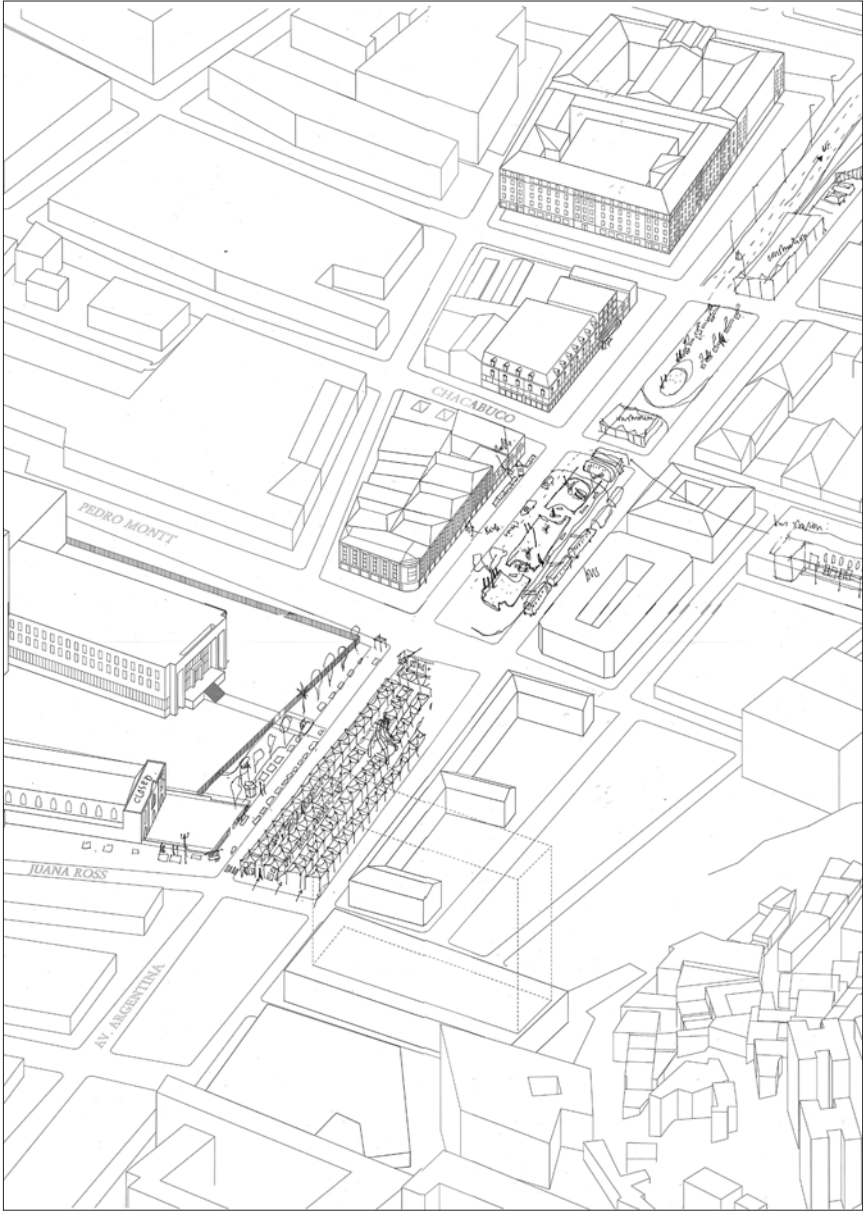
Plaza De La Victoria



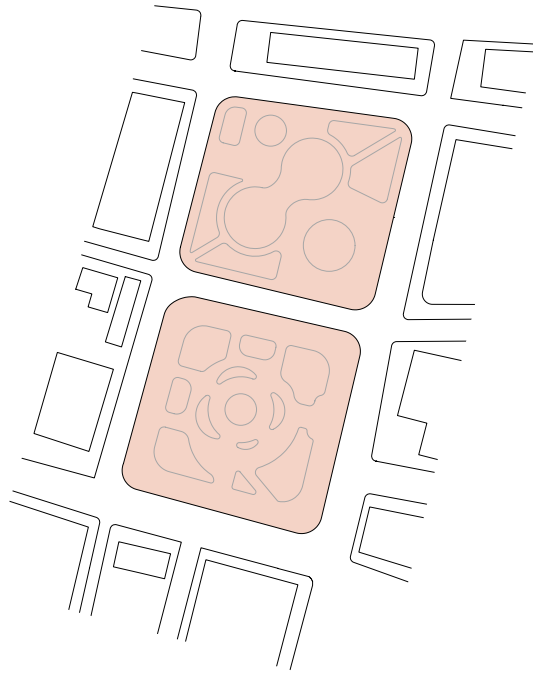
Museo Cielo Abierto



Avenida Argentina

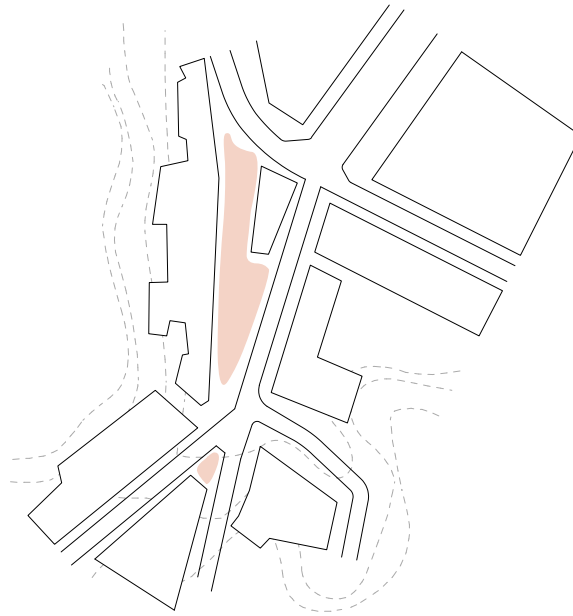


SPATIAL FIGURES OF COMMONALITY



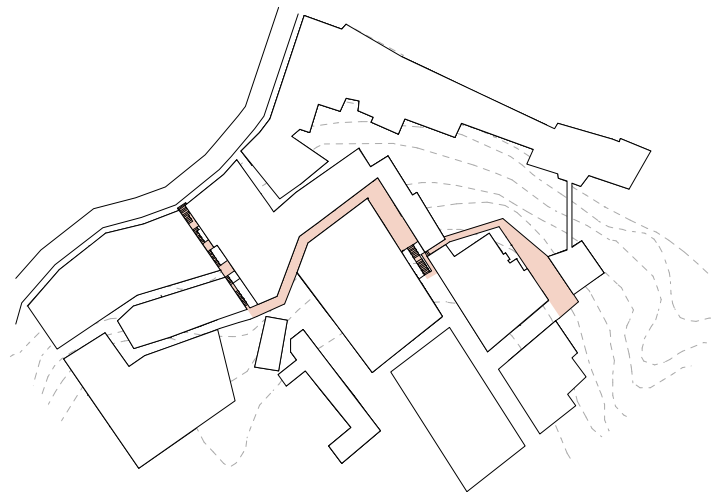
Formal Squares

Dispersed along the city grid are a series of public squares, occupying one or two city blocks. Like the streets of this part of the city, these squares are well used during the day due to the density of people inhabiting the plan and provide a series of 'outdoor living rooms' across the city centre.



Gateways

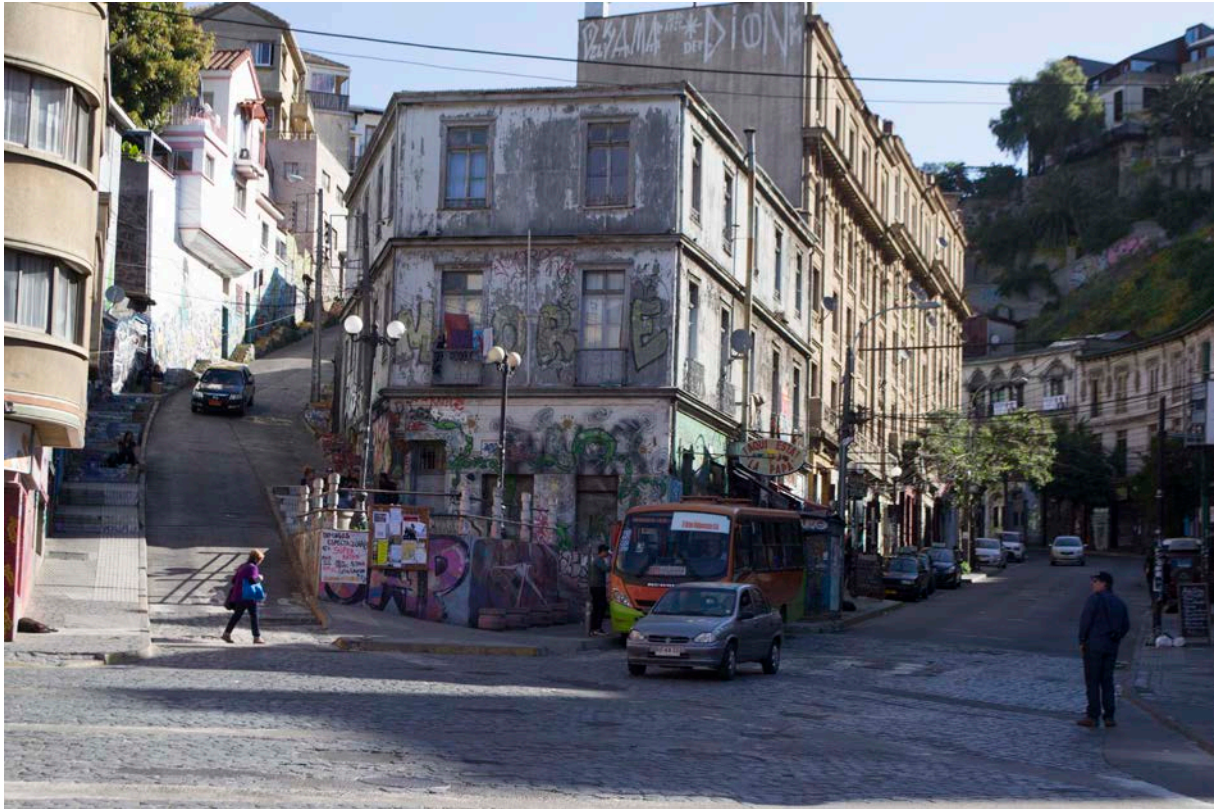
Threshold points between the plan and the hills where the junction between several roads act to carve out pockets of public space. Heavy foot/vehicle traffic mean that these spaces are heavily occupied and support a diverse range of uses throughout both day and night.



Staircases and Miradouras

In the hills the necessity to traverse and manage the topography creates a series of staircase and viewpoints that are the predominant source of public space across the hillsides. These spaces for movement/moving through also offer opportunity for rest, as staircases and landings are occupied as seats and gathering spaces.

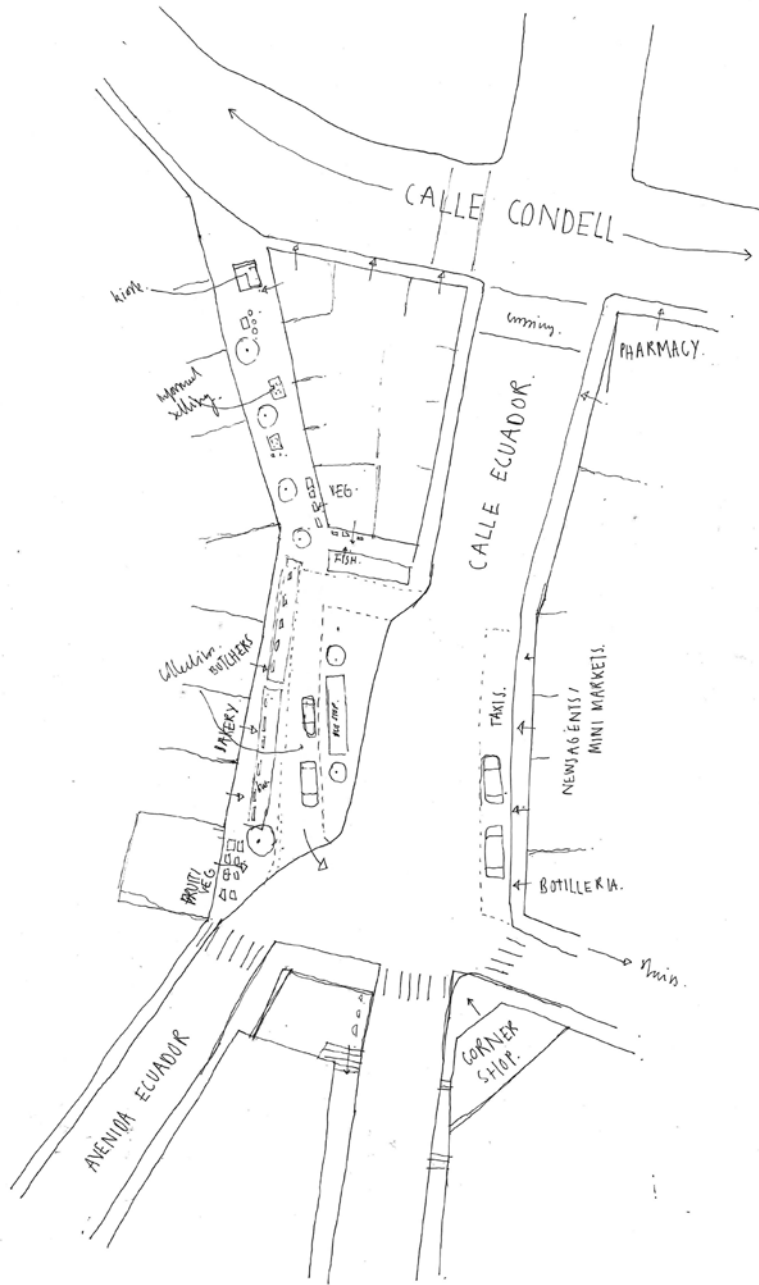
THE GATEWAY



Gateway 1 - Calle Ecuador

At the point where the Avenida Ecuador, Gral Mackenna, Yervas Buenas and Hector Calvo meet the plan, a triangular junction is formed. This is an active point of arrival and departure from the city centre, with bus stops, colectivo and taxis stands all situated at this meeting point.

As well as/as a result of this, the small square and adjacent pedestrian street is host to thriving commerce, with shops selling fruit and vegetables, meat and bread as well as many small informal sellers occupying the street surface itself.





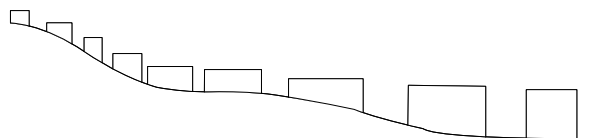
Gateway 2 - Calle Cumming

Plaza Anibal Pinto has great significance as a square. Operating at near full capacity over the weekend, the square plays host to many shows, cafes and cultural events. Across Calle Condell an informal commons has started to arise at the foot of Cerro Concepcion.

By day, this triangular plot of land hosts a flower market. By night, the site is invaded by the local youths. This point of arrival and departure marks the threshold of Valparaíso's tourist area, economic and historical centre, as well as the orthodox plan.

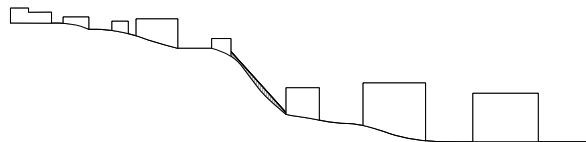


Extended Threshold



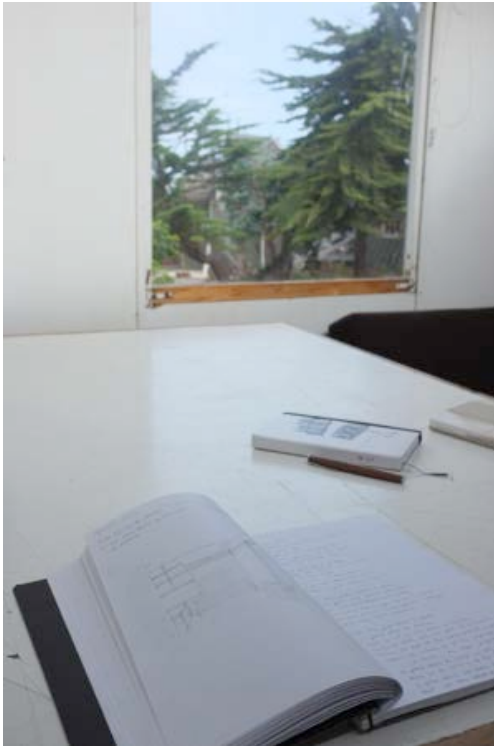


Hard Boundary



PERCEPTION

in the house of the poet
how the light plays on white
in the morning



RESONANCE

I

the waves roll
from another side
behind them
a vaster ocean
expanding, violent
without an end

II

the waves roar
with the power
of distance
their music
a continuous bass
a rhythm
of decisive approach
I cannot hear
their retreat

III

under my bare feet
the sand and the plants
of the dunes
warmed by sun
small pulvered stone
sharp as the shells
in the dunes back home

IV

I walk in a camomile field
as a group of concrete
bodies appears
some stand solitary
some lean against the
other
bending corpses
softly shaped
the print of the bags
in which they were
casted
as textured skin

V

further, hidden behind
hills
and shrubs, a platform
tilted wooden floors
and hoovering sails
as open roof
framing
the distance
changing
views

REFLECTION

I

is the poet closer
to understanding place
than the architect?
can the poet see
the light as life
as moving time
the white patches on this wall
as reflections of the sea?

II

can the poet draw a line
between the ocean and the land?
and see the dunes
as repetition of the waves
as land that moves like water
the same song
in different tunes?

III

can the poet sketch a space
where past and future coincide?
where sun lits the same
ancient stones upon which
we build our new walls
the shadows change
but the light remains?

IV

can the poet build in words
a place where we reside?
where we sit on the stones in the
sun
where we walk with our feet in the
sand
where we eat around a room of
light
where we climb on a hill and see
a house, the ocean, a path, and
trees?

a place where we reside
if only briefly
as visitors
of the poet's world
a place where we have lived.

INTENSITY
(the city that is not a city*)

I

there are hardly any streets
like paved, with houses
on each side

there is sand
there are paths
there are objects
constructs in the hills
poles in the grass
with colour.

II

there are houses that bend and
turn and grow
where sand flows under the legs
of the building's body
a children's swing below

there is no central square
but there are poles somewhere
in the dunes, or a series
of curved walls
in a field
to gather

III

there is no rush
there is the day that passes
the shadows that slowly change
the people that come
and talk
and build
and eat
and meet.

IV

the city is built on the land by hand
it is not urban, but as intense
in that it grows
within the land
in dialogue.

is it in that, only in that
that it is a city?
in that it speaks.

* about the Open City, Ann Pendleton-
Middleton wrote a book with the title "A
Road that is not a Road".

CONNECTION

I

in that it speaks
it tells of time
of its founding fathers
of the builders, with words and
stones
of Alberto and Godo
who rest now
on this silent land
that they have brought to life.

II

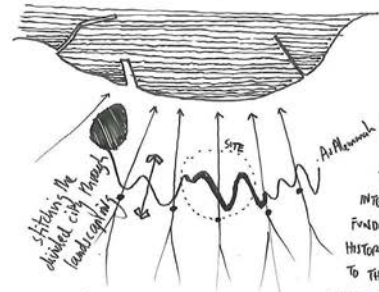
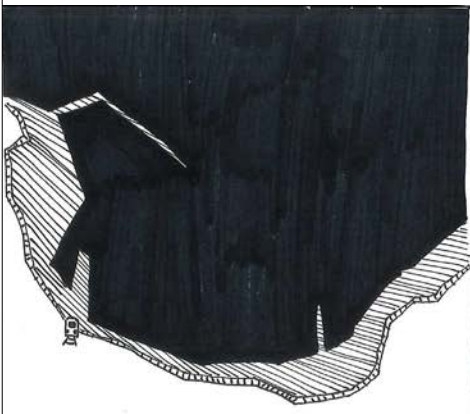
in that it speaks
to the children
growing up with bare feet
in the sand, playing
with the plants, the stones,
the wood, dancing
in the dunes

III

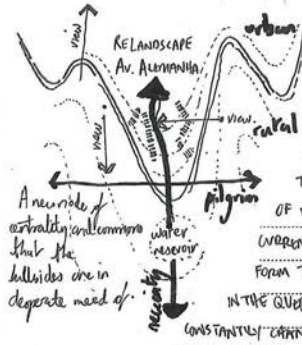
in that it speaks
to the students
of a world
which can be shaped
with any source at hand
by hands

IV

in that it speaks
to us, the others
of other ways
of architecture
that originates
in words
that originates
in land and sea
of architecture
that is nothing
but our connection
to the world.



THE PACIFIC OCEAN + THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA. WATER IS FUNDAMENTAL TO VALPARAISO HISTORY. ITS PORT GAVE BIRTH TO THE CITY. + NOW IT STRANGLES THE CITY'S ABILITY TO DEVELOP.



THE CITY IS TRAPPED, HEMMED IN BY ITS NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY AND AMPLIFIED QUALITY. WHAT REMAINS APPROACH IS A LACK OF CONNECTION TO WATER ITSELF. THE INITIAL IDEA SEEMS TO BRING BACK WATER TO THE PEOPLE OF VALPARAISO. A MOON THREAD THAT

A new role of central and common that the hillside are in desperate need of.

CONVERTING THIS THE SEA TO THE HILLSIDES WILL FORM THE BASIS OF A LANDSCAPE PROJECT UP IN THE QUERRADIAS. AN EXPLOSION OF THIS

CONSTANTLY CHANGING FRAME, WE VIEW THE CITY IN WILL HELP TO FORMULATE THE PROGRAM.

diafragma .com.br

ALTINHA - RIO DE JANEIRO FOTO: PHILIPPE MACHADO

Ref. RJ.20

INVITE DIAFRAMA TO OCCUR * * *
ACTIVATION OF SPACES ALONG THE COASTLINE



URBAN EDUCATION!

EXPLORE WHAT SOUND

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PUERTO?

VALPARAISO IS SITUATED BETWEEN THE OCEAN AND THE HILLS. THE CITY EXPANDS THROUGH QUERRADIAS WHICH ARE LIKE CRACKS ON THE HILL.



THE LEFTOVER SPACES IN BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE HILLS ARE APPROPRIATED WITH DIFFERENT USES SUCH AS SELLING GOODS, VIEWING, DRUG, STORAGE OR TOILET.

THE HOUSES SHOW SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. TOMAS ARE SELF-MANAGED HOUSING GROUPS ON TAKEN/CLAIMED LANDS.

THE ACCESSIBILITY TO HOUSES ARE CONSTITUTED WITH STEEP VERTICAL MOVEMENT. THESE STAIRS ARE PRIVATE OR PUBLIC IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

90% OF THE BUILDINGS ON THE HILLS ARE HOUSING

PUBLIC SPACES MOSTLY APPEAR IN THE UNSUITABLE SMALL PIECE OF LANDS AS INFORMAL APPROPRIATIONS



2007.11.05