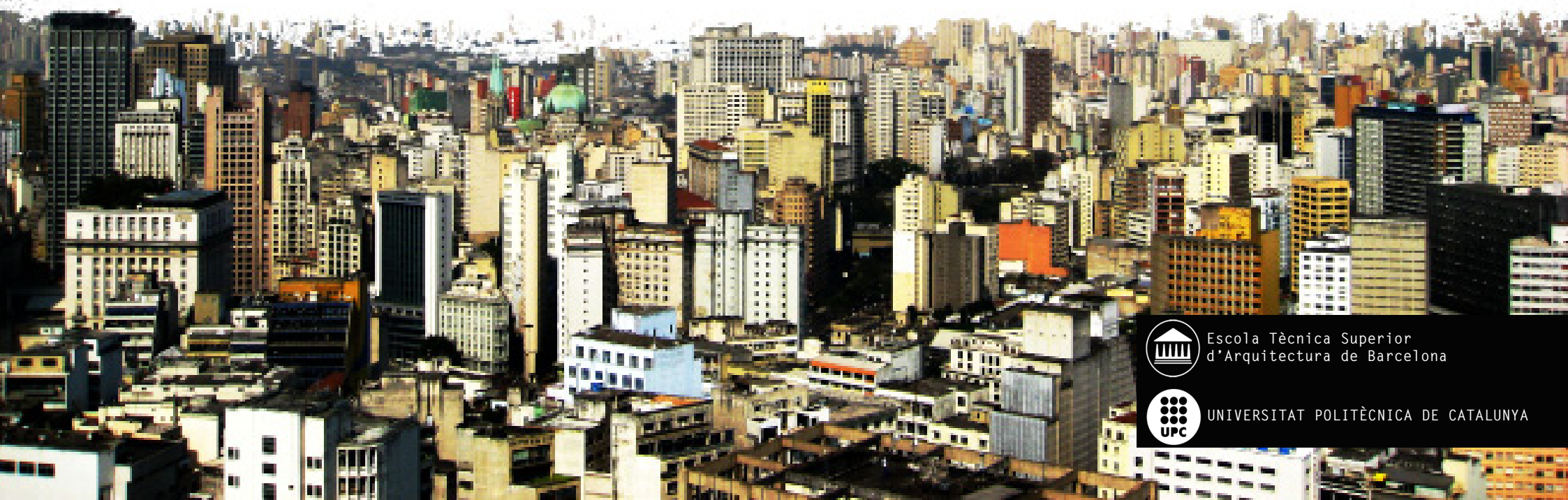


LEARNING FROM SÃO PAULO

CIUTATS 02

Maria Rubert_Àlex Giménez_professors_ed.



Escola Tècnica Superior
d'Arquitectura de Barcelona



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA

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Taducció Anglès/English Translation

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Aquesta publicació té per finalitat la transferència de coneixement acadèmic, sense finalitats comercials.

Acknowledgements:

To Violêta Kubrusly, architect, in PMSP-Sehab-Habi-Gabinete, CMH-Secretaria Executiva-GAT for her initial suggestions and warm hospitality in the city

To Elisabete França, Director of SEHAB (Secretariat de Habitacao de SP) and Marisa Barda architect, for her time, her information and logistical help from Prefeitura de Sao Paulo.

To Dr. Reinaldo Perez Machado, University of São Paulo, Department of Geography, for his accurate cartographic bases.

To Ruben Otero, architect, Escola da Cidade, for his interesting exchanges of views on his academic year.

To Raul Juste Lores and Roberto Prata de Lima Dias for their predisposition and reception of the proposal from La Folha de Sao Paulo.

To Rosa Massaguè of El Periódico de Catalunaya for her kind and accurate assistance in the international relations.

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François Fillarte	Sílvia Trullàs
Marta Font	Mercè Tubau
Cristina Fullana	Lucien Villiger
Ignacio Ferrer	Olga Virtanen

CITIES 02_Learning from São Paulo

“Learning from X” is part of the monographical program that has been studying cities since 2009. This program combines thorough work in a specific project with theoretical lectures and wide research of the city’s cultural themes.

The attempt is to explore architecture’s role and urban planning from different points of view: How they both can and must act in order to influence the city’s evolution in a positive way. Instead of analyzing “the favela” as an autonomic urban reality, which is the classical interpretation of slum labs. In Sao Paulo where the favela belongs to the urban reality of the city we will aim for an approximate integration, one of continuity and cohabitation with other shapes and city spaces.

This course takes advantage of Brazil's energy and concentrates on Sao Paulo, which is leading the transformation of the informal city and the largest subway infrastructure in Latin America. This workshop also attempts to contribute from another point of view, for example the initiative of "Racons Públics" which is part of the recent experience in experimental urbanism in Barcelona.

This approach reclaims some of Barcelona's preolimpic urban strategy from 2000; with the intervention in the informal neighborhood and the creation of more central public spaces by working with existing nodal spaces. The dynamics of the opportunity, the urban project and the quality of the public spaces are different ways of expressing human collectivity.

The main objective is to create a think tank using the experience with the informal city and urban micro surgery in Barcelona and the urban reality of Sao Paulo, including their conflicts and current potential.

Consequently:

- a) Detecting the city's key places where an acupuncture action would improve its operation and its landscape. Also generating a proposal generating public opinion about possible solutions to improve these key points.
- b) Presenting the recuperation of 10 city spaces for public use.
- c) Researching and explaining the project as part of an international academic action.

This would lead to a reflection about informal neighbourhoods and their urban interest, securities and lessons which can be learnt from them. Its intention is to be an academic exchange between FAUSP, Escola de Cidade, Mackenzie of Sao Paulo and ETSAB.

- Sao Paulo: Geography, Urbanism, Architecture.
- Stage and key moments of the metropolis' origins.
- Going beyond functional urbanism.
- Structure and infrastructure: highway and subway administration
- Micro urbanism: for example "Racons"

The work is organized as a workshop around 2/10 spaces of Sao Paulo. Introductory lessons, explanations about similar cases and works in progress in Sao Paulo have allowed the participants to undertake the proposed work.

The course has two stages. Firstly, an exploration of work places through images and data: photographs, maps, statistical data, reviews...which help us to have a comparative view and a collective debate. Secondly, groups work in a specific space "racó". In line of evolution works the main transformational experiences in compact neighbourhoods since 1950 will be discussed in class. Also on the agenda will be the practice of slum clearance to strategy of dotational and improving the neighbourhood with new equipment, infrastructures and new uses or transformation of existing residential housing.

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City Research

Region_ Miquel Ruiz + Berta Cusó	R01
Cartography_ Melody Devillier + Anna Pérez + Simon Nicoloso	R06
Green Areas_ Marta Pérez + Carla Compte + Carlos Pérez + Sílvia Trullàs	R11
Immigratory flow_ Marika Dumkova + Linda Emdal + Henrik Poulsson	R16
Transport_ Cristina Fullana + Inés Masó + Anna Pons + Cristina Torrent + Lucien Villiger	R21
Architecture_ Marta Arranz + Carla Bach + Maria Giramé	R26
Vertical residential_ Nicolás Millán	R31
Informal city_ Adriana Caballero + Michaela Cho + Asun López + Júlia Medina + Cecilia Prieto	R35
Neighbourhoods_ Marta Badrés + Agnès Escaler + Alfonso Bertran + Júlia Ferran + Marina Campomar	R40

Workshop Thems

ESTACIÓN DE LA LUZ

Vertical slums_Adriana Caballero + Michaela Cho + Asun López + Júlia Medina + Cecilia Prieto

W46

From Luz to Paulista_Adrià Solbes + Elsa Díaz + Ignacio Ferrer + Maria Alonso

W50

CANTINHO DO CÉU

Emptying+Reocupating_Gael Del Río + Berta Lloveras + Olga Virtanen

W54

Vegetable gardens_Marta Arranz + Carla Bach + Maria Giramé

W58

Sports facilities and park_Theo Fèlix Mensah

W62

Workshop Thems

PARAISÓPOLIS

Metro line and station _Cristina Fullana + Inés Masó + Anna Pons + Cristina Torrent + Lucien Villiger	W66
Thinking the limits _Annabel Romero + Marie-lou Roederer	W73
Connections _Marika Dumkova + Linda Emdal + Henrik Poulsson	W78
Health promotion _Miquel Ruiz + Marta Pérez + Berta Cusó	W83
Following the water _Melody Devillier + Anna Pérez + Simon Nicoloso	W89
Bring it out _Marta Badrés + Agnès Escaler + Alfonso Bertran + Júlia Ferran + Marina Campomar	W93
More connection _Paula Berzosa + François Fillatre + Marta Font	W97
Refilled _Elena Campos + Elisabet Fàbrega + Juan Simonet	W101
Public areas _Anne D'Hermy	W104
Paraisopolis Recycle _Carlos Pérez	W110
Synergy _Enrique Buitrago + Mercè Tubau + Max Gimeno + Elvira Solana + Ángela Peralta	W112

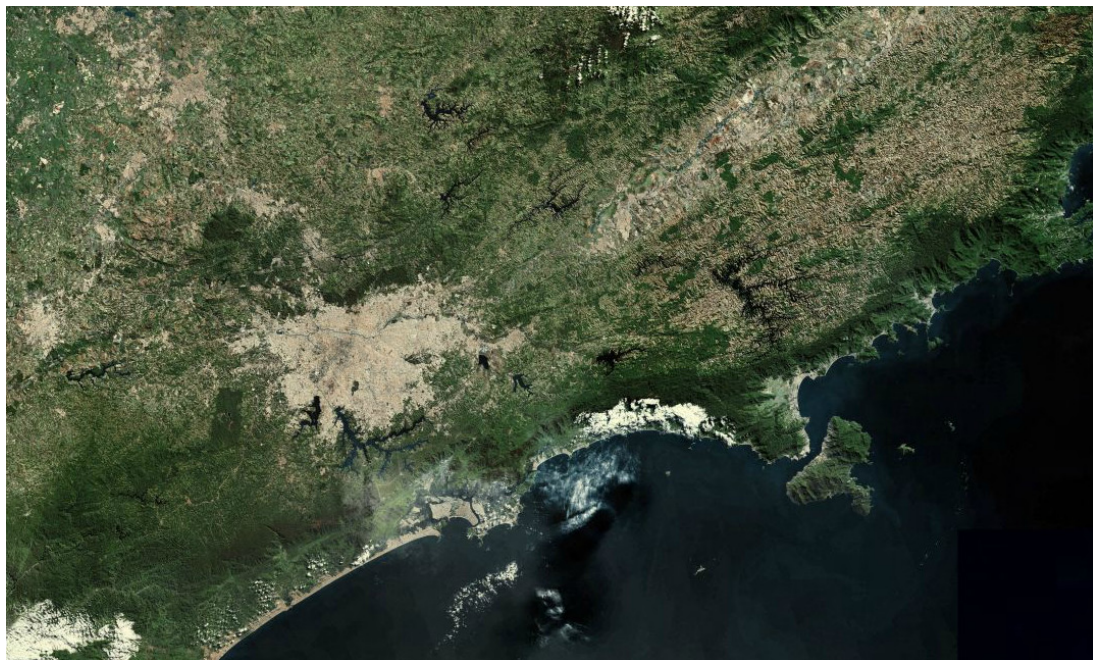
REGION

Miquel Ruiz + Berta Cusó

The Region project is the geographical analysis of Sao Paulo state which shows the topography and the different uses of the territory. We can also see the location and implementation of the most important state cities.

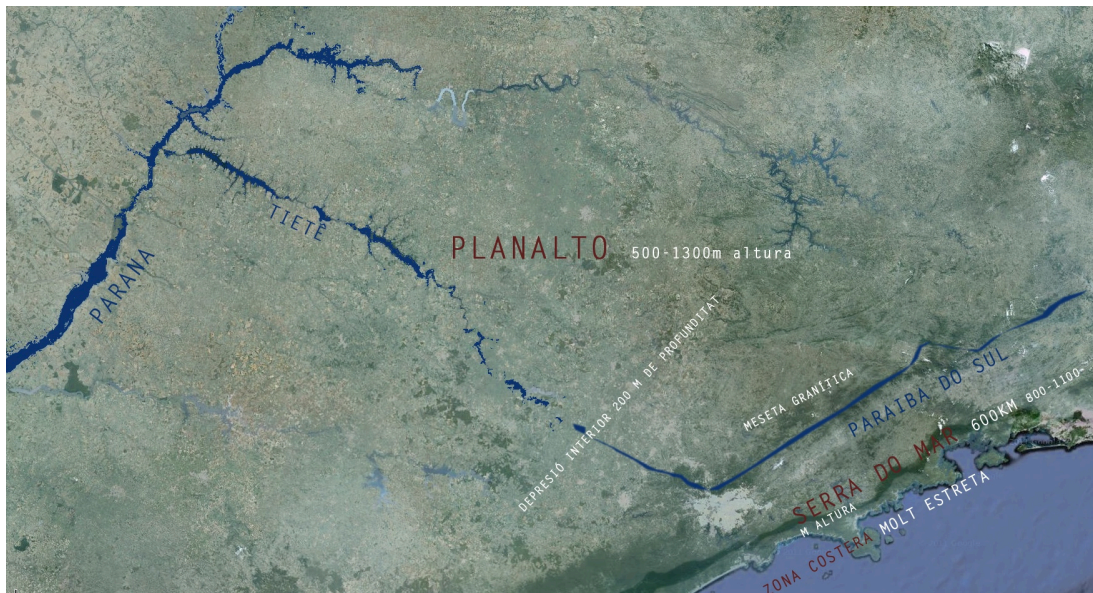
The last image shows the comparison between Sao Paulo and other periphery cities and their growth, topography and density.

Topography

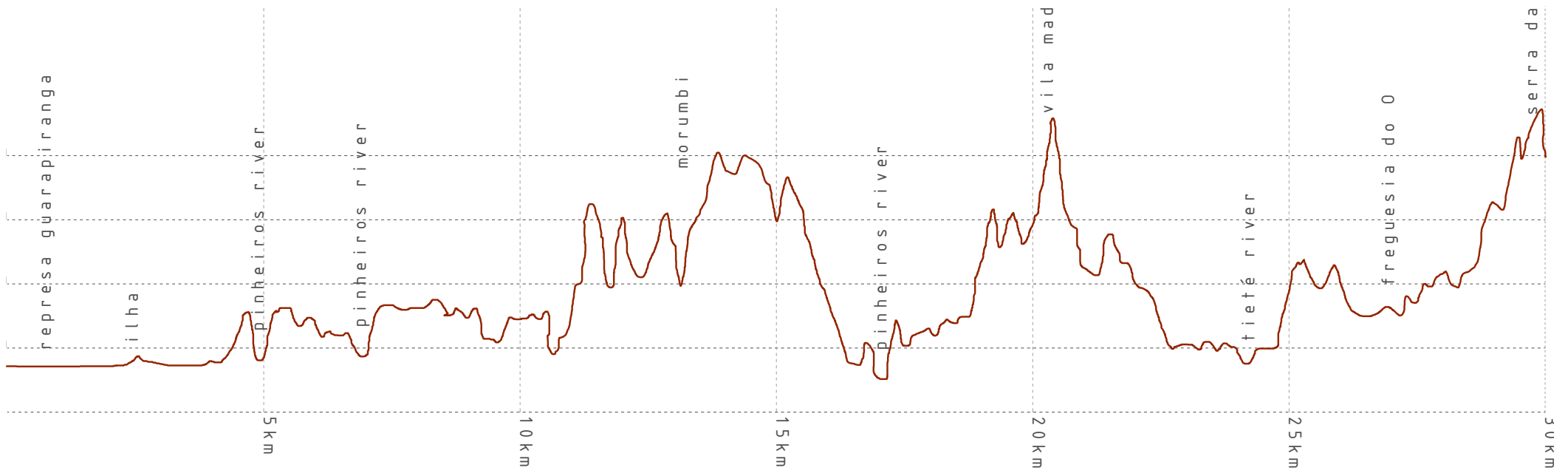


Serra do mar is the mountain range situated behind the very narrow strip of the coastline.

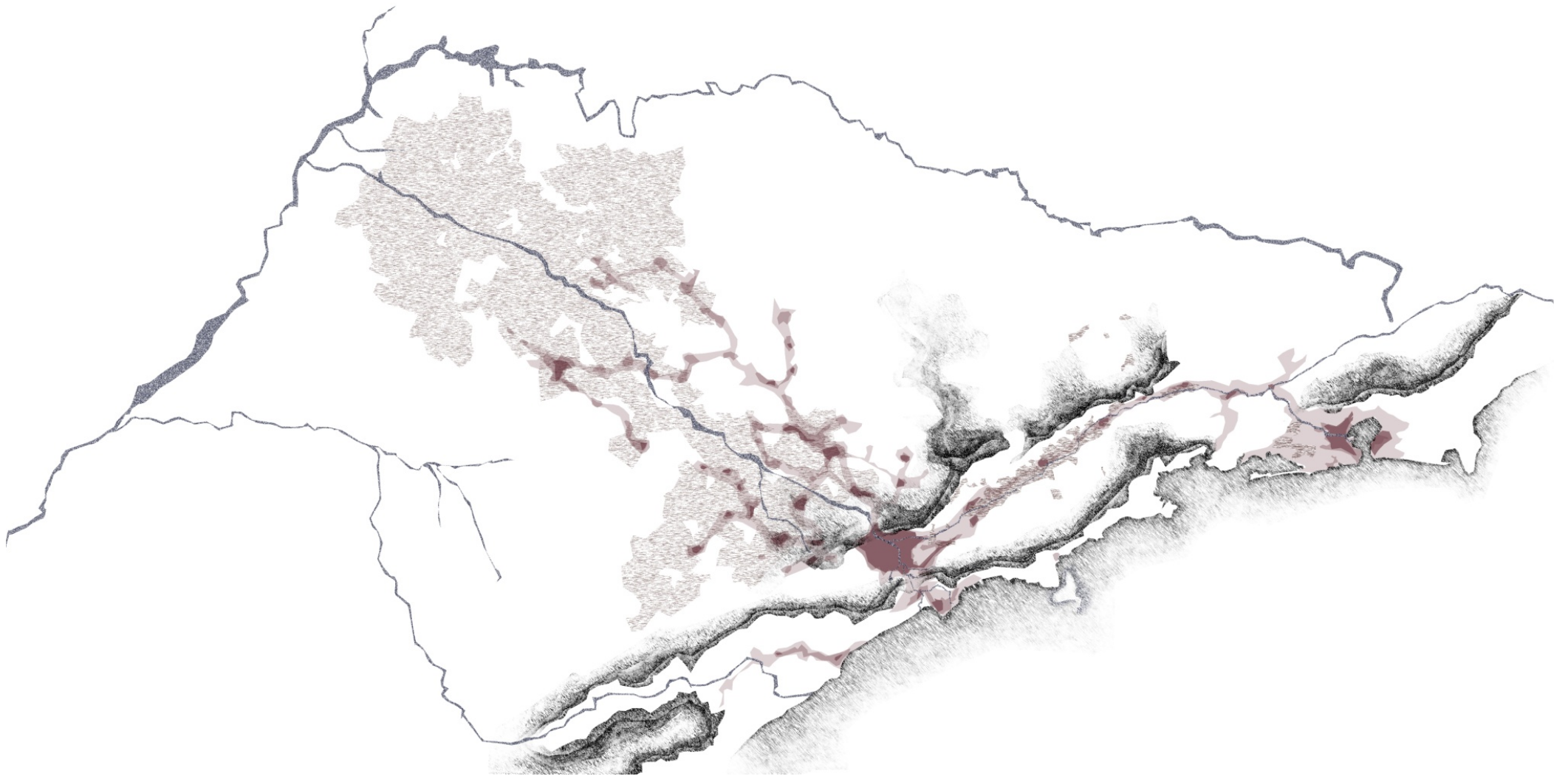
Water

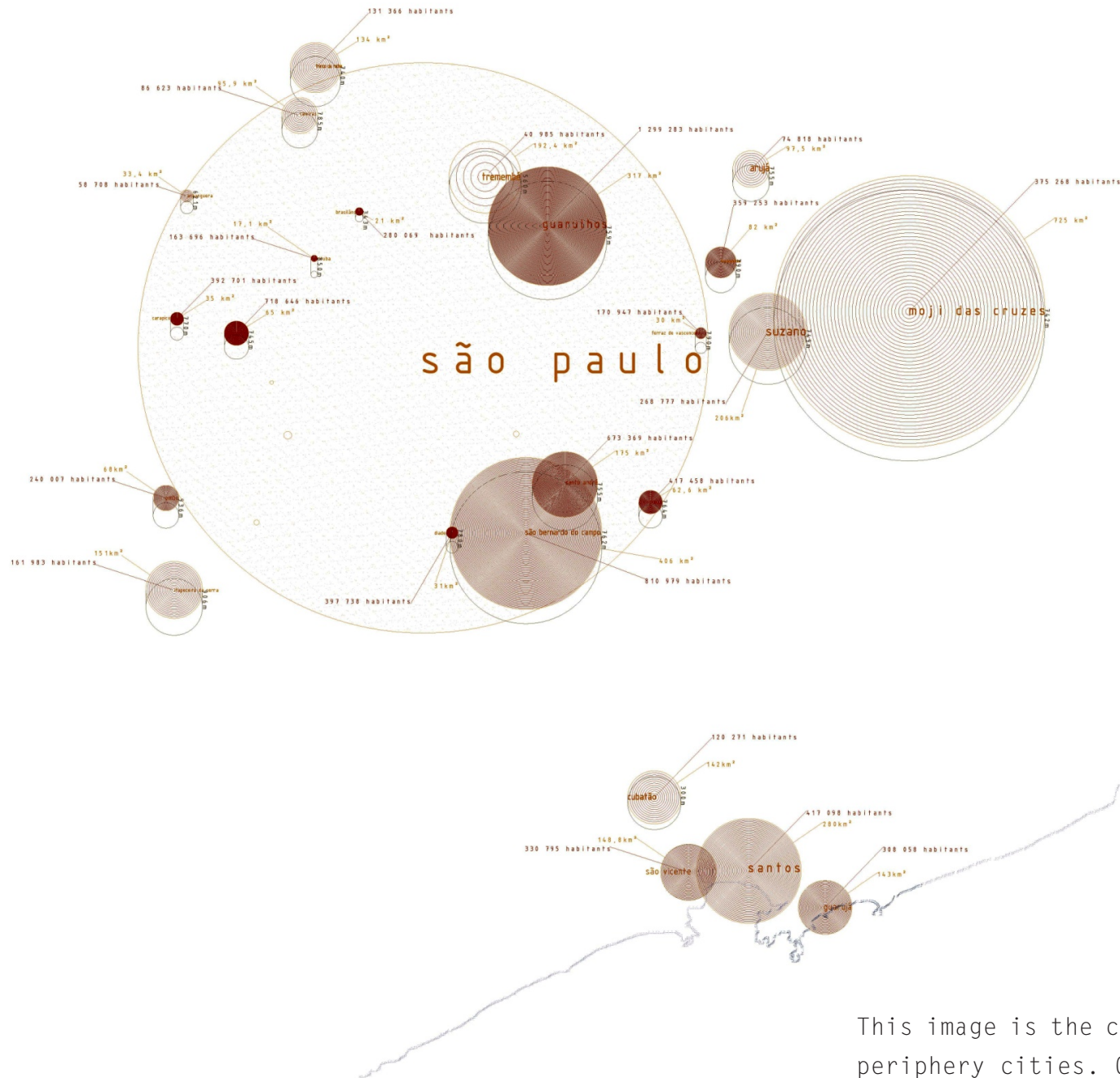


Water infrastructures and settlements are developed



eral section. state of São Paulo_ high dimensions in m (x50)





This image is the comparison between Sao Paulo and other periphery cities. Growing, topography and density.

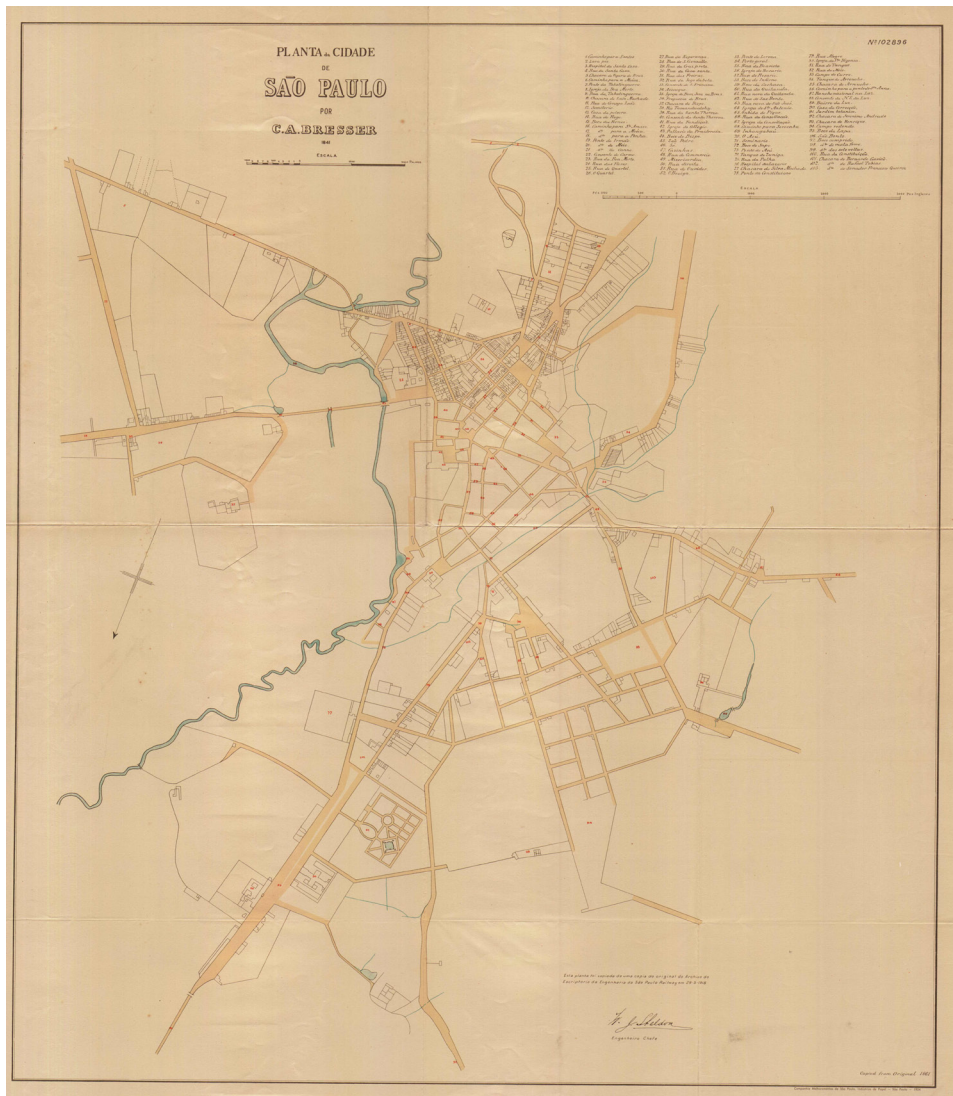
CARTOGRAPHY

Melody Devillier + Anna Pérez + Simon Nicoloso

This project shows the historical evolution of the city of Sao Paulo through different cartographic documents.

This study raises some questions: What are the limits to the urban expansion? Is Sao Paulo an urban patchwork?

The contrasts between cities shaped by social reality allow us to observe the relationship between social segregation and space segregation.



1841_São Paulo and its Suburbs
Carlos Abraão Bresser



1842_Map of São Paulo
José Jacques da Costa



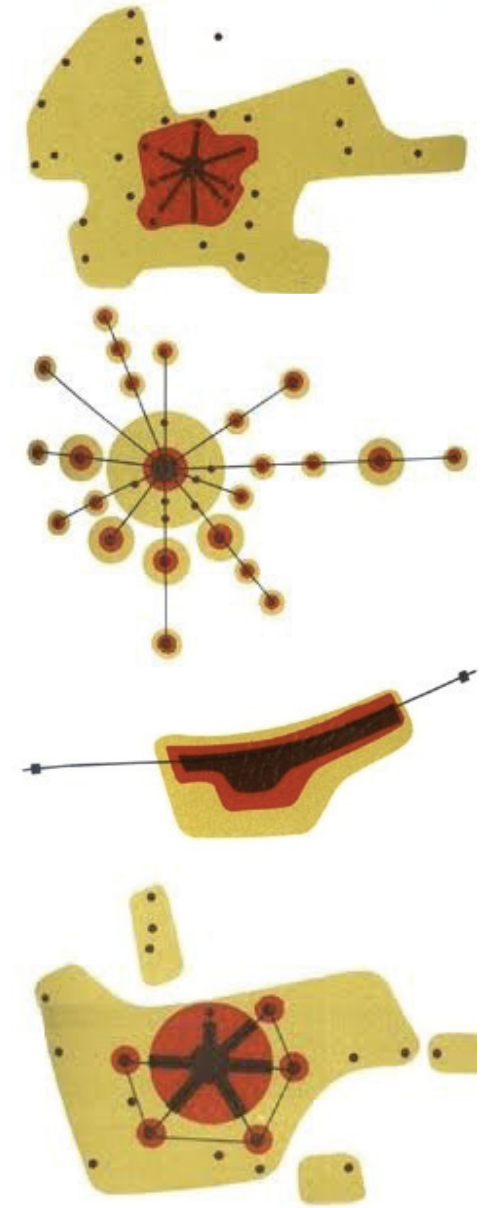
1881_City Plan
Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos



1930_Avenues Plan



A set of arterial avenues are to be built, and the existing streets are to be widened. This proposal also postponed the building of an underground network of trains, and instead focused on developing transportation by private cars and public buses.





Avenida Paulista 1898



Avenida Paulista 1902

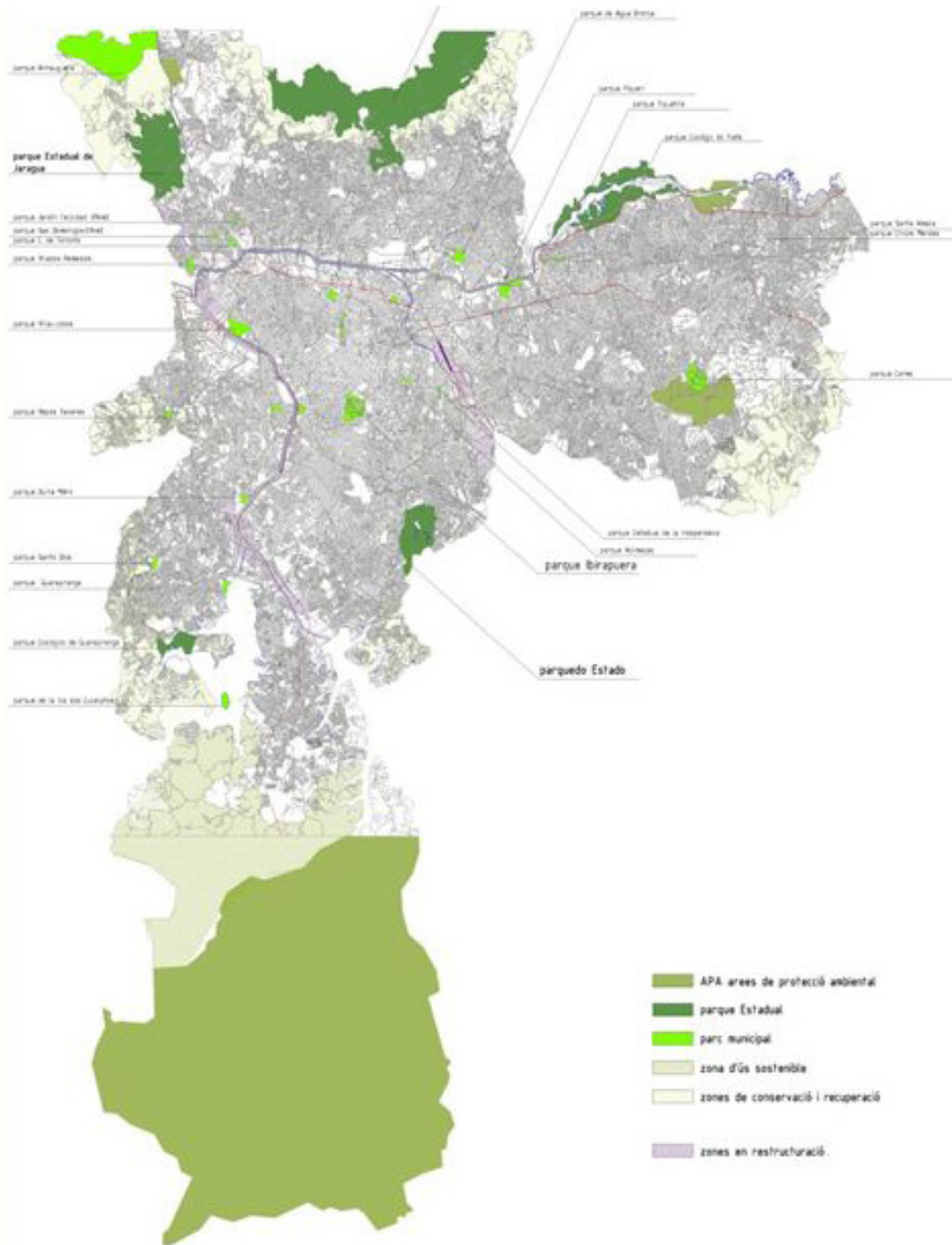


Avenida Paulista 1999

GREEN AREAS

Marta Pérez + Carla Compte + Carlos Pérez + Sílvia
Trullàs

This project attempts to explain the importance of the green areas in the city of Sao Paulo. We can observe the characteristics and differences between three important parks and their location, limits, activities and relationship with the urban territory.



GREEN AREAS SURFACE:

45.258.909 m2
 66,5% parks
 13,5% squares
 20% others spaces

MAIN PARKS:

Parque de Ibirapuera

The most famous on account of the many activities practised there.

Parque Estadual da Cantareira

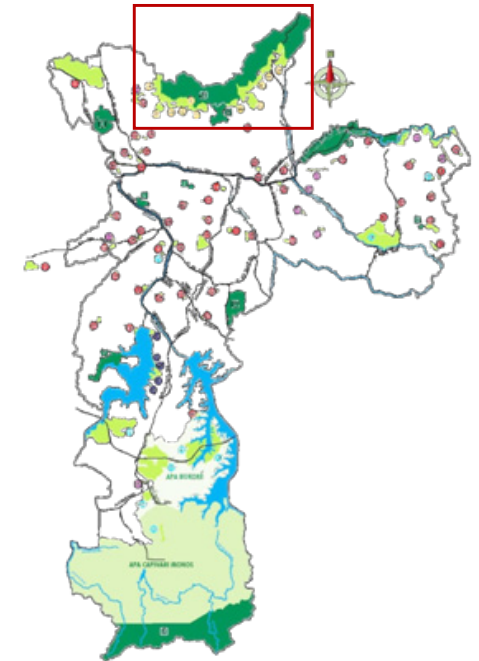
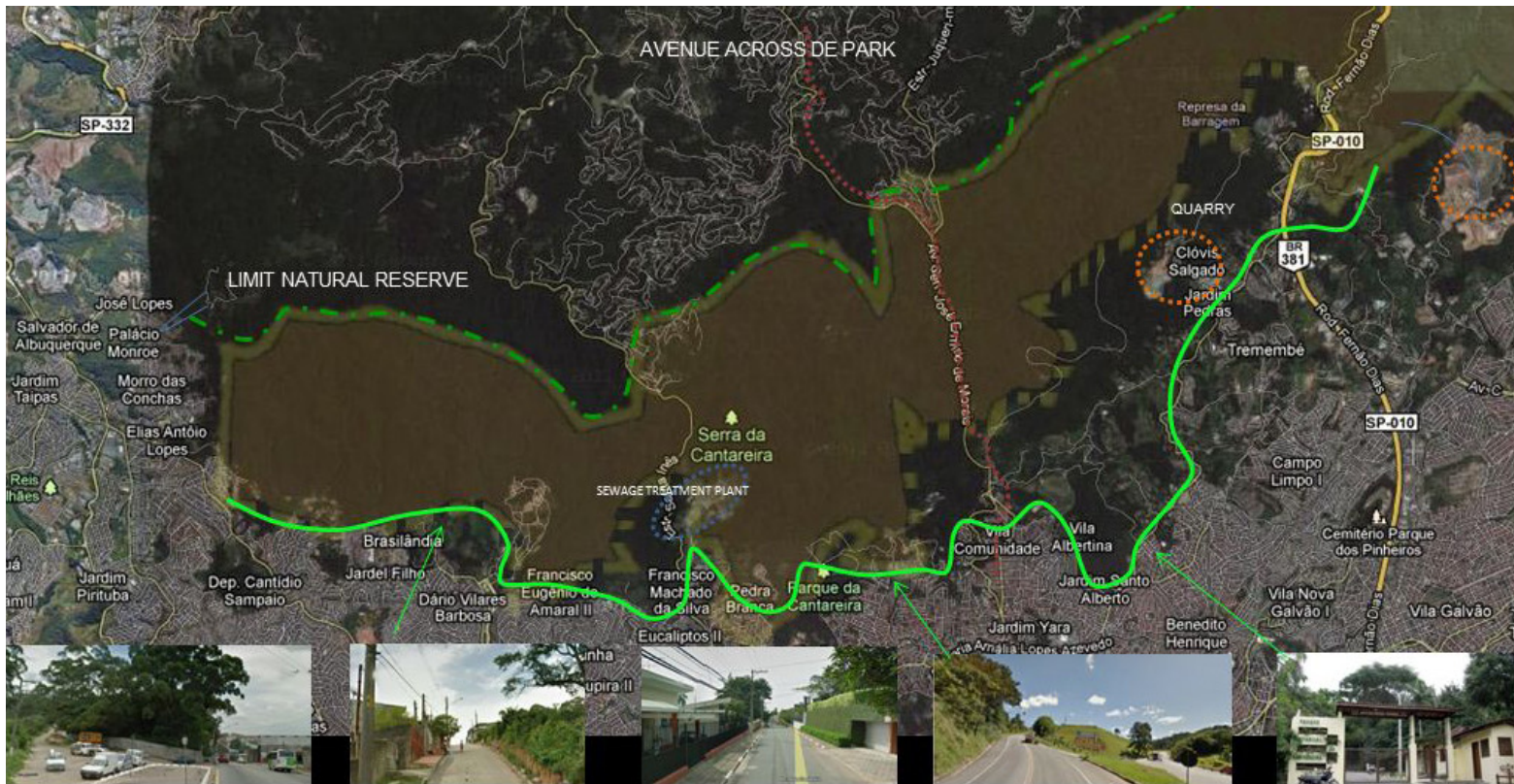
The biggest urban forestal reserve in Brazil.

Área de Protección Ambiental Capivari-monos

A huge diversity of flora and fauna is to be found in this park.

Parque Estadual do Jaragua

A Unesco Biosphere Reserve since 1994.

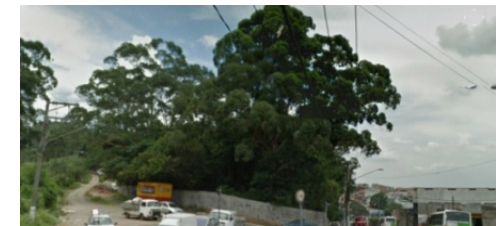


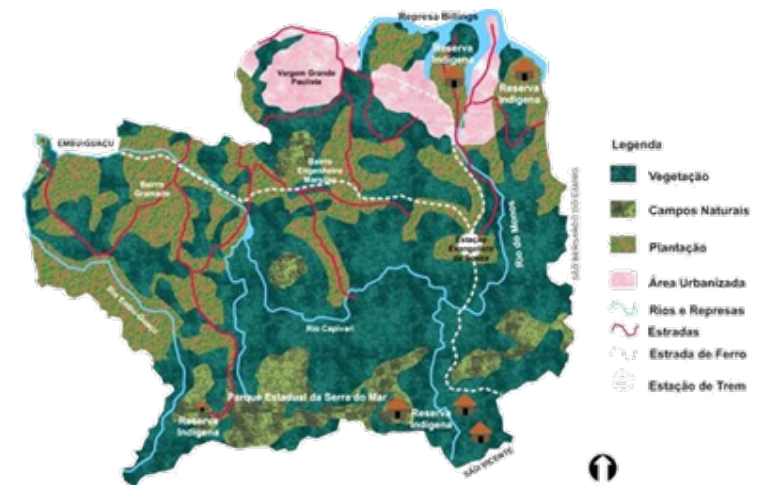
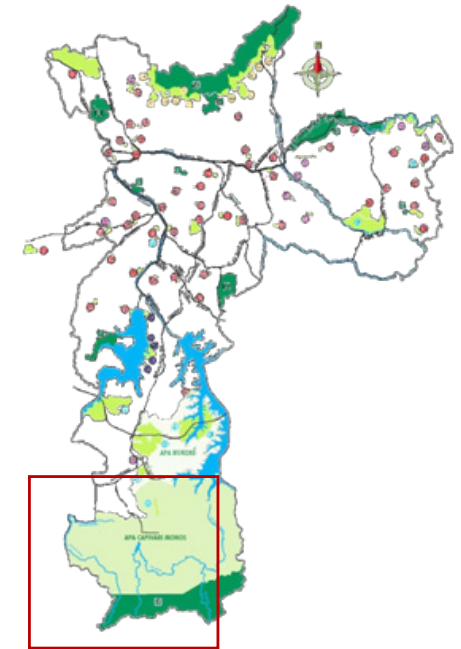
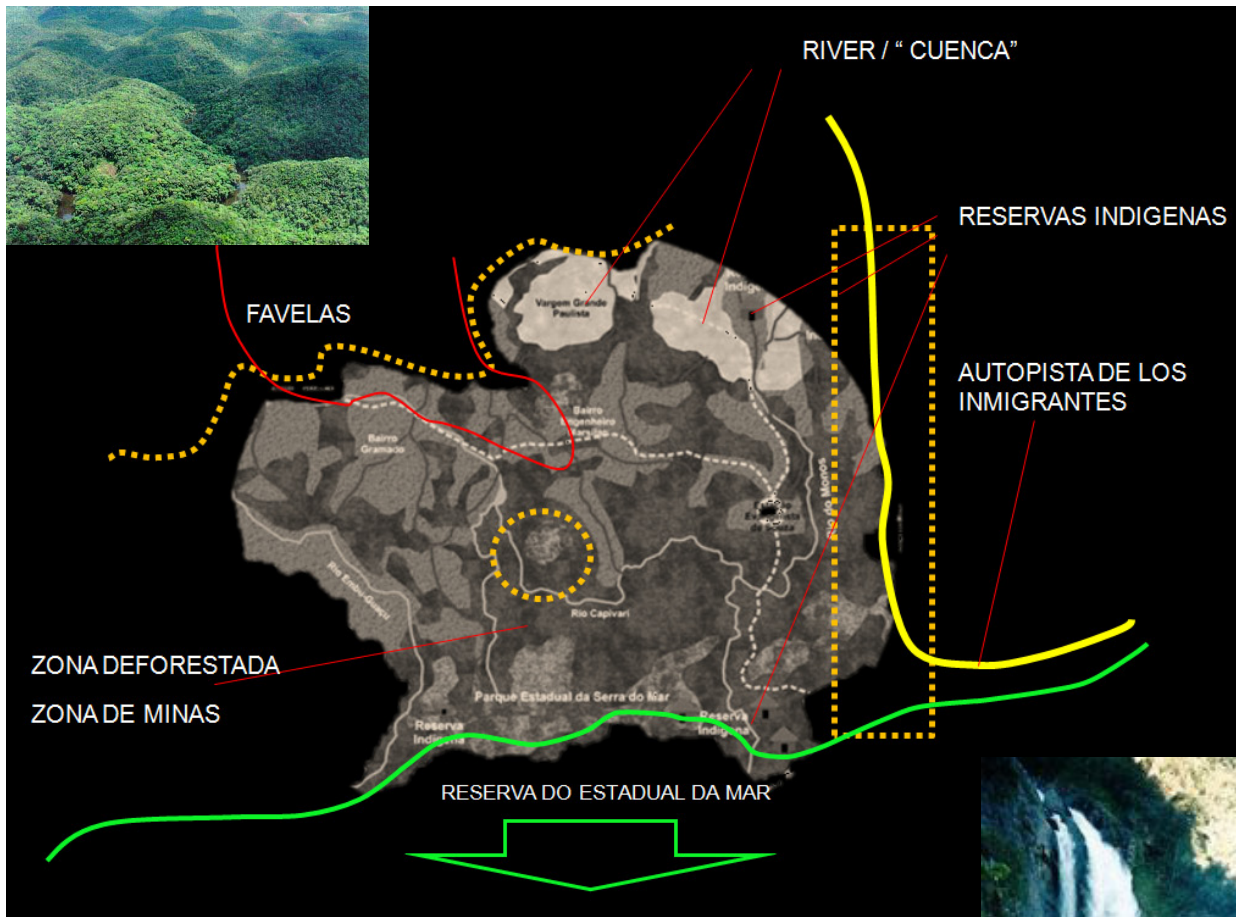
PARQUE ESTADUAL DA CANTAREIRA

THE LARGEST URBAN FOREST RESERVE IN BRASIL

4.355 ha

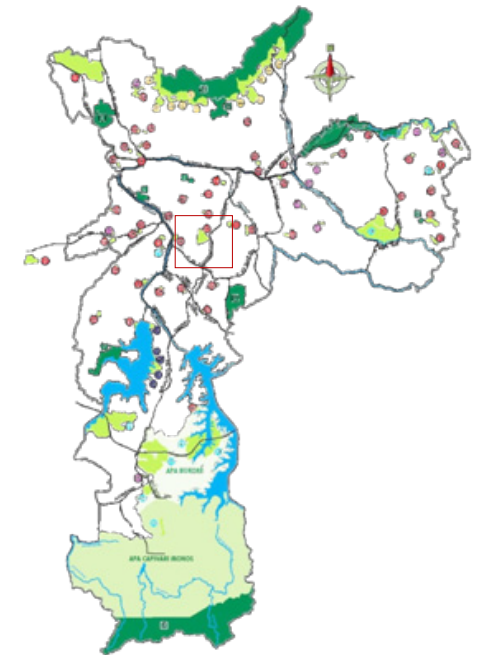
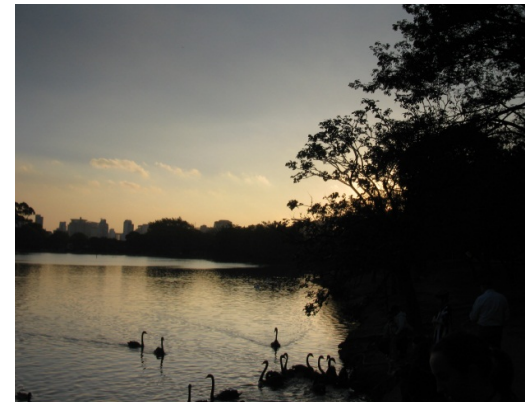
This area has been protected by UNESCO since 1994 and is in northern zone of São Paulo. It is made up of Atlantic forest with a diverse variety of flora and fauna. Created at the end of the XIX century to guarantee water sources for São Paulo city, it borders with the slums although there are few points of access to the park.





ÁREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CAPIVARI-MONOS

In this area south of São Paulo two native tribes are still living. Unfortunately the clean rivers and wide forests of their habitat are now being threatened by the expansion of the city.



PARQUE DE IBIRAPUERA

1,584 km²

Three artificial lakes of 157.000 m²

1951_ architecture project: Oscar Niemeyer

Landscape project: Roberto Burle Marx

This is the most visited park in São Paulo, with many points of interest: Planetarium, Modern Art Museum, Biennial Pavilion, Japanese Pavilion, and various sports and activity zones.

IMMIGRATORY FLOW

Marika Dumkova + Linda Emdal + Henrik Poulsson

The physical limits of Sao Paulo differ from the political borders. Many new neighbourhoods from the immigrant communities have been integrated into the city.

BRAZIL IMMIGRATORY

FLOW I.

1500 : Brazil was founded by the Portugese although it was already inhabited by 2,4 million Amerindians.

FLOW II.

1808: After the opening of Brazilian ports, immigration began.

1850: Brazil declared the end of the slave trade.

FLOW III.

1877-1903 : There was an economic boom, with many coffee plantations being created.

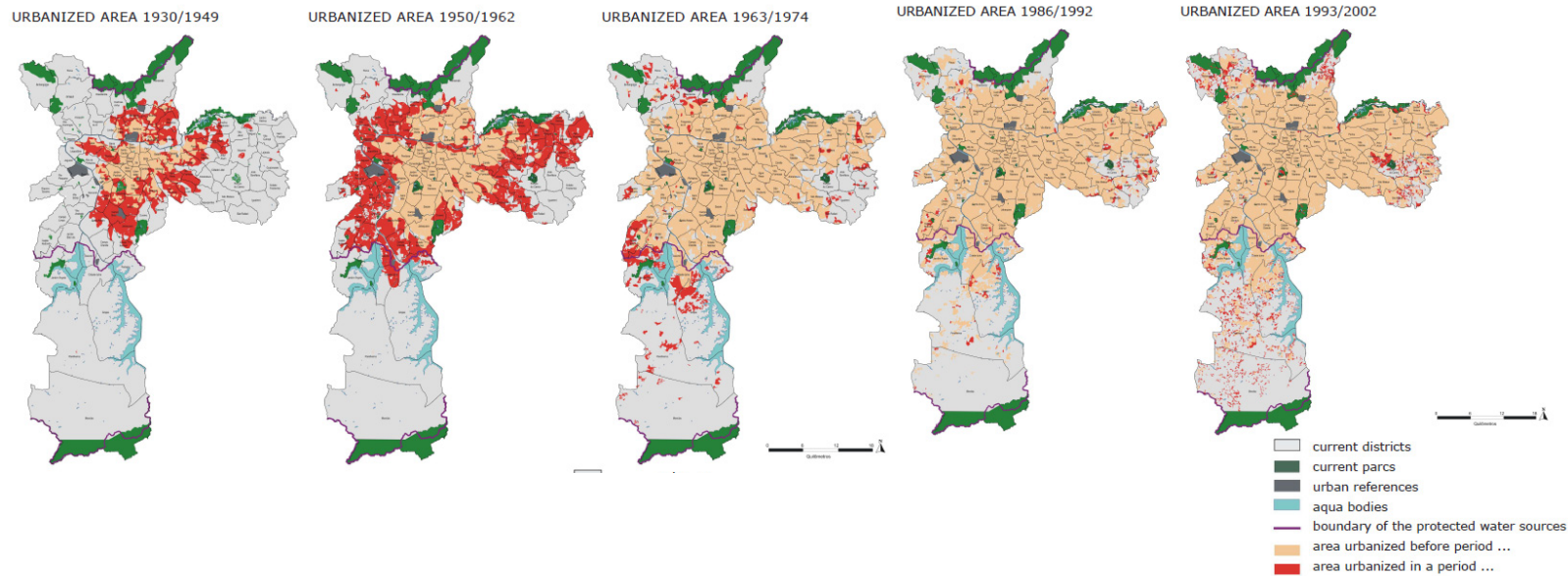
FLOW IV.

1904-1930 The First World War. The number of immigrants decreased



Portuguese





How the migratory flow influenced the growth of São Paulo city.
History of how São Paulo city grew and spread out.

Reasons for the rapid growth

Rural-urban migration (push-pull factors)

Push

- Mechanisation of farms and shortage of alternative jobs resulting in high rural unemployment
- Large landowners take back the land from their tenant farmers to grow cash crops for export
- High infant mortality rate due to lack of clean water, electricity, sewerage and medical care
- Housing in rural areas is even worse than in the city
- Periodic droughts in NE Brazil
- Lack of schools, shops, etc

Pull

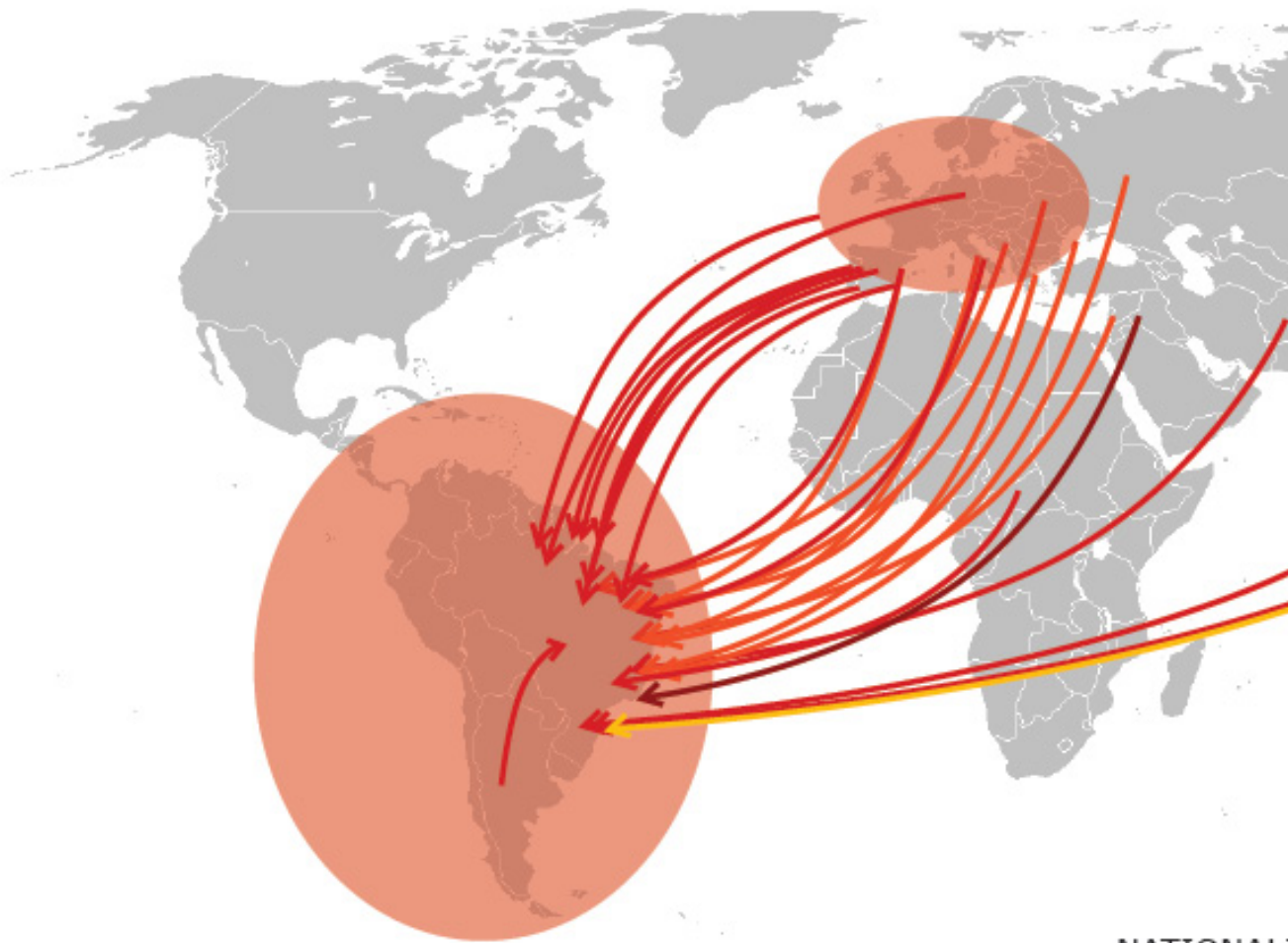
- Advertising campaigns were run in rural areas in the 1950s-1960s to attract workers to the city
- More schools, doctors and other services in the city than in rural areas
- Successful migrants encourage friends and family to join them
- High birth rate
- Low death rate leading to longer life expectancy

FLOW V.

1930 : The Brazilian Revolution
1931-1964 : Political radicalisation in Europe, demographic crisis, decadence of the coffee culture, nationalist governments, the number of immigrants continued to fall.

FLOW VI. Latest trends 1964-2011

1970 : Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian immigrants arrive due to civil wars in their countries.
1990: Yugoslavians, Afghans, West Africans, Koreans, Argentinians and Latin Americans also emigrate to Brazil.
Africans, Koreans, Argentines + Latin Americans



NATIONALITY	nº of imm.
Portuguese	277,636
Japans	94,297
Italians	68,403
Spanish	58,182
Argentinians	33,342
Germans	28,055



Attempts to solve the problems:

1. Clearance of the slums: in the past the authorities tried this tactic but people simply moved elsewhere
2. Site and service schemes - the government provides a site (a small concrete 'hut') and basic amenities such as water and sewerage facilities. The migrant is given rights of ownership and then expected to complete the work at his or her expense. In other situations, the authorities provide the plot and building materials for the migrants to construct their own homes.

These schemes are relatively cheap and give the migrants a sense of control over their future. They also encourage community spirit.

3. Rehabilitation (self-help schemes): An alternative to this scheme is to provide the residents of the shanty towns with the materials to improve their existing shelters. Residents are also encouraged to set up community schemes to improve education and medical services. Residents may also be given rights of ownership whilst local authorities come in and provide electricity, water and sewerage disposal.

It is a cheaper option than the site and service schemes but simply hides the real problems.

4. Housing developments: Large areas of shanty towns cleared, tower blocks built and the shanty town residents re-housed.
5. Charities: charity projects provide jobs and other benefits such as pensions and medical care.
6. Transport: underground metro system - improves movement of people and reduces pollution, the need for new roads, new train and bus services, pedestrianised CBD and parking restrictions.
7. Industrial estates: New industrial estates with water, sewerage and electricity are located close to the favellas to provide business premises and jobs

TRANSPORT

Cristina Fullana + Inés Masó + Anna Pons + Cristina
Torrent + Lucien Villiger

This project shows the impact of transport in the city. The massive use of private vehicles provoke traffic congestion all over the city on a daily basis. We see that future previsions for public transport seem to be the solution to reducing this problem.

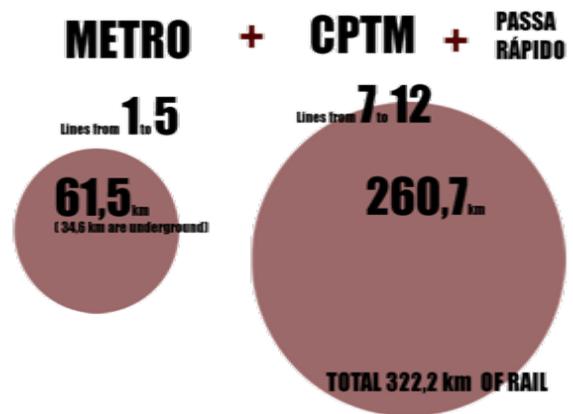
BUS_INTRA-CITY

37% of the population of Sao Paulo use Public Transport:

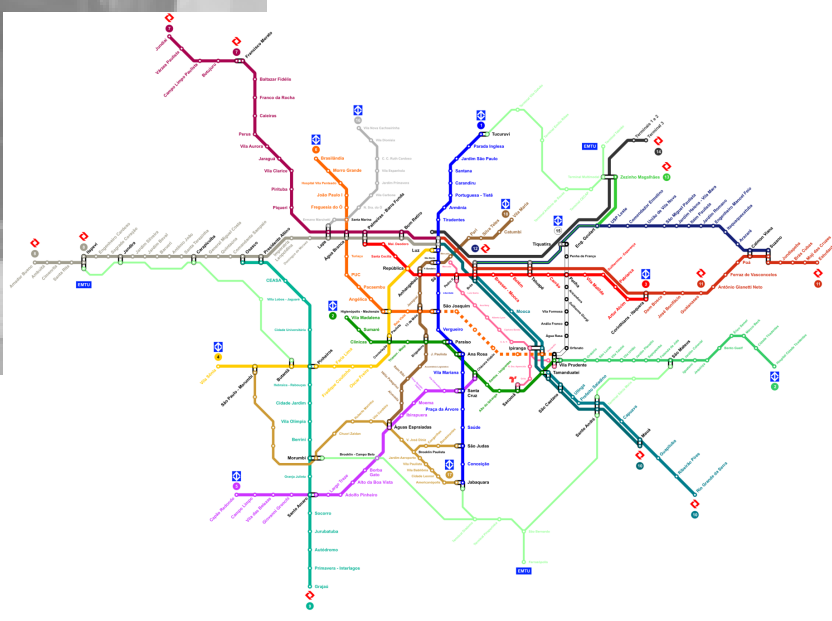
2,5 million people travel by metro.
3 million people travel on the bus.

The buses have their own lane enabling them to travel faster than cars, but they are very overcrowded.
19 trolleybus lines, which encourages improvement in air quality





ACTUAL SITUATION



FUTURE: PREVISION FOR 2017

AIRPORTS + HELIPOINTS

São Paulo has three airports. There are two major airports in the São Paulo metropolitan area: São Paulo/Guarulhos International and Congonhas-São Paulo Airport for domestic flights. There is also a small airport known as Campo de Marte north of the Old Center for small, private aircraft and helicopters.

São Paulo has the second largest fleet of helicopters in the world, which are increasingly used by the richest of the city to escape major traffic congestion.

There are many companies of aero taxi in the city, mostly used by executives to travel in the fast axis Rio-São Paulo.

The helicopter is an important mode of transportation in Sao Paulo. They are primarily used by executives and businessmen. According to Brazil's National Aviation Agency the number of helicopters in Sao Paulo state jumped from 374 to 469 between 1999 and 2008, making it the helicopter capital of the world ahead of both New York and Tokyo.

The helicopter boom has transformed Sao Paulo into a real-life, South American episode of The Jetsons, with a constant flow of helicopters zipping through the city's skies, tiny spots ducking and diving as they make their way from helipad to helipad.





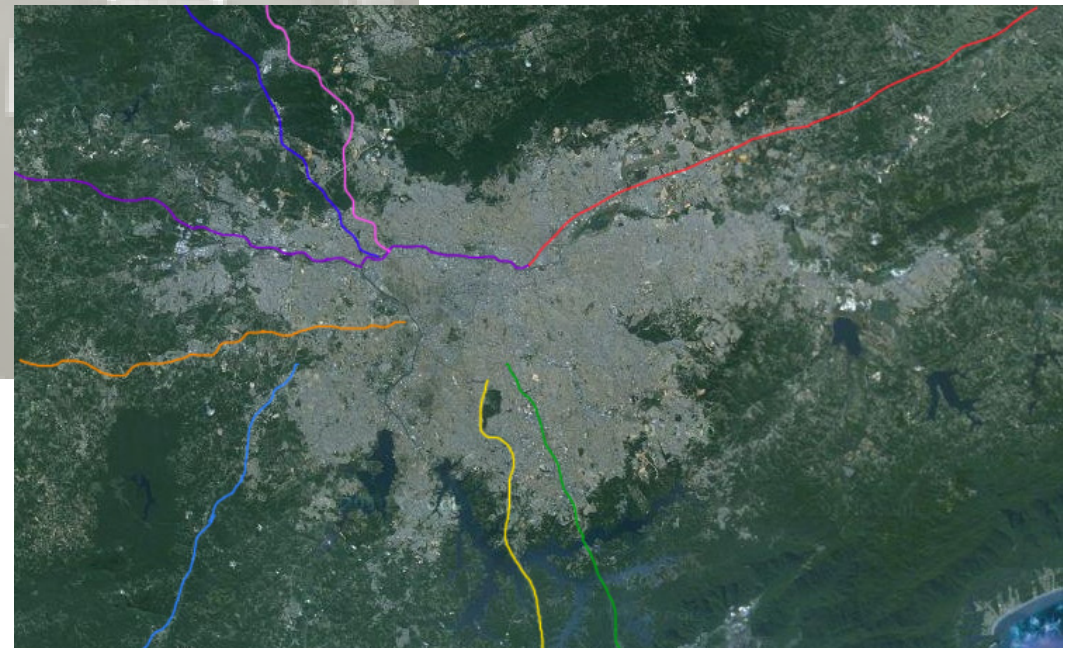
PRIVATE TRANSPORT

The city is connected with other parts of the country by 10 important highways

TRAFFIC JAMS

1.000 cars are purchased every day.
It can easily take a commuter 3 hours to get to work

The longest recorded traffic jam in Sao Paulo was of 266 km!



ARCHITECTURE

Marta Arranz + Carla Bach + Maria Giramé

The history of the Brazilian skyscraper began with São Paulo's Prédio Martinelli in 1929, which initiated a thorough verticalization of the city.

From the 1960s the center for new skyscrapers moved south to Paulista Avenue.

In the 1990s with Paulista already saturated, development moved south again to Berrini Avenue and Pinheiros Freeway in the Brooklin region.

Colonial Period 1554-1830



Patio do Colegio 1554



Igreja da ordem terceira do carmo 1592

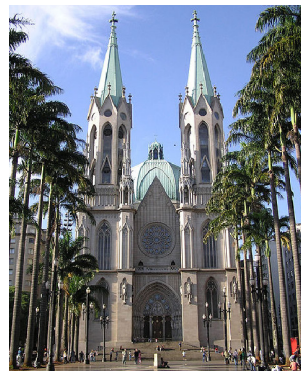


Facultade de direito 1828

República velha 1890-1900



Estação da Luz 1895-1901



Catedral da Sé 1913-1967

s.XX 1900-1930



Teatro Municipal_Ramos de Azeredo 1922



Edifício Martinelli_Giuseppe Martinelli 1930



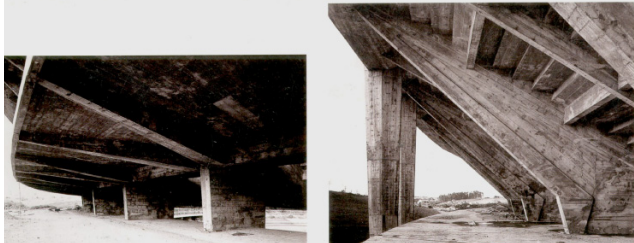
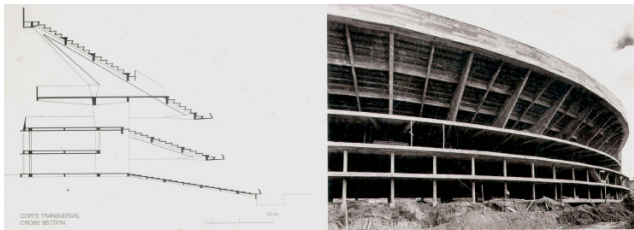
Mercado Municipal_Ramos de Azeredo 1933



Casa das Rosas_Ramos de Azeredo 1935



CASA DE VIDRIO_Lina Bo Bardi 1950

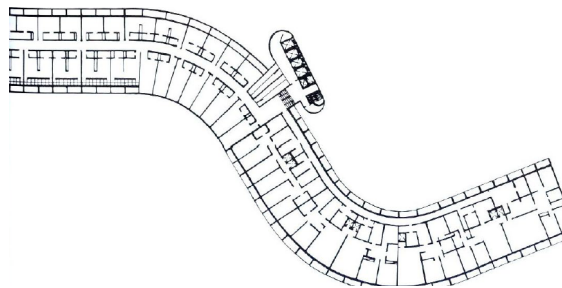


ESTÁDIO CÍCERO POMPEU DE TOLEDO_Vilanova Artigas 1952-70

ESCOLA CARIOCA 1950-1960



EDIFÍCIO COPAN_Oscar Niemeyer 1957 -1966

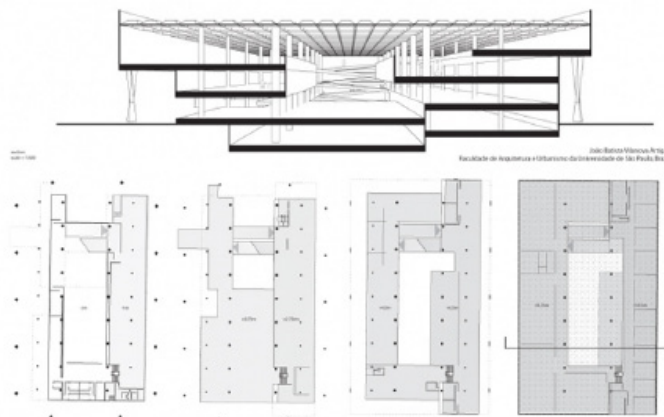


PAULISTANO ATHLETIC CLUB GYMNASIUM_ Mendes da Rocha 1957 -1961

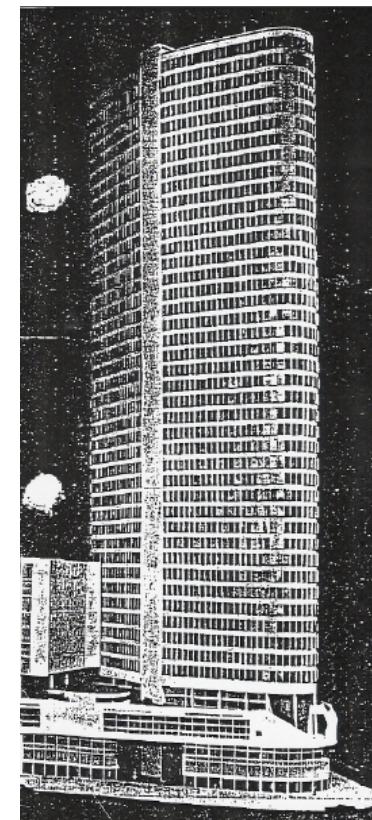
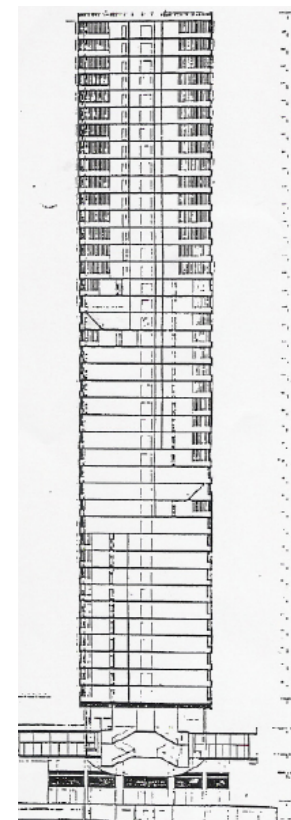
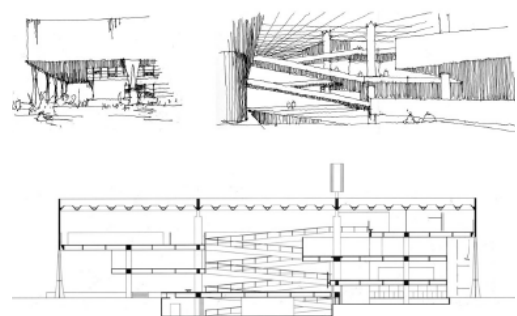


EDIFÍCIO BARÃO DE IGUAPE - Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP, Jacques Pilon, Gian Carlo Gasperini, 1959

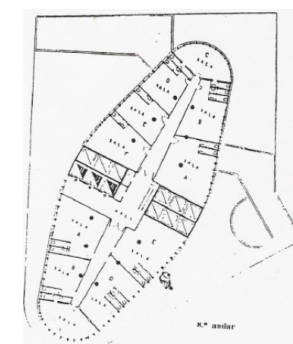
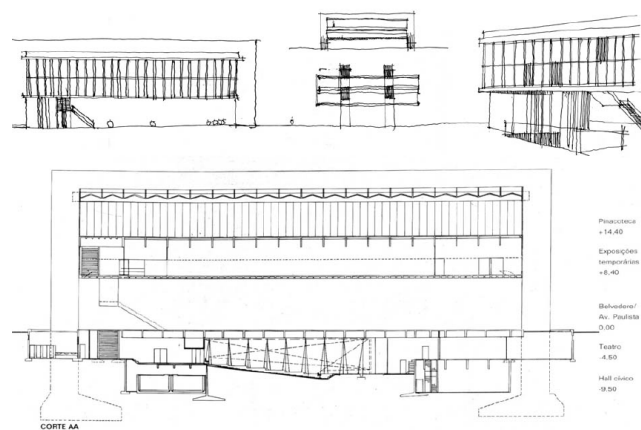
ESCOLA PAULISTA 1960-1970



UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO, ARQUITECTURA Vilanova Artigas, 1961-68



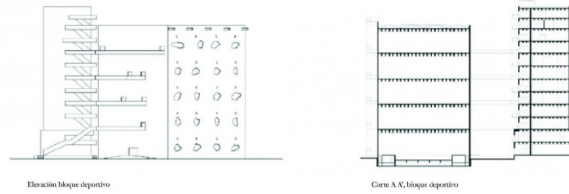
EDIFICIO ITALIA_Franz Heep 1965



MUSEU DE ARTE DE SÃO PAULO_Lina Bo Bardi 1960-69



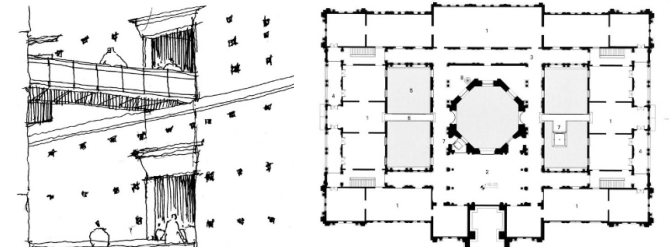
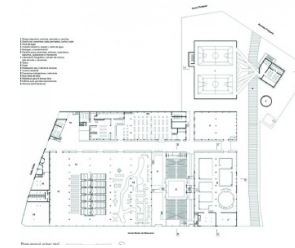
Edifício Grande São Paulo_1971



Edifício FLESP_Rino Levi_1979



SESC POMPEIA_Lina Bo Bardi_1986



PINACOTECA DO ESTADO_Mendes da Rocha_1999



Tienda Forma_Mendes da Rocha_1987



Biblioteca Memorial A.L._Oscar Niemeyer_1989



Auditorio Ibirapuera_Oscar Neimeyer_2005

VERTICAL RESIDENTIAL

Nicolás Millán

This documentation work studies the large residential buildings which have proliferated in the city centre from the second half of the 20th century. Their rapid expansion has generated a model of maximum vertical concentration and created the current image of some districts of Sao Paulo.

During the mid-20th century the city of São Paulo experienced, along with intense growth and industrialization, radical urban restructuring, featuring a new road network and large-scale transformations in the built environment, in which intensive vertical occupation of the central districts played a major part. The 1930s and 1940s when modernist propositions were being introduced in Brazilian architecture witnessed the creation of buildings with pioneering structural, typological, and esthetic innovations. Verticalization, formerly restricted to commercial buildings in the historic city core, reached adjacent residential areas such as Higienópolis, in a moment when legislation required that apartment buildings should have frontal setbacks and provide free spaces inside the plot, in order to ensure adequate insolation and ventilation.

POSSIBILITY OF MAKING BUILDINGS IN HEIGHT DEPENDS ON:

REAL STATE MARKET / NEW CONSTRUCTIVE SYSTEMS /
THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE CONCRETE
EXPLORING AN APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
IMPERATIVE OF CHEAPNESS PRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION OF NEW TOPICS:

INTRODUCTION OF THE ROOF-GARDEN ADVOCATED BY LE CORBUSIER / THE OTHER 4 POINTS ARE ABSENT IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE THE USE OF FLAT SLABS ON THE ROOF HAD TO WAIT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT FOR WATERPROOFING / MULTIPLE VERSIONS OF ART DECO STYLE

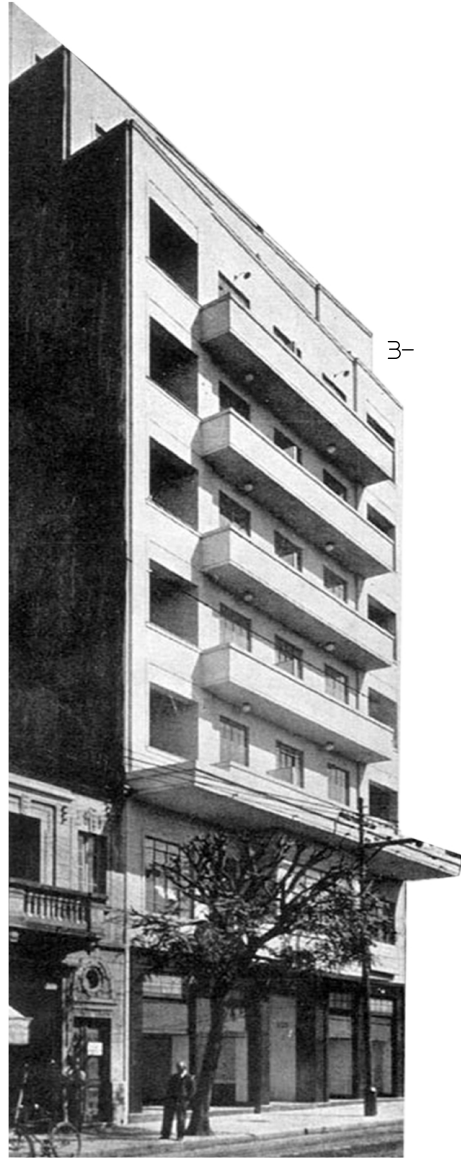
EXAMPLES / TYPOLOGIES

a / JOAO ALFREDO BUILDING 1942

MAXIMUM USE OF THE LAND
STORES ON THE GROUND FLOOR
UNDEFINED PROGRAM / CUSTOMERS
DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS / EXPECTATIONS OF A NEW UNKNOWN MARKET / APARTMENTS WITHOUT KITCHEN
COMMUNITY FACILITIES / MAY BE ASSOCIATED TO COLLECTIVE KITCHENS

b / BRETAGNE BUILDING 1958 / JOAO ARTACHO JURADO

ARCHITECT AND BUSINESSMAN / HIGIENOPOLIS
CONCEPT OF CONDOMINIUM / BUILDINGS DESIGNED WITH A VARIETY OF SERVICES AND LEISURE FACILITIES / SWIMMING POOL TERRACE / ROOFTOP BAR / PLAYGROUND AREA
MARKETING STRATEGIES
MIXTURE OF STYLES AND LANGUAGES / HOLLYWOOD



EXAMPLES/TYPOLOGIES

b/LIVIA MARIA BUILDING 1943

COMMERCIAL USE ON THE GROUND FLOOR
 FLOOR-TYPE/FIVE APARTMENTS
 NO MAID'S ROOM/COLLECTIVE BATHROOM ON EACH FLOOR
 TERRACES WORK AS SERVICE AREAS

THREE DIFFERENT TYPES:

- a) LIVING ROOM/ BEDROOM AND BATHROOM (3 UNITS)
- b) DINING ROOM/2 BEDROOMS/KITCHEN AND BATHROOM
- c) LIVING ROOM/DINING ROOM/2 BEDROOMS/KITCHEN AND BATHROOM

c/REGENCIA BUILDING 1941

UNITS WITH MAID'S ROOM
 COMMON SOLUTION/CONCENTRATION OF ALL MAID'S ROOMS AND BATHROOMS ON THE LAST FLOOR
 SERVICE ENTRANCE
 COLLECTIVE LAUNDRY
 BAR AND GARDEN FOR USE OF RESIDENTS
 CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND GARAGES/NUMBER OF VACANCIES ALWAYS MUCH LOWER THAN THE NUMBER OF APARTMENTS
 RELATIVE UNIFORMITY OF PROGRAMS
 FIRST FLOOR/OFFICES

d/LOUVEIRA BUILDING 1946/JOAO BATISTA VILANOVA ARTIGAS

LOCATED AS THE OTHER EXAMPLES ON THE EXPANSION AREA OF HIGIENOPOLIS
 CONTINUE THE RESIDENCIAL USE IN A GROWING VERTICAL CITY WAS MARKEDLY PIONEER NOT ONLY TO MAKE USE OF IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN SAO PAULO'S MODERN ARCHITECTURE
 INNOVATE INTERPRETATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LE CORBUSIER
 INTERESTING URBAN INTERVENTION THAT DEPLOYS TWO BLOCKS CREATING A SEMI PUBLIC SPACE
 BUILT ON STILTS IN THE CONCRETE STRUCTURE . CONTAINS TWO LARGE APARTMENTS ON EACH FLOOR
 THREE BEDROOMS/LIVING ROOM/ONE BATHROOM/KITCHEN AND SERVICE DEPENDENCIES
 IT STILL MERITS ATTENTION DUE TO CAREFUL URBAN INSERTION AND DIALOGUE WITH ITS SURROUNDINGS



3-



4-



5-



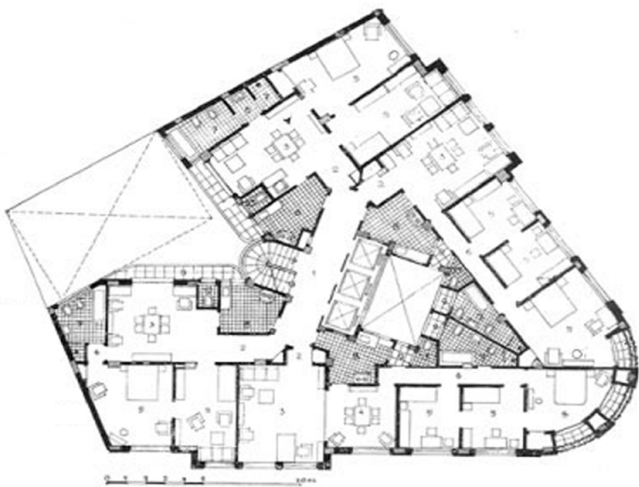
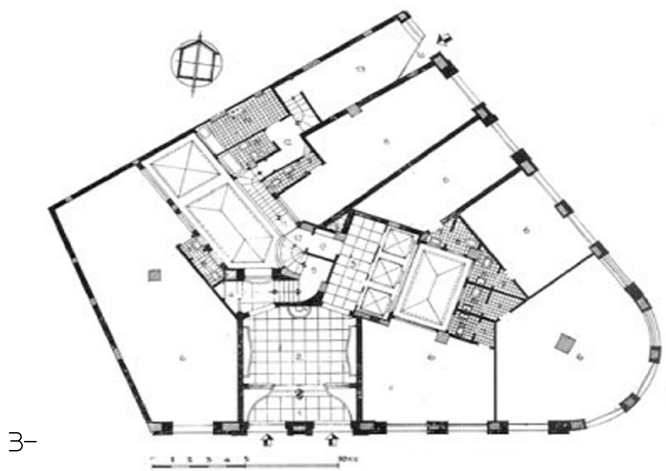
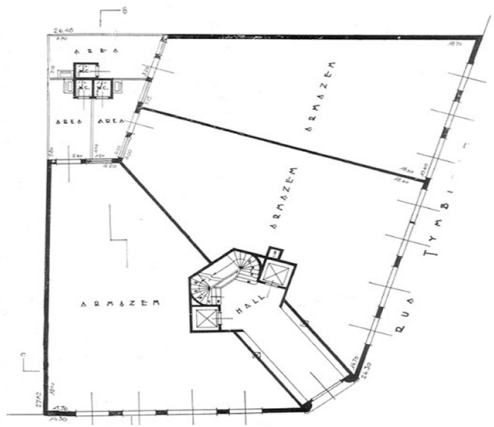
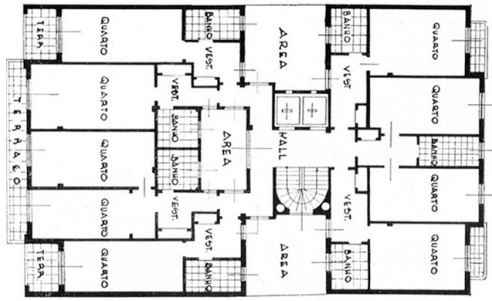
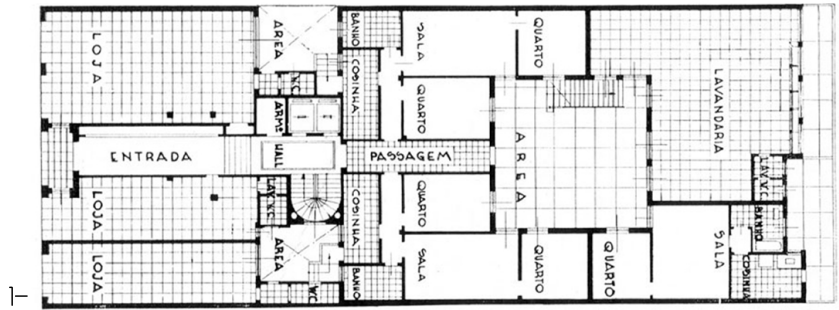
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7-



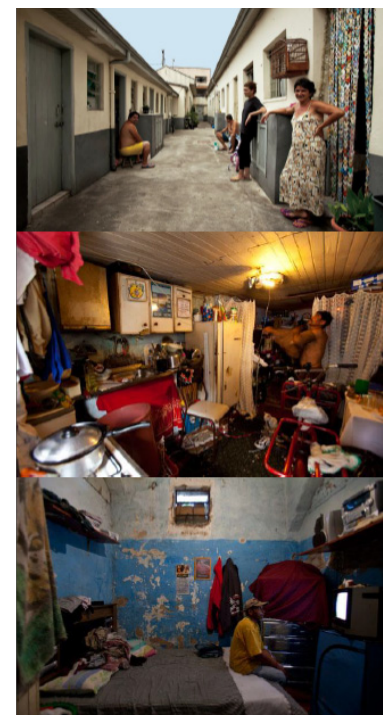
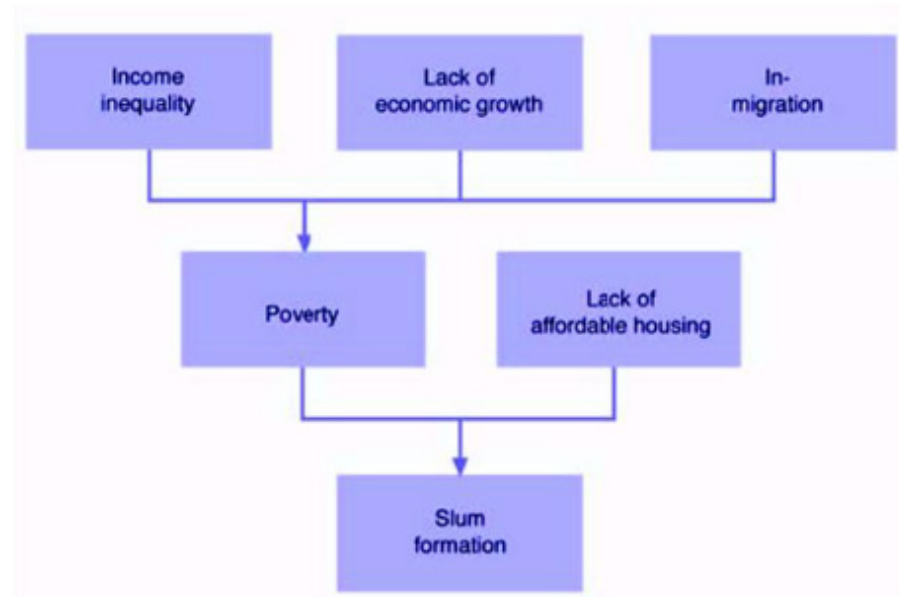
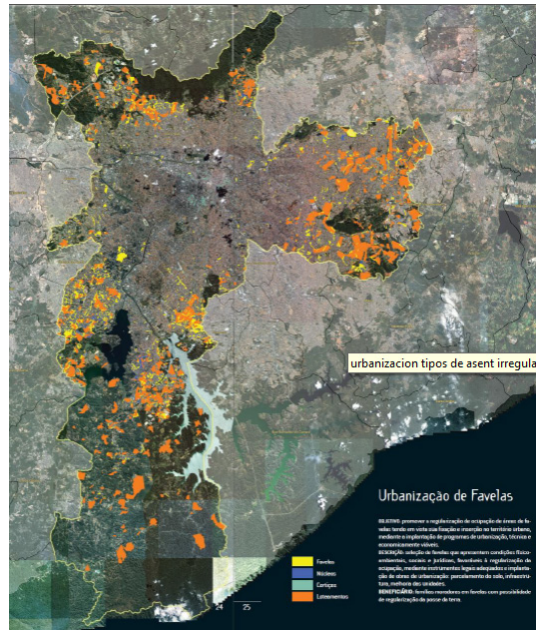
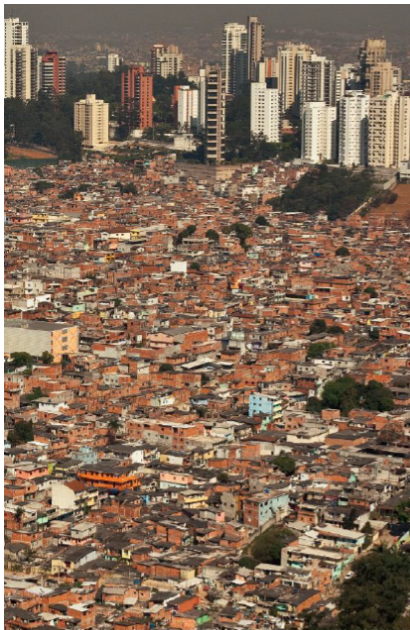
8-



INFORMAL CITY

Adriana Caballero + Michaela Cho +
Asun Lopez + Júlia Medina + Cecilia Prieto

The analysis of underlying factors which explain the phenomenon of “the informal city” and the study of São Paulo’s evolution can explain and illustrate the classification of different types of informal growth.



USER

Many new migrants to cities cannot afford housing. They are forced to build temporary accommodation in spontaneous settlements.

Northeast migrant
unemployed or low wage earners

MOONLIGHTING
without access to basic rights of workers

Mostly illiterate

NOT RECEIVE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

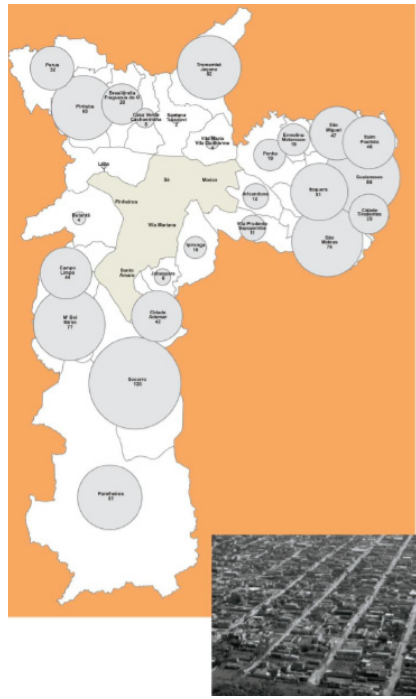
1 room = 1 family = 6 members to 12.

Renda Média por Imóvel

Até 1 salário mínimo	11%
De 1 a 2 salários mínimos	46%
De 2 a 3 salários mínimos	31%
De 3 a 4 salários mínimos	7%
Mais de 4 salários mínimos	5%

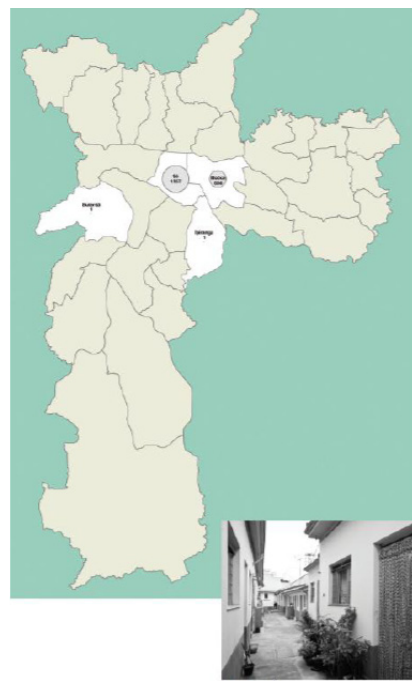
IRREGULAR SETTLEMENTS

Many typologies cannot be regularized due to being completely unlinked to any plot laws. Those dwelling in irregular settlements have no guarantee of property possession despite having bought or built the house in the past. Due to selfconstructed housing many irregularities exist.



CORTIÇOS

Based in several ruined buildings on urban land, they have been subdivided in different units for renting. Different activities taking place in the same room, shared use of exterior spaces and also of sanitary facilities. Precarious infrastructure Overpopulation



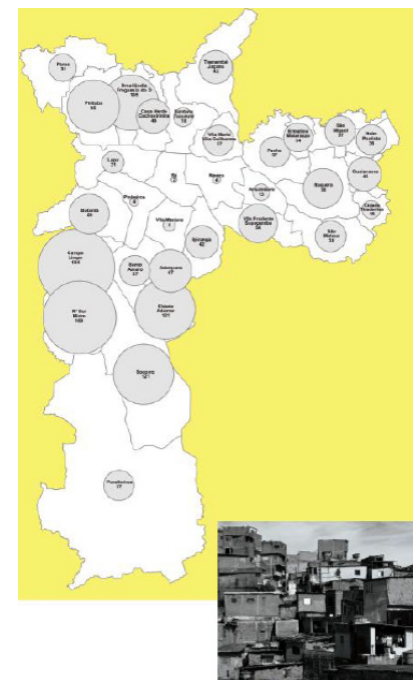
URBANIZED CORES

-It is a concept similar to the favelas, but once they already have an infrastructure system. However, they have not been regularized by the legal system.



FAVELAS

Agglomerations of a small size built on land which has been occupied illegally. Badly selfconstructed and built with inadequate materials. They are distributed in an irregular way and with a total lack of urban and social services. They are subject to land possession problems and are highly precarious.



UPGRADING

Living conditions

. Cracks, roof leaks by moisture **67%** of homes are in bad condition

. Incorrectly connected to water supply and sewerage **42%**

. Risk of fire by divisions that contain flammable materials **55%**

-5% with identified extinguishers

-94% with bottle of gas in the room

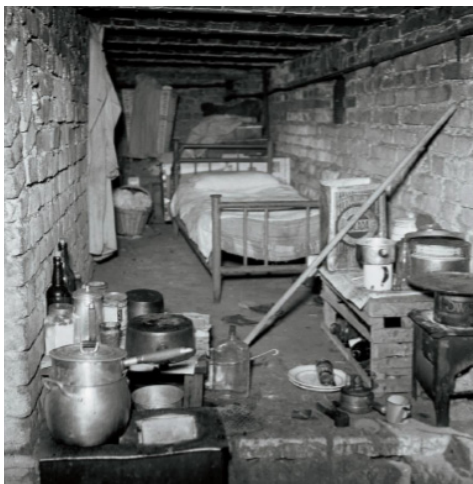


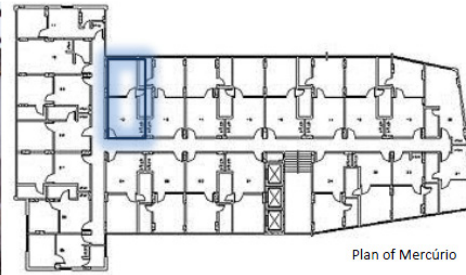
TABLA 102 Indicadores de condiciones de vida de los pobres en las Metrópolis* (en %)

INDICADORES	1981	1990
Sin abastecimiento de agua adecuado	49	28
Sin esgotamiento sanitario adecuado	59	37
Sin colecta de basura	50	33
Sin nevera	30	26

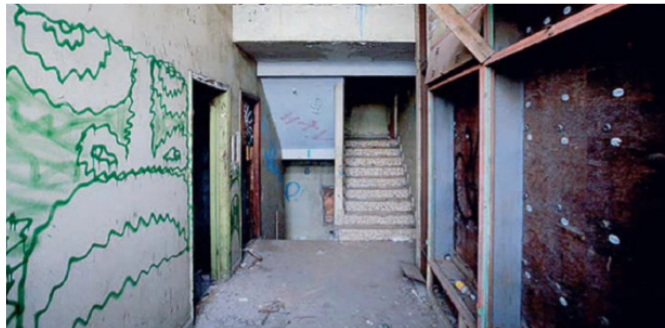
Fuente: IBGE / PND 1990 - Tabulaciones Especiales (Cl. ROCHA, Sonia. *Governabilidade e Pobreza. O desafio dos Números*. Texto para Discussão N° 368. Brasília, IPEA, fevereiro de 1995).

Observ.: * Corresponde al percentual de pobres que viven en las condiciones adversas citadas en relación al total de pobres metropolitanos.





Plan of Mercúrio



District of Morumbi.png



One cell:
Normaly 25-30m²



Screen shot 2011-10-01 at 3:55:40 PM.png



NEIGHBOURHOODS

Marta Badrés + Agnès Escaler + Alfonso Bertran +
Júlia Ferran + Marina Campomar

Analysis and description of the neighbourhoods from the city's origins, following its evolution through history until today.

1. The Christian colony (1554)

Sao Paulo was set up due to the isolation of the natives from the Portuguese colonists.

These Portuguese were based in the colony of Sao Vicente, in the Brazilian coast.

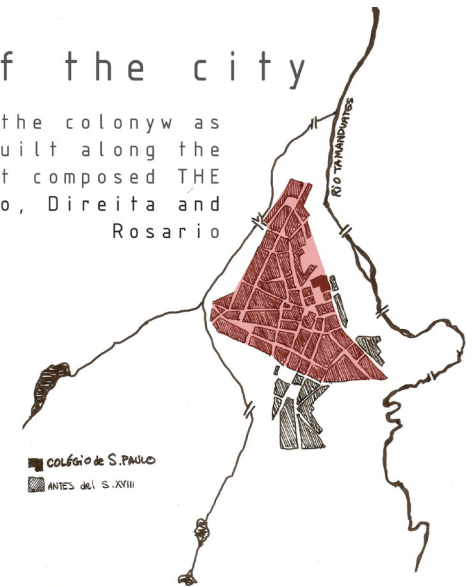
That's how they got to the highlands, near the River Tamaduateí.



3. The born of the city

In the first centuries, the colony was formed by mud houses built along the three streets that composed THE TRIANGLE: Sao Beneto, Direita and Rosario

At the end of the 18th century, some modifications took place in the central area. The Rua Nova de Sao José was built, a new church and a stone bridge above the river Anhangabaú were also built.



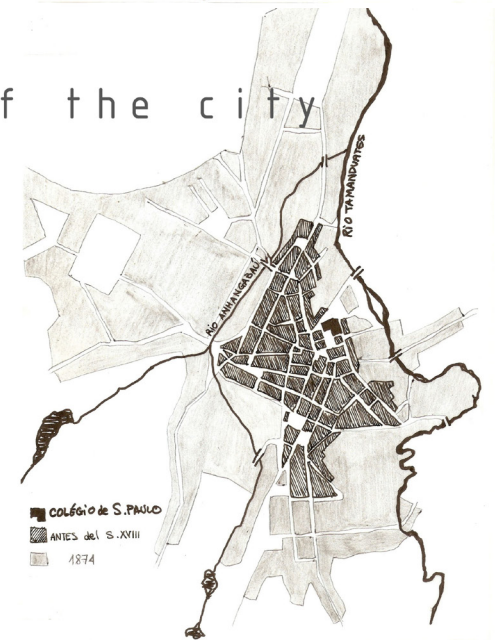
2. First settlements

A group of villages were set up around the rivers which conformed the system tetê-pineiros. These villages are the germ of the present city



4. The born of the city

The last decade of 19th century was characterized by an outstanding presence of foreigners and immigration.



5. the beginning of the expansion

Sao Paulo had almost the same shape as it used to have in his colonial past when it started the 19th century.

It was formed by 3 districts: Sé, Brás and Santa Efigênia.

There was a social mixture: white, creole and african people.



6. Expansion

The creation of the Academy turns Sao Paulo into a cosmopolitan city.

The expansion need is possible because of the creation of the railway and new roads.

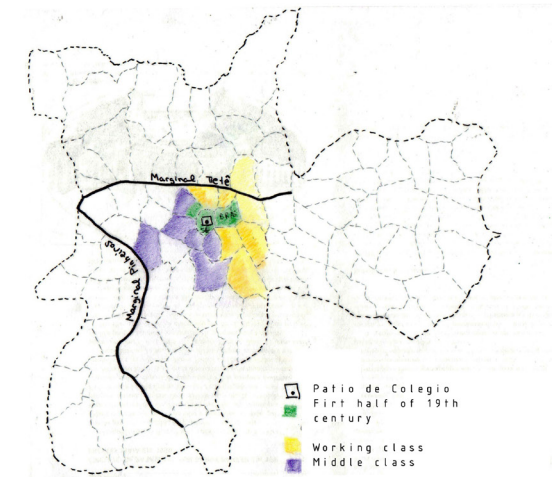
At the same time a relation between business and housing emerges. Rich people want to live in the centre.



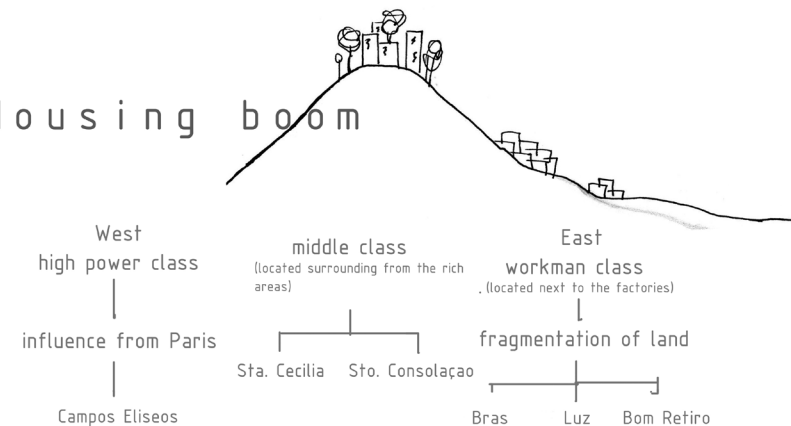
7. Decentralisation

While rich people is still living in the centre, the working class set up their houses next to the industries.

Due to the increase of this sector, the wealthy class keeps living in the high and central part, and the poor class extends towards east.



8. Housing boom



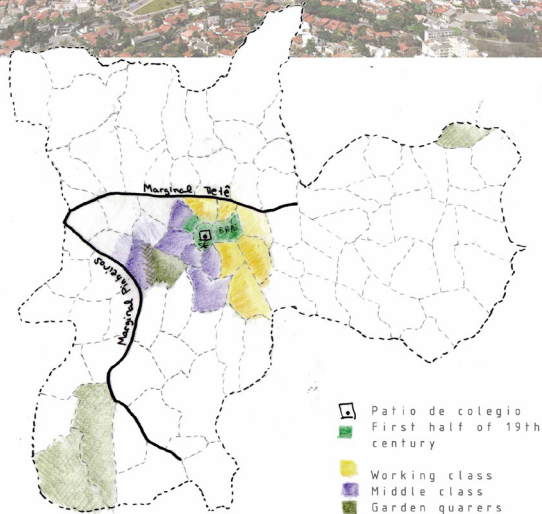
They parceled out the old territories and coffee fields and create new housing towards the east for the working class.

On the other hand, the new middle class tried to locate next to the rich areas, in the west part.

9. Garden Quarter

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Sao Paulo knew a new form of residence for the wealthy class.

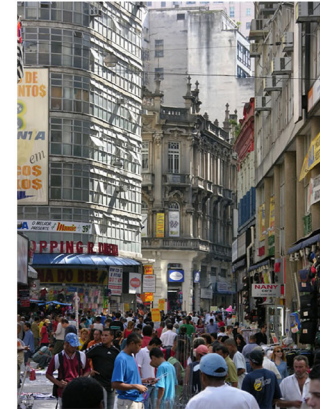
Neighborhoods are beautiful, with a high quality of life, low density and large expansion.



11. The vitality of the centre

The vitality of the centralized functions in the TRIANGLE became what they started to call "City" in contrast with the traditional life of the surrounding neighborhoods

The "new" capitalism needed to build a new urban image, and the modern spirit operated the metamorphosis of the ancient into "old". It was more lucrative to build than retrofit



10. THE STRONG VERTICAL



The new city

Over the time, it was destroying the architectural landscape that it had remained during the colonial period and even, facing the city today it is difficult to imagine how it was during the nineteenth century.

The old center was marked by strong vertical integration, a compact mass of large buildings.

12. Beyond the administrative limits



From 40's to 60's Sao Paulo spread and absorbed the surrounding towns. The expansion of the city so far resulted in the inclusion of new urban centers in the physical reality beyond the limits of the city administration.

Workshop Thems

ESTACIÓN DE LA LUZ

Vertical slums_Adriana Caballero + Michaela Cho + Asun López + Júlia Medina + Cecilia Prieto W46

From Luz to Paulista_Adrià Solbes + Elsa Díaz + Ignacio Ferrer + Maria Alonso W50

CANTINHO DO CÉU

Emptying+Reocupating_Gael Del Río + Berta Lloveras + Olga Virtanen W54

Vegetable gardens_Marta Arranz + Carla Bach + Maria Giramé W58

Sports facilities and park_Theo Fèlix Mensah W62

Workshop Thems

PARAISÓPOLIS

Metro line and station _Cristina Fullana + Inés Masó + Anna Pons + Cristina Torrent + Lucien Villiger	W66
Thinking the limits _Annabel Romero + Marie-lou Roederer	W73
Connections _Marika Dumkova + Linda Emdal + Henrik Poulsson	W78
Health promotion _Miquel Ruiz + Marta Pérez + Berta Cusó	W83
Following the water _Melody Devillier + Anna Pérez + Simon Nicoloso	W89
Bring it out _Marta Badrés + Agnès Escaler + Alfonso Bertran + Júlia Ferran + Marina Campomar	W93
More connection _Paula Berzosa + François Fillatre + Marta Font	W97
Refilled _Elena Campos + Elisabet Fàbrega + Juan Simonet	W101
Public areas _Anne D'Hermy	W104
Paraisopolis Recycle _Carlos Pérez	W110
Synergy _Enrique Buitrago + Mercè Tubau + Max Gimeno + Elvira Solana + Ángela Peralta	W112

VERTICAL_SLUMS

Adriana Caballero + Michaela Cho + Asun López +
Júlia Medina + Cecilia Prieto

The proposal arises after detecting serious deficiencies in the connection between the residential peripheries and work centres.

Taking into account the deficiency of the public transport system and exploiting the potential network of deserted buildings, this proposal reactivates the area of Estación de la Luz introducing various uses in the strategic points so far neglect.

Numerous abandoned vertical buildings in the centre of São Paulo
 +
 Great distance and lack of any efficient transport between the periphery and central working areas
 central working areas



UPPER FLOORS
 -Social housing



FIRST FLOOR ACTIVITY
 -Coworkers (working space)



GROUND FLOOR ACTIVITY
 -Educational service (library + common rooms)
 -Drug orientated area

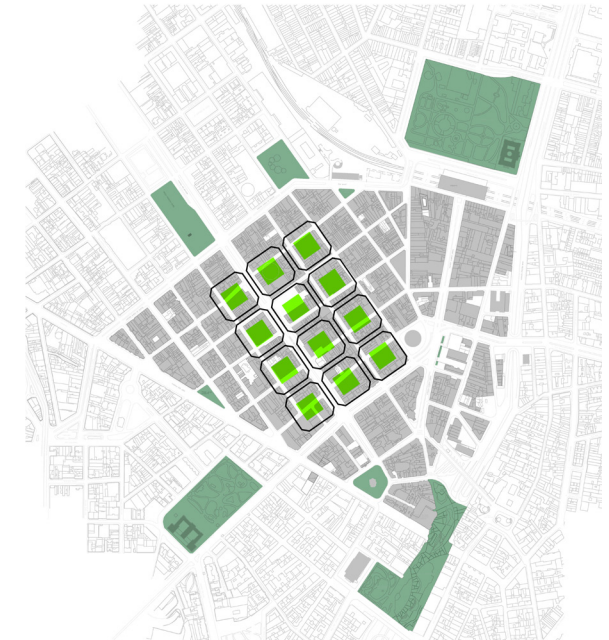
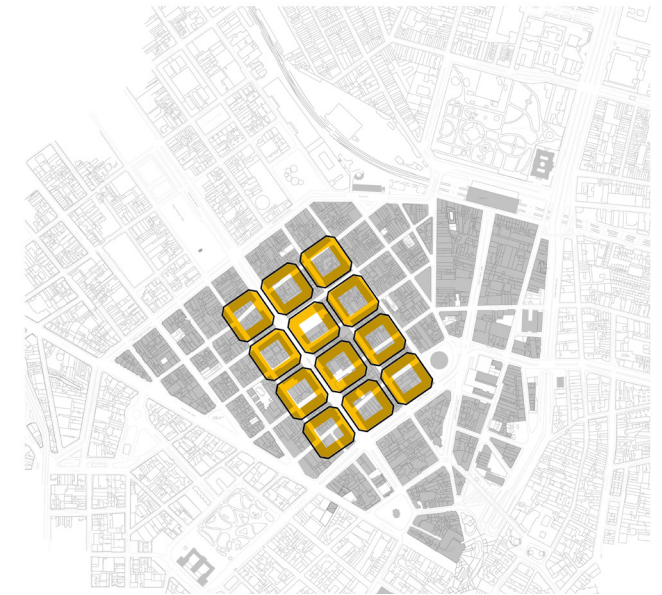


Learning from São Paulo
 Adriana Caballero...Michaela Cho...Asun López...Julia Medina

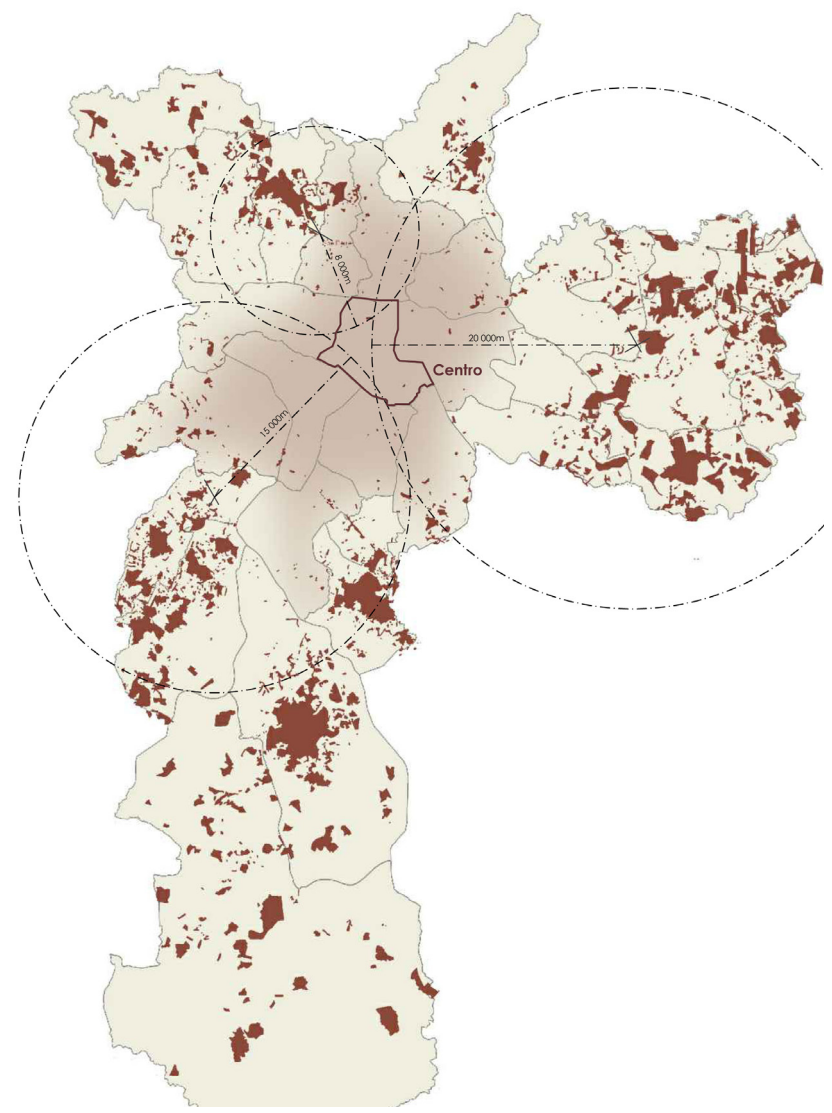
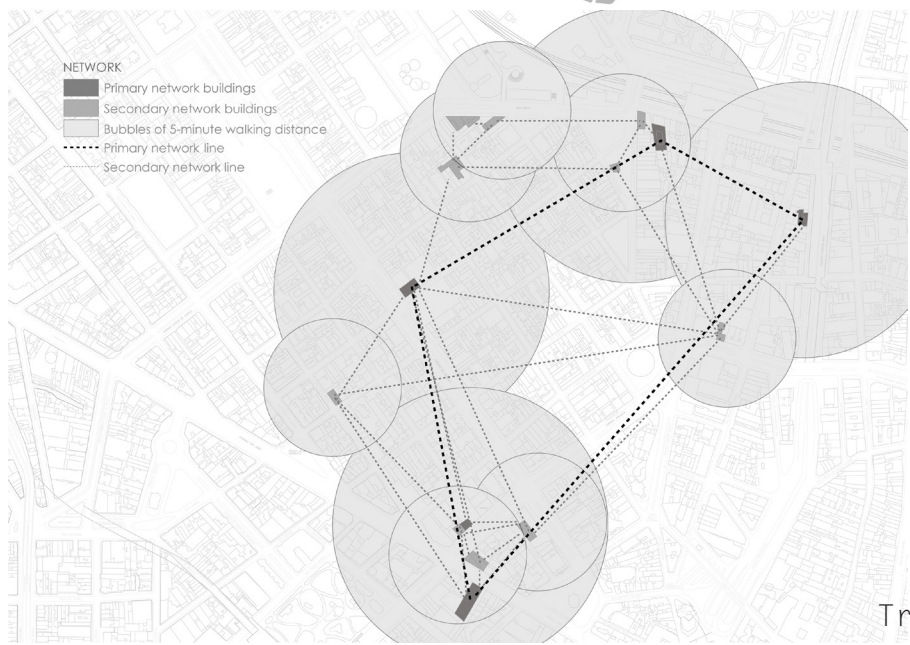
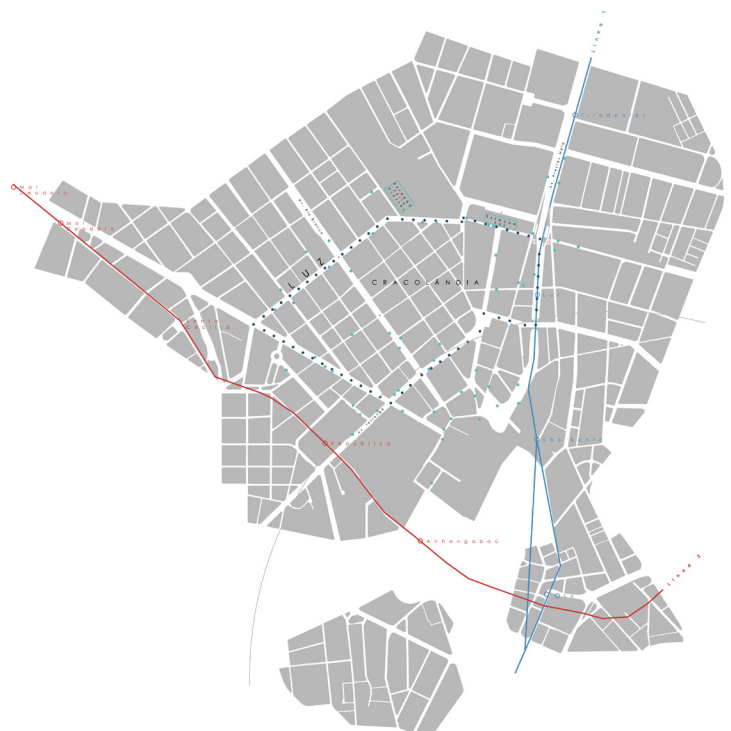
- <http://judistfalgueras.blogspot.com/>
- <http://garapa.org/2009/06/e-melhor-morir-em-ocupacao-do-que-na-rua/>
- <https://www.edificiosabandonados.com.br/>
- <http://www.flickr.com/photos/frentedelutapormoradia/>
- <http://www.portalilm.com.br/>
- <http://urbancidades.wordpress.com/2008/09/02/edificio-prestes-maia-sao-paulo/>
- <http://www.behance.net/gallery/Ocupao-Hotel-Santos-Dumont-So-Paulo-Brasil/190844>



Ground floor activities in the area of Estación de la Luz



Morphology and open space studies in Estación de la Luz



Transports and network of abandoned buildings in Estación de la Luz

FROM LUZ TO PAULISTA

Adrià Solbes + Elsa Díaz + Ignacio Ferrer + Maria Alonso

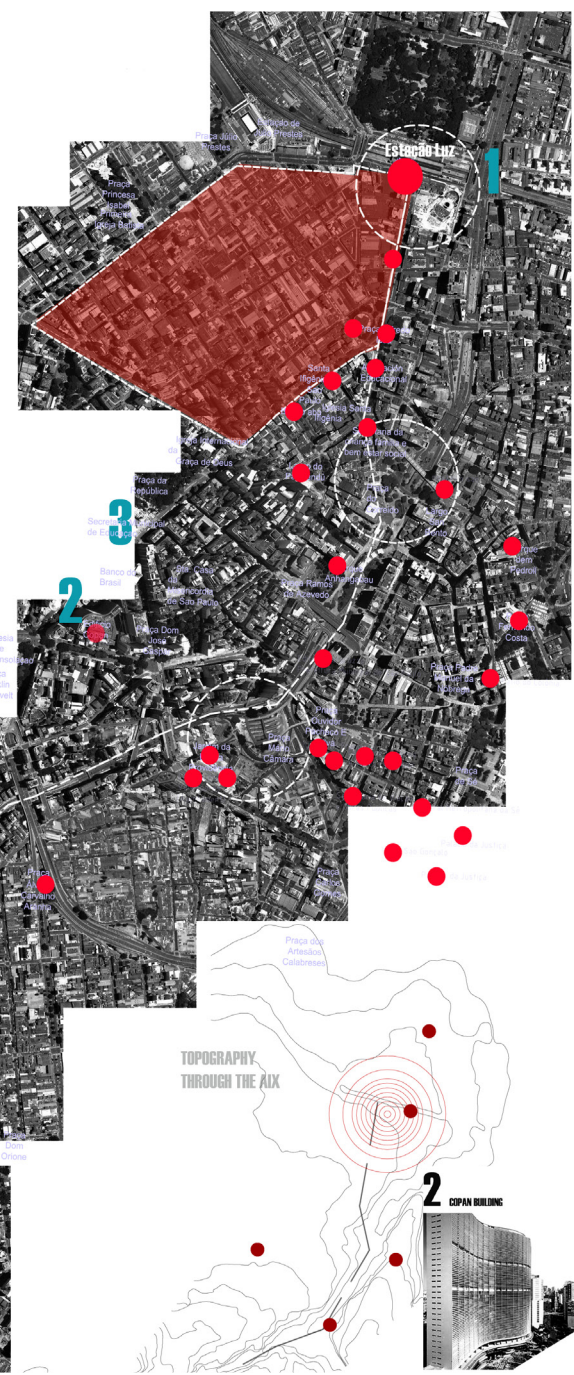
The project brings together various interventions around the connecting axis of two important areas of the city: la Luz and Paulista.

The main objective of the proposal is to strengthen ties and promote exchange between the identities of the two areas, strengthening communication and improving the neighbouring areas of this axis.

From Luz to Paulista is an axis designed to bridge two distinct identities of Sao Paulo.

The aim of the north-south axis is to bring life to the streets between Paulista, one of the most affluent neighborhoods housing many financial and cultural institutions, and La Luz station, a notorious neighborhood in the city.

The axis would bridge the identity gap between these two communities through the process of beautification, showcasing the essence of Sao Paulo.



The project utilizes the existing ecosystem and its elements to the fullest extent possible to socio-revitalize the urban framework.

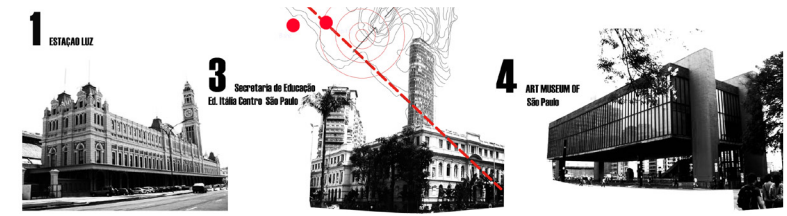
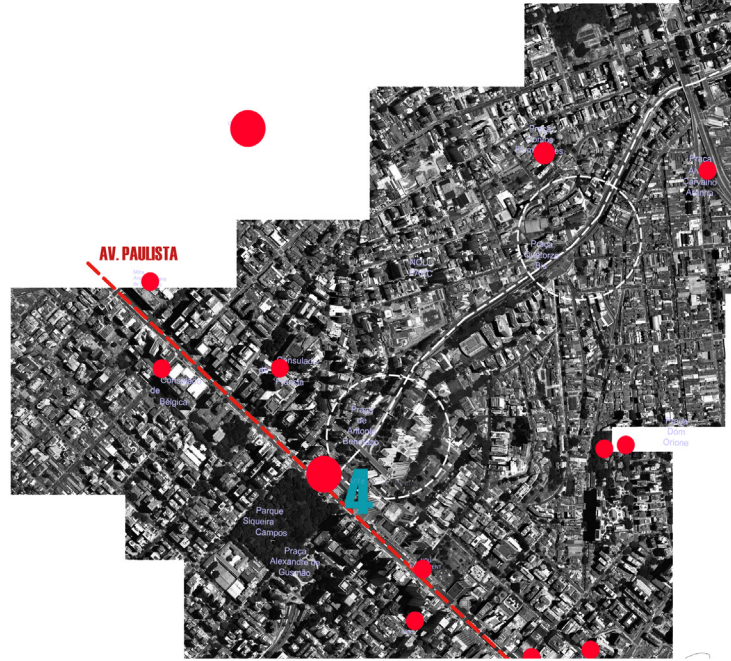
Details of the axis:

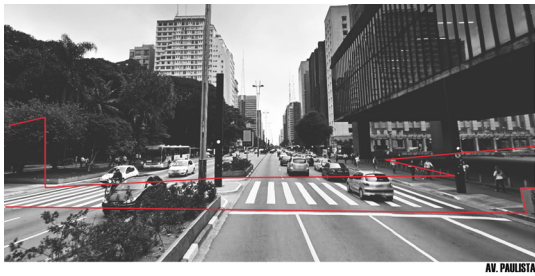
With a length of 3.4 km it connects LA LUZ on the north with Paulista on the south.

Divided into 4 interventions:

- 1_ an elevated rampway connecting La Luz station perpendicularly to the axis.
- 2_ connecting an existing commercial area, Rua Dos Andradas, with the axis.
- 3_ a green area aimed at the embellishment of the nearby neighbourhood.
- 4_ a commercial frontage connecting green areas on one side of the axis with a commercial area on the other side.

The interventions along the axis visually represent a stitch formation. By means of these interventions, the axis unifies the urban fabric surrounding it.





AV. PAULISTA



The intervention is located in a very well connected part of São Paulo: the centrality of this point of the city is demonstrated by the existence of two nearby airports, three metro lines and several bus lines.

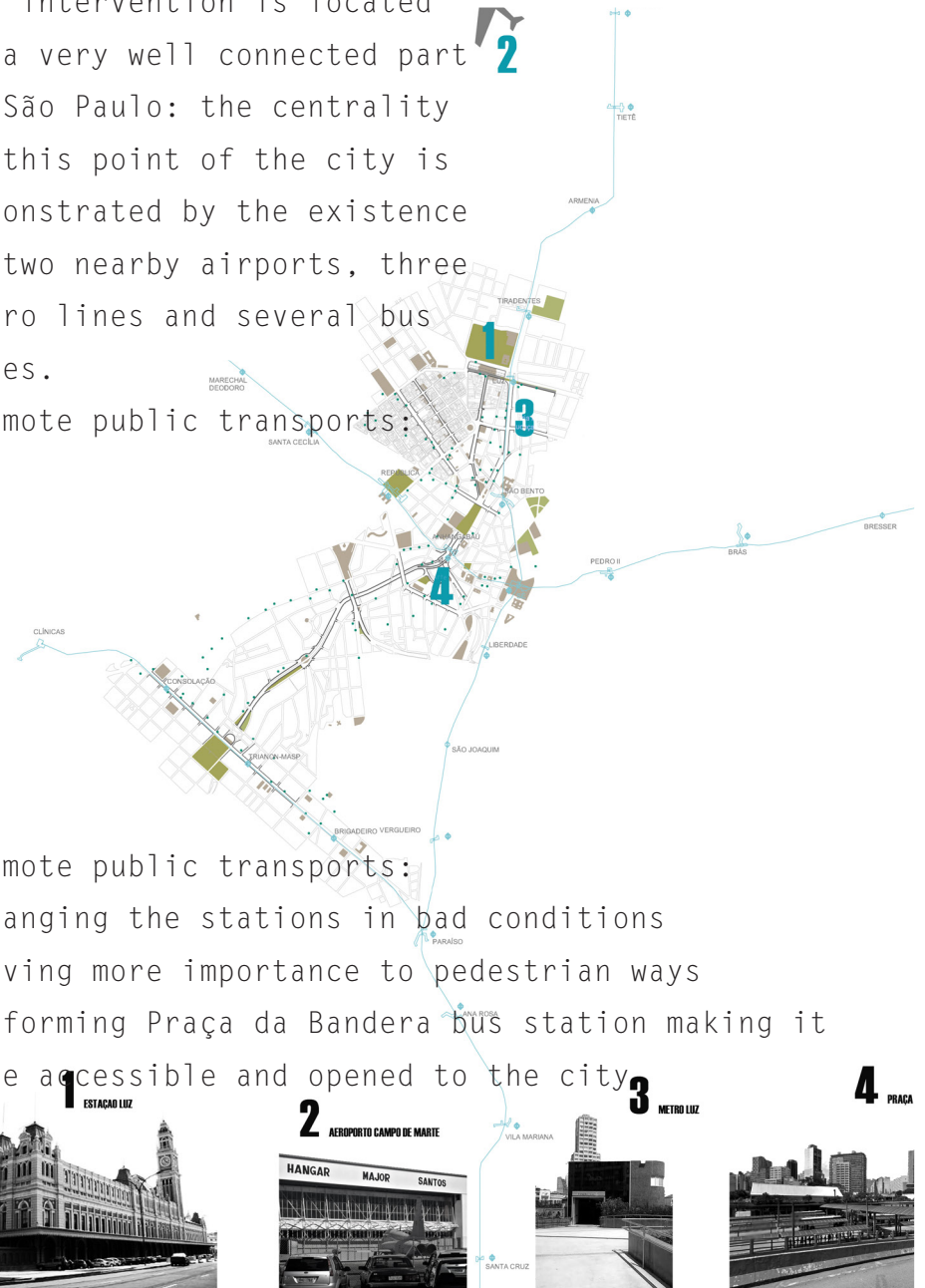
Promote public transports:

Promote public transports:

_changing the stations in bad conditions

_giving more importance to pedestrian ways

_reforming Praça da Bandeira bus station making it more accessible and opened to the city



1 AV. CASPER LIBERO

2 RUA SANTA EFIGENIA

3 RUA FORMOSA

4 RUA DR. PLINIO BARRETO



1 ESTACAO LUZ

2 AEROPORTO CAMPO DE MARIE

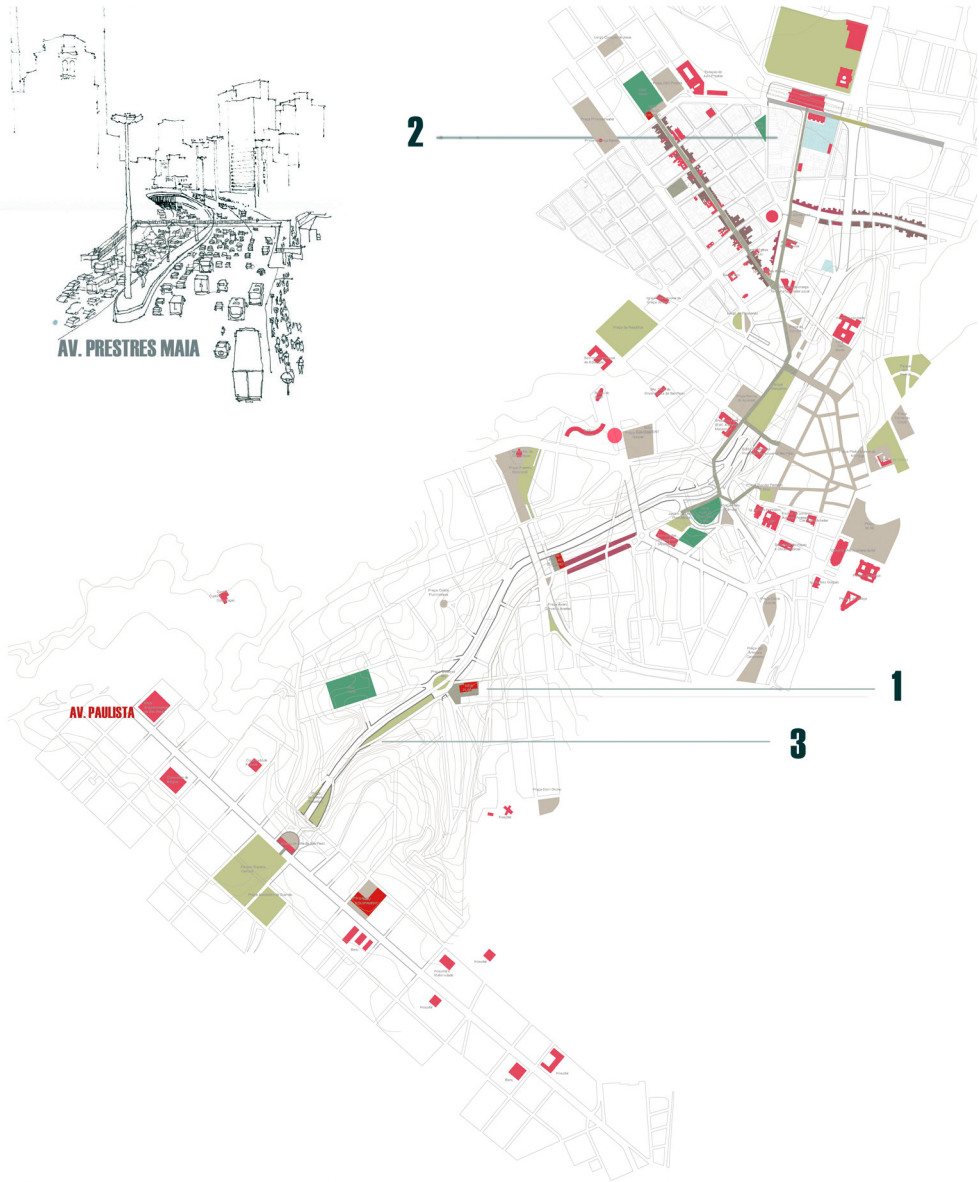
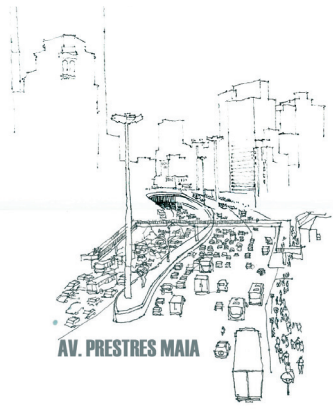


3 METRO LUZ



4 PRAÇA



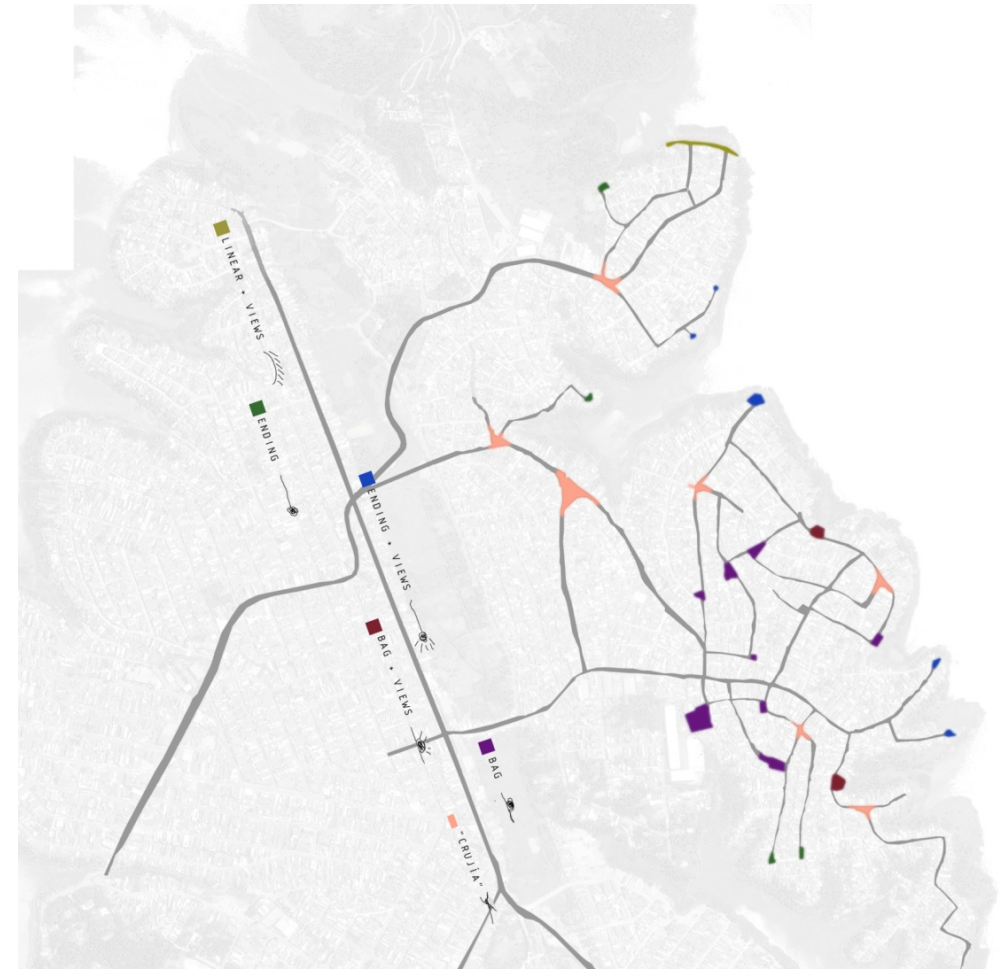


EMTYING + REOCUPATING

Gael Del Río + Berta Lloveras + Olga Virtanen

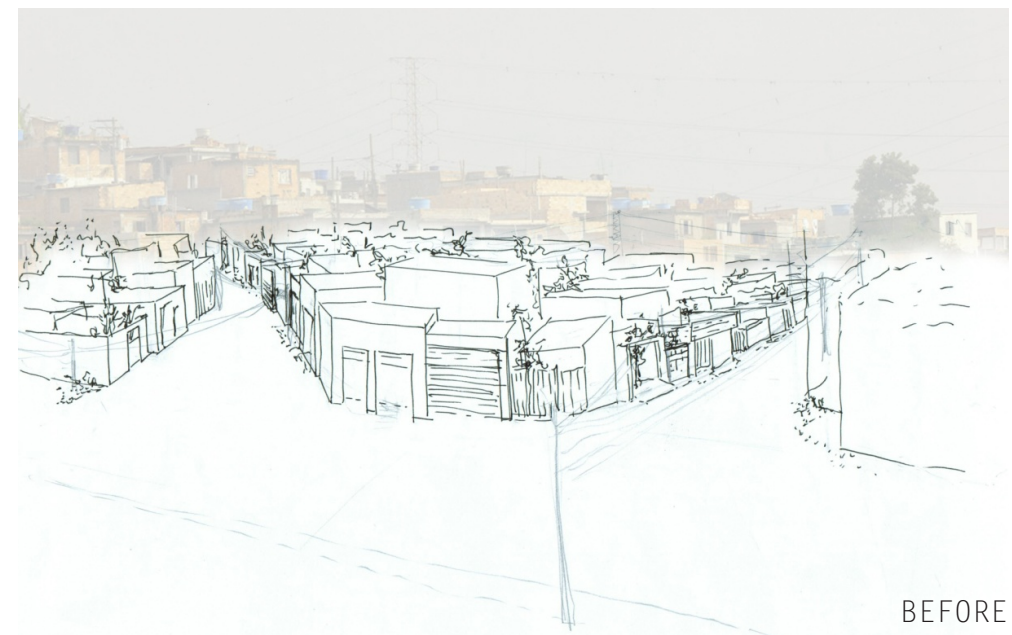
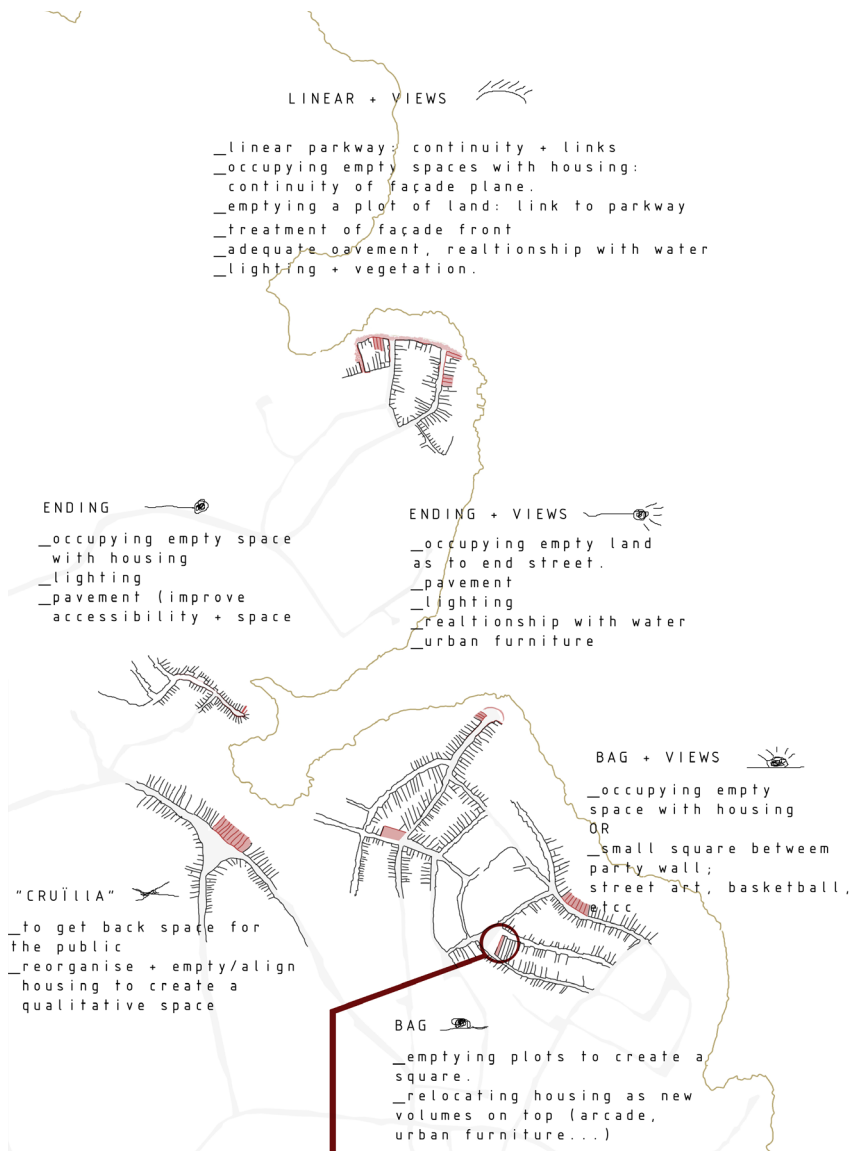
The proposal for a new square is possible after analysing the residual gaps left in Cantinho do Céu. Research is needed to find the best way of intervening in order to restructure and unify this urban fabric.

Removal and relocation of some parts is necessary in order to redefine the empty spaces. These parts are relocated on top of existing places in a mechanism that allows transformation of public spaces. The result is a square with comfortable porches which can become a central activity point.

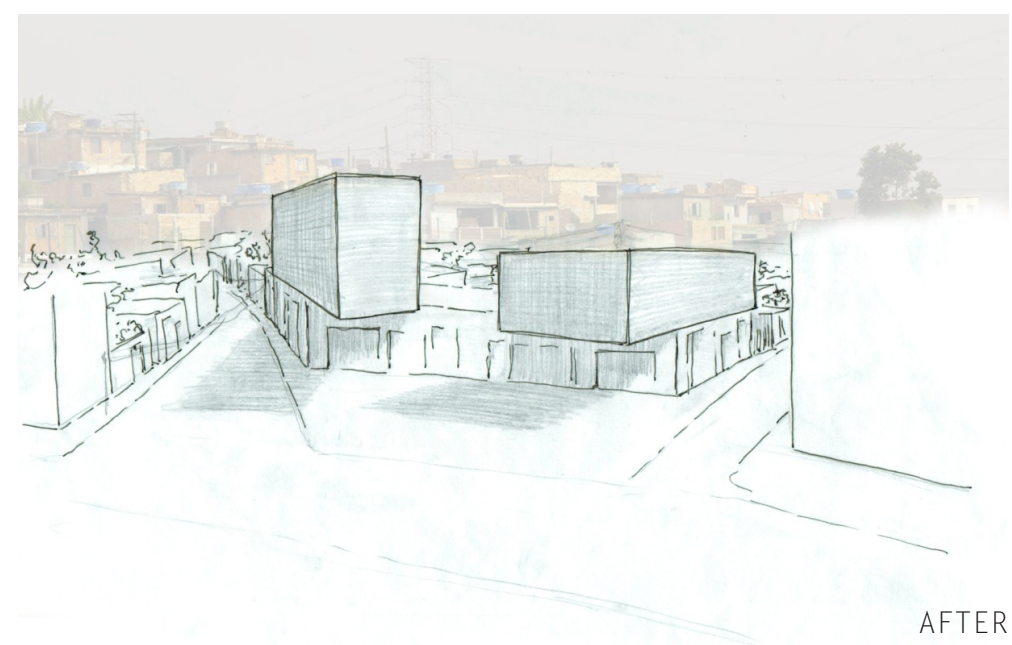


ANALYSIS OF THE EMPTY

At first glance what catches the eye is the huge separation between the more planned areas and the favelas, and this leads to a desire to connect both. But on examining more closely we realise that even more interesting work exists in qualifying the net of empty weird spaces inside Cantinho.

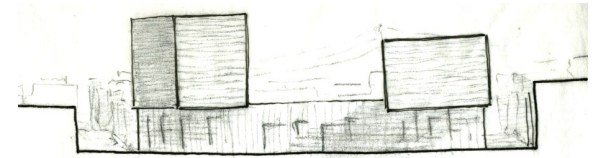
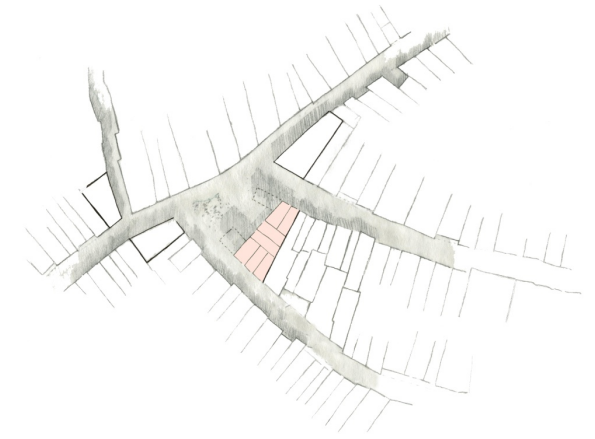


BEFORE



AFTER

The net is made up of six different types of residual spaces. Finding a common mechanism to convert each kind into something useful allows the enrichment and unification of the areas.



This type of space requires a mechanism of emptying and relocating pieces. A residual space then becomes a square.

This is done by emptying some lots and moving their volume to their neighbour's rooftop.

A quality porched space for the public is gained, therefore maintaining the occupation.

VEGETABLE GARDENS

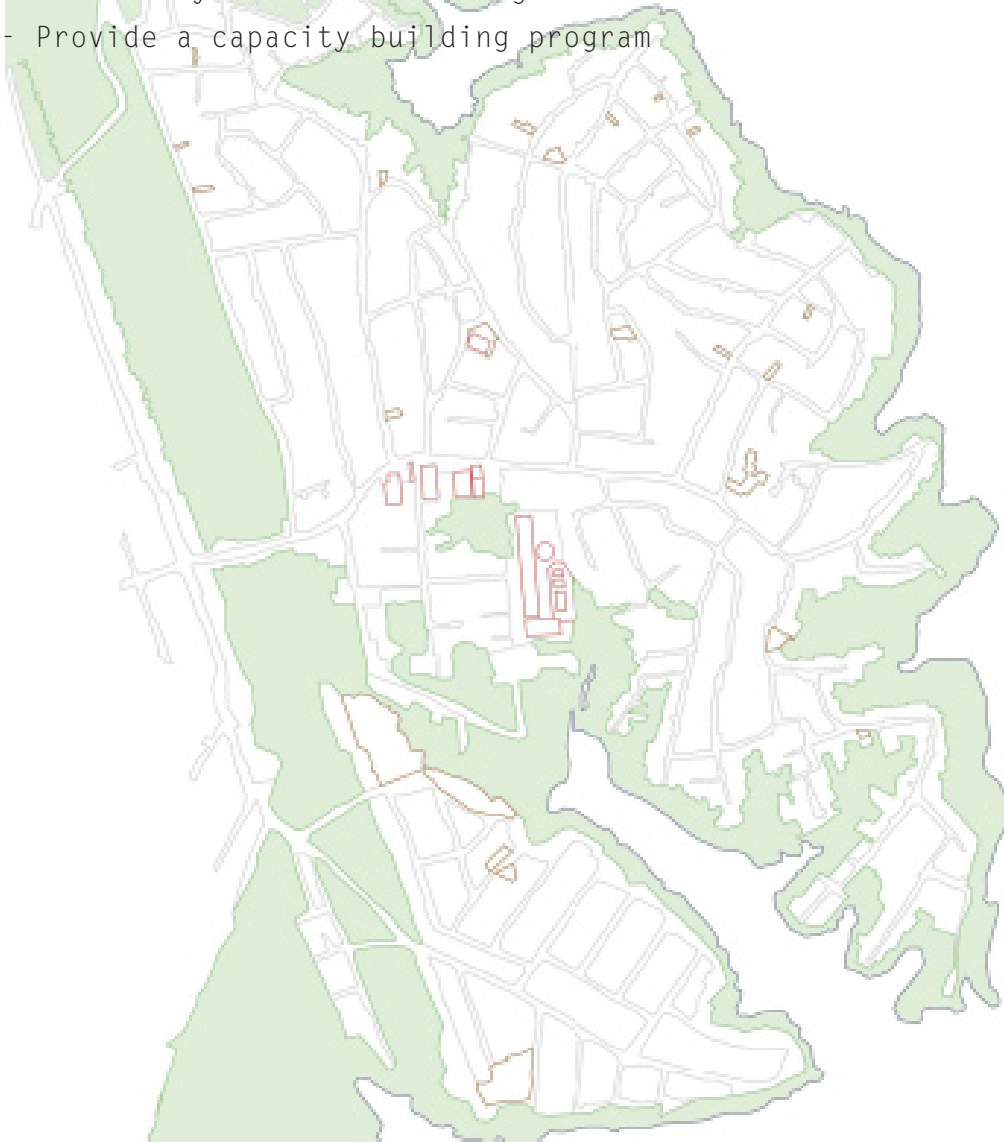
Marta Arranz + Carla Bach + Maria Giramé

This proposal aims to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of Cantinho do Céu through the implementation of urban gardens. These gardens will take advantage of the economic, social and environmental values of public space.

The strategic location of the project intends to take maximum benefit from the vegetable gardens as well as making a great social impact.

IT ALL BEGINS IN A GARDEN...

- Create a sustainable development initiative based on the production of food
- Improve the living conditions of those more afflicted by the social scourge
- Provide a capacity building program



ENVIRONMENT

- Increase soil permeability
- Reduce rainwater loss through drainage
- Increase subterranean water reserves
- Increase green areas
- Prolong useful life of sanitary landfills by using organic residues to make compost
- Embellishment of urban landscape

HEALTH

- Provide food to families that cannot afford a single meal a day
- Improve the community diet with healthy and nutritious food
- Change eating habits to a more balanced diet

OCCUPATION

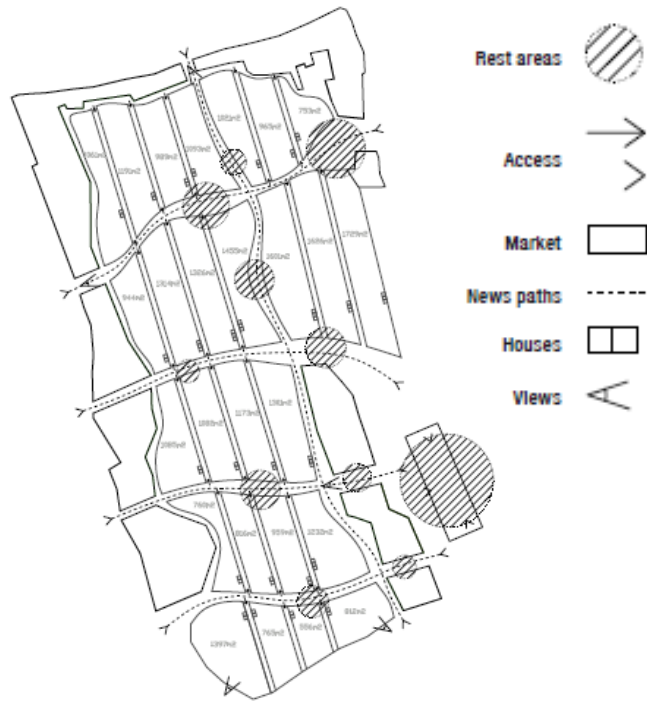
- Reduce current unemployment (1.9 million people in SP metropolitan region)
- Take advantage of and occupy empty institutional spaces
- Put an end to the lack of occupation which is a catalyst for violence, alcoholism...



- residual spaces
- equipments
- green spaces
- area project



Spacious areas exposed to the sun all day
 Green spaces and gardens are unified
 Easy acces for everyone
 Offers the possibility of growing fruit and vegetables
 Some are related to an equipment or a green area
 Flexible market place
 Incorporated into the area
 Next to the river which offers easy watering of the gardens



Landscaping improves and organises the empty spaces.

Gives a use to these spaces benefiting the whole community.

Creates city planning that unifies parts adjacent to the green spaces.

Creates a potential location for a market place.

Provides shady rest areas for everyone, including people working in the gardens.



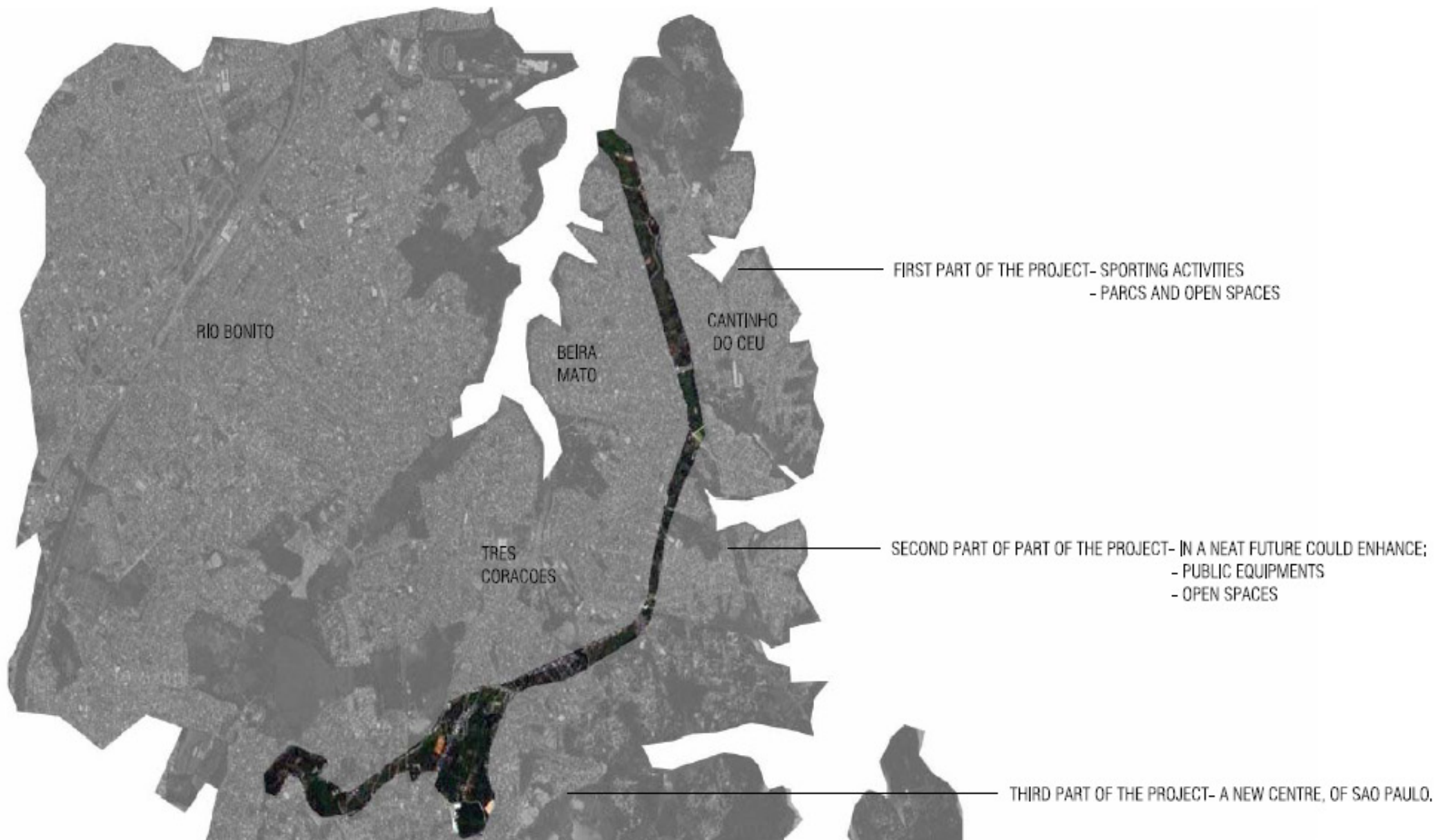
SPORTS FACILITIES AND PARK

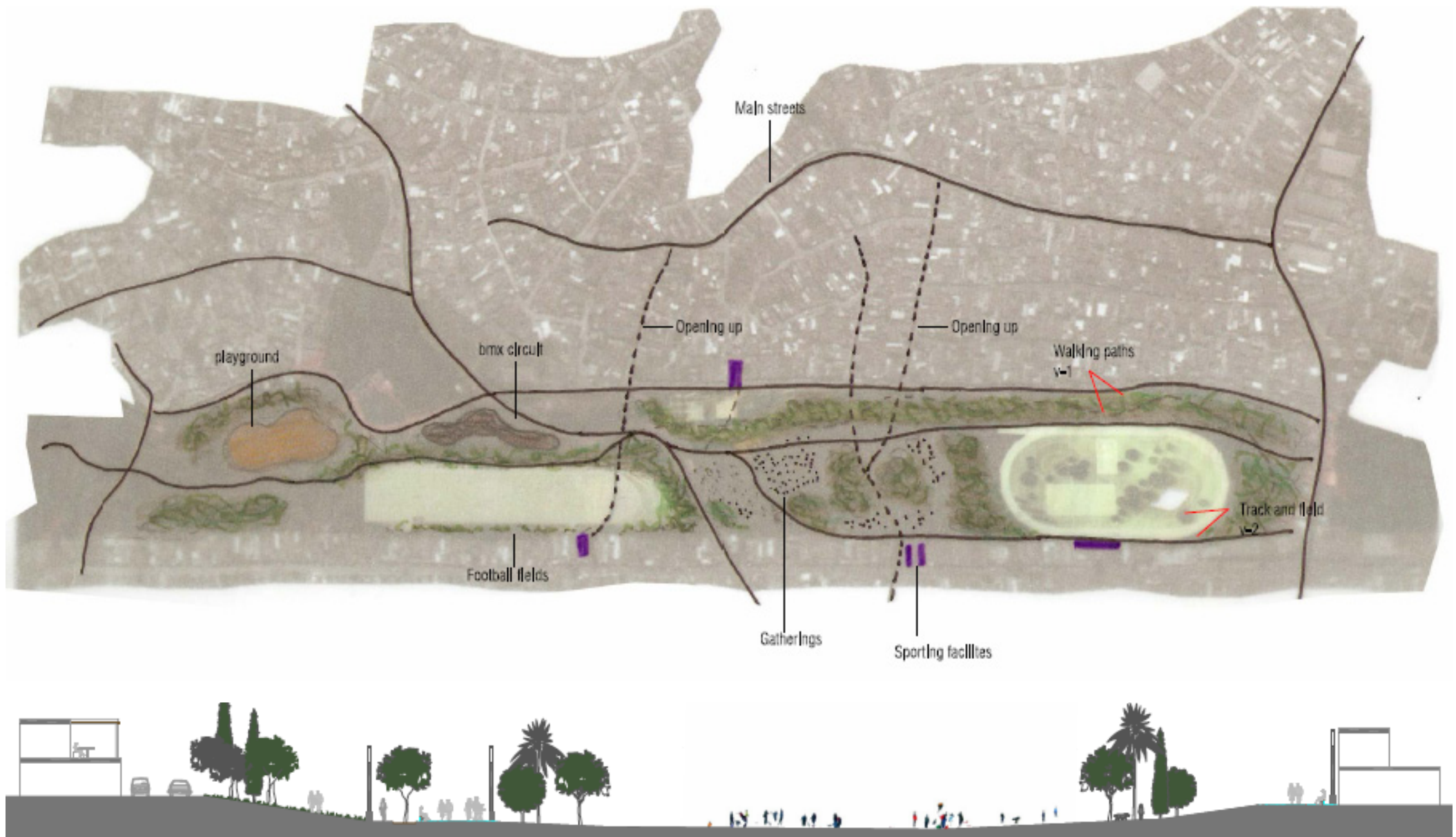
Theo Fèlix Mensah

The main objective of this project is to take advantage of the green corridor that separates Cantinho do Céu from the city and use it as a joining nexus.

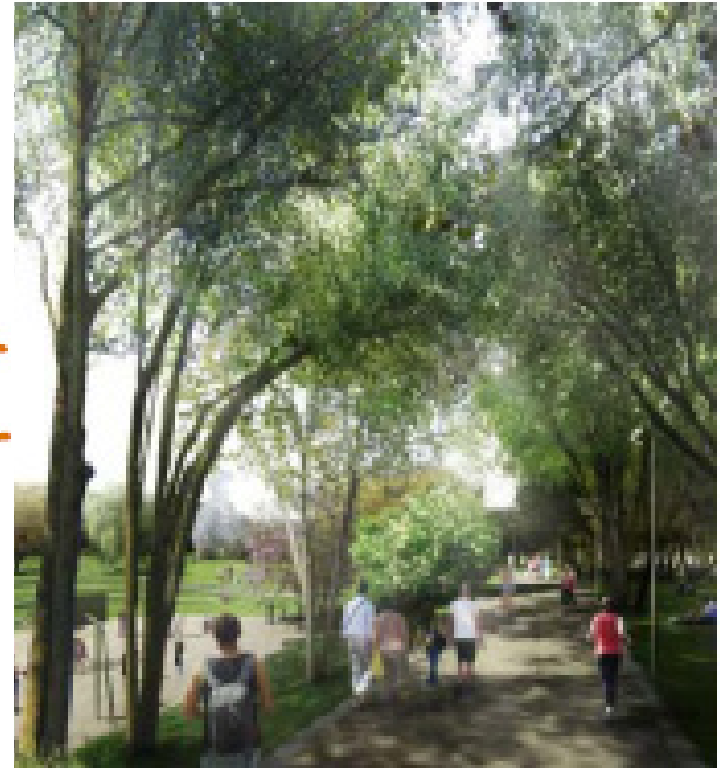
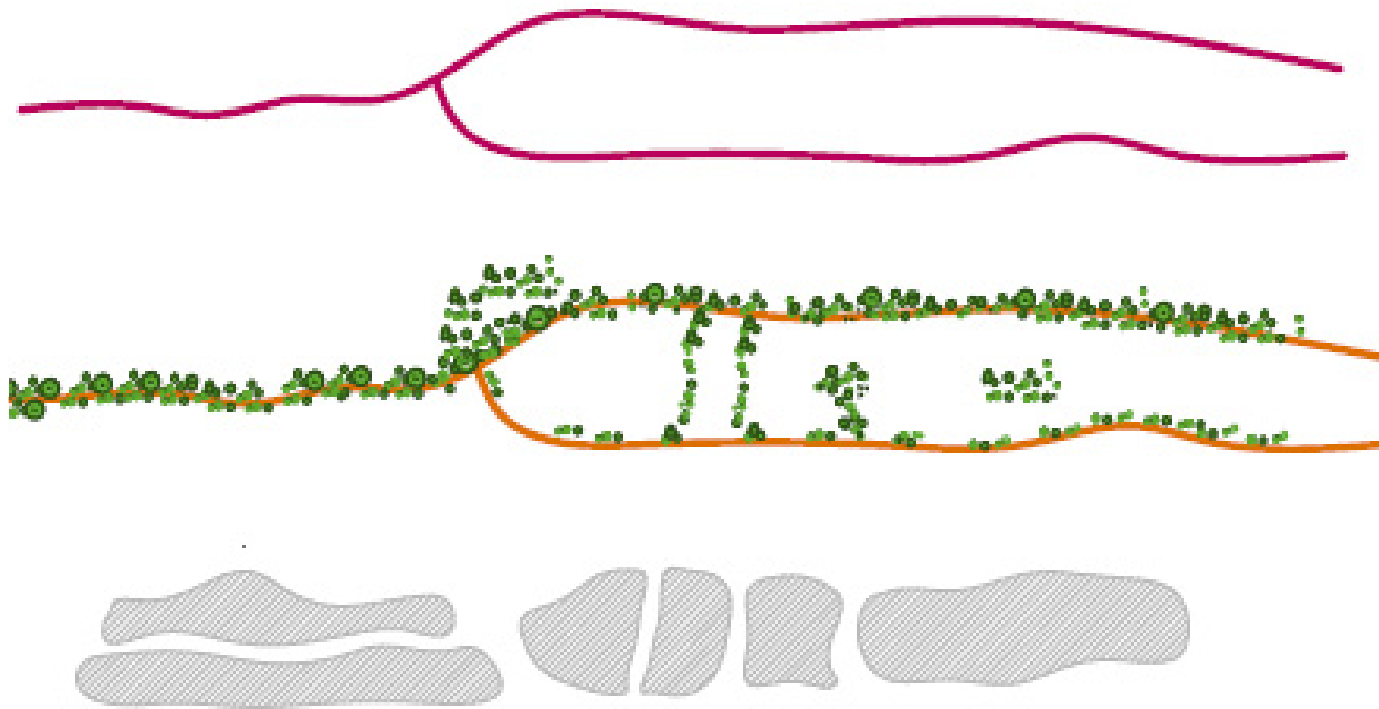
The linear park with its wide variety of sports activities links the different neighborhoods along the axis. Thanks to these numerous uses the axis becomes full of intensity and energy.

The general concept of this project is based on how sporting activities can unite individual cities.





Transversal section_trees are grown on the left side to avoid traffic noise, and a new path is provided on the left side to enhance the space.



Cantinho do Ceu is a small town that has given up hope of becoming part of the capital city, São Paulo. It has no official rules and regulations and its settlement is casual.

A large path made up of nothing but green pastures separates it from the rest of the small towns. Here the opportunity arises to unite Cantinho do Ceu with the rest of the territory.

A previous analysis of the location shows a lack of public spaces,



METRO LINE AND STATION

Cristina Fullana + Inés Masó + Anna Pons + Cristina
Torrent + Lucien Villiger

Thanks to the analysis of the transport system in São Paulo and the projected extension of a subway line, this proposal modifies the planned route of public transport in Paraisópolis. The strategic location of the new station, its impact and renovating influence on the area and also its architectural treatment form the basis of the proposal.

ACTUAL SITUATION

The government of Sao Paulo is currently planning a new Metro line. This new line, called „Amarillo“ L4 would link the city center of Sao Paulo with the district „Vila Sônia“ in the western part of the city. The line would start at the main station „estação de la Luz“ and would connect various other lines in the city center before running to Vila Sônia.



New Proposal

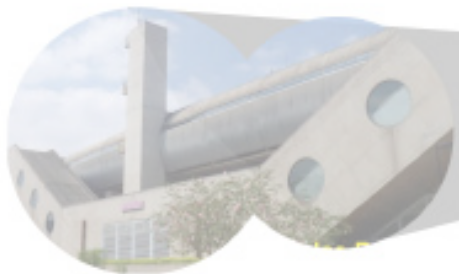
The new project proposes changing the line. The part of the city from „Estação del Luz “ to „Butana“ is the same, but then the Metro line turns to the south and crosses different districts before joining Line L5 at the station „Vila das Belezas“. This is because the neighbourhood of Vila Sônia is wealthier and has less inhabitants than the districts that are connected to the new proposed line. This way more people without access to individual transportation can benefit from the Metro.

A NEW METROLINE

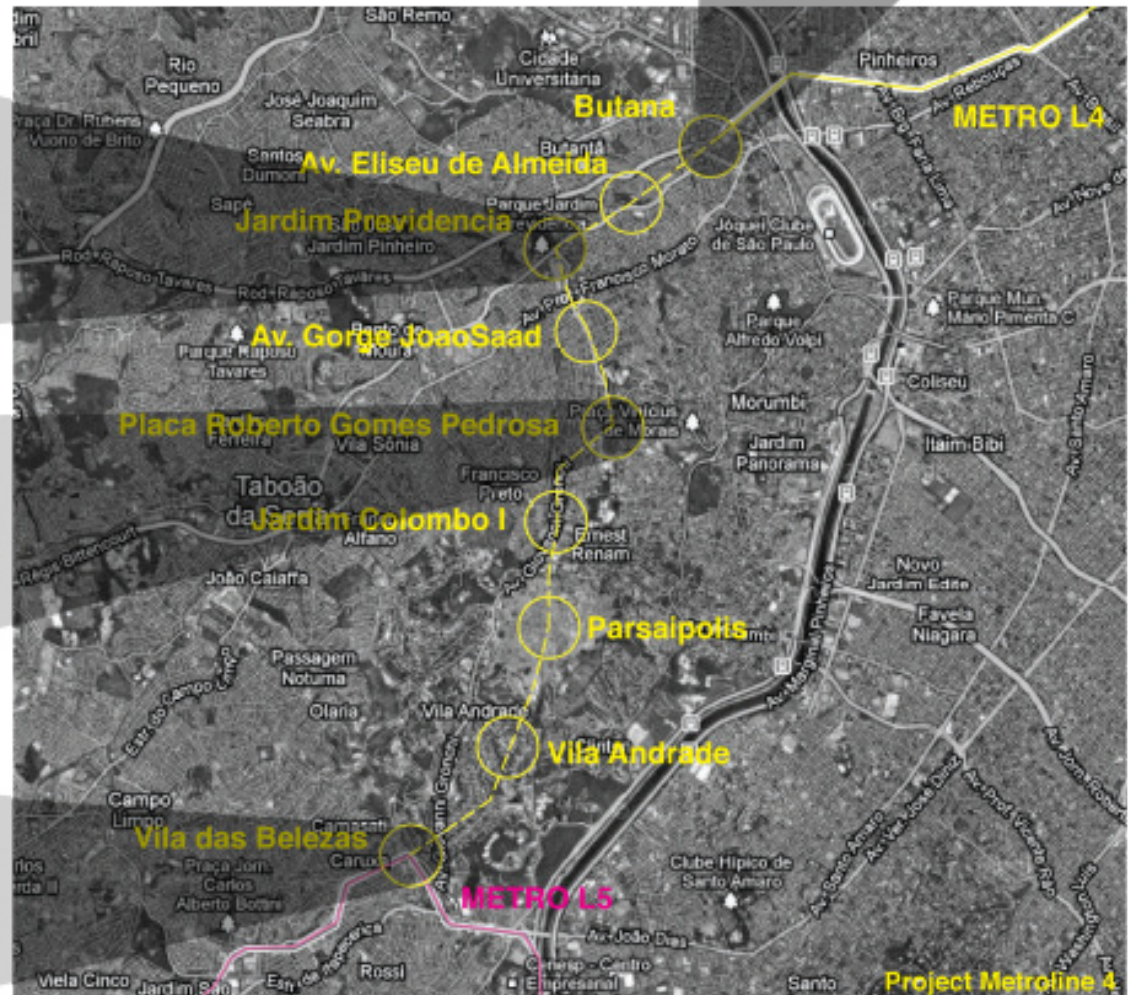
The new Metro station in Paraisópolis is located in the geographical center of the district at the crossing of two important streets. The streets in an east-west position (Rus Iriri and Rua Melcior Giola) connect the Metro station directly to the institutional intervention centre, the soccer field and the recently built social housing.



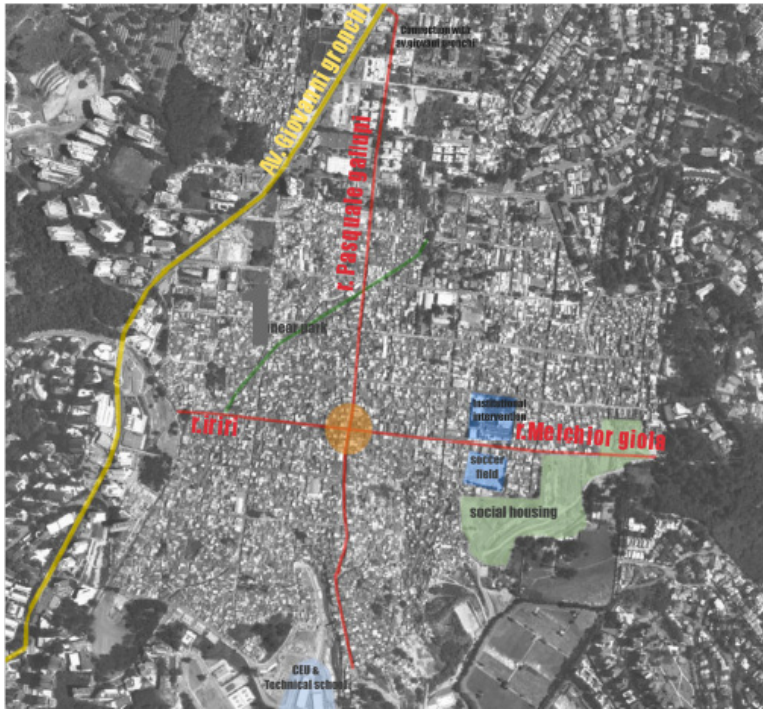
The other street in a north-south position (Rua Pasquale Gallupi) connects Paraisópolis to the large main road (Av. Giovanni Gronchi) and also crosses the linear park of Paraisópolis.



Furthermore, the street leads to the school in the south. The location of the Metro station is logical and easy to find. With its central position in the district all access ways are equally short.



Project Metroline 4



The two streets crossing each other in the center of Paraisópolis get more importance with the construction of the metro station.

For this reason the project proposes an enlargement of the road to permit a bigger pedestrian flow and as well for indicating the way to the metro station.

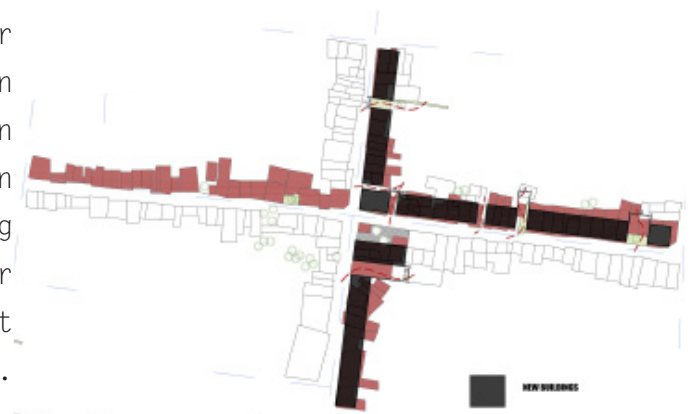
One of the two storefronts on both streets is to be demolished and rebuilt five metres back, creating an interesting interaction with the coexistence of old and new facades.

The sidewalk is broadened and the traffic lane is kept narrow encouraging cars to drive slowly.

The reconfiguration of the streets valorizes the district and gives people some urban orientation.

Moreover, some of the existing alleys which lead into the interior of the blocks are to be enlarged, giving a better connection with this new street configuration.

The two streets crossing each other in the center of Paraisópolis gain in importance with the construction of the Metro station. For this reason the project proposes the widening of the road to permit a higher pedestrian flow as well as making it an obvious access way to the station.





BEFORE



AFTER



BEFORE

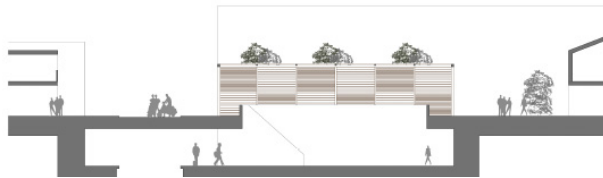


AFTER

THE STREETS

Some parts are replaced with new housing that respects the new configuration of the streets.

The alleys are enlarged which allows the creation of activity off the main streets.



BEFORE



AFTER

THE METROSTATION

A new metrostation is built in the center of Paraisópolis.

The sunny and hottest weather of Brasil, has been decisive for the designing of the station.

The proposal consists in an open-air station, composed by an estructure of slats, which filters the sunshine inside the platform.

This estructure takes an special interest in the surface, and gives a new view to the streets and the square in this new center of the neighbourhood.

THINKING THE LIMIT

Annabel Romero + Marie-lou Roederer

After studying the border lines which separate Paraisopolis from the rest of the city of Sao Paulo, we discover the need to rethink the limiting lines in order to transform this interstice. A line facilitating contact between the two sides is created through various small interventions.

The treatment of this bordering line with minimum resources and work that can be carried out by the residents promotes social participation, coexistence and the implication of the inhabitants in the improvement of their habitat.

Buildings

Very hard limit
Like looking down from above
Rich-Poor directly contact



Stone Walls

High-Low-Painted
Sometimes with barbed wire
Always separate two opposite areas



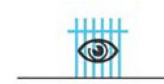
Green Limits

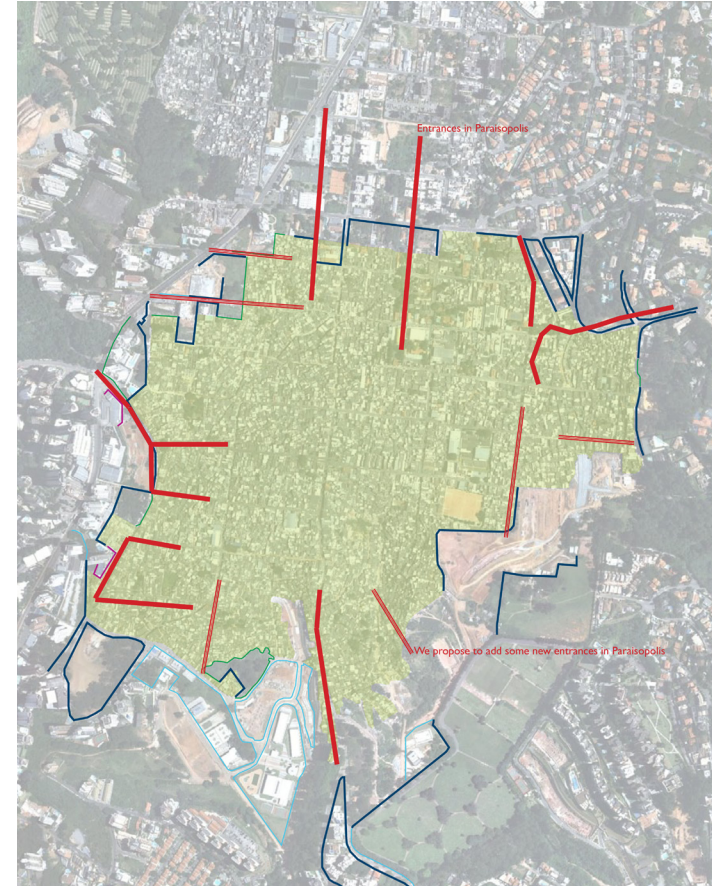
Hills-Hedge
A softer limit
Works like a natural wall



Fences

Sometimes with barbed wire
Still eye contact
Often around schools







Introducing sports

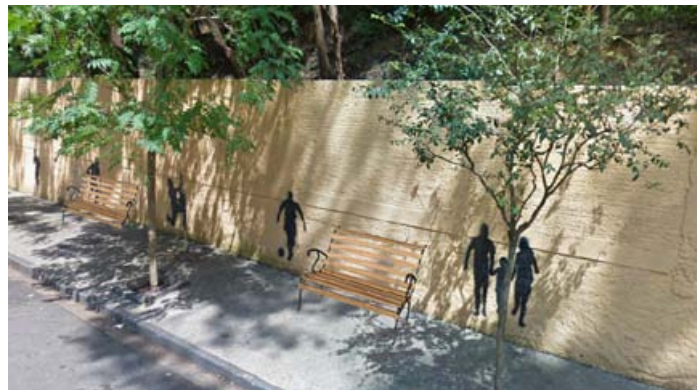
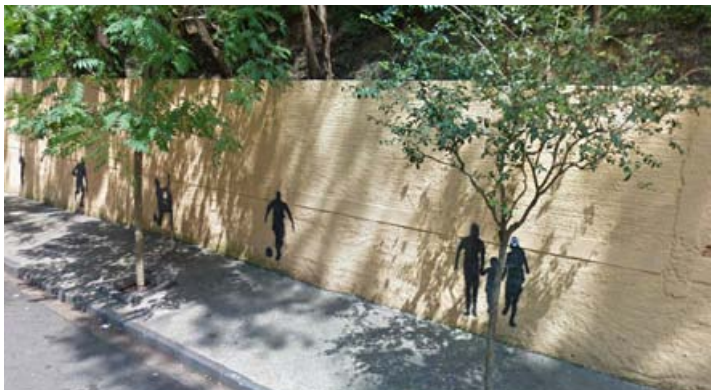
Planting

Video control



Eyecontact

Projectionwall



Banches



Openings

Gateways



Windows

Paintings



Sports

Shops

CONNECTIONS

Marika Dumkova + Linda Emdal + Henrik Poulsson

This project focuses on strategic points of the slum's dense fabric in order to create new public spaces which can activate and transform the streets by the use of terraces, differences in height and residual gaps.

There are three different strategies. First of all, to create a new square giving access to the favela instead of the current street in bad condition. This is accompanied by the construction of new housing.

Secondly, renovation of the housing unit is proposed: the roofs at street level are turned into public squares and the façades are rearranged.

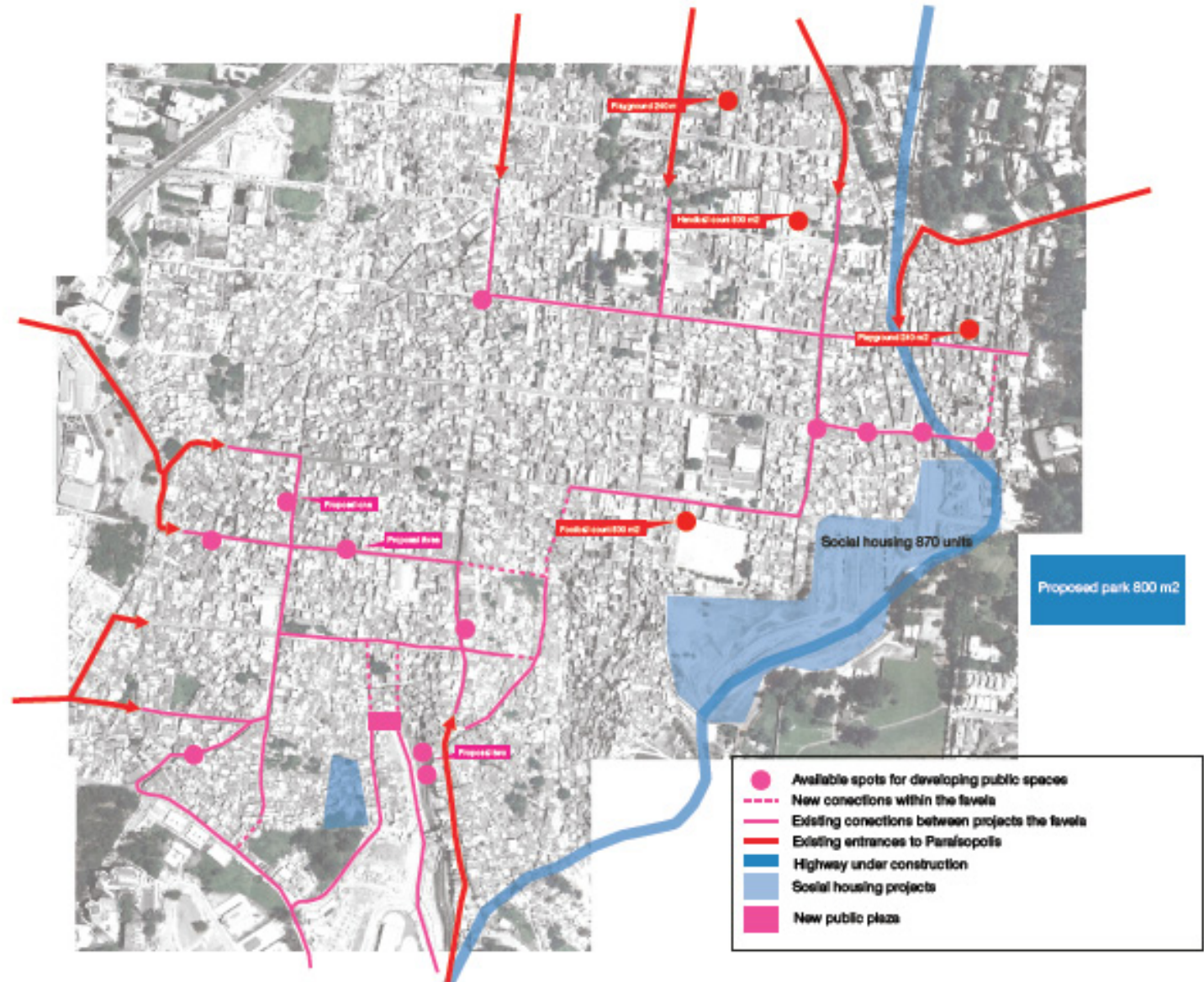
The final proposal is to transform a residual terrace with a close correlation to the street into a new meeting point which would help to solve the height differences and accessibility problems.

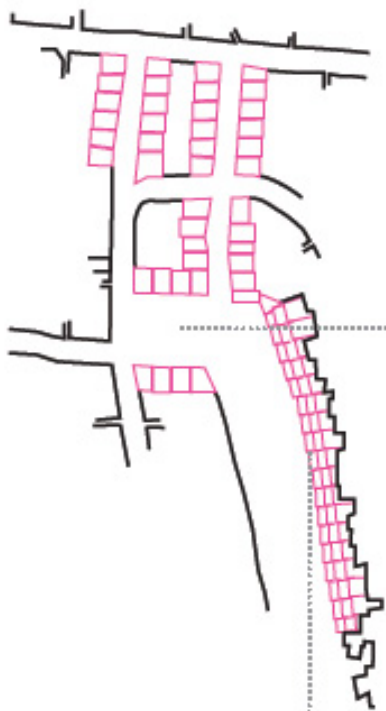
Learning from São Paulo Paraísopolis

We started this project walking the streets of paraísopolis using google street view. We found that there are really no public spaces besides the streets.

Because of the many slopes and hills, there are many rooftops that are on the same level as the street and can therefore easily be converted into a public space without expropriating the houses.

We also wanted to make better connections into the slum and found a road on the outskirts that was detached from the rest. By prolonging this further into the slum, this will make a new connection from the outside.





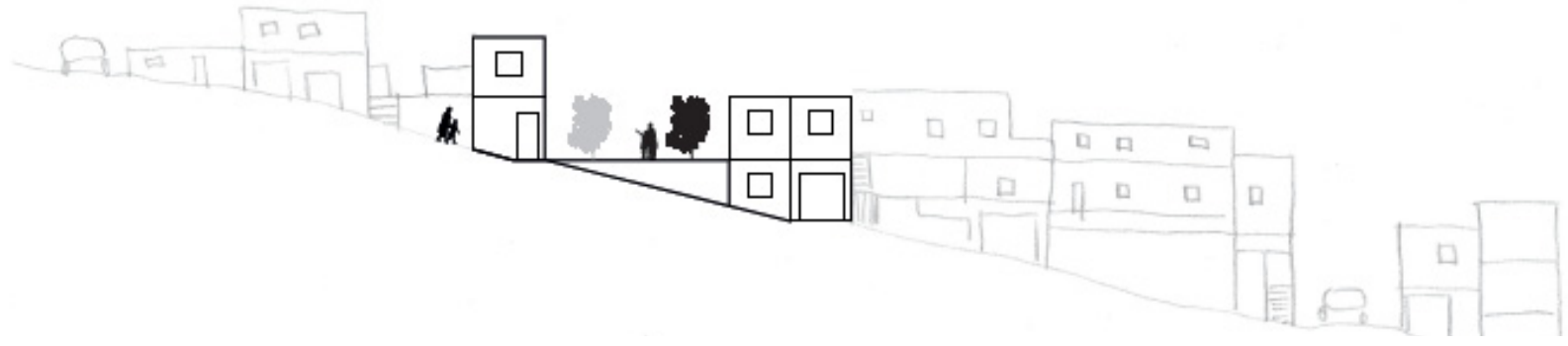
Proposal one.
 Situated in the south of the favela, making a new entrance and a new public square in the place of an existing looped road.
 The proposal is also using the steep slope for new residential buildings.

Learning from São Paulo, Paraisópolis
 Marika Dumkova, Linda Emdal and Henrik Poulsen

Proposal two.

Situated in the south-west of Paraisópolis, rebuilding two houses, adding value to the housing private space, and giving public space to the street.

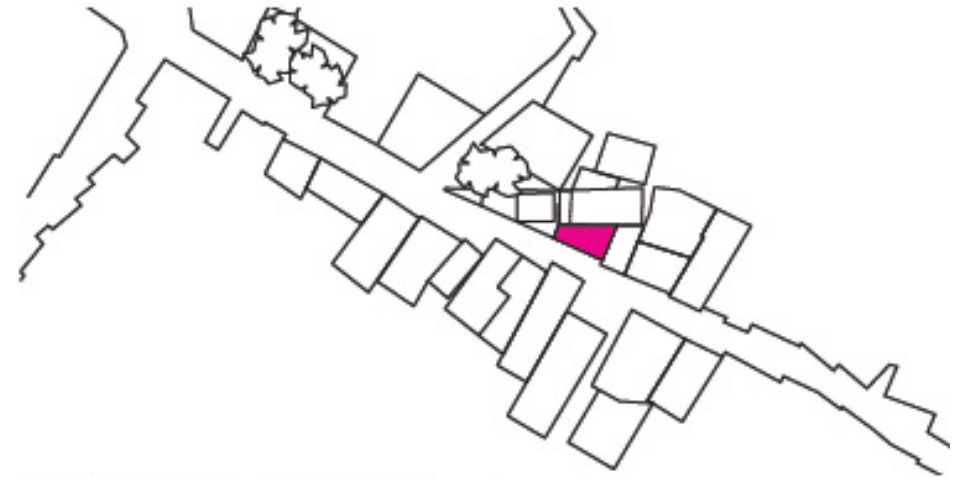
The public space connects to a narrow street leading into the quarter, making this a place not only for the street dwellers but also for those further down the line.





Proposal three.

Situated in the south of Saõ Paulo, turning an over-exposed private terrace into a public space closely connected to the street. The terrace is given back to the residents on the roof of their building together with an extra floor. A small café is incorporated in one third of the first floor.

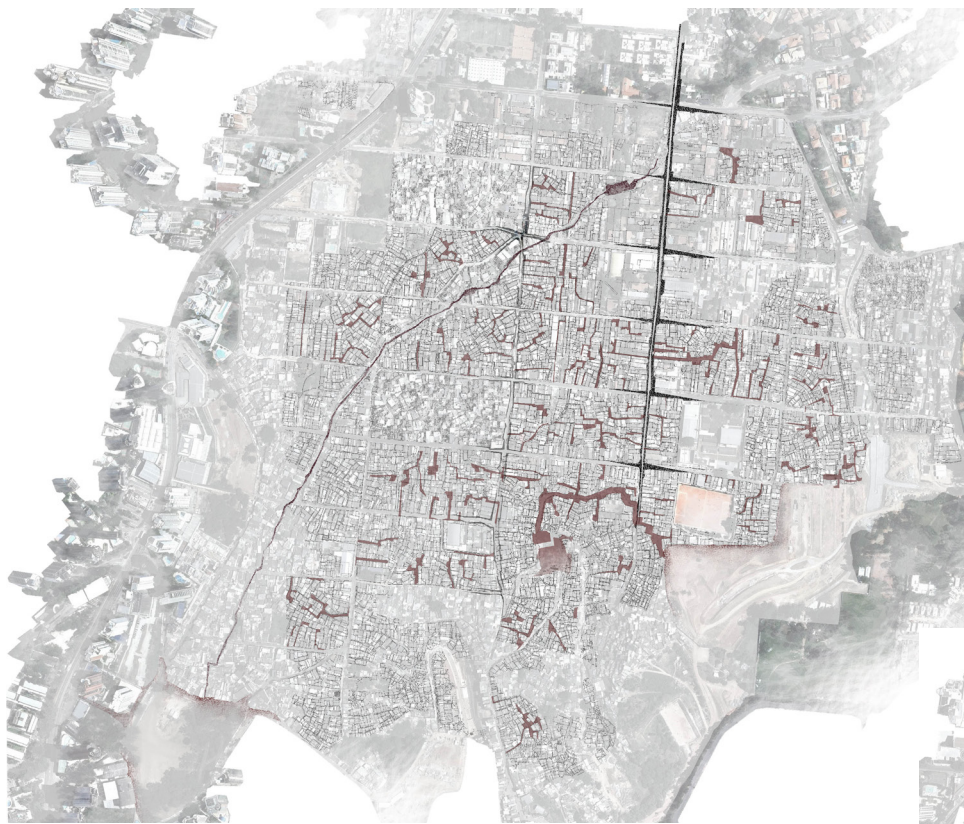


HEALTH PROMOTION

Miquel Ruiz + Marta Pérez + Berta Cusó

By opening specific small spaces that connect interstices between the favelas, this proposal generates a parallel route to the main street which connects some of the spaces housing new services. The Soul Space is a new square which includes a library. In Healthy space we find new public baths and showers. In Water Space there is a new drinking fountain. Education Space is where the existing football field is to be found, which will be connected with the school in order to promote a main activity point. Food Space is where the new vegetable gardens occupy the old empty spaces.

All these different services are connected by the infrastructure of a new pipe which follows the main street of Paraisópolis.



PARAISOPOLIS

First analysis:

The existing axis of the main vertical connection

Non-urbanized torrent with standing water

Lots of interstitial spaces giving access to housing units. Not connected.

Lack of connection with the formal city

Empty spaces in the perimeter

Lack of services and infrastructures



PARAISOPOLIS

Intervention scheme

Connecting

existing interstitial spaces creating a new route across the favela. Parallel to the main existing axis, this route will contain services and activities for the community life.

Spaces

opened in the urban tissue, and connected with each others by this new route will concentrate the most needed services.

Infrastructure

a big pipe installed in the main street will run water to all the newservices.

Urbanizing

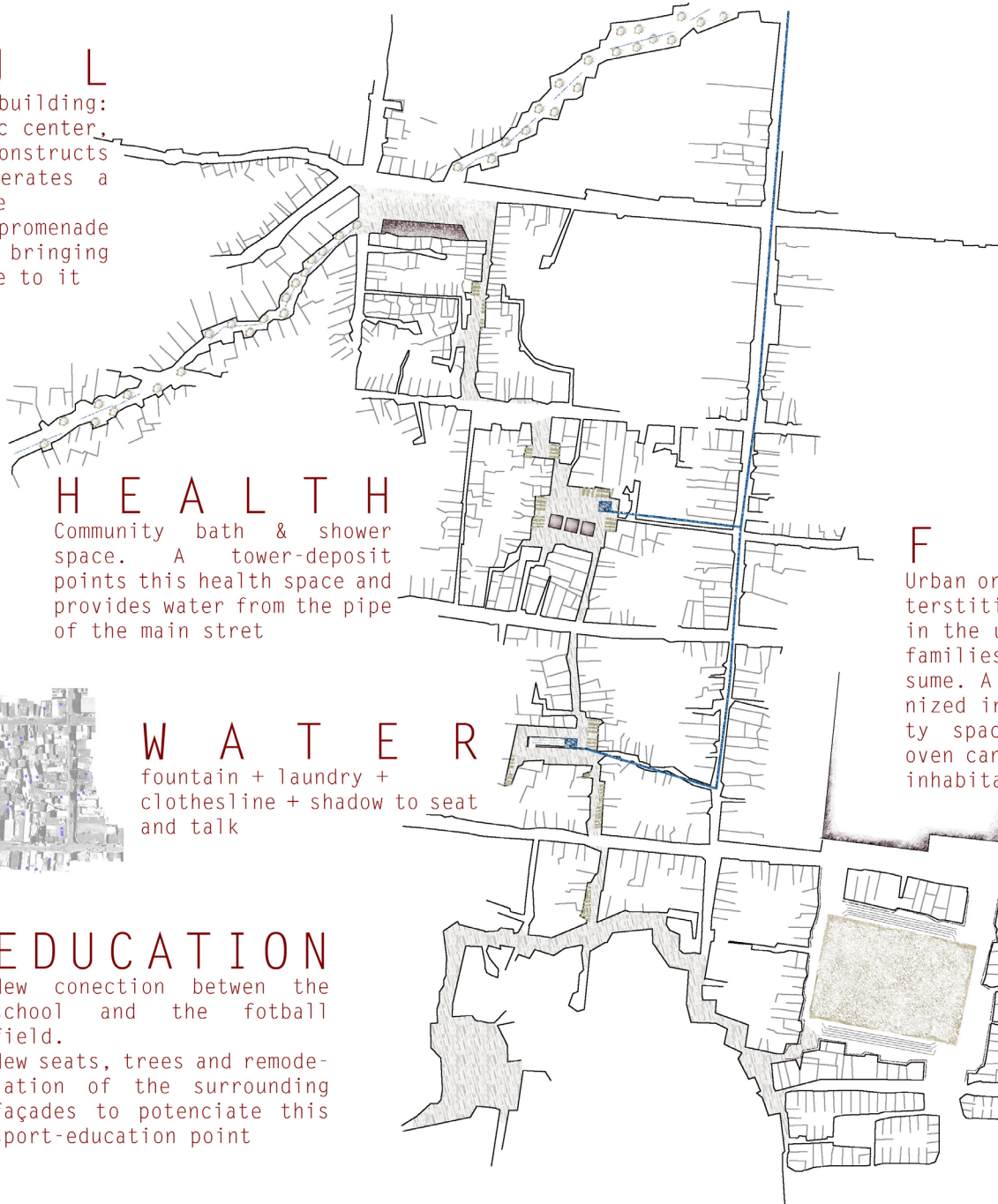
the torrent creating a promenade and taking advantage of the rainwater draining and channeling it.

Promoting

the relation with the formal city working on the empty zone and the football camp as an activity center and a meeting point near the perimeter.

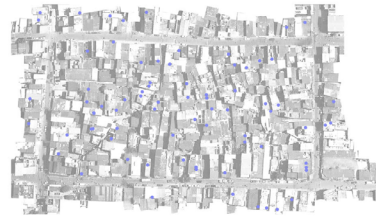
S O U L

A public cultural building: library, bar, civic center, meeting point... constructs a façade and generates a cultural atmosphere
The torrent promenade crosses the space bringing water and landscape to it



H E A L T H

Community bath & shower space. A tower-deposit points this health space and provides water from the pipe of the main street



W A T E R

fountain + laundry + clothesline + shadow to seat and talk

E D U C A T I O N

New connection between the school and the football field.

New seats, trees and remodelling of the surrounding façades to potentiate this sport-education point

P A R A I S O P O L I S

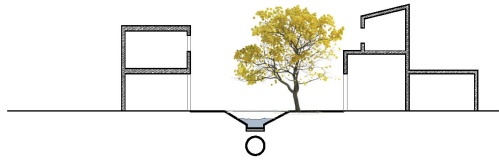
INFRASTRUCTURE_pipe running through the main street provides water.



F O O D

Urban orchards along the interstitial connected spaces in the urban tissue provide families for their own consume. A market can be organized in the perimetralempy spaces, and a commune oven can be used for all the inhabitants

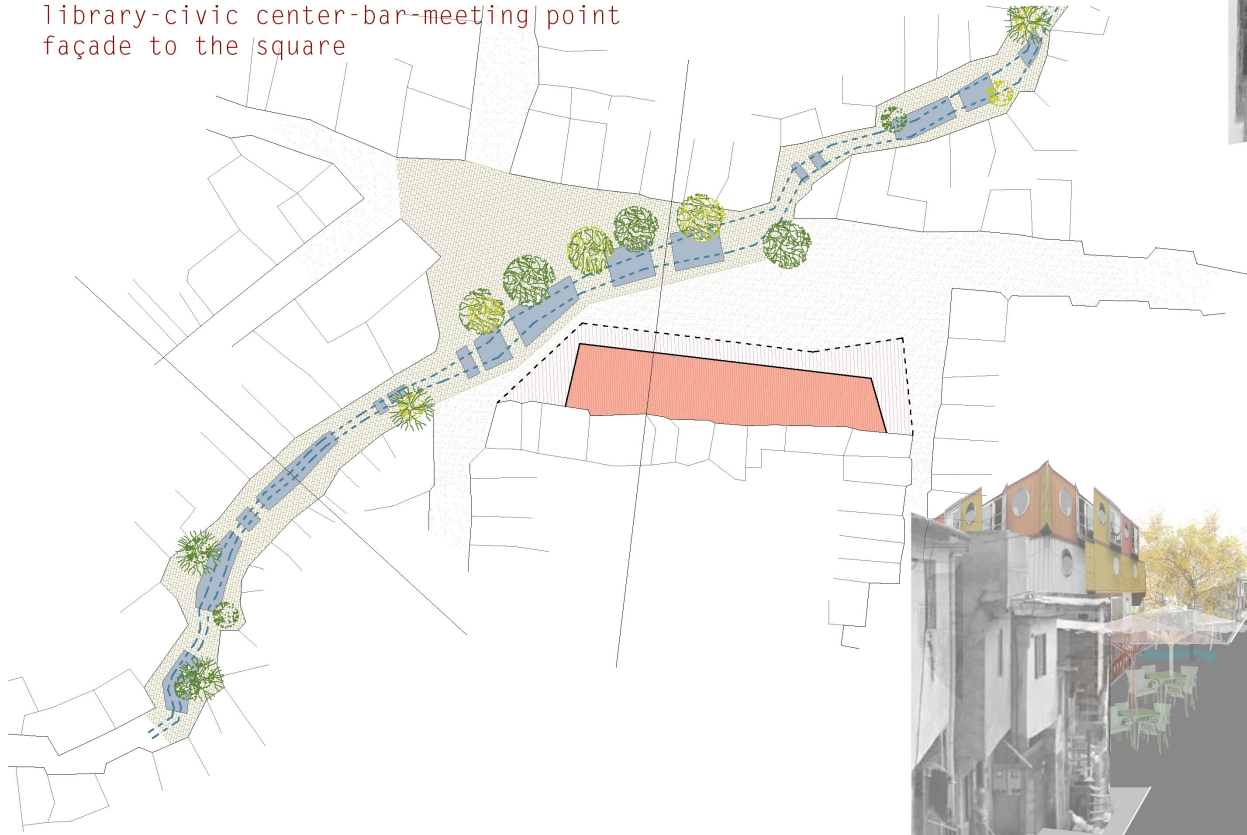
Growing of new housing in the empty zone near the football to rehouse families



TORRENT_ A NEW SECTION
draining&channeling water
planting local yellow tree_ *tabebuia chrysotricta*

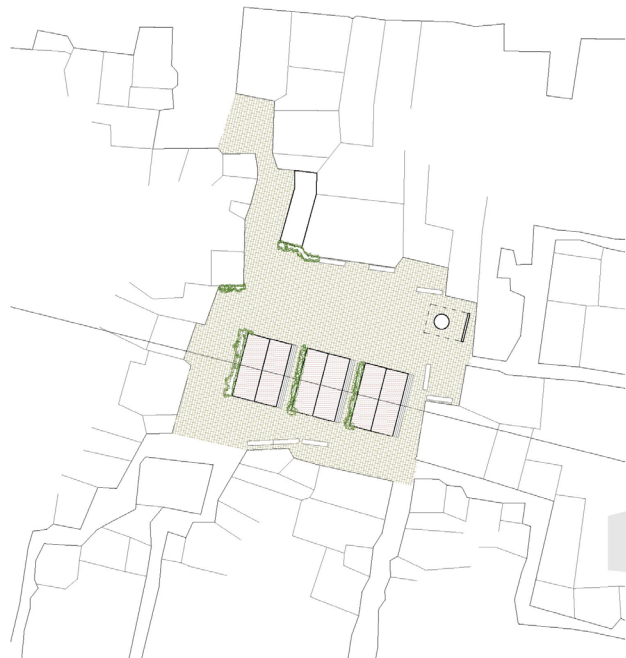
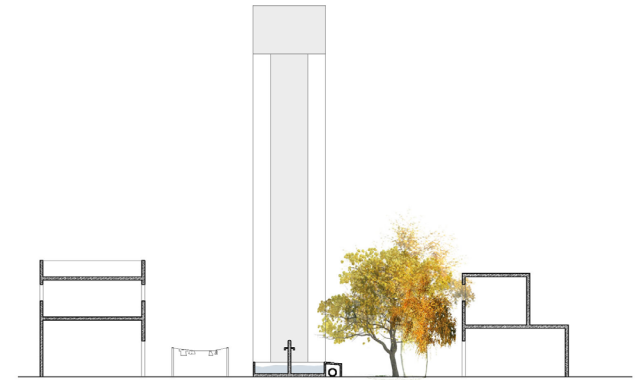
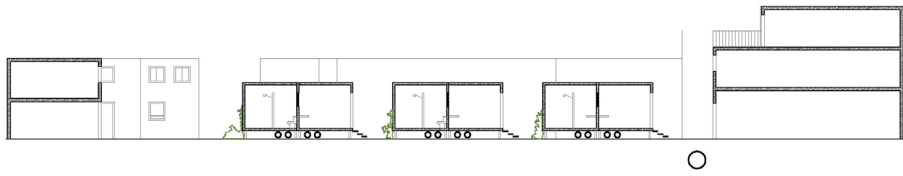


SOUL SPACE_ A NEW BUILDING
library-civic center-bar-meeting point
façade to the square

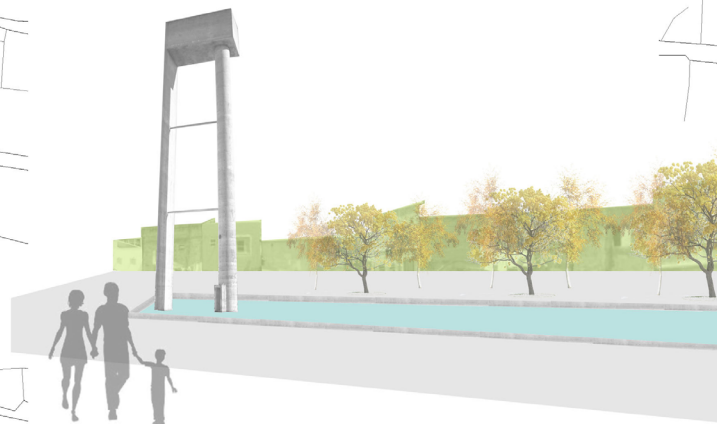




HEALTH SPACE_ BATHS & SHOWERS
community services
providing water & cleanliness

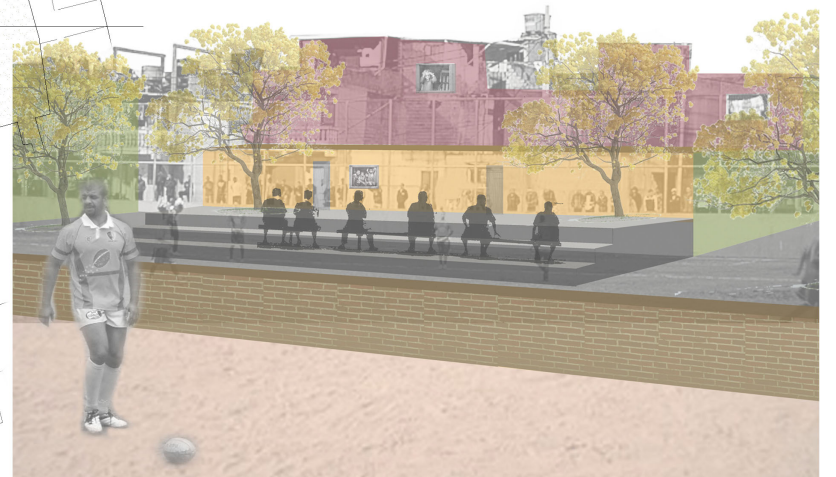


WATER SPACE_ FOUNTAIN ^ LAUNDRY
sense of community
providing water & cleanliness
meeting point. shadow banches





EDUCATION ^ SPORT
football connected with the school and the new housing growth
a new centrality for activity, life and sharing

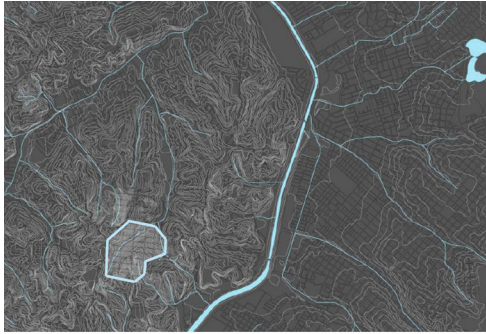


FOLLOWING THE WATER

Melody Devillier + Anna Pérez + Simon Nicoloso

This project in the high renovation axis is centred on the recuperation of the stream which traverses the west part of Paraisopolis. It is focused on the chosen point of a crossroad of two streets which creates a new central point.

The intervention links the neighbourhood and the recovered stream as well as rebuilding the resulting gaps with social housing, new equipment and some specific commerce.

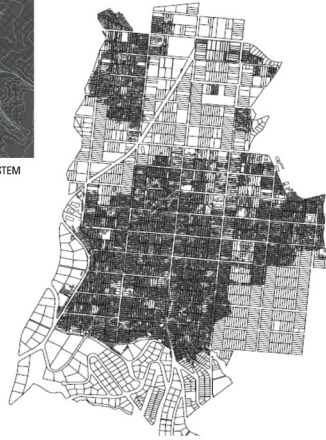


SOURCE: SEAB

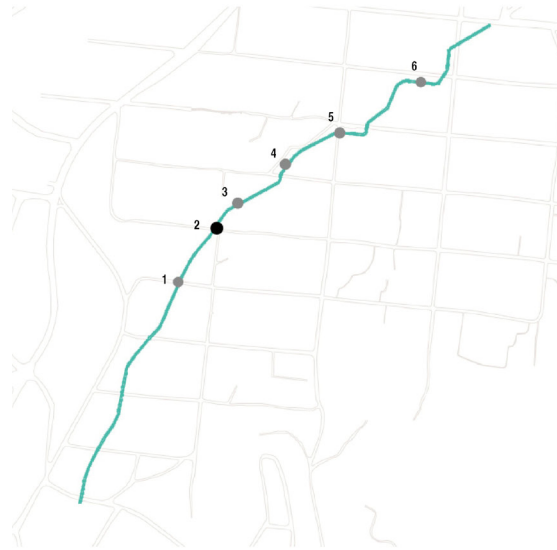
SAO PAULO RIVER SYSTEM



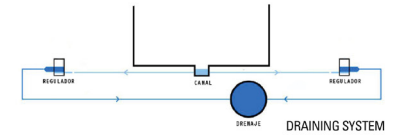
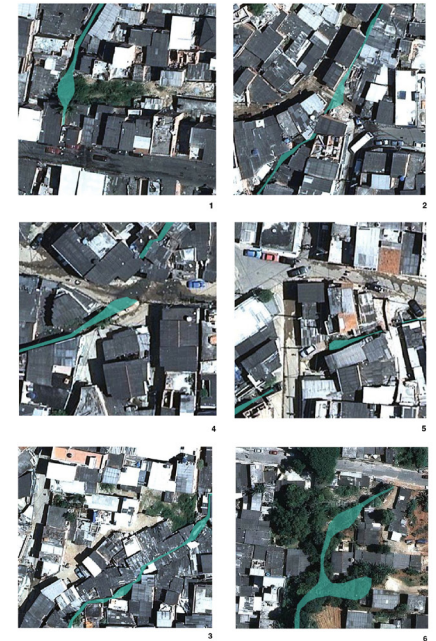
FOLLOWING THE WATER



PARAISOPOLIS GRID AND URBANISATION



GENERAL DRAINED WATER PROFILE

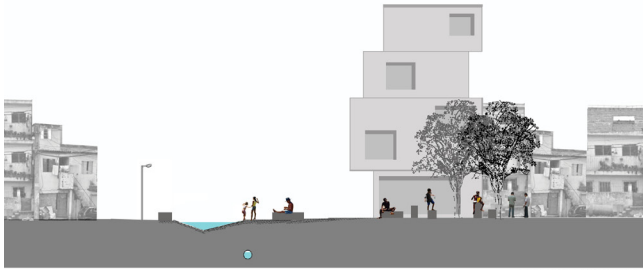


DRAINING SYSTEM

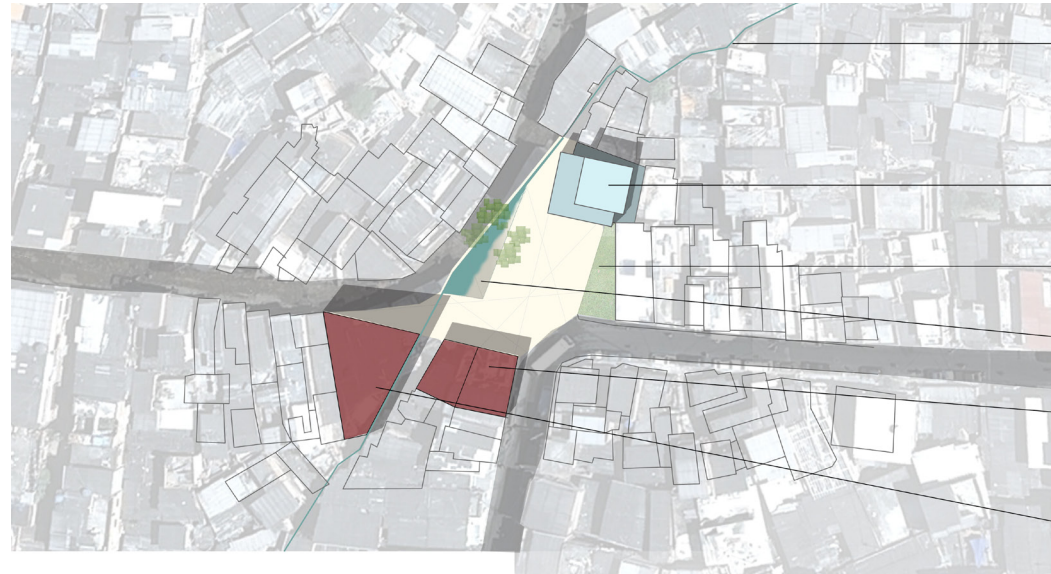
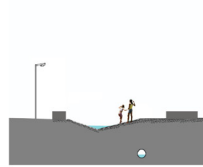


REMOVED HOUSES PLAN

TO CREATE A NEW AND MORE OPENED PUBLIC SPACE, 15 HOUSES NEEDS TO BE REMOVED. THIS PERMIT TO ENLARGE THE STREET AND TO MALE FREE PLACE TO BUILD THE 3 NEW BUILDINGS WICH WILL COMPOSE THE NEW SPACE.



PUBLIC SPACE SECTION



WATER DRAIN

DISTRICT AND CHILD HOUSE

GREEN AREA

"WATERFRONT"

FOOD SHOPS + HOUSING (1st FLOOR)

SOCIAL HOUSING PROGRAM



BEFORE

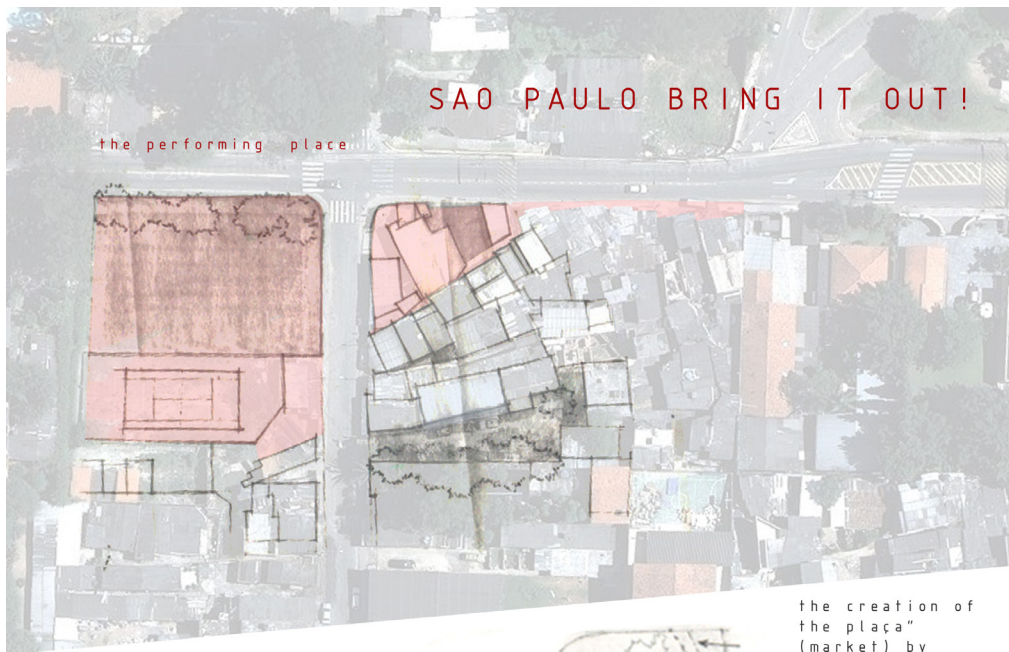


AFTER

BRING IT OUT

Marta Badrés + Agnès Escaler + Alfonso Bertran +
Júlia Ferran + Marina Campomar

Sports areas are in special need of renovation and need more promotion due to sport being one of the main activities in Paraisópolis. This proposal builds a new square near the sports field. A platform system creates a distinct topography and a new central point which houses a new neighbourhood social center. The shops are on the ground floor forming a market place whilst at the same time the housing creates new façades.



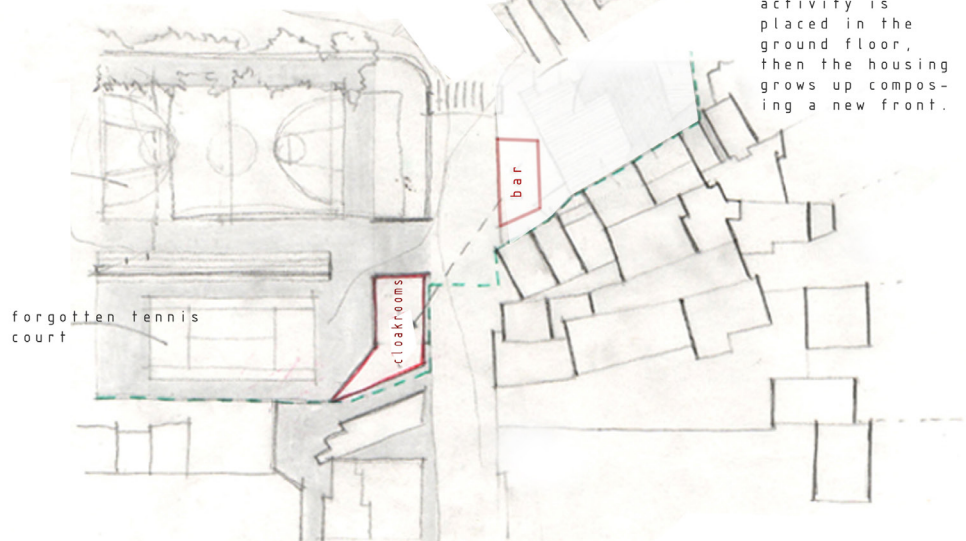
SAO PAULO BRING IT OUT!

the performing place

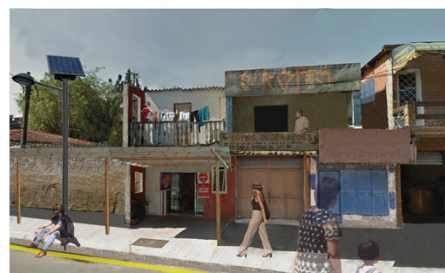
the creation of the "plaza" (market) by removing a car parking area and bringing out the commercial activity at the ground level.

sport area complemented with a public basketball court occupying an empty space

Commercial activity is placed in the ground floor, then the housing grows up composing a new front.



forgotten fennis court



NEW MEETING POINT





Esquema general



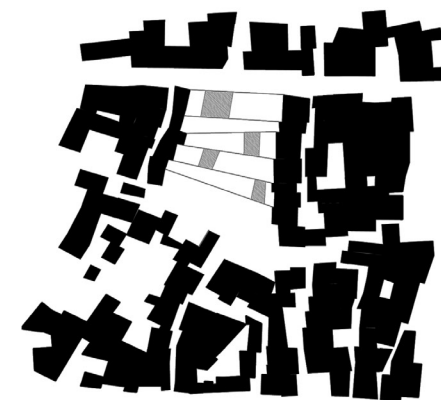
planta



Esquema de accesos



Esquemas de plataformas



Esquema de preexistencias



MORE CONNECTION

Paula Berzosa + François Fillatre + Marta Font

Based on the analysis of the road structure of Paraisópolis, the road system needs rethinking in order to improve its running. Adding to the busy main roads and the narrow streets with no exit this project seeks to build a new system of pedestrian and cycling roads. The idea is to connect the neighborhood, generate new open spaces and improve the ventilation of the slums.

Circulations of Paraisopolis :



PUBLIC,
COMMERCIAL STREETS



SEMI PUBLIC STREETS
MOSTLY RESIDENTIAL



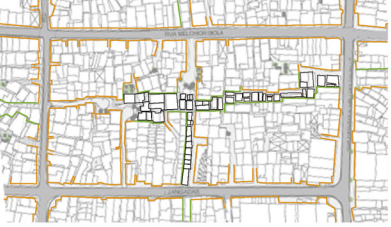
PRIVATE
OR SEMI PRIVATE ALLEYS



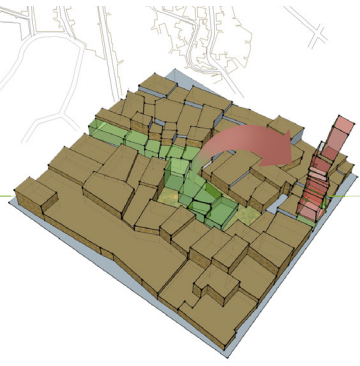
PUBLIC STREETS,
Facilitate the inside pedestrian and bike circulations,
aerate/open favelas,
add public areas for habitants

“ MORE CONNECTION PROJECT ”

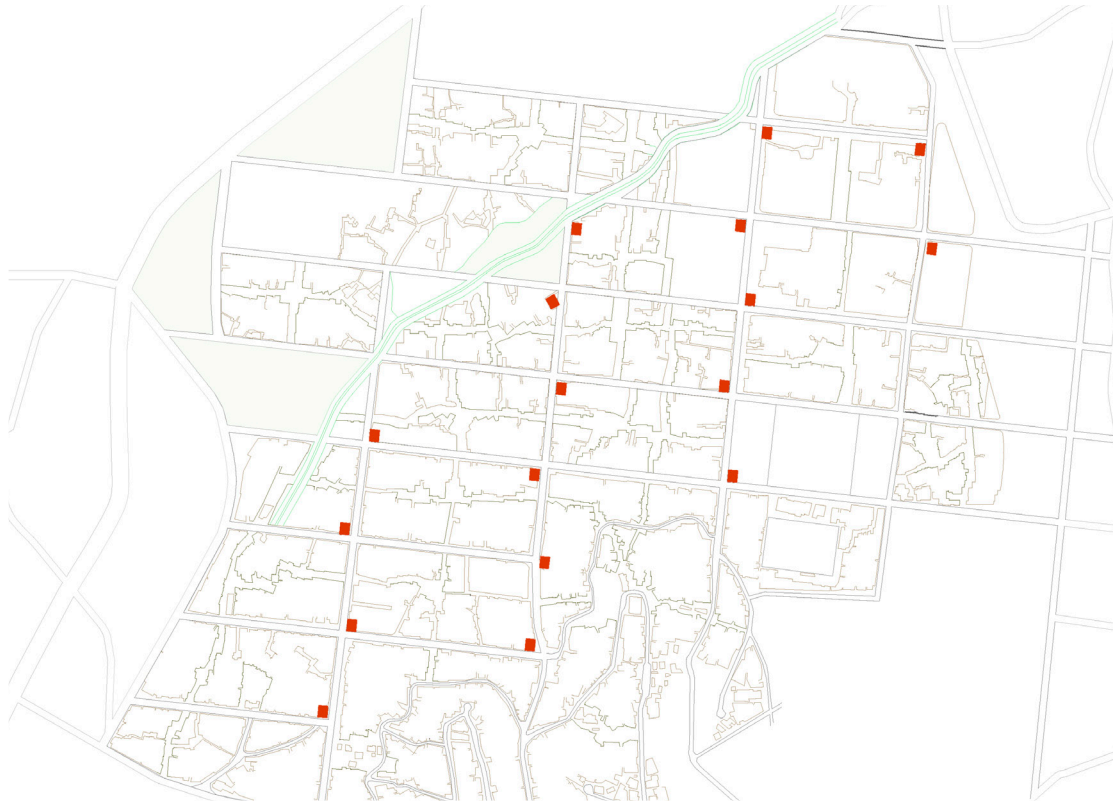
APLICACION :



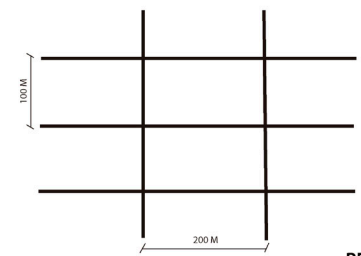
— : Existing facade
— : Facade to create



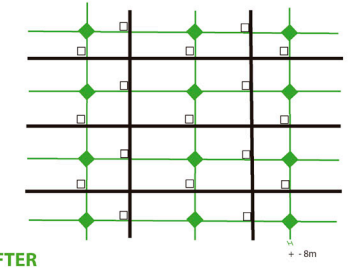
Esquema final:



Major street (cars)



Major street + Inside street + Torres (pedestrian, bike) (Relocation of housing)



BEFORE / AFTER

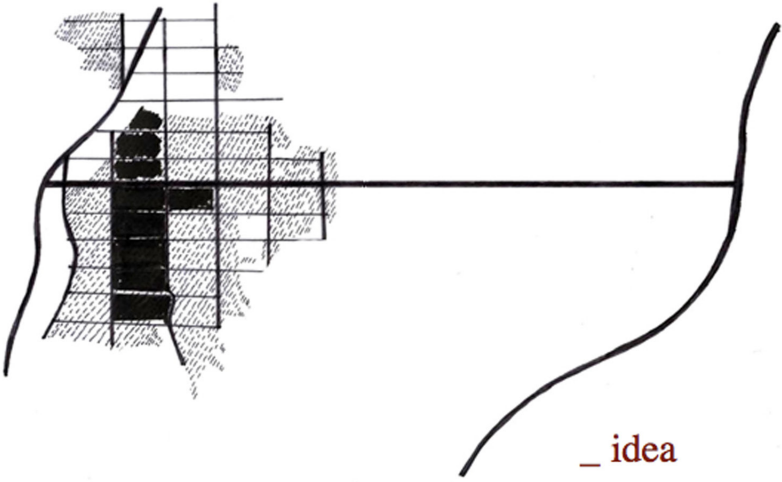




REFILLED

Elena Campos + Elisabet Fàbrega + Juan Simonet

This project is developed from the idea of connecting the favela with the city by extending its spread. It analyzes the structure of the territory and focuses its efforts on the recuperation of the most damaged areas of the slums. Changing and widening some streets, opening new green areas and creating new quality spaces are some of the interventions planned in order to connect Paraisópolis with Sao Paulo.



_ idea



_ general structure



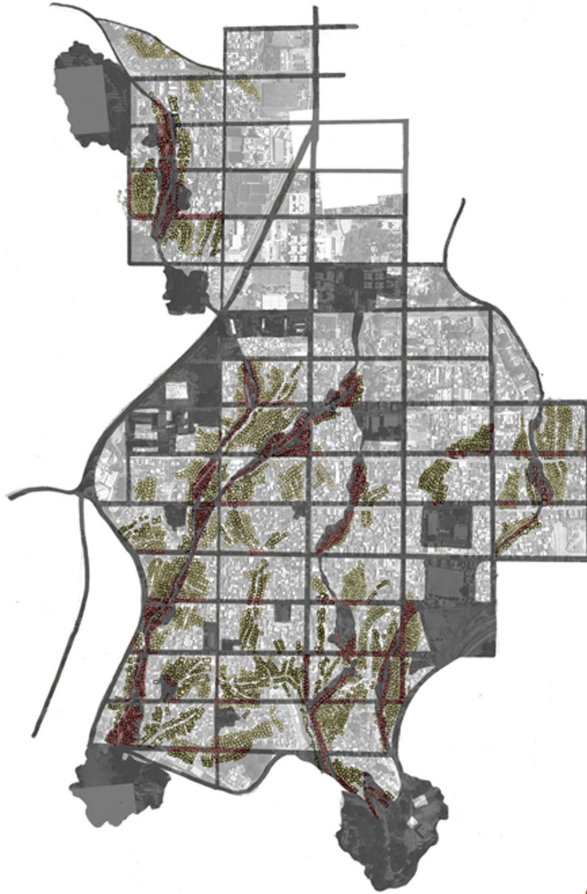
_ pre-existences



_ traces



_ resonance



What surprises the most of Paraisópolis is that, despite being a favela, the urbanization came before the edification (PUE, U came before E). The reason is that in its origins it was meant to be occupied by high-class edification. Nevertheless, in 1950 the territory's invasion began: Low-class families started to occupy the zone (most of them attracted by the offer of a job in the construction sector). Society's indifference and the difficulty of regularizing the territory were translated on 1970 with 20000 inhabitants living there illegally. The luxurious constructions started to invade the proximities of the unregularized invasion.

What we focused on at first was the idea of working on the favela's connectivity expanding one of the roads that conform the grid and so making it become the main avenue (between Av. Giovanni Gronchi and Av Marginal do Rio Pinheiros) blurring the boundaries.

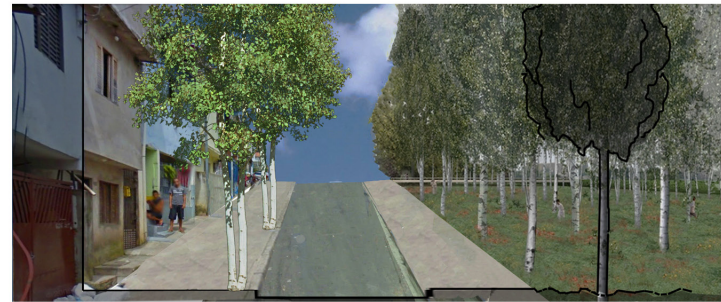
Then we follow the continuity of the grid by extending some of the existing roads and supplementing them with some "green vias". Those last ones aren't chosen at random: they follow the path of some old rivers considering that the edification there is the most damaged. So we propose a new section that preserve some of the existing edification, extend the sidewalk, and define a new facade with a different height. The intersections of the green and the transit avenues combine soft and hard squares some of them filled with equipments so as to ensure the activity there (following the concepts: public space as generator and culture's expansion).

REFILLED: emptying to rebuild betting on a higher quality of life.

_refilled



_pre-existences



_changes

PUBLIC AREAS

Anne D'Hermy

Being the largest city in Brazil, Sao Paulo reveals impressive population density numbers. Its population has spread and influenced the whole territory. It is the largest city in the southern hemisphere and is the world's seventh largest city by population. Its suburbs make it the second most populated metropolitan area in The Americas.

The city is not only extremely dense in its centre, but also on the outskirts. It is structured around important main roads that spread out from the centre to the peripheries.

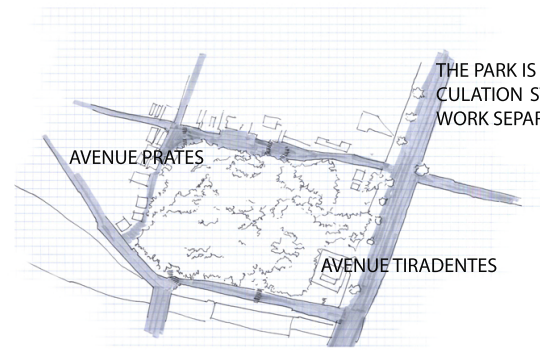
LA ESTACION LUZ / EL PARQUE DE LA LUZ



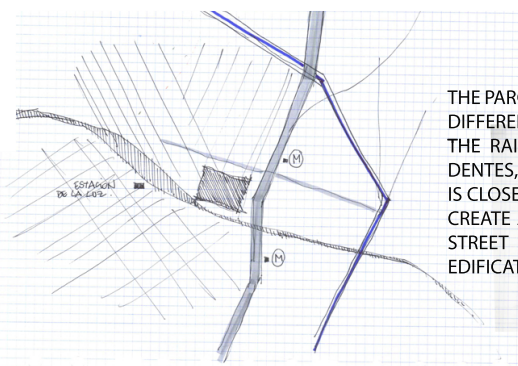
THE TRAIN STATION LUZ IS AN IMPORTANT AREA IN SAO PAULO, AS IT CREATES A LOT OF POPULATION MOVEMENT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD. THE STATION IS STRONGLY LINKED TO EL PARQUE DE LA LUZ, WHICH IS THE UNIQUE PUBLIC AREA AROUND. THE PLAN SHOWS US THAT THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD IS VERY DENSE AND CROWDED BY RAPID CIRCULATIONS.

A LOT OF SPACE DEDICATED TO CARS AND MOTORED CIRCULATION
LACK OF SPACE FOR PEDESTRIANS





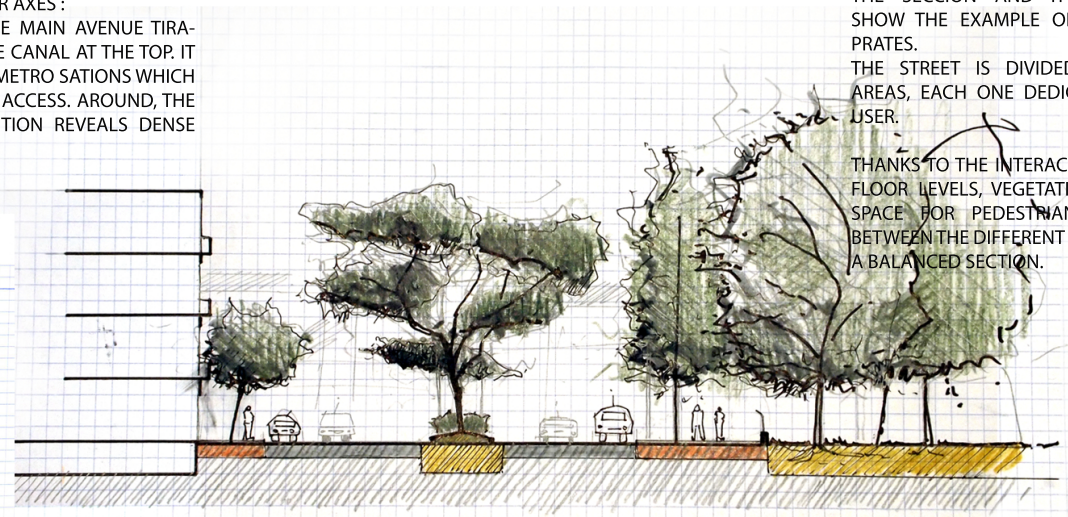
THE PARK IS SURROUNDED BY RAPID CIRCULATION STREETS, BUT EACH OF THEM WORK SEPARATELY.



THE PARC LUZ IS SURROUNDED BY THREE DIFFERENT MAJOR AXES : THE RAILWAY, THE MAIN AVENUE TIRADENTES, AND THE CANAL AT THE TOP. IT IS CLOSE TO THE METRO STATIONS WHICH CREATE AN EASY ACCESS. AROUND, THE STREET DISTRIBUTION REVEALS DENSE EDIFICATIONS.



THE SECTION AND THE PANORAMA SHOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE AVENUE PRATES. THE STREET IS DIVIDED IN SEVERAL AREAS, EACH ONE DEDICATED TO ONE USER.



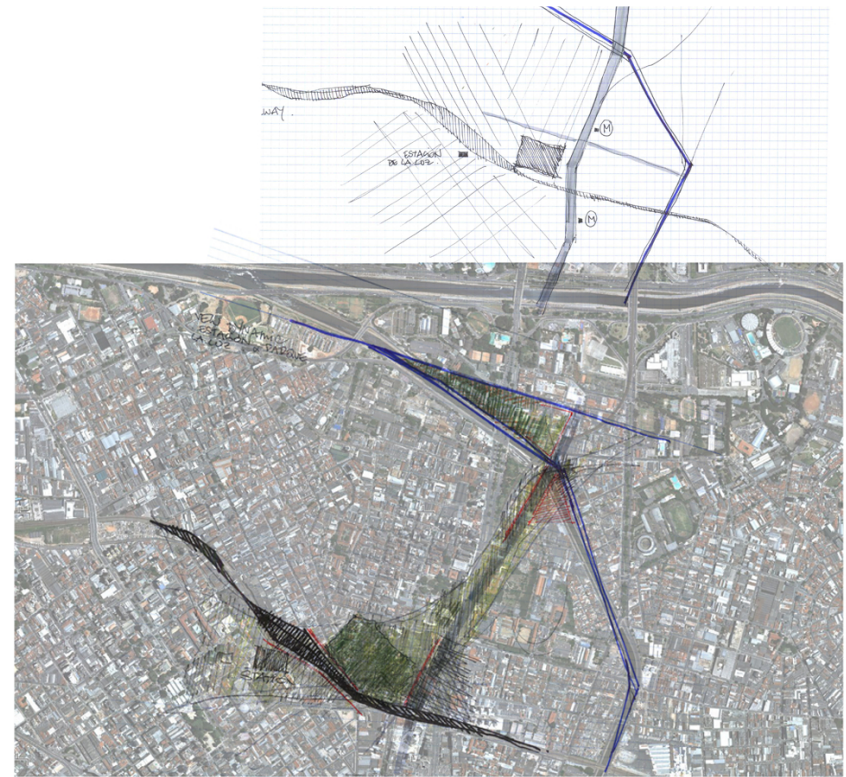
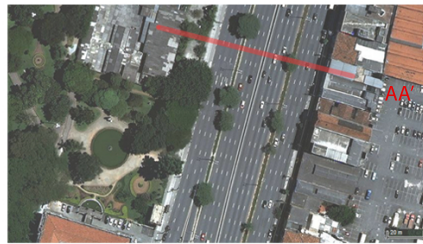
THANKS TO THE INTERACTION BETWEEN FLOOR LEVELS, VEGETATION AND WIDE SPACE FOR PEDESTRIANS, THE LIMIT BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT USERS CREATES A BALANCED SECTION.



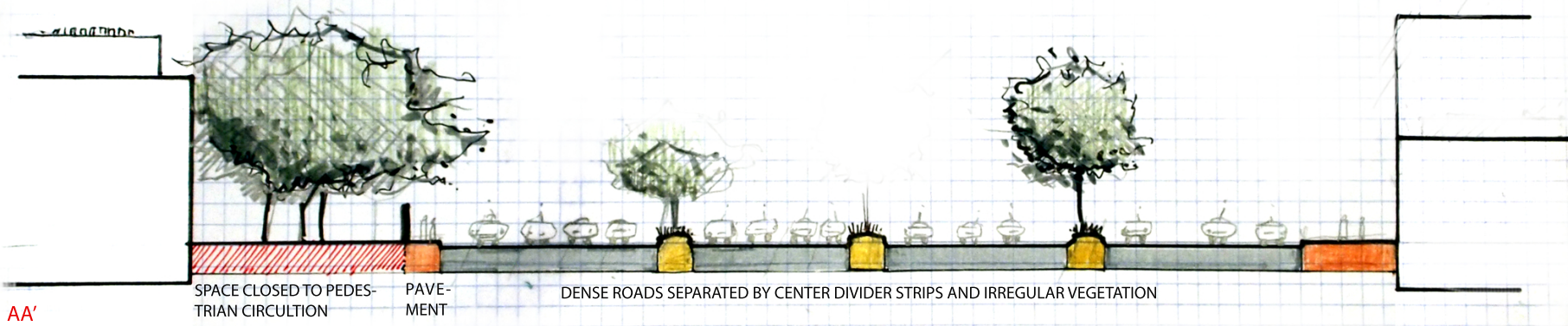
THE PARC ACTS AS THE ONLY GREEN AREA OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD



IT IS ONE OF THE MAIN STREET OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, AND IT IS DEDICATED TO MOTORED CIRCULATION ONLY. THE PARC LUZ IS RIGHT AS ITS LEFT SIDE, AND THE STREET ONLY ALLOWS A SMALL PLACE FOR PEDESTRIANS WHO WALK ON A PAVEMENT RIGHT NEXT TO THE RUSHING CARS. THE STREET ALLOWS IRREGULAR VEGETATION IN THE DIVIDER STRIPS, AND THE MAIN TREES ARE THOSE WHICH COME OVER FROM THE PARK OVER THE PAVEMENT.



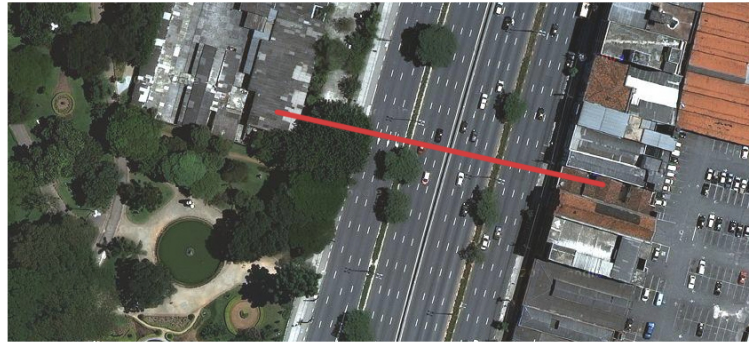
FROM THE ANALYSE OF AVENUE TIRADENTES, WE CAN CONSIDER TO PROJECT THE PARK AND THE AVENUE IN A LARGER SCALE, IN WHICH WE CAN LINK THE PARK TO THE CANAL. THEREFORE, WE CAN CREATE A NEW MOVEMENT BY PLAYING WITH VEGETATION IN PARTICULAR.



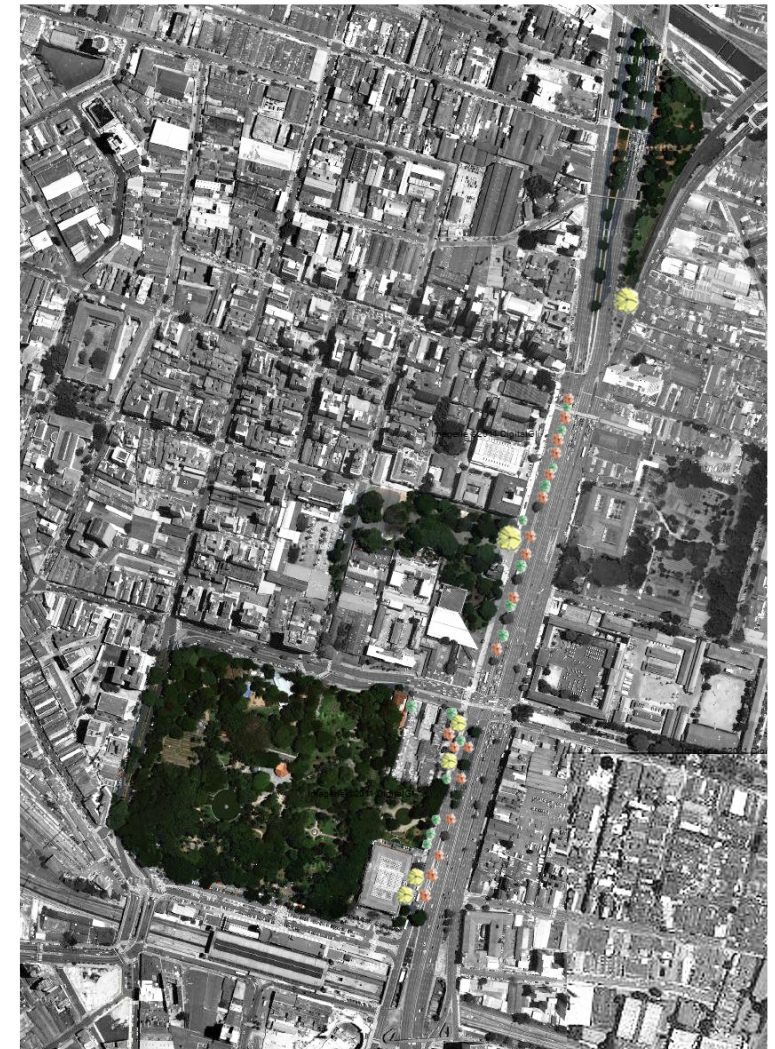
PROJECTING THE AVENUE TIRADENTES

BY WORKING ON THE SECCION THAT GOES FROM THE PARK TILL THE OTHER SIDE, WE ARE ABLE TO CREATE A NEW STREET DISTRIBUTION THAT ALLOWS MORE SPACE TO PEDESTRIANS; THE IDEA IS ALSO TO PROTECT THEM FROM THE PRESSURE OF THE ROAD AND TO MAKE THEM FEEL CLOSER TO THE PARK.

THE PROJECT INCLUDES ADDING NEW VEGETATION, IN ORDER TO RE-CREATE AN ORDER IN THE STREET BUT ALSO TO BRING RYTHM, SHADOW AND PROTECTION TO THE PEDESTRIANS.

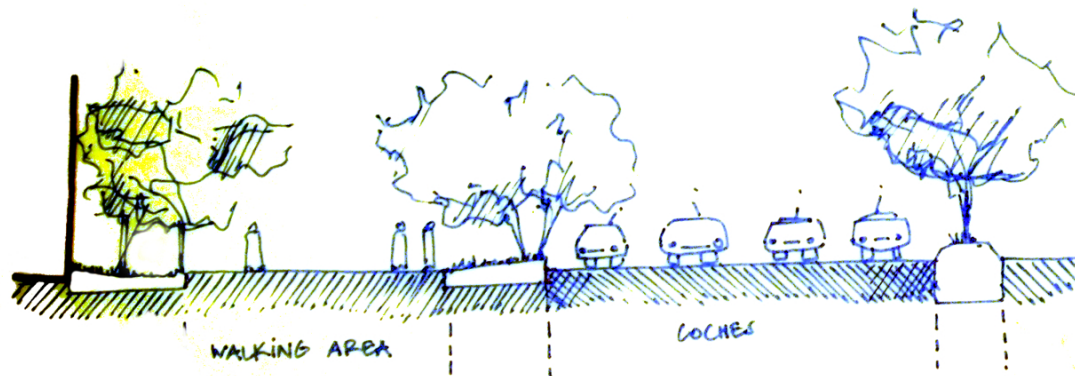


section AA'



- ISOLATE THE PEDESTRIANS ON THE SIDE AND OFFER THEM MORE SPACE
- CREATE A NEW MARGE BY BREAKING THE WALL AND USE IT AS AN ONLY PEDESTRIAN CORRIDOR

conceptual sections of AA' projected



SEPARATE CARS FROM PEDESTRIANS
PLAY WITH TOPOGRAPHY
PLAY WITH VEGETAL TO OPEN OR CLOSE THE VIEWS ON THE ROAD

SECCION 1 PROTECTADA





FINAL SECTION AA' PROJECTED



Avenue Tiradentes today



Avenue Tiradentes projected

PARAISOPOLIS RECYCLE

Carlos Pérez

This project proposes the construction of a service module that can be built very easily by the inhabitants themselves. The structure of the wall consists of overlapping transparent plastic tubes which can be filled with either water or sand, or left empty.

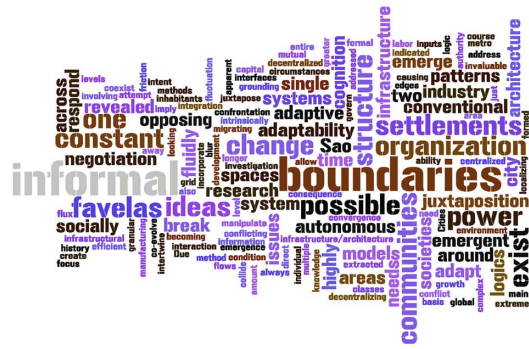
SAO PAULO: ZONE PARAISOPOLIS

Type_ SMALL SHELTER

Status_ EXPERIMENTAL PROPOSAL

Main Material_ SAND, AIR, WATER, TUBULAR FILM

Carlos Pérez Mir Learning From Sao Paulo

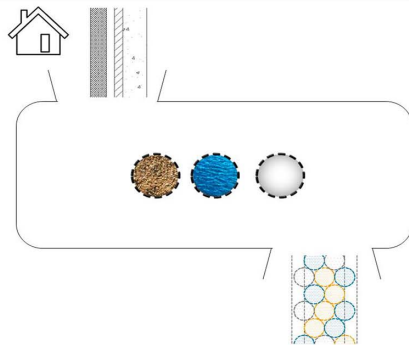


SUSTAINABILITY

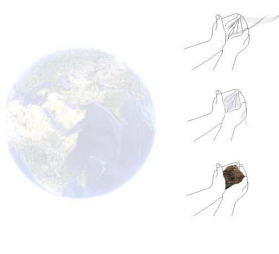


	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL
SAFETY	security	cheap construction	natural disaster prevention
ACCESSIBILITY	universal access	multicentralized communication / services	non-polluting mobility
DENSITY AND LAND USE	engaged communities	efficient footprint = effective mix use	low carbon footprint
PUBLIC SPACE	as spaces of social interaction	areas for local production	retention basin as a park

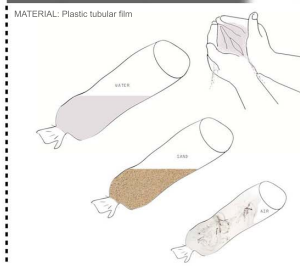
New idea for wall



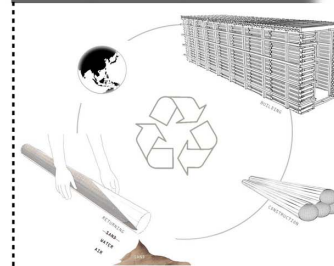
Materials we use



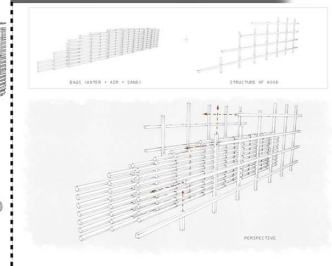
Make it with your hands



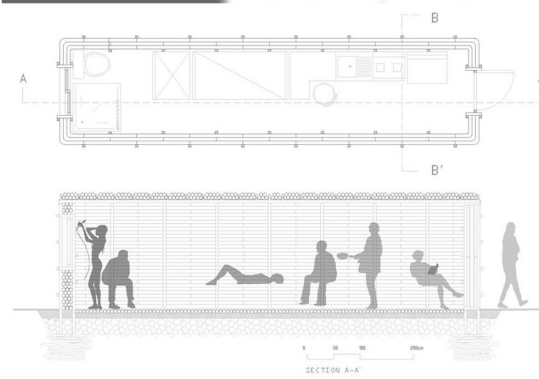
CYCLE_ building-construction-dismante-return



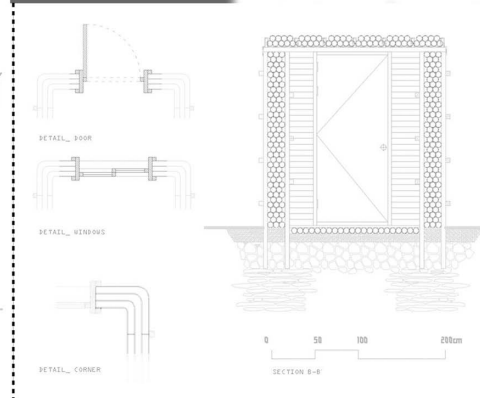
Structure



Plan / Section



Details_ Construction



Furniture & Personalization of bags

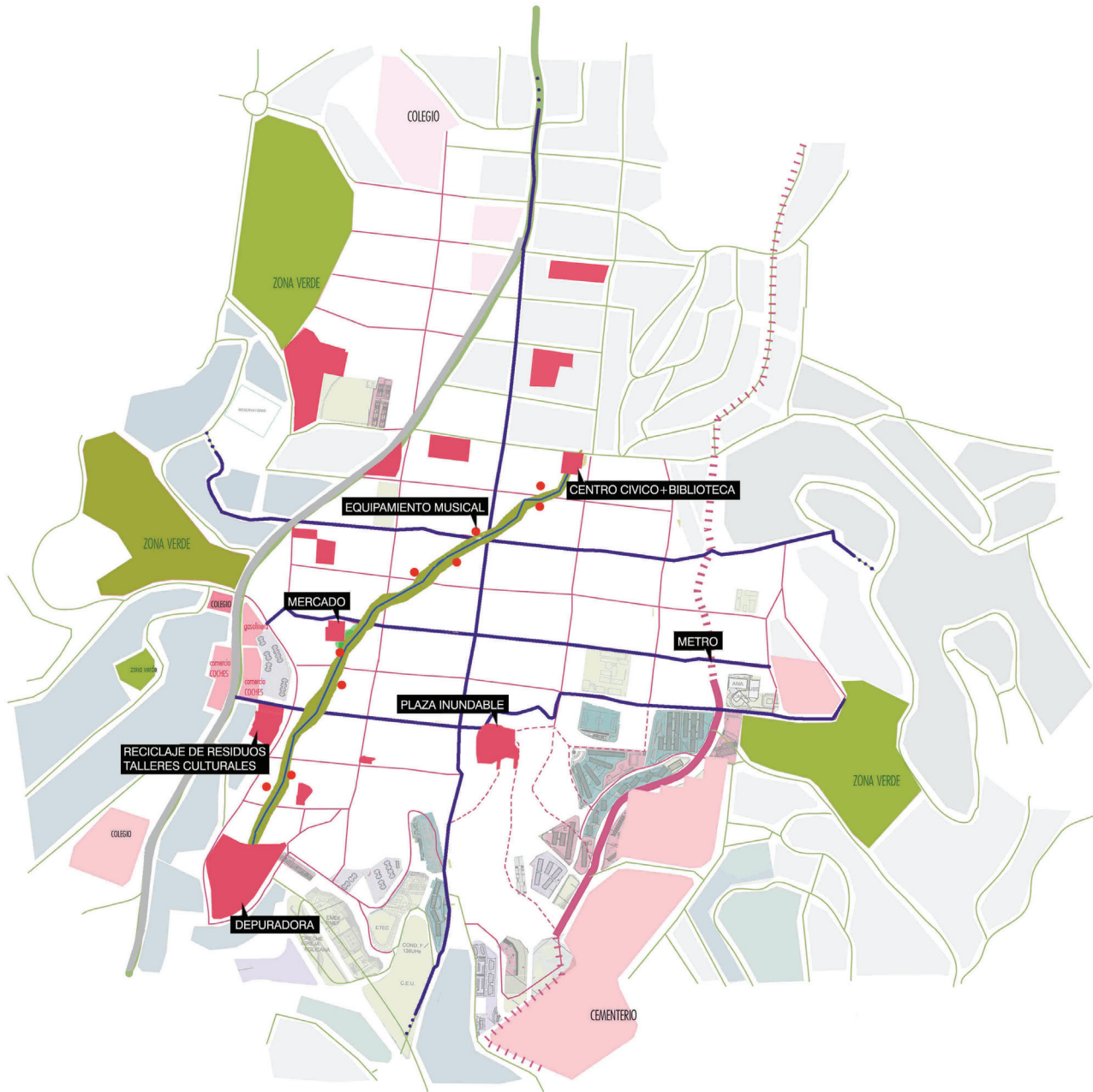


SYNERGY

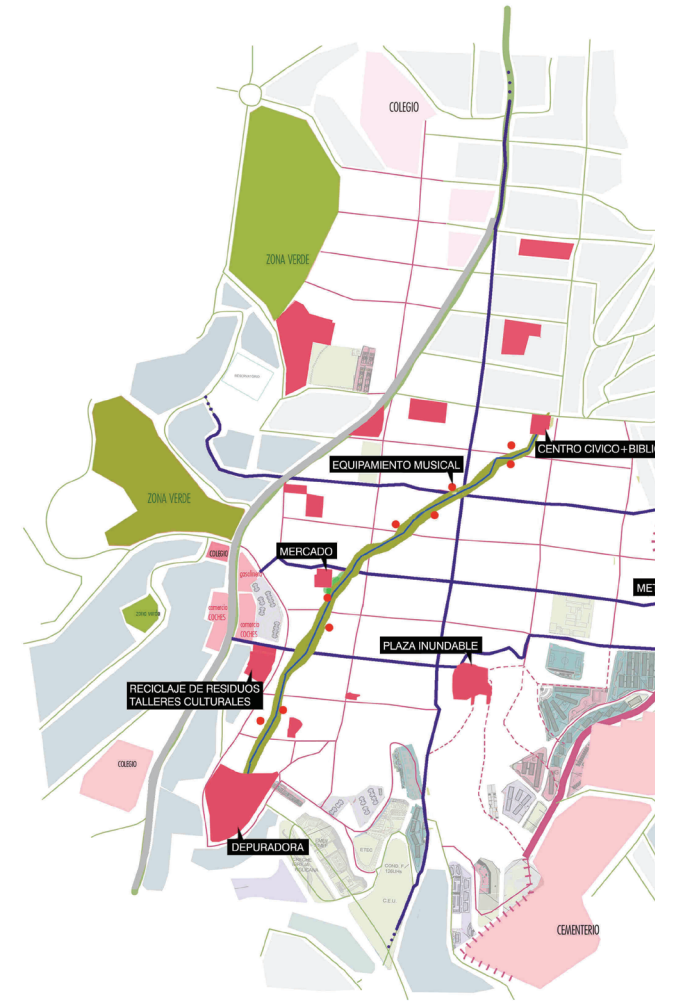
Enrique Buitrago + Mercè Tubau + Max Gimeno +
Elvira Solana + Ángela Peralta

This project consists of a series of small and medium scale interventions linked to each other and spread throughout the whole area. The main objectives are to blur the physical limits and open up new public spaces to reactivate the neighbourhood.

The proposal is to create activities that could attract people from outside Paraisopolis and also to improve the services in this urban fabric.



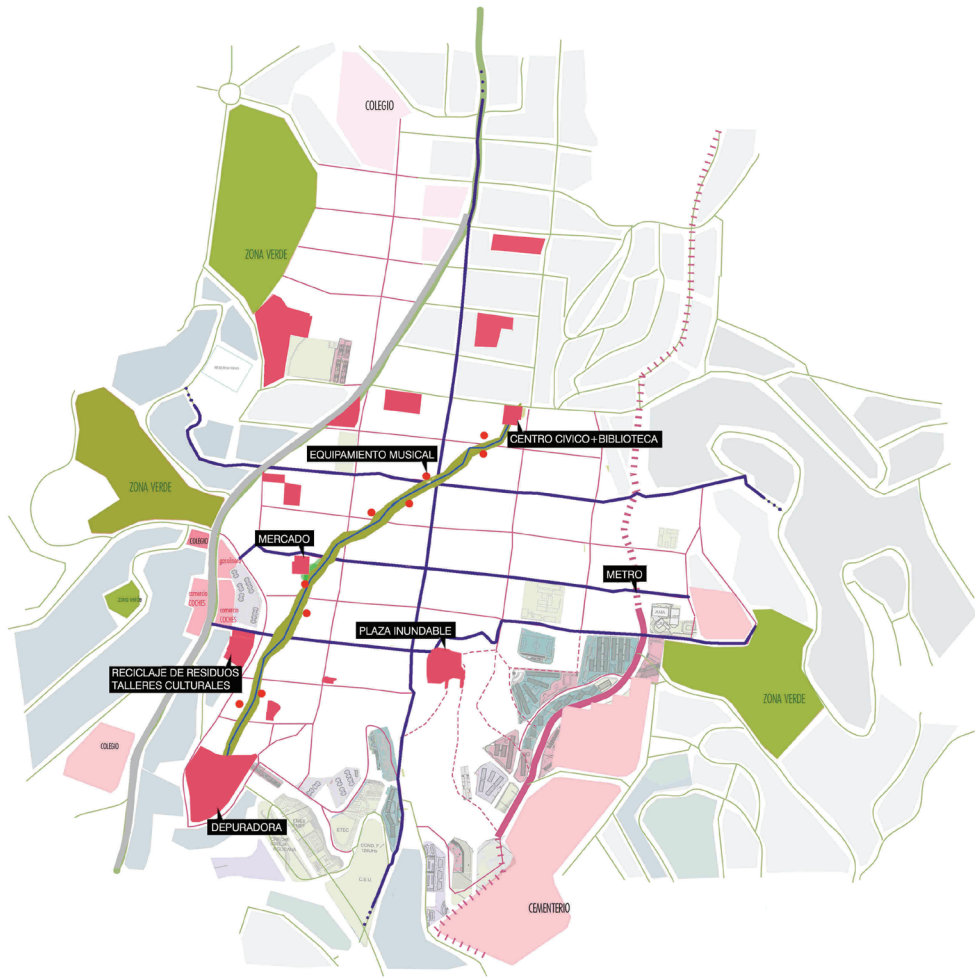
PLANO GENERAL DE LA ZONA



DECLARACION DE INTENCIONES

Nuestro proyecto en Paraisópolis consiste en una serie de INTERVENCIONES DE PEQUEÑA-MEDIANA ESCALA entre sí y repartidas por todo el territorio. Nuestros objetivos fundamentales se dividen en dos partes: Por un lado REACTIVAR EL BARRIO y ABRIR SUS FRONTERAS dotándolo de equipamientos y por otro ABRIR ESPACIOS PUBLICOS dentro de una malla extremadamente densa sin perder los valores y ventajas de su tipo de tejido urbano. De este modo creamos una ATRACCIÓN para la gente que no vive en Paraisópolis y también mejoramos los servicios de la zona disminuyendo así la DEPENDENCIA que existía con el centro de la ciudad (donde había mayor oferta de servicios). Tras el análisis localizamos dos puntos especialmente deprimidos, la ZONA DEL RÍO y el VALLE CENTRAL. En el futuro trataremos de potenciarlos para convertirlos en el motor generador de la propuesta.

PLANO GENERAL DE LA PROPUESTA

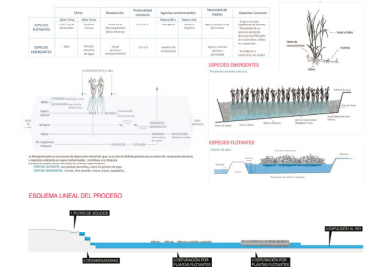


DECLARACION DE INTENCIONES

Nuestro proyecto en Paraisópolis consiste en una serie de INTERVENCIONES DE PEQUEÑA-MEDIANA ESCALA ligadas entre sí y repartidas por todo el territorio. Nuestros objetivos fundamentales se dividen en dos partes: Por un lado REACTIVAR EL BARRIO y ABRIR SUS FRONTERAS dotándolo de equipamientos y por otro ABRIR NUEVOS ESPACIOS PUBLICOS dentro de una malla extremadamente densa sin perder los valores y ventajas de su tipo de tejido. De este modo creamos una ATRACCION para la gente que no vive en paraisópolis y también mejoramos los servicios dentro de la zona disminuyendo así la DEPENDENCIA que existía con el centro de la ciudad (donde había mayor concentración de servicios). Tras el análisis localizamos dos puntos especialmente deprimidos, la ZONA DEL RÍO y el VALLE CENTRAL. En el proyecto trataremos de potenciarlos para convertirlos en el motor generador de la propuesta.

LEYENDA

- ZONAS VERDES
- EQUIPAMIENTOS EXISTENTES
- ZONAS DE INTERVENCION
- MICRO INTERVENCIONES
- RIO
- VIAS EXTERIORES
- VIAS SECUNDARIAS
- EJES EXISTENTES
- METRO



PARQUE | PLAZA | DEPURADORA

El espacio de la depuradora y sus piscinas son transformadas en un parque público. Marca el inicio del recorrido del río.



GRADAS Y CULTIVOS

Zona de graderío con cultivos de otro tipo que pueden ser transplantados a otras piscinas o áreas del río.



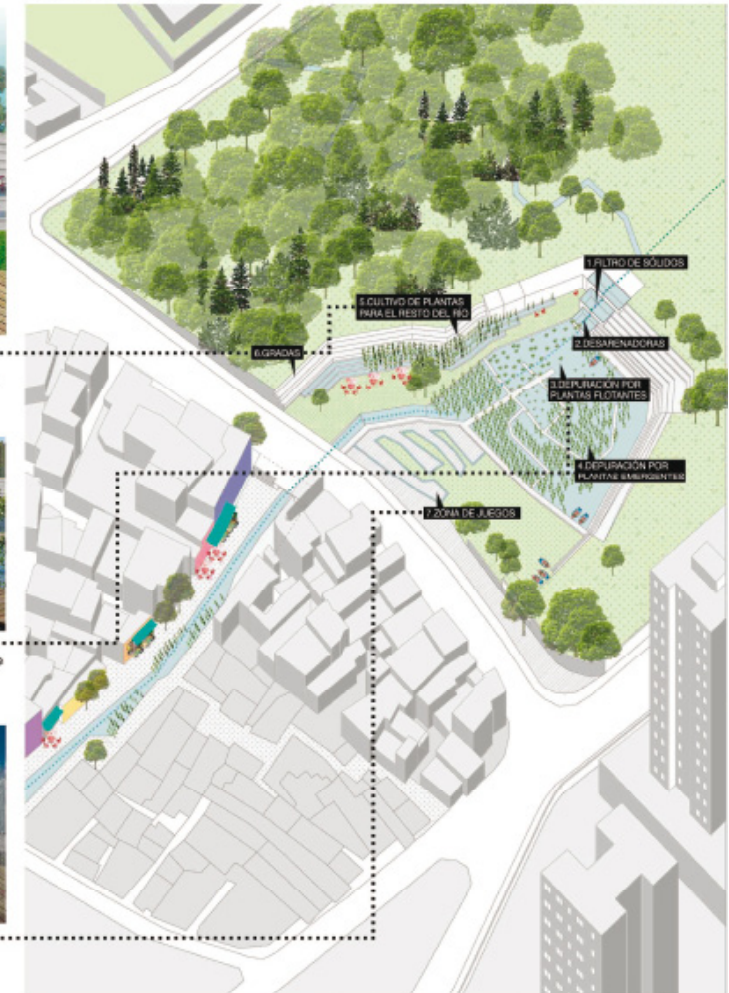
PISCINA PRINCIPAL

Piscina principal donde se encuentran la mayoría de las plantas. Cuenta con una serie de pasarelas no solo accesibles para su cultivo sino para cualquier persona a modo de paseo.



ZONA DE JUEGOS

Lamina de agua y fuentes que forman parte del espacio público y puede utilizarse como zona de juegos.





Centro cívico + zona de biblioteca



Equipamiento musical



Intervenciones puntuales



Zona de mercado



ESTADO ACTUAL



estado actual



4. mejora de fachadas



canalización, prolongación de la calle, comercio, actividad urbana, mejora de fachadas

Preparing this course has helped us to change our views about the slums. After much documentation we come to see that the slum is part of the city structure and not simply a problematic point which is isolated from the city and needs more integration into its urban fabric.

To properly analyze the relationship between the city and the informal city we have had to study in depth the region, the history of the city and its inhabitants. We have also had to try to understand the operation, the routines and the movements of the slums.

The formal city has things to learn from the so-called informal city. For example how to convey meaning and interest to spaces where the community gathers. At the same time the entire city also needs to immerse itself in an infrastructure program in order to dissolve the physical borders and make this area more accessible. This would achieve the objective of a more equal distribution.

The analysis of the slum permits us to detect strategic points where urban acupuncture can be applied, those places where a minimal intervention in a specific space can transform the global area. The detection of these strategic points and the proposals of the necessary solutions are what can lead to an improvement in the quality of life and the landscapes of the slums.

Through the blurring of boundaries and the creation of more connections the differences between the city and the informal city will be erased, leading to an understanding that both are one and the same; Sao Paulo.

Maria Alonso	51,52,53
Marta Arranz	27,28,29,30,59,60,61
Carla Bach	27,28,29,30,59,60,61
Marta Bandrés	41,43,94,95,96
Alfonso Bertrán	41,43 94,95,96
Paula Berzosa	98,99,100
Enrique Buitrago	112,113,114,115
Adriana Caballero	36,37,38,39,47,48,49
Marina Campomar	41,43,94,95,96
Elena Campos	102,103
Michaela Cho	36,37,38,39,47,48,49
Carla Compte	12,13,14,15
Berta Cusó	2,3,4,5,84,85,86,87,88
Gael Del Río	55,56,57
Anne D'Hermy	105,106,107,108,109
Melody Devillier	7,8,9,10,90,91,92
Elsa Díaz	51,52,53
Marika Dumkova	17,18,19,79,80,81,82
Linda Emdal	17,18,19,79,80,81,82
Agnès Escaler	41,43,94,95,96
Elisabet Fàbrega	102,103
Júlia Ferran	41,43,94,95,96
François Fillarte	98,99,100
Marta Font	98,99,100
Cristina Fullana	22,23,24,25,67,68,69,70,71,72
Ignacio Ferrer	51,52,53

Maria Giramé	27,28,29,30,59,60,61
Berta Lloveras	55,56,57
Asun López	36,37,38,39,47,48,49
Inés Masó	22,23,24,25,67,68,69,70,71,72
Júlia Medina	36,37,38,39,47,48,49
Theo Fèlix Mensah	63,64,65
Nicolás Millan	32,33
Simon Nicoloso	7,8,9,10,90,91,92
Ángela Peralta	112,113,114,115
Anna Pérez	7,8,9,10,90,91,92
Carlos Pérez	12,13,14,15,110
Marta Pérez	12,13,14,15,84,85,86,87,88
Anna Pons	22,23,24,25,67,68,69,70,71,72
Henrik Poulsson	17,18,19,79,80,81,82
Cecilia Prieto	36,37,38,39,47,48,49
Marie-lou Roederer	74,75,76,77
Annabel Romero	74,75,76,77
Miquel Ruiz	2,3,4,5,84,85,86,87,88
Joan Simonet	102,103
Elvira Solana	112,113,114,115
Adrià Solbes	51,52,53
Cristina Torrent	22,23,24,25,67,68,69,70,71,72
Sílvia Trullàs	12,13,14,15
Mercè Tubau	112,113,114,115
Lucien Villiger	22,23,24,25,67,68,69,70,71,72
Olga Virtanen	55,56,57