

Making city in the "Non-City": the integration of irregular settlements in Andalusia. A case study

Antonio Piñero Valverde
Fundación de Investigación de la
Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
<anpival@us.es>

Irene Luque Martín
Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
<iluque@infusionesurbanas.es>

Jaime de Miguel Rodríguez
Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
<demiguel.jaime@gmail.com>

Abstract—The problems associated with numerous irregular buildings existing in Andalusia today, demands a new approach. In order to deepen the definition of strategies of urbano-territorial integration of these settlements, we present a case study in which, at the end of its implementation in agent-based simulation models, we summarize the ODD Protocol which will form the basis of the simulation, indicating the determining factors to consider for an effective and participatory planning, that minimize the progressive estrangement between the normative framework and the reality that is tried to order..



Agencia de Obra Pública de la Junta de Andalucía
 CONSEJERÍA DE FOMENTO Y VIVIENDA

Unión Europea

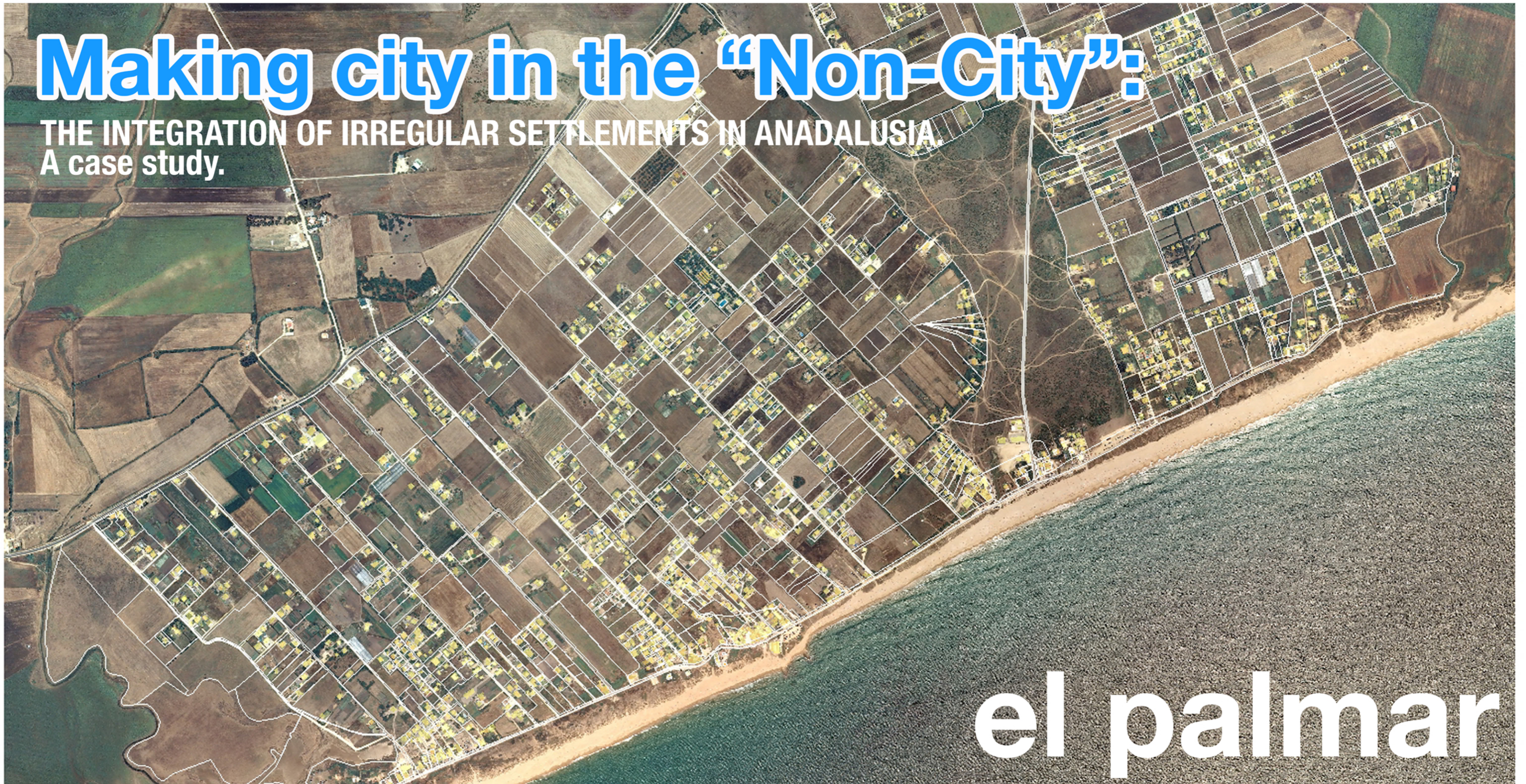


Fondo Europeo
 de Desarrollo Regional



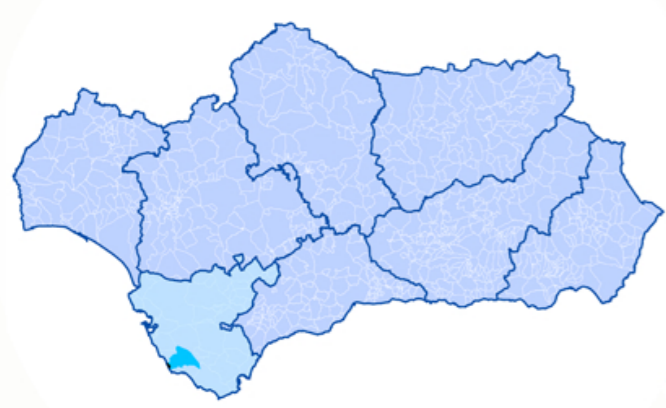
Making city in the "Non-City":

THE INTEGRATION OF IRREGULAR SETTLEMENTS IN ANADALUSIA.
 A case study.

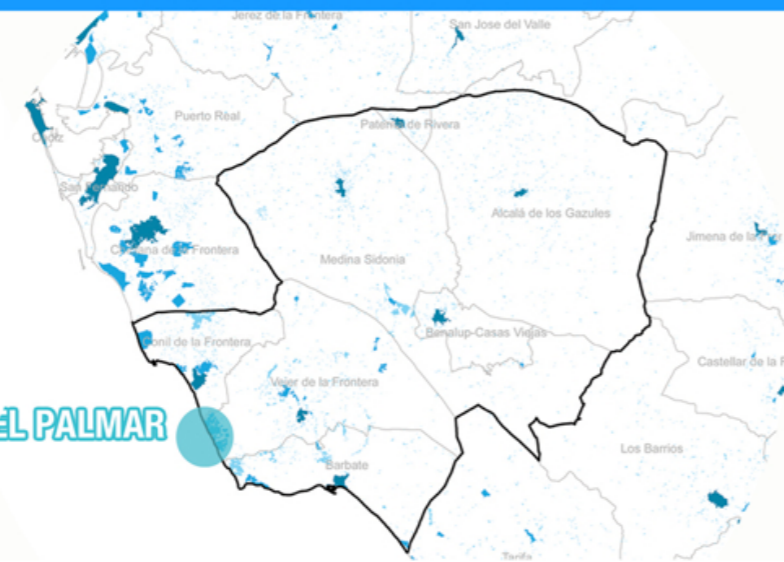


el palmar

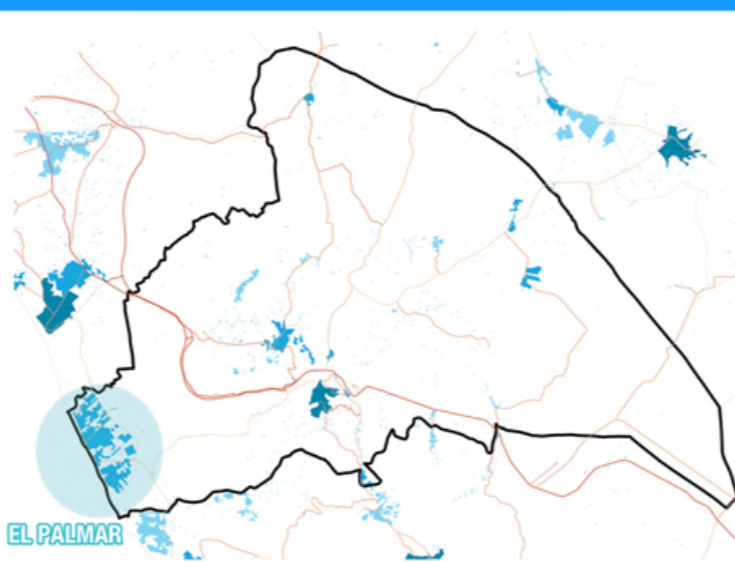
ANDALUCÍA



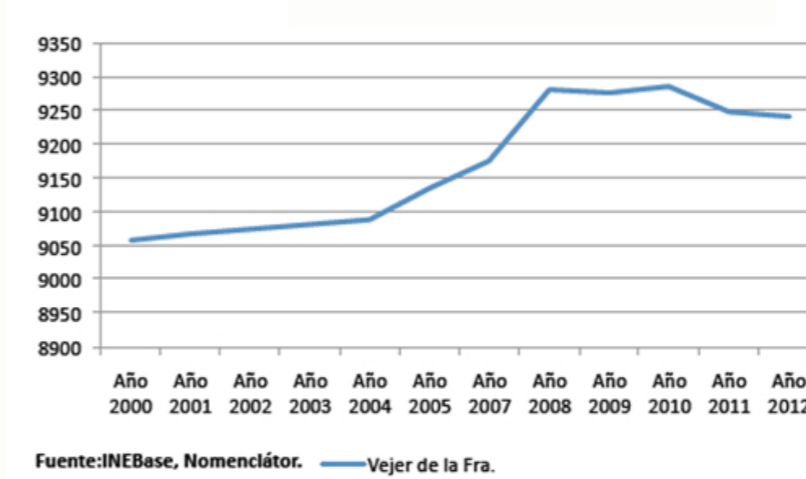
TERRITORIAL UNIT
 LA JANDA



MUNICIPALITY
 VEJER DE LA FRONTERA

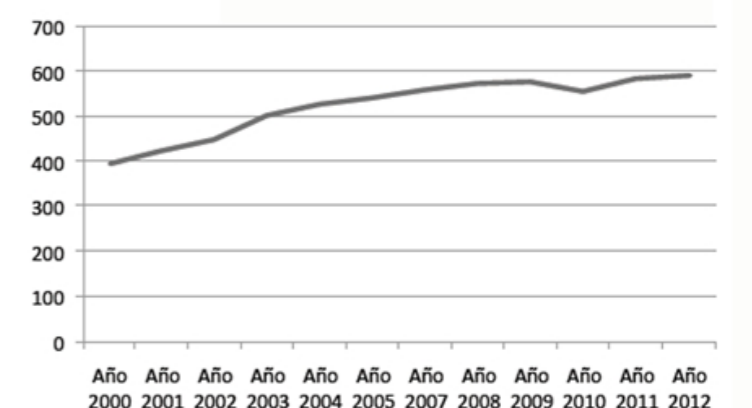


POPULATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY
 VEJER DE LA FRONTERA



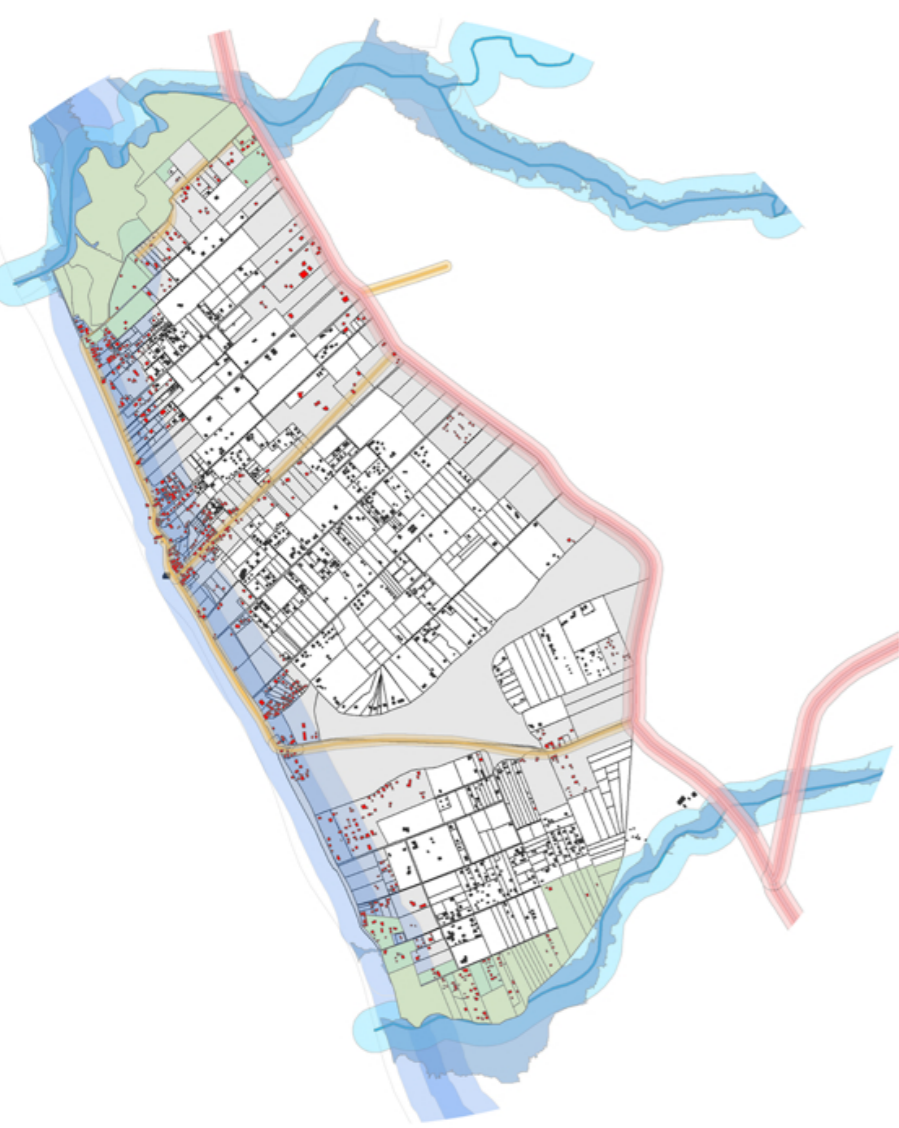
Fuente: INEBase, Nomenclátor. — Vejer de la Fra.

POPULATION IN THE CASE STUDY
 EL PALMAR



Fuente: INEBase, Nomenclátor. — El Palmar

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



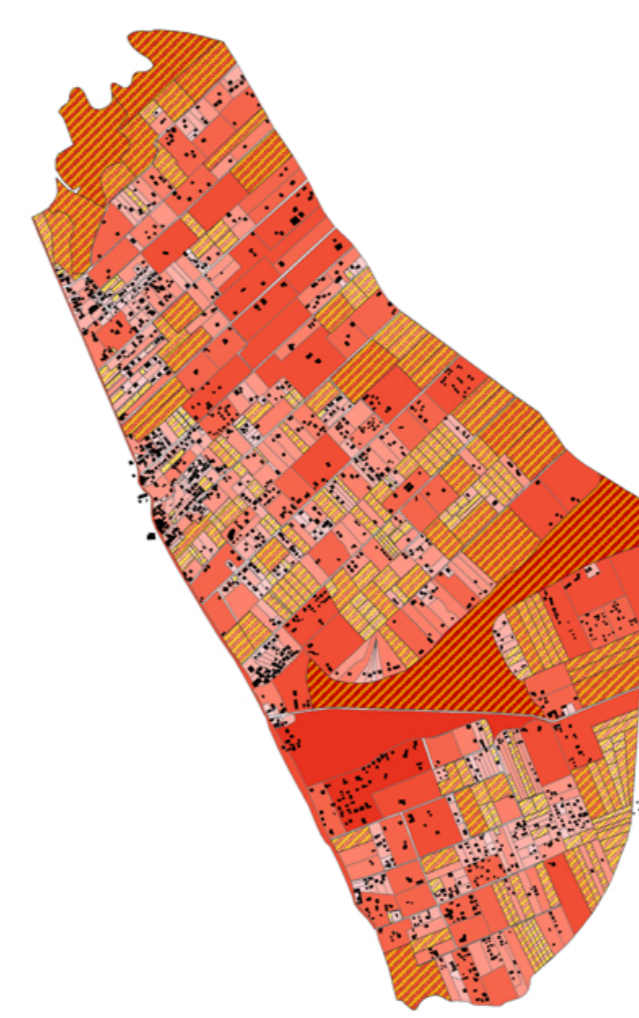
EXISTING FUNCTIONALITY



EXISTING URBAN CLASSIFICATION



EXISTING OCCUPATION



EXISTING STRUCTURE



protocol

HIGH DENSITY

Associated to the vision of the nucleus of El Palmar like space of growth of the municipality of Vejer de la Frontera. This scenario would generate a great density of housings for hectare, and throughout the time we could foresee it would be an extreme position. In spite of it, the economic impact would be the lowest, and we don't know if it could end up compensating the impact of ecological print or landscape. Also the social impact it's predicted like an answer of negative tendencies.

MEDIUM DENSITY

Result of a hybridization among low and high density. That is to say, alternation of low and high density, in a heterogeneous way in the environment, or a half density in a homogeneous way. This would suppose an urban model associated to a diversity in ways of occupying the parcels, generating an economic balance. The environmental impact would be only negative in the landscape aspect, generating possibilities of unexpected results, since it will depend on the variability of the situation of the spaces of more density. The social impact is one of the objectives of this programming, since right now we understand that it could be foreseen negative, but when existing multiple solutions, we could obtain unexpected results.

LOW DENSITY

That is to say, maintenance of the current situation. This will bear a regularization with an economic great impact due to the great extension of the busy territory for population so little mass. The environmental impact could be negative, although the landscape impact can come out positive, because the environmental impact and of ecological print they would be negative. The social impact can be positive, since, under the current conditions, the local residents only want the incorporation of the basic infrastructures and that they don't change the morphological conditions of the place, although neither they are willing to pay very expensive infrastructures. For what we can foresee that the impact would be for the most part negative and, therefore, to conclude that the maintenance of the current tendency of the drop density doesn't produce a sustainable territory.

Authors

Antonio Piñero Valverde, Irene Luque Martín & Jaime de Miguel Rodríguez