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Parque Simon Bolívar

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

No. 8

THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON THE SIMON BOLIVAR GREAT MEMORIAL PARK PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1981



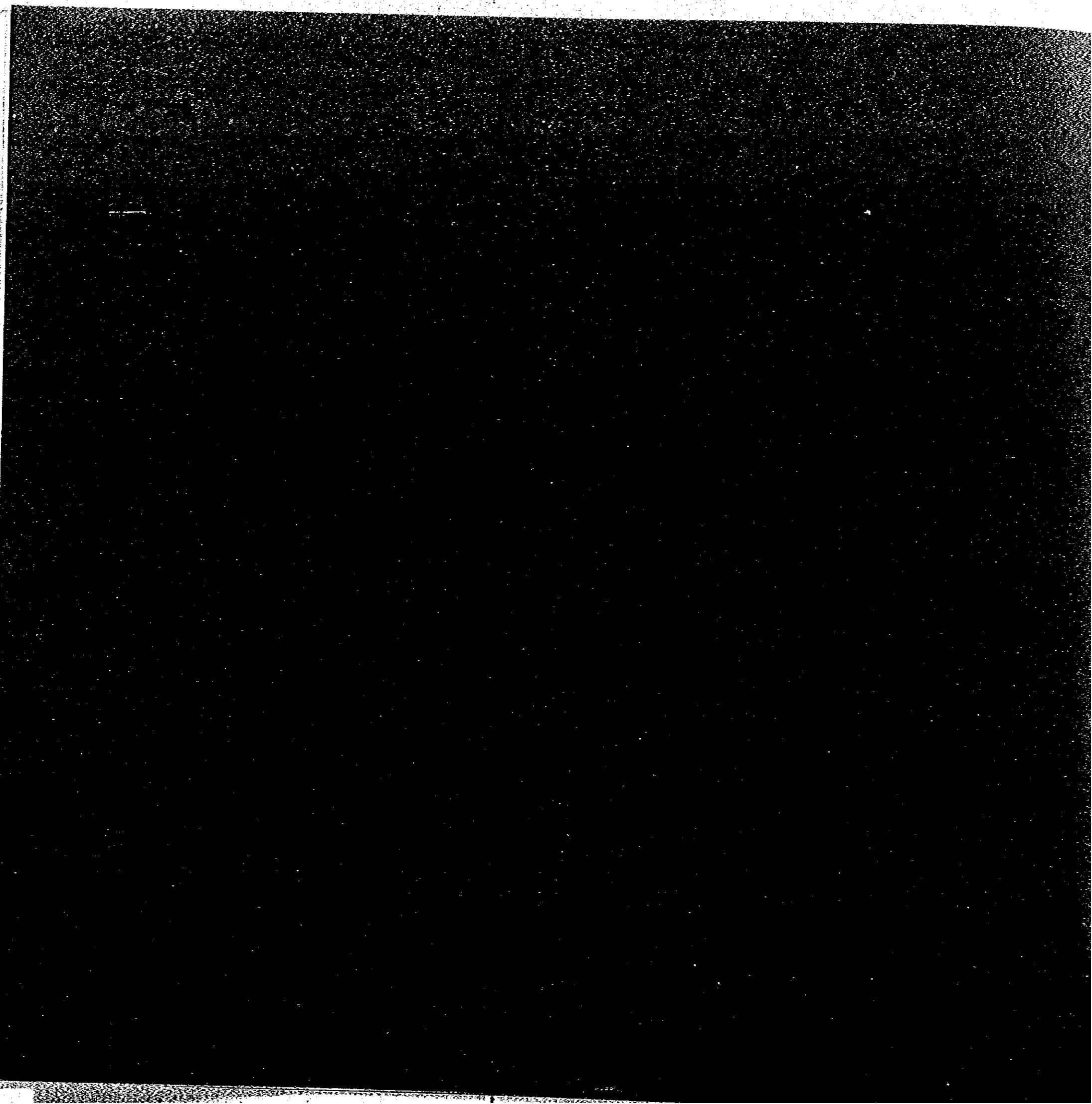
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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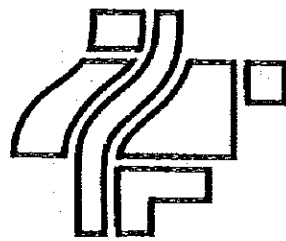
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REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

**THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON
THE SIMON BOLIVAR
GREAT MEMORIAL PARK PROJECT**

Final Report



September, 1981

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Preface

In response to the request made by the Government of Republic of Colombia, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a survey for the Master Plan Study on the Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park Project and entrusted it to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The JICA sent to the Republic of Colombia a survey team headed by Mr. Sohiko Yamada three times during a period from June, 1980 to August, 1981.

The team exchanged views with officials concerned of the Colombian Government over the project and conducted a field survey.

The objectives of this project was to propose a master plan for the 110 ha central portion of the park. Through the close coordination with the Colombian Team concerned, which is in charge of the rest of the park, in order to derive a coherent plan to master plan of the entire park. After the Team returned to Japan, further studies were made and the present report has been prepared.

I hope that this report will serve for the development of the Project and contribute to the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Colombia for their close cooperation extended to the team.

September, 1981

Keisuke ARITA
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Prefacio

De acuerdo con la solicitud de parte del Gobierno de la República de Colombia, el Gobierno del Japon decidió efectuar el estudio del Plan de Diseño del Parque Simón Bolívar y encargó la ejecución de dicho estudio a la agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japon (JICA). La JICA envió a la República de Colombia, una Misión Japonesa encabezado por el Sr. Sohiko Yamada, en tres oportunidades durante un período de Junio de 1980 a Agosto de 1980.

Se ha efectuado el intercambio de opiniones entre los funcionarios del Gobierno de Colombia y la Misión Japonesa.

El estudio tiene como objetivo elaborar un Plan Maestro de 110 ha de la parte central del parque a través de una coordinación en conjunto con el Equipo de Trabajo Colombiano, a quienes se les adjudicó los trabajos del área colindante a la nuestra y todo lo cual ha permitido preparar el mencionado plan Terminado el estudio correspondiente la Misión retornó a Japon y hechos los analisis pertinentes, se ha preparado el presente informe.

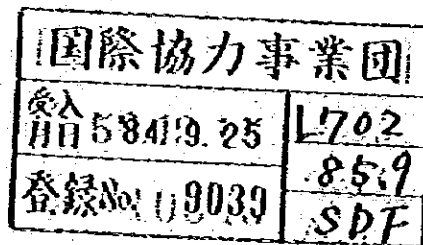
Espero que éste sea útil para el desarrollo del Proyecto y contribuya a la promoción de las relaciones amistosas entre nuestros países.

Deseo expresar mi más profundo aprecio a los funcionarios del gobierno de la República de Colombia, por su estrecha cooperación ófrecida a nuestro equipo.

Septiembre, 1981

Keisuke ARITA
Presidente

Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japon



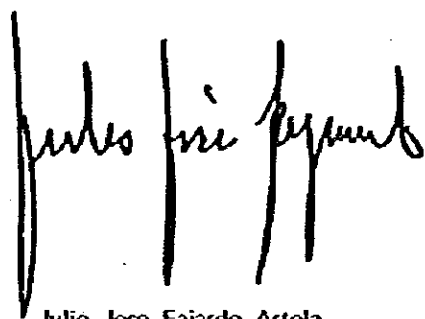
Acknowledgement

When the Minister of Public Works and Transportation, Dr. Enrique Vargas Ramírez asked me to outline the horizons of the Simón Bolívar Memorial Park I proposed a platonic republic where things would happen differently from the rest of the world. The translation of this non-dimensional language of the ideal universe of poetry into the tri-dimensional existence of a project was left in the hands of the Japanese consultants hired by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and its Colombian Counterpart recruited from the most able professionals of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia. This difficult interpretation was indeed very fortunate since very little was left out of the enormous amount of new concepts contained in the original philosophy where the lyricism of the relationship man-nature was least as enhancing as the necessary grandeur of the Ceremonial Plaza to commemorate the military feats as well as the Panamerican ideals of our Liberator, Simón Bolívar. The primeval idea crystalized along a meaningful mall where the users can read an inspiring message of spirituality, hope and love in harmony with the most contemporary environment of manhood: cybernetics, communication, outer space travel, different types of energy for the use of a world where peace is the main reason of existence and where science, technology and culture attain their true meaning in the measure that they work for the benefit of mankind and for the beneficence of human life.

The President of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala was personally interested in the step by development of this project and his minister, Enrique Vargas Ramírez, contributed with his intelligent and opportune advice to shape this document in its final form. The presence of the Mayor of Bogotá, Hernando Durán Dussán and his staff was decisive in keeping the adequate dialogue between the city and his necessary organism for its survival.

To them as well as to the Government of Japan and its diplomatic representation in Colombia, to the Work Supervision Committee and to my excellent friends from both teams my sincerest gratitude.

Bogotá, September, 1981



Julio Jose Fajardo Artola

Director
Simón Bolívar Park Programme
Advisor

to the Minister of Public Works and Transportation

It is my great pleasure to submit the final report for the master plan for Simón Bolívar Great Memorial Park.

Despite the great distance separating the two countries, because of the dedication and cooperative spirit of the concerned officials of both countries governments, it was possible to implement this study in such a manner that the close cooperation conceals that distance.

Recognition of the necessity for, and importance of, parks in urban life has increased in recent years and at the same time demand has arisen for establishment of a systematic and comprehensive park administration organization to handle the operation and maintenance of parks.

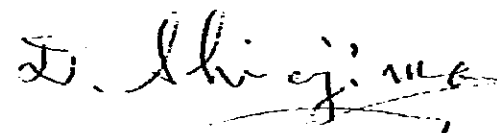
As one of the activities for commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth and the 150th anniversary of the death of Simón Bolívar, adored as the father of the country, the Colombian Government has decided to develop the city park and this plan, together with its comprehensive nature, may be judged to be highly appropriate. Japan, which since centuries ago has possessed a garden design tradition unique in all the world, also, in recent years, has developed its own comprehensive technology for park planning and design, in accordance with accumulation of experience in developing city parks.

I have been concerned with park administration for a long time, and the experience of participating in the development of parks in foreign countries, in each country, has provided hints as to what a park should be, and I think that therein lies not a unilateral supply of technology but the true meaning of technical cooperation.

To be provided with an opportunity to cooperate for a project intended to be a memorial to the founder of the Colombian Republic has added a new page to the history of park development in both of the countries concerned.

Finally, representing the Supervisory Committee, I wish to express our deep appreciation particularly to all those people in Colombian who cooperated in the work culminating in this report, and our wish that this help enable Colombia to create a truly great park.

September, 1981



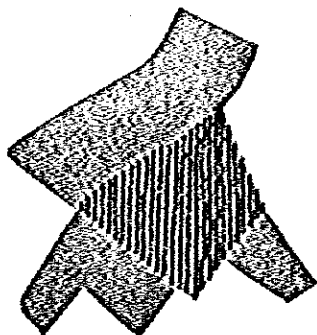
Dai SHIOJIMA

Chairman
Japanese Supervisory Committee
Executive Director
Ministry of Construction

110 ha and 250 ha

For the Master Plan of the Simon Bolivar Park, JICA study covers about 110 ha area in a central part of the whole park area through maintaining close coordinations with Colombian Study that covers about 250 ha area surrounding the central area.

(for detail, please see page 1, 2, 13)



110 ha y 250 ha

Para el Plan Maestro del Parque Simon Bolivar, el estudio JICA cubre un área aprox. de 110 ha en la parte central de todo el parque a través de una estrecha coordinación con el estudio Colombiano que cubre un área de 250 ha aproximadamente en las inmediaciones del área central.

(para más detalles, ver páginas 1, 2, 13)

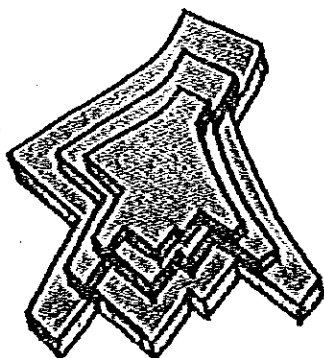
Summary of the Master Plan

3 Themes

The following three themes for park development are being proposed to lead up to realization of the Simon Bolivar Park.

- 1) Commemoration of the Libertador Simon Bolivar
- 2) Comprehensive City Park Development
- 3) Conservation of Natural Environment

(for detail, please see page 21, 22)



3 Temas

Los tres temas para el desarrollo del parque son propuestas como guía para la realización del Parque Simón Bolívar.

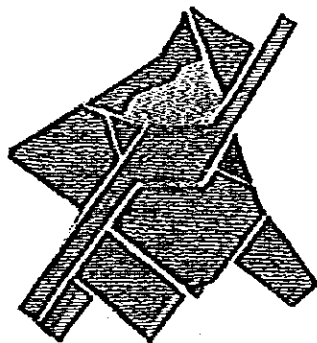
- 1) Conmemoración de El Libertador Simón Bolívar.
- 2) Desarrollo Extenso del Parque de la Ciudad.
- 3) Conservación del Medio Ambiente Natural.

(para más detalles, ver páginas 21, 22)

9 Zones for the Park

The Simon Bolivar Park integrates nine different functional zones such as; multiple activities, static recreations, sports, amusement, cultural and educational activities.

(for detail, please see page 27, 28)



9 Zonas para el Parque

El Parque Simón Bolívar integra 9 diferentes zonas funcionales tales como; para múltiples actividades, recreación, deportes, entretenimientos, actividades culturales y educativas.

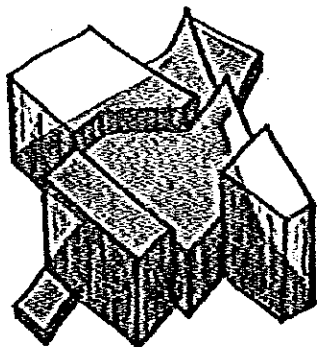
(para más detalles, ver páginas 27, 28)

46.6 Million Visitors

The number of visitors to the Simon Bolivar Park is projected to be about 46.6 millions in 1990.

	Whole park area	110 ha area
No. of visitors per year	46.6 million	7.7 million
No. of visitors on peak day	513.0 thousand	84.7 thousand
No. of visitors at peak hour	149.6 thousand	28.2 thousand

(for detail, please see page 75, 76, 77)



46.6 Millones de visitantes

El número de visitantes al Parque Simón Bolívar está estimado ser alrededor de 46.6 millones en 1990.

	Área central del parque	Área de las 110 ha
Nro de visitantes por año en 1990	46.6 millones	7.7 millones
Nro máximo de visitantes por día	513.0 mil	84.7 mil
Nro máximo de visitantes en hora pico de un día	149.6 mil	28.2 mil

(para más detalles, ver páginas 75, 76, 77)

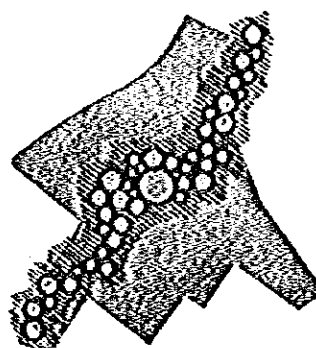


Sumario del Plan Maestro

3.4 km of Urban Mall

As a center for the cultural, educational and recreational activities of the Bogota citizens, the 3.4 km distance along Calle 63 from Avenida Ciudad de Quito to Jardín Botánico shall be improved as an Urban Mall, which has varying landscape characterized by 6 theme; culture, History Liberty, Present, Future and Nature.

(for detail, please see page 43~50)



3,4 km de Alameda

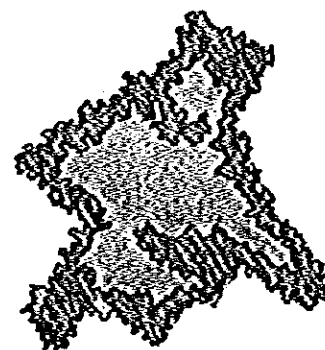
Como un centro cultural, educacional y de actividades recreacionales para los Bogotanos, los 3.4 km de distancia a lo largo de la calle 63, desde la Avenida Ciudad de Quito hasta el Jardín Botánico, será mejorado con una Alameda. El cual contará con una variedad de paisajes caracterizadas por seis diferentes temas; cultura, Historia, Libertad, Presente, Futuro y Naturaleza.

(para más detalles, ver páginas 43~50)

88,000 Trees

For the realization of "Commemorative Landscape", grand natural elements shall be introduced to 110 ha area. 30 ha of Woodland, 98,000m² of grand water surface, 7 meters height of land relief with 600 thousand M³ earth and 88,000 trees and shrubs would be provided.

(for detail, please see page 33~36, 83~90)



88000 Árboles

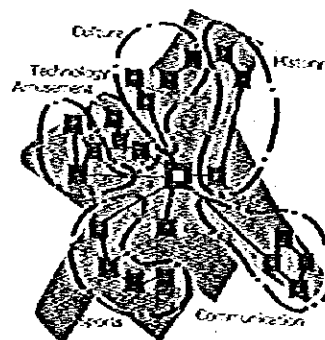
Para la realización del "Gran Parque Comemorativo" serán introducidos elementos naturales en un área de 110 ha; 30 ha de bosque, 98.000 m² de superficie acuática; será provisto de un máximo de 7m de terreno destinado para descanso con 600 mil M³ de suelo y 88 mil árboles y arbustos.

(para más detalles, ver páginas 33~36, 83~90)

90,000 M² facilities

For the realization of "Commemoration of Simon Bolivar" and for the promotion of active park use, various park facilities would be provided as a core of the multiple activities such as national ceremonial plaza, 7 museums, 7 centers, 3 special parks, 18 cafeterias and sonon.

(for detail, please see page 37, 38, 51~61)



90,000 M² Facilita el Parque

Para la realización de la conmemoración de Simón Bolívar y para la promoción de actividades, el parque ofrece varias ventajas, debido a que será provisto de un centro de múltiples actividades; la plaza ceremonial nacional, 7 museos, 7 centros, 3 parques especiales, 18 cafeterías y demás.

(para más detalles, ver páginas 37, 38, 51~61)

10 years Development Project

It is suggested that the Simon Bolivar Park Development Project extends over ten years period from 1981 to 1990.

Phase I (1981-82)

Preparatory work and urgent actions.

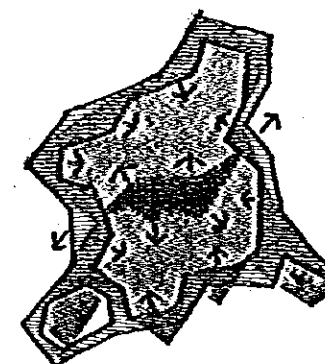
Phase II (1983-86)

Main development work

Phase III (1987-90)

Finalization and fulfillment of the development

(for detail, please see page 63~73)



10 Años en el desarrollo de este Proyecto

Se ha sugerido que el desarrollo del proyecto del Parque Simón Bolívar se extenderá sobre un periodo de 10 años a partir de 1981 hasta a 1990.

Fase I (1981-82)

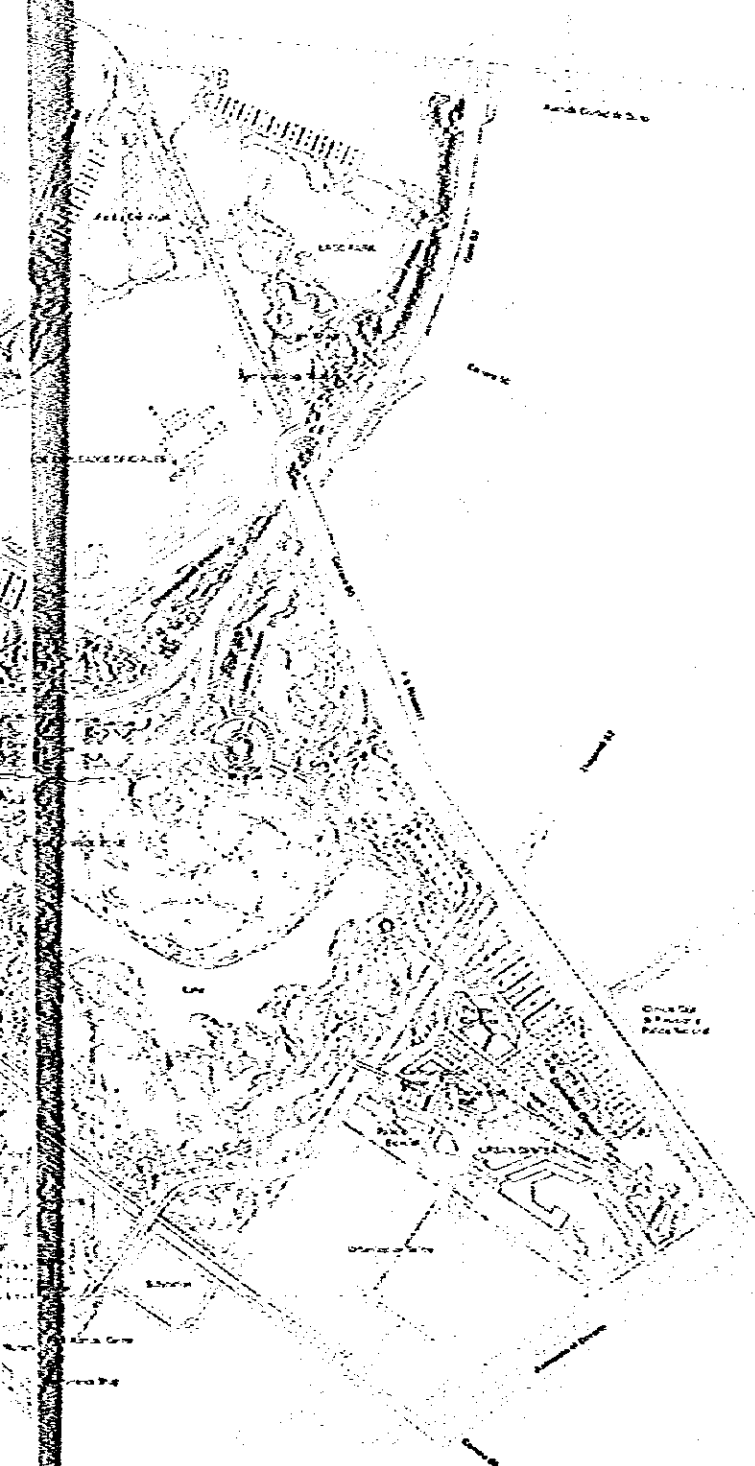
Trabajo preparatorio y asuntos urgentes.

Fase II (1983-86)

Desarrollo principal del trabajo.

Fase III (1986-90)

Finalización y cumplimiento del desarrollo. *(para más detalles, ver páginas 63~73)*



Conclusion and Recommendations

This report presents the final output of the study entitled The Master Plan Study of the Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park Project in the Republic of Colombia, conducted by the JICA Study Team in close cooperation with the Colombian Counterpart Team during the period from September, 1980 to August, 1981 in compliance with the scope of work agreed upon between the Japanese and Colombian governments as part of the technical cooperation efforts by the two governments.

The main objective of this study is to propose the master plan for an area of about 110 hectares of the property of the Colombian government which is situated in the central part of the Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park which has a total area of about 350 hectares and which is planned to be developed in the city of Bogota D.E. Consequently, the master plan for this 110 hectares shall be well harmonized with the whole park area of 350 hectares, (referred to as Whole Park Area in this report) as one of the zones in the park.

The Japanese study team appointed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), an official agency for execution of technical cooperation programmes of the Japanese government, has conducted joint work with the Colombian counterpart team throughout the study period under the supervision and guidance of the Japanese Supervisory Committee for the survey, study, planning and design works of this master plan, and it is to be noted that the JICA study team has been favored with the very effective cooperation and assistance rendered by the governmental agencies and other institutions concerned, with which the team coordinated its work as necessary through discussions and presentations during process of the master plan study.

The basic conclusion and recommendations proposed in this report have been confirmed and agreed upon mutually through the periodical discussions between the responsible governmental agencies of both countries, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation in Colombia and Japanese Supervisory Committee.

The summary of the conclusion and recommendations derived from the result of the comprehensive in-depth studies covering many aspects and components necessary for the park planning are noted as the following:

The inflow of agricultural population to the large cities has been increasing due to changes in the social and economic environment in Colombia, as in other South American countries. The population of the capital city, Bogota, has increased four-fold during the last 20 years and further increase of the city's population is anticipated. The inflowing population is primarily composed of people of the low income stratum. Their earnings are spent for the most part for building their own houses and because their income level is low they are unable to make a significant contribution to national revenue through paying taxes which are a source of funds to be allocated for public expenditure for development and improvement of public facilities and social capital formation. Although economic development may be sought based upon the enormous growth potential of the population, it is of urgent necessity for this country to strategically improve social infrastructure facilities in the earliest possible stage in order to prevent the eventual destruction of the natural environment by a random sprawl of housing, and to improve the standard of urban living conditions in general.

Conclusion y Recomendaciones

El presente informe presenta el producto final del estudio que se titula "Estudios del Plan Maestro sobre el Proyecto del Gran Parque Conmemorativo Simón Bolívar en la República de Colombia", dirigido por el equipo de estudio de la JICA en cooperación estrecha con el Equipo Colombiano, contra parte de aquel durante el período de septiembre de 1980 hasta agosto de 1981, de acuerdo con el alcance de trabajos acordados entre los Gobiernos japonés y colombianos, como parte de esfuerzos de colaboración técnica entre ambos gobiernos.

El objeto principal del presente estudio, es proponer un plan maestro para una área de 110 hectáreas aproximadas de la propiedad del Gobierno Colombiano, ubicado en la parte central del gran parque conmemorativo Simón Bolívar, que tiene una extensión total de 350 hectáreas, y planeado a desarrollarse en la ciudad de Bogotá D.E. Consecutivamente, el plan maestro para estas 110 hectáreas deberá ser bien armonizado con el conjunto de área de parque de 350 hectáreas (se denominará más adelante área conjunta del parque) como una de las áreas en el parque integral de la ciudad.

El equipo japonés de estudio designado por la Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Japón (JICA), una agencia oficial para la ejecución de programas de cooperación técnica de parte del Gobierno japonés, ha dirigido trabajos conjuntos con el Equipo Colombiano contra parte a aquél, durante todo el tiempo del estudio bajo la supervisión y dirección del Comité Supervisor japonés para los trabajos de reconocimiento, estudios, planeamiento y diseño de dicho plan maestro, y vale anotar que el equipo de estudios de JICA se ha favorecido con una cooperación y asistencia muy efectiva prestada por las agencias gubernamentales, así como los demás institutos concernientes con los que el equipo japonés coordinaba su trabajo según el caso, por intermedio de discusiones y representaciones durante el proceso del estudio de dicho plan maestro.

La conclusión básica y recomendaciones propuestas en el presente informe han sido confirmadas y acordadas en forma mutua a través de discusiones periódicas entre las agencias gubernamentales de ambos países, Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Transporte de Colombia y el Comité Supervisor Japonés.

El Sumario de conclusión y recomendaciones derivado del resultado de los estudios extensos así como profundos que cubre muchos aspectos y componentes necesarios para el planeamiento del parque se anota como sigue:

En Colombia ha venido aumentando la afluencia de población agrícola a las ciudades grandes debido a cambios en el medio ambiente socio-económico, en forma igual que los demás países Latinoamericanos. La población de la ciudad capital de Bogotá ha aumentado 4 veces durante los últimos 20 años, y se prevee aún mayor aumento de la población de dicha ciudad. La población afluente se compone principalmente de la gente del estrato de ingresos inferiores y destinan sus ganancias en su mayor parte para la construcción de sus viviendas por que el nivel de sus ingresos es bajo, y ellos no pueden hacer contribución significativa a la Renta Nacional por medio de pagos de impuestos los que son una fuente de fondos a aplicarse para desembolso público destinado al desarrollo y mejoramiento de facilidades públicas así como la formación del capital social.

Aunque el desarrollo económico se podría buscar sobre base de la potencialidad enorme de crecimiento de población, es una necesidad urgente para la República mejorar estratégicamente facilidades de infraestructura social en la etapa más pronta para prevenir una eventual destrucción del medio ambiente natural por una extensión de la zona urbana sin orden ni concierto, y mejorar la norma general de condiciones de vida urbana.

The fact that Colombia is divided into various regions separated by three Andes mountain ranges is a great handicap for the formation of a comprehensive transportation network within the country, and inadvertently forms independent social and economic spheres in each region. In proportion to the process of development of the transportation and distribution systems between regions and acceleration of exchanges of information, it will become imperative that the nation shall establish a new unified national spirit by ironing out social and cultural differences in each region through economic integration.

With such economic advancement, it is foreseen that the time spent for recreational activities will increase, resulting in amplified desire for cultural and artistic activities and increasing demand for places to satisfy it. When we consider that, in conjunction with the drive toward national integration, it becomes imperative that public facilities for general purposes, with strong symbolic effect, be constructed. Due to these social and economic situations, this project is very timely and will positively yield multiple effects. It suitably commemorates the bicentennial of the birth and 150th anniversary of the death of El Libertador Simon Bolivar, who is still admired as the national founder of the country.

The site of this project is located at the center of Bogota City which extends north and south and forms the principal area of the western district which is in need of development in order to secure balanced growth of Bogota City. This project, in conjunction with the construction of the new government office area and business district, will promote development of the vicinity, exalting Bogota as the capital city.

Bogota City has been selected to host the World Cup games in 1986. This event is expected to trigger an increase in the inflow of tourists from foreign countries, especially Bolivarian countries. Further, with the development of transportation systems, increased ease of mobility will be assured resulting in an increase of domestic sightseers. A city park as envisioned by this project will help publicize the history, culture and industry of Colombia and will of itself further attract various kinds of people from inside and outside of the country to Bogota City. We would therefore expect favorable results through development of tourism-related industries.

The value of the greenery establishment as a social asset will increase in the future. For its development effects will be surely demonstrated, development investments should be apportioned over many years.

As explained above, this project will prompt development directly and indirectly, and produce short and long term effects. It will help to develop material and social foundations for Colombians, especially for its capital city, Bogota. The Colombian government has the capacity to realize this project, the plan of which appears very feasible judging from social, economic and technical requirements. Financially realization of this project is quite possible if cooperation of various organizations and the general public is gained and an autonomous organization is established to maintain the park.

El hecho de que Colombia está dividida en distintas regiones separadas por 3 cordilleras paralelas de los Andes, es una gran desventaja para la formación de una red de transporte extensa dentro del país, tendiéndose a formar inadvertidamente esferas socio-económicas independientes en cada región. A medida del proceso del desarrollo del transporte y sistemas de distribución entre regiones y aceleración de intercambios de informaciones, se hará imprescindible que la nación establezca un nuevo espíritu nacional unificado por medio del allanamiento de diferencias socio-culturales propias de cada región a través de la integración económica.

Con tal adelanto económico se prevee que, el tiempo utilizable para las actividades de recreo aumentará resultando el deseo amplificado para actividades culturales y artísticas y creciendo la demanda para lugares donde se satisfagan tales deseos. Si consideramos que se hará indispensable, junto con la campaña hacia la integración nacional, que se establezcan facilidades públicas para objetos generales, con el efecto muy simbólico. Debido a estas situaciones socio-económicas, este proyecto se considera muy oportuno y rendirá en forma positiva para efectos múltiples lo cual conmemorará apropiadamente el vicentenario del nacimiento y 150^{mo} aniversario del fallecimiento del El Libertador Simón Bolívar a quien se admira actualmente como fundador nacional de la República.

El sitio del presente proyecto está ubicado en el centro de la ciudad de Bogotá que se extiende de norte a sur y forma el área principal del distrito occidental la que se requiere desarrollar para asegurar un crecimiento balanceado de la ciudad de Bogotá. El presente proyecto, junto con la construcción del área nueva de oficinas gubernamentales así como un distrito nuevo de negocios, promoverá el desarrollo de la vecindad, exaltando a Bogotá como la ciudad capital de la República.

La ciudad de Bogotá se ha elegido para auspiciar los Juegos de la Copa Mundial en el año de 1986. En este evento se espera provocar una afluencia de turistas de países extranjeros, especialmente de los de origen Bolivariano. Además, el desarrollo del sistema de transportes así como el aumento de la facilidad mobiliaria serán asegurados en tal sazón resultando también un aumento de espectadores locales.

El parque de la ciudad, como se prevee en el presente proyecto, servirá para darles publicidad a ellos sobre la historia, cultura e industrias de Colombia, lo cual por sí atraerá a mucha gente a Bogotá tanto del interior como del exterior de la República.

Por lo tanto, esperamos resultados favorables a través de un desarrollo de industrias relativas al turismo.

El valor de la zona verde como patrimonio social, aumentará en el futuro, ya que los efectos desarrollados demostrarán sin duda alguna en un plazo largo, lo que la inversión en tal desarrollo será compensada con los frutos morales en los años venideros.

Como se aclaró más arriba, el presente proyecto promoverá el desarrollo en formas directa e indirecta produciendo efectos en plazos corto y largo. El Proyecto ayudará a desarrollar los cimientos físico y social de Colombia especialmente los de la ciudad capital de Bogotá. El Gobierno Colombiano tiene la capacidad para realizar el presente Proyecto cuyo plan se representa bien factible a la vista de requerimientos socio-económico así como técnico.

La realización del Proyecto es bien posible desde el punto de vista financiero, si se obtiene la cooperación de parte de distintos órganos así como del público en general, y a la vez, se establezca un órgano autónomo que se dedique al mantenimiento del Parque.

The following proposals should be examined for suitability to the project.

- **Three themes for development of the park**

- 1 Commemoration of Simon Bolivar
- 2 Comprehensive city park development
- 3 Conservation of the natural environment

Sufficient consideration should be given to each of the above during the long period of development and maintenance of the park. Emphasis should be changed according to the situation at each stage of development and at the same time it remains necessary to determine that these objectives are being attained.

- **10-year development plan**

The period of the implementation plan will be 10 years between 1981 and 1990 consisting of the initiating phase of 2 years followed by 2 periods, each of 4 years duration, during which the Presidential election will be held.

- **Integration of new development area and improvement of existing parks**

The existing park occupying about one-third of the comprehensive park area should be opened to the public and be integrated with the balance of park step by step according to the construction plan.

- **Strategic development by 1982**

For the purposes of publicizing the start of development of the park, gaining future cooperation from various organizations, and enhancing people's interest in the project, it is recommended to construct part of park's main facilities, i.e., the National Ceremonial Plaza and Urban Mall, in advance.

- **Park development organization**

An independent body must be formed, to plan, maintain, and supervise the park. It is necessary to make financial and legal decisions for creation of an organization which can carry out real activities immediately.

- **Urgent actions**

It is suggested to act without hesitation on the following:

- 1 Notices to publicize the meaning and contents of the project to the whole nation.
- 2 Organization of a planning committee consisting of representatives from concerned organizations, to conduct detailed inquiries into construction and management of the thematic facilities within the park.
- 3 Formulation of a legal and financial system for improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads within and beyond the park's dimensions through the coordination of the authorities of Bogota City.
- 4 Examination of the detailed design and construction process plan of the development area, Phase I.

Las siguientes recomendaciones deberán ser analizadas si seran apropiadas o no para el Proyecto.

- **Tres Temas para el Desarrollo del Parque**

1. Conmemoración de El Libertador Simón Bolívar.
2. Desarrollo Extenso del Parque de la Ciudad.
3. Conservación del Medio Ambiente Natural.

Deberán prestar una atención suficiente a cada uno de los temas citados durante un período largo no solo de desarrollo sino también del mantenimiento del parque en referencia. Énfasis en el cambio de acuerdo con la situación de cada etapa del desarrollo, asimismo es preciso también confirmar que dichos objetivos se están logrando.

- **Plan de Desarrollo por 10 Años**

El período del Plan de Implementación será de 10 años, de 1981 a 1990 que consiste de 2 años de fase de arranque seguido por dos períodos de 4 años cada uno, y durante estos últimos se llevará a cabo una elección presidencial.

- **Integración del área del nuevo desarrollo y mejoramiento de los parques existentes**

Los parques existentes ocupan alrededor de una tercera parte del área extensa del nuevo Parque, y aquellos deberán ser abiertos al público e integrado con el balance de los parques de etapa a etapa de acuerdo con el plan de construcción.

- **Desarrollo estratégico para 1982**

Con el objeto de publicidad para el arranque del desarrollo del nuevo parque y ganar cooperación futura de distintas organizaciones, así como para atraer la atención de la gente en este proyecto, se recomienda construir parte de las facilidades principales del parque, en forma prioritaria; por ejemplo: Plaza Nacional de Ceremonia y Auditorio Urbano.

- **Organización para desarrollar el parque**

Un cuerpo independiente se deberá formar para encargarse del planeamiento, mantenimiento y supervisión del parque. Es necesario tomar una decisión financiera y legal para dicha creación de tal organización que llevará a cabo actividades reales inmediatamente.

- **Acciones urgentes**

Se recomienda que se efectúe inmediatamente los siguientes actos:

1. Avisos públicos por los que se dá a conocer el pueblo entero el sentido y contenido del proyecto.
2. Organización de un comité de planeamiento que consista de representantes de los órganos pertinentes para encargarse de resolver consultas detalladas a suscitarse acerca de la construcción y administración de las facilidades del tema del parque.
3. Formulación del sistema legal y financiero para el mejoramiento de caminos existentes y de construcción de los nuevos dentro del parque y en la área colindante del mismo a través de la coordinación de las autoridades de la ciudad de Bogotá.
4. Exámen del diseño detallado y el plan de proceso de construcción de la Esfera I del área de desarrollo.

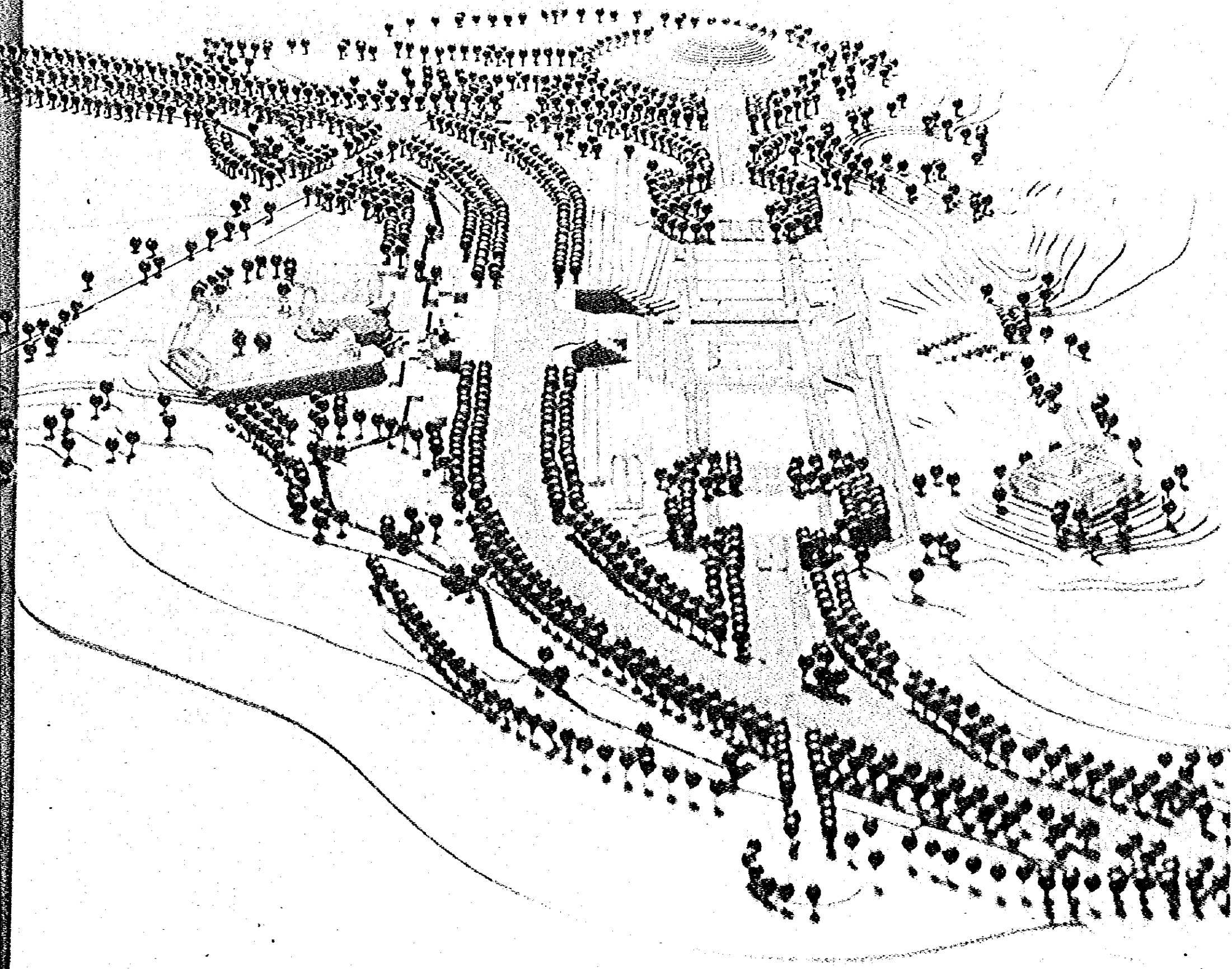


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Introduction

Background of the Study

Description of the Study to Date

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, which plans to develop a park of about 350 hectares in Bogota as one aspect of activities to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth and 150th anniversary of the death of El Libertador Simon Bolivar, has requested the Japanese Government to provide technical cooperation for preparation of the master plan study for the project.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA), the official agency responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation programs of Japan, organized a JICA Study Team to implement the study under the direction of a Japanese Supervisory Committee.

The responsible agency in Colombia is the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MOPT), which organized a counterpart team to work on implementation of the study, under the direction of the Junta de Parque Simon Bolivar (Simon Bolivar Park Development Committee).

The study was performed by the JICA team's assuming responsibility for the area of about 110 hectares in the center of the park, and by the counterpart team's assuming responsibility for about 250 hectares surrounding the central area.

The study was planned so as to be implemented in three phases: Phase I, determination of the conditions for planning and basic concept; Phase II, preparation of the basic plan at the scale of 1/5,000, and Phase III, preparation of the master plan at the scale of 1/2,000.

The two teams were able to function in an integral manner through maintaining close coordination as they proceeded with their shares of the work.

The Master Plan Study was prepared with the objective of providing a basis for subsequent work in bringing the project closer to completion so as to be opened and available for use with suitable timing relative to the rapidly approaching anniversary of Simon Bolivar's birth, in July, 1983.

Scope of the JICA Study

The study implemented by the JICA team, in accordance with the scope of work as decided between the MOPT and JICA in June, 1980, was defined as follows.

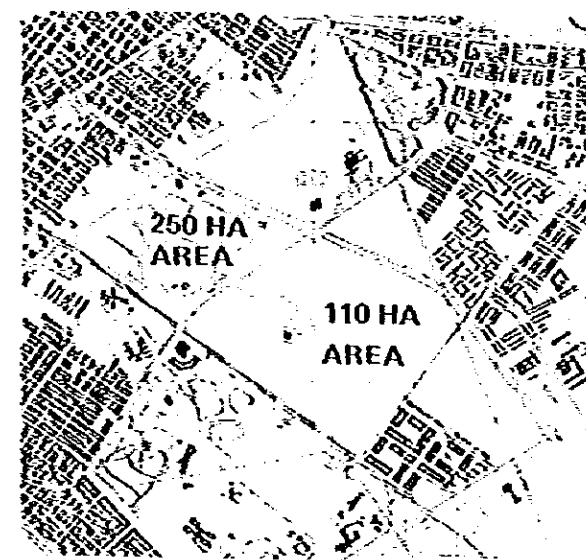
- Areal scope
As indicated, the team was assigned to work on an area of about 110 hectares in a central part of land under the jurisdiction of the MOPT and to be developed by it as the Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park. This central area is divided into Lote No. 1 (97.84 hectares) and Lote No. 2 (13.85 hectares) by Carrera 60.
- Contents of the study
The study is to be concerned with the following, but not to neglect coordination on behalf of the overall project study.
 1. Site Analysis
 - a. Natural conditions
 - b. Social conditions (including regulations)
 - c. Land-use
 - d. Recreational facilities
 - e. Infrastructure
 2. Concepts for park planning
 3. Planning policy
 - a. Policy for size, character and contents of the park
 - b. Policy of recreational activities
 - c. Policy of park facilities, landscaping, etc.
 4. Master Plan—Phase I (1:5,000)—
 - a. Zoning plan
 - b. Circulation plan
 - c. Plan of landscaping and planting
 - d. Layout plans of main areas
 - e. Demand and supply analysis (recreation, sports, open space and others)
 5. Master Plan—Phase II (1:2,000-2,500)—
 - a. Cut and fill of land
 - b. Recreational facilities
 - c. Architecture
 - d. Circulation
 - e. Planting design and landscaping
 - f. Drainage, sewerage and water supply
 - g. Electricity
 - h. Cost estimation

Supplementary Surveys by Colombian Counterparts

The two teams agreed that the following supplementary surveys would be carried out by the Colombian counterpart team in order to insure successful completion of the Master Plan Study.

- Traffic survey
- Soil mechanics and characteristics survey
- Topographic survey
- Recreational activity pattern survey

Fig. - 01 Location Map of the Study Area



Study Procedure

Study procedure

Phase I work, for determination of the planning conditions and basic concept, was done according to the following schedule by the two teams working in concert, from September 15, 1980 to December 18, 1980.

- **Preparatory work (Sept. 15 – Sept. 31)**
Formulation of work program, initial review of preceding plans, and preparation of the Inception Report.
- **Field survey and data collection (Oct. 1 – Oct. 20)**
Field surveys of the project area, collection of necessary data for park planning, discussion with counterparts and persons at authorities concerned, and existing city park observation.
- **Confirmation of the concept for the park (Oct. 20 – Nov. 10)**
Identification of the character and the function of the park, establishment of screening criteria for park activities and facilities, establishment of development strategies and conceptual planning framework of the park.
- **Establishment of planning policy (Nov. 1 – Nov. 30)**
Problem-finding and frame-making, land use and activity zoning policy, distribution policy of recreational activity and park facilities, and clarification of the planning scope of each study team.
- **General Planning (Dec. 1 – Dec. 18)**
Overall adjustment of the entire study, definition of the further study to be done by each study team, and preparation of the Progress Report.

Phase II, preparation of the basic plan, was carried out from Dec. 19, 1980 to March 31, 1981, according to the following schedule.

- **Demand and supply analysis (Dec. 19 – Jan. 15)**
Forecasting the number and character of visitors; analysis of capacity and optimum density.
- **Physical master plan study (Jan. 15 – Feb. 28)**
On the basis of the preceding study work, the following basic physical master plans were

prepared, at the scale of 1/5,000: Zoning Plan, Circulation Plan, Landscape Plan, and Main Facility Layout Plan. This work was reported in the form of the Draft Interim Report.

- **Coordination work (March 1 – March 31)**
By means of coordination of the work of the two teams, a rough cost estimate was prepared, the planning framework was determined, and the Interim Report was prepared.
- Phase III work, concerned with the detailed plan, was carried out from May 13, 1981 to September 15, 1981, according to the following schedule.
- **Detailed planning and design (May 13 – June 30)**
Study was done at the scale of 1/2000, on the basis of the 1/500 master plan as confirmed in the Interim Report and incorporating the results of the discussions in Colombia. Special attention was given to detailed study of the Urban Mall and National Ceremonial Plaza which are parts of the park which have high priority for urgent implementation, and to study of construction, management and administrative aspects of the park. Moreover, the Draft Final Report and master plan drawings at the scale of 1/2000, encompassing the result of work completed thus far, were prepared.
 - **Final coordination work (July – August 4)**
Explanations and discussions on the Draft Report were carried out, and in addition to coordinating the work of the two study teams in order to prepare the final plan at the 1/2000 scale, there were discussion and agreements regarding component plans, development plan and details.
 - **Final report work (Aug. 5 – Sept. 14)**
Revisions were made as required by the Final Coordination Work, and all study, drawings, reports and other information prepared up to this time were compiled to form the Master Plan Report. Moreover, a scale model (1/2000) was made, suggesting the form of the park when completed.

Study output

In keeping with the progress made in the study, the following reports, drawings and visual presentation materials were submitted to the Government of Colombia.

	Date submitted
001 Inception Report	Oct. 1980
002 Progress Report	Dec. 1980
Draft Interim Report (for 110ha area)	Mar. 1981
003 Main Report	
004 Drawing Issues (scale 1/5000)	
005 Illustrative plan of Urban Mall Interim Report (for Whole Park Area)	Mar. 1981
006 Main Report	
007 Drawing Issues (scale 1/5000)	
008 Slide presentation program of Interim Recommendations for Master Plan Draft Final Report (for 110ha area)	July 1981
009 Main Report (Draft)	
010 Drawing Issues (scale 1/2000)	
011 Illustrative Master Plan of 1/2000 Final Report	Sep. 1981
012 Main Report (English)	
013 Illustrative Master Plan of 1/2000	
014 Model of 1/2000 (Whole Park Area)	

Among the study output noted above, 002, 006-007 and 008 represent the collaborative effort of both teams based on the output from the JICA team's work.

Organization of the Study

JAPANESE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman	Dai SHIOJIMA	Executive Director Parks and Greens Div. City Bureau Ministry of Construction
Member	Yorikazu MARUTA	Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture College of Horticulture University of Chiba
Member	Hiroshi YOKOYAMA	Head Urban Planning Div. Building Research Institute Ministry of Construction
Member	Makoto IGARASHI	Deputy Director Parks and Greens Div. City Bureau Ministry of Construction
Member	Kohji KAMIYA	Professor of Architectural Engineer- ing College of Technology Nippon University

Liaison and secretariat responsibilities are handled by

Section chief	Yasushi HIROTANI	Social Development Cooperation Depart- ment, Japan International Coopera- tion Agency
Project officer	Masahiro KOBAYASHI	Social Development Cooperation Depart- ment, Japan International Coopera- tion Agency

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Chairman	Aldemar Mosquera Lara	Director of National Immovables Div. Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
Member	Julio José Fajardo	Advisor to the Minister of Public Works and Transportation

Member	Juan Manuel Salazar	Deputy Director of Planning Department Bogota Special District
Member	Arturo Robledo Ocampo	Team Leader of Colombian Counter- parts
Member	Representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Mashaharu TORII)	Member of Japanese Supervisory Committee and/or Resident Representati- ve of the Japan International Cooperat- ion Agency
Member	Sohiko YAMADA	Team Leader of JICA Study Team

COUNTERPART TEAM

Leader	Arturo Robledo Ocampo	Colombian National University
Member	Jaime Camacho Fajardo	Colombian National University
Member	Alberto Estrada	Colombian National University
Member	Pedro Mejia	Colombian National University
Member	Fulvio A. Sánchez	Colombian National University
Member	Irma Sánchez	Colombian National University
Member	Fernando Montenegro	Colombian National University
Member	Oswaldo Perez	Colombian National University
Member	Jairo Gonzalez	Colombian National University
Member	María Cristina de Luzardo	National Immovables Div. Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
Member	José Díaz Cortés	National Immovables Div. Ministry of Public Works and Transportation

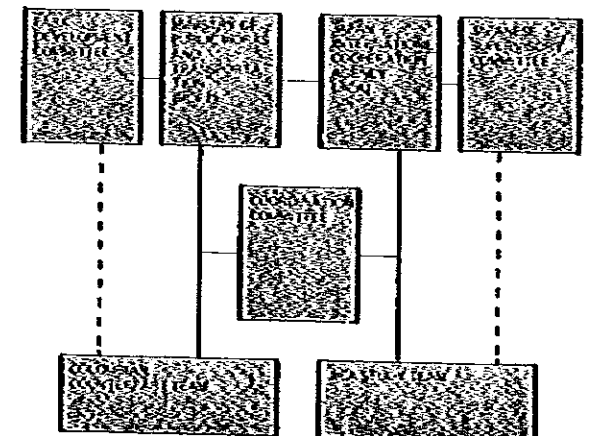
Member	Marcia Wanderley de Vargas	Planning Department Bogota Special District
Member	Jesús María Idrobo	Colombian National University
Member	Rodrigo Villamizar	Centro Regional de Población
Member	Julio César Vera	Centro Regional de Población

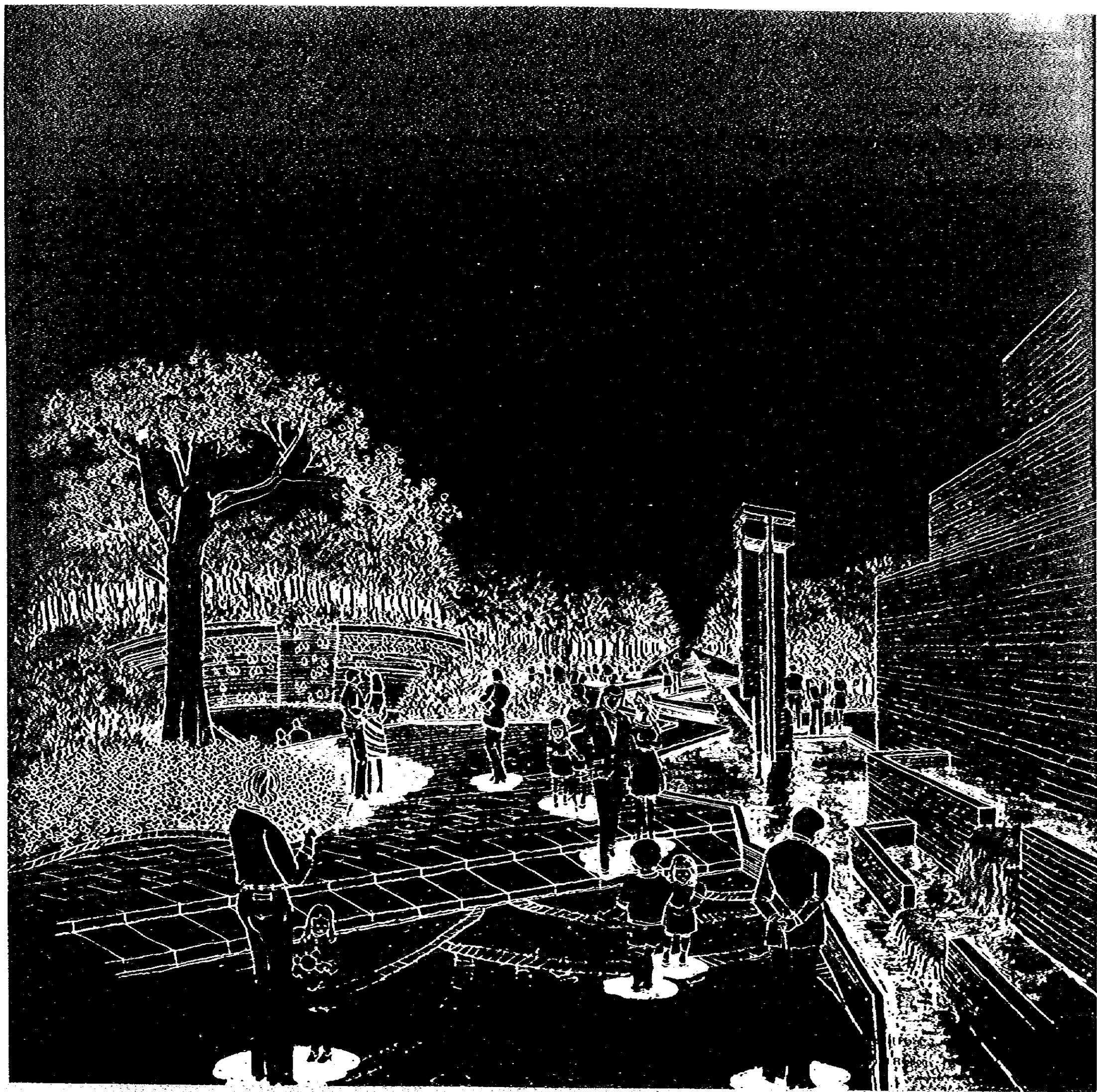
JICA STUDY TEAM

The working team staffed by JCP Inc. and Pacific Consultants International consisted of the following.

Team Leader (Architect)	Sohiko YAMADA
Landscape Architect (Planting Advisor)	Kenzo OGATA
Landscape Architect (Technical Coordinator)	Hiroshi TANAKA
Landscape Architect	Kanao ITOH
Park Planner	Seiichi YUKUTOMI
Civil Engineer	Hiroshi KIZUE
Utility Engineer	Sinri HISHIKURA
Architectural Planner	Takashi ONODERA
Socio-Economist	Shin KOKUBO

Fig. - 02 Team Organization Chart of This Study





Bogotá: The Capital of Colombia

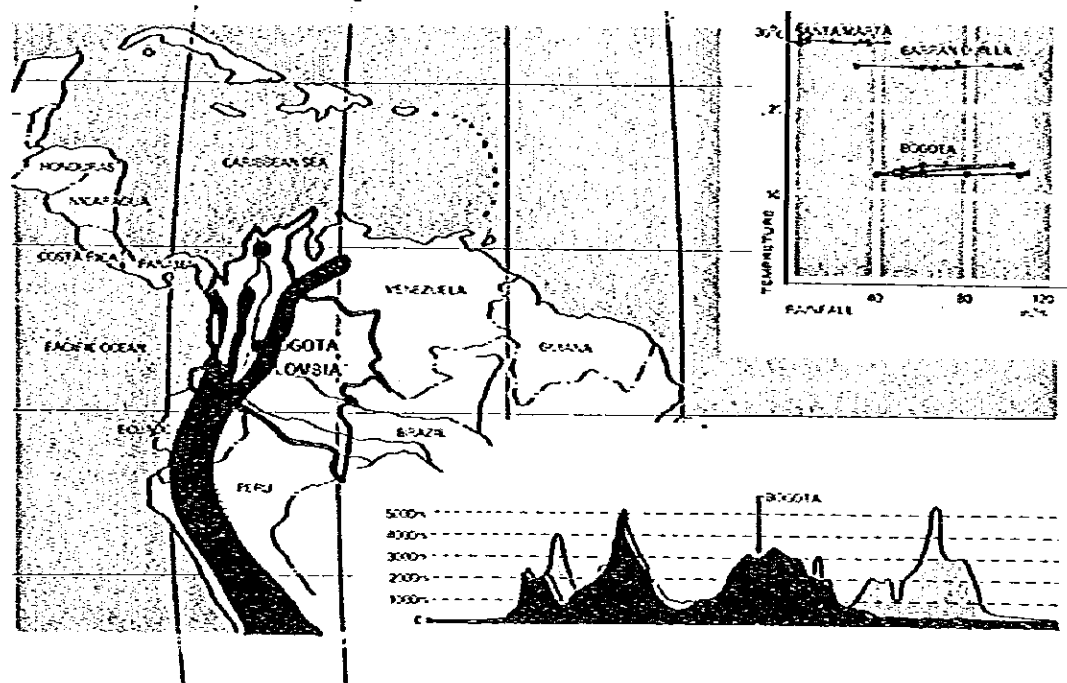
Socio-Economic Characteristics and Potentiality of Development of Colombia

The Colombian economy, after growing at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent in 1975–1977, expanded strongly by 8.9 percent in real terms in 1978, but was unable to maintain that growth rate in 1979 when there was accelerated inflation and increased unemployment. But in comparison with the other Latin American countries, Colombia has experienced relative political stability and a sustained period of economic growth. The sectional GDP for the years 1970–1978 is shown on Table-1.

The characteristics of Colombia's society and economy can be described as the inequality of the distribution of population, income and access to social services among the different income groups as well as among the different regional locations—urban or rural.

There is a general realization that major social and economic policy changes are needed to respond to the demands of the more disadvantaged segments of the population.

Fig. – 03 Location of Bogotá

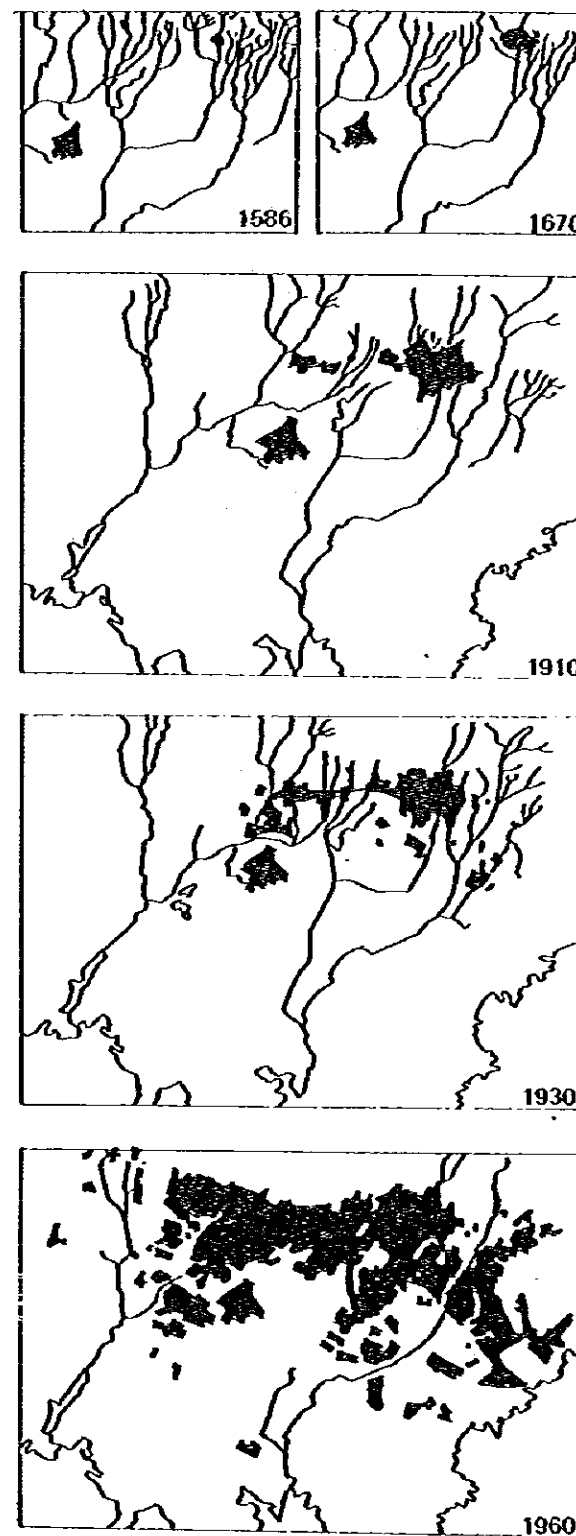


The National Council for Economic and Social Policy has recently issued a new development program (Plan de Integración Nacional – PIN) which commits the nation to a broad program of socio-economic development with emphasis on social reforms that would distribute the benefits equally to all segments of the population, especially on the social infrastructure sector.

The development program in the PIN which directly relates to the Simon Bolivar Park is described as the measure for the development of new urbanization; that is the advancement of the industrial and recreational parks projects, in Chapter X, Regional and Urban Development.

Therefore, this Simon Bolivar Park Project is in line with the overall development policy, strategy and program of this country, with one of the highest priorities justified by the Presidential Decrees Nos. 3207 of 26th December, 1979 and 248 of 8th February, 1980 together with the Law No. 31 of 1979.

Fig. – 04 History of Urban Growth : Bogotá



Source/IDDU

The basis of the development potentiality of this country lies in the promotion of development of natural resources such as coal, natural gas, crude oil and other mineral resources as the fundamentals of industrialization; government and private capital investment for the various branches of manufacturing and agro-industries; elevation of agricultural and industrial productivity together with the improvement of social and industrial infrastructure.

For this purpose, it can be said that it is indispensable that there shall be reform of social structures and the securing of the funds needed for industrialization, by which Colombia has a great potentiality for further development.

Characteristics of Bogota D.E.

Bogota is situated on a high plateau in one of the ranges of Andes with the average elevation of 2,700 meters above sea level; has a population of 4.3 million inhabitants in 1980 which is about 16.6 percent of all Colombia, and the average annual temperature of 14.5 degrees Centigrade with very slight changes throughout the year.

The area where urbanization of the city of Bogota is proceeding had once been a great lake and is now a very flat fertile land called Sabana with somewhat deteriorated soil foundation.

Bogota is also the capital of Cundinamarca Department (State), but regarding political administration it is a special district like Washington D.C. and Mexico City D.F., which comprises 18 Alcaldia Menors (wards) with about 30,866 hectares, which is naturally the center of politics, administration, and economy. The city also is a key node for domestic and international distribution of agricultural and industrial products.

Comparison of population, GDP, GDRP and per capital income of Colombia and the city of Bogota D.E. was made for the years 1960-1978 together with the age distribution of population in the city as per Table 2, which shows that the population of Bogota D.E. is about 16 percent of the whole country in 1978 with 3.973 million inhabitants showing a rapid increase of the share from the past decade ranging from 6 to 10 percent. The share of GRDP of Bogota D.E. in the GDP of this country has also increased considerably from 15.6 percent in 1960 to 21.3 percent in 1975 and in line with the increase and concentration of population in the capital, the GRDP share of Bogota D.E. is expected to continue to increase.

The sectoral GRDP of Bogota D.E. and GDP of Colombia was compared for the period of 1960 to 1978 as per Table 3, which shows a clear and distinct picture of urbanization of Bogota D.E. which offers the prospect of better employment opportunities and better accessibility to local services. Further urbanization of Bogota D.E. is expected to continue for some years to come.

Effects of this urbanization trend can be seen by comparing the per capita income of the country and the city; that of the city ranges from 1.6 to 1.8 times higher than the national average.

Based on the correlation coefficient of the past population and GDP & GRDP of Colombia and Bogota D.E. and the estimated growth rates of population described in the PIN, the projection of the populations of the country and the city shows that the population of Bogota D.E. will be 4.297 million in 1980 and 6.066 million in 1990, in which time the population of the city will be about 20 percent of the national total.

Fig. - 05 Pop. Distribution by Social Group : Bogota

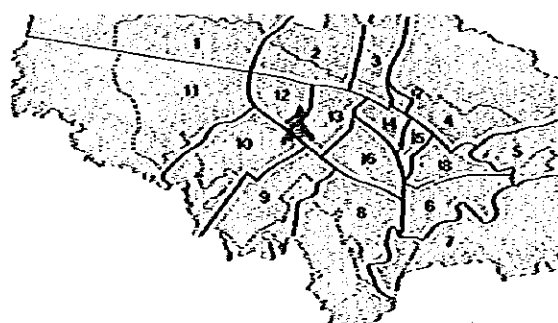


Table - 01 Pop. Distribution by Alcaldia Menor

No.	Alcaldia	Area (Hectares)	Population	Sex Ratio	Urbanization (%)	Population Density	Population Growth Rate (%)	
1	USAQUEN	5,300	121,426	102	22	61	20.25	
2	CHAPINERO	2,400	136,138	103	15	13	4	54.21
3	SANTAFE	3,300	125,135	99	13	50	3	36.43
4	SAN CRISTOBAL	3,500	122,304	98	30	40	25	102.28
5	LOSIVE	22,290	42,222					1.87
6	TANQUELITO	1,850	264,517	95	31	36	5	143.25
7	BOSA	8,200	200,074					26.13
8	KENNEDY	3,200	415,265					124.50
9	FONTIBON	2,800	324,836	95	25	40	13	116.57
10	ENGATIVA	3,200	417,003	95	50	25	-	124.36
11	SUSA	9,200	255,298	95	36	61	3	21.13
12	BARRIOBANCOS	1,300	300,820	95	26	50	5	214.20
13	TELAFALLO	1,300	154,265	95	11	63	8	114.78
14	LOS MARTINES	550	174,903	92	42	38	-	215.25
15	ANZANOVARANO	475	144,575	95	22	45	3	304.24
16	PUNTE ARENAS	1,625	295,516					184.31
17	LA CANCELARIA	1,300	55,587					36.13
18	PAZ DEL SUR	1,300	28,785	92	22	41	4	33.51

Table - 02 Sectoral GDP in Colombia (1970 - 1978)

SECTOR	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Population	16,420	16,418	16,547	16,646	16,743	16,838	16,934	17,030	17,126
GDP (Million \$)	76	81	117	134	154	176	198	220	242
GRDP	510	580	660	750	850	950	1,050	1,150	1,250
GRDP (%)	23.8	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
GRDP per capita	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
GRDP per capita (%)	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	22,300	21,420	20,300	19,200	18,100	17,000	16,000	15,000	14,000
GRDP per capita (%)	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
GRDP per capita (%)	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
GRDP per capita (%)	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
GRDP per capita (%)	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
TOTAL GDP	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
GRDP (%)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7

Table - 03

Population, GDP and Per Capita Comparison

AREA	POP.	GDP	GRDP	GRDP (%)	GRDP per capita	GRDP per capita (%)
Population	17,000	1,000	1,000	17.00	58.8	3.46
GDP	17,000	1,000	1,000	17.00	58.8	3.46
GRDP	17,000	1,000	1,000	17.00	58.8	3.46
GRDP (%)	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
GRDP per capita	17,000	1,000	1,000	17.00	58.8	3.46
GRDP per capita (%)	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRDP per capita (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table - 04

Sectoral GDP and GRDP Share Comparison

SECTOR	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Population	16,420	16,418	16,547	16,646	16,743	16,838	16,934	17,030	17,126
GDP	76	81	117	134	154	176	198	220	242
GRDP	510	580	660	750	850	950	1,050	1,150	1,250
GRDP (%)	23.8	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
GRDP per capita	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
GRDP per capita (%)	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	22,300	21,420	20,300	19,200	18,100	17,000	16,000	15,000	14,000
GRDP per capita (%)	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
GRDP per capita (%)	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
GRDP per capita (%)	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
GRDP per capita (Million \$)	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
GRDP per capita (%)	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
TOTAL GDP	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
GRDP (%)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7

Bogota: 2000 Development Plan

Greater Bogota Development Plan

With the assistance of the U.N.D.P., the government of Colombia implemented, in 1972, the Bogota Urban Development Research Project (horizon; 1990) on a government-municipality joint basis, with the I.B.R.D. as the implementing agency. The research was made on the Greater Bogota Urban Area, with the target population of 8.9 million.

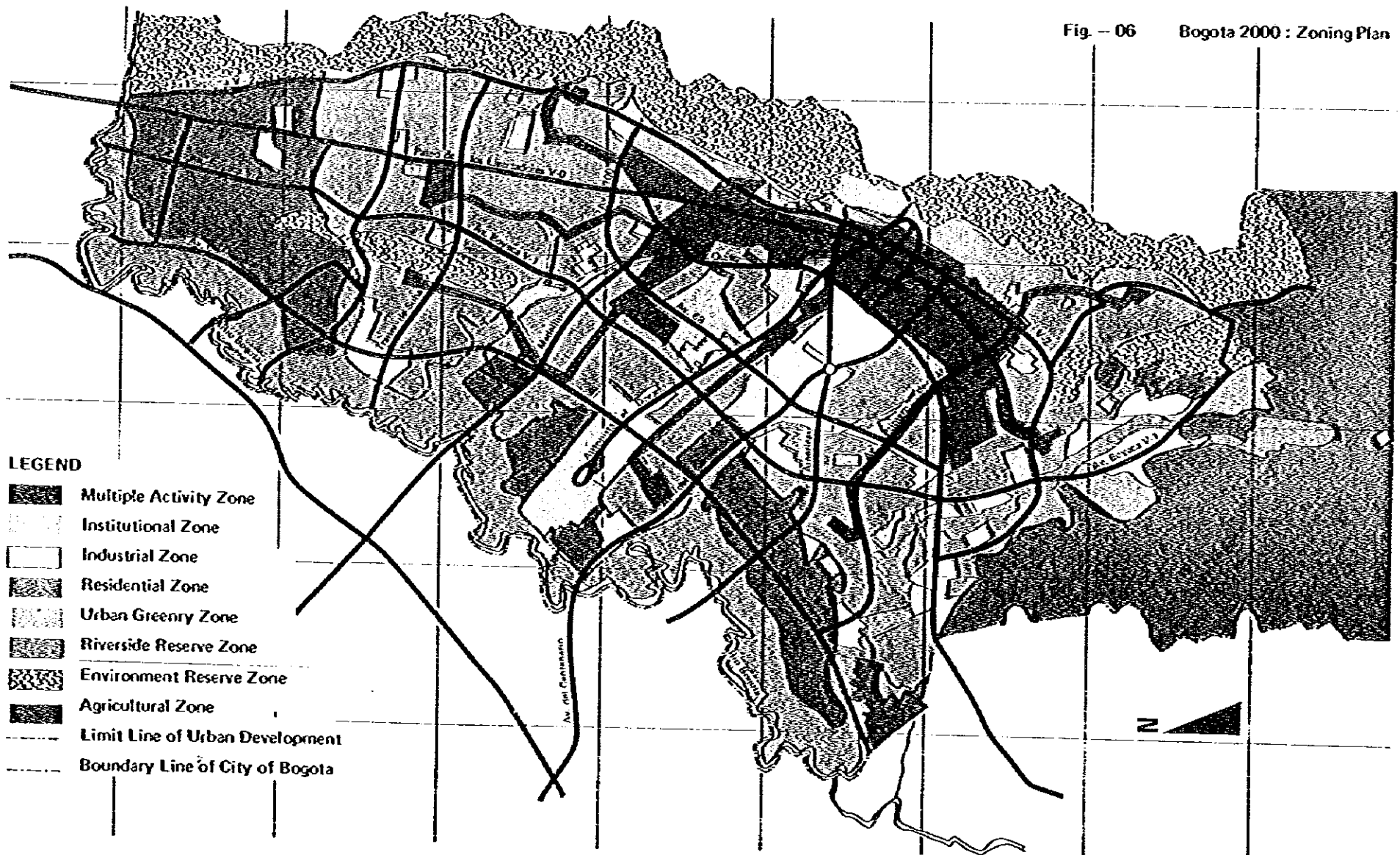
Due to various circumstances, this plan could not be finalized in the city council. However, its concept and idea were mobilized in the Zoning Plan (Acuerdo de Zonificación), which was adopted by the City of Bogota in 1975.

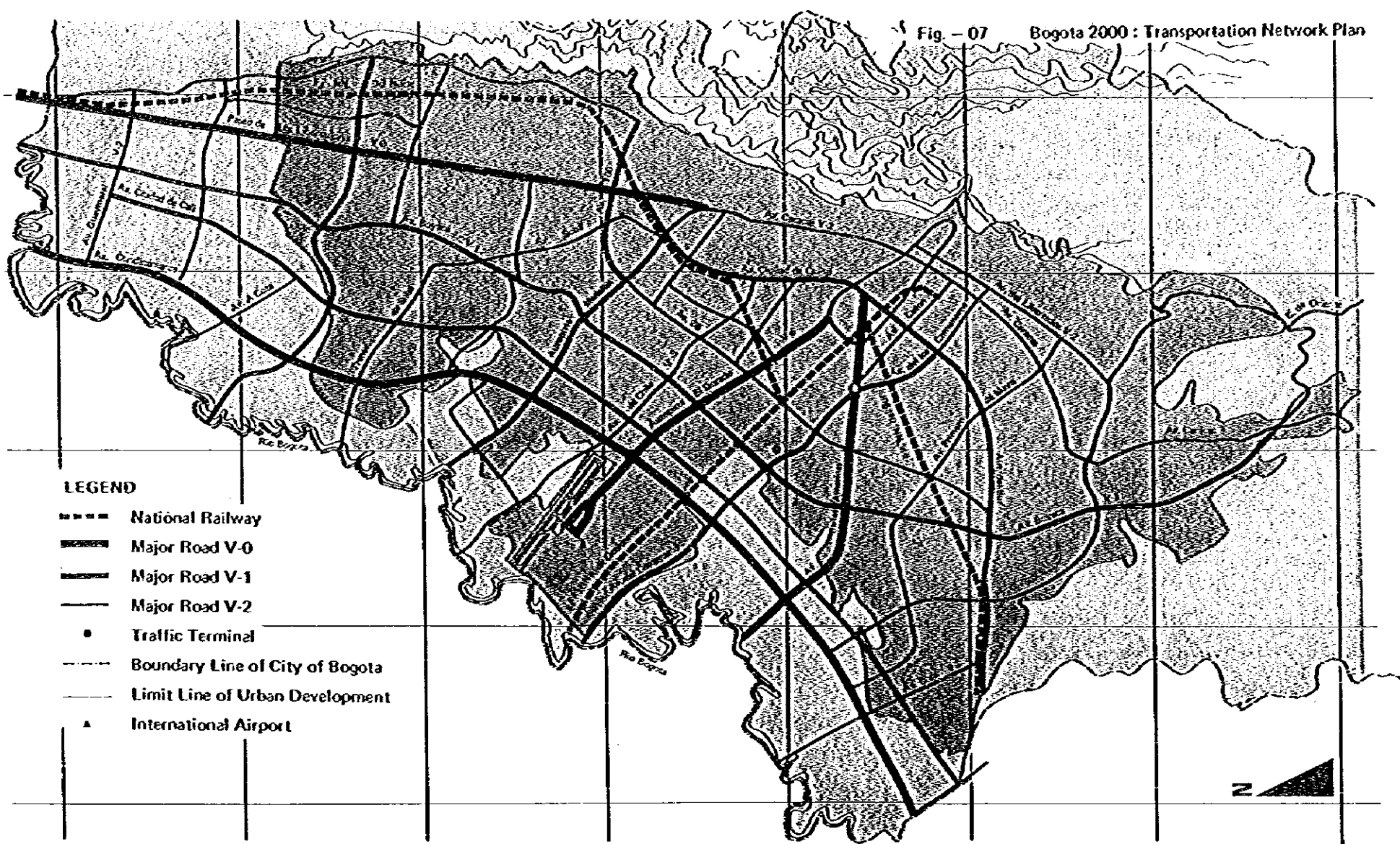
The Present Situation of Urban Development.

In recent years, the development of the social infrastructure facilities in Bogotá has shown remarkable progress in proportion to the economical development of this country. However, there are many problems and issues seen in the process and quality of the development of these infrastructural facilities, especially in the outskirts of the city where the phenomenon of sprawl is seen due to considerable migration from the rural areas. The most characteristic of the infrastructural problems and issues are seen in the areas along the Río Bogotá and southern foot of a mountain, where the high density population is

concentrated and it is presumed that the proper development of the infrastructural facilities in these areas would affect the political and economic policies of the municipality in the future.

The present state of traffic conditions in the city is said to be one of the most critical issues for the urban development of Bogotá. Public transportation depends heavily on the various types of buses and partially on taxi, and the bus transport services are mainly operated either by every small unstable enterprises or by individuals and therefore, the service routes are biased and it is hard to maintain the quality of normal public transportation services. Although a railway is





operated in the city, it is mainly for the transportation of freight and for the carriage of passengers on inter-city routes, and therefore it does not function as a daily public transportation mode for intracity service.

Under the circumstances mentioned above, in Bogotá there is no means of public transportation other than the bus, and at the peak hours, very heavy traffic congestion is caused at many of the arterial roads as well as at the service roads. This leads to very serious problems in the social environment of the city, such as the noises of the traffic, increase of traffic accidents, and poisonous gas emission.

The Basic Policy of Urban Development.

The Bogotá Municipality set forth the basic policy for its urbanization in 1975 with the target year of 1985. The existing development programs, implementation and measures taking place at present are said to be based on this urbanization policy. The basic concept of this policy is to restrict the urbanization to the north/south direction, but to promote the expansion of Bogotá's urbanization in a north-western direction with the suitable cores to be made in the semi-circular pattern, which are the characteristics of this policy.

The road network plan described in this basic

policy is to establish the arterial roads comprising 4 circular and 6 radial roads in this city and to construct the traffic terminal which shall connect the through traffic to residential areas and the center of the city, and shall be the junction for inter-city traffic, commuter traffic and the terminal for cargo transportation. The development plans for these arterial roads and the terminal are based on the existing and projected land use patterns. In addition to development of the road network, this basic policy formulates the various infrastructure facilities development plans, such as the water supply plan, sewage plan and so on, in accordance with Acuerdos which have various regulatory provisions for the various types of constructions.

Bogota: Parks and Green System

Existing Parks and Green Area

Bogota is endowed with a rich natural environment, by being between the Forest Reserve in the mountain area to the east and the Recreational Green along Rio Bogota to the west and by counting these areas as park land, the city's area of park land per capita, $23\text{m}^2/\text{person}$, is much higher than that of other major cities and capitals of the world. With regard to park area within the administrative boundaries for city planning purposes, however, despite the development of 600 hectares in 1970 as park land, because of rapid growth of the population the area of park land measured by this standard came to be $5.7\text{m}^2/\text{person}$ in 1974 and 4.99m^2 in 1979.

Development Target and Policy

The intention is that the Distrito Especial de Bogota should have by 1985 the area of 3,630 hectares of park land, including the Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park, or $6.01\text{m}^2/\text{person}$ (for 6,040,000 persons). Further, by development of a recreational zone along Rio Bogota, $24.41\text{m}^2/\text{person}$ of green area can be obtained.

The park and green system is to be planned so as to comprise a grid network based on the radial and concentric street pattern of the city.

Variety of Parks and Green Space

The following types of parks and green space presently exist in Bogota; they differ in terms of type of park, administrative organization, and development mode.

• National Park

National Parks are managed by the Section of Parks and Monuments of the Conservation Division, Dirección de Inmuebles Nacionales of the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation. In Bogota MOPT has two Parks: Nacional and Independence. Nacional Park (about 310 ha) was created by Law 50/1927 and was opened on August 7 1934 at the end of the Government of President Enrique Olaya Herrera whose name was given to the park after his death in 1937. Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park was created by Law 31/1979 to commemorate the second centennial of the Libertador's birth.

• City Park

The Parks and Avenues Division of Secretaria de Obras Públicas is in charge of maintenance of small neighborhood parks and the beautification of roads and avenues. Institute Sports and Recreation is in charge of recreative and sports type big parks which comprise El Salitre (amusement); Tunal, Timiza, El Lago, Gaitán Cortés, La Florida, Distrital del Sur, Kennedy and Montes. Small parks are created by means of land given up by developers according to regulations regarding size, ratios, density and location. Any new land development project must include the building and furnishing of small parks. Big parks are created by a zoning resolution of the City Council or ad hoc resolution. Land may be obtained as grants from land developers, by direct acquisition or by expropriation. The Planning Department of the Parks and Avenues Division establishes regulations and controls the furnishing of parks according to size, location and function.

The present acuerdo has a cession (cesión) for making city parks. There are various types of cesión for site development, road, utilities construction. Cesión means a part of the development area of a part of privately-owned land is transferred for public use.

Fig. - 08 Parks and Green Space : Bogota

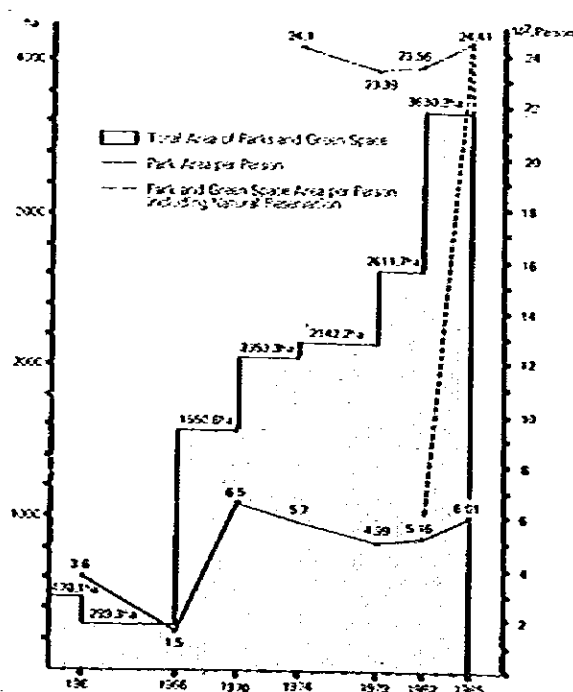
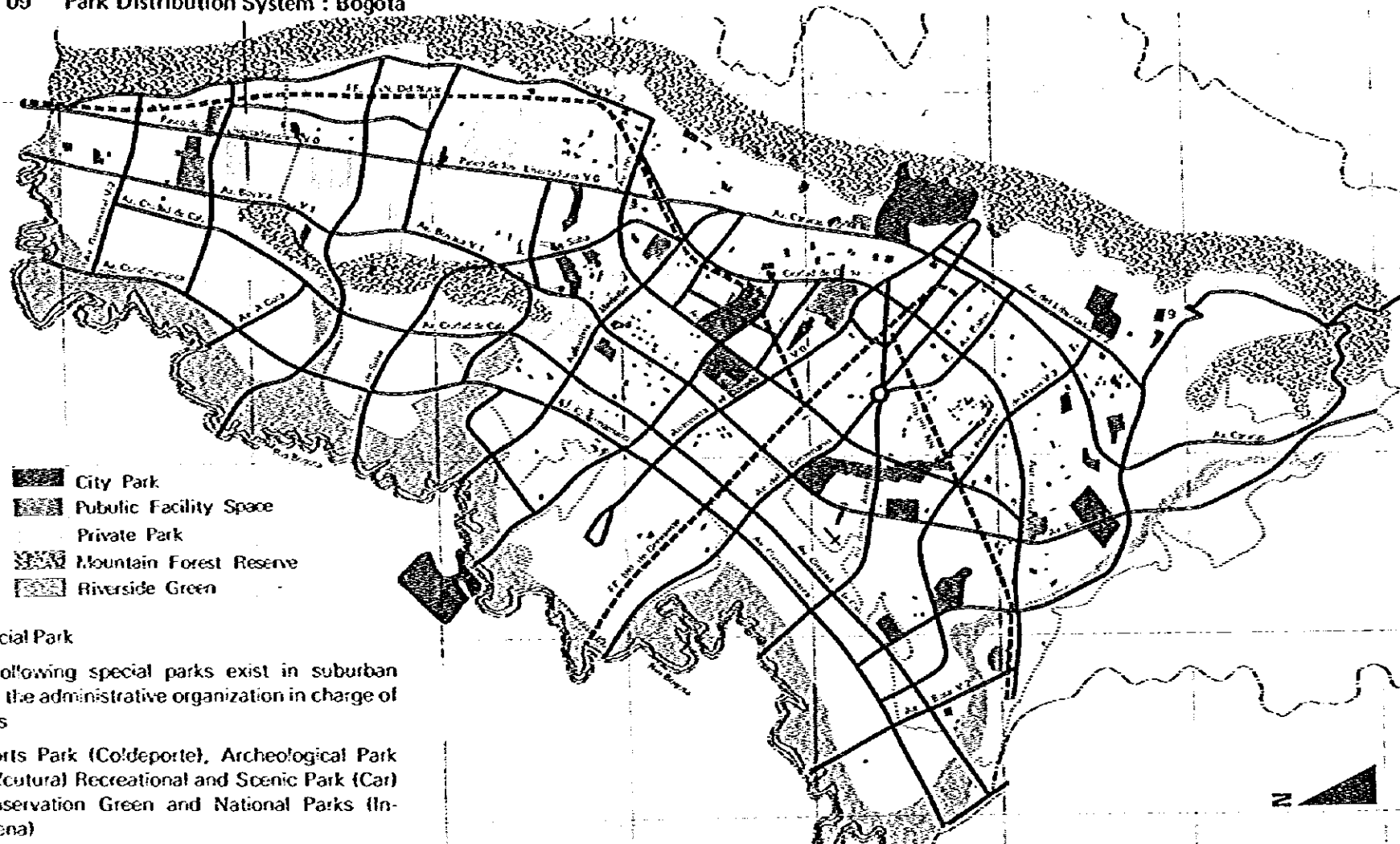


Table - 05 Major City Park in Bogota

Parks	Location	Ownership	Administration	Site Area	Mechanical playing equipment															
					Lake	Athletic track	Basketball	Cycling	Football	Mini-football	Mini-golf, golf	Hockey	Mini-biscent	Motor-cycle	Rollerskate	Softball	Tajo	Tennis	Volleyball	
Salitre	Cr. 68-63	Special District	I.D.R.D.	27.7ha	1	1	1	16	-	5	17	2	1	3	-	2	1	2	3	3
Tunal	Cr. 16-52S	-	-	87.0	1	-	1	17	1	13	17	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-
Nacional	Cr. 5-38	MOPT	-	16.8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Lago	Cr. 39-63	Special District	-	25.0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timiza	Cr. 62-61S	-	-	25.0	1	1	1	3	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Florida	Ergativa	-	-	278.9	-	1	1	38	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kennedy	Cr. 86-41S	-	-	17.0	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
San Cristobal O Distrital Del Sur	Cr. 3E-12	-	-	11.8	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaitan Cortes O Las Columnas	Cr. 4E-31S	-	-	50.8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ciudad Montes	Cr. 41-10S	-	-	26.3	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: I.D.R.D. (Distrital Institute for the Recreation and Sports)

Fig. - 09 Park Distribution System : Bogota



• Special Park

The following special parks exist in suburban areas; the administrative organization in charge of each is

Sports Park (Co'deporte), Archeological Park (Co'cutura) Recreational and Scenic Park (Car) Conservation Green and National Parks (In-derena)

• Private Clubs

Club de los Lagartos (Lake, golf course, club house, sports facilities)

Country Club (Golf course, Club house)

Condition of existing city parks

Salient characteristics determined from the field investigation, photographic review and statistical survey of some of the typical parks in the city are described as follows:

- **Location.** Most of the parks in this city are located at the foot of the north/south mountains at the eastern part of the city, and because of the location of the parks near to residences of people of the middle and low income levels they are mostly utilized by the people living in the neighborhood of each park, within the radius of about 2 km.

- **Physical character:** Most of the parks are formed in open flat land covered with lawn or a bare ground with exception of El Lago which has fairly good plantings and a scenic lake. There are not so many park facilities installed at most of the parks other than the football grounds, basketball backboards, and courts and some tennis courts, exception at El Salitre, Nacional and Tunal where mechanical amusement facilities for children are installed and are operated on weekends and holidays.

Activities: Activities in most of the parks are confined to sports, and open air education for the primary school students escorted by the teachers with exception of the weekends when children and families enjoy mechanical amusements in such parks where these facilities exist.

- **Administration:** Apart from the national parks there are 11 parks which are under supervision of Bogotá D.E. under direct management of IDR and each park has one administrator and several men for maintenance and security depending on the size and function of the park.

Position of the Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park in the Bogota Park System

The Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park, which is located in what will be the center of Bogota in the future, in addition to being an extremely important rebus linking the park system in both north-south and east-west directions, in terms of its own functions will be the first comprehensive city park in Bogota, and thereby it will complement and complete the city's total park system including the neighborhood and city parks already developed and in use.

Bogota: Recreational Activities

Recreational Activities in Bogota.

The result of the survey and diagnosis shows that the recreational activity patterns in the city of Bogota D.E. can be characterized as showing two patterns. The one is that of the high and upper middle classes whose activities show great variety. They use fairly sophisticated recreational facilities owned by themselves or located either in the northern part of the city or in the countryside which is easily accessible by their own cars. The kind of recreation includes swimming, tennis, golf, horse riding, picnic, excursion to the country house, concert, social gathering, etc., utilizing their private club facilities and other rather expensive public facilities. The other pattern is that of the lower-middle and low income classes who depend heavily on the public facilities located in the vicinity of their residences or on the commercial facilities like movie theatres. The open-air recreational activities for these classes are rather confined to sports such as basketball, football, and some gymnastics. Many of members of this group aim at obtaining skills needed to become professionals or just staying healthy at minimum cost.

A survey of the recreational patterns was done by a team of the Los Andes University with the sponsorship of C.A.R. in 1972 and some of the results of this survey are shown in the tables shown at the right; they are concerned with park utilization, factors to be improved at existing parks, and advantage of parks. The EZOB study done in 1972 states that the strong emphasis should be placed on the sporting facilities, general park service and the state and presentation of the park.

More recent research on recreational activities and their patterns has been conducted by a team from the National University of Colombia together with the Colombian counterpart team toward the end of 1980 and at the beginning of 1981 in order to review and revise the study of EZOB and to reflect the result of the research the physical planning of the Master Plan. Hereunder is noted a summary of this research.

Table — 06 Park Utilization of Positive Factors in Percentage

Factor Factor	Los Andes	National University	Los Andes	Total	Group
Sports facilities	50.1	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.7
General facilities (cinema, movie theatres)	2.8	—	1.6	1.6	2.2
Open-air recreational areas	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.2
Sports equipment	6.2	3.5	6.8	7.1	7.1
Location and safety	1.6	—	1.1	1.2	2.4
Maintenance	9.2	14.5	10.7	—	11.1
Facilities	3.4	1.3	5.9	7.2	5.0
Services	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EZOB 1972

Table — 07 Advantageous Factors Of Park in Percentage

Factor Factor	Los Andes	National University	Los Andes	Total	Group
Total	2.1	—	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sports facilities	25.5	11.8	23.1	19.2	19.5
General facilities	6.9	11.8	4.7	8.1	6.6
Open-air recreational areas	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.2
Sports equipment	2.4	0.9	1.9	—	1.3
Location and safety	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	4.0
Maintenance	3.7	4.5	3.6	3.8	5.6
Facilities	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.7
Services	—	—	—	1.2	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EZOB 1972

Table — 08 Factors to be Improved at Existing Park by Percentage

Factor Factor	Los Andes	National University	Total
1. Location	2.7	2.2	2.4
2. Sports facilities	11.5	6.8	10.1
3. General facilities (cinema, movie theatres)	19.2	26.9	22.7
4. Open-air recreational areas	2.5	3.9	3.2
5. Sports equipment	36.1	11.7	23.2
6. Location and safety	12.3	14.1	13.2
7. Maintenance	7.4	8.7	8.1
8. Facilities	1.8	12.7	7.2
9. Services	4.1	6.4	5.2
10. Services	—	6.1	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EZOB 1972

Survey on recreation in Bogotá (May, 1981)

A survey has been conducted on the recreation in parks and districts of stratum 1 through 6 in Bogotá, by using a very simple methodology, based exclusively on direct observation and short interviews, and on the utilization of a combined team of six architects and six sociologists.

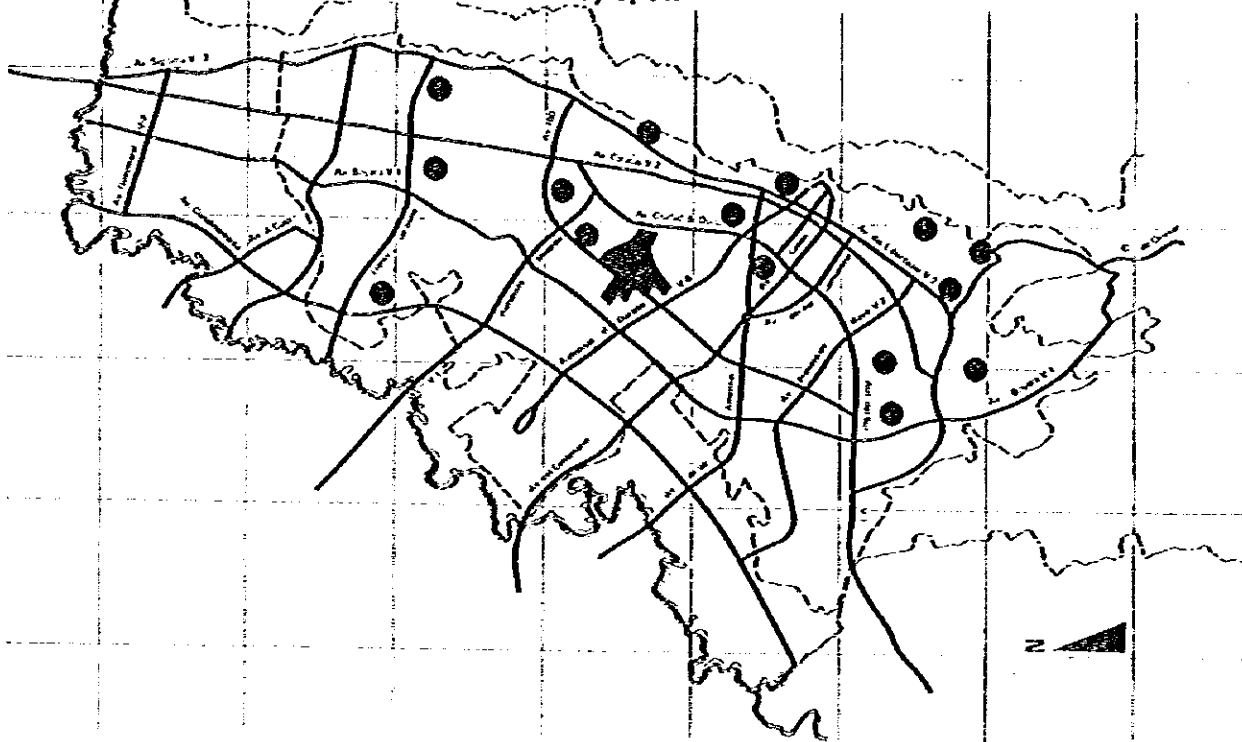
The survey has yielded the following results: a) The recreation in the parks turns on three activities: mechanical games, sports and strolls. These three activities are found singly in some parks such as Tunal, Lago, Unidad Deportiva (Sports Unit) del Salitre, Botanical Garden; and intermixed in Timiza, Nacional and El Salitre. In some parks the densities of activities vary so that on Saturday and Sunday large areas are subutilized and those of mechanical games are congested not only because of the nature of demand but because of the specific and limited time of these games. b) The survey in the districts has shown that there exists a large portion of the population that has no free time, and that continues working in their homes or outside on Saturdays and Sundays. There exists a population that has a certain amount of free time but utilizes it exclusively inside their homes in three activities: watching television, resting doing nothing and receiving visitors. Finally, part of the population goes out to enjoy themselves, but again primarily for a very few activities: going to parks, going to the cinema strolling by the district or driving outside Bogotá.

This situation can not be more regrettable. Most of population in very low income strata either has no time to enjoy themselves, or uses what little time they have at activities which are not very creative or merely amusing. This results in great boredom, in routine repetition of the same activities on Saturdays and Sundays.

In addition it might be said that the very low income strata are those that have no free time and that at progressively higher levels of economic well-being there is a shift to indoor and then to outdoor recreation. But that in general the people do not know how to enjoy themselves.

The information on spectacles or special events shows that only about 18,000 persons attend cultural spectacles, in a good week end, 10,000 in local centers and merely 8,000 in the museums and theaters the city has. Attendance presence at the cinema and sports spectacles totals about 500,000 persons when all the centers are in operation and on good week end. About 350,000 persons go out of Bogotá, also on such a week end.

Fig. — 10 Location Map of Recreational Survey Spots

**BARRIOS ESTRATO 1**

- 1 Barrancas
- 2 San Christobal Alto
- 3 El Codito
- 4 Lijaca
- 5 San Blas
- 6 Camino Vieja de San Cristobal
- 7 San Pabio

BARRIS ESTRATO 3

- 15 Barrios
- 16 San Fernando
- 17 Paris
- 18 Quiroga
- 19 Santa Fe

BARRIOS ESTRATO 4**BARRIOS ESTRATO 2**

- 8 Rionegro
- 9 C. Jardín Nte
- 10 Tunjuelito
- 11 El Cermen
- 12 Bello Horizonte
- 13 San Isidro
- 14 Santa Barbara

- 20 Los Nieves
- 21 La Macarena
- 22 Los Alcazares
- 23 Los Cedros

BARRIOS ESTRATO 5

- 24 Granada
- 25 La Soledad

Survey Spot Map**The new concept on recreation**

About 360,000 persons go out of Bogotá, also on such a weekend.

Recreation should not be only a way to spend the time. It must be an activity that somehow contributes to the development of knowledge, the spirit and the body.

The Simón Bolívar Park

Taking into account the results of the survey and the new definition of recreation, Simón Bolívar Park should be converted to be a great fair of culture and the technology. It shall be conceived of as small areas wherein activities related to music, theatre, dance, gymnastics, history, sciences and technology can be carried out. Also, in each one of these areas, different groups, concerned with various activities such as art, music, drama and many more may have the facilities where spectacles for the public are presented every week, and may also have the spaces near these facilities where the people, in small groups, have the possibility to exercise, discover and develop their own skills. It must be a fair, i.e., varied, gay and in permanent change. Every Sunday there should be a change of program.

The inhibitory factors

In addition to the lack of idle time, five inhibitory factors affecting attendance at parks have been discovered. They must be eliminated in order to make it possible to fully utilize the park. These are: (a) an economic factor; (b) the difficulty of getting to the park, meaning a transportation problem; (c) the fact that Sunday is devoted to the family and that because families are composed of persons of different ages it is difficult to carrying out special activities for the different groups; (d) the insecurity upon leaving the house; (e) lack of information on availability of activities in the parks.

It is proposed: (a) to establish the policy that none of the spectacles in the park are to require special payment; (b) to establish a free-of-charge public transport system, using railways and 10% of the automotive fleet (60% for Sunday) that must serve low-resources districts and pass through ten central points of the city; (c) to establish a surveillance system in the districts through the Communal Action Board; (d) to establish a large communal area in the park including a nursery, a center for pre-school children and recreation groups for the 5-to-12 years old school age population. Thus, young and old people of the family may have the possibility of hearing, seeing and doing something for themselves during Sunday, at least. This becomes necessary when it is noted that it is precisely the woman, in charge of her house and her family, who is the person who now enjoys the city the least.

The park must get away from the scheme of a flat park. It must be a park with charges of the ground, with hills, woods, channels and small lakes that serve as means of division for creating small spaces on which a non-formal control of movement of the visitors can be exercised.

The industry that has its stands in the area of the technique must pay a large sum, because it concerns an advertisement, and that money must be used to create a capitalization fund until reaching 100,000,000 pesos, that assures the maintenance of the park. The programming must be in the hands of Procu'tura and the physical upkeep in the hands of the Public Works Ministry.

In order to break the scheme of destruction of the public assets it is proposed that all the school students of the district be dispatched to the parks as supporting personnel for the communal services, the organized recreation groups and as part of a large education campaign on the care of the park. In addition, the Television must promote the park through INRAVISION during the entire week by informing people about the program for the following week end and must also reinforce the educational campaign on the utilization of the park.

The above paragraphs of itafics was written by C.I.C.

Site and Its Surroundings

Location

The Whole Park Area is located in the center of Bogotá, D.E., surrounded by three major arterial roads, Autopista el Dorado, Avenida del Congreso and Avenida Ciudad de Quito. It is divided into fourteen lots by land ownership, the road network and the national railway. The area of 116.5 ha is used as public parks and the remainder is reserved for green open spaces for a total area of approximately 350 ha.

Land ownership

The Whole Park Area of 350 ha is possessed by six different landowners such as Distrito de Especial de Bogota, Beneficencia de Cundinamarca Curia, MOPT National Railways, and Coldeporte.

Lots 10 and 11 belong to Beneficencia and the official agreement of Junta de Planeación of Bogotá D.E. is necessary in case of development of these areas.

Lot 9 fundamentally belongs to Distrito. Up to the

Table - 09 Study Area List by Landownership

Lot No	Ownership	Area(ha)
1	Private "La Culubra"	-
2	M.O.P.T.	15.5
3	M.O.P.T.	5.1
4	M.O.P.T.	21.6
5	M.O.P.T.	35.5(exclude)
6	Distrito Especial de Bogota	55.0
7	Distrito Especial de Bogota	19.2
8	Coldeportes	26.8
9	Distrito Especial de Bogota	19.1
10	Beneficencia de Cundinamarca	17.5
11	Beneficencia de Cundinamarca	7.2
12	Curia Metropolitana	1.3
13	M.O.P.T.	97.8
14	M.O.P.T.	13.9
Total		336.5

Table - 10 Existing Road Classification

- V-0, T-1 (Primaria) Avenida el Dorado.
- V-1, L-1 (Primaria) Avenida Ciudad de Quito.
- V-2, L-8 (Primaria) Avenida del Congreso, Eucarístico (Carrera 68).
- V-2, T-10 (Básica) Avenida José Celestino Mutis. (Calle 63)
- V-2, T-11 (Básica) Avenida Paulo VI. (Calle 53)
- V-3, L-11 (Secundaria) Avenida Batallón Caldas. (Carrera 50)
- V-3, L-12. (Secundaria) Avenida 60.
- V-3, T-16 (Secundaria) Avenida el Sastre. (Calle 61)

present, the area has been managed and used by other authorities, however the whole area is planned to be returned to Distrito in the near future.

Railroad property has been regulated as 40m in width according to the Acuerdo. The area along Calle 63 of La Culubra, which has been planned as an urban renewal area, shall be included in the park area.

Road network

The existing and future road network in the vicinity of the Whole Park Area with the classification established by the Acuerdo 07, 1980, is shown on Table 10. The roads in the vicinity of the Whole Park Area are fairly well maintained but from the engineering point of view there are several questions to be raised.

Autopista el Dorado is one of the most important roads of the city, connecting the center of the city and the international airport (El Dorado) and is intended to provide a means for high speed/mass

transportation. However, there are many roads intersecting with this road at grade crossings, which are causing traffic problems along this road.

Avenida Ciudad de Quito and Avenida 68 are functioning as the main circular roads of the city and consequently, the traffic volume of these two roads is very high. However, many of the intersections along these roads are grade crossings, which are causing heavy traffic congestion because the traffic signals on the crossings can hardly manage to insure smooth traffic on these roads. There are several improvement plans undertaken to make flyovers at the major intersections of the roads and earlier completion of these flyovers would tend to ease present traffic congestion of the roads.

Calle 63 extends in the north/south direction traversing the center of the Whole Park Area. The main function of this road is to be used by the traffic between the Chapinero area and the residential areas in the north-western part of the city. However, due to the present road network

Fig. - 11 Existing Site Condition - 1 : Landownership

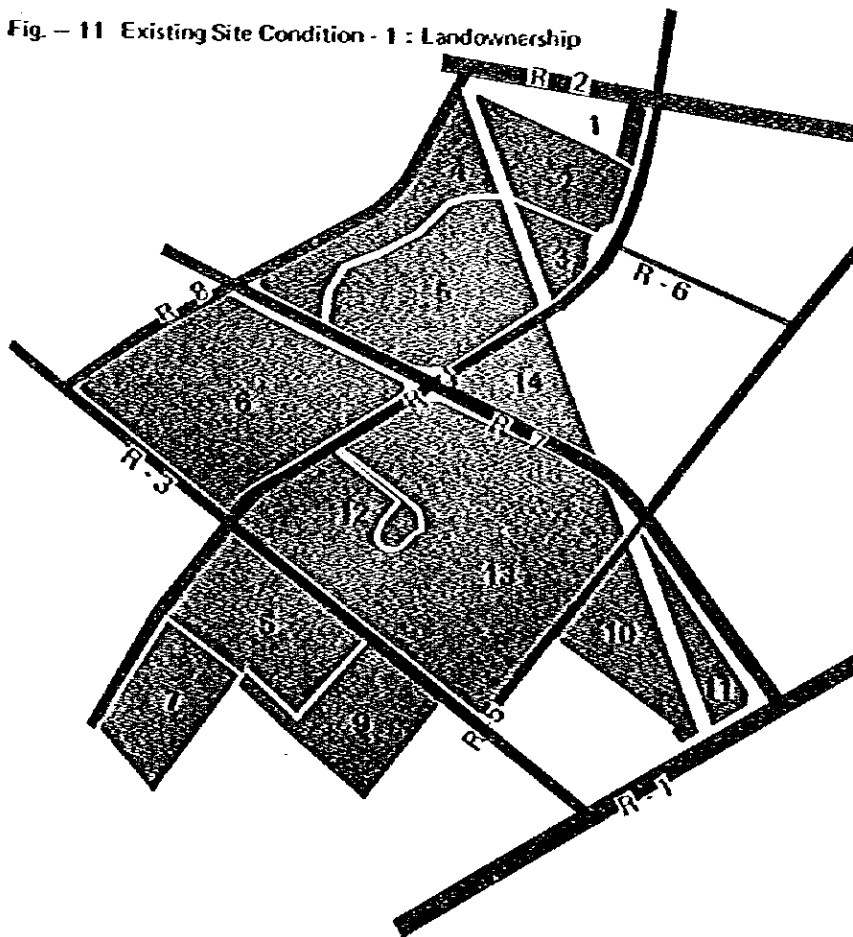
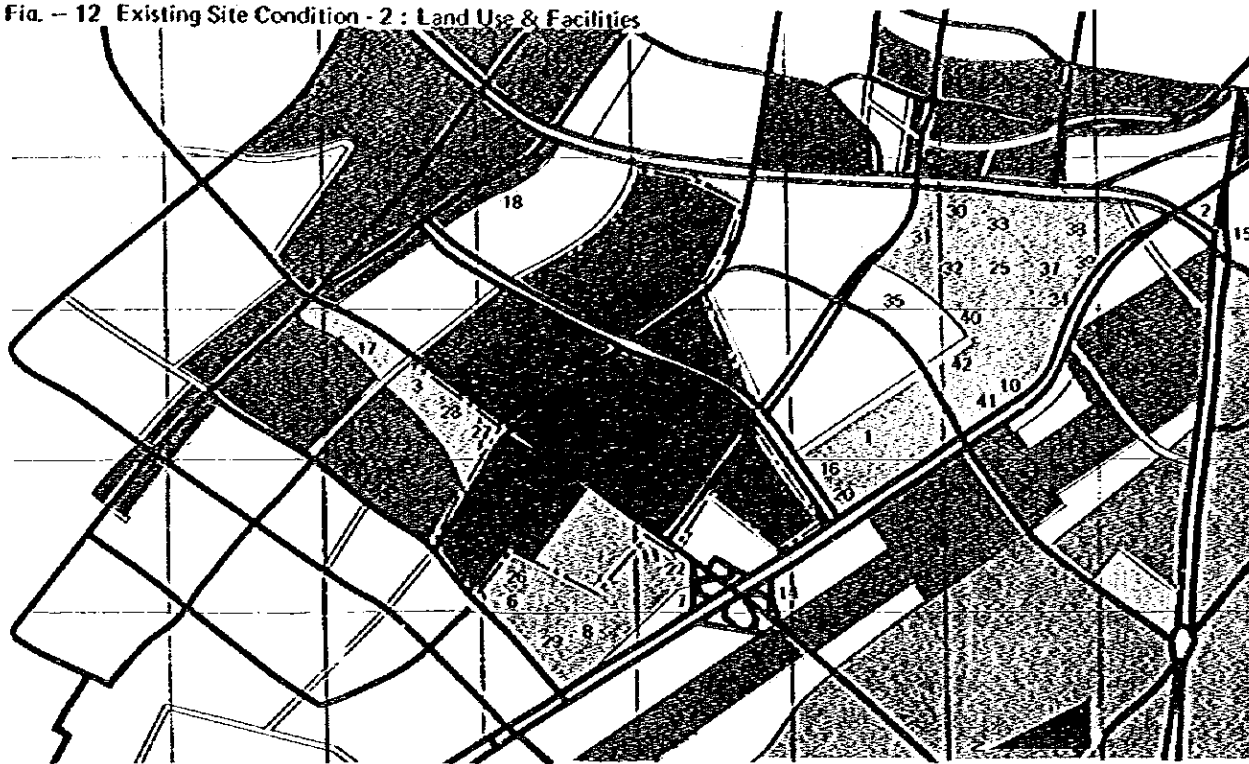


Fig. - 12 Existing Site Condition - 2 : Land Use & Facilities



Administration	Education
1 Centro Administrativo Nacional	25 Universidad Nacional
2 Centro Administrativo Dorado	26 Universidad Libre
3 Instituto de Bienestar Social	27 Inst. Tecnológico Central
4 Arcosolo	28 Colegio CAFAN
5 Inst. Colombiano de Idiomas y Lengua	29 Centro Don Bosco
6 Angulo de Nariño	Research
7 Caprecom	30 Inst. Colombiano de Estudios Económicos
8 Armata Nacional de Defensa Marítima	31 Inst. Investigaciones Tecnológicas
9 Inspección de Policía	32 Inst. Investigaciones Científicas
Public Services	33 Centro Computación Electrónica
10 Irrigación	34 Inst. de Investigaciones Psicológicas
11 Subcentral de Energía	35 Inst. Colombiano de Estudios Tecnológicos
12 Corporación de Ferros y Expositores	Culture and Spectacles
13 Empresa de Acueducto	36 Jardín Botánico
14 Empresa de Energía Eléctrica	37 Biblioteca U.N.
Health	38 Museo Antropológico
15 I.C.S.S. Clínica San Pedro	39 Teatro Auditorio U.N.
16 Clínica Casa de Precisión	40 Museo de Ciencias Naturales
17 Cruz Roja	41 Clínica Asistencial
18 Hospital de Paralelo	42 Estado Museo Lingüístico
19 Clínica Médica	43 Unidad Deportiva El Salitre
20 Clínica de la Policía	44 Colegio El Salitre
Recreation	45 Colegio El Campesino
21 Club Empleados Oficiales	46 Estado El Campesino
22 Club Agrícola Policial	Religious
23 Parque El Salitre	47 Templo Eucarístico
24 Parque El Lago	

LEGEND

	Multipurpose Activity Area
	Institutional Zone
	Industrial Zone
	Residential Zone
	Urban Greenery Zone
	Study Area for the Park

situation, this road is being used, as a bypass of the Autopista el Dorado and therefore, the traffic volume on this road is very high and at the intersections with Avenida 68 and with Autopista el Dorado after passing through Avenida de la Constitución heavy traffic congestion is common.

It is estimated, however, that the present high traffic volume and the heavy congestion on this road would be eased by completion of the new road, Avenida el Salitre, a northern extension of Avenida 68 and new construction of the circular roads which would serve as a fairly satisfactory road network around the areas in question.

Calle 531, which ends at the intersection with Avenida 68, will be extended to the west according to a decision by Distrito.

Calle 53, which ends at the intersection with Avenida 68, will be extended to the west according to a decision by Distrito.

Railroad

The existing railroad runs in the east/west direction from the northern part of Parque el Lago to the southern border of the Whole Park Area, but this railway is not for passenger service; it is for freight cargo and the frequency of service is very low (about twice a week), so this railroad is not functioning as a means of public transport of the city.

Existing Facilities of Surrounding Area.

The surrounding area around Whole Park Area contains a relatively small part of the population in Bogotá D.E., but the future growth and development of this area is assured by its substantial economic resources. These are summarized as follows:

- a) It is the city's center of light industry
- b) The airport in the west
- c) There is on-going residential development and the establishment of a new urban center is planned.

Related to the above economic factors, there are several important existing facilities such as, governmental and semi-governmental facilities, and education, research, cultural facilities, which are located along the Autopista El Dorado. The Autopista el Dorado thereby establishes a strong connection between these facilities and the central business district, and airport and possible future development areas in the west. But there are only a few recreational facilities at present.

According to Acuerdo de Zonificaciones, 1985, it is possible to assume there will be an increase of public facilities around the Whole Park Area in the total urban context in the future.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Existing land use and zoning regulations

The general aspect of land use at Whole Park Area is one of public park and green open space. The project park area of 110 ha is now grass land as reservation area for the Park Project. Actually most of this area has been used for illegal grazing. The existing park area of 250 ha is public parks, green open spaces and grass land for reserved area.

The Acuerdo de Zonificación 1985 provides the general land use framework and identifies the various functional elements of the metropolitan area of Bogotá D.E.

According to the general plan mentioned above, a detailed zoning plan has been established as "Plano Oficial de Zonificación en escala 1:10.000". In this plan, the Whole Park Area is regulated as urban green area ("Zone Verde Metropolitana"). Also the surroundings of the Whole Park Area are regulated as residential and multiple activity areas. The applicable current developments with their implementational and given conditions are as follows:

Maximum height: Although the maximum height within the Whole Park Area is not limited, the area and its surroundings are defined as the area of influence of the Airport Study of 1977 so that the maximum height is from 32m to 60m.

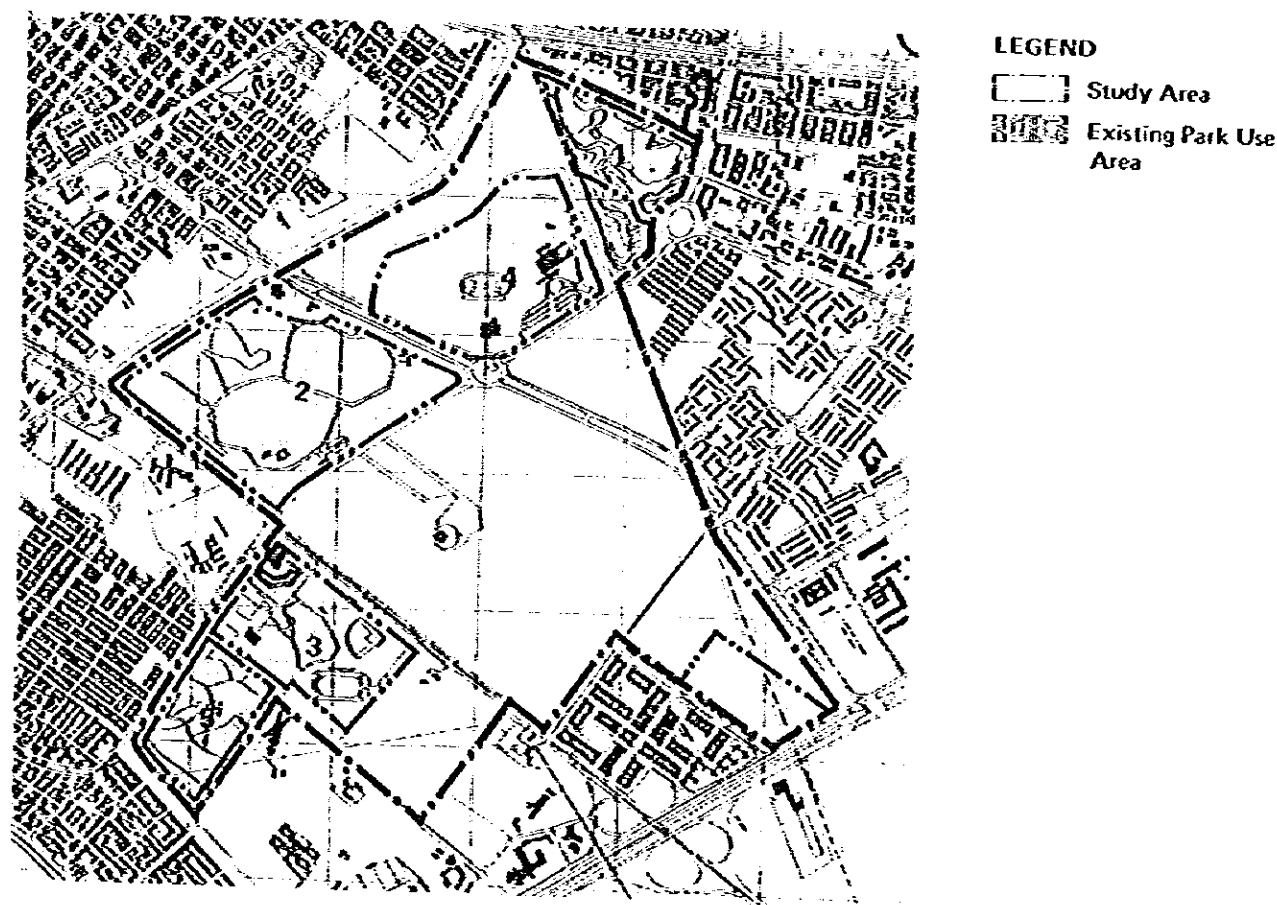
Maximum number of floors: In the surroundings of the Whole Park Area in areas of Actividad Múltiple and Actividad Residencial, it is permissible to construct buildings to heights of 5 floors and 8 floors; existing high-rise buildings are excepted.

Building setback line: The Width of 10m on both sides of the perimeter road is prohibited from being built up. Minimum building setback line is 3.5m at the side, and 5m at the front of the lot. The ratio between height and setback line is 1/3 to 1/4.

Table – 11 Existing Park Facilities List

Name of the Park	Area (ha)	Operation Body	Main Facilities	Parking Existing	Parking Planned	Total
1 Parque el Lago	15.5	I.D.R.D.	Artificial Lake (4.6ha), cafeteria, boat	80	-	80
2 Parque el Salitre	55.0	I.D.R.D.	Sports facilities: basketball court (14), football court (5), tennis courts (3), mini golf (3), softball ground (1), roller skate rink (1), gymnasium (1) mechanical attractions (14) childrens play areas (4), electrical playing equipments (21), restaurant (4), decorative installations, administration office, artificial lake	390	-	390
3 Unidad Deportiva el Salitre,	26.8	I.D.R.D.	Main Gymnasium (10,000 seats) Sub-gymnasium: Karate, weight-lifting, ping-pong, boxing, judo, gymnastics, volleyball, basketball, baseball diamond, stadium, bowling, tejo	75	500	635
4 Botanical Garden	19.2	Distrito	Conservatory, administration building, pond, maintenance shop, nursery	-	-	-
Total	116.5			495	500	1055
5 Club de Empleados Oficiales	35.5	M.O.P.T.	Football Court (3), baseball diamond, softball ground, basketball court (a), tennis court (a), fronton (5), swimming pool (50m), camp site, hotel (24 rooms), social club building (sauna, bowling, ping-pong, etc.)	200	235	435

Fig. – 13 Existing Park U Area in the Site



Utilities

The Whole Park Area is serviced by the networks of the water supply, sanitary sewerage, storm water sewerage, electric power supply and telecommunication systems which can be extended to any facilities to be constructed in this area. Therefore, existing networks will be sufficient to cover the several facilities within the park site by just installing secondary networks. Existing condition of utilities supply are as follows.

Water Supply

The main pipeline diameter 42" extends north to south in the center of the Whole Park Area along Avenida 60. Submain pipes (dia. 6" to dia. 16") are laid throughout the park site in rectangular meshes and are linked to the main. These pipes can be equipped with additional valves and connection outlets with enough capacity to serve the facilities to be built later. The water supply plan for the park facilities shall be worked out later utilizing the existing networks. Existing network plan of the "Red Acueducto 1.500 Plancha B4" for the Whole Park Area has been made by I.D.U.

Storm Water

The storm water from the Whole Park Area is directly discharged to three main channels (Canal del Rio Salitre, Canal Rio Nuevo and Canal del Rio San Francisco). The area of the Tempete is the center of these rivers' watershed and the catchment areas are as follows:

Canal del Rio Salitre: The northeast area of the park site.

Canal Rio Nuevo: The northwest area of the park site.

Canal del Rio San Francisco: All the south area of the "Salitre".





The existing and future network plan of the storm water discharges has been worked out by I.D.U.

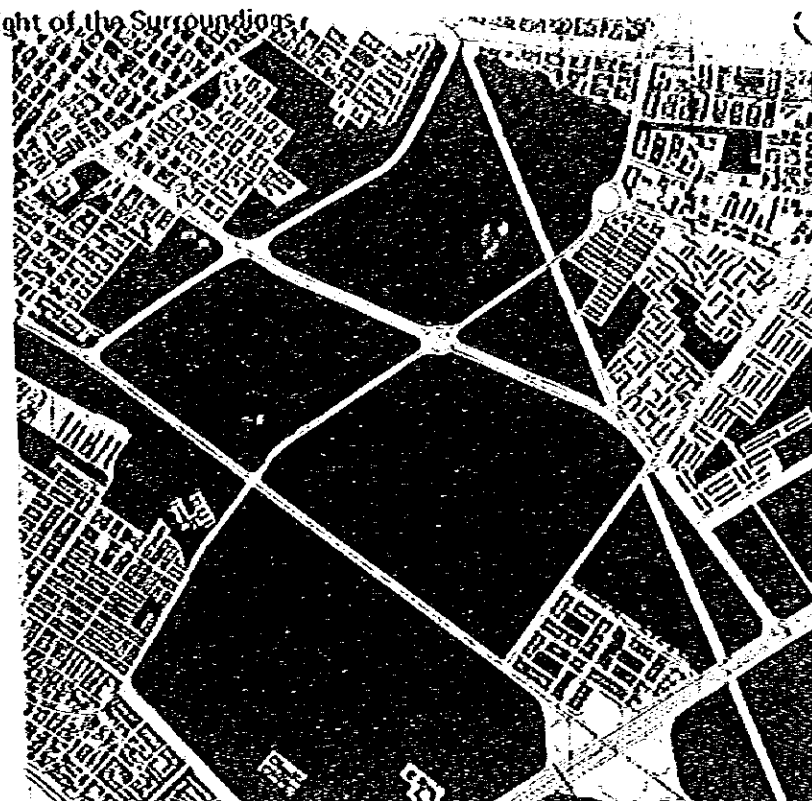
Sanitary Sewerage

The sanitary sewerage from the Whole Park Area is discharged through existing pipes to four main channels (Canal del Rio Salitre, Canal Rio Nuevo, Canal del Rio San Francisco and Canal Boyacá). The sanitary sewerage plan for the area was formerly worked out in consideration of the existing and future network plan provided by I.D.U.

Fig. -- 14 Existing Building Hight of the Surroundings

LEGEND

-  Open Space
-  Building of 1 - 3 stories
-  Building of 4 - 5 stories
-  Building more than 6 storie



Electric Power Supply

The Whole Park Area is supplied by four substations, which are now supplying the electricity to the following areas; the southeast area including the National University and Gorgonzola by Central Substation, the north-west area by La Paz Substation, the north area by the Salitre Substation and urban center and Antonio Narinó areas by another substation.

Electric power supply plan within the Whole Park Area shall be worked out referring to the existing electric power line networks and substation location plans prepared by E.E.E.B.

Scenic Conditions

Whole Park Area as urban silhouette generally seems to be linear and horizontally spread with no vertical variations. Greenery landscape continuity is rather poor and is intermittent throughout the Whole Park Area. Only along the side of Parque el Salitre does greenery appear continuously. These scenery aspects may result from low planting density as well as lack of undulation of the park area. However, Parque el Lago and Jardín

Botánico seem to be more rich in natural scenic features, coordinated with land formations and denser plantings. The park area is thoroughly flat and offers only esplanade grass area with no distinctive landscape attractions, so that the Tempete appears to be a big volume and dominates the whole area.

As vista from the park area, the harmonizing urban silhouette of the central district of Bogota with a background of mountains can be seen in the far distance in the south-east. This is the main and most valuable scenery. Newly developed rows of multi-story housing in the same direction appear as uncomfortable solid features lacking any greenery.

Toward the north-west, the gymnasium of Unidad Deportiva el Salitres strongly dominates on the spatial elevation, and becomes a major scenery component. The scenery of this area also lacks greenery element. The typical scene of Parque el Salitre shows skyrised panoramic wheel above the horizontal rows of greenery and gives a strong impression.