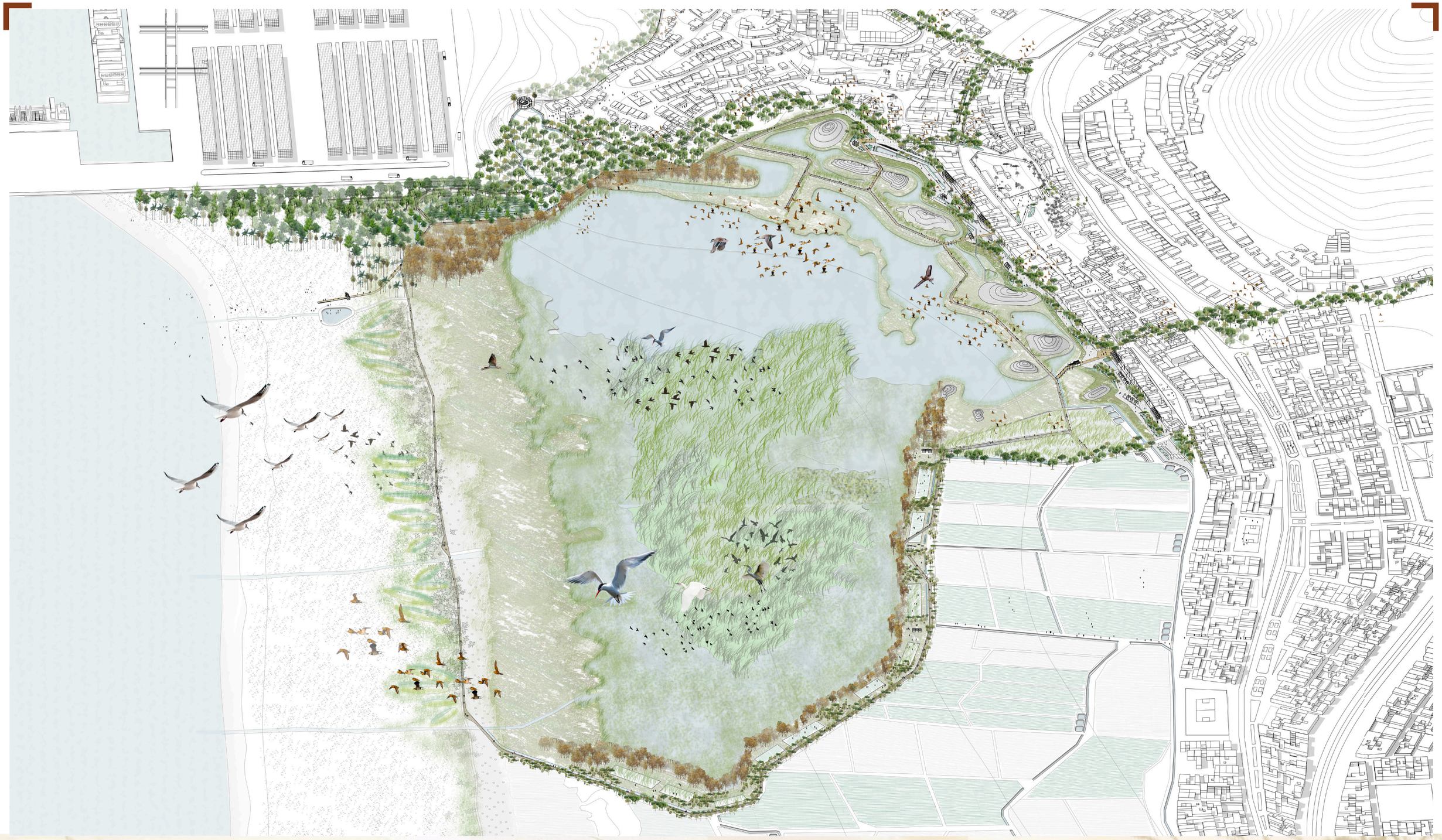

Country /City	Perú, Lima
University / School	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú - Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism
Academic year	2020-1 2020-2
Title of the project	Coexistence intermediates. Between anthropic scenarios and a natural ecosystem, the Santa Rosa wetland.
Authors	Vanessa Zapata Quispitupa

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project **Coexistence intermediates.** Between anthropic scenarios and a natural ecosystem, the Santa Rosa wetland.

Authors Vanessa Zapata Quispitupa

Title of the course PFC 1

Academic year 2020-1 2020-2

Teaching Staff Susana López Varela, Augusto Román Moncagatta, César Tarazona Huamán

Department / Section / Program of belonging Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism

University / School Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, PUCP

12

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

Currently, the Santa Rosa wetland is delimited by absent intermediates generated by anthropic activities, spaces where two different situations are not articulated with each other: between wetland and agricultural zone, between wetland and urban area, or between wetland and port terminal. The project proposes wetland regeneration and protection from its INTERMEDIATES, developing for it, territorial scale systems such as plant system, water system, and paths system that will configure the "coexistence intermediates" -neighborhood, agricultural, dune and forestry-. This will be inhabited by a landscape path that begins in the "neighborhood intermediate", space that mitigates future urban growth considering pre-hispanic memory; It continues through the "agricultural intermediate", a space generated by the decontamination of irrigation canals; It continues through the "dune intermediate", space in constant change due to the sedimentation process generated by the port terminal; and It ends in the "forestry intermediate", a 10-hectare forest that, together with the topographic intervention, allows bird refuge protection. Thus, the absent intermediates are reconfigured into COEXISTENCE INTERMEDIATES, establishing a link between natural ecosystem and anthropic scenarios; generating a new public space for the neighborhood, taking advantage of productive potential of wetland ecosystem, maintaining the operation of an international scale infrastructure, but above all, protecting an essential body of water for birds.

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SCHOOL PRIZE

COEXISTENCE INTERMEDIATES

BETWEEN ANTHROPIC SCENARIOS AND A NATURAL ECOSYSTEM

TERRITORIAL SYSTEMS PROPOSED

The project proposes wetland regeneration from its intermediates, it begins developing territorial scale systems such as: **Plant system**, which allows transition between anthropic and natural area; **water system**, to guarantee good quality of the natural ecosystem water; and **paths system**, to connect birds and humans through green corridors, paths, and devices. From this, absent intermediates are reconfigured into COEXISTENCE INTERMEDIATES -neighborhood, agricultural, dune and forestry-, establishing a link between natural ecosystem and anthropic scenarios; generating a new public space, taking advantage of productive potential of wetland ecosystem, maintaining the operation of an international scale infrastructure, but above all, protecting an essential body of water for birds.

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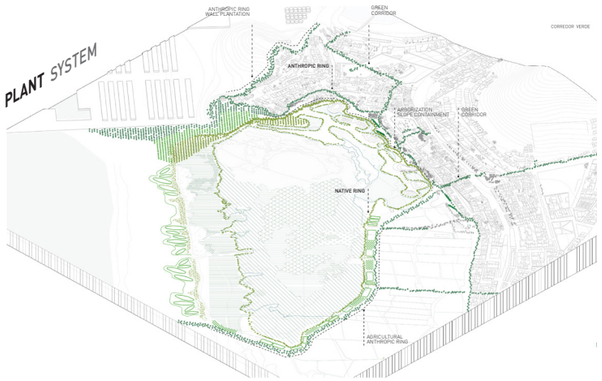

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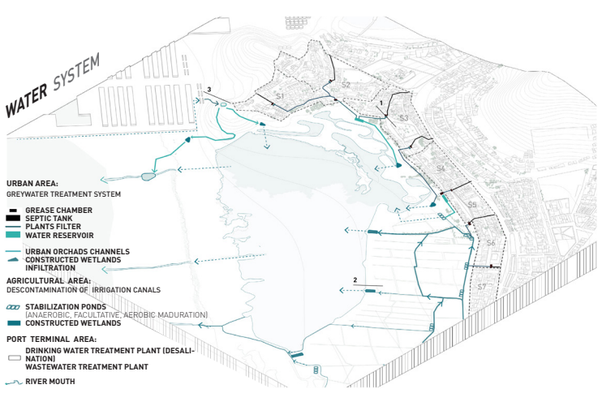

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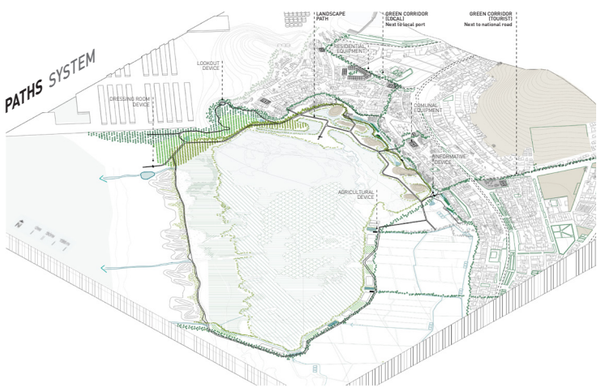
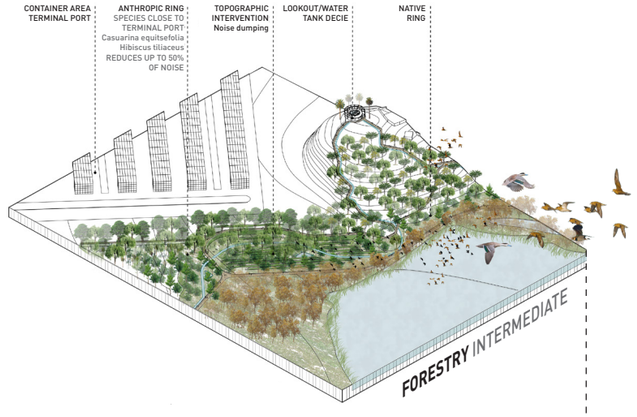
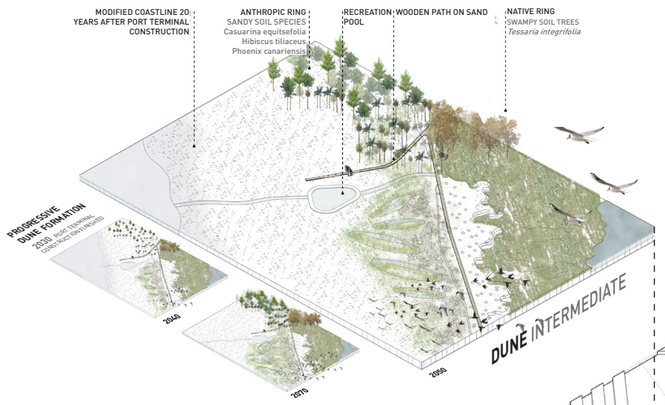
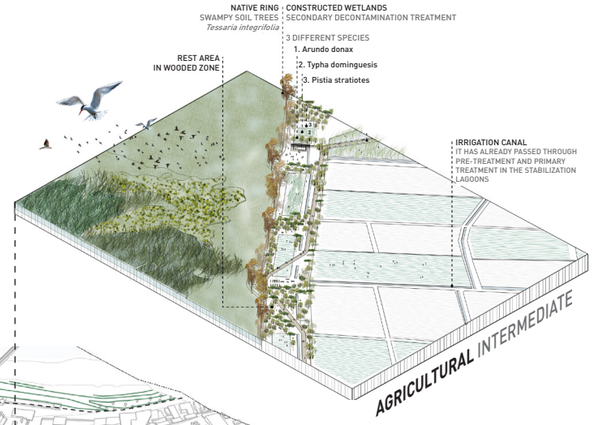


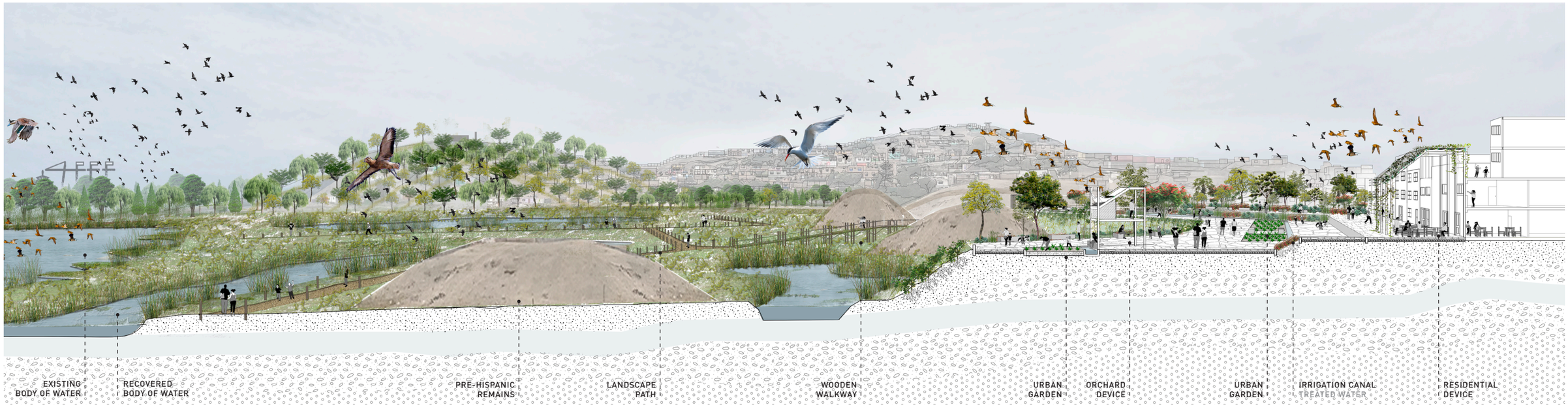






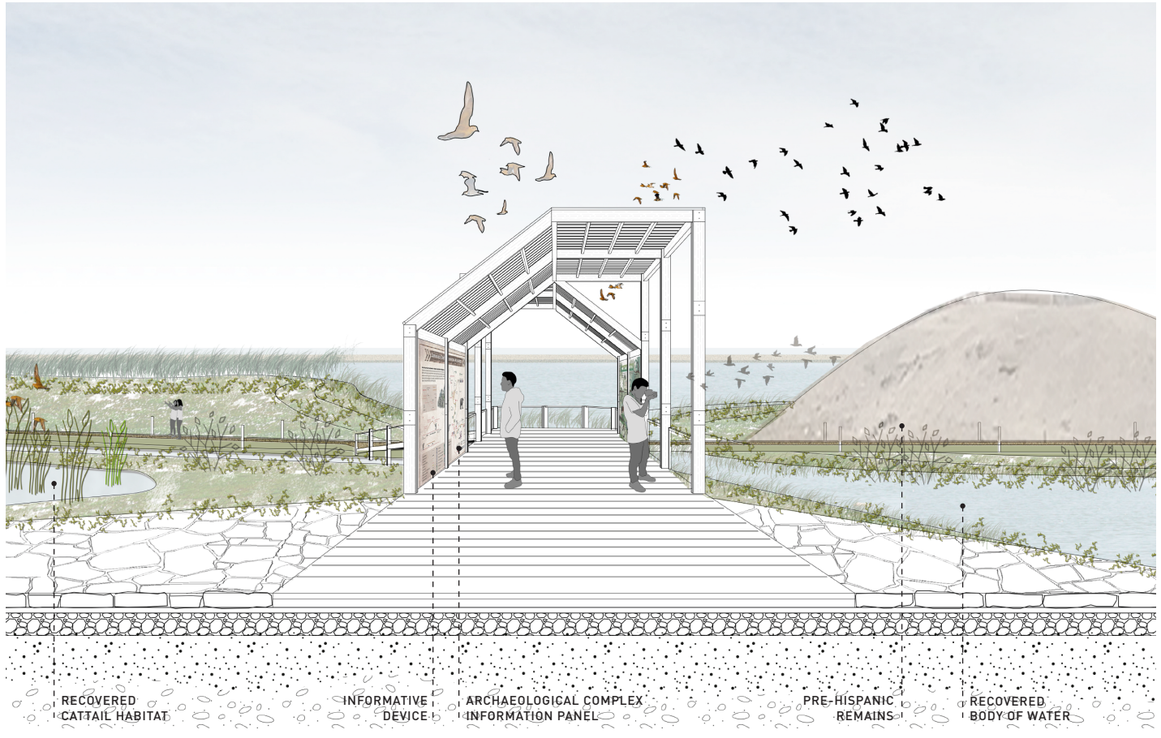
URBAN INTERMEDIATE WEST DOOR

Space that mitigates future urban growth and consider pre-hispanic memory, this intermediate has two "gates": west gate (for local people) and the east gate (for tourist). West gate is a communal space, arrival space for local people, it conects with the existing small Chancay port. It is a buffer zone made up of vestiges surrounded by recovered body of water and a large avenue with urban gardens, irrigation canals, water reservoirs and vegetation. There is an orchard device for agricultural productive activities and residential devices, next to houses, that considers future residential densification, and future pedestrian flow due to urban growth.



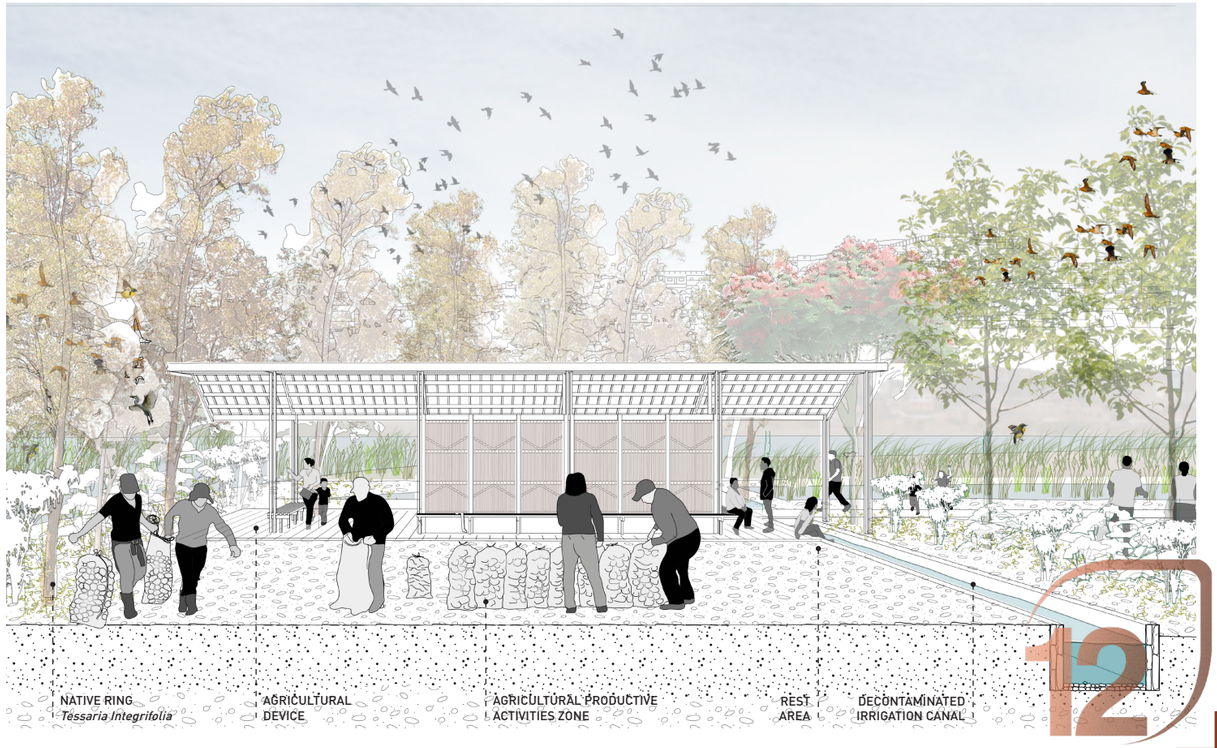
URBAN INTERMEDIATE EAST DOOR

Tourist entrance area and knowledge space. There is an **informative device** and itinerant activities modules. It is also a **buffer zone** between wetland and agricultural area through reed and cattail plots recovered.



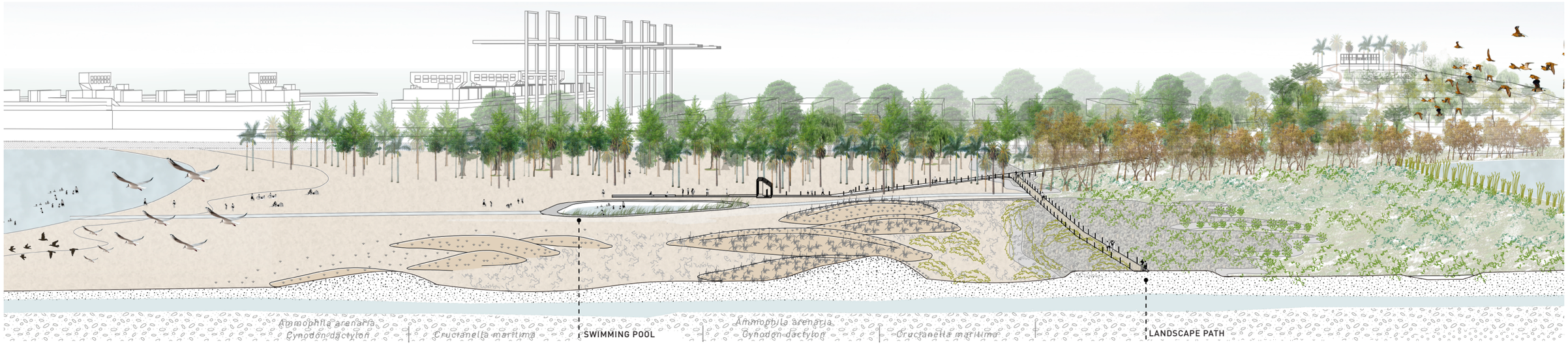
AGRICULTURAL INTERMEDIATE

Space generated by descontamination of **irrigation canals**. Educational agricultural activities are developed as a way of **communal appropriation** and natural ecosystem protection.



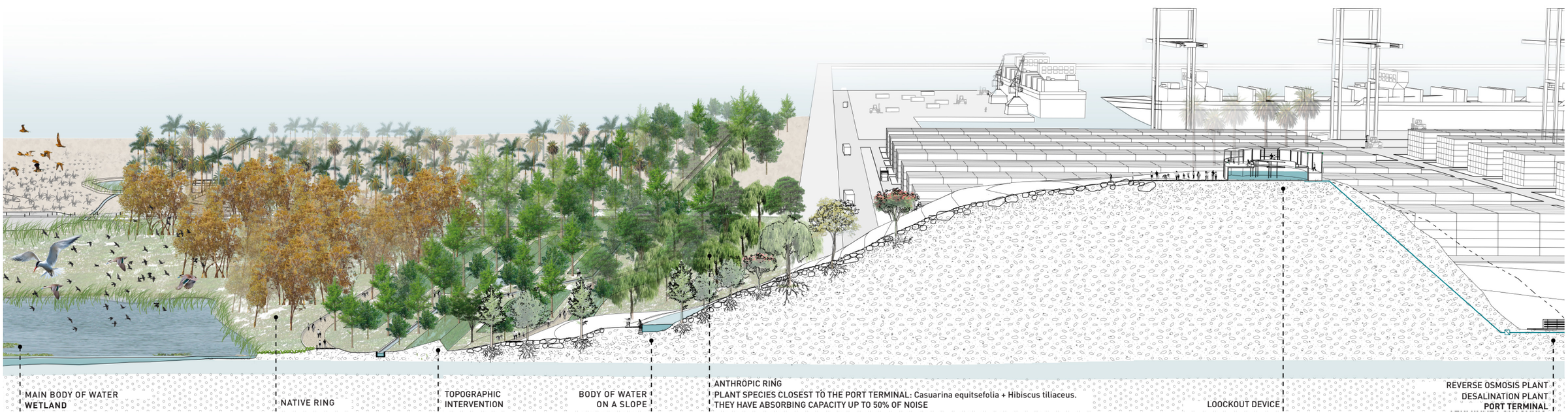
DUNE INTERMEDIATE

A progressive dune sub-ecosystem is proposed taking advantage of the sedimentation process generated by the port terminal. There is a recreational pool and a dressing room device.



FORESTRY INTERMEDIATE

A 10-hectare forest proposed to mitigate noise pollution generated by port terminal, trees scatter high frequency sound waves. This forest has a water tank / lookout device in the highest area.



Country /City	Perú, Lima
University / School	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
Academic year	2022-2
Title of the project	TAHUAMPA EDGE(LESS): The Iquitos Waterfront as a strip and continuity
Authors	Herman Alonso Acosta Vildósola

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	TAHUAMPA EDGE(LESS): The Iquitos Waterfront as a strip and continuity
Authors	Herman Alonso Acosta Vildósola
Title of the course	PFC
Academic year	2022-2
Teaching Staff	Augusto Román, Susana López, César Tarazona
Department / Section / Program of belonging	Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo - PUCP
University / School	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

12

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

Iquitos today is disjointed from the nature around it. The "edges", limits between two different areas (Lynch, 1960), are very marked and create barriers between two social sectors: one urban; and another, more linked to the river, territorial. It is argued that the Waterfront, a typical edge, does nothing more than widen the gaps in a city, even preventing the articulation of the inhabitants with the rivers and other ecosystems. The definition, then, of what is known as the Waterfront is very "western", imposed on the territorial characteristics of the Amazon as the variability of the environment due to the seasons of flooding and emptying of the river is not considered in its extension and design. Thus, the interest in the research project arises in search of a solution at the urban level that involves landscape conceptions to the complexity of a specific public space, since it seeks to recover the relationships with the different aquatic ecosystems of the Amazon, many of these lost due to the horizontal expansion of the city. Therefore, the project is based on both urban and territorial variables, where the concept of "tahuampa" stands out, a natural space used as a reference in each space of the project. The main objective is to reincorporate the natural dynamics of as many aquatic ecosystems as possible, to the urban dynamics of the city, through the articulation of the Amazonian edges, specifically the Iquitos Waterfront.

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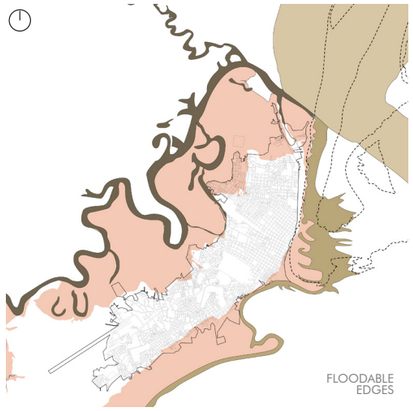
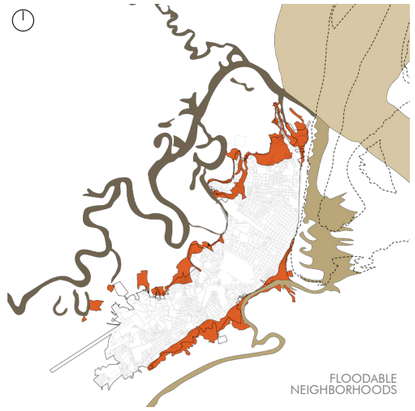
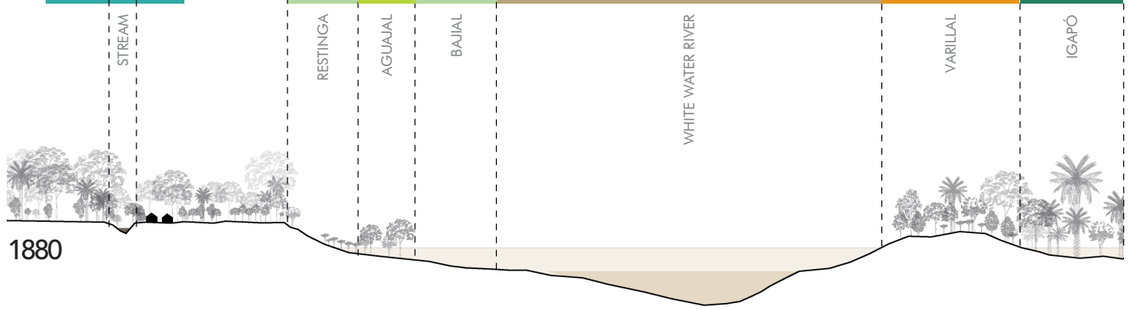
SCHOOL PRIZE

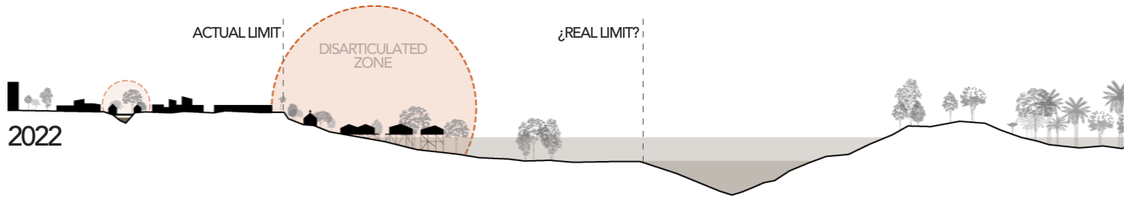
TAHUAMPA EDGE(less): The Iquitos Waterfront as a strip and continuity | CONTEXTUALIZATION





IQUITOS
EDGES
FLOODS
URBAN CENTER
FLOODABLE NEIGHBORHOODS
RIVERS





CONCEPT:
My grandmother used to take me on walks out the city, where she taught me to **"tahuampear"**. A "tahuampa" is the space that each of the different aquatic ecosystems can generate, and it would mean **exploring under the trees along the rivers.**


AGUAJAL


IGAPÓ

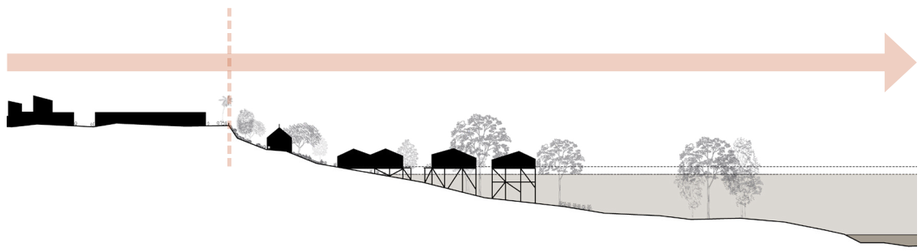

VARILLAL


VÁRZEA

TAHUAMPA

APROACH:
The project proposes a **change in the concept of the edge**: as a linking and articulating element that understands its relevance as a generator of complex dynamics between the city and nature.

FROM THE EDGE AS A LIMIT TO THE EDGE AS A CONTINUITY



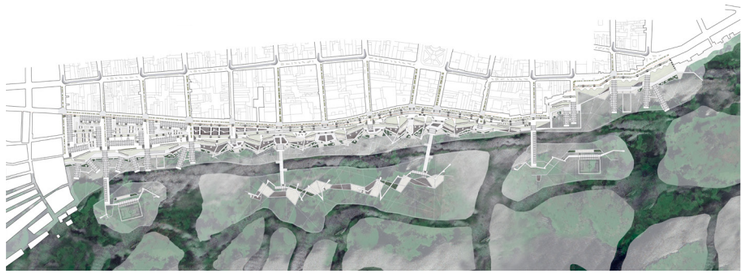
FROM THE EDGE AS A LINE TO EDGE AS A STRIP

TAHUAMPA EDGE(less): The Iquitos Waterfront as a strip and continuity | ELEMENTS

STRATEGIES: PROJECT NETWORKS

The proposal involves the redefinition of the entire Waterfront, extending it to the limits of the Historic Center. As part of this, a network of water elements **(WATER NETWORK)**, tree planting **(GREEN NETWORK)**, the redefinition of old and new types of public space **(PUBLIC SPACES NETWORK)**, and the incorporation of architectural elements **(PROGRAMMATIC NETWORK)** will be included. All of these will generate a network of experiences between the resulting ecosystems within the project

MITIGATE AND NATURALIZE



WATER NETWORK

GREEN NETWORK

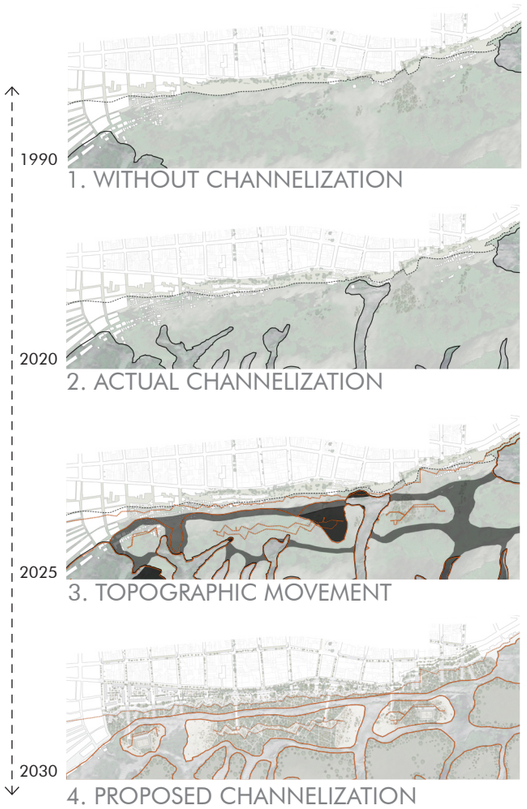
CONECT

PUBLIC SPACES NETWORK

REPROGRAM

PROGRAMMATIC NETWORK

PROCESS:



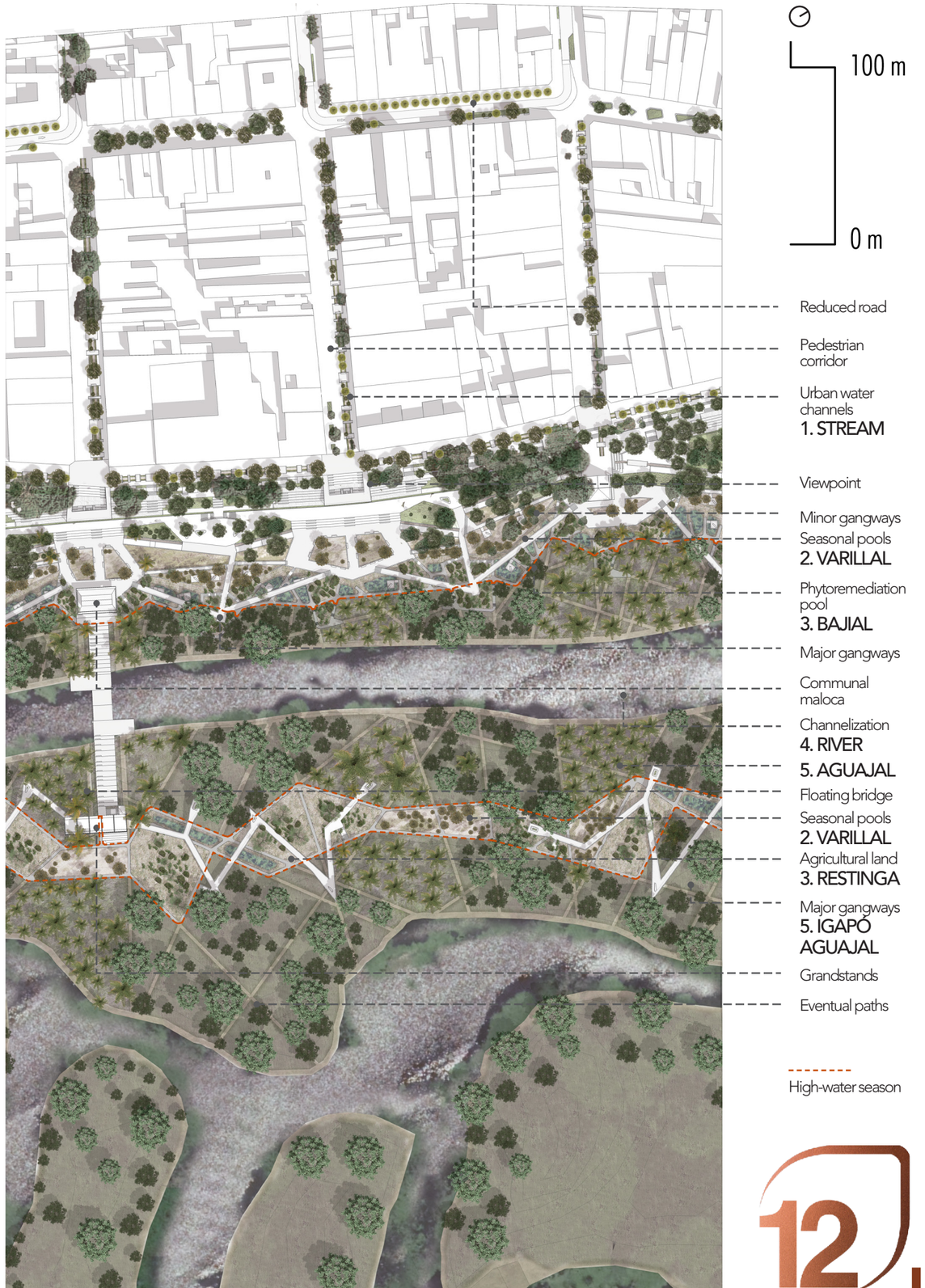
PROTECTION:

low-water
riparian trees
RETAINING:
historical high-water season
RETAINING
average high-water season

MAIN SECTOR: WATERFRONT EDGE

PUBLIC SPACE AND REINTEGRATED ECOSYSTEMS

This sector is classified as the main and most important, since **it has all the different expressions of new ecosystems and how the spatiality of "tahuampa" is interpreted in them.** In addition, it delves into the development of public space and its relationship with the landscape and its elements, integrating through the different architectural elements that encourage and allow its ideal use.

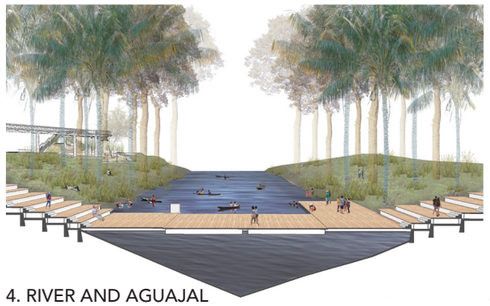


TAHUAMPA EDGE(less): The Iquitos Waterfront as a strip and continuity | MAIN DEVELOPMENT

1. STREAM

2. VARILLAL

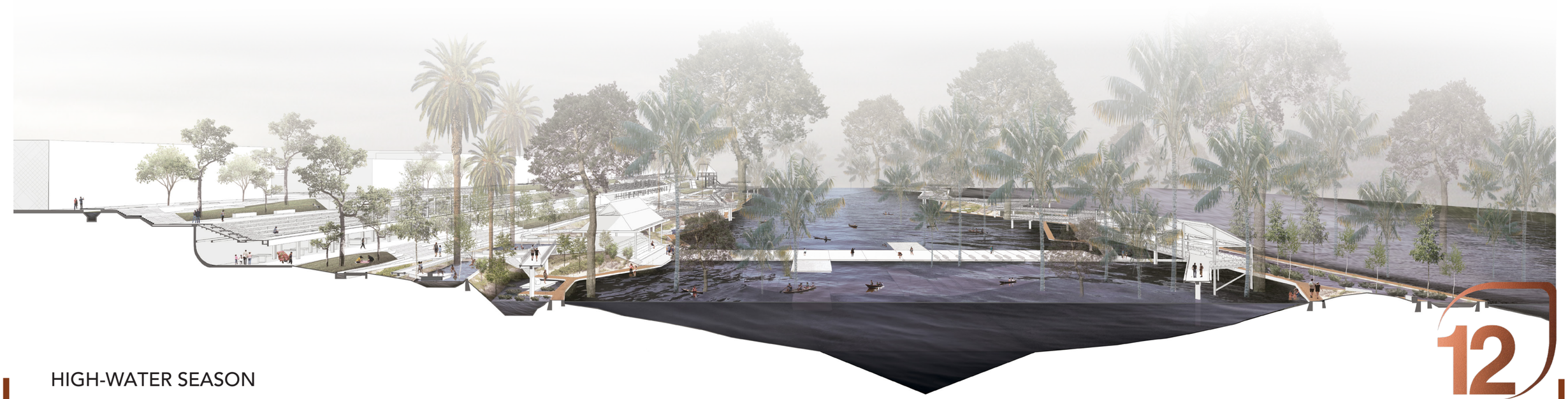
3. BAJIAL AND RESTINGA



4. RIVER AND AGUAJAL

5. IGAPÓ AND AGUAJAL

LOW-WATER SEASON



HIGH-WATER SEASON

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project Network of Ancestral Knowledge: Revalue of agro-productive system of the cultural landscape of the Sondondo Valley

Authors Penélope Silva Valqui

Title of the course Final project/ 'Proyecto de Fin de Carrera'

Academic year 2021

Teaching Staff Susana López , Augusto Román, César Tarazona

Department / Section / Program of belonging Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism

University / School PUCP

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The project is located in the Sondondo Valley - Ayacucho, in the highlands of Peru at 3200mts above sea level. This valley is one of the oldest and most hidden places in the country, where the population has managed to preserve 3,500 ha of terraces of more than 1,000 years old, corresponding to the Wari and Inca cultures. However, this productive activity, which represents 90% of the valley's economy, is facing a gradual alteration of its landscape as a result of new government interventions and a constant process of depopulation, as its inhabitants migrate to the big cities in search of better opportunities. This has resulted in the degradation of their ancestral territory and cultural heritage; the construction of road infrastructures that attack the pre-existing historical vestiges, the appearance of buildings made of non-traditional materials, and the increase of abandoned crops. Starting from the premise that walking is the most appropriate and ancestral way to understand the territory, and making a deep reading of the dimensional values of the Valley itself, the project seeks to configure an agro-productive system that reveals the symbolic elements of the Andean cosmovision and promotes the transmission of knowledge. This is how a multi-scale (territory and architecture) and multi-dimensional (physical, symbolic, ecological and cultural) project is consolidated, with interventions where the population itself will become an active actor for the maintenance and protection of this ancestral agricultural territory.

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SCHOOL PRIZE

Country /City Lima, Peru

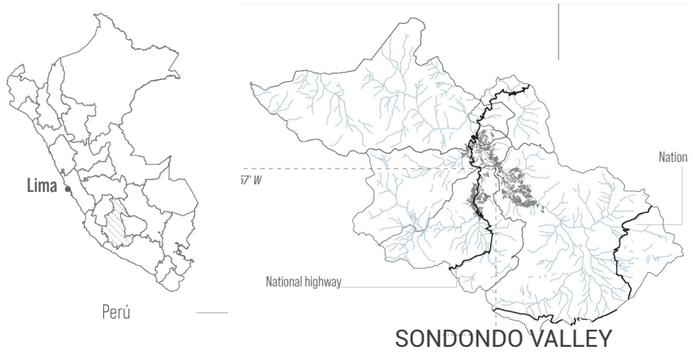
University / School Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Academic year 2021

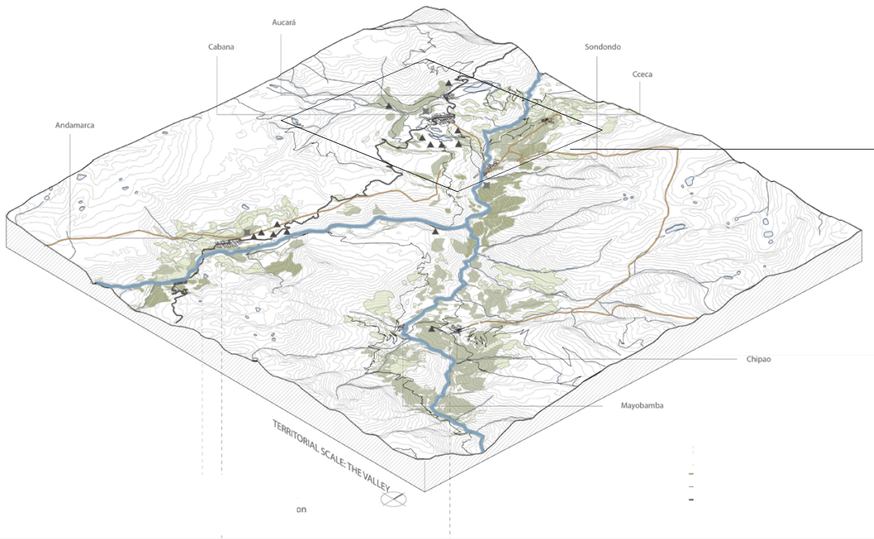
Title of the project NETWORK OF ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE: agro-simbolic revalue of the cultural landscape of the Sondondo Valley

Authors Penélope Silva Valqui

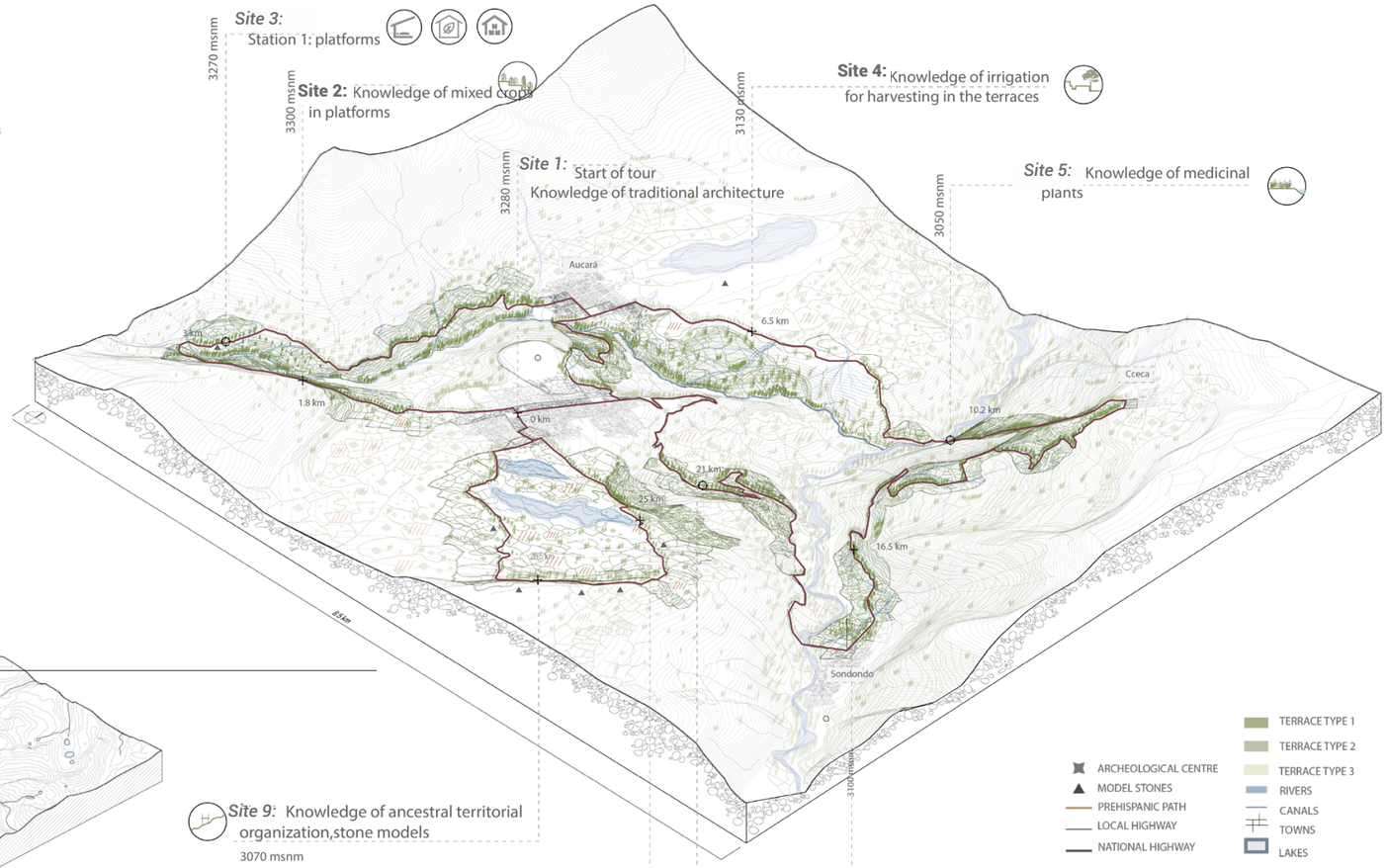
NETWORK OF ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE



Due to its hidden location, the Valley has been place of different occupations throughout history, starting at the Wari culture, more than 1000 years ago. As a result and seemingly being 'frozen in time', its population still has the worldview and customs of their ancestors, which allows the maintenance of the cultural landscape.



THE CIRCUIT



Site 9: Knowledge of ancestral territorial organization,stone models
3070 msnm

Site 8: Knowledge of animal breeding
3000 msnm

Site 7:
Station 3: platforms
3160 msnm

Site 6:
Station 2: terraces

TIMELINE

1. WARI CULTURE 600 a.c.

The first ocuppation was from the Wari culture over 1000 years ago.

2. INCAN EMPIRE 1300 a.c.

Part of the empire established here due to the strategical location next to the river and between mountains for territorial domination.

3. MODERN TRADITIONS >1500 a.c.

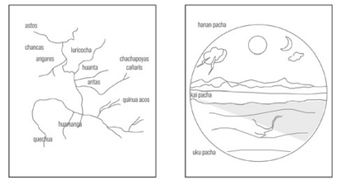
The andean worldview remains in the modern traditions from the population, especially elder people, who organize celebrations and festivities.

4.PROBLEMS AND THREATS

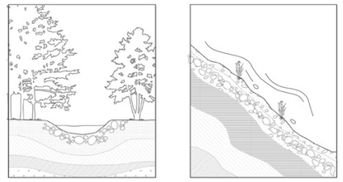
The increase in non traditional constructions interventions from the main political organizations.The increase of enmigration and the abandonment of agricultural areas

Simbolic Value

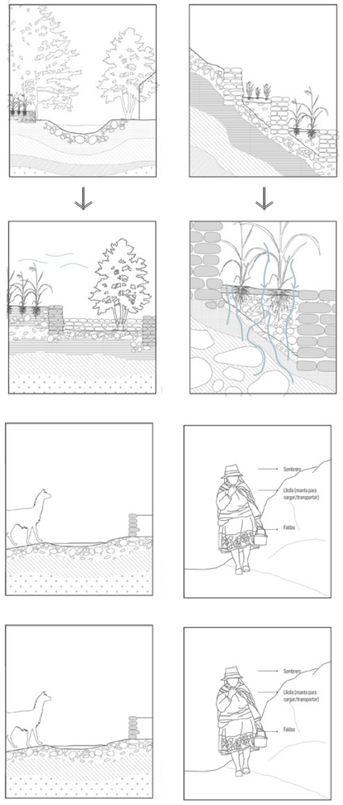
Cultural Value



Natural landscape



Antropogenic landscape



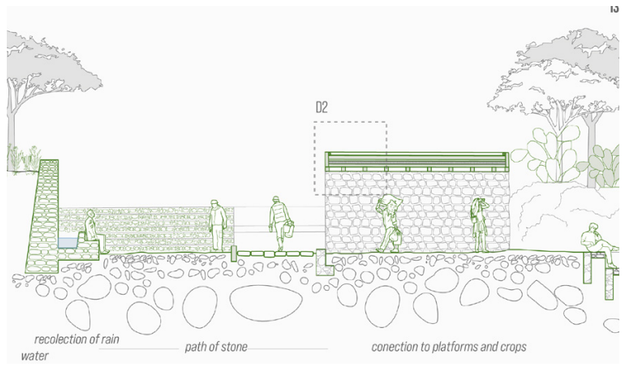
KNOWLEDGE OF HARVESTING MIXED CROPS

Define, design and rank the network in relation to its closest environment

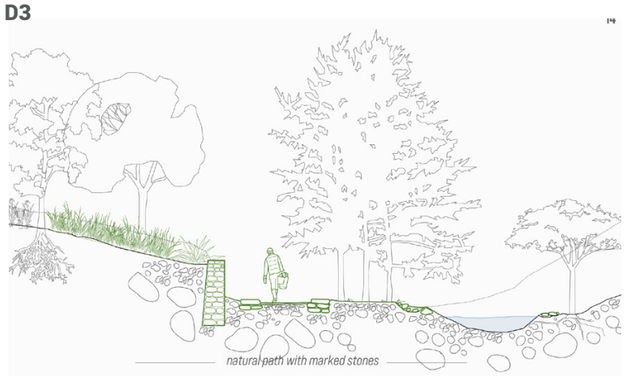
KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZING MEDICINAL PLANTS

Identify and articulate places of interest to the system

D2



D3



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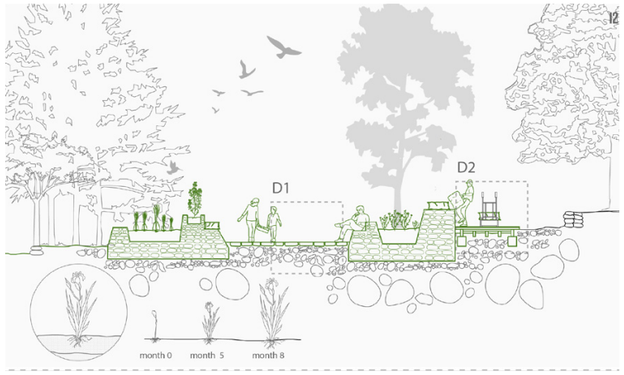
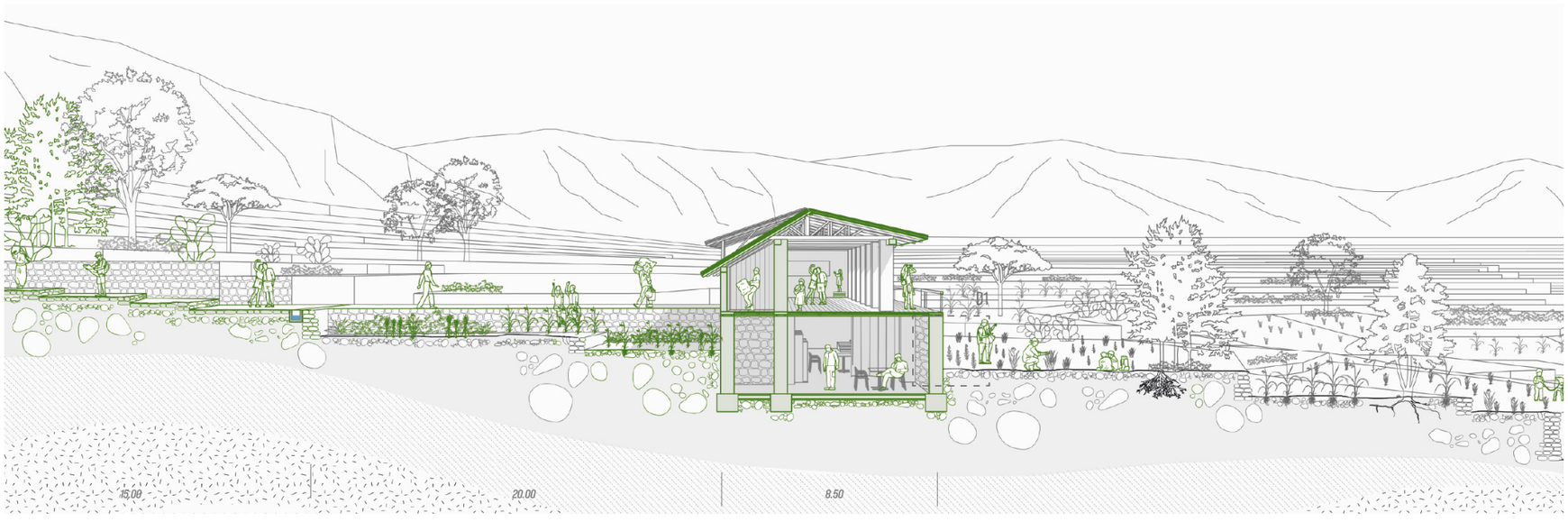


D5

KNOWLEDGE OF IRRIGATION CANALS

STATION II : IN TERRACES

Design interventions in relation to the landscape units



KNOWLEDGE OF ANIMAL BREEDING

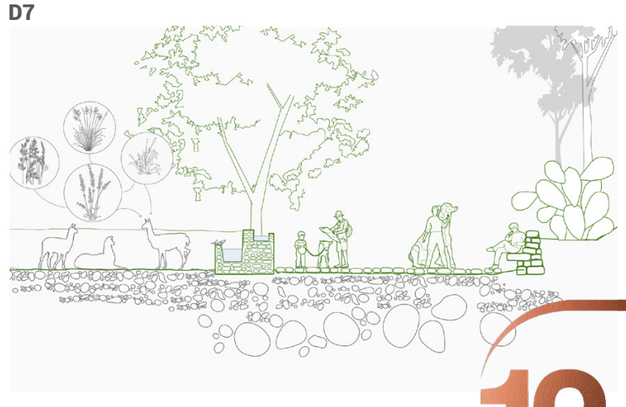
Site 8:

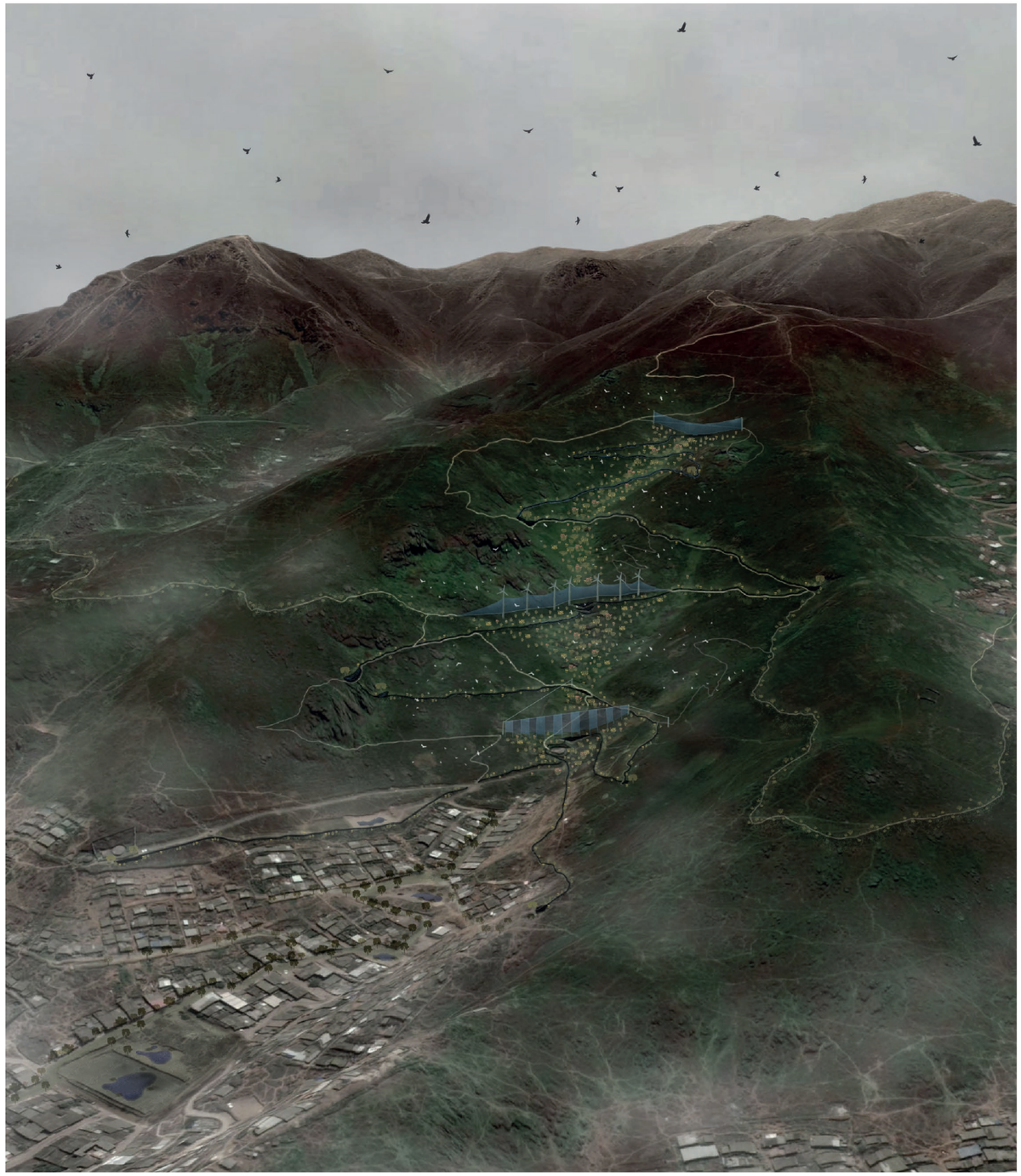
D5

STATION TYPE I

D6

D7





Country /City Peru, Lima

University / School Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú / Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism

Academic year 2020-1 - 2021-1

Title of the project HARVESTING -in the- FOG. Socio-ecological system of Loma regeneration as a climate change response, from Valle Alto to Metropolitan Lima

Authors Mariana Leveau Armas

TECHNICAL DOSSIER

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Title of the course PFC1

Academic year 2020-1 - 2021-1

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University / School Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru

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Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

Despite being part of the ecological structure of Lima city, the fragile and seasonal ecosystem of the Lomas Costeras faces the progressive reduction of its extension, biodiversity and eco-systemic services due to anthropic logics of informal urban growth, reducing its presence to fragmented islands of vegetation along the Metropolitan Lima's periphery, being the south in the district of Villa María del Triunfo, where the problem is more latent. Given this quality of metropolitan presence, a territorial and systemic approach, and diverse quantitative and qualitative information, the loma community of Valle Alto is identified as a relict of awareness and protection of the ecosystem, so as to propose a research and intervention model that can be extrapolated to the rest of the city´s lomas belt. Based on 3 communal and territorial scale fog-harvesting devices, and the appointment of Valle Alto's micro-basin as a unit for land management; various processes of capture, retention, distribution and infiltration of the harvested fog water are proposed so as to be distributed on the arid and loma hillsides, throughout interscalar and interrelated systems. Collective fog-harvesting is the means to face informal occupations, loma depredation, improve the precarious conditions of Lima's peripheral communities, and more importantly, to address the actual climate change crisis.

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12th International Biennal Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona **November 2023**

SCHOOL PRIZE

HARVESTING -in the- FOG

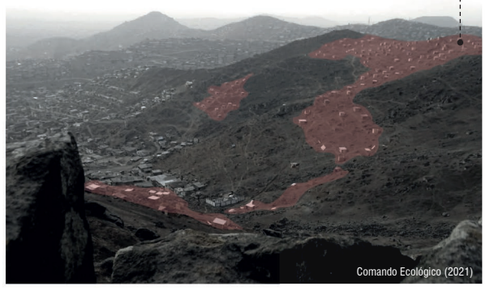
Socio-ecological system of Loma regenerationas a climate change response, from Valle Alto to Metropolitan Lima

In Metropolitan Lima appears the Lomas Costeras, a fragile and cyclical ecosystem of 70 ha. of biodiversity, generated by the winter trade winds that intersect with Lima's hillsides. Despite its territorial and ecological importance, it faces a progressive reduction of its extension due to anthropic logics that fragments it into green islands throughout the territory, with the most affected area in the south, the district of Villa María del Triunfo.

june — july — september — november — january — march

13-16° 88-100% 19-33° 52-88%

+750 informal occupations since 2020



Loma's biodiversity space

receding due to anthropogenic predation.

Rocky headlands

natural moisture and vegetation collectors.

Scree at the basin's bottom

increased surface runoff flow and natural habitat of trees

Water reservoirs

only source of water, unsteady flow.

Degraded Loma areas

mostly on the southern slope, due to its lower presence of rocky soil and fog intensity

Communal facilities monofunctional and precarious

(a) comunal facility, (b) preschool, (c) popular dinning room, (d) sport fields.

Constant road extensions

generated by land traffickers for illegal sale of land properties

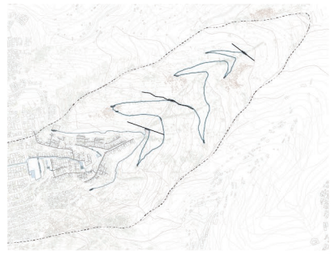
+112 species of flora, 10 birds, 1 mammal, invertebrates, reptiles and insects.

How to achieve the **maximum socio-ecological impact**, for the community, the territory and the collective urban imaginary, following a systemic, interscalar and multifunctional approach, and taking the **fog** as an **identity water resource**?

Paths system

Structure the micro-basin through a longitudinal and transversal axis, and secondary, tourists, maintenance, and productive paths.

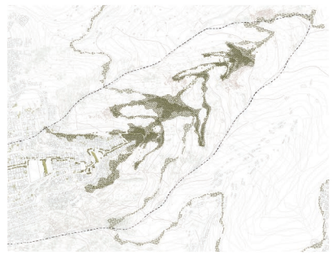
- longitudinal and transversal axis
- secondary paths
- maintenance paths
- edge paths
- metropolitan corridor



Water system

Fog as a water resource, to promote greater diversity and with it, the recovery of the ecosystem.

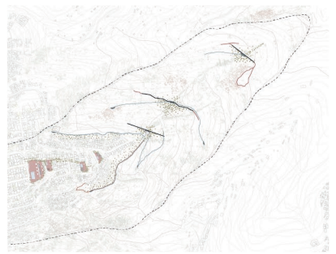
- fog-harvesting devices
- retention ponds
- amuna and forestry canals
- greywater collection
- greywater treatment
- urban reservoirs
- urban canals



Plant system

Strategic plantations, in location, quantity and species, to magnify the Loma's ecosystem services.

- urban trees
- loma trees
- forestry trees
- loma shrubs
- loma herbs
- loma cacti and bromeliads loma



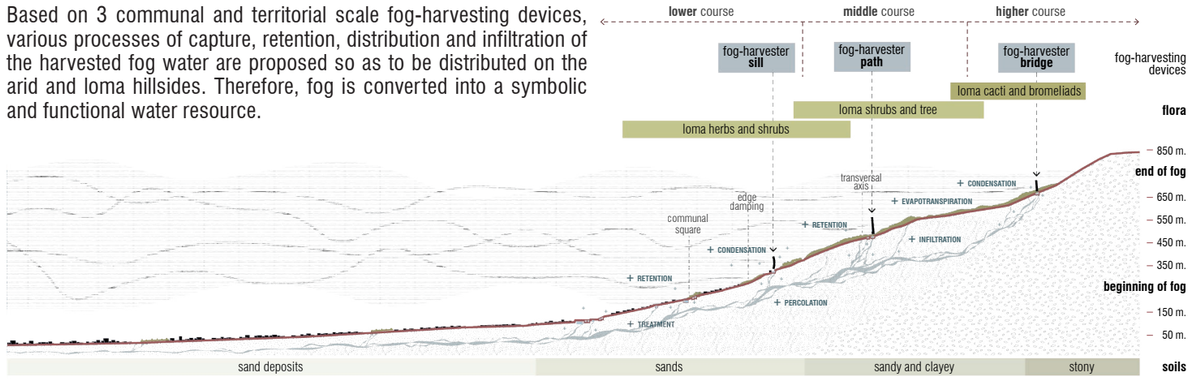
Plant system

Multifunctional interventions in the public spaces and loma hillsides, based on the new water availability.

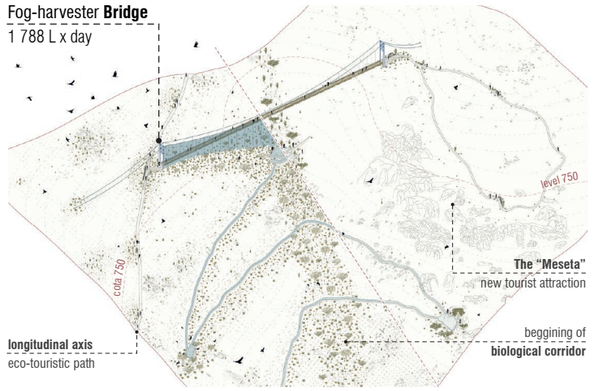
- fog-harvesting devices
- community plazas
- productive loma edge of forestry

New collective urban imageries for Valle Alto, the Loma ecosystem and Lima

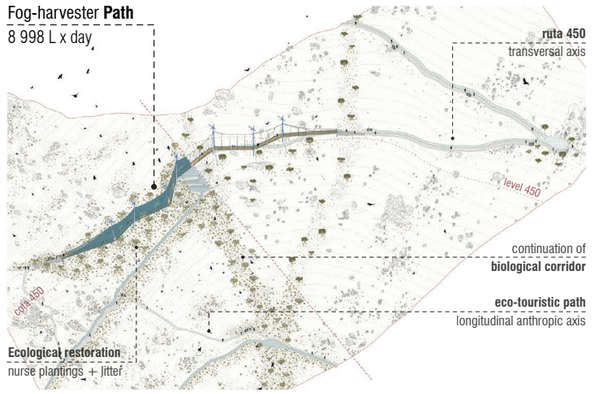
Based on 3 communal and territorial scale fog-harvesting devices, various processes of capture, retention, distribution and infiltration of the harvested fog water are proposed so as to be distributed on the arid and loma hillsides. Therefore, fog is converted into a symbolic and functional water resource.



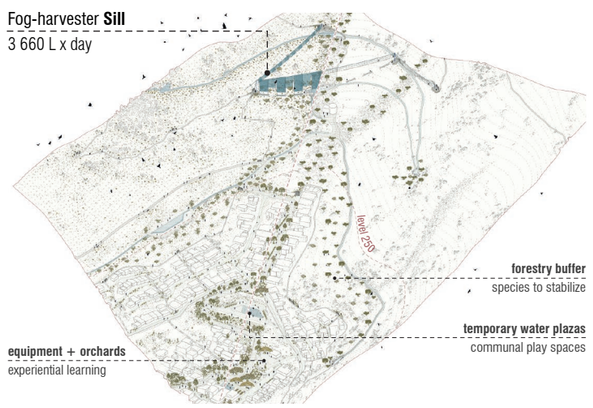
Fog-harvester **Bridge**
1 788 L x day



Fog-harvester **Path**
8 998 L x day



Fog-harvester **Sill**
3 660 L x day



Fog-harvester Path
in the middle course of the microbasin

Fog-harvester Bridge
in the upper course of the microbasin

Water and Transformative Potential

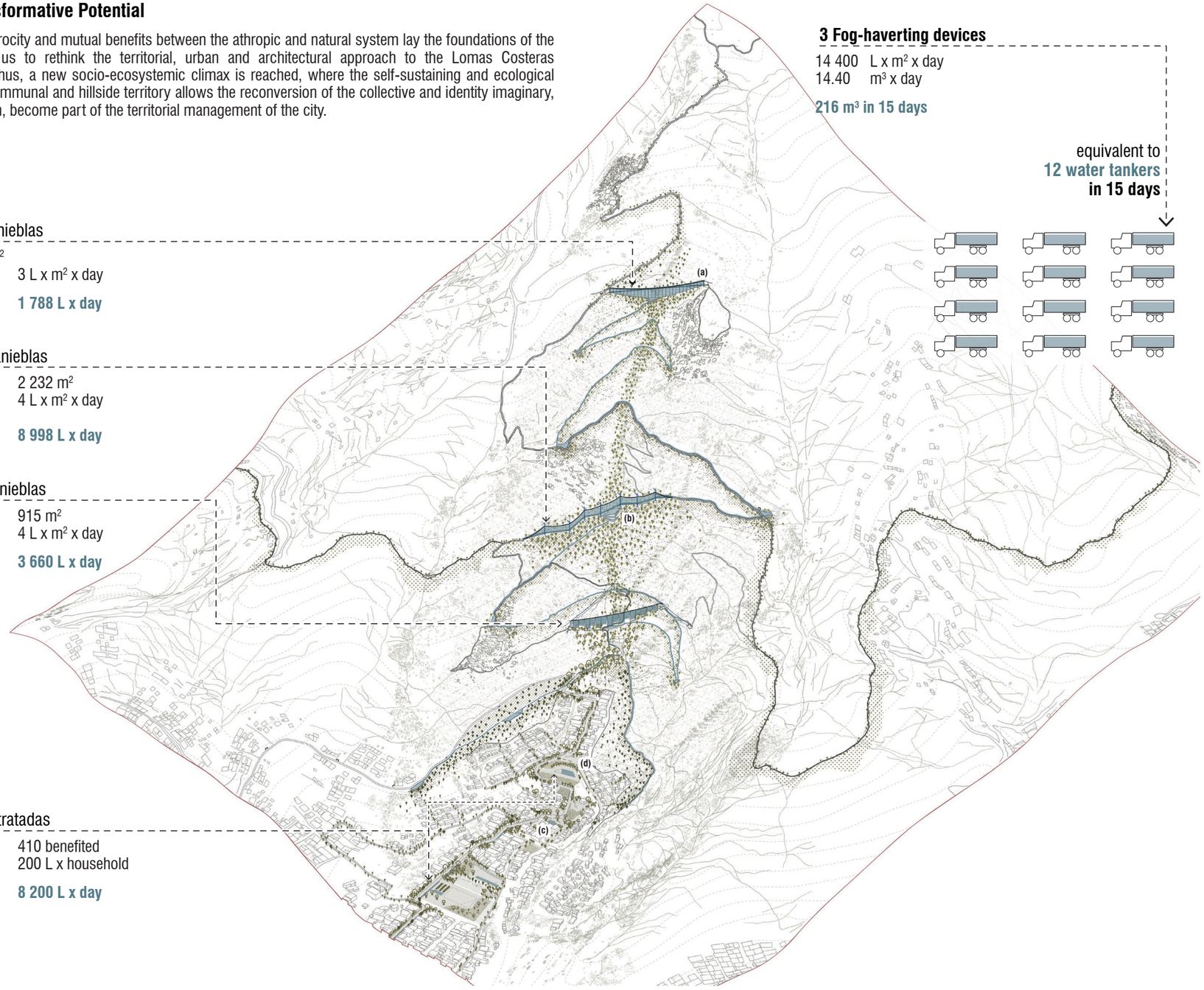
The search for reciprocity and mutual benefits between the athropic and natural system lay the foundations of the project, and allow us to rethink the territorial, urban and architectural approach to the Lomas Costeras socio-ecosystem. Thus, a new socio-ecosystemic climax is reached, where the self-sustaining and ecological development of a communal and hillside territory allows the reconversion of the collective and identity imaginary, and thus, once again, become part of the territorial management of the city.

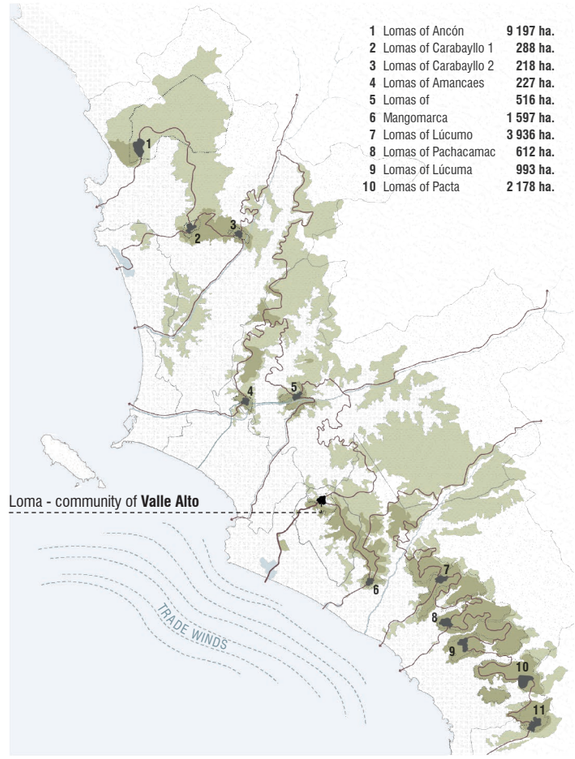
Puente atrapanieblas
surface: 596 m²
efficiency: 3 L x m² x day
quantity: 1 788 L x day

Camino atrapanieblas
superficie: 2 232 m²
efficiency: 4 L x m² x day
quantity: 8 998 L x day

Umbral atrapanieblas
superficie: 915 m²
efficiency: 4 L x m² x day
quantity: 3 660 L x day

Aguas grises tratadas
households: 410 benefited
efficiency: 200 L x household
quantity: 8 200 L x day





More than **21 730 ha. of loma-communities** to intervene.