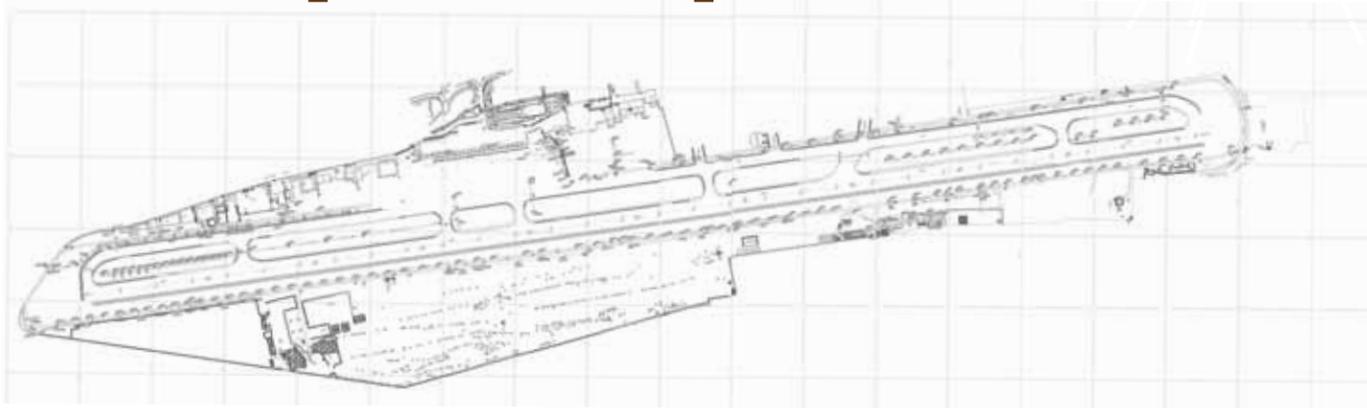


# Parque del Sol

urban park . quito ecuador



**Carlos Sebastian Pazmino**

SENIOR CAPSTONE PROJECT MAY 2010

University of Florida, Department of Landscape Architecture

Faculty Advisor: Terry Schnadelbach





# Acknowledgments & Dedication

“Seek the Kingdom of God above all else,  
... and he will give you everything you need.”

Mathew 6: 33

**This book is a testimony to all those who think that language and culture are barriers to achieving dreams. When you believe... Things can happen, stereotypes are broken, and through tough times faith is built.**

**This is to God for walking within and beside me through this amazing journey; to my DAD - Alfredo, MOM- Angela, sister - Maria Mercedes, brother David, grandma Lucila. You guys have shown me unconditional love and sincere grace.**

**To all those who make my 'one of a kind' FAMILIA! Thank You for everyting!**

**To every single person I have had the honor to meet either for a season, or for a lifetime. From Ecuador, to the United States and around the globe.**

**Thank you to all the Faculty and Staff from the Department of Landscape Architecture., University of Florida.**

**This is for the ones here and the ones gone.  
Thank you for your support, Enjoy!**

**EN VIDA !**

“Now faith is being sure of what we hope for and certain of what we do not see.”  
Hebrews 11: 1 (NIV)

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# Abstract & Statement

The project is located in the capital city of **Quito**, Ecuador. The **first city** in the **Americas**, Quito was declared a **World Cultural Heritage Site** by UNESCO in 1978.



The area of study is the existing **Aeropuerto Internacional Mariscal Sucre** (International Airport Mariscal Sucre). The city plans to relocate the international airport to the outskirts of the city.



Therefore, the development of an urban park can potentially be the platform to fill the vacant site.

The site is situated 9.251 feet (2.820 meters) above sea level. The total area is **126 hectares, 311.35 acres** with a **slope of .90 %**.

**“I am attracted to parks that create a change, parks that are culturally sensible and respond to a need in society. Therefore, I am particularly interested in the creation of an urban park for my homeland Quito - Ecuador.**

**I am eager to understand how the social context is a crucial element in delineating metropolitan parks.”**

The city of Quito is moving its original airport to the outskirts of the city. During the year of 2008 the city held an international competition- “Parque del Lago” which consisted in readdressing the site as a public open space.

I am using the information issued during the competition as a platform to create a didactic urban park that can leave an educational legacy for the citizens of Ecuador and give recognition to the profession.

“Nearly 60% of Quito’s population lives in extreme poverty... Many of the urban poor are migrants from rural areas who come to the city in search of a better life. Unfortunately, there are few opportunities for employment. Poverty can lead not only to malnutrition, illness, delinquency, alcoholism and domestic violence, it also worsens environmental contamination.”

(<http://www.abroaderview.org/quito.php>)



# Goals & Objectives

## Create a vision for the future park at the Aeropuerto Mariscal Sucre.

Develop a masterplan that enhances the character of the city.

Create a design that is driven from the society and cultural needs of the area.

## Enhance user comfort, education, enjoyment and social interaction.

Create a park that hosts different didactic amenities.

Design a walking and bicycle trail system that will invite locals and visitors.

Increase micro climate by incorporating shaded trees and the use of different materials and lighting.

Provide accurate sitting areas and water features.

Enhance greenspace for potential real state.

Develop a North South transportation connectivity that will ease the current traffic conditions.

To incorporate a variety of recreational areas that will increase the physical activity of the citizens.

Use the genius locci of the site, to create a design that goes back to its origin.

Incorporate storm water into open space by the creation of a didactic water body.

## Develop a creative park that will spur economic growth and vitality for the city of Quito.

Use didactic components and amenities that will draw a variety of stakeholders ranging from the real state market to the tourism industry.

Proposed areas of mix used development.

Create areas of strong visual impact that can be the perfect view points for civic buildings or tourist enthusiastic.

Give recognition to the profession; therefore, validating the importance of Landscape Architecture.

# Site & Program



The program will include the creation of park that serves as an educational platform for the city. It will have to include didactic areas for the different types of demographics and socio- economical backgrounds.

The final master plan will illustrate the relationship of the site with the surrounding cultural, economical and natural context.

The competition had a program that focused on water as a main recreational element. I will expand this idea by incorporating bioremediation wetlands, terrestrial botanical gardens, a memorial, recreational and leisure areas, cultural zones, patches for the incrimination of wildlife, convention centers – museums, and an overall improvement in the connectivity, accessibility and integration of the park to the city.



**RESEARCH**



# The City Quito

Quito is truly an asset to the history of America: the great majority of its buildings have withstood the trials of Nature and the tribulations of Man. The city's diverse cultures have generated a treasure trove of artistic, cultural and historic wealth, safeguarded down the centuries to the present. UNESCO recognised this fact



in November 1978 when it declared Quito the first World Heritage Site. Quito's historic centre is the largest, most-intact and best-restored Old Town in the Americas. Nestled deep within the valley of towering Andean volcanoes, at 2,800m (around 10,000 feet) above sea level, Quito's spectacular old town extends over 320 hectares – the largest historic centre in the Americas.



See Appendix for references

# Site History

Mariscal Sucre International Airport (IATA: UIO, ICAO: SEQU) is the international airport serving Quito, the capital city of Ecuador.

It is named after Venezuelan born Antonio José de Sucre, known as the "Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho" (English: "Grand Marshal of Ayacucho"), a hero of Ecuadorian and Latin American independence. It began operations in 1960, and currently handles about 3.9 million passengers and 125,000 metric tons of freight per year.

The airport, one of the highest in the world (at 2800 meters AMSL) is located in the northern part of the city, in the Chaupicruz parish, within 5 minutes of Quito's financial center; the terminals are located at the intersection of Amazonas and La Prensa avenues.

Due to its location (in the middle of a city surrounded by mountains), the current airport cannot be expanded to accommodate any larger aircraft or an increase in air traffic. Its operation poses higher risks, too; six serious accidents and several incidents have taken place in recent years.

**Genus Locci:** During the colonial times, the airport site was a huge lagoon that tie the south side with the north portion of the city. See Appendix for references.



# Professional Guidance



**Isabel Tobar** an Architecture graduate from La Universidad Catolica de Quito.

This young professional has brought imperative information, approaches and her 21st century view of the current use of Landscape Architecture in the city.



**Ivan Donoso** A native of Quito, Ecuador currently being Desing Staff for EDSA, contributed with valuable knowledge about the site condition and use.

**Marco V. Larrea** A citizen from Ecuador and familiar with Landscape projects in the country, is now one of the Principals in EDSA. Larrea contributed with overall advises for the project.



**Alfredo Pazmino** A native of Quito Ecuador and a retired Architect has given essential history facts, crucial information as far as the transportation movement and the current socio- economical facts of the area.

# Literature Review

10

## **Designing Urban Parks to Promote Physical Activity: A set of Design Guidelines for Landscape**

**Architects:** Clinton, Ivy M. Published: 2006. Deep detail of study in how to overcome obstacles, follow rules of design and learn about sociological aspects of design.

**Large Parks: Czerniak and Hargreaves.** Published: Princeton Architectural Press. NY 2007. A series of essays that examines and “increasingly hard to define landscape type: the urban park.”

**Parques Urbanos no Brazil:** Brazilian Urban Parks, Macedo, Silvio Soares. Published: São Paulo: EDUSP. Imprensa Oficial SP, 2002. The book emphasizes on different scale urban parks in Brazil, and the context frame in which they are surrounded.

**Rethinking Urban Parks:** Low, Setha M. Published: Austin: University of Texas Press, 2005. The book argues that cultural diversity should be a key goal in designing and maintaining urban parks.

**Urban Parks & Open Spaces:** Garvin, Alexander. Published: WA DC. ULI, Urban Land Institute c 1997. Describes how 15 derelict areas of the United States were developed into new urban parks. It offers great resources concerning urban public space revitalization.

**Urban Spaces - New City Parks:** Jacob Krauel. Published: Barcelona. Links 2008. Parks offering a little bit of nature in the middle of vast gray cities. Distinction between landscape and art, artificial and natural.

# Case Studies

**Alameda Central, Mexico City - Mexico.** A park that is similar in context and culture. The site is considered a place where people can relax and enjoy the energy of Mexico City “without being overwhelmed by it.” (Mexico City Guide)

**Central Park, New York City - United States of America.** The park shows the perfect scale and amenities in an urban city. From the early to the modern days it has become an icon of great public open space.

**Parc Andre Citroen, Paris - France.** In the Idle of Paris. Parc Citroen offers two green houses and is considered a gateway for Parisians and visitors; however, it is a controversial design that has not gained the popularity of the people

**Parc de Bercy, Paris - France.** A vast 139 747 square meters hosts a successful didactic park located in one of the most visited neighborhoods in Paris.

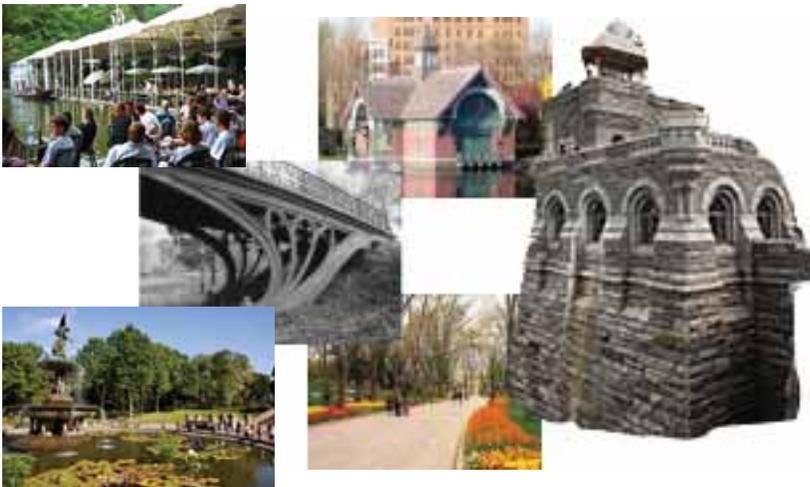
**Parc de la Tête d'Or, Lyon - Paris.** The biggest urban park in France. That hosts different activities and areas of learning. The size of the park is the closest one to the area of study.

**Parque Maria Luisa, Seville - Spain.** The park is a preamble for one of the most forward and progressive cities in Spain, bringing activities and unique spaces that resemble the culture of the area.

# Case Study Central Park

## Central Park, New York City - United States of America.

The world renowned park has great program elements that involve comprehensive **walking**, **running** and **bicycle routes**. A **zoo**, **conservatory garden** and **theater** are also found on the site. A **reservoir**, a **wildlife** sanctuary and **natural woods** make this park an oasis in the middle of the Big Apple. People from all over the globe enjoy a multitude of amenities, such as a number of **athletic fields**. The **urban park** is a unique case study similar to the area of study. Central Park is **341** hectares. In contrast, the soon to be available open public space in Quito is **126** hectares. The context of Central Park is similar in nature to Parque del Sol. The green space is **situated** at the **heart** of Manhattan in a **dense** and **cosmopolitan metropolis**.



parque del sol



central park

program

type

context

**Parque del Sol**  
urban park . quito ecuador

# Case Study Parc Bercy

## Parc de Bercy, Paris - France

The park is divided into three phases: The “**Romantic Garden**” encompasses fishponds and dunes; the “**Flowerbeds**” hosts a series of didactic areas dedicated to plant life; and “**The Meadows**” represents an expanse of open lawns which are perfect for leisure and **pass time activities**. In addition, **sculptures** that represent children and human rights can be found on the site, as well as a **structure** designed by Frank Gehry. Constructed between 1993 and 1997, the **urban park** is smaller than the project site selected, comprising a total of **14 hectares**. This didactic open space is situated in the 12th arrondissement of Paris and is one of the city’s most **important parks**, still holding some of the vineyards (**genus loci**) that once rested on the site.



parque del sol



parc de bercy

program

type

context

# Case Study Parc de la Tete d'Or

## Parc de la Tête d'Or, Lyon - Paris

This open space is one of France's supreme parks. The park includes a **rose garden** with more than 300 varieties. In addition, it houses a collection of **8000 different trees** and a **large lake** on which boating takes place. The **trails for joggers** and **cyclists** are extensive. At the northern end of the park, there is a **small zoo**. There is also a variety of recreational equipment, such as a **velodrome**, **boules court**, **mini-golf**, **horse riding** and **even a miniature train**. The **urban park** is the largest of its kind in France, **117 hectares**. For this reason it is the closest park in size to the area of study. Lyon is the second largest **metropolitan area** in France and is considered a major industrial and **business center**.



parque del sol

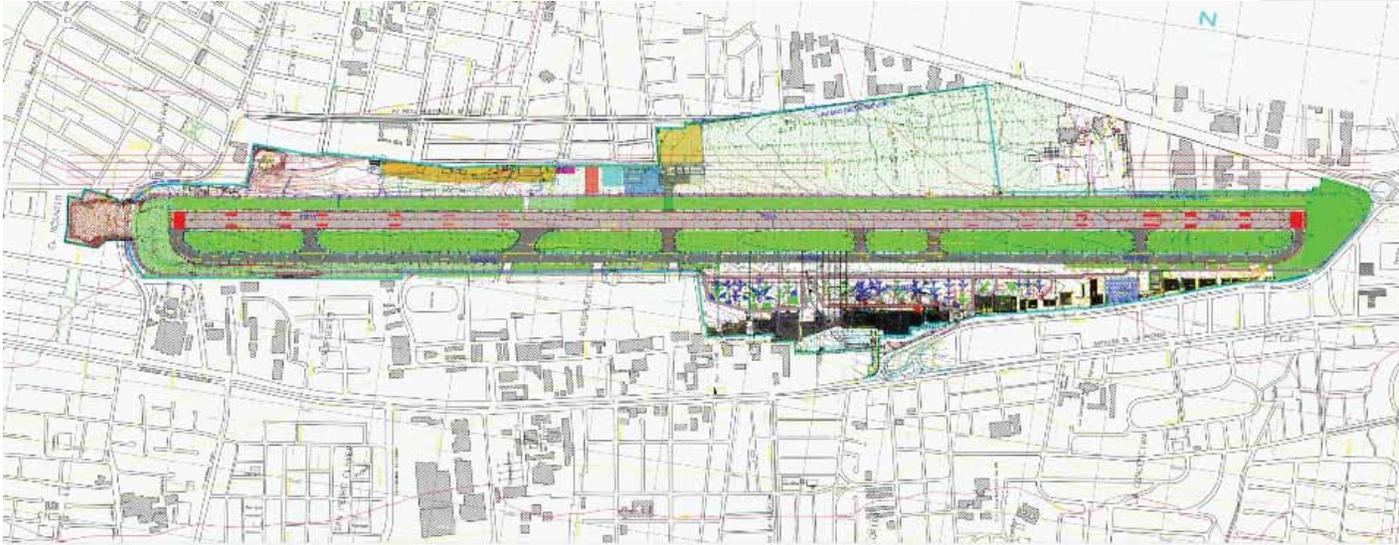


parc de la tete d or

program  
type  
scale  
context



# ANALYSIS



# Land Uses



The picture describes the character of the mix used land that surrounds the site.

- High density residential 200 hab/ha.
- Medium density residential 121 to 200 hab/ha.
- Mixed used commercial/ residential. Low- medium industrial areas. Public services and crafts
- Airport Site
- Education, culture, health and welfare, religious, public administration, infrastructure installations.



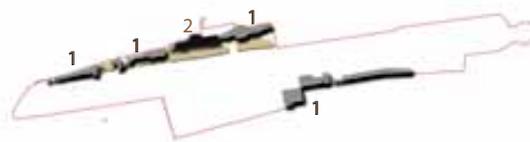
# Site Context Existing Pictures



# Site Analysis



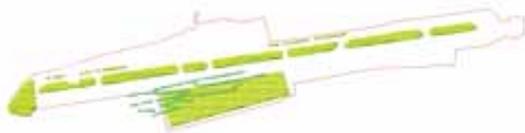
— Potential transportation connectivity  
— Existing bicycle route



1 Structures to be removed.  
2 Structures to be maintain.



Potential gateway



Existing green spaces and vegetation



Existing Contaminated Soils



Existing contour

# Current Conditions

20

**BROWN FIELD CLEANUP** To clean hydrocarbons, the following procedure is advised: First, a semi-permeable membrane is placed on top of the existing contaminated soil. Afterwards, the soil is saturated with water. As you know, the by-products of petroleum do not combine with water and float due to the difference in density.

The petroleum contaminants then get caught in the semi-permeable membrane and the area gets injected with chemicals (as needed) that will destroy the polluted molecules. It is a long term investment worth doing. Plants can be located in the low points of slopes, collecting any residue left from the cleansing process. ( Information by: Ivan Donoso)

## THE COMPLEXITY OF QUITO'S GEOGRAPHY

As ex-mayor Roque Sevilla states, "...the geographical characteristics that make Quito beautiful are the same source of complex problems."

Quito rests on a thin plateau, above 2,800 meters altitude, between Andean ridges and an active volcano. The city inhabits a cramped corridor with few prospects for expansion; over the years it has grown longer and thinner from north to south. High altitude makes engine combustion deficient due to a lack of oxygen in the atmosphere. Along with other problems including old and outdated buses and trucks that routinely circulate in the city, vehicle emissions have blackened Quito's air.

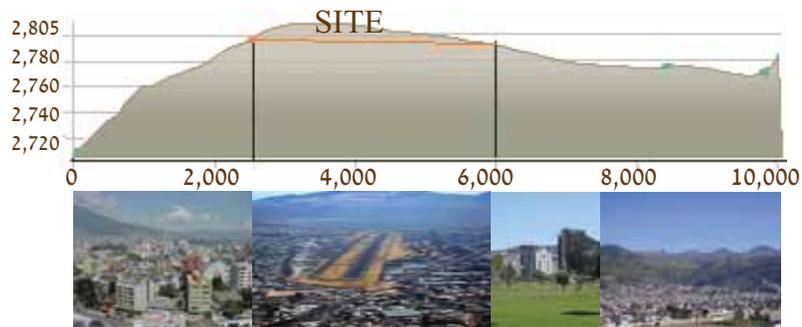
## TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN QUITO

In an article published January 14, 2010, El Comercio reports that in Quito the average occupancy per automobile is 1.3 persons. An investigation showed that at a busy intersection, 80 out of 100 vehicles were transporting the driver only, resulting in long lines of 100 to 150 meters during peak hours. Follow Appendix for current maps.

([http://ecuador.suite101.com/article.cfm/pico\\_y\\_placa\\_vehicle\\_restriction\\_in\\_quito#ixzz0loHS5aPf](http://ecuador.suite101.com/article.cfm/pico_y_placa_vehicle_restriction_in_quito#ixzz0loHS5aPf))

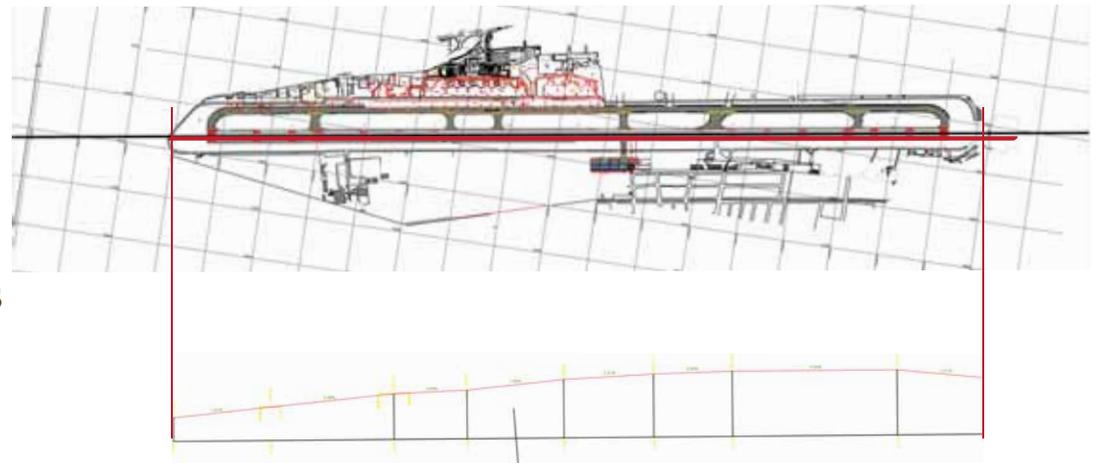
# Topographical Sections

Topographic North South Cut  
Longitude & Altitude (m) 1 meter = 3.3 inches ←

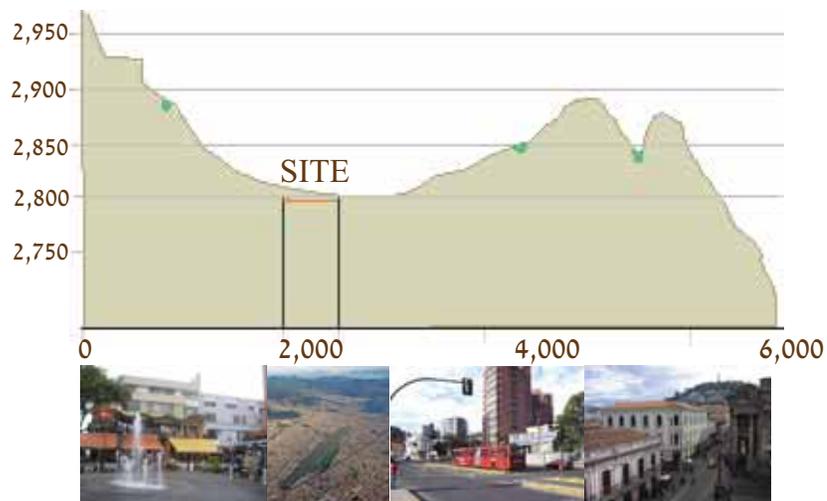


Cut Landing Strip →

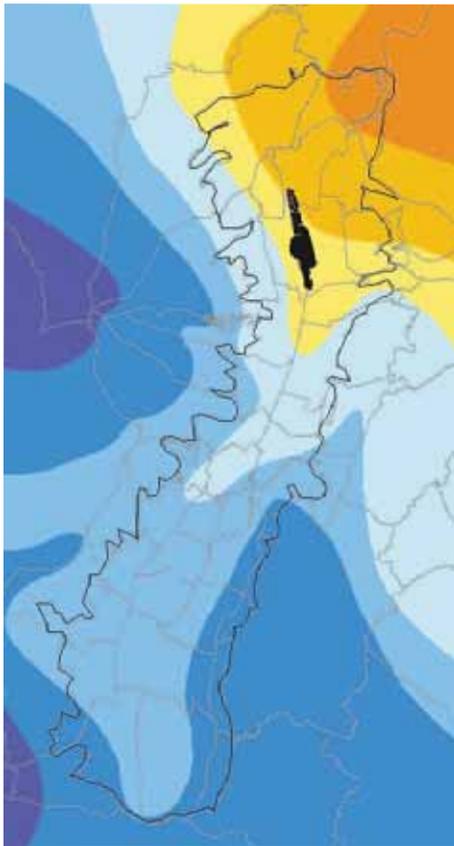
Section taken from “Parque del Lago” booklet 2008.



Topographic East West Cut  
Longitude & Altitude (m) 1 meter = 3.3 inches

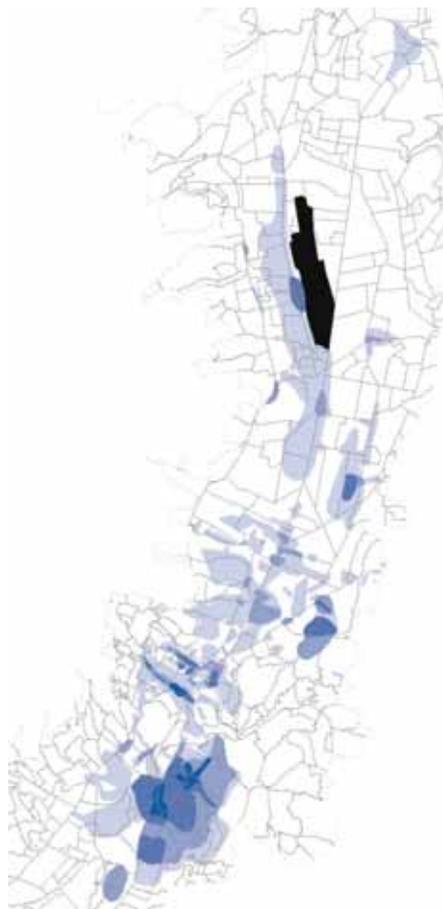


# Stormwater Analysis



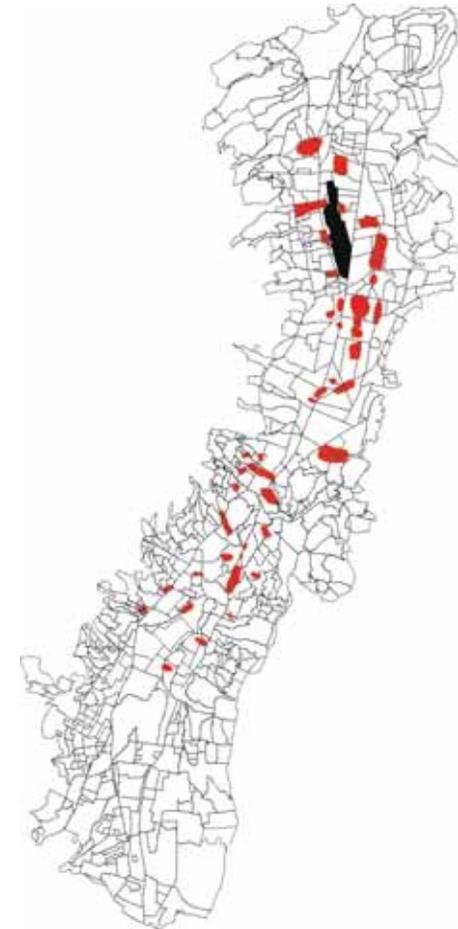
Precipitation Map ( mm)

- 400 - 600
- 800 - 1000
- 1000 - 1200
- 1200 - 1400
- 1400 - 1600
- 1600 - 1800



Number of Flooded Events 2000

- 0
- 1-2
- 3-4
- 5-6
- 7-12



Floded areas due to a lack of drainage 2000

# Demographics hab/ha



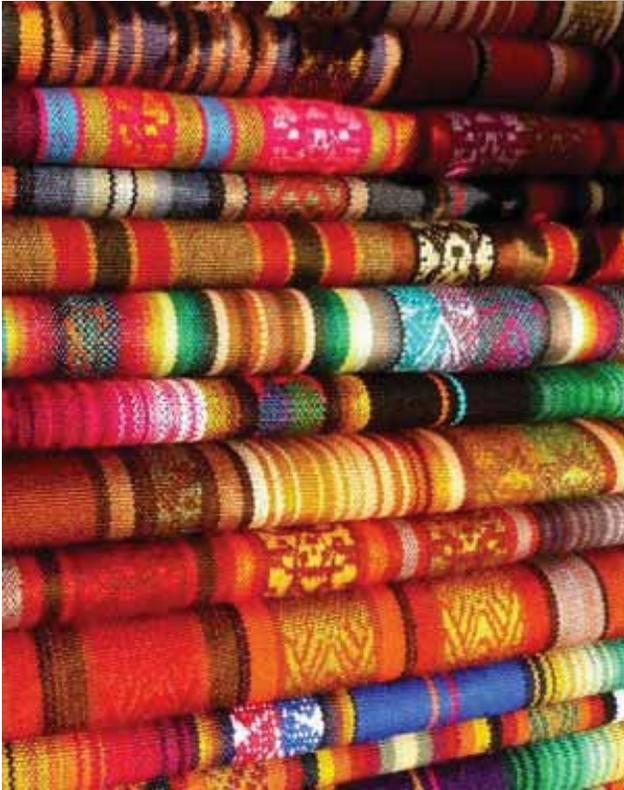
# Park relationship



Connectivity within the site to the metropolitan area and green spaces



# CONCEPT



**MAIN INSPIRATION: ART, TEXTILES AND EXISTING POVERTY**

# Concept Organic Culture



Ecuador's main export crops are bananas and fresh cut flowers, most of the latter being roses.

Located 20 kilometers from the equator line, Quito is characterized by a perpetual nature, a constant annual temperature, a mecca for rural emigrants and a site for perennial life cycles. The combination of the rhythm and colors used by the indigenous people, plus the natural forms of the delicate flora and crops...

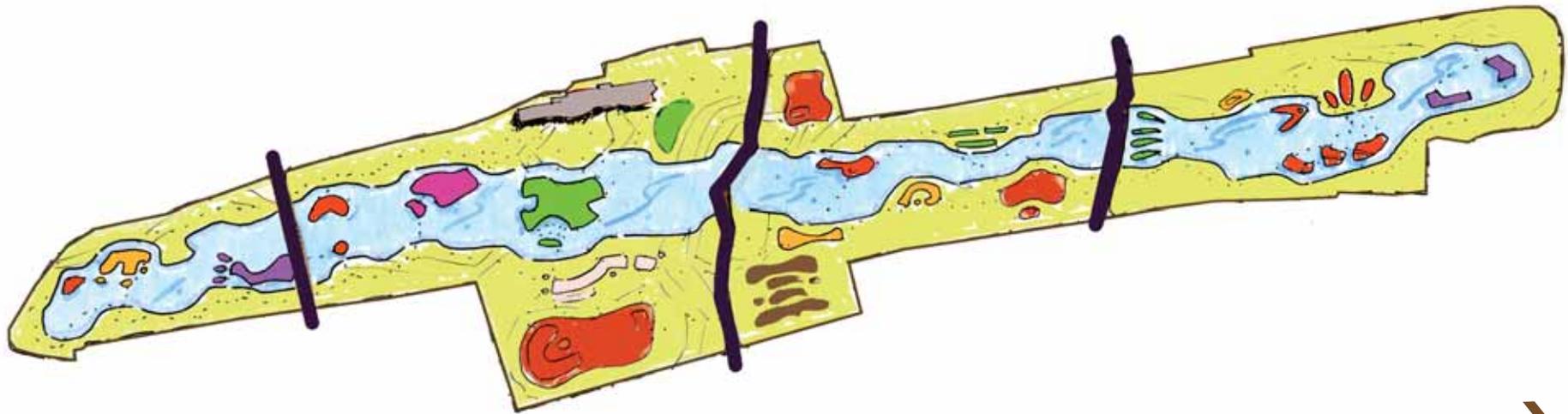
Create a one of a kind layout!



Water as main element ties all the elements

-  Main Structure
-  Orchidiarium
-  Botanical Gardens
-  Kids Area
-  Ethno Botanical Garden
-  Athletic Fields/ community Gardens
-  Teen age Zone
-  Open green, arts area

# Masterplan Organic Culture



1  
ACRE

100' 500'



-  Teen Age Zone
-  Athletic Areas
-  Open Green Areas
-  Bridge/ Connectivity
-  Community Gardens

-  Botanical Gardens
-  Kids Area
-  Ethno Botanical Gardens
-  Orchidarium

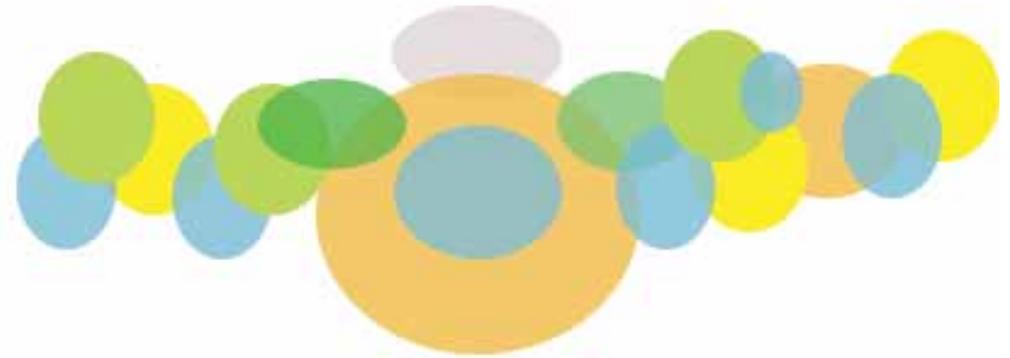
# Concept Texture Chaos



Quito is a cosmopolitan city, where the urban chaos is inevitable. The city is 42.85 miles long and 3.1 miles at its widest. Therefore, most of the important avenues extend from north to south.

The crazy traffic of Quito; in addition, to the richness of the folklore and ethnicity makes the metropolitan area unique.

This concept is based on the flux of transportation juxtapose to the texture of the art, crafts and the mestizaje of its people ( the racial and/or cultural mixing of Amerindians with Europeans).

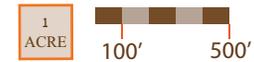
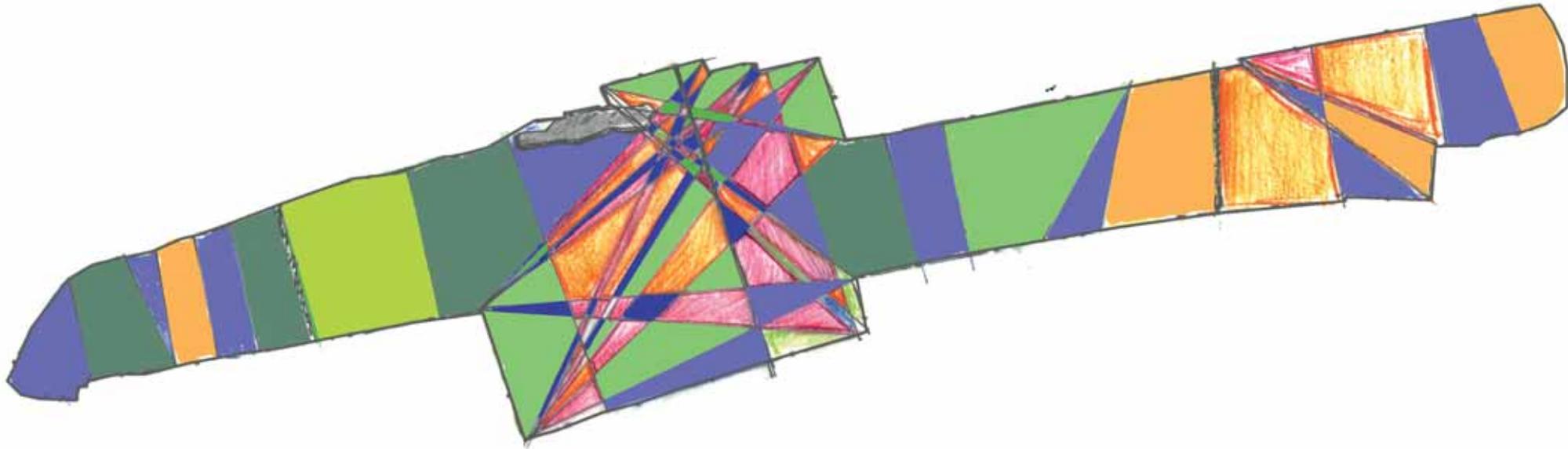


Water as main element ties all the elements

- Main Structure
- Botanical garden/ Plaza
- Water Body
- Bosque
- Open green spaces
- Kids, community garden areas

# Masterplan Texture Chaos

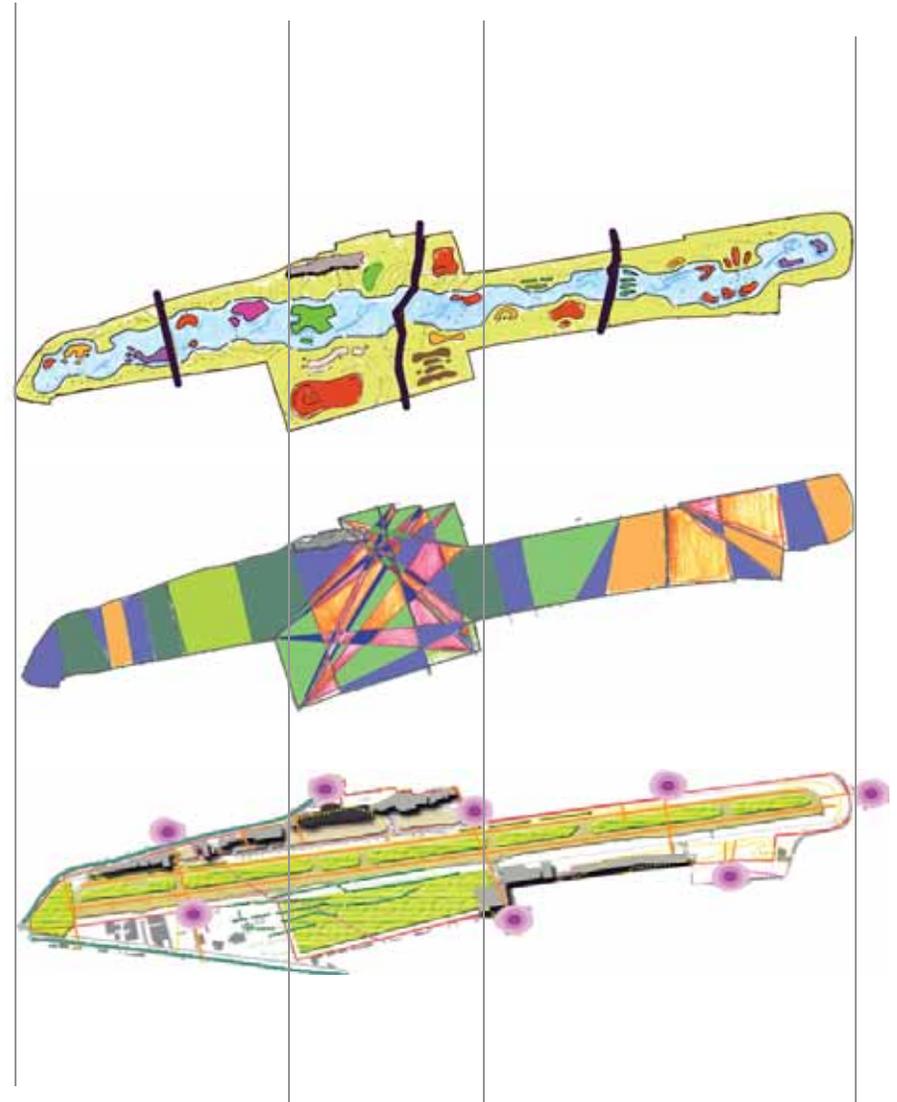
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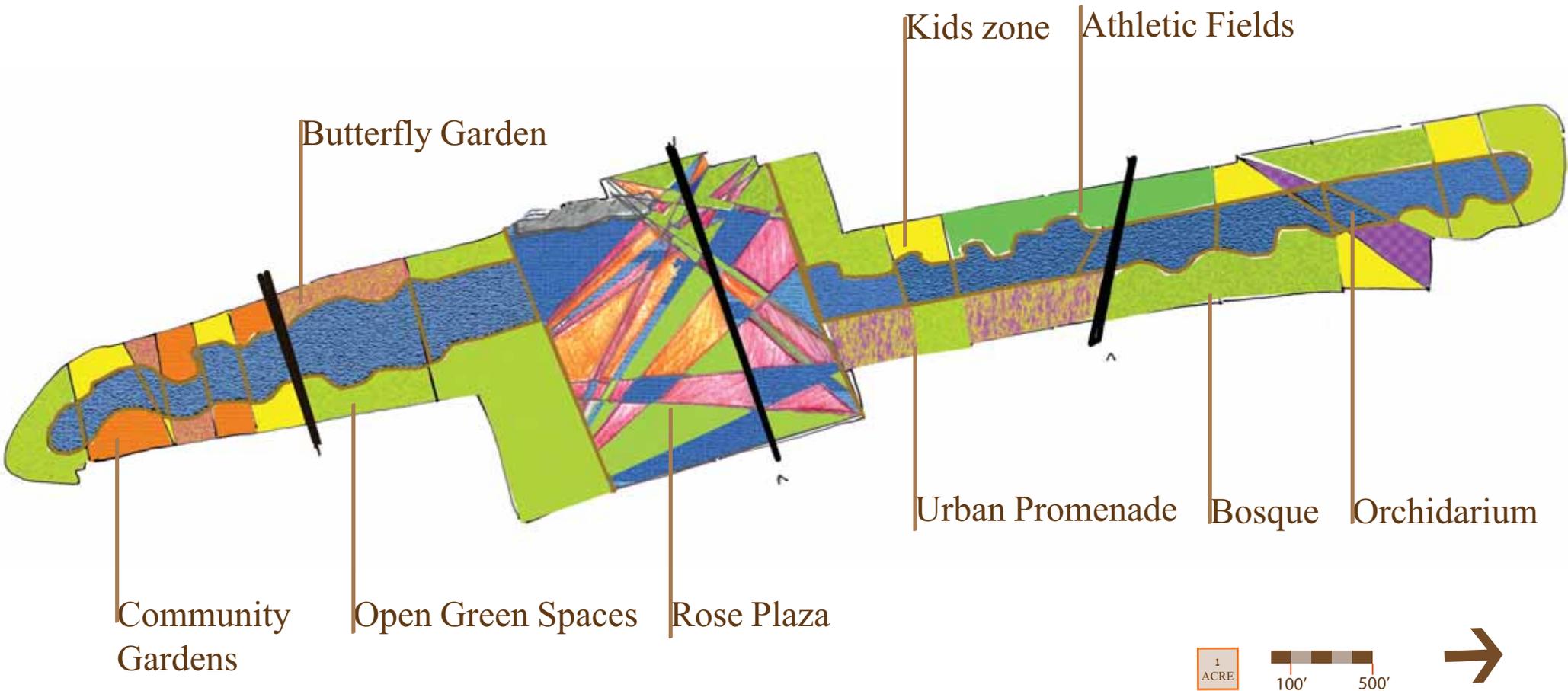
- Teen Age Zone
- Kids Area Bosque
- Botanical Gardens
- Athletic Areas
- Community Gardens

- Open Green Areas

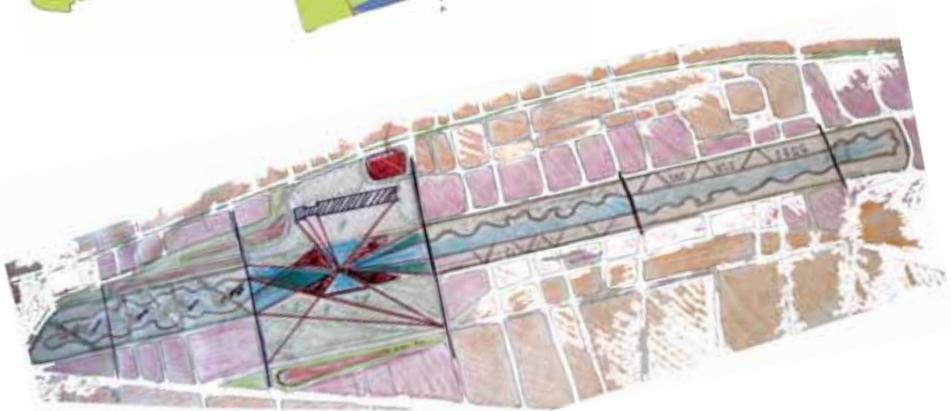
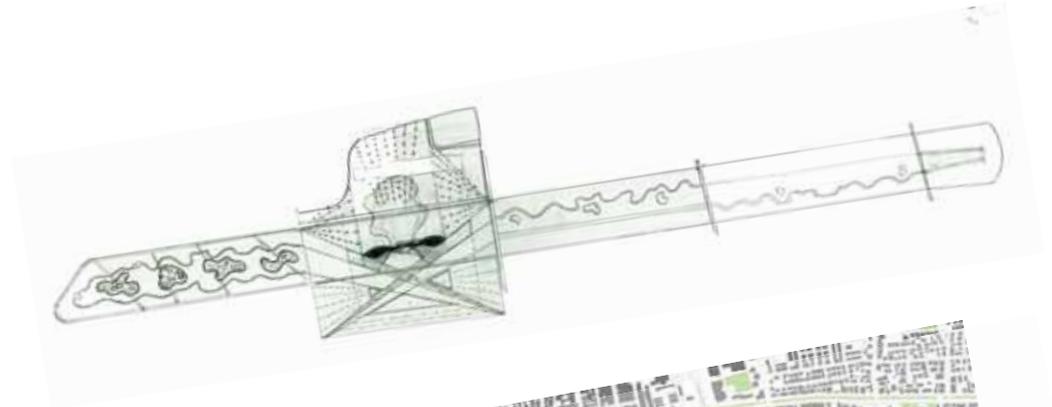
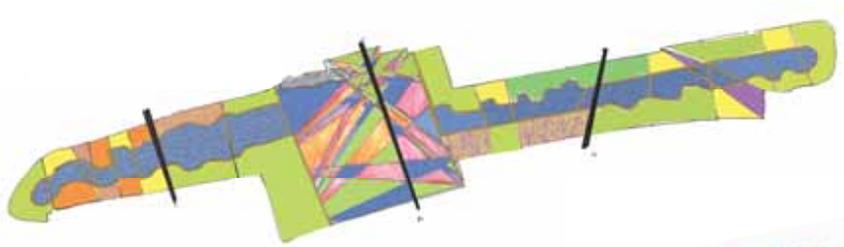
# Concept Culture + Chaos



# Masterplan Culture + Chaos



# Concept Refinement

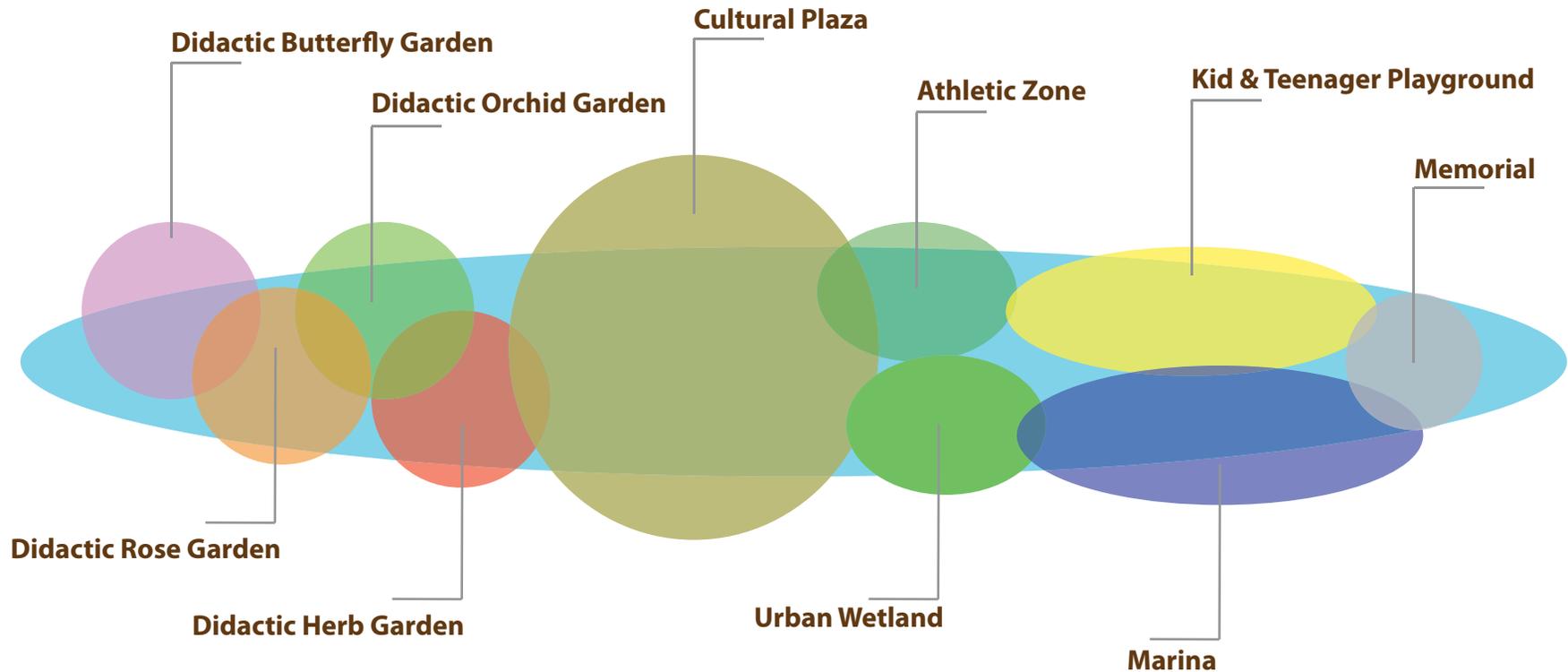


## Refinement steps:

- Simplify pedestrian connectivity
- Incorporate potential areas for mix used and civic- tourist developments
- Resolve the lack of North South vehicular connectivity
- Group amenities according to its characteristics
- Tie concept directly to context

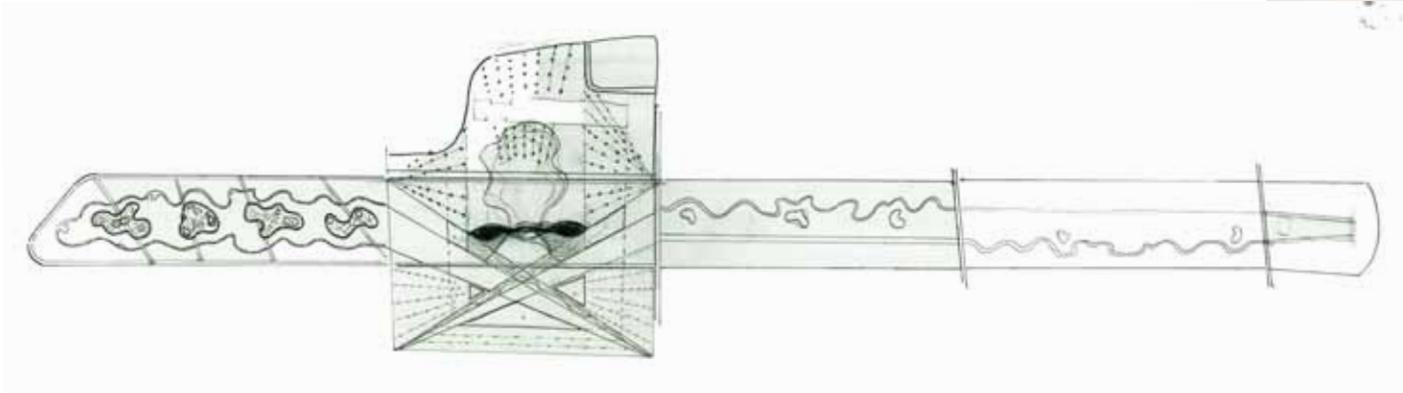
\* Context Map taken from an interdisciplinary team from Arizona University, University of Illinois and Cal Poly

# Finalize Program

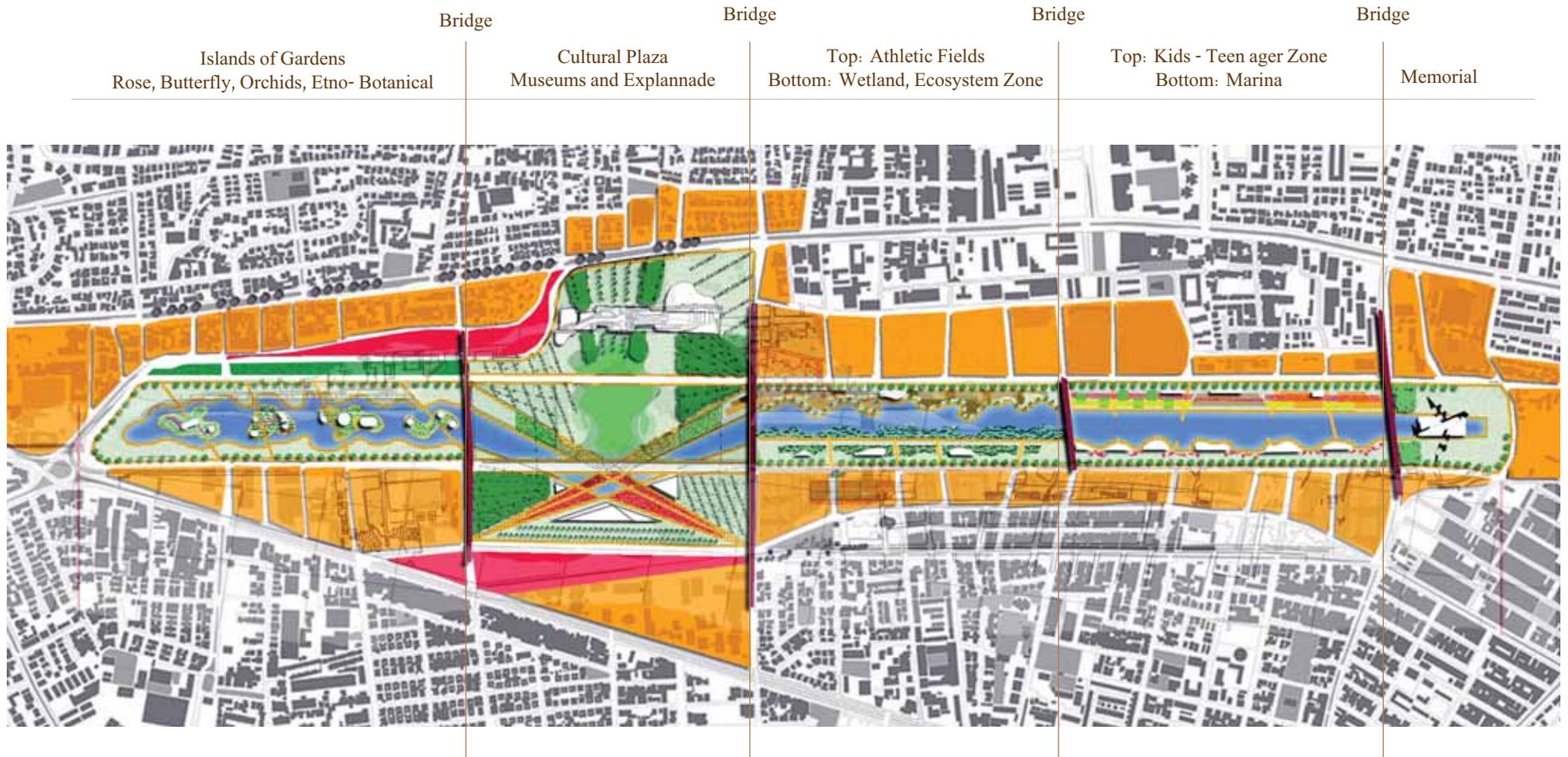




**DESIGN**



# Strategic Masterplan



Mixed Development  
 Commercial Development  
 Main Lake

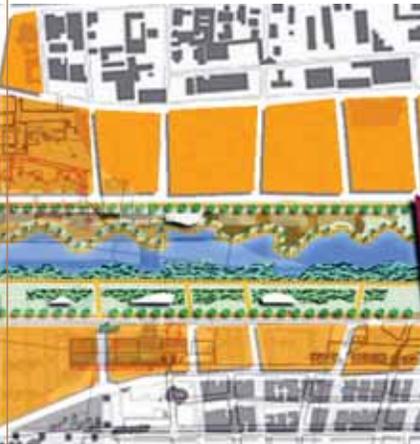
1  
ACRE

100' 500'



**Parque del Sol**  
urban park . qito ecuador

# Facts Masterplan

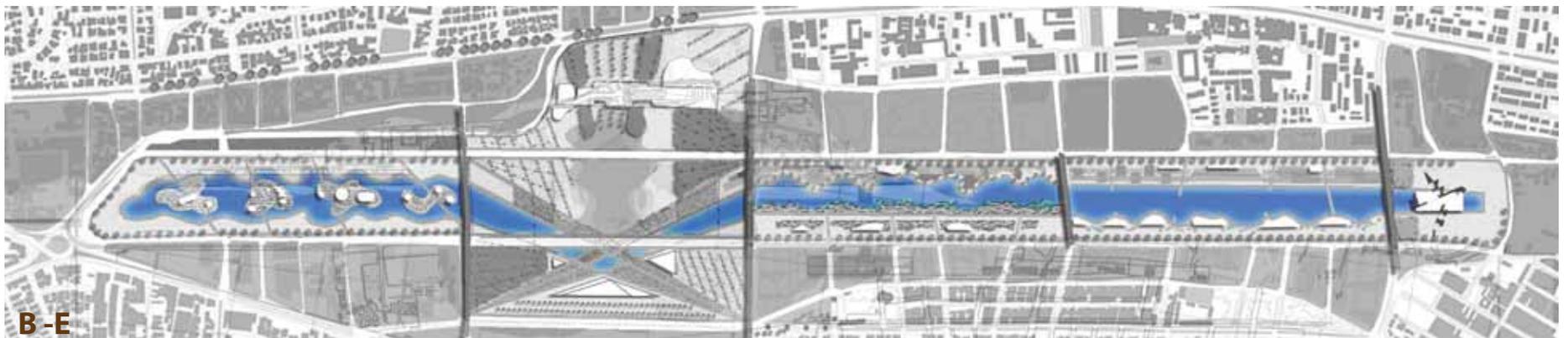
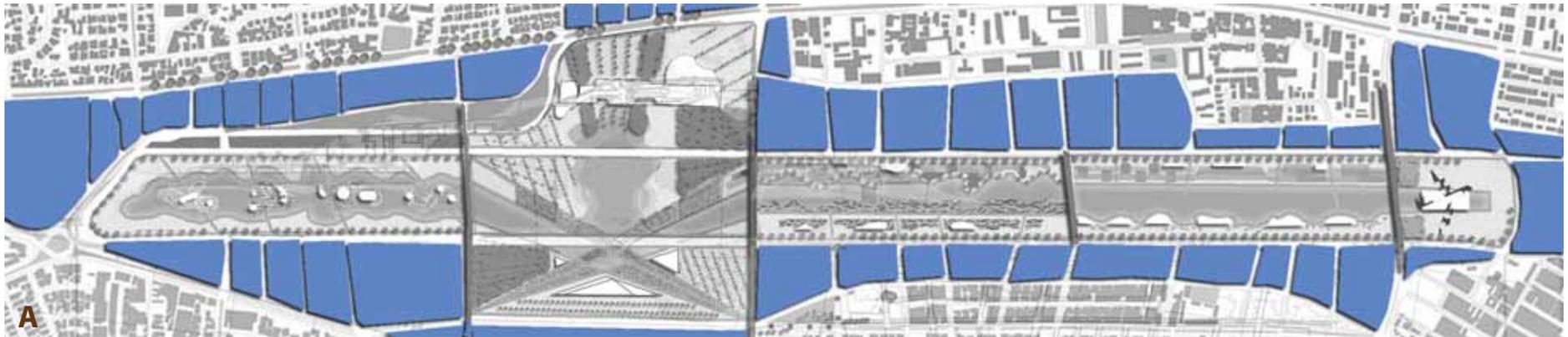
Bridge	Bridge	Bridge	Bridge	Bridge
Islands of Gardens Rose, Butterfly, Orchids, Etno- Botanical	Cultural Plaza Museums and Explannade	Top: Athletic Fields Bottom: Wetland, Ecosystem Zone	Top: Kids - Teen ager Zone Bottom: Marina	Memorial
				
<p>Total Area 18.71 acres</p> <p><b>Building Types</b>                      Rose Greenhouse &amp; exhibition                      Butterfly Greenhouse &amp; exhibition                      Orchid Greehouse &amp; exhibition                      Etno Botanical Greenhouse &amp; exhibition</p>	<p>Total Area 50.74 acres</p> <p><b>Building Types</b>                      Expo Center                      Natural Science Museum                      Anthropology Museum                      Cafes</p>	<p>Total Area 16 acres</p> <p><b>Building Types</b>                      Athletic Rentals                      Environmental Educational Center                      Storm Water Management Center                      Observation Center</p>	<p>Total Area 16 acres</p> <p><b>Building Types</b>                      Family Center                      Skate shop &amp; rentals                      Family Rest room                      Kayak Rental                      Tour Boat Operations                      Storage                      Cafe                      Tourism Kiosks</p>	

Exterior pedestrian/ bike trail = 7 490 yards  
 Interior pedestrian/ bike trail = 7 438 yards  
 New road length = 5891 yards



Parking garages located 5 min. from park, they will be situated inside the mix used developments.

# Stormwater Management



- A. Stormwater is collected on roof tops and other impervious surfaces
- B. Water is directed to the artificial lake.
- C. Lake acts a bio - remedetion pond.
- D. Native grasses and micro organism clean water
- E. Clean water is directed through sewage system to the Machangara River

1  
ACRE

100' 500'



**Parque del Sol**  
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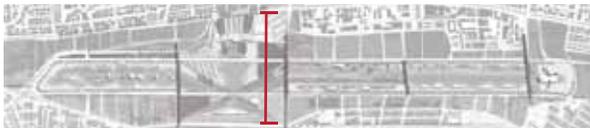
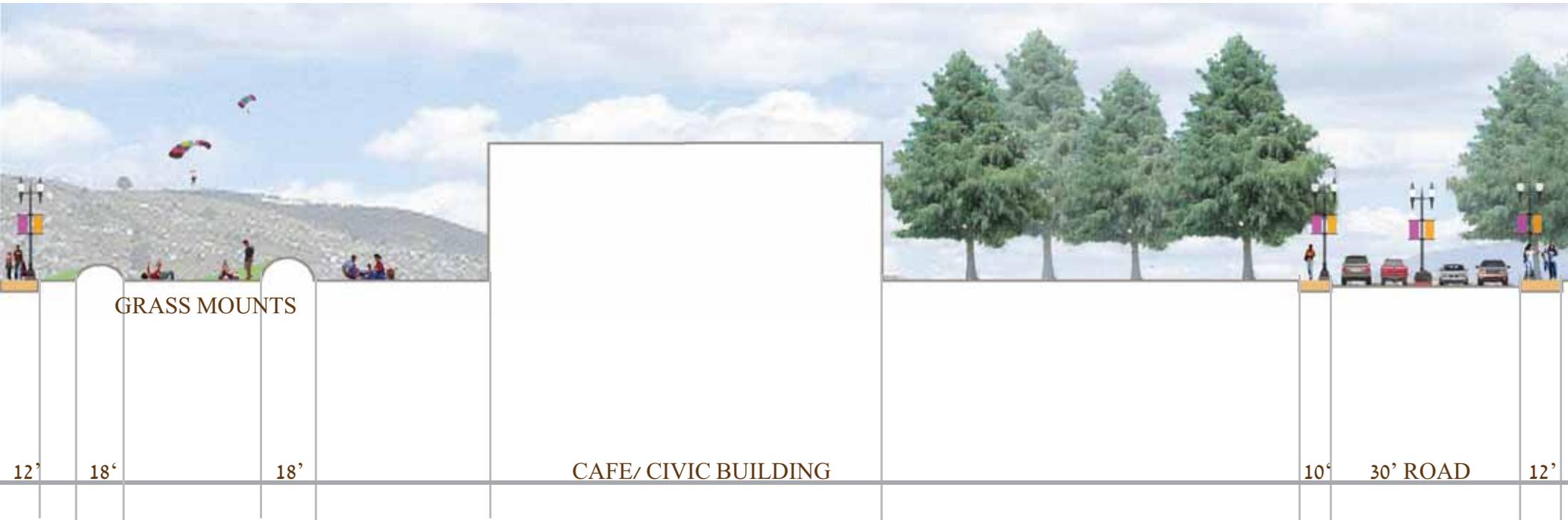
# Section Orchid Island



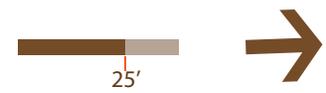
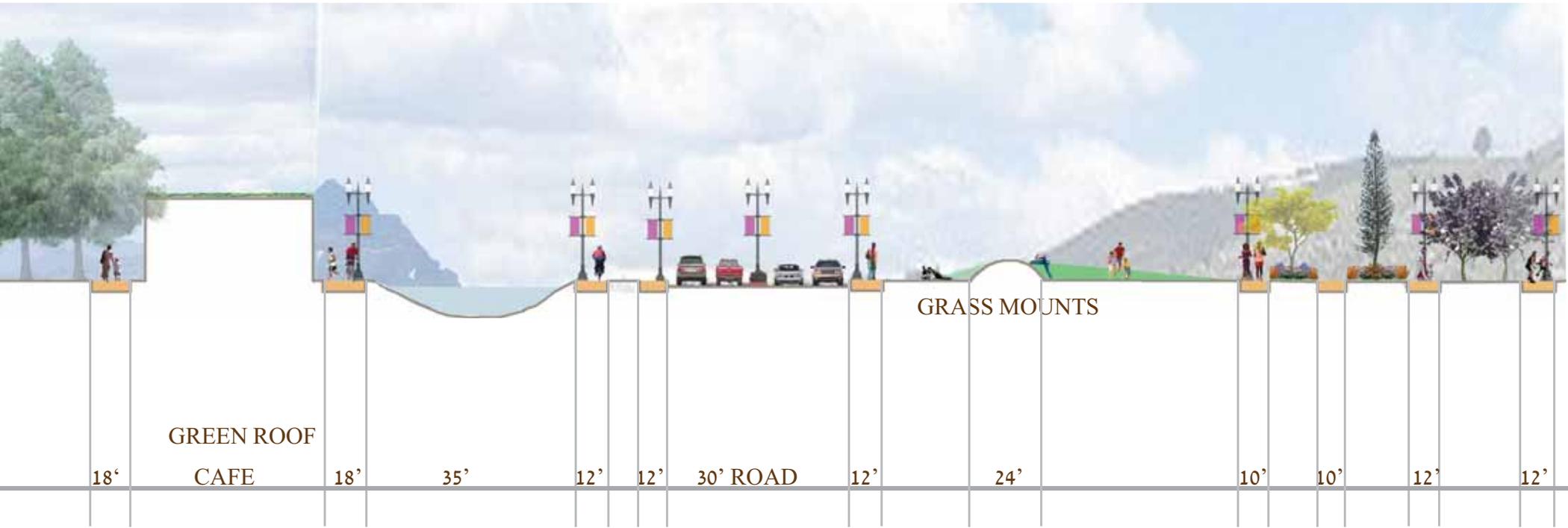
NTS



# Section Cultural Plaza



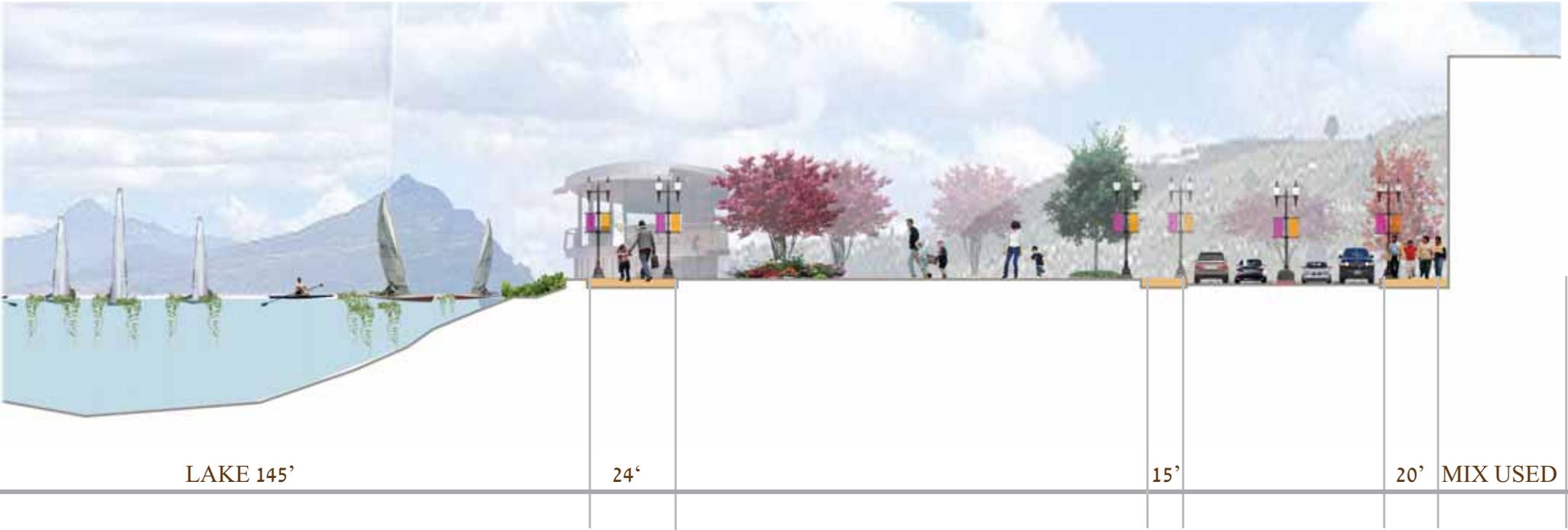
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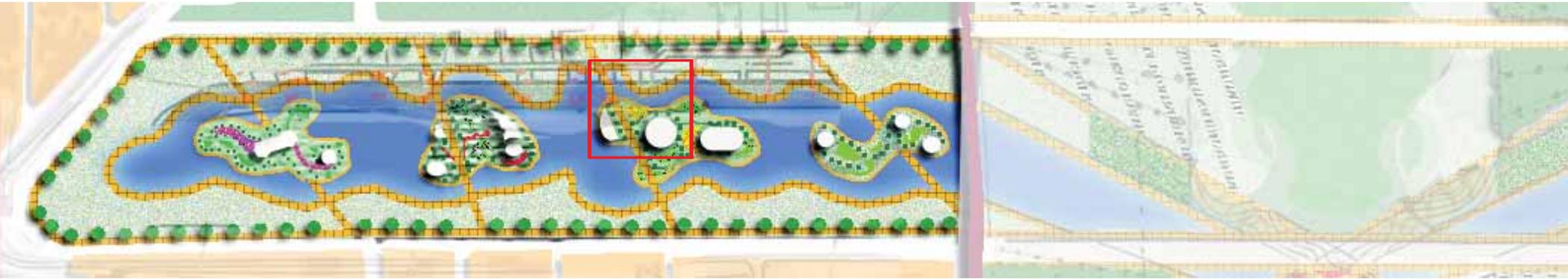
# Section Kids & Marina Zone



NTS



# Island of Gardens Masterplan



## Design Guidelines:

Situate greenhouses in each island.

Locate diverse terrestrial and aquatic flora that will increase wildlife and micro climate.

Historic light poles are located every 50' feet with display banners, or baskets with perennials.

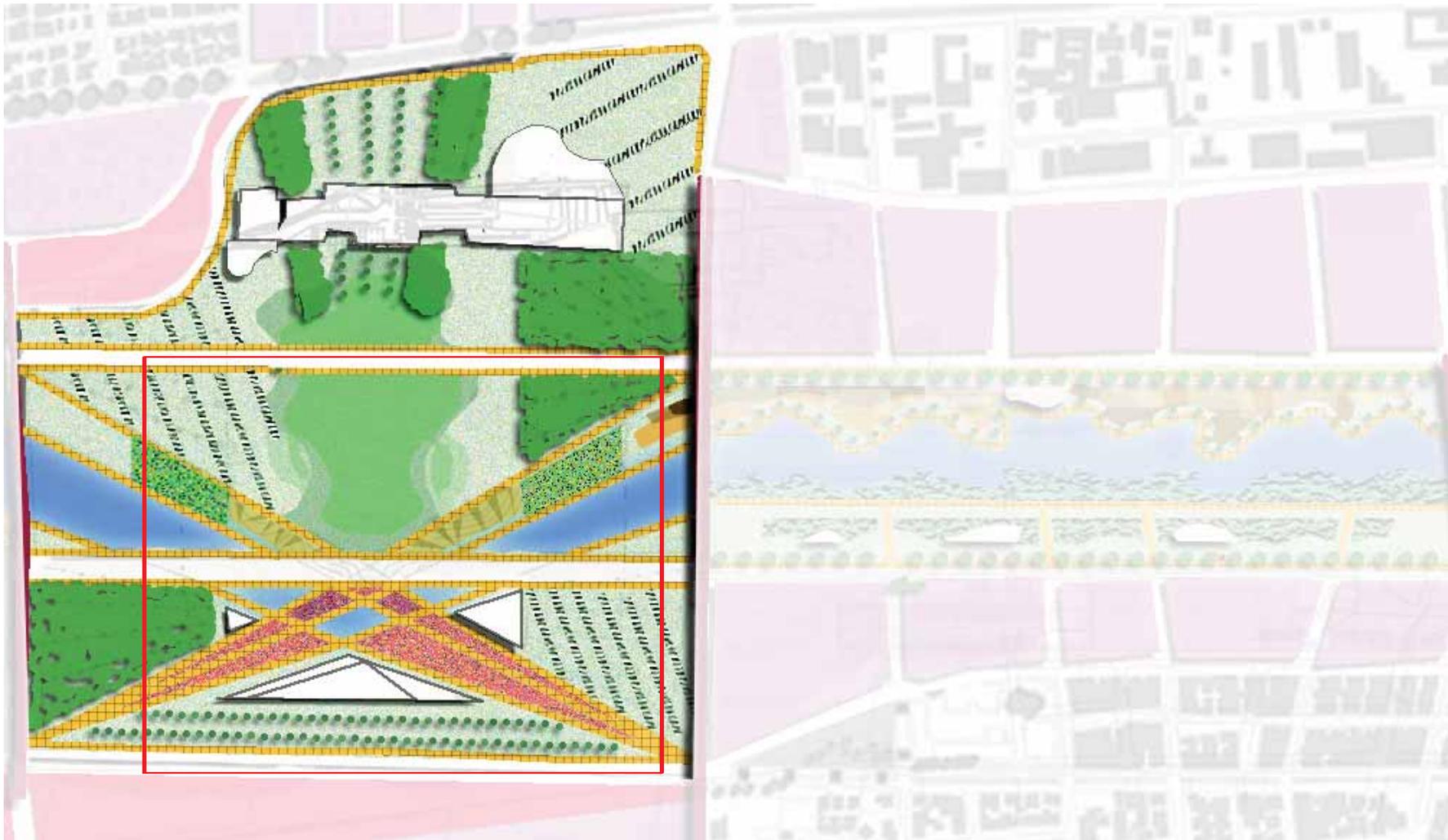
12' wide sidewalks with contrast porous pavers for a distinct character.

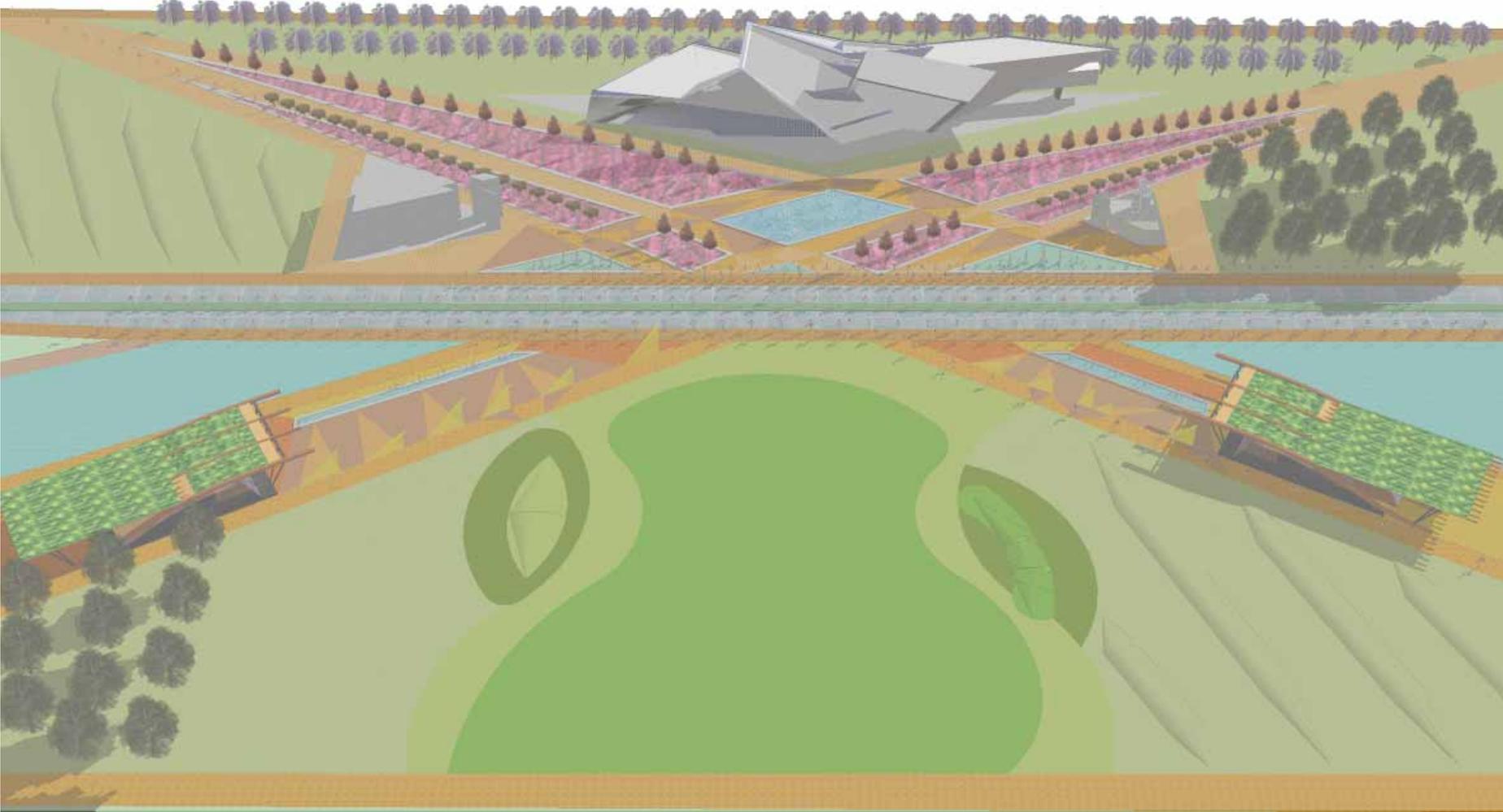
Neon light at the contour of the island, surroundings and at fragmented lines for security and ambiance.

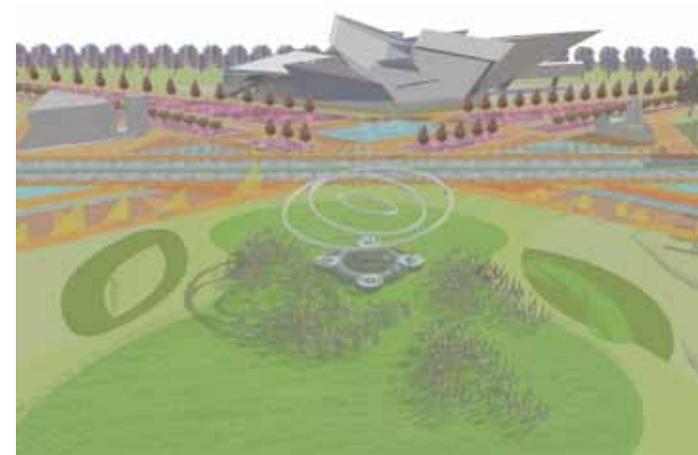
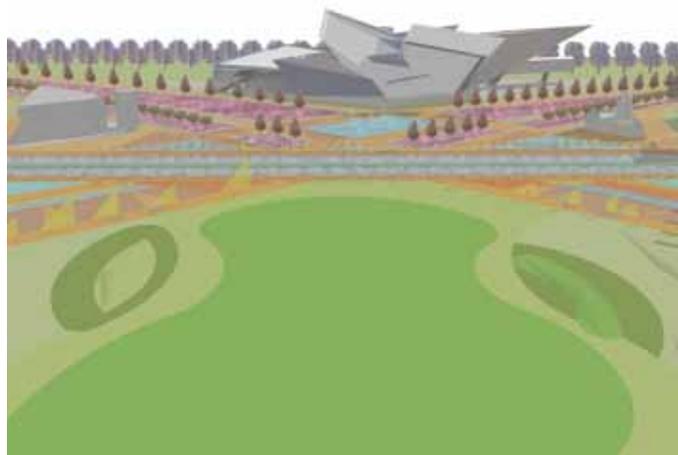
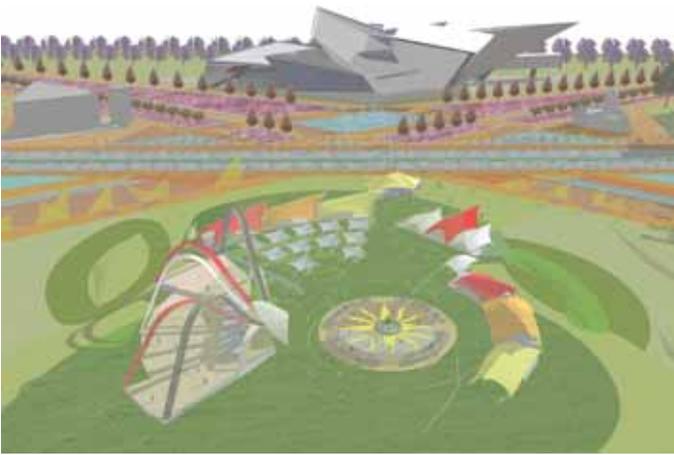
No hand rails in specific areas to promote human and wildlife interaction.



# Island of Gardens Masterplan







## Explanade serves different purposes

### Design Guidelines:

The explanade serves for multi purposes.

The green grass mounts are 3' high and offer a place to sit or lay down.

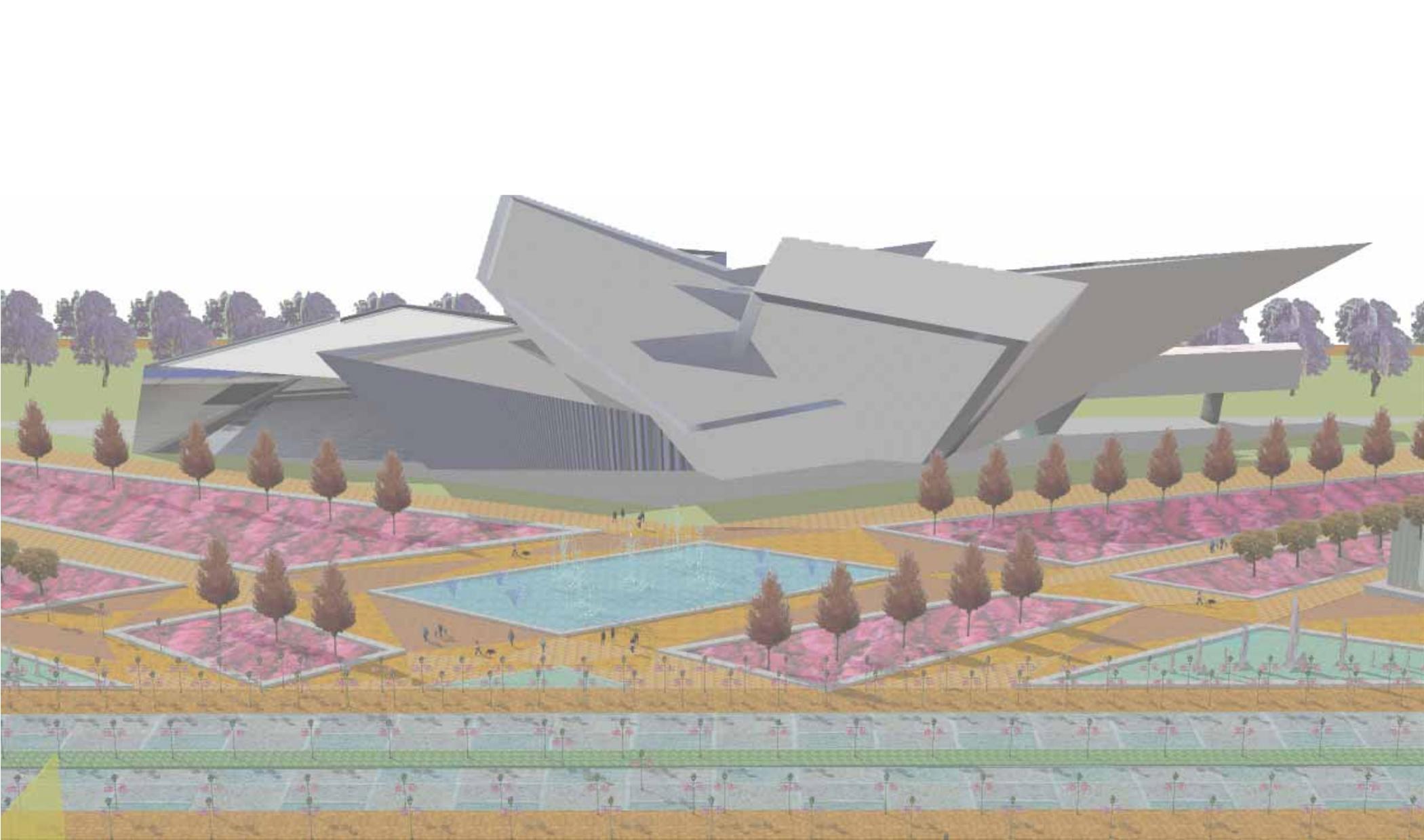
Yellow triangular translucent walls serve as backdrop.

Light to be incorporated with the grass and pavers.

Main green center area, synthetic grass for high traffic.

One feet high concrete band around bedding planters and water fountains for siting and edging.

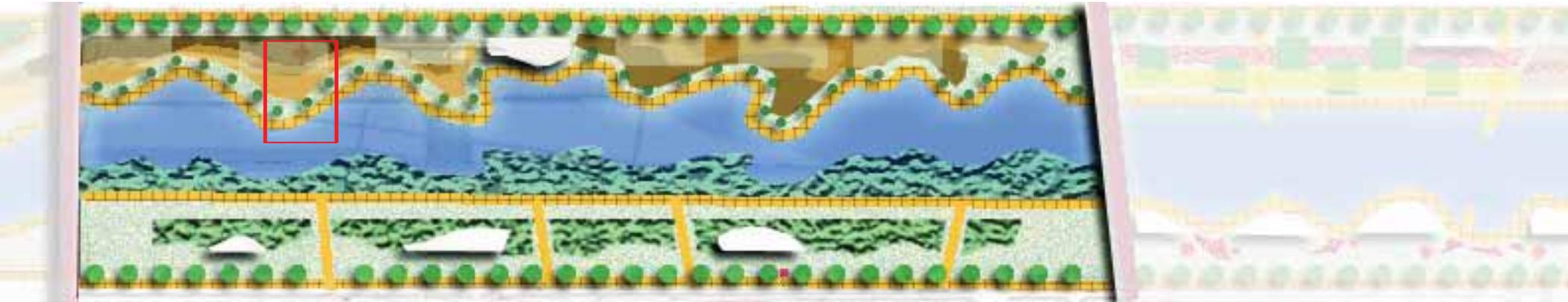




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# Recreational Zone Masterplan



## Design Guidelines:

Situate soccer field, volleyball, basketball and tennis court in a north south direction.

Place distinct pavers 3' wide framing the courts and fields.

Light bollards are placed every 22.5', bolted to concrete footer.

Recyclable trash receptacles every 110' fee.

Bike racks to be used as boundary and edge.



# Wetland Zone Masterplan

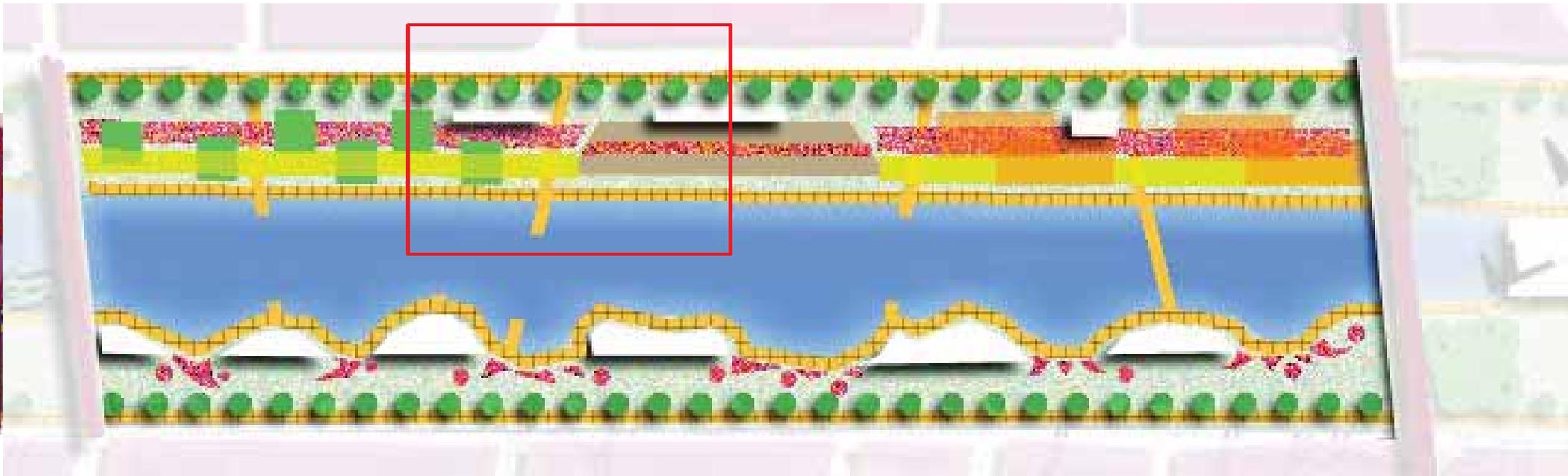


## Design Guidelines:

- Native grasses planted in lake to help lake as a bio-remediation area.
- Sidewalk without railing allows interaction with nature.
- Tower and environmental centers to have a modern architecture.
- Locate shaded trees every 30'.
- Residential houses will be located along this zone.



# Kids Zone Masterplan



## Design Guidelines:

Create a grid of turf grass for life size board games.

White pergola follies every 50'

Different bands of color pavers to delineate areas and give contrast.

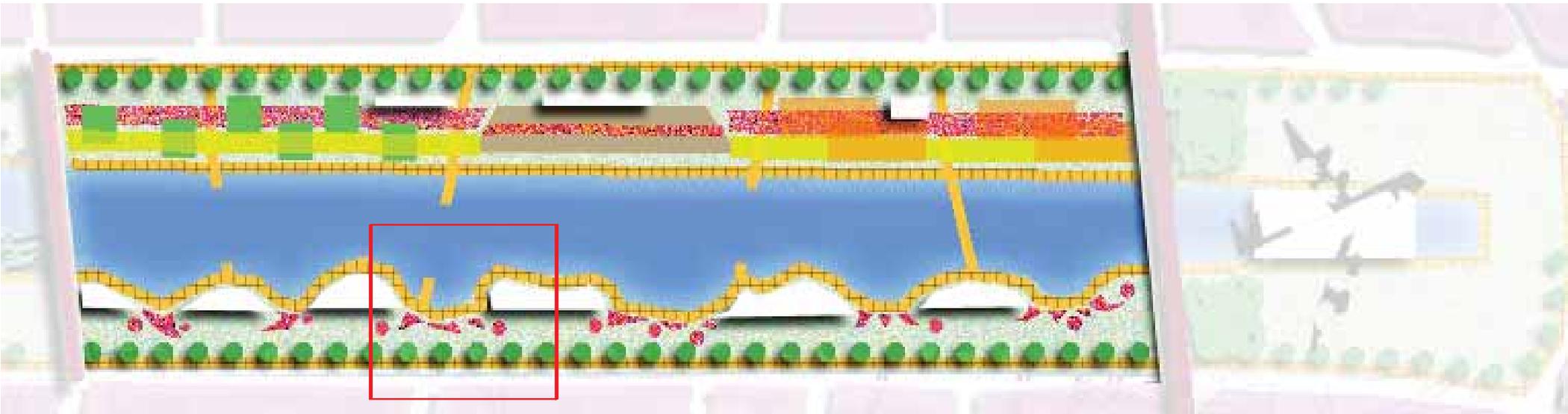
Light bollards to be located every 20' and go 5' on water for infinitive perception.

Skate board park to showcase public and graffiti art.

Hand crafted stone bollard and 6" bronze chains for boundry between the zone and the water.



# Marina Zone Masterplan



## Design Guidelines:

Financial District to be located along this zone.

Light bollard to be located 6' apart with soft lighting acting as buffer.

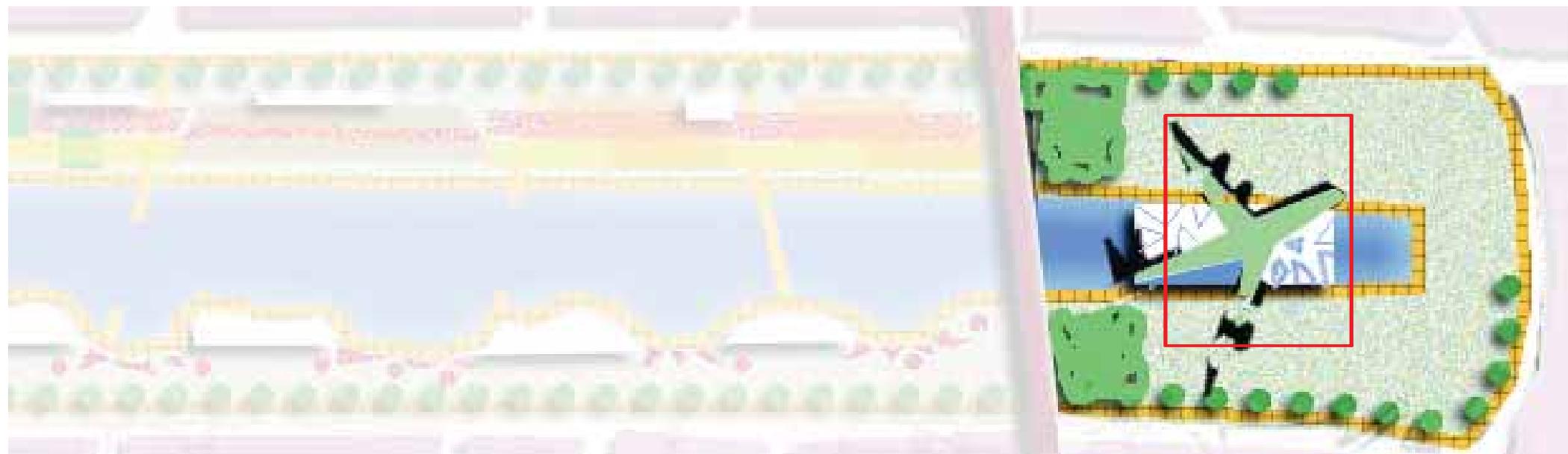
Create areas of port to embark water attractions.

Shaded trees every 30' feet.

Intercalate colorful trees with art sculpture along the perimeter.



# Memorial Zone Masterplan



## Design Guidelines:

Wood and concrete platforms to be raised 2' from water.

Glass curtains to be placed on site attached to platforms.

Shrub hedging along airplane shape not to oversize more than 3'

Paver lights to be placed in a chaotic manner.

Water fountains to display colorful lights at night.

Tempered glass to host names of crashed victims.





# APPENDIX





# References

**CORPAQ Quito**

- <http://www.corpaq.com/>

**Quito Official Travel Site**

- <http://www.quito.com.ec/index.php?lang=en>

**Construction Building Materials**

- [www.filbuild.info](http://www.filbuild.info)

**Culture Making**

- <http://www.culture-making.com/>

**EcoHome Magazine**

- [www.ecohomemagazine.com](http://www.ecohomemagazine.com)

**EL Comercio**

- [elcomercio.com](http://www.elcomercio.com)

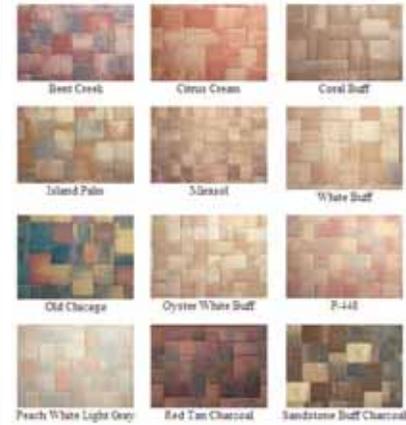
**Quito Distrito Metropolitano**

- <http://www.quito.gov.ec/>

**Landscapeforms**

- <http://www.landscapeforms.com/en-US/Pages/default.aspx>

# Image Board



Porous pavers



Reinforced grass for heavy duty traffic zones

The following elements are use to unify the park:



Same benches throughout the park tie the different zones



Bike rack



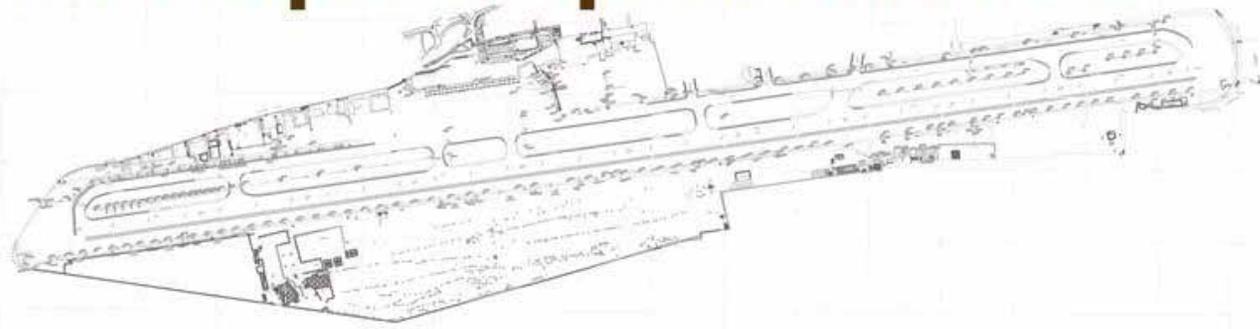
Bollard with Light



Street Light

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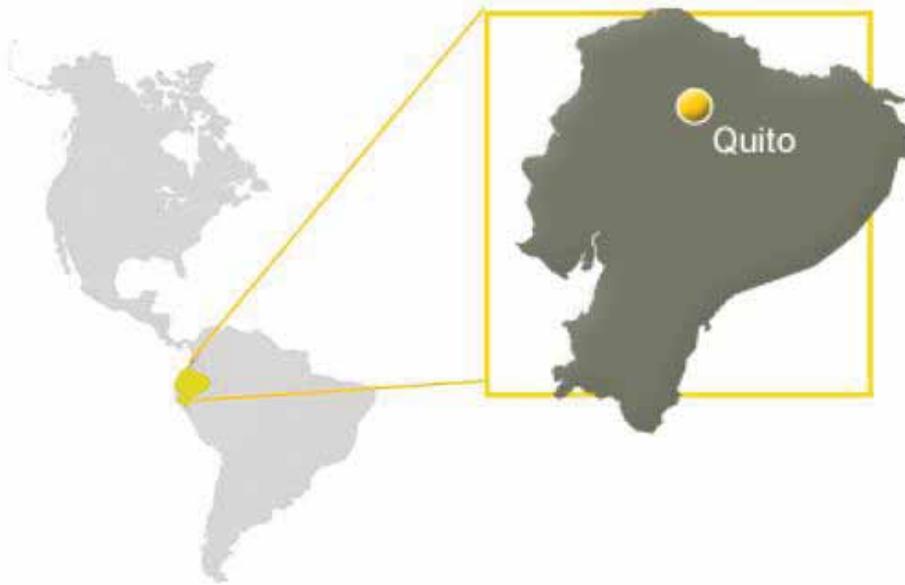
Carlos Sebastian Pazmino

POWER POINT PRESENTATION

## Project introduction

# Parque del Sol

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**Location:** Quito, UNESCO 1978

**Site:** Aeropuerto Mariscal Sucre

**Area:** 311.35 acres, slope 90%

### Goals & Objectives

- Master Plan.
- Didactic & Recreational Elements
- Improve North South transportation.
- Increase stake holder investments.
- Give recognition to the profession.



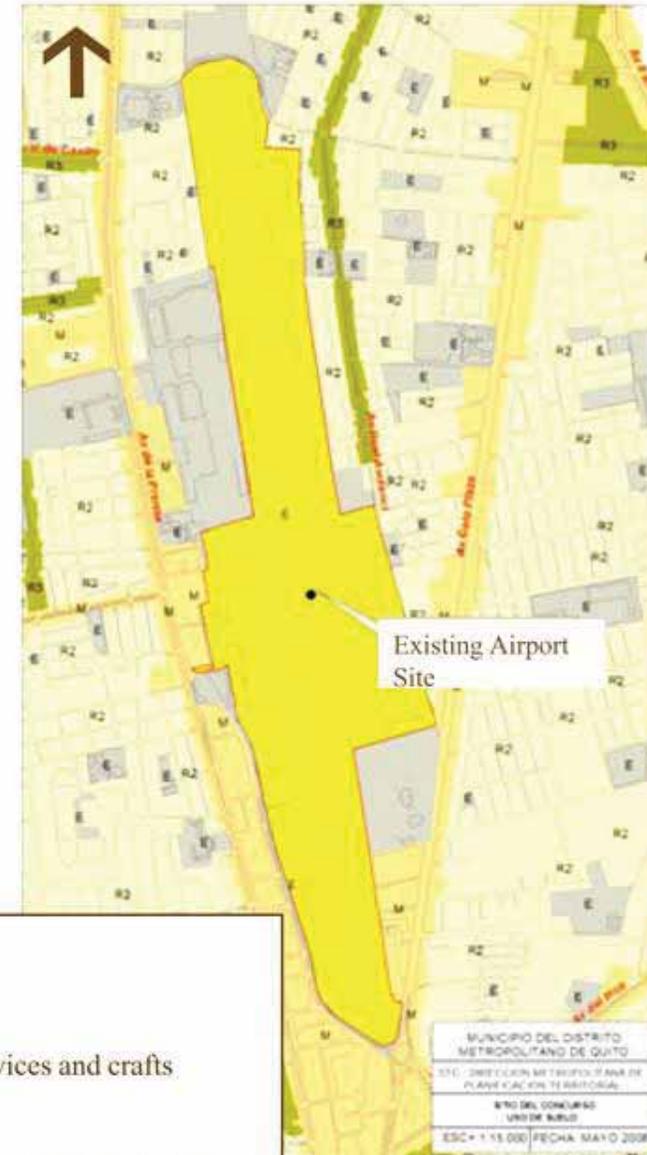
Based on 2008 International Competition: "Parque del Lago"

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## Existing land uses



The picture describes the character of the mix used land that surrounds the site.



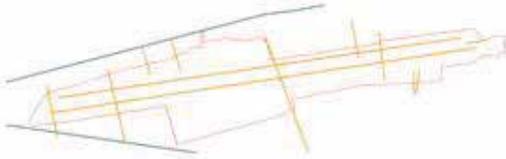
- High density residential 200 hab/ha.
- Medium density residential 121 to 200 hab/ha.
- Mixed used commercial/ residential. Low- medium industrial areas. Public services and crafts
- Airport Site
- Education, culture, health and welfare, religious, public administration, infrastructure installations.

## Site context

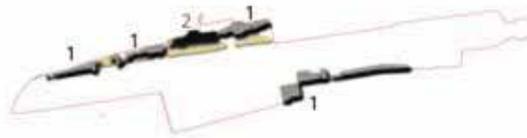


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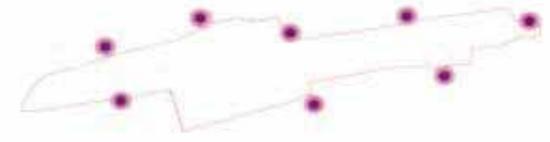
## Site synthesis & analysis



— Potential transportation connectivity  
— Existing bicycle route



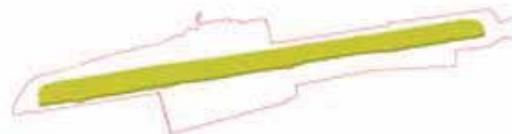
1 Structures to be removed.  
2 Structures to be maintain.



Potential gateway



Existing green spaces and vegetation



Existing contaminated soils



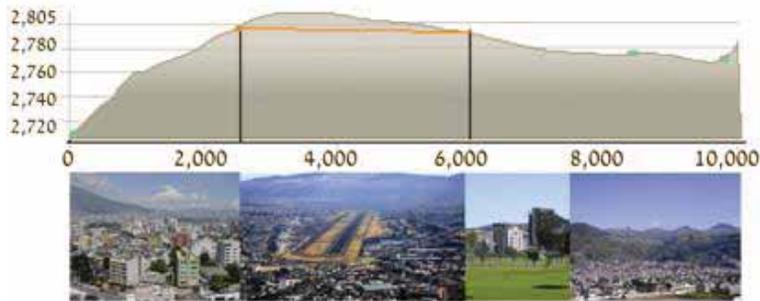
Existing contour

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## Site analysis **topographical sections**

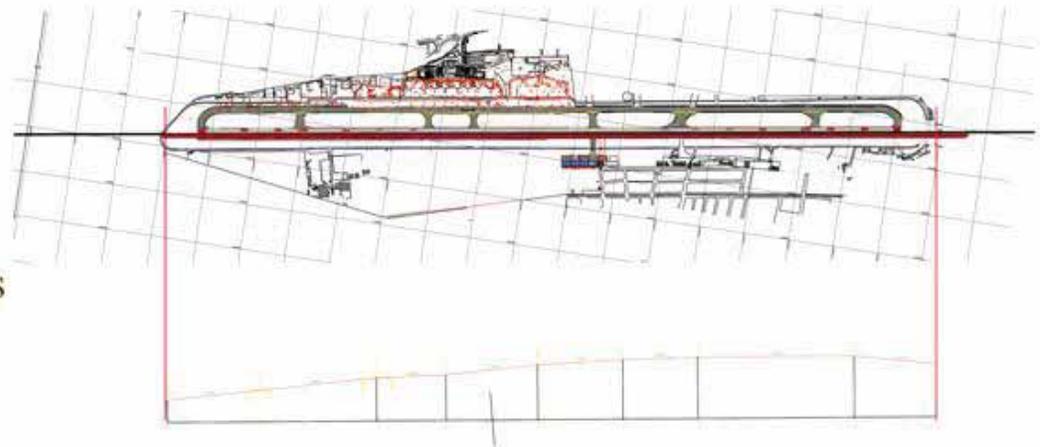
### Topographic North South Cut

Longitude & Altitude (m) 1 meter = 3.3 inches



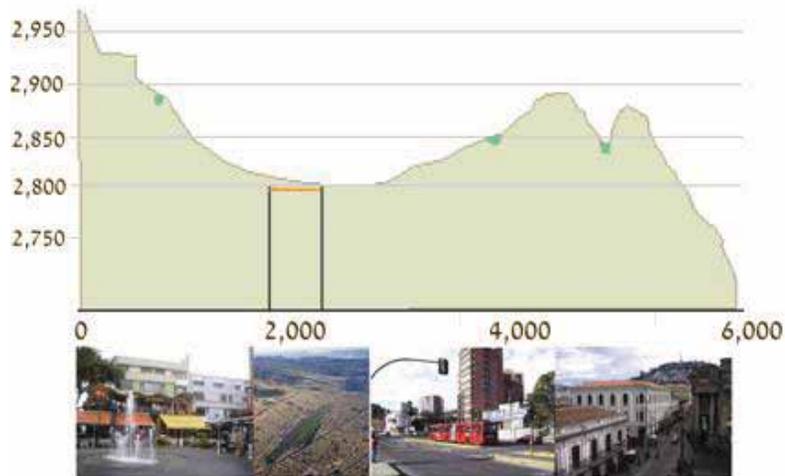
### Cut Landing Strip

Section taken from "Parque del Lago" booklet 2008.



### Topographic East West Cut

Longitude & Altitude (m) 1 meter = 3.3 inches



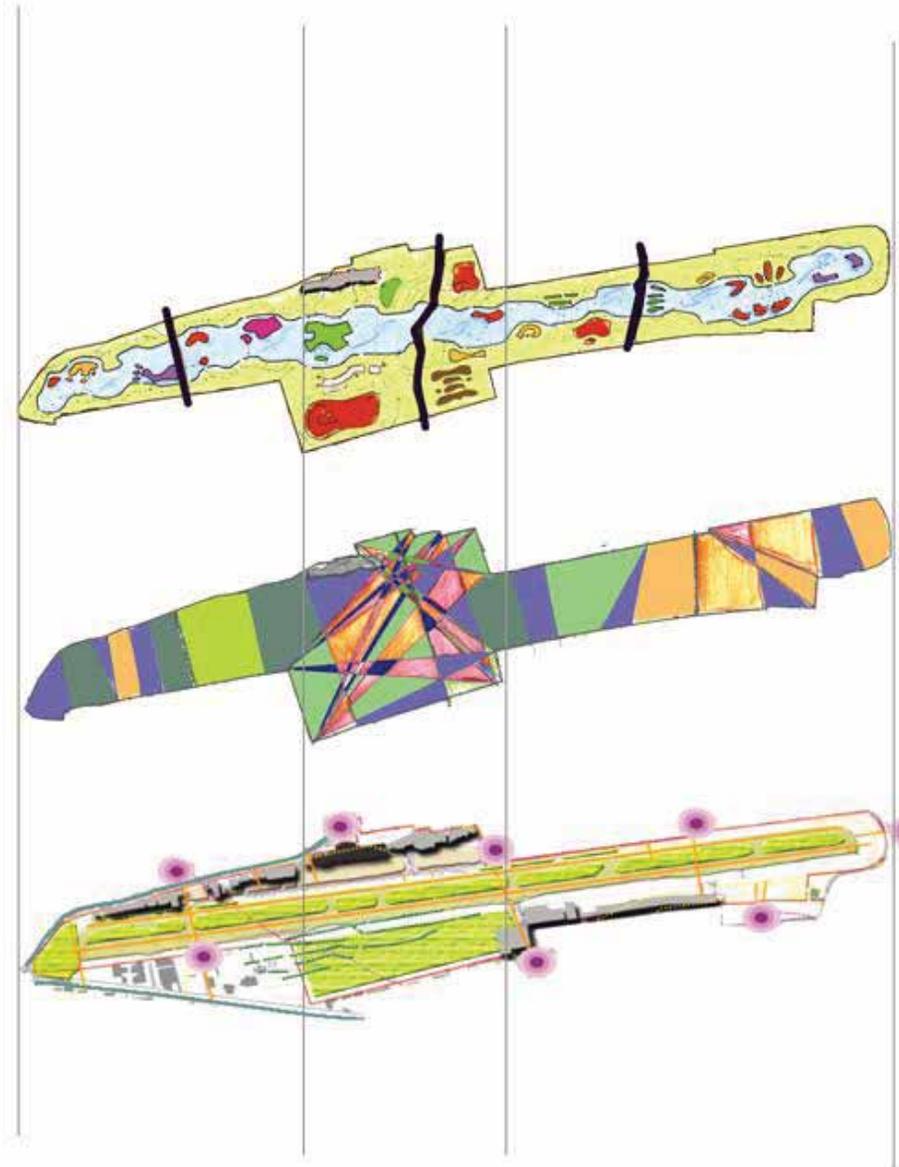
Concept **chaos + culture**



**CULTURE**

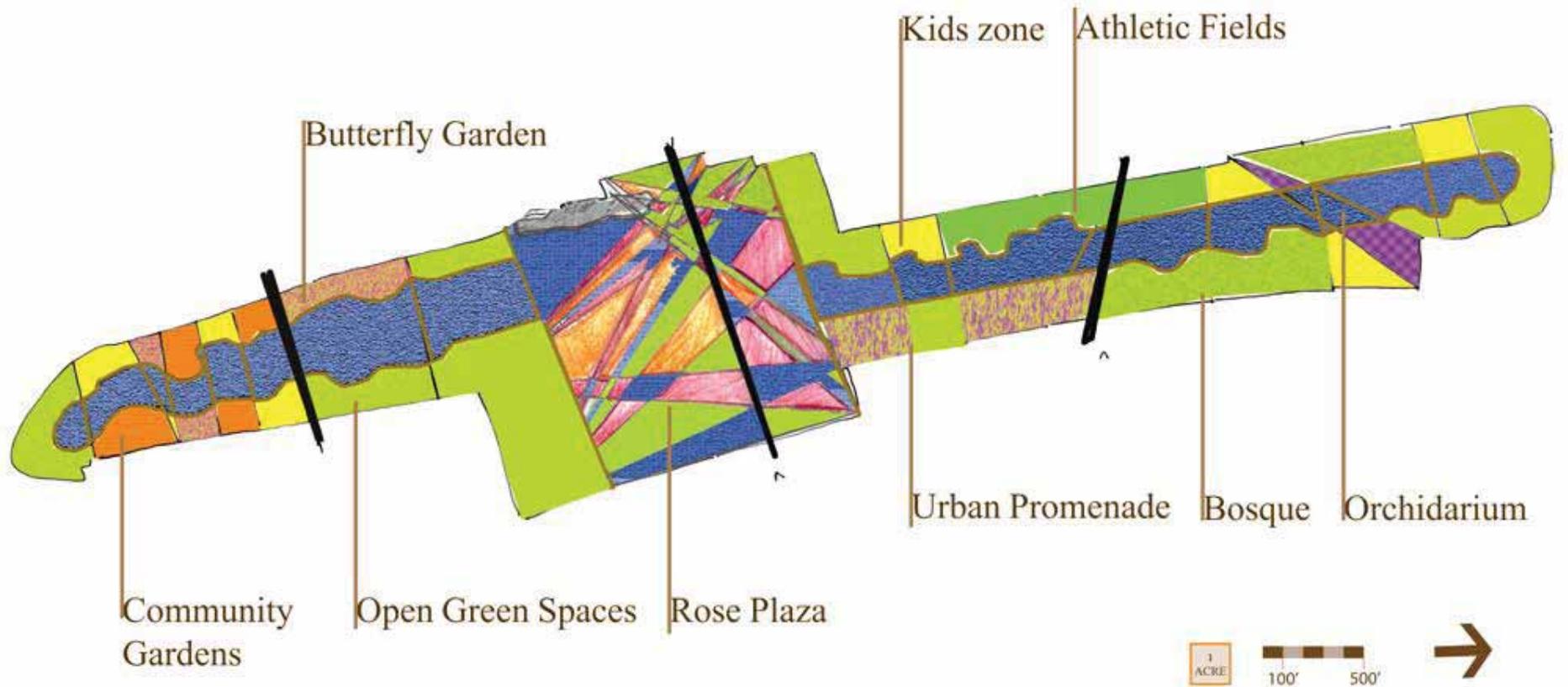


**CHAOS**



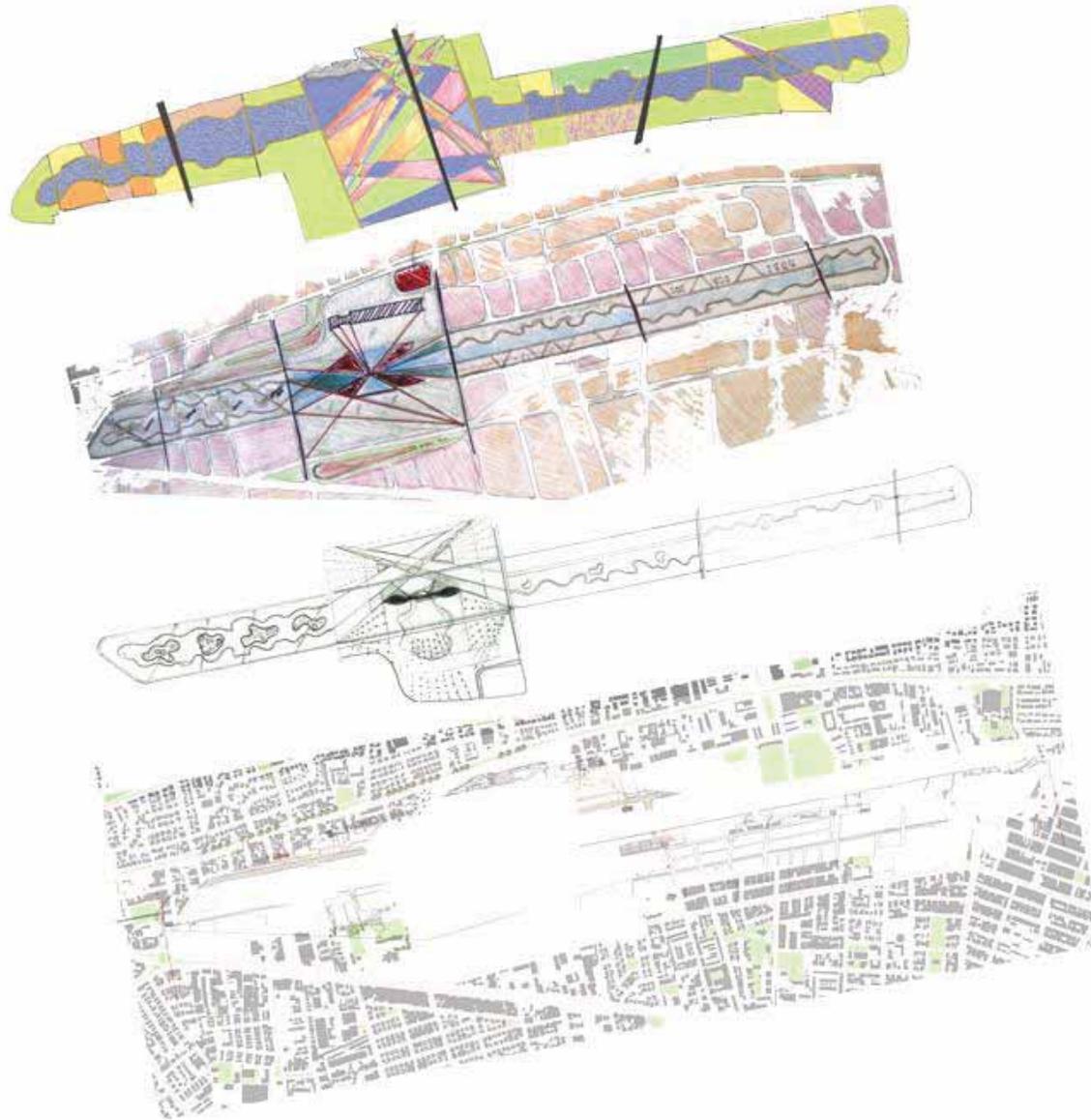
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Concept **chaos + culture**



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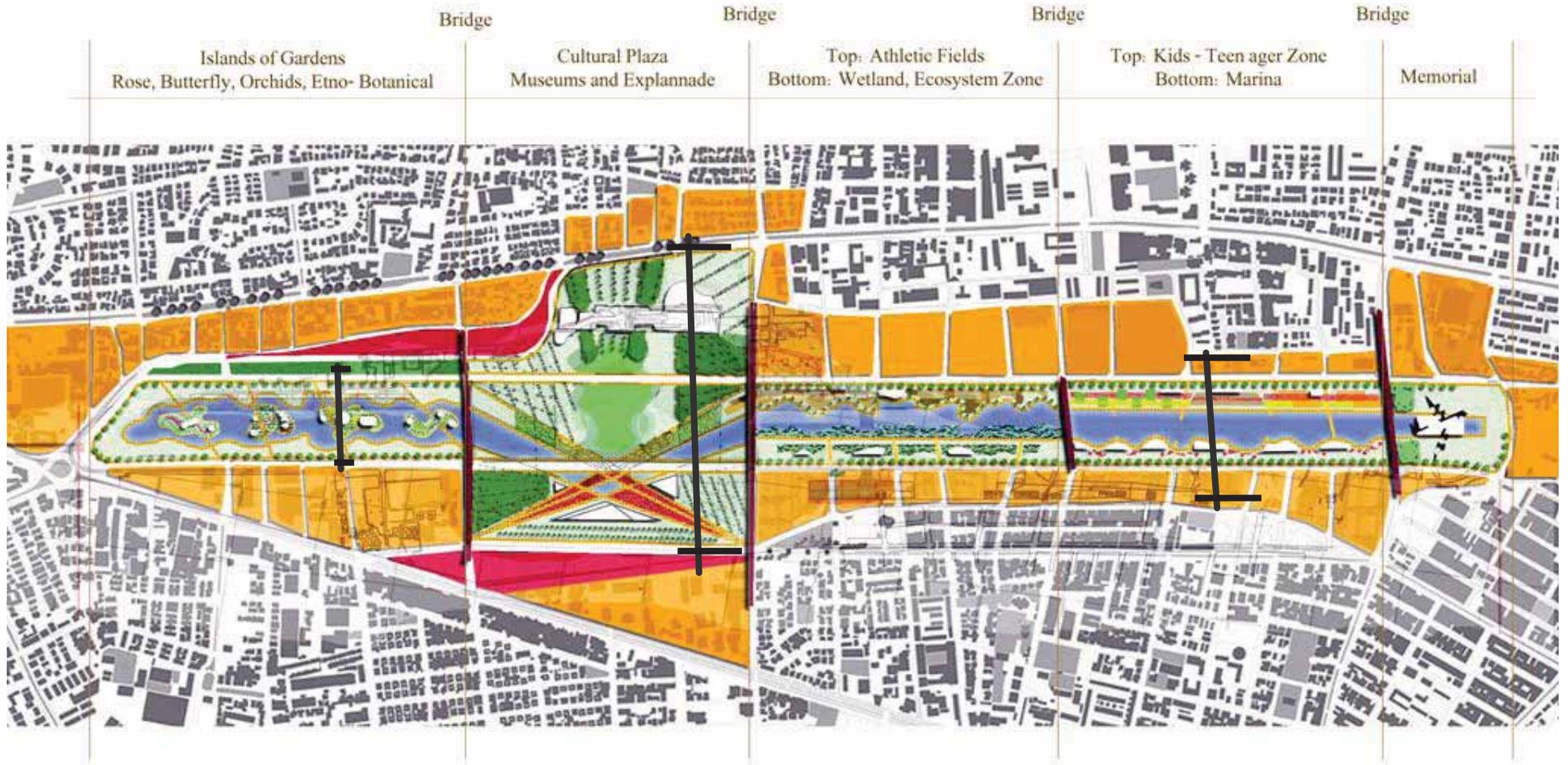
## Concept refinement



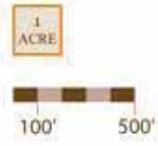
• Context Map taken from an interdisciplinary team from Arizona University, University of Illinois and Cal Poly

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# Strategic masterplan



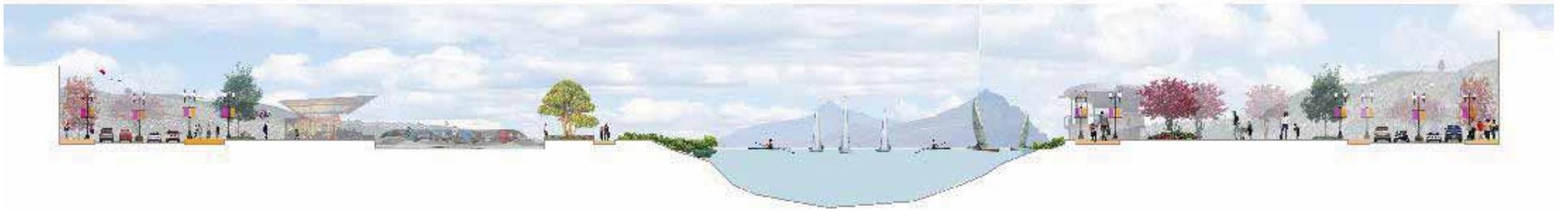
Mixused Development
  Commercial Development
  Main Lake



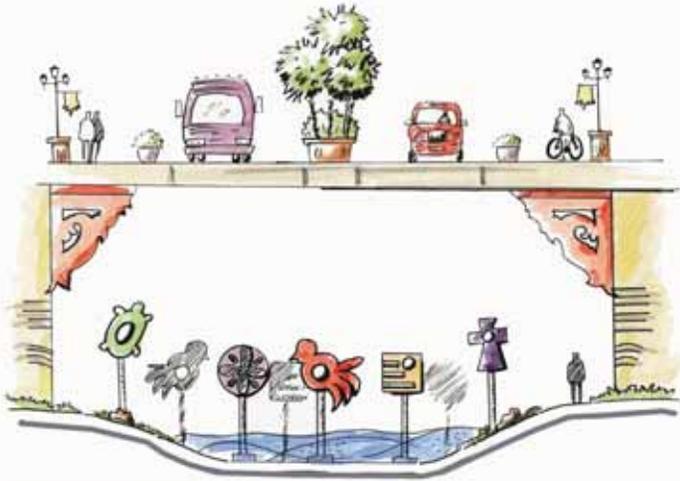
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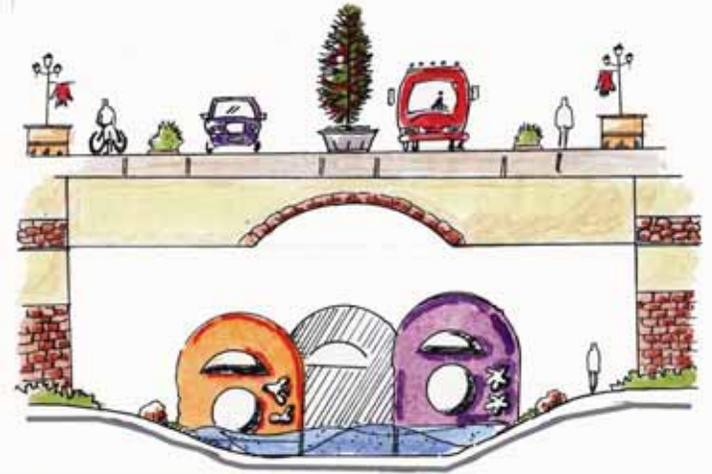




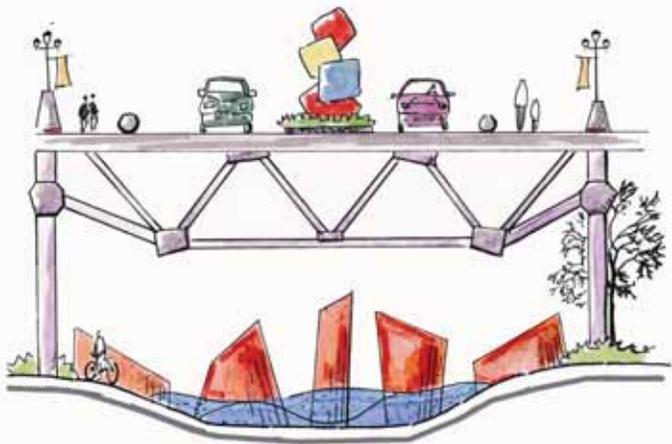
## Points of tension



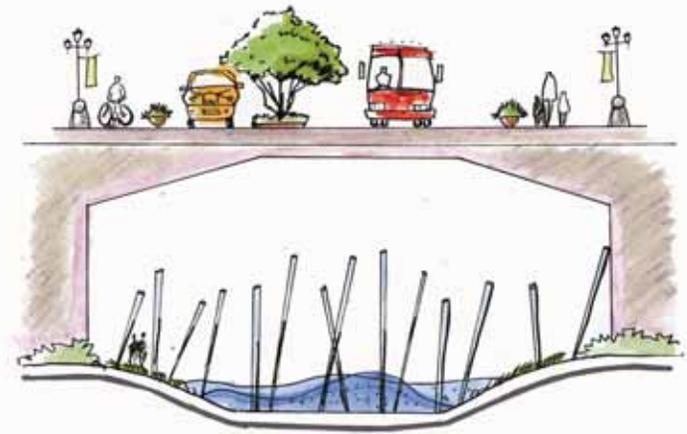
Bridge A Sculptural cultural mobiles



Bridge C Sculptural cultural domes

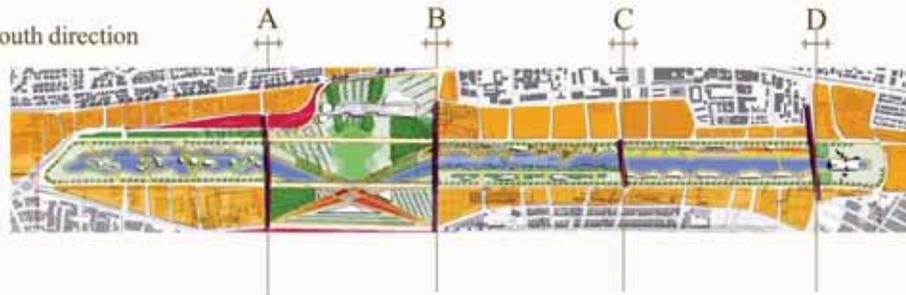


Bridge B Corten steel fragmented wall



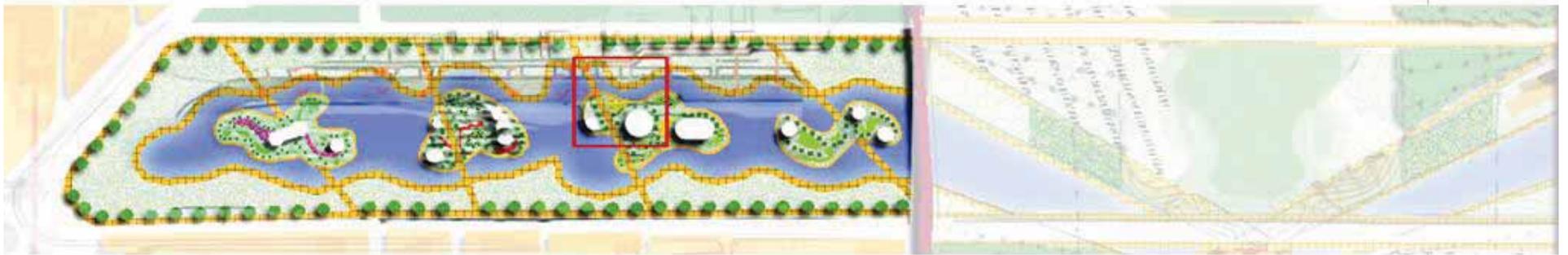
Bridge D Sculptural fiber optic white light

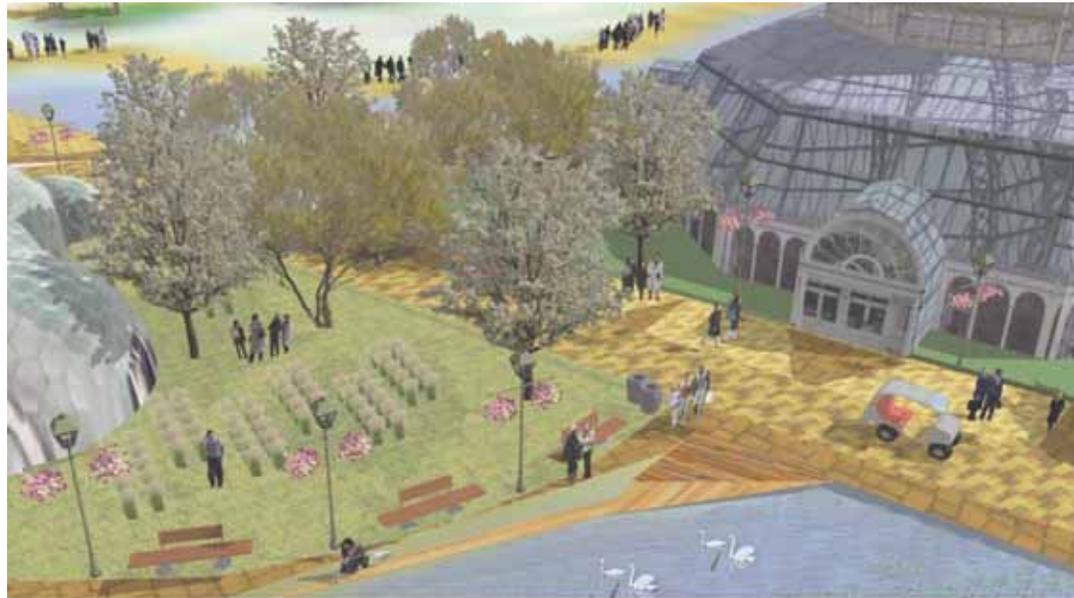
Section Cut North South direction



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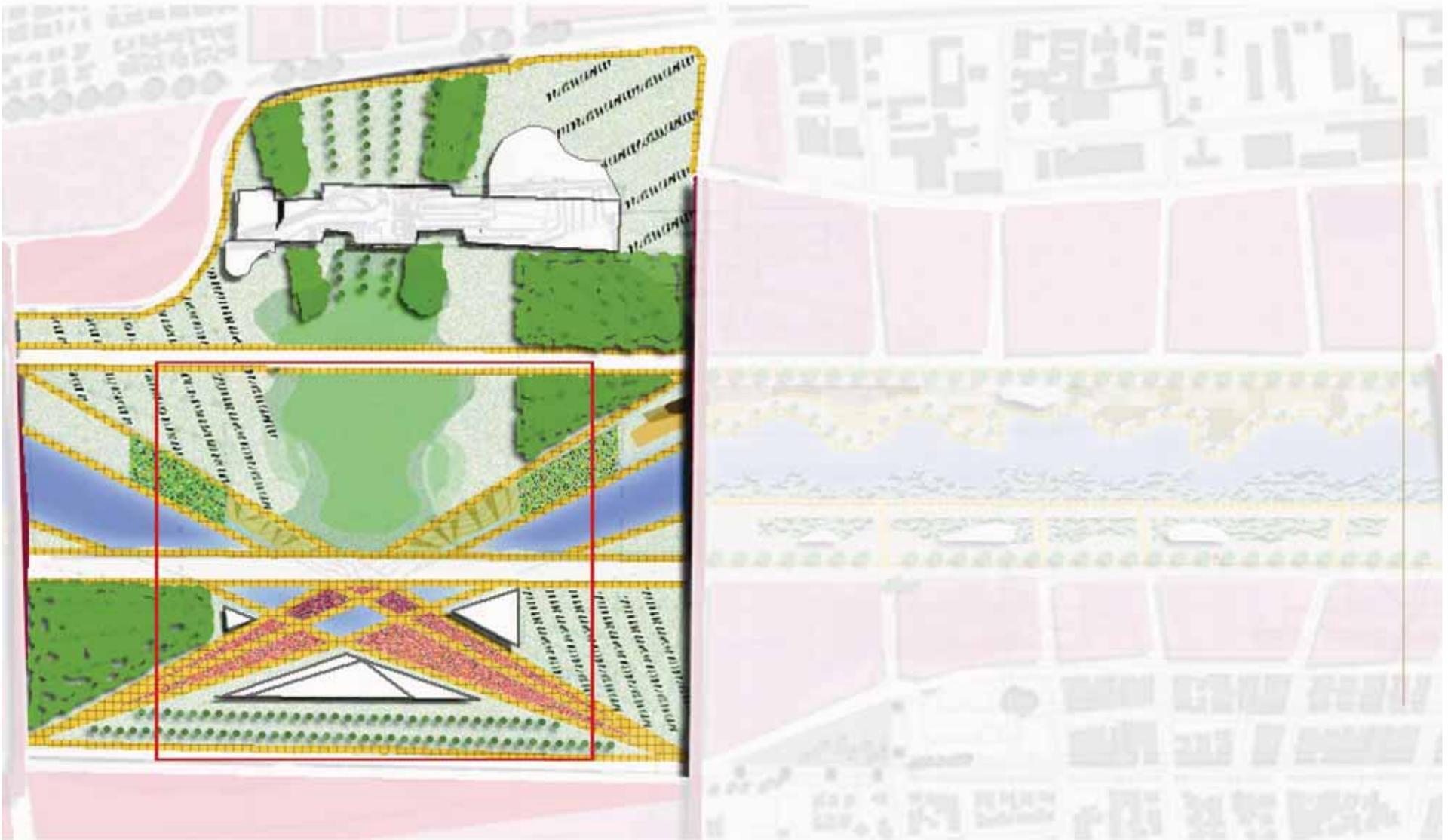
Island of Gardens **orchid island**

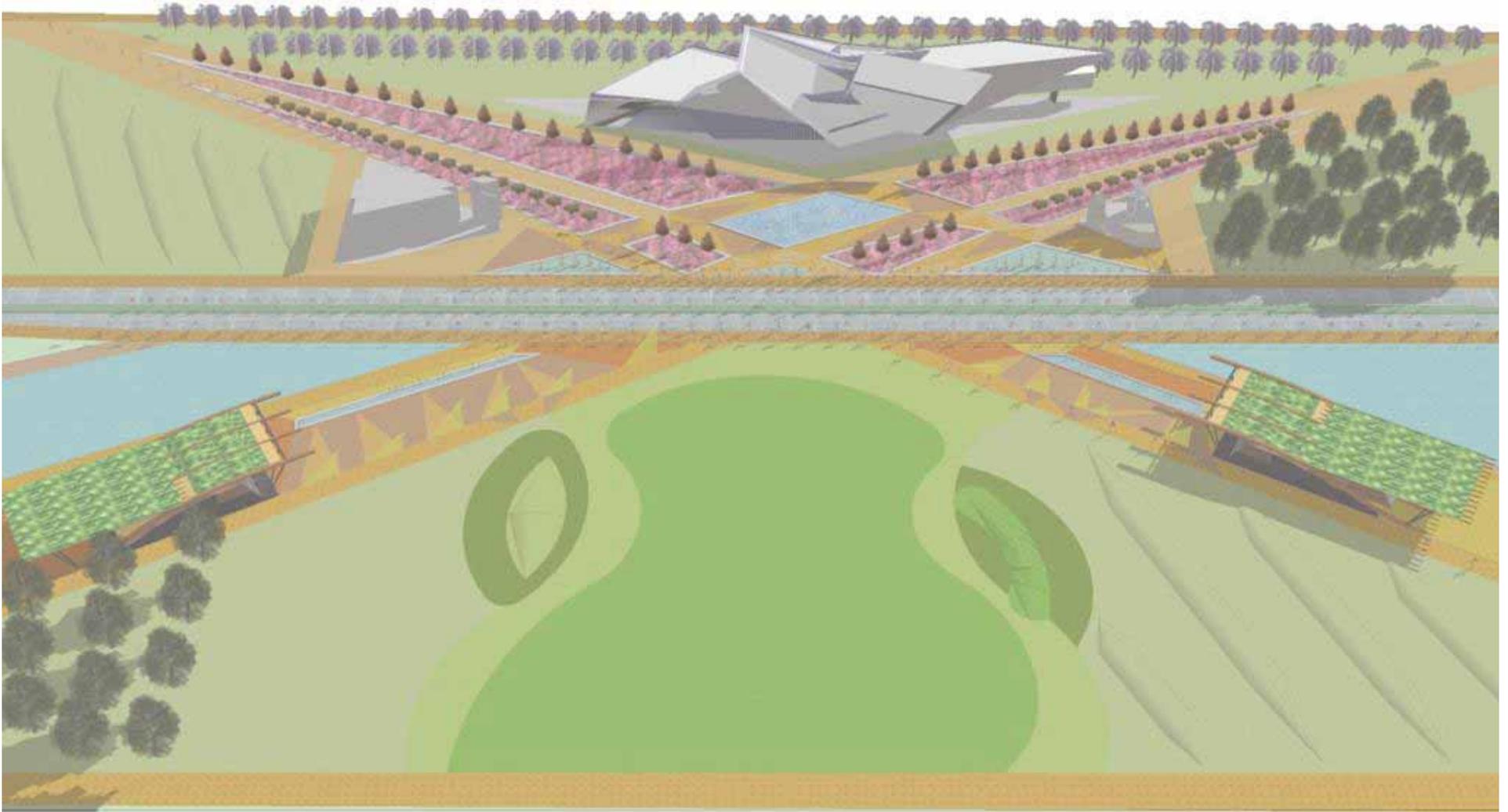




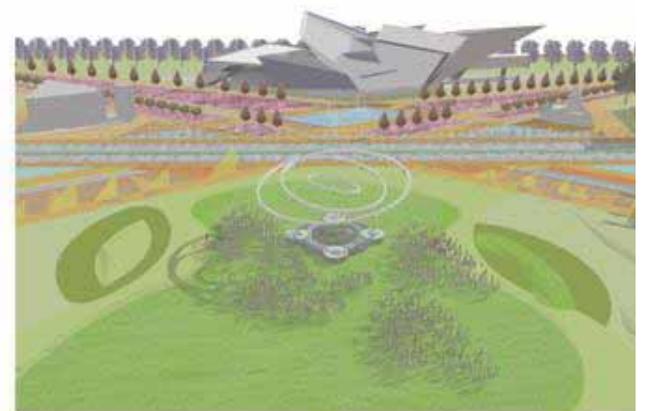
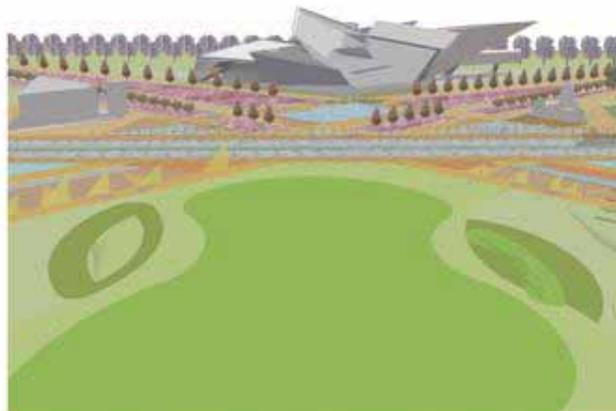
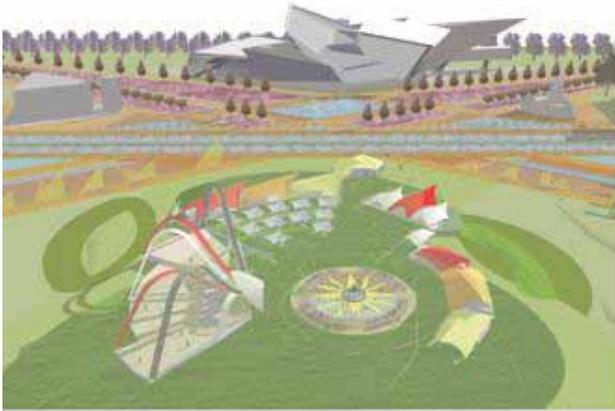
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## Cultural Plaza **explannade**





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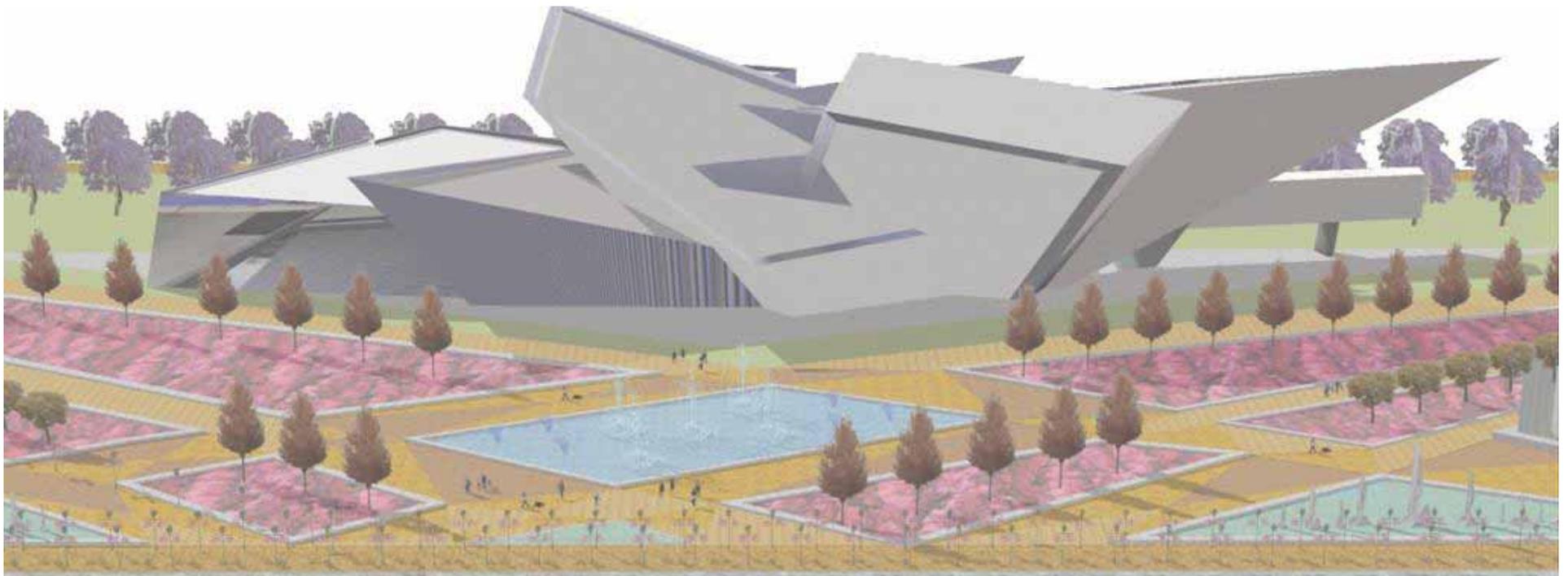


Explanade serves different purposes

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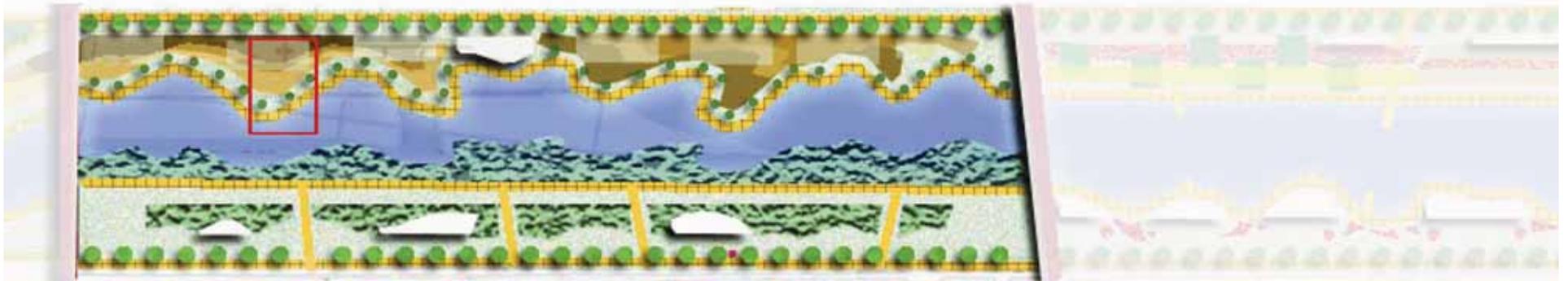


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Recreational **atheltic zone**





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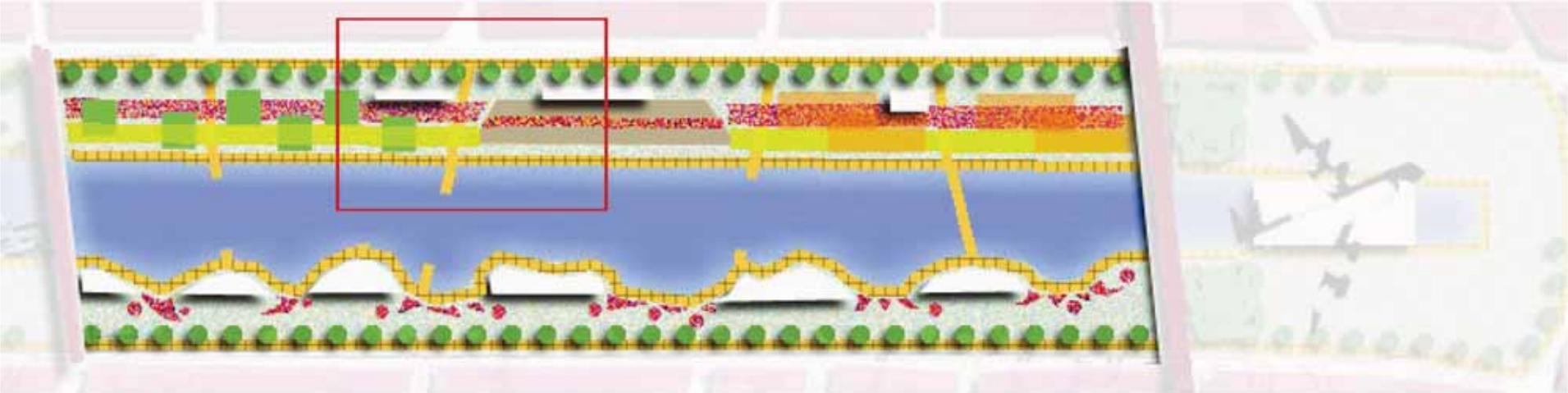
## Wetland ecosystem zone





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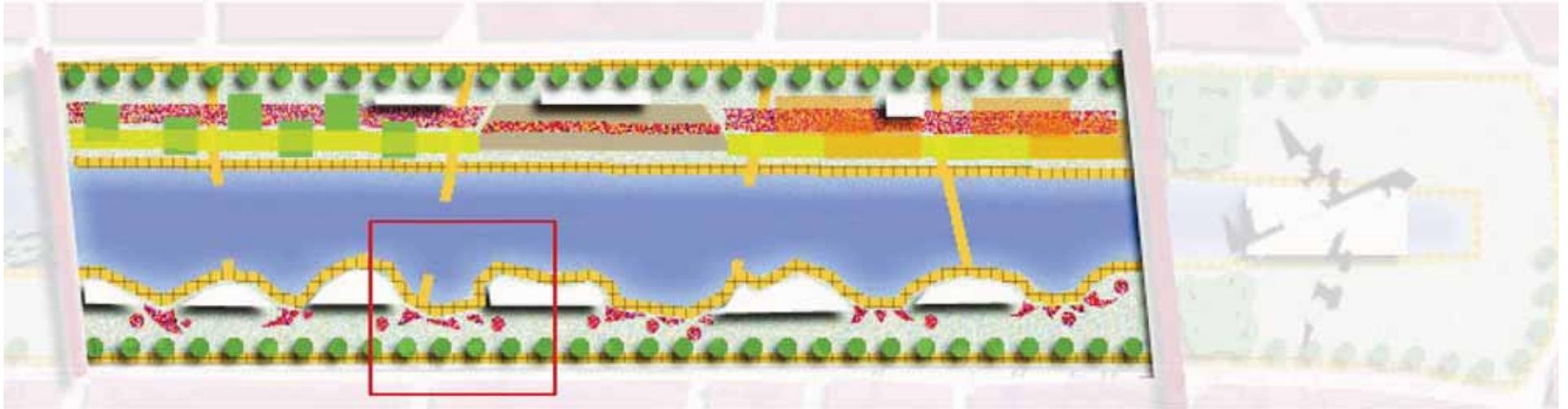
Kids teen ager zone





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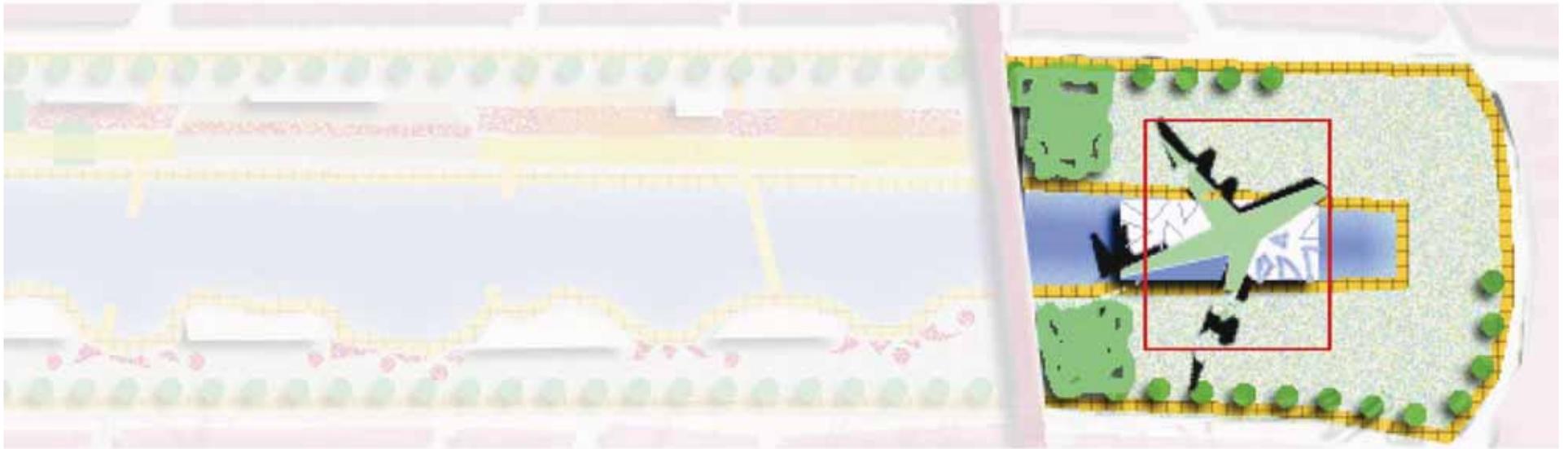
Marina zone

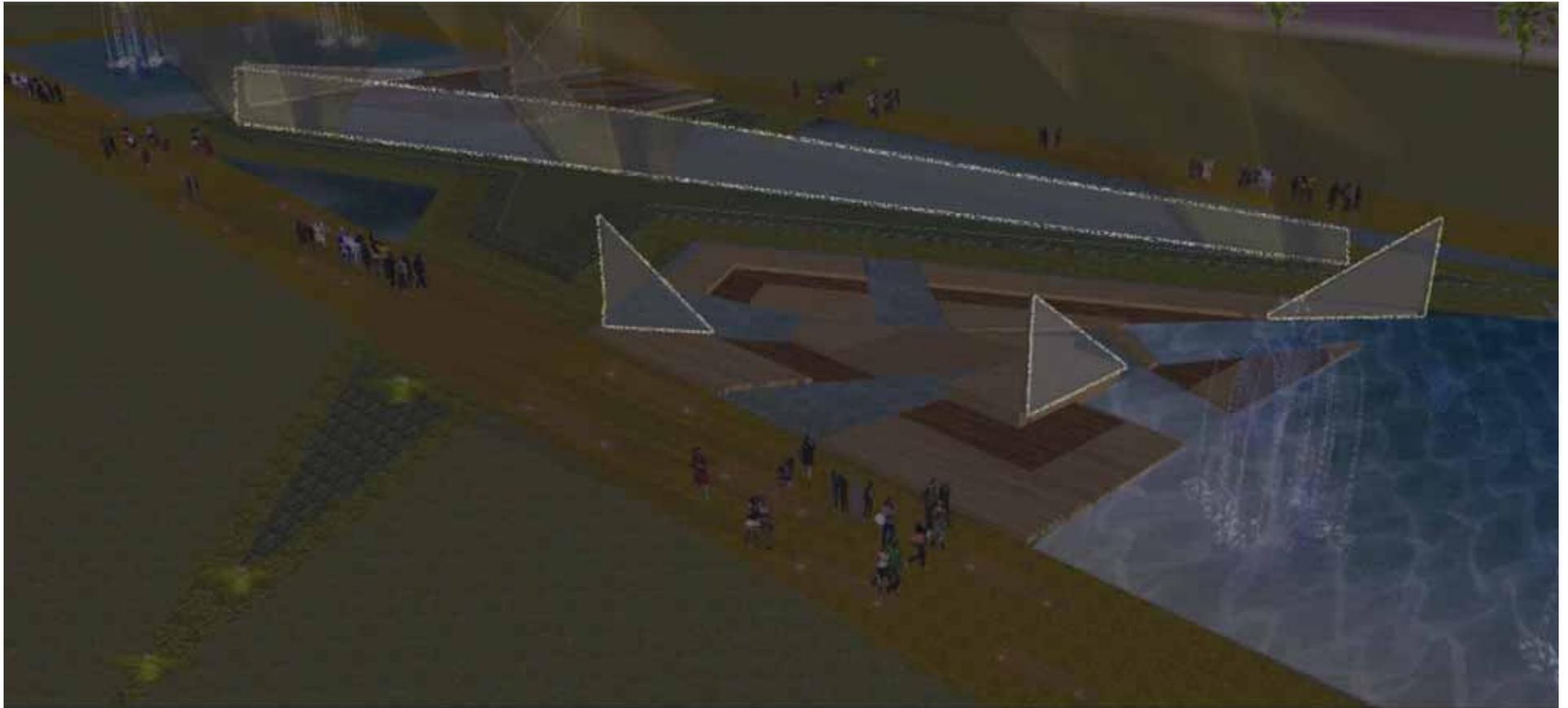




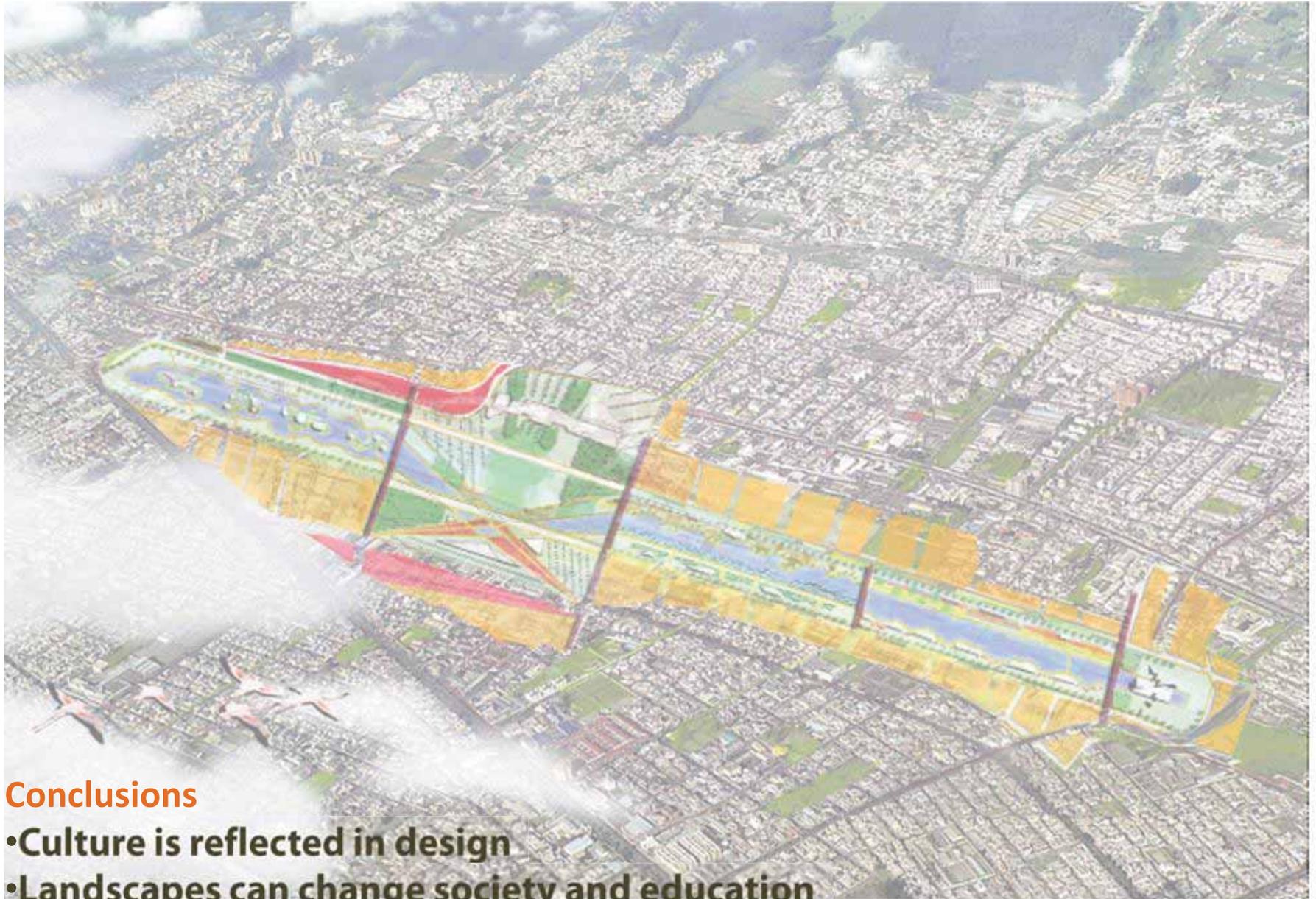
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Memorial **tribute**





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## Conclusions

- Culture is reflected in design
- Landscapes can change society and education
- More than a leisure footprint!