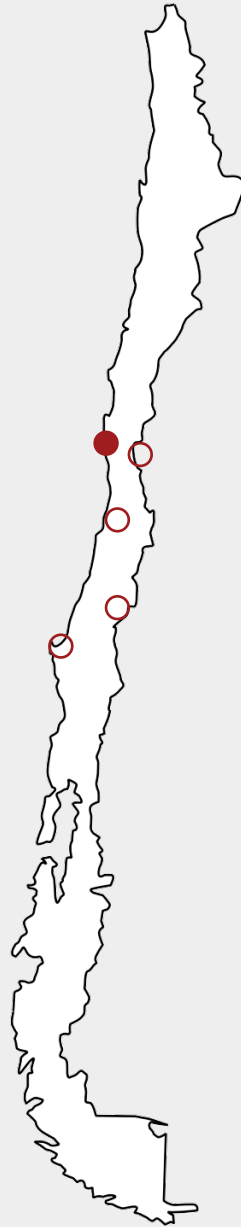


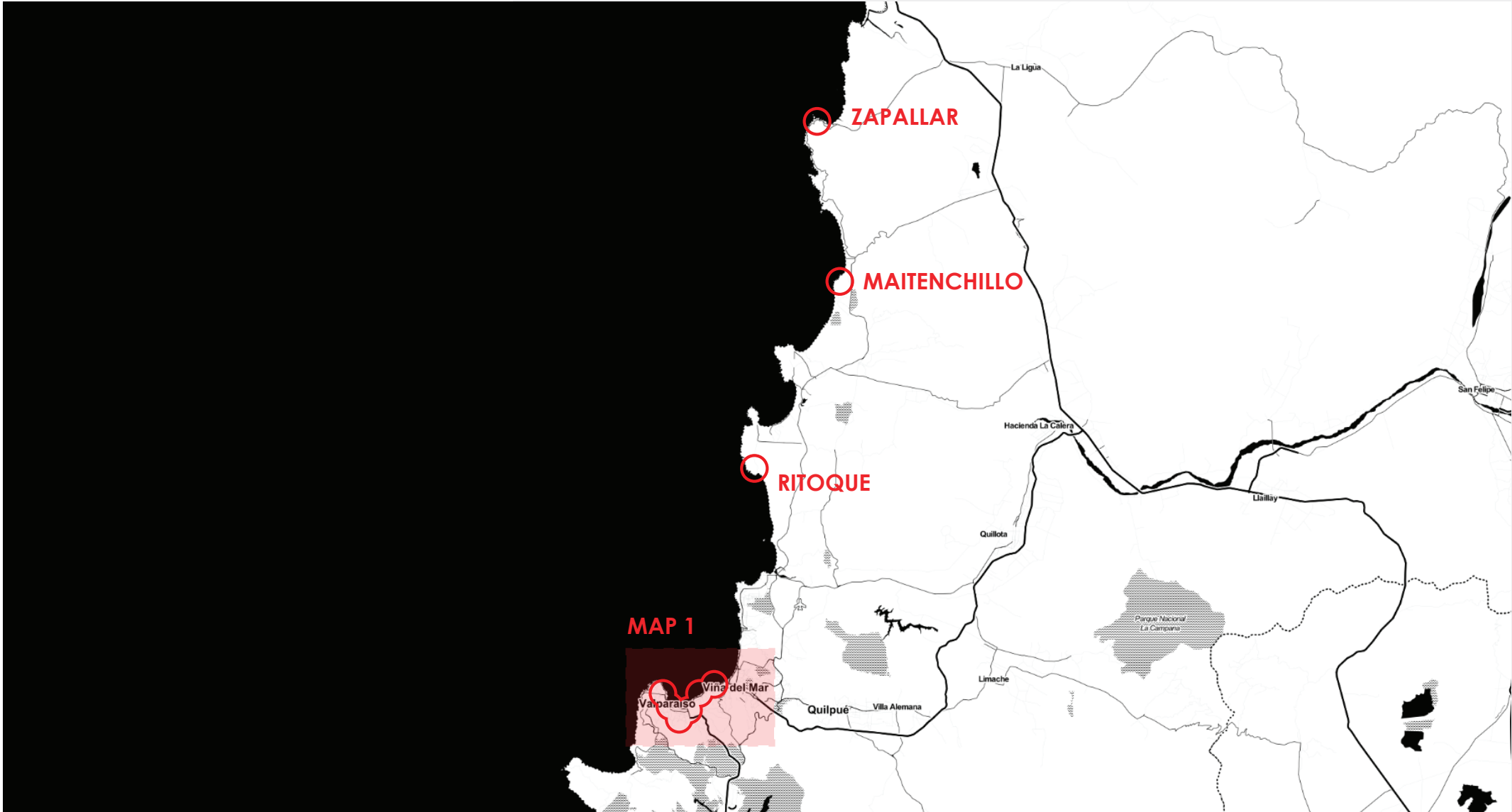
CHILE

OKTOBER + NOVEMBER 2017

- 1 SANTIAGO
- 2 CONCEPCIÓN
CHILLÁN
CONSTITUCIÓN
MILLAHUE
- 3 VALPARAÍSO

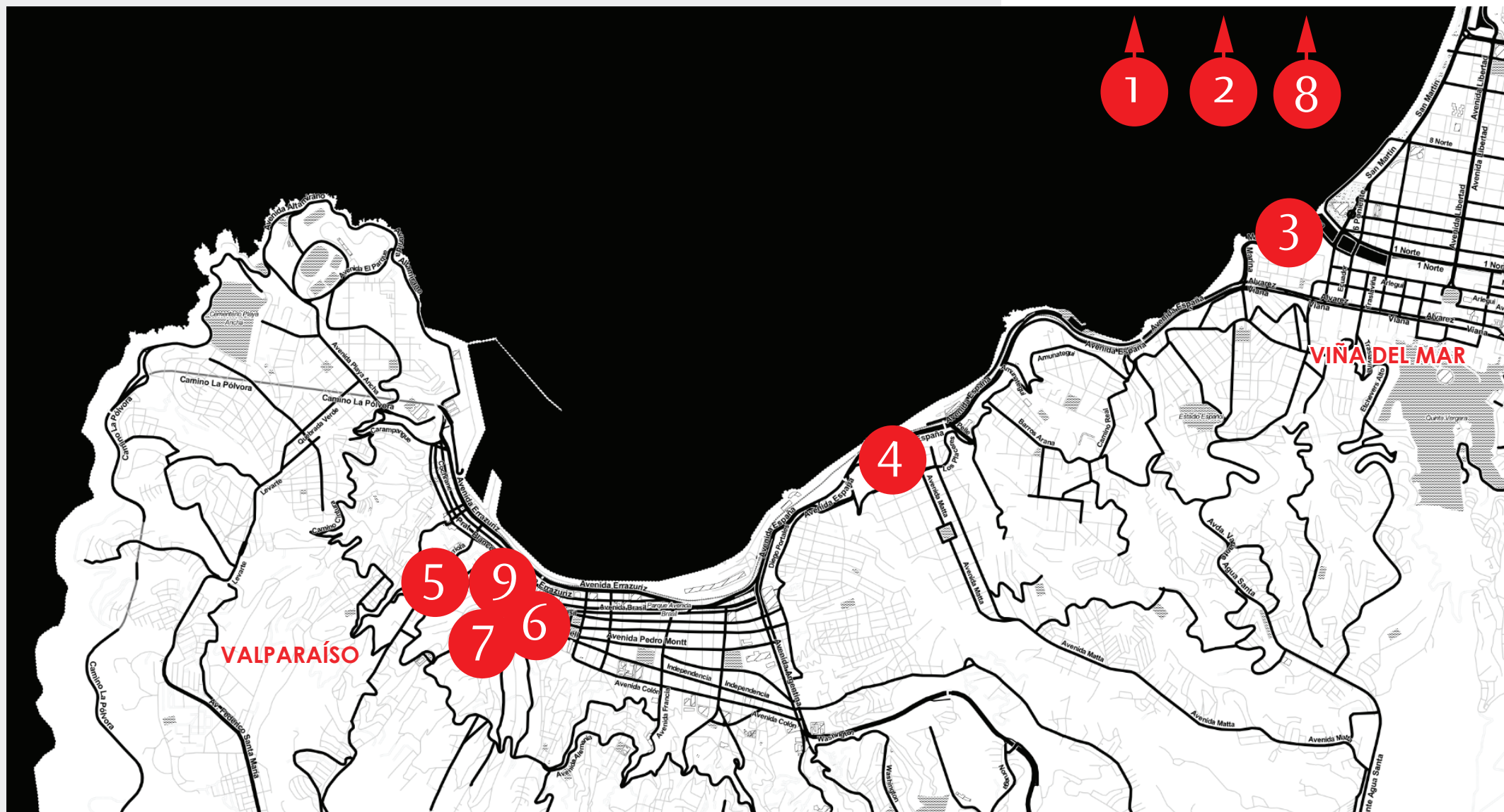


VALPARAÍSO



MAP I

VALPARAÍSO - VIÑA DEL MAR



UNIVERSIDAD TÉCNICA FREDERICO SANTA MARIA

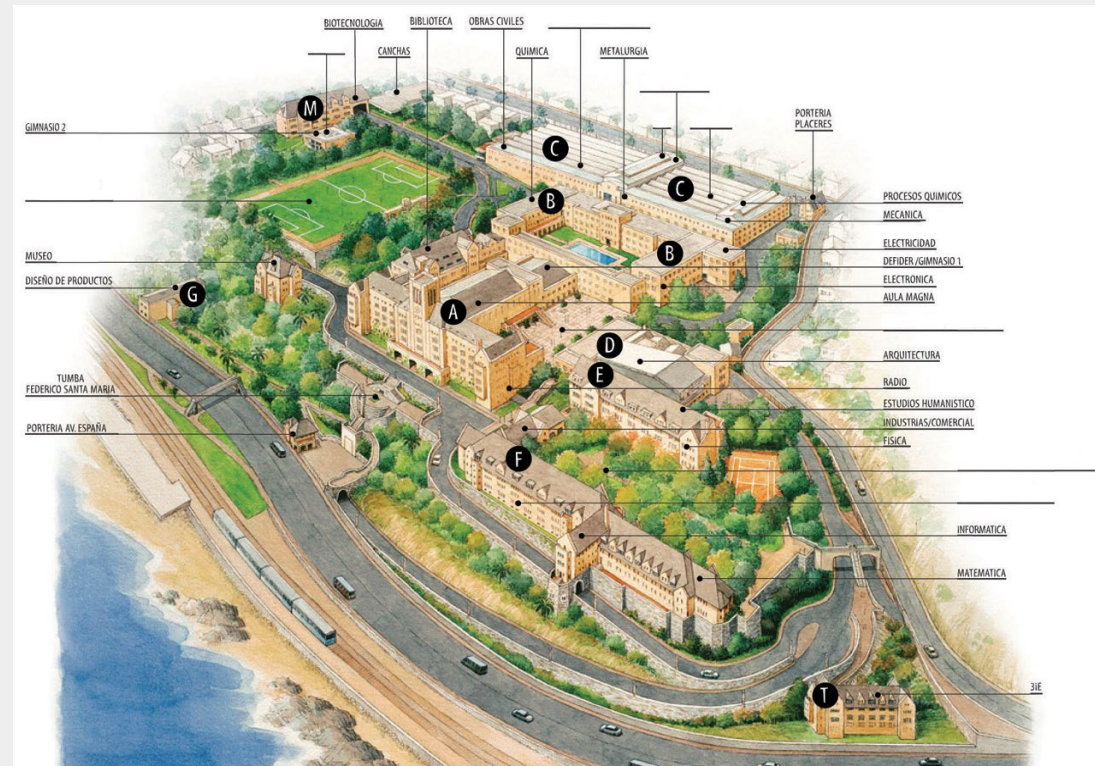
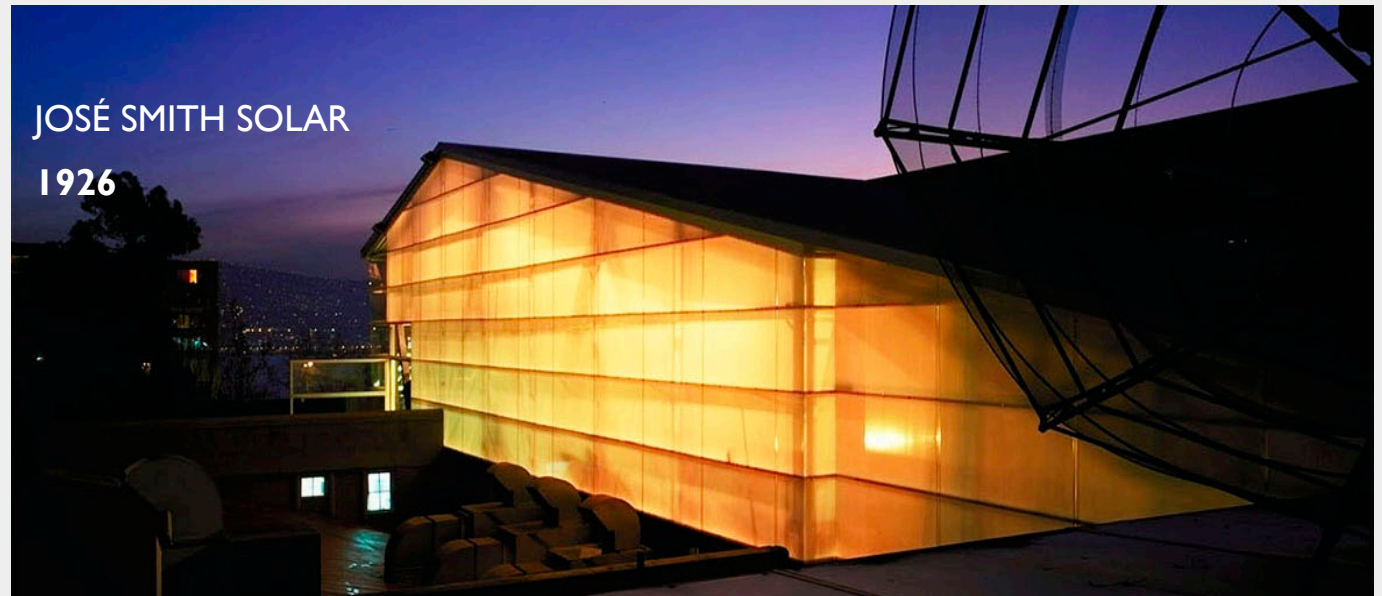
AV. ESPAÑA 1680, VALPARAÍSO

The main UTFSM campus (or Casa Central) is located in Valparaíso, covering most of the front area of Los Placeres hill, on the grounds of the former Pudeto fort. The site faces the Pacific coast and it is visible from many parts of the bay of Valparaíso.

The building was designed by Josué Smith Solar, one of the most respected Chilean architects of the 20th century, and his son José Smith Miller. The American Neo-Gothic style campus is considered one of the foremost works of Chilean architecture. The campus is also recognised for its beautiful gardening, with native and exotic species.

In 2001, the illumination of the university frontis was renewed through a contest organised by the Chilean branch of Philips.

The main campus has a gothic scholastic architecture with a privileged view to the Pacific Ocean. In 2008 it was chosen as one of the most remarkable national architectural works of the 20th century.



ALBERTO CRUZ, GODOFREDO IOMMI, FABIO CRUZ, PURCELL

1952



OPEN CITY AMEREIDA PUVC

F-30-E, QUINTERO, RITOQUE

The Open City of Ritoque is an extension of 270 hectares located at 16 kms. located north of Valparaiso. Its grounds include an extensive dunes field, wetlands with an extraordinary diversity of flora and fauna, a beach edge of more than 3 kilometres, ravines and field. Founded in 1970 by poets, philosophers, sculptors, painters, architects and designers, it is today inhabited by many of them. The students of the School co-actively participate in the permanent construction of it through the workshops. Students of industrial design have a Prototype Workshop to formulate their projects materially. Every Wednesday the students also attend these fields to the subject of Culture of the Body.

In addition, the School carries out various activities of the most varied nature. For example, it is a tradition that every year we celebrate St. Francis' Day with a Tournament. Along with the culture of the body, the Council of Teachers meets every Wednesday in the Music Room. Also on that day the first year students attend the course "Workshop of Amereida". For more than 30 years, the traditional "Recreo Cup" has been celebrated; a sporting event between our School and the School of Business of the Adolfo Ibañez University. In some occasions the School of Architecture of the PUC has been invited to participate. And in general there are various acts of study, poetry, concerts, competitions such as the football tournament for men and women "Copa Fabio Cruz", and many other extra programmatic activities. The Open City is a place whose legal face is the Amereida Cultural Corporation, which through an extensive agreement with the PUCV constitutes a campus available for a large number of activities inherent to life, work and study of all the community that makes up our School.



INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA MARINA MONTEMAR

AV. BORGONO 16344, REÑACA

The Montemar Institute of Marine Biology (Spanish: Estación de Biología Marina de Montemar) is a modern building in Viña del Mar, Valparaíso Region, Chile. Built between 1941 and 1959, it is considered the most important work of Chilean architect Enrique Gebhard and one of the most representative examples of modern architecture in Chile.

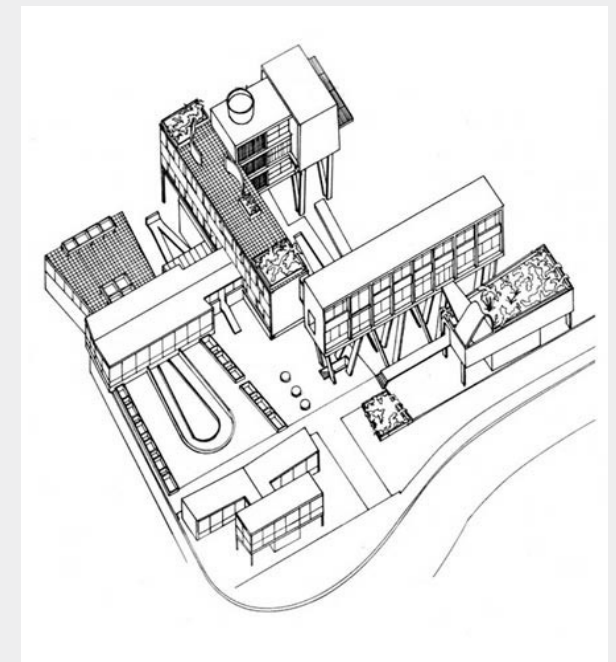
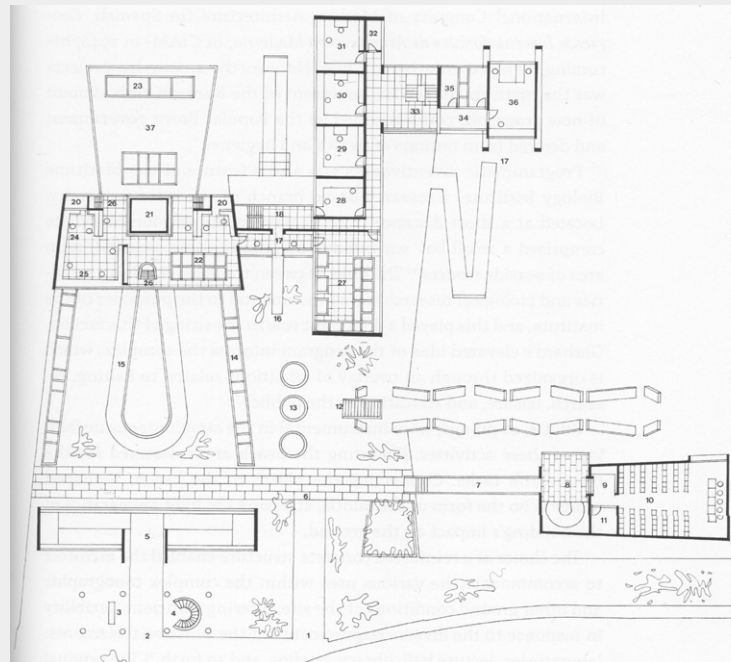
The building was added to the 2008 World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites, published by the World Monuments Fund, with the cited reason that its architectural value is being threatened by additions made to the building.

On August 28, 1941 the rector of the University of Chile decreed the foundation of the Institute and professor Parmenio Yáñez as its first director. The building's design and construction was done taking into consideration the presence of local fishermen in order to preserve the area's previous use, and to establish a working collaboration between the fishermen and the scientific research done at the station.

After the founding of the Universidad de Valparaíso, the Institute's building became home to that university's Faculty of Ocean Sciences.

ENRIQUE GEBHARD

1941

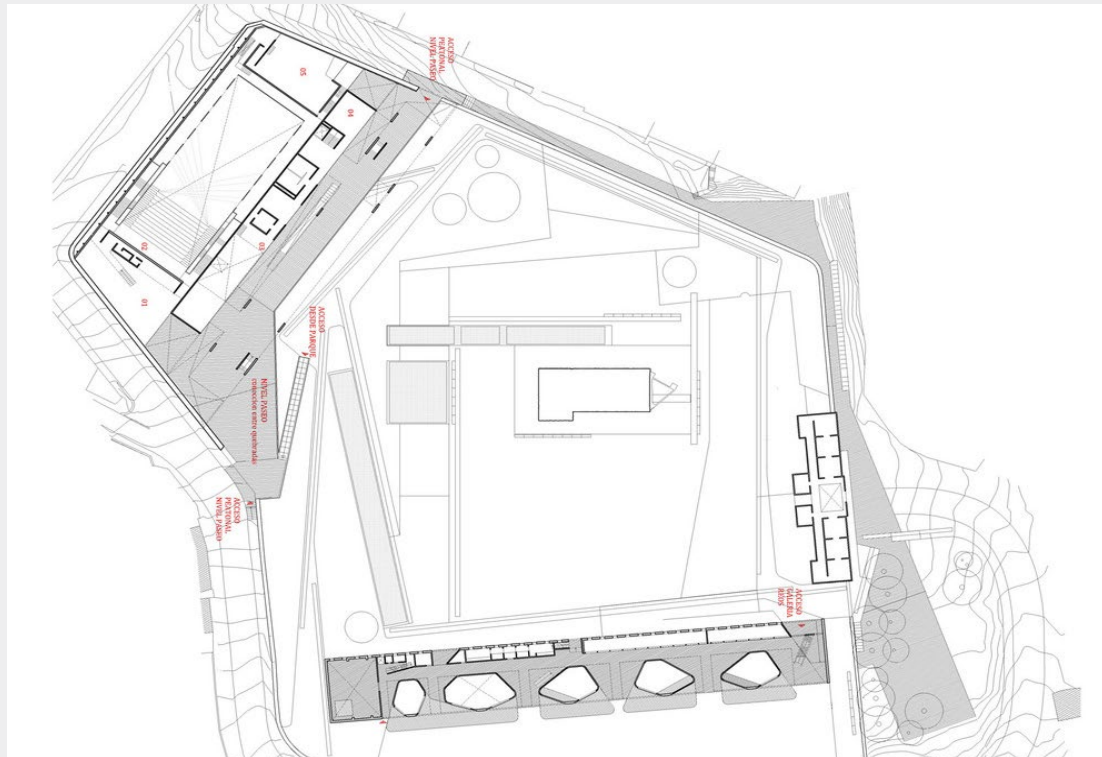




PARQUE CULTURAL DE VALPARAÍSO

CÁRCEL 471, VALPARAÍSO

The commission of a cultural park located in the hills of Valparaíso, understood as a new space of confluence and integration, presents an underlying contradiction due to its original purpose as a prison: the hermetic reclusion of space. The main architectural problem lies in this singularity, and can be set as a basic question: how to turn enclosure into an integrating space (composition does not lie on answers but on what questions should be done (...) shifting from the responsibility of choosing to the one of asking) Through the recognition of four evident and significant situations found on the site –each turned into a specific question- a series of operations are set as answers, each of them happening on different and relevant topographic levels. This relations are set outside from design wills, subjective and biased, to set intention out of operation: if you switch off your senses and the idea of needing to say something, is very different. Benefits only appear when you have nothing in your head.



+00,0 THE HORIZONTAL PLAN: SURFACE CLEARANCE FLOWERPOT
How can the dense prison be turned into an open space?

+03.00 CONFINING PERIMETER: THE WALL CUTTING HORIZON
How to turn the prison confinement into cloistering?

+04.0 BETWEEN RAVINES: NEW DIRECTION PROMENADE
How to set a relation between the walled interior and its surroundings which opens towards the hills?

+12.0 GEOGRAPHIC CONDITION: NEW URBAN PLANE TRESTLES AND SADDLE
How to build a 8.500m² cultural center over a park without taking away public open surface?

OCHOALCUBO

MARBELLA, SECTOR K, MAITENCHILLO

Conceived in the Architecture Department of Interdesign, Ochoalcubo is a pioneering project in the design of architecture in our country. The name symbolizes the selection of 64 prestigious architects that will create eight sets of eight houses, 64 houses in total. Once the first eight architects and a landscape architect were chosen for the first stage, an exceedingly interesting period of talks began which lasted a year; A “Harmonious Project”.

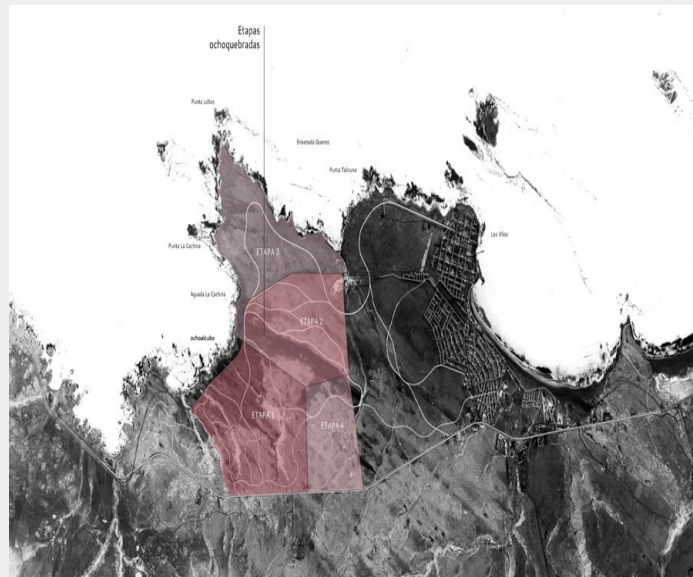
Ochoalcubo was created to attract national attention and is intended to show the differences in the numerous real estate projects that extend throughout the suburbs of our cities, which imitate homes in places with very different realities and histories from our own, with stylistic clichés and results that are mostly far removed from good architecture. There is little concern that these developments might be merely superficial, and the architecture is simply considered to be another cost that should be avoided or plagiarised if at all possible.

The country has an enormous amount of architecture schools that do not match the needs of the country. Nevertheless, this situation has allowed the flow of a large group of excellent professionals keen to show their capacity. Ochoalcubo wants to merge renowned architecture with the students, as a way to encourage them during their studies.

It is our intention to create a relationship between the architects participating and the Universities that teach architecture. In this sense, every time Ochoalcubo will perform an event, students from 8 Universities will be invited to participate in activities created specifically for these occasions.

CRISTIÁN VALDÉS, SMILJAN RADIC, CECILIA PUGA, MATHIAS KLOTZ, SEBASTIÁN IRARRÁZABAL, TEODORO FERNÁNDEZ, CHRISTIAN DE GROOTE, JOSÉ CRUZ, TOYO ITO, JUAN GRIMM

2000 - TODAY





CNCA BUILDING

PLAZA SOTOMAYOR 233, VALPARAÍSO

On March 14, 1942, it was inaugurated as the main Mail of Valparaíso and State Telegraph. It opened its doors to the public on Monday, March 23, 1942.

The construction of the building took more than six years to complete, due to many local and international events such as the Chillan earthquake in 1939 and the outbreak of World War II, which caused a long stagnation in the flow of commercial vessels that provided materials raw materials for the construction of the building. Finally the inauguration took place the 14 of March of 1942.

This building is considered one of the best exponents of modern architecture built in Valparaíso with references of the Bauhaus movement. It was built in reinforced concrete and some details in its design are circular windows, curved lines (boat type), rescuing the interior and light specialty

The original mechanical lifts were the first built entirely in Chile for this building and the first to have a view to the outside, all its materials were brought from Germany. A particular detail is that it has windows to provide exterior views on your tour. They are currently electronic.



CONDOMINIO PARQUE MAGNOLIO

GUILLERMO MÜNNICH 203, VALPARAÍSO

In designing the Parque Magnolio project, considered the highest standards of construction and avant-garde design, but respecting and deeply integrating tradition and the historical value of the place.

For Parque Magnolio it was fundamental the delicate conservation of the old house of the former German Hospital built in 1877 and other elements that speak of materiality and are related to their traditional setting and architecture.

The house has a facade cover on a traditional corrugated metal plate that has been incorporated on the whole project. Thus, the preservation of the house containing the common facilities of the building, became something fundamental, because it raises awareness of the asset recovery in the real estate industry and gives back the daily use and vocation of service for which it was built.

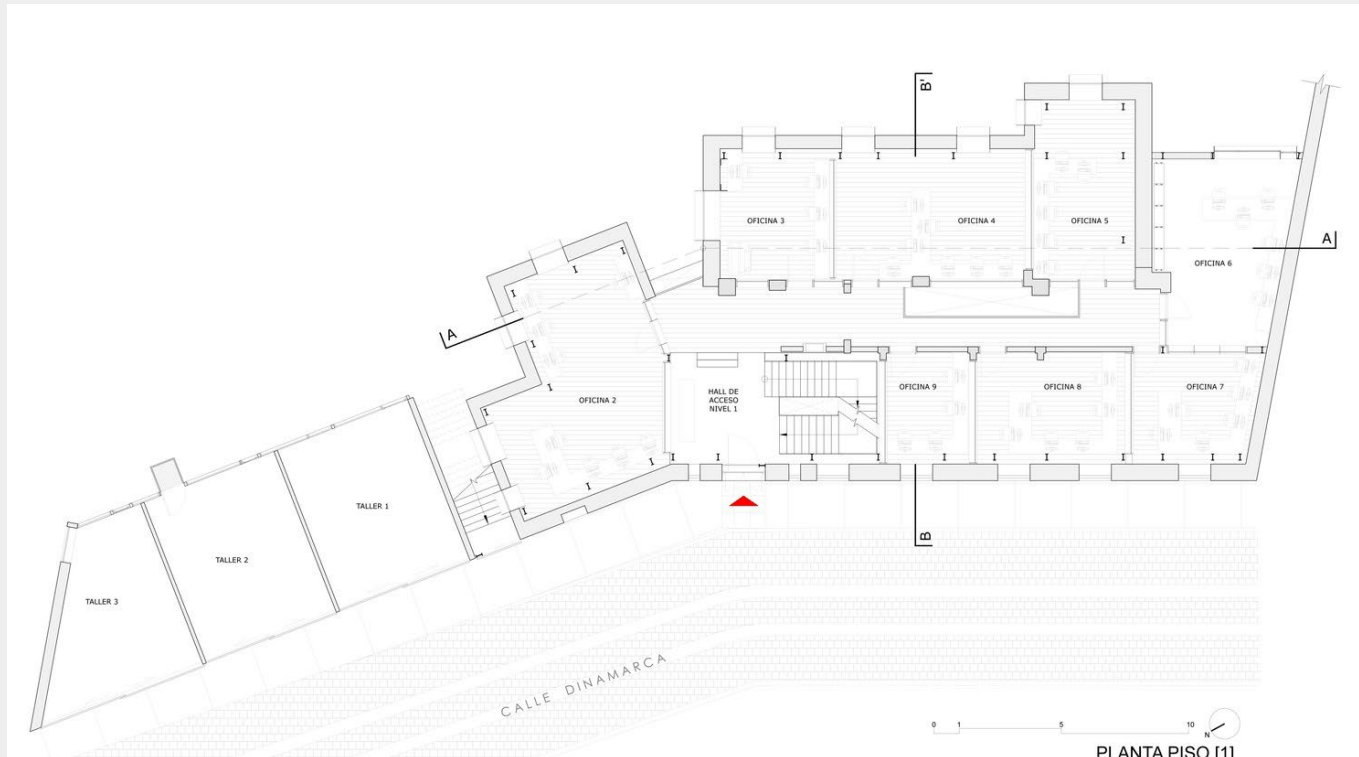




DINAMARCA 399

DINAMARCA 399, CERRO PANTEÓN,
VALPARAÍSO

Built in the early twentieth century, the renovated house of the former Consul of Denmark is located in the eastern hillside of Pantheon hill, next to the National Heritage complex integrated by the oldest cemeteries of Valparaiso city. In operation since June 2014, Dinamarca 399 was initially conceived as a complement to the activities of the Cultural Park of Valparaiso, which opened in late 2011 in the neighbouring hill. This state owned cultural center houses various cultural and arts festivals with a clear civic and cultural cut. Dinamarca functions as a vocational collaborative space that offers offices and meeting rooms for rent and has an open cafe-restaurant shared by members and guests. The idea is to provide a space to help manage and make concrete the different visions of the creative industries. Casa Dinamarca hosts 14 offices dedicated to architecture, computer science, design, engineering, audiovisual production, etc. It also includes two carpentry workshops, a typographical press and an auditorium for 80.



The renovation of Dinamarca 399 is based on a dialogue between tradition and technology, always respectful of the volume of the historic facade built early last century by the Danish consul Mr. Jean Thierry. The contemporary intervention plays with metal sheets of carbon steel that generate flexible and luminous spaces inside the existing structure. Jean Thierry, was widely recognised as a successful doctor and benefactor of the city, ventured to combine the nobility of a double wall perimeter brick with local traditional partitions made on oak and adobillo, the Oregon pine beams and oak slates for the parquet floor. To all this he added an avant-gard constructive material: reinforced concrete. Thus Thierry anticipated what would become an earthquake constructive solution throughout the twentieth century.