

PRESENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMPETITION FOR THE DRAFT PROPOSAL
OF THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF THE
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MEMORY

International Competition
Architectural Design
National Museum of Memory



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4.1 Conceptual Reference Framework—National Museum Of Memory (NMM)

4.1.1 Referential framework of the symbolic potential of the proposal

After the Independence, Colombia has lacked a national cultural proposal which puts its history in the forefront and points to new horizons of collective identity in the future.

In this respect, the organizational and physical construction of the National Museum of Memory (NMM), especially within the framework of the anticipated signing of a peace agreement, will be the first physical materialization of an institutional nature with a commitment toward critically viewing the past. This draft proposal project is aware of the Colombian destiny in the realm of contemporary nations.

As a consequence, the urbanistic and architectural design of the NMM spatial complex marks the modern

establishment of public space in the national territory as an environment of reflexive remembrance, of systematic study and of creative expression of what makes us a nation.

Firstly, the NMM and its immediate surroundings near the Democracy Square, form the founding milestone of the Axis of Peace and Memory in Bogota, which has recently been approved by the City Administration.

In this context, the proposals must project the spatial complexity of the NMM as a:

--Symbol of reconciliation: A "memorial" in recognition of the victims of the conflict and of the overcoming of violence as a way to lead individual and collective existence.

Therefore, the architectural and urbanistic formulation must express to the citizens

- A critical acknowledgment of history.
- Respect for diversity and difference.
- Exaltation of thought and reflection.
- Society as a collective project.
- Solidarity with the victims and with a societal project which guarantees non-recurrence.

4.1.2 Urbanistic Considerations-Plan for the Building and Public Space. Volume of the complex and free space

The proposals must address the NMM and its immediate surroundings as an integral part of the urban and cultural project “CAD Monumental Complex”, advanced by the IDU, which includes the space between Avenues Carrera 30, The Americas and El Dorado and extends to the City Council, including the kinetic sculpture “Ala Solar” of maestro Alejandro Otero, an asset of cultural interest for the city, declared through Decree 035 of 2006.

Likewise, the proposals must consider the NMM and its surroundings as a fundamental part of the Axis of Peace and Memory which follows the El Dorado Avenue to the Andes Mountain Range.

It must take into account the location and significance of Bogota’s Center of Memory, Peace and Reconciliation, The Renaissance Park and the Cemetery area, as well as the Museum of Modern Art and the National Library moving toward the Eastern side of the city and the Andes Mountain Range.

The Axis of Peace and Memory, ending at the Andes Mountain Range, in addition to participating in the spatial arrangement of the city, also emphasizes the meaning and relationship of the citizens with the environment and with the cultural heritage of the city: the rethinking of the relations with nature is a pathway to overcoming violence as a form of social conduct.

Due to its location in the very geographic and urbanistic center of Bogota, the proposals must seriously take into consideration the sense of socio-spatial integration that a structure of this significance and these dimensions has for the future development of this metropolis. Furthermore, for the purposes of the Law of Victims, this must guarantee the non-recurrence of the violent acts that have been deplored and must be overcome through the institutionalism of the Museum.

4.1.3 Architectural Considerations-Monumental feel and urban composition

The proposals must consider that not only the constructed space but also the open surroundings are part of an expository, reflexive, critical, supportive and respectful unit with victims that are an essential part of our history.

Under these conditions, the proposals must demonstrate a clear comprehension that the NMM belongs to the latest generation of contemporary cultural centers that through their variety of activities are a strategic and daily point of reference of city life.

It is important to understand that the internal space of the NMM and the external space of the Democracy Square form a continuum of expression of knowledge, grief, resistance, creativity and resilience which, with respect to violence, has demonstrated to the Colombian people from all parts that this place must be a spatial synthesis of all the places of memory constructed by our women and men of the brutality which has taken place.

The complex should demonstrate the various reflexive, study and supportive debate characteristics, which in addition to expecting large exhibition rooms, must also provide adequate and sufficient meeting places as well as spaces for accommodating large celebrations and gatherings of people, especially in the exterior area.

As an indispensable complement to the aforementioned, the system for movement flow and areas for rest and pause are essential to the quality of the stay in the Museum and facilitate and refine the processes of interpretation and reflection.

In addition to the being equipped with an inclusive architecture that guarantees movement of all people independently of their conditions or physical capabilities, the Museum must be proposed as a construction that takes full advantage of the conditions and natural benefits of the location, which can reduce the production and use of energy and guarantee the sustainability of the environment and the reduction of global warming.

Architect Fernando Viviescas

Consultant—National Museum of Memory.

4.2 Urbanistic Framework-National Museum of Memory-Architect Fernando Viviescas-Consultant-National Museum of Memory.

*"...the question of identity will reach a kind of high point: this demands recognition and is, without a doubt, our most authentic identity, it makes us be what we are."*¹

4.2.1 The National Museum of Memory (MNM): the highest national and international recognition of the entity of the victims

Firstly and most meaningfully, the construction of a National Museum of Memory would signify the culmination of the huge cultural and political task which has been developed for the victims and all those affected by the violence over the last fifty years. This project has come about, in a significant way, through the construction of uncountable tributes to memory throughout national territory in the fight to avoid forgetting the assassinations, disappearances and disposessions of hundreds and thousands of citizens in this country through the rescue of collective and individual memory.

Therefore, the Museum will represent the most authentic material legacy of this work and its political and cultural operation and sustainability toward the future. This will be a responsible acknowledgement by the Government and the Nation of this enormous intellectual labor as a base for the new Nation in terms of building a civilizing future.

4.2.2 Maximum recognition of the resistance of the men and women of the regions

*"To be recognized, if at some point it happens, would be for each one to receive full acknowledgement of their identity thanks to the recognition of their capabilities"*²

The building of sites of memory—and the Museum will be the largest of these—is, in each case, the consecration of value and significance for the resistance of millions of people from all regions of the country to violence. These buildings are the storage place of organization, accompaniment, solidarity, encounter and reflection which have been the foundations of permanence and reconstruction of differing sites and territories in which the civil population have suffered attacks and massacres.

The NMM will be, at the national level, the acknowledgement and valuation of the enormous sense of historical belonging and responsibility that the political, cultural, participative, organized, intelligent, reflexive, tolerant, supportive and active resistance displayed by the Colombian population against the territorial, intellectual and spiritual destruction resulting from violence.

4.2.3 Saving the emancipating sense of the resistance

Thirdly, the National Museum of Memory in Bogota will be the main support for rescuing the sense of freedom that the resistance always had, and that the victims held onto as the motivating cause of their commitment to memory. Beyond overcoming grief, the resistance shown by the victims was proclaiming and foreshadowing the necessity and possibility of rising above the violence as a way of keeping a sense of society.

¹Paul Ricoeur, *Caminos del reconocimiento. Tres estudios* (Mexico, D.F.: Economic Culture Fund, 2006):36.

² Paul Ricoeur, *idem*

4.2.4 NMM establishing Public Space

As a center for critical study and research on violence to create and spread knowledge, the Museum will form a spatial core for the formulation of new perspectives on citizenship: of the creation of a society of the 21st century in which differences are resolved and complex social conflicts are managed in ways which do not require violence.

These four cornerstones of the Museum, whose actions are based on the victims (from the regions and cities), are those which allow the architectural and urbanistic complex of Democracy Square to redefine the epicenter of public space as the space where we, as builders and owners of this society, can decide what our future will be. Furthermore, this will further legitimize Bogota's Axis of Peace and Memory as its base and center.

Architect Fernando Viviescas

Consultant—National Museum of Memory.

4.3 Public and Architectural Framework-National Museum of Memory

Urban Environment:

- Coherent and complementary building insertion strategy with the surroundings and its treatment of neighboring space.
- Relation with its surroundings: built structures, Ala Solar (BIC) sculpture, public spaces and ecological structures.
- Open and closed spaces of the urban structure
- Mobility structures and environmental impact management (surroundings)
- Structure of public space: Continuity, activities and relations.
- Universal Accessibility.

Architectural Sphere:

- Quality and clarity of zoning and interpretation of the areas and spaces of the architectural program (Museum interior spaces) of the Competition.
- Coherence and intensity of the relationship of the building with its public spaces and the structures in the sector

- Integrity, economy, permanence and coherence of the construction as attributes which will make the construction viable and guarantee the adequate maintenance of the building over time.
- Sustainability and durability of the building and its parts, even more so regarding the cultural features: efficient maintenance and energy saving.
- Adequate bioclimatic management through the implementation of passive and active technologies for the reduction of energy consumption.
- Environmental and landscape quality throughout the intervention.
- Adequate response to the conditions of the setting at the different scales of scenic quality, highlighting the historic, aesthetic and symbolic value of the "Ala Solar" sculpture.

Technical and Economic Sphere

- Technical and economic viability and sustainability of the proposal with the purpose of guaranteeing that the labor costs proportionally respond to the available construction and operational resources.

4.4 Regulatory and Environmental Framework- National Museum of Memory

4.4.1 Location of the Draft Project

The area where the National Museum of Memory design will be developed is located on the thoroughfare called “*Axis of Peace and Memory*”, defined by City Decree 632 of 2014, that “*the purpose is to fortify an urban public space of recognition and remembrance of the events and victims of the violence based on transformations of the settings of Monumental Complexes of Public Space located near the axis of the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan Avenue (Avenida/Calle 26), with the aim of contributing to integral reparation of the victims of violent events that occurred in the recent history of the city and the country*”.

Illustration 1. Urban design project Axis of Peace and Memory—Decree 632 of 2014. Elements which coincide with the draft project of this International Competition.

The design draft project is located in the sectors **1-Democracy Square, 2-Public Space and 3-Ala Solar (site for the Museum)**, with the elements and limits indicated in numeral 4.4.2.



Source: City Secretariat of Planning, DECREE 632 OF 2014

Illustration 1

The Axis of Peace and Memory is developed all along the Calle 26 or Avenida Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, between the urban perimeter boundary to the East and the Carrera 30, also known as the Avenue City of Quito, to the west.

The Axis of Peace and Memory, in the sector where the object of this competition is located, must emphasize “the mending of the structural fabric which is located in the urban space of the Calle 26 through locating features related with the theme of memory and the recognition of victims of violence”. The design of the National Museum of Memory is a priority to consolidate

the Axis of Peace and Memory and is conceived as a public space project which will consist of the Democracy Square and the Museum itself, through the intervention of three polygons which will be indicated further on (Ala Solar site, remaining public space and Box Coulvert).

4.4.2 Limit settings and components of the draft project

The area destined for the development of the project for the design of the National Museum of Memory has the outer boundaries of the Calle 26 or Avenue Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, The Carrera 29, the Americas Avenue and the northern boundary of the Box Coulvert of the Calle 26, which adjoins the future City Council Square. The total area designated for the draft project is **15,879.59 m²**.

Illustration 2. Boundaries of the draft project

The project for the National Museum of Memory is comprised of three polygons, as follows:

- Polygon 1-Box Coulvert Calle 26
- Polygon 2-Remaining public space
- Polygon 3—Lot called "Ala Solar"



Source: Institute of Urban Development (Image for illustrative purposes only)

Illustration 2

4.4.2.1 Polygon 1-Box Coulvert Calle 26 (total area approximately 2,829.09 m²)

This corresponds to the low-lying area of the Calle 26, adjoining the Council Square. In this area, no buildings can be proposed and therefore in the draft project this must only be the object of public space design.

Formal and functional spatial continuity must be guaranteed between this polygon, polygon 2 and polygon 3, in this way creating one integrated project.

The general intervention guidelines which will be explained later in the text must be explicitly followed.

4.4.2.2 Polygon 2-Remaining public space (total area approximately 1,667.05 m²)

This corresponds to an area that was made up of the construction of the Transmilenio Main Line of the Calle 26, in the space between the land register called Ala Solar and the Box Culvert. This polygon should be developed as public space in the draft project.

The spatial continuity, both formal and functional must be assured between this polygon, the Box Culvert and the polygon of the Ala Solar lot where the Museum building will be built. This way it will be one continuous project.

The general intervention guidelines which will be explained later in the text must be explicitly followed.

4.4.2.3 Polygon 3-Lot called "Ala Solar" (Total area approximately 11,383.45 m²)

This corresponds to the area in which the construction of the building of the Museum, both underground and above ground can be proposed. The following is considered for the design of the draft project within this area:

- In this polygon, the design of the building for the National Museum of Memory and its public spaces can be planned here in accordance with the program of defined areas found in these final rules and the design guidelines defined later in this book.
- This polygon includes the roadway areas included which correspond to parts of the Calle 26 and of the Americas Avenue which has land use which has not been demarcated on the site but which in the draft project cannot be used in the design since it is public roadway.
- On the northern side of the land you will find the "Ala Solar" sculpture, declared Property of Cultural Heritage in the city zone through Resolution 0035 of 2006 issued by the City Secretariat of Planning. The draft project must conserve the current location of the sculpture and may not include any proposals of intervention regarding it. The design must foresee a distance between the sculpture and any building within 10 m. of its perimeter.
- On the site of the Ala Solar, you must foresee a control border of 5.00 m. from the perimeter of the roadways of the Calle 26 and the Americas Avenue. This area cannot be used for building nor parking zones and must be included

in public space. It can be used as a green space, for reforestation or to join the walkways surrounding it to form a boulevard.

- A front clearance measuring 5 m. located on the outer perimeter limit of the Carrera 29 roadway and from the environmental control areas of the Calle 26 and the Americas Avenue, an area in which no construction, either above or below ground, may be carried out, but which should be included in the design of the public spaces of the draft project.

- There is currently a road that crosses the site which will be canceled and replaced by public space. Therefore, the draft project must include the design of public space in this zone. Since this roadway is temporary as a means of a Traffic Management Plan for the construction of the Transmilenio Mainline on the Calle 26, there should be no plan of substituting or replacing this roadway.

- The part of the site called "area for construction of building" in the graph of areas upon continuation, is the sector in which the underground and above ground construction of the Museum in reference may be carried out.

4.4.2.4 Streets on the perimeter (outside the boundaries of the draft project)

The streets on the perimeter of the project, given their use as parts of the road network of the city, cannot be constructed on. Infrastructure and uses associated with transportation and mobility are the only activities to be developed here.

Surrounding Arterial Roadway Network (Calle 26 type V-0 and Americas Avenue type V-3)

The area of these roadways must be conserved in all ways including their function, use and parts. They are part of the mobility network of sidewalks, separators, curbs and the Transmilenio Station on the Calle 26. The draft project must propose the redesign or improvement of this public space between the design scope and the Transmilenio station of the Calle 26.

Carrera 29

This is a local perimeter roadway that connects the CAD building and must be left as is and on which the access design of vehicle traffic to and from the Museum must be defined. The draft project must propose the redesign or improvement of public space between the Museum and the CAD building. The design may also propose going underground for this stretch which does not obligate the

National Center for Historical Memory to carry out the work of building this underground given that it would be subject to approval on the part of the City Secretariat of Mobility to its subsequent design plan and construction.

In the case of making the proposal of constructing the Carrera 29 underground, the area above this would not be able to be built on; it could only be used as public space and/or a walkway for pedestrians.

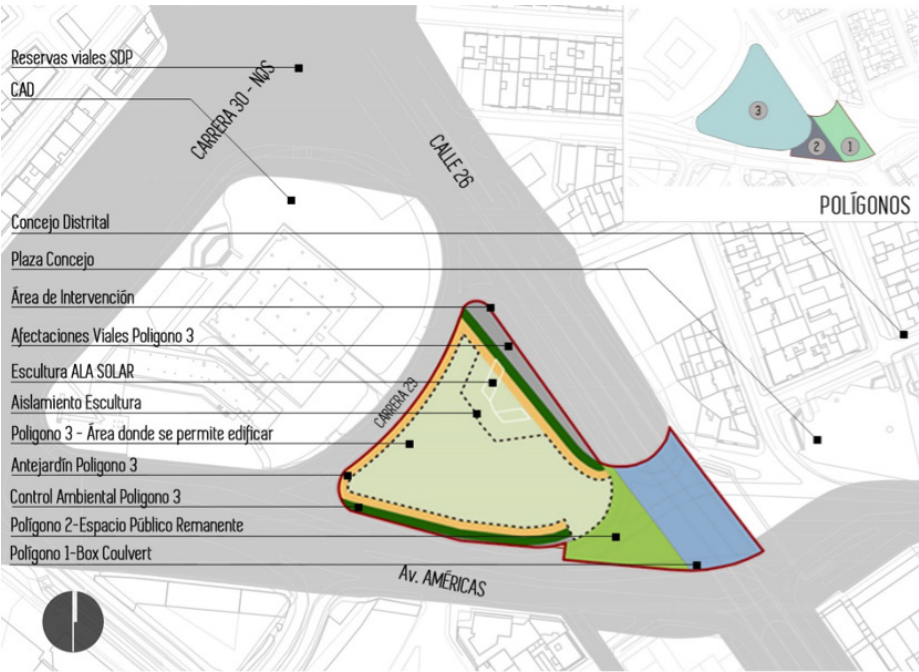


Illustration 3. Parts of the draft project

Table 1. Summary of general areas of the draft project

N°	PART	AREA (m2)	USE
	TOTAL AREA Project Competition	15,879.59	
1	BOX CULVERT	2,829.09	Public space
2	REMAINING PUBLIC SPACE	1,667.05	Public space
3	TOTAL “ALA SOLAR” LOT AREA *	11,383.45	Public space
3.1	Arterial roadways (Cll. 26, Americas Av.)	886.34	No intervention
3.2	Environmental controls	1,200.23	Public space
3.3	NET “Ala Solar” Lot Area	9,296.88	
3.3.1	Sculpture	205.91	Public space
3.4	USEABLE “Ala Solar” Lot Area	9,090.97	
3.4.1	Sculpture clearance area	848.94	Public space
3.4.2	Perimeter clearance	1,740.88	Public space
3.5	AREA FOR CONSTRUCTION	6,501.16	Museum / Public space

Source: National Center for Historical Memory on plans of the City Secretariat of Planning (*) Area of land in accordance with the Special Administrative Unit of the City Land Register, 2014.

4.4.3 Applicable Regulatory Framework

4.4.3.1 Regulations on victims of the internal armed conflict

The design of the draft project is classified under the Obligation of the Colombian State to guarantee the

full enjoyment of the rights of the victims of the armed conflict to truth, justice and reparation and with the guarantee of non-recurrence, defined by:

- Law 1448 of 2011: through which are enacted measures of integral attention, assistance and reparation of the victims of the internal armed conflict and other regulations are enacted.
- Decree 4800 of 2011 (especially article 188): through which Law 1448 of 2011 is regulated and other regulations are enacted.
- Decree 3011 of 2013: through which Laws 975 of 2005, 1448 of 2011 and 1592 of 2012 are regulated.
- Decree 4803 of 2011 "through which the structure of the center for historical memory is established."
- Decree 632 of 2014 "through which is adopted the Project of Urban Design Axis of Peace and Memory, which includes different Monumental Complexes of Public Space in the city of Bogota D.C. and other regulations are enacted."

4.4.3.2 Regulations on disability and accessibility

The draft projects must adhere to the existing regulations in terms of the guarantee of the full enjoyment of rights for persons with disabilities and accessibility to the facilities, especially the following:

- Articles 13, 47, 68 and 70 of the Political Constitution of Colombia: Equality and non-discrimination, social integration, a focus on disability and equal access to culture.
- Statutory Law 1618 of 2013: Through which regulations are established to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights of persons with disability
- Law 1346 of 2006: Through which the "Convention on Rights for Persons with Disabilities" is passed
- Decree 1538 of 2005: Through which the Laws 361 of 1997 are partially regulated
- Decree 1660 of 2003: Through which the accessibility to forms of transportation of the population in general and especially for persons with disabilities is regulated

- Law 762 of 2002: Through which the “Inter-American Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities” is passed.

- Law 361 of 1997: Through which mechanisms of social integration for persons with limitations is established and other regulations are enacted

- Law 12 of 1987: Some architectural barriers are eliminated and other regulations are enacted

- Resolution Number 14861 of 1985: Regulations for the protection, security, health and welfare of persons in the setting and especially persons with disabilities.

4.4.3.3 Technical Regulations

With respect to the technical regulations, in view that this is a Draft Project Competition, which in their subsequent development as a project, will have the corresponding adjustments and modifications, as indicated in the present Final Rules and therefore, the technical regulations of the draft projects will be analyzed by the

judges with relative elasticity which is allowed for in point 3.8.2) Requirements of Evaluation and 5) Architectural Program. Technical regulations of reference for the draft project are:

- **Land Management Code:** Law 388 of 1997, National Decree 1469 of 2010, Article 62.

- **Urban code:** City Decree 190 of 2004 “Through which the regulations contained in City Decrees 619 of 2000 and 469 of 2003”, Decree 492 of 2007—“through which is adopted the Strategic Operation of Downtown Bogota, the Center Zone Plan—PZCB—and the regulatory factsheets for the Zone Planning Units—UPZ-91 Sacred Heart, 92 La Macarena, 93 Las Nieves, 94 La Candelaria, 95 Las Cruces and 101 Teusaquillo”; Decree 090 of 2013—“through which the urban codes are adopted for the harmonization of the Zonal Planning Units—UPZ—with the Feature Master Plans”; Decree 447 of 2012—Non-residential uses; Decree 632 of 2014, “through which the Urban Axis of Peace and Memory Design Project, which includes different Monumental Complexes of Public Space in the city of Bogota D.C.”; Regulatory concept of the City Secretariat of Planning with Registration Number 2-2014-37833 of August 28, 2014 are compiled.

- **Public Space:** National Decree 1504 of 1998, City Decree 215 of 2005—Master Plan for Public Space, City Decree 602 of 2007—Book of sidewalks and Decree 603 of 2007, Book of urban real estate.

- **Mobility:** Decree 319 of 2006, Master Mobility Plan. Accord 236 of June 29, 2006. “Through which bicycle parking areas are installed in public institutions that offer attention to the public in the Capital District”

- **Environmental sustainability:** The plan plan of environmental management for the Capital District, Resolution 4090 of 2007 City Secretariat of Environment and Botanical Gardens—Manual of reforestation for Bogota, Resolution 627 of 2006 of the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Land-Noise Development, City Agreement 418 of 2009—Sustainable technologies such as roofs or green terraces; Decree 528 of 2014—Sustainable Rain Drainage System for the Capital District.

- **Seismic Resistance:** Law 400 of 1997, NSR-10 Colombian Regulation on Seismic Resistance and the regulations and documents that develop, modify and complement it; City Accords 20 of 1995 modified by City Decree 74 of 2001, complemented and modified by City Decree 193

of 2006, and Construction Code of Bogota D.C., and Decree 523 of 2010 and 304 of 2007—Construction Code of Bogota D.C., New map of SEISMIC microzoning.

- **Cultural features:** Decree 465 of 2006, Master Plan of Cultural Features.

4.4.3.4 Legal Regulations

Legal regulations that must be strictly followed in the competition are:

- Law 80 of 1993, through which the General Statutes of Contracting of Public Administration modified and issued by Law 1150 of 2007 and Regulatory Decree 1510 of 2013, Law 1474 of 2011 and Decree Law 019 of 2012.

- National Decree 2326 of 1995, regulatory Law 80 of 1993 modified by Law 1150 of 2007.

- Law 435 of February 10, 1998 “Law of the practice of the profession of architecture and related professions”.

- Law 789 of 2002 (Article 50).

- Law 816 of 2003 Promotion of National Industry on State Acquisitions.
- Law 905 of 2004 promotion of the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in State Acquisitions, modified by Law 1111 of 2006.
- National Tax Statute.
- Decision 351 of the Community of Andean Nations (CAN), Law 23 of 1982 and Law 44 of 1993; Regarding intellectual property.
- Law 527 of 1999 through which are regulated the access and use of data messages, commercial electronic email and digital signatures, and entities of certification are established and other regulations are enacted.
- Fee Regulations for SCA
- The present Final Competition Rules and its attachments and eventual ADDENDUM.
- Other pertinent regulations.

4.4.3.5 Other technical regulations

- Resolution 1096 of 2000 Technical Regulation for the Potable Water Sector and Basic Sanitation—RAS 2000, NTC-1500 and design regulations of the Water, Sewage and Garbage Company of Bogota (Resolution 755 of 2014 Urbanization and Construction Companies).
- Technical Regulations of the Electrical Facilities RETIE and design regulations of CODENSA E.S.P. (Project Manual MT and BT).
- Design regulations of Gas Natural Fenosa E.S.P.
- NTC 5854 of 2011: Web-page accessibility
- NTC 4139 of 2009: Accessibility of persons to physical settings. Graphic symbolism, general characteristics.
- NTC 4201 of 2005: Accessibility of persons to physical settings, buildings, equipment, curbs, railings and handles
- NTC 4904 of 2000: Accessibility of persons to physical settings, accessible parking

- NTC 4143 of 1998: Accessibility of persons to physical settings, buildings and fixed ramps
- NTC 4145 of 1998: Accessibility of persons to physical settings, buildings and stairs
- NTC 4349 of 1998: Accessibility of persons to physical settings, buildings and elevators
- NTC 4144 of 1997: Accessibility of persons to physical settings, buildings and signs
- NTC 4140 of 1997: Accessibility of persons to physical settings, buildings, hallways, corridors and general characteristics
- Guide for Public Service and Inclusive Attention Entities: Written for: National Program of Citizen Attention, DNP, Administrative Department of Public Works, Architecture and Interiors, Saldarriaga Concha Foundation
- Manual of Accessibility to Public Space and Transport: Written by the National University for the Road Protection Fund, Ministry of Transport

- Draft Project Technical Regulations on Accessibility: National Program of Citizen Services
- Self-assessment Tools: National Program of Citizen Services

National and City

- Construction Code—Pacts 20 of 1995 and 304 of 2007.
- Book on Reforestation and Landscapes. From SDP and Botanical Garden.
- Accord 418 of 2009 “Through which the implementation of sustainable architectural technologies are promoted such as green roofs or terraces, among others in the D.C. and other regulations are enacted”.
- District Decree 523 of 2010. New map of SEISMIC microzoning
- Accessibility to persons with reduced mobility: Guide for reduced mobility second edition.

- National Decree. 1504 of 1998. –Public Space Management in POT.
- National Decree. 1538 of 2005. –Accessibility of Public Space, open buildings to the public and housing
- National Decree. 1469 of 2010, article 62.
- Resolution 14861 of 1985 of the Ministry of Health. – Protection of persons in environments and especially those with disabilities.

4.4.4 Glossary of Regulations³

Useable area: This corresponds to the total area of the lot minus encumbrances such as roadways, public service, environment, obligatory public cessions and environmental controls.

Occupational Index: Coefficient that results from dividing the constructed area on the first floor by the total area of the lot. This is expressed over the net building land or over the usable area in accordance with the urban code.

Construction Index: a quotient resulting from dividing the total constructed area by the total area of the lot. This is expressed over the net building land or over the usable area in accordance with the urban code.

Front clearance: Free area of private property, pertaining to public space between the boundary line of the road and the face of the construction on which no type of building construction is allowed with the exception of overhanging's permitted by the specific regulations. This makes up part of the usable area of the lot

Overhanging's: A volumetric element of the façade of a building that hangs over the face of the construction on floors different from the first and which is projected over the public clearance space or road—with the dimensions foreseen in the urbanistic regulations. This is always accounted for in the construction index and to the degree that it does not enclose the first floor is excluded from the occupational index.

³Source: Decree 190 of 2004, Decree 159 of 2004 and Manual on the Processes Requesting Construction Licenses, City Secretariat of Habitat.

Environmental controls: These are bands of free assignment which cannot be built on that extend from side to side of the arterial roads with the object of separating the surroundings from the impact these cause and to improve the landscape and to make the immediate surroundings more environmentally sound. These are for public use and must have, as a minimum, 10 meters of width on each side of the road.

4.4.5 Uses and construction possibilities allowed in Box Couvert

Due to their status as public spaces, no construction or particular uses are allowed except those for public spaces.

4.4.6 Land use permitted on the Ala Solar lot

The Ala Solar lot is considered part of the Public Space System of the city (square), and at the same time a part of the Equipment System due to its permanent condition of cession of land use, which allows for the development of the Museum (Regulation concept SDP File 2-2014-37833). In the subsequent development of the project

and for the document processes of urban planning and licenses, as to the location of the Museum in the winning draft project, the part of the usable subsoil of the Ala Solar lot where cession of land use predominates will be demarcated.

Principal land use—Museum—classified in accordance with POT of Bogota (Decree 190 of 2004)
As:

Table 2 Principal land uses of the Ala Solar lot

LAND USE	USE		SCALE	DESCRIPTION
	Collective Facilities	Cultural	Urban	Libraries with more than 250 reading cubicles, galleries and exhibition rooms, civic, cultural, scientific and artistic centers, museums, exhibition rooms, theaters in lots up to 10.000 m2

Source: Attachment 1A Decree 090 of 2013

According to the size of the area of usable land which will be determined subsequent to the draft proposal, primarily for facilities, in the pertinent tool it will be determined if the features are on an urban scale in accordance with the previous table.

4.4.7 Construction possibilities permitted on the Ala Solar lot

The Ala Solar lot is classified in the Consolidation of Special Urban Sectors Treatment for having the condition of permanent cession of land use. In the Ala Solar lot, the total usable area (which corresponds to the lot minus the roadway and environmental control features) is of 9,090.97.

This area must be used for public space and the facilities of the Museum. The maximum building allotment allowed for the total usable area is the following :Table 3.

The table presented defines maximum limits in accordance with regulations and is applied as a preliminary exercise. The draft project must adhere to the areas defined in the architectural program adopted for this competition.

Table 3. Building uses allowed on the Ala Solar lot

	Regulation	Lot application
Maximum occupation index	0.60 over usable area	5,454.58 m2 *
Maximum construction index	3.5 over usable area	31,818.39 m2 *
Maximum height permitted	Free	Free *
Building typology	Isolated typology, does not require compliance with regulations for the management of permanently adjoined structures since there are no adjoining buildings. They must provide for a minimum of 10 m distance between buildings and the Ala Solar monument, preserving accessibility and visual cones.	
Dimensions of front clearance area (ml.)	5 m. over Carrera 29 (local road) and 5 m. over Calle 26 and Americas Avenue (roadways of the arterial roadway network)	
Environmental Controls (ml.)	5 m. over roadways of the arterial network (Calle 26 and Americas Avenue) in addition to the 5 m. of clearance (Article 181, paragraph 1, Decree 190 of 2004: in accordance with the General Project of the City Development Services Center, adopted through legal notice 5606 of 1968, in the Ala Solar Lot. A control or clearance strip was not required nor is environmental control of the roadways of the Arterial Roadway Network)	

4.4.8 Parking demand requirements

In accordance with the architectural program written by the National Center for Historical Memory, the Draft project must create 170 parking spaces in the underground floor(s), following the Architectural Program of the present Final Rules which complies with the minimal requirements of City Decree 190 of 2004 for the corresponding demand of the sector (B):

Table 4. Parking requirements

MUSEUM PROGRAM SUMMARY*	AREA (m2)	Minimal Spaces by regulation**	Spaces required in the final rules of the competition
Public Areas without collections	2,862	36	
Indoor circulation areas	1,145	14	
Public Areas with collections	2,975	37	
Indoor circulation areas	1,190	15	
Private Areas without collections	775	13	
Indoor circulation areas	194	3	
Private area with collections	1,310	22	
Indoor circulation areas	328	5	
TOTAL	10,778	146	170

(*) This excludes the exterior areas aimed at flexible public spaces for exhibitions and a diverse set of activities.

(**) This calculation does not discount the areas which in accordance with the design are not meant to generate parking spaces in accordance with attachment table 4 of Decree 190 of 2004.

The draft project must design the specific area or areas set aside for parking spaces including its movement and facilities and to locate each one of the parking spaces. In any case, these parking spaces must be located with the 6,300 m2 of the lower level(s) as foreseen in the Architectural Program of this competition.

The The parking spaces set aside for persons with disabilities and for bicycle parking must also be planned for within the draft project following the regulations cited in numeral 3.3, as follows:

- For every 2 private parking spaces or spaces for visitors, one space for bicycle parking must be planned and must be located within the private parking area to provide greater conditions of security.

- The draft project must foresee a plan for loading and unloading zones.
- The plan must provide parking spaces, duly marked and signaled for persons with disabilities or reduced mobility. These must use the international dimensions and there must be a minimal percentage equivalent to two percent (2%) of the total parking spaces provided. In no case can there be only one (1) space provided.

4.4.9 Design guidelines (Decree 632 of 2014)

Decree 632 of 2014, which adopts the Urban Design Project of the Axis of Peace and Memory that brings together different Monumental Complexes of Public Space, seeks to “strengthen the urban space for remembrance and recognition of the events and victims of violence, based on transformations of the Monumental Complexes of Public Space located near the axis of the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan Avenue (Calle 26), with the purpose of contributing to the integral reparation of the victims of the violent events which have occurred in the recent history of the city and the country” (Article 1). “The themes contained and the type of

urban and architectural interventions on the Axis of Peace and Memory must incorporate and be in coherence with the advances and results of the collective reparation plans of the Capital District and the Nation” (Article 3).

4.4.9.1 Guidelines for the design of public space 2014)

The draft project must apply the following guidelines for the design and management of public space:

- Create, improve, intervene and make public space adequate considering that the pedestrian is the main user. Guarantee the continuity of the pedestrian pathway and strengthen the existing pedestrian sense and flow in the area.
- Include the redesign of public space between the National Museum of Memory, the CAD building, the “Bogota Council Square” and the Transmilenio Station on Calle 26.
- Make spaces aimed at pedestrian traffic and permanence (areas of transition between private and public space).

- On major pedestrian areas, integration elements must be incorporated which facilitate free pedestrian movement such as bridges, underpasses, signs, demarcation, traffic control, pedestrian passes or connections to differing levels.
- See the creation of open public spaces aimed at pedestrian traffic, free of closures, controls or obstacles and which allow for free access and movement of persons in conditions or situations of disabilities.
- Public space must provide for prevention of crime situations.
- Create connections with elements that make up part of the main ecological structure and other elements of the public space system.
- Public space must allow for, in the greatest way possible, for the permeability for the sustainable drainage of rainwater. This must include measures for the incorporation of green zones, reforestation, landscapes and permeable pavement materials, the use of materials with low coefficient levels of reflectance and mechanisms for the retention and storage of surface run-off.

- The design of public space must create green areas and areas of vegetation which serve as connections within a complex of spaces seeking to provide rest areas and areas of passive recreation such as squares or parks. The landscape design in the public space project must be favored and create a balance between flat mass congregating areas and highlight the sense, character and importance of the Democracy Square as a space where public opinion is manifested by incorporating the surrounding architectural designs and in particular, the design of artificial illumination in the proposal.
- The architectural proposal must make emphasis on guaranteeing the transition between public space and private areas of the building by attempting to keep the lower floors accessible and permeable and generating gathering spaces which guarantee a visual relation with the Andes Mountain Range to the East.
- Guarantee accessibility to the project by seeking to resolve not only the vehicular intersection crosses but also the continuous flows of pedestrian traffic and of persons with disabilities and reduced movement. Thusly guaranteeing easy access to the space of the project from any surrounding point as well as in relation to public transport. It is also vital

to include the infrastructure necessary for bicycle traffic into the urban design in an effort to connect the existing structures and other features in the surroundings which can be further consulted in Attachment 25.

4.4.9.2 Guidelines for mobility

Guidelines are established for the implementation of Development Aimed at Sustainable Transport. The draft project must incorporate the following guidelines:

- **Walk:** evaluate the condition of the sidewalks, crosswalks, visually active facades, shadows and shelter for pedestrians.
- **Pedal:** bike paths, parking areas in private buildings for bicycles, bicycle access in buildings.
- **Connect:** maintain the relation to the human scale and prioritized connectivity (safe crosswalks for pedestrians).
- **Movement:** measure measure the walking distance to the nearest public transit station from relevant points.

- **Streamline:** identify if the borders are active or are barriers that block the free flow of activities carried out in the zone.

In addition to the foregoing, the draft project must also consider the following conditions:

- Decrease the impact of the outlining mobility and the affected zone.
- Generate vehicle access to the project only via the Carrera 29.

4.4.9.3 Specific conditions for the architectural design of the National Museum of Memory

The draft project must fulfill with the following conditions:

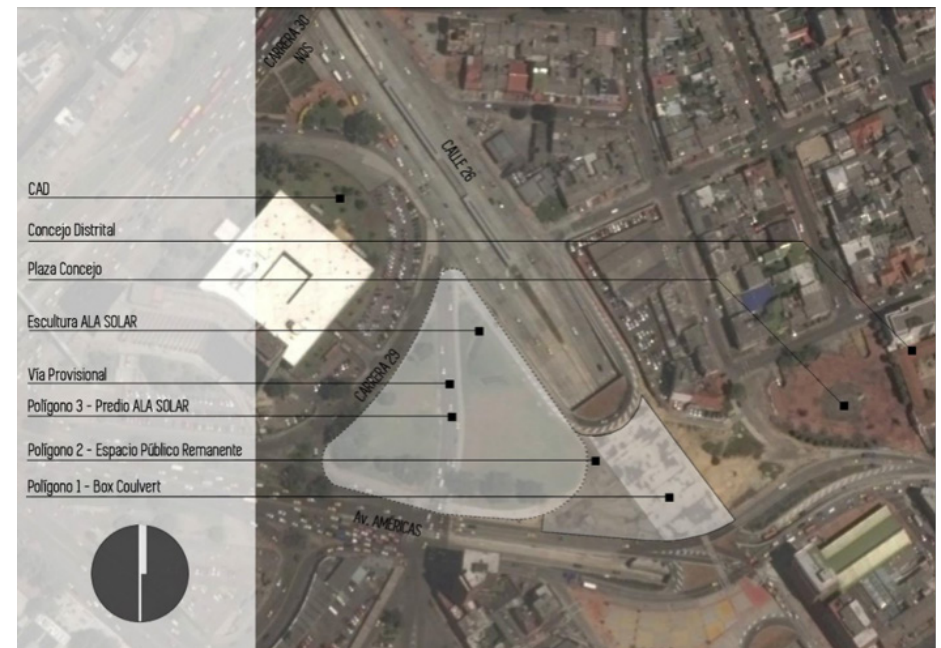
- Integrally incorporate an alternative for improving and making the most of the monument property "Ala Solar".
- The design of the first level of the Museum must incorporate strategies and spaces that assure permeability and integration with public space and in

this way creating zones which are easily accessible, with free circulation and the possibility to stay and enjoy it.

4.4.10 Applicable instruments for the subsequent development of the museum

In consideration of the foreseen size of the Museum, the future formulation of an Implementation Plan was foreseen, in accordance with the procedure of Decree 1119 of 2000. The winner of the draft project international competition will provide the required information and outline the necessary input for the process derived from the architectural draft project. The National Center for Historical Memory will lead the process of formulation of the Implementation Plan and will provide the mobility, environmental and urban-regulatory studies for said process.

In the adoption of said tool, the applicable building indexes for the usable area of the Ala Solar lot will be defined with precision in accordance with Decree 090 of 2013 and may vary due to the design of the public space. For this reason, the indexes shown in the table of numeral 8 of these final rules are intended as a preliminary exercise.



Source: National Center for Historical Memory – Image Google Earth 2015

Illustration 4. Location of the draft project

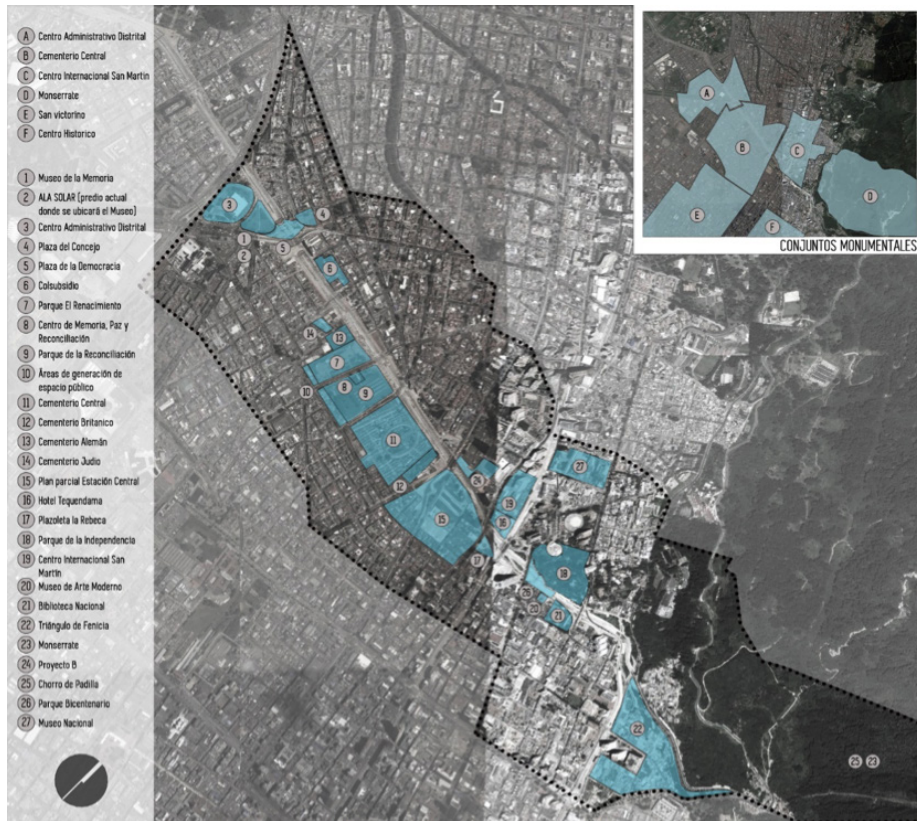


Illustration 5. Urban design project Axis of Peace and Memory—Equipment, partial plans and monument complexes—Decree 632 of 2014.

4.4.11 Environmental Elements

- Energy system which allows for auto-control of savings and low consumption. Passive solar energy and natural convection of warm and cold air currents.

- Soundproofing and insulation in spaces where there will be high levels of sound and thermic charge.

4.5 Technical and Budget Framework-National Museum of Memory

4.5.1 Technical Elements

The participants must take into account a set of technical and budget determinants into their proposals which adjusted to the functional, urbanistic and conceptual requirements of the international competition, among which the following stand out:

- Ceilings which allow for easy access of the labor force to set up or take down exhibitions.
- Gutters that assure the adequate management of rainwater for its reutilization and the elimination of seepage.
- Technical facilities of a diverse nature which adapt to the architectural and functional requirements of each of the enclosures of the program.

- Provision of the necessary facilities and inspections for implementing the installation of electrical networks (normal and regulated).
- Precaution for structural cabling (voice and data) and special facilities for audiovisual and media equipment.
- Provision of mechanical ventilation (including museum and archive areas).
- Provision of air conditioning (in the auditorium, meeting rooms, technical communications rooms, computer centers and/or archive security).
- Installation of security and control systems (accesses, intrusion, equipment), detection systems and fire extinguishing systems (SDEI).
- Provision of services such as elevators, service elevators, UPS's, electric plant, substation, control panel room, partial and emergency control panels, pump room, constant pressure system, water tanks (potable and storage in case of fire), among others.

- Location of a reusable rainwater tank for hydric uses such as sprinkler systems for gardens, for use in toilets, urinals, façade washing systems, etc. in conformity with quality, security and accessibility standards.
- General description of the characteristics of the basic materials to be used. It is necessary to be aware of using materials whose upkeep and durability over time are the least expensive.

4.5.2 Economics

Being aware that there is a budget assigned by the entity for the construction of the project, it is important that the table of areas must contain the different amounts of the areas specified on the plates without presenting a total difference **greater or less than 5%** in relation to the official program areas of this competition. In the event that there is a variation outside of the established range, this will not cause the disqualification of the proposal. However, this will cause a lower score to be delivered in the moment of evaluation by the judges. In the same sense it is important that the proposals consider

elements that can reduce the costs of operation in terms of low consumptions of public services, natural lighting, natural ventilation, rainwater management, the use of green or retractable rooftops, among others.

4.5.3 Climate and Insolation

Bogota has a climate classified as “Temperate of High Tropics”. On any given day there can be temperatures from 0°C up to 25°C; which quite often occurs in dry periods. The average yearly temperature hovers around 13.5°C. Despite being situated over the equatorial zone—and having around 12 hours of natural light—the levels of cloudiness are high, with an average of 7 octas.

Precipitation tends to be bimodal, which is to say that there are two rainy periods a year from March to June and September to November, with an annual precipitation equivalent to 1000 mm, and the dominant winds come down from the Andes Mountain Range, with a predominant north-easterly direction and an average annual velocity of 10.5 km/h.

The climactic conditions of Bogota are summarized on the following table based on information from the meteorological station at the El Dorado Airport (802220 SKBO) of the Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute-IDEAM.

DATA	VALUE
Average annual temperature	13.5°C
Average maximum annual temperature	19.5°C
Average minimal annual temperature	8.6°C
Average annual humidity	75.5%
Average annual wind velocity	10.5 km/h
Average annual precipitation	688,2 mm

4.5.4 Efficiency in energy consumption

The architectural and urban design method must place special attention on the physical environmental variables and the best way to benefit the environment and the low costs of operation.

4.5.5 Construction budget

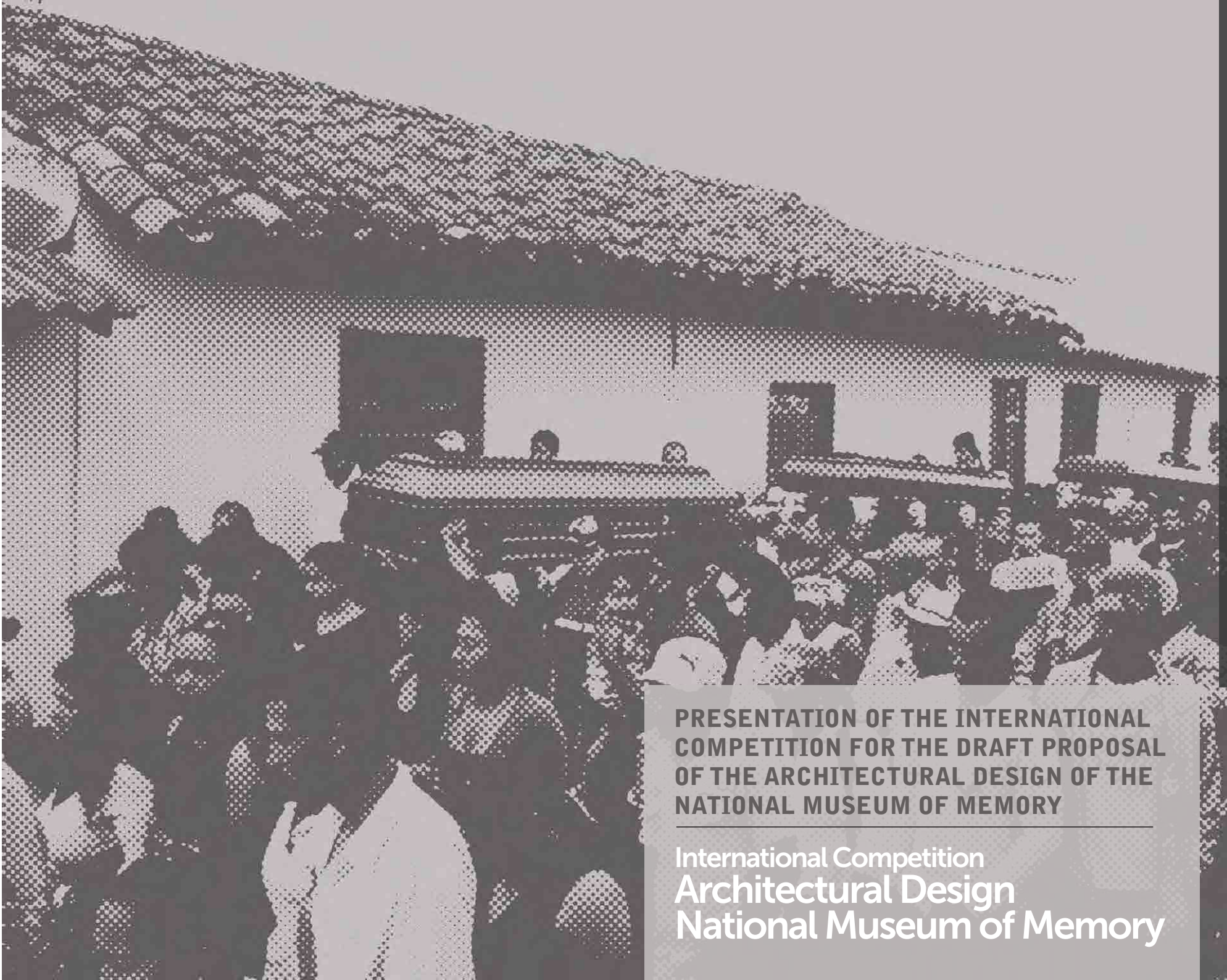
For the construction of the NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MEMORY, there is an available budget of two million six hundred eighty thousand Colombian Pesos (\$2,680,000.00.) per square meter of construction, one million seven hundred thousand Colombian Pesos (\$1,700,000.00) per square meter of underground parking, and eight hundred thousand Colombian Pesos (\$800,000.00) per square meter for exteriors (direct costs). The proposal presented and the definitive project must adjust to this value.

4.5.6 Land Survey

ATTACHMENT NO. 16

4.5.7 Topographical Survey

ATTACHMENT NO. 14



PRESENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMPETITION FOR THE DRAFT PROPOSAL
OF THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF THE
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MEMORY

International Competition
Architectural Design
National Museum of Memory