



District Public Space Policy

Let us build Bogotá together



ALCALDÍA MAYOR
DE BOGOTÁ D.C.

**BOGOTÁ
MEJOR
PARA TODOS**

¿WHAT IS PUBLIC SPACE?

It is composed by natural and built elements. Most of them are public but there are others private that contribute to the common interest related to environmental quality, comfort and the urban environment.



Airspace

1. Roofs and terraces.
2. Elevated floors.
3. Bridges.



Land

4. Forested and ecological areas.
5. Squares and parks.
6. Sidewalks, walkways, boulevards.
7. Roadways, bike lanes.
8. Goods and areas of cultural and heritage interest.
9. Urban furniture, lighting, tree planting, front yards, traffic lights, signage.



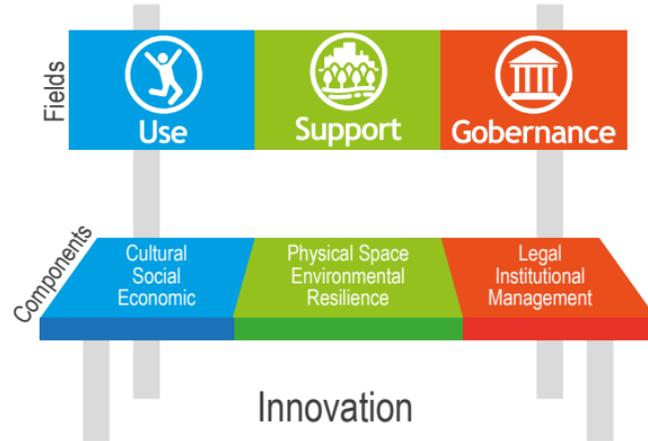
Under ground

10. Parking.
11. Inter-modal stations.
12. Underground uses and activities.
13. Tunnels.



¿WHAT IS THE STATE OF PUBLIC SPACE?

To know the state of public space in the city of Bogota, we analyzed three major fields:



The key to have successful **District's Public Space policy (DPSP)**, and the development of their fields and components is to have a transversal element that allow us to change the course of events and get closer to the global dynamic, support the co-operative practices that decrease energy consumption and make more efficient our life: **the innovation**.





Within this field it is analyzed how each of us can develop activities in these places on a daily basis. They are used as cultural spaces (theater, music, dance) places for social events (demonstrations, meetings, recreational and sports activities) or even places to work (sales, markets, fairs).

Currently, it is evident that there are some problems associated to the inadequate use of public space. There is a lost of belonging, social sense and less valuing of public space.

The District Public Space Policy (DPSP) strengthens citizen and institutional appropriation and the co-responsibility through new rules for the protection, maintenance and adaptation of public spaces, in accordance with the economic, social and cultural needs of the Bogota citizens.

ANALYSIS FIGURES



4,5
M²/HAB EFFECTIVE
PUBLIC SPACE

Inequitable distribution
by location



49,200

Registered
informal
vendors
(2016)



\$100.000
MILLIONS

Investment in
maintenance
(2015)



55%
POPULATION

Perceives
a lack of
safety



67%
POPULATION
WITH
DISABILITIES

Perceives
physical barriers



\$18.859
MILLIONS

Economic
use income
(2016)



Within the field of support, it is intended a reference to the territorial concept related to the physical-spatial elements (everything that is built, parks, sidewalks, green areas, roads), environmental elements (which includes air quality, wetlands, forests, protected areas), and resilience of the city (which integrates the adaptation to climate change and risk management facing natural hazard situations such as earthquakes or floods).

Assessing the quantity of public space and its elements, its connectivity and articulation, its state and variety; it is evident the need to increase the areas available for recreation and sports, to distribute their location equally and improve their services, equipment and quality. These actions must be implemented at the **District Public Space Policy (DPSP)**.

ANALYSIS FIGURES



0,54
M²/HAB
Green areas
424 Ha



0,04
M²/HAB
Squares
29 Ha



3,92
M²/HAB
Parks
2.909,85 Ha

4,5
M²/HAB
Effective
Public Space
2.826 Ha

21,17
M²/HAB
Total
Public Space
16.395 Ha



5,86
M²/HAB
Main Ecological
Structure
4.619 Ha



3,55
M²/HAB
Pedestrian
Infrastructure
2.797 Ha



7,26
M²/HAB
Vehicle
Infrastructure
5.721 Ha



Within the field of governance, it is analyzed the efficient and effective action of the State, as well as its relationship with the citizens and the investment of resources at public space; where legal and institutional aspects aim to protect, administer, manage and use in an adequate way the public space.

There is dispersion and fragmentation in the functions and competences of the different entities that are in charge of managing all the aspects related to the public space.

It is necessary to carry out, through the **District Public Space Policy (DPSP)**, adjustments in the normative, institutional and management framework that allow the State to make more efficient and effective its actions and improve the relationship of urban government with citizens.

ANALYSIS FIGURES



10

Entities that plans
Public Space



18

Entities that sustain
Public Space



23

Entities that manage
Public Space



16

Entities in charge of
natural elements



22

Entities in charge
of built elements



5

Entities in charge of
complementary elements

¿WHAT IS THE DISTRIC PUBLIC SPACE POLICY?

The **District Public Space Policy (DPSP)** will be the District's mechanism for decision making related to public space and responding to the needs of society as a way to counteract the conflicts that manifest themselves at public space.

**Policy
identification
problem**

Low efficiency to generate, recovery and sustain public space.

**Policy
principal
aim**

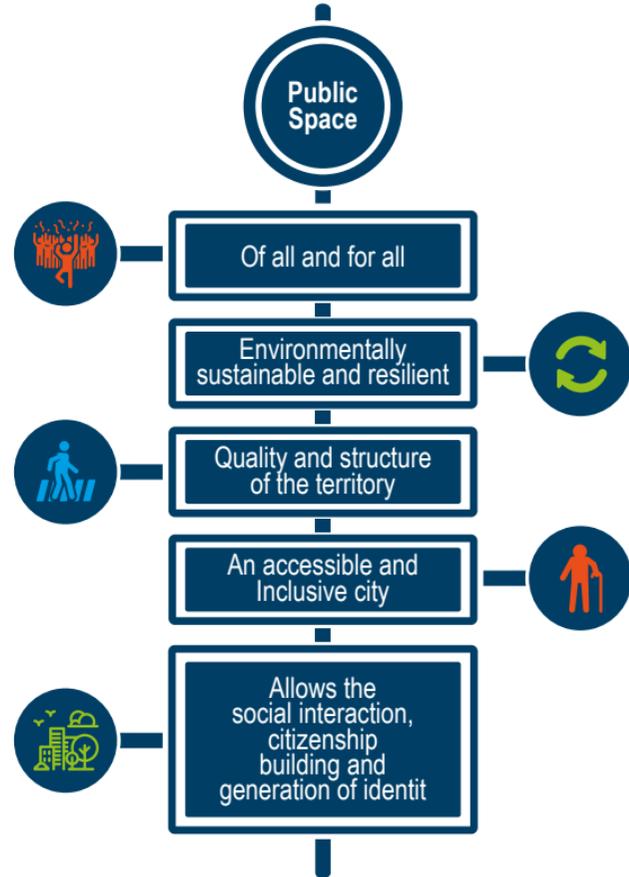
Strengthen the role of public space as a city **structure**, increase its quantitative and qualitative offer and guarantee its **use** and citizen **valuation**.



DISTRICT PUBLIC SPACE POLICY KEY PRINCIPLES



PUBLIC SPACE VISION



¿HOW TO DEVELOP THE DISTRICT PUBLIC SPACE POLICY?

In order to follow the objectives set out at the **District Public Space Policy (DPSP)**, it is proposed to create the District Public Space System, which corresponds to a set of interrelated and articulated technical, economic, legal, social and cultural processes, which will allow coordinating the actions and resources to have a properly manage and administration of the public space, ensuring its use and enjoyment for all.



For this, three main lines of action are developed:



Built new spaces for public use, designed and executed with quality, diversity, inclusion and competitiveness, to create a more sustainable and resilient city.



Intervene in deteriorated or improperly used public space, starting from two points of view: public space as infrastructure and public space as a scenario.



Maintain the value, quality and use of public space for its economical use and enjoyment from different aspects (physical, environmental, economic and social), implementing rules that promote its sustainability.



Generate

GENERATION ACTION LINE

The **District Public Space Policy (DPSP)** proposes, for the creation of the new public spaces, to design them with integral quality from its conception.

The new public spaces, from their beginnings, must generate optimal urban, architectural and ecological conditions in their designs and use; they must be spaces that are physically and environmentally sustainable.

The **District Public Space Policy (DPSP)** establishes criteria and guidelines that must be worked in conjunction with citizen's participation to generate quality public space.

Everyone, in its diversity, is responsible for the valuation of the new public spaces to be used properly by all citizens.

GENERATION CHALLENGES

- Articulate District's institutions at creating new Public Space.
- Built public space in accordance with the city's growth, its population and urban density.
- Integrate the natural elements into the Public Space System in an appropriate manner.
- Financing public space with instruments and tools associated with land use planning.
- Participatory generation of public space.





Recover

RECOVERY ACTION LINE

To recover public space and generate balance intends its re-signification; there must be a healthy coexistence between the social, cultural and economic activities of each place. In that sense, we must look at it from these two points of view:



a. **Public space as infrastructure:**

It is the way to see the public space from its physical, spatial and environmental condition..



b. **Public space as scenario:**

Allows us to understand the way in which different spaces are used and how they work, so that they can be restored and rehabilitated in an appropriate manner..

RECOVERY CHALLENGES

- Restore the public space as a scenario of productive and co-responsible productive activities.
- Benefit from the potential of environmental services and the natural elements.
- Legal restitutions and physical interventions in existing areas of public space.
- Increase the quality of public space to mitigate environmental impacts and adapt to climate change.





SUSTAINABILITY ACTION LINE

The District Public Space Policy (DPSP) proposes to create spaces to be sustainable using a comprehensive vision that includes social, economic and environmental aspects.

To achieve this, the logic of recovering public space seeks to restore its main function or improve the development of its new dynamic or function derived from the new use, these actions are associated with the promotion of public space as a scenario for all people, which contains concepts such as the defense, the management, the institutional harmonization, the participation of the citizenship and the sustainable practices.

Sustainability recognizes the specificities of each space, to promote its use, its appropriation through intervention, creating scenarios of co-responsibility and artistic, cultural, social and / or economic expressions.

SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES

- Built with social, cultural, economic and environmental considerations the public space.
- Strengthen the management and regulation of public space as a scenario of productive activities.
- Strengthen effective participation and the exercise of responsible citizenship.



CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIES



POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

5 COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS





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Data source: Analysis – District Public Space Policy (DPSP).

Scan the QR code to access full information about the **District's Public Space Policy**, also available on the website: <http://observatorio.dadep.gov.co/politica-de-espacio-publico>