

SEVILLA



**IDA: ADVANCED
DOCTORAL RESEARCH
IN ARCHITECTURE**

Antonio Tejedor Cabrera, Marta Molina Huelva (comp.)

IDA: Advanced Doctoral Research in Architecture
Sevilla: Universidad de Sevilla, 2017.

1.408 pp. 21 x 29,7 cm

ISBN: 978-84-16784-99-8

All right reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or any means without prior written permission from the Publisher.

EDITOR

Universidad de Sevilla

COMPILERS

Antonio Tejedor Cabrera

Marta Molina Huelva

DESIGN AND LAYOUT BY

Pablo Blázquez Jesús

María Carrascal Pérez

Daniel Longa García

Marina López Sánchez

Francisco Javier Navarro de Pablos

Gabriel Velasco Blanco

ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES STAFF

Adoración Gavira Iglesias

Seville, november 2017

© 2017. IDA: ADVANCED DOCTORAL RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE

SEVILLA

IDE

ORGANIZED BY

iuacc
INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO
ARQUITECTURA Y CIENCIAS DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN

 **uidus**
Escuela Internacional de Doctorado

arquitectura
Escuela Técnica Superior
Universidad de Sevilla

COLLABORATORS



Consejo Andaluz
de Colegios Oficiales
de Arquitectos



fundación **arquia**

All manuscripts have been submitted to blind peer review, all content in this publication has been strictly selected, the international scientific committee that participates in the selection of the works is of international character and of recognized prestige, an scrupulous method of content filtering has been followed in terms of its veracity, scientific definition and plot quality.

COMMITTEES

CONFERENCE CHAIRPERSONS

Antonio Tejedor Cabrera, *Coordinator of the PhD Program in Architecture and Director of the University Institute of Architecture and Construction Sciences, Professor Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

Marta Molina Huelva, *Secretary of the University Institute of Architecture and Construction Sciences, Professor of the Department of Building Structures and Geotechnical Engineering, University of Seville*

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

María Carrascal Pérez, *Department of History, Theory and Architectural Composition, University of Seville*

Mercedes Linares Gómez del Pulgar, *Department of Architectural Graphic Expression, University of Seville*

Ángel Martínez García-Posada, *Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

Pilar Mercader Moyano, *Department of Architectural Constructions I, University of Seville*

Domingo Sánchez Fuentes, *Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, University of Seville*

Manuel Vázquez Boza, *Department of Building Structures and Land Engineering, University of Seville*

CONFERENCE SECRETARY

Pablo Blázquez Jesús, *Ph.D. student, Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

Marina López Sánchez, *Ph.D. student, Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

José Aguiar-Universidade de Lisboa
Benno Albrecht-Università IUAV di Venezia
Francisco Javier Alejandro Sánchez-Universidad de Sevilla
Darío Álvarez Álvarez-Universidad de Valladolid
Antonio Ampliato Briones-Universidad de Sevilla
Joaquín Antuña-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Ángela Barrios Padura-Universidad de Sevilla
José María Cabeza Laínez-Universidad de Sevilla
Pilar Chías Navarro-Universidad de Alcalá
Juan Calatrava Escobar-Universidad de Granada
María Carrascal Pérez-Universidad de Sevilla
Helena Coch Roura-Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Jorge Cruz Pinto-Universidad de Lisboa
Carmen Díez Medina-Universidad de Zaragoza
Fernando Espuelas Cid-Universidad Europea
Alberto Ferlenga-Università IUAV di Venezia
Luz Fernández-Valderrama-Universidad de Sevilla
Vicente Flores Alés-Universidad de Sevilla
María del Carmen Galán Marín-Universidad de Sevilla
Jorge Filipe Ganhão da Cruz Pinto-Universidade de Lisboa
Carlos García Vázquez-Universidad de Sevilla
Sara Girón Borrero-Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco Gómez Díaz-Universidad de Sevilla
Amparo Graciani-Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco Granero Martín-Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco Hernández Olivares-Universidad P. de Madrid
Miguel Ángel de la Iglesia-Universidad de Valladolid
Paulo J.S. Cruz-Universidade do Minho
Francesc Sepulcre-Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Ángel Luis León Rodríguez-Universidad de Sevilla
Mercedes Linares Gómez del Pulgar-Universidad de Sevilla
María del Mar Loren Méndez-Universidad de Sevilla

Margarita de Luxán García de Diego-Universidad P. de Madrid
Madelyn Marrero-Universidad de Sevilla
Juan Jesús Martín del Río-Universidad de Sevilla
Luis Martínez-Santamaría-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Ángel Martínez García-Posada-Universidad de Sevilla
Mauro Marzo-Università IUAV di Venezia
Pilar Mercader Moyano-Universidad de Sevilla
Antonello Monaco-Università degli Studi di Reggio Calabria
Marta Molina Huelva-Universidad de Sevilla
José Morales Sánchez-Universidad de Sevilla
Eduardo Mosquera Adell-Universidad de Sevilla
María Teresa Muñoz Jiménez-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Jaime Navarro Casas-Universidad de Sevilla
José Joaquín Parra Bañón-Universidad de Sevilla
Víctor Pérez Escolano-Universidad de Sevilla
Francisco Pinto Puerto-Universidad de Sevilla
Mercedes Ponce Ortiz de Insagurbe-Universidad de Sevilla
Juan Luis de las Rivas Sanz-Universidad de Valladolid
Carmen Rodríguez Liñán-Universidad de Sevilla
Javier Ruiz Sánchez-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Joaquín Sabaté Bel-Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Victoriano Sáinz Gutiérrez-Universidad de Sevilla
Santiago Sánchez Beitia-Universidad del País Vasco
Domingo Sánchez Fuentes-Universidad de Sevilla
José Sánchez Sánchez-Universidad de Sevilla
Juan José Sendra Salas-Universidad de Sevilla
Julián Sobrino Simal-Universidad de Sevilla
Federico Soriano Peláez-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Rafael Suárez Medina-Universidad de Sevilla
Miguel Ángel Tabales Rodríguez-Universidad de Sevilla
Antonio Tejedor Cabrera-Universidad de Sevilla
Jorge Torres Cueco-Universidad Politécnica de Valencia
Elisa Valero Ramos-Universidad de Granada
Manuel Vázquez Boza-Universidad de Sevilla
Narciso Vázquez Carretero-Universidad de Sevilla
Teófilo Zamarreño García-Universidad de Sevilla

LT 3

PATRIMONIO Y
REHABILITACIÓN

HERITAGE AND REHABILITATION / PATRIMONIO Y REHABILITACIÓN

- p. 565-574: **NEW KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARÍA IN CARMONA** / p. 575-585: **NOVEDADES EN TORNO A LA IGLESIA DE SANTA MARÍA DE CARMONA**
Ojeda Barrera, Alfonso
- p. 587-596: **GEOMETRY AND CONSTRUCTION THROUGH THE SACRED SPACE OF ANDRÉS DE VANDELVIRA** / p. 597-607: **GEOMETRÍA Y CONSTRUCCIÓN A TRAVÉS DEL ESPACIO SACRO DE ANDRÉS DE VANDELVIRA**
Estepa Rubio, Antonio
- p. 609-619: **AN APPROACH TO THE IDEAL CONCEPT OF URBAN PLANNING IN THE 18TH CENTURY: COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN ANDALUSIA** / p. 620-630: **APROXIMACIÓN AL URBANISMO IDEAL EN EL S. XVIII: LAS NUEVAS POBLACIONES DE COLONIZACIÓN EN ANDALUCÍA**
Quevedo Rojas, Carlos
- p. 631-642: **POWER PLANT REUTILIZATION STRATEGIES ENEL POWER PLANTS AND PORT OF GENOA CASE-STUDY** / p. 643-655: **ESTRATEGIAS DE REÚSO DE LAS CENTRALES ELÉCTRICAS. LAS CENTRALES ENEL Y EL CASO ESTUDIO DEL PUERTO DE GÉNOVA**
Olivieri, Davide
- p. 657-664: **TECHNICAL-TECHNOLOGICAL AND MATERIALS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ITALIAN AND SPANISH MEDIEVAL SHIPYARD (THE CASE OF VENICE AND SEVILLE)** / p. 665-673: **ANÁLISIS COMPARATIVO TÉCNICO-TECNOLÓGICO Y DE MATERIALES ENTRE LOS ASTILLEROS MEDIEVALES ITALIANOS Y ESPAÑOLES (LOS CASOS DE VENECIA Y SEVILLA)**
Debenedictis, Domenico; Robador González, María Dolores; Pagliuca, Antonello
- p. 675-684: **STRATEGIES FOR CONSERVATION OF RELIGIOUS HERITAGE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF LYON/SAINT-ÉTIENNE (FRANCE). SHORT RESEARCH STAY AND METHODOLOGICAL TRANSFER** / p. 685-695: **ESTRATEGIAS PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO ECLESIAÍSTICO EN LA METRÓPOLIS LYON/SAINT-ÉTIENNE (FRANCIA). LA ESTANCIA BREVE INVESTIGADORA COMO VÍA DE TRANSFERENCIA METODOLÓGICA**
Mascort-Albea, Emilio J.; Meynier-Philip, Mélanie
- p. 697-709: **HYDRAULIC HERITAGE AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORY: THE IRRIGATION COMMUNITIES** / p. 710-722: **EL PATRIMONIO HIDRÁULICO EN LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL TERRITORIO: LAS HEREDADES**
Delgado Quintana, Guacimara
- p. 723-731: **SUSTAINABILITY AND CONSERVATIVE REHABILITATION OF EXTREMADURAN PATRIMONIAL RURAL ARCHITECTURE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE. VEGAVIANA, CASE STUDY** / p. 732-741: **SOSTENIBILIDAD Y REHABILITACIÓN CONSERVADORA DE LA ARQUITECTURA RURAL PATRIMONIAL EXTREMEÑA CONTRA EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO. VEGAVIANA, CASO DE ESTUDIO**
Bote Alonso, Inmaculada
- p. 743-754: **TOWARDS A METHODOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL IMPACT CAUSED BY RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES ON THE LANDSCAPE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES** / p. 755-766: **HACIA UNA METODOLOGÍA DE VALORACIÓN DEL IMPACTO VISUAL CAUSADO POR INSTALACIONES DE ENERGÍA RENOVABLE EN EL PAISAJE EN EL ENTORNO DE LUGARES PATRIMONIO CULTURAL**
Diego Rodríguez, Jesús Carlos; Chías Navarro, Pilar
- p. 767-772: **THE URBAN RENOVATION IN PUEBLA, MEXICO. THE HISTORICAL CENTER AS EXPERIMENTAL SPACE. THIRTY YEARS OF CITY TRANSFORMATION** / p. 773-779: **LA RENOVACIÓN URBANA EN PUEBLA, MÉXICO. EL CENTRO HISTÓRICO COMO ESPACIO EXPERIMENTAL. TREINTA AÑOS DE TRANSFORMACIÓN DE LA CIUDAD**
Cortés Moreno, Jorge David
- p. 781-790: **THE ORNATE IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF TENERIFE AND GRAN CANARIA: 1865-1935** / p. 791-800: **EL ORNATO EN LA ARQUITECTURA DE TENERIFE Y GRAN CANARIA: 1865-1935**
Sabina González, José Antonio
- p. 801-807: **THE CONSERVATION OF THE CONSTRUCTIONS LOCATED ON PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS: RESEARCH EXPERIENCE IN DOÑANA** / p. 808-815: **LA CONSERVACIÓN DE LO CONSTRUIDO EN LOS ESPACIOS NATURALES PROTEGIDOS: EXPERIENCIA DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN DOÑANA**
Rincón Calderón, José María; Galán Marín, Carmen; Sanchez Fuentes, Domingo
- p. 817-827: **TRANSHUMANCE HERITAGE IN THE STRUCTURING OF THE LANDSCAPE, CITIES AND ARCHITECTURE** / p. 828-838: **EL PATRIMONIO DE LA TRASHUMANCIA EN LA VERTEBRACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO, LA CIUDAD Y LA ARQUITECTURA**
Gutiérrez Pérez, Nicolás
- p. 839-848: **INTERVENTION IN THE HERITAGE OF RURAL COLONIZATION ARCHITECTURE. THE VILLAGES OF LOS MONEGROS** / p. 849-859: **INTERVENCIÓN EN EL PATRIMONIO DE LA ARQUITECTURA RURAL DE COLONIZACIÓN. LOS POBLADOS DE LA COMARCA DE LOS MONEGROS**
Prieto Mochales, Luis
- p. 861-870: **MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN MANZANILLO, COLIMA, MEXICO 1930-1970 (TRANSFER AND ADAPTATION)** / p. 871-880: **ARQUITECTURA MODERNA EN MANZANILLO, COLIMA, MÉXICO 1930-1970 (TRANSFERENCIA Y ADAPTACIÓN)**
Yáñez Ventura, Marco Antonio; López García, J. Jesús
- p. 881-893: **FIRST INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL JOURNEY OF JUAN MADRAZO** / p. 894-906: **PRIMER VIAJE INTERNACIONAL ARQUITECTÓNICO DE JUAN MADRAZO**
Fernández Martínez, Margarita María
- p. 907-918: **HOUSES, COURTYARD TENEMENT HOUSING, INNS AND SHOPS IN 16TH SEVILLE. ARCHITECTURE, DRAWING AND GLOSSARY OF MASTER BUILDERS** / p. 919-930: **CASAS, CORRALES, MESONES Y TIENDAS EN LA SEVILLA DEL SIGLO XVI. ARQUITECTURA, DIBUJO Y LÉXICO DE ALARIFES**
Núñez González, María
- p. 931-939: **TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF ATLAS OF SURVIVING ARCHITECTURES** / p. 940-949: **HACIA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL ATLAS DE ARQUITECTURAS SUPERVIVIENTES**
Tejera Mujica, Noemi
- p. 951-960: **TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE ALCÁZAR OF SEVILLE THROUGH ITS IMAGES (1902-1969)** / p. 961-971: **TRANSFORMACIONES DEL REAL ALCÁZAR DE SEVILLA A TRAVES DE SUS IMÁGENES (1902-1969)**
Bañasco Sánchez, Pablo
- p. 973-980: **THE ARCHITECTURE OF POWER. THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES. ANALYSIS OF THE CASES: GRAN CAÑARIA, TENERIFE AND MADEIRA** / p. 981-987: **LA ARQUITECTURA DEL PODER. LAS INSTITUCIONES INSULARES Y ORGANISMOS AUTÓNOMOS. ANÁLISIS DE LOS CASOS: GRAN CANARIA, TENERIFE Y MADEIRA**
Hernández Cruz, Ricardo Kevin
- p. 989-998: **PROPOSAL FOR AN INDICATORS SYSTEM OF URBAN INTEGRATION OF THE MARITIME PORTS HERITAGE** / p. 999-1009: **PROPUESTA PARA UN SISTEMA DE INDICADORES DE INTEGRACIÓN URBANA DEL PATRIMONIO PORTUARIO MARÍTIMO**
De las Peñas García, Jesús
- p. 1011-1020: **EMPIRICAL METHOD APPLIED IN RESEARCH ON RESIDENTIAL ENERGY RETROFITTING** / p. 1021-1031: **MÉTODO EXPERIMENTAL EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN SOBRE REHABILITACIÓN ENERGÉTICA RESIDENCIAL**
Escandón, Rocío; Blázquez, Teresa; Martínez-Hervás, Mónica; Suárez, Rafael; Sendra, Juan José
- p. 1033-1042: **AESTHETICS OF RUINS AND ETHICS OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: NEW INTERVENTIONS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE** / p. 1043-1053: **ESTÉTICA DE LAS RUINAS Y ÉTICA DEL PROYECTO ARQUITECTÓNICO: NUEVAS INTERVENCIONES EN EL PATRIMONIO ARQUEOLÓGICO**
Bagnato, Vincenzo Paolo

THE URBAN RENOVATION IN PUEBLA, MEXICO. THE HISTORICAL CENTER AS EXPERIMENTAL SPACE. THIRTY YEARS OF CITY TRANSFORMATION

Cortés Moreno, Jorge David *

* BUAP-ICGDE, México; jdcortesm@yahoo.com.mx

Summary: The historical center of the city of Puebla, (Mexico) has undergone several transformations, being the urban renewal a present phenomenon in a context of constant changes of the city in the last thirty years, which has grown in its expansion of the urban spot, and in their needs for public services in line with the 21st century.

This process of transformation, rehabilitation and urban renewal of the city is not only preserved or restored, but also to enhance the productive capacities of the city and its inhabitants, being an urban space that reflects the constant contradictions of Latin American cities, which are sometimes found between the modernity of the city and the conservation of the glorious past. However, beyond this simple vision, the city is defined in terms of the role or role played by the central space and its constant architectural, urban and territorial contradictions.

Keywords: Historical Center, Urban renewal, Space, Puebla, Rehabilitation.

Introduction

To date, the space called Centro Histórico has had several connotations, not only from a conceptual perspective, but also from a study. Urban Renewal is not merely the aesthetic exercise of civil engineering; is the concrete interpretation of the solutions demanded by the citizen, the inhabitant of the metropolis. In the city of Puebla, in the last thirty years' complex processes of transformation and urban renewal have been experienced, with the purpose of preserving or restoring, and also with the desire to enhance the productive capacities of the city and its inhabitants.

Nevertheless, it is an urban space that reflects the constant contradictions of the Latin American cities, which are between the modernity of the city and the conservation of the glorious past. However, beyond this vision, the city is defined in terms of the role of central space and its constant architectural, urban and territorial contradictions. This paper aims to clarify the interest in studying the urban renewal of the historic center of Puebla, showing different models applied and their own contradictions.

1. Approach to the problem: Urban Renewal and historic center (Centro Histórico)

Urbanism and architecture have made profound reflections on this phenomenon that occurs in a certain space, triggering new studies. In this sense, the relationship between urban renewal and the center of the city shows, through different manifestations, the constant contradictions between them, as well as the false presence of a "historical center".

1.1. *Urban renewal: starting point*

Our research focuses specifically on the instruments and actions of government that are related to Urban Renewal applied in the historic center. Some of the instruments developed were applied totally or partially in an area with a process of urban deterioration; the physical structures of the buildings have been distorted as a result of the abandonment of their owners, thus causing a loss of commercial value and a deterioration in the economic activity of that area, as well as the decrease in the standard of living of its inhabitants. This deterioration in the urban space is more noticeable in the popular neighborhoods, since they are characterized by their historical value, but also by their deep isolation in relation to economic activity.



Fig. 1. Old image of the Paseo de San Francisco of the city of Puebla. Google-INEGI. 2017

In this context, during the last thirty years, the State Executive and the city council of the capital have implemented important processes of transformation and expansion of the city, in the early 1990s (since 1993) a series of government actions whose purpose was to incorporate various areas of the historic center into the economic activity and to improve the urban image of the neighborhoods.

Our interest in studying this space lines in the implications of this action on spatial dimensions (land use, urban image, modification of activities in the area, among others) and socio-economic aspects of the historical center of Puebla (changes in level and quality of life of the inhabitants, public and private investments, political conflicts, among others) as well as the impact on the social actors that surround it.

In this regard, it should be noted that the magnitude of the urban phenomenon and the fast pace of growth of the city of Puebla have led to an expansion of the urban spot, occupying new spaces for urbanization. However, in old cities such as this one (with the existence of large deteriorated and unoccupied spaces in the central areas) and with a demographic dynamic concentrated in the youth strata, large-scale Urban Renewal projects can be allowed, future new urban spaces in central areas, which can become a viable option depending on the efficient implementation of a program. However, such interventions always generate conflict.



Fig. 2. Map of the city of Puebla. Google-INEGI. 2017

1.2. Puebla and its historic center: state of the urban question

From its founding to the present day, the city of Puebla has been characterized as one of the most important entities in the national context. During the Prehispanic, Colonial and Independent Mexico periods, it has contributed significantly from the economic, social, cultural and political aspects to the changing environments that represent the different historical stages of the country.

With the arrival of the Spaniards, at that time it was necessary to create a city between the coast and Mexico, in order to protect the arrival of the merchandise, to allow to the travelers some scale and to reinforce the security of the way. The city was created with the aim of being a center of Spanish settlement, and not only of administration or exploitation of some particular resource. However, there were already small levels of native population located east of the valley, specifically on the east bank of the river called San Francisco. Thus, it was decided to plan and found a city on the other side of the river, which would mark the boundaries between both populations.

In contemporary history, the relative importance of the entity has been maintained: from the economic point of view, in the last two decades it has occupied the seventh place in the formation of the national GDP with an average contribution of the order of 3.14 percent. The importance of the entity is relative in the formation of GDP, however, has not been reflected in a substantial improvement in the living conditions of the majority of the population.

An indicator of this situation is the place it occupies in per capita GDP that has practically remained unchanged in the last two decades representing the twenty-fourth place. It is precisely the eastern part of the city where the population with the lowest socioeconomic status is concentrated.

On the other hand, almost forty percent of the historical center requires intervention for various reasons; some neighborhoods are within small old industrial corridors of beginning of century whose production concentrated in the branch of the textile industry.

Unfortunately, in the middle of that century, the boom that the textile industry had in Puebla was overtaken by the technological capacity of other states, causing the bankruptcy of most of the industries located in the area. It was not until the nineties, in the twentieth century, that it was decided what to do with these buildings through Revitalization Projects in 1993.



Fig. 3. Map of the Historic Center of the city of Puebla. Google-INEGI. 2017

2. The city and its affected area: delimitation of the study area

One of the most affected areas by the constant growth of the city of Puebla has undoubtedly been the historic center. This space covers an area of 690 hectares, 391 blocks and has 2,619 buildings of historical value built between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, and a permanent population of 97,000 inhabitants.

A decree promulgated by the federal government proposed the protection of this area, which represents 5.5 percent of the current urban spot. Ten years later, the historic center of the city was declared Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). At the same time, urban transformation processes have taken place in other areas of the city, including popular neighborhoods, among others.

This process expanded with the artificial division of the city center by the casing of the San Francisco River, in addition to the construction of the rapid road linking the North to the South part of the city (Boulevard Heroes del 5 de Mayo) giving that part an intense vehicular dynamic. Taking some urban effects of this work, the innumerable scars that left in the property expropriated in both banks of the river stand out.

Pedestrian flows through the various bridges connecting the neighborhoods with the Spanish settlement were severely affected by the current traffic capacity of approximately 4,500 units per hour at the intersection of Boulevard Heroes del 5 de Mayo and 14th Street East at peak times.

This change in the use of residential land by commercial and services, created changes in the urban image of the city, at the same time brought with it the concentration in the area of tertiary economic activities that underutilized and deteriorated urban infrastructure, equipment and furniture.

At the same time, the economic capacity of the owners was also lost. Loss that, according to some studies, did not allow them to preserve the built heritage. This context generated phenomena such as social segregation of the community and a physical deterioration of real estate. However, these phenomena not only respond to the application of the Urban Renewal project, but to the constant transformation of the city, this being a fundamental part of the research.



Fig. 4. Old image of the Paseo de San Francisco of the city of Puebla. Puebla dos 22.

3. Dimensional analysis of the program of the River Walk in Puebla

In this part, we try to present an approximation to a greater analysis of the local space of the city Puebla, from historical, sociodemographic, spatial to economic aspects, such as the municipal public account of Puebla.

3.1. The city of Puebla

This municipality is the capital of the state of Puebla; in this city, the economic, political, social and cultural activities of the region are concentrated; the municipality is part of a network of cities in the area, presenting a greater cultural than economic dynamism.

According to some studies carried out on the population dynamics of the state of Puebla (specifically its capital), it is affirmed that it belongs to the system of cities directly influenced by Mexico City, with attributes of functional complementarity to it, constituting an intermediate point of integration and articulation between the capital of the country and the states of Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Oaxaca.



Fig. 5. Map of the city of Tlaxcala. Google-INEGI. 2017

3.2. The Puebla-Tlaxcala subsystem

The city of Puebla is the motor of the city subsystem Puebla-Tlaxcala, which is constituted by the totality of both states.

According to the results of the population census, carried out in 1990, in the subsystem defined by CONAPO, there are 4,887,378 inhabitants, representing a population increase of 25.19% with respect

to the 1980 census. density to 129 inhabitants / km². The state of Puebla concentrates around 4 million 625 thousand inhabitants that imply 84.4% of the total population of the proposed subsystem.

The previous population census shows that more than 60% of the inhabitants of the state live in urban localities. Of the ten municipalities with more than fifty thousand inhabitants, in just five the economically active population in the secondary sector is greater than that occupied in the primary, concentrating in them more than 50% of industrial employment.

The municipality of Puebla alone accounts for 31% of state employment. As for the municipality of Puebla, the concentration of the population is a relevant factor for the formation of various productive activities. In 1960, the municipality of Puebla was integrated by 65 localities in an extension of 132.6 Km². By 1970 there were one hundred and nine towns inhabited by 532,774 people. For 1980 a population of 835 thousand 759 people was registered in 136 localities distributed in 524.31 Km². As for 1990, the population was already of 1 million 57 thousand 454 inhabitants located in 49 localities. According to available information, we can affirm that the concentration of the population in the city of Puebla is more than 95% of the total population that resides in the municipality; that is to say, it is an urban municipality. For this reason, the city of Puebla possesses capacity of concentration industrial, population and economic.

On the other hand, immigration has remained almost constant during the last three decades. On average, during the three decades, the city of Puebla has been receiving inhabitants in a constant way: seventeen of every one hundred inhabitants who live in Puebla come from other states; this has caused a deterioration of the local infrastructure since it demands an extra effort for the provision of services.

However, with the implementation of the project of Urban Renewal in the central area of the city, a phenomenon was generated contrary to the above; that is, in the last five years, the number of fixed (non-floating) inhabitants in the central zone has decreased dramatically compared to other areas. This means that after the implementation of the Urban Renewal project, it has not achieved one of its main objectives, which is to keep alive the area with a fixed population that inhabits the area.



Fig. 6. Image of the Historic Center of the city of Puebla. Puebla dos 22.

4. Conclusion

In short, we can say that the origin that gave life to the Urban Renewal was the constant preoccupation of some thinkers with the spatial variable, which is materialized in the urban. In this sense, the urban is located in cities, that is, any urban phenomenon necessarily refers to the city. The city as an economic, social, political, historical, urbanistic or architectural agent, via its patrimony, social actors, functions in production, productive factors, suppliers, applicants, etc.

All of them make up the city and are, together or individually, the object of analysis of the various disciplines that observe the phenomenon of the urban. Thus, within the heritage of the city we can find monuments, buildings and urban infrastructure, if these are subject to a physical change, then it will imply that the phenomenon of urban renewal becomes a case of interest to urban economics and sociology.

If, on the basis of the above evidence, it appears that only a few economists, sociologists and urban planners have included the spatial variable in their projections and models as promoters of urban planning, it is to be understood that, for many decision makers, they become a fountain of urban phenomena. Thus the expansion of cities will not only depend on the production of goods, but also on the agglomeration and the characteristics of the space where it is located.

In essence, the economic perspective that addresses the Urban Renewal, gives important elements to comment that the inclusion of the spatial variable to the analysis of these authors contributes significantly to the understanding of some urban phenomena such as the concentration of economic activities, urbanization, the location of industries and the growth of cities.

The characteristics of the process decide the urban, architectural or economic fate of the different urban areas, in such a way that certain processes of invasion can cause an economic boom and others can cause stagnation. The conditions in which an invasion occurs are not the same, in this line circulates the logic of Urban Renewal of the center of the city of Puebla within a complex process of globalization.

References

- Aguilar A, Boris G y Sánchez A (1996) "Las ciudades intermedias y el desarrollo regional en México". UNAM-COLMEX-CNCA. Ciudad de México.
- Bassols, M (1997) "Política urbana en Aguascalientes. Actores sociales y territorio (1968-1995)", UAM-Instituto Cultural de Aguascalientes. Ciudad de México.
- Cabrero, E y Rodolfo G (1994) "La gestión de servicios urbanos: Un reto a la innovación en los gobiernos locales". Documentos de trabajo No. 15. CIDE. Ciudad de México.
- Calva, J L. (1995) "Desarrollo regional y urbano. Tendencias y alternativas". Tomo II, UdeG-UNAM-Juan Pablos Editor. Ciudad de México.
- Carrión, A (1970) "Historia de la ciudad de los ángeles". Editorial José María Cajica. Puebla.
- CEDEMUN. (1996) "Desarrollo Municipal 1995". CEDEMUN. México.
- CONAPO (1994) "Proyecto para la elaboración del estudio socioeconómico y demográfico del subsistema de ciudades Puebla-Tlaxcala". Ciudad de México.
- Contreras, C (1986) "La ciudad de Puebla, estancamiento y modernidad dentro de un perfil urbano del siglo XIX". CIHSJCUAP. Puebla.
- Cordero y Torres, E (1974) "Historia del río de San Francisco, embovedamiento y Boulevard 5 de Mayo". JMMCMP. Puebla.
- García, E (1995) "Los barrios antiguos de Puebla". Gobierno del estado, Puebla.
- Garrocho, C (1992) "Localización de servicios en la planeación urbana y regional, Documentos de trabajo No. 11. El Colegio mexiquense, Ciudad de México.
- (1998) "Desarrollo Municipal, retos y posibilidades". El Colegio Mexiquense, Toluca.
- Gobierno del estado de Puebla (1998) "Indicadores básicos de desarrollo económico y social 1993-1998", Gobierno del estado. Puebla.
- (1993) "Programa de desarrollo regional Angelópolis".
- (1993) "Programa de Desarrollo Regional Angelópolis".
- (1993) "Periódico Oficial", 19 de febrero.
- (1993) "Periódico Oficial", 13 de agosto.
- Iracheta, A (1992) "Hacia una planeación urbana crítica". UAEM, Toluca.
- (1992) "Diez años de planeación del suelo en la zona metropolitana de la ciudad de México". CEDDU-El Colegio de México. Ciudad de México.