

Recovery of public spaces for the revaluation of the historic Center of Rimac Lima-Peru

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Abstract. The present investigation, Valorisation of the historical heritage of the Rimac district. Case: jr. Hualgayoc, had as main objective, to propose the pedestrianization of the Hualgayoc shred, as a value enhancement, as part of the historical heritage of the Rimac district, also generate public spaces to encourage visits of tourists caring and keeping the harmony with nature, For this purpose, the methodology of observation of the houses was used, and later architectural design the investigation concluded with the presentation of the proposal of the pedestrianization of the Hualgayoc shred, as a value enhancement of its four streets, as part of the historical heritage of the Rimac district. It is determined that the number of houses in the four streets of the Hualgayoc shred, is 87, of which: 90 % were built in the republican era, 70 have been built with adobe and other material, 70 % are in regular-bad.

Keywords: Recovery, enhancement, historical heritage, public space.

1. Introduction

Following the foundation of Lima, the Rimac, or what was long called Abajo del Puente, was a humble grouping of farmhouses. In 1562 the Church and the Hospital of San Lazaro were built. This was the name of the hospital that was for lepers and the place was called since then Barrio de San Lazaro [1]. Little by little the location increased, the Lazaretto withdrew from Lima and the area began to be urbanized with gardens and orchards, leaving the humble popular nucleus in the neighborhood of Malambo.

For that physiognomy and artistic flavor that have had all the buildings and places of this time, one can understand the attraction that has the Rímac, and Lima by its deep and smiling personality.

Pedestrianization is the set of actions aimed at transforming roads where the flow of vehicular traffic is predominant, into roads that allow the transit of people, moving on foot, and using other non-motorized means of transport [2].

The present investigation, begins with the following question: How can the Hualgayoc shred be pedestrianized, as an enhancement, as part of the historical heritage of the Rimac district?

The district of the Rímac, also known as, under the bridge, is separated with the Cercado de Lima, by the Rímac River; from the Cercado de Lima, towards the Rímac, it has two main entrances, the first is by Tacna Avenue, and the second is, by Abancay Avenue. The access by this last avenue, arrives at the district of the Rímac, and after crossing the avenue [3].

The present investigation, based on the concern of the disappearance of the public spaces, in the district of the Rímac, caused by the tugurization and the increasing automobile park, has had like main objective, to propose the pedestrianization of the jirón Hualgayoc, [4].like a putting in value, like part of the historical patrimony of the district of the Rímac. Likewise, the specific objectives were presented: 1) To indicate the original names of the streets that conform the Hualgayoc shred, as part of the historical patrimony of the district of the Rímac. 2) To determine the number of houses located on Hualgayoc shred, as part of the historical patrimony of the district of the Rímac. 3) To indicate the architectural characteristics of the houses located on Hualgayoc Shred, as part of the historical patrimony of the district of the Rímac [5].

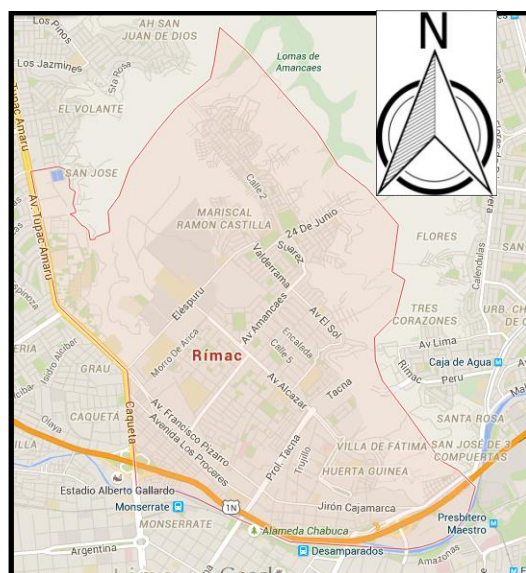


Figure 1. Map of the Rimac district. Fuente: Google Eart Pro (2020)

Figure 1 shows the location map of the study area in the Rimac district.

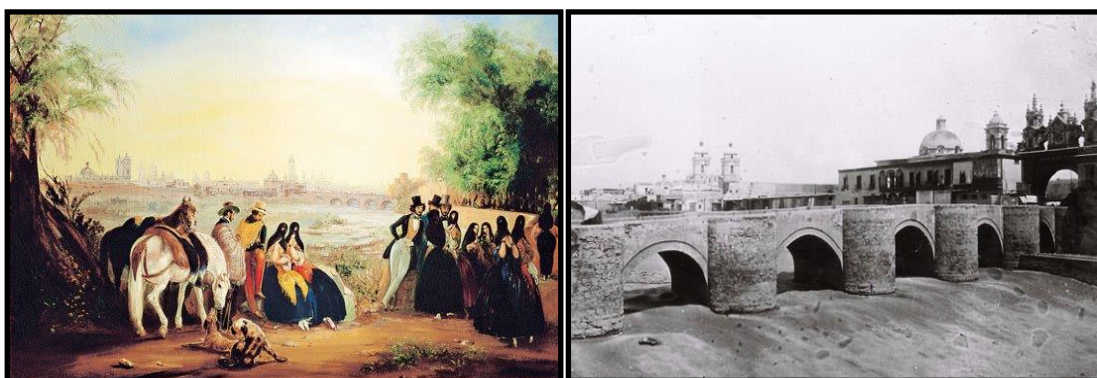


Figure 1. First inhabitants of the Rímac River and First Rimac Stone Bridge, source : Courtesy of the Municipality of Rímac. Institutional portal.

Figure 2 shows the ancient Rimac of its custom of the time, and the bridges that connect Lima with the Rimac district, which to date are still intact.

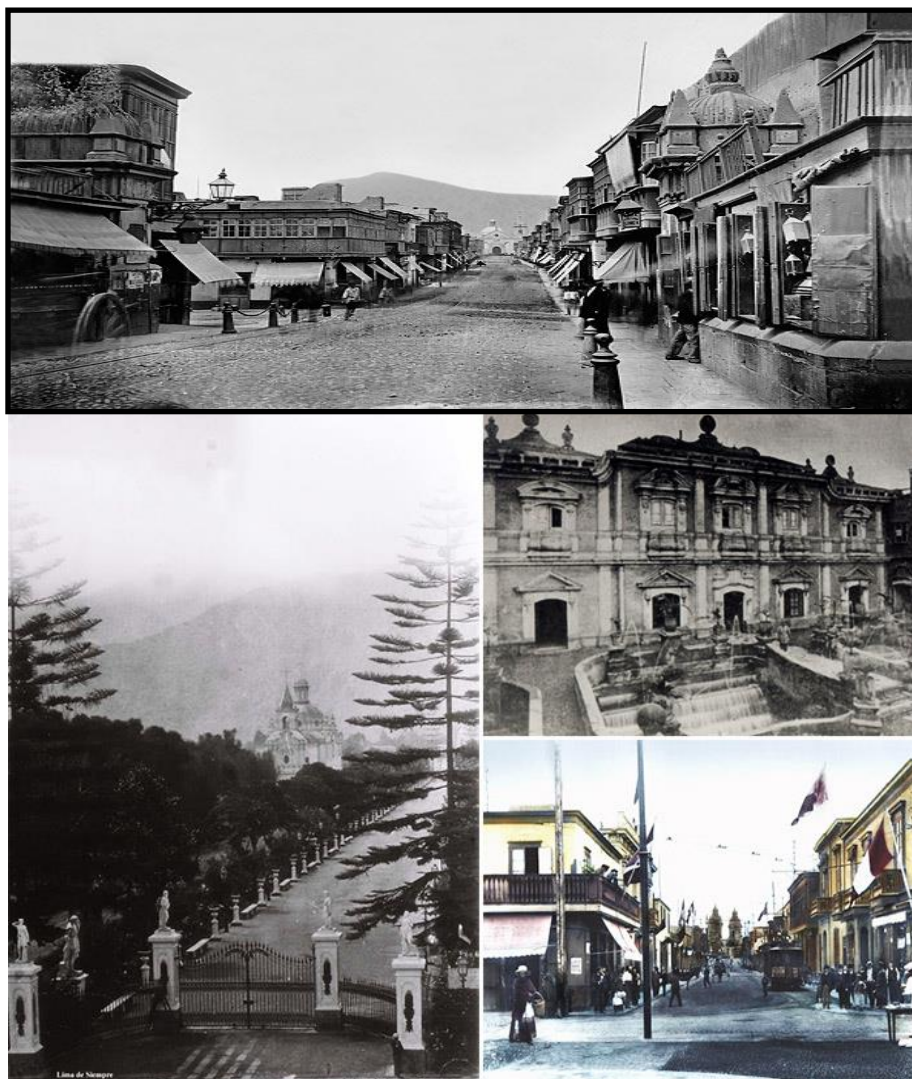


Figure 3. Courtesy of the Municipality of Rimac.

In the attached figures 3 are images of the architecture resplendent architecture and the water promenade, which today is deteriorated

2. Results.

The historical Rimac is located between the avenues Prolongación Tacna, Vía de Evitamiento and the limit of the district with the zone of the human settlements. This zone is the oldest in the district and is made up of buildings more than one hundred years old, many of which have been declared historical monuments by the National Institute of Culture (INC) [6].

This zone has an important presence, the Public Beneficence of Lima, which owns 714 housing units and various religious institutions that manage several properties in this area. It is worth noting that the Historical Rimac has the largest number of owners of buildings in a dilapidated

state and abandoned by their former owners, forcing them to directly carry out basic repairs to prevent the collapse of the property and maintain minimum living conditions [7].



Figure 4. Police jurisdiction in the Rimac district.

In figure 4 are the current images, which can be seen completely deteriorated of the historic center of Rimac, and the attached map the location of the places

In previous years, the public had mainly feared terrorism, which began in 1980 and continued until 2000, when Abimael Guzmán was captured. Today things have changed. The population feels unsafe not only when they go out on the streets, but also when they are in their homes[8].

No one can feel free from criminal acts, not even the banks, which handle a set of security measures coordinated with the police to eliminate risks to the safety of their customers, assets and facilities. These are also victims of organised criminal gangs, as are restaurants, casinos, hotels, shopping centres, etc. Crime does not exist only in Lima, but also in the whole country [9,10].

Table 1. Climatic data of the Andahuaylas province

	Reported crimes	2017	2019	%
1	Robberies.	1.254	962	37,32
2	Domestic violence.	738	482	18,70
3	Theft.	546	441	17,11
4	Injuries	218	174	6,75
5	Fouls against the person.	247	161	6,25
6	Faults against the patrimony.	203	157	6,09
7	Others (simple theft).	164	134	5,20
8	Crimes against sexual freedom.	60	40	1,55
9	Omission of family assistance.	66	12	0,47
10	Homicide.	18	10	0,39
11	Swindle.	0	2	0,08
12	Cattle.	0	1	0,04
13	Crimes against public faith.	12	1	0,04
14	Counterfeit currency.	0	1	0,04

15	Qualified homicide.	0	0	0,00
16	Abortion	0	0	0,00
17	Exposure and abandonment to people in danger.	0	0	0,00
18	Illicit appropriation.	14	0	0,00
19	Usurpation.	0	0	0,00
Total		3.540	2.578	100

Table 1 shows the table of existing problems in the historic center of Rimac, and it can be seen that there is a high incidence of robberies with 37%

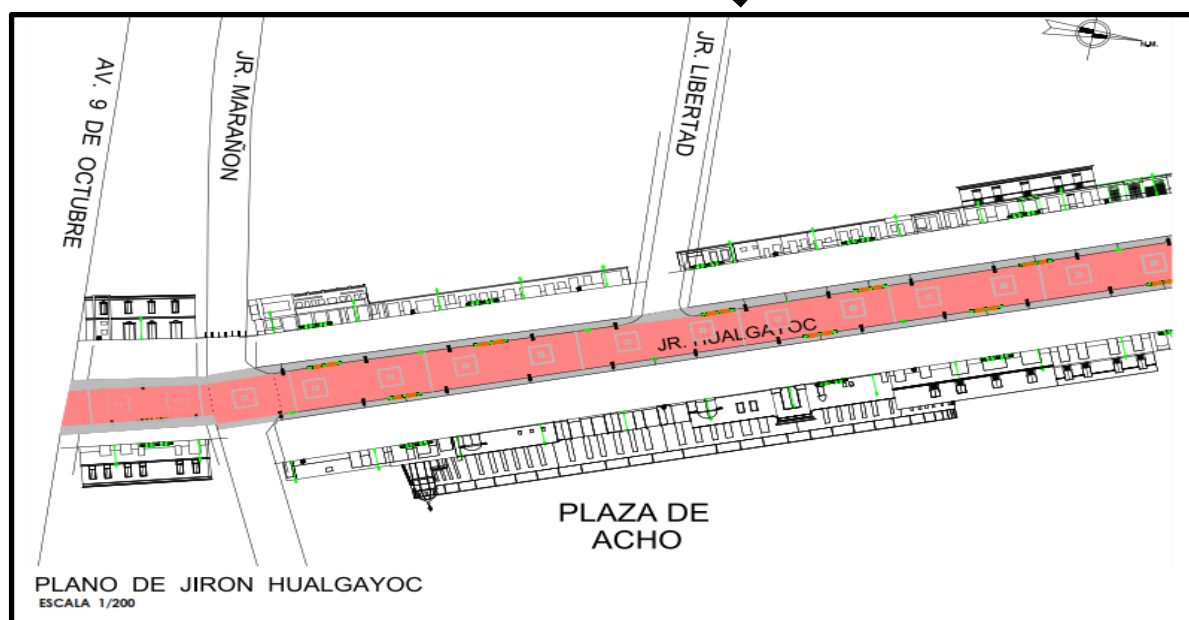
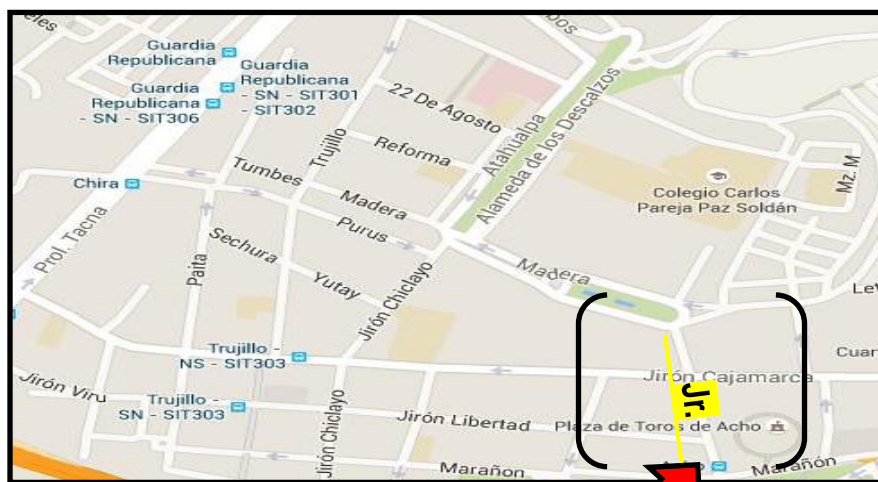


Figure 5. Ubicación de la zona de estudio, el jirón Hualgayoc.

En la figura 5 muestra la ubicación de la intervención de restauración del Jr. Huallaga



Figure 6. Imágenes del jirón Hualgayoc con restauracion

In figure 6 and 7 shows the proposal for revaluation of the place to pedestrian and be more pleasant for the visitor, considering some architectural elements that allow preserving the history of the old file.

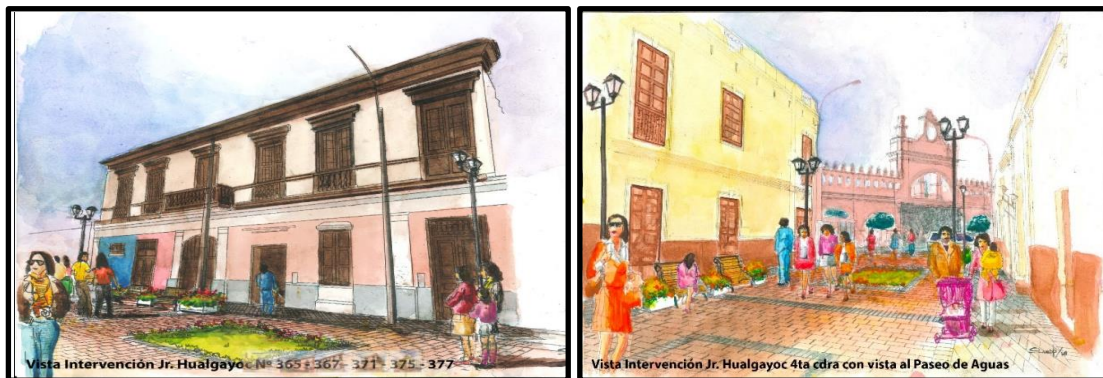


Figure 7. Imágenes del jirón Hualgayoc con restauracion



Figure 8. Localized map of the Hualgayoc shred and a view with restoration

Figure 8 shows the location map of the Rimac District and an image of the recovery of a historic place such as the water walk.

2. Discussion

The investigation allowed to find the original names of the streets that conform the jirón Hualgayoc, like part of the historical patrimony of the district of the Rímac, and for it was resorted to diverse sources, it is necessary to indicate, that not all the reviewed sources, referred the same names, had to take like certain, the oldest source [1].

The research was to contribute to the improvement of the quality of urban life of the inhabitants of the municipality of Pitalito through the generation of a system of public space that allows the satisfaction of the current and future needs of access to public goods and the satisfaction of the collective needs of the present populations [12,13], the generation of new forms of appropriation of the spaces of the municipality as scenarios of diversity, expression and cultural and socio-political manifestation, the use of the opportunities that the territory presents and the construction of a vision of future from a strategic territorial, environmental and urban perspective [14].

The research analyses and discerns a concept of urban quality of life that sufficiently understands and articulates the social, environmental and economic variables that make up the urban dynamic, and which in turn provides the basis for the recognition of the present conditions of the municipality, its potentials and challenges in the short, medium and long term [15].

2. Conclusions

The proposal of the pedestrianization of the Hualgayoc shred is presented, as a value enhancement of its four streets, as part of the historical heritage of the Rimac district. The original names of the streets that make up Hualgalloc shred are determined [16].

It is determined that the number of houses in the four streets of the Hualgayoc shred, is 87, of which: 90 % were built in the republican era, 70 have been built with adobe and other material, 70 % are in regular-bad. The architectural characteristics of the houses are determined, most of them are of a single floor, and they have wiring, either of telephone line, or, of electricity, in front of their facades [17].

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