

# **Avenida de la Barzola**

Seville, Spain

## Rethinking Programmes

Mixed Building Programme of Care Equipment and Emergency Accommodation

Sara De Giles Dubois, José Morales Sánchez

### **An emerging programme**

The evolution of the modern city, and the new urban proposals of the most developed countries, are committed to proposing heterogeneous programmes in new equipment and housing interventions in the city.

To this necessary renewal of the urban model, is added the need for an urgent response to take in a population in need and in an emergency situation.

The solution from the architectural point of view, is neither obvious nor immediate, which is why it is not possible to resort to using existing residence models. The project that the students had to solve had a long research story behind and, therefore, it was of immediate realization. It was a matter of integrating these foreign populations, from different cultures and in an emergency situation, with the desire to integrate them into our society, avoiding the formation of ghettos.

### **The immediate past**

The Sevillian urbanism of the sixties accentuated the dispersion of the city. In spite of the urban fragmentation, the disconnection, and the lack of qualities of the urban spaces, all this constituted an homogeneous whole. Thus was configured a continuity of the built volumes, together with the diversity of building heights, disjointed morphology, and the lack of hierarchy, or forecast, for the development of the city.

An urban complex was thus formalized as a low-rise “skyline”. To the disconnected volumes and the heterogeneity of the built architecture was added a confused mobility, both of the population, and the communication structures. Urbanization was largely a de-urbanization. The urban space could hardly be understood, it could be said that the disjointed morphology caused the same effect in the collective spaces.

### **Create living spaces and bubbles of sociability**

The location for the development of the projects of this course was in a currently vacant plot in one of these sixties built urban areas, within the city of Seville. The afore-mentioned characteristics constituted the site on which to intervene.

1-2. Aerial views of the project area and surrounding buildings.



The intentions of the projects would be based on modifying the way of inhabiting the city and creating new proposals for collective residence, restructuring the existing urban spaces and designing an architecture that, in itself, compensated for the imbalances that had been caused since the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The proposed urban space would be within the collective building. Connecting, opening and enabling transits and routes were the actions on which the proposals were based.

Spaces for passing time and living were proposed. Casual gatherings would encourage the daily encounter between citizens.

City was synonymous with building, and vice versa. At the same time, it was proposed to retrofit the collective residence, with the intention of breaking the limits and adapting the transitions from the collective space to the private spaces.

### **Disassemble the house and restore habitability**

The functional programme for the proposed collective dwellings meant abandoning the type of homes inherited from the period between World War I and II, with the intention of make contemporary and adapting the dwelling to the profile of a demanding society, aware of the problems of the current city.

The idea of flexibility in the domestic space had to be expanded, in order to bring about greater quality of the intimate and private spaces, while motivating the relationship between residents.

The projects were based on the need to dismantle the relationships between structures for habitation and domestic practices, while proposing a review of devices, facilities, in connection with the spaces for daily life.

The idea of threshold, developed and initiated basically, by the best architecture of the second post-war period, was a benchmark for obligatory study. At the same time, we had to update those principles on collective housing, and adapt them to a society in continuous movement and change.

Also, one of the core considerations of the course was based on the study of what we called the “perimeter” of the dwelling. This term had a triple aspect: the social and the cultural aspects, and the climatic-technical factor.

3. Plan of the Avenida de la Barzola in Seville, an area of recent expansion of the city.





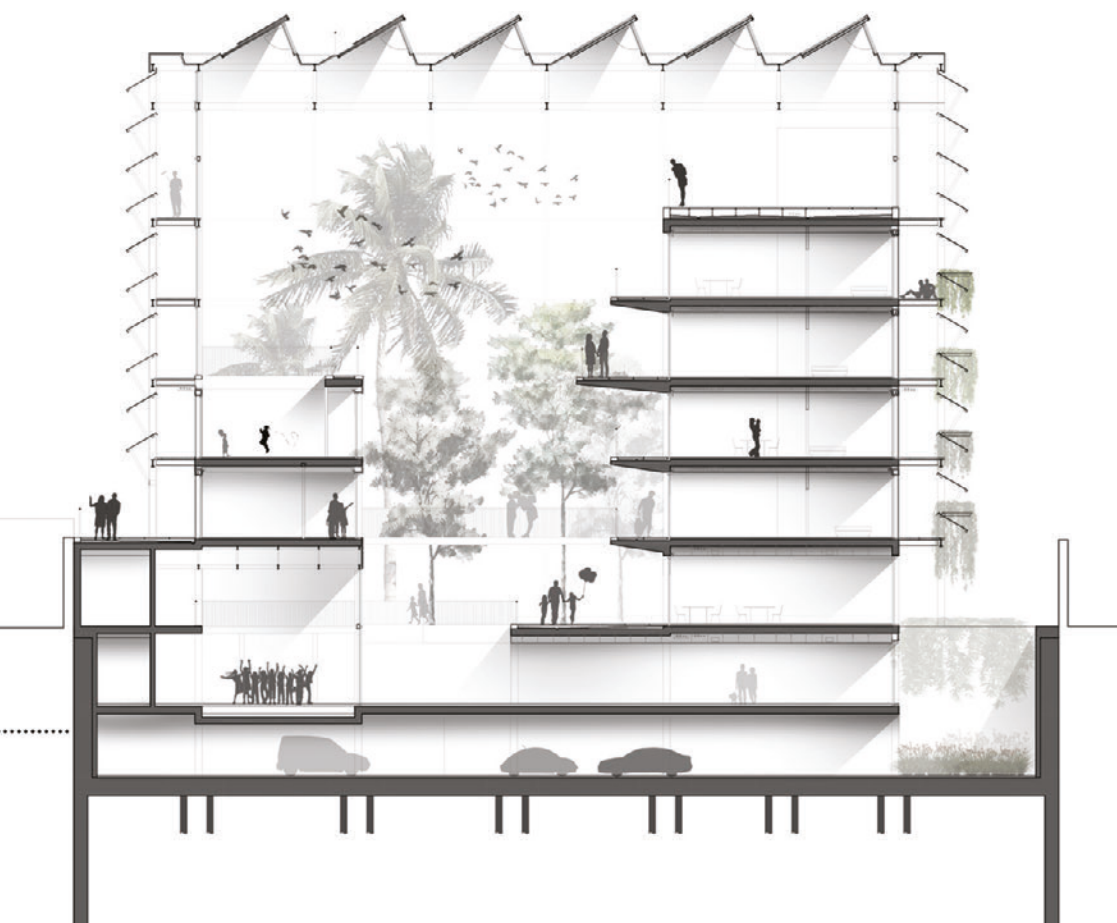
These principles formed the foundation of a course based on the renovation of the domestic project.

The proposed tertiary service load is due to the need to provide an integrating solution to the lack of equipment in the existing residential fabric, which would also be for the benefit of the other citizens of the neighbourhood.

The intention is to adapt the scales of the urban space to the care space of the residence, and to the places for day-to-day interaction.

#### **Functional program**

- 60% accommodations + 40% equipment;
- Accommodations (surface between 50 m<sup>2</sup> and 100 m<sup>2</sup> each);
- Cultural room;
- Care equipment (First Aid Centre);
- Nursery + play area;
- Area for the insertion of small businesses;
- Meeting room, for culture and celebration;
- Outdoor swimming pool;
- Basement for parking;
- Current town planning regulations: ground floor + 6 floors.



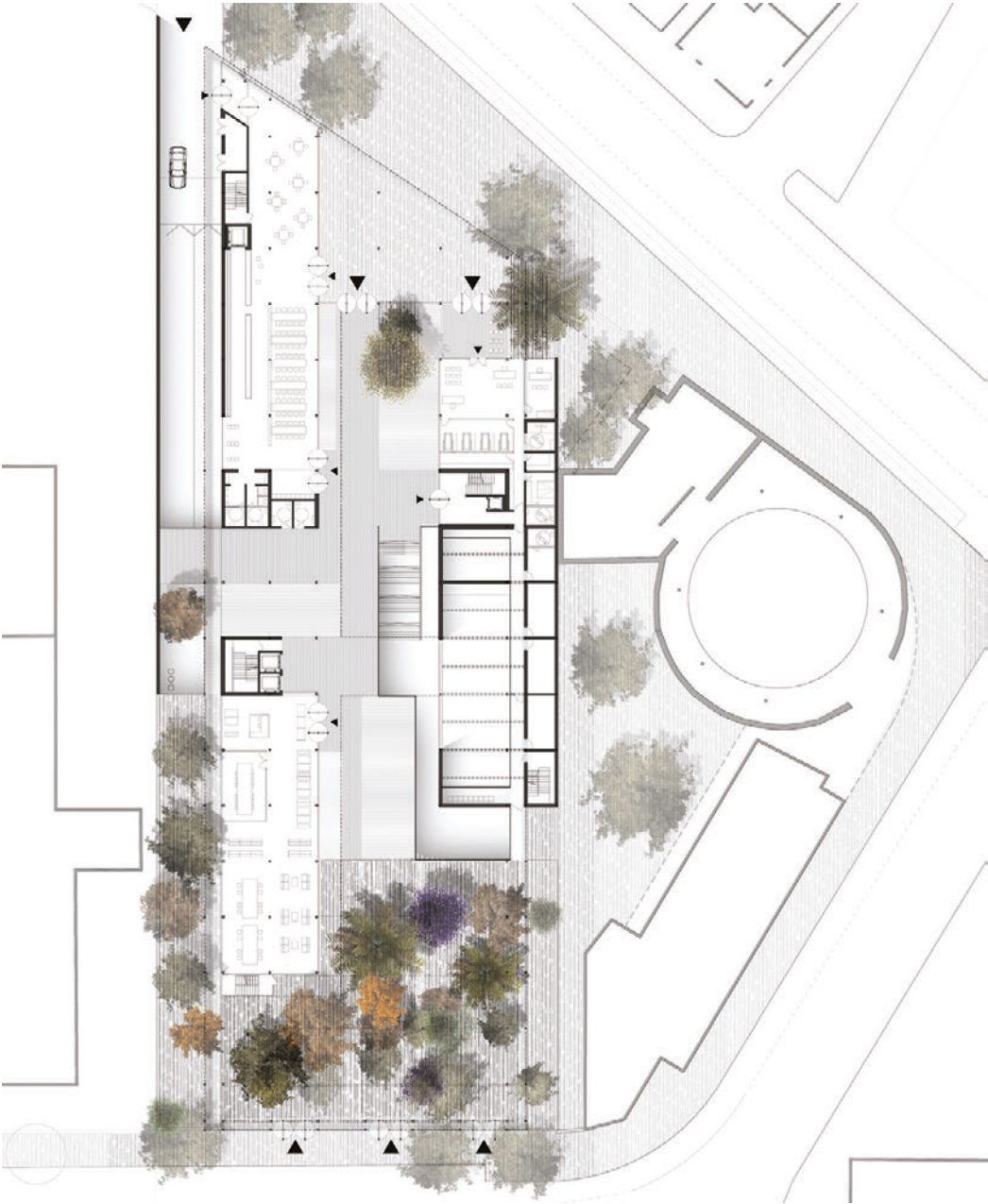
## Project Sheets

a.a. 2016-2017

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prof. Sara De Giles Dubois, José Morales Sánchez

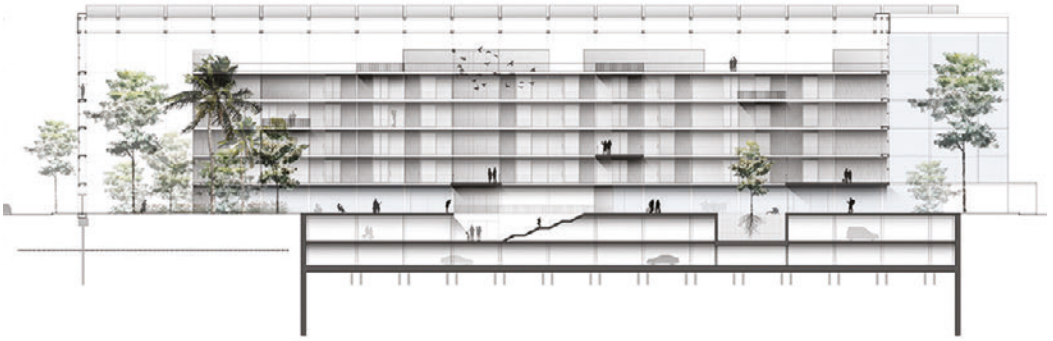
Università Iuav di Venezia  
prof. PierAntonio Val





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This is a hybrid. Given the current situation of mass production of housing, a reflection is made to build spaces in which to live, with good technical qualities and complete service systems. It proposes a spatial exercise in which the key is not the apartment itself but the activities that take place around it. Like the structure of a home the project resembles a large house and tempers the intermediate spaces prior to each specific use. It creates a green atmosphere of events where

the life of pacts, complicities and relationships prevails. The protected enclosure hosts activities such as a kindergarten, health centre, auditorium, restaurant, swimming pool or reading room and will serve as a support not only to act freely but also to establish a nexus with the environment. As a memory of Fourier's phalantery, the aim to share all the activity is provoked. Meantime, it is betting on an efficient system where comfort and well-being play a fundamental role.

THE BACKPACK BUILDING



Alejandra Güimil

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The design proposal focuses on the creation of a hybrid building that houses a diverse and social-oriented program which focal point consists of creating emergency shelters for people in need in the city of Sevilla. The rest of the program consists of an ambulatory, a cultural centre with a gallery for exhibitions and a daycare centre. Due to the urban surroundings situation it becomes essential the introduction of open spaces that allows all kinds of activities. The project will have a significant

impact in the surroundings due to its size and use, since the project integrates such a mixed program it will become a reference in the area. The project itself becomes an expression of how complex human relations are. The design includes two main volumes in the northern and southern limits of the area in which the emergency apartments are located. A third central building is conceive as a bridge that connects the other two and also gather the cultural, educational and public architecture.

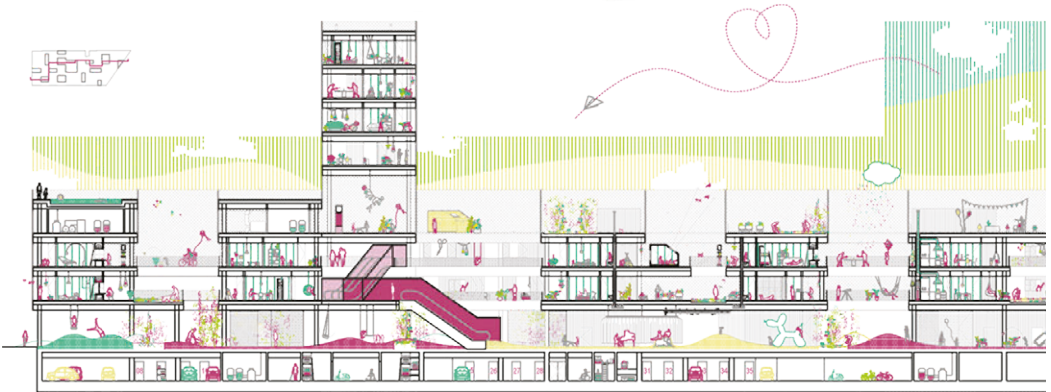
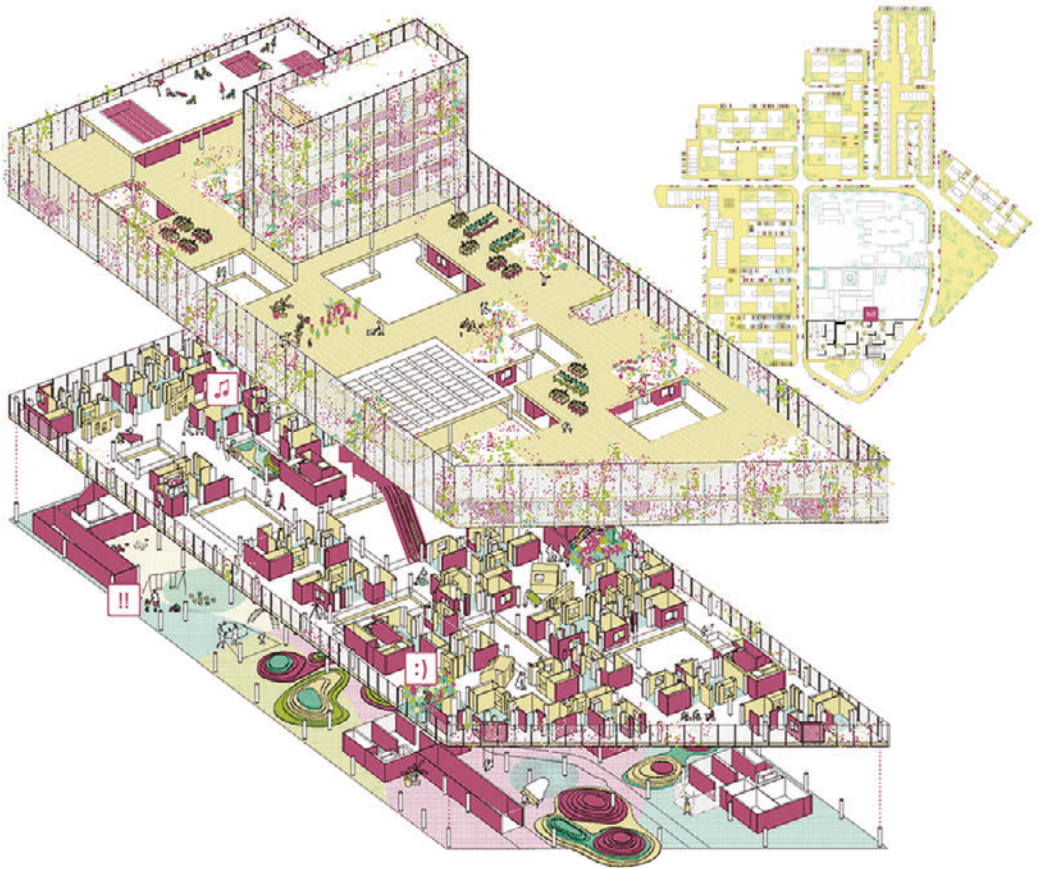


Paloma Melgar

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The project aim to bringing the street towards the house in a degrading way. The first decision taken is to set four parallel housing buildings, trying to get the optimal sun orientation. Trying to break the boundaries between public and private space, the street introduces itself within the house. This way, the ground floor is developed as a large free space that spreads up until all over the first floor, connecting the four buildings and getting

to be a "street in the air". Moreover, each one of the buildings has four apartments in each floor and also a more private vertical communication zone from which a gallery opens up. This outdoor gallery is a place for playing, working, reading, ect. It's another piece of the apartments but shared. In contrast with these galleries, every apartment has its own private outdoor spaces.

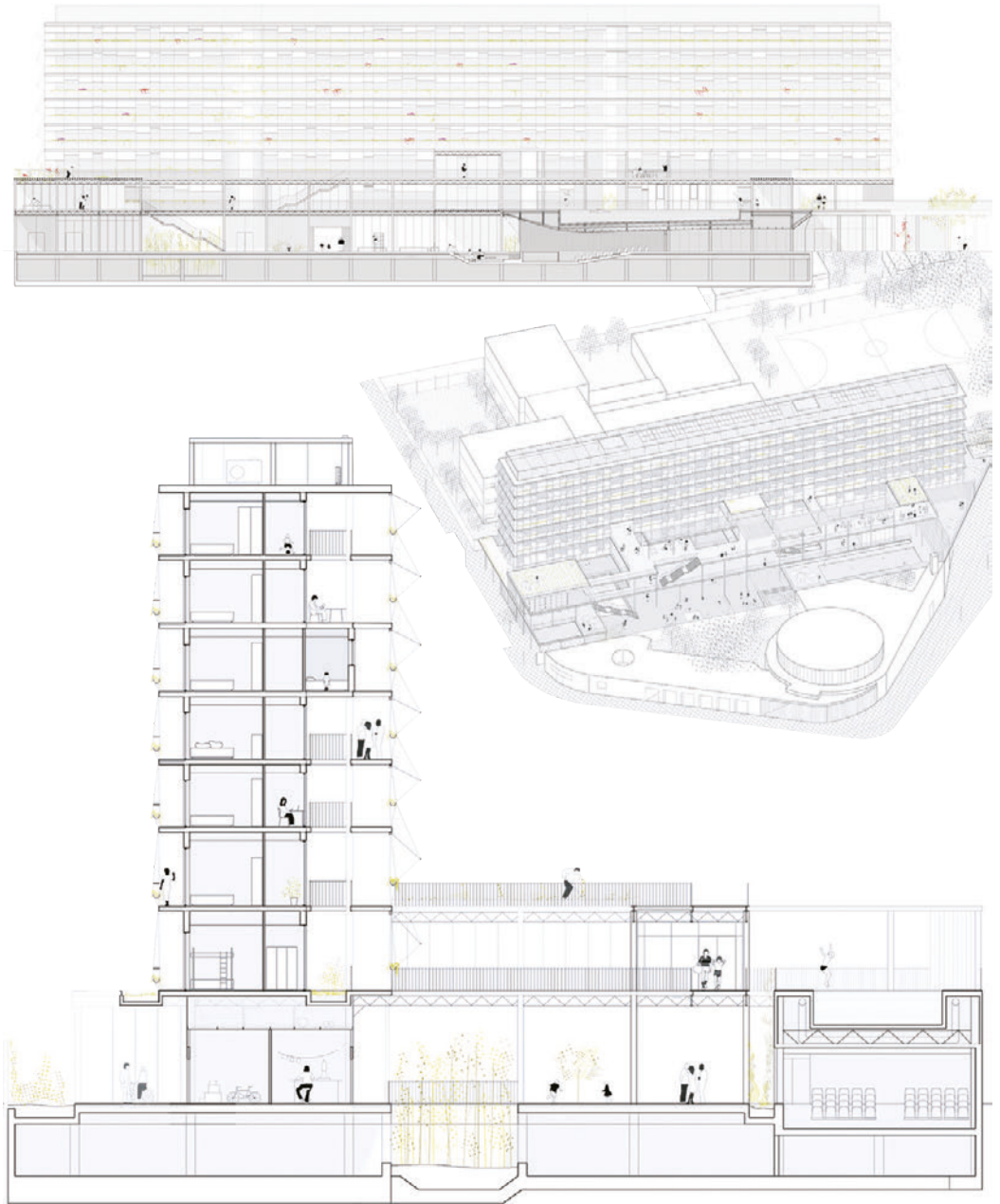


Elisa Carrasquilla Hernández

Domestic Scapes start from a premise: our current city is the wood of folk tales which told us as children. The vehicles have invaded our streets and traditional playgrounds have been replaced by industrial elements of striking colors and a fence which differentiates the play space of the child from the rest of the city: so that they play "safe". The play is a tool of transformation of the public space and social integration, it is creativity and innovation: playing is to be free.

Then, how to live in a place which is not a city place? How to recover the city from our tales? How to design Domestic Scapes as a city? Domestic Scapes is a reserach into the ways of living which architecture should consider in the present. About playing and its demand in a society who seems to have forgotten how they played years ago. About the time and needs. About the changes. About spaces and social relationships. Domestic Scapes is about people.

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The project is located in one of the most dense and dangerous areas of the city. The area itself is narrow and difficult to access. It hosts 50 dwellings for social emergency and public facilities such as swimming-pool, and kindergarten among others. Aiming to create good quality outdoor spaces, housing is condensed on a long block, leaving half of the project area free to host community facilities, gardens and playgrounds. The block communicates with the walkways that give

place to the facilities and recreation areas. These walkways generate spaces of different scales, degrees of communication and qualities, giving rise to the ideal ecosystem for an active and related neighbourhood. The dwellings are conceived as adaptive living devices. The future inhabitants will have special requirements that can vary considerably over time. With its organizational scheme, the apartments propose an easy way to create infinite dwelling variations.



Pellizzer Alberto  
Bortoli Elena  
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The new project consists of a central courtyard building with eight floors above ground and a basement used as a parking. The ground floor is totally permeable thanks to various passages that connect the main accesses and the public spaces present. The upper floors host the residences, based on a minimum basic module multiplied to obtain four different types of apartments. Access to the individual units takes place through large corridors that widen, generating common areas.



Alberto Motetta  
 Jessica Songhet  
 Alice Zanetti

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The project is in continuity with the existing building by creating a large housing slab that completely fills the project area. The residences are located along the outer edges of the slab and are arranged on three levels. The central area, equipped with courtyards and large open spaces, contains public services and common areas. A large covered passage on the ground floor makes the project area crossable by connecting the two fronts that face the access roads.