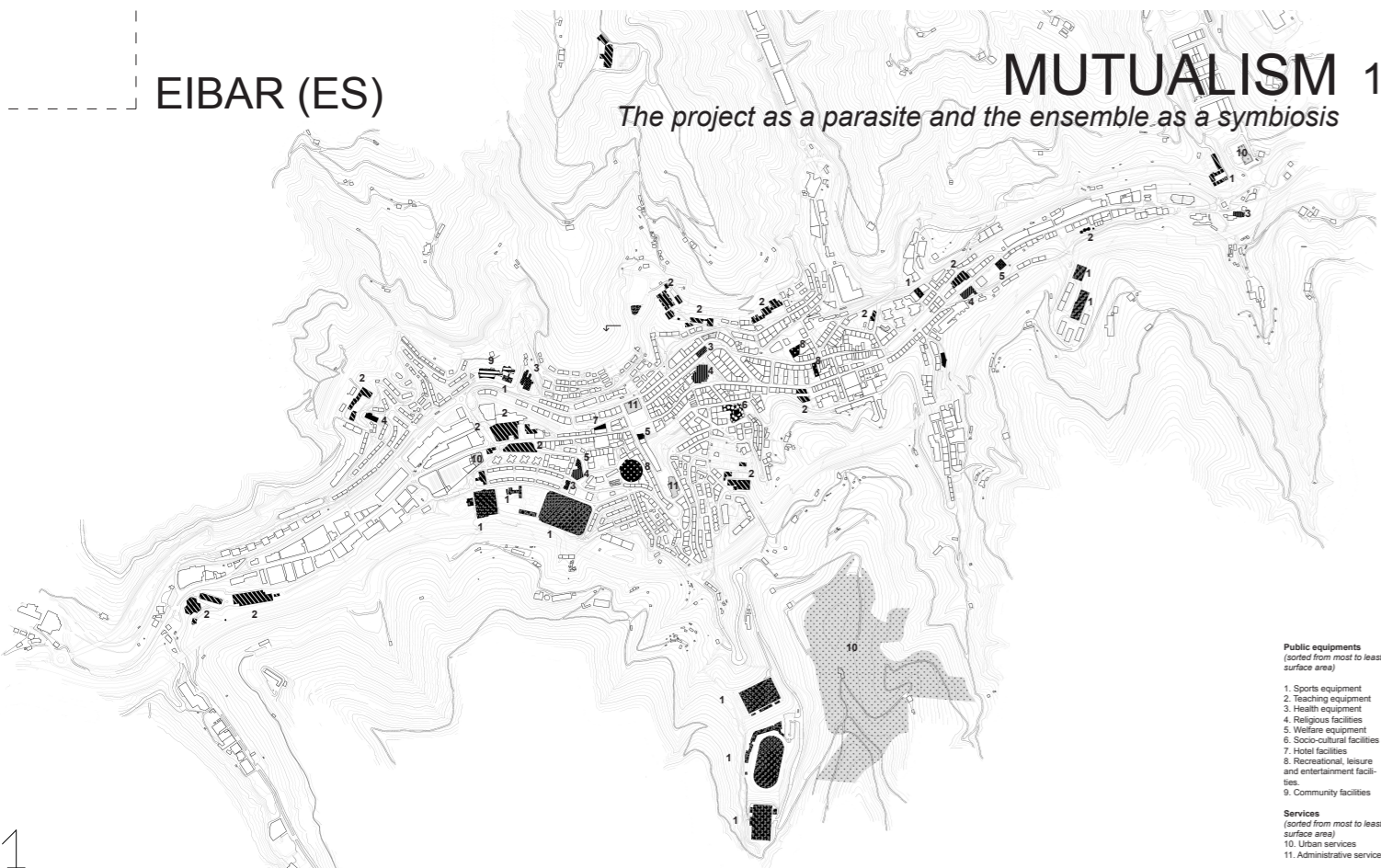


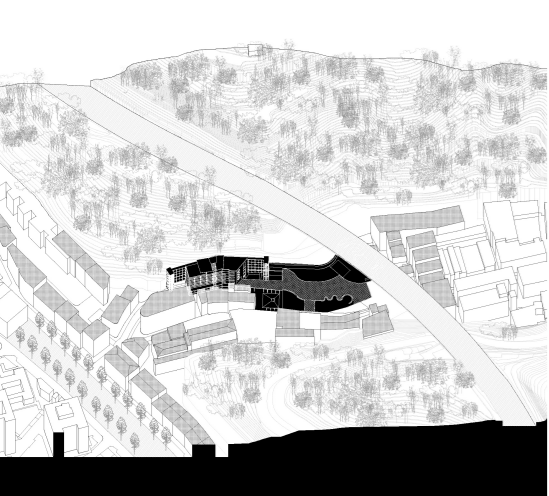
EIBAR (ES)

MUTUALISM 1

The project as a parasite and the ensemble as a symbiosis



- Public equipments**
(sorted from most to least surface area)
1. Sports equipment
 2. Teaching equipment
 3. Health equipment
 4. Religious facilities
 5. Welfare equipment
 6. Socio-cultural facilities
 7. Hotel facilities
 8. Recreational leisure and entertainment facilities
 9. Community facilities
- Services**
(sorted from most to least surface area)
10. Urban services
 11. Administrative services



The artifact as parasite
Currently, the hillside and the annexed landscape of the building are isolated from their immediate surroundings. In this way, the project is born as an artifact (composed of two vertical cores at both urban ends of the building connected by walkways) that reconfigures, revises, rehabilitates and readapts the existing building, as well as its adjoining landscape. This being a place that, as if it were a nexus between infrastructures, unites and reconciles the two worlds - the built - existing building and the landscape, with the landscape. The artifact alone would have no reason to exist, it would be meaningless, but on the other hand, it sees thanks to both; the existing building and the landscape, provoking a reaction not only of visual interest between them, but also of functional, social, and takes advantage of the properties and characteristics of both existing building and landscape. In this way, the action is based on understanding the architecture through its presence, although the existing building has a strong factory character and language, this is not a disadvantage thanks to its structural dimensions which are optimal for supporting different loads of use from the fitting in of housing facilities to uses of a more public nature or even workshops and shared spaces.

As a result, the project is limited to the conservation and use of the existing load-bearing structure: main slabs and pillars. And the artifact - as if it were a parasite - only conditions the landscape. The artifact alone would have no reason to exist, it would be meaningless, but on the other hand, it sees thanks to both; the existing building and the landscape, provoking a reaction not only of visual interest between them, but also of functional, social, and takes advantage of the properties and characteristics of both existing building and landscape. In this way, the action is based on understanding the architecture through its presence, although the existing building has a strong factory character and language, this is not a disadvantage thanks to its structural dimensions which are optimal for supporting different loads of use from the fitting in of housing facilities to uses of a more public nature or even workshops and shared spaces.



Program

ROOF FLOOR	198,50 m ²
1. Botanical workshop	198,50 m ²
2. Canteen area	12,50 m ²
3. Equipment room	12,50 m ²
4. Core central hall	25,70 m ²

EIBAR (ES)

MUTUALISM 2

The project as a parasite and the ensemble as a symbiosis



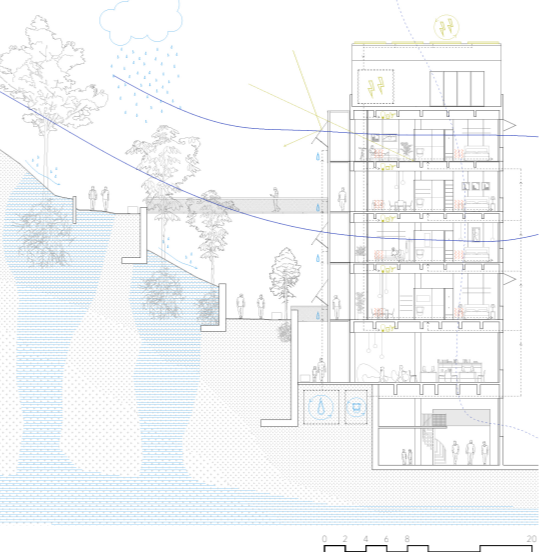
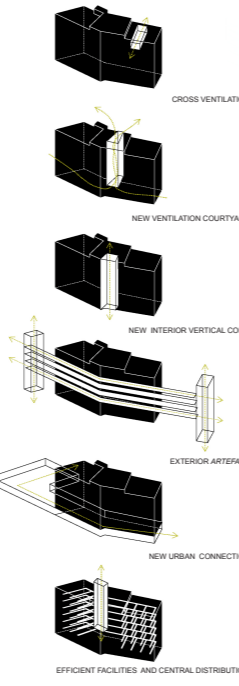
The ensemble as symbiosis
This intervention not only embraces the existing building, recalling the symbiosis between man and separate representation in Celso's sculpture Abraxas, but also transcends the existing building, leaving its tangible limits and extending it into the city. This is how the ensemble is shaped through the new and the existing, which is why, in order to maintain the existing structural rhythm, through dwellings with flexible distribution are proposed, that is to say, they can be divided to have one or more bedrooms in order to be the most adaptable to different typologies or family structures. The pass-through housing gesture is thought not only for the use of the structural light marked by the existing building, but also for a better energy efficiency, since these benefits from two orientations and such typology gives rise to climatic benefits of ventilation and interior temperature thus reaching an optimal thermal comfort for its inhabitants.

Climatically, the complex is divided into two strategies: according to magnitude and volume to be treated. These two are distinguished, one for equipment and the other for the standard dwellings.

Firstly, in summer, a large central courtyard allows ventilation of the ground floor, where, through stratification, the warm air rises through the courtyard until it is expelled through the roof. In winter, on the other hand, the courtyard is closed and the air is heated and circulates through the spaces, heating it passively. Secondly, the dwellings will always have cross ventilation as a passive strategy, as far as the summer is concerned, while in winter the use of underfloor heating is foreseen in the interior area of the dwellings, which is provided through the architectural system located on the roof that circulates through the tubes located where the old boiler was located on the west facade. This strategy makes it possible to relocate all the active installations in the existing void and in the form of a 'comb' they are distributed to the different dwellings. On the other hand, and without being less important, the topography and the contour of the hillside allows for the use of rainwater runoff to be collected, stored and reused. In addition, drainage strips and permeable surfaces are placed on the new urbanized parts on the hillside to filter rainwater down to the water table and, in the case of graywater, the recovery of graywater for sanitary use is foreseen.

As far as energy is concerned, a photovoltaic system is located on the covered roof area to supply the building's electricity consumption as much as possible. The use of the insulation machinery is expected to be highly efficient and high performance. Furthermore, in summer, in the case of the dwellings, the use of awnings allows the direct solar radiation to be controlled as desired by each user, and otherwise, in winter, by means of radiant paving finished with inertia concrete, it allows the heat of the day to be stored and released passively during the night.

It is, therefore, a central intervention that tries to respect the environment as much as possible, the project as a parasite, taking advantage of the resources it provides and its own geography, trying to be as energy inclusive as possible, thus presenting the ensemble as a symbiotic mutualism.



Program

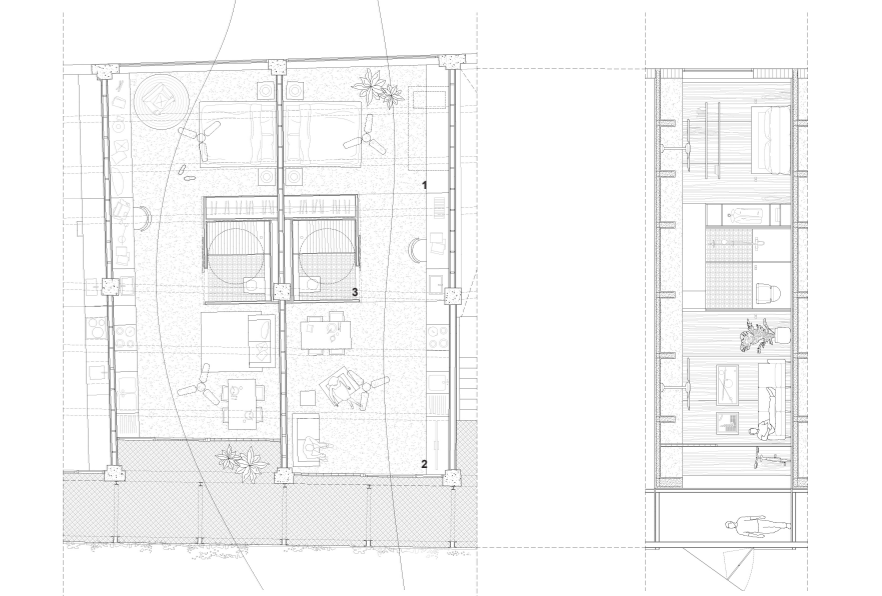
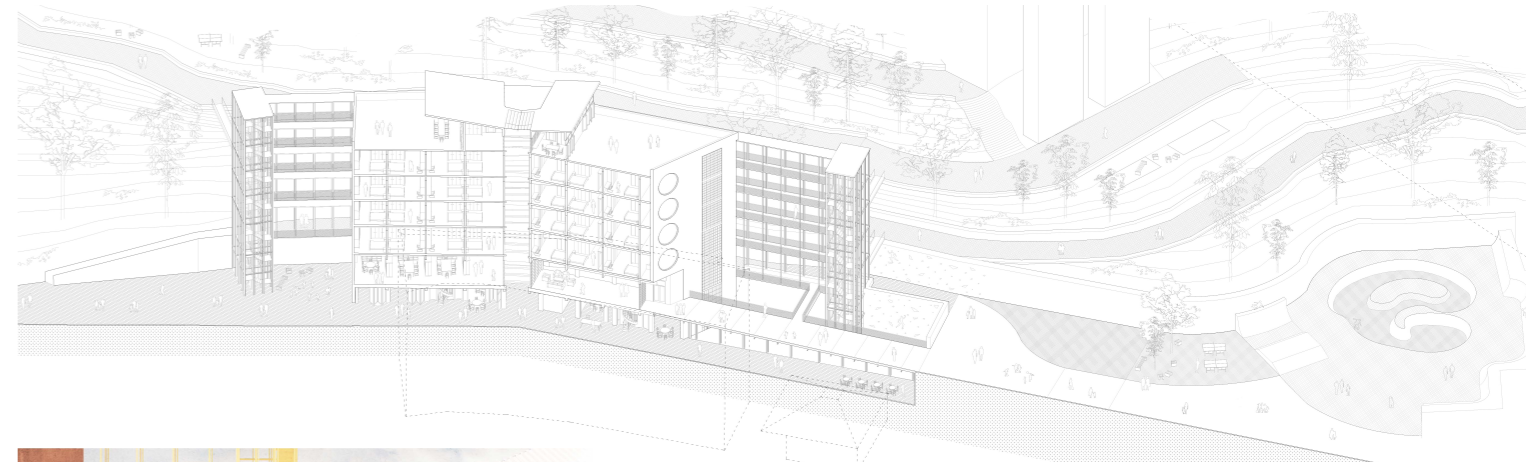
GROUND FLOOR	314,75 m ²	FIRST FLOOR	384,80 m ²
1. Multidisciplinary production space	196,50 m ²	2. Cultural equipment	23,70 m ²
2. Interior corridor	25,70 m ²	3. Core central hall	25,15 m ²
3. Core central hall	25,70 m ²	4. Exterior core (unit)	411,65 m ²
4. Exterior core (unit)	20,15 m ²	5. Public recreational space	2850,00m ²
5. Canteen	124,30 m ²		
6. Canteen public space	200,15 m ²		
7. Public space GF	362,00 m ²		



EIBAR (ES)

MUTUALISM 3

The project as a parasite and the ensemble as a symbiosis



Programmatic proposal
The proposal seeks to resolve the issue of urban connection, by crossing a corridor inside the building on the ground floor. This corridor will link the current access on Gasteiz Side Bidea street with a new public space on the same floor, which will replace the area currently used as a car park and will be accessible from Tontia Kalea street. Moreover, this corridor will not only be a passageway, but because of the properties it can be used for different purposes extending public uses to the ground floor and mezzanine. The interior of the building then, will house a public transit corridor that will coexist with a multidisciplinary and/or transdisciplinary production space on the ground floor and mezzanine. This space will be dedicated to various artistic and non-artistic disciplines to enrich and strengthen the creative and cultural environment of the city. The objectives of this programme of use are varied and include fostering artistic production and knowledge, facilitating the mobility of local and national creators to project Eibar in a wider context, and creating environments conducive to learning. All of this is based on the essential principle of promoting experimentation in an open and collaborative working environment.

On the first floor it is planned to establish a space for the city's cultural activities, including a function room. Access to this floor will be a new walkway connecting the building to a new urban leisure space.

In addition, a canteen is considered as a covered meeting space, which will serve as a link between the building and the public park, connecting them visually and physically. This addition aims to strengthen the urban environment of the project, providing an additional function to the public space and creating an area for outdoor use. In short, it seeks to integrate a social space independent of the main use of the building, which will open up to the public environment to enrich and enhance the site for the benefit of the community.

The second, third, fourth and fifth floor levels will be used for the residential units, ranging in size from 40 to 50 m², distributed according to the existing structure of the building. Each floor will have 7 dwellings and a common space at the southern end for social gatherings or as an additional complement to the dwellings, adaptable for different uses and needs of the residents. Access to the dwellings will be independent of the different functional spaces present in the building, and will be via walkways that will take advantage of the setback of the facade. This management will allow the living space to be extended outdoors, offering a larger and more versatile environment for each dwelling.

To bridge the different levels of the project, the 'skeleton' constituted by the vertical cores and walkways will facilitate suggested routes according to functional uses and connections. In other words, the accesses to the slope and to the dwellings will be made in the same nucleus but by independent walkways to avoid the encounter of different user typologies.

DWELLINGS TYPOLOGY

Program	DWELLING
1. Dwellings	14,80 m ²
2. Common area	28,35 m ²
3. Core central hall	3,60 m ²
4. Exterior core (unit)	
5. Outdoor walkway	46,75 m ²

