



BRIEF

EUROPAN 18 / **Re**-sourcing

BARCELONA-LA FONT DEL GOS / BARCELONA- LA VERNEDA / **GETAFE** / FELANITX / MADRID / NAVALMORAL DE LA MATA / OVIEDO / SANTA POLA / VITORIA-GASTEIZ



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The objective of EUROPAN is to bring to the fore Europe’s young architecture and urban design professionals, and to present and develop their ideas. It is also about helping cities and developers who provided sites to find innovative architectural and urban solutions for the transformation of urban locations and help them to implement. The open competition is an anonymous and public call for ideas on a European scale.

The aim of EUROPAN Spain is to implement the projects chosen by EUROPAN 18 national jury. To facilitate contracting of the proposals by public administrations participating in EUROPAN Spain as the core of the Competition, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda launches the Competition in Spain, establishing its Rules by a bidding document that complies with the procedure of Juried Design Competitions as provided in section 183 et seq of the LCSP. This ensures compliance with the conditions established in the EUROPAN Internal Procedures and in the aforementioned Law.

Therefore, in case of entering any of the Spanish sites, it is important to get familiar with the “Rules of the EUROPAN 18 Juried Design Competition”, published in the Official Public Tender Platform.

EUROPAN 18/ESPAÑA NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Presidency

Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (Ministerio de Vivienda y Agenda Urbana)

Members

Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (MIVAU) / Consejo Superior de Colegios de Arquitectos de España (CSCAE)

General Direction of Housing of the Principality of Asturias / General Direction of Housing and Architecture, Regional Government of Balearic Islands / City of Barcelona / General Secretary of Housing, Architecture and Urban Renewal, Regional Government of Extremadura / City of Getafe / INCASÓL (Regional Government of Catalonia) / City of Madrid / General Direction of Ecological Innovation in Construction, Regional Government of Valencia / General Direction of Housing and Architecture, Regional Government of Basque Country.

City of Oviedo / City of Felanitx / City of Navalmoral de la Mata / City of Barcelona / City of Santa Pola / City of Vitoria-Gasteiz / ADIF.

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT EUROPAN España

Carmen Imbernón, General Secretary

Begoña Fernández-Shaw, Vice Secretary in charge of implementations follow-up.



PRIZES

EUROPAN/España intends to award 9 first prizes and 9 second prizes, in addition to the special mentions. The winner and runner-up teams receive a prize of €12,000 and €6,000 (including tax) respectively.

In Spain, the EUROPAN awards are exempt from tax withholding in accordance with the Resolution of April 5, 2006, of the Department of Tax Management of the State Agency of Tax Administration, granting the exemption provided for in Article 7 (1) Royal Legislative Decree 3/2004, of 5 March.

LEGAL PROVISIONS

For nationals from EU and EES countries in possession of a diploma in accordance with EU Directive 2005/36/EC and wishing to practice on a provision of services basis (occasional), they must be legally established in a Member State for the purpose of pursuing the same profession in Spain. They must ask for an authorization to the competent authority, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (Ministerio de Vivienda y Agenda Urbana, Subdirección de Normativa y Estudios Técnicos. Secretaría General Técnica. Paseo de la Castellana, 67 – 28071 Madrid).

For nationals in possession of a diploma from other countries, please contact the Ministry of Education.

SITE PARTICULARITIES REGARDING THE ORGANISATION OF THE COMPETITION

Site representative

Getafe City Council

Actors involved

Town Planning and Public Space Department. Getafe City Council.

Profile of the Team Representative

Architect with a professional degree

Expected skills regarding the site's issues and characteristics. The team must have the competence and capacity to draw up equipment building projects (Basic and Execution), as well as to lead construction works. Likewise, and although in principle it is not part of the assignment, it must be competent to draw up urban planning, if necessary.

Communication and Publicity

The Launching of the competition and the Results of EUROPAN 17/Spain will be published in the State Contracting Platform (<https://contrataciondelestado.es>), the B.O.E (Official State Gazette) as well as in a national newspaper.



The results of EUROPAN /SPAIN will be published in a catalogue. All the EUROPAN 18 projects awarded and specially mentioned by the Jury will be displayed in a travelling exhibition.

The teams rewarded in EUROPAN Spain will be invited to present their work in forums and workshops, both at national and international level.

Jury – 1st evaluation

In the first jury meeting, the site representatives participate with voice and vote. They select 20% of the projects submitted.

Jury's decision

After two days analysis of the pre-selected projects by the site representatives and the members of the jury, the jury only takes the final decision. The prizes are awarded based on the quality of the projects and not on the basis of an equal distribution between sites. The jury is sovereign in its decision.

Post-Competition Procedure

Soon after the results announcement, winning teams in the Spanish sites will be invited to a meeting with the site Representatives to present their proposals. This presentation will be followed by round tables in which jury members are invited.

Provided procedure for the contract following the Juried Design Competition.

EUROPAN Competition, in Spain, is in compliance with the EU directive for procurement Directive 2014/24/EU and with Spanish National Law.

The Public Administrations that take part in the competition as members of the National Committee, or any other entity in which they may delegate (Local Entities, Autonomous Communities or, where appropriate, Public Law Entities) are recognised as contracting authorities, to proceed in each of the sites to award the service contract by means of a negotiated procedure, without prior publication, to the winner or one of the winners of the design contest. In case of ex-aequo winners, all the teams must be invited to participate in the negotiations.

Commission planned as a result of the jury's ruling

Getafe City Council undertakes to commission the Basic and Execution projects for the new facility. If, as a result of the winning proposal, the need to modify the General Urban Development Plan of Getafe (PGOUG), or any other previous document, is detected in order to carry out its materialisation, it will also be commissioned. The ideas collected in the area of reflection (red and white lines) will be taken into account for the strategic territorial planning of the municipality



1. OBJECTIVE

In Spain there are 1,744 bullrings, of which only 400 are active.

The typological transformation of these disused buildings is therefore a current challenge for many municipalities, and one which is forecast to continue into the future. The challenge posed to European is to provide a response to current problems in many municipalities which can be scalable to and easily replicated in other interventions in different locations.

The site presented for consideration by Getafe City Council consists of a building not currently in use, originally a bullring. A facility in need of cultural renaissance. A transformation in which the traditional art of bullfighting meets the knowledge of the 21st Century. A ‘rebirth’, concentrated in a multi-purpose space which will host a wide range of cultural events: conferences, concerts, theatre, opera, etc. A fusion of culture and knowledge.

The building that is the object of the proposed intervention has had a short life span. Work on the building was completed in 2004, and it was subsequently closed in 2015.

The closure was caused by specific and localized pathology of the foundation of one of the radial porticos. A study carried out concluded that the fault is repairable through micropiling. According to this report, (attached):

“There are no apparent signs of damage in the building that affect structural safety and stability, the defects observed being those typical of its age and state of abandonment”.

In this specific case of Getafe, the area not only meets a demand for new life through a change of use as an attraction, hub and cultural focus of a supra-municipal nature in the metropolitan area of Madrid. It also represents an opportunity to hinge and connect, as if it were a ball joint or hinge, urban developments, both residential, and business and industrial, to the public facilities that surround it.

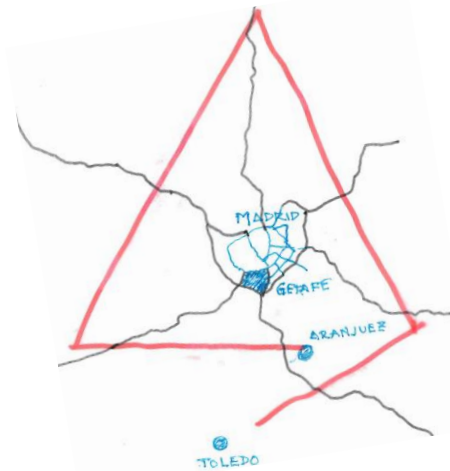
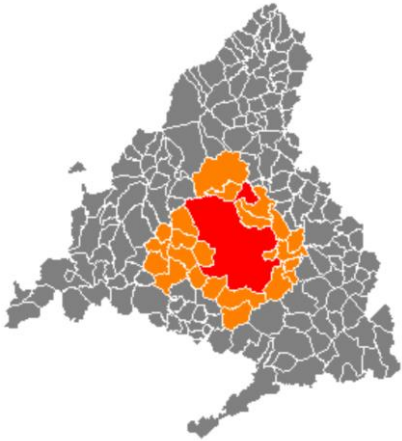
Taking advantage of this opportunity, the City Council wants to launch the Getafe Urban Laboratory initiative, GLU. Giving the municipality and the city the possibility of both being at the centre of innovation, generating mutual synergies, in order that they continuously benefit each other. However, it does not currently have a space that facilitates the transfer of knowledge, beyond those agreements that respond to different specific or very local interests. An architectural hub of knowledge to act as a hinge, bringing together business, academia, society and the third sector towards a sustained vision of the city from a balance of three points of view: economic, social and environmental. A vision within which the key element is ‘RE’: REbirth, REmergence, REgeneratation, REcycling, REconnection, RENaturalization, Requalification, all within a new context.

The projection for provision of new bullrings is not only decreasing, but there also exist hundreds of these structures currently in disuse (1,744 compared to 400 in activity), so it is easily foreseeable that their reuse will increase significantly, becoming an attractive niche for professional work..



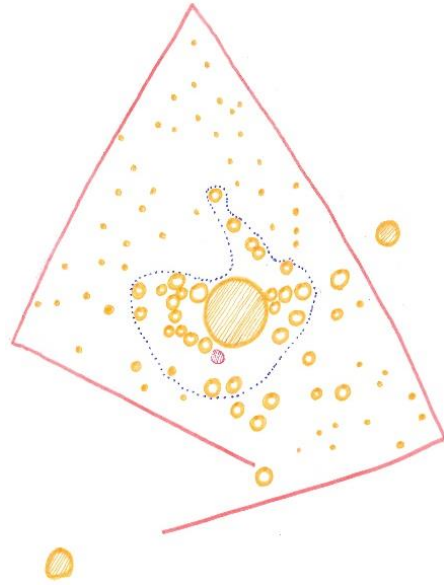
2. MUNICIPAL AND URBAN CONTEXT. XL Scale

Getafe is a hub of innovation in the metropolitan area of Madrid. It has a solid business and economic network which is in permanent innovation and development. Three great milestones that have contributed to this up to the present day. The arrival of the air base a century ago, the considerable industrial growth which started in the 60s, and finally, the establishment of Carlos III University in the 90s.



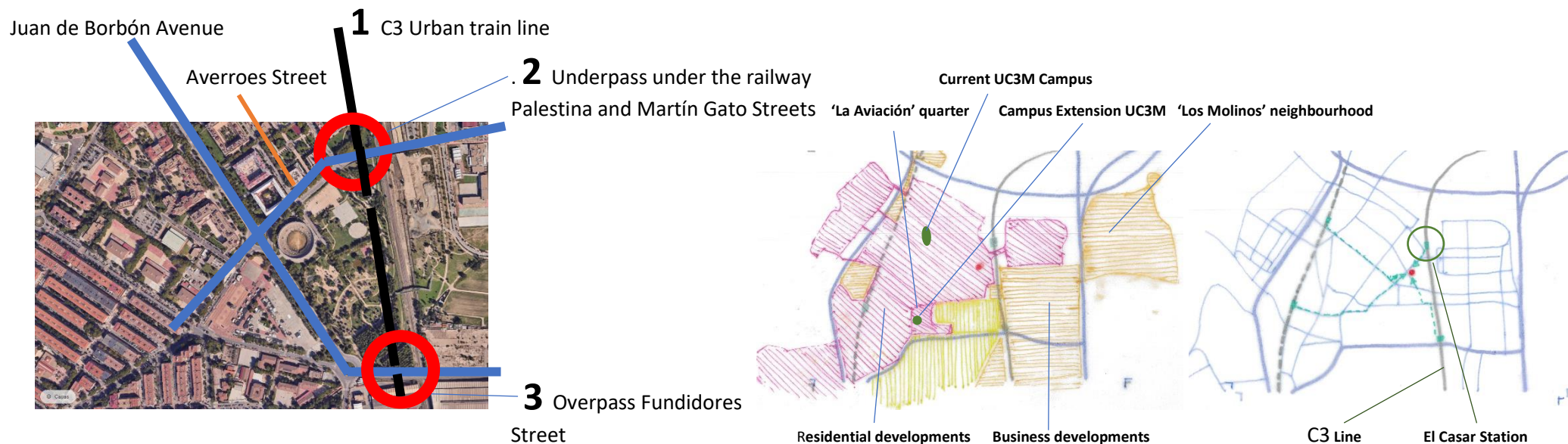
As a result of its location, on the 'Camino Real' or 'Royal route' that connected the capital with Aranjuez and Toledo, the city of Getafe has grown rapidly throughout the 20th century. In a century, the city has grown from approximately 5,000 inhabitants in 1900 to nearly 200,000 (189,906 residents, INE 2024, one of the largest intermediate cities in the Madrid Metropolitan Area. The strength of this growth lies in its excellent connectivity through motorways, trunk roads, two commuter rail lines, and a metro network, particularly along the North-South axis. However, a key challenge is the urban barriers created by these infrastructures. Combined with rapid expansion, this has resulted in a patchwork of neighbourhoods, some of which remain disconnected—especially in the East-West direction—due to the presence of two railway lines and two highways running North-South. This new facility should serve as a catalyst for rethinking the need to interconnect the city's diverse neighbourhoods, residential, productive, and tertiary, fostering greater urban permeability.

The Getafe bullring is located in the Parque de Andalucía, in the neighbourhood of North Getafe. Built mainly in the 90s, it is a model of residential expansion that extends the pre-existing urban plots, forming an urban limit. Built on a model of single-family homes and closed or semi-closed blocks of multi-family buildings, aligned to roads without setbacks and with dimensions of between a third of a hectare and half a hectare. They are usually grouped in blocks of two or four, up to a total surface area of between three quarters and one and a half hectares, which allows for economising on road systems. This low-density model, between 35 and 45 homes per hectare, and such large blocks, as well as a large amount of public space and a shopping centre that threatens the vitality of the streets, making the creation of a "living city" with a mixture of uses very difficult. It is a neighbourhood that is a prototype of the urban model of that decade in the vast majority of Spanish cities.



2.1 Location of the building

The building is located in the Northwest of the urban area, where two important axes of the city intersect. 'Fundidores Street and 'Las Ciudades' Avenue and their continuations, structure the entire municipality in the East-West direction. This is a key axis in the city, because it transversally connects residential developments with business developments. In the North-South direction, the main backbone is the railway line, Cercanías LC3, with a stop-interchange with Metro Sur, called El Casar. The extension of the Mero L3 line that connects directly with Madrid is currently under construction, to provide new connectivity with this interchange.



The building is accessed via Juan Carlos de Borbón Avenue and Averroes Street, which connects it with the Los Molinos neighbourhood, also a point to note, as this is a neighbourhood somewhat disconnected from the city network. The building is accessed on foot through the park that surrounds it, and which connects directly to the stop for the urban train line and proposed interchange.

The building is located at the transition between the residential complexes of Getafe and the oldest industrial and business areas in the city. This is the 'Los Angeles' industrial estate, built in the 60s and in need of regeneration towards a more hybrid model of use, given its proximity to urban residential developments, both to the north and the west.

This brings about the need for it to become a pivotal development, a hinge, which can connect elements. Its proximity to the future development of the district called la Aviación, located on the former Air Force barracks site—where, among other initiatives, new facilities for Universidad Carlos III (UC3M) will be established—adds

to the significance of its location. This requires integrating various modes of mobility—cycling, pedestrian, and vehicular—to effectively connect the eastern side of the railway with the western districts of Los Molinos and Los Ángeles. Additionally, it should serve as a catalyst for revitalizing a new Northeast-Southwest axis, including Avenida de Aragón, which is in need of a 'renaissance' that extends beyond immediate neighbourhood circulation.



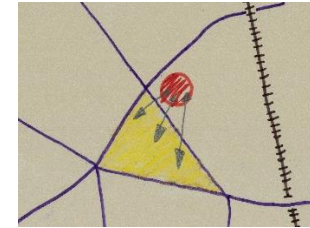
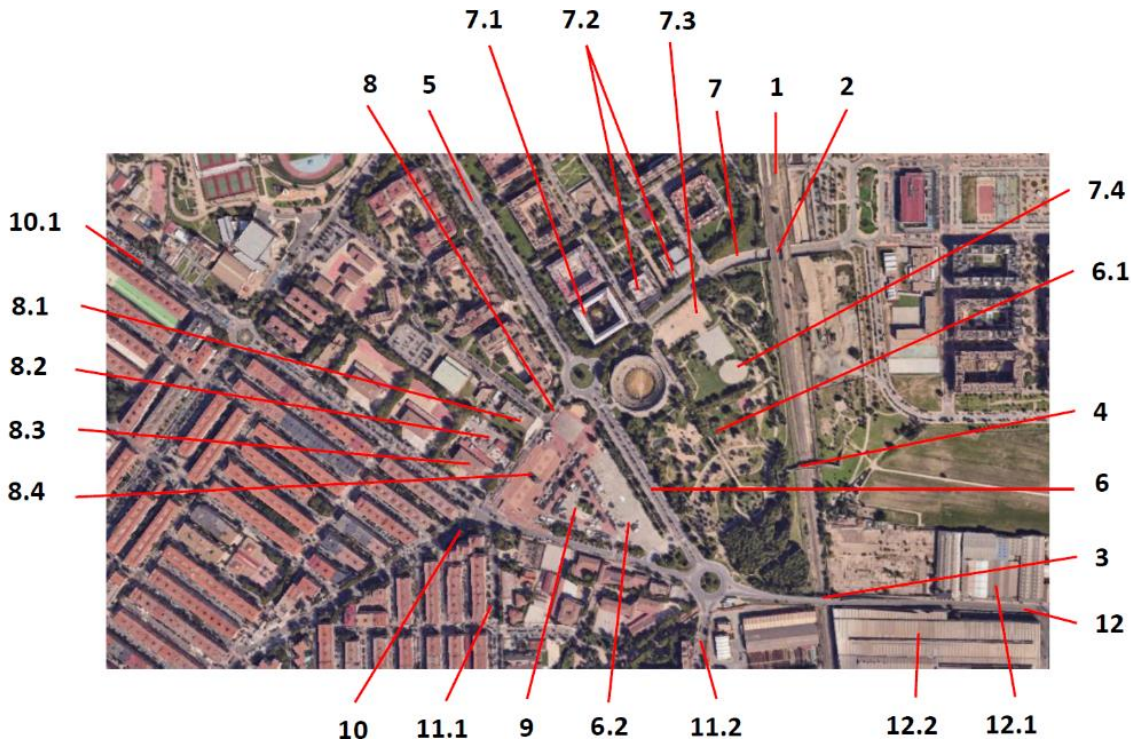
2.2 Location and description of environmental conditions

Where the building is located, various building patterns converge, a consequence of the decades-long urban planning and construction process which the city has undergone. This affects various aspects, such as ground floor occupancy, building density and building typologies, distances between buildings, land use, materials used, width of roads, and treatment of the roads.

Over time significant differences have emerged through the accumulation and/or juxtaposition of various patterns, producing a perception of this part of Getafe as highly contrasting and deeply fragmented.

The city is a collection of neighbourhoods, some of them unconnected to each other. This has caused the perception of the city as a whole to be eroded, with each individual urban area being defined with very clear limits. The character of these has surpassed the concept of a boundary, almost becoming that of an urban “scar.”

The proximity of one of the railway routes, and its significance for travel, has been resolved in two different ways. On the one hand, creating an overpass for vehicles, and on the other hand, an underpass below the railway line itself. In both cases the “boundary” effect is accentuated, marked even further due to the clear difference in uses. The overpass connects to the Los Angeles Industrial Estate. The underpass connects with the residential neighbourhood of Los Molinos, with a new layout.



To this we must add the space called the ‘fairground’ or ‘exhibition ground’ on the other side of Juan de Borbón Avenue. This is a space for the weekly market on Saturdays and houses facilities during the patron saint festivities, Christmas and sporadic events. The use given to this space, with the possibility of transferring the current use to other departments of the city and the relationships and synergies that may be established with the future developments, must be part of the proposals.

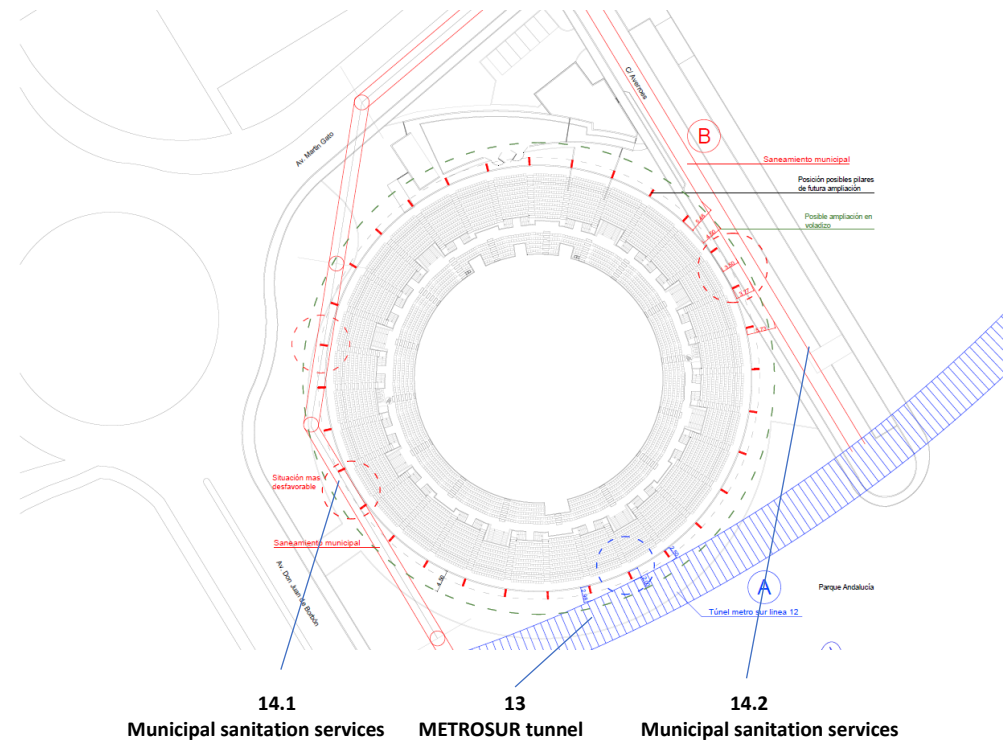
The limits mentioned can be grouped according to their nature, either physical or perceptual.

The following **limits**, edges and conditions close to the bullring should be highlighted and considered in the proposal:

1. Railway line C3, with a station to the east, and two perpendicular road crossings
2. Railroad underpass under C3 line, via Martín Gato Avenue, and Del Casar Avenue, towards Los Molinos neighbourhood.
3. Upper flyover, over the C3 line, Fundidores Street
4. Pedestrian overpass, over C3 line
5. NORTH-WEST section of Juan de Borbón Avenue, with differences in the building model
6. SOUTH-EAST section of Avenue Juan de Borbón, with a fenced park to the NORTH-EAST (6.1), and current exhibition ground area to the SOUTH-WEST (6.2).



7. Martín Gato Avenue, with residential buildings and buildings with public use (7.1), with Headquarters of the Diocese of Getafe, and church (7.2) to the NORTH-WEST, and car park (7.3) and Andalucía Park (7.4) to the SOUTH-EAST
8. Palestina Street, with a façade with public facilities (health centre (8.1), cleaning facilities (8.2) and municipal music school (8.3) to the NORTH-WEST, and to the SOUTH-WEST with a difference in elevation corresponding to the underground parking situated to the NORTH-WEST of the fairground (8.4).
9. The exhibition ground itself, which is planned to be moved to another location.
10. Intersection where Las Ciudades Avenue (10.1) Palestina Street (8), Aragón Avenue (10.1), Las Vascongadas Avenue (10.2) converge.
11. Visual boundary Las Ciudades Avenue (10.1) between Las Vascongadas Avenue (11.1) and Camino Viejo de Pinto Street (11.2). Public education use.
12. Fundidores Street, with industrial use to the north (12.1) and south (12.2) in its eastern section, and to the south in the western section of the overpass (3) (location change planned).
13. Metrosur tunnel, to the south-east, with a minimum distance of 6.35 m. from the abutment of the tunnel to the square.
14. Proximity of two branches of the municipal sanitation network.



ESQUEMA DEL RECORRIDO DEL
DRON CON FOTOFRAFÍAS
OBTENIDAS



The location of the bullring has as one of its **strengths** the possibility of REconverting it into a metropolitan facility. Its location, with the El Casar urban trainline stop, on Line C3, Chamartín-Aranjuez, locates the site 15 minutes from the nerve centre of the city of Madrid, at the Atocha or Sol stations, (4 and 5 stops respectively).

Among others, it is worth highlighting as such:

- Proximity of “El Casar” station, situated to the NORTH-EAST of the bullring, both the C3 Madrid- Aranjuez urban train line, and Metrosur, which share access.
- Excellent road connection to Getafe via fast vehicle routes.
- Availability of large spaces with important areas of municipal ownership adjacent to the bullring. The proposal does not have to be limited to the building itself and can incorporate the required surface area even by altering the current perimeter.
- There is a clear predisposition on the part of the city council to promptly modify the PGOU and thereby put the chosen solution into action, if necessary.

2.3 2.3 Urban context



The General Plan of Urban-Municipal Ordinance was approved on May 22, 2003, by the Governing Council of the Community of Madrid, according to a resolution of October 9, 2003, publishing this Order in BOCM of October 13, 2003. An approval on some areas of Urban Land, Developable Land and Non-Developable Protected Land were postponed, and subsequently approved by the agreement of the Governing Council of the Community of Madrid on June 17, 2004 (published in BOCM No. 156 of July 2, 2004).

The Getafe Bullring is located within the Andalucía Park. Plan O-582.4-1.10 of Urban Land Planning of the General Plan, classifies the Andalucía Park as Consolidated Urban Land, for Green Zone use.

Ordinance 12: Free Spaces and Green Zones establishes as Characteristic Use: Free spaces, green areas and parks and Compatible Uses: Kiosks for soft drinks, etc., public cultural, sports and entertainment facilities; assigning a maximum buildable area of 0.1 m²/m². The current construction exhausts the possible buildability. But this should not limit the proposals. The creative freedom of the writing team, characteristic of EUROPAN, should not feel restricted by what is established in the PGOU. In other words, the PGOU could be modified if the need is detected, in order to facilitate creativity and an innovative solution, without limitations, except for the needs of the original idea and those derived from its materialization.

3. THE BUILDING. S Scale



3.1 A functional approach in the genesis of the bullring

The original functional use of the bullring means the structure follows a 360° plan typical of models of its kind. It includes 46-metre arena that, complying with the requirements of the bullfighting regulations, in its day housed 5,000 spectators in the stands.

However, from the beginning, the possibility of this becoming an auditorium for concerts and large outdoor events was studied. A stage of 200 to 400 m² being installed to the northwest, in the area with road access, for the 'service' areas to be able to function correctly: bullpens, (where the bulls were locked up before going out to the ring), crew yard and warehouses. All of this facing the main gate of the bullring, located in the southwest. The capacity when the building is used as an auditorium increases to 7,000 people housed in the arena.

Pedestrian access to the square was through eight double doors, each with wide stairs and gates, which give access to 8 rows of seats. Each of these has a toilet block at level 0, behind the access stairs.

Accessibility for people with reduced mobility was also provided, using a hydraulic lift, with access to a specially designated area.

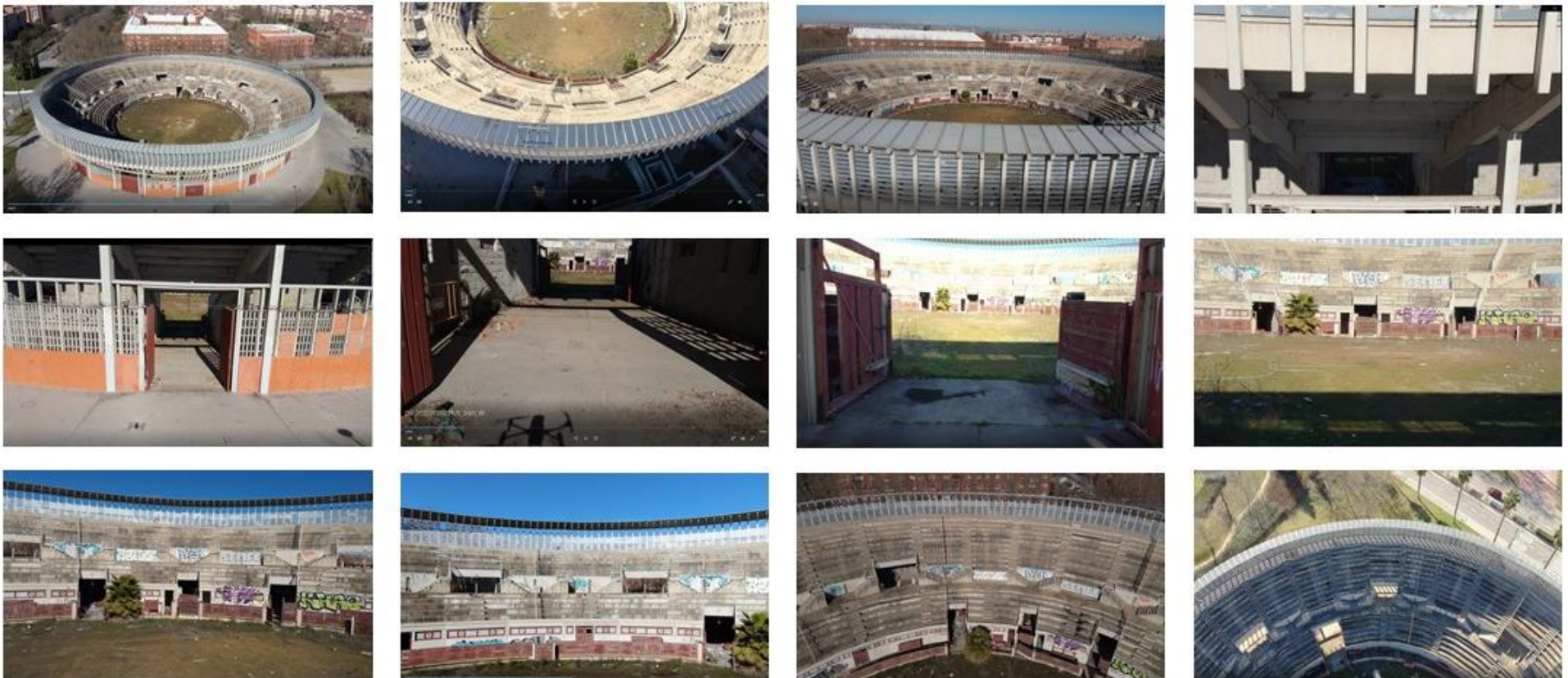
In addition to the eight pedestrian entrances and the large door, there are four emergency exits which ensure full evacuation from the arena when it is used by the public at concerts and other types of events and shows.

At elevation +3.23m, a 3-meter-wide perimeter corridor runs around the entire plaza, connecting all staircases that lead to the seating areas and linking the first and second amphitheatres. Access to any seating section can be made from this level, thereby freeing up the ground level (0.00), where services, commercial spaces, ticket offices, offices, and storage areas are located.

To the northwest, connected to the bullring area, are different spaces associated with cattle and the functioning of bullfighting activity; unloading area for cattle, mules and horses, corrals, pens, pigsties, crew room, chapel, veterinary rooms, dragging area, skinning shed, etc.

In short, a whole series of rooms which complement the main space and provide plenty of scope for development.

SEQUENCE OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DRONE FLIGHT FROM THE OUTSIDE TO THE INSIDE OF THE SQUARE, ENTERING THROUGH THE "PUERTA GRANDE"



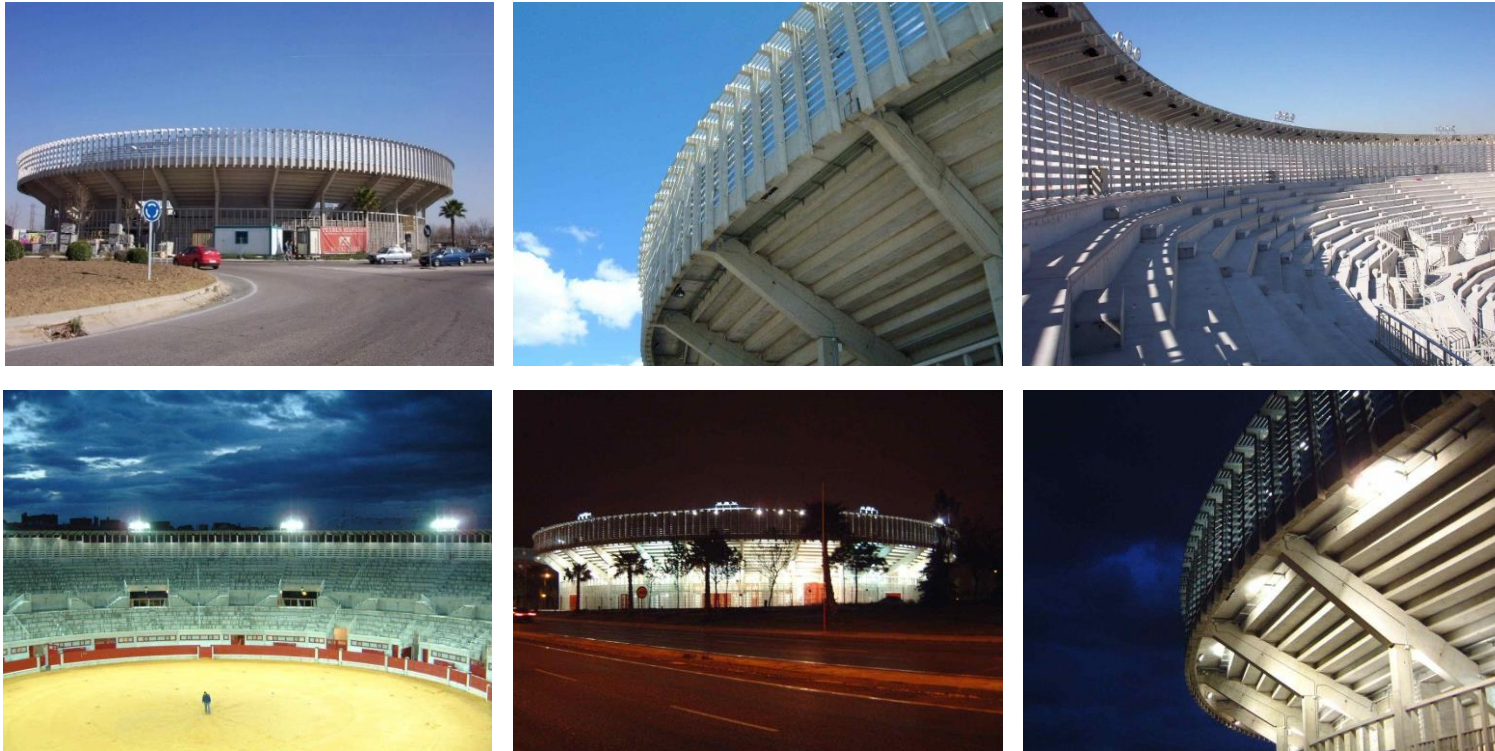
The building exists in accordance with its initial functional plans. It preserves the architectural values inherent to its clean and austere design, and the good execution of the high-quality precast concrete elements.

Its inverted truncated conical shape leaves a large exterior perimeter space free, except in the sector associated with corrals and other associated spaces, as already indicated.

In its construction, it is characterized by a system of assembled prefabricated concrete elements, which include pillars and beams, hallway and grandstand slabs, stairs and vertical enclosures, all arranged in a circular structure with 32 radii and their corresponding sectors.

The prefabricated stands are supported by radial frames with a cantilever of 4 m. that give it the intended lightness, and transparency defined by its structural elements. They are L-shaped, have a maximum span of 9 m, and are supported by radial porticos with two supports and a cantilever tied around the perimeter by an edge beam that ties all of them together. A lattice of galvanized sheet slats rests on it to provide shade.

According to the plans, the foundation has pointed piles, about 8.5 meters from the ground surface, with a wedge at 45° below them.



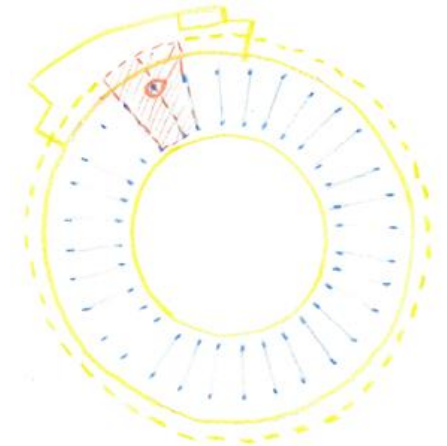


3.3. Geotechnical recognition associated with the existing pathological process

In March 2022, a report referred to the damage originating from the pathological process detected in one of the piles of the square, resulting in its closure in 2015. For the purposes of land recognition, this is a C-2 type of construction and the land could be classified within Group T-2; due to the presence of partially altered soils; according to Tables 3.1 and 3.2 of the Basic Structural Safety Document for Foundations (BD SE-C) of the 2006 Technical Building Code.

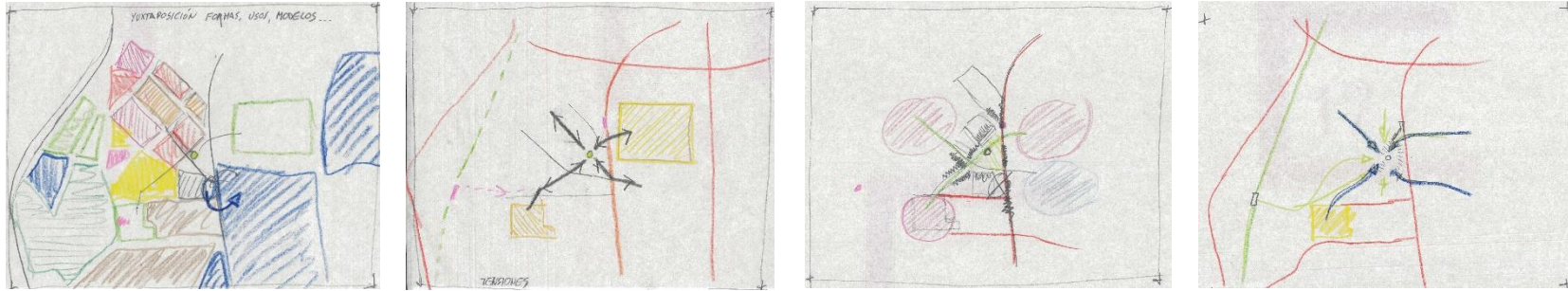
Subsequent to the work carried out, it is important to highlight:

- No presence of water was detected in the survey carried out up to a depth of 16 m, so in principle it is considered a dry substrate for the purposes of potential effect on the water table.
- The embedment depth of the deep foundation using piles must be developed below the relative elevation -5.40 m, within the compact substrate detected.
- The projected foundation element is developed to a depth of 8.50 m., with a margin of error of about 0.50 m., and a diameter of .50 m.
- The existence of displacements of the structure seen in the topographic survey carried out leads to the inference that the resistance of the foundation has been exhausted, exceeding the admissible service limits.
- Underpinning using micropiles is recommended.



4. 4. GUIDELINES FOR REFLECTION AND FOR THE PROJECT ITSELF

In the proposal, it is intended that the competitors reflect on the concept of boundary or "scar" that represents the limits of differences as marked as the existing ones, proposing solutions for the future. The competitors must respond to the urban strengths and weaknesses, expressed previously, which, as a non-exhaustive summary, could be summarized as:



1. Minimize the concept of "scar" or **urban boundaries** as a consequence of communication routes and the diversity of existing urban patterns: different types of residential areas, areas with economic or commercial activity, and public facilities.
2. An **interface/stimulus**. The building is located at the crossroads of different areas, making it a mediator, with the capacity to stimulate change recovery and improve the quality of the surrounding areas, through the urban integration of the proposed solution.
3. Reinvent the building, to transform the unquestionably centripetal character, to one in which it becomes a **central point**, a hinge, to encourage urban permeability in the surrounding environment.
4. Transform the building so that it has an impact on the environment and becomes an **urban landmark** associated with cultural, social, and sporting events.
5. Convert the building, transforming it into a **supra-municipal reference**, due to its uniqueness and its many possible uses.
6. Decide how to direct the intervention so that the building becomes a **visually attractive hub** around which both residents and event participants move.
7. Restudy the building to be able to provide it with the necessary elements and spaces to have a high level of **versatility** for new uses, with formulas that involve the least effort, time and cost in the transformation and preparation of events.
8. Restructure the specific use of those spaces which already exist and those to be created, so that the **simultaneity between events** (at specific times), and daily or habitual uses are compatible.
9. Propose viable solutions to give the building a **new skin**, without distorting the structural clarity of the building.
10. Include a **cover** which complements and is compatible with the new skin.

11. Rethink the need to use a **sequence of urban landmarks** recognizable by residents and outsiders, to make the building easily accessible.
12. 'Rebirth' the building from the point of view of its singular aspect, by favouring the use of innovative solutions, which enhance the recognition of the building itself and reinforce its **uniqueness**. Include the possible use of rhythms, sequences, formal resources and rhythms, 'pull factors', (sequences involving light, sculpture, landscape, colour, shape, or texture).
13. Choose the formal mechanisms necessary to create **tensions** between them that allow reinforcement of the new character of the building, with possible implementation in the surrounding, municipally owned areas.
14. Possible replacement of part of the building's construction, if required by the proposal, or its realization, always taking into account the premise of **sustainability in its three sides**.
15. Suitably adapt the **routes** from stations, parking lots, etc. to the building.
16. Encourage the permanent use of spaces in ways which are **compatible** with events taking place, and complementary in terms of timing.
17. Rethink the **compatibility of spaces** with specific uses from those of large events through independent access.
18. Promote the use and **visual connection** between the spaces currently under inclined cantilevers, and the exterior, to encourage permeability throughout the complex.
19. Embracing the **circular economy** and environmental sensitivity; the reuse and recycling of materials will be valued. Recycle materials beyond those of strictly architectural origin, REbirthing with a new use, not necessarily in accordance with the original.
20. Address **road, pedestrian and cyclable accessibility** for new uses.





Regarding the **programme of needs** for the content of the **project**, based on the creative freedom of the competitors, **versatility** in the use of the building must prevail.

It is about shaping a **space for events** which promote culture and sport: shows of all kinds, concerts, cultural and corporate events or those which promote knowledge and learning: congresses, conventions, concerts. Opera, zarzuela, etc.

Maintaining the existing visitor capacity, the objective is to be able to develop diverse types of events, through a **space that allows flexibility** in terms of the number of people it can host, through the fragmentation or union of the whole unit.

Furthermore, it should be a place where complementary activities can be held simultaneously in those **spaces linked to the main space**, intended for exhibitions, small conferences, cultural events and workshops, etc.

Spaces for both sporadic cultural events with a foreseeable large influx, as well as for permanent activities over time, in specific spaces (building within the building). Permeability and dialogue between existing sectors.

The aim is to introduce a new exterior skin that transforms this **centripetal** building model into a **centrifugal** one, fostering outward-facing complementary uses that activate and **enliven the surrounding environment**.

Proposals may extend beyond the current perimeter of the building as a result of the possible creation of key elements of the programme.

Proposals must also contain ideas for dining area that complements the space. Areas necessary for the maintenance of the building and storage of materials should also be included, as well as services for its permanent or occasional employees.

How will you create a replicable model for **typological transformation**?

How will you transform an isolated element of architecture into a piece of architecture which acts as a hinge, facilitating connections?

How can a disused bullring revitalize the different neighbourhoods that surround it? (Los Molinos, North Getafe and Juan de la Cierva).

How can the REbirth of this building **bring together the nearby facilities**? For example, the Maestro Gombau Conservatory of Music, Juan de la Cierva Sports Centre, the planned Los Molinos Civic Sports Center, etc?

How can this REgeneration **improve the surrounding public space**?

How to apply the RE key in the current context to an abandoned building? REvitalize the building with sustainable finishes that stand the test of time, RESurge, REgenerate, REcycle, REconnect, RENaturalize, REqualify. All taking place in a new context.

How to REhabilitate the building so that it becomes a facility which serves the local community, the city and the metropolitan area?



5 ATTACHED DOCUMENTS (COMPLETE SITE FILE)

1. DOCUMENTS:

- BASIC PROJECT FOR THE GETAFE BULLRING. Date: 2002_Author: Arquimatica, S.L.
- GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE BUILDING FOR MUSICAL AND BULLFIGHTING ACTIVITIES IN GETAFE (MADRID) Date: 2022_Author: GMD Geotechnical Studies and Materials Control
- PREVIOUS STUDIES: PLANNING, OCCUPATION, CAPACITIES AND VOLUMES. *Closed Multipurpose Building for Musical and Sports Activities, recovering and refurbishment the bleachers and structures of the open-air Multipurpose Building for Musical and Bullfighting Activities.* Date: 2023 2023_09_05 _Author: CIVITAS ARQUITECTURA E INGENIERÍA S.L

2. CONSTRUCTION PLANS - EDITABLE

- Current status. DWG Elevations
- Current status. DWG Plans
- Current status. DWG-Sections
- Current status. DWG Topographic plan

3. PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEOS

- PHOTOGRAPHS 2004
- PHOTOGRAPHS 2023
- PHOTOGRAPHS 2024
- VIDEOS DRONE FLIGHTS 2025

