

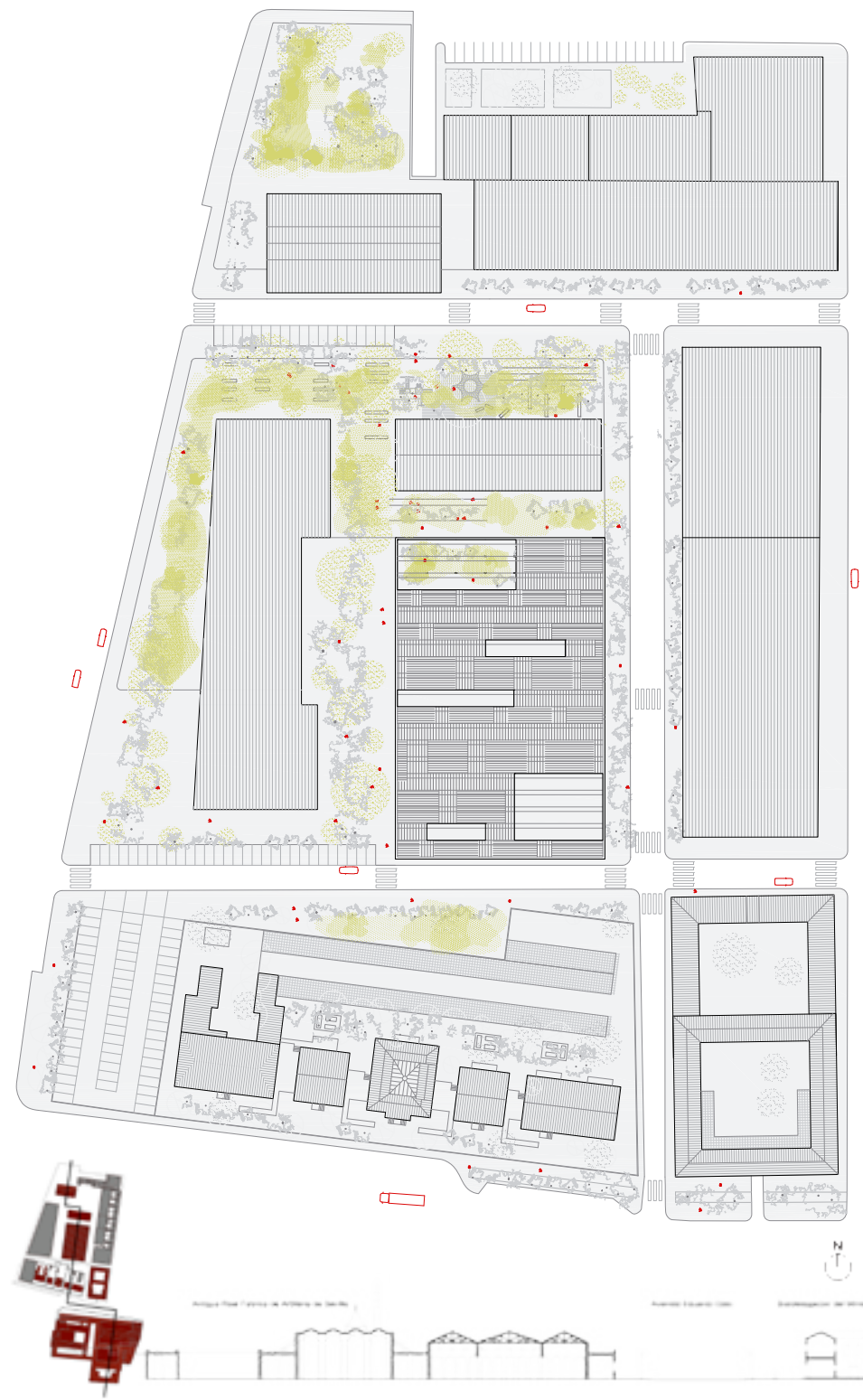
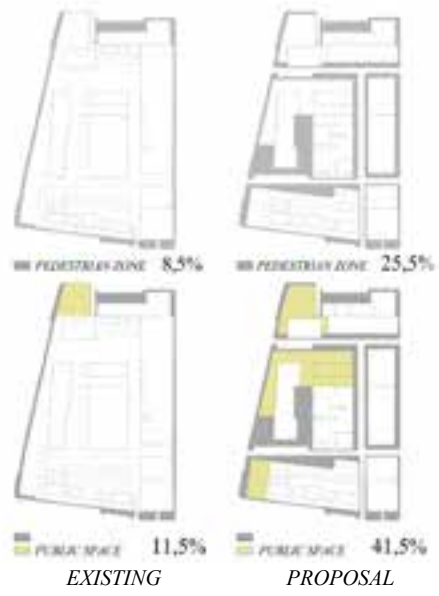


REVIVING PLACES BY REUSING INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

The project consist in a Reappropriation of Unused Industrial Heritage In Favor Of New Social Living. This pavilion, that was built to assemble the pieces produced in Ordnance Factory of Seville in 1929, has been unused the last 26 years and it's closed to the citizens.

The new demands relevant to the changes in our society (the increase of single-parent families, the massive migration processes, the working nomadism, the impoverishment), combined with the need to repair the damage of urban speculation, the increasing gentrification (the rehabilitation of workingclass and derelict built heritage and the consequent transformation of an area into a middle-class neighbourhood) of the urban centres and phasing out of existing built heritage, have led the inclusion of "Re-inhabit" as a concept of living. A new concept that is compatible with the contemporary design of cities and capable of reactivating disused spaces within the urban fabric.

The abandoned industrial heritage represents a great opportunity because of its strategic location, spatial quality and strong identity. Re-inhabiting these spaces with experimental, social, temporary residences meets social inclusion policies and allows the ransom planning and the asset building. So far the reuse of industrial heritage has tended to a musealization of these spaces oriented towards a luxury and contemporary taste, denying, most of the time, the old values of these buildings, related to the activities and community life of the working class. Consequently, the urban regeneration, carried out in recent years, has radically altered the socioeconomic reality of entire neighbourhoods, triggering strong processes of gentrification of the city that seem to presage the risks described by Rem Koolhaas in the Generic City. It is essential to preserve the values of the industrial heritage and propose its re-activation in order to meet the social demands. The recovery of abandoned industrial buildings, for the implementation of sustainable social activities, not only preserves valuable memories, but also contributes to the protection of cultural diversity, as a form of enrichment and social harmony in the development of the future of cities.





Cross section *Aa*



Cross section *Bb*



Cross section *Cc*



Longitudinal section *Dd*



Longitudinal section *Dd*



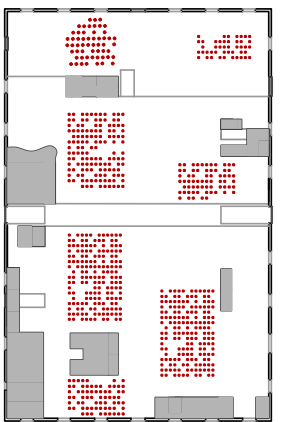
WHAT IS ADAPTIVE REUSE?

This research explores the alternative architectural strategy of the colonization as a tool of regeneration of industrial heritage in a period of social and urban crisis. It is a conversion strategy that considers the existing building as a mere structural skeleton in which to insert new housing volumes. What initially may seem a disadvantage (the existing structure) allows architects to employ a dynamic process of creation and freedom of expression to give life to new forms of living that lead to a rediscovery of a sense of community and participatory life, increasingly in demand by contemporary society.

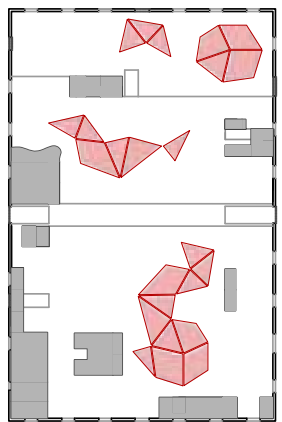
“The best way to conserve a heritage building, structure or site is to use it ... Adaptation links the past to the present and projects into the future.”

‘New Uses for Heritage Places.’

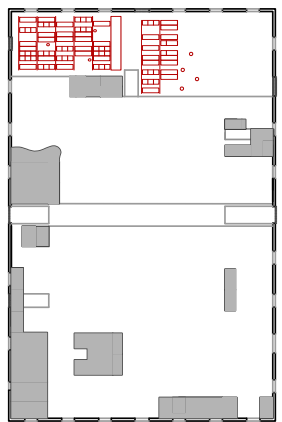
DIAGRAM OF TEMPORARY USES THE GROUND FLOOR



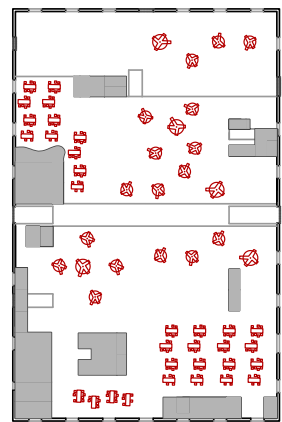
Cinema & Conferences



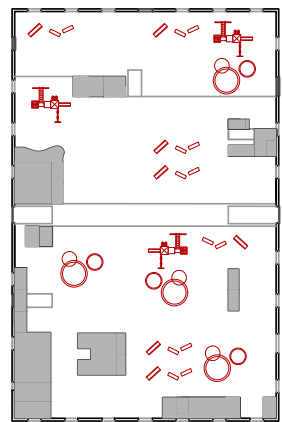
Markets & Fairs



Collective Garden



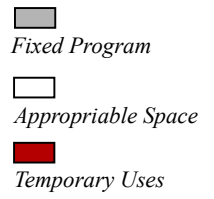
Workshops & Exhibitions

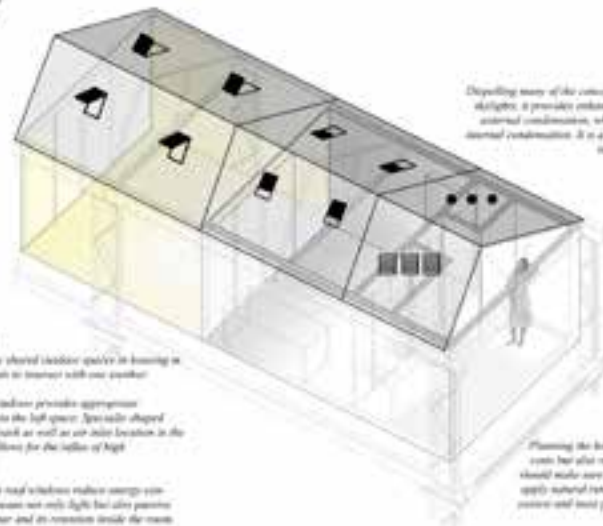


Fun & Games



Concerts





SKYLIGHTS

Depending on the concrete generally held with regards to skylights, it provides enhancements such as the elimination of internal condensation, which can cause an insect damage or internal contamination. It is a product of modern design, easy to install and has a range of finishes.

LIGHT TUNNELS

The natural light goes into the building, illuminating its interior. The light which enters the room through the light tunnels spreads at the light source inside the building. The more light illuminates the areas of the light tunnel, the more light is reflected to the building interior.

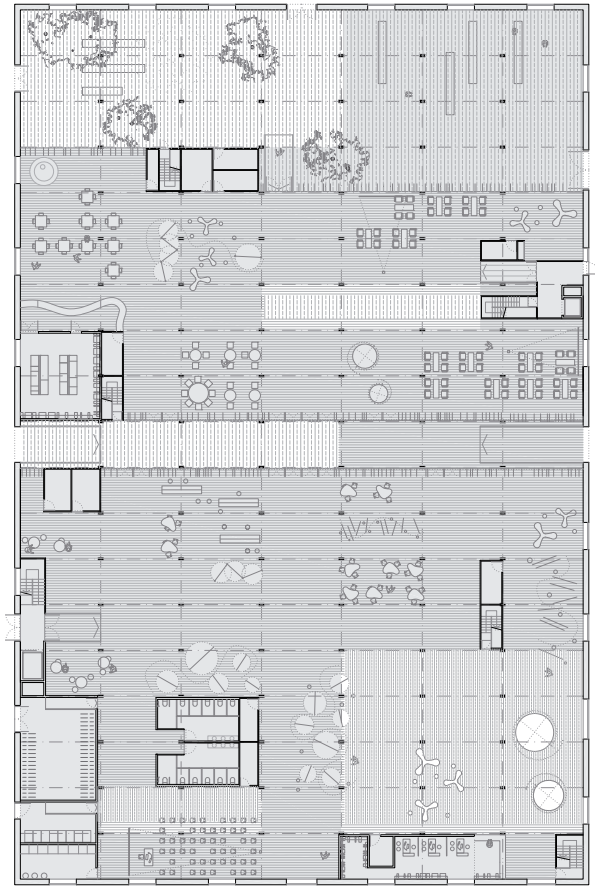
SOLAR COLLECTOR

Planning the house, we consider not only building, but also running costs. While designing, one should make sure that the design makes provision to apply natural renewable energy sources. One of the most used and most popular ways of using solar energy is to install solar collectors.

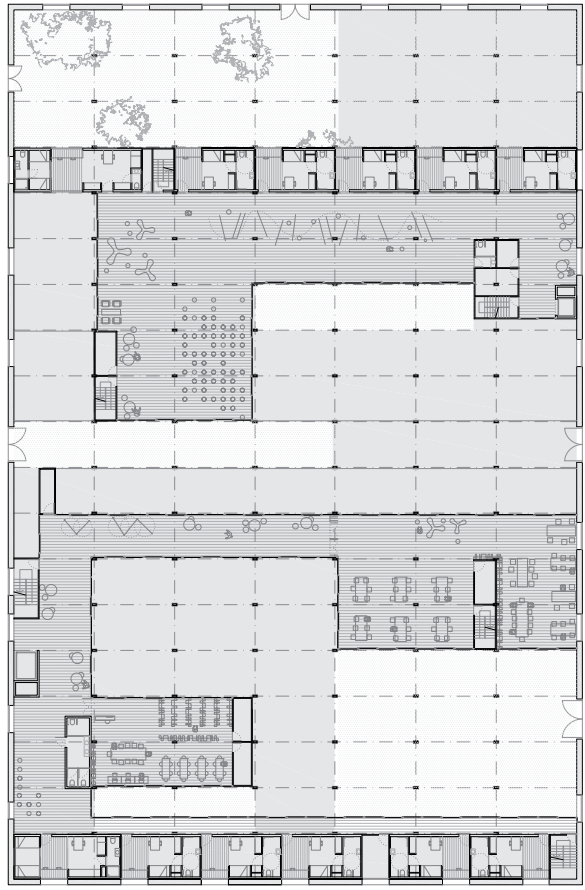


ROOF WINDOWS

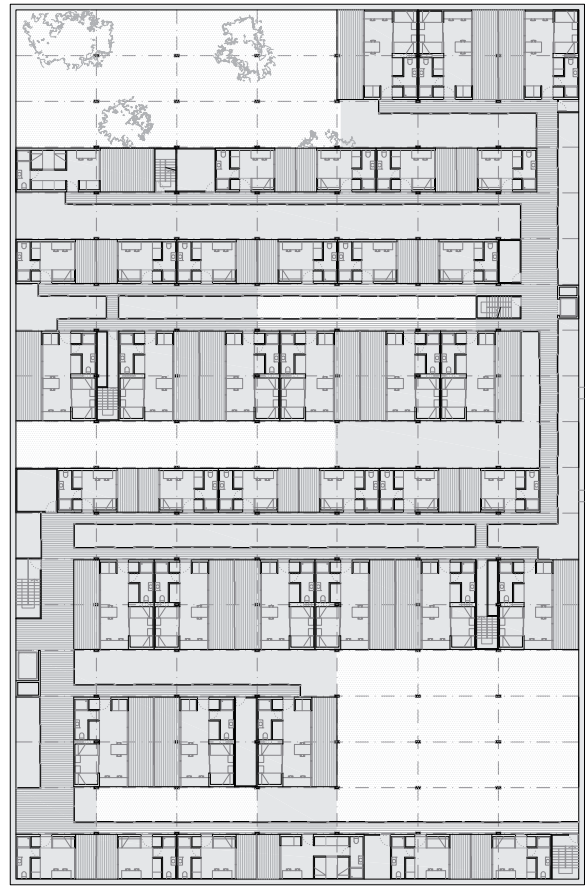
The project aims to create shared outdoor spaces in housing in order to influence residents to increase their own quality of life. Design of FAKRO roof windows provides appropriate illumination of rooms within the light space. They also shaped profiles of the frame and tank as well as an outer location in the upper part of the frame allows for the influx of light amount of natural light. In a smart, energy-efficient roof window makes energy consumption. They receive natural light but also provide protection of heat in winter and its retention inside the room.



Ground Floor
Open spaces & Common activities



Intermediate Floor
Shared areas & Adapted housing



Upper Floor
Housing units with Shared Courtyards

1 FAKRO L-shaped combination tilt and turn window

The L-shaped windows are designed to be installed where the roof meets a vertical wall. These windows serve to extend the roof window into the wall. This results in the amount of light entering the room and the field of view being greatly increased. Double coated wood with ecological acrylic lacquer. They can be combined with roof windows of any design.

2 FAKRO Top hung and pivot window

The outward opening function enables easy approach to the edge of the window and provides a wide view through the open sash. The pivot function enables the cleaning of the outer pane and operation the awning blind. Pivot windows are popular types of roof windows. Due to the user's comfort, ease of use and versatility they have found many buyers worldwide.

4 FAKRO Windows with raised axis of rotation

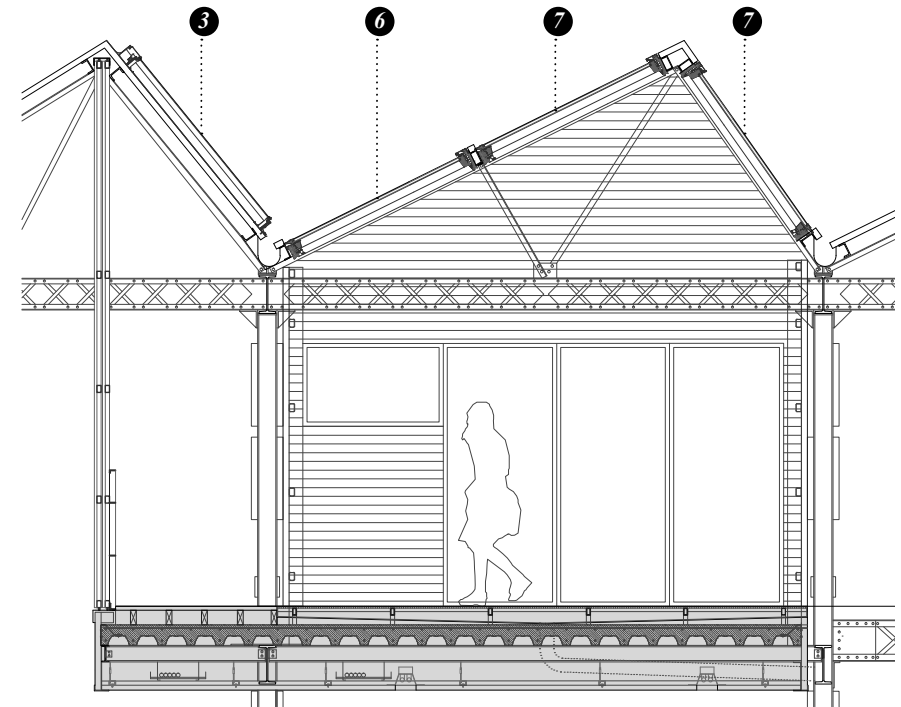
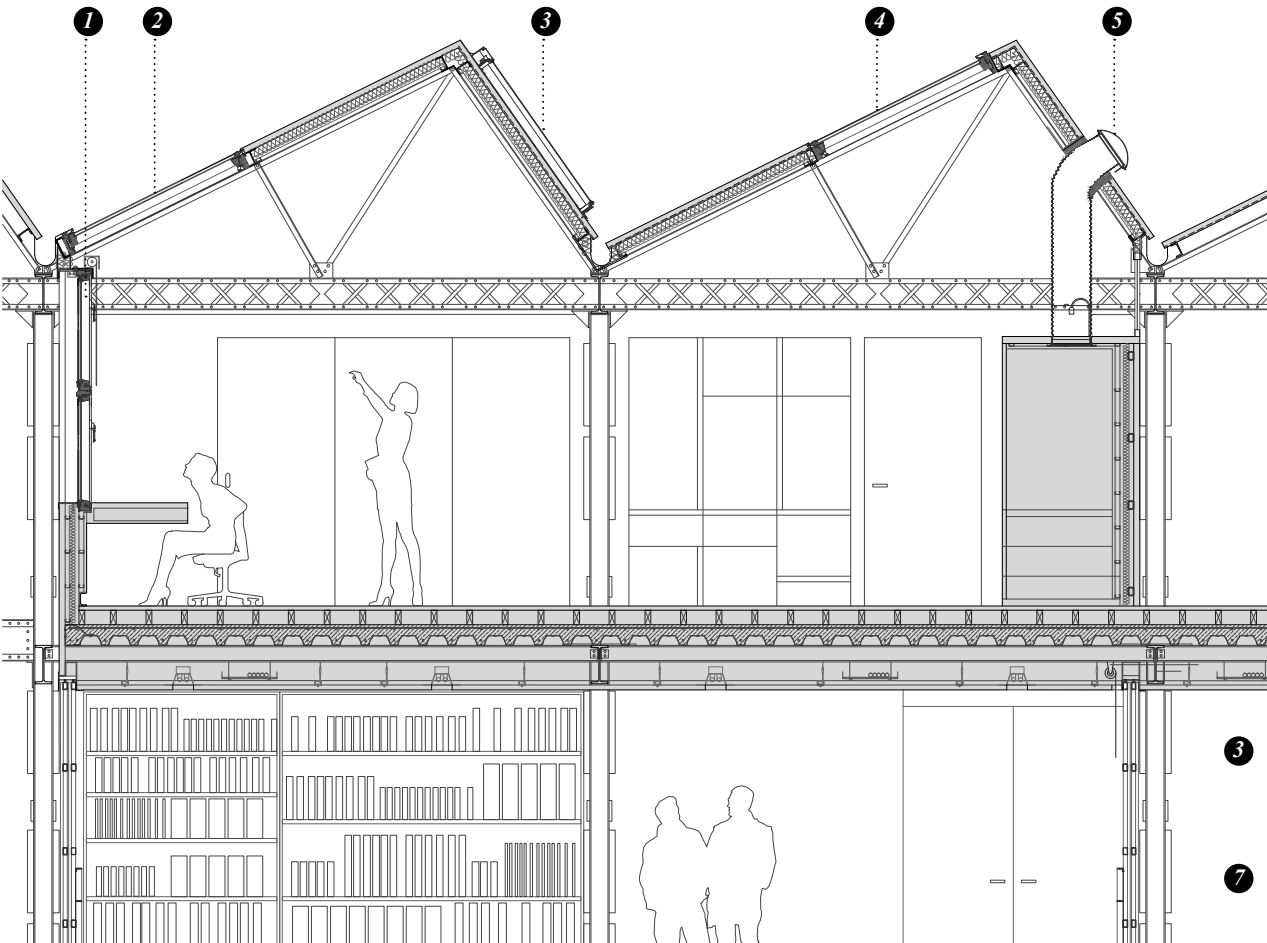
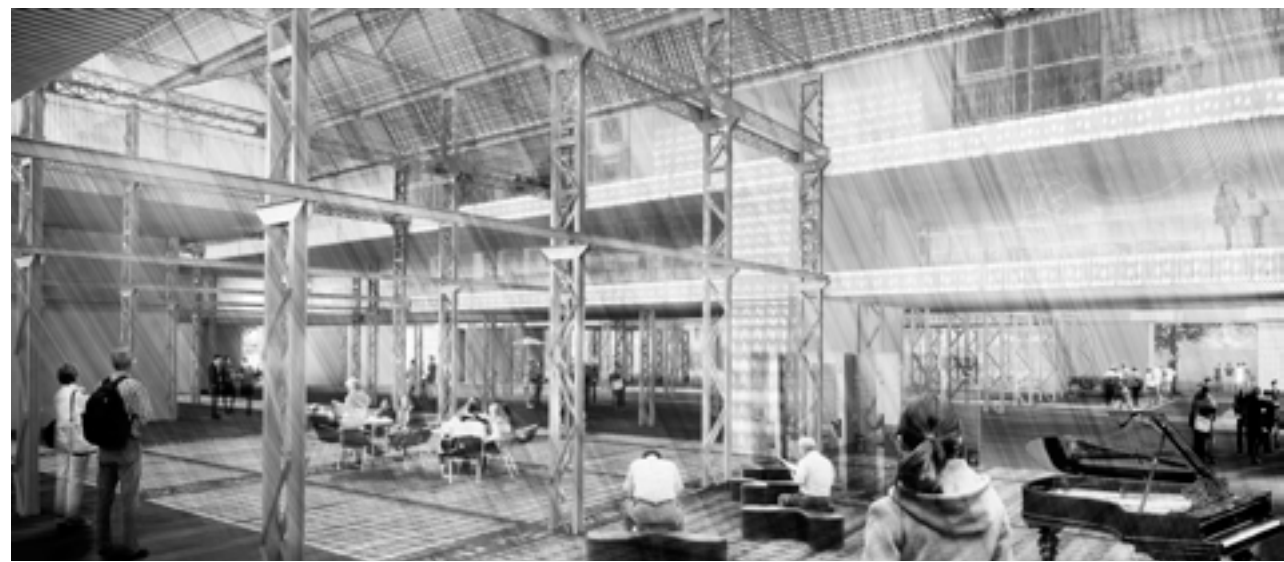
A popular design of windows with a hinge located in the middle of the window height. Windows are pivotally opened, but the axis of rotation is positioned above the middle height of the window, so even a tall person can walk up to the window edge. The lower part of the sash acts as the window with outward opening function and the top provides additional illumination.

5 FAKRO Light Tunnel SLT with SLZ flashing for profiled roofing materials.

In order to provide natural light where there are no opportunities to install roof or vertical windows. The Light Tunnels are a modern and ecological solution to the problem of dark rooms. After installation, they practically do not require any cleaning and maintenance.

6 FAKRO Centre Pivot Window z-wave controlled

Pivot window with factory-fitted equipment (switchboard, motor and transformer) to enable it to remotely open, close and control accessories via the remote control. Equipped with a rain sensor that automatically closes the sash during the rain.



3 FAKRO Solar collectors

The FAKRO Solar System is an innovative application of solar collectors integrated into the roof which takes advantage of the sun's solar energy. The installation of solar collectors is directly into the roof slope and not as often happens above the roofing or adjacent to the building.

7 FAKRO Roof window with ERV-S flashing for joining windows on at the ridge

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