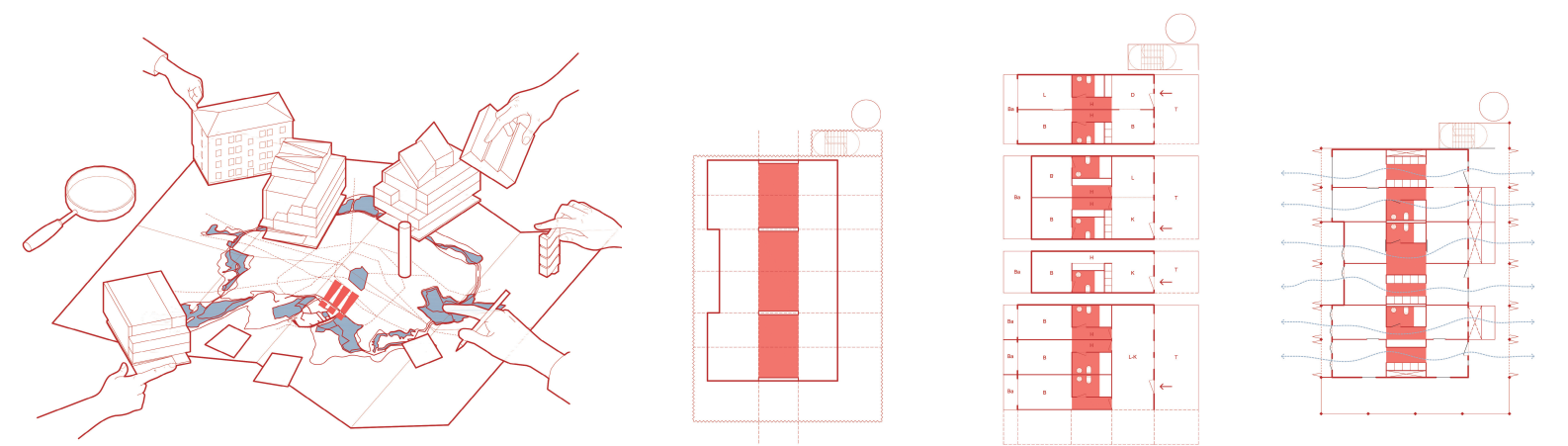


Vitoria Gasteiz (ES)

Landscape of possibilities 1

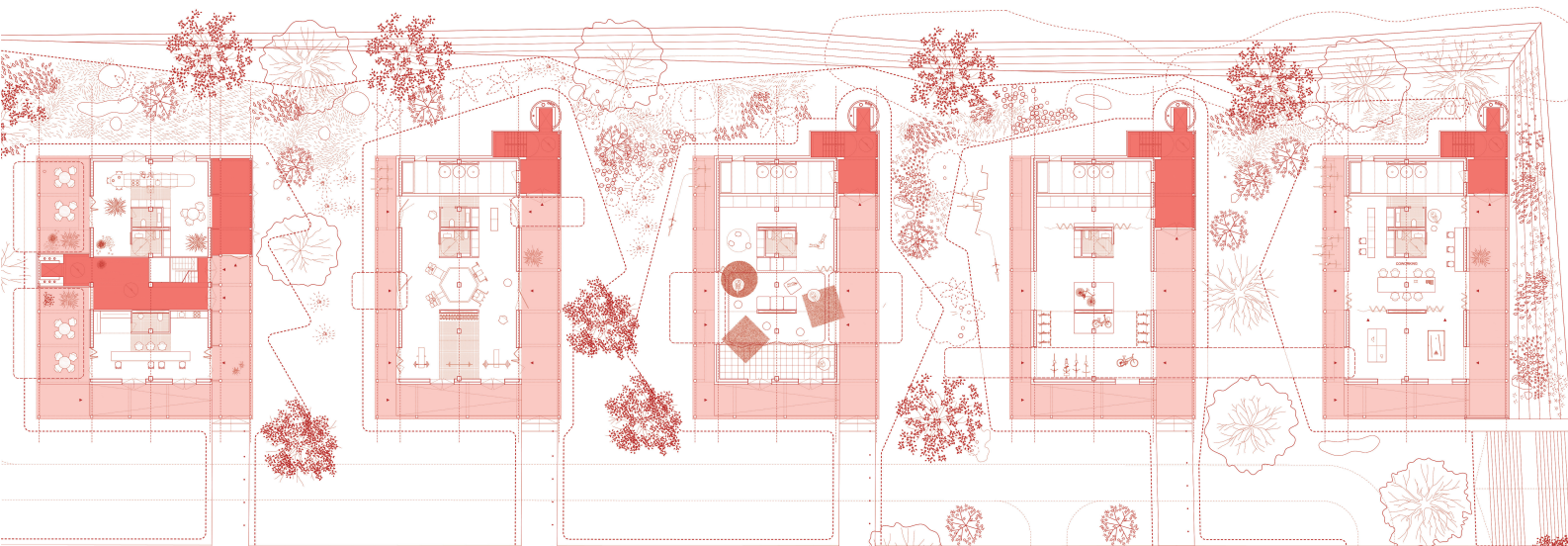
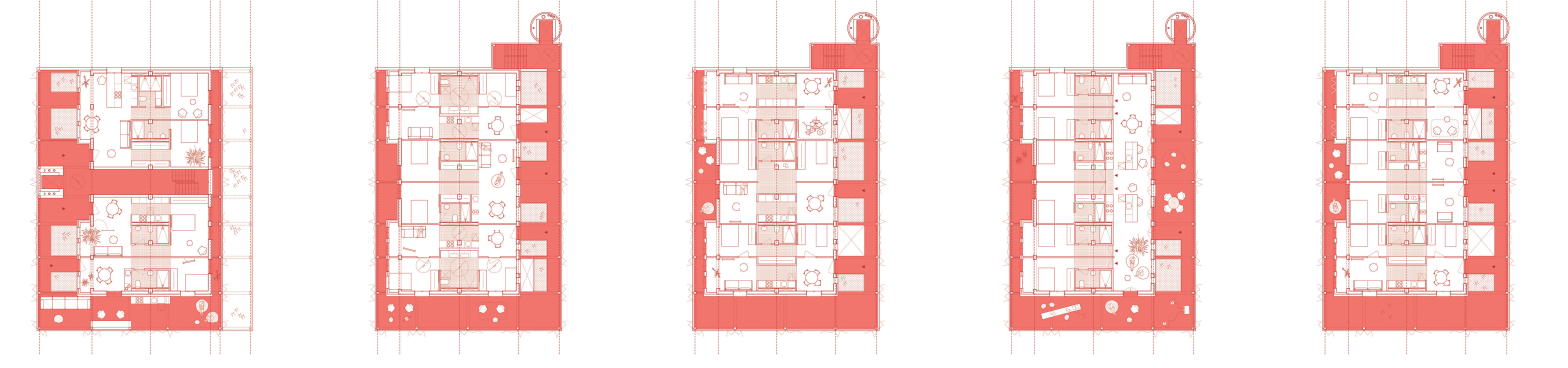


Landscape of Possibilities begins with the idea that, beyond an energy retrofit, the intervention is an opportunity to bring cohesion to a neighborhood historically fragmented by the conditions of its emergence.

Rather than seeing the situation as fixed, it embraces its uncertainties. Yes, new housing will be built—but for whom? Why? What is sought? On what timeline? And what is the actual condition—structurally and socially?

This infrastructure works as a multi-scalar tool. It operates in 3 dimensions: as a mediator between built form and urban fabric; as a social and energetic device; and as a stage for domestic life.

The project defines a field of possibilities—a set of spatial, technical, and procedural strategies designed not to close a form, but to open a space among institutions, professionals, residents, and citizens. A framework for collective transformation.



Care Housing + Single + Neighborhood Social Space
Designed with internal intervention, Block 1 accommodates unique units and communal spaces for emotional care and respite. Ground-floor facilities include a gastroenteric space and a social cafe. Caregivers' living spaces in transition—open integration, intensive care—foster mutual aid, non-competitive kinship, and effective collaboration across adaptable, low-budget and studio-type homes.

Senior Housing + Day Center
Block 2 promotes intergenerational exchange for elderly residents, arranged around inter-generational domestic life. Flexible two- and three-bedroom units accommodate extended, single seniors, or shared custody families. Doubling living and play areas reinforces its pedagogical dimension. This scenario, like others, remains transferable and reconfigurable within the system.

Intergenerational Family Housing + Daycare
Integrating a daycare and neighborhood play center on the ground floor, Block 3 supports intergenerational domestic life. Flexible two- and three-bedroom units accommodate extended, single seniors, or shared custody families. Doubling living and play areas reinforces its pedagogical dimension. This scenario, like others, remains transferable and reconfigurable within the system.

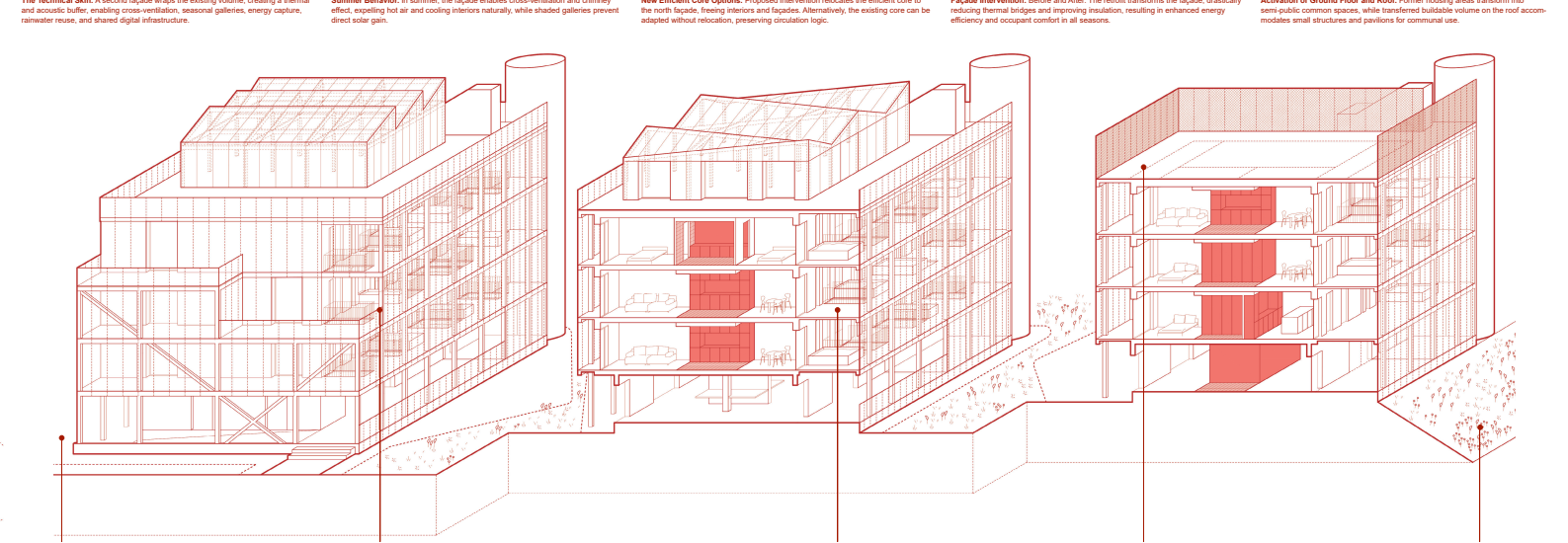
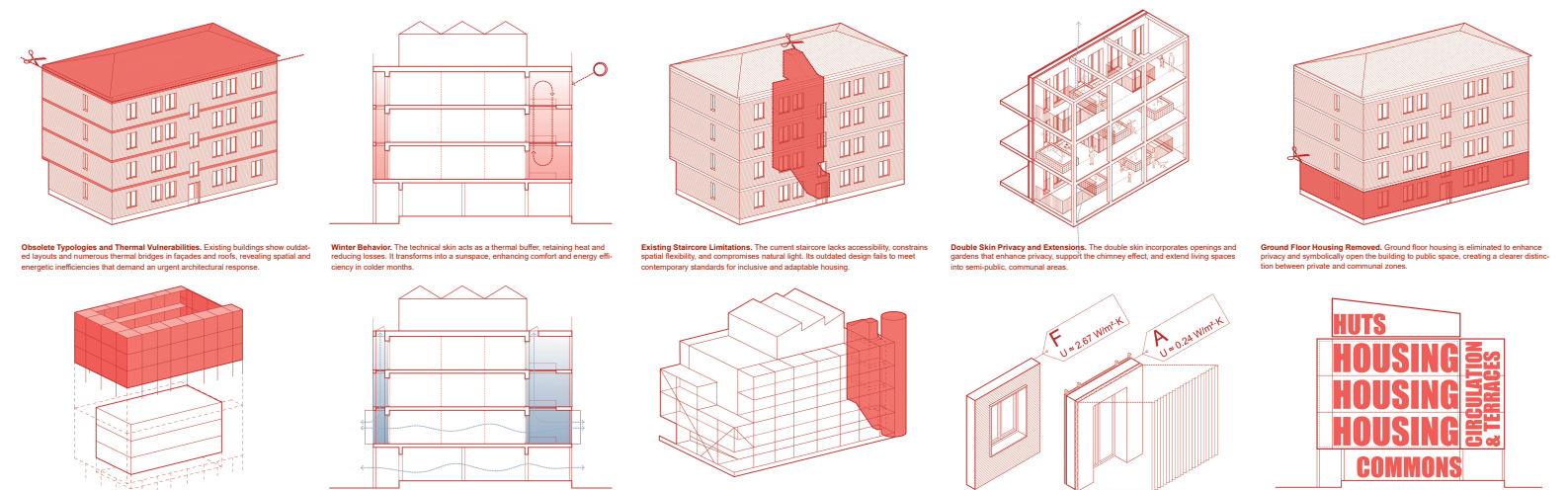
Youth Housing + Cooking + Workshops
Block 4 facilitates transgenerational housing models for young residents through small, gas-through studios combined with collective kitchens, laundries, and living spaces. Ground-floor workshops promote neighborhood interaction. A double cinema and shared kitchen enable events and communal meals. This configuration can be replicated or hybridized throughout the proposal.

Mixed Community Housing + Sustainable Tourism
Conceived as a hybrid typology, Block 5 blends permanent housing with short-term stays. Ground-floor commons include a neighborhood kitchen, dining hall, and co-working space. A rooftop greenhouse, laundry, and indoor swimming pool share these spatial and social strategies remain flexible and transferable across other blocks and conditions.



Vitoria Gasteiz (ES)

Landscape of possibilities 2



Obscure Typologies and Thermal Vulnerabilities. Existing buildings show outdoor layouts and numerous thermal bridges in facades and roofs, revealing spatial and energetic inefficiencies that demand an urgent architectural response.

Winter Behavior. The technical skin acts as a thermal buffer, retaining heat and reducing losses. It transforms into a sunspace, enhancing comfort and energy efficiency in colder months.

Existing Staircase Limitations. The current staircase lacks accessibility, constrains spatial flexibility, and compromises natural light. Its isolated design fails to meet contemporary standards for inclusive and adaptable housing.

Double Skin Privacy and Extensions. The double skin incorporates openings and gardens that enhance privacy, support the chimney effect, and extend living spaces into semi-public, communal areas.

Ground Floor Housing Removed. Ground floor housing is eliminated to enhance privacy and symbolically open the building to public space, creating a clearer distinction between private and communal zones.

Summer Behavior. In summer, the facade enables cross-ventilation and chimney effect, keeping hot air and cooling interiors naturally, while shaded galleries prevent direct solar gain.

New Efficient Core Options. Proposed intervention relocates the efficient core to the roof facade, freeing internal and facade. Alternatively, the existing core can be adapted without relocation, preserving circulation logic.

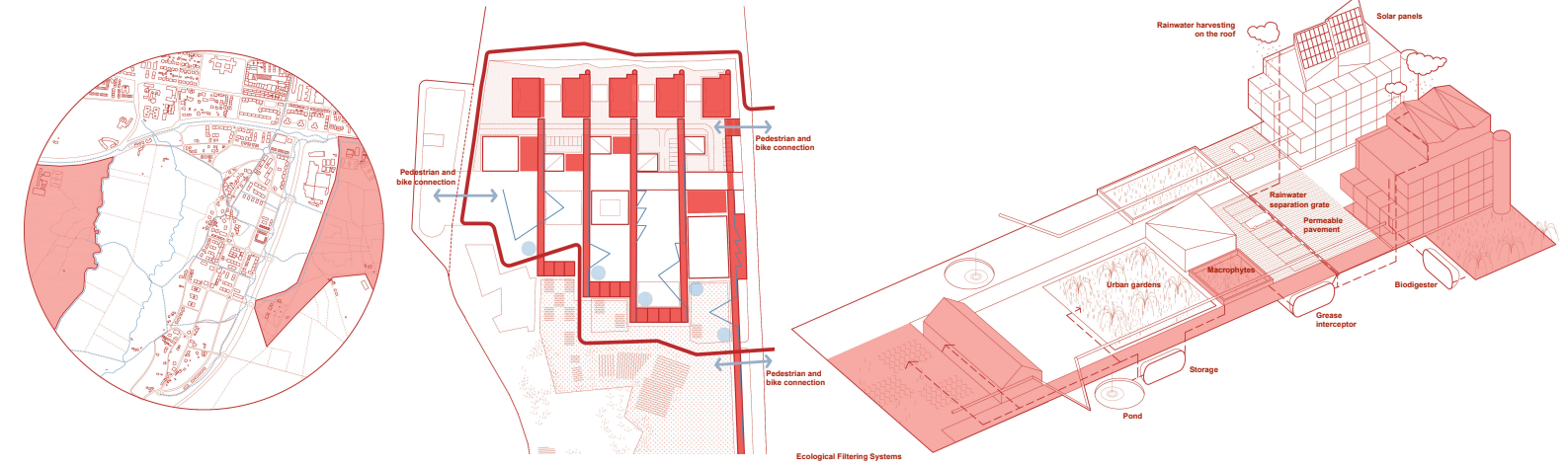
Facade Intervention: Before and After. The retrofit transforms the facade, drastically reducing thermal bridges and improving insulation, resulting in enhanced energy efficiency and occupant comfort in all seasons.

Activation of Ground Floor and Roof. Former housing areas transform into semi-public common spaces, where transferred habitable volume on the roof accommodates small structures and pavilions for communal use.



Vitoria Gasteiz (ES)

Landscape of possibilities 3



The Residence Line
A new ecological and mobility infrastructure connects Vitoria's greenbelt with rural paths and cycling lanes. The technical system utilizes color density to low-density perimeter, fostering sustainable mobility, produce the landscape, and new housing models nested in local ecosystems. A framework for ecological, social, and territorial regeneration.

Equipped Spines
Emerging from existing buildings, equipped spine structure and privatize open space, housing both covered and uncovered community uses. They provide shelter and security for everyday life, storage, water, energy, and waste while enabling neighbors to appropriate and adapt these areas to their needs. A system of support rather than prescription.

Ecological Filtering Systems
The proposal integrates a visible, everyday phytoremediation system. On one hand, the rainwater coming from the plaza and the rooftop of the blocks flows into each of the inspection channels located at the beginning of the planted strips. This first filter separates plastics, debris, and possible leaks and oils from the ground. The water then passes through a gravel bed that reduces turbidity before reaching the tanks, where it will be used to care for orchards and gardens. On the other hand, the gray water from showers, washing machines, and sinks is pre-filtered and then directed through vegetated strips made of gravel, sand, and aquatic plants that naturally purify the water. These channels are integrated into the landscape—cooling the air, creating shade, and encouraging biodiversity. The treated water is reused for irrigation and cleaning. It's a simple, decentralized system that turns waste into a resource, cared for directly by the neighbors. The infrastructure is not hidden; it teaches, connects, and improves the environment. No buried pipes—just open, understandable, and shared processes. A living, intergenerational system that gives value to what's collected.

