

10 Blind Walls International Idea Competition Barcelona 2026

UNESCO-UIA
World Capital of
Architecture

Jury Proceedings

1. Introduction	3	04_Lluçà	71
1.1 Barcelona 2026 World Capital of Architecture	3	1st Prize	72
1.2 Context	4	2nd Prize	73
1.3 The competition's main goals	4	3rd Prize	74
1.4 Competition Sites	5	Honorific Mention	75
1.5 Evaluation Criteria	6	Qualifiers	76
1.6 Calendar	6	05_Jardins Marià Manent	90
1.7 UIA Endorsement	7	1st Prize	91
1.8 Basic applicable regulations	8	2nd Prize	92
1.9 Eligibility	9	3rd Prize	93
1.10 International Jury	10	Qualifiers	94
2. Jury Session	11	06_Jardins Caterina Albert	107
2.1. Evaluation process	11	1st Prize	108
2.2 Prizes and mentions	12	2nd Prize	109
2.3 General comments of the jury	13	3rd Prize	110
2.4 The jury's comments on the winning proposals	14	Qualifiers	111
2.4 Jury Proceedings Signed	19	07_Pantà de Tremp	128
3. Competitors from all over the world	20	1st Prize	129
4. Documentation of the entries	21	2nd Prize	130
01_Placeta de Martina Castells	22	3rd Prize	131
1st Prize	23	Qualifiers	132
2nd Prize	24	08_Placeta de Charlot	153
3rd Prize	25	1st Prize	154
Mention	26	2nd Prize	155
Qualifiers	27	3rd Prize	156
02_Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	38	Qualifiers	157
1st Prize	39	09_Placeta de Grau	186
2nd Prize	40	1st Prize	187
3rd Prize	41	2nd Prize	188
Qualifiers	42	3rd Prize	189
03_Jardins Francesc Masclans	58	Qualifiers	190
1st Prize	59	10_Parc de la Sagrera	207
2nd Prize	60	1st Prize	208
3rd Prize	61	2nd Prize	209
Qualifiers	62	3rd Prize	210
		Qualifiers	211
		5. Disqualified	221

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Barcelona 2026 World Capital of Architecture

Barcelona is a city of architecture thanks to the uniqueness and beauty of many of its buildings, the way in which everyone works together to preserve its centuries-old architectural heritage, and its ongoing ambition to provide us with welcoming, accessible and inclusive public spaces.

But these are not the only reasons why the UNESCO-UIA has chosen it as the World Capital of Architecture. Disciplines and societies evolve. So Barcelona and architecture are doing the same. The 1996 UIA World Congress exported an Olympic urban model. In the wake of property, social, health and climate crises, the paradigm for our architecture has been profoundly renewed: to be part of the solution, not part of the problem. As a socially diverse city with a dense urban fabric, limited natural resources and a Mediterranean climate (mild and sunny but with periods of drought and prolonged heatwaves), Barcelona is turning to architecture, urban planning and landscape design to address social, environmental and economic sustainability challenges. The city has a chance to rethink itself, move forward and set an example.

We must use our platform as world capital to talk to everybody about architecture. For 2026, we are coordinating a programme of architectural dissemination for all, led by our chief architect, with the Architecture Weeks (this year from 14 May to 28 June) as a prelude, in collaboration with a very active ecosystem that nurtures architectural culture in our part of the world and anyone else who wants to contribute.

1.2 Context

Blind walls are anonymous walls that divide properties. Although they play no role in the building's external appearance, they can end up being exposed to public view in a permanent provisional state because of urban planning changes. When this happens, it creates a discontinuity in the landscape, a rupture in the urban fabric, which can cause serious structural and habitability problems for the affected and neighbouring buildings and they have a marked visual impact on the public space.

Twenty-five years ago, with the aim of eliminating these urban discontinuities and creating new façades that are integrated into the urban landscape, the Programme for the Remodelling of Blind Walls in the city of Barcelona was launched.

1.3. The competition's main goals

As part of Barcelona's nomination as the World Capital of Architecture 2026 by UNESCO-UlA, Fundació Mies van der Rohe – Barcelona City Council have launched this international competition of ideas to remodel 10 permanent blind walls, spread across the city's 10 districts, aiming to leave a lasting legacy in Barcelona, and is calling on the world community of young architects to participate.

The competition's Jury will select for each of the locations a winning proposal from among those presented in that location, and a second and third prize.

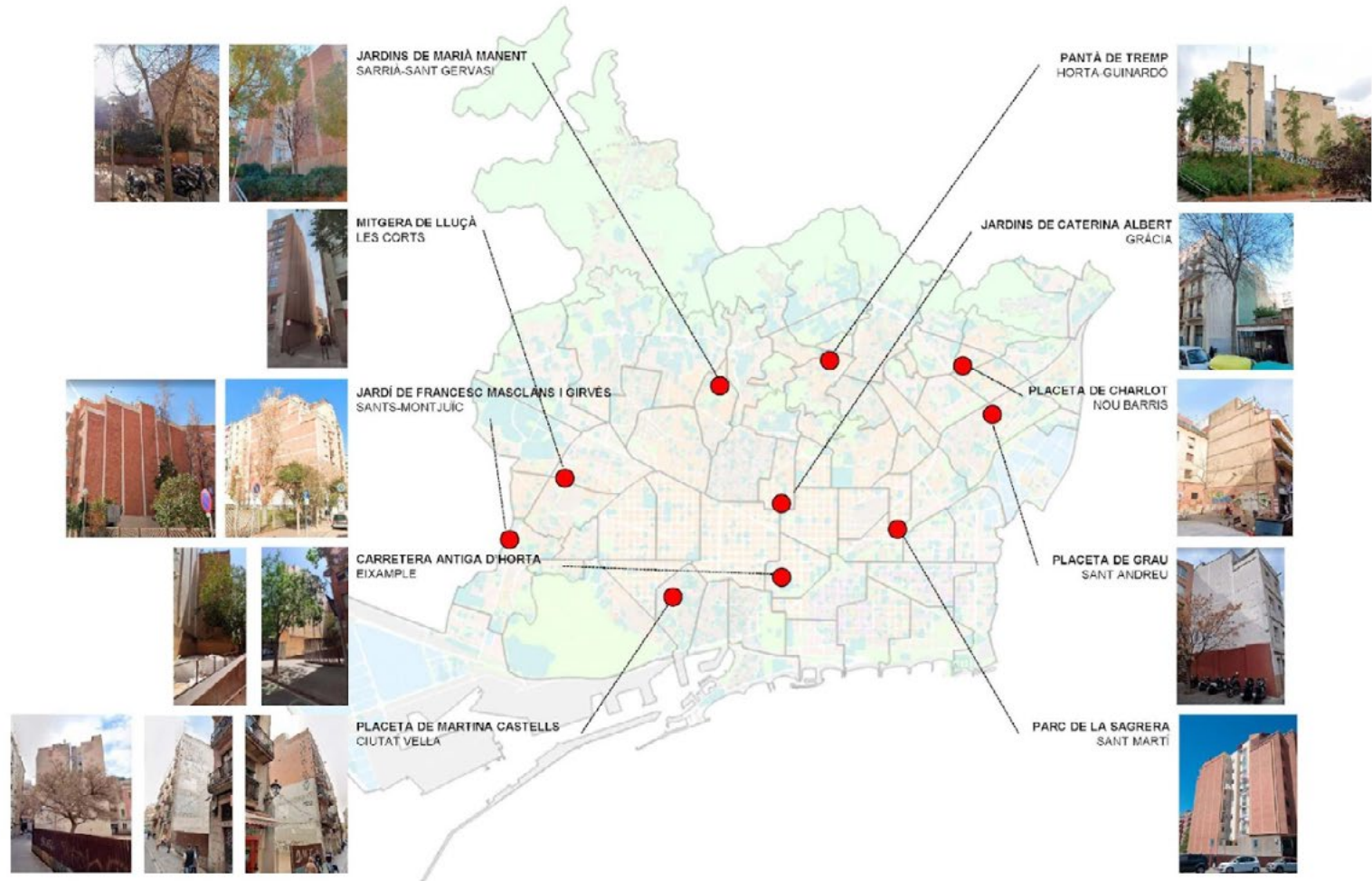
The winning proposals will be implemented whenever possible for their inauguration in 2026 as part of the programme of activities of the World Capital of Architecture and as an enduring material legacy of Barcelona 2026, World Architecture Capital UNESCO-UlA.

In case of implementation, the author(s) will be involved as consultant(s) in all design stages for architectural services, through a collaborative process with the Municipal Institute of Urban Landscape - Barcelona City Council who will also appoint local licensed architects for design and build contracts responsible for the building permit and design for construction. The implementation of the winning proposals will not be possible without the agreement of the owners and inhabitants of the building, the budget and temporary deadlines fulfilment and the regulatory compliance.

1.4. Competition Sites

The competition covers 10 sites distributed throughout the city.

- 01_Placeta de Martina Castells
- 02_Ctra. Antiga d'Horta
- 03_Jardins Francesc Masclà
- 04_Lluçà
- 05_Jardins Marià Manent
- 06_Jardins Caterina Albert
- 07_Pantà de Tremp
- 08_Placeta de Charlot
- 09_Placeta de Grau
- 10_Parc de la Sagrera



1.5. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria are listed below. The order of the criteria listed does not reflect any priority:

- Architectural quality of the proposal
- Architectural quality and design
- Connection with the environment
- Energy efficiency and life cycle of materials
- Construction coherence and feasibility

1.6. Calendar

- Launch of the competition - June 10, 2024
- Questions - June 10 to June 20, 2024
- Publication of answers - July 1, 2024
- Submission of proposals - Deadline August 5 23:59 GMT+2
- Jury meeting and decision - September 9-17, 2024
- Publication of results - September 25, 2024



01_ Placeta de Martina Castells

1.7 UIA Endorsement

This competition is endorsed by the International Union of Architects - UIA and respects UIA competitions guidelines and UNESCO regulations. (See: Competition Guide for Design Competitions in Architecture and Related Fields)

Competition <http://www.uia-architectes.org>



1.8 Basic applicable regulations

Despite being a competition of ideas, the proposals presented must consider the planning legality of the city of Barcelona. Strict compliance with all current regulations is not required in this regard, but rather a realistic and executable proposal. The proposal will be adapted to comply with the regulations during the development phase of the project, if this is the case.

In any case, the following should be considered:

- **Buildability:** Proposals cannot contemplate an extension of the buildability of the property subject to competition. Balconies can always be proposed when they are open on two of the façades.
- **Occupancy of public space:** the proposals cannot contemplate the occupation of public space for the support of the support structures of private elements (balconies) beyond the plane of the partition. It is possible to contemplate proposals for gardening, furniture or other elements that modify the nearby public space, as well as greenery support elements. The accessibility of the resulting public space must be guaranteed.
- **Projecting elements:** if elements are proposed that protrude from the plane of the partition, as a rule the maximum flight of these will be 1 m with respect to the partition and they will be open. These elements cannot have support structures that rest on a public space.



1.9 Eligibility

The competition has two eligibility criteria:

Title of Architect

The AUTHOR(S) of the proposal must have the right to use the title of Architect in their country of origin or residence.

Maximum age

All participants must have been born on or after 1 January 1989.

Participants may submit their project individually or in a team; in this second case, the teams may be multidisciplinary, although they must always include at least one member with the right to use the title of Architect in his/her country of origin or residence.

In multidisciplinary teams, for the purpose of participation in the competition, a distinction will be made between AUTHORS of the proposal, who must have the right to use the title of Architect in their country of origin or residence, and COLLABORATORS, who can be professionals from other disciplines.

All participants must meet the age requirement.

Inability to prove the eligibility criteria shall be grounds for disqualification.

Anyone employed by the organiser or a Jury member, their relatives, partners or employees; anyone closely related to the organiser or the professional adviser and anyone involved in the preparation and conduct of the competition will not be eligible to compete or to assist competitors. Competitors are responsible for identifying conflicts of interest that would prohibit them from participating in the competition.

Each AUTHOR can only submit one proposal per site.



1.10 international Jury



Camilla van Deurs
Architect / Jutland, Denmark



Ali Kural
Architect / Istanbul, Turkey
(UIA Region II Central and Eastern Europe and the Middle East)



Teddy Cruz
Architect / Guatemala City, Guatemala



Philip F. Yuan
Architect / Shanghai, China
(UIA representative)



Meriem Chabani
Architect / Algiers, Algeria



María Buhigas
Architect / Barcelona, Spain
Barcelona Chief City Architect



Anna Ramos
Architect / Barcelona, Spain
Director of Fundació Mies van de Rohe



Alternate:
Grichka Martinetti
Architect / Paris, France (UIA representative)

Technical consultant (with voice but no vote):

Technical Directorate of the Municipal Institute of Urban Landscape and Quality of Life:

Montserrat Prado, architect and technical director

Marta Guitart, architect

Jon Ajanguiz, architect

Roger Pedro, architect

2. JURY SESSION

2.1. Evaluation process

The 10 Blind Walls international ideas competition for young architects received 439 entries from 51 countries. After disqualifying the entries that did not fulfil all the requirements set out in the brief, the jury reviewed all 343 blind wall proposals.

The jury examined each project according to the evaluation criteria set out in the brief.

The sessions were held online, with the proposal for each entry shown on display when discussing the proposal.

The jury members reviewed the proposals individually and then took part in a discussion group held on 16 and 23 September. During these sessions, the jury debated the proposals to make the final selection together, awarding first, second, and third prizes as well as honourable mentions in some cases.

2.2 Prizes and mentions

A total of €52,500 was awarded in prize money. Three prizes were chosen by the jury, as mentioned in the brief.

	Result	Prizes	Unique identifier code	Motto
01 Placeta Martina Castells	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize Mention	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVRf0e49b8 MVR1c8c55d MVRc72981d MVR3bd7088	Intramuros Kitchen Balcony Reminiscència Interlude
02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVR795333e MVRa95060c MVR403c38c	Hanging Gardens From Lost To The "Rec" SVDS - Sustainable Vertical Drainage System
03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVR3f6e732 MVR74c424f MVRcc0ca79	The Golden Gateway Pixel Ecosystem Stitch It Up
04 Lluçà	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize Mention	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVRa34ff8e MVR3a26497 MVR93b09cb MVR9952d50	Living Threshold The Urban Blindfold In-Between Urban Palette: Merging Modernity with Tradition
05 Jardins de Marià Manent	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVR9a0b758 MVR3002155 MVRbad7413	Azure - Where City Walls Blossom Darwin comes to Barcelona Water Bodies
06 Jardins Caterina Albert	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVRf05ab23 MVRfd83be3 MVR4d4a902	Eixamplant Look out FachadaCreativa94
07 Pantà de Tremp	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVR1883aa0 MVR53253f1 MVR5327d6c	Terraplén Wicker Wallscape The view from days gone
08 Placeta de Charlot	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVR0cb6818 MVRe45222a MVR2d38147	Safareig Ceramic Fold sous les pavés, la plage!
09 Placeta de Grau	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVRe3c57a8 MVR0981e6d MVRbbb0e47	The Naked Waterland Living Screen
10 Parc de la Sagrera	1 Prize 2 Prize 3 Prize	3.000,00 € 1.500,00 € 750,00 €	MVR941d6ea MVRa493c8b MVR98b1742	Mundocircundante The Threefold Eco Walls, Dynamic Cities

2.3 General comments of the jury

First of all, the jury would like to thank the competition organiser for creating an open contest that allows architects up to 35 years of age from all countries and continents to participate.

In addition, the jury would like to thank the contestants for all their effort and work. We were impressed and taken aback by the many contributions. The jury is also impressed by the great diversity of concepts and architectural solutions that were put forward in the competition.

Although this was an international competition and we live in a global world, participants had to understand the local context and realities of each location. The jury prioritised the proposals that had very clear and coherent strategies; especially those that adapted to the building and the existing context, as well as to the urban environment. In some cases, it was particularly important that the proposals were very respectful of the built environment, and in others, it was important that they radically break with the context to bring a more contemporary look to the space.

The jury has taken into account the subsequent maintenance of the new facades, especially in terms of greenery, since some proposals did not fit the climatological reality of Barcelona: the Mediterranean climate and the drought problems we suffer in the city were explained to the jury so that it would be taken into account when judging them.

Another important issue to consider was that the ideas presented could work with more or less openings, such as windows or balcony doors for example. The proposals had to be flexible in this aspect and

allow adjustments to be made in case a neighbour does not want to make openings in their home, or whether they are not able to, either for economic reasons or because it affects the interior distribution, especially in the case of bathrooms and kitchens.

Finally, we wanted to show a variety of solutions among the 30 winning proposals and the 2 mentions, so that it can be seen that there are many possible answers to the same problem, even if each blind wall and its context demand a specific type of answer.

Barcelona now has a wide variety of ideas and concepts to transform 10 blind walls into facades. We hope that the winning proposals will be a precedent for new projects that help solve this type of problem in this and other cities around the world.

2.4 The jury's comments on the winning proposals

01_Placeta Martina Castells

First prize: Intramuros

The materiality, the brick and its diversity of use and performative dimension are the concepts that really caught the attention of the jury. The ability to play with the bricks and create geometries, to generate many visual resources with the same material and, finally, offer a very qualitative facade. It is worth noting the overhang that frames the opening to the street. The jury considers this proposal to be a small, pleasant and intelligent intervention, and underlines the great effort in the organisation and composition of the windows.

Second prize: Kitchen Balcony

This proposal is one that achieves a great deal with not very much. The jury considers it to be a very high-quality strategy; a simple, clear and modest idea in the economy of resources. How it responds to the continuity of the facades has also been assessed. The proposed balcony is not generic, but adds a very interesting axis, and is articulated as a space that allows the interior to come out. Also noteworthy are the openings on the ground floor, which activate the new square and offer a certain social control.

Third prize: Reminiscència

The jury highlights the difficulty of the technique, how the brick is used in a much more artistic way than in the other ideas. The proposal plays with reminiscence, since the memory of the existing building, which was demolished, is incorporated into the design of the new facade, and is completed with the decision to use these bricks; a traditional Catalan technique is therefore recovered.

Mention: Interlude

The jury awarded an honourable mention to this proposal for the idea of a pergola, which creates an entrance to the square and gives solar protection to the public space with the incorporation of solar panels; it is considered an attractive solution, although it is not part of the object of the competition.

02_Ctra. Antiga d'Horta

First prize: Hanging Gardens

The jury has stated that the proposed structure is interesting because of how it resolves the façade, at the same time as expanding the surface area of the homes. The proposed infrastructure system is very adaptive and flexible. It should also be noted that it is a very complicated blind wall because it is very high and has a great visual impact. The proposed solution is very intelligent, because it divides the facade and changes its scale.

Second prize: From Lost To The "Rec"

The jury feels that this proposal makes a special effort to embody the history of the site through the water management system and the connection with the river. It is a clearly more holistic and symbolic initiative than other ideas, as it is more integrative and respectful of the current context.

Third prize: SVDS - Sustainable Vertical Drainage System

The jury highlights the sensitivity of this proposal towards the neighbours who live in the building. It presents a variety of new windows that adapt to the needs of the interior distribution of homes and their inhabitants, and it does so using natural materials that are pleasing to the eye and to the touch.

03_Jardins Francesc Masclans

First prize: The Golden Gateway

This proposal works on many levels, with the green and the solar panels, but above all it gives a touch of colour to the entrance to the square, the access door that frames both sides. These aspects make it very different from other proposals. The jury finds the choice of ceramic very interesting, because it is a very intricate and pleasant material, which provides a very vivid yellow colour that will last. They consider this proposal to be very daring, and they wish to highlight the colour it will bring to the city, as well as the vegetation that will grow randomly; it is precisely this randomness that makes it a unique design.

Second prize: Píxel Ecosystem

The jury highlights the tectonic quality of the proposal composed in layers, in which the metal structure generates these “pixels” that allow the greenery and the solar panels to be accommodated. The structure offers a lot of freedom for the owners to open windows, as it is an independent element of the part wall.

Third prize: Stitch It Up

An action of urban suture that combines both facades to create a new entrance to the gardens of Francesc Masclans and Girvès. The jury considers that it is a flexible proposal in terms of facade openings and the final finish of the greenery, which generates lively and changing facades throughout the year.

04_Lluçà

First prize: Living Threshold

The jury finds the proposed strategy that divides the wall into three parts very clever. Individual or continuous openings and balconies are projected, depending on the interior distribution of the homes, on the lateral strips of the median, and it responds very powerfully to the central strip where the patio is hidden. In addition, it recovers the traditional solar protection system of the Barcelona shutters.

Second prize: The Urban Blindfold

This proposal, inspired by the green awnings of the adjacent buildings, provides a simple solution that significantly improves the quality of the blind wall. The jury sees that, by using the greenery as a resource, it is possible to give the resulting facade great formality and elegance.

Third prize: In-Between

The jury recognises that the selected tile proposal is intelligent, and appropriate for this facade, although they believe that the resulting quality depends on the material that ends up being used. We would also like to highlight the openings on the ground floor, which make the street level more friendly.

Mention: Urban Palette: Merging Modernity with Tradition

The jury wanted to award an honourable mention to this proposal because it uses a different technique from all the other entries: sgraffito. It is a solution that most likely covers 90% of the buildings in Barcelona and which, little by little, is being recovered.

05_Jardins de Marià Manent

First prize: Azure - Where City Walls Blossom

The jury wants to emphasise the simplicity with which this blind wall is solved. The proposal achieves maximum effect with minimum effort thanks to the use of vertical structures through which the foliage climbs. These are inspired by the existing buildings in the neighbourhood, and especially their blue colour, mentioned in the poem “The Night” by Marià Manent, which gives its name to the gardens where these blind walls are located.

Second prize: Darwin comes to Barcelona

The jury appreciates this idea, which uses the mosaic technique to create a very powerful global image, but which, if we approach it on another scale of detail, teaches us and shows us other aspects of the facade. The diversity of layers of detail achieved stands out, and how the wildlife is incorporated, thus reducing the importance of humans in the proposal.

Third prize: Water Bodies

The proposal is dedicated to these horizontal lines that change the urban landscape of the gardens thanks to the use of various materials and layers, where the final composition of the windows becomes secondary. The jury highlights the fact that a horizontal balcony is not created for the inhabitants, but for the plants.

06_Jardins Caterina Albert

First prize: Eixamplant

With a clear reference to the facades of the Eixample, the jury considers that the solution presented is excellent. This is reinforced by the elegance that the curtains give the new facade and location. The result is a new facade in the gardens of Caterina Albert, with infinite compositions thanks to the movement of the curtains and the play of light and shadows that is generated depending on the time of day.

Second prize: Look out

The jury singled out the central element of the facade in this proposal, the creation of new balconies taking advantage of the existing courtyard to make them wider, creating a place that improves the quality of space for the inhabitants. In addition, it becomes a social solution, as it is turned into a shared communication space between two families.

Third prize: FachadaCreativa94

The jury considers that the solution of the proposed mesh gives character and flexibility to the facade, where openings or greenery are inserted according to the needs of design and interior distribution of the homes. The proposed greenery, which integrates the facade into the landscape of the gardens, stands out.

07 Tremp reservoir

First prize: Terraplén

The jury affirms that this proposal is very different from the others due to the chosen finishing material, which are earthen blocks. The solution presented, with a wall 70 cm thick, fits very well in this blind wall, with the embankment in front of it at the bottom, which gives the project its name and which allows the greenery to climb into it. In addition, they would like to highlight the flexibility to create windows while maintaining the original design.

Second prize: Wicker Wallscape

The jury mentions the simplicity of this proposal, where the idea of renewal appears, but which at the same time is nourished by the existence and nakedness of what is currently there. The effort with regard to the sustainable view is also highlighted, as well as the ecological and circular economy footprint, not always present in the other proposals.

Third prize: The view from days gone

The jury appreciates the effort of this proposal to re-wild the space, by presenting a style of greenery which has been studied in great detail, that rises through a structure that covers the almost intact blind wall, and where the final image aims to show this large green window to the city.

08 Placeta de Charlot

First prize: Safareig

This proposal is inspired by the old laundries in Nou Barris, to create a facade where the main element is the rope, like those used to hang clothes in these everyday spaces. The jury believes that the proposal adapts very well to the context, both with the colours and the materials chosen, and creates several layers in the building. A ceramic base to provide urban continuity, a metal structure containing the balconies and ropes and a surface of solar panels on top. The architectural solution presented is understandable and works, even without the foliage on the balconies.

Second prize: Ceramic Fold

The jury appreciates the proposal presented for this blind wall, which, exceptionally, does not aim to give more square metres to the homes, but rather improve their quality by offering light, ventilation and privacy through a new ventilated facade. An answer that fully adapts to the context of the neighbourhood.

Third prize: Sous les pavés, la plage!

The openings on the ground floor that are proposed in the new facade are the reason why the jury awarded the third prize to this idea, since they allow the square to be activated and its quality improved.

09 Placeta de Grau

First prize: The Naked

This project does not propose building a balcony like most of the solutions presented, but rather, through texture and materiality, provide a scale and tell a story. This proves that the context in which the project is to be carried out has been understood. The configuration of the windows is flexible and the finishing treatments, in contrast to the ceramic blocks, allow the creation of animal dens and different types of holes to accommodate the wildlife.

Second prize: Waterland

A very risky proposal, but very thoughtful and poetic at the same time. Unlike many proposals, the jury is of the opinion that it does not aim to be a green facade, instead it focuses on giving it a new use, and turns it into a kind of fountain, a facade that can collect water.

Third prize: Living Screen

The jury highlights the simplicity of the proposal, where the original wall is uncovered and shown, while protecting it with polycarbonate, to later add a structure that accommodates the greenery that grows from the ground floor. This solution provides a lot of flexibility when creating openings.

10 Sagrera park

First prize: Mundocircundante

The jury emphasised that the proposed facade is very flexible and works as an entrance to the future new park. A structure inspired by the existing fences with the X geometry, which gives a strong response to the whole final design: the structure and the composition.

The proposal allows work on a small scale according to the possible facade openings, creating infinite configurations using the green module, curtains and solar panels.


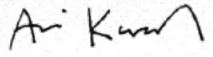

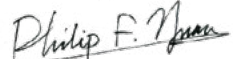



Second prize: The Threefold

The jury highlights the strategy used to divide the wall in two; the first part accompanies the turn of the existing building through the brick, and the second incorporates a completely different mesh to complete the new facade. This solution addresses a larger scale of the urban space; the authors demonstrate that they have understood the complexity of the context in which they are working.

Third prize: Eco Walls, Dynamic Cities

The jury values the structure presented in this proposal for the possibilities it offers to the park and the roof of the building. It is a solution that connects the two levels of existing public space through a new platform that, at the same time, could be used by the lower floors to create retail spaces.

2.4 Jury Proceedings Signed

Name, surname	Position	Signature
Camilla van Deurs	Jury member	Signed by:  3D1E6C7A6788430...
Ali Kural	Jury member	Signed by:  383130720EED40F...
Teddy Cruz	Jury member	Signed by:  EBDEE018B799402...
Philip F. Yuan	Jury member	DocuSigned by:  0EBFBD6460FD4FF...
Meriem Chabani	Jury member	DocuSigned by:  05F6204EB4CB4D3...
Grichka Martinetti	Jury membre, alternate	Signé par :  2EFC2FE276C34B6...
Maria Buhigas	Jury member	MARIA BUHIGAS SAN JOSE - DNI 38095901N (TCAT) Signat digitalment per MARIA BUHIGAS SAN JOSE - DNI 38095901N (TCAT) Data: 2024.10.02 21:11:20 +02'00'
Anna Ramos 27/09/2024	Secretary of competition, jury member	DocuSigned by:  841CCDF9AA5341B...

Secretary of competition _____ Anna Ramos

signature Firmado por ***4770**
ANNA ALEXANDRA RAMOS (R:
****2536*) el día
03/10/2024 con un
certificado emitido por

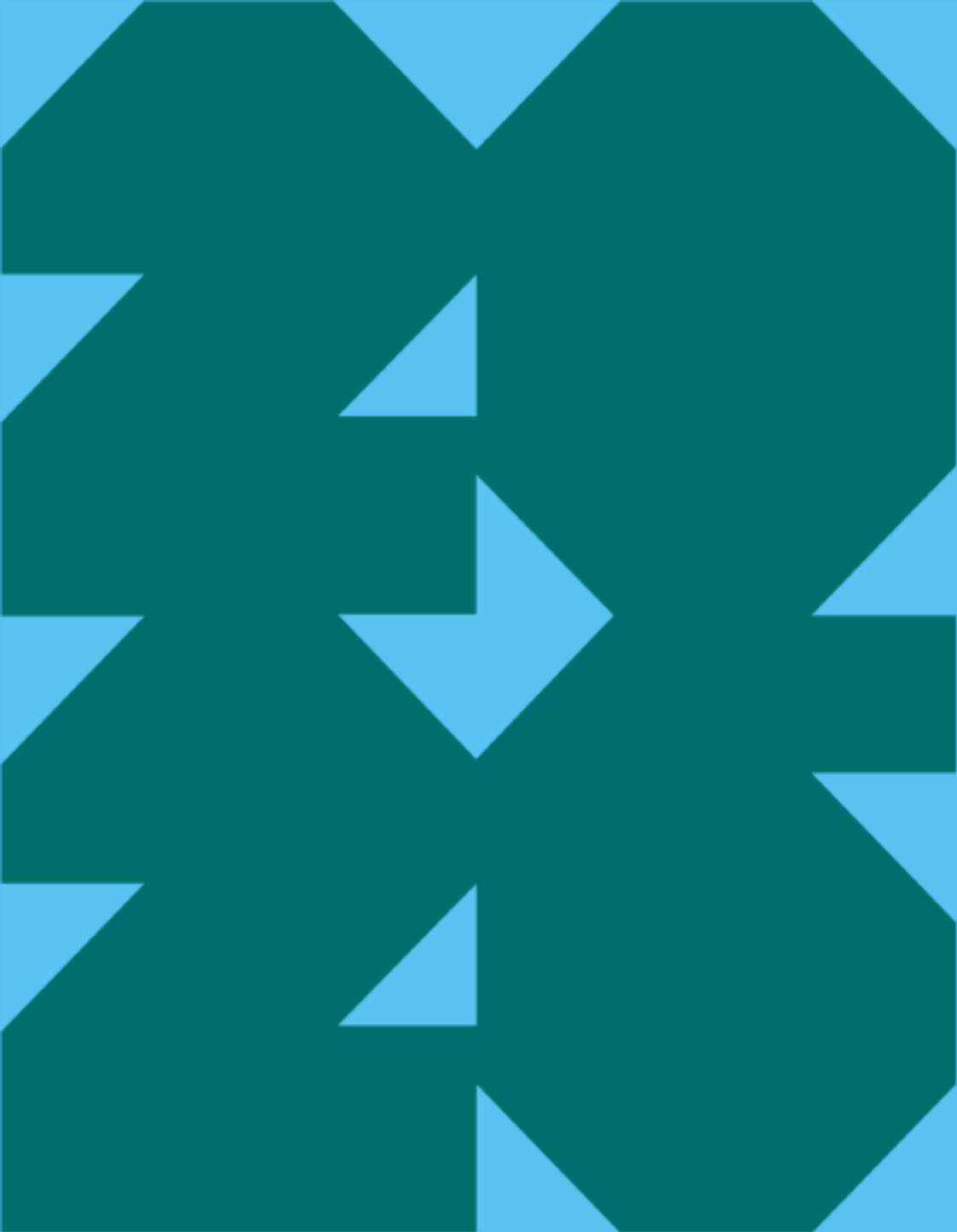
3 COMPETITORS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD



Spain	89	Australia	4	Chili	5
Italy	18	France	7	Belgium	1
Argentina	25	Swiss	2	Bangladesh	1
Colombia	24	Greece	7	Latvia	1
Malaysia	9	China	14	Bolivia	1
Uganda	8	Ecuador	2	Venezuela	1
Brazil	11	Germany	3	Vietnam	1
Mexico	26	Egypt	3	India	3
United Kingdom	2	Hungary	2	South Korea	1
Türkiye	26	Peru	5	Bahrain	1
Morocco	1	Nigeria	5	Iran	1
Luxembourg	1	Russia	5	Canada	2
Thailand	1	Panama	1	Denmark	2
USA	8	Portugal	1	Sweden	1
Romania	6	Netherlands	5	Total	343

4. DOCUMENTATION OF THE ENTRIES

- 01_ Placeta de Martina Castells
- 02_ Ctra. Antiga d'Horta
- 03_ Jardins Francesc Masclans
- 04_ Lluçà
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- 09_ Placeta de Grau
- 10_ Parc de la Sagrera



01 Placeta de Martina Castells

01 Placeta de Martina Castells

1st Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRf0e49b8

Registration nr.
3401

Motto
INTRAMUROS

Name of the authors
Núria Rodríguez i Molina

Name of the collaborators
Ralf Merten Modolell

Country
Spain



intra
muros

The action of intramuros, or within the walls, recognizes the strategic value of the site during the development of the city, highlighting the overall public space and creating the possibilities surrounding a building's skin.

/ an urban opportunity
The reconstruction of a brick blind party wall, as well as seeking to improve the performance and habitability of the building, can also be viewed as an opportunity for improvement in a neighborhood scale. How can we reuse blind walls? How can we create a public space and a biodiversity shelter? How can we improve the overall cultural and social environment?

These questions are particularly relevant in the case of Martina Castells, which sits at the heart of the heart of the district where the blind wall has been a barrier to the public space and a source of light and ventilation in the building, and also an element of the facade's biodiversity shelter.

Starting with the idea of a party wall which is not the main line of the building, the project explores the possibilities of a new wall and public space for the neighborhood. The design is not only for the facade but for the building and the district, creating a new living space for the building and the district. These green walls can be used in many ways by creating various public interventions.

/ a climatic refuge and biodiversity shelter

Beyond improving the energy efficiency of the surrounding building, the goal is to create a public space between the two blind walls as a climatic refuge for humans and animals alike. A green canopy growing in both sides and exposing a concrete to the open air can improve climatic conditions and allow the space to be used throughout the year. Furthermore, small urban greenery can help to improve the urban environment, creating a distance shield against the pollution. During the day, the space encourages social interaction in an outdoor shared living room, while at night, the space becomes a protected refuge for species living in the building walls.

/ a living envelope

The proposal also considers the use of the existing walls, improving their thermal performance, creating a new living space and allowing new openings to allow for cross-ventilation. The idea is primarily concerned by a self-regulated brick wall, providing additional energy and shade into the building. The new idea is composed of breathable materials to avoid condensation. Materials with low embodied energy are used throughout, such as wood fiber insulation, as well as employing locally sourced and low-carbon materials, such as perforated brick, enhancing traditional brickwork construction techniques.

/ a traceable past

The currently exposed facade on the site reveals the history of the past: the preserved facade of the building, the facade of the new extension - which evokes one by one the traces of the life that once vibrated in this wall.

01 Placeta de Martina Castells

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR1c8c55d

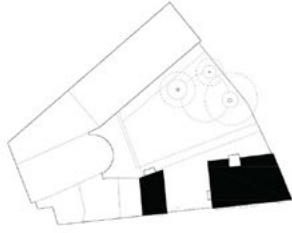
Registration nr.
3782

Motto
KITCHEN BALCONY

Name of the authors
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Spain

EMPI: PLACETA DE MARTINA CASTELLS
CIUTAT VELLA - EL RAVAL



The site is located next to Plaça del Pedró, in the heart of Barcelona. The four buildings that will be intervened obey the historical typology of Barcelona, facing the street of traffic, on one side, and a more quiet garden on the other. The complex is divided in two volumes, c/ Hospital 128 is attached to the rest of the housing block, while c/ Hospital 130 and 132 conform a detached volume that is able to ventilate in all its sides.

The inner facade, which is facing north, is seen as a great opportunity to create a very transparent facade, with multiple openings and balconies, where the neighbours could rest from the noise of the city centre. This facade clearly resonates with the ones seen in the traditional block courtyard of l'Eixample, originally conceived as green areas and a space to hang out clean clothes after washing them.

As a result, the project is organized around these two main balconies. The first one being located in the north facade of c/Hospital 130 and being accessed from the kitchen and dining room. The second one being located between c/ Hospital 132 and 130, occupying the existing inner courtyard that is regarded as no longer necessary, and being accessed from the two kitchens. The latter would be a communal balcony, shared between two dwellings, and with a total area of 12,2m². We believe this intervention is a good opportunity to build community and strengthen neighbourhood bonds, but we also understand that this balcony could be sectorized if considered necessary. The organisation of all the windows on the facade is also flexible and subject to change. It can be easily adjusted according to a more accurate definition of what each community needs.

The decision to enter the balcony through the kitchen is important to us, because traditionally the kitchen has been a space with very little sunlight, where women used to spend a great part of their day. Nowadays, changes are being introduced in housing typologies in order to make this space more central, and we feel that this project should be no less. In cities like Zurich, balconies are often accessed from the kitchen and this is usually seen as convenient.

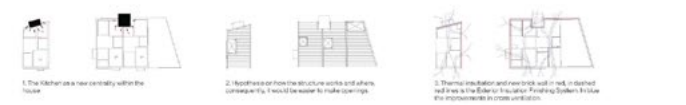
On the ground floor, we take the opportunity to create new openings for the establishments. These are strategically set in the corners, which are the spots that are most likely to make a difference and add life and security into the quiet park at the back. In c/Hospital 128 a new entrance for residents is envisaged, adding value and activity onto this space.



A. Image of the block courtyard between the streets, Valencia, Marqués de Sade and Aragó. Approach to Quilóns. © J. Horta. B. Section through of the courtyard block. Street: C/ Hospital 128. © J. Horta. C. Section through of the courtyard block. Street: C/ Hospital 130. © J. Horta. D. Section through of the courtyard block. Street: C/ Hospital 132. © J. Horta. E. Section through of the courtyard block. Street: C/ Hospital 130 and 132. © J. Horta. F. Section through of the courtyard block. Street: C/ Hospital 130 and 132. © J. Horta.



Elevations: e1/300



Floor Plan

*Floor plan based on the historical plans provided by Hospital 128, and an updated copy of Hospital 130 and 132 in relation to the location of the museum, which can be found on the calendar, as well as an exhibition space, both in the facade.
 01. Show the new design with located in this corner to no longer necessary, the building can be made through the opening, the proposal to close it with a brick wall and an installation wall raised.
 02. The existing porch between Hospital 130 and 132 is filled with new space that would contribute to the construction of a common balcony for the two buildings. The "New Metropolitan Barcelona" (NMB) requires the area of the inner courtyard as well as the new building intervention.



E1.1. North elevation

KITCHEN BALCONY

The north facade is imagined as a very green facade. Firstly, a flowerpot would be located on top of the entrance in c/Hospital 128, from which "Virya Verge" (*Parthenocissus Tricuspidata*) could be planted and climb up this corner of the facade. The metallic structure that wrap the balconies is also an opportunity for the species to climb up and give shade in the warmer months. The *Parthenocissus Tricuspidata* is an interesting species because it is deciduous, so in winter the balconies would still have access to sunlight. The new facade would be formed by adding thermal insulation, an air chamber and a new brick wall finished with stucco. The presence of balconies facilitates cross ventilation as well as it offers a buffer space protected from the wind that can reduce thermal loss. Overall, the thermal behaviour of the buildings is improved.



Detail of the north facade, portraying the residents entrance of the building of Hospital 128



From the Placeta Martina Castells looking onto the north facade.

01 Placeta de Martina Castells

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRc72981d

Registration nr.
2644

Motto
REMINISCÈNCIA

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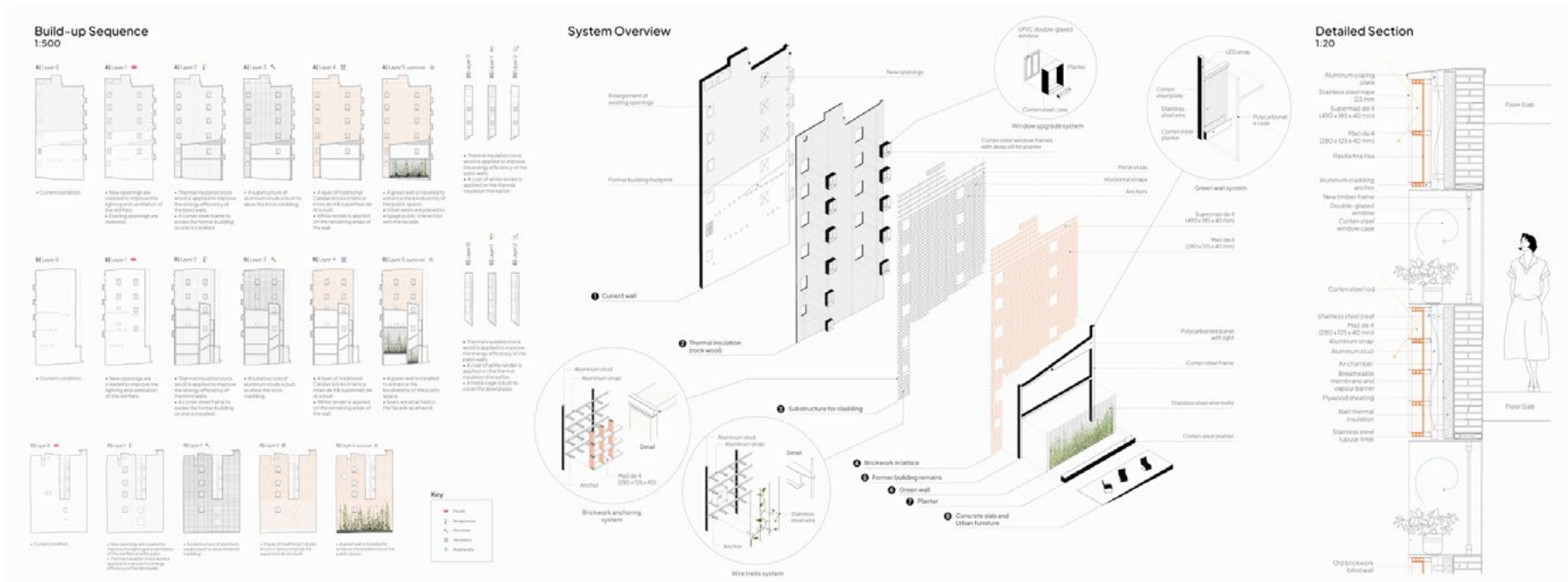
Country
United Kingdom



Reminiscència

Our approach to this project is both nostalgic and respectful. For years, remnants of the former building have been visible to daily passersby. Pieces of history of Barcelona are inherited by the blind walls through the marks left by the old beams, slabs and walls. Our design captures the essence of Catalan culture by respecting historical elements, using traditional construction materials, and achieving a harmonious blend with *Castellers*. The reconstructed facade features brickwork that reflects the popular architecture of Catalonia. With its distinctive red clay colour and texture, the brickwork exudes warmth and familiarity to the public. The bricks are arranged in a lattice pattern and constructed over multiple levels, with each tier supporting the next, echoing the rich tradition of *Castellers*. Through careful planning and collective effort, the bricks rise to the top, creating a facade that showcases a spectacular interplay of shadows and depth. A structure of corten steel, especially designed to outline the former building, supports a green wall. Climbing plants adorn the facade, enhancing the biodiversity of the public space. At night, warm light emanates from the corten steel frame, highlighting the presence of the former building and adding to its timeless charm, *'Reminiscència'*.

Site Plan 1:800



01 Placeta de Martina Castells

Honoric Mention

Unique identifier code
MVR3bd7088

Registration nr.
3380

Motto
INTERLUDE

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Lucía Russo Herrera**

Country
Argentina

INTERLUDE



The intricate development of the El Raval neighborhood as a result of urban palimpsest, stemming from the endless history of the city of Barcelona, is unintentionally interrupted by the absence, the emergence of emptiness as an exception in an environment where fullness predominates. The emptiness finds the necessary conditions for the creation of an oasis: **an Interlude**, a pause that seeks to be the necessary synthesis to create spaces of citizenship that elevate the quality of life.

URBAN SECTOR 1 500



Portal - Route - Promenade

On Carrer de l'Hospital, an access portal is generated: a space of urban bellows that seeks the exaltation of emptiness in a place where logic would have indicated that fullness would predominate. But mainly it aims to create the beginning of a route, an urban promenade that first encounters a dry square space, where civic meetings can take place, to then reach the oasis space: the green oasis, where intense vegetation tries to emulate the capture of a piece of Montjuïc and thus find a pause in the midst of the intensity of the city.

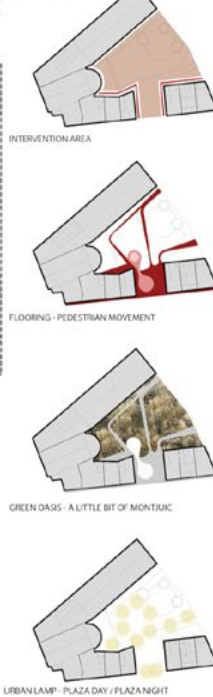
Green oasis - A bit of Montjuïc

The space of intense green, which symbolically brings Montjuïc closer and creates the space for pause, seeks on the one hand to increase the absorbing surface of the sector and reduce the thermal temperature through the presence of vegetation as a lung, while also encouraging it to gradually climb the facades to intervene, creating a ventilated facade between the pre-existing structures and the plants, which will gain ground through a tensioned metal structure that will guide them.

Linked facades

On the facades located in the green sector of the square, a metal structure will be born to support the climbing vegetation for the vertical garden, which will be organized based on the existing rhythm of the building's windows. Once the facade turns within the square sector supported on Carrer de l'Hospital, the internal facades continuing the rhythm imposed by the metal structure will generate window openings for the neighboring buildings' homes, elevating the condition of these interior spaces through the capture of light and ventilation.

PLANT DIAGRAMS CONCEPTUAL IDEAS



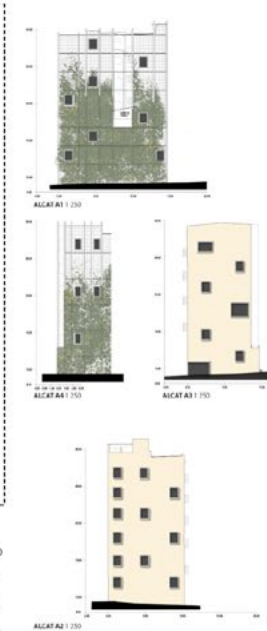
AXONOMETRIC URBAN SECTOR PARTY WALLS - MARTINA DE CASTELLS SQUARE



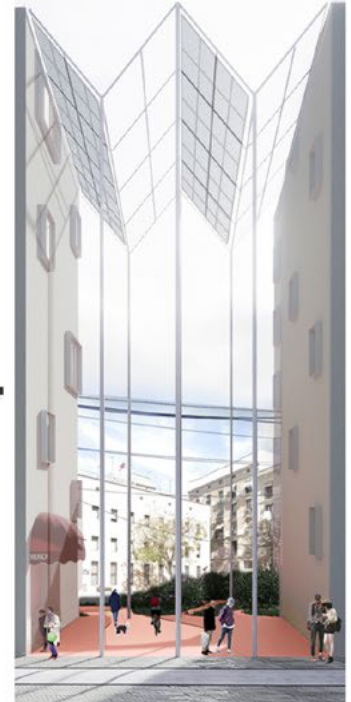
Estimated Budget

A. Semi - Covered Structure	€40.000,00	E. Photovoltaic Energy + Lighting	€12.000,00
B. Rubber Flooring	€8.000,00	F. Landscaping - Vegetation	€6.500,00
C. Vertical Garden Structure	€22.000,00	G. Street furniture	€7.500,00
D. Windows in Meclaneras	€14.000,00	H. General Expenses 20%	€22.000,00
Total Estimated =	€132.000,00 + IVA		

SIDE VIEWS ESC. 1 250



PEDESTRIAN IMAGE PLACETA MARTINA CASTELLS



Placeta de Martina Castells
(F. Escobedo)

128 - 130 - 132

Yard

138

Finalizing these steps, an organic form that evokes local geological formations joins local projects in their efforts to capture the essence of the region.

To reduce costs, offsite manufacturing is proposed for both the metallic tubular element and support structure and individual interchangeable flower pots are proposed for simplified maintenance.

2-point support structure configuration and tubular element (cross section and detail)

80 cm

20 cm

Support structure

Plant pot rack

Plant pot opening

Drainage hole

Window frames, tubular element and support structure with connecting elements (detail)

Community-led design and city integration architectural intervention in the following steps:

This Side Up

1. Opening of new windows based on the individual needs of users regarding their desired position and dimensions; replacement of existing window frames and installation of a protective metallic frame projection of 25 cm from the facade).
2. Restoration of external walls according to their original appearance and construction materials.
3. Design and installation of a light metallic tubular element (Ø 50 cm and a projection of 80 cm from the facade with the exception of a cantilevered section over the yard - if applicable) and a supporting structure according to the layout of new and existing windows capable of holding various plant pots.

Purpose

1. Ventilation, interior lighting and thermal efficiency; water alertness increases the safety of the public space below.
2. Continued historic city integration.
3. Visual filter for increased privacy; continuous illumination of the public space below by subtly reflecting various shapes, colors and textures in diverse angles.

SAILBOAT IN THE OCEAN

The architectural project was developed around a concept inspired by a sailboat navigating the roof above, constantly battling against the wind and tide. This imagery served as a metaphor for an urban space within a city that must contend with continuous processes of change.

Just as a sailboat takes the unpredictable forces of nature, an urban space encounters social challenges and transformations. This space acts as a sail, albeit gaining an insight into the growth of society in its region. It seeks to generate a sense of direction and stability, much like a sailboat offers guidance and security amid the turbulent waves of the world.

The project aims to create an urban environment that stands resilient against the pressures of modernization and change, serving as a beacon of tranquility and order. It encompasses both urban change in itself, as well as the urban fabric's historical and strategic aspects, ensuring that the urban space contributes positively to the city's development.

1. Initial Assessment and Planning: The first step in the project development involved a detailed assessment of the current condition of the roof facade. This included identifying structural, material, and spatial issues that need to be addressed. With this information, a detailed plan is developed outlining the necessary steps for restoration and the implementation of the system for following steps.
2. Restoration of the Roof facade: The assessment is conducted, the restoration of the roof facade of the building begins. This includes the removal of existing materials and the installation of new materials, ensuring the structural integrity of the roof. The goal is to restore the facade to its original appearance and ensure that it meets the requirements of the project.
3. Implementation of Steel Cable System: With the facade restored, girders made of steel cables are installed and anchored to the walls. These girders are designed to support the weight of climbing plants and are strategically placed to ensure even coverage of the restoration. The steel cables are chosen for their strength and durability, ensuring they can support the weight of the plants on the roof.
4. Selection and Installation of Climbing Plants: The selection of climbing plants is a crucial step in the project. Species are chosen that are suitable for the local climate and have growth characteristics that allow attractive coverage of the facade. The plants are installed at the base of the steel cable girders, and the necessary care is provided to ensure their initial establishment and growth.

Unique identifier code MVR42bb594

Registration nr. 3046

Motto This Side Up

Authors Francisco Brambila

Country Mexico

Unique identifier code MVR769c4b1

Registration nr. 3338

Motto Sailboat In The Ocean

Authors Mario Alejandro Martinez Cerro

Collaborators Mexico



Unique identifier code MVR7a87513

Registration nr. 3447

Motto Eco-Palimpsest

Authors Entropia_Arquitectura Adaptativa
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Collaborators Sebastián González
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Country Colombia

Unique identifier code MVR9c6c94d

Registration nr. 3490

Motto Old Ceilings

Authors Carolina Duarte Venegas

Country Spain



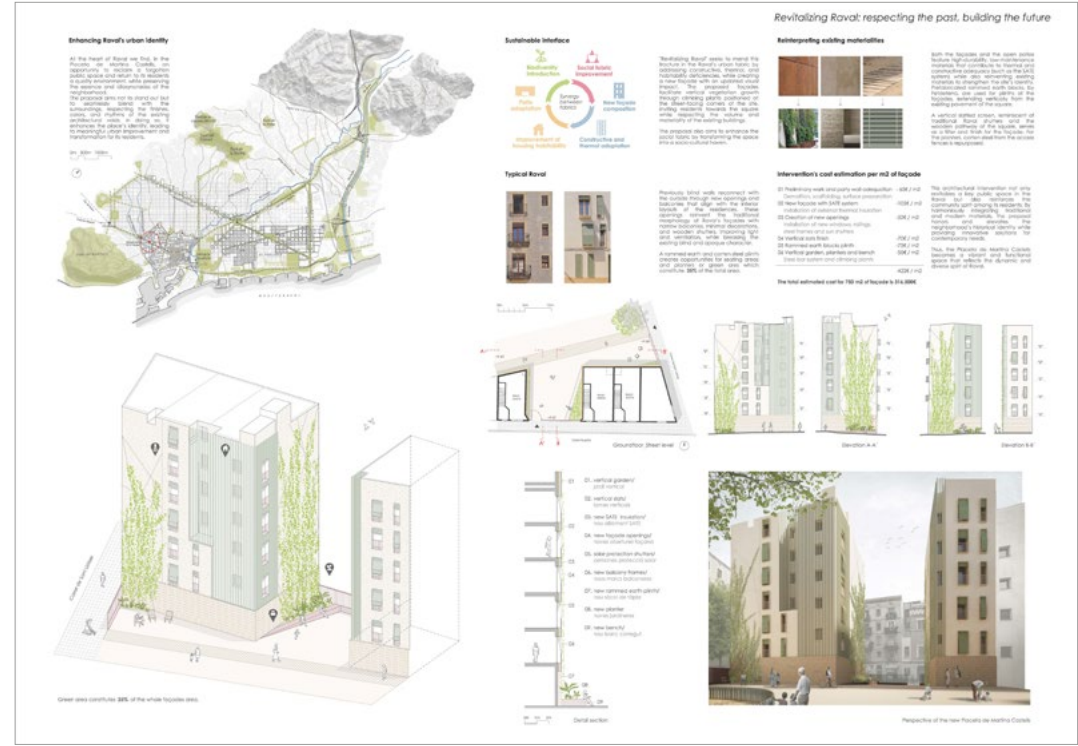
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Registration nr. 3506

Motto Atrium

Authors Juan José Rueda Carballo
Ivan Costa Ramon

Country Spain



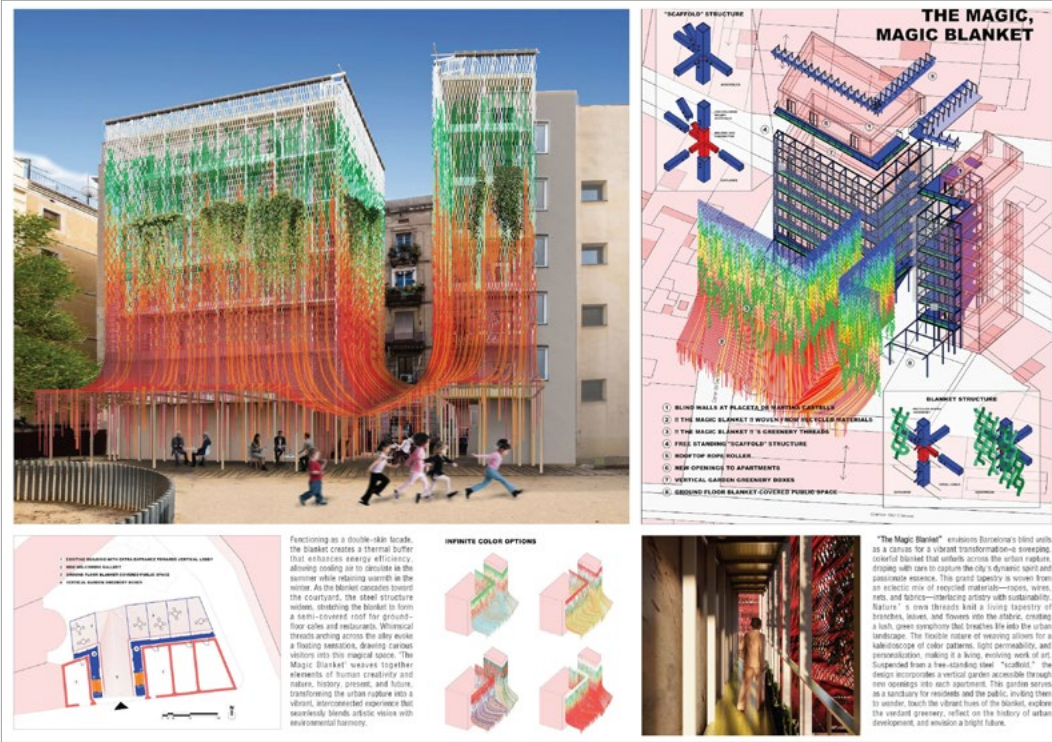
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Registration nr. 3594

Motto Revitalizing Raval. Respecting the past, building the future

Authors Brenda Roqueta Vives

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR298a5a9

Registration nr. 3618

Motto The Magic, Magic Blanket

Authors Shimin Zhou
Yafei Li

Country USA

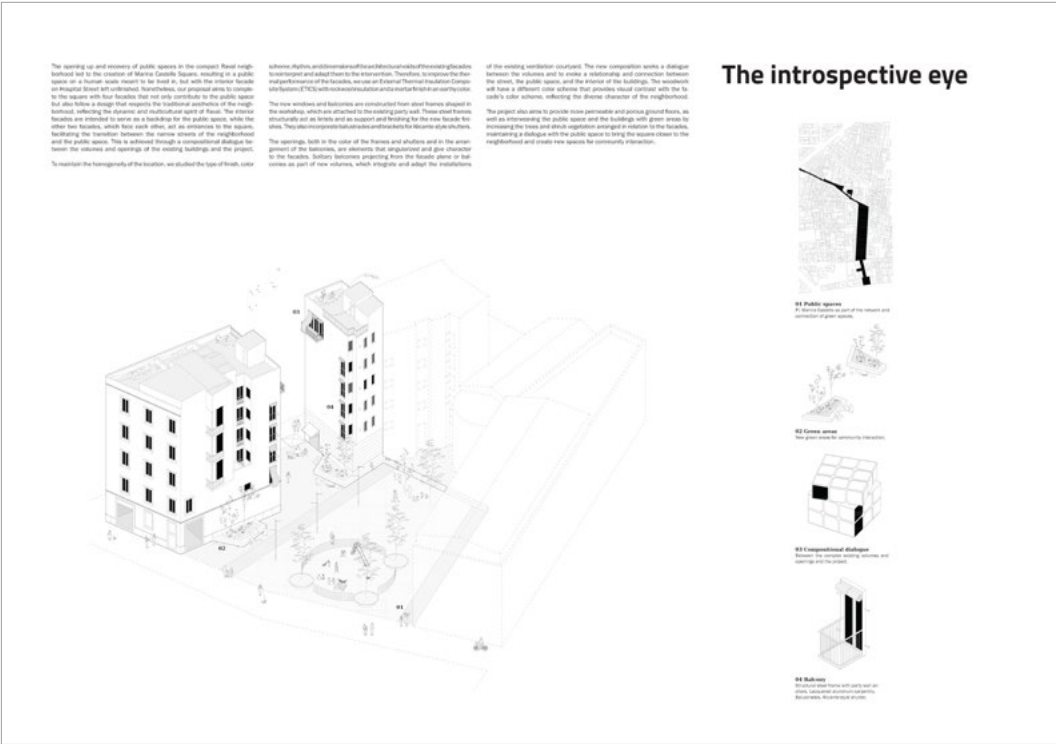
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Registration nr. 3637

Motto Corteza

Authors Jonathan David Olomucki

Country Argentina



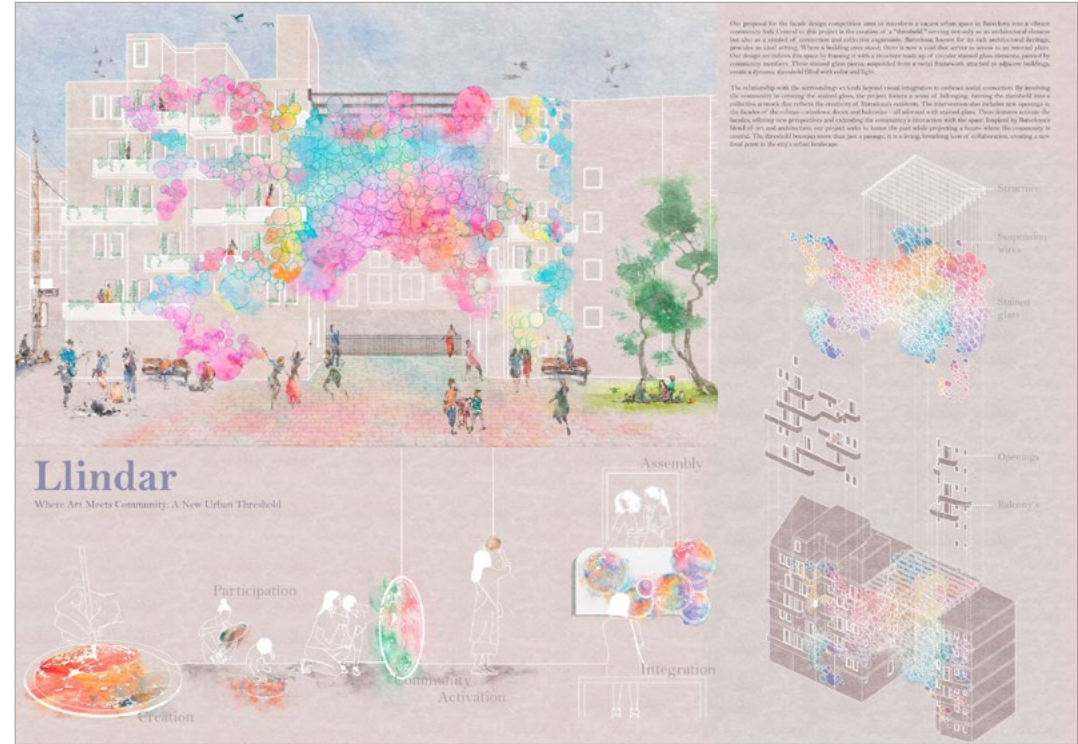
Unique identifier code: MVR70aba76

Registration nr.: 3643

Motto: The introspective eye

Authors: Marta Monlleó Rius, Jaume Xicola Pachón

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code: MVR8cea911

Registration nr.: 3715

Motto: Llindar I - Where Art Meets Community: A New Urban Threshold

Authors: Laura García

Country: Colombia



Unique identifier code MVR56131f5

Registration nr. 3730

Motto Historical Harmony : Integrating Past and Present in Placeta de Martina Castells

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Country Malaysia

Unique identifier code MVR0bc9f78

Registration nr. 3751

Motto Infinity Park

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Collaborators Vladimir Guillermo Naranjo Pérez
Aymane El Harrouni El Kadaoui
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Unique identifier code MVR4fb0410

Registration nr. 3784

Motto Fem Un Pensa

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Unique identifier code MVR5c542e4

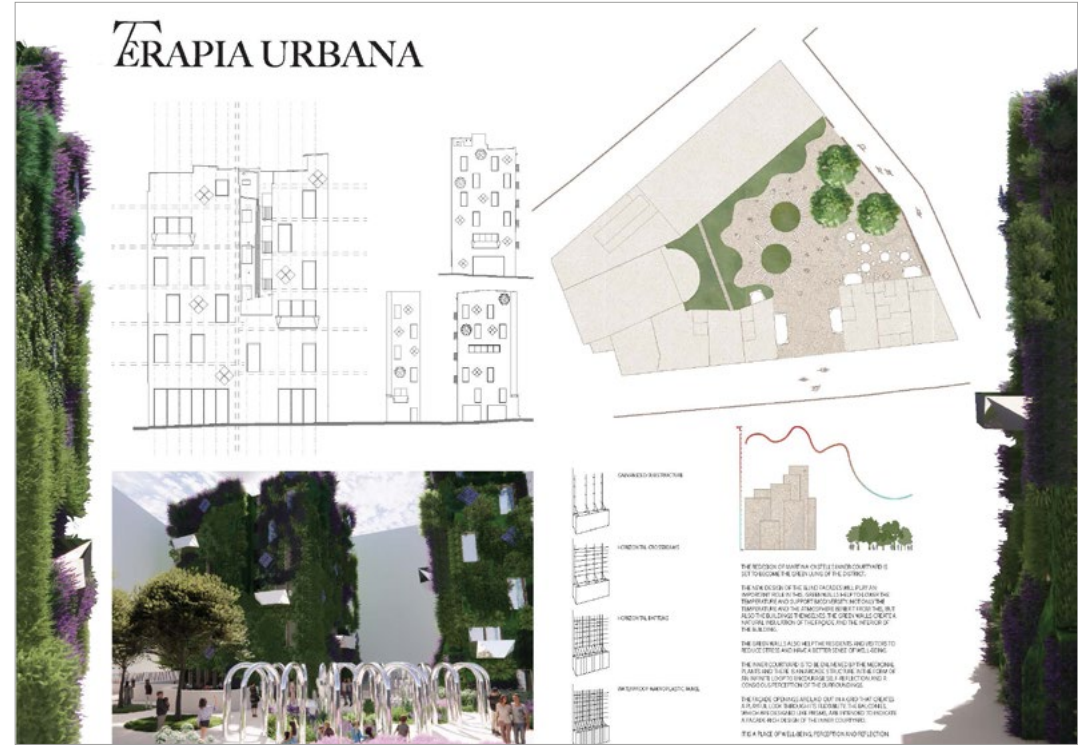
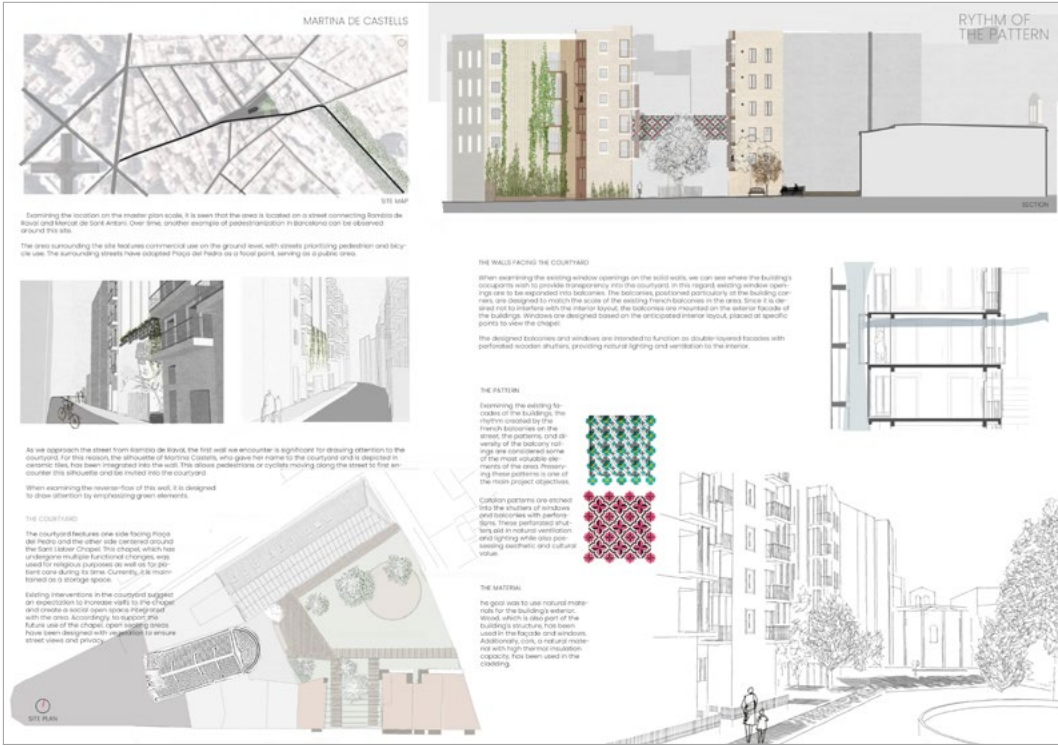
Registration nr. 3796

Motto Lily of the Valley

Authors Clara Kagoya

Collaborators Francis Mpano
Douglas Busuulwa
Charles Kalungi

Country Uganda



Unique identifier code: MVR638464f

Registration nr.: 3797

Motto: Rythm Of The Pattern

Authors: Ceylin Ece Akaltun

Country: Türkiye

Unique identifier code: MVRaa11afd

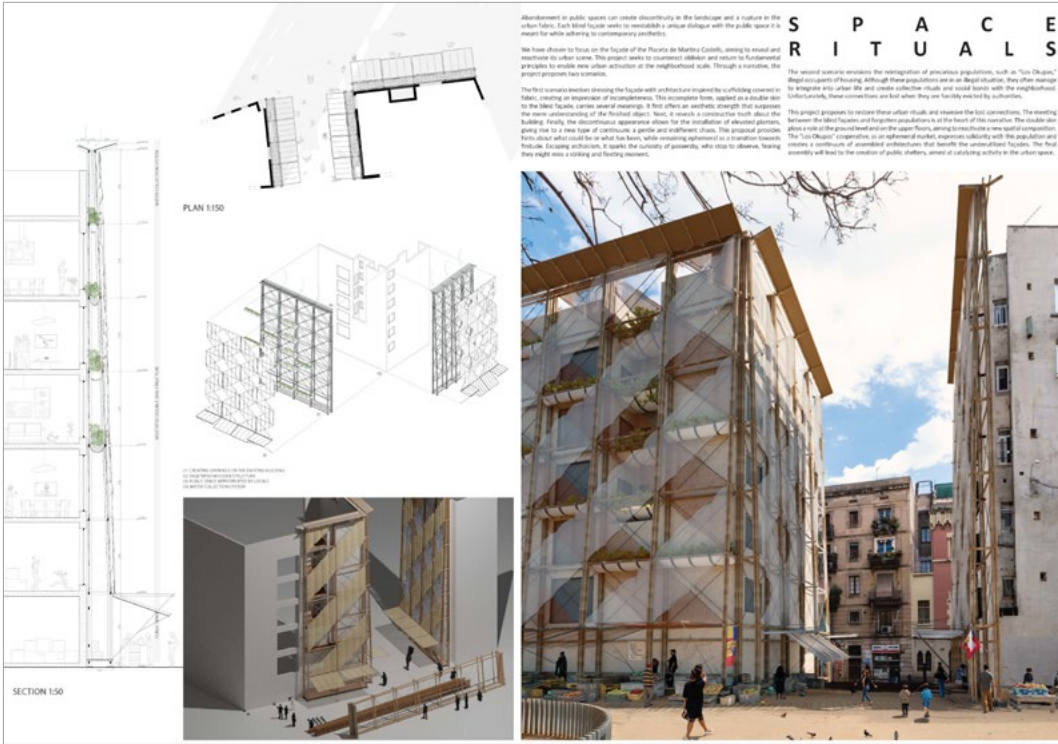
Registration nr.: 3882

Motto: Terapia Urbana

Authors: Lena Niebelschütz

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Unique identifier code MVRbf17953

Registration nr. 3860

Motto Space Rituals

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Salsabil Benbarek

Country Morocco



Unique identifier code MVRdc04240

Registration nr. 3864

Motto Mar de Cores

Authors Almerizio Pinheiro

Country Brazil



Unique identifier code MVRe73c518

Registration nr. 3878

Motto The Eden Revival

Authors Raapbhorn Sriyuthakrai

Country Thailand



Unique identifier code MVR2a9a6d6

Registration nr. 3616

Motto Urban Dream Forest

Authors Hyago Chiavegati

Country Brazil

02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta

02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta

1st Prize

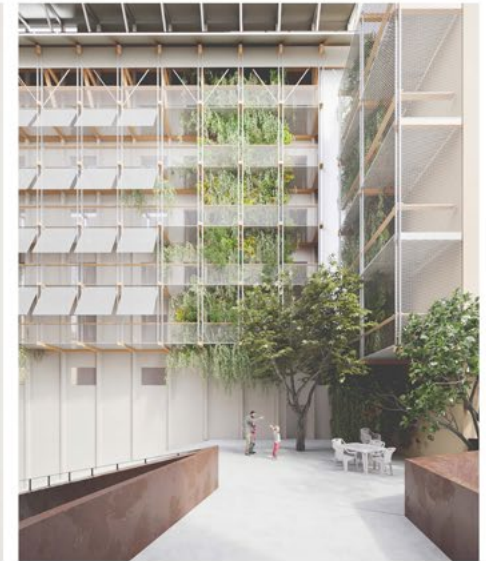
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Registration nr.
3809

Motto
HANGING GARDENS

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Spain



HANGING GARDENS is a hybrid proposal that includes several interventions in Ctra. Antiga d'Horta at both Carrer de Nàpols buildings, involving a longitudinal balcony that interacts with its context in height, by promoting the use of shading and vertical gardening systems the energy efficiency of the buildings will be improved. A solar energy facility will be installed close to the rooftops, providing funding and savings for the overall intervention.

Hanging gardens and collaborative care

Vertical gardens are useful structures that provide thermal insulation but at the same time require intensive maintenance. The proposal encourages the building's community to use their hanging balconies as vertical greenhouses with rotating schedules for different plants and small trees that can provide shade and protection. This can affect the entire structure attached to both balconies, creating a flexible and changing façade throughout the year.

The proposal consists in a hanging structure mainly attached to the blind walls of Carrer de Nàpols 103 and slightly towards the 99. The main structure will be built with laminated wood (GLT) creating a scaffolding-like structure attached with a secondary system of steel bars and cables from which different balconies will be hung. This modular system will be based on a 2.00x2.00 meter grid and designed to be easily assembled. The aim of the proposal's clarity is to provide a universal system that can be adapted to different orientations allowing its scalability to other future locations.

New opportunities

To improve the natural ventilation and lighting, several openings will be made along the façade to establish a direct relationship with the exterior, changing completely the configuration of the existing apartments. Due to the existence of interior patios in the buildings, the presence of the hanging gardens will collaborate with the original ventilation system. A wide variety of elements such as exterior curtains, awnings, sliding windows and folding shades will be installed along the new structure to measure thoroughly the amount of sun needed in each season or during the day. New gradients of privacy will be introduced improving the living experiences of the existing apartments.

Solar garden

Trying to maximize its efficiency, a solar garden may be installed in the best oriented blind wall. Being both rooftops unavailable for this purpose, there is a wide surface of Nàpols 103 blind wall facing Southwest and open to the full South orientation when the building surpasses its neighbor in height. This remaining surface allows a lightweight structure to be hung supporting 56 solar panels (2.36x1.5m) that will provide a total of 9.543 kWh/year for the community. A 60% of the energy produced will be for self-consumption and the remaining will be sold to the general network providing collective financial benefits.

This structure is eligible for public funding and with a small investment from the neighbors (up to 45 apartments in both buildings) it can reduce its costs by a 30%. After a period of 6 years the investment can be recovered.



Site volumetry



Site Plan

Cost of the facility: 65.938 €
Investment by neighbour: 1533.44 €
Amount covered by funding: 15.025 €

Profitability of the facility: 16,4%
Investment recovery: 6 years
Savings in 25 years: 166.775,00 €

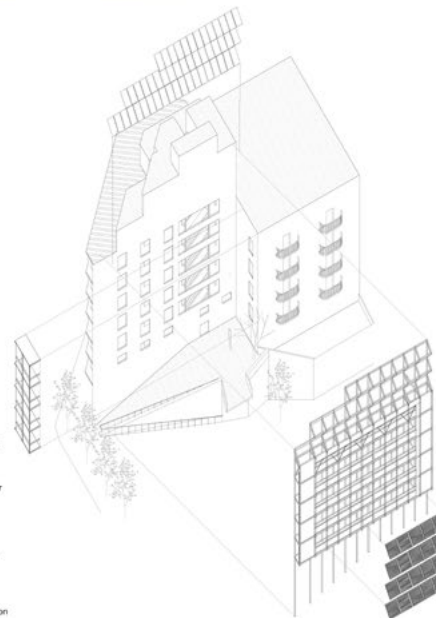
SOLAR FACILITY FEASIBILITY

50 solar panels installation for collective self-consumption designed for 43 neighbours.

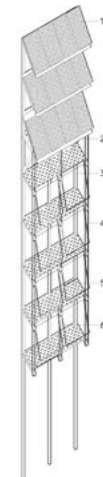
Each neighbour may decide how to collaborate with the amount of power required for their home

The common facility will:

- ☀️ Generate 48.372 kWh /year
- 🌿 Save 9.672 kg CO₂ /year
- 🔌 Provide 60% self-consumption
- 💰 Save 9.406 €/year
- 🔌 Sell 1.664 €/year to the network

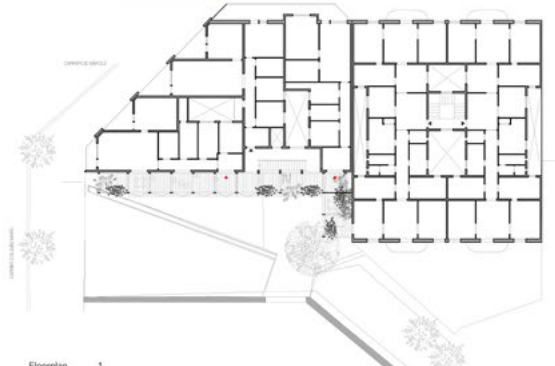


Implemented strategies

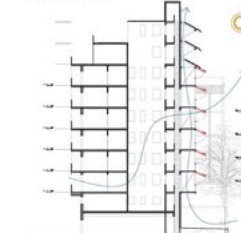


Hanging Gardens structural module

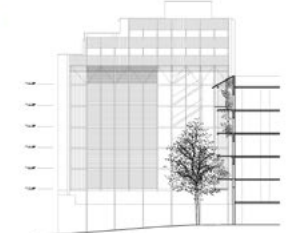
1. Solar panels
2. Solar panel roofs
3. GLT reinforcing structure
4. Steel cable tensors
5. Perforated flooring
6. Shadings structure



Floorplan
Scale 1:200



Section 01
Scale 1:300



Section 02
Scale 1:300

02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR403c38c

Registration nr.
3658

Motto
SVDS - SUSTAINABLE VERTICAL DRAINAGE SYSTEM

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Silvia Prujà Mayà

Country
Spain

C1 NEW FACADE COMPOSITION

The new facade will generate the feeling of openness on the site. To achieve this, it proposes a light horizontal composition of new terraces, each 1.00 m wide. (The maximum allowed by regulations). This horizontal design will allow the facade to open up to the interior part of the block, allowing feelings of connection. The materials for these facades will be lighter, more natural, and sustainable, including wood, ceramic, and stone, with low-carbon footprints.

C2 CONSTRUCTIVE ADAPTATION AND THERMAL PERFORMANCE

The existing facade, consisting of a simple hollow brick wall, has a thermal transmission of 1.153 W/m²K, which results in significant overheating and energy losses. In the proposed new facade type, 370 insulation of 100 mm, a water-proof polyethylene membrane, and a 100 mm cork panel finish will be added. With these improvements, the thermal transmittance will be reduced to 0.207 W/m²K. Extra thermal insulation will be added to the facade, increasing thermal inertia and improving thermal comfort.

S' IMPROVEMENT OF LIGHT CONDITIONS AND INSTALLATION OF NEW WINDOWS AND BALCONIES

Current open spaces on the south and west facades of each party will not only allow light that was previously absent but will also increase the habitability of all the residences by providing sufficient ventilation and isolation for each unit. This change will ensure the living spaces will be more comfortable, allowing residents with no larger feel like they are freely passing through. In addition to installing new windows, balconies will also be added, quality improving the quality of life for all residents' who are space a fine, unobstructed space will become an extension of the living area into the outdoors, making it versatile and signed with contemporary needs.



WATER CYCLE

The proposal introduces a new paradigm in the water cycle with a vertical Sustainable Drainage System (SVDS), designed to maximize the use of all rainwater and irrigation water for vertical gardens and vegetation. Water from the facade will flow down from one floor to another and form a cascade to another through the plants, which holds water after, moistening all climbing plants until it reaches the ground floor. This area will function as a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) reducing the use of every drop of water. The design increases the permeability of the ground floor by 50% compared to its current state, making it more resistant during drought conditions.

ECOLOGIC FACADE

'SVDS' aims to bring the city with the interior part of the block, serving as a vertical, ecological, and space for gathering, especially as it is the case in the terrace to the school. Therefore, the ground floor has been designed with outdoor spaces, in the wet areas (rain garden), plant species requiring more water and the mostly yellow plants in the sunnier areas (macro-urban garden) that are not water-dependent will be introduced. Along with the large 'ficus alata' tree, approximately 10 meters in height, natural light will be allowed to reach the ground floor. This area will be achieved throughout the year. Additionally, the vertical Sustainable Drainage System (SVDS) will have a climbing plant area (vertical garden) on the facade of the building at Ctra de Navàs, 99, and an all-terrace parking space for shared bicycles or vegetable gardens.

MATERIALS AND FINISHES' INVENTORY

MATERIALS USED

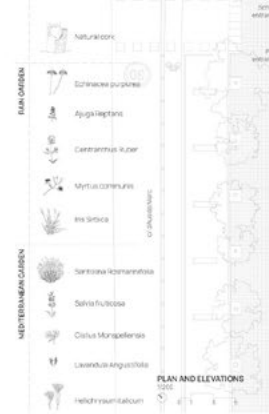
- Solitec
- Acrylic Porcelain
- Mechanical brick
- Natural wood
- Natural stone
- Natural cork
- Ecological polymer
- Appogelions
- Carbamimulizer
- Mytilus communis
- Ins Seltica

RAIN GARDEN

- Platanus
- Mytilus communis
- Ins Seltica

MEDITERRANEAN GARDEN

- Sarcocolla icariensis
- Salvia fusca
- Oleus Monspeliensis
- Laurus nobilis
- Hedera cuneata



S2 INTEGRATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY PRODUCTION

The integration of 15.02 m² of photovoltaic solar panels on the top terrace of the southern blind wall provides an approximate annual average production of 4.502 kWh. This translates to about 105.6 kWh per apartment for the 23 units in the building. In energy terms, it would save approximately 1.500 kWh per year, which would imply a savings of between 3% and 7% in electricity bills. It is important to note that this saving is all-parten, as it accommodates the number of panels proposed, utilizing the entire upper part of the facade.

S4 INTEGRATION OF VERTICAL GARDENING

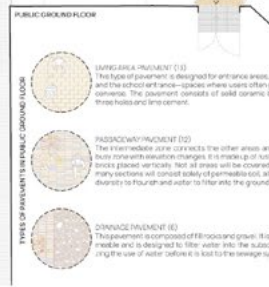
The proposal features a system of vertical, vegetable gardens and green walls located at the ends of the terraces, accessible to all residents, and forming a significant part of the facade water management system. Additionally, a large glass horizontal connection to the ground floor with the entire plane of one of the facades, allowing the vegetation to flow outside from one plane to another, thereby enhancing the surrounding biodiversity.

STANDARD HOUSING FLOOR PLAN

The integration of photovoltaic solar panels, covering 15.02 m², represents 5% of the 300.02 m² facade of the facade. The 225.02 m² of vertical gardening on the facade contributes 20%. Together, this accounts for a total of 25% of the area dedicated to the integration of vertical gardening and photovoltaic energy production.



CYNANOLS 103 ELEVATION

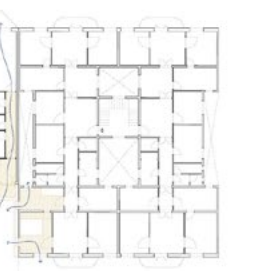


CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

The main issue with the facade was humidity on the ground floor and energy loss. Both from voids and heat in the facade building. Therefore, the first step in addressing these blind walls will be to isolate the ground floor humidity, both internally and externally.

The first step will involve clearing the structural wall and wall and subsequently adding insulation layers, a water-proof membrane, and a drainage pipe in the bottom. Similarly, the entire ground floor access to the facade will be redesigned, proposing a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) that filters, retains, infiltrates, and infiltrates water into the ground. The placement of appropriate vegetation has also been considered, adding moisture using plants whose contact with the blind walls will prevent possible water accumulation and mold.

The second step will involve withdrawing the facade for the installation of structural concrete parts. Subsequently, all metal pipes and their respective finished sections will be installed, which will support the C2 state of the balconies. Then, the facade layers will be added: insulation, a water-proof polyethylene membrane, and a cork panel finish. The placement of the facade will be made in the facade to increase ventilation to the daily lives of the occupants, and these openings will be made of wood, which provides better acoustic and thermal comfort, as well as architectural benefits.



CONSTRUCTION INVENTORY

- PLANT SPECIES**
1. Corticea emarginata var. aspera
 2. Most plant species, variegated
 3. Sun-loving plant species, Mediterranean garden
 4. Climbing plant species, vertical garden
 5. Various gardens
- GROUND FLOOR**
6. Natural ground
 7. 30 cm base
 8. Concrete base
 9. 10 cm
 10. 20 cm
 11. 10 cm
 12. 10 cm
 13. 10 cm
 14. 10 cm
 15. 10 cm
 16. 10 cm
 17. 10 cm
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 98. 10 cm
 99. 10 cm
 100. 10 cm

IMAGE OF THE NEW BALCONY SPACE OF THE APARTMENTS



ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

'SVDS' is located in a historically rich block of the Ciutat Vella, where the facade is cut out through the middle, creating a facade. This unusual base provides a series of advantages and drawbacks that must be analyzed and leveraged to make the most of them.

Advantages include a large part within the block, a permit of exclusivity, and a more needed concrete usage of balconies. Additionally, the close proximity to the surrounding low-rise buildings provides the two facades with a privileged southwest orientation, ideal for capturing solar radiation throughout the year. Disadvantages include the site's current location, lack of urban elements, and its non-proportioning relative to the number of users it serves.

To enhance the advantages and mitigate the disadvantages, the proposal suggests a highly horizontal facade composition with large terraces. This horizontal design will counteract the feeling of narrowness and open up the facade to the street. The facade will be constructed using local, natural, and sustainable materials such as wood, ceramic, and low-carbon fiber concrete.

In the current context of climate crisis, 'SVDS' directly addresses this issue. A series of strategically placed openings are proposed to improve the thermal living conditions of all the homes while also ensuring them climatically in a passive manner. This design will achieve solar heating in winter and cooling through natural shading and cross-ventilation in summer.

The facade will provide a large, open outdoor space, and a vertical sustainable drainage system (SVDS) will be integrated. This system will channel all water run-off into the vertical garden of appropriate plants, ensuring its drainage, ensuring it is used as a water source for the ground floor.

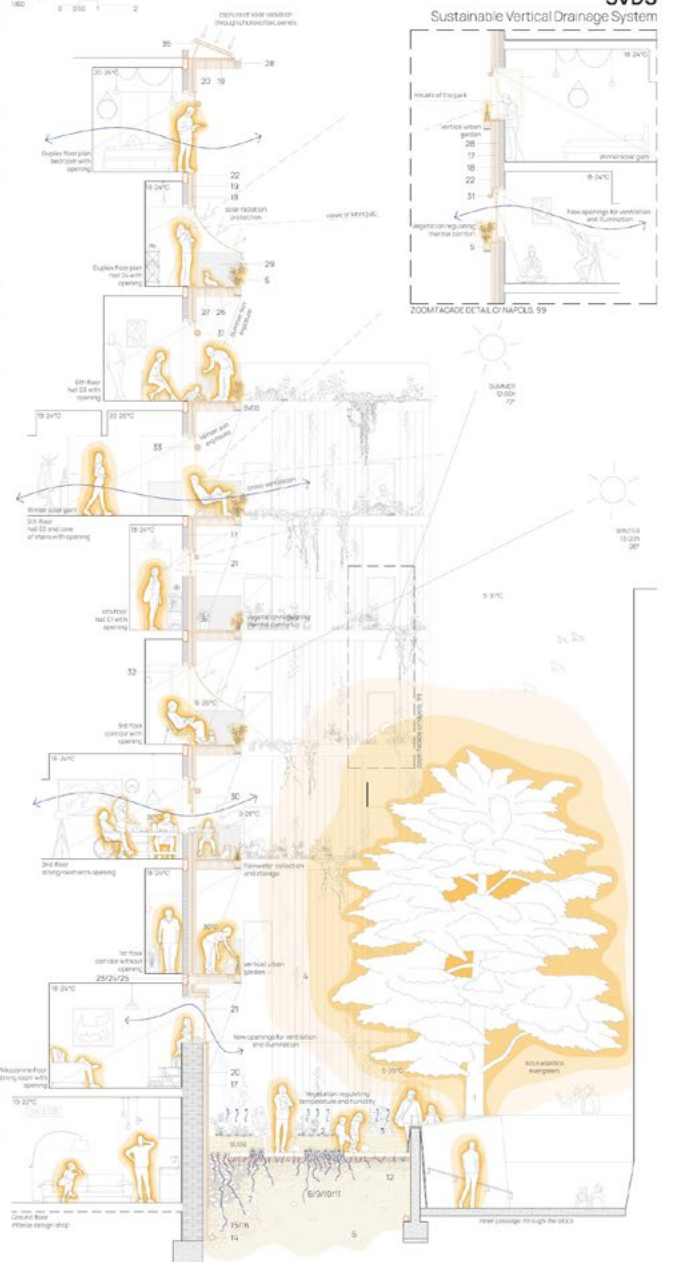
On the ground floor, which is currently a large concrete slab with urban elements, a layer for the school is proposed, as well as a shelter for the elderly. This space will encourage inter-species synergies and be shared by biodiversity. A covered path connecting the two facades of the block with the street. It will feature a meticulously designed green corridor with wet and sunny zones, making it a shelter and self-sufficient garden. Coupled with permeable paving that is suitable for full charge capabilities, this space will act as a sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) for all the facade water run-off, avoiding its discharge into the street.

The scientific use for payments and facades on the ground floor, along with window capacity, reminiscent of the original complex facade and Alcañal's facade, contrasts with the Mediterranean style of currently popular for its construction qualities. The integration of water conservation systems and passive air creates a fusion of organic, natural materials on a facade with contemporary innovation, elevating a small-scale intervention, such as this blind wall, to a rich and unique architectural event.

IMAGE OF THE PUBLIC SPACE ON THE GROUND FLOOR

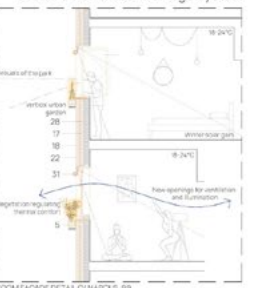


SECTION 1/100



SVDS

Sustainable Vertical Drainage System





Unique identifier code MVRc90f5e9

Registration nr. 2224

Motto Sun On The Grid

Authors Pau Vila Camprodon

Country Spain

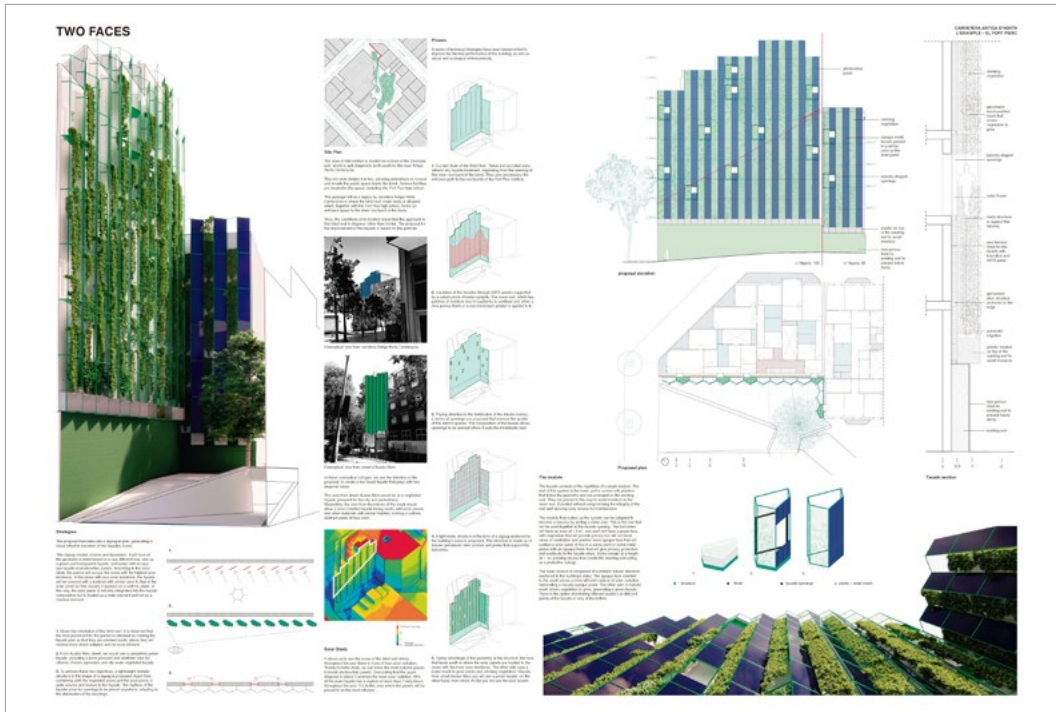
Unique identifier code MVRdf7bcad

Registration nr. 3278

Motto Heritage preserved, modernity cultivated

Authors Andrea Sarahi Hernandez Lopez

Country Mexico



Unique identifier code MVRed48d59

Registration nr. 3398

Motto Two Faces

Authors Bernat Ginot Julià
Júlia Pallarès Ortiz

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR858f3e0

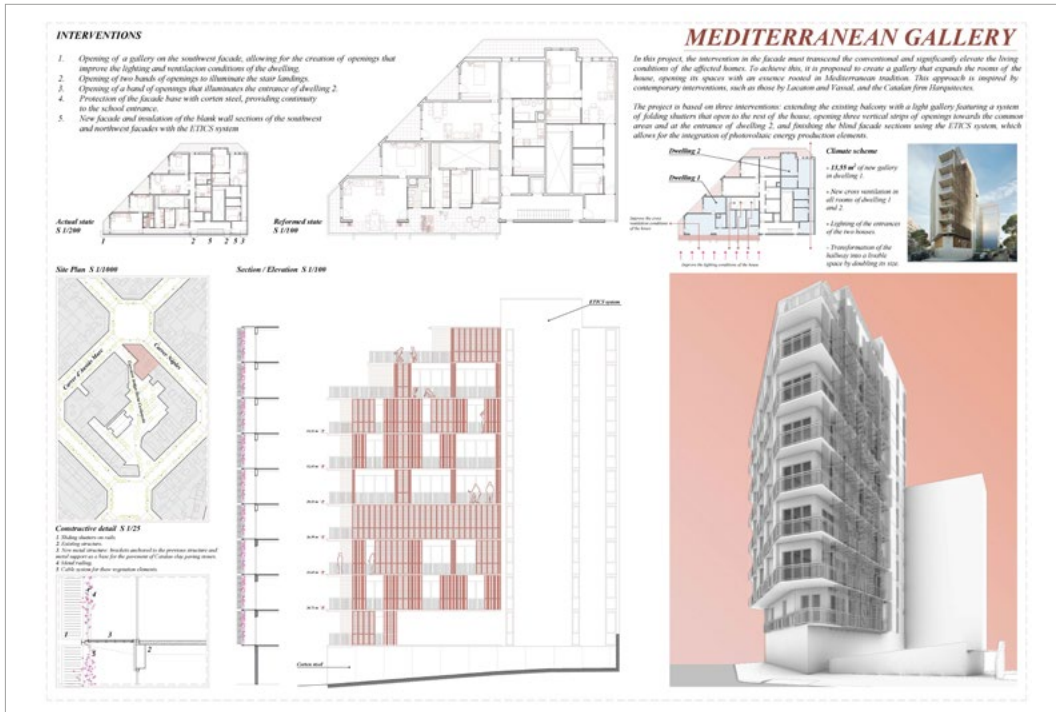
Registration nr. 3449

Motto Eco-Palimpsest

Authors ENTROPÍA_ARQUITECTURA ADAPTATIVA
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David Mesa

Collaborators Sebastián González
Alejandro Vasco
Maryam Ramirez
Juan Pablo Zapata
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Country Colombia



Unique identifier code: MVRc758c52

Registration nr.: 3478

Motto: Mediterranean gallery

Authors: Antonio Gil Diaz-Maroto, Maria Romeo Gurruchaga

Country: Spain

Unique identifier code: MVR885a234

Registration nr.: 3494

Motto: Moebius

Authors: Calvin Liang

Collaborators: Ludwig Hochleitner

Country: Swiss



Unique identifier code: MVRb1cc8b9
 Registration nr.: 3495
 Motto: Nexus
 Authors: Manuela de los Milagros Santos
 Collaborators: Maria Victoria Barros
 Country: Argentina

Unique identifier code: MVR21150a4
 Registration nr.: 3498
 Motto: Green skin facade
 Authors: Laura Camila Calle H, Federico Benjumea, Isabella Valencia A, Julian Vargas R, Juan Sebastian Moreno
 Country: Colombia



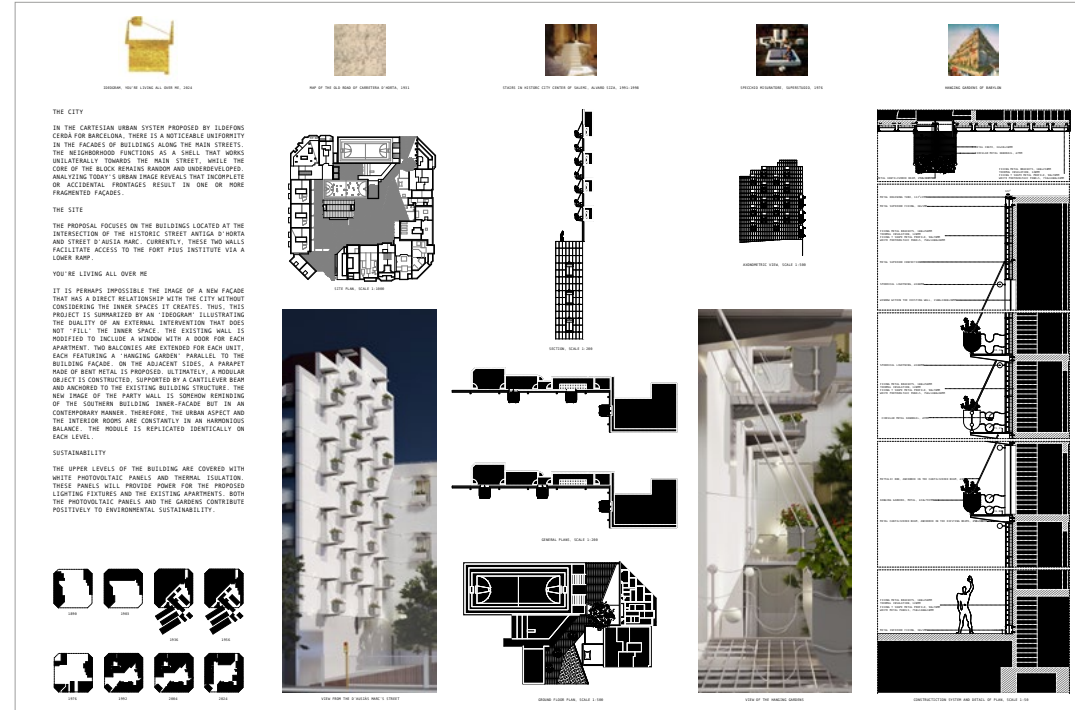
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Registration nr. 3546

Motto The Flying Wall

Authors Aykut Imer

Country USA



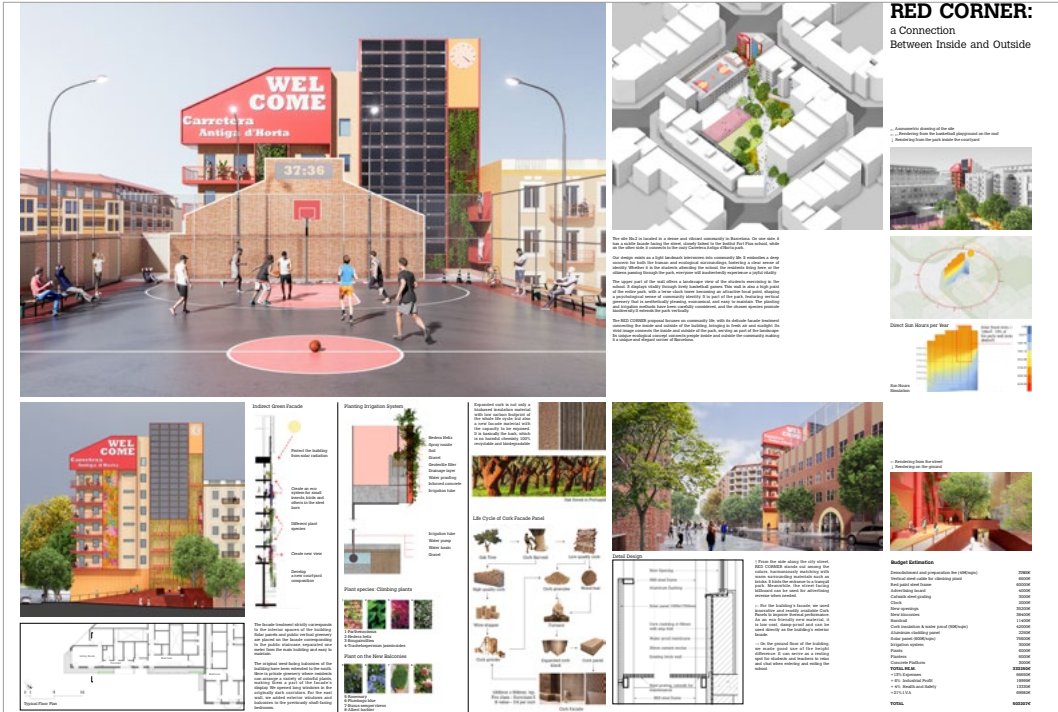
Unique identifier code MVRd0669f7

Registration nr. 3559

Motto You're Living All Over Me

Authors Marius Andrei

Country Romania



Unique identifier code MVR1a17fc9

Registration nr. 3565

Motto Red Corner

Authors Wenhui Ma

Collaborators Xu Wang
Shulong Ren
Deyae Lakhouili
Valeria Suarez Quiroz

Country China

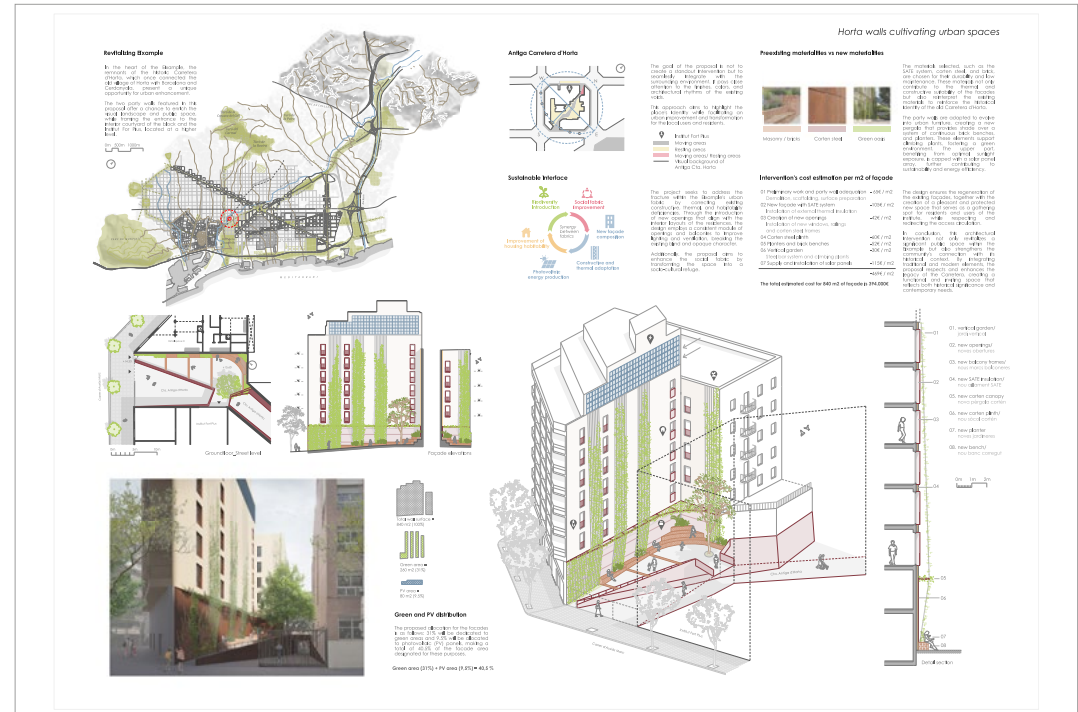
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Registration nr. 3577

Motto Extra:Foyer

Authors Emma Donovan

Country Australia



Unique identifier code: MVR7ee09fc

Registration nr.: 3584

Motto: The Green Party - a sustainable and adaptive solution for the city.

Authors: Kun Chen, Lingzhe Lu

Country: USA

Unique identifier code: MVRc18a89f

Registration nr.: 3593

Motto: Horta walls cultivating urban spaces

Authors: Brenda Roqueta Vives

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code MVRb2d7022

Registration nr. 3634

Motto Not Blind Any More

Authors Chrysa Chatziralli

Country Greece

Unique identifier code MVR5dc9270

Registration nr. 3656

Motto Symbiocity 1.0

Authors Kwan Sabrina Fung
Cheuk Ming Cheung
Man Ho Kwan

Country China



Unique identifier code MVRfcaa874

Registration nr. 3714

Motto Harmonious Confluence : Bridging Historical Pathways with Sustainable Innovation

Authors Esmonde Yap Shiwen
Toh Pei En
Jay Wong Yong Kit

Country Malaysia

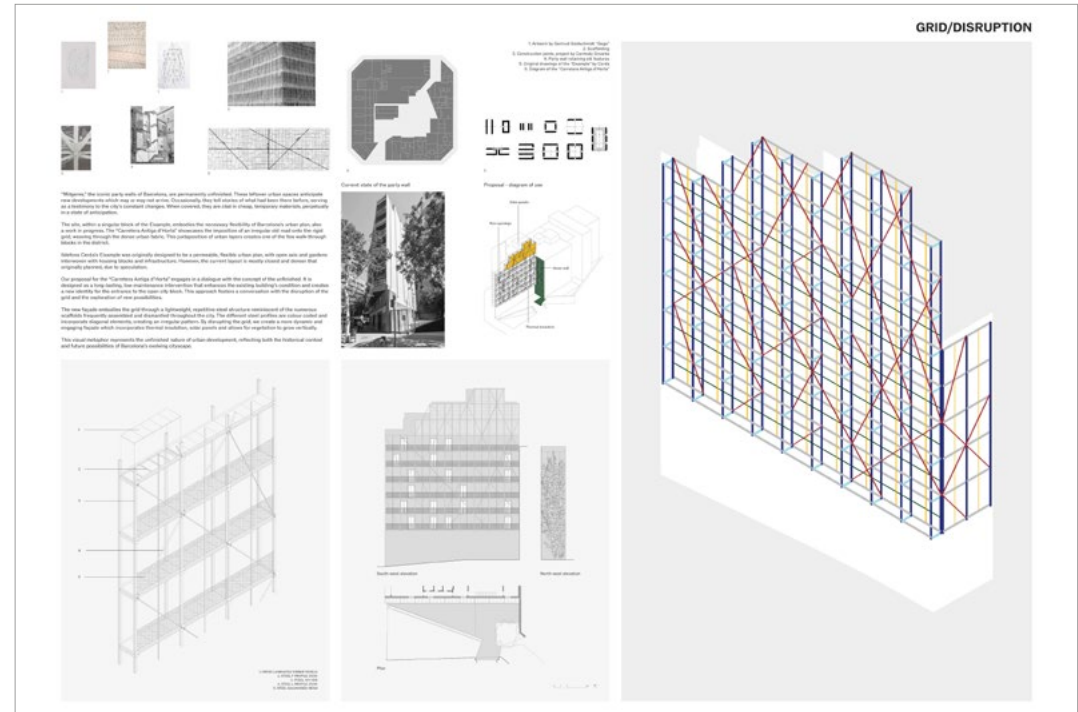
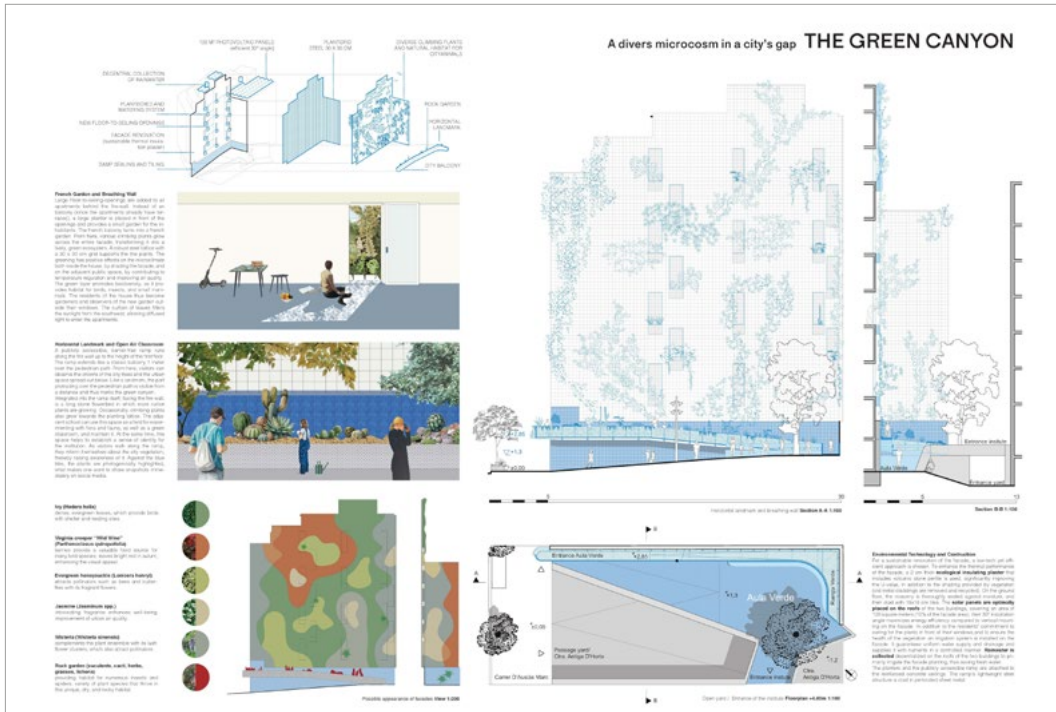
Unique identifier code MVR9c15de8

Registration nr. 3724

Motto A New Angle On Vertical Gardening

Authors Anamaria-Cristina Preotesoiu
Alina-Georgiana Ionescu

Collaborators Romania



Unique identifier code MVRd90e96a

Registration nr. 3744

Motto The Green Canyon

Authors Valentin Schroers

Collaborators Paul Auer

Country Germany

Unique identifier code MVR9fc9b31

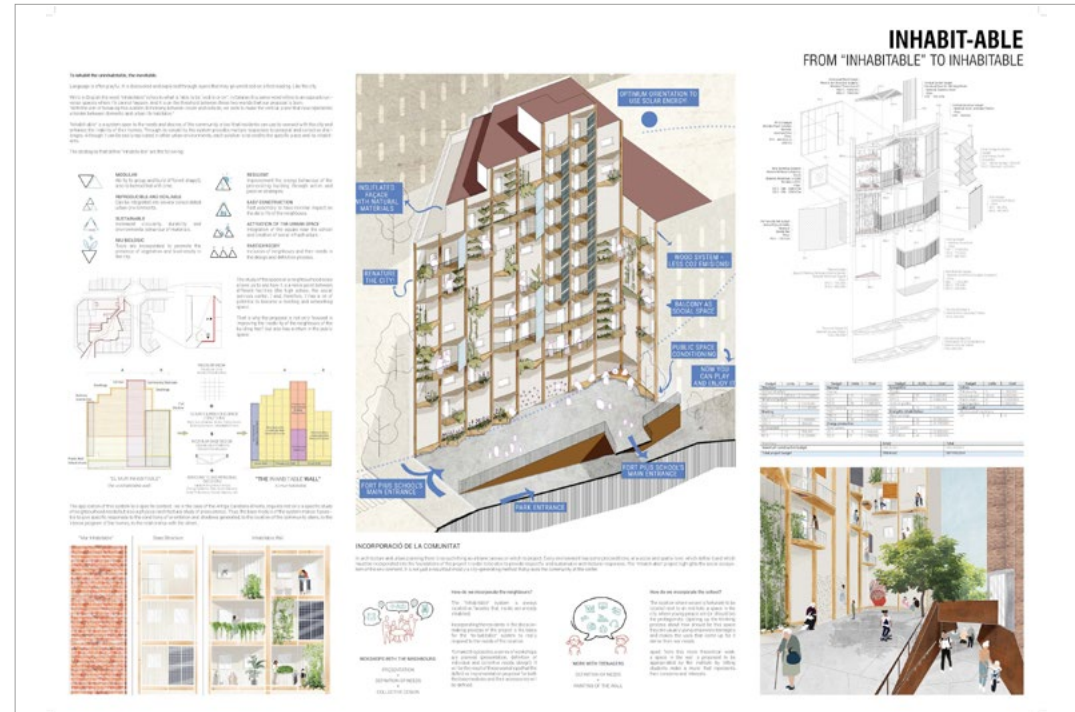
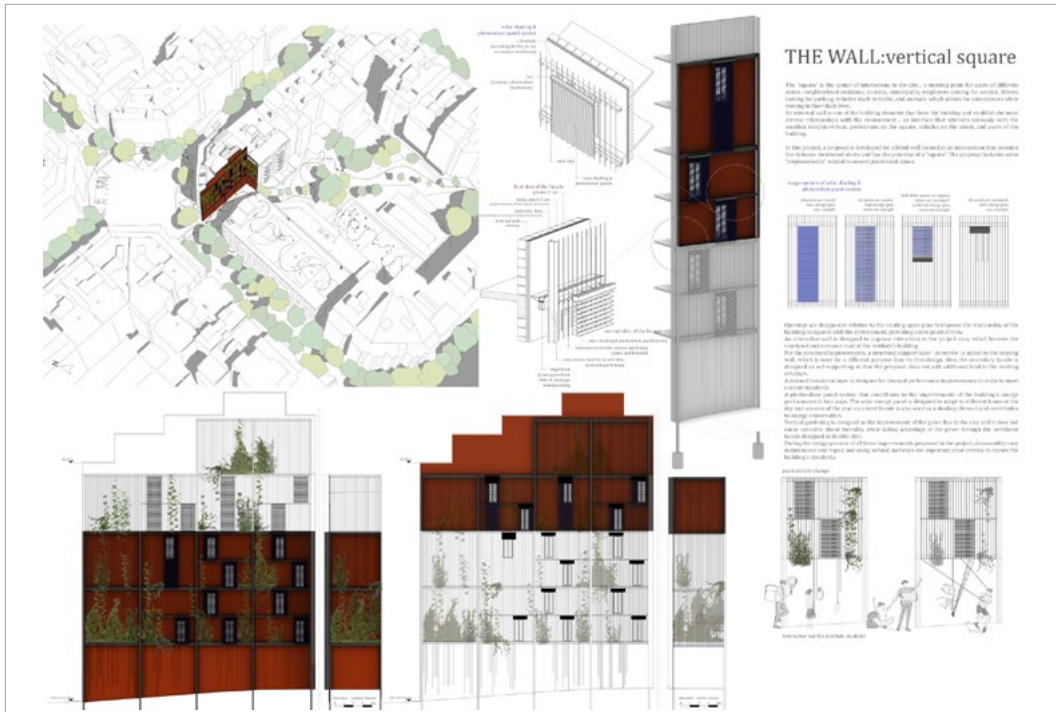
Registration nr. 3760

Motto Grid/Disruption

Authors Juan Gurrea Rumeu

Collaborators Victor Zorita Ota
Roger Adell Paytubi
Guillem Rosal Grifoll

Country Spain



Unique identifier code: MVR7c65b3c

Registration nr.: 3766

Motto: The Wall: Vertical Square

Authors: Ibrahim Sarhan, Sühân Artuğ

Country: Türkiye

Unique identifier code: MVRb2c2de8

Registration nr.: 3774

Motto: Inhabit-able

Authors: Arquitectura de Contacto SCCL: Raquel Estany Jané, Esther Orús Alcalde, Adrià Bardagí Felip, Marc Sureda Rovira

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code: MVRc42165f

Registration nr.: 3780

Motto: Symbiosis Nature and City: Fungal Biocatalyst Buildings

Authors: Sebastian Cardenas Haro

Collaborators: Martina Cammisa Baldessari

Country: Ecuador



Unique identifier code: MVR9e4e899

Registration nr.: 3786

Motto: Reflections of Barcelona

Authors: Kevin Dopsloff

Collaborators: Lucia Barrios

Country: Argentina



Unique identifier code MVR13d596a

Registration nr. 3789

Motto MM0313

Authors Morgan Baufils
Margaux Croixmarie

Country France

Unique identifier code MVR0e95425

Registration nr. 3801

Motto Green Tail of Horta

Authors Clara Kagoya

Collaborators Francis Mpano
Douglas Busuulwa
Charles Kalungi

Country Uganda



Unique identifier code MVR3de6330
3855

Registration nr.

Motto Bricks and Tomatoes

Authors Albert Fabià Portolés

Collaborators Pere Anton Parellada Ballber

Country Spain

03 Jardins Francesc Masclans

03 Jardins Francesc Masclans

1st Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR3f6e732


Registration nr.
3615

Motto
THE GOLDEN GATEWAY


Name of the authors
José Lacruz Vela

Country
Spain


Façade Concepts



C. New Façade Composition
The proposed facade will be transformed into a facade with multiple openings. These openings not only give the building a new character but also create a vertical connection through balconies that facilitate interaction between neighbors.




C2. Constructive Adequacy and Thermal Behavior
The blind wall is clad with photovoltaic solar elements, which enhance the thermal properties of the existing construction. In addition, the screens improve the wall's thermal mass, retaining heat more effectively to counter the increased surface area and reflective nature help to deflect heat, keeping the building cooler.




S1. New Openings
Enhancing the habitability of dwellings by incorporating a series of windows and loggias. The balconies offer natural cross-ventilation, ample light, and a small private outdoor space for residents. At ground level, large windows strengthen the connection between the public park and the private/commercial spaces within the building.

Identity




Golden Gateway Icon
The new facade transforms the existing curved backdrop into a vibrant, iconic golden gateway. The striking yellow color creates a sharp contrast with the surrounding landscape, making the building easily recognizable. Both facades serve as a distinctive gateway to the garden, creating a visually appealing threshold.

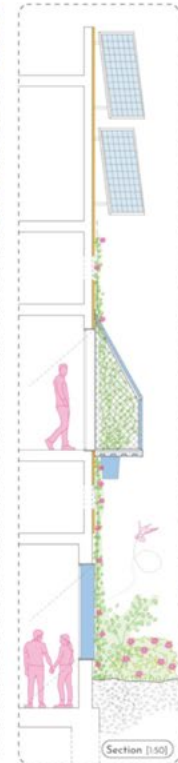


Natural Threshold
The proposal extends the garden's natural aesthetic across the facade, adding an extra layer to the neighborhood. These natural elements will provide the building with a dynamic, ever-changing appearance.

Materiality

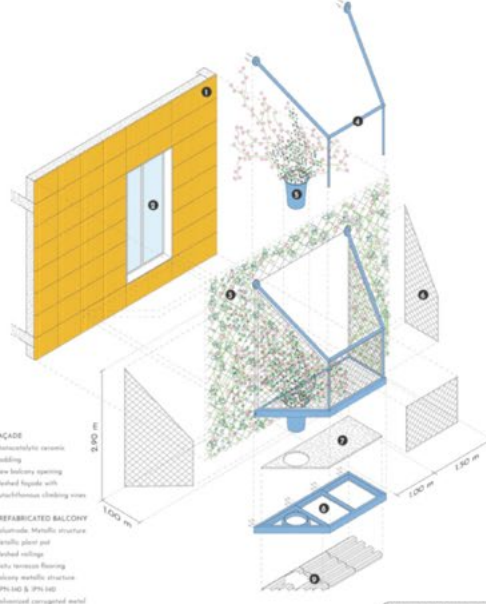


Prefabrication
Balconies will be prefabricated units to minimize costs and streamline for residents. These pre-made units, constructed from simple, modular components, are designed for easy installation on existing structures. The placement of the balconies will be collaboratively designed with input from the residents.



THE GOLDEN GATEWAY

JARDÍ DE FRANCESC MASCLANS I GIRVÉS Sants-Montjuïc - La Bordeta (Barcelona)



FAÇADE

- Prefabricated concrete cladding
- New balcony opening
- Metal facade with vertical/curved climbing screen

PREFABRICATED BALCONY

- Adjustable metallic structure
- Modular plant pot
- Modular railing
- Sticky terrace flooring
- Balcony metallic structure (SPH 400 & 500 100)
- Galvanized corrugated metal floor decking sheet

Exploded Detail (1:50)

S2. Integration of Energy Production
The facades on the upper floors will be equipped with solar panels to generate electricity, as these apartments already have extensive outdoor spaces and do not require additional balconies. Each building's solar panels are oriented differently, to maximize energy production to warm the large windows. In the balconies will harness solar radiation to heat the screens.



S4. Integration of Vertical Gardening
The facade will be partially covered with vines to reduce the heat island effect and enhance local biodiversity. Indigenous climbing plants will create a dynamic facade that evolves with the changing seasons.



C3. Sustainability and Durability
In terms of materiality, the new facade features photovoltaic screens, a cladding chosen for its durability and low maintenance. The photovoltaic properties enable the facade to self-clean, minimizing upkeep. This choice also pays homage to Barcelona's traditional use of ceramic tile facades, with a contemporary innovation.



C4. Promotion of Biodiversity
The proposal seeks to enhance biodiversity by accessing ground level vegetation and integrating habitats throughout the vertical vegetated area, housing local birds, bats, and insects, fostering a rich and diverse ecosystem.




03 Jardins Francesc Masclans

2nd Prize

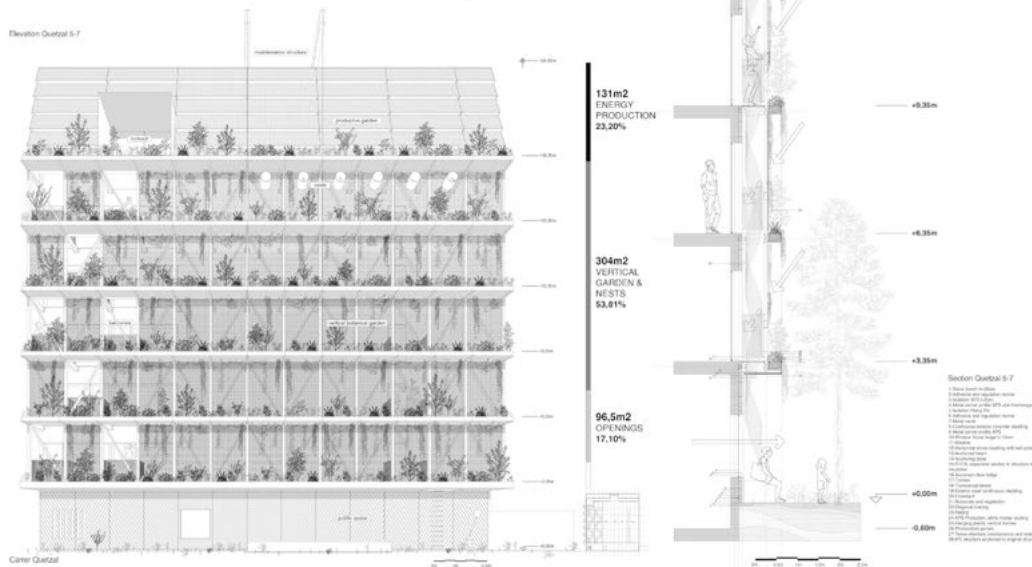
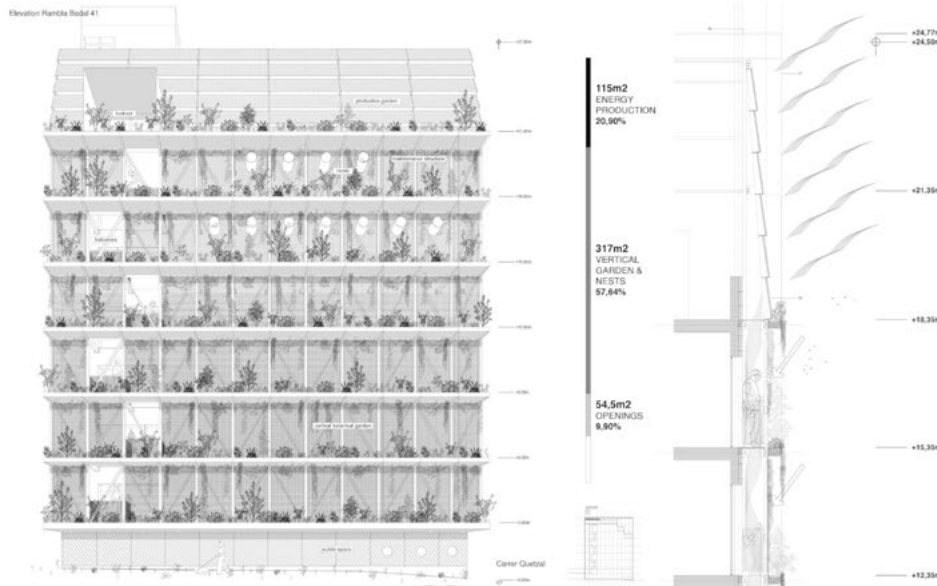
Unique identifier code
MVR74c424f

Registration nr.
3873

Motto
PÍXEL ECOSYSTEM

Name of the authors
Álvaro González Serrano

Country
Spain



A FOLDED GARDEN
An extension of the green surface that generates a green walkway, at the service of the neighbours and the city. Facades that look out onto a new space providing it with light, security, clean air and attracting new protected species to cohabit the space.

LIVING GALLERY
A productive space in contact with nature.

PIXEL ECOSYSTEM

A green space folds up, climbing up the facades to meet the neighbours, who discover a particular garden in the middle of their homes, privileged views in spaces where before there was a wall appear, gaps that favour the thermal and spatial interior conditions open up.
Dwellings in a harmonious environment connected to the exterior landscape.

Two facades with the same constructive and architectural language face each other, marking the entrance to a new park in the city, creating a landmark visible from the Rambla de l'Isidre, attracting people to this new found green space.

The original blind wall is reinforced and insulated to meet thermal and acoustic requirements, while the galleries function as a thermal buffer, where the vegetation not only filters the light but also generates cleaner air for the dwellings, as well as generating air flows inside the galleries.

- The project starts from understanding the structure of both original facades, which undergo a process of fragmentation or "pixelization", a matrix that identifies opportunities in the interior distributors to open up openings in the dwellings (rooms with views, living rooms with balconies, ventilation openings, etc).
- This matrix is transformed into a lightweight substructure anchored to the original structure, giving rise to the galleries, spaces to encourage human interaction with nature. The modular condition of these planes allows the reconfiguration of these within the substructure according to possible future needs. Meanwhile, on the ground floor, openings open outwards in the layers, thus providing greater security to the public space.
- Within these "pixels" ecosystemic communities appear, that relate harmoniously with the vegetation, **nests on the facade appear,** allowing the relocation of protected birds. In these galleries, shrub species with a high CO₂ absorption capacity and low water demand are planted and, in the areas accessible via the balconies, the door is opened to the planting of edible species, in the manner of urban vegetable gardens. **Spaces for multi-species cohabitation and natural synergies.**

1- PIXELIZATION

2- GALLERIES

3- A LIVING ECOSYSTEM

4- PRODUCTIVE FACADE

(4) PRODUCTIVE FACADE
The percentage of photovoltaic panels required is **more than doubled**, integrated aesthetically with the design, generating a crown on the building itself and testing individually in order to optimize the solar incidence on its surface. It is planned that this surface will be sufficient to provide electricity for the garden it faces at night, ensuring a completely sustainable, green and safe space.

03 Jardins Francesc Masclans

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRcc0ca79

Registration nr.
3740

Motto
STITCH IT UP

Name of the authors
**Sergi Pérez i Gil
Francisca Gual Ors**

Country
Spain





Unique identifier code: MVRe7b8c81

Registration nr.: 3136

Motto: Trellis

Authors: Antonio Turmo Planuch

Country: Spain



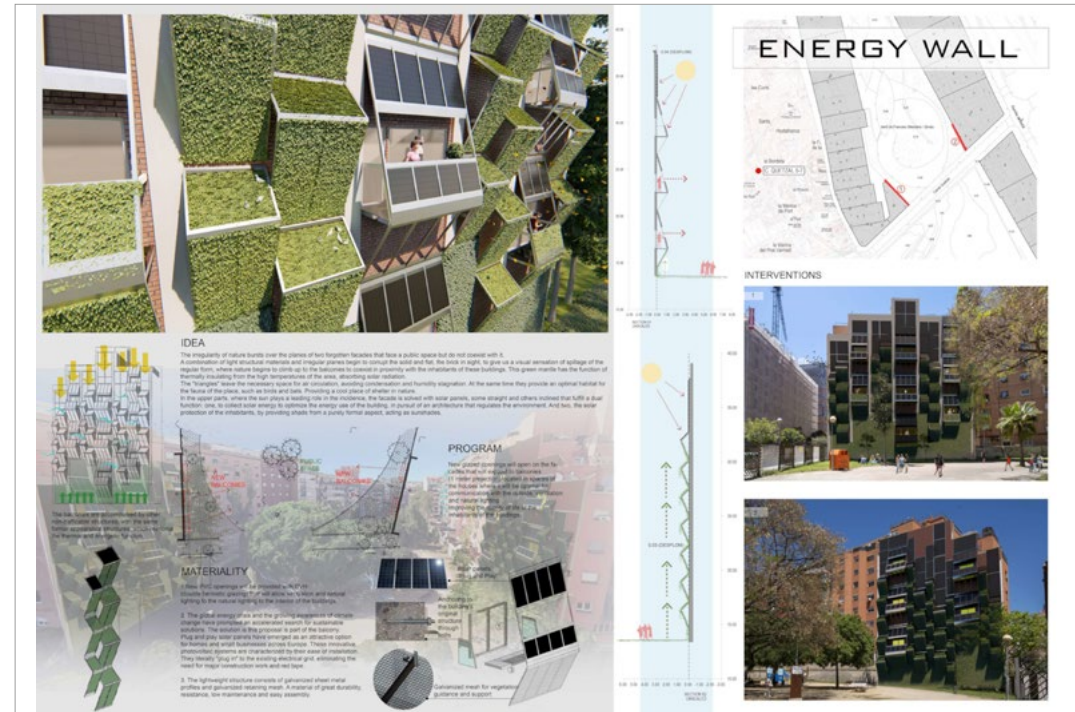
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Registration nr.: 3302

Motto: Inhabited Thresholds

Authors: Andrés Echarrí Alonso
Oriol Roig Mayoral

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code MVR280daf8

Registration nr. 3450

Motto Eco-Palimpsest

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Alejandro Vasco
Maryam Ramirez
Juan Pablo Zapata
Paulina Trujillo
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Unique identifier code MVRdca7dce

Registration nr. 3503

Motto Energy Wall

Authors Melisa Gisela Flores
Nicolás Anessi

Collaborators Argentina



Unique identifier code MVR6245927

Registration nr. 3602

Motto Ribbons of Reflection

Authors Chau-Kit Yip

Collaborators Man-Kit Cheung

Country China

Unique identifier code MVR82a22e4

Registration nr. 3653

Motto Negative Jardi

Authors Alessandro Zanini

Collaborators Italy

Forest Harmony : Integrating Catalan Flora into Urban Aesthetic

Nestled within the Sants-Montjuïc district, the site faces the Jardí de Francesc Masclans i Girvès, a serene garden named after the renowned Catalan historian. The garden is bordered by residential buildings along Carrer del Quetzal. This tranquil space is a hidden gem amidst the urban landscape, providing a peaceful retreat for residents. The surrounding architecture dates back to the mid-20th century, offering a stark contrast to the lush greenery of the garden.

Architectural Quality

The ceramic materiality, inspired by the surrounding architecture, is rhythmically arranged along the entire facade, transforming it into a cohesive element that integrates seamlessly into the neighborhood. The openings are thoughtfully designed from within to satisfy the occupants' needs, with varied sizes juxtaposed to maintain an organic facade that respects the overall design of the surroundings. The proportions are meticulously ordered, paying homage to the architectural character of Barcelona. Double glass is utilized to ensure visual connection while preserving privacy.




Energy Efficiency and Materials


The materials of the facade are made of recycled tiles, glass and aluminum, which are low in environmental impact and carbon footprint. In order to improve the performance of facade for thermal comfort, a layer of wood fiber insulation will be used between external and internal wall. This is to improve the overall building insulation, which will be able to reduce the energy consumption of building. For the selection of glass, Low Emission glass will be used to ensure occupants within are comfortable during winter and summer. It can help prevent heat from entering home during summer and insulate against internal warmth leaving home during winter.

Naturalization and Biodiversity

The new facade incorporates vertical vegetation to grow, capitalizing on the Eastern sun exposure. In tribute to the identity of the place, native Catalonia plants such as Narcissus are incorporated. Red, blue and yellow flowers are used as a representation of the flag of Catalonia, Barcelona. More than 50 percent of the facade are covered with lush flora, which in turn would attract different species of biodiversity. The lush greenery complements the natural toned tiles, which potentially creates a connection between the building and the adjacent square.





VERTICAL GARDEN SPECIES

RECOMMENDED SPECIES

- Narcissus** - Low maintenance, drought-tolerant, and suitable for container growing.
- Light** - Requires full sun to partial shade.
- Watering** - Requires regular watering, especially during hot summer months.

INDICATIVE PLANT SPECIES

- Narcissus** - Low maintenance, drought-tolerant, and suitable for container growing.
- Light** - Requires full sun to partial shade.
- Watering** - Requires regular watering, especially during hot summer months.


OTHER PLANT SPECIES

- Narcissus** - Low maintenance, drought-tolerant, and suitable for container growing.
- Light** - Requires full sun to partial shade.
- Watering** - Requires regular watering, especially during hot summer months.

FLOWER SPECIES

- Narcissus** - Low maintenance, drought-tolerant, and suitable for container growing.
- Light** - Requires full sun to partial shade.
- Watering** - Requires regular watering, especially during hot summer months.

THE ART OF JARDINS DE FRANCESC MASCLANS I GIRVÈS
ENTRANCE INTO CERAMICS AND GARDENS



SUPPORT SYSTEM SECTION **VERTICAL GARDEN SECTION**

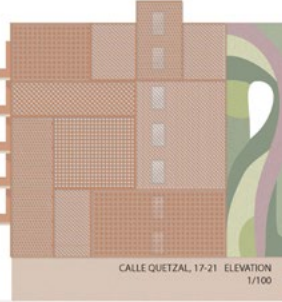
- irrigation pipe
- concrete wall
- insulation
- waterproof membrane
- exterior cladding
- support grid + sphagnum moss
- waterproofing board
- geotextile
- clear hanger
- secondary structure
- drain, water storage
- plants

Barcelona is a shining example of urban planning, where tradition and modernity meet, offering unique living spaces for its residents.


The facade is a striking example of urban planning, where tradition and modernity meet, offering unique living spaces for its residents.

These plants are well suited to the climate of the city, which is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. The plants are also low maintenance and drought-tolerant, making them ideal for the urban environment.

These plants are well suited to the climate of the city, which is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. The plants are also low maintenance and drought-tolerant, making them ideal for the urban environment.



CALLE QUETZAL, 17-21 ELEVATION 1/100



CALLE QUETZAL, 5-7 ELEVATION 1/100

Unique identifier code: MVR258c16c

Registration nr.: 3699

Motto: Forest Harmony : Integrating Catalan Flora into Urban Aesthetic

Authors: Esmonde Yap Shiwen, Toh Pei En, Jay Wong Yong Kit

Country: Malaysia

Unique identifier code: MVR5501431

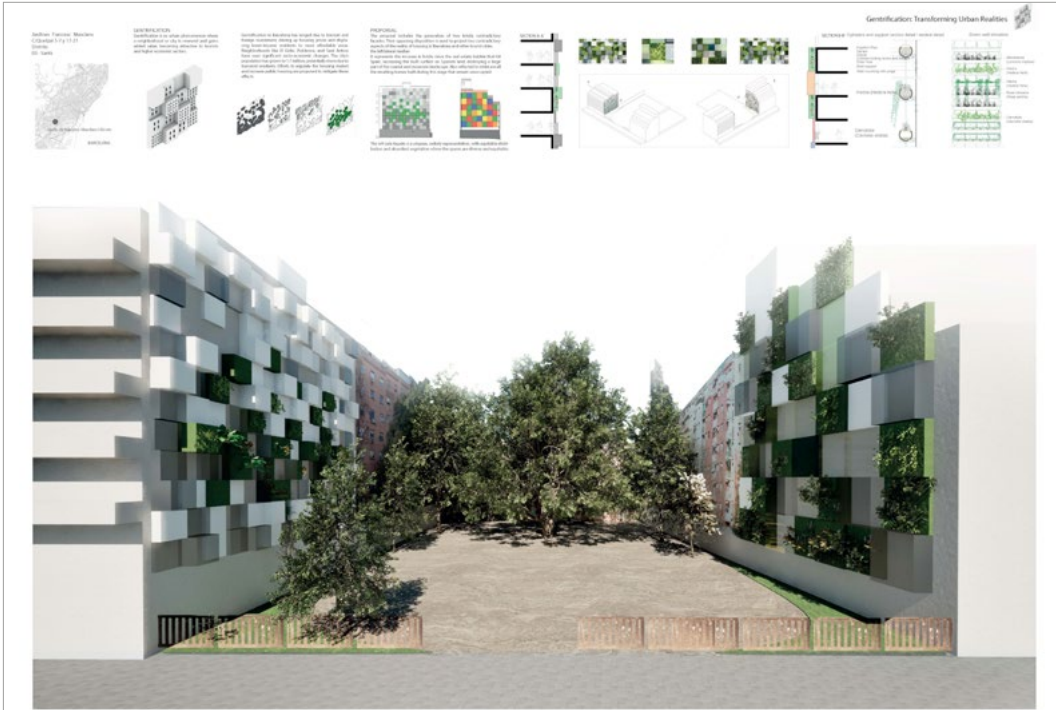
Registration nr.: 3725

Motto: The Art Of Jardins De Francesc Masclans I Girvès - Entrance Into Ceramics And Gardens

Authors: María Teresa Solbes Francisco

Collaborators: Noussebba Darkaoui, Kira Berlin, Jennifer Aylin Bonilla Avila, Ernesto Monge Lara

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code MVR12f1c63

Registration nr. 3754

Motto Gentrification: Transforming Urban Realities

Authors Younes El Mghari

Collaborators Vladimir GuillermoNaranjo Pérez
Aymane El Harrouni El Kadaoui
Ivan Kovalyk Borodyak

Country Spain



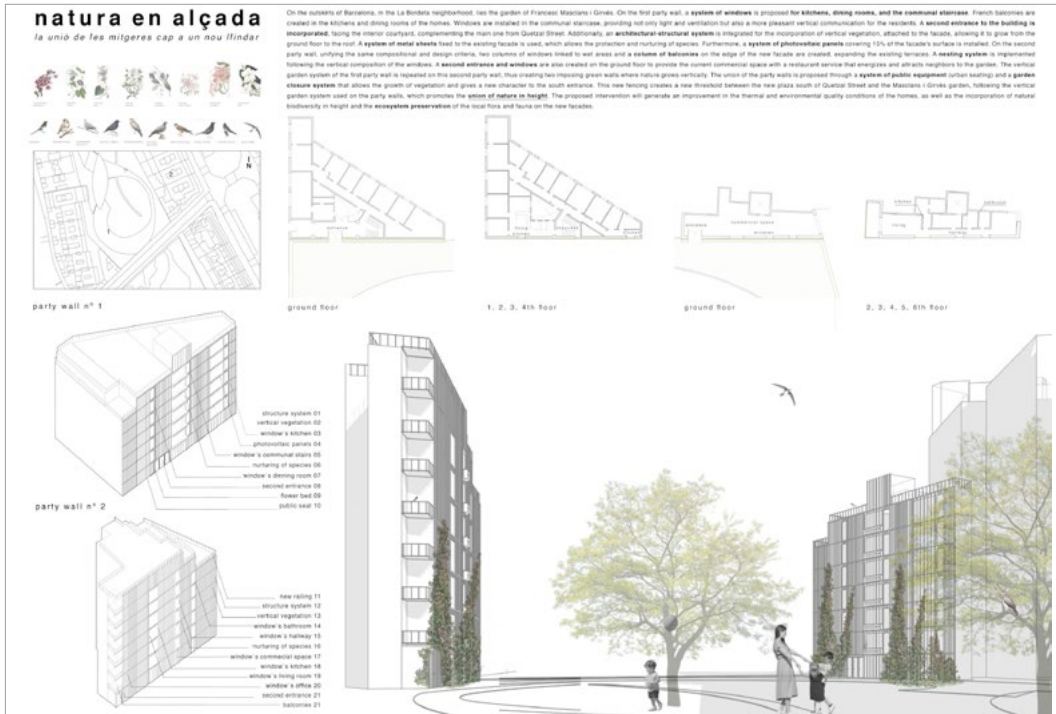
Unique identifier code MVRd4b0134

Registration nr. 3792

Motto MM0313

Authors Morgan Baufils
Margaux Croixmarie

Country France



Unique identifier code MVR4fce9ae

Registration nr. 3795

Motto Natura en alçada

Authors Javier Magán Cortinas
Giuliana Sabelli

Country Spain

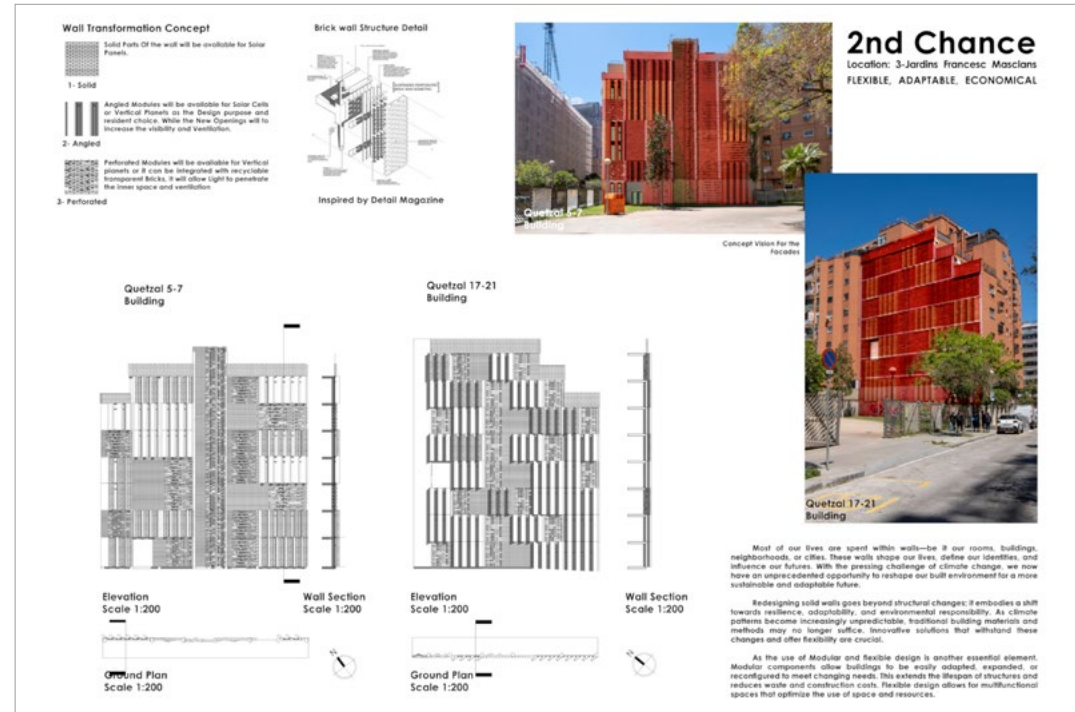
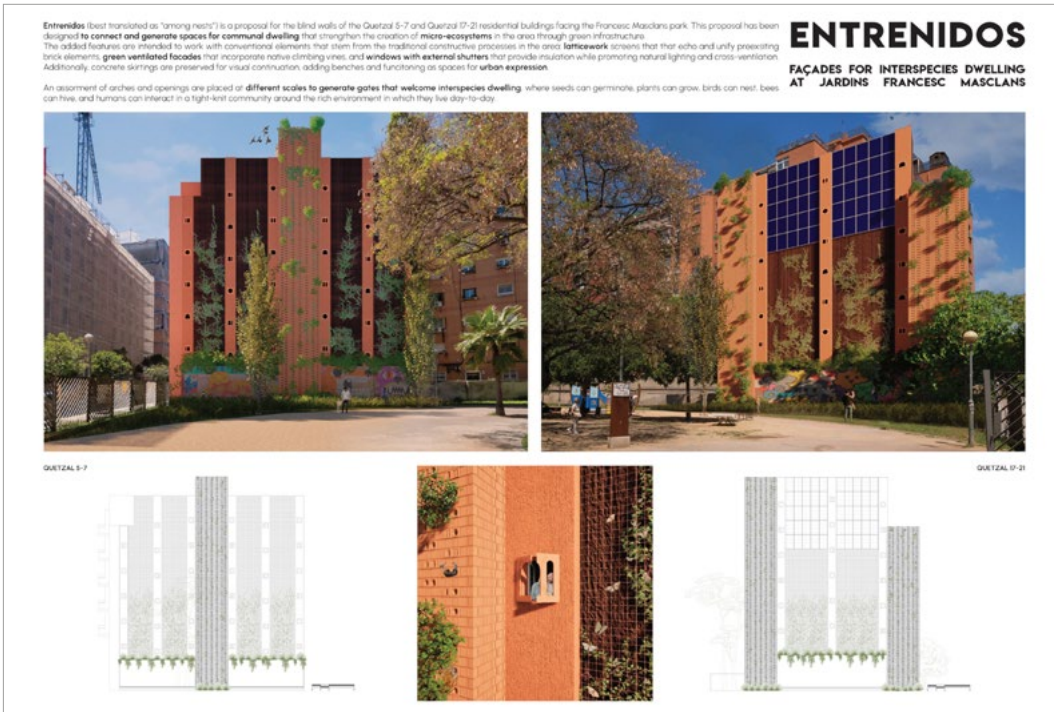
Unique identifier code MVR1a0ec2e

Registration nr. 3802

Motto In The Name Of Nature

Authors Elena Ymbern Buqueras

Collaborators Spain



Unique identifier code MVRca52e14

Registration nr. 3819

Motto Entrenidos: Façades For Interspecies Dwelling At Jardins Francesc Masclans

Authors Gilberto Lozada Báez

Country Mexico

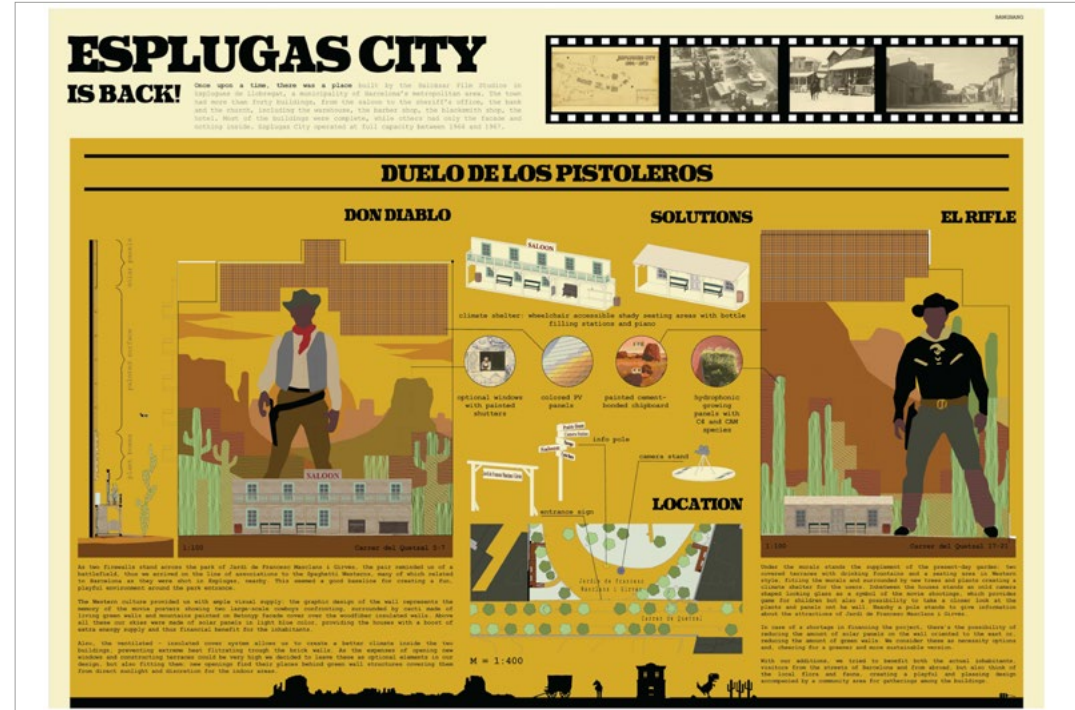
Unique identifier code MVR04adb

Registration nr. 3824

Motto 2nd Chance

Authors Ahmed Ismail

Country Egypt



Unique identifier code: MVRb86fd17
 Registration nr: 3833
 Motto: Nou Priet Mondrian
 Authors: Broderik Lacave Madrid
 Collaborators: Owen Bastián Ramirez Barilla, Aarón Vázquez Sandoval
 Country: Mexico

Unique identifier code: MVRe2554d3
 Registration nr: 3851
 Motto: BangBang
 Authors: Balázs Szigetvári, Boglárka Pet, Éva Michelisz, Júlia Pokol
 Country: Hungary



GREEN GATE

SITE 3: JARDÍ DE FRANCESC MASCLANS I GIRVÉS

The Green Gate installation brings to life a dynamic gateway that bridges the gap between the built environment and nature. Two bare walls facing the park are transformed into a single, unfolding gate that celebrates motion, sustainability, and harmony.

As the walls unfold, they reveal a symphony of greenery, photovoltaic panels, and strip windows that blend seamlessly together. The vertical gardening element creates a lush, natural canvas that appears to move as the walls unfold, evoking a sense of kinetic energy.

The integrated photovoltaic panels and strip windows not only provide functional benefits but also enhance the visual language of the design, creating a sense of depth and dimensionality. As the walls unfold, they form a gateway that welcomes visitors to the park, symbolizing the connection between urban spaces and the natural world.

Through Green Gate, I aim to demonstrate how innovative design can transform urban landscapes into vibrant, sustainable, and inclusive spaces that inspire wonder and joy. By unfolding the walls as one gate, I hope to create an iconic landmark that celebrates the beauty of motion and the harmony between architecture and nature.

ELEVATION SECTION
PARTY WALL AT CARRER DEL QUETZAL 5-7
VERTICAL GARDENING: 152.05 SQM
PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY PRODN: 140.667 SQM

ELEVATION SECTION
PARTY WALL AT CARRER DEL QUETZAL 17-21
VERTICAL GARDENING: 222.7 SQM

PARTY WALL AT CARRER DEL QUETZAL 17-21

PARTY WALL AT CARRER DEL QUETZAL 5-7

MORE THAN HUMAN COMMUNITY IN LA BORDETA

LOCATION

The project is located in the La Bordeta neighborhood, an area known for the various residential conditions that have developed in recent years, from the strong competition to La Barceloneta and Sagrada Família, the mid-century of the neighborhood has always shown a keen interest in projects that strengthen community ties based on collaboration, recycling, and respect for the environment.

As a result, the qualification of these blind walls should reinforce the bonds and connections being developed in the neighborhood, thus introducing THREE KEY CONCEPTS that address THREE CRUCIAL ISSUES:

THREE CONCEPTS, THREE USERS

HARMONICITY BETWEEN THEM!

The first condition of the project was to ensure the housing contained within the blind wall, with respect related to lighting, insulation, and waterproofing, the initial proposal consisted in creating a party wall and creating certain strategic openings, in long spaces such as living rooms or bedrooms, large windows are installed, matching the size of the adjacent facade. Additionally, in hallway areas, users are allowed to decide the placement of this window that also follow the proportions of these adjacent facades. These openings create the creation of cross-ventilation in strategic areas allowed by the wind.

COMMON SINCE JOINT DECISIONS

In line with the neighborhood's cooperative spirit, it was important to allow the community to choose certain aspects of the facade that they will see and interact with daily. This need is reflected in the fact that the facade has a publicly frequented park. To accommodate these decisions and adapt to the building's appearance, a flexible structure is proposed, into which modules can be inserted or removed, offering different functions. From site production to urban gardening. Additionally, the area in contact with the park includes urban furniture and a vertical garden, allowing residents to use this space in their daily lives.

MOVE FROM HUMAN TO COMMUNITY

Last but not least, we consider the non-human neighbors of the neighborhood, from the biodiversity office of the Barcelona City Council, various species of birds and mammals that live in the trees, parks, and party walls of the neighborhood are identified, and it is proposed to allow their development in a favorable and safe environment. Therefore, different modules are proposed to house nests, with specific conditions suitable for these animals, along with the introduction of a wide range of plants that will provide food and help create a favorable ecosystem for all inhabitants, both human and non-human.

ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

ENTRUSTED FACADE ARCHITECTING

1. Blind wall with core openings
2. Module construction and integration system
3. Main structure
4. Modules

FACADE MODULES

VERTICAL GARDENING, SOLAR PANELS, BIRD NESTS, ADAPTIVE BIRD NESTS, TREE SEEDLINGS, BIRD FEEDER MODULES, BIRD NESTS MODULES

NESTS FOR SPECIES OF BIRDS

FACADES QUETZAL 5-7

QUETZAL 17-21

Unique identifier code: MVR99efd1c

Registration nr.: 3858

Motto: Green Gate

Authors: Clara Kagoya

Collaborators: Francis Mpano, Charles Kalungi, Douglas Busuulwa

Country: Uganda

Unique identifier code: MVRc69d265

Registration nr.: 3861

Motto: More Than Human Community In La Bordeta

Authors: Ana María González Duplat, Josetxu Cánovas Amann, Laura Pérez Gutiérrez

Country: Spain

04 Lluça

Unique identifier code
MVRa34ff8e

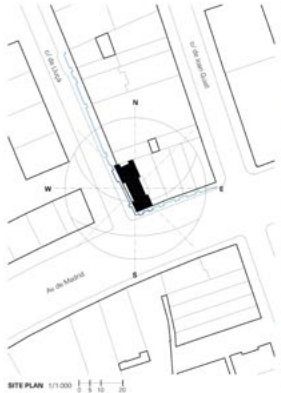
Registration nr.
3627

Motto
LIVING THRESHOLD

Name of the authors
Carlos Montero Pérez
Xavier Granados Esteve
Joan Carazo Anglada

Country
Spain

LIVING THRESHOLD



CONCEPT
The proposal focus on giving continuity to the urban system surrounding it, eliminating the urban consolidation of party wall in its entirety. We generate **new outdoor domestic spaces** that encourage new ways of **inhabiting the facade**. These create new physical and visual connections, both inside and outside the immediate environment.

The aim is to go beyond the basic improvement of the thermal conditions in the party wall, **creating a new space** through openings that can be transformed into **different forms**, like **windows, balconies, or terraces**, which will create dynamism in the facade, keeping in mind the maximum permitted distance of one meter.

The proposal seeks to **recover the use of systems and materials characteristic of Barcelona**. The new facade is made up of new balconies that recreate the traditional composition of the interior **facades of the courtyards** in Eixample in Barcelona. The use of **local materials and tones**, such as oak, terracotta, or metal is also chosen.



INTERVENTION STRATEGIES
The proposal adapts to the morphology of the existing environment. The new facade is proposed in symmetry with the main facade, **same proportion of the original openings**. We promote the idea of continuity of the building, **preserving the current materiality** characteristic of the city.

We propose a punctual and dynamic approach to the building's facade as a whole, using the same structural system that **adapts to the needs of the user**, with the same strategy of action, respecting the quality and beauty of the existing one.

Therefore, the intervention system becomes a **variable and flexible system**, allowing different facade options to be configured according to the functional needs of each user. In addition, it allows a **phased development according to the economic availability** at the time of execution.

PROPOSE
[Diagram showing facade options]

OPTION B
[Diagram showing facade options]

OPTION C
[Diagram showing facade options]

PASSIVE STRATEGIES

01 Reduction of the form factor. Closed perimeter, compact building. Reduction of energy losses.

02 Low transmittance. Exterior silica made of high performance wood fiber thermal insulation.

03 Open vertical solar protection. Closed winter solar gain.

04 Massive pavement to increase thermal inertia.

05 Light filtering through louvre elements.

01 Increase of the form factor. Open, permeable perimeter. Larger surface area to dissipate external load.

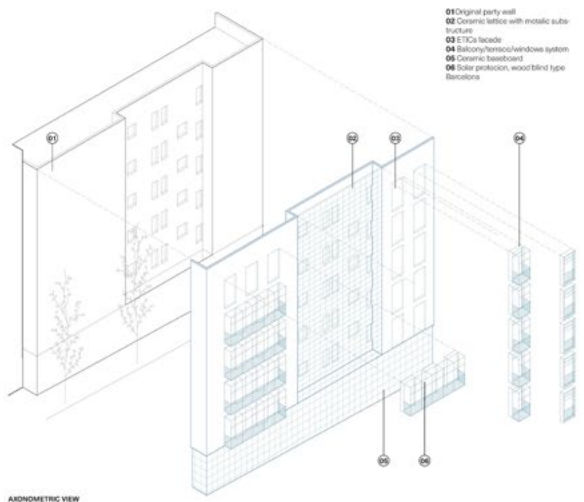
02 Low transmittance. Exterior silica made of high performance wood fiber thermal insulation.

03 Cross ventilation. Exchange with filtered options.

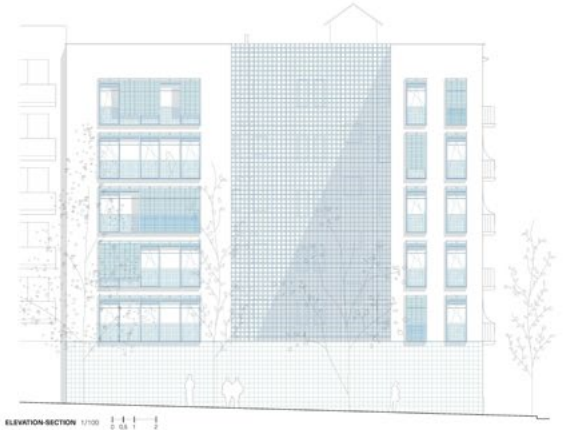
04 Closed horizontal solar protection. Cantilever and Barcelona blinds to avoid direct solar gains.

05 Massive pavement to increase thermal inertia.

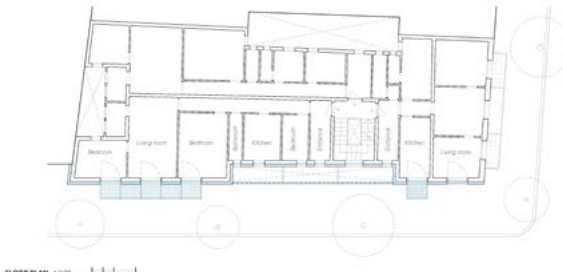
01 Original party wall
02 Ceramic lattice with metallic sub-structure
03 ETIC facade
04 Balcony/terrace/windows system
05 Ceramic baseboard
06 Solar protection, wood blind type Barcelona



AXONOMETRIC VIEW



ELEVATION SECTION 1/100



FLOOR PLAN 1/100

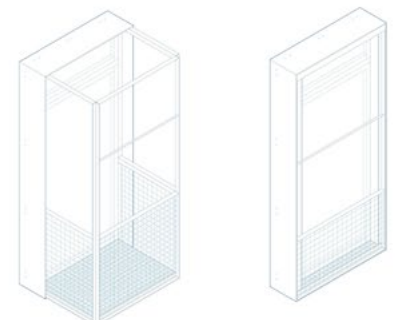


DWELLING
The typology, originally articulated around two narrow and dark courtyards, turns 180° to **reorient the three main spaces** of the house: living room and bedroom, opening to the exterior space and generating a **new urban front** that becomes city facade.

The balcony-terrace becomes a **living facade** that acts as a perimeter filter and gives the building a **domestic scale**. The southern balcony acts as sun protection, **extends the house to the outside** and acts as a **transition space between the domestic and public space**. In winter, the terrace becomes a thermal collector and, in summer, thanks to the solar protection, it becomes a space in constant shade that favors the cross ventilation of the house.

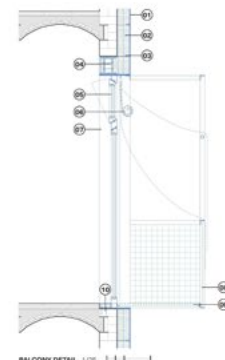


Barcelona facade around 1960



AXONOMETRIC VIEW - BALCONY 1/25

AXONOMETRIC VIEW - WINDOW 1/25



BALCONY DETAIL 1/25



WINDOW DETAIL 1/25

INDUSTRIALIZATION
The formalization of the proposal is based on the values of Design for Disassembly, a theoretical movement that seeks to optimize, from the design, the possibilities of **dismantling, the repair and reuse of materials**. The aim is to obtain the greatest number of openings between the elements, focusing on **industrialized systems and processes** that help to reverse environmental impact and **boost economic value** and of each component. The system's **flexibility** to adapt to user needs and time will ensure **longer useful life** of materials and therefore **lower long-term environmental impact**.

An industrialized system based on steel, a material capable of being dismantled, repaired and reused, is proposed which is based on **optimizing the shape** in order to **reduce the material demand**. The design is based on **pre-fabricated, dry assembled and factory-assembled 3D components** that help simplify construction, reduce lead times and eliminate labor risks. Thanks to a rational and methodical design, it significantly **reduces the environmental and economic impact** of the construction compared to traditional building systems.

CONSTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS

01 Facade cladding with ETIC panels. Hardening of the surface by a layer of plaster (thin sheet with adhesive mortar, type BAUMIT STARCORRECT FORTE or similar, worktop with alkali-resistant fibreglass mesh, type BAUMIT STABIT F or similar. Final finish with lime plaster (1mm) applied manually in hot coats, type BAUMIT CERINFACINA or similar.

02 Wood fibre insulation boards with tongue and groove edges, type BAUMIT STARPERM FUTURE or similar.

03 Anchoring, type BAUMIT STABIT ANCHOR or similar.

04 Cladding of the existing wall using double UPV 180 profile, EUROPERIL, type or similar, with intermediate software and thermal insulation.

05 78 and 4mm wooden canopy with upper opening (type HERVET or similar).

06 Flexible slatted shutter type PERISMA SANGELU or similar.

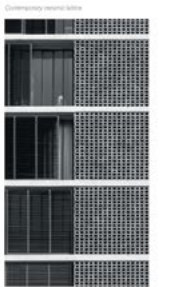
07 Reinforcement structure in hot-dip galvanized steel S355J200w with 50x50x5mm L-shaped plates, with interior sanding.

08 Galvanized steel handrails with 50x50x5mm L-shaped handrail and 50x50x5mm mesh.

09 Galvanized steel metal grating paving formed by a mesh with electro-soldered plates.

10 Anchoring with M10 chemical anchor

MATERIALITY
The new facade is formed using the **elements and proportions of the neighborhood**, such as balconies, blinds, baseboards, blinds, and so on. The new facade of the courtyard is presented as a **lattice of ceramic pieces** supported by internal metal substructure. The system provides **visual privacy** for users and at the same time protects the interior of the building from direct solar radiation. This aspect is linked to the **tradition of Barcelona**, the urban environment, and its neighborhood.



Contemporary terrace facade

04 Lluça

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR3a26497

Registration nr.
3377

Motto
THE URBAN BLINDFOLD

Name of the authors
Ege Cakir
Cemre Onerturk

Country
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Facade Blinds: The Urban Blindfold

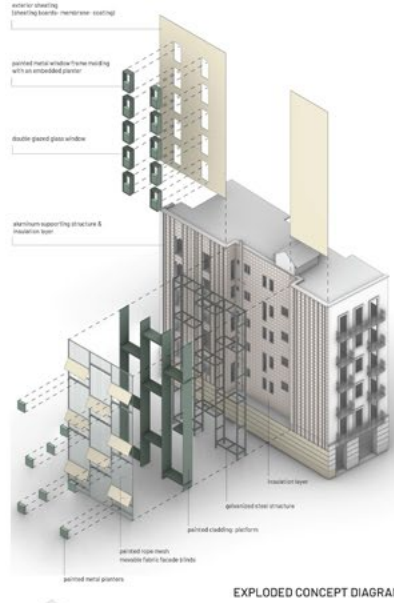
Barcelona and its environs are characterized by a proliferation of facade blinds in diverse forms. These ubiquitous elements have evolved into a dominant architectural feature, unifying the city's and Madrid Avenue and Carrer de Lluça's disparate historical and stylistic fabric into a cohesive urban landscape.

Blinds, as both a physical element and a metaphorical construct, offer a rich tapestry of possibilities. They are architectural chameleons, adapting to serve multiple functions. As thermal regulators, they balance indoor comfort with energy efficiency. In exterior spaces, they act as privacy screens, creating personal sanctuaries between the given solid-void organization of the facades.



Visuals taken from various perspectives, distances and scales present the close study made along Av. de l'Espiral and Carrer de Lluça to demonstrate a prevalent use of fabric blinds on building facades, often given to color and fitted in position.

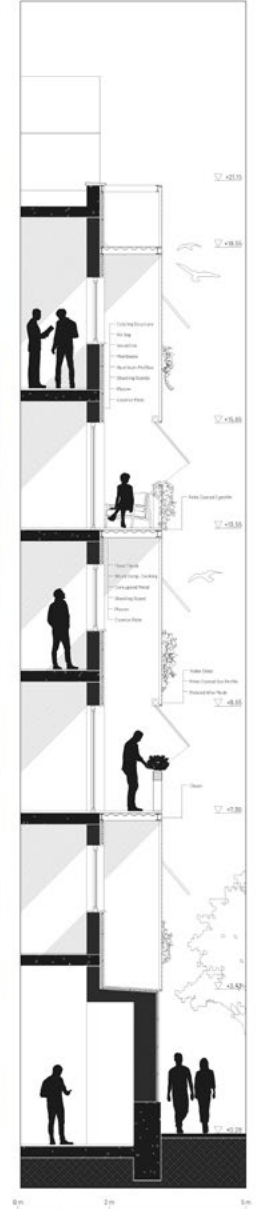
Upon examining the building's existing situation, it was decided that the primary intervention should focus on transforming the solid facade's courtyard area. Given the existing openings from various spaces, a lightweight steel structure with segmented floors was proposed to create outdoor spaces for different apartments. To maintain street aesthetics and provide shade, the courtyard was to be enclosed with a mesh surface that would also serve as a backdrop for individual balconies. Inspired by urban blinds, movable sunshades were integrated into the mesh, with the aim of treating the entire facade as a single "blind", rather than adding individual sunshades later. To further enhance natural light and ventilation, window sills were designed for rooms without exterior exposure, and planters were added to all openings. This proposal offers an easy-to-construct, affordable, and efficient solution that improves both the quality of life for residents and the overall appearance of the building for the community.



EXPLODED CONCEPT DIAGRAM



THE URBAN BLINDFOLD



04 Lluça

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR93b09cb

Registration nr.
3531

Motto
IN-BETWEEN

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De Villaverde
Oriol Graells Riera

Country
Spain



R E S U M E

The intervention proposal is based on an analysis of the environment and its issues, leading us to determine a series of objectives and strategies. We identified eight main aspects to address, focusing on the **integration into the environment** and the improvement of the **residents quality of life**.

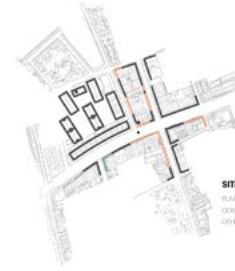
First, there is a need to integrate an inner courtyard that has become the main facade of Carrer de Lluça. A large part of it is currently a blind wall along its entire height, with the geometry and composition of the existing openings disordered and discordant with the surroundings.

The **relationship between the ground floor and the street** is non-existent, consisting of a continuous 25-meter blind wall. The main facade of Avinguda Madrid does not relate to the current one of Carrer de Lluça, and the project should solve this intersection and connect them. Currently, some rooms **lack natural light and direct ventilation** to the facade, furthermore the blind wall has no insulation, contributing to the loss of energy efficiency. Finally, we identified a lack of in-between spaces from private (housing) to public spaces (street).

The **objectives** are summarized as creating a new facade that breaks the sensation of a wall and barrier toward the street, resolving the intersection with the main facade of Avinguda Madrid, **reducing environmental impact**, construction time, and costs, improving the quality of life of the residents with **new openings**: natural light, ventilation, privacy, and **in-between spaces**, enhancing the building's energy performance and integrating green spaces and biodiversity.

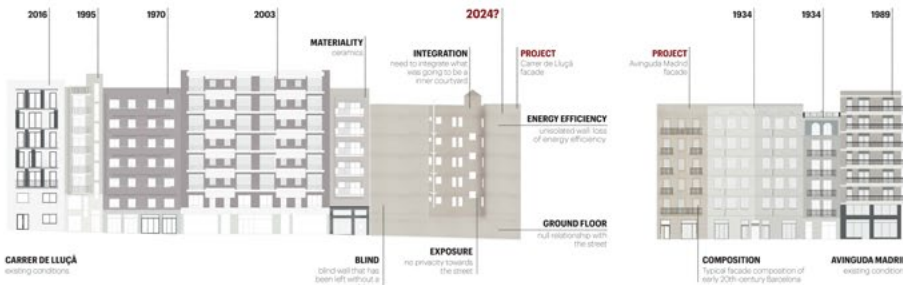
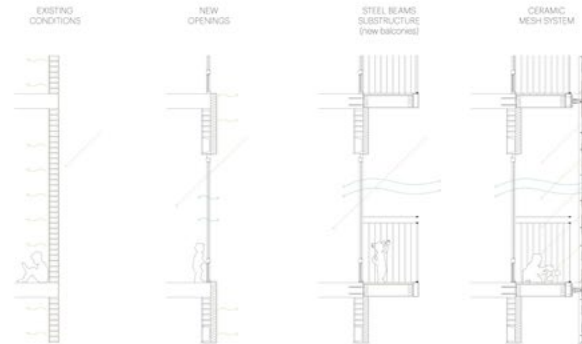
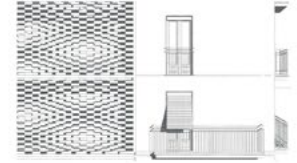
To achieve this, we determined a series of **strategies** that address these issues. The **double-skin system** allows us to resolve the conflict of a discordant facade with the environment while creating an "in-between" space with great potential for improving the **thermal and lighting performance** of the dwellings. Creating new openings in line with the existing openings on Avinguda Madrid allows us to resolve the lack of relationship between the two facades. Using the existing inner courtyard as a common green space and visually opening it to the street resolves the conflict of the relationship between the ground floor and the street while improving the quality of this place. We have chosen the predominant materiality in the environment for the new facade, in this case, **ceramics**, and we prioritized industrialized solutions, dry construction, and sustainable materials.

The final construction solution, determined by the mentioned objectives and strategies, is based on an External Thermal Insulation Composite System (**ETICS**) cork insulation and the replacement of carpentry to achieve insulation that reduces the carbon footprint and improves the building's energy efficiency. A visually integrated **ceramic mesh system** with the surrounding environment functions as a **lattice towards the street**, controlling solar radiation, allowing flexible solutions, providing privacy, and guaranteeing the entry of light and ventilation. A lightweight substructure supports the ceramic mesh system, using the "in-between" space as an extension of the dwelling with **new balconies** attached to the same substructure. New openings in line with the existing openings on Avinguda Madrid resolve the corner intersection and the transition towards the subsequent buildings on Carrer de Lluça.



BUDGET	
ITEM	AMOUNT
DEMOLITIONS	25200 €
NEW CARPENTRY	72200 €
ETICS FACADE	57210 €
BALCONIES	41600 €
CERAMIC MESH SYSTEM	94000 €
STRUCTURE	24000 €
REMOVE EXISTING CARPENTRY	2175 €
TOTAL AMOUNT	327655 €
INTERVENTION AREA	521 m ²
AMOUNT/M²	628.90 €/m²

IN-BETWEEN



04 Lluça

Honorific Mention

Unique identifier code
MVR9952d50

Registration nr.
3419

Motto
URBAN PALETTE: MERGING MODERNITY WITH TRADITION

Name of the authors
Enes Bayraktar

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Türkiye

SITE 4: **LLUÇA PARTY WALL** LES CORTS DISTRICT

In the Les Corts neighborhood, known for its dense urban fabric and buildings from various periods, a new search has resulted in a design approach that respects the city's architectural heritage, is compatible with the urban fabric, and fosters a strong sense of belonging to the area. On a larger scale, a modern and high-quality facade is desired to ensure harmony with the general urban fabric. At the same time, on the street and avenue scale, it is aimed for this modern facade to speak the same language as the surrounding building stock.

The corner of Carrer de Lluça and Avinguda Madrid is foreseen as the angle where the blind wall is most visible. With this foresight, we aimed to prevent a sharp transition by starting with a facade in the same color as the front facade, an example of early 20th-century residential architecture, on the side of the blind wall closest to the avenue. The facade, continuing in the same tone, is intended to gradually change color and meet the same color as the adjacent residential building, commonly seen in neighboring structures. The main goal was to harmonize with the adjoining parts of the two facades to which the blind wall is attached by carrying the same colors. There was a significant tonal difference between these two colors, which we often see in Barcelona.

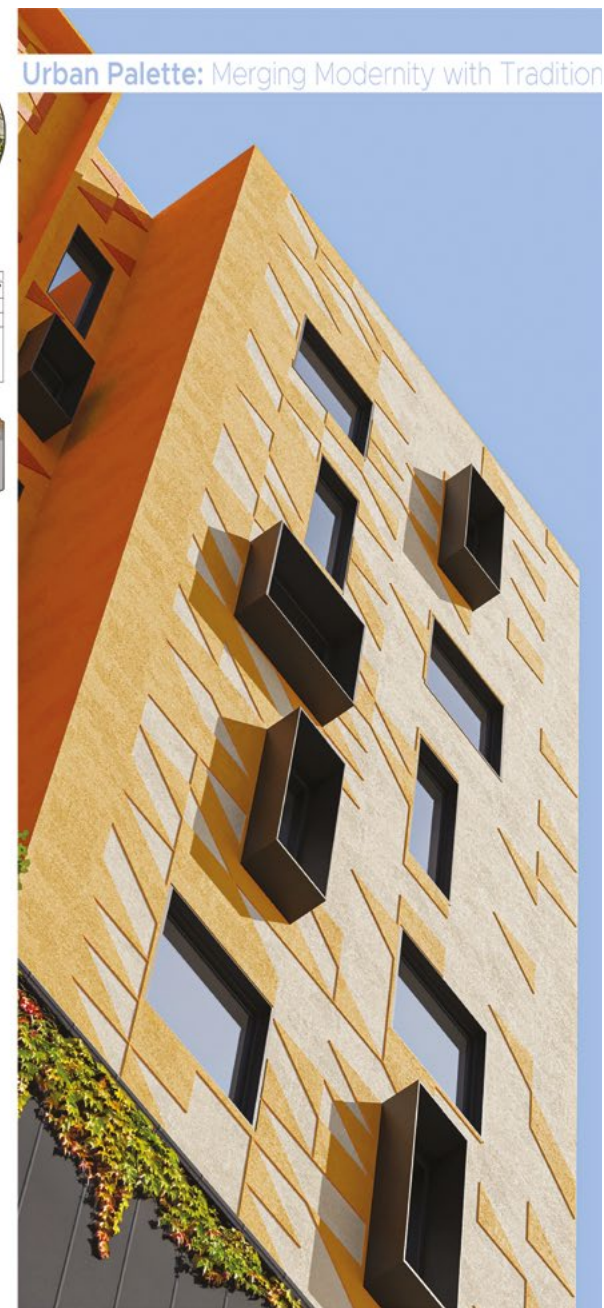
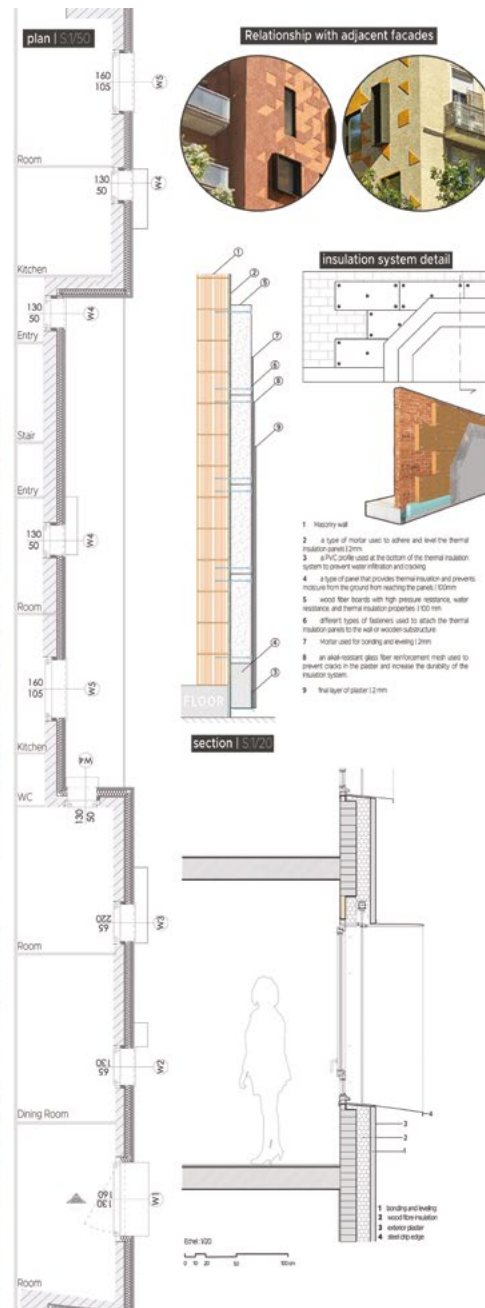
To minimize this tonal difference, we wanted to establish a relationship between the modern design and the existing fabric using intermediate tones that reflect with the urban identity found in Barcelona and Les Corts. Thus, we created a facade composition with color transitions enhanced by geometric shapes.

We aimed to create a design that breaks monotony with dynamic window openings and depths, taking references from the city's modern buildings. As a result, we achieved a synthesis that bears the traces of both the city's modern buildings and its architectural heritage.

Windows were added to the rooms without windows in the existing structure, and by using the existing openings in the recessed part of the building and changing the type of framing, we minimized our intervention. By replacing the windows overlooking the stairwell with geometric skylights, we not only ensured harmony with the facade but also brought a new feeling to the interior space with the shadows falling on the stairs.

Together with a sustainable insulation material system, we aimed to make the intervention to the facade as minimal as possible, avoiding adding weight, and creating a light innovation. Ensuring that the design is technically and conceptually light, new, connected with its surroundings, and easy to implement was among our primary goals.

It has been proposed to cover the ground floor with metal cladding and to create a climbing plant structure with frames left for vines to wrap around. Over time, the landscaping is expected to adapt to the colors of the building, and the same design is recommended for the courtyard to achieve unity.



Urban Palette: Merging Modernity with Tradition



Unique identifier code MVRda9eea7

Registration nr. 3480

Motto iRecórcholis!

Authors Mar Amengual Sans
Julia Bernardos Silvestre
Eduard Rodríguez i Martínez

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR46653d4

Registration nr. 3783

Motto Spaces for Sharing, Stories for Living

Authors Bilge Hümeyra Sayarlıoğlu
Aylin Yıldırım

Collaborators Salih Gül
Tan Nuhuğlu

Country Türkiye



① CORK FACADE
- Environmentally Friendly: Cork is a rapidly-renewable resource made from the bark of the cork oak tree. Every nine years, the bark is carefully stripped, which then allows the tree to regenerate. Cork offers both a new, natural, and sustainable material that is lightweight and easy to install.
- Quiet and Acoustic: The cork's many air cells contribute to the material's acoustic properties, making it an ideal choice for the environment.
- Resistant: The natural waxes released during the peeling process create a surface for the fungus that is naturally resistant to weather and insect.

② GREEN FACADE
Selected plant: **Vertical Creeper**
Why this type of plant?
Features:
 - A prolific climber in outdoor and provides an efficient natural cooling system. In winter, it also gives a different look to the facade with its red leaves.
 - Low maintenance.
 - It is easy to take as a climbing plant.

③ WOODEN BIRD NEST
 It was recommended to place wooden bird nests on high points of the facade and in areas with dense ivy.

A CALM TOUCH FROM NATURE TO A BUSY SPOT

Serenity
 Project Location: Madrid Avenue 101 at the corner of Luça Street LES CORTS DISTRICT Barcelona SPAIN

The project was designed to increase the comfort of both the city and the homeowners. The facade design with minimal lines does not compete with the existing building facade. A balcony was recommended for apartments that do not have a balcony, on the ventilation shaft on the facade. In this area, ivy was used to create a green facade that both benefits the building and creates a habitat for birds. The other part of the facade was designed as a double facade to provide air conditioning in the building. The fact that the facade faces south-west and the prevailing wind direction is from the south enabled the decision to make a double facade in the project. Cork, which is both an environmentally friendly and natural material, was preferred for the facade cladding of the building. At the same time, thanks to the feature of cork material, the facade of the building located on Madrid Avenue, a busy avenue, absorbs the noise of the city and contributes to the creation of a calm and quiet environment for local residents. By adding flower pots to the windows created on double facades, it was aimed to benefit from the biophilic design feature in more areas. Additionally, a window that was high enough to prevent privacy was suggested for the dining room of the ground floor flat.




APERTURE OF LIGHT
 ANNEX 2 A LUÇA

1. Inspiration and Light Composition: The design of the "Aperture of Light" draws inspiration from the street name, Luça, which the blind wall faces. Its purpose is to illuminate the corner junction where the two roads meet. The composition centers around a vertical strip of light originating from the staircase access and spreading into different apartments. Within the former ventilation shaft, three white rays play against a grey plastered background. The balcony railings, installed diagonally, radiate from the central vertical source, adding character to the repetitive horizontal context.

2. Material Continuity and Relief Patterns: Given that this blind wall is visible from both roads bordering the corner, the redesign capitalizes on this unique position. It extends the material finish from adjacent buildings—red facing and brown terracotta. This continuity allows the redesigned wall to peek into existing building facades, revealing relief patterns. The interplay of materials transforms what was once a blank surface into an engaging visual experience.

3. Pedestrian Orientation and Ground Floor Transparency: To enhance the pedestrian experience, the proposal opens up the ground floor. Glass windows into commercial spaces improve visibility into the building. This transparency not only connects the interior with the exterior but also serves a functional purpose along the adjacent pedestrian walkway.

4. Balconies, Privacy, and Natural Light: The facade introduces 550 mm-wide balconies, enhancing the quality of interior spaces. These balconies provide access from both the lounge and bedroom. To ensure privacy, retractable folding curtains are designed at the balcony edges. These curtains also serve as a thermal control mechanism, shielding direct sunlight when needed. Additionally, small windows in the bedroom and kitchen areas bring natural light and improve ventilation, transforming formerly deprived spaces.



DESIGN IMPRESSIONS **SCALED DRAWINGS** **CONCEPT**

Unique identifier code: MVRbc390e9
 Registration nr: 3761
 Motto: A calm touch from nature to a busy spot
 Authors: Bahar Bulut
 Country: Türkiye

Unique identifier code: MVRae15d3f
 Registration nr: 3842
 Motto: Aperture of Light
 Authors: Clara Kagoya
 Collaborators: Francis Mpano, Charles Kalungi, Douglas Busuulwa
 Country: Uganda



Unique identifier code MVR6b9d45d

Registration nr. 3181

Motto Arq-Fa1

Authors Fernando Jessy Ayllón Padilla

Country Mexico



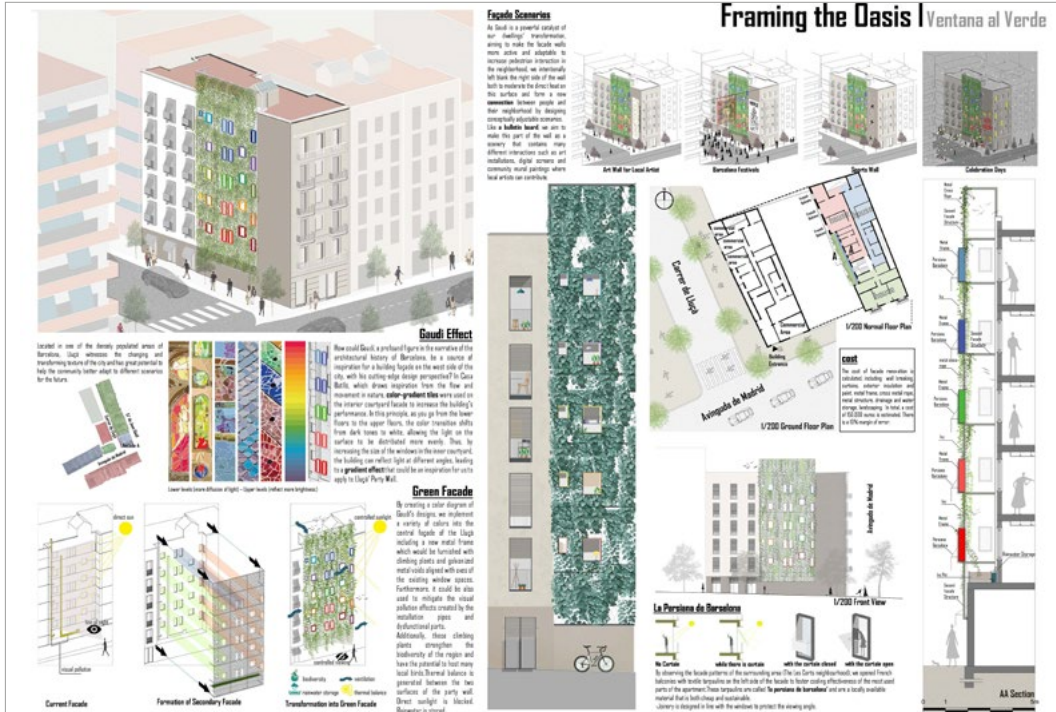
Unique identifier code MVRc43ac48

Registration nr. 3655

Motto Between Fabrics

Authors Silvia Montesdeoca Cabrera
Andrea Díaz Lacalle
José Carlos Ramírez Ceballos

Country Spain



Unique identifier code: MVRd9cad0

Registration nr.: 3737

Motto: Framing the Oasis

Authors: Sevin Ozuguz, Sengul Simsek, Ece Sultan Karacik, Ilay Bilge Sen

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Unique identifier code: MVRd1ed079

Registration nr.: 3849

Motto: Jardin el Vent

Authors: Rodrigo López Sandoval, Mónica Morales Valencia

Country: Mexico



Unique identifier code MVR338a1a5

Registration nr. 3639

Motto Landscaped Framework Lluça

Authors Nahela Nacyme Perez Vargas

Collaborators Josue Arodi Moran Pezo
Allison Modesto Aranguena
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Country Peru

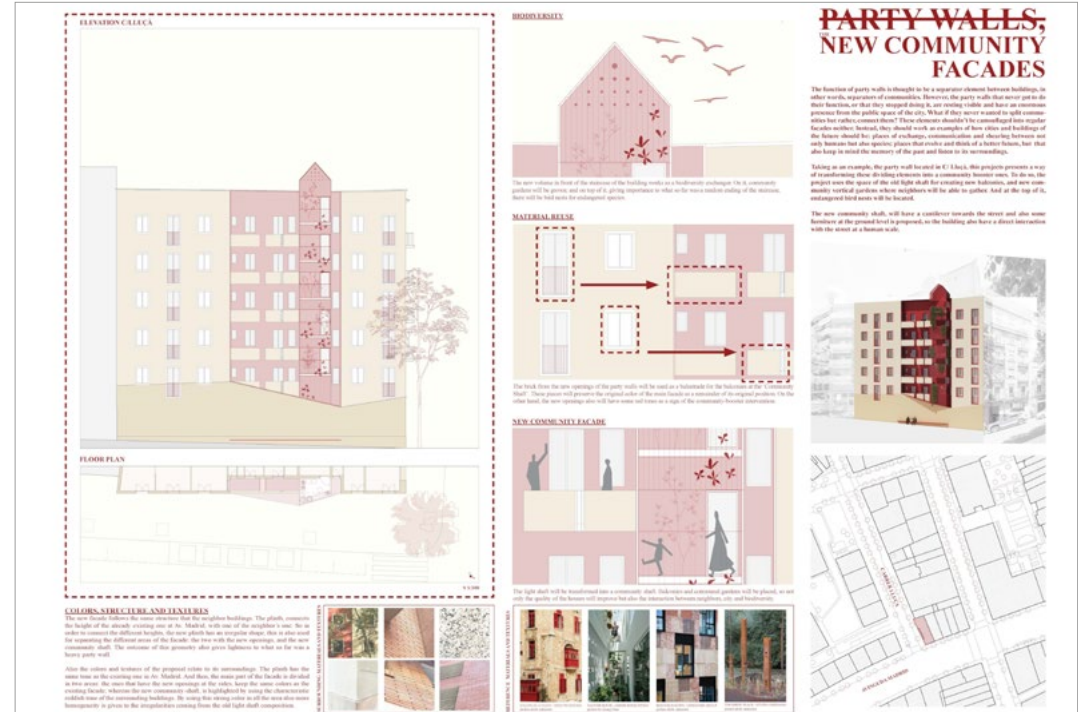
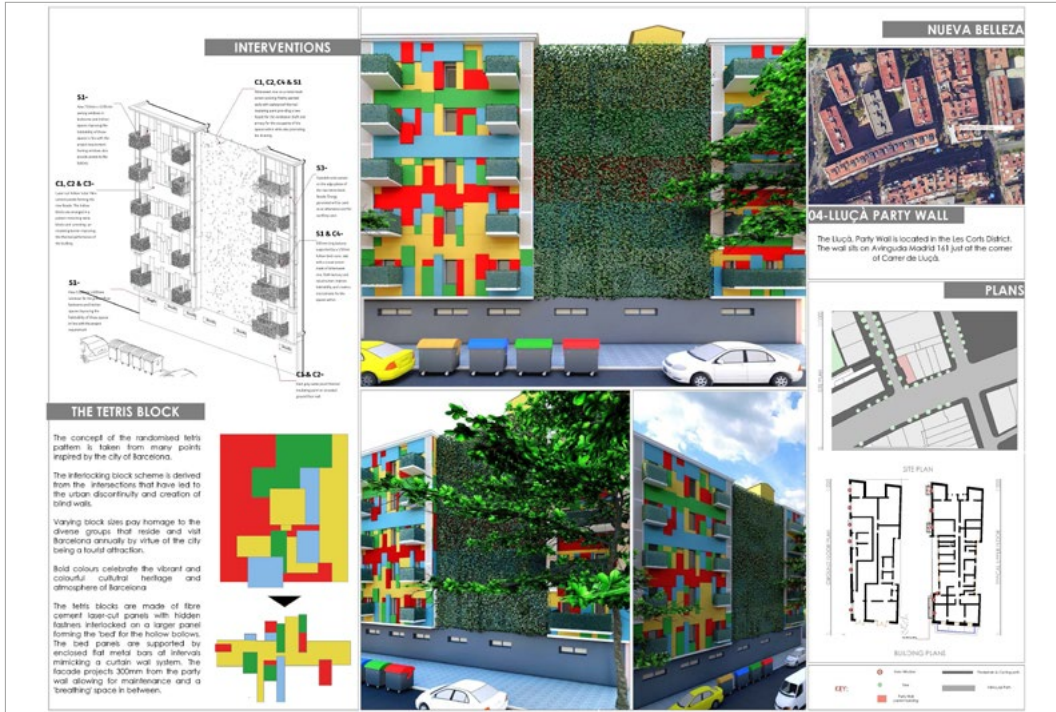
Unique identifier code MVRcd9f3ed

Registration nr. 2998

Motto Lluça

Authors Jordi Ma Lu
Tianyi Jiang

Country United Kingdom



Unique identifier code MVR79e6db9

Registration nr. 3485

Motto Nueva Belleza

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Collaborators Abdulhameed Yakubu
Rayyan Garba
Amina Musa
Khadija Oyanki

Country Nigeria

Unique identifier code MVR8c98345

Registration nr. 3748

Motto Party Walls. The new community facades

Authors Paula Navarro Pinin

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVRd83dcc6

Registration nr. 3507

Motto Redplay

Authors Ivan Costa Ramon
Juan José Rueda Carballo

Country Spain

Unique identifier code MVRe66488b

Registration nr. 3883

Motto Ruinacircular

Authors Ralph Tomas Bravo Nieto

Collaborators Estudiante: Aldana Endeiza Nieto

Country Argentina

The intervention project for the facade located at site 4, medianera de Lluça, proposes the adaptation and preparation of the facade for the installation of an external thermal insulation system (ETICS) and the implementation of new windows to enhance the spatial quality of each housing unit in the building.

Cork has been selected as the primary material in the insulation system due to its sustainable and efficient thermal insulation properties. Unlike other materials used, cork not only significantly reduces heat loss but also has a lower environmental impact as it is a renewable and biodegradable resource.

The first step in this process is the preparation of the existing facade to receive the new insulation system. Preliminary work will be carried out to ensure that the facade surface is clean and structurally sound. This includes repairing cracks and removing any deteriorated material that could affect the adhesion of the new system. Once the surface is prepared, the ETICS will be installed, beginning with a primer layer, followed by the placement of cork panels fixed with metal profiles, to which a reinforcement layer and a final finishing coat will be applied.

The project includes a second phase where new openings will be made in the facade under intervention. These openings will allow for better ventilation and natural lighting in the dwellings, improving living conditions. Each new window will be equipped with sliding shutters on rails, which incorporate planters and trellis meshes for climbing plants. In addition to providing solar incidence control, these features will allow residents to grow plants, contributing not only to thermal comfort by providing shade but also to improving air quality and the aesthetic of the facade. This phase of intervention introduces a dynamic element to the composition, as the opening and closing of the shutters will create a play of light and shadows, changing the facade's appearance throughout the day and seasons.

Finally, the proposal includes improvements to the building's common courtyard. Here, a lattice wall will be installed to allow cross ventilation in all the housing units. The lattice is designed to provide visual privacy without compromising airflow, ensuring that each unit maintains its privacy. The ceramic pieces used for the lattice will have dimensions of 240 x 115 x 115 mm, will be white with their internal faces in the primary colors, creating a dynamic visual effect that changes according to the viewing angle and lighting, adding another playful element to the design.

This proposal aims to improve the quality of life for residents by providing a healthier and more comfortable environment, which, through the combination of sustainability techniques, energy efficiency, and design, adds value to the building and its immediate urban surroundings.

Unique identifier code MVR55525

Registration nr. 3823

Motto Sieve

Authors Johan Pérez Colorado

Collaborators Tatiana Tamayo Cardona
Juanita Tamayo Cardona

Country Colombia

Temporal Tapestry : Architectural Continuity through Historical Narratives

Lluça
Situating at the bustling intersection of Carrer de Lluça and Aragües Major in Les Corts, this site reflects the district's diverse architectural heritage. The area, characterized by high-density residential and commercial buildings from the 1930s to 1960s, is undergoing a transformation to enhance pedestrian spaces. The party wall at Av. Madrid 181 overlooks a ventilation shaft and the street, presenting an opportunity to redefine the corner's urban presence and integrate with the neighborhood's evolving landscape.

Architectural Quality
The ceramic materiality, inspired by the surrounding architecture, is rhythmically arranged along the entire facade, transforming it into a cohesive element that integrates seamlessly into the neighborhood. The openings are thoughtfully designed from within to satisfy the occupants' needs, with varied sizes juxtaposed to maintain an opaque facade that respects the overall design of the surroundings. The proportions are meticulously ordered, paying homage to the architectural character of Barcelona. Opaque glass is selected to ensure visual connection while preserving privacy.

Energy Efficiency and Materials
The materials of the facade are made of recycled tiles, glass and aluminum, which are low in environmental impact and carbon footprint. In order to improve the performance of facade for thermal comfort, a layer of wood fiber insulation will be used between external and internal wall. This is to increase the overall building insulation, which will be able to reduce the energy consumption of building. For the selection of glass, Low-E Emittance glass will be used to ensure occupants within are comfortable during winter and summer. It can help prevent heat from entering home during summer and insulate against internal warmth leaving home during winter.

Habitability Enhancements for Dwellings
The facade incorporates perforated panels and balconies to enhance natural ventilation and sunlight penetration, significantly improving the living conditions for residents. This design approach blurs the boundary between interior and exterior spaces, re-establishing the apartment block's urban presence while seamlessly reintegrating it into the neighborhood landscape. The thoughtful integration of these elements ensures a harmonious balance between functionality and aesthetic appeal, fostering a more comfortable and connected living environment.

Unique identifier code MVR2cdc2c2

Registration nr. 3679

Motto Temporal Tapestry : Architectural Continuity through Historical Narratives

Authors Esmonde Yap Shiwen
Toh Pei En
Jay Wong Yong Kit

Collaborators Toh Pei En
Jay Wong Yong Kit

Country Malaysia



Unique identifier code: MVRbb19390

Registration nr.: 3641

Motto: Temporalities

Authors: Felipe Santiago Castrillón Hincapié

Country: Colombia

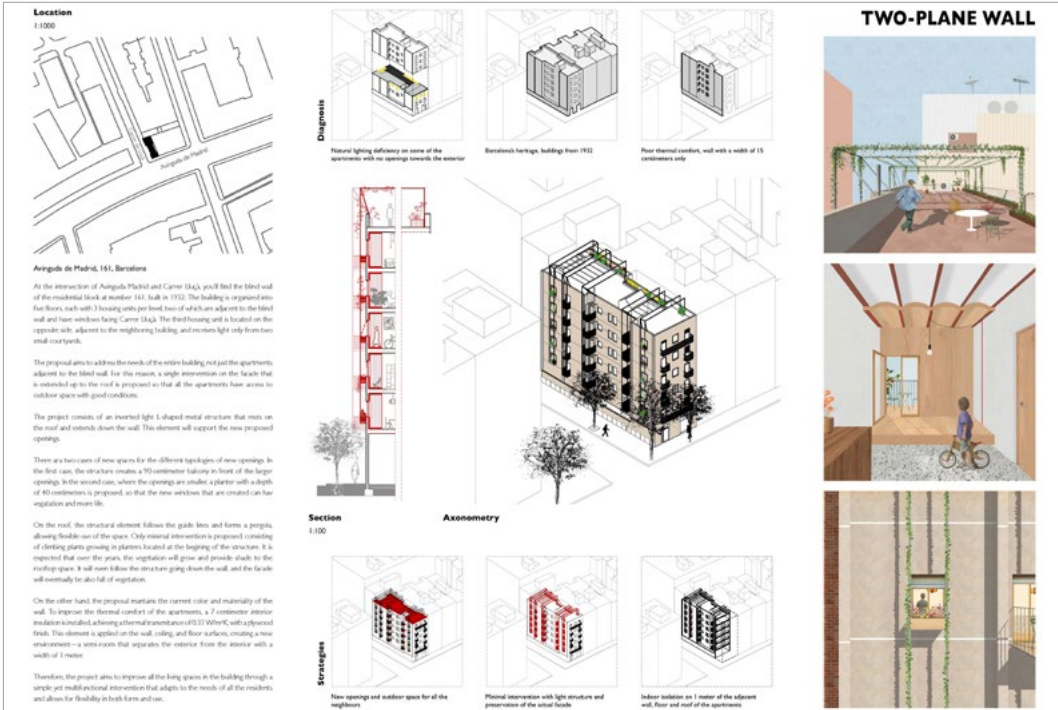
Unique identifier code: MVRdf62f33

Registration nr.: 3303

Motto: The palace at 4 a.m.

Authors: Valerio Poltrini

Country: Italy



Unique identifier code MVRfb9964a

Registration nr. 3518

Motto Two-Plane Wall

Authors Joan Marti Morro Capllonch

Collaborators Alex Ponsa Ferrer
Claudia Vives Garcia del Real
Maria Pons Giménez

Country Spain

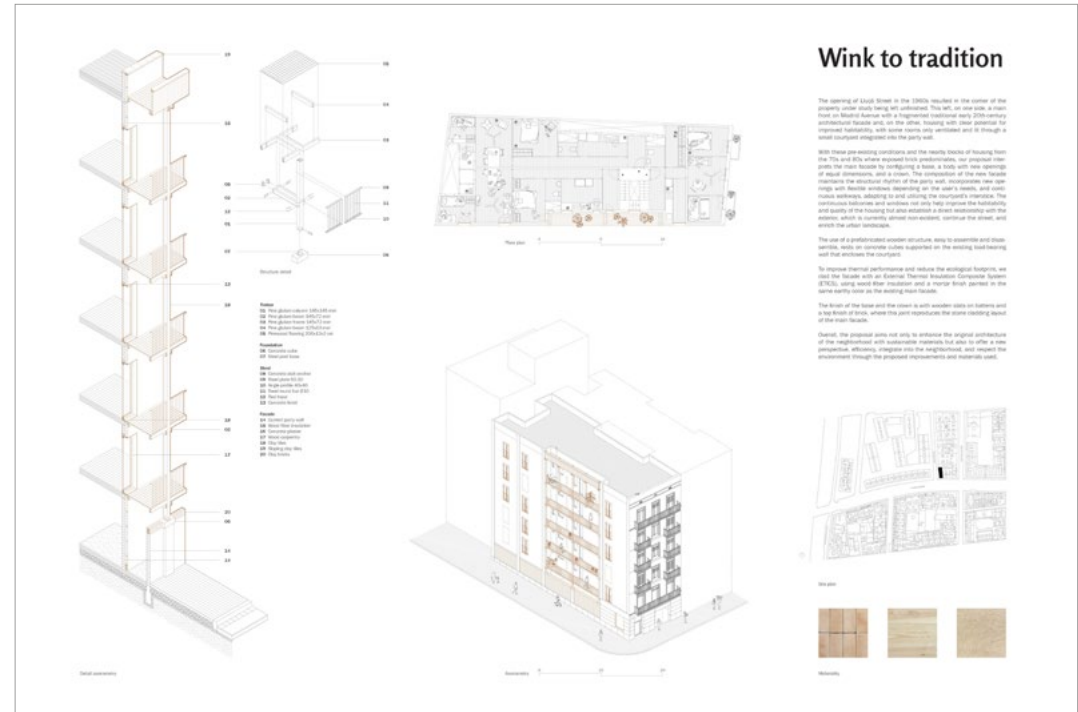
Unique identifier code MVRefd9f20

Registration nr. 3866

Motto Under the wooden blanket

Authors Novikova Daria

Country Russia



Unique identifier code MVRb359bd

Registration nr. 3657

Motto Vertical Collage in Les corts

Authors José Castillo Zacarias
Máximo Izarra Hernández

Country Italy

Unique identifier code MVR9b91501

Registration nr. 3648

Motto Wink to tradition

Authors Marta Monlleó Rius
Jaume Xicola Pachón

Country Spain

05 Jardins de Marià Manent

05 Jardins de Marià Manent

1st Prize

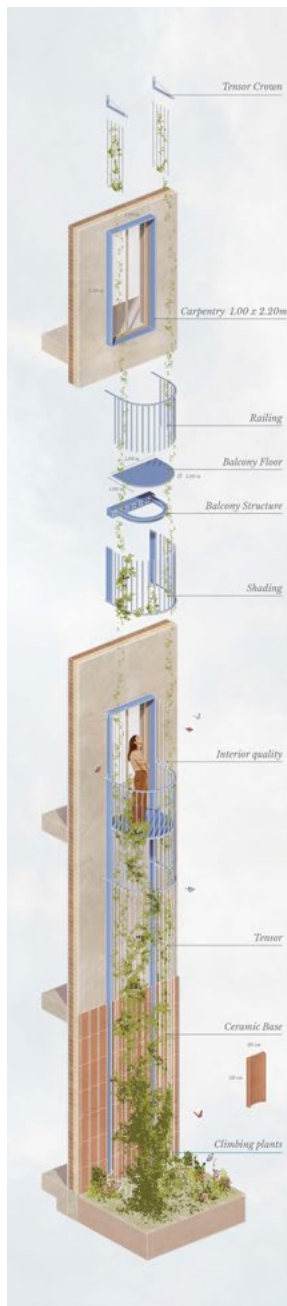
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Registration nr.
3768

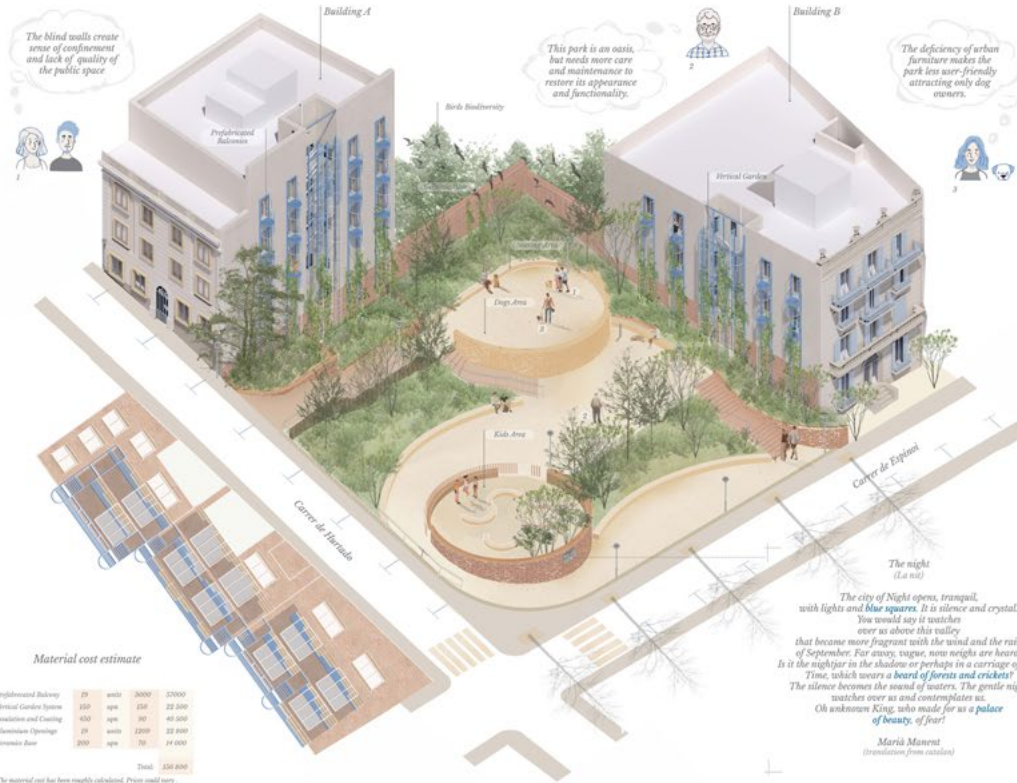
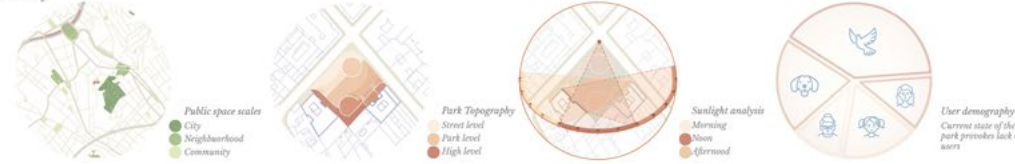
Motto
AZURE - WHERE CITY WALLS BLOSSOM

Name of the authors
**Teodora Todoranova
Nino Mgeladz**

Country
Spain



Site Discovery



Material cost estimate

Item	Unit	Price	Quantity	Total
Prefabricated Balcony	m ²	3000	2000	6000000
Vertical Garden System	m ²	150	150	22500
Automation and Control	sqm	30	40	1200
Automation Wiring	m	1200	22	26400
Ceramic Base	m ²	70	14	9800
Total				6100000

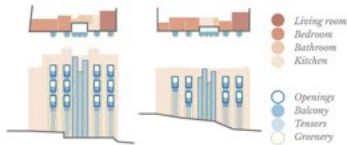
The material cost has been roughly calculated. Prices could vary.

Vegetation



Integration of new greenery that is native to Barcelona. The blooming enhances the sensory experience of the visitors. All of these types are trailing.

Distribution Analysis



Building A and B will have 20% of green facade, with possibility to 40% coverage, depending on the growth of new vegetation

Concept Inspiration



In the surroundings of the park we can find many examples of circular design and the recurring appearance of the blue colour.

Sustainability Cycle



Sustainability is the pillar of the AZURE



Azure

Where City Walls Blossom

The project *Azure*, the renovation of the two blind walls in the park is inspired by its inherent circular motifs, which serve as the foundation for our innovative design. The concept was developed taking into consideration the opinion of locals.

The proposal features prefabricated semicircular blue balconies, introducing new openings in the walls, thereby enhancing the quality of the interior living space while simultaneously rejuvenating the park's external facade. Vertical tensors will meticulously connect the ground in these balconies, providing a structure for climbing vegetation that will gradually transform the once bare walls into vibrant green spaces teeming with life.

The choice of blue is particularly significant, inspired by Maria Manent's evocative poem "The Night"—a fitting tribute to the poet after whom the park is named. This hue also reflects a signature color that is prevalent in the architecture throughout the surrounding neighbourhood, ensuring our design is both contextually harmonious and visually striking.

The lower sections of the walls, where they meet the ground, will be carefully adorned with semicircular ceramic pieces, seamlessly integrating with the park's existing exposed brick design. These ceramic elements not only provide a tactile and visual contrast but also echo the circular inspiration of the overall design.

This thoughtful integration of green walls and innovative design aims to foster greater biodiversity within the park, attracting a multitude of birds, insects, and other wildlife. By creating a more inviting and ecologically rich environment, the park will become a haven for the community and casual visitors. Additionally, the increased presence of greenery and wildlife will contribute to the overall aesthetic and environmental health of the area, making the park a focal point of community pride and engagement.

By revitalizing the park with these carefully considered elements, we aspire to breathe new life into its everyday activities. The enhanced green spaces and inviting design are expected to draw a steady stream of new visitors, transforming the park into a vibrant hub of community interaction and natural beauty. This project represents a commitment to not only preserving but enhancing the natural and cultural heritage of the park, ensuring it remains a cherished space for generations to come.

The night
(La nit)
The city of Night opens, tranquil,
with lights and blue squares. It is silence and crystal.
You would say it stretches
over us above this valley
that became more fragrant with the wind and the rain
of September. Far away, vague, moon nights are heard.
Is it the nightjar in the shadows or perhaps in a carriage of rain
Time, which wears a beard of forests and crickets?
The silence becomes the sound of seashells. The gentle night
outches over us and contemplates us.
Oh unknown King, who made for us a palace
of beauty, of fear!
Marià Manent
(translation from catalan)

05 Jardins de Marià Manent

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR3002155

Registration nr.
3765

Motto
DARWIN COMES TO
BARCELONA

Name of the authors
Víctor Ballesteros Mateos

Country
Spain



Darwin comes to Barcelona

Marià Manent Gardens

The proposal is located in the Plaça de Marià Manent, where the two-party walls form an L-shape enclosing a garden with different levels, which descends from Carrer Havelas towards Carrer Espanya.

The proposal aims to bring together two ideas of nature in one: on the one hand, ecological nature, so which we all belong, as Darwinian species, that is, biological life itself (flora and fauna), and to pay homage to cultural nature, the one imagined by human beings, the one that one day revealed the imagination of modernist art lines through the employment of the German biologist Ernst Haeckel, whose nature requires a fourth dimension: the vertical one. A large professional library is therefore proposed to house native species, from insects to human (architects), whose life predilections are on the boundaries of ecological networks that show a sense: whose image has been obtained from one of Haeckel's drawings.



Biodiversity Detail



Elevation, Escalera-1000



Trencaadis Elevation, Carrer Havelas drawing Escalera-1000

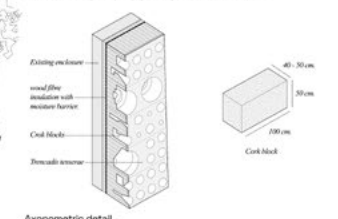
In order to respond to the requirements of this space, as well as to the specific demands of the boxes, it has been decided to create a vertical landscape where nature leads us to look spontaneously.

The idea is to study the idea of an evolution of urban species, whose they have adapted to the environment built by humans and have begun to form close ties of coexistence with us. Now the city has the opportunity to enhance these ecosystem services, whose facade use no longer serves just shows but become individual maintenance mechanisms. To this end, several models are proposed with ecological benefits, including on facades: the grid, on which each plant, suspended material, rainwater fall, small fountains for birds, insects or reptiles are included; an one-dimensional model of different scales and morphologies without the growth of spontaneous vegetation, of "dead" walls; where the different non-human animals find a place to take refuge, to socialize, to feed or to mate. A place they share with the inhabitants of the challenges who look and enter the space of a 2.2 m in height opening onto the facade.



Floor Plan, Escalera-1000

The construction solution is based on an envelope of cork blocks measuring 100 x 50 x 50 cm (length x width x thick) formed by layers of 20 cm, which are carved with CNC technology to open holes or to generate perforations: niches, seats, etc. These blocks are placed on a first layer of wood fibre insulation with a moisture barrier. On the outside, a render is applied with a mesh of poly fibres on which the trencaadis structure are fixed. The solution aims to act in an accumulative way: getting sleep, getting wet, as well as the moisture shield, and gradually integrating the biological nature with the genetic one.



Axonometric detail.

constructive detail Escalera-1000

05 Jardins de Marià Manent

3rd Prize

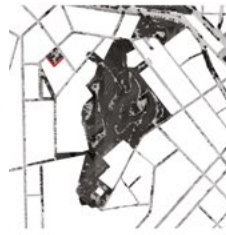
Unique identifier code
MVRbad7413

Registration nr.
3519

Motto
WATER BODIES

Name of the authors
Andrea Capilla Mónaco
Joan Martí Elias

Country
Spain



From this perspective, encounters between two ecosystems result in spaces where biodiversity is highest, and therefore the exchanges are most numerous and fruitful.

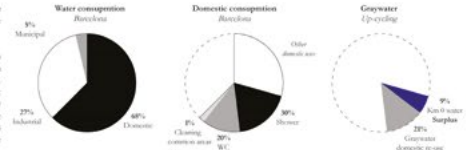
This is why interventions on party walls must enhance this exchange at all levels of the urban metabolism, so that both private housing and public space benefit to the maximum. The firm proposes to make this contact from three angles: biodiversity, energy production, and improvement of interior conditions (enhancing insulation and views). However, the extreme thought episode experienced in Barcelona in 2023-24 highlights that the water cycle should not be overlooked in the opportunity presented by remodeling a party wall.

Urban Water Use
Intervening in a party wall presents the opportunity to highlight a reality that is not perceived from public space, nor from the interior of the homes. Beyond rainwater, which increasingly appears in rain but more intense episodes, these walls hold homes where a large amount of excellent quality water is consumed daily, at a rate of 98 litres per inhabitant/day in Barcelona in 2024. Domestic water consumption accounts for almost 70% of the city's consumption, so optimizing this would be the most efficient way to address the quality of water security. Numerous studies point to the potential of reusing gray water (i.e., water from showers) for uses that do not require such high quality, following the principles of *fit for purpose*, such as for flushing toilets and cleaning common areas.

Enhancing local dynamics
The Plaça neighborhood was developed around the old fore (Espanya coast), and is defined by its steep, narrow streets and the intense residential density, very different from the former summer resort area that was in the 19th century. Within this framework, urban density becomes a fascinating pretext to address the up-cycling of the local water cycle to maintain and ensure the neighborhood's high greenery through an intelligent use of its own resources.

in Ecosystemic Opportunity
The party walls addressed by the *10 Blind Walls* *Flora Remodelació* & *Plaça Algivera* as an accidental meeting space between two realities: private construction and public space. This closeness, which usually is solved naturally through the ground floor, becomes a space of opportunity to address the concrete transformation of the urban landscape. From

This is a complex installation that pays off over many years due to the current water pricing system. Moreover, the water consumed for showers (20% of total consumption) is significantly higher than the potential for gray water reuse (21% of total consumption). Therefore, given the surplus and the need for major works, intervening in a party wall is the perfect opportunity to give visibility to this reality and use the surplus to have zero-kilometer water for public needs.



It is proposed to implement a gray water reuse system for the affected buildings, which will be distributed along the party wall, where the excess water produced will allow for the irrigation of a system of vertical planters along the facade, as well as guarantee the daily availability of water for the maintenance and watering of gardens, which can significantly increase their plant mass at zero cost.

Within this systematization, the possibility of creating new openings following the modular structure of the slabs is guaranteed.

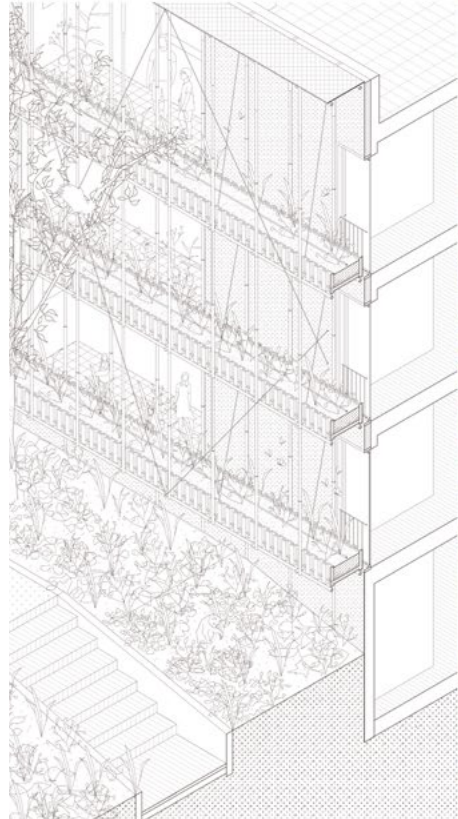
Ecosystem Systematization
This water management is integrated into a modular construction system, made with recycled materials to reduce the carbon footprint, ensure economic sustainability, and minimize overall maintenance. A first layer of natural cork (15 cm thick) distributed with a slatted structure of varnished pine profiles will guarantee the insulation of the buildings, while a scaffold structure attached to the wooden profile will generate this second skin, when plasters made of corrugated sheet metal from recycled containers will ensure shading, evapotranspiration, and refuge for metropolitan biodiversity. Within this new structure, the existing ventilation paths that are left exposed become new outdoor spaces, urban verandas reminiscent of the traditional garden from the Eixample buildings. This systematization would reduce construction costs and cover part of the gray water system installation (10% of the PUE), ensuring the continuous presence of water in the public space.

Estimated budget

Surface	780,00 m ²
Cost per m ²	650,00 €/m ²
TOTAL	507.000,00 €

Chapters

1- Natural cork insulation	161.479,01 €
2- Graywater system	52.129,54 €
3- Scaffolding structure	202.417,35 €
4- Planting pot	66.229,14 €
5- Solar cell production extra	24.744,95 €
Windows openings extra	2.000,00 €/m ²
Public space irrigation systems	250,00 €/m ²





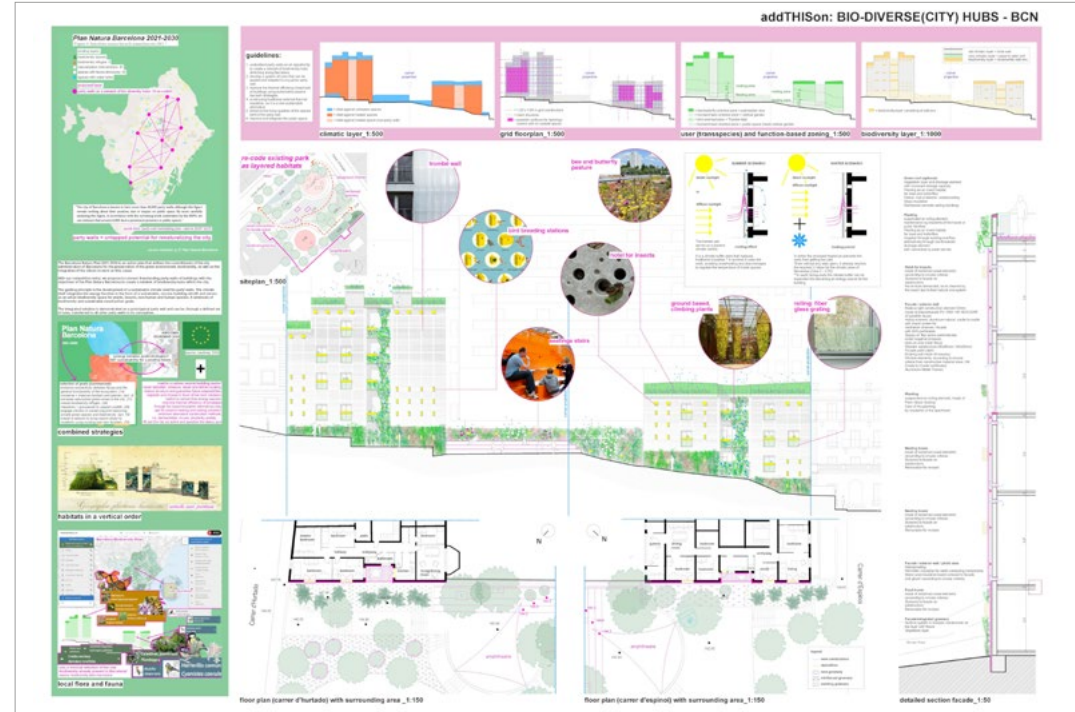
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Registration nr. 3537

Motto Originality implies a return to the origins; original is returning to the simplicity of the first solutions.

Authors Antonio Gaudi
Radwa Fathi
Manar Mahfoz
Marwa Elbhery
Abrar AbdelAziz
Amr Basyoni
Mohamed Elsayed
Marwan Imbaby

Country Egypt



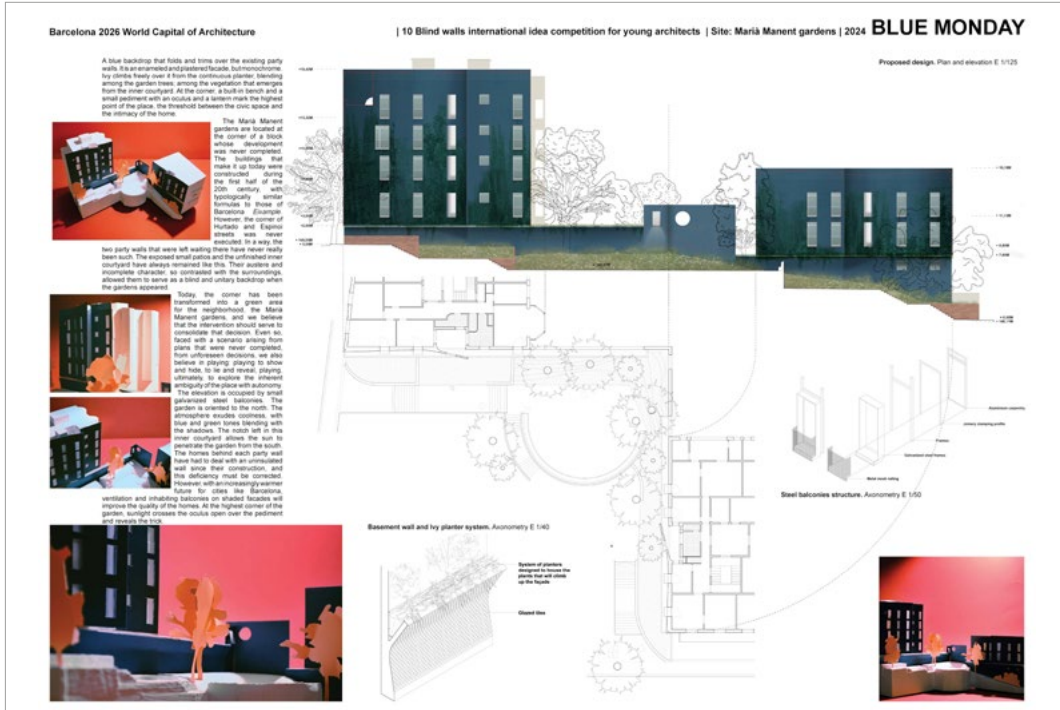
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Registration nr. 3767

Motto addThison: BIO-DIVERSE(CITY) HUBS - BCN

Authors Philipp Eckel
Sebastian Delgado

Country Germany



Unique identifier code MVR72d74c3

Registration nr. 3369

Motto Blue Monday

Authors Gabriela Sánchez-Jara Llantada
Román Fernández Vila

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR6b78e05

Registration nr. 3619

Motto Blue Pavilion

Authors Mosna Solange
Grimaux Victoria
Torres Martin

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Unique identifier code: MVR9581123

Registration nr.: 3560

Motto: Chromatic Memory

Authors: Mei Anglada Tort, Anna Molinero, Jordina Barrachina Farràs

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code: MVR0e0bfc8

Registration nr.: 3489

Motto: Classical Style

Authors: Carolina Duarte Venegas

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code MVR9fc6811

Registration nr. 3368

Motto Cor-ten Blooming Walls

Authors Lidia De Pinto

Country Italy



Unique identifier code MVR8f59020

Registration nr. 3452

Motto Eco-Palimpsest

Authors Entropia_arquitectura Adaptativa
Alejandro Vargas
David Mesa

Collaborators Sebastián González
Alejandro Vasco
Maryam Ramirez
Juan Pablo Zapata
Paulina Trujillo
Paula Palacio

Country Colombia



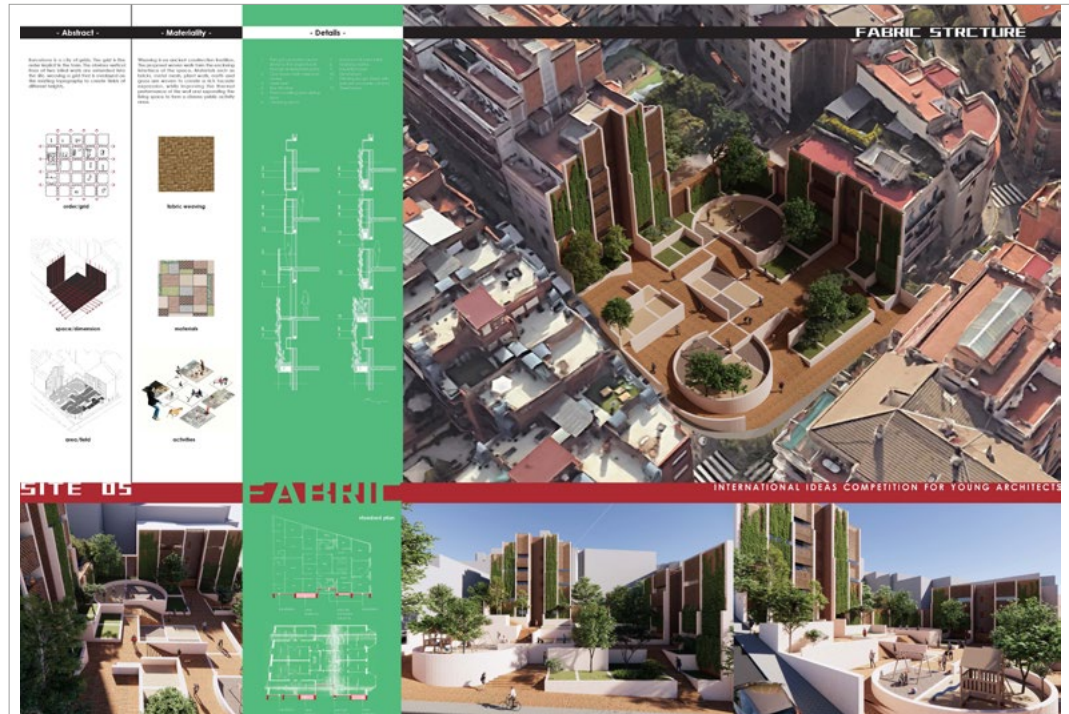
Unique identifier code MVR23752ad

Registration nr. 3578

Motto Extra:Stoop

Authors Emma Donovan

Country Australia



Unique identifier code MVR98577d2

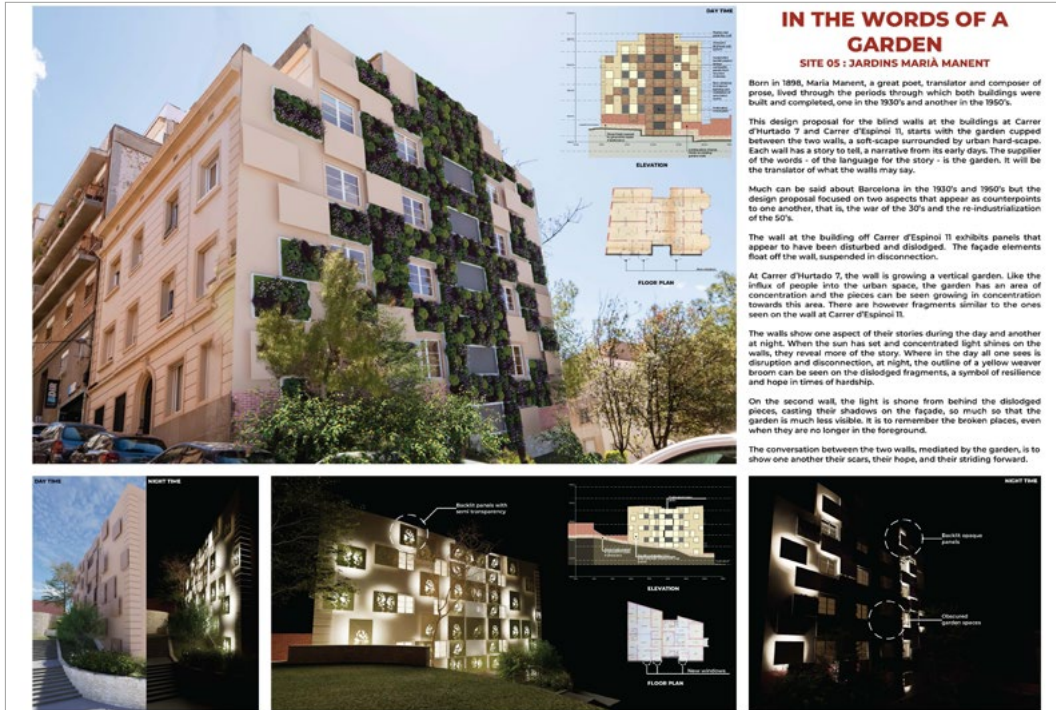
Registration nr. 3579

Motto Fabric Structure

Authors Changjun Gao

Collaborators Yuqi Liu
Feng Zhang

Country China



Unique identifier code MVR85883b8

Registration nr. 3815

Motto In the Words of a Garden

Authors Clara Kagoya

Collaborators Francis Mpano
 Charles Kalungi
 Douglas Busuulwa

Country Uganda

Unique identifier code MVR0a6d9ef

Registration nr. 3681

Motto Irregular

Authors Harun Beyhan

Collaborators Osman Can Bagatir
 Ece Kandemir
 Can Kalinsazlıoğlu

Country Türkiye



Unique identifier code: MVR8c04fff

Registration nr.: 3405

Motto: Lantern Building

Authors: Omran Haj Mahmoud
Wesley Adriano Sant'Anna Santos

Country: Brazil

Unique identifier code: MVR6b4251d

Registration nr.: 3805

Motto: Marià Place for People

Authors: Gaia Soares Serique

Country: Brazil



Unique identifier code: MVR752ec0e
 Registration nr.: 3402
 Motto: My neighbor Monsieur Hulot
 Authors: Guillem Bosch i Massot
 Country: Spain



Unique identifier code: MVR9186346
 Registration nr.: 3875
 Motto: Nature whispers to us, but only halfway, the secret
 Authors: Natalia Jorgelina Videla
 Collaborators: Santiago Tomás Ambort, María Paula Massera
 Country: Argentina



Unique identifier code: MVR20f2d80

Registration nr. 3687

Motto: New Green Theater

Authors: Bauland Flavien

Collaborators: Cannier Cornelia

Country: France

Unique identifier code: MVRf439471

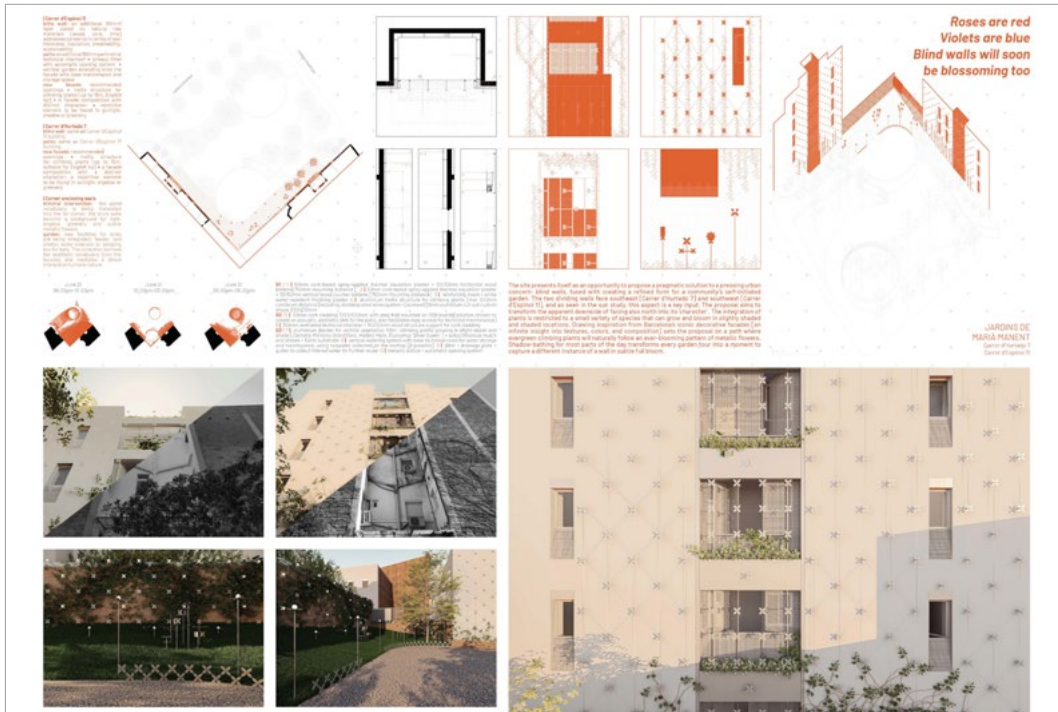
Registration nr. 3553

Motto: Nueva belleza

Authors: Nabila Aliyu

Collaborators: Abdulhameed Yakubu
 Amina Musa
 Rayyan Garba
 Khadija Oyanki

Country: Nigeria



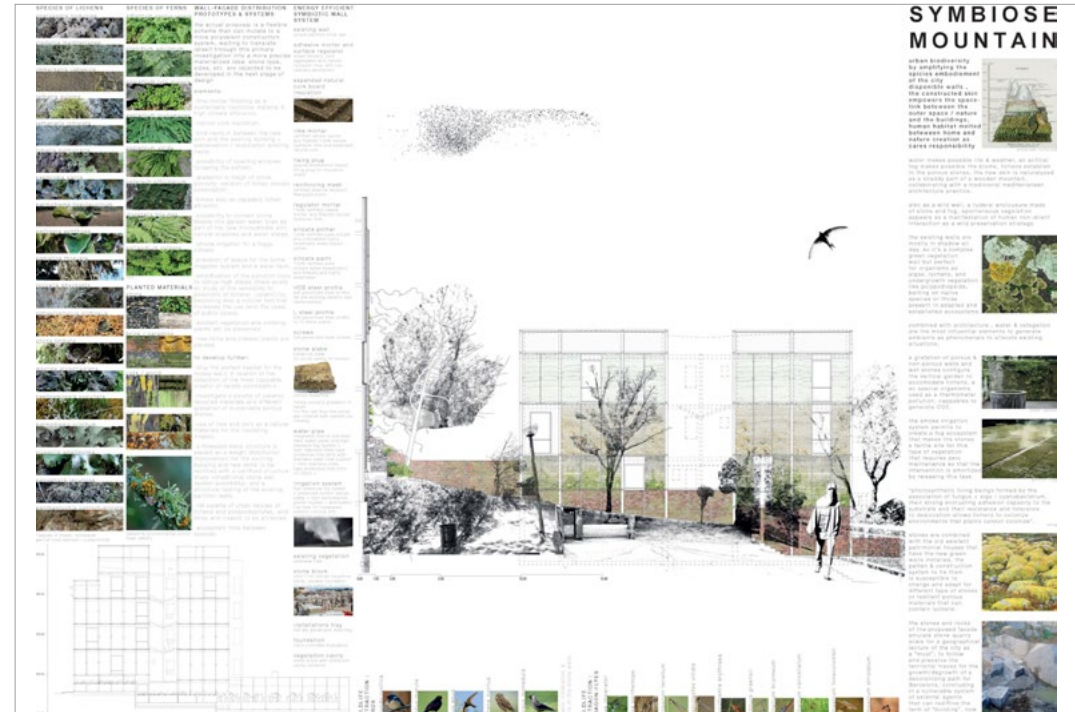
Unique identifier code: MVRc73d4ee

Registration nr.: 3753

Motto: Roses are red // Violets are blue // Blind walls will soon be blossoming too

Authors: Georgiana-Alexandra Cobuz

Country: Romania



Unique identifier code: MVR0160c5d

Registration nr.: 3835

Motto: Symbiose Mountain

Authors: Anna Casadevall Sayeras

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code MVR2333570

Registration nr. 3492

Motto Tear Down Walls For A Greener Lifestyle

Authors Yarel Alejandro Guevara Pedroza

Country Mexico



Unique identifier code MVR953407a

Registration nr. 3755

Motto The Arch

Authors Younes El Mghari

Colaborators Vladimir Guillermo Naranjo Pérez
Aymane El Harrouni El Kadaoui
Ivan Kovalyk Borodyak

Country Spain



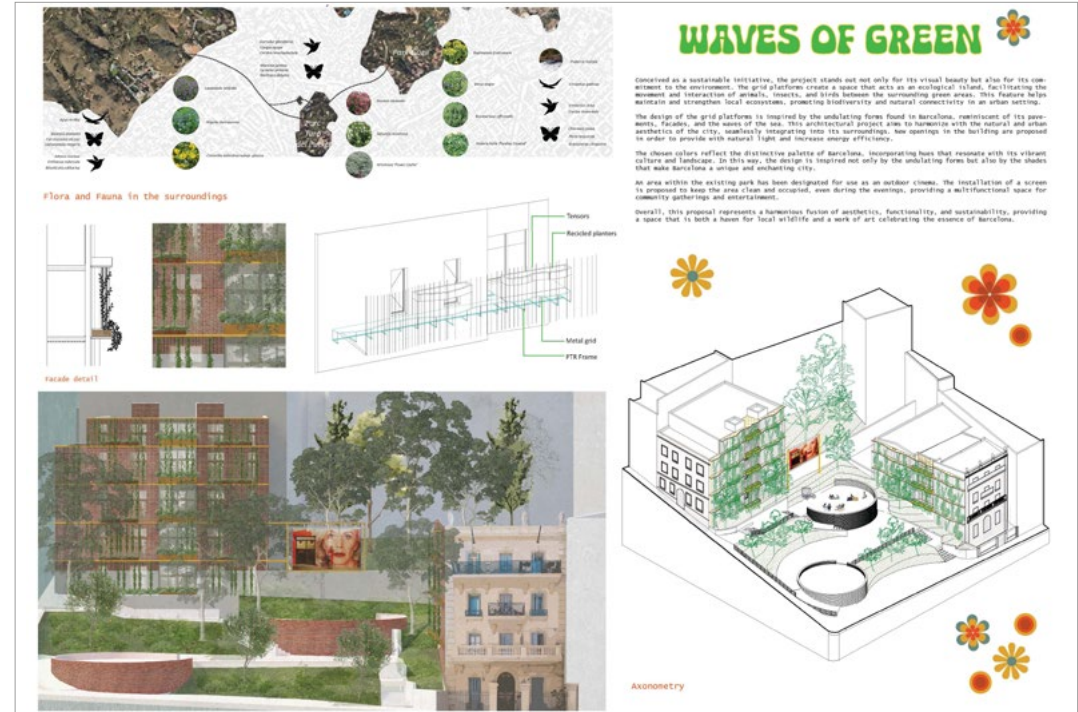
Unique identifier code MVRd51a86b

Registration nr. 3635

Motto Vertical Garden as a link between private, public and city

Authors Stefani Roman

Country Portugal



Unique identifier code MVR9964018

Registration nr. 3362

Motto Waves of Green

Authors Amanda Guido Ochoa

Country Mexico



06 Jardins Caterina Albert

06 Jardins Caterina Albert

1st Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRf05ab23

Registration nr.
3479

Motto
EIXAMPLANT

Name of the authors
Oscar Segovia Castillo
Alan Ferrando Shearer
Iván Lozano Benítez

Country
Spain

LOT 06/ JARDINS CATERINA ALBERT

EIXAMPLANT is conceived as a strategic intervention, an urban acupuncture exercise that with minimal elements accomplishes a transformation of the site and a substantial improvement in the quality of life of the neighbors. The conceptual basis of the proposal is organized according to four factors: **01/ time**, **02/ tradition**, **03/ site** and **04/ construction**. Attention to each one of them allows us to resolve the conditions of the place with a clear and precise strategy. The intervention is proposed based on criteria of maximum sustainability and respect for the architectural environment in which it is located, proposing a long-lasting construction solution, with low maintenance and minimal impact on the existing building, while substantially improving the conditions of the homes through the addition of an appropriate outdoor space.



FACTOR 01/ TIME

The intervention is understood as new layer in the history of the building. It's not intended to mimic the original language, but rather to introduce an addition that dialogues with the existing elements. The new facade is manifested according to the constructive logic and techniques of its time, while following Eixample composition principles.

1925. Original construction



1935. Addition of two new levels



2026. New facade open to Jardins Caterina Albert



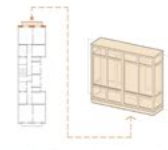
FACTOR 02/ TRADITION

The new facade reinterprets 'Eixample galleries', a lightweight construction that incorporates elements of climate control and privacy. This reading of the place is consistent with the city tradition, distinguishing a 'noble' facade -front- and a 'domestic' one -back-. Due to its urban position the new hybrid facade merges elements of both.

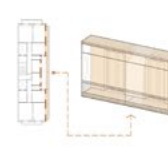
Noble facade. Regular openings facing Roselló street.



Domestic facade. Climatic gallery facing inner courtyard.



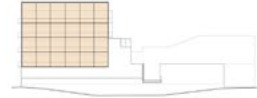
Modern extension. Outdoor hybrid space facing the park.



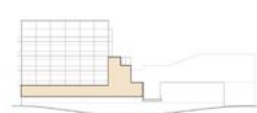
FACTOR 03/ SITE

The new facade reacts to the specific conditions of the site. Three sectors are distinguished in the new facade according to the requirements of the interior spaces and its immediate surroundings. These sectors are: **1/ concrete plinth**, **2/ intermediate section** and **3/ living spaces**. The proposed solution can be extended beyond the competition limits.

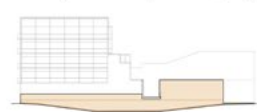
Living spaces are expanded through a new addition, separate from the parking lot access, facing over the trees.



Intermediate section regularizes the composition of the facade in a sector with no need of new openings.



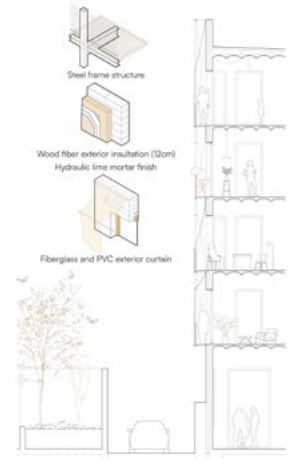
Concrete plinth remains untouched ensuring the proposal has no impact on the usual operation of the parking lot.



EIXAMPLANT

FACTOR 04/ CONSTRUCTION

A simple and efficient construction is proposed. The existing provisional elements are eliminated, and new exterior sustainable insulation is applied, guaranteeing comfort and watertightness both on the party wall and the courtyard facades. A lightweight steel frame structure allows the extension of the home and climate and privacy filter.



CONSTRUCTION PROCESS AND BUDGET

1. Removal of the existing metal sheet.	5,000 €
2. Execution of new windows openings.	32,000 €
3. New steel frame structures.	120,200 €
4. Courtyard and party wall insulation.	33,600 €
5. Installation of new wooden windows.	120,800 €
Total	311,600 €

ATMOSPHERE, FILTERS AND VEGETATION

The curtain is integrated in the new facade as a privacy filter and climatic device. It is an element that has been part of the urban landscape of Barcelona for centuries due to its lightness, versatility and resistance. The proposal reimagines it as an abstract element that, depending on its placement, can generate different kinds of interior spaces and an infinity of facade compositions. During daytime it will act as a blank canvas where the trees will cast its shadows, and in the nighttime it will softly glow with the light coming of the neighbours' homes.



Public space. A new permeable façade completes the urban space, establishing new relationships with its context



Interior space. Improving the interior conditions of the building through the new extension towards Jardins Caterina Albert



06 Jardins Caterina Albert

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRfd83be3

Registration nr.
3663

Motto
LOOK OUT

Name of the authors
**Francesco Leoni
Davide Troiani
Behar Shoti
Elena Stefani
Gianluigi Perinelli
Federica Missanelli**

Country
Italy

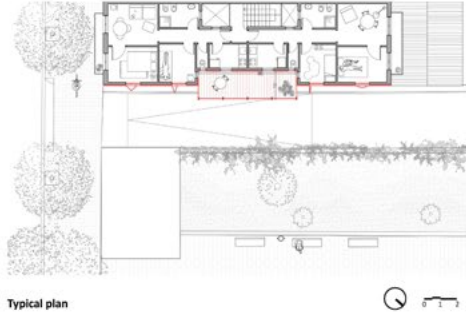
Premise

"...Eight houses could simultaneously overlook the same garden from each windows..."

Intervening on party walls offers an opportunity not only to restore the aesthetic coherence and continuity of the urban fabric but also to rethink the relationship between buildings and the city, between private life and public space, and between individuals and the community.

The Balcony as an Extension of the Home

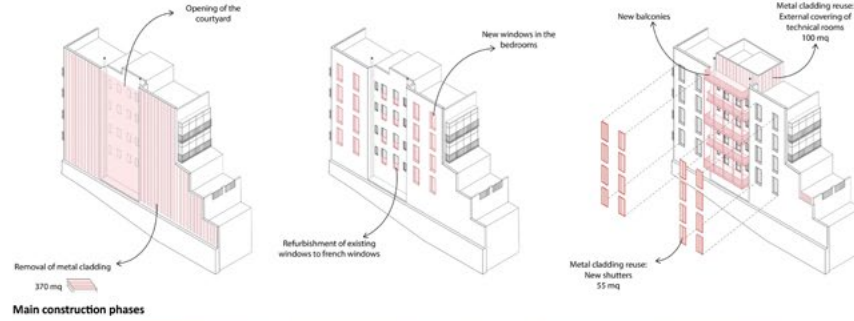
In this context, our proposal seeks to enhance the interaction between public and private spaces by establishing a direct connection with the Jardins de Caterina Albert. By opening up the courtyard, residents can extend into the public space through the addition of new balconies, thus animating the life of the garden. Imagine a woman leaning out to pull up groceries, a child greeting a friend playing in the park, or a couple dining outside on a warm evening.



In a densely populated and central area like the one between Eixample and Gracia, having external space is an invaluable asset. Additionally, the lights from the occupied balconies and new windows will illuminate the garden, enhancing its safety and liveliness.

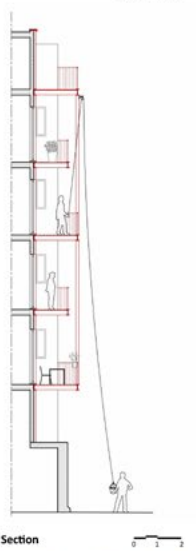
Facade Design: Between History and Contemporaneity

The intervention is set in a context rich with historical buildings from the early 20th century, extraordinary elements that have survived the expansions of the Plan Cerdà. The building itself dates back to this period. Our proposal takes inspiration from the rhythm and regularity of these historic openings, reinterpreting them in a contemporary way. The rhythm of the openings serves as the basis for the facade design. These openings address the needs of the residents, opening up the rooms to the Jardins de Caterina. However, residents can choose to open or not the windows, maintaining the overall coherence of the facade design.



Materials: Tradition and Sustainability

The steel and wood structures of the balconies will be anchored to the perimeter beams of each floor. The facade will feature a new layer of thermal insulation made from natural fibers such as rock or wood wool, ensuring high vapor permeability and preventing condensation. The palette of finishing materials includes wood, iron, and lime plaster, maintaining continuity with the facade on Carrer de Rosselló. In addition to using traditional and natural materials, typical of the architecture of that era, our proposal recycles the metal panels from the existing facade, embracing a philosophy of reuse and material circularity. These panels will be dismantled, repainted, and repurposed to create shutters, adding dynamism to the facade, and as cladding for the technical volumes on the roof. We opted for painted and galvanized metal shutters instead of wooden ones to ensure durability and reduce future maintenance costs.



06 Jardins Caterina Albert

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR4d4a902

Registration nr.
3409

Motto
FACHADA CREATIVA 94

Name of the authors
Andrei de Morais
de Souza

Country
Brazil

JARDINES CATERINA ALBERT DISTRITO 06 - GRÀCIA

The revitalization project for the party wall located in "Jardines Caterina Albert" on Roselló Street 379, in Gràcia, proposes innovative and sustainable interventions to improve the building's ventilation, natural lighting, and thermal comfort, aligning with Barcelona's regulations. The intervention begins with the removal of the existing metal cover on the party wall, followed by the partial demolition of the wall that blocks windows and ventilations in the courtyard. This demolition allows the openings to be freed, ensuring the entry of natural light and ventilation.

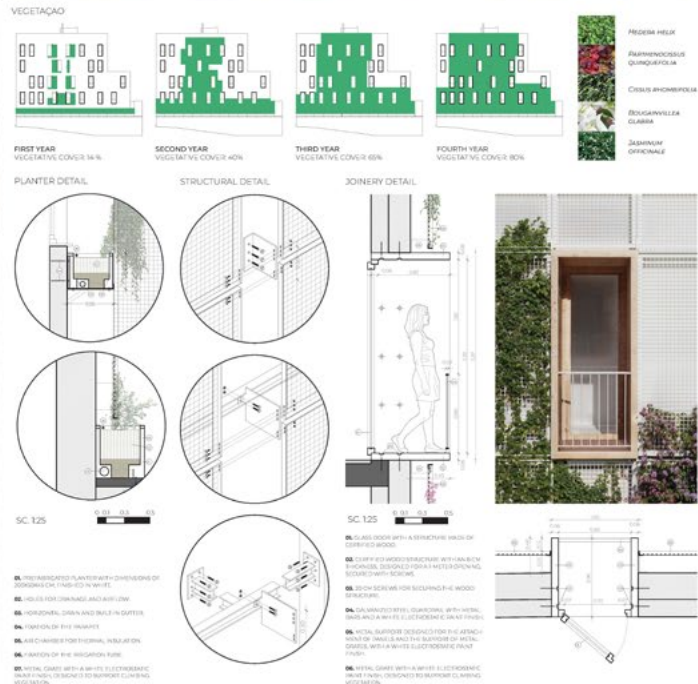
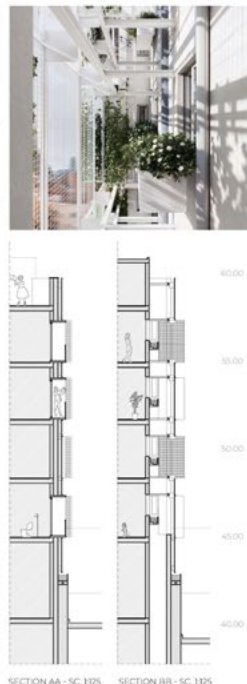
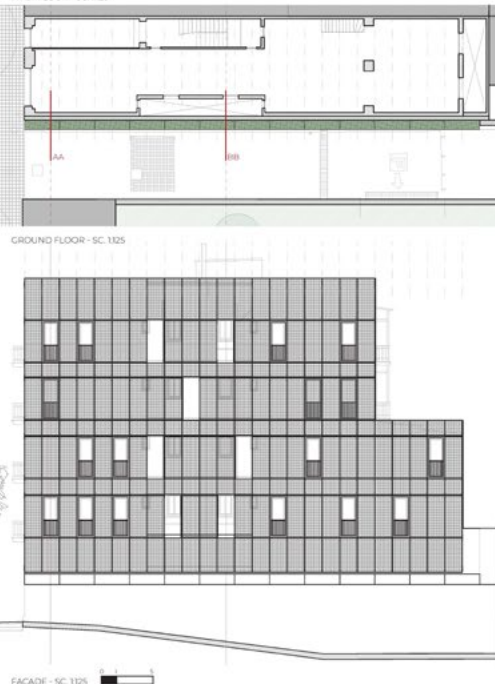
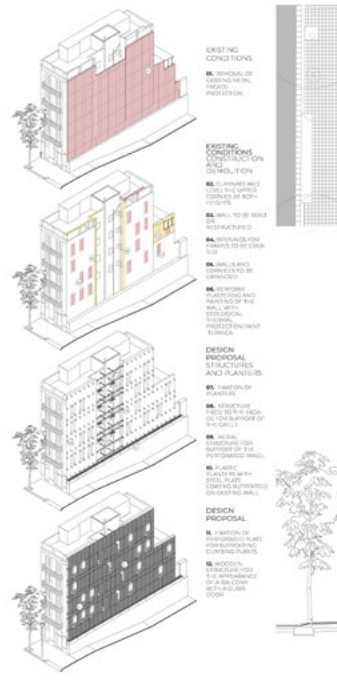
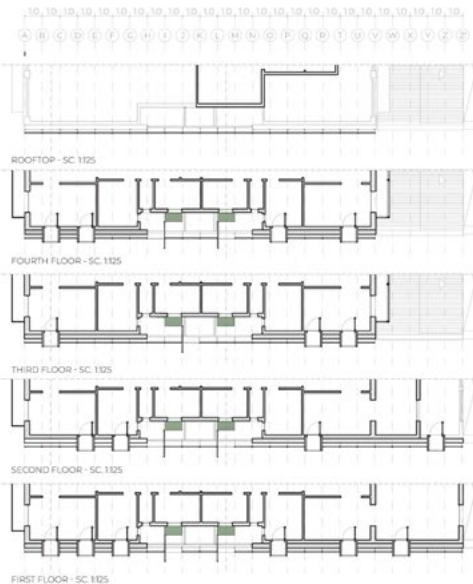
After removing the metal cover and demolishing the wall, the wall will be plastered, and painted with high thermal reflection white paint. White was chosen for its ability to reflect sunlight and minimize heat gain, contributing to the building's thermal balance. Next, a new metal structure will be installed, attached by profiles screwed into the wall, which will support white electrostatic paint-coated metal panels.

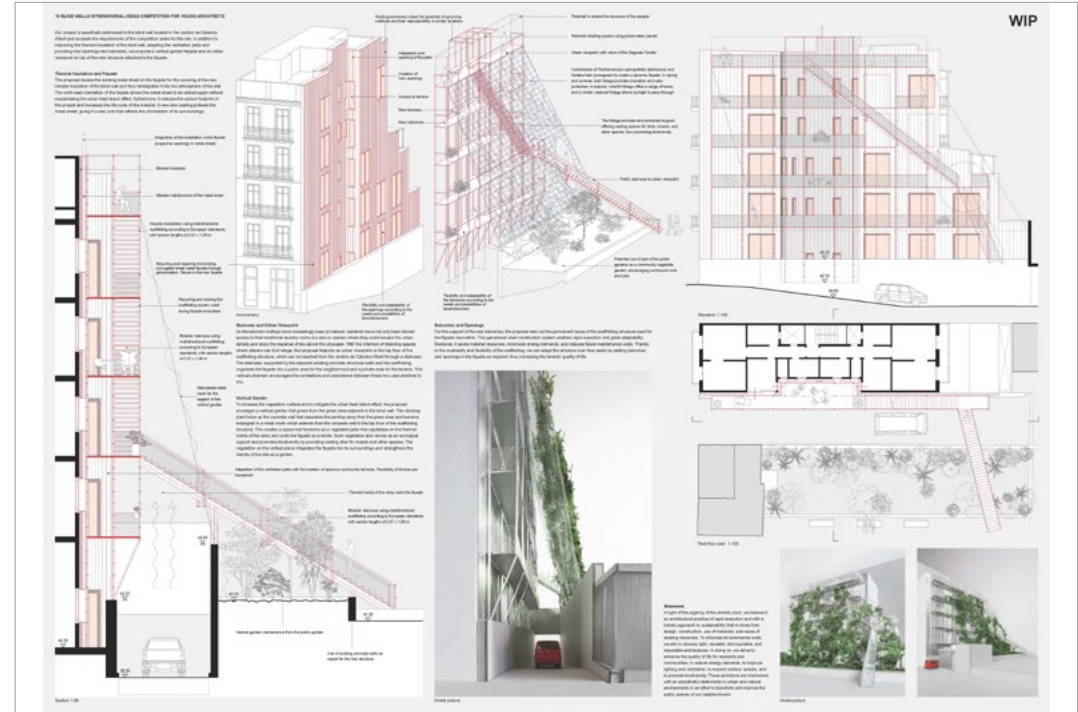
Additionally, new openings will be made for the installation of frames made from Certified Forest Wood, which will be embedded in the metal structure, providing a sustainable aesthetic finish. The facade will consist of one-meter modules, facilitating the organization and execution of the interventions.

An additional structure will be erected in the courtyard to support climbing vegetation, chosen for its low maintenance and reduced water needs, ideal for semi-shaded environments. Vegetation such as Bougainvillea glabra, Hedera helix, Jasminum officinale, and Parthenocissus quinquefolia will grow, forming a vertical garden that promotes natural ventilation and contributes to the building's thermal balance.

The plants will be planted in two types of planters. The first planter will be screwed to the wall, located below the windows in the courtyard, serving both the plants that will grow on the facade and for cultivating gardens or plants that residents desire. The second planter will be located on a wall near the parking lot, intended to hold the most vegetation, which will grow throughout the structure, playing a crucial role in creating the vertical garden.

The proposal not only improves the residents' quality of life by providing better ventilation and lighting but also contributes to urban aesthetics and sustainability, reflecting a commitment to the environment and education on responsible architectural practices. The partial demolition of the wall that blocked the windows not only frees ventilation and natural lighting but also revitalizes the internal space, creating a more pleasant and functional courtyard. The metal panels, in addition to reflecting heat, offer durability and easy maintenance, while the chosen low-maintenance vegetation grows spontaneously, forming a true vertical garden that balances the building's microclimate. This revitalization is therefore not only an architectural intervention but also an educational proposal, aiming to harmonize the construction with the surroundings and promote environmental awareness in the community.





Unique identifier code MVR41e2ceb

Registration nr. 3772

Motto 379 Garden

Authors Martina Musacchio Rodriguez
Daniel Isaac Villacis Jaramillo

Country Spain

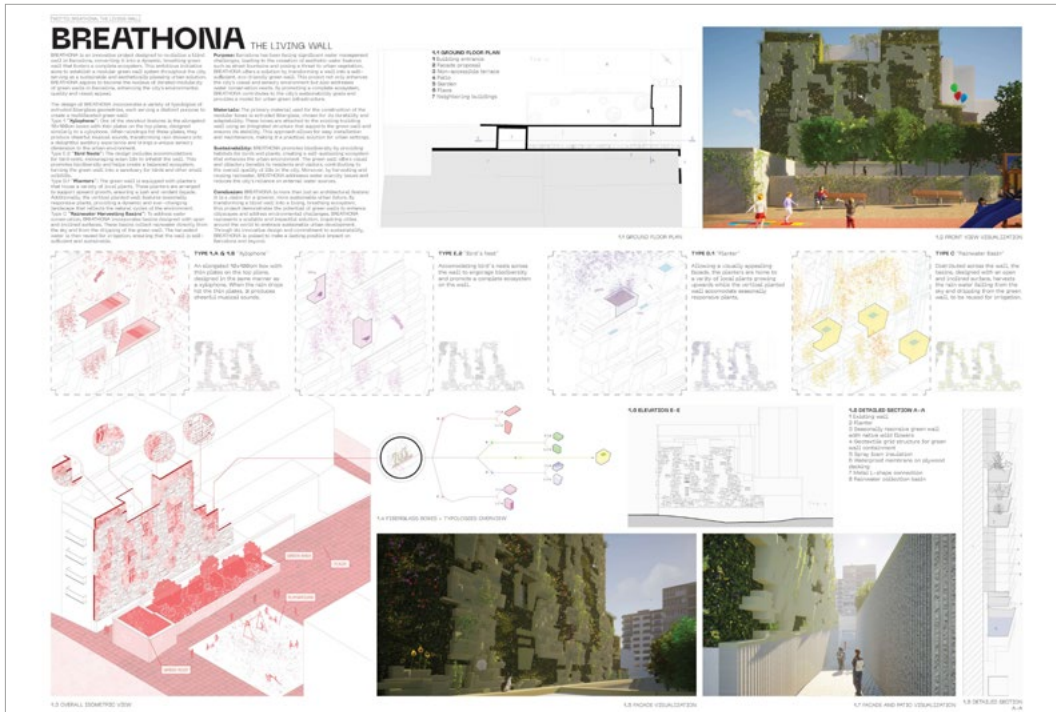
Unique identifier code MVR07ef9bc

Registration nr. 3638

Motto A city is shaped by its people ; people are inspired by cities

Authors Muhammed Taha Çiftdoğan

Country Türkiye



Unique identifier code MVR6976af4
 Registration nr. 3840
 Motto Balconies And Blinds
 Authors Candela Ezpeleta Remollino
 Collaborators Carla Vilà Muñoz
 Country Spain

Unique identifier code MVRfe508c4
 Registration nr. 3651
 Motto Barcelona is architecture and architecture is Gaudi
 Authors Lázaro Hernández Salvador
 Victor Manuel Hernández Soto
 Country Mexico

#PANOTS

SITE #1: JARDINS DE CATERINA ALBERT

Catalan "panots" were introduced in the late 19th century in Barcelona to improve sidewalks. In 1906, design contests produced the famous "flower panot" by Josep Puig i Cadafalch. Since then, these tiles have become an iconic symbol of the city.

TYPES

- Ceramic modules:** Hexagonal elements that make up the cladding of the ventilated facade and feature the design of the most emblematic panots of the city.
- Vegetal module:** A small vertical garden.
- Solar module:** Produce photovoltaic energy.
- Window module:** Covers an interior opening of the building.

CONSTRUCTIVE SYSTEM

The general concept is a ventilated facade made up of modules with different functions. The anchoring rails are located between the modules. On these rails are the necessary installations such as irrigation water or electrical conduits, covered by metal plates.

SYMBIOSIS

Each module performs its function, creating a large ecosystem in the form of a facade. The new openings allow air and light to enter, solar modules generate photovoltaic energy, vegetal modules provide beauty while reducing the facade's temperature, and ceramic modules tell the city's history.

At the same time, the new composition of the ventilated facade makes the building more energy-efficient.

DESIGN

The Cerdà Plan, designed by Ildefonso Cerdà in 1859, reconfigured Barcelona with a new grid street layout to facilitate expansion and improve ventilation and natural light. This plan aimed to modernize the city, creating an urban model that influenced the development of many cities.

DETAIL OF THE INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW OPENINGS

CHROMATIC BALCONIES

parallel structures that integrate sustainability and artistry into urban facade

Located in a residential area in the Eixample district, the proposal aims to activate the facade with open spaces that enhance residents' life quality, using low-impact materials and adding artistic value to the public space.

BACKGROUND

Relevant information for the development of the concept.

PRE-EXISTING MATERIALS
On the facade to be introduced:

- Brick
- Light-colored ceramic
- Dark-colored ceramic
- Dark-colored metal
- Light-colored metal

SUN PATH
On the facade to be introduced:

CONTEXT
Location within a residential building, facing a public area that includes a park adjacent to the urban grid.

URBAN PATTERNS
On the facade to be introduced:

STRATEGY

DRAW
Integrate these elements according to the pattern of the urban landscape.

LOCATE
Integrate the elements to be introduced in line with the existing.

EQUIP
Use panels and other tips.

MOUNT
Integrate the elements according to the existing pattern.

CONTAIN
Integrate the elements to be introduced in line with the existing.

LANDSCAPE
The panel-to-panel generates plant barriers.

SINGULARITIES

Set of attributes that highlight the proposal.

- VERTICAL GARDENS:** All elements are integrated into the facade, with no need for external structures. The use of low-impact materials and the integration of greenery into the facade.
- ARTISTIC FACADE:** The facade is a work of art, with each module acting as a canvas for different designs. The use of low-impact materials and the integration of greenery into the facade.
- BALCONY VIEWPOINTS:** The facade is designed to be viewed from different angles, creating a dynamic and ever-changing visual experience.
- VEGETABLE GARDEN:** The facade is designed to be viewed from different angles, creating a dynamic and ever-changing visual experience.

DETAILS

Set of materials and mechanisms that comprise the proposal.

FIBER CEMENT
Fiber cement panels with different colors and textures. The use of low-impact materials and the integration of greenery into the facade.

SINGULAR GREEN PANELS
Fiber cement panels with different colors and textures. The use of low-impact materials and the integration of greenery into the facade.

Unique identifier code: MVR8f971d0
3716

Registration nr.

Motto: Contextual Clarity

Authors: Batuhan Kumru, Aslihan Kumru

Country: Türkiye

Unique identifier code: MVR140c260

Registration nr. 3272

Motto: Different Coloured Feathers

Authors: Evangelos Pournaras, Antigoni Lampadiari Matsa, Christos Georgios Kritikos

Country: Greece



Unique identifier code MVR3279008
3453

Registration nr.

Motto Eco-Palimpsest

Authors Entropia_Arquitectura Adaptativa
Alejandro Vargas
David Mesa

Collaborators Sebastián González
Alejandro Vasco
Maryam Ramirez
Juan Pablo Zapata
Paulina Trujillo
Paula Palacio

Country Colombia

Unique identifier code MVR9b919a1

Registration nr. 3649

Motto EcoFacade Jardins Caterina Albert: Green for the Future
Transforming Facades, Revitalizing Lives

Authors Nahela Nacyme Perez Vargas

Collaborators Josue Arodi Moran Pezo
Allison Modesto Aranguena
Alfredo Raul Vargas Quispe

Country Peru



Unique identifier code MVR4670b04

Registration nr. 3689

Motto Façade of Parousia

Authors Chau Kit Yip

Collaborators Man Kit Cheung

Country China

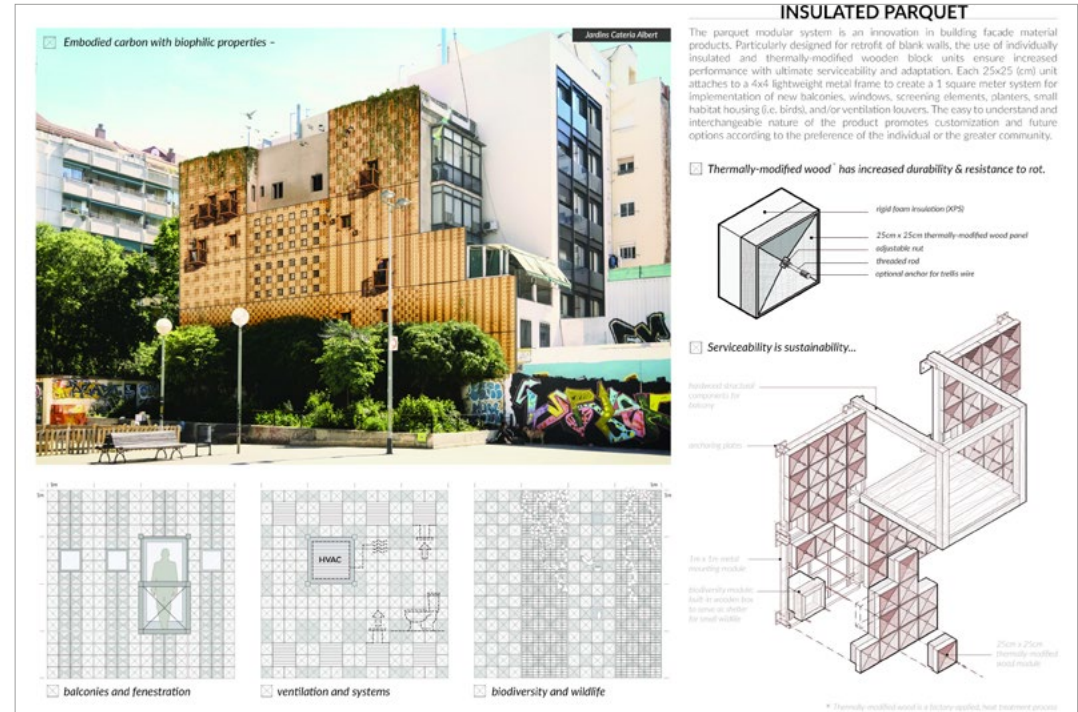
Unique identifier code MVRae0b8ba

Registration nr. 3390

Motto Hanging Gardens

Authors Ricardo Villarroel Navarro

Country Chile



Unique identifier code: MVReee8760

Registration nr. 3561

Motto: Housing Connected To A Green Environment

Authors: Amador Guadarrama Garduño
Carlos Martínez Rojas
Roselía Marroquín Gonzáles

Country: Mexico

Unique identifier code: MVR1a36c04

Registration nr. 3739

Motto: Insulated Parquet

Authors: Andre Gomez

Collaborators: Joseph Ruiz Tapia

Country: USA

CHROMATIC BALCONIES

parallel structures that integrate sustainability and artistry into urban facade

Located in a residential area in the Example district, the proposal aims to activate the facade with open spaces that enhance residents' life quality, using low-impact materials and adding artistic value to the public space.

BACKGROUND
 Relevant information for the development of the concept:
PRE-EXISTING MATERIALS
 - concrete facade
 - metal cladding
 - brick cladding
SUN PATH
 - orientation of the facade to be enhanced
CONTEXT
 - urban context
 - public area
URBAN PATTERNS
 - urban context
STRATEGY
DRAW
 - facade from existing to new facade
LOCATE
 - facade from existing to new facade
EQUIP
 - facade from existing to new facade
MOUNT
 - facade from existing to new facade
CONTAIN
 - facade from existing to new facade
LANDSCAPE
 - facade from existing to new facade
SINGULARITIES
VERTICAL GARDENS
 - facade from existing to new facade
ARTISTIC FACADE
 - facade from existing to new facade
BALCONY VIEWPOINTS
 - facade from existing to new facade
VEGETABLE GARDEN
 - facade from existing to new facade
DETAILS
FIBER CEMENT
 - facade from existing to new facade
SINGULAR GREEN PANELS
 - facade from existing to new facade

JOYFUL A. B. C.

IDEA
 The idea for Joyful A. B. C. is to create a vibrant, colorful, and sustainable facade for a residential building. The facade is composed of vertical panels in various colors and materials, creating a dynamic and artistic urban environment. The panels are designed to be functional, providing shade and privacy while also serving as a canvas for art and sustainability. The facade is integrated with a green wall system, providing a natural and sustainable environment for the building's residents.

PLAN
 The plan shows the layout of the building and the placement of the facade panels. The panels are arranged in a grid pattern, with each panel having a unique color and material. The facade is designed to be flexible, allowing for future changes and updates.

Materials
 The facade is made of fiber cement panels, which are durable and sustainable. The panels are available in a wide range of colors and materials, including concrete, metal, and wood. The facade is also integrated with a green wall system, providing a natural and sustainable environment for the building's residents.

Facade Elements
 The facade elements include the vertical panels, the green wall system, and the balcony railings. The panels are designed to be functional, providing shade and privacy while also serving as a canvas for art and sustainability. The green wall system is integrated with the facade, providing a natural and sustainable environment for the building's residents.

Axometric
 The axometric view shows the building and the facade panels in a three-dimensional perspective. The panels are arranged in a grid pattern, with each panel having a unique color and material. The facade is designed to be flexible, allowing for future changes and updates.

Window Design
 The window design is integrated with the facade panels, providing a unique and artistic look. The windows are designed to be functional, providing shade and privacy while also serving as a canvas for art and sustainability.

Elevation
 The elevation shows the facade panels in a two-dimensional perspective. The panels are arranged in a grid pattern, with each panel having a unique color and material. The facade is designed to be flexible, allowing for future changes and updates.

Section
 The section shows the building and the facade panels in a cross-section view. The panels are arranged in a grid pattern, with each panel having a unique color and material. The facade is designed to be flexible, allowing for future changes and updates.

Unique identifier code MVRe98dbcc

Registration nr. 3520

Motto Integrating art and sustainability into an urban environment.

Authors Juan Carlos García Estrada
 Mercedes Cervera Sánchez

Country Mexico

Unique identifier code MVR4ccb96b

Registration nr. 3590

Motto Joyful A B C

Authors Siew Yong Lim

Collaborators Boon Hau Lim
 Pyaezone Aungsoe

Country Malaysia



Unique identifier code MVR3521138

Registration nr. 3612

Motto Kid's Forest

Authors Mod-A (Firm)
Güzin Şeyma Haliloğlu
Saliha Oflaz
Cemal Azmi Gedi

Country Türkiye

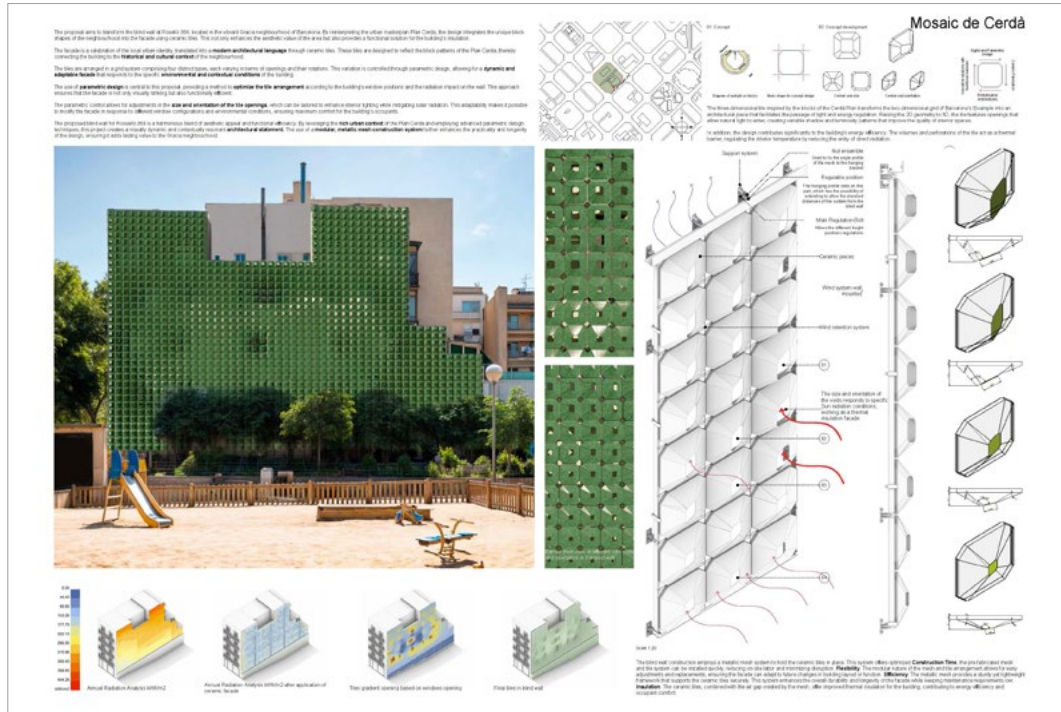
Unique identifier code MVR3a0d4f9

Registration nr. 3646

Motto Micro-Oasis

Authors Pia Fattor

Country Argentina



Unique identifier code: MVRc7da4c9

Registration nr.: 3862

Motto: Mosaic de Cerdà

Authors: Sol Sanchez Cimarelli, Agustin Ros

Country: Netherlands

Unique identifier code: MVRae7d5a0

Registration nr.: 3525

Motto: Movement Of Tetris

Authors: Deniz Uysal

Country: Türkiye

NEW FROM THE TRADITIONAL

Preserving and taking from the past those Architectural elements that undoubtedly give life to new buildings has great cultural value.

The partly facade located in Jardins Caterina Albert presents a new proposal for the use of traditional materials such as annealed red clay that has been present since the beginning of the construction of the first Mexican houses, with the manufacture of bricks made with their own hands, of the users. A combination of a lattice of extruded clay bricks that can currently be found mechanically prefabricated and a lattice made of steel bars is proposed. With this combination, a play of colors that is attractive at first glance is obtained.

In addition to the proposal of placing vining plants that can be supported by the roughness of the mud bricks and grow along the facade supporting the blocks, which allows the different species of birds to make their nests and also encourage the growth and diversification of the various species of birds in the area, with them promote the protection of local fauna and make use of vegetation and make an environmentally friendly building, since it is currently necessary to promote green walls and terraces in urban areas to help reduce hot spots within cities.

This type of lattice allows the passage of light to be reduced and a cooler environment is generated for the building's inhabitants, and it also allows air to pass through the facade to refresh the spaces.

It is also allowed to generate openings to locate balconies from where the inhabitants can have a view of the park and the streets that adjoin this building. In order not to leave the balconies completely exposed to the outside, a system of blinds is proposed that can be folded and moved laterally to allow them to be closed and opened when the user wishes, and in these to place the same extruded bricks but with a thinner thickness to reduce the weight of the sliding blinds, and put railings and parapets for the safety of the inhabitant.

Due to the current construction system of the building, which is load-bearing ceramic brick walls. Slabs of wooden beams and ceramic reveton, for the installation of this type of double skin with the design of the lattices, it is placed using steel frames with vertical elements that are embedded in reinforcement points of the building structure where permitted, greater grip and damage to the structure to a lesser extent.

With this proposal it is expected to obtain a friendly view for the inhabitants of the area and at the same time benefit the biodiversity and that the users of the building can adapt to it and generate an environment of pleasant comfort.

Unique identifier code MVR9fd707a

Registration nr. 3817

Motto New From The Traditional

Authors Estefanni Jiménez Hernández

Country Mexico

#PANOTS SITE 66 JARDINS DE CATERINA ALBERT

Catalan "panots" were introduced in the late 19th century in Barcelona to improve sidewalks. In 1906, design contests produced the famous "flower panot" by Josep Puig i Cadafalch. Since then, these tiles have become iconic symbol of the city.

TYPES
 Ceramic module: Hexagonal elements that make up the cladding of the ventilated facade and form the design of the most characteristic points of the city.
 Vegetal module: A small vertical garden.
 Solar module: Produce photovoltaic energy.
 Window module: Covers an interior opening of the building.

DESING
 The Cerdà Plan, designed by Ildefonso Cerdà in 1859, reconfigured Barcelona with a new grid street layout to facilitate expansion and improve ventilation and natural light. This plan aimed to modernize the city, creating an urban model that influenced the development of many cities.

CONSTRUCTIVE SYSTEM
 The general concept is a ventilated facade made up of modules with different functions. The anchoring rails are located between the modules. On these rails are the necessary installations such as irrigation water or electrical conduits, covered by metal plates.

SYMBIOSIS
 Each module performs its function, creating a large ecosystem in the form of a facade. The new openings allow air and light to enter, solar modules generate photovoltaic energy, vegetal modules provide beauty while reducing the facade's temperature, and ceramic modules tell the city's history. At the same time, the new composition of the ventilated facade makes the building more energy-efficient.

Detail of the interior view of the new openings

Unique identifier code MVR0679ad6

Registration nr. 3493

Motto Panots

Authors Óscar Gómez Fernández

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVRfd21ae2

Registration nr. 3462

Motto Plant-Grow-Cross-Climb

Authors Artur Roig Pérez
Emma Maev O'Connell

Country Spain

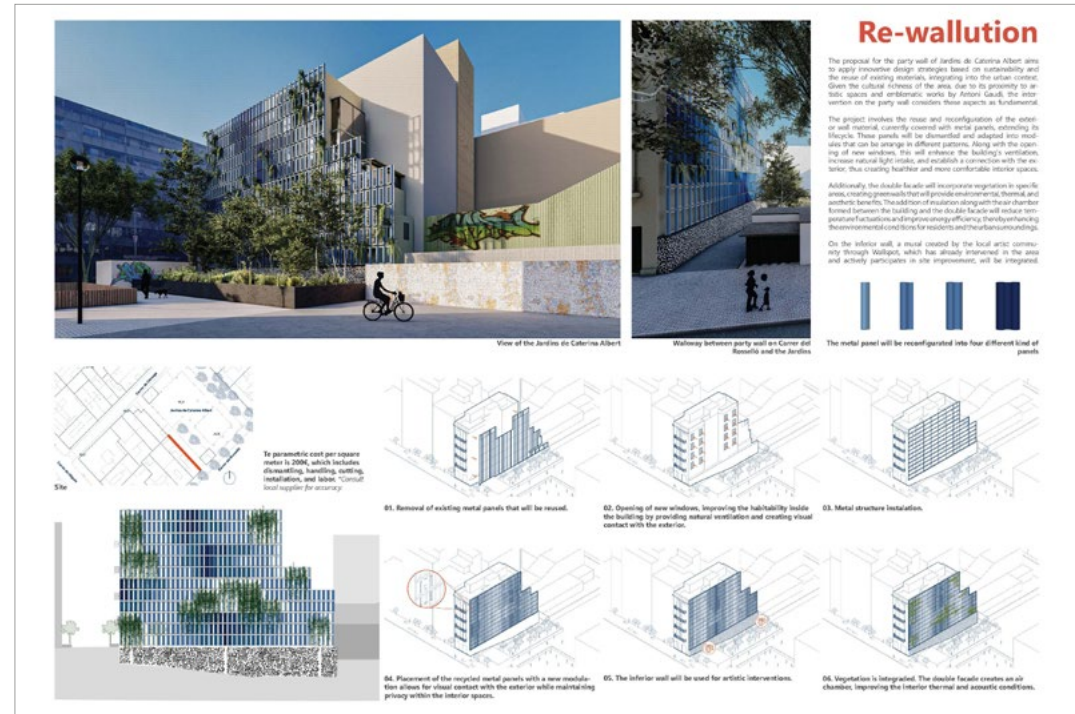
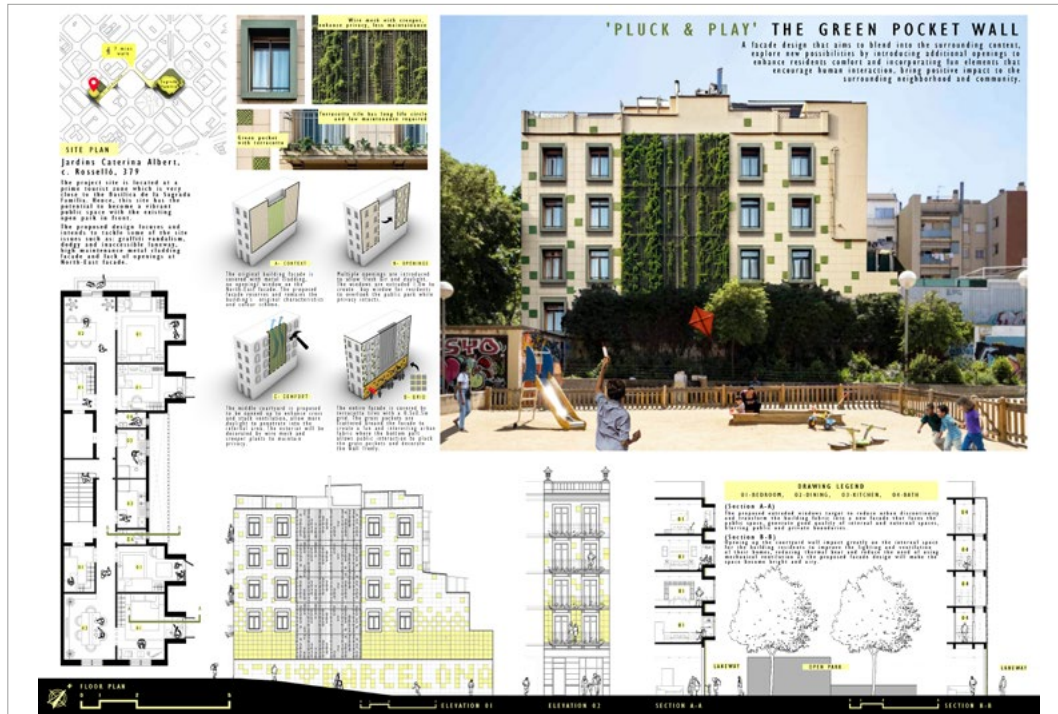
Unique identifier code MVRff70161

Registration nr. 3555

Motto Plaza De Los Toldos

Authors Anna Goga

Country USA



Unique identifier code: MVR06a333f

Registration nr.: 3691

Motto: pluck & play' the green pocket wall

Authors: chee huey tan, kah tzun koh

Country: Malaysia

Unique identifier code: MVRd30311f

Registration nr.: 3762

Motto: Re-wallution

Authors: María Cristina Granados Barón, Mónica Giselle De la Garza López, Jazmin Alejandra Segovia Pedraza

Country: Mexico



Unique identifier code: MVRc8c6046

Registration nr.: 3818

Motto: RHOMBUS

Authors: Aina Palau Serra

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code: MVR5c8ea3a

Registration nr.: 3693

Motto: Rhythm of Literary : Embedding Cultural Narratives within Urban Fabric

Authors: Esmonde Yap Shiwen, Toh Pei En, Jay Wong Yong Kit

Collaborators: Toh Pei En, Jay Wong Yong Kit

Country: Malaysia



Unique identifier code MVR91661fe

Registration nr. 3665

Motto symbiosis

Authors Radmir Valeev

Country Russia

Unique identifier code MVR32cc6cc

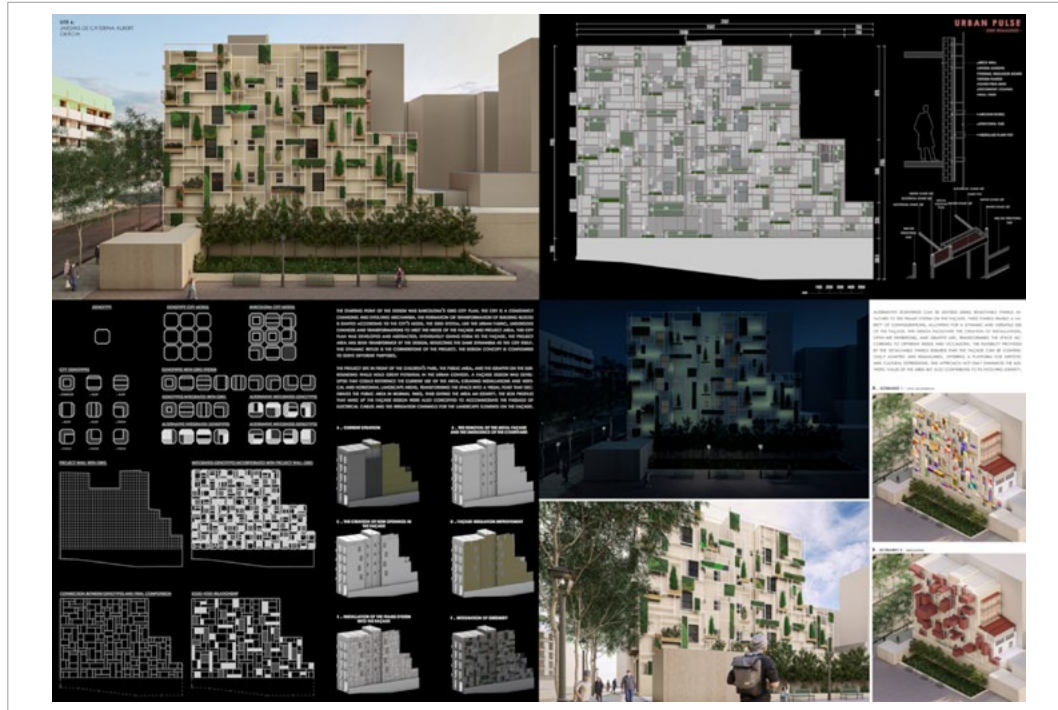
Registration nr. 3854

Motto Urban Mountain

Authors Clara Kagoya

Collaborators Francis Mpano
Douglas Busulwa
Charles Kalungi

Country Uganda



Unique identifier code MVRda8c7ac

Registration nr. 3698

Motto Urban Pulse

Authors Berke Uygur Erdoğın
Şevval Miray Görmüş

Country Türkiye

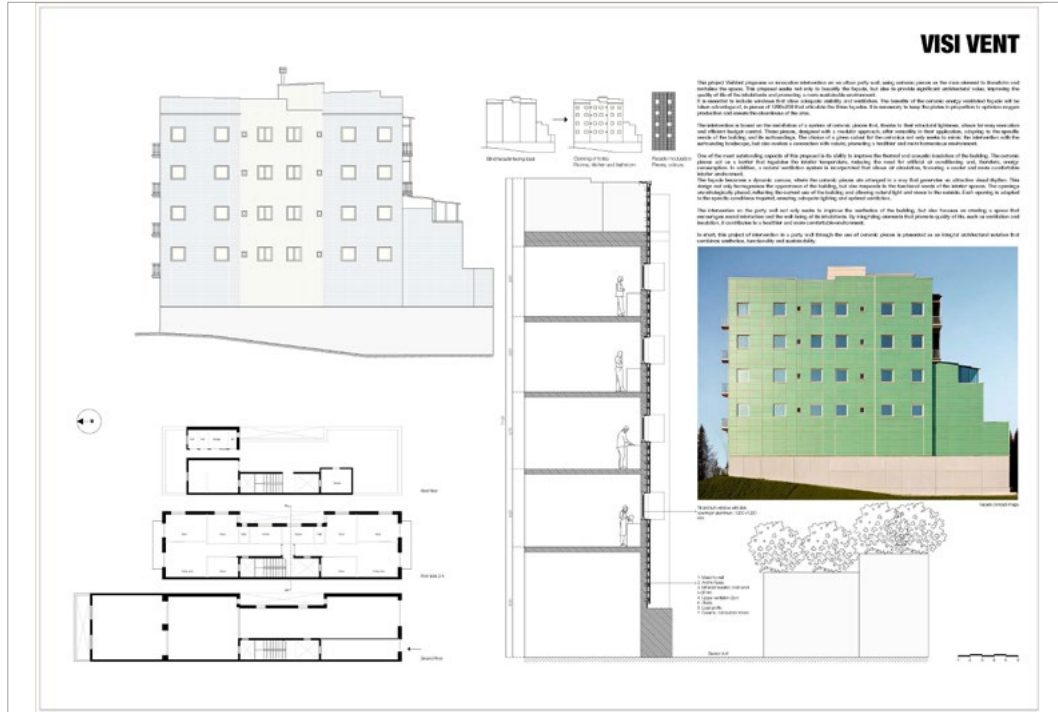
Unique identifier code MVR7526e26

Registration nr. 3747

Motto Vibrant Community

Authors Stanimira Getova

Country Belgium



Unique identifier code MVR770b30e

Registration nr. 3830

Motto VisiVent

Authors Jennyfher Alvarado Figueroa

Country Spain

Unique identifier code MVR84c16e

Registration nr. 3292

Motto WIP

Authors Gloria Jurado Rodriguez
Alvaro Sardà Fuster-Fabra

Country Spain

07 Pantà de Tremp

07 Pantà de Tremp

1st Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR1883aa0

Registration nr.
3591

Motto
TERRAPLÉN

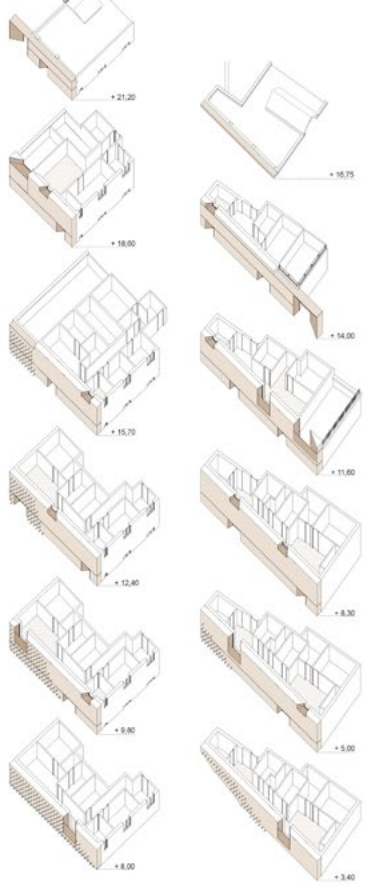
Name of the authors
Renato Righi
Pedro Escoriza Torralbo

Country
Italy

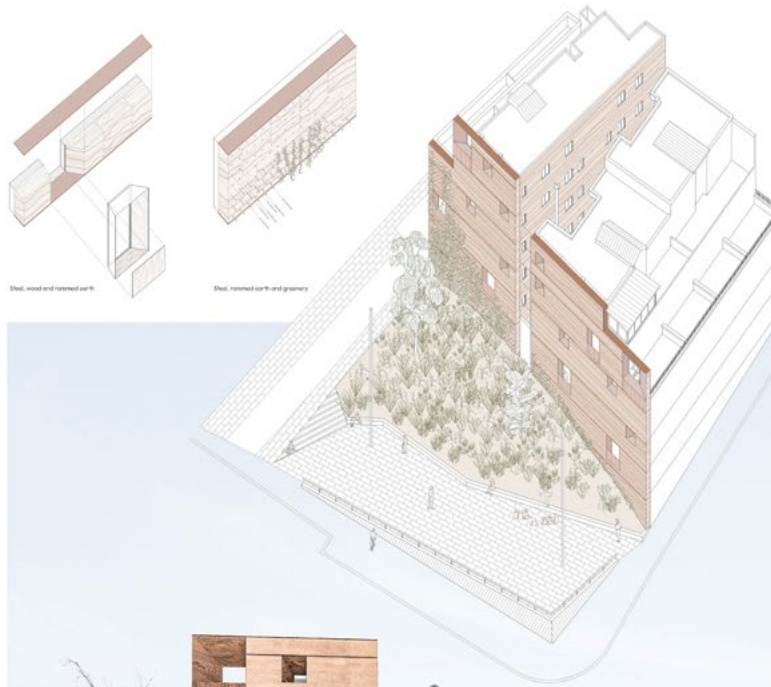
"Terraplén" aims to address a key issue in contemporary architecture such as energy efficiency by reflecting on how ancient building techniques can be used nowadays to fulfil today's needs. Instead of focusing on innovative, cutting-edge technologies, the reworking of traditional building elements such as thick walls, niches and spalls is explored: elements laden with historical significance, which today have the possibility of being actualized and reinterpreted. The will that guides the project is to unring an established technological imaginary commonly placed side by side with the needs of the present, through reasoning that stems from traditional materials and techniques that have always been influential in the art of construction.

The main element of the intervention is a strong wall, about 70 cm thick, composed of large earthen blocks, supported by a steel structure and covered with plaster which is also earth-based. The latter will then even out the main facade and those of the patio visible from the street. Due to its mass and thermal inertia, this wall will significantly improve the performance of the building on which it will be built, without the need to use more specific and technical materials. Earth was chosen for several reasons, including its affordability, its historical use in the Catalan building tradition, and its natural correspondence

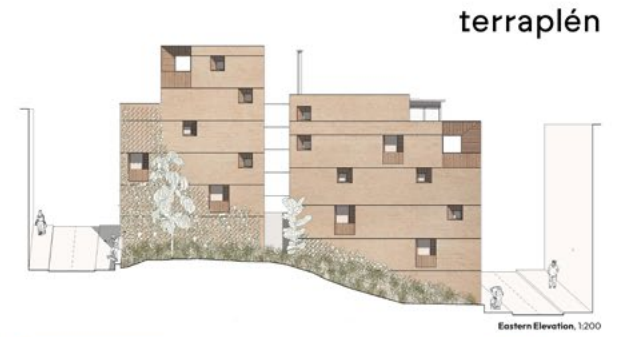
with the surrounding context today. In fact, the building overlooks a square dominated by a large sloping green area, and this greatly influenced the design choices made. The continuity between the project and its surroundings is also expressed through a vegetal component that develops vertically along the facade of the building: in fact, the greenery climbs corbel supports, red poles planted in the facade according to a regular pattern. Finally, the new window frames, conceived as self-contained wooden structures, are embedded in this land mass and have wide spalls. These spalls, in addition to modulating the light that penetrates the interior spaces according to their functionality, highlight the strength and thickness of the wall, i.e., its main features, and provide new overlooks to the existing apartments. There are moments of revelation within the facade that involve the building behind it: windows that frame the sky revealing that there is a terrace behind them, moments in which it is possible to read the previous concrete wall on top of which the new facade rests, chimneys and light structures that show themselves from above in an ironic way. This facade was conceived as a true mask intersection of Carrer Pantà de Tremp and Carrer de Dante Alighieri, and just like a defined character and feel protected.



Axonometric scheme, new openings



View from Carrer Pantà de Tremp



Eastern Elevation, 1:200



Elevation, section, plan 1:50

terraplén

07 Pantà de Tremp

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR53253f1

Registration nr.
3694

Motto
WICKER WALLSCAPE

Name of the authors
Alicia BORCHARDT
Quentin BLAISING

Country
France







WICKER WALLSCAPE

1. Topography of El Carmel

Contextually, the project plays a triple role: it adapts to the rugged topography of the site, accounting for the differences in levels and strata; it restores the vertical rhythm characteristic of the surrounding urban facades to the existing wall. Finally, it extends the existing vegetated embankment and creates a horizontal composition that transforms the wall into a landscaped facade.

Four main masses are outlined:

-  The embankment, on which the entire project rests.
-  The living facade, composed of wicker panels made out of willow behind which we place draining soil.
-  The solar facade, consisting of the same panels, but without soil.
-  The background, consisting of the existing skyline that we rebalance by restoring the slope at the upper part.

2. Willow: natural, local, durable

At the heart of this project is willow, a resource and associated craft, basket weaving, which is in decline. Its use has three major advantages:

- Creating a short supply chain that supports local producers and artisans, thereby reducing costs and the environmental impact associated with transportation.
- Reducing carbon emissions, as the cultivation of willow absorbs a significant amount of CO₂.
- Preserving and revitalizing this declining traditional craft, thereby supporting the local economy.

3. Thermal Second Skin

In Barcelona, the real issue is summer overheating. Adding wicker panels to the facade, combined with soil in certain areas, will significantly improve not only the existing structure but also, and most importantly, the building's thermal performance.

The project employs various methods for treating wicker. Lower sections (a layer of soil and highly draining clay panels) are placed between the willow mesh and the existing wall. A vapor barrier, air gap, a rain barrier, and a protective willow protect the existing wall. The inertia of the soil will provide additional insulation for the affected apartments.

Upper sections (the panels serve as natural solar protection, helping to maintain a comfortable interior temperature by limiting overheating due to direct sunlight. We chose not to cover the entire facade because the northwest exposure prevents it from being overexposed during the summer.

4. Living Facade, Biodiversity, and Urban-Nature Synergy

The earth is utilized for its thermal inertia but primarily to create a living facade that promotes biodiversity. The flexible willow mesh, combined with a draining soil, will allow certain mosses, grasses, ferns, «unsuitable» plants, and drought-resistant aromatic plants (such as thyme, creeping rosemary, oregano, savory, and marjoram) to grow and pass through the willow stems.

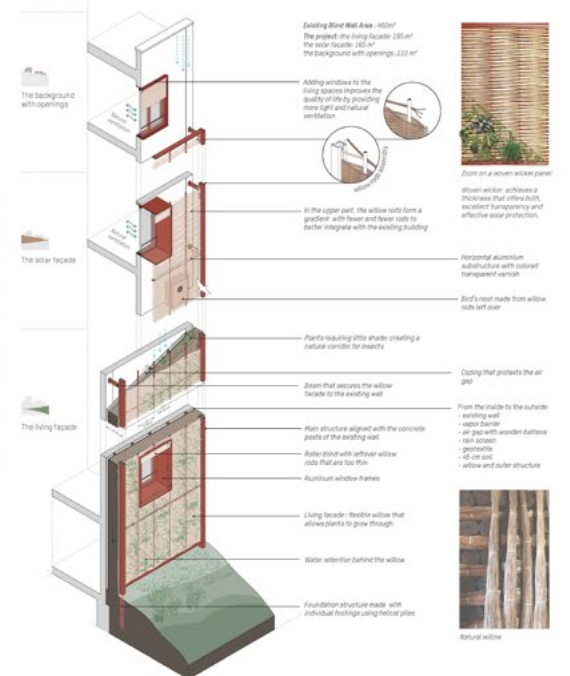
The flexibility of the willow allows it to be manually shaped to plant larger specimens and, more importantly, to make the facade participatory. It is promising to think that this will enable nearby residents to enjoy an «urban-ecology».

We do not plan for automatic irrigation, the wicker panels will retain water from the soil, preventing rapid evaporation.



5. Maintenance and Cost Advantages

The use of willow also offers benefits in terms of maintenance and costs. Wicker panels made out of willow are durable and require little upkeep, reducing long-term maintenance expenses. Each panel can be independently dismantled and easily replaced, enhancing the facade's adaptability over time.



07 Pantà de Tremp

3rd Prize

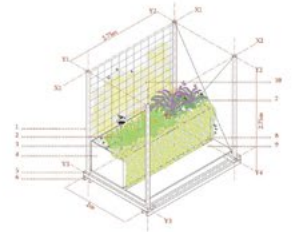
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Registration nr.
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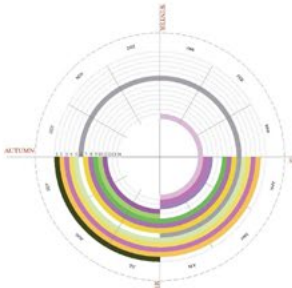
Motto
THE VIEW FROM DAYS GONE

Name of the authors
Antonio Cornely
Laura Attuati

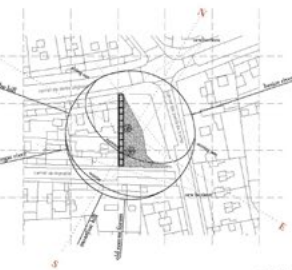
Country
Brazil



- structural module
1. overall section (structure)
 2. drinking fountain for birds
 3. drip irrigation system
 4. overall structure (100x100x200cm)
 5. horizontal double grid (100x100cm)
 6. horizontal double grid (100x100cm)
 7. overall section (structure)
 8. overall section (structure)
 9. overall section (structure)
 10. overall section (structure)



The view from days gone



a tale of many cities
all existing in the same space
though not at the same time
between two mountains and the sea
amongst ruins and modernity

each portrait transcends what the eye can see
for where it is, it has always been
still, the eye is temporary
however, the city remains in all its contours
and behind this wall, lies its memory

the vast Catalan landscape stands still
its roots deep within the layers of time
one again, rising to the eye
and so, the view is wide anew.

a window to something that is no longer
but can yet be seen
spilling over to the ground beneath men

From the once blind wall arises a new window, not only from the inside out but to this very place at another time. The subtle white metal structure frames the memory of the catalan landscape that once spread across these hills, now blurred by the layers of cloth and the days gone. If one could see through time, what would Barcelona look like? The Roman colony of Barcino? A territory in dispute between the Muslims Rule and the Christian God? The house of the Crown of Aragon? All of these answers hold true as all of these cities still somehow exist. Something, however, has always been here, way prior to the vanity of men. The very land itself, formless, borderless and yet alive. The catalan horizon, its birds, its winds, the amorphousness flora – the ones born and raised in these fields. Amongst this variety of strata, arises a desire to cut through, to see what's inside, to let the outside in. The proposal aims to construct this opening to a memory, through the usage of native plants colors to create a live tapestry clouded behind pieces of pale fabric, as in a fading portrait. A life on its own, serving as a nest, feeding and sheltering all sorts of wildlife. The dense vegetation blowing from wall to soil, connecting the unmoving structure to the ground of the public space. The framework not only proposes itself to be a contemplative piece to the public area but also serves to benefit the habitability of the dwellings, working as a thermal performance barrier to the now opened windows. The immutable and yet always dynamic landscape emerges to be seen, such as an open-heart reaching for connection to what lies beneath. The ever changing flora provides a vessel for life to happen in all its calmness, knowing that even while it shifts throughout the seasons, its essence remains. Layer upon layer of a vastness of nature framed, recalling a time different than our own, a slower one, all within the reach of an eye.



Unique identifier code: MVRf757828

Registration nr.: 3696

Motto: Dynamic Interplay Of Light, Air And Greenery

Authors: Natalia Paz Ruiseñor Pavez
Alonso Javier Bustamante Gonzalez

Country: Chile

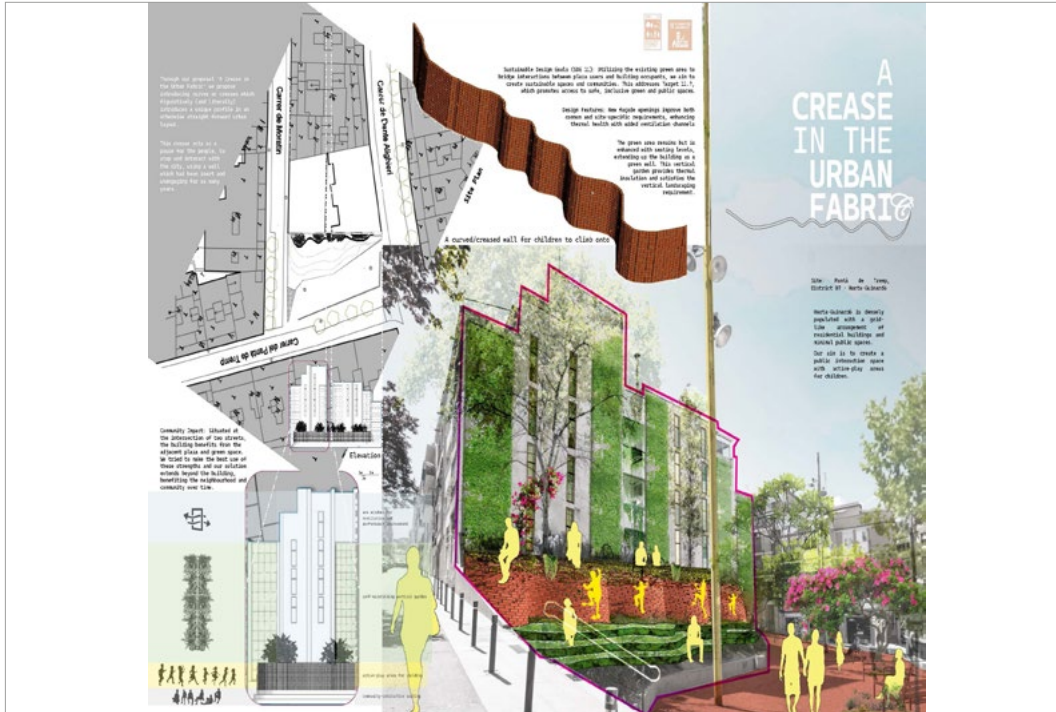
Unique identifier code: MVR766279a

Registration nr.: 3814

Motto: (W)all Inclusive, rewilding the city

Authors: Joris Maes
Anneloes Kattemölle

Country: Netherlands



Unique identifier code: MVR6b2a69d

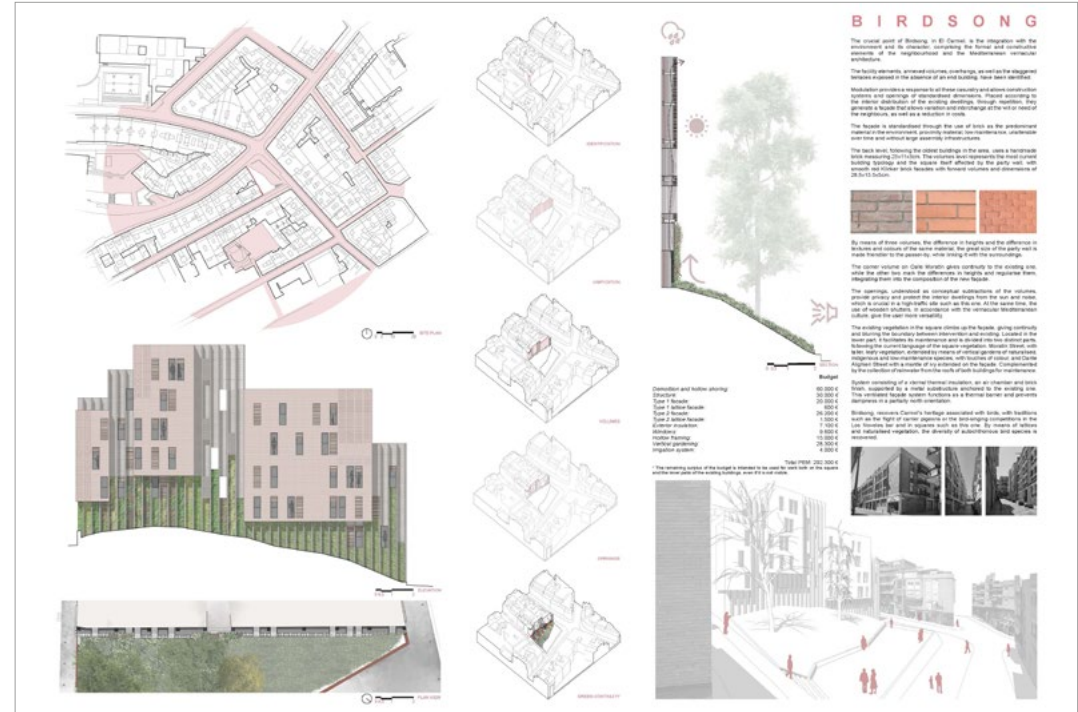
Registration nr.: 3829

Motto: A Crease in the Urban Fabric

Authors: Maliha Ahmed

Collaborators: Aliza Mehnaz

Country: Bangladesh



Unique identifier code: MVR5030aef

Registration nr.: 3611

Motto: Birdsong

Authors: Marc Zanón Ruiz

Country: Spain



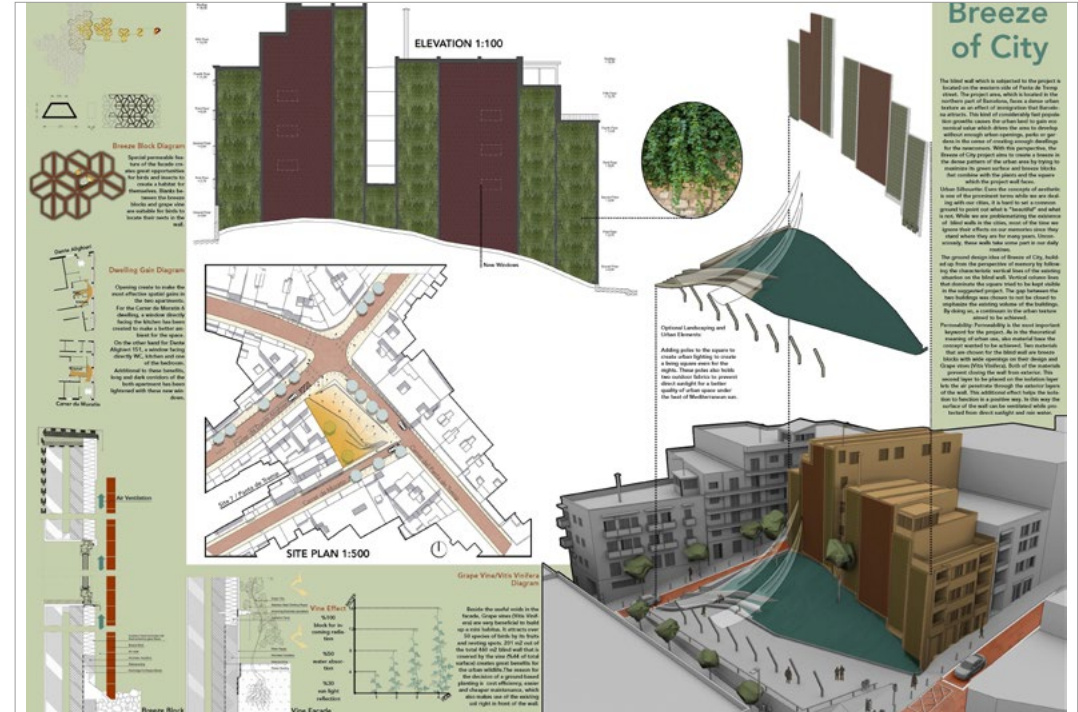
Unique identifier code MVR743472b

Registration nr. 3741

Motto Blurring The Limits

Authors Sergi Pérez i Gil
Francisca Gual Ors

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR6c945b4

Registration nr. 3798

Motto Breeze of City

Authors Eren Can Altay
Zühre Dilan Tatar-Stangier

Country Türkiye



Unique identifier code: MVR639a59

Registration nr.: 3606

Motto: Conecta

Authors: Akira Ode-Smith (Landscape Architect)
Donovan Ong (Architect)
Carl Hong (Landscape Architect)
Fraser Brown (Landscape Architect)

Country: Australia



Unique identifier code: MVR63de562

Registration nr.: 3720

Motto: Conventillo in Barcelona

Authors: Nicolas Anessi
Melisa Gisela Flores

Country: Argentina



Unique identifier code MVRf06a6e2

Registration nr. 2760

Motto DOLCE28

Authors Ieva Elizabete Brudne

Country Latvia



Unique identifier code MVRf48e7ff

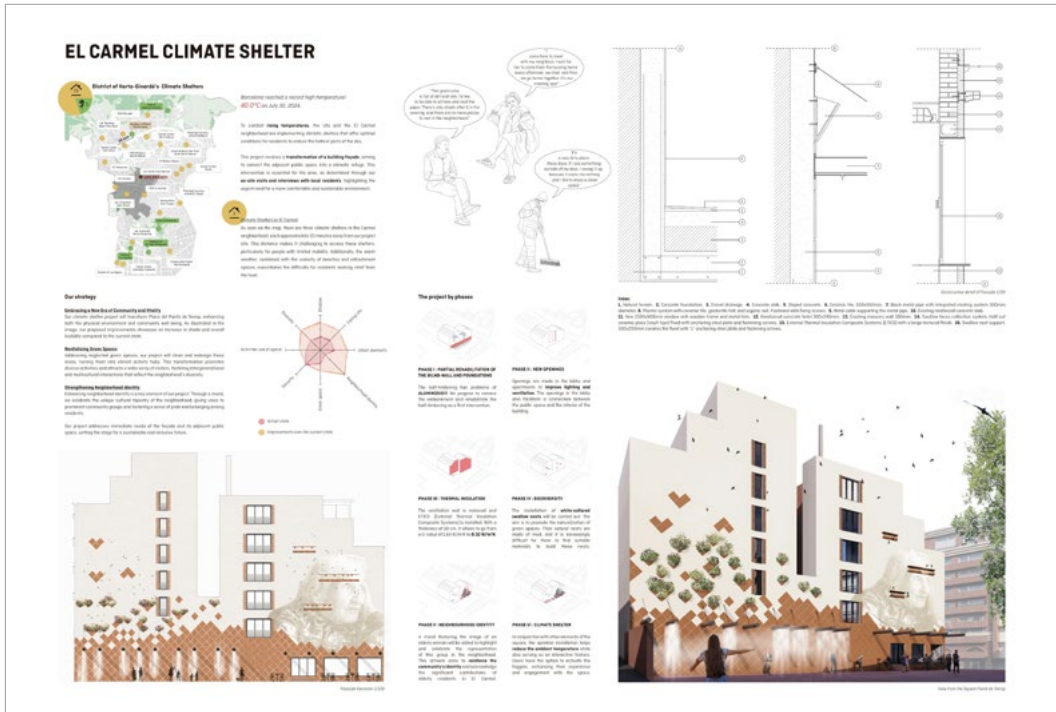
Registration nr. 3454

Motto Eco-Palimpsest

Authors Entropia_Arquitectura Adaptativa
Alejandro Vargas
David Mesa

Collaborators Sebastián González
Alejandro Vasco
Maryam Ramirez
Juan Pablo Zapata
Paulina Trujillo
Paula Palacio

Country Colombia



Unique identifier code: MVRfc5942d

Registration nr.: 3781

Motto: El Carmel Climate Shelter

Authors: Marc Valero Cano

Collaborators: Laura Mayer Marcen

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code: MVRbc20130

Registration nr.: 3404

Motto: Everything that was created by man will be embellished by nature.

Authors: Jorge Andrés Medrano Pérez

Collaborators: Rosa Andrea Urquiza Oliveira

Country: Bolivia



Unique identifier code MVR92e4405

Registration nr. 3750

Motto Geometry and nature in perfect sequence

Authors Zaida Ustariz Castañeda Lina Maria Arias Parra

Country Colombia

Unique identifier code MVR3d2b5c8

Registration nr. 3683

Motto Grid Of Life

Authors Şevval Miray Görmüş Berke Uygur Erdoğan

Country Türkiye

TOWARDS AN ARCHITECTURE OF COMPOSITIONS ACHIEVING AN UNBREAKABLE PRESENCE

The project arises from studying the state of the building and its relationship with its surroundings, understanding the materials present in the surrounding buildings such as brick, block and frame. Therefore, it is the context itself that provides the possible options to implement in the new facade to be built. We also found a situation where the work area is covered with various graffiti on its lower part. Understanding this, a space is observed that can be used by the community artists in a large representative mural. Upon completion of the project, this new facade will be the one that users will see every day, therefore, the fact that the community can be involved in a small part of the project helps to generate the sense of belonging and protection. In this proposal, not only is it sought to harmonize the materials with the environment, but also with the new elements incorporated that manage to generate continuity in the existing composition in relation to the southeast and northwest facades.

SCHEMATICS OF THE IDEA

- 1. BALCONIES**
These elements, which are diagonally by 1.50 m, are composed of a section of network wall to generate internal shade, efficiency and a small open balcony which has a white metal grating similar to the balconies on the existing facade of the building. These balconies have a smooth frame in the appearance as the vertical volumes on the other facades.
- 2. OPENWORK WALLS**
This vertical green, which covers the entire opening that divides the building, allows the windows on that space to be preserved, providing shade not only with plants but, as it is a permeable wall, allows for the continuous passage of ventilation. This openwork wall has a red brick work all to ends, through which the water pipes that connect to the structure of the green wall are placed.
- 3. ARTISTIC MURAL**
This mural is conceived with the idea that under each balcony and have a space where they can use their creativity to propose a work with representative value for the community. This program space that open serves as a photographic area for visitors, encouraging local tourism and benefiting the surrounding area.
- 4. FRISED WALL**
As mentioned above, the existing materials of the building are being combined, so maintaining the frame is one of the project's objectives. The building has a smooth frame in the shades, one of which opens the entire facade of the facade and the other is located on the balconies.
- 5. GREEN WALL**
Having a green wall is not only an ecological benefit but also creates shade on the facade creating a thermal filter effect on it. This green wall is made up of a small structure attached to the wall on which a climbing plant is located. This structure has the capacity to hold the water mixing system for the plants, which rise through the brick walls of the central openwork wall.
- 6. VEGETATION**
As a non-structural element, we have vegetation, which also serves as thermal barrier for the facade, in addition to improving the micro-climate of the public space. In this project, it is proposed to install perforation and stretch the type of plants by reducing the heat islands generated by the lack of green cover.

Unique identifier code: MVR9e2303d

Registration nr.: 3515

Motto: Hacia una arquitectura de composiciones logrando una presencia inquebrantable

Authors: Laura Patricia Angarita Fuelantala

Country: Venezuela

HUMAN NEST

WHEN NATURE RECLAIMS ITS PLACE, HUMANS EMBRACE IT

At the crossroads, urban planning is too diffuse. Ready environments, vegetation struggles to rise, and the sidewalk, though wide, remains too narrow to develop. The facade, tall but in good condition, needs to be transformed.

Our intervention proposes to create a green oasis, an essential need in large cities. The plant boxes, currently underutilized, extend and invade the facade, assuming the single character of this place. Low windows emerge seasonally, like human nests in a vertical forest, adding a lively, dynamic dimension.

The facade becomes a veritable urban haven, where nature and architecture meet to create a new, long space offering a verdant refuge in the middle of the city.

PERPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PROPOSAL

LOW WINDOW IS A HUMAN NEST

CLIMING VEGETATION, A VERTICAL FOREST HUMIDITY ABSORBENT, THERMAL AND WATER REGULATOR

TECHNICAL DETAILS

- * PROJECT BUDGET : 345,000€
- * ESTIMATION OF THE PROPOSAL : 200,000€
- SCW-WINDOWS : €350,000
- GREEN WALL : €50,000

REFERENCES

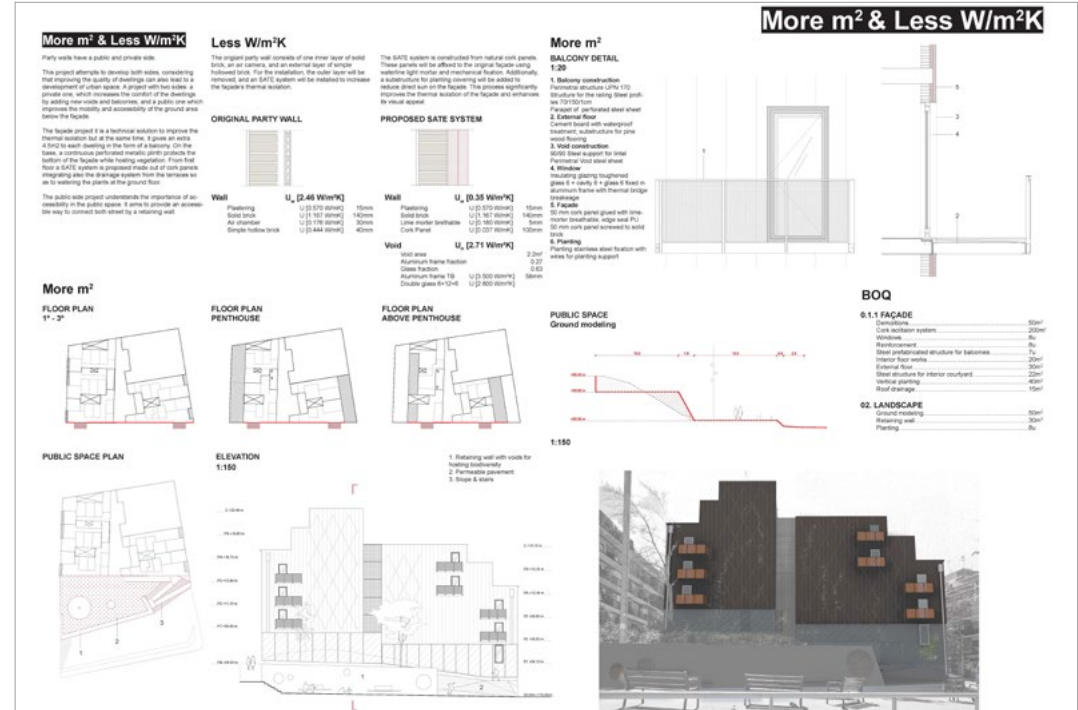
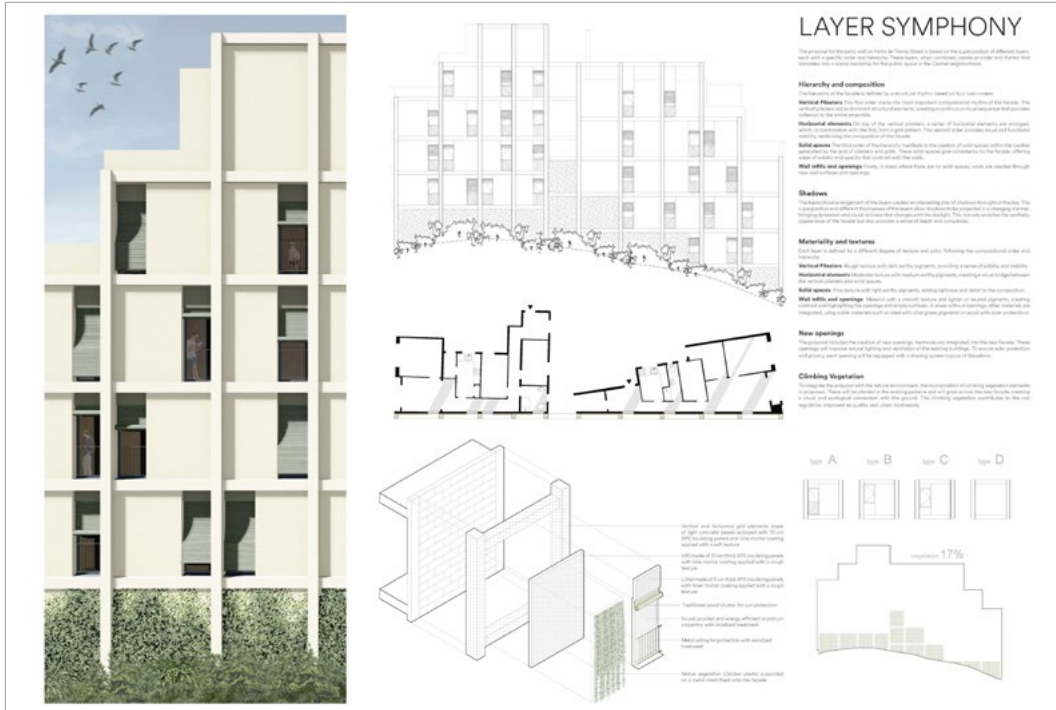
Unique identifier code: MVR359c55b

Registration nr.: 3427

Motto: Human Nest

Authors: Blanchoz Alexis

Country: France



Unique identifier code: MVR9398050

Registration nr.: 3708

Motto: Layer Symphony

Authors: Joaquim Perea i León
Lidia Pérez i González
Eduard Puig i Lobato
Pau Ventura i Pericot

Country: Spain

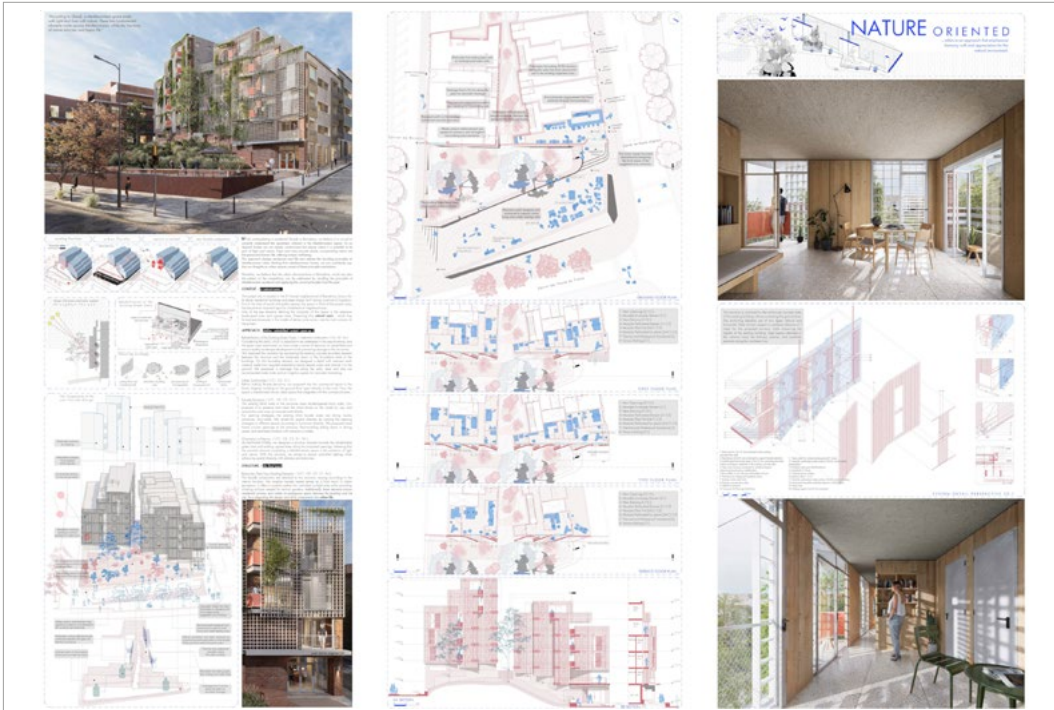
Unique identifier code: MVRcb56445

Registration nr.: 3800

Motto: More m² & Less W/m²K

Authors: Roberto García Fernández

Country: Spain



Unique identifier code: MVRf4f35b8
 Registration nr.: 3682
 Motto: Nature Oriented
 Authors: Osman Can Bagatr
 Collaborators: Ece Kandemir, Harun Beyhan, Can Kalinsazloğlu
 Country: Türkiye

Unique identifier code: MVRcb538fe
 Registration nr.: 3554
 Motto: Nature Stitch
 Authors: Paulina Ayala Robles
 Collaborators: Luis Ricardo Betancourt Buelna
 Country: Mexico



Unique identifier code: MVRa49f204

Registration nr.: 3540

Motto: Nesting biodiversity and community

Authors: Yasmin Feijó Jaskulski

Collaborators: Laura Hack Lopes da Silva

Country: Brazil



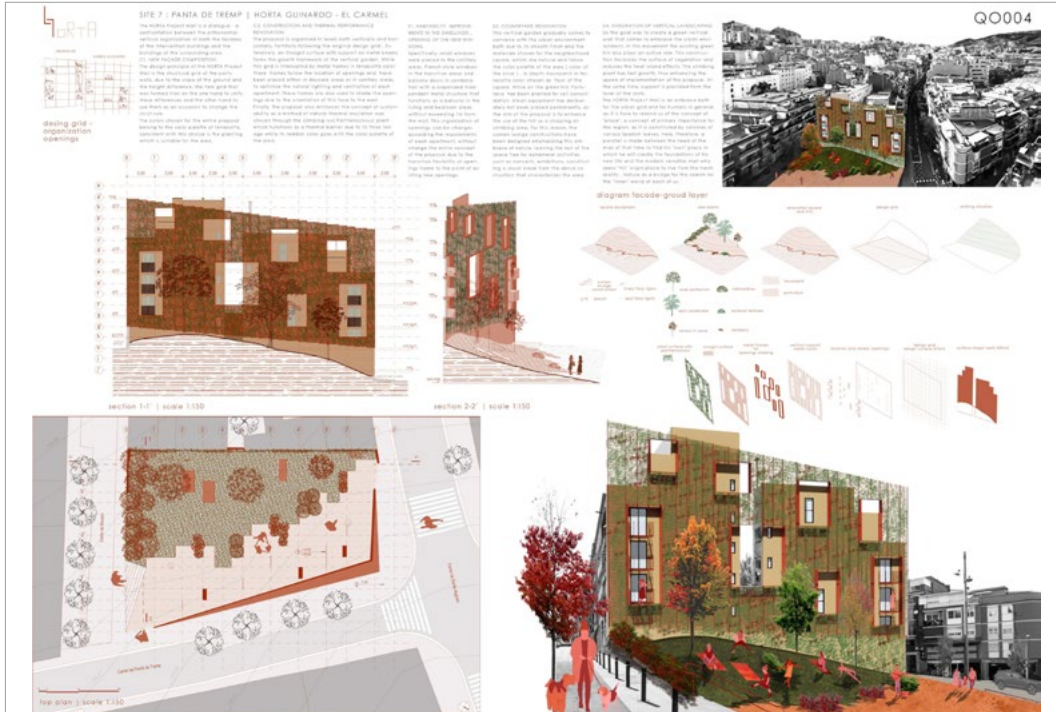
Unique identifier code: MVR4b68b0b

Registration nr.: 3178

Motto: Overlapping environments

Authors: María Emilia de la Torre

Country: Argentina



Unique identifier code MVRaa277df

Registration nr. 3143

Motto QO004

Authors Evgenia Malamoglou

Country Greece

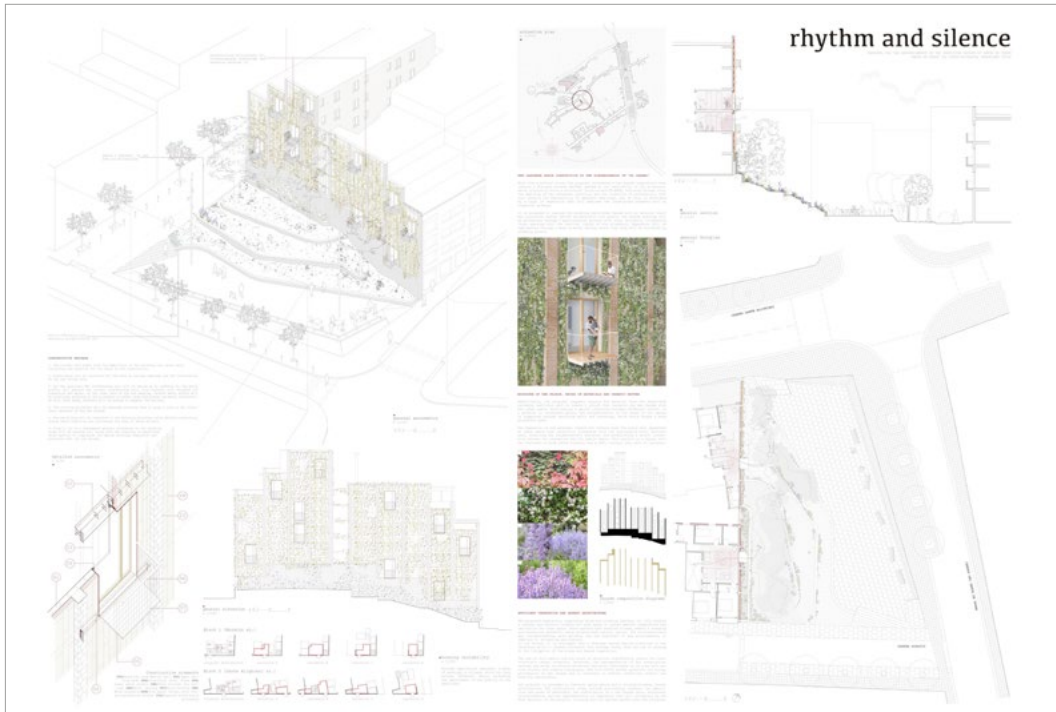
Unique identifier code MVRf6de781

Registration nr. 3729

Motto Quadrillé

Authors Julia Scoppa
 Francisco José Simonella
 Ignacio Gabriel Manca

Country Argentina



Unique identifier code MVR73324f6

Registration nr. 3586

Motto Rythm And Silence

Authors Maia Agueda Sanchez Perez De Albeniz
Marc Lencina Cuixart

Country Spain

Unique identifier code MVRc848fa0

Registration nr. 2960

Motto Shift.

Authors Adrià Matas Hugas
Ivet Terrabras Bigas

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR942db83

Registration nr. 3876

Motto Skin

Authors Selinnur Demirel
Efehan Doğanay

Country Türkiye

Unique identifier code MVR002a23f

Registration nr. 3528

Motto The Edible Walls- Respecting Nature at the Heart of Urbanisation

Authors Vickie Ka Ki Ma

Country China



Unique identifier code: MVRed3e646

Registration nr.: 3852

Motto: The resonance of urban life in natural harmony

Authors: Theodora Bratu
Corina-Elena Dobos

Country: Romania



Unique identifier code: MVR6f0eaf5

Registration nr.: 3735

Motto: The Vertical Maze, Redefining the beauty and Sustainability of a Party Wall

Authors: Francisca Rodríguez Godoy
Melanie Millar Faúndez
Sofía Escobar Durán
Cristian Rodríguez Sepúlveda
Gabriel Gonzales Berrios

Country: Chile

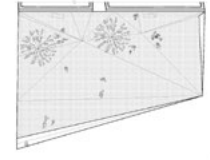
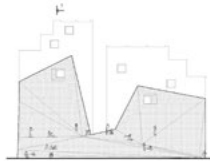


TREMP HILL

The project integrates the park into the design of the party wall, transforming the facade into an extension of the public park. The hill park absorbs the wall, creating a continuous public space. The facade becomes participatory by adding various activities to the wall and allowing users to engage with different parts of the space.

The project reinterprets the party wall, maintaining its visually soft appearance while giving it a new function. Selective openings are strategically added to the facade to provide additional light and views for the apartments. The facade is transformed into a thermally regulated structure finished with flat rock to recreate the existing facade. As the wall meets the park, a green wall system is integrated allowing the facade to merge seamlessly with the surrounding greenery and landscape.

Finally, the existing plaza design is allowed to slope down to the street level, facilitating direct access to the park and connecting to the pedestrian flows. Two benches are incorporated along the boundary of the hill to create a continuous seating area. The new park and facade design reinforces the site's identity, creating a cohesive visual language and giving the party wall a new identity.



SCALE 1:100 SECTION 1-1



10 blind walls international ideas for young architects. 07_PANTÀ DE TREMP

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

OPPORTUNITIES IN EXISTING ELEMENTS



Slogan: TURÓ PLUVIAL

SECTION 1-1

SECTION 2-2

SECTION 3-3

SECTION 4-4

SECTION 5-5

SECTION 6-6

SECTION 7-7

SECTION 8-8

SECTION 9-9

SECTION 10-10

Unique identifier code MVRc70b095

Registration nr. 3556

Motto Tremp Hill

Authors Anna Goga

Country USA

Unique identifier code MVR44dc747

Registration nr. 3642

Motto Turó Pluvial

Authors Pau Cornellana Díaz
Itzel Monclús Carbonell

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVRa64cf10

Registration nr. 3841

Motto Una reconexión interior-exterio a través de persianas y ladrillos (An indoor - outdoor reconnection through blinds and bricks)

Authors Doménica Albornoz López
Miguel Cuaspa Flores
Jorge Navas Enriquez

Country Ecuador

Unique identifier code MVR8a92e4b

Registration nr. 3441

Motto Veil as a Filter

Authors Cindi Angelica Caggiano
Philipp Jung
Laura Sigüenza García
Delfino Siracusano

Country Argentina



Unique identifier code MVR2bcab8c
 Registration nr. 3508
 Motto Vertical Greenhouse
 Authors Nadezhda Dell
 Brenda Tamara Amaya
 Country Argentina



Unique identifier code MVR07adc58
 Registration nr. 3610
 Motto Volcano
 Authors Mar Ruiz Esbri
 Maria Borrego Blanco
 Country Spain

08 Placeta de Charlot

08 Placeta de Charlot

1st Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR0cb6818

Registration nr.
3581

Motto
SAFAREIG

Name of the authors
**Diego Costanzo
Agustina Coulleri**

Country
Argentina

THE HOUSE AND STREET THROUGH THE SAFAREIG

08_PLACETA DE CHARLOT
Carrer Pere Rodés, 27
Nou Barris

The house and the street are closely linked by the façades of the residential buildings. Domestic objects enter the street through its windows and balconies. Sometimes these elements leave the house completely to occupy the street. If we go back a few decades, we can see that this exchange between the house and the street was a common practice in Nou Barris and that it took place thanks to a series of public wash-houses known as safareigs.

These safareigs were created at the end of the 19th century to improve living conditions in working-class neighbourhoods, where it wasn't common to have a dedicated space to do laundry and hang dry clothes. Since women were typically in charge of domestic chores, they were the ones who carried the laundry from their houses to the wash-house at street level. The wash-houses were cool buildings sheltered from the sun, and became places for women to socialize and for children to play. Once the clothes were clean, the women would hang them on ropes on the sunniest façades. These

hanged clothes and the ropes were a central figure of postcards of the neighbourhood in those years.

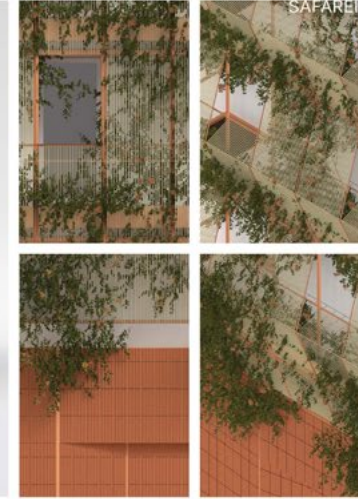
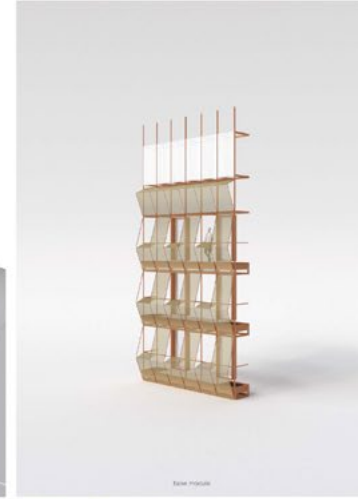
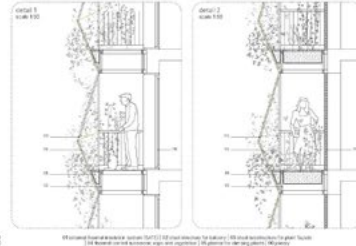
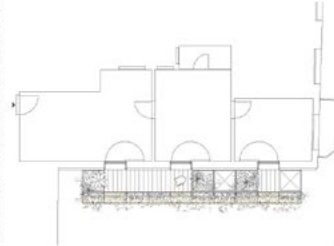
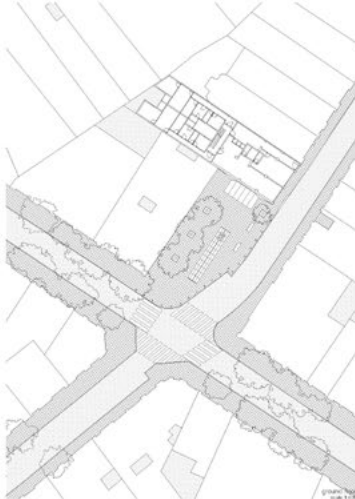
The proposal to intervene the blind wall of the Placeta de Charlot is based on this popular practice just described, and seeks to improve the habitability of the homes and their surroundings by studying and emulating the environmental conditions of the old washing-houses in Nou Barris. The creation of quality spaces through shade, water, air circulation and vegetation is key to the project, since we are aware that improving the façade inevitably affects the surrounding urban space. For this reason, along with the main intervention on the houses, a few minimal elements will be introduced to improve the square. The aim of these actions is to create a climatic shelter during the hottest months of the year, which will in turn become a meeting place for the inhabitants of Verdum.

The façade has a three-part composition: a ceramic base—which provides urban continuity with the ground floor—; a metal structure attached to the existing wall—which contains the balconies and windows of the main body—; and a summit with vertical photovoltaic panels. From the base emerges a horizontal surface that will be one of the stages for the neighbourhood's celebrations.

Rope, like that used by washerwomen, is the main material chosen for the new façade. It is used for its ability to filter light, to reduce contact with the sun and to act as a guide for climbing plants. It was also chosen because it is a material that is sustainable over time and has a low initial cost.

The balconies alternate between accessible areas for the extension of the house and inaccessible areas designed to contain the substrate for the larger plants. A metal substructure supports the ropes that guide the climbing plants across the façade. The same substructure contains the planters between the balconies and the ropes, so that the vertical garden can be maintained from the street.

The symbol of the wash-house, the communal sink, is introduced into the square in the form of a small pond that recovers the water from the existing fountain and accumulates it intermittently. This gesture evokes the collective memory of the neighbourhood and, at the same time, provides humidity to the environment to achieve a greater sense of freshness in summer. The proposal to mitigate the effects of heat in the square is completed with the planting of three trees to provide natural shade.



08 Placeta de Charlot

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRe45222a

Registration nr.
3605

Motto
CERAMIC FOLD

Name of the authors
**Rodrigo Ballina Benites
Luciano Ariel Del Valle
Agustina Ronconi
Lucía Russo Herrera**

Country
Argentina

CERAMIC FOLD



URBAN SECTOR 1 500

Charlot Square is named in honor of Carmelo Tusqueñas, a prominent social actor in the early formation of the neighborhood and its identity construction. Carmelo was a resident of the Verdú neighborhood who used to perform circus acts for the community. The name Charlot comes from the character of that famous comedy called "The Circus" performed by Charles Chaplin and reinterpreted by Carmelo many times in the streets of the area.

These ancient artistic practices that naturally emerge in various cultures around the world need spatial conditions to take place. In honor of this story, we wanted to transform the square into an amphitheater where conditions for events are materialized, cultural exchanges in the neighborhood are deepened, and leisure activities for the community are multiplied.

The square is bounded by two walls, one of which is completely blind. The project's challenge was to provide the building's homes with a connection to the square and the new adapted public space. The appearance of a ceramic fold that symbolically forms a backdrop where countless community events will take place is resolved with the use of brick as a single material seeking synthesis.

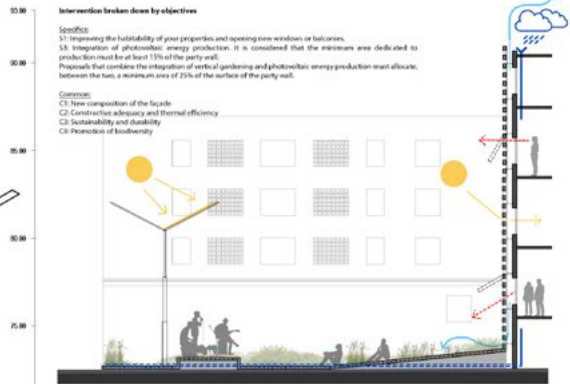
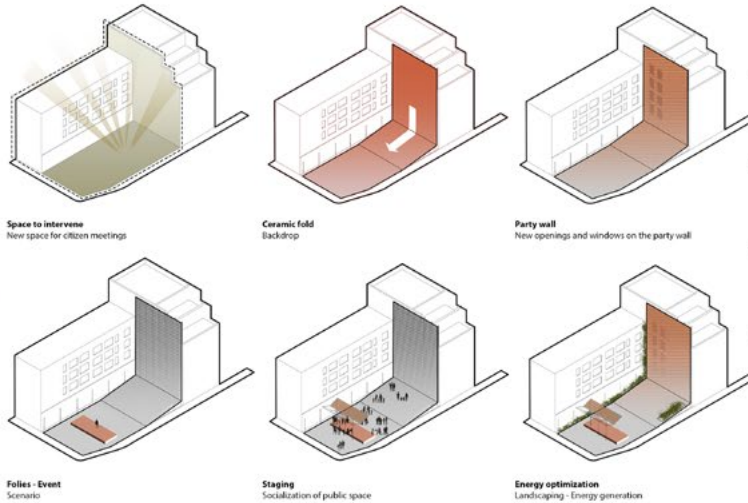
The ceramic fold falls from the top of the wall and slides through the entire square, creating a folies, an amphitheater, a new space for the sector. The choice of brick as the project's main actor is due to the presence and austerity of the material and its omnipresent protagonism in the architecture of Barcelona.

A semi-covered space is proposed, which will provide a shaded area and a pause in the city, and at the same time symbolically formalize the space for the "stage". It will consist of a metal structure acting as a support for different planes that are materialized with the placement of solar panels for photovoltaic energy generation. Similarly, the proposed morphology seeks to emulate that characteristic "tent" of circus performances that we evoke.



PEDESTRIAN IMAGE PLACETA CHARLOT

AXONOMETRIC IDEA



CRITIC SECTION 1 250

Estimated Budget

1. Semi - Covered Structure	€10.000,00	5. Photovoltaic Energy + Lighting	€12.000,00
2. Brick Floor	€11.000,00	6. Landscaping - Vegetation	€3.500,00
3. Brick Wall	€22.000,00	7. Street furniture	€2.500,00
4. Windows in Medianeras	€13.000,00	8. General Expenses 20%	€14.800,00

Total Estimated = **€88.800,00 + IVA**



PEDESTRIAN IMAGE PLACETA CHARLOT

08 Placeta de Charlot

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR2d38147

Registration nr.
3778

Motto
SOUS LES PAVÉS, LA PLAGE!

Name of the authors
**Mariano Jaime Moreno
Javier Ortega**

Name of the Collaborators
**Marcos Van Thillo
Dylan Vazquez
Andrés Santacreu
Juan Quiroga**

Country
Argentina

BARCELONA INTERNATIONAL IDEAS COMPETITION FOR YOUNG ARCHITECTS - SITE 8 CHARLOT SQUARE

The project draws on a legacy that has been cultivated around Mediterranean culture for centuries: hybrid materiality, a hedonistic character, the thermoregulation of the garden, and democratic thought. The proposal presents an action plan based on shifting from the mechanical to the thermodynamic through four fundamental vectors: the surgery of pre-existing conditions, the manipulation of the interface between exterior and interior, a hybrid and easy-to-assemble materiality, and the passive production of energy.

01. Blind Wall Surgery

The first step of the project involves creating openings in the existing blind wall of the building at Corner del Pare Rodes 27 - site 8 - by understanding it for what it truly is, the new facade facing Placeta de Charlot, oriented to the south, not only improves interior comfort conditions but also revitalizes the entire complex once restored. Secondly, a lightweight structural device is attached to the load-bearing wall, adding uniqueness, identity, and character to the public space. As if it were an autonomous element, the new structure completes the complex, enhances it with technology, and improves interior comfort by combining transparency, vegetation, and thermal protection.

02. Thermodynamic Plug-In

The insertion of this new element - contemporary yet connected to a certain Catalan memory - contributes to the creation of an interior climate through intermediate spaces that manage relationships between the exterior and interior, saving energy passively, and at the same time offering complementary spaces to the dwelling. These environmental mediation systems optimize natural lighting, upward ventilation, plant evapotranspiration, and thermal control, thereby reducing the reliance on active systems and improving environmental quality, like a buffer that enhances the efficiency and comfort of the

architectural space, any user can regulate their relationship with the exterior according to their needs, turning the façades into active systems with a strong seasonal component.

03. Hybrid Materiality

The materiality is inspired by low-tech strategies typical of Barcelona streets, where traditional shutters and sun protection awnings between buildings define the urban landscape. This concern for economy not only implies the efficiency of the device itself but also the entire implementation process, based on the standardization of materials, ease of transport, and the rapid assembly of dry construction. Structure and enclosure - reduced to maximum efficiency - are designed according to principles of maximum construction and energy efficiency. The new complex promotes optimal thermodynamic behavior and reduces the carbon footprint of the operation: a combination of lightweight structure, air, and vegetation.

04. A Bioclimatic Façade

The bioclimatic façade not only acts as a thermal regulator but also contributes to the promotion of urban biodiversity and energy production. This is achieved through three actions: the first is the introduction of vegetation linked to the local ecosystem and easy to maintain by users. The second is retractable openings that allow for sun utilization in winter while providing protection and ventilation on sunny summer days, and the third is the use of photovoltaic panels on the top of the blind wall, enhancing solar incidence. Integrating sustainable practices into urban planning should reduce energy consumption and minimize the city's carbon footprint to the minimum. This will create healthier and more attractive environments, fostering an ecosystem where humans, plant species, animals, insects, and other entities coexist in balance.



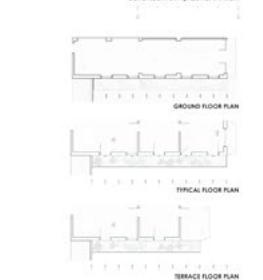
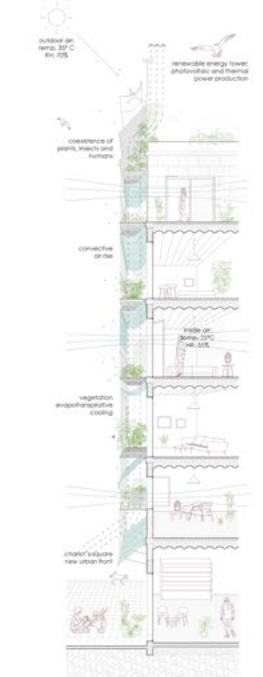
01. Blind Wall Surgery
New openings of 1 meter in width are created, taking into account the constructive characteristics of the existing wall. A prefabricated lintel allows for the distribution of the loads from the bricks that were removed.

02. Thermodynamic Plug-In
Constructive conditions of the exterior face of the wall are improved, and elements that facilitate the growth of plants on the facade are added. A 1 meter wide tubular metal structure is anchored to the existing wall.

03. Hybrid Materiality
The typical Catalan shutter adds a softer layer of information that ultimately defines the space. The plants placed in pots help reduce maintenance costs and encourage the appropriation of the facade by the users.

04. A Bioclimatic Façade
The result is a facade that extends the living space and encourages the coexistence of plants, insects, animals, and humans, while improving the climatic performance of the homes.

sous les pavés, la plage!



01. Blind Wall Surgery
New openings of 1 meter in width are created, taking into account the constructive characteristics of the existing wall. A prefabricated lintel allows for the distribution of the loads from the bricks that were removed.

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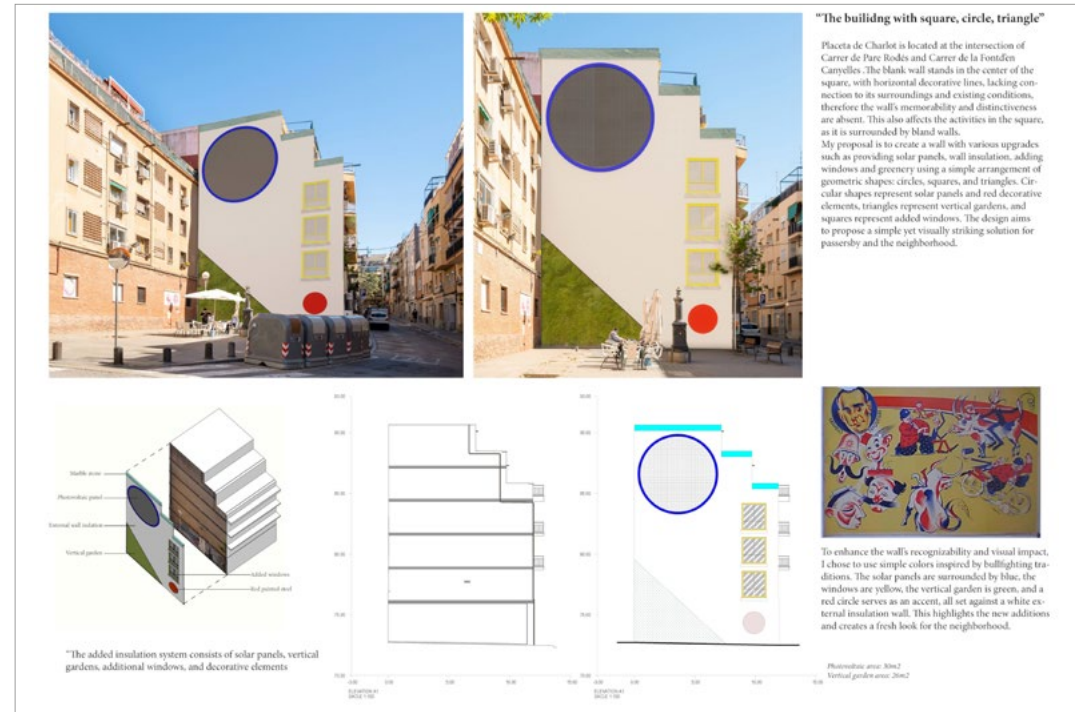
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Registration nr. 3129

Motto Bright Wall, Warm Community

Authors Jiaojiao Miao

Country China



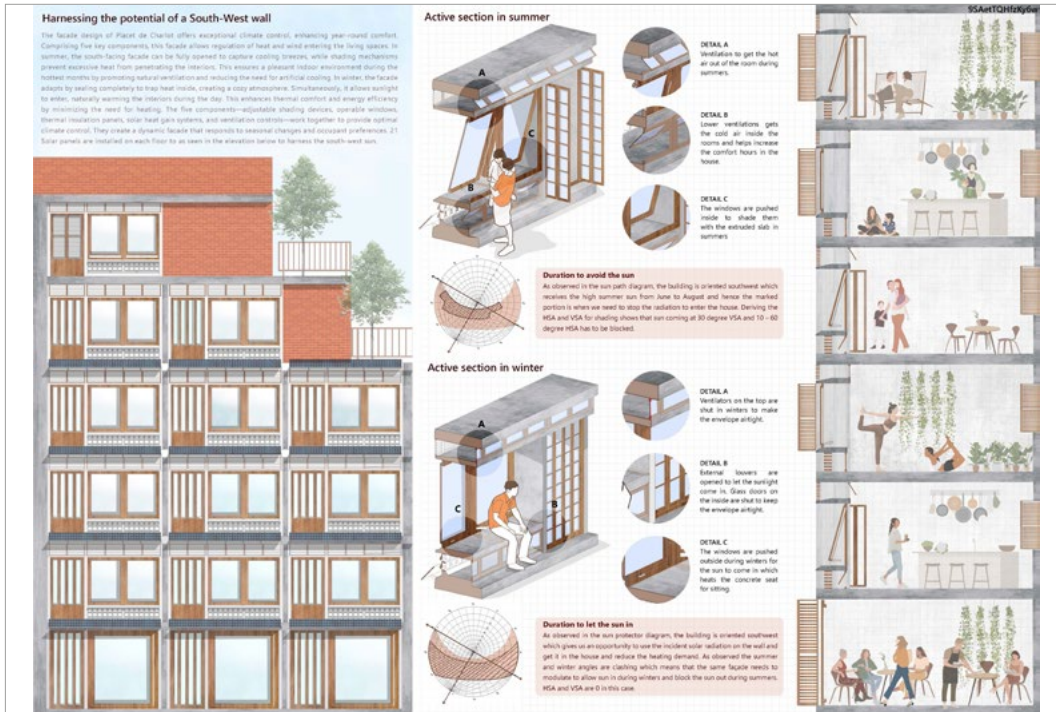
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Registration nr. 3806

Motto The building with square, circle, triangle

Authors Quan Dao

Country Vietnam



Unique identifier code MVR7c1fc1e

Registration nr. 3580

Motto 9SAetTQHfzKy6w

Authors Krisna Patel

Country India

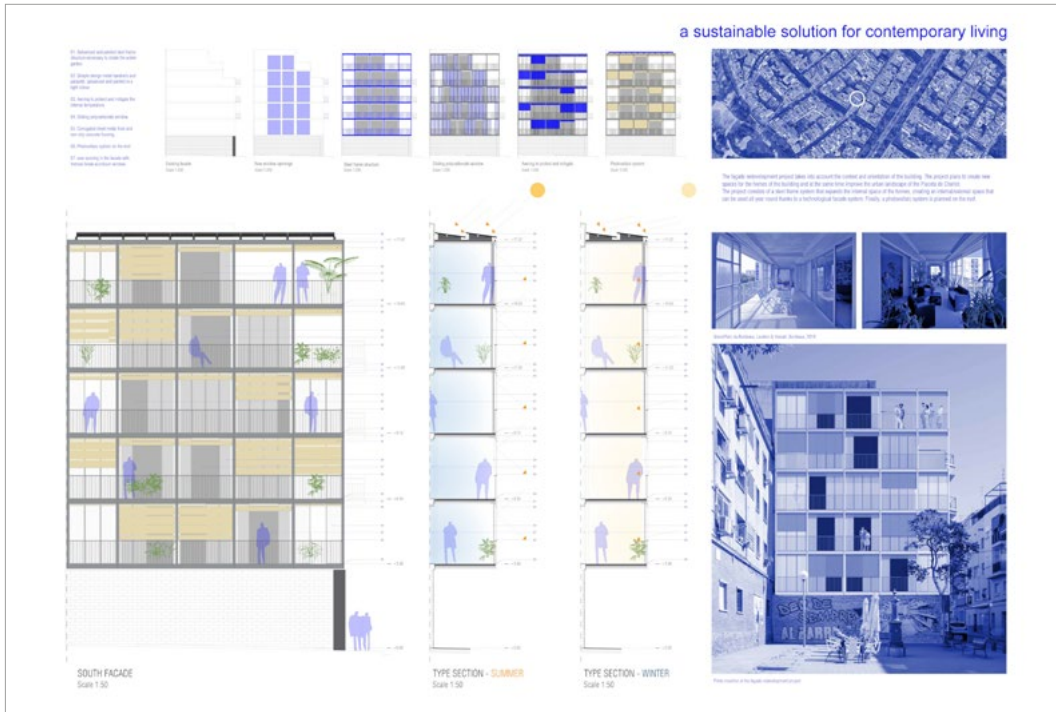
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Registration nr. 3596

Motto A Story to Tell

Authors Aleix Anglada Salgas
Ruben Expósito Sánchez

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR63cb0fa

Registration nr. 3785

Motto A sustainable solution for contemporary living

Authors Oliviero Brognoli

Country Italy



Unique identifier code MVR4aec78f

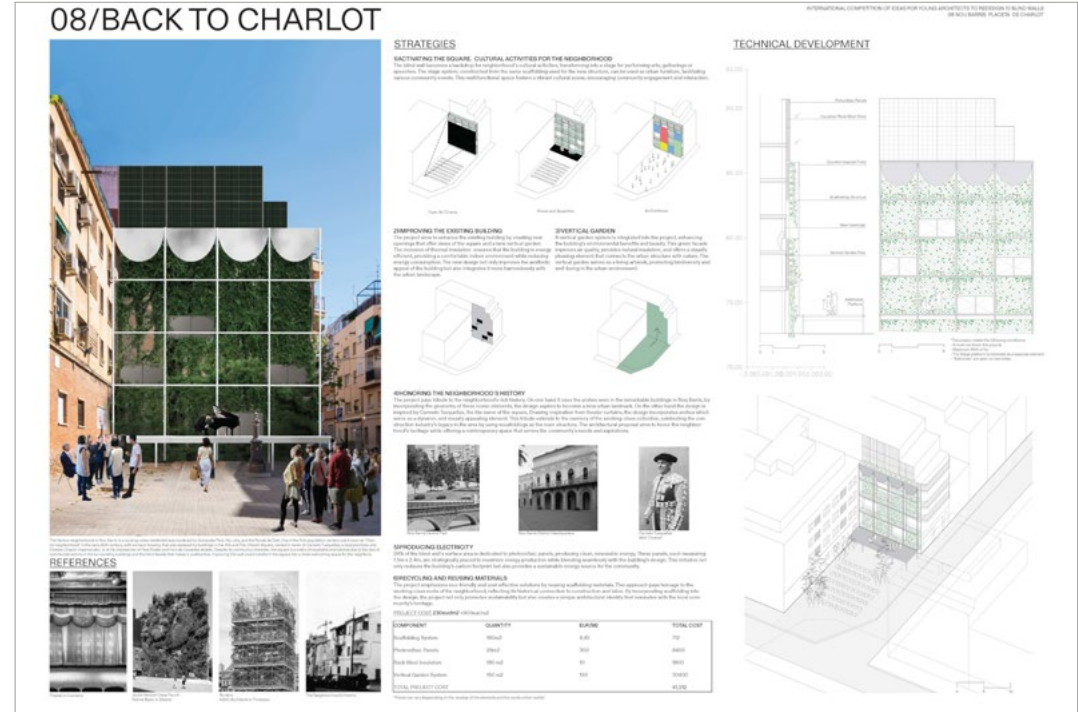
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Motto AJA AJA

Authors Dahye An

Collaborators Taehyeon Kim
Sungwoo Ahn

Country South Korea



Unique identifier code MVRae9d175

Registration nr. 3470

Motto Art&street

Authors Olga Kazakova

Country Russia

Unique identifier code MVRa9784c6

Registration nr. 3201

Motto Back To Charlot

Authors Irene Pinyol Sarrias

Country Spain



Unique identifier code: MVR235c909

Registration nr.: 2250

Motto: Blind Walls and the Passage of Time

Authors: Lucas Carvalho Macedo Coelho Netto

Country: Brazil

Unique identifier code: MVRcf80fb8

Registration nr.: 3820

Motto: Chararx

Authors: Emiliano Frega, Livila Platania, Destefano Agustina, Bonavera Nicolas

Country: Argentina



Unique identifier code: MVR09e28f4

Registration nr: 3563

Motto: Charlot's New Scene

Authors: Álvaro Morales Ponce

Collaborators: Anetta Andriola Álvarez

Country: Chile

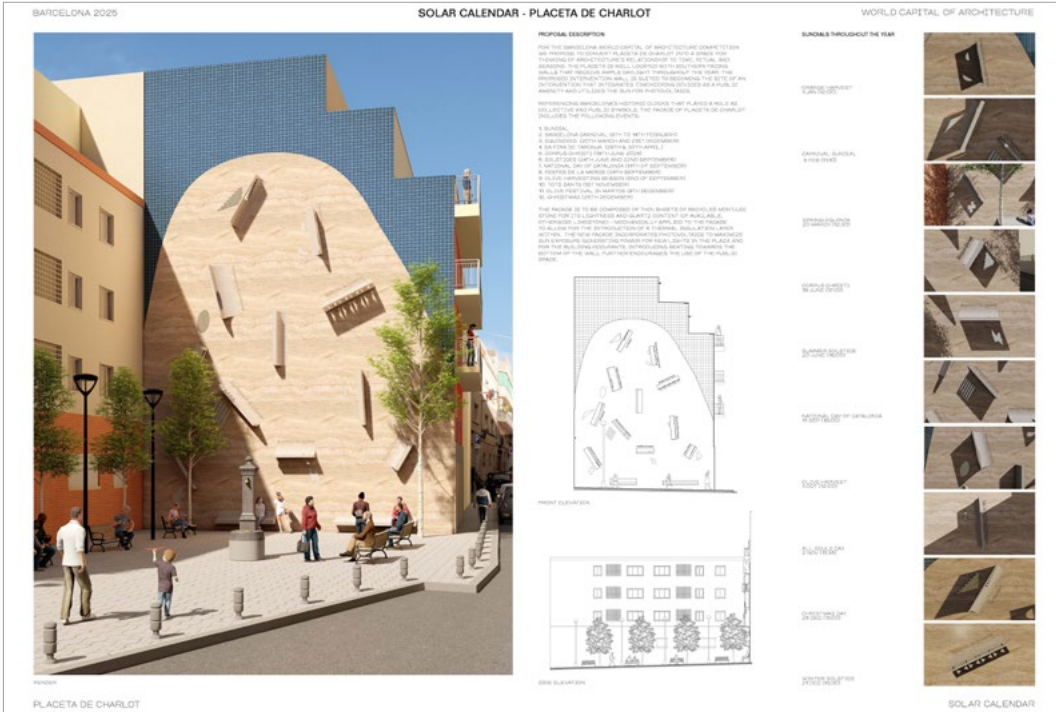
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Registration nr: 3843

Motto: Children's Park Tower

Authors: Omar Uziel Granados Alejandre

Country: Mexico



Unique identifier code: MVR84d1909

Registration nr.: 3706

Motto: Civil Architecture

Authors: Civil Architecture
Ali Ismail Karimi
Hamed Bukhamseen

Collaborators: Fay Kazrooni
Maryam Nooh

Country: Bahrain

Unique identifier code: MVRcaa63f9

Registration nr.: 3773

Motto: Co-Hub

Authors: Ece Sultan Karacik
Ilay Bilge Sen
Sengul Simsek
Sevin Ozuguz

Country: Türkiye



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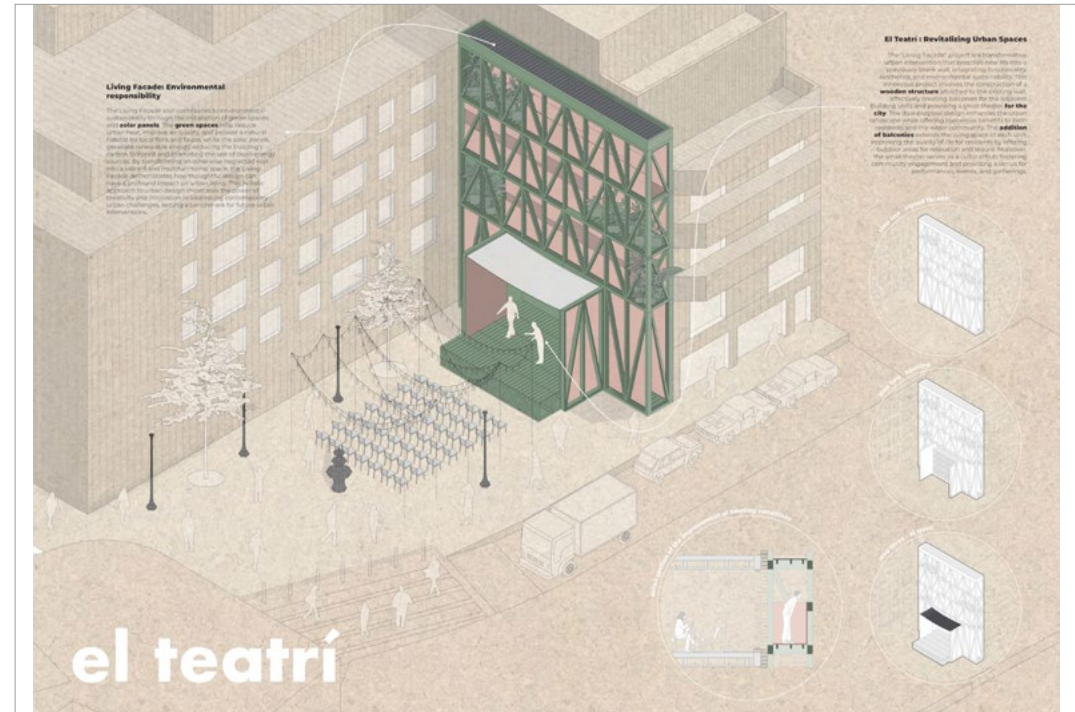
Registration nr. 3455

Motto Eco-Palimpsest

Authors Entropia_Arquitectura Adaptativa
Alejandro Vargas
David Mesa

Collaborators Sebastián González
Alejandro Vasco
Maryam Ramirez
Juan Pablo Zapata
Paulina Trujillo
Paula Palacio

Country Colombia



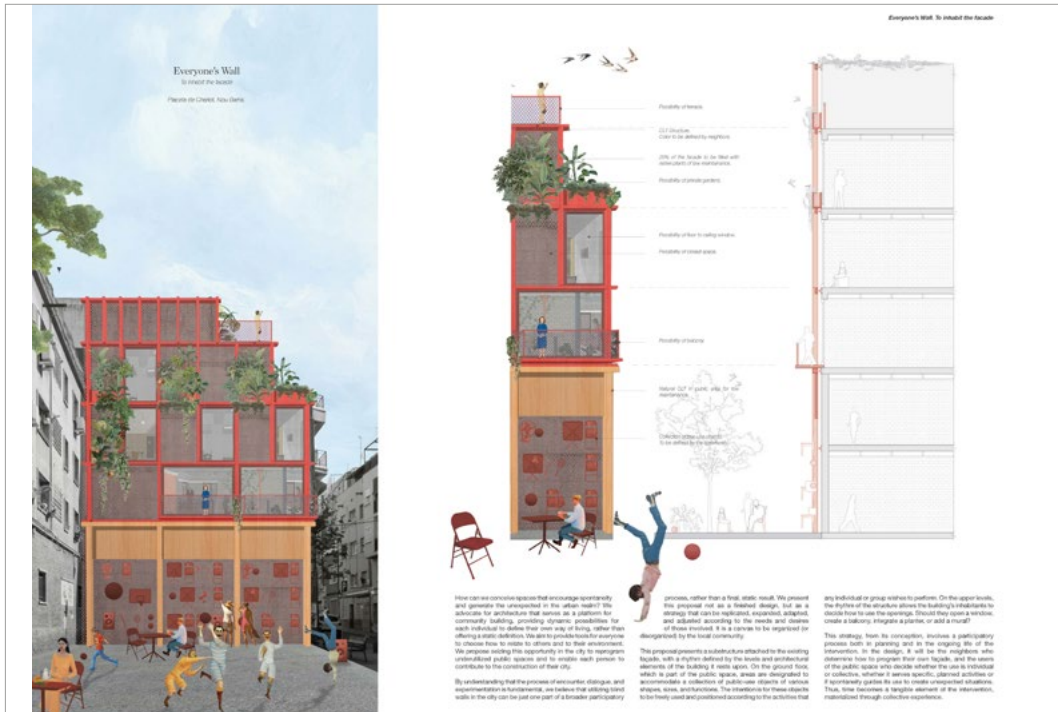
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Registration nr. 3722

Motto El Teatri: Revitalizing Urban Spaces

Authors Daniel Felipe Rodríguez Ortiz

Country Colombia



Unique identifier code MVRade3175

Registration nr. 3568

Motto Everyone's Wall. To inhabit the facade.

Authors Isaac Solis Rosas.
Alejandro Alegria.

Country Mexico

Unique identifier code MVR17ed2ff

Registration nr. 3482

Motto FABricks

Authors Athanasios Petsinis
Mary Effie Gkouma

Collaborators Sarah Mutuena

Country Greece



Unique identifier code: MVR2d28de4

Registration nr.: 3410

Motto: Face the Sun

Authors: Mark Kanters

Country: Netherlands

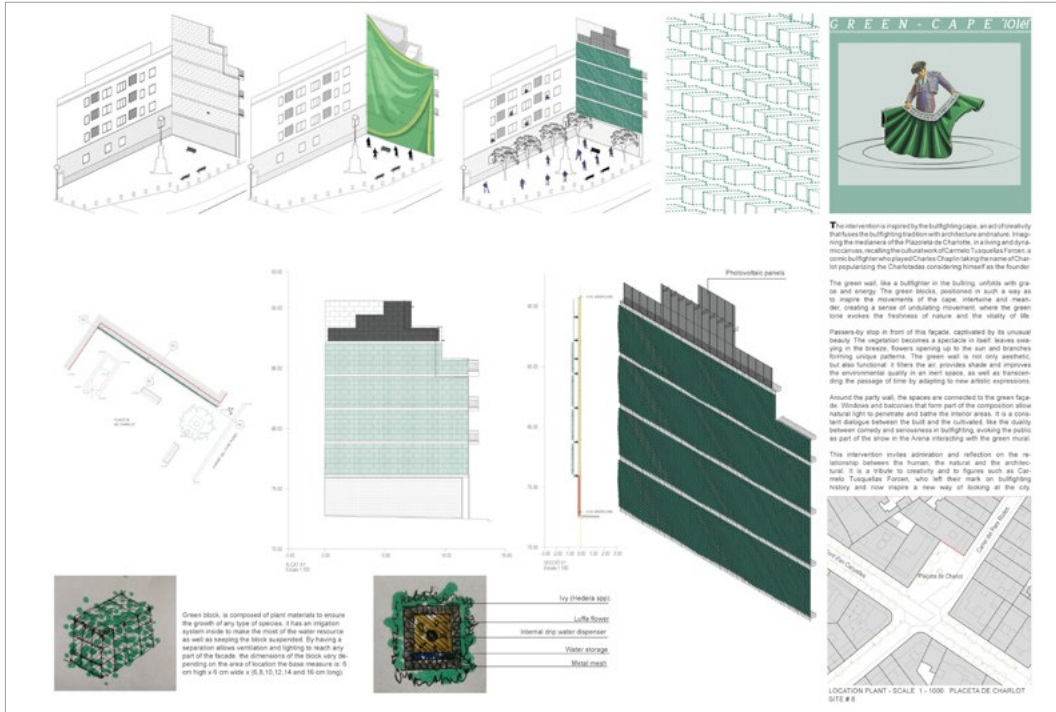
Unique identifier code: MVR1078ecc

Registration nr.: 3497

Motto: Garden cube

Authors: Isabella Valencia A, Julian Vargas R, Laura calle H, Federico Benjumea, Juan sebastian Moreno

Country: Colombia



Unique identifier code: MVR5d091b4

Registration nr.: 3881

Motto: Green Cape - 'Ole'

Authors: Edward Jeffre Estrada Alomia

Country: Colombia

Unique identifier code: MVRcc0c786

Registration nr.: 3592

Motto: Hang Your Comfort

Authors: Atena Asgari
Farideh Aliyari
Mohammad Amin
Omid Kabiri
Farnam Mollahosseini
Hamidreza Samadi

Country: Iran



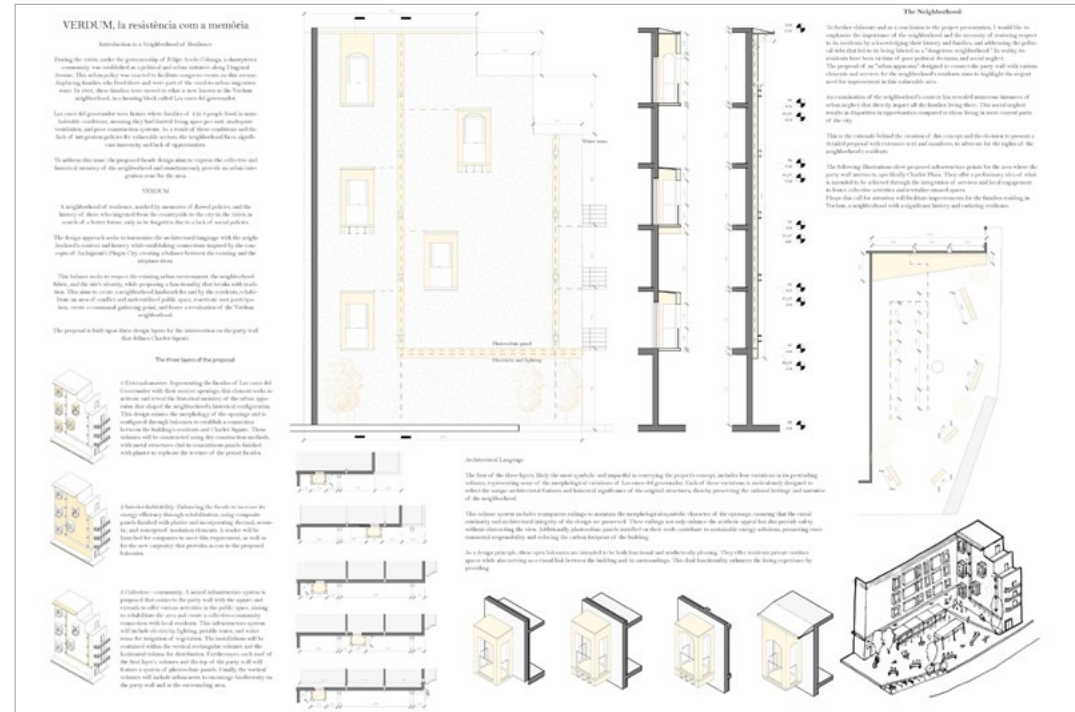
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Motto Jaleos

Authors Joaquim Sellas Palat

Country Spain



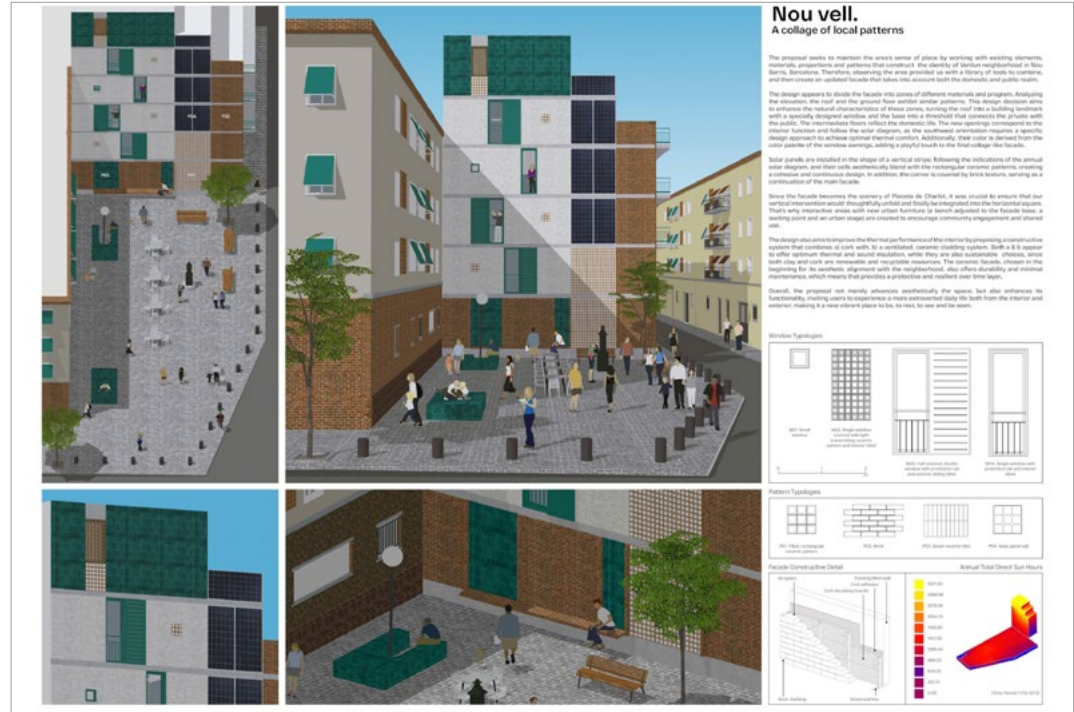
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Registration nr. 3771

Motto La resistència com a memòria

Authors Sebastian Martin

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR3e19a07

Registration nr. 3769

Motto Notsoserious

Authors Ekaterina Bepalova

Country Russia

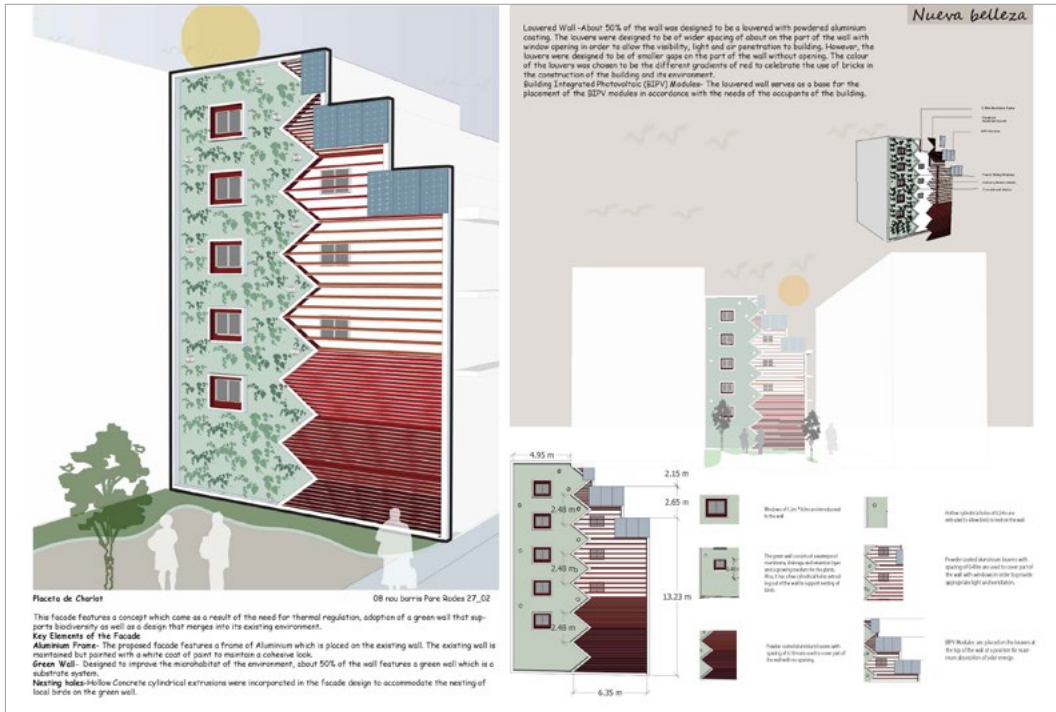
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Motto Nou vell. A collage of local patterns

Authors Maria Karagianni
Erik Eduardo López Rodríguez
Lizbeth Saavedra
Marietta Kaltsa

Country Greece



Unique identifier code MVRb5bc758

Registration nr. 3475

Motto Nueva belleza

Authors Nabilah Yusuf

Collaborators Abdulhameed Yakubu
Rayyan Garba
Khadija Oyanki

Country Nigeria

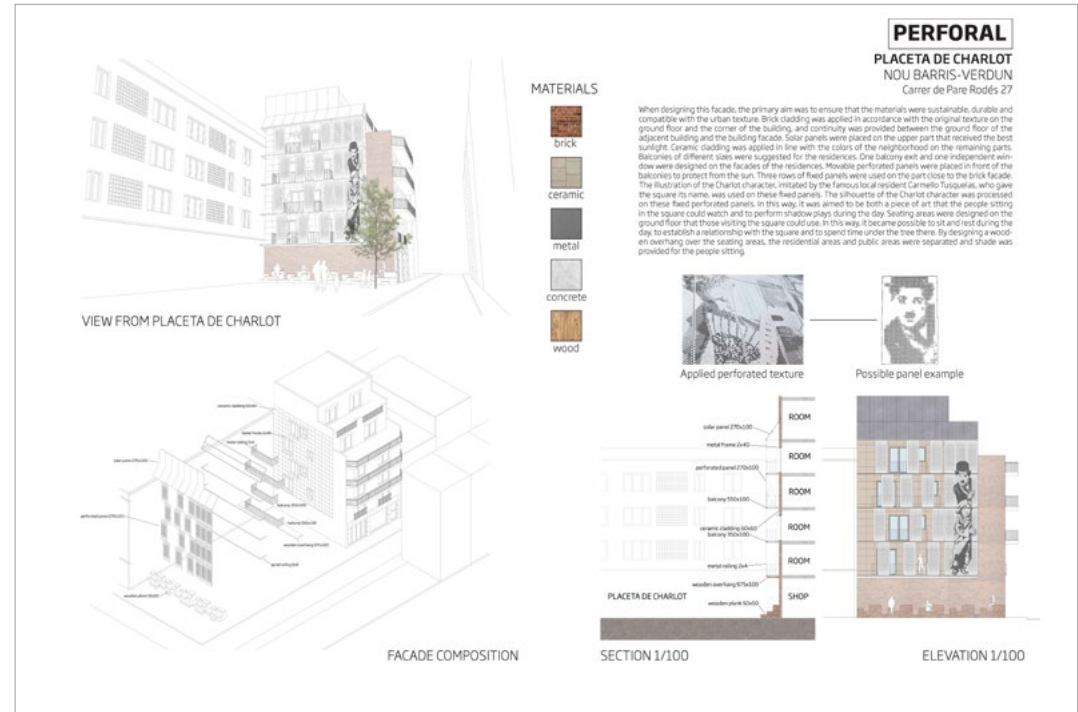
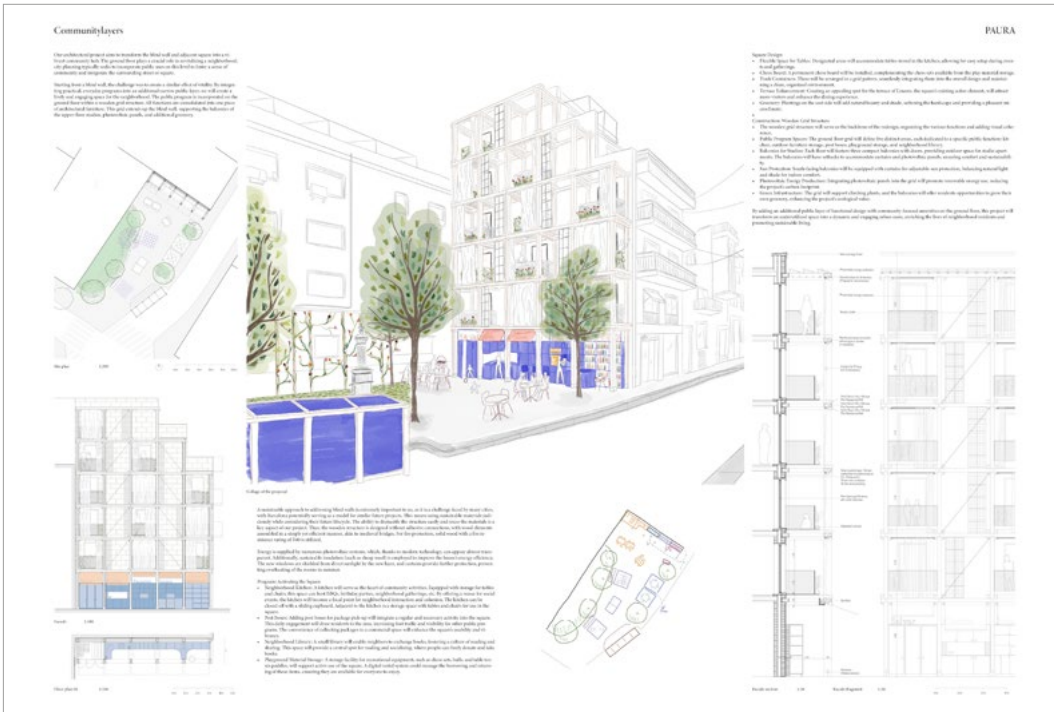
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Registration nr. 3831

Motto Pasado, vecindad e identidad

Authors Octavio Dragobratovic

Country Argentina



Unique identifier code MVR65b92e8

Registration nr. 3839

Motto Paura

Authors Ramona Wey

Collaborators Paulien de van der Schueren

Country Swiss

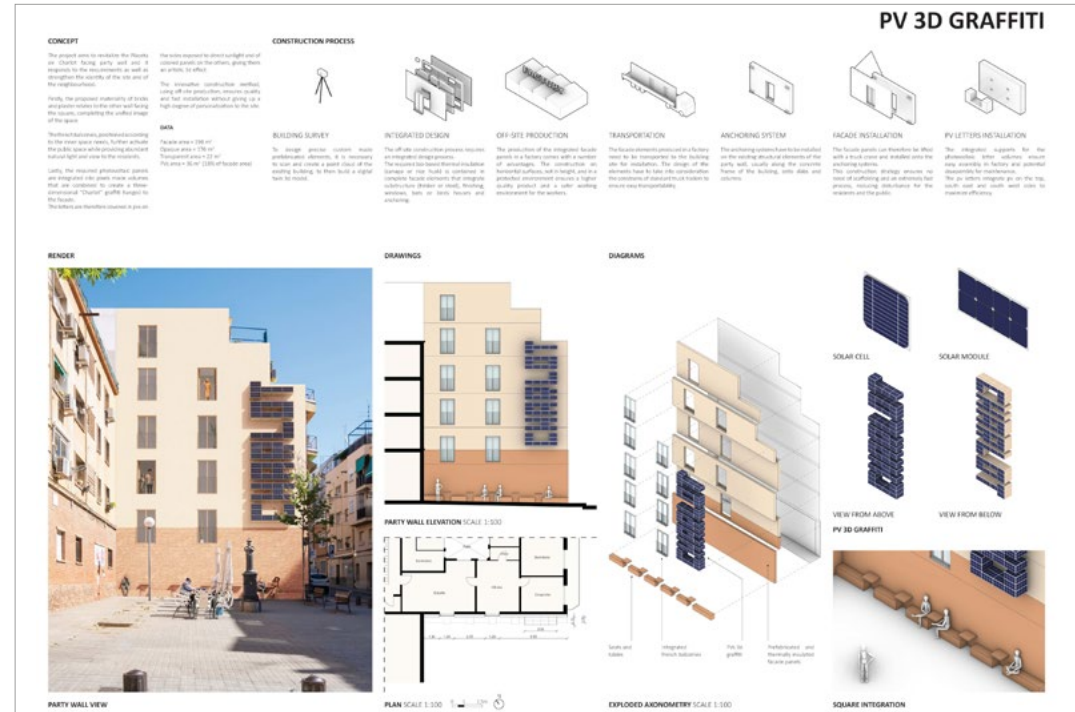
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Motto Perforal

Authors Erenalp Saltik

Country Türkiye



Unique identifier code MVRc18332b

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Motto Placeta Verde Charlot

Authors Larisa Gardean

Collaborators Amanda Schepers

Country Romania

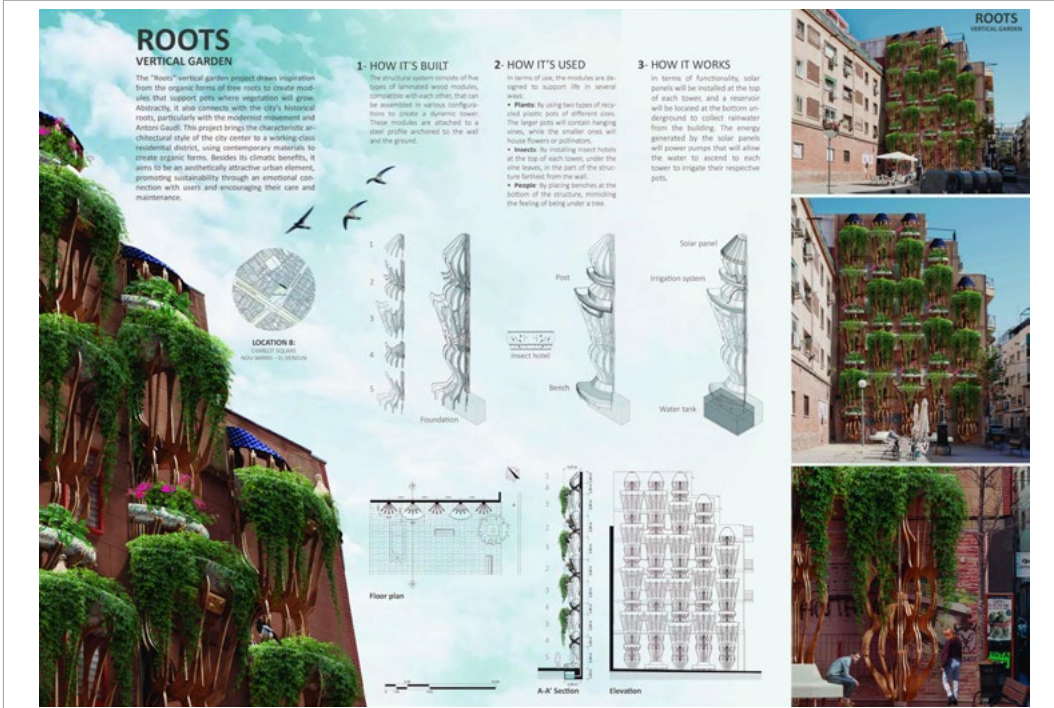
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Registration nr. 3652

Motto PV 3D Graffiti

Authors Alessandro Zanini

Country Italy



Unique identifier code: MVR63aae9

Registration nr.: 3617

Motto: Roots, Vertical Garden

Authors: Miguel Yáñez Espinoza

Country: Chile



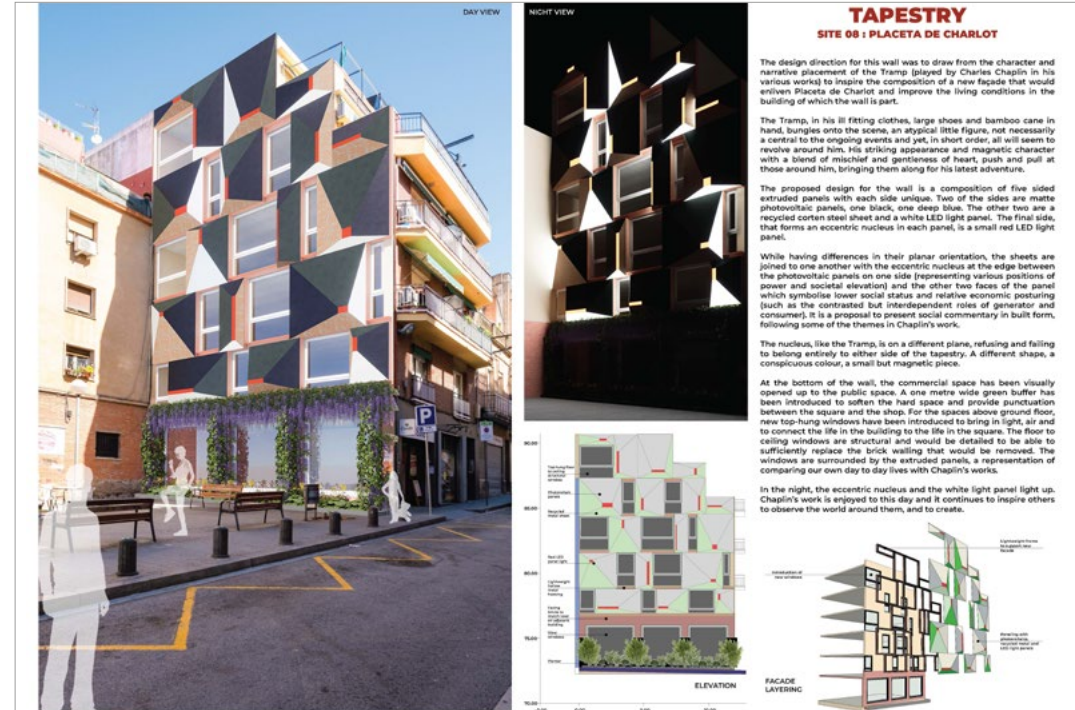
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Registration nr.: 3661

Motto: Symbiocity 1.0

Authors: Shuk Kwan Sabrina Fung, Cheuk Ming Cheung, Man Ho Kwan

Country: China



Unique identifier code MVR346c5ac

Registration nr. 3808

Motto T084446Z

Authors Aniruddh Sharan

Collaborators Jongseung Lee

Country India

Unique identifier code MVRad1e540

Registration nr. 3810

Motto Tapestry

Authors Clara Kagoya

Collaborators Francis Mpano
Douglas Busuulwa
Charles Kalungi

Country Uganda



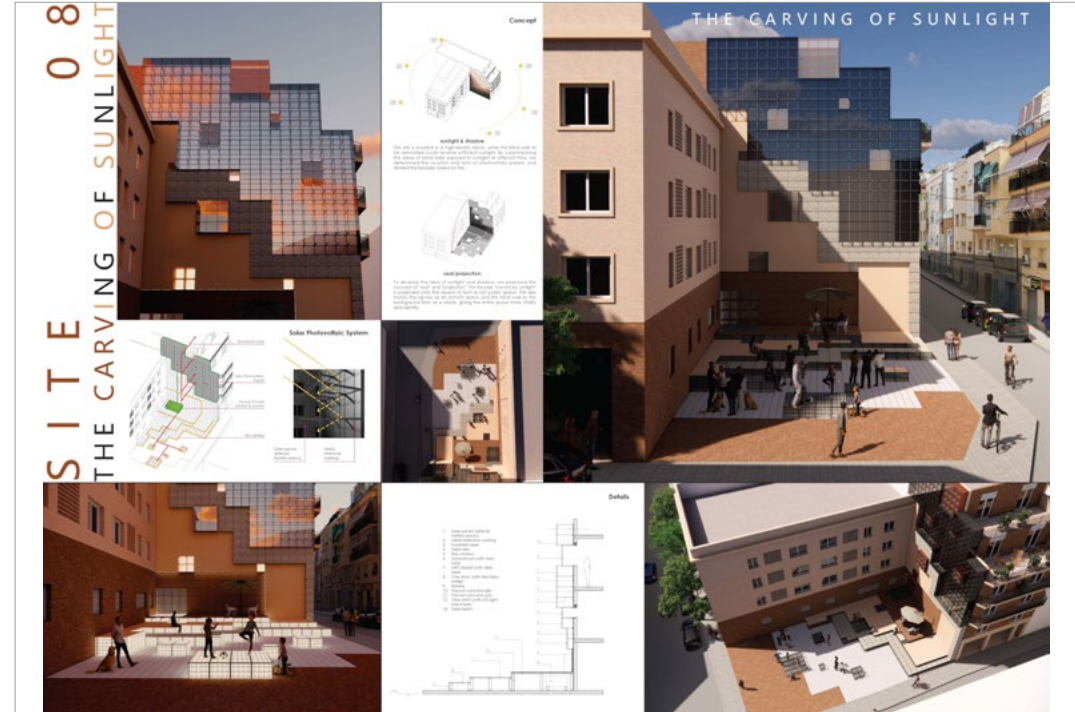
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Registration nr. 3695

Motto Teló De Girasols

Authors Jordi Prat Acacio

Country Spain



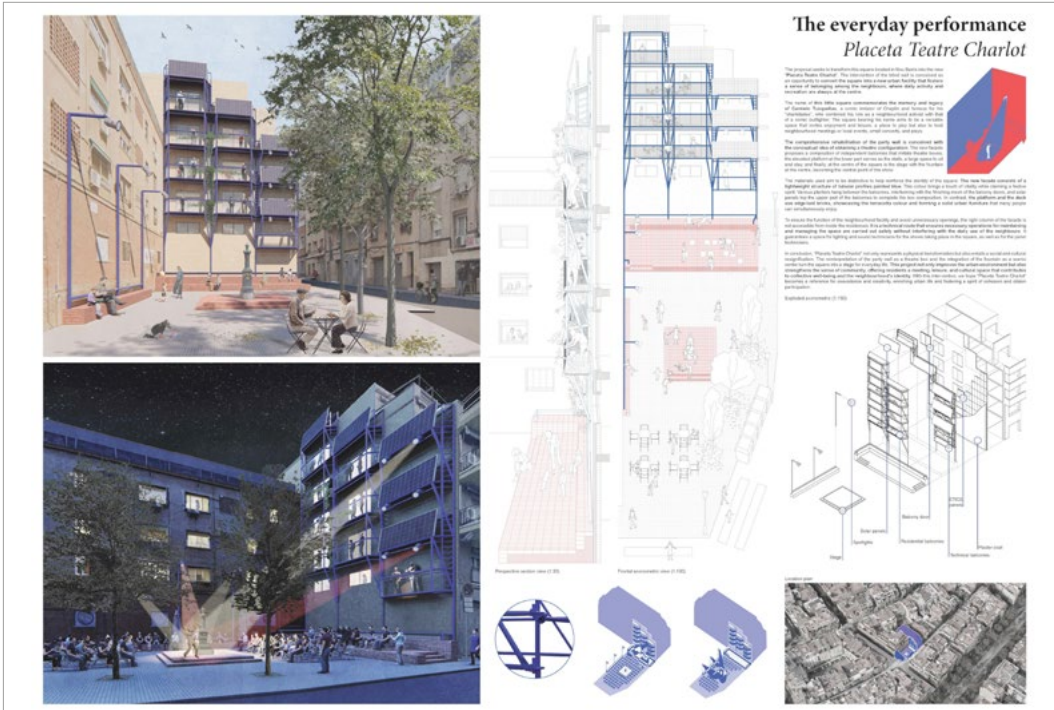
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Registration nr. 3585

Motto The Carving of Sunlight Changjun Gao

Authors Yuqi Liu
Feng Zhang

Country China



Unique identifier code MVR0335e9

Registration nr. 3435

Motto The everyday performance

Authors Bernat Renau Oliveras
Victor Rufart Gimeno
Gemma Vives Soler

Country Spain

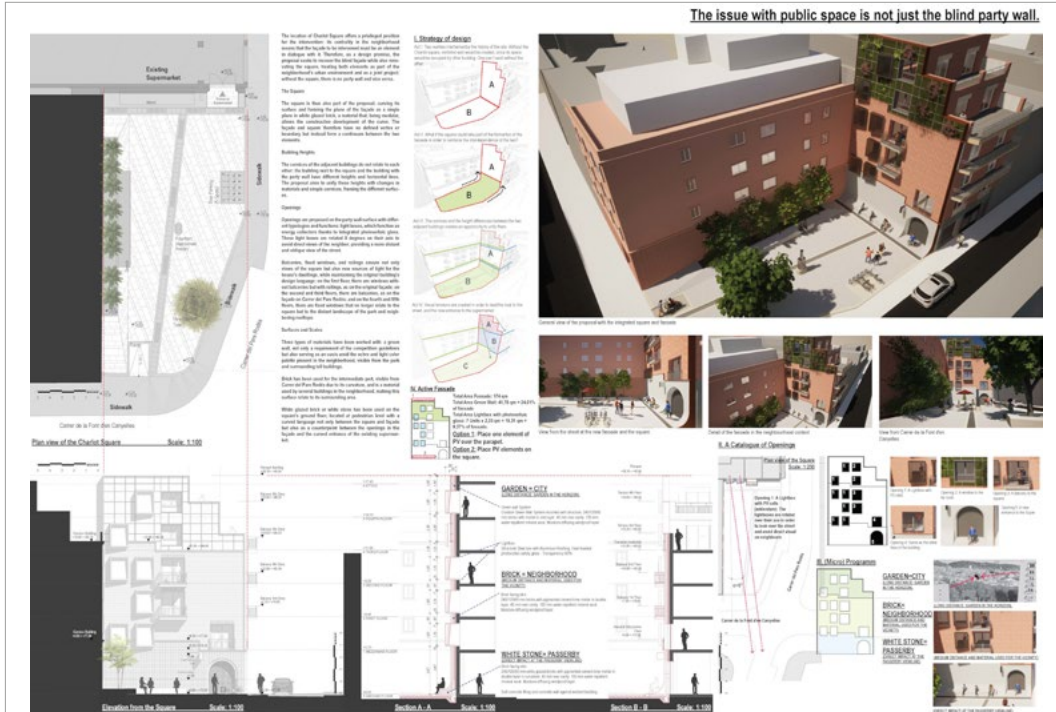
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Registration nr. 3779

Motto The Freedom Wall

Authors Ryller Verissimo

Country Brazil



Unique identifier code MVRb705b38

Registration nr. 3742

Motto The issue with public space is not just the blind party wall.

Authors Nestor Alfonso Sanabria Rincon

Country Germany



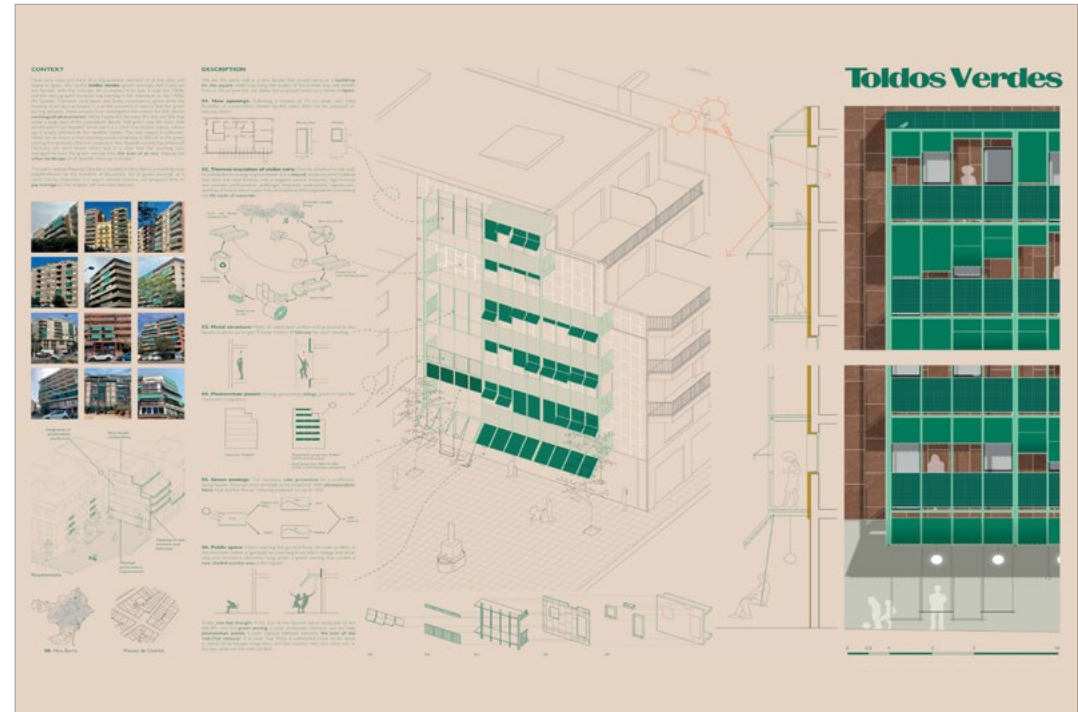
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Registration nr. 3845

Motto The People's Façade

Authors Leila Ginés Ferreira

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVRfb32304

Registration nr. 3775

Motto Threshold

Authors Nilsu Yolcu

Country Türkiye

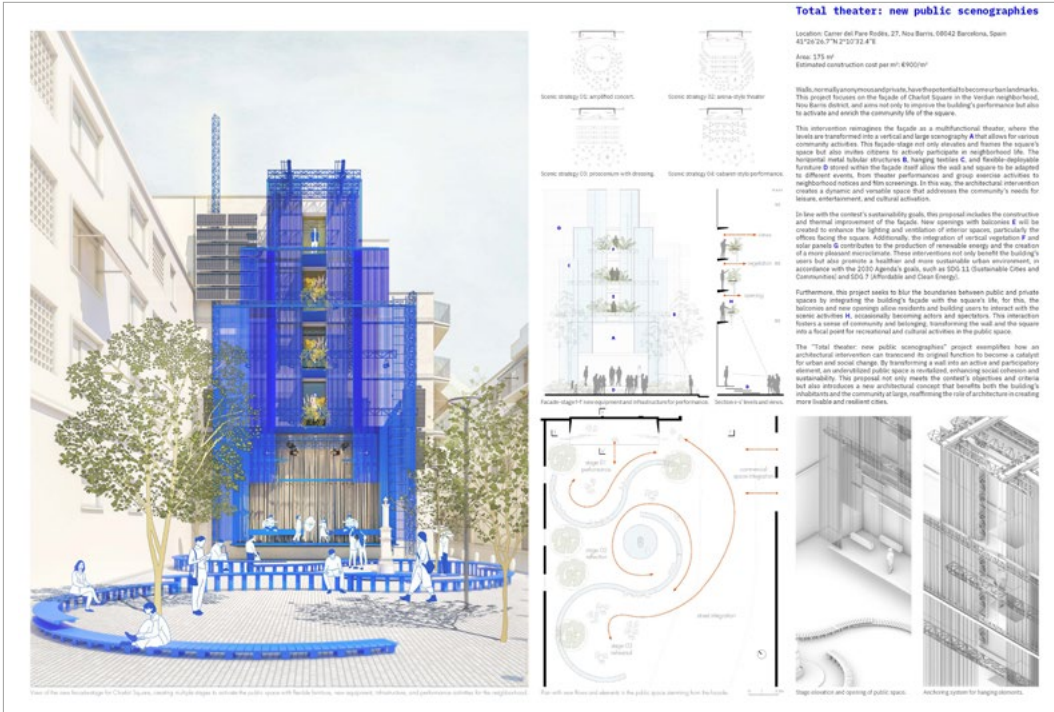
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Registration nr. 3481

Motto Toldos Verdes

Authors Mar Amengual Sans
 Julia Bernardos Silvestre
 Eduard Rodriguez i Martinez

Country Spain



Unique identifier code: MVR47e9eeb

Registration nr.: 3564

Motto: Total theater new public scenographies

Authors: Diego González Albarrán, Eduardo Pesado Santiago, Alejandra Aguirre

Country: Mexico

Unique identifier code: MVRed5287f

Registration nr.: 3142

Motto: Urban Arena: Sun - Green Space - Community

Authors: María Trinidad Fidalgo, Valentina Domínguez Tuchi

Country: Argentina



Unique identifier code: MVR6b831dc

Registration nr.: 3175

Motto: Urban Dialogue: Grounded, Elevated, United.

Authors: Cemre Onerturk, Ege Cakir

Country: Türkiye

Unique identifier code: MVRd9e5e63

Registration nr.: 3024

Motto: Urban Green Stage

Authors: Samuel David Silva Batista

Country: Colombia



Unique identifier code: MVRcc7f5a0

Registration nr. 3848

Motto: Urban Scene

Authors: Silvia Barbosa Estrada
Marco Antonio Carpinteyro Sosa
Fernando Leon Nájera
Flora Daniela Reyes Fuentes

Country: Mexico

Unique identifier code: MVRcc8d3ea

Registration nr. 3183

Motto: Urban Theater

Authors: Francisco Jose Escapil

Country: Argentina

Verdun Renaissance : Revitalizing Placeta de Charlot



Placeta de Charlot
 Located in the Verdun neighborhood of Nou Barris, Placeta de Charlot is a central square bound by Parc de la Guineueta, Via Júlia, and Rambla de Dalt. Historically significant, the area evolved from early 20th-century workers' dwellings to modern residential buildings in the 1950s and 1970s. Currently, the square lacks vitality, dominated by a sumptuous party wall. This project aims to transform the party wall into a facade, enhancing the square's atmosphere and fostering community engagement.



Architectural Quality
 The ceramic materiality, inspired by the surrounding architecture, is rhythmically arranged along the entire facade, transforming it into a cohesive element that integrates seamlessly into the neighborhood. The openings are thoughtfully designed from within to satisfy the occupants' needs, with varied sizes juxtaposed to maintain an organic facade that respects the overall design of the surroundings. The proportions are meticulously ordered, paying homage to the architectural character of Barcelona. Opaque glass is utilized to ensure visual connection while preserving privacy.



Energy Efficiency and Materials
 The materials of the facade are made of recycled steel, glass and aluminum, which are low in environmental impact and carbon footprint. In order to improve the performance of facade for thermal comfort, a layer of wood fiber insulation will be used between external and internal wall. This is to improve the overall building insulation, which will be able to reduce the energy consumption of building. For the selection of glass, Low-Emitrance glass will be used to ensure occupants within are comfortable during winter and summer. It can help prevent heat from entering home during summer and insulate against internal warmth leaving home during winter.



Habitability Enhancements for Dwellings
 The facade incorporates perforated panels and protruding windows to enhance natural ventilation and sunlight penetration, significantly improving the living conditions for residents. This design approach blurs the boundary between interior and exterior spaces while enhancing the square's atmosphere and fostering community engagement. The thoughtful integration of these elements ensures a harmonious balance between functionality and aesthetic appeal, fostering a more comfortable and connected living environment.



WALLS AS TRANSFORMATIVE HABITAT

Taking into account the intervention plans for walls and the efforts made by various entities in Barcelona, we aim to ensure sustainability and transparency in the selection side. We selected a thorough analysis under the aspect of constructive need for the selected walls in Plaza Charlot, located in the Nou Barris district, which spans over 800 hectares and is home to approximately 58,000 people of diverse backgrounds, including workers.


The design promotes the adaptation of architectural elements, continuing the project of Wall Remediating Plan, using a system of panels with different technical functions. It uses green walls with an area of 30.7 m², promoting biodiversity with the incorporation of vegetation aimed at reducing ambient temperature and high temperatures caused by the Urban Heat Island Effect. Additionally, the city has a variety of protected bird species, and many of their nesting areas are on the walls. We propose the adaptation of bird nests in these walls.

The design also includes photovoltaic energy production over an area of 38.2 m² using photovoltaic glass with low emissivity and solar filtering properties. This improves indoor comfort and generates significant savings in climate control due to the resulting conditions. The glass allows 50% of solar energy to pass into the building, depending on the glass configuration (opaque), promoting solar self-sufficiency. Another system developed for the wall is constant ventilation, which through modern mechanical walls allows for the regulation of gases and the summing garden, making use of second periods in the region.

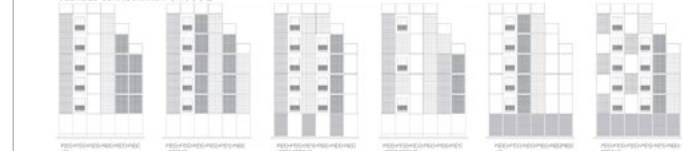
Under the habitability plan for the properties, we propose the addition of new windows to improve lighting and align with design guidelines, breaking the blind character of the wall, in the intersection between public and private spaces. This proposal is developed as a facade opening system.

Among the features to highlight in the development of the project are thermal comfort walls higher energy performance, which will reduce noise and provide a high return on investment through photovoltaic production in large-scale global design. The aim is to improve urban and interior habitat, increase light, green, air purification, noise mitigation, and the park rehabilitation. Along with the rehabilitation of new spaces in the public space, the intervention of the lower part of wall with an urban garden allows 25% of the elderly population and children and youth from 10 schools to find a new space for recreation and learning.


An intervention proposal for the wall in Plaza Charlot seeks not only to enhance the aesthetic and functionality of the urban space but also to promote sustainability and social cohesion in the Nou Barris district. With this project, we aim to contribute to the well-being of the community and the sustainable development of Barcelona.



FLEXIBLE CONFIGURATION



ISOMETRY - INTERVENTION IN PUBLIC SPACE AND WALL

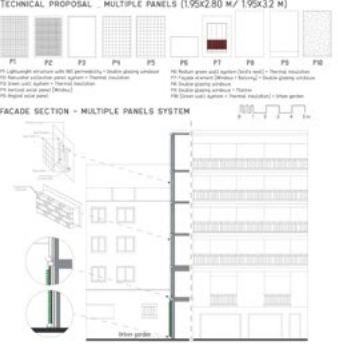


TECHNICAL PROPOSAL - MULTIPLE PANELS (1.95x2.80 M / 1.95x3.2 M)

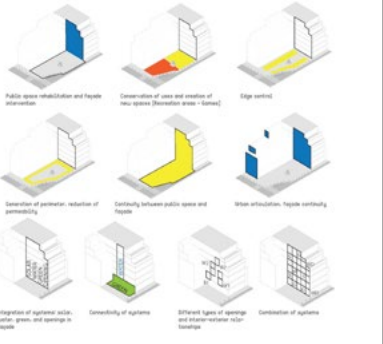
P1: Laminated structure with 60% permeability (double glazing system)
 P2: Thermal insulation glass system (thermal insulation)
 P3: Solar control glass (thermal insulation)
 P4: Solar control glass (thermal insulation)
 P5: Solar control glass (thermal insulation)

P6: Solar panel system (solar energy)
 P7: Solar panel system (solar energy)
 P8: Solar panel system (solar energy)
 P9: Solar panel system (solar energy)
 P10: Solar panel system (solar energy)

FACADE SECTION - MULTIPLE PANELS SYSTEM



INTERVENTION



Unique identifier code: MVRd14009d

Registration nr: 3749

Motto: Verdun Renaissance : Revitalizing Placeta de Charlot

Authors: Esmonde Yap Shiwen, Toh Pei En, Jay Wong Yong Kit

Collaborators: Toh Pei En, Jay Wong Yong Kit

Country: Malaysia

Unique identifier code: MVR7106cac

Registration nr: 3692

Motto: Walls as Transformative Habitat

Authors: Rafael Nicolás Bajonero Padilla, Claudia Valentina Ojeda Hernández, Antonio José Monroy Parra, Paula Ximena Pedraza Moreno

Country: Colombia



Unique identifier code: MVRc664f71

Registration nr: 3406

Motto: We Were What We Are, We Are What We Will Be

Authors: Sergio Valerio Trujillo Lopez

Country: Mexico

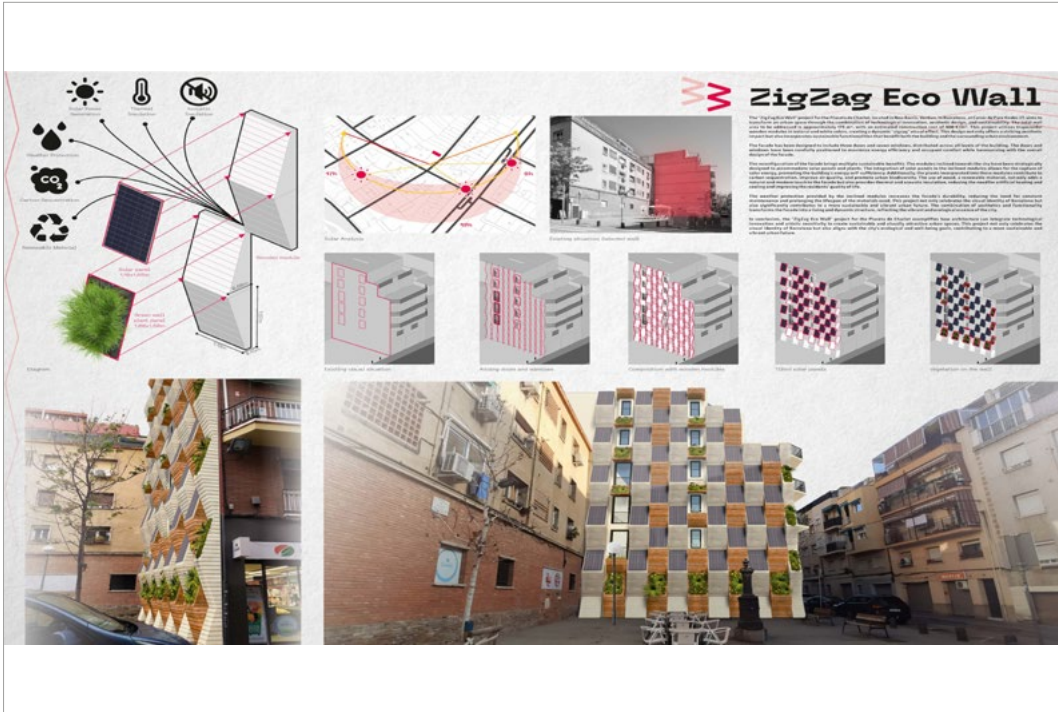
Unique identifier code: MVRe037a10

Registration nr: 3850

Motto: Whole in the wall

Authors: Diego Vivas Huaccho, Juan Gonzáles Blanco, Gabriela Ponte Betalleluz, Marcos Rafael Carranza, Jean Paul Sihuenta Otiniano

Country: Peru



Unique identifier code MVR89b6fc

Registration nr. 3865

Motto ZigZag Eco Wall

Authors Almerizio Pinheiro

Country Brazil

09 Placeta de Grau

09 Placeta de Grau

1st Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR3c57a8

Registration nr.
3728

Motto
THE NAKED

Name of the authors
**Dániel Hartvig
Dávid Kálna**

Country
Hungary



FACADE & SQUARE 1:50



Subjective impression
In a city, the blind walls are like the bare parts of our body not covered by clothes. It protects, feels, warms, cools, eyes, gets goosebumps etc... in short, it lives.

Urban context
The sight of blind walls suggests a temporary state. It foretells the appearance or extension of a neighbour, or on the contrary, marks its late presence. Placeta de Grau's case is the latter. Since 2004, the intensive transformation of the former built-up area has probably given life to the current spatial structure. The square in front of the blind wall was created by a definitive setback of the former building line. The marks of the late neighbour are still fairly visible on the blind wall.

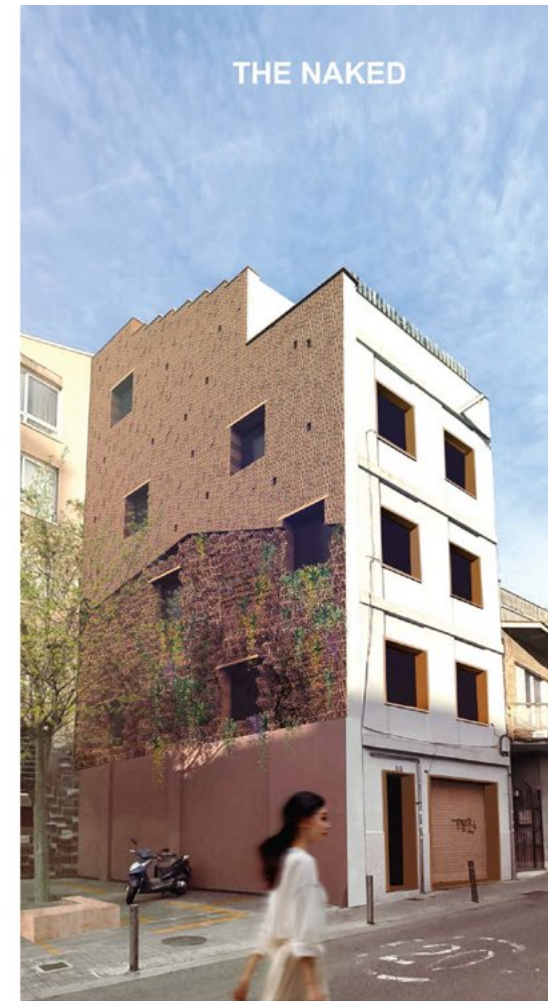
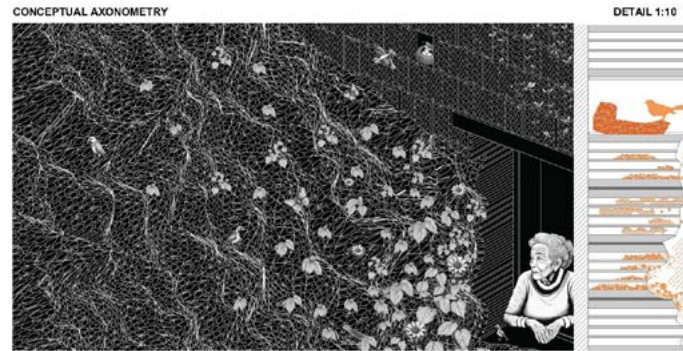
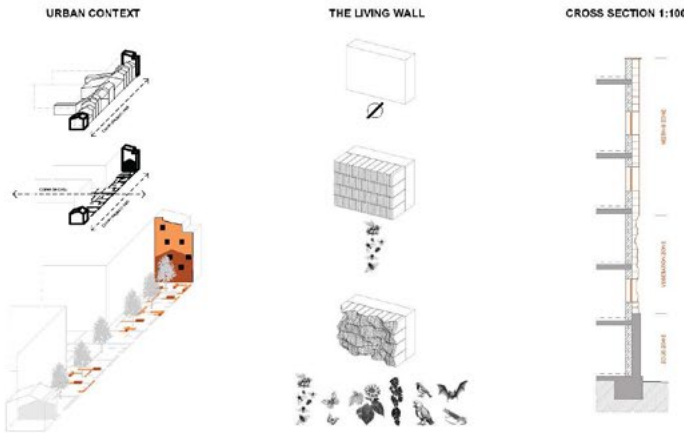
Space organisation
The opposite side of the square is also enclosed by a blind wall with imprints of the demolished neighbour. The space in between is defined by these two dead ends and the masonry they share. The square will feature new ceramic benches and paving elements on the contours of the former buildings. The intervention tells the story of the old city and interprets Placeta de Grau Square.

Wall = Skin
In our design we propose a low-tech bioactive facade that is not vulnerable to specific environmental products, allergens and does not require maintenance capacity.

We use perforated ceramic blocks with the elements rotated at 90° degrees, in a different stacking technique from the usual one. They are standard size: 400x200x115mm, a widely available and high quality product. Their deep holes multiply the exterior surface and act as cooling fins. During winter the air mass provides heat storage capacity. The construction starts from the existing brickwork or the ground floor. The masonry is built in a bonded stack, pinned back to the structure.

Fauna & Flora
The wall fills with life. The "maintainers" of urban flora: bugs, butterflies, bees find a new home. By removing elements, we create burrows for birds and bats. The walls of the rooms behind can optionally be filled with new windows, according to the owners' wishes.

The legend of the former neighbour will be restored. The masonry gets depth by scraping the ceramic elements, its surface in creases, airborne particles settle in the pores, clogging them. Simple plant clusters appear...



09 Placeta de Grau

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR0981e6d

Registration nr.
3667

Motto
WATERLAND

Name of the authors
Davide Troiani
Leoni Francesco
Behar Shoti
Elena Stefani
Gianluigi Perinelli
Federica Missanelli

Country
Italy



Sant'Andreu de Palomar, historical image

Sant'Andreu de Palomar, waterland.

The development, shape and history of Sant'Andreu are deeply linked to its relationship with water. The territory that hosts the district was characterized by the presence of numerous canals now for the most part disappeared. The local hydrography has given shape to the built of the city and, as historically often happens, has oriented the uses of the human being. The presence of water made these lands suitable for agricultural cultivation initially and later for textile manufacturing.

A land carved by water, and founded on water.

This proposal seeks to restore water to a central role in the architectural vision of the urban space. A natural stone facade, intricately carved, supports a continuous flow of water. Through a recovery and recirculation system, water cascades down the new facade on Placeta de Grau, creating an open collection tank on the ground — a new attractor element for the square.

The importance of water. Recovery and reuse.

The recovery of rainwater is nowadays fundamental in terms of energy-savings and environmental sustainability.

By capturing rainwater from rooftops and redirecting downspouts into linear gutters at the top of the facade, the collected water will flow down the facade, forming a constant, shimmering veil.

This water veil not only serves an architectural purpose but also enhances the building's thermal insulation in the summer, boosting increasing its energy efficiency.

At the ground level, the pink granite basin interacts with the existing building. A contemporary watering hole, which performs a double function. An attractive feature that fosters social interaction in the public space, and a natural thermoregulator in the warmer months. Thus, the square, which currently feels like a mere extension of the street, will become a central gathering spot for the neighborhood

The engraved stone facade. Stratification and history.

The engraved natural stone facade will feature new openings, improving the livability of the rooms that currently face only the inner courtyard.

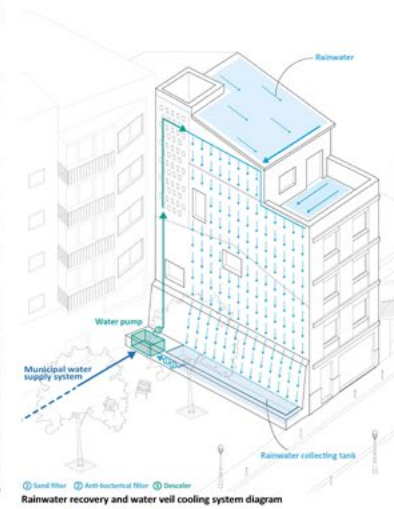
It will look out onto the square, with stone louvers providing privacy while allowing in natural light.

The facade design highlights the unique urban layering of the neighborhood, where historic low-rise buildings coexist with larger modern developments.

The numerous vertical carvings on the stone are interrupted by an angled line, reminiscent of a pre-existing truss, connecting with the small-scale original fabric of Carrer de Grau and contrasting sharply with more recent additions.



Sant'Andreu de Palomar, Hydrographic map



Rainwater recovery and water veil cooling system diagram

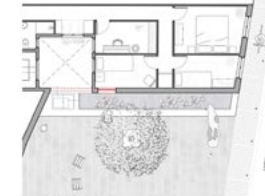
The rainwater recovery and recirculation plant

Without altering the existing rooftops, rainwater is collected and distributed over the facade surface.

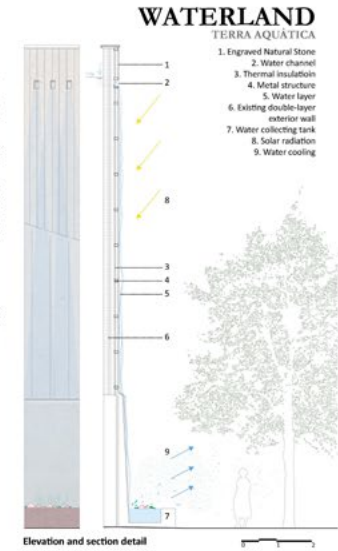
The recovery plant creates an additional "water veil" cooling system, insulating the residential units and conditioning the square's microclimate near the basin.

This technique was successfully implemented in the 2008 in *Atelier Fleurist* project in Chieri (TO), by Italian architect *Stefano Pujatti*.

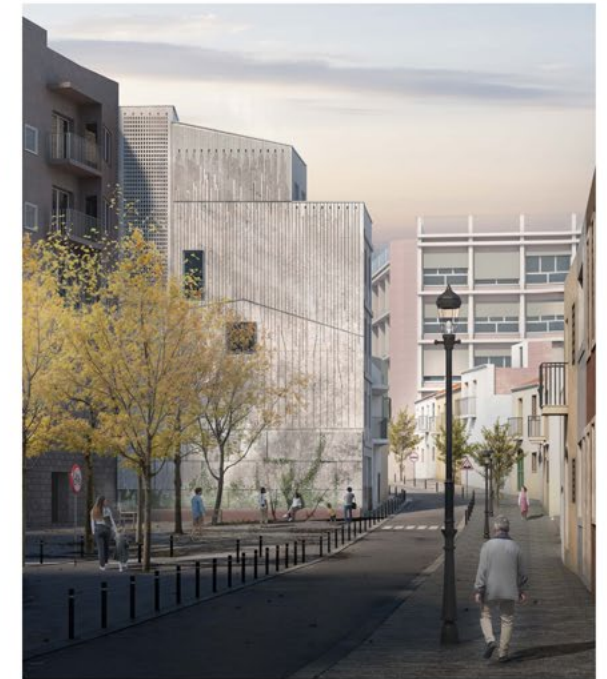
From the square level, a small, easily maintainable pump integrated into the fountain, lift the filtered recovery water, supplemented if necessary by municipal water. This creates a closed, continuous and easy-to-manage system.



Typical plan_1:100



Elevation and section detail



09 Placeta de Grau

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRbbb0e47

Registration nr.
3844

Motto
LIVING SCREEN

Name of the authors
Dimitrios Mitsimponas
Hugo HU
Xixi SUN

Country
Greece

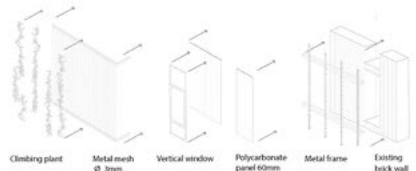
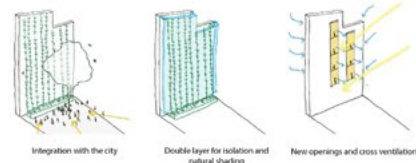
LIVING SCREEN

The project in Sant Andreu de Palomar presents an opportunity to bridge the neighborhood's rich agricultural heritage with its evolving urban landscape. The site, located at the intersection of Carrer d'Agustí i Milla and Carrer de Grau, poses a unique challenge where traditional small-scale structures meet newer residential developments. We propose a façade design that blends transparency and lightness, seamlessly integrating with the neighborhood while respecting its existing character. The translucent polycarbonate panels create an airy appearance that complements the materiality of the bricks. The greenery on the façade meets the need for a shading system, enhances social interaction, and revitalizes the ground floor, while the original paved plaza becomes a space for community events. Starting at ground level and featuring a variety of plant species, the project also establishes a vertical ecosystem that rebuilds the connection with nature.

The transformation begins with the removal of the existing paint layer to reveal the original materials and polycarbonate panels are added to showcase this texture while providing insulation. New openings and balconies enhance natural light and ventilation. A vertical layer of climbing plants serves as a secondary skin for the façade. This green layer moderates the greenhouse effect of the polycarbonate, offering shade during the summer and facilitating heat circulation in the winter, thus maintaining a comfortable indoor environment.

In addition, industrial construction methods are employed, utilizing prefabricated modules to streamline finishes and installations. The modules are designed for easy dismantling, recycling, and reuse, reflecting a commitment to sustainable building practices.

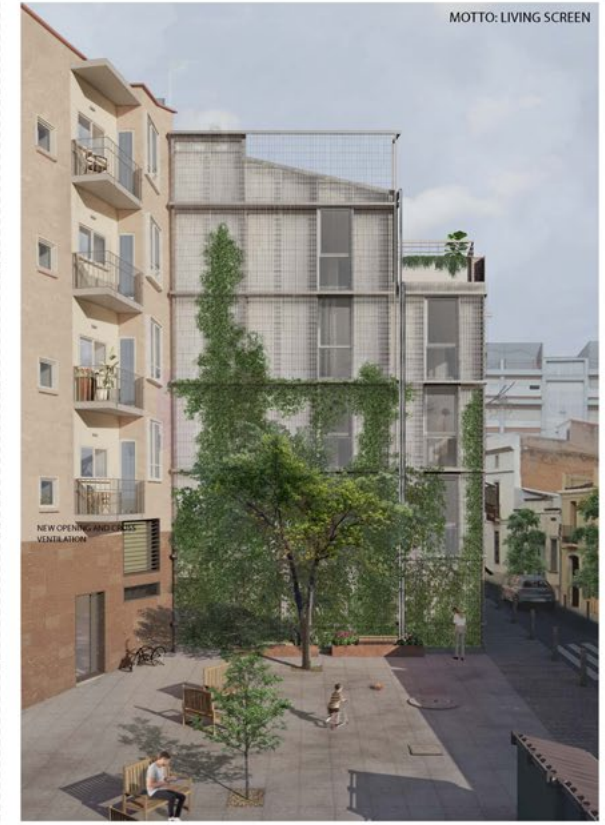
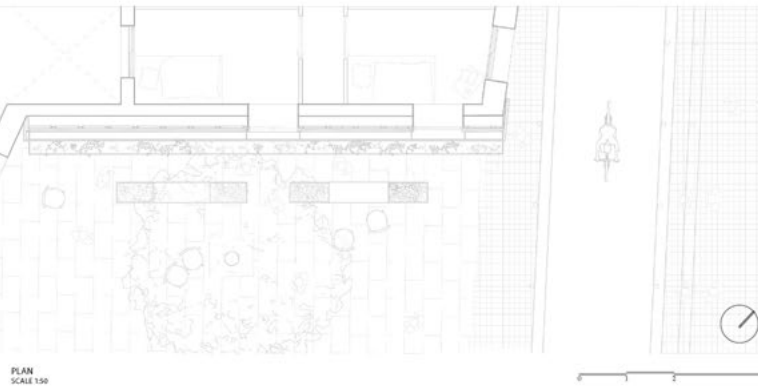
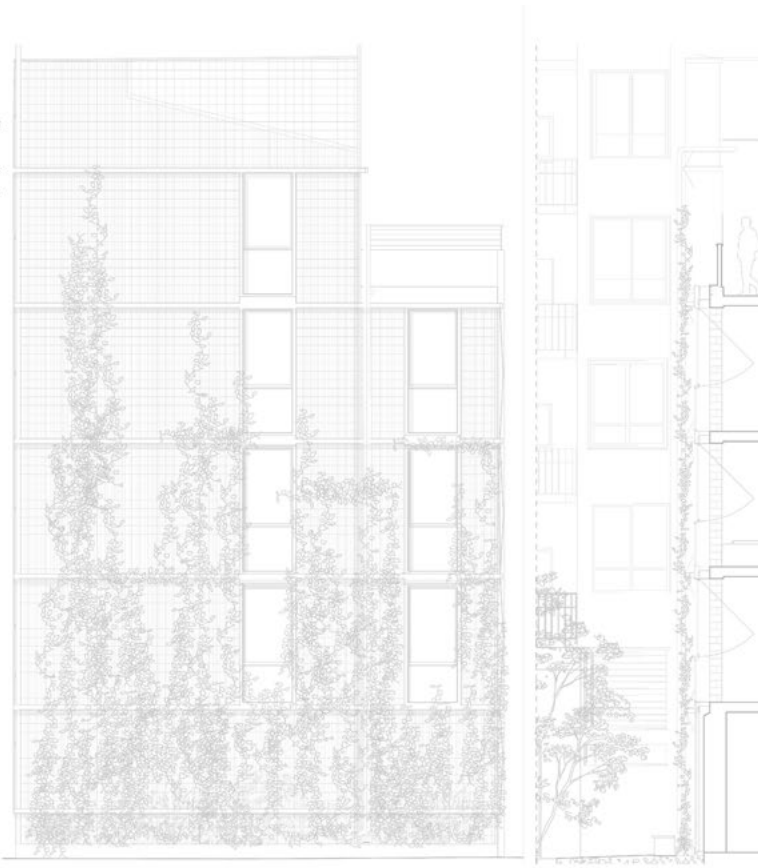
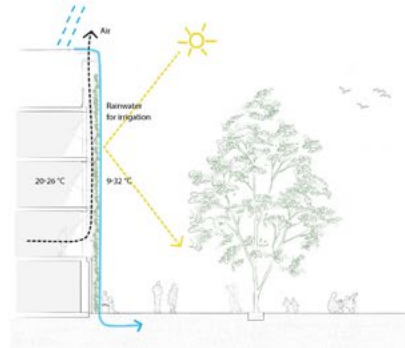
The project aims to dissolve traditional boundaries between the built environment and nature. By incorporating elements such as air, water, and vegetation, it creates spaces that support diverse species and encourages community interaction. This dynamic, seasonally adaptive system enhances sensitivity to the natural environment and offers new perspectives on energy efficiency in architecture. The project reimagines façades as living, interactive elements that contribute to the city's sustainability and cultural vibrancy, fostering a richer and more diverse urban experience.



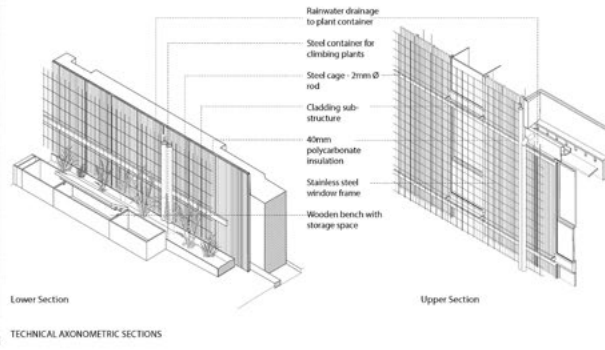
INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION METHOD

Metal framework	12 kg/m ²	9 kg eq.CO ₂ /m ²	Area density	76 kg/m ²
Glass panel	13 kg/m ²	19 kg eq.CO ₂ /m ²	Component type	4 types
Polycarbonate panel	4 kg/m ²	31 kg eq.CO ₂ /m ²		

LOW CARBON CONSTRUCTION



THE TRANSLUCENT FAÇADE, COMBINED WITH ITS LIGHTNESS AND VERTICAL GARDEN, CREATES A VIBRANT COMMUNITY SPACE.





Unique identifier code MVRf50ebed

Registration nr. 3680

Motto Agrarian Echoes : Reconnecting Urban Spaces with Historical Landscapes

Authors Esmonde Yap Shiwien
Toh Pei En
Jay Wong Yong Kit

Collaborators Toh Pei En
Jay Wong Yong Kit

Country Malaysia

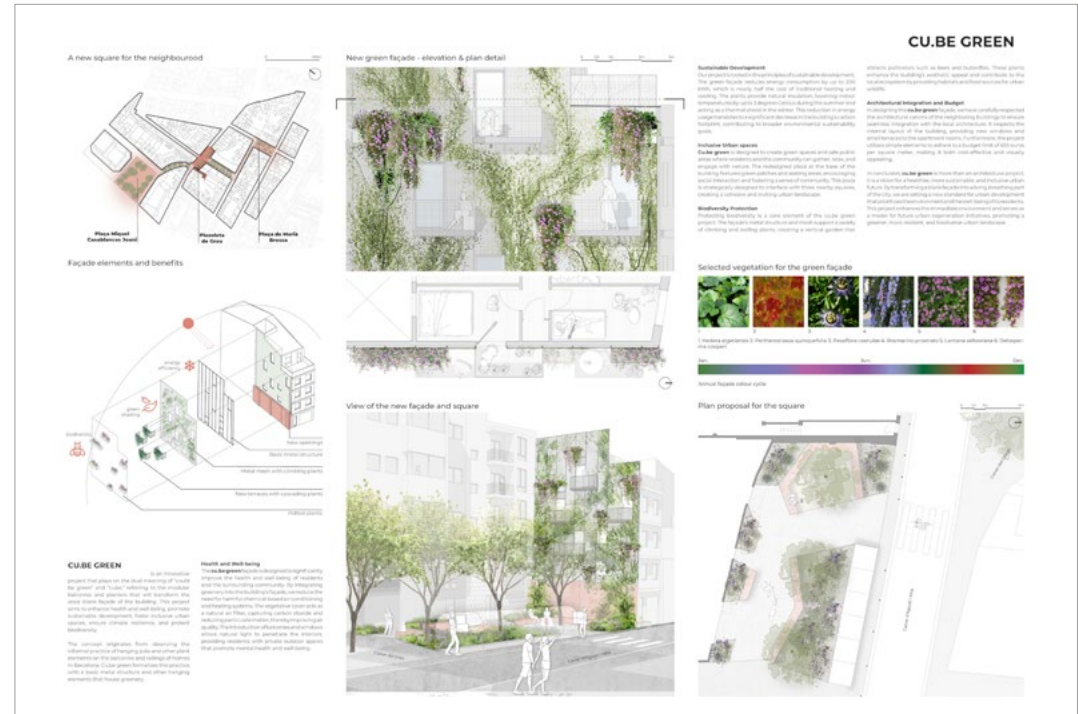
Unique identifier code MVRdf4abf

Registration nr. 3279

Motto Architectural Patterns

Authors Genevieve Ladouceur
Samuel Gendron-Fortier

Country Canada



Unique identifier code MVRc88034d

Registration nr. 3395

Motto Conflux

Authors Ivet Terricabras Bigas
Adrià Matas Hugas

Country Spain

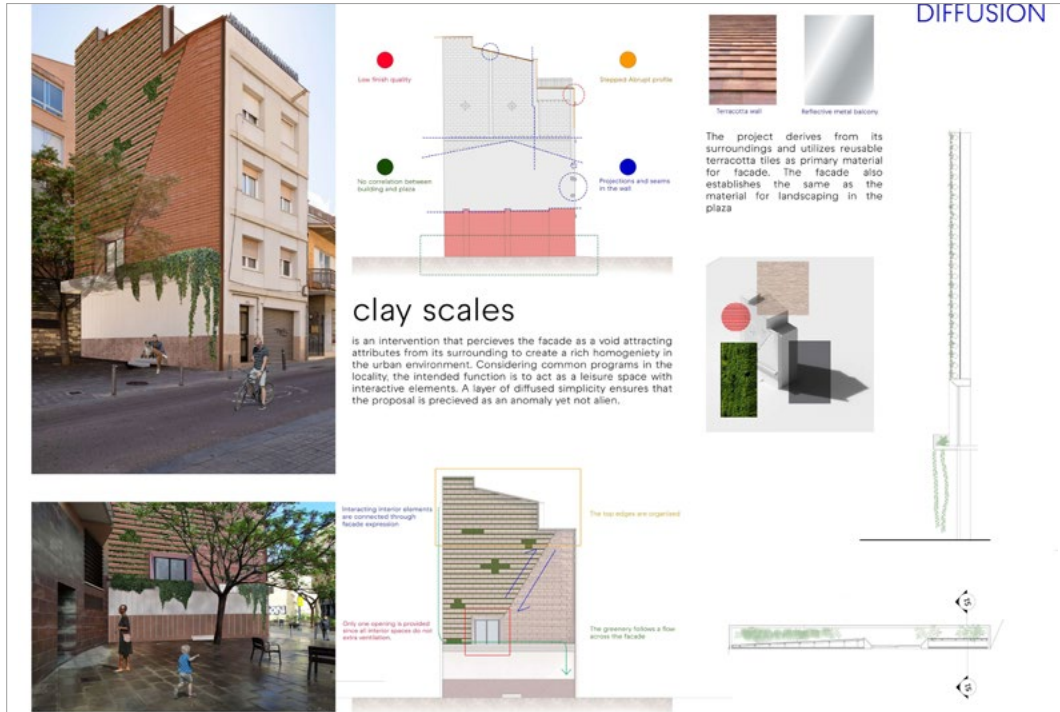
Unique identifier code MVR46e341f

Registration nr. 3608

Motto CU.BE green

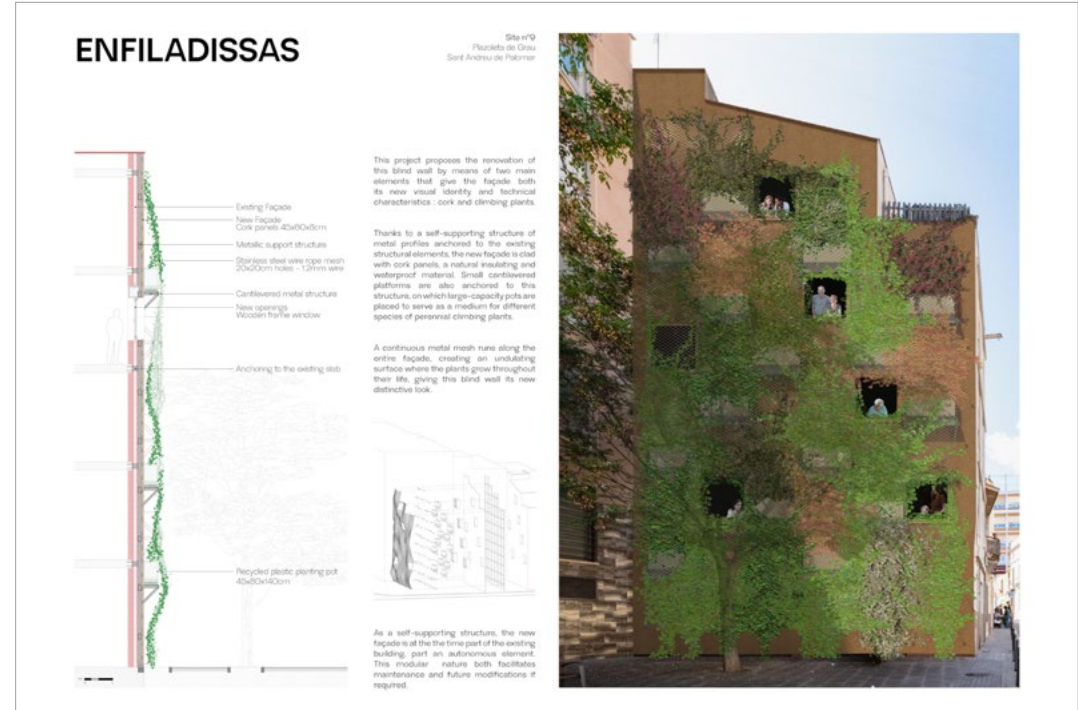
Authors Erminia Barone
Elisa Scattolin
Lara Paloma Gaia Gallonetto

Country Italy



Unique identifier code: MVR7781602
 Registration nr.: 3879
 Motto: Diffusion
 Authors: Manoj LN
 Collaborators: Yogesh M Singh
 Country: India

Unique identifier code: MVRf73e8a9
 Registration nr.: 3738
 Motto: Echoes of time that give voice to the silent facade
 Authors: Nùria Martínez Nadal, Andrés Fabián Suárez Ramírez
 Country: Spain



Unique identifier code MVR51029fb
 Registration nr. 3456
 Motto Eco-Palimpsest
 Authors Entropía_Arquitectura Adaptativa
 Alejandro Vargas
 David Mesa
 Collaborators Sebastián González
 Alejandro Vasco
 Maryam Ramirez
 Juan Pablo Zapata
 Paulina Trujillo
 Paula Palacio
 Country Colombia

Unique identifier code MVR25e684b
 Registration nr. 3502
 Motto Enfiladissas
 Authors Nicolás Gómez-Fernández Jaldón
 Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVR0047816

Registration nr. 3567

Motto Everyone's Wall. To inhabit the facade.

Authors Isaac Solis Rosas.
Alejandro Alegria

Country Mexico



Unique identifier code MVR3a2eaff

Registration nr. 3533

Motto Fem Plaça

Authors Cecilia González Muñoz Ledo

Collaborators Laura Manglano Nueno
Marc Figols Vilarrasa

Country Mexico

SITE 9 PLACETA DEL GRAU
SANT ANDREU - SANT ANDREU DE PALOMAR
 ADDRESS: Carrer d'Aguiló 144-15, Plaça de Grau

INTRODUCTION
 Located in the charming neighborhood of Sant Andreu de Palomar, Barcelona, the design is a tribute to the area's rich agricultural heritage and its unique blend of modern and traditional elements. The area still retains the urban structure of its agricultural origins with small, two-story buildings laid out following the old agricultural plots and paths.

Design Inspiration:
 The concept "Fields of Tradition" draws inspiration from the traditional Spanish farms and farmhouses, aiming to create a reminder of the neighborhood's roots. This design pays homage to the historical essence of Sant Andreu while integrating modern elements to create a visually striking and harmonious environment.

Features:
Arched Openings and Pitched Roofs: The design incorporates arched openings and pitched roofs reminiscent of traditional Spanish farmhouses. These elements create inviting sitting niches for people in the squares and frame the vertical gardening, blending functionality with aesthetic appeal.
Isolated Horizontal Planters: Representing the lines in which barley and wheat were grown in Spain, these planters add a touch of agricultural history to the design. They provide a structured yet natural element that enhances the overall visual experience.
Pompeii Brick Wall: The use of Pompeii brick on the void brings more light to the lower floors, creating a warm and welcoming atmosphere. This natural brown brick signifies the fertile soils that were once arable, grounding the design in its historical context.

The design offers residents and visitors a place of beauty, serenity, and connection to the neighborhood's agricultural roots, fostering a sense of community and continuity.

Technical drawings: ELEVATION 01, ELEVATION 02, GROUND FLOOR PLAN, TYPICAL 1st, 2nd AND 3rd FLOOR PLAN, 4th FLOOR PLAN.

Material details: Timber cladding, Steel frame, Brick arches wall, Proposed window, Proposed wall openings, Proposed window.

SECTION

Given the high temperatures the city is subjected to, it is essential to choose plants suitable for a hot, almost desert-like climate that require little water and maintenance, such as Sedum, Echeveria, Crassula, Lavender, Rosemary, Thyme, Agave, Agave, Festuca glauca, and Phlox subulata. These plants are hardy and ornamental, making them ideal for enhancing the patio year-round.

MATERIAL EXPRESSION

- brick
- corten steel
- green wall

Intergenerational and harmonious square

The intervention concerns a blind wall facing a small square on Carrer d'Aguiló. The project aims to characterize the space of the square in overlooks with a green touch on the ground floor, while the upper floors feature elements in brick and oxidized corten steel.

Materials such as corten steel parts of vertical greenery, and bricks are proposed, with colors typical of the area or reminiscent of its shades. New openings have been created, set back from the facade to ensure greater privacy.

The new facade is horizontally divided into three parts. The ground floor is strongly connected to the fresh atmosphere of the patio of faces, the middle section acts as a filter, and the top section, encompassing the attic, floor with the terrace and the floor below, features original brick to evoke the building's original characteristics.

Since the context is important, the proposal takes into account the atmosphere of the site, respecting certain environmental values. The fresh materials, their colors, and the dynamics of the architectural openings are aspects that can be found in the surrounding area.

Additionally, the possibility of applying an external thermal insulation layer to all walls has been evaluated to achieve better energy efficiency for the buildings.

The aim of the project is to transform the existing wall, creating a suitable atmosphere and enhancing the value of the site.

Environmental benefits: air quality, thermal control, noise absorption, thermal comfort.

Technical drawings: SECTION, MATERIAL EXPRESSION, SECTION.

Unique identifier code: MVR0a6c066

Registration nr: 3825

Motto: Fields of Tradition

Authors: Clara Kagoya

Collaborators: Francis Mpano, Charles Kalungi, Douglas Busuulwa

Country: Uganda

Unique identifier code: MVRfeec448

Registration nr: 3732

Motto: Gioia

Authors: Riccardo Giroto

Collaborators: Martina Ronco

Country: Italy



Unique identifier code MVR46aaa6f

Registration nr. 3758

Motto Green Wave

Authors Youne El Mghari

Collaborators Vladimir Guillermo Naranjo Pérez
Aymane El Harrouni El Kadaoui
Ivan Kovalyk Borodyak

Country Spain

Unique identifier code MVR7cc0fa3

Registration nr. 3633

Motto Greening Plaza Grau: A Living and Sustainable Facade
Nahela Nacyme Perez Vargas

Authors Josue Moran Pezo

Country Peru



Unique identifier code: MVRa998f59

Registration nr: 3258

Motto: Let's talk with nature

Authors: Juan Sebastian Buitrago Mendoza

Country: Colombia

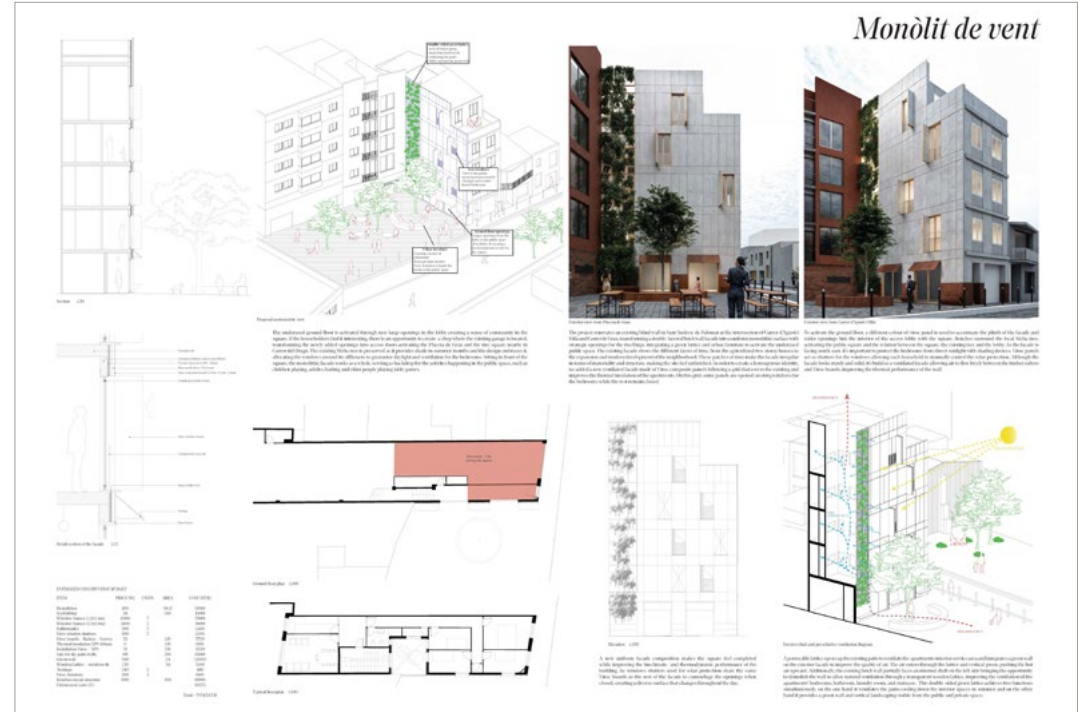
Unique identifier code: MVRcfd26db

Registration nr: 3532

Motto: Lives Frames

Authors: Francesca Parigi

Country: Italy



Unique identifier code MVR74309b8

Registration nr. 3504

Motto Maó - A new brick typology

Authors Gavin McGee Fraser

Country Netherlands

Unique identifier code MVR547349

Registration nr. 3534

Motto Monòlit de vent

Authors Santiago Ardila Gonzalez
Ravin Abourjeily

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVRceed178

Registration nr. 3713

Motto Octopus

Authors Giulia Lucchesi
Sofia Perini

Country Italy

Unique identifier code MVRc06a67e

Registration nr. 3524

Motto Performative Second Skin

Authors Ching Ying Ngan

Country China



Unique identifier code: MVR4d845c3

Registration nr.: 3394

Motto: Remnants of the past towards the future

Authors: Evangelia Stavroulaki
Christos Prokopiou

Country: Greece



Unique identifier code: MVR335e60f

Registration nr.: 3813

Motto: Sustainable interactive complement

Authors: Ana Ximena Agredo Rosero

Country: Colombia

talking facades

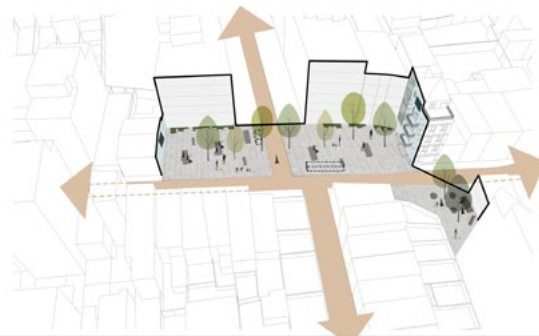
The blind wall at Placeta del Grau presents significant public potential. Located at the intersection of Carrer d'Agustí i Múia and Carrer de Grau, this site sits between two key landmarks: Col·legi Sagrada Família Sant Andreu and Sant Andreu de Palomar Church. Adjacent to building no. 55, there is a square that has a mirrored counterpart directly across the street. These twin squares offer greater public potential than the current situation allows. Given the notable pedestrian flow between the Col·legi and the church, this location is ideal for a space where people can pause and relax. This observation is the foundation of the project.

The Sant Andreu neighborhood, historically an industrial area, is characterized by its industrial heritage. Although the old factory buildings have been repurposed for various uses, the industrial legacy remains a part of the city's identity. To reflect this heritage, the project proposes using black and corten steel for the selected materials. After necessary insulation and maintenance work on the wall surface, it is suggested that the wall be painted with off-white exterior paint. In place of the former two-story building footprint, a more textured facade will be created using the same color and paint to evoke the old city fabric.

The now-unnecessary light shaft wall is proposed to be removed. Within this space, interior balconies will be designed on each floor, with a facade element of sunbreakers positioned to collect, rather than deflect, sunlight. This design choice aims to enhance the building's interaction with natural light.

The area corresponding to the old building footprint will use black steel, while the remaining sections will incorporate corten steel to honor the industrial heritage. The floor plans reveal a dead-end corridor on the blind wall surface, where a door and balcony are proposed to improve functionality and aesthetic appeal.

Vertical planting using hederia ivy is recommended for the facade. The ivy will grow by wrapping around wires attached to posts along the facade, chosen for its ease of maintenance and self-sustaining nature. Additionally, a solar-powered screen is proposed for the facade, with a similar screen placed on the opposite blind facade. These screens will display messages that appear to converse with each other throughout the day, aiming to prompt viewers to reflect on their own emotional state and raise awareness.



Unique identifier code: MVR83e0e03

Registration nr.: 3880

Motto: Talking Facades

Authors: Meryem Mıhrınur Düzenli

Country: Türkiye

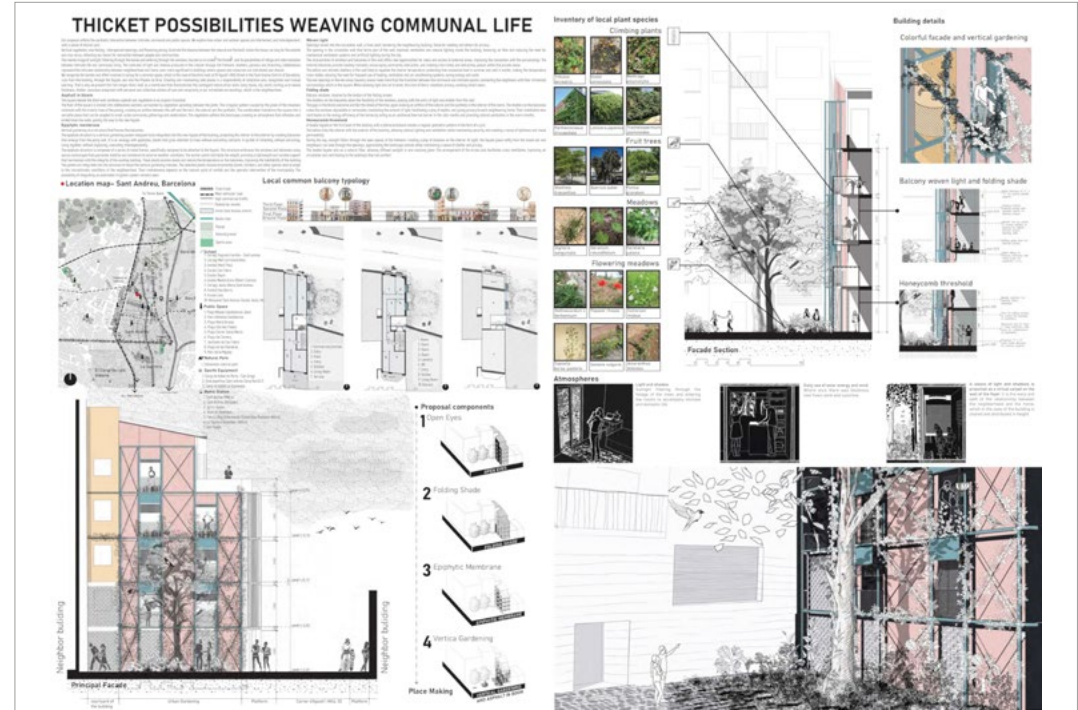
Unique identifier code: MVRc750989

Registration nr.: 3539

Motto: The encounter and permanence

Authors: Juan Sebastian Moreno
Julian Vargas R
Isabella Valencia A
Federico Benjumea
Laura Calle H

Country: Colombia



Unique identifier code MVR1eb8f46

Registration nr. 3547

Motto The Veil

Authors Tian Liu

Collaborators Xuanyu Wei
Jiafeng Li

Country USA

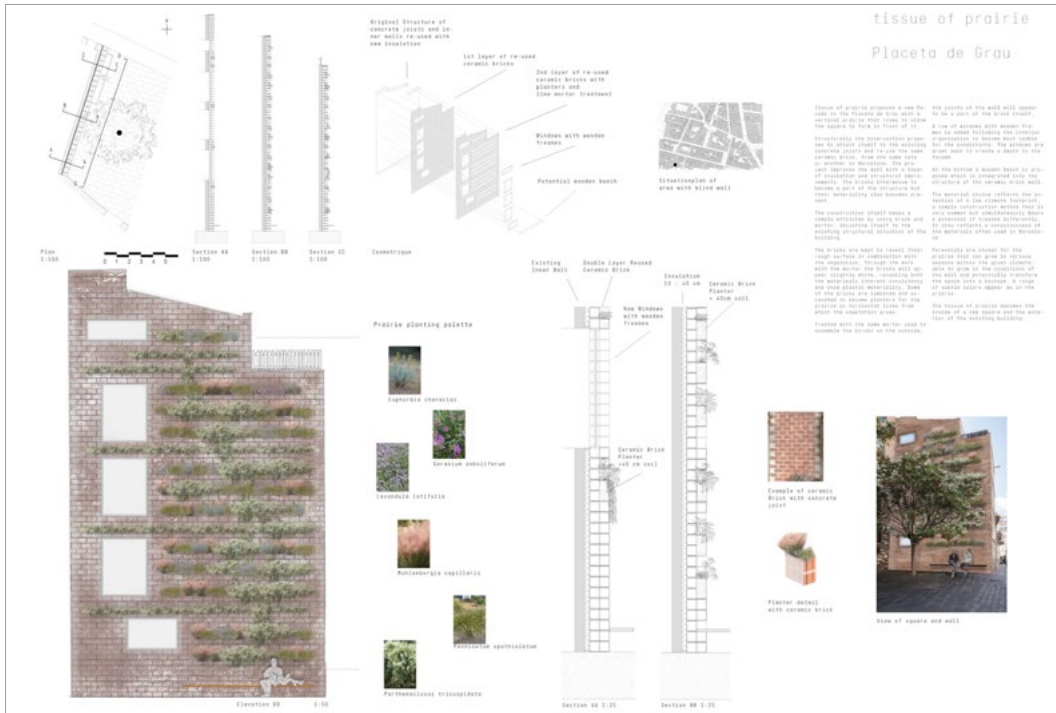
Unique identifier code MVR0d3f565

Registration nr. 3574

Motto Thicket possibilities weaving communal life

Authors Ximena López Herrera
Sebastian Zapata Vanegas
Sara Londoño Palacio

Country Colombia



Unique identifier code MVR7f67bc6

Registration nr. 2089

Motto Tissue of prairie

Authors Laurits Evald Thingholm

Country Denmark

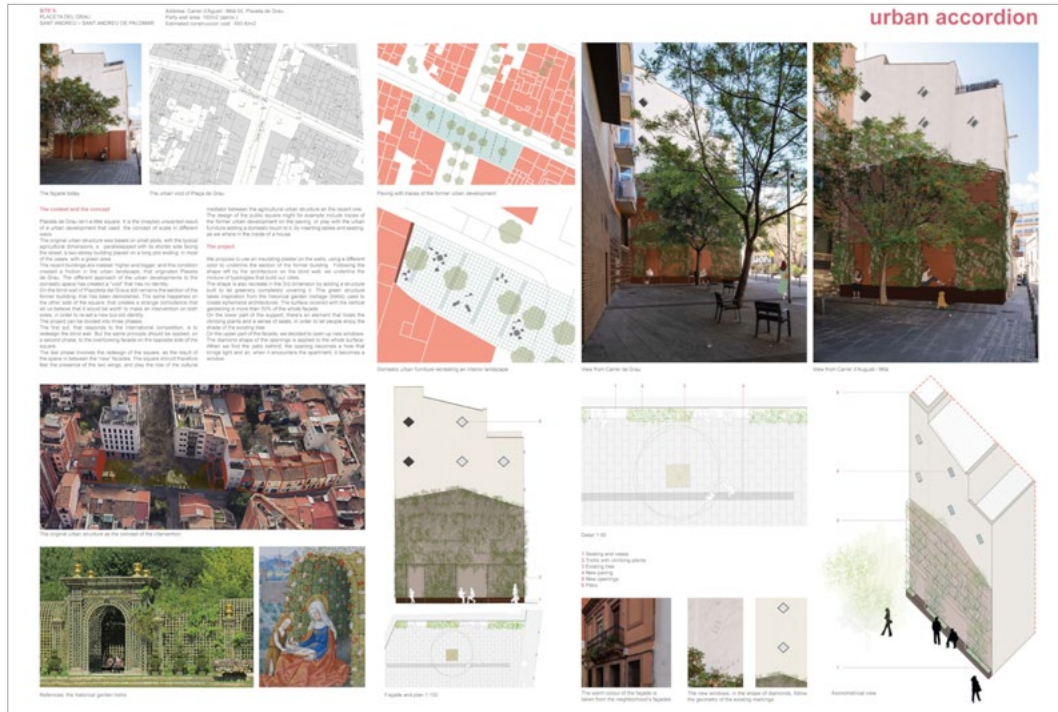
Unique identifier code MVR46653b1

Registration nr. 3733

Motto Toretto

Authors Maria Belén Rodríguez Vázquez

Country Spain



Unique identifier code MVRf59480f

Registration nr. 3599

Motto Urban Accordion

Authors Francesca Giannini

Country Italy

Unique identifier code MVRb24bede

Registration nr. 3700

Motto Urban Agriculture

Authors Beatriz Whitham Agut
Francisco Blazquez Garcia

Country Spain

10 Parc de la Sagrera

10 Parc de la Sagrera

1st Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR941d6ea

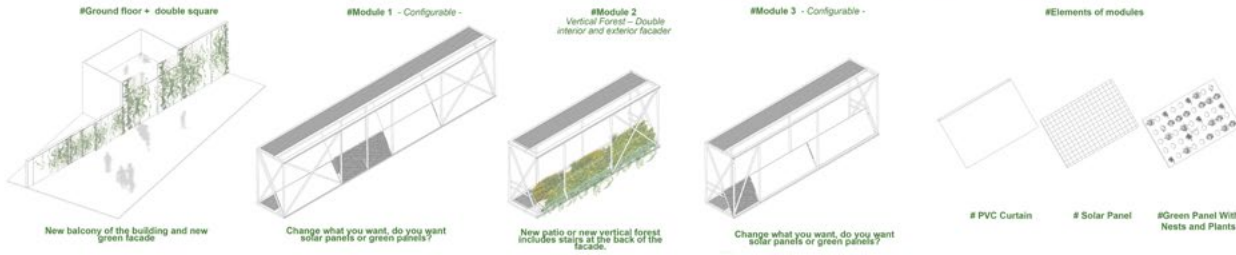
Registration nr.
3857

Motto
MUNDOCIRCUNDANTE

Name of the authors
Ralph Tomas Bravo Nieto

Name of the collaborators
Estudiante:
Aldana Endeiza Nieto

Country
Argentina



#Elementsofthecity

Constant Changes in the City of Barcelona
We have selected a series of elements that reflect the constant changes in the city of Barcelona, typical elements that can be seen in everyday life. These elements, such as a simple scaffold that can be found in various everyday situations or an awning that users change throughout the year according to their needs, symbolize the city's ongoing transformation. Plants also experience changes, demonstrating constant use and adaptations in response to the environment.

#Urbanbiodiversity

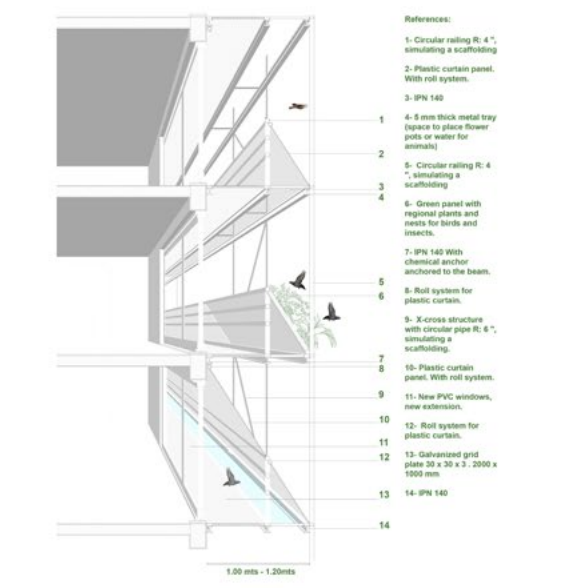
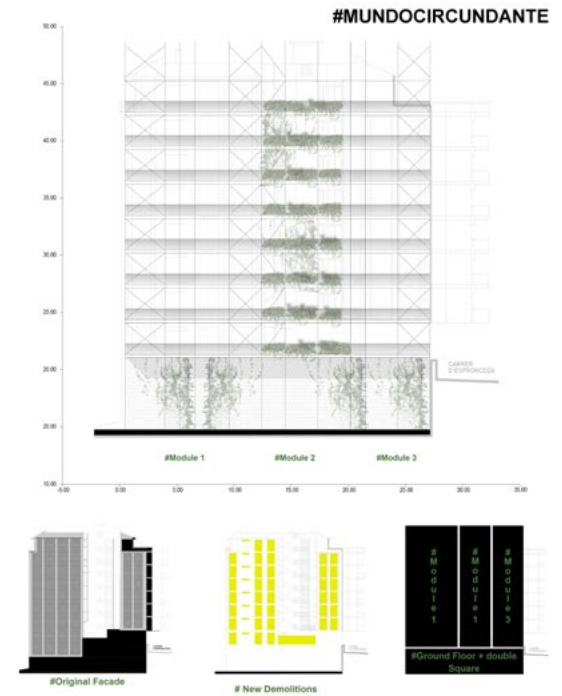
Selection of Vegetation
It is suggested to incorporate native species, especially selected considering their specific benefits and ecosystem services. The idea is to create not only a green expansion on the building but also an "urban vertical forest," where various plant species can coexist and help improve the building's microclimate.

#UrbanVerticalForest

We propose a new communal façade that incorporates an "urban vertical forest." This concept aims to create continuity in green areas, reduce pollution, promote biodiversity, and increase public space, thereby fostering a healthier city. Additionally, it will serve as an element of social cohesion. The façade will integrate elements of the urban environment and Barcelona's biodiversity, recognizing the building's context in an area of constant change.

We have decided to reinterpret scaffolding as a symbol of change, creating a structure that simulates a constantly evolving façade. This will include the use of white tones characteristic of the new metallic constructions being developed. The façade will be divided into two parts:

1. Expansion: This section utilizes the building's structure to create openings, allowing for an expansion of apartments in areas such as bedrooms and social spaces without affecting the main structure. Users can adapt this over time, using solar panels or green panels according to their preferences. The dimensions are designed to allow flexible user intervention.
2. Public Access Urban Vertical Forest: Located in the center of the façade, this forest is accessible to all building residents and serves as a continuation of the city, not turning its back on the urban environment. It is accessed via a staircase from a ground-level patio, providing a visual barrier for clothes drying on balconies and creating a double façade for both the interior and exterior of the building.



- References:
- 1- Circular railing R: 4", simulating a scaffolding
 - 2- Plastic curtain panel. With roll system.
 - 3- IPN 140
 - 4- 8 mm thick metal tray (space to place flower pots or water for animals)
 - 5- Circular railing R: 4", simulating a scaffolding
 - 6- Green panel with regional plants and nests for birds and insects.
 - 7- IPN 140 With chemical anchor anchored to the beam.
 - 8- Roll system for plastic curtain.
 - 9- X-cross structure with circular pipe R: 6", simulating a scaffolding.
 - 10- Plastic curtain panel. With roll system.
 - 11- New PVC windows, new extension.
 - 12- Roll system for plastic curtain.
 - 13- Galvanized grid plate 30 x 30 x 2, 2000 x 1000 mm.
 - 14- IPN 140

10 Parc de la Sagrera

2nd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVRa493c8b

Registration nr.
3628

Motto
THE THREEFOLD

Name of the authors
Cristina Roca Farre
Enrique Mora Azon
Alba Muñoz Rodriguez

Country
Spain

THE THREEFOLD

Three Strategies for a Better City, a More Connected Neighborhood, and a More Sustainable Building



SITE AND POSITION

This consolidated blind wall is located at a pivotal point in Barcelona, where the new Sagrera Park converges with a series of existing green spaces to form the city's largest linear park, **Camí Central**. The site is marked by a **unique tension**, accentuated by the complex geometry of the space it faces, with public areas at varying levels and intersecting streets.

Thus, the new facade will become a **landmark**, offering an opportunity to address not only the linear park but also the needs of the neighborhood and the building it belongs to. The project tackles these challenges by **proposing a design that responds to the environment** with a large information screen featuring solar panels, addresses the **adjacent public space** of ground level with an equipped urban plaza, and **harmonizes with the other facades of the building** by mimicking the composition and finish in half of the new facade.



AXONOMETRY | S: 1/750



1. BUILDING SCALE

The building at 123 Espronceda Street features a facade composition characterized by solid volumes with ceramic finishes, typical of the 1970s-80s architecture in Barcelona. This style is commonly found in the Clot and Sant Andreu neighborhoods, which saw significant expansion during that period. The new facade is based on the principle that it should respect the city's fabric and local architecture. The corner of the blind wall with Espronceda Street, due to its high visual impact for both park-goers and street pedestrians, is a key focal point. By using the existing different planes in the courtyard, the geometry of the original facade is mimicked through the installation of an ETICS with a finish of reused clay ceramic tiles fired in a biomass kiln. Additionally, new windows will be integrated to enhance the habitability of the apartments and new ceramic sunbreaks will be added in the current patio to hide the a/c machines and hanging clothes.



2. CITY SCALE

The installation of 275 m² of photovoltaic panels on a facade is a challenge, but the project takes this challenge and turns it into an opportunity to create a futuristic facade with infinite possibilities. With a solar-capturing glass system installed over a low-density monochromatic screen, the proposal aims to create an information base for the public. This screen will provide information about the energy generated by the facade itself, events in the park and the neighborhood, and even personalized messages from residents for special occasions. This screen is positioned at the height of the Sagrera Park, creating a visual connection with this future space from a distance. The system is designed to be simple, ensuring economic efficiency and very low consumption.



3. NEIGHBORHOOD SCALE

The adjacent public space consists of petanque courts and a small bar, situated at a lower level than Espronceda Street and Sagrera Park. In an area with so much open green space, this shaded and protected area is seen as offering something new to the neighborhood. The project aims to create an equipped plaza that, on one hand, integrates the soil and substrate necessary for a vertical garden that will provide shade to the spaces, transforming into a pergola of vines in the summer, and integrates recovered rainwater tanks. In the bar area, the plaza will serve to create an accessible restroom and a storage space for the activities of the bar and petanque.



NEW WINDOWS

The project includes the addition of one or two new windows per apartment to enhance habitability by increasing natural light and ventilation to bedrooms that, in most cases, lacked direct contact with the exterior. The design is flexible, allowing owners to decide whether they want the new windows or not.



SUNBREAKS

The open courtyards become part of the building's main facade, following its aesthetic composition. ETICS is used to insulate them; windows are replaced with ones that offer better thermal and acoustic performance, and a visual filter is integrated using ceramic sunbreaks (already used on the Espronceda Street facade) to hide both the external climate control units and the laundry.



THERMAL BEHAVIOUR

The entire new facade will be thermally improved on all floors with residential units (the two lower floors, which house a parking garage, will not require this). In the areas with a ceramic finish, ETICS with a cork interior will be used, other demolishing the existing ceramic exterior wall (the ceramic material will be reused). In the screen area, cellulose insulation will be injected, allowing for quick execution and cost reduction while ensuring a sustainable lifecycle for all materials.



PHOTOVOLTAIC

The proposal significantly increases the required area of photovoltaic panels from 125 to 355. This will ensure high production to meet the demand for both the lower-level equipment, the lighting of all adjacent exterior spaces and the new screen. An innovative photovoltaic technology using solar glass, along with a simple monochromatic screen, is proposed. This approach moves away from the typical black wall of such installations, transforming this space into an active and interesting part of the new facade.



INFORMATIVE SCREEN

The main feature of the proposal is a 12 x 23-meter screen with monochromatic LED dots. Its low light intensity ensures its integration into the space, functioning as a large informational display. Proposed uses include displaying information about the electricity generation of the photovoltaic panels, events in the park and neighborhood, and community messages. We envision residents using the screen to wish a grandfather a happy birthday, encourage students during exams, or make a declaration of love.



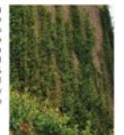
TECHNICAL BASEMENT

A new equipped plaza at the base of the facade will conceal the technical requirements of the facade and the utilities of the plaza. It will house the machinery room for the solar panels and their transformers, a rainwater storage tank for irrigating the vertical garden, and storage and accessible toilets for the small bar in the square. This design avoids the need to dig into the soil to plant the vertical garden, which could compromise the building's foundation. The plaza will be constructed using recycled metal structure and clad with ceramic tiles repurposed from the demolished parts of the existing blind wall.



VERTICAL GARDEN

A vertical garden with climbing plants will emerge from the technical plaza roof, with guides that will protect the facade and the plaza, providing a green canopy from the sun and absorbing CO₂. Covering 20% of the facade, this garden will feature native plants with low water demand that only require substrate in their pots.



10 Parc de la Sagrera

3rd Prize

Unique identifier code
MVR98b1742

Registration nr.
3064

Motto
ECO WALLS, DYNAMIC CITIES

Name of the authors
Jiaojiao Miao

Country
China

Explanation

The party wall is located on the residential building at Carrer Espanyola 321, right at the entrance to the future park, and across from the esplanade covering the railway tracks. It will thus stand out in the urban landscape. The facade effect and thermal performance of the blind wall are problematic. The design focuses on three key aspects to provide convenience for residents and the city.

For ease of construction and building, the design involves fixing a steel frame to the concrete columns and beams of the existing building structure, inserting balcony units onto the steel frame, creating doorways according to the interior rooms, placing semi-transparent louvers in the atrium, constructing a photovoltaic roof on top, and hanging shared boxes at the bottom.

For green energy saving, the walls are insulated with thermal insulation materials to increase indoor comfort. Facade balconies bring ventilation and natural light into the rooms, and external curtains provide shade due to the east-facing orientation. Each balcony has a small garden, which, combined with the steel frame, forms vertical greening and includes a drainage system, achieving a facade greening rate of 20%. The semi-transparent louvers in the atrium facilitate ventilation and sunlight while also shielding balcony laundry to beautify the atrium facade. The photovoltaic roof stores electrical energy for balcony unit lighting, reduces roof sun exposure, and can also provide rain shelter for the atrium. The photovoltaic area reaches 25%.

For convenience of use and activity, the communal space under the rooftop photovoltaic system can be used for gatherings, playing, drying clothes, and as a garden farm. Each room has its own balcony garden, providing ventilation and natural light indoors. Neighbors can chat on the balconies and enjoy park views. The shading system creates a varied facade composition, and vertical greening enriches the urban landscape. The ground floor shared boxes connect to roads and parks, offering easy access and solving the city's elevation differences, connecting north and south parks, and enhancing street vitality.

Ultimately, we hope that through our design, the Blind Wall will become Open Wall.



Construction



Step 1: Confirm the location of concrete columns and beams.



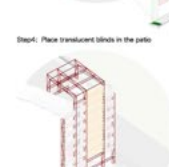
Step 2: A steel structural frame is embedded in the facade.



Step 3: The facade opens holes according to the rooms and places balcony units.



Step 4: These translucent blinds in the patio.



Step 5: Construct a photovoltaic roof on top, and hanging shared boxes at the bottom.

Thermal performance



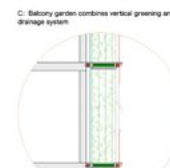
A: The walls are insulated with thermal insulation materials.



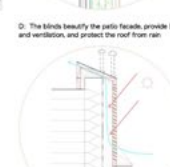
B: The balcony increases indoor ventilation and lighting, and curtains are hung on the east side for sun protection.



C: Balcony garden combines vertical greening and drainage system.



D: The blinds beautify the patio facade, provide light and ventilation, and protect the roof from rain.



E: Photovoltaic roof stores electricity to provide balcony lighting and reduce rooftop sun exposure.

Activities and Habitability

The communal space beneath the rooftop photovoltaic system can be used for gatherings and play, for drying clothes, and as a rooftop garden farm.

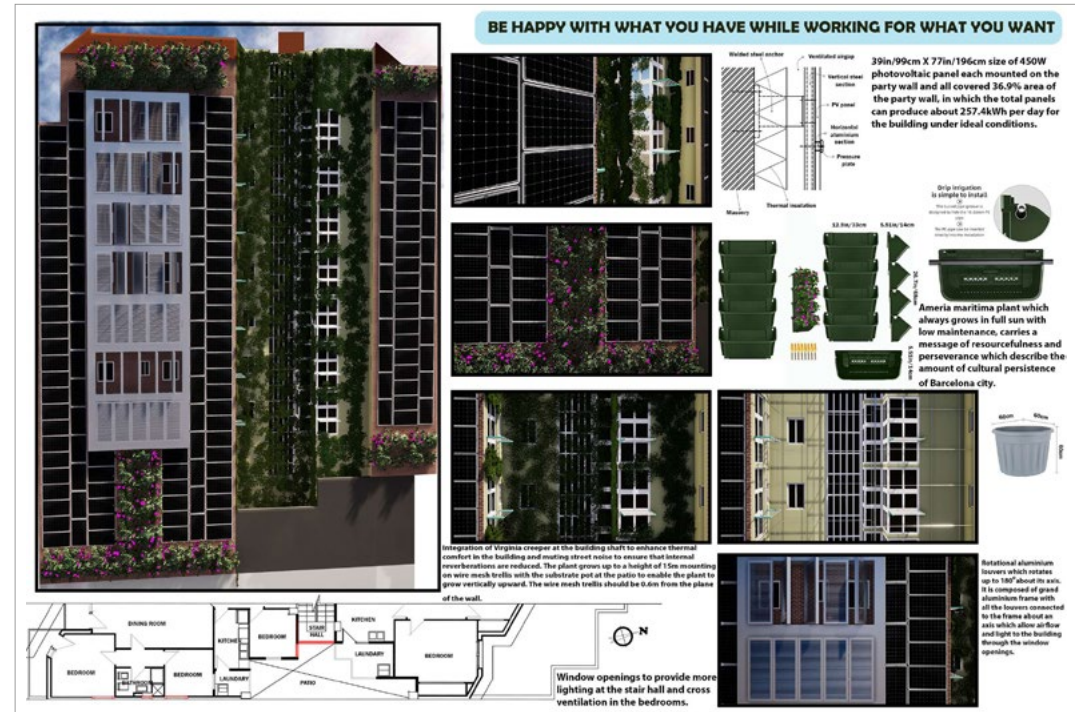


Each room has its own balcony garden. Neighbors can chat on the balconies and enjoy the park view. The indoor ventilation and natural lighting have also been improved for comfort. The shading system creates a varied facade composition, and the vertical greening enriches the urban appearance.



The public space on the ground floor connects the road and the park, providing convenient access to the traffic. It solves the height difference of the urban fault, connects the north and south parks, and enhances the vitality of the street.





Unique identifier code: MVR3077c0
 Registration nr.: 3566
 Motto: Anchor Point
 Authors: Wenhui Ma
 Collaborators: Xu Wang, Shulong Ren, Deyae Lakhouili, Valeria Suarez Quiroz
 Country: China

Unique identifier code: MVR3d92056
 Registration nr.: 3484
 Motto: Be happy with what you have while working for what you want
 Authors: Umar Uthman
 Country: Nigeria



Unique identifier code: MVR2543fe1

Registration nr.: 3562

Motto: Beyond the facade new ludic infrastructure

Authors: Diego González Albarrán
 Eduardo Pesado Santiago
 Alejandra Aguirre

Country: Mexico

Unique identifier code: MVR83737b9

Registration nr.: 3745

Motto: Bloomrise

Authors: Guillermo Marfà Permanyer
 Carles Raiteri Boira

Collaborators: Anna Olivera Soriano

Country: Spain



Unique Identifier code: MVR9b941b1

Registration nr. 3816

Motto: Continuity

Authors: Ayşenur Tekin

Country: Türkiye

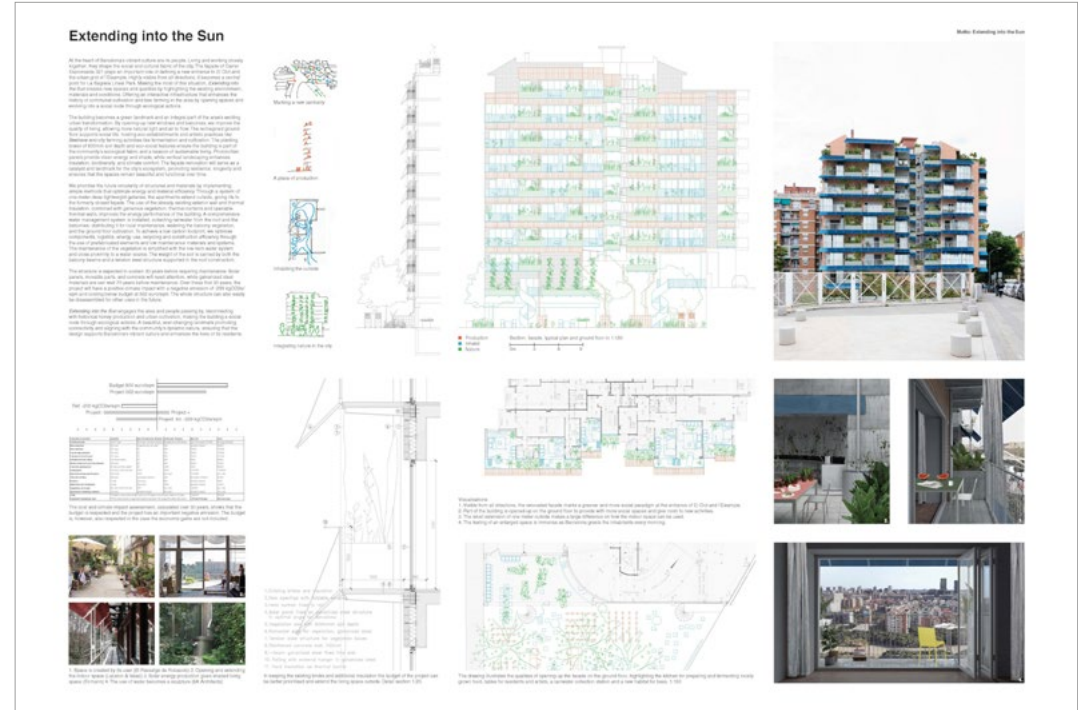
Unique Identifier code: MVRb185ac1

Registration nr. 3807

Motto: Despacio

Authors: Germán Alfonso Martinelli Guerra

Country: Peru



Unique identifier code: MVRea4f20f

Registration nr.: 3457

Motto: Eco-Palimpsest

Authors: Entropia_Arquitectura Adaptativa
Alejandro Vargas
David Mesa

Collaborators: Sebastián González
Alejandro Vasco
Maryam Ramirez
Juan Pablo Zapata
Paulina Trujillo
Paula Palacio

Country: Colombia

Unique identifier code: MVR34d5618

Registration nr.: 3509

Motto: Extending into the Sun

Authors: Henrik Almquist

Country: Sweden



Unique identifier code MVR4128a65

Registration nr. 3752

Motto Font Urbana

Authors Francesco Paolo Rolfo

Collaborators Mariolina De Paolis

Country Italy

Unique identifier code MVR2bf1026

Registration nr. 3756

Motto Framed Nature

Authors Juan Gurrea Rumeu

Collaborators Victor Zorita Ota
Roger Adell Paytubi
Guillem Rosal Grifoll

Country Spain



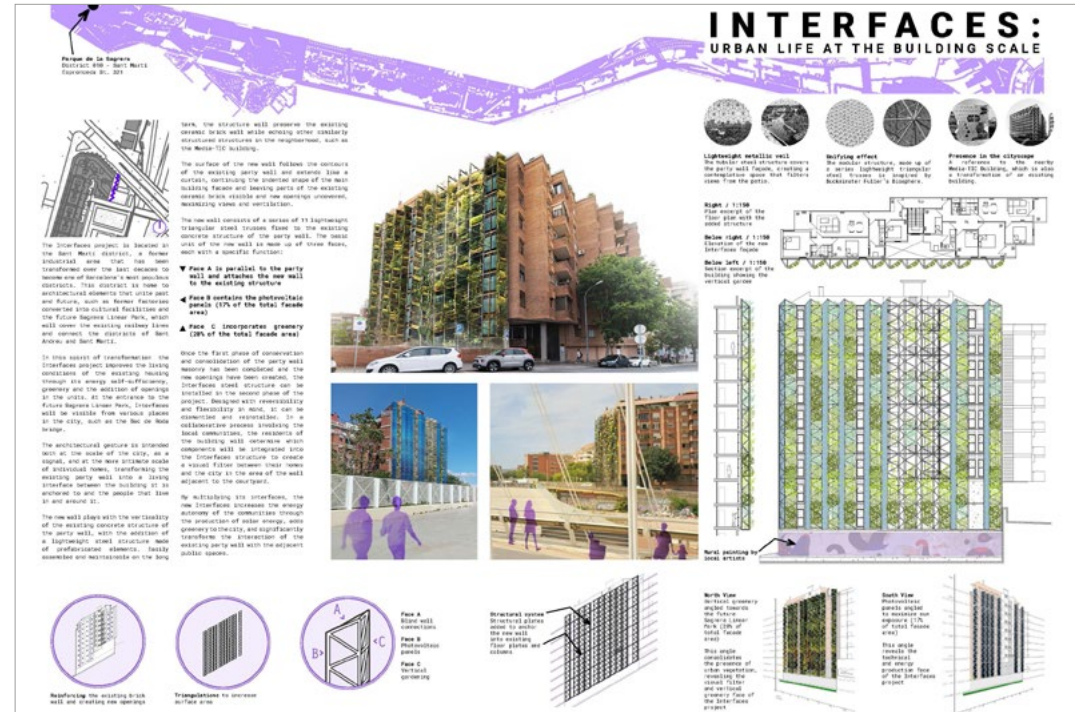
Unique identifier code: MVRd5c881a

Registration nr.: 3662

Motto: Green Zipper: Bridging Walls to Parkland

Authors: Shifei Xu
Fang Cheng

Country: China



Unique identifier code: MVReb4e98c

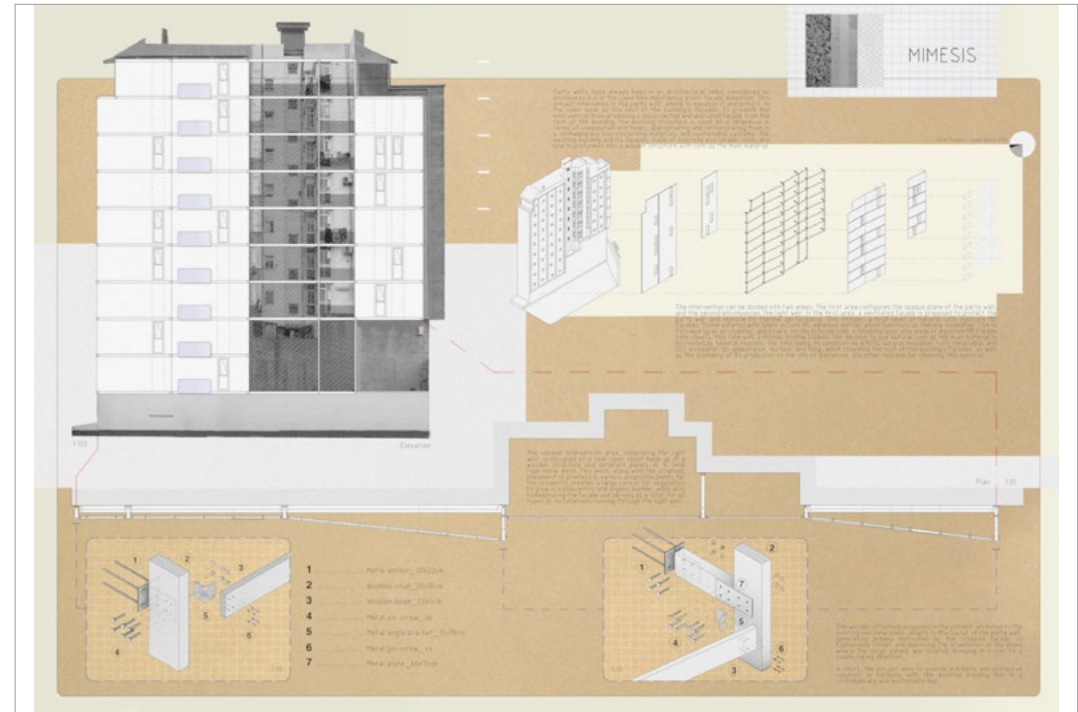
Registration nr.: 3822

Motto: Interfaces: urban life at the building scale

Authors: Natalia Pico Olmos

Collaborators: Paloma Rufino
Nancy Elias

Country: Canada



Unique identifier code MVR8e91803e

Registration nr. 3569

Motto Ledges

Authors Anna Maria Portell Buj

Country Spain

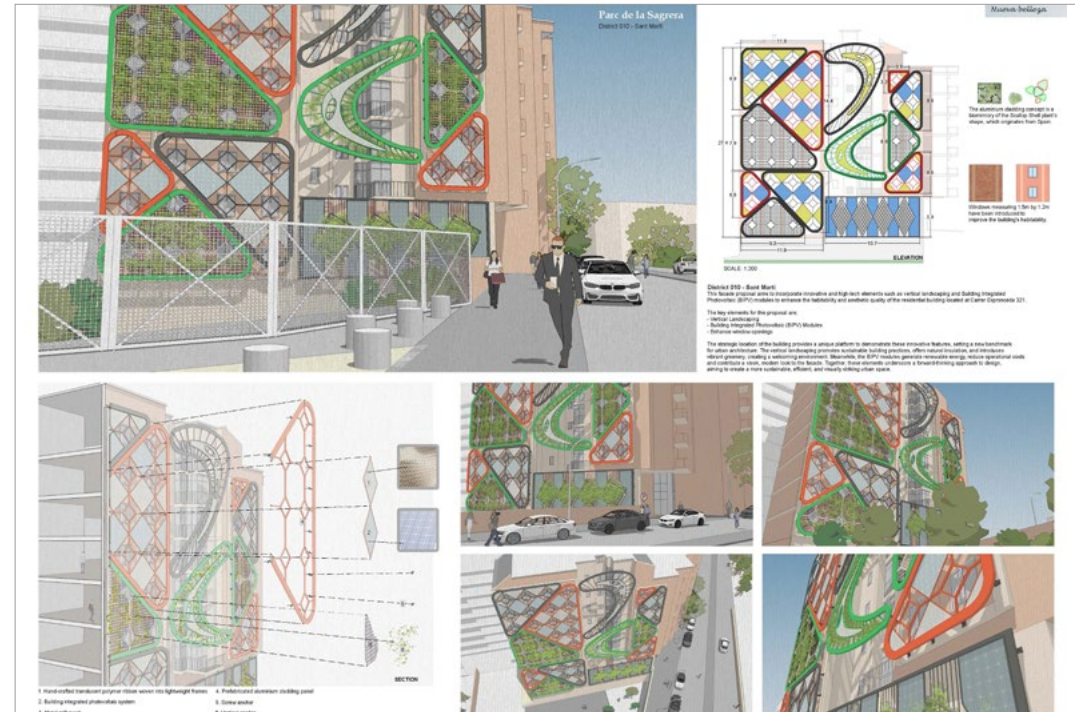
Unique identifier code MVR8e7a5f7

Registration nr. 3295

Motto Mimesis

Authors Francisco José Navarro Peral

Country Spain



Unique identifier code: MVRa91837e

Registration nr. 3799

Motto: MM0313

Authors: Morgan Baufils
Margaux Croixmarie

Country: France

Unique identifier code: MVRce86018

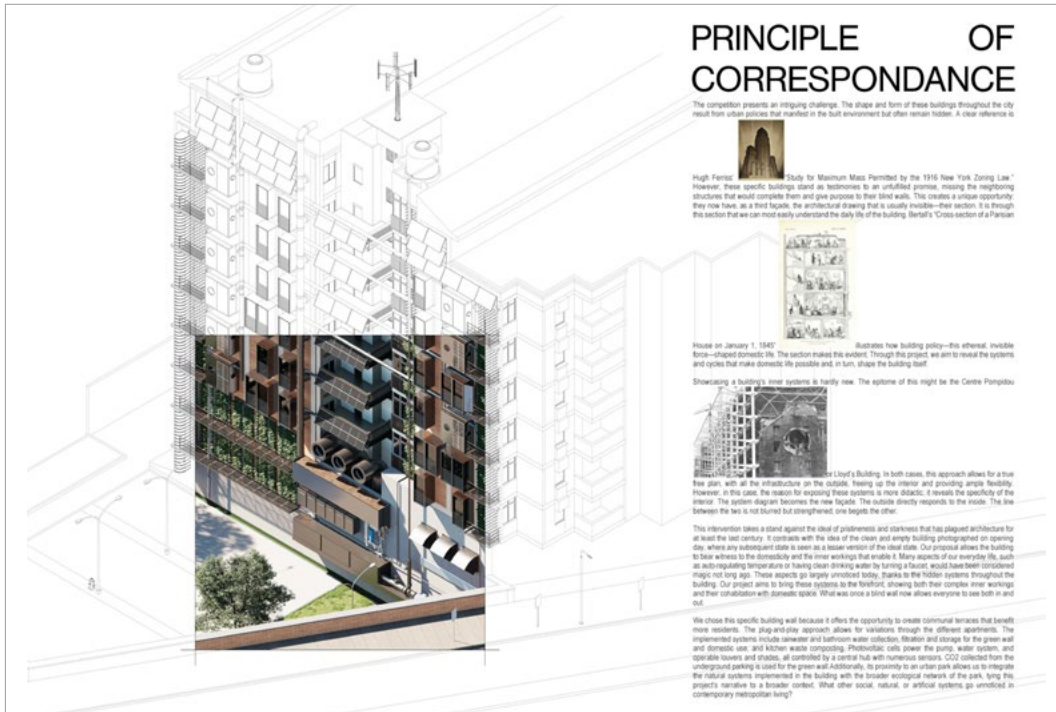
Registration nr. 3473

Motto: Nueva belleza

Authors: Nabila Aliyu

Collaborators: Abdulhameed Yakubu
Amina Musa
Rayyan Garba
Khadijah Oyanki

Country: Nigeria



PRINCIPLE OF CORRESPONDANCE

The competition presents an intriguing challenge. The shape and form of these buildings throughout the city result from urban policies that reacted to the built environment but often remain hidden. A clear objective is

High Form Study for Maximum Mass Permitted by the 1916 New York Zoning Law. However, these specific buildings stand as testaments to an unfulfilled promise, missing the neighboring structures that would complete them and give purpose to their blind walls. This creates a unique opportunity they now have, as a third facade, the architectural drawing that is usually invisible—their section. It is through this section that we can most easily understand the daily life of the building. Bertal's 'Cross section of a Parisian

House on January 1, 1947 illustrates how building policy—the external, invisible face—shaped domestic life. The section makes this evident. Through this project, we aim to reveal the systems and cycles that make domestic life possible and, in turn, shape the building itself.

Showing a building's inner systems is hardly new. The epitome of this might be the Centre Pompidou. However, in this case, the reason for exposing these systems is more delicate: it reveals the specificity of the interior. The system diagram becomes the new facade. The outside directly responds to the inside. The line between the two is not blurred but strengthened, one legible to the other.

This intervention takes a stand against the ideal of orderliness and cleanliness that has plagued architecture for at least the last century. It contrasts with the idea of the clean and empty building photographed on opening day, where any maintenance state is seen as a lesser version of the ideal state. Our proposal allows the building to bear witness to the messy and the inner workings that enable it. Many aspects of our everyday life, such as air-regulating temperature or having clean drinking water by turning a faucet, would have been considered magic not long ago. These aspects go largely unnoticed today, thanks to the hidden systems throughout the building. Our project aims to bring these systems to the forefront, showing both their complex inner workings and their collaboration with domestic space. What was once a blind wall now allows everyone to see both in and out.

We chose this specific building wall because it offers the opportunity to create communal terraces that benefit more residents. The plug-and-play approach allows for variations between the different apartments. The implemented systems include sewer and bathroom water collection, filtration and storage for the green wall and domestic use, and kitchen waste composting. Photovoltaic cells power the pump, water system, and operable louvers and shades, all controlled by a central hub with numerous sensors. CO2 collected from the underground parking is used for the green wall. Additionally, its proximity to an urban park allows us to integrate the natural systems implemented in the building with the broader ecological network of the park, bringing this project's narrative to a broader context. What other social, natural, or artificial systems go unnoticed in contemporary metropolitan living?



URBAN GRID UNRAVELLED

where the city meets La Sagrera - a proposal for Carrer Espronceda 321

Facade Composition
The distribution of the window openings and the solar panels follow a similar rhythm across the facade, creating a sense of order. Old brick walls are retained as a structural element to support the facade walls, in reference to the changing distribution of the nearby railway system that will allow the new La Sagrera Park to emerge.

The facade will be combined with terracotta, a low-impact insulating masonry block made of industrial waste, lime and water, which ensures a low carbon footprint and a breathable building facade. The surface is finished with a lime or clay-based plaster and paint, to ensure breathability.

Calendar of the Residents
The light wall shaft is integrated with a similar composition on the main facade, and existing light weight walls are retained to create facades on either side of the shaft, providing each apartment with a new south-facing balcony where they can relax in the afternoon shade, look after a balcony garden, and, as they do today, hang out their washing to dry. A bronze block wall provides shade and privacy, while cut-outs on the wall create a view out to the new Parc de la Sagrera.

The new windows on the main facade aim to provide a good source of light and ventilation for all of the rooms on the light wall. Acknowledging the south-facing nature of the windows, traditional ornamental external blinds are included to allow residents to block out harsh midday sun. Windows with a central fan integrated in them are accessible to the residents, who will be encouraged to water and care for the plants, and eventually harvest from herbs and edible plants that will be planted in these balconies.

Biodiversity and Regeneration
The bronze block walls include a series of biodiversity bricks, scattered across the facade, that will offer shelter to local insects and birds, including but not limited to bees, moths, sparrows, swallows and parrots. These windows, suggested for the facade range from heavily thought-out ornate sustainable and made by regional flowering plants and urban herbs, with climbing vines encouraged to give up the winter facade.



Unique identifier code MVR14b1356

Registration nr. 3764

Motto Principle of Correspondence

Authors Rolando Girodengo
Diego Arias Zorrilla

Country Mexico

Unique identifier code MVR6a94604

Registration nr. 3872

Motto Urban Grid Unravelled

Authors Annika Lyon

Country Denmark

5 DISQUALIFIED

Letter	Reason for disqualification
A	Missing motto
B	Not delivered in PDF
C	Same author or team in more than one proposal of the same location
D	Incorrect format (Vertical/more than one page/link)
E	Not anonymized
F	Duplicate proposal
G	Language
H	Do not meet technical requirements

Unique identifier code	Motto	Blind Wall	Observation
MVRbcb71dd	1234	08 Placeta de Charlot	B
MVRf9679dc	The Magic, Magic Blanket	01 Placeta de Martina Castells	D
MVRRe8c7a06	AI Walls	01 Placeta de Martina Castells	D/A
MVR2ca14e9	Manto	02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	D
MVR1285ca7	AI Walls	02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	D/F/A
MVRc626915	AI Walls	02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	D/F/A
MVR8915e6d	Fer Pinya	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	D
MVR3e11f12	AI Walls	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	D/A
MVR9c48ef3	Project dreams so that every detail turns into happiness	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	D/E/A
MVR16675ca	Donde la forma y la función, se encuentran en la fachada.	04 Lluçà	D/A
MVRc7cc7fe	Mirror Shield	04 Lluçà	D
MVRd2a2310	COM SI PARLES AMB ELS ARBRES	05 Jardins de Marià Manent	D
MVR826edbc	AI Walls	05 Jardins de Marià Manent	D/A
MVR34f1af3	1234	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	D
MVRf853ebb	JOYFUL A B C	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	D
MVR9f56298	AI Walls	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	D/A
MVR4ae4f7b	The Dance of Air and Fabric: A Dynamic Façade Design	07 Pantà de Tremp	D
MVRbd8b72b	AI Walls	07 Pantà de Tremp	D/A
MVR7c2f615	Life on the Water's Surface: Infuse Your Space with Light Through Reflections.	08 Placeta de Charlot	D
MVR9530faa	THE RESONANCE OF BARCELONA	08 Placeta de Charlot	D
MVRd8c6f08	AI Walls	08 Placeta de Charlot	D/A
MVR9f97ced	Cube_in_the_Cubicle	09 Placeta de Grau	D
MVRf76e115	AI Walls	09 Placeta de Grau	D/A
MVR21c07e5	1234	09 Placeta de Grau	D/B
MVRbce42b1	HONORING HERITAGE, EMBRACING SUSTAINABILITY	10 Parc de la Sagrera	D

Unique identifier code	Motto	Blind Wall	Observation
MVR6d32d7c	Vertical Pantry: An Avian Grass Wall Farm	02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	E
MVR86c38e7	The Urban Garden Gallery- A Fusion of Nature and Urban Aesthetics	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	E
MVRb9765e8	Climb & Chill : A Tangled Spaces	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	E
MVR339e73a	Pattern+parameters = smart context	04 Lluçà	E
MVR005fde3	Rooted Roots: A Living Arboricultured Wall	05 Jardins de Marià Manent	E
MVR91a2ad6	Sow nothing, reap nothing.	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	E/A
MVR460a3fe	White Wall, Green Impact: Flaunted Curve Wall	07 Pantà de Tremp	E
MVR865e45e	Green space at a different angle	07 Pantà de Tremp	E
MVRed21ede	The aim is to create a more homogenous urban fabric that does not disturb the continuity of the landscape, as this will improve the visual impact on the public space. In this design I created a solution for the wall which will not only benefit the residents of the dwelling as it will improve indoor lighting, thermal behavior and a more sustainable source of electricity thereafter, lower electricity bill for the housing units ,but also for the surrounding community as it will serve the people by providing a nearby fresh vegetable source which will be managed by the authorities.	07 Pantà de Tremp	E/A
MVRd5bd1b4	The Blossoming Garden Wall- Symbiosis of Pastoral Garden and Manmade Artistry	08 Placeta de Charlot	E
MVR0c591ec	Concept moviment	08 Placeta de Charlot	E
MVRff7603b	HOLE IN THE WALL: A Synanthropic Wall Habitation for Urban Landscape of Birds "Barcelona"	08 Placeta de Charlot	E
MVR3ecd8d5	Pixel scene of Place Charlot	08 Placeta de Charlot	E
MVR6f1f076	Refresh in Mesh: Interconnected Ergonomic Urban Furniture	09 Placeta de Grau	E
MVR983b067	love	09 Placeta de Grau	E/A
MVR4276694	N.E.T.	10 Parc de la Sagrera	E
MVR447f850	Cascade Facade: Bio-energy Wall using Moss Voltaics	10 Parc de la Sagrera	E
MVRc92d3f7	TERAPIA URBANA	01 Placeta de Martina Castells	F
MVRd41a0a7	TERAPIA URBANA	01 Placeta de Martina Castells	F/D
MVR1932e06	2nd Chance	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	F
MVRcf27bc1	BANGBANG	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	F
MVRa4b9b5a	Pixel Ecosystem	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	F/D
MVR02e51c3	RuinaCircular	04 Lluçà	F

Unique identifier code	Motto	Blind Wall	Observation
MVR0cdec51	VOLCANO	07 Pantà de Trep	F
MVRf84144e	HACIA UNA ARQUITECTURA DE COMPOSICIONES LOGRANDO UNA PRESENCIA INQUEBRANTABLE	07 Pantà de Trep	F
MVR627e2c7	CITY ROOM	08 Placeta de Charlot	F
MVR94374ee	Mural de las 5P	02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	G
MVR664f4c1	ECOS DE NATURALEZA EN LA PIEL URBANA	05 Jardins de Marià Manent	G
MVR7fd0719	SPF 50+	08 Placeta de Charlot	G
MVRbf3ef75	Revifar	09 Placeta de Grau	G
MVRc9bdb41	Urdimbre, Parc de la Sagrera	10 Parc de la Sagrera	G
MVRf4efa80	CATALAN REVERIES	01 Placeta de Martina Castells	H
MVR3a79b51	LOOK AT THE SUN	02 Ctra. Antiga d'Horta	H
MVR2c6640f	BAYS	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	H
MVR39e0e74	Challenging Conventions: Anarchic Fusion of Reflection and Nature in Scenic Encounters	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	H
MVR6c0552f	HANGING TREES	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	H
MVRc7eec70	Ecosystem's dormitory	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	H
MVRfd645b5	SUNSET	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	H
MVRRe8d7069	Vertical with action	03 Jardins Francesc Masclans	H
MVR5f5b72e	AI Walls	04 Lluçà	H
MVR74647c9	L'ERBAVOGLIO	04 Lluçà	H
MVRa75fc4a	PRODUCTIVE EARTH	04 Lluçà	H
MVRReed5440	Trobada cromàtica	04 Lluçà	H
MVRd37a873	SUSPENDED WALKWAYS	05 Jardins de Marià Manent	H
MVR0499638	THE DANCING WALL	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	H
MVR1d72c32	This Side Up	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	H
MVR8b95e7c	BAYS	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	H
MVRc64699a	LUMINISCENCIA URBANA	06 Jardins Caterina Albert	H

Unique identifier code	Motto	Blind Wall	Observation
MVR10056a5	Bricks in a Row, Ready to Grow	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVR1a29751	12	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVRb9c1d6e	It's about the journey, not destination	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVRc41a181	The ark	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVRd7b2615	UP AND ABOUT: TOWARDS AN EVERGREEN COMMUNAL SPACE	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVRe45a537	architecture, interrupted	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVRe7728f0	INFESTATION	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVRf9db53f	Living walls: green facades for urban sustainability	07 Pantà de Tresp	H
MVR01064b0	URBAN AMENITY FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD	08 Placeta de Charlot	H
MVR10c9dca	Dwell[be-in]	08 Placeta de Charlot	H
MVR52d22d5	Resurgence!	08 Placeta de Charlot	H
MVR65a8b49	THE ECO-THEATER	08 Placeta de Charlot	H
MVR81d1887	CREEPING WALL	08 Placeta de Charlot	H
MVRa1a3a6e	CITY ROOM	08 Placeta de Charlot	H
MVRe86c235	The greenery placed near the windows creates a sense of richness in the city. A method resembling 'hanging pots on a balcony' is used for the existing wall facade. These measures not only aim to renovate the building facade and the urban landscape but also to enhance the value of indoor living. Therefore, a simple yet luxurious approach was sought in the specific methods.	08 Placeta de Charlot	H
MVR026687b	Muro Tetris Sostenible	09 Placeta de Grau	H
MVR6b3fcf5	BLIND WALL CONTEXT	09 Placeta de Grau	H
MVR6cd8b2b	BAYS	09 Placeta de Grau	H
MVR9039e97	SUSPENDED GARDENS	09 Placeta de Grau	H
MVR1d72eb1	AI Walls	10 Parc de la Sagrera	H
MVRa6e0809	Disintegration D	10 Parc de la Sagrera	H
MVRa9e7ce6	GREEN ASCENT	10 Parc de la Sagrera	H
MVRbfb06b	CATALAN MIRROR	10 Parc de la Sagrera	H



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