

**THE JOURNEY OF  
THE UNHEARD VOICES**

**// a home for women in Madrid**

PROJECT JOURNAL.

*The Independent Group 2023*  
Alexandra Diephuis de Bustamante

Research mentor | Prof. Mark Pimlott  
Design mentor | Prof. Daniel Rosbottom  
Building technology mentor | Koen Mulder





## **INDEX//**

9	HOMELESSNESS
17	HOMELESSNESS IN SPAIN
37	HOMELESS SHELTERS IN MADRID
55	UNDERSTANDING WHAT MEANS HOME
65	THE HIDDEN HOMELESS
73	WHO ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE IN
95	MADRID
115	CHOOSING THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
131	CHOOSING THE SITE
155	REFERENCES
	BRIEF AND FIRST SKETCHES



The Independent Group is a graduation studio under the Chair of Interiors Building Cities. It offers the opportunity to work on an individual graduation topic within the general framework of the studio. This project focuses on the topic of homelessness in the city of Madrid, Spain. How are they perceived by the public, how are they handled by the government, and how do they fit into society and the urban fabric? These initial questions fit with the concerns of this studio, which had to do with history, and cultural, political, and social agency within the city.

This interest in homelessness and the decision to work on it for this graduation, stem

from a variety of life experiences.

The first one is an early memory from my childhood, walking on the streets of Cordoba with my grandmother, and a striking comment that has been imprinted in my mind since then: "Look, Alexandra, the homeless are also people like us, the least we can offer them is a good morning or good afternoon and a kind smile".

Looking forward in my life, everywhere I have lived (Spain, the Netherlands, Australia, Chile) has had homeless people.

Lastly, one last experience that inspired me to pursue this graduation topic was a visit to the Pension van Schoonhoven in Antwerp in 2022.

These three events made me realize that this is not a new topic, that these people are often overlooked, that this problem exists everywhere, albeit for different political reasons, and that we architects can help improve their current situation.





HOMELESSNESS  
- the current issue -



## CURRENT ISSUE // numbers

Madrid | europa press

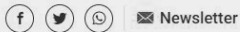
En Madrid viven al menos 1.600 personas sin hogar, 650 de ellas en situación de calle, según FACIAM



Marcha de personas sin hogar por el centro de Madrid.  
- CÁRITAS

Europa Press Madrid

Publicado: jueves, 28 octubre 2021 13:18  
@epmadrid



Date // 28.10.2021

Author // n.d.

Newspaper // Europa Press

At least 1,600 homeless people live in Madrid, 650 of them living on the streets, according to FACIAM.



Espacio donde viven dos sintecho en el centro de Madrid

Sociedad

## La realidad de los sintecho: colas de hasta siete meses para conseguir una plaza en un albergue de Madrid

Pese al inicio de la campaña del frío, actualmente hay 650 personas sin hogar en la capital española

Date // 02.12.2021

Author // Amparo Castelló

Newspaper // El Debate

The reality of the homeless: waiting lists up to seven months to get a place in a shelter in Madrid. Despite the start of the 'campaña del frío', there are currently 650 homeless people in the Spanish capital.

## CURRENT ISSUE // increase

☰

SER Elige tu emisora

### El número de personas sin hogar en España crece un 25% en la última década

Cerca del 60% presenta algún síntoma depresivo, según la última encuesta del INE. Los sufren especialmente quienes tienen entre 45 y 64 años (y mucho más las mujeres que los hombres)



Persona sin hogar durmiendo en la calle.

Date // 19.10.2022

Author // n.d.

Newspaper // Cadena Ser

The number of homeless people in Spain has grown by 25% in the last decade. Around of them 60 have some depressive symptom, according to the latest INE survey. They are especially suffered by those between the ages of 45 and 64 (and women suffer it much more than men).



Year 1940

Author n.d.

Location Madrid

Observation The name of the image is 'Beggars by the road of San Jerónimo, in front of the door of Lhardys restaurant'.

## **WHO ARE THE HOMELESS ? BY THE ETHOS LIGHT**

### **People living rough //**

Living in the streets or public spaces without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters

### **People in emergency accommodation //**

People with no place of usual residence who move frequently between various types of accommodation

### **People living in accommodation for the homeless //**

Where the period of stay is time-limited and no long-term housing is provided

### **People living in institutions //**

Stay longer than needed due to lack of housing  
No housing available prior to release

### **People living in non-conventional dwellings due to lack of housing //**

Where the accommodation is used due to a lack of housing and is not the person's usual place of residence

### **Homeless people living temporarily in conventional housing with family and friends due to lack of housing //**

Where the accommodation is used due to a lack of housing and is not the person's usual place of residence

*Categories defined in the ETHOS light (European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion), developed for the 2007 European Commission*





HOMELESSNESS IN SPAIN  
- history and prejudices -



Year	n.d.
Author	Robert Capa
Location	Madrid
Observation	Homeless people that live on the streets always bring all their belongings with them wherever they go because of the fear they have that someone will steal them.

## **HOMELESSNESS. Words, meaning, understanding**

### **Vagabundo //**

Vagabond. Describes a mobility situation that does not match reality of many homeless.

### **Mendigo //**

Beggar. Refers to those who practice begging which only between 10% and 15% of homeless people do.

### **Indigente //**

Indigent. Generalizes a situation of abandonment and absolute lack of means that is not verified in most cases.

### **Sin hogar o sinhogarsimo //**

Homeless. It alludes to the situation of people living on the street, in shelters or substandard housing.

### **Persona sin techo //**

Person without a roof. It includes people who live and sleep on the street

### **Personas en situación de calle //**

People on a street situation. Term used to refer to the homeless living and sleeping on the street. Term mainly used in Chile.



Year	1934
Author	Santos Yubero
Location	Madrid
Observation	The title of this picture was 'family of indigents'. It makes you think about the importance of words and the influence they have on society and how they view the world.

*It is important to use the word “homelessness” because “language constructs reality”, and we should avoid terms like “beggar”, “indigent”, or “vagabond”, which stereotype, objectify and dehumanize people.*

*“Maybe they made sense in our history, but not anymore”.*

*“The important thing is to refer the term to a phenomenon that does not have an individual basis, but a structural one; when you talk about a ‘homeless person’, it seems that it is a problem of that person, but when you talk about ‘homelessness’, you talk about the difficulty in accessing housing, the weakness of the social protection system, mental health problems, all of this can be at the base of homelessness”*

*// José Manuel Caballol, director general of the ngo for the homeless ‘Hogar Sí’*

### **1. People living rough**

Living in the streets or public spaces without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters



### **2. People in emergency accommodation**

People with no place of usual residence who move frequently between various types of accommodation



### **3. People living in accommodation for the homeless**

Where the period of stay is time-limited and no long-term housing is provided





#### **4. People living in institutions**

Stay longer than needed due to lack of housing  
No housing available prior to release



#### **5. People living in non-conventional dwellings due to lack of housing**

Where the accommodation is used due to a lack of housing and is not the person's usual place of residence



#### **6. Homeless people living temporarily in conventional housing with family and friends (due to lack of housing)**

Where the accommodation is used due to a lack of housing and is not the person's usual place of residence

*Categories defined in the ETHOS light (European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion), developed for the 2007 European Commission study which was commissioned by the FEANTSA (European Federation of National Organisations working with the Homeless).*

## **PAST SPANISH POLICIES. homelessness**

### **14th century**

1351 \_ Ordenamientos de menestrales \_ Dictated by Pedro I in the Cortes de Valladolid

Too many beggars that didn't help to work in agriculture. It was established.

1379 \_ Dictated by Enrique II and Juan I in the Cortes de Burgos

Begging is penalized with public whippings (20 for the first infraction, 40 for the second and 60 for the third).

1387 \_ Dictated by Juan I in the Cortes de Bribiesca

The sanction for beggars and the lazy was joining the military service for a month, only in the absence of which the penalty of whipping and exile should be resorted to.

*Due to the following economic crisis, the monarchy lost interest in beggars and these sanctions weren't followed.*

### **15th century**

During the 15th century, the increasing beggary wasn't of interest to the monarchy but it created a problem for smaller towns so municipalities started to take action.

Each city started creating their laws against beggary. Because of the different levels of beggary in the cities, some of them took extreme sanctions like amputations or even the death penalty for repeat offenders, while smaller cities in contrast were taking lighter sanctions like whippings or exile.

### **16th century**

In the 16th century, the ideas of Juan Luis Vives about real and faked poverty extended among intellectuals.

1525 \_ La Nueva Recopilación \_ dictated by Juana and Carlos I in the Cortes de Valladolid  
It stated that the real beggars were minors, the elderly and the sick people. To be able to beg they had to carry a license given by either municipal, civil, or ecclesiastical authorities.

1565 \_ Creation of the 'diputados de pobres' \_ Dictated by Felipe II

Each church could choose two "good people" to help inform, examine, control and determine who were 'the real' and 'the fake' poor.





Year	1984.
Author	n.d.
Location	Madrid
Observation	Makes you think about the desperation they have to find food and survive the day.

## **17th century**

Due to the ineffectiveness of the public institutions, society responded in the only way they knew, through charity.

Hospices, hospitals, houses of mercy, houses of repentance, and houses of foundlings or orphans, were built and financed mainly by private capital from churches, monasteries or convents.

Here, 'the real poor' were taken care of and taught to have a better future. However, many returned to delinquency.

## **18th century**

For the eighteenth-century enlightened, poverty, nomadism and idleness were cornerstone problems of society that needed to be overcome to end the economic crisis, have a good government and have peace in society. They suggested that these groups should be used for the production and progress of the State.

*- In 1764, Campomanes calculated that there were around 170.000 people that were of utility for the State, around 140.000 people excluding kids and sick people who were unfit for work. -*

1733 \_ New law by Felipe V

The so called 'vagos' (the fake poor) were obliged to follow the military service.

1745 \_ La Real Ordenanza de Vagos

This new law created a centralized police department against the 'vagos' and speeded up the process of prosecuting them. Also, established who was the 'vagos' and who was 'the real poor'.

1765 \_ Explicación y Suplemento

They expanded more on who was included in the 'vagos' (the fake poor) and the real poor. Peddlers, showmen, tricksters, mountebanks, puppeteers, fake pilgrims, drunkards, wayward, gamblers, prodigals and disturbers of the public peace were added to the list of the 'vagos', Only those over 50 years of age and truly sick or mutilated, were granted the real beggary licenses.

1766 \_ Motín popular contra el Marqués de Esquilache in Madrid

This riot originated with the newly established law that didn't allow the wearing of long capes and chambergos ( wide-brimmed hats) in the city of Madrid.

*This aroused the anger of the people due to the general discontent about the lack of goods and the increase in prices. Therefore, the revolt was conceived as a classic subsistence riot. Although, profoundly other social conflicts and especially the harassment of the poor were triggers for this revolt.*



Year	1997
Author	n.d.
Location	Callao   Madrid
Observation	Man sleeping on the floor next to 'El Corte Inglés' of Callao. This image strikes me because of the contrast it shows between the people that do not have anything and the consumerism culture that our society has these days.

1768 \_ Madrid is divided into 8 districts with each of them having a major of the neighbourhood that would keep track of each neighbour and where their income was coming from.

The real poor and abandoned children were then sent to hospices where they could learn a trade. The rest were judged and then sent to military service.

*Following laws prohibited beggars to ask for alms from the church and pilgrims.*

1778 \_ Diputaciones de Caridad o de Barrio in Madrid

Deputations were created in each of the 8 districts composed of the neighbourhood major, an ecclesiastic, and three honourable residents, which would help those in need and collected fixed alms from the neighbours, associations, brotherhoods, pious works and convents.

*In this century, "la misericordia asociada a la justicia" was encouraged.*

*There was an important effort on the part of the government to increase public assistance establishments that, at the same time, had a certain coercive or criminal nature, and served the State to control beggars and "inept" vagrants.*

*The old existing hospices or 'casas de misericordia' were criticized mainly because of their different ideals and principles. The enlightened proposed 'general hospices' with a public character and a unified administration. These should be divided in two parts, separating the real poor from 'the lazy'.*

Between 1760 and 1800 around 50 hospices were built in Spain to lock up the children who came out of the Foundling Homes and for beggars capable of working. By 1797, there were a total of 101 hospices, showing how successful was the enlightened program creating this type of establishment.

The Hospital de San Juan Bautista, the Correccional de San Fernando or the Hospicio de la Calle Fuencarral were considered by the British philanthropist J. Howard and the Spanish doctor and criminologist R. Salillas as model establishments.

Between 1766 until 1787 it is estimated that more than 54.650 people were locked up.

## **19th century**

Begging and vagrancy did not stop growing and strengthened the idea that none of the measures adopted during the 18th century had made it possible to put an end to this complex social reality.

Spain suffers another severe crisis and experiences many changes (late industrial development, increasing population, consequences from the independence wars, yellow fever, hunger, etc).

1820-1823 \_ Trienio Liberal

Global organized system to attend poverty. However, the public charity that was given, was reserved for the real poverty.

1830 \_ Poverty is considered a public health problem  
The focus of infection being begging and vagrancy.

1849\_ Ley General de Beneficiencia  
This law determined the type of misery that fell within the limits of its action. It determined that only valid poor and beggars (the previously called 'real poverty') could be accepted in the states establishments.

1845\_ Ley de Vagos  
Vagrancy and beggary was defined again as a crime.  
Also, it differentiated two types of 'vagos' : the 'simplente vagos (the just lazy ones) which would get coerced jobs and workshops from the state, and the 'vagos con circunstancias agravantes' (vagrants with aggravating circumstances) which were penalized with 2 to 4 years prison.

1850 \_ The penal code defines 'vago'  
Those who do not own assets or income, nor do they habitually exercise a profession, art or trade, nor have a job, destination, industry, lawful occupation or any other legitimate and known means of subsistence, even when they are married and with a fixed address" (art. 258 ).  
Unauthorized begging was also punishable by arrest and probation for one year (arts. 263 and 264).

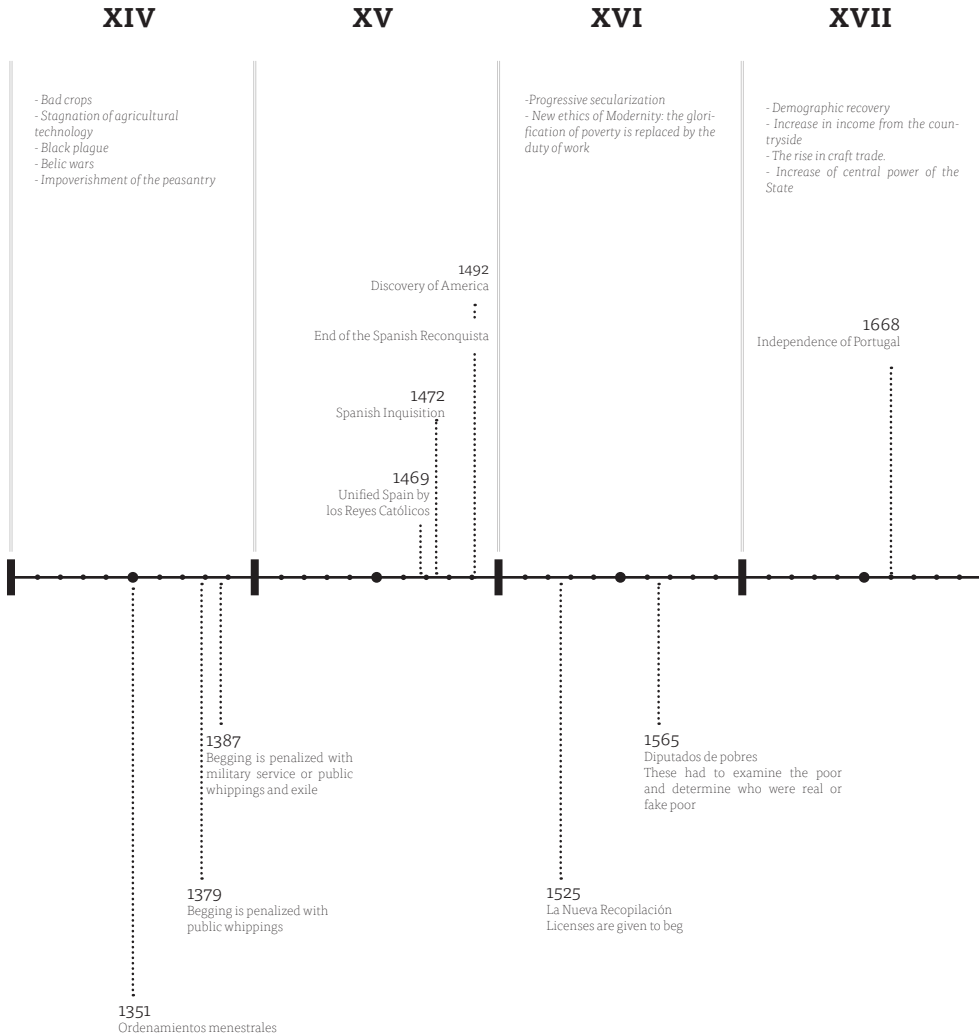
1870\_ The penal code suppresses the crimes of vagrancy and begging  
Vagrancy becomes an aggravating circumstance of other crimes, connecting vagrancy with criminality.

## **20th century**

1919 \_ The Workers' Retirement Insurance is implemented  
1929 \_ The Maternity Insurance is implemented  
1931 \_ New constitution is implemented

*Article 43 states that "the State will provide assistance to the sick and the elderly, and protection for maternity and childhood - limits the attention again to sectors that have traditionally constituted dignified poverty (the real poverty).*

1933 \_ Ley de Vagos y Maleantes  
1955 \_ Ley de Régimen Local  
1970 \_ Ley de Peligrosidad y rehabilitación social



Spain has a long history of laws against homeless people. It is interesting to see that today people still believe that homeless people should be taken care by the church. Also, that the reasons for them to become homeless were personal instead of an institutional problem.

# XVIII

# XIX

# XX

# XXI

Beginning of the industrial development - massive employment of low-cost and unskilled labor (marginal poverty)

- Economic downturn
- Late industrial development
- Population growth
- Consequences of the Wars of Independence
- A famine threat
- Waves of yellow fever and cholera

1764

There are around 170.000 'real homeless' and vagos in Spain

1778

Diputaciones de barrio  
Collection of fixed alms.  
Deputations were created in the neighbourhoods consisting of the major, one ecclesiastic member and three honourable residents.

1768

Neighbourhood majors in Madrid  
To control better who were the poor

1766

Motin Popular en Madrid  
Clarification about the real and the fake poor

1765

Explicación y Suplemento  
Clarification about the real and the fake poor

1745

La Real Ordenanza de Vagos  
It created a centralized police for the vagos

1733

Vagos were obliged to join the military

1870

The penal code suppresses the crimes of vagrancy and begging

1850

The penal code defines who falls under the category of vago

1849

Ley General de Beneficencia  
It determined who benefited from the help, the real poor

1845

Ley de Vagos  
Vagrancy and beggary was defined again as a crime.

1830

Poverty is considered a public health problem

1820

Trienio Liberal  
Global and organized system to attend poverty

1936-1939  
Spanish Civil War

1933

Ley de Vagos y Maleantes

1931

New Constitution

1929

Maternity insurance

1919

Worker's Retirement insurance

1985

Spain joins the European Union

1939-1975  
Francoist Dictatorship

1970

Ley de Peligrosidad y Rehabilitación Social  
It substitutes the 'Ley de Vagos y Maleantes'

1955

Ley de Régimen Local  
It entrusts to the municipalities the care of the 'transeúntes'

2008-2014

Spanish financial crisis

2023

Estrategia Nacional para la lucha contra el sinhogarismo en España 2023-2030

2018

Plan Nacional 2018-2021

2016

Plan de inclusión de personas sin hogar de la comunidad de Madrid 2016-2021

2015

Estrategia Nacional integral para personas sin hogar 2015-2020

## HOSPICIOS. Architecture for the homeless in the past



*"Depósito de pobres" o Casa de corrección de San Fernando ("Depository for the poor" or House of Correction of San Fernando), Madrid*

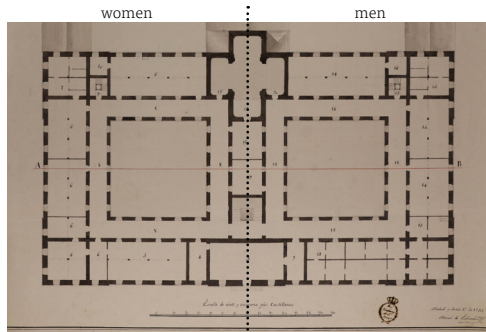


*La Casa Provincial de Maternidad y Expósitos (The Provincial House of Maternity and Foundlings, Barcelona. Workshop for single mothers in 1928*

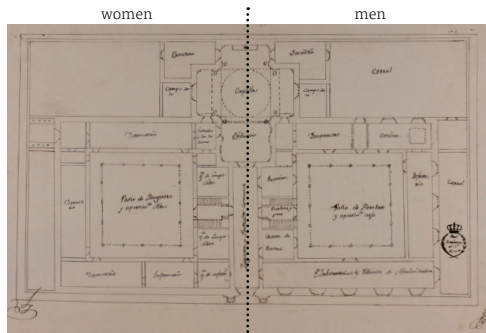


*Hospicio u Orfanato Provincial (Hospice or Provincial Orphanage), Valladolid. Used until 1970's mainly as a orphanage*

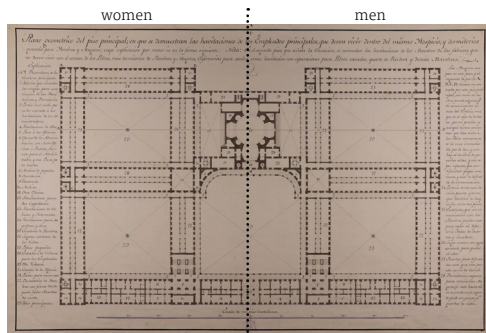




Floor plan from 1793 of a hospice for both sexes



Floor plan from the 18th century of a hospice capable of accommodating 300 people of both sexes



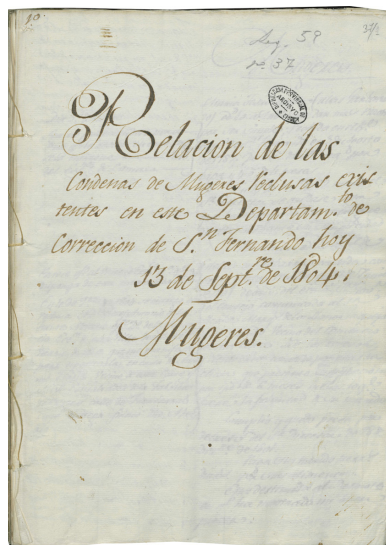
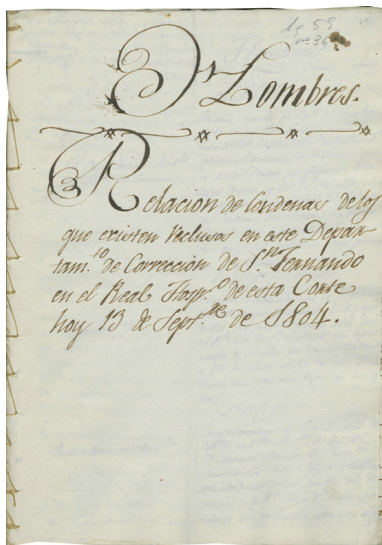
Floor plan from 1778 of a hospice capable of accommodating 3,000 people of both sexes.



These hospicios had very regular and symmetrical floor plan, regardless of the function (jail, hospital, orphanage).

Men and women were also kept separate. The floor plan for both was identical.

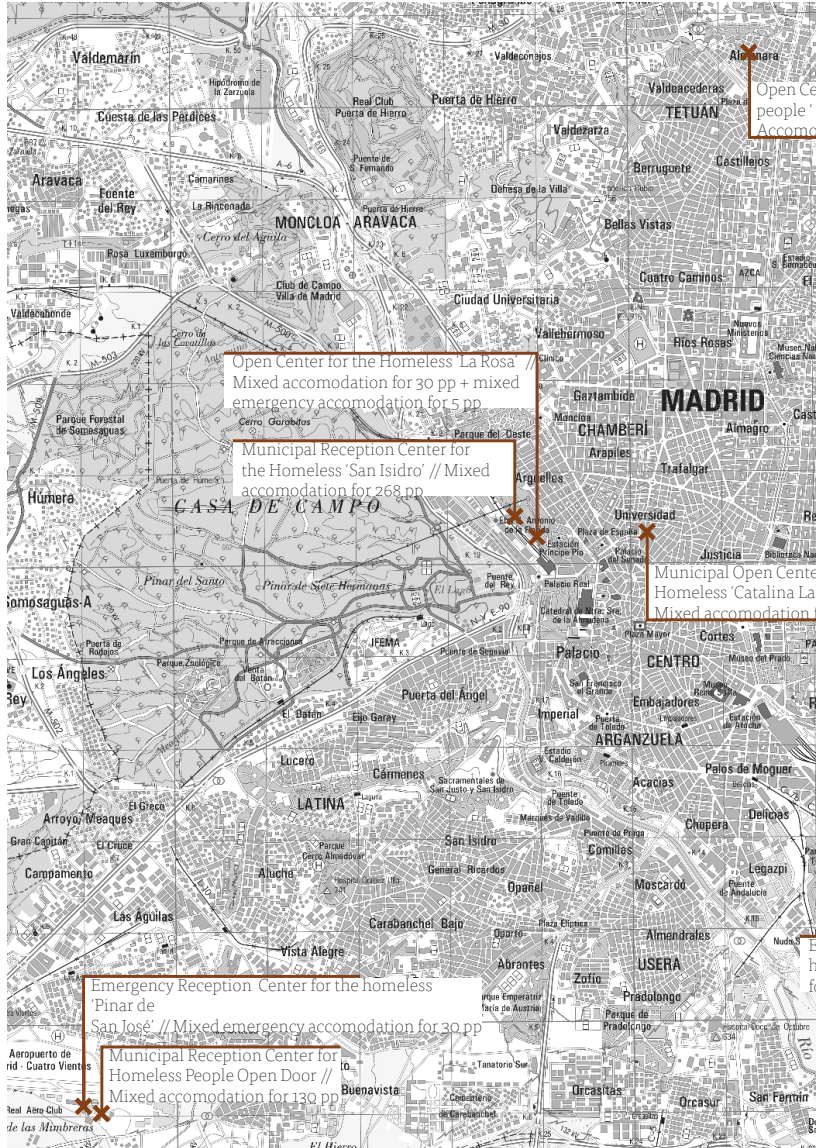
Another characteristic of the hospicios was the presence of one or more courtyards.



Documents of the Correccional of San Fernando showing that women and men were convicted and were placed in different departments, 1804



HOMELESS SHELTERS IN MADRID  
- the current situation -



Open Center for the Homeless La Rosa // Mixed accommodation for 30 pp + mixed emergency accommodation for 5 pp

Municipal Reception Center for the Homeless San Isidro // Mixed accommodation for 268 pp  
CASA DE CAMPO

Emergency Reception Center for the homeless Pinar de San José // Mixed emergency accommodation for 30 pp

Municipal Reception Center for Homeless People Open Door // Mixed accommodation for 120 pp



Location of the existing homeless shelters. Most of these shelters are located in the periphery. Except for the homeless shelter 'los geranios' (which closed), the rest of them are mixed or for men.







Name	Municipal Reception Center for the Homeless 'San Isidro' (1)
Address	P.º Rey 34, 28008, Madrid.
Type	Mixed accommodation for 268 people.
Services	Accommodation, breakfast, lunch, snack, dinner. Chiropody, hairdressing, social, health and psychological care. Workshops and occupational and educational activities.



Name	Open Center for the Homeless 'La Rosa' (2)
Address	P.º Rey 36, 28008, Madrid.
Type	Mixed accommodation for 30 people + 5 emergency.
Services	Laundry, bathrooms, showers, living and rest areas, lockers, demand programs, psycho-social support programs, help from social workers, assistants and nursing, and surveillance service.



Name	Municipal Reception Center for the Homeless 'Juan Luis Vives' (3)
Address	C. Alcalde Juan de Mata Sevillano 18, 28052, Madrid
Type	Mixed accommodation for 132 homeless with pets.
Services	Accommodation, breakfast, lunch and dinner. Chiropody, hairdressing, multipurpose workshops, preparation for employment and social, health and psychological care.



Name	Open Center II for homeless people "Geranios"
Address	C. Geranios 26, 28029, Madrid (4)
Type	Mixed accommodation for 30 people.
Services	Accommodation, breakfast, lunch, dinner. Social care.



Name	Municipal Reception Center for Homeless People Open Door (5)
Address	C. Pinar de San Jose 104, 28044, Madrid.
Type	Mixed accommodation for 130 people.
Services	Accommodation, breakfast, lunch, snack and dinner. Occupational therapy, health and social care, chiropody, hairdressing, workshops and occupational activities. Controlled alcohol consumption room for harm reduction.



Name	Emergency Reception Day Center for the homeless 'Pinar de San José' (6)
Address	C. Pinar de San Jose 106, 28044, Madrid
Type	Mixed emergency accommodation for 30 people
Services	Lunch and snack. Social care and occupational activities.



Name	Emergency Reception Center for the homeless Vallecas (7)
Address	Cº Pozo del tío Raimundo S/N 1, 28031, Madrid.
Type	Accommodating for 140 men.
Services	Accommodation, breakfast and dinner. Social and health care.



Name	Municipal Open Center for the Homeless 'Catalina Labouré' (8)
Address	C. Pozas 4, 28004, Madrid.
Type	Mixed accommodation for 30 people.
Services	Accommodation, breakfast, lunch, snack and dinner. Social and health care.





Name	Temporary emergency center 'Las Caracolas' (9)
Address	Av. Mayorazgo 1, 28051, Madrid.
Type	Mixed accommodation for 300 people.
Services	Accommodation with cleaning staff, and security. Help from social workers and educators.



Name	Open Center for the Homeless 'La Rosa' (2)
Address	Pº Rey 36, 28008, Madrid.
Observations	This shelter was recently remodeled (2020), still the shelter lacks privacy for the people staying there.

nuevatribuna.es

Actualidad Global Sociedad Sostenibilidad Cultura Varios Boletín de noticias Suscríbete a Nuevatribuna

AYUNTAMIENTO DE MADRID

## El 31 de mayo cierra el único albergue para mujeres sin hogar en Madrid

El Ayuntamiento no ha ofrecido ninguna solución alternativa a las mujeres que se encontraban en el centro.



📍 Fachada Centro Geranios II

Date // 26.05.2021

Author // n.d.

Newspaper // Nueva Tribuna

On May 31st, the only homeless shelter for women in Madrid closes. The City Council has not offered any alternative solutions to the women who were in the center.



The existing shelters are mostly on the outskirts of the city. Recently they exchanged reclining chairs for beds, a big improvement. Still, there is a lack of privacy in the shelters, they lack spaces to keep their belongings and they hard to access.

The exterior is normally very closed off and they don't have green spaces nor common areas to stay during the day.



## UNDERSTANDING WHAT MEANS HOME

*“How can the researcher begin to define it... Writers have used it in almost every conceivable way - from meaning complete shelterlessness to simply having serious accommodation difficulties, from having no fixed adobe to living in a hostel or lodging house.”*

*// David Brandon, 1974*



HOME //



*Two mothers enjoy a chat as their children.  
Ministry of Information Photo Division Photographer, 1945*

## Meaning

*'The ideal home is not just a house which offers shelter, or a repository that contains material objects. Apart from its physical protection and market value. Apart from its physical protection and market value, a home is a place where personal and social meaning are grounded'.*

Nikos Papastergiadis (1998)

*'While homes may be located, it is not the location that is "home". Home is the fusion of a feeling "at home", sense of comfort, belonging, with a particular place'.*

Easthope (2004)

*'Home is a material dwelling and it is also an affective space, shaped by emotions and feelings of belonging'.*

Alison Blunt & Robyn Dowling (2006)

*'Home is lived; what home means and how it is materially manifest are continually created and recreated through everyday practices'.*

Alison Blunt & Robyn Dowling (2006)

*'The home is ongoingly made or imagined as a project which might change or be changed overtime'.*

S. Pink, K.L. Mackley, R. Morosanu, V. Mitchell, T. Bhamra (2017)

### **For domestic violence victims**

*'An "uncanny" experience may occur when one's home is rendered, somehow and in some sense, unfamiliar: one has the experience, in other words, of being in place and "out of place" simultaneously'.*

Ken Gelder & Jane Jacobs

*'Just as the homely can be rendered as unhomely, unhomely places may become homely'.*

Alison Blunt & Robyn Dowling (2006)

*'For domestic violence victims, home is a site of abuse'.*

L.E. Prestwood (2010)

Copyrighted Material



THE  
MEO

# MAKING HOMES

Ethnography and Design

SARAH PINK, KERSTIN LEDER MACKLEY,  
ROXANA MOROȘANU, VAL MITCHELL  
and TRACY BHAMRA

Copyrighted Material

ROUTLEDGE

The Routledge logo, which consists of the word "ROUTLEDGE" in a bold, sans-serif font, positioned to the left of a stylized, black silhouette of a person's head and shoulders in profile, facing right.

## // book 'Making Homes'

The book 'Making homes' looks into what are the characteristics that makes a space a home.

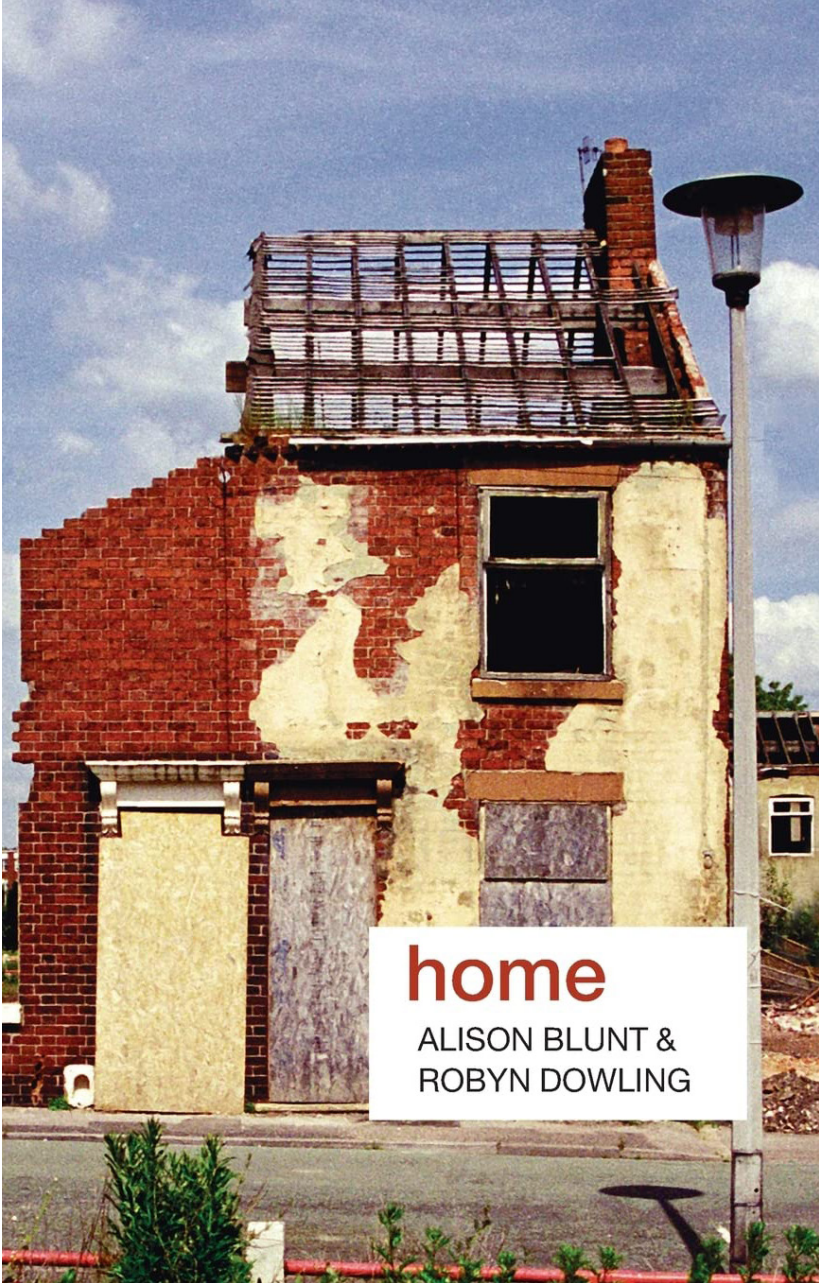
One of these characteristics is the routines and rhythms of the everyday life which are continuously making and remaking the home, these could be simple routines such as cooking or doing laundry.

Also, what makes a home is the combination of sensory experiences that the user experiences. This is the atmosphere which entails smells, sounds, light, heating, devices, etc.

Another component that gives the user a feeling of 'home' is the material decay. Basically, the autonomy to repair and renew this material becomes part of the everyday life.

Lastly, the material culture also becomes part of the home. By leaving the laundry drying outside, its materiality becomes part of the users everyday world.

These points made by the authors can be used for the emergency shelter design. By encouraging the users to follow certain routines, creating a calm atmosphere and giving them autonomy, their adaptation to the place will be a quicker and they will be able to recover faster.



# home

ALISON BLUNT &  
ROBYN DOWLING

## **// book 'Home'**

In the book 'Home' from Alison Blunt & Robyn Dowling (2006), transitional homes for refugees and asylum seekers are discussed. While being a different group of people, their experience might be similar while exiting their 'homes' in a rush.

Factors that made centres un-homely are:

Lack of space, sleeping with strangers in the same space or placing the whole family in the same small room.

Lack of authority. an example given is the importance in being able to choose what you eat and being able to cook for yourself.

# HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

*A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE*

**BY SOPHIE WATSON  
WITH HELEN AUSTERBERRY**







THE HIDDEN HOMELESS  
- victims of domestic violence -

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. The abuse**

### **Physical //**

Hitting, pushing, throwing objects at her, throwing her house by force, lock her up, force her to take psychotropic drugs, alcohol, drugs or other substances, threaten her with weapons, etc.

### **Psychological //**

Threats, humiliation, demands for obedience or submission, verbal coercion, insults, isolation or any other limitation of their scope of personal freedom, with the intention to control and subdue the woman.

### **Sexual //**

Any act of a sexual nature not consented to by the woman and forced by the aggressor. It includes the exhibition, the observation, and the imposition by means of violence, of intimidation, prevalence or emotional manipulation, to maintain sexual relations, as well as the humiliations that occur in this context.

### **Economical //**

It includes the intentional and not legally justified deprivation of resources for the physical or psychological well-being of the woman and her daughters and sons, discrimination in the provision of shared resources in the field of cohabitation, or the ban on working outside the home.

### **Social //**

Based on limitation, control and induction to social isolation of women.

### **Environmental //**

Intentionally breaking objects, destroying their personal items with the ultimate goal of causing you pain, knocking on doors, windows, or other objects in the house in the middle of the arguments, driving recklessly with her or her sons and daughters, etc.



Valentine's Day mascara. Banksy, 2023

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. The health consequences**

### **Physical //**

Non-specific symptoms: apathy, severe eating disorders such as anorexia or bulimia, feelings of fear and anxiety, suicide attempts.

Somatization as a reactive response to the situation of violence: headaches, abdominal pain, genitourinary and gynecological conditions, among others.

Traumatic injuries: from minor cuts and bruises to severe disability and death.

### **Sexual and reproductive //**

Loss of sexual desire, risky sexual practices, menstrual disorders, unwanted or high-risk pregnancies, spontaneous and/or induced abortions, premature birth.

### **Mental //**

Aggravated pathologies \_ Intense stress. Sleep disorders.

Cognitive disorders : Failure of habitual thought schemes, feeling of vulnerability, attribution of blame, minimization of abuse, difficulties of concentration, high internal control, reactions of outrage out of context.

Relational disorders: Dependence of the victim on his aggressor and sometimes, of all authority figures, internalization of machismo, isolation and isolation, feelings of subordination, dependence, submission, betrayal.

Depressive mood disorders: Loss of self-esteem, hopelessness, changes in sleep pattern and appetite.

Anxiety Disorders : Constant state of alertness and worry, fatigability, concentration difficulties, irritability, sleep disturbances

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) \_

- o Re-experiencing the traumatic event: thoughts recurring nightmares or memories, fear...
- o Symptoms due to increased acceleration: irritability, mood disorders, sleep, concentration difficulties...
- o Avoidance behaviors of the stimuli related to the trauma and aggression: emotional distance, isolation...

# Statistics in 2020

Sistema de Seguimiento Integral en los casos de Violencia de Género (Sistema VioGén)									
COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA / PROVINCIA	NIVEL DE RIESGO (Casos activos)					CASOS			VICTIMAS
	No aprehendido	Bajo	Medio	Alto	Extremo	ACTIVOS	INACTIVOS	TOTAL	
Alicante	1.319	865	136	8	1	2.399	13.525	15.884	14.368
Cádiz	1.383	1.387	270	20		3.060	10.555	22.615	20.295
Córdoba	436	606	182	9		1.233	8.765	9.986	6.028
Granada	653	786	230	7		1.678	13.895	15.571	14.193
Huelva	676	458	98	4		1.236	8.211	9.447	8.605
Jáen	571	827	177	2		1.377	7.481	8.858	8.101
Málaga	1.784	1.232	213	19		3.248	28.028	31.274	28.287
Sevilla	1.575	1.479	420	24	1	3.499	26.590	30.089	27.401
<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>8.397</b>	<b>7.470</b>	<b>1.726</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17.688</b>	<b>126.036</b>	<b>143.724</b>	<b>130.258</b>
Huesca	168	96	19	2		285	2.182	2.467	2.240
Teruel	62	51	12			125	1.171	1.296	1.185
Zaragoza	510	510	76	4	1	1.101	13.066	14.199	12.908
<b>Aragón</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.511</b>	<b>16.451</b>	<b>17.962</b>	<b>16.333</b>
<b>Asturias</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1.377</b>	<b>13.432</b>	<b>14.809</b>	<b>13.148</b>
<b>Islas Baleares</b>	<b>1.311</b>	<b>1.021</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>2.583</b>	<b>24.220</b>	<b>26.803</b>	<b>24.131</b>
Las Palmas	990	955	128	10		2.083	22.433	24.516	22.020
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	920	1.067	258	13		2.287	20.777	23.044	20.328
<b>Canarias</b>	<b>1.910</b>	<b>2.052</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>4.370</b>	<b>42.810</b>	<b>47.180</b>	<b>42.349</b>
<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>764</b>	<b>6.603</b>	<b>7.367</b>	<b>6.746</b>
Ávila	104	97	26			226	1.698	1.924	1.736
Burgos	353	217	47	3		620	3.937	4.557	4.100
León	293	233	66	4		566	4.888	5.464	4.908
Palencia	105	100	17			222	1.529	1.751	1.620
Salamanca	183	89	12	1		285	3.306	3.594	3.310
Segovia	39	116	44	6		205	1.588	1.793	1.684
Soria	90	32	3			125	980	1.085	1.001
Valladolid	302	180	19	1		502	5.761	6.263	5.738
Zamora	81	64	27	1		173	1.696	1.869	1.703
<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>1.550</b>	<b>1.128</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>2.934</b>	<b>25.366</b>	<b>28.320</b>	<b>25.788</b>
Albaete	511	177	23	1		712	4.951	5.663	5.114
Ciudad Real	347	294	67	5		713	6.683	7.376	6.674
Cuenca	246	107	15			370	2.165	2.533	2.279
Guadalajara	220	212	67	1		460	3.832	4.122	3.758
Toledo	725	375	106	11		1.227	8.689	9.916	8.928
<b>Castilla-La Mancha</b>	<b>2.061</b>	<b>1.165</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>3.512</b>	<b>25.998</b>	<b>29.510</b>	<b>26.733</b>
Barcelona							4.165	4.165	3.806
Girona							533	533	461
Lleida							445	445	389
Tarragona							2.466	2.466	2.371
<b>Cataluña (1)</b>							<b>7.611</b>	<b>7.611</b>	<b>7.017</b>
Alicante	1.903	1.546	422	38		3.909	33.741	37.650	33.564
Castellón	521	565	207	9		1.302	8.199	9.501	8.539
Valencia	2.285	1.969	427	38		4.719	39.599	44.318	39.196
<b>Comunidad Valenciana</b>	<b>4.709</b>	<b>4.080</b>	<b>1.056</b>	<b>85</b>		<b>9.930</b>	<b>81.539</b>	<b>91.469</b>	<b>81.319</b>
Badajoz	374	405	157	4		936	7.212	8.148	7.443
Cáceres	396	275	60	1		724	3.750	4.474	4.099
<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1.660</b>	<b>10.962</b>	<b>12.622</b>	<b>11.512</b>
A Coruña	647	894	137	14	1	1.693	11.546	13.239	12.048
Lugo	288	207	59	3		557	3.532	4.089	3.722
Ourense	223	131	24	4		382	3.525	3.907	3.541
Pontevedra	451	466	179	13		1.129	12.304	13.433	12.135
<b>Galicia</b>	<b>1.609</b>	<b>1.718</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.761</b>	<b>30.907</b>	<b>34.668</b>	<b>31.446</b>
Madrid	4.580	3.105	842	61	1	8.589	97.811	106.400	97.626
Murcia	1.407	1.305	353	32		3.097	24.627	27.724	25.942
Navarra	537	424	113	9	2	1.085	6.634	7.119	6.551
Alava							295	295	273
Gipuzkoa							371	371	346
Vizcaya							821	821	748
<b>Pais Vasco (1)</b>							<b>1.488</b>	<b>1.488</b>	<b>1.367</b>
La Rioja	222	137	134	5		498	4.079	4.577	4.132
Ceuta	39	56	26	1		122	1.359	1.681	1.554
Melilla	72	53	28	2		155	1.876	2.031	1.908
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.051</b>	<b>25.854</b>	<b>6.321</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>63.656</b>	<b>549.409</b>	<b>613.065</b>	<b>554.960</b>
							<b>CASOS BAJA</b>	<b>622</b>	
							<b>CASOS EXTRANJERO</b>	<b>8.220</b>	
<b>Casos Mossos d'Esquadra enviados (vía servicios web) desde Cataluña</b>						<b>71.387</b>	<b>TOTAL CASOS</b>	<b>621.907</b>	

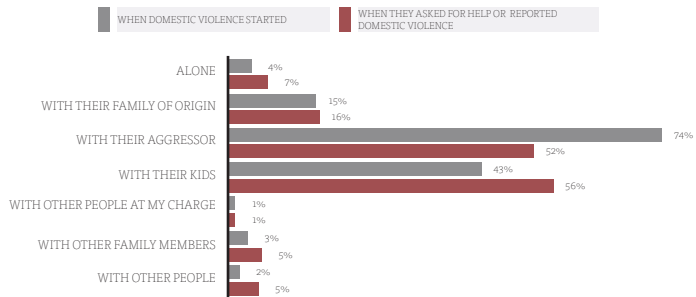
Table x. Cases of gender violence at the territorial level in Spain.  
Data as of 31.12.2020

Research made by the government of Spain in 2020. It states that only in the region of Madrid there were 8.589 active cases of gender violence up to the 31st of December 2020.

The government of Spain conducted a study on gender violence in 2019. For this study they used data from 1.200 women that had suffered gender violence.

### Living conditions //

74% of women were living with their aggressor when they suffered domestic violence but only 52% of them reported the aggressor while living with him. 43% of them lived with their children when the domestic violence started and 56% of them asked for help when they were in these conditions.

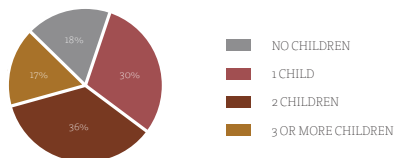


Graphic x. Living situation of victims of domestic / gender violence

### Family conditions //

30% of women that reported domestic violence had one child, 36% had two children, 17% had three or more children and only 18% had no children.

Regarding the age of these children when the women reported the aggressor, 22% had children younger than three y/o, 39% had children between four and ten y/o, 31% had children between eleven and eighteen y/o and 25% had children older than eighteen y/o.



Graphic x. Percentage of domestic violence victims with children

### Economical conditions //

64% of the women victims were dependent of the aggressors income when the domestic violence started and 44% were still dependent when they reported him. 28% of women considered that the lack of economical resources made them postpone the search for help and/or the reporting.

## **// first conclusions**

The violence and the consequences are more complex.

The shelter must be a place where these women with their kids can heal and feel safe. It would be interesting looking into the concept of 'home' and 'trauma informed design' for the architecture of the shelter.

The majority of women seeking help have children (83%), the shelter will need to offer spaces and facilities for them. A childcare facility will be needed to give time to the mother to heal and find economical independence.

Because of the economical dependency, unemployed women might take longer to leave the relationship and seek help. Also, households with lower income might not be able to afford psychologists, or other facilities to treat/document the abuse, making it harder for them to make a formal report to the police. Lastly, the situation where one or both of the parties are immigrants, might make women hesitate about looking for help due to the fear of being deported.

Among all women, these might have more difficulties searching for help. Therefore, it could be interesting looking where the higher percentage of women in these categories are located inside the municipality of Madrid.



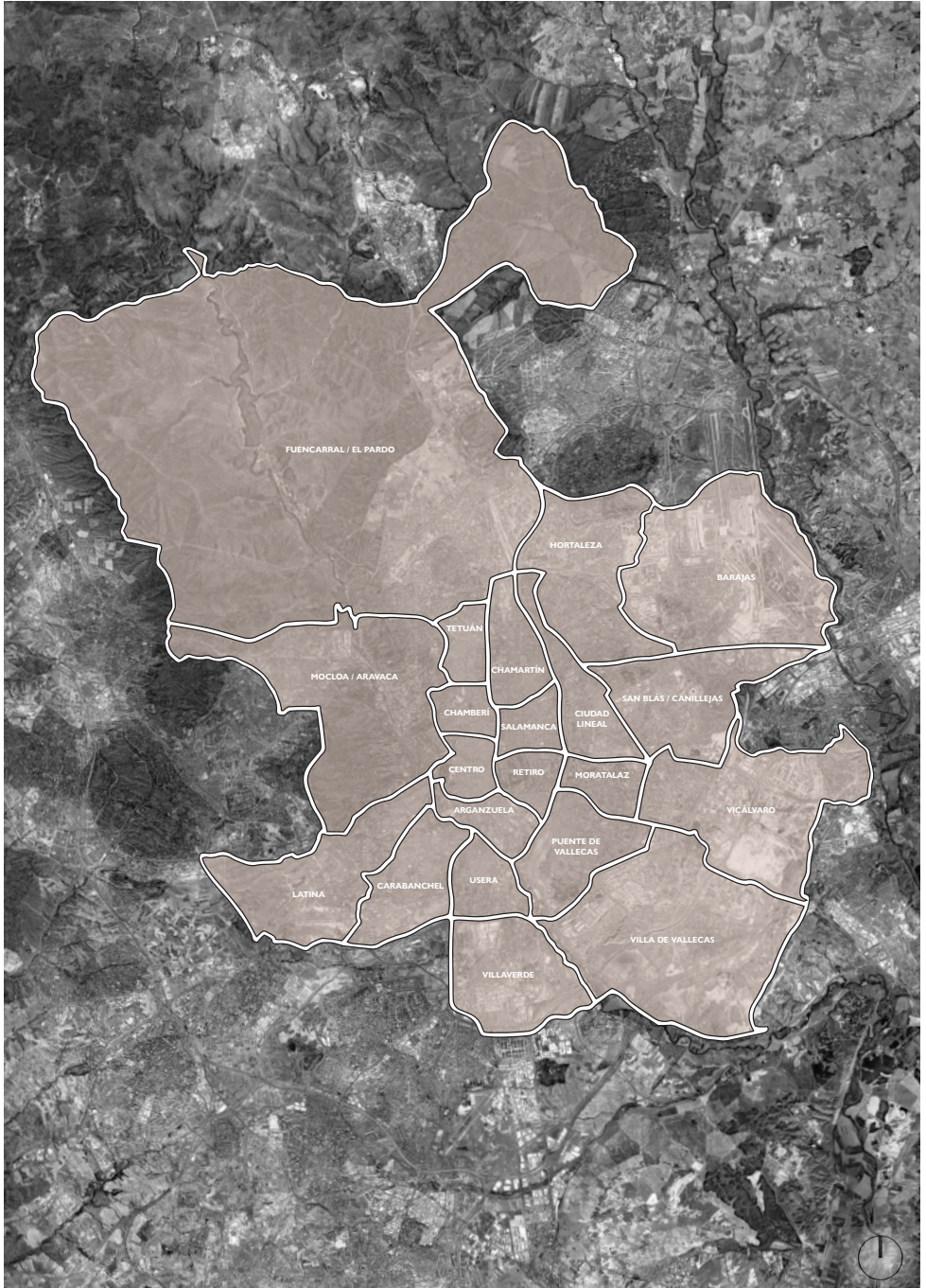


WHO ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE IN MADRID?

- demographics and existing help infrastructure for  
vulnerable women-

MADRID //

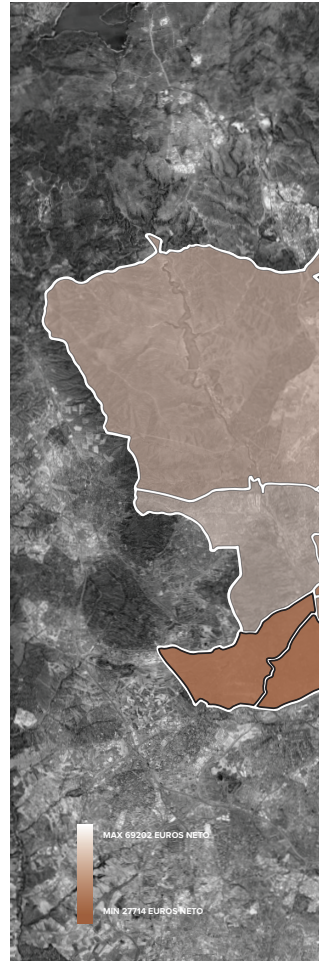




## // Domestic violence doesn't discriminate



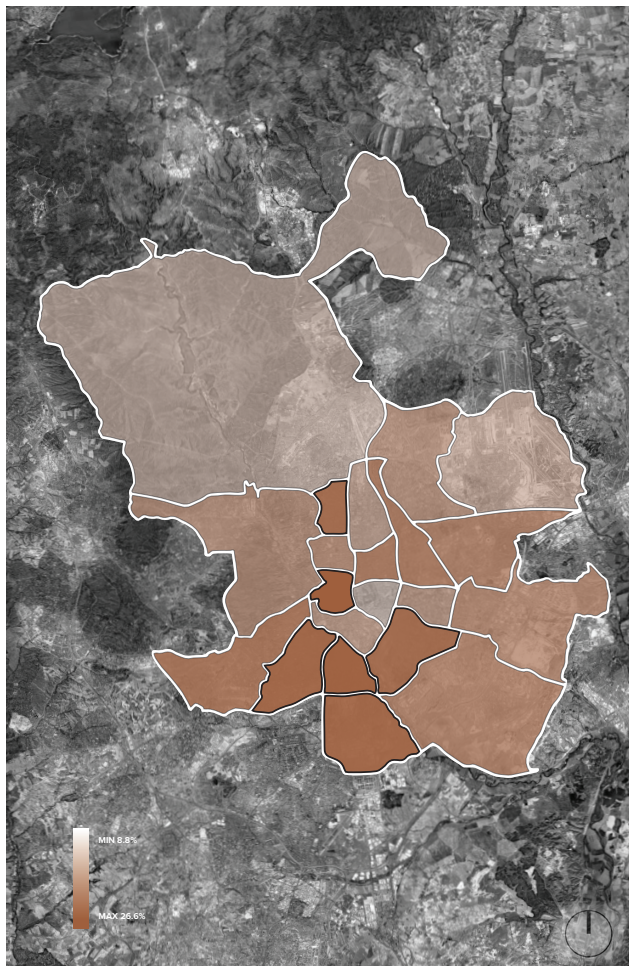
Women's Unemployment //  
*These women are more economically dependent to their partner.*



*Households with lower*



Household Income //  
 income might encounter more stress  
 than more stable households.



Foreign Nationality //  
 They might be scared to lose their papers by turning  
 to the police.

## // demographics per district //

### **Highest percentage of people born in a foreign country //**

Centro \_ 36.2%  
Usera \_ 35.0%  
Villaverde \_ 33.5%  
Carabanchel \_ 33.0%  
Tetuán \_ 31.5%  
Puente de Vallecas \_ 30.9%

### **Highest percentage of people with a foreign nationality //**

Centro \_ 26.6%  
Usera \_ 23.9%  
Villaverde \_ 21.6%  
Carabanchel \_ 21.5%  
Tetuán \_ 20.2%  
Puente de Vallecas \_ 20.2%

### **Highest percentage of unemployed women //**

Puente de Vallecas \_ 10.75%  
Villaverde \_ 10.29%  
Villa de Vallecas \_ 9.74%  
Usera \_ 9.60%  
Vicálvaro \_ 8.87%  
Carabanchel \_ 8.86%

### **Lowest income rate per household //**

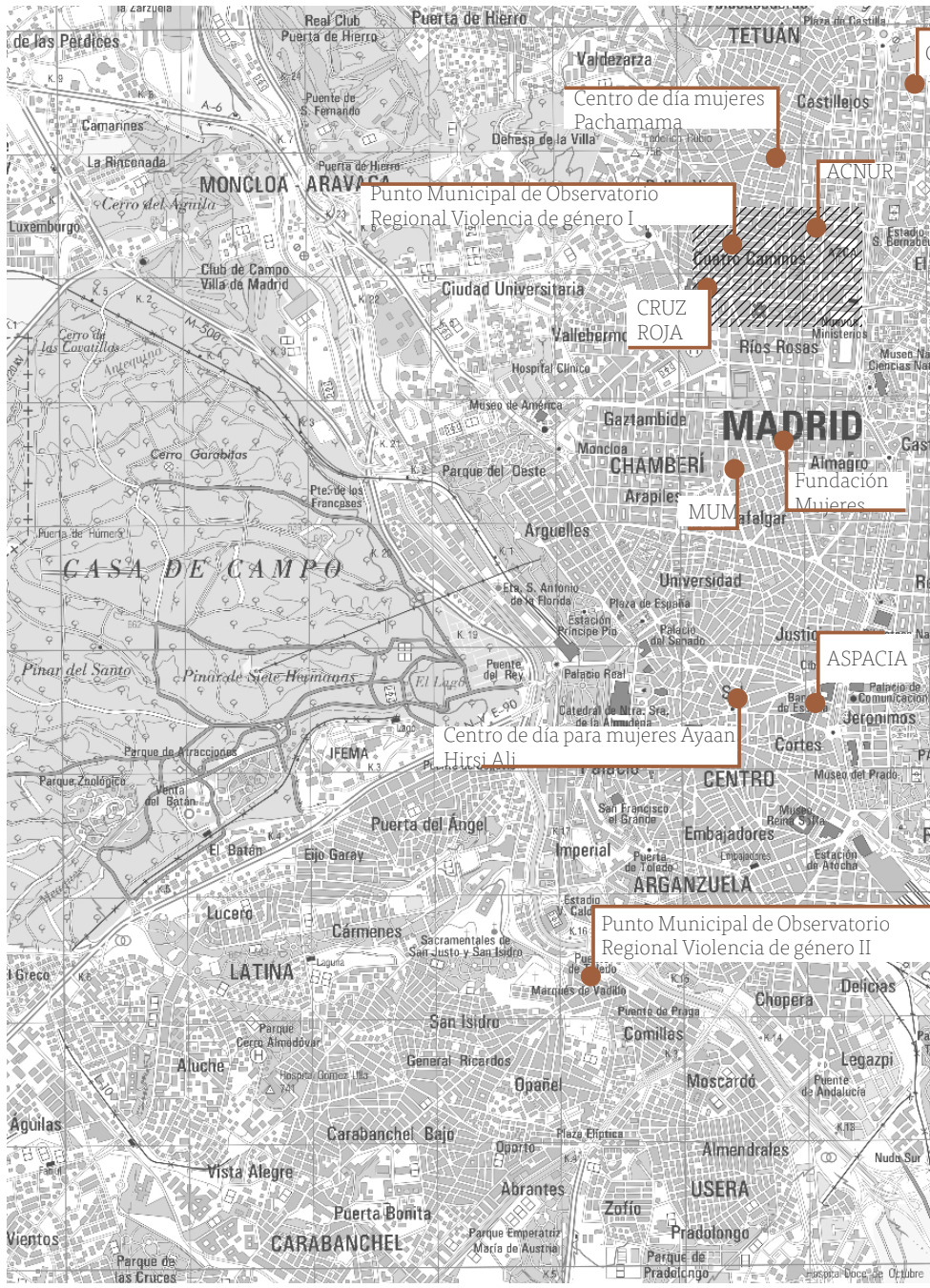
Puente de Vallecas \_ 27.714  
Usera \_ 28.770  
Villaverde \_ 29.640  
Carabanchel \_ 30.890  
Latina \_ 32.957  
Villa de Vallecas \_ 34.190

*What we can conclude is that from the 21 districts of Madrid, the ones with highest percentage of people with a foreign nationality and women unemployment, and the lowest household income are: Puente de Vallecas, Villaverde, Usera, Carabanchel and Villa de Vallecas. All these districts are located on the south of Madrid.*

## **// existing organizations and shelters**

*While looking into the addresses of different organizations given by the government, we can observe that most of them are located around the city centre.*

*Out of the six organizations, two are located in the district of Chamberí (Fundación Mujeres and MUM) , one in Tetuán (Red Cross), one in the Centre (ASPACIA), one in the Retiro (THEMIS) and one in Puente de Vallecas (Mujeres en Igualdad). The district with the most organizations, better public transport connection and more centralized would be Chamber, Tetuán or the Centre.*



Centro de día mujeres  
Pachamama

Punto Municipal de Observatorio  
Regional Violencia de género I

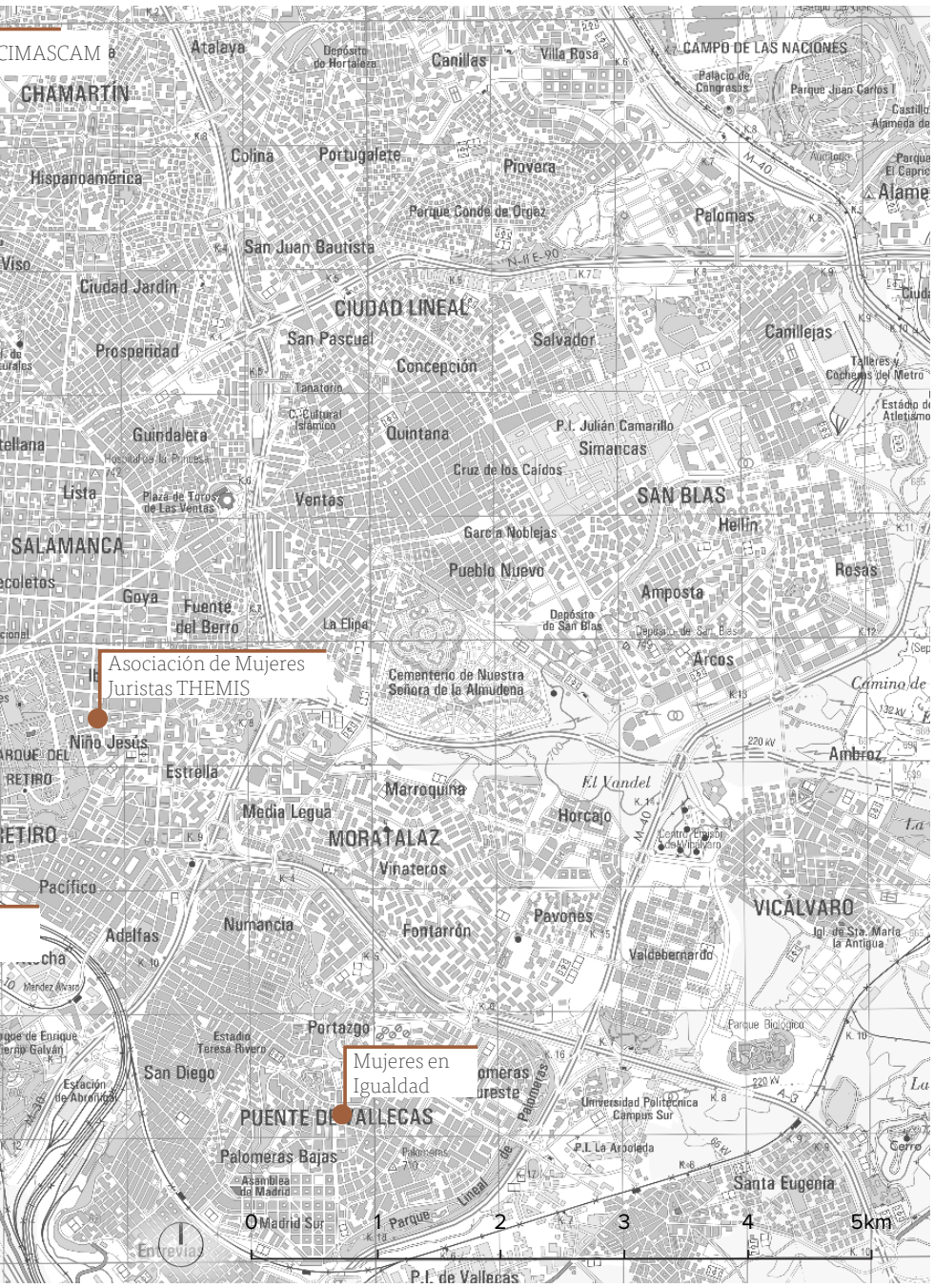
CRUZ  
ROJA

Fundación  
Mujeres

Centro de día para mujeres Ayaan  
Hirsi Ali

Punto Municipal de Observatorio  
Regional Violencia de género II





Asociación de Mujeres Juristas THEMIS

Mujeres en Igualdad

CHAMARTIN

CIUDAD LINEAL

SAN BLAS

MORATALAZ

PUENTE DE VALLECAS

SALAMANCA

RETIRO

RETIRO

Envía

P.I. de Vallecas

1 2 3 4 5km



## **// existing public transport infrastructure**

*Cuatro Caminos is well connected to the underground's network with lines 1, 2, and 6. And it is 10 minutes walking to the train and underground station of Nuevos Ministerios, with metro lines 6, 8, and 10, and train lines C1, C2, C4, C7, C10 and the regional line.*



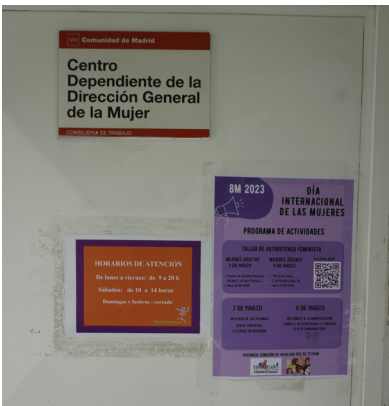




## **WOMEN'S DAY CENTRES. Madrid.**

I could visit four day centres in Madrid and one day centre in my own town. While in some of the centres they offered me a lot of information, others tried to dispatch me as quick as possible delegating me to other people or to their website for basic information about the centre.

I was lucky because making pictures inside these centres even if there were no women inside was not allowed but in one of them (probably due to the newness of the worker) I could take some.





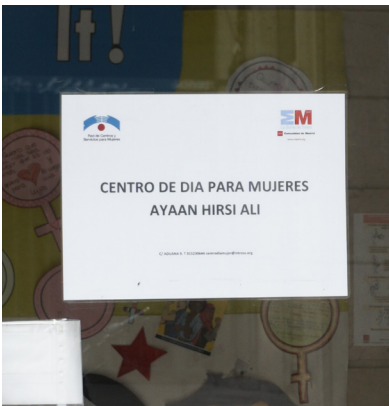
## **WOMEN'S DAY CENTRE. Pachamama**

Calle L rida 70, Madrid.

Located in a residential street in the neighbourhood of Tetu n. It was well connected to the public transport network, being just five minutes walking from Alvarado underground stop.

The street was calm, wide and clean. The centre was placed the ground floor of an apartment building. It was nicely signposted, having some posted at the door about the future activities of the centre. However the centre was very small, with no common areas and a very small reception. Also, the exterior wasn't very inviting, having metal bars on all the windows and a heavy closed off metal door.

The conversation I had with one of the workers was nice, however they didn't get much into detail about of people they help and didn't dare to be critical about the existing facilities and what could be improved.



## **WOMEN'S DAY CENTRE. Ayaan Hirsi Ali**

Calle Aduana 9, Madrid

Located in a side street, from the very busy Plaza del Sol, what is considered to be the centre of Madrid. Therefore, it is also very well connected to the public transport network, having the underground and the train station 5 minutes walking from it.

The centre occupies four floors of the building.

The street was calm compared to its surroundings, however it is very dirty, dark and while it is facing the wider side of the street, this is being used as a scooter parking.

The centre was badly signposted.

I could visit the centre twice, the staff was very friendly and willing to help. I could talk with an educator and a psychologist. This is also the only centre where I could take pictures from the interior.

Like the other centres, the interior felt as any other institution with old generic furniture, suspended ceilings with white lights. These lights had to be on all day since the interior was quite dark, having the corridors no windows and the offices facing a narrow street.

The workers tried to make the interior more personal by painting the walls purple and adding a lot of informative posters and decorations on the walls.



During a conversation with an educator of the centre and a psychologist of the centre, I learnt that the temporary home for women are completely full with very long waiting lines. That their day centre didn't have space to organize activities so they would go to the Retiro (20min walking) to do them there if the weather was good. That even though they targeted mostly arab women, the centre accepted all types of women.



## CHOOSING THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

- the district of Tetuán -

## **// The district of Tetuán**

*As analyzed before, Tetuán is a well connected district, close to the city centre of Madrid, with a big surrounding infrastructure for women and far from the most vulnerable homeless women.*







## **// The development and history of Tetuán**

*The history of Tetuán begins in 1860, when the Spanish troops that fought in the African War camped in the now desapareared Dehesa de Amanuel. As a consequence of that settlement, the working-class neighborhoods of Tetuán de las Victorias was established along the current street of Bravo Murillo.*

## // Development of Madrid



1875 //

Although Spain was suffering from the independence wars, Madrid started developing into a liberal city with a bourgeois character, opening theaters, cafe, kiosks, etc. Around this time the first tram lines opened . Yet, the city stayed quite small, starting its expansion only at the begging of the 20th century.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the biggest development thanks to immigrants from different regions could



1916 //

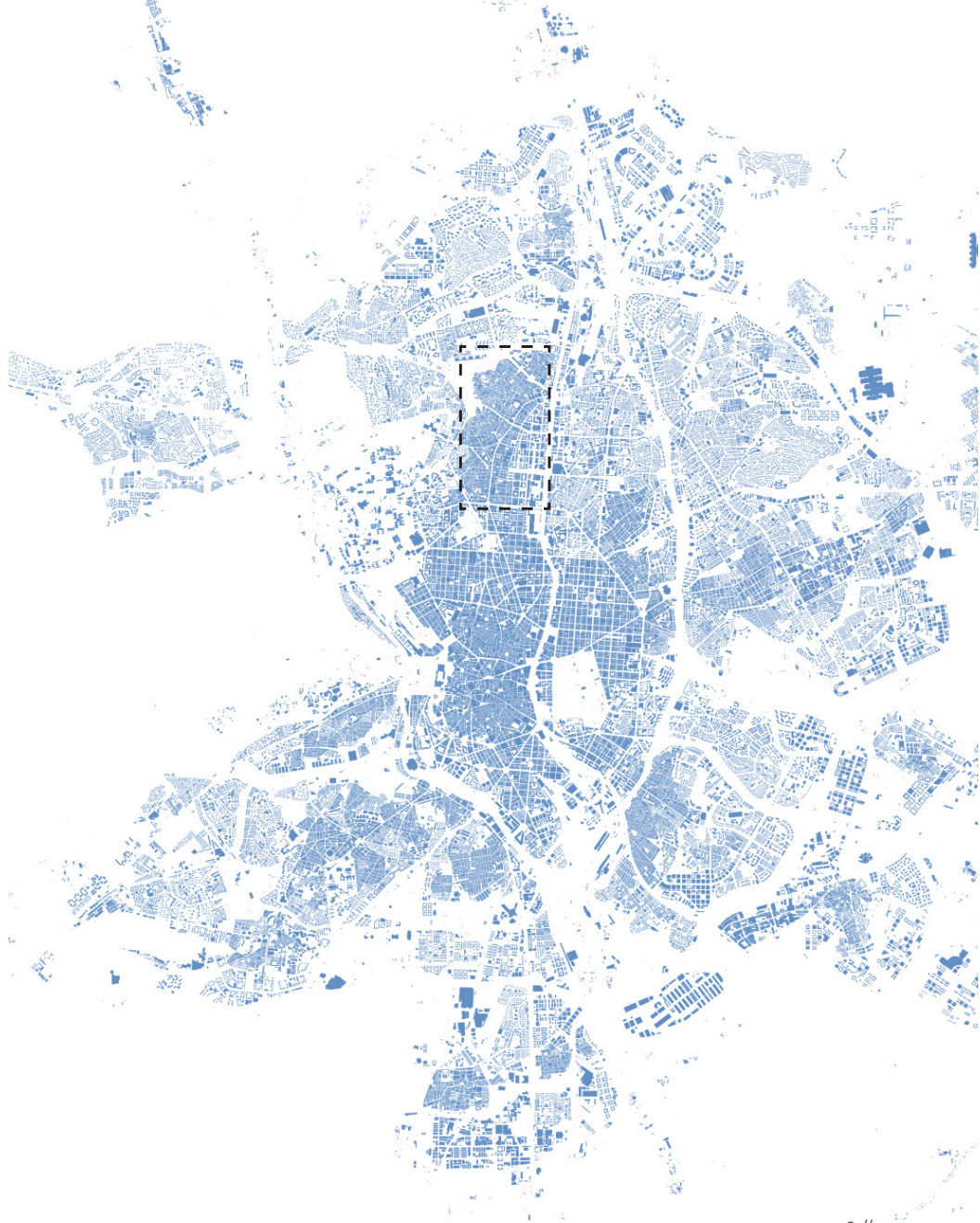
In the early 20th century, the area experienced its growth due to the arrival of numerous Spanish immigrants from other provinces in search of work who could not settle in the center of the capital.



1962 //

In 1955, it is when this district becomes part of the city of Madrid and receives the name of Tetuán. With the continuous growth of Madrid and the introduction of the underground, Tetuán became a central district, completely integrated in the urban structure.





2016 //

*At the beginning of the 21st century with the construction boom, Tetuán became very interesting due to its central location in the city. Many old buildings were demolished, some being transformed into more modern apartment blocks and many being left as empty plots with the economic crisis of 2008.*

## **// Tetuán, a neighbourhood created by immigrants**

*The neighbourhood created during the Spanish industrialization at the beginning of the 20th century, was created by immigrants from all over Spain but mostly from the south. This is still seen by the remaining architecture of the time with small houses with courtyards at the back and on the street names of the neighbourhood.*





## **// Heritage of Tetuán, the neo-Mudejar**

*Mudejar is an exclusively Spanish architectural style and rescuing it (putting the neo in front of it) implies claiming Hispano-Muslim architecture. Neomudéjar functions as a synthesis of all the styles that coexisted on the peninsula. And Tetuán is possibly the Madrid neighborhood where you can best appreciate this architectural style.*



## Residents of Tetuán count the popular Neo-Mudejar style buildings lost in the last fifteen years

The Group for the protection of the district's heritage, which already carried out a collaborative census of the buildings of the style in the district to request their protection, now recounts the losses produced since 2008

— In the end they were brought down from the roof: eviction with resistance, police detainees and demolition in La Higuera de Tetuán

## Last chance for Bravo Murillo example of popular neo-Mudejar heart of Tetuán

On Monday the future of the property will be settled in the Commission for the Protection of the Historical, Artistic and Natural Heritage (CPPHAN). The Tetouan Heritage I requesting the conservation of the façade, which would not alte

### A symbol of popular neo-Mudejar resists: Bravo Murillo 315 will continue to show off its bricks thanks to the neighborhood struggle

The Group for the Protection of the Heritage of Tetuán appeared in the file of the Commission for the Protection of the Historical, Artistic and Natural Heritage (CPPHAN) together with the Cuatro Caminos-Tetuán Neighborhood Association, to request the conservation of the façade of the building. The project has been changed to reintegrate most of the original materials in the new building, which will include a reconstruction of the façade. Demolition work has already started

— Bravo Murillo 315: saving a popular neo-Mudejar historic façade in Tetuán and thinking about heritage for the public

Ilo 315: saving a popular neo-Mudejar historic facade for the public

## The residents of Tetuán fight to protect more than 200 Neo-Mudéjar style buildings

The Cuatro Caminos-Tetuán Neighborhood Association has already sent a letter to the Madrid City Council asking for the protection of these houses, which have more than a century of history



## TO THE RESCUE OF THE NEOMUDÉJAR HERITAGE: A BATTLE FOR THE IDENTITY OF TETUÁN

The city council studies raising the protection of the more than 200 houses from the beginning of the 20th century after the battle of the neighbors to avoid their demolition

## Defending heritage against speculation: a fight that spreads through the neighborhoods of Madrid

### Barrio 315, an Mudéjar in the

After decades of grievances and demolitions, the neighborhood of the former municipalities annexed to the capital is mobilized to preserve its identity in the face of real estate voracity. The result of the municipal elections will determine the future of fifth centennials such as Torre Arias and Huerta de Mena.

Commission for the Protection of Historical. Protection Group has appeared in the file for the buildable land by the promoter

facade in Tetuán a

EVICION >

### Demolished a building in Madrid that the residents of the Tetuán district wanted to protect: "You leave the Neomudéjar to me!"

A citizen platform asked to preserve the architecture of this property that had been illegally occupied for a decade and where a real estate agency plans to build a block of flats



### New eviction in Tetuán and threat of demolition for a Neo-Mudejar building pending protection

The Group for the protection of Tetuán's heritage included in March the protection of the building, which it considers one of the most interesting examples of popular Neo-Mudejar. The house has been squatted for more than ten years and is known as La Higuera. There is an eviction order issued for October 14 and its inhabitants have summoned to their doors

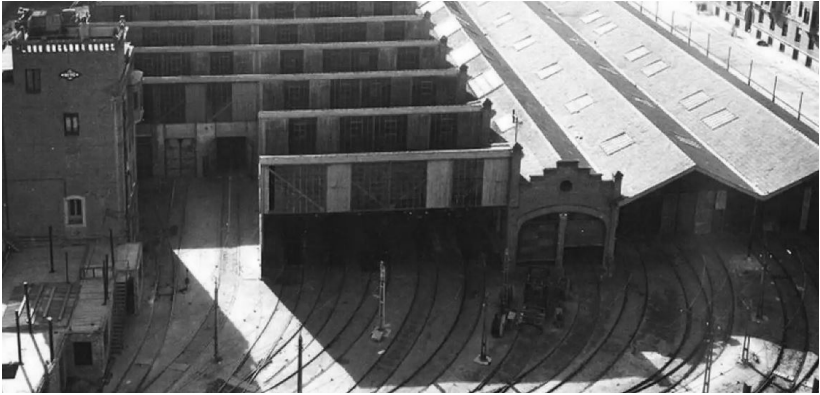
OF

### The battle of a group of neighbors to rescue the jewels of the popular neo-Mudéjar of Madrid

An association from Tetuán claims the value of these buildings from the late 19th century, at a time when one of its clearest exponents, on Bravo Murillo street, is under threat

## **// Heritage of Tetuán, the protected buildings**

*Many of these already protected buildings are being neglected in order to let them collapse and build from scratch. One clear example was the 'Cocheras del metro' the first underground garage of Madrid, which recently has being demolished for huge housing project.*



*Cocheras de Cuatro Caminos // built in 1918 where the first metro garage of Madrid*



*// they were demolished in 2021*



*// 443 houses are expected to be built on the site*









## CHOOSING THE SITE

- la huerta de Tiziano -







1900-1910



1911-1940



1941-1950



1951-1960



1961-1970



1971-1980

Development of the site.



1946-1970



1991-2000



1971-1980



2001-2010



1981-1990



2011-2023



Public outdoor



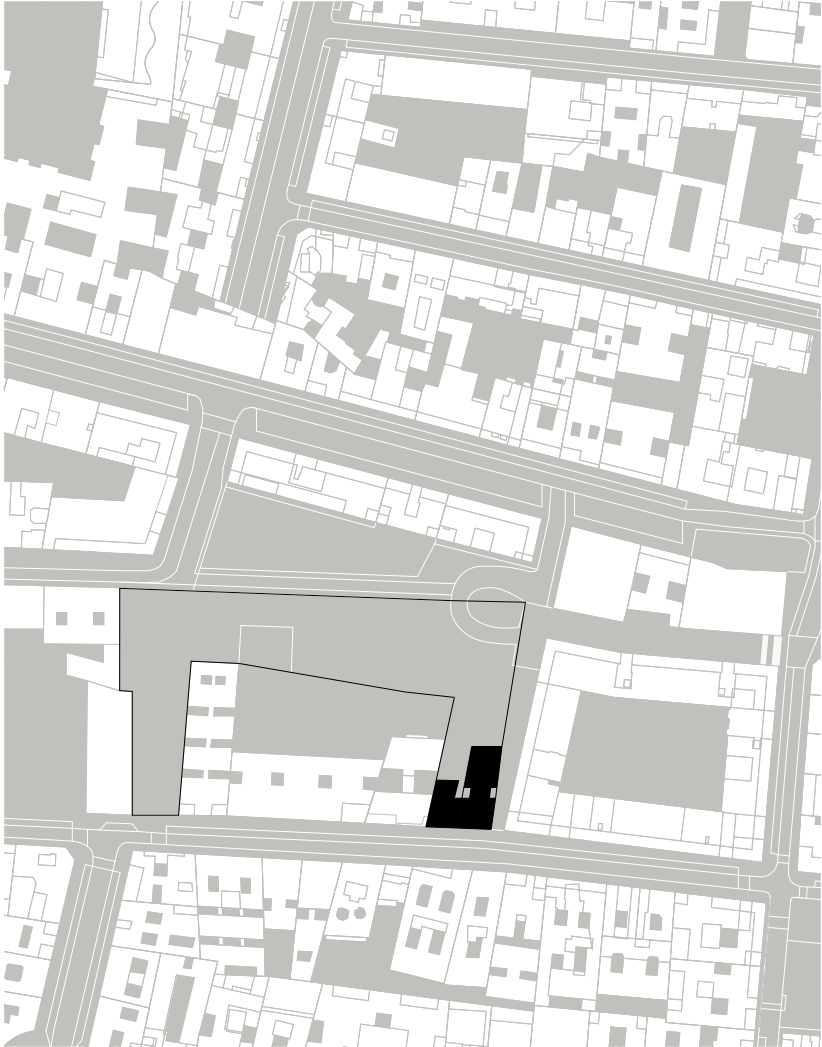
Private outdoor



Public and private outdoor

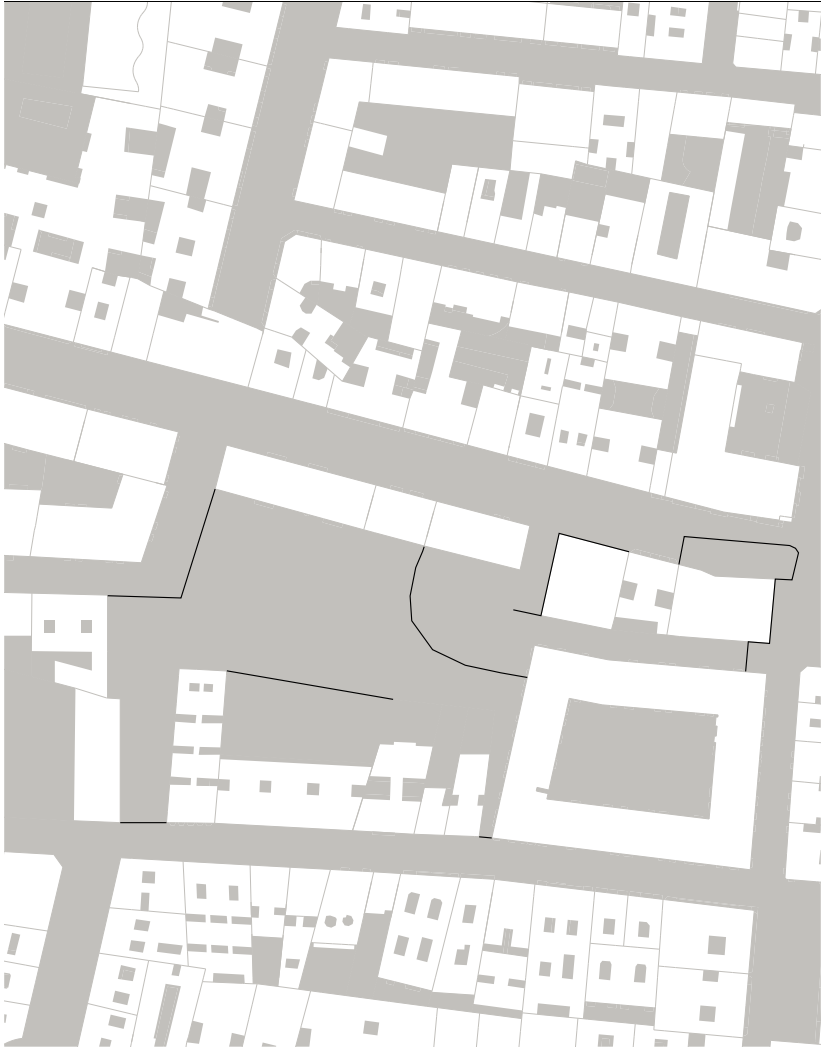
Characteristics





The Site  
1:1000





Barriers on site.



North

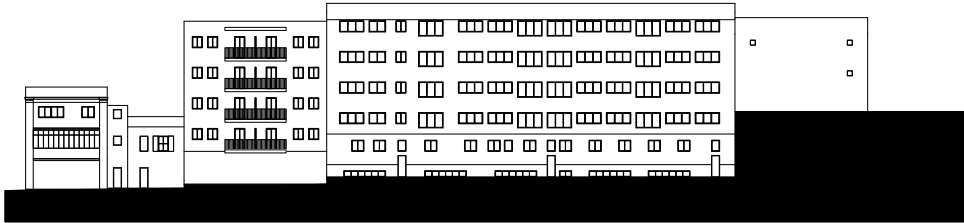




East

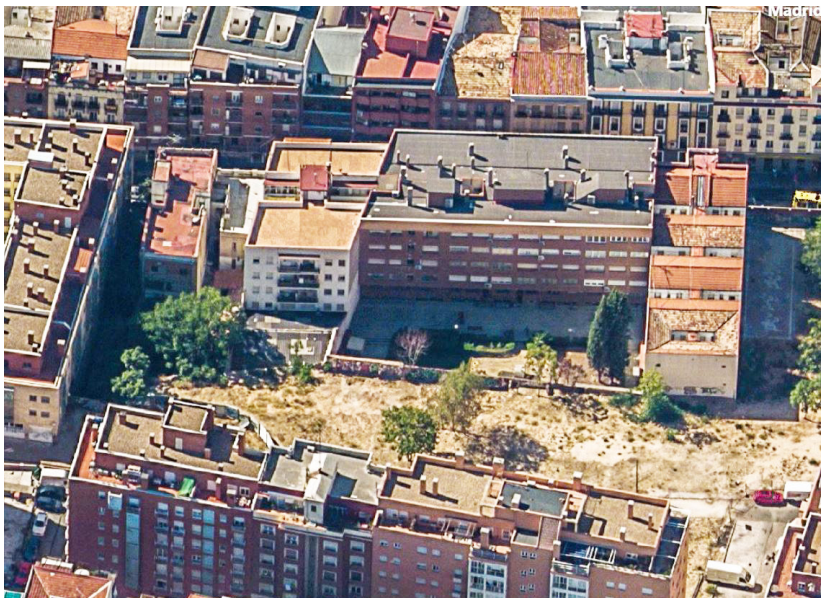
*The site counts with a 7meter height difference.*

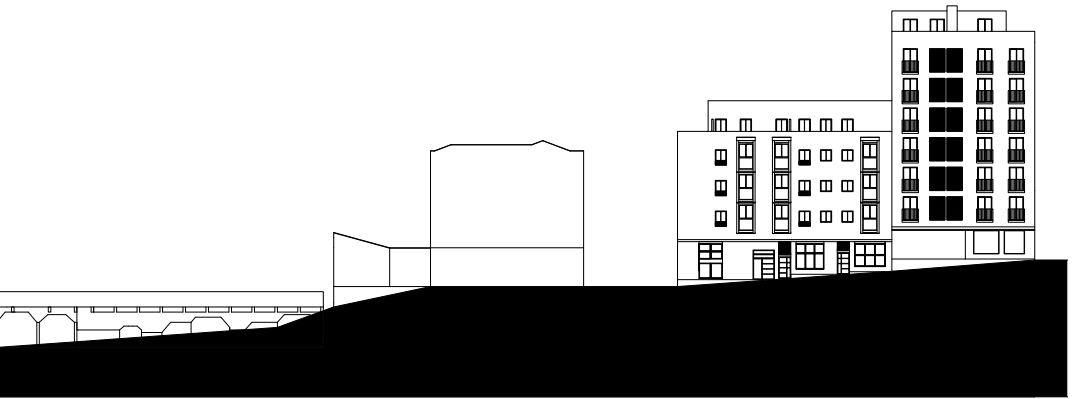




South

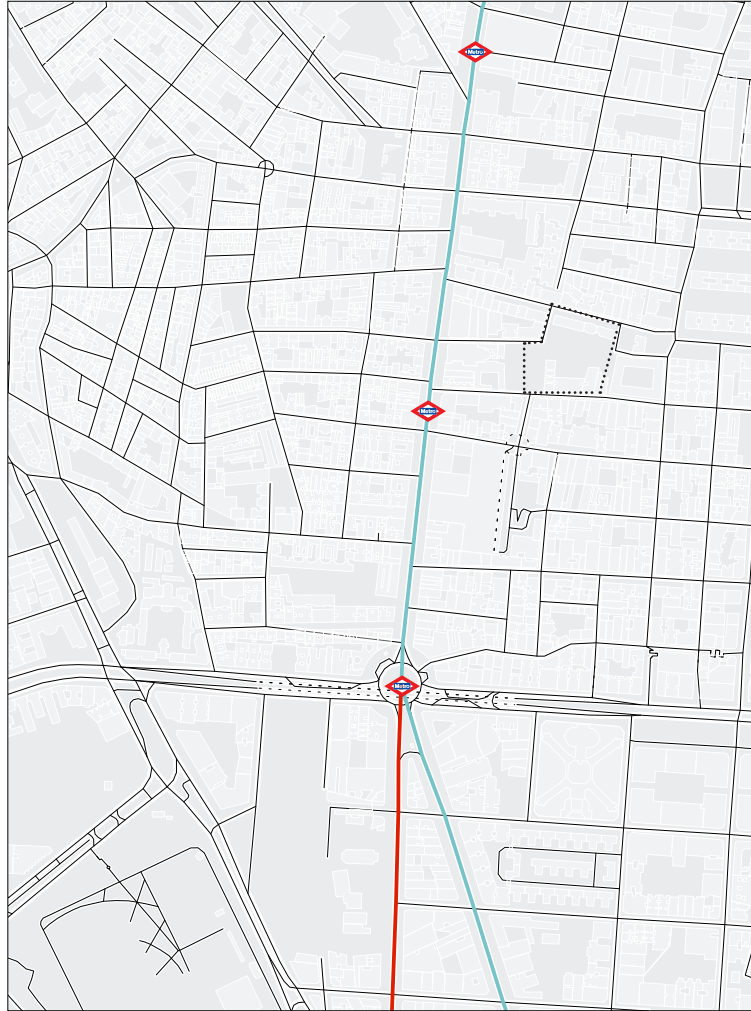
West





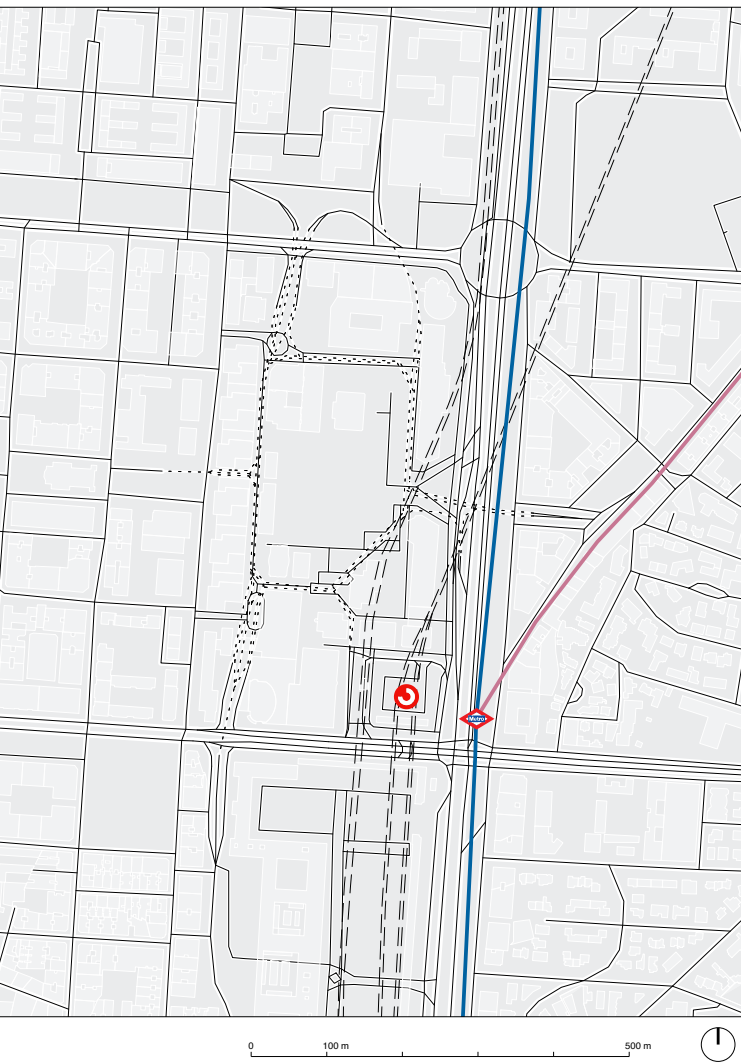
1.500





Connection by public transport



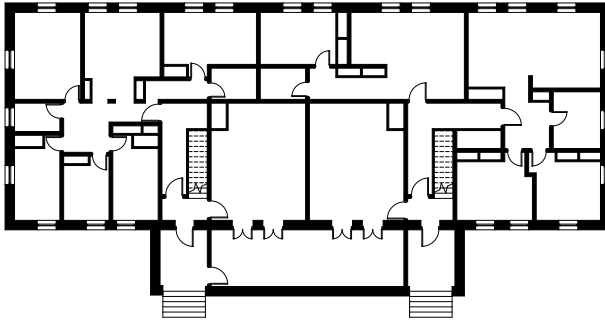




## REFERENCES



Floorplan



## REFERENCES. Proposal for Women's House

Women's Inter-Generational Housing Williamsburg-Greenpoint  
Brooklyn, US

1984

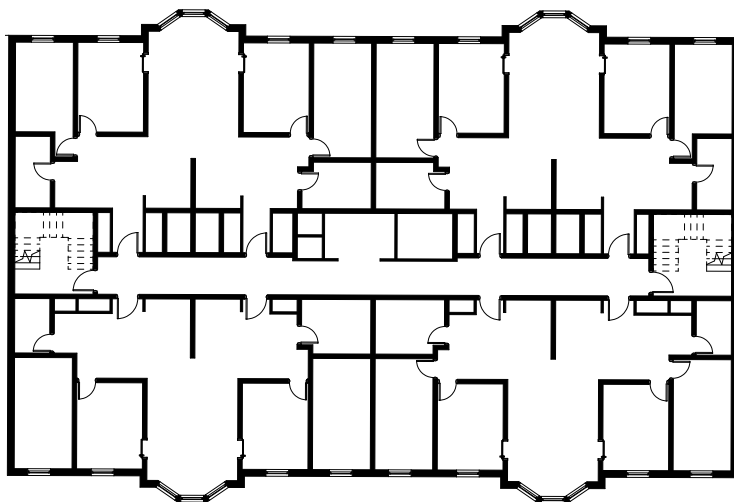
Katrin Adam & Barbara Marks

Neighborhood Women's Inter-Generational Housing

Ground floor | 422m<sup>2</sup>

*The mother's bedroom is the smallest of the house, however, it is isolated from the rest placed on the most remote corner of the apartment, to give more privacy.*





## **REFERENCES. Inter-Generational Housing**

Women's House 308 East 8th St

New York, US

1987

City College Architectural Centre & Conrad Levenson Architects

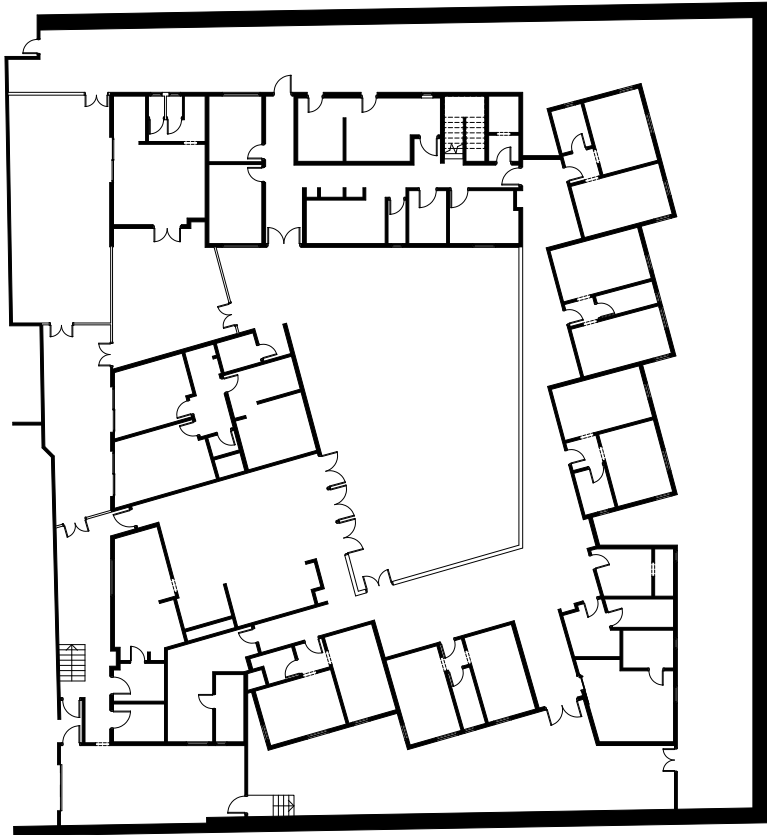
Proposal for Women's House

Ground floor | 640m<sup>2</sup>



*The shelter is built around a central courtyard, in my opinion too minimalistic, making it a bit like the ones in monasteries which are meant to be looked at but not used.*





## **REFERENCES. Inter-Generational Housing**

Shelter For Victims Of Domestic Violence

Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel

2018

Amos Goldreich Architecture & Jacobs Yaniv Architects

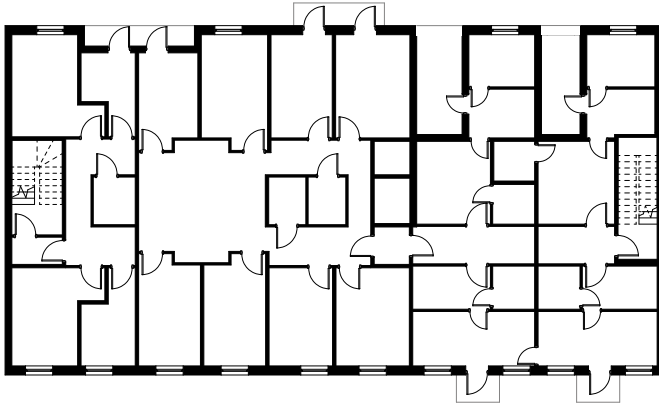
Shelter for victims of domestic violence, with communal areas, a kindergarten, a computer room, laundry facilities, kitchens and a refectory, independent living quarters for each family, staff accommodation, office areas for the shelter's manager and staff.

Ground floor | 1680m<sup>2</sup>



*The name becomes important on how it is perceived. It also gives dignity to the ones coming there looking for help*

*The project uses an existing building. The new addition it is perfectly integrated in the street.*



## **REFERENCES. Pension van Schoonhoven**

Pension Van Schoonhoven

Antwerp, Belgium

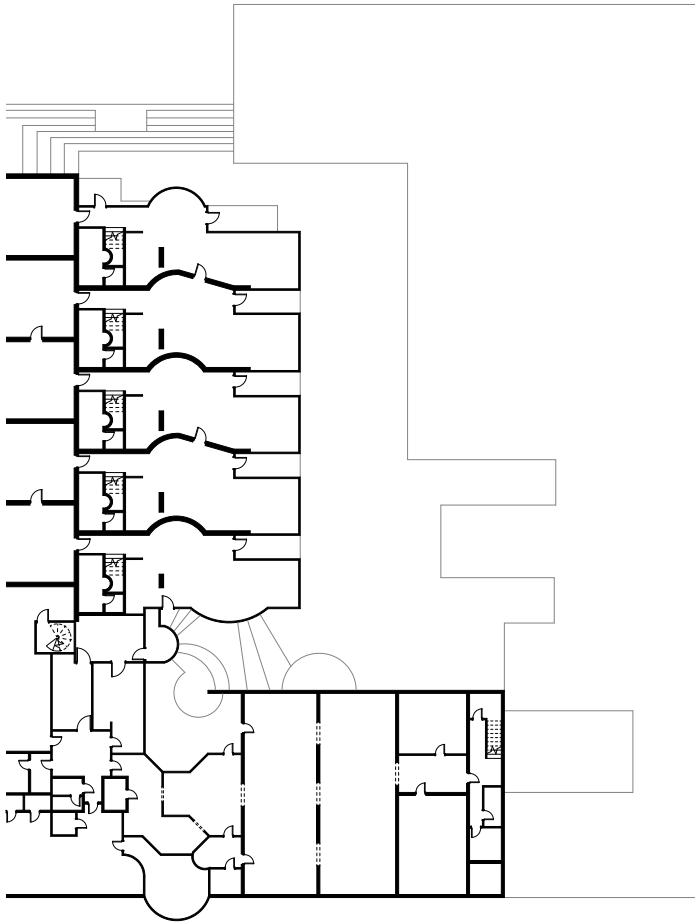
2014

BULK Architecten

Homeless shelter

Second floor | 455m<sup>2</sup>





## REFERENCES. Mother's House

Mother's House or Hubertus House

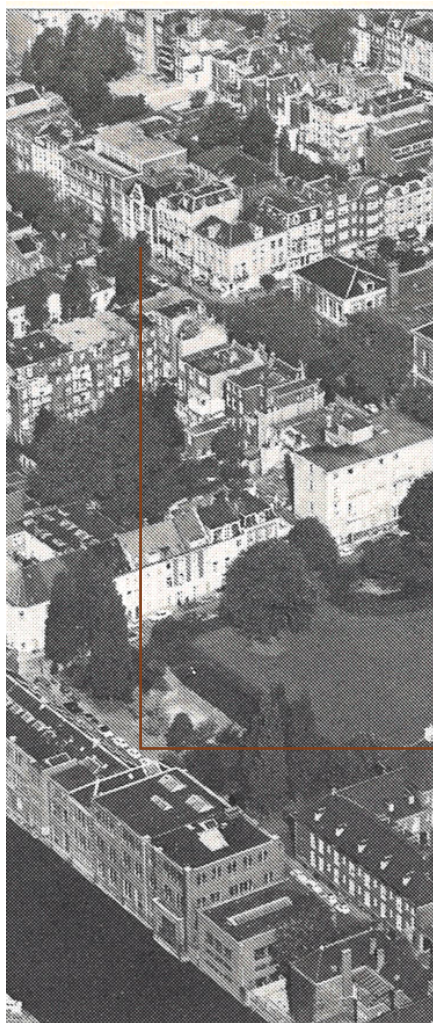
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

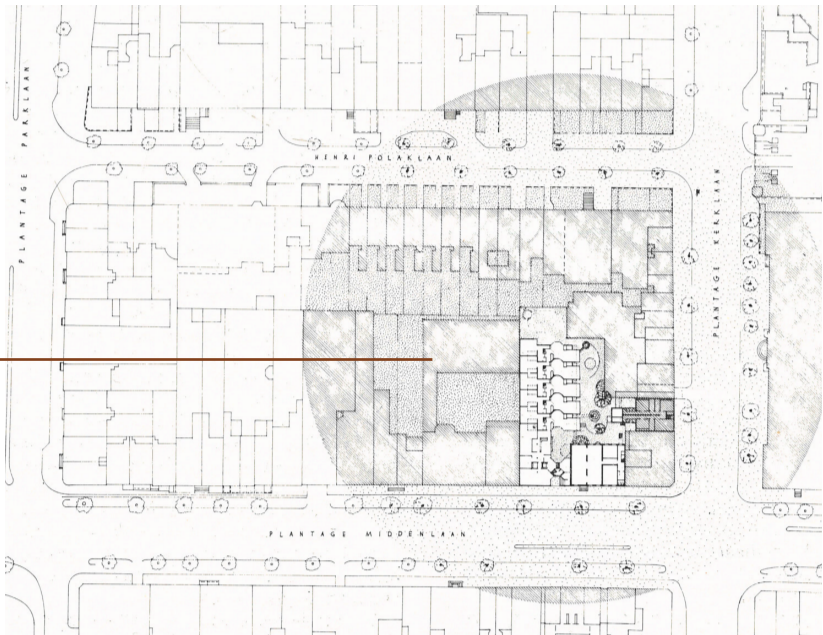
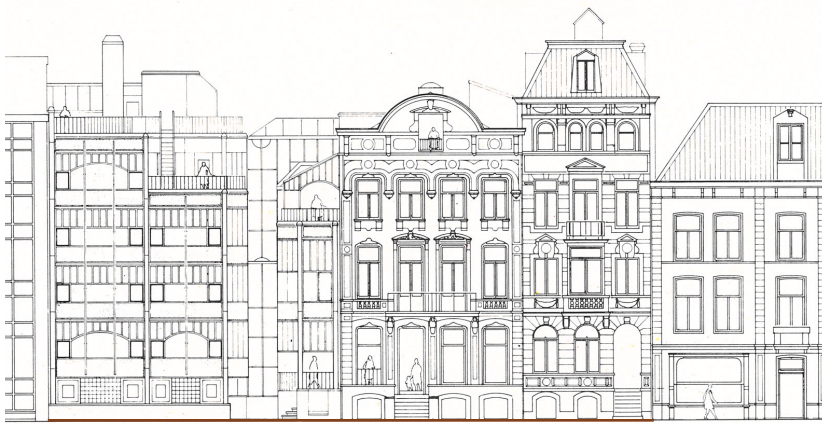
1974

Aldo van Eyck

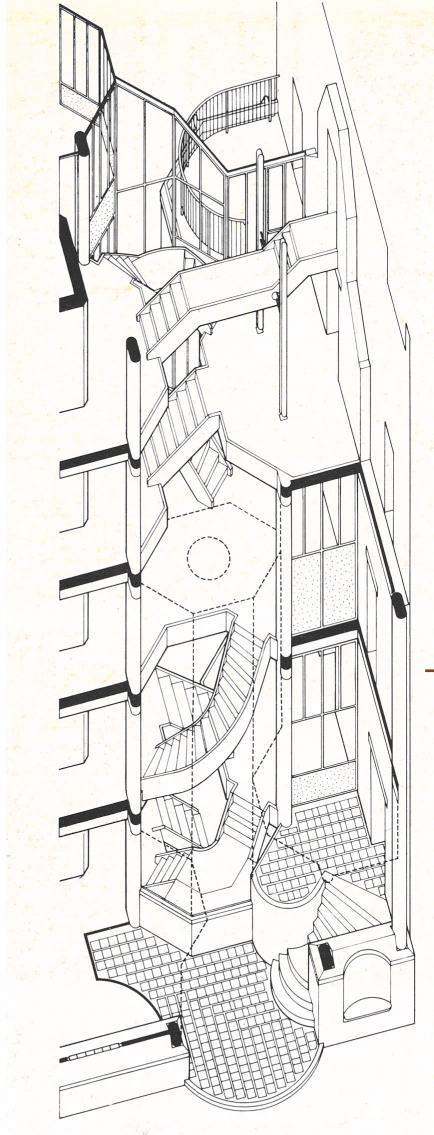
Multifamily house, mainly for single mothers and their kids

Ground floor | 1580m<sup>2</sup>

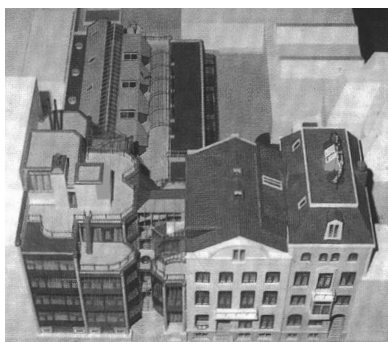
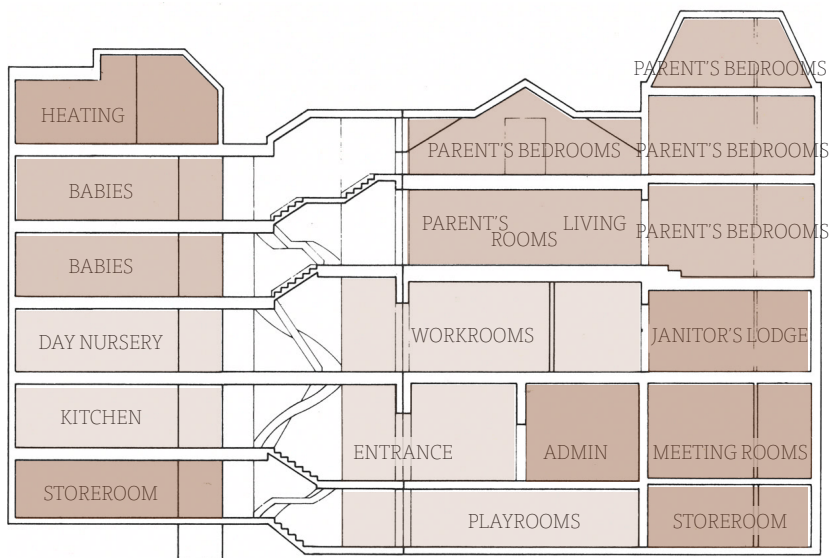




*The project consists of a renovation of two existing buildings and an addition to them.*





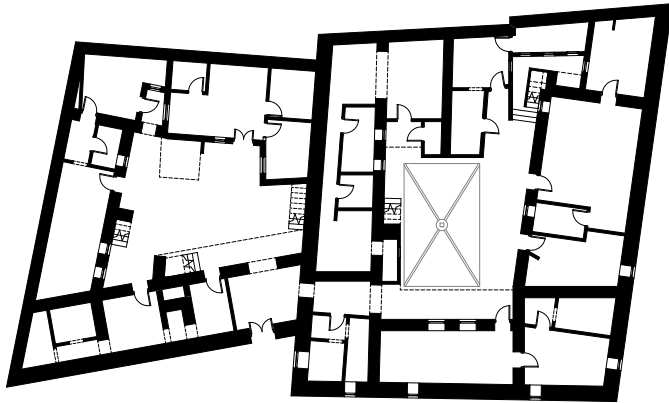


*The building is organized in public and private functions. On the bottom public and organizational functions are located, while the housing for women is placed on the top.*

*The materialization of the building drives you also from the bottom to the top, having heavy concrete columns on the first floors and slowly transforming on lighter steel columns on the tops floors. Creating a light environment.*



The patio was mainly used by women and their children. These families living around them would form a tight community, helping each other with the cooking, the laundry and the children. Women started decorating them with potted plants and flowers creating a family activity for the weekends when the men were home.



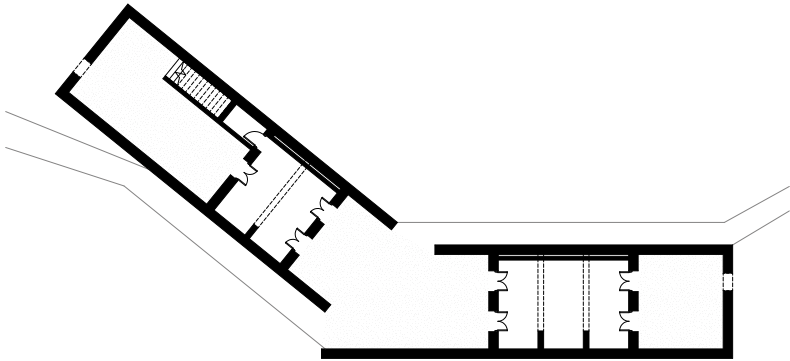
## REFERENCES. Patio de la Langosta

Martín de Roa 7&9, Córdoba, Spain  
20<sup>th</sup> century  
Housing

Ground floor | 586m<sup>2</sup>

*It is interesting how the play with the idea of the courtyard. Having two enclosed private courtyards on the sides and creating a third one between the two structures which is public but still feels intimate .*

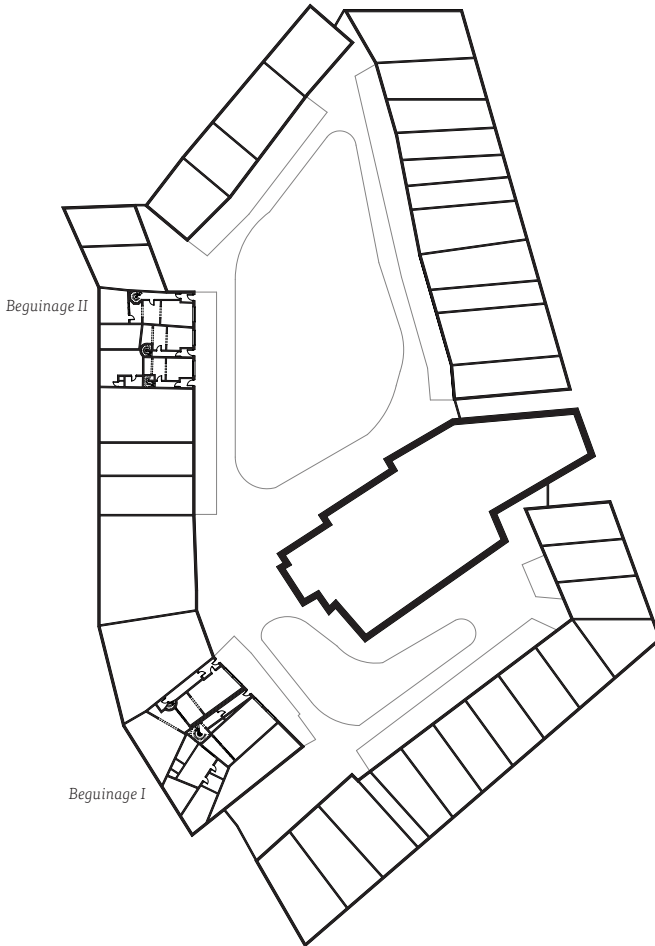




## **REFERENCES. The Women's House of Ouled Merzoug**

Idelsane, Morocco  
2019  
Building Beyond Borders  
Community centre  
Ground floor | 238m<sup>2</sup>





Begijnhof Amsterdam  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

1346

Housing for beguines, a sisterhood of Catholics who lived as nuns, but had not taken an oath to God.

Ground floor | 6154m<sup>2</sup>

Ground floor of one of the houses | 30m<sup>2</sup>

*Square type. The houses formed a fortress around the courtyard, they were only accessible through it, giving security and privacy to the Beguines. The beguinades were architectural ensembles composed by houses for the beguines, a church and a few chapels, ancillary spaces and green spaces. These green spaces were mainly to do laundry using the sun laying technique.*

PRIVATE / HOUSE PER FLOOR

PUBLIC / SHOP







Beguinage I

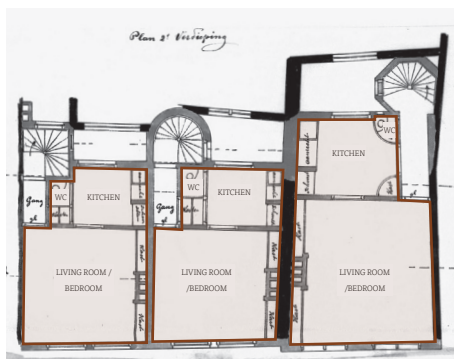


Beguinage II

Most of these houses had an office space and a shop area on the ground floor. Its main entrances was facing the central courtyard, this made it easier to keep it safe in the beguinage. The shop gave economical independence to the beguines. Other ways of earning money were doing laundry, having a childcare or for prayers. These connected them to the neighbourhood, becoming a part of the social structure.



Beguinage I



Beguinage II

Every beguine would have a living room, a bedroom, a toilet and a small kitchen.



## FIRST SKETCHES

# BRIEF

EMERGENCY SHELTER (on existing building) – max 46pp, comfortable 40pp + around 12 professionals – around 1000m<sup>2</sup>

Professionals – 135m<sup>2</sup>

Meeting rooms – 15m<sup>2</sup> + 15m<sup>2</sup> + 6m<sup>2</sup> + 6m<sup>2</sup> + 6m<sup>2</sup> – 48m<sup>2</sup>  
Shared office space – 60m<sup>2</sup>  
Office kitchen – 12m<sup>2</sup>  
Toilets – 5m<sup>2</sup>  
Admin/secretary – 10m<sup>2</sup>

Bedrooms – 6 family bedrooms + 6 shared bedrooms + 4 individual bedroom  
– 132m<sup>2</sup> + 122m<sup>2</sup> + 32m<sup>2</sup> + 86m<sup>2</sup>

Family with private facilities – 22m<sup>2</sup>

Bedroom – 6m<sup>2</sup>  
Bedroom/living room + kitchen – 12m<sup>2</sup>  
Bathroom – 4 m<sup>2</sup>

Bedrooms with shared facilities – 230m<sup>2</sup>

Bedroom for 3 people – 14m<sup>2</sup>

Bedroom for 1 person – 8m<sup>2</sup>

Shared toilets – 28m<sup>2</sup> (1m<sup>2</sup> per person following  
mexico's ratio)  
Shared showers – 28m<sup>2</sup> (1m<sup>2</sup> per person following  
mexico's ratio)  
Small shared kitchen – 15m<sup>2</sup>  
Small shared living room space – 15m<sup>2</sup>

Shared facilities – 495m<sup>2</sup>

Waiting area/entrance/library/living room – 70m<sup>2</sup>  
Toilets for visitors – 5m<sup>2</sup>  
Shared kitchen with dinning hall – 90m<sup>2</sup>  
Nursery + outside playground – 22m<sup>2</sup> + 90m<sup>2</sup>  
Courtyard/terrace/garden – 170m<sup>2</sup>  
Laundry area (for the shelter and the temporary housing) – 45m<sup>2</sup>

## TEMPORARY HOUSING (new construction) – max 39, comfortable 28pp

2 bedroom apartment + shared kitchen + living room – 100m<sup>2</sup> – 2 + 1 – 4pp,  
max 6pp per apartment

- Bedroom 1 – 10m<sup>2</sup>
- Bedroom 2 – 12m<sup>2</sup>
- Bathroom 1 – 4m<sup>2</sup>
- Living room/dining area – 18m<sup>2</sup>
- Kitchen 1 – 7m<sup>2</sup>
- Kitchen 2 – 7m<sup>2</sup>
- Bedroom 3 – 10m<sup>2</sup>
- Bedroom 4 – 12m<sup>2</sup>
- Bathroom 2 – 4m<sup>2</sup>
- Hall 1 – 8m<sup>2</sup>
- Hall 2 – 8m<sup>2</sup>

2 bedroom apartment + private small kitchen + living room – 50m<sup>2</sup> – 3 +  
2 – 2pp, max 3pp per apartment

- Bedroom 1 – 10m<sup>2</sup>
- Bedroom 2 – 12m<sup>2</sup>
- Bathroom 1 – 4m<sup>2</sup>
- Living room/dining area – 9m<sup>2</sup>
- Kitchen 1 – 7m<sup>2</sup>
- Hall 1 – 8m<sup>2</sup>

1 bedroom + private small kitchen – 25m<sup>2</sup> – 3 + 3 – 1pp per apartment

- Bedroom/ living room – 18m<sup>2</sup>
- Hall/small kitchen – 3m<sup>2</sup>
- Bathroom – 4m<sup>2</sup>

## NEIGHBOURHOOD SHARED FUNCTIONS (new construction)

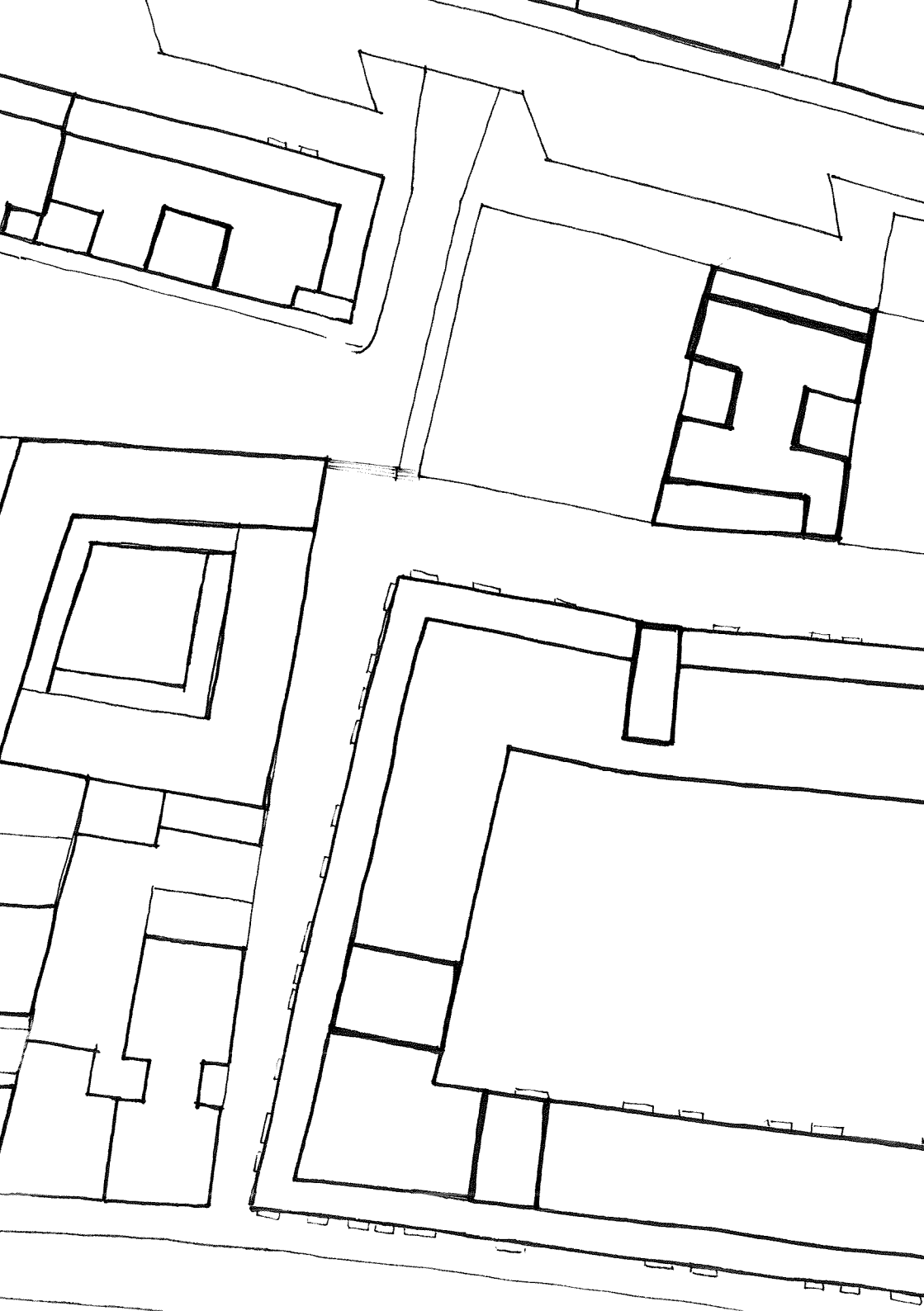
- Shop – 30m<sup>2</sup>
- Café – 40m<sup>2</sup> + 5m<sup>2</sup> toilets
- Workshop spaces/activities room
  - 1 - 30m<sup>2</sup>
  - 2 – 30m<sup>2</sup>
- Storage for urban farming – 10m<sup>2</sup>

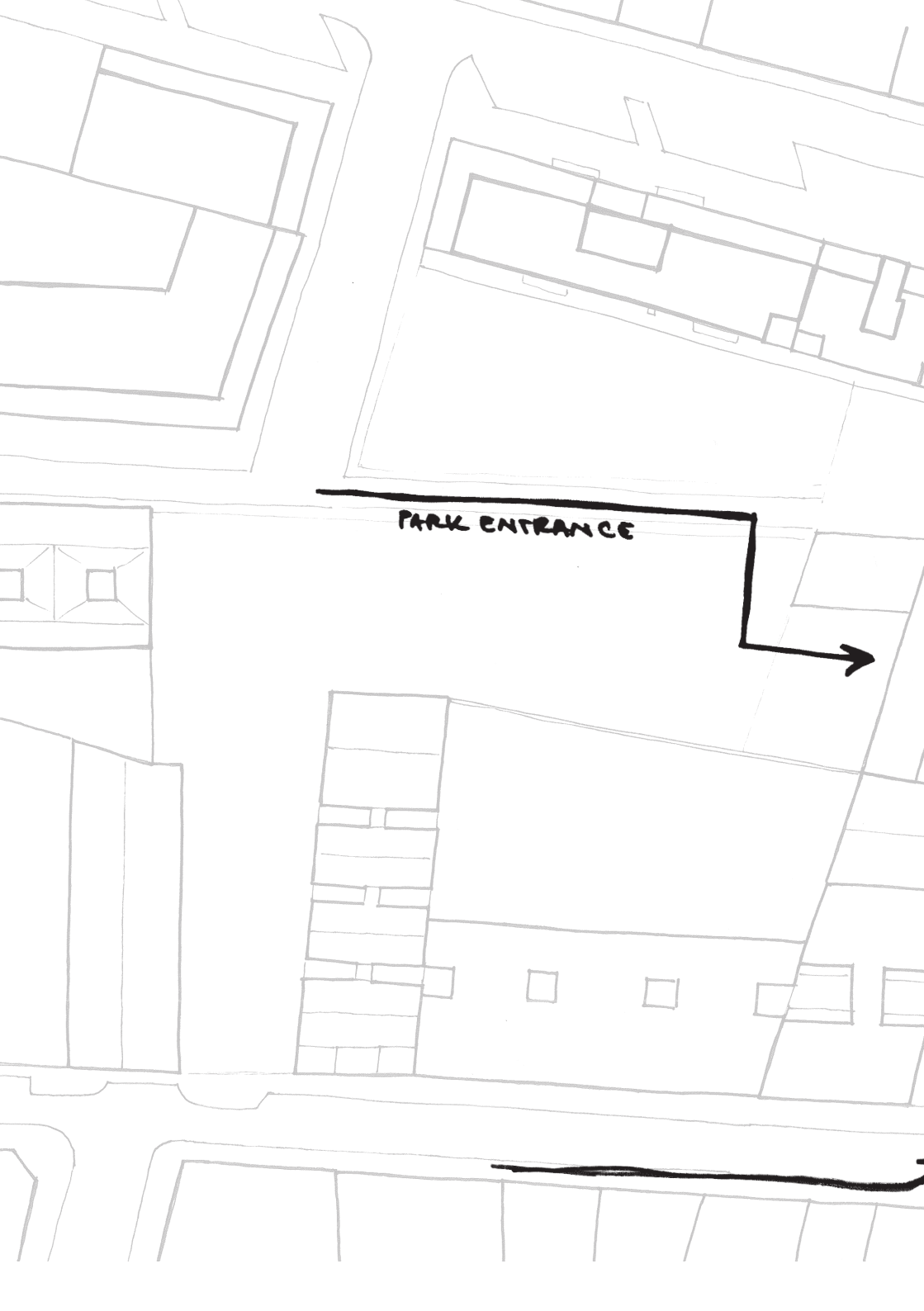










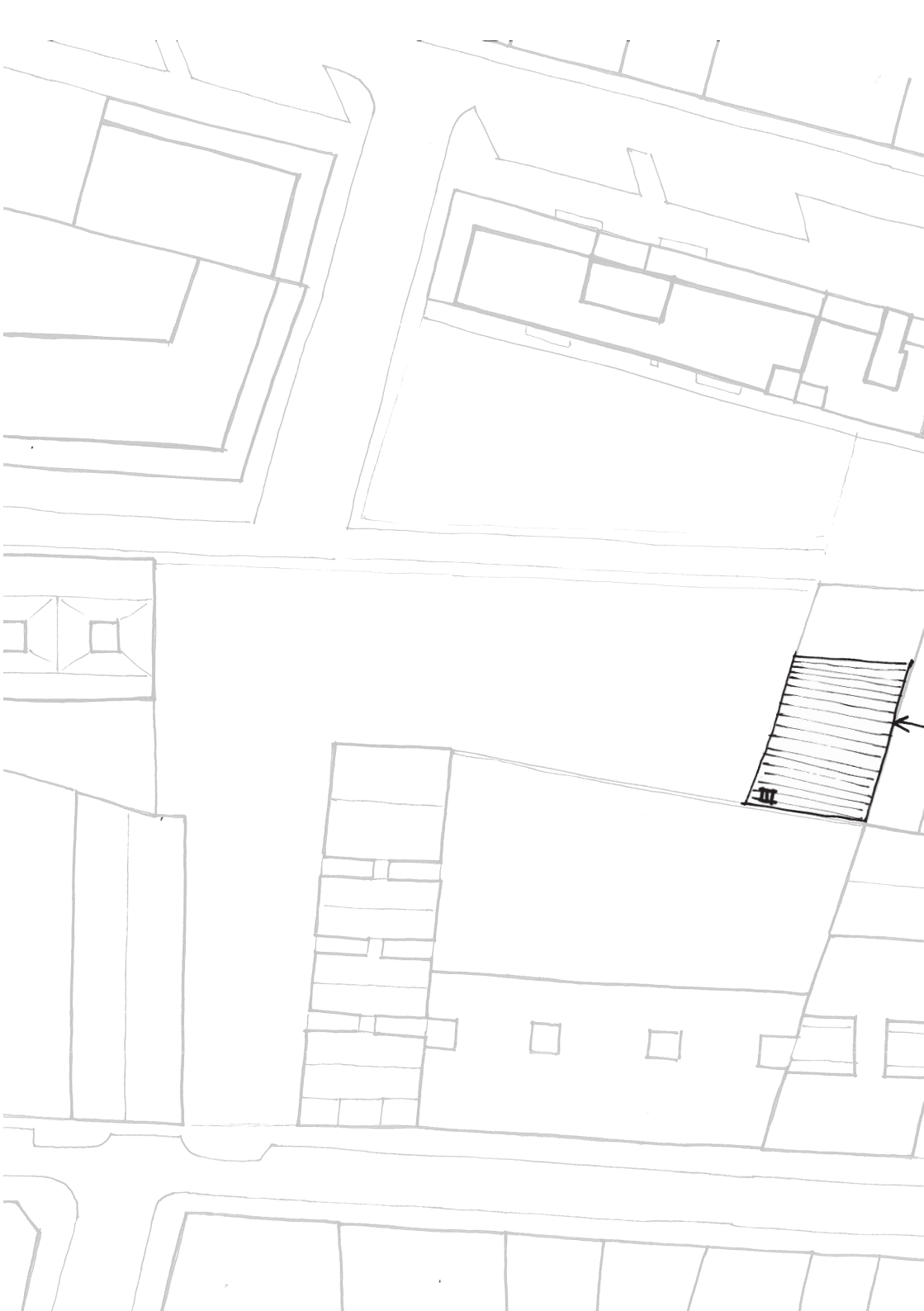


PARK ENTRANCE



**HIDDEN ENTRANCE**

**ANONIMOUS ENTRANCE**





COMMUNAL PATIOS WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS





CONNECTION TO HOUSING

LAUNDRY AREA

FIRST COURTYARD (PRIVATE + INTRICATE)

KITCHEN + DINING HALL

OFFICES

ENTRANCE + WAITING ROOM



+0







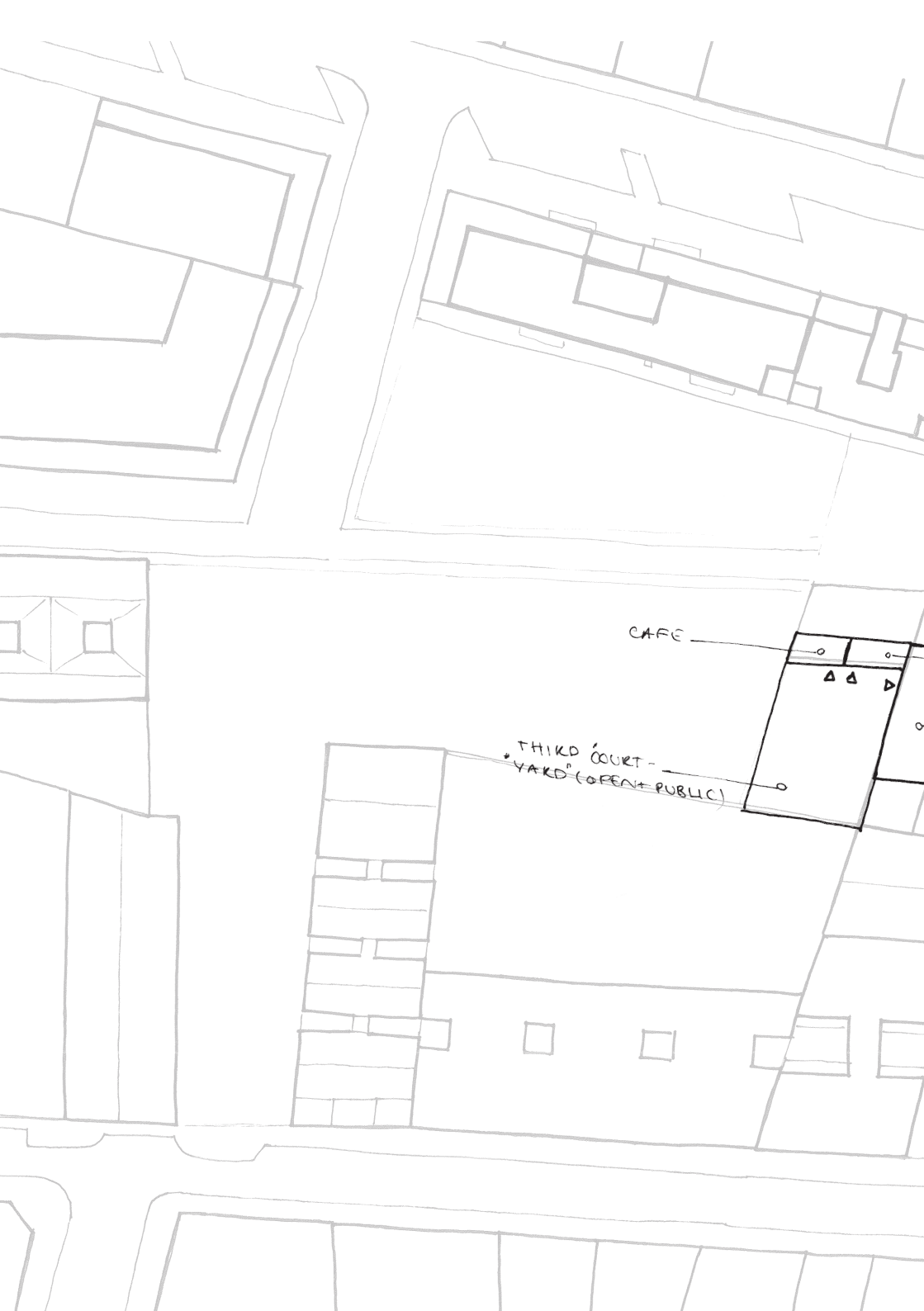
COMMUNAL FUNCTIONS - PLAY ROOM / LIBRARY

CONNECTION TO HOUSING

BALCONY

SHARED BEDROOMS

+1



CAFE

THIRD COURT -  
"YARD" (OPEN + PUBLIC)



SHOP

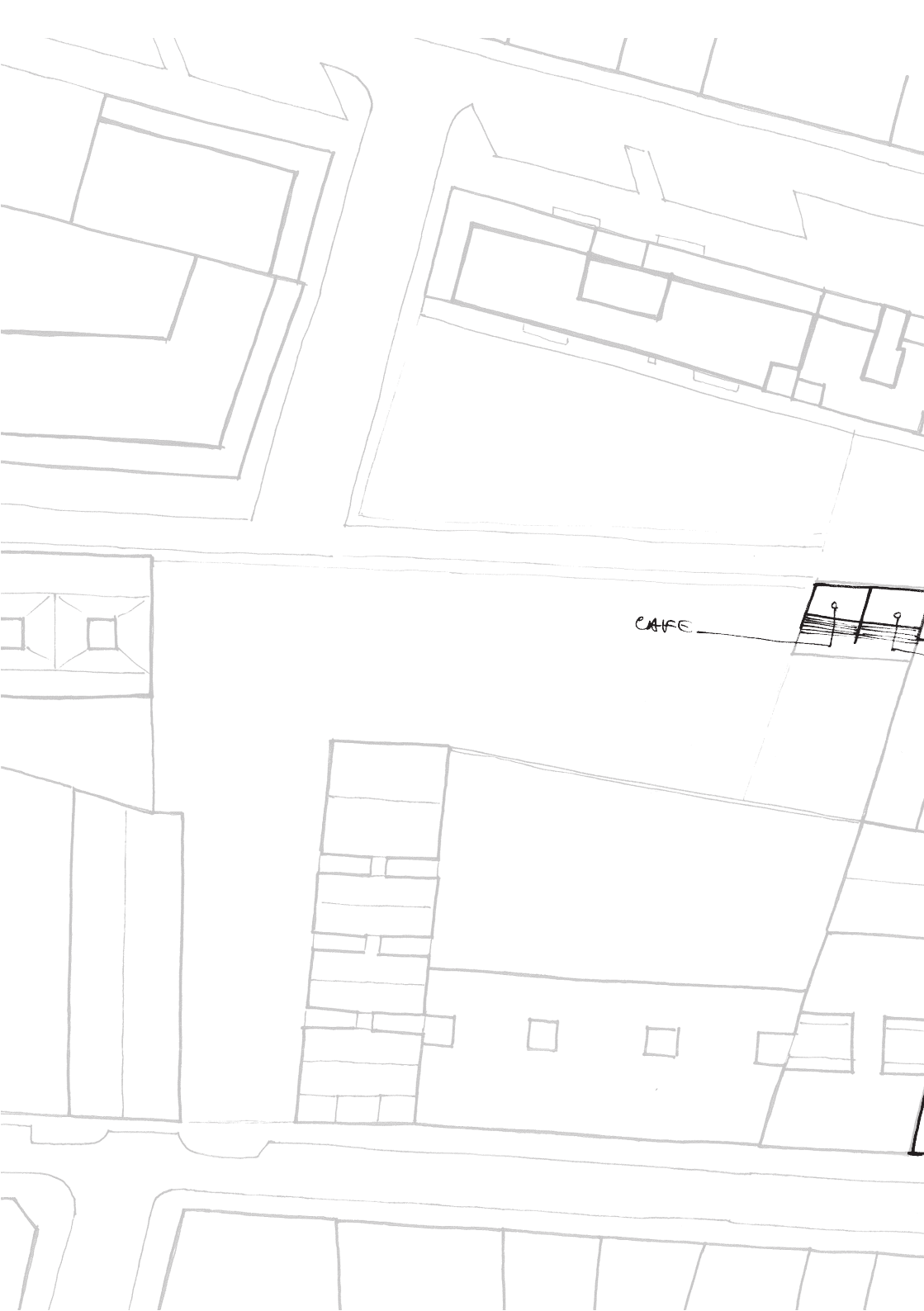
SECOND COURTYARD (CENTRAL + OPEN)

WORKSHOP AREAS + NEIGHBOURHOOD

HOUSING

SEMI-  
NEIGHBOURHOOD  
FACILITY

+1.5



CAFE





CAFE



ENTRANCE

SHOP

COMMUNAL FUNCTIONS - LIBRARY  
PLAY ROOM / LIBRARY

BALCONY

FAMILY ROOMS

NURSERY + PLAYGROUND

+2





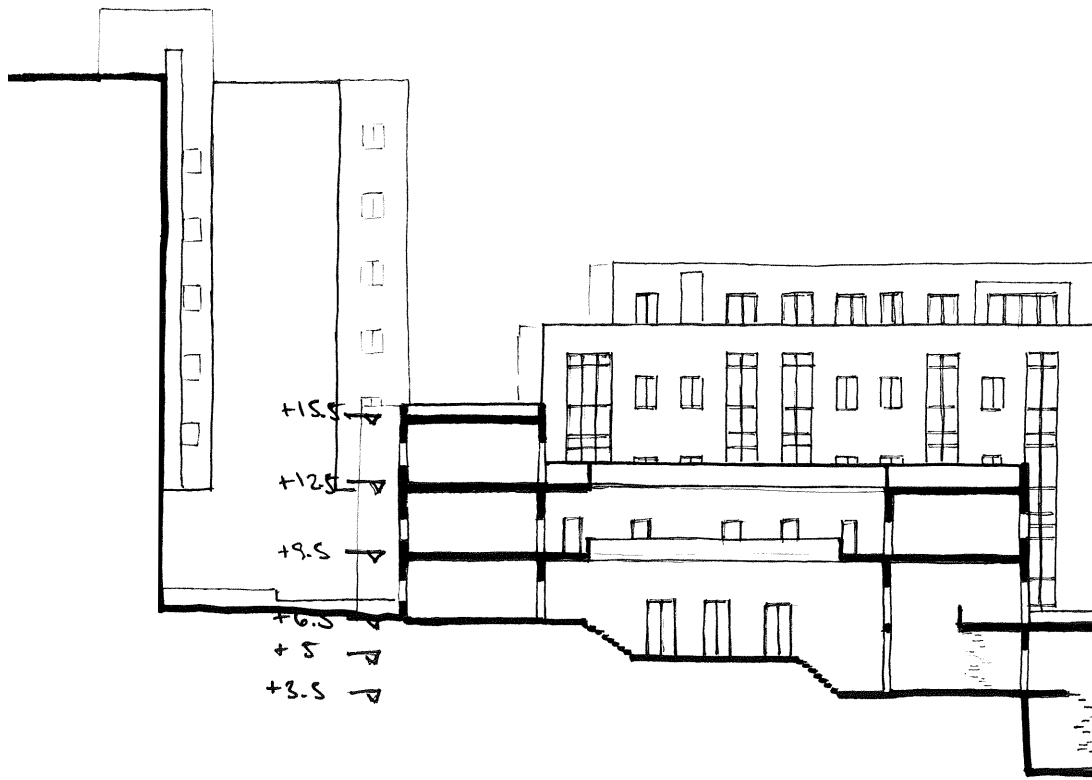


HOUSING

TOP TERRACE



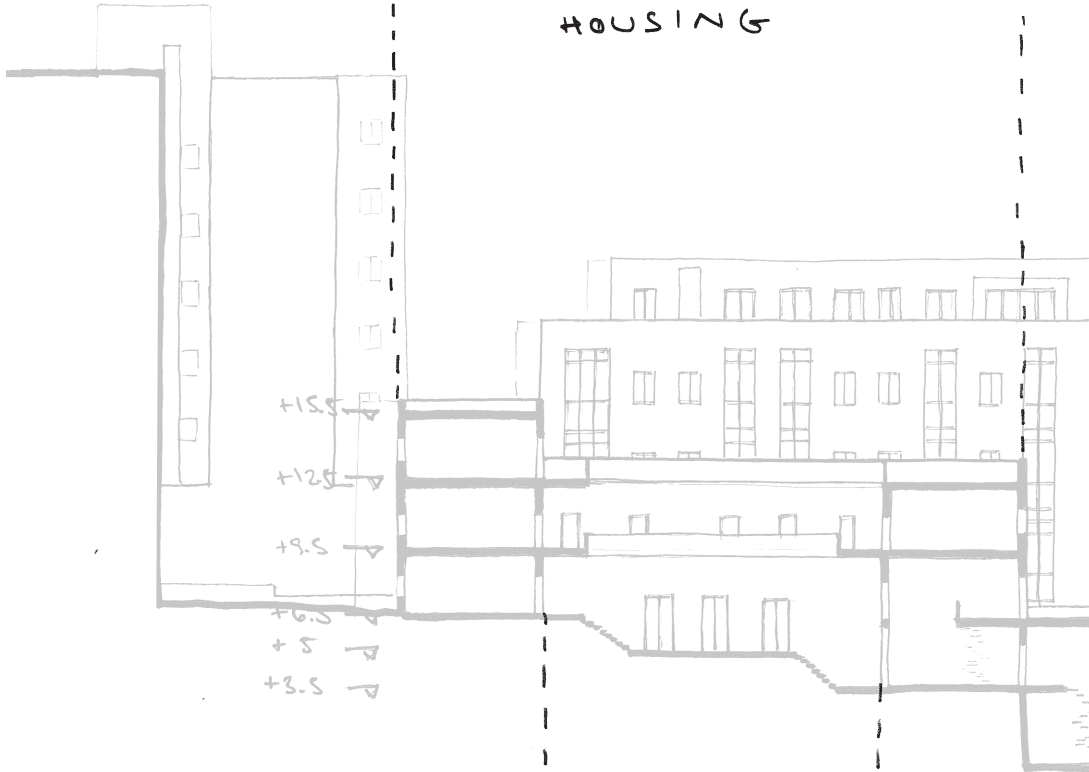






SECTION AA

# HOUSING



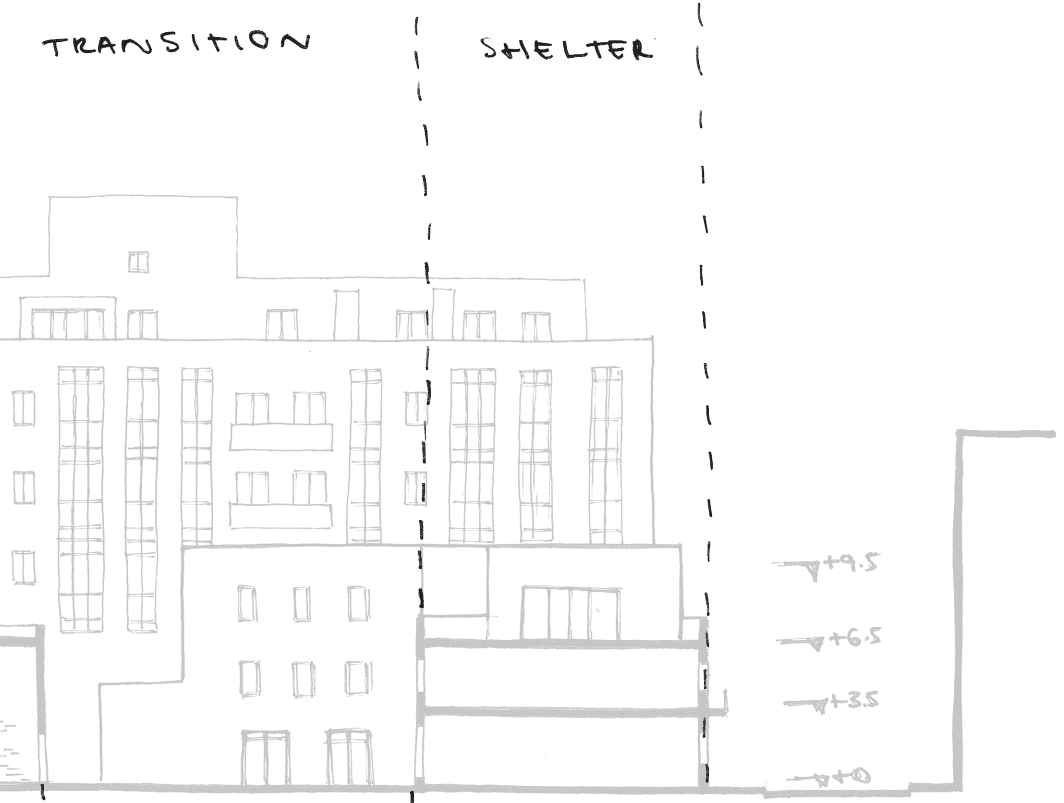
## COURTYARD 2

CENTRAL+DYNAMIC

THEY CAN USE IT FOR EVENTS,  
KIDS TO PLAY, TO SIT, ETC.

TRANSITION

SHELTER

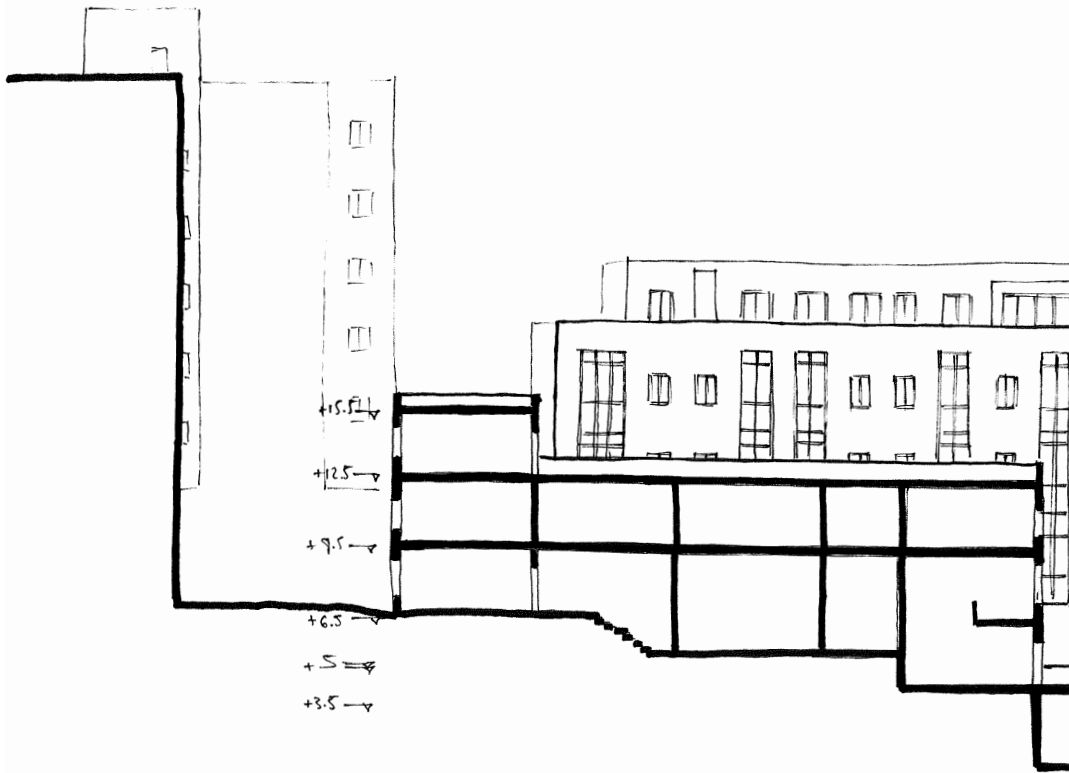


COURTYARD 1

OPEN PART + STATIC

CONTEMPLATION +

TERRACE FOR DINNING HALL









ING

A PLACE FOR  
PHOTOS

HANGERS FOR  
BAGS

SURFACE TO HAVE  
A BOWL WITH KEYS,  
RELIGIOUS FIGURES,  
MORE PHOTOS, ETC

OUR



