

Tutors Research Architecture **Building Technology**

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A homeless man sitting alone in a brown field on the pheriphery of San Cristóbal de los Ángeles, with the Poblados Dirigidos of the 1960s



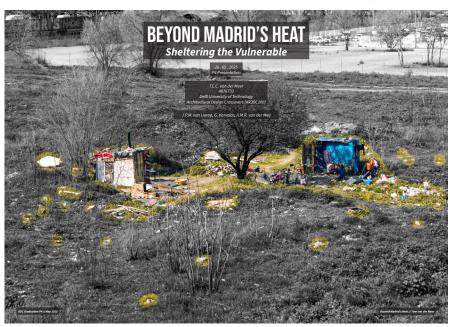
Research Plan; 08 . 11. 2024





Research Paper; 19 . 05 . 2025





P4 Presentation; 26 . 05 . 2025

[FIGURE 1]

This document serves

as a reflection on the work carried out in the accompanying

of Technology, within the MSc Architecture, Urbanism and Building Sciences,

work was developed in the graduation studio Architectural

of A.M.R. van der Meij

(Building Technology

Mentor).

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During my graduation year, I had the opportunity to visit Madrid on two separate occasions. The initial visit served as an exploratory phase, allowing me to explore the city and to identify potential areas of relevance to my research topic. By the time of the second visit, my research had progressed a lot, allowing me to have a more focused approach of the subjects and locations that had not been addressed in the first visit. The direction of my research was heavily influenced by the sightings of my field research. I saw throughout the city, and especially around the location of my intervention, the homeless population of Madrid. Given that my research centers on the impact of urban heat on marginalized populations, I selected the city's most socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhood as the location for my intervention. Walking through and around these neighborhoods often felt very intrusive, as I encountered deeply personal and vulnerable aspects of people's lives. I witnessed individuals experiencing homelessness, substance abuse, and involvement in other illegal activities. These encounters highlighted the sensitivity of the context I was engaging with and underscored the ethical complexities of conducting research in such environments. In that sense, I feel like I have two kinds of experiences from this graduation. The first one being a researcher from the comfort of my laptop writing and designing with the tools that the internet and data provides, and on the other hand the real life experiences of getting out in the field and "your hands dirty". The combination of these approaches provides a more comprehensive and grounded understanding of the subject.



[FIGURE 2] Screenshot from a video recorded during a bike ride through Villaverde, showing a homeless man pushing a shopping cart filled with his belongings through the streets.



[FIGURE 3]
Photo taken from the
Gran Vía de Villaverde
highway, capturing two
homeless men preparing
and eating a meal.



[FIGURE 4] Photo taken from the Gran Vía de Villaverde highway, showing a group of eight people gathered near a shanty town.



[FIGURE 5]
Photo taken during
a local soccer match
at C.D. San Cristóbal
de los Ángeles, with
neighborhood residents
gathered as spectators.

ADC STUDIO

The project addresses a key aspect of contemporary environmental challenges in the built environment, focusing on designing solutions to combat urban heat in Madrid. This connects to the Architectural Design Crossovers studio theme of Urban Commons, which examines shared resources and spaces within cities. My project provides the opportunity to create a technically driven solution addressing the physical properties regarding urban heat, while also shaping spaces that address social and communal interaction. To me, this is what architecture is all about: the intersection of technical and social aspects. Through this perspective, the project combines architecture with a focus on sustainability, social inclusivity, and community resilience. This interdisciplinary approach demonstrates how architecture helps shape urban environments that meet the needs of the users.

METHODS

As previously mentioned, the direction of my research was strongly shaped by the observations made during the initial fieldwork conducted in November 2024. Additionally, I outlined a range of research methods in my research plan (Figure 1). Upon reflection, many of these methods are not explicitly represented in the research paper (Figure 1), but have instead been used in the design process itself, which can be found in the appendix of the research paper.

A central aspect of this approach was the use of data to substantiate design decisions. This data was drawn from various sources, for example climate datasets, to address the environmental challenges central to the project. As such, the project evolved into a research-by-design methodology, whereby iterative design development was used as a means of progressing the design. Each design iteration offered an opportunity to evaluate different spatial and environmental qualities, guiding the project forward.

One of the key methods in this project was field research. In my research paper, I emphasize the importance of designing with the people. However, in practice, this has been rather difficult. During my second visit to the site, I had developed a better understanding of the people, the context, and the area's history (Figures 2–10), but they did not know me. I attempted to reach out to members of the community to meet and discuss my project, but there were no replies.

Ironically, this experience was the opposite of the participatory approach I advocate for in my research. It made me realize how difficult it can be to be accepted as an outsider, especially when proposing changes within a community.

[FIGURE 6]
"El Ayuntamiento
desmantela el
asentamiento chabolista
de San Cristóbal"
"The City Council
dismantles the San
Cristóbal shanty town"

"Sigue activo el 'narcolocal' de Villaverde donde fue atacada una policía por un pitbull"
"The Villaverde drug bar where a police officer was attacked by a pit bull is still active."

" San Cristóbal de los Ángeles, nuevo mercado de la droga en Madrid" "San Cristóbal de los Ángeles, Madrid's new drug market"

"San Cristóbal se levanto contra la vuelta de la droga al barrio: "Somos una reproducción de la Cañada""

"San Cristóbal rises up against the return of drugs to the neighborhood: "We are a reproduction of La

"San Cristóbal, el barrio de Madrid azotado por la venta de droga: Es mejor que os marchéis" "San Cristóbal, the Madrid neighborhood plagued by drug dealing: "It's better if you leave.""

"Desmantelados 15 narcopisos en San Cristóbal de los Ángeles (Villaverde): hay 25 detenidos"

" 15 drug detention centers dismantled in San Cristóbal de los Ángeles (Villaverde): 25 people arrested"

El Ayuntamiento desmantela el asentamiento chabolista de San Cristóbal

🕳 Los vecinos denunciaban la inseguridad que traía consigo

13 de noviembre de 2024 - 20:32 (Actualizado: 15 de noviembre de 2024 - 20:11)

Sigue activo el 'narcolocal' de Villaverde donde fue atacada una policía por un pitbull

Es uno de los puntos de venta de droga y prostitución más activos del barrio, denuncian los vecinos

10 de febrero de 2025 - 07:56 (Actualizado: 10 de febrero de 2025 - 13:23)

San Cristóbal de los Ángeles, nuevo mercado de la droga en Madrid

 Lo denuncian los vecinos que piden medidas urgentes para acabar con el vandalismo, los narcopisos y la degradación que sufre el barrio

27 de octubre de 2024 - 14:40 (Actualizado: 27 de octubre de 2024 - 22:41)

San Cristóbal se levanta contra la vuelta de la droga al barrio: "Somos una reproducción de la Cañada"

MADRID AIDA SKIREJ | NOTICIA I 28.10.2024 - 14:12H

SAN CRISTÓBAL, EL BARRIO DE MADRID AZOTADO POR LA VENTA DE DROGA: «ES MEJOR QUE OS MARCHÉIS»

La colonia de Villaverde está tomada por narcopisos y camellos que venden a plena luz del día en la calle

Los vecinos reclaman más presencia policial y limpieza, y critican la pasividad del ayuntamiento

CARLOTA BARCALA
Madrid
01/09/2023
Actualizado a las 16:10h.



Desmantelados 15 narcopisos en San Cristóbal de los Ángeles (Villaverde): hay 25 detenidos

17 mayo, 2024



[FIGURE 7]
"Seguridad y educacion"
"Safety and education"

"Queremos seguir viviendo en San Cristóba ino somos el Bronx" "We want to continue living in San Cristóbal, we are not the Bronx"



[FIGURE 8] 1980s "¿Que pasa!? Por que a cachos se me cae m casa?"

"What's going on!? Why is my house falling apart?"



[FIGURE 9]
"Yo amo mi barrio"
"I love my neighborhood"

moveran"
"They won't move us from the San Cristóbal neighborhood"



[FIGURE 10]
"San Cristóbal, ayúdanos
que nos hagan el
estudio"
"San Cristóbal, help us
get the study done"

RESEARCH & DESIGN

The research informed the design process, particularly by a chapter titled "Shifting the Balance", which explores strategies to mitigate the challenges associated with urban heat and considers the potential of reframing it as an opportunity rather than solely a threat. The methods and approaches discussed in this chapter were integrated into the design, where contextually appropriate.

Additionally, the design process also contributed to the research. A key design intervention involved the extension of an existing park through an elevated structure that accommodates the different topographies of the site.

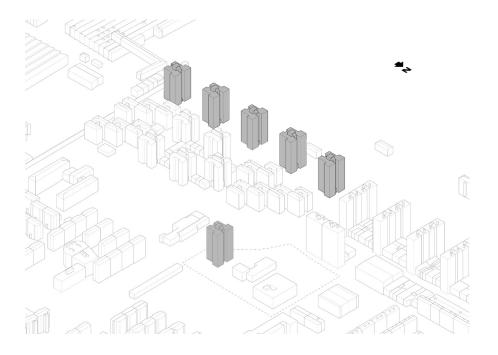
This design decision asked for further investigation into how public green spaces can support more community-oriented approaches to addressing urban heat. In this case this design decision thus served as a way for researching the social dynamics in the context of climate adaptation.

RELEVANCE

The climate crisis encompasses a wide range of issues, with global warming being a central concern. In urban areas, the dense concentration of people places pressure on these environments, making cities especially vulnerable. To adapt, various strategies have emerged, including those aimed at mitigating the urban heat island effect. However, much of the research so far has focused on the physical aspects of this phenomenon. My project, explores urban heat from a broader perspective, highlighting its importance not just as an environmental challenge but as a social issue. Architecture can play a vital role in addressing urban heat by creating spaces that are not only technically resilient but also socially, contributing to a more holistic understanding of sustainability. This approach, I believe, is essential for the discipline to fully engage with the complexities of climate adaptation.

TRANSFERABILITY

One of the key design components involves the renovation of an existing residential tower located within the neighborhood. This particular typology appears multiple times throughout the area (Figure 11). During the design process, a panel system was developed, tailored to the structural grid of these towers. While initially designed for a specific building, the system is conceived with adaptability in mind and could, in theory, be implemented across similar towers within the neighborhood, offering a scalable approach to retrofitting existing housing stock.



[FIGURE 11]
The project transforms a typology that reoccurs at various locations throughout the neighborhood of San Cristóbal de Los Ángeles. The dotted line marks the specific site of the intervention.

FINAL PART GRADUATION

As I reach the final stretch of this graduation year, I'm looking forward to shape the research outcomes on the site.

At the same time, I look forward to supporting the design not only with the (mainly qualitative) insights explored in the research but also by evaluating the project's effectiveness through quantitative measures (*Appendix B*), ensuring it performs as intended. This will be achieved using tools like Ladybug to analyze and validate the project's performance.

"How can (climate) shelters for the homeless population in large cities, such as Madrid, be designed to balance the need for support with the concerns of surrounding communities?"

"How can a participatory approach be effectively implemented in the design process when the population being designed for is difficult to engage or uninviting?"

LIST OF FIGURES

[FRONT COVER]. - Author - 15.03.2025.15:30. San Cristóbal de los Ángeles

[FIGURE 1]. - Author

 [FIGURE 2].
 - Author - 09 . 11 . 2024 . 16:00 . San Cristóbal de los Ángeles

 [FIGURE 3].
 - Author - 15 . 03 . 2025 . 14:30 . San Cristóbal de los Ángeles

 [FIGURE 4].
 - Author - 15 . 03 . 2025 . 14:45 . San Cristóbal de los Ángeles

 [FIGURE 5].
 - Author - 15 . 03 . 2025 . 14:00 . San Cristóbal de los Ángeles

[FIGURE 6]. - https://www.telemadrid.es/programas/madrid-directo/El-Ayuntamiento-desmantela-el-asentamiento-

chabolista-de-San-Cristobal-2-2724647554--20241113083241.html

- https://www.telemadrid.es/programas/buenos-dias-madrid/Sigue-activo-el-narcolocal-de-Villaverde-donde-fue-atacada-una-policia-por-un-pitbull-2-2751344841--20250210075608.html

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https://www.abc.es/espana/madrid/san-cristobal-barrio-madrid-azotado-venta-droga-

20230901044311-nt.html

https://gacetinmadrid.com/2024/05/17/desmantelados-15-narcopisos-san-cristobal-villaverde/
 [FIGURE 7].
 Goytre, N. (2022). Memoria y vida de San Cristóbal [Video]. Vimeo. https://vimeo.com/691780287

[FIGURE 8]. - Quintana, V. P. (2007). San Cristóbal de los Ángeles: Experiencia singular de revitalización de un barrio

de la periferia madrileña (pp. 17/328)

[FIGURE 9]. - CRONISTAS VILLAVERDE

[FIGURE 10]. - Goytre, N. (2022). Memoria y vida de San Cristóbal [Video]. Vimeo. https://vimeo.com/691780287

[FIGURE 11]. - Author

[BACK COVER]. - Author - 15.03.2025.15:30. San Cristóbal de los Ángeles [EDITED]

