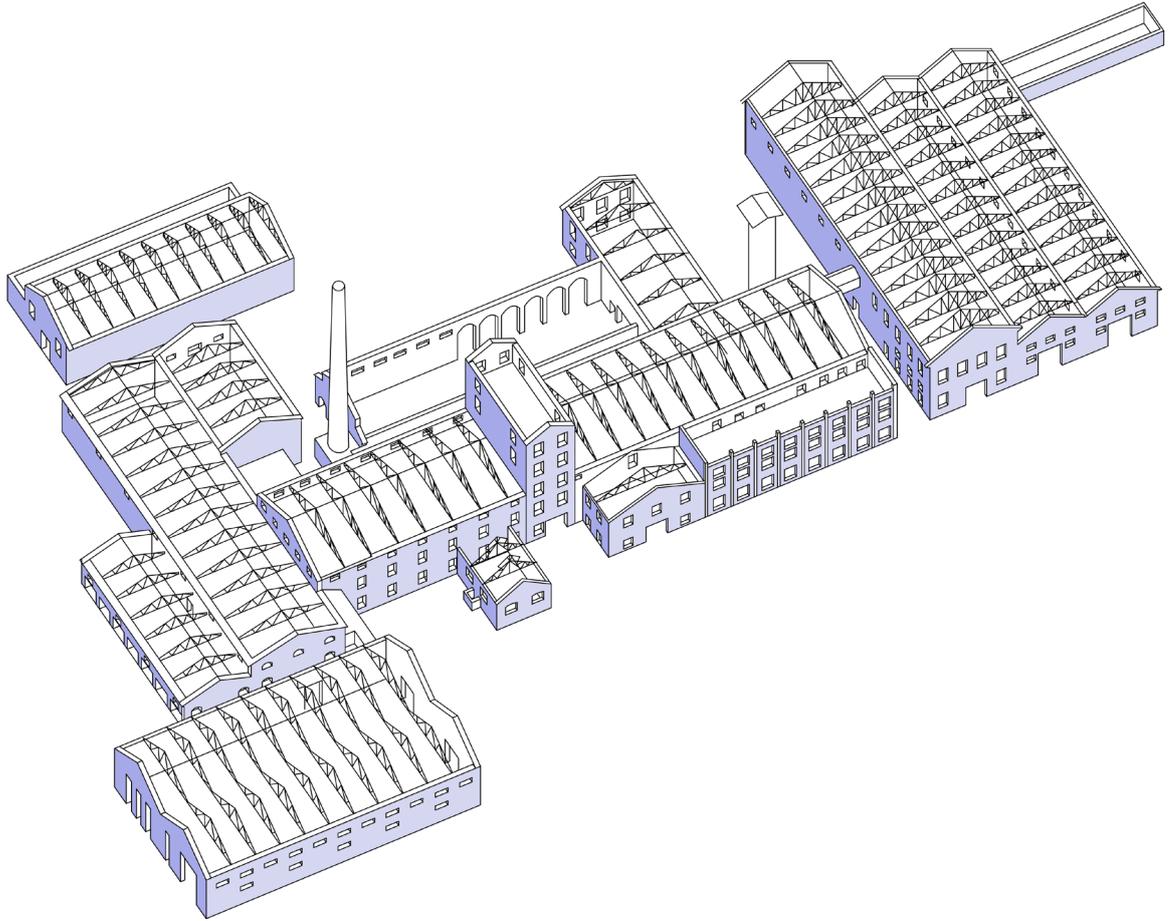


Interior design within a shared environment. Generate a coliving space given the impossibility of becoming independent. Azucarera de San Isidro.



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Resumen

Estamos en un momento en el que se está viendo imposibilitado el simple hecho de vivir solo. Es por ello que se pretende crear un entorno dentro del emblemático complejo de la Azucarera de San Isidro, en el que artistas, diseñadores o trabajadores de diferentes ámbitos compartan un espacio creado para vivir, trabajar, inspirarse, relajarse o simplemente desconectar. El Lugar contará con espacios privados que tendrán diferentes niveles, desde una habitación individual hasta un estudio con cocina propia, además de espacios públicos con zonas verdes, zonas deportivas y zonas de trabajo.

Se adecuará el espacio para que cubra las siguientes necesidades:

- Zonas privadas, compuestas por:
 - Habitaciones simples
 - Habitaciones dobles (ya sea con dos camas individuales o una de matrimonio)
 - Habitación más baño
 - Apartamento simple
 - Apartamento con más de una habitación
- Cocinas
- Lavanderías
- Aseos públicos
- Zonas de trabajo:
 - Estudios de fotografía
 - Talleres
 - Oficinas
 - Biblioteca
 - Salas con ordenadores
- Trasteros
- Zonas de ejercicio
- Zonas verdes
- Zonas expositivas
- Auditorio

Para que sea un lugar versátil el principal concepto será la modulación, tanto con paredes móviles en zonas públicas como con mobiliario que pueda tener diferentes usos o posiciones. Se quiere crear un espacio acogedor pero que tenga grandes contrastes, por ello, los principales materiales a usar serán, madera, cerámica hidráulica y ciertas partes con el material estructural visto. El color predominante será el blanco y será contrastado con toques de azul. Para restar dureza al interior del edificio, se intentará, siempre que sea posible, el uso de curvas para las particiones.

En definitiva, se va a crear un espacio que será principalmente una comunidad de personas que, además de realizar su trabajo cómodamente, podrán hacer vida en común mientras exponen su trabajo o dan rienda suelta a su creatividad.

Coliving - Cohousing - Coworking - Comunidad - Rehabilitación - Ocio - Teletrabajo

Abstract

We are at a time when it is becoming impossible to live alone. That is why the idea is to create an environment within the emblematic complex of the San Isidro Sugar Factory, where artists, designers or workers from different fields share a space created to live, work, get inspired, relax or simply disconnect. The Place will have private spaces that will have different levels, from a single room to a studio with its own kitchen, as well as public spaces with green areas, sports areas and work areas.

The space will be adapted to meet the following needs:

- Private areas, consisting of:
 - Single rooms
 - Double rooms (either with two single beds or one double bed)
 - Bedroom plus bathroom
 - Single apartment
 - Apartment with more than one room
- Kitchens
- Laundry rooms
- Public toilets
- Work areas:
 - Photography studios
 - Workshops
 - Office space
 - Library
 - Computer rooms
- Storage rooms
- Exercise areas
- Green areas
- Exhibition areas
- Auditorium

In order to make it a versatile place, the main concept will be modulation, both with movable walls in public areas and with furniture that can have different uses or positions.

We want to create a cozy space but with great contrasts, therefore, the main materials to be used will be wood, hydraulic ceramics and certain parts with exposed structural material. The predominant color will be white and will be contrasted with touches of blue. In order to make the interior of the building less harsh, the use of curves for the partitions will be attempted whenever possible.

In short, a space will be created that will be mainly a community of people who, in addition to working comfortably, will be able to live together while exhibiting their work or giving free rein to their creativity.

Coliving - Cohousing - Coworking - Community - Rehabilitation - Leisure - Telecommuting

Introduction

We are at a point where you can't rent or buy, this residency is not going to solve that problem, but it will add a few extras that will make life easier for the artists who live here and make them feel that the money they are investing is worth it.

This project will try to bring all the disciplines of art and design together in one place, which will generate a flow of work by supporting each other.

Although it is true that this type of housing is not for everyone's pocket, they will have space to showcase their work, which will also generate an income for them. The factory complex is an ideal space for this, as it contains a large number of halls that can be put to any use. Moreover, thanks to its good condition, it can be used 100%.

Objectives

- Discuss the difficulty of being able to access housing, whether rented or purchased, with a single salary.

According to the INE, the median salary (same number of people with higher salaries as with lower salaries) in Spain in 2021 was €21,638.69. While the most frequent is €18,502.54 divided into 14 payments. According to idealista, the average rental price in Spain in 2021 was €10.30 per square meter, which means €800 for an 80 m2 apartment, that is, almost 50% of the most common salary. If we add expenses, it is already dangerously close to 100% of the salary if we do not count outings and leisure expenses.
- Create a space where artists from different fields can coexist
- Create different types of housing that suit the needs of each individual

The idea of this project is that the price can be adapted to the pockets of those interested, ranging from a shared room to a complete individual apartment.
- Create common spaces that encourage people to meet and collaborate

What you want to achieve is a place where projects, agreements, new clients and jobs can arise more easily than having to search for them from the studio itself.
- Create a community

With coexistence, it is hoped to generate a sense of community and support among all the artists who live together.
- Enable workspaces

This complex will have, in addition to private and leisure spaces, work areas that will range from individual offices where meetings with clients can be held, to large rooms with mobile walls that can give versatility to the space.
- Provide an inspiring and functional space for artistic production and design.
- Facilitate an environment conducive to experimentation and innovation.
- Promote cultural exchange and cross-fertilization between residents from different disciplines and backgrounds.
- Support the professional and personal development of artists and designers during their stay in residence.
- Contribute to the cultural and creative development of the local and global community through programs open to the public and external collaborations.

Regularly evaluate the impact of the residency on participants and the community in order to continually improve the programs and services offered.

Methodology

Introduction

After having chosen the site, which, as has already been said, will be the old sugar factory of San Isidro, in Granada, some objectives and a program of needs will be studied so that the design adapts to the coliving project that is going to be done. Once that is done, we will begin with the historical analysis of the building and its previous use and then explain in detail the type of business that will be developed in it. In addition, a market study will be carried out in which different types of competition will be checked, whether aparthotels, apartments or apartments to share, to verify the price range in which they operate.

Design project

At this point, what will be done first will be to look for reference projects, whether they are other existing colivings or another type of project that interests its aesthetics. Once the references have been searched, a moodboard will be assembled with the main materials to be used in the project. Once they have been chosen, the possible distribution of all the rooms will begin to be studied, starting with the private areas. With the distribution made, the furniture that best suits the project will be chosen and, then, the luminaires to begin carrying out the execution project with the facilities that it entails.

Execution project

As has been said, we will begin with the distribution of the facilities and their respective plans, then the measurement of the entire project will be carried out to generate a budget and the necessary documents for all licenses.

As we are in an old building, it will be necessary to carry out a pathological study to check the state of the structure and what solutions to provide.

Previous studies

History of the industry

The history of sugar cane on the coast of Granada dates back to the 12th century, when it was first cultivated in the region. However, in the first decades of the 19th century, sugar cane cultivation was abandoned in the Guadalfeo valley, although it was maintained in Almuñécar along with cotton. In 1840, there were sugar cane plantations and two factories in Motril.



From the mid-19th century onwards, several significant changes were observed: the cotton cycle was exhausted, the world sugar markets underwent alterations, technological innovations took place and a new commercial and fiscal policy was implemented in Spain which favoured the expansion of sugar cane

These changes led to the installation of new sugar factories on the coast of Granada. However, the situation was complicated by the abolition of the sugar tax on Cuban industrialists in 1885, which directed production towards the mainland. Moreover, the ruin of the local sugar factories worsened until the colonial loss of 1898.



Azucarera Nuestra Señora del Pilar. Motril. Granada Hoy

Throughout the 20th century, there were periods of prosperity, such as in the 1960s, when the government granted economic advantages to the sector. However, the 1970s were difficult due to price freezes and rising costs. Several factories were closed in Motril, which led the sugar industry into a crisis situation, with the risk of extinction.

Finally, in 2007, the last cane sugar factory in the coastal town of Salobreña closed its doors, marking the end of the cane sugar era on the Granada coast. Cane accounted for only 5% of national production, while sugar beet was more profitable due to its higher sugar content and the ability of its industries to process large quantities in less time and at lower costs.



History of the building

The San Isidro Sugar Factory operated between 1901 and 1983, and is located in the neighbourhood of La Bobadilla, in the city of Granada. All of its buildings are still preserved today. In 1901, a group of farmers set up a limited company called "Fábrica Azucarera de San Isidro", in honour of San Isidro, the patron saint of farmers.



This industrial complex, whose full name is "Complejo de la Azucarera de San Isidro e Ingenio de San Juan", was one of the economic motors of the city, and one of the most outstanding in the process of industrialisation of Granada.

It was also the first sugar beet company in the country. This factory housed some 600 workers who were divided into continuous work shifts, which led to the development of a service village around the site, which ended up being a tram stop and later a bus stop, as it is located on the old Malaga Road.

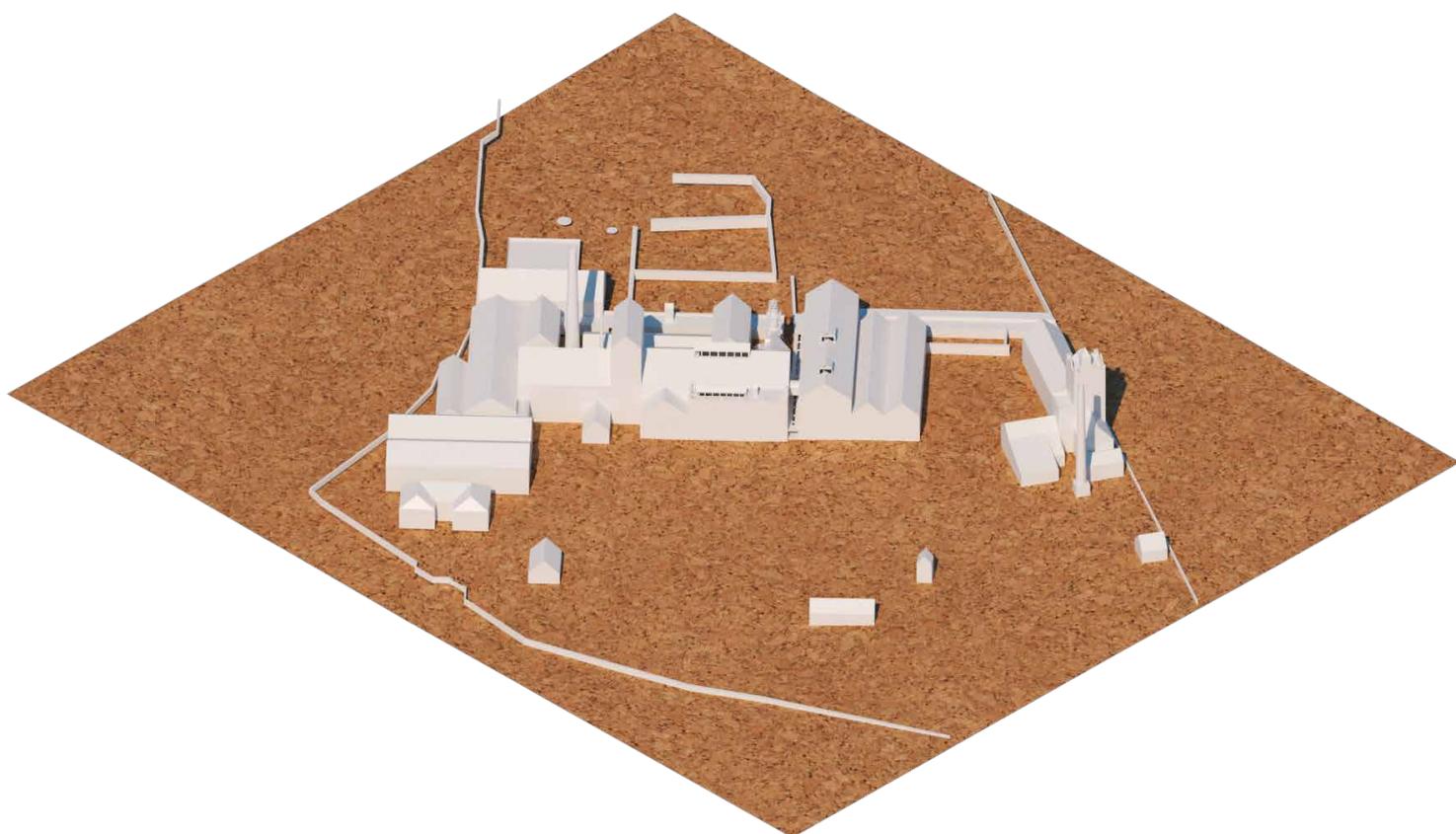


The building is distributed over four floors, including the ground floor, which is where the turbines of the sugar factory were located. This floor housed the machinery of the malaxators. The first floor was the sugar warehouse, and the third and last floor, which was smaller, was used to store the factory's water tanks.

The design and aesthetics of these buildings are influenced by Central European architecture. A noteworthy feature of the metal structure of the factory is the way in which the pillars extend from floor to floor. The pillars extend through the slabs and beams in a very unique way. The dimensions of the original building, inaugurated in 1901, were much smaller than they are today. This is due to the extensions that took place in the factory in the 20th century. We can see these extensions thanks to the different types of structures used for this purpose. They were carried out with the intention of increasing the production of the site. The most outstanding is the one that took place during the 1920s.



The factory closed its production in 1983, after more than 100 years of operation and being the last factory of its kind in the city. They tried to keep all their facilities, but finally they had to be sold. In 2015 the San Isidro Sugar Factory was registered as a B.I.C. in the general catalogue of Andalusian historical heritage as a place of industrial interest. The delegate of Education, Culture and Sport describes the San Isidro Sugar Factory as one of the great examples of industrial architecture in Granada. It is due to the architecture and construction systems so innovative that they have been extended on several occasions without being modified until the present day. Thus, today these construction systems are just as they were when the factory was closed in the eighties.



Situation



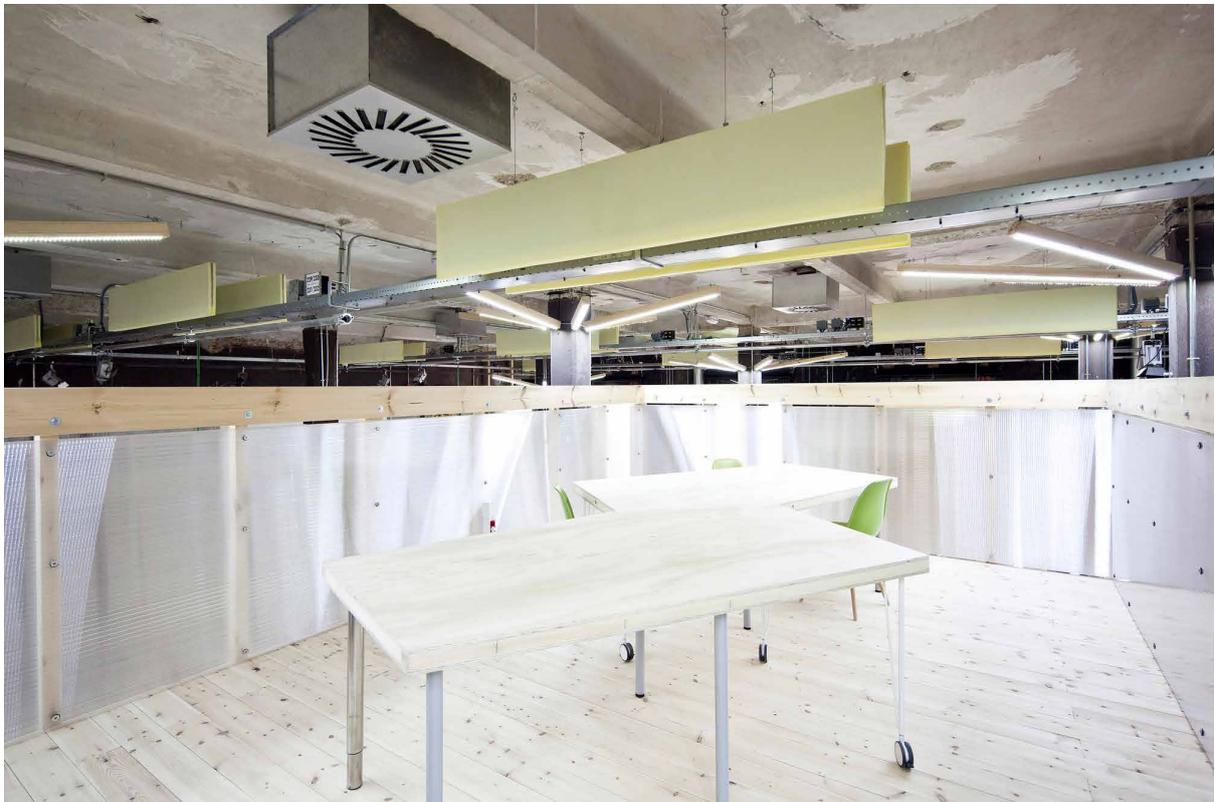
La Concepción

Almanjáyar

Chana

Rosaleda

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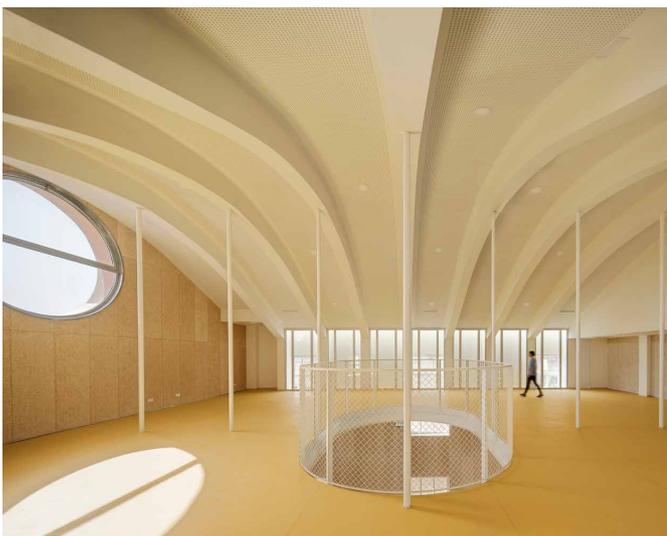
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