SAINT-GOBAIN

ARCHITECTURE STUDENT CONTEST

CONTEST TASK

ARCHITECTURE STUDENT CONTEST 2027

Madrid, Spain - Last modified: 10th September 2026

WORLD GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL

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ABOUT THE ARCHITECTURE STUDENT CONTEST BY SAINT-GOBAIN

The **Architecture Student Contest** is an international competition for students in architecture, construction engineering, design and related fields. The competition is a great chance to gain professional experience while discovering the importance of sustainability in modern construction. It is a two-step competition: the National Stage and the International Stage. It was first organized in 2004 by Saint-Gobain Isover in Serbia and became an international event in 2005. The 2026 edition in Belgrade, Serbia attracted 1,400 students from 34 countries.

The goal of the Architecture Student Contest is to provide students with a unique experience more closely related to a “real” client request. Thus, students can propose ideas under realistic constraints while addressing sustainability criteria.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to our partners: **CREA** Madrid Nuevo Norte, **CSCAE** (Consejo Superior de los Colegios de Arquitectos de España), **Ayuntamiento de Madrid**, the **World Green Building Council**, **OneClick LCA**, and **Saint-Gobain Spain** for all their support during the development of the Architecture Student Contest 2027.

PARTNERS

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1. BACKGROUND

SPAIN

The Kingdom of Spain is located on the Iberian Peninsula in southwestern Europe and is home to approximately 48 million people. Bordered by both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the country occupies a strategic position that has historically connected Europe with Africa and the Americas. Its identity is shaped by centuries of cultural exchange, expressed through a rich architectural heritage, multiple coexisting languages, and a wide range of regional traditions.

Spain is the second-most mountainous country in Europe. The central **Meseta**, a high plateau, is surrounded by the **Pyrenees** to the north and the **Sierra Nevada** to the south. Madrid sits on this plateau at 667 m above sea level, and that altitude, together with the distance from the sea, produces the climate described in Section 2.

A BUILDING CULTURE SHAPED BY CLIMATE

The Roman era transformed **Hispania** into one of the Empire's most integrated provinces and left a legacy of engineering that still dictates the layout of many Spanish cities. Roman mastery remains visible in the **Aqueduct of Segovia**, which stands without mortar, the **Roman Theatre of Mérida**, and the **Walls of Lugo**, the only Roman city walls in the world to remain fully intact.

Figure 1 The Aqueduct of Segovia , built without mortar.

For eight centuries (711 to 1492) much of the peninsula was **Al-Andalus**, an era characterised by a *convivencia* in which Muslim, Christian, and Jewish scholars collaborated. Architecture reached a level of sophistication that remains a reference for sustainable design today. Beyond the aesthetic achievement of the **Mosque-Cathedral of Córdoba** and the **Alhambra in Granada**, the period produced a mastery of hydraulic engineering. Irrigation systems (*acequias*) and water-lifting devices (*norias*) enabled the creation of paradise gardens: integrated green spaces that used water and vegetation to manage urban microclimates. These are early models of the bioclimatic design this contest asks students to apply.

Figure 2 Alhambra courtyard, shows water and vegetation managing microclimate

Madrid was founded during this period. Established in the 9th century by the Emir Muhammad I of Córdoba, the city began as a fortress named **Mayrit**, meaning place of many springs. Its early development was defined by a *qanat* system of underground water channels that supplied the settlement.

After the Golden Age of the 16th and 17th centuries, the 20th century was marked by the **Spanish Civil War** (1936 to 1939) and the subsequent dictatorship, which ended with the death of Francisco Franco in 1975. The first democratic elections were held in 1977, the Spanish Constitution was ratified in 1978, and accession to the European Union followed in 1986. Rapid modernisation and urban expansion date from this period, and most of the housing stock now facing renovation was built during it.

ECONOMY

Spain has a diversified market economy, currently the fourth largest in the Eurozone. It remains a global leader in tourism and agriculture, as the world's leading producer of olive oil and the second most visited country, and it has moved into high-technology sectors. Spain is a world leader in renewable energy, frequently generating over half of its electricity from wind and solar power, and its engineering firms are global benchmarks in high-speed rail and large-scale infrastructure. The national commitment to the green transition is the backdrop against which this contest task is set.

CONSTRUCTION MARKET

Figure 3: Modern Hospital of Madrid

Investment in construction and renovation continues to play a significant role in the Spanish economy, driven by both traditional sectors and rapidly expanding new markets. In the **hotel sector**, recent investment has reached some of the highest levels on record, with a clear focus on the renovation, repositioning, and expansion of existing assets, aimed at improving energy efficiency, architectural quality, and user experience. In parallel, data centres have become one of the most dynamic markets in the sector, with Spain positioned as a strategic hub for Southern Europe and an estimated investment volume of around €8 billion in 2026.

In the **healthcare market**, the construction of hospitals and care centres remains a stable driver of both public and private investment. Spain maintains a significant pipeline of new hospitals and expansions, with regional and private projects representing several billion euros in planned investment. The figures below indicate the scale of the operational stock and the pipeline, and they are the market reason this contest task is a healthcare and senior living building.

Table 1: Spanish hospital stock and pipeline

Category	Operational (Current)	In Project (Future)
Hospitals	846	79
Beds	171,602	11,182

Ownership Type	Operational	In Project
Public	65.31%	71.62%
Private	17.21%	24.70%
Third Sector (Non-profit)	13.14%	3.24%
Non-medical Service Concessions	3.16%	—
Construction & Operation Concessions	1.18%	0.44%

Source: Alimarket, "Sanidad y Dependencia" database.

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2. ABOUT MADRID AND ITS CLIMATE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MADRID

Madrid is the capital of Spain and the largest municipality in the Community of Madrid. The city's population stands at approximately **3.5 million inhabitants** according to the most recent municipal census (2025 to 2026), while its metropolitan area exceeds **6.8 million**. It remains among the leading urban areas in the European Union in terms of both municipal and metropolitan population, alongside London, Paris, and Berlin.

The city occupies a total area of 604.3 km². Madrid is notable for its green infrastructure, with more than 6,000 hectares of municipal green space and nearly two million trees. At a ratio exceeding **18 m² of green space per inhabitant,** the city surpasses WHO recommendations. Over 50% of its streets are lined with trees, and most of the population has access to a green space within a 15-minute walk. Teams should read the Green Axis component of this task against that standard: the city is not short of green space in aggregate, and the value of the axis lies in connection and continuity.

RESIDENTIAL MODEL AND URBAN REHABILITATION

Spain has the highest proportion of its population living in flats or apartments in the European Union. According to the latest Eurostat data (2024), **65.3% of the Spanish population resides in multi-family housing**, well above the European average. Improving this stock, is the central housing question in consolidated cities like Madrid, and it is the reason the renovation of the Colonia de San Cristóbal forms one of the three components of this task.

HEALTHCARE MODEL AND LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Madrid's healthcare model rests on a dense network of local primary care facilities, which are the entry point to the health system and the main instrument of accessibility and equity. The Community of Madrid has more than **430 primary care centres**, employing over 13,000 professionals to serve a population of more than 7 million. In 2024 the primary care network recorded approximately **51 million consultations**. The pressure those figures represent, combined with new citizen-centred models of care, is what makes neighbourhood-scale healthcare infrastructure a priority in districts undergoing transformation.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

The climate of Madrid is moderately continental, with four seasons.[1] The region has a cold semi-arid climate, with cool winters resulting from its altitude of 667 m and its distance from the sea, including occasional snowfall and minimum temperatures that can fall below freezing.

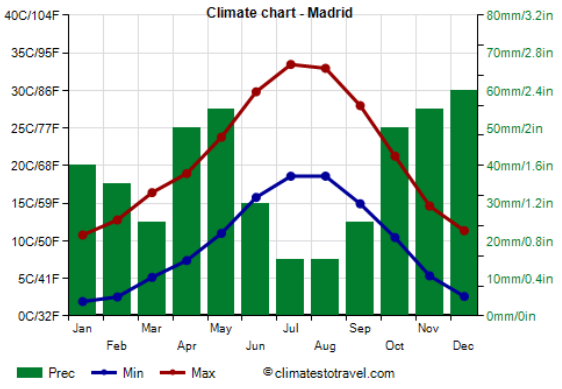


Figure 4 Madrid monthly temperature and precipitation

Summers are hot, with July the warmest month. Average daytime temperatures in July generally range between 32 and 33 °C. During heatwaves, temperatures can exceed 35 °C. Because of the altitude and the dry air, daily temperature swings are significant in summer, which opens a real opportunity for night cooling and thermal mass strategies. The highest temperature recorded in Madrid was 42.2 °C on 24 July 1995 and the lowest was -10 °C on 16 January 1945, both measured at the airport. Madrid benefits from high solar exposure, with approximately 2,770 hours of sunshine per year, averaging about 11.6 hours per day in July and 4

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_of_Madrid

hours per day in December. This places it among the sunniest cities in Europe and makes solar control on south and west exposures a design requirement rather than an option.

Precipitation amounts to 455 mm per year, concentrated in winter and spring. Rain is relatively frequent from October to April and very limited from June to August, usually taking the form of short showers or thunderstorms. Combined with low annual humidity, this makes Madrid the driest capital city in Europe.

For the energy simulation, teams should use the Madrid weather file provided by Saint-Gobain as part of the contest documentation.[2]

ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

Madrid has committed to one of the most ambitious climate roadmaps in Europe under the Madrid 360 Environmental Sustainability Strategy[3]. The targets that bear directly on this task are:

- **Climate neutrality by 2050,** supported by an interim target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by **65% by 2030** against a 1990 baseline. This interim objective exceeds the EU's general statutory requirements.
- **A city-wide Low Emission Zone,** fully implemented across all 21 districts, restricting the most polluting vehicles and designed to hold air quality consistently below EU nitrogen dioxide limits. Teams should consider what this means for the parking and access strategy of the new building.
- **Decarbonisation of heating and transport,** requiring 25% of the municipal bus fleet to be fully electric and prohibiting the operation of legacy coal-fired heating boilers in residential developments.
- **Bioclimatic urban cooling** through the **Bosque Metropolitano**, a 75 km ecological ring being planted around the city, engineered to lower maximum local summer temperatures by an average of 4 °C and to absorb an estimated 175,000 tonnes of CO_2 annually at maturity.

ARCHITECTURAL REFERENCES IN MADRID

The **Palacio Real** and the **Museo del Prado**, the latter at the heart of the UNESCO "Landscape of Light", represent the historic city and the tradition of civic architecture that the Colonia de San Cristóbal belongs to in a modest register.

Figure 5: Cuatro Torres and the low-rise Colonia San Cristobal

The **Cuatro Torres Business Area**, now five towers with Caleido and including work by Norman Foster and César Pelli, represents the 21st-century skyline that the Colonia de San Cristobal now faces directly across the Paseo de la Castellana. That confrontation of scales is an urban condition students should consider. Landscape references relevant to the Green Axis, including Madrid Río and the Pasillo Verde Ferroviario, are given in Section 3.6.

[2] File provided as a part of Contest task documentation
[3] Roadmap to Climate Neutrality by 2050

3. SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE TASK

3.1 MADRID NUEVO NORTE: THE WIDER DEVELOPMENT

Madrid Nuevo Norte (MNN)[4] is the most significant urban regeneration operation currently under way in Europe. It transforms more than 2.3 million m² of disused land and former railway yards, across an area of over 230 hectares, into a new extension of the city along the northern axis of the Paseo de la Castellana.

Central to the vision is the complete remodelling of Chamartín Station, which becomes a premier high-speed rail hub, surrounded by a new Central Business District that continues the skyline begun at the Cuatro Torres Business Area.

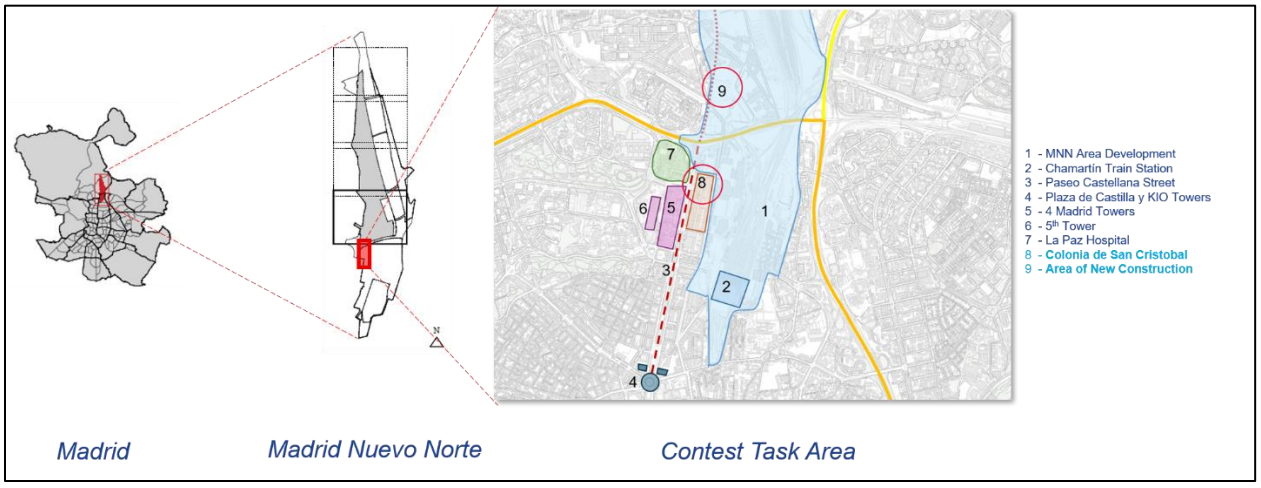
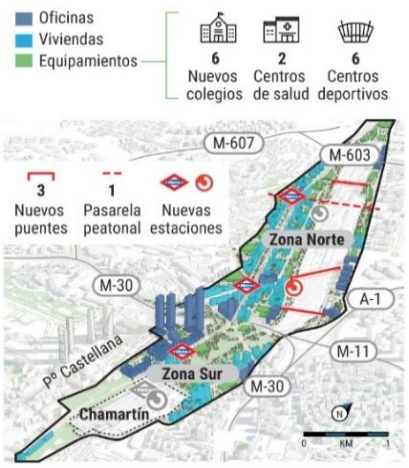


Figure 6: Location of MNN within Madrid

The project is a pioneer in sustainable urbanism. It is the first urban development project in Europe to hold both **LEED for Communities: Plan and Design at Gold level** and a provisional **BREEAM ES Urbanismo 2020** certificate. It applies a 15-minute city model in which 80% of journeys are made by public transport, on foot, or by bicycle, and it reconnects northern neighbourhoods that were historically separated by the railway tracks.

MNN places a corresponding emphasis on nature and social well-being. The development creates **400,000 m² of green space**, including a **13-hectare Central Park** built directly over the covered rail tracks, and a green axis that links the city to the El Pardo regional park. It delivers approximately **10,500 new homes**, **of which 20% are reserved for protected housing**, alongside new schools, sports centres, and health centres. Water management, energy performance targeting nearly-zero energy standards, and accessible public space are built into the planning framework.



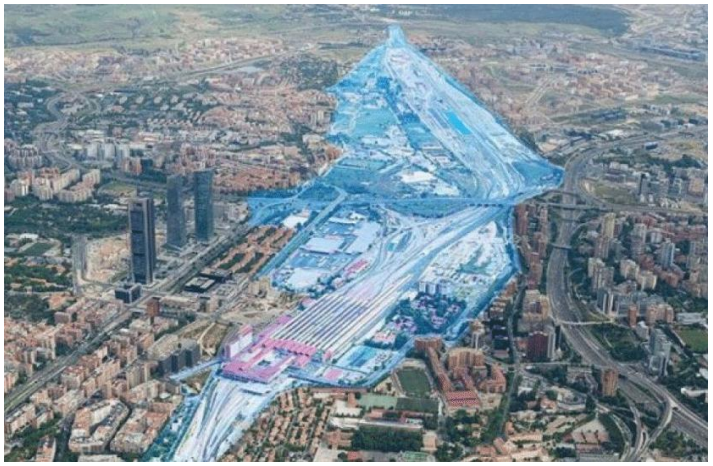


Figure 7: 3D Visualizations of the Madrid Nuevo Norte Regeneration Project (source: MNN website)

3.2 THE CONTEST TASK: THREE COMPONENTS, ONE PROPOSAL

The Contest Task is a single design proposal made up of three components. They are judged as one project, and the coherence between them counts as much as the quality of each part.

Figure 8: view of the linear urban green axis from Colonia de San Cristobal to MNN

The three components at a glance

	A. New construction	B. Renovation	C. Green Axis
What	Mixed-use primary healthcare facility and assisted senior living residence	Envelope rehabilitation of one residential block within the Colonia de San Cristóbal	Linear urban park connecting the Colonia to the new development
Where	Block 69 (6,657 m²), with the adjoining Block 70 (3,875 m²) as public green space	One block of the estate, treated as a repeatable module	Approximately 1,200 m, running along the eastern edge of the Colonia de San Cristobal and of Plot 69
Scale	9,500 to 10,500 m² total built area	560 m² per floor, ground floor plus four upper floors	Two strategic cross-sections, at the expansion boundary and the heritage boundary
Depth	Full architectural proposal, construction details, energy and carbon calculations	Envelope strategy and construction details, replicable across the estate	Conceptual design and spatial strategy, with replicable landscape elements

1. **Component A: New Construction:** A mixed-use building for primary healthcare and senior living, with integrated open space, universal accessibility, programmatic synergy between the two uses, and a direct urban connection between the consolidated city and the new Madrid Nuevo Norte development.
2. **Component B: Renovation:** A sustainable and replicable renovation model for the Colonia de San Cristóbal, preserving its architectural, urban, and social value while modernising the building envelope and the public spaces around it. The result should stand as a benchmark for the upgrading of collective housing across the estate.
3. **Component C: Green Axis:** A green connection that articulates the other two components, configuring a replicable strategy for linking Madrid Nuevo Norte to the established city while activating spaces that are currently undefined.

Why these three belong together

The **Colonia de San Cristóbal** was built (1948) to house workers of the Municipal Transport Company. Those first residents and their families have aged in place, and the estate now houses one of the older populations in the district, in dwellings of 55 to 68 m² without lifts in most blocks and without modern insulation. The **senior living residence** and the **primary healthcare facility** serve the local population, within the 10,500 new homes that Madrid Nuevo Norte will deliver around it.

The Green Axis is how a resident of the Colonia de San Cristobal reaches both, on foot, across an edge that is currently a trafficked road. The strongest proposals will make that continuity explicit, in the movement between the parts, in the public spaces that link them, and in the material and formal language that carries from the historic brick to the new construction.

Where to concentrate your effort

The competition deliberately weights the three components differently. The exact evaluation weights are set out in Section 6:

- **New construction** carries the heaviest weight and the greatest detail requirement.
- **Renovation** requires a fully resolved envelope strategy for only one block. Teams are not asked to redesign the whole estate.
- **The Green Axis** is developed at the level of a spatial strategy with two detailed cross-sections, rather than as a fully detailed landscape project.

Design themes that run across all three components

- Working simultaneously under two different kinds of constraint: heritage protection on the Colonia de San Cristobal, and mandatory alignment rules on the new construction.
- Designing for summer heat. Madrid's climate makes overheating the binding comfort problem, and the users across all three components (patients, older residents, and the existing community) are among those most vulnerable to it. [5]
- Consider the proposal with the existing urban fabric and the transport networks that surround it, including the influence of the future Chamartín interchange.

[5] Ideas for climate adaptive solutions can be found in the joint report with ARUP on Adapting Buildings to Climate Change: https://www.saint-gobain.com/en/adapting-buildings-climate-change

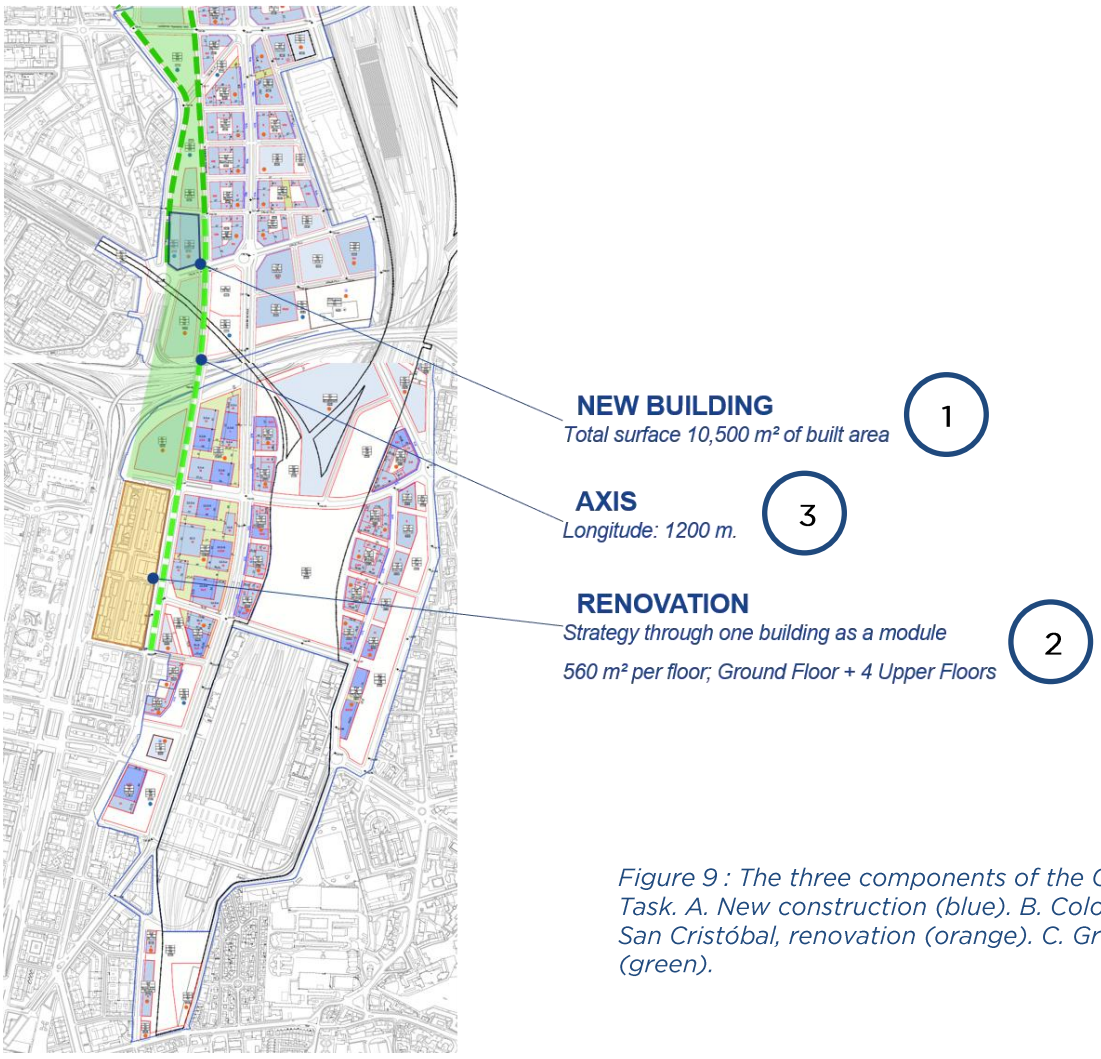


Figure 9 : The three components of the Contest Task. A. New construction (blue). B. Colonia de San Cristóbal, renovation (orange). C. Green Axis (green).

VIEW OF THE TASK ZONE

with the planned Madrid Nuevo Norte (MNN) development

3.3 AVAILABLE DOCUMENTATION, VIDEOS AND 360 VIEW

This Contest Task is supported by a documentation package that all participating teams receive on identical terms. Teams are not expected to visit the site: the videos below, together with the drawings and planning documents, are the intended substitute for a site visit.

Site, planning and urbanism documentation & normative

- *0. Compendium – 2023 Madrid Urbanism Norms (PDF - Spanish)*
- *1. Building Conditions APE.5.31 – near Colonia San Cristobal (PDF)*
- *2. Building Conditions APE8.20 – new site (PDF)*
- *3. Land Use Planning APE 5.31 (PDF – Spanish)*
- *Urbanistic Visor.* [6] Graphic documentation of the area in its current state.

CAD documentation

- *0. ASC_2027-Area new construction task with plots*
- *1. ASC_2027-Area new construction task*
- *2. ASC_2027- Area Colonia de San Cristóbal*

Colonia de San Cristóbal

- Drawings (picture format) (~~only images available~~)
  - Front elevation
  - Rear elevation
  - Typical floor plan
- *CAD drawings – (.dwg & .dxf format)*
  - *Front elevation*
  - *General layout plan*
- Photos from the exterior façade
- Supporting documents: a thesis on biosolar façades, and a general description of the site. (PDF)
- Extract from the City of Madrid Catalogue of Protected Buildings setting out the Level 2 protection conditions.

Green Axis

- Programme of requirements:
  - Bike lane
  - Pedestrian lane
  - Pedestrian access route to the side of the block, with restricted vehicular access exclusively for essential public services.
- *Normative: Modificacion Puntual del PGOUM DE 1997* [7] *(only consider the Mobility chapter for alternative 4)*

Technical tools and reference documents

- **Energy simulation**: Saint-Gobain will provide participating teams with a licence for **OpenStudio SketchUp** with the SG SAVE International plug-in, including a Saint-Gobain material database, to carry out the energy simulation.[8] The licence also includes **SketchUp's AI Rendering plug-in** and the Analysis Hub, for basic environmental assessments among other functions.
- **Embodied carbon simulation**: A license for **OneClick LCA** will also be provided for the whole life carbon calculation.
- "**Rules, Organization and Legal Terms**", which every participant must read. It governs eligibility, team composition, submission formats, judging procedure, and prizes.
- **Programme of areas** for the new construction: see Section 3.4 of this document.

[6] Source: Ayuntamiento de Madrid geoportal
[7] Normative: MODIFICACIÓN PUNTUAL DEL PGOUM DE 1997 - APE 08.20 MALMEA – SAN ROQUE – TRES OLIVOS
[8] Saint-Gobain will inform you when access to the Plug-In SAVE-I with Saint-Gobain materials will be available.

Project video presentation and 360 view

Two videos are available on the Architecture Student Contest YouTube channel:

a) Contest Task presentation, including drone views of the site and an introduction by the Ayuntamiento de Madrid: here.
b) 360° view of the plot, for an immersive impression on the ground: here

Questions

For any aspect of this Contest Task that is unclear or not addressed here, submit questions through the FAQ section of the Architecture Student Contest website. Questions and answers are published so that all teams have the same information. This is an idea-based competition. Where the documentation does not resolve a point, teams are expected to make reasonable, stated assumptions and to carry them consistently through the proposal. Assumptions that are declared and justified will not be penalised. Assumptions left implicit will be read by the jury as omissions.

3.4 COMPONENT A: NEW CONSTRUCTION, PRIMARY HEALTHCARE AND SENIOR LIVING

The Site

The site occupies 10,532 m² in total, comprising two plots already defined within the Madrid Nuevo Norte planning framework.

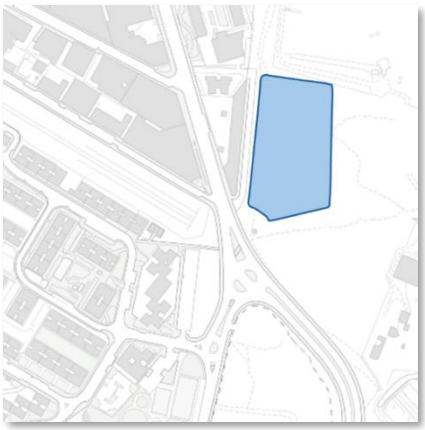


Figure 10 Component A location within the MNN development

Block 69 (6,657 m²) is classified as **Common Services (SC)** and is the buildable plot. Its designated use covers primary healthcare facilities and assists senior living, which is the programme of this Contest Task.

Block 70 (3,875 m²) is designated as a **non-buildable Basic Green Zone (VB)** for neighbourhood and district-level public open space. No above-ground construction is permitted here. Teams are expected to design it as public open space integral to the proposal and may route vehicle access to underground parking through it.

At present the site is undeveloped: a vacant plot with spontaneous vegetation, used informally for parking and, in places, for construction waste. It is bounded to the west by a high-rise residential building with ground-floor commercial premises and municipal services. To the south it is bordered by a busy roadway. The northern and eastern boundaries are not currently defined on the ground and will be formed by the Madrid Nuevo Norte development and by the Green Axis.

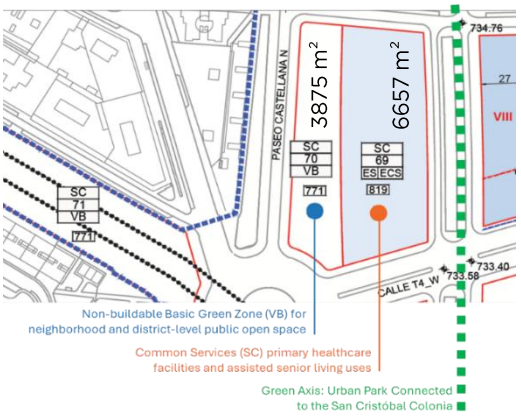


Figure 11: Plot classification and permitted uses, Blocks 69 and 70.

Two consequences follow from the site geometry that teams should address explicitly. The plot is elongated on a broadly north-south axis, which means the long façades face east and west. West-facing glazing in Madrid receives low-angle afternoon sun in the hottest hours of the year, and it is the orientation most likely to cause overheating in the residential units. Second, the proximity of the southern roadway, the M-30, and the rail corridor makes façade acoustic performance a design constraint. The targets are given in Section 4.

Why this programme

Spain is ageing faster than almost any country in the OECD. The population aged 65 and over stands at 21.1% and is projected by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística* to peak at 30.9%, with the Community of Madrid among the three regions recording the highest relative population growth over the next fifteen years. Combined with the pressure on primary care described in Section 2, this produces a growing group of people who need daily assistance but not a hospital bed, and who are currently housed in a residential stock designed for a different demographic.

Spain has begun to regulate the response. The *Acuerdo del Consejo Territorial de Servicios Sociales* sets common accreditation criteria that all publicly funded residential centres must meet by 2030, and it changes the architecture of care. The agreement reduces the size of residences, introduces a model based on units of living (*unidades de convivencia)*, small co-living units allowing more individualised support, and requires new residences to provide at least 65% single rooms. Thus, for example, a residence of 80 units arranged as corridors off a central spine will not meet the 2030 criteria.

Teams should organise the residential component into small domestic clusters, each with its own shared kitchen, dining and living space, and should treat the relationship between those clusters, the shared ground-floor amenities, and the adjacent healthcare facility as the central architectural question of this component.

Programme: primary healthcare facility

Total area 3,000 to 3,500 m² gross. Percentages below apply to the net functional area, which is approximately 70% of the gross. The balance is circulation, waiting areas, public sanitary facilities, plant, and structure:

Area	Share of net	Contents
Clinical, medical, and nursing care	~55%	30 to 35 consulting rooms for family medicine, nursing, paediatrics, and specialised consultations, plus dedicated space for health prevention, promotion, and community care (vaccination rooms, health education spaces, community outreach offices)
Emergency and out-of-hours care	~10%	5 consulting and treatment rooms for fast-track, continuous immediate medical response.
Basic diagnostics	5-7%	3 specialised rooms for diagnostic tests, imaging, and sampling
Administration and patient services	8-10%	The main point of entry, featuring an open entrance lobby, reception and admissions desks, patient service counters, and administrative management offices.
Staff, teaching, and training	6-8%	Dedicated zones for healthcare professionals that double as an active academic environment: coordination offices, changing facilities, and specialized teaching/training spaces for medical residents, ongoing staff education, and research.
Clinical support and General Services	10%	Storage, pharmacy, clean and dirty utility rooms

Waiting zones must have direct natural light. Circulation must be dimensioned for wheeled equipment and for residents using mobility aids. Teams may vary the percentages by up to three points, provided the room counts are respected and the total is stated.

Programme: assisted senior living

Total area 6,500 to 7,000 m² gross, providing 80 dwelling units. Units must be grouped into co-living clusters of no more than 15 residents, each cluster served by its own shared kitchen, dining, and living space:

Care Level	Share	Indicative net area	Target Unit Count	Estimated net Total Area
High care: continuous nursing support, assisted bathing, direct staff visibility	25%	**28m² Medicalized Rooms** (Intensively assisted living)	~20 units	~560 m²
Medium care: self-contained dwelling, nursing available on the cluster	35%	**50m² Private Apartments** (1 resident or compact 2-person)	~28 units	~1,400 m²
Low care: fully independent two-bedroom dwelling, basic shared services	40%	**70m² Private Apartments** (Spacious 2 residents)	~32 units	~2,240 m²
Net dwelling area			~80 units	4200 m²

Surfaces are approximate and can vary depending on student proposals.

In addition, provide approximately **1,000 m² of shared and community space**: the cluster kitchens, dining and living rooms; day-care space for non-overnight users; activity and therapy rooms; and social

space at ground floor with a direct relationship to the open space on Block 70. Circulation, structure, lifts, technical shafts and back-of-house account for the balance, approximately 25% of the gross area. Surfaces are indicative and may vary with the proposal, provided the unit count and the tier distribution are respected.

Parking and access

The project must include **[160] underground parking spaces**, with access from within the plot, either integrated into the building or entered through the open space on Block 70. The car park shall be considered an underground facility[9].

The focus of the intervention is the incorporation and integration of pedestrian and vehicular access routes to the parking, rather than the design of the parking structure as an independent element.

Site Alignment, height and Plot Regulations

Teams must observe the mandatory urban alignment percentages shown on the site plan. These determine the building footprint and its relationship to the property boundaries:

- **100% alignment, north and south boundaries.** The exterior façade must occupy the full linear length of these perimeters. No setbacks, plazas, or gaps are permitted along these fronts. The volume must form a continuous edge from corner to corner.
- **70% alignment, east boundary.** The façade along this perimeter must align directly with the property line for at least 70% of its length. The remaining 30% may be used flexibly for architectural setbacks: entrance plazas, emergency vehicle drop-off, or landscaped transitions.
- **West boundary.** No alignment requirement. This edge faces Block 70 and should be designed as the principal relationship between the building and the public open space.
- **Maximum height.** No fixed height limit applies to Block 69 itself. Teams should determine the height and massing of their proposal with reference to the storey counts of the surrounding plots, ranging from eight to fifteen storeys and indicated in Roman numerals on the zoning plan, following the method set out below.

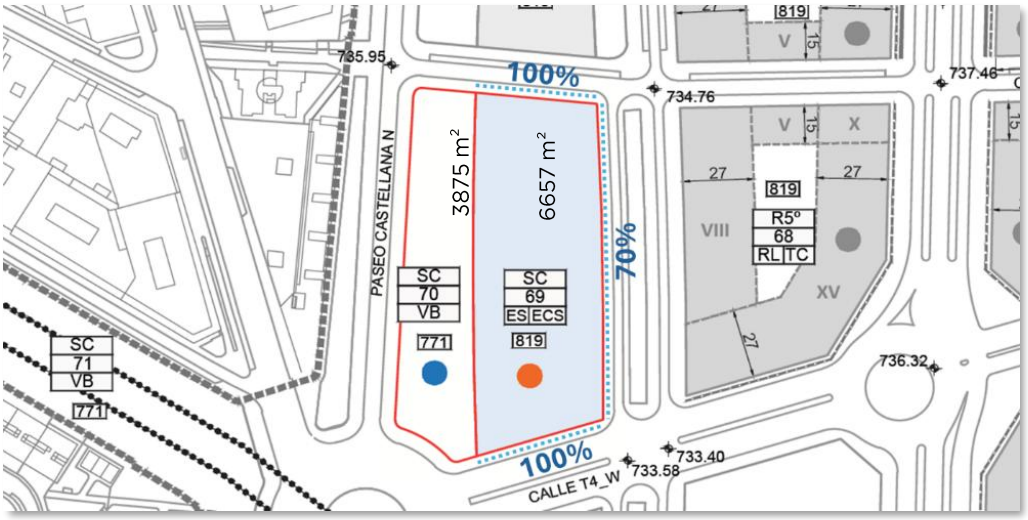


Figure 12 Mandatory alignment percentages, Block 69.

The Madrid General Urban Development Plan (PGOUM) sets a minimum clear internal height of 2.50 m for habitable spaces and 2.20 m for non-habitable spaces in new residential buildings. Clear height is measured from the finished floor surface to the underside of the floor slab or suspended ceiling above.

[9] Students are not expected to design or dimension the underground car park, but only to indicate where its entry/exit are located.

For instance, the plot directly adjacent to Block 69 is consented for VIII (8) storeys. Applying the 2.50 m minimum clear height, and allowing approximately 0.50 m for structural floor depth, gives a typical floor-to-floor height of around 3.0 m. A building of this height therefore comprises a ground floor, approximately 4.0 m, and eight (8) upper floors at 3.0 m each, reaching a total height of approximately 28.0 m. This should be considered as a reference for massing of the proposed development.

Relationship to the other components

The **Green Axis** runs along the eastern edge of Block 69 and continues north into the Madrid Nuevo Norte development. Teams may bring the axis into a portion of Block 69 where this strengthens the proposal. The interface between the building, Block 70, and the axis is one of the points on which the coherence of the overall submission will be judged. The deliverables required for this component are set out in Section 3.5.

3.5 COMPONENT B: RENOVATION, COLONIA DE SAN CRISTOBAL

The estate

At the northern end of Paseo de la Castellana, standing quietly across from the Cuatro Torres, stretches a series of elongated, low-rise buildings distinguished by a succession of arches in the galleries that shape their façades. Modest in appearance, the **San Cristóbal social housing**, known as Las Ochocientas after the number of dwellings, is one of the most celebrated examples of social housing architecture in Madrid. Once a small urban oasis, it is now enclosed between the Cuatro Torres and the future Madrid Nuevo Norte development.

The estate was designed by **Secundino Zuazo Ugalde** (Bilbao, 1887 to Madrid, 1970), architect of the Casa de las Flores and of Nuevos Ministerios, and one of the defining figures of twentieth-century Spanish architecture. Construction began in 1948 and the first units were delivered in 1954. The initiative was promoted by the Municipal Transport Company (EMT), which created a housing estate for its employees close to the Fuencarral depots, still in operation on the adjacent site today. The blocks are arranged in offset rows rather than a regular grid, producing a sequence of garden courts between them that remain among the estate's principal qualities.

The first residents and their families have aged in place. The estate now houses one of the older populations in the district, in dwellings without lifts and without modern insulation. That fact connects this component to the senior living residence in Component A: the two address the same community, at two different points in life.

Figure 13 View of San Cristobal Social Housing with its arch façade

The building module

Each block comprises a **ground floor plus four upper floors**, with a gross floor area of approximately **560 m² per floor**. Each residential floor contains **8 dwellings** of two types, shown on the original 1948 plans: type **D1 at ~50.80 m²** and type **D2 at ~68.50 m²**, with the larger type at each end of the block.

Access is by open galleries running the length of the principal façade on every level, reached from a central staircase. Dwellings are therefore **single-aspect**, opening onto the gallery on one side. This typology is the estate's defining architectural characteristic and the source of most of its technical problems. The buildings are structurally sound but thermally and acoustically obsolete, lacking insulation, high-performance glazing, and centralised climate systems.

The building to be renovated faces Calle de Mauricio Legendre (see image 14, in orange), the 2nd building from Calle de Manuel Caldeiro towards the north of Madrid.

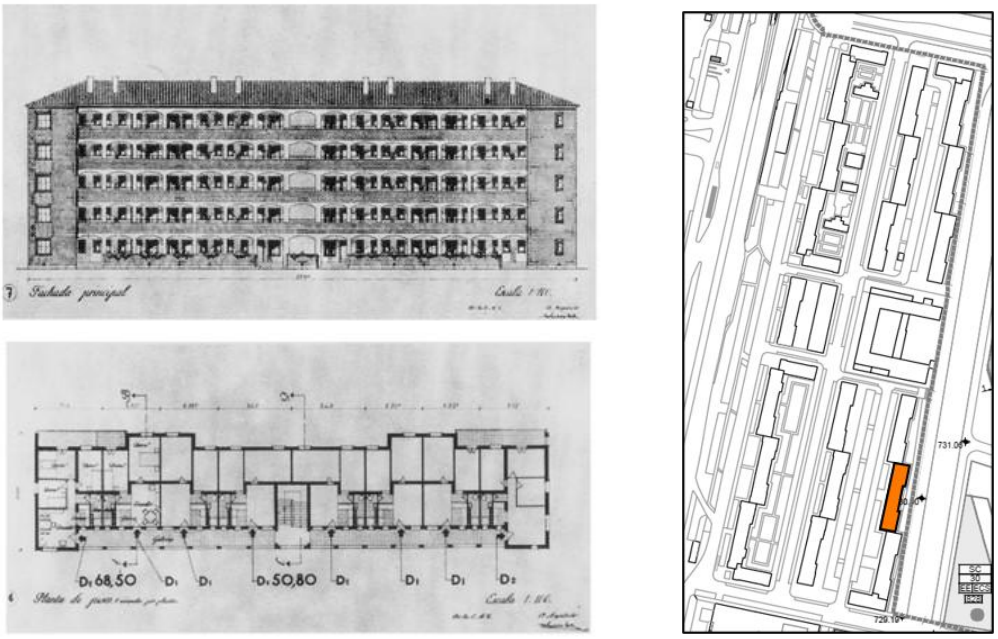


Figure 14 Façade and plan of the San Cristobal Social Housing (left) and building selected for the Contest Task (right)

The replicable module approach

Teams are not asked to redesign the whole estate. The task is to analyse and transform **one representative block** (see figure 14). Because the blocks share an identical structural arrangement, orientation logic, and spatial layout, a proposal developed for one block functions as a technical blueprint capable of systematic deployment across the estate, improving conditions for the roughly 800 households living there. Submissions should state explicitly which aspects of the proposal are replicable across all blocks and which respond to the specific position of the chosen block within the estate.

Figure 15: Different types of solar shading currently installed (left) and examples of balconies being closed (right)

Key technical challenges

- **Accessibility.** The blocks have five levels and no lifts. The original staircases are heritage-protected and cannot be removed. Resolving vertical access without compromising the protected fabric is the most consequential problem in this component.
- **Acoustic shielding.** Colonia is boxed in by the heavy traffic of Paseo de la Castellana and by the multi-decade Madrid Nuevo Norte construction site. An envelope built for an era of low traffic must be retrofitted to shield residents from severe noise.
- **Thermal bridges at the galleries.** The masonry and concrete arches, repeated across every level of the principal façade, act as continuous thermal bridges. Teams must propose precise insulation detailing that resolves these geometries internally.
- **Single-aspect ventilation.** Dwellings open on one side only. In Madrid's summer climate, cross-ventilation and night cooling are the most effective passive strategies available, and this typology denies both. Teams should propose how to achieve summer comfort within that constraint.
- **Lightweight circularity.** These are mid-century masonry buildings. Adding significant deadload is not permissible. Interventions should prioritise lightweight, reversible, and circular construction systems that optimise the life-cycle carbon footprint.
- **Energy poverty.** Proposals must be economically viable, minimising construction waste and maintenance, so that the retrofitted systems measurably reduce monthly energy bills for the current residents.

Rehabilitation Design Constraints

Element	Constraint	Technical focus
Principal façade and galleries	Absolute visual preservation. No external structural or aesthetic alteration permitted.	Eradicating thermal bridging around the arched geometry while maintaining the original masonry silhouette.
Window openings and glazing	Original frame alignments, proportions, and visual rhythm across the façade must be respected.	Simultaneous solar heat gain control, winter thermal retention, and acoustic performance.
Interior layouts and partitions	Load-bearing masonry walls and the original staircase cannot be altered. Non-structural partitions may be freely reconfigured.	Spatial efficiency, indoor air quality, and acoustic separation between dwellings.
Roof	Original profile and pitch to be maintained.	Insulation, water management, and any integration of renewable generation within the protected profile.

Relationship to the other components

The Green Axis runs along the eastern edge of the estate. The interface between the renovated blocks, the garden courts between them, and the axis is one of the points on which the coherence of the overall submission will be judged. Teams should also consider how residents of Colonia reach the healthcare facility and the senior residence in Component A on foot.

Heritage status and its consequences for your design

The Colonia holds **Level 2 (Structural) Protection** under the Plan General de Ordenación Urbana de Madrid. This applies to buildings of significant architectural, historical, or spatial value that do not reach the threshold of Level 1 (Integral Protection). In practice:

Protected, and not modifiable:[10]

- The original façades, which cannot be altered or demolished.
- The overall volumetrics: shape, height, and external volume configuration.
- The original staircases, entrance portals, and the primary load-bearing structure of masonry walls and beams.
- Total or partial demolition of the property is not permitted

Permitted:

- Conservation and restoration: façade cleaning, roof repair, structural stabilisation.
- Retrofitting and conditioning of interiors to upgrade habitability and services, including bathrooms, kitchens, and finishes.
- Full freedom to redistribute non-structural internal partitions.

Specific to this Contest Task:

- No external insulation may be applied to exposed brickwork without authorisation. Any intervention must maintain the masonry silhouette, and finishes must match the historical textures, tones, and visual rhythm of the original.
- Teams may propose **enclosing the arcaded galleries** with high-performance glazing or other systems, creating conditioned or buffered space, or they may keep them open as sheltered access. Both directions are acceptable and will be judged on how well the choice is argued and detailed.
- Modern solar shading and bioclimatic elements may be integrated within the galleries, provided they respect the original arched geometry and do not structurally damage the masonry.

[10] It is prohibited to alter the rhythm or alignment of window openings, execute uncoordinated enclosures of original terraces, or replace original exterior materials with unauthorized alternatives.

3.6 COMPONENT C: GREEN AXIS, LINEAR URBAN PARK

The axis

The Green Axis represents a key structuring element within the Madrid Nuevo Norte development, a continuous linear park that runs through the northern territory of the city, connecting the new and existing urban fabrics.

Within this Contest Task the axis extends approximately 1,200 metres alongside the Colonia San Cristobal. It begins alongside the Colonia de San Cristóbal, runs north along the eastern edge of the estate, crosses a major road, and continues up the eastern boundary of the new construction site on Block 69 before joining the wider Madrid Nuevo Norte park system.

The axis will serve as a bioclimatic corridor, mitigating the urban heat island in a city where July daytime temperatures average 32 to 33 °C. It is a sustainable mobility route for pedestrians and micro-mobility.

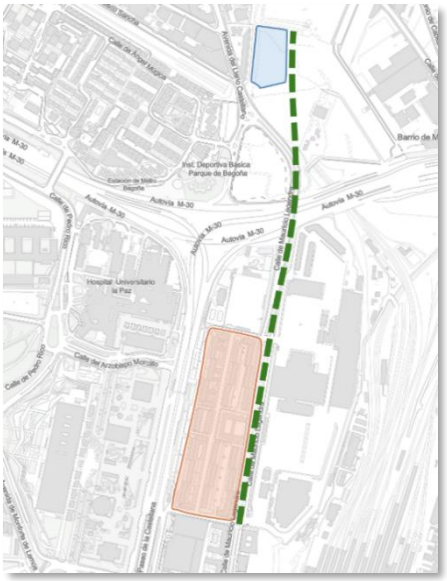


Figure 16: green axis to serve as a linear urban park

The two strategic cross-sections

The proposal must be developed through two cross-sections, each section is drawn at between 1:50 and 1:100, and shows levels, planting, surfaces, drainage, edge treatment, and the relationship to the adjacent building or estate:

1. **Section 1, the Expansion Boundary.** The integration of the park with the new construction on Block 69, showing how the public landscape meets the healthcare and senior living programme, and how the transition between public space and institutional use is handled at ground level.
2. **Section 2, the Heritage Boundary.** The park's relationship with the low-rise historic fabric of the Colonia de San Cristóbal, its interaction with the adjacent infrastructure, and the treatment of the edge between a protected residential estate and a public corridor.

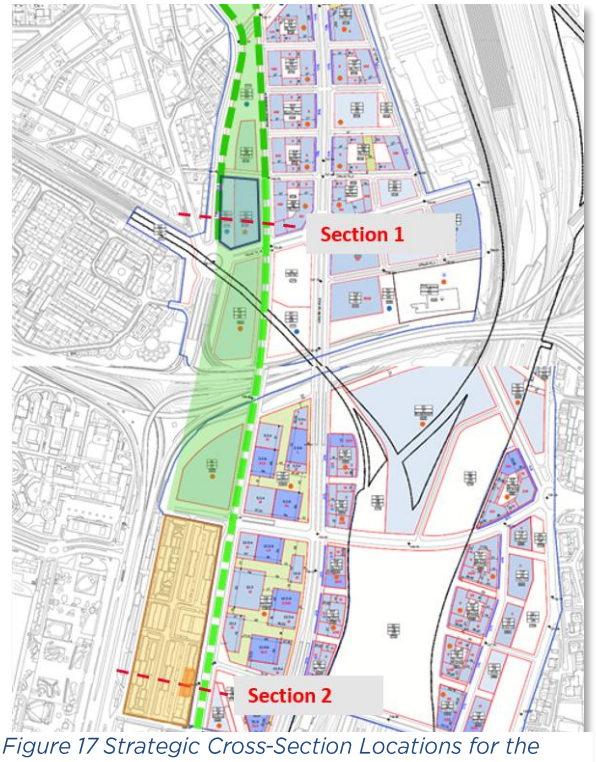


Figure 17 Strategic Cross-Section Locations for the Linear Urban Park. (Section 1: Expansion Boundary, Section 2: Heritage Boundary)

The replicable design element

Beyond the two sections, teams must establish a vocabulary of materials, textures, and nature-based solutions capable of being repeated along the remaining length of the linear park across the wider Madrid Nuevo Norte masterplan. Identify the specific element or elements proposed for replication, whether a shading structure, a seating and gathering module, a drainage and planting assembly, or a paving and edge system, and indicate their strategic placement along the axis. Explain what makes them replicable: dimensional coordination, material availability, assembly logic, or maintenance regime.

Design themes

- **Climate adaptation.** The axis should serve as a heat mitigation instrument. Madrid's own Bosque Metropolitano is engineered to reduce local summer maxima by an average of 4 °C. Teams should state what shading and canopy performance their proposal achieves.
- **Water.** Madrid receives 455 mm of rain per year, concentrated between October and April, with very little between June and August. A drainage strategy must handle intense short-duration events in winter. Permeable technical soils, infiltration, and retention should be designed against that regime. Planting should be selected to survive Madrid's summers with minimal irrigation.
- **Acoustic function.** The axis sits between the Colonia and a heavily trafficked interchange. Landform, planting, and built elements along the corridor can be designed to reduce noise reaching the residential fabric.
- **Accessibility and the users.** The people who will use this axis most are local residents. Surface materials, resting places, shade, and lighting should consider people using mobility aids.
- **Mobility.** Micro-mobility lanes and pedestrian promenade must be separated in a way that is safe where the two flows meet, particularly at the entrances to the healthcare facility.
- **Materials.** Low-carbon, durable surface treatments, specified with their maintenance implications stated. This is public infrastructure with a municipal maintenance budget behind it.

Programme of requirements

Fixed constraints. These are site and infrastructure conditions. Proposals must comply.

Corridor length	approximately 1,200 m
Corridor width	Approximately 43m (along Colonia San Cristobal), 25m bridge, approximately 37,5m (see APE 8.20)
Detailed design zones	Section 1 and Section 2 as marked on Figure 17
Existing levels	See CAD documentation

The proposal shall incorporate concepts for paving treatments, street furniture, planting, and other landscape elements to establish a coherent link between the two intervention areas, reinforcing their functional and visual integration.

Minimum performance. Floors, not targets. Proposals may exceed them.

Green and permeable surface, as a proportion of the corridor (excluding roadway)	Check mobility chapter of local normative: Modificacion Puntual del PGOUM DE 1997
Pedestrian promenade, clear width	
Bike lane, width	
Pedestrian access route	
Restricted vehicular access for essential services	

Beyond the constraints and minimum performance levels above, the design of the axis, including levels, planting, drainage, materials, amenity, and the appearance of any crossing, is left to the proposal.

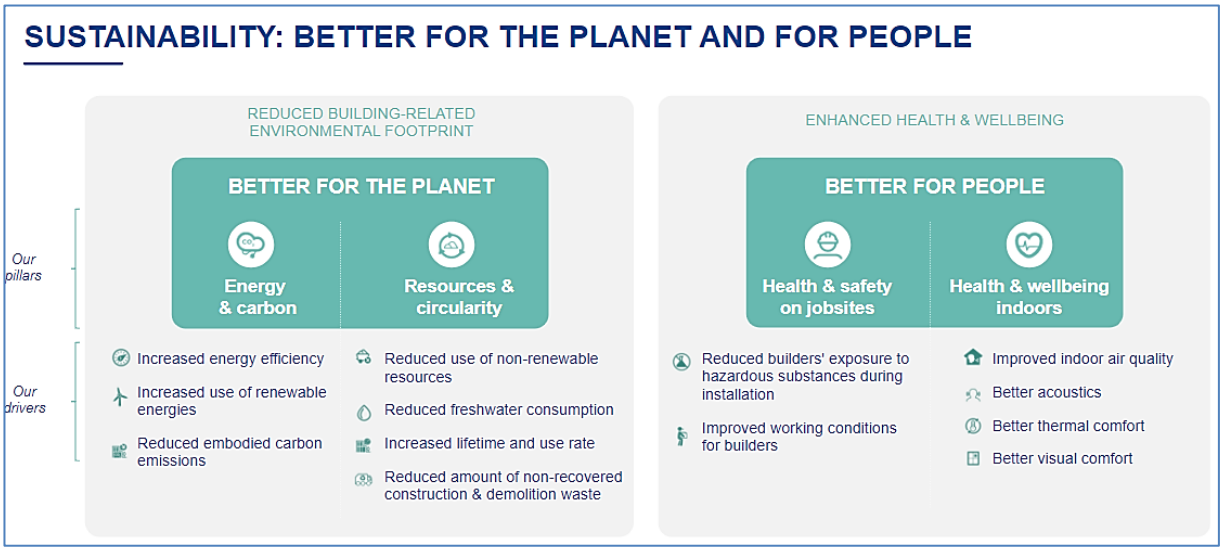
Teams are encouraged to analyse successful landscape interventions in Madrid, in particular **Madrid Río**[11], for linear park continuity and water integration, and the **Pasillo Verde Ferroviario**[12], for the reclamation of industrial railway land as a community asset. Both are directly comparable in type and in the problem they solved. The joint Saint-Gobain and ARUP report *Adapting Buildings to Climate Change* is provided as a source of climate adaptation solutions. [13]

[11] Madrid Rio
[12] Pasillo Verde Ferroviario
[13] Report on Adapting Buildings to Climate Change for ideas on solutions

4. TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE TARGETS

The technical parameters below are based on Saint-Gobain's Sustainable Construction Guidelines, which address contributions that are Better for the Planet (energy and carbon, resources and circularity) and Better for the People (health and safety on jobsites, health and wellbeing indoors). This section follows the same four pillars.

Scope. All quantified targets in this section apply to the **new construction**, where the energy simulation and the life cycle assessment are carried out. The other buildings and/or areas are assessed on the quality and the reasoning of their technical strategy, not against these values.



BETTER FOR THE PLANET: CARBON EMISSIONS & ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The building shall be designed to be highly energy efficient. At least, the following levels of performance shall be achieved (passive house standard[14]):

- Annual energy demand for heating < 15 kWh/m² (passive house standard)
- Average U-value for all opaque constructions (roof, external wall, floors on the ground) < 0,15 W/(m²K) (passive house standard)
- U value for windows < 0,8 W/(m²K), with g-value around 50%
- Air tightness: q4 < 0,6 m³/ (h m²)

A particular attention shall be paid to energy simulation and the embodied carbon.

1) **Energy demand** shall be calculated over a full year, January to December, using **OpenStudio SketchUp with the SG SAVE International plug-in** energy simulation software, with the city's weather file provided.
2) **Whole life carbon.** A whole life carbon calculation shall be carried out at building level using **OneClick LCA**, provided free of charge during the competition, following EN 15978. State the functional unit and a reference study period of 50 years, and report modules A1 to A5, B4, B6, and C1 to C4 separately.
3) Include strategy to achieve thermal comfort, e.g.: performance of the building envelope (insulation and airtightness), sun shading measures, ventilation, etc.

[14] https://passiv.de/en/02_informations/02_passive-house-requirements/02_passive-house-requirements.htm

BETTER FOR THE PLANET: RESOURCES & CIRCULARITY

Over its whole life cycle, a circular building minimises the use of primary non-renewable raw materials and the generation of non-valorised waste. The following principles apply:

1) **Design for longevity.** The building shall be flexible in use, adaptable over time, and capable of reorientation to another use. Materials, products, and systems shall be durable and resource efficient, and easy to repair, maintain, replace, reuse, or recycle at end of life. Prefabrication may support this, depending on context.
2) **Resource-efficient materials.** Minimum use of non-renewable primary raw materials, maximum share of recycled or renewable content, and minimum installation waste. Systems shall be easy to dismantle and components easy to sort. Reuse is preferred to recycling. [15]
3) **Renovation before demolition.** Extending and upgrading existing buildings is preferred to demolition and new build.
4) **Decide on measured impacts.** Alternatives shall be compared on their actual environmental impacts, calculated at building level over the entire life cycle.

Teams should report the proportion of recycled or renewable content by mass, the proportion of components designed for disassembly and reuse, and the estimated construction waste generated.

BETTER FOR PEOPLE: HEALTH AND WELLBEING INDOORS

Thermal Comfort

The project shall maintain a good internal environment throughout the year, with an internal operative temperature of approximately 21 °C in winter and 25 to 26 °C in summer. A sound bioclimatic approach with passive strategies is the foundation: solar shading, light colours for external surfaces, green roofs and façades, combined with active measures such as ventilation and night cooling.

Indoor Air Quality

CO_2 concentration shall not exceed 1,000 ppm in occupied rooms, supported by a minimum ventilation rate of 30 m³ per hour per person. Some spaces may require higher air quality categories. Also address air renewal by mechanical or natural means, selection of low-emission products, active products capturing VOCs and formaldehyde, and moisture management.

Acoustic Comfort

Noise is damaging to health, and sleep disruption caused by road traffic and by neighbours is the most significant source in residential settings. Providing a good indoor environment from the acoustic point of view is crucial for human wellbeing. Technical parameters should be designed in line with requirement of local regulations.

Element	Indicator	Target
Façade, exposed perimeters	$D_{2m,nT,Atr}$	≥ 40 to 45 dBA depending on external noise exposure
Wall between dwelling units	$D_{nT,Atr}$	≥ 53 dBA
Floor between units, airborne noise	$D_{nT,Atr}$	≥ 53 dBA
Floor between units, impact noise	$L'_{nT,w}+$	≤ 58 dB

[15] Off-site prefabricated building elements, modular construction and lightweight systems (in particular for facades and internal partitions) belong to the solutions that allow to meet these criteria. Students can further propose products with high recycled content.

Natural Daylight

A minimum level of natural light is necessary for a good quality of life. Achieve spatial daylight autonomy $sDA_{300/50\%}$ ≥ 60% of occupied floor area, calculated per EN 17037, and annual sunlight exposure $ASE_{1000,250}$ ≤ 10% to control glare and solar gain. The window-to-floor area ratio should not be lower than 1/7. This ratio and the solar control, and teams should resolve that through shading, glazing selection, and window geometry. Consider the size, orientation, and solar factor of glazing. Calculations should support the assumptions taken.

Fire Safety

All products in the façades and the roof should be made of non-combustible materials. Consider, for example, evacuation paths, fire barriers, material selection (reaction to fire), system selection (fire resistance), etc. Fire sections between stories and apartments shall fulfil EI 90 to EI 120 requirements.

5. COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS

Participants **must** read the "Rules, Organization and Legal Terms" document on the Architecture Student Contest website for all required International Stage materials and requirements.

This is an **ideas competition**. The jury is assessing the strength and coherence of the design proposal. Teams are asked for enough drawing to make the idea legible and enough detail to show that it works.

Choose appropriate scales for all drawings to allow adequate detail and clarity for the judges. Where the scales below are given, teams may adjust them if legibility improves. The submittal is a **project presentation in PDF** and should include a description of the proposal alongside the drawings.

MASTER PLAN AND GREEN AXIS

- Clear representation of the three zones at scale 1:500 or 1:1000, providing an understanding of the general organisation of the proposal.
- Relation and connection to nearby areas, including pedestrian and cycle routes.
- Visualisation of the experience of the proposed areas: views, 3D perspectives, and/or photographs of physical models, as participants see fit to explain the proposal.

COMPONENT A: NEW CONSTRUCTION

- Floor plans, elevations, and relevant sections allowing the proposal to be understood, at scale at least 1:250.
- Technical details at scale 1:20, or otherwise convenient for adequate understanding.
- 3D views to help the understanding of the design, situated within the surrounding volumes.
- Area schedule confirming the programme set out in Section 3.4.
- **A 1-page summary of the calculations for energy simulation** using OpenStudio SketchUp with the SG SAVE International plug-in[16].
- **A 1-page summary of the life cycle analysis** carried out at building level using OneClick LCA.

The energy and life cycle calculations are required for **Component A only**.

COMPONENT B: RENOVATION

- Floor plans, elevations, and relevant sections of one representative block allowing the proposal to be understood, at scale at least 1:250, showing the existing and the proposed condition.
- At least one technical detail of the upgraded envelope, at scale 1:20 or otherwise convenient.
- Short description of the renovation strategy and the specific technical solutions proposed, including how the intervention is replicable across the remaining blocks.
- A few 3D views to help the understanding of the design proposal.

COMPONENT C: GREEN AXIS

The axis is developed at two levels of resolution. Across the full 1,200 metres the proposal is **conceptual, at masterplan level**. Detailed design is required only within the two zones marked on the plan.

- Plan of the full axis, showing continuity, mobility routes, and the treatment of the crossing over the transit infrastructure. This should be integrated into the master plan.
- **Two cross-sections**, location plan indicating the two boundaries where the strategic cross-sections are to be developed at scale between 1:50 and 1:100 (Section 1 at the boundary with the new construction on Block 69, and Section 2 at the boundary with the Colonia de San Cristóbal.)
- Identification of the design elements proposed for replication along the remaining length of the axis, indicated on the plan.

[16] Teams can use within OpenStudio SketchUp Saint-Gobain's Plug-In SG SAVE-International that includes a Saint-Gobain material database. The weather data to use for calculations should be the one for the city of Madrid. A whole life carbon calculation will be made using the OneClick LCA tool. Resources for training will be provided for free.

Roll-Up

For the International Stage, teams synthesise their project presentation into a poster format, called Roll-Up. This format should be clear on the following:

- A brief description of their concept proposal
- A 3D view of the master plan
- Provide several 3D views covering the new construction, the renovation and green axis
- Elements showing how sustainability criteria were addressed
- A brief synthesis of main assumptions and results from the energy and LCA calculations.

See the “Rules, Organization and Legal Terms” document for more information on how to build your Roll-Up.

6. JUDGING CRITERIA

GENERAL JUDGING CRITERIA

There are various aspects which are key and unique to the Architecture Student Contest.

1. The Contest Task addresses the design proposal for the new building, the renovation and its link to the urban context (e.g. green axis)
2. Recognises the sustainability considerations proposed
3. The respect of minimum requirements, e.g. correct usage of Saint-Gobain solutions in the project

Tackling these aspects is important and will be considered by the jury during the National Stage and to pass to the international stage, under the criteria below:

NEW CONSTRUCTION 60%	RENOVATION 40%	CRITERIA OF EVALUATION
ARCHITECTURE (30%)	ARCHITECTURE (20%)	Design excellence that considers local identity and cultural context. Efficient functional concept that responds to programme needs, providing clear building information. Provides a master plan with connection of buildings to the exterior public spaces and nearby buildings, **including the Green Axis**. Quality of the Green Axis proposal: continuity of the corridor at masterplan level, resolution of the two strategic cross-sections at the boundary with the new construction (Section 1) and with the Colonia (Section 2), and clarity of the design elements proposed for replication along the axis. Embrace connectivity with existing adjacent areas (e.g., pedestrian, bike path), designed for the older residents and patients who are the principal users of all three components)
SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION (30%)	SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION (20%)	Design clearly addresses sustainability criteria: passive design, carbon and energy, resources and circularity, and health and wellbeing. Shows quality in several construction details with regards to building physics (thermal and acoustic bridges, airtightness, and moisture management). Climate performance of the Green Axis and the exterior public space: shading and heat mitigation, water and drainage strategy, planting suited to season, and low-carbon durable surface materials. Correct usage and mentioning of Saint-Gobain products and solutions in the project.

Important: Indications on the judging criteria to be assessed during the National and the International Stages are available in the "**Rules, Organization and Legal Terms**" document[17].

[17] The document includes roles and responsibilities at the National Stage (e.g., projects must comply with minimum requirements), judging roles and responsibilities for the International Stage, jury methodology for pre-selection prior to the international stage, methodology for finalist selection, communication of projects at international stage, and type of prizes.

7. SAINT-GOBAIN PRESENCE IN SPAIN

SAINT-GOBAIN IN SPAIN[18]

Since 1905, Saint-Gobain has maintained a presence in Spain, when it established Cristalería Española in the town of Arija (Burgos), with the aim of producing flat glass for construction on an industrial scale for the first time. Today, Saint-Gobain Spain, formerly known as Cristalería Española, leads the Group's operations across the Iberian Peninsula.

The strong expansion achieved by Saint-Gobain over the years has earned it solid recognition and deep expertise across the residential, non-residential, and infrastructure segments.

Its integrated solutions for the renovation of both public and private buildings, for sustainable construction, and for the decarbonisation of both construction and industry have been developed through continuous innovation. These solutions contribute to sustainability while simultaneously delivering high performance.

In Spain, Saint-Gobain brings together a portfolio of well-known brands synonymous with innovation and quality, including ACH, Adfors, Arlita®, Chryso, CLIMALIT PLUS®, Distriplac, Ecophon, Eurocoustic, Gabelex, Glass, Glassolutions, Incusa, Isover, Norton, PAM, Placo®, Weber, Sekurit, Sekurit Service, and Glassdrive, serving construction professionals.

Saint-Gobain employs more than 4,000 people in Spain and operates over 30 manufacturing facilities, more than 60 building materials distribution centres, over 260 automotive glass repair and replacement workshops, as well as a dedicated R&D centre located in Avilés.

SAINT-GOBAIN SOLUTIONS IN SPAIN

As part of the Architecture Student Contest documentation, participants can access Saint-Gobain Spain's website with solutions and brands.

Core Sustainable Initiatives & Product Portfolios in Spain

To guide your design choices, students are highly encouraged to explore and utilize Saint-Gobain Spain's specialized sustainability and performance lines:

- futuRE Initiative: Saint-Gobain's pioneering range of solutions with a drastically reduced carbon footprint, incorporating a high percentage of recycled content and optimized life-cycle parameters.
- Unified Brand Portal: Saint-Gobain Spain Brands
- Advanced High-Performance Glazing: Climalit España
- Building Envelope & Facade Engineering: Saint-Gobain Fachadas
- Circular Economy & Recycled Materials: Saint-Gobain REcircula
- Enveo Systems: https://www.saint-gobain.es/fachadas/enveo

Students can explore the complete technical datasheets, system configurations, and environmental product declarations (EPDs).

[18] https://www.saint-gobain.es/

ARCHITECTURE STUDENT CONTEST

SAINT-GOBAIN