

Nostre Parc: alternate plan for Dr. Lluch Park in El Cabanyal, Valencia

by

Heber Garcia

Practicum submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of The
University of Manitoba
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

MASTER OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Department of Landscape Architecture
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg

NOSTRE ALTERNATE PLAN FOR
PARC DR. LLUCH PARK IN
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ABSTRACT

El Cabanayal neighbourhood in Valencia, Spain, has fought for over 100 years to remain on Spain's coast. Founded circa 1421, this fishing neighbourhood has withstood Valencia City Hall's attempt to bisect it on several occasions, most recently in a publicized battle in 2009. With a new political party in control and a new regeneration plan in place, neighbours in El Cabanayal once again are getting together to fight against yet another new plan. These ongoing legal battles show the resiliency and the rich social cohesion of this community.

This practicum proposes an alternate plan to regenerate El Cabanayal's largest park, Dr. Lluç park, which is supposed to be heavily altered and reduced in size with the newest regeneration plan. The proposed alternate plan aims to utilize the strong sense of civic duty that is ingrained in El Cabanayal to allow local actors to take ownership of specific areas of the park. In an attempt to showcase what could be accomplished if people's voices are heard.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To my committee and advisor, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude for your help and guidance during my master's degree. I have learned a great deal from all of you and this has greatly increase my fascination and passion towards landscape architecture.

To my parents, thank you so much for giving the opportunity to grow in a place where i can work towards fulfilling my dreams. I know all the effort and sacrifices you have taken for me and my siblings and I will carry them in my heart for the rest of my life.

To my love Cindy, thank you so much for your support, patience and encouragement when I needed it the most.

“Vas a Canada a conquistarlo todo y no rendirte”

Tio Eli

I hope this effort made you proud uncle, rest in peace.

“Be strong and courageous. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged, for the Lord your God will be with you wherever you go.”

Joshua 1:9

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INTRODUCTION

This practicum started with the research of the urban scheme known as Smart City. This research led to a trip to understand what this meant in the urban fabric of Barcelona, known internationally as the best example of what a Smart City should aspire to be. Through these investigations it became evident that, although this scheme has potential, it also has drawbacks, especially socially and culturally. I realized that, for the solutions to work, although technology allows us to create new urban realities, changes need to be rooted in the people from those communities.

My research then took me to Valencia, specifically El Cabanyal, a neighbourhood that has battled for the last 100 years to survive the many urban plans proposed for it. One of the things that captivated me about El Cabanyal is the strong sense of civic duty, pride and love that the people from this blue collar town have for their neighbourhood. They have maintained their town relatively unscathed from demolition attempts by urban plans imposed by Valencia. Now, once again, they are fighting to maintain the integrity of El Cabanyal after yet another plan that seeks to regenerate the neighborhood, but also aims to reduce the size of the biggest park in the neighbourhood, Dr. Lluch park.

This is the reason why I wanted to design an alternative plan for Dr. Lluch park. To show what could be accomplished when the demands made by the community are taken into consideration. The end design uses demands from the neighbours as design guidelines to try to answer their needs. Some park areas are left open-ended to allow the neighbours to take charge and dictate what will happen in these areas. My intention is to root the design in people and community.

“No [smart] city can involve its citizens only as recipients of its interventions, but include them as partners deciding the type of city they want to live in when designing, implementing, and evaluating related projects.” Ben Green¹







FIG. 02.
Entrance to El Poblenou

A TRIP TO BARCELONA

At the beginning of my practicum work, I was interested in the idea of “Smart City” and the possibilities that it may give us in designing more sustainable and resilient urban fabrics. I quickly realized that this term is not well defined and it tends to alter depending the area of research. The European Union has proposed a working definition of Smart City: “A city seeking to address public issues via Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based solutions on the basis of a multi-stakeholder, municipally based partnership”². Using that definition and the European Union’s list of cities that have implemented their Smart City scheme, I narrowed my focus to El Poblenou neighbourhood in Barcelona, since many researchers use it as the prime example of Smart City implementation. I then decided to travel to Barcelona to experience the physical changes that Smart City schemes might bring to the urban fabric and city’s social structures.

² Casellas, Antònia. “Barcelona’s Urban Landscape: The Historical Making of a Tourist Product.” *Journal of urban history* 35, no. 6 (2009): 815–832.

Like many other European urban centres, Barcelona suffered from the European mid-twentieth century's industrial crisis. Heavy industries vacated many city centres leaving behind their infrastructure and desolated neighbourhoods where workers once lived³. In preparations for the 1992 Olympic Games, Barcelona used the upcoming event as catalyst for re-development and reimagining the city⁴. Although the policies implemented during this time addressed current urban issues, afterwards the city of Barcelona kept exploring new urban concepts in order to remain at the forefront of innovation. This led to the development of the Smart City concept in Barcelona in the late 90's⁵. As the Smart City scheme began to be implemented, many neighbourhoods in Barcelona experienced drastic changes, El Poblenou being one of the main targets due to its industrial infrastructure.

El Poblenou is located on the north-west end of Barcelona; it is home to 33,586 inhabitants. Its history can be traced to the 18th century when people took advantage of the large and affordable land available in the area. Large industries, textiles, wines and oils transformed the area into a commercial district with many warehouses, and took advantage of its location along the Mediterranean to transport goods. The transformation of El Poblenou began with the development for the 1992 Olympic games which led to the creation of the Olympic Village⁶. Subsequently, the neighbourhood was the target of the @22 District project, part of the broader Smart City scheme that Barcelona began implementing in 2000. @22 District wanted to take advantage of the old industrial infrastructure left behind and transform it into a technological hub, where start-ups could be incubated, develop and grow.

3, 4, 5, 6 Casellas, Antònia. "Barcelona's Urban Landscape: The Historical Making of a Tourist Product." *Journal of urban history* 35, no. 6 (2009): 815-832.



FIG. 03.
Old warehouse transformed into
night club.



FIG. 04
Location of one of the many institutes
headquarters in El Poblenou.

Many strategists, governments worldwide, and business insiders have praised the @22 Barcelona urban plan, also called the “Barcelona Model,” because of its long-term planning. It began in the early ‘90s and is ongoing. Its “triple helix model” is also highly praised, the name triple helix comes from the amalgamated economic resources from private companies, knowledge from universities and outreach capabilities of the public sector institutions ⁷. This triple alliance was key to the early successful implementation of the Smart City scheme. For instance, many of the physical changes brought to the neighbourhood were financed by private entities that retrofitted old warehouses and that constructed of new buildings. The government provided new guidelines to ensure adequate space allocation for green spaces, public housing, and other social goals. One hundred eighty million euros were invested into El Poblenou infrastructure to update and create new roads to improve the neighbourhood’s connection to the rest of the city and Barcelona’s port. Many universities and colleges moved their central offices to this neighbourhood to be closer to the technological boom and allow students to immerse themselves in this new urban model⁸.

Although many of the Barcelona Model’s positive aspects have been quantified, there was also push back from grassroots associations that saw scarce resources leaving the neighbourhood because of the increasingly high rent prices.

7, 8 Gascó-Hernandez, Mila. “Building a Smart City: Lessons from Barcelona.” *Communications of the ACM* 61, no. 4 (2018): 50–57

El Poblenou had to face the reality of the gentrification that drove locals out, changed its urban fabric and would eventually change it into a homogeneous community. When analysts began to quantify the success of the @22Barcelona project they did it from business standpoints. Output numbers and money value were the benchmarks of success⁹. This meant that social aspects such as involvement of local actors were being ignored since those could not be quantified with their metrics. As researchers began to talk to locals, and to grassroots associations, a completely different picture started to form.

The residents of the area were left in the dark about the future projects and therefore were oblivious to the changes that the neighbourhood was going through. They did not understand what a “Smart City” strategy meant, and they were not informed about the ramifications for their community¹⁰. It was quickly apparent that people who lived in this neighbourhood were only being considered recipients of solutions rather than co-designers or consultants. As a result, many of the changes first implemented utterly missed the mark at the local level¹¹. For instance, the development of the Media-TIC building was aimed to become a net-zero building that was to host a variety of private, public, medium and local businesses. But after construction was finished, the building was occupied by mainly private sector business that could afford to be located in the building; only one local entrepreneurship business was located there.

The clearing of derelict buildings also brought social issues. Two of the buildings cleared were being used by NGO’s that served people of low income in the neighbourhood. The NGO’s were kicked out, they could not return and they could not find any other place to be located.¹² Residents also began to complain about how the culture and vibrancy that identified the neighbourhood in the past were lost when foreign companies started to come into El Poblenou.

When the next iteration of the smart scheme came about, grassroots associations pushed to be heard and for their concerns to be addressed. But since technology companies were the designers, some of their so-called free services, came at a cost. These tech companies harvested data from their users to tailor services and study the market, often without the user’s consent¹³. As the implementation of this urban scheme keeps moving forward, more changes are being introduced to protect the city’s inhabitants and address the top-down approach that many tech firms utilized when making changes to the urban fabric.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13

Gascó-Hernandez, Mila. “Building a Smart City: Lessons from Barcelona.” *Communications of the ACM* 61, no. 4 (2018): 50–57



FIG. 05.
One of the newest buildings in the
neighbourhood.



FIG. 06.
Street festival in El Poblenou. What
algorithm takes this sort of events into
account? How can you quantify it?

Research of the Smart City scheme implementation in Barcelona makes evident that technology firms use “tech goggles” when trying to address issues in the urban fabric. The term tech goggles, according to professor Ben Green, refers to the “belief that technology can provide a neutral and optimal solution to social problems; and that technology can become the primary mechanism of social change¹⁴.” But these firms appear to not understand the unexpected ramifications that come from simplistic ways of addressing complex social issue. This can be seen in the @22Barcelona project. Tech companies sold the idea of a technological hub that would address the issues of a decaying neighbourhood, but they were not able to foresee the changes in demographics and character of the neighborhood, and the inevitable exacerbation of the divide between social classes. As Green explains in his book *“The Smart Enough City: Putting Technology in Its Place to Reclaim Our Urban Future,”* people should be the primary resource when trying to solve social issues in urban settings. They should co-design the solutions needed to address problems¹⁵. Technology in itself is not inherently good or bad, and that also means it cannot be the solution on its own. It needs to be grounded in community and outreach programs that will allow the proper deployment of technological solutions.

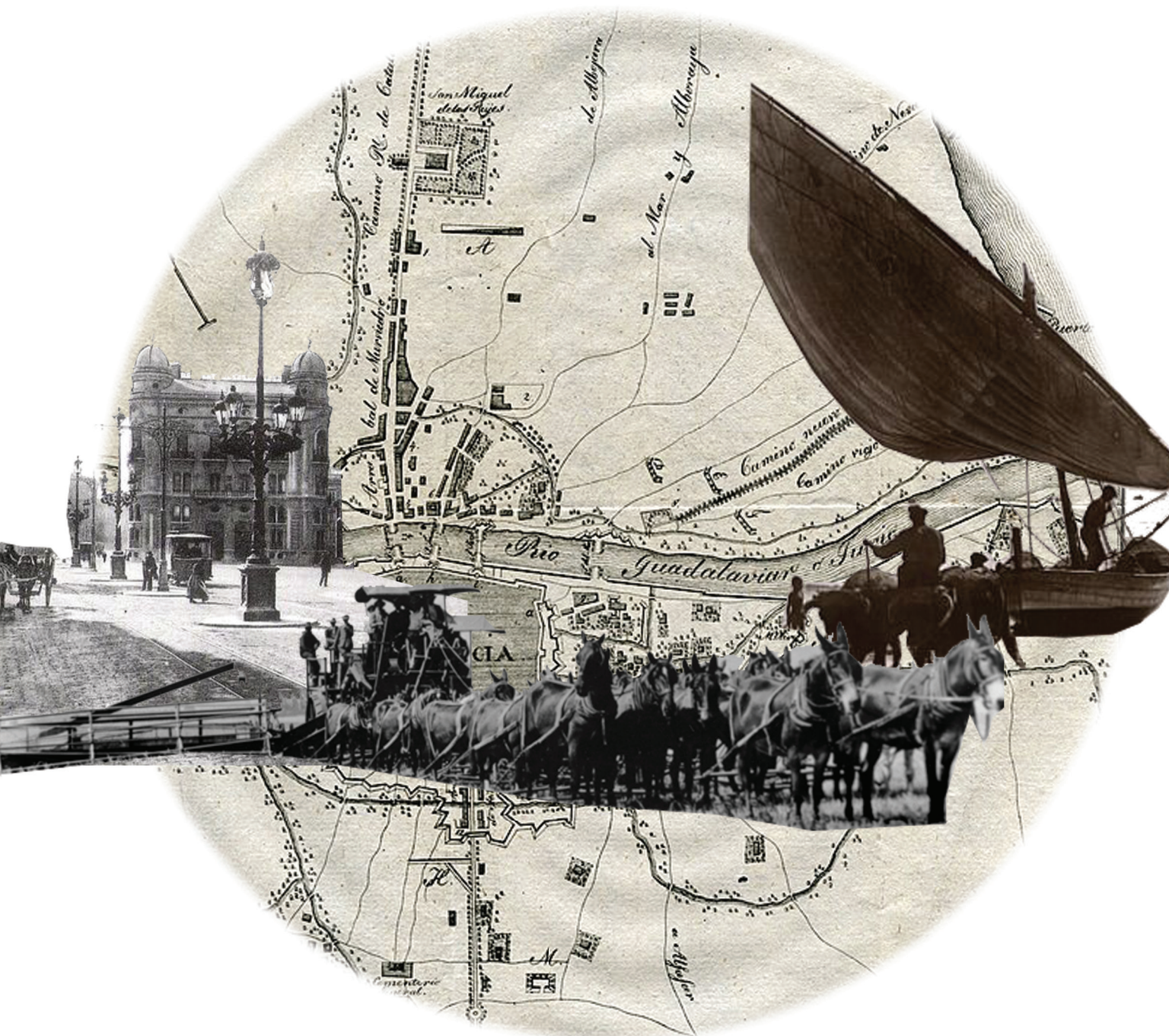
After doing this research, I found a place to test this idea in another neighbourhood located in Valencia, neighbourhood that has dealt with a number of issues brought by urban plans that aimed to impose changes on its residents.

14, 15 Green, Ben. *The Smart Enough City: Putting Technology in Its Place to Reclaim Our Urban Future*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2019.

*“Where a man makes his fortune and constitutes his family,
there is his true homeland.”*

Vicente Blasco Ibañes¹⁶

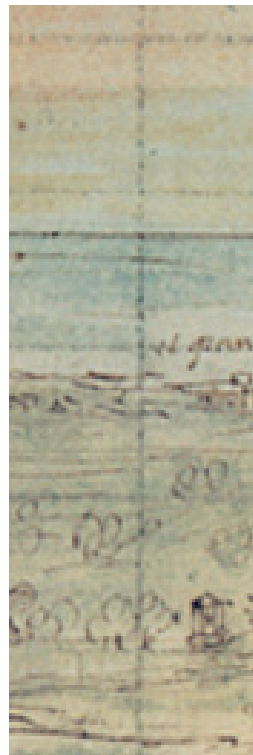




The beginning of this *barri* (neighbourhood in Valencià) can be traced to the 13th century when a group of fishermen settled in the outskirts of El Grua, a medieval wall that protected the city of Valencia¹⁷. Its inception's exact date and spot remains obscure because this area was deemed of no value to the city of Valencia, so no information was recorded during this time. This neighbourhood would do what Valencia refused to: it embraced the Mediterranean and made it an integral part of its life. People's whole sustenance depended upon fishing, and the sale of seafood to the rest of Valencia.

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Sanchis Pallarés, A. *Historia del Cabanyal Poble Nou de la Mar (1238-1897)*. J. Boronat. 1997



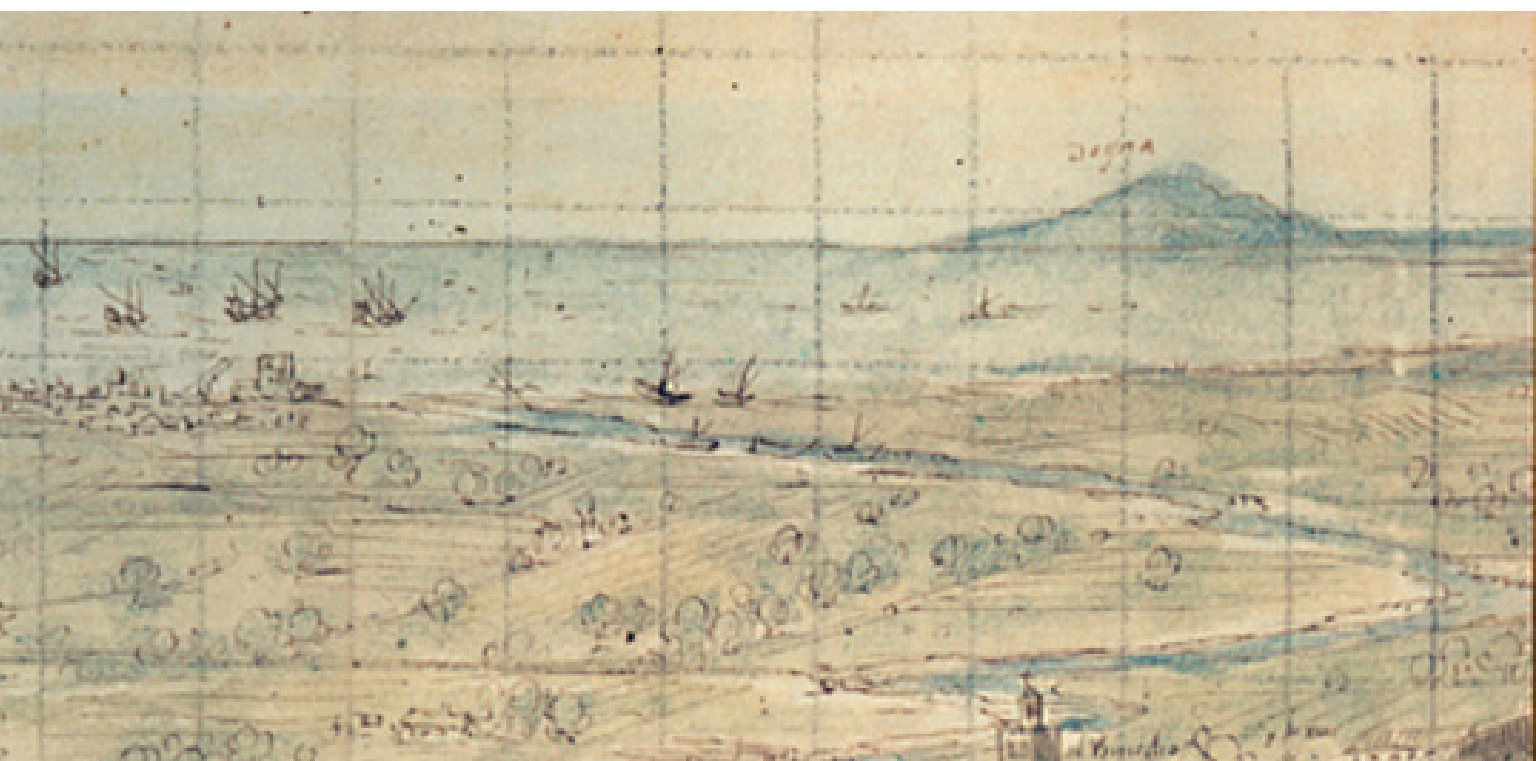


FIG. 08.
View of El Cabanyal from the interior walls of the
city of Valencia, by Antonie Van den
Wijngaerde, 1563.

1422



FIG. 09.
La playa de Valencia, 1908.
Painting by renowned Valencian painter
Joaquin Sorolla, who depicted a
number of scenes devoted to the coast
of Valencia, its people and customs.



The type of fishing done by families in El Cabanyal was known as *Pesca dels Bou* (fishing of the bulls). Two boats were joined to each other by nets. Once the boats were in shallow water, the men in them would throw and extend the nets. The tension exerted on the nets would form a structure that resembled two horns, giving the name¹⁸. Once the nets were full, the boats would dock in the sandy beach where the rest of the fishermen and their families awaited with oxen that dragged the boats further inland. The fishermen and their families would then collect and clean the fish, before the fish were taken to the rest of Valencia to be sold.

18

FEDEPESCA. "El Cabayal y la Tradicion Pesquera Valenciana". December 15, 2020. <http://fedepesca.org/el-cabayal-y-la-tradicion-pesquera-valenciana/>.



FIG. 10.
View of El Cabanyal's fire on February
4, 1796. The artist of this drawing wrote
that most of the barri was reduced to
ashes in 6.5 hours.

1796



In the early 17th century, El Cabanyal received the royal designation of *barri* (neighbourhood) and was officially named “El Cabanyal,” derived from the Valencià word for “hut” (*cabanya*). The decree was the idea of King Jame I, who was interested in fostering the barri’s fishing market. He also commanded the construction of series of new small huts closer to the Mediterranean. By the beginning of the 18th century, El Cabanyal had two hundred dwellings¹⁹.

The construction method used in the huts (straw roof and wooden frame) made the barri susceptible to fires. A fire on February 4, 1796, wiped out most of the huts in the barri. After this tragedy, a decree required that the barri be reconstructed similarly to Valencia’s orchard homes, meaning that the streets were wider and new dwellings aligned north-south/ east-west. Dwellings were to be constructed with fire-resistant materials, such as stone, brick and ceramic roof tiles²⁰.

19, 20 Sanchis Pallarés, A. *Historia del Cabanyal Poble Nou de la Mar (1238-1897)*. J. Boronat. 1997

After El Cabanyal was redesigned and reconstructed, its population grew to 1,500 inhabitants. The barri extended from the *acequia* (water channel) *Del Gas* in the south to the north's *acequia De Los Angeles*. The barri remained an independent town until 1821 when the neighbours decided to join with *El Canyameler*, a small town located south of the barri, and with *Cap de França*, a small town located to the north of the barri. This gave birth to a new independent town called "*Pueblo Nuevo del Mar*"²¹.





FIG. 11.
Plan of "Pueblo Nuevo del Mar"
composed of Canyemelar, Cabanyal
and Cap de França

1837



FIG. 12.
Plan of the city and the envisioned
connection to the newly annexed barri.

1897

1897 proved to be decisive for the new barri since, despite not having a majority consensus from its inhabitants, the authorities of Pueblo Nuevo del Mar decided the barri be annexed to the city of Valencia²². The decision was made mainly for the economic benefits this annexation would bring to the barri, including a new train line joining the city to the Mediterranean through Pueblo Nuevo del Mar.

22

Sanchis Pallarés, A. *Historia del Cabanyal Poble Nou de la Mar (1238-1897)*. J. Boronat. 1997

Once El Cabanyal was annexed, the city of Valencia began drafting plans for a boulevard, following the concepts of the Garden City movement, that would join Valencia to the Mediterranean. In 1899, two years after the annexation of the barri, the plan “*Paseo Valencia al Cabanyal*” was officially unveiled. The 100-meter wide boulevard would have destroyed up to 2,000 dwellings and bisect the barri²³. However, the construction of the Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Sciences, at Universitat de Valencia in the vicinity of the proposed boulevard halted the development of this plan. The municipality was forced to modify it.

23

Sanchis Pallarés, A. *Historia del Cabanyal Siglo XX y Un Incierto Futuro*. J. Boronat, 2009..





FIG. 13.
Plan "Paseo Valencia al Cabanyal".
Highlighted green is the 100m wide
boulevard that would bisect the barri.

1899



FIG. 14.
Plan de Ordenacion de Valencia,

1946

Several events in the ensuing years prevented the city of Valencia from implementing any sort of plan. It wasn't until 1946 that the "*Plan de Ordenacion*" was unveiled. It proposed a different way to connect Valencia to the Mediterranean. It introduced a smaller boulevard (40-meters wide as opposed to 100-meters) which connected Valencia to El Cabanyal by an already existing road²⁴. In the next few years, various changes were made to the plan, including "*Plan Parcial 13*," which reinstated the original 100m boulevard. The neighbours of the barri organized themselves and collected signatures to demand a stop to the plan. These demands forced more changes to the plan, stalling and eventually preventing its implementations.

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Sanchis Pallarés, A. *Historia del Cabanyal Siglo XX y Un Incierto Futuro*. J. Boronat, 2009..

La Gran Riada (the great flood of the Turia River) in 1957 caused costly damage to Valencia. The streets of El Cabanyal transformed to rapids as floodwaters travelled eastward from the city center to the coast. The water was high enough to cover the first floor of most houses in El Cabanyal²⁵. After this disaster, Valencia undertook the massive task of redirecting the Turia River to the city's outskirts to prevent future flood events.

After this massive feat was completed, many projects were proposed for the Turia River's old basin. One used the old channel for an automobile highway. Residents opposed the idea of privatizing the river bed, alleging that the river and its surrounding area were always a commons, accessible to everyone²⁶. They demanded that it remain the same way for future generations. This gave birth to "*Jardines del Turia*," a series of parks and gardens that span the river bed's entire length, creating the longest linear park in Spain.

25 Aguas de Valencia. "La Riada 1957." January 10, 2021. <http://125aniversario.aguasdevalencia.es/portfolio/aguas/riada-2/>

26 Llopis, Tito. "El Cauce del Río Turia a su Paso Por Valencia. Historia Visual de Una Conquista Ciudadana (1880-1990)" in *Valencia 1957 - 2007: De la Riada a la Copa Americas*, edited by Josep Sorribess (U. Valencia, 2011) 67-71.



FIG.15
Pictures of downtown Valencia during
La Gran Riada.



FIG.16
Pictures of downtown Valencia during
La Gran Riada.



FIG.17.
Pictures of Turia River overflowing near Pont de Fusta bridge.

1957



FIG.18.
Proposed super highway that would of
use the old Turia river bed.



FIG.19.
Proposal for gardens and park system
for the old Turia River Bed.

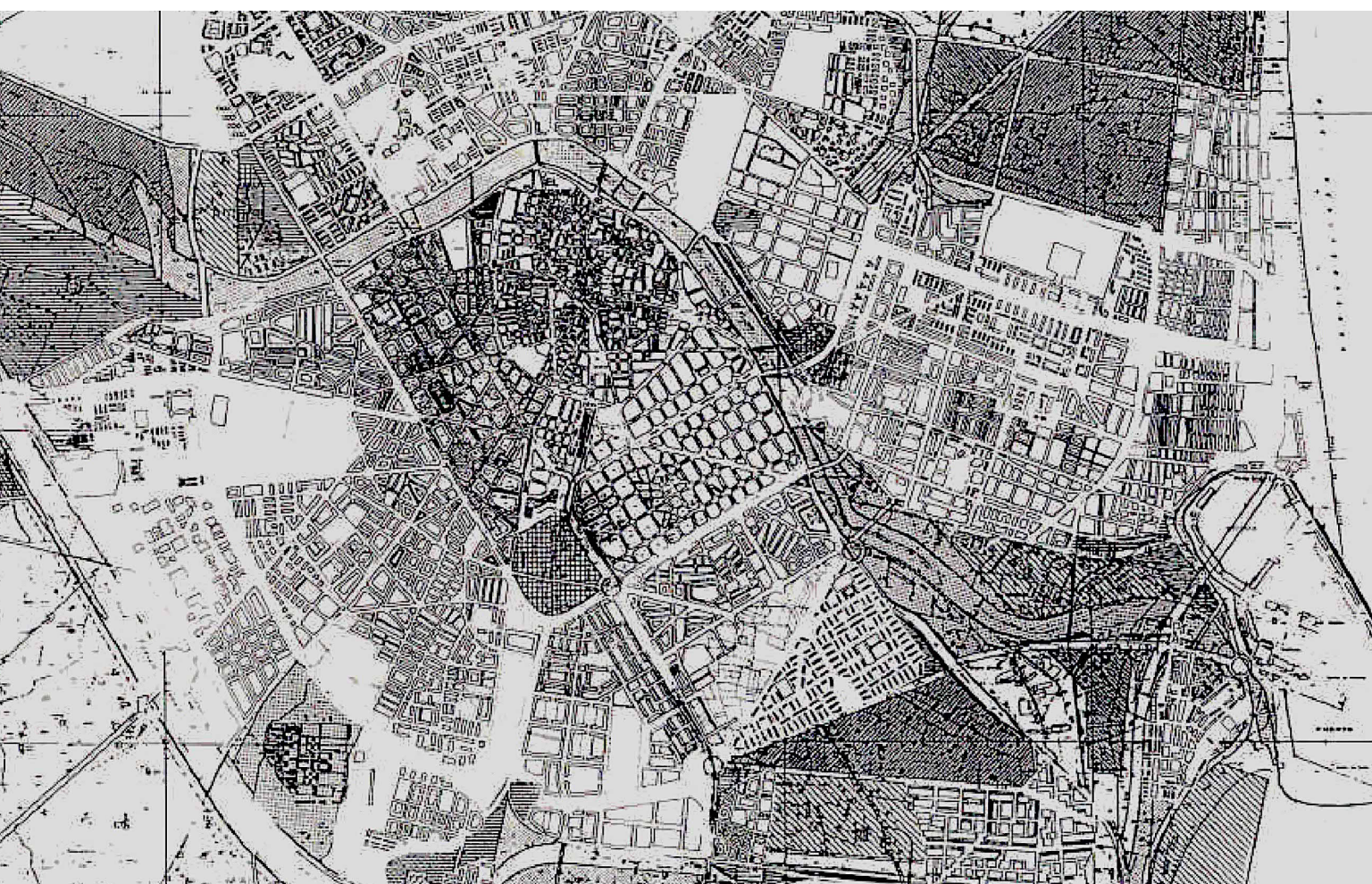
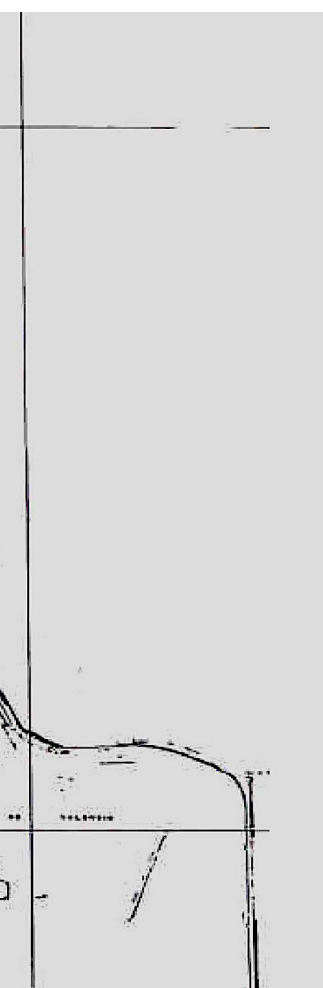


FIG. 20.
Drawing of the proposed "Plan General
de Ordenacion Urbana"

1966



A new “*Plan General de Ordenacion Urbana*” by the City of Valencia was unveiled in 1966. The government considered the boulevard connection between the city center and the Mediterranean a non negotiable item. This new plan was received negatively by neighbors from El Cabanyal and was plagued with contradictions. For instance: El Cabanyal was designated as an area for “regeneration and revitalization” and the boulevard was pitched as a driver for those changes²⁷, yet the plan also highlighted the entire area, including the barri, as “Protected Historical Area,” which would of made the clearing any property illegal. The plan also acknowledged that previous urban plans solved the connection between the city and the barri without the boulevard. However, the plan’s contradictions and discussions they studied left questions opened about whether or not the boulevard was a must²⁸.

27 Sanchis Pallarés, A. *Historia del Cabanyal Siglo XX y Un Incierto Futuro*. J. Boronat, 2009..

28 *Associació de veïns i veïnes Cabanyal-Canyemelar*. “120 Anys D’Historia de la no Prolongacio.” 10 January 2021. <https://avcc.wordpress.com/historia/120-anys-d%C2%B4historia-de-la-no-prolongacio/>

El Cabanyal was granted the designation of “Asset of Cultural Interest” by Valencia’s government in 1993.

This designation was in significant part due to the unique architectural styles of the dwellings in El Cabanyal²⁹.

Many people who lived in the barri in the early part of the 1900s helped build some of Valencia’s Art Nouveau buildings. The workers took what they learned from working on those buildings, using the same techniques and motifs in constructing their own houses, giving birth to “*Modernismo Popular*.” This style is characterized by colorful tile facades, Art Deco ornamentation in their windows and doors, and highly ornamented parapet.

29

Diario Oficial de la Generalitat Valenciana. “Decreto 7/1993, de 3 de mayo”. January 22, 2021. <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1993/09/07/pdfs/A26404-26414.pdf>.

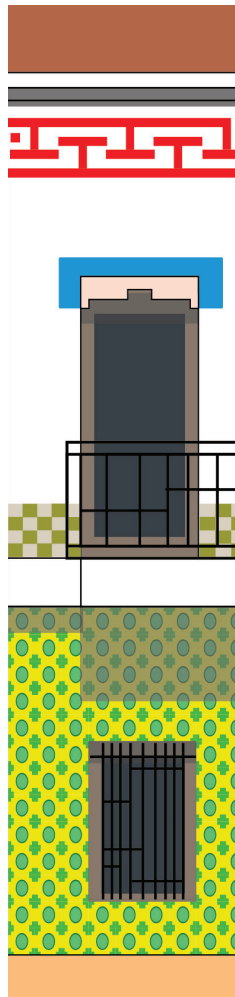




Fig. 21.
Houses in El Cabanyal.

1993



FIG.22.
Association "Salvem el Cabanyal"
march in El Cabanyal in protest to the
urban plan.

1998



In 1998, the designation of “Assets of Cultural Interest” was given to El Cabanyal by the Valencia Autonomous government, requiring protection of its assets by local authorities. Unfortunately, Valencia City Hall completely disregarded the designation and proceeded with its plans to connect the city to the Mediterranean with the 100m wide boulevard³⁰ (first proposed by City of Valencia in 1966). Many for-profit and non-profit organizations such as *Salvem El Cabanyal* began to collaborate to stop the plan from being implemented.

Salvem El Cabanyal (Save El Cabanyal) was at the center of the legal fights against city hall, organizing signature campaigns and protests and submitting motions to the Supreme Court in Madrid³¹. It also engaged with the rest of Valencia to bring exposure to the rich culture of El Cabanyal. Salvem El Cabanyal continues to work to bring people together to improve life of the residents of the barri today.

30, 31 Salvem El Cabanyal. “La Resistencia.” January 20, 2021, <http://cabanyal.com/els-fets/>.

In 2000, the faculty of Law from the University of Valencia began to study what legal actions could stop the plan. The faculty found several discrepancies in the project's documents³².

Despite these legal findings, Valencia's city hall moved ahead with the plan and submitted it, as obliged by law, to the Ministry of Culture of Valencia for permits.

Inspectors reviewed these applications and agreed that the plan took for granted the designation of historically significant neighbourhood. The inspectors requested more information from the municipality of Valencia and suspended the process momentarily³³.

Over the next few years, the municipality managed to acquire the necessary permits thanks to the built-in ambiguity of the terms used in the plan's documents.

32, 33 Associació de veïns i veïnes Cabanyal-Canyemelar. "120 Anys D' Història de la no Prolongació." 10 January 2021. <https://avcc.wordpress.com/historia/120-anys-d%C2%B4historia-de-la-no-prolongacio/>

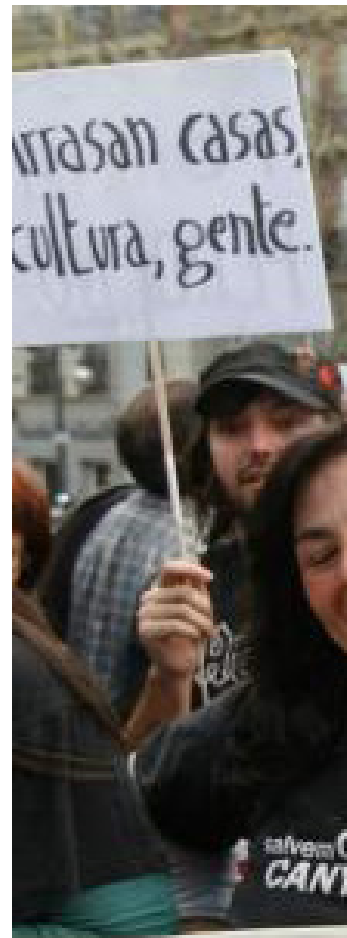




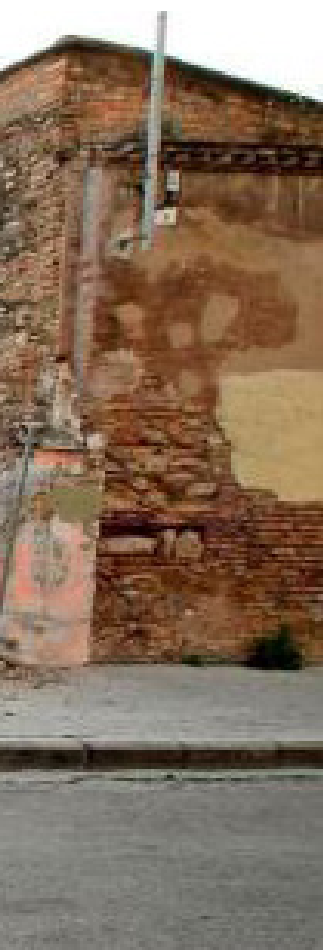
FIG.23
People in Madrid marching in support
of El Cabanyal neighbors 2010.

2000



FIG.24.
Police officer guarding the demolition of
houses in El Cabanyal.

2004



In 2004, Salvem El Cabanyal submitted two motions to the Superior Court of Justice of Madrid to try and stop the plan once and for all. Within months, the first ruling was in favour of El Cabanyal and the Ministry of Culture of Valencia was ordered to recall the permits until the allegations presented by Salvem El Cabanyal were studied.

Later that year, Valencia's municipality modified the law regarding heritage value, essentially allowing the destruction of houses in a historically relevant area if it brought "benefits for the entire territory."

Salvem El Cabanyal submitted another motion to prevent the demolitions that were scheduled to start later that year. The motion entered the court too late. Some of the houses located on the border between the city and El Cabanyal were taken down³⁴.

³⁴ *Associació de veïns i veïnes Cabanyal-Canyemelar. "120 Anys D'Història de la no Prolongació." 10 January 2021. <https://avcc.wordpress.com/historia/120-anys-d%C2%B4historia-de-la-no-prolongacio/>*

The Supreme Court dismissed the second allegation brought by Salven El Cabanyal, citing that the matter was to be solved in the regional rather than federal court³⁵. Shortly after that, the Federation of Neighbors of Valencia presented a similar allegations against Municipality of Valencia. This allegation was accepted and halted the implementation of the plan while the allegations were being investigated.

The motion was later dismissed, however, the Supreme Court forced the Ministry of Culture of Valencia to present a full report of the events that caused the expropriation and demolition of property³⁶. This issue was brought to light thanks to the allegations previously submitted to court by Salvem El Cabanyal.

The next year, the judge overseeing the case in the regional court circuit suspended the licenses of demolition from the Municipality of Valencia indefinitely³⁷, finally putting an end to the legal battles.

35. 36. 37 *Associació de veïns i veïnes Cabanyal-Canyemelar. "120 Anys D'Historia de la no Prolongació." 10 January 2021. <https://avvcc.wordpress.com/historia/120-anys-d%C2%B4historia-de-la-no-prolongacio/>*



FIG. 25. Picture of the center of El Cabanyal.

2008



FIG. 26.
"Plan Especial Cabanyal - Canyameler"
(PECC) rendering showing the increase
of green areas in the neighbourhood.

NOW

In 2019 a new plan created specifically for El Cabanyal was introduced, the “*Plan Especial Cabanyal-Canyamelar (PECC)*” The residents of El Cabanyal responded negatively to this new plan. They argued that although it claimed to preserve the barri and increase the green areas, it was tailored to the tourist industry and gentrification³⁸. The PECC introduced plans for new high rise hotels and high rise apartments near the beach and in Dr. Lluch park (the largest park in El Cabanyal). They argued that the barri would need at least 1120 new dwellings to accommodate the population growth. The neighbours documented that there are more than 200 abandoned houses and lots in the barri, so there is no need for high rise apartments or condominiums.

A new set of demands and a counter design was put together by several neighbourhood associations³⁹ and presented to the developers of the PECC. The new demands were under review as of 2020.

Throughout its history, El Cabanyal has been subjected to numerous legal battles over urban plans that sought to radically change the way the neighbourhood looks and works for its residents. However, those legal battles have led to a sense of civic duty in El Cabanyal that has kept it alive. Projects in this area should allow residents to be more than just recipients of change. They should harvest their civic pride and knowledge to create spaces rooted in community and not in speculative planning.

38, 39 *Associacio de veïns i veïnes Cabanyal-Canyamelar. “120 Anys D’Historia de la no Prolongacio.” 10 January 2021. <https://avcc.wordpress.com/historia/120-anys-d%C2%B4historia-de-la-no-prolongacio/>*



FIG. 27.
City of Valencia, highlighting
El Cabanyal neighbourhood on the east coast.



Barri El Cabanyal, east coast of Valencia, Spain

3

**SITE INVENTORY
DR. LLUCH
ANALYSIS EL CABANYAL
URBAN PLAN
RESIDENTS' DEMANDS
LA HORTA DE EL CABANYAL**



FIG. 28.
Collage: The complicated relationship between
El Cabanyal and Valencia



FIG. 29
Satellite view of El Cabanyal,
highlighting Dr. Lluçà parc.



Dr. Lluch park is the largest park in El Cabanyal.



FIG. 30. Sculpture of Dr. Lluçh

THE MAN BEHIND THE NAME

Dr. Vicente Lluch Liso was born in Bonrepos, Valencia in 1849. Not much is known about his early life other than he was known to be “honest, humble, catholic and liberal¹.” What is known is that in 1885 he was a crucial contributor in the fight against a cholera outbreak that took place in La Marina, near El Cabanyal, an area classified as inferior and unsanitary⁴⁰.

It is estimated the outbreak took the lives of 105 inhabitants from the area around El Cabanyal and La Marina, while the total number of dead in Valencia was 4,819⁴¹, the situation was extreme. Many of the houses in La Marina were demolished due to their poor physical condition; people took the little possessions they had and moved into an improvised camp erected by the municipality. Despite these measures, the outbreak could not be contained, and so more improvised centers and a improvised hospital were ordered to be constructed near the beach. It was at this improvised hospital that Dr. Lluch, along with colleagues from different faculties, really began to take a hold on the cholera outbreak.

For his efforts in containing the outbreak in El Cabanyal and his findings on how cholera was transmitted, the city of Valencia named him “adoptive son,” a title given to people who have made an essential contribution to the wellbeing of the town. El Cabanyal calls its largest park after him to thank him for his efforts⁴².

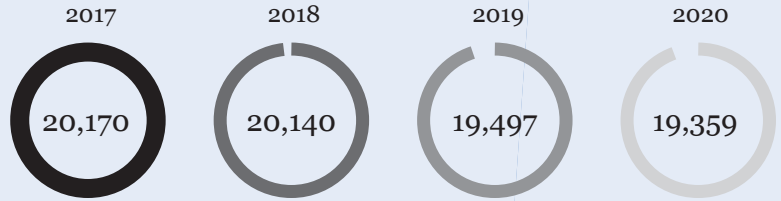
40, 41, 42 Sanchis Pallarés, A. *Historia del Grau*. València, 2005



FIG. 31.
Figure ground of El Cabanyal.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Population in El Cabanyal



Comparison of population from 2017 to present⁴³.

Number of Dwellings

11,662

Industries in El Cabanyal

- Chemical industry
- Mechanical
- Manufacturing
- Hospitality
- Transportation + Communication
- Financial Institutions

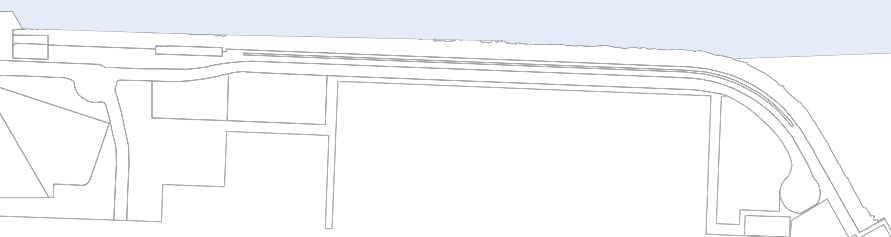




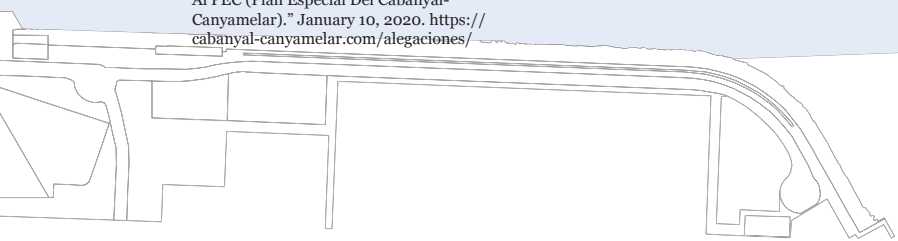
FIG. 32.
Green areas in El Cabanyal are spread out
through the neighbourhood.

PLAZAS + GREEN AREAS

- Plazas
- Green spaces
- Wall

El Cabanyal is coastal neighbourhood with a population of some 19,000 inhabitants. Demand for open space and green space has increased⁴⁴. Although the community has many open spaces, these are separated and small. Dr. Lluch parc is the most significant green space in El Cabanyal but is underutilized due to its unusual design and a wall that limits the movement of users to and from the park.

44 Associació Cuidem Cabanyal-Canyamelar "Alegaciones Al PEC (Plan Especial Del Cabanyal-Canyamelar)." January 10, 2020. <https://cabanyal-canyamelar.com/alegaciones/>





0 100m

FIG. 33. Building use reveals a richly diverse and struggling urban fabric.

BUILDING USE

- Residential
- Plazas
- Green spaces
- Mix Used (residential + commercial)
- Industrial
- Governmental
- Commercial
- Office
- Abandoned dwellings
- Trees

The number of abandoned lots and dwellings in El Cabanyal is significant. Various neighbourhood associations have alleged to municipal authorities that there is no need to construct high-rise buildings to accommodate the supposed future influx of people. Instead, the associations want the municipality to use this abandoned land for affordable housing, student housing, and other housing types such as for seniors and immigrants. Their model calls for regeneration without destruction.

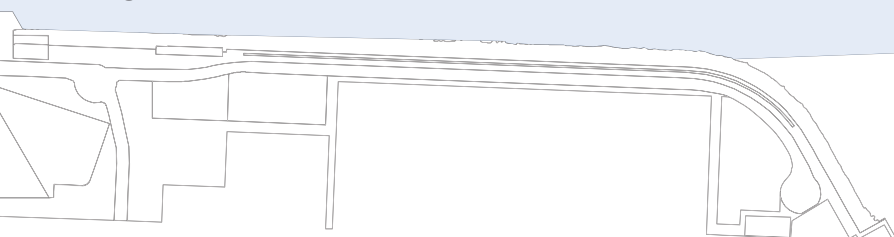




FIG. 34.
Location of the historic acequias that irrigated El Cabanyal.

ACEQUIAS

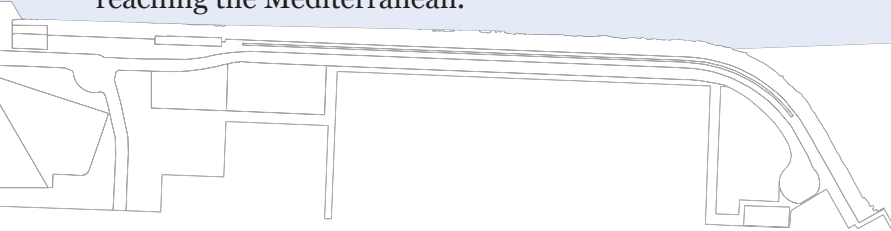


FIG. 35. Historic picture of the acequias in El Cabanyal.

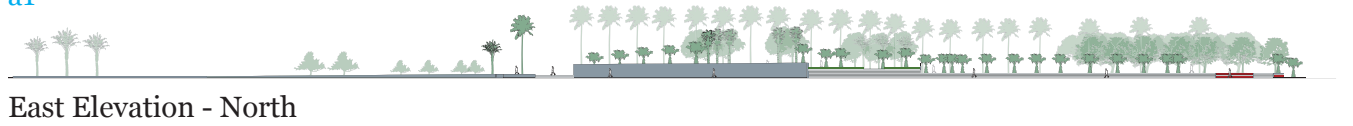


FIG. 36. Historic picture of the acequias in El Cabanyal.

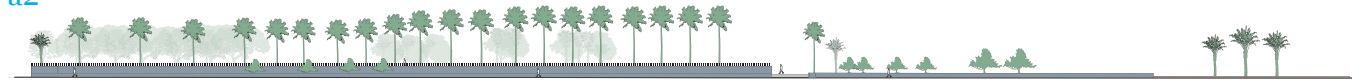
El Cabanyal was formerly irrigated by three acequias (canals); in the north, acequia de la Cadena, in the center, acequia del Gas, and in the south, acequia Los Angeles. These acequias brought water from the Turia river into El Cabanyal for irrigation and cleaning⁴⁵. The acequias were channelized and set underground at the beginning of the 20th century, due to the land demand that the neighbourhood was going through. Currently, the acequias still bring water in a subterranean channel, traveling east through El Cabanyal before reaching the Mediterranean.



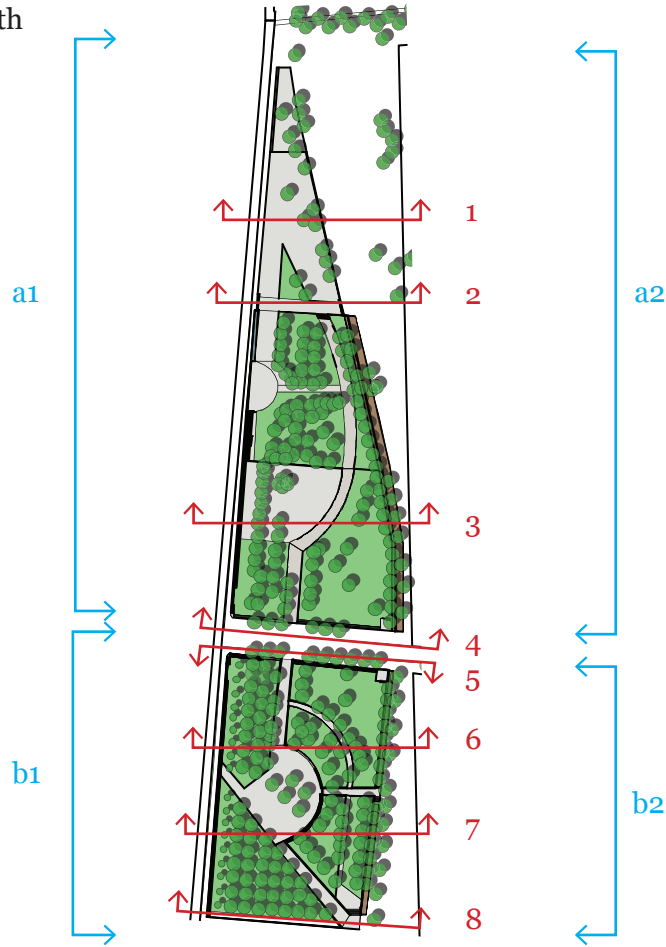
a1



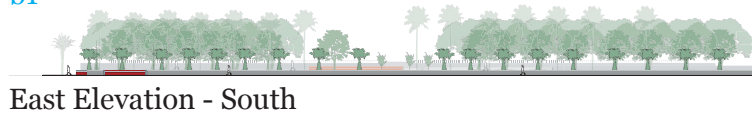
a2



West Elevation - North



b1



b2

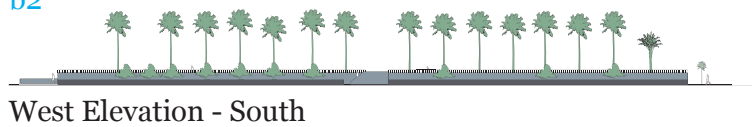
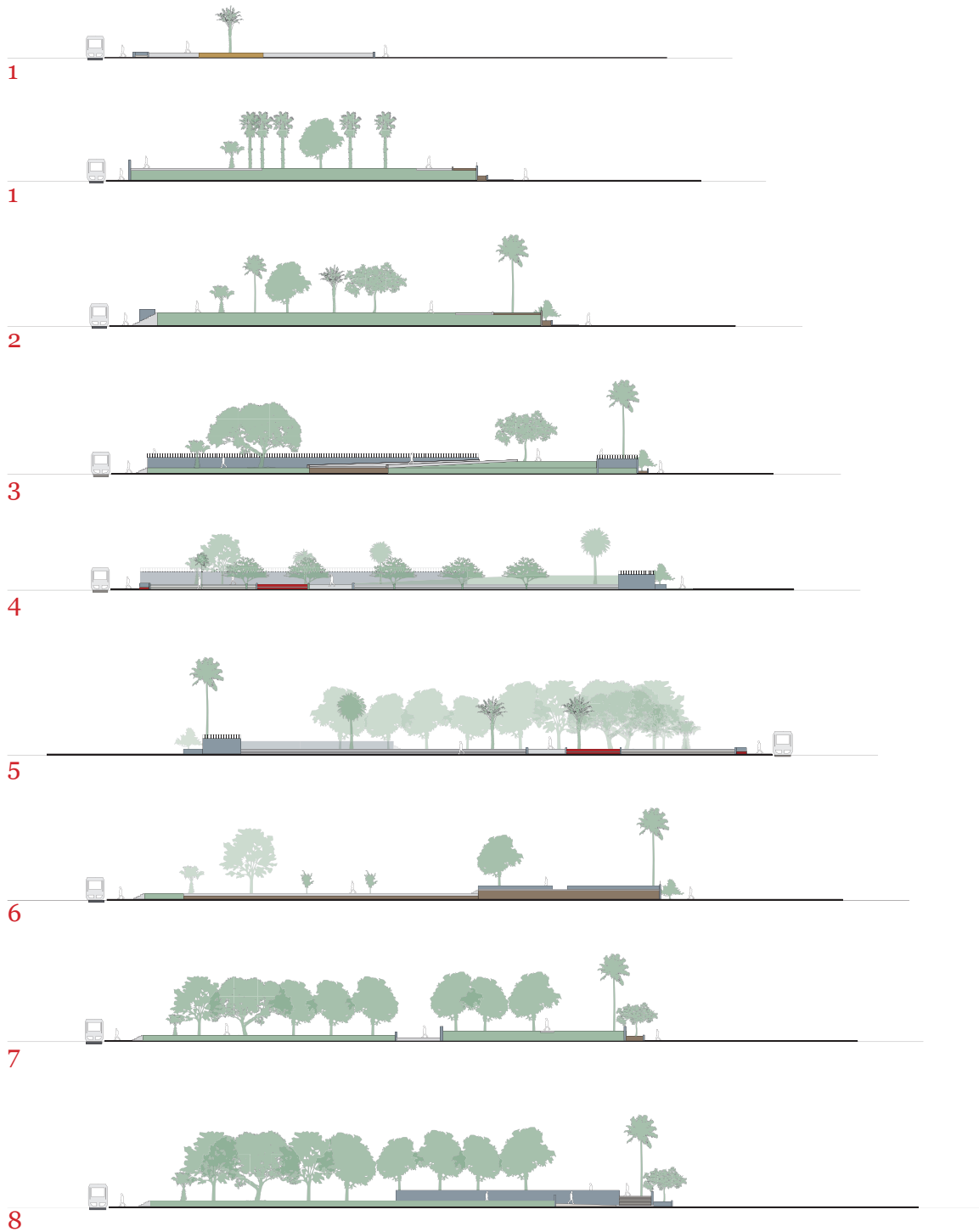


FIG. 37. Map referencing the section cuts of the site.

FIG. 38. Plan of the park.

FIG. 39. Elevations from the park.

SITE SECTIONS



Different sections were done through the park in order to understand the change in topography and the geometry around the park. The retaining wall along the east side of the park creates a clear division between the park and the adjacent houses.

FIG. 40.
Section / elevation from the park.

- Residential
- Plazas
- Green spaces
- Mix Used (residential + commercial)
- Industrial
- Governmental
- Commercial
- Office
- Abandoned dwellings
- Hardscape
- Trees

This axonometric of Dr. Lluch park helps reveal its context and spatial relationships. The scale of the park's surroundings helps in understanding residents' view of the park and their hesitation to place large buildings within it. The PECC plan proposes apartment towers in the park of up to 12 stories high, which would create another wall separating the neighborhood and the Mediterranean.



FIG. 41. Axonometric showing the different elements present on site.

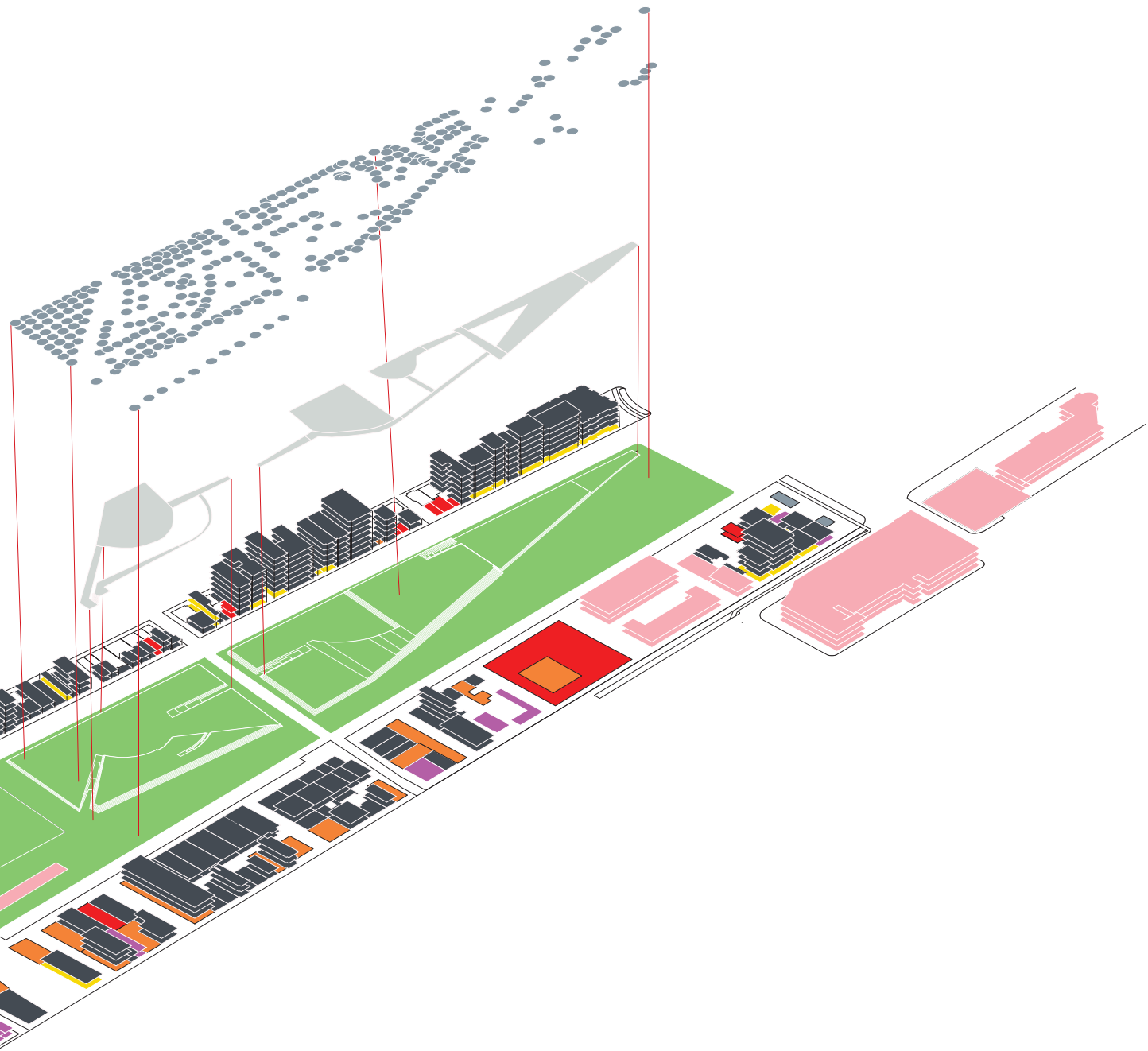




FIG. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
Photographs from the festival
celebrated at Dr. Lluçh parc.

FESTIVAL

The festival “*Mar i Jazz*” is celebrated at parc Dr. Lluch every June to mark the beginning of the summer in El Cabanyal. The festival was born from the initiative of musicians in El Cabanyal who wanted to create a festival to bring people into the neighborhood to celebrate its artistic and musical character⁴⁶. What began as a community festival, now brings people from all over Valencia to enjoy the best jazz music that Valencia can offer. This festival is one of the park’s biggest conglomerations of people⁴⁷. Despite the outdated infrastructure, the festival organizers use what is available, installing two stages for performances and providing places for kids to play and dance. Mar i Jazz is not only a music festival but also a celebration of food. It includes a “*Feria Gastronómica Bocados*” (gastronomic fair), where all of the restaurants from El Cabanyal showcase their flavours to the entire city⁴⁸. El Cabanyal is known for having one of Valencia’s most diverse gastronomic industries, and the festival allows these restaurants to be more exposed widely.

46, 47, 48 Mar i Jazz. “Festival De Jazz Poblados Del Marítimo Valencia Cabanyal.” December 18, 2020, <https://www.marijazz.es/>

La Horta de El Cabanyal began with a group of neighbours who took over abandoned lots south of Dr. Lluch park⁴⁹. They began to clean the area and slowly began to build raised beds for planting legumes and play areas for kids, and began to uncover old walkways that they then used to layout their spaces. This initiative quickly took root and began to grow. The association started to host classes for people interested in learning about urban farming and other ecological industries. They also allocate classes to teach immigrants how to read and write, all free of charge.

La Horta de El Cabanyal's main goals are to provide the community with an area where everyone and anyone can learn about growing their food, the environment, and how to write and read; and if necessary, obtain food through its weekly foodbanks, etc. The organization began to help foster self-reliance⁵⁰, La Horta de El Cabanyal has become a community classroom for those in need. The association designates "Day of the Tree" to inspire individuals to plant new trees for the entire day, often leaving the tree with an inscription defining its species and its requirements. The Valencia municipality finally recognized la Horta de El Cabanyal as an official association in March of 2021.

In researching El Cabanyal and La Horta de El Cabanyal I gained a lot of admiration for the residents of this neighbourhood. Although they have been considered a low income neighborhood and treated as such, they have a tremendous love for their community and for each other. They have proven to be resilient and know how to get together to fight for what is theirs. They have never given up regardless of how many times they have been targeted by urban plans that would dramatically change their neighborhood. I hope that the following project does justice to that sense of civic duty and love for community and allows residents to have a stronger in discussing shaping

49, 50 Universidad de Valencia. "Cabanyal Horta."
January 10, 2020, <https://www.uv.es/uvweb/cultura/es/centros-programacion-cultural/centre-cultural-nau/nau-social/emergents/emergents-2016/cabanyal-horta-1286028851968/ProjecteInves.html?id=1286029765233>.



FIG. 47. Volunteers and neighbours working and teaching in La Horta de El Cabanyal.



FIG. 48. Dia del arbol.



FIG. 49. Continua la faena



FIG. 50. Taller



FIG. 51. PECC plan.

PLAN ESPECIAL CABANYAL-CALITXET



Regenerate

Neighbors want the regeneration of houses, green areas and streetscape instead of destroying any if these.



Affordable housing

Neighbours would like abandoned houses to be fixed and be put in the market as affordable housing.



Proper green areas

El Cabanyal has a number of small pocket parks and plazas that are outdated. The neighbors want green spaces to be regenerated and new green areas to be properly designed for people and not for cars.



Maintain La Horta de El Cabanyal

Community garden La Horta de El Cabanyal was threatened by the proposal of high rise apartment buildings. The neighbors want to preserve and expand this highly successful community area.



Pedestrian areas

Neighbors want areas to be designed for pedestrians, for people to be able to walk and bike on and to.



Greenway

El Cabanyal is a dense neighbourhood with small green areas. Neighbours want to have more green spaces where people can congregate.



Area for seniors

Neighbours want places for the elderly to be able to be outside where they can play, hang out and congregate. There are very few outdoor spaces allocated for elderly people in El Cabanyal.



Area for children

Apartments in El Cabanyal are small and with limited space for kids. So the neighbourhood wants more areas for kids and families to play and enjoy outdoor activities

After the last urban plan was stopped in 2009, Valencia's municipality started to work on a new strategy that considered the neighbours' past concerns. The new plan was called *Plan Especial Cabanyal (PECC)* and was introduced to the public in 2016. Its stated aim was to regenerate the neighbourhood through the reconstruction of forgotten areas⁵¹. It also looked to bring revenue to the community by partnering with private entities on parcels of land for hotels and tourist attractions. The plan envisioned a remodeled Dr. Lluch park with high-rise towers on its east side to accommodate the expected influx of people⁵². The plan also promoted a new park design because it would increase the neighbourhood's porous surface and green areas.

However, neighbourhood associations began to dissect the PEC plan and raised several concerns. For instance: the plan claimed it was going to extend the green areas by 126,000 m². This calculation included large impervious areas such as roundabouts, intersections, and even parts of parking lots⁵³. The plan also alleged that more dwellings were needed to accommodate the neighbourhood's future growth. However, neighbours argued that the community had been losing inhabitants for the past four years, so the proposed high rise apartment complex was a waste of money and yet another barrier between them and the Mediterranean since these complexes were to be built on the east end of Dr. Lluch parc⁵⁴. Further, they argued that even if population did increase, those apartment complexes were not needed since there are more than 1000 abandoned dwellings throughout El Cabanyal. They wanted the municipality to regenerate these dwellings and make them accessible to newcomers.

51, 52, 53, 54

Associació de veïns i veïnes Cabanyal-Canyemelar. "120 Anys D'Historia de la no Prolongacio." 10 January 2021. <https://avcc.wordpress.com/historia/120-anys-d%C2%B4historia-de-la-no-prolongacio/>

FIG. 52.
Icons for neighbors demands.

Years of political conflict between El Cabanyal and Valencia city hall have left the park in a precarious state. Many of its grounds surfaces are in decay with pieces missing. Most of the park's amenities are outdated; most are unusable. The lawn is not cared for; grasses grow through broken pavement, and some trees seem under stress. The retaining wall on the park's east side is what most neighbours complain about. It bars easy movement from within the park to the Mediterranean, this connection is very important given the relationship the neighbourhood has with the Mediterranean sea.

The oddly shaped north part of the park does not make full use of the lot's width, and is used as an informal parking area. It seems a building previously stood in this area as floor tiles and concrete pieces can be seen. Several isolated areas on the park's southern edge can be accessed by one path, making them prone to illicit activities. Drug paraphernalia can be seen in this area as well.

The park's size and location give it great potential to become the gateway to the Mediterranean and a place that meets the community's needs and demands. Still, much of its infrastructure needs to be replaced and redesigned.

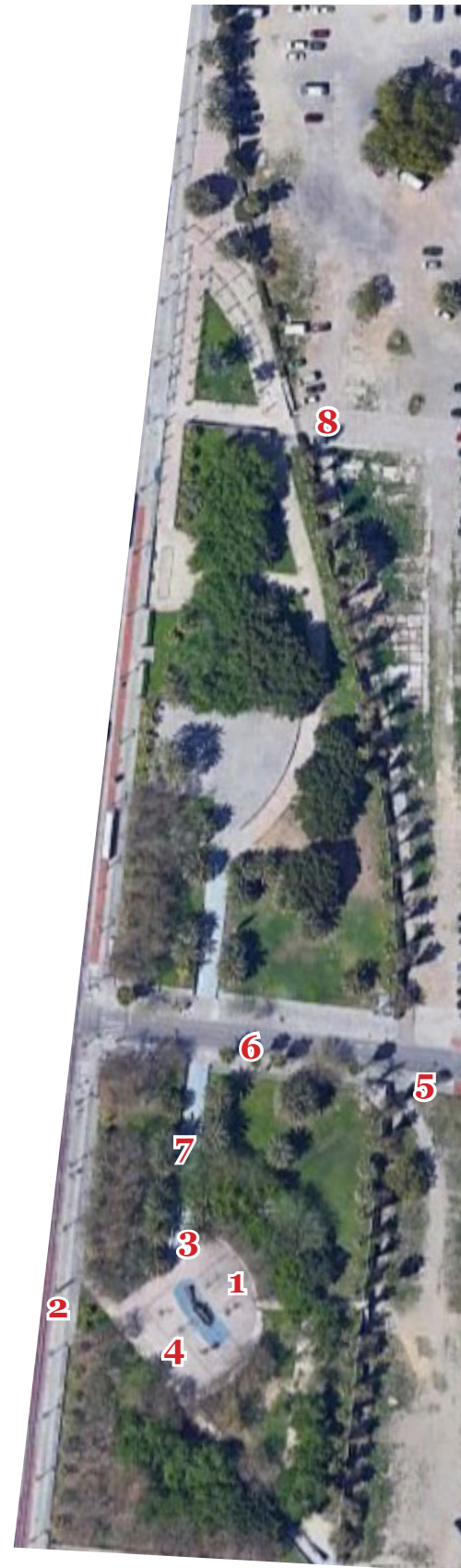


FIG. 53.
Google satellite view of Dr. Lluch parc
and its context.



1



2



3



4



5



6




7

FIG. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.
Photographs from my site visit.



8

The image is a composite of two aerial photographs. The left portion is a faded, grayscale view of a dense urban grid. The right portion is a sharper, color aerial view of the same area, highlighting a specific park area in a light blue/purple hue. Red lines with circular endpoints connect various points along the park's perimeter to the surrounding city blocks, illustrating the context and enclosure mentioned in the text. The park area includes a large green field, a smaller green field, and a paved promenade.

I also decided to walk around the streets adjacent to the park, taking note of views, interesting and points on street that might be incorporated into the design of the park. I walked from my apartment, located on the west side of the park, and made my way towards the park from different points. What impressed me was the density of the building form; many of the streets that connect El Cabanyal to the park have high rise apartment buildings on both sides. This creates a sense of enclosure that ends as you walk into the park. I also found a fountain, located in the promenade, that can be seen from the park.

FIG. 62.
Google satellite view of Dr. Lluch parc
and its context.



FIG. 63



FIG. 64



FIG. 65



FIG. 66



FIG. 67



FIG. 68



FIG. 69



FIG. 70



FIG. 71



FIG. 72



FIG. 73



FIG. 74



FIG. 75



FIG. 76



FIG. 77



FIG. 78

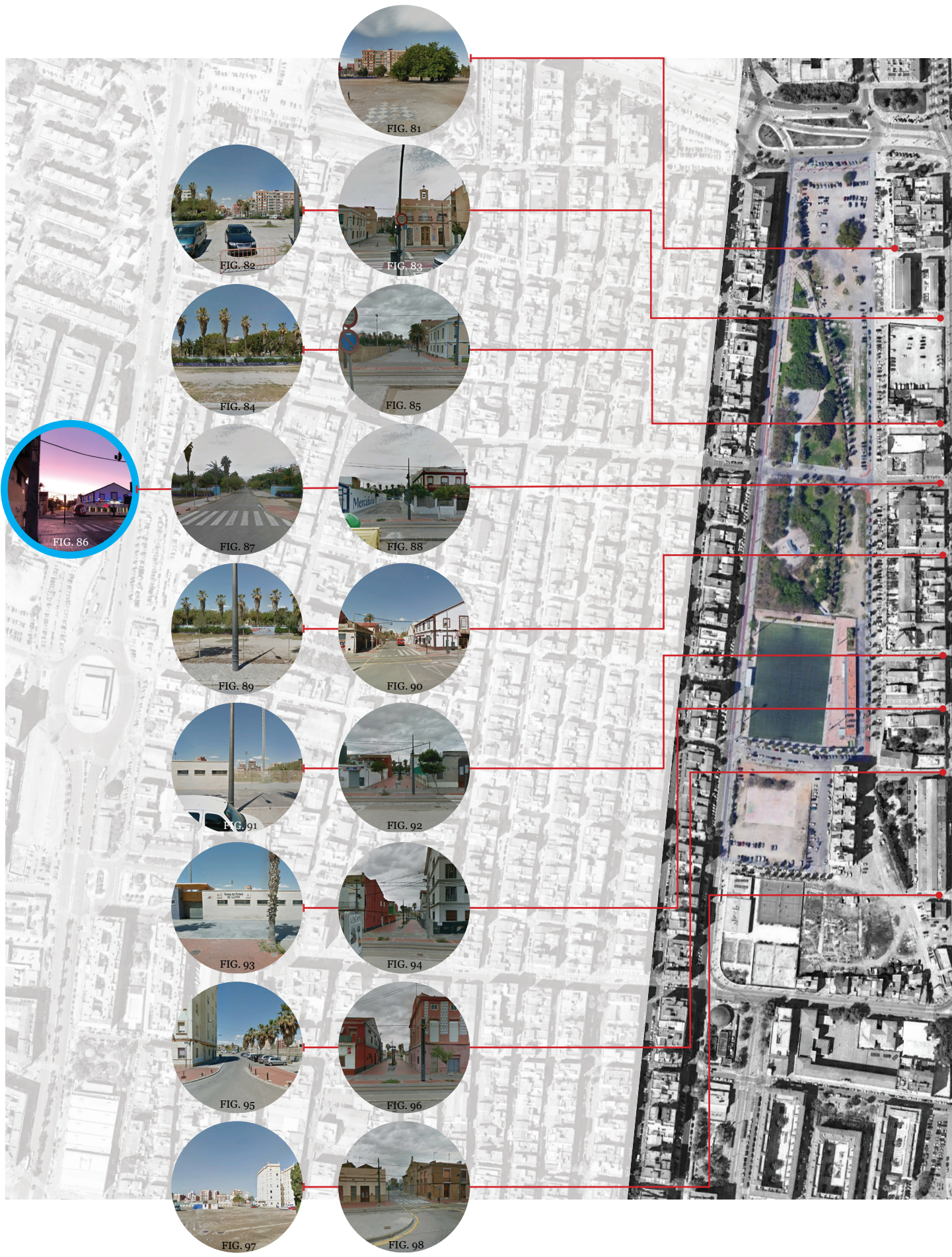


FIG. 79

This fountain pays homage to the fishing background of El Cabanyal. It is located in the promenade, adjacent to the Mediterranean, and it is framed by a pedestrian street that ends on the east end of the park. This fountain can be utilized as landmark for people traversing the southern portion of the park and guide people into the Mediterranean.



FIG. 80.
Night picture of the fountain in the
promenade. Visible from
Dr. Lluch parc.





I then walked from the east to the west.
After spending time in the Mediterranean. The walk from the beach
feels different because the streets are more wide and open. I was able
to see the neighborhood from afar and it gave me a sense of going
home. As I walked down one street, I could see the sunset over the
neighbourhood..

FIG. 99.
Google satellite view of
Dr. Lluçh parc and its context.

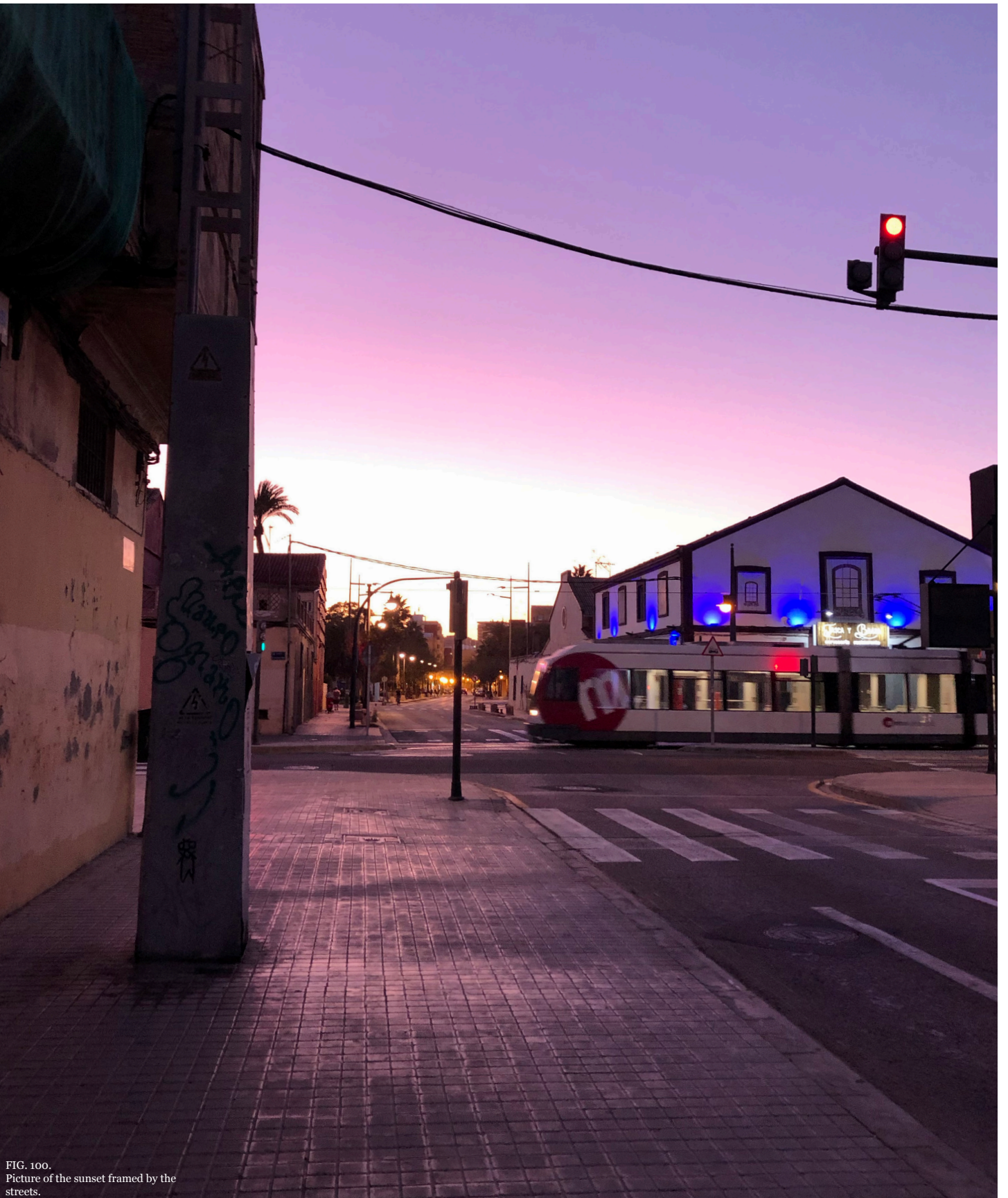


FIG. 100.
Picture of the sunset framed by the
streets.

The sunset was framed by the streets. After a full day of sea, water and sun, this view was pleasant, and relaxing to end the day. I determined the design should take advantage of this event and highlight it for anyone who traverses the site.



FIG. 101.
Plan that showcase strength and weaknesses
of the site.

-  Mature Trees
-  Topography
-  Fences/walls
-  No connection
-  Decaying
-  Order to demolish
-  Drug paraphernalia

FIG. 102.
Icons for site analysis.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS:

- Dr. Lluch parc is the largest park in the El Cabanyal
- The southern portion of the park contains older mature trees, and a well develop canopy.
- Topography of the site gives it subtle but interesting character.
- Ramp from street makes the park accessible to everyone.
- Park is located near a number of restaurants and businesses.
- Tram line runs parallel to the park.
- Density of people around the park is high due to high number of high rise apartment buildings.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Location of park is ideal for a pedestrian-centric park
- The streets that bisect the park have potential as pedestrian links between El Cabanyal and the Mediterranean.
- The main thoroughfare of the site (east-west) has a straight view of the Mediterranean when facing east; it frames the sunset when facing west.
- The park could connect the neighbourhood east-west and north-south if expanded into adjacent abandoned lots.
- Size of the park is large enough to host festivals.
- Adjacency to L'Horta de El Cabanyal could foster the already rich connection between neighbors and associations.
- The acequia that bisects the park may be showcased.

WEAKNESSES

- Wall on the east of the site makes people movement difficult.
- Decaying infrastructure makes the playground and the stage unusable.
- Isolated pockets attract illegal activity and the homeless.
- The wedge like shape of the northern portion of the site does not take advantage of the full lot, and allows informal parking of cars on site.
- Tiles and other surfaces are suffering from not being maintained through the years.

THREATS

- New plans for the regeneration of the park call for demolitions and the take over of land for the tourist industry.
- Drug use in the park results in dangerous residues left behind.
- Redesign of the park and adjacent abandoned lots threatens the existence of L'Horta de El Cabanyal, which brought a lot of positive outcomes to the neighbourhood.

In Summary, The size and location of the park gives this location the potential of becoming a main connecting point between the neighbourhood and the Mediterranean. It needs to be transformed from a wall that divides the neighbourhood to a place that welcomes people into El Cabanyal and the Mediterranean.

4

**SITE EXPLORATION
SITE PLAN
DESIGN GOALS
FINAL DESIGN**



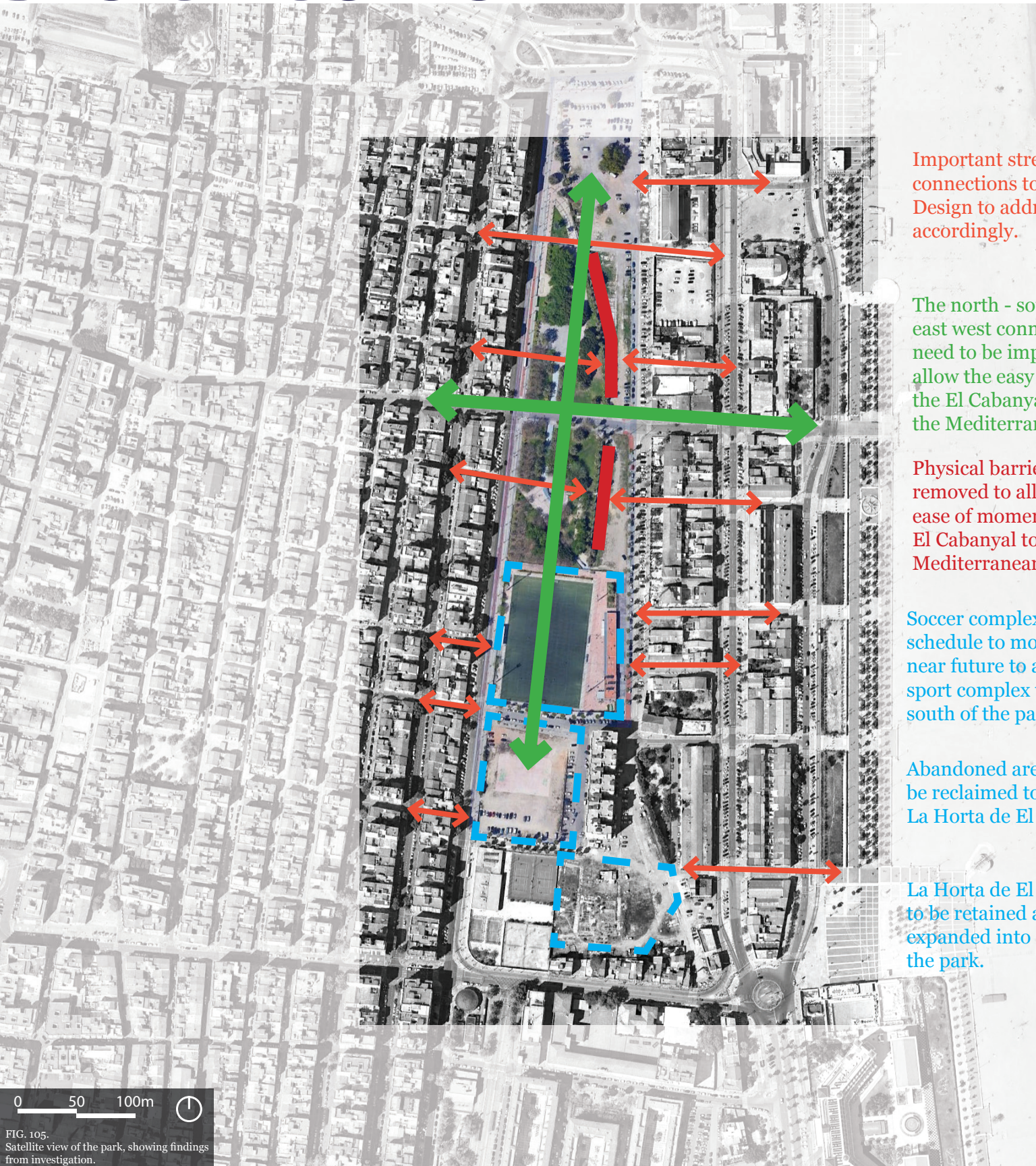
FIG. 103.
Collage: Breaking the barrier at Dr.
Lluçh parc.





The main goal of the re-design of Dr. Lluch park is to reclaimed this forgotten part of El Cabanyal, to redesign it to properly address the needs of the community and provide places where the community itself can shape the future design and park. It is intended to harness the strong sense of civic duty prevalent in El Cabanyal, and to create a sense of ownership for this area that has constantly battled changes imposed on it. It was one of the goals of this practicum to travel again to Valencia and speak with different people in El Cabanyal to gather more information and ask for their input in the design, however the restrictions brought by COVID-19 pandemic truncated this plan. Nevertheless, the final design still takes into consideration the past demands of El Cabanyal residents.

DESIGN GOALS



Important street connections to surrounding urban areas. Design to address these connections accordingly.

The north-south and east-west connections need to be improved to allow the easy movement between the El Cabanyal and the Mediterranean Sea.

Physical barriers need to be removed to allow for the ease of movement between El Cabanyal and the Mediterranean Sea.

Soccer complex to be scheduled to move to a new location in the near future to allow for a new sport complex to be built south of the park.

Abandoned area to be reclaimed to allow for the expansion of La Horta de El.

La Horta de El to be retained and expanded into the park.

0 50 100m

FIG. 105. Satellite view of the park, showing findings from investigation.

A number of observations were made and taken into consideration to be taking into account by the new design of the park; along with the demands and recommendations brought forward by the neighbors to address their needs.



Rebuild, instead of demolishing.

Maintain the elements that the neighbours consider valuable and rebuild the rest of the park.



Proper green areas

Increase the green areas of the park by eliminating some hard surfaces and replacing them with greenery



Maintain La Horta de El Cabanyal

Make La Horta de El Cabanyal a central asset for the regeneration of the park. Expand their footprint in the park as well.



More pedestrian areas

Design a pedestrian centric park that takes the priority of people over vehicles.



Design of a greenway

Design the park as a greenway to provide more green spaces to El Cabanyal.



Area for seniors

Allocate areas that can host activities for seniors and older adults.



Area for children

Allocate areas that can host activities for children of different ages.

FIG. 106.
Icons for neighbors
demands.

FINAL DESIGN



0 50m N 1:3200

FIG. 107.
Satellite view of the park, showing the
design decisions made.
FIG. 108.
Rendered final plan.

An aerial photograph showing a park area. On the left, there is a light-colored, textured path or walkway. To the right of the path is a large, open, light-colored area, possibly a lawn or a large garden bed. The background is a darker, more uniform greyish-brown color, likely representing a larger park area or a different type of terrain.

The final design aims to integrate neighbours' demands and recommendations to create flexible areas where they can choose what sort of activities happen here. The design also aims to harness the success that La Horta de El Cabanyal has had by extending its footprint and allowing its members to take ownership over the orchard and nursery to be located in the park. These two areas will provide the necessary trees to be planted elsewhere in the park.

ZONES



0 50m N

FIG. 109. Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 110. Rendered final plan



Plaza

Hard surface to be used by street vendors. This area is positioned in this location due to its proximity to a number of restaurants that can potentially benefit from this open space.

Stage + Open Green Zone

Area design to accommodate large gatherings and events such as festival Mar i Jazz. The design of the stage allows people to view it from 360 degrees.

Park

This is one of the areas left for the residents to decide what activities are to happen here. Informally planted mature trees are retained

Splash Pad

The center of the site is designed to create a welcoming transition between El Cabanyal and the Mediterranean. Two splash pads here pay homage to the underground acequia where water still runs. Trees along the splash pads provide shade.

Hill

The hill area creates a different setting in the park. Its spaces that can be used in different ways. This area is also open for residents to decide what might be located here. From the top of the main hill, in the middle of this area, one can see the promenades fountain and the Mediterranean.

Orchard

Fruit trees will be planted here. Orchard is to be managed by La Horta de El Cabanyla.

Open Zone for Investors

Zone temporarily planted with Mediterranean native grasses. These plots of land are left undesigned with the assumption that they will be eventually purchased and developed.

La Horta Extension + Nursery

The nursery will supply the trees needed for the park. These two zones will be managed by La Horta de El Cabanyal, thus allowing La Horta's operations to expand and providing space for more community programs to be developed.

LEVELS OF OWNERSHIP / CONTR

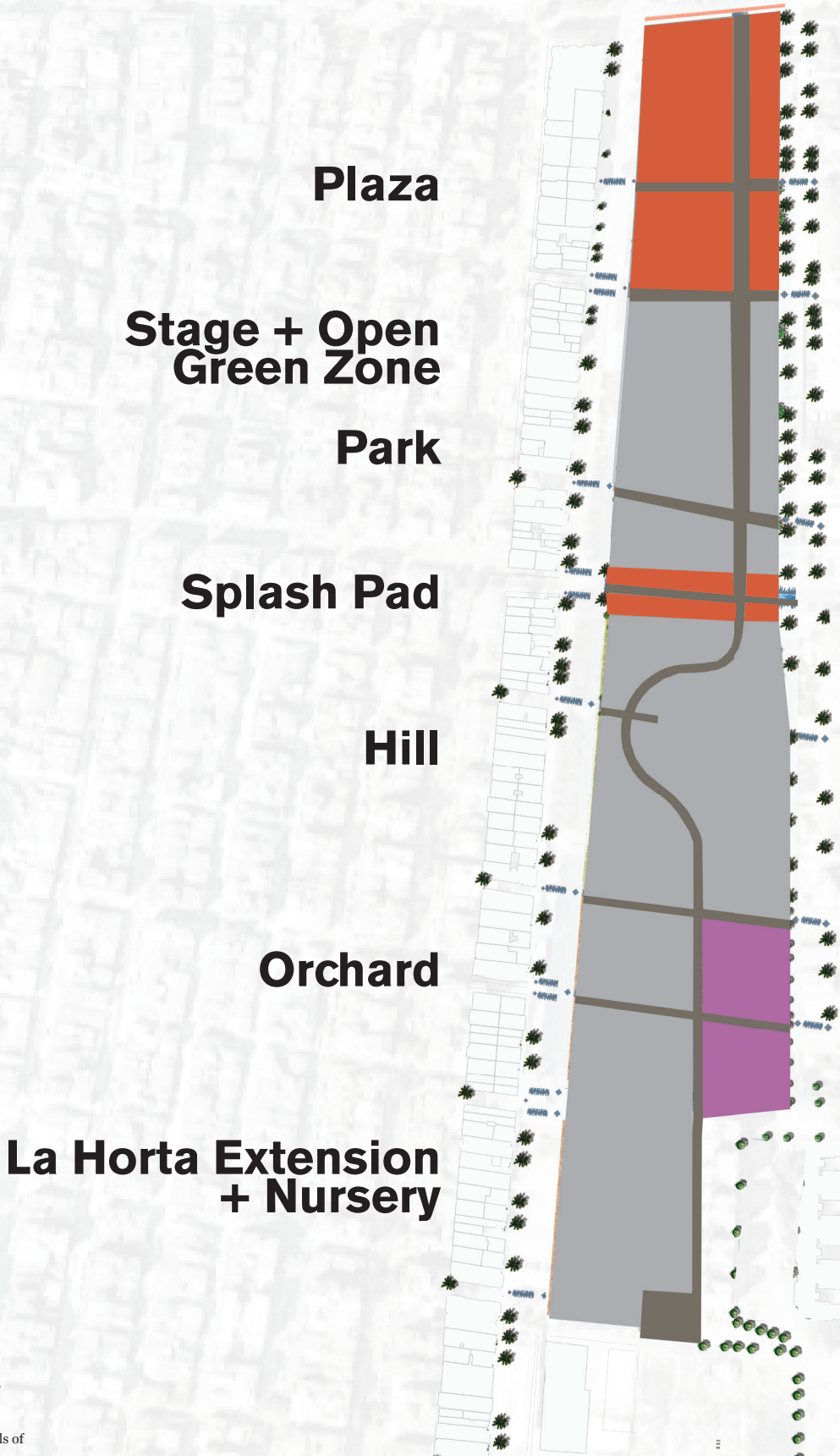



FIG. 111. Satellite view of the park, levels of ownership.

FIG. 112. Rendered final plan, showing levels of ownership

-  Zones where the design is rigid and prescriptive. These zones were design took into consideration the resident's demands and recommendations but activities are prescribed.
-  Key infrastructure such as the pathways and canal.
-  Flexible zones where neighbors have control over what activities are to happen here. The extension for La Horta de El Cabanyal is also part of this zone.
-  Zones open for investors.

The design allows the residents of El Cabanyal different degrees of ownership / control in different parts of the park. Uses in certain areas are more prescribe, others are left open for residents to decide what is to happen there, giving them agency over their park.

MODERNISMO POPULAR

 Patterns inspired by Modernismo Popular



0 50m 

FIG. 113. Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 114. Rendered final plan showing pattern areas.



FIG. 115.
Modernismo Popular facade

The patterns of the park pathways are inspired by the unique patterns of the iconic Valencia Modernismo Popular. Brick pavers are arranged in patterns resembling tile formations on building walls around El Cabanyal.

ELEMENTS



Grasses

Native, drought resistant grasses.

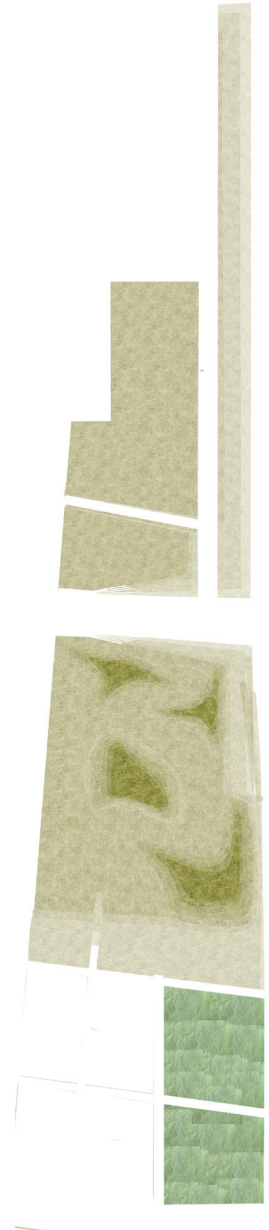


FIG. 116 to 118
Rendered plan + parts.

Trees

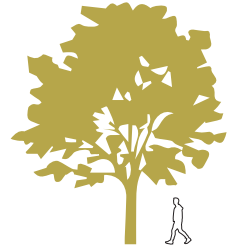
Trees to be grown in La Horta de El Cabanyal's extension.



Ceiba speciosa
Trees with large, dense canopy serve as shade trees on the edges.



Tipuana tipu
Specimen tree to frame the splash pad and the connecting pathways between the park and the barri.



Morus alba
Planted in a grid with two meter spacing to provide shade throughout the walkway.



Washingtonian robusta
The height of the palm trees (up to 24 meters tall) make them way finders through the park.



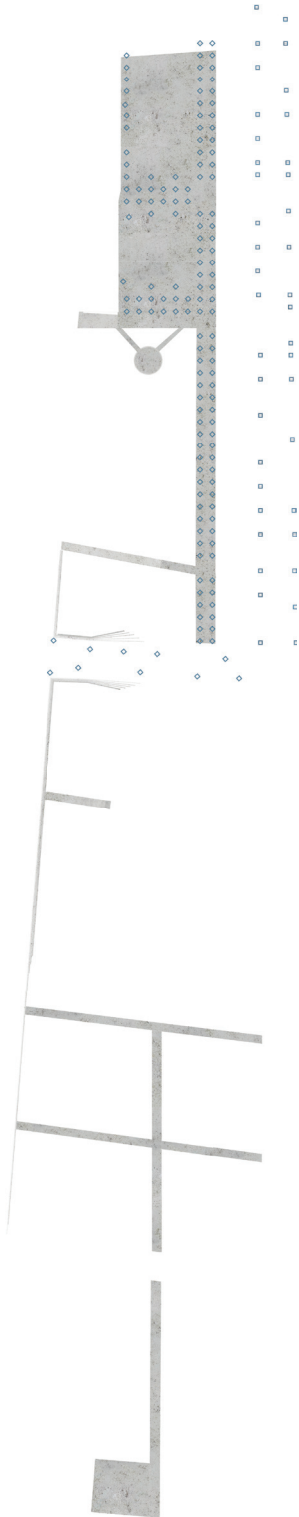
Orange trees and other fruit trees
Orchard to be planted with different fruit trees to the discretion of the residents.



Existing trees

FIG. 119
Trees comparison. Scale 1:500

Hardscape



Pathway

Inspired by Modernismo
Popular tile patterns,
native to El Cabanyal.

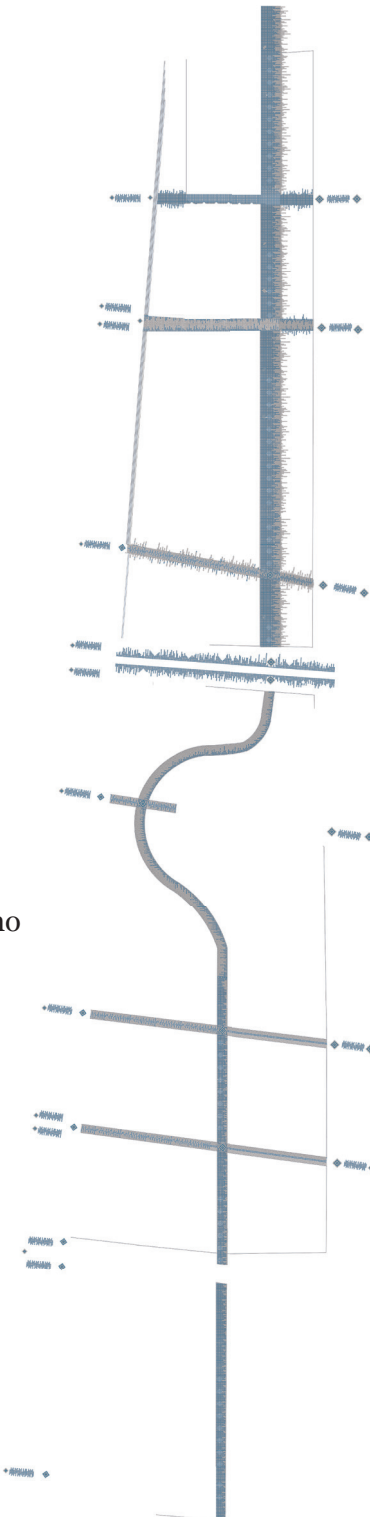


FIG. 120 to 122
Parts of final rendered plan.

Water Features

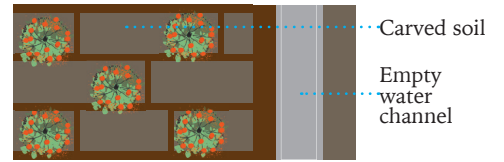
Splash pad in the main street connection to the Mediterranean.



Water canals are to be use for flooding irrigation.



Flood irrigation consists of periodic carving of the soil around the trees in order to guide the water will eventually overflows excess water into the water channel.



Plan view of orchard

FIG. 123.

Illustration of carving on the ground.

The water well is filled with water, via its connection to the city water system.



Section of water canal

FIG. 124.

Illustration of water well and channel.

Once the water well is filled, the well gate is opened and the water starts to fill the water channel that guides the water along the planted area, and starts to overflow the channel.

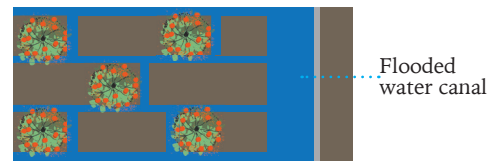


Section of water canal

FIG. 125.

Illustration of water well and canal.

The water then is guided all through the field by the carvings in the ground.



Plan view of flooded orchard

FIG. 126.

Illustration of flooded field.

PLAZA



Vendors can use this shaded concrete area to set up their stands



The plaza is located in the park's northern area due to its proximity to restaurants. Restaurant owners set up stands in this hard surface area to sell their products. Trees are close enough to create shade for people to enjoy.



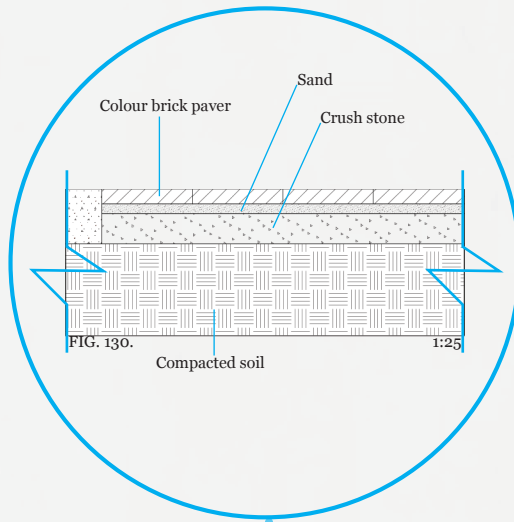
0 50m N

FIG. 127. Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
 FIG. 128. Rendered final plan.

FIG. 131, 132. Plan view and section cut from final design.



129

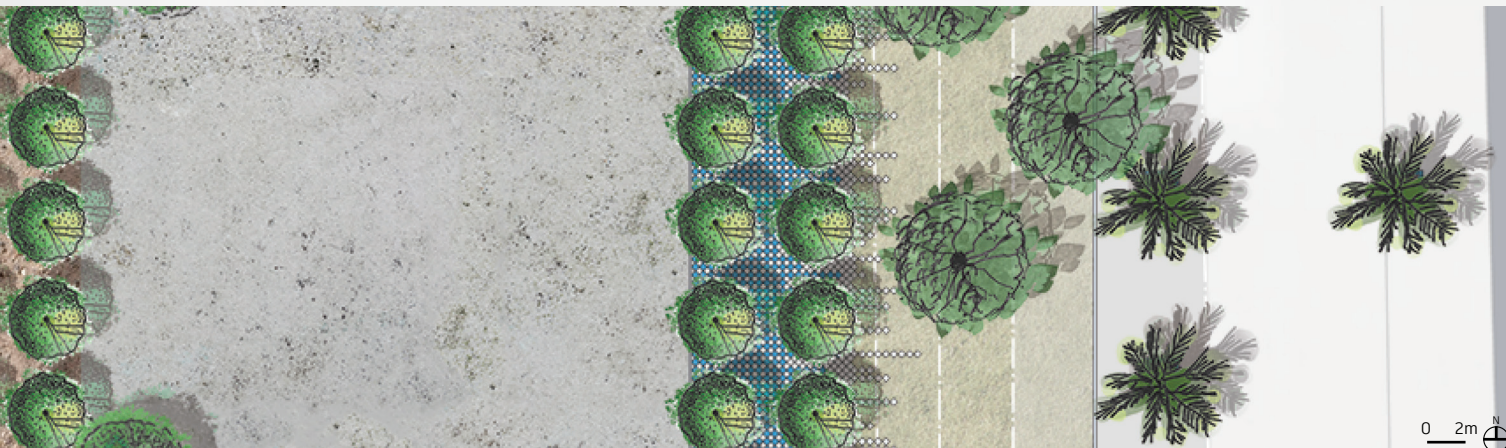


Detail of paving construction

cultivar)

Tipuana tipu

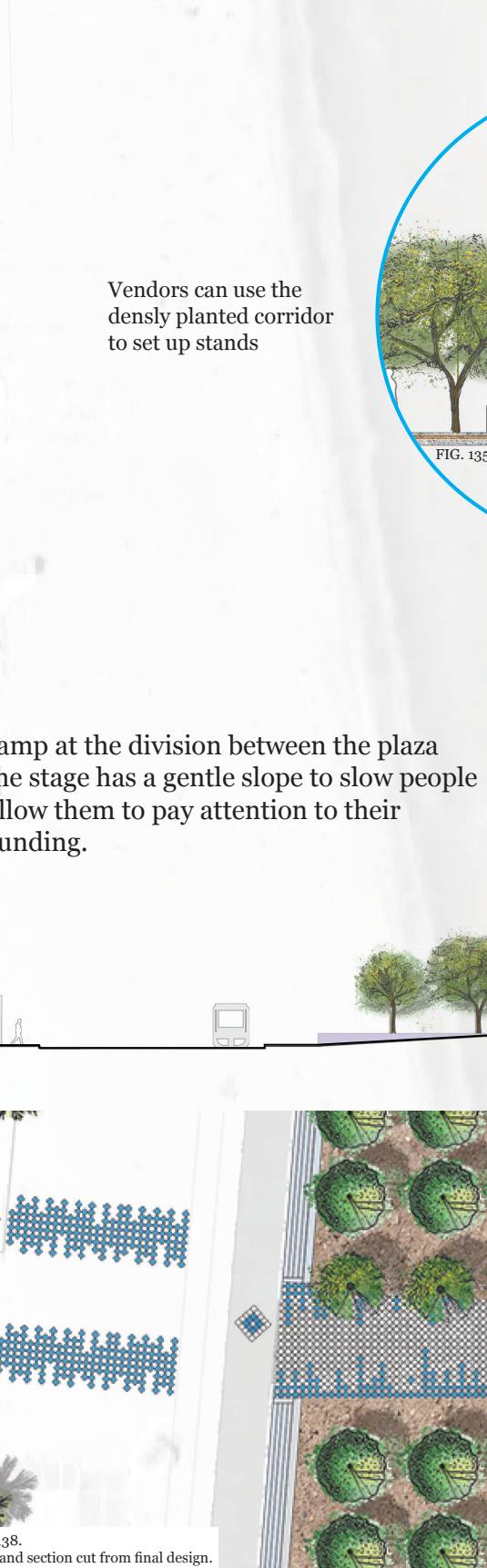
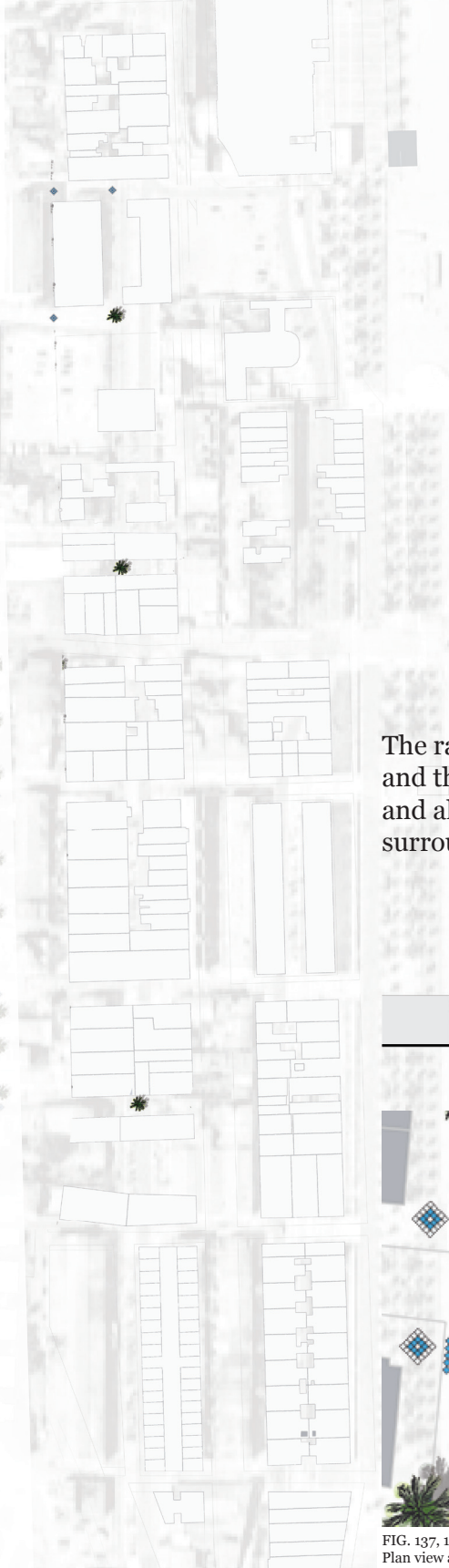
Cieba speciosa



STAGE + OPEN GREEN ZONE



FIG. 133.
Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 134
Rendered final plan.



Vendors can use the densely planted corridor to set up stands

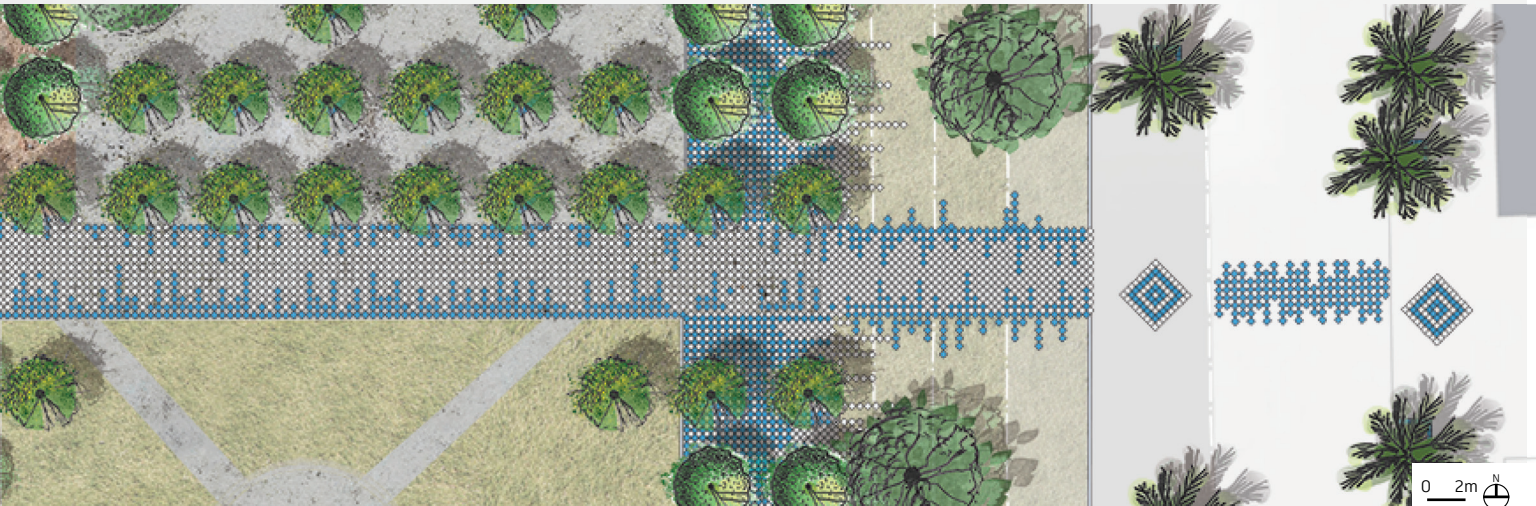
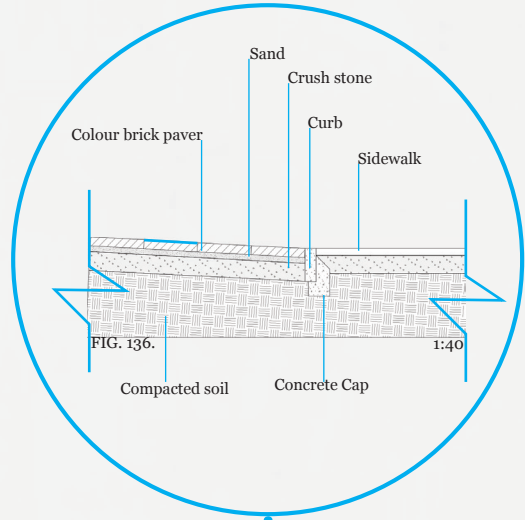
The ramp at the division between the plaza and the stage has a gentle slope to slow people and allow them to pay attention to their surrounding.

FIG. 135

FIG. 137, 138.
Plan view and section cut from final design.



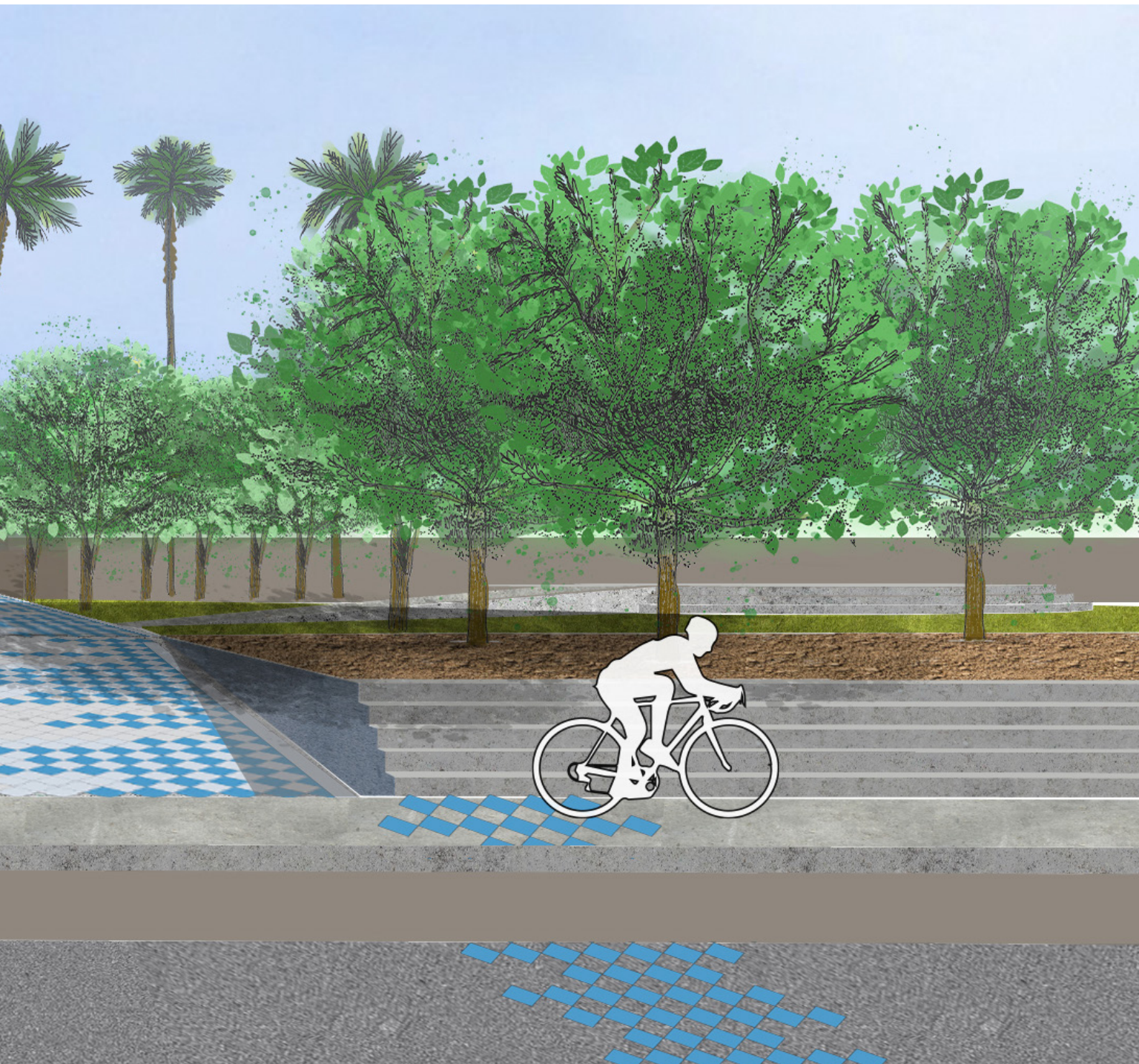
Detail of ramp join with sidewalk



CONNECTION WITH STREET



FIG. 139.
Perspective of Plaza area viewing from
street, facing east.



Ramp connecting the street with the park. The ramp utilizes the patterns borrowed from Modernismo Popular.

STAGE



The stage in the open green zone will accommodate different festivals that take place in El Cabanyal. Its circular form allows people in the plaza to also enjoy the activities on the stage.

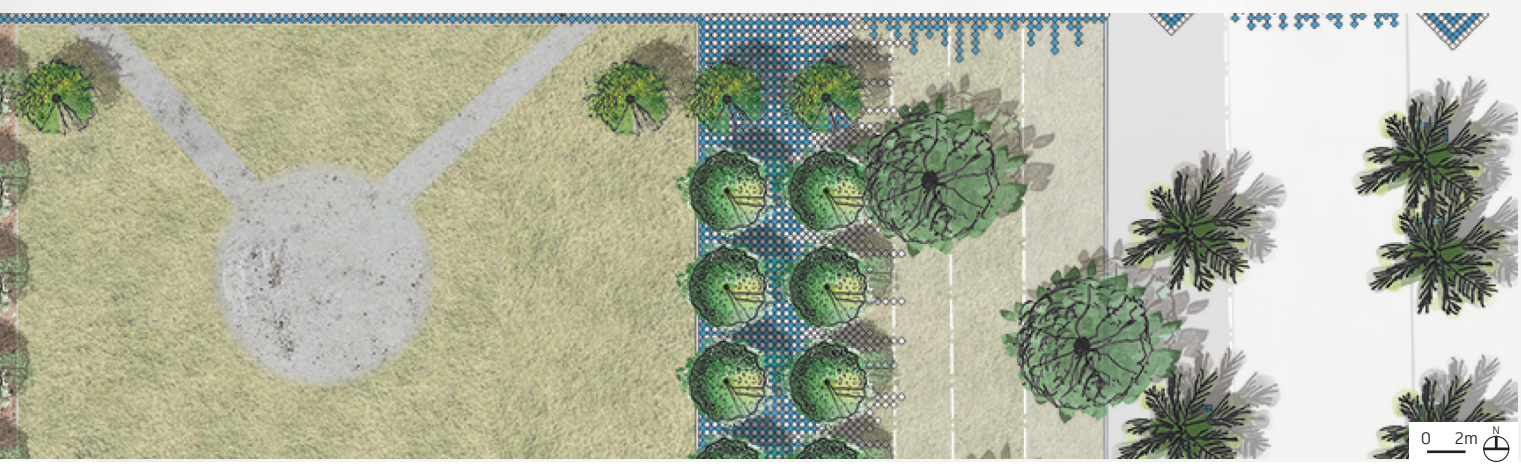
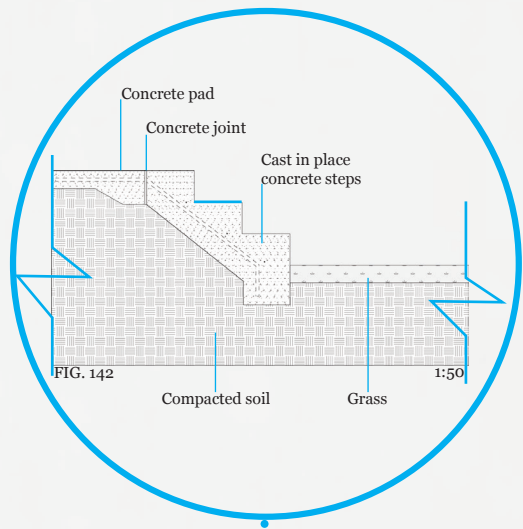
0 50m N

FIG. 140. Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.

FIG. 141. Rendered final plan.

FIG. 143, 144. Plan view and section cut from final design.

Detail of steps + stage



STAGE



FIG. 145.
Perspective of Stage area.



PARK ZONE



FIG. 146. Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 147. Rendered final plan.

Zone of the park were activities for seniors can be allocated.



This zone of the park maintains the irregularly planted mature trees to create a different character in the park. New trees are also planted irregularly within a grid to add to the character of the zone. Residents will be consulted to decided what activities can happen here.

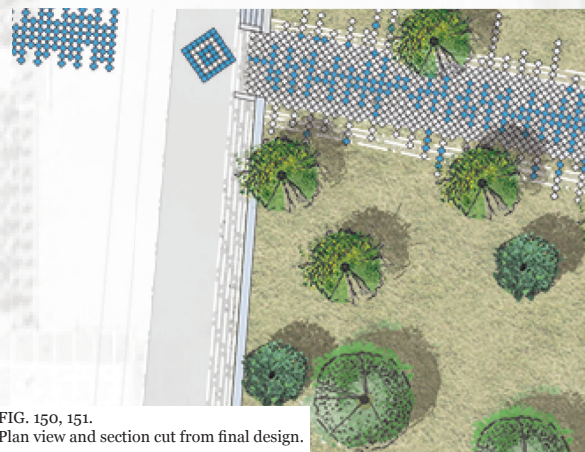
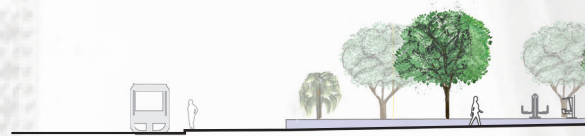
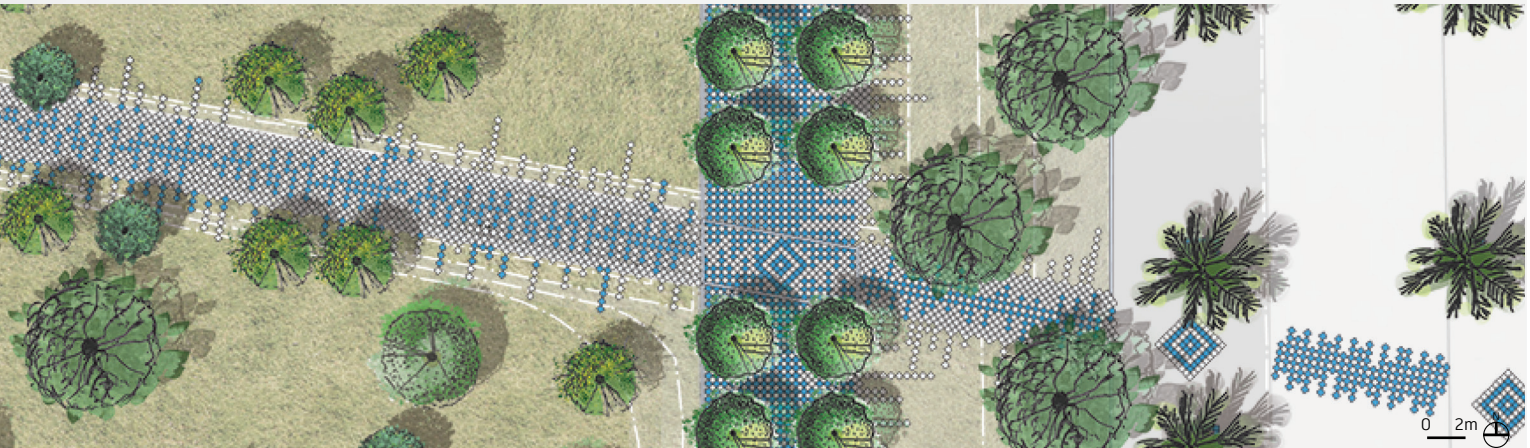
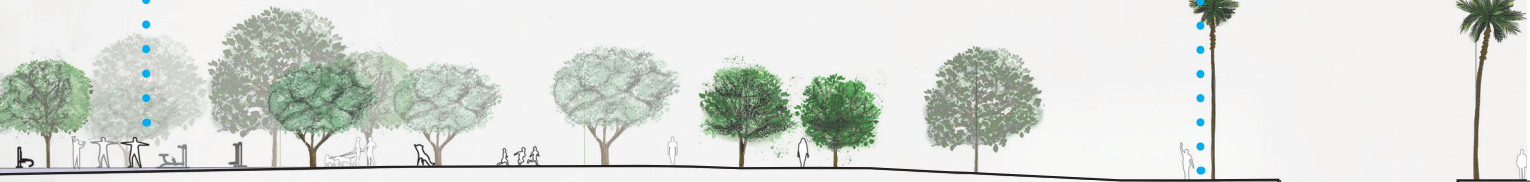
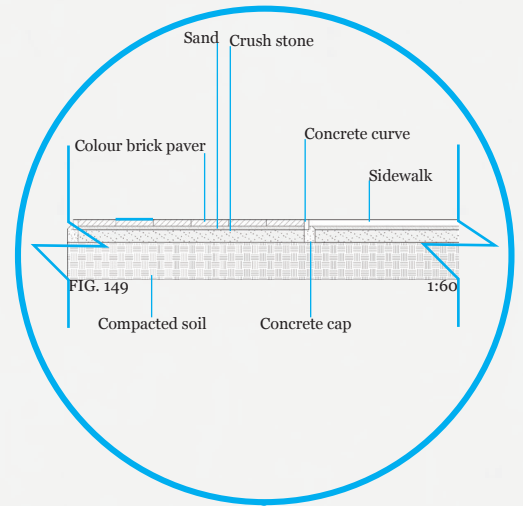


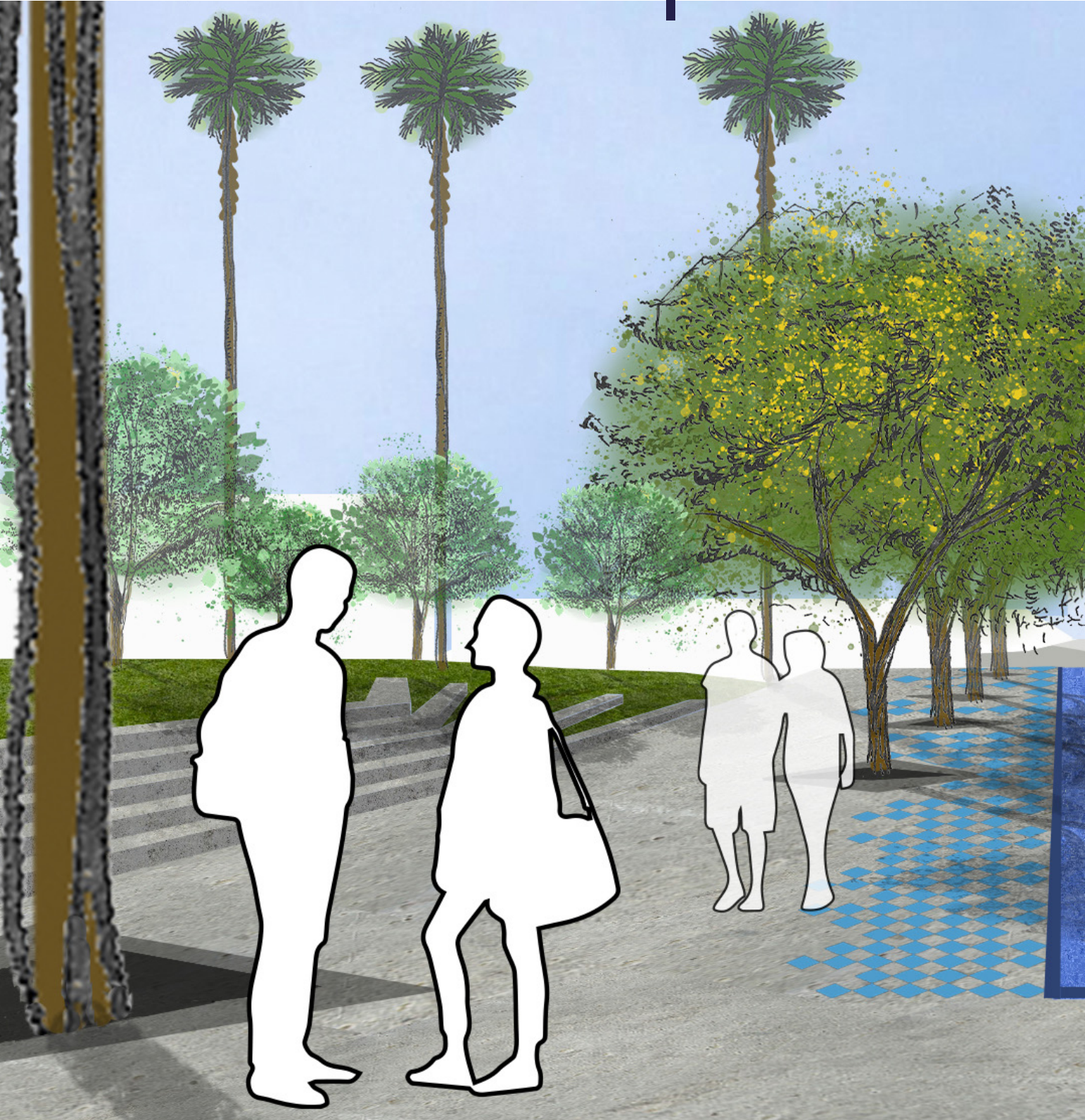
FIG. 150, 151. Plan view and section cut from final design.



Detail of connection with sidewalk



SPLASH PAD ZONE | VIEWING EA



The road is closed to vehicular traffic. This street is transformed into the main pedestrian connection between El Cabanyal and the Mediterranean. The splash pad pays homage to the underground acequia that still brings water from the Turia river into El Cabanyal and towards the ocean. This zone also honours to the relationship that the people of the neighborhood have with the Mediterranean.



FIG. 152.
Perspective of Splash Pad area, facing east.

SPLASH PAD ZONE | VIEWING W





FIG. 153.
Perspective of Splash pad area, facing west.

HILLS



FIG. 154.
Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 155.
Rendered final plan.

The hill area is left open for neighbors to determine what happens in this area. Atop the tallest hill (2.25m) a circular swing allows users to enjoy a view to the Mediterranean and the fountain located near the beach.

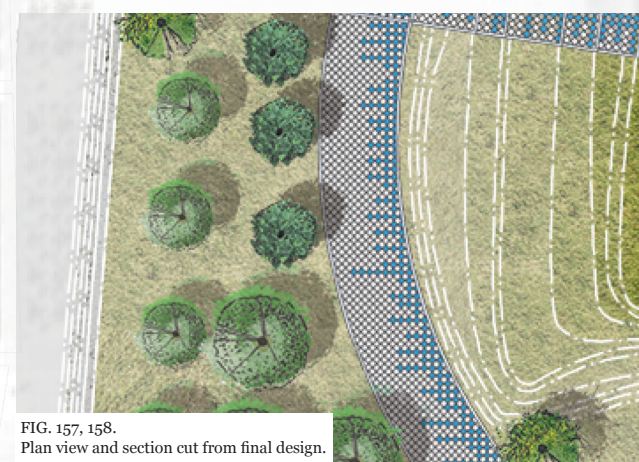


FIG. 157, 158.
Plan view and section cut from final design.





The circular swing allows people to enjoy a 360 degrees view of the park, as well as a view of the Mediterranean from the park.



ORCHARD



FIG. 159.
Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 160.
Rendered final plan.

The orchard is located to be closer to the extension of La Horta de El Cabanyal. This orchard will serve as a classroom for programs provided by La Horta. The fruits of the trees will be available for anyone in need in El Cabanyal. This area is irrigated using flood irrigation, which has been utilized in this part of Spain for generations and recognized by the European Union as a sustainable way to irrigate.

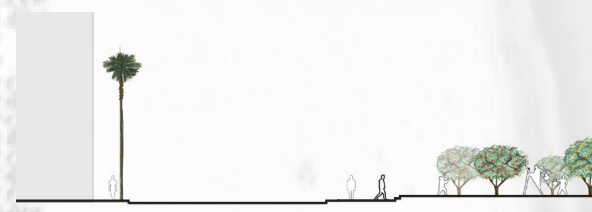
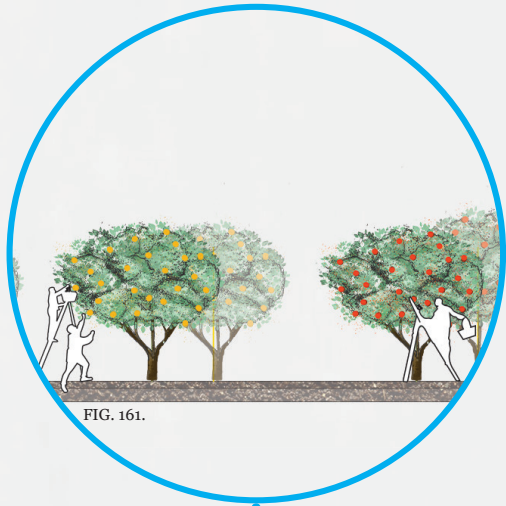
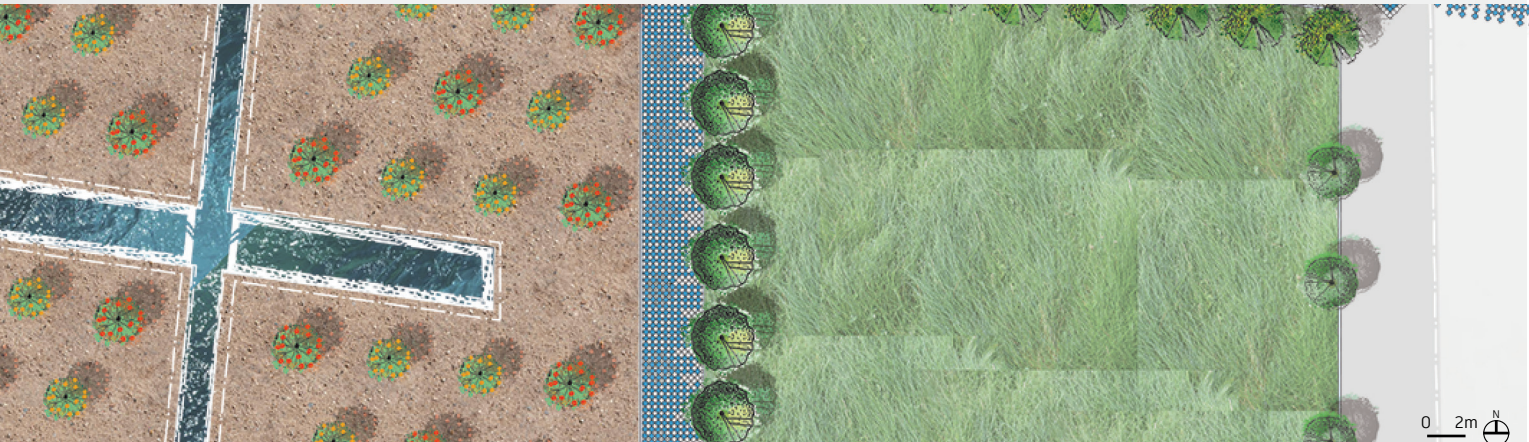


FIG. 162, 163.
Plan view and section cut from final design.



Orchard to be open to the public for harvesting of fruits and vegetables.



LA HORTA EXTENSION

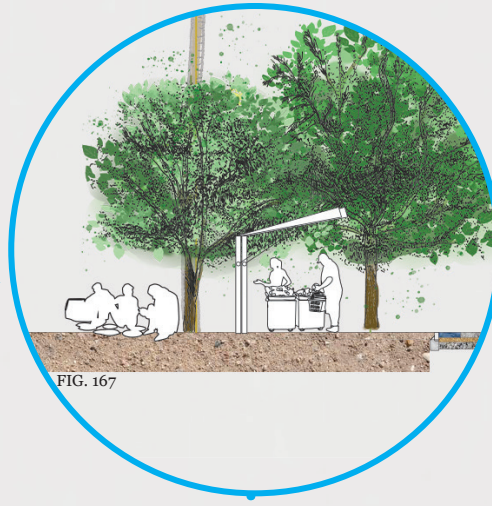
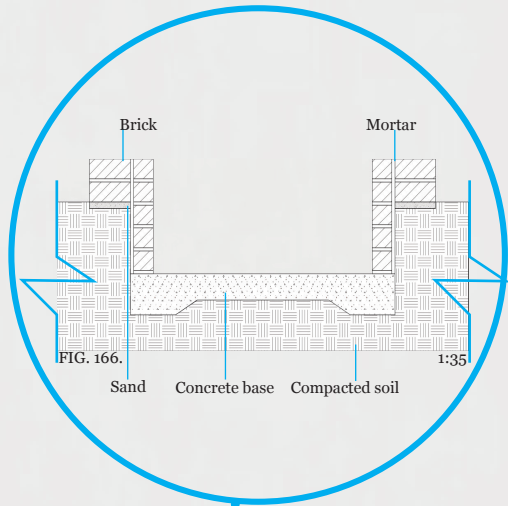


La Horta extension enlarges the footprint of La Horta de El Cabanyal. This will allow the organization's community classes to expand, classes on topics such as how to grow your own garden, how to read, etc. This area will also help provide the trees needed within the rest of the park, and foster a sense of ownership for the community.

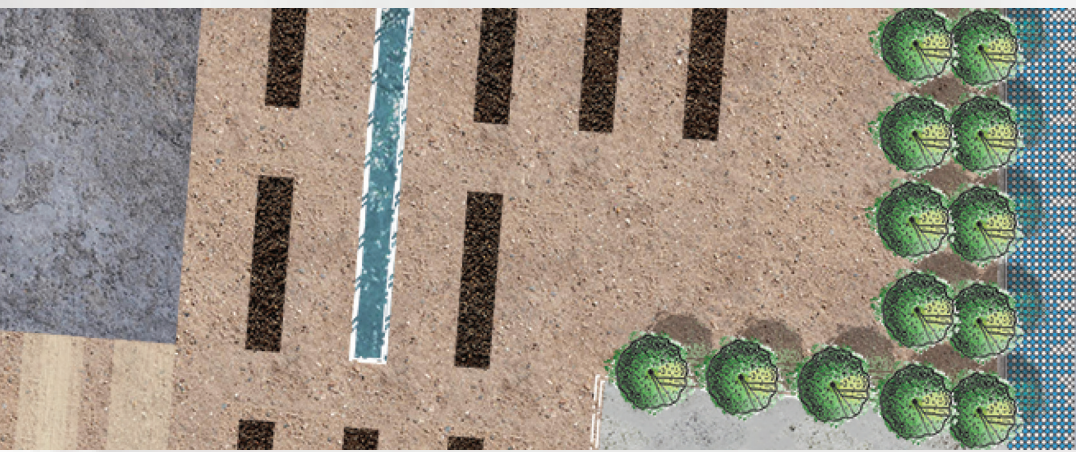
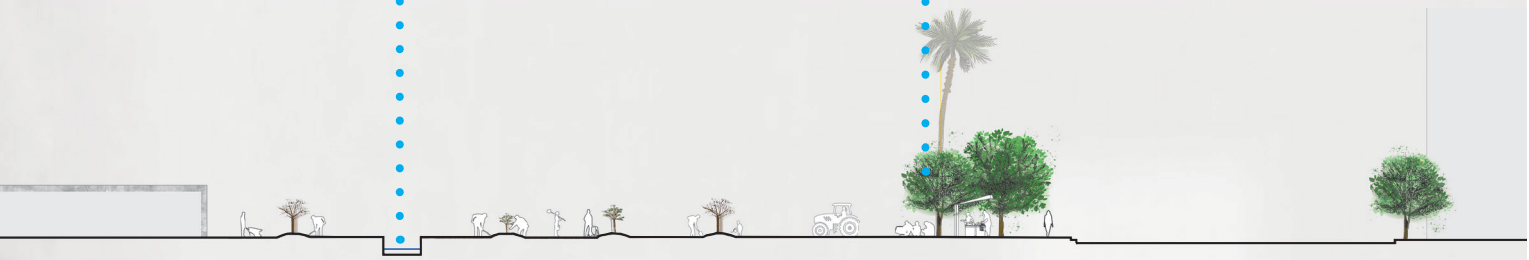
FIG. 164.
Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 165.
Rendered final plan.

FIG. 168, 169.
Plan view and section cut from final design.

Water canal detail



Small plaza zone designed for street vendors



FINAL DESIGN

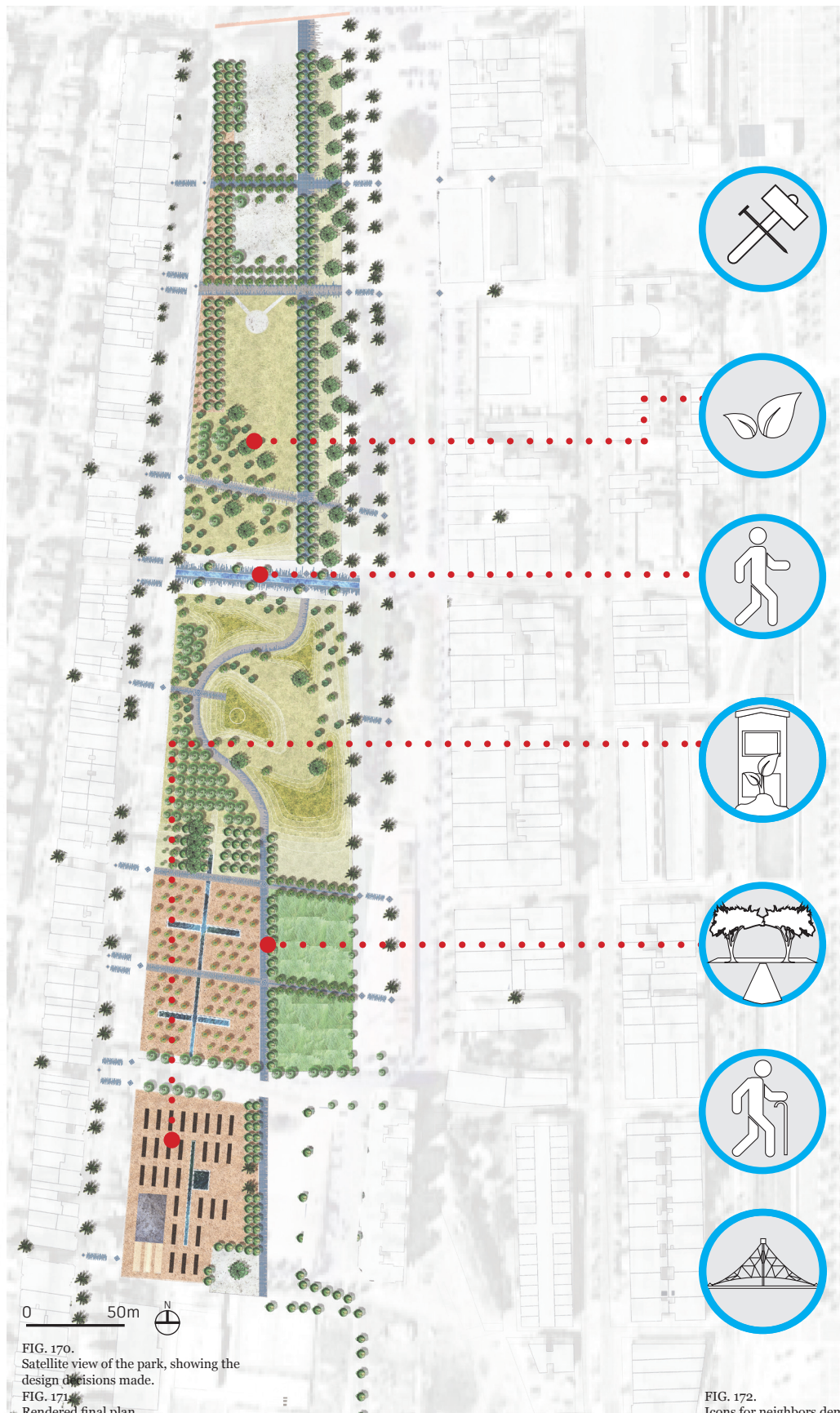


FIG. 170. Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made.
FIG. 171. Rendered final plan.



Regenerate
Neighbors want the regeneration of houses, green areas and streetscape instead of destroying any if these.



Proper green areas
El Cabanyal has a number of small pocket parks and plazas that are outdated. The neighbors want green spaces to be regenerated and new green areas to be properly designed for people and not for cars.



Pedestrian areas
Neighbors want areas to be designed for pedestrians, for people to be able to walk and bike on and to.



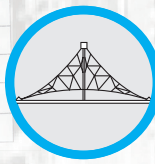
Maintain La Horta de El Cabanyal
Community garden La Horta de El Cabanyal was threatened by the proposal of high rise apartment buildings. The neighbors want to preserve and expand this highly successful community area.



Greenway
El Cabanyal is a dense neighbourhood with small green areas. Neighbours want to have more green spaces where people can congregate.



Area for seniors
Neighbours want places for the elderly to be able to be outside where they can play, hang out and congregate. There are very few outdoor spaces allocated for elderly people in El Cabanyal.



Area for children
Apartments in El Cabanyal are small and with limited space for kids. So the neighbourhood wants more areas for kids and families to play and enjoy outdoor activities

FIG. 172. Icons for neighbors demands.

Mature trees are maintained. Infrastructure for La Horta de El Cabanyal is retained and expanded.

Trees planted all along pathways and other zones increase proper green spaces and park tree canopy.

Vehicular transit is reduced to expand pedestrian connection between the neighbourhood and the Mediterranean. Pedestrian corridors are also designed north - south to provide more connection along the neighbourhood.

La Horta de El Cabanyal's area is expanded to allow their activities to expand, and give them agency over what happens in the park.

Trees are planted all along the pathways to create a greenway that connects the park with the neighbourhood

Seniors and children activities can occur in the park's flexible zones, according to the discretion of residents of El Cabanyal.

5

**CONCLUDING THOUGHTS
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FIG. 173.
Collage. Struggle between Valencia
and El Cabanyal



FIG. 174.
Perspective of Splash Pad facing east.

Before travelling to Valencia, I had plans to visit a neighbourhood targeted with several innovative urban projects in the north of Valencia. Since I was travelling with a student's budget, I began to look for the cheapest places to stay, and that is how I found El Cabanyal. I rented a room for two weeks there and started my trip. Once I settled down and began to explore El Cabanyal, I fell in love with it. I learned about its rich history, the resiliency of its people and the struggles it has faced in the past. Most importantly, I got to talk to people who live in El Cabanyal, blue-collar people who love their community and are proud of being from El Cabanyal. This inspired me to design an alternate plan for Dr. Lluch park. I wanted to redesign the park using the demands and recommendations brought to the city of Valencia by the residents of El Cabanyal and give them a sense of ownership. I wanted to harness their strong civic sense and use it to drive design decisions in the park, where the community could have an input and take over in deciding what is to happen in specific areas of the park. I wanted to give them a voice in redesigning the future of their park. I had plans to travel back to Valencia to meet with the different people that make the many neighbour associations in El Cabanyal to get more input in the design. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic did not allow me to do so on time. Nevertheless, the design here is based on the many concerns and demands that residents of El Cabanyal had made public through the years. This design is intended for the whole community, for its members to use not only for leisure activities but also to grow outreach programs and provide for all its residents.

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**RESOURCES
LIST OF FIGURES
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LIST OF FIGURES

Note:

Photographs and drawings have been produced by author, unless otherwise stated.

List of images.

- FIG. 01 Collage: Community. Generated in Photoshop.
- FIG. 02. Entrance to El Poblenou
- FIG. 03. Old warehouse transformed into night club.
- FIG. 04. Location of one of the many institutes headquarters in El Poblenou.
- FIG. 05. One of the newest buildings in the neighbourhood.
- FIG. 06. Ajuntament de Barcelona. *El Poblenou Festivals*. Digital image, Barcelona Ciutat Global, accessed December 13, 2020, https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/relacionsinternacionalscooperacio/ca/noticia/festes-de-maig-del-poblenou-3_661440
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- FIG. 08. Van den Wijngaerde, Anthonie. *Panoramica del litoral de Valencia*. 1563. Digital image, Cabanyal Historico, accessed December 3, 2020. <http://www.upv.es/laboluz/proyectos/web/cabhis/98.htm>
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- FIG. 15. *Imagen del cauce, desbordado en el día de la riada*. 1957. Digital image. Aguas de Valencia, accessed December 18, 2020, <http://125aniversario.aguasdevalencia.es/portfolio/aguas/riada-2/>
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- FIG. 17. *Pont de Fusta durante La Gran Riada*. 1957. Digital image. Aguas de Valencia, accessed December 18, 2020, <http://125aniversario.aguasdevalencia.es/portfolio/aguas/riada-7/>
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- FIG. 19. Bofill, Ricardo. *Plano del Jardín del Turia*. 1987. Digital image. Ricardo Bofill Taller de Arquitectura, accessed December 20, 2020, <https://ricardobofill.com/projects/turia-river-gardens/>
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- FIG. 25. Picture of the center of El Cabanyal.

- FIG. 26. Ajuntament de València. *Plan Especial Cabanyal - Canyameler*. Digital image. Ser, accessed January 8, 2021, https://cadenaser.com/emisora/2020/05/23/radio_valencia/1590224409_818676.html
- FIG. 27. *City of Valencia, highlighting El Cabanyal* [map]. Data layers: ESRI Imagery : Satellite view Valencia. Generated by Heber Garcia, March 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991
- FIG. 28. Collage: The complicated relationship between El Cabanyal and Valencia
- FIG. 29. *Satellite view of El Cabanyal* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991
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- FIG. 31. *Figure ground of El Cabanyal* [map]. Data layers: Ajuntament de Valencia: Parcelas catastrales. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991
- FIG. 32. *Green areas in El Cabanyal* [map]. Data layers: Ajuntament de Valencia: Arbolado, PGOU - Calificaciones, Parcelas catastrales. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 23, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991
- FIG. 33. *Building use* [map]. Data layers: Ajuntament de Valencia: Arbolado, PGOU - Calificaciones, Parcelas catastrales. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 23, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991
- FIG. 34. *Location of the historic acequias* [map]. Data Layers: Ajuntament de Valencia: PGOU - Calificaciones, Parcelas catastrales, Arbolado. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 23, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991
- FIG. 35. *Calle Progreso Avda Mediterraneo y acequia del Gas*. Digital image. Valencia Actua, accessed January 15, 2021, <http://valenciaactua.es/cabanyal-poble-nou-de-la-mar-el-mar-y-los-tributos/>
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- FIG. 37. *Map referencing the sections cuts of the site* [map]. Data layers: Ajuntament de Valencia: Arbolado, Parcelas catastrales. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 23,2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Vectorworks
- FIG. 38. Plan of the park. Generated in Illustrator
- FIG. 39. Elevations from the park. Generated in Illustrator
- FIG. 40. Section / elevations from the park. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 41. *Axonometric* [map]. Data layers: Ajuntament de Valencia: Parcelas catastrales, Arbolado. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 23,2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. . Edited with Illustrator.
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- FIG. 65. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. de la Marina viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through: <<https://www.google.com/maps/@39.472326,-0.3281329,3a,60y,71.82h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sa6ewvwb4cOGqzAxyVKepA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>> [Accessed June 5, 2021].
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< <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4717393,-0.326397,3a,60y,103.29h,83.98t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sqPv4DzJOOdqwqcsxSVQUv2g!2e0!7i16384!8i8192>>
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< <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4714227,-0.328246,3a,60y,88.78h,74.58t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sSks3FyoDmOALyJuFocoinw!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>>
[Accessed June 5, 2021].
- FIG. 70 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. d’Espada at C. de les Drassanes viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through:
< <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4712199,-0.3264476,3a,60y,88.2h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1skrTzHXeHtDzGk7CE6fYggA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>>
[Accessed June 5, 2021].
- FIG. 71 Picture of fountain at the promenade.
- FIG. 72 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. de Carles Ros viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through:
< https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4706804,-0.3283745,3a,75y,109.08h,70.99t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sm3u4P7_dFoTQtSm6op9WsQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> [Accessed June 5, 2021].
- FIG. 73 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. de l’Historiador Coloma viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through:
< <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4703918,-0.326461,3a,60y,75.22h,89.36t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sywtLTKgdWbgOQGwy1jYuKg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>>
[Accessed June 5, 2021].
- FIG. 74 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. de Mossen Planelles viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through:
< https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4702124,-0.3284332,3a,60y,105.44h,88.11t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1seiDGQzuVgSRxH_BAXyHQ9w!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> [Accessed June 5, 2021].
- FIG. 75 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from Tr. a Tenidores viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through:
< https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4699328,-0.3264678,3a,60y,63.52h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sOuqqiI6A_1_wzxliknqwPA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>
[Accessed June 5, 2021].

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- FIG. 77 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. dels Pescadors at C. de les Drassanes viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through: < https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4694374,-0.3264712,3a,75y,106.86h,81.87t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1skQFa219Qwj6aPoQyanh_gA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 > [Accessed June 5, 2021].
- FIG. 78 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. d'Empar Guillem viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.468847,-0.3286396,3a,75y,96.18h,89.19t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sNqQyXmGqmK1abDOvwduojw!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> > [Accessed June 5, 2021].
- FIG. 79 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. de les Columbretes viewing east. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4684091,-0.325839,3a,90y,57.69h,95.1t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1spH7dqb6gV2UVLdyevPl2w!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 80. Night picture of the fountain in the promenade. Visible from Dr. Lluch parc.
- FIG. 81 Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. Horno del Cabanyal. viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4737586,-0.3262794,3a,60y,267.14h,90.26t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s61gv6p7jZIzoZKZ2Dc4Lbg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 82. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. Astilleros. viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4731113,-0.3264387,3a,75y,319.47h,93.27t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1slfLkLl_qQSnSc89t_EOXoaQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656 > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 83. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. d'Eugenia Vines. viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4736097,-0.3254892,3a,60y,284.49h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sg5Und6Mj8ZN6hbULjWIOww!2e0!7i16384!8i8192> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]

- FIG. 84. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. Astilleros. viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4722319,-0.3264342,3a,60y,272.78h,91.3t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s1y4d8fRtyx1mQoqNjzSsGQ!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 85. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. d'en Vicent Guillot Tio Bola viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4730582,-0.3255137,3a,75y,272.7h,87.18t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sJEiDmRya-nJYVxchrp2k6A!2e0!7i16384!8i8192> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 86. Picture of the sunset framed by the streets.
- FIG. 87. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view C. del Pintor Ferrandis viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4717393,-0.326397,3a,60y,292.76h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sqPv4DzJOOdqwqcsxSVQUv2g!2e0!7i16384!8i8192> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 88. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. d'Eugenia Vines into unnamed pedestrian street viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4721485,-0.3255159,3a,15y,268.72h,90.47t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s8CKzBqdQEFC6WJgMeF6p5w!2e0!7i16384!8i8192> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
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- FIG. 90. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. d'Eugenia Vines at d'Espada viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4711667,-0.3248427,3a,75y,286.7h,93.87t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sG7tiZgcJ7zfuizybdLjtNg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 91. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. de l'Historiador Comoma at C. Astilleros viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: < <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4703918,-0.326461,3a,60y,283.82h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sywtLTKgdWbgOQGWy1jYuKg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> > [Accessed June 5, 2021]

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- FIG. 93. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from Tr. a Tenidores at C. de les Drassanes viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4699328,-0.3264678,3a,60y,281.22h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sOuqqil6A_1_wzxliknqwPA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 94. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. d'Eugenia Vines at Tr. a Tenidores viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: <<https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4698891,-0.3255251,3a,60y,291.29h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1swtOjs3Qk-l2GMQyPfpeuIA!2e0!7i16384!8i8192>> [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 95. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. dels Pescadors at C. de les Drassanes viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: <<https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4698891,-0.3255251,3a,60y,291.29h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1swtOjs3Qk-l2GMQyPfpeuIA!2e0!7i16384!8i8192>> [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 96. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. dels Pescadors at C. de Pavia viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: <https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4694314,-0.3247824,3a,60y,283.19h,86t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1s47JedXmt-R_XboVcAWOUhw!2e0!7i16384!8i8192> [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 97. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. de les Columbretes viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: <<https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4684091,-0.325839,3a,60y,282.59h,90t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1spH7dqjb6gV2UVLdyevPl2w!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>> [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 98. Google street view, 2020. Valencia: view from C. de les Columbretes at C. de Pavia viewing west. Google maps [online] Available through: <<https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4684072,-0.3248548,3a,60y,297.79h,89.81t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1snA7KLDekRwyMuyFlSBEjg!2e0!7i16384!8i8192>> [Accessed June 5, 2021]
- FIG. 99. Google satellite. *Dr. Lluch parc and its contex.* 39.47142833936156, -0.3264609364874573. CNES / Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Valencia, June 5, 2021.
- FIG. 100. Picture of the sunset framed by the street.

- FIG. 101 *Plan that showcase strength and weaknesses of the site.* [map]. Data Layers: Ajuntament de Valencia: PGOU - Calificaciones, Parcelas catastrales, Arbolado. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 23,2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited with Vectorworks.
- FIG 102 Icons for site analysis. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 103. Collage: Breaking the barrier at Dr. Lluch parc. By Heber Garcia
- FIG. 104 *Satellite view of El Cabanyal* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 105. *Satellite view of the park, showing findings from investigation* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 106. Icon for neighbours demands. Generated in Illustrator
- FIG. 107. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 108. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop
- FIG. 109. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 110. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 111. *Satellite view of the park, levels of ownership* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 112. Rendered final plan, showing levels of ownership. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 113. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.

- FIG. 114. Rendered final plan showing pattern areas. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 115. Modernismo Popular facade. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 116 - 118. Rendered final plan + part. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 119. Trees comparison. Scale 1:500. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 120 - 122. Parts of final rendered plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 123. Illustration of carving on the ground. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 124. Illustration of water well and channel. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 125. Illustration of water well and channel. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 126. Illustration of flooded field. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 127. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image].
Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 128. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 129. Vendors in plaza. Generated in Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 130. Paving detail. Generated in Vectorworks.
- FIG. 131 - 132. Plan view and section cut from final design. Generated in Vectorworks Edited in Illustrator and Photoshop.
- FIG. 133. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image].
Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 134. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 135. Street vendors using plaza area. Generated in Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 136. Detail of ramp join with sidewalk. Generated in Vectorworks.
- FIG. 137, 138. Plan view and section cut from final design. Generated in Vectorworks Edited in Illustrator and Photoshop.

- FIG. 139. Perspective of Plaza area, viewing from street facing east. Generated in SketchUp. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 140. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 141. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 142. Detail of steps + stage. Generated in Vectorworks.
- FIG. 143, 144. Plan view and section cut from final design. Generated in Vectorworks Edited in Illustrator and Photoshop
- FIG. 145. Perspective of Stage area. Generated in SketchUp. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 146. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 147. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 148. Activity example. Generated in Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 149. Detail of path connection with sidewalk. Generated in Vectorworks.
- FIG. 150, 151. Plan view and section cut from final design. Generated in Vectorworks Edited in Illustrator and Photoshop.
- FIG. 152. Perspective of Splash Pad area, facing east. Generated in SketchUp. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 153. Perspective of Splash Pad area, facing west. Generated in SketchUp. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 154. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image]. Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 155. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 156. Circular swing area. Generated in Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 157,158. Plan view and section cut from final design. Generated in Vectorworks, Illustrator. Edited in Phototshop.

- FIG. 159. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image].
Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 160. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 161. Harvesting fruits. Generated in Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 162, 163. Plan view and section cut from final design. Generated in Vectorworks, Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 164. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image].
Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 165. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 166. Detail of water canal. Generated in Vectorworks.
- FIG. 167. Activities in the small plaza. Generated in Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 168, 169. Plan view and section cut from final design. Generated in Vectorworks, Illustrator. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 170. *Satellite view of the park, showing the design decisions made* [satellite image].
Data layers: Satellite view Valencia: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D. Generated by Heber Garcia, May 20, 2020. Using QGIS Odense version 3.20.3. Boston, MA: GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 171. Rendered final plan. Generated in Vectorworks. Edited in Photoshop.
- FIG. 172. Icons for neighbour's demands. Generated in Illustrator.
- FIG. 173. Collage. Struggle between Valencia and El Cabanyal. Generated in Photoshop
- FIG. 174. Perspective of Splash Pad area, facing west. Generated in SketchUp. Edited in Photoshop.

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Metadata

Urbanismo e Infraestructuras

Originator: Ajuntament de Valencia

Publication date: 19/12/2019 13:38:25

Title: Parcelas catastrales de rústica con ficha urbanística

Sector: Urbanismo e Infraestructura

Geospatial data presentation form: Polygon

Publication Place: Valencia

Online Linkage: <https://www.valencia.es/dadesobertes/es/resource/?ds=parcel-les-cadastrals-de-rustica-amb-fitxa-urbanistica&id=10154627-e063-4e42-bec7-40dfa42e1839>

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ESRI Image Satellite view

Originator: ESRI_Imagery_World_2D

Publication date: 2013

Title: Satellite view of Valencia

Geospatial data presentation form: Satellite Image

Online Linkage: http://server.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/rest/services/ESRI_Imagery_World_2D/MapServer?f=json&pretty=true

Description:

”This map presents low-resolution imagery for the world and high-resolution imagery for the United States and other metropolitan areas around the world. The map includes NASA Blue Marble: Next Generation 500m resolution imagery at small scales (above 1:1,000,000), i-cubed 15m eSAT imagery at medium-to-large scales (down to 1:70,000) for the world, and USGS 15m Landsat imagery for Antarctica. It also includes 1m i-cubed Nationwide Select imagery for the continental United States, and GeoEye IKONOS 1m resolution imagery for Hawaii, parts of Alaska, and several hundred metropolitan areas around the world. For more information on this map, including our terms of use, visit us online at http://goto.arcgisonline.com/maps/ESRI_Imagery_World_2D

Arbolado

Originator: Ajuntament de Valencia

Publication date: 17/12/2019 10:53:43

Title: Arbolado

Sector: Medio Ambiente

Geospatial data presentation form: Points

Publication Place: Valencia

Online Linkage: <https://www.valencia.es/dadesobertes/es/resource/?ds=arbratge&id=77bbf869-96cb-4f41-b76b-62a3bb96dbd6>

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PGOU - Alineaciones

Originator: Ajuntament de Valencia

Publication date: 19/12/2019 07:01:56

Title: PGOU - Alineaciones

Sector: Urbanismo e Infraestructura

Geospatial data presentation form: Polygons

Publication Place: Valencia

Online Linkage: <https://www.valencia.es/dadesobertes/es/resource/?ds=pgou-alineacions&id=13a3b1dc-65ba-4d17-b673-a06ed67af8ad>

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