

# **VALENCIA DE ALCÁNTARA / ÉQUIPE 3**

## **HARVEST 4.0**



Europan 13-14 Forum Inter-Sessions – Workshop

### **L'ARCHITECTURE AUX RYTHMES DE LA VILLE ET DE LA NATURE**

Afin de susciter l'interactivité à l'échelle européenne, Europan et la Junta de Extremadura ont invité les équipes primées E13 (lauréates et mentionnées) sur 4 jours pour concevoir des scenarii sur le thème de la dernière session —« La ville adaptable »— appliqué à des contextes urbains de la région d'Extremadura. Trois situations urbaines ont été proposées pour le workshop, réparties sur deux localités voisines de Badajoz : Olivenza (avec 2 sites) et Valencia de Alcántara.

Dans une région comme l'Extremadura, avec près de 75% de villages de moins de 2.000 habitants, la relation ville-nature est omniprésente. Aucune opération ne peut s'envisager sans la présence de cet environnement rural, générateur d'une activité à partir de laquelle se sont créés les pôles urbains. Pourtant, à mesure des années, l'influence de la campagne s'est progressivement (parfois même drastiquement) effacée, affectant les espaces urbains qui se sont alors vidés. Comment dès lors régénérer la structure urbaine par la revitalisation de fragments distendus ? Comment envisager la frontière aujourd'hui entre la ville et la campagne ? Et comment se réapproprier l'espace urbain par la création de nouveaux rythmes et usages ?



## VALENCIA DE ALCÁNTARA // USAGES & RYTHMES

### Comment les rythmes urbains peuvent-ils être le moteur d'une réappropriation urbaine ?

« Comment les rythmes urbains peuvent-ils être le moteur d'une réappropriation urbaine ? » Telle était la question posée sur le site de Valencia de Alcántara, petite ville rurale de presque 6.000 habitants, à 80 km à l'ouest de Cáceres et au nord de Badajoz. Les opportunités spatiales étaient évidentes : la Junta de Extremadura demandait des concepts inspirants pour la ville dans sa globalité, et plus particulièrement sur certains bâtiments vacants ou largement sous-utilisés du centre-ville (un ancien abattoir, un centre culturel, une fondation pratiquement en ruines, et la forteresse qui surplombe la ville).

Et c'est de l'imbrication des échelles que les équipes ont fait surgir les rythmes, depuis l'architectural jusqu'à l'urbain et le régional, sur fond de problèmes bien connus ailleurs également : économie en déclin, exode rural, changements démographiques et la question de l'avenir de l'agriculture. Les équipes ont cherché à provoquer des interactions dynamiques entre l'approche conceptuelle, la situation locale et les différents acteurs et intervenants, en les transposant sur un story-board du macro au micro, et inversement.



# HARVEST 4.0

## USAGES & RYTHMES – RÉAPPROPRIATION URBAINE



« Harvest 4.0 » prend la ville de Valencia de Alcántara comme une étude de cas de ville en déclin en milieu rural. Un nouveau système économique, basé sur la production alternative de nourriture, part des ressources spatiales existantes pour développer une boîte à outils d'activation. Les auteurs du projet imaginent de nouvelles formes de production comme une superposition de couches additionnelles sur l'existant, produisant une sorte de paysage agricole hybride connectant l'alimentaire aux autres activités économiques et culturelles. L'équipe tente également d'examiner un potentiel local spécifique, mêlant technologies de pointe à un environnement rural : des drones pourraient ainsi aider à la récolte de liège, qui peut être utilisé pour développer de nouveaux matériaux innovants.

### PARTICIPANTS

Tomas ASSVED HJORT (NO), Kari TØNSETH (NO),  
Lauréat à Bergen (NO) avec "Our City, Our Collective"  
Jonathan CACCHIA (FR),  
Mentionné à Marne-la-Vallée (FR) avec "La Déprise"  
Gloria CASTELLINI (IT),  
Lauréat à Trondheim (NO) avec "The False Mirror"

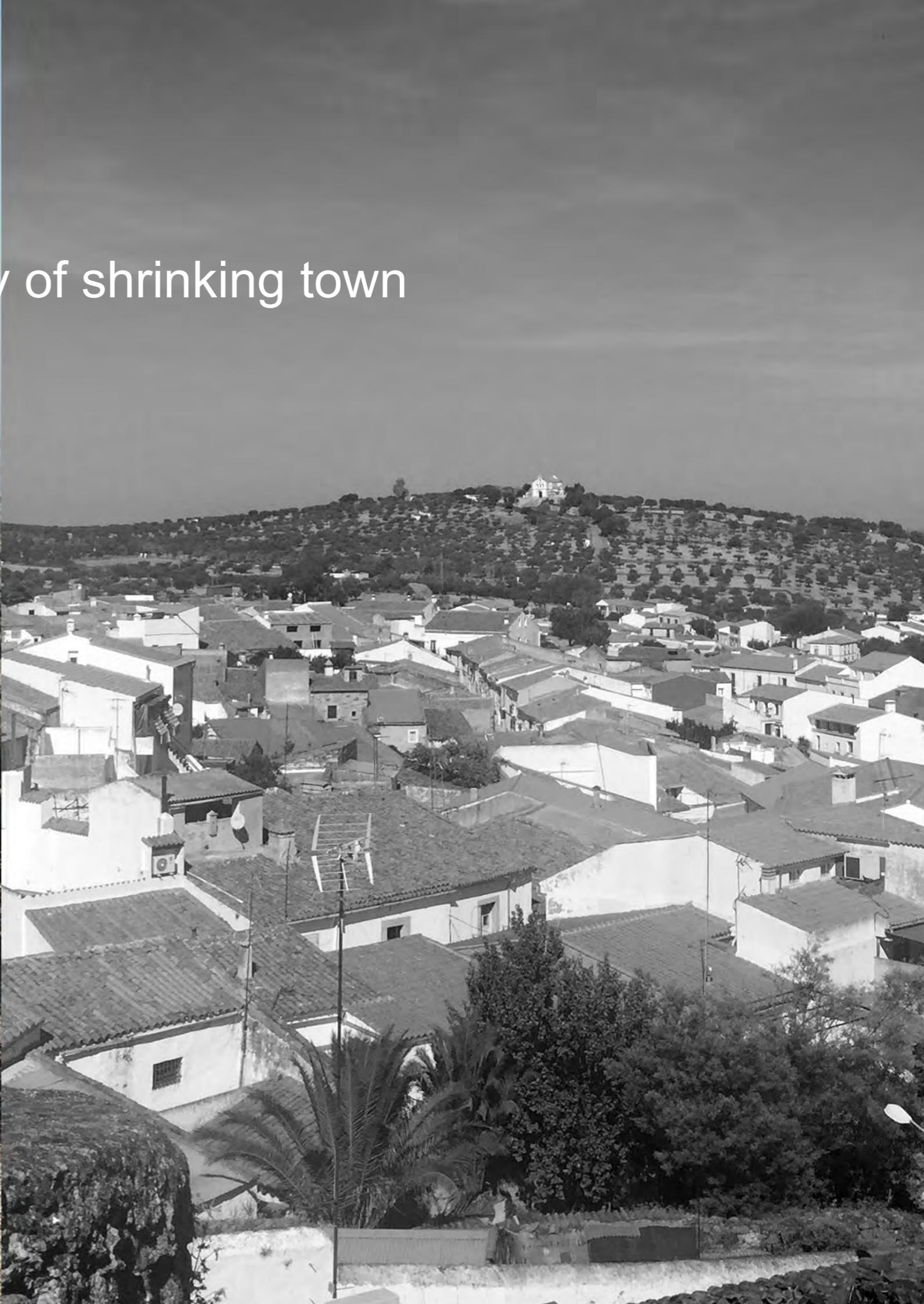
Carlos ZARCO (ES), Zuhal KOL (TR),  
Lauréat à Zagreb (HR) avec "Swap on the River"  
Mentionné à Streefkerk (NL) with "Protodike"  
Joana TRIL (ES),  
Mentionné à Irún (ES) avec "Ura Eta Natura"

Francesca OGGIANO (IT)  
Lauréat à St-Pölten (AT) avec "Ju(mp) in the Water Kiss That Frog"  
Mentionné à Azenha do Mar (PT) avec "Second Lines"

**COACH :** Jens METZ (DE)

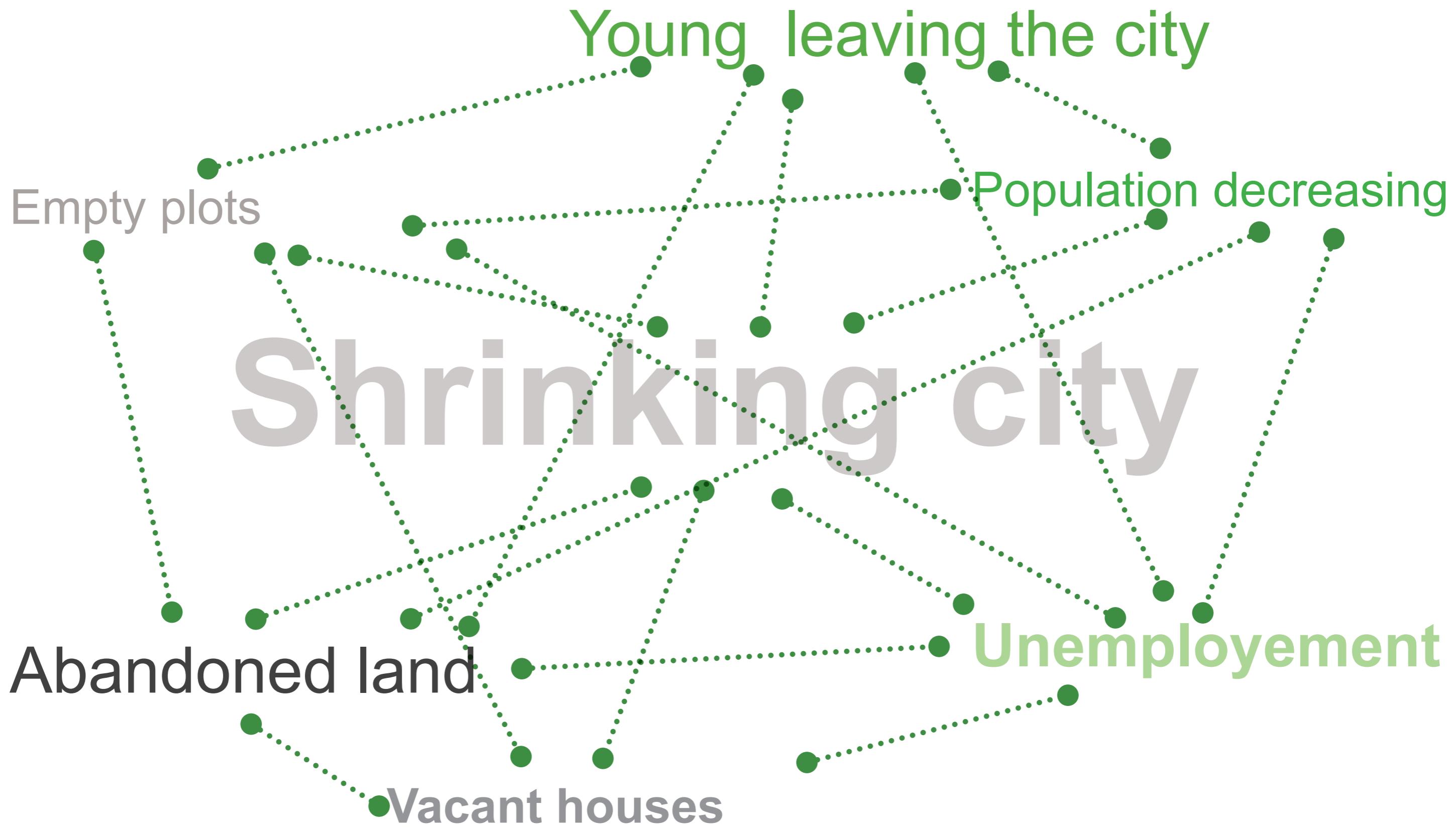
# Harvest 4.0

Valencia de Alcàntara as a case study of shrinking town

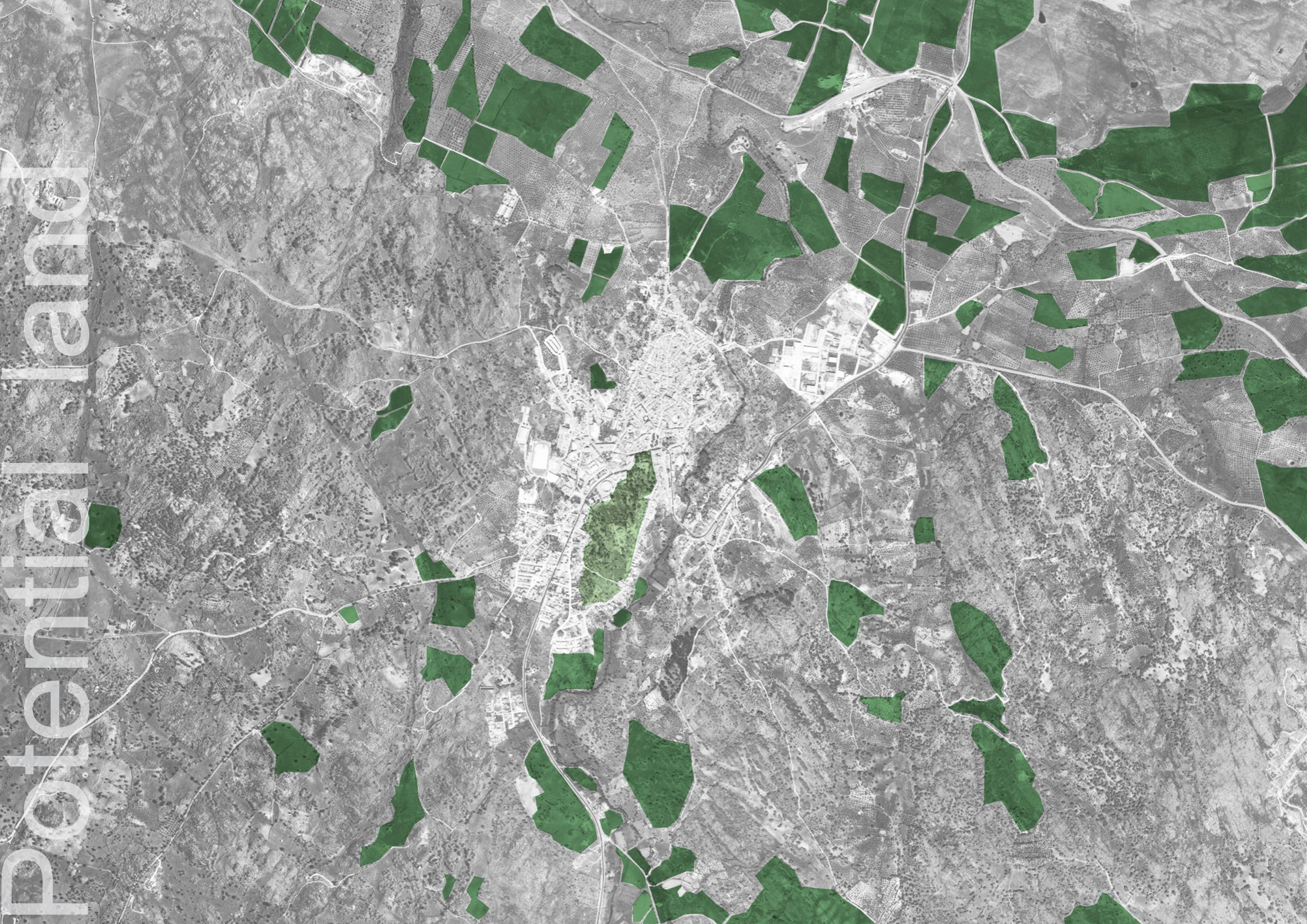


# Problems

## Shrinking city



potential  
land  
use

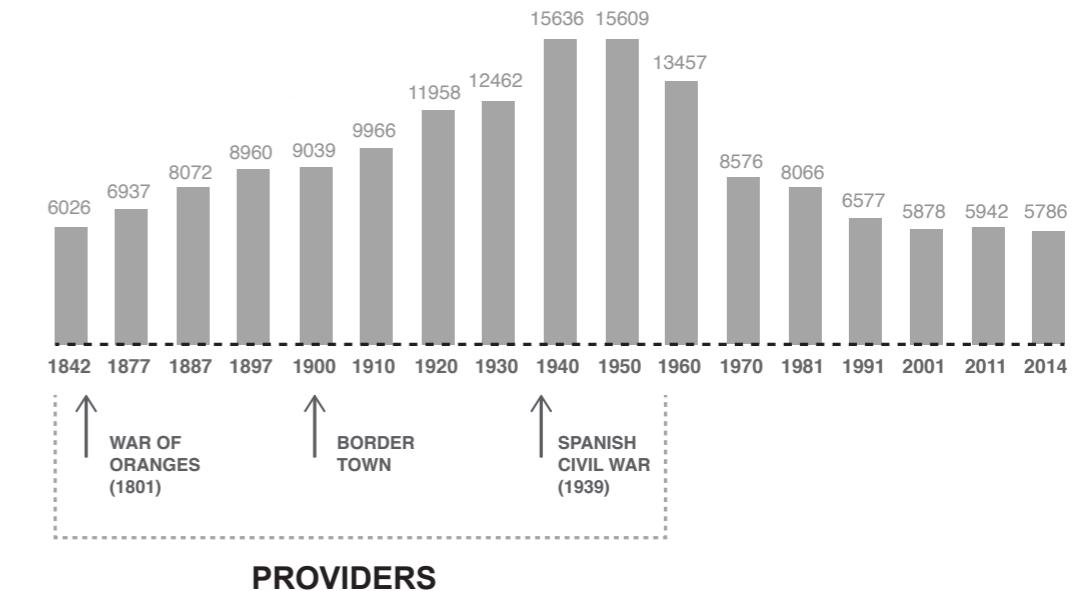
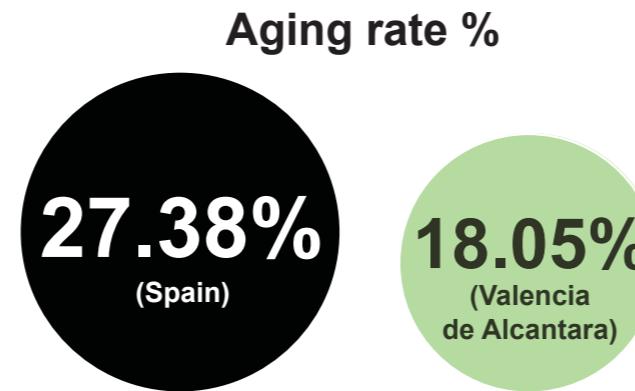
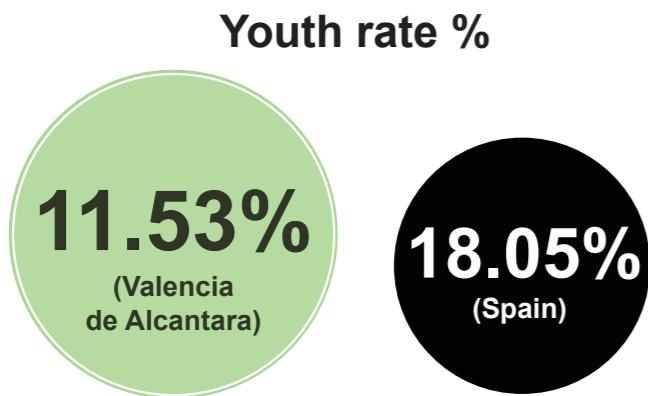


vacant houses

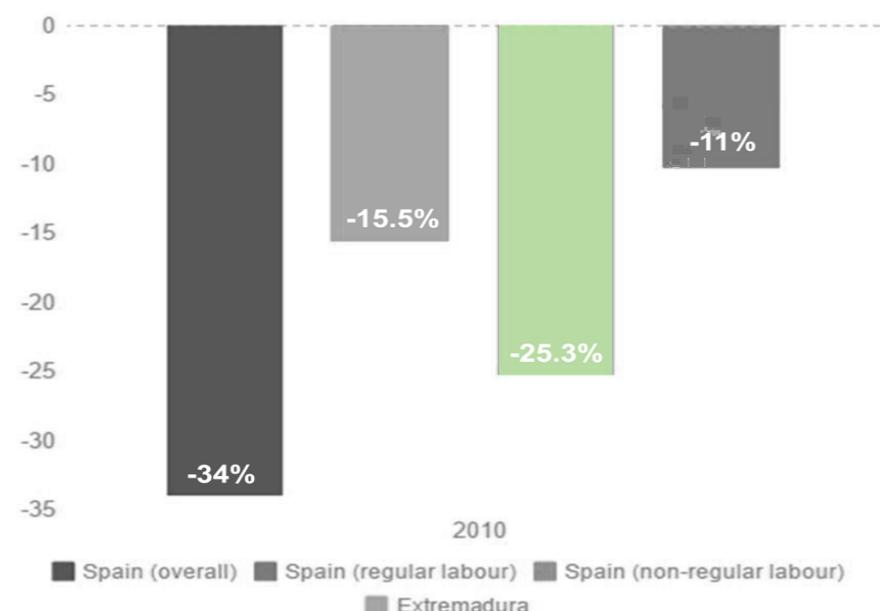


# Unemployment

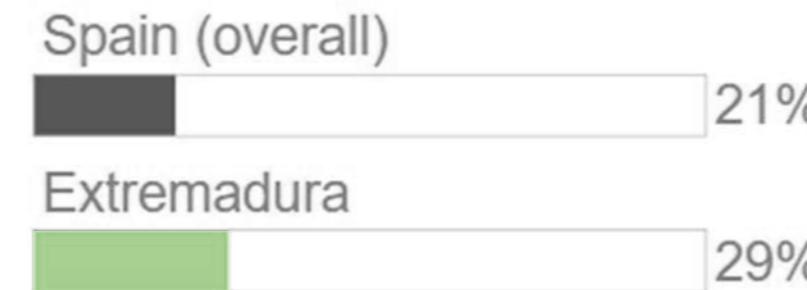
# Population



Number of Persons working on Farms

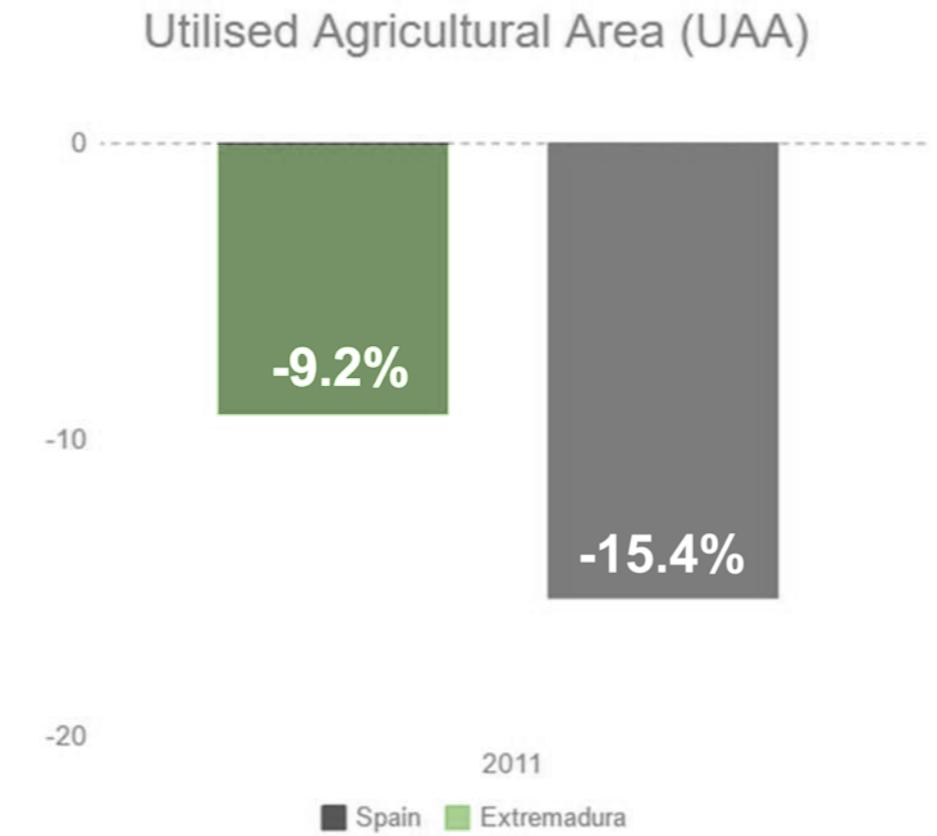
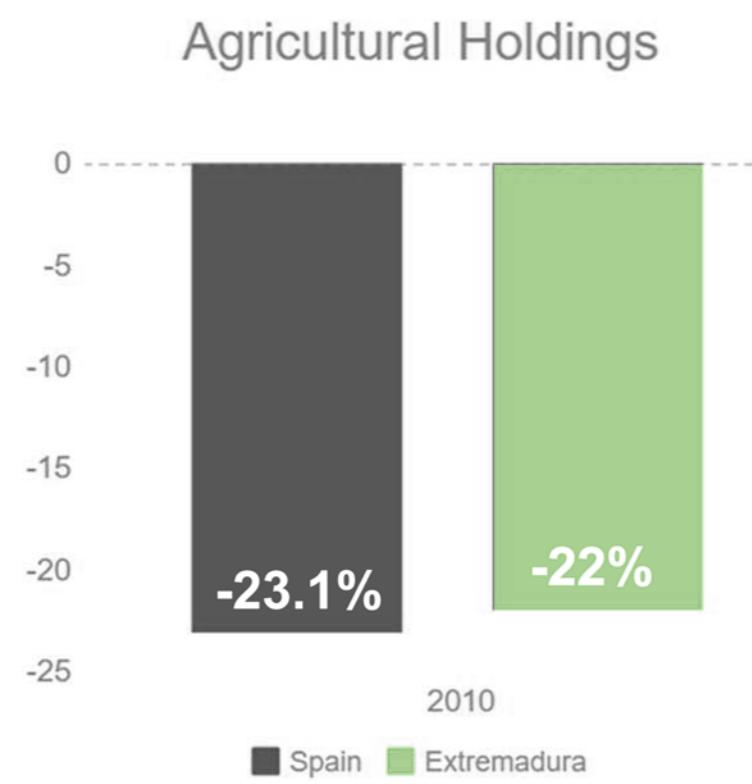


Unemployment Rate

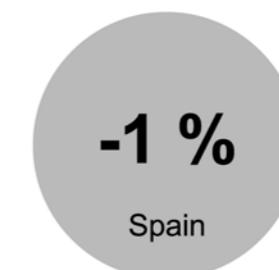


The number of persons working on farms has nearly halved in 'La Rioja' between 2000 and 2010 (-45.8 %); another four northern Spanish regions display decreases of between 30 % and 40 %. This decrease concerned both the regular labour force (-15.5%) and the direct labour force employed on a non-regular basis (-25.3 %).

# Agriculture and livestock

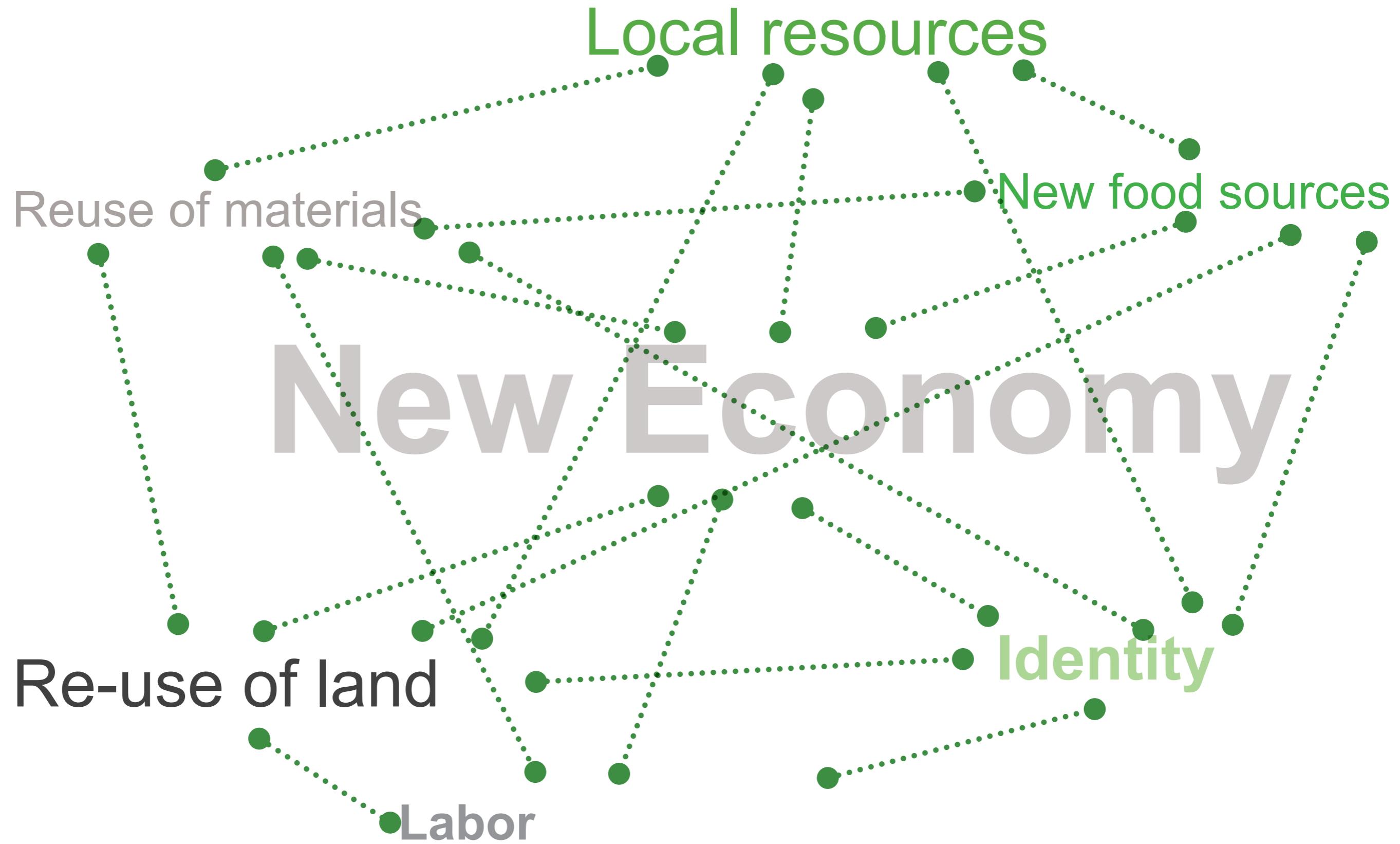


### Livestock change

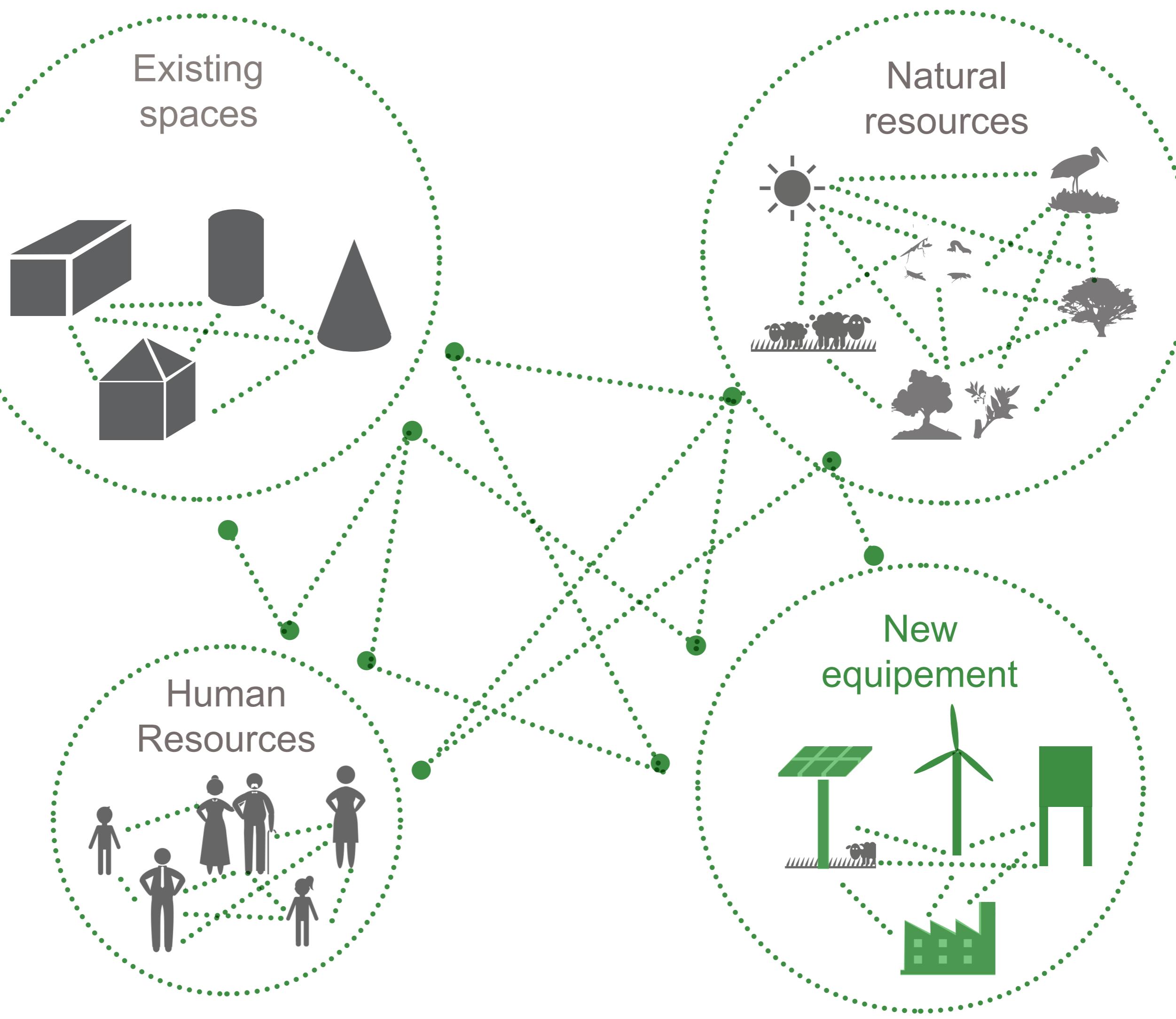


Although the Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) in Spain experienced a decrease of 9.2 %, the overall Spanish livestock did only marginally change and amounted to 14.8 million LSU in 2010, a 1 % decrease when compared to 2000.

How?



# New economy



# Toolbox for Vda

Different  
layers  
of intervention

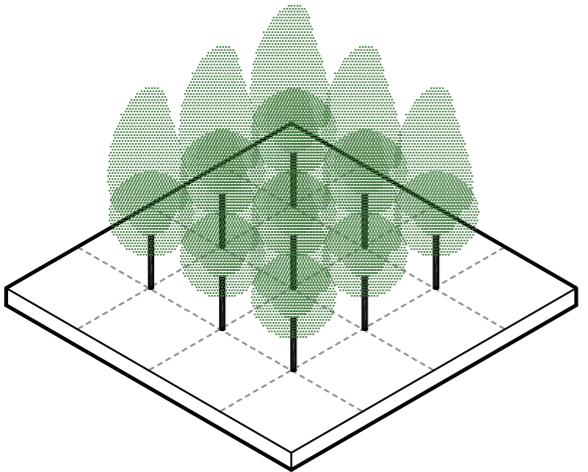
S M L

Flexible  
interventions

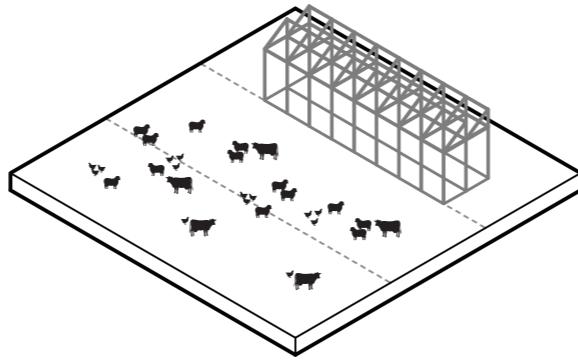


Interweaving

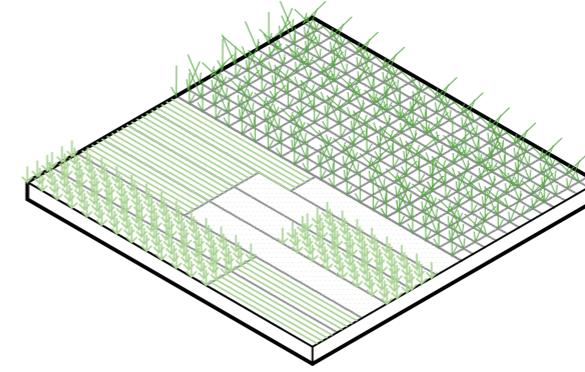
## Existing Landscape



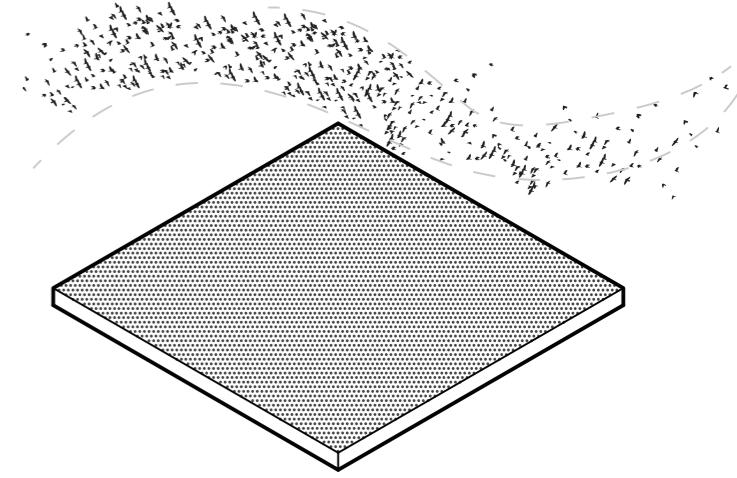
olive and cork fields



animal farming

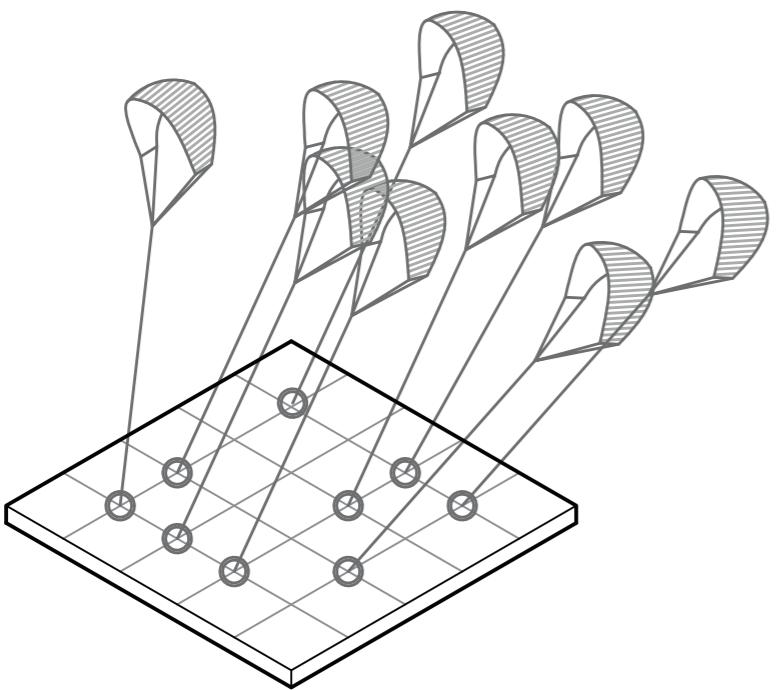


rice and maize fields

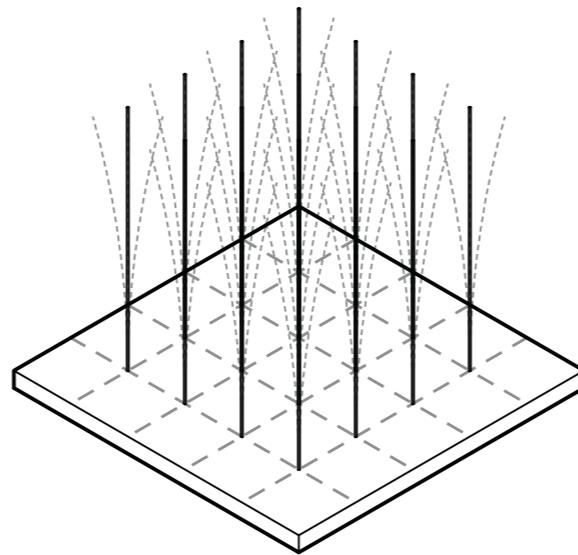


local/regional bird flocks

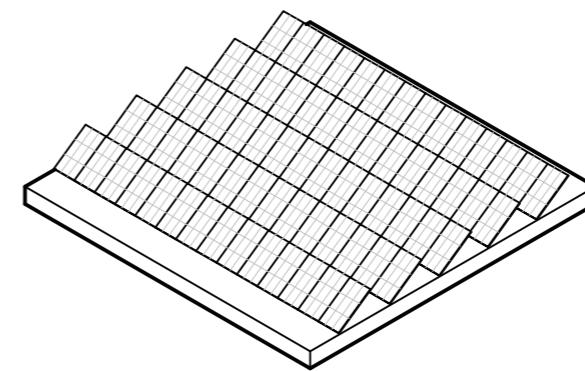
## Productive Landscape



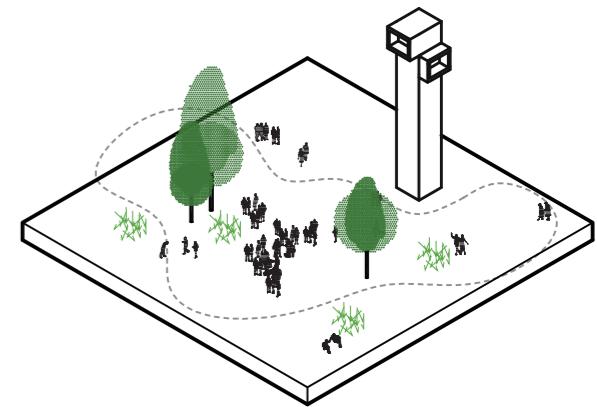
kite fields  
(wind power)



stalk fields  
(wind power)

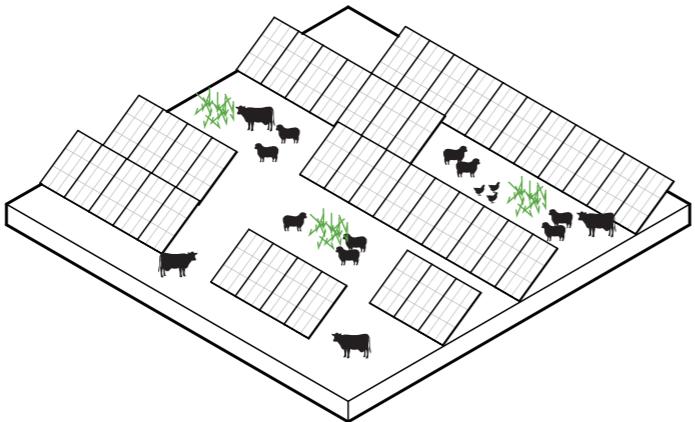


solar fields  
(sun power)

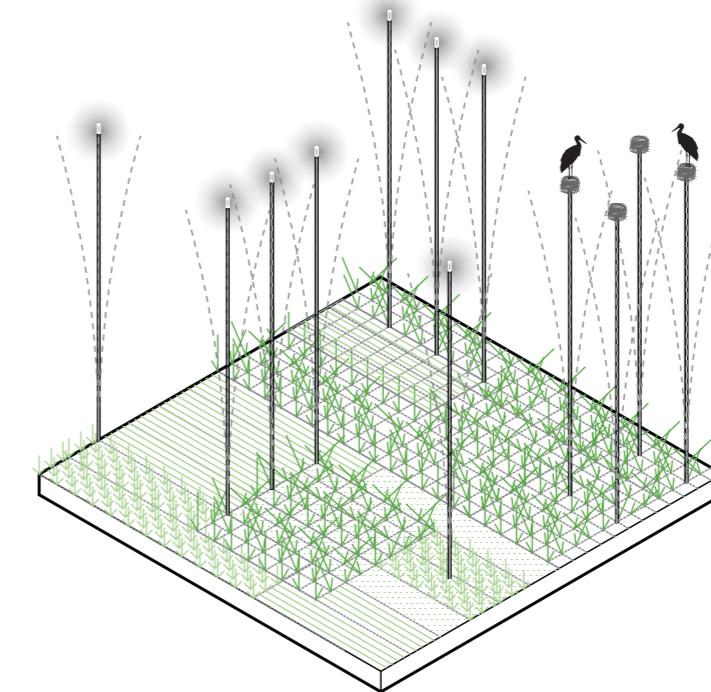


leisure activities

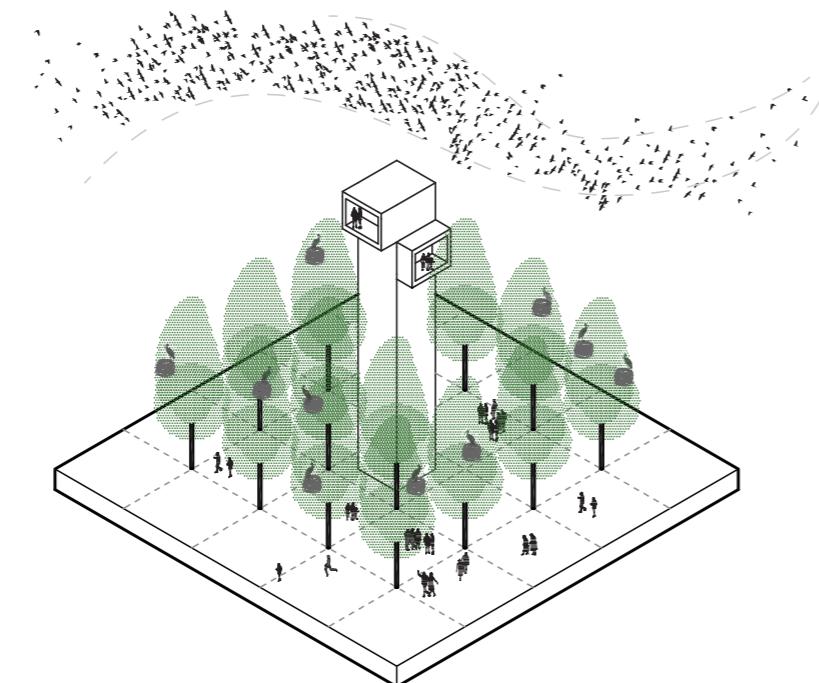
# Hybrid Landscape



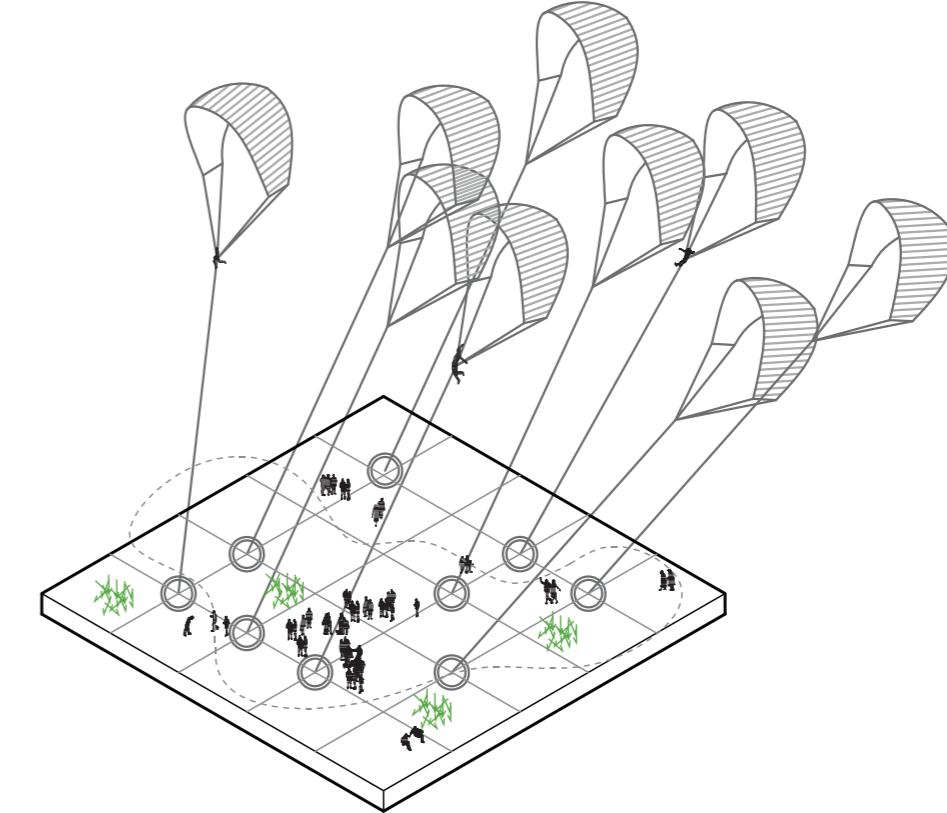
Solar farm  
+  
Animal farm



Rice and Maize fields  
+  
Windstalk fields  
+  
Bird nesting habitat



Solar farm  
+  
Animal farm



Rice and Maize fields  
+  
Windstalk fields  
+  
Bird nesting habitat

and  
area

## Pilot Land 1

### Existing features:

- Higher altitude
- Nutritious sedimentation
- Existing tree environment

### Potential Implementations:

- Bird observation park
- Cork & Olive production
- Bird nesting

## Pilot Land 2

### Existing features:

- Flexible flat area
- Location on an air channel
- Good sun exposure

### Potential Implementations:

- Wind & Sun energy production
- Stork nesting
- Animal farming
- Rice & Maize fields

## Pilot Land 3

### Existing features:

- Entrance to the city
- Proximity to the industrial area
- Location on an air channel

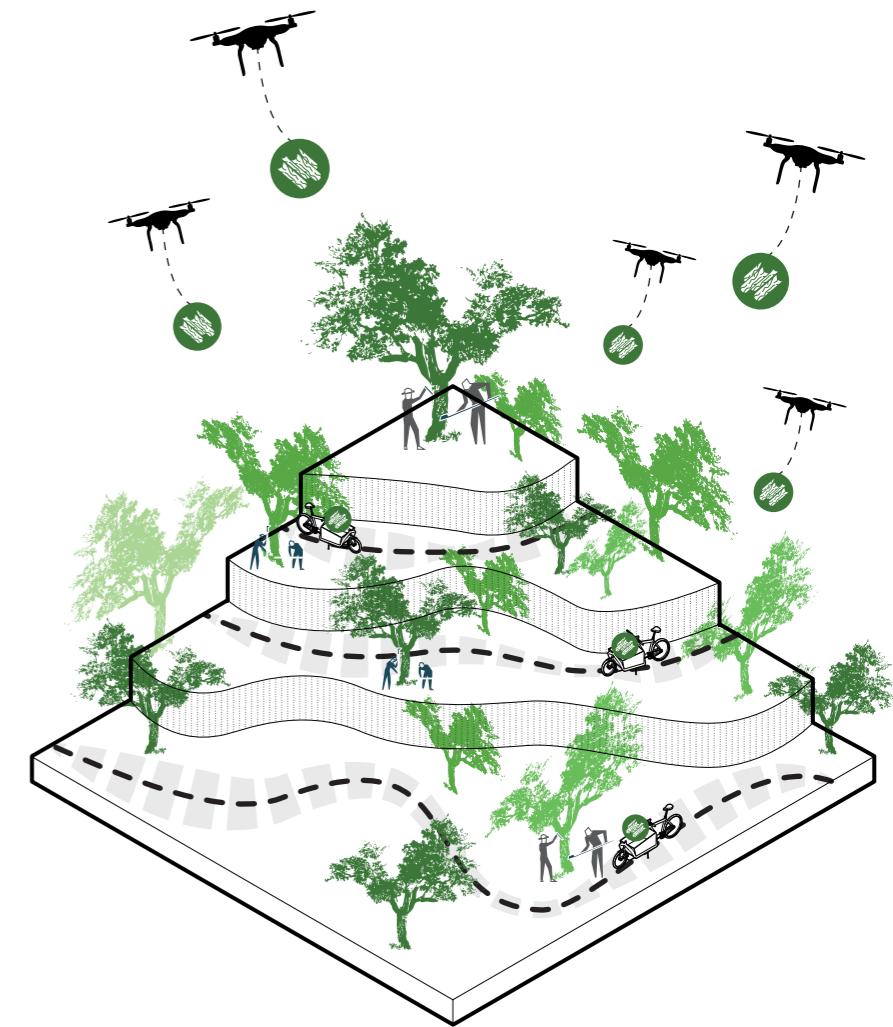
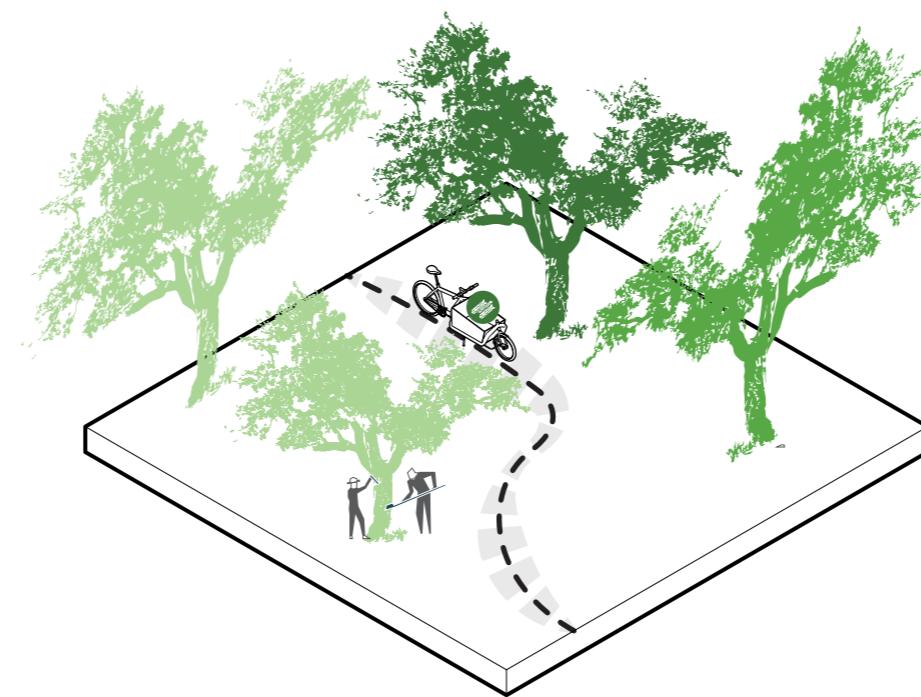
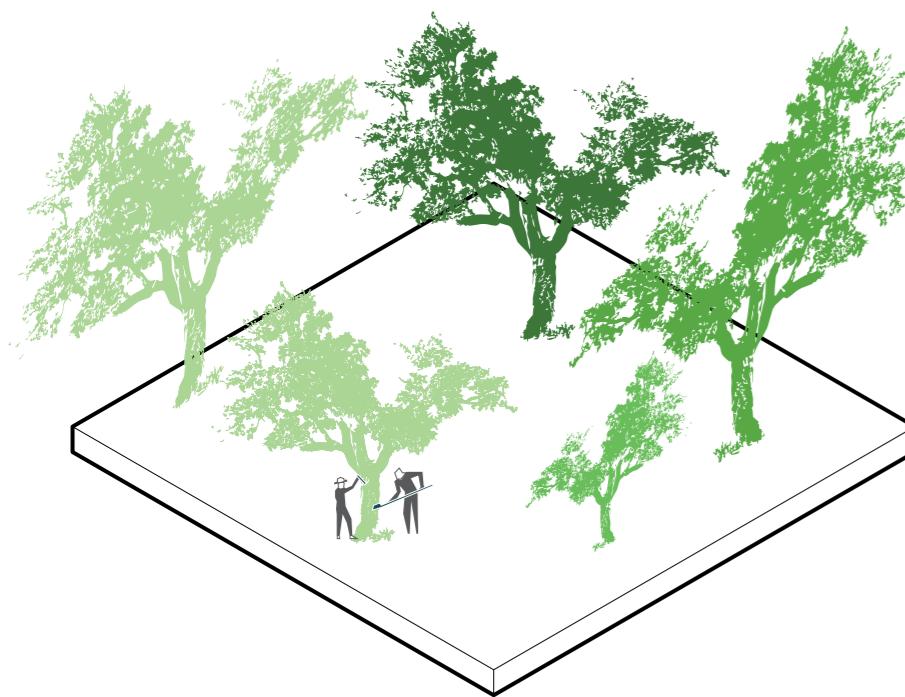
### Potential Implementations:

- Wind energy production
- Public park
- Kite fields

# In-between Rural land

Cork production is regarded as an environmental friendly production of wood material with cork just being extracted from the tree without cutting the trees down, the extracting has a low carbon footprint being highly based on manual labour and the forests play an important role on the Iberian peninsula, preventing desertification and being home to several endangered species.

Today cork is mainly produced for the wine bottle market (60 %) maybe new innovative ways of using the cork can spark a new industry in Valencia de Alcántara?



## Cork harvesting:

Cork is manually harvested by skilled "extractors". A tree is harvested every nine years and can yield cork wood for up to 300 years. The extracting is labour intensive since the cork woods are not accessible to large technical vehicles and it requires a certain touch and skill to extract the cork without damaging the tree.

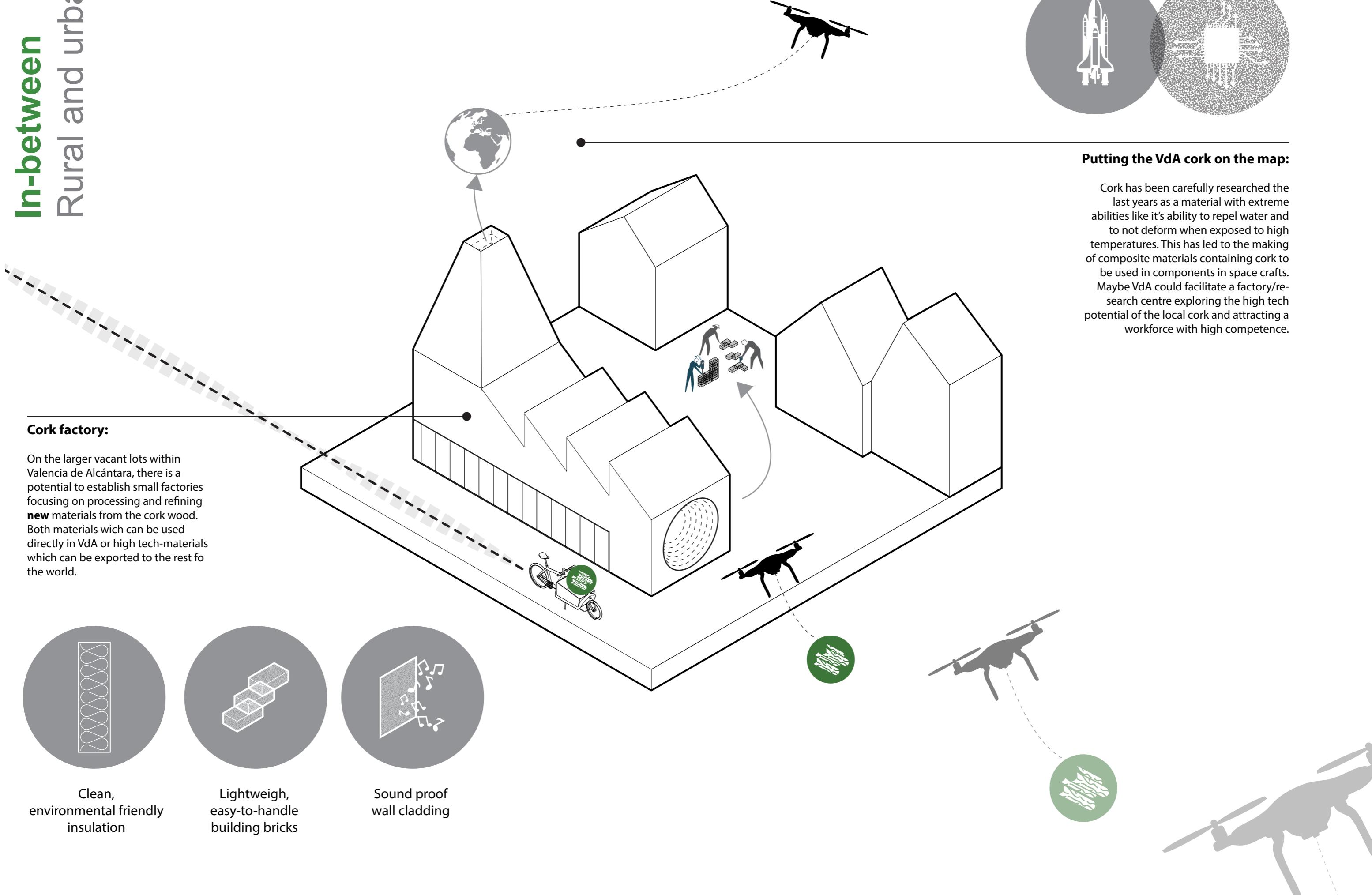
## Introducing new helpers:

Maybe the cork extracting business could be available to a wider range of people with a little help from some automated friends. Like electric cargo bikes and drones could ease the transport of the cork material out of the woods and make it easier for the workers to travel into the woods.

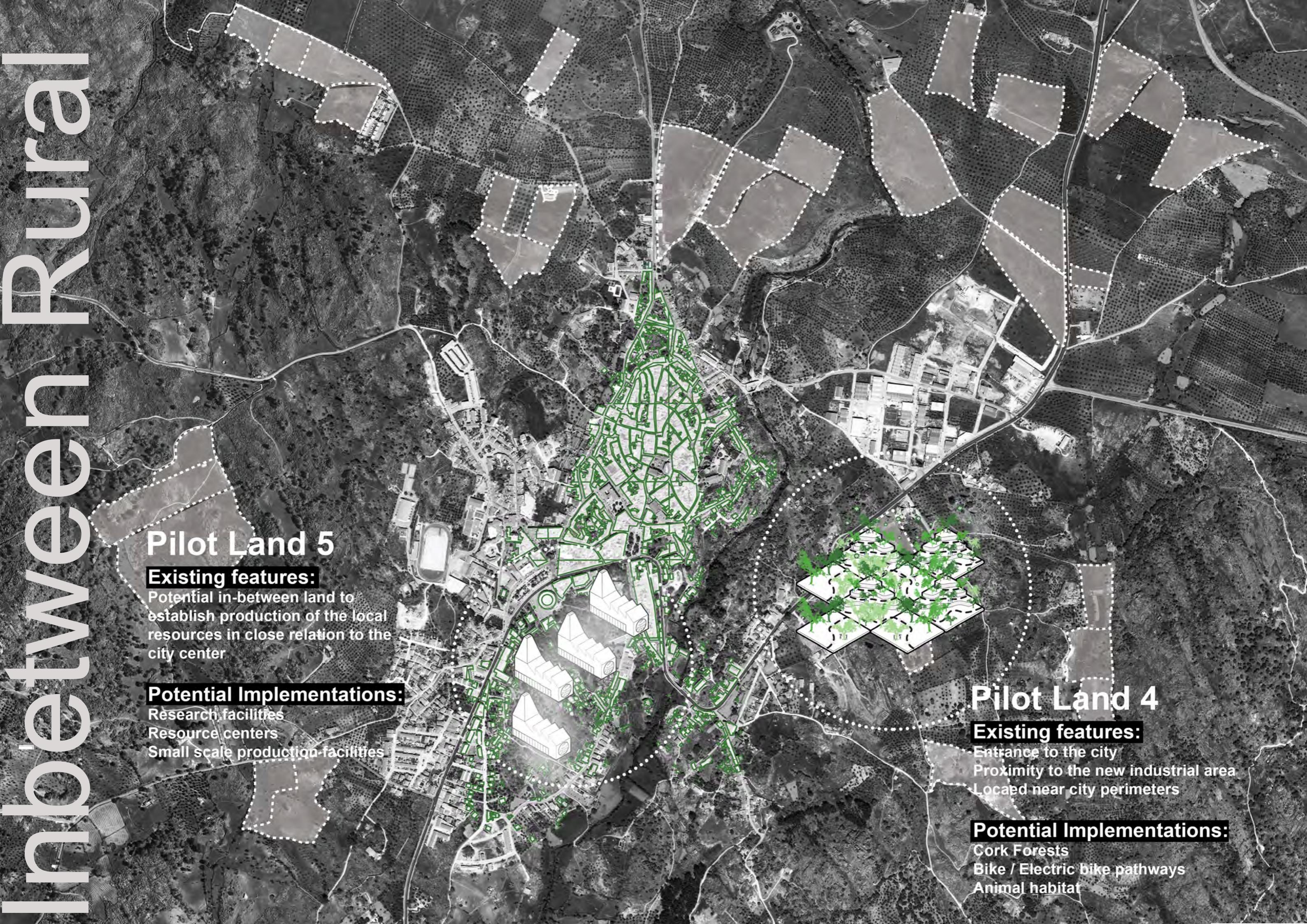
## A new spring in the woods:

The new way of transport in and out of the cork woods could make cork production possible in more difficult terrain. Or even make it possible to cultivate the terrain in new topographic ways to generate more land surface for trees to grow. The new terrain could be adapted to make good habitats for species living in the cork woods as well.

# In-between Rural and urban

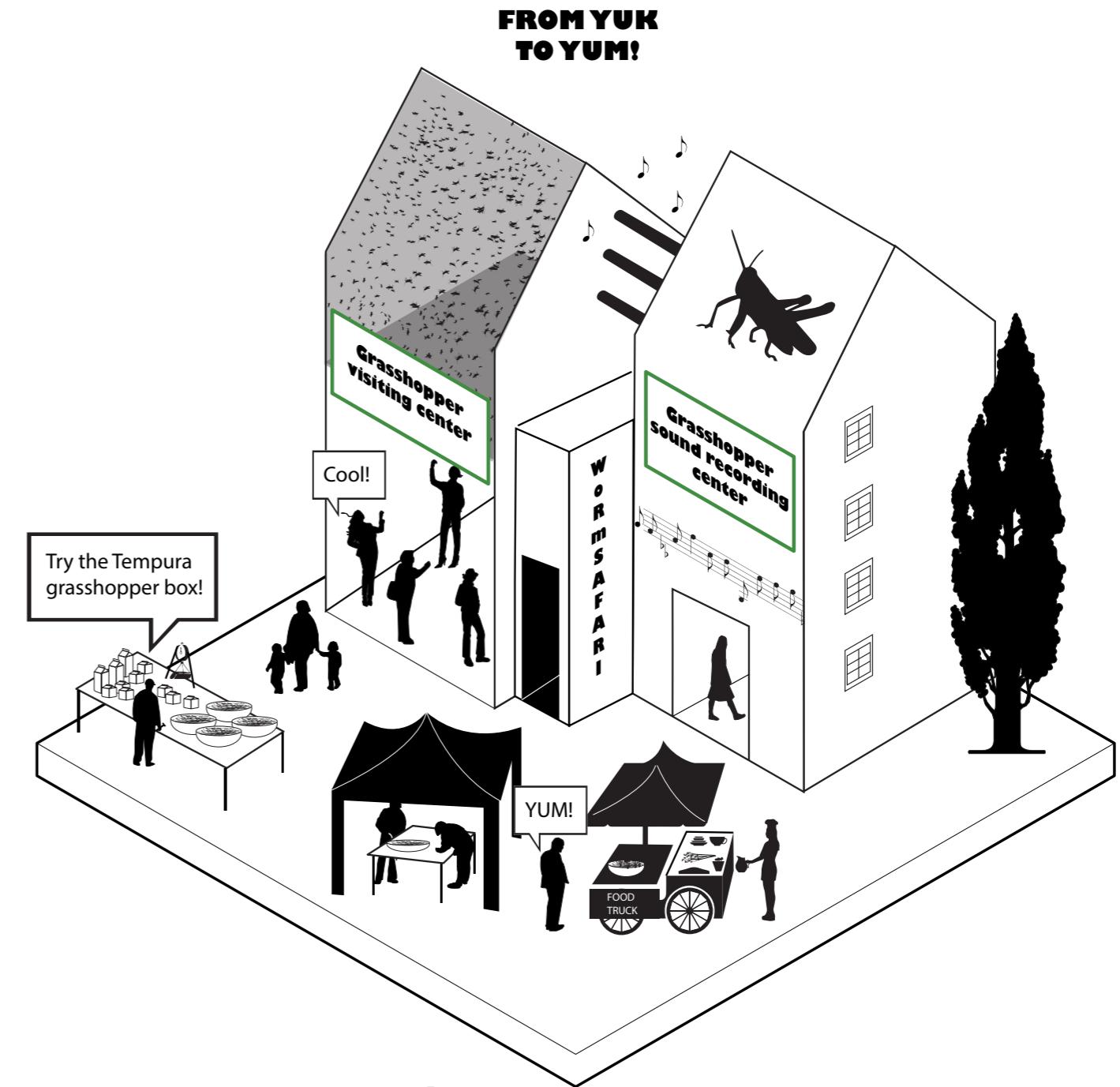


# Innovation between Rural



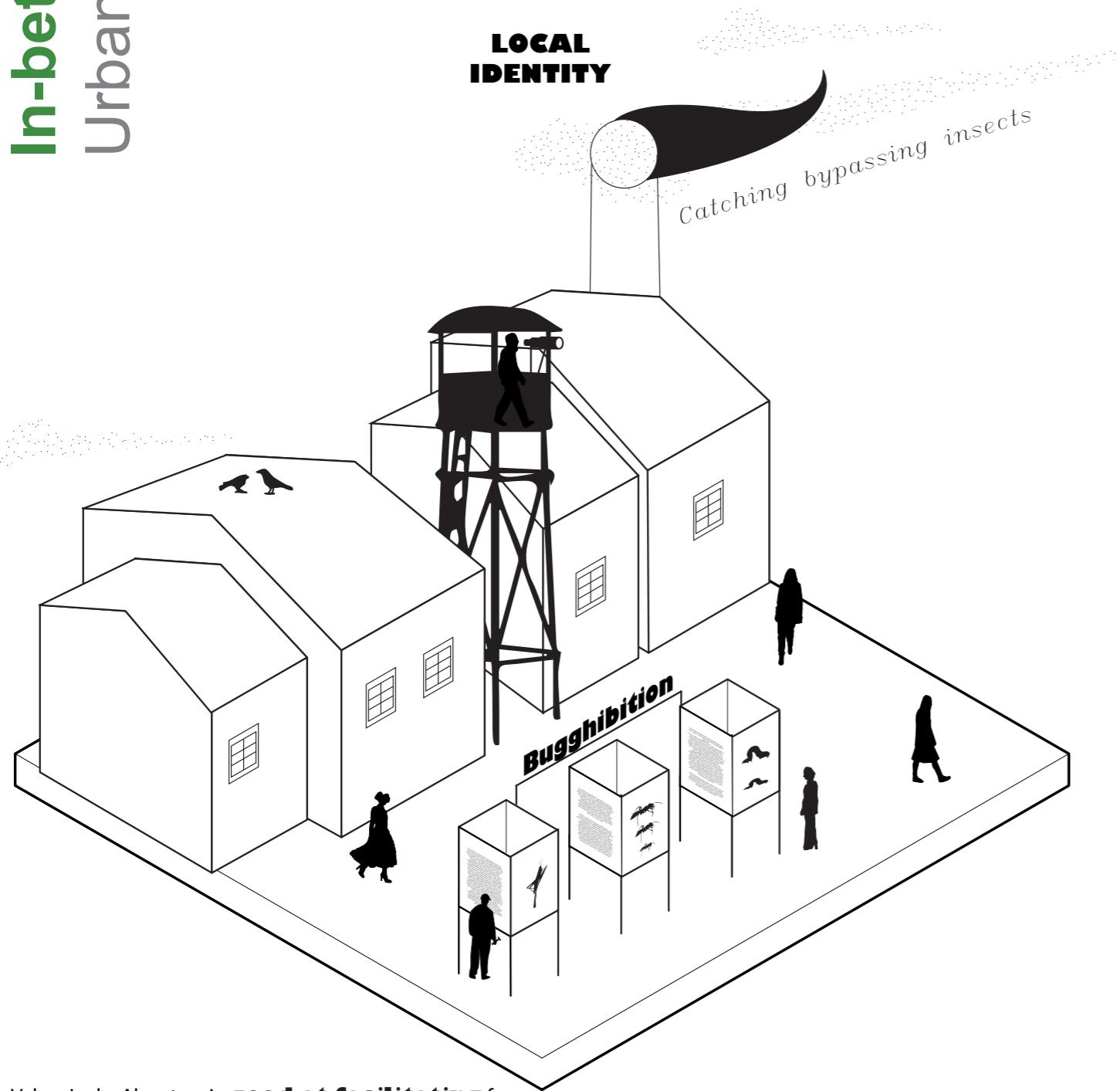


The **soil is dry and warm** in Valencia de Alcantara.  
The live stock industry is exhausting the land and the resources, **we need a new protein source!**



Making something creepy to become **cool and trendy!** Pop-up restaurants, visiting centers and labour makes the insect industry super popular in all of Spain.

# In-between Urban and rural



Valencia de Alcantara is **good at facilitating** for look out towers, hosting events, exhibitions and working with the **local identity** throughout the seasons.



The new economy makes all the **local resources** come together, brings new ways to live and work to the table, and makes Valencia de Alcantara **THE place to live!**

# Urban in betweens

## Urban in betweens

### Existing features:

- Vacant urban land
- Proximity to the new industrial area
- Locaed in the city

### Potential Implementations:

- Insect industry
- Mushroom industry
- Social meeting spaces
- Visiting centers

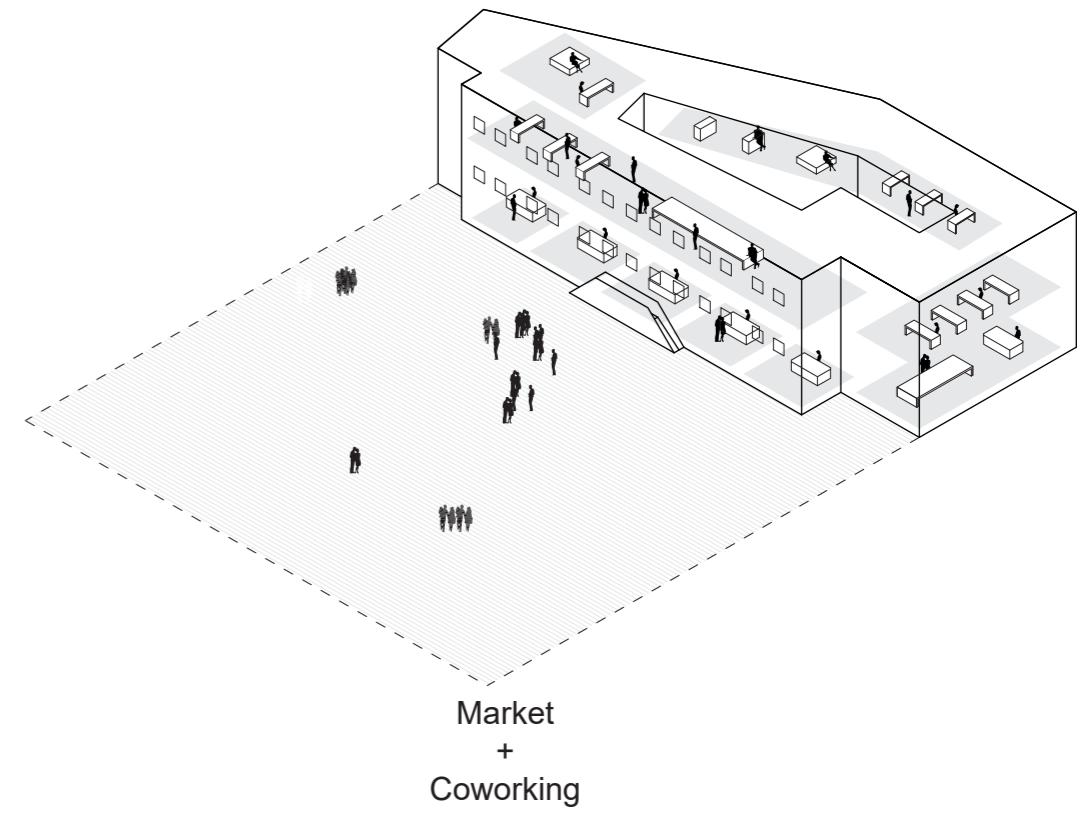
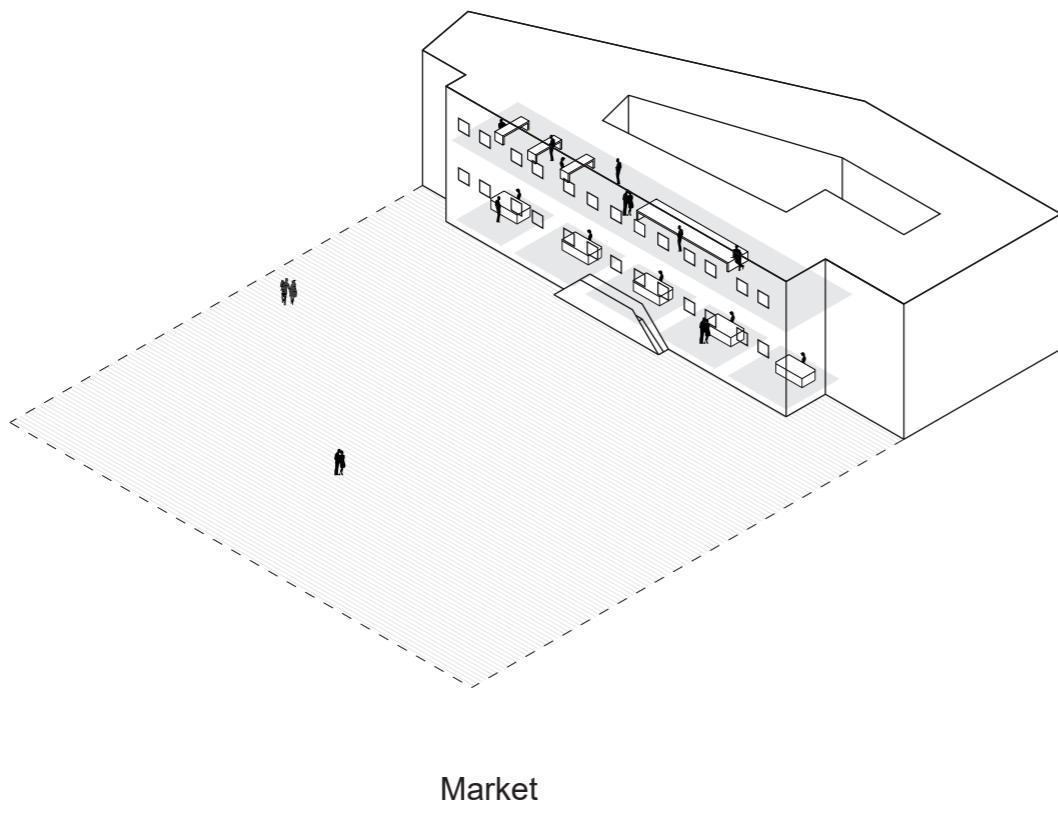
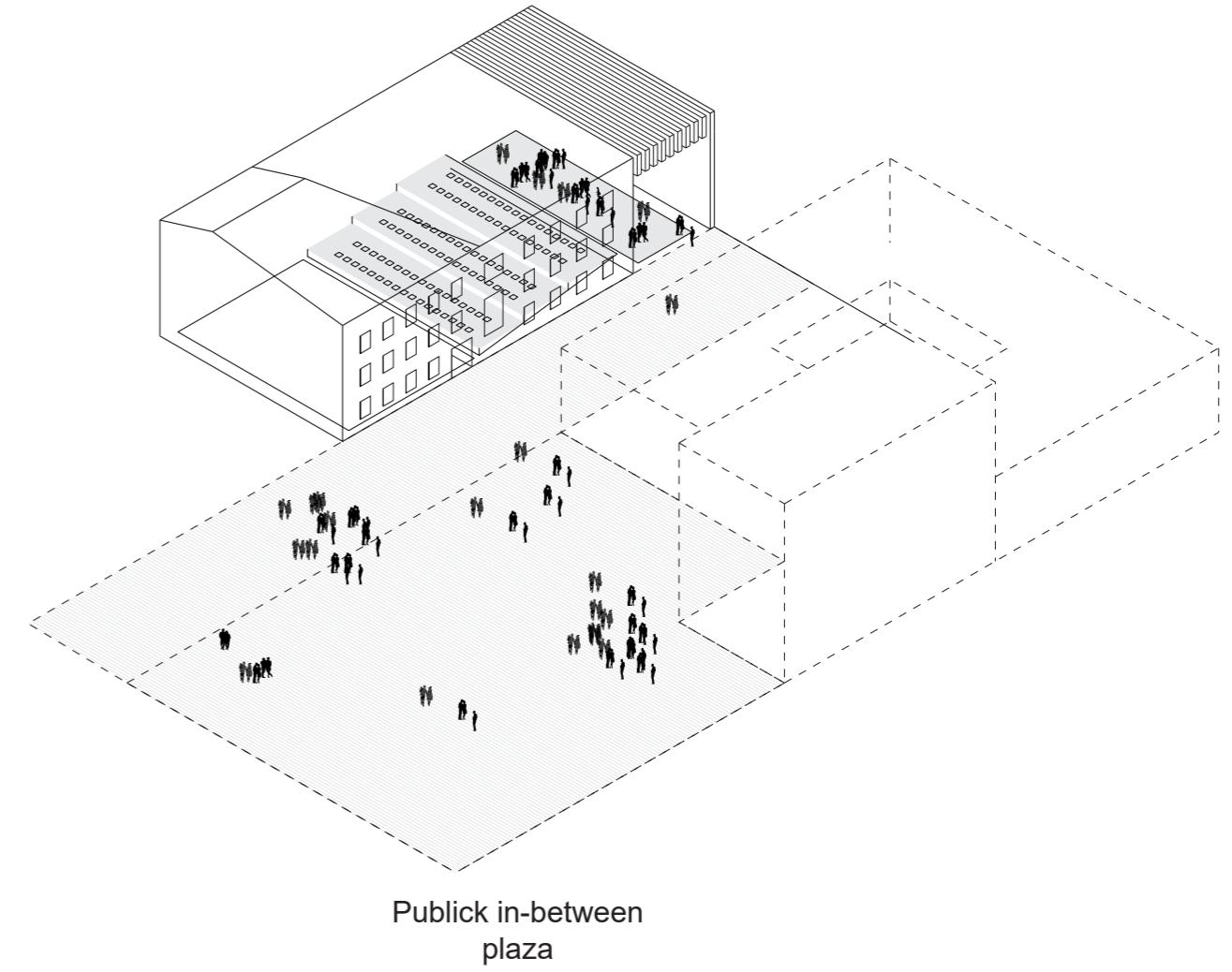
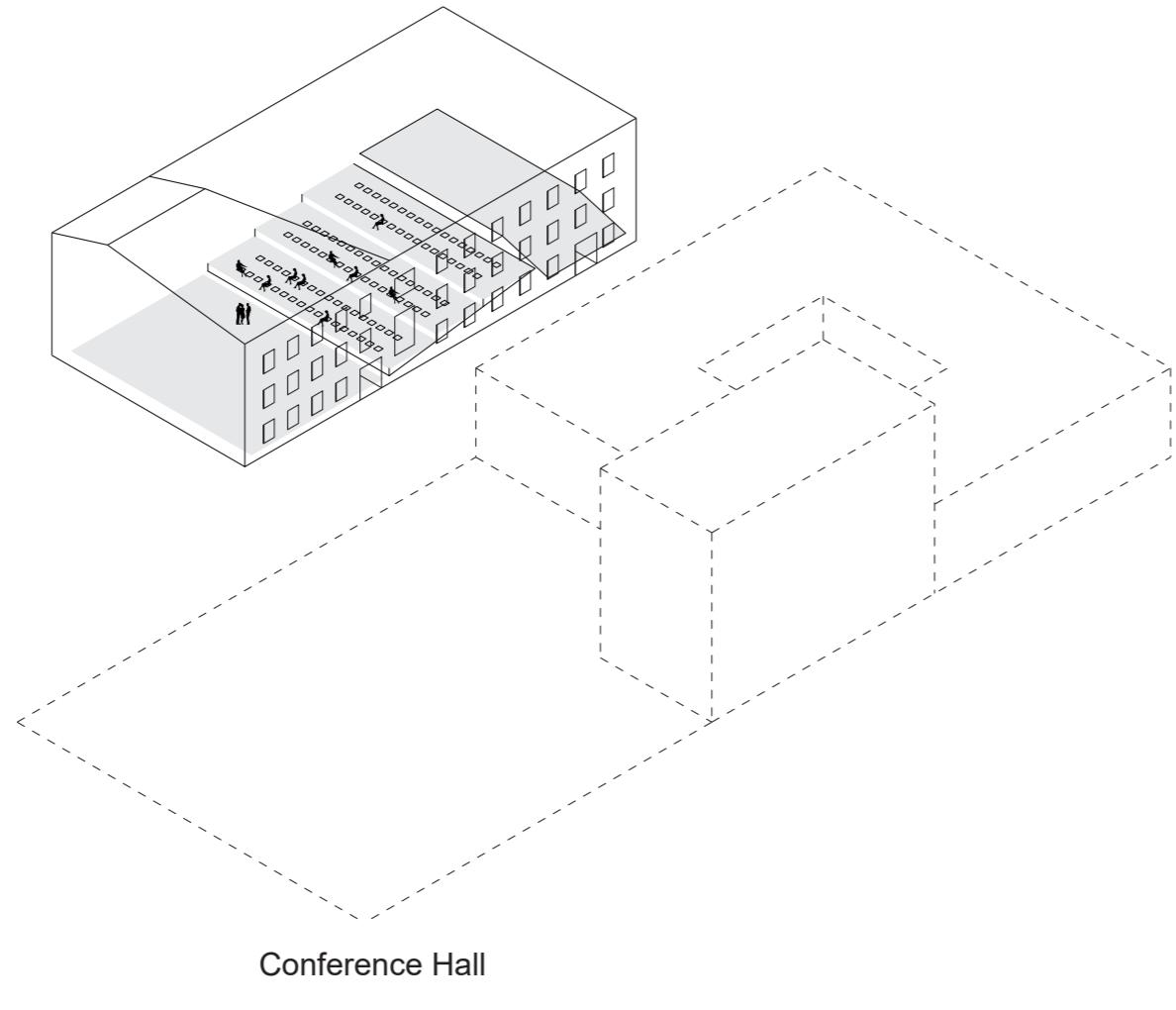


## Existing Buildings

Strategical reuse

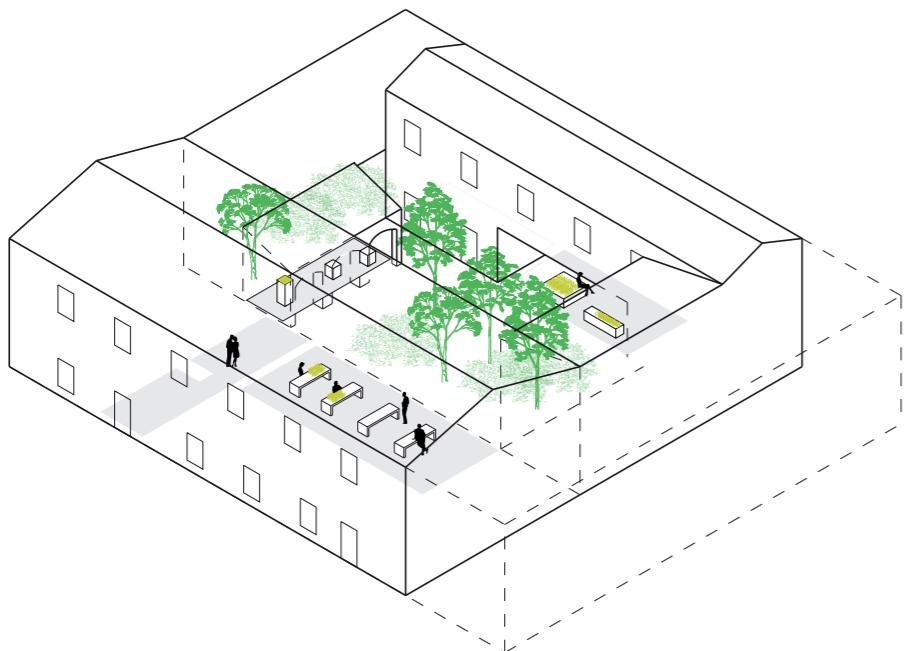
## Existing Buildings

Strategical reuse

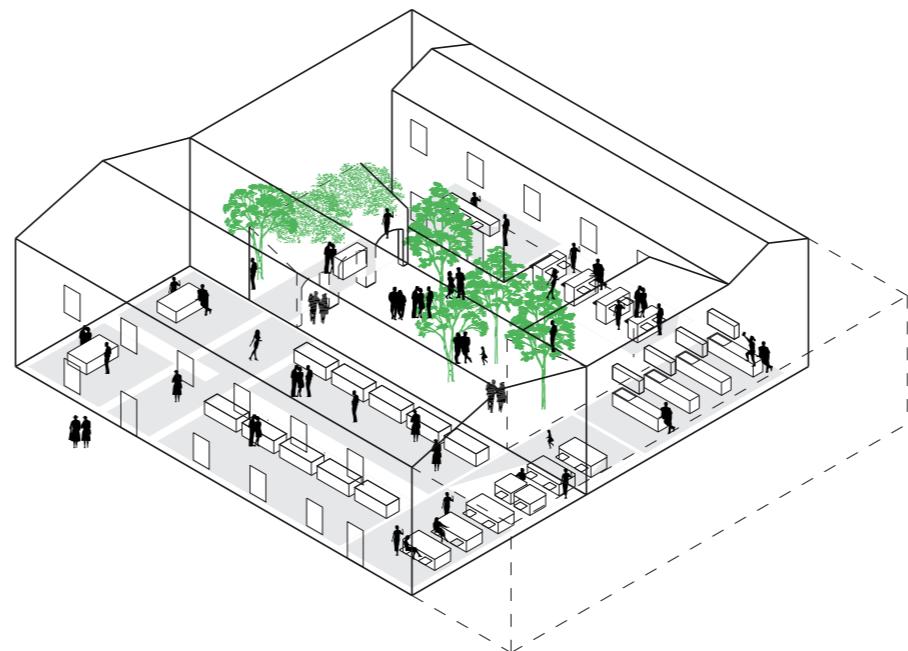


# Existing Buildings

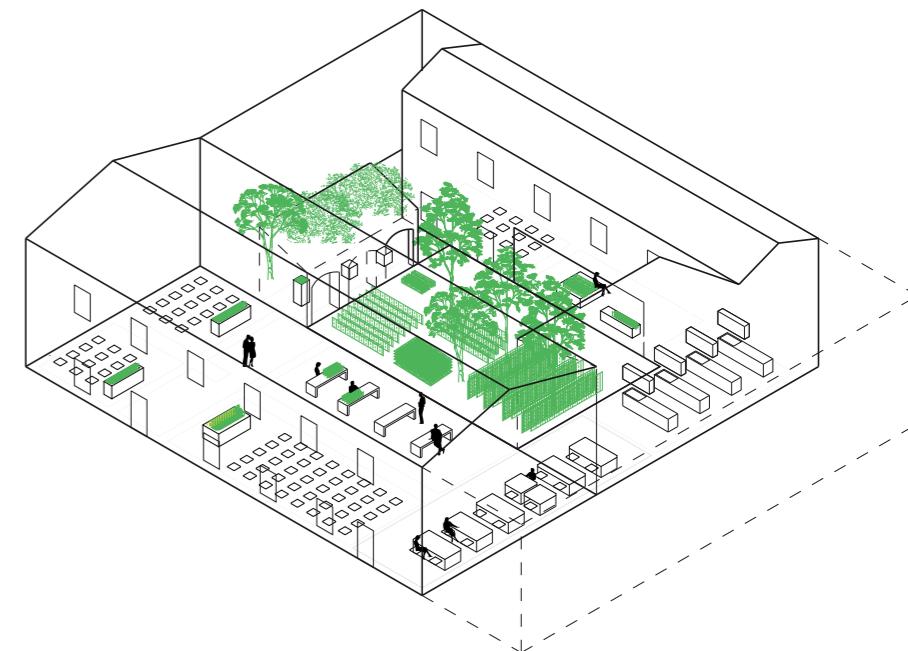
## Strategical reuse



Research center



Restaurant  
+  
cooking



Cultivating  
+  
Educational

# Public Venues

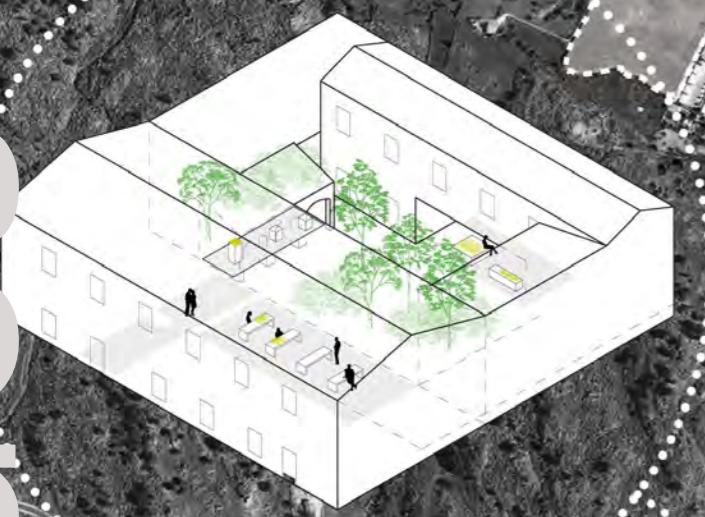
## Philanthropist's House

### Existing features:

- Spatial quality
- Central location
- Urban memory

### Potential Implementations:

- Flexible programming
- Collective space
- Cultivation labs
- Experimental workshops



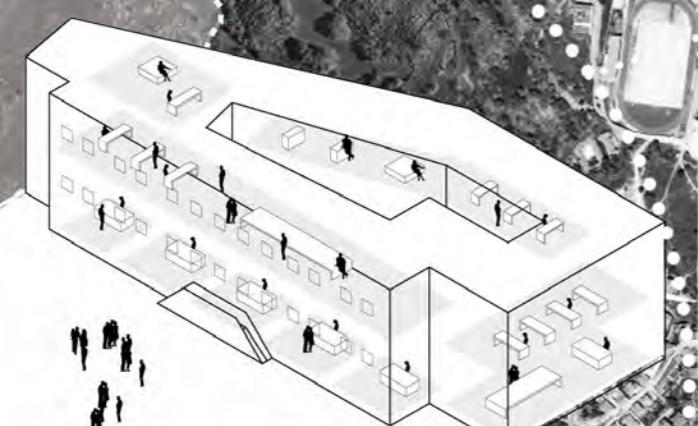
## Urban Market

### Existing features:

- Public venue
- Adjacency to the plaza

### Potential Implementations:

- Financial Support Organization
- Co-working



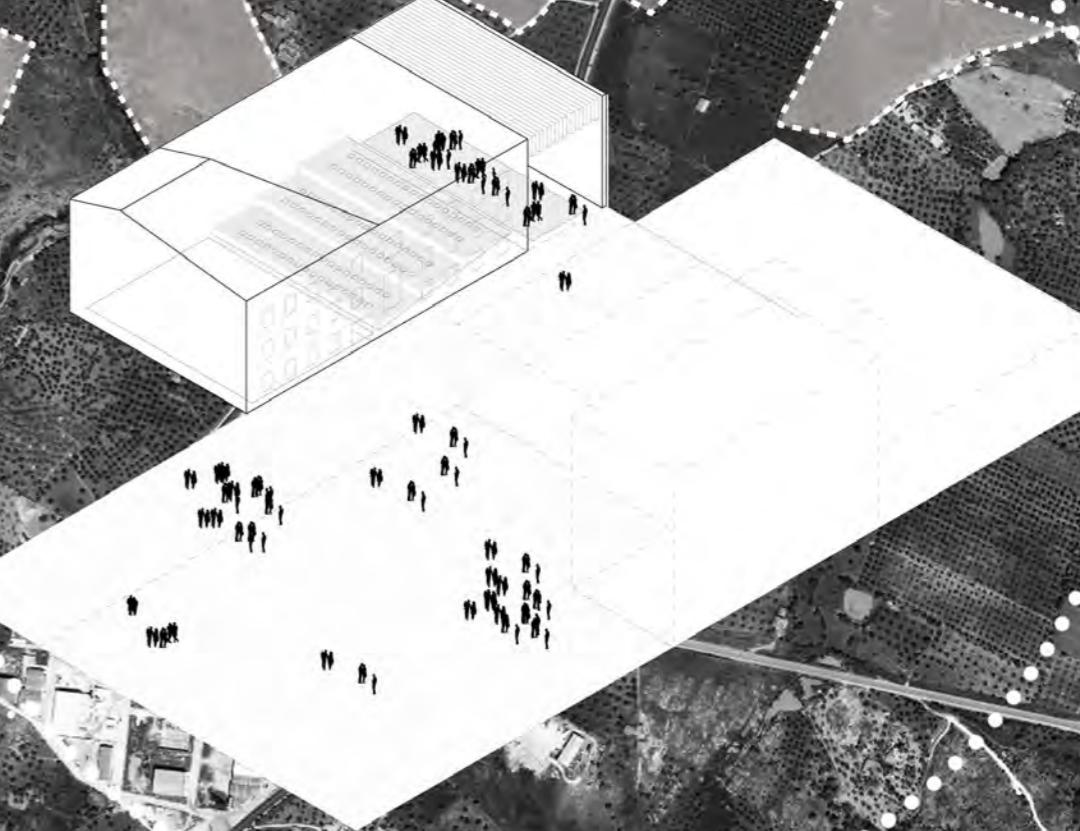
## Casa Cultural

### Existing features:

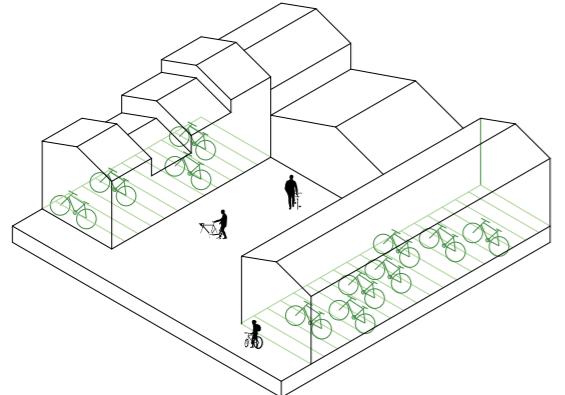
- Centrality
- Capacity
- Already-familiar public venue

### Potential Implementations:

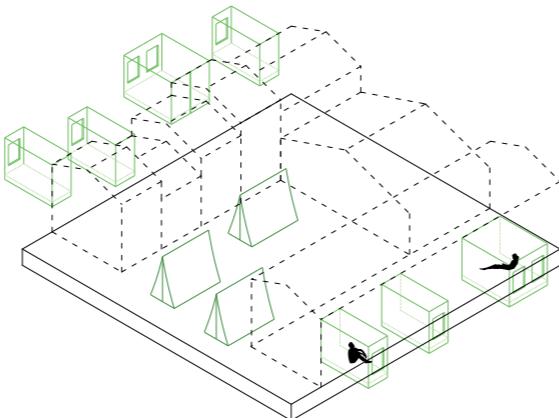
- Info-sharing
- Exhibitions
- Urban vestibule



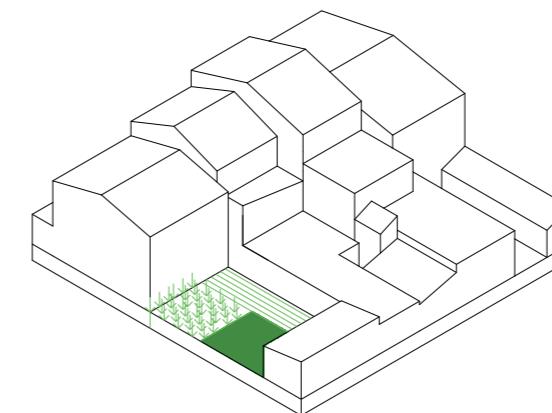
## Vacant houses Collective spaces



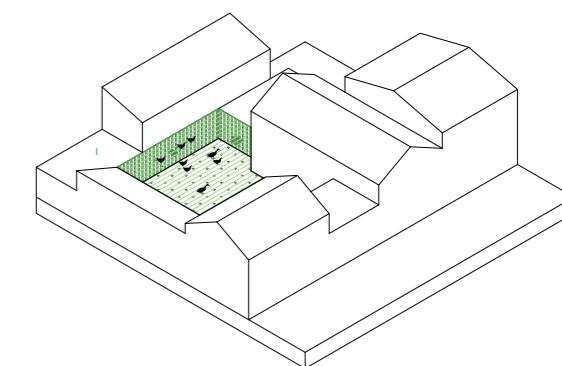
Byke parking



Temporary  
housing

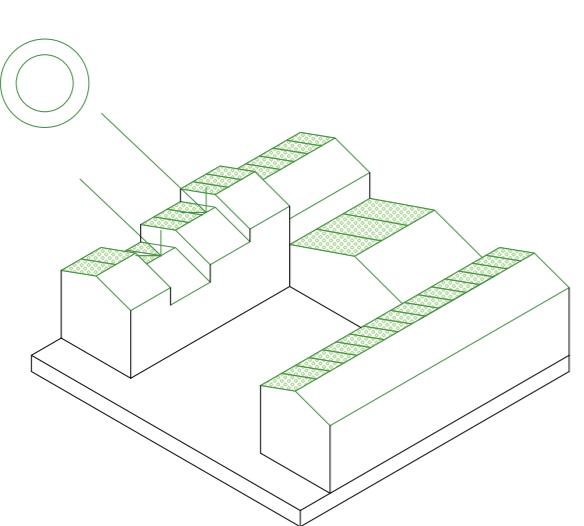


Domestic  
fields

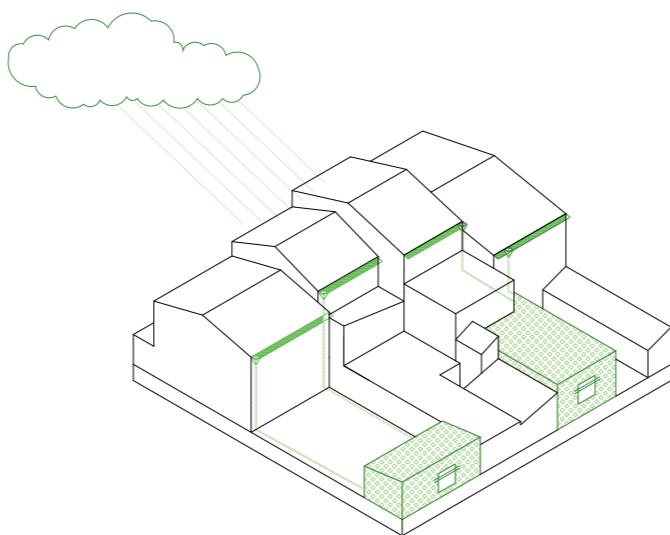


Domestic  
livestock

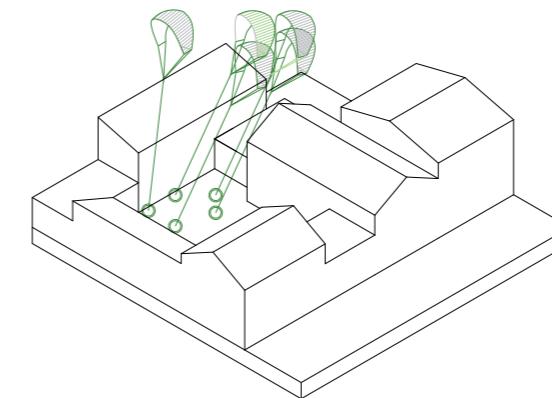
## Vacant houses Natural resources



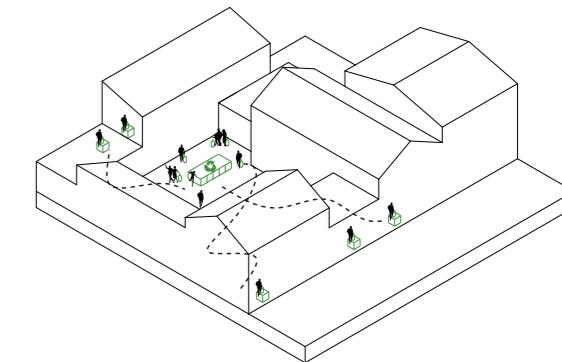
Solar collective  
panels



Water collection



Wind energy



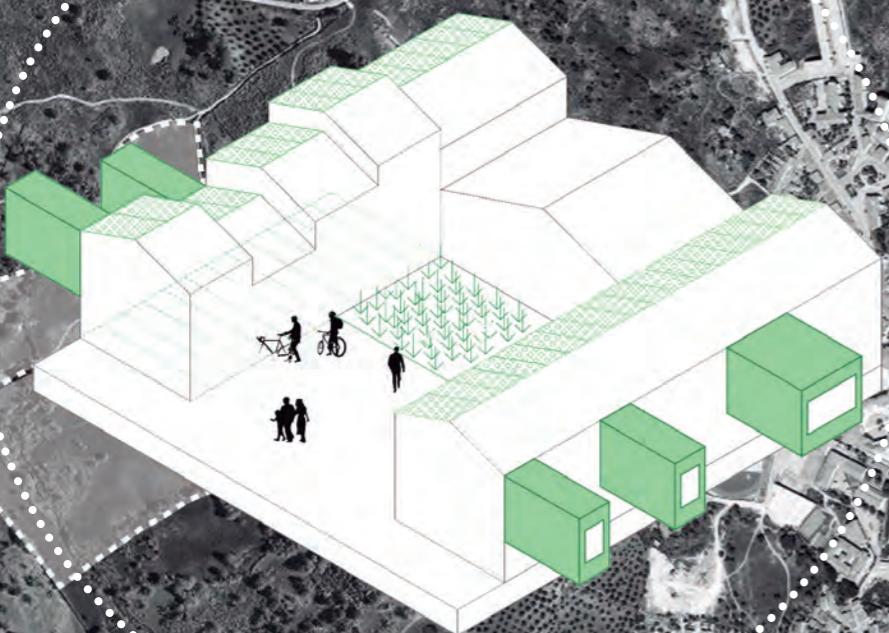
Collective fertilizer  
system

# Vacant houses

## Pilot Infill 1

**Existing features:**  
Unused spaces  
Public spaces

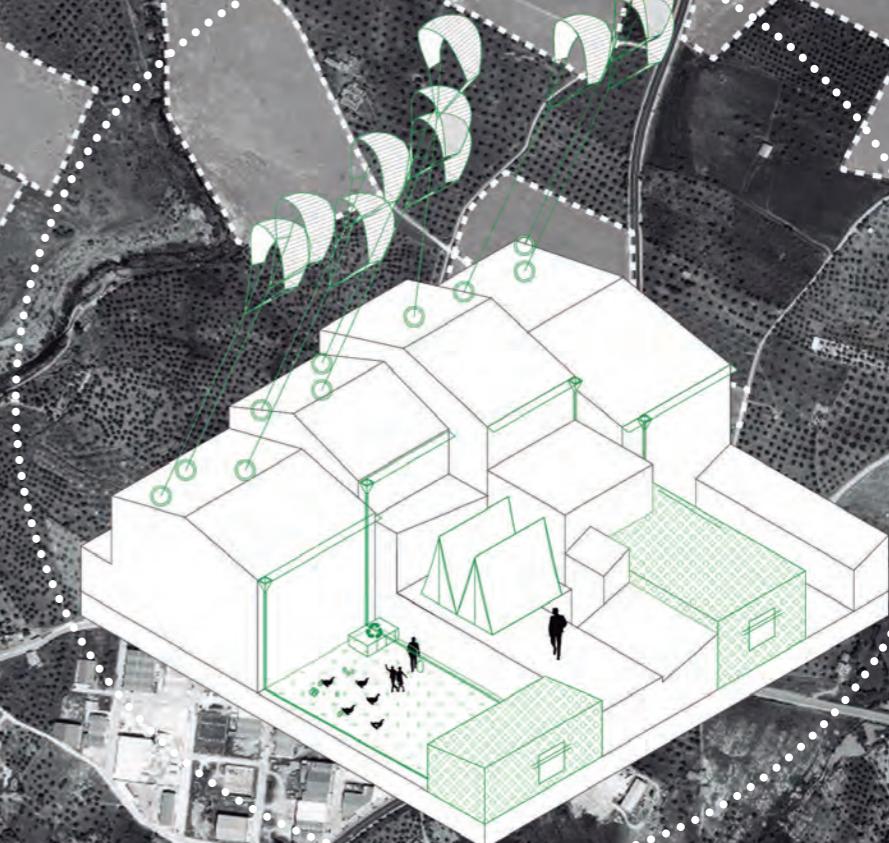
**Potential Implementations:**  
Temporary housing  
Solar panels  
Sustainable mobility  
Collective gardens



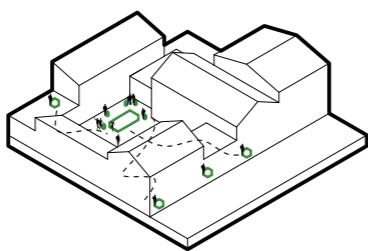
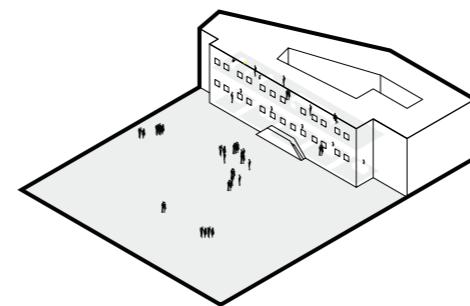
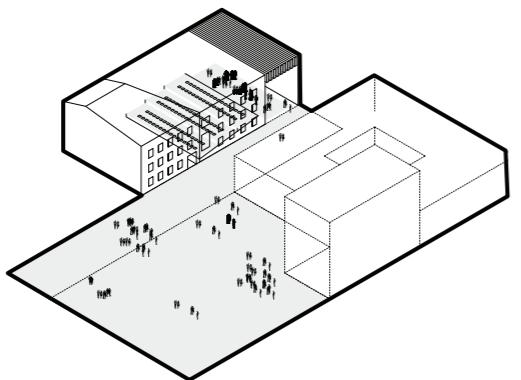
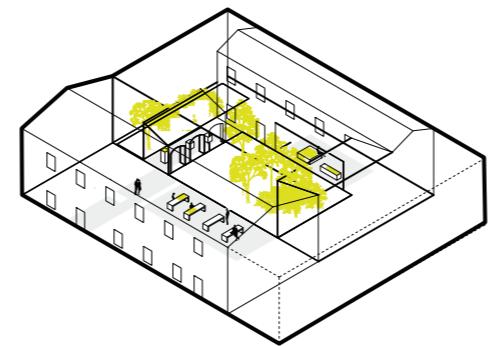
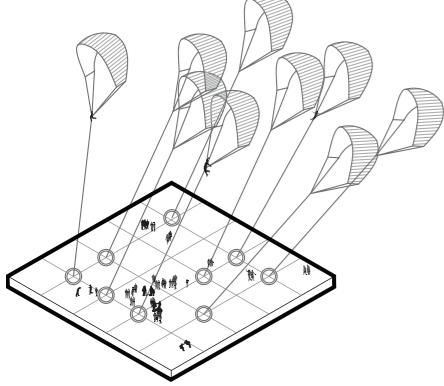
## Pilot Infill 2

**Existing features:**  
Unused spaces  
Private gardens

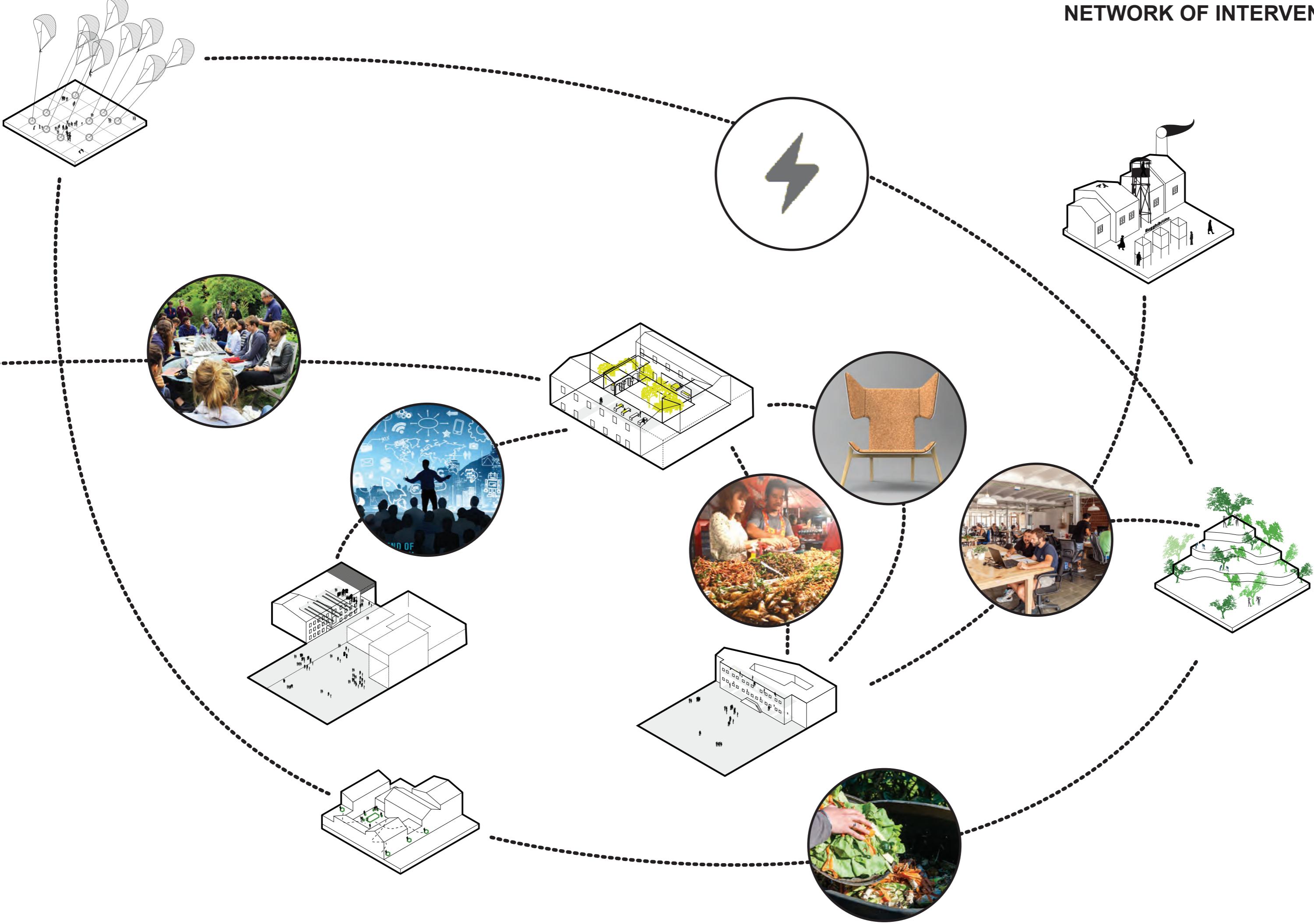
**Potential Implementations:**  
Temporary housing  
Wind energy production  
Water tanks  
Biomass



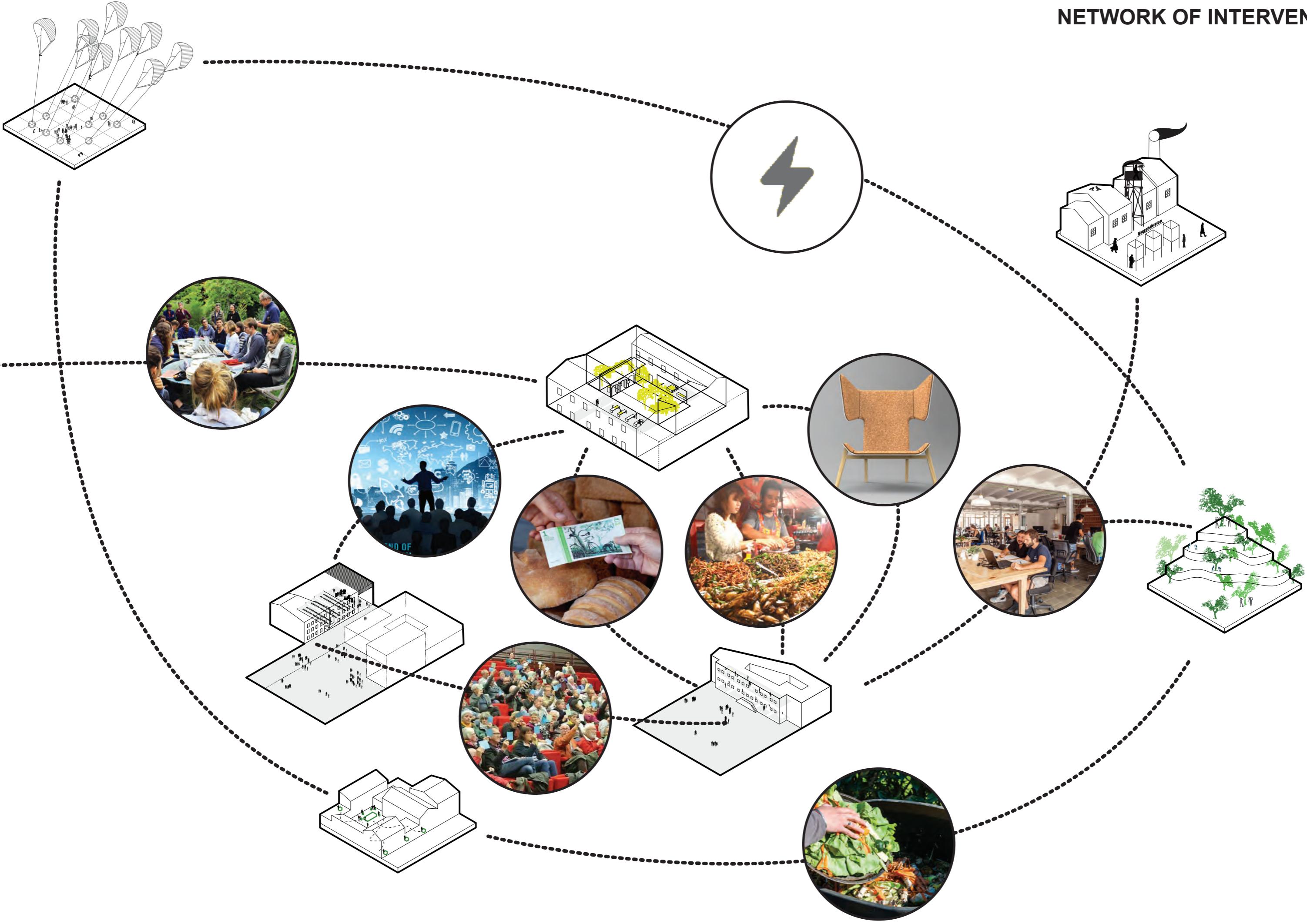
# NETWORK OF INTERVENTIONS



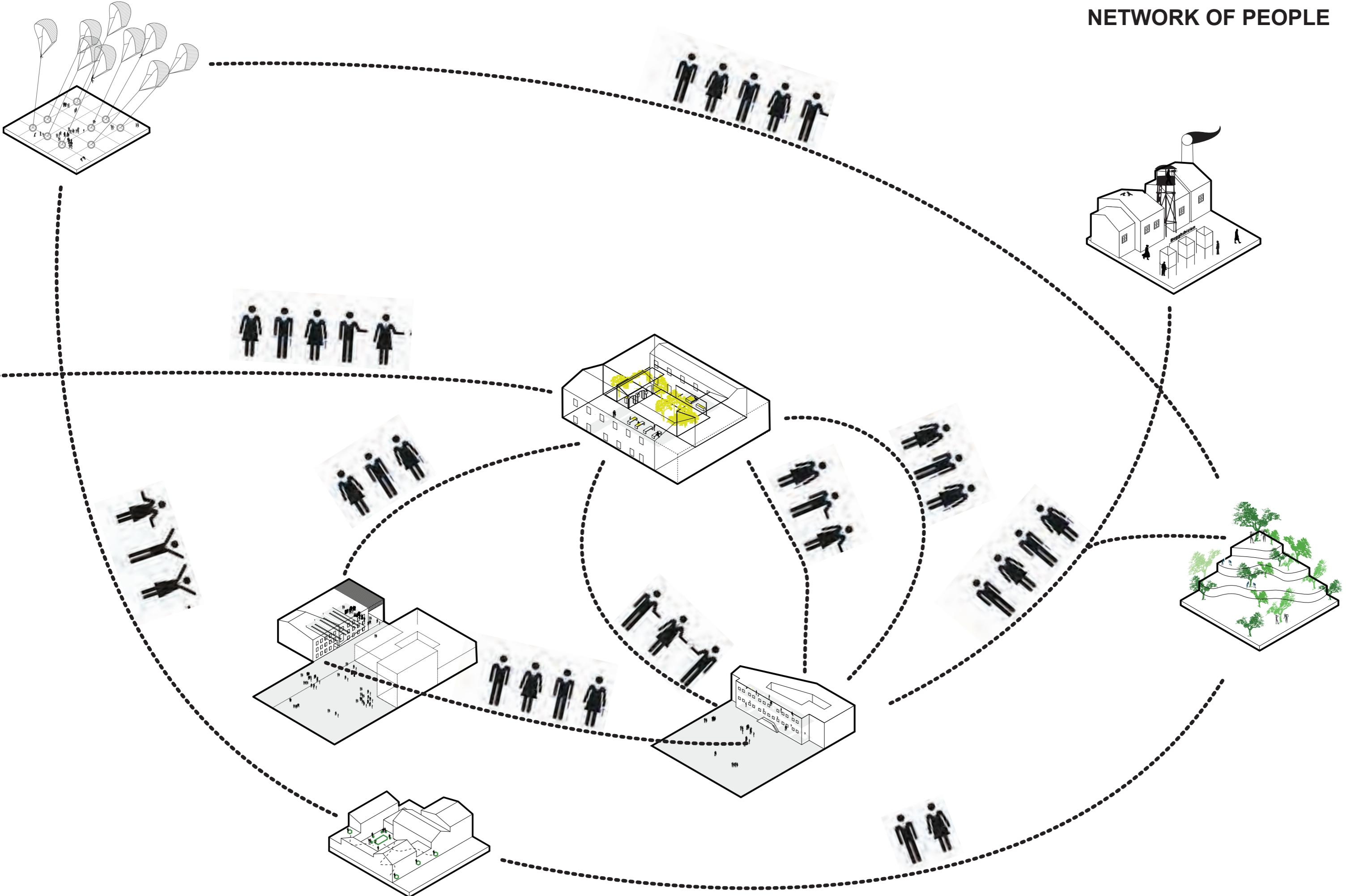
# NETWORK OF INTERVENTIONS



# NETWORK OF INTERVENTIONS



# NETWORK OF PEOPLE





Fresh PRODUCE

BUGS

CORK

MUSHROOMS

OLIVES

→200!←

