



## European ES

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# PRODUCTIVE CITIES

competition brief

Alcoy

Barcelona

**La Bazana**

Madrid

Playa de Palma

Torrelavega

The objective of European is to bring to the fore Europe's young architecture and urban design professionals, and to present and develop their ideas. It is also about helping cities and developers who provided sites to find innovative architectural and urban solutions for the transformation of urban locations and help them to implement. The open competition is an anonymous and public call for ideas on a European scale.

## **CANDIDATURE**

European 14 is open to any team of young urban and architectural design professionals (architects, urban planners, landscape designers, engineers...). Every candidate must be under 40 years old on the closing date for submission of entries

## **INFORMATION**

From Monday February 13, 2017, every candidate or team can check the European website [www.europan-europe.eu](http://www.europan-europe.eu), to discover the rules, theme, calendar, jury composition and the synthetic presentations of the 50 sites of the session, classified according to thematic families.

## **REGISTRATION - ENTRY**

Registration is made online. The registration fee is of €150 for one site and €50 for any additional site. It gives access to the complete site folder.

Entry is done online and includes 3 A1 panels, 1 short text and 3 images for communication as well as necessary administrative documents.

## **PRIZES**

EUROPAN/España has the possibility of granting 6 first prizes and 6 second prizes, in addition to the special mentions. The winner and runner-up teams receive a prize of €12,000 and €6,000 (including tax) respectively. In Spain, the EUROPAN awards are exempt from tax withholding in accordance with the Resolution of April 5, 2006, of the Department of Tax Management of the State Agency of Tax Administration, granting the exemption provided for in Article 7 (1) Royal Legislative Decree 3/2004, of 5 March

EUROPAN/Spain intends to award 6 first prizes and 6 second prizes, in addition to the special mentions the Jury members consider appropriate. The winner and runner-up teams receive a prize of €12,000 and €6,000 (including tax) respectively. In Spain, the EUROPAN awards are exempt from withholding tax pursuant to the Resolution dated 5 April 2006, of the Department of Tax Management of the State Agency of Tax Administration, granting the exemption provided for in Article 7 (1) of Royal Legislative Decree 3/2004 dated 5 March.

## **LEGAL PROVISIONS**

For nationals from EU and EES countries in possession of a diploma in accordance with EU Directive 2005/36/EC and wishing to practice on a provision of services basis (occasional), they must be legally established in a Member State for the purpose of pursuing the same profession in Spain. They must ask

for an authorization to the competent authority, the Ministry of Development (Ministerio de Fomento, Subdirección de Normativa y Estudios Técnicos. Secretaría General Técnica. Paseo de la Castellana, 67 – 28071 Madrid). Once the authorisation has been issued, they must address to the Order of Architects the service is taking place to ask for an authorisation to carry out that specific service.

#### More information.

For nationals in possession of a diploma from other countries, please contact the Ministry of Education.

### **COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICITY**

The Launching of the competition and the Results of EUROPAN 14/Spain will be published in the B.O.E (Official State Gazette) and in the local and / or autonomous Gazettes, as well as in a national large-circulation newspaper

Likewise, EUROPAN 14 will also be disclosed through the national and European web pages, specialized magazines and Architects' Orders' journals.

The results of EUROPAN /SPAIN will be published in a catalogue. All the EUROPAN 14 projects awarded and specially mentioned by the Jury will be displayed in a travelling exhibition.

The teams rewarded in EUROPAN Spain will be invited to present their work in forums and workshops, both at national and international level, on the occasion of the International Forum of Results of EUROPAN 14.

### **EUROPAN/ESPAÑA BOARD**

**Presidency:** Ministry of Public Works (Ministerio de Fomento)

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General Direction of Architecture and Housing, Autonomia of Islas Baleares

Department of Architecture, Autonomia of Valencia

ADIF

FEMP

## TOPIC: PRODUCTIVE CITIES

The ideology of the mixed-city is now shared. But how mixed is actually the mixed-city? In many urban development projects housing is the main program. We add some offices and public amenities, bars and shops to create a “genuine vibrant urban neighbourhood”. But one program has been excluded: the productive economy. It has left the city to go to the periphery.

There is now in many European cities a spatial and social mismatch between living and working conditions.

The city provides high-skilled professionals with many working possibilities while a large part of low-skilled workers live in the city with no work opportunity. This mismatch generates many problems with regard to economy, mobility and sociality. Production should be encouraged in the city, be part of the fabric, it should be seen, connected to shared daily life, nurtured and celebrated.

1- How to integrate some of the production activities in the city –food, energy, services, new industrial products– to enhance relations between citizens?

2- How to live in productive fields and to produce in living environment? How to manage the tensions between production and local life?

3- How to integrate production cycles considering distribution, waste and consumption, encouraging a diversity of (shorter?) cycles in local contexts and articulate them to a larger eco-scale?

### TOPIC 1 : FROM PRODUCTIVE AREA TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

What Kind of Urbanity for the Logistics & Industrial Areas?

ALTA (NO); AMIENS (FR); AMSTERDAM #3 (NL); ANGERS (FR); BÈGLES (FR); GRIGNY–RIS-ORANGIS (FR); HAMBURG (DE); HUY (BE); LILLE (FR); LILLESTRØM (NO); TOULOUSE (FR); WIEN (AT)

### TOPIC 2 : FROM CITY TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

How to Create Vibrant Productive Districts with Craftmen, Makers & Local Production?

ALCOY (ES); AMSTERDAM #2 (NL); BARCELONA (ES); BESANÇON (FR); CUNEO (IT); KARLSKRONA (SE); **LA BAZANA (ES)**; NARVIK (NO); NEU-ULM (DE); OULU (FI); PLAYA DE PALMA (ES); ZWICKAU (DE)

### TOPIC 3 : FROM FUNCTIONALIST INFRASTRUCTURES TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

How Can New Mobility Conditions Encourage Hybridization Between City & Production?

AMSTERDAM #4 (NL); AURILLAC (FR); EVREUX (FR); GRAZ (AT); HELSINKI (FI); MADRID (ES); MÜNCHEN (DE); TORNIO (FI); TORRELAVEGA (ES); VINKOVCI (HR)

### TOPIC 4 : AND PRODUCTIVE AGAIN!

How to Reintroduce the Productive Economy into New Urban Districts?

AMSTERDAM #1 (NL); AMSTERDAM #5 (NL); GUEBWILLER (FR); KRIENS (CH); LINZ (AT); PANTIN (FR); ŠIBENIK (HR); TRELLEBORG (SE); TUBIZE (BE); WARSZAWA (PL); ZAGREB (HR)

## EUROPAN ESPAÑA IMPLEMENTATIONS

Europan guarantee to use all means necessary to incite cities and/or developers of sites to entrust the prize-winning teams with operational follow-through.

### EUROPAN 1

1. **Hortaleza (Madrid)**. Winner: José González Gallegos, María José Aranguren López, Juan Manuel Ros García, Carlos Iglesias Sanz. 56 dwellings in 2 towers for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1993
2. **Entrevías (Madrid)**. Winner: Ricardo Sánchez Lampreave. 86 dwellings in 2 towers for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1996
3. **Pravia (Asturias)**. Runner-up: Isabel Bennasar Félix, Ana María Noguera Nieto. 64 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing of Asturias. Completed in 1994
4. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Runner-up: Susana Aparici Martín - Fernando Moliner Robledo - Inmaculada Núñez Reig. 30 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1995
5. **Ujo (Asturias)**. Runner-up: Mercedes Peláez López, Enrique Álvarez Páramo. 74 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing of Asturias. Completed in 1995
6. **Huelva**. Félix Pozo Soro, Alberto Torres Galán. 110 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing, Andalusia's Government and E.P.S.A. Completed in 1998
7. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Runner-up: Mercedes Peláez López. 28 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1996

### EUROPAN 2

1. **Basauri (Bilbao)**. Winner: Alberto Martínez Castillo, Beatriz Matos Castaño. 160 dwellings for the Department of Housing, Basque Government and EKONE S.A. Completed in 1995
2. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Winner: Juan Ignacio García Pedrosa, Angela García de Paredes, Manuel García de Paredes, José Cuenca Pedradas. 90 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 2000
3. **Caravaca de la Cruz (Murcia)**. Winner: Luis de Pereda Fernández, Elena Sequeros Rodríguez, Francisco Burgos. 14 dwellings, parking, public facilities and public space development, Department of Housing, Architecture and Planning, Government of Murcia and the municipality of Caravaca de la Cruz. Project submitted, not built.
4. **Ferrol (Galicia)**. Runner-up. Cándido López González, María Carreiro Otero. 36 housing units for the Government of Galicia. Completed in 1995
5. **Ferrol (Galicia)**. Runner-up. Antonio Amado Lorenzo, Xan Casabella López, Santiago García-Echave Puente. 36 housing units for the Government of Galicia. Completed in 1995

### EUROPAN 3

1. **Arrigorriaga (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Luis de Fontcuberta Rueda, Aurora Fernández Rodríguez. Study and implementation of 40 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2000
2. **Orense**. Winner: Fernando Olba Rallo. Urban Planning for the Government of Galicia. Project submitted, not built.

3. **Almanjayar (Granada)**. Winner: Enrique Johansson de Terry, Francisco José Larrucea Campero. 280 dwellings by EPSA for the Junta of Andalusia. Completed in 2002
4. **Almanjayar (Granada)**. Winner: Enrique Johansson de Terry. 128 dwellings by EPSA for the Junta of Andalusia. Completed in 2009
5. **Alicante**. Runner-up: Frédéric Bonnet, Marc-Pierre Bigarnet. Design and implementation for the Ladera de Benacantil urban park, Government of Valencia and city of Alicante. Completed in 2003
6. **Guissona (Lérida)**. Runner-up: Sé Duch Navarro, Eva Prats Güerre. 32 dwellings, commercial and parking space for the Government of Cataluña, INCASOL. Completed in 1998
7. **M-30, Madrid**. Jaime López Valdés, Jaime Latas Zabala. 54 dwellings in 2 blocks in Vallecas for the Municipal Housing Company of Madrid (EMV). Completed in 2000
8. **Requena (Valencia)**. Runners-up: Víctor García Gil, Rosa María Briso Montiano. 62 dwellings for SEPES (Housing Ministry). Project submitted, not built.
9. **Alicante**. Runner-up: Esteban García Martínez. Development of Plaza del Carmen for the Government of Valencia and city of Alicante. Preliminary plans submitted, not built.
10. **Alguazas (Murcia)**. Winner: Felipe Pich Aguilera - Guillermo Maluenda Colomer. 20 dwellings and urban park for the city of Alguazas and the Government of Murcia. Project submitted, not built.

#### EUROPAN 4

1. **Mina del Morro (Bilbao)**. Eduardo Belzunce Tormo, Luis Díaz Mauriño, Juan García Millán. Urban planning for 350 dwellings, public facilities, businesses, parking and 84 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2007
2. **Mina del Morro (Bilbao)**. José María Lapuerta, Francisco Burgos Ruiz. Urban project for public spaces and 70 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2006
3. **Sevilla**. Fuensanta Nieto de la Cierva, Enrique Sobejano García. 174 dwellings for the Junta of Andalusia (EPSA). Completed in 2002
4. **Aranda de Duero**. Angela García de Paredes, José Ignacio García Pedrosa. Urban development plan for 767 dwellings with facilities for the Government of Castilla and León. Project submitted, not developed.
5. **Valladolid**. Eduardo de la Peña, Antonio Lleyda Delgado, Rafael Torrelo Fernández, Jon Elejabeitia Silleruelo, Patricia Fernández Häring. Integrated Public Facilities Complex for the City of Valladolid. Completed in 2006
6. **El Nodo, Avilés**. Pedro Palmero Cabezas, Samuel Torres de Carvalho. 23 public dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004
7. **El Nodo, Avilés**. Javier Fresneda Puerto, Javier Sanjuán Calle. 22 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004

#### EUROPAN 5

1. **La Chanca (Almería)**. Winner: Alfonso Cano Pintos, María Julia Abarca Corrales. 53 dwellings for the Junta of Andalusia. Project submitted. Not built.

2. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Eduardo Arroyo Muñoz. Football stadium Lasesarre in Baracaldo for Bilbao Ría 2000. Completed in 2003
3. **Ceuta**. Winner: José Morales Sánchez, Juan González Mariscal. Urban development and 119 dwellings. Completed in 2009
4. **Cartagena**. Winners: Juan Hevia Ochoa De Echagüen, Fernando García Pino, Manuel García De Paredes, Nuria Ruiz García. 352 dwellings and public spaces for Hogar Sur and the city of Cartagena. Project submitted. Not built.
5. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Runner-up: Federico Soriano, Dolores Palacios. 82 dwellings for Bilbao Ría 2000. Project submitted, implementation in process.
6. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Runner-up: Sandra Töpfer, Dirk Bertuleit, Jorg Sieweke, Jens Weisener. Development of the Lasesarre park for Bilbao Ría 2000. Completed in 2003
7. **Tolosa**. Runner-up: Elio García García, Carlos Rodríguez Alcoba, Javier Rodríguez Alcoba. El Nodo - Avilés, 17 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004
8. **Tudela (Navarra)**. Paloma Iniesta Ayerra, Ángeles Nuez Díaz. Renovation of the San Francisco Convent for housing. Government of Navarra. Project submitted, not built.

## EUROPAN 6

1. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Javier Fresneda Puerto, Javier Peña Galiano, Javier Sanjuán Calle. Urban Planning, Project for the square of Pormetxeta and a parking building and preliminary studies for a Tower, for Bilbao Ría 2000. Project for the square completed in 2010.
2. **Burgos**. Winner: Andreas Quednau, Sabine Muller. Urban and landscape projects submitted and implemented.
3. **Córdoba**. Winner: María Auxiliadora Gálvez Pérez. Urban Plan of Cordel de Écija, in Cordoba. Project submitted and approved by the city council.
4. **Santa Cruz de Tenerife**. Winner: Raúl del Valle González. 110 social dwellings in Añaza, Tenerife, for the Canarias Government. Project submitted
5. **Toledo**. Winner: Carlos Arroyo Zapatero, Manuel Pérez Romero, Eleonora Guidotti-Valori. Urban Planning for the Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Project submitted, not developed.
5. **Valencia**. Winner: Eduardo de la Peña Pareja, Antonio Lleyda Delgado. 48 dwellings for rent for youth in Sociopolis for Valencia Housing Office IVSA. Preliminary drawings submitted.
6. **El Nodo (Avilés)**. Winner: Mario Sanjuán Calle, Iban Carpintero, José M<sup>a</sup> Tabuyo, Ángel Sevillano. 29 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2007
7. **El Nodo (Avilés)**. Honourable Mention: Jorge Suárez Díaz - Lucía Salvador Anguiano. 18 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004

## EUROPAN 7

1. **Barcelona / Can Solé**. Winner: Angela Moragues Gregori, Hervé Meyer. Lérida, 52 dwellings for the Catalan Government INCASOL. Completed in 2010.

2. **Guadalajara**. Winner: Rubén Picado Fernández, María José de Blas Gutiérrez de la Vega. Preliminary project for a bridge submitted for the Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Alternative project in **Caravia, Asturias**. Landscape project for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2007
3. **Vitoria**. Winner: Hugo Araujo Lázare, Marien Brieva de la Orden. Urban planning submitted for the City of Vitoria-Gasteiz.
4. **La Pola de Siero (Asturias)**. Honourable Mention: José Vicente Lillo Llopis, Francisco Leiva Iborra, José Luis Campos Rosique, Marta García Chico. La Pola de Siero, 15 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2009

## EUROPAN 8

1. **Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real)**. Winner: Antonio Viejo Moriano, Helena Aguilar Balea, David Ares Esteve. Urban Plan for the municipality of Alcazar de San Juan and the Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Preliminary drawings submitted
2. **Cáceres**. Winner: Cristina Goberna, Urtzi Grau. Urban planning for the Regional Government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2010 and approved by the City Council in 2016
3. **Cartes (Cantabria)**. Winner: Miguel Ángel Velarde, Miguel Ángel Navas. Urban Plan for the Municipality of Cartes and the Regional Government of Cantabria. Preliminary drawings submitted
4. **Ceuta**. Winner: Juana Sánchez, Diego Jiménez, Ángela Ruiz, Pedro Romero. Urban planning for City of Ceuta EMVICESA. Preliminary drawings submitted for a further development of the project.
5. **Córdoba**. Winner: Beatriz Brieva de la Orden, Jaime del Campo. Urban Planning for the city of Córdoba. Project submitted and approved by the city council.
6. **Logroño (La Rioja)**. Winner: Santiago Cifuentes, Javier García, Luis Alió, Álvaro Martín. Alternative project at the University for the city of Logroño. Preliminary drawings submitted.

## EUROPAN 9

1. **Ama**. Winner: Adelais Parera Perello, Karla Diaz Rendon, Pablo Gil Martínez. Aller - Asturias. Urban planning for the area for Hunosa. Project submitted.
2. **Badajoz / Barrio de Santa Engracia**. Winner: Enrique Arenas Laorga, Luis Basabe Montalvo. Urban and social studies for the Government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2011 and waiting for the approval of the City Council.
3. **La Laguna (Tenerife)**. Winner: Daren Gavira Persad, Carolina Ruiz-Valdepeñas. Preliminary studies for social housing for the City of La Laguna. Project submitted in 2010.
4. **Poio (Pontevedra)**. Winner: Camilo Manuel Rebocho Vaz Leiria. Urban Planning and social housing for the Government of Galicia. Project submitted in 2014 and waiting approval from the City Council.
5. **Soria**. Winner: Christian Sintes, David Domínguez. Urban Planning for the development of the banks of the river Duero and public housing for the city of Soria. Project submitted 2009.

## EUROPAN 10

1. **Cáceres (Extremadura)**. Winners: Javier García-Germán, Alia García-Germán. Several public presentations. Urban studies for the government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2010.



2. **Elda (Alicante)**. Winners: Diego Jiménez, Juana Sánchez. Commission for urban studies submitted in 2013. Architectural project commission underway.
3. **Madrid**. Carolina Ruiz-Valdepeñas - Daren Gavira. Commission for preliminary studies. Project submitted in 2011.
4. **Reus (Cataluña)**. Winner: Aurélien Delchet, Gimena Repetto, Alexis Traficante. Project submitted in 2012.
- 5 **Teruel (Aragón)**. Winners: Berta Barrio, Josep Peraire. Commission for Urban studies for the City of Teruel. Project submitted 2010.
6. **Valverde (Canary Islands)**. Winner: Silvia Alonso. Commission for urban studies underway. Project submitted 2012.

## EUROPAN 12

1. **Torrent Estadella. Barcelona**. Winners: Eduard Balcells, Honorata Grzesikowska. Commission for urban studies i. Project submitted in 2014.
2. **Rec Comtal. Barcelona**. Winner: Carles Enrich. Commission for urban studies. Project submitted in 2014. **Strategic planning and Preliminary Project for the Archeological area of Rec Comtal**. Underway

## EUROPAN 13

1. **A Coruña**. Winners: Juan Miguel Salgado, Luis Manuel Santalla, Yago Liste, Alba González, Vanesa Veira. Runners-up: Nuria Prieto, Diego Lucio, Omar Curros, Ángel Montero, Hugo Malvar. Runners-up: María Mestre, Almudena Mampasso, Gianmattia Bassanello, Ignacio Moreu. Different commissions to the teams are underway.
2. **Barcelona**. Winners: Víctor Navarro, María Langarita. Commission for social housing underway.
3. **Irún**. Special Mention: Eli Gronn, Juan Berasategui, Marit Langslet, Anja Standal. Commission for urban studies on the competition area.
4. **Palma de Mallorca**. Winner: Juan Socas, Murielle Clair. Commission for urban studies underway.



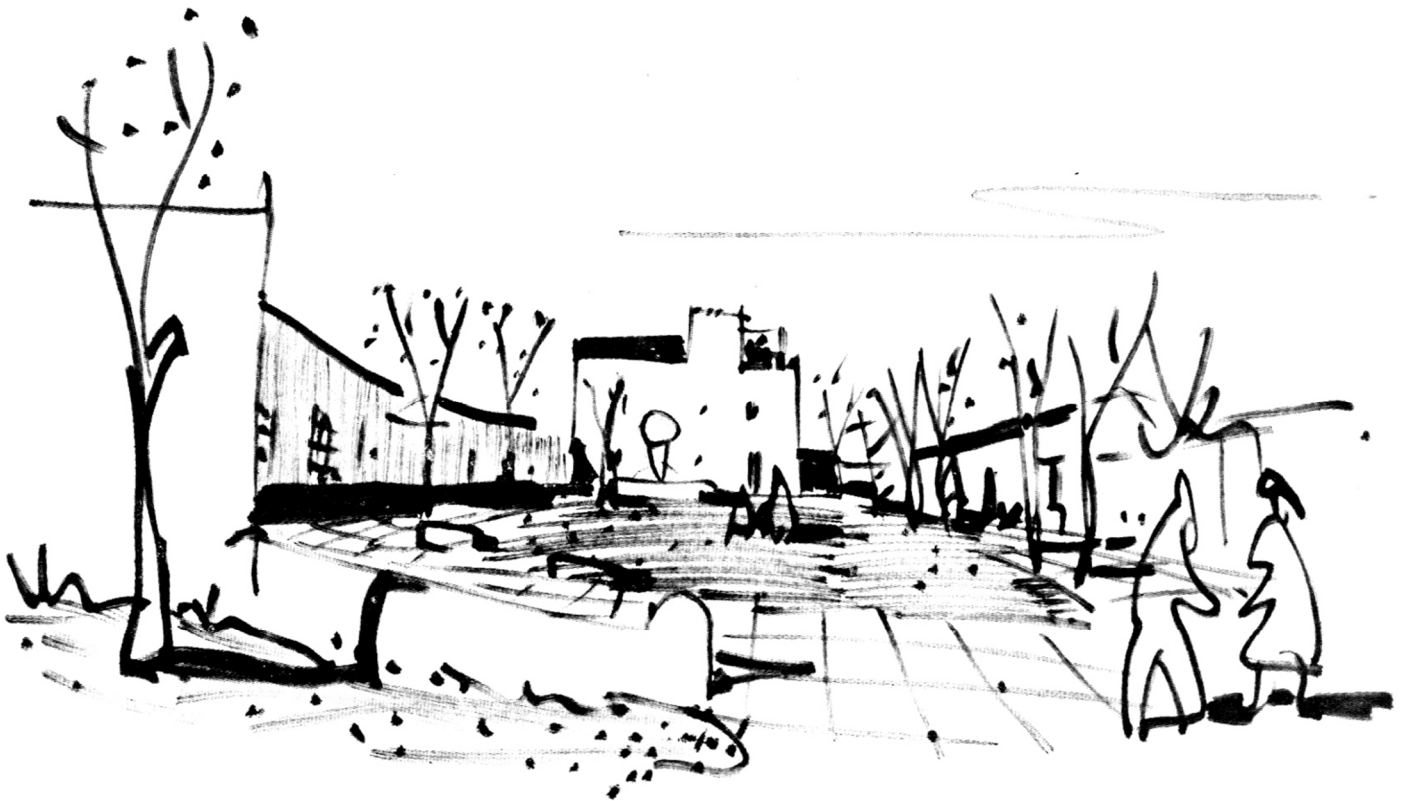
**EUROPAN 14 – LA BAZANA, ESPAÑA**

**Productive Sustainability**

**From City to Productive City**

**La Bazana, a new sustainable productivity**

**BRIEF**



Cover

Sketch of La Bazana. Alejandro de la Sota, 1954

Alejandro de la Sota Foundation archives. Sig. 54-G CQ 1



SUMMARY:

1	Introduction and summary of objectives .....	12
1.1	HOW DOES THE SITE CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRODUCTIVE CITY? .....	12
1.2	SITE.....	12
1.3	PRODUCTIVE FACTOR IN THE USES PROGRAMME .....	12
2	Site and competition (data for summary file) .....	13
3	Territorial and urban context.....	16
3.1	INTRODUCTION .....	16
3.2	ALEJANDRO DE LA SOTA, ARCHITECT .....	17
3.3	LA BAZANA, ORIGINAL PROGRAMME .....	17
3.4	INFRASTRUCTURE .....	21
3.5	OBJECTIVES.....	22
4	Strategic site.....	23
4.1	INTRODUCTION.....	24
4.2	REQUIREMENTS .....	24
4.3	TRANSPORT NETWORKS .....	24
4.4	SPACES AND USES.....	24
4.5	LEISURE AND RECREATION SPACES .....	24
4.6	INFRASTRUCTURE .....	24
5	Project area.....	25
5.1	INTRODUCTION .....	25
5.2	REQUIREMENTS .....	25
5.3	OPEN SPACES.....	26
5.4	BUILT SPACE .....	27
6	Recapitulation.....	31
6.1	SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA.....	32
7	Graphics.....	35
8	Bibliography.....	37

## 1. Introduction and summary of objectives

### 1.1 HOW DOES THE SITE CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRODUCTIVE CITY

Towns reinvent themselves over time, and adapt to new productive activities in combination with the necessary act of habitation. The ideas that originally gave rise to these towns inevitably evolve. New needs trigger a metamorphosis of these towns and their activities, which then converge in the following eras.

The conurbation consisting of Jerez de los Caballeros and three nearby colonization townships, Valuengo, Brovales and La Bazana, are to be used as a study model for this operation, reflecting this necessary evolution of the townships.

For this site, we are looking for a solution that will invert the current depopulation in these towns, in association with a necessary encouragement for a diversification of uses that must permit the compatibility of the maintenance of sustainable production with citizen well-being.

#### URBAN STRATEGY

In order to catalyse the development of this district, we envisage a coexistence of responsible exploitation of its ethnographic and natural resources—primarily water and the characteristic *Dehesa* (open woodland) landscape—with the existing infrastructure (tracks, roads and architecture—especially the elements that can become part of the local heritage—and the commencement of a varied range of activities related to these resources, e.g., tourism and other recreation-related services, local shops, a new agriculture-based industry, small-scale craft production, combined with social awareness-raising. These initiatives are aimed to generate complementary, responsible economic activity that will help to stabilise the population and help to preserve the heritage values of the district and benefit from its connection to nearby regions including Andalusia and Portugal.

### 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

La Bazana is an outlying district of the Jerez de los Caballeros municipality in Badajoz Province. Its origins date back to 1954, when it was built as a colonisation township on the basis of a plan designed by renowned architect Alejandro de la Sota.

These Colonisation townships were urban developments sponsored by the National Colonisation Institute (INC), built in a single period on greenfield sites, an unprecedented initiative in Spain that evolved in a different way from the rest of the country's urban areas. Their aim was to 'conquer' vast tracts of land in order to make them productive, on the basis of irrigated agriculture.

The municipalities in this district contain tracts of communal land, always a positive aspect due to the easier implementation of specific projects.

### 1.3 HOW IS PRODUCTION CONSIDERED

The favourable geographic location of this territory, in the south-east of the Badajoz province, bordering Andalusia's Huelva province and Portugal, is an incentive for the spatial development of a range of production activities such as agriculture, industry, shopping and tourism.

The open woodland landscape (*Dehesa*) and water emerge here as common, integrating elements for life in the entire district.

The specific aims for the strategic area include the redesign of the open public spaces in La Bazana—such as the inner courtyards contained in the original project along with others around the main street—and a recycling proposal for the existing public buildings, all of which will articulate the attraction dynamics needed for the local population and its production activities.

The public buildings proposed for these operations are: El Coso (1), an industrial building built for the former Union Brotherhood (2) and a warehouse (3).

The competition envisages the possibility of adding a "layer" to the urban fabric by configuring the "water lines" and fountains in the local courtyards, bearing in mind that water is the element that originally generated the colonisation townships and the common denominator between them. Proposals should be replicable in other colonization townships like La Bazana.





Image 1. Semi-aerial view of La Bazana. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-A-P01.jpg)

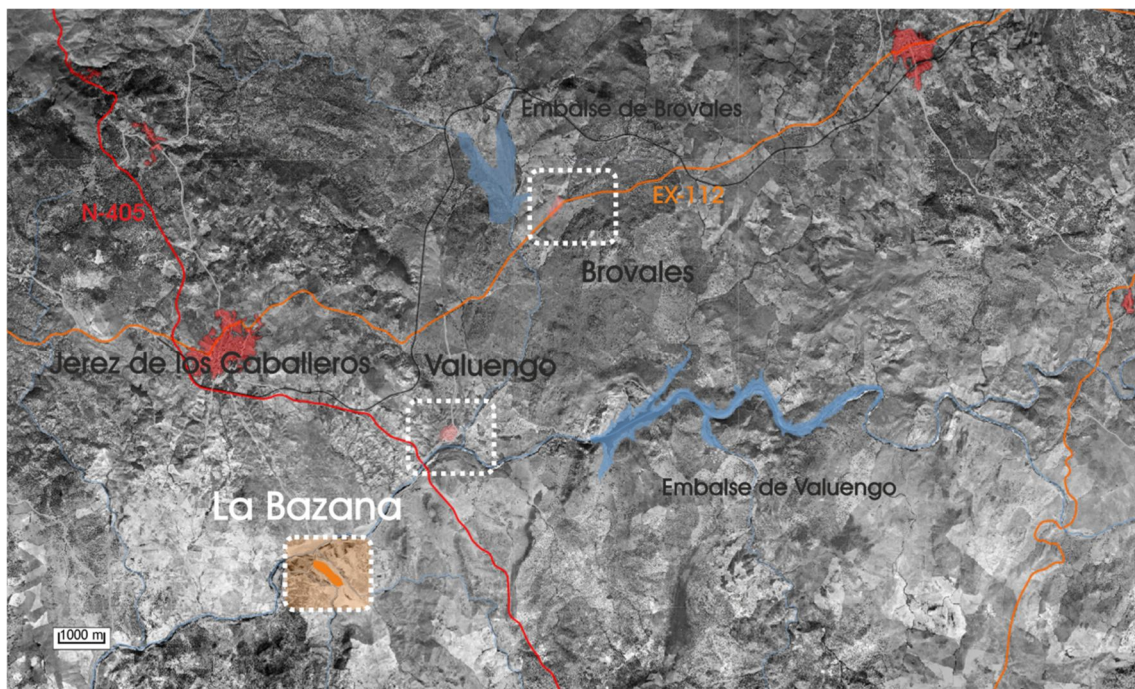


Image 2, La Bazana conurbation.

## **2. Site and competition (data for summary file)**

PROPOSAL TITLE: La Bazana, a new sustainable colonization. PRODUCTIVE SUSTAINABILITY

SCALE: XL, territorial and urban.

LOCATION: Jerez de los Caballeros/La Bazana conurbation, Badajoz, Spain

THEMATIC FAMILY: From City to Productive City

TEAM COMPOSITION: Urban planners, architects and landscapers.

POPULATION: 332 inhabitants

STRATEGIC SITE: 11.50 Ha

PROJECT AREA: 1.75 Ha

SITE PROPOSED BY: Directorate-General of Architecture. Government of Extremadura

OTHER AGENTS INVOLVED: Jerez de los Caballeros and La Bazana City Council

SITE OWNERSHIP: Public, private

POST-COMPETITION PHASE:

- Meeting between award winning teams and site representatives; and discussion.
- Selection of an award-winning team to become involved in a realization process.
- Working meeting in the convening city with the winning teams, which will allow the site authorities to commission the implementation phase to a team.
- Call for a negotiated unpublicised tender competition -in accordance with the Public Sector Contracts Act- with at least 3 of the winning teams to contract the implementation phase.

ENVISAGED COMMISSION AFTER THE JURY DECISION: Urban planning

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICITY ENVISAGED FOR THE COMPETITION AND ITS OUTCOME: Exhibition, press, regional trade journals.

WILL THE SITE REPRESENTATIVE PARTICIPATE IN THE FIRST JURY MEETING? Yes.

PROCEDURE ENVISAGED FOR COMMISSION DERIVING FROM THE JURY DECISION: Unpublicised negotiation following jury results.

TEAM REPRESENTATIVE: Architect.

### 3 Territorial and urban context

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The end of the Spanish civil war meant, from an agricultural point of view, an "apparent" change of direction from past policies. Or at least this was the image that the Franco dictatorship wanted to project through its vigorous promotion of "integral colonization", which had commenced in the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century under the defeated Republican government.

Franco's government devised an agricultural policy based on the principles of technical and interventionist colonization with a propagandistic slant, in which the distribution of land, the mode of occupation and the criteria for expropriation were based on political and partisan decisions and interests rather than technical analysis. The government itself undertook the infrastructure works and organized the settlements that set in motion the productive transformation of these territories, with irrigation schemes and reorganisation of rural lands, including partial and sometimes skewed property restructuring, aimed at establishing new "colonists" in the new settlements created for this purpose.

The colonization process that began in the middle of the last century in Extremadura produced a veritable transformation of the region's society and landscape. It raised the value of its natural resources, focused on agricultural exploitation and consequentially, the construction of new human settlements in the form of small townships. The main result was the *humanization* of an ignorant territory, overriding its numerous vernacular resources. This induced metamorphosis required a major effort which began at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although Spain's socio-political conditions prevented it from reaching a peak until the 1950's and '60s.

The resulting townships are the result of State intervention. These initiatives were promoted by the national administration and designed to be implemented in a single process. The public interest was to prevail above private or speculative interests. The transformations that took place in Extremadura under the "General Plans for Colonization" were so great that their clear, unique impact on the region's landscape is obvious even today.

These transformations left a legacy of farm properties of unusual sizes, supplied by a network of

irrigation channels and roads woven across the plains watered by the region's rivers and their tributaries. Water thus defines and forms a backbone for this territory, aimed at creating the necessary irrigation infrastructure to exploit previously untitled lands. This water, fed by huge reservoirs built at the time, and the associated channels became arteries that generated large-scale agricultural activity, which in turn created the need to house all those who came to exploit this land, along with their families.

The Colonization Townships in Extremadura emerged in this context, designed at a specific time to meet the common needs of all these settlers. This gave rise to an unprecedented planning initiative in Spain: the construction of clusters of villages on greenfield sites located on the basis of the irrigated area, developed in a single process, from their design to their occupation by their inhabitants, quite the opposite of the evolutionary development of the rest of the country's urban areas. This is one of the qualities that makes them unique, having been designed at the one time, under uniform criteria and in accordance with avant-garde architectural theories for at the time in Europe. Each of the townships had its own original, different version — as different as their respective authors— but they were nevertheless uniform, given that they derived from common programmes and guidelines.

These townships, built on Extremadura's river flats, were uniform, contemporary white urban landscapes, albeit with a rural character, resembling oases in the midst of vast expanses of cropland irrigated with water from the new reservoirs. This is what makes them attractive and unique, both individually and as a group:

- they are situated in the heart of rural agricultural land;
- they are united by a common, recent, specific history;
- they are connected by an infrastructure grid (roads+irrigation) of their own which complements the regional infrastructure;
- their infrastructure was designed for the occupation of an uninhabited territory;
- they have shaped a recognizable urban landscape, etched into a vast horizon of agricultural plantations.

Water was the structuring element for this new idiosyncratic transformed territory, its management by human hands permitting a radical transformation of this unique transfrontier territory, set in the heart



of an international river basin. The new infrastructure networks connected the towns to each other, which gave rise to a grid of townships that facilitated their development. At the same time, they also facilitated the connection to the supramunicipal and regional roads which in turn interconnected them with the main regional grids. Finally, the unique architecture and the novel urbanism of these townships are homogenizing elements that characterize them, making them easily recognizable through their particular configuration which jointly form a perfectly identifiable group.

This was the genesis of the Colonization Townships built by the National Colonization Institute (INC) in Spain, (including of course Extremadura) in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century under the Franco dictatorship. This is the origin of La Bazana, a colonization township in Jerez de los Caballeros district.

Work by the INC in the area around Jerez de los Caballeros after the end of the Civil War was aimed at addressing the pressing social problems of the town's inhabitants and immediate environs. Basically, these were agriculture-related problems due to the seriously impoverished and profoundly rural nature of the environment. Much of the landscape was turned over to irrigation under the instructions set out in the General Colonization Plan for the Ardila River, with irrigation infrastructure developed using water from the Valuengo and Brovales reservoirs. In addition, three small townships were built under the INC: La Bazana, Valuengo and Brovales which, in conjunction with Jerez de los Caballeros, constituted a conurbation in a rural environment that was transformed to generate agricultural products.

### 3.2 ALEJANDRO DE LA SOTA, ARCHITECT

Alejandro de la Sota Martínez (1913-1996) began his career as an architect at the INC in 1941. He won the post in a public competition after graduating as an architect in that same year. He began to *"make towns"* with no previous experience, and at the Institute, he resorted to vernacular architecture as a compulsory point of reference. He developed an anachronistic style of architecture dripping with historic references during his initial exercises, as did other architects of his generation such as Oiza, Molezún, Carvajal and Corrales.

On November 14, 1953, after having designed Esquivel in 1951 and Entreríos in 1953, De la Sota received a commission from the Directorate General

of the INC to draft the project for the La Bazana township as an architect on official leave under the INC. Curiously, this commission was prior to the declaration of the Jerez de los Caballeros Irrigation Project—which covered the La Bazana settlement—as a High Social Priority, including its Irrigation plan, implemented in 1966 with the corresponding General Colonization Plan. This proves that there was no correlation between the initiatives carried out by the INC, and that the works to build the township were prior to the approval of the Colonization Plan that completed the area's transformation into irrigated land. The property on which the cropland was built covered a little over 805 hectares, 222 of which was *"reserved"*, i.e. retained by the original owners. The rest was land *in excess*, i.e., susceptible to expropriation. The area designated for the municipality covered 15 ha, including the land required for the township.

The project was drafted in January 1954. However, it was not until June of the same year that a joint reply from the Architecture Service and the Fourth Section of the INC was issued, requesting De la Sota to draft some modifications that mainly affected the typology of his dwellings, but not the urban plan proposed by the architect for the small plateau on which the township was to be built. The architect's concept for this township was inspired precisely by this location, a long way from anywhere, a township one had to visit deliberately, through which one would never pass for any other reason, and which was therefore distanced from the regime's propagandistic tenets. It was a township which, *"[...] because of its situation of an isolated life, will not be seen from any road nor major thoroughfare. It was projected for this, for itself, introspectively."* In fact, this approach is not unlike the one used for Entreríos which is equally distanced from the propaganda-townships of the INC.

### 3.3 LA BAZANA, ORIGINAL PROGRAMME

The functional programme of La Bazana envisaged just 50 houses, which had to comply with the requirements of the INV (National Housing Institute) in order to receive its subsidies, with their corresponding farming units and a small chapel-school. Given that this was a stabilized township, i.e., in which future enlargements were not envisaged—although ultimately they did in fact take place—under the orders of the INC, no additional infrastructure was included initially: no town hall, church, Union Brotherhood building or Rural Homes for the Youth Front or the Women's Section, all of which formed a core part of the dictatorship's propaganda. Nevertheless, these buildings were



finally built at a later date, almost all of them by Perfecto Gómez Álvarez, who distorted De la Sota's original approach, generating in this extension a "terminus" with a square containing a Town Hall and a church square. This introduced a core concept, differing from de la Sota's conception of the town, although it preserved the original traces and the rural image envisaged by de la Sota.

The heart of La Bazana lies in each of its five squares. They define its urban planning concept, arrange the space and outline the public sphere, differentiating it from the private realm. The squares were "[...] *the most pleasant places to live. The aim with La Bazana is to make a town which is "all squares"; the streets are reduced to being access roads to these squares.* The square is thus the element around which town life is organized. De la Sota prioritized these public spaces because he believed that people live better in them, and he gave them a higher priority than the streets, which he reduced to mere access routes to the squares and connection lanes for the backyards of the homes where the farmyards would be installed. This is a type of urbanism in which the

human being prevails —the settler in this case— and de la Sota deliberately sacrificed "... *the internal needs of the users and the criteria that guide outward appearance...*", for the benefit of the settlers themselves. This was a conceptually simple approach, but nevertheless daring as a starting point for a project, as it ran the risk of being instantly dismissed by the INC. However, this did not happen, and the project was approved by the Architecture Service in the state it was presented. The roots of this urban planning vision of De la Sota coincided with his observation, referring to Fernandez del Amo at the official opening of the "*Exhibition of Examples of the Vegaviana Village in the Madrid Atheneum*" in March 1959, chaired by no less than the Minister of Agriculture Cirilo Cánovas "[...] *it is a township designed and built, like all the others, for a specific purpose, no less specific than from it to be inhabited*": a township designed by and for people, not for their work, not for the vehicles they had to use, nor for propagandistic purposes. A town to be lived in.

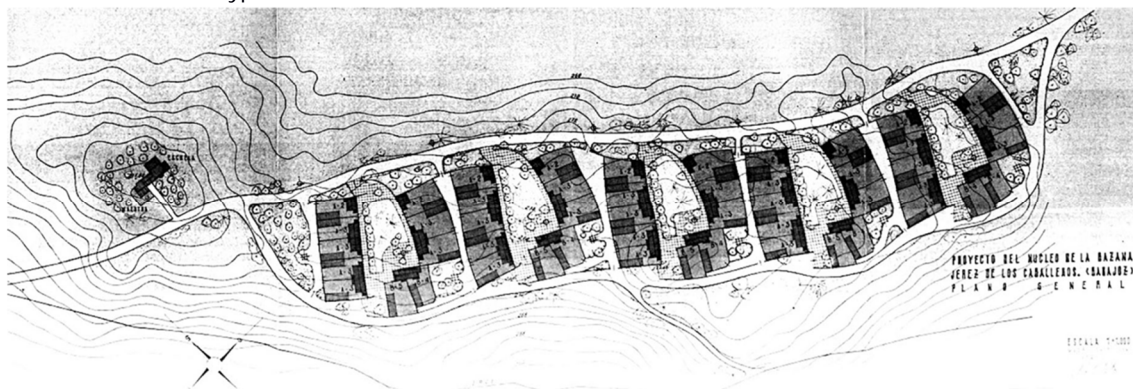


Image 3. Plan for La Bazana (Badajoz) by Alejandro de la Sota. Madrid, January 1954. (ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P09\_planta original, 1954.jpg)

The urban grid is defined on the basis of a succession of five small village squares with an elongated kidney shape which open to the south, the direction of most attractive views over the Jerez countryside. The spatial configuration of each square is defined by the buildings that surround it: 10 houses with programmes that range from 2 to 5 bedrooms. The building complex, together with the farmyard perimeter walls, define the separation between the public and the private realm. At the same time, the use of low walls to the south and a narrowed access route to the north provide users with an intimate place for almost totally private use. Using these elements, De la Sota separated the pedestrian and living spaces from the main access routes for traffic, establishing a visual border that gave the colonists privacy. These roads led into *elastic streets* that narrowed and widened, giving pedestrians a curious, strange feeling of misaligned scale with respect to the walls. The farmhouse gates are located on these streets, which also separate each of the squares, serving as

road access for cars and thus fulfilling the prerogative of the Institute to separate circulations.

De la Sota's treatment of these urban spaces was a novel concept which broke away from the functionalist line imposed by the INC on all such colonies for almost a century. The organicist layout designed for La Bazana was made possible by the large size of the plots. Their immense farmyards were to be used for some of the colonists' agricultural requirements. They also allowed for future enlargements, with a flexibilized geometry bounded by the houses and the outer walls. De la Sota also used this project to conduct further research into seriation and repetition, using identical typological models for the dwellings, but subtly differentiating the urban space by modifying the perimeter of the courtyards and creating an individual identity for each one, a point of reference for the colonists in each square, achieved by installing dissimilar street furniture such as the water fountains.



Image 4. Photograph of a small square in La Bazana prior to the coppice plantations. Alejandro de la Sota. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P20\_imagen de una plaza, 1956.jpg)

Coppices of trees were placed in the western parts of the squares to serve as curtains that would shade the buildings from the hot afternoon sun, revealing De la Sota's concerns for the township's weather conditions. This circumstance, added to the tectonics of the squares—a perimeter pebble pavement differentiated the entrances to the dwellings from the earth in the centre, which sought give the space an untamed continuity from the surrounding environment—also evidences his clear desire to define a space that ought to be lived in, instead of using more utilitarian concepts. The

township was finished without these tree plantations, a serious concern of De la Sota, but shortly afterwards, under the authority of forestry engineer Enrique García Doncel, the characteristic coppices of these townships were planted, generating a sheltered perimeter around them. Unfortunately, most of these trees were chopped down during the town's expansion, especially since the restoration of democracy in the 1970's, mainly due to the lack of specific regulations for this town, which permitted their destruction with scarcely any vestiges left of their former state.

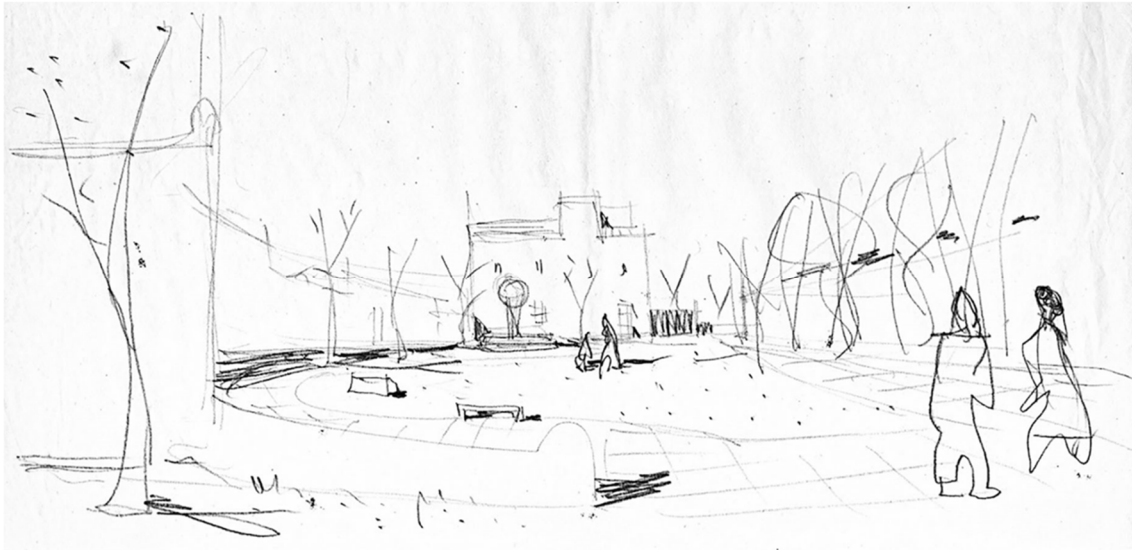


Image 5. Pencil sketch of a small square in La Bazana. Alejandro de la Sota. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P21\_croquis de una plaza, Alejandro de la Sota, 1954.jpg)

The tallest heights were designed to be concentrated on the north side of the small squares: three storeys for the five-bedroom houses, while for the lateral sides, De la Sota designed a single storey height for the two bedroom homes. This operation should be regarded as an obvious attempt to generate a powerful background perspective for the urban spaces. It produces a visual focus, making it seen from the access roads as almost the only constructed element of the square, set slightly above the grade of the surrounding street.

The programme for La Bazana originally commissioned to De la Sota, in conjunction with its location —remote from any other towns— inevitably condemned attempts at creating a living

village to failure. Unsurprisingly, the lack of basic services such as a medical clinic, a school, shops or workshops made it impossible to attract a stable population. For this reason, its expansion became necessary. This enlargement began 1959 with the project drafted by architect Perfecto Gómez. This and subsequent interventions distorted De la Sota's original layout, although the spatial configuration of the squares was respected. After the restoration of democracy, the hitherto respectful treatment by the INC of De la Sota's original intentions was diluted with successive operations of a somewhat speculative nature, made possible by the lack of regulations that might have defied the necessary parameters to protect the heritage values of De la Sota's project.

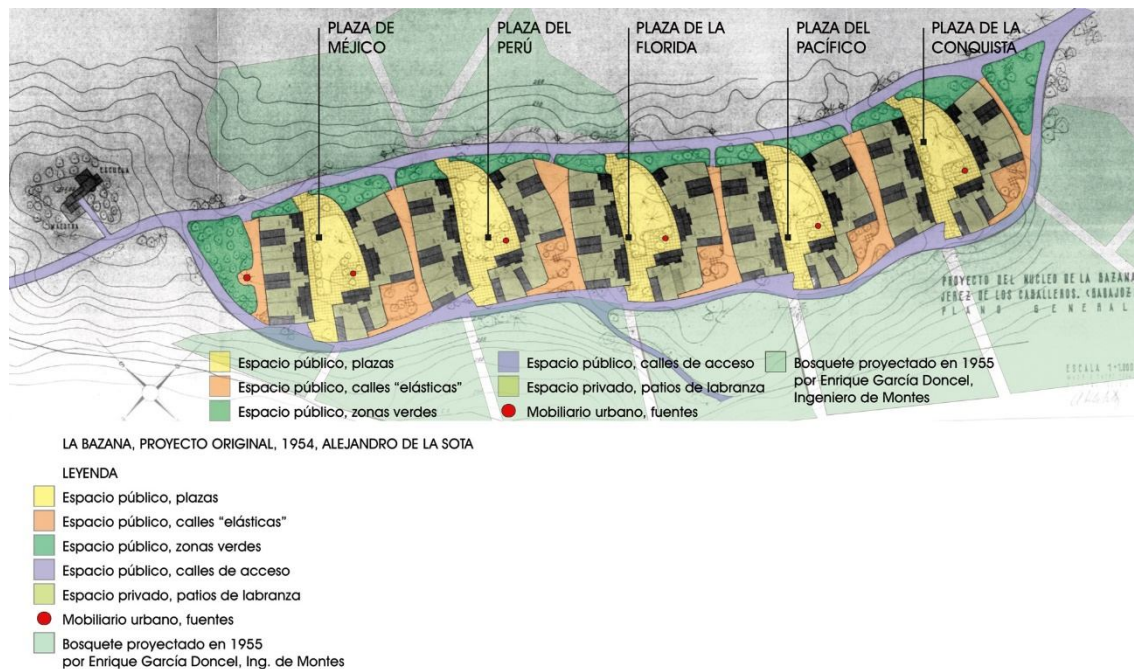


Image 6. Urban development plan for La Bazana township (Badajoz) by Alejandro de la Sota. Madrid, January 1954. (ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P14\_análisis 1954.jpg)

### 3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The genesis of La Bazana (and all the other colonization townships with it) resulted in the construction of an infrastructure network that serves the new productive development initiative proposed in EUROPAN 14 under the title "La Bazana, new sustainable colonization". This infrastructure includes access tracks leading to irrigation plots in the surrounding territory, roads in the urban area, highways in the Jerez de los Caballeros conurbation and also a network of channels that supply water to the irrigated plots. Energy-wise, it includes an electricity supply network.

In addition, the landscape itself is a fundamental element for a clear perception of this new colonization in terms of its ecological and

environmental values, initially enhanced by the clusters of trees proposed by the INC. In addition to this vegetation, the township design originally designed by De la Sota is also a value in itself. It symbolises a highly characteristic conceptual approach to development applied to this village, which has great potential for exploitation. All these networks should be used as a basis for the transformative proposal being pursued at both the territorial and urban scale.

None of these elements should be ignored in this new "Productive City", conceived for La Bazana as a new colonization, and they should be developed, enhanced and exploited, combining them with new catalyst productive factors for the transformation required by this township





*Image 7. View of the countryside west of La Bazana. (ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P02\_campaña.jpg)*



*Image 8. View of the remains of the coppices originally designed south-west of La Bazana. (ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P01\_bosquete.jpg)*

### 3.5 OBJECTIVES

The core elements of the connection with the landscape must be restored in order to understand this territory better. In this case, the elements are the water and the countryside or open woodlands *-dehesas-* as a basis for the sustainable development sought for this region. This objective is crucial to ensure the validity of the ongoing territorial transformation, whose ultimate goal is to achieve a Productive City.

The population must be stabilised to prevent La Bazana from being abandoned. For this purpose, its material and immaterial values must be exploited, i.e., its architecture, urban layout, history, ethnography, etc. At the same time, some types of economic activity must be ensured to enable the population to preserve its well-being via any productive sector that is compatible with this territory from a sustainable, responsible perspective.

## 4 Strategic site

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

In a similar way to the colonization process implemented by the INC more than 60 years ago, which concentrated all the elements considered necessary at the time to ensure the development of the territory into the General Colonization Plans, we must include the current needs of the population: all the essential elements that can ensure a new colonization and a sustainable, responsible productive city.

It is therefore necessary to draft basic parameters to ensure that the desired transformation can achieve the appropriate sort of conjugation with the territory, without hindering the productive factors to be incorporated.

The strategic study site is a "peri-urban" environment around the core of La Bazana, where landscape parameters must be designed and

established to preserve the aforementioned values, without having to relinquish the new productive activities being considered, designed in a way that is compatible with the territory.

This environment should be incorporated directly into the subsidiary municipal planning guidelines of Jerez de los Caballeros, currently at the drafting stage. From this it follows that the solution to be provided must be pertinent and lively in order to ensure the coherent development of the locality.

It must be pointed out that the population of the Jerez de los Caballeros conurbation, which includes La Bazana, is primarily employed in the services sector, with a large steel industry as well, quite close to La Bazana. Farm mechanization has led the population engaged in agriculture to be much lower now than it was several decades ago.

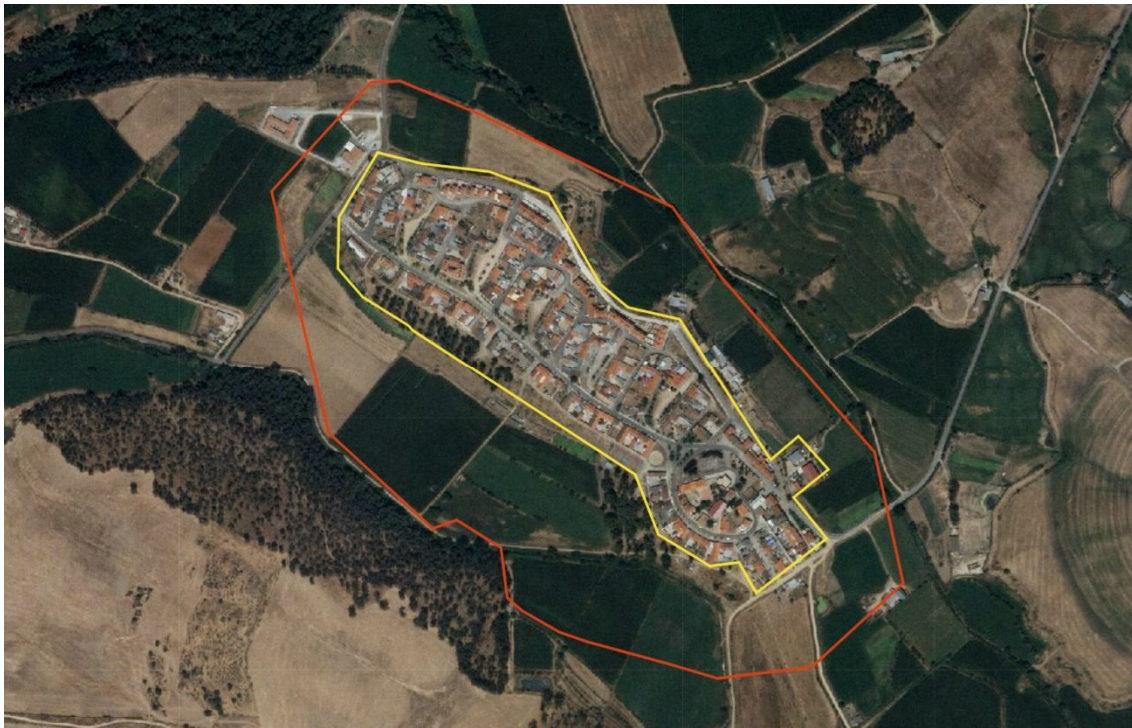


Image 9. Strategic area. (ES-LA BAZANA-C-M02\_aérea 2012.jpg)

## 4.2 REQUIREMENTS

A minimum needs programme must be drafted. It will include: transport networks and their interconnection with the pedestrian networks; the generation of public and/or private land for building (if necessary) and the uses (housing, tertiary sector, services, etc.) assigned to them; the creation of public or private leisure and recreation spaces that are associated with and linked to the natural landscape, which will provide environmental protection, act as an ecological barrier to preserve the urban fabric and at the same time, potentially be an additional productive factor. Finally, the programme will reflect general types of infrastructure that are necessary to ensure the sustainability of this colonization.

These constituent elements of the minimum needs programme should be shown, indicating the areas allocated to them and justifying them in detail as part of the overall proposal.

## 4.3 TRANSPORT NETWORK

The municipal and supramunicipal road network related to La Bazana is fundamental for a sustainable transformation of the town, aimed at the generation of a productive city. This can be understood through the words of its original architect, Alexander de la Sota, about the town: a small township one has to visit deliberately, hence the importance of it being inhabited, not just productive, and of generating a symbiosis between the two concepts. This circumstance of La Bazana highlights the need for a precise definition of this transport network and its connection with other roads, and the promotion of sustainable traffic systems such as cycling.

## 4.4 SPACES AND USES

It would be inconceivable to propose a solution aimed at making a city productive without envisaging the location of the necessary uses that address the new demands and present the new proposed activities to be implemented in this intervention. In the case of La Bazana, the uses that are expected to ensure the productive transformation of the town in this new sustainable colonization process must be defined, delimited and clearly justified to give the project coherence.

## 4.5 RECREATION AND LEISURE SPACES

La Bazana is in an immeasurably valuable natural setting. The local landscape, predominantly open woodlands (*dehesas*), is integrated with water, the common denominator of the territory, the fruit of a humanization process begun several decades ago, aimed at making this territory productive farmland. In this new sustainable colonization stage, the area around the strategic site has to be transformed in order to integrate landscape and water with this new productive city.

Some of these zones must have a dual purpose in addition to the aforementioned connection and integration with the landscape: on the one hand, to preserve the material heritage of La Bazana as a village in terms of its architecture and its urban layout, and on the other, to serve as a bioclimatic barrier to ensure the well-being of its inhabitants and its users.

## 4.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

Competitors should note any additional infrastructure to be provided (if necessary) to ensure the achievement of the pursued goals. This infrastructure will be restricted, given the small scale of the operation, and it might even simply consist of improvements to existing infrastructure. Whatever the case, the inclusion of these elements must be justified since they will require additional expenditure that will have to be covered by the public administration, and in this case the principle of economic containment should prevail.



## 5. Project area

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The project area encompasses the entire specifically urban core of La Bazana. The operation to be designed for this environment must be related to buildings, open spaces (public or private), or both. The elements proposed for the public sphere consist of the project's original squares and streets and the successive interventions. The building elements are mainly three existing properties mentioned in the

documents: old warehouses, the Union Brotherhood (*Hermandad Sindical*) and the bullring. However, proposals can also include some of the buildings that existed in the original project, and the removal of dissonant elements that have been built as a consequence of lax regulations, which impinge on the heritage values of La Bazana and are deleterious for the rest of the town's inhabitants.



Image 10. Project area (ES-LA BAZANA-SS-AP03.jpg)

### 5.2 REQUIREMENTS

The project area's needs programme is a specification of the one defined for the strategic area. We therefore invite proposals for open public spaces, existing buildings (built spaces), both public and private, with a prevalence for those proposed in this document, or both. Whatever the case, proposals should not be disconnected from the overall purposes set out above, i.e., the transformation of La Bazana into a productive city and the encouragement of a new sustainable colonization that will facilitate the development of profitable and responsible

activities from a social, economic and environmental perspective; one that will stabilise the population and be attractive for users and inhabitants.

The purpose of the intervention should be specified in the case of both the open spaces (public or private) and the buildings, indicating the areas and the uses for which they are intended. These operations should be indicated with graphics, showing the elements that the authors consider necessary, in both sketches and photographs, and the intervention must be justified using the necessary literature.



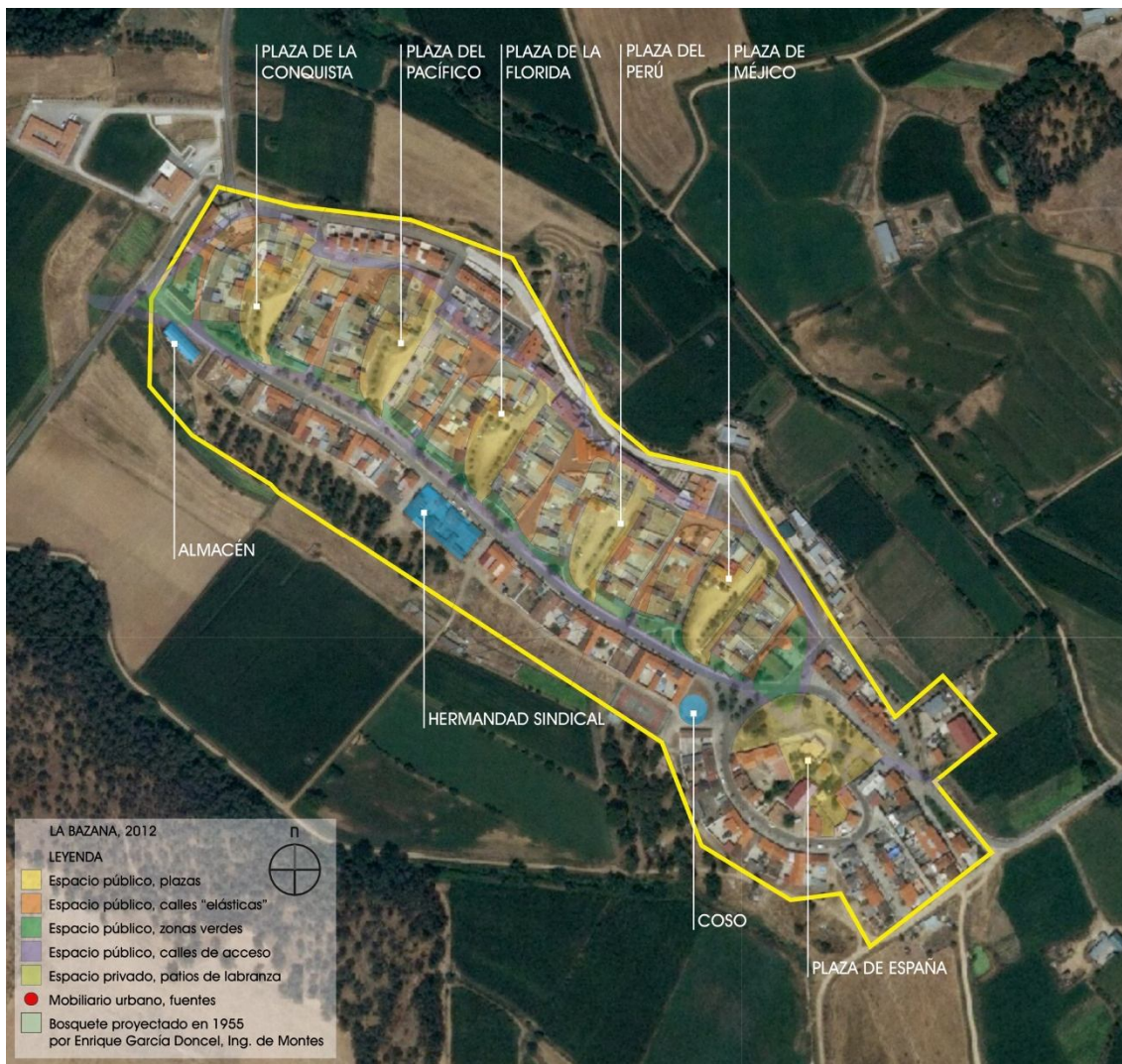


Image 11. Operative zones in the project area. (ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P13\_espacios de trabajo.jpg)

### 5.3 OPEN SPACES

Proposals must strive to resolve the productive dilemma through the incorporation of open spaces. These open spaces may be both public (squares and streets) and private (interiors of the large plots where the dwellings are located, especially the original ones). Whatever the case, they must be modifiable with a view to improving the legibility of the proposal for this conversion into a productive city.

To facilitate a succinctly comprehensible view of the evolution of the urban fabric of this town, the successive operations carried out in the brief history of La Bazana can be inserted in two basic periods, democratic and pre-democratic. These operations must be taken into consideration in the new transformation proposals, since they cause changes to the urban fabric aimed at transforming into a productive city.



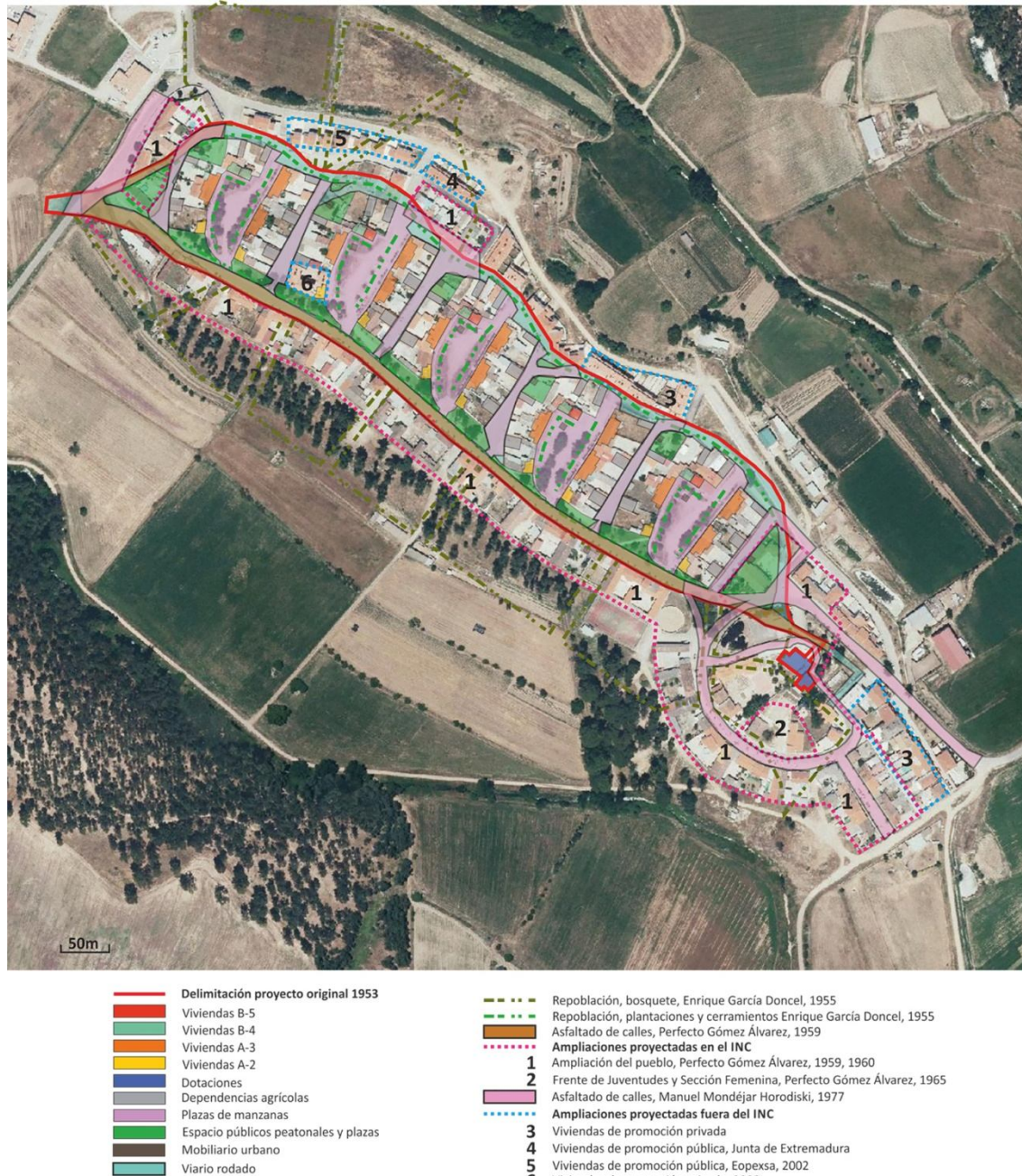


Image 12. Evolution of the La Bazana urban grid. (ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P12\_evolución.jpg)

#### 5.4 BUILT UP SPACE

Following the criteria set for interventions in the project area, we must next look at the proposed interventions in the built (or buildable) space that can be developed in competitors' proposals. In this section, projects should include graphic and constructive definitions, in schematic form at least, showing surface areas and materials. Remember that in this section, competitors should indicate the proposed use of buildings and a justification of how this use will help the

transformation of La Bazana into a Productive City.

For the programmatic development of this section, the requirements and the needs must make up for the shortfalls of buildings in the centre of La Bazana for the development of productive activities. Thus, all proposals that transform the city and colonize its environs to generate productive activity should be reflected in the proposed buildings, with the idea of creating spaces for these services.



We propose the use of three existing buildings for this section: some old warehouses in the north-western part of the township, built after 1977, the year of the last work by the IRYDA (National Institute of Agrarian Reform and Development), the “*Hermandad Sindical*” (Trade Union Brotherhood), dating from 1960, and the bull ring,

the most recent construction. Graphical information is provided for all of them in images and sketches, but no specific up-to-date plans are available for the warehouses, the bull ring or the union building, although the original planimetric documentation for the latter has been found.



Image 13. Former warehouses. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P01\_almacén.jpg)



Imagen 1. Hermandad Sindical. Trade Union Brotherhood (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P05\_hermandad.jpg)



Image 15. Bull ring. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P03\_coso.jpg)

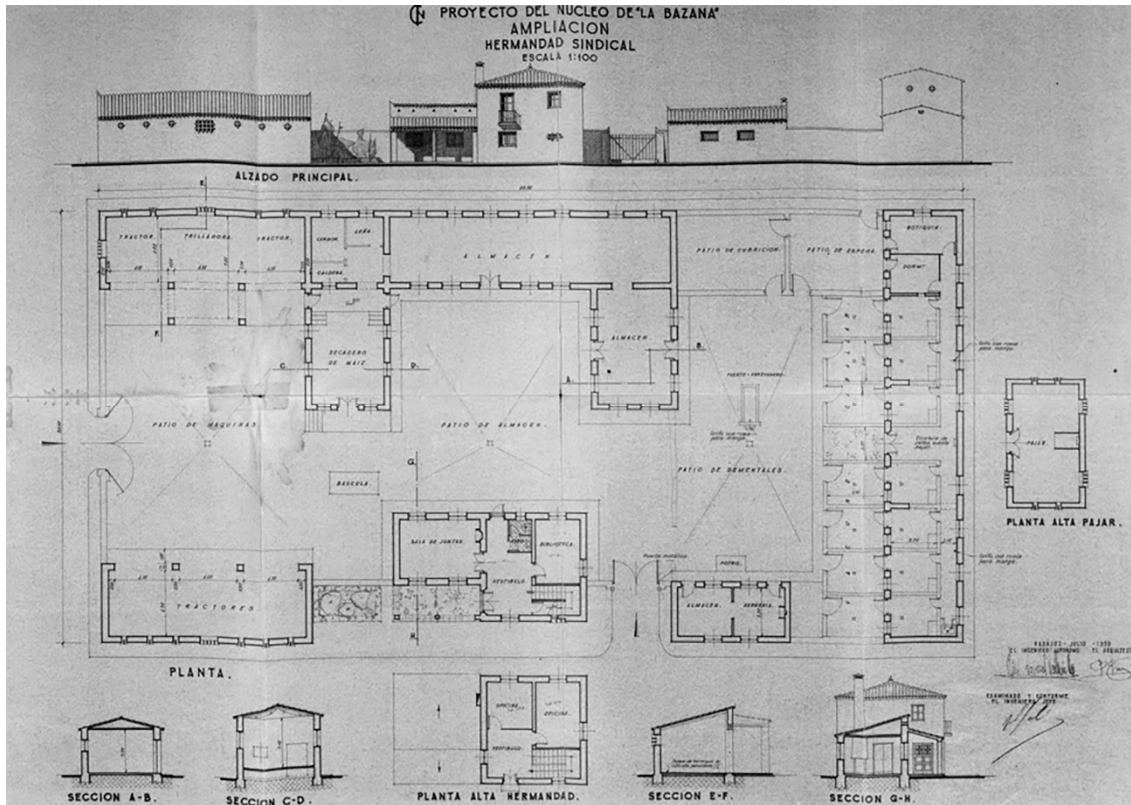


Image 16. Plans of the "Hermandad Sindical", architect: Perfecto Álvarez Gómez. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P22\_Hermandad Sindical, 1960.jpg)

In any case, the properties suggested for this operation are mentioned for orientation purposes. Supplementary documents are also included on the Town Hall area in Plaza de España, designed by Perfecto Gómez, and some of the standard homes (A-3 and B-4) originally designed by De la

Sota, located in the master plan of the original project, in case they are considered attractive to complement the proposal with interventions in relation to public facilities and/or homes in other properties.

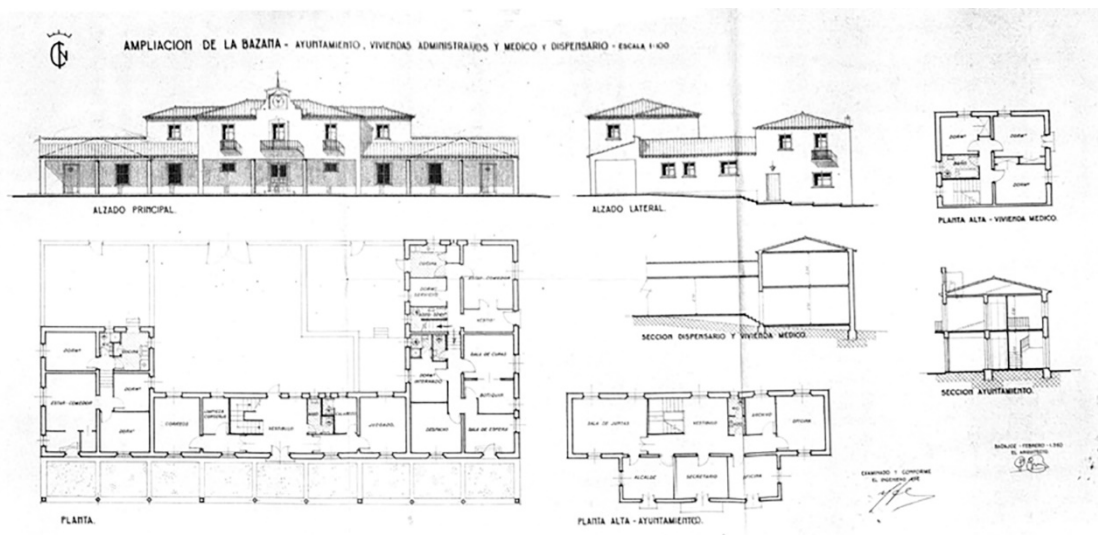


Image 17. Town hall by Perfecto Gómez, 1960. 1960. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P25\_ayuntamiento)

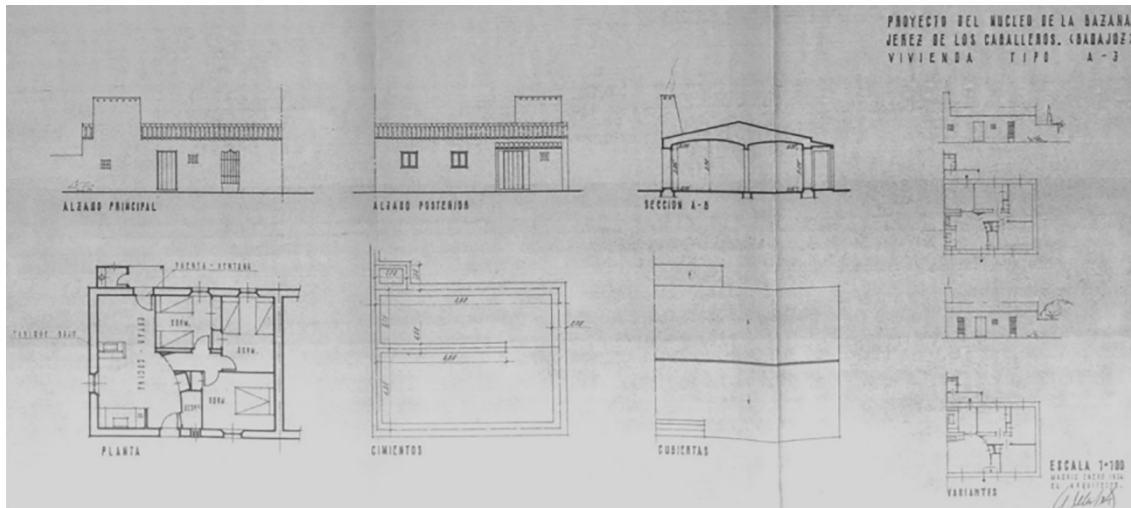


Image 18. Standard dwelling type A-3, Alejandro de la Sota, 1954. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P23\_vivienda tipo A3)

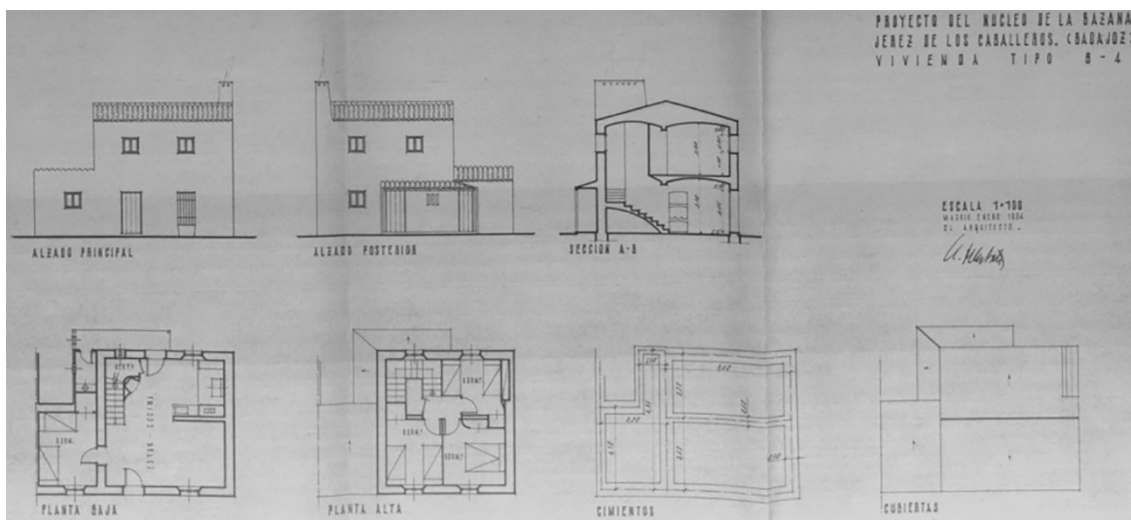


Image 19. Standard dwelling type B-4, Alejandro de la Sota, 1954. (ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P24\_vivienda tipo B4.jpg)



## 6 Recapitulation

Today it is unthinkable to merely regard the city as an inhabitable object. It must be equipped with productive activity to ensure that it is inhabited and that its inhabitants stay on to live there. Cities that stop being productive at some point end up being abandoned and disappear. Transforming an urban centre into a productive city requires the participation of many agents to make this transformation profitable: administration, inhabitants, property owners, investors and users. However, initially, an awareness-raising process is needed to avoid the pitfalls of the past, since this transformation must be based on the principles of solidarity, sustainability and respect in all areas. In other words, a conversion that creates a service (however necessary it may be for citizens) is not valid if it neglects the commitment to society and the environment. The profitability of an urban and territorial transformation must therefore not only be measured in economic terms, but also using environmental and social parameters.

A deep-reaching transformation must include an action timetable in which each actor knows when to intervene and what stage to develop: it needs serious planning based on ideas, study and analysis, to ensure that the stages that are implemented are part of an orderly programme which softens the radical metamorphosis that a city requires in order to become productive. The changes to be implemented must therefore take into account the new needs, demands and services without bringing life in the city to a halt. Consequently, this will not be an operation begun from scratch, as was the case with the initial colonization process in La Bazana, but instead, one that reconciles the living city with the new productive activities proposed for this territory, for its urban areas and for the constructed spaces.

In La Bazana, this transformation into a Productive City must take full advantage of the resources that exist in its environs, without overlooking the idiosyncrasy of the settlers, many of whom are second or third generation descendants of the original colonists, who regard this modest hamlet as little more than a place for a summer holiday home, a vision far removed from the initial concept of La Bazana as an answer to an agricultural and property problem.

The proposed productive activities must therefore be related to the existing resources at the

territorial scale (arising as a consequence of the humanisation of the landscape), linked to the *dehesa* landscape and water. They should also be associated with new types of leisure and tourism, productive agriculture, small-scale craft production and responsible exploitation of the environment. Nor should we overlook the ethnographic and historical resources which, as a consequence of the recent history of these colonization townships, have left La Bazana with a very interesting heritage that should not be dismissed. Finally, the genesis of these townships —almost instantaneous creation on greenfield sites— is a material heritage in the form of architecture and urban planning (built space and open space) which should be included in the transforming process. As the general title of the programme suggests, this proposal aims to **transform an urban area into a Productive City by means of a new sustainable colonization.**

As mentioned above, proposals should not ignore the idiosyncrasy of what are undoubtedly the key agents in this process: the actual owners, i.e., citizens who own a property in the township. They should be regarded as the main beneficiaries of this transformation process, which will generate economic activity, complementary or not, allow them fix their residence in the town. These citizens must lie at the heart of the transformation process, since they will ultimately be responsible for the success of the process.

It is also important to note that the territory surrounding La Bazana must play an important productive role in agricultural terms. However, this feature determines its CONSUMPTION function, since it must serve to provide a certain type of goods related to production that are necessary for humans, e.g., those deriving from the consumption of produces from home vegetable gardens linked to a new, more participatory, sustainable and less commercial type of agriculture.

From an environmental and landscape perspective as well, this territory can provide an invaluable heritage that must be exploited as a fundamental resource in the process of transforming the City into a Productive City.

## 6.1 BASIC SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

**La Bazana** is a satellite township of Jerez de los Caballeros, in the “Sierra Suroeste” zone of Badajoz province. It is part of the Jerez de los Caballeros judicial district. It was founded in 1956.

It is 10 km from Jerez de los Caballeros and 83 km from Badajoz, the provincial capital. It is part of the Sierra Suroeste group of consolidated municipalities.



Image 20. Location of Bazana, La Brovales and Valuengo in the Jerez de los Caballeros municipality.



Image 21. Roman bridge in La Bazana..



Image 22. View of La Bazana.

## DEMOGRAPHY

The population of La Bazana has risen slightly in the years covered by the study, from 322 to 332 at present, 116 of whom are males and 166 females.

Municipal authorities consider that in terms of overall population trends, it is in the same situation as it was years ago.

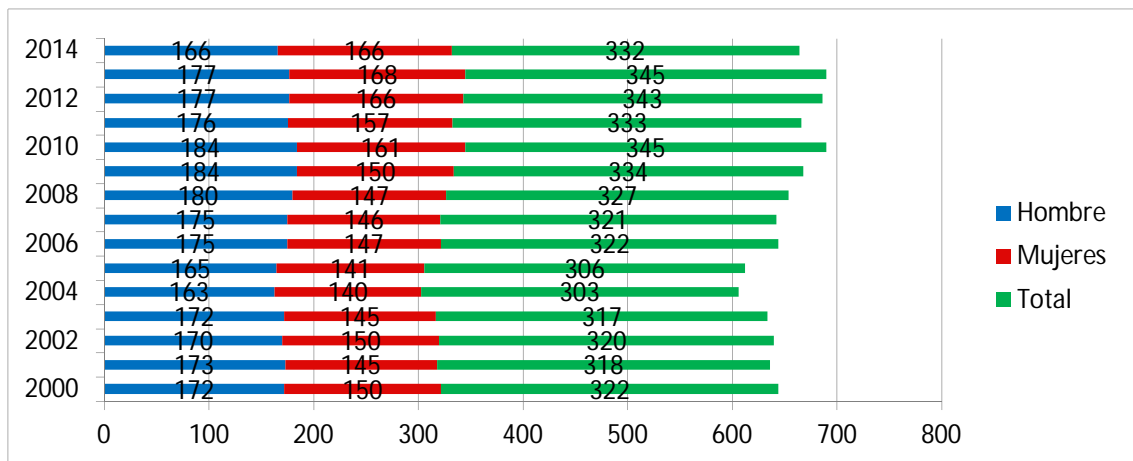


Image 23. Population trends in La Bazana 2000-2014.

### ECONOMY AND JOB MARKET

The labour market data are grouped with the Brovales and Valuengo districts, both of them also colonization settlements and satellite townships of Jerez de los Caballeros. These three localities also have quite similar features. The following data analysis therefore covers these localities as if they were a single zone. The unemployment data show that the main source is female unemployment, almost double that of males in the analyzed period.

By age groups, the 25-44 and over 45-year age groups practically monopolize unemployment,

with unemployed women forming the majority in both groups. The under 25 youth group is very small in this area, an indicator of the scarce young population here. The service sector accounts for most unemployed, again with a majority of unemployed women. This is followed by the industry sector, with a slight female majority, the construction sector (all male), and the sector without any defined activity, entirely female. It is interesting to note that one of the economic driving forces of the area, agriculture, reported no unemployment in study period.

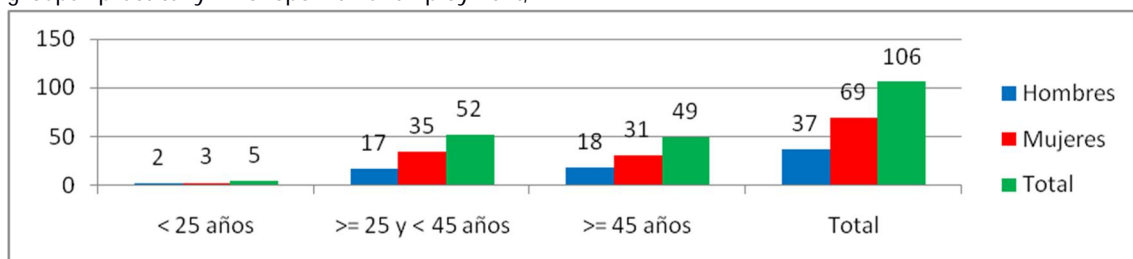


Image 24. Unemployed persons by age and sex in La Bazana-Brovales-Valuengo.

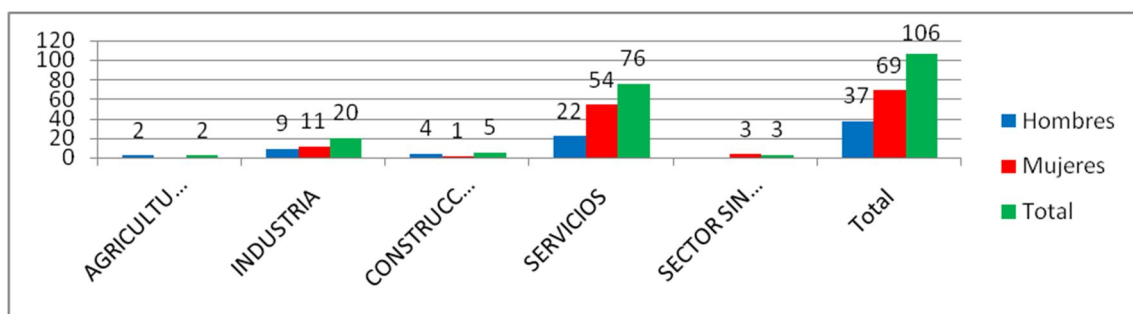


Image 25. Unemployed persons by economic sector and sex in La Baza-Brovales-Valuengo.

Job contracts overall are higher, although only slightly, in the case of women. By age groups, the 25-44 and over 45 sectors cover most of the

contracts in the study period, the majority being men in the first group and women in the over-45s. They are followed by a smaller number of



contracts in the under-25 year olds group, with slightly more men being hired. The sector with the largest number of job contracts is the services sector, in which most were for women. They are followed by agriculture (male majority), and then

the industry and construction (only male contracts). The services sector seems to be the best job source for women.

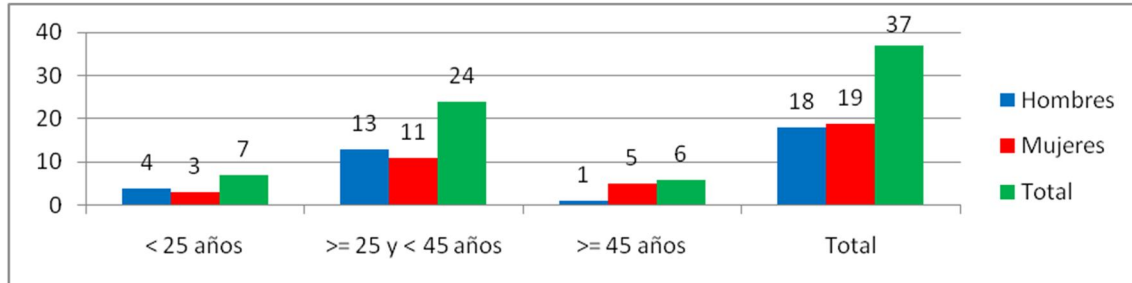


Image 26. Contracts by economic sector and sex in La Bazana-Brovaes-Valuengo.

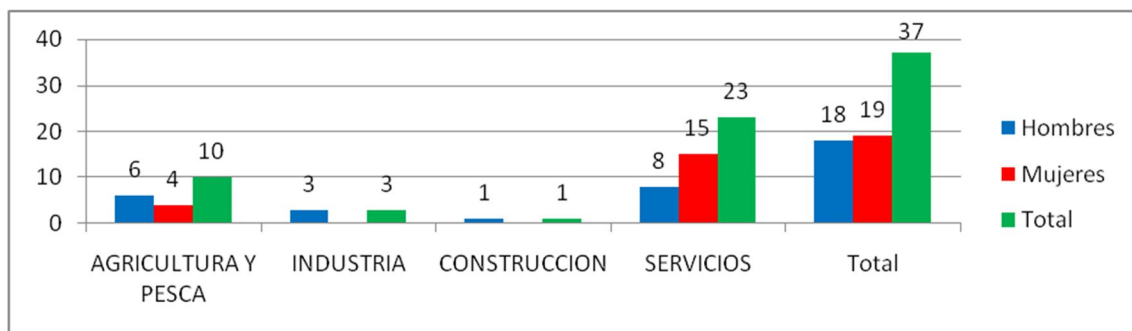


Image 27. Contracts by economic sector and sex in La Bazana-Brovaes-Valuengo.

### SERVICES AND HOUSING

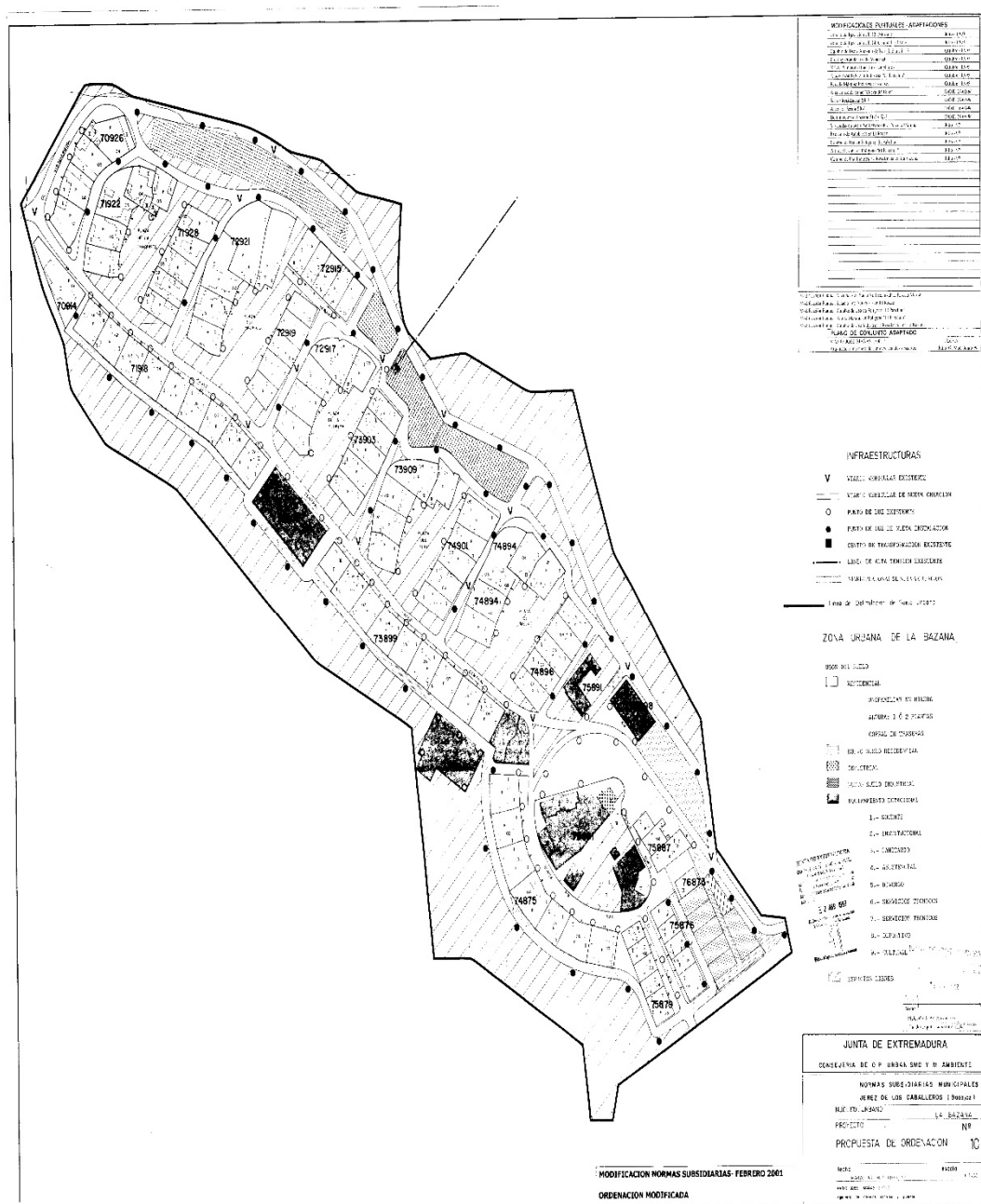
The services provided in the locality are: rubbish collection, potable water supply, street maintenance, parks and gardens, social services, culture, doctor's clinic, school and sports services. The locality has less than five municipal workers. The township's service shortfalls and main problems are: lack of a covered sports pavilion, lack of a sewage treatment plant and a public transport link.

Citizen association activities are almost non-existent. There is only one cultural group.

With respect to housing, according to the Extremadura Government public housing corporation, in recent years no social housing has been built in the township, which is why, in the opinion of municipal officials, there is a need for housing, primarily social and renovation.

The state of the houses of the former colonisers is not known, since the municipal officials surveyed did not answer this question.

The town planning regulations applicable to the locality are the planning regulations of the municipality's main town, Jerez de los Caballeros.



*Image 28. Land classification in La Bazana.*

## HERITAGE AND FESTIVITIES

Santiago el Mayor catholic parish church, a Roman bridge on the road between La Bazana and Jerez de los Caballeros, and finally, a monolith dedicated

to the colonists. The main festivities are the Living Nativity scene and those in honour of the patron saint, San Isidro Labrador.



## 7 Graphic documentation

List of files supplied as graphic documentation

ES-LA BAZANA -C-AP01.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P21_plaza de españa, croquis de una plaza, Alejandro de la Sota, 1954.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA -C-M01.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P22_Hermandad Sindical, 1960.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA -C-M02_aérea 2012.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P23_vivienda tipo A3.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA -C-M03_aérea 1956.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P24_vivienda tipo B4.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-C-M04_Información territorial.PDF	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P25_ayuntamiento.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-A-P01.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-C-M01.DXF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P01_almacén.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-C-M01.pdf
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P02_almacén.JPG	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-D-M01.DXF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P03_coso.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-D-M01.PDF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P04_coso.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-D-M02.Plano 3dDXF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P05_hermandad.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-D-M02. Planos 3dPDF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P06_hermandad.JPG	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-D-M03.Plano2dDXF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P07_calle.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-PS-D-M03. Planos2dPDF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P08_calle.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-AP01.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P09_plaza de la conquista.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-AP02.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P10_plaza de la conquista.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-AP03.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P11_plaza de méjico.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-M01.DXF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P12_plaza de méjico.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-M01.PDF
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P13_plaza del pacífico.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P01_bosquete.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P14_plaza del pacífico.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P02_campaña.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P15_plaza de Perú.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P03_plaza de méjico.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P16_plaza de Perú.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P04_plaza de florida.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P17_plaza de florida.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P05_plaza de la conquista.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P18_plaza de florida.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P06_plaza del pacífico.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P19_plaza de españa.JPG	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P07_plaza de Perú.jpg
ES-LA BAZANA-PS-B-P20_imagen de una plaza, 1956.jpg	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P08_plaza de españa.jpg
	ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P09_planta original, 1954.jpg



ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P10\_plano de plantaciones,  
1955.jpeg

ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P11\_plano ordenación,  
1960.jpg

ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P12\_evolución.jpg

ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P13\_espacios de trabajo.jpg

ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P14\_análisis 1954.jpg

ES-LA BAZANA-SS-P15\_análisis plaza.jpg

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