



O A S I

Country / City SPAIN {BARCELONA}

University / School UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA { U P C } | ESCOLA TÈCNICA SUPERIOR D'ARQUITECTURA DEL VALLÈS { E T S A V }

Academic year 2017 - 2018

Title of the project OASI

Authors Álvaro Alcázar Del Águila, Roser Garcia Llidó, Eduard Llargués Asensio, Guillermo Prudenciano Martín, Sergio Sangalli Borrego





PERFORMATIVE NATURE

Barcelona International Landscape Architecture Biennial

September 2018 **Barcelona**

SCHOOL PRIZE

X International Landscape Architecture Biennial

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC

ETSAB- Escola Tècnica Superior

d'Arquitectura de Barcelona

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TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	OASI
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Title of the course	Master's degree in Architecture Vallès School of Architecture - ETSAV
Academic year	2017-2018
Teaching Staff	Roger Sauquet, Claudi Aguiló, Marta Serra, Lorena Maristany
Department/Section/Program of belonging	Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura del Vallès - ETSAV
University/School	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya - UPC

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The intervention in the old riverpark of Sallent, starts with a real assignment from the town hall that proposes the rearrangement of the riversides and fluvial space of the Llobregat River. The site placed between the Torre del Gas (Gas tower) and the Fàbrica Vella (Old factory), heritage of the industrial past, is a terrain that has been gained to the river due to the accumulation of sediments generated by the existing water lock.

Oasi is the renaturalisation of a transformed area caused by the latent industry. It allows to approach the river through a strategy of topographic movements in relation to the flooding and the plantation of different layers of native autochthonous species of vegetation. The riverside forest becomes a rich ecosystem in which appears a natural space in the middle of a strongly constructed atmosphere. Providing new uses and functions in the public space that guarantee urban resilience and the ecological connectivity of the territory, Oasi becomes a natural system that has the capacity to rediscover the original spirit of fluvial dynamics and last in time.

In the context of an emerging culture that rediscovers the river, is renewed the perception and relation of the society with a leisure space and re-encounter with a recreation of the nature. The proposal presents the vocation to strength and dignify the identity of a place that has forgotten its own roots.

Oasi is a transformation of the built environment. Oasi is a way of understanding the territory.

Oasi resets the landscape.

For further information

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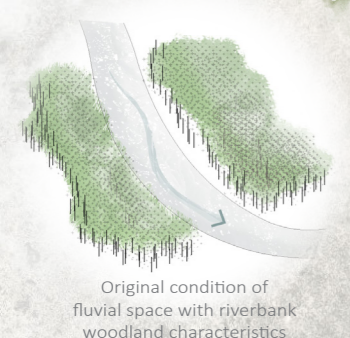
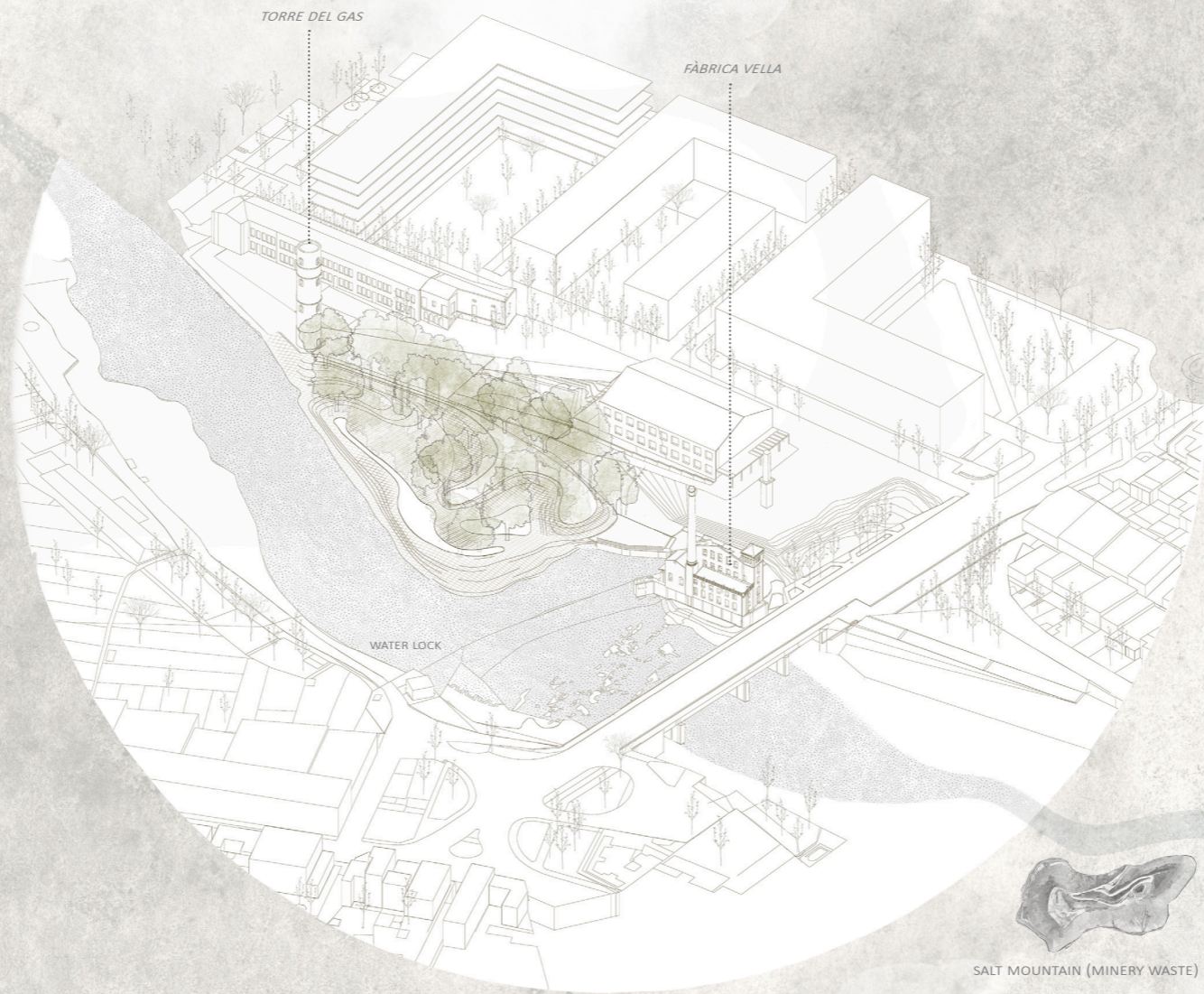
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O A S I

OASI IS THE RENATURALISATION OF A TRANSFORMED AREA CAUSED BY THE LATENT INDUSTRY. IT ALLOWS TO APPROACH THE RIVER THROUGH A STRATEGY OF TOPOGRAPHIC MOVEMENTS IN RELATION TO THE FLOODING AND THE PLANTATION OF DIFFERENT LAYERS OF NATIVE AUTOCHTHONOUS SPECIES OF VEGETATION. THE RIVERSIDE FOREST BECOMES A RICH ECOSYSTEM IN WHICH APPEARS A NATURAL SPACE IN THE MIDDLE OF A STRONGLY CONSTRUCTED ATMOSPHERE. PROVIDING NEW USES AND FUNCTIONS IN THE PUBLIC SPACE THAT GUARANTEE URBAN RESILIENCE AND THE ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY OF THE TERRITORY, OASI BECOMES A NATURAL SYSTEM THAT HAS THE CAPACITY TO REDISCOVER THE ORIGINAL SPIRIT OF FLUVIAL DYNAMICS AND LAST IN TIME.

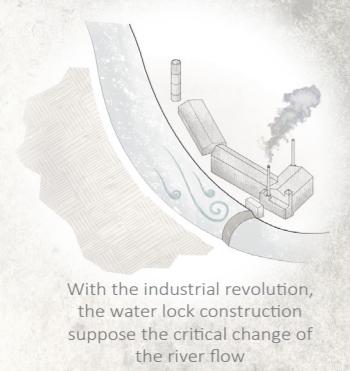


1 ORIGINAL SITE

2 TOPOGRAPHY
The topographic movement is a water strategy in relation to the flooding, which connects the main paths allowing access to the pond and two direct contacts with the river.

3 VEGETATION
The plantation strategy place trees and bushes according to the humidity level. The design generates a promenade that consist in a contrast between light and shadow with the autochthone species of the riverside forest, generating different landscape scenes.

4 BIOENGINEERING
The landscape construction provides the reinforcing of the most exposed embankments and protections to the longitudinal erosion.

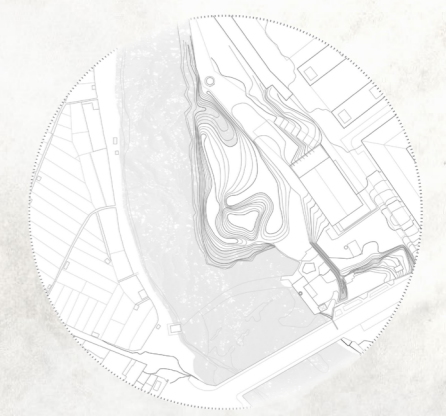


RIVER FLOODING

In a slight flood, the water would partially inundate the site, protecting the urban area.

Contextualising the maximum studied flooding (500 years period), the natural are would be completely inundated, excluding the paths that already contains and redirects the flowing of the river.

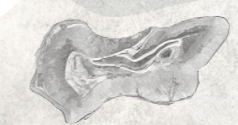
Once the water level decrease, the pond contains temporarily the water. Then it drains to the terrain, generating a humid atmosphere suitable for the settlement of a riverside forest.



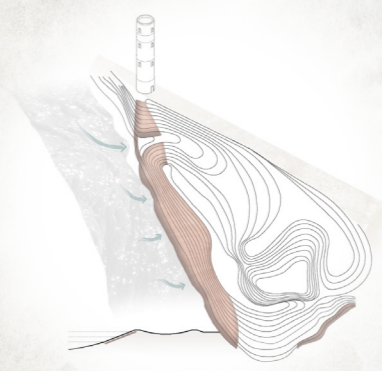
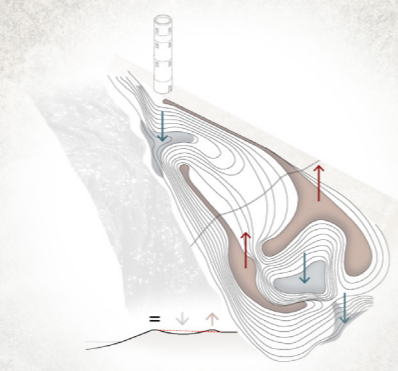
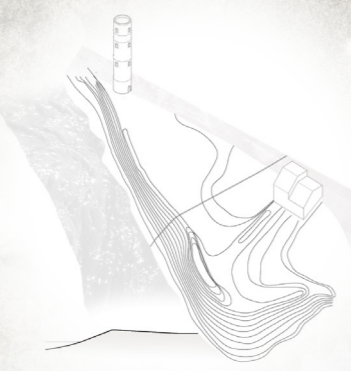
INDUSTRIAL WAREHOUSE



SALT MOUNTAIN (MINERY WASTE)



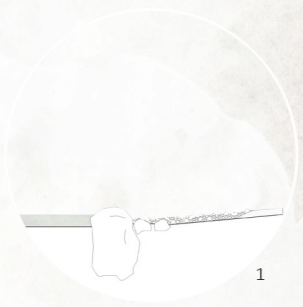
RIVERBANK WOODLAND PIECE 'LA CORBATERA'



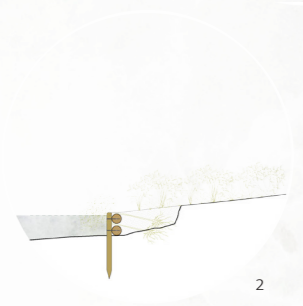




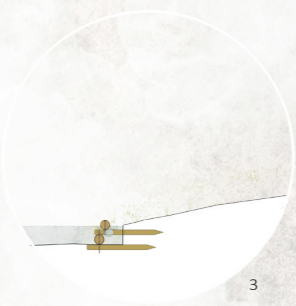
BIOENGINEERING
TECHNICAL EROSION CONTROL
 1 heavy rocks containing the gravel
 2 riverside contention with logs
 3 log simple structure
 4 branches coverage
 5 logs coverage



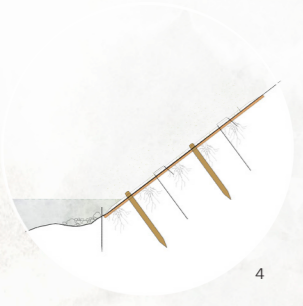
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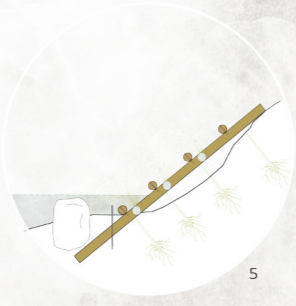
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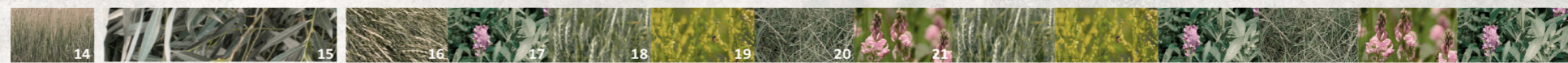
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4



5



- 1 *Fraxinus angustifolia*
- 2 *Populus alba*
- 3 *Alnus glutinosa*
- 4 *Ulmus minor*
- 5 *Fraxinus excelsior*
- 6 *Corylus avellana*
- 7 *Salix purpurea*
- 8 *Viburnum tinus*
- 9 *Genista scorpius*
- 10 *Juncus effusus*
- 11 *Salix eleagnos*
- 12 *Cornus sanguinea*
- 13 *Atriplex halimus*
- 14 *Phragmites australis*
- 15 *Salix sp.*
- 16 *Elymus pungens*
- 17 *Medicago sativa*
- 18 *Lolium rigidum*
- 19 *Melilotus officinalis*
- 20 *Melilotus officinalis*
- 21 *Cynodon dactylon*
- 22 *Onobrychis icifolia*

