

Ideas laboratory: Future of the past. From the landscape subjects of our School, we reflect on this concept related to time and memory, keys to understanding the historical city of Valladolid and its growth during the 20th century, extending its limits and becoming articulated on a large scale around two lines, one natural, that of the Pisuerga River, and another artificial, that of the railway. We have worked throughout experimental laboratories, working collaboratively with a large presence of students and teachers of various nationalities, who form debate groups that define landscape strategies through the landscape project. The passage of the railway in the city is accompanied by a series of industrial and logistical landscapes, largely disused today, and constitutes a gap that segregates some neighborhoods such as Las Delicias. With railway integration projects, such as those developed in the old Renfe workshops or at the Ariza station, these terrain vague are transformed into landscapes of memory, opportunity and suture, capable of bringing together and defining new uses for the inhabitants. The projects developed on the river try to activate the space based on existing infrastructure, such as bridges, canals and dams, seeking to weave together very heterogeneous urban fabrics, with the aim of reclaiming the prominence of the river and its role in the city. The selected projects help to build linear landscapes in a contemporary city, which with its fractures and continuities, has been defined over time, trying to preserve the fragile balance between the natural and the artificial, between the urban fabric and nature, with the aim of projecting for the city a future of the past.

A GARDEN IN BETWEEN

Permanence and Movement

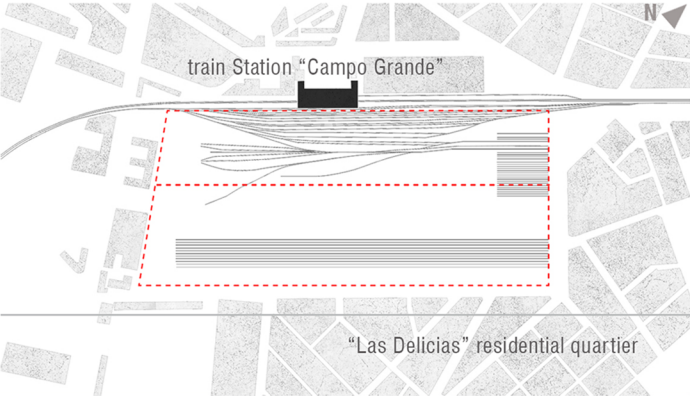


"Gardening... demands a certain attitude, it is necessary to accept the dynamism of vegetation with serenity"
Giles Clément

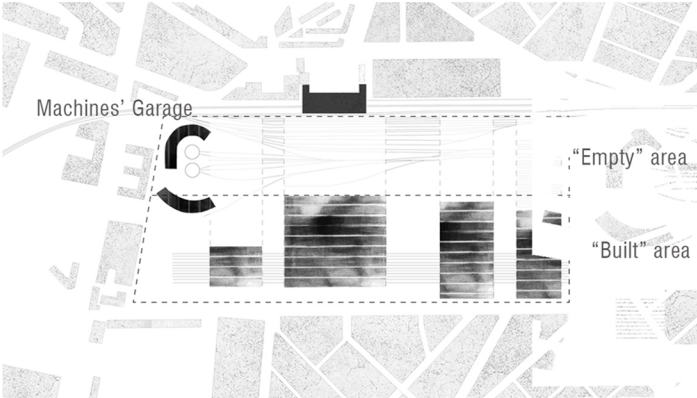
Country/City
University / School
Academic year
Title of the project
Authors

SPAIN
UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID / SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
2019 / 2020
A GARDEN IN BETWEEN: PERMANENCE AND MOVEMENT
JUSTINE COURCOURX - SOLENÈ DONARD - BEATRIZ DE LAS RIVAS VILLARROYA - CLAUDIA SÁNCHEZ ESCUDERO

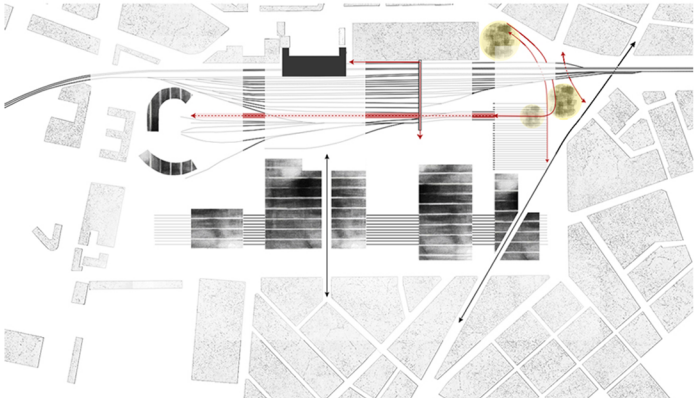
Title of the project	A GARDEN IN BETWEEN: PERMANENCE AND MOVEMENT
Authors	JUSTINE CORCOUX - SOLÈNE DONARD - BEATRIZ DE LAS RIVAS - CLAUDIA SÁNCHEZ
Title of the course	ARCHITECTURAL COMPOSITION V: CONTEMPORARY GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE
Academic year	2019 / 2020
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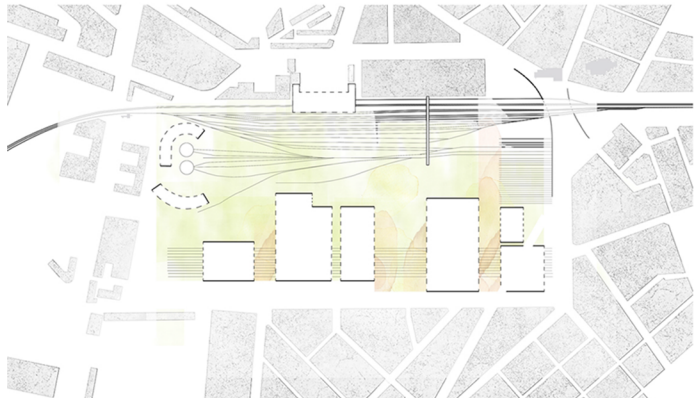
THE RAILWAY TRACKS, TWO SIDES



THE BUILDINGS



THE LINKS, THE PATHS



GREENING-UP

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

The Garden In Between: Permanence and Movement, is a Project defined by its location, an evicted industrial area inside the city, dedicated to the train industry, mainly train repair and machinery making. The objective of the project is to rehabilitate the area, transforming it into a green space, creating a park oriented towards the future whilst looking back into the past. With these objectives in mind, we aim to achive three goals:

- To face present and future challenges, like the increasingly older population, or the climate crisis, by restoring local ecosystems in the area and increasing its resilience.
- To connect the area with the rest of the city, divided by the railway.
- To preserve the memories of the park by conserving the warehouses of an industry wich has had a huge impact in the city, warehouses that might present new job opportunities for the community.

The project is planned to develop in stages. Following ths logic, we have decided the area into strips and fully developed the first strip for the first stage. We mainly use two strategies in the Garden In Between: to empty and reuse the old warehouses; and to "green-up" the area, using indigenous flora, allowing its spontaneous growth, to help revive the biological life inside the city. It will be a garden in motion, not only through the planned steps, but by the action of nature itself over time.

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URBAN LINKAGE

FILL THE GAP BETWEEN VALLADOLID AND DELICIAS HOOD



Country/City

SPAIN

University / School

UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID / SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Academic year

2019 / 2020

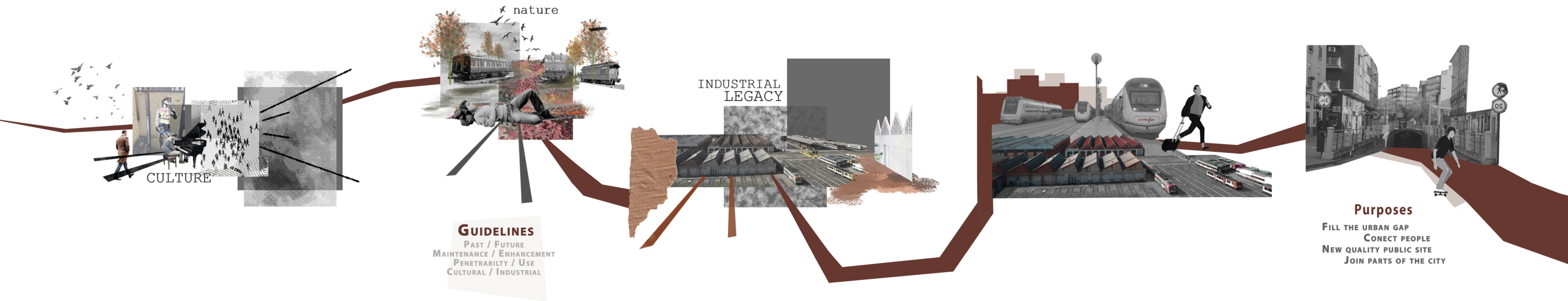
Title of the project

URBAN LINKAGE

Authors

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Title of the project	URBAN LINKAGE
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URBAN LINKAGE: fill the gap between Valladolid and Delicias Hood

The site is a railway complex in a strategic point in the middle of the city, near the historic centre and close to important roads. It's composed by the station, the train line and the repair shop for damaged wagons. In the past, it represented a key point on the industrial development. Some of the buildings in the area are protected by oficial heritage institutions. Now the works made in this complex are going to be moved to the outskirts which leaves a huge urban gap between two disconnected and opposed neighbourhoods.

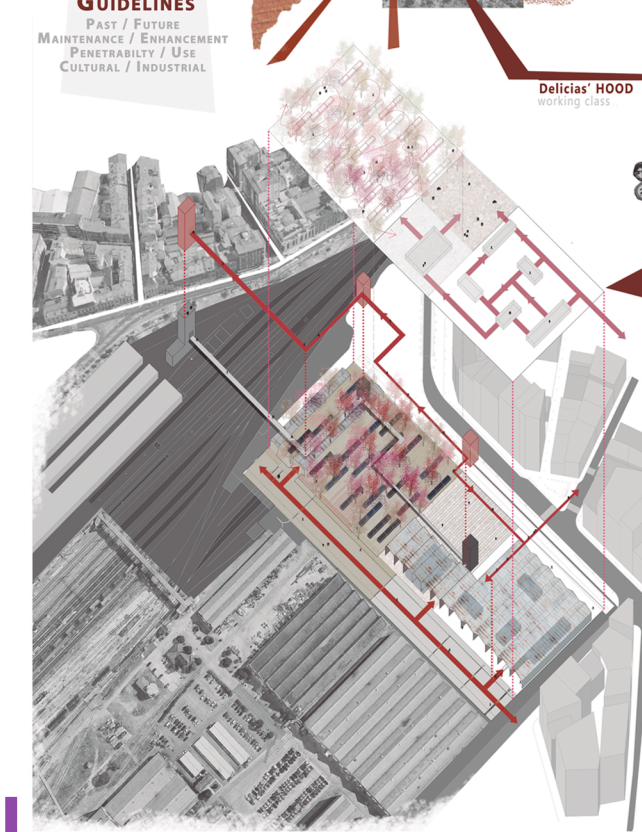
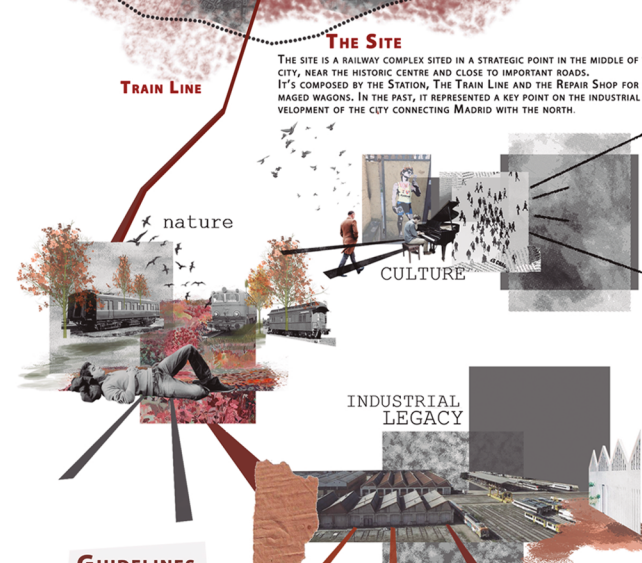
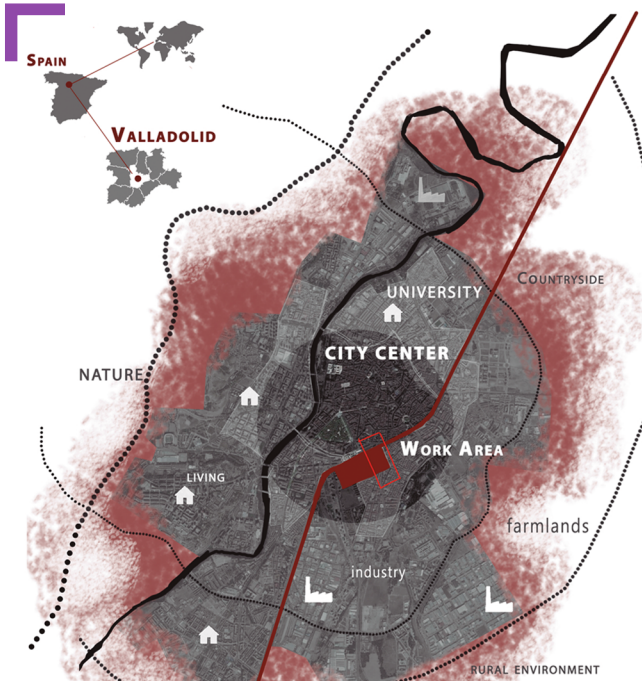
This projects pretends to fill this urban gap and conect both neighbourhoods using the public space for cultural and public activities that attracts all kinds of people. The project takes place in the northest part of the site, constituting an example of intervention for the rest of the area.

The project has three key points: historic enhancement, new quality public site and urban conection. It pursues to mantain its industrial legacy using its architecture and traces to create a new public spot. The project also contains green areas combined with water sheets and memory railway structure. It presents three main paths: the direct one, just crossing the area, the playful one, entertaining with cultural boxes, meeting points or urban square, and the sighteeing one, touring the railway complex from the heights by walking on its spectacular walkway that connnects with three towers sited in different parts.

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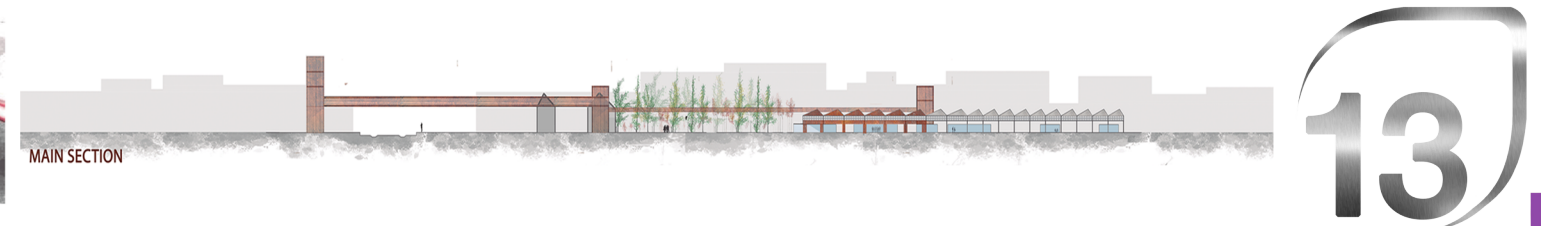
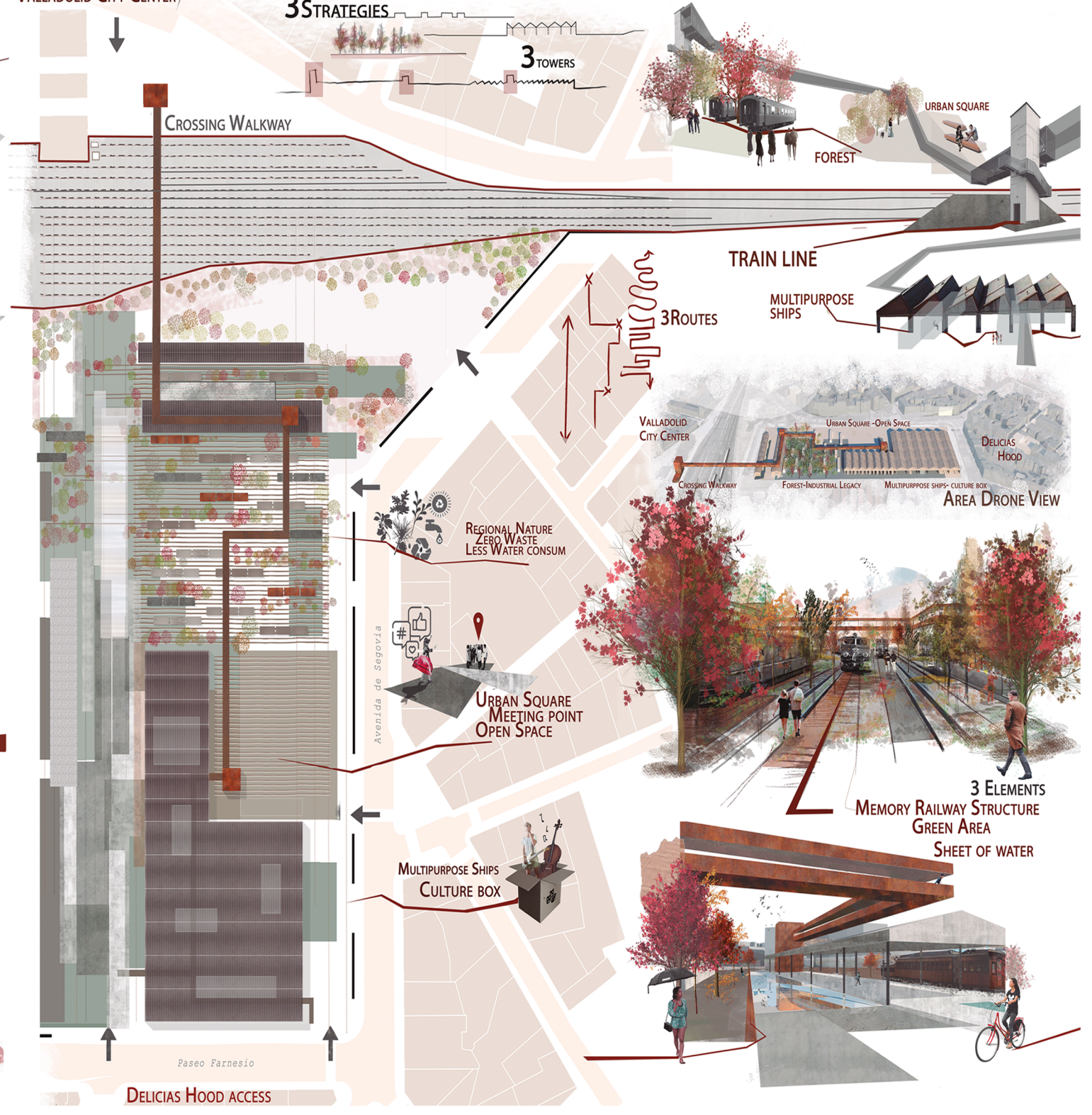
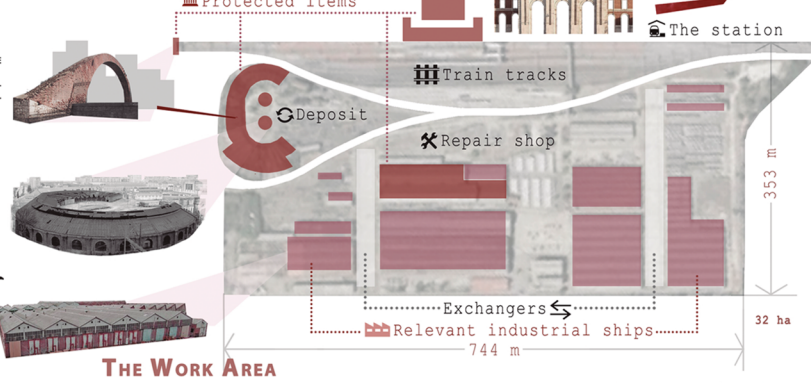
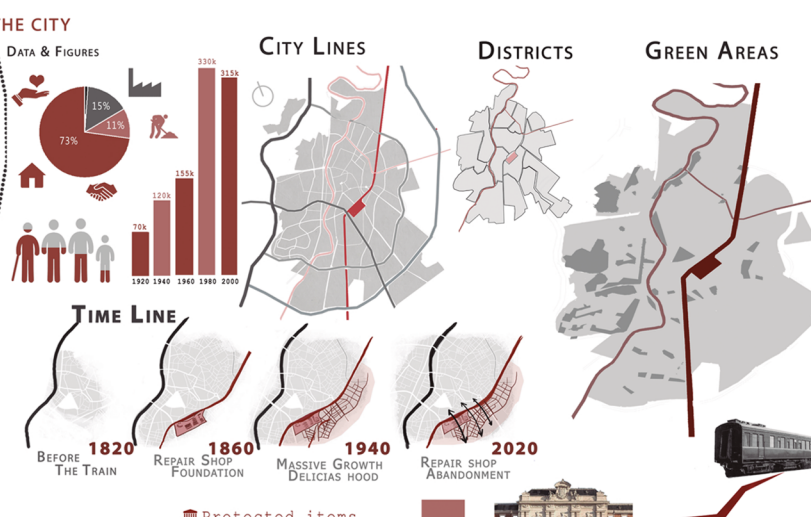
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URBAN LINKAGE

FILL THE GAP BETWEEN VALLADOLID AND DELICIAS HOOD

A PROJECT THAT DEVELOPS A STRATEGY TO CREATE NEW PUBLIC SPACES TO CONECT PEOPLE

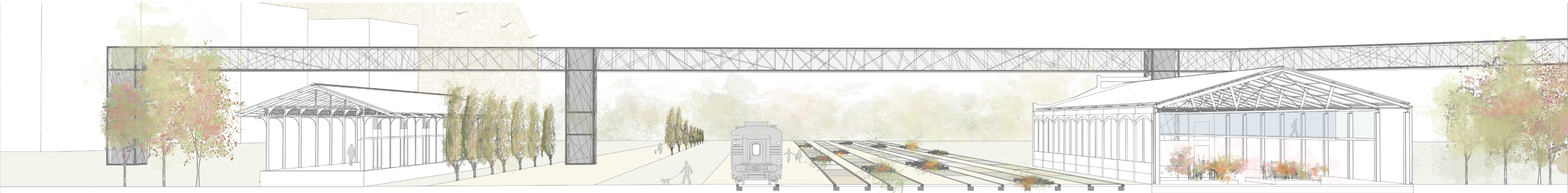


MEMORY LINES



Country/City SPAIN
University / School UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID / SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
Academic year 2021 / 2022
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Title of the project	MEMORY LINES
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University / School	UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID / SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE



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

“Memory Lines” is a landscape reactivation proposal that transforms the former railway grounds of the Estación de la Esperanza in Valladolid into a new urban, cultural, and ecological corridor.

The project revives the memory of the tracks (both those still present and those long vanished) to weave a system of bands that articulate natural spaces, rehabilitated architectures, and pedestrian routes. Where there were once boundaries, there are now transitions: between the industrial and the vegetal, between a fragmented city and a continuous park.

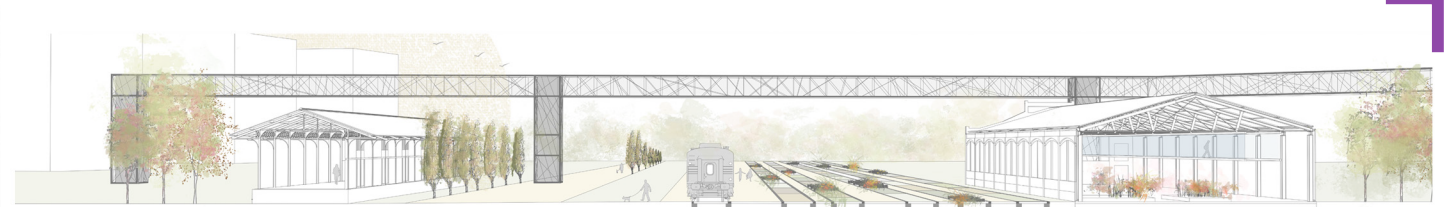
The first band, adjacent to the Parque de las Norias, is a forest of rails: a sequence of reinvented wagons emerging among the vegetation as workshops, reading rooms, or places of rest. This nature extends into a rehabilitated industrial building, now turned into a greenhouse, bringing the landscape indoors. The second band is a linear promenade alternating vegetated and paved parterres based on the module of a railway car, tracing a choreography of memory and rhythm. The third band reorganizes the existing industrial sheds as spaces for exchange: a cultural station with a low-intensity tourist train, and an exhibition center dedicated to the site’s railway history.

“Memory Lines” removes physical barriers and restores connections between neighborhoods through a panoramic footbridge and an underground passage, revealing the latent potential of an urban void. The railway, once a frontier, becomes here a living and shared seam.

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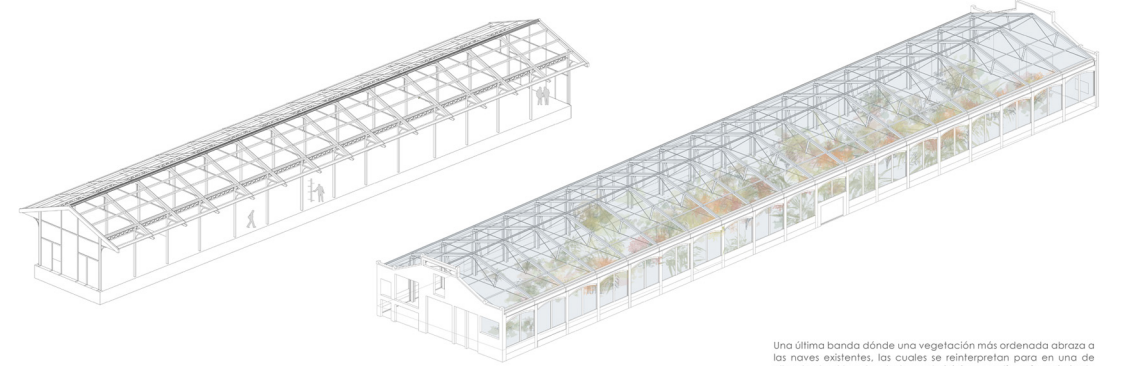
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La intervención hace de la antigua estación, un paisaje ferroviario potenciado tanto por las presentes vías del ferrocarril como por la recuperación de las huellas de las vías desaparecidas durante estos años. La linealidad de estas vías nos ha llevado a una intervención a través de un sistema de bandas como creación de un nuevo paisaje urbano contemporáneo e integrador. Encontramos así, una primera banda lindando con el actual parque de Las norias, en ella encontramos un pequeño bosque donde entre la propia vegetación puedes ir descubriendo vagones (con diferentes usos) sobre los propios rales recuperados. Esta vegetación acaba adentrándose en la nave industrial rehabilitada, tratándose así, de un nuevo invernadero.

Una segunda banda o banda central en la que las vías principales se convierten en un bonito paseo el cual combina parterres de distintos pavimentos con parterres de vegetación, siguiendo siempre y en todo momento el módulo de un vagón en memoria del antiguo lugar ferroviario.



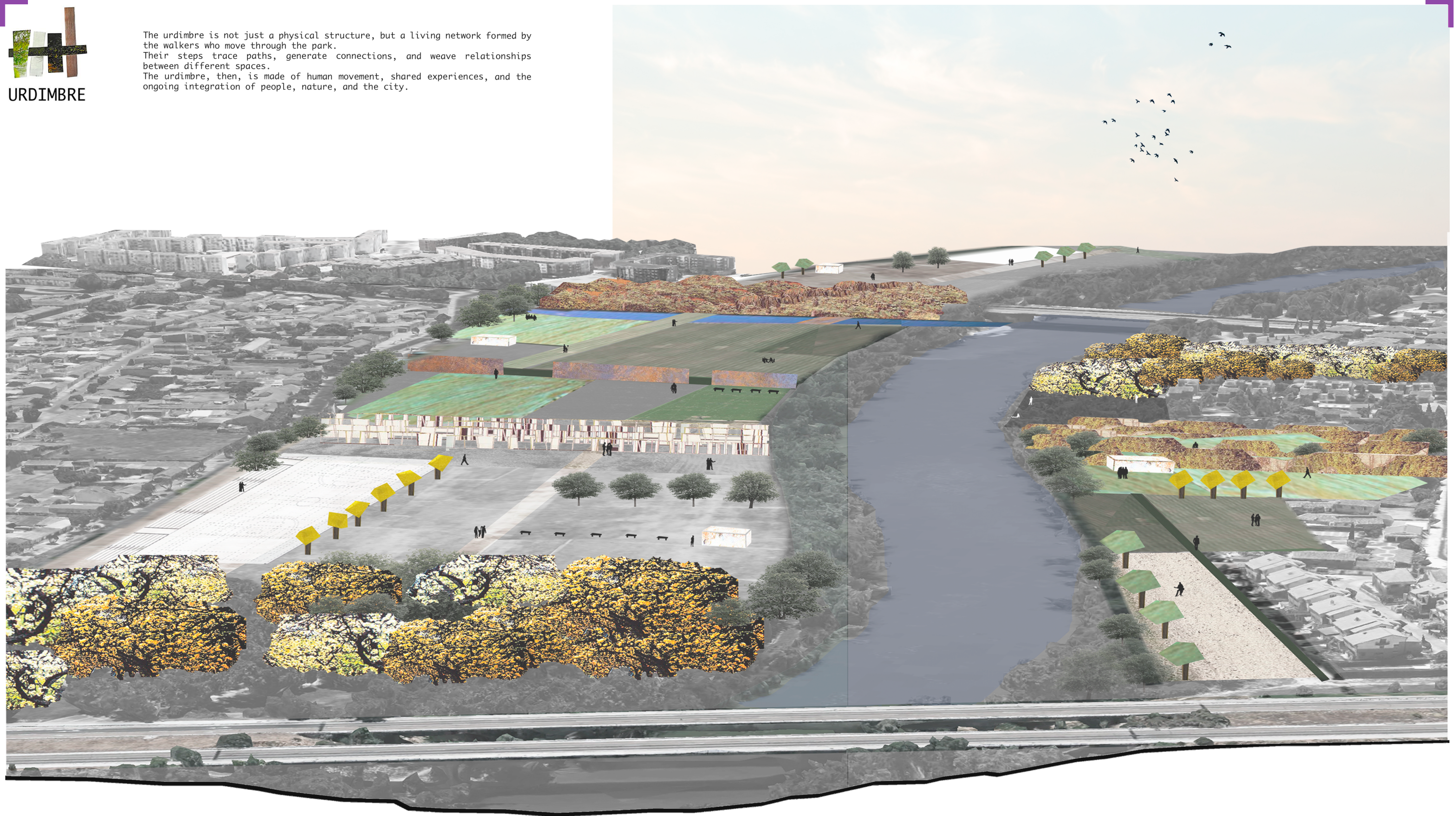
Una última banda dónde una vegetación más ordenada abraza a las naves existentes, las cuales se reinterpretan para en una de ellas desde el transbordador se da inicio a una línea ferroviaria de baja intensidad de carácter turístico cultural y de otra de ellas crear una nave de uso expositivo con información sobre la estación Valladolid Ariza.

En lo que se refiere a las conexiones y relación con elementos de borde se ha eliminado todo tipo de tapas y vallas alrededor de las vías; se ha eliminado el tráfico rodado tanto de la calle azucarera como de la calle estación de Ariza dando lugar a unos agradables paseos lineales. Se ha creado un paseo soterrado por debajo de las vías activas pudiendo así comunicar nuestra zona de actuación con la parte oeste de la ciudad. Para potenciar esta conexión entre ambas zonas, generamos una pasarela que evoca un nuevo viaje ferroviario a la vez que funciona de mirador y de intercambiador para entrar al nuevo invernadero.





The urdimbre is not just a physical structure, but a living network formed by the walkers who move through the park. Their steps trace paths, generate connections, and weave relationships between different spaces. The urdimbre, then, is made of human movement, shared experiences, and the ongoing integration of people, nature, and the city.



Country/City

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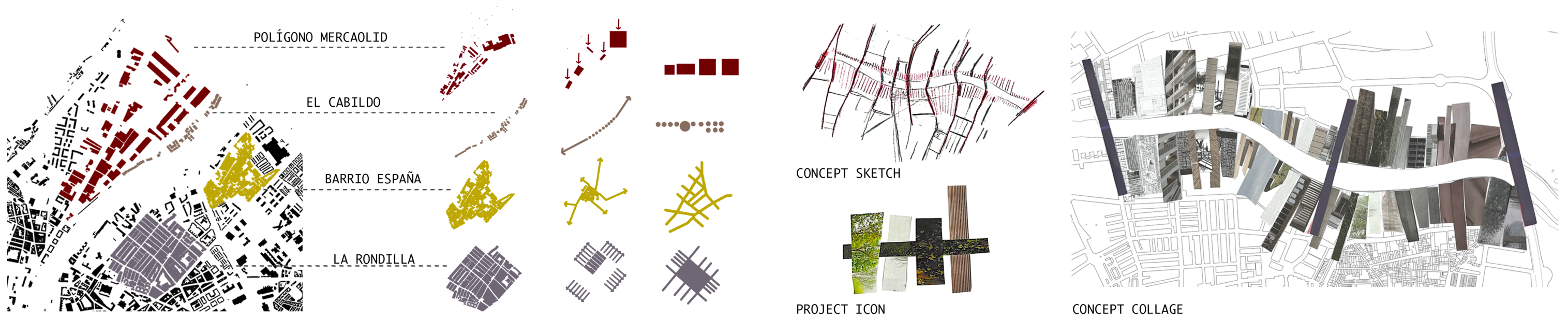
Title of the project

URDIMBRE

Authors

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Title of the project	URDIMBRE
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Teaching Staff	DARÍO ÁLVAREZ (Coord.) - SAGRARIO F. RAGA - CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ - LAURA LÁZARO - LARA REDONDO
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Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

Urdimbre is an urban and landscape project that seeks to reconnect four socially and culturally diverse neighborhoods of Valladolid through the Pisuerga River, removing its current role as a boundary. Rather than imposing a single identity, the proposal respects the uniqueness of each neighborhood, translating their character into the public space through the abstract extension of their urban fabrics toward the riverbanks. In doing so, the river ceases to be a barrier and becomes a shared element that connects residents and reinforces urban and social continuity. Inspired by the original meaning of urdimbre (the stretched threads on a loom that make weaving possible) the landscape takes on a structuring role: to connect, to guide, and to unite. The project is organized through a sequence of paths, clearings, and thresholds that, without replicating original forms, capture the spatial and emotional logic of each place. This landscape intervention thus becomes a mechanism to transform a former limit into a meaningful seam. Urdimbre does not aim to homogenize, but to “weave” diversity, offering a new kind of centrality born from the bottom up, from the everyday gestures of those living on the margins. Water acts as both an ecological and symbolic foundation, strengthening the relationship between nature and society. Altogether, the project proposes a spatial and social strategy in which the landscape serves as a connector—not only on a formal level, but also in functional and social terms.

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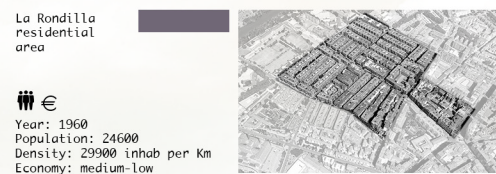


URDIMBRE : WARP : [noun] the set of threads lying lengthwise in a loom during weaving ,the other being the weft.

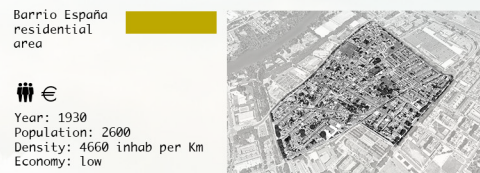
Spain Province of Valladolid City of Valladolid Project site 4 areas to integrate



La Victoria district Industrial area
Year: 1960
The industrial zone of La Victoria is home to factories, warehouses, and commercial spaces, contributing to the city's economy and employment.



La Rondilla residential area
Year: 1960
Population: 24600
Density: 29900 inhab per Km
Economy: medium-low
It features a mix of residential buildings, with a predominant presence of low- and mid-rise housing. The area is known for its social diversity and provides a wide range of amenities, including local shops, parks, and public services



Barrio España residential area
Year: 1930
Population: 2600
Density: 4660 inhab per Km
Economy: low
It is a residential area characterized by a low-density layout, with a combination of single-family homes and low-rise apartment buildings.



La Victoria residential single family housing
Year: 2000
Population: 190
Density: 220 inhab per Km
Economy: high
The area near the river in La Victoria features a picturesque collection of single-family homes. These homes offer spacious living with views of the river, creating a serene and pleasant environment for residents



Elements

small architectures, vegetation and landmarks add scale, atmosphere, and seasonal variation to the space.

Paths and movement (warp):

The paths define how the space is experienced through walking and sequence

Bands, patterns (weft):

linear compositions structure the space and create a new rhythm.

Prexistences

Site's existing conditions : topography, the 3 bridges, the Pisuerga river, the Esgueva river, and built structures-that shape the garden's foundation.

Walking is regarded as an art that unites architecture, landscape, and sculpture into a comprehensive aesthetic and spatial experience.

"Walkscapes: Walking as an Aesthetic Practice"
-Francesco Careri



01. RIVER ESQUEVA SECTION

02. BRIDGE VIEW

It proposes an understanding of the landscape not only as a physical form, but as the result of a symbolic transformation through walking.

03. WATERSIDE LANDING

"Through walking, humans began to construct the natural landscape around them"

04. GREEN CORRIDORS

Careri proposes that walking can reintegrate landscape, art, and architecture, reconnecting symbolic and built space.

Project idea :

The project aims to create a network of transverse bands along the river that connect the two parts of the city separated by the Pisuerga River, stitching the city together and opening it up to the river.

Through pathways, vegetation, and public spaces, the goal is to integrate the natural landscape with the urban environment, promoting social connection and sustainable ecological and urban cohesion

VIRUS CO-E-6



Country/City

SPAIN

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Title of the project

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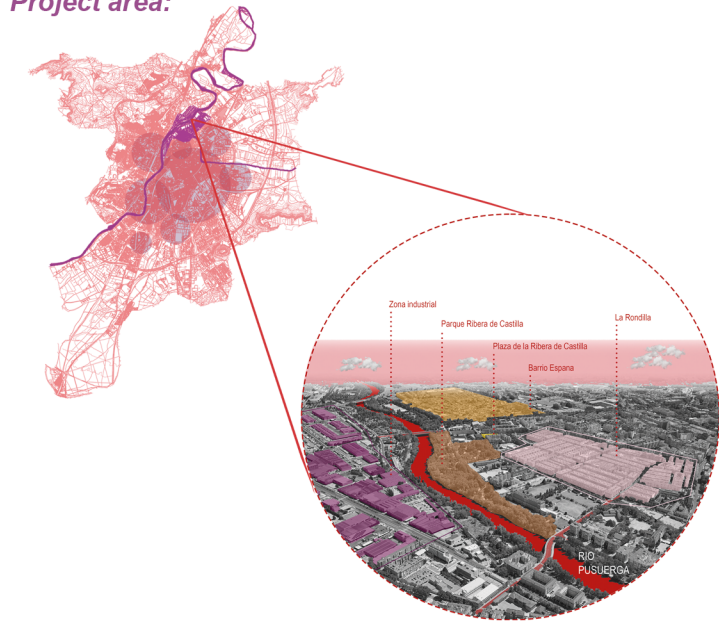
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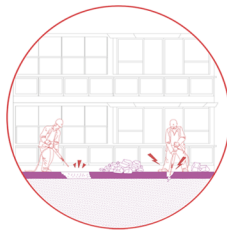
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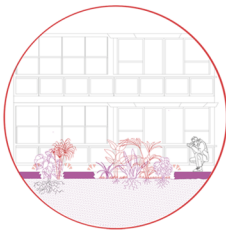
Project area:



Strategy:



Permeabilize the asphalt

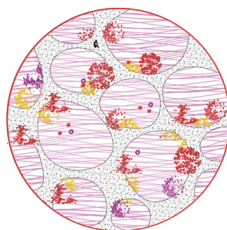


Introduce the productive virus

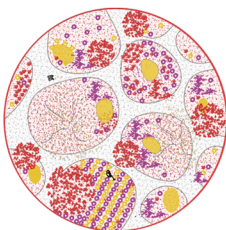


Climate oasis

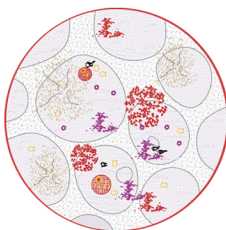
Virus type:



Humid virus

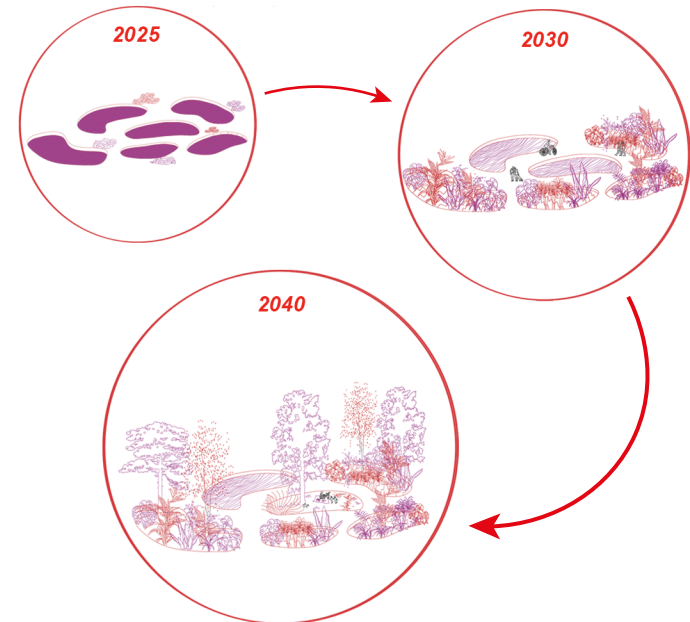
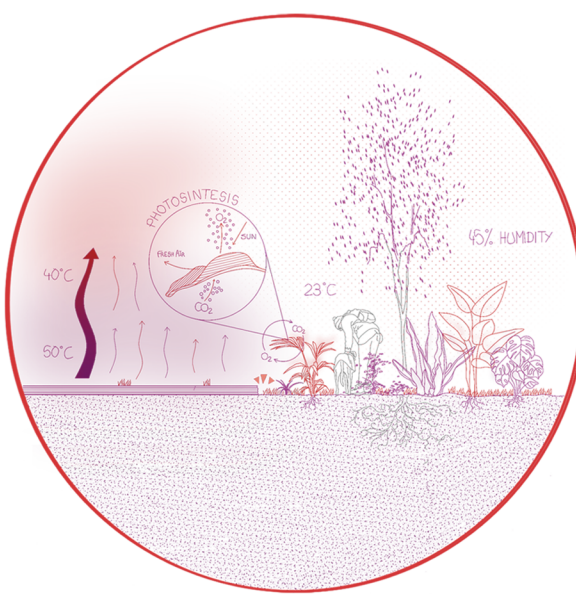


Productive virus



Community virus

Solution:



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

The project is located in the neighborhood of La Rondilla in Valladolid, a socially diverse and aging urban area facing increasing heatwaves and a lack of green infrastructure. In response, the proposal introduces a speculative and replicable strategy based on the injection of productive viruses into the urban fabric—small-scale yet catalytic interventions that act as remedies for both climate and social challenges. These viruses take the form of urban gardens, fruit trees, and shared growing spaces. Rather than being invasive, they regenerate their surroundings by lowering temperatures through shade and evapotranspiration, improving air quality, and promoting food sovereignty. They are strategically distributed across three key nodes: the central square (currently underused), the buried and forgotten Esgueva stream, and the harsh-soiled industrial zone across the Pisuerga River. The project envisions a climate-conscious urbanism that replaces asphalt with living, fertile, and permeable soil, acting as a natural temperature regulator. This network of green micro-infrastructures not only cools the environment but also strengthens social, educational, and ecological connections. The proposal reactivates the overlooked riverbanks, transforming them into new sensory landscapes and restoring the relationship between the city and its natural geography. Over time, La Rondilla is reimagined as a resilient and self-sufficient district, capable of adapting to climate change through everyday and collective actions.

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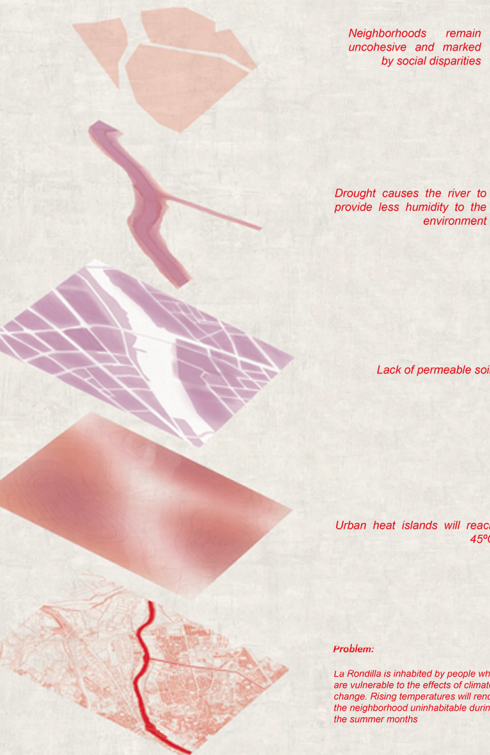
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Valladolid is a city located in the autonomous community of Castilla y León, in Spain. The neighborhood of La Rondilla, known for its aging population and growing immigrant community, faces increasing challenges due to climate change and a lack of green infrastructure. This project introduces a speculative strategy to mitigate urban heat by injecting "productive viruses" into the city's fabric — interventions that are not harmful, but generative. These viruses take the form of urban gardens, fruit trees, and community-growing spaces. They are designed not only to cool the environment, but also to foster food sovereignty and local engagement.

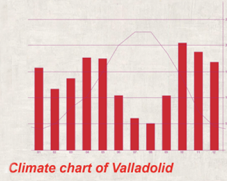
The viruses are distributed across three strategic nuclei: the central square — which currently fails to fulfill its role as a civic hub — the Esgueva stream, and the industrial area across the Pisuegra river, characterized by harsh soil and extreme environmental conditions. Through localized food production, these interventions reduce the dependency on imported goods and the energy costs associated with food transport.

Moreover, by activating both the Esgueva and the Pisuegra rivers through ecological and sensory effects, the project makes these waterways perceptible again, reconnecting the neighborhood with its natural geography. These productive viruses become catalysts for environmental healing and social cohesion, lowering temperatures in dense urban areas while offering shared, green spaces for cultivation, learning, and community gathering. This long-term vision reimagines La Rondilla as a resilient, self-sufficient district in the face of an uncertain climate future.

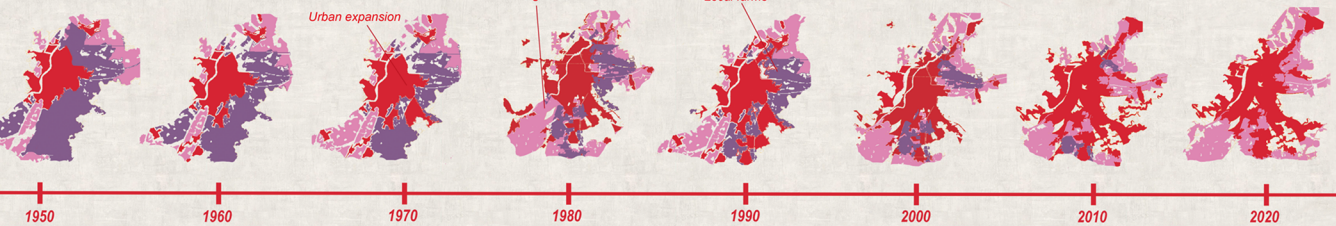
Hood conditions in 2050



The area in the map:



Evolution of the urban expansion of Valladolid:



Solution:



- So the aspects are:
1. The Problem with Asphalt and Impermeable Surfaces: that absorbs and stores heat during the day and releases it at night, keeping cities hot even after sunset. Furthermore is impermeable, preventing natural surface cooling.
 2. Vegetation as an Urban Climate Regulator: Trees block direct sunlight. Through their leaves, plants release water vapor into the air, naturally cooling their surroundings—like an ecological air conditioner. And at last, they mitigate global climate change by absorbing CO₂.

A Cooler Future: Living Soil and Green Design

Our project lowers temperatures by several degrees, reduces air conditioning use, cutting down on energy consumption. Living with this nature helps cities withstand more frequent and intense heatwaves.

Strategy:



Permeabilize the asphalt

In heat accumulation points in the neighborhood, the asphalt is broken to let soil behind breathe



Introduce the productive virus

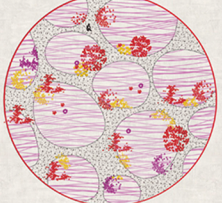
Low-maintenance, drought-tolerant plant species are planted and cultivated, along with ponds that help humidify the environment.



Climate oasis

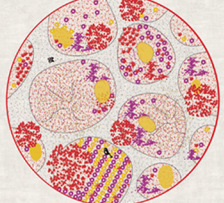
Over time, this vegetation grows, creating small oases that evoke the feeling of being by the riverside.

Virus type:



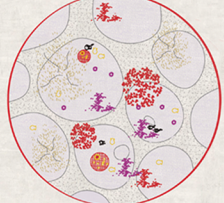
Humid virus

Water collectors
Rainfall water
Wetland plants



Productive virus

Soil
Orchards
Fruit trees



Community virus

Neighbours
Trees
Activities

Pita bread: (125g)
Origin: France
CO₂: 0,5 Kg

Lettuce: (75g)
Origin: Spain
CO₂: 0,07 Kg

Kebab meat: (250g)
Origin: USA
CO₂: 6,8 Kg

Tomato: (50g)
Origin: Netherlands
CO₂: 0,3 Kg

Carbon footprint of _ Kebab made in la Rondilla:

Total weight: 500g
CO₂: 7,67 Kg

Decentralized production contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, which could be reduced through local production

ARN:

- Beet
- Cherry Tomato
- Chinese Cabbage
- Potato
- Lettuce
- Spinach
- Eggplant
- Chickpea
- Dill
- Broccoli
- Jerusalem Artichoke
- Parsley
- Wild Garlic
- Peas
- Lentils
- Anthurium
- Fern
- Succulent
- Snake plant
- Aloe vera
- Ficus
- Ash
- Cedar
- Oak
- Poplar
- Elm
- Fir

the species introduced with the viruses can be classified in productive, humid or communal

