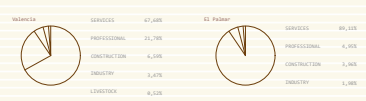
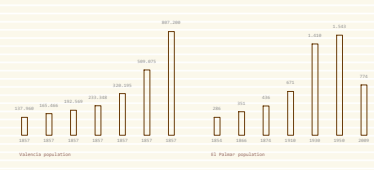
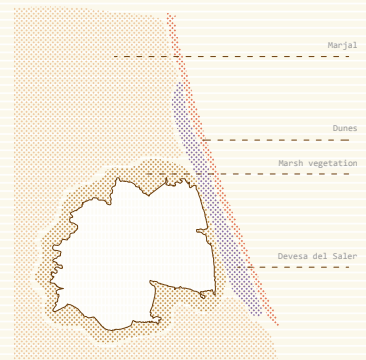


El Palmar is a town south of Valencia, within the Albufera de Valencia area. The Albufera is a coastal lagoon separated from the sea by sandy bars and pine forests. It has been a protected Natural Park since 1996, with special plans for conservation and management. Traditional activities in the Albufera include fishing, hunting, rice cultivation, and plant gathering. Today, rice cultivation and professional fishing are prominent, with the Fishermen's Community of El Palmar and Catarroja preserving traditional fishing practices. However, industrial and livestock activities have increased, and tourism has boomed.

Balancing development with conservation is crucial to protect the area's natural resources, biodiversity, and cultural value. The Albufera is home to diverse habitats and over 850 plant species, 31 mammal species, 292 bird species, and various other wildlife.



L'ALBUFERA

El Palmar has seen a surge in its restaurant sector, transforming the rural landscape into a culinary hub with numerous establishments. However, the town still grapples with several challenges: limited connections to nearby municipalities hinder trade and tourism potential, impeding growth. The aging population is a result of the lack of job opportunities, forcing young people to seek employment in urban areas. Urban planning deficiencies, such as unused spaces and unattractive buildings, detract from the environment's quality and 'experience' for residents and visitors.

Despite these obstacles, a project implementation presents an opportunity to revitalize historic elements, promoting sustainable tourism tied to the rice-growing culture. Advantages like proximity to Valencia and a favorable climate attract visitors interested in the local gastronomy and traditions. To remain relevant, El Palmar must adopt a flexible strategy to adapt to the changing needs of society and ensure a thriving

JANUARY: It is necessary to drain the fields of water to prepare them for the next planting.

FEBRUARY: when the fields are emptied of water, the soil becomes muddy and soft, and this mud is mixed with the "straw" left over from the previous year's rice fields.

MARCH-APRIL: the soil is left to rest, allowing it to dry in the sun; and later, the first layer is removed.

MAY: The fields are refilled with water and allowed again to prepare them for sowing.

JUNE-JULY: Rice is planted in early June and allowed to grow until mid-August. During growth, it is crucial to maintain an adequate water supply in the fields, either by maintaining a layer of water or by ensuring that the roots are submerged, depending on the irrigation system used.

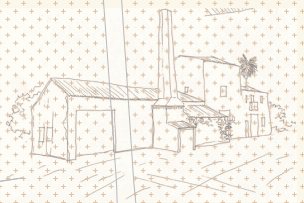
AUGUST: As mid-August arrives, the time for harvesting rice approaches. By this point, the rice plants have matured and the grains have reached their 100% development. At this time, the fields are dried, which involves gradually removing water from the rice fields.

SEPTEMBER: the rice is harvested at the beginning of September, left to dry.

OCTOBER: the grains are selected and classified, the grain is separated from the straw in a process called "threshing".

NOVEMBER: rice is milled to separate the grain from the husk. The fields are flooded again.

DECEMBER: the rice is packaged for marketing.



R I C E
F I E L D S



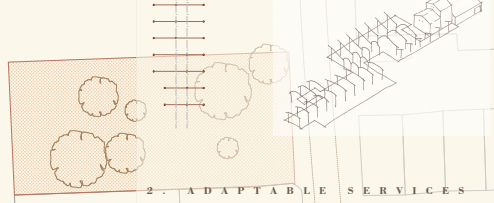
The project's goal is to achieve adaptability over time that benefits the community and the progress of the area. The tool to achieve this lies in the construction of covers that adapt respectfully to the trilladora, composed of leaves and folds, providing a place of shade and protection.

The covers are designed to respond to changing needs and future challenges that the community may face.

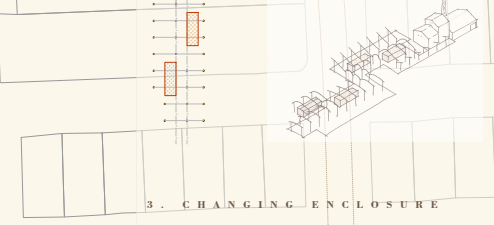
The adaptability of the structure and covers seeks the possibility of transforming new spaces according to the changing needs of the place and its community, promoting cohesion and integration between them. Thus, they will become key elements for the construction of a sustainable and respectful future with the tradition and history of El Palmar.

The final result is an example of how progress can coexist with tradition. In this way, we achieve a structure that is not only functional but also a reflection of the connection between the land, the building, and the community.

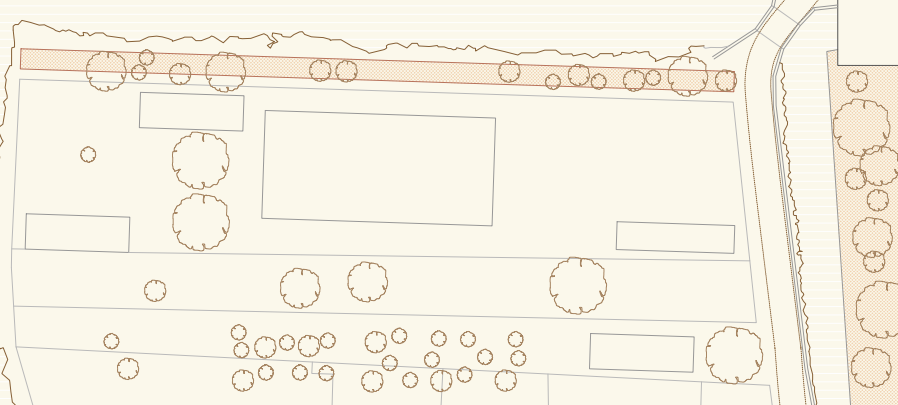
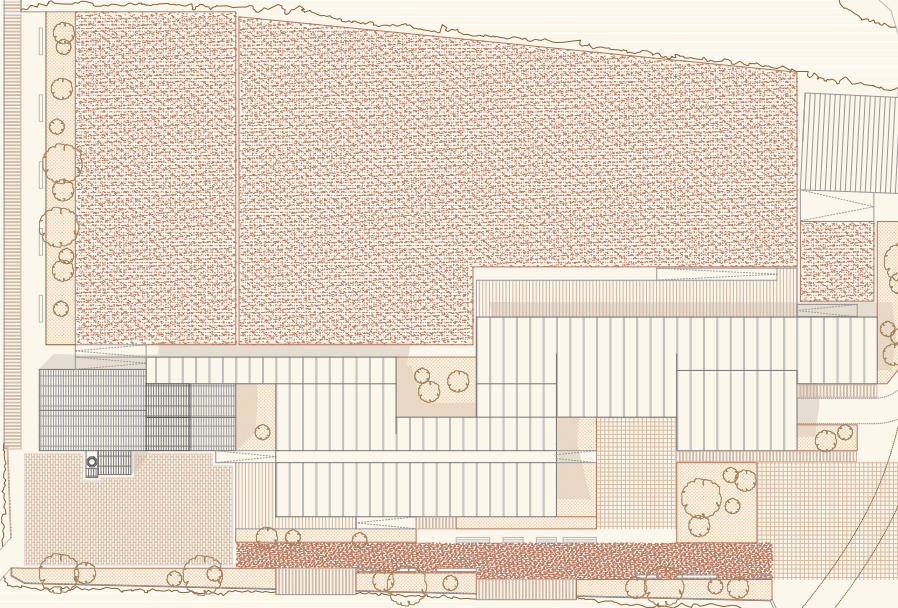
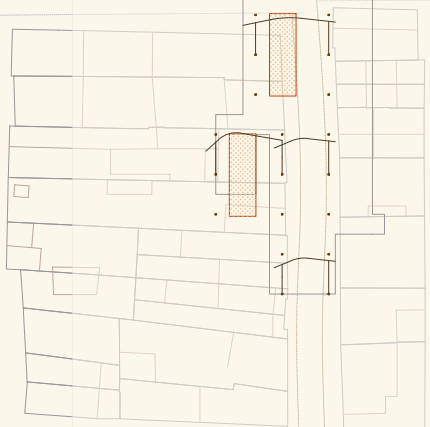
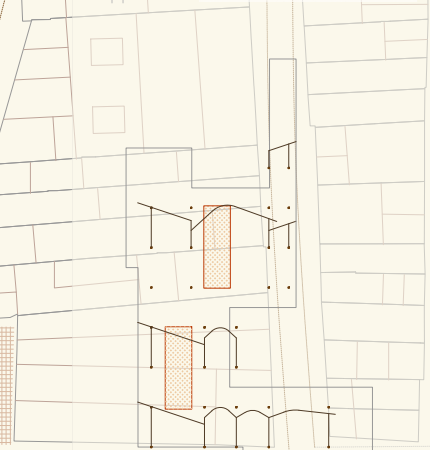
1. FLEXIBLE STRUCTURE



2. ADAPTABLE SERVICES

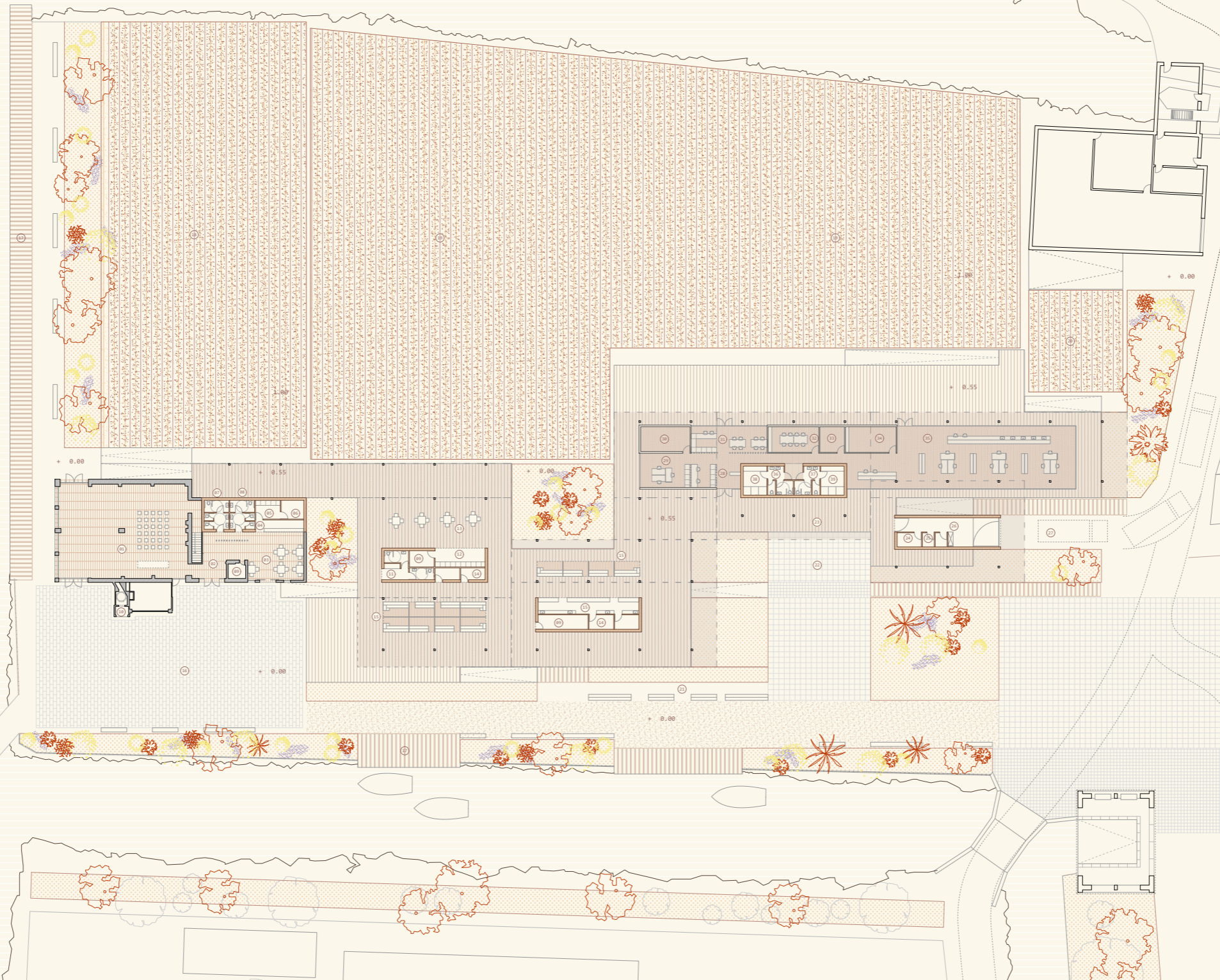


3. CHANGING ENCLOSURE

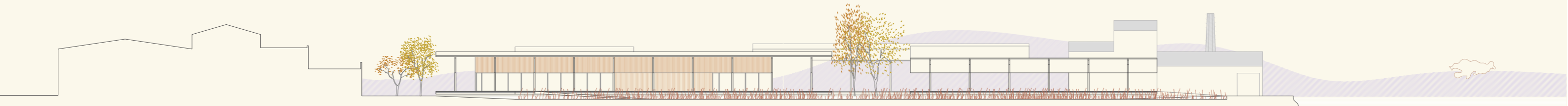


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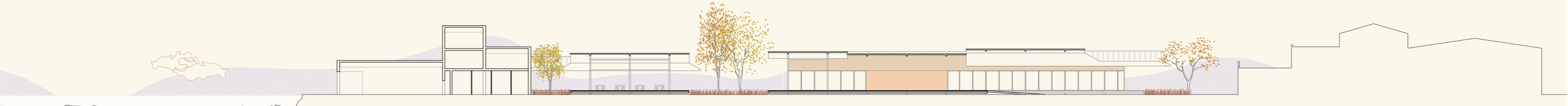


K E Y	
01. Multipurpose room.	21. Outdoor market.
02. Information area.	22. Outdoor public space.
03. Cafeteria area.	23. Outdoor multifunctional space.
04. Bar area.	24. Cold storage.
05. Kitchen.	25. Immediate storage for men.
06. Pantry.	26. Space for loading and unloading.
07. Toilets for men.	27. Entrance for loading vehicles.
08. Toilets for women.	28. Reception research center area.
09. Area of facilities of the threshing machine.	29. Administration.
10. Old chimney of the threshing machine.	30. Archive.
11. Toilets accessible market area.	31. Office.
12. Public kitchen.	32. Meeting room.
13. Communal area outside.	33. Testing room.
14. Warehouse of the market.	34. Equipped test room.
15. Market stalls.	35. Laboratory.
16. Square of the threshing machine.	36. Male staff restroom.
17. Bar.	37. Female staff restroom.
18. Exhibition orchard.	38. Male changing room.
19. Research orchard.	39. Women's locker room.
20. Auxiliary orchard.	



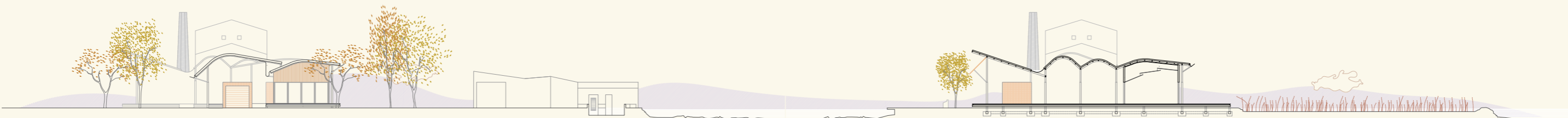
NORTH ELEVATION • Scale 1/200

NORTH ELEVATION • Scale 1/200



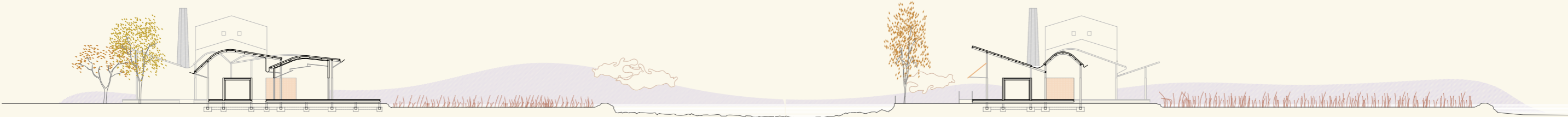
LONGITUDINAL SECTION • Scale 1/200

LONGITUDINAL SECTION • Scale 1/200



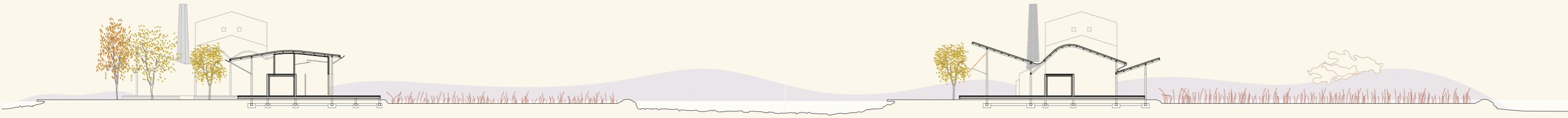
A SECTION • Scale 1/200

D SECTION • Scale 1/200



B SECTION • Scale 1/200

E SECTION • Scale 1/200

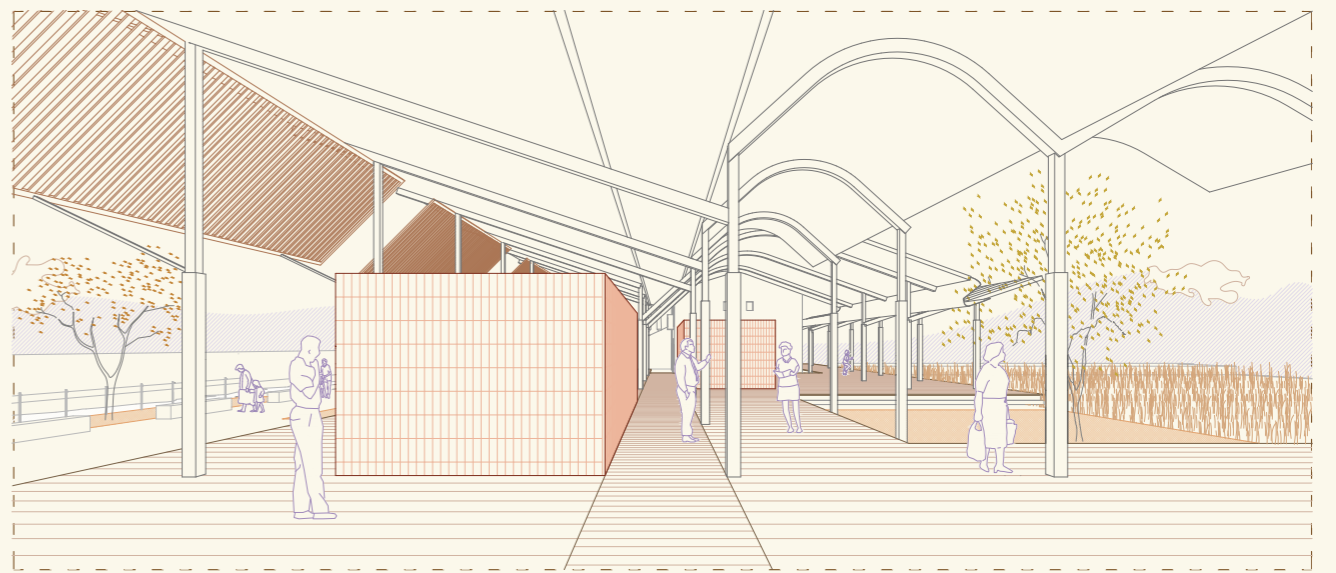


C SECTION • Scale 1/200

F SECTION • Scale 1/200

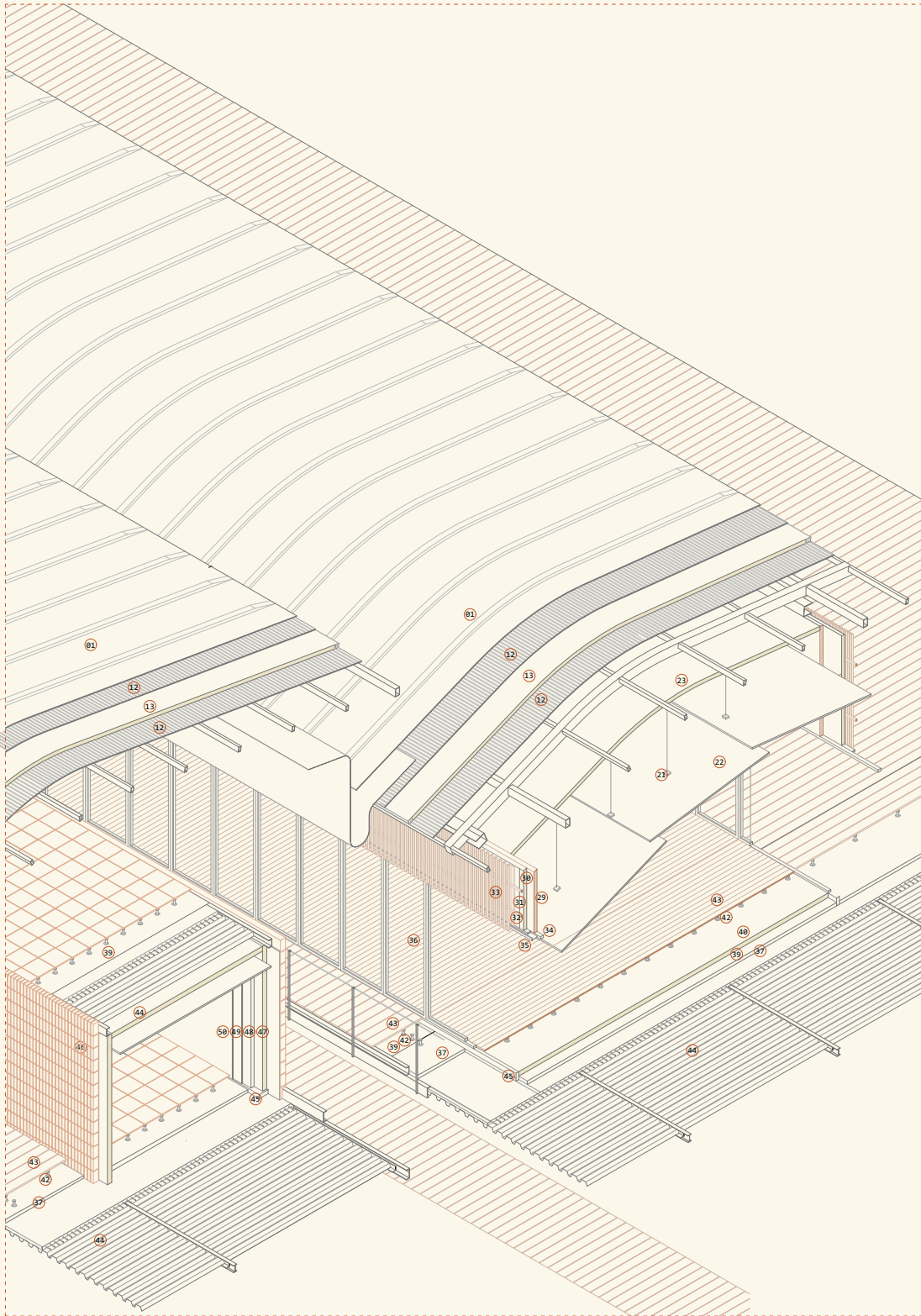
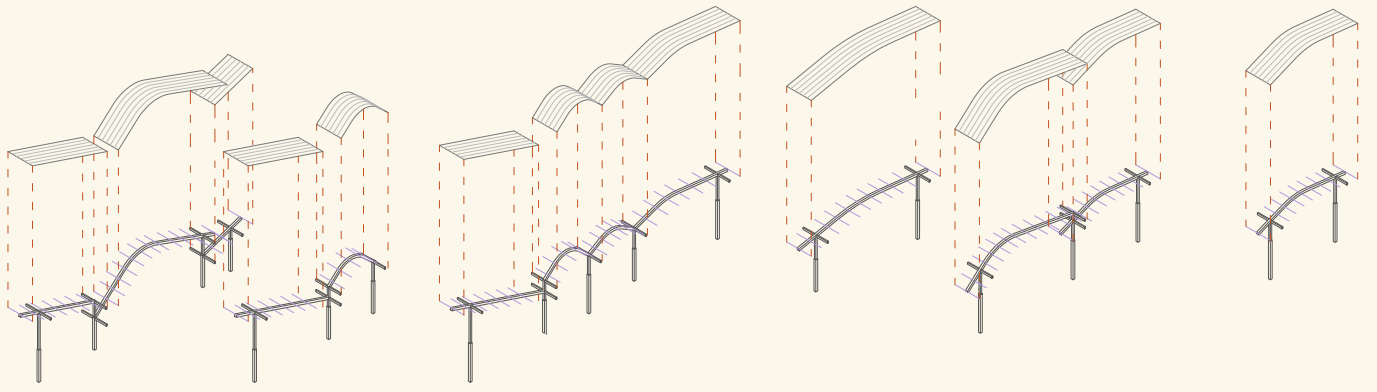


VIEW 1



VIEW 2





2UPH200 section beam finished with anti-rust primer with intumescent paint coating, factory made beam and milled by means of curved profile. Welded to pillar.

Roof support beams made of rectangular tubular profile 160x120x5mm welded to the beam.

Portal frame connection beam with rectangular tubular profile 160x120x5mm welded to the beam.

PHC square pillar 180x180x10 mm embedded in PHC square pillar 200x200x10 mm made of S275 steel and coated with intumescent paint.

Composite slab composed of corrugated sheet metal with poured concrete and compression layer. Supported on an angular profile welded to IPE 340 profile.

Steel profile S275 UPN 200 for perimeter band welded to the column by means of a connecting plate.

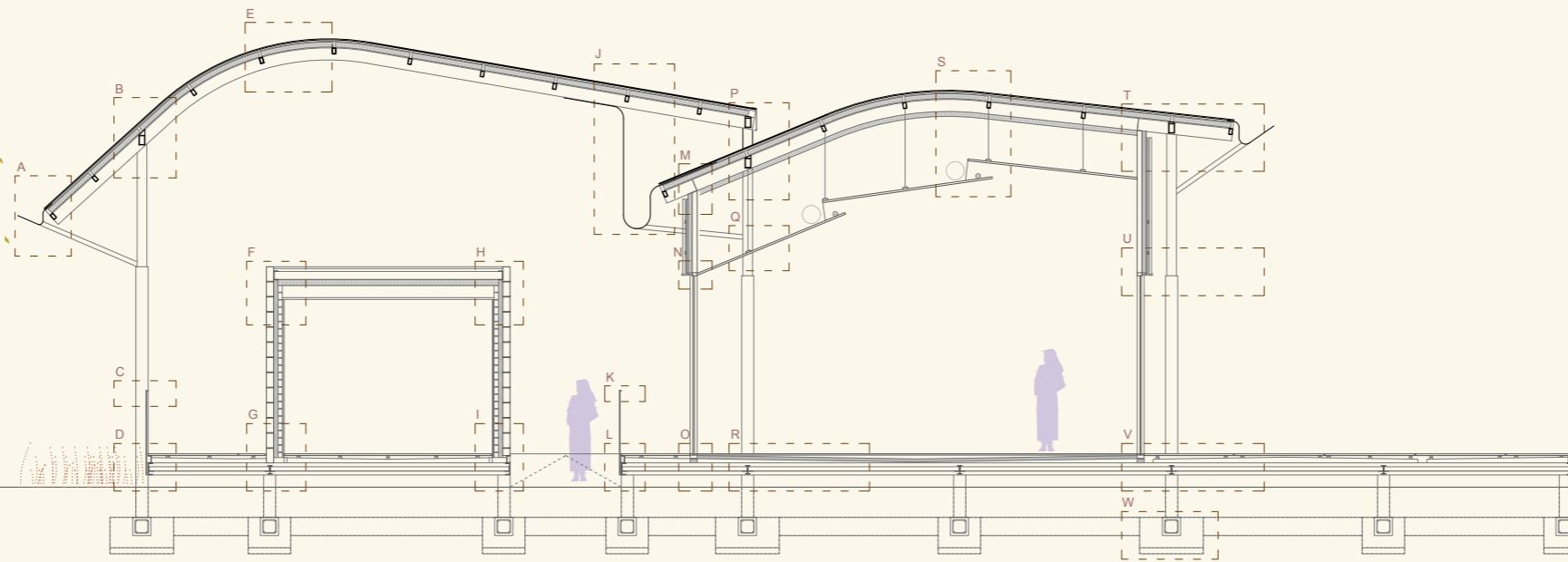
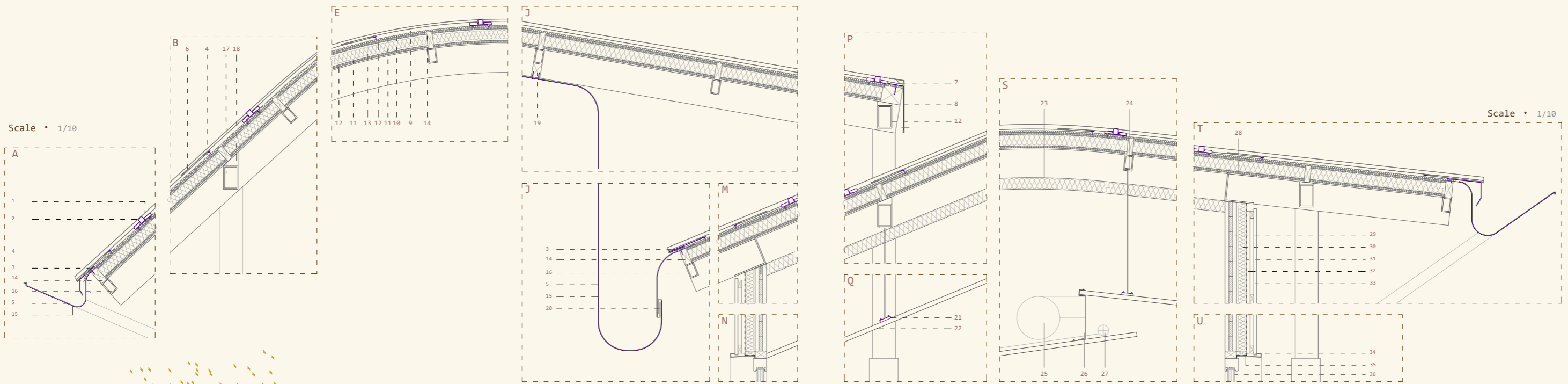
Steel profile S275 HEB 200 for slab support beam welded to column by means of connection plate.

500x500x16 mm S275 steel anchor plate with trapezoidal gussets, maximum height 100 mm and minimum height 50 mm.

Reinforced concrete foundation beam HA25 30x30 cm Reinforcement 4#12 Stirrups 3#8/30cm

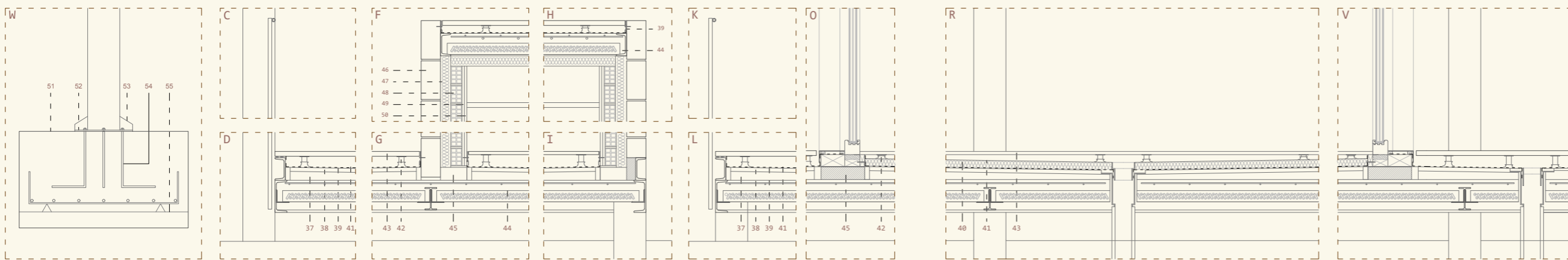
Metal pillar anchor bolts bolted to anchor plate by means of hardware.

Isolated reinforced concrete footing (most unfavourable) HA25 340x140x50 cm Reinforcement direction A and B #612/25cm



K E Y

- 1. Zinc roof.
- 2. Zinc deck lag, screwed to panel.
- 3. Zinc roof starting point.
- 4. Stainless steel clamp for union between zinc roofing units.
- 5. Metal hook attached to wood strip for gutter support.
- 6. Zinc seaming strip.
- 7. Zinc seaming strap between side trim and roof.
- 8. Lateral roof edge.
- 9. Separation space for ventilation of zinc roof (3 cm).
- 10. Modular waterproofing sheet.
- 11. Resin filler for curved panel cracks.
- 12. Curved poplar plywood panel, size 3000 x 1830 mm, thickness 18 mm. Composition with longitudinal and transversal grooves according to applications to achieve a high degree of flexibility.
- 13. Semi-rigid recessed panel of 8 cm thickness.
- 14. Wood lath supported on structure for containment of curved panel and roof insulation assembly and for anchoring base by screwing of guttering.
- 15. Sheet stainless steel gutter embedded in factory according to graphic documentation.
- 16. Structural strap for roof support, hollow rectangular profile of 100.80.5 mm.
- 17. Structural strap for joining between framing with a hollow rectangular profile of 100.120.5 mm.
- 18. Stainless plate for beam extension and adaptation to the roof.
- 19. Wood lath supported by the structure to screwing guttering.



- 20. Separation gap between gutters to avoid structural expansion.
- 21. False ceiling plate anchor.
- 22. Suspended false ceiling made of insulated plasterboard.
- 23. 3% insulation boards 8 cm thick.
- 24. Suspended false ceiling fastening to structure.
- 25. Climatisation system.
- 26. Ventilation grill and false ceiling plates join.
- 27. Illumination system.
- 28. Insulation steel strip for joint between enclosure and roof, arranged between frame beams.
- 29. ESDR CLT panel.
- 30. Wood fiber insulation.
- 31. Waterproofing sheet.
- 32. Double wooden battens 25x50.
- 33. Wooden slat.
- 34. Wooden frame.
- 35. Aluminium lining.
- 36. Interior canopy in pine wood with glass 404.16.6.31.404 with argon gas chamber, low emission.
- 37. Slope formation 1:50.
- 38. Leveling layer with cement mortar and vapor diffusing layer.
- 39. Rigid extruded polystyrene plates, tongue and groove on the edges and grooved on the underside.
- 40. Filtering geotextile filter.
- 41. Adjustable plates provided with crosshead.
- 42. Flooring made of treated oak planks for outdoor use.
- 43. Composite deck slab.
- 44. High concrete base.
- 45. Solid concrete plate 12.24.
- 46. 9% rigid insulation 5cm.
- 47. 9% rigid insulation 5cm.
- 48. 3x125 sheet of 7.
- 49. Cement mortar layer for interior finishing grid.
- 50. Finishing of grey pieces.
- 51. Isolated floating.
- 52. Anchor plate for the metal pillar with the floating.
- 53. Connection stiffeners welded to the column and the plate.
- 54. Steel anchor bolts.
- 55. Finishing concrete layer, thickness 5cm.