Green Aqueduct

Grass
- Increasing the amount of greenery
- Use of animals for natural green growth

Revitalization
- Renewal of the historical aqueducts
- Attractiveness of the district in relation to neighbouring areas

Ecology
- Increasing environmental awareness
- Rainwater utilization

Education
- Education in the cultural centre
- Creating community spaces

Environment
- Habitat of people and animals
- Community connection

Nature
- Surrounded by housing with vegetation
- Use of natural materials
MAIN PROBLEMS

ISOLATION

As a result of the migration to Barcelona, the construction of housing estates with economic standards and different typologies began. This process led to a repetitive and serial composition of isolated blocks separated by large green spaces. Unfortunately, this typology has also had negative effects, as it has disconnected these neighbourhoods from the rest of the city, depriving them of amenities, shared infrastructure and clearly defined public spaces.

DIVISION

The district is made up of two main areas. The first is the lower metropolitan and business district, where the most important shops and facilities such as CLM, Fidelisca, Zafona and Tana, among others, are located. It is here that Plaza Roja and Plaza Verde are located, which are considered more exclusive and distinctive among the rest of the district.

The second area is the upper zone, mainly residential, organised as a linear block on a steeply sloping site. Another block with underground access has recently been built here, located next to several public spaces and other facilities. This part of the district offers a peaceful and picturesque environment for residents.

SOCIAL DIFFERENCES

The high level of vulnerability and inequality in a neighbourhood is directly linked to its ethnic diversity. Foreign-born residents make up as much as 30.3% of the district’s total population, which exceeds the citywide average of 23.1%. It is worth noting that there is a greater presence of Moroccans, Moroccans and Pakistani nationalities in the neighbourhood.

LOW LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Only 18.3% of people have completed secondary school in this neighbourhood, which is lower compared to the average of 28.3% in Barcelona. In addition, only 7.8% of residents have chosen to continue their studies at university or get a higher education. In comparison, the figure for the rest of the city is 37.3%.

It should be noted that 69.1% of people in this neighbourhood choose not to participate in any activities other than compulsory ones. This is a higher percentage compared to the rest of the city, where only 37.8% of the population does so.

In addition, this neighbourhood has a low average income per person or household, with an unemployment rate of 12%. There is also a high rate of empty or abandoned housing, as well as problems with evictions and the presence of uninhabitable buildings. These problems affect communities that share common areas and spaces.
ANALYSES

Cemetery Collserola

Aguasdruts de Crista Meridiana

Castle Torrebadell

Collserola is a sub-mountainous range covered with a rustic landscape of vineyards, olive groves, cork oaks, and wild meadows. The character of the landscape is very different from the surrounding areas, with a continuity of vegetation, water flows, and stands of cork oak. It was an ideal setting for the development of an architectural project.

The area is divided into three distinct sectors, each with its own topography and microclimate. The sector to the north is characterized by a gentle slope and a more humid climate, with a higher concentration of cork oak and pine trees. The middle sector is more open and dry, with large areas of open land and a higher concentration of cork oak and pine trees. The southern sector is the driest and most arid, with a lower concentration of cork oak and pine trees.

The Aguasdruts de Crista Meridiana are a set of small watercourses that flow through the landscape, providing a source of fresh water for the local population. The castle of Torrebadell is a medieval fortress constructed to control access to the area and to protect the inhabitants from invaders.

The project is designed to integrate the existing landscape and to create new spaces for leisure and recreation. The castle will be restored and adapted to serve as a cultural center, while the watercourses will be used to create a network of green spaces and recreational areas. The landscape will be designed to enhance the existing beauty of the area and to create new opportunities for public enjoyment.
CONCLUSIONS OF THE ANALYSES

Resource
The development site is located on the eastern side of the city. It is directly adjacent to the school, which is located in the center of the neighborhood. It is also accessible by multiple bus routes around the site, both on the western side and on the eastern side. The site is also adjacent to the school, which is located in the center of the neighborhood. The site is also accessible by multiple bus routes around the site, both on the western side and on the eastern side.

Conclusion
The site is well connected to the city and the school, and the school is located in the center of the neighborhood. The site is also accessible by multiple bus routes around the site, both on the western side and on the eastern side.

Resource
The area of the site includes two green spaces that are adjacent to the school. These green spaces are connected by a pedestrian walkway, which runs along the western side of the site. The area also has a large number of trees.

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**Slope: pasture for sheep and goats**

A hitherto unused slope in the northern part of the district will be arranged as a pasture for sheep and goats, where naturally grown grasses will be sown. The space will be attractive for walks and recreation, and an attraction for children. The slope will be equipped with infrastructures necessary for breeding, such as hay barns and a barn where the animals can take shelter.

**Green roofs and balconies with plants**

Unused flat roofs on residential and office buildings, will be transformed into green roofs and retention basins, which can also be used by residents.

The green roofs, and between the buildings, will allow high temperatures to cool down, as well as retaining water valuable for animals and crops.

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**Sections**

The area will be divided by balconies thematically and the different ships, arranged in relation to each other according to the levels, will have different types of plants. This arrangement will allow for a free exchange of crops between residents, and thus deepen human relationships.

The plants will be selected according to the light they need, and the planned plantings include meliaceous flowers, citrus vegetables, and herbs.
The project involves the creation of three areas of change: an eco-clearing, a sports park, and a cultural car park.

Balconies with crops will be created around the residential buildings, and roofs will be turned into green roofs and retention basins.

There will be pathways between the blocks for residents to exchange vegetables, and a pedestrian walkway planted with flowering plants will lead to the Green Aqueduct from the station.
Wheeler footbridge is crossing on the north-south axis the Ciutat Meridiana neighborhood being the connection between historical heritage of the area & the park of the aqueduct and green city residential development. Its main goal is to serve as an integration space for the local residents, in which they can gather, meet, and socialize. The access to the footbridge is provided by two ramps at each end of the construction and three staircases connected to the pavement below. The construction is equipped with numerous benches and seats, plant storage spaces, and plant pots.
PARKLET DESIGN

Visualization of the parklet

Interior visualization of the parklet

PARKLET
A parklet designed for fresh vegetables and herbs growing in neighborwere. It can be located between residential plots and sexual areas. The shape of the canopy will resemble the historic arches located in the study area, which will emphasize the neighborhood. The parklet is formed now a timber frame structure, covered with a green roof that will absorb rainwater. Insulation, plants, and trees will create a cool area for tall plants and provide shelter for lower plants.

POTS - SEATS
The ground pots also act as seating for residents. The possibility of these small green spaces is to provide a place for people to stay outside and share the cultivation together. Seating is made possible by the movable planters at the pots, which have to be turned receptors from the bottom, which at the same time extend the supports for the seating from the centre.
Visualization of balcony with plants