

**FIELD PRACTICE - IAR**

**THE  
HUERTA  
NORTE  
OF VALENCIA**

**BY DANIELA DE LA ENCARNACIÓN VIDAL**

# **THE FANTASY OF LEARNING AS YOU SMILE**

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Brief explanation of the practice:

Our teacher, Pasquale De Dato, proposed us the brilliant idea of doing a practice where we not only learn but also have fun. The practice consisted of solving 5 riddles. Each riddle had a key which gave access to other riddle, but there is the juice, you could not pass to the second riddle if you were not able to solve the first one. Each riddle came with a task that we had to accomplish throughout the practice. These tasks helped us to know more about the cultural and architectural values of a unique and almost unknown territory such as the Huerta of Valencia.

To liven up the correction of this great way of learning. I have decided to do the same thing that you have done with us Pasquale, transform something boring into something ludic. My dossier will be transformed into a story that narrates the 5 riddles with the descriptions of all the tasks.

# THE HUERTA OF VALENCIA

The city of Valencia in its current state is characterised by its limited scale and surrounded by vast areas of agricultural development. From a very general point of view, the socio-economic development of the city, especially the socio-economic development of its surroundings, has not undergone major changes in its historical process. For this reason, the agricultural traditions and types of cultivation that have really defined the territory are currently maintained.

Due to this recent growth, the existence of the human being and the constructions that accompany it, the so-called Huerta de Valencia, was limited to small-scale constructions and isolated constructions until the beginning of the 20th century. Its characteristics indicate humanity's unique dedication to agriculture. Immediate agricultural needs, either for housing or exclusively for storage.



# THE ORIGIN OF THE URBAN GARDENS

The first mention of urban gardens was in the second half of the 19th century. In this age of change, rural output and the industrial revolution go hand in hand.

In the cities, the new working class of new immigrant farmers creates a poor environment.

Due to the population growth and the condition of the population, the church and the government provide space for citizens to grow food and thus alleviate their economic situation in some way.



Map of the location of the Huerta del Norte de Valencia

# 1.

## THE ART OF LEAVING EVERYTHING FOR THE LAST MOMENT

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This is one of the thousands and one night that Lara will not sleep due to disorganization caused by the crowding of deliveries of her projects. But tonight, it wasn't just any night in which Lara could tune in to her favourite playlist and move her pencil to the beat of the music and relax as she finished her sketches of the sculptures in her yard at the university, but tonight our laughing Lara He will sink his elbows, since the next day he had his architectural theory exam. Lara was not a big fan of studying great phrases and then spitting them out on the exam and forgetting it the next day, but she didn't think about it for another minute and decided to open that book that she had so forgotten that it even had dust on it.

To her surprise, on the first page there was a note that said "you have just entered the polytechnic university of Valencia. If you discover where the road leads ... you will discover the type that you have to investigate" Clearly Lara thought it would have been Luis her classmate who was always tries to get a smile from her through a joke between classes. Without the slightest affection for the note, Lara turned the page and continued reading the book.

In the upper right corner was the title of the first section, "The hermitages". Immediately Lara remembered that Sunday when she and Luis had to join Luis's grandmother to that little

mass that was celebrated in the hermitage of Vera, located behind their university.

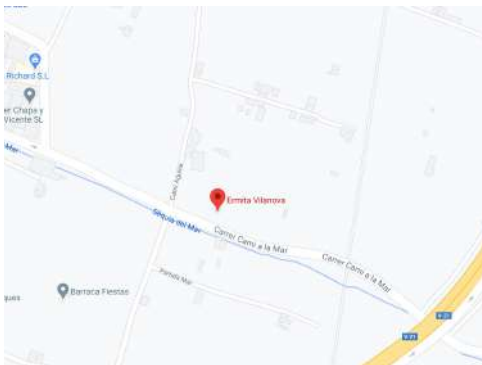
Its genuine name is Ermita de la Inmaculada Concepción, yet by everybody it is known as Ermita de Vera. Its name comes from where it is found: the Partida de Vera, since the Vera trench goes through this spot, which is thusly a part of the Mestalla channel. The trench are channels of water that come from the hour of the Romans as indicated by a few and the Muslims as per others and that watered and inundated the nursery of Valencia. The seclusion is likewise situated close to the one known as Molino de Vera.

The current sanctuary dates from the eighteenth century, despite the fact that its root comes from the fifteenth century. It is presently reestablished and totally whitewashed.

The structure has a basilica floor plan with a solitary nave, a little transept that doesn't hang out in arrangement and a half orange arch over the transept. It is covered with a half-barrel vault upheld by columns. The embellishment of the congregation is neoclassical as relates to its season of development. It has a wooden ensemble at the foot. It has a wooden ensemble at the foot. It has three side houses of prayer committed to the Divina Pastora, San Juan de Ortega and Sant Antoni del Porquet. On the seventeenth of January, the banquet of Sant Antoní, the huertanos carry their creatures to favor the seclusion since said holy person is the benefactor holy person of homegrown creatures.



Luckily they were able to sneak out of that mass and enjoy a little of the countryside and the views that that landscape of La Huerta de Valencia offered them. They did not realize the time that had passed until they looked back, they could see that the hermitage had really turned into a tiny blur that could be covered with the tip of his little finger. They continued walking along that path and in no more than 15 more steps they came across another hermit, it was the hermitage of Vilanova.



This discovery created a gap between Lara and Luis, there was only one winner and this would be the one that found more hermitages in the Huerta.

As fast as he could, Luis pointed to the hermitage of San Cristobal. The building is a small rectangular temple, with a main body covered by a gabled roof and a sacristy attached to the rear. On the façade, above the door, there is an oval



panel of ceramic tiles with the image of San Cristóbal and an inscription referring to the damage suffered during the Spanish Civil War and its reconstruction financed by Francisca Carbonell Aguilar. There are also three other ceramic tiles on the façade, commemorating the construction of the hermitage by the town hall in 1881 and the completion of the work in 1883. The façade is topped by a triangular pediment, which includes a small oculus and in whose vertex there is a steeple with a single hole for the bell.

The dedication to the Cristo de las Ánimas is an exceptionally old Alboraiá, so the first withdrawal probably been worked in the 17th-eighteenth hundreds of years. The current sanctuary, nonetheless, is narrative evidence that it was reconstructed in 1876 in a similar spot and exploiting part of the crude isolation at the activity of the then proprietor of the farmhouse, Concepción Marzo, being honored on August 12 of that year.

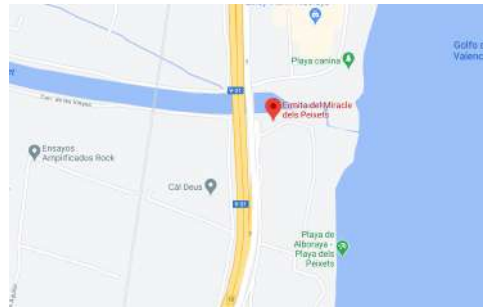
The festival of its proprietor is commended the Sunday following August 6 with mass in the seclusion. Likewise during the Via Crucis celebrated by the nursery on Holy Monday, the picture of Crist de les Ànimes is moved by the siblings of the impeccable Blood to the Alboraiá ward church, where it stays until the merriments end.



Lara, filled with anger inside because she did not want to lose, began to look for hermitages in the area and her search was rewarded. With this achievement, she was able to draw the competition, Lara found the hermitage of miracle dels peixets.

The Ermita del Miracle dels Peixets is next to Alboraià beach. About 2 km from the city center, its surroundings, protected by palm trees and designated as a recreation area, are a particularly favourite spot for fishermen. Next to it is the Font dels Peixets, built in 1959. It has a tiled roof in the shape of a mountain, and a small main body is attached with a separate entrance to the Holy Sepulchre.

On the right is a large color panel that alludes to miracles. The facade is divided into three vertical areas - the central area is larger and each area has oval windows - separated by pilasters whose ends are located on the cornice. In the latest restoration, the relief ornaments are highlighted in dark colours. The gable end with a single-hole bell tower, also used for the bell installed in 2003



Lara hadn't even begun to read the first line of the book and was already imagining. Lara continued with the reading of the book, in which it was written that we be find a series of religious buildings, which we call hermitages, which at the time of their construction were small churches in the town, but are currently uninhabited and far from population centers.

They are usually small constructions that can coexist with other hermits in some cases. These remote phenomena are called remote phenomena.

Without realising it, Lara finished reading the first chapter of the book, she is already closer to finishing the exam agenda.

# 2.

## MIDNIGHT CALL

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It was already midnight and a call interrupted the reading of the second chapter of Lara. Her grandfather was calling her.

Lara enthusiastically picked up the phone and entered into a very interesting conversation with him, since Lara was finishing the last year of her architecture degree, her grandfather was offering her the opportunity to reform the Barraca of the country house that her grandfather had in the Huerta of Valencia.

Lara, full of joy, went crazy since it would be a great opportunity to spend time with her grandfather and without thinking she accepted the project. A few minutes later a surprising thing happened, Lara turned the page of the book and there the chapter of the Barracas theory was waiting for her, full of photos and explanations that would serve Lara to increase the knowledge of this ancient architectural typology.

The Barracas are a type of building that can be found throughout the Valencian Community, as it is an evolution of the traditional cabin / refuge. However, it was confirmed that the image he provided was the representative sign of the central region of the Puerta de Valencia, and more of them were found here. Currently, there are still many examples throughout the region,

But even so, they only occupy a small part of the existing buildings. Especially in the field of research, only 20% of people assume 18% of at least 18% at the beginning of the 20th century. This type of solution collects very obvious characteristics that remain constant, such as size and orientation.

In terms of size, its proportion of plants is 1 / 1.5 or 1/2, and the surface is between 50 and 70 square meters. Its most distinctive feature is the steep gable roof, the ridge of which moves along the direction of the maximum length in the plane.

They responded by placing the ridge line in the east-west direction, thus placing the main passage on the east facade. This orientation does not occur randomly, since its characteristics are inherited from the original sheltered cabins, which are oriented in a favorable wind direction, the prevailing wind in the area is from the east. As for their specific situation within the plot, they are preferably located next to the passage that leads to it. If it is parallel, the preferred location is the northernmost point,, always determine the location of the passage based on the direction, even if the structure is far from the road.

Examples preserved so far include

One-man barracks, but in the beginning it was common to pair them to form a residence. The two volumes that make it up are identical in configuration, but it is always one of the smallest sizes, used for horses and kitchens, while the second largest size is used for bedroom space. When it comes to a single volume, as it is classified, inside, the space is usually divided into two heights. The uses of the house such as bedrooms, kitchens and houses are organized on the ground floor, and the second height is defined by the intermediate slab that separates the storage volume and satisfies the activity needs of the owner, the second space is on the ground floor low. It can be accessed via a ladder.

Lara remembered one morning when she helped her grandfather with the collection of her grandfather's garden, which they collected all some images of barracks that were on the way to the huerta



# 3.

## FAMILIAR THEORY

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Lara has once again fallen into the temptation of descentration, she had spent an hour looking at the most efficient and economical ways of rebuilding.

Without wasting another minute, Larga proceeded to study the third chapter of her book. This was about the house of the farmers, their way of construction, their characteristics, etc. This subject Lara had it super controlled since her own grandfather owned a beautiful country house, he proceeded to read the chapter and after reading it for a review he decided to take a photo of his grandfather's house and analyse its structure and materials of construction.

The general scheme that defines this architecture is based on a residential building made up of two two-story openings with a gabled roof on the upper part, which supports its ridge on the central wall, on the façade wall. Produces small eaves. The importance of the side wall is not high

Adjectives for the main facade, so by maintaining a front line free of gaps, it is possible to accommodate future expansions or adjacent volumes 20.

The first buildings with these characteristics that appeared in the environment were the so-called farmhouses, which used to be composed of more than one volume of Islamic buildings, designed to house several families and were in charge of depriving the vast agricultural territory of the same property.

These structures are characterized by the simplicity of their facades, as well as by various

The main entrance, passage, semi or semicircular opening door, with a hole on each side, the rear is only used to give

access to the corral, the interior is the only one, the center is the corridor and the two sides are rooms

Higher headroom plants are used to store crops and are generally used to breed silkworms in our research area. Normally, the structure maintains the same orientation as the camp (east-west ridge), but opens to the south.

These structures with more basic characteristics respond to the basic scheme of one or two heights, namely, the roof of the bay and the water, which are usually open on the surface that fall towards the interior of the plot to accommodate the use of the server itself. , such as kitchens and services. And the space used to store animals (horses, pigsty, etc.), or just storage space. This small auxiliary structure is increasing exponentially

Within the parcel space belonging to the house, as the demand for server space increases, it sometimes reaches the typical backyard of this type of house. The gradual growth of these structures around the house has caused that, in most cases, their volumes are not geometrically defined equal or equal.

At present, from the perspective of the volume of the building, it can be determined that the area of the auxiliary buildings or auxiliary buildings exceeds the area of the main residential buildings.





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Detailed knowledge of all these elements and their constituent materials is considered essential because it not only helps to understand a culture and gradually form a specific landscape, but is also essential for its maintenance and protection.

They are described below according to the following standards:

1. Foundation
2. Horizontal construction system, and
3. Vertical construction system.

## 1. FOUNDATION

The material used is ordinary masonry, formed with a binder of large **stones** and a high percentage of lime, sometimes reinforced on the upper surface, and then used as a base for one or more **brick walls**. Recently, there is also a base made of lime concrete, which has a large aggregate particle size distribution from the beach.



# 2. HORIZONTAL CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

## -COUNTERFEIT

### Forge of the brick revolution

It is a structure composed of **wooden** joists, supported by self-supporting dividing grid vaults, which are subsequently filled into their backsplashes until the joist backsplashes are flush or above. It is more than three centimetres and is filled with a lot of **plaster and rubble**, or is more common in the field of research, is dirt and sand.

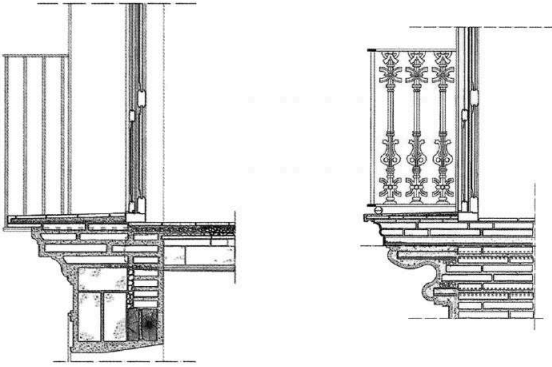


# -BALCONY

## Wrought iron and ceramic flights with shelf

These structures are based on **metal** profiles anchored to the facade, the profile is supported by a ceramic tile in its first flying part, leaving a distance of 20 to 30 cm where the tiles.

The thickness of the scraper is completed by paving and filling with lime mortar. In this case, the railing is part of the actual metal structure of the aircraft. The railing consists of simple bars, usually not very decorated its **metallic structure**.



# -COVERS

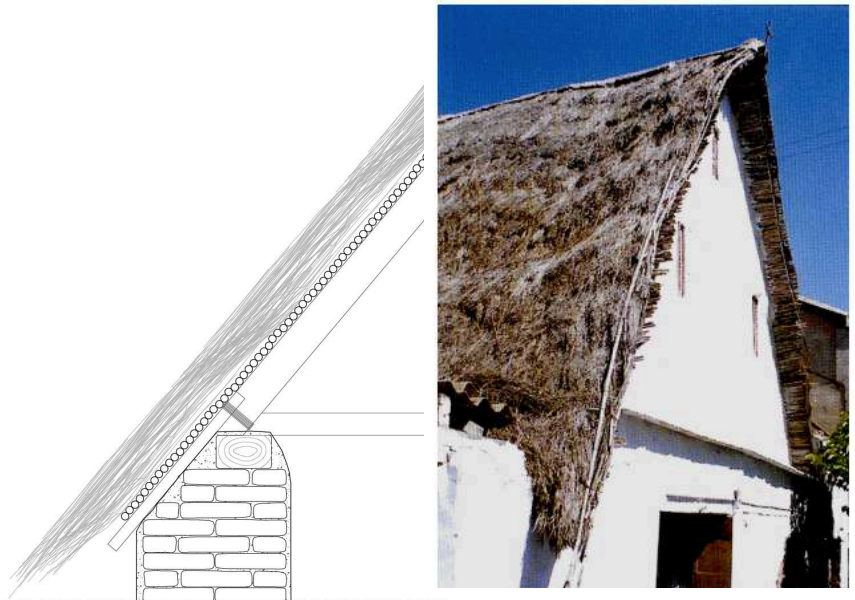
## Vegetable cover

The characteristic of this structure is that the slope of the two types of water that make up the structure is very large this is because it is hoped to avoid stagnation of rainwater at all costs, since as a covering element, a plant system degrades easily and quickly.

This structure is covered with **woven reeds** and tied with a **layer of reeds called “borró”** in Valencian, to form a waterproof material that protects the internal space from water leaks. East

The material is one of the most distinctive elements because it is an inherent material at the site of discovery.

This type of roof is the most primitive of the gardens of Valencia



# -EAVES

## Eaves with molding

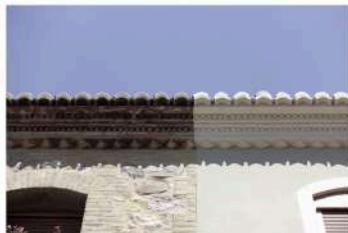
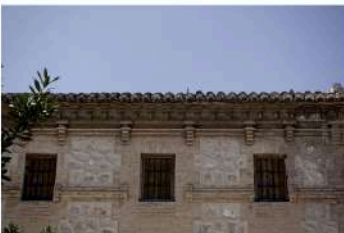
Depending on the type of roof, this type of eaves has a rosilla or reed base, and is extended over the wall and tied to a wooden board, and covered and decorated with scotch, rubber bands or decorative strips usually made of **stucco** or **lime** that runs continuously along the facade. It is like seeing the lines of the **tiles** immediately on the eave off the edge, the top of the molded product hangs slightly.

# 3. VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM.

## -PARTITIONING

### Brick seat

This is the traditional system that is still used today to perform partitions and bending of walls. It is a small thickness **solid brick** type wall, which is arranged in a tambourine and is glued with a **quick plaster**. Once the execution is finished, **plaster** is applied to both sides, so the final total thickness is the sum of the bricks plus the thickness of the two layers of bricks, generally not more than 6 cm



# 4.

## IS NOT OVER. YET

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It seems that the study confrontation between Lara and the book is making Lara run out of strength to continue the fight.

Lara, as dreamy as always, began to remember that day that she and her grandfather had to help the neighbour to build their acequia system, in order to provide irrigation for the garden.

**An acequia** is a channel through which water is directed to inundate. Of Arab origin, these developments, regardless of being water pipes, contrast from the customary waterways acquired from the Romans.

To build a canal, four main data must be considered, which must be previously determined: the flow of water to be carried out; 2. the most convenient water discharge rate; the third part, the most useful part, and the fourth part, which must be specified for the aqueduct. Pending.

All these elements are related to each other, and changing one way (for example, speed) means changing the rest (for the same flow, cross section and slope). Thus, the channel calculation is an uncertain problem and therefore has unlimited solutions.

It is recommend that you follow the four previous statements as succinctly as possible and disclose the most convenient procedure in each case without resorting to complex calculations.



They also had to **devise a system to close of the acequia,** which provides irrigation in the orchard



He also began to remember when Lara had to help her grandfather with the **construction of the wooden structures for growing tomatoes**. Lara remembered that they stake at least 2 meters high. They have to be thick and resistant and we must bury them enough so that they can maintain the weight of the tomato plant. As they grow, we are tying it carefully not to suffocate it with pieces of rope or raffia, so we will keep it upright.





# 5.

## GOOD LUCK FOR THE EXAM

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Lara stop imagining and start studying that if not, you will never finish. The last chapter has already arrived, his tutor, the Alqueria. Not Lara's favourite, but she didn't like it either.

The origin of the word farmhouse is the Arabic "بييرقلا", "town, small village" and it has been mentioned. Small rural communities (ranging from 10 to 15 houses up to one hundred)

They are located near the crowded center. However, this meaning is evolving over time.

From the 15th century, in the provinces of Valencia and Granada, agricultural and labor farmhouses began to be called in this way, which became the new meaning of the word.

This transformation in the sense of "farmhouse" is not an isolated event, because in fact we are facing an integral transformation of the population organization model.

And the rural landscape of Valencia (l'Horta de València) caused by the feudal conquest. In Huerta Valenciana (Huerta Valenciana), the first hamlets formed a rural landscape, forming a nucleus or being covered by large tracts of land. It should be noted that after the conquest of Jaime I, many donations were made to the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie, except for those donated to the municipality. The latter began to be divided into the wall in the 13th century, defining a new concept of farmhouse. A self-sufficient house, with a strong and large-scale entity related to the farm.

# HOW ARE THE ALQUERÍAS

The Valencian alqueria corresponds to a type of compact house, which is defined as a building that collects the amount of solids under a uniform or partial roof.

They usually have two heights that are usually habitable, and in some cases, a third is dedicated to storage, with a gabled Arabic tile roof in the main body.

In the adjacent body, there is only one type of water with secondary characteristics.

Also, the oldest Islam originated from Islam, so it was partially defended, so many watchtowers are expected

## ACCORDING TO THE WAY THEY WERE ADOPTED:

### **-Family house on the ground floor.**

They are usually farmhouses, with housing and space around the land. These are usually buildings with more than one story, where the drying and storage space for crops is located on the highest floor

### **-Houses of multi-family dwellings.**

The main building is at the top. These are usually stately homes, there is a main house on the first floor, which is unique in that you can find more living areas on the first floor or live independently in the area.

Workers and tenants of the land. They also usually include a second layer that acts as a camera. An example of this type of farmhouse is Alquería Falcó (case study of this work) or Alquería de la Torre.

# ACCORDING TO CRUZ'S NUMBER:

## -The house on the bay.

This type of house is also used to house small farmhouses in a common way in other times. Its architecture is marked by the way the roof is built: pouring water over the main facade. The facade usually includes a centered door and a series of windows, these floors are used to ventilate the ground floor, and on the ground floor, if there are any, there are usually large holes to facilitate the ventilation of the crops.

-There are two or more bay houses. This is the most abundant compact house in l'Horta. Almost all houses are built with load lines parallel to the facade, but like any basic type, it is very abstract. Many configurations. Therefore, it can adapt to countless situations, such as stately country houses, country houses, etc. The shape of the roof is gabled, with horizontal eaves and exposed facades that mark the volume and outline of the house. The façade consists of a central compositional axis, stabilized in the 18th century, and the great span of the house is located in this compositional axis.

It also penetrates the load-bearing wall. The internal space of the house is orderly, with the bedroom on one side and the hall on the other.

# WHY ARE THESE 3 PHOTOS

# ALQUERIAS?

In these three photos we can see three farm houses belonging to the garden of Valencia, we know that they are alquerias because they can have a larger area of cultivation. The building is rectangular or angled, or composed of two squares; On the ground floor there is a residence with a study

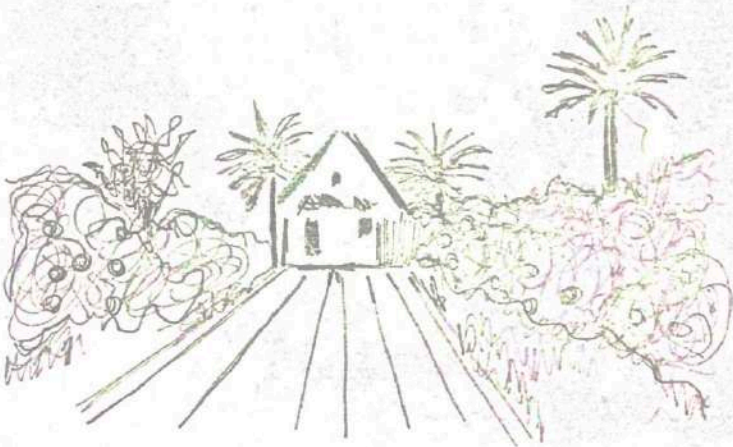
or a double room, a dining room with a large fireplace and a kitchen; there may be more rooms on the second floor, although Anadar is generally used to store crops; the roof is black tile



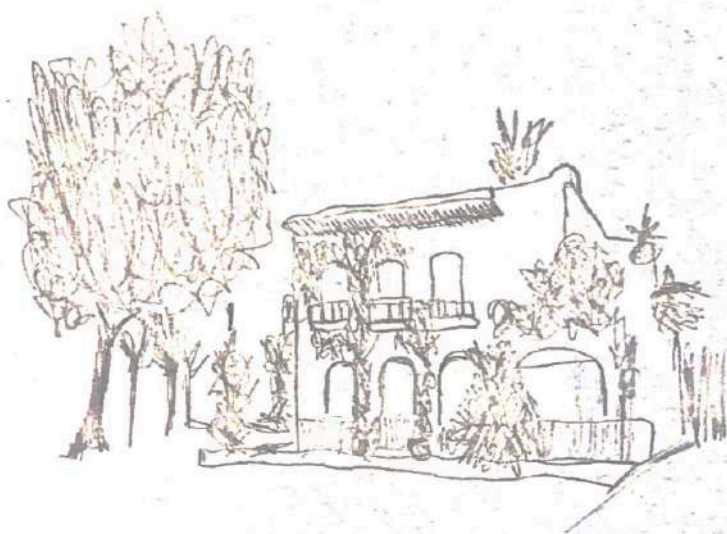
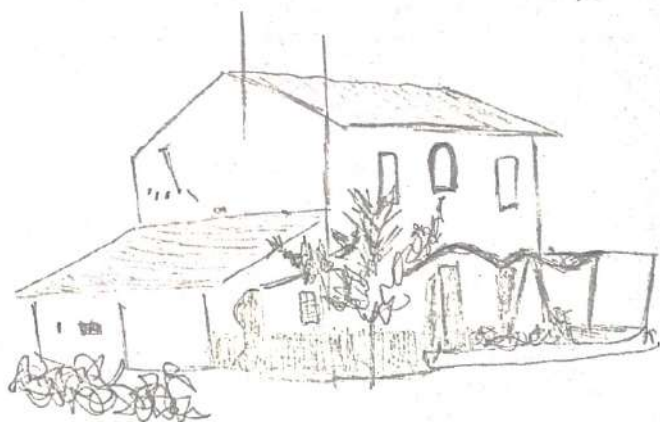
# 7.

## DRAWINGS

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# 7.

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