



By delimitating the public space that is the object of this design, we come to understand it as part of a system (aquifer, spring, reservoir, ditches, orchards) that is determined by the natural setting and the layout of the town, as well as its own urban structure: an axis that sits midway up the hill with three central focal points. That is why we use the term "marginal centrality."

Within the aquifer-spring-reservoir system water is the strategic resource, the symbol of a culture that defines the layout of the Charca and becomes the element around which public space is organized: uses are distributed, itineraries are laid out and the materiality of the proposal is established.

The recovery of this public space is understood as a driving force of progress and a generator of wealth, hence it also offers support for future initiatives involving rural tourism, hospitality industries and economic activities linked to leisure and open space in order to make the most of the uniqueness of the place and what the proposal has to offer.

So, the Charca drives the economy of the primary sector (agriculture, orchards...), and by recovering traditional uses and complementing this with culture and leisure, promotes the local service sector.



public space

premio europeo del espacio público urbano 2016

LA CHARCA DE PEGALAJAR Y SU ENTORNO

La Charca de Pegalajar, Pegalajar, Jaén, ESPAÑA.

Luis Gonzalo Arias Recalde, arquitecto