8. L'ESCORXADOR

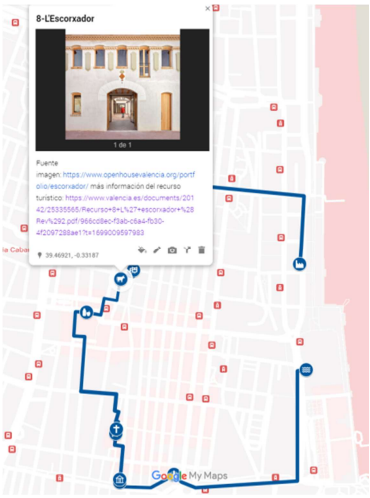
TOURIST ROUTE AROUND CABANYAL-EL CANYAMELAR-CAP DE FRANÇA

GENERAL MAP OF THE ROUTE



SITUATION OF THE TOURIST RESOURCE





In 1826 the Town Council of Poble Nou de la Mar was constituted, a municipality that arose from the union of El Cabanyal, Canyamelar and Cap de França, until then neighbourhoods of the district of Santo Tomás de València, to be annexed to the city on 7 June 1897.

The seat of the Town Hall of Poble Nou was located in this building, which was also a municipal slaughterhouse, next to the old Cabanyal Market in Plaza Dr. Lorenzo la Flor.

It was commissioned to Luis Ferreres Soler by the City Council of Valencia, due to the lack of capacity of the Municipal Slaughterhouse of Guillem de Castro, built for this purpose in 1910, including a living area on the upper part.

In 1957 it was used as a warehouse for the Municipal Police and it was in the 1980s when this municipal building, originally intended as a youth centre, was destined for use by social groups, first for the Amics de la Pau society and then for the citizens' platform Salvem El Cabanyal, from where they have worked for the revitalisation, rehabilitation and conservation of the neighbourhood's heritage.

In 2020 it was refurbished and enlarged on behalf of the Historical and Artistic Heritage Service of València City Council to be used as an archive and interpretation centre for the neighbourhood, containing the historical memory of the neighbourhood.

The refurbishment of which it was the object is a clear example of how to refurbish a building through an integrating project, a symbol of the slow recovery of this emblematic Valencian district, combining its past with the needs of its current use.

It consists of a double-height main body with a single-pitched roof and a semi-covered rear part where the cattle were kept until they were slaughtered.

The façade is resolved, on the ground floor, by means of an access door with a curved lintel that marks the central axis of the building; this is highlighted with a mock ashlar masonry break-up crowned by a coat of arms in relief of the city of Valencia; on both sides there are two symmetrical openings, of which only one remains.

On the upper floor there are four identical windows and a balcony door with a parapet, probably from a later intervention.

Geometric pieces in projections crowned by moulding decorate the panel. The building is finished off with an eave over a serrated cornice.

PICTURES

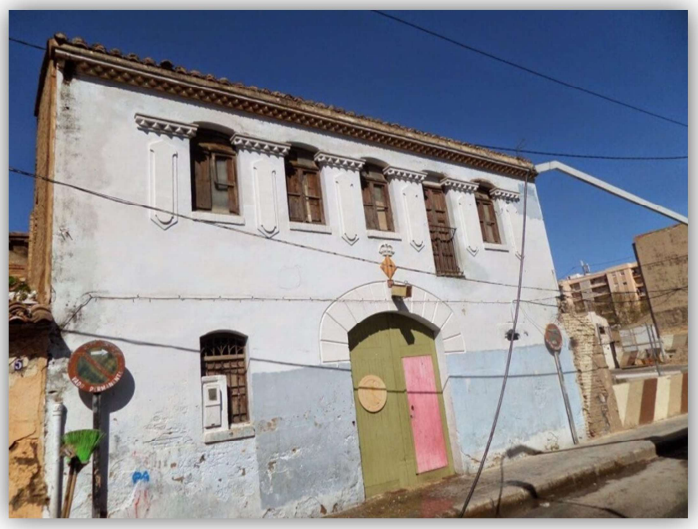


Photo 1: L'Escorxador, before the intervention. Photograph: The colours of the earth. https://tempsarts.cat/arts/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/escorxador-original-els-colors-de- la-terrajpeg-el_temps_de_les_arts-1024x768.jpg



Photo 2: Current interior detail of the building. Source: https://www.fotografadearquitectura.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Escorxador_36.jpg



Photo 3: Another image of the building before renovation. Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/ajuntamentdeValènciapremsa/32083253367/in/photostre am/