

## **L'Escorxador**

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

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

Commissioned to Luis Ferreres Soler by the City Council of Valencia, motivated by the lack of capacity of the Municipal Slaughterhouse of Guillem de Castro, built for this purpose in 1910, including a living area on top.

In 1957 it was used as a warehouse for the Municipal Police and it was in the 80's when this municipal building, originally intended as a youth house, 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 revitalization, rehabilitation and conservation of the neighbourhood's heritage.

In 2020 it was renovated and expanded by order of the Historical and Artistic Heritage Service of the City Council of Valencia to be used as an archive and interpretation center of the neighborhood, containing the historical memory of the neighbourhood.

The reform of which it was the object, is a clear example of how to rehabilitate a building through an integrative project, symbol of a slow recovery of this emblematic Valenciano neighbourhood, combining its past with the needs of current use.

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

The facade is entered, on the first floor, by means of an access gate with a curved lintel that marks the central axis of the building; this is highlighted with a mock masonry cutout 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 is preserved.

Upstairs there are four identical windows and a balcony door with parapet, probably from a later intervention. Decorating the panel are geometric pieces in projections crowned by molding. The building is topped by an eave over a dentil cornice.



L'Escorxador, before the intervention. Photography: Els colors de la terra. Source: [https://tempsarts.cat/arts/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/escorxador-original-els-colors-de-la-terrajpeg-el\\_temps\\_de\\_les\\_arts-1024x768.jpg](https://tempsarts.cat/arts/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/escorxador-original-els-colors-de-la-terrajpeg-el_temps_de_les_arts-1024x768.jpg)



Current interior detail of the building. Source: [https://www.fotografadearquitectura.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Escorxador\\_36.jpg](https://www.fotografadearquitectura.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Escorxador_36.jpg)



Another image of the building before the rehabilitation. Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ajuntamentdeValenciaprensa/32083253367/in/photostream/>