

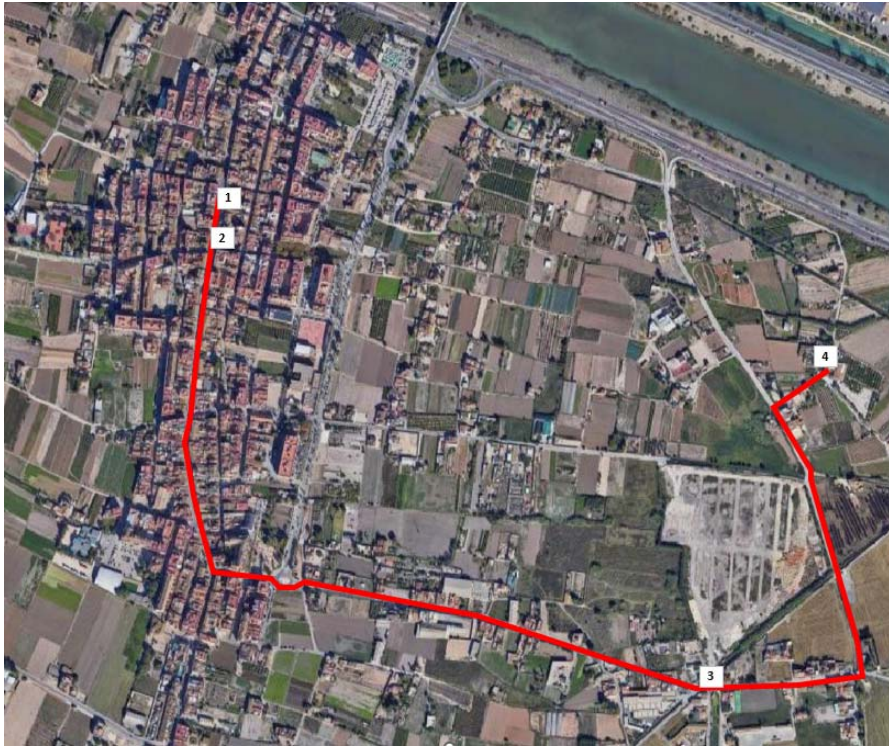


1. PRIMITIVE CENTRE OF CASTELLAR

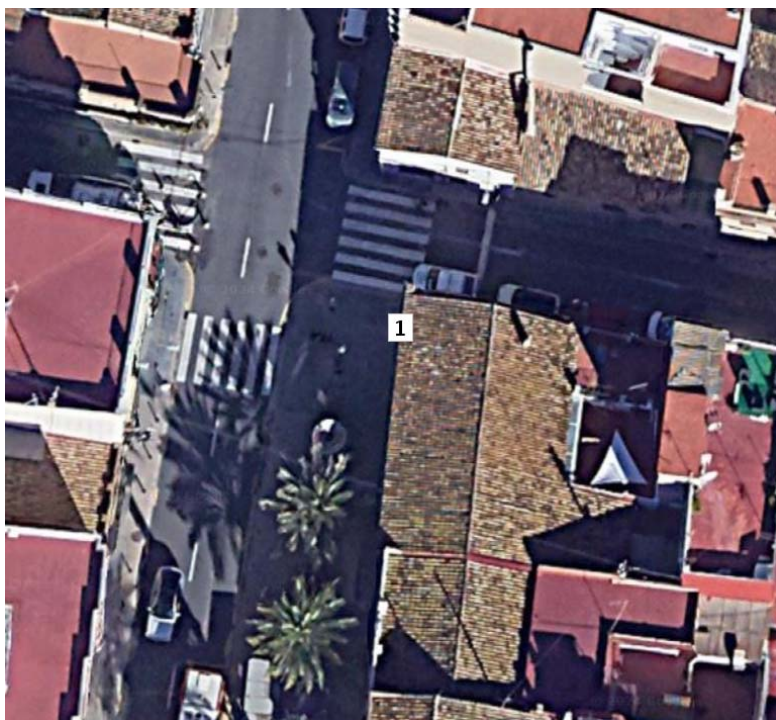
TOURIST ROUTE THROUGH SOUTHERN VILLAGES –
CASTELLAR-L'OLIVERAL

 **TURISMO
DE BARRIOS**

GENERAL MAP OF THE ROUTE



LOCATION OF THE TOURIST ATTRACTION



**AJUNTAMENT
DE VALÈNCIA**

HISTORIA

The origin of Castellar can be traced back to the Andalusian farmstead known as “Castelló de l’Albufera,” which Jaime I granted to 72 settlers after the conquest of the lands. However, it is unclear whether these settlers remained or were simply landowners with tenant farmers working the fields, in an area where much of the land was still marshy.

Subsequently, the village experienced a slight expansion, transitioning from an economy tied to fishing in La Albufera and agriculture to more advanced agricultural and horticultural operations. In the 1695 Casaus map, several farmsteads can be seen around the current population centre, along the extension of the Font de Sant Lluís road, which began in Russafa and ended at the Rabisanxo farmstead.

Despite the aforementioned growth, for centuries there was never a compact urban core, with the various constructions such as barracas, farmhouses, and farmsteads remaining dispersed, occasionally forming small clusters.

It was with the construction of the church in 1869 that the original centre of Castellar began to consolidate. This chapel is now the Parish Church of Our Lady of the Rosary of Lepanto, which became the centre around which a considerable number of buildings gathered.

Throughout the 19th century, Castellar became one of the regions with the most growth in the south of the city, with significant commercial and industrial activity, and it was under the jurisdiction of Ruzafa, which was an independent municipality until its annexation to Valencia in 1877, resulting in Castellar also becoming part of the Valencian capital (**photos 1, 2, and 3**).

This consolidation was ultimately completed between 1890 and 1940, during which time notable urban growth occurred along the old road, thereby connecting Castellar with l’Oliveral, another small urban centre that emerged south of the Carretera del Pi, forming the current extension of the population centre known as Castellar-l’Oliveral.

As was customary, the various buildings developed along the main communication routes and old agricultural paths, with a main square where the aforementioned Church of Our Lady of the Rosary of Lepanto is located, as well as other buildings of high architectural value such as the Banco de Valencia building, constructed in 1940 (**photos 4 and 5**).

The rest of the buildings are the traditional “de poble” houses, consisting of one or two storeys with a rear patio and a gabled roof with Arabic tiles, now modified due to various updates to the facades and structures, and some buildings in the modernist or eclectic style (**photos 6, 7, and 8**).

It was declared an Asset of Local Relevance in 2015 in the "Catalogue of Protected Assets and Spaces" of the General Urban Plan of the city of Valencia.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Address: It includes the following streets: C/ Principal, Pl. Virgen de Lepanto, C/ Campana, C/ Alqueria de Aznar, C/ Arboleda, C/ Rocío, C/ Mediodia, C/ Aurora.

ACCESSIBILITY

Parking: Nearby PMR plaza on Alquería de Aznar Street 7B, meeting accessibility criteria.

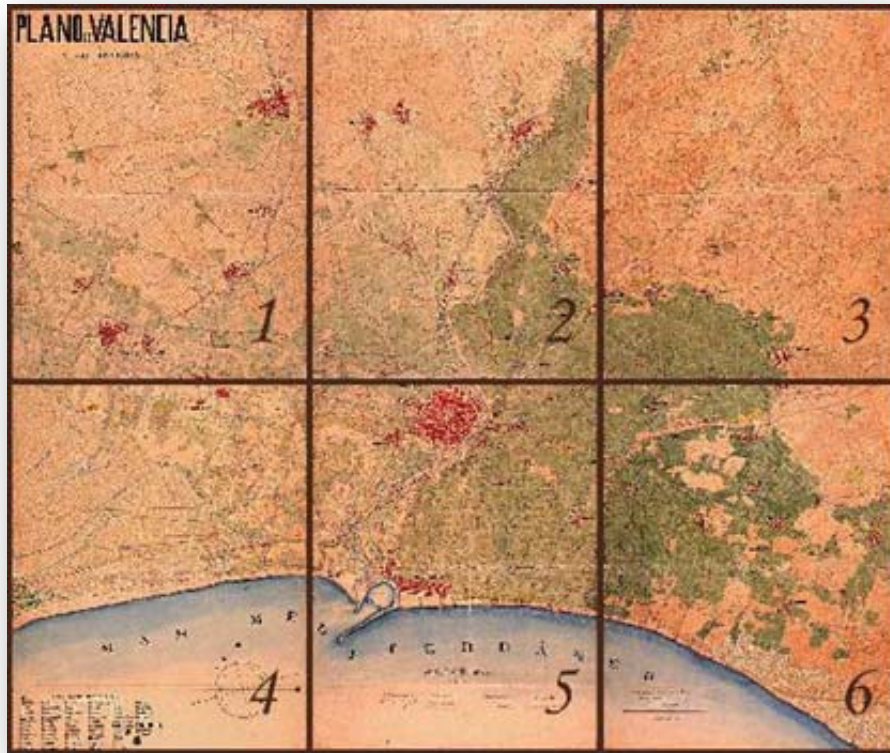


PHOTO 1 and 2. Maps of Valencia and its surroundings belonging to the Historical Cartography of 1882.



PHOTO 3. Castellar urban core. Municipal Cartography 1929-1945

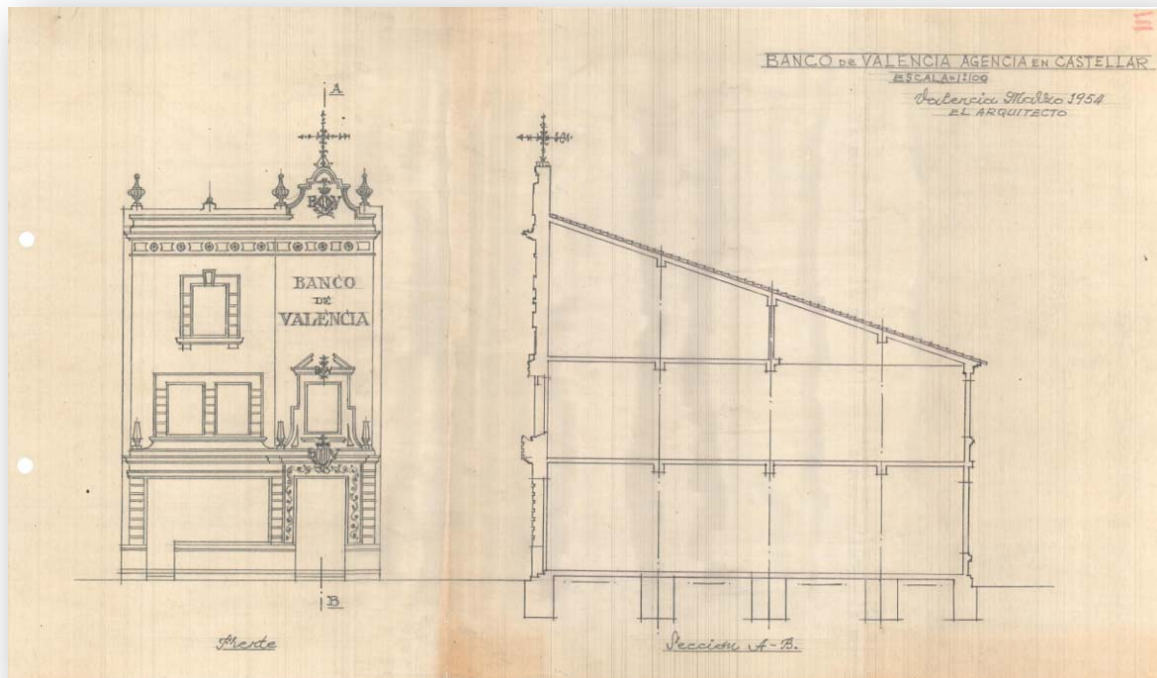


PHOTO 4. Plans of the Banco de València building, located in the current Plaza de la Mare de Déu de Lepant. 1954.



PHOTO 5. The former Banco de València building today





PHOTO 6 and 7. Traditional Valencian-style buildings in Castellar





PHOTO 8. Building at Vicente Puchol Street, 5