

# Zaragoza – Expo 2008

## Parque Metropolitano y Restauración Ambiental U2

**Client**  
Zaragoza Expo 2008

**Scope**  
Parque Metropolitano y Restauración Ambiental U2.

**Duration**  
30 months (completion May 2008)

**Services**  
Project Management



The 2008 World Expo hosted by the city of Zaragoza showcased the efficient and sustainable use of water as a natural resource

### “Parque Metropolitano y Restauración Ambiental U2”.

The International Exposition grounds were complemented by a new park, with a total surface area of 1.200.000 m<sup>2</sup>, and which was designed to be the green focal point of the city

Described as the city's “green lung” [*Pulmón Verde*] the park includes a network of lakes, public beaches, walk and cycle ways offering an incomparable selection of leisure activities

The key focal points of the park are:

1 - An elevated waterway, 600m long with a pedestrian footpath along its entire length.

2 – A balancing reservoir with an total surface area of 10.000 m<sup>2</sup>

3- A secondary canal, 25m wide and 475m long, fed via an underground pipe directly from the Ebro Rive via a futuristically designed pumping station.

4 - The *Ranillas Bulevar*, running alongside the Secondary Channel and up to 10m wide

5- The South Square, adjoining the Ronda de Rabal and the *white water channel* and adjacent to the *Torre de Agua* building.

6 – The main square, known as the *Plaza de Agua* at over 5 ha.

7- The Main Canal, at over 14m is the biggest in the park

8 – Two 8m wide distribution channels and,

9 – Various Leisure Lakes, distributed throughout the park, and fed by the different canals.

Within the park there are 4 beaches (sand, pebbles, and grass), water based games, bathing areas, an artificial white water rapids, thermal baths and a Pitch & Putt Golf course extending to more than 29.000m<sup>2</sup>

Of special interest are:

**Soto Natural Park.**

A natural space used to maintain the indigenous vegetation and wildlife along the Ebro River.

**Botanical Garden.**

An important collection of different species from those that share a natural habitat with waterways, to those which grow in more arid climates.

**Natural Water Filtration System.**

All the water required to supply the lakes, waterways and vegetation is taken through a 2,5km long filtration system that uses the natural sedimentation process provided by the terrain as well as a “green” filter by means of small cascades and vegetation.

**Construction Activities.**

Buildings constructed as part of the works included:

The Ranillas Boulevard, and

All associated infrastructure to run and maintain the park: Administrative buildings, R&D Buildings, Leisure Buildings, UNESCO Secretariat Building, Water Management, electrical substations etc

**White-water Channel.**

The man-made white-water circuit has been designed for sport and leisure and provides the park with a major attraction

**Beaches, Lakes and Pools.**

All fed by the different channels designed to provide both unique bathing spaces and

