This is demonstrated by the differences between the park and amenity areas in green spaces and social components. The precarious settlements of El Fanguito and La Isla del Polvo are embedded in the park's landscape, and the logic of urban expansion is visible in the way they encroach upon the park's boundary. The design of the park encompasses the Almendares' river valley and the Caribbean Sea, with the Almendares River, 43 km long, serving as a water supply for the city of Havana and surrounding areas. The park's boundaries are defined by the East and South borders of the city, and the park is located in the central part of Havana province.

The objectives of the park's existence are to reverse deforestation; create opportunities for urban agriculture; and provide dryland and wetland habitats for flora and fauna. The park is a natural barrier for the city, and its development is interconnected with the city's water management strategies. The park is a programmatic infill of the natural landscape, and its design is influenced by the topographical conditions and infrastructural elements of the area.

The action of cutting a strip of land along the river's basin creates natural barriers for the park on its northern and eastern borders. The park's boundaries are also defined by the karstic aquifer that is the main source of water for the city. The park's design is influenced by the presence of water sources, and the park's profile of mangrove tidal flats is vulnerable to contamination. They are located near cities (even beneath urban areas in some cases), and domestic and industrial wastes can easily find their way into these areas.

The soil and stone material obtained in the process of demolition of the fragment of embankment are used for the creation of dryland and wetland habitats. The bathymetry of the park's water bodies is considered in the design, and the park includes natural and man-made components. The design of the park supports the improvement of the city's infrastructure and contributes to the enhancement of the natural environment. The park is a natural barrier for the city, and its design is influenced by the topographical conditions and infrastructural elements of the area.

The whole project is embedded in a response to the basic human needs - access to the water. The area of Puentes Grandes district in Havana characterised the project's scope as considerable large. The soil and stone material obtained in the process of demolition of the fragment of embankment are used for the creation of dryland and wetland habitats. The bathymetry of the park's water bodies is considered in the design, and the park includes natural and man-made components. The design of the park supports the improvement of the city's infrastructure and contributes to the enhancement of the natural environment. The park is a natural barrier for the city, and its design is influenced by the topographical conditions and infrastructural elements of the area.