

# EUROPAN 17./ LIVING CITIES 2

## Competition Brief

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Spanish, French, English  
10 a.m. - 2 p.m., Monday to Friday

Barcelona  
Chiva  
Eibar  
Eivissa-Ibiza  
Madrid  
Nalón  
El Prat de Llobregat  
Torrelavega

**EL BESÒS I EL MARESME. URBAN REGENERATION**

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## EUROPAN 17 SPAIN, “LIVING CITIES 2”

The objective of EUROPAN is to bring to the fore Europe’s young architecture and urban design professionals, and to present and develop their ideas.

It is also about helping cities and developers who provided sites to find innovative architectural and urban solutions for the transformation of urban locations and help them to implement. The open competition is an anonymous and public call for ideas on a European scale.

The aim of EUROPAN Spain is to implement the projects chosen by EUROPAN 17 national jury. In order to facilitate contracting of the proposals by public administrations participating in EUROPAN Spain as the core of the Competition, the Ministry of Transports, Mobility and Urban Agenda launches the Competition in Spain, establishing its Rules by a bidding document that complies with the procedure of Juried Design Competitions as provided in section 183 et seq of the LCSP. This ensures compliance with the conditions established in the EUROPAN Internal Procedures and in the aforementioned Law.

Therefore, in case of entering any of the Spanish sites, it is important to get familiar with the “Rules of the EUROPAN 17 Juried Design Competition”, published in the Official Public Tender Platform.

## EUROPAN/ESPAÑA NATIONAL COMMITTEE

President: Ministry of Transports, Mobility and Urban Agenda (Ministerio de Transportes, Movilidad y Agenda Urbana)  
Members

Ministry of Transports, Mobility and Urban Agenda (Ministerio de Transportes, Movilidad y Agenda Urbana) / Consejo Superior de Colegios de Arquitectos de España (CSCAE)

City of Barcelona / City of Madrid / General Direction of Territorial Planning and Urbanism of the Regional Government of Principado de Asturias / General Direction of Urban planning and Land management, Regional Government of Cantabria / General Direction of Housing and Architecture, Regional Government of Balearic Islands / General Direction of Ecological Innovation in Construction, Regional Government of Valencia/ General Direction of Architecture and Housing, Basque Regional Government / INCASOL

City of Chiva / City of Eibar / City of Ibiza / City of Muros de Nalón and City of Soto del Barco / City of El Prat de Llobregat / City of Torrelavega //ADIF

## NATIONAL SECRETARIAT EUROPAN España

Carmen Imbernón, General Secretary  
Begoña Fernández-Shaw, Vice Secretary in charge of implementations follow-up.



## EUROPAN ESPAÑA JURY

- 11 Iñiqui Carnicero
- 2 Iñaki Alday; [www.aldayjover.com](http://www.aldayjover.com)
- 3 Zuhai Kol; <https://openact.eu/>
- 4 Lola Domenech; <https://www.loladomenech.com/es/>
- 5 Alexandre Thériot; <http://bruther.biz/>
- 6 Carolina González Vives <https://hidra.design/sostenibilidad/>
- 7 Marina Otero; <https://architect.com/marinaotero>
- 8 Anna Viader; <http://www.annaviader.com>
- 9 Bernd Vlay; <https://www.vlst.at/en/>

### Substitutes:

- Lys Villalba; <https://lysvillalba.net/>  
Maé Durant <https://pezestudio.org/>

## PRIZES

EUROPAN/España intends to award 8 first prizes and 8 second prizes, in addition to the special mentions. The winner and runner-up teams receive a prize of €12,000 and €6,000 (including tax) respectively.

In Spain, the EUROPAN awards are exempt from tax withholding in accordance with the Resolution of April 5, 2006, of the Department of Tax Management of the State Agency of Tax Administration, granting the exemption provided for in Article 7 (1) Royal Legislative Decree 3/2004, of 5 March

## LEGAL PROVISIONS

For nationals from EU and EES countries in possession of a diploma in accordance with EU Directive 2005/36/EC and wishing to practice on a provision of services basis (occasional), they must be legally established in a Member State for the purpose of pursuing the same profession in Spain. They must ask for an authorization to the competent authority, the Ministry of Transports, Mobility and Urban Agenda (Ministerio de Transportes, Movilidad y Agenda Urbana, Subdirección de Normativa y Estudios Técnicos. Secretaría General Técnica. Paseo de la Castellana, 67 – 28071 Madrid).

For nationals in possession of a diploma from other countries, please contact the [Ministry of Education](#).

## SITE PARTICULARITIES REGARDING THE ORGANISATION OF THE COMPETITION

### Site Representative

Jaume Barnada, Coordinator of International Relations Projects. Urban Ecology - Barcelona City Council.

### Actor(s) Involved

Urbanism Management. Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.

### Profile of the Team Representative

Architect and/or Urban Planner

### Expected skills regarding the site's issues and characteristics.

Multidisciplinary team led by an architect or urban planner and with skills in architecture, land use planning, environment and economics, and urban sociology.



## Communication and Publicity

The Launching of the competition and the Results of EUROPAN 17/Spain will be published in the State Contracting Platform (<https://contrataciondelestado.es>), the B.O.E (Official State Gazette) as well as in a national newspaper.

The results of EUROPAN /SPAIN will be published in a catalogue. All the EUROPAN 17 projects awarded and specially mentioned by the Jury will be displayed in a travelling exhibition.

The teams rewarded in EUROPAN Spain will be invited to present their work in forums and workshops, both at national and international level.

### Jury – 1st evaluation

In the first jury meeting, the site representatives participate with voice and vote.

### Post-Competition Procedure

Soon after the results announcement, winning teams in the Spanish sites will be invited to a meeting with the site Representatives in order to present their proposals. This presentation will be followed by round tables in which jury members are invited.

### Provided procedure for the contract following the Juried Design Competition.

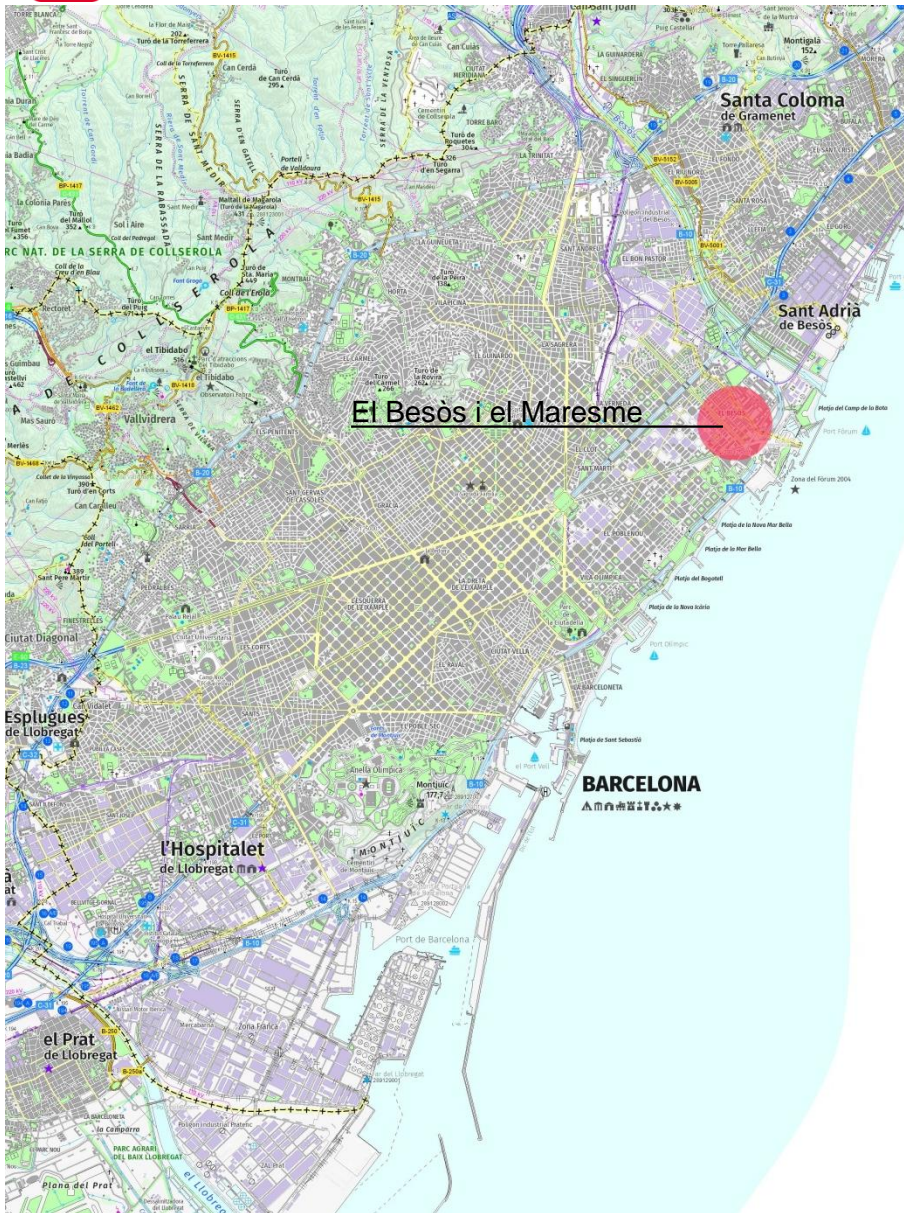
*EUROPAN Competition is in compliance with the EU directive for procurement Directive 2014/24/EU and with Spanish National Law.*

The Public Administrations that take part in the competition as members of the National Committee, or any other entity in which they may delegate (Local Entities, Autonomous Communities or, where appropriate, Public Law Entities) are recognised as contracting authorities, to proceed in each of the sites to award the service contract by means of a negotiated procedure, without prior publication, to the winner of the design contest. In case of ex-aequo prizes, all winning teams shall be invited to participate in the negotiations..

### Commission after Competition:

Development of urban planning and/or pilot project of the public space and the relationship with the ground floors and facades of the buildings. The Urban Planning Department of the Barcelona City Council will be monitored.





## THE SITE

Located in the part of Barcelona closest to the city of Sant Adrià de Besòs, the El Besòs i El Maresme neighbourhood is the result of an urgent mass house building project in response to the housing shortage of the 1950s and 1960s. The land had previously been irrigated by channels from La Madriguera and La Verneda, the surviving sections of an old branch of the River Besòs which used to flow into the Camp de la Bota, and it was mainly agricultural. In 1959, the Barcelona Municipal Housing Trust began to build the estate.

The area's urban development reflects the urban, social and political transformation the city has undergone in the last half century. The neighbourhood extends right the way along the Rambla de Prim on its eastern side, while to the west of this large civic axis we find the Maresme housing estate. This estate, which occupies a narrow strip measuring one block in width by seven in height, was built between 1954 and 1964, the result of a private initiative. The first blocks started to be built in the middle of agricultural fields, without any urbanisation or provision of public services or facilities, which would only be gained through long, tough local-resident struggles.

The El Besòs i El Maresme neighbourhood is awaiting new transformations, arising from the regeneration of the area around the Fòrum de les Cultures 2004 and the vicinity of one of the big sectors of 22@. In the coming years, this area will be the site of new residential developments and facilities, notably including a Universitat Politècnica technological campus.

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/santmarti/es/el-distrito-y-sus-barrios/el-besos-i-el-maresme>



## STATISTICAL DATA

Barcelona: 1,636,732 residents  
Surface area: 101.9 km<sup>2</sup>  
Density: 16,062 residents/km<sup>2</sup>

El Besòs and El Maresme: 22,609 residents  
Surface area: 1.27 km<sup>2</sup>  
Density: 17,802 residents/km<sup>2</sup>

Immigration: 23.6% (Pakistan, China and Morocco)  
Unemployment: 7.7%  
Disposable income: €12,787/year

Number of dwellings: 9,769  
Number ground-floor commercial premises: 689  
Dwellings built before 1980: 89.8%  
Dwellings with a surface area of under 61 m<sup>2</sup>: 39.7%  
Dwellings with surface areas between 61 m<sup>2</sup> and 120 m<sup>2</sup>: 60.2%

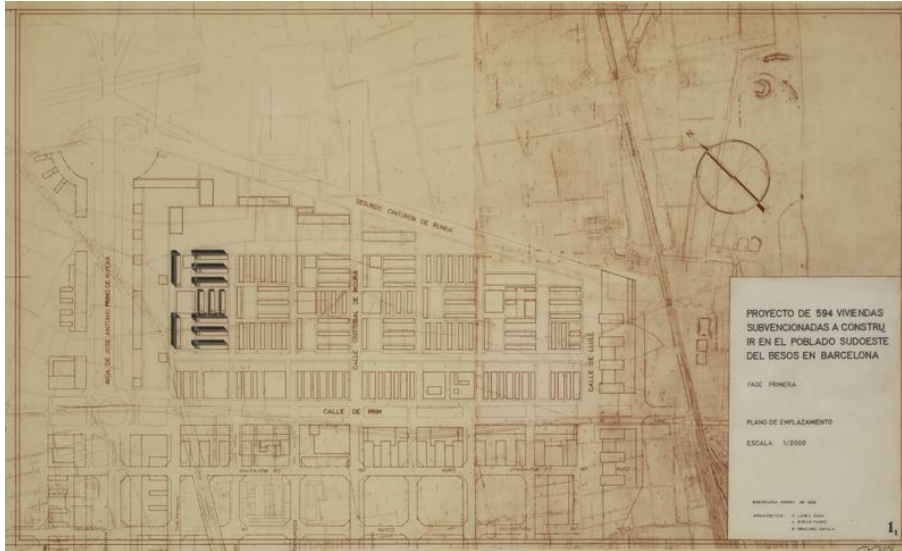
### Land uses:

Housing: 23.6%  
Industrial: 12.7%  
Infrastructures: 11.2%  
Green spaces and streets: 52.5%

Statistical data of El Besòs and El Maresme neighborhood:  
[https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/estadistica/catala/Estadistiques\\_per\\_territori/Documents/barris/70\\_MA\\_Besos\\_mar\\_2022.pdf](https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/estadistica/catala/Estadistiques_per_territori/Documents/barris/70_MA_Besos_mar_2022.pdf)



El Besòs and El Maresme neighborhood, 1963. © Cartographic and Geological Institute of Catalonia.



## URBAN HISTORY

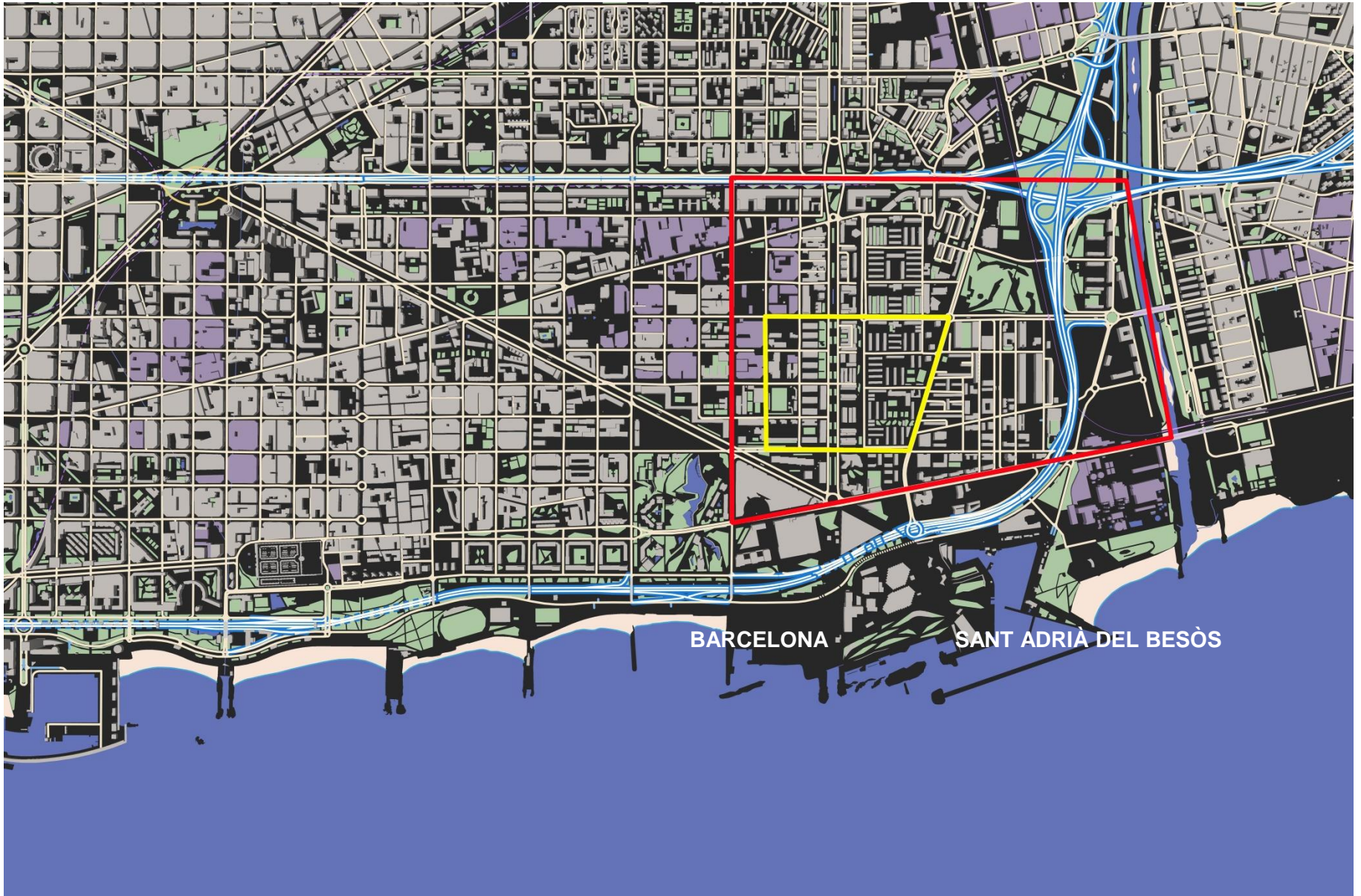
For Barcelona, the building of the housing estates in the mid-20th century meant the creation of a peripheral area that would establish a dialectical battle between modern urbanism and the traditional city. Not only was there a physical contrast with the existing city, but a social one too. Immigrants found accommodation here. From an urban-planning point of view, there had been a long delay in finding a means of interweaving both fabrics and even now the process remains incomplete. The eastern expansion area consisted of land colonised by the metropolitan area, planned for in the Partial Development Plan of 1955, where over 25,000 dwellings were built.

El Maresme housing group consists of a total of 11 double-bay, 8-storey blocks, which align perpendicularly with the Rambla de Prim. The development did not include facilities and was limited to the construction of blocks with minimum urbanisation. The double bay, as a mechanism for increasing density, obstructs the cross-ventilation of the housing.

The Municipal Housing Trust attempted to recover ideas from the Modern Movement and the GATCPAC that had been interrupted by the Spanish Civil War. The development, up to 1960, of the El Besòs estate had been planned with the aim of linking it up with streets in the Cerdà Plan, based on a module that combined buildings of various types: tower blocks, linear blocks and terraces of single-family homes. The densest strip, with ground-floor commercial premises, was located along the Riera de Horta, which would later become the Rambla de Prim.

The city of polygons: an itinerary through Besòs:  
<https://www.barcelona.cat/museuhistoria/ca/formats/lilibrets-de-sala/la-ciutat-dels-poligons-un-itinerari-pel-besos>





Location of the study and project areas in El Besos and El Maresme neighborhood, in Barcelona's Poblenou



## THE BARCELONA NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

The Neighbourhood Plan is a strategic and extraordinary programme for Barcelona's disadvantaged neighbourhoods, under which the aim is to reverse inequalities through the application of new public policies; involving city residents in the development of projects to revitalise their neighbourhoods and with an extraordinary and intensive allocated budget for a limited time.

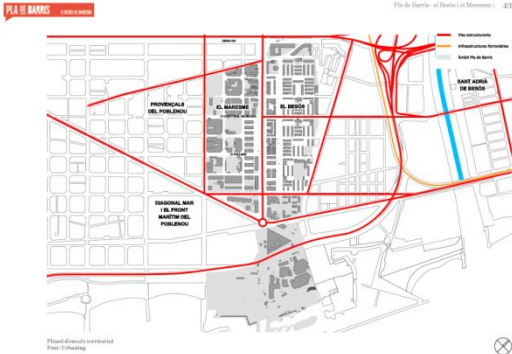
The main aim of the Neighbourhood Plan is to empower citizens so they can organise themselves and establish targets and initiatives for improving the collective life of the neighbourhood, promoting social-innovation practices and citizen action with the clear aim of improving and strengthening the neighbourhoods' social capital. A series of specific objectives have been set for each of the areas tackled (social rights, education, economic activity, urban ecology and environmental sustainability). The most operational of these objectives are the following:

- Education and public health
- Social rights, gender equality and community action
- Environmental sustainability and climate emergency
- Occupation, economic impetus and social economy
- Public space, accessibility and housing

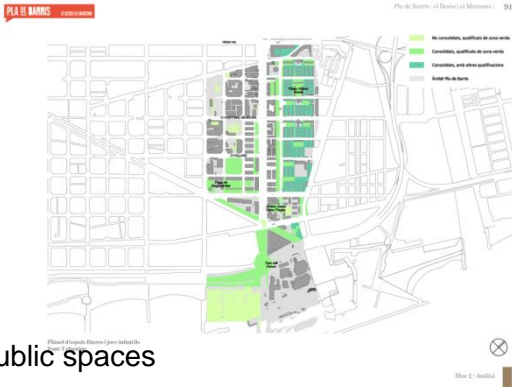
District Plan of El Besòs and El Maresme

<https://www.pladebarris.barcelona/es/planes-de-barrio/el-besos-i-el-maresme/inicio>

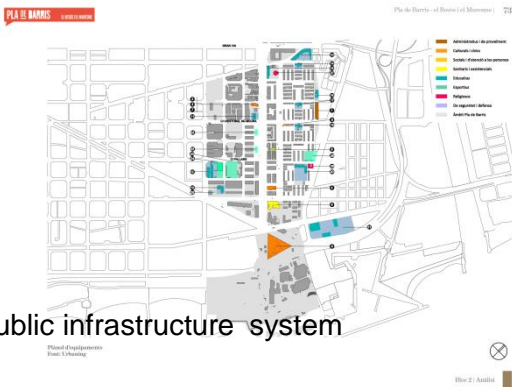
[https://www.pladebarris.barcelona/sites/default/files/pla\\_de\\_barris\\_del\\_besos\\_i\\_el\\_maresme\\_2021-2024\\_0.pdf](https://www.pladebarris.barcelona/sites/default/files/pla_de_barris_del_besos_i_el_maresme_2021-2024_0.pdf)



Road and railway structure



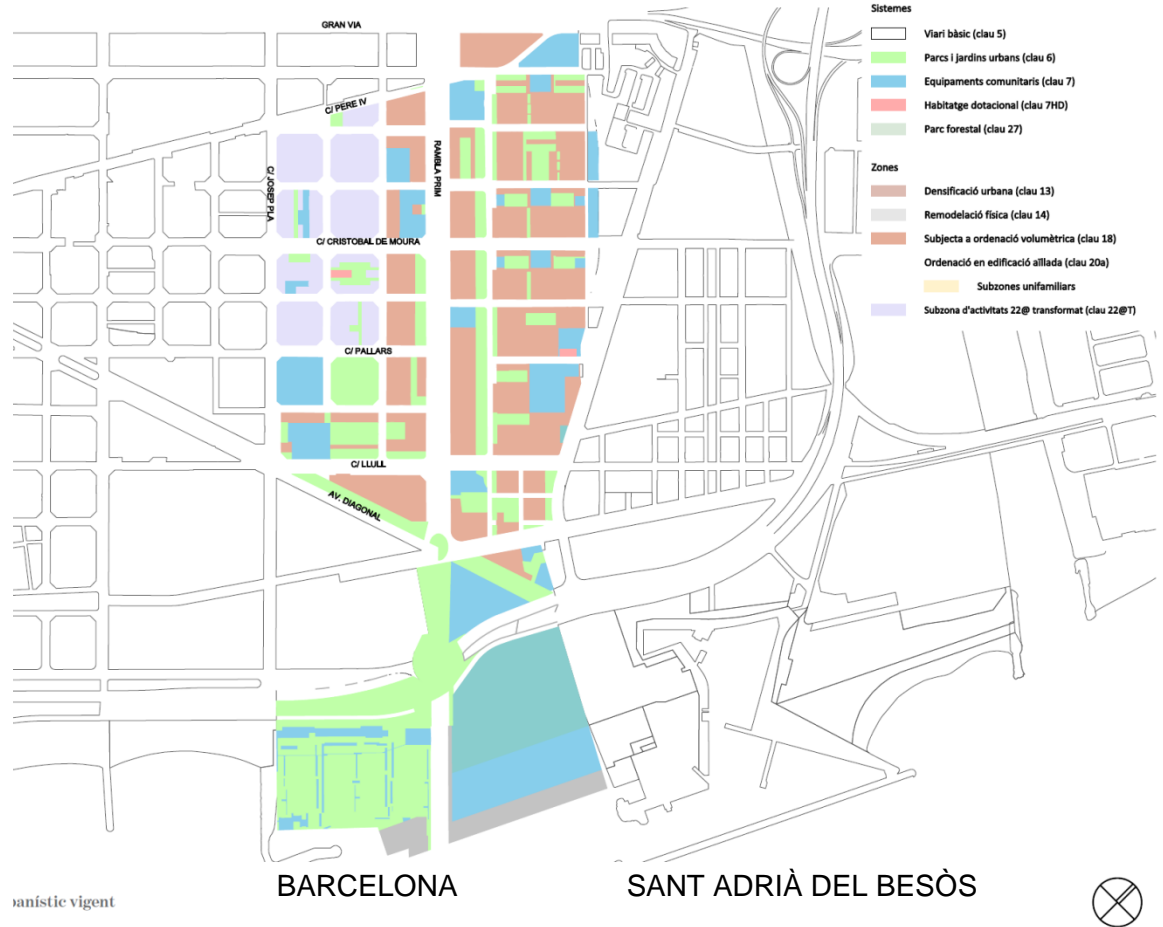
Public spaces



Public infrastructure system

## BARCELONA NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN: EL BESÒS AND EL MARESME

Urban qualifications and land uses





## SOCIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DIAGNOSIS

### Education and public health

- The percentage of people with a higher education is much lower than that of the rest of the city.
- Schools present factors of high complexity and risk of segregation.
- Health problems can be observed that are linked to nutrition and healthy habits, mental health and unwanted loneliness.
- The digital divide in the neighbourhood is exacerbated by low educational attainment and low incomes.

### Social rights, gender equality and community action

- It is important to improve the dynamism of the association fabric in order to promote social cohesion and coexistence.
- Wide socio-cultural diversity represents a richness and an opportunity to generate links but also a challenge to prevent conflict situations.
- Residents have called for new facilities to be created or more resources to be provided for existing ones.

### Housing

- An ageing housing stock with significant architectural shortcomings that requires renovation.
- The number of dwellings per inhabitant is significantly higher than the city figure.
- There are situations of residential vulnerability and a housing emergency.

### Work, economic impetus and social economy

- Disposable family income is considerably lower than the city average.
- Unemployment rates are structurally higher than in the rest of Barcelona.
- The number of commercial premises is low.
- The Comedor Solidario Gregal (soup kitchen) plays an important social role. The project needs to be consolidated in order to turn it into a facility for social and labour market inclusion.

### Public space and accessibility

- It is a highly densified neighbourhood, with low quality public space and poorly defined uses.
- Some transformed areas, especially the waterfront, are poorly connected and lack permeability with the neighbourhood.
- A predominance of private vehicles can be observed along with a paucity of green spaces for walking in.
- Internal connection and with the rest of the city is generally adequate.

### Environmental sustainability and climate emergency

- The neighbourhood is surrounded by some very environmentally important spaces but there is very limited green space inside it.
- Most people in the neighbourhood are exposed to night-time noise.
- Local residents are calling for street cleaning and waste management to be improved.

## URBAN RENEWAL GOALS

- To promote equal opportunities and reduce school segregation.
- To establish links between schools and the neighbourhood.
- To expand the leisure options of groups in situations of exclusion.
- To contribute to community health.
- To strengthen community networks.
- To liven up public space for cultural promotion, social cohesion and better coexistence.
- To promote women's empowerment and gender equality.
- To incorporate cultural diversity into all areas of community life.
- To improve local residents' quality of life.
- To promote cultural activity as a work and community relations' opportunity.

- To promote building renovation with sustainability criteria.

- To boost employment and labour market integration.
- To promote the economy and local trade.
- To turn Gregal into a benchmark facility.

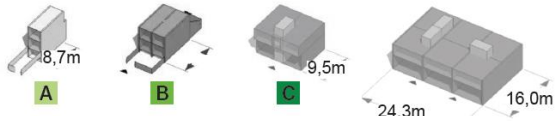
- To promote safe, diverse, collective uses of public spaces.
- To promote urban planning improvements in family and school spaces.

- To ensure there is a network of climate shelters.
- To promote the environmental sustainability of the neighbourhood.



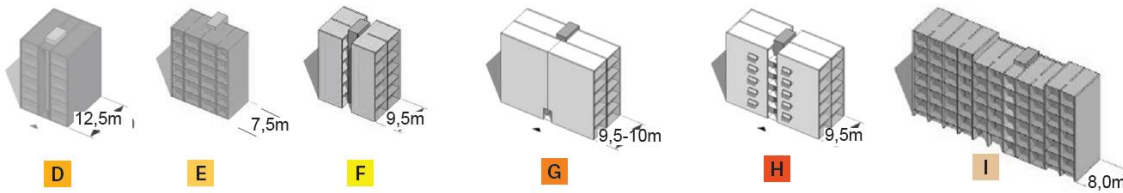
GF+1 (low density)

- Residential GF+1 blocks of single-family dwellings in a row (A)
- Residential GF+1 blocks of multi-family dwellings (B)
- Mixed GF+1 blocks of multi-family dwellings on ground floor (C)



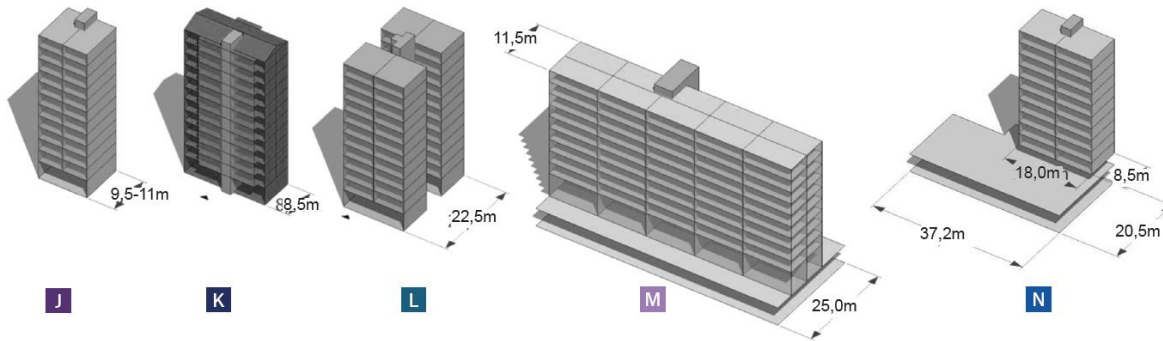
GF+5 (medium density)

- Residential GF+5 blocks of multi-family dwellings



GF+11 (high density)

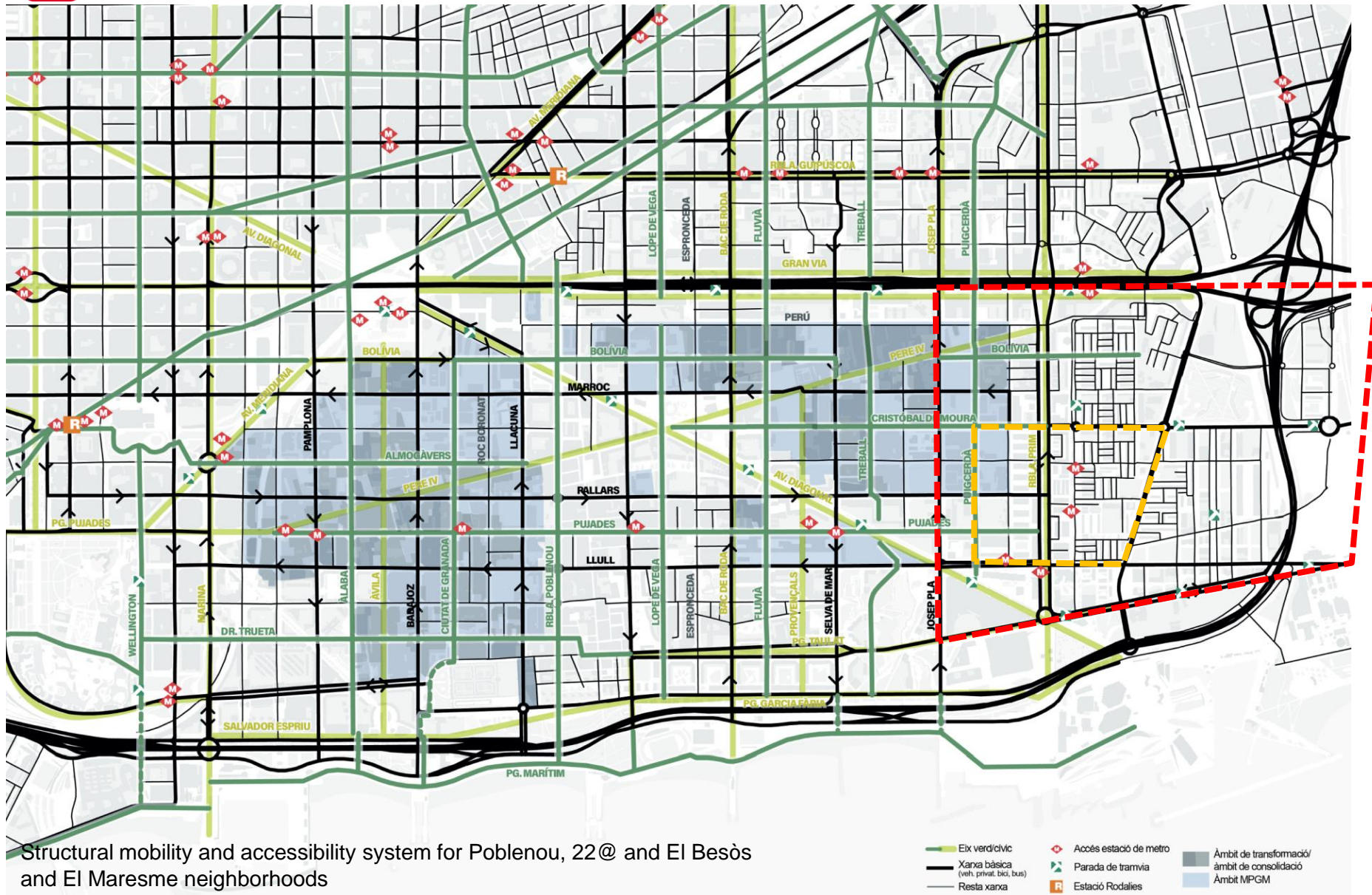
- Mixed GF+11 blocks of multi-family dwellings and shops on ground floor



**MAIN TYPES OF BUILDING IN THE EL BESÒS ESTATE**

The old south-western neighbourhood of El Besòs is a typical example of the open-block urban fabrics that proliferated in Barcelona during the second half of the 20th century. The various blocks were assigned to a number of architects, who applied the same design and construction systems to the entire complex being planned.

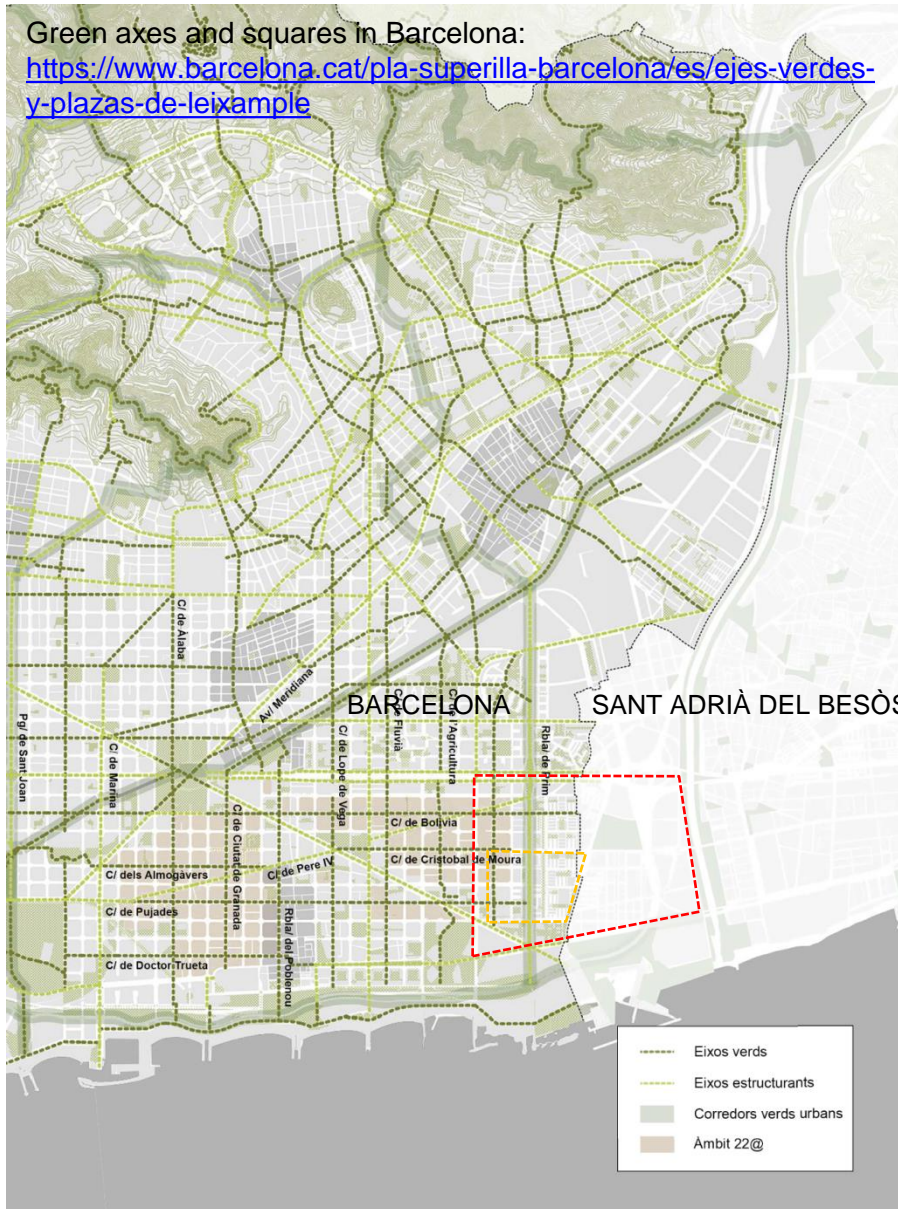






Green axes and squares in Barcelona:

<https://www.barcelona.cat/pla-superilla-barcelona/es/ejes-verdes-y-plazas-de-leixample>

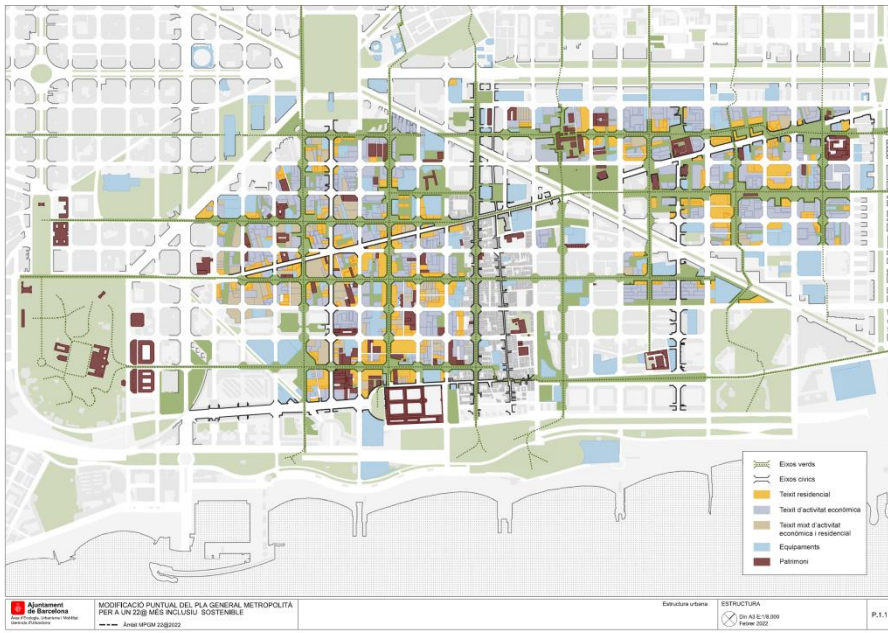


## BARCELONA'S SYSTEM OF GREEN HUBS AND SQUARES

The city's renovation is making progress in ecological terms and a structure of green streets is being developed which will transform 1 out of every 3 streets in the city. Barcelona Superblock has become a model for transforming streets throughout the city with the aim of reclaiming part of the space currently occupied by private vehicles, for city residents. The goal is to gain a healthy public space that is greener, fairer and safer and encourages social relationships and the local economy. Which is why work has begun on the first green hubs and squares in Eixample. This ecology structure will extend from the city centre to every neighbourhood. This will consequently affect the El Besòs i el Maresme neighbourhood in future, completing its urban greenery system and reconnecting it to the rest of the city.



NEW ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE	PROXIMITY Pedestrian space Play areas	INNOVATION New materials	LANDSCAPE HERITAGE	ACCESSIBILITY
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## A MORE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE 22@

The 22@ Plan approved in the year 2000 established the guidelines for the transformation of 200 hectares of Poblenou's industrial land into a hub of economic activity integrated into neighbourhoods with a balanced mix of uses. After more than 15 years of development, it became clear that there was a need to provide a response to the new urban, social and economic challenges. Today a new route has been outlined that will guide the future transformation, for which purpose the urban-development plan has been drafted and approved

This proposal entails the implementation of an Urban Regeneration strategy whose aim is to consolidate the existing fabrics and uses with great social, identity and business value, and also transform some areas to achieve a mixed city with a high environmental quality.

The new urban context will need to promote:

- Urban structure for everyday life
- Improvements to environmental quality
- Flexibility for economic activation
- Consolidation of the landscape and urban memory

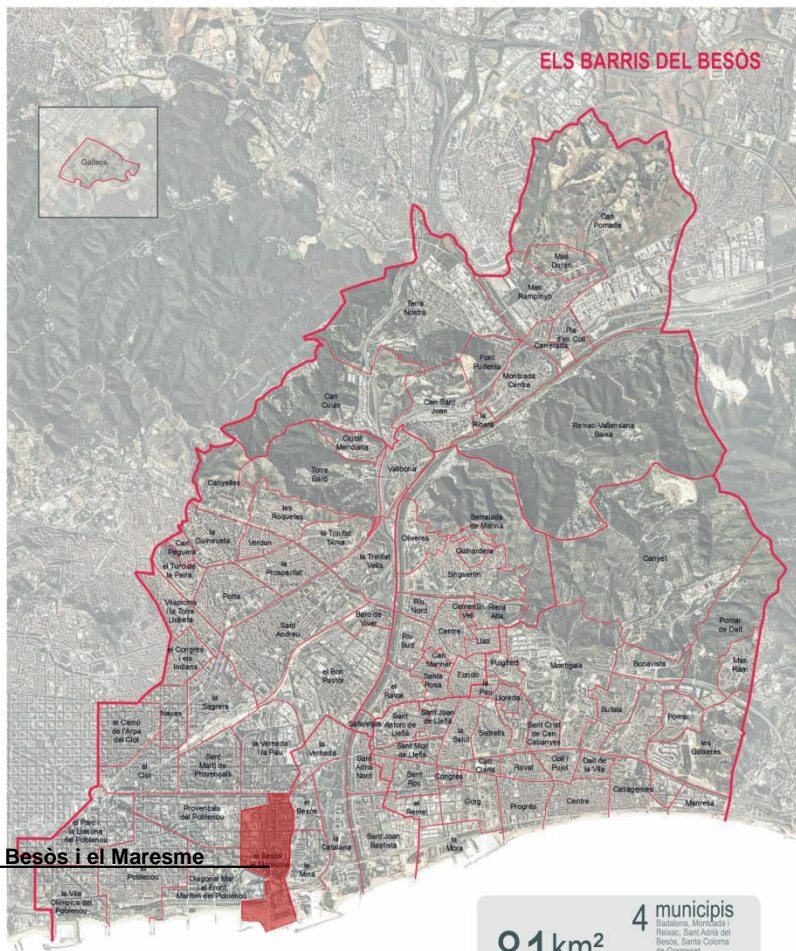
The goals of urban regeneration are: more affordable housing, a better economy and more urban greenery. The many proposed initiatives notably include green hubs as features for improving environmental quality and which recognise urban greenery as a basic need for all future planning. At the same time, more accessible neighbourhoods that prioritise sustainable mobility are being promoted.

A more inclusive and sustainable 22@

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/mpgm22@/es/>







**El Besòs i el Maresme**

**81 km<sup>2</sup>**  
Superfície

**4 municipis**  
Badalona, Mataró, Reixac, Sant Adrià del Besòs, Santa Coloma de Gramenet

**3 districtes**  
de Barcelona  
Nou Barris, Sant Andreu, Sant Martí

**98 barris**  
més de 100 nacionalitats

**24,6%**  
de població estrangera

**22,2%**  
població estrangera de l'AMBS

**1 milió de persones**

**30%**  
de la població de l'AMBS

**12%**  
de la població de Catalunya

**16 barris vulnerables**  
dels 25 de l'AMBS

**28,5%**  
de la població resident en situació de risc de pobresa extrema o moderada

**24,4%**  
població de l'AMBS en situació de risc de pobresa extrema o moderada

## BESÒS AGENDA

The Besòs Agenda aims to set out a joint and consensual action strategy among the five municipalities that belong to the River Besòs Axis. This urban strategy rests on three cornerstones which, in turn, structure the work that has been carried out so far:

- The strategic vision: The definition of a series of goals and strategic lines based on the preparation of a cross-cutting diagnosis of the territory.
- The action plan: The realisation of the strategic lines in a series of projects and initiatives that are implemented at various scales of intervention and are prioritised according to time-based, budgetary and social-return criteria.
- Governance: The creation of a governance based on collaboration between the municipalities of the Besòs Axis and local agents which strengthens the El Besòs Consortium with new cooperation frameworks and spaces

The Sant Martí district rated as one of its priorities assistance to people in a situation of social risk, allocating resources and programmes to the El Besòs and El Maresme and La Verneda i la Pau neighbourhoods which make up the Besòs Maresme Strip. These resources and programmes are different in the two neighbourhoods, owing to their differing realities and also in some cases because of the administrative differences which determine where and how contributions are made.

### Besòs Agenda

- <https://www.edusi.barcelona/es/sinergia/agenda-besos-2/>
- <https://consorcibesos.cat/documents-agenda-besos/>



El Besòs and El Maresme. Study and Project Areas



## NEEDS PROGRAMME

Barcelona is implementing an urban-regeneration plan. Regenerating means adapting the city to the new present challenges: the housing shortage and the social and environmental crises.

The growth of cities over the last 70 years has been phenomenally fast. These habitats that were facilitators and enhancers of human life have begun to reverse. Cities today are the biggest consumers of energy and the biggest producers of waste and emissions. Hence the need to adapt them to the emerging crises and provide immediate responses and construct urban environments that sustain life biologically, since we are living beings, and socially, since we are inter-relational beings and need to be so in order to ensure our survival.

The field of study includes part of the housing estate in the south-west of the El Besòs i el Maresme neighbourhood developed in the 1950s on the old salt marshes around the River Besòs.

Urban vulnerability in El Besòs y el Maresme is particularly pronounced in the area of housing and also in the quality of the urban space, worsened by the scarcity of ground-floor premises dedicated to local commerce and uses.

The public space is in a fairly degraded state and mineralised spaces predominate, with car parks, few shaded areas and a scarcity of water and vegetation. This is a dense neighbourhood, mainly mono-functional, where local open spaces are a key element for socialising.

The proposals will be aimed at improving spaces that are degraded, unused or awaiting transformation and giving them back their natural, ecological and landscape qualities.

The proposals will need to deploy a comprehensive, unified and multidisciplinary strategy of initiatives in order to find comprehensive solutions. These will be centred mainly on the transformation of open spaces and on how there is a need, in a climate-emergency context, to adapt the city and regenerate public space by naturalising it, understanding its dual environmental and social role.

More specifically, the proposals will respond to the following points:

**CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN NEIGHBOURHOODS** - At a scale that goes beyond the scope of the project, which requires connectivity between neighbourhoods, with the El Besòs i el Maresme neighbourhood understood as a pivotal space between the 22@'s area of transformation and the River Besòs.

The 22@'s regeneration plan introduces a new environmental and traffic-calmed green-hub structure. Its continuity will be studied along with its cross-cutting connectivity to bring the city, the neighbourhood and the River Besòs closer, as a first-class natural space and landscape.

**OPEN SPACES**- Work will be carried out within the scope of the project on characterising the open spaces to improve their social, environmental and ecological function.



**LIMITS AND BUILT-UP SPACES-** Work will be carried out on improving the relationship between built-up and open spaces, putting the emphasis on ground floor premises and improving building envelopes and façades for a better climate response. Participants are invited to reflect on interventions that will improve the space separating public space from private, enabling improvements to habitability and externalising domestic life.

**NEW USES –** The incorporation of new uses promoting social relations as well as new economic activities that guarantee local daily life.

The solutions will be aimed at improving adaptability and urban resilience, taking into account the specific features of the city, a dense and compact city, with a Mediterranean climate. Solutions will be positively rated where they justify their sustainability, with a limited budget and guarantee their permanence over time with minimum maintenance.

**Urban Scale L**

**Team's representative: Architect and/or Urban Planner**

**Location: Barcelona, Sant Martí district, neighbourhood: el Besòs i el Maresme**

**Population: 1.636.732, 241.263, 22.609 inhabitants**

**Area of study: 195 ha**

**Project area: 34 ha**

**Site proposed by: Barcelona City Council – Area of Urban Ecology**

**Players involved: Barcelona City Council – Area of Urban Ecology**

**Land ownership: Public - Private**



EUROPAN\_Spain

[www.euopan-esp.es](http://www.euopan-esp.es)

Barcelona City Council. Urban Ecology Area

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/en>

Website of the Barcelona City Council of El Besòs i El Maresme neighborhood

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/santmarti/es/el-distrito-y-sus-barrios/el-besos-i-el-maresme>

Statistical data of the Besòs i el Maresme neighborhood

[https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/estadistica/catala/Estadistiques\\_per\\_territori/Documents/barris/70\\_MA\\_Besos\\_mar\\_2022.pdf](https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/estadistica/catala/Estadistiques_per_territori/Documents/barris/70_MA_Besos_mar_2022.pdf)

The city of polygons: an itinerary through Besòs

<https://www.barcelona.cat/museuhistoria/ca/formats/llibrets-de-sala/la-ciutat-dels-poligons-un-itinerari-pel-besos>

District Plan of El Besòs i El Maresme

<https://www.pladebarris.barcelona/es/planes-de-barrio/el-besos-i-el-maresme/inicio>

[https://www.pladebarris.barcelona/sites/default/files/pla\\_de\\_barris\\_del\\_besos\\_i\\_el\\_maresme\\_2021-2024\\_0.pdf](https://www.pladebarris.barcelona/sites/default/files/pla_de_barris_del_besos_i_el_maresme_2021-2024_0.pdf)

Green axes and squares of l'Eixample in Barcelona

<https://www.barcelona.cat/pla-superilla-barcelona/es/ejes-verdes-y-plazas-de-leixample>

Urban planning: 22@, more inclusive and sustainable

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/mpgm22@/es/>

Besòs Strategy

<https://www.edusi.barcelona/es/sinergia/agenda-besos-2/>

<https://consorcibesos.cat/documentos-agenda-besos/>



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