



## European ES

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Spanish, French, English

10 a.m. - 2 p.m., Monday to Friday

# PRODUCTIVE CITIES

competition brief

Alcoy

**Barcelona**

La Bazana

Madrid

Playa de Palma

Torrelavega

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.

## **CANDIDATURE**

Europan 14 is open to any team of young urban and architectural design professionals (architects, urban planners, landscape designers, engineers...). Every candidate must be under 40 years old on the closing date for submission of entries

## **INFORMATION**

From Monday February 13, 2017, every candidate or team can check the European website [www.europan-europe.eu](http://www.europan-europe.eu), to discover the rules, theme, calendar, jury composition and the synthetic presentations of the 50 sites of the session, classified according to thematic families.

Registration is made online. The registration fee is of €150 for one site and €50 for any additional site. It gives access to the complete site folder.

Entry is done online and includes 3 A1 panels, 1 short text and 3 images for communication as well as necessary administrative documents.

## **PRIZES**

EUROPAN/España has the possibility of granting 6 first prizes and 6 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

EUROPAN/Spain intends to award 6 first prizes and 6 second prizes, in addition to the special mentions the Jury members consider appropriate. 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 withholding tax pursuant to the Resolution dated 5 April 2006, of the Department of Tax Management of the State Agency of Tax Administration, granting the exemption provided for in Article 7 (1) of Royal Legislative Decree 3/2004 dated 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 Development (Ministerio de Fomento, Subdirección de Normativa y Estudios Técnicos. Secretaría General Técnica. Paseo de la Castellana, 67 – 28071 Madrid). Once the authorisation has been issued, they must address to the Order of Architects the service is taking place to ask for an authorisation to carry out that specific service.

[More information.](#)

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

## **COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICITY**

The Launching of the competition and the Results of EUROPAN 14/Spain will be published in the B.O.E (Official State Gazette) and in the local and / or autonomous Gazettes, as well as in a national large-circulation newspaper Likewise, EUROPAN 14 will also be disclosed through the national and European web pages, specialized magazines and Architects' Orders' journals. The results of EUROPAN /SPAIN will be published in a catalogue. All the EUROPAN 14 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, on the occasion of the International Forum of Results of EUROPAN 14.

## TOPIC : PRODUCTIVE CITIES

The ideology of the mixed-city is now shared. But how mixed is actually the mixed-city? In many urban development projects housing is the main program. We add some offices and public amenities, bars and shops to create a “genuine vibrant urban neighbourhood”. But one program has been excluded: the productive economy. It has left the city to go to the periphery.

There is now in many European cities a spatial and social mismatch between living and working conditions.

The city provides high-skilled professionals with many working possibilities while a large part of low-skilled workers live in the city with no work opportunity. This mismatch generates many problems with regard to economy, mobility and sociality. Production should be encouraged in the city, be part of the fabric, it should be seen, connected to shared daily life, nurtured and celebrated.

1- How to integrate some of the production activities in the city –food, energy, services, new industrial products– to enhance relations between citizens?

2- How to live in productive fields and to produce in living environment? How to manage the tensions between production and local life?

3- How to integrate production cycles considering distribution, waste and consumption, encouraging a diversity of (shorter?) cycles in local contexts and articulate them to a larger eco-scale?

## SITE'S FAMILIES

### TOPIC 1 : FROM PRODUCTIVE AREA TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

What Kind of Urbanity for the Logistics & Industrial Areas?

ALTA (NO); AMIENS (FR); AMSTERDAM #3 (NL); ANGERS (FR); BÈGLES (FR); GRIGNY–RIS-ORANGIS (FR); HAMBURG (DE); HUY (BE); LILLE (FR); LILLESTRØM (NO); TOULOUSE (FR); WIEN (AT)

### TOPIC 2 : FROM CITY TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

How to Create Vibrant Productive Districts with Craftmen, Makers & Local Production?

ALCOY (ES); AMSTERDAM #2 (NL); **BARCELONA (ES)**; BESANÇON (FR); CUNEO (IT); KARLSKRONA (SE); LA BAZANA (ES); NARVIK (NO); NEU-ULM (DE); OULU (FI); PLAYA DE PALMA (ES); ZWICKAU (DE)

### TOPIC 3 : FROM FUNCTIONALIST INFRASTRUCTURES TO PRODUCTIVE CITY

How Can New Mobility Conditions Encourage Hybridization Between City & Production?

AMSTERDAM #4 (NL); AURILLAC (FR); EVREUX (FR); GRAZ (AT); HELSINKI (FI); MADRID (ES); MÜNCHEN (DE); TORNIO (FI); TORRELAVEGA (ES); VINKOVCI (HR)

### TOPIC 4 : AND PRODUCTIVE AGAIN!

How to Reintroduce the Productive Economy into New Urban Districts?

AMSTERDAM #1 (NL); AMSTERDAM #5 (NL); GUEBWILLER (FR); KRIENS (CH); LINZ (AT); PANTIN (FR); ŠIBENIK (HR); TRELLEBORG (SE); TUBIZE (BE); WARSZAWA (PL); ZAGREB (HR)

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### IMPLEMENTATIONS

European guarantee to use all means necessary to incite cities and/or developers of sites to entrust the prize-winning teams with operational follow-through.

## IMPLEMENTATIONS

### European 1

1. **Hortaleza (Madrid)**. Winner: José González Gallegos, María José Aranguren López, Juan Manuel Ros García, Carlos Iglesias Sanz. 56 dwellings in 2 towers for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1993
2. **Entrevías (Madrid)**. Winner: Ricardo Sánchez Lampreave. 86 dwellings in 2 towers for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1996
3. **Pravia (Asturias)**. Runner-up: Isabel Bennasar Félix, Ana María Noguera Nieto. 64 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing of Asturias. Completed in 1994
4. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Runner-up: Susana Aparici Martín - Fernando Moliner Robledo - Inmaculada Núñez Reig. 30 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1995
5. **Ujo (Asturias)**. Runner-up: Mercedes Peláez López, Enrique Álvarez Páramo. 74 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing of Asturias. Completed in 1995
6. **Huelva**. Félix Pozo Soro, Alberto Torres Galán. 110 dwellings for the Department of Architecture and Housing, Andalucía's Government and E.P.S.A. Completed in 1998
7. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Runner-up: Mercedes Peláez López. 28 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 1996

### European 2

1. **Basauri (Bilbao)**. Winner: Alberto Martínez Castillo, Beatriz Matos Castaño. 160 dwellings for the Department of Housing, Basque Government and EKONE S.A. Completed in 1995
2. **Vallecas (Madrid)**. Winner: Juan Ignacio García Pedrosa, Ángela García de Paredes, Manuel García de Paredes, José Cuenca Pedradas. 90 dwellings for the Housing Institute of Madrid (E.M.V.). Completed in 2000
3. **Caravaca de la Cruz (Murcia)**. Winner: Luis de Pereda Fernández, Elena Sequeros Rodríguez, Francisco Burgos. 14 dwellings, parking, public facilities and public space development, Department of Housing, Architecture and Planning, Government of Murcia and the municipality of Caravaca de la Cruz. Project submitted, not built.
4. **Ferrol (Galicia)**. Runner-up: Cándido López González, María Carreiro Otero. 36 housing units for the Government of Galicia. Completed in 1995
5. **Ferrol (Galicia)**. Runner-up: Antonio Amado Lorenzo, Xan Casabella López, Santiago García-Echave Puente. 36 housing units for the Government of Galicia. Completed in 1995

### European 3

1. **Arrigorriaga (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Luis de Fontcuberta Rueda, Aurora Fernández Rodríguez. Study and implementation of 40 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2000
2. **Orense**. Winner: Fernando Olba Rallo. Urban Planning for the Government of Galicia. Project submitted, not built.
3. **Almanjayar (Granada)**. Winner: Enrique Johansson de Terry, Francisco José Larrucea Campero. 280 dwellings by EPSA for the Junta of Andalusia. Completed in 2002
4. **Almanjayar (Granada)**. Winner: Enrique Johansson de Terry. 128 dwellings by EPSA for the Junta of Andalusia. Completed in 2009



## IMPLEMENTATIONS

### European 3

5. **Alicante**. Runner-up: Frédéric Bonnet, Marc-Pierre Bigarnet. Design and implementation for the Ladera de Benacantil urban park, Government of Valencia and city of Alicante. Completed in 2003
6. **Guissona (Lérida)**. Runner-up: Sé Duch Navarro, Eva Prats Güerre. 32 dwellings, commercial and parking space for the Government of Cataluña, INCASOL. Completed in 1998
7. **M-30, Madrid**. Jaime López Valdés, Jaime Latas Zabala. 54 dwellings in 2 blocks in Vallecas for the Municipal Housing Company of Madrid (EMV). Completed in 2000
8. **Requena (Valencia)**. Runners-up: Víctor García Gil, Rosa María Briso Montiano. 62 dwellings for SEPES (Housing Ministry). Project submitted, not built.
9. **Alicante**. Runner-up: Esteban García Martínez. Development of Plaza del Carmen for the Government of Valencia and city of Alicante. Preliminary plans submitted, not built.
10. **Alguazas (Murcia)**. Winner: Felipe Pich Aguilera - Guillermo Maluenda Colomer. 20 dwellings and urban park for the city of Alguazas and the Government of Murcia. Project submitted, not built.

### European 4

1. **Mina del Morro (Bilbao)**. Eduardo Belzunce Tormo, Luis Díaz Mauriño, Juan García Millán. Urban planning for 350 dwellings, public facilities, businesses, parking and 84 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2007
2. **Mina del Morro (Bilbao)**. José María Lapuerta, Francisco Burgos Ruiz. Urban project for public spaces and 70 dwellings for the Basque Government. Completed in 2006
3. **Sevilla**. Fuensanta Nieto de la Cierva, Enrique Sobejano García. 174 dwellings for the Junta of Andalusia (EPSA). Completed in 2002
4. **Aranda de Duero**. Angela García de Paredes, José Ignacio García Pedrosa. Urban development plan for 767 dwellings with facilities for the Government of Castilla and León. Project submitted, not developed.
5. **Valladolid**. Eduardo de la Peña, Antonio Lleyda Delgado, Rafael Torrelo Fernández, Jon Elejabeitia Silleruelo, Patricia Fernández Häring. Integrated Public Facilities Complex for the City of Valladolid. Completed in 2006
6. **El Nodo, Avilés**. Pedro Palmero Cabezas, Samuel Torres de Carvalho. 23 public dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004
7. **El Nodo, Avilés**. Javier Fresneda Puerto, Javier Sanjuán Calle. 22 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004

### European 5

1. **La Chanca (Almería)**. Winner: Alfonso Cano Pintos, María Julia Abarca Corrales. 53 dwellings for the Junta of Andalusia. Project submitted. Not built.
2. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Eduardo Arroyo Muñoz. Football stadium Lasasarre in Baracaldo for Bilbao Ría 2000. Completed in 2003

## IMPLEMENTATIONS

### European 5

3. **Ceuta**. Winner: José Morales Sánchez, Juan González Mariscal. Urban development and 119 dwellings. Completed in 2009
4. **Cartagena**. Winners: Juan Hevia Ochoa De Echagüen, Fernando García Pino, Manuel García De Paredes, Nuria Ruiz García. 352 dwellings and public spaces for Hogar Sur and the city of Cartagena. Project submitted. Not built.
5. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Runner-up: Federico Soriano, Dolores Palacios. 82 dwellings for Bilbao Ría 2000. Project submitted, implementation in process.
6. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Runner-up: Sandra Töpfer, Dirk Bertuleit, Jorg Sieweke, Jens Weisener. Development of the Lasasarre park for Bilbao Ría 2000. Completed in 2003
7. **Tolosa**. Runner-up: Elio García García, Carlos Rodríguez Alcoba, Javier Rodríguez Alcoba. El Nodo - Avilés, 17 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004
8. **Tudela (Navarra)**. Paloma Iniesta Ayerra, Ángeles Nuez Díaz. Renovation of the San Francisco Convent for housing. Government of Navarra. Project submitted, not built.

### European 6

1. **Baracaldo (Vizcaya)**. Winner: Javier Fresneda Puerto, Javier Peña Galiano, Javier Sanjuán Calle. Urban Planning, Project for the square of Pormetxeta and a parking building and preliminary studies for a Tower, for Bilbao Ría 2000. Project for the square completed in 2010.
2. **Burgos**. Winner: Andreas Quednau, Sabine Muller. Urban and landscape projects submitted and implemented.
3. **Córdoba**. Winner: María Auxiliadora Gálvez Pérez. Urban Plan of Cordel de Écija, in Cordoba. Project submitted and approved by the city council.
4. **Santa Cruz de Tenerife**. Winner: Raúl del Valle González. 110 social dwellings in Añaza, Tenerife, for the Canarias Government. Project submitted.
5. **Toledo**. Winner: Carlos Arroyo Zapatero, Manuel Pérez Romero, Eleonora Guidotti-Valori. Urban Planning for the Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Project submitted, not developed.
5. **Valencia**. Winner: Eduardo de la Peña Pareja, Antonio Lleyda Delgado. 48 dwellings for rent for youth in Sociopolis for Valencia Housing Office IVSA. Preliminary drawings submitted..
6. **El Nodo (Avilés)**. Winner: Mario Sanjuán Calle, Iban Carpintero, José M<sup>a</sup> Tabuyo, Ángel Sevillano. 29 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2007
7. **El Nodo (Avilés)**. Honourable Mention: Jorge Suárez Díaz - Lucía Salvador Anguiano. 18 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2004

## IMPLEMENTATIONS

### European 7

1. **Barcelona / Can Solé**. Winner: Angela Moragues Gregori, Hervé Meyer. Lerida, 52 dwellings for the Catalan Government INCASOL. Completed in 2010 .
2. **Guadalajara**. Winner: Rubén Picado Fernández, María José de Blas Gutiérrez de la Vega. Preliminary project for a bridge submitted for the Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Alternative project in **Caravia, Asturias**. Landscape project for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2007
3. **Vitoria**. Winner: Hugo Araujo Lázare, Marien Brieva de la Orden. Urban planning submitted for the City of Vitoria-Gasteiz.
4. **La Pola de Siero (Asturias)**. Honourable Mention: José Vicente Lillo Llopis, Francisco Leiva Iborra, José Luis Campos Rosique, Marta García Chico. La Pola de Siero, 15 social dwellings for the Government of Asturias. Completed in 2009

### European 8

1. **Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real)**. Winner: Antonio Viejo Moriano, Helena Aguilar Balea, David Ares Esteve. Urban Plan for the municipality of Alcazar de San Juan and the Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha. Preliminary drawings submitted
2. **Cáceres**. Winner: Cristina Goberna, Urtzi Grau. Urban planning for the Regional Government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2010 and approved by the City Council in 2016
3. **Cartes (Cantabria)**. Winner: Miguel Ángel Velarde, Miguel Ángel Navas. Urban Plan for the Municipality of Cartes and the Regional Government of Cantabria. Preliminary drawings submitted
4. **Ceuta**. Winner: Juana Sánchez, Diego Jiménez, Ángela Ruiz, Pedro Romero. Urban planning for City of Ceuta EMVICESA. Preliminary drawings submitted for a further development of the project.
5. **Córdoba**. Winner: Beatriz Brieva de la Orden, Jaime del Campo. Urban Planning for the city of Córdoba. Project submitted and approved by the city council.
6. **Logroño (La Rioja)**. Winner: Santiago Cifuentes, Javier García, Luis Alió, Álvaro Martín. Alternative project at the University for the city of Logroño. Preliminary drawings submitted.

### European 9

1. **Ama**. Winner: Adelais Parera Perello, Karla Diaz Rendon, Pablo Gil Martínez. Aller - Asturias. Urban planning for the area for Hunosa. Project submitted.
2. **Badajoz / Barrio de Santa Engracia**. Winner: Enrique Arenas Laorga, Luis Basabe Montalvo. Urban and social studies for the Government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2011 and waiting for the approval of the City Council..
3. **La Laguna (Tenerife)**. Winner: Daren Gavira Persad, Carolina Ruiz-Valdepeñas. Preliminary studies for social housing for the City of La Laguna. Project submitted in 2010.

## IMPLEMENTATIONS

### European 9

4. **Poio (Pontevedra)**. Winner: Camilo Manuel Rebocho Vaz Leiria. Urban Planning and social housing for the Government of Galicia. Project submitted in 2014 and waiting approval from the City Council.
5. **Soria**. Winner: Christian Sintes, David Domínguez. Urban Planning for the development of the banks of the river Duero and public housing for the city of Soria. Project submitted 2009.

### European 10

1. **Cáceres (Extremadura)**. Winners: Javier García-Germán, Alia García-Germán. Several public presentations. Urban studies for the government of Extremadura. Project submitted in 2010.
2. **Elda (Alicante)**. Winners: Diego Jiménez, Juana Sánchez. Commission for urban studies submitted in 2013. Architectural project commission underway.
3. **Madrid**. Carolina Ruiz-Valdepeñas - Daren Gavira. Commission for preliminary studies. Project submitted in 2011.
4. **Reus (Cataluña)**. Winner: Aurélien Delchet, Gimena Repetto, Alexis Traficante. Project submitted in 2012.
- 5 **Teruel (Aragón)**. Winners: Berta Barrio, Josep Peraire. Commission for Urban studies for the City of Teruel. Project submitted 2010.
6. **Valverde (Canary Islands)**. Winner: Silvia Alonso. Commission for urban studies underway. Project submitted 2012.

### European 12

1. **Torrent Estadella. Barcelona**. Winners: Eduard Balcells, Honorata Grzesikowska. Commission for urban studies i. Project submitted in 2014.
2. **Rec Comtal. Barcelona**. Winner: Carles Enrich. Commission for urban studies. Project submitted in 2014. **Strategic planning and Preliminary Project for the Archeological area of Rec Comtal**. Underway

### European 13

1. **A Coruña**. Winners: Juan Miguel Salgado, Luis Manuel Santalla, Yago Liste, Alba González, Vanesa Veira. Runners-up: Nuria Prieto, Diego Lucio, Omar Curros, Ángel Montero, Hugo Malvar. Runners-up: María Mestre, Almudena Mampasso, Gianmattia Bassanello, Ignacio Moreu. Different commissions to the teams are underway.
2. **Barcelona**. Winners: Victor Navarro, María Langarita. Commission for social housing underway.
3. **Irún**. Special Mention: Eli Gronn, Juan Berasategui, Marit Langslet, Anja Standal. Commission for urban studies and architectural project underway.
4. **Palma de Mallorca**. Winner: Juan Socas, Murielle Clair. Commission for urban studies underway.

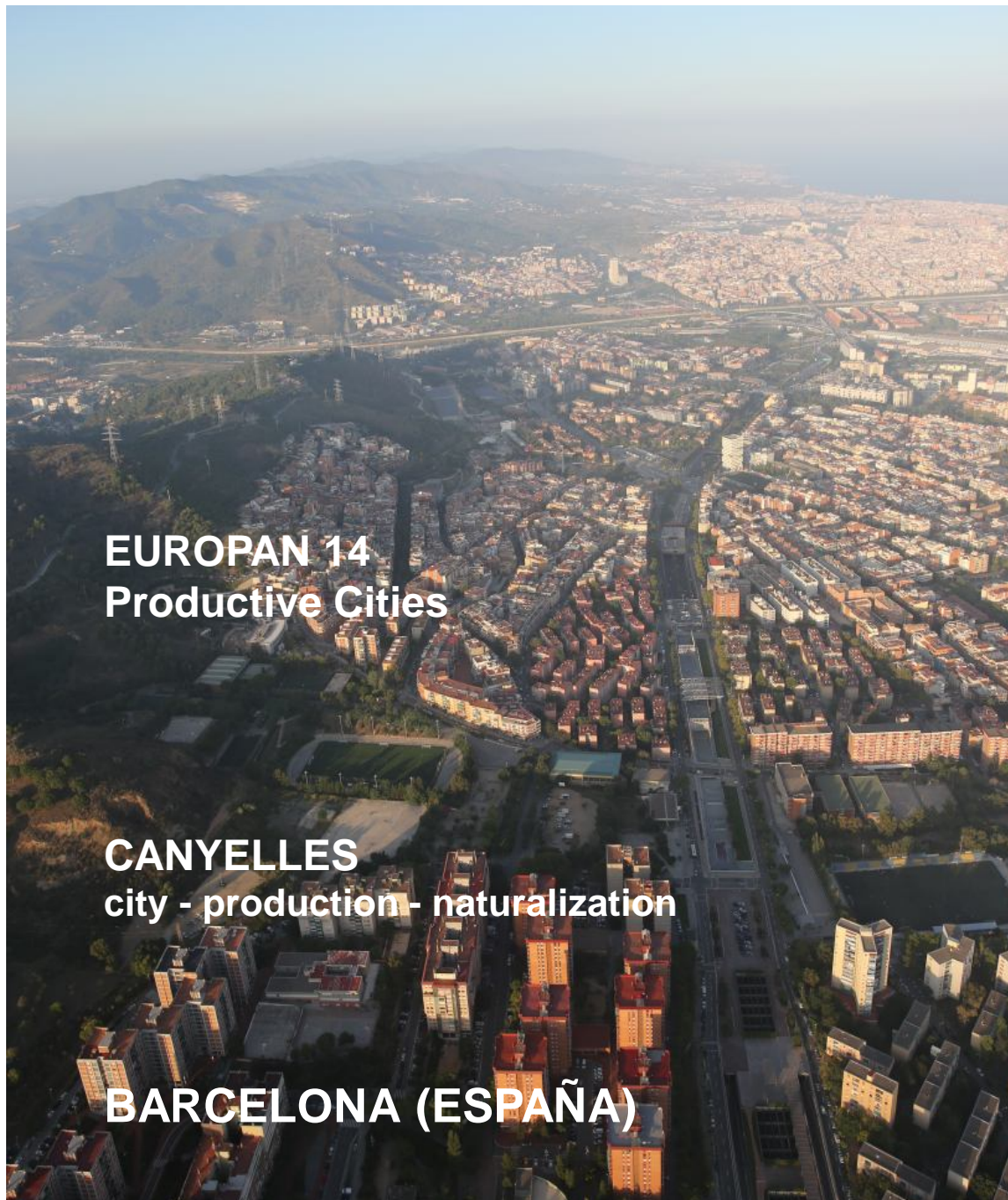


Ajuntament  
de Barcelona

**EUROPAN 14**  
**Productive Cities**

**CANYELLES**  
city - production - naturalization

**BARCELONA (ESPAÑA)**

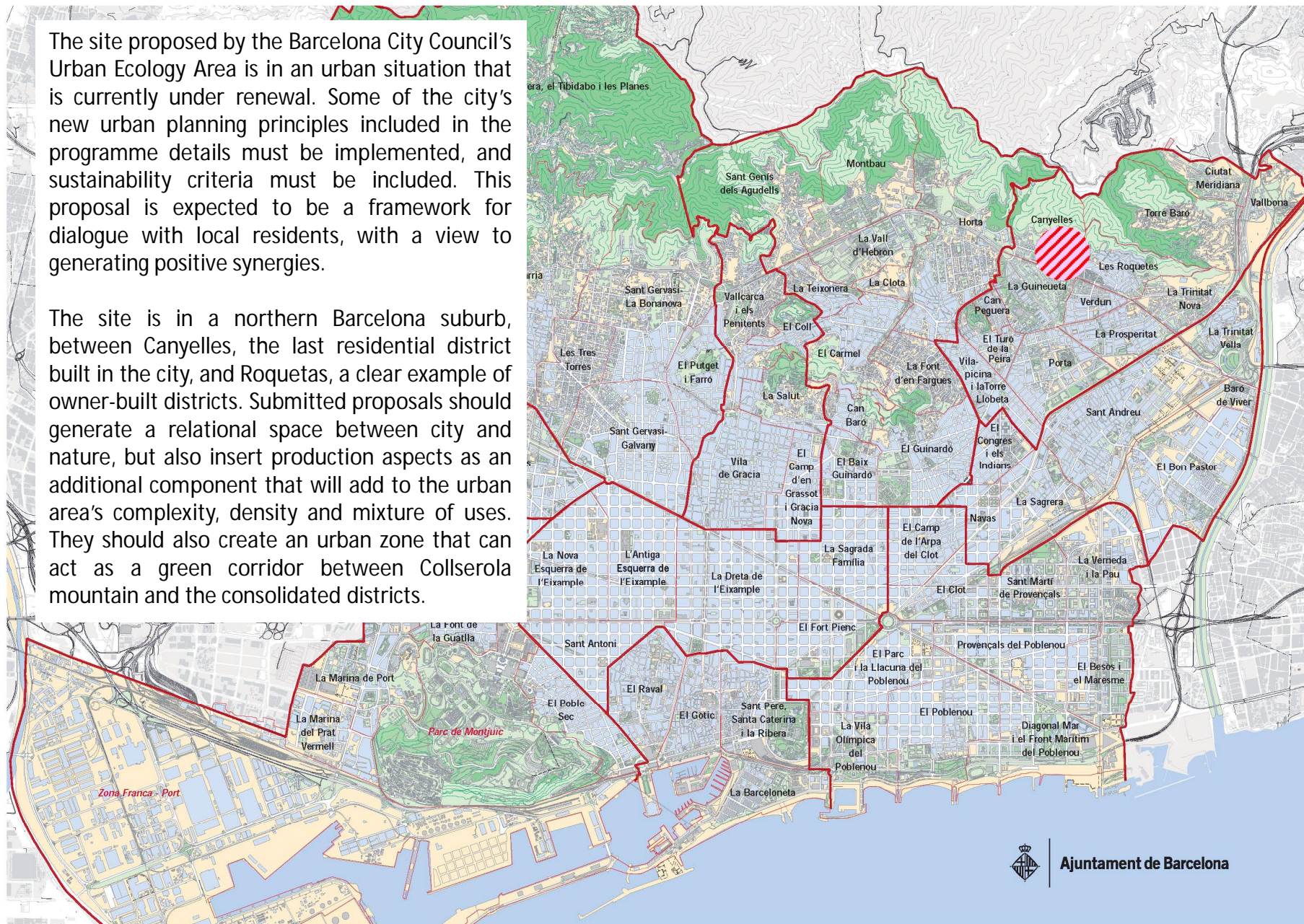




## 1. OBJECTIVES

The site proposed by the Barcelona City Council's Urban Ecology Area is in an urban situation that is currently under renewal. Some of the city's new urban planning principles included in the programme details must be implemented, and sustainability criteria must be included. This proposal is expected to be a framework for dialogue with local residents, with a view to generating positive synergies.

The site is in a northern Barcelona suburb, between Canyelles, the last residential district built in the city, and Roquetes, a clear example of owner-built districts. Submitted proposals should generate a relational space between city and nature, but also insert production aspects as an additional component that will add to the urban area's complexity, density and mixture of uses. They should also create an urban zone that can act as a green corridor between Collserola mountain and the consolidated districts.



## 2. SITE SPECIFICS FOR THE COMPETITION

### 1. SITE REPRESENTATIVE:

This site has been proposed by Barcelona City Council's Urban Ecology Area. Future developments must envisage participation by the Nou Barris District and the residents of the Canyelles District. The land on this site is primarily municipal property, although the study area also includes private properties for which suggestions for urban planning and public spaces will be appreciated, but not building proposals. Implementation is expected to be in the medium term. Proposal should therefore provide for independent, reviewable phases. There may also be several municipal implementers.

### 2. TEAM'S REPRESENTATIVE:

The representative will be an architect and/or an urban planner, but we suggest the engagement of a multidisciplinary team, which may include biologists, environmentalists, landscapers, engineers, etc.

### 3. EXPECTED SKILLS WITH REGARDS TO THE SITE'S ISSUES AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Proposals must describe an action and complex participation programme for different uses in accordance with the defined programme and the implementation stages of the project. A multidisciplinary team is required due to the proposal's complexity, its mixture of uses, its density and the inclusion of production and sustainability criteria.

### 4. JURY – 1<sup>ST</sup> EVALUATION

A representative of the Barcelona City Council's Urban Ecology Area will take part in the first meeting of the EUROPAN 14 Jury.

### 5. POST-COMPETITION PROCEDURE:

The Barcelona City Council's contracting system calls for the formalization of commissions via small-scale contracts, and competitions negotiated with or without publicity. Because the proposal must define an urban plan and several projects, these may be contracted independently, in accordance with the decisions made by the management bodies on each project.

### 6. MISSION GIVEN TO THE SELECTED TEAM(S) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION:

A commission to develop the urban planning project is envisaged. Partial commissions to develop some of the proposals and/or phases are also possible.



### 3. TERRITORIAL AND URBAN SCALE

The former Can Guineueta farm, built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, included fields that spread to the present-day site of the Canyelles market. This cropland underwent a radical transformation in the 1940's. After the Civil War, the area around the farm became occupied by huts and small houses that ended up as the initial Guineueta Vella district. These 250 homes had no services, electricity or sewerage.

In the mid-1960's, the new Ronda de Dalt bypass project sentenced this shanty suburb, and the land was expropriated to build a housing estate. The farmhouse was demolished and replaced by high-rise apartment blocks. The neighbourhood's activism nevertheless managed to rehouse Guineueta Vella's inhabitants in 3,000 apartments in the new district, built on the site of their former homes.

This new suburb, officially inaugurated in 1978, was called Canyelles.



### 3. TERRITORIAL AND URBAN SCALE

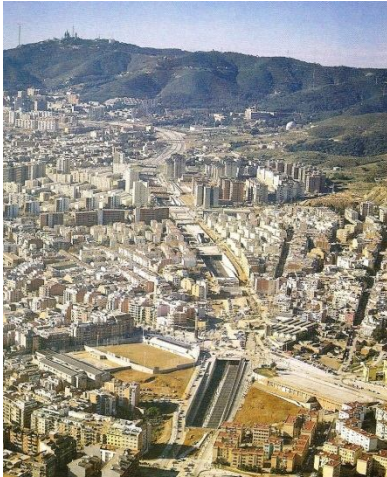
The Canyelles district, built in 1974, was the last housing estate to be built in the pre-democratic period. It consists of large apartment blocks built using prefabricated modules. Despite its relatively recent construction, for a long time it suffered an almost total lack of infrastructure and services. In recent years, Canyelles has benefited from major urban improvements: the Ronda de Dalt by-pass built in 1991, the extension of Metro line 3 and other public transport services, several parking lots and many other urban development initiatives.

After many years of formalities, the renewal project was finally approved in 2009, and began with the renovation of the apartment block façades. Work has also begun on several blocks to remedy building pathologies such as carbonatosis and panels detached from the outer walls. The initiative has also allowed the roofs, walls, terraces and awnings of these unique buildings to be painted, highly visible from Ronda de Dalt. One of the district's main attractions is Serra i Martí Park, opened in 1998, which includes the recently refurbished Magic Fountain, a unique combination of cascades, water jets, coloured lights and choreographic music compiled specially for this fountain. The City Council has now begun to renovate and enlarge the Via Favència skate park, which will become one of Barcelona's three focal points for urban sport.

<http://lameva.barcelona.cat/noubarris/ca/home/el-barri-de-canyelles>



### 3. TERRITORIAL AND URBAN SCALE





### 3. TERRITORIAL AND URBAN SCALE





### 3. TERRITORIAL AND URBAN SCALE

History of the Canyelles district

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k\\_LtcF1RfRU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k_LtcF1RfRU)

The District's youth (1982)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEGT6ubwWOk>

Newa about Canyelles

<http://www.btv.cat/btvnoticies/tag/canyelles/>





## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES



## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

**Scale:** L – Urban and architectural

**TEAM'S REPRESENTATIVE:** Architect/ urban planner. A multidisciplinary team is recommended, which may include biologists, environmental experts, landscapers, engineers, etc.

**LOCATION:** Canyelles –Nou Barris District – Barcelona

**POPULATION:** Barcelona 1,604,555 inhab. Nou Barris district 164,648 inhab. Canyelles 6,953 inhab.

**STRATEGIC SITE:** 11,20 Ha.

**PROJECT SITE:** 2,35 Ha.

**SITE PROPOSED BY:** Urban Ecology área, Barcelona City Council.

**OWNER OF THE SITE:** Barcelona City Council

**POSIBLE ENCARGO TRAS EL CONCURSO:** Town planning development and/or partial development projects

### SITE DEFINITION

The site is in Barcelona's northern Nou Barris District. It sits at the top of an old valley on the Collserola mountain, the starting point of a watercourse, now channelled and buried. The site is bounded by the Canyelles, Roquetes and Ronda de Dalt Districts, and backs onto Collserola mountain.

This topography is an important aspect to be taken into account in both the project and the overall strategic areas. At present, it is an empty space with parking lots, bowls courts and sports facilities. It is also being claimed by local citizens as a new space for neighbourhood facilities.



#### 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES



## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### HOW IS PRODUCTION CONSIDERED IN THE URBAN DIVERSITY PROGRAM?

In Barcelona, production is considered to be equivalent to urban complexity. We have now moved a long way from the old zoning and urban segregation models which proposed separate residential and production areas. The Barcelona model interrelates and complexifies the territory. It creates spaces where housing, leisure and work are unequivocally interrelated. This generates quite intense contemporary spaces that have to be created using new design tools.

The proposed project includes a programme of urban vegetable gardens, which defines a basic, classic type of production. However, a productive urban area should be regarded as a complex space with opportunities in which the interrelations amongst its residential citizens are also part of its productivity, and the ability to attract outsiders is considered to be a key element as well.

Other aspects will also be appreciated, such as an enlargement of green zones, biodiversity, water self-sufficiency and potential energy generation, amongst others.



## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### HOW THE SITE CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRODUCTIVE CITY?

Barcelona has been —and still is— a productive city, thanks most especially to its density, its compactness and its mix of uses. The Barcelona City Council is striving to make its urban area more complex by contributing to and maintaining these features, updated with new plans and projects which will be compatibilised with residential uses and municipal facilities. A city is productive if the necessary habitat is created in every district.

This project includes a dense mixed-use programme: social housing, sports facilities, public spaces and urban agriculture, energy generation, etc.

### CITY STRATEGY

The project area and the strategic site are an excellent opportunity to make the site more complex and shape a new link between the Canyelles and Roquetes districts. Core activities will be brought here and the connection between the city and the Collserola mountain will be revived.

This also signals a clear commitment to a naturalization of the spaces that will be generated as part of the important relationship with small-scale urban productivity. This is the reason for projects to include sustainability criteria and why we recommend multidisciplinary teams, which should generate a fresh dialogue between urban design, techniques and environmental aspects.

## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES



## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### PROJECT SITE PROGRAMME

- Total project area: 23,500 m<sup>2</sup>
- Outdoor sports facilities: outdoor sports circuit, playing courts, etc. Surface area for outdoor sports: 7,000 - 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Urban vegetable patches: 7,000 - 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>.  
<http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/ca/serveis/la-ciutat-funciona/manteniment-de-l-espai-public/gestio-del-verd-i-biodiversitat/horts-urbans>
- 2,000m<sup>2</sup> (minimum) to 5.000 m<sup>2</sup> will be set aside for public spaces that will interconnect all the proposed activities and link the Canyelles District to the planning proposal
- At present, there are several bocce or petanque courts totalling 3,500 m<sup>2</sup> at the bottom end of the project area. Proposals must relocate them and at least maintain the same area.
- Social Housing: maximum land occupancy: 2,500 m<sup>2</sup>, buildable area: 11,500 m<sup>2t</sup>, number of dwellings: 125 - 150. Dwelling floor area: 60 - 80 m<sup>2</sup>. The ground floors of this building/buildings will be set aside for community and/or shop uses.
- Essential social housing. Social dwellings to be rented. 40 - 50 m<sup>2</sup> floor area, for elderly people. Maximum land occupancy: 1,500 m<sup>2</sup>, buildable area: 2,800 m<sup>2t</sup>, maximum number of dwellings: 50. The ground floors of this building will contain spaces for community and/or neighbourhood uses.

*m<sup>2</sup> = square metres of land*

*m<sup>2t</sup> = square metres of floor space*

## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### STRATEGIC SITE PROGRAMME

This area includes the project site, the surrounding areas zoned as reserves for facilities, green areas and part of the mountain. Attention to the areas under municipal ownership will be appreciated (see plan in Annex 1).

- Total strategic site area 112,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Teams are invited to present a study of the area and draft proposals, respecting some of the pre-existing elements and/or spaces where uses are already defined. Special attention will be given to proposals for connections between the planned facilities and the Canyelles and Roquetes districts, as well as the proposal's ability to connect the city to Collserola mountain.

Aspects to take into account in the strategic site:

1. A fixed plot (see plan 2 in Annex, orange rectangle) is where the existing sports centre must be constructed and expanded. This will be a new indoor pavilion that need not be designed, but considered as pre-defined.
2. Two areas reserved for local facilities and neighbourhood uses are also pre-defined (Annex 2, lilac colour). Buildings and/or outdoor spaces can be envisaged to generate leisure and meeting activities for young and senior citizens, neighbours, playgrounds, etc. The highlighted proposal must act as a catalyst for participation with the neighbourhood to decide on the definitive activities. We suggest that the two areas be used in an alternating, complementary way and that construction should not build on more than 30-40% of the total land area.
3. Finally, connections and potential relationships between the Canyelles and Roquetes districts, as well as between Collserola mountain, Ronda de Dalt and Guineueta park (Annex 3), should be considered.

## **4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES**

### **PARKING**

The municipal planning regulations envisage the construction of 1 parking space for each dwelling to be built, or 1 space for each 4 dwellings in the case of essential social housing. The rest of essential dwellings can be catered for with spaces of motorcycles and bicycles. These parking spaces can be built in the basements of the buildings.

### **COMMUNITY SPACES FOR ESSENTIAL SOCIAL HOUSING**

Essential social dwellings are considered to have a minimum surface area, 40 - 50 m<sup>2</sup>. The idea is to restrict their private space in exchange for the inclusion of community elements in the buildings, and thus facilitate social relations. Such envisaged community facilities can be: a laundry room, a multipurpose room (sitting/leisure area, TV, computers, library, etc.), an area for a concierge and medical care, since the homes are intended for senior citizens, and other spaces to be considered such as a gym, interaction with neighbours, etc.

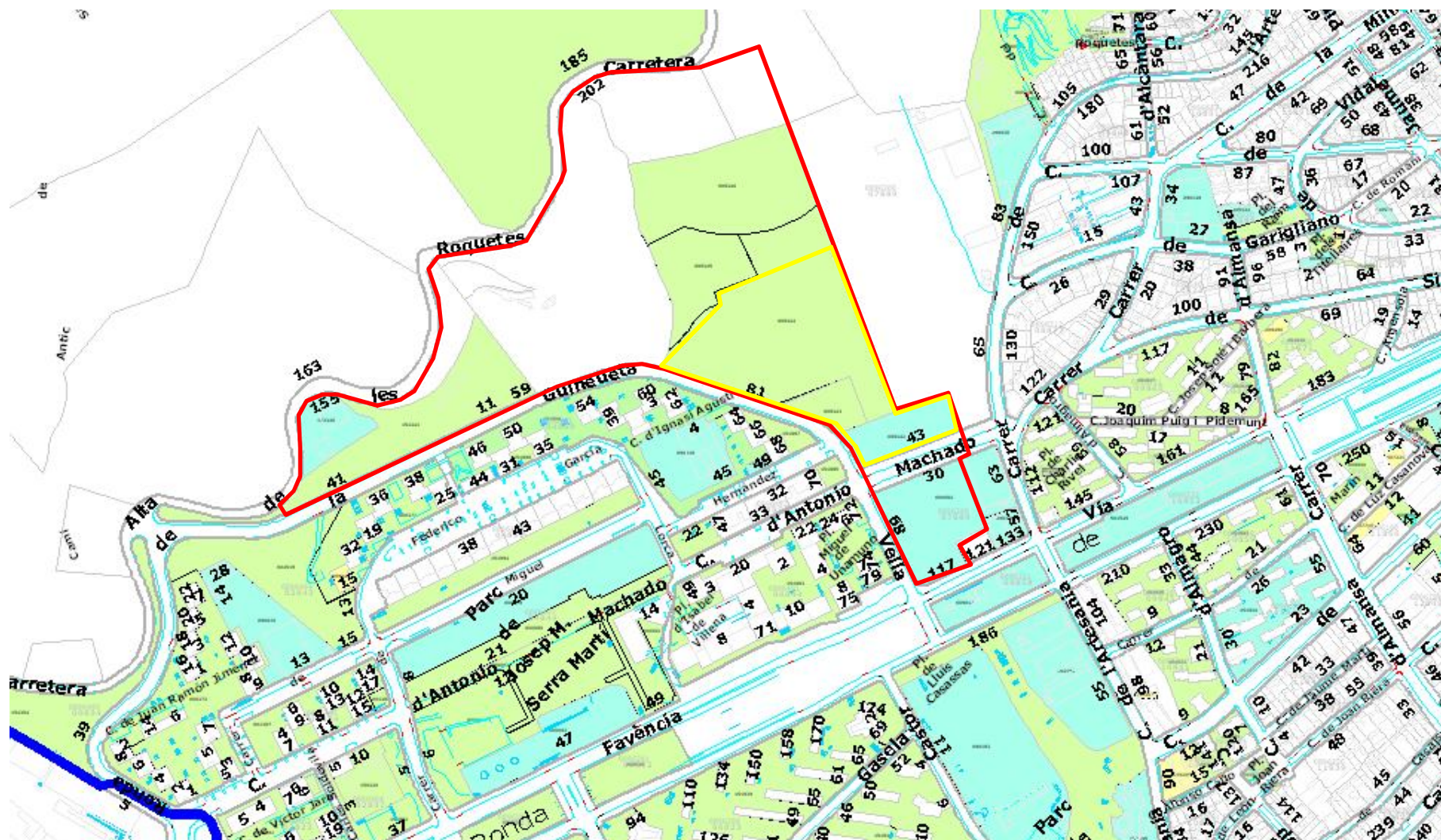
### **PLANNING, TIMETABLE AND CONSTRUCTION STAGES**

The overall timetable of the proposed projects is a major aspect to be assessed. The winning EUROPAN 14 proposal for the Canyelles site will in some cases be the frame of reference for citizen participation in the definition of the urban plan and the project units to be implemented independently. We therefore envisage that the proposals will contain different implementation timetables and may therefore be subject to partial construction which will operate in different times and periods. This timing will also be associated with the idea of ongoing review and verification of implemented actions, and neighbourhood co-responsibility in the decision-making process. It is therefore essential to propose a project with an overarching idea that can also be executed partially for each use.



## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES (plan in annex 1) MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES

- unbuilt municipal property
- municipal property containing constructions or with envisaged constructions (including current bocce courts)





**4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES (plan in annex 2)**  
**AREAS RESERVED FOR EXPANDED SPORTS FACILITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD FACILITIES**





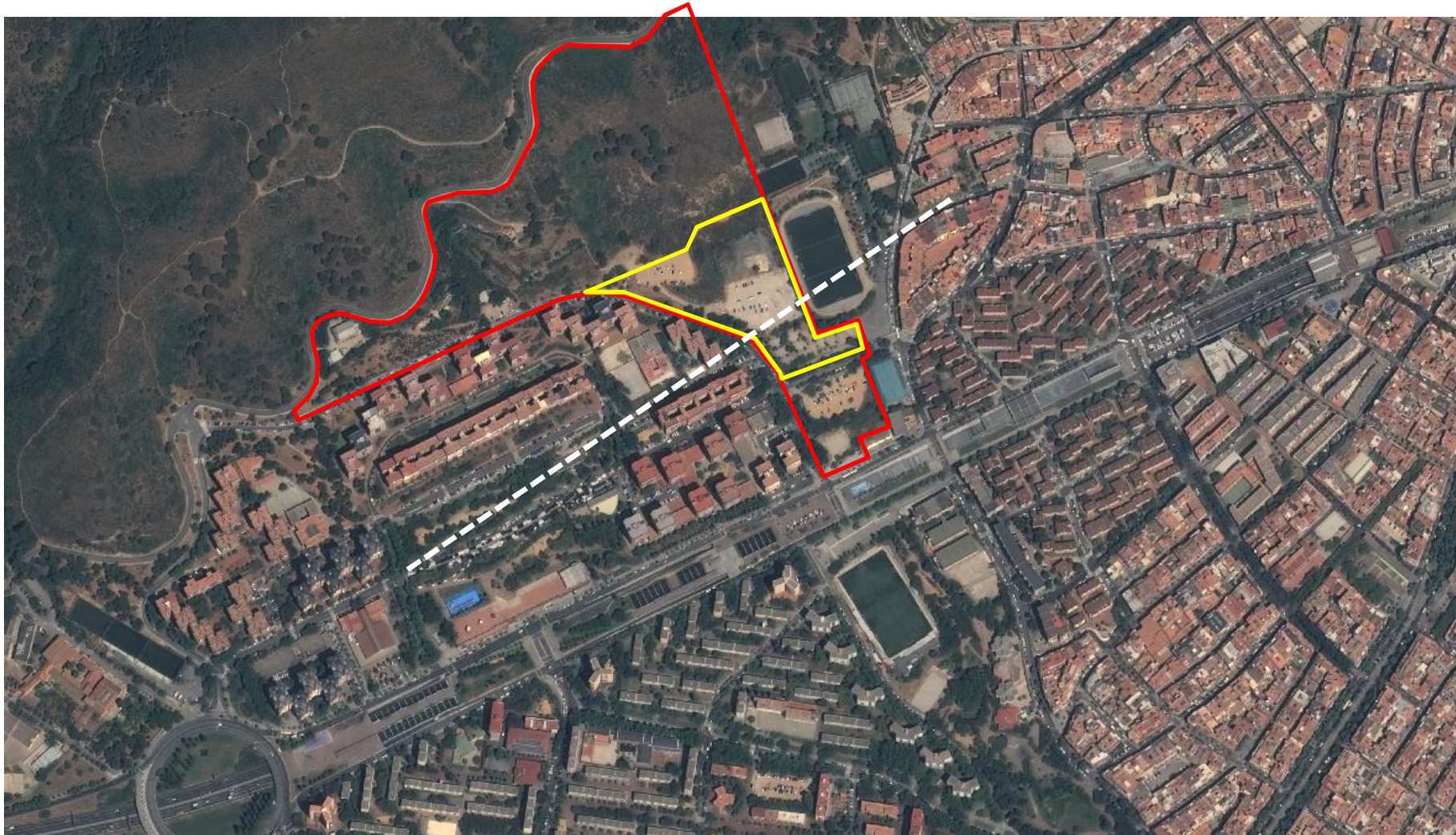
#### 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES (plan in annex 3) CONNEXIONS BETWEEN THE PROJECT, THE DISTRICTS, THE CITY, THE MOUNTAIN





## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES (plan in annex 4) AFFECTED INFRASTRUCTURE

Beneath the Canyelles site there is potentially affected public infrastructure which must be taken into account as it cannot be modified. The foot of the site is crossed by one of the city's most important water supply pipelines. The section of this pipeline is over 4 meters in diameter. We therefore discourage competitors from proposing buildings along its route.

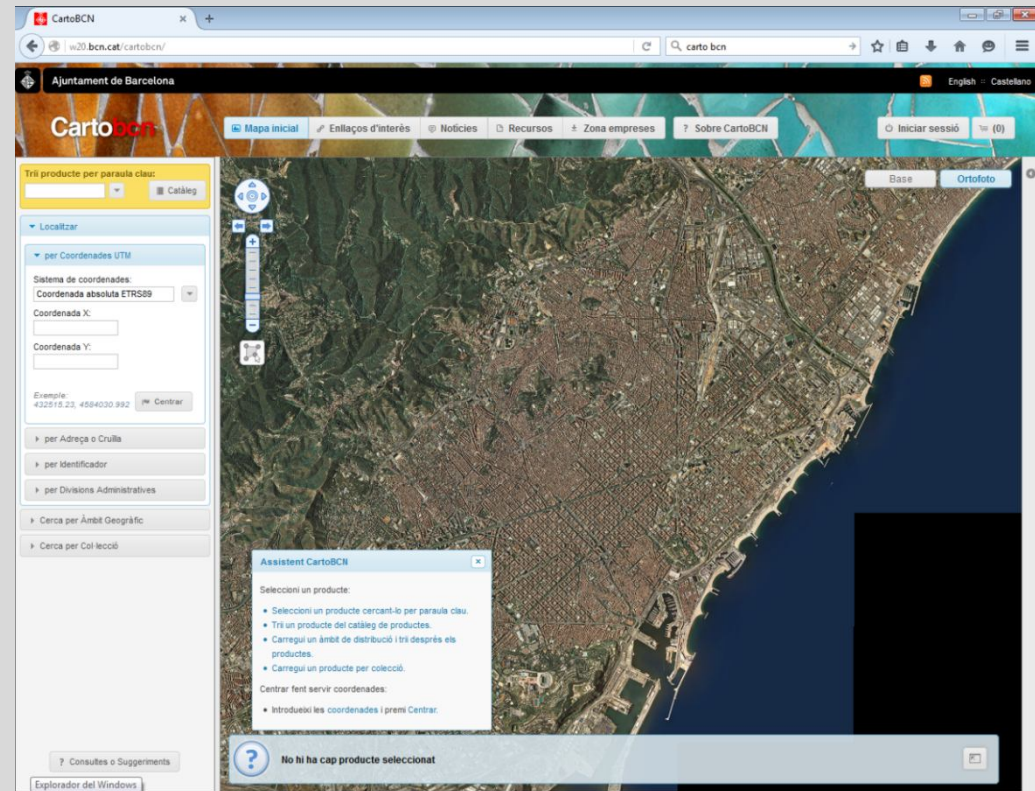




## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

Barcelona City Council has a public portal, **CartoBCN**, where municipal plans can be downloaded:

<http://w20.bcn.cat/cartobcn/>





## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES





## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES





## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES





## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

Sustainability is a priority for the Barcelona City Council. A series of policies and projects have been defined to encourage a trend towards a city with a high-quality environment and public spaces. It aims to generate a breathable, clean, comfortable, healthier city, in which we can live and coexist with the natural elements near our homes; a city that is more efficient in its resource usage, in transition towards more sustainable generation and consumption models. For this reason, EUROPAN 14 proposals for the Canyelles site must include urban sustainability criteria that reflect the new socio-economic and environmental context..

It is necessary to balance socio-economic and environmental aspects, all within a good urban planning proposal. The use of new design tools for the progress of a city from the perspective of sustainable development is now a core issue for urban planning and architectural projects.

Barcelona has drafted a "2012-2022 Citizen Commitment to Sustainability" which aims to generate a more sustainable city through a shared project. This charter is a frame of reference for all citizen organizations that wish to contribute to the achievement of its objectives. The Commitment is set out in a document of strategic value, aimed to act as inspiration, which defines 10 major objectives, with 10 lines of action for the 2022 horizon.

Barcelona Sustainable Development Strategy and Vision: Barcelona [Citizen Commitment to Sustainability 2012-2022](http://www.sostenibilitatbcn.cat/attachments/article/413/Commitment_22_UK_web.pdf)

[http://www.sostenibilitatbcn.cat/attachments/article/413/Commitment\\_22\\_UK\\_web.pdf](http://www.sostenibilitatbcn.cat/attachments/article/413/Commitment_22_UK_web.pdf)

Barcelona Commitment to Climate – Approved November 2015

<http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/sites/default/files/Barcelona%20Commitement%20to%20Climate.pdf>



## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

Projects submitted by EUROPAN 14 competition teams will not only be assessed for their architectural and urban planning aspects, but also for proposals that address the city's sustainability criteria.

The following are just some of the aspects that may be taken into account when drafting the project:

#### 1. More green areas and biodiversity:

- Enlargement of public green zones, including proposals for green roofs on new buildings and vertical gardens on walls.
- Diversity and stratification of tree species and other types of vegetation.
- Generation of areas that can attract fauna, especially birds, amphibians and insects.

#### 2. Sustainable mobility and generation of public spaces:

- More pedestrian precincts.
- Less spaces for vehicle traffic and deterrent measures to pacify and reduce traffic.
- More bike lanes.
- More space for public transport.

#### 3. Environmental quality and health:

- Corrective measures to improve air quality.
- Corrective measures to reduce the impact of noise and improve acoustic comfort.
- Corrective measures to reduce heat islands.

## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

#### 4. Efficient, productive and zero emission city:

- New water management and consumption in public spaces and green zones. Water self-sufficiency: management, collection and use of rainwater, groundwater and greywater. Use of sustainable drainage.
- Proposals to implement ICT in public spaces (Wi-Fi, motorization of environmental solutions, etc.).

#### 5. Rational resource usage:

- Implementation of measures to promote a circular economy: materials from renewable resources, materials made from recycled material, low carbon materials, etc.
- Waste minimisation measures (composting, recycling, etc.)
- Selective rubbish collection.

#### 6. Good governance and social responsibility:

- Suitable spaces for promoting citizen participation, shared projects, provision of spaces for short-term activities.
- Implementation of criteria for gender equity.
- Universal accessibility.

#### 7. People's well-being:

- Housing renewal. Increased percentages of social housing in the neighbourhood.
- Generation of new urban facilities and provisions for neighbourhood uses.
- Generation of new jobs (street-level shops, urban vegetable gardens, cooperative economy, etc.)
- Projects that increase citizen quality of life and satisfaction.

## 4/5. STRATEGIC AND PROJECT SITES

### SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

#### 8. Progress and development:

- Urban innovation. Measurement points for urban standards, street-level electrical recharge points, public Wi-Fi, etc.

#### 9. Education and citizen action:

- Spaces for schools to implement environmental territorial recognition projects.

#### 10. Planetary resilience and responsibility:

- Passive systems that facilitate lower demand.
- Energy efficiency.
- Energy generation.
- Green or reflective roofs, water tanks.
- Soil permeability.
- Increased true green areas.
- Adapted vegetation.





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