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Spanish, English, French

1 0a.m. to 2 p.m., from Monday to Friday

PRODUCTIVE CITIES 2

competition brief

Barcelona

Casas de Cáceres

Lasarte-Oria

Madrid

Oliva

Palma

Sant Climent de Llobregat



EUROPAN 15 ESPAÑA

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 15 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 Development shall call for the Competition in Spain, establishing its Rules by a bidding document that shall comply with the procedure of Juried Design Competitions as provided in section 183 et seq of the LCSP. This will ensure 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 15 Juried Design Competition" by accessing the following link: <https://www.europan-europe.eu/en/about/>

PRIZES

EUROPAN/España intends to award 7 first prizes and 7 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 Development (Ministerio de Fomento, 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](#).

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLICITY

The Launching of the competition and the Results of EUROPAN 15/Spain will be published in 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 15 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.

EUROPAN/ESPAÑA BOARD

President:

Ministry of Development (Ministerio de Fomento)

Members:

General Direction of Architecture, Housing and Land, Ministry of Development (Ministerio de Fomento)/ Consejo Superior de Colegios de Arquitectos de España (CSCAE)

City of Barcelona / City of Madrid / General Direction of Housing and Architecture, Regional Government of Cantabria / General Direction of Architecture, Regional Government of Extremadura / General Direction of Architecture and Housing, Regional Government of Islas Baleares/ Department of Architecture, Regional Government of Valencia/ General Direction of Architecture and Housing, Basque Regional Government/ INCASOL

City of Casar de Cáceres/ City of Lasarte-Oria/ City of Oliva / City of Sant Climent de Llobregat /ADIF / FEMP

EUROPAN 15 – PRODUCTIVE CITIES /2: RESOURCES – MOBILITIES – SPATIAL EQUITY

European 15 session enlarges the topic from European 14 –“Productive Cities”, which is a complex and crucial one in the contemporary mutation of European cities. This session, European would like to particularly focus on the issue of the ecological transition related to a vision of the productive city for the future. The ecological productive transition needs to consider synergies between ecosystems, between biotopes and artefacts, between functions and uses, between citizens (etc..) rather than only considering a dualist approach. Creating synergies between these elements is another way of thinking and making the city in order to anticipate and to make the urban authorities more aware of their responsibilities towards the environment and life. European 15 therefore proposes to point out three issues for this challenge on new productive conditions of transformation: **Resources, Mobility and Spatial Equity**.

1- **Resources** – How to minimize consumption and resource contamination (water, air, soil, energy...)? How to share resources? How to imagine social and technical innovations on this subject?

2- **Mobility** – How to integrate mobility and accessibility into productive territories?

3- **Equity** – How can spatial equity contribute to social equity? How to connect social and spatial elements? How to create a productive balance between territories, between urban and rural, between the rich and the poor?

These three categories –Resources, Mobility and Spatial Equity– can be declined on 3 scales: territorial, middle and micro scales.

The territorial scale –XL– corresponds to the larger scale, even beyond the city in some cases (inter-cities or rural) from the mutation of uses and practices. For European, this means developing, after the competition, strategic studies on larger scales that allow the city to have a guide for urban development.

The middle scale –L– is the one of the district or a strategic urban fragment. This type of sites leads to the development of the rewarded ideas into urban projects, in which the teams can also develop a smaller part.

The micro-scale –S– is the smaller scale, on which projects can develop and resonate on a larger scale. It is also the scale of fastest production, smallest interventions, sometimes even temporary. Therefore, the challenge for European 15 is to propose a diversity of sites which reconsiders the connection based on synergies between city and productive spaces within 3x2 different issues : Implanting, Creating proximities, Changing metabolism.

I- IMPLANTING

The challenge for cities to be both productive and sustainable is to interlink resources, mobilities and conditions of fairness. There are two aspects to implanting new dynamics or reactivating resources such as urban farming and educational, research or creative forces: productive milieus and productive uses.

I-1 Productive milieus

This is the level where a natural, cultural, social or economic environment is implanted or revitalised symbiotically, by contrast with the architecture of objects or the urbanism of technocracy. So, what is needed is to activate human and nonhuman resources and an ecosystem of partners, while at the same time paying attention to integrative values between nature and culture.

Barcelona (ES) / Bergische Kooperation (DE) / Helsingborg (SE) / **Palma (ES)** / Raufoss (NO) / Rotterdam Bospolder- Tussendijken Visserijplein (NL) / Saint-Omer (FR) / Tuusula (FI)

I-2 Productive uses

Uses can become productive if they go beyond their own functional limitations: productive uses work as a trigger that can initiate dynamics of change in a way that transforms the surrounding environment. They are a response to a situation in which an absence of dynamics has led to a powerful "use-ambition", the demand for a credible programme, a catalyst for change that fits smoothly into the existing context.

Innsbruck (AT) / **Oliva (ES)** / Pays de Dreux (FR) / Rotterdam Groot I Jsselmonde (NL) / Uddevalla (SE) / Visby (SE) / Wien (AT)

II- MAKING PROXIMITIES

This is about establishing proximities between living and working, stimulating productive relations both within residential areas and between residential areas and monofunctional production zones, introducing collective activities and work practices into residual spaces that add quality to housing conditions. Secondly, it is about rethinking the transition from high-speed metropolitan mobility to the low speed of neighbourhoods and urban centres. Proximities are made in the physical space of the city, but also at temporal and actorial scales, allowing new exchanges between urban actors and users (humans and nonhumans).

II-1- Third spaces

A third space can be a new space inserted between heterogeneous populations, housing and production spaces. It can catalyse the transformation of current production cycles to create new relations and synergies with urban territories and everyday life. It allows for alternative proximities, between urban actors and users (human and nonhuman), which may often be isolated in their own production cycles or excluded from ongoing urban design and planning practices. The physical location of a third space can be in residual spaces within neighbourhoods, or between existing monofunctional zones. It can accompany new housing or could emerge from recycled urban fabric. Hyvinkää (FI) / La Louvière (BE) / **Lasarte-Oria (ES)** / **Madrid - La Arboleda (ES)** / Rødberg (NO) / Rotterdam Marconiplein Kop Dakpak (NL) / **Sant Climent de Llobregat (ES)** / Villach (AT)

II-2- Interfaces

The creation of interfaces contributes to the transformation of infrastructures of mobility, logistics, commerce or general services, by shortening production cycles. Such interfaces can also generate new kinds of relations between residential and farming activities, between housing and services, between spaces and communities. Interfaces generate a permanent dialogue between uses and users, between scales and functions, between identities and innovations. The interface is not a stable state, but a fluid space. It needs incremental and adaptive processes and open source projects, rejecting comprehensive and predefined master plans.

Auby (FR) / **Casar de Cáceres (ES)** / Floirac (FR) / Halmstad (SE) / Pavia (IT) / Romainville (FR) / Rotterdam Brainpark I (NL) / Selb (DE)

III- CHANGING METABOLISM

This is about working with the relations, processes, flows and multiple forces of the site in order to find a new balance between them. These sites are large in relation to their contexts and contain a wide variety of agents (human and nonhuman) with long- and short-term cycles, and far-reaching ecological, economic and territorial implications.

III-1- From linear to circular

Containing a “linear” component, either a monofunctional element or an obsolete source of income, the site aspires to incorporate other resources and uses that create synergies and new potentials for interaction. These new elements will play an important role in the functioning of the whole as a circular system, because they will be able to catalyse flows and processes more integratively and efficiently.

Charleroi (BE) / Enköping (SE) / Graz (AT) / Karlovac (HR) / Laterza (IT) / Port Jérôme-sur-Seine (FR) / Rochefort Océan (FR) / Warszawa (PL)

III-2- Multiplying agencies

The site aspires to incorporate new agencies, new layers of functions that may lead to balanced growth. It is important to document the sites' future agencies (air, water, soil, flood, programmes, activities and people). The final design will be something more than the sum or multiplication of circular urban economies.

Boras (SE) / Champigny-sur-Marne (FR) / Guovdageaniu (NO) / Marseille (FR) / Nin (HR) / Rotterdam Merwe-Vierhavens Keilekwartier Vierhavensblok (NL) / Täby (SE) / Weiz (AT)

SANT CLIMENT DE LLOBREGAT

LOCATION: Can Molins. Sant Climent de Llobregat, Barcelona.

SITE PROPOSED BY: Incasòl.

SITE REPRESENTATIVE: Anna Bordas. Dirección de Análisis Estratégico. Directorate of Strategic Analysis. INCASOL

ACTORS INVOLVED: Incasòl and Sant Climent City Council.

SCALE: L - urban + architecture

TEAM REPRESENTATIVE: Architect

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPETING TEAMS: We recommend the formation of a multidisciplinary team: architect, urban planner, landscape planner.

OWNERS OF THE SITE: 70% Incasòl, 10% Municipal Council + private

OUTREACH: After the competition, EUROPAN-Spain will organise an itinerant exhibition and publish a catalogue of the results. The exhibition and catalogue will feature the projects rewarded by the EUROPAN-Spain Jury and those submitted by Spanish teams and rewarded in other EUROPAN 15 participant countries.

JURY: The site representatives will participate with speaking and voting rights in the first phase of the EUROPAN-Spain jury.

COMMISSION AFTER COMPETITION: Project for part of the elements resulting from the final plan. Public space, housing, etc.

POST-COMPETITION: Immediately after the competition, EUROPAN-Spain will organise a meeting between the winning teams and the site representatives. This will be a closed-door event where first of all, the teams will present their proposals. Round table discussions will then be held for each site with a view to defining each particular work schedule. Each round table will be moderated by a member of the jury.

Given that this is a public competition, a second stage will involve an unpublicised negotiated procedure with the winner or winning teams with a view to refining the details of their projects to lead into the operational phase.

SANT CLIMENT DE LLOBREGAT

DESCRIPTION

Sant Climent de Llobregat is a roughly 11 km² municipality in the Baix Llobregat district of Catalonia. Its population is just over 4,000. The town borders with the municipalities of Sant Boi de Llobregat and Viladecans to the east, Gavà to the south, Begues to the west, and Torrelles de Llobregat to the north. It is part of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, roughly 14 km south-west of the nearest point and about 20 km from the centre.

Geographically, it is in a valley where several streams —Les Comes, Querol and Salom— merge to form the Sant Climent river that runs through the study area. It is also surrounded by the Montbaig Hills, containing the Sant Ramon chapel (295 m) and peaks including Pedres Blanques (251 m), Costa Fustera (356 m), Coll de la Creu (249 m) and El Padró (194 m).

The municipality is crossed by a road, BV-2004, which connects it to Sant Boi de Llobregat to the east, and BV-2003 which connects it to Viladecans to the south. It is also connected by forest tracks to Torrelles de Llobregat, Gavà and Begues.



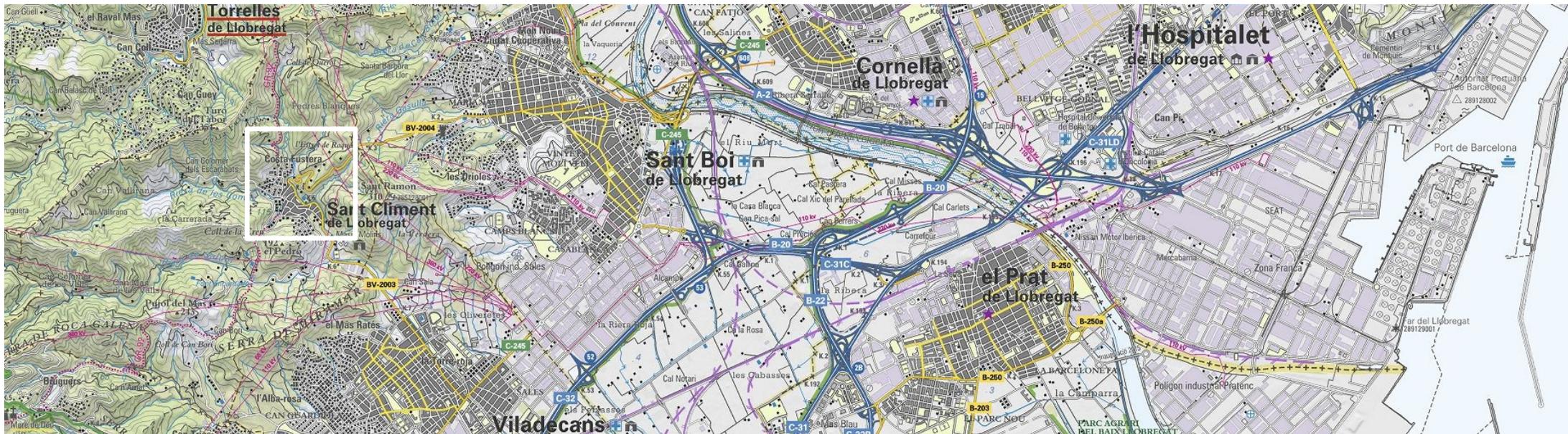
SANT CLIMENT DE LLOBREGAT

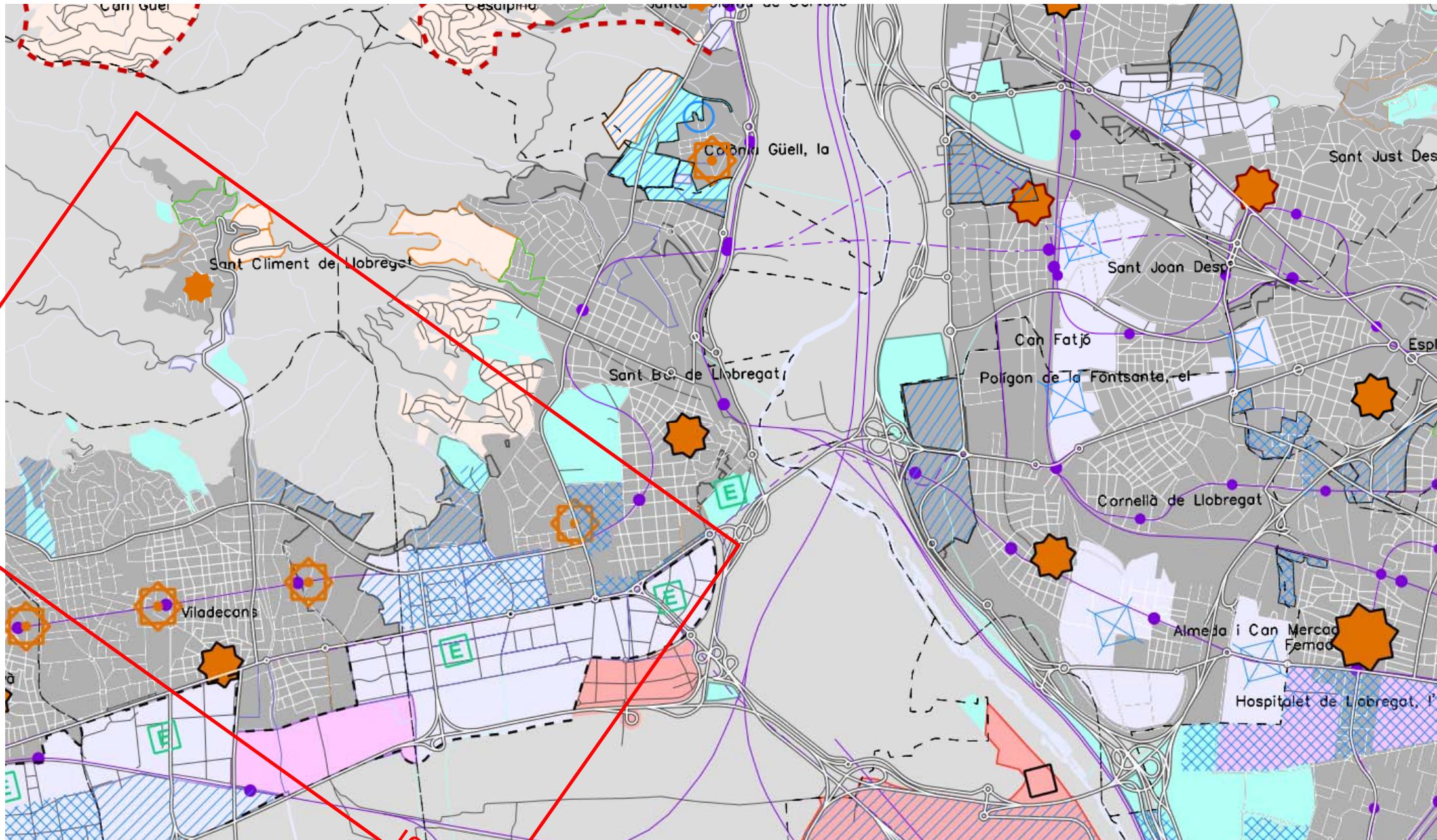
MUNICIPALITY'S HISTORY

Toponymic evidence of the passage of the Arabs through this area can be found in the name Almafara, repeated in documents until the 12th century. In 970 AD, constant documentary references to Sant Clement began to appear, and there is clear evidence that there was a parish church in the area before this date.

A Royal Road running south from Barcelona crossed this area, used as an alternative to the Roman Via Augusta. It forming the basis for an inhabited township under the protection of a church dating from the 10th century.

This Road followed the same alignment as today's Calle Mayor and Calle de la Iglesia, and was responsible for Sant Clement's importance for the surrounding area in the Middle Ages. Beginning in the 11th century, the passage of royal processions, the properties of the Catalan branch of the March family, the Barons of Eramprunyà, and permission by King Pedro the Ceremonious to hold a weekly market were all factors that gave it greater medieval predominance in the Barony of Eramprunyà.





ESTRATÈGIES URBANES

Continus urbans intermunicipals

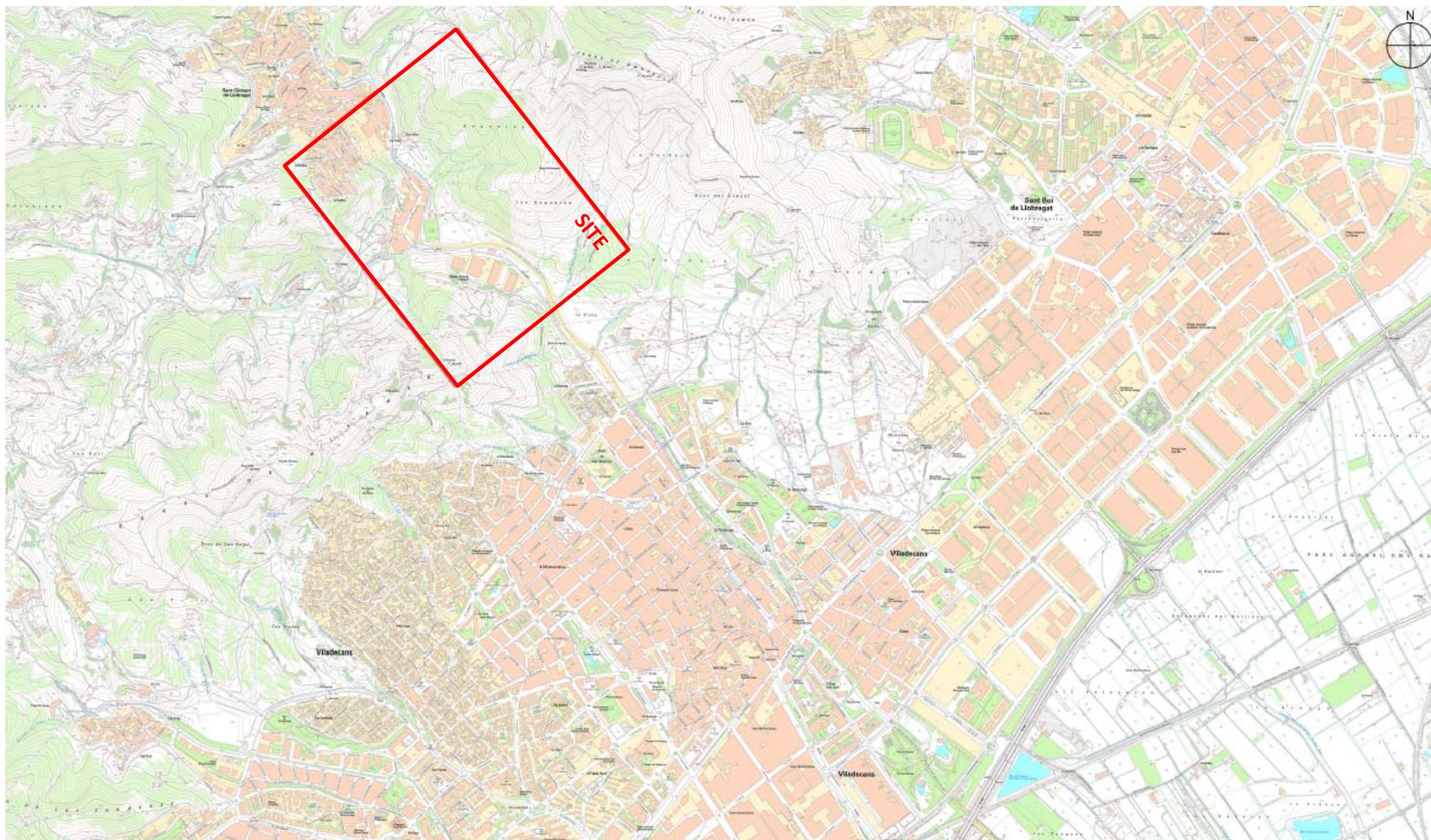
- Centres urbans
- Àrees de transformació urbana d'interès metropolità
- Àrees d'extensió urbana d'interès metropolità

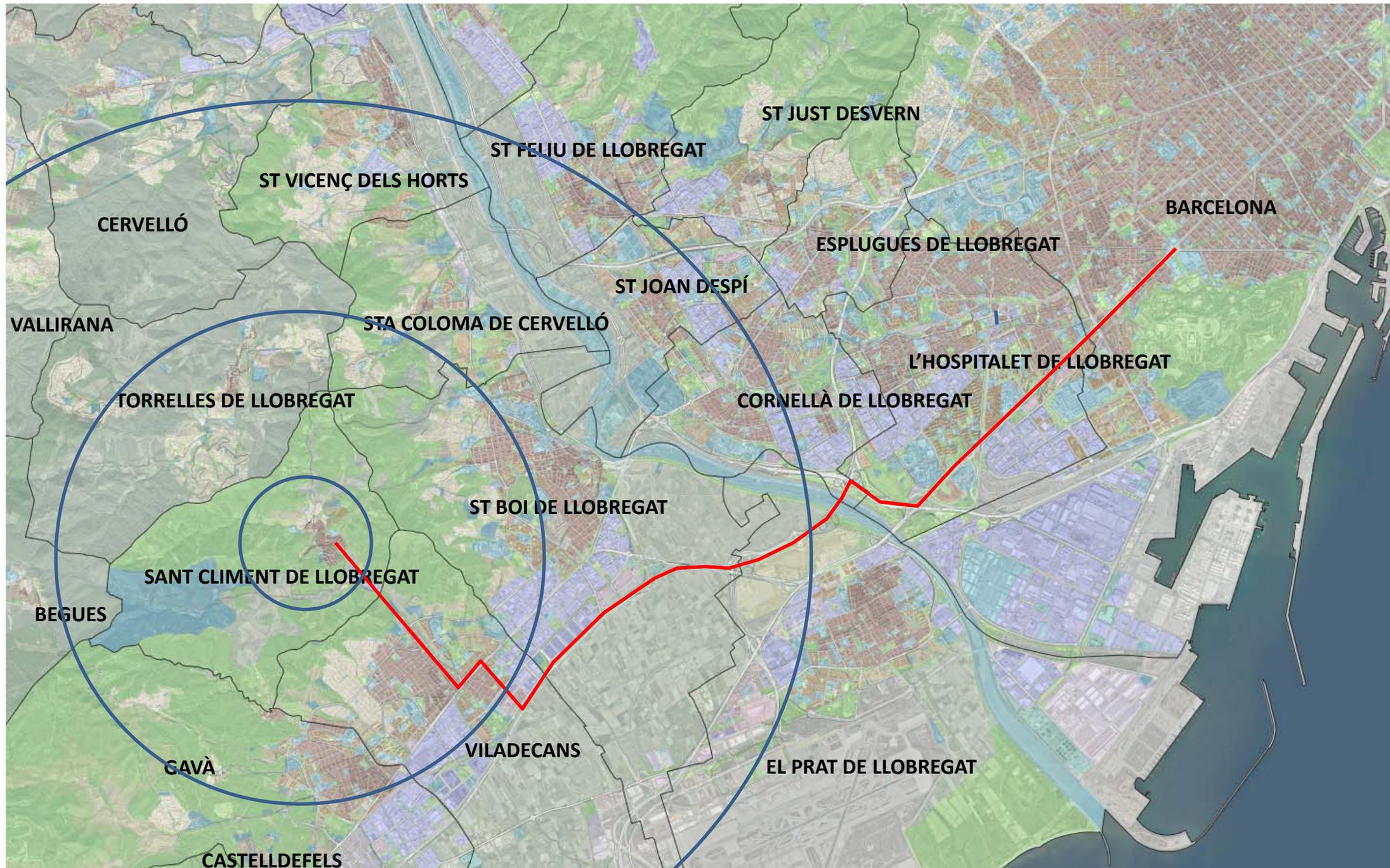
Noves centralitats urbanes

- Àrees especialitzades residencials a reestructurar
- Àrees especialitzades industrials a transformar
- Àrees especialitzades industrials a consolidar i equipar



Ajuntament de
Sant Climent de Llobregat

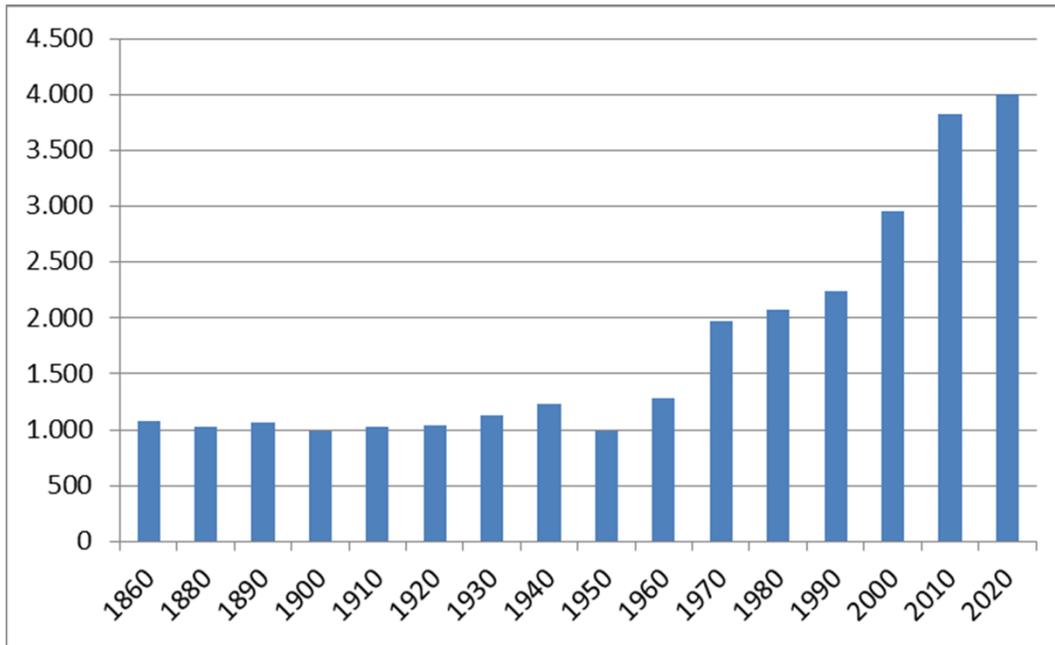




SANT CLIMENT DE LLOBREGAT

INFORMATION OF MUNICIPALITY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

POPULATION GROWTH



From the mid-19th to the mid-20th century, the population remained stable at around 1,000. The population of Sant Climent doubled in a 30 years period between 1950 and 1980. From the 1990s to the present day, it has doubled again and is now over 4,000 inhabitants

DISTANCES AND TRANSPORT TO NEIGHBORING MUNICIPALITIES

	Population n. habitants	Car min	Distance Km	Public transp. min	
Barcelona	1,609,000	36	23	59	T B
L'hospitalet de Llobregat	254,804	26	16	32	T B
Cornellà de Llobregat	86,072	22	9	44	B B
Sant Joan Despí	33,502	24	10	68	B B B
El Prat de Llobregat	63,457	23	12	28	T B
Sant Boi de Llobregat	82,402	14	6	48	B B
Viladecans	65,779	10	4	21	B
Gavà	46,266	16	6	24	B B
Castelldefels	64,892	22	11	36	T B
Sant Climent de Llobregat	4,024				
Santa Coloma de Cervelló	8,073	15	7	66	T B B
Begues	6,736	27	15	-	
Torrelles de Llobregat	2,933	27	15	125	B T T B
Sant Vicenç dels Horts	27,961	20	10	62	T B B
Cervelló	8,861	24	17	92	B B B
Vallirana	14,676	36	24	136	B B B

Mobility-wise, Sant Climent de Llobregat is dependent on the Viladecans municipality, with which it almost forms a continuous conurbation.

Passage through Viladecans is necessary to access public transport, since it is on the way to the suburban train line to Barcelona.

SANT CLIMENT DE LLOBREGAT

HOUSING TYPE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

	Main Dwelling	Secondary Dwelling	Empty Dwelling	Poperty	Rental
Barcelona	684,078	38,769	88,257	437,631	205,912
L'hospitalet de Llobregat	102,031	1,429	8,605	75,305	23,033
Cornellà de Llobregat	33,424	550	2,688	26,842	5,377
Sant Joan Despí	12,237	-	1,128	9,826	1,875
El Prat de Llobregat	24,253	531	2,297	19,837	3,172
Sant Boi de Llobregat	30,582	631	3,295	25,526	3,402
Viladecans	24,231	672	2,714	20,568	2,557
Gavà	17,675	2,028	1,725	14,248	2,360
Castelldefels	23,397	4,253	4,294	17,351	4,866
Sant Climent de Llobregat	1,364	-	233	1,142	111
Santa Coloma de Cervelló	2,738	150	144	2,471	267
Begues	2,263	382	261	1,785	350
Torrelles de Llobregat	2,057	476		1,673	180
Sant Vicenç dels Horts	9,869	970	1,198	8,245	972
Cervelló	3,117	553	314	2,841	276
Vallirana	5,100	113	659	4,329	328

	pl	prop	rent	sec	empty
	84%	64%	30%	5%	11%
	91%	74%	23%	1%	8%
	91%	80%	16%	2%	7%
	92%	80%	15%	0%	8%
	90%	82%	13%	2%	8%
	89%	83%	11%	2%	10%
	88%	85%	11%	2%	10%
	82%	81%	13%	9%	8%
	73%	74%	21%	13%	13%
	85%	84%	8%	0%	15%
	90%	90%	10%	5%	5%
	78%	79%	15%	13%	9%
	81%	81%	9%	19%	0%
	82%	84%	10%	8%	10%
	78%	91%	9%	14%	8%
	74%	85%	6%	16%	10%
	74%	85%	6%	16%	10%

Sant Climent is a municipality with a profile dominated by first or primary dwellings. However, there also is a significant proportion of empty homes, 15%, the highest percentage of all the surrounding municipalities.

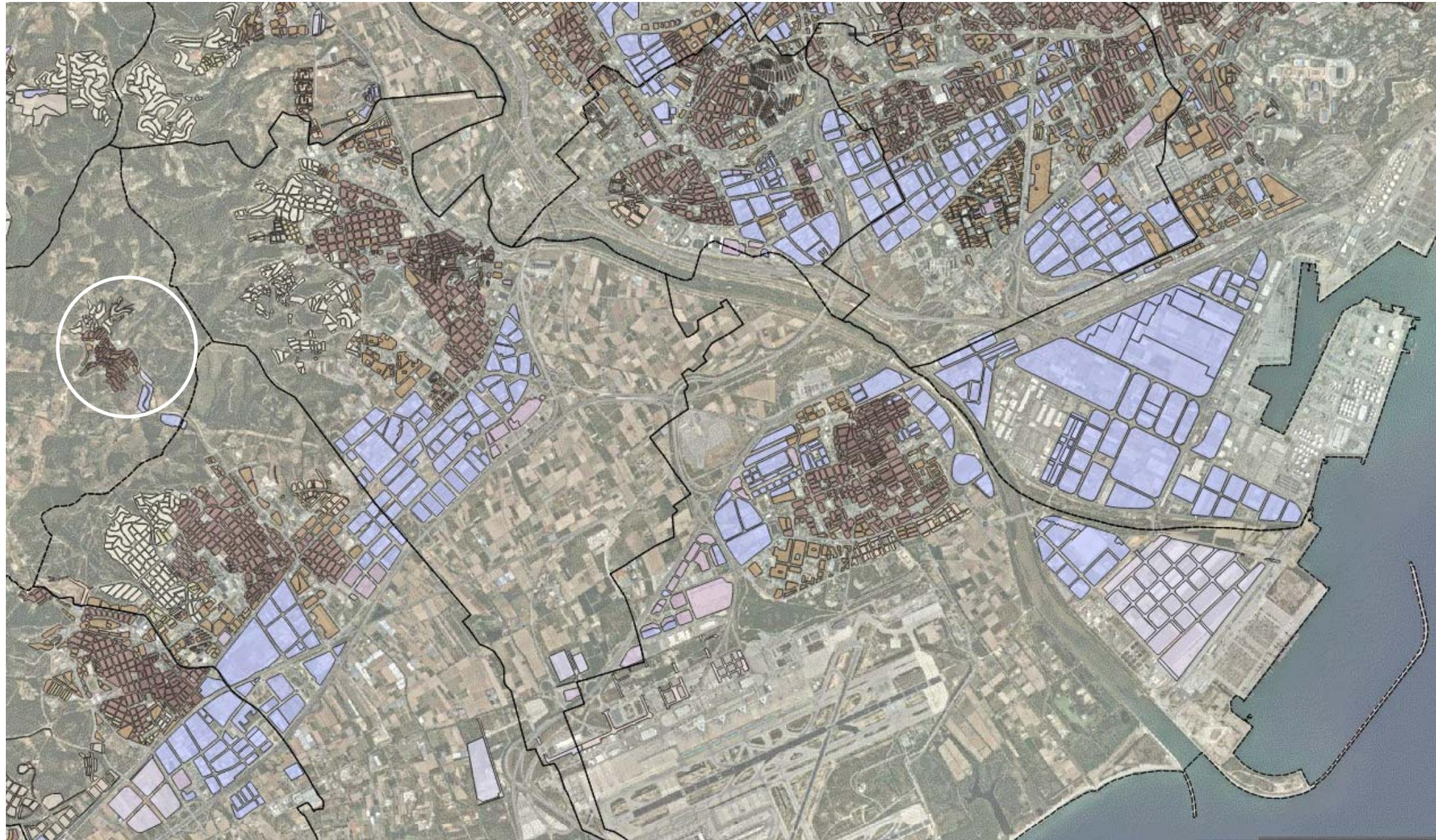
Property ownership vastly outweighs the relatively low percentage of rented homes.

Sant Climent has a relatively young population. The 0-14 age group is above the district average and even the mean of all the municipalities in Catalonia as a whole.

The 65-84 age group is clearly below-average. This municipality clearly depends on private transportation which, combined with its rugged topography, seems to be the reason why older people prefer not to stay here.

Population per group ages. 2017

	Sant Climent		Baix Llobregat		Catalunya	
From 0 to 14 years	802	20%	137.233	17%	1.179.741	16%
From 15 to 64 years	2.706	67%	537.804	66%	4.976.815	66%
From 65 to 84 years	474	12%	120.582	15%	1.170.656	15%
From 85 and above	56	1%	18.377	2%	228.618	3%
Total	4.038		813.996		7.555.830	



- | | |
|---|--|
|  Urbà Nucli Antic |  Act Eco Industr |
|  Urbà Resi Tradicional |  Act Eco Serveis |
|  Urbà Resi Ord Tanc... |  Act Eco Logistic |
|  Urbà Resi Ord Oberta | |



EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS

In the municipality there are 910 workers registered with the Social Security Department, 552 of whom are general employees and 358 self-employed. This very high percentage of self-employed individuals is more than double the rate in the rest of the district and Catalonia as a whole. Analysed by sector, Sant Climent mainly generates work in the service sector, although the percentage is significantly lower than the district and national average. Construction and industrial employment is higher than the average district percentage in terms of salary earners, and also in construction and agriculture with respect to self-employed workers. Despite these figures, work in the agriculture sector has been halved in the last ten years, from 50 to 23.

POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The total number of registered workers by place of residence is 2,063, more than double the number listed by place of work. We can therefore conclude that Sant Climent is predominantly a dormitory town whose inhabitants mainly work outside the municipality.

Work	Sant Climent de Llobregat		Baix Llobregat		Catalunya	
Affiliations to the general S.S scheme according to the location of the contribution account.						
Agriculture	-	0%	109	0%	9.077	0%
Industry	148	27%	48.461	19%	438.239	16%
Construction	92	17%	17.033	7%	132.997	5%
Services	312	57%	195.766	75%	2.147.706	79%
Total	552	100%	261.369	100%	2.728.019	100%

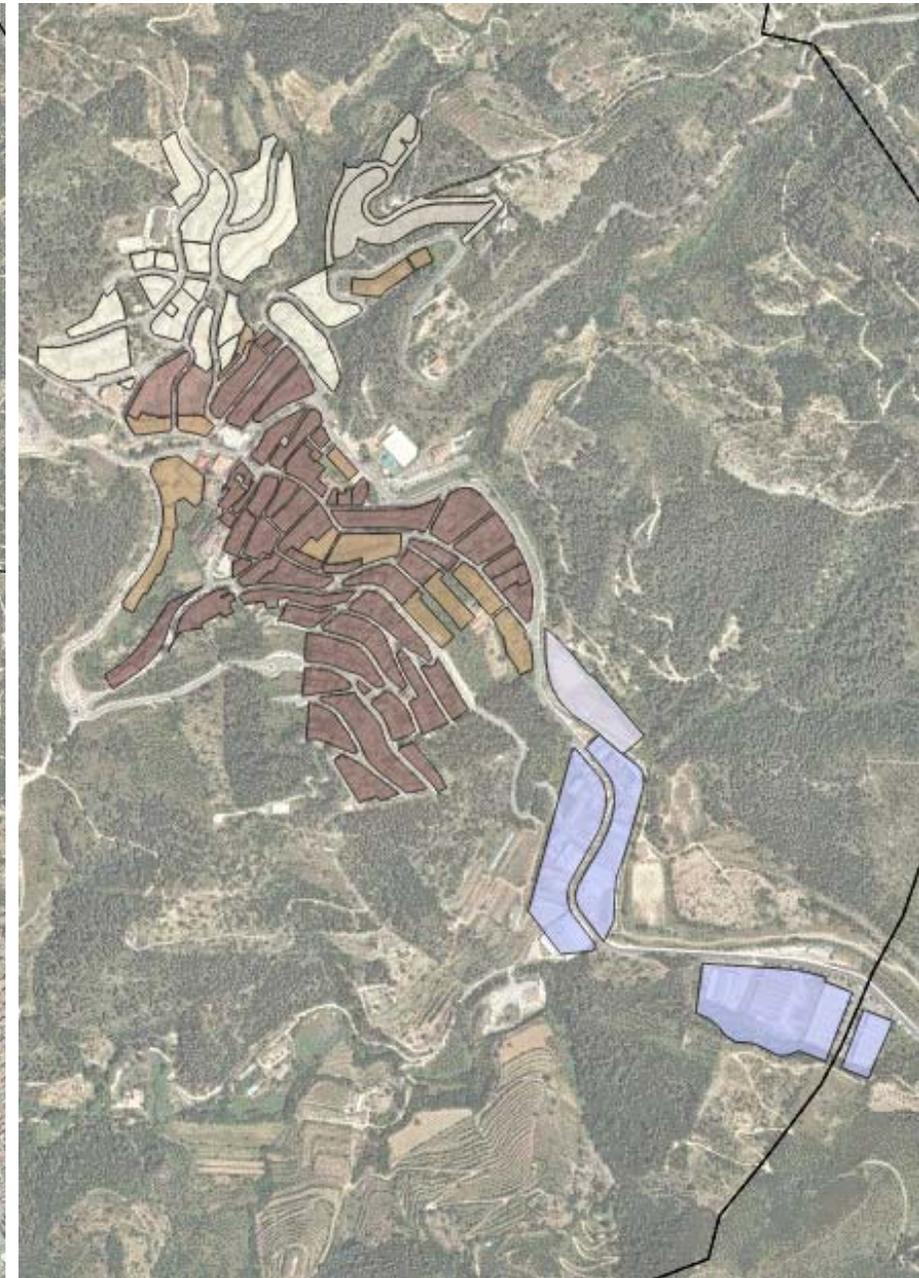
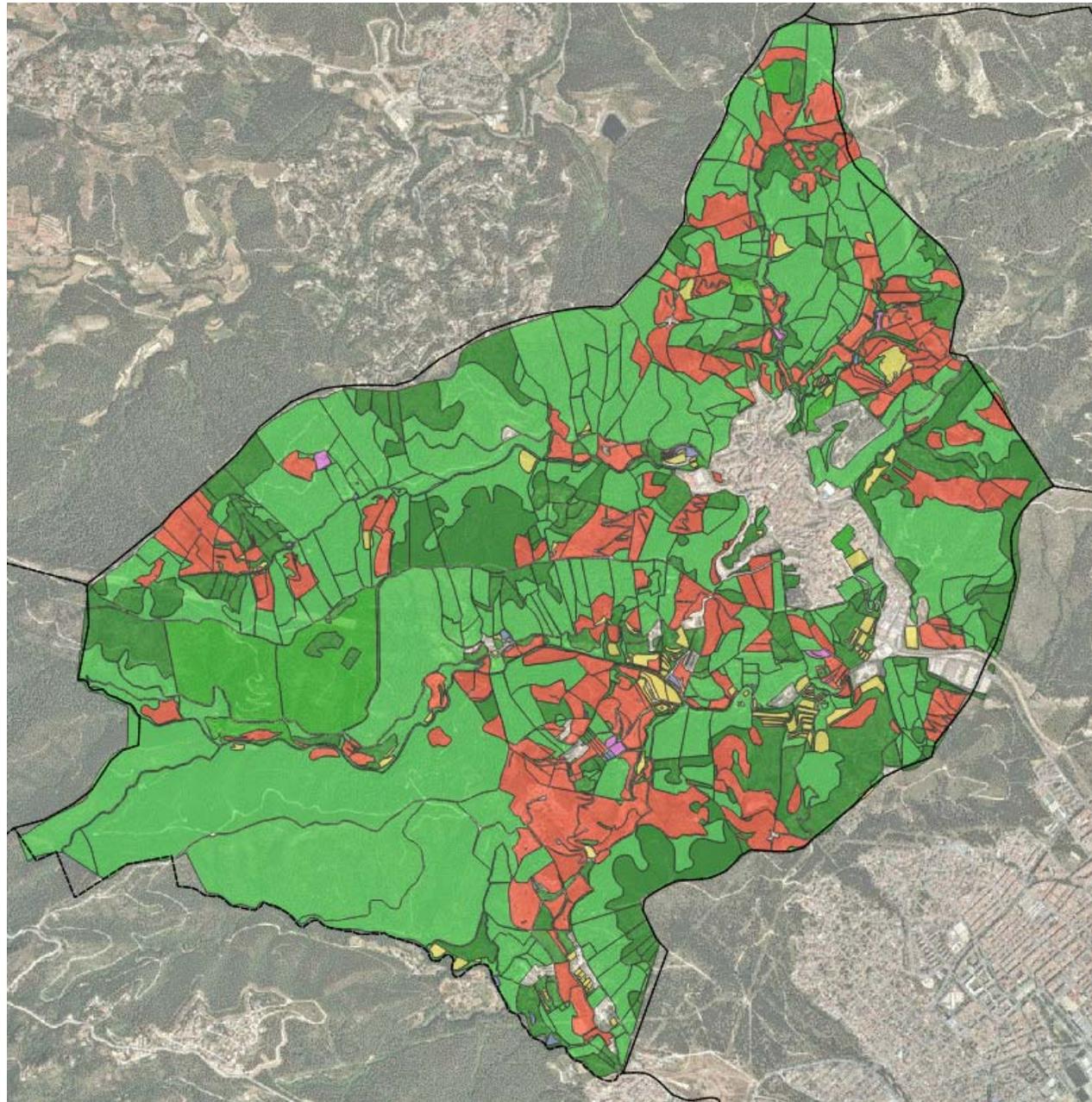
Work	Sant Climent de Llobregat		Baix Llobregat		Catalunya	
Affiliations to the general S.S scheme according to the location of the contribution account.						
Agriculture	23	6%	389	1%	23.316	4%
Industry	23	6%	3.535	7%	45.375	8%
Construction	58	16%	6.793	13%	67.297	12%
Services	254	71%	39.817	79%	415.323	75%
Total	358	100%	50.534	100%	551.311	100%

Work	Sant Climent de Llobregat		Baix Llobregat		Catalunya	
Affiliations to the S.S scheme according to location of contribution account. By sectors. 12/2018						
Agriculture	23	3%	498	0%	32.393	1%
Industry	171	19%	51.996	17%	483.614	15%
Construction	150	16%	23.826	8%	200.294	6%
Services	566	62%	235.583	76%	2.563.029	78%
Total	910	100%	311.903	100%	3.279.330	100%

Source: Department of Labor, Social Affairs and Families.

Work	Sant Climent de Llobregat		Baix Llobregat		Catalunya	
Population. In relation to the economic activity. 2011						
Working population	1.810	81%	329.732	75%	3.033.916	74%
Unemployed population	415	19%	110.493	25%	1.052.138	26%
Active population	2.225		440.225		4.086.055	

Work	Sant Climent de Llobregat		Baix Llobregat		Catalunya	
Social Security Affiliations according to the affiliate's residence. 09/2018						
Total	2.063	93%	366.462	83%	3.411.401	83%



Sant Climent de Llobregat covers 1,081 Ha. Only 4.4% is urban land (approx. 47 ha.) 77% of which is residential and 23 % (6.7 ha.) industrial.

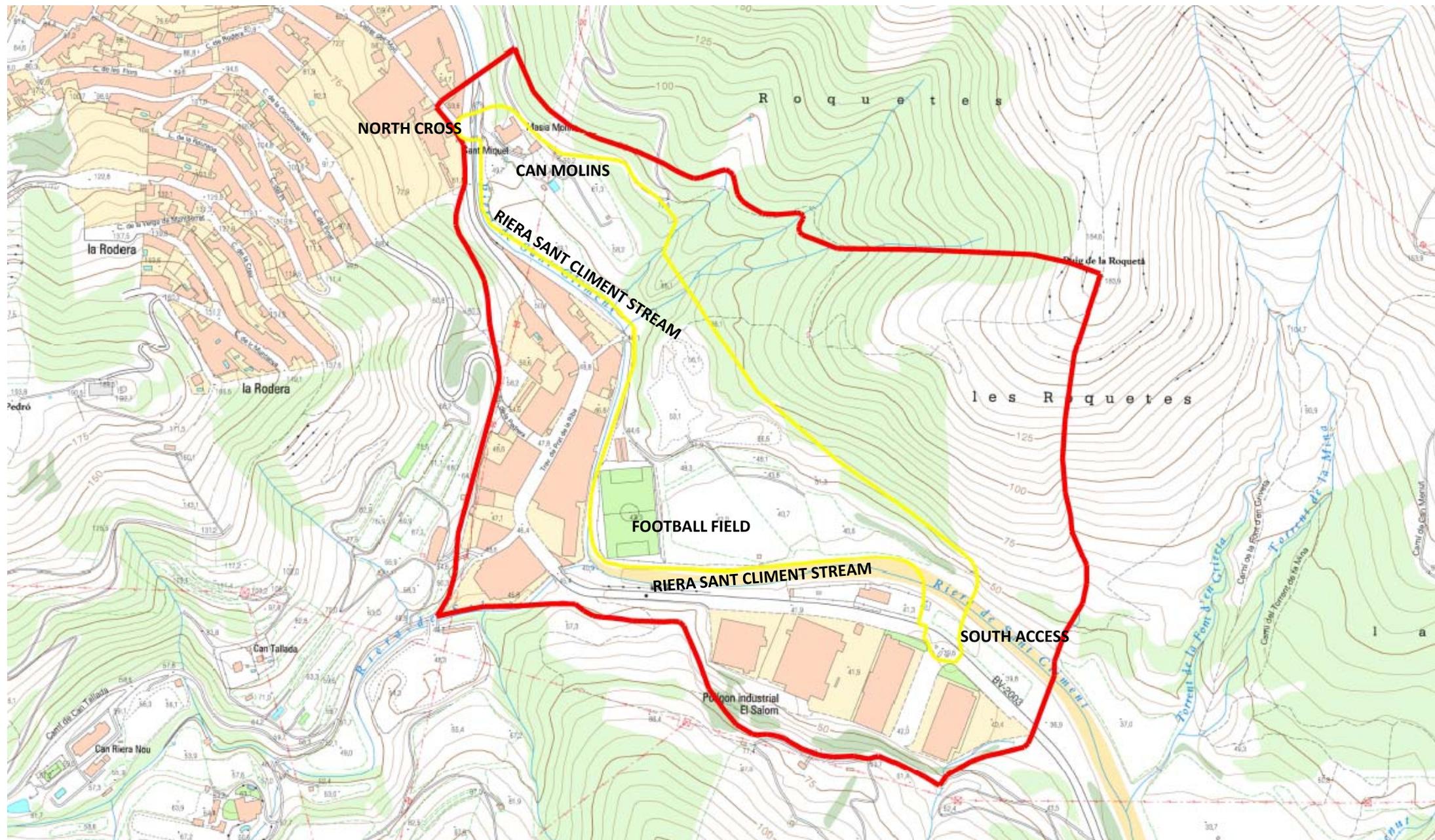
The rest of the municipality is undeveloped land, 54% of which is forest, 23% pasture, 18% fruit trees and 2% cropland.

The municipality is renowned for its cherry orchards. Since the end of the 19th century, when Phylloxera devastated the vineyards that were previously the municipality mainstay, the land was converted to the growth of cherry trees. Since then, Sant Climent cherries have been well-known for their quality. In May, a farmer's market is held every weekend and the last weekend of the month is when its renowned cherry exhibition is held, now in its 42nd year.

	Ha	%
Urban Area	47,1	4,4%
Industrial	6,8	23,3%
Residential	22,2	76,7%
Systems	18,1	
Rustic Land	1.029,7	95,3%
Forestry	555,1	53,9%
Pasture	236,6	23,0%
Fruit trees	177,5	17,2%
Cultivation	19,1	1,9%
Unproductive	19,3	1,9%
Others	45,6	4,4%
Total	1.081,0	100,0%







AREA OF INFLUENCE

The area of influence is marked from the entrance from Viladecans on BV-2003 to the centre of the town in the *Plaza de la Vila* (Town Square), where the Town Hall is located. All this area has been included as it covers the entrance through another municipality with which it is closely related due to their proximity —less than 3 km apart— and its dependence in many aspects such as public transport and some of its education, sports and even health facilities.

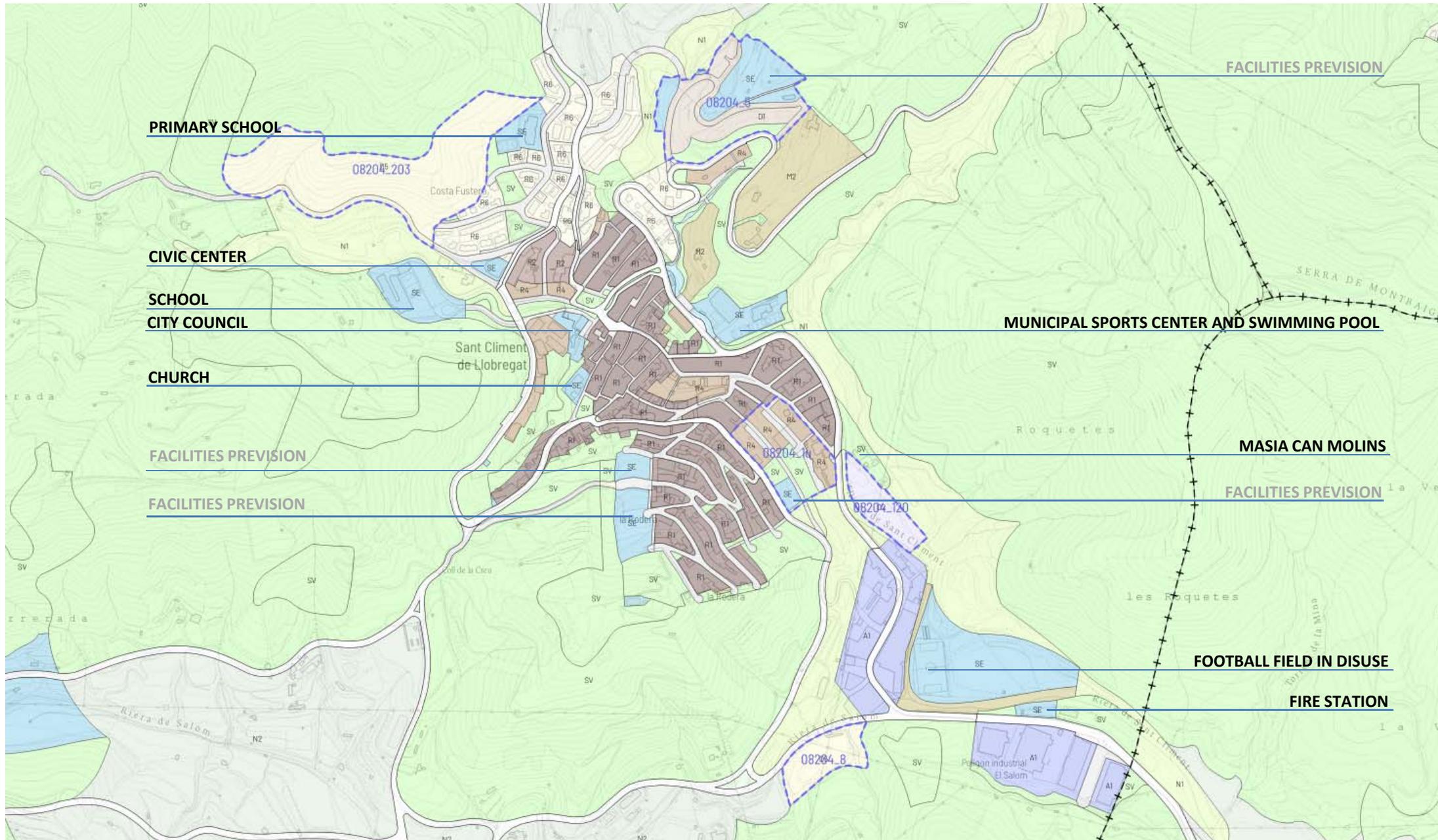
The area of influence has been marked up to the town centre itself since the aim is for this new initiative to be well-connected to the core of Sant Climent, and connections should be stitched between the pre-existing and the new uses. In no way should the new initiative be disconnected from the existing town or become an independent district.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The competition site is in the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, at the entrance to the town from the Viladecans municipality on a road marked as BV-2003. This location is the natural exit point from the valley to the Llobregat Delta plain. It is also where the local industries are concentrated, covering the entire right bank of the Riera de Sant Climent.

On the left bank is the old football field, now in disuse, the Can Molins farm property and cherry orchards, vestiges of the farms that once covered all the plains and terraces in the municipality, totalling roughly 9 ha. Between the new fire station at the start of the industrial area and the fork leading to the town centre, the road follows the meandering *Riera* (stream), with the esplanade of the former municipal football field and the terraces of the Can Molins property on the left.

This situation provides an opportunity to study a new entrance to the town along the left side of the *Riera* and the development of a new sector, taking advantage of the public ownership of most of this land: the municipal football field and the Can Molins estate, owned by INCASÒL. The boundary of the forest zone is flexible. For work on competition proposals, the study area includes the industrial zone, the project area and the afforested part of the estate, in a broad sense.



HOW CAN THE SITE CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRODUCTIVE CITY?

The productive industrial sector of Sant Climent is alongside the project area. Although it is active, the economic crisis, particularly the specific crisis in the textile industry, has led to a low level of quality in the buildings and facilities.

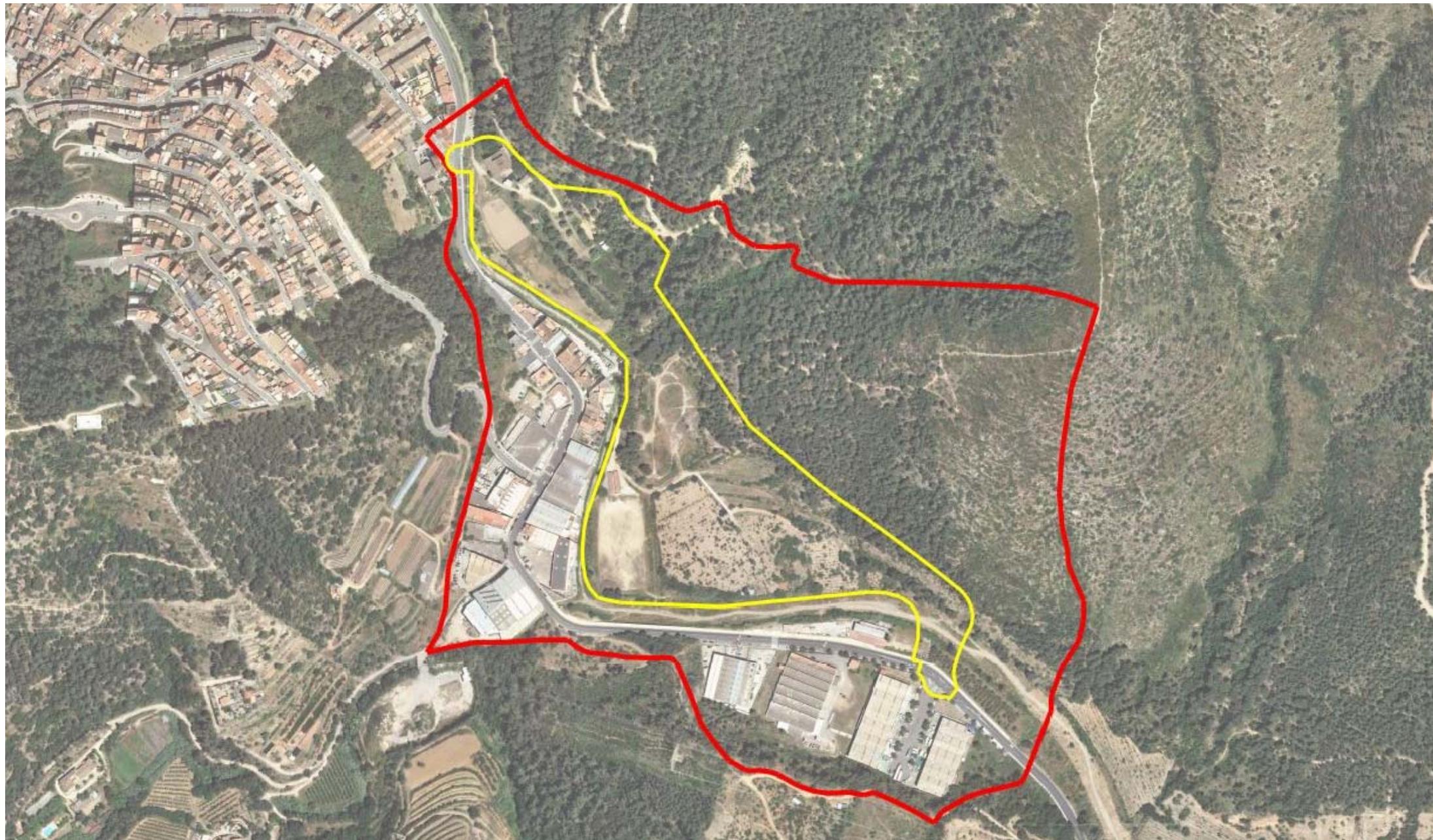
Current planning regulations permit economic activity in this area, on the basis of the pre-existence of sports use on part of the proposed site. The current obsolescent state of this facility, now in total disuse, and the privileged location of the municipality in the Baix Llobregat district, near the sea and close to high-density urban hubs, encourages the proposal of some type of new activity linked to sport and leisure that can serve as a driving force for the local productive economy.

Another aim of the proposed land development is to redirect traffic away from the industrial area, currently the entrance point to the town. This would solve some of the traffic problems in the current economic activity zone, improve parking facilities, accessibility and the image of the sector, along with side benefits for good governance.

URBAN STRATEGY

Sant Climent de Llobregat is a unique outer metropolitan municipality with a large agricultural economy, notable scenic values and a good quality of life. However, its main entrance point from Viladecans runs along a narrow corridor parallel to the Riera de San Climent stream, flanked by old industrial buildings that cause traffic congestion and seriously compromise the town's image.

The town has a long-standing aspiration for a new entrance point with a ring road and two bridges to surmount the difficulties posed by this riverside road alignment. The project is seen as an opportunity to provide solutions for a range of challenges: new housing, new economic activity, a new urban and forest landscape, and a new image for the entrance to the town.



SANT CLIMENT DE LLOBREGAT

HOW IS PRODUCTION CONSIDERED IN THE URBAN DIVERSITY PROGRAMME?

The construction of a new road access to the town centre poses two crucial challenges:

- A. How to resolve the landscape and environmental issues, a relevant aspect given the physical and topographical features of the sector.
- B. How to ensure the viability of the proposal, especially in financial terms, taking into account the cost of the infrastructure associated with a dual carriageway road.

Assuming that solutions for both challenges will be present in the proposals, competitors are asked to resolve three issues in this sector at the same time:

1. A sports or leisure activity that can act as a driving force for the local economy, which could be led by the private sector.
2. An inclusive residential development, including the provision of private and public housing placed at the service of general and local housing policies.
3. The improvement of the urban and forest landscape at the main entrance to the town.

An additional challenge is posed by the heritage-listed Can Molins farmhouse, whose future uses should be addressed in the submitted proposals, and the possibility of suggesting a modification to the Master Plan to permit proposals that change different zoning categories.







Area	67.530 m ²
Roads	those deemed necessary
Minimum green zone	10%
Minimum facilities	20% (15% in a continuous section, preferably sports facilities)
Mixture of residential uses / economic activity	

No parameters, maxima or minima for buildability, density or occupation are defined, as the aim is to give competition teams the greatest possible freedom for their ideas in order to stimulate innovative architectural solutions.

Nevertheless, three parameters will be considered essential in the assessment of the proposals:

- A **scenically integrated** zone which resolves the planning project in terms of environmental sensitivity, taking into account the proximity of the forest area and the proximity of the Riera de Sant Climent stream.
- The **mix of uses** as a productive city, compatibilizing the generation of a city with production activities, either tertiary, clean industry, workshop-homes etc.
- The **financial viability** of the sector is necessary. It must generate sufficient usage to cover participation in the costs of the urban infrastructure development and the new road connection infrastructure required by the sector in order to resolve the **new entrance to the town centre**.

There are several pre-existing elements that must be respected. The **Can Molins farmhouse must be part of the proposal**, either as public land for facilities or private land with a usage proposal that is compatible and integrated into the planning scheme.

The former football field and its current classification as a sports facility must be taken into consideration in new proposals, either with a new pitch or with some other facilities considered ideal in the new development.

The proposed road entrances (South Roundabout and North Intersection) are not compulsory, but proposals must resolve **the issue of a new entrance to the town**, either by means of the renewal of the existing one, through the industrial area that is part of the study area, or by means of a new entrance that generates an opportunity for new urban development.

Consideration should also be given to **the route of Riera de Sant Climent** along the western perimeter of the project area. Q-100 and Q-500, to be included in annexed documents, influence the planning process and the compatibility of uses in the affected zones.



Can Molins is a farmhouse located at the entrance to Sant Climent de Llobregat, at the foot of the Sant Ramón hill. It has been listed in the Catalonia Heritage Inventory since 1986. It consists of a farmhouse, a *masovero* (farm worker) house and a neo-classical chapel dedicated to Sant Miquel. Both the farmhouse and the *masovero* house date from 1709. The chapel was built later. There are also remains of an older construction which might have been built between 970 and 1291.

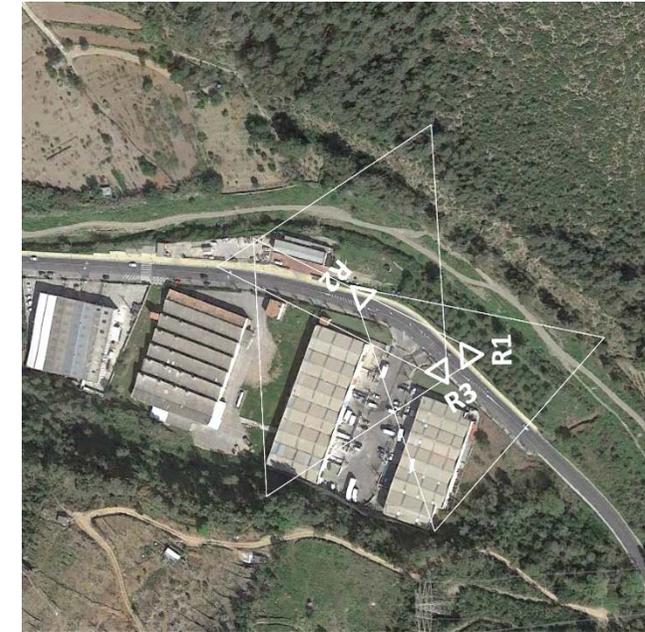
The Can Molins property is owned by Incasòl. It lies within the project area and must be respected in new plans as a pre-existing element which will form part of the proposal as either public land for facilities or as private land in a proposal for compatible usage, integrated with the planning project.





At the start of the urban core, at the intersection of Viladecans Street with road BV-2003, a roundabout is planned to resolve this entrance to the industrial estate and the possible entrance to the study area.

This will be a strategic point as it will become a new entrance to the town. We want to take this opportunity to project a new, different image of the town from the current one resulting from entry to the town through an industrial zone.





An intersection is planned at the entrance to Can Molins where Calle Street and Travesía Prat de la Riba meet.

This confluence can be resolved with a roundabout or a simple intersection, depending on the competition submissions and the proposed relationship with the existing town for both vehicles and pedestrians.

