INTRODUCTION

• Population (2008) 46,157,822 inhabitants
• Surface area of Spain is 505,990 km$^2$
• Density of 91 inhabitants/km$^2$ (cf. UK 250 inhab./km$^2$)
• Largest urban agglomerations include Madrid (5.64 mill.), Barcelona (4.83 mill.) Valencia (1.5 mill.) and Seville (1.24 mill.)
ÁREAS URBANAS EN 2006 POR TAMAÑO DE POBLACIÓN

Grandes áreas urbanas
- más de 500,000 habitantes
- de 250,000 a 500,000 habitantes
- de 100,000 a 250,000 habitantes
- de 50,000 a 100,000 habitantes (1)
- Pequeñas áreas urbanas (menos de 50,000 hab.)

(1) Se incluyen en esta categoría las capitales de provincia con población inferior a los 50,000 habitantes.
OUTLINE

• Background – socio-political and cultural considerations
• Institutional and legislative framework
• Development plans and the planning system
• Urban regeneration
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BACKGROUND

1975

Españoles, Franco ha muerto
1978

CONSTITUCIÓN ESPAÑOLA

Aprobada por Las Cortes en sesiones plenarias del Congreso de los Diputados y del Senado celebradas el 31 de octubre de 1978

Ratificada por el pueblo español en referéndum de 6 de diciembre de 1978

Sancionada por S. M. el Rey ante Las Cortes el 27 de diciembre de 1978
BACKGROUND

1979
BACKGROUND

• Constitution provided for quasi-federal system of government – the recognition of 17 Regions or Autonomous Communities

• Permitting the devolution of power to newly created regional assemblies - Basque Country (1979), Catalonia (1979), Galicia (1981) and Aragón (1982) were amongst the first regions to exercise this right
• Background – socio-political and cultural considerations
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INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

• National legislation sets the general context for planning
• Spatial planning is the responsibility of the 17 Regions (Autonomous Communities) under Article 148.1.3 of the 1978 Constitution
• Each region has its own detailed planning legislation
INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

• 1956 first planning legislation in a national context (Ley del régimen del suelo y ordenación urbana)

• Reforms in the 1970s led to an amending Act in 1975 and consolidating legislation in 1976 (Ley de suelo)

• 1992 Planning Act (Texto refundido de la ley sobre el régimen del suelo y ordenación urbana)
INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

• Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008, approving the 2007 Planning Act (*Ley 8/2007 de Suelo*)

• Preamble to the legislation refers to:
  - Need for sustainable urban development
  - Minimising green field development
  - Encouraging brown field development
  - Advantages of compact rather than disperse and diffuse urban form
In the case of Catalonia, the relevant planning legislation is:

- the **Ley 23/1983, de política territorial**, for regional planning, and

• Background – socio-political and cultural considerations
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DEVELOPMENT PLANS

• Development plan-led system with legally binding plans

• 1956 Act – reference made to a “national plan”, though this has never been adopted

• National plans of a sectorial nature exist, e.g. *Plan Estratégico de Infraestructuras y Transporte* (PEIT)
DEVELOPMENT PLANS

• Regional planning (*planeamiento territorial*)
• Local development planning (*planeamiento urbanístico*) (equivalent to LDF in England)
  – Local planning (*planeamiento general*)
  – Detailed local development planning (*planeamiento derivado or de desarrollo*)
LAND CLASSIFICATION

The respective regional governments’ legislation classifies all land as one of three categories:

- *suelo urbano* (urban land)
- *suelo urbanizable* (developable land)
- *suelo no-urbanizable* (land unsuitable for development)
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The municipalities are vested with the responsibility of implementing the system of land classification within their own administrative limits, through the preparation of a local development plan – known as a *plan general municipal* or *plà d’ordenació urbanístic municipal* under the Catalanian legislation.
The local development plan also identifies “general systems” within the spatial limits of the municipality – taken to include communications and other infrastructure and technical services, open space, community facilities and different environmental systems e.g. hydrological systems, coastal systems, etc.
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Stages in the adoption of a local development plan –

• Initial approval (issued by the municipality)
• Provisional approval (issued by the municipality)
• Definitive approval (issued by the corresponding Autonomous Community)
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Highly detailed content of the local development plans – building heights, volumes, frontages, set-backs; landscaping requirements; open space requirements; etc. – contributes to a planning system of considerable certainty for the public at large.
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Revisions/reviews of the local development plan
- Modifications to the local development plan
- Planning agreements (lack of transparency)
REGIONAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS IN CATALONIA

- Pla territorial general de Catalunya
- Plans territorials parciais
- Plans sectorials (infrastructure, airports, ports, ...)
- Plans comarcals de muntanya
- Plans directors territorials
- Plans directors urbanístics
PLAN TERRITORIAL GENERAL (1995)


Defines the objectives of territorial balance of general interest for the whole of Catalonia. The Plan defines six geographical sub-areas for more in-depth analysis – which are in turn subject to the elaboration of *plans territorials parcials*, as is the case of the metropolitan area of Barcelona.
PLAN TERRITORIAL GENERAL (1995)
These plans identify systems of open countryside, urban systems and road and rail related infrastructure
These plans identify systems of open space, urban systems and transportation related infrastructure.
### SISTEMA D'INFRAESTRUCTURES DE MOBILITAT I TRANSPORT

#### XARXA VIÀRIA
- Autopista o autovia existent
- Via estructurant primària
- Via estructurant secundària
- Via estructurant suburbana
- Via integrada
- Nou traçat indicatiu (previsió)
- Enllaç amb autopista o autovia
- Reordenació viària

#### XARXA FERROVIÀRIA
- Línia d'altes prestacions
- Línia convencional
- Traçats en estudi
- Estació intermodal
- Estació

#### ALTRES DETERMINACIONS
- Tren tramvia (Tram Camp)
- Tram interurbà
- Tram urbà (per definir)
PLANS SECTORIALS

• *Plans sectorials* are prepared by the respective departments with responsibilities in specific areas, such as mobility, ports, airports, infrastructure, etc.
Actuacions ferroviàries proposades

1. Alta velocitat
   1a. Línia alta velocitat Lleida - Barcelona - frontera
   1b. Línia alta velocitat Barcelona - Madrid
   1c. Línia alta velocitat al corredor del Mediterrani
   1d. Línia alta velocitat Eix transversal ferroviari
   1e. Ramal Valles ample Lleida
   1f. Ramal TGV ample
   1g. Connexió amb la xarxa de Barcelona

2. Noves línies
   2a. Línia Barcelona-Martorell-Granollers-Mataró
   2b. Línia Barcelona-Mollerussa
   2c. Línia Barcelona-Cervera
   2d. Línia Barcelona-Teruel
   2e. Línia Barcelona-Palma
   2f. Línia Barcelona-Tarragona
   2g. Línia Barcelona-Castelló

3. Variants i millors en línies existents
   3a. Variants Ares-Blanes
   3b. Variants Mataró-Castelló
   3c. Variants Lleida-Palma
   3d. Variants Castelló-Mollerussa
   3e. Variants passatgers línia FGC Manresa-Sant Cugat
   3f. Variants Montblanc

4. Altres actuacions ferroviàries
   4a. Línia Barcelona-Palma
   4b. Línia Barcelona-Andorra
   4c. Línia Barcelona-Castelló
   4d. Connexió ETP Vic-Castelló
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING INSTRUMENTS IN CATALONIA

• *Plans de ordenación urbanística municipal* – local development plans
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING INSTRUMENTS IN CATALONIA

• Detailed local development planning (planeamiento derivado or de desarrollo)
  - *Planes parciales urbanísticos*
  - *Planes de mejor urbano*
  - *Planes especiales urbanísticos*
PLA GENERAL METROPOLITÀ DE BARCELONA (1976)
Corporación Metropolitana de Barcelona
• Demise of the Corporació Metropolitana de Barcelona in 1987, in circumstances very similar to those leading to the abolition of the Greater London Council (GLC) in 1986. This has produced a stalemate situation, whereby the current local development plan for the city and the adjoining 26 municipalities of the former CMB remains the PGM1976.
• Background – socio-political and cultural considerations
• Institutional and legislative framework
• Development plans and the planning system
• Urban regeneration
URBAN REGENERATION POLICY

CONTEXT

• Royal Legislative Decree 2/2008, approving the 2007 Planning Act (*Ley 8/2007 de Suelo*)

• Preamble to the legislation refers to:
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URBAN REGENERATION POLICY
CONTEXT

• Royal Legislative Decree 2066/2008, regulating the *Housing and Rehabilitation State Plan 2009-2012*

• Preamble to the legislation makes reference to:
  - vouching for the challenge of sustainability and economic efficiency
  - the need to optimise the use of the existing housing stock

- specific programmes for areas of integral rehabilitation (ARIS) and urban renovation (ARUS)
URBAN REGENERATION POLICY

CONTEXT

• In the case of Catalonia, the planning legislation (*Text refós de la Llei d’urbanisme 1/2005*, dated 26 July 2005) recognises:
  - land is a limited resource
  - importance of land occupation models avoiding disperse urban growth, favouring social cohesion, rehabilitation and renovation of urban land
OBJECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBANISM

— Create city and not urbanisation
— Recover and rehabilitate the existing city
— Increase urban quality, especially of the network of public spaces and community facilities
— Integrate urbanism in a model of spatial planning with sustainability criteria
GUIDANCE AND MEASURES FOR ADOPTION IN URBANISM

– Create new areas of centrality, encouraging the mix of urban uses and proximity as the basis for accessibility.
– (...)
– Placing priority on the recovery and rehabilitation of the city, absorbing growth therein, as opposed to the creation of new sectors of expansion.
– (...)

OTHER INITIATIVES

The decision of the Council of Ministers in November 2008, for the constitution of an *Inter-ministerial Commission of Work on Land*, with representation of the Ministries of Defence, Economy and the Treasury, Interior, Works, the Environment and Housing.

Such a commission would have, amongst its objectives, the dedication of Government-owned land, no longer required for public use, being turned over to other ‘social’ uses. This land would be destined in the majority of the cases for social housing.
REGIONAL STRATEGIES

In the case of Catalonia, legislation directed towards neighbourhood renewal. *(Ley de barris)*
Programa de barri i àrees urbanes d'atenció especial

Darrera actualització: 30/07/2009

- Introducció
- Convocatòria d'ajuts
- Portal Barris amb projectes
- Jornada 'La Llei de barris. Un nou repte per l'exercici professional de l'arquitectura'
- El Govern adjudica la sisena convocatòria d'ajuts de la Llei de barris a 26 nous projectes

Projecte cofinançat per la Unió Europea

- Normativa
- Manualls
- Consultes
- Convocatòria per a la selecció de projectes que seran finançats a càrrec de la Iniciativa URBANA (20/12/2007)

imprimir
• A formal brownfield ‘strategy’ as such does not exist

• Nevertheless brownfield development is clearly high on the Central and Regional Governments’ agendas

• Supporting policy is patently clear in national planning legislation and other country-wide initiatives

• Supporting policy is similarly clear in (some) state planning legislation

• Some of the larger cities are exemplary in terms of the brownfield development that has taken and is continuing to take place.
• Major development proposals in Barcelona are in the main processed as “modifications” to the local development plan
22@BARCELONA

• Major area of urban regeneration
• Modification to the local development plan approved in 2000 for the renovation of industrial zones of Poble Nou
• District of 22@BCN activities
• 22 = industrial zoning under the 1976 PGM
• 22@ adopted for the new zoning to reflect high tech mixed use development
22@Barcelona, el distrito de la innovación
22@Barcelona, incluido en el Plan Ensanche (1859)
1860 - 1960: el “Manchester Catalán”
1960 - 1990: obsolescencia funcional
1986 - 1992: la recuperación del litoral
1998: el debate sobre el futuro de las áreas industriales

Una estrategia de renovación urbana. Un nuevo modelo de edificación de ciudad. La respuesta a una necesidad: la Economía del Conocimiento.
Plan 22@Barcelona, un nuevo modelo de ciudad compacta
what is 22 Barcelona?

Urban Innovation
The city

Economic Innovation
The companies

Social Innovation
The people

Highlights for professionals
- Business Services
- Search for plots
- Search for companies
- 22@ Staying in company

Current affairs
Agenda | News | Newsletter

Maison District: Marina, la major residència privada per estudiants arriba a 22@Barcelona

MaisonDistrict: Marina is the residence of students on a huge scale in Barcelona and has been installed in a new area in the transformation of the district 22@Barcelona. It is a major structure that will contribute to the development of the social and economic fabric of the district. This exclusive residence in front of the Marina is the new residence of 22@Barcelona.

UOC Research Center to move into MediaTIC building in 22@Barcelona

Open University of Catalonia, Research Center (UOC), has decided to move its MediaTIC building to 22@Barcelona. This move will allow the center to expand its facilities and provide more services to the local community. The center will continue its work in the field of digital media and innovation.

Catalan delegation returns from Munich with more than 600 professional contacts to promote the SET

Minister of Town and Country Planning for the Department of Town and Country Planning and Public Works, Oriol Néstor, and the Barcelona City Council deputy mayor for Finance and Economic Promotion, Jordi W. Cunill, visited the fair and participated in conferences and meetings with foreign delegations to promote the Barcelona Economic Triangle.

Abacus cooperative to establish new headquarters in 22@Barcelona district

Abacus, a leading cooperative in the field of energy efficiency and sustainable development, has decided to establish a new headquarters in the 22@Barcelona district. This move will allow the cooperative to expand its operations and provide more services to the local community. The cooperative will continue its work in the field of energy conservation and sustainable development.

Video...