



Urban Regeneration Policies Catalonia, Spain

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Introducing Catalonia



Inhabitants:
15,9 % of Spain

Area :
6,3% of Spain

GDP:
18,76 % of Spain



REMODELING PROGRAMME 1993-2013

1850-1970, Barcelona a slum city





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del Sol

Urban regeneration policies in Catalonia



El Polvorí, Montjuïc



Via Trajana, Besós



Viviendas del Gobernador, Barcelona



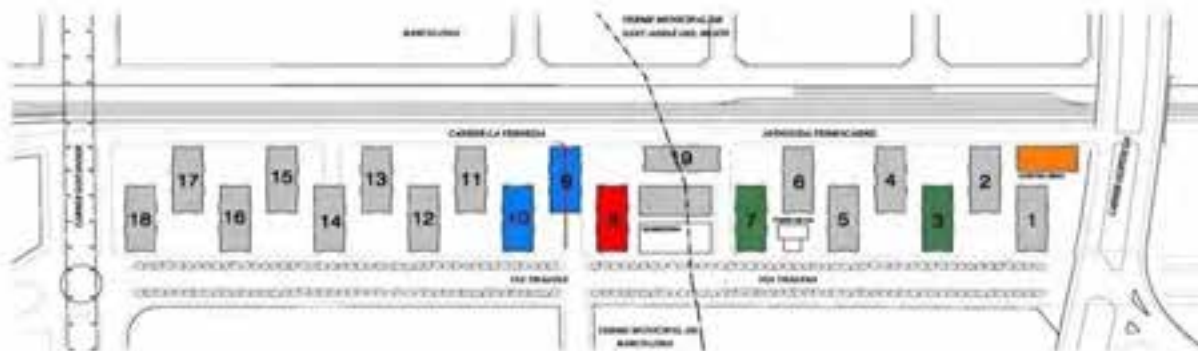
Building structural problems, social movements



Building structural problems, social movements



What is to remodel an area?



DERRIBOS

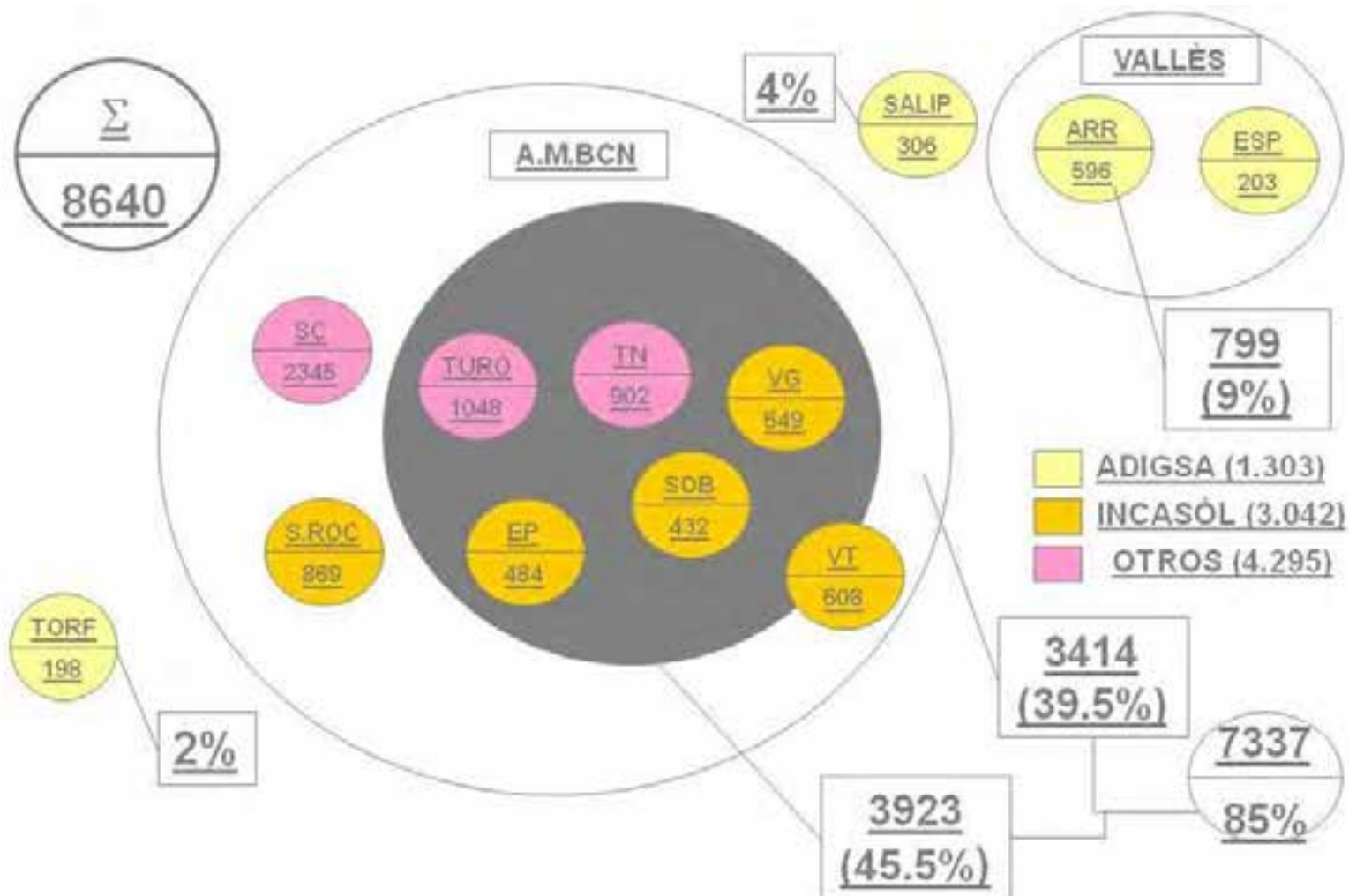
- DERRIBADO ANTES DE 2003
- DERRIBADO - 2003
- DERRIBADO - 1er trimestre 2004
- DERRIBADO - 2o trimestre 2004
- DERRIBADO- 2005



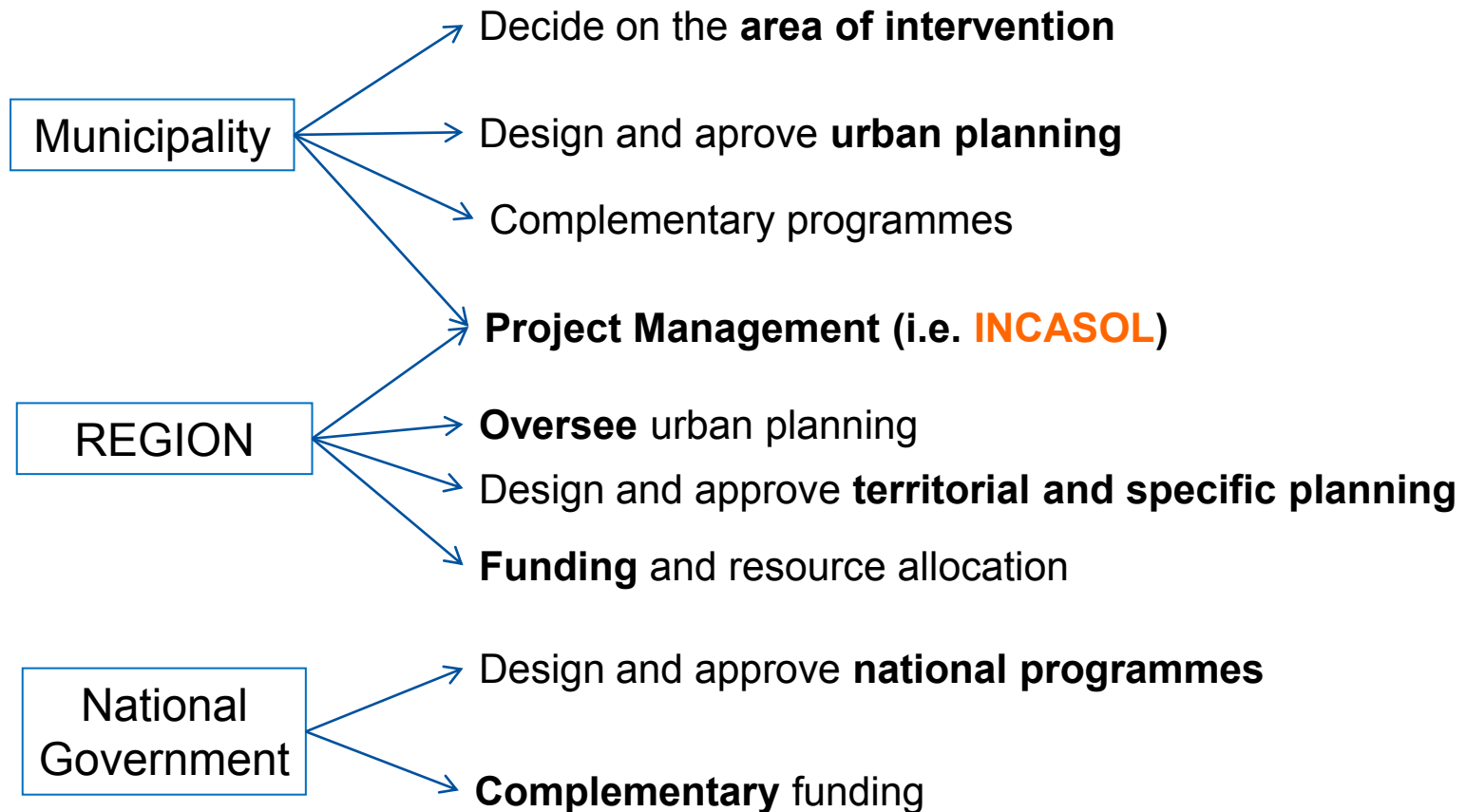
NUEVA CONSTRUCCIÓN

- 1a FASE - EJECUTADA
- 2a FASE - EJECUTADA
- 3a FASE A - EJECUTADA

Scope of the Remodelling programme



Policy governance: intergovernmental





Remodelling programme: principles

Three basic principles inspire the programme:

- a) Respect to residents: relocation in the same district
- b) Connection to the rest of the city
- c) Sustainable districts. Facilities, activities, mobility, etc..



Remodelling policy: a financial challenge

- **Extremely high cost** policy, but with deep impact on equality and living standards
- Remodeling is a **deficit prone policy**. Returns are indirect to the whole public sector not to the administration that implements policy
- Projects require a **sound financial scheme** to begin. Any economic input appears at the final stages of the intervention. (any potential return is at the long run)
- **Cost Benefit Analysis** bottomline: no intervention has higher cost than the actual intervention



Remodelling processes: civic participation

- Legitimacy and representativeness
 - Asociaciones históricas
 - Asociaciones de afectados
 - Plataformas reivindicativas

- Participation
 - Planning and programming
 - Housing substitution
 - Integral improvement programmes

 - Development phase
 - Permanent commission
 - Open assemblies
 - Project base participation



Remodelling programme: lessons learnt

Although each project is different, several principles are common to all remodelling initiatives:

NORMALISATION

The remodelled district has to merge with the surrounding city, become “just” another part of the city, loose the stigmatisation of deprivation

HETEROGENITY

New buildings have to be unique, no serial reproductions of blocs can mimic the real city experience and life. Diversity is urban.

QUALITY PUBLIC SPACE

New public spaces must be designed and built at the highest possible quality to foster normalisation and intense use and social interaction.



**An example:
Sant Roc,
Badalona
2001-2013**

Sant Roc, Location



Sant Roc construction, 1964



Sant Roc, 1974



Sant Roc, Housing pathologies



Sant Roc, remodeling area



Sant Roc, management phases



DERRIBOS

- DERRIBOS EJECUTADOS
- DERRIBOS EJECUTADOS - PT 2010
- PREVISIÓN DERRIBOS - 2013
- PREVISIÓN DERRIBOS - 2T 2011
- PREVISIÓN DERRIBOS 1T 2012



OBRA NUEVA

- 1a FASE - EJECUTADA
- 2a FASE A - EJECUTADA
- 3a FASE - EJECUTADA
- 4a FASE - EJECUTADA
- 3a FASE - EN PROYECTO
- 2a FASE - EN PROYECTO

Social consensus: relocation scheme



Sant Roc, Badalona (2004)



Sant Roc, Badalona, dissent (2007)



Sant Roc, Badalona, 2010





PROGRAMA DE BARRIS 2004 - 2013





Territorialisation of Urban deprivation in Catalonia

In Catalonia urban deprivation has concentrated during the last 10-15 years in the following type of districts:

- Large housing states developed between the 1950s and 1970s to house a national immigration wave. Districts connected to industrialization mainly within Barcelona metropolitan area
- Areas built out of marginal development processes in the 1950s and 1960s in peripheral areas of urban areas. Major topographical problems.
- Historic city centers that have not started regeneration from a patrimonial approach. Medium/small sized cities outside metropolitan Barcelona



Urban deprivation in Catalonia

The urban deprivation has taken the form of:

- Demographic issues
 - Ageing Population
 - Fast population growth / losing population
 - Immigrant population
- Social cohesion
 - Stigmatization - ghettoisation
 - Differences on employment rates
 - Rates of dependant population
- Economic and commercial structure
 - Low productive activities present in the areas
 - Weak or non existing commercial activity



District Improvement Act - 2004

One of the first laws passed in the first term of office of the current government

- Act 2/2004, of 4 June, on Improving Districts and Urban Areas requiring Particular Attention

Objectives

- To set up a **fund** for driving **integrated programmes** aimed at renovating and promoting urban districts and areas that require particular attention in economic, social and environmental terms from the Government of Catalonia (Generalitat de Catalunya)
- To foster **cooperation** and among the public authorities involved and the **participation** of civil society

Selection criteria

- Urban deprivation, shortfalls in facilities and services, demographic, social and environmental problems, social and urban deficits, local development problems



Programme for District Improvement

The Act 2/2004 and its development decree have defined the *Programa de Barris* which is characterised by the following features

1. Based on **annual calls** for proposals for projects
2. Projects are defined and managed by municipalities (subsidiarity)
3. Selection of projects is based on: **objective** criteria and **quality** of the proposal
4. Integral Projects (transversal comprehensive)
5. **Co-financing** of the action programme (50-50) - **Corresponsability**
6. Support and guidance from the Catalan Government
7. Relaying on civic engagement



Intervention area 1
Public Space

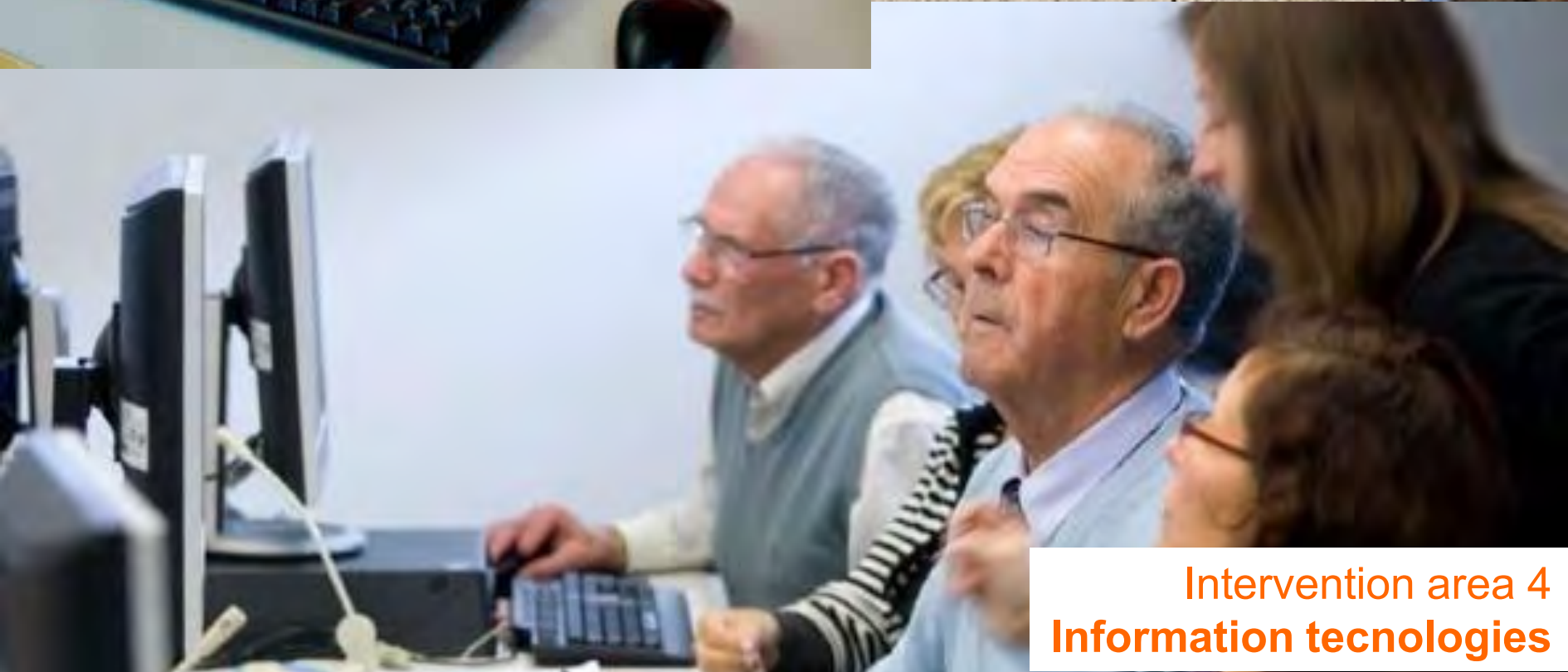
Camp 2



Intervention area 2
Housing bloc improvement



Intervention area 3
District facilities



Intervention area 4
Information technologies



Intervention area 5
Sustainability interventions



Intervention area 6
Gender equality programmes

PROJECTE CICERONE

CREANT XARXES D'ACOLLIDA



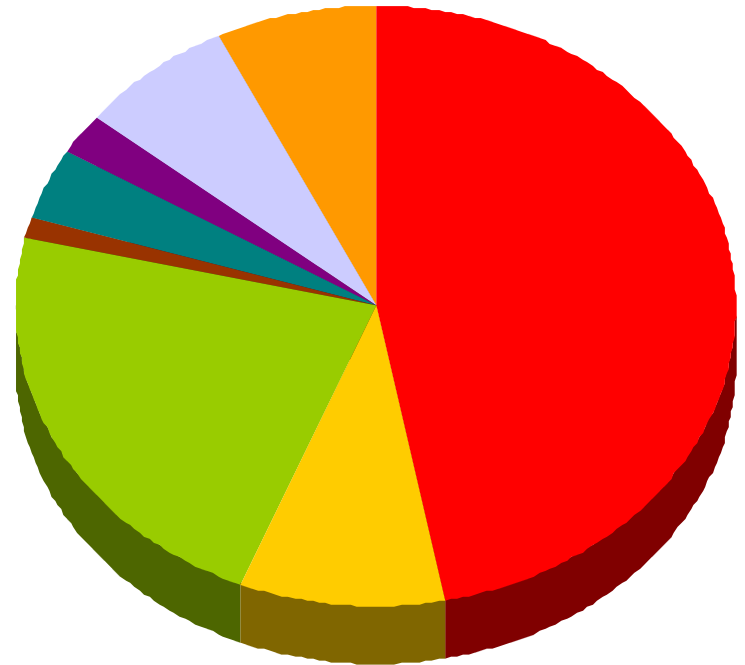
Intervention area 7
Social and economic development programmes



Intervention area 8
Accessibility improvement

Budget distribution according to 8 areas of intervention

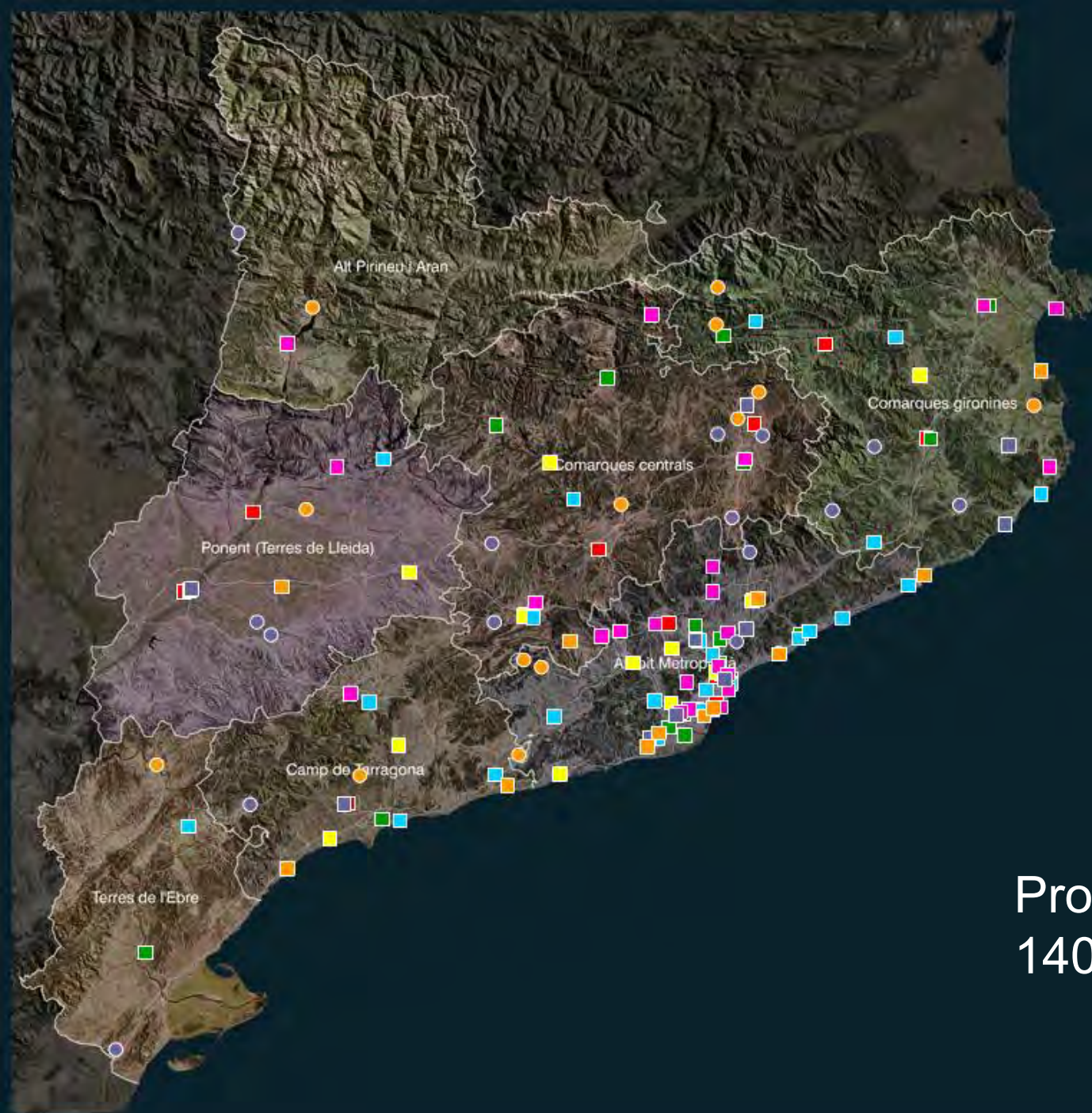
46%	Public Space
9%	Housing blocs
22%	Public facilities
1%	IT
4%	Sustainability
2%	Gender equality
9%	Social and economic
7%	Accessibility



Programa de Barris scope up to 2012

Programme scope up to January 2013:

- 7 calls for proposal 2004-2010.
- 140 districts undergoing transformation
- Investment
 - 1.300 M€ direct investment.
 - 700 M€ contribution from the Fund for the promotion of districts.
- Some 1.000.000 citizens directly benefitted, that represents more than 10% of the population of Catalonia.
- No new bids since September 2010



Programa de Barris: 140 Projects





Programa de Barris – Implementation

Main problems addressed:

- Demographic change
- Urban social and economic fractures
- Inadequate infrastructure and services

Issues not addressed by the policy:

- Housing provision
- Urban renewal
- Security / Crime

Strategies

- Integrated / transversal approach to urban regeneration (local)
- Fostering intergovernmental cooperation (regional/local)



Programa de Barris

Outcomes / Issues

Regional Governance: Tranversality

- 6 departments and bodies have set up initiatives
- Not foreseen by the Programme
- Uneven
- Lacking coordination

Local Governance: Project Manager – Key figure for success:

- Dynamism within local administration in order to mobilise local resources
- Interact with other administrations (province, county, regional)
- Mobilising social capital at neighbourhood level
- Leadership
- Technical expertise and “*common knowledge*”

Programa de Barris

Outcomes / Issues

Programme / Projects Governance:

- Defined by the law and decree
 - Evaluation Committees
 - Fund Management Board
- Successful in terms of scale (results?)
- Shortfalls on project implementation evaluation

Information Flow

- Implementation Regional – local flow annual
- Financial information annual
- Difficulties analysing general information on implementation

Institutional learning

- Project Coordinator
- Local level - Continuity
- Regional level - *transversality*



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