

Una manera de hacer Europa



BUENAS PRÁCTICAS

Actuaciones Cofinanciadas

Urban regeneration of Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou.
ISUD STRATEGY Capaci[u]tat.
City Council of Sant Boi de Llobregat

**Programa Operativo
Plurirregional de España**

Año 2022

Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional

**GOOD PRACTICE ISUD STRATEGY CAPACITAT
CITY COUNCIL OF SANT BOI DE LLOBREGAT**

PERFORMANCES: URBAN REGENERATION OF CIUTAT COOPERATIVA - MOLÍ NOU

The **Good Practice** has consisted in the remodelling of several spaces among the blocks and the creation of green axes in the public space of the Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou neighbourhood, specifically those included in the performances of the operation sSCOPE. The action mainly affects four ways in the neighbourhood: Pau Casals street, Eduard Toldrà street and Lluís Companys street. The area among buildings, known as *Interblocks*, has been remodelled and several squares and different spaces have been renovated.

The urbanisation of the neighbourhood began in 1963, the result of cooperative principles, and it was between 1965 and 1975 when the construction of the blocks of flats and houses in the neighbourhood took place. The Interblocks area had been designated to be used as vehicle parking. Some areas in the Interblocks had large planters, and with the construction of new elevators outside the buildings, the space to access the homes had also been reduced. At other points, the sidewalks were narrow, the squares were degraded and wasted, some public spaces due to their poor communication and accessibility were made for private use. With the remodelling of this environment, the public space has been reorganised, putting people at the centre by providing it with new spaces for social life, together with renewed green areas.

Jointly **these actions have had a cost of €4,500,00.00 and the co-financing aid from the ERDF has been €2,250,000.00.**

The execution of these actions has had an impact on the city of Sant Boi de Llobregat, and specifically on the neighbourhood of Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou, which has 10,099 inhabitants.

The criteria for the identification and selection of this Good Practice are the following:

1. THE ACTION HAS BEEN PROPERLY DISSEMINATED AMONG THE BENEFICIARIES, POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The dissemination of the actions of the sSCOPE operation has been very wide and varied.

Regarding the **regulatory communication**, the announcement of the contracting procedure and the administrative documentation of the file have been published on the website of the Contractor Profile of the Generalitat de Catalunya and in the DOGC website as a file that forms part of the Capaci[u]tat Project and is co-financed by 50% by the ERDF.

During its construction, the work signs have been placed with its co-financing of the actions of this GP, and a permanent plate on each one, as examples, Phase 2.6 and D.



In relation to the actions of **communication to disseminate the activities**, from the beginning of its planning and before its execution, there have been meetings with the people of the neighbourhood to explain the operation, and an exhibition with panels in the central passage.



Neighbourhood meeting Phase D, 10.28.19

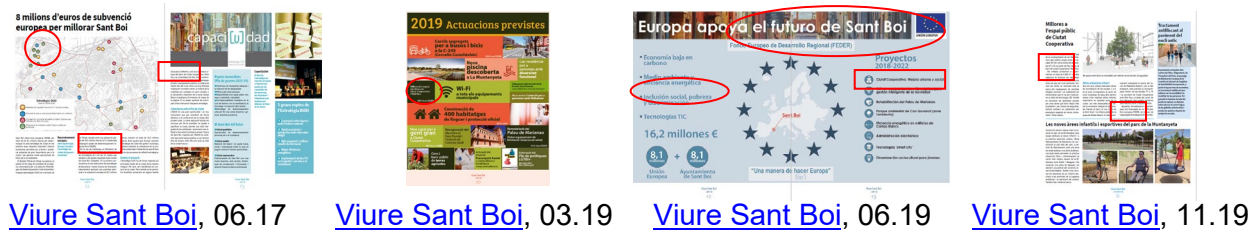


[EDUSI website](#) 07.24.21 [EDUSI website](#) 07.22.18 [EDUSI website](#) 12.14.21 [EDUSI website](#) 03.31.22

L'Ajuntament informa distributed on paper in the mailboxes of buildings in the affected area.



[March 2019](#) [June 2019](#) [October 2019](#) [November 2019](#) [January 2020](#) [March 2020](#)



[Viure Sant Boi](#), 06.17 [Viure Sant Boi](#), 03.19 [Viure Sant Boi](#), 06.19 [Viure Sant Boi](#), 11.19



[Viure Sant Boi](#), September 2019



[Website](#), March 2020



[Press release](#), 11.11.19



[Press release](#), 05.26.21



[Internal magazine Ajuntagent](#), March 2019



[Internal magazine Ajuntagent](#), March 2022

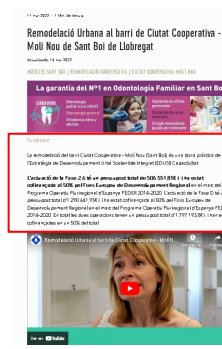
Publications in the press (paper and digital edition) and on the web:

[El Far.cat](#), 06.19

[VilaPress](#), 11.19

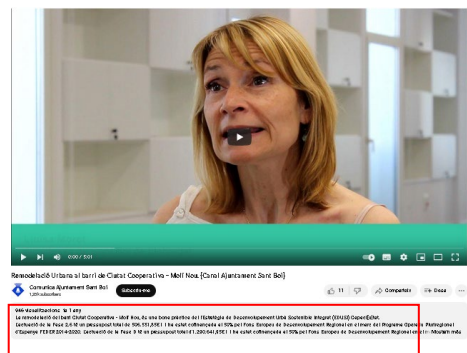
[Caràkter santboià](#), 03.22

[Enigmes Experience](#) 03.23



Social networks:

[YouTube](#), 11.22.21



YouTube, Promotional Capsules of the video:



[Capsule 1](#)



[Capsule 2](#)



[Capsule 3](#)



[Capsule 4](#)



[Capsule 5](#)

[Facebook](#), 11.14.19

[Facebook](#), 07.16.20

[Facebook](#), 03.18.22

[Facebook](#), 03.29.22



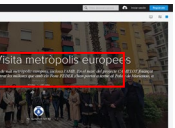
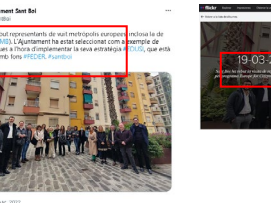
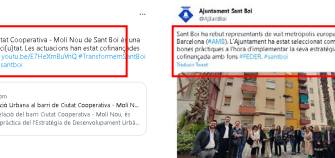
[Facebook](#), 03.31.23

[Twitter](#), 11.14.19

[Twitter](#), 03.18.21

[Twitter](#), 03.29.22

[Flickr](#), 03.19.22

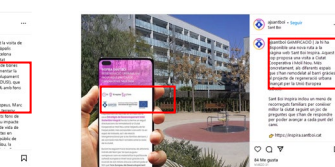


[Instagram](#), 03.18.21

[Instagram](#), 03.29.22

[Instagram](#), 03.31.23

[Gamification App](#)



2. THE ACTION INCORPORATES INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS

The main innovative element of the reforms has been the construction of a single platform with the central passage by Eduard Toldrà, which has generated the creation of open spaces in the neighbourhood, improved accessibility to homes and freeing the existing barriers for the circulation of vehicles, providing areas for relationship, rest and leisure for the neighbours.

This improvement in accessibility has been achieved by creating this single priority platform for pedestrians, which extends to the blocks of Phase D and gives unity to this complex. It has been possible with the establishment of entrances that reduce the speed of traffic of the vehicles of services, leaving an adapted itinerary that frees the neighbourhood from traffic barriers.

An empty plot has been allocated to a community garden for horticulture and flower plant nursery to supply the green areas of the neighbourhood.

Finally, all the tree pits have a specific drainage system that collects rainwater, and which is later used to irrigate the new green areas.

3. THE RESULTS OBTAINED WITH THE ACTION ARE ADAPTED TO THE ESTABLISHED OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the proposed intervention was to give an internal order of action in the neighbourhood, which would respond to the different needs of the complex and maintain the community ideology that allowed its construction at the time, executing a rehabilitation that would dignify the intervened areas.

The two principal intervention objectives, based on urban criteria, have been:

The integration of the neighbourhood in the whole of the municipality through urban regeneration, with special emphasis on the reform of the most degraded urban environments and on the availability of new public spaces adapted to the new realities and needs of the population, better adapted for the passage of pedestrians and easier mobility, friendlier and more welcoming in the design of the streets, without architectural barriers on public roads and better conditions of accessibility to homes, facilities and shops.

And in the urban intervention, in convergence with the environment through the construction of a more permeable neighbourhood and better linked to the new emerging realities, such as the Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, to projects for the immediate future, and the remodelling of the exterior façade of the neighbourhood, from an aesthetic and mobility point of view, access to transport and social and health facilities.

Therefore, the main objectives of the rehabilitation of the public space were to create a much more accessible area, better communicated and to increase its sustainability. Other objectives were for it to be more than a landscaped area, increasing environmental quality, enhancing public space to facilitate interactions, community relations and leisure and overall improve the environment of the houses.

Once the reform has been completed, two large new planters have been built, renewing plants and trees, which provide an increase in environmental and landscape quality, as well as an improvement in the space for people by installing benches attached to these planters, creating a Central pedestrian axis that connects the neighbourhood from east to west along Eduard Toldrà street, and its extension in Phase 2.6, leaving a single platform and dignifying all that public space. Architectural barriers have been removed, giving priority to pedestrian circulation over roadways, increasing the width of the sidewalks of several streets, and making each and every one of the

entrances to the blocks more accessible, two squares have been renovated and the access to the CAP (Primary Care Center), also.

The entire area has been provided with better lighting, reducing the environmental impact and energy consumption, with LED luminaires; and water, through the recovery of infiltrated water and the planting of species with low water requirements and little maintenance.



Interblocks space before the reform



Interblocks space after the reform



Phase 2.6 before the performance



Phase 2.6 after the performance

4. CONTRIBUTES TO THE RESOLUTION OF A REGIONAL PROBLEM OR WEAKNESS

The houses in the remodelled areas were built between 1965 and 1975, and the public space included was degraded in multiple ways by the passage of time, due to the type of construction and the modifications made later, leaving it generally unstructured.

Work has been done on the platform located in front of the large longitudinal block of houses in Phase 2.6, which had the character of almost a private passage, since it was very poorly connected, both with the central square and with Lluís Companys street. The biggest problem was that the walls-planters that bridge the gap between the platform and Lluís Companys street, the main access road to the neighbourhood, were cracking, due to the deficient execution of both, the planters, without any drainage system, and the walls that were not armed.

In the Interblocks area, the problem was that it kept the original octagonal planters that were raised and exposed work, they were already worn by time and had grass, shrubs and trees planted, some of them large. The construction of the exterior elevators and their corresponding accesses had occupied part of the public space, making the passage between the planters and the elevators, sometimes, exiguous. On the other hand, the area had been designated to be used as parking. This was the need: to improve the urbanisation, remodelling the space.

Therefore, with the reform of Phase 2.6, the public space in general has been expanded, returning it to its origin as a public space, solving the problem of deterioration of both the planters and the retaining wall, generating a level platform, the existing stairs and ramps through another access system, which includes an elevator and which allows space to be gained and all the surrounding blocks made accessible, now all the entrances to the houses are already accessible, and a wide exit has been given to the back neighbourhood centre. All this rehabilitation has reorganised the front of the neighbourhood seen from the road.

The space has been returned to pedestrians because the sidewalk has been extended to the end of the zone, and a small area with benches has been created on the side that connects with the centre of the neighbourhood for use by all the residents of the neighbourhood.

In the central area, the passageways for people have been recovered, leaving them at the same level and without architectural barriers on a single platform, maintaining and improving the green areas and considerably increasing the meeting areas for neighbours on the benches adjacent to the planters.

The Rafael Alberti and Antonio Lara squares have been remodelled, expanding their surrounding sidewalks, as well as that of Mahatma Gandhi. A plot has been set aside for a community garden for horticulture and flower plant nursery for the new green areas. Access to bus stops and to the new Primary Care Center have been improved.

Vehicle parking has been concentrated in the peripheral and access streets that have been arranged for this purpose and this central space has been freed from parking. All these contributions of the rehabilitation have given a more diaphanous appearance to the streets, which has an impact on a general improvement of the neighbourhood.

5. IT HAS A HIGH DEGREE OF COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION AT WHICH IT IS DIRECTED

The actions of the sCOOPE operation have been done in the Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou neighbourhood. This neighbourhood has a population of 10,099 people, and a large part of the population is older than 64, the 23%.

The reform has made it possible to give better accessibility to the busiest streets of Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou, specifically to the streets of Pau Casals, Eduard Toldrà and Lluís Companys, to the benefit of the people who live in the neighbourhood as well as the rest of the population from the city. Access to the neighbourhood from the highway has also improved appreciably.

Another important aspect to highlight has been the relationship of the single platform with the surrounding spaces. In this sense, the platform has been joined with the central boulevard of Eduard Toldrà street, making the current car lane drop to the level of the sidewalk and thus providing a fluid space for people throughout the neighbourhood. This car lane has evolved from being for all vehicles to only a loading and unloading service.

And because Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou is a neighbourhood with a cooperative tradition, where there is a lot of life on the street and social life is of great importance, with the improvements it has been possible for the residents to recover social life in the new spaces, since they have been designed for meeting and resting on public roads. Thanks to the construction of these green areas with benches and leaving everything at the same level, it is now a central axis for pedestrians that connects the neighbourhood from east to west along Eduard Toldrà street and its extension.

6. THE HORIZONTAL CRITERIA OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

In the reform that has been made in the Interblocks area, urban green has prevailed. A sustainable space has been remodelled, through the two new planters raised 45 cm. which are in turn the base for the wooden benches, trees and plants have been planted with varieties that alternate flowering throughout the year and that improve the environmental and landscape quality. The furniture has been renewed which, in addition to improving the public space in general, being made of wood, is more comfortable and also more sustainable.

Taking into account the resident population and that a high percentage of them are senior people, the space freed from architectural barriers and the widening of the sidewalks clearly facilitates their mobility, inviting them to leave their homes and stay in it, also due to the fact that it is now no longer intended for parking vehicles, but for people to remain in the area socialising.

This improvement in accessibility, achieved by creating the single priority platform for pedestrians, extends to all the blocks and gives unity to the whole.

Eduard Toldrà street is connected, by means of a full-width ford for pedestrians, with Pau Casals street. The fords in Lluís Companys street are elevated and at the same level with the platform. This, in addition to allowing a good connection for pedestrians to the parking esplanade, decreases the speed of service vehicles.

In the renovated areas, all the exterior lighting has also been replaced by new LED light points, reducing energy consumption. Water consumption has been optimised because it infiltrates as much rainwater as possible in the green areas within the area itself, and due to the new species planted, both in the planters and on the slopes, which have low water and maintenance requirements, and are adapted to our climate.

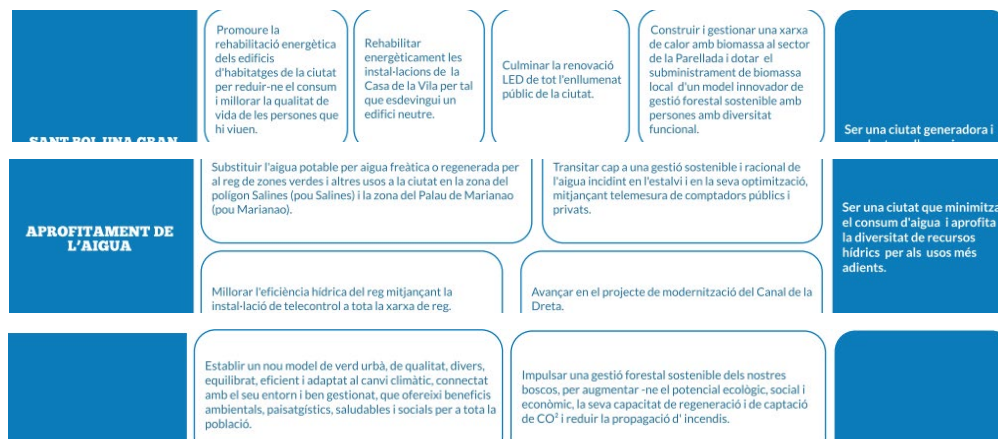
7. SYNERGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC INTERVENTION POLICIES OR INSTRUMENTS

All these urban renewals are part of the sCOOPE operation, and have been extended to a large part of the neighbourhood, combining urban projects on public spaces, with the creation of new facilities and play areas, along with social activities. This operation started from the Comprehensive Improvement Plan of Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou, from 2009. The improvements done in the sCOOPE operation have had the objective of continuing with the progress and reforms that began this Comprehensive Improvement Plan designed for the neighbourhood of Ciutat Cooperativa - Molí Nou.

The sCOOPE operation is aligned with the [City Pact](#), which was approved in plenary session on July 30, 2020 for a social and economic boost to Sant Boi. The City Pact has four Transformation Levers as transversal axes in the policies of the coming years, the third being: the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the actions in the future.

It is also aligned with the [Government Plan 2019-2023 \(2030 City Strategy\)](#), in the field of Sustainable City, with several actions: the culmination of the LED renovation of the city's public

lighting, replacing the luminaires with an LED system; infiltrating irrigation water to be reused; a new urban green adapted to climate change, balanced, efficient and well managed, with landscape, healthy and social environmental benefits for the entire population.



It also converges in the field of Transformation of the city, to be a unique and territorially cohesive city, integrated into the environment and with new infrastructures: one of its objectives is to transform the façade of the city and improve connectivity among the urban sectors that compose it. .



To finish, also follow the lines present in the [Urban Agenda Action Plan](#), a roadmap that will strategically guide municipal policies in the coming years towards the United Nations SDGs. The document is linked to the City of Sant Boi 2030 Strategy and aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the urban agendas of Catalonia and Spain. It has three strategic axes, the first is Sant Boi, a green and integrated city together with a sustainable and resilient city, and the strategic actions referred to are: 2 - Sant Boi breathes greener, SB integrated into the territory, 4 - Urban regeneration of degraded sectors, 13 - Sant Boi for environmental quality, and, 14 - Towards modal change in mobility.

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