



WS3. Urban Planning and New Social and Productive Dynamics

www.amb.cat/pdu/xarxaexperts

Executive Summary

Virtual debate from 28th May to 30th June.

The second virtual debate on the Pla Director Urbanístic (Urban Development Plan, or PDU from the Catalan) had a higher number of contributions and participants in the working groups. The debate generated 40 questions and more than 150 responses. 11 documents were attached and 12 websites were shared.

From this debate, 11 opportunities were identified, two of which had already appeared, including an interest in ensuring that the regulations are flexible and the prioritisation of spaces of opportunity and shared need.

A change in scale also reappeared, with a micro-approach to the day-to-day realities of those who live and work in the metropolitan area. This approach is directly linked to the implementation of participative process as a tool to facilitate realities and appropriation of the most immediate environs.

The definition of the PDU also needs other debates focusing on regulatory changes in taxation and urban planning. Without planning changes in other frameworks which might, for example, lead to new supramunicipal taxation areas in order to establish new fees and pay-outs among municipalities, or changes in the structure of the current urban planning laws, the PDU will not be able to attain the objectives set and is thus conditioned by their development.

Another important factor to bear in mind is the need to integrate the new technologies and the information that can be extracted using them (Big Data) into the approach and the mechanisms used to define, monitor and execute the PDU. At a time when the traditional databases are obsolete or can only incompletely capture the new phenomena that are developing in the region, we must seize the opportunities offered by these new information systems coming from the Internet and new technological applications.

Different areas of opportunity which should play a particularly important role in the approach and projects of the PDU were also detected. Economic activities like tourism and logistics, which have a huge impact on the region, should take top priority in the PDU's efforts.

Enjoy the read,

PDU_metropolitan Team

Opportunity 1.- The PDU should provide tools that foster intermunicipal cooperation, thus increasing the metropolitan area' ability to provide providing services, mobility, etc. more efficiently

- 1. During the workshop, my colleagues and I mentioned a point that I think is important: There is a big difference between managing a region of 8,000,000 people living within one municipality and a territory of 3.2 million people living in 36 different municipalities...*
- 2. Sharing facilities among neighbourhoods, among municipalities, multipurpose facilities, daycare facilities, secondary schools, a civic centre depending on the times and needs*
- 3. I think there could be more transversality, since I believe that metropolitan issues are not only resolved with large infrastructures and large-scale projects. It is not only a question of scale but also of the interaction of many things which have consequences throughout the entire metropolitan area, as well as on a short-distance, more immediate scale. The competencies are very scattered and sometimes it is unclear how to understand the right scope for the project, in order to address the question on both a metropolitan and a local level. Hence the interscalar relationships and the desire to define spheres of opportunity, places where the metropolitan status is captured in a limited area.*
- 4. In order for the PDU to be fully advantageous and to achieve all of its goals, other parallel modifications are needed, because without them the PDU will be limited (such as real supramunicipal taxation areas that balance tax burdens and benefits among regions, and fundamental changes to urban planning laws – system reserves in productive areas, balances between industrial estates, etc.). Today the PDU cannot make possible many of the things we are asking for, if it is not accompanied ambitious changes in taxation and urban planning regulations.*
- 5. The regional laws, and even the state laws, must be changed.*

Opportunity 2.-The PDU should be based on the information systems made available by contemporary technologies and create mechanisms to make it capable of adapting to swift demographic, economic and other changes.

- 1. In order for the plan to address the social issues facing cities, GIS tools must be harnessed to generate informative maps or diagrams that analyse the different social issues to give us a spatial understanding of the problem.*
- 2. Changing the current instruments to adjust them to the new social realities and not being afraid to be ambitious when adapting the rules of the game, even if this means changes in the state laws. No progress will be made without substantial changes.*

3. *I totally agree with stepping up the use of GIS in urban research. In fact, we here at the IERMB, as Sebastià Sarasa mentioned on the WD3 day, are currently making a map of poverty in the most important metropolitan areas in Catalonia. Nonetheless, the problem we sociologists often come upon when working with GIS is the availability of data.*
4. *Sociological data often come from surveys which are not statistically significant in small regions. Furthermore, rumour has it that with the methodological changes that have been introduced into the 2011 Population Census (the only source that should work on a micro-regional scale) regional details have become less important. If this is true, it's a real problem.*
5. *The issue of the new systems to obtain information and how they should be used to shape our approach is essential.*
6. *During this period of time, the institutions, organisations, individuals and citizens that use the Internet in their day-to-day lives has doubled. Today almost 97% of citizens use this technology, now in its 2.0 version (open, collaborative, facilitative, decentralising)... so it is an element that must be borne in mind NOW. Not only as a tool for receiving information from the world to me, but also from me to the online world... This factor has to be included somehow as one of the FORCES of CHANGE that the author mentioned we must identify... Yet while also REGULATING THE TRANSFORMATIONS they prompt.*
7. *Yes, it is real-time information! And from it we have more information on more spheres of people's lives... this is what MIT has called "senseable cities". The issue is how we cross-check and analyse these data quickly and without squandering them.*
8. *I think that we are missing a chance to reflect seriously on the impact of these technologies in the plan. It is not only the fact that we have precision sensors everywhere but that we could think about customising some of the decisions in the plan.*
9. *Underscoring these new values that the "new" networked society has made available and enjoys: "the ability to share, reciprocal trust, meeting up with others..." In short, giving a voice and place to committed citizens who should have a way to improve their environs, adjust their needs to those of others, share concerns and solutions in their most immediate environs.*
10. *Regarding the use of the new technologies and the plan, it is impossible in today's regulatory environment.*
11. *Reality will always outstrip fiction. Society is moving very quickly, even more so with the no-longer-so-new information technologies. Airbnb, eatwith, Uber... everything is moving very quickly. A sound regulatory framework is needed that establishes basic, solid principles; we will never be flexible enough especially if there is no room for creativity.*
12. *And all of this is happening at a time when the traditional information systems may be revealing their weaknesses in capturing certain realities and dynamics. This might be due to an obsolete methodological approach and a failure to maintain the bases, or perhaps simply eliminating them. The case of databases linked to productive activity is a clear example. The Catalan Classification of Economic Activities (CCAIE) does not reflect the complexity of today's productive activities, and the REIG was eliminated in 2009, meaning that the business/establishment distortion is even greater. Or tourism, where all the data that might be generated by the websites of (unofficial) tourist apartments or Airbnb's should be added to the official statistics.*

Opportunity 3.- The established typologies should be questioned and the regulations should be more flexible

1. *Let's do away with readymade urban planning.*
2. *It is not a matter of the speed of society but of the excessively inflexible nature of the regulations. We should be able to devise basic norms and then develop doctrinal and jurisprudential concepts that help us to consider the reality...*
3. *Once again the time scale comes to the fore. How to make time more flexible from the vantage point of planning, facilities, workplaces, local retail.*
4. *I think that there are many aspects of the current Pla general metropolità (Metropolitan Master Plan, PGM) regulations that must be made more flexible (it is, in fact, the reference we must bear in mind when thinking about the PDU; other regulations do not fall within the scope of our discussion, although we could also debate them). But I also think that we must be very careful when talking about "making the regulations more flexible".*
5. *To ensure that flexibility and regulations are not an oxymoron, we have to have a stable enough law to generate a body of doctrine and jurisprudence to provide interpretative guidelines.*
6. *In order to achieve this welcome flexibility, what we need are stable information systems that remain in place over time and allow us to see the evolution of what is happening in terms of urban development – services, warehouses, plots of land with their corresponding georeferencing, along with exhaustive monitoring of the demand and how it is evolving.*

Opportunity 4.- The PDU must choose an open model of citizen participation

1. *In the case of citizen participation, I think that we have a long way to go to innovate in ICT methodologies, to build a better city using collective creativity!*
2. *Based on my own professional experience, I believe that a crucial part is jointly building active, participative methodologies based on transversal work while including elements of community action.*
3. *Related to the housing market, and to counter speculation, besides ethical considerations, a solid participative process (a thorny yet possible thing) boosts uncertainty until the planning process is over and ready to go, which prevents speculators from being able to heat up the market again by selling expectations of consolidated profits from the start (which is what happened). A measure of this sort would separate out those who want to influence the planning since the risk for them would be too great, and this would free officials and politicians from having to put up with huge amounts of pressure. Once the planning process has taken decisions and established floor area ratios, then the best developer should be able to do business as they wish. We don't have time for speculation; we need to invest in a real economy, make a better city.*

Opportunity 5.-Social diagnosis must be introduced as a solid foundation of planning.

1. *I think that the PDU should regard the urban sociology within the metropolitan area from 1976 until today and from today into the future as a key issue. We have to analyse the social problems, the coexistence issues and the economic, religious and gender problems. What is clear is that the PDU cannot ignore these topics and that the processes of citizen participation can certainly enrich and feed them. However, they should be developed in the Metropolitan Master Plan (POUM) and the specific planning documents. And they will end up taking shape in the urban projects.*
2. *In my opinion, social analysis, along with the other dimensions that interact in space (economic, ecological), are essential requirements in an urban planning that strives to attain objectives considered desirable with some chance of success.*
3. *If the social and economic analysis enables us to capture important features of the situation that do not seem “obvious”, should we not plan for the urban planning norms to require a report on the socioeconomic (and also environmental) factors before the urban planning document is approved, and for the results to be borne in mind when developing the urban planning project?*
4. *What could be done is to have the agreements for approving the plans consider the integration of the urban planning proposal in relation to social factors, gender, poverty, the social impact of the proposal on the existing situation...*
5. *We must consider how the different disciplines interact in order to take a global approach (almost holistic, if possible), and in any case one that encompasses all levels, from the micro to the most geographically extensive level; we must systematically examine units of analysis closer to neighbourhood levels and even smaller.*
6. *We urban planners, sociologists and economists must be more coordinated, and urban planning should be based on the planimetrics generated in relation to the social problems in order to superimpose it over the planning.*

Opportunity 6.- Planning on a micro scale should be promoted because of its adaptability and proximity to citizens.

1. *A 2.0 neighbourhood plan is needed in which intangible social, cultural and educational investment must be the priority, without downplaying the transformative effect of physical infrastructures.*
2. *Micro-actions, micro-cases.*
3. *We mentioned the need to have a MICRO perspective, but this perspective is essential and we propose creating complicities among the different local institutional agents, officials and community to generate practical, operative actions at scales that are possible to bring to fruition with objectives which are attainable in the short term and help to gradually improve equal opportunities. Being able to frame the actions in the public spaces from this perspective is an opportunity.*
4. *It comes hand in hand with our view of the PDU as a tool that should enable a consolidated urban space to be transformed, where micro-actions on urbanised spaces should come to the fore.*
5. *Finding solutions to develop urban reform processes in older zones that were not developed under the PGM because the number of m² of floor area and the number of homes make it impossible, and likewise for the town halls’ expropriations of green areas and facilities in the old quarter which are not necessary today and lead to the deterioration of the buildings that are already there.*

Opportunity 7.- The PDU should identify and combat the urban areas experiencing marginalisation processes.

1. *We should bear in mind that the problem is not the concentration of poverty per se but instead what is called “neighbourhood effects”. That is, the effect stemming from living in a vulnerable residential area. This effect is commonly related to difficulties finding a job and low educational levels among youth, which accentuate the risk of spreading and generationally transmitting poverty. Intervention policies in vulnerable areas must mitigate these “neighbourhood effects” in order to foster equal opportunities. Therefore, we must also make an accurate diagnosis of what these “neighbourhood effects” are.*
2. *Counter-intuitive factor 1: Andreu Domingo’s presentation noted that residential segregation by background or socioeconomic group is low in the Barcelona Metropolitan Area (BMA), but there is a heavy residential concentration by age group. In this sense, he noted the need to analyse whether there is a correlation between the impact of poverty and/or the existence of intergenerational conflicts.*
3. *We can see that in the BMA the unemployment rates are segregated by sex and five-year age groups (the unemployment rates which are calculated based on the structure of the EPA and the registry of the unemployed maintained by the SOC), with extremely high unemployment rates for people aged 55 and older, which includes very high rate for men and even higher rates for women in almost all towns (with a handful of exception). 20.5% of men aged 55 and older, and 25.6% of men aged 59 and older; 26.5% of women aged 55 and older and 39.3% of women aged 59 and older (BMA). In absolute numbers, these groups are as important as or even more important than youth, and yet they are not on the policy agenda (only the OECD is discussing these figures).*
4. *The high unemployment rate for people over the age of 55 has effects on the everyday lives of cities; it also generates demands and different uses of the spaces and in the near future will have effects on the impoverishment of the elderly. Large groups (in absolute terms) will be left with tiny pensions after having worked for many years. And this will affect many women, who have a longer life expectancy, female poverty, etc.*
5. *There is a huge presence of women among the unemployed aged 55 and above. Women over the age of 55 and 59 have very specific mobility habits and conditions: walking and public transport. Access to public transport is a basic policy in the employability of this group.*

Opportunity 8.-The PDU should provide devices to prevent the formation of real estate bubbles such as the ones experienced recently.

1. *This plan for the right to housing includes interesting measures. But of all the objectives set, there is one that I find disturbing: “Encouraging the recovery of the housing market and the construction sector”.*
2. *We have to learn from our past mistakes and understand that mechanisms to control the housing market must be designed to make it a more sustainable and less speculative market, one where use and exchange values are more balanced. Years ago, such important authors as Henri Lefebvre and David Harvey explained the cyclical nature of the real estate market, which almost by nature ends up in a crisis and must thus be controlled.*

3. *One simple solution is taxes: an almost confiscatory tax on the capital gains in land and construction, and to prevent fraud for several transactions. And this could be accompanied by a preferential purchase option, on the part of the administration, in order to avoid – or at least minimise – covert transactions.*
4. *I think that a PDU has scant ability to influence the real estate market since the legal framework that regulates it is what, in fact, determines its scope.*
5. *The PDU may improve urban quality by taking major environmental and mobility decisions which always come at a price; it can combat urban social segregation as well as certain sectors' monopoly which expose us to too much economic instability and affect the independence of decisions to be taken by fostering mixing and the human scale of housing that we need. It can do many things, but regarding the market, perhaps the legal framework is what should decide, albeit with the help of the PDU.*
6. *Reparcelling is the system which is now over 150 years old and is characterised here by both a low return on urban profit to the administrations (much lower than the mean for the countries near us), and, in contrast, the responsibility of private owners who, with good tax measures from the administrations, have generated a high-quality public space (this time above the countries around us).*

Opportunity 9.- The PDU should foster publicly-subsidised rental housing.

1. *Encouraging a real rental market to offset the property buying market is another measure worth considering. Tax measures seem to me like the most effective measures in the short term.*
2. *The second came from Burdett: free-market homes always have to go hand in hand with publicly-subsidised housing.*
3. *With regard to article 50 of the 2013-2016 Housing Rights Plan, recently approved and published. The prices of publicly-subsidised housing are calculated based on annual rental revenues. Setting aside the pros and cons of the indicator, I would like to share the following reflection: if real estate prices were based more on rent prices (regardless of their use: residential, industrial, logistics, commercial, etc.), land value would then also tend to respond more to the sampling of costs compatible with the economic uses implemented there, as opposed to the characteristics of a speculative asset. New economic and financial tableaux for working in the spaces of opportunity.*

Opportunity 10.- The PDU should guarantee the quality and competitiveness of industrial land with efficient accesses and a well-connected mobility network.

1. *The available industrial land is NOT up to par and the PDU cannot ignore this situation.*
2. *In my opinion, the obsolescence of the industrial estates, which varies, although in any event are in a much worse state than they should be, stems from the following: The lack of investment in industrial estate maintenance by some town halls. Industrial estates were envisioned as generators of resources for town finances, without taking into consideration that some of these resources must be reinvested in the estate in the guise of maintenance investments. This means that resources have been diverted towards other municipal services targeted at the people. There is also a lack of dialogue and leadership in the industrial estates because of a dearth of management bodies that can bring together the business owners in each estate so they can take initiatives that ensure the estates' maintenance or*

improvement. There is a lack of associations of business owners in the estates with their corresponding managers that liaise with the town halls and spearhead improvement initiatives.

3. *Regarding the new industrial dynamics, the required regulatory flexibility is what allows for the growing diversification of what we view as economic activities and their different expressions throughout the region.*
4. *Production forms are evolving towards forms in which the elements of territorial competitiveness – human capital, change, and cross-pollination among sectors and activities – are increasingly important, and where business owners take these elements into consideration when deciding where to locate their investments.*
5. *We should bear in mind that these spaces must be connected to the mobility networks. I think that the economic activity sectors will be efficient as long as they can guarantee their accessibility, both for workers (ensuring efficient public transport and access to nearby zones in non-motorised means of transport) and goods (bearing in mind the railway network). Therefore, when planning*
6. *new spaces (or rehabilitating existing ones), coordinating them with the existing mobility networks is essential.*
7. *But we have to guarantee that these sectors do not run into difficulties because of unsuitable urban development regulations. An analysis of the uses and the regulations of building conditions is a complex undertaking which we at the BMA are just beginning to tackle.*
8. *The PDU has to take a giant step forward in reforms as the main mechanism of urban development. Growth is over, and cessions are utterly absurd in consolidated contexts. This is even more pronounced in the case of productive land ... with an FAR of 0.4? What sense does it make to transform so much land for every m² that can be used for production? It is unsustainable and extremely expensive!!!!*
9. *In its genesis, the PDU cannot ignore new strategies to promote the economic structure of the European regions which are already taking shape around Europe. One of these avenues of action is recognition of the CENTRAL ROLE OF PORTS and of logistics in general (avenues of action linked to the development of the hinterlands as economic areas that consume imports and exports and commercial hubs).*

Opportunity 11.- The PDU must be capable of identifying the elements that characterise the production systems of today and tomorrow in order to support them

1. *Following the directives of the European Commission on Research Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation (RIS3), the Generalitat de Catalunya has defined seven leading sectoral areas which should spearhead the transformation of the Catalan economy towards the 2020 objectives: Food, Energy and Resources, Industrial Systems, Design-based Industries, Industries related to Sustainable Mobility, Healthcare Industries and Cultural and Experiential Industries.*
2. *Regarding the industrial/productive spaces, they should be smaller or, better yet, modular establishments with more worker density per m², and well-connected with the cargo transport networks and more importantly with the worker transport network. Knowledge-based and creative activities are typically urban and therefore to make these spaces attractive they must be given centrality and services and they must be located in pleasant settings; they must be planned with pooled services given a small scale of the companies (meeting areas, conference rooms, 3-D printing, etc.).*

3. *The key lies in the fact that in any area needed (including in emerging activity sectors and facilities), the PDU must be able to identify the aspects that require regulation in order to avoid other dynamics that could thwart the expectations we have for the region.*
4. *We cannot speak about social cohesion or sustainability without considering a much more open, hybrid conceptualisation of industry, not only focusing on the emerging sectors.*

40 Questions on Urban Planning and New Social and Productive Dynamics.

1. How are facilities that belong to different administrations managed in order to make them multifunctional?
2. Legal aspects, security, who pays what?
3. How is this complexity managed to raise the quality of services and goods for society?
4. Will the PDU be able to establish tools that ensure the maximum optimisation of own resources? Should commissions be created (cost-free, of course) to soundly manage them?
5. When we speak about co-responsibility, are we speaking about administrations or citizens?
6. If the telecommunications law allows for the expropriation of use to install antennas, why not think about more sustainable uses?
7. In this direction, what role should citizen participation play in ultimately determining these transformative actions?
8. How should a norm like the PDU incorporate this strategic factor when determining the right actions? Is the norm suitable for capturing this? How can the flexibility of the PDU be articulated with regard to the demand for NON-GENERIC solutions which would make the urban recycling actions that Sebastià Jornet told us about possible?
9. What role does participation play in incorporating the gender dimension, or in taking into consideration reproductive social functions, i.e., everyday coexistence in urban spaces? How can this be articulated through the PDU? Or is it a factor that should be borne in mind not so much in the PDU but rather through forms of urban management, rather than in planning?
10. The issue is whether the metropolitan vision can transfer this social perspective to the local vision in a globalised world, or whether by this same token this metropolitan vision is insufficient when applying planning from a social perspective towards a larger and interrelated region. Where do we take our unit of measurement?
11. What role should diagnosis from a social perspective play in urban planning? Binding, determining or complementary? Should this importance be the same in the new zones to be planned and in zones that are already developed yet need to be transformed?
12. If the social and economic analysis enables us to capture important features of the situation that do not seem “obvious”, should we not plan for the urban planning norms to require a report on the socioeconomic (and also environmental) factors before the urban planning document is approved, and for the results to be borne in mind when developing the urban planning project?
13. Let’s say no to “cookie-cutter” urban planning, but do we know how to make a sufficiently flexible regulation to make the shift to adapted urban planning?

14. Do you think that the PDU might be capable of introducing regulation of the real estate market? Could it establish some mechanism to control housing prices that facilitates accessibility for all social groups? What kind of measures could help achieve this?
15. Should all the urban development or improvement sectors be subjected to a participative process?
16. Could we introduce these mechanisms solely via the PDU? I doubt it. For a number of reasons, I think a law that says it is needed. If not, we would only be shifting the target of the speculators, or perhaps burying the PDU. It is a matter for jurists. What do you think?
17. Regarding this force of change, I wonder: Could we say that it is affecting the planning scale? Could we say that now, as the mature society that we are (meant with minimum guarantees of infrastructures and services), we should go observe, listen to and ascertain citizens' needs? Internet, the new force of change, makes this possible. Will the new PDU be capable of including this in the right framework?
18. Bearing in mind the country's economic structure and the need for industrialisation, what are the challenges that urban planning should grapple with in order to promote economic activity and specialisation strategies?
19. Very interesting ideas emerged during the debate around the overall goal of promoting economic activity which will clearly have to be taken into account as the PDU is developed. Despite that, what can we say regarding specialisation strategies?
20. How do we think the PDU can include this specialisation strategy in the BMA/BMR? 2. What are the challenges that urban planning should deal with in order to encourage the development of these specific sectors?
21. How can we introduce adaptation processes in industrial plots that won't lead to real estate capital gains, which won't exclude what is already there? We have to be very realistic about the possibilities of the demand before we "reinvent" the supply. Will we be capable of integrating a metropolitan policy on industrial lands while overcoming individual interests?
22. Yesterday the SIL (International Logistics Fair) opened... and the PDU did not even mention it. How could we be the logistics port of southern Europe without bringing in land policies? How can we take advantage of the Mediterranean corridor without including land policies?
23. We have embarrassing industrial estates, fine, that is the evidence, but why? They have become obsolete, and no investment has been made in them? Perhaps because the operators are not interested in these estates?
24. What would the foreseeable demand for industrial land be given the trends in production? The average size of companies is getting smaller and smaller and the needs for physical space are also diminishing thanks to the new technologies. Given this context, how can the PDU contribute to ensuring optimal use of industrial land?
25. Regarding the land(s) of the BMA, many vectors are at play, but there are two main ones: planning and the market. Planning is carried out among a handful of people, while the market is decided by a much larger group (or this should be clear). Both of them condition and influence each other. Why don't we analyse the result of this interaction in the case of the PAE?
26. If I knew how to do it I would post a photo of the Nike application on doing sports which graphs the varying intensity of athletes on the streets of Barcelona... Is this real-time information for planning?
27. Yes, it is real-time information! And we see more and more of it in many spheres of people's lives... this is "senseable cities" (<http://senseable.mit.edu/>)... the issue is how we cross and analyse these data easily without getting overwhelmed. What are the mechanisms for incorporating this information into planning? And what happens with the tempos?

28. The case of databases linked to productive activity is a clear example. The Catalan Classification of Economic Activities (CCA) does not reflect the complexity of today's productive activities, and the REIG was eliminated in 2009, meaning that the business/establishment distortion is even greater. Or tourism, where all the data that might be generated by the websites of (unofficial) tourist apartments or Airbnb's should be added to the official statistics. How can we understand tourism today and identify its impact if we do not include all this information?
29. The PDU has to take a giant step forward in reforms as the main mechanism of urban development. Growth is over, and cessions are utterly absurd in consolidated contexts. This is even more pronounced in the case of productive land ... with an FAR of 0.4? What sense does it make to transform so much land for every m² that can be used for production?
30. What part of the urban planning reflection is conditioned by the medium in which we work and research, and how should this change? For example, bearing in mind that we can work on multiple scales and layers, and activate and deactivate them according to the purpose of the consultation, does it make sense to use a hierarchically organised pyramid approach?
31. Yes, alright, to do that (the new collaborative reality) poses questions in terms of our way of understanding plans (why can't they be dynamic?) and norms (which we still think of on paper) and citizen participation (where we ask whether the plan contains "open solutions").
32. Are we talking about open projects that evolve and are transformed not only with professional talent but also with citizen participation? If we talk about open solutions, should they be more like methodologies or protocols than specific, definitive projects? How could the PDU include directives and methodologies that are rigorous enough while still being open?
33. I don't think that the PDU can or should ask the questions for participative processes, but perhaps it could establish the frameworks or conditions in which these processes should take place. How can we find the top-down and the bottom-up?
34. Perhaps we should abandon the standard "role" in the law, right? I think that this would even affect the planning system. Why not devise a greater plan for all of Catalonia with differing degrees of precision? Like a kind of Google Maps, where you could zoom in from the planet to your doorway... and what if we do this with the regulations?
35. The first thing we have to decide is whether the PDU is a purposeful plan or just the general rules of the game. By purposeful I mean precisely what the instructions for this group say: spaces of opportunity! Spaces? Which ones? And within 20 years! Same plan as with the PGM? A sketch? We have an urban planning law... which can clearly be modified... as happens every year!
36. Do we have a METROPOLITAN POLITICAL project?
37. What does metropolitan mean?
38. Will we apply the same rules for business licenses? For real estate taxes? Will there be a metropolitan tax authority?
39. And what does the metropolitan area in the PDU aim to be?
40. WHAT PROBLEMS DOES IT HAVE? Do they affect us all equally? (NO!). The variable geometry now so seasoned and entrenched... how do we manage it? Perhaps we should choose 3 or AT MOST 4 challenges that are clearly metropolitan because of their scale and have the PDU concentrate on them. It is easier to create consensus around a specific, shared problem.

11 Attached Documents

1. *"Postsuburbia"*. Zaida Muxí. Ed. Comanegra. Barcelona 2013
2. *"El sistema alimentari de la AMB. Propostes per a l'anàlisi."* José Luis Haro-AMB. February 2014
3. *"Estudi sobre les façanes, cobertes i murs de la ciutat de Barcelona"* Agència d'Ecologia Urbana, Ajuntament de Barcelona. 2009.
4. *"La producción del espacio"*. Lefebvre, H. Madrid: Capitán Swing. 2013 [1974]
5. *"Rebel Cities: From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution"*. HarveyNew York: Verso. 2012
6. Database on industrial estates or estates of economic activity. Office of Economic Development. AMB
7. *"Discursos emergents per a un nou urbanisme"*. Papers no. 57. IERMB (Institut d'Estudis Regionals i Metropolitans de Barcelona): Barcelona <http://www.iermb.uab.es/htm/descargaBinaria.asp?idRevArt=378>
8. Urban Interaction Design: Towards City Making (2014) UrbanIxd. Amsterdam <http://urbanixd.eu/documents-publications/>
9. Article 50 del Pla per al dret a l'habitatge 2013 – 2016. Generalitat de Catalunya <http://www.apabcn.cat/Documentacio/areatecnica/legislacio/1405004.pdf>
10. *Perquè el planejament avui*. Francesco Indovina: Territori i Ciutat. No 17. DIBA 2004 <http://www.diba.cat/documents/541001/541157/seep-butlletins-fitxers-butlleti17-pdf.pdf>
11. *"La desil·lusió de les 'smart cities'. Està passant, però no en la manera en què ens ho van explicar"*. a *Discursos emergents per a un nou urbanisme*. Papers no. 57. IERMB (Institut d'Estudis Regionals i Metropolitans de Barcelona): Barcelona Fernandez, Manu (2014) (<http://www.iermb.uab.es/htm/descargaBinaria.asp?idRevArt=382>)
12. "Tenim uns polígons poc presentables". Article. Leconomic.cat. March 2014 <http://www.leconomic.cat/neco/article/4-economia/18-economia/743951-tenim-uns-poligons-poc-presentables.html>
13. Article. Recerca sobre l'impacte de la llei de barris en la salut dels veïns i veïnes. El País

12 Web Links

- <http://www.paisajetransversal.org/2013/12/naquerantespais-transformacion.html> 
- <http://barrisicrisi.wordpress.com/> 
- <http://gedemced.uab.cat/ca/> 
- http://www.recercaixa.cat/ca/EspaiCiencialSocietat/Projectes/2012/Sebastia_Sarasa 
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