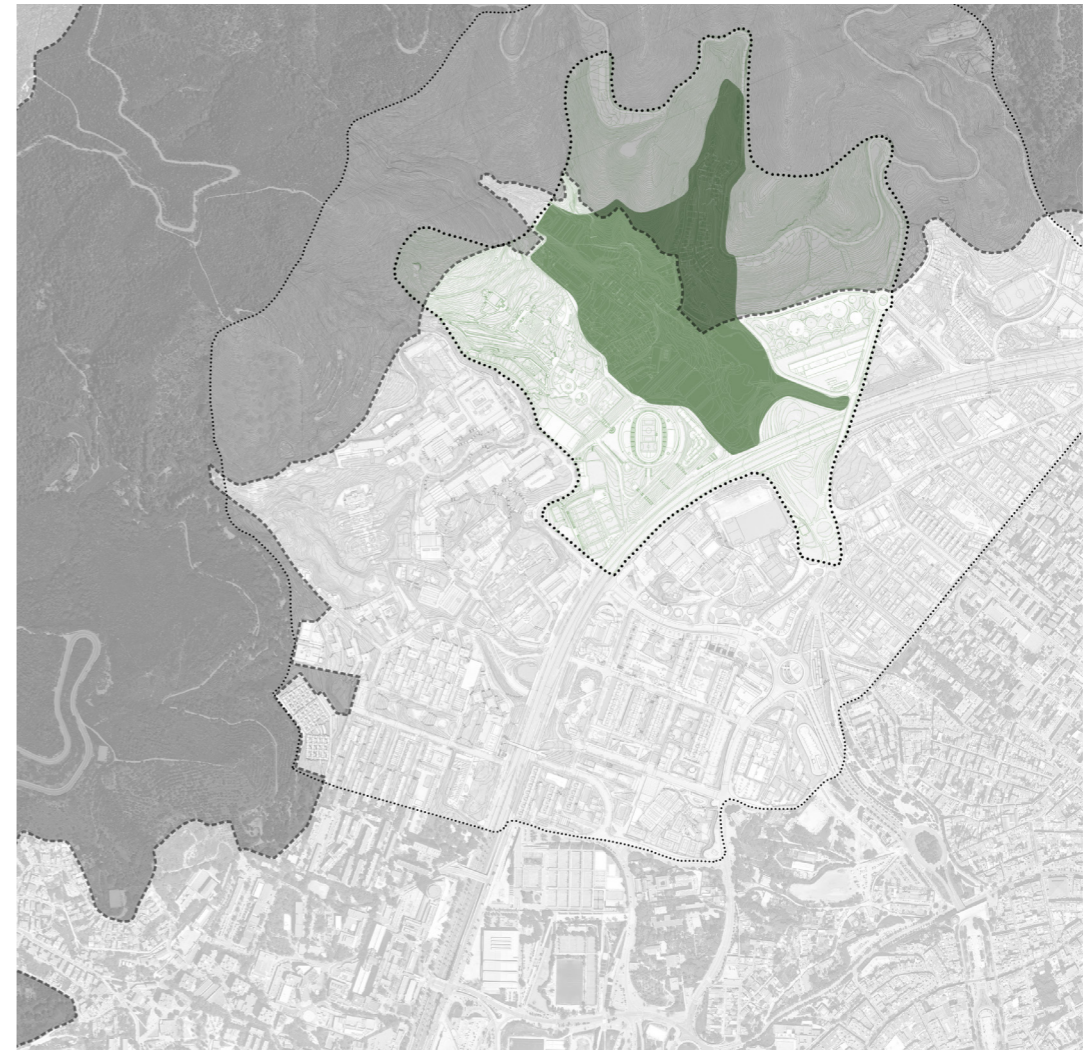


# Europán 18

BARCELONA - LA FONT DEL GOS



## Re-sourcing

*Programme requirements*



EUROPAN España.  
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Español, francés, inglés. 10h00 a 14h00, de lunes a viernes

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# 01. Organisation of the competition

## EUROPAN 18 Spain, “re-sourcing — The Reborn City”

EUROPAN leads a European debate forum for young professionals involved in urban, landscape, and architectural projects, incorporating them to develop and showcase their ideas on the European and international stage.

EUROPAN also aims to assist public administrations and developers who provide sites for the competition in finding innovative architectural and urban solutions. EUROPAN is an anonymous, public, and open project competition.

To facilitate the commissioning of proposals by the Public Administrations participating in EUROPAN Spain, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda organizes the competition in Spain, establishing its rules through a document aligned with the procedure for Project Competitions with Jury Intervention as defined in Articles 183 and subsequent ones of the LCSP. Compliance with both the conditions set out in the EUROPAN 18 Regulations and the aforementioned law is guaranteed.

Therefore, to participate in EUROPAN Spain, it is necessary to be familiar with the Rules for the EUROPAN 18 Project Competition with Jury Intervention, published on the State Procurement Platform.

## 1.1 EUROPAN/ España National Committee

### Presidency

Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (Ministerio de Vivienda y Agenda Urbana)

### Members

Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (MIVAU) / Consejo Superior de Colegios de Arquitectos de España (CSCAE)

### Promoting Members

General Directorate of Housing of the Principality of Asturias / General Directorate of Housing and Architecture, Government of the Balearic Islands / Barcelona City Council / General Secretariat of Housing, Architecture, and Urban Regeneration of the Junta de Extremadura / Getafe City Council / INCASÒL (Catalan Land Institute) / Madrid City Council / General Directorate of Ecological Innovation in Construction, Generalitat Valenciana / General Directorate of Housing and Architecture, Basque Government.

### Associated Members

Oviedo City Council / Felanitx City Council / Navalmoral de la Mata City Council / Barcelona City Council / Santa Pola City Council / Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council / ADIF.

### NATIONAL SECRETARIAT EUROPAN España

Carmen Imbernón, General Secretary

Begoña Fernández-Shaw, Vice Secretary in charge of implementations follow-up.

### PRIZES

EUROPAN/España intends to award 9 first prizes and 9 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 Housing and Urban Agenda (Ministerio de Vivienda y Agenda Urbana, 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.

## **SPECIFIC DATA FOR THE SITE OF LA FONT DEL GOS**

### **Site Representative**

David Martínez Garcia, Urban Planning Manager of Barcelona City Council.  
Anna Cabrera Hens, architect from the Urban Planning Management. Urban Planning and Housing Area - Barcelona City Council.

### **Involved Stakeholders**

Urban Planning Management. Urban Planning and Housing Area. Barcelona City Council.

### **Team Representative Profile**

Architect, urban planner, landscape architect.

### **Team Competencies According to the Objectives, Characteristics, and Program of the Site**

Multidisciplinary team led by an architect or urban planner with expertise in architecture, land management, environment, urban economy, and sociology.

### **Communication and Publicity**

The Launching of the competition and the Results of EUROPAN 18/Spain will be published in the State Contracting Platform (<https://contrataciondelestado.es>), 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 18 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.

### **Jury – 1st evaluation**

In the first jury meeting, the site representatives participate with voice and vote. They select 20% of the projects submitted.

### **Jury's decision**

After two days analysis of the pre-selected projects by the site representatives and the members of the jury, the jury only takes the final decision. The prizes are awarded based on the quality of the projects and not on the basis of an equal distribution between sites. The jury is sovereign in its decision.

### **Post-Competition Procedure**

Soon after the results announcement, winning teams in the Spanish sites will be invited to a meeting with the site Representatives to present their proposals. This presentation will be followed by round tables in which jury members are invited

### **Provided procedure for the contract following the Juried Design Competition.**

EUROPAN Competition, in Spain, is in compliance with the EU directive for procurement Directive 2014/24/EU and with Spanish National Law.

The Public Administrations that take part in the competition as members of the National Committee, or any other entity in which they may delegate (Local Entities, Autonomous Communities or, where appropriate, Public Law Entities) are recognised as contracting authorities, to proceed in each of the sites to award the service contract by means of a negotiated procedure, without prior publication, to the winner or one of the winners of the design contest. In case of ex-aequo winners, all the teams must be invited to participate in the negotiations.

### **Comission after Competition**

Strategic and propositional Master Plan/Urban Planning Master Plan that must propose the necessary planning instruments, which will be agreed upon with the Urban Planning Management for subsequent processing.

# 02. Site Presentation

## 2.1 Presentation of the EUROPAN theme: *Re-sourcing*

The fragility of the terrestrial ecosystem and social crises lead to imagining alternative practices to harmful resource extraction, excessive consumption, and the pollution of inhabited environments. It is necessary to conceive and implement regenerative projects that integrate nature and culture. This involves weaving synergies between biogeophysical data and those related to socio-spatial justice and health.

### *Re-sourcing through natural elements*

Nowadays, natural and vital elements such as water, air, earth, and fire are associated with risks and disasters that affect places and the entire ecosystem of environments, especially when cataclysms are triggered as a result of harmful developments.

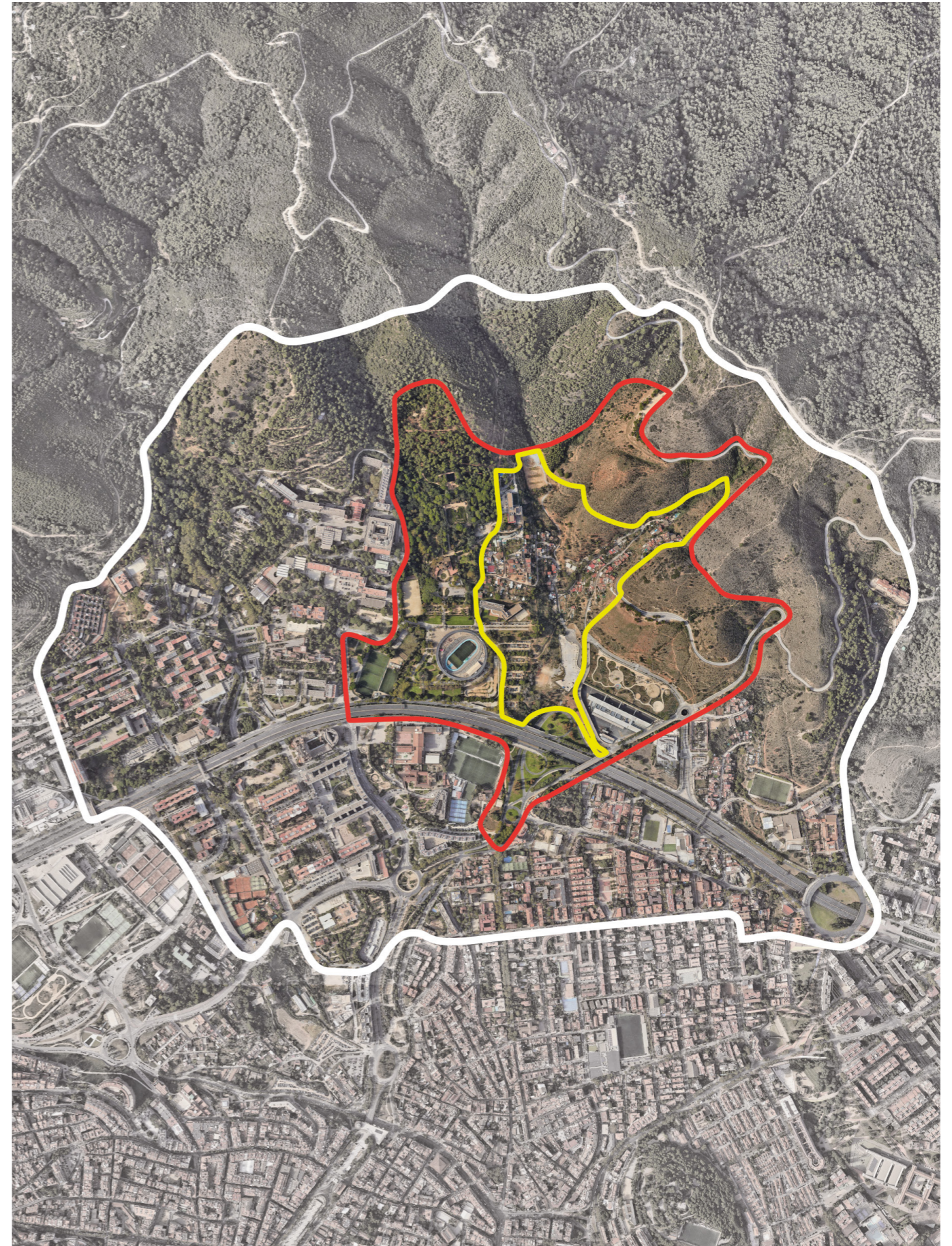
### *Re-sourcing through ways of life and inclusivity*

To enable a new alliance with inhabited environments, it is time to rethink these vital elements, finding ways to adapt to the built environment and combining them jointly in projects.

### *Re-sourcing through materiality*

The already built environment, now constituting a phenomenal source of materials, makes it important to design mechanisms to transform existing buildings, driven by the 3 R's strategy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle): Reduce new construction. Reuse in the sense of repurposing already built spaces and materials. Recycle by using biogeological materials (earth, stone, fiber), anticipating deconstruction, and returning to the local (mobilizing the knowledge and materials present on the sites). This is done to promote the conservation of natural resources.

La Font del Gos, the area proposed by the city of Barcelona for European 18, is a space that provides opportunities to address this edition's issue thanks to its privileged location on the border between the city and the natural environment. It is an example that can be used to generate a unique city model that can also be extrapolated to other similar places in our cities. The climate emergency we are currently experiencing necessitates a reflection on this type of space, which should serve as a transitional connector and be integrated into the city while also being part of a much larger ecosystem.



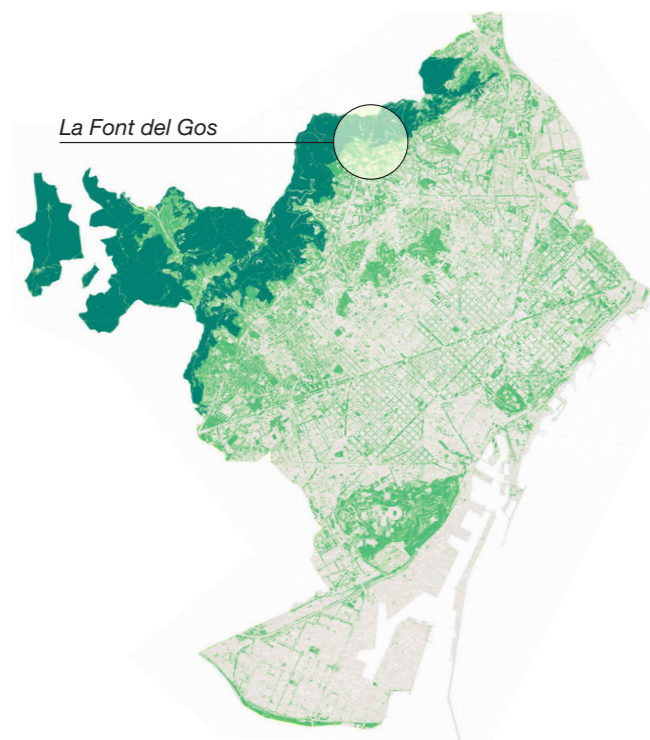
Right: Project areas.  
Source: Own  
elaboration.

## 2.2 Territorial scale

La Font del Gos is a **mountain neighbourhood located next to the city of Barcelona** at the base of the **Collserola mountains**. Barcelona is a city bounded by natural features. The **Mediterranean Sea** marks the eastern boundary of the city, while the **Collserola mountains**, a massif approximately 11,100 hectares in area, houses 43% of Barcelona's plant cover. Barcelona is bounded to the north and south by the **Besòs and Llobregat Rivers**. Within the city, hills stand out as **natural green islands**, although settlements similar to the one in the intervention area have been developed on some of them.

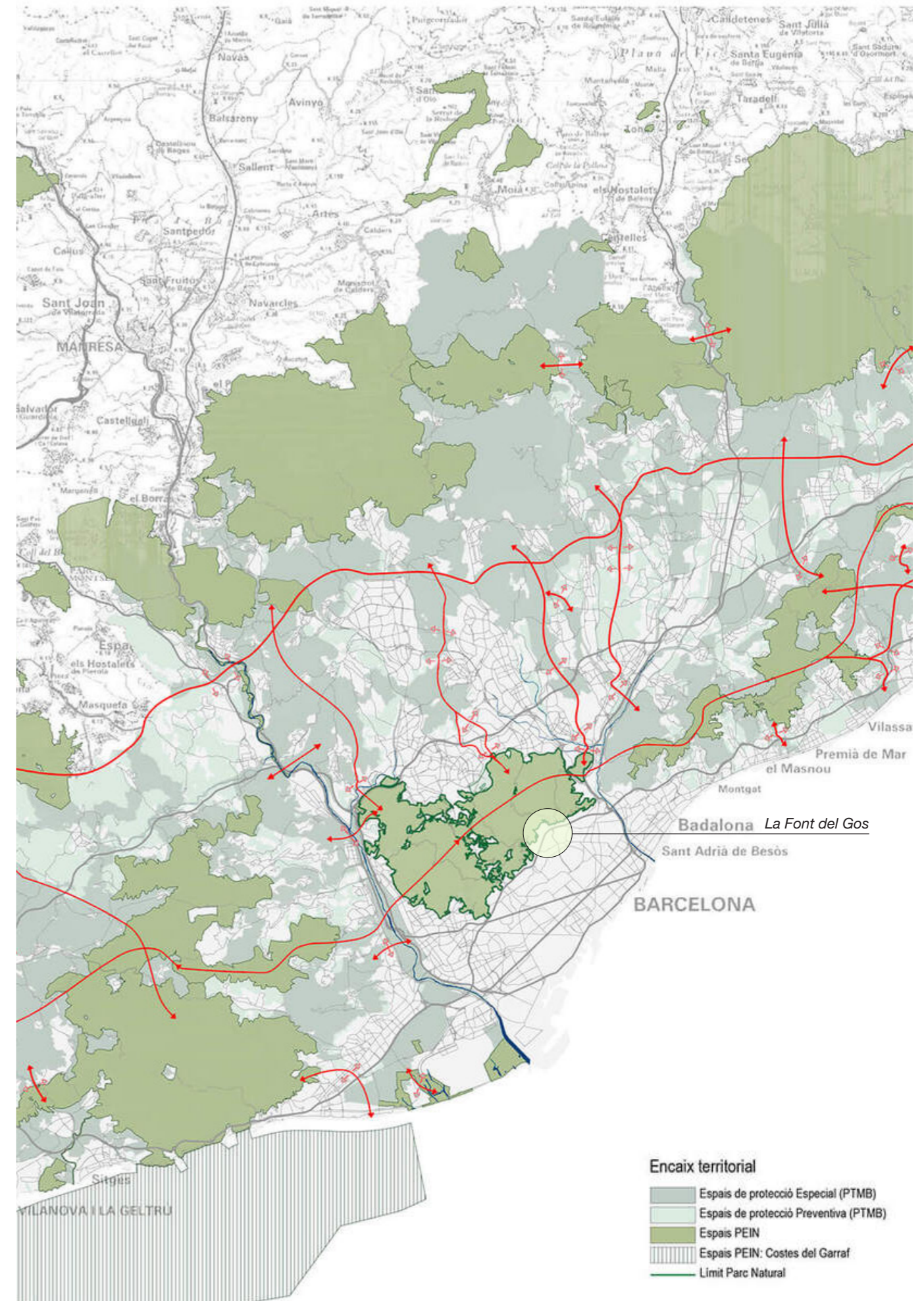
**Our territory's natural setting is vital when proposing strategies** that meet the new realities we are experiencing because of the **climate emergency**. The **Mediterranean climate** is prone to **periods of drought**, which are occurring more and more frequently and are followed by episodes of **torrential rainfall** which put the urban environment at risk. For these reasons, **water** is one of the natural elements that is an essential factor for consideration regarding the city's **territorial strategy**. Another important phenomenon to bear in mind because of the droughts and rising temperatures is **fires**. This type of **border area** should act as a **firewall** to ensure its integrity and safety, while also preventing fires from spreading within the city proper.

In the territorial sense, it should be **self-sufficient** while being part of an **overall ecosystem**. Through a large-scale strategy, the site should provide solutions to improve both the natural and urban ecosystems.



Left: Vegetation cover surface in Barcelona.  
Source: Pla Natura Barcelona 2021-2030.

Right: Territorial fit of the Collserola Park.  
Source: MPMG in the area of the Collserola Natural Park.



## 2.3 City scale

The intervention area is located in the **neighbourhood of Horta**, which falls within the District of Horta-Guinardó. This district has a population of 170,000 **and is the third most populous in the city.**

La Font del Gos is located in a periurban area, on the edge of the built city at the intersection of **two different realities: the city and nature.**

At this scale, the proposals should pose **city-wide strategies** in relation to the local scale of the neighbourhood. It is essential to **analyse and plan** this area's contribution at the city-wide scale, as well as **the city's contribution at the local scale.** To do so, uses and activities should be defined to generate different **urban synergies on the both local and the metropolitan scale.**

It is important to bear in mind **accessibility and connections** between La Font del Gos and the rest of the city. The area is currently isolated because of the Ronda de Dalt ring road, an infrastructure which is being redesigned in different stretches near the site but still acts as a physical barrier in the zone studied. The presence of large facilities like the velodrome, the Laberint d'Horta park, the morgue, the TMB depot, the University of Barcelona and others places the site on the metropolitan map, yet they establish no qualitative relationship with the neighbourhood and cause major urban discontinuities. It is important to create new synergies between the local scale and these large facilities in order to forge new relations and connections.



*Left: Street-level image of the access to La Font del Gos.  
Source: Own elaboration.*

*Right: Aerial image of the reflection area and the city of Barcelona.  
Source: Own elaboration.*



## 2.4 Project area

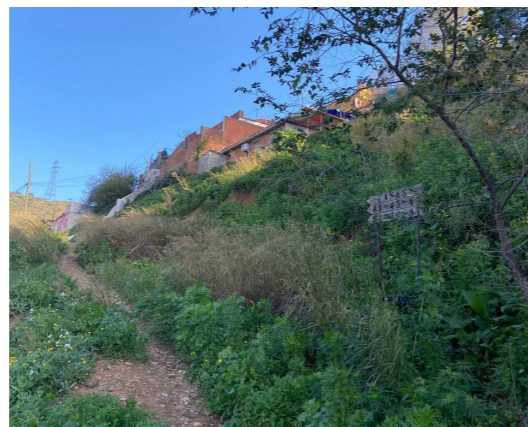
The project area is determined by the morphology of the existing residential nuclei, which follow the site's natural topography. The **two main streets** in the neighbourhood, Torrente de Cal Notari and Camino de Cal Notari, are at the **intersection of two streams**. The two main settlements, **La Font del Gos and Cal Notari**, are located along these streets.

This type of urban fabric is common in areas where the city **grew up hillsides and mountains**. There are **several similar areas** in the city of Barcelona. In most cases, the buildings are of poor quality and sometimes even self-built. **La Font del Gos** is characterised by free-standing buildings with a courtyard or garden around them, single-family dwellings with private car parks, most of them well-built and in a good state of conservation. In contrast, **Cal Notari** is the home to informal settlements, **with small buildings accessed via narrow staircases** that are needed because the topography is quite steep. The urban development of the public roads has many **shortcomings** in terms of **signage, lighting and accessibility**, which poses a safety risk for residents and visitors. There is no public transport in the neighbourhood, and this also hinders its internal accessibility.

A study of the **most appropriate urban planning and types of residences** for this type of site is crucial when developing the proposals. Currently, the only type of home is single-family dwellings (free-standing and between party walls), which is likely insufficient to deal with the **relocation and densification principles** determined by the needs programme.

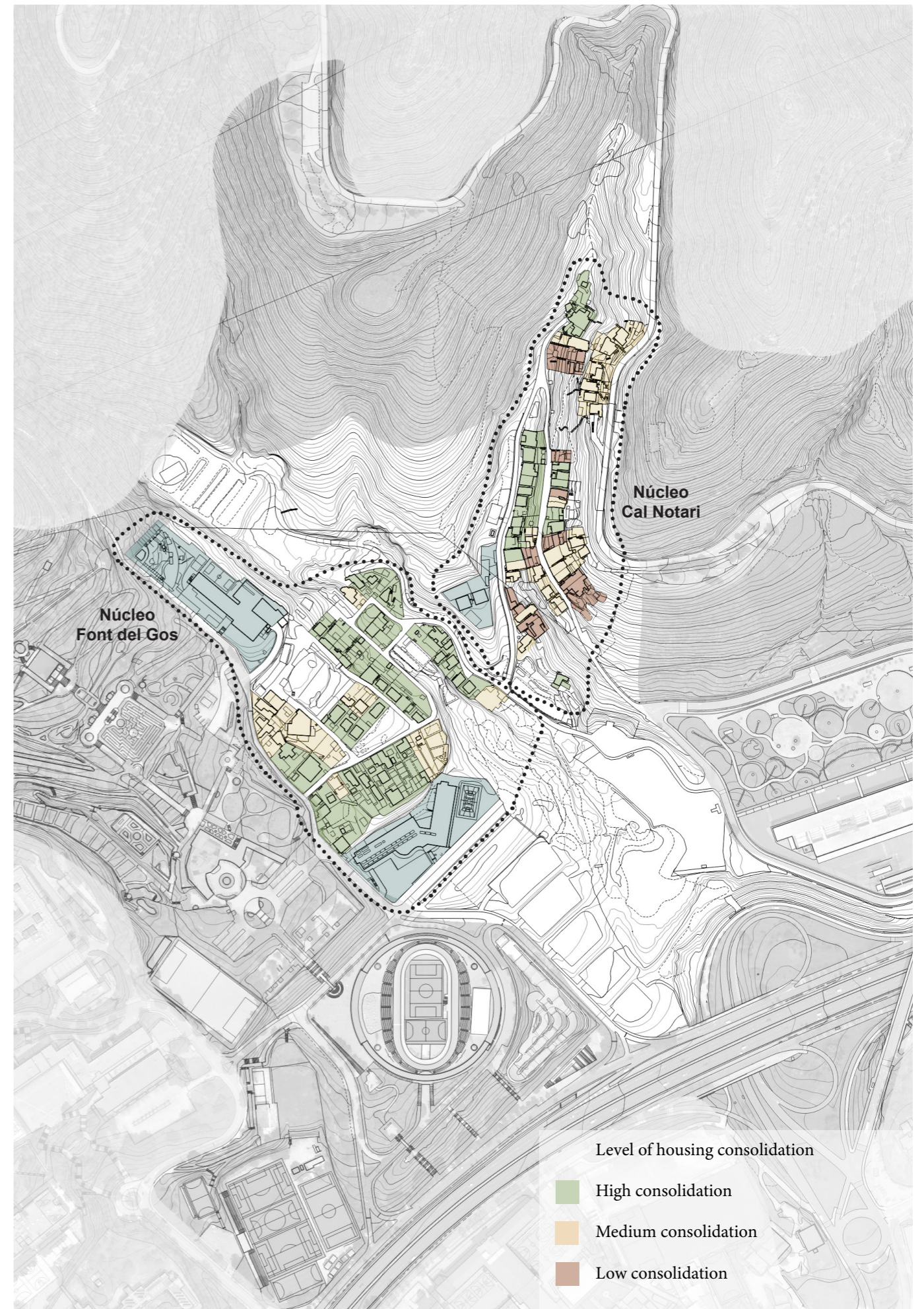
Moreover, the proposal should also address the uses and dynamics at the local level. The neighbourhood currently has no retail establishments or essential basic services. The residents have engaged in activities that could generate a circular economy, like urban allotments and others. But all of this is insufficient given the **site's incredible potential**.

It is an opportunity to redefine a **space in its entirety**, bearing in mind the way of living, moving around, producing, interacting, communicating and inhabiting this borderland between the city and nature.



Left: Street-level images of the project area.  
Source: Own elaboration.

Right: Analysis of the level of conservation of the housing in the project area.  
Source: Own elaboration.





# 03. Sociocultural information

## 3.1 Statistics

### Barcelona

- Population: 1,711,753 residents
- Area: 101.9 km<sup>2</sup>
- Density: 16,062 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>

### District of Horta-Guinardó

- Population: 170,249 residents
- Area: 11.92 km<sup>2</sup>
- Density: 14,200 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>

### Horta neighbourhood

- Population: 26,597 residents
- Area: 3.08 km<sup>2</sup>
- Density: 8,700 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>
- Immigrant population: 19.8% (Honduras, Colombia, Peru)
- Unemployment rate: 6.6%
- Per capita available household income: €20,331 (2021)

### Number of dwellings: 13,581

- Dwellings built before 1980: 83.6%
- Dwellings with an area of under 61 m<sup>2</sup>: 37.7%
- Dwellings with an area between 61 m<sup>2</sup> and 120 m<sup>2</sup>: 60.2%

### Land uses

- Housing: 20.6%
- Industry and infrastructures: 0.5%
- Facilities: 9.2%
- Green spaces and streets: 69.7%

*Street-level image  
of the Cal Notari  
gardens.  
Source: Own elaboration.*



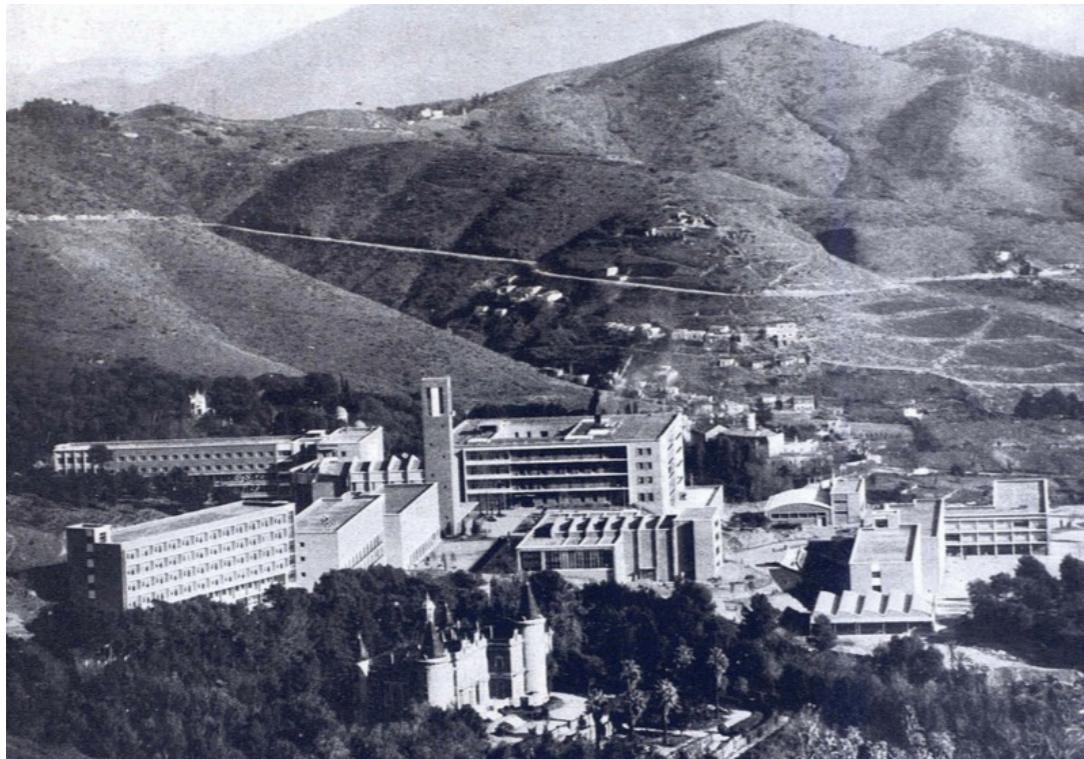
## 3.2 Urban History

### Origin

The first traces of the neighbourhood date back to the 1930s, when a landowning Catalan bourgeois family divided up and sold their lands to **immigrant families from other parts of Spain**, who had come to Barcelona in the search for new opportunities due to the severe crisis the country was experiencing. Most of them moved to the rural areas far from the city centre, where several **informal settlements were set up** to house this new resident population.

### Construction

These plots were initially approved by the City Council, and thus the first single-family homes began to be built. However, later on, the same City Council withdrew the permits, so it was impossible to continue to build them officially. Consequently, the people who had built homes or purchased plots where they wanted to build their homes found themselves facing a situation of uncertainty, which prevented an urban centre from developing properly. This situation still exists, given that over the years the situation **has been compounded by new negative effects of urban planning** which have long prevented official construction. The residents have always shown a great deal of attachment to the site and **have independently managed the different resources and constructions**.

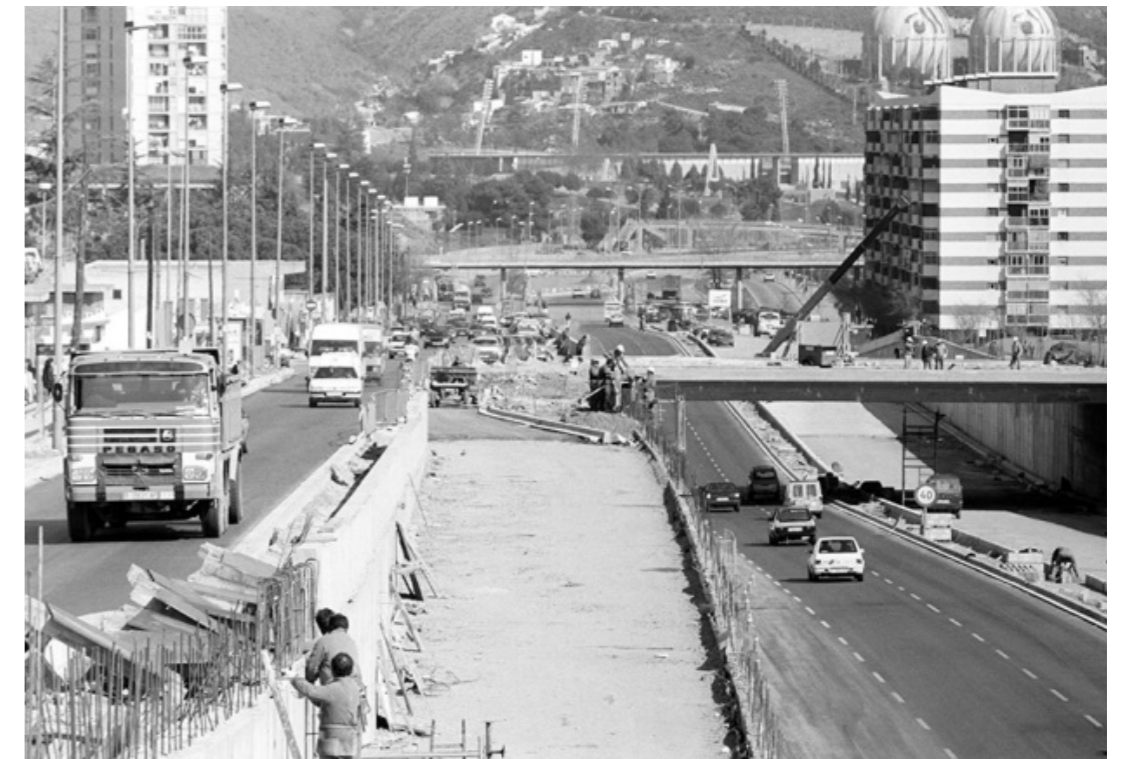


Historical image  
(1954).  
Source: COAC  
Historical Archive.

### Evolution

Because of the various **negative effects of urban planning** and the urban centre's location on the border between the city and the mountain, La Font del Gos **has never been recognised as a neighbourhood**. Instead, over time the area **has been neglected and isolated from the rest of the urban fabric**. Several events demonstrate this situation, such as in the 1960s, when two large gas tanks were installed, popularly known as the huevos de Porcioles [Porcioles's "balls" – the mayor at that time]. These tanks were built just a few metres from the homes, despite the risk that they posed, and after other possible locations in the city were discarded.

The construction of major facilities like the velodrome and infrastructures like the Ronda de Dalt ring road for the 1992 Olympics left the neighbourhood totally **disconnected from the urban grid** because of the physical barriers posed by these large structures, which had no physical relationship with the site's local scale.



Historical image  
(1990).  
Source: El Punt Avui.

### 3.3 Current situation

The majority of residents currently living in La Font del Gos are the **descendants of the site's first inhabitants**. The average age of the neighbourhood's population is very high, with a large elderly population.

It is a community that has had to struggle with the difficulty of legally living there, and this has **created a strong sense of identity and belonging**. Despite the time that has gone by and the accessibility problems and lack of infrastructures and connectivity with the rest of the city, which have never been solved, the residents are still fully determined to continue living in La Font del Gos. **Dignifying and regenerating the spaces** should be one of the prime goals of the interventions.

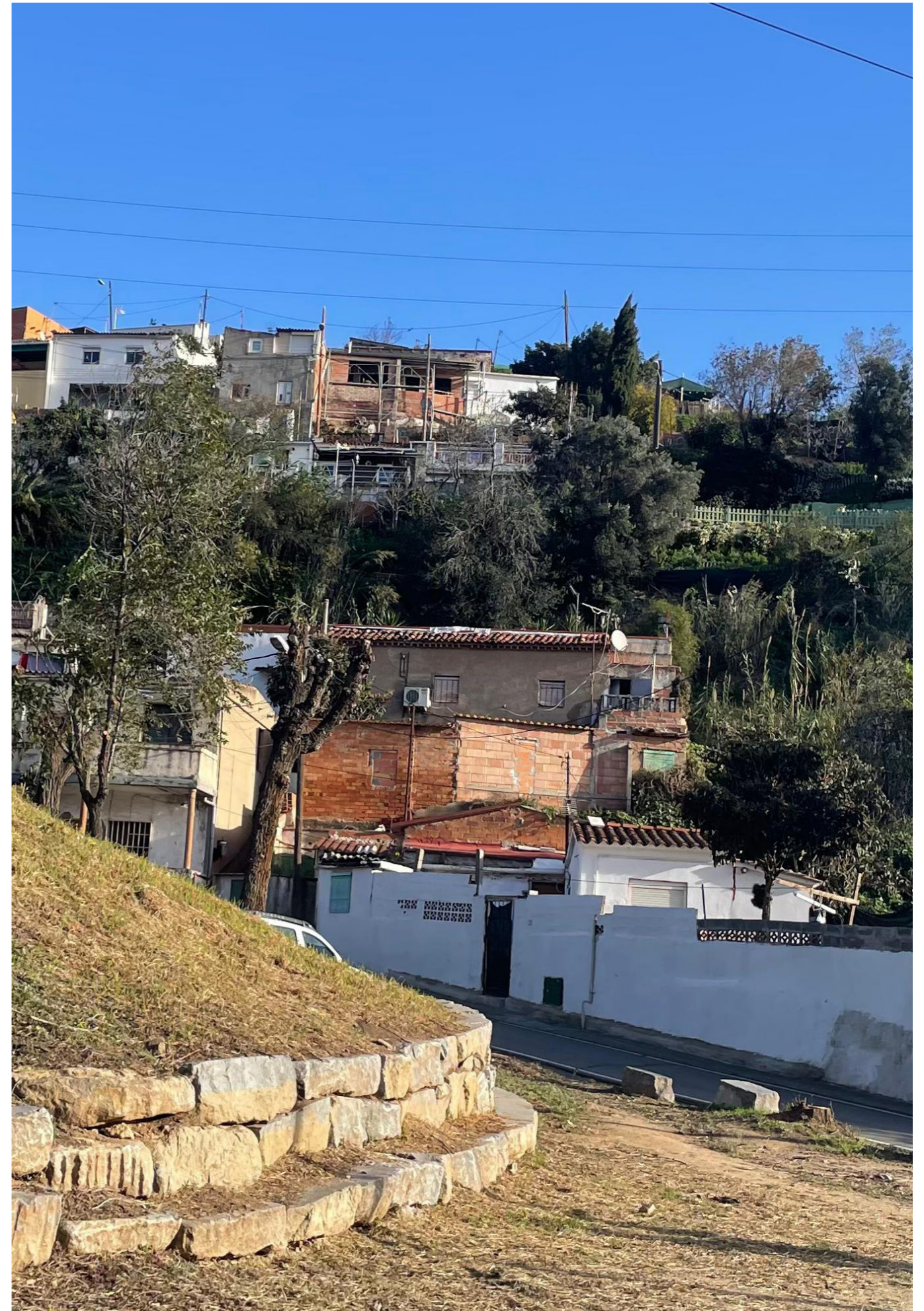
La Font del Gos has its own festivals, activities and ways of life. The residents enjoy the **connection with nature**, the quietness, the allotments, the courtyards and the other outdoor areas. They manage a social centre and are part of a residents' association which defends the neighbourhood's values and rights, among other activities, while continuing to weave the unique social fabric that is the hallmark of this type of urban centre.

Regarding the social structure, the interventions have to address the residents' situation with **sensitivity and respect** so that urban planning and **architecture are able to resolve such a socially, technically and bureaucratically complex situation**.



Left: Street-level images of the project area.  
Source: Own elaboration.

Right: Street-level image of Cal Notari.  
Source: Own elaboration.



# 04. Environmental data

## 4.2. Barcelona

### *Main geographic landmarks*

Barcelona is a city **bounded by natural elements**: the Collserola mountains, the Mediterranean Sea and the Besòs and Llobregat Rivers. It has a **privileged location**, given that these elements prevent the city from growing beyond its natural boundaries, while they also serve to regulate its climate conditions. The city's main topographical feature is a gentle slope down to the sea. The urban fabric is also the home to other natural elements, including several hills, Montjuïc mountain and the main parks, like Ciutadella, the new Plaza de las Glòries and the future La Sagrera Linear Park. All of these elements have a **heavy impact on the city's landscape**, urban fabric and social life, given that they are highly prized as places of leisure and outdoor activities.

### *Climate conditions*

The city of Barcelona has a typical **Mediterranean coastal climate**.

The average annual precipitation is around 60 mm, with slightly higher rates in the Collserola mountains than on the coast. The rainiest season of the year is autumn, especially the months of September and October, followed by spring and winter, while summer tends to be drier, with minimal rain in June and July.

The temperature **range is moderate**. Winters are mild, with average temperatures between 9 and 12 °C. The temperature is particularly high in the city centre at night, where it seldom freezes. **Summers are hot**, with average temperatures of 23 to 26 °C in July and August. Proximity to the sea makes muggy air one of the main features of the summer, with maximum temperatures that easily exceed 30 °C in the hottest months.

The city has had to develop strategies to improve thermal comfort and **preserve the ecosystem** because of the **climate emergency**. **Drought and high summer temperatures** are key phenomena that require consideration. Projects have been undertaken in recent years which have brought about improvements in this situation, but there is still a lot of work ahead. This competition is viewed as yet another **opportunity to develop the strategy** in relation to these phenomena and others that are yet to come.

*Right: Image of the Collserola Natural Park.  
Source: Collserola Natural Park.*



## 4.2. Collserola Park

La Font del Gos has a **privileged location**, given that few neighbourhoods in the city can boast of having the Collserola mountains on their doorstep.

Collserola has a **huge impact on the city** of Barcelona because of both its **environmental and social value**.

The natural elements play an essential role in protecting the land and regulating the water resources and climate. The park's **ecological benefits** have direct repercussions on the **health of everyone living near it**.

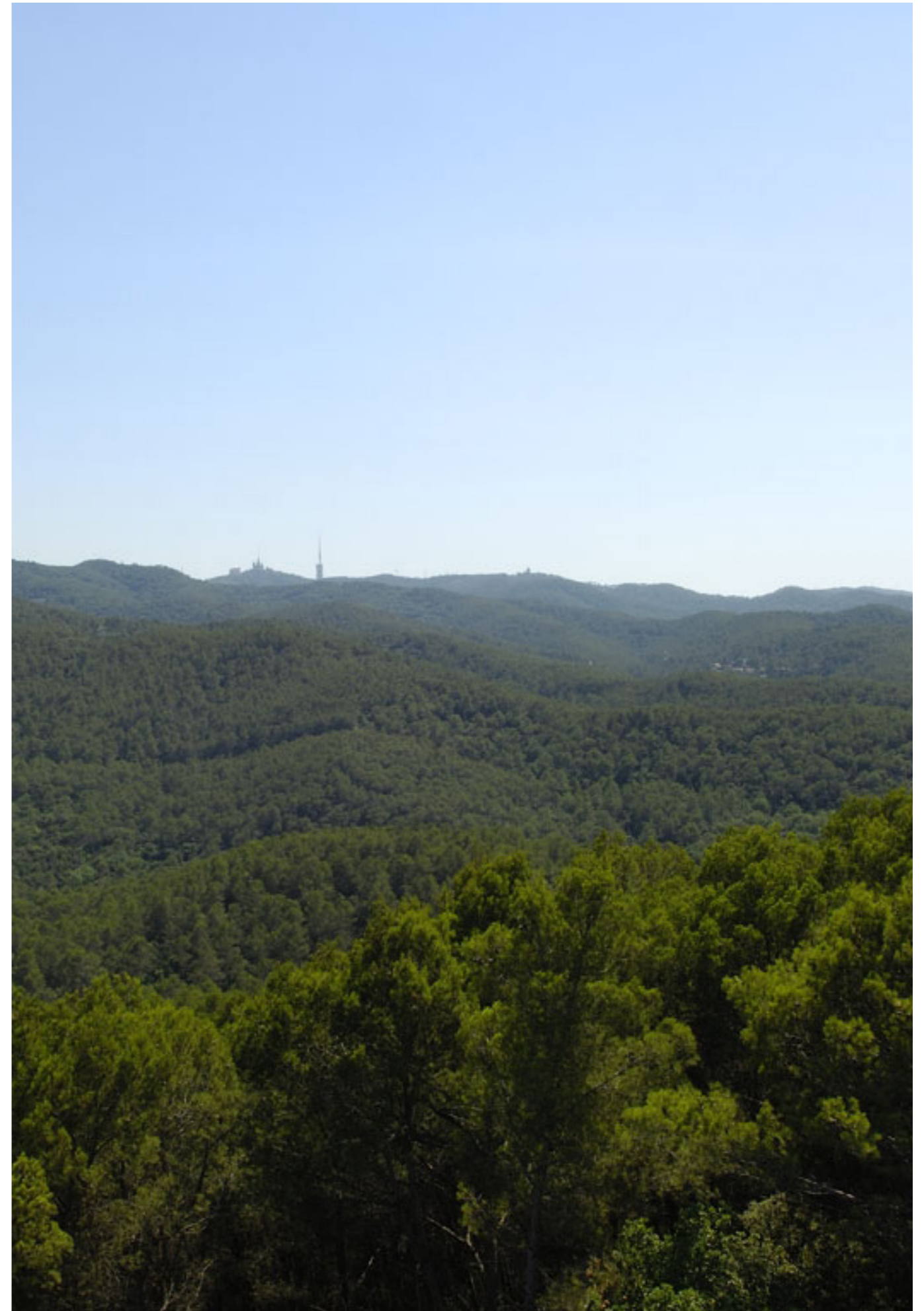
These types of spaces have become important venues for **leisure activities** and serve as an essential educational setting in a society in which the urban population continues to grow steadily. As a result, the park is also seen as a meeting place in which many popular traditions and customs are rooted; added to this is **its aesthetic and landscape value**, which provides opportunities for positively experiencing nature.

Both its potential for leisure and its environmental values and biodiversity should be taken into consideration when developing proposals. Factors like the **integration of renewable energy systems** and the **sustainable management of natural resources** should be part of the projects' strategies.

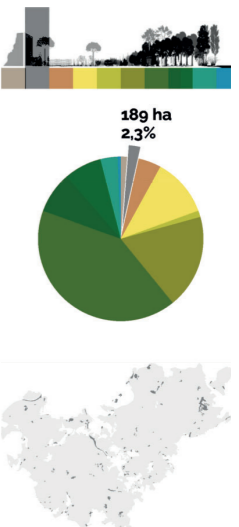
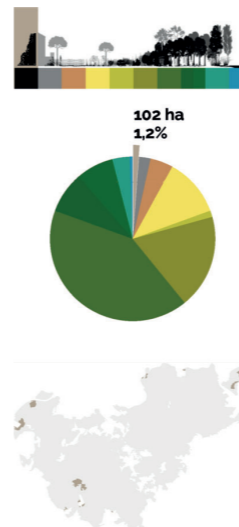
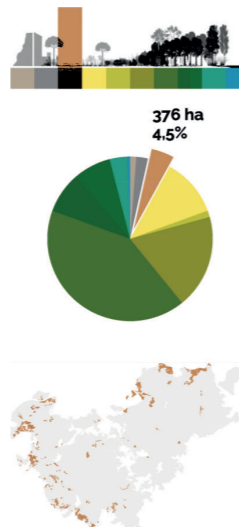
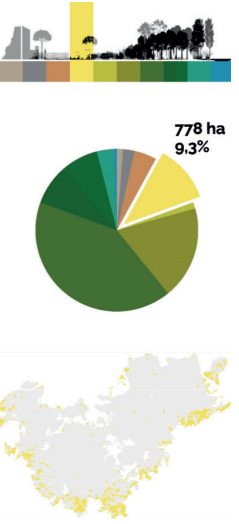
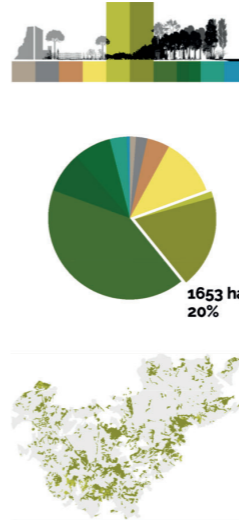
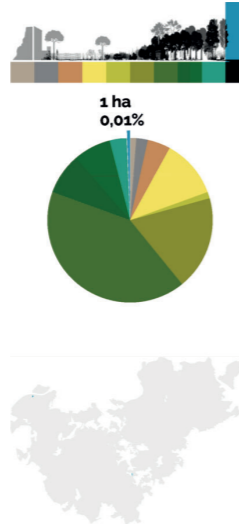
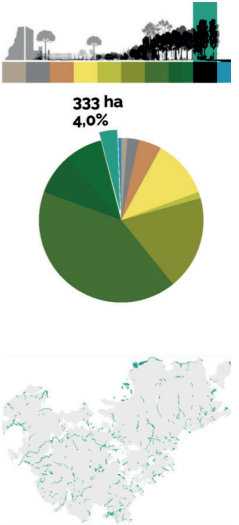
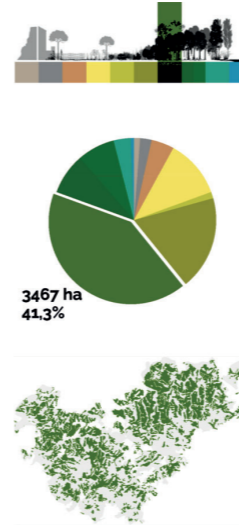
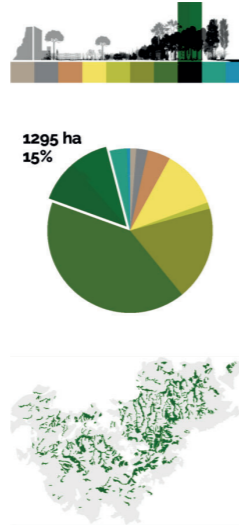


*Left: Street-level image of the project area.  
Source: Own elaboration.*

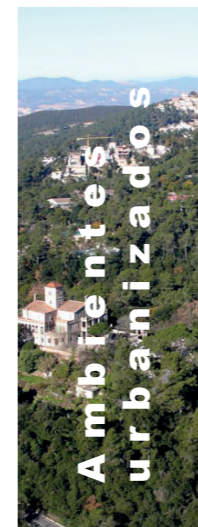
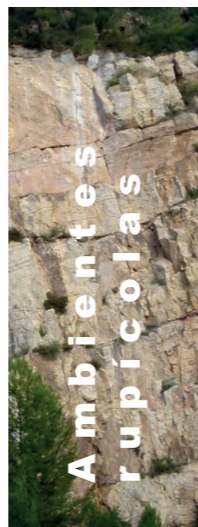
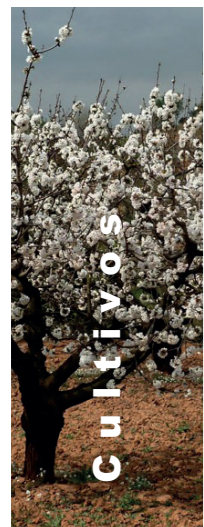
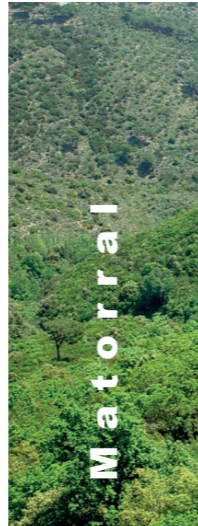
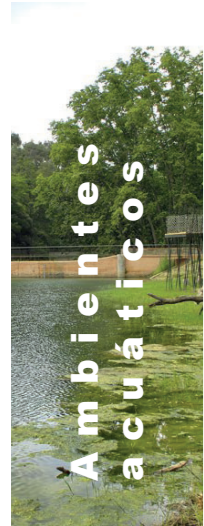
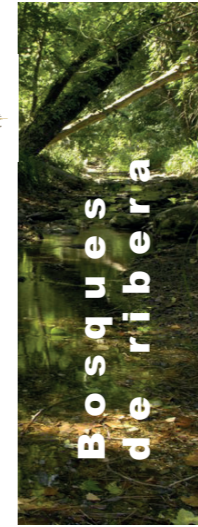
*Right: Image of the Collserola Natural Park.  
Source: Collserola Natural Park.*



# HÀBITATS



# FAUNA *Principales especies silvestres de vertebrados*



# FAUNA *Nombre de las principales especies silvestres de vertebrados*



Aegithalos caudatus



Anas platyrhynchos



Apodemus sylvaticus



Apus apus



Certhia brachydactyla



Circus aeruginosus



Columba livia



Columba palumbus



Cyanistes caeruleus



Delichon urbicum



Erithacus rubecula



Gambusia holbrooki



Garrulus glandarius



Larus michahellis



Leiothrix lutea



Lophophanes cristatus



Luscinia megarhynchos



Motacilla alba



Motacilla cinerea



Mus musculus



Parus major



Passer domesticus



Pelophylax perezi



Pernis apivorus



Pica pica



Podarcis liolepis



Rattus norvegicus



Regulus ignicapillus



Serinus serinus



Sturnus vulgaris



Sus scrofa



Sylvia atricapilla



Sylvia cantillans



Sylvia melanocephala



Tarentola mauritanica



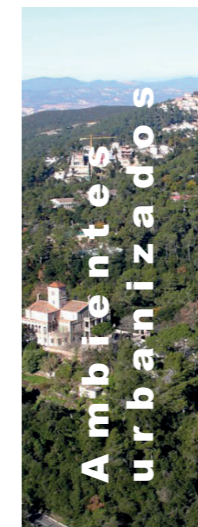
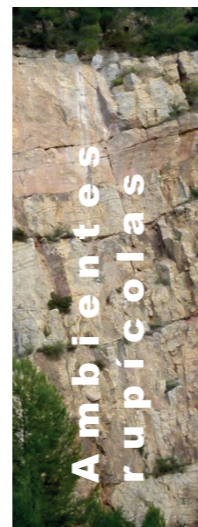
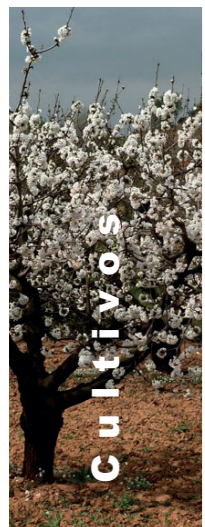
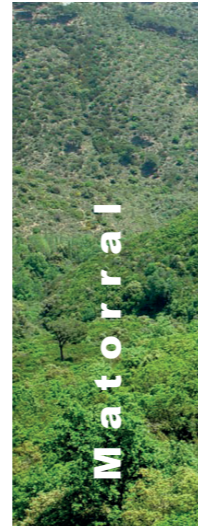
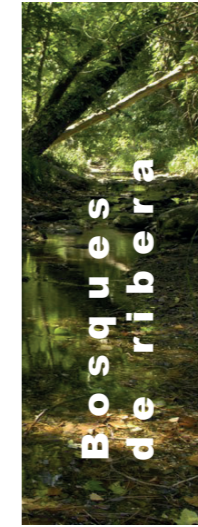
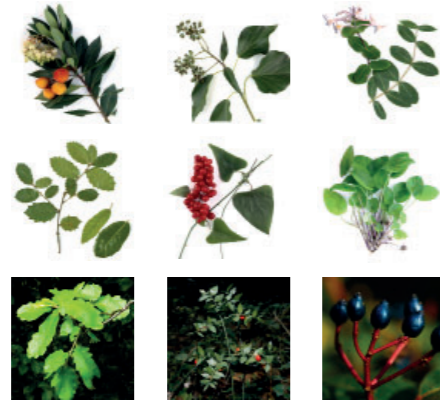
Trachemys scripta



Turdus merula



# FLORA *Principales especies silvestres*



# F L O R A *Nombre de las pincipales especies silvestres*



Ailanthus altissima



Platanus hybrida



Calicotome spinosa



Carex pendula



Cistus monspeliensis



Clematis vitalba



Robinia pseudoacacia



Phytolacca dioica



Ulmus minor



Sedum sediforme



Quercus cerrioides



Sambucus nigra



Bupleurum fruticosum



Erica arborea



Galactites tomentosa



Hedera helix



Inula viscosa



Oryzopsis milacea



Papaver rhoeas



Pinus halepensis



Quercus ilex



Rosmarinus officinalis



Diptotaxis erucoides



Clematis flammula



Borago officinalis



Smilax aspera



Spartium junceum



Ulex parviflorus



Viburnum tinus



Vicia sp.



Cistus albidus



Cistus salviifolius



Alyssum maritimum



Arbutus unedo



Asparagus acutifolius

# 05. Additional information

Aside from the environmental values associated with Collserola Nature Park, the neighbourhood is also in a **complex situation regarding access to means of transport and basic services**.

This has many causes, including the existence of various **negative effects of urban planning** which have hindered the neighbourhood's proper development and its disconnection from the rest of the city's urban layout, which has a major impact on the mobility of residents and visitors.

## 5.1 Negative effects of urban planning

La Font del Gos has suffered from various negative effects of urban planning over time, not only on a municipal scale but also by different public administrations, like the Barcelona Metropolitan Area (AMB), which has hindered the creation of a coherent, consolidated urban grid. As a result, the neighbourhood is still hard to access and maintain and has poor connections to services in general, which leads to stagnation in improving its residents' quality of life. Moreover, the location of some of the affected homes prevents them from **being renovated or replaced by new buildings**, which severely hampers the quality of the neighbourhood's buildings. The possible modification of the current urban planning regulations would allow for a reconsideration of these issues, **leading to a normalised legal situation and thereby unblocking this long-standing situation**.

Below is a brief summary of the urban plans currently in force. For more information, please see the [Barcelona Urban Information Portal](#):

- **General Metropolitan Plan (PGM), 1976:** This classified part of the zone where the homes are located as facilities, while classifying another part as woodland park, which banned construction in part of the area. The PGM also defined a large road bisecting the area, with plans to build a tunnel connecting to the cities in the Vallès region (on the other side of the mountain), which has since been taken off the table, so this negative effect may disappear.
- **Special Plan for the Protection of the Natural Environment and Landscape of the 'Serra de Collserola' Nature Park (PEPNat):** In 2010, this declared Collserola a nature park and included some of the homes in the Cal Notari neighbourhood within the park. Subsequently, the Special Plan for the Protection of the Natural Environment and Landscape of the 'Serra de Collserola' Natural Park (PEPNat),

promoted by the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, was approved in 2021. The PEPNat is an urban planning instrument that aims to protect and conserve the nature park. The plan defines a model based on preserving biodiversity and fostering ecosystem services via dynamic, adaptive management. The main goal is to balance conservation of the biodiversity and environment with sustainable use of the territory, and it therefore bans residences in any area within its purview. This restriction, which implies the compulsory removal of the existing buildings, was presented as an opportunity to improve the liveability conditions of the people affected by offering high-quality homes and promoting their connection with the city's more consolidated urban fabric. This plan cannot be amended, but the legal situation should not stop the participants in the competition from reflecting on the fraught administrative circumstances that the residents of Cal Notari are facing. In fact, unlike the 1976 PGM, the PEPNat allows for the renovation of any housing in the interest of the health and safety of the inhabitants, and therefore the issue remains open. Therefore, the proposals that wish to do so may propose solutions that enable the residents to continue living in the zone while improving their living conditions and having a positive impact on the nature park.

All the existing facilities **are currently in operation**, and it is preferable **to keep them open**. They include La Font del Gos Social centre, the only facility serving the neighbourhood which is highly valued by the residents and therefore a core element in the neighbourhood whose value should be respected.



Left: Urban zoning classifications of the site.  
Source: Barcelona Urban Information Portal.

**01** **NO MODIFICABLE**

**Código del plan:** B1604  
**Promotor:** Area Metropolitana de Barcelona  
**Expediente:** 2199/14  
**Aprobación definitiva:** 06/04/2021 (DOGCB 09/04/2021)

**Plan:**  
 Plan especial de protección del medio natural i del paisaje del Parque Natural de la Sierra de Collserola (PEPNat)

**Especificaciones:**  
 Cal Notari: delimitación ERE-1 (Area de regulació específica). Ámbitos de ordenación.

- Usos admitidos:**
- Actividades agrícolas, ganaderas y forestales
  - Rehabilitación de las masías incluidas en el catálogo
  - Actuaciones específicas de interés público: puntos de información, áreas de ocio, aparcamientos, instalaciones de prevención de incendios, ...
  - Huertos, hípicas, instalaciones de comunicación ferroviarias, servicios técnicos, depósitos de retención, etc.



**A** Equipamiento.  
Centro social de la Font del Gos



**B** Equipamiento.  
Centro educativo Can Llupià



**C** Equipamiento.  
Àgora BCN; Residencia universitària



**02**  
**Código del plan:** PGM  
**Promotor:** Area Metropolitana de Barcelona  
**Aprobación definitiva:** 14/07/1976  
**Plan:**  
 Pla general metropolità en l'àmbit del Parc Natural de la Serra de Collserola (MPGMCo).

**02.1** **MODIFICABLE**  
**Calificación:**  
 5. Red viaria básica.  
 9. Protección de sistemas generales  
**Especificaciones:**  
 Previsión túnel que no se va a ejecutar

**02.2** **MODIFICABLE**  
**Calificación:**  
 17/7. Zona de renovación urbana en transformació del uso a sistema d'equipaments comunitaris  
**Especificaciones:**  
 Zona a transformar a equipamiento  
 No admite el uso de vivienda

**Uso actual:**  
 Viviendas

**02.3** **MODIFICABLE**  
**Calificación:**  
 7b. Equipamientos de nueva creación de carácter local

**02.4** **NO MODIFICABLE**  
**Calificación:**  
 7a. Equipaments actuals  
**Uso actual:**  
 Equipamiento. Centro social de la Font del Gos  
 Equipamiento. Centro educativo Can Llupià  
 Equipamiento. Àgora BCN; Residencia universitària

*\*Este documento, de elaboración propia, tiene un único valor informativo; no dispone de valor normativo.*

## 5.2 Services and transport

### Services

The services available in the area of action are minimal. **There are no basic establishments** like shops selling food and household items, chemist's and other healthcare services. Thus, the residents are forced to travel to other parts of the city to secure any goods or services, which takes more than 15 minutes on foot. The estimated times to get to certain essential destinations are as follows:

- **Healthcare centre:** 15 to 20 minutes walking.
- **Grocery store:** 12 to 23 minutes walking.
- **Metro station:** 8 to 17 minutes walking.

### Transport

Currently, La Font del Gos can **only be reached via a complex, intricate route** either on public transport or on foot. This leads to a more intensive use of private vehicles and consequently a need for parking that is unresolved today.

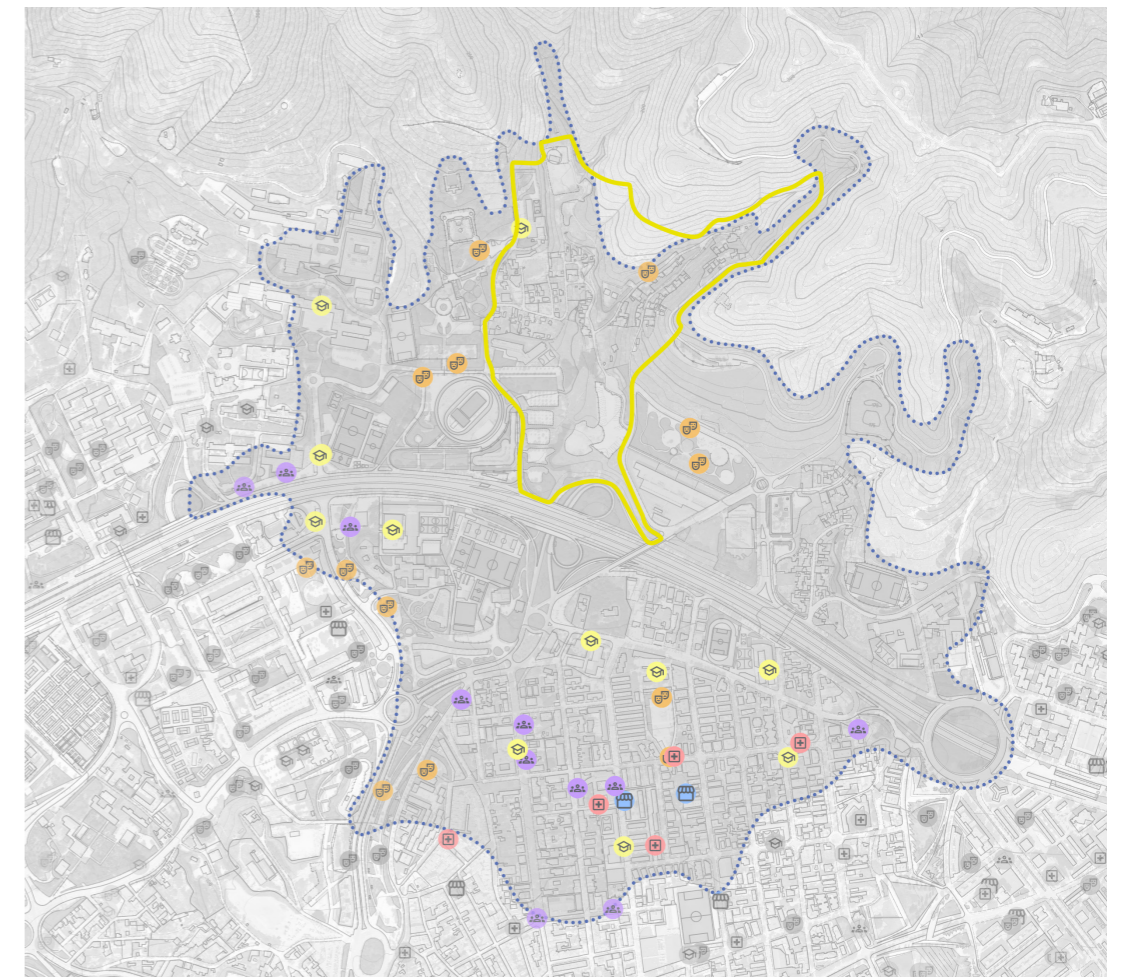
This disconnection is partly due to the layout of the Ronda de Dalt ring road, which interrupts the continuity of the urban grid between the neighbourhood and the rest of the city.

Access to La Font del Gos neighbourhood is funnelled through three points, and none of them allows the Ronda de Dalt to be crossed comfortably and quickly. In fact, only one of them enables it to be crossed via a road that serves as a bridge over it. The other two ways are to the west: one of them is paved, but the other is a rural path without any lighting at night.

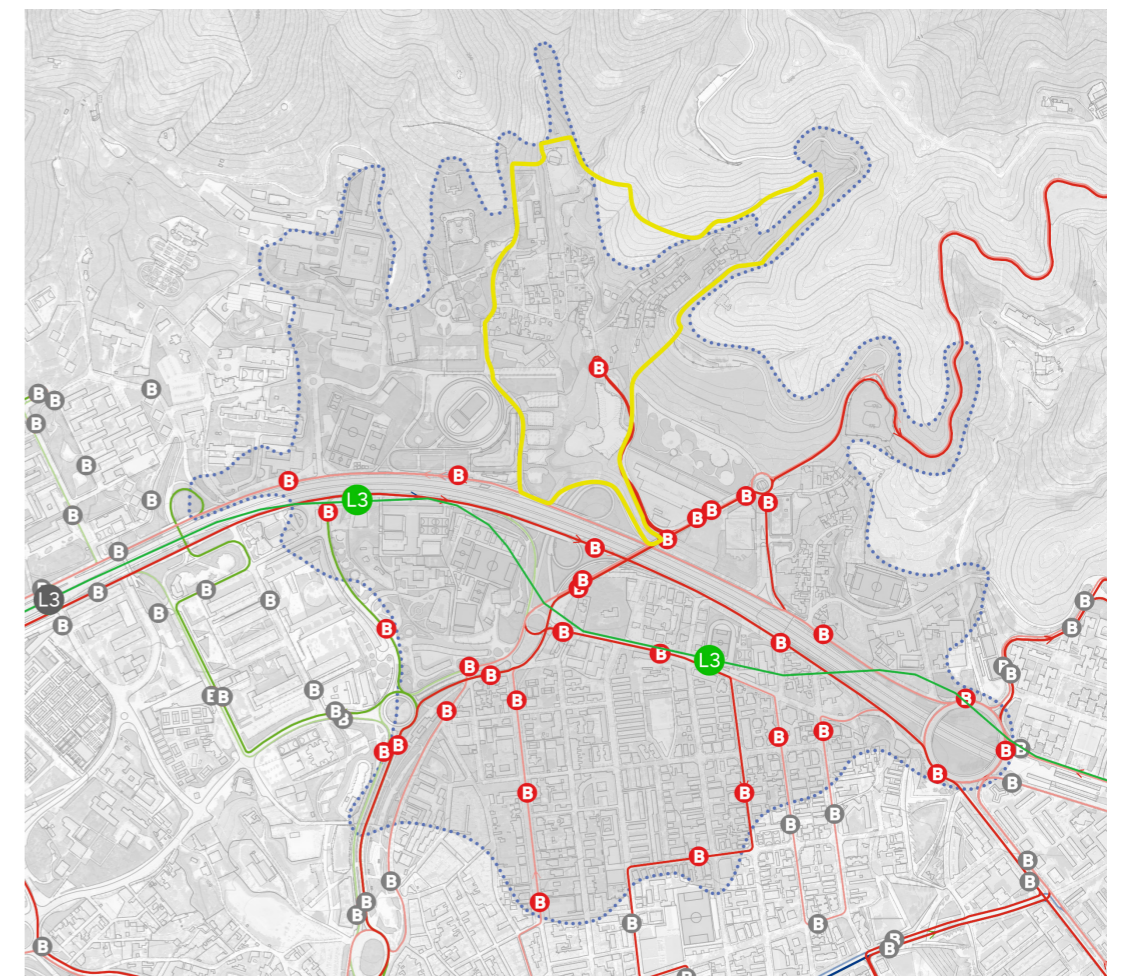
In addition, there are fewer public transport connections available than what is typical in the rest of city. The closest metro station is a 15-minute walk away, with a steep hill, and the neighbourhood only has one local bus line with a single stop at the lowest point at the entrance to the residential area.

		Plaça de les Glòries	Plaça d'Espanya	Zona Universitària	Parc del Fòrum	Plaça de Catalunya
Tiempo medio de despl.	41'	La Font del Gos	43'	38'	49'	33'
	20'	Plaça de Catalunya	9'	10'	21'	33'
	24'	Parc del Fòrum	19'	38'	21'	
	28'	Zona Universitària	25'	21'		
	23'	Plaça d'Espanya	15'			
	20'	Plaça de les Glòries				

Travel time between different areas of the city.  
Source: Own elaboration.



Availability of services within 15 minutes of La Font del Gos.  
Source: Own elaboration.



Availability of public transport within 15 minutes of La Font del Gos.  
Source: Own elaboration.

# 06. Needs programme

The project we propose from Barcelona for EUROPAN18 has a close relationship with the theme of this edition: “Re-sourcing, return to the source.” It aligns with the city’s urban strategy to address the climate emergency through a contemporary perspective.

Barcelona is a city defined by natural elements: the Mediterranean Sea, the Collserola mountain range, and the Besòs and Llobregat rivers. These boundaries create unique spaces at the interface between city and nature, which require a specific urban model. These areas provide an opportunity to respond to the climate emergency and offer solutions to recent phenomena such as torrential rains, droughts, fires, pollution, and environmental preservation.

La Font del Gos is located in one of these boundary situations, at the highest point of the Horta-Guinardó district, on the slopes of the Collserola mountain range. This space can serve as a pilot project for other similar areas in the city, allowing for the exploration of new urban development models. We believe it is important to differentiate three scales of reflection:

- Firstly, the **territorial scale**, which will form the basis of the system to accommodate other scales through the resurgence of nature. What strategies can integrate this place into a larger ecosystem? What role does La Font del Gos play within the city’s natural spaces? And following EUROPAN 18’s theme, we ask how the territory itself can offer solutions **to create more resilient and environmentally respectful cities**.
- Although historically disconnected from the city, La Font del Gos is undoubtedly a neighborhood of Barcelona. Therefore, at an **urban scale**, it is essential to overcome its isolation and define its role within the urban network, strengthening its metropolitan connection.
- Finally, at a **proximity scale**, what is the most suitable urban fabric for these transitional spaces? How would it influence neighborhood life and social relationships? What services and uses could be developed? What residential format would allow, on one hand, densifying and relocating homes currently within the natural park and, on the other hand, coexisting with existing single-family housing?

Lastly, La Font del Gos is a neighborhood whose origin is tied to water but currently maintains a limited relationship with this element. Rethinking this connection at different scales will allow water to take center stage in territorial reflection.

Street-level image of Cal Notari.  
Source: Own elaboration.

