

Ideas y propuestas del Taller de Participación Ciudadana «Usos sociales del río Besòs»

Taller formado por representantes de:

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Ajuntament de Sant Adrià de Besòs
Àrea de Participació Ciutadana i Solidaritat

con la colaboración de:



Sant Adrià de Besòs

1998 - 1999

[>>]

Taller de Participación Ciudadana

Civic Participation Workshop

riu Besòs

río Besòs

Procés de treball
Proceso de trabajo

Un passat sempre present
Un pasado siempre presente

Un present determinat pel passat
Un presente determinado por el pasado

Propostes de futur
Propuestas de futuro

Prensa
Prensa

Valoracions
Valoraciones

Annexes

Anexos

Dades estadístiques del municipi
Datos estadísticos del municipio

*Propuesta oficial de Barcelona
Regional para la regeneración y
reordenamiento del río Besòs*

Guia del Ciutadà 1999

[<<]

Sortir *Salir*

Introduction

Sant Adrià de Besòs is a small town (35.000 inhabitants) bordering with Barcelona. Historically it has been a territory without municipal entity, until, with the Regional Plan of 1952, the territorial planning of Franco conferred municipal statute to the territory. In the years of industrial development Sant Adrià de Besòs became in a kind of a metropolitan dump through the establishment, along with polluting Industry, of some metropolitan facilities (heating and electrical plants, water treatment plants, etc.).

Sant Adrià de Besòs gets his name from the river Besòs, a strange and dangerous river like most of the Mediterranean Rivers. The river divides the city in two big areas that has become a territorial and social division of the city. Some of the degraded neighbourhoods in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona are concentrated on the right riverbank. It is this territory that, at the moment, is being planned as the territory in which the great Barcelona can close the urban development of its waterfront.

The urban office Barcelona Regional, has proposed a plan for development of the area that, among other things, contemplates the regeneration of the whole Besòs river with the intention of transforming it into a great metropolitan river park. At first glance it seems a good idea, but is this project good for Sant Adrià's development?, is the proposed project the best one possible?, are the social needs of the population attended to?.

These have been some of the questions that have brought about the experience of the workshops of civic participation.

The CD ROM that you are watching reproduces, in multimedia format, the exhibition of the first workshop of civic participation, developed under the auspices of the Area of civic participation of the City council of Sant Adrià de Besòs and co-ordinated by the research group «environmental Intervention: city, art, society, sustainability» of the University of Barcelona.

The course of this exhibition seeks to give evidence of the working process and the conclusions that the first workshop of Civic Participation has arrived at one, which for more than 9 months, has analysed, studied and has contributed solutions to one of Sant Adrià's structural problems: the river Besòs.

The workshop has approached the problem of the river, not only from the environmental, thematic outlook that, naturally, is important for the city, particularly in the context of the plans of regeneration of the whole of the river Besòs, but also from the perspective of rescuing the river in the context of the creation of a city model, in which this way of water, becomes a central element and articulator of the possible urban, social and community development of the city. For this purpose the central topic of the workshop has been that of the social uses that can be given to river in the context of its environmental regeneration.



Objectives of the workshop

We can isolate diverse implicit objectives in the formulation of this workshop.

1. - **Objective participation.**

The group's work process and organisation have as their first objective, to empower the participation of the citizens regard to thinking, planning and conforming public use proposals, to approach, from a local and personal perspective, the possible developments and action plans on this territory of the city.

2. - **Objective information.**

Through the development of the workshop and given the characteristics of the work that we will analyse later on, to seek a system of civic information based on the representability of the participants to set out and where possible to disseminate the information in their origin groups (Neighbourhood groups, cultural associations, etc)

3. - **Objective education**

Through the development of the activity, we seek to educate the participants in technical subjects and to be capable of territorial and regional analysis. Usually, this kind of training doesn't take place in the participative processes since the mediation of the technicians prevents the citizens to develop their discursive and project capabilities. Participation in the workshop also proposes to be a way of learning how to consider the real distance between the desire or the expectations and the viability of the conclusions.

4. - **Objective: extension to the community.**

Because of its diffusive characteristics, the process and the results of the workshop enables, in a direct way, a good part of the population to « participate » in the discussion and critique of the obtained results, at the same time that the workshop becomes an open process, by being open to new incorporations and to the opinions of the population as a whole.



Methodology

Customarily, the processes of civic participation are outlined from the social sciences own scopes and from the political praxis. In general, these processes become problem detection activities and consultation to find possible solutions, so the citizens' participation is limited to these two poles of the process of decision making.

The workshop introduces, as nucleus of its activity, the project methodology. This methodology has characterised, up to now, the practice of such disciplines as Architecture, Design or Engineering, and more recently it has been extended to an important part of management environments, as much in the private company as in public administration.

The project methodology is sustained in three important elements:

1. - The conceptualisation or design of scenarios (scenario planning)

It is not possible to develop a project if it doesn't fit in a frame that warrants its meaning. This frame can be considered, as a scenario in the entirety of the project will be developed. The study and identification of this scenario that facilitates the creation of projects that are autonomous, of quality and, mainly, non mimetical with regard to the images that can be got from other possible solutions through the media or of other informative systems. This design of scenarios supposes at the same time, to approach the local project from a wider perspective (dialectical locality - globality)

2. - Demarcation of the topic to develop

In this phase, after the construction of the scenario, one proceeds

to define and to delimit the topic on which the workshop will turn and how it will proceed in the following phases. In this phase it is very important to rescue the memory, to dive in the historical, anthropologic and cultural past. In parallel, an analysis of the present and current situation should be developed regarding the topic that is being defined. The process is developed in a dialectical way, detecting the problems and needs of the present and contrasting them with the data arising from memories. It is fundamental to discover that the data of the present are conditioned by the past, but at the same time that certain problems of the present can have the same solutions that existed in the past. This procedure allows signals and signs of identity to be generated, which will define in an important way the development of the project.

3. - The points in favour and against the topic to be developed. Hierarchization / territorialization of the possible needs

Once defined, the topic should be developed so that we obtain a very clear map of what can be in favour of and against it. The exploration in depth of the data of the present, making visible this data and the development of imaginative proposals will allow the weaknesses of the situation to be overcome and the process to begin.

When concluding this work we begin the exercise of hierarchising the contributions in relation to their social importance for the population. This hierarchization should be accompanied by a territorialization when the topic is based on work in the territory.





The morphology of the territory of the city is not gratuitous, it responds to its historical evolution. Important conclusions can be obtained through its study and conclusions can be drawn to get an outline of links between territorialization and hierarchy.

4. - The form of the proposals. Project Phase

In a normal participation process, the workshop would have concluded its activity. In the previous phase it is possible to present a report that picks up the feasibility of the proposals. Later on these proposals will be re-read and re-interpreted by the technical and political apparatus of the town and translated into a formal project.

Our question was and still is are the neighbours able to develop «the form» the data would take and realities that are contributed? Our methodology allows to respond affirmatively to this question. If the «Technic» is our resource, a barrier will be lifted ; a barrier that systematically operates between the citizens and the public administration. Obviously the mediation of this barrier responds to a structure and operating system that has derived from a kind of «illustrated despotism» that frames the final solutions to the proposals or projects in such a way they cannot be contributed to by «common humans» since they require an interface of technical character.

If we analyse the project methodology we can find this argument lacks foundation. The definition of the proposals «form» implies two different phases. In the first phase, these proposals, shaped in sentences like «green areas», «recreational areas», etc, must be re-conceptualized in relation to the content parameter and to some general formal parameters. A green area can be a green

area of grass or a Mediterranean green area of vegetation.

Formally, these green areas can take diverse forms - those that the territory allows, those that we design (round, square, etc).

We outline that, in this first project phase, there are not technical impediments, only the possibility to formalise proposals endowing them with specific content and approaching certain formal solutions. This process can be carried out by «common people». In essence this first phase allows us to establish those «managing directives» that are radically different from the materialisation of the project. In the second phase the intervention of certain technicians is crucial, in order to evaluate the viability of the project proposal and to outline definitive solutions to the proposals contained in the projects. There is nothing new about the real gap between the masterplans and the contributed specific solutions .

5. - The communication of the proposal

The normal procedure supposes a technical and political evaluation and appraisal of the civic participation processes. The methodology we propose outlines the need of evaluating the workshop by the community, since we can understand that the project is not completed if it is not referred back to the citizens to whom the project is directed. In this sense it is essential in order to fulfil the objectives 1, 2, and 4 (in smaller measure the 3), to revert the work to the citizens.

Because of that it is necessary to develop a next phase for the workshop in which the participants outline, study and design the communication acts with the rest of the citizenship. We believe that the follow up process in Sant Adrià, constitutes a good model





that allows, with slight retouches in function of each case, to establish the basic rules of the communication system within the city, with the citizens, at the same time as empowering the active participation of those who want to be involved in the final phase of the project.

The scheme of this development consists in:

5.1. - *The exhibition.*

An exhibition should be designed that picks up the contents, phases, processes, aspects and essential proposals of the workshop. This exhibition is supported in two different formats. One is the classic that allows the exhibition to be shown to the entirety of the city territory, bringing the proposals to all the citizens. This exhibition form should be accompanied by new supports that allow the use of the Information Technology : CD-ROM and Web pages (when possible).

The participation can be boosted in a classic ways through the exhibitions. That is to say through questionnaires that capture the opinion of the visitors. If it is possible, also, that these questionnaires can have an electronic format that will make it possible for other sector of the population to participate with their suggestions.

5.2. - *The explanation to the citizens.*

The exhibition can gather faithfully the development of the whole project but it is necessary that, to facilitate the participation, the members of the workshop develop an intense contact task with the rest of the associative «fabric» that has not participated directly in the development, by means of organising work sessions with these groups to explain the experience «from the inside», that is to say, to present the

experience as being centred more in the participative and work aspects than in the formal aspects of the results that the exhibition takes charge of developing. In these sessions it is very important to pick up the contributions, suggestions, comments and criticisms that the proposals of the workshop raised.

5.3. - *The visibility.*

The communication design also implies «media management». The workshop must be able to energise the local media (newspapers, magazines, bulletins, etc) so that these inform about the workshop, of its results and about the exhibition. This task is more complex if it should be applied to media of national coverage and, in this case, the participation of the City council can be decisive in working to promote the visibility of the workshop.

6. - *The critical analysis of the proposal*

The last methodological stage consists on a general evaluation of the process developed by the workshop. This evaluation has two differentiated aspects. On one hand it is important that the contributions of the citizens picked up through the tour are incorporated in the project; the electronic nature of the CD-ROM and of the final publication of the experience providing a suitable means for this.

On the other hand, it is necessary that the workshop faces constructive criticism of technical and specialised «agents» who can analyse, value and expose in a public way the advantages and weakness of the presented proposals. The itinerary can conclude in a forum session, in which a «panel» of experts contribute their considerations. These considerations should be picked up in the final conclusions.



When does the workshop conclude?

Formally the workshop concludes when the elaboration of the conclusions end. It doesn't mean, necessarily that the work has concluded. The possibility exists that auto-organizing processes emerge that give the participants of the workshop the chance to continue their task in the context of other participative scenarios. The possibility also exists that the participant's interests and the political will of the City council will lead to the prolongation of the workshop, rather than the continuation of the workshop, in another workshop that approaches, for example, the development of specific aspects of the proposal which require an itemised treatment, or those aspects that have been criticised or rejected on the part of the population. Anyway, the workshop «X» concludes in the moment of the elaboration of conclusions. Starting from there a new workshop begins in which we repeat the presented cycle again.

Impact of the workshop

Depending a lot on whether the communication system has worked, the impact on the population can be considerable, especially if the City council assumes a pro-active role oriented to incorporate the proposals or part of them in its political strategies and of management.

However we would like to highlight the importance of another kind of impact. We refer to that the fact that the experiences that are carried out can configure a kind of «think tank» on participative processes and urban projects to be used, not just by the City Council, but to facilitate the use of these processes and projects on the part of other

local Public Administrations, as much at regional, as at state or supraestate level.

In this sense the possibility of a global dissemination of the experiences (p.e. via Internet) is fundamental.

Structure of the CD-ROM

As it has already been said, the CD-ROM reproduces the structure of the exhibition. This structure is very simple. Past, present and future. These three concepts configure the navigation bar. Also, we introduce the evaluation of the project on the part of the forum and the complementary media impact. As a complement, the CD ROM presents Sant Adrià's statistical data, the fundamental aspects of the project by Barcelona Regional, to allow the contrast between the civic proposal and the technical proposal and, finally, the citizen's guide published by Sant Adrià's City council.

Barcelona, 1999.- A. Remesar - E. Pol



ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN NEEDS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Urbanism

Infrastructures and equipment

Environment

Social services

Socioeconomic and communication

Three sessions of the «Workshop on Participation» were guided so that the group analysed, in a non directive way, the needs and problems that face the municipality of Sant Adrià of the Besòs at the present time.

Later on, these were prioritised by the workshop and, lastly, they made proposals for their resolution (locating them in a map of the city).

In the first of the sessions the group was divided in two subgroups (to facilitate their work) They were given general task to create a list of necessities and/ or problems facing the municipality.

Later on, the two lists were analysed and discussed by the whole group, establishing a relationship between municipal needs and problems according to the different environments to which they referred

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN NEEDS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Urbanism

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Environment

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Socioeconomic and communication

- They lack parks (need for green areas)
- They lack areas for Parking
(«... where will the cars go when they build up the margins of the river?...»)
- Social Housing
(«... for the youth and to avoid people to leaving..»)

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN NEEDS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Urbanism

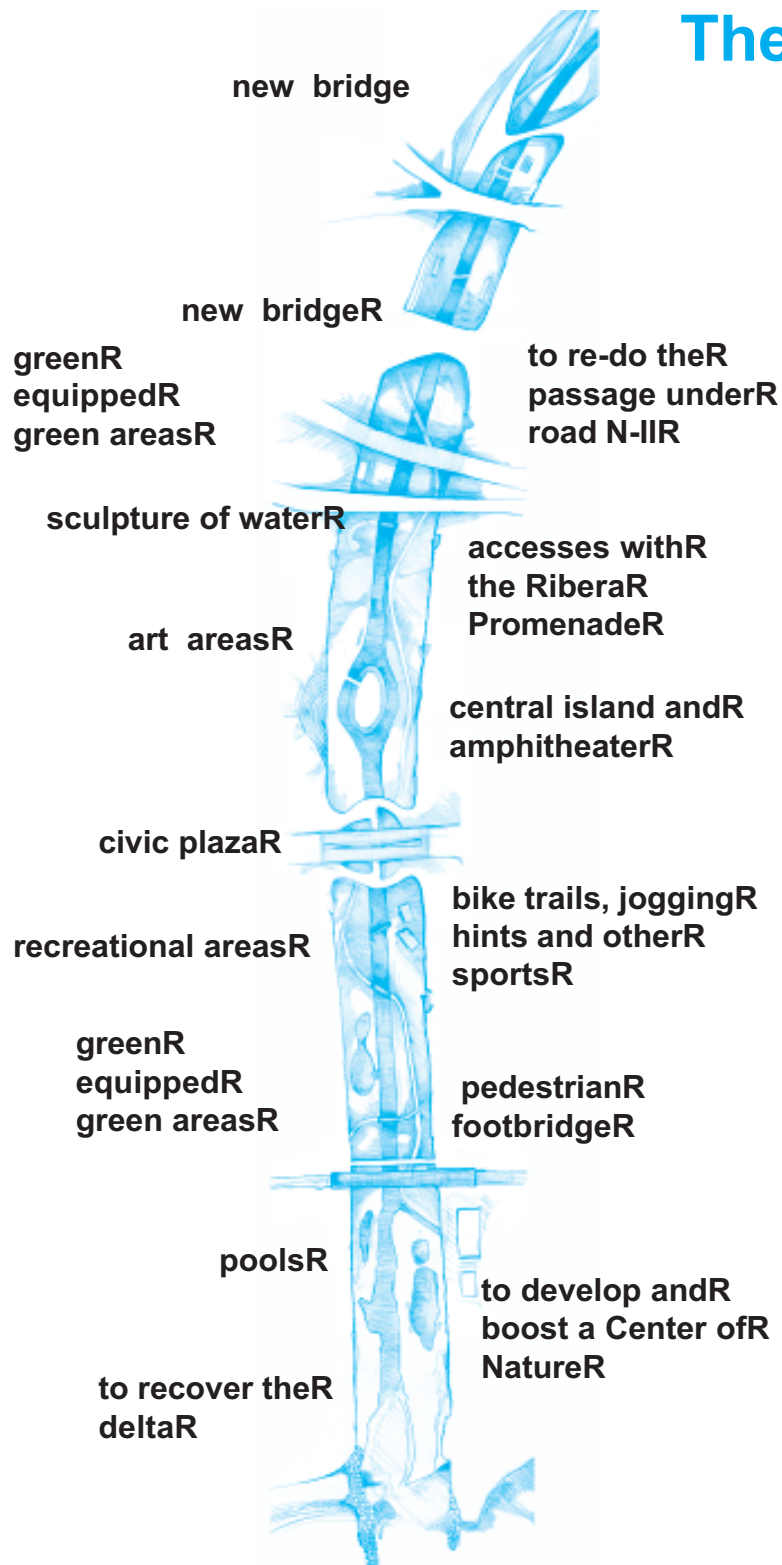
Infrastructures and equipment

Environment

Social services

Socioeconomic and communication

- Improvements in the inter-urban and urban transport
(«... try to link the neighbourhoods to each other, especially Sant Joan Baptista and La Catalana...», «... to expand the timetable of lines 43 and 141...»)
- Elimination of architectural barriers that hinder the passage to people with some physical disability
- To improve the pavement
- Faulty signalling
- Necessity to create a spine for the municipality
(«... the Municipality is crushed by infrastructures!!»)

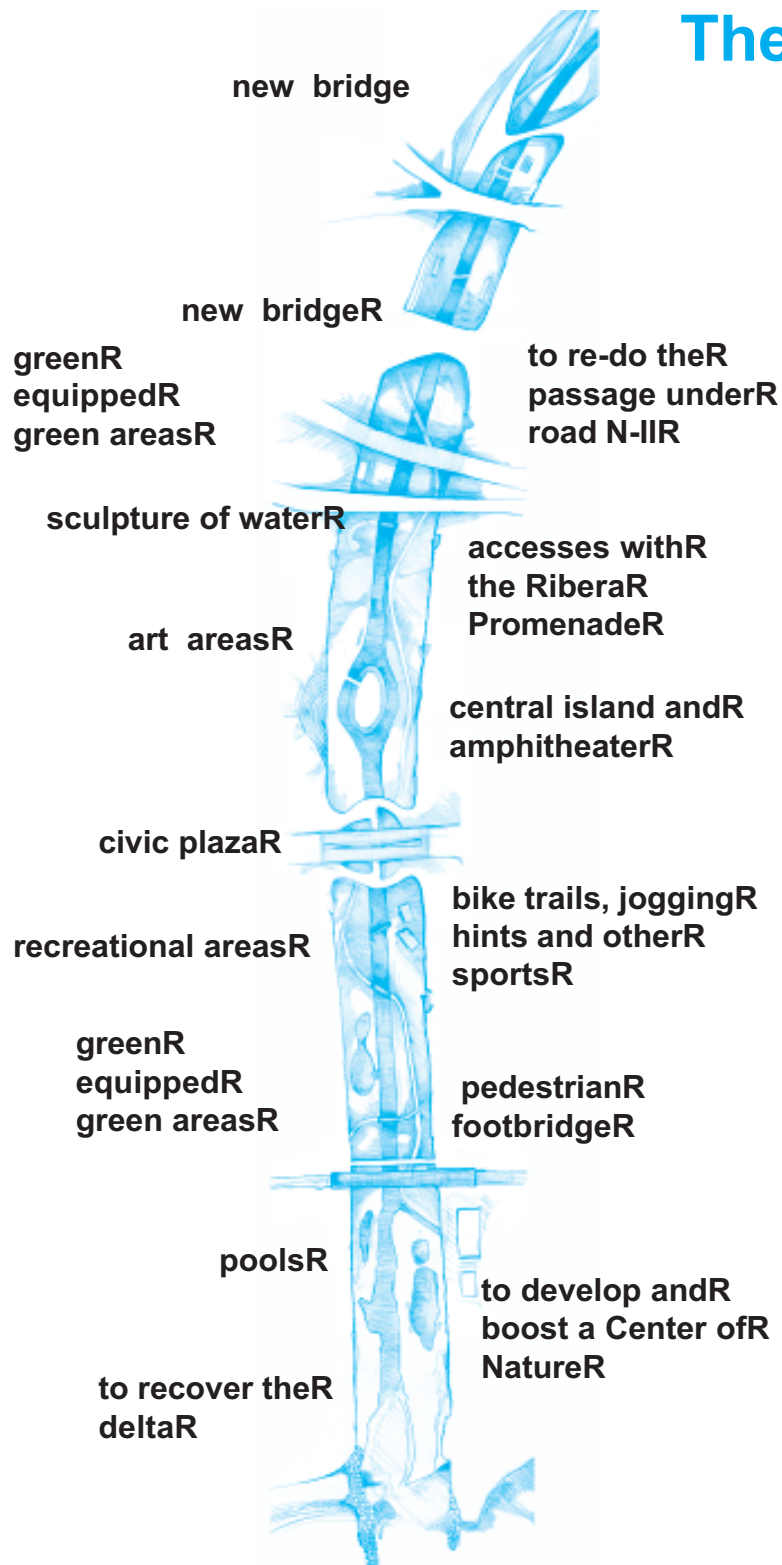


Proposals for the whole tract of the riverR

- «We want a river, not a creek! ». A river dies in the sea. It is notR good that the sea enters the earth.R
- «We want a river with water». That is to say, to increase the flow ofR the river, for they intend it several ideas: to dredge the river, to ob-R tain water from the aquifer, to transport water from other areas ofR Sant Adrià that present flood problems.R
- The river will be an integrative element of the Municipality.R Transforming it into a permeable interstitial space that facilitates theR union of «the two Sant Adrià».R
- The accesses («slopes») to the channel of the river will be both inR ramp form (soft) and stairway (wide).R They will allow the entrance of bicycles (access to the « bike trail»).R They will be in sufficient number along both sidewalks (each 100R mts is recommended.).R
- Footbridges or small bridges that allow people to cross the riverR will have different forms and orientation (they won't all be perpen-R dicular to the bed). They will allow passage, as much for pedestri-R ans as for bicycles.R
- The hillside that constitutes the banks, at both sides of the riverR won't be a plane, it will have «mounds» (as «waves») among whichR it will also be possible to build footbridges.R
- The bike trail, with a serpentine layout in the bed of the river, willR cross the canal with small wooden bridges designed to be dispos-R able in the event of a flood, without constitute obstacles or ele-R ments retaining water. Also, the route of this bike trail will arrive atR the Riverside Promenade, through the access slopes (or «slope»)R to the river.R

The Workshop Proposal

2/7R

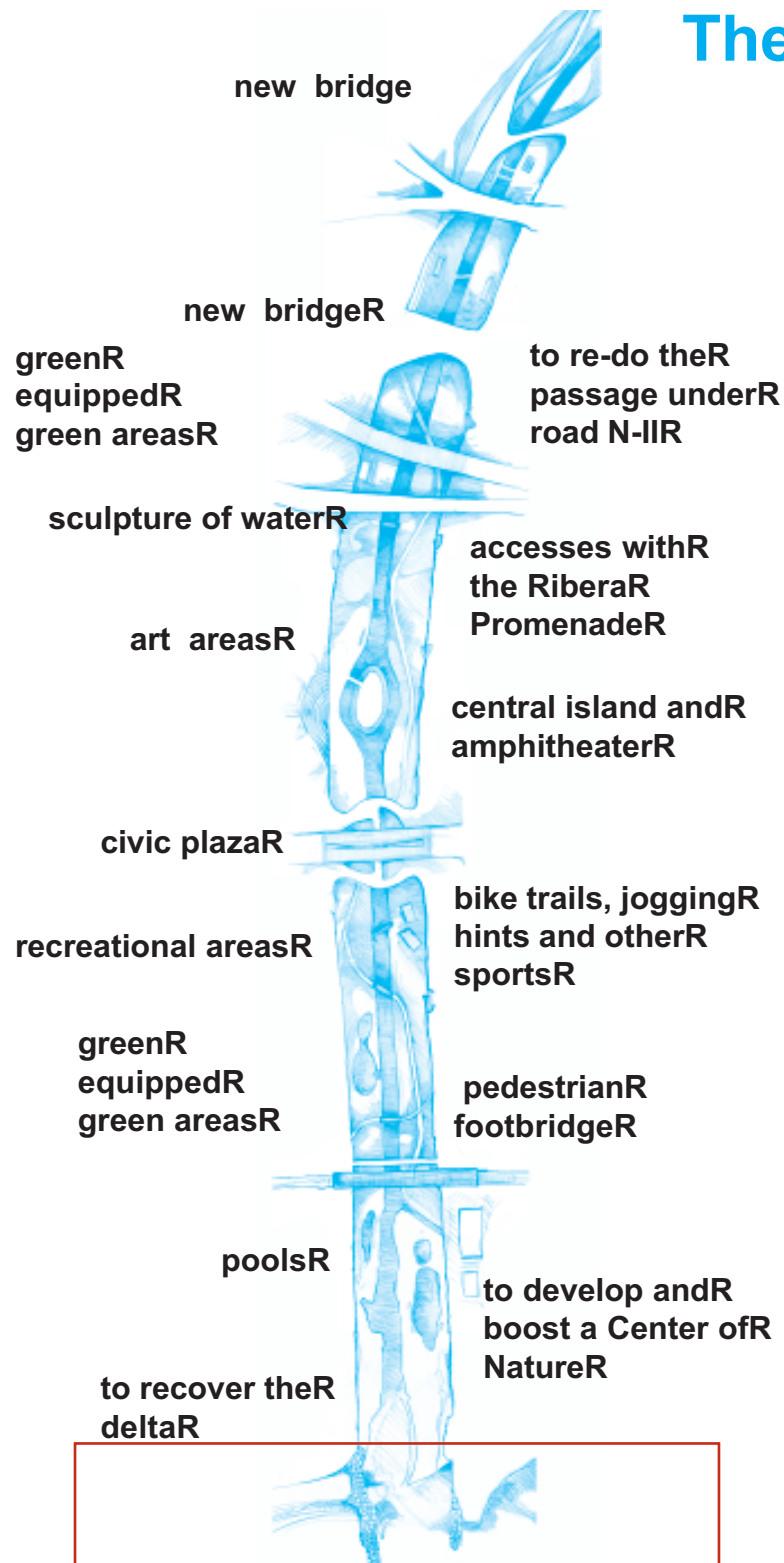


Proposals for the whole tract of the riverR

- The Riverside Promenade will give priority to pedestrians useR over on that of vehicles, with wide landscaped areas and plantationR of trees from the ecology of the area.R
- Permanent urban furniture will be placed on both banks all theR way along the bed of the river. A series of seats (benches) made ofR stone (to contend with the ascent of the water) and paper baskets.R In the same way a series of spotlights or lights will be placed in theR wall to provide good illumination.R
- The wall will become a giant «sheet» on which youth people willR be able to put graffiti.R
- As far as possible, the material used for the construction of theR different structures and proposed elements (platforms, footbridges,R baskets, etc.) they will be wood, to respect the environment and toR be in accordance with it.R
- Serpentine layout of the canal bed of the river (not rectilinear).R
- Vegetation by the margin of the river.R

The Workshop Proposal

3/7R



- Permanent containers for the recycling of selected materials.R
Construction of a pier that assures the arrival of water from theR
river to the sea, avoiding the accumulation of sand in the outletR
and, at the same time, limiting the entrance of the marine streamR
into the river. It will also allow the practice of the fishing in a clearR
environment .R

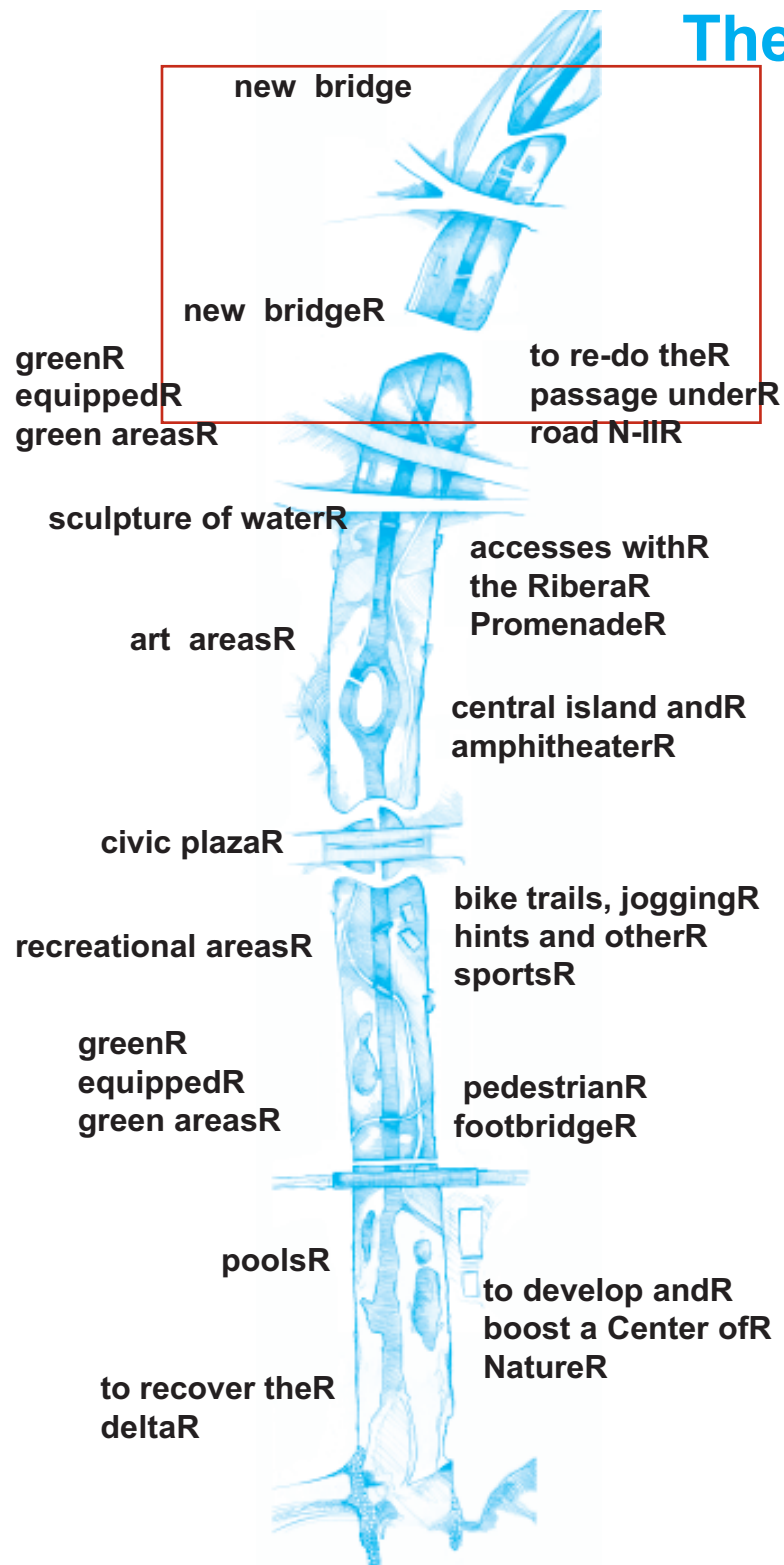
- The proposal of the marina was repeatedly highlighting recur-R
rently questioned in the debate, being sparking positions like theR
following : Which citizen from Sant Adrià will use the port? WhatR
kind of port can coexist with the facilities and the services likeR
those located in the waterfront today?R

-. Construction of a delta that constitutes a public natural space.R
This should contain a basin (proposed in the right margin) and anR
area of reed beds (proposed in the left margin). It will be consti-R
tuted as a natural space, directly linked to a "School of Nature"R
that would be located in the left margin of the delta. It is acknowl-R
edged that the delta would force permanent maintenance of theR
area to be carried out, which would avoid the degradation that isR
observed at the present time.R

-. The possibility to build up a fishing factory is pointed out.R

The Workshop Proposal

4/7R

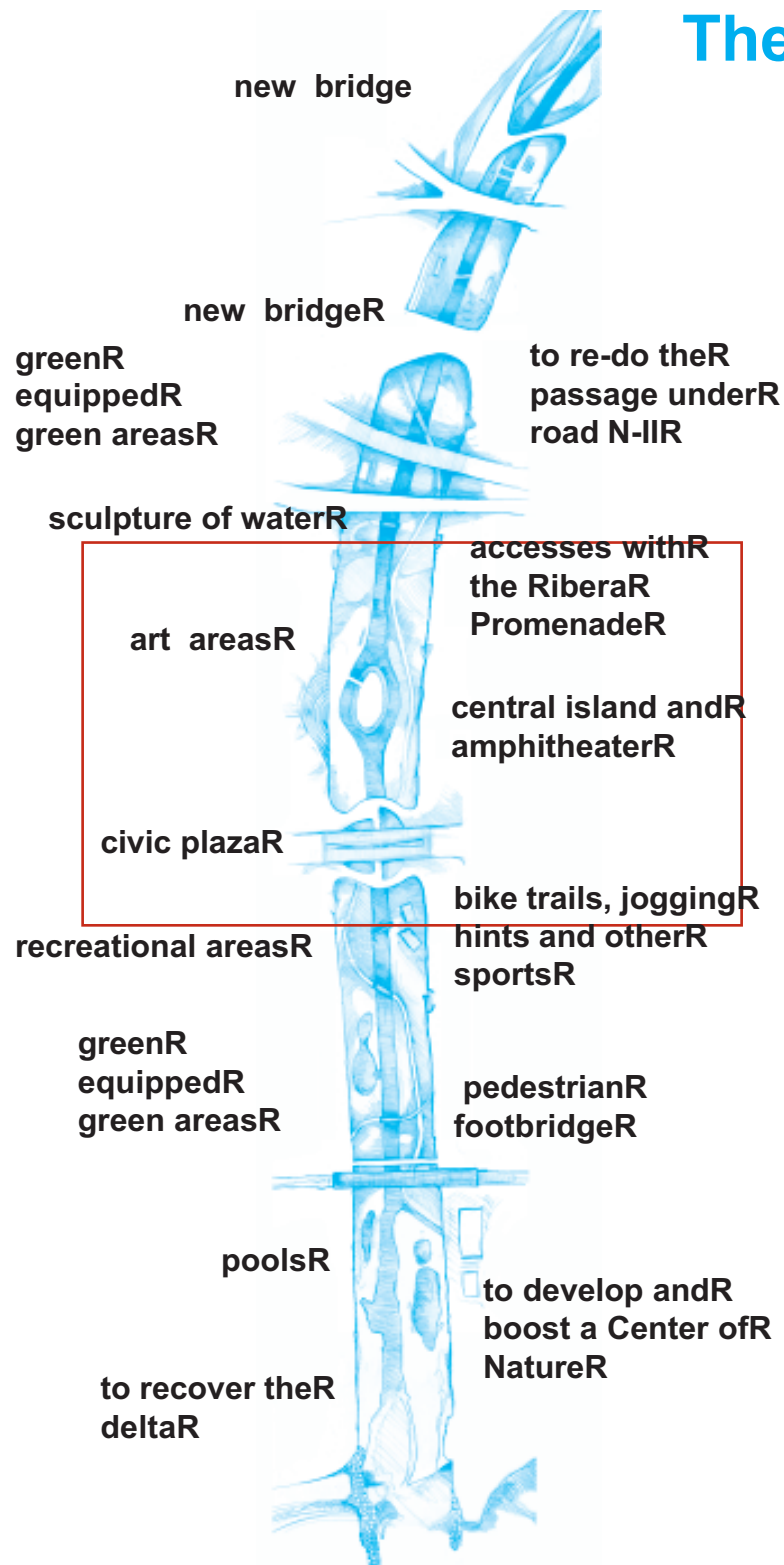


In contrast to the first section in those which «the water» has been the main focus, «the earth» will take the main role with specific emphasis on the use of the earth with resistant vegetation:

- Large platform for pedestrians, which will exclude the traffic of vehicles, will cover a section of the river carrying out the function to connect the two margins of the river (specifically it would facilitate the union of Sant Adrià's centre with the sport areas RCD Espanyol, built in the right sidewalk of the river); it will also be a place for both sides of the river neighbours encounters. In this bridge - square will take place permanent activities of exhibition and sale, travelling fairs...
- Structures for lineboarding/ skateboarding use in some part of the two banks.
- Durable water furniture constituting a «gymnastics circuit» will be located in both banks of the river. In the wall it will be implemented «rockdrome». In this section, besides the footbridges or bridges that will allow people to cross the length of the river to all the long; a mobile wood bridge will be built for "adventure" purpose.

The Workshop Proposal

5/7R



Exhibition of “**sculptures of water**” (reference is made to the concept of “aqueduct”) starting from the pillars of the freeways. Taking advantage of the existent structure, the creation of arches and sculptures of falling water (we are intended thinking about the possibility of “curtains” of water on the river, pumped from the aquifer).

These sculptures of water, for their impact, will become a symbol of the place, act as a focal point (landmark function) and would also be a good source of water for the river.

We commented on carrying out other similar sculptural exhibitions in other big bridges that cross the river.

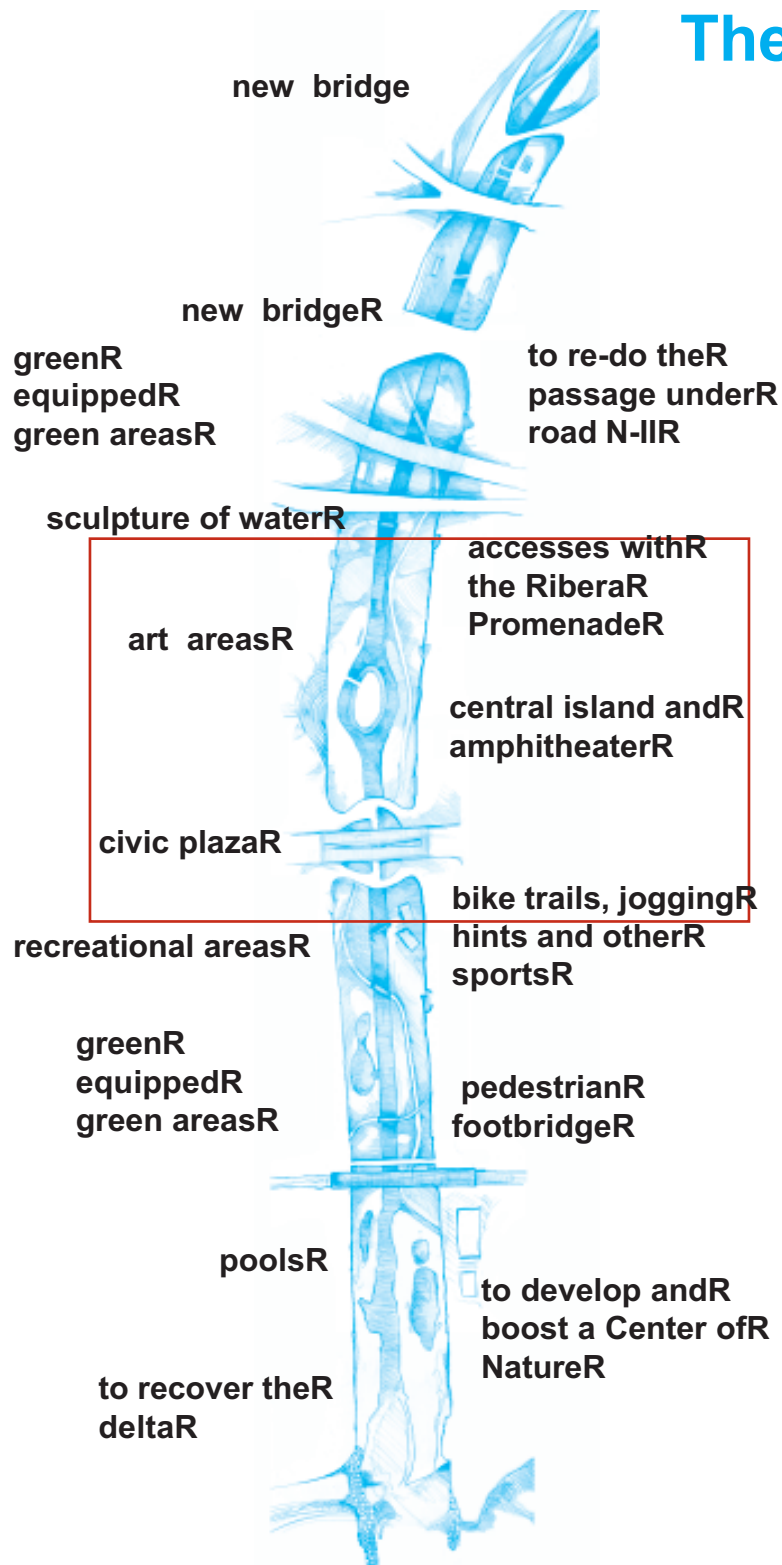
-) **A floating stage.** Unfolding of the bed of the river in two arms and construction of a “floating stage” in the centre, hugged by two sleeves of water that they will be able to cross (to consent to the stage) via footbridges. Most of the artistic activities (theatrical, musical, etc.) carried out locally in Sant Adrià will concentrate here.

It could be possible to build an amphitheatre just in front of the platform and in the riverside.

We are reminded that this scenario would be located within a few meters of the suggested University at Sant Adrià which is intended to be built near this area.

The Workshop Proposal

6/7R



-) **Summer Cinema.** A screen in the wall of the river, for the purposes of a summer cinema that will become a permanent cultural activity for the neighbours.

The wall will not only be used like a cinema screen, but will also have other uses which can be explored later on.

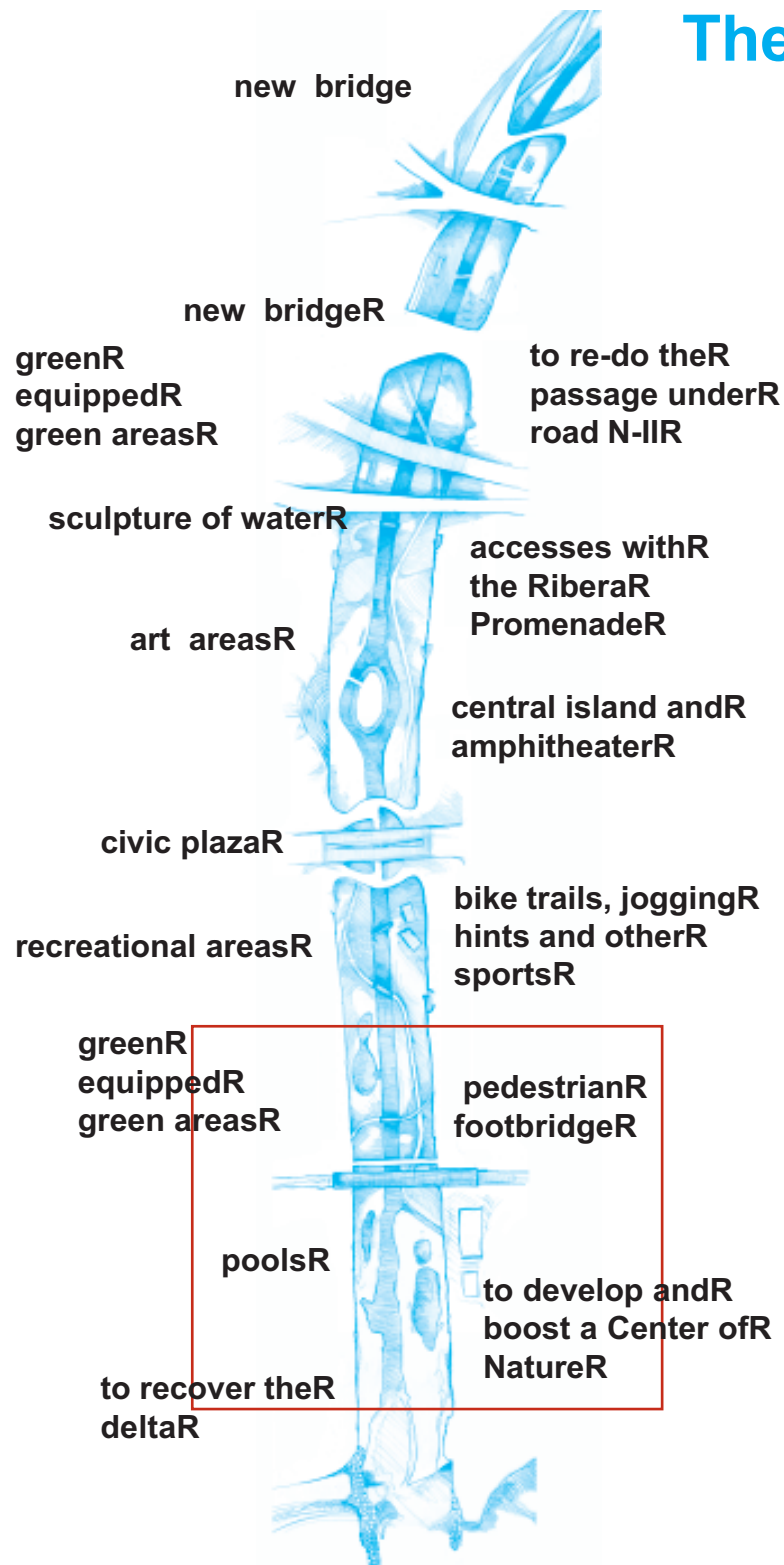
-) Petanca playing fields, as a focal point for the neighbourhood.

-) The Square of Cristobal de Moura. The bridge of Cristobal of Moura gets wider until transforms into a public square above the river.

A square as interstitial element between “the two Sant Adrià”, facilitating the type of encounter and continuity of the activity that is carried out in the square of the City council.

The Workshop Proposal

7/7R



Construction of a pond or reservoir of water for bathing in the right sidewalk. This pond should re-catch water of the river and will allow its permanent regeneration.

Its possible uses would be:

- to Welcome the river's fauna.
- As a natural pool (for leisure use), equipped with a minimum of infrastructure (scales or ramps) providing the access to the water ("if the quality of the water will improve, we will be able to take a bath again as we did before").

- Bike trails that provide the access from the delta area to Santa Coloma. These lanes will twist along both sidewalks.

- Bridge or footbridge next to the rail track allows the passage from one margin of the river to another. At the moment, this traffic is carried out with a lot of danger, because of for it a part of the structure of the own rail track is being used.

Also we propose that in this bridge, like in all the other ones, these will be access ("slopes") from the margins to the riverside of the river.

Creation of a "School of Nature", located in the left margin of the delta outlet of the river. The school would steer its main activity toward the study of the past and present of the river, its flora and its fauna.



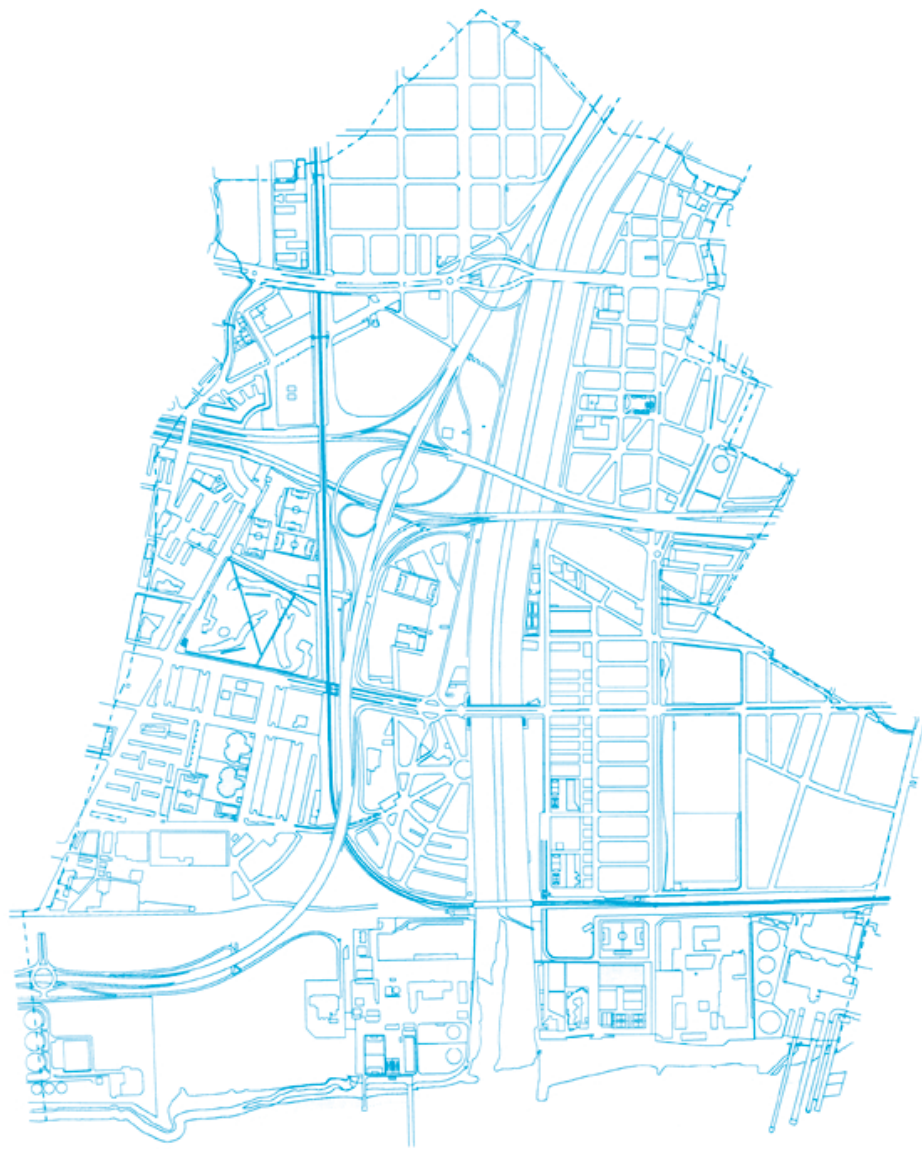
índex / índice

passat / pasado

present / presente

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annexes / anexos



► Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río

Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

1 2 3

- « ¡Queremos un río, no una ría! ». Un río muere en el mar. No se quiere que el mar entre en la tierra.

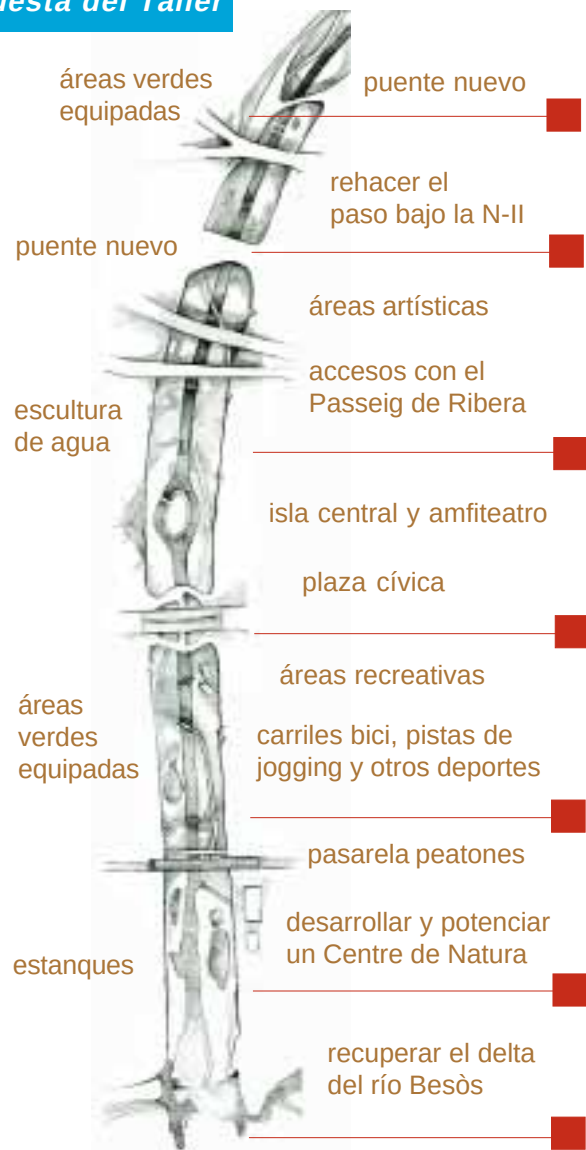
► (ver el Proyecto Oficial de Barcelona Regional)

- «Queremos un río con agua». Es decir, aumentar el caudal del río, para ello se proponen varias ideas: dragar el río, obtener agua del acuífero o transportar agua de otras zonas de Sant Adrià que presentan problemas de inundación.

- El río como elemento integrador y vertebrador del Municipio, convirtiéndolo en un espacio intersticial permeable que favorezca la unión de «los dos Sant Adrià».

- Los accesos («bajadas») al lecho del río serán tanto en forma de rampa (suave) como de escaleras (anchas).

Deberán permitir la entrada de bicicletas (acceso al «carril bici»). Se presentarán en un número suficiente a lo largo de ambas veredas (se recomienda cada 100 mts.).



► Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río

Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

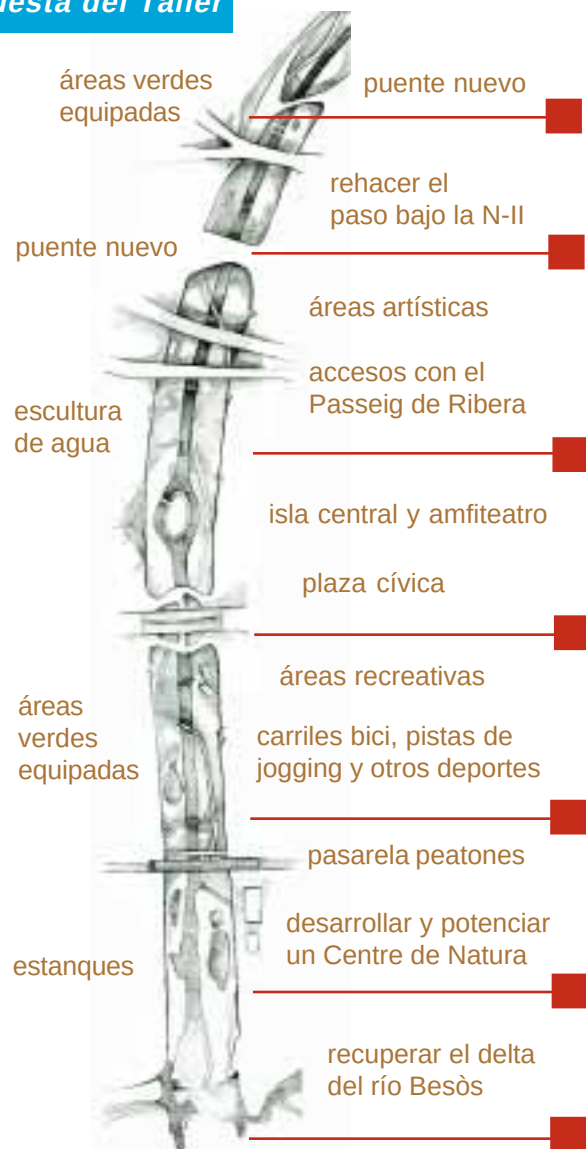
1 2 3

- Las pasarelas o pequeños puentes que permitan cruzar el río tendrán diferentes formas y orientaciones (no serán todos ellos perpendiculares al cauce). Permitirán el paso, tanto de peatones como de bicicletas.

- La ladera que constituye las orillas, a ambos lados del río no será plana, presentará «montículos» (como «olas») entre los cuales podrán también construirse pasarelas.

- El carril bici, de trazado serpenteante en el cauce del río, cruzando la canalización con pequeños puentes ligeros de madera, que por su diseño sean arrastrables en caso de riada, sin que constituyan obstáculos o elementos de retención del agua. Asimismo, el trazado de este carril bici llegará hasta el Paseo de Ribera, a través de las pendientes de acceso (o «bajada») al río.

- Tratamiento del Paseo de Ribera dando prioridad al uso peatonal por sobre el vehicular, con amplias zonas ajardinadas y plantación de árboles autóctonos.

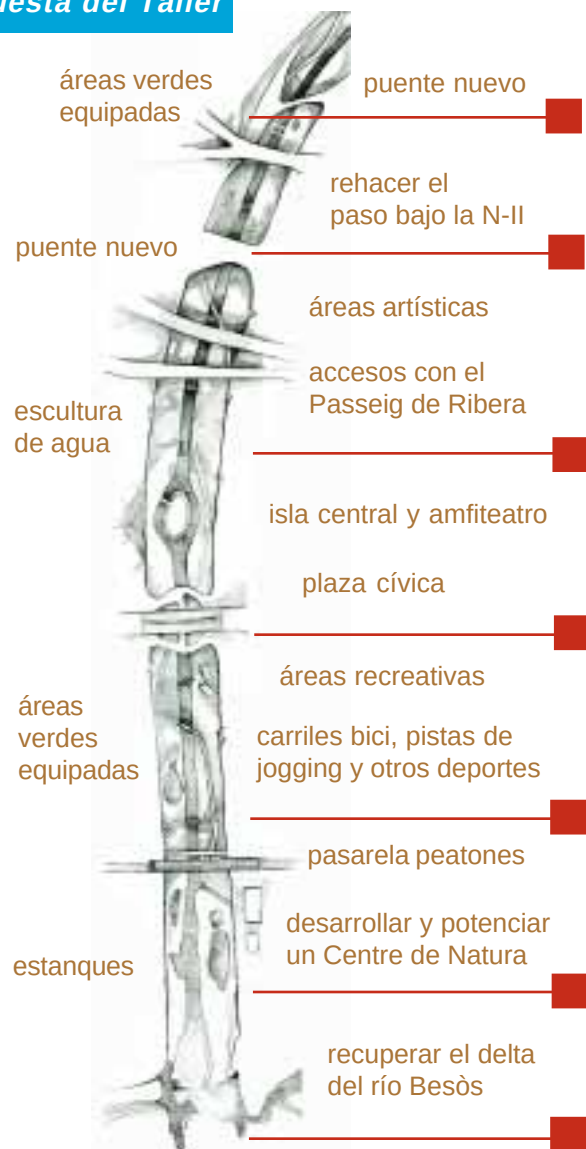


► Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río

Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

1 2 3

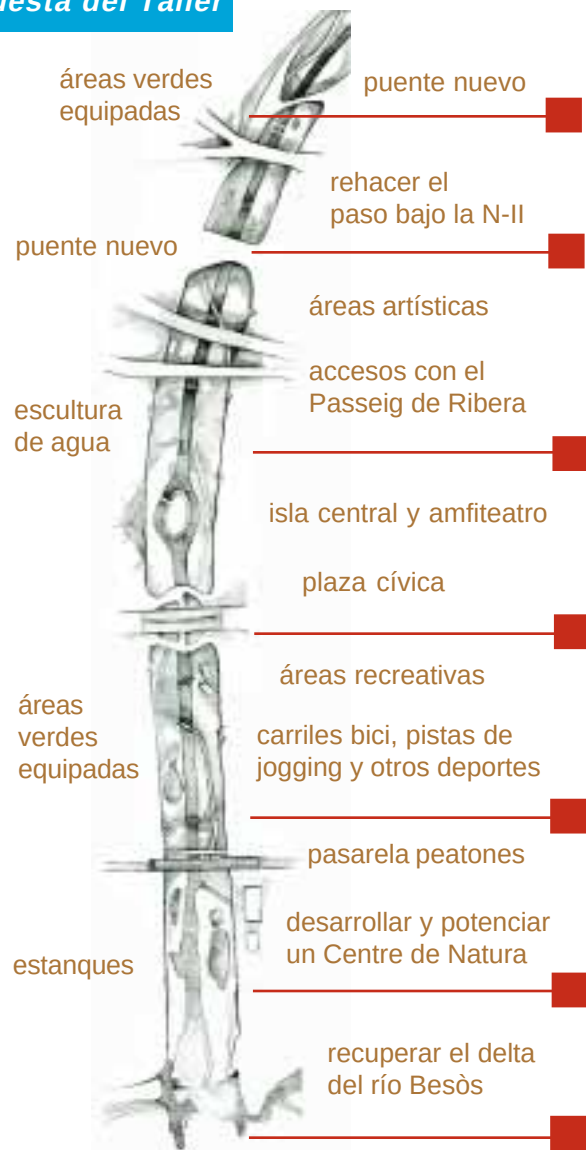
- Mobiliario permanente. A lo largo de todo el cauce del río, en ambas orillas, se ubicarán toda una serie de asientos (bancos) de piedra (para soportar la subida del agua) y papeleras. Asimismo, se enclavarán en el muro una serie de focos o luces para una buena iluminación del lugar.
- El muro se convertirá en una gran «sábana» en la que se podrán pintar graffitis. Se invitará a los jóvenes a que realicen esta tarea.
- El material utilizado para la construcción de las distintas estructuras y elementos propuestos (plataformas, pasarelas, papeleras, etc.) serán, en la medida de lo posible de madera, para respetar el medio ambiente y estar acorde con el mismo.
- Trazado serpenteante del cauce canalizado del río (no rectilíneo).
- Vegetación al margen del río.
- Mobiliario permanente para la recogida selectiva de residuos.





Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

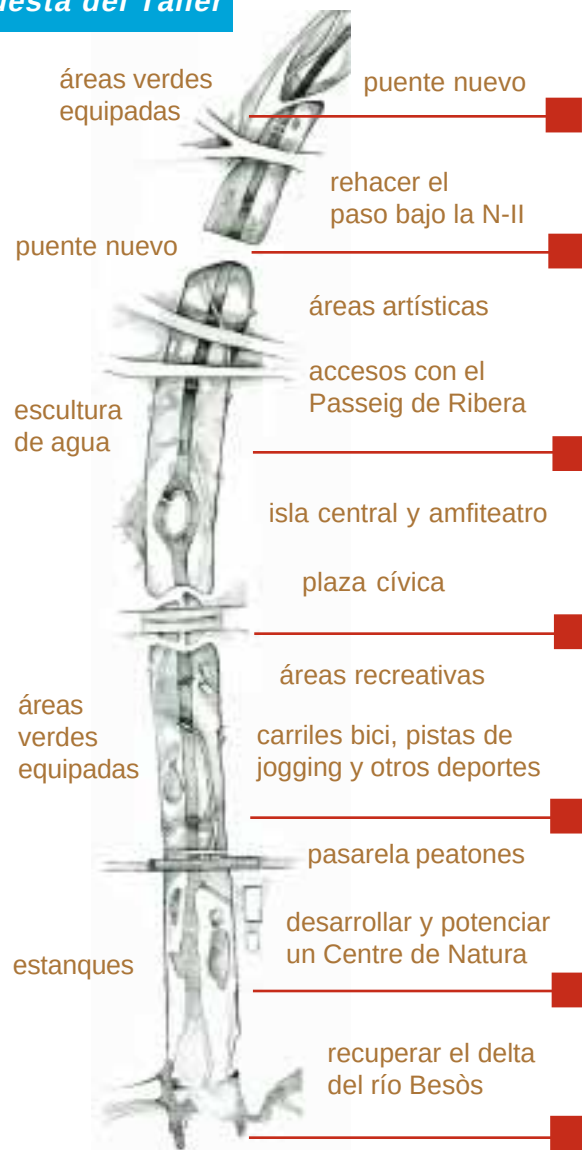
Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río





Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

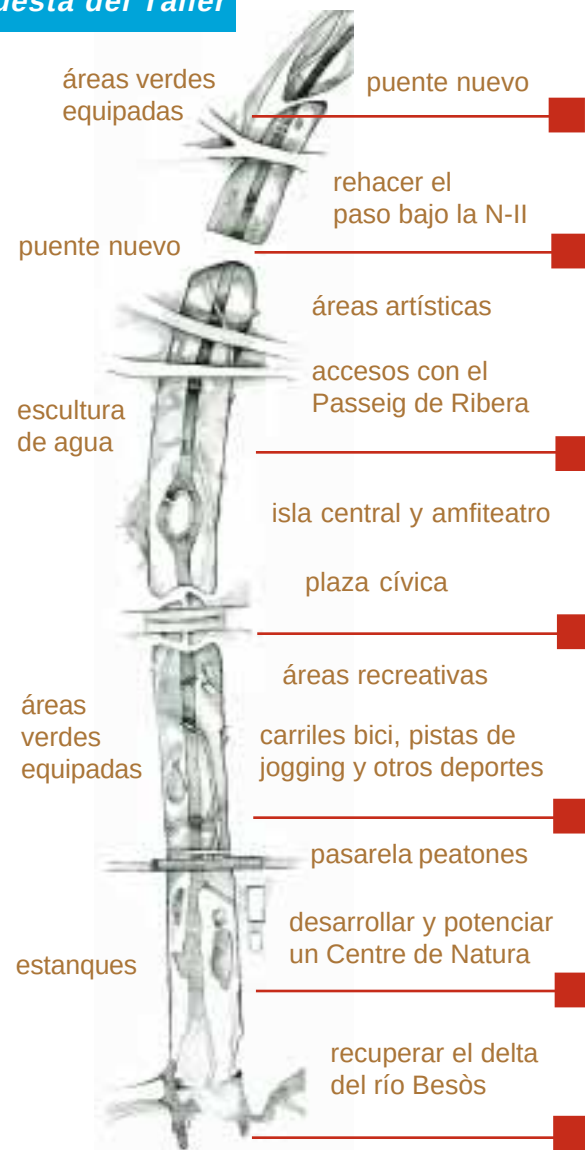
Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río





Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

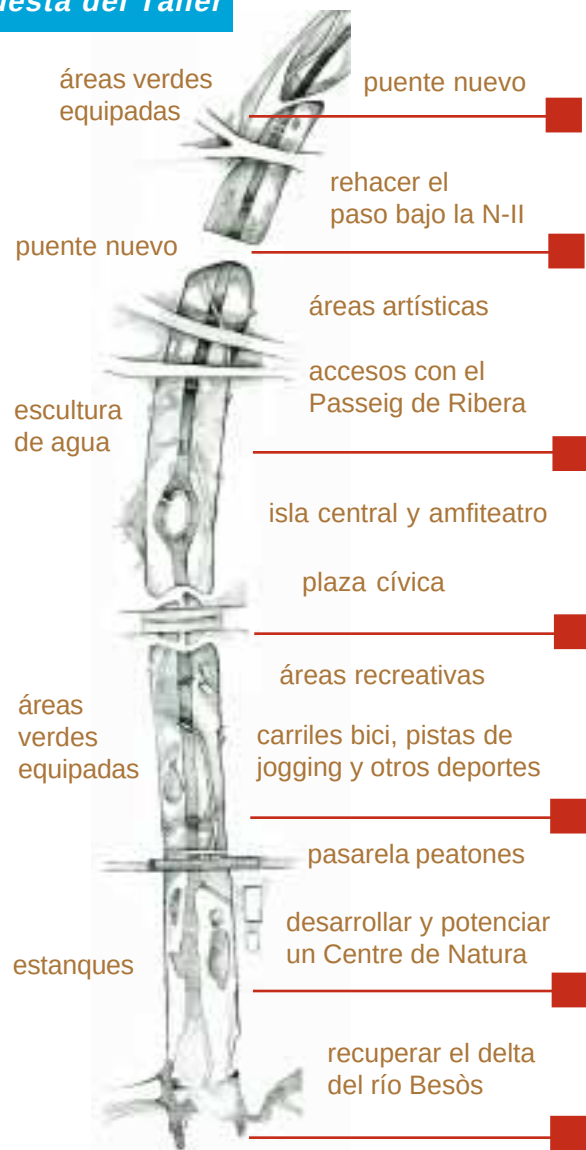
Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río





Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

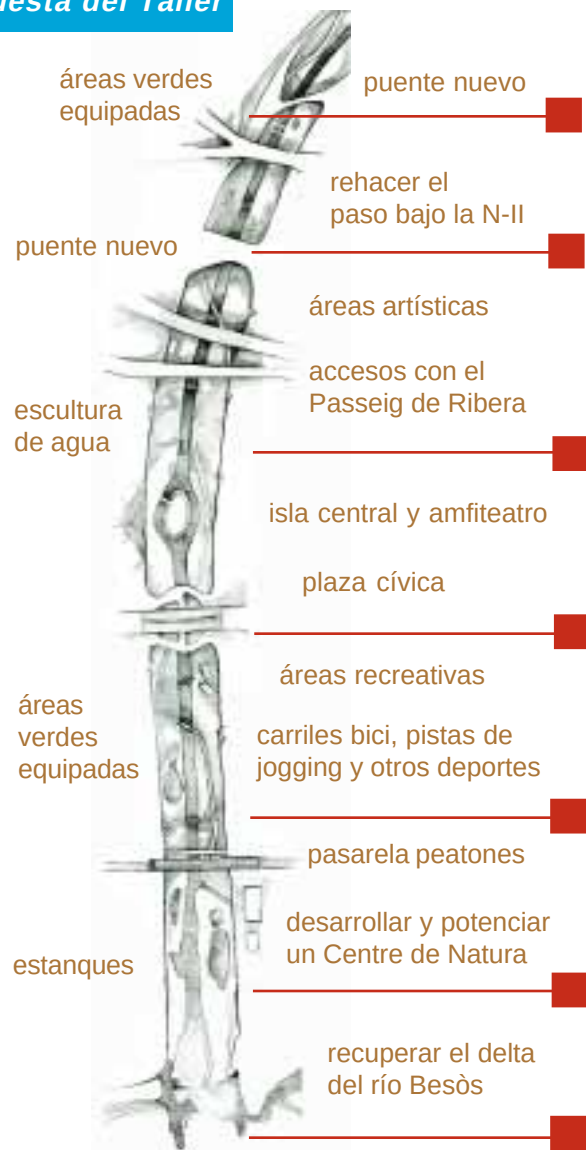
Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río





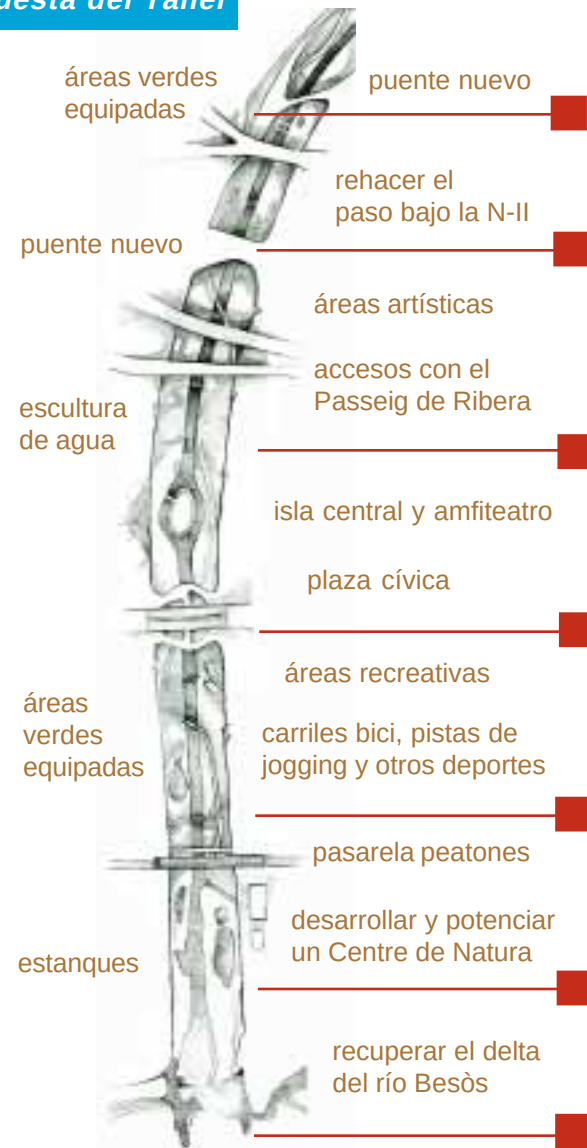
Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río



Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

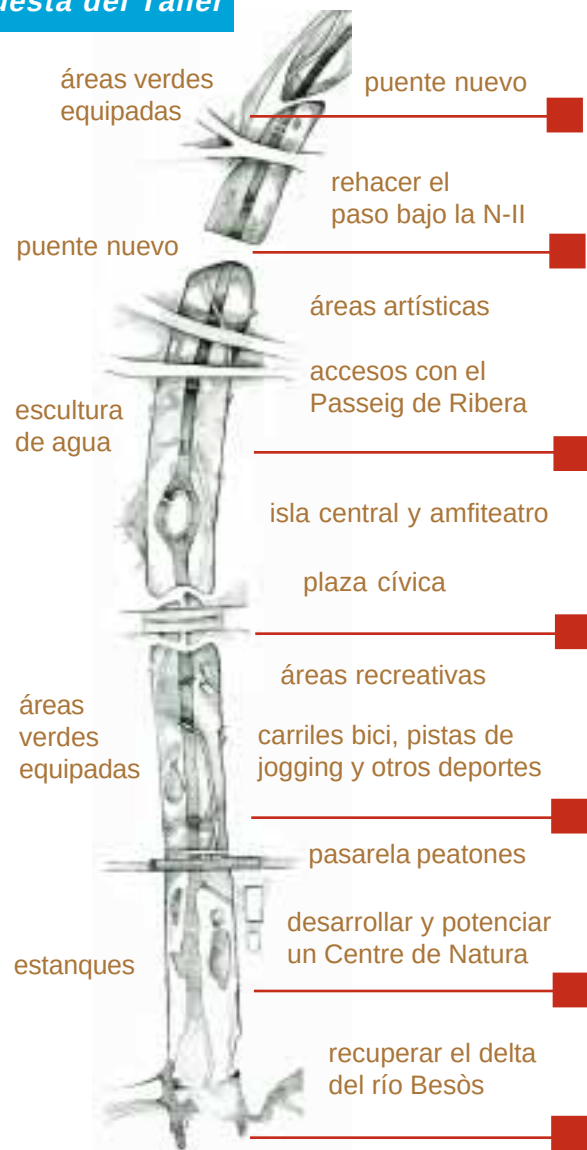
Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río





Propuestas para todo el tramo del río

Propuestas situadas en los diferentes tramos del río





análisis de las necesidades del municipio

ANALISIS DE LAS PRINCIPALES NECESIDADES DEL MUNICIPIO

Tres sesiones del «Taller Participativo» estuvieron orientadas a que el grupo analizara, lo menos directivamente posible, las necesidades y problemáticas que presenta en la actualidad el municipio de Sant Adrià del Besòs, para posteriormente elaborar una priorización de las mismas y, por último, hacer propuestas para su resolución (ubicándolas en un plano de la ciudad) .

En la primera de las sesiones y considerando los objetivos planteados, se dividió al grupo del taller en dos subgrupos (para facilitar su trabajo) y se les entregó la consigna general de que elaboraran una lista de necesidades y/o problemáticas del municipio.

Posteriormente, los dos listados obtenidos fueron analizados y discutidos por todo el grupo, obteniéndose finalmente una relación de necesidades y problemáticas municipales que seguidamente presentamos (ordenadas según los diferentes ámbitos a los que hacen referencia).

- Urbanismo
- Infraestructuras y equipamientos
- Medio ambiente
- Servicios sociales
- Económico-sociales y comunicación

territorialización y priorización de las necesidades

análisis de las
necesidades del
municipio

► territorialización
y priorización de
las necesidades

ANALISIS DE LAS PRINCIPALES NECESIDADES DEL MUNICIPIO

Urbanismo

Faltan parques (necesidad de zonas verdes)

Faltan zonas de Aparcamiento
(«...¿dónde irán los coches cuando hagan los márgenes del río?...»)

Viviendas a precio tasado y bajo
(«...para la juventud y para evitar que la gente se vaya...»)

Mejoras en el transporte inter-urbano y urbano
(«...que comunique los barrios entre sí, especialmente Sant Joan Baptista y La Catalana...», «...ampliar el trayecto de las líneas 43 y 141...»)

Eliminación de barreras arquitectónicas que dificultan el paso a personas con alguna disminución física

Mejora del pavimento

Deficiente señalización

Necesidad de vertebración del municipio
(«...el Municipio está triturado por infraestructuras!!»)

Urbanismo ► Infraestructuras y equipamientos ► Medio ambiente

► Servicios sociales

► Económico-sociales y comunicación

análisis de las
necesidades del
municipio

► territorialización
y priorización de
las necesidades

ANALISIS DE LAS PRINCIPALES NECESIDADES DEL MUNICIPIO

Infraestructuras y equipamientos

Zona de acampada y Caravaning (para camping y turismo de Caravanas)

Lago de niños en los parques y piscina en el margen derecho

Equipamiento de los parques: bancos, papeleras, fuentes, Pipican,...

Iluminación (especialmente en La Catalana y el parque Besòs)

Zonas de juegos infantiles

Espacios o alternativas de diversión para la gente joven
(«...evitar que la juventud tenga que divertirse fuera de la población...»)

Faltan cines

Campos de deporte públicos

Reabrir Centros Públicos (Teatro La Mina, Biblioteca ,...)
Potenciar el uso de equipamientos («...no faltan, están infrautilizados...»)

Hotel de entidades

► Urbanismo

Infraestructuras y equipamientos

► Medio ambiente

► Servicios sociales

► Económico-sociales y comunicación

análisis de las
necesidades del
municipio

► territorialización
y priorización de
las necesidades

ANALISIS DE LAS PRINCIPALES NECESIDADES DEL MUNICIPIO

Medio ambiente

Eliminación de las Torres de alta tensión

Insuficiencia de los colectores y la depuradora

Contenedores de reciclaje

Mantenimiento de jardines: poda, limpieza y fumigación

Saneamiento y limpieza («...ratas, garrapatas!!!...»)

Pantallas de insonorización para la Autopista y RENFE

Sistema de alcantarillado en malas condiciones, necesidad de limpieza.
(«...inundación del puente Cristóbal de Moura con las lluvias...»)

Recuperación del polígono de Montsolís
(«...en el parque hay aspersores que no se ponen en marcha...»,
«...da un aspecto lamentable en verano...»)

Industria no contaminante

► Urbanismo ► Infraestructuras y equipamientos Medio ambiente

► Servicios sociales ► Económico-sociales y comunicación

análisis de las
necesidades del
municipio

► territorialización
y priorización de
las necesidades

ANALISIS DE LAS PRINCIPALES NECESIDADES DEL MUNICIPIO

Servicios sociales

Centros de Formacion Laboral (FP)

Centro de Estudios Superiores, Universidad («...la Universidad es vida...»)

Cursos de formacion adulta

Centros de formación teatral

Una Policía efectiva («...no más numerosa, sino más eficaz...»)

Carencia de centros de tratamiento de adicción a las drogas

Casal de Jóvenes, esplai,...

Falta Centro y residencia de discapacitados y Centro de estimulación precoz

Hospital («...aquí no se nace, ni se muere!!!...»)

Geriátrico público («...el de Matacas no tiene subvención de la Generalitat...»)

Escola de Natura

► Urbanismo ► Infraestructuras y equipamientos ► Medio ambiente

Servicios sociales

► Económico-sociales y comunicación

análisis de las
necesidades del
municipio

ANALISIS DE LAS PRINCIPALES NECESIDADES DEL MUNICIPIO

Económico-sociales y comunicación

Compensaciones por parte de la industria

Fomentar el comercio (en especial en La Catalana, «...donde no hay nada...»)
y a la pequeña y mediana empresa (PYME)

Mejora de la información proveniente del Ayuntamiento
(«... el Viure a Sant Adrià no llega, además, el Ayuntamiento no responde a las
instancias que se le hacen llegar)

► territorialización
y priorización de
las necesidades

► Urbanismo ► Infraestructuras y equipamientos ► Medio ambiente

► Servicios sociales

Económico-sociales y comunicación

análisis de las
necesidades del
municipio

territorialización
y priorización de
las necesidades

1- Zonas verdes
(parque fluvial, paseo, carril bici,
pintar muros, reurbanizar Rambleta)

2- Eliminación de las Torres Eléctricas

3- Incremento Servicios de Salud

4- Centros de Servicios Sociales

5- Universidad

6- Zonas deportivas lúdicas

7- Escola de Natura

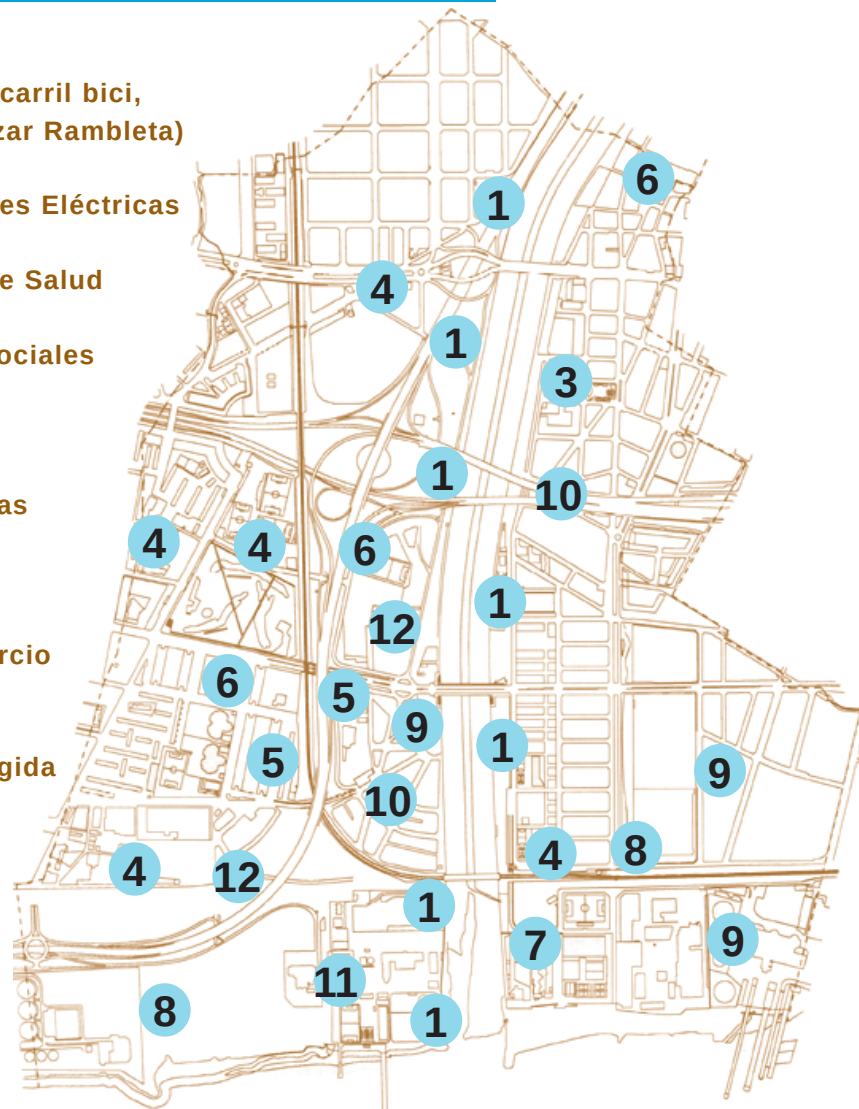
8- Ocio, multicines, comercio
(«minimaremagnum»)

9- Infraestructuras de recogida
selectiva

10- Hotel de entidades
y Vivero de empresas

11- Caravaning

12- Ciudad del Cine





Zona humeda para permitir la regeneración biológica del río

Zona de meandros y parque fluvial

Zona canalizada, con acceso al cauce y paseos de ribera. Toda la canalización se hace con presas inflables controladas por satélite.

Pulsa sobre una de las entradas del proyecto. Pulsa para ampliar la información sobre...



Riu amunt el Besòs està canviant.
Río arriba el Besòs esta cambiando.

Potser aviat es convertirà en un riu altra vegada.
Quizás pronto se convertira en un río otra vez.

Els canvis són espectaculars, els plans i projectes encara més...
Los cambios son espectaculares, los planes y proyectos aún más...

Un riu navegable?, la Feria de Abril a la zona de La Catalana, un port esportiu, el Fòrum 2004 dins el territori de Sant Adrià....
¿Un río navegable?, la Feria de Abril en la zona de La Catalana, un puerto deportivo, el Forúm 2004 en el territorio de Sant Adrià...

Potser masses coses quan ningú ens ha demanat quin és el model de ciutat que volem, quin ús li volem donar al riu....
Quizás muchas cosas cuando nadie nos ha planteado cual es el modelo de ciudad que queremos, que uso le queremos dar al río...

**SORTIR
SALIR**

Projecte finançat amb fons FEDER de la UE
Proyecto financiado con fondos FEDER de la UE

Objectius:

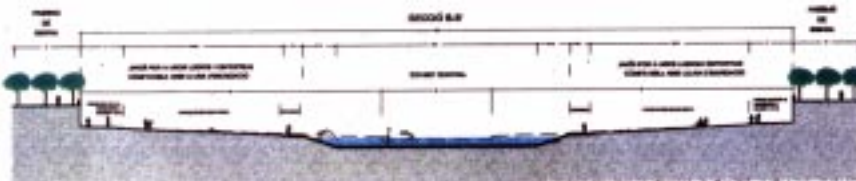
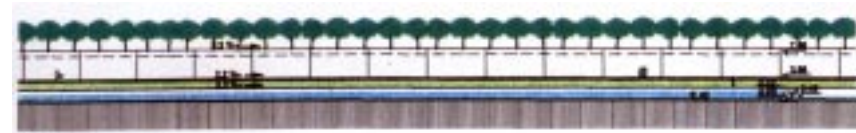
Objetivos:

1- Regenerar biològicament el riu.

1- Regenerar biológicamente el río

2- Ordenar el riu com gran parc fluvial de la Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona i com a eix de connexió entre la serralada litoral i el desenvolupament del front marítim.

2- Ordenar el río como un gran parque fluvial de la Región Metropolitana de Barcelona y como eje de conexión entre la cordillera litoral y el desarrollo del frente litoral.

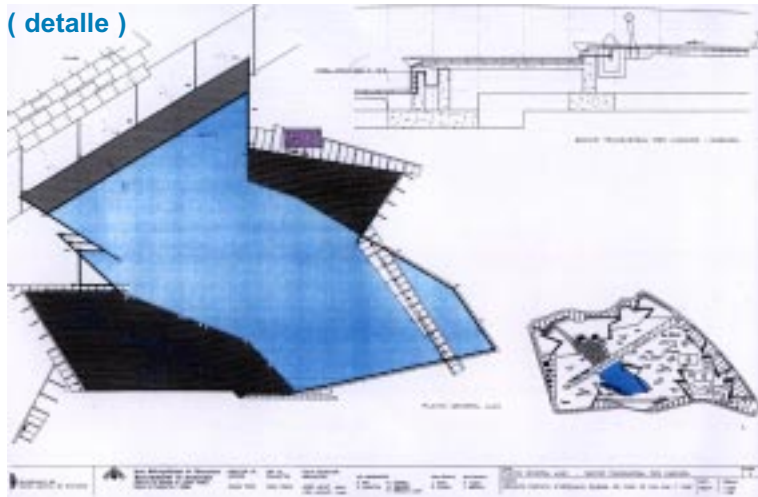


Pulsa sobre una de las
entradas del proyecto.
Pulsa para ampliar
la información sobre...



SORTIR
SALIR

(detalle)



Parc de Can Zam



Localización



Pulsa sobre una de las
entradas del proyecto.
Pulsa para ampliar
la información sobre...



**SORTIR
SALIR**

**El proyecto nos plantea,
realmente,
una visión idílica.**

**No más residuos, ni porquería,
ni polución...**

No más torres de alta tensión...

...un río para disfrutarlo.



Pulsa sobre una de las
entradas del proyecto.
Pulsa para ampliar
la información sobre...



**SORTIR
SALIR**



Proposta del Port Esportiu i del canal navegable (el mar entra dins el riu)
Propuesta del Puerto Deportivo y del canal navegable (el mar entra en el río)

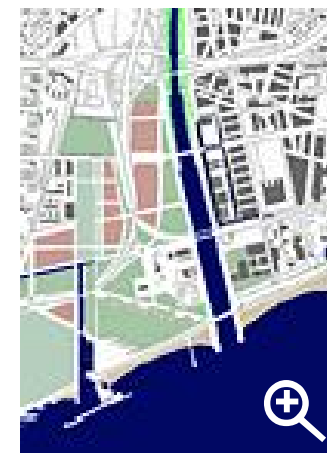
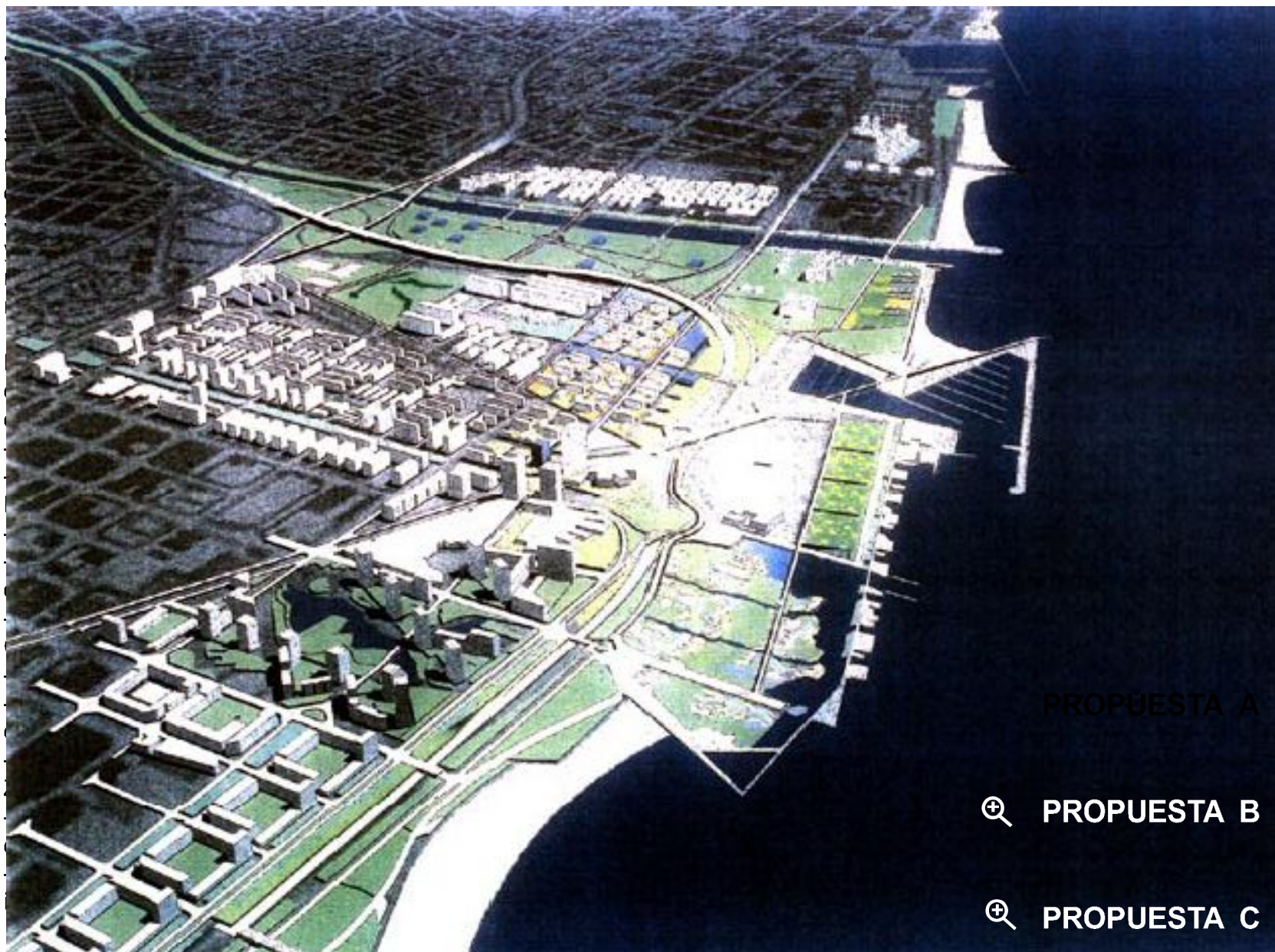
Fòrum del 2004



Pulsa sobre una de las entradas del proyecto.
Pulsa para ampliar la información sobre...



**SORTIR
SALIR**



Proposta del Port Esportiu i del canal navegable (el mar entra dins el riu)

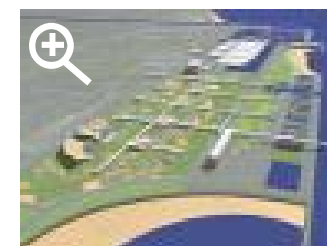
Propuesta del Puerto Deportivo y del canal navegable (el mar entra en el río)

PROPUESTA A

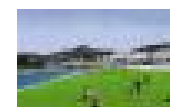
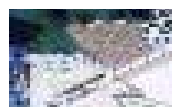
🔍 PROPUESTA B

🔍 PROPUESTA C

Fòrum del 2004



Pulsa para ampliar la información sobre... 🔍



**SORTIR
SALIR**

 pulsa para ampliar



Dibujo de Daniel Torres dentro de la web del Fórum 2004

Fòrum 2004: Zones

The map illustrates the layout of the 2004 Forum zones in Barcelona. It features a grid of streets and a coastline. Numbered zones are marked with circles: 1 (Centre de la pau), 2 (Diversitat del món), 3 (Centre digital de convencions), 4 (Ciutat sostenible), 5 (Experiència zoològica), 6 (Àgora), 7 (Àrea d'exhibició marina), 8 (Teatre aquàtic), 9 (Amfiteatre), 10 (Parc final), 11 (Àrees de serveis), 12 (Àrea de banys i jocs aquàtics), 13 (Planta depuradora i parc solar), 14 (Parc de tractament de residus), and 15 (Parc elèctric). The map also shows the sea, city grid, and transport lines (M, T, P, S).

- 1. Centre de la pau
- 2. Diversitat del món
- 3. Centre digital de convencions
- 4. Ciutat sostenible
- 5. Experiència zoològica
- 6. Àgora
- 7. Àrea d'exhibició marina
- 8. Teatre aquàtic
- 9. Amfiteatre
- 10. Parc final
- 11. Àrees de serveis
- 12. Àrea de banys i jocs aquàtics
- 13. Planta depuradora i parc solar
- 14. Parc de tractament de residus
- 15. Parc elèctric

8. Teatre aquàtic
9. Amfiteatre
10. Parc firal
11. Àrees de serveis
12. Àrea de banys i jocs aquàtics
13. Planta depuradora i parc solar
14. Parc de tractament de residus
15. Parc elèctric



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*Taller coordinado por el Grupo de Investigación de
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