AJUNTAMENT DE VALÈNCIA

Missions València 2030

LAS NAVES

Early Demand Map València 2030

Shared València – Sustainable Urbanism

Early Demand Map València 2030 – Shared València – Sustainable Urbanism

Presentation of the Shared València Look – Sustainable Urbanism

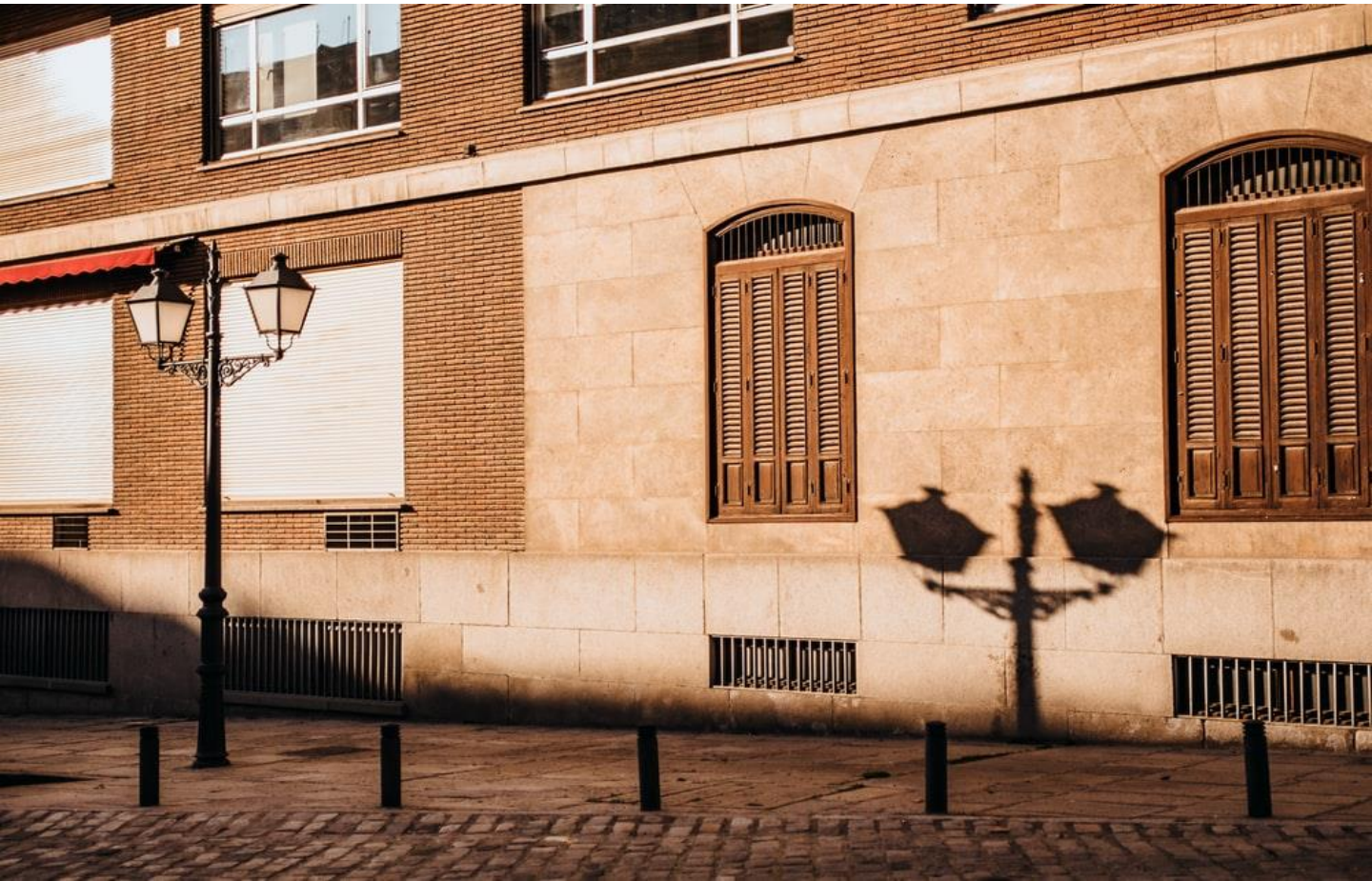
The Shared Look is complemented by the vision of **a compact, accessible and proximity city**. A city that generates **spaces for meeting, social interactions, access to services and community life.**

The vision of sustainable urban planning also refers to the objective of producing **a substantial increase in the rate of renovation of the building stock** with models that, due to their technical and financial viability, can be sustained in the medium and long term. Likewise, València 2030 is committed to orienting the renovation of the housing and building stock through comprehensive approaches, so that the improvement of aspects such as energy efficiency or the integration of renewable energy sources are accompanied **by improvements in habitability, accessibility, conservation, improved safety in use or the digitalisation of buildings**.

This improvement of the building stock must go further, so that the city can lead **processes of rehabilitation and urban regeneration on a small and large scale** that, incorporating **the vision of the citizens themselves, can make better use of all the city's spaces in a sustainable, inclusive and diverse way**.

Throughout this process of sustainable urban planning, it will be essential **to reinforce the role that green and blue infrastructures** play in the urban model of the city, as leisure spaces, spaces of defence against climatic and natural risks or as key spaces for climate neutrality.

All these factors should be framed within the aspiration of making València **a 15-minute city**, in which all citizens, regardless of the area of the city in which they live, have full access in that time to transport infrastructures, green spaces, leisure areas, shopping areas, etc., either on foot or by public transport.



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Challenges sheet

Below is the set of Challenges sheet that have been identified for the configuration of the Early Demand Map associated with the Shared València Look – Sustainable Urbanism.

1

Landscape and design that healthy lifestyles and social cohesion

Priority

LOW | **MEDIUM** | HIGH

Deadline

SHORT | MEDIUM | **LONG**

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Justification of the need/challenge

Urban morphology is the backbone of formal solutions that range from building density to the distribution of spatial uses, the percentage of green space or road space, etc. It also determines the proximity between urban uses and functions and is highly conditioned by the mobility model and the spatial planning model from which it derives.

In this sense, and in a context such as the current one, characterised by the **agglomeration of inhabitants in urban centres**, the capacity to **design friendly public spaces that maximise the conditions of well-being** (in terms of health, mobility, etc.) of citizens is an unavoidable challenge.

For this reason, land planning and development must pursue **compact and multifunctional urban structures** that prioritise **the recycling of existing urban fabrics, the recovery of unused land located within urban areas and the re-densification of dispersed urban land**, all with the aim of making the **urban landscape**, as we have said, **a "living" element that facilitates the promotion of healthy lifestyles and social cohesion.**

Reto global asociado

To achieve a balanced city model based on proximity and with a high level of quality public spaces and facilities.e calidad

Strategic line

Inclusive and proximity city

Field of Missions

Healthy habits + Reducción de desigualdades

Unmet public needs

Friendly and versatile urban design

- **Development of tactical urban planning actions that allow the creation of superblocks**
- **Advance in city architecture solutions that promote healthy lifestyle habits based, among others, on the performance of physical exercise**
- **Approach to innovative solutions based on the Shared Space philosophy**
- **Provision of a greater number of sources of treated and filtered water for drinking in the city**

Bioterritory

- **Development of urban mechanisms for the reduction of noise and environmental pollution**
- **Incorporation of solutions based on the connection and use of rural medium for the improvement of the urban landscape**
- **Development of new innovative odor elimination solutions in areas of the city**

2

New spaces and management infrastructures as urban commons

Justification of the need/challenge

This challenge poses a **redefinition of the models of management and use of the city's public spaces and infrastructures**, under the philosophy of **urban commons**.

Although the literature on "commons" is varied and the approaches are diverse, we propose to understand **urban commons** as those shared resources (material or immaterial, natural or artificial) in the **urban environment** that are managed neither by public administrations nor by private property, but by a **local community**. We understand then that, when we refer to these urban commons, we are not only referring to resources, but to **the triad formed by resources + active community that manages them + shared rules for their management.**

In this way, it is proposed that this challenge will serve **to promote diverse experiences and innovations in urban commons,** allowing for a **process of evaluation and learning** that will in turn make possible a municipal public policy in this regard. This new philosophy should have an impact on **spaces in disuse**, as well as on **spaces and infrastructures that are currently in use.**

Priority

LOW	**MEDIUM**	HIGH

Deadline

SHORT	MEDIUM	**LONG**

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Global challenge associated

Achieve a balanced city model based on proximity and with a high endowment of quality equipment and public spaces

Strategic line

Inclusive and proximity city

Field of Missions

Urban commons

Unmet public needs

New management models and shared uses in existing public facilities

- **Approach of solutions based on the philosophy of urban commons in municipal libraries**
- **Approach of solutions based on the philosophy of urban commons in youth centers**
- **New uses and management models of the squares**
- **Governance, management and design of schoolyards for use outside of school time as neighborhood community development spaces**

New management models and shared uses in disused areas and infrastructures

- **Activation of empty solar for local communities and urban orchards and other green infrastructures**
- **Activation of new spaces for interaction between residents and visitors**
- **Activation of new spaces of intergenerational interaction**
- **Approach of solutions based on the philosophy of urban commons in disused industrial estates**

3

Public space, by and for Citizenship - Diverse, inclusive, safe and innovative public facilities and infrastructures

Priority

LOW | **MEDIUM** | HIGH

Deadline

SHORT | **MEDIUM** | LONG

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Justification of the need/challenge

Since 2015, the city of València **has gained 155,000 square metres of public space** that was previously dedicated to private traffic and is now pedestrianised. The measures to recover public space have also been increased as a result of **the COVID-19 pandemic**, which has placed among **the priorities of citizens the need to have varied**, wide and safe public spaces for walking, playing sports, etc.

In this sense, however, this process has not been easy, as **the city was far behind other large cities that pedestrianised** their old quarters decades ago, for example, in terms of recovering spaces for pedestrians.

The aim of this challenge is to develop innovative solutions that allow **public space to become a key structural element**, as well as to advance in **the concept of a city of proximity,** reducing the distances between uses, public spaces, facilities and other activities.

Global challenge associated

Achieve a balanced city model based on proximity and with a high endowment of quality equipment and public spaces

Strategic line

Inclusive and proximity city

Field of Missions

Reduction of inequalities + Full digitalization

Unmet public needs

Inclusive and secure public space

- **Innovative design and construction of spaces for staying and stopping on daily journeys**
- **Development of new approaches to planning and design of public space as a barrier against suicide**
- **Encouragement of the presence and occupation of commercial flooring and windows / shop windows for the reversal of the feeling of insecurity and for the improvement of the urban landscape**
- **Design and homologation of urban furniture and urban games accessible and that serve all diversities – Playable City Philosophy**

Innovative public space

- **Development of innovative solutions based on 3D printing of street furniture**
- **Integration of 5G infrastructures in the design of urban space and its infrastructures**

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4

Urbanism as a tool to promote sustainability - Promotion of green and blue infrastructures

Justification of the need/challenge

The EU aims to halt the **loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services** and to regenerate them as far as possible. In Spain, between **40% and 60% of species are listed as threatened with extinction**. The loss of natural areas has repercussions that go far beyond the disappearance of rare species. Ecosystems, which are enriched by the diversity of life that inhabits them, **provide society with a range of valuable and economically important goods and services,** such as water purification, soil fertilisation or carbon storage.

Green and blue infrastructure also plays an important **role in combating climate change** by protecting us against flooding and other negative effects of climate change. Investment in green and blue infrastructure also has an **economic rationale**. The search for human solutions to replace the services that nature offers us free of charge is not only technologically challenging, but also very costly.

In this context, València appears as a **city with great green and blue assets** (the Turia River, the Mediterranean Sea itself, the Albufera, etc.) that should be enhanced.

Priority

LOW | **MEDIUM** | HIGH

Deadline

SHORT | **MEDIUM** | LONG

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Global challenge associated

Achieve a balanced city model based on proximity and with a high endowment of quality equipment and public spaces

Strategic line

Climate resilience, territory and renaturalisation of the city

Field of Missions

Enhance green and blue infrastructure and interweave it with the city

Unmet public needs

Nature-Based Solutions

- **Adaptation of urban spaces for use during heat waves or creation of specific spaces**
- **Development of innovative designs (pavements, roofs, paints, etc.) to reduce urban heat island**
- **Creation of mechanisms to "permeabilize" the city - Maximization of the use of green roofs for thermal adaptation**
- **Development of innovative pavements to manage the natural water cycle**
- **Collection, purification, storage and use of rainwater for urban uses (irrigation, washing, etc.)**
- **Development of new innovative systems that prevent the arrival of plastics and microplastics into the sea and other aquifer spaces**
- **Enhancement of C02 sinks**

Green infrastructure

- **Development of connection solutions between the urban space and l'Horta through green corridors**
- **Development of public facilities that generate green energy**

5 Development of innovative urban districts on a large scale

Priority

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Deadline

SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Justification of the need/challenge

Today's cities are not conceived as the sum of different spaces, each of which has specific uses. Nowadays, it is increasingly common to opt for the **development of integral spaces of an innovative** nature which, taking advantage, in many cases, of infrastructures or disused areas, serve as a location for business, entrepreneurial, public and social activities in a combined manner and under the prism of the philosophy of proximity. At the national level, a clear reference for the development of this type of mixed-use district under the prism of innovation is **22@ in Barcelona**, which was converted from an **industrial estate to a technological neighbourhood**.

With this reference in mind, the city of ValÈncia aspires to build its **own comprehensive innovative urban planning approach** through the **Vara de Quart and El Marítim** Innova projects, as **polycentric spaces** that overcome the outdated model of leisure and services in the city centres and residences in the periphery and that are committed to the **development of innovative urban solutions available** to its neighbours. In this way, this challenge aims to use the mechanism of the **IPP to find new innovative solutions to consolidate and grow these and other projects** of similar characteristics in the future in the city.

Global challenge associated

Achieve a balanced city model based on proximity and with a high endowment of quality equipment and public spaces

Strategic line

Inclusive and proximity city + Urban regeneration based on social cohesion and accessibility

Field of Missions

Integral

Unmet public needs

Innovative urban districts

Development of innovative urban solutions within the framework of the Vara de Quart conversion project

Development of innovative urban solutions within the framework of the El Marítim Innova project

6 Universal accessibility

Justification of the need/challenge

The establishment of **adequate accessibility** conditions in the urban environment, in transport systems or in public buildings plays a fundamental role in all advanced societies, with a view to guaranteeing equality for all citizens in access to employment, training, services, social relations, etc. The right to accessibility is enshrined in the Valencian Region through different legal instruments, including DECREE 65/2019, of 26 April, of the Valencian Council, regulating accessibility in buildings and public spaces, and the Law on Universal Accessibility to the transport system. Focusing on the city of València, **the City Council has invested more than 18 million euros since 2015 to ensure universal accessibility in public spaces**. In addition, significant efforts have been made **to ensure accessibility in cultural or educational spaces** such as the IVAM, the MUVIM or the University of València; in **access to public transport** and its stops or in **access to beaches**, in the latter case, in addition, developing **an agenda of adapted sports activities** on beaches such as the Malvarosa.

The challenge, in this case, is **to use the IPP** to continue advancing in **innovative solutions** that guarantee **universal accessibility**.

Priority

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Deadline

SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Global challenge associated

Achieve a balanced city model based on proximity and with a high endowment of quality equipment and public spaces

Strategic line

Urban regeneration based on social cohesion and accessibility

Field of Missions

Reduction of inequalities

Unmet public needs

Elimination of urban barriers

- **Development of new fully inclusive urban information and signage solutions**
- **Development of new solutions for universal vertical urban mobility in the contexts of leisure, culture and tourism in the city**

Smart Human City

- **Progress in innovative approaches to cognitive accessibility**
- **Development of customized assisted transport tools and technologies**
- **Development of management tools and technologies and access to reserved parking spaces**
- **Development of tools and technologies to help guidance in urban environments**

Inclusive leisure

- **Guarantee of universal accessibility in the cultural, tourist and, in general, leisure contexts of the city**

7 Sustainable comprehensive urban regeneration

Priority

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Deadline

SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Justification of the need/challenge

Many of the urban planning processes of the past have led to **unbalanced city models** in terms of the provision of public facilities and services which, together with the existence of run-down neighbourhoods and areas, and spaces that are not very accessible, have consolidated **urban city models that are far removed** from the aspiration of **inclusion and proximity**. Many of these urban spaces and infrastructures were designed in situations, needs and ways of life that are increasingly distant from our present and, even more so, from the future that needs to be built.

València is no stranger to this reality and, consequently, in recent years, **urban regeneration processes** have been initiated based on the application of comprehensive **policies of physical, spatial, social, economic and environmental intervention** and, therefore, aligned with what is known within the European Union as integrated urban regeneration.

So, this challenge aspires **to continue developing regeneration actions in disused or deteriorated areas**, promoting the reuse of buildings and spaces and allowing an **active role of the city's neighbours in these processes**. All of this is related to the vision of **incorporating the life cycle perspective of materials** more intensively in **regeneration processes in order to optimise the environmental impact of the construction sector.**

Global challenge associated

Achieve a balanced city model based on proximity and with a high endowment of quality equipment and public spaces

Strategic line

Urban regeneration based on social cohesion and accessibility

Field of Missions

Integral

Unmet public needs

Recovery of spaces / buildings

- **Development of new solutions for the recovery and adequate conservation of abandoned urban/peri-urban spaces**
- **Development of new solutions for the recovery and adequate conservation of historical-cultural buildings**

Social and community perspective on urban regeneration

- **Creation of new tools, channels and methodologies to incorporate the citizen perspective in the processes of integral regeneration of neighborhoods**
- **Progress in the implementation of new programs to avoid gentrification processes derived from urban renewal**

Construction sector

- **Incorporation of the materials life cycle perspective into construction processes, new solutions based on the materials passport**
- **Creation of new GHG absorbent materials**

8 Integral rehabilitation processes for buildings and housing

Justification of the need/challenge

València's housing stock has an average **age of 45.4 years**, with most of the city's homes having been built between the 1960s and 1970s. In 2019, **almost half of the buildings were more than 50 years old**, according to the municipal census, with the **districts of La Seu, El Carmen and El Mercat** being the ones with the oldest properties. In a similar vein, the figure of **5,300 homes in the city in dilapidated buildings stands out**, to which must be added the more than **35,300,** 12% of the total, which **are in buildings in poor condition**. If there is no significant construction activity in the next 11 years, in **2030 nearly 3 out of every 4 homes, 74.9%, will be 50 years old or more in València**. These data are aggravated when considering that the **building sector**, as a whole, accounts for approximately **30% of energy consumption at the national level**. Consequently, the decarbonisation of the building stock is one of the **EU's priorities in the fight against climate change**.

It is therefore urgent for the Public Administration to act as a promoter in public buildings and a driving force in private buildings, for the **comprehensive refurbishment of housing and public buildings** from the **perspectives of sustainability, digitalisation and habitability**, among others.

Priority

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Deadline

SHORT	MEDIUM	LONG

Expected impact

Local Government

Business fabric

Citizenship

Global challenge associated

Reducing the city's environmental impact and combating climate change + Advancing the energy transition + Ensuring access to housing

Strategic line

Affordable housing

Field of Missions

Reduction of C02 emissions + 50% of consumption from renewable energies + Full digitalization

Unmet public needs

Energy efficiency

- **Improving the energy efficiency of air conditioning systems in public buildings**
- **Development of new solutions for improving the energy efficiency of private buildings (thermal envelopes, figure of the energy manager, etc.)**
- **Maximization of the use of the roofs of public buildings and urban areas as photovoltaic generation areas**
- **Development of Smart Grids and other digitalization systems for the intelligent monitoring of energy consumption of buildings**

Digitalization of homes

- **Innovative advances around the concept of Smart Building – domotization, intelligent consumption management, etc.**