

2.2. Ensure functional complexity and diversity of uses.

Ensure with urban planning an **efficient land occupation and use** combining compatible uses, mainly at the neighbourhood level.

Connect urban fabrics through continuous **corridors** of activity and seek the typological, functional and social mix in the consolidated city.

Encourage activities that promote **diversity of uses** and reserve **enough space** for economic and productive activities.

Avoid outsourcing and gentrification of certain areas of the city **balancing residential with tertiary uses**.

Encourage a **mix of uses in buildings**, making urban plans more flexible so that they can respond to a real changing demand. It is necessary to take into account that decisions in territorial and urban planning change environments, affect the places where one lives and works, the way of getting around and what leisure time is spent on, which are factors that determine people's health, which is why their analysis and follow-up is necessary. Equity in the planning processes, community participation and the development of instruments that facilitate its visibility from the earliest stages of planning must also be considered.

2.3. Ensure the quality and universal accessibility of public spaces.

Promote public space as a **backbone** of the city with favourable environments to guarantee a healthy life for all sectors of the population.

Encourage the **diversity, quality and versatility** of public spaces, provide them with adequate and versatile furniture, suitably reviewed, and improve their aesthetics, conservation and beauty. Care for **urban landscape**.

Encourage the **urban culture, exchange, coexistence and leisure**, turning the streets into "squares", to make public space a hallmark.

Promote intervention measures in public spaces and buildings that **reduce and/or eliminate the negative impacts on the health** of citizens.

Activate the spaces of coexistence as a formula to improve the **mental health** of citizens and **break bubbles of loneliness and isolation**, promoting the diversity of uses, cultural exchange and the sense of belonging to the place.

Consider the inclusion of **pets** in urban life, recognising their contribution to the physical and mental health of many people.

Eliminate **architectural barriers**, pursuing greater autonomy for people with disabilities or reduced mobility, improving the **universal accessibility** to public spaces and facilities, housing and basic services.

Secure the maximum **possible comfort** of public spaces through the control of noise, air and light pollution, and thermal conditions, making them attractive and healthy.

Free up public space occupied by the private car to convert it into a multiple-use public space, favouring pedestrian uses and local commerce.

Generate **safe public spaces**, which to a large extent is achieved with their constant occupation. Therefore, guaranteeing an adequate density of the urban fabric and activities that contribute to achieving busy environments is a good tool for this.

Advance in "geoprevention", that is, in **preventing crime through environmental design**, ensuring a proper relationship between the urban environment and public safety. The different vulnerabilities arising from sociocultural, economic or political situations can be minimised with tools yet to be developed such as natural access control, natural surveillance, reinforcement of the territory, maintenance of public spaces and community participation.

<p>Guarantee not only security against crime, but also safety against accidents, with preventive measures such as the design of streets with adequate slopes, identification of inaccessible areas, evaluation of the road hierarchy, attention to crosswalks and intersections between pedestrians and vehicles, care with urban surface finishes, etc.</p>																																																					
<p>2.4. Improve the urban environment and reduce pollution.</p>																																																					
<p>Guarantee a healthy and safe habitat that allows full cultural, social and economic development.</p>																																																					
<p>Encourage the creation or improvement of green areas and infrastructures, both at the neighbourhood and city level, with the aim of favouring the link between the city and nature and favouring the physical continuity of the environment.</p>																																																					
<p>Define a minimum of green areas so that a greater percentage of citizens have access to a nearby green area that is adequately dimensioned based on existing needs, with special attention to the landscape and its value as a quality tool for the urban environment.</p>																																																					
<p>Promote actions to reduce acoustic, light and visual pollution and minimise its impact on health and quality of life.</p>																																																					
<p>Put in place measures for the reconversion of degraded urban land in green areas and parks in order to improve the urban environment and reduce pollution, through the use of Ecological Restoration techniques.</p>																																																					
<p>Decontaminate soils for industrial uses in disuse and proceed to their environmental recovery prior to their new use as urban land.</p>																																																					
<p>Establish, in territorial and urban planning instruments, sufficient distances between homes and all kinds of activities polluting the atmosphere, such as industrial estates, highways and dual carriageways.</p>																																																					

2.5. Boost urban regeneration.

Guarantee **integrated urban regeneration**, so that physical-urban operations are linked to **social, educational and employment programmes**, acting as a priority in the neighbourhoods that present the greatest urban vulnerability.

Promote and encourage **building rehabilitation and urban regeneration** to achieve an adequate balance between this activity and the generation of a new city. In particular, favour proposals for urban regeneration based on **cooperativism**.

Promote **large-scale urban regeneration and renewal** and link them to tools to combat climate change and to the existence of an accessible and affordable housing stock through rehabilitation.

Identify **possible increases in the value of buildings** that can mobilise comprehensive public and private rehabilitation. Among them, the increase in buildability, the increase in the number of homes, changes in use and the densification of low-density peri-urban areas, as well as the definition of tools that can condition these techniques to the creation of a quality, accessible and affordable housing stock.

Define reliable and agreed methods to evaluate large-scale urban regeneration and renewal that allow **improving the activation procedures of these interventions**.

Put mechanisms in place to identify **synergies** between different types of intervention in the consolidated city from a **comprehensive and long-term approach**.

Promote the financing and feasibility of urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renewal through **public administrations**, even promoting the collaboration of the private sector.

Take measures to avoid side effects of **gentrification** from urban renewal that imply inadequate changes in the urban morphology and loss of the resident population.

Leverage **cultural heritage to carry out urban regeneration operations**, because it is a real opportunity for this.

Encourage **self-promotion** in the urban centres of the smallest towns and cities, to contribute to their preservation and the establishment of populations.

Find ways of **dividing and segregating large housing** into several smaller ones to adapt them to current demands, favour rentals and avoid degradation due to lack of maintenance.

Use **participatory** methodologies such as workshops or forums, which allow the initial and continuous involvement of the social fabric throughout these processes of urban transformation.

4.1. Become more energy efficient and save energy.

Support **the energy transition in and of cities**: these are crucial. The **distributed generation and self-consumption** of energy in the urban sphere are basic tools for this change in the energy model.

Curb and even reduce energy consumption, encourage savings and promote energy efficiency through **plans, strategies or other measures**. Among them: take into account the urban morphology and bioclimatic conditions of the city; incorporate passive **bioclimatic architecture** criteria or **maximise the provision of heating, cooling or lighting services**, with the minimum possible consumption.

Include **prevention and resilience measures** that prevent and minimise energy risks (e.g. electrical networks that allow alternative supply, etc.)

Include **decarbonisation** objectives.

Encourage the use of **renewable thermal energy**, especially in the building stock, which should take advantage of its relatively low energy demand and its solar capture potential.

Encourage the **shared use** of infrastructure networks for the different urban services.

Promote the use of electrical energy to the extent that it makes it possible to contribute to the objectives of energy efficiency and renewable energy and relocate emissions outside the cities.

Design ordinances and alignments that promote **smart location** of buildings taking into account the real needs of users.

Have resilient energy systems, that is, that tolerate possible disturbances without cutting off the energy supply to consumers. **Distributed generation from renewable sources**, or on-site generation, allows for power generation from a variety of sources located in places as close as possible to the loads.

Facilitate **self-consumption on municipal roofs**, urban furniture, surface parking, etc., and on the roofs of private buildings through fiscal measures at the local level (building permits, IBI tax, etc.)

Promote the contracting of energy services in public buildings.

4.2. Optimise and reduce water consumption.

Adopt measures to reduce water consumption and energy expenditure and emissions associated with water **distribution and treatment**.

Treat and recover natural water channels and underground resources as the basis of urban supplies, applying, if necessary, new treatment technologies (reverse osmosis, nanofiltration) to achieve maximum quality.

Develop a policy to protect the recharging areas of the **aquifers** intended totally or partially for supply, avoiding the implementation of activities that may affect water quality.

Respect and value **humid areas** in the distribution of land uses.

Carry out strict monitoring of the territorial processes and of the actions that may generate **diffuse pollution** with the possibility of affecting water resources destined for cities.

Separate, whenever possible, the **surface resources** for urban use, from those for other uses, effectively protecting catchment areas.

Adapt the quality of water for each specific use, promoting the use of **reuse of grey waters**.

Encourage **selective collection, separate sanitation networks** and ensure the proximity of the user to said systems to favour this activity.

Build environmentally-friendly **purification** systems. At the local level, apply treatments that prevent water from returning to nature, contaminating it or destroying biodiversity.

5.1 Promote the city of proximity.

Encourage a **mixed-use urban model that reduces distances** on trips within the city.

Promote **urban connectivity** and universal accessibility, with patterns of proximity between residence and work, to limit mobility demands.

Establish in the management tools a **balanced distribution of urban space** for motorised and non-motorised mobility, in accordance with the sustainable development policies of cities.

Prioritise the **pedestrian city**, as far as possible, favouring continuous, safe and responsible itineraries and promoting a more **healthy and active** life.

Encourage the **efficiency and quality** of **more economical** modes of transport within reach of all age groups: public transport, bicycle and on foot.

Implement urban development models that incorporate **public transport plans**.

Promote **metropolitan chains** or supramunicipal public transport and foster their **intermodality**.

Develop **pedestrian and cycling** networks, including new urban developments, guaranteeing safe non-motorised movements in a friendly environment. Prepare ordinances for the coexistence of cyclists and pedestrians.

Take measures to encourage the development of **transportation to work plans** in the main centres of economic activity in the urban area in order to rationalise commuting to the workplace, as well as **telecommuting** strategies.

Establish distribution logistics platforms in each neighbourhood and manage **goods distribution** in urban areas, maximising freight consolidation/break-up centres and avoiding low-load distribution by vans and trucks.

5.2 Promote sustainable modes of transport.

Take action through **sustainable urban mobility plans** , to reduce private transport trips, promote efficient public transport systems and improve the quality of pedestrian travel. These plans should establish pedestrian priority in urban circulation.

Establish an adequate supply of **public transport** on an urban scale and build integrated networks that interconnect the different modes.

Design transport **interchanges** that act as transfer nodes between interurban and urban trips.

Provide a **comprehensive strategy** that includes **policies** to discourage the use of polluting vehicles, as part of a broader plan or programme offering other alternatives. In this sense, the transition from the current mobility plans to strategic plans that promote the strategic objectives of the Agenda would be highly recommended.

Locate **park and ride** in the urban periphery, facilitating the transfer of the user from a private vehicle to public transport or a shared vehicle.

Locate **peripheral activities** , which attract a large number of trips, at points of high accessibility to transport hubs and nodes of the public transport network.

Promote R&D+i for the use of alternative energy sources in transport Install **charging points** for electric vehicles.

Promote an **integrated vision** of mobility at the service of the citizen (MaaS, Mobility as a Service), and foster measures that promote **shared vehicle** systems, as well as cooperative services linked to public transport.

Promote **cycling mobility** through the design of exclusive or priority roads and parking spaces for bicycles.

Integrate the **bicycle** in public transport and promote initiatives to offer shared bicycles.

Integrate pedestrian and cycling networks with **green areas** , guaranteeing safe non-motorised movements in a friendly environment.

Guarantee **universal accessibility** in all transportation systems.

6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in deprived urban settings.

Promote a **complex city of proximity**, based on well-equipped and safe neighbourhoods, well connected to the city and the territory.

Identify neighbourhoods or urban environments that present a greater degree of social, economic and environmental vulnerability as preferential areas of action to favour equity in urban development and fight against pockets of poverty, social exclusion and inequality. The Observatories of Vulnerable Neighbourhoods are useful tools for this purpose.

Encourage **integrated urban renewal and regeneration**, especially in disadvantaged urban environments or neighbourhoods with greater urban vulnerability. For this purpose, integrated and comprehensive plans could be addressed.

Include in the **social plans and programmes** developed and approved measures to make effective the principle of equal opportunities and treatment between women and men and the specific commitments to carry out the measures that combat the negative effects and obstacles that women face as a result of multiple discrimination.

Encourage the creation or improvement of **social services** aimed at people at risk of social exclusion and promote campaigns to disseminate existing services to inform the public. Adapt the reception systems of **people and households in vulnerable situations** to current needs, including migratory flows.

Promote the **affordability of municipal services** for the most vulnerable groups.

Promote and encourage **economic and commercial activity** in these urban environments as a measure to revitalise neighbourhoods and generate local employment.

Reduce levels of **inequality**, the risk of poverty and social exclusion through measures that address spatial segregation, residential segregation and dissimilarity.

Promote the use of **public spaces** and citizen coexistence as elements of social cohesion. Turn streets into squares, not only as spaces for common enjoyment and coexistence, but also as inclusive public spaces. Ensure the quality and universal accessibility of public spaces

Promote **non-profit community initiatives** that allow the use of public spaces.

Reinforce the sense of **belonging** in a place as a sign of identity and knowledge of the closest environment.

Elaborate **policies related to public safety and crime prevention** and violence **avoiding stigmatisation** of vulnerable groups.

Adopt **school dropout** prevention and control measures.

Act specifically on the **reduction of inequality, and the risk of poverty and social exclusion by eliminating substandard housing and shantytowns.**

Adopt **support measures for training and access** to employment.

6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective.

Take action through plans or strategies to ensure **equal treatment and opportunities, access to the job market** and public life in conditions of equality that guarantee non-discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin, disability, sexual identity, sexual and gender orientation, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.

Integrate the perspective of gender, age and capacity in the issues related to the day-to-day life of cities, in the **administrative structures** and in decision-making processes.

Take measures for the **early detection of vulnerability or social exclusion** in relation to the processes of illegal occupation of land and buildings, with spaces and coordination services including Social Services, Housing, Citizen Safety and Health for the accompaniment of the most vulnerable people.

Guarantee an adequate level of social benefits for **disabled and dependent** people.

Increase **citizen safety** in urban spaces by adopting appropriate urban design measures (lighting, furniture, etc.)

Increase the number of **parks** in residential areas, frequented mainly by the elderly, women and children, guaranteeing adequate accessibility, lighting and safety.

Define paved routes that facilitate **universal accessibility**, which are adequately illuminated and have a sufficient shaded area to enjoy recreational activities.

Support "**care mobility**" ensuring that trips related to the care of other people and the maintenance of the household can be carried out in the shortest possible time, in the required time slots and at an affordable cost.

Foster expert knowledge in the **gender, age and disability perspective** and **town planning** simultaneously, and disseminate it among the public, trying to eliminate old clichés.

Promote **volunteer programmes, social activities**, etc. that favour the interrelation between people who live alone and their socialisation with people from the neighbourhood, town or city.

Identify and disseminate good practices of urban, architectural planning and urban and rural mobility, which favour the reconciliation of personal, family and work life, as well as people's autonomy.

Educate to achieve **equal treatment** based on racial or ethnic origin, disability, sexual identity, sexual and gender orientation, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance, gender equality and co-responsibility.

Encourage the **creation of social, cultural activities**, etc., that favour intercultural integration, from an educational, social, etc. perspective.

Encourage a community **associative approach**.

Actively mainstream the **principle of equal treatment** based on racial or ethnic origin, disability, sexual identity, sexual and gender orientation, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance; and the principle of gender equality in the preparation, execution and monitoring of regulatory provisions, in the definition and budgets of public policies in all areas and in the development of all their activities. This requires systematically considering the priorities and needs of women, taking into account their impact on their specific situation, in order to adapt them to eliminate discriminatory effects and promote equality.

7.1. Seek local productivity, employment generation and the revitalisation and diversification of economic activity.

Introduce the necessary measures to **coordinate territorial and urban planning** with **sectoral planning** of economic activities, using specific strategies for small population centres and other centres with a tendency towards depopulation.

Promote actions to **diversify the productive structure** and generate employment opportunities that guarantee quality of life.

Advance measures that **take into account foreseeable job losses** through the imminent **robotisation** of many procedures.

Promote the **network of intermediate cities as regional poles of activity**.

Guarantee the **compatibility of economic activities** with residential fabrics to generate employment and improve productive fabrics and, where appropriate, make urban planning instruments more flexible in order to respond to real demand.

Encourage **innovation**, the use of new technologies and knowledge to achieve a competitive economic activity and a greater offer of employment.

Promote access to new **modes of consumption, electronic commerce** and take advantage of the **circular economy**.

Promote economic activities in rural areas and local production, **local food** -to achieve maximum interconnection between rural and urban areas- and try to limit food transport as much as possible in order to consume fewer resources and foment healthier and more environmentally-recommended seasonal food.

Encourage the primary sector as an economic resource for municipalities with significant agricultural values.

Enhance the wealth of the **associative fabric** and create a collaborative structure involved in the neighbourhood or urban area as broadly as possible.

Encourage the **social economy**: associations, employee-owned companies, cooperatives and mutual societies that pursue general interests.

Generate **attractive spaces** for economic activity and local commerce and reserve spaces for the commercialisation of **local products**.

Provide and promote flexible work spaces (**coworking**) in the centre of cities, both for its ability to attract new entrepreneurs and for lowering the price of conventional office rentals.

Create **municipal statistical bases** that allow cities to have a better knowledge of local economic dynamics.

Obtain a **data standardisation strategy** to achieve real and effective access to information that may be relevant to citizens. This means prioritising the data in a homogeneous way so that they can be crossed at their respective levels (national, regional and local) in space and time.

Guarantee correspondence between the provision of municipal services with local financial sufficiency through the preparation and monitoring of **economic sustainability reports**.

Advance measures that take into account **foreseeable job loss** due to the fourth technological revolution. Especially because of the e-commerce spin-off.

Encourage **work-life balance and equal** opportunities in access to work.

10.1. Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified planning and regulatory framework that also improves management.

Simplify the existing regulatory framework and guarantee its stability. To this end, it would be useful to reach, by means of a global pact, commonly accepted bases around the major strategic objectives in terms of territorial planning and urban planning that admit minor and partial adaptations.

Generate a regulatory framework that promotes an **adequate integration of environmental and urban or territorial planning**, promoting simultaneity in the procedures.

Forward to regulatory development everything that could make the application of the legal norm extremely rigid.

Effectively develop **land use planning at regional and sub-regional level** which is still lacking in many autonomous communities, which will enable a multilevel and multiscale approach to the territory, the city and the rest of the populations.

Improve the traditional system of **urban planning**, giving the general plans a more strategic character and referring the detailed organisation to development planning, which is more agile and flexible in its modification and revision.

Recover the role of planning as an instrument to ensure that cities are **spaces of redistribution and inclusion**.

Streamline and unify processing and approval procedures of planning instruments and make urban management more flexible and agile (plans, licenses and authorisations should significantly reduce their current processing and approval times).

Guarantee a **proper integration of sectoral aspects in territorial and urban planning**, including addressing the necessary legislative changes. To this end, single windows for processing these reports at each level of public administration and short issuance procedures and deadlines, and the same, for all of them, are proposed as appropriate instruments.

Prepare guides or catalogues of sectoral reports that are required to be able to process and approve the planning instruments.

Guarantee in planning or **treatment instruments adapted to the objectives of the Spanish Urban Agenda**.

In the local administration have **municipal ordinances** that are compatible with state and regional regulations and that allow both to be applied without gaps or interpretative problems.

Create suitable instruments for **intervention in consolidated areas**, through urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renewal operations.

Encourage the **self-promotion of housing** in smaller municipalities as an instrument to avoid depopulation (e.g. recovering the provision of the Complementary and Subsidiary Regulations that established the construction of buildings with PB+I).

