

# European Middle Class Mass Housing

□ □ □ □ CA18137

## PROPOSAL FOR OSLO ARCHITECTURE TRIENNALE

**COST Action CA18137**

**Inês Lima, Teresa Rovira, Marta Chavarria**

## COST ACTION CA18137

The main aim and objective of CA18137 is to create a transnational network that gathers European researchers carrying studies on Middle-Class Mass Housing built in Europe since the 1950s and to develop new scientific approaches by discussing, testing and assessing diverse case studies and their different methodologies and perspectives.

Throughout a template, 23 countries analyze Middle-Class Mass Housing projects taking into account their physical and social dimension. We believe this analysis is highly related with the topic Oslo Architecture Triennale proposes.

Understanding a period and how neighborhoods were designed and how they have evolved to what they are nowadays can help to form better neighborhoods.

By getting information about several projects in very different countries interesting conclusions have been obtained and they can be used in developing new proposals.

Study, geo-reference and document the selected built MCMH complexes, using the methodologies and tools of the Geographical International System – GIS – and by redrawing the case studies.

It intends to: identify, record and document the aggregations of buildings, other structures, and open spaces linked to Middle-Class Mass Housing

**European  
Middle Class  
Mass Housing**

CA18137

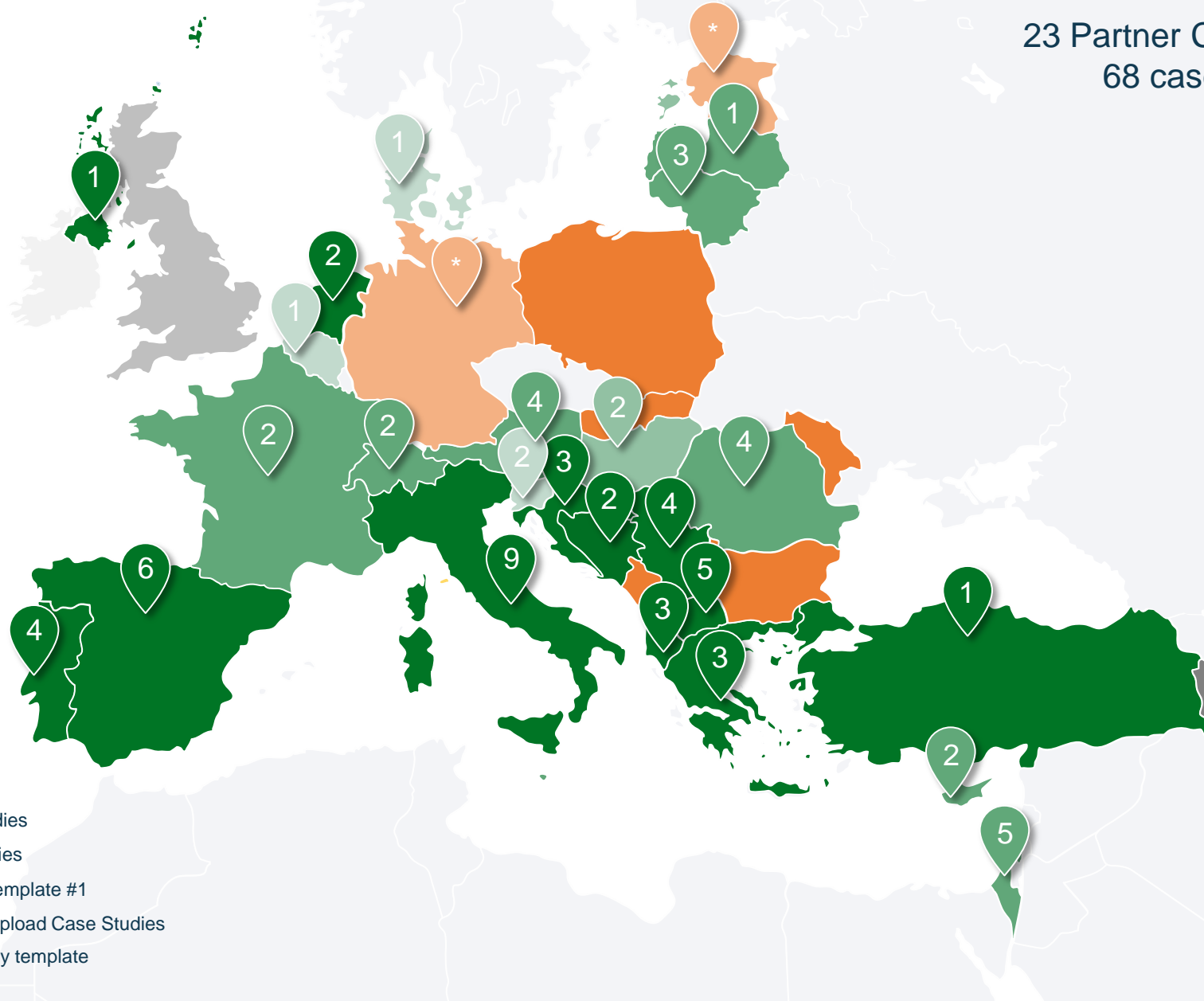
**COUNTRIES**

**MCMH-EU TEMPLATE #2**

23 Partner Countries involved  
68 case studies mapped  
52 researchers

**34 COST Members (1 COST IPC)**

Albania (3), Austria (4), Belgium (3), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2), Bulgaria (0), Croatia (3), Cyprus (2), Denmark (1), Estonia (\*), France (2), Germany (\*), Greece (3), Hungary (3), Israel (5), Iran (-), Italy (9), Latvia (1), Lithuania (3), Malta (0), Moldova (0), Montenegro (0), North of Macedonia (5), Poland (0), Portugal (4), Romania (4), Serbia (4), Slovakia (0), Slovenia (2), Spain (6), Switzerland (2), The Netherlands (3), Turkey (1), United Kingdom (1)



- COST Members have reviewed the Case Studies
- NEW COST Members that upload Case Studies
- COST Members have upload Case Studies Template #1
- COST Members that confirm their interest in upload Case Studies
- COST Members haven't upload any case study template
- COST International Partner Country

## TEMPLATE CASE STUDIES

This Template was developed by a network of housing experts who are part of CA18137. The diversity of the group (geographical, gender, age) allowed to introduce specific fields divided by five main sets:

- **PROJECT ID** (synopsis and main data)
- **URBAN AREA** (location within the city; urban ensemble, facilities, connectivity, accessibility, landscape, open and public space, quality of living environment)
- **RESIDENTIAL AREA** (n. buildings, materials | fabrication, average no. floors and dwelling's are and type, qualitative issues)
- **MIDDLE-CLASS | MASS HOUSING** (dwellers class, massification through, massification, building's typology)
- **HOUSING POLICIES** (urban / housing promotion type, specific programmes or funding applied)
- **PRESERVATION | TRANSFORMATION | REGENERATION** (preservation and maintenance status details, urban | building transformation or regeneration, intervention scale, intervention status details, specific programmes or funding applied)
- **VISUAL INFO** (bibliography, archive sources, more images archive images, redrawings, GIS, interviews, videos, energy issues)

The evolution of the neighbourhood over time is framed by the original / current situation.

# TEMPLATE TO FILL-IN

## MAPPING MCMH-EU DATABASE

MCMH's transnational network in Europe



European Middle Class Mass Housing CA18137



**Project Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **country** \_\_\_\_\_ **city** \_\_\_\_\_

**SYNOPSIS** (50 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**3 keywords** \_\_\_\_\_

**architectural studio** \_\_\_\_\_

**project author | collaborators**  anonymous \_\_\_\_\_

**constructor (s)** refers to state/municipality  **developer(s)** refers to private investor \_\_\_\_\_

**landscape author | collaborators** \_\_\_\_\_

**period of construction** beginning | end | inauguration \_\_\_\_\_


**one photo** 

**location** @ Google maps 

**wide view** \_\_\_\_\_ **close-up view** \_\_\_\_\_

**gps** \_\_\_\_\_ **address | district** \_\_\_\_\_


**scale of development**  urban plan  district  building  other \_\_\_\_\_

**MIDDLE-CLASS** 

**original dwellers class**  middle-class  others

**current dwellers class**  middle-class  others

**descriptive field** (max 30 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**MASS Housing** 

**massification through**  planned process  unplanned process

vertical growth  horizontal growth  element's repetition

**massification** (max 50 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**building's typology**  detached house  semi-detached house  clustered low-rise

row-housing  mat-housing  urban villa  infill

slab  block  tower  other \_\_\_\_\_

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**

**residential buildings** (max 30 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**no. of buildings** \_\_\_\_\_

**no. max. of floors** \_\_\_\_\_ **average no. floors** \_\_\_\_\_

**materials | fabrication** (max 30 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**no. of dwellings** \_\_\_\_\_

**dwelling area** \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> **average dwe. area** \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>


**dwellings' type** **no rooms**

one floor \_\_\_\_\_  1  2  3  4  +5

duplex \_\_\_\_\_  1  2  3  4  +5

studio \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

**qualitative issues** (max 30 words) \_\_\_\_\_


**HOUSING POLICIES** 

**urban promotion type**  public  private  public-private partnership

**housing promotion type**  public  private  public-private partnership

Name of specific programmes or funding applied \_\_\_\_\_

**descriptive field** (max. 50 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**PRESERVATION | TRANSFORMATION REGENERATION** 

**preservation and maintenance**  fully refurbished  partially refurbished  unrefurbished

unrefurbished, but not yet deteriorated  in ruin

**preservation and maintenance status details** \_\_\_\_\_

**urban | building transformation or regeneration** \_\_\_\_\_


**intervention scale**  neighbourhood  buildings  community improvement


open and public spaces  collective green spaces

energy efficiency improvements  other \_\_\_\_\_


Name of conservation programmes or funding applied \_\_\_\_\_

**intervention status details** (max. 30 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**Protection STATUS | Listed buildings** 

**HOUSING DENSITY** 

Number of dwellings per ha \_\_\_\_\_

**URBAN AREA** 

**location - within in the city**

**original**  satellite  city fringe  suburbia

city centre  other \_\_\_\_\_

**current**  satellite  city fringe  suburbia

city centre  other \_\_\_\_\_

**other facilities / availability of amenities**  schools  market  shops  kindergartens

health  sports  religious  leisure

other \_\_\_\_\_

**location - position of buildings**  perpendicular (with a shorter façade facing a street)

parallel (with a wider façade facing a street)

combination of the options above

distance between the buildings/elements \_\_\_\_\_ meters

excellent  good  reasonable  poor  none

needs to improve  other \_\_\_\_\_

**quality of living environment** (max 30 words) \_\_\_\_\_

**urban ensemble**  villa park  ribbon development  perimeter block

semi-open block  open block  sun oriented parallel rows




free-standing objects  free composition  superblock

flexibility  diversity  combining different uses

readability  other \_\_\_\_\_

**total area** \_\_\_\_\_ hectares **housing %** \_\_\_\_\_

**VISUAL INFO**

-  **bibliography**
  -  **archive sources**
  -  **more images**
  -  **archive images**
  -  **mandatory fields**
  -  **redrawings**
  -  **GIS**
  -  **interviews**
  -  **videos**
  -  **energy issues**
  -  **WG2 MCMH Concepts**
  -  **WG3 MCMH Policy**
  -  **ATLAS issues**
- <https://mcmh.eu/>

**OPEN issues**

**Involved persons:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

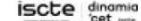
# TEMPLATE - DESCRIPTIONS

## MAPPING MCMH-EU DATABASE

MCMH's transnational network in Europe



European Middle Class Mass Housing CA18137



**Project Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **country** \_\_\_\_\_ **city** \_\_\_\_\_

**SYNOPSIS (50 words)**  
Provide information on the specificity of the case-study as a middle-class mass housing example in relation to different issues (historical / geographical / urban / design and landscape oriented). Summarize the main reasons and aspects of interest. Why did you select this case-study?  
-

**3 keywords** \_\_\_\_\_

**architectural studio** \_\_\_\_\_

**project author | collaborators**  anonymous \_\_\_\_\_

**constructor (s)** refers to state/municipality  **developer(s)** refers to private investor \_\_\_\_\_

**landscape author | collaborators** \_\_\_\_\_

**period of construction** beginning | end | inauguration \_\_\_\_\_

**URBAN AREA**

**location - within in the city**

**original**  satellite  city fringe  suburbia  
 city centre  other \_\_\_\_\_

**current**  satellite  city fringe  suburbia  
 city centre  other \_\_\_\_\_

**other facilities / availability of amenities**

schools  market  shops  kindergartens  
 health  sports  religious  leisure  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

**location - position of buildings**

perpendicular (with a shorter façade facing a street)  
 parallel (with a wider façade facing a street)  
 combination of the options above

distance between the buildings/elements \_\_\_\_\_ meters

**urban ensemble**

villa park  ribbon development  perimeter block  
 semi-open block  open block  sun oriented parallel rows  
 free-standing objects  free composition  superblock

**total area** \_\_\_\_\_ hectares **housing %** \_\_\_\_\_

**connectivity | accessibility** (max 30 words)  
Describe the relationship and connection between the built environment of the mass housing project regarding the traffic, pedestrians and cyclists network, accessibility to public transport, recreational areas etc.  
-

**landscape** (max 20 words)  
Is there a specific role of the landscape within the case study and in which ways is the landscape design connected to the urban environment and the housing organisation?  
-

**open and public space** (max 30 words)  
The description precisely is focused not on the built/solid/figure/positive in the urban space but on the unbuilt, void/ground/negative of the urban space: Planning of urban space does not only focus on buildings but also on open space and green area design. How does urban space ensure attractive, healthy and pleasant environment for living?  
 excellent  good  reasonable  poor  none  
 needs to improve  other \_\_\_\_\_

**quality of living environment** (max 30 words)  
Quality living environment is contextually embedded in wider area but designed with its own identity. Which are the main characteristics to improve the sense of belonging and recognizability of environment?  
 flexibility  diversity  combining different uses  
 readability  other \_\_\_\_\_

**MIDDLE-CLASS**

**original dwellers class**  middle-class  others \_\_\_\_\_

**current dwellers class**  middle-class  others \_\_\_\_\_

**descriptive field** (max 30 words)  
In your opinion, for this case study, which could be the elements that would prove the existence of a Middle-Class housing project? If the original dwellers changed, why do you think this process occurred?  
-

**MASS Housing**

**massification through**

planned process  unplanned process  
 vertical growth  horizontal growth  element's repetition

**massification** (max 50 words)  
How do you think the massification was achieved in this particular case-study? Can you give information regarding the density area transformation? In the case of an "unplanned process" can you specify when and where it occurred, the scale and area involved, which type of buildings were repeated, if the process involved soil consumption, urban sprawl, etc.  
-

**building's typology**

detached house  semi-detached house  clustered low-rise  
 row-housing  mat-housing  urban villa  infill  
 slab  block  tower  other \_\_\_\_\_

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**

**residential buildings** (max 30 words)  
Interior outdoor area connectivity and interior indoor space organization, highlighting characteristic elements such as interior streets, gallery access, interior patios, collective spaces or others.  
-

**no. of buildings** \_\_\_\_\_

**no. max. of floors** \_\_\_\_\_ **average no. floors** \_\_\_\_\_

**materials | fabrication** (max 30 words)  
Describe the materials (interior and/or exterior) that characterized the building unit, including any kind of prefabrication constructive systems and high-tech material used or specifically designed for the case study.  
-

**no. of dwellings** \_\_\_\_\_

**dwelling area** \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup> **average dwe. area** \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

**dwellings' type** **no rooms**

one floor \_\_\_\_\_  1  2  3  4  +5  
duplex \_\_\_\_\_  1  2  3  4  +5  
studio \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

**qualitative issues** (max 30 words)  
Which are the qualitative features of the dwelling project that would improve inhabitants' living conditions? Is there any attention for crossed ventilation, specific solar orientation, thermic insulation, ergonomic solutions, etc.?  
-

**HOUSING POLICIES**

**urban promotion type**

public  private  public-private partnership

**housing promotion type**

public  private  public-private partnership

**Name of specific programmes or funding applied**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**descriptive field** (max. 50 words)  
Identify if or which public policy programmes were applied to the case study, identifying the differences, variations, contamination (others) generated between them. Analysis of the top-down and bottom-up perspectives between major national, municipal, or other programmes applied to housing.  
-

**PRESERVATION | TRANSFORMATION REGENERATION**

**preservation and maintenance**

fully refurbished  partially refurbished  unrefurbished  
 unrefurbished, but not yet deteriorated  in ruin

**preservation and maintenance status details**  
The state of preservation of the building at the level of facades, material safeguard and enhancement, collective spaces, basic infrastructures facilities.  
-

**urban | building transformation or regeneration**  
Provide information regarding the process of transformation or regeneration. Did the transformation or regeneration involve just the building or the urban area? And what are the consequences? Provide information regarding the process of transformation or regeneration. What happened and which is the current condition?

**intervention scale**

neighbourhood  buildings  community improvement  
 open and public spaces  collective green spaces  
 energy efficiency improvements  other \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of conservation programmes or funding applied**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**intervention status details** (max. 30 words)  
If an intervention occurred, describe how it affected, both positively or negatively, a) the neighbourhood, b) the landscape, c) the architecture or d) the community.  
-

**Protection STATUS | Listed buildings**

**HOUSING DENSITY**

Number of dwellings per ha \_\_\_\_\_

**VISUAL INFO**

[bibliography](#)

[archive sources](#)

[more images](#)

[archive images](#)

[mandatory fields](#)

[redrawings](#)

[GIS](#)

[interviews](#)

[videos](#)

[energy issues](#)

[WG2 MCMH Concepts](#)

[WG3 MCMH Policy](#)

[ATLAS issues](#)

<https://mcmh.eu/>

**OPEN issues**

**People involved**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Two cases analysed in Barcelona, Bellvitge and Montbau, were proposals originally oriented to house immigration coming from the south of Spain into middle-class neighbourhood. And a third one, Les Cotxeres a middle-class project closer to the city centre.

**MAPPING MCMH-EU DATABASE**  
MCMH's transnational network in Europe

European Middle Class Mass Housing CA18137

**Project Name**  
BELLVITGE

country: Spain city: Hospitalet de Ll.

**SYNOPSIS** (50 words)  
It is the largest housing ensemble built in Spain promoted by the state to house immigration between 1964-1975. The 5,780 homes are distributed in repetitive linear blocks, among which are located facilities, parking and garden areas, which sustain the high density of the complex and allow good ventilation and isolation.

**3 keywords**  
Urban space - self-sufficient city- linear blocks  
architectural studio

**project author | collaborators**  
Juan Salich Sintas  
Antoni Parpiñá Sabrià, Xavier Busquets Sindreu

**constructor (s)**  
Inmobiliaria Ciudad Condal SA / ORTESA and Inmobiliaria Lamara

**landscape author | collaborators**  
Juan Salich Sintas

**period of construction**  
1964 | 1975 | 1995

**URBAN AREA**  
location - within the city  
original: satellite city centre city fringe suburbia  
current: satellite city centre city fringe suburbia

**other facilities / availability of amenities**  
schools market shops kindergartens health sports religious leisure other: Residence for the elderly

**location - position of buildings**  
pendicular (with a shorter facade facing a street) parallel (with a wider facade facing a street) combination of the options above  
distance between the buildings/elements: 40 meters

**urban ensemble**  
villa park ribbon development perimeter block semi-open block open block sun oriented parallel rows free-standing objects free composition superblock

**total area** 61.5 hectares **housing %** 20

**MIDDLE-CLASS**  
original dwellers class: middle-class others  
current dwellers class: middle-class others

**descriptive field** (max 30 words)  
It was built for working class, but after improvements in urban spaces, facilities and access, and thanks to its location between Barcelona, Hospitalet and the airport, owners are middle class.

**MASS Housing**  
massification through  
planned process unplanned process vertical growth horizontal growth element's repetition

**building's typology**  
detached house semi-detached house clustered low-rise row-housing mat-housing urban villa infill slab block tower other

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**  
residential buildings (max 30 words)  
no. of buildings 76 no. max. of floors 18 average no. floors 14  
materials | fabrication (max 30 words)  
The blocks were built using a prefabricated end-wall system, with load-bearing walls in the stair nucleus and metal casework. Insulation was not achieved, but it has been added after renovation.

**no. of dwellings** 9780  
dwelling area 30000m<sup>2</sup> average dwe. area 54 m<sup>2</sup>  
dwellings' type no rooms  
duplex 1 2 3 4 +5 studio other

**qualitative issues** (max 30 words)  
All the blocks are arranged in parallel and have good solar orientation. The distance between blocks and the presence of green spaces between them allows good ventilation. Insulation has been added.

**HOUSING POLICIES**  
urban promotion type: public private public-private partnership  
housing promotion type: public private public-private partnership  
Name of specific programmes or funding applied: Cooperativa de Viviendas Bellvitge

**descriptive field** (max 30 words)  
Barcelona's rapid industrialization in the sixties, produced Bellvitge Urban Planning as a part of a Barcelona territorial decentralization program to build dwellings for migrants coming from all over Spain. The land for housing was acquired by a private developer to execute subsidized housing, under the name of Cooperativa de Viviendas Bellvitge.

**PRESERVATION | TRANSFORMATION REGENERATION**  
preservation and maintenance: fully refurbished partially refurbished unrefurbished unrefurbished, but not yet deteriorated in ruin  
preservation and maintenance status details: The prefabricated structural system is in good condition. The architectural finishes and insulation materials have needed successive repairs and improvements over the years. Basic infrastructures and collective spaces have improved.

**urban | building transformation or regeneration**  
All first, only dwellings were built and the planned density increased. After many protests, the construction of new houses was prohibited and the neighborhood was equipped with all the planned equipment.

**intervention scale**  
neighbourhood buildings community improvement open and public spaces collective green spaces energy efficiency improvements other

**Name of conservation programmes or funding applied**  
Research "Equipamiento, Servicios Colectivos y Hábitat" "Plan Comercial de Barcelona" of 1974.

**intervention status details** (max 30 words)  
With the research and the new district plan supporting the neighborhood demands, from 1974 the first achievements emerged: new facilities were built and some of the existing ones were preserved.

**Protection STATUS | Listed buildings** GOOD LIST

**HOUSING DENSITY**  
Number of dwellings per ha 159

**Involved persons:** Teresa Borrás Robert Tenaada Maria Chaverria  
Date: 27/01/2022

**MAPPING MCMH-EU DATABASE**  
MCMH's transnational network in Europe

European Middle Class Mass Housing CA18137

**Project Name**  
Montbau's Neighbourhood

country: Spain city: Barcelona

**SYNOPSIS** (50 words)  
It is a fully consolidated area in a peripheral neighborhood of Barcelona. Homes distributed in horizontally emerged blocks, in perpendicular blocks and 5 isolated towers. It is a very interesting project that makes the most of landscape, with a well oriented layout and green between buildings.

**3 keywords**  
Good planning - Sustainability - Restoration  
architectural studio: LIGOS architects

**project author | collaborators**  
LÓPEZ, Pedro | SUBIAS, Xavier | GIRÁLDEZ, Antoni BALDRICH, Manuel | BONET CASTELLANA, Gullon

**constructor (s)**  
Cooperativas: Graciense de la Vivienda | La Puntual | Humanitaria de la Guandia Urbana | Congregación Nu

**landscape author | collaborators**  
LÓPEZ-ÍNGO, Pedro | SUBIAS, Xavier | GIRÁLDEZ, Guillermo

**period of construction**  
1966 | 1967-1968 | 1960

**URBAN AREA**  
location - within the city  
original: satellite city centre city fringe suburbia  
current: satellite city centre city fringe suburbia

**other facilities / availability of amenities**  
schools market shops kindergartens health sports religious leisure other

**location - position of buildings**  
pendicular (with a shorter facade facing a street) parallel (with a wider facade facing a street) combination of the options above  
distance between the buildings/elements: variable meters

**urban ensemble**  
villa park ribbon development perimeter block semi-open block open block sun oriented parallel rows free-standing objects free composition superblock

**total area** 15.6 hectares **housing %** 50

**MIDDLE-CLASS**  
original dwellers class: middle-class others  
current dwellers class: middle-class others

**descriptive field** (max 30 words)  
Built for low-class people, it has become a place for middle-class people due not only to the strategic site situation but to the excellent urban design and to the apartment design, taking care of sustainability concepts such as vegetation, ventilation and solar orientation.

**MASS Housing**  
massification through  
planned process unplanned process vertical growth horizontal growth element's repetition

**building's typology**  
detached house semi-detached house clustered low-rise row-housing mat-housing urban villa infill slab block tower other

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**  
residential buildings (max 30 words)  
no. of buildings 106 no. max. of floors 13 average no. floors 5  
materials | fabrication (max 30 words)  
In the construction, the technical innovations of the moment and prefabricated materials were used. The structure was made of reinforced concrete and the walls and facades in prefabricated panels.

**no. of dwellings** 2,226  
dwelling area 155000m<sup>2</sup> average dwe. area 80 m<sup>2</sup>  
dwellings' type no rooms  
duplex 1 2 3 4 +5 studio other

**qualitative issues** (max 30 words)  
The complex was built next to a natural park with a central avenue surrounded by green spaces, the configuration of some of its buildings supported by pillars provides excellent ventilation to the best and takes into consideration the solar orientation, seeking the local thermal comfort.

**HOUSING POLICIES**  
urban promotion type: public private public-private partnership  
housing promotion type: public private public-private partnership  
Name of specific programmes or funding applied: Patronato Municipal de Vivienda

**descriptive field** (max 30 words)  
It was a project commissioned urgently by the Patronato Municipal de la Vivienda, linked to the Ministry of Housing, for the construction of a fully autonomous neighborhood called "Núcleo Sanitser" (Sanitary Nucleus), common characteristic of proficolly of the projects commissioned by public organisms on the date.

**PRESERVATION | TRANSFORMATION REGENERATION**  
preservation and maintenance: fully refurbished partially refurbished unrefurbished unrefurbished, but not yet deteriorated in ruin  
preservation and maintenance status details: From 2008 to 2015, several intervenciones were carried out in public areas. It would be desirable to restore the facades of the blocks, which show alterations and visible deterioration.

**urban | building transformation or regeneration**  
The neighborhood has been built in a low-density environment. Its infrastructure and good connectivity have helped to create a progressive density, being today fully inserted in the urban network of Barcelona.

**intervention scale**  
neighbourhood buildings community improvement open and public spaces collective green spaces energy efficiency improvements other

**Name of conservation programmes or funding applied**  
Plan de Actuación de Distrito 2008-2011 - Pla de Montbau Pla de Futur del barri de Montbau 2010-2020

**intervention status details** (max 30 words)  
The pavement of the central avenue was restored respecting its original appearance. Small interventions and improvements were also made in the access to public areas, in the gym and in the library.

**Protection STATUS | Listed buildings** GOOD LIST

**HOUSING DENSITY**  
Number of dwellings per ha 142

**Involved persons:** Teresa Borrás Robert Tenaada Maria Chaverria  
Date: 17/11/2021



# European Middle Class Mass Housing

CA18137



## E.g. Bellvitge Neighborhood

### MAPPING MCMH-EU DATABASE

MCMH's transnational network in Europe

### European Middle Class Mass Housing CA18137

**Project Name** BELLVITGE

**country** Spain **city** Hospitalet de L'U

**SYNOPSIS** (60 words)  
It is the largest housing ensemble built in Spain promoted by the state to house immigration between 1964-1975. The 8,700 homes are distributed in repetitive linear blocks, among which are located facilities, parking and green areas, which allow the high density of the complex and allow good ventilation and isolation.

**3 keywords**  
Urban space - self-sufficient city-linear blocks

**project author | collaborators**  
Juan Selich Sintas

**constructor (s)**  
CRTESA and Inmobiliaria Lamato

**landscape author | collaborators**  
Juan Selich Sintas

**period of construction** (beginning) end | inauguration  
1964 | 1975 | 1995

**MIDDLE CLASS**

**original dwellers class** middle-class

**current dwellers class** middle-class

**MASS Housing**

**massification through**  
vertical growth

**building's typology**  
semi-detached house

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**

**no. of buildings** 76 **average no. floors** 14

**no. of dwellings** 9780 **average dwe. area** 54 m<sup>2</sup>

**HOUSING POLICIES**

**urban promotion type** public

**housing promotion type** public

**descriptive field** (max 30 words)  
Barcelona quick industrialization in the sixties, produced Bellvitge Urban Planning as a part of a Barcelona territorial decentralization program to build dwellings for migrants coming from all over Spain. The land for housing was acquired by a private developer to promote subsidized housing, under the name of Cooperativa de Viviendas Bellvitge.

**PRESERVATION | TRANSFORMATION REGENERATION**

**preservation and maintenance**  
fully refurbished

**intervention scale**  
neighbourhood

**intervention status details**  
With the research and the new district plan supporting the neighborhood demands, from 1974 the first achievements emerged: new facilities were built and some of the existing ones were preserved.

**Protection STATUS | Listed buildings** ADD LISTING

**HOUSING-DENSITY**  
Number of dwellings per ha: 159

**VISUAL INFO**

- topography
- satellite imagery
- street view
- night view
- renewings
- gas
- televisions
- ultrafast
- energy houses
- WEG
- RCM Concess
- WEG
- RCM Punks
- ATLAS
- OPEN ISSUES

**Involved persons:**  
Teresa Riera  
Ricard Teixidó  
Marta Chavarría

**Date:** 27/01/2022

**URBAN AREA**

**location - within in the city**

**original**  satellite  city fringe  city centre

**current**  satellite  city fringe  city centre

**other facilities / availability of amenities**  
 health  sports  market  shops  kindergartens  religious  leisure  other: Residence for the elderly

**location - position of buildings**  
 perpendicular (with a shorter façade facing a street)  parallel (with a wider façade facing a street)

**distance between the buildings/elements** 40 meters

**urban ensemble**  
 villa park  ribbon development  perimeter block  semi-open block  open block  sun oriented parallel rows  free-standing objects  free composition  superblock

**total area** 61.5 hectares **housing %** 20

**connectivity | accessibility** (max 30 words)  
Initially it was far from the center, without rail connections and poor road connections. Today it is fully integrated into the urban network, with well-structured access and good public transport.

**landscape** (max 20 words)  
The original plan proposed a suitable distance between blocks to allow the creation of green open spaces for the neighbors.

**open and public space** (max 30 words)  
The ensemble is fully integrated into the urban environment. Green zones and squares create spaces for neighbors to meet, and the central pedestrian street links the neighborhood to the city center.

**quality of living environment** (max 30 words)  
The positive evolution that the polygon has had with the implementation of road connections and different facilities makes the sector self-sufficient and a neighborhood full of life and constant activity. Neighbors have been fighting to avoid plans for increasing density. They have a strong sense of flexibility, diversity and combining different uses.

**URBAN AREA**

**location - position of buildings**  
 perpendicular (with a shorter façade facing a street)  parallel (with a wider façade facing a street)

**distance between the buildings/elements** 40 meters

**urban ensemble**  
 villa park  ribbon development  perimeter block  semi-open block  open block  sun oriented parallel rows  free-standing objects  free composition  superblock

**total area** 61.5 hectares **housing %** 20

### URBAN AREA



**location - within in the city**

**original**  satellite  city fringe  suburbia  city centre  other

**current**  satellite  city fringe  suburbia  city centre  other

**other facilities / availability of amenities**  
 schools  market  shops  kindergartens  health  sports  religious  leisure  other: Residence for the elderly

**connectivity | accessibility** (max 30 words)  
Initially it was far from the center, without rail connections and poor road connections. Today it is fully integrated into the urban network, with well-structured access and good public transport.

**landscape** (max 20 words)  
The original plan proposed a suitable distance between blocks to allow the creation of green civic spaces for the neighbors.

**open and public space** (max 30 words)  
The ensemble is fully integrated into the urban environment. Green zones and squares create spaces for neighbors to meet, and the central pedestrian street links the neighborhood to the city center.

### location - position of buildings

perpendicular (with a shorter façade facing a street)

parallel (with a wider façade facing a street)

combination of the options above

**distance between the buildings/elements** 40 meters

**urban ensemble**  
 villa park  ribbon development  perimeter block  semi-open block  open block  sun oriented parallel rows  free-standing objects  free composition  superblock

**total area** 61.5 hectares **housing %** 20

excellent  good  reasonable  poor  none

needs to improve  other

**quality of living environment** (max 30 words)  
The positive evolution that the polygon has had with the implementation of road connections and different facilities makes the sector self-sufficient and a neighborhood full of life and constant activity. Neighbors have been fighting to avoid plans for increasing density. They have a strong sense of flexibility, diversity and combining different uses.



# European Middle Class Mass Housing

CA18137

## VISUAL INFO

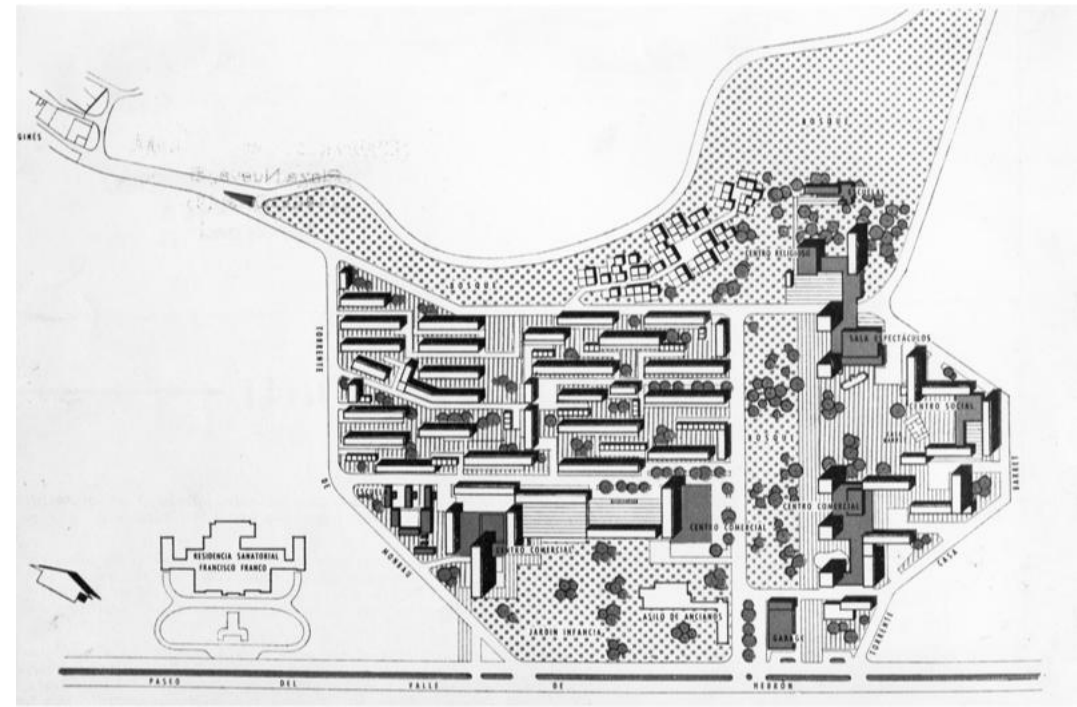
bibliography

archive sources

more images

archive images

# E.g. Montbau Neighborhood



**MAPPING MCMH-EU DATABASE**  
MCMH's transnational network in Europe

Project Name: Montbau's neighbourhood  
country: Spain  
city: Barcelona

**DESCRIPTION**  
A fully conceived case in a particular neighbourhood...  
**KEYWORDS**  
Social housing, Subsidized, Rehabilitation  
**ARCHITECTURE**  
Social housing, Subsidized, Rehabilitation  
**URBAN AREA**  
Location: within the city  
Urban area: 15.8 ha, Housing: 50

**HOUSING POLICIES**  
when promotion type: social  
access promotion type: social  
descriptive field: social  
**PRESERVATION / TRANSFORMATION / REGENERATION**  
preservation and maintenance: social  
urban: building transformation or regeneration  
**HOUSING DENSITY**  
Production (MCMH) (MCMH buildings)

**VISUAL INFO**  
bibliography  
archive sources  
more images  
archive images

Image Sources: (1) Estudi CTR, (2) Arxiu Oriol Maspons, VEGAP, (3) Estudi CTR, (4) Giráldez, López Iñigo, Subías Arquitectes – Arxiu Històric del COAC

# European Middle Class Mass Housing

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## VISUAL INFO

bibliography

archive sources

more images

archive images

## E.g. Bellvitge Neighborhood



**MAPPING MCMH-EU DATABASE**  
MCMH's transnational network in Europe

country: Spain | city: Hospitalet de LL.

**PROJECT INFO**  
Project Name: BELLVITGE  
SYNOPSIS: In 1962, the largest housing complex built in Spain consisted of 10 blocks of 10-story apartment buildings. The site was a former agricultural field, and the project was a landmark in the history of mass housing in Spain. The project was a landmark in the history of mass housing in Spain. The project was a landmark in the history of mass housing in Spain.

**HOUSING POLICIES**  
urban promotion type: public  
housing promotion type: public  
Name of quality programme or funding agency: **Comunidad de Hospitalet de LL.**

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**  
residential building: yes (30 units)  
The project is a landmark in the history of mass housing in Spain. The project is a landmark in the history of mass housing in Spain. The project is a landmark in the history of mass housing in Spain.

**HOUSING DENSITY**  
Number of buildings per ha: 100

Image Sources: (1) Blog Bellvitge, (2) Prisma Archivo, (3) Estudi CTR



## E.g. Montbau Neighborhood

- **Montbau's** construction started in 1956, following a design project done by a team of well know architects, developed along the course of an ancient small river, converted in a green space full of vegetation. From the beginning, squares where designed, with promenades and playgrounds. Buildings were set around those green spaces in a way that allowed good orientation in an early sustainability approach.
- The case of **Bellvitge** was quite different. The project started in 1964 in a satellite location, with a complete lack of communication with Barcelona and its surroundings. It was the biggest building ensemble proposal from Spanish government in Barcelona. Although the mass plan was well designed and blocks were well oriented and with the necessary free space between them, developers, perhaps due to the urgent need of housing, did not take care neither to create open and green spaces, nor to implement services and equipment. Therefore Bellvitge became a "dormitory city", with serious drug problems.

Facilities and services took time to reach Bellvitge. Neighborhood mobilization prevented more blocks from being built in the 1970s, which made it possible for the big central space to become public.

- The origin of **Les Cotxeres** was the transformation of a site that belonged to the municipality Transport in Barcelona into a housing site. In 1969 the site was quite far away from the city centre and, due to the fact that that public land was sold at a quite low price to a private organisation, Urbanizadora Sarria, they were able to build an ensemble of 400 flats, middle-class oriented. The author of the project was J. A. Coderch, one of the best know architects in Spain.

## CONCLUSION / PROPOSAL

We believe these studies and analysis already carried out in more than 60 neighborhoods of 19 different countries can make a good contribution to Oslo Architecture Triennale.

By crossing different approaches focus on Architecture, Urbanism, Planning, Public Policies, History, Sociology, new concepts and strategies will emerge. It therefore aims to produce a broader understanding of the MCMH dispersion by deepening ongoing research and focusing on existing case studies.

Besides the document itself as valuable in the knowledge about residential neighbourhoods, it contains the necessary elements for the insertion of the sets in the GIS (Geographic Information System).

Data for the digital platform Atlas MCMH, which places the MCMH neighbourhoods mapped in the Template, related momentarily and globally with the narrative of paradigmatic MCMH cases in 34 countries represented in the Action.

The urban and architectural survey, together with the housing policies used in the successful cases, can contribute to the dissemination of the quality of urban life, could be a useful tool to make new proposals.

- to contribute to understanding the Modern Mass Housing complexes;
- to develop neighbourhood quality and supports urban community life.



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