

Future vision for the new developments

Resilient and sustainable neighborhood with opportunities for everyone

Granollers wants to move forward in a healthy and sustainable urban model that puts people at the center. The city is committed to integrating green spaces, mobility and digital infrastructures to foster communities that are connected and respectful of nature and planetary boundaries¹. Through initiatives such as a citizen laboratory, mobility as a service (MaaS), and sustainable energy and circular economy solutions, it is proposed to improve the quality of life in Granollers, while continuing to reduce emissions and adaptation to them in the effects of the climate crisis on an urban scale: floods and the increase in temperature. This approach includes promoting mixed-use city developments, affordable housing and universal accessibility to ensure that all residents benefit from a culturally rich, equitable and adaptable urban environment. This vision integrates the objectives and actions necessary to create a prosperous² city with opportunities for all.

Neighborhood with opportunities for everyone: social justice and diverse economic model and of proximity

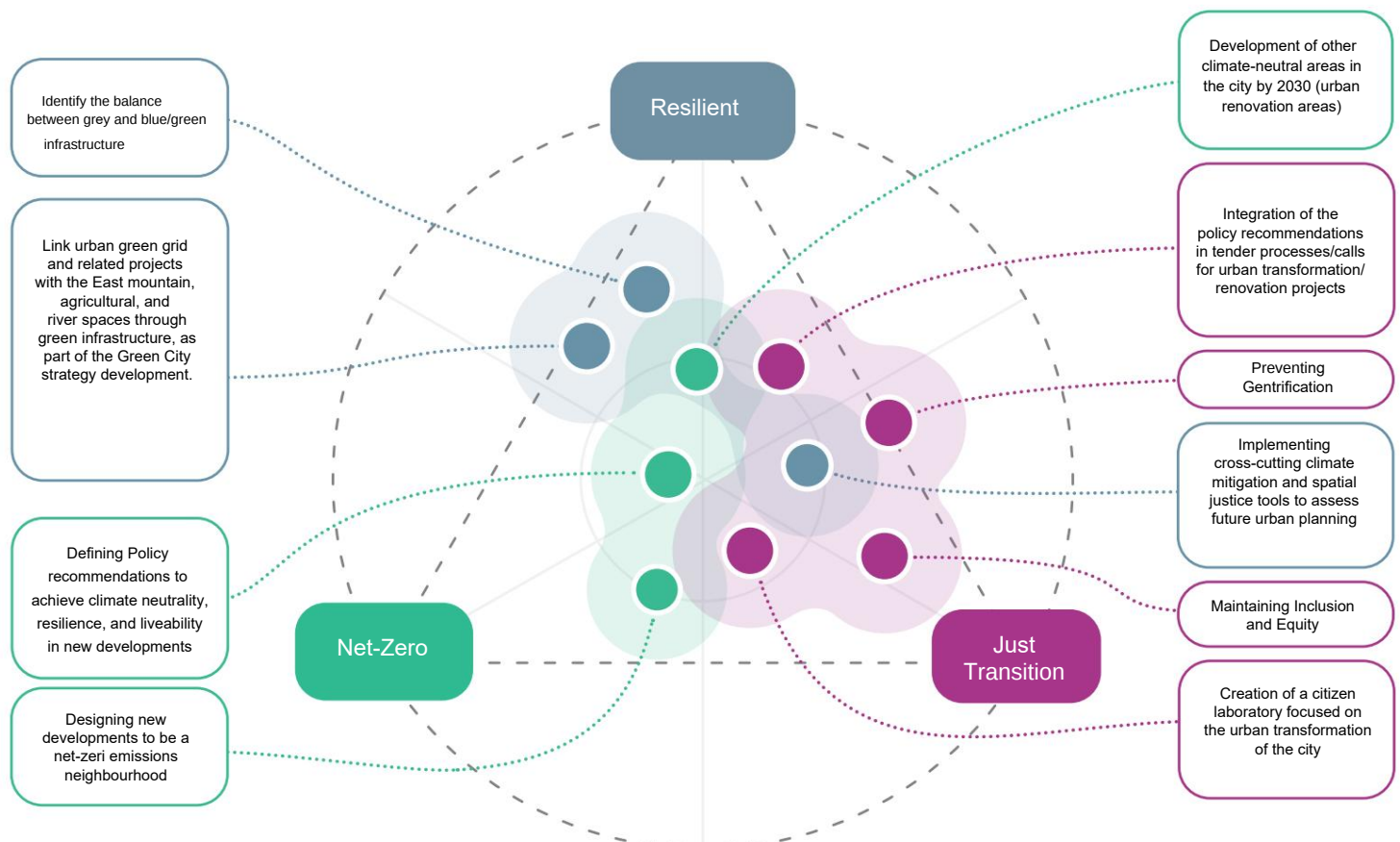
The ecological transition that has into account the maintenance of jobs and the creation of activity in the new neighborhood to be developed, supporting population groups at risk, and that promotes diversification and specialization consistent with the social and economic context local.

Neighborhood resilient to the climate crisis: balance between infrastructure and creative innovation

The capacity of an ecosystem to resist and recover stability in the face of the effects of climate change. In the case of Granollers, the main climatic vulnerabilities are floods and the increase in temperature.

Climate neutral neighborhood: systemic approach and coordination between plans and programs

A situation in which there is a zero balance between greenhouse gas emissions and their absorption through carbon sinks. Carbon neutrality can be achieved at a local, regional, national, European or global scale, and also at the level of a company or organisation, or even in relation to a product or service.



¹ Planetary limits are the thresholds within which humanity can survive, develop and prosper. The Potsdam Model (2009) defined the 9 main parameters that mark the limits - or safety margins - in the Earth's imbalances. Crossing boundaries increases the risk of large-scale abrupt or irreversible environmental changes. Boundaries mark the critical threshold for increasing risks to people and the ecosystems of which we are a part. Boundaries are interrelated processes within Earth's complex biophysical system. This means that an approach solely focused on GHG emissions and the effects of climate change alone is not sufficient to increase the sustainability of the Earth. Instead, understanding the interaction of boundaries, especially climate and biodiversity loss, is key to the science and practice of climate action. (Richardson, J., Steffen W., Lucht, W., Bendtsen, J., Cornell, SE, et al. 2023. Earth beyond six of nine Planetary Boundaries. Science Advances, 9, 37)

² Rethink prosperity in terms of human progress on a planet that has finite resources. Prosperity is generally measured based on the GDP of each country. Economist Tim Jackson proposes that the economy be measured by parameters such as whether society cares for the community, has healthy social relationships, enjoys good health, or is committed to protecting environmental. Thus, economies should invest in sectors such as health, education, crafts and creativity, and give more importance to labor-intensive activities that do not have a large carbon footprint, materially light, but rich in employment, with fulfilling jobs that are based on helping other people and improving their living conditions. (Post-growth. Life after capitalism, 2023).