

2) Asimismo, deben garantizarse un mínimo de viviendas protegidas en todos los sectores de nueva urbanización para hacer realidad el derecho constitucional a la vivienda. El estándar o índice numérico mínimo de viviendas debe estar garantizado en la planificación urbanística.

3) La ordenación de la urbe (la palabra *urbanismo* tiene su origen en este concepto) debe seguir el principio de la compacidad. Las ciudades deben ser compactas evitando la depredación innecesaria del territorio, un bien escaso.

Todas estas ideas se están aplicando en el ordenamiento jurídico español con el Real decreto legislativo 2/2008, de 20 de junio, por el cual se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley de suelo y, en Cataluña, por el Decreto legislativo 1/2005, de 26 de julio (Ley de urbanismo de Cataluña), con las modificaciones del Decreto ley 1/2007, de 17 de octubre, de medidas urgentes en materia urbanística.

Estas circunstancias han provocado la publicación de este estudio monográfico que pretende aportar los conocimientos de reconocidos especialistas en un debate que no solo afecta a los juristas sino también a otros profesionales de disciplinas como la arquitectura, la sociología, las ciencias ambientales o la ecología.

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## Foreword

This issue of the *Revista catalana de dret públic* is devoted to the right to housing, town planning and social cohesion. Several studies on this topic, both from Europe, Spain and Catalonia, have identified the new problems of cities which the legislator and the public administrations entrusted with planning and applying these regulations must address, always seeking to apply a markedly social perspective to the task.

In Europe, and since the nineteen-nineties, proposals have related cities to social cohesion, opportunities for progress and the ability to choose and participate in public affairs. As a consequence, documents such as the *Green Paper on the Urban Environment*, drafted by the European Commission, or the new Charter of Athens of the European Council of Town Planners pro-

pose a series of measures that could be summarised as the recovery of “the diverse and multifunctional city of the Europe of citizens”. In this regard, some of the solutions that need to be applied to the phenomena of immigration, housing problems, social disintegration and the destruction of the territory include:

1) Every sector of the city must guarantee a mixture of uses. This is what is called *multifunctional theories*. It averts the creation of social ghettos and the disintegration of society.

2) Similarly, a minimum number of council houses must be guaranteed in all new town planning sectors for the constitutional right to housing to become a reality. The standard or minimum numerical index of houses must be guaranteed in town planning.

3) Urban planning (the word *urbanism* has its roots in this concept) must observe the principle of compactness. Cities must be compact and avoid unnecessary destruction of territory, a scarce asset.

All these ideas are being applied in the Spanish legislation through the Legislative Royal Decree 2/2008, of June 20, which enacts the codifying legislation of the Land Law and, in Catalonia, by Legislative Decree 1/2005, of July 26 (The Law of Town Planning of Catalonia), with the modifications of Order in Council 1/2007, of October 17, on urgent measures in city planning matters.

These circumstances have given rise to the publication of this monographic study which seeks to bring the knowledgeable inputs of renowned specialists to a debate which affects not only jurists, but also other professionals from disciplines such as architecture, sociology, the environmental sciences or ecology.

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## Présentation

Ce numéro de la *Revista catalana de dret públic* consacré au droit au logement, à l'urbanisme et à la cohésion sociale voit le jour. Un ensemble d'études sur ce thème, relevant aussi bien du domaine européen que du domaine espagnol et catalan, ont détecté les nouveaux problèmes des