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**Bachelor's Degree in Audiovisual Media**

**A DREAM COME TRUE**

**Memory**

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## **Resum**

El principal propòsit d'aquest projecte és fer un documental social, sobre el moviment veïnal a Can Batlló, una antiga fàbrica tèxtil, que va ser abandonada a l'any 1980. A partir d'aquell moment els veïns van començar una reivindicació per a que els terrenys passessin a ser d'ús públic. La lluita va durar 35 anys, i s'ha volgut documentar aquesta lluita veïnal i conèixer de prop les activitats i projectes que s'estan duent a terme, mostrant com la gent del barri ha pogut aconseguir coses que l'ajuntament no ha pogut fer en 35 anys. Per fer-ho s'ha recollit documentació del procés, s'ha fet entrevistes als protagonistes per conèixer de prop la seva vivència en aquest projecte i s'ha fet i recollit in situ fotografies i imatges antigues i actuals, per il·lustrar el documental.

## **Resumen**

El principal propósito de este proyecto es hacer un documental social, sobre el movimiento vecinal de Can Batlló, una antigua fábrica textil, que fue abandonada en el año 1980. A partir de ese momento los vecinos empezaron una reivindicación para que los terrenos pasasen a ser de uso público. La lucha duró 35 años, i se ha querido documentar esta lucha vecinal i conocer de cerca las actividades y proyectos que se están llevando a cabo, mostrando como la gente del barrio ha podido conseguir cosas que el ayuntamiento no ha podido hacer en 35 años. Para hacerlo se ha recogido documentación del proceso, se han hecho entrevistas a los protagonistas para conocer de cerca sus vivencia en este proyecto y se han hecho y recogido in situ fotografías y imágenes antiguas y actuales, para ilustrar el documental.

## **Abstract**

The main purpose of this project is to make a social documentary on neighborhood movement of Can Batlló, a older textile factory, which was abandoned in 1980. From that time the neighbours began a demand for land to come under public use. The fight lasted 35 years, this neighborhood struggle was wanted to document, learn about the activities and projects that are being carried out, showing how the local people could get things that the city can't do in 35 years. To do so have collected documentation of the process, there have been interviews with the players to learn about their experience in this project, have been in situ and collected old photographs and current images to illustrate the documentary.

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# 1. Introduction

-If you want to be a citizen, the city is to the tiller -. Member of the platform "Save Can Batlló"

These words introduce the project that we will present, as we perfectly expresses the sense of the experience to be transmitted, as well as the social phenomenon in which we want to base this documentary.

Barcelona is known for being a city with intense active life in their neighbourhoods, which has dominated a strong association network, where the labour movement developed at the time of maximum boiling their own institutions in parallel to the growth of the manufacturing industry city.

The residents of various working-class neighbourhoods of Barcelona have been known to organize into cooperatives, parishes and other groups to achieve improvements in the living conditions of the citizens.

About this model city, one of the social movements that have made an impact in recent years has been staged by the residents of the District of Sants, specifically the District of la Bordeta. In this district of Barcelona, neighbours carried out a strong, intense and exemplary claim for the recovery of a space in the neighbourhood, **Can Batlló**, industrial space enclosed for many years for the industrial and reclaimed for recreational use of the area.

We are talking about "Save Can Batlló" phenomenon and the neighborhood movement that worked, is working and will continue to do so to retrieve the manufacturing premises of Can Batlló.

With over a century of history, Can Batlló was an industrial complex that occupied more than 14 acres, a quarter of the neighbourhood where it is located in la Bordeta. At its busiest, came to share space about 200 workshops in which more than 2000 people working. With the approval of the General Metropolitan Plan in 1976, the trade is qualified to be earmarked for facilities and green areas. After the bursting of the housing bubble a few years ago, plans to build luxury homes were broken and the space becomes an almost abandoned.

Since then, neighbours have moved back to reclaim what is the neighbourhood. And no wonder: And that is rehabilitation of Can Batlló for the neighbourhood is an example of the need for political commitment (and class consciousness) with capacity to transform the reality.

Can Batlló stands as an alternative of building a city, where citizens reappropriates usually to build, self-manage and deliver the activities needed for city residents.

In this documentary we want to, through our participation, visibility and voice to the protagonists of this social movement, who fearlessly take charge and engage in the recovery of public spaces. Its spread through the media, can serve as an example to other neighborhood groups. And make this process a shuttle and a look to the future and, above all, to a future in which other Barcelona is possible.

The proposal to make this work originated demand Eduvic Entity, cooperative of work associated with social enterprise, non-profit, that it intended to expand its focus of social care through the Social Cinema at the time.

For this study has made a significant investment of time to gather the information we recorded that document on the background of the factory Can Batlló, both from the point of view of its expansion and industrial growth, as its protagonists. Therefore, the research focused on the origins and path factory Industry Can Batlló, the most important historical events of its expansion and subsequent degradation and finally the social movements that led to the reopening of the factory space, now public and recreational space.

The main purpose of this project has therefore been to make a social documentary on the textile factory of Can Batlló, its history and its current situation, and explain their protagonists voice, and with appropriate illustrations, which being before an industrial currently it has become a space for public use by the neighbourhood of la Bordeta in Barcelona.

The social purpose of the documentary is to present the one led by the residents of the neighbourhood la Bordeta movement, being witnesses of their effort, their illusions and community work for self-management of this space, after 35 years of waiting and peaceful claim. We also offer our work for them in the future, so they can spread in the media that they consider most appropriate.

For the documentary, we have followed the methodology of social documentary and therefore performed a systematic and qualitative collection of information on the subject under study, was performed field observation, active listening, recording, editing recordings, drawing conclusions from the information gathered in the interviews and attendance at assembly, finally presented the documentary and there have been several coordination meetings with the client

And to do it, have been applied as technical, documentary analysis, visual analysis, field journal for the collection of information, individual interviews, photos and videos.

To make this project, the roles were as: directing and producing, camera and sound, in charge of post-production.

## **2. Previous study / background check and information needs**

From the first moment that it was thought in the making of this documentary about the factory Can Batlló, has taken into account that we were faced with a social phenomenon marked by their own history, both for its meaning in modernist Barcelona of the 1980s, such as the social movements that subsequently occur around their facilities and their use as public space.

This circumstance required sufficient investment of time to collect the information that lies on the background of the factory Can Batlló, so its expansion and industrial growth, as their protagonists. The protagonists that we remetien, in a first moment, the owners and workers of the textile factory and later the protagonists of social movements that claimed the factory, already closed, by use of the neighbourhood in the District of la Bordeta.

To start this preliminary study, the research is focused on four key aspects: origins and history of the factory; historical events that accompanied the process of expansion and subsequent degradation where the year of inactivity caused its closure ultimate and finally the social movements that generate the reopening of the factory, now for public space and entertainment.

To start a search was made for different sources of information: Internet and Archive Sants- Montjuic of Barcelona.

On the Internet it found a book that talked about the history of Can Batlló, "Sociedad il-limitada". We found the book in the library of Carmel in Barcelona and pulled the first information of interest about Can Batlló. The book also speaks and informs of one of the most important characters of the last stage of Can Batlló, Mr. Julio Muñoz Ramonet.

This book also shows information about the Batlló family and its history in relation to the work activity of the company.

In the Archive of Sants-Montjuic in Barcelona was searching for journalistic and photographic material in order to be able to illustrate with images as was the factory Can Batlló in its period of maximum expansion work.

Once it completed the written and digital information collection of the historical background of Can Batlló, took it a step further. It was time to bring up to the people, to the site, in the neighbourhood, to collect, now, a more practical and current information.

The social movement that led to the conversion of the factory Can Batlló in play area, a process that will be discussed extensively in the next point of the project, was organized on popular assembly. The Assembly, which kept the same name as the factory Can Batlló, was formed by residents and supporters of the protest movement, which did not doubt to open their doors to the idea of making a documentary of his claim and his wishes come true. To them was, once again, the opportunity to present their reality to the citizens and share current and future projects.

Planning meetings and contacts with people that were interviewed, contacted with the most significant persons of the Assembly Can Batlló. First with the pioneers of the social movement, this later gave us access to members of the different working committees that had been created to plan and organize the activities of the project.

This is how it makes several meetings to collect information about current performance of Can Batlló, reality seen from within and above all the organization of the different sections and committees comprised. First impressions spoke of many projects, many jobs and a lot of people committed.

Finally, in order to make a real contrast between the received information and reality, the dynamics established to actively participate in the activities organized in Can Batlló, that is going to make activities, participate in working committees , to attend meetings, go for help when needed hands to work and construction of new spaces. With these actions, it could see firsthand the soul of the project, the shared emotions and actions committed a dream that was truer every day.

That's all we can talk about the presentation of a documented work, when with a subjective and experiential perspective.



### 3. History of Can Batlló

In 1878 was opened in the district of Sants the factory of *Hilados y Tejidos de Algodón, Blanqueo, estampados y aprestos de Juan Batlló*, in hands of *Joan Batlló i Barrera*, one of the brothers of the powerful family Batlló. This district is located on the outskirts of the city of Barcelona had just annexed.

*Joan Batlló* had formed a company in 1866 with his brothers, under the name "Batlló Brothers" who created the Can Batlló large factory on Calle Urgell in Eixample in Barcelona. But it was with his nephews and *Domènec i Romà Batlló i Sunyol*, sons of his brother *Domènec* died in 1866, which created the factory in Bordeta. The factory occupies 19.000 m<sup>2</sup> on a plot of around 26.00 and he came up a new identity neighborhood, the Bordeta

This area was located near the neighbourhood of Hostafrancs and was the last neighbourhood in Barcelona, bordering the municipality of L'Hospitalet de Llobregat.

*Joan Batlló i Barrera* died in 1892, unmarried and childless, and continues their nephews *Romà i Domènec Batlló i Sunyol* under the name "Sobrinos de Juan batlló." In 1898 the factory had doubled the power of steam to 1.200, 32.000 spikes had 900 looms and spinning and begin to produce knitwear, a very original product for a traditional textile. It had 30.000 spindles and 700 looms and employs more than 900 workers

In 1900, was started the decline of the factory with falling productivity and they were forced to dismiss members of staff to keep 800 workers, World War I (1914-1918) was a significant revival.

Later, around 1926 became a public limited company under the name "Sobrinos de Joan Batlló, S.A".

In 1943 the employer from Barcelona Julio Muñoz Ramonet bought factory Can Batlló by twenty-eight million pesetas. Over time Can Batlló was no longer a textile factory to become a space of workshops, which had to pay rent to the family Muñoz Ramonet. The antique textile factory had become a real city trade, which lived in harmony, tradition and modernity, big and small workshops and a bar used as a discussion forum and a business centre.

Despite its height and visible prosperity in the 1960s erupted cotton textile crisis and the company of Batlló directly suffered the consequences.

With the pass of time many factories were closed, and Can Batlló was left largely abandoned. The real estate family Muñoz Ramonet wanted to make luxury homes, but the city of Barcelona had other objectives and in 1976, its 81,000 square meters of land were re qualified by Metropolitan general plane and intended for facilities and green spaces by neighborhood.

In 2006 the City Council approved the proposed reorganization of the whole urban industrial sector of Can Batlló and La Magòria, which maintains a set of industrial buildings, the proposal to create a park of 4.7 hectares, twenty facilities and more than a thousand households, half subsidized.

Despite the great interest and availability of the council to transform the polygon Can Batlló, these works did not start ever.

The years of inactivity that preceded the closing of textile manufactures, lit the flame of popular voice. Neighbours and entities saw the bodies and government inaction and ships abandoned the loss of a historic opportunity to recover peacefully and community space for leisure and business neighborhood. Many people started to dream in this project had been protagonists of the Can Batlló work activity or direct descendant of its protagonists. So the wishes to make it happen could not be stopped.

In June 2010, after thirty five years waiting for the council made some movement in relation to the demand of residents of la Bordeta, they decided to initiate stronger actions. The neighborhood and entities organized as a platform to demand the transformation of the Can Batlló on facilities and green spaces that the city had promised them.

To materialize this fight, residents were organized into working committees and assembler to coordinate their actions. The assembly have the same name of the company: "Can Batlló Assembly."

The "Platform Can Batlló is for neighbourhood" fixed date of 11 June 2011 for the City Council initiated the transformation of the estate because it was open to the neighbourhood

and in this context, the Commission Neighbours Bordeta and Sants Social Centre, along with many neighbours were prepared to squat the land if the process was still stuck on that date.

They started a movement called "TIC-TAC", which gave 365 days for which the City Council began to work in the industrial area and announced that if in 365 days this had not begun the works enter squatters and make his Can Batlló. To make this "TIC-TAC" drew a clock on the facade of a building where the hours went upside and down putting a sign in under 365 days.

This situation led to the transfer of some ships, called Block 11, to avoid that squatting, allowing the entrance of the neighborhood on June 11, 2011, and creating new spaces in ships assigned.

This is how 11 June 2011, 365 days after the start of "TIC-TAC" and how it works Can Batlló hadn't begun, the neighbours, not only the neighborhood but the whole city, entered too space fulfilling his promise. They could do without disturbances, since the council three days before they were given the keys to open the doors of Can Batlló.

Can Batlló finally was open to Sants after 37 years of waiting

The first step was already taken. Now continue the way they had started. The second step was to pull the walls that enclosed the Can Batlló at the public. This second step was also a "TIC-TAC" and again informed the City Council that if they not did, in the spring of 2013 the neighbours would like it did like the previous "TIC-TAC."

So it was in the spring of 2013, the development process for the creation of urban facilities and gardener progresses slowly, begin the demolition of walls and buildings that give way to 43,700 m<sup>2</sup> of land for the local use.

Thus it is open to the neighbourhood, so people could enjoy it and its structure; it became part of the streets and public spaces in the neighbourhood.

Two years later the entry of residents in June 2011, Can Batlló is managed by the neighbours of la Bordeta, is a public space for everyone, which is in daily operation "Josep Pons" Popular Library, a bar, whose profits help the collective self, and the first floor will other construction projects for example wall climbing, an auditorium with a frantic pace of

activities, an area to do different activities, a carpentry and infrastructure workshop and other projects in the process of becoming a reality. The dream has come true, but there is still much to accomplish and do. The protagonists are aware of advancing slowly, but that does not stop them, because they also know the road is long.

They are working on a lot of projects that are located in other buildings who wish to recovered and is pushing for Can Batlló will be a free and open space district permanently, using existing buildings and responding to people's needs.

Just a chapter full of struggles with the victory of the local platform "Save Can Batlló" and start a new, hoping for another way to town, in a meeting based on the cooperation of the people, with an experience of self and community building have nothing to do with advertising that touts the city council today.

This experience will serve as an example to other citizens' groups.

## **4. Aims and Scope**

### **4.1 Purpose and aim**

The social purpose of the documentary is to present movement led by residents in the neighbourhood la Bordeta being eyewitnesses of their efforts, their hopes and community work for self-management of this space, after 35 years of waiting and peaceful demands.

### **4.2 Object and Scope**

The object is a social documentary about the neighborhood activity of Can Batlló. Once finished will offered to present responsible Can Batlló, why can publicize their reality in the different media they deem appropriate.

### **4.3 Objectives**

- Show what is happening in the antique industrial space Can Batlló
- Show a system of popular demand for a public space.
- Show a system of self-management of a public place.
- Show a system of self and social participation
- Show on the three phases in the Can Batlló found: Projects already established and in operation, construction projects and future projects.

### **4.4 Client goals**

The proposal for this study was originated from the demand EDUVIC organization.

This organization is a worker cooperative society, as a social initiative, a non-profit that aims to work with children, adolescents and youth in general and social risk, together with their families, the environment and society, both as a specialized preventive level.

At this time the Company intends to expand its focus through social in the Social Cinema.

Since the EDUVIC organization had contact with members of the movement Can Batlló, the first contact was feasible and took the opportunity to make this documentary.

The objective of the client is to show a documentary on industrial enclosure Can Batlló was recovered by force and self-management for la Bordeta neighbourhood.

## **4.5 Target**

The documentary is meant for adults, professionals of social participation and particularly sensitive persons to the processes of social initiative.

## **5. Methods and techniques used by the development of documentary**

### Methodology:

- Systematic collection and qualitative information about the topic under study
- Observations
- Active listening
- Recordings
- Edit recordings
- Drawing conclusions from the information gathered in the interviews and attendance at meetings
- Presentation of the documentary
- Coordination meetings with the client

### Techniques:

- Document analysis
- Audiovisual analysis
- Daily field data collection
- Individual interviews
- Photos
- Videos

## **6. Overall design**

### **6.1 Synopsis**

Can Batlló has gone through the hands of many owners, began being of the Batlló family then passed into the hands of "Muñoz Ramonet", as it was going along, many factories of Can Batlló closed, and the real estate "Gaudir"(of the family Muñoz Ramonet) wanted to make an urban plan with luxury homes, but the works did not start never ,in this development plan also had to have parks and recreational areas for the neighbours, so that the neighbours said "or the day June 11, 2011 is it finished or the works are started or go to Can Batlló and auto management us." So said and done. On the 11th of June there was nothing started and the neighbours enter.

Now 3 years later, and everything is self-managed by neighbours and by the Assembly of Can Batlló. There block 11, which is the main block where there is a library, a bar, a carpentry workshop, one of infrastructures and even a printing press, there is also a first floor where there is a climbing wall and where collective works are underway to make room for new activities.

To all this the negotiation group, negotiated with the council the adquiriment of new ships to be able to continue to grow Can Batlló.

They have quite a few future projects, one of the most important now is the construction of a cooperative housing, social housing, low price, the property of the Association of the cooperative; other of them is to get the ship 8 to be able to make a nursery of cooperatives, social cooperatives so that they can get there, too in this ship 8 want to do other projects, such as the workshop of beers, a family space, a theatrical space, among many others, with a total of 23 projects.

This documentary will be focused especially on these different stages in which is Can Batlló, one will be a project already consolidated as could be the bar or the library, the other will be on the first floor, which is a project that is under construction and finally be the cooperative housing which is a future project.



## **6.2 Audiovisual treatment**

With this documentary aims to show the different stages of Can Batlló, therefore there will be three large distinct parts as mentioned above, to distinguish the different stages will be carried out by a board that is there at the bar of Can Batlló where there are different groups that they manage and to move from one stage to the other will be with plans details for their group to come here. In addition to explain all the history there will be a voice-over, and the voices of interviewees.

The documentary will have a warm tone, to represent the situation of coexistence and volunteering Can Batlló, to do these use always natural light.

The majority of plans will be average or general plans, although in some specific cases will there be any plan detail, in order to emphasize the importance of some item, use camera with tripod.

For the interviews will be used a half plan that will see the face of the person and a half body, since they will be seated, in this way it will be displayed more closeness, and always with a camera with tripod.

To reconstruct the past used archival footage, this will be accompanied by a voiceover that explains the events that happened and how he started it all.

With regard to the audio, as well as the voice-over that there will be during the documentary, also used the voices of interviewees that will be placed on images, and in some cases also used the audio recorded at the time of the recording.

## **7. Development**

### **7.1 Preproduction**

#### **7.1.1 Search of information**

The search for information was made in three stages correlative

1. - Did a search of all the links of the Internet to respond to the demand for information of Can Batlló. After selecting the most relevant information, the search was focused on their own Web Can Batlló, "canBatlló.wordpress.com" as it was on this site where information was distributed better and easier access to the project objective.

This site is easier to historical data from different aspects, a gallery of images from the entrance of the neighboring in 11 June 2011 until today, through various reforms and parties that had Can Batlló. One of the most important things was the ability to have direct information of what was happening in time to start the film and everything that had been done before.

2. - Research bibliography in different libraries in Barcelona. Finally we chose the book "Societat il·limitada" speaking of the life of Mr. Julio Muñoz Ramonet. For the project document, just pulled chapter information that spoke of the relation of Mr. Muñoz Ramonet and Can Batlló.

3. - Search for information directly to the protagonist of the movement Can Batlló, get inside to live with neighbours and neighbourhood activists and to feel like reality from within.

#### **7.1.2 Roles**

To make this project there have been some different roles:

- Management and production charge the same person.
- Camera and sound that made another person.
- Responsible for post production, this has been run by the same person who led the project management.

### **7.1.3 Permissions recording**

In order to record in Can Batlló, in principle, did not have to ask permission from the City Council, as residents today are Bordeta who manages the facilities and activities that are inside. So to record be asked permission to the Assembly Can Batlló, who did not pose any problems and we were easily work from the start.

To respect the individuality of the members of the assembly and the different activities when ever going to record again requesting permission to people who were in the area, especially if someone was recorded him always ask permission to record it.

When we recorded the general assembly, the same procedure was done, and asked permission to all participants before starting the recording, before explaining what was our role and purpose in the project. Here again, we have no problem to do our task documentary.

### **7.1.4 Coordination sessions with the client**

Throughout the process of developing the project coordination meetings were held with EDUVIC organization with the following objectives:

- Updating Process Project (rhythm, tempos and other aspects of it).
- Monitor your satisfaction.
- Modulation of the project according to their needs and suggestions.

### **7.1.5 Initial Planning**

To make this project has become a planning of work, to be able to orient them when working, this planning is only a guideline, so perhaps at some point any of the jumps or is made before or after.

Although will always try to follow this plan.

First of all an interview will be with one of the members of the social movement of Can Batlló to tell him my idea and give me your approval. After this interview a field work, will be to find out all the facts and can begin to see what is the story that will give more game. At the same time will be a text with an idea of synopsis which helps us to see where will be the documentary, all this will have duration of two months.

After a small photo gallery will be to define the audiovisual treatment that will be used, the type of lighting, types of pictures, etc. And along with this will be a script that will be a starting point that may vary as you go recording, will these two steps have duration of 15 days approximately.

In early December will begin to record, although the exact days have yet to materialize, and this can be made to vary the month of filming, either in December or perhaps at the end of November. This will take a few days, but as it has yet to consider well the planning of recording does not know exactly how many days are going to be.

Finally after recording will begin to edit and do post-production, this section will surely be that more time will last, although neither can know exactly how much will be.

## **7.2 Production**

### **7.2.1 Recordings**

The recording of the documentary was made with the camera Canon LEGRIA HF S20, for the audio used a SONY microphone outside the camera, and for the Interviews used a microphone clamp.

To make the recordings was planning open, because for them it all depends on the events that were in Can Batlló, schedules activities and on the availability of all the people who had to interview.

The days of recording space of Can Batlló, who took over the years 2013 and 2014 were:

- Saturday 7 December 2013: Photos of the outside and some interior of Can Batlló
- Saturday 29 December 2013: Recording of the craft market which was outside the Can Batlló, and reforms in the library on the first floor.
- 15 January 2014: Recording works in carpentry factories and infrastructure on the first floor, in the garden, library, bar and other time recording spaces outside.
- Wednesday 30 April 2014: Recording of a general assembly

As for days of recording the interviews were the following:

- Friday 24 January 2014: recording of the interview to Ferran Aguiló, a member of the assembly of Can Batlló, first contact that took the entity EDUVIC, who spoke generally about Can Batlló: Can Batlló movement, current, consolidated projects and future, relationship with the Barcelona Council, and other
- Tuesday, 28 January 2014: interview with Agustina Quirós, a member of the assembly Can Batlló, social centre of sants and the Library Commission, She spoke, of the process she lived across the social movement and neighbourhood, discussed above in the space where she collaborated intensely, the library of Can Batlló: creating the space, evolution of the library, library materials collection, sorting and their role in the library.
- Monday 3 March 2014: interview with Montse Puig-Gallard, a member of the assembly of Can Batlló, activities commission, the commission of audiovisual, project “La canya”, which aims to make in the future of a school vocational training. Who

spoke as fellow his experience in participatory process, the activities are weekly and the reforms that are taking place on the first floor.

- Thursday, 6 March 2014: interview with Arnau Andrés Gallart, a member of “La COL” group of architects, spoke about the housing cooperative that plans to build in Can Batlló a housing project with services and community spaces.

## **7.3 Postproduction**

### **7.3.1 Image Edition**

For the editing of the documentary used editing program Sony Vegas Pro 12.

First there was a detailed selection of images and videos used, and then started editing.

For image editing we used videos and photos have been previously recorded by documentary videos and photos found on the Internet.

Images have also been used quite Archive Sants-Montjuïc, collecting photos that capture the most important and original events of Can Batlló, with the aim of introducing the documentary with images of its history.

To improve image quality, adapted to the visual message of the film, and they all had to homogeneity is necessary to tweak the colour, tone, size and other aspects of the same.

### **7.3.2 Sound and music edition**

In any documentary sound is fundamental to keep track of the plot and intensify key moments.

In this documentary, we prioritized the voice, and the voices of the interviewees.

To make editing of sound and choose the pieces that best suits the documentary, the first thing they hear all the interviews and selected the most suitable parts, which finally are those that would be used.

Once this first phase was time to continuo that was to remove background noise, clean up background noise, call volume, track and achieve continuity throughout the film.

The music is also part of the elements that complement all documentary and help connect the intention to be transmitted with the emotions of the viewer. In this case, we chose to music in keeping with a historical line, innovative, participatory and encouraging.

### **7.3.3 Subtitling**

Subtitles is part of all documentary that wants to spread in different languages, in order to respect the original language of the characters and at the same time, the message in different languages.

## **8. Possible extensions**

Overall the film has been as expected although it can always be improved.

Perhaps the project would have been easier if the days of recording had been preset as the right to start a film is to have a shooting plan, but it is a documentary about what is happening now, and it was very difficult to know the specific days before recording, so it had to improvise a bit, and go as you planned recordings will know the dates of the events. Although improvisation while making recordings is not the right one, the team was able to bring great, and we lacked time and knew everything perfectly organized.

We also appreciate that it is a social documentary that speaks to people and society, and society as whole, this was always one step ahead of its laws, its government agreements and even documentaries that talk about it, also Can Batlló phenomenon we advance. And such is the case of this film, which the day closed their claims, the reality and the life of this neighbours and the neighbourhood will be different and new.

For this reason, and being fully aware of the process of fighting to save Can Batlló has only just begun, and every day gives more impetus to creativity and enthusiasm to move forward with this claim, is likely to think that in a few years, it may be months, reality of Can Batlló have changed so much that a second documentary, be possible and novel.

If so, would rediscover in the characters that have accompanied us during this time and know how loud are gone, if they have met their expectations, if they maintain the spirit and strength to fight and then, if they would, which retells to where their new hopes and demands.



## 9. Conclusions

With the documentary, has been shown all the objectives listed above, it has been shown that the different stages in the Can Batlló is now, projects with already established and running, as could be bar or library, projects under construction, which would be the first floor, and finally future projects, which among others would be the housing cooperative.

On the other hand and stating the section of initial planning, the points below have been established, although the dates, and as was said at that point, were not followed perfectly. Has been made complicated because not only depended on the person making the documentary but also a series of human and logistics factors, so the dates have been delayed a bit, because they had to fit events who have been through in Can Batlló with recordings and interviews

This documentary leads us to think that the diffusion mechanism, whatever kind it may be, help foster self-criticism and reflection of citizen.

Disclosure of community processes, featuring peacefully by the people of the neighbourhoods, disclose factors that combat sedentary lifestyle, physical and ideological towards self-organization of cities.

Like any documentary, to be broadcast in social networks, it has been able to take advantage of political and social environment in which we live. This does not have to travel or be connected all day with the other part of the world, just that each individual pay attention to the local environment in which they live and understand the influence of everyday life during the days.

This documentary has provided a broad view of this reality, and how the struggle of people in the street, when done with conviction and sense of justice, can move large "urban giants" in favour of benefit neighbourhood, otherwise could get to just be partners in the form of ruins and degradation.

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# Escola Universitària Politécnica de Mataró

Centre adscrit a:



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA  
DE CATALUNYA

## Bachelor's Degree in Audiovisual Media

**A DREAM COME TRUE**

**Economic Study**

**Gemma Sanz Martí**  
**Tutor: Rich Smith**  
**Cotutor: Daniel Torras**

SPRING 2014



TecnoCampus  
Mataró-Maresme

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# 1. Programming

## 1.1. Initial planning

To make this project has become a planning of work, to be able to orient them when working, this planning is only a guideline, so perhaps at some point any of the jumps or is made before or after.

Although will always try to follow this plan.

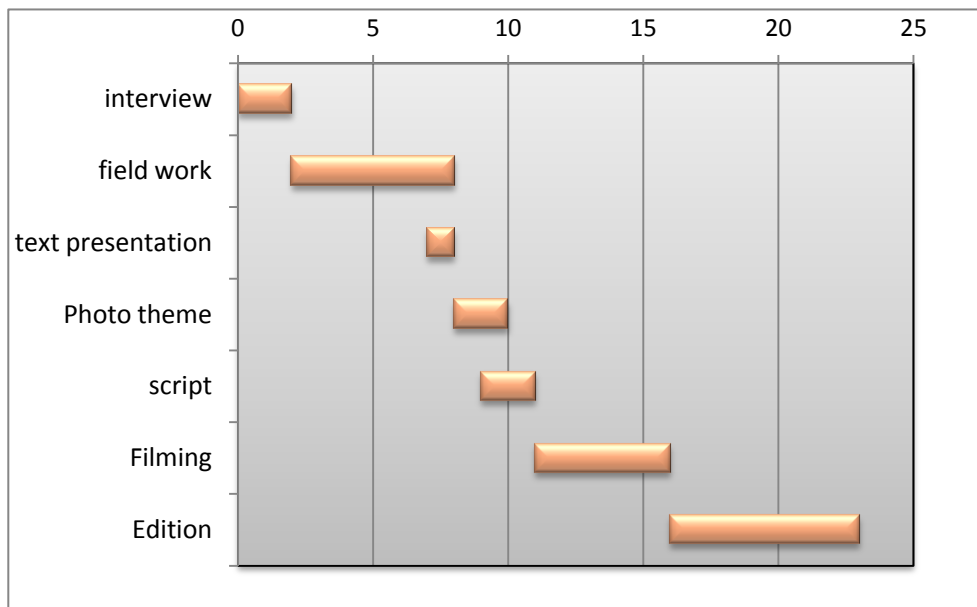


Fig 1.1 Gantt Diagram

First of all an interview will be with one of the members of the social movement of Can Batlló to tell him my idea and give me his approval. To do this pas, its need a notebook, this was used in all time of the Project to note all the necessary things.

After this interview a field work, will be to find out all the facts and can begin to see what is the story that will give more game. It use a: computer to search in Internet, a notebook to note every important thing, and also use a book about Muñoz Ramonet, that talks about Can Batlló.

At the same time will be a text with an idea of synopsis which helps us to see where will be the documentary, all this will have duration of two months. It was necessary a computer.

After a small photo gallery with a photo camera that have 1 day of duration will be to define the audiovisual treatment that will be used, the type of lighting, types of pictures, etc. And along

with this will be a script that will be a starting point that may vary as you go recording, will these two steps have duration of 15 days approximately. And need a computer, and the notebook that say in other points.

In early December will begin to record, although the exact days have yet to materialize, and this can be made to vary the month of filming, either in December or perhaps at the end of November. This will take a few days, but as it has yet to consider well the planning of recording does not know exactly how many days are going to be. For the recording need a camera, a microphone, a tripod.

Finally after recording will begin to edit and do post-production, this section will surely be that more time will last, although neither can know exactly how much will be. For the edition, need a computer and all of the video recorded and audios, and also the notebook with all of the things.

## **1.2. Deviations**

The interview it was as expected, a member of Can Batlló was an explanation of the process there Can Batlló, and gave us their approval in order to make the documentary.

Respect to the research of information it was a estimation that during 2 months, but finally lasted a little more, because there was a lot of information, especially a lot of information to contrast.

The photographs were taken in a day like in the initial planning, for the writing of the script and the audiovisual treatment finally was during a little more than 15 days, because also was lasted the decision of the subject of the documentary.

So for the recordings, as going with a little retard, instead of starting in December were starting in January, so it makes everything have been a bit delayed.

So while doing post-production there has been a delay, postproduction was thought to begin in February, and finally began in March, meaning that the entire production of the film has had a delay of one month.



## **2. Analysis of technical feasibility**

In order to make the documentary, several technical resources was needed, especially material, to start a camera was needed, which was given by a friend, in order to make a first viewing of the documentary and plans audiovisual treatment.

For the recording a camera was needed, a tripod, a camera microphone extra and microphone feed. The camera and tripod already had and microphones were provided by the entity EDUVIC.

Throughout the documentary took a notebook to write down where all things relevant and necessary to make the projects also had a laptop, both for finding information in the beginning, to write the various documents required and finally to be able to postproduction.

### 3. Budget

This section shows the economic costs associated with the project, the costs of material and human needs and the indirect costs.

#### 3.1. Cost of material

Cost of material used in the project

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit price (€)</u>	<u>Total (€)</u>
Camera	1	600	600
Tripod	1	35	35
Microphone	1	150	0
Feed microphone	1	500	0
<b>TOTAL COST MATERIAL</b>			<b>635</b>

Table 3.1 Material costs

As for microphones the total price was 0 as they were rendered, and therefore didn't result in any real cost while making the documentary.

### 3.2. Costs of human recourses

<u>Concept</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Price/hour (€)</u>	<u>Total (€)</u>
Study and documentation	50	30	1.500
Recordings	20	60	1.200
Postproduction	210	30	6.300
Redaction memory (Administrative)	60	30	1.800
<b>TOTAL HUMAN RECOURSES</b>			<b>0</b>

Table 3.2 Costs of human recourses

The hours of work were written, and the prize for these hours, in the total price has been claimed that workers had, but the final price has been set to 0 because it is not going to pay anyone to do this job.

### 3.3. Amortization equipment, instruments and software

<u>Equipment used</u>	<u>Hours of use</u>	<u>Price/hour(€)</u>	<u>Total(€)</u>
<u>Equipment and software</u>			
Computer	200	0,50	100
Camera	210	0,50	105
Software Sony Vegas Pro 12	130	1,00	130
Microsoft Office	50	1,00	50
<b>TOTAL AMORTIZATION</b>			<b>405</b>

Table 3.3 Amortization equipments and software

### 3.4. Indirect costs

Indirect costs of this project have not been very high, only count the consumption of electricity while doing the editing.

So the indirect costs of this project are 16%.

### 3.5. Cost of the project

Material costs	635 €
Human recourses costs	0 €
Amortization costs	405 €
Subtotal	1.040 €
Indirect costs (16%)	166,40 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.206,4 €</b>

Table 3.4 Costs of the project

## **4. Market study**

As for the market study, the main competitors are all social documentaries, specifically those related to Can Batlló; the majority of these are made for television, but there are also a large number of documentaries that are made by individuals, either as a final project or at work of university or school; also a group of architects “La Col”, collaborating with Can Batlló, also made a documentary about Can Batlló.

In the future, social documentaries will grow on a large scale, because every day there is more social issues to deal with.

Focusing in Can Batlló, future competition may not influence much, because Can Batlló is constantly changing, each document will be different and adapted to the times in which they do, but still remain competitive.

The potential client of these documentaries are the Television channels that are going to be interested in a social documentary, for example TV2 and TV3(Catalan television) because they could be two of the more specialized documentary channels and those have this reality closer.

Another potential customer could be people of Can Batlló, if the document is put up for sale; it would in Can Batlló, because everyone that steps could have the opportunity to buy it.

The sector as documentary films or short films is not going through its best, but still there are a lot of projects, since most are amateurs or without large budgets; also today, the crowdfunding or what is the same massive financing is much easier to carry out a project; on the other hand, there are almost no budget projects, which are being made for students for example.

## 5. Environmental feasibility analysis

### 5.1. Legal Aspects

To do this project resources developed by others were used, because as stated earlier in the report, to make the project have used file photographs of archive of “Sants-Montjuic”, to document the viewer in the film, showing old pictures of Can Batlló.

To get the images went to the Municipal Archives of “Sants-Montjuic”, and there were selected, among many images, most appropriate for the documentary. There also responsible for the file, and scanned using the authorization, as stated in the rules of the Archives of Barcelona, there were images.

#### **SECTION 4. REPRODUCTION AND USE OF DOCUMENTS**

##### **Article 58**

*Any person or entity may obtain copies of the documents to be freely available, or not affected by the intellectual property rights of third parties that influence the reproduction, or conditions agreed at the time of its acquisition by the Corporation.*

##### **Article 60**

*For reproduction of any document is required upon request of the applicant and the expressed written permission of the responsible of SAM. The applicant shall state the purpose of reproduction.*

##### **Article 64**

*Authorized external users can make copies of documents with own means express authorization SAM.*

*The request will be granted only for reproductions of specific documents and that it is for research or teaching purposes. The request may be denied when they may arise undermine the conservation status of the documentation or the functioning of the SAM. The authorization will entail payment of the relevant municipal taxes.*

Videos taken from the internet of the past of Can Batlló were used, and moments that had gone on before starting to make the documentary. The videos were donated by members of Can Batlló were taken from the website of Can Batlló, the gallery section (<http://canBatlló.wordpress.com/>)

Other videos were removed from the Internet, with the consent of the responsible, were under the Creative Commons license and were allowed reuse.



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## **Ferran interview transcription:**

00:20: **Question 1: When did you start to become part of Can Batlló?**

00:24: Well, if you consider the campaign, here we enter in 2011, we started 2 years ago in finals 2008, early 2009

00:37 **Question 2: Which relationship have in your past that makes you enter to Can Batlló**

00:45 People who live in Sants and specifically near the reality of la bordeta, had always been Can Batlló as a space for the neighborhood, in fact the claim neighborhood campaign began more than 35 years, some of us always I had the challenge of this old converted factory is a cultural space and a park is a long journey and a presence like “Espanya industrial” or “El vapor vell”...

01:23 **Question 3: Which role have you had in Can Batlló?**

01:25 has changed in size in the process of gradually changing format, all of us here I changed jobs ...

1:37 in the protest process, during which he began in the platform, which I joined when I was inside the assembly and design strategy and negotiation to get in here, and the action group to jump the walls ....

02:06 **Question 4: Which is your participation here?**

02:11 here once inside, the assembly has to be a Assembly and constructive management of areas that we have ... the uses are different, people make different tasks, claiming the issue is maintained, I'm with the group strategy and negotiation, and the Assembly secretariat receiving that which we get people who joined the group and also a member of the Mediation group and in other 2 projects.

02:53 **Question 5: How did you live the beginnings up to the entrance of the neighbours in June 2011? How do I organize everything?**

3:02 is the first time I experienced a process of collective empowerment of this type, and more about an experience that was already known that the world of squatting... I come of the world squatting.... the process until we get the neighbours was because residents of different ages we do not exercise but squats squatting that we threatened and this was a process that took be generating a series of links, which would incorporate the perspective of people who eventually would enter in here ... Tic-tac countdown...

03.57 enter in the plan Security man

04:05 the fact warn 2 years prior to the date on which made the neighbors would enter... incorporating different tasks that have had ..... vocation.... had to have a vocation to join stake... from the cultural point of view... collect books, and people were participating in assembly, and all of events during the 2 years we had to say would enter it, and this was a very different process that other I had experienced.

**04.44 Question 6: How was the relationship with the Council and with the real estate?**

04:50 actually gone to the real estate slowly being on the sidelines, there has been a process because the estate.... has been giving the property to the council and the Government... when we entered the property had the whole area, and it was ... gave us no problems .... And root pressure we get this .... In 2011 there has been a process.... now the same single contact is the district and the city council...

05:45 the relationship with the council of Barcelona is a relation that we continue exerting pressure to achieve what we want.... the whole park is available for community use .... And they must browse and going against our favour, so that see our ability to transform the space far beyond her ... they could not have become the bloc11 space as a kind of civic centre and community. We did self-manage ... is a relationship where tensions result of our requirement..... There are ways of relating to ongoing relationship ..... tense but smooth....

**07.04 Question 7: What projects are in operation and what is there in the future?**

07:09 project excellence is one that has remained that was the goal from the outset, it was block 11 is the first space we were given, which is where the auditorium, the library, 1st floor is being restored ..... reforming downstairs auditorium, library and bar finished.... self meeting place ... small auditorium ... and, access to first floor ... it would block 11 ... which is more advanced level construction....

08:39 this is the B11 is the "flagship" of our fleet in the Can Batllo

8:45 in the street and then we ship warehouse 69.... The project will become the kitchen of our initiative, warehouse bar and two large rooms for meetings or dining room linked to the kitchen, this has accelerated because the meeting was presented by the people of PAH ask you to install wanted here .... Were incorporated, and the ship will host 69 in Barcelona the PAH and the top is placed on this ship..... 69 offices space there will be a city project that joins a proposed district....

10:13 then we have the workshop facilities where we work light, electrical work ..... where volunteers have the expertise to do it....we can do closes, they can face challenges of all kinds. ..

10:39 then is the carpentry workshop, we are talking about a trip across the street on June 11 from the B11 it was the first piece I been getting that every block of the district that will

go down pulling granted. The carpentry workshop, library closure, stands.... works with open regime, people who come to learn with professional carpenters...

11:30 another block of spaces will be inserting new projects.... assemblies in this project ... the final part of this B11 continued, people would “depais3”, graphic design studio ... craft beer...

12:09 across the street, and the front still have buildings, starting at the height of B11, we find that we get open square, which gave the walls we throw walls, access is open to the street.... we also have the first community garden, are the matrix of that we would be the area of the park ..... Basically the responsibility of the management council of the park .....orchards, self-managed projects .... there are more people in the ship project of self-management training workshop ..... reparament motorcycle .... there are 2 projects documentary archives .... there are many projects that are in the process of getting the necessary space so that they can be developed.... that would be small projects

14:18 There are 3 big projects, one space social economy project in which we are already working with the district budget drafted in an area of 6000m<sup>2</sup>, conceived as a space in which the co-operative, and can be a reference .... Coo working, cooperative nursery.... our accompanying technical co operation..... these people, that are co tractors .... we want to work with a system of cooperative movement that make sustainable model .... talking .... BCN active that can work with schools, professional training, universities have the referring to experimentation to come, will be called "Barcelona coopolis Can Batllo" ..... is in the design phase .... waiting .... show floor space for working on this and ... we go to 2015-2016 .... we used to work with long lead times ... ..

17:00 another big project that presents tomorrow is the cooperative housing assignment will, I managed to transfer a surface, the perimeter of space .... Can Batllo and we will build a sustainable building, organic ... but it will be under cooperative, that owned building collective that people who live there have the right of use but has no right of ownership, the land will continue being public, do not buy, management is cooperative, common areas ..... different generations....29-30 living homes .... has a shorter route and expect that is already in operation in 2015

18:11 The latest in high dimension, it would manage a school, inspired by the contents of free education..... your vocation for self-management among guardians, children and parents...they would be 3 large projects ....

18:49 **Question 8: What is the most rewarding of the process?**

18:53 having raised a challenge and you get it, it carries a significant degree of satisfaction, other campaigns, when you achieve a goal, the human structure has been fighting disappears because you have reached the milestone in this case, as has been managing a collective space ... is that instead of losing people, been to the contrary, has incorporated new people .... and have combined all these things makes the process interesting ..... has

been a collaboration between volunteers and professionals who need ..... So woodwork as people ... as a result of the "La col" people ..... this is producing a new way of managing common.... for citizenship from citizenship.... new hope, that can be put at rethinking new model from below ..... could reach the city in the future may arise in another way ....

**21:50 Question 9: What are the difficulties in a process like this? How do you mediatitzen conflict?**

21:55 in different areas now have 300 people participating.... that obviously have conflicts .... I'm in a mediation commission..... there are tensions within groups .... the information is quite horizontal and transparent .... it helps that there is so much tension ..... this is very large and not easy....but continues to grow

**23:23 Question 10: How can you imagine Can Batlló in 5 years?**

23:28 5 years and considering the calendars I explained before, there will be a part of the certainties and there would be another of desires....

23:47 with certainties good way to go, because we would all be part of the street on June 11, where the B11..... we would have the first self-park area, the equipment would have finished ..... with their projects, the PAH is running perfectly, ..... I'll be living in the housing cooperative Can Batlló, will be in full operation, the space will also be running social economy, achieve the "BCN coopolis Can Batlló" will be in the nave, ... defend this iconic vessel, that does not pass into private hands .... I think when that arrive 5 years not only will the social economy, but the rest will have become equipment..... and if things go well, other ships have been occupied by other projects in the city, and the park is finally finished this would be ..... level internal and external level with the evolution that we continue with this task, we do in here is seen from the outside, with the aim of replicating it ... ..

26.32 a wish, it would be... when we are here in 5 years here there were other similar procession elsewhere, either in Catalonia, Spain and other countries ....

**26.59 Question 11: Defined Can Batlló in two words**

27.03 local self-management of common ..... it is very important, this may be common to all types, but the common local self remove it from the public, and the subject is the subject neighbourhood, and how to do it in horizontal self ....

**27.34 Question 12: What would they be desire for Can Batlló?**

27.39 A basic, in spite of changes in our environment, we do not have to re-defend the action live, we can build from the self .... we did not have to defend our space ... . the action live, as we propose, at the time of entering here, this is not again to continue growing .

**Agustina interview transcription:**

00:15 I say Agustina Quirós was born here in the neighbourhood....

00:22 **Question 1: When did you start to become part of Can Batlló?**

00:26 I'm also the neighbourhood association and is managed from there, and since many years it reivindicàvem...

00:41 **Question 2: Which relationship have in your past that makes you enter to Can Batlló?**

00:45 Can Batlló neighbour was here in the square is a ficus, and I say I was born under the ficus, because that was the garden of the farmhouse, my father lived and came to Hostafrancs live here, and I was born in the house .....

01:13 **Question 3: Which role have you had in Can Batlló?**

01:16 I'm basically in the library, because it put me with computers I still weighs a little .... I work to fix the books to remove it dust, clean theam... and doing a little order and distribution

01:41 **Question 4: Which is your participation here?**

01:45 I'm here usually 2 or 3 days a week

01:49 **Question 5: As the library was organized in principle and how it is organized now?**

01:56 library has emerged from donations from neighbours, is called the neighbours and such people do not have many books at home there were two or three people that donations had excellent library, and did block donations, and started up here in the attic, ..... and began to make loans and publicity, and when they saw that was expanding was fixed to the local down here.... all the material there are donations everything.... have been changed to look there, the shelves of novels were fen changes and have them well distributed ....

03:30 **Question 6: How did you live the beginnings up to the entrance of the neighbours in June 2011. How do I organize everything?**

03:37 There were many groups of young people to collaborate, residents here had been 35 years since we know that this should be the council, but it never pulled forward, then one day someone had came the bright idea to say so then spikes go on, then it was done in front of the houses next door, was painted clock backwards would mean that time ago, and it was announced that June 11 enter it because it was a weekend, it gave time to all associations.... so we go to discount days ... the big day arrived, and everyone was ready,

“castellers”, drums, and was a entry with many people, even from naps preparing my house facing the same side here, that if they don’t opened the door, we enter it on the wall ... but negotiated .. and last time they opened the door, and everyone could enter to the door.

**05.25 Question 7: What is the most rewarding of the process?**

05:30 that people coming and there is so much collaboration with many different groups that people are claiming spaces and things that everyone wants to expand, we are talking about different work groups, and this could be interesting this woman really wanted to do things ...

**06:02 Question 8: What are the difficulties in a process like this?**

06:06 the most difficult difficulties negotiating neighbourhood association, the president with the council, the buildings are like....

**06.54 Question 9: How can you imagine Can Batlló in 5 years?**

06:57 I hope, that we are in the neighbourhood there is green areas, it is a complaint from neighbours, who did not want to leave, nothing that ... really want is for the green to go ahead.... participation of parks and gardens..... to have trees ... shadows ... that does not depend on us, so the council put something there ....

**08:08 Question 10: Defined Can Batlló in two words**

8:12 participation and good humour

**8:16 Question 11: What would they be desire for Can Batlló?**

8:21 the green area, I think the green area is the most important thing for the neighbourhood..... everything else is fine .... it thanking the neighbourhood ...



## **Montse interview transcription:**

00:08:08 Hello, I'm Montse, I am in the audiovisual commission, also in the "HUP lab", "the V lap", also in the free university, and workshops that are have been riding, and I'm also stay in a project called "La Canya", that we want a future here do a vocational school

00:39:03 **Question 1: When did you start to become part of Can Batlló?**

00:41:07 before entering, Can Batlló born roots protests of the neighbourhood, residents for 35 years, all these people already entered in assembly of the neighbourhood for more than 15 years working, much more than 15, and well, root neighbourhood assembly that was screaming Can Batlló, that were doing from 2010 to 2011

01:17:12 **Question 2: which relationships have in your past that makes you enter to Can Batlló**

01:23:24 I told you, to be part of "ABS" as a free university, as "Can Vies", I Knew people of Can Batlló, who wanted to enter in Can Batlló the social centre of Sants, is a great demand for all over the neighbourhood, and since then we've been doing.

01:51:02 **Question 3: Which role have you had in Can Batlló?**

01:54:05 let's see, I'm like Montse, I'm in a Activities, and in the activities specifically permanent activities, that say, group of activities is divided in 2, specific activities where groups come to ask for a space for a concert, theatre, a specific day, then permanent activities, now when the first floor will be finished it will be better, gifts permanent activities we will work to manage activities ..." Taixí" courses, computer courses, timetable of audiovisual, circus... because whoever come here we can say is watch "Taixí" Tuesdays, Fridays is audiovisuals, etc. ...

02:45:05 **Question 4: Which is your participation here?**

02:49:13 almost every day, as part of activities, but also part of "La canya", which is a project, and on Monday we have projects and Block11 assembly, assembly activities on Tuesday ....., Wednesday general assembly, once a month, luckily, now will began to open the welcome office for people who want information to guide the people ... on Wednesdays, and Thursdays, I'm not coordinated, but there is coordination assembly and sometimes I came, and Friday and Saturday to have fun ... (Judith speech)...

03:58:18 **Question 5: How do you organize the activities?**

04:03:18 how is doing now? Yes, one of the other things we do on Saturdays, who came here to work Saturday and Wednesday morning, before didn't have work could come here in the mornings, but now that I work, only Saturday and how he works, how everything was arranged, should also be said that "Barcelona Activa" helped us, that the city would have looked and brought people who were learning or they had been out of work, electricians, bricklayers, however, who were unemployed and apprentices are employed

here to the walls of the first floor, for example, and reinstall the light here, still must finish installation, but one thing I've made half that much work there is volunteer, CB has grown thanks to the unemployed, and retirees in the neighbourhood, but also in professional things we had help

**05:08:18 Question 6: How do you done in order to adapt the 1st floor in order to make the different activities?**

05:11:20 people who want to come to one punctual activity, send an email to [activitats.cb@gmail.com](mailto:activitats.cb@gmail.com) and we will send a card with our need, what day would that make ... that explain it a bit and then they need, from us, to get a charge will watch this activity and if they need something .... If a permanent activity, more or less the same but the file is different and... is not yet fully assembled, so we're still under construction...

**06.02.22 Question 7: How did you live the beginnings up to the entrance of the neighbours in June 2011? How do I organize everything?**

06:11:11 The 2010-11 was a year of talks explaining snacks, manifestations, to explain and sell banners to CB, the whole neighbourhood was full of banners of "Tic-Tac CB" we take June 11 2010 we had here in the square skin, where the garden there was a house, and the wall of the house and we wrote ... putting a clock Tic-Tac Can Batlló 365, and the council we will say if you have not put in 365 days scheme to make public facilities that we have asked from the neighbours of la bordeta, enter the care and we will do this, thanks to the neighbourhood of its history and occupation, now is Can Vies are in danger of eviction, but is different ..... like .... that neighbourhood there was full support of the district, all ABS, all decked balconies, and 11 June 2011 we organized three prongs little Manifestations with the drummers of devils, 3 "batucadas", giants, "batucada" one hand Olzinelles street, another down the street from Gavà from below, and the other came to Badal, all at the same time we started and we came over here, it must be said, 3 days before we were given the keys, only 3, had exploded all over 15M and the city frightened with all the pressure, give us 3 days before the keys were clearly gifts was reached 3 parades, open the door quietly, and go with the giants, devils ... there were 1,000 people or 2,000 people in the streets, open the door, ... is a video of the sants TV, from this day ... everyone, everyone going ....

**09.26.16 Question 8: What is the most rewarding of the process?**

09:30.13 people passing and will thank us if the fact, that the project is very handsome, you can do whatever you want with responsibility, hard work, I hope that 2 years ago do what we want, but we'll end up doing also doing all also very rewarding to know that there is no economic power, it guides me to make ends meet ... or will I get paid because I want to, and because I like to me like to show you that people enjoy themselves, enjoy, there are other ways to do this and it is rewarding in itself and that people will see the most important thing here is selling families or people see a show ticket and reverse left you 5

Euros there and thank you on, or grandparents who come every evening to make coffee .... to show that you can live differently

**10.41.03 Question 9: What are the difficulties in a process like this?**

10:44:01 everyone thinks differently, the problem is that there are 50-60 in the Assembly, and we change, we are involved in Can Batlló 200.... also happens that some think a Can Batlló one way, and others think of another way, some of them give Block11, and making money here and say not all volunteer work .... and others say, maybe they could do social economy .... economically self ... but ... these two visions are very difficult to fit ... we are in there, but in the end we are doing a job that the city does not do, we are doing social work, we are a geriatric grandparents who want to come, is a cultural ... and no charge is a bargain for the council, but neither should be so, but it costs the same to show it to everyone, because we are many.

**12.13.24 Question 10: How can you imagine Can Batlló in 5 years?**

12:17:14 much larger, with many things and many people using the space, and doing projects inside projects, we want to make the school of “La canya”, you want a beer workshop ... motorcycle workshop, a nursery cooperative, social economy ... creating documentation center for performing arts .... technician ... I think I see many people with many different ways, but all believe that there is a another way to do things we should not be guided by this capitalism that says you have to buy the multinational, you don't have to work to live, live to enjoy and you shared that it more cool.

**13.43.10 Question 11: Defined Can Batlló in two words**

13:46:24 2 ...

13:49:23 a with few words (Judith)

13:52:09 self-management neighbourhood....

**13:57:15 Question 12: What would they be desire for Can Batlló?**

14.01.05 CB grows much like mushrooms all over the world everywhere, that people learn to live another way.

## **Arnau interview transcription:**

00:24:23 my name is Arnau Andrés Gallart, I'm a member of "La Col", the collective of architects La col.

### **00.31.00 Question 1: When did you start to become part of Can Batlló?**

00:34:13 So with "La col" we were involved in the whole process of CB from 2009, due to our end of course project that we look different processes within the neighbourhood and we came across this, and we went to join local demand

### **01.00.18 Question 2: which relationships have in your past that makes you enter to Can Batlló?**

1:06:02 gifts motivations were, originally this was as a result of us interested in the processes of the district, to link them to our final project we all know the problem ... and we found one case very interesting, and we played, because we shared the neighborhood and we want to get involved in the processes of the district and touches very directly to the concerns of that architecture and urbanism as we understand all this problematic.

### **01:57:00 Question 3: Which role have you had in Can Batlló?**

2:00:13 gifts we have been participating in different times and in different ways, gifts throughout the process from 2009 until the entrance to June 11 as a part ... we also contribute to our knowledge but and specific ... specific knowledge of architecture, and the time that has been given to me ... from this perspective ... and very specific level in the Block11 level and transformation ... manufacturing issues connected with more knowledge how to open the enclosure and connect it with the city a larger scale.

### **03.24.21 Question 4: Which is your participation here?**

03:31:11 Today I'm more involved with projects that have emerged from this process has been organized platform and specifically in two local projects, as co gifts are distributed in different processes within which the process and quite neighbourhood everyday presence CB for either meetings...

### **4.6.24 Question 5: How it is organised by the Association of the cooperative housing?**

4:10:08 assignment forgives...

4:13:07 association ... (Laura)

04:16:03.... in this case the housing cooperative association is an early form that includes the project to move forward, we simply associate the association people were boosting the project from principle as a way to be linked under a legal form, to present us through this

form, and start early relationships are established through which this association, either to raise finance, either Log in to the floor, etc. ...

05:04:07 **Question 6: Did you live enter of the neighbours in June 2011?**

05:08:03 Yes, we were there, formed part of the platform and neighbourhood we participate as one.

05:19:03 **Question 7: [[if it says yes]] How did you live the beginnings up to the entrance of the neighbours in June 2011. And how is everything?**

5:26:00 .... I guess you can not go cutting... talk to us...

We at 05:52:09 cabbage, we were slowly getting involved, until 11 June, the group worked well in the social centre of sants ... social transformation he manage everything from ... of this group ... there were 10 people or so and since this group was triggering all this movement, I remember when we were painting a clock, to the starting point which would be the "Tic-Tac", the countdown would be .... Slowly, we went closer to the date, was becoming fat, threw many voices around the neighbourhood .... the association was already the case when he was needed there were many people a group ... to be really strong enough to enter, everyone at the entrance and the party.

07:48:19 **Question 8: What is the most rewarding of the process?**

07:52:20 I think there are several things, the everyday process ... there is everything, there are joyful moments, frustrating moments, difficult moments organizational management ... but one thing for me now much value is this day to day, and humane treatment that is working on this platform neighborhood, very rewarding when you put goals and achieve small goals and you see that we're making every year can be achieved to some extent, and see how the site was open, people already using this road a lot every day, look forward, they are desires that the enclosure is built in the city, which will become reality.

09.19.23 **Question 9: How can you imagine Can Batlló in 5 years?**

09:23:14 not the truth... not ... have some discussions are lived, and depend on solutions will go one way or another, such gifts are relatively near the transformation sector 1, how many to pick ... infrastructure..... How to solve this will be quite decisive, negotiations preserved and if you throw ..... I think that within five years there will be many more lives in Can Batlló and now we are in this area is very quiet, perhaps gifts out there are starting to move things, like street June 11 ..... all Can Batlló may have a more live everyday

10:58:17 **Question10: Defined Can Batlló in two words**

11:01:14 to 11:52:17: Arnau thinking

11:52:19 reclaimed city, understand that the factory site itself is in the city as the local platform was facing new challenges was coming true .... that despite having a lower form of traditional city itself CB city with all that it implies, diversity ....

12:37:15 **Question11: What would they be desire for Can Batlló?**

12:40:10 beyond the shape and physical transformation, this whole new way of organizing at local level from below, is really an alternative, and teach us many things, and somehow, is an experience that can be replicated and serve as an example of the good and the bad in order to stimulate more urban transformations from this perspective, from very low self-organizing and getting ahead and nonprofit interests, related to the use and enjoy the city for all