



Rethinking Living Space: Urban Planning and Housing for Social Justice Design

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ABSTRACT

This article, based on the recognition of housing as a human right, examines how the configuration of built environments differentially affects vulnerable groups and can perpetuate inequalities if social criteria are not incorporated into planning. The research proposes a theoretical framework that articulates Social Work, Architecture, and Civil Engineering, and presents, as a result of the review, the Index of Experience of Urban Space (IVEU), a tool composed of 16 indicators that allow evaluating accessibility, social cohesion, and the symbolic appropriation of urban space. Additionally, international experiences in urban co-design, housing mediation, and regeneration are analyzed. In conclusion, public policy recommendations are proposed that include the incorporation of social workers in technical teams, the implementation of accessibility audits, the integration of open data platforms, and the development of inclusive participatory methodologies.

KEYWORDS: Inclusive cities; Urban planning; Urban development; Human rights

1. Introduction

Social work, urban planning, and housing are interconnected dimensions that help shape a society where housing is recognized not only as a human right but also as a cornerstone for personal and community development. Consequently, social work should play an active role in urban planning and housing management processes, aiming to ensure universal access to decent and adequate housing.

Social work is a profession dedicated to defending and promoting human rights and social justice. Social workers play a crucial role in preventing, accompanying, and intervening in issues related to housing and social exclusion. Their responsibilities include supporting individuals and families in vulnerable or at-risk situations, facilitating access to resources and services, promoting autonomy and social integration, and contributing to social change from a critical, transformative perspective.

Although the right to housing is now formally recognized, its treatment continues to be unrelated to social policy. As García Sánchez, Juan Toset, and Ortiz Rodríguez (2017) warn, the separation between the act of inhabiting and the configuration of the city perpetuates schemes of exclusion. When urban spaces are designed without integrating this perspective, housing becomes a factor that feeds processes of social and territorial deterioration, reproducing inequalities and limiting equitable access to opportunities, services, and quality of life for large sectors of the urban population.

The humanization of the territory is based on recognizing that housing and urban design are not neutral issues, but generators of human rights and social inclusion, understanding that housing is not only a human right, but a key element for personal and community development. However, UN-Habitat (2023) estimates that between 1,600 and 3,000 million people lack adequate housing conditions, and the gaps are widening as research reveals new layers

of inequality: a recent bibliometric mapping identifies persistent nuclei of housing inequality on the periphery of global cities and warns of the stagnation of traditional redistributive solutions. In addition, UN-Habitat (2024) maintains that.

"At least 330 million people were totally homeless [...], according to the Institute on World Homelessness. Several million more people are facing rising housing costs, unaffordable rents, forced evictions, energy poverty, and insecure living conditions, which climate change is making worse."

In Spain, Article 47 of the Constitution and Law 12/2023 on the Right to Housing recognize the multidimensional nature of this right, obliging social services to offer housing solutions and to integrate the social function of the built stock. However, the absence of professionals from the social sciences, such as social work or sociology, in bodies dedicated to the design of public physical space makes it clear that the separation between urbanization and inhabitation is still maintained. Faced with this normative-practical gap, Social Work provides a spatial justice approach that requires translating citizen demands into verifiable technical parameters.

Recent literature supports this collaborative turn. Duarte, Pinho de Sousa, and Freire de Sousa (2024) propose guidelines for the co-design of mobility services that articulate social, urban, and technological dimensions, demonstrating that the early participation of community actors improves the effectiveness of public policy. Along the same lines, Jiménez-Caldera, Durango-Severiche, Pérez-Arévalo, Serrano-Montes, Rodrigo-Comino, and Caballero-Calvo (2024). They develop a methodology of citizen participation assisted by geoinformatics that accelerates data capture and democratizes the management of public spaces. For built environments, Lorenzo (2023) documents how the collaborative design of accessible environments elevates the self-perception of safety and the symbolic



appropriation of space in groups with functional diversity, while García-Araque (2022) demonstrates that the inclusive capacity of public space depends on simultaneous interventions on urban morphology and social capital.

This international evidence is complemented by findings that identify mortgage mediation, energy rehabilitation, and soft densification as levers to reduce residential loss. They also converge in underlining the role of the social worker as a socio-technical mediator who links micro diagnoses with macro policies by articulating levels of individual, community, and socio-political intervention.

In light of this corpus, this article pursues three objectives:

1. Conceptualize an integrative Social Work-Civil Engineering framework based on rights, spatial justice, and co-design.
2. To present the Urban Space Experience Index (IVEU) as a tool to measure accessibility, social cohesion, and symbolic appropriation.
3. To collect the functions and actions that the social worker can carry out as a technician in the design of urban and experiential spaces.

2. Theoretical framework

2.1. Normative Foundations and Spatial Justice

The theoretical framework that underpins this study is aligned with the perspective of human rights and spatial justice. Based on the recognition of the right to housing and the city proclaimed by UNábitat (2020) and endorsed in Law 12/2023 on Housing in Spain, habitat is conceptualized as a network of socio-technical relationships whose design conditions the distribution of power, resources, and opportunities for individual and collective development. This approach breaks with the merely constructive reading of housing and shifts it towards a processual understanding where physical infrastructures, cultural imaginaries, and care practices are inseparably intertwined. Thus, civil engineering, traditionally focused on guaranteeing the structural stability and efficiency of urban services, is challenged by considerations related to universal accessibility, social cohesion, and the symbolic meaning of space. At the same time, Social Work expands its radius of action beyond assistance intervention and assumes sociotechnical mediation skills, participatory planning, and evaluation of the spatial impact of public policies (Orellana & Panez, 2016).

The notion of spatial justice, developed by Soja (2010) and expanded by Fainstein (2014) with the paradigm of urban equity and the just city, provides the normative substrate that links human well-being to the material configuration of the city. From this perspective, the production of space is intrinsically political and reflects disputes over the appropriation of urban surplus value, the visibility of bodies, and the allocation of environmental risks. Spatial justice transcends mere economic redistribution to incorporate dimensions of recognition, cultural dignity of marginalized groups, participation, and effective capacity to influence decisions about the territory. Social Work, with its tradition of social justice and rights-based approach, finds here a professional space to deploy tools of critical analysis and emancipatory action, which must be transmitted to urban planners so that the principles of spatial justice can be materialized through technical regulations, design protocols and quality control systems

that guarantee equity in the provision of basic services such as water, transport or digital connectivity (García Araque, 2022).

In terms of public policy, the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call on governments to promote inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities, and underline the importance of partnerships between sectors. SDG 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, while SDG 17 focuses on Partnerships to achieve the goals, promoting collaboration between the public, private, and civil society sectors to create effective partnerships. For its part, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (20152030) reinforces this call by insisting on multilevel governance and the participation of civil society in resilient urban planning.

The contribution of social work is naturally aligned with these commitments by articulating the technical needs to design infrastructures that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups. The rights-based approach also implies the obligation of States to adopt progressive measures to achieve the full realization of the right to housing, including price regulations, incentives for rehabilitation, and mechanisms for the redistribution of the underutilized built stock (ONU Habitat, 2020).

2.2. Inclusive co-design and participatory methodologies

Within this convergence, inclusive co-design emerges as a working method that articulates the production of situated knowledge with the generation of robust technical solutions (Duarte et al., 2024).

Based on participatory epistemology, which recognizes communities as experts of their own reality and aspires to democratize the urban design process throughout all phases of the infrastructure life cycle, co-design translates into methodologies such as affective mapping, ethnographic tours, and decision-making with qualitative and quantitative information on experiences, technical expectations, and constraints. The experiences documented by Jiménez-Caldera et al. (2024) show that including citizens in the definition of objectives and in the validation of solutions increases the legitimacy of urban projects and reduces the costs derived from social conflict and inefficiencies caused by late changes in the project by favoring the early identification of underground constraints related to existing services and mobility patterns.

The intervention of the social worker in the life cycle of infrastructure projects can be conceptualized at four levels: micro (individual family care), meso (community group), macro (systemic), and goal (normative advocacy). In the diagnostic phase, the social worker collaborates with engineers and urban planners to identify socio-spatial vulnerabilities and community priorities using mixed methodologies. In the planning phase, she participates in co-design workshops, translating neighborhood aspirations into technical and regulatory requirements. During construction, it monitors the social impact of the work and mediates conflicts between contractors and the community. Finally, in the post-occupation stage, it leads the social impact assessment using instruments such as the Urban Space Experience Index (IVEU) and coordinates use adjustments that optimize the experience of space. This cross-cutting presence contrasts with traditional models of episodic or reactive intervention and is based on the principle of primary



prevention that governs the new generation of European social policies (Council of Europe, 2022).

2.3. Experience of urban space and regeneration

The concept of experiencing urban space, developed in the literature of Environmental Psychology and later adopted by the sociology of public space, introduces the experiential variable as a criterion of urban quality. Lorenzo (2023) demonstrates that the collaborative design of accessible environments increases the perception of safety and symbolic appropriation in people with functional diversity, while Gómez-Quintero, Eito-Mateo, Domínguez Sanz, and Martínez Molina (2018) highlight the role of the associative fabric in the co-management of vulnerable barriers.

Urban security is another pillar of the framework. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) suggests that the configuration of space influences the probability of criminal acts. The participation of social workers in diagnoses of the perception of safety and in the design of interventions (lighting, visibility, activation of uses, ...) contributes to contextualized situational prevention, sensitive to gender and age patterns. From the Civil Engineering perspective, the challenge is to translate these priorities into technical specifications for lighting systems, signage, and furniture. The collaborative approach of co-design allows solutions to be proposed and validated with 3D simulations and augmented reality before construction.

2.4. Governance, resilience, and ecological transition

Climate change also introduces a resilience imperative. IPCC (2023) projections indicate that extreme heat, flooding, and landslide events will intensify in densely populated urban areas. Engineering has vulnerability assessment and resilient design methodologies, such as the use of permeable materials, sustainable drainage systems, and green infrastructures, which can be integrated with social support strategies such as community evacuation plans, neighborhood care networks, and early warning protocols. Social Work, with its expertise in social capital and support networks, can strengthen community resilience before, during, and after disasters, as evidenced by studies by Nyahunda and Ncube (2025) and Nagoshi, Salehin, and Pillai (2025). The spatial justice approach requires that these actions prioritize neighborhoods with less adaptive capacity and greater exposure to risks.

The national and regional regulatory framework adds complexity. In Spain, Law 7/2021 on Climate Change and Energy Transition establishes objectives for the energy rehabilitation of the built stock, but the articulation with housing policies and Next Generation EU funds has been uneven. Pilot programs such as "Barrio Solar" in Zaragoza show that the combination of local energy communities, rent assistance, and social support reduces energy poverty by 15% and improves neighborhood cohesion (IDAE, 2024). Similar results are observed in the Comprehensive Neighborhood Improvement Plan in Medellín, where the participation of social workers in the identification of priority homes and the supervision of cold roof works optimized thermal performance and reduced school absenteeism. This evidence underlines the relevance of integrating socio-technical dimensions into ecological transition policies.

2.5. Intersectional Perspectives and Integrative Synthesis

From the feminist and critical perspective, a look at the city is offered that also provides a reflection that questions the neutrality

of design, a claim for a profound revision of the spatial patterns that perpetuate inequalities of gender, race, and class. The theory of intersectionality, applied to urban analysis, shows how women, racialized people, and people with disabilities face specific barriers in everyday mobility, access to facilities, and participation in decision-making processes (Crenshaw, 2018). From this perspective, the humanization of territory is not limited to creating "accessible" spaces but to ensuring that diverse bodies and identities can inhabit the city without violence or discrimination. This means reviewing design standards, such as lighting, furniture, scales, and also participatory methodologies, to ensure effective representation of historically marginalized groups. This can be translated into technological innovation actions such as security sensors, photoluminescent materials, passive air conditioning systems, or modular closures that allow spaces to be adapted to different uses according to gender, state of health, and age.

By considering housing as a process, the models of self-production and incremental technical assistance applied in Latin American programs emerge. These models recognize the agency of families and promote hybrid formulas in which community management is complemented by professional advice. Studies in Recife and Quito show that comprehensive technical assistance (ATI) improves the structural resilience and water efficiency of self-built homes and reduces vulnerability to disasters (UN-Habitat, 2021). The humanization of the territory integrates ATI, co-design, and spatial justice in a strategy that empowers inhabitants without overloading their economic capacity.

3. Methods

The research was developed under a qualitative and interdisciplinary approach, integrating the analysis of social and urban policies with the contributions of Civil Engineering. This methodological design is based on the perspective of spatial justice and human rights, orienting the study towards the identification of urban inequalities and the recognition of the mediating role of Social Work in their correction. An exploratory-descriptive and comparative design was adopted, which allowed, on the one hand, to examine the relationship between urban configuration and the reproduction of social inequalities, and on the other, to propose and apply the Urban Space Experience Index (IVEU) as an instrument of analysis, in addition to reviewing international experiences of co-design, housing mediation, and neighborhood regeneration. The exploratory nature of the study facilitated the detection of specific functions that Social Work can play in the life cycle of urban projects, while the comparative nature made it possible to contrast different territorial contexts, enriching the understanding of spatial and social dynamics.

The methodological strategy was structured around three complementary actions. First, a documentary and bibliographic review was carried out that included a systematic analysis of scientific literature and international regulations related to the right to housing, spatial justice, urban resilience, and the ecological transition. The search was conducted in leading academic databases, such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Dialnet, and was complemented by reports and guidelines from international agencies, including UN-Habitat and the European Commission. Secondly, the Urban Space Experience Index (IVEU) was designed and operationalized, made up of sixteen indicators that cover



dimensions of accessibility, social cohesion, and symbolic appropriation, in order to evaluate the urban experience from a comprehensive perspective. Finally, an analysis of documented international experiences in urban co-design, neighborhood regeneration, housing mediation, and climate change resilience programs was carried out, selecting those cases in which Social Work is explicitly integrated into urban planning and rehabilitation processes.

4. Results and discussion of the development of PRACTICE: Intervention from social work

Social Work is the necessary profession for intervention in housing and urban planning spaces, both in the design of physical

ones, as well as in the public policies and in the accompaniment of citizens.

Professional performance is based on the human rights approach, spatial justice, and community participation. It is deployed in four interconnected levels (Table 1). At the individual-family level, the objective is to prevent residential loss through social diagnoses and rental assistance. The group level reinforces neighborhood networks through schools of coexistence and mediation between tenants. The community dimension drives participatory urban regeneration plans, while the socio-political level influences regulatory and budgetary frameworks (Morán Neches & Rodríguez Suárez, 2021).

Table 1: Levels of intervention and resources

LEVEL	MAIN OBJECTIVE	RESOURCES AND KEY ACTORS
INDIVIDUAL-FAMILIAR GROUP	Sustain permanence in housing and prevent residential loss. Strengthening support networks and neighborhood coexistence.	Social diagnosis, economic support, rental aid, PEVR. Coexistence schools, mediation between tenants, self-management groups
COMMUNITY	Strengthen social capital and improve habitat.	Participatory urban regeneration plans, neighbourhood forums, participatory budgets.
SOCIO-POLITICAL	Influence public policies and regulations.	Advocacy, evaluation of housing plans, applied research.

Note: The table includes, according to the level of intervention, the objectives pursued and the resources and actors involved in achieving them. Prepared by Gómez Navarro.

The precise delimitation of the roles and functions of the social worker's professional performance constitutes a crucial axis of professional identity, underlining the need to innovate the role through a psychosocial perspective capable of articulating micro and macro interventions, with the defense of rights and social transformation as an essential nucleus.

4.1 Social Urbanism and Community Design

The concept of social urbanism refers to the design and planning, not only of a physical space, but also of the neighborhood structure, relationships, commerce, and the use that people make of their environment. As Gómez Navarro (2025) says

The concept of social urbanism refers, in the first place, to the improvements of public spaces based on planning that takes into account not only the physical structure but also the context, neighborhood relations, commerce, and the use that is to be given to certain areas or neighborhoods. (p. 59)

The social worker, as one who creates an intervention plan, will plan the living space to provide sustainable, inclusive, and integrated development. (Albacete Balaguer, Meseguer Sánchez & Gómez Navarro, 2014)

The functions of the social worker will therefore be:

- To carry out a study that offers a global vision of social relations and urban space.
- Information and guidance in eviction processes
- Study of black spots and critical points of accessibility of spaces, road and citizen safety, access to basic services such as health, education, or public transport.
- Analysis of substandard housing situations at the macro and mesosystemic level. Study of the ability of buildings and shanty situations.
- Support in the planning, execution, and evaluation of emergency plans.

- To coordinate the technicians in charge of public works with the different associations and agents in the environment, for the improvement of public space.
- To promote and guarantee the rights of citizens in matters of
 - Availability of basic equipment in the residential environment.
 - Participation, formal and informal, in social networks and groups.
 - Participation in the planning and development of the community, with special emphasis on resources for social compensation in situations of inequality or diversity from the outset.
 - Access to resources and possibilities of mobility and flow (accessibility).
 - Access to social, health, and health promotion resources for physical and emotional, personal, and collective well-being.
 - Access to guarantee, forecasting, and future security systems.

As for the public measures that can be promoted from the professional development of the social workers in the Ministries of Urban Planning and Housing, we find:

- First. Promote urban development that eliminates architectural and communication barriers, as well as crime black spots.
- Second. Establish plans to combat depopulation.
- Third. Establishment of the accessibility audit, a prior accessibility study that must be carried out in all works or projects of both urban planning and architecture when there is public use or intended for housing.
- Fourth. Promote forums for citizen participation where a more livable city model can be transferred in accordance with the special needs of different people and groups.



4.2 Housing

Based on the definition of James, Daniel, Bentley, and Baker (2022), who conceptualize housing inequality as an unequal distribution of opportunities and resources (from inadequate living conditions to discrimination in access to quality housing or shortcomings in the services of the neighborhood environment), Social Work has a key role in both detecting and transforming these inequalities from a structural and interdisciplinary perspective.

Housing design, traditionally approached by technical disciplines such as architecture or urban planning, cannot be separated from its social dimension. Social Work contributes to detecting unmet needs, channeling community demands, facilitating participatory processes with citizens, and promoting housing models that respond to diverse social realities. In addition, it allows the identification of dynamics of residential exclusion derived from market logics or processes of gentrification and displacement, acting as a mediator between administrations, developers, and citizens so that housing projects integrate criteria of equity, proximity, functionality, and social roots.

The functions of the social worker in housing matters could be specified in:

- Information and guidance on access to housing (purchase, rental, or social housing), aid in terms of energy improvement and sustainability, accessibility and social bonuses, and in matters of relocation, eviction, or usurpation of one's own home.
- Valuation and adjudication of social housing and integration processes.
- It helps to improve living conditions and the urban environment.
- Study on the social, family, work, and economic situation.
- Protection of people in a situation of the occupation of buildings
- To empower and guarantee citizens their rights:
 - Access to economic resources.*
 - Access to employment and labor inclusion.*
 - Access to educational resources and training.*
 - Access to housing, equipped and appropriate to personal and family needs.*
- Mediation in housing can be carried out from different aspects, either through municipal housing programs, mortgage mediation, or mediation in leases. Its purpose is to fulfil the functions of information and guidance and mediation to avoid possible situations of non-payment and the consequent eviction or eviction, and a situation of exclusion in which that person or family would be left.

The following are a series of specific actions that the social worker can carry out to promote access to housing, which would translate into public measures:

- First. To promote intergenerational coexistence.
- Second. Fight against substandard housing, demanding that consumer regulations be complied with.
- Third. Create information offices on urban planning, housing, renting, purchasing, eviction and eviction, and attention to housing occupation.
- Fourth. Creation of a single state plan for housing aid, both in

ownership and rental, which takes into account the most vulnerable groups.

- Fifth. To enable temporary housing for the most vulnerable groups, with a review of the personal situation supervised by the Administration, within the framework of public housing.
- Sixth. Guarantee an objective assessment in the allocation of public housing.
- Seventh. Extend the tax deduction in the income tax return, benefiting tenants in housing rentals.
- Eighth. Establish social scales for access to renovation aid according to income levels, facilitating the application, management, and concession with agile and simplified procedures.

4.3. Mediation

Mediation is an alternative system of conflict resolution in which the aim is not so much to sanction misconduct as to repair the damage caused and restore interpersonal or community relationships. From this perspective, mediation in the field of housing and in conflicts arising from urban design is configured as an effective strategy for conflict management and the reconstruction of the link between neighbours, as well as between citizens and public administration.

Mediation in housing matters is a strategic tool within the field of social and legal intervention, aimed at preventing and addressing housing disputes in an extrajudicial manner. It can be implemented from multiple approaches, such as municipal housing access programs, mortgage mediation services, or mechanisms applied to urban leases. Its main objective is twofold: on the one hand, to offer information, advice, and guidance to people and families in situations of residential vulnerability; and, on the other hand, to act as a means of resolution to prevent situations of non-payment that may lead to eviction, foreclosure, or forced eviction processes. In this context, the figure of the mediator is key, not only as a facilitator of the agreement, but also as a guarantor of equitable, sustainable procedures that respect housing rights. In those cases, in which eviction is unavoidable, mediation contributes to mitigating the social and emotional impacts derived, articulating coordinated responses with social services and relocation programs. Thus, it is configured as an effective way to avoid the chronification of situations of residential exclusion and strengthen social cohesion in the urban environment.

Conflicts arising from coexistence or associated with processes of relocation, relocation or transformation of the urban environment are usually linked to tensions between residents, perceptions of grievance, modifications in the structure of the space, or loss of community ties. Although these actions respond to urban or social needs, they can generate resistance, discomfort, or a feeling of imposition if they are not addressed in an inclusive way. In this sense, community mediation is presented as a key tool to channel disagreements, facilitate dialogue between the actors involved, and promote collaborative solutions. Through participatory methodologies, the reconstruction of the social fabric, adaptation to new housing contexts, and the prevention of future conflicts derived from urban transformation are favored.



4.4. Urban Space Experience Index (IVEU)

The Urban Space Experience Index (IVEU) is part of this trend and adds 16 indicators, reflected in Figure 1, which measure accessibility, social cohesion and symbolism, articulated in four large thematic groups, taking into account the nature of the dimensions (tangible/intangible), their scope of action (personal, collective, structural or environmental) and the type of urban right they represent (infrastructural, social, participatory, or symbolic).

The first group, Material and Environmental Conditions of the urban habitat (Infrastructure and physical environment), encompasses the dimensions directly related to the built environment, housing, the environment, and urban mobility.

- Housing: Access, Quality, and Affordability of Housing
- Environment: Air quality, green areas, water, pollution
- Mobility: Public transport, accessibility, and road safety
- Public Space: Squares, shades, fountains, street furniture

In the group of social rights and well-being (Essential services and equity), the components linked to access to basic rights, public services, and welfare conditions are grouped.

- Health: Health care and health status of the population
- Education: Educational offer, types of centres, adequacy of places
- Employment: Access to work, working conditions, social

protection

- Economy: Standard of living, taxation, trade, cost of living

- Accessibility

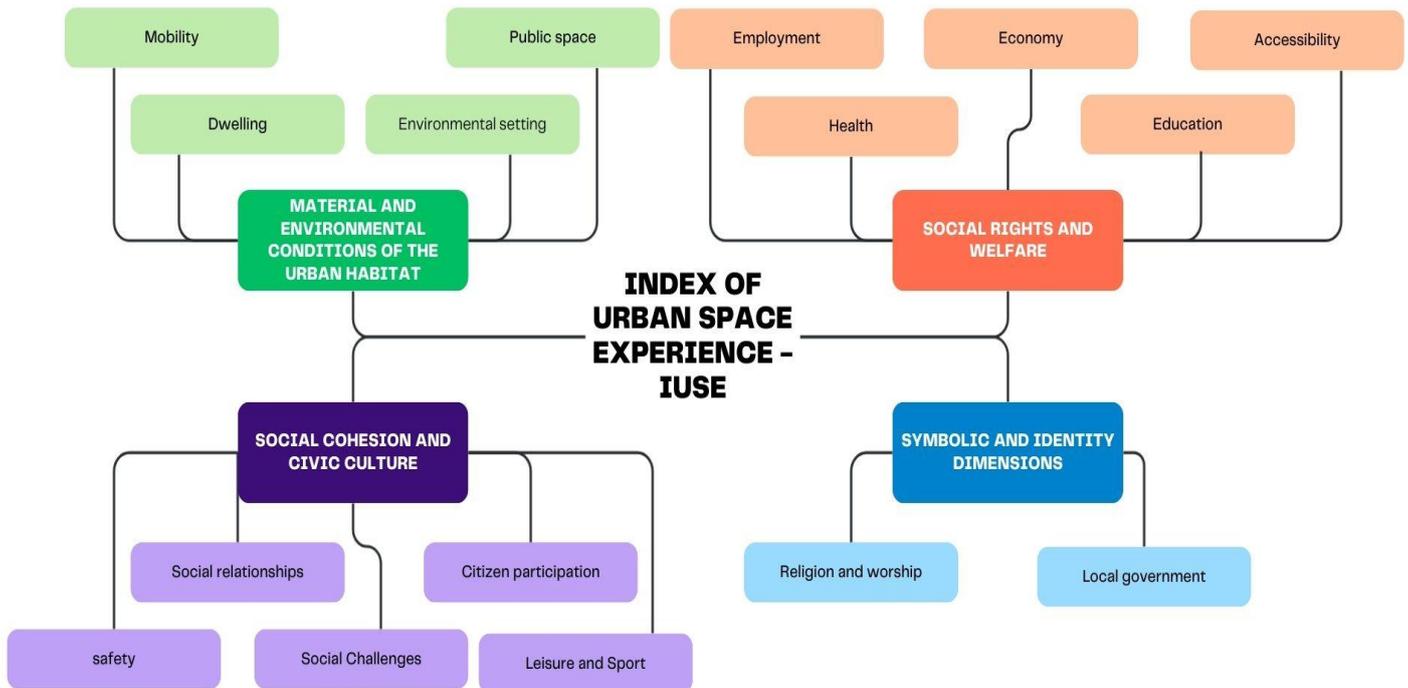
Third, Social Cohesion and Civic Culture (Relationships, Participation, and Security), includes dimensions that reflect social interaction, participation in public life, and the perception of security.

- Social Relations: Inclusion, equality, community ties
- Citizen Participation: Social involvement, civic-mindedness, influence on public decisions
- Security: Objective and subjective security, public order
- Leisure and Sport: Access to culture, sport, recreation
- Social challenges: Overcrowding, substandard housing, vulnerability to disasters

The last group, Symbolic and Identity Dimensions (Culture, Sense of Belonging and Governance), covers the spheres related to collective identity, spirituality, and the institutional management of the territory.

- Religion and Worship: Religious diversity, access to places of worship
- Local Government: Functioning of the administration, public management, and transparency.

Figure 1: Urban Space Experience Index-IVEU



Note: The figure shows the four dimensions that make up the Urban Space Experience Index and the variables of each of them. Own elaboration



5. Discussion, Conclusions, and Public Policy Recommendations

The findings confirm the hypothesis that early intervention by social workers enhances social and environmental urbanism processes and improves access to housing by translating social needs into clear technical parameters (such as minimum sidewalk widths and accessible turning radii). These results align with Lorenzo (2023) regarding the co-creation of accessible, inclusive urban environments, and with the recommendations of Huang et al. (2024) on addressing housing inequality.

The humanization of territory serves as an effective paradigm for linking infrastructure with social welfare. The projects analyzed demonstrate that integrating Social Work with Civil Engineering and Architecture leads to more inclusive, resilient, and livable urban spaces.

To achieve this approach, it is recommended to:

- First. Incorporate specialists in Social Work in the Project Management teams.
- Second. Implement mandatory accessibility audits.
- Third. Establish metrics for the experience of public space in the construction specifications.
 - Create financing programmes that link energy rehabilitation with indicators of social cohesion.
 - Establish one-stop shops for socio-technical advice during the project life cycle.
 - Promote joint training between colleges of engineering and colleges of social work to develop co-design skills.
 - Implement open data platforms that connect cadastre, GIS, and subjective well-being statistics.
- Fourth. Promote urban development that eliminates architectural and communication barriers.
 - We propose an urban development model based on universal accessibility and defensive design.
 - Through unique platforms, tactile itineraries, and inclusive signage, we eliminate physical and cognitive barriers.
 - At the same time, we apply CPTED principles-continuous lighting, cross-visibility, and natural access control-to deactivate "black spots" of criminality, ensuring that each public space operates as a safe extension of the home.
- Fifth. Establish plans to combat depopulation. The demographic challenge is addressed with "soft densification" strategies in rural areas: reuse of empty buildings, productive housing linked to the circular economy, and high-capacity digital connectivity. These vectors generate local employment and fix the population, integrated into master plans that link land, mobility, and proximity services.
- Sixth. To promote intergenerational coexistence. To promote intergenerational coexistence, we designed hybrid housing typologies-senior-youth co-housing, residence-classrooms, active courtyards-that combine compact private units with large programmable common spaces. Architecture thus becomes a catalyst for mutual support, reducing loneliness and strengthening networks of informal care.

Seventh. Fight against substandard housing, demanding that consumer regulations be complied with. The fight against substandard housing requires strict construction inspections: periodic inspections of health, thermal efficiency, and structural stability, linked to consumer regulations. We propose rehabilitation "surgical operations"-energy envelopes, renovation of facilities, and comprehensive sanitation-financed with green-social funds; Each intervention is certified by an external audit to guarantee the right to decent and safe housing.

- Eighth. Create information offices on urban planning, housing, renting, purchasing, eviction and eviction, and attention to housing occupation.
- Ninth. Mandatory request for an accessibility audit. The request for a prior accessibility study for each work or project, both urban planning and architecture, when there is public use or is intended for housing.
- Tenth. Creation of a single state plan for housing aid, both in ownership and rental, which takes into account the most vulnerable groups.
- Eleventh. Promote spaces for citizen participation to promote the sharing of a more livable city model in accordance with the special needs of different people and groups.
- Twelfth. Establish a housing stock on a temporary assignment basis for the most vulnerable groups, with a review of the personal situation supervised by the Administration, within the framework of public housing.
- Thirteenth. To shield equity in the allocation of public housing, we propose a multi-scale matrix: sociodemographic variables, energy vulnerability indices, and community permanence criteria. The weighting follows a transparent and audited scoring algorithm-equivalent to a report on social qualities-which, in addition to objectifying the distribution, gives the process technical traceability and legitimacy.
- Fourteenth. From the perspective of the economic sustainability of the built stock, we propose extending the tax deduction in Personal Income Tax by linking it to the responsible use of rental housing.
- Fifteenth. Aid for rehabilitation must be governed by social scales stratified according to income brackets and patrimonial vulnerability. we propose a unified digital dashboard (which concentrates, processes, and visualizes, in real time, data from multiple heterogeneous sources to support strategic and operational decision-making within an organization or project), integrated with the cadastre and the tax agency, which simplifies the application and, through intelligent forms, guides the applicant in real time. The processing is reduced to clear milestones (diagnosis, preliminary project, work, and final certification), each with a one-stop shop and assessed deadlines, guaranteeing administrative agility and continuous technical monitoring.



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- Statement using Artificial Intelligence: During the preparation of this manuscript, AI-based language assistance tools were used for stylistic revision tasks (grammar and clarity). The authors manually reviewed and validated all suggestions and are responsible for the final content.