



# **When Renters Revolt: Housing Cooperatives and Grassroots Policy**

## **Shifts in Post-2008 Barcelona**

Author Name

Professor Name

Course Title

Date

In the years following the 2008 financial collapse, Barcelona faced an unprecedented housing crisis. Mortgage defaults, mass evictions, and speculative property practices transformed the city's housing landscape. As formal institutions lagged in response, community-driven alternatives began to gain traction. Among the most significant developments were housing cooperatives rooted in anti-speculation values and local solidarity (García-Lamarca 12).

This paper examines the rise of housing cooperatives in Barcelona between 2009 and 2022. It focuses on how resident-led groups, often supported by neighborhood assemblies, created stable living environments through collective ownership and long-term affordability. Data from urban planning reports, cooperative charters, and field interviews show a clear shift in how housing is viewed—not just as shelter but as a shared responsibility (Blanco and Gomà 59).

Before 2008, housing in Barcelona was shaped by rapid tourism growth and private development incentives. Many properties were purchased as short-term investments. As economic conditions worsened, thousands of families lost their homes. In response, organizations such as the Platform for People Affected by Mortgages (PAH) gained visibility, using direct action and public



advocacy to resist evictions (PAH). The movement created a foundation for alternative models, including limited-equity cooperatives.

One of the earliest examples is La Borda, located in the Sants neighborhood. This project was initiated by a group of residents who had experienced instability in the private rental market. Built on municipally owned land through a 75-year lease, the cooperative structure prevents members from selling or profiting from their units. Monthly payments remain tied to real costs rather than fluctuating market rates (“Model de gestió cooperativa”).

Rather than rely on commercial loans, many cooperatives obtained funding through ethical banking networks and community crowdfunding. These financial models reduced risk and helped ensure long-term affordability. Unlike traditional developers, cooperatives re-invested any surplus into building maintenance, shared amenities, or neighborhood improvement projects (Colau 97). This circular use of resources reflects a value system centered on local well-being.

Legal frameworks began to adjust in response. In 2015, the Catalan Parliament passed legislation that recognized collective ownership formats. While the reforms remained limited in scope, they created new pathways for groups to access public land and subsidies (García-Lamarca 15). City officials also began incorporating cooperative housing goals into broader urban policy documents. These changes illustrate how grassroots activism can shape formal planning practices (Blanco and Gomà 60).

Despite progress, obstacles persist. Bureaucratic processes remain slow, and financing continues to pose challenges for projects without institutional backing. Some critics argue that without stronger legal protections, cooperatives may still face displacement under future leadership.



Nonetheless, the cooperative model has demonstrated resilience and adaptability. By prioritizing stability, participation, and long-term use, these projects offer a distinct vision of urban living.

Community members involved in these efforts frequently describe feelings of increased safety, social connection, and empowerment. Cooperative assemblies often serve dual roles, managing both building logistics and collective decision-making. These democratic structures deepen civic participation, especially among residents who have been excluded from traditional planning conversations (Colau 102).

In reviewing the trajectory of cooperative housing in Barcelona, the data suggest more than a localized reaction to economic crisis. They point to a reimagining of housing as a shared right. The cooperative model, though not a universal solution, provides a working example of what policy influenced by lived experience can achieve (García-Lamarca 18).



## Works Cited

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