



BARCELONA,

I Love you



This is a personal 15 day trip map to Barcelona by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
-	Zone 1: Ciutat Vella			
*****	Triumphal Arch	Josep Vilaseca i Casanovas	Carrer de Trafalgar	The Triumphal Arch was designed by the architect Josep Vilaseca i Casanovas, and was built in 1888 as the main entry to the Barcelona International Exposition. The brick design has a series of embossed images that depict allegorical scenes of industry, traditional craft work and business. The front frieze was designed by Josep Reynes and represents the city of Barcelona welcoming visitors to the Exhibition fair. The arch is built in reddish brickwork in the Neo-Mudéjar style and crosses over the wide central promenade of the Passeig de Lluís Companys, leading to the Ciutadella Park that now occupies the site of the world fair.
*****	Parc de la Ciutadella		Passeig de Picasso, 21	For decades following its creation in the mid-19th century, this park was the city's only green space. The 70 acres grounds include the city zoo, the Parliament of Catalonia, a small lake, museums, and a large fountain designed by Josep Fontserè (with possible contributions by the young Antoni Gaudí). On the grounds of the Parc de la Ciutadella, there are several attractions: the zoo, the Catalan Parliament. The Museu d'Art Modern is situated in the building of the parliament. The Zoological Museum and the Museu de Geologia are placed in the area of the park. Free admission. March- Sept (10am-8pm), Oct-Feb (10am-6pm)
*****	Cascada Monumental	Antoni Gaudí	Parc de la Ciutadella, Passeig de Picasso, 21	This epic fountain for which Gaudí designed the hydraulics is in Parc de la Ciutadella, one of the city's most relaxing and picturesque spots. Tucked inside the Passeig de Pujades entrance of Parc de la Ciutadella, Barcelona's haven-like city park, there's one thing you've probably never heard Gaudí's name connected to: a waterfall. Forget mosaics and an impossibly elaborate church; back in the late 1870s, Gaudí was a student renowned for calculus (an altogether less sexy skill). Still, it earned him his break. While working in the studio of craftsman Josep Fontserè, Gaudí corrected a task that had been given to another student—designing the water tank and hydraulics for a grand new city fountain called Cascada Monumental. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	Umbracle del Parc de la Ciutadella	Josep Fontserè	Passeig de Picasso, 13	The Umbracle (shade house) was part of the buildings designed for the Universal Exhibition and was built in 1883, being used through the exhibition as a pavilion. After the event the building recovered its original function, and it is one of the few structures that still prevail from the original exhibition. Many other buildings from important architects of the time disappeared after the exhibition was closed. This shade house is formed of bare brick façades and wooden louvres to sift the light through the inside. The structure in the interior is sustained by slender iron columns, leaving a closed space that produces a suitable thermal and humidity conditions for the implantations of vegetal species from tropical origins. Mon-Fri (8am-2pm)
***	Parroquia Castrens de la Ciutadella	Joris Prosper Van Verboom	Plaça de Joan Fiveller	The military church of Barcelona is located in the Ciutadella park. It was built as a church of the old fortress of the Ciudad between 1717 and 1729, with a project by the military engineer Joris Prosper Van Verboom. The temple is dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, patroness of the Infantry. Verboom was inspired by the church of the Visitation of Paris, work of François Mansart.
*****	Parlament de Catalunya	Jorge Próspero de Verboom	Parc de la Ciutadella, s/n	The Palau del Parlament de Catalunya is the meeting place of the Parliament of Catalonia, located in Barcelona. It was built between 1717 and 1727 as the arsenal of the Ciutadella, to designs of Jorge Próspero de Verboom. The palace was built as the arsenal of the Ciutadella, a star fort which was built by Philip V of Spain after the War of the Spanish Succession, during which Catalonia had supported his opponent Archduke Charles. After the Ciutadella was demolished in the mid-19th century, the building was used for various purposes, including a barracks, a royal palace and an art museum. The building is open for independent visiting on 11 September from 10am to 7pm. Guided tours 10am-7pm Sat, Sun & holidays.
***	Cages for Macaws	Enric Batlle & Joan Roig Architects	Parc de la Ciutadella	The palm grove in the Parc de la Ciutadella is a small 1,500 sqm garden made up of a wide collection of palm trees of different heights and a thick tropical bush vegetation. It has always been used as an habitat for the macaws. The new cages, designed in 2009, is made up with several leaning metal tubes that bend and close on the top like a metal wheat sheaf. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Dipòsit de les Aigües	Josep Fontserè	Carrer de Ramon Trias Fargas, 25, 27	The construction of the Dipòsit de les Aigües dates from 1874 by the master builder Josep Fontserè, but it was not until 1880 when it was inaugurated as a water tank, with the function of regulating the water flow of the waterfall of the Ciutadella Park and watering their gardens. After more than one hundred years of different uses—municipal waste, fire department store, locker room and mobile park of the Guardia Urbana, archive of justice ... —became property of the UPF in 1992. The works of rehabilitation of the Depósito de las Aguas they started in 1993, in charge of the architects Lluís Clotet and Ignacio Paricio. The deposit was joined by an underground passage with



				the Jaume I building, but it was not until 1999 when it began to function as the General Library of the University. Mon-Fri (8am-1pm), Sat-Sun (10am-9pm)
☆☆☆	Torre Mapfre	Inigo Ortiz and Enrique de Leon	Torre Mapfre, 08005 Barcelona	The building was built in 1992, due to the Olympics as well as the neighboring Hotel Arts. They became one of the emblems of urban redevelopment in the city motivated by the celebration of the Olympics. The assembly formed by the two towers complete with monumental sculpture the Peix d'or (gold fish) by Frank Gehry. The facades of the tower break the linearity characteristic of a building in height, having these alternating tilt change of glasses and opaque parts, thus securing the mirror effect in the tilted toward the ground, which gives continuous movement and a wide angle of shadow inside the offices of all plants except the last, where it is as simply a balcony surrounding the building.
☆☆☆☆	Hotel Arts Barcelona	Bruce Graham	Carrer de la Marina, 19-21, 08005 Barcelona	The period 1991 – 1992 gave the city of Barcelona from many of its current landmark buildings and icons of the city. Such is the case of the Hotel Arts, which along with the Mapfre Tower, whose heights are identical, 154 meters and 44 floors, feature entrance to the Port Olympic. It is a tower of green colored glass, surrounded by a perimeter structure completely white iron exterior at the front and visible, without any coating. It was designed by architect Bruce Graham of Skidmore Owings Merrill Architects (SOM Architects), one of the first entirely computer-designed buildings and is home to a luxury five star hotel chain Ritz-Carlton, which opened in 1994. The exoskeleton is structural steel and exposed Arts, composing a three-dimensional mesh exterior that gives the building a strong image and some high-tech aesthetic. The project is of SOM but the local office that made the calculation of the field, is Robert Brufau, also a professor at L'ETSAB.
☆☆	Peix Olímpic	Frank Gehry	Carrer de Ramon Frias Vargas	In 1992, the pristine Olympic Barcelona was transforming its seafront. A new Olympic Marina was taking shape, presided over by its twin towers. On one side stood the Mapfre Tower; on the other was the Hotel Arts. Frank Gehry placed his fish sculpture at the foot of the hotel. The animal is 56 metres long and 35 metres high and seems to be longing to jump into the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Peix (Fish), Frank Gehry. The sunlight is reflected in the scales of this sculpture that presides over the waterfront of the Olympic Marina and Barcelona's beaches.
☆☆☆	Biomedical Park	Manel Brullet and Albert de Pineda	Carrer del Dr. Aiguader, 88	The PRBB was built in 2006 as a research facility. The building has 9 floors above ground and 3 floors under ground with elliptical shape and a high level of functional polyvalence. The building is equipped with a computing infrastructure and advanced information technology facilities, has common and relational spaces, a modern auditorium and one of the most advanced animal facilities from a technological viewpoint.
☆☆☆	Gas Natural Fenosa	Miralles Tagliabue EMBT	Plaça del Gas, 2	Built in 2007, the new headquarters of Gas Natural is a tower of 22 stories, 86 meters high. The project called to design a unique tower capable of enriching the city skyline and also respecting the small dimensions of the buildings that make up the district of Barceloneta, an area where fishermen families' houses coexist with five-story apartment blocks.
☆☆☆	Mercat de la Barceloneta	MiAS Arquitectes	Plaça Poeta Bosca, 1	The new market, which was rebuilt between 2005 and 2007, is based on Antoni Rovira i Trias' original 1884 structure and was designed by Josep Miàs with the intention of returning it to its pivotal role in the life of the community. The combination of the old cast iron structure with the modern wing-like extensions is very eye-catching and it's worth mentioning that these wings bear solar panels that produce around 30% of the market's energy. Mon-Sat (7.30am-2pm)
☆☆☆☆	La Estrella Herida	Rebecca Horn	Passeig Marítim de la Barceloneta, s/n	The sculpture L'Estel Ferit (The Wounded Shooting Star) consists of four twisted cubes, stacked seemingly at random. Most people refer to this popular landmark as "the cubes", and it is a clear reflection of Barcelona's penchant for ground-breaking art during the Olympic period. However, its symbolism is inextricably linked to the past of the Barceloneta district.
☆☆☆☆	Desigual HQ	Ricardo Bofill	Passeig del Mare Nostrum, 15	The new headquarters for the global fashion company Desigual were built in 2012. The scheme is inspired in the morphology of Barceloneta's lively urban quarter with narrow streets that lead into cool interior plazas. The four-storey office building provides an ideal working environment for a dynamic team of 800. The office space overlooks a full-height entrance hall. A roof terrace with spectacular views of the sea offers additional outdoor space, perfect for the company's social events and fashion shows.
☆☆☆☆	W Hotel Barcelona	Ricardo Bofill	Plaça Rosa Del Vents 1	W Barcelona Hotel, located on the new entrance of Barcelona's Port appears as a modern icon rising above the Mediterranean Sea, and is the landmark of this new area to be developed with high-end retail, office and entertainment venues. A sail shaped building on a 10 hectares land claimed from the sea, is included in an ambitious urban renovation plan of Barcelona coastline. W Barcelona Hotel is a 5 star-hotel with 480 rooms, 67 suites, a roof top bar, large spa, indoor and outdoor pool, several food and beverage concepts and a retail store.
☆☆☆☆	History Museum of Catalonia		Plaça de Pau Vila, 3	The Museum of the History of Catalonia (MHC) was created in 1996 to promote the awareness and knowledge of the history and culture of Catalonia, both nationally and internationally. Its vocation as a national institution means that it aims to be a museum of society, encouraging the dialogue between history and the other social sciences, and with interest in contemporary events. It is cultural centre which is open and accessible to all, and its programmes offer users the chance to learn, debate and reflect as well as to enjoy their visit. The Museu d'Història de Catalunya impressively shows the history of Catalonia from the Stone Age to the present day. The building is a brick house, which was used as a warehouse in the 19th and 20 Century. At the Olympic Games in 1992 the building was renovated and expanded and the Museu d'Història de Catalunya moved to new premises. General admission 6€. Tue-Sat (10am-7pm), Wed (10am-8pm), Sunday & holidays (10am-2.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Barcelona França railway station	Pedro Muguruza	Av. del Marquès de l'Argentera, s/n	A railway station was first built here in the 19th century as the main terminus for trains arriving from France (as its name still suggests) but also for services to North East Catalonia and the Costa Brava. Rebuilt and reopened for the 1929 International Exhibition, the two monumental buildings that make up the station were designed by the architect Pedro Muguruza. It is generally seen as the city's most beautiful station.
☆☆☆☆	Oficina Central de Correos	Josep Goday i Casals and Jaume Torres i Grau	Plaça d'Antonio López, S/N, 08002 Barcelona	The Central Post Office was designed by Josep Goday i Casals and Jaume Torres i Grau and built in 1927. The building's design is a mixture of Catalan Modernism and Noucentism (the architectural and artistic style which immediately followed Modernism). The post office overlooks Barcelona harbour and its façade is dominated by the classically styled




				main entrance. An elegant stone staircase leads up to 3 large doorways flanked by 4 Ionic style columns topped by an architrave supporting 4 statues above which there is a large coat of arms. If the building and its surroundings look familiar it's probably because they featured in a long running advert for Le Male by Jean Paul Gaultier. The one where a sailor returns home aboard a ship which runs aground and tears up the streets. Once through the foyer you come to the main hall which, apart from a bit of electronic gadgetry, hasn't changed since the building opened in 1927. The square hall is surrounded on three sides by glass fronted wooden counters, 4 slender stone pillars support the high ceiling. Mon-Fri (8.30am-8.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Basilica of Santa Maria del Mar		Plaça de Santa Maria, 1	The basilica of Santa Maria del Mar in Barcelona, also known as the "cathedral of La Ribera", is one of the most perfect examples of Gothic style architecture due to its harmonious proportions and the serenity of the ensemble. It was built between 1329 and 1383 at the height of Catalonia's maritime and mercantile preeminence. It is an outstanding example of Catalan Gothic, with a purity and unity of style that is very unusual in large medieval buildings. From the outside, Santa Maria gives an impression of massive severity that belies the interior. It is hemmed in by the narrow streets of the Ribera, making it difficult to obtain an overall impression, except from the Fossar de les Moreres and the Plaça de Santa Maria, both of them former burial grounds. Mon-Sat (9am-1pm/5-8.30pm), Sun (10am-8pm)
☆☆	Picasso Museum		Carrer Montcada, 15-23	The Museu Picasso, located in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain, houses one of the most extensive collections of artworks by the 20th-century Spanish artist Pablo Picasso. With 4,251 works exhibited by the painter, the museum has one of the most complete permanent collections of works. Highlights of the collection include two of his first major works, The First Communion (1896), and Science and Charity (1897). General admission €12. Tue-Sun (10am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	El Born Centre de Cultura i Memòria	Josep Fontserè	Plaça Comercial, 12	The old Born market has reopened as a cultural center. Inside the iron and glass structure built by Josep Fontserè in 1876 - it was the first market in town constructed in the fashion of the architecture of Paris - are preserved archaeological remains from 1700 of the district of Vilanova de Mar. You can walk around this area and visit the 'De les pedres a les persones' ('From Stones to People') exhibition and archaeological sites (by reservation only). These are the main attractions of this centre that aims to show how life in the city was before and after the siege of 1713-1714 and also offers activities associated with the celebration of the tricentennial. General admission €4. Tue-Sun (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	Santa Caterina Market	Benedetta Tagliabue	Av. de Francesc Cambó, 16	A competition was opened to restore the Santa Caterina city market located in the old quarter of Barcelona in 1997. EMBT won the bid with a proposal that aimed at incorporating the extreme complexity of the setting itself by creating a commercial market complemented by a residential zone and public spaces that integrated all the activities of the neighborhood. The project maintains parts of the existing structure a new and creative render of the area which respected the history and context of the site. Monday, Wed & Sat (7.30am-3pm), Tue, Thu & Fri (7.30am-8.30pm)
☆☆☆☆	Sky Bar Rooftop		Via Laietana, 30	At this magical roof terrace you'll find the best rooftop pool in Europe, along with lounge chairs, sofas, tables, etc. And you get a view of virtually the whole of Barcelona. For non-guests of the hotel, the rooftop opens at 9PM and make sure to make your reservation before arriving. In winter, the terrace is also usually open for the public during weekend days, when you can enjoy 'Vermut Con Vistas'. Mon-Sun (8am-9pm)
☆☆	Plaça Sant Jaume		Plaça de Sant Jaume	The Plaça de Sant Jaume is a square at the center of the Old City of Barcelona. This square has a great historical value but it is relatively recent since its origin is from the early-19th century, when the new main façade of the City Hall was built and the former church of Sant Jaume was demolished. The Plaça Sant Jaume is located at the former center of the Roman city of Barcino, where its main streets, the cardo (modern day Llibreteria and Call streets) and decumanus (now the streets of Bisbe/Ciutat/Regomir), crossed. At this junction there was the forum and the Temple of Augustus, of which four columns are preserved on top of Mont Tàber, found at the adjacent Paradís Street.
☆☆☆☆	Gothic Quarter		Carrer del Bisbe	Despite several changes undergone in the 19th and early 20th century, many of the buildings date from Medieval times, some from as far back as the Roman settlement of Barcelona. Remains of the squared Roman Wall can be seen around Tapineria and Sots-Tinent Navarro to the north, Avinguda de la Catedral and Plaça Nova to the west and Carrer de la Pallà to the south. El Call, the medieval Jewish quarter, is located within this area too. The Barri Gòtic retains a labyrinthine street plan, with many small streets opening out into squares. Most of the quarter is closed to regular traffic although open to service vehicles and taxis.
☆☆☆☆	Barcelona Cathedral		Pla de la Seu, s/n	The Cathedral of the Holy Cross and Saint Eulalia, also known as Barcelona Cathedral, is the Gothic cathedral and seat of the Archbishop of Barcelona. The cathedral is dedicated to Eulalia of Barcelona, co-patron saint of Barcelona, a young virgin who, according to Catholic tradition, suffered martyrdom during Roman times in the city. The cathedral was constructed from the 13th to 15th centuries, with the principal work done in the 14th century. The cloister was completed in 1448, making the total duration of construction 150 years. The side Chapel of the Holy Sacrament and of the Holy Christ of Lepanto contains a cross said to date from the time of the Battle of Lepanto (1571). The cathedral has a secluded Gothic cloister where 13 white geese are kept, the number explained by the assertion that Eulalia was 13 when she was martyred. Mon-Fri (8am-12.45pm / 5.45-7.30pm), Sat (8am-12.45pm / 5.15-8pm), Sun (8.30am-1.45pm / 5.15-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	Collegi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya	Xavier Busquets	Plaça Nova, 5	The project for the headquarters of the Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya (Catalan architects' professional body) was selected in the design competition held in 1958. The building stands in a unique setting in the historic heart of the city, opposite to one of the entries to the Roman city and only a few metres from the Cathedral. The project uses a modern architectonic language facing the historic environment. The building presents two clearly differentiated parts: a low trapezoidal base fitting to the plot form and respecting the street line, and an eight-storey tower set back from the Square and attached to the walls of the neighbouring buildings. The base volume houses the public programme and the offices are placed into the tower. The construction uses a metal frame and prefabricated panels. The graffiti in the upper part of the base was designed by Picasso. In the basement a great architecture bookshop is located. Mon-Fri (10am-9pm), Sat-Sun (24h)



	Plaça d'Isidre Nonell		Plaça d'Isidre Nonell	Approaching the kiss of freedom mural in Plaça d'Isidre Nonell you'd be forgiven for assuming that it's a large graffiti. As you get closer you'll realise that it is in fact a mosaic made up of thousands of tiny ceramic tiles. Each individual tile is printed with a photo of a person, a place, a moment, an event or something which in some way represents an expression freedom. The photo mosaic was designed by Joan Fontcuberta using images snapped by local residents. Local newspaper El Periodico asked people to send in photos representing "a moment of freedom". The resulting mural, which measures 8m x 3.8m, was installed in 2014.
	Palace of Catalan Music		Palau de la Música, 4-6	Designed in the Catalan modernista style by the architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner, it was built between 1905 and 1908 for Orfeó Català, a choral society founded in 1891 that was a leading force in the Catalan cultural movement that came to be known as the Renaixença (Catalan Rebirth). The project was financed primarily by the society, but important financial contributions also were made by Barcelona's wealthy industrialists and bourgeoisie. Between 1982 and 1989, the building underwent extensive restoration, remodeling, and extension under the direction of architects Oscar Tusquets and Carles Díaz. General admission 16€. You can request a reservation from the website for your preferred tour.
	Plaça de Catalunya		Plaça de Catalunya	Some of the city's most important streets and avenues meet at Plaça Catalunya: Passeig de Gràcia, Rambla de Catalunya, La Rambla or Portal de l'Angel, in addition to Ronda de Sant Pere, Carrer de Vergara or Carrer de Pelai. The plaza occupies an area of about 50,000 square metres. It is especially known for its fountains and statues, its proximity to some of Barcelona's most popular attractions, and for the flocks of pigeons that gather in the centre.
	Església de Santa Anna		Carrer de Santa Anna, 29	Part of a former monastery active from 1145 AD to the late 15th century, this Romanesque-origin church hidden away in plain sight stands out for its 15th-century Gothic cloister, with its rippling archways. The Iglesia de Santa Anna is part of the Monastery of Santa Anna, which has been linked to the Order of the Holy Sepulcher since the twelfth century. Built in the shape of a Greek cross, the church has a preserved Romanesque structure; it is, however, fully Gothic in its facade, dome, cloisters, and in the chapel (XV century). Admission 2€.
	Plaça de la Vila de Madrid	BCQ arquitectura	Plaça de la Vila de Madrid	Built in 2003 as the transformation of the square to an urban pedestrian space, celebrating its archaeological site. The project proposed a central stretch of grass on the same level as C.Canuda and the eastern side of the square. The grassy surface slopes gently down to the level of the Roman necropolis. Before the Palau Sabassona building, a strip of pavement with a portico provides a platform from which to view the tombs. A walkway projects over the archaeological remains, joining up with the prolongation of C.Duc de la Victòria, which connects with the Rambla via a shopping arcade. This walkway houses a flexible system of retracting sliding doors, constructed to control access to the archaeological site. The outer edge of the square is developed using the construction materials and street furniture habitually found in Barcelona's old town.
	Plaça del Pi		Plaça del Pi	The square is surrounded by old decorated façades antique shops and old bars and restaurants. There is also a little artisan market of food products. Santa Maria del Pi is the church located in the square with a huge multicoloured rose window. St Mary of the pine tree is a 14th-century Catalan Gothic church, the original existed at least since 987 and on 1936 the church was gutted by a fire and was later restored. The front façade has an incredibly large rose window, that is actually a reproduction done on 1940 of the original one that was destroyed in 1936. Over the years, the construction of neighbouring buildings has obscured the ancient walls of the church. Church: Every day from 9.30am to 1pm and 5pm to 8.30pm
	La Boqueria Market	Mas Vilà	La Rambla, 91	The first mention of the Boqueria market of Barcelona dates from 1217, when tables were installed near the old door of the city to sell meat. From December 1470, a market selling pigs occurred at this site. At this time, the Market had the name Mercat Bornet or was (until 1794) simply known as Mercat de la Palla (Straw Market). Later, the authorities decided to construct a separate market on La Rambla, housing mainly fishmongers and butchers. It is not until 1826 that the market is legally recognized and a convention held in 1835 decides construction of an official place. Construction began March 19, 1840 under the direction of architect Mas Vilà. The market officially opened the same year, but the plans for the building were modified many times. The official inauguration of the structure was finally made in 1853. In 1911, the new fish market was opened and, in 1914, the metal roof that still exists today was constructed. Mon-Sat (8am-8.30pm)
	Real Academia de Medicina de Catalunya	Ventura Rodríguez	Carrer del Carme, 47	The Royal Medicine Academy is located inside the compound of the old Santa Creu hospital, built in the 15th century. The building was designed by the architect Ventura Rodríguez (1717-1785) at the request of the surgeon Pere Virgili. It was intended for the training of surgeons. The history of the Real Academy is linked to names like Pere Virgili, Antoni de Gimbernat or Santiago Ramón y Cajal. Inside the decoration is Rococo, with a lot of ornamentations. The most notable room is the circular dissecting room, an anatomical amphitheatre with a marble table in the middle, surrounded by a semicircular stone stand with Rococo armchairs and a lamp that lights up the area, next to large windows. Guided tours available.
	Biblioteca de Catalunya		Carrer de l'Hospital, 56	The mission of the Library of Catalonia is to collect, preserve, and spread Catalan bibliographic production and that related to the Catalan linguistic area, to look after its conservation, and to spread its bibliographic heritage while maintaining the status of a center for research and consultation. The library was founded in 1907 as the library of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans. In 1931, the 15th century buildings formerly occupied by the (Old) Hospital de la Santa Creu were declared a part of Spain's historical patrimony; and the municipality of Barcelona approved the cession of large portion of the site to the Biblioteca de Catalunya. Mon-Fri (9am-8pm), Sat (9am-2pm)
	Escola Massana	Carme Pinós	Plaça de la Gardunya, 9	The Massana School, completed in 2017, forms part of the long transformation process of the Gardunya Square, situated in the heart of Barcelona's historical district. This project responds to the will of creating a luminous interior made up of open spaces in its 11,000 square meters of usable surface area, while at the same time achieving an exterior that remains harmonious with the urban web in which it stands. The building is split, both in terms of volumetrics as well as in the solution of the facade, in response to the surrounding constructions. With the objective of giving it a more unique and sculptural character and simultaneously diminishing bulkiness, the part

				of the building that faces the square is decomposed into two rotating volumes that generate different terraces.
☆☆☆☆	Barceló Raval	CMV Arquitectos	Rambla del Raval, 17-21	From the 360 terrace of the Barceló Raval hotel you will have magnificent panoramic views of Barcelona. One of the most fashionable places of recent years in the Condal City. Mon-Fri (6pm-12am), Sat-Sun (6pm-1am)
☆☆	Filmoteca de Catalunya	Mateo Arquitectura	Plaça de Salvador Seguí, 1, 9	The new film theater building presents a façade on Plaça de Salvador Seguí, at an angle to Carrer de Sant Pau. Together with the existing constructions, it forms Carrer d'Espalter. It is very close to the mythical Carrer de Robador, in an area which, despite the major clean-ups still going on and the change in population, is still a popular, built-up, oppressively Mediterranean/port neighborhood. The space is organized around two movements: a) The descent into the darkness of the cinemas, with the reflection of the spectators (in turn reflected, actors seen in a series of mirrors). b) The ascent towards the light, towards the places of work. Check events http://www.filmoteca.cat/web/
☆☆	Güell Palace	Antoni Gaudí	Carrer Nou de la Rambla, 3-5	The Palau Güell is a mansion for the industrial tycoon Eusebi Güell and built between 1886 and 1888. It is situated on the Carrer Nou de la Rambla, in the El Raval. The home is centered around the main room for entertaining high society guests. Guests entered the home in horse-drawn carriages through the front iron gates, which featured a parabolic arch and intricate patterns of forged ironwork resembling seaweed and in some parts a horsewhip. Animals could be taken down a ramp and kept in the livery stable in the basement where the servants resided, while the guests went up the stairs to the receiving room. The ornate walls and ceilings of the receiving room disguised small viewing windows high on the walls where the owners of the home could view their guests from the upper floor and get a "sneak peek" before greeting them, in case they needed to adjust their attire accordingly. General admission 12€. Tue-Sun (10am-5.50pm)
☆☆	Reial Square	Francesc Daniel Molina i Casamajo	Plaça Reial	Just off the Rambla, you can find the Plaza Reial, one of the places with most tradition and interest around the city. It was erected in mid of the 19th Century, it has a fine arcade, palm trees and lamps designed by Gaudí. It is an interesting square ideal to relax and enjoy a coffee in one of the many cafes. On Sunday mornings there is a stamp and coin market. Plaça Reial (In Spanish Plaza Real, meaning "Royal Plaza") is also known for its many outdoor venues and is a popular meeting place during the summer and the annual La Mercè festival in September, when open-air concerts take place.
☆☆	Institut Nacional de la Seguretat Social	BCQ Arquitectura	Carrer de l'Arc del Teatre, 63	The new office building of the Oficinas de la Seguridad Social (Social Security offices) of Barcelona, designed by BCQ arquitectura barcelona, was completed in 2011 and is located in the historic centre. In its general appearance, it looks like a glass box, protected by a transparent metal layer that filters the light and the view. Organized into three overlapping volumes, the rotations was suggested by the geometry of the buildable parcel. The general appearance of the building is a glass box protected by a translucent metal filter, which screens the light and the views. The new building has to be a force for the renewal in an area which has been architecturally and socially degraded.
☆☆	Sant Pau del Camp		Carrer de Sant Pau, 101	This small Romanesque church along the Carrer de Sant Pau is one of Barcelona city's oldest surviving churches which was part of an ancient Benedictine monastery. Built in the Lombard Romanesque style, this jewel of the Raval has endured attacks and reconstructions which have done nothing to diminish its charms. Indeed, the monastery's church and cloister are in an extremely good state of repair. The simple structure, with its cross-shaped ground plan and three apses, has simple decorations along the top of the row of blind arches around the outside, which are underpinned by head-shaped reliefs. The main doorway of Sant Pau's church, with its round arch, beckons us inside this peaceful building. General admission €6. Mon-Fri (10am-1.30pm / 4pm-7.30pm), Sat (10am-1.30pm / 4pm-7pm)
☆☆	Plaça de Josep Mª Folch i Torres	Jordi Farrando	Plaça de Josep M. Folch i Torres	Ciutat Vella and Eixample are two districts of Barcelona that are significantly different. The objective was to transform the square into an element of contact between both urban areas and an opportunity to articulate the various confluences, in order to stop it being a cul-de-sac and become the gateway to Raval. A great diagonal stepway becomes the main axis that articulates this new connection. Vegetation plays a fundamental role e through the combination of trees and plants that bloom at different times of the year. It is a space that takes care of the balance between the various users; where everyone can walk or sit quietly to chat or read; where multitudinous events can be organized; where the smallest ones may enjoy inclusive playgrounds, the youngsters a basketball court and the eldest petanque courts; a space of coexistence where, in short, the various groups of residents can find their place and interrelate.
☆☆☆☆	Sant Antoni - Joan Oliver Library	RCR Arquitectes	Carrer del Comte Borrell, 44	The library, as a door and chill-out space for reading, retirement home, as a facade of public space, and the interior of the block as playground for children with spatial and relationship richness for a socially dynamic urban project. A varied program to revitalize an urban area, which retrieves the interior of the block. The library, as a door, filters light through the boxes in the reading rooms interposed between the two sides, and allows the sun through the open passage from the street into the garden. Mon (4-8.30pm), Tue-Thu (10am-2pm / 4pm-8.30pm), Fri (4-8.30pm), Sat (10am-2pm)
☆☆☆☆	Fàbrica Moritz	Jean Nouvel	Ronda de Sant Antoni, 41	French architect Jean Nouvel has renovated a nineteenth century brewery in Barcelona to make way for restaurants, bars, a bakery and a museum. The renovated Fàbrica Moritz is the home of Catalan brewer Moritz, which was first started up in 1856 and relaunched by the Moritz family in 2004 after a 26 year hiatus. The main production now takes place in Zaragoza but the renovation at Ronda de Sant Antoni contains a small underground brewery with a 25-metre-long fin bar. Metal brewing tanks are on show inside glass display cases, beside a wall of plants that climb up one side of the building. Mon-Sun (12pm-1am)
☆☆☆☆	Barcelona Museum of Contemporary Art	Richard Meier	Plaça dels Àngels, 1	In 1959, art critic Alexandre Cirici Pellicer formed a group of contemporary artists showing work in a series of 23 exhibitions with the hopes of beginning a collection for a new contemporary art museum in Barcelona. It was not until 1986 that the Barcelona City Council recommended the American architect Richard Meier & Partners (1987-1995) to design the museum. Inaugurated in 1995, the building of the museum, faces a very popular newly built public square, the Plaça dels Àngels, frequented by creative people, street artists, and skaters. For the MACBA, Meyer designed a building shaped like a large box, clad in white enamel-painted steel panels, flanked by a circular pavilion on its west end, which accommodates the visitors' entrance and service spaces, and a semi-detached wing on the east end, housing



				additional gallery spaces and staff offices. From the entrance, the public reaches the main galleries through a long ramped path adjacent to the main facade. The architect conceived most of the galleries, especially those located on the upper floors, as spaces filled with daylight coming from an array of louvered skylights cut in the flat roof of the museum. General admission €10,8. Wed-Mon (10am-8pm), Sun (10am-3pm)
	Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona	Helio Piñón and Albert Viaplana	Carrer de Montalegre, 5	Housed in the former almshouse, the Casa de la Caritat, the CCCB is a space for creation, research and debate on contemporary culture, where the visual arts, literature, philosophy, film, music, transmedia activity and the performing arts are interconnected in an interdisciplinary programme. The former Casa de la Caritat building was built in 1802 serving this role until 1957. The new centre was designed in 1993 and the 2011 theatre is by Martínez Lapeña-Torres Arquitectos. General admission 6€. Tue-Sun (11am-8pm)
Zone 2: Eixample				
	Casa Calvet	Antoni Gaudí	Carrer de Casp, 48	The Casa Calvet de Barcelona (1899) is one of Antoni Gaudí's earliest buildings. Some people consider it his most conservative work but it also contains markedly modernista elements, such as the facade which terminates in a curve and the attic balconies, which look like something from a fairy tale. The ground floor now houses a restaurant. The Casa Calvet was built by Antoni Gaudí for the textile manufacturer Pere Màrtir Calvet, who set up his business premises on the ground floor and in the basement, and used the upper floors as his private residence. In 1900, Barcelona City Council awarded it the prize for the best building of the year. Restaurant Tue-Sun (1-3.30pm/8-11.30pm)
	El Nacional	Lázaro Rosa Violán	Passeig de Gràcia, 24 Bis	With over 3,000 square metres of space, the restaurant is in a venue with a lot of soul. The emblematic building that now houses El Nacional Barcelona, was formerly used as a café theatre, leather factory, car dealership and a private garage. The interior design of El Nacional has been entrusted to Lázaro Rosa Violán. 20% of the materials used have been recycled in order to achieve this authentic atmosphere, and the necessary connection to the historical memory of the building. Mon-Sun (12pm-1am)
	Mandarin Oriental	Carlos Ferrater	Passeig de Gràcia, 38	The Mandarin Oriental was built in 2010 as a hotel. Located on the former old headquarters of the Banco Hispano Americano, the project focuses on a powerful interior facade, whose intervention has consisted in providing the building's original structure with a "veil" while conserving its volumetry. The inner facade of the atrium is a system of mutually sliding steel frames. In order to allow for the thickness of the existing structure, a geometric "game" has been designed that permits the atrium to be illuminated via the actual elements of the windows.
	Casa Batlló	Antoni Gaudí	Passeig de Gràcia, 43	Since 1860, when an ambitious urban plan was approved in Barcelona (known as the Cerdà Plan), Paseo de Gracia has become the city's backbone and its most important families started to set up home here. In this manner, in the 19th Century, the street became a promenade for pedestrians and horse-drawn carriages, and from the 20th Century it became a main avenue for cars. Originally, the building was built in 1877 by Emilio Sala Cortés (one of Gaudí's architecture professors), when there was still no electric light in Barcelona. In 1903 it was purchased by Mr Josep Batlló y Casanovas, a textile industrialist who owned several factories in Barcelona and a prominent businessman. Like everything Gaudí designed, it is only identifiable as Modernisme or Art Nouveau in the broadest sense. A renowned building located in the centre of Barcelona and is one of Antoni Gaudí's masterpieces. A remodel of a previously built house, it was redesigned in 1904 by Gaudí and has been refurbished several times after that. From the 1950s Casa Batlló was no longer owned by the Batlló family. After being taken over by different companies and individuals, since the 1990s the building has been in the hands of its current owners, the Bernat family, who have fully restored the house. In 1995, the family opened the house to the public and presented this architectural gem to the world, offering the use of the building for events. General admission 29€. Mon-Sun (9am-10pm)
	Fundació Antoni Tàpies	Ábalos + Sentkiewicz arquitectos	Carrer d'Aragó, 255	The Fundació Antoni Tàpies is a cultural center and museum. It is dedicated mainly to the life and works of the painter Antoni Tàpies. The Fundació was created in 1984 by the artist Antoni Tàpies to promote the study and knowledge of modern and contemporary art. The first goal of the renewal of 2009 of the Fundació Antoni Tàpies was the necessity to adapt the building to new safety regulations and evacuation, in an overall improvement of the complex, opening up the historic building to the public with new exhibition, archive and educational areas, in order to concentrate administrative areas on a new three-storey pavilion located at the bottom of the plot and with an access to the courtyard of the block. Tue-Sat (10am-7pm), Sun (10am-3pm)
	Suites Avenue	Toyo Ito	Passeig de Gràcia, 83	Suites Avenue, inaugurated in spring of 2009, is a new option for accommodations in Barcelona, directly opposite Gaudí's La Pedrera. Suites Avenue occupies a recently built avant-garde building with a spectacular stainless steel facade designed by Japanese architect Toyo Ito. It is a building that draws the attention of Barcelona residents and tourists alike, and it has become an architectural icon. The building stands out for its wavy facade of stainless steel with organic lines inspired by shapes from nature and the nacre colour that captures the hues of the sunlight and changes colour depending on the light of the moment. It is a facade that features the views of the city prominently. Inside, Suites Avenue is organised around an impressive interior patio built in quartzite and translucent laminar glass. Around it, a unique combination of materials comes together: red travertine marble and walnut wood on the floors of the common areas; quartzite stone and ebony in the hallways, natural slate in the bathrooms.
	Casa Milà	Antoni Gaudí	Provença, 261-265	Casa Milà, popularly known as 'La Pedrera' (the stone quarry), an ironic allusion to the resemblance of its facade to an open quarry, was constructed between 1906 and 1912 by Antoni Gaudí (1852-1926). For its uniqueness, artistic and heritage value have received major recognition and in 1984 was inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List, for its exceptional universal value. Nowadays it is the headquarters of Catalunya-La Pedrera Foundation and houses a cultural centre that is a reference point in Barcelona for the range of activities it organises and the different spaces for exhibitions and other public uses it contains. General admission 25€, students 19€. Mon-Sun (9am-6.30pm)
	Hotel Omm Barcelona	Capella Garcia Arquitectura	Carrer del Rosselló, 265	The Grupo Tragaluz opened their first hotel in 2003 after their huge success in the restaurant business. The challenge was a difficult one













				but Rosa Esteve's ideas were clear: an alternative to everything done so far, a hotel where the concept of luxury gives way to that of comfort without seeking attention or resorting to Classical motifs. The biggest challenge was the facade, on a prime site in the Eixample district of Barcelona, close to the Passeig de Gràcia.
☆☆☆☆	Casa de les Punxes	Josep Puig i Cadafalch	Avinguda Diagonal, 420	The Casa de les Punxes or Casa Terradas is a building designed by the Modernista architect Josep Puig i Cadafalch. In 1905, Bartomeu Terradas Brufau commissioned Josep Puig i Cadafalch to design a house for each of his three sisters, Angela, Josefa and Rosa. The result was a building reminiscent of old medieval castles, with elements of different architectural trends and various technical innovations, with six pointed towers (crowned by conical spikes), one of its distinctive features which gave the popular name of Casa de les Punxes. This spectacular building is one of the most emblematic of Barcelona, as well as being key to understanding the movement of Catalan Modernism. Declared a historical monument of National Interest in 1976, Casa de les Punxes is one of the most emblematic buildings in Barcelona. It is now privately owned, with space for different offices. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Casa Segarra	Josep Masdeu i Puigdemasa	C/ de Provença, 185, 08036 Barcelona	This delightful Art Nouveau residential building was completed in 1907. The facade shows fully modernist details, such as the undulation of the balconies, the ornamentation of the door and, especially, the entire section of the crown, with sinuous mouldings, plant reliefs and female busts.
☆☆	Mercat del Ninot	Mateo Arquitectura	Carrer de Mallorca, 133	Josep Lluís Mateo has recently completed the remodelling of El Ninot market in Barcelona, a key market in the city's food distribution network for its well-communicated central location. The architect's intervention centres on four key points: maintaining the impressive existing structure, improving approaches, redesigning the facades and roofs, and exploiting the subsoil. A key decision was to maintain the market's characteristic metal structure comprising three volumes, the central taller than the ones either side, to encourage ventilation and the entry of daylight. The approaches have been reorganized, adapting the floor to the differing levels in order to eliminate the existing unevenness, and bringing together the approaches in a unified space in the main foyer. Mon-Fri (8am-8pm), Sat (8am-3pm)
Zone 3: Sants-Montjuïc				
☆☆☆☆	Las Arenas	Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners	Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes, 373 - 38	The Las Arenas bullring formally re-opened to the public on 25 March 2011 as a major new mixed-use leisure, entertainment and office complex. The historic bullring, built at the end of the 19th century, fell largely into disuse during the 1970s due to the declining popularity of bull fighting in Catalonia. However, the strong civic and cultural role which the building played in the life of Barcelona over nearly a century led to a decision by the city council not to demolish the facade. The design has created an open and accessible entrance to the new building at street level. In addition, an adjacent building - the 'Eforum' - provides retail and restaurants at ground and first-floor levels, with four levels of offices above. Mon-Sat (9am-9pm)
☆☆☆☆	Plaza España		Plaza España	Plaza España is one of the most important places in Barcelona. Gateway to the Magic Fountain of Montjuïc and a major transport hub. The fountain at the centre of the square was designed by Josep Maria Jujol, a collaborator of Antoni Gaudí, while Miquel Blay designed the statues. The buildings were designed by Nicolau Maria Rubió i Tudurí. The square was built on a site that had been previously used for public hangings, until the creation of the now demolished Ciutadella fortress in 1715, where the gallows were moved. It was designed in 1915 and built in 1929 so that it could be ready to host the 1929 Universal Exposition. The square has been in public use since then.
☆☆☆☆	CaixaForum Barcelona	Josep Puig i Cadafalch	Av. Francesc Ferrer i Guàrdia, 6-8	CaixaForum Barcelona is an art gallery sponsored by Barcelona bank "la Caixa", and opened in 2002 in a former factory. The building was originally commissioned as a textile factory by Casimir Casaramona i Puigercó and built by Josep Puig i Cadafalch. Called the "Casaramona factory", it was completed in 1911. In 1940 the building was used by Spain's National Police Force, and it was used as such until "la Caixa" bought it in 1963. The building was restored prior to its opening in 2002 and a new entrance was built, designed by Japanese architect Arata Isozaki. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	Barcelona Pavilion	Ludwig Mies van der Rohe	Av. Francesc Ferrer i Guàrdia, 7	The Barcelona Pavilion was the German Pavilion for the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona. This building was used for the official opening of the German section of the exhibition. It is an important building in the history of modern architecture, known for its simple form and its spectacular use of extravagant materials, such as marble, red onyx and travertine. The same features of minimalism and spectacular can be applied to the prestigious furniture specifically designed for the building, including the iconic Barcelona chair. It has inspired many important modernist buildings. General admission €8, students €4. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	MNAC Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya	Eugenio Cendoya and Enric Catà	Parc de Montjuïc	The national museum of Catalan visual art is especially notable for its outstanding collection of romanesque church paintings, and for Catalan art and design from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including modernism and noucentisme. The museum is housed in the Palau Nacional, a huge, Italian-style building dating to 1929. The Palau Nacional, which has housed the Museu d'Art de Catalunya since 1934, was declared a national museum in 1990 under the Museums Law passed by the Catalan Government. General admission €12. Basic ticket: €2 (It allows access to the building, the rooftop viewpoint and the make the self-guided tour of the building's spaces). Tue-Sat (10am-6pm), Sun (10am-3pm)
☆☆☆☆	Joan Miró Foundation	Josep Lluís Sert	Parc de Montjuïc, s/n	The Fundació Joan Miró, Centre d'Estudis d'Art Contemporani is a museum of modern art honouring Joan Miró. Miró formed the foundation with his friend Joan Prats in 1968 and the building was completed in 1975. Expansion in 1986 to the building added an auditorium and a library which holds some of the 10,000 items in the Foundation and Miró's collection. The museum owns over 10,000 paintings, drawings, sculptures, stage designs and carpets from Joan Miró - the earliest drawings are from 1901. On the roof top terrace you can admire Miró's colourful sculptures together with a wonderful view of Barcelona. The Miró museum enfolds by far the largest collection of Joan Miró's works today. General admission €14, concessions €7. Tue-Sun (10am-8pm)
☆☆	Mossen Costa i Llobera Garden		Ctra. de Miramar, 38	The park owes its name to the renowned Mallorcan poet Miquel Costa i Llobera. Despite of the gardens taking up around 6 hectares of the Montjuïc hillside, they are some of the least known and visited gardens in the city. The gardens display all kinds of plant and tree species from the desert, subdesert, tropical areas, and highlands. There is also huge collection of cacti (about 800 different types) originating in many different continents and countries. As well as the



				collection of species of cacti and succulent plants, the gardens have panoramic views over the city's coastline and port. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-9pm)
☆☆☆	Montjuïc Castle		Ctra. de Montjuïc, 66	Montjuïc is translated as "Jew Mountain" in medieval Catalan. Barcelona's Montjuïc is a broad shallow hill with a relatively flat top overlooking the harbour, to the southwest of the city centre. Standing on a vanfrage point 173 metres above the port, Montjuïc Castle commands stunning views of the city. This military enclave wasn't built until the Reapers' War in 1640. In 1652, the fortress, which stands on the site of a watchtower, came under royal ownership and, some 50 years later, was one of the key defence points in the War of the Spanish Succession, between 1705 and 1714. General admission €9, concessions €6. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆	Botanical Gardens	Carlos Ferrater and Josep Lluís Canosa	Carrer Doctor i Font Quer, s/n	Barcelona's new Botanical Garden was designed by an interdisciplinary team comprising the architects Carlos Ferrater and Josep Lluís Canosa, the landscape architect Bet Figueras, the horticulturalist Artur Bossy and the biologist Joan Pedrola. The result was a triangular-shaped network adapted to the available space and to the mountain slopes. This mesh of paths marked out the 71 spaces containing the principal plant communities found in Mediterranean climate regions all over the world. General admission €5. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
☆☆☆☆	Palau Sant Jordi	Arata Isozaki	Passeig Olímpic, 5-7	The Palau Sant Jordi is an indoor multipurpose venue, built for the Olympic Games in 1992. It is the most used facility Olympic Barcelona, as it hosts all kinds of sporting events, musical and theatrical performances and social gatherings. For sporting events has a capacity of 17,000 spectators (all seated, while occupying only the two sides and the north end, since the south end no steps are enabled), while concert has a higher maximum capacity for 24,000 spectators (enabling localities walk on the track or pit).
☆☆☆☆	Torre de Comunicacions de Montjuïc	Santiago Calatrava	08038 Barcelona	The Montjuïc Communications Tower rises to a height of 136 meters, dominates the main group of sports facilities on the slopes of the Montjuïc in Barcelona, the site of the 1992 Summer Olympic Games. A competition entry for Telefonica, the steel tower is sited immediately next to the Palau Sant Jordi Arena, designed by Arata Isozaki. The tower not only became a symbolic focus to the dispersed Olympic complex but also a landmark for the city. Leaning gently from a three-point foundation to coincide with the angle of the sun at solstice, the tower's feet rest on a brick drum (a requirement of the competition). This base features an articulated door similar to Calatrava's design for the Ernstings warehouse in 1983—a system that opens like an eye to provide access to telecommunication services. The heel of the tower is supported on a circular shell of white concrete, clad in broken tiles. The tower structure repeats the fundamental geometry of the base to support an annular segment, which houses the array of antennas. Emphasizing the vertical, a needle is suspended in the center.
☆☆	INEFC Barcelona- UB	Ricardo Bofill	Avinguda de l'Estadi, 12-22	The outcome of the design competition held for the various Olympic facilities, completed in 1990. The building first served as the venue for various Olympic events, and afterwards as the base for a graduate and postgraduate centre for physical education teachers. INEFC's proximity to the many other sports facilities located on the hill of Montjuïc contributes to the animated atmosphere created by students, spectators, and participants alike. The building is austere and noble in appearance, befitting a university building and in keeping with the particular noucentista style which predominates in the area. The rectangular plan is composed of two squares, which frame the two main training tracks. These two tracks, which are laid out over two floors, are surrounded by various colonnades, creating a cloister effect.
☆☆☆	Ciutat de la Justícia	David Chipperfield Architects	Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes, 111	The giant, nine-building complex, called Ciutat de la Justícia (City of Justice), opened in 2009. Four of which are linked by a continuous four-storey high concourse building. The project includes the design of all public, courtroom, and office interiors. The first of the buildings was completed in September 2007. Previously, the various legal departments of the governments of Barcelona and l'Hospitalet were scattered in 17 buildings across the two cities, with functional frustrations for both users and employees. A new conjoined City of Justice aims to improve efficiency and allow working spaces to adapt and absorb the constant transformation of the judicial body as well as provide reserve space for future growth.
☆☆☆	Puig Tower	Rafael Moneo	Plaça d'Europa, 46, 48	The Plaza Europa was constructed in 2014 halfway between the El Prat Airport and Barcelona city, with the intention of it becoming a new point of reference for the whole metropolitan area. The towers—the architectural element in question—intermix with 'crescents' and embrace without any break in continuity the aforementioned intersection without defining a clear and evident geometry. One of these new towers is the new corporate headquarters of Puig who, intent on fitting in with Barcelona's new urban image, have chosen Plaza Europa to erect their head office.
☆☆☆☆	Renaissance Barcelona Fira Hotel	Jean Nouvel	Plaça d'Europa, 50	In Hospitalet, South door of Barcelona, a double white and black 110 meters high tower built in 2012 emerges from a garden of palm trees. Privileged space of the new Square of Europe, it is a garden of shadows, lights and freshness. Hotel Renaissance is an invitation to luxury, emphasized by a generous vegetable canopy. On all the height, two outside loggias unite both buildings. They welcome a luxuriant vertical landscape, lined with the passageways of bedrooms and crossed by a "piranesian" game constituted by the terraces and the staircases.
☆☆☆☆	Olympus HQ	RCR Arquitectes	Edificio Plaça Europa 31	This building was originally designed as the headquarters for a real estate company, however while under construction, the project was transformed into a clustered office building. A series of steel ribs, which form the outer bearer structure, have a fan-like arrangement, adjusted one by one to describe the arc. Depending on one's angle of vision, these ribs project a dense, opaque image, or an open, transparent image. Completed in 2011.
☆☆☆☆	Hotel Porta Fira	Toyo Ito	Plaça d'Europa, 45	The project consists of two differentiated towers containing a hotel and offices that engage in a subtle dialogue. Despite the clear contrast between the buildings in terms of form, the relationship they establish is harmonious and complementary. The buildings (each 110 m high) play a highly symbolic role as they pay tribute to the historical Venetian towers that stand at the entrance to the exhibition centre located near Plaza España in Barcelona. Called Porta Fira Towers, the two buildings are linked by a common atrium.
☆☆☆☆	Fira Barcelona Gran Via	Toyo Ito	Av. Joan Carles I, 64	Fira de Barcelona is Barcelona's trade fair institution and one of the most important in Europe. Every year, it organises numerous trade shows and congresses, which bring together leading companies from different economic sectors to showcase their new products, exchange









				experiences and promote business. In 1932, Fira Internacional de Barcelona was officially constituted, declared for public use and, in 2000, the Generalitat de Catalunya was incorporated in the government organs, together with the Barcelona City Council and the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce. In 2009 the new building was open. Mon-Thu (9.30am-6.30pm), Fri-Sun (9am-3pm)
	Office Building	Ricardo Bofill	Avinguda Parc Logistic, 12	The brand-new building for Abertis, the second development phase of Barcelona's "Logistic Parc", is a 11,000 sqm office building that accommodates over 5 floors the different business areas of the company: telecommunication, infrastructure (Abertis Telecom), airports (Abertis Airports), parking (Saba) and logistics (Abertis Logística).
	Hesperia Tower	Richard Rogers	Hotel Hesperia Tower	The Hesperia Hotel and Conference Centre forms a new landmark in the rapidly developing urban centre of L'Hospitalet. The design for the scheme places lift and service towers at the edge of the building as 'servant spaces', with the lower floors of the 30-storey tower devoted to public spaces within an open and transparent 'container'. The scheme comprises a 304-room five-star hotel, a conference centre, auditorium, headquarters for the Hesperia company and a 4,500 m ² sports club, with a swimming pool and gym.
Zone 4: Les Corts				
	Camp Nou	Francesc Mitjans	C. d'Aristides Maillol, 12	Camp Nou is a football stadium which has been the home of Futbol Club Barcelona since 1957. The Camp Nou seats 99,354, reduced to 96,336 in matches organized by UEFA, making it the largest stadium in Europe and the 11th largest in the world in terms of capacity. It has hosted numerous international matches at a senior level, including two UEFA Champions League finals and the football competition at the 1992 Summer Olympics. The new Barça stadium will be under construction until 2025/26.
	Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de Barcelona	Josep Maria Segarra Solsona	Avinguda Diagonal, 649	This school was created in 1875 under the name of Provincial School of Architecture of Barcelona, being the oldest in Catalonia and the second in Spain after that of Madrid. The current building of Josep Maria Segarra Solsona was put into operation in 1961. It currently has more than 3000 students and 300 teachers. The primary objective of the ETSAB is to train new generations of professionals in the field of architecture, in all disciplines that comprise it, with sufficient capacity to apply in their professional activity and the knowledge and skills acquired during their studies, and that this activity is useful and enriching for society. Known students of the architecture school were Antoni Gaudí, Josep Lluís Sert and Miralles.
	NEXUS II	Ricardo Bofill	Carrer de Jordi Girona, 29	Located on the North Campus of the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, in Barcelona, Nexus II is a business incubator that encourages technology transfer. The horizontal, four-storey building sits on a 6000m ² slope, providing affordable workspace to technology entrepreneurs and start-ups. The square ground plan is divided into four mutually independent 18x18m modular units, a scheme that permits greater flexibility in planning the office layouts. The four cubic entities making up the building are connected, firstly, by two large horizontal planes made from concrete, with filted edges and equal surface areas.
	Edificios Trade	Coderch	Gran Via de Carles III, 94	This set of four office towers built in 1969 is located in an expanding area that used to connect Diagonal Avenue with Les Corts neighbourhood. The urban planning was already fixed beforehand, and the architects decided to undulate the perimeter of the towers, recovering the first solutions of Mies van der Rohe and some of the shapes of Alvar Aalto's glasses. Three of the towers are connected by the ground floor and the distribution of all of them is developed around a central nucleus, so that the totality of the offices has natural light and views to the outside. At the same time, the central core becomes a reception, meeting and circulation area that contains the restrooms. The façades are solved with curtain walls that are divided into vertical strips to be able to adapt to the perimeter, and they are assembled following a sawtooth pattern. In this way, the carpentry's delivery is simplified, and the different shades of light provided by the orientation can be gradually nuanced during the course of the day. The façade incorporates interior brick masonry parapets that improve the thermal behaviour of the curtain walls and manage to adapt them to the Mediterranean's climate strong sunlight. It is a work designed by the doctor in architecture José Antonio Coderch and Sentmenaf that was inaugurated in 1968 and that, at present, are cataloged by the Barcelona City Council as buildings of architectural interest.
	Roca Barcelona Gallery	OAB	213, Carrer de Joan Güell, 211	Built in 2009 as the flagship store for Roca. The building becomes a unique piece, both day and night since in daylight it functions as a piece that attracts passers-by due to the seductive effect of the veil, and at night the building becomes a beacon. The logo/brand is presented on the façade in a discreet way, which is achieved by reducing its size in relation to the rest of the façade and utilizing transparencies or shades through which visibility is reduced, or completely blends the logo into the composition of the entire façade without being too evident. Mon-Fri (10am-7pm)
	Apartments	Ricardo Bofill	Carrer de Nicaragua, 99	This eight-storey apartment building built in 1965 is located on a small corner site of Nicaragua Street, in a typical Barcelona neighborhood. The program consists of shops and offices (on the ground and first floors), and apartments (from the second to the eighth floor). The apartment units are on the average 75 sqm in the area. The penthouse apartment is 150 sqm with a custom-made program; conceived on three levels, it includes a landscape terrace and a swimming pool on the top floor.
	Office Building	BAAS Jordi Badia	Avinguda Diagonal, 640	Comprehensive refurbishment of an office building designed by the architects Fargas and Tous during the 90s. The proposal aims to increase the energy efficiency, reduce the building maintenance, achieve the LED certification and update the public image of the offices. To do so, the project includes the substitution of the cooling/heating system plus specific interventions on the external envelope and common spaces, specially the lobby and entrance hall. The design strategy includes the suppression of all the add on elements to the building along the years in order to achieve a bright, diaphanous and comfortable space through the use of colour white and materials such as wood.
Zone 5: Sarrià - Sant Gervasi				
	Housing Building	Ricardo Bofill	Carrer de Johann Sebastian Bach, 4	This seven-storey apartment building, built in 1965, is located in a typical residential neighborhood of Barcelona. Construction of the building followed traditional methods, continuing a long tradition of Catalan craftsmanship. The horizontal layering of the façades is held together visually by two side brick screen walls which allow for



				ventilation and lighting of the service areas of the apartments. The uppermost part of the facades was set back to create balconies with a series of chimneys and railings recalling the Catalan master architect Antonio Gaudí. Interior stair cores were designed with Catalan brick vaults.
	Carrer del Mestre Nicolau, 19	b720 arquitectos	Carrer del Mestre Nicolau, 19	The project consists of transforming an administrative building between party walls, which had significant structural problems, into an office building. The work presents two basic concepts: on one side, the training of obtaining, from a very determining pre-existence, the flexibility and services level that this typology demands. On the other side, a new façade had to allow its identification as a contemporary corporative building. On the façade of Mestre Nicolau, coloured transparent glass slats draw a surface floating without specific limits face to the siding.
	Housing Building	Ricardo Bofill	Carrer de Johann Sebastian Bach, 28	This luxury apartment building built in 1965 is located in one of Barcelona's finest residential areas. The program includes 14 apartments and retail space on the ground floor. The building has 13 levels, five of which are actual floors and eight of which are half landings and mezzanines. The path is not direct from the street to the building's interior, but instead crosses a traditional entry foyer as a transitional space.
	Casa Vicens	Antoni Gaudí	Carrer de les Carolines, 20	In 1883, Gaudí received the commission from Manuel Vicens i Montaner for the completion of a summer residence. The style of Casa Vicens is a reflection of Neo-Mudéjar architecture, one of the popular styles that can be seen throughout Gaudí's architecture, including oriental and neoclassical as well. However, what was unique about Gaudí was that he mixed different styles together and incorporated a variety of different materials, such as iron, glass, ceramic tiles and concrete, many of which can be seen in this building. Gaudí broke away from tradition and created his new language of architecture, and Casa Vicens represents the beginning of a successful career for Gaudí. General admission €18, students €16. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
	Biblioteca Jaume Fuster	Josep Llinàs Carmona	Pl. de Lesseps, 20	Josep Llinàs Carmona designed the Biblioteca Jaume Fuster in Barcelona, completed in 2005. The building settles down into the built landscape to give prominence to the historical buildings around it. A canopied front transitions between interior building and exterior plaza. The Lesseps plaza effacing the building rises up, and folds and crackles as it meets the city. The building channels a "green corridor." It emphasizes a weird topography and blends natural imagery with that of the city. Mon & Sat (9.30am-1.30pm / 3.30pm-8.30pm), Tue-Fri (9.30am-8.30pm), Sun (10am-2pm)
	Casa Padua	Jeroni Granell i Manresa	C. de Pàdua, 77, 08006 Barcelona	The origin of this wonderful building remains a mystery to this day. You'll be hard-pressed to find any information in the city archives about this house designed by renowned Catalan modernist architect Jeroni Granell i Manresa, who is also well known for his work on the stained-glass windows in the Palau de la Música Catalana and the Sant Pau Art Nouveau Site. Until the mid-1970s, this location was the headquarters of a perfume factory, and if you strain your nostrils hard enough, you just might smell something faint emanating from the rich floral decorations on the walls. After being abandoned for years, Casa Padua was restored by Alonso Balaguer, who won a prize for best restoration work for his efforts. While much of the history of this building remains lost, it still arouses the interest of passers-by with its incredible colours and floral designs.
	Sant Gervasi Library	BCQ arquitectura	Carrer de Sant Gervasi de Cassoles, 85	Built in 2014 as a library. The main decision was to build the new building below the old existing garden and not take a part of this space. The motto with which we presented the project to the competition of ideas was "Garden of Light". These two words sum up the two ideas of the project: to maintain and improve the existing garden, and at the same time get cheerful and well-lit spaces. The library is inserted under the garden of Florida Villa, in the shade of its trees. Mon, Wed & Fri (10am-2pm / 4pm-8.30pm), Tue & Thu (10am-8.30pm), Sat (10am-2pm)
	CosmoCaixa Barcelona	Josep Domènech i Estapà	Carrer d'Isaac Newton, 26	Formerly known as the Science Museum of Barcelona, it closed for renovations in 1998 and reopened in 2004 as CosmoCaixa Barcelona. The building was built between 1904-1909 by Josep Domènech i Estapà to serve as an asylum for the blind which closed in 1979. The building was renovated by Esteve and Robert Terradas, retaining the original facade, and an expansion took place bringing the building to four times its original size. General admission €4. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
	Instituto de Microcirugia Ocular	Josep Llinàs	Carrer Josep Maria Lladó, 3	The white structure of the Institute of Ocular Microsurgery designed by Josep Llinàs in 2009 is nestled against Mount Tibidabo above the city, shielded from the road by green space. The southern façade is broad and inviting, allowing the offices and cafeteria to benefit from daylight and a view of the city, while protruding roof areas and the arrangement of openings and skylights contribute to a subdued interior light level that is appropriate for patients undergoing eye surgery.
	Funicular del Tibidabo	MIAS Architects	Plaça del Doctor Andreu, s/n	The lower station of the Tibidabo funicular was built in 1888, designed as a train station, transporting people to the park but also to the inhabitants' homes. The building is a typical train station: with a lower area, where the entrance is located, and an apartment in the first floor for the station keeper lived. The intervention is based in cleaning the building of the additions and wants to achieve a free and diaphanous space inside. Inner spaces are recovered as they were in the past, making tile and metallic ceilings visible. The cast iron pillars and the original pavement are restored. While waiting for the train, the audience would be able to enjoy these projections on plasterboard-and-wood-made blankets. Temporarily closed due to construction.
	Tibidabo		Tibidabo	At 512 metres, Tibidabo is the highest hill in the Serra de Collserola mountain chain. The hill is located on the outskirts of Barcelona and is very popular because of the unique views of the city and the green surroundings, making it perfect for sports and recreation. The hill itself is visible from practically anywhere in Barcelona. Atop the mountain there is a large theme park, the amusement park "Parque de Atracciones del Tibidabo", and a number of buildings, including the church 'Iglesia del Sagrat Cor'. This church has been compared to the Sacré-Coeur of Paris, not just because of the similarities in decoration, but also because both churches have been built at high altitudes and have the same name.
	Temple of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	Enric Sagnier i Villavecchia	Cumbre del Tibidabo	This Roman Catholic church is dedicated to the heart of Jesus Christ. It's built of stone and resembles old fortresses, but also the Sacré-Coeur Basilica in Paris. The bronze statue of Jesus Christ reminds its visitors of Rio de Janeiro's Christ statue of Corcovado. Designed in 1902, the construction of the church took 59 years. The building is a mixture of Romanesque and Neo-Gothic styles, but you can also spot












				some decorations influenced by Modernism in the crypt. Note the stained glasses and four rose windows in the aisles. As the church is located at the highest peak of the mountain of Tibidabo, it offers its visitors marvellous views of Barcelona as well. Free admission. Mon-Sun (9am-8pm)
	Torre de les Aigües de Dos Rius	Josep Amargós i Samaranch	Ctra. de Vallvidrera al Tibidabo, 107	Torre De Les Aigues De Dos Rius is a 35-metre-high cylindrical structure made of brick and natural stone. Built in the year 1905, this structure was a work of architect Josep Amargós i Samaranch. This tower was built with an aim to store and pump the waters and supply it to the Tibidabo amusement park. Today a popular tourist attraction, this tower has a stone balcony with a wrought iron railing which is inspired by the Renaissance architecture.
	Torre de Collserola	Foster + Partners	Ctra. de Vallvidrera al Tibidabo, S/N	In anticipation of the communications requirements of the 1992 Olympic Games, Barcelona was facing an explosion of transmission masts on the Tibidabo mountainside. Sensing the environmental impact this would have, Mayor Pasqual Maragall decided that the communications and broadcasting infrastructure for the entire region should be coordinated. He convinced the three primary players - national and Catalan television and Telefonica - to build a shared telecommunications tower. The competition brief posed the problem as a balancing act between operational requirements and the desire for a technological symbol. The solution reinvents the telecommunications tower from first principles. Temporarily closed?
-	Zone 6: Gràcia			
	Park Güell	Antoni Gaudí	Gràcia	When Park Güell began to be built in 1900, Barcelona was a modern and cosmopolitan metropolis whose economy was based on the strength of its industry and which had over half a million inhabitants. Its walls had been knocked down nearly half a century earlier and the new city, the Eixample planned by engineer Ildefons Cerdà, had grown spectacularly from 1860 onwards, in what was the largest 19th century city development project in Europe. The Park Güell is a public park system composed of gardens and architectonic elements located on Carmel Hill. Park Güell is the reflection of Gaudí's artistic plenitude, which belongs to his naturalist phase (first decade of the 20th century). The park was originally part of a commercially unsuccessful housing site, the idea of Count Eusebi Güell. For many years the Güell family lived in the large family house (now a school) that stood on the land where the development was located, while Gaudí lived in one of the two houses that were built there. General admission €10. Mon-Sun (9.30am-7.30pm)
-	Zone 7: Horta - Guinardó			
	Laberint d'Horta Park	Domenico Bagutti	Passeig dels Castanyers, 1	The Parc del Laberint d'Horta is a historical garden in the Horta-Guinardó district in Barcelona and the oldest of its kind in the city. Located on the former estate of the Desvalls family, next to the Collserola ridge, the park comprises an 18th-century neoclassical garden and a 19th-century romantic garden. It was designed in 1792 by the Italian engineer Domenico Bagutti, as an initiative of the owner of the estate Joan Desvalls, the Marquis of Llupià and Alfarràs. The park is also the home of the Torre Soberana, a 14th-century country house, which was restored and rededicated in the Arabesque style in the 19th century. The park takes its name from the maze, created from pollarded cypress trees, and is a meeting place where young and old alike, who visit this charming spot at the foot of the Collserola Ridge, can enjoy their leisure time. Tickets: €2.17 for adults, except on Wednesdays and Sundays when it's free. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
	Bunkers del Carmel		Carrer de Marià Labèrnia, s/n	The bunkers of Carmel is a viewpoint from which you can see the whole city of Barcelona (360º city view). It is located at the top of Turó de la Rovira in the Carmel neighborhood with a height of 262 meters. Built during the Spanish Civil War in 1937, the bunkers were used as part of an anti-craft battery to defend against attacks from the fascists and housed a number of guns. Free admission.
	Day Center for the Elderly	BCQ ARQUITECTURA	Carrer de la Marina, 380	The project's priority is to create a pleasant building for senior citizens, a space where they feel comfortable and one they can identify with. The construction materials and finishes used are therefore familiar, warm and comfortable such as ceramic and wood, to create a homely, relaxed atmosphere. The building's floor plan keeps closely to the space available in one of the borders of the Príncep de Girona gardens. The building is designed to respond to the park: a volume that partakes in its language, materials and function. It is conceived as a pavilion in the park, a vantage point from which users can survey everything going on around them, both in the park and in the street. Mon-Fri (10am-1.30pm / 4pm-8pm), Sat (4.30-8.30pm)
	La Casa de les Altures	Enric Figueres	Carrer de Lepant, 387	The Guinardó neighbourhood and the Casa de les Altures grounds are two areas that are inextricably linked to water. The house was built in the Neo-Mudejar style around 1870 by building master Enric Figueres, on land that had been occupied by the Sociedad General de Aguas in the 19th century. Initially designed as the residence for the company's manager, Nicolau Regúlez Chevalier, Casa de les Altures soon became a meeting point and a reception venue for the company. An idyllic space full of vegetation in the style of the gardens of Granada was designed around it, with orchards and nurseries, and water as another predominant feature. It has been the headquarters of the Horta-Guinardó district for the last 25 years. The house was built in the Neo-Mudejar style around 1870 by building master Enric Figueres. When the City Council took over Casa de les Altures in 1984, the architect Víctor Argentí restored the building. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
	Recinte Modernista de Sant Pau - Museu	Lluís Domènech i Montaner	C/ de Sant Antoni Maria Claret, 167, 08025 Barcelona	After more than a century as the home of the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, an ambitious restoration project following the transfer of all healthcare activities to the new Hospital has restored the cultural and artistic glories of the Sant Pau Art Nouveau Site, the most important work of Catalan architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner. In drawing up his project, the great architect was inspired by the most modern hospitals in Europe. Embracing the latest thinking on sanitation and hygiene, he designed a hospital organised as a series of separate pavilions, surrounded by gardens and interconnected by a network of underground tunnels. Although Domènech's original scheme comprised a total of 48 buildings, only 27 were actually constructed, of which just 16 were according to the original Modernista plan. In 1902, work began on the first ten buildings of the new complex, laid out on a different orientation from the urban grid of the Eixample. Each building was assigned to a different medical specialty. The natural lighting, the good ventilation and the restrained elegance of the décor made the new Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau a unique place in the world, a pioneering model hospital which affirmed the importance of open space and sunlight in the treatment of patients. On







				the death of the architect, his son, Pere Domènech i Roura, took charge of the completion of the work in its final stage. King Alfonso XIII formally opened the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau in January 16th 1930. General admission €16. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
	Sagrada Família Cathedral	Antoni Gaudí	Carrer de Mallorca, 401	The Sagrada Família is a one-of-a-kind temple, for its origins, foundation and purpose. Fruit of the work of genius architect Antoni Gaudí, the project was promoted by the people for the people. Five generations now have watched the Temple progress in Barcelona. Today, more than 140 years after the laying of the cornerstone, construction continues on the Basilica. Although incomplete, the church is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Construction of Sagrada Família commenced in 1882 and Gaudí became involved in 1883, taking over the project and transforming it with his architectural and engineering style, combining Gothic and curvilinear Art Nouveau forms. Sagrada Família's construction progressed slowly, as it relied on private donations and was interrupted by the Spanish Civil War, only to resume intermittent progress in the 1950s. Construction passed the midpoint in 2010 with some of the project's greatest challenges remaining and an anticipated completion date of 2026, the centenary of Gaudí's death. General admission €26. Nov-Feb (9am-6pm), March and Oct (9am-7pm), April-Sept (9am-8pm)
Zone 10: Sant Martí				
	L'Auditori	Rafael Moneo	Carrer de Lepant, 150	This project, located near Plaça de les Glòries Catalanes, is a compound dedicated to music, and houses three concert halls, a music school and a museum of music. The shape of the building derives from a concrete grid system, and the facades are covered by corten steel sheets. The ground floor has a central atrium that separates the auditoriums, and is illuminated by a massive lantern made of glass, decorated with a painting by Pablo Palazuelo. It was built in 1999.
	Teatre Nacional de Catalunya	Ricardo Bofill	Plaça de les Arts, 1	The design for the National Theatre of Catalonia follows the architectonic tradition of the Greek theatre. The building combines 2 classic archetypes: the temple and the hemicycle. The need for a set-building workshop, rehearsal room, a space for avant-garde theatre and other facilities prompted the construction of two separate buildings. The main building contains the 1000-seater main hall, classical in treatment, and a smaller 400-seater hall for experimental and avant-garde theatre. The experimental theatre is on the lower floor.
	Mercat Fira de Bellcaire Els Encants	b720 Arquitectos	Carrer de los Castillejos, 158	The origins of the Encants Market go back to around 1300, at the gates to Barcelona's city wall, where used objects used to be sold on a regular basis. The market's activities have always taken place in open spaces and at first objects were placed directly on the ground to be sold. This was an essentially nomadic activity, often characterised by its informal and free nature. The location of the Encants Market in Barcelona has changed on different occasions over time. It was initially located beyond the city wall, then in Plaça Nova, Drassanes, Rambla de les Flors, near the Sant Antoni market and, finally, in Plaça de les Glòries. Its current location is not far from the market's new grounds and is going to occupy the junction of Merdiana Avenue with Las Glorias Square. The project's main objective was to maintain the open nature of the current outdoor market Els Encants. Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat (9am-8pm)
	BCD Barcelona Centre de Disseny		Plaça de les Glòries Catalanes, 37	BCD Barcelona Design Centre promotes design as a strategic element for business excellence and as a key factor for innovation, and as a discipline that can improve people's quality of life. Legally established as a private not-for-profit foundation in 1973, BCD is a promotion and information centre devoted to all aspects of design in business. BCD currently develops projects and activities in the following areas: Design Policy, Business Growth and Creative Entrepreneurship, and Promotion and Internationalization. Mon-Fri (9am-6.30pm)
	Agbar Tower	Jean Nouvel	Avinguda Diagonal, 211	The Torre Agbar, or Agbar Tower, was designed by French architect Jean Nouvel in association with the Spanish firm b720 Arquitectos and built by Dragados. It was originally named after its owners, the Agbar Group, a holding company whose interests include the Barcelona water company Aigües de Barcelona. By 2017 it was purchased by Merlin Properties real estate group and it was renamed as Torre Glòries after the name of the adjacent square. According to Jean Nouvel, the shape of the Torre Agbar was inspired by Montserrat, a mountain near Barcelona, and by the shape of a geyser rising into the air. Its design combines a number of different architectural concepts, resulting in a striking structure built with reinforced concrete, covered with a facade of glass, and over 4,500 window openings cut out of the structural concrete. The building stands out in Barcelona; it is the third tallest building in Barcelona, only after the Arts Hotel and the Mapfre Tower, both 154 m (505.25 ft).
	Mirador Torre Glòries	Jean Nouvel	Avinguda Diagonal, 211, 08018 Barcelona	The Glòries Tower, and its recently opened lookout, is one of the symbols of contemporary Barcelona, an enormous bullet-shaped cylinder emerging from the ground and pointing skywards, with a glass surface in which the colours of the Mediterranean are reflected. Barcelona's new iconic landmark was the result of a collaboration between the Atelier Jean Nouvel and the Barcelona-based b720. Like a geyser bubbling up from the depths of the earth, the Glòries Tower, has an eye-catching outline. It stands 144 metres tall and provides an imposing observation deck over the new Barcelona. The French architect Jean Nouvel took into account the building's location when he designed it, and this is why its shape is reminiscent of the mountain of Montserrat or the Gaudiesque forms of the Sagrada Família. He also harnessed solar power and groundwater to reduce energy consumption. General admission €15, concessions €12. Mon-Sun (10am-9pm)
	Office building	David Chipperfield Architects	Avinguda Diagonal, 197	The office building is located within "Campus Audiovisual", a part of the regenerated 19th century industrial area of Poblenou, fronting a southern section of the Diagonal and close to the boundary of the Eixample and Sant Martí areas of the city of Barcelona. The abstract quality of the facade is generated by a random pattern of full-height window openings. Coloured, glass fibre reinforced concrete panels are arranged vertically over the entire facade and into the lining of each window space with a precision and sculptural quality appropriate to both the climate and craft traditions of Barcelona.
	Mediapro Barcelona	Carlos Ferrater	Avinguda Diagonal, 177	The building, completed in 2008 as an office tower, is the first piece in a sequence that culminates in the Agbar Tower. The first four floors of the building are perforated to provide a conclusion to Calle Bolivia and to focus on the urban perspective. The office tower offers great flexibility of use, thanks to the non-existence of pillars or intermediary structures, thus leading to a series of diaphanous floors. A single, repeated window, unfolding continuously on all the










				façades, provides excellent illumination and views from anywhere in the tower, as well as great versatility in terms of the internal layout.
	CAN FRAMIS Museum	Jordi Badia	Carrer de Roc Boronat, 116-126	Can Framis, a factory built at the end of the 18 th century, was originally owned by the Framis family. Over the years it fell into disuse, becoming a monument to the industry of the area. Can Framis is the latest Fundació Vila Casas museum. Opened in April 2009 in Barcelona, it has around 300 works on show dating from the 1960's onwards by a wide range of artists born or living in Catalonia. Temporary exhibitions are held at the Can Framis Espai A0. General admission €8, €4 concessions. Tue-Sat (11am-6pm), Sun (11am-2pm)
	Edifici MediaTIC	Enric Ruiz Geli	Carrer de Roc Boronat, 117	The 22@ is an experimental district in Barcelona, Spain, with a mayor energetic load (District Climate), where the new values of the companies are intangible: they are not based in having natural resources. Is here where Enric Ruiz Geli designed in 2010 this innovative building with a net-like steel structure, avoiding pillars on the ground floor, introducing the public spaces to the building.
	Office Building	MiAS Arquitectes	Carrer de Pujades, 55	The 22@ district in Poble Nou (Barcelona) has been suffering multiple transformation processes recently. The blocks that Ildefons Cerdà designed as part of the urban latticework of the Eixample were initially occupied by industries, workshops and eventually isolated residential buildings. Nowadays, most of the constructions have been demolished except those that deserved to be conserved due to their singularity. The aim of the project is to rebuild from the old plot division rules, following a geometry that obeys to Pere IV Street orientation. On the other hand, the irregular geometry of the plot brings the opportunity to walk across the project from one street to the other. Somehow, it is an act that makes losing sense to the block criteria of Ildefons Cerdà. The building organizes itself from an optimal distance between blocks in order to locate offices and the result is the creation of three main buildings crossing across from Pujades Street to Pere IV.
	Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia	Gausa + Raveau	Carrer de Pujades, 102	The Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC) is a cutting edge education and research centre dedicated to the development of an architecture capable of meeting the worldwide challenges in the construction of habitability in the early 21 st century. Based in the 22@ district of Barcelona, one of the world's capitals of architecture and urbanism, IAAC is a platform for the exchange of knowledge with faculty and students from over 25 countries. The main objective of the Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia is to stimulate, promote and develop research on the diverse areas of advanced architecture promoting the development of knowledge in architecture and its interaction with other disciplines.
	Melià Barcelona Sky	Dominique Perrault	Carrer de Pere IV, 272, 286	The Hotel Melià Barcelona Sky is a skyscraper by Dominique Perrault completed in 2009. Designed for the Habitat group in Barcelona and now managed by ME, this hotel integrates the two dimensions that compose the identity of the Catalanian capital: the horizontality of its grid, legacy of the Cerdà plan, extending all the way to the sea, and its dynamic verticality exemplified by the Sagrada Família and Mount Tibidabo looming over the sight. The tower is composed of two volumes stuck together: a "cubic" building acting as a counterpoint and a tower 120 m high, a rectangular parallelepiped cut lengthwise in two. A cantilever, 20m above street level, marks the entrance: on the Avinguda Diagonal it serves as the Hotel's identifying signal. The way these boxes are placed against each other is key to the distribution of the various functions. While the volume located at the back gathers the hotel's collective services, the tower, broad but not deep, houses the 259 guest rooms, each with a clear perspective of the scenery.
	Offices	Dominique Perrault	Avinguda Diagonal, 121	This building is part of a special plan for urban volumes defined by new landmarks for the city: the ME Hotel and office building Hines D123, conducted by Dominique Perrault and AIA. The project consisted of the construction of a building the singularity of which is defined by its height and shape. A solid block of rectangular proportions, divided in half and then displaced eight meters forward in an overhang, projected out over the street while at the same time creating a terrace, on the other side, with the pure lineal form being stimulated by the overall balance of the building as a whole.
	Palo Alto Workspace		Carrer Ferrers, 13	Palo Alto is an old factory converted into the workspace of nineteen creative studios. The foundation works to make Palo Alto a comfortable and creative work space, fostering collaboration among the companies that exist. It has TV and cinema sets, multipurpose spaces, a small garden and even a restaurant. It is also a unique space for the amount of vegetation and landscaped alleys that hide and that are the scenery of one of the most popular markets of the city, the Palo Alto Market. Sat-Sun (11am-9pm)
	Parc Diagonal Mar	EMBT	Carrer de Llull, 350	For the construction of the installations of the 2004 Forum of Cultures, Barcelona City Council recovered a series of partially abandoned industrial lots near the sea. The urban renovation carried out on these lots was to create a new neighborhood on the shores of the Mediterranean where a variety of activities are available. To connect Avinguda Diagonal, which crosses the whole city, with the beach, a large park was created. EMBT organized the site via a road system that extends in different directions on a tree-like pattern. Water is present in almost every part of the park whether in the guise of small ponds or as a large lake that accompanies the main avenue along its length. Mon-Sun (10am-9pm)
	North Forum Coastal Park	Ábalos & Herreros	Ronda Litoral	This 2004 redesign of an industrial area involved installing a number of services for energy supply, waste recollection and treatment, water storage, collectors, gas mains, etc., plus extending the former incinerator so as to include a recycling plant and an ecopark, all this converted into an emblematic political operation, an expression of the sensitivity towards environmental issues and cultural admixtures that gives content to the urban intervention into which this project is inserted (Forum 2004).
	Centre de Convencions Internacional de Barcelona	Mateo Arquitectura	Plaça de Willy Brandt, 11-14	The CCIB, centre de Convencions Internacional de Barcelona, forms part of the business tourism offer in Barcelona. This multi-purpose cultural building includes a large auditorium, a multi-functional performing space, exhibition spaces, meeting rooms, and a restaurant and foyer, in addition to technical services, loading docks, storage spaces, and car parking on 2 levels.
	Natural History Museum	Herzog & de Meuron	Plaza Leonardo da Vinci, 4, 6	Relocating the Museum of Natural Sciences into the Forum Barcelona building signals the beginning of a new life cycle for both institutions: one where each mutually benefits from the space, program and potential of the other. With its large exterior and interior spaces and its reference to natural processes and shapes, the architecture of the Forum is a particularly appropriate new home for the relocated Museum. And the Museum of Natural Science promises to energetically revitalise the existing building, replacing vacant space with intense





				new public activities. The core of the Museum is its permanent exhibition. This consists of an outstanding collection of rocks and minerals, taxidermy, microbes, plants and herbariums, meteorites, scientific drawings, diagrams, fossils and skeletons, sounds and dioramas, gathered together over centuries in Barcelona. The exhibition consists of elements from the permanent collection structured around the concept of Gaia – the idea of a living planet which forms and is, in turn, transformed by life. General admission €6, €2,7 students. The first Sunday of every month, all day; and Sundays throughout the year, from 15 h. Tue-Sat (10am-7pm), Sun (10am-8pm)
	Torre Telefónica Diagonal ZeroZero	EMBA Massip-Bosch	Plaça d'Ernest Lluch i Martin 5	Built in 2008 as the corporate headquarters in Catalonia of Telefónica Group, as well as its Research and Development Center. The building has a diamond-shaped plan and a 40 metre-high atrium on the ground floor which is open to the public. The position of Diagonal ZeroZero Tower is exceptional: it is located at the origin of Diagonal, Barcelona's main avenue; it is very visible from the city and from the coast; and it lay on the border between the consolidated city and the large expanses of public space in the Forum area.
	Parc del Fòrum		Carrer de la Pau, 12	The Parc del Fòrum is located on the waterfront at the northernmost end of the city. The park was built for the 2004 Universal Forum of Cultures. It isn't a park or green space in the strictest sense of the word, but a large area which brings together a series of spaces and amenities which host a wide range of events. You'll find: the Plaza and Esplanade which host trade fairs, music festivals and large-scale events; the triangular Forum Building, which has become the undisputed icon of Barcelona's new architecture; the CCIB-Centre de Convencions Internacional de Barcelona; the Parc dels Auditoris, a large open-air space by the sea; and the spectacular Photovoltaic Cell, whose sloping structure is underpinned by a forest of columns and is a symbol of Barcelona's commitment to sustainability and preserving the environment; the Forum Marina and bathing area, where we can soak up the most genuinely Mediterranean character of the city. Mon-Sun (7am-10pm)
	Esplanade and Photovoltaic power plant		Parc del Fòrum Sota placa fotovoltaica	One of the intentions of the Forum 2004 in Barcelona was to take advantage of the area's existing infrastructure. So they integrated the existing Besòs sewage treatment plant (total urban renovation area 100 hectares) and covered parts of it with photovoltaics. On the plaza, the Esplanade, is a sailing school, also covered with panels. The Pergola stands a bit further out towards the sea, on the entrance to the new Port Forum. A sculptural concrete structure with a simple plane offers a nice place of shade on its otherwise large, empty and mostly hot area. Mon-Sun (7am-10pm)
	Pont de Calatrava	Santiago Calatrava	Carrer de Felip II	From 1985 to 1987, between Carrer del Bac de Roda and Carrer de Felip II, in an area devoid of large buildings at the time, the Valencian architect Santiago Calatrava erected a spectacular bridge that won the FAD Prize for Architecture and earned him international fame. The two twin arches of white steel and the four supporting cables that form this emblematic bridge, as well as the lights integrated into the railing and the roadway, meant this piece of civil engineering became a sculptural treasure. Today the Pont de Calatrava is an icon of the new architecture that began to appear after Barcelona was chosen to host the 1992 Olympics and has never stopped since, filling the city with ever more daring buildings and constructions.
-	Zone 11: Outskirts			
	Mirador de Torre Baró		Carrer de Riudecanyes, 2D	This viewing point is perfect if you want to enjoy lovely views of Barcelona and its surrounding area. Nestling at the top of the Torre Baró hill in the district of Nou Barris, it also marks the end of the neighbourhood of the same name. The neighbourhood and hill were named Torre Baró after the two old towers of the same name, the first of them dating from the 16 th century and the second from the 18 th century. The building at the top, known as the Castell de Torre Baró, isn't really a castle as the name would suggest, but was built as a hotel in the early 1900s and never completed. The site was restored in 1989. Castle: Mon-Fri (10am-1pm), Sat (10am-7pm), Sun (10am-2pm)
	Castell de Sant Marçal	Lázaro Rosa-Violán	BP-1413, 08290 Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona	Castell de Sant Marçal, located in Cerdanyola del Vallès and Sant Cugat del Vallès, is a castle dating back to the beginning of the 13 th century. During the last thirty years an enormous effort has been made to restore the building to its exterior and interior as well as to expand and improve its gardens and ponds. Don José Luis Vives, a specialist in castle restoration, has intervened in this restoration as a number of master craftsmen. For the redesign of the garden we have had the collaboration of the prestigious landscaper Don Luis González Camino. The Sant Marçal church conserves its Gothic door and the keystones of the vaults embedded in its façade, one of which includes the sculpted image of the Saint. Of the outer wall that surrounded the castle, the base is still in place, as well as a generous visible stretch of the moat, which is landscaped. The castle's ancient wine cellar has recently been restored in association with the famous interior designer Lázaro Rosa-Violán. It is inspired by the French Orangeries attached to French palaces and castles, where big family parties were held.
	Xavier Corberó Center for Artistic Activities and Research	Xavier Corberó	Carrer Montserrat, 08950 Esplugues de Llobregat, Barcelona	In the medieval heart of Esplugues de Llobregat, Xavier Corberó (1935-2017) began to build in 1968 what would be the great work of his life. An epic project that was born with the purchase of a country house, Can Cargol, as a place to live and work, and a refuge for other artists, to which over the course of five decades another eight buildings would be added, with their labyrinthine rooms, stairs that recall the impossible architectures of Escher, ponds, gardens, patios with cement arcades at various heights and a forest inhabited by characters in stone and bronze. The Space XC, where Corberó invested everything he was earning and on which he continued to work obsessively when he died at the age of 81, is today an authentic inhabitable sculpture, a total and almost secret work even though in recent times it has become place of pilgrimage for film shoots and fashion shows.
	Walden 7	Ricardo Bofill	Ctra. Reial, 106	Walden 7 is an urban and mixed-use development on the site of a former concrete factory. Three gigantic structures were originally planned, in the shape of a virtual triangle that enclosed part of the industria facilities, though only one structure was ever built. Two low-rise elongated buildings were to be placed on two sides of the triangle, with the buildings connected via passageways at ground level. The area inside the triangle and surrounding the buildings was to be occupied by green space. The first of the three blocks is a 14-storey building whose shape is reminiscent of several oval bodies squashed together vertically. A:



				one gets closer, these oval shapes clearly reveal a similarity with the structure of a honeycomb design. The 'cell', as members of the Taller de Arquitectura have termed it, was planned for a single person. From the building's interior, it immediately becomes clear that the cells all differ from one another. Not only does each have a separate entrance but the location of the entrance door ensures visual privacy. In other words, it was not a question of dividing up a large building in the traditional manner, but of creating a series of individual cells that combined to form a block. It's as if the architect had taken wooden construction blocks and assembled them on top of and beside one another to obtain an organised, yet organic, unit, while still maintaining their independence—which is more or less what took place.
	Ricardo Bofill Taller d'Arquitectura	Ricardo Bofill	Av. De la Indústria, 14	In 1973 Ricardo Bofill found a disused cement factory, an industrial complex from the turn of the century consisting of over 30 silos, subterranean galleries and huge machine rooms, and he decided to transform it into the head office of Taller de Arquitectura. Remodelling work lasted two years. The factory, abandoned and partially in ruins, was a compendium of surrealist elements: stairs that climbed up to nowhere, mighty reinforced concrete structures that sustained nothing, pieces of iron hanging in the air, huge empty spaces filled nonetheless with magic.
	Edificios HPO La Remunta	SOB Arquitectos - Arata Isozaki	Av. de Josep Tarradellas i Joan, 275	The project saw the restoration of part of the former army barracks, dedicated to breeding horses, at La Remunta in Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona. In agreement with the City Council, part of the enclosure has been converted to a public park and sites earmarked for the development of housing blocks. All remaining buildings on the site are protected. The old barracks consist of six buildings, four of which were the subject of this project. Building 1 included stables and a soldier's mess on the ground floor, and a dormitory for soldiers and officers on the first floor. Buildings 3 and 4 are single storey, used only for horses. Building 5 was an infirmary and laboratory. The two other buildings that were not part of this project, an old farmhouse and Building 2, will be separately developed as a nursery. The future use of the buildings is as yet unknown. The aim of project was to ensure the buildings were restored and protected from further dilapidation while a use compatible with the public park is found.
	Torre de la Creu	Josep Maria Jujol	Passeig de Canalies, 14, 08970 Sant Joan Despi, Barcelona	Torre de la Creu was built between 1913 and 1916 with the idea of establishing it as a summer residence. It is formed by five cylindrical sections in which we can find the rooms, accessed by climbing winding staircases. It has been declared an Asset of National Cultural Interest as a Historic Monument. The original cupolas that make the upper part of the building, and which according to popular legend look like a handful of eggs, have resulted in the Creu de Sant Joan Despi tower also being known as the torre dels Ous (the egg tower). The building was designed by the Modernist architect Josep Maria Jujol, one of Antoni Gaudí's co-workers. He was the most risky and avant-garde of the architects in terms of conceiving designs; he even played with expressionism. The house was built between 1913 and 1916 at the request of Josefa Romeu i Grau de Gibert, Jujol's aunt, who wanted to set up a summer residence here. The main part of the building is made of five cylinders of different diameters and heights. They all have a circular floor plan and they house the rooms. Originally, the tower was divided into two separate dwellings, but in 1966, the owner turned them into one. Creu tower currently belongs to the Sant Joan Despi city council and it has been declared a cultural property of national interest in the Historic Monument category. Visits by appointment
	Centre Jujol - Can Negre	Josep Maria Jujol	Plaça de Catalunya, 1, 08970 Sant Joan Despi, Barcelona	Josep Maria Jujol, commonly known for his work in the most emblematic works of Antoni Gaudí, established its "architectural testing laboratory" in the town of Sant Joan Despi. With this experiment in rural architecture of the village, you can see the most evocative works of the architect. Can Negre was an old farmhouse of the seventeenth century was radically reformed by Josep Maria Jujol to suit its owner with Pere Negre for the summer. His wavy shapes, religious symbols and bright colors suggest the rich inner world of the architect. Another iconic house in the village is called the Tower of eggs by locals. Officially called Torre de la Creu is composed of a total of five cylinders of different sizes and heights that form the perimeter of the summer house. The architect Jujol came to maintaining a strong friendship and affinity with the people of the city to become the municipal architect during the last twenty years of his life. Mon-Fri (10am-1pm/5-8pm), Sun (12-2pm)
	Court of Sant Boi de Llobregat	BAAS Architects	Carrer Carles Martí i Vila, 2	Court of Sant Boi de Llobregat in Barcelona is a court house designed by Jordi Badia of Barcelona practice BAAS Architects. Vertical, white, concrete panels in different sizes are spaced irregularly along the facade. Three courtyards on the first floor separate the three courtrooms, while skylights filter light to the ground floor. The building is centred around three vertical bars separated by three courtyards on a plinth. Large skylights illuminate the ground-floor entrance hall. This hall acts as a focus point for all public areas and their vertical nuclei. The hearing rooms and the upper bars, one per room, of the judicial offices are situated on the plinth. Four areas in each corner allow access and communication for the public, judges, court workers etc. The civil registry office opens out onto the rear street, emphasising the important role it plays in the facade as a whole and the surrounding public area.
	La Colònia Güell	Antoni Gaudí	08690 La Colònia Güell	Colònia Güell is a small industrial colony started in 1890 located in the municipality of Santa Coloma de Cervelló (Barcelona). It is considered one of the references to study the architecture of Antoni Gaudí. Unlike the vast majority of industrial colonies in Catalonia, Eusebi Güell sought social improvements for workers and applied his status as patron of culture. Thus, it gave the Colònia Güell cultural and religious facilities, and incorporated the modernist current to new constructions. Particularly noteworthy is the church designed by Antoni Gaudí himself, unfinished but which laid the foundations of what would be the Sagrada Família in Barcelona. The factory closed in 1973 in the context of a generalized crisis of the textile sector producing a strong social impact. In 2000 the works of restoration of the industrial enclosure began to turn it into a business park.
	Gaudí's Crypt	Antoni Gaudí	Carrer Claudi Güell	The Church of Colònia Güell is an unfinished work by Antoni Gaudí. It was built as a place of worship for the people in a manufacturing suburb in Santa Coloma de Cervelló, near Barcelona. This temple, built for the textile estate of Santa Coloma de Cervelló, became an experimental lab for all the architectural innovations that Gaudí developed in his future works. In the church we can see Gaudí created the nave's single space without using buttresses, flying buttresses or supporting walls. This was possible thanks to a combination of leaning



				pillars and catenary arches which also result in the hyperbolic paraboloid shape of the perimeter walls. General admission 8,5€. Mon-Sun (10am-3pm)
	El Prat Airport T2	Ricardo Bofill	El Prat de Llobregat	Located between the existing 1992 Olympic airport (T2) and the Mediterranean sea, the T1 is Barcelona's new terminal, with a capacity for thirty million passengers a year. T1 is conceived as one dynamic space under a huge vibrant roof; one space with two main areas, the processor and the piers. The main hall processor has a wing-like roof with curvilinear skylights, the central pier is like an aircraft seven hundred metres long, with two side piers. The aerodynamic language, all views opening directly to the airport apron and the interior courtyards, the functional flexibility and the spatial clarity around a strictly symmetrical composition, are the main features of the new hub airport archetype.
	Casa Gomis	Antoni Bonet i Castellana	08820 El Prat de Llobregat, Barcelona	Completed in 1963, La Ricarda, or Casa Gomis designed by Spanish architect Antoni Bonet i Castellana is one of the critical midcentury buildings in Spain. Located by the Mediterranean Sea in El Prat de Llobregat, a town 10 miles southwest of Barcelona, the house was commissioned by Ricardo Gomis and Inés Bertrand in 1949. Barcelona-born architect Antonio Bonet Castellana, who had trained with Le Corbusier and Josep Lluís Sert, designed the house while living in Buenos Aires, where he had emigrated from Paris after the start of the Spanish Civil War. The roof of the house has twelve modules defined by a vault made out of concrete and ceramic tiles supported by four slender steel columns that are spread out according to the two main axes. The sequence of living room-dining room-kitchen defines the program facing south while the bedroom wing, the garage, and service area define the axis sea-forest. Finally, the independent pavilion houses the main bedroom. La Finca de la Ricarda is private and you can only visit the part where La Casa Gomis is, signing up in advance at the Town Hall for their guided tours.

- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/2DqPLiM>
- Metro map: <https://www.tmb.cat/en/barcelona-transport/map/metro>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Ciutat Vella
2. Eixample
3. Sants-Montjuïc
4. Les Corts
5. Sarrrià Sant Gervasi
6. Gràcia
7. Horta Guinardó
8. Nou Barris
9. Sant Andreu
10. Sant Martí
11. Sant Adrià
12. Outskirts

