

THE ORIGINS OF THE DISTRICT

Les Corts neighbourhood tour



Ajuntament de
Barcelona

The making of a neighbourhood

Les Corts comprises the areas of Pedralbes, Maternitat i Sant Ramon and Les Corts, from where it gets its name. The boundaries of Les Corts are marked by the streets of Gran Via de Carles III to the west, Avinguda de Madrid, Carrer Berlín and Avinguda de Josep Tarradellas to the south, and Avinguda Diagonal and Avinguda de Sarrià to the north. It is home to 45,976 residents and covers a surface area of 141 hectares.

The first written mention of Les Corts dates back to 1066, in the cartulary of Sant Cugat del Vallès. The name would appear to come from the Latin *cohors*, meaning 'farmland and houses', thus highlighting how important the area's farms already were in Roman times, and how this would remain true throughout the Middle Ages.

In mediaeval times, residents in scattered farmhouses would fall under different parishes. For Les Corts, this meant the parish of Sant Vicenç de Sarrià. Nonetheless, locals had enjoyed certain privileges from the 9th century,

such as the right to their own local mayor appointed by the king. The most important farmhouses were built at the end of roads leading to Barcelona and around water channels, including Can Calona, Can Grau, Can Sòl, etc. All the farmhouses and land were known as Les Corts Velles, although no traces of them remain today.

In 1836, Les Corts became an independent town and underwent rapid urban development. The area required new town planning approaches from 1845 onwards to provide public spaces and facilities, such as a town hall, church or schools. For this reason, some landowning families in Les Corts donated land and began construction on the necessary buildings around the central squares of Comas, Concòrdia and Rosés, comprising today what is known as Les Corts Noves. This process would lead to a demographic explosion taking the population from 360 inhabitants in 1846 to 2,250 in 1887.

With the onset of industrialisation in the late 19th century, many factories moved



Concòrdia Square is one of the focal points of the neighbourhood. © Quim Roser

The population went from 360
residents in 1846 to 2,250
in 1877**

into the area, including brickworks that took advantage of the large available plots and easy access to water. Around 250 factories eventually moved into the area, particularly in Camp de la Creu and Can Batlló, which were part of Les Corts at the time. Villas and large summer homes for wealthy families were also built during this period.

Thanks to the new Eixample expansion plan by Ildefons Cerdà and spillover from Barcelona, Les Corts was incorporated into the city in 1897. From this point onwards, the urban evolution leading to the neighbourhood we see today truly began.

This route aims to highlight the origins of Les Corts and its history, spotlighting episodes with the most impact on its evolution and, in this way, connecting the present day to the past. As a former independent municipality, it still maintains its individual character, and wandering the streets offers a glimpse into our recent history.

①

Comas Square

Address: Plaça de Comas

Date included in the gazetteer:
1881-1884, approx



A space that is fully accessible to people with reduced mobility, except for the children's playground
You may touch the sculpture



The main public office building in the area is fully accessible for people with reduced mobility (stairs, ramps, lifts, signage and lettering) and visual impairment (pathways lettering and signage)



Public space



© Quim Roser



© Quim Roser

The square gets its name from Josep Comas i Masferrer, son of Dolors Masferrer who owned the land where it now sits. It was in the early 19th century when it was decided to start creating the infrastructure needed for the new town of Les Corts after its split from Sarrià in 1836. The aim was to transform the old scattered farms into a single urban centre. Some basic facilities were required such as a building for the town hall, a church and a cemetery. Several landowners in Les Corts either donated or sold land to start construction and urbanisation in the area. Construction began on what is known as the Casa Consistorial (the current municipal offices for the area) on land from the owner of Can Sòl de Dalt in 1881. The rest of the square was designed around the building which, alongside Concòrdia and Can

* Alongside Concòrdia and Can Rosés squares, the Comas Square comprises the backbone of Les Corts Noves

Rosés squares, comprises the backbone of Les Corts Noves.

Comas Square is home to three elements that define the neighbourhood's different characteristic features:

The **Seu del Districte**, opened in 1884 as the town hall for Les Corts. Designed by Antoni Rovira i Rabassa, it stands out for its crowning pediment in homage to ancient Greek

buildings. The neoclassical construction is set around a central courtyard covered by a skylight. Les Corts lost its independence in 1897 and was incorporated into the city of Barcelona. The building became the main municipal offices for the district of Les Corts. Turned into a barracks for the Civil Guard in 1915, it was not until 1949 that it once again became a local government office. It currently houses the Citizen Help and Information Office, the Municipal Archive of Les Corts and an exhibition space for art and history shows.

The **statue of Pau Farinetes** sits right in front of the building and depicts a farm worker wearing typical 19th-century clothes and carrying a glass in his hand. It has been linked to Pau Riera i Piera (1850-1921) who owned Can Farinetes, a farmhouse located

near Comas Square. It would appear that the original sculpture was cast in ceramic and located near the entrance to the old farm. It was installed in its current location in 1989. The sculpture is cast in bronze and is the work of Nicolau Ortiz, who reproduced it from the original. It harks back to the area's rural and peasant past.

Finally, the **Ausiàs March school** is a further highlight. The school was built at the behest of Dolors Masferrer, who wanted a school in the new Comas Square to meet the educational requirements of the neighbourhood. The original neoclassical building from 1893 was badly affected by construction work for the metro, eventually having to be demolished and rebuilt. It became a primary and secondary school in the 2020/2021 academic year.

2

Concòrdia Square

Address: Plaça de la Concòrdia

Date included in the gazetteer:
1846-1849, approx

 The building is fully accessible for people with reduced mobility

 Public space



© Quim Roser

Along the same lines as Comas Square, Concòrdia Square was designed as a church square to house the parish church of Santa Maria del Remei on donated land. The construction of the squares contributed to the surrounding urbanisation of the main streets of Dolors Masferrer i Bosch and Remei that connected the church to the town hall - the two centres of political and social power at that time. Another notable feature was the school, located in Comas Square, and the Casino Cortsenç, which is no longer there, in Remei Street.

The square was built according to typical 18th-century preferences and to this day remains a peaceful spot, brimming with the charm of the old centre of Les Corts.

6

*

Neighbours would gather here to resolve any disputes, hence the square's name: Concòrdia

The streets around the square follow a perpendicular pattern. The first bakery and pharmacy were established here in the oldest urban area still preserved in Les Corts.

The homes in the square and adjacent streets followed an architectural style typical of homes for the popular classes in the 19th century: two-storey solid brick buildings with large semi-circular entrances, wrought ironwork, etc.

a


Can Deu


Year built 1897


Address: Plaça de la Concòrdia, 13

 Partly accessible facility for people with reduced mobility

There is a duly marked reserved parking space outside

 The meeting room has a fixed hearing loop system and a lift with visual signals

 Lift with audible signals and an external raised button in Braille

 Partly accessible services for people with reduced mobility

 Public space



© Quim Roser

The local bourgeois Deu family ran a successful alcohol distillery from 1874 in Les Corts. They made spirits that were so famous they were exported to America and legend goes that they are the inspiration for the saying “armar-se la de Cal Deu” (to kick up a fuss), referring to the commotion in the neighbourhood when the carts would come to load boxes to take to the port.

A mansion was built in the square in 1897. The building was designed by the architect Eduard Mercader i Sacanella in the typical style of an upper-middle class home from the period: the ground floor as a public space for visitors, the first floor for the family and the top floor for the servants. The warehouse of the family business and distillery were located behind the house.

The Gothic Revival style stands out for its wrought ironwork, polychrome stained-glass windows overlooking the back courtyard and its tower with a balcony on the main façade. The café at the civic centre is currently located in the garden, which is home to laurel bushes, palm and cypress trees, and a small gazebo with a well.

The family closed the alcohol business in 1929. The building was the headquarters of the local PSUC socialist party and FAI anarchist party committees during the Spanish Civil War. The council purchased it in 1984 with a view to transforming it into a civic centre. Two years later, Can Deu Civic Centre was opened. Nowadays, it focuses on the environment, and supporting cultural creation and promotion.

7

ⓑ

Santa Maria del Remei Parish Church

Year built: 1846

Address: Plaça de la Concòrdia, 1



© Quim Roser



Fully accessible for people with reduced mobility



Public space

The church was built on land owned mainly by the Gelabert-Rosés and Closas families, although one section belonged to the Comas family who paid for the subsequent steeple or clock tower. Construction work began in 1846 based on a design by Josep Oriol Mestres i Esplugas, who also drafted the plans for the extension to the Maternity Hospital. Barcelona City Council transferred the bricks from the abandoned Franciscan convent for use in the foundations. Due to lack of funds, work continued up to 1850, when the church was finally consecrated. It was the first parish church in Les Corts, which until that moment belonged to the parish of Sant Vicenç de Sarrià. The building led to the

redevelopment of the entire square and the construction of a new road - Carrer Anglesola - connecting to the recently opened Sarrià to Barcelona road. The church was all but destroyed by fire in the Civil War and rebuilt in the initial post-war period by Josep Rodríguez i Lloberas.

The church was built in the midst of the Historicism revival. For this reason, it has many different stylistic elements: the Gothic rose window, the Catalan Romanesque vousoir arch and the neoclassical pediment. The 40-metre steeple was designed by Antoni Rovira i Rabassa, the same architect behind the district's municipal offices, and functions as a clock tower.

ⓒ

Farmàcia Antiga de les Corts Pharmacy

Year built: 1860

Address: Plaça de la Concòrdia, 3



© Quim Roser



Fully accessible for people with reduced mobility



A private establishment with business opening times

Concòrdia Square soon became known for its commercial businesses and as a meeting point for Les Corts' residents. The Antiga Oller pharmacy is one of the oldest establishments to remain open to the present day. It first opened in 1860 in a building dating from 1854 and has been run by the Oller family since then. It is known as the Farmàcia Antiga de Les Corts, or Old Les Corts Pharmacy. It is included in the historical, artistic and landscape heritage catalogue for Barcelona's iconic establishments. It was completely refurbished in 2001, although it preserves the characteristic features of the original pharmacy: the large wooden table with a showcase and white marble counter for customer service, the wooden framework and outdoor signage. There are also some



It is listed in Barcelona's iconic establishments catalogue

historical elements from the world of chemistry over the last 50 years.

As a focal point for commercial activity, other small businesses in Concòrdia Square included the Boages bakery, opened in the 1940s, and the Floristeria de la Plaça florist's, from the 1950s (neither still in business today). Small retail businesses have played a key role in the life and transformation of the neighbourhood from its origins right up to the present day.

3

Cristalleries Planell

Year built: 1913

Address: Carrer del Doctor Ibáñez, 38



A facility that is totally accessible for people with reduced mobility



Lift with audible signals and an external raised button in Braille



Lift with illuminated signage



Accessible services for people with reduced mobility



Public space with business opening times



© Quim Roser



© Quim Roser

Cristalleries Planell was an artistic glass factory complex built in 1913, which remained open until 1957. It was one of the most important in the sector in Europe in terms of manufacturing glass lighting, wine glasses or vanity sets. The company was founded by Leopoldo Planell i Porqueras and was one of the most important factory complexes in Les Corts in the early 20th century.

The building was designed by the architect Josep Graner i Prat, and spanned two floors which housed a workshop, retail premises and administration offices, all now long gone. The main entrance on Anglesola Street stands out for the wrought iron grate with plant motifs and the mosaic tile sign bearing the name Cristalleries Planell.

Other important elements included the ceiling skylights that enabled natural light to flood the workshops and the large picture windows on the façade. It enjoyed a strategic location on Anglesola Street, since this street had the best connection to the new electricity grid and linked the centre of Les Corts Noves to the Sarrià-Barcelona road. Moreover, the first tramline to open in Les Corts in 1879 ran through here.

The children who worked there in 1925, led by Francesc Pedra, declared the so-called 'children's strike', which many other factories throughout the province would later support. The children wanted to expose the exploitation they suffered, demanding paid overtime. The factory was collectivised during the Civil War but



The children's strike for overtime pay started here in 1925

the Franco regime later handed it back to Leopold Planell. The 1940s marked a golden age for the company: it had a 400-strong workforce and underwent large-scale expansion. Nonetheless, four years after Planell's death in 1957, the factory closed its doors for good.

The opening of the street Europa Street meant that part of the complex was torn down, although the main structure covering 1,600 m² has been preserved. It opened as

a municipal facility in 2017, housing the headquarters for the Adult Education Centre and Language Normalisation Centre, the first Enterprise space in the neighbourhood and the Barcelona Activa Service in Les Corts towards the end of 2019. The refurbishment respected the heritage elements on the façade but made improvements to attain higher energy efficiency levels with regard to lighting, ventilation and air conditioning. In this sense, outside air enters through chimneys and travels underground at a stable temperature, from where it is distributed throughout the building. The underfloor heating operates from a geothermal heat pump. Rainwater is also collected and used to water plants and for cleaning services.

4

Can Rosés Farmhouse

Year built: 1716



Visible from a space that is fully accessible for people with reduced mobility

Address: Plaça de Can Rosés



Not open to the public



© Quim Roser

Can Rosés Farmhouse was one of the many houses in Les Corts and is currently one of the three farmhouses still preserved today. Built in 1716 on the ruins of the old Vinyals farm, it was located on the road linking Les Corts to Sarrià.

The owners of the farmhouse, the Gelaberts, were one of the families who donated land to urbanise the entire Les Corts Noves area in the late 19th century. In 1900, Joaquim Gelabert decided to renovate the farmhouse to lend it a more residential and urban appearance. He created a garden and decorated the façade with plant and geometric motifs, as well as two sundials. He also installed running water. There are two entrances on the

main façade with stone thresholds and two balconies.

In the 1980s, the Gelabert family sold some of the land for the construction of the L'illa Diagonal shopping centre. The agreement included preservation of the farmhouse.

It was converted into a public facility in 1992 and, inspired by the Popular Library of Les Corts, became the Can Rosés Library. The new Ítaca and Santa Teresa de Lisieux schools were built next to it. In 2017, the library closed and the entire collection was transferred to the Montserrat Abelló Library. It was temporarily reopened as the Anglesola School while construction work continued on a new school to be located in Numància Street.

5

Magalí Gardens

Year built: 1934



Partly accessible for people with reduced mobility

Address: Carrer de Vallespir, 194



Public space

Date included in the gazetteer: 2019



© Quim Roser

The Magalí Gardens cover 6,800 m². They date back to the 19th century when the land was part of the gardens of Can Gasparó estate, owned by the Cuiàs family. The council purchased the house in 1934 and opened the Duran i Bas public school, as well as public gardens which were given the name of Magalí. The name was changed to Infantes Gardens in 1939, although in 2019 the Barcelona Gazetteer Committee approved the proposal put forward by the plenary of Les Corts council to revert back to the original name used during the Second Republic.

Most of the current trees were part of the old private garden and include Himalayan cedars, banana trees, white pines and fan palms. The children's play area includes characters such as Girafa Ona by Roser Capdevila, illustrator of the

Catalan animated series Les Tres Bessones [The Triplets]. There are also areas to play sports such as pétanque, ping pong and basketball.

Barça stadium was located on the Travessera de Les Corts highway, next to this space, between 1922 and 1957. In fact, the "culers" moniker for Barça fans originated from the design of this original stadium: the stands were open and fans' backsides could be seen from the street.

Near here is the Pi de Les Corts, which was one of a series of pine trees planted in 1836 on what is now the Travessera highway. Barça fans would meet here on their way to the stadium. A later redevelopment led to most of the trees being ripped out, although local pressure ensured this one remained in place.

6


Tubella Passage

Address: **Passatge de Tubella**

Date included in the gazetteer: **1926**



© Quim Roser

 Fully accessible for people with reduced mobility

 Public space

In the golden age of industry in Les Corts, with factories such as Benet i Campabadal, a whole host of residential buildings were required for workers. In 1925, Joan Tubella purchased land to split into plots for building and selling homes in instalments. He commissioned the architect Antoni Pons i Domínguez to design dwellings to a certain standard for skilled workers and tradespeople.

The alleyway comprised a total of 22 similar two-storey homes in a modernist style. Thanks to the small front gardens, they had a certain English suburban feel. Making them all the same served a dual purpose: house building became quicker and costs were kept low. The homes at

either end included the construction date of the alleyway on the façade: 1925.

The alleyway remained intact until the 1970s, when some of the houses were sold to construct larger blocks. This took place in the rampant property speculation boom during Porcioles' term of office as mayor of Barcelona. Finally, the homes were deemed local cultural heritage and are now protected: for example, no major changes can be made to their exterior appearance. There is a barrier at either end of the alley to stop through traffic during the night, although neighbours like to keep it open since the alleyway links the major streets of Evarist Arnús and Novell.

7

Montserrat Abelló Library and Les Corts Fab Lab (Former Benet i Campabadal factory)

Year built: **1924**

Inaugural year: **2018**

Address: **Carrer dels Comtes de Bell-lloc, 192-200**



© Quim Roser



A facility that is totally accessible for people with reduced mobility



The library has a collection of large print books and audiobooks, hand and table magnifying glasses, and accessible computer software for people with visual impairment



Accessible services for people with reduced mobility

The Fab Lab provides support for inclusive and accessible digital manufacturing project design and prototypes. For more information, please see: <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/biblioteques/bibmontserratabello> i <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ateneusdefabricacio/ca/ateneu-de-fabricacio-les-corts/>



Public space with business opening times

Built in 1924, the Benet i Campabadal factory made silk fabrics. It soon became known for its quality products and took part in the Barcelona International Exposition in 1929. The factory was collectivised in 1936 during the Civil War and moved into producing military equipment. Under the Franco regime, it went back to producing textiles and experienced a golden age in the 1950s. Workers, and particularly female workers, endured harsh working conditions and in order to avoid conflicts, Gabriel Benet, the owner, promoted social activities and festivities. The factory closed after his death in 1984 and the building was taken over by the City Council, which gave it different uses, from warehousing to being the headquarters of the Glass Centre Foundation.




The project for the remodelling of the building to transform it into a public facility won the 2018 Bonaplata Award for Regeneration

After major renovation work to showcase the old building and achieve high levels of energy sustainability, it was opened as a library in 2018. At the behest of Les Corts Women's Board, the district named it after the writer Montserrat Abelló i Soler. It is also the headquarters of the Les Corts Fab Lab, a creation and training space linked to technology and 3D digital manufacturing.

8

Camp de la Creu

Address: Plaça del Carme

 Fully accessible for people with reduced mobility

 Public space



© Quim Roser

* Camp de la Creu area gets its name from the old mediaeval cross once located there, known as the Creu de la Magòria


it was not until the 20th century that large numbers of people moved to the area, leading to the construction of new homes. In turn, the urban design and architecture throughout Camp de la Creu is similar to Tubella Passage, since skilled workers from the surrounding factories also moved into the area.

9

Colònia Castells

Year the old suburb was built:
around the 1920s

Address: Carrers d'Entença, Montnegre, Equador and Taquígraf Serra

 Fully accessible for people with reduced mobility

 Public space



© Quim Roser

The Castells oilcloth and veneer factory opened in 1874 in Camp de la Creu. The whole area experienced an industrial and demographic explosion in the 1920s, and in 1923 construction began on what would be known as the Colònia Castells residential suburb in the industrial area. Unlike the houses in Tubella Passage, these homes were meant for working class families and pioneered so-called “cheap homes”, built in record time to house workers at low cost. The five small streets comprised single-storey 30 m² homes where an average of five to six people would live.

Over the years, self-building took off and led to the area housing around 800 people. The area started to fragment in the late

* A public participatory process began in February 2018 to decide on future planning for the area

20th century with the opening of Entença Street and further urban development. The new urban development plan was approved in 2002 and the area found itself surrounded by blocks of flats. The old homes have gradually been torn down and replaced by green spaces and local facilities. A public participatory process began in February 2018 to decide on a future public green space covering over 8,000 m².

A new urban and commercial paradigm



Les Corts market. © Quim Roser



Trade Towers. © Quim Roser



Roca Barcelona Gallery. © Quim Roser



L'illa Diagonal. © Quim Roser

The incorporation of Les Corts into Barcelona in 1897 kickstarted a period of urban transformation. Key events included the opening of Avinguda Diagonal, which was started in 1860, and an urbanisation process that continued into the 20th century with the construction of the Royal Palace and the hosting of events, such as the 1952 Eucharistic Congress. This led to it becoming one of the top locations for large companies, institutions and shopping centres, businesses and prestigious universities. Under Mayor Porcioles in the 1960s, a property boom transformed the landscape from an area which at the time was still home to farmhouses, into one filled with skyscrapers. The last major historical milestone in this process came with the


opening of the Carles III boulevard between 1968 and 1973, leading, however, to a type of border forming within the historical neighbourhood. From 1994 onwards, local residents fought to reroute part of the Ronda del Mig ring road underground in order to create a space linking both sides of the area. Certain buildings stand out from this time, thanks to their architectural or social importance:

10. Les Corts market. Due to the area's expanding population, a market needed to be built on old fields next to the centre of Les Corts in 1961. It was extended in 1993 to increase the number of shops and customers, and in 2007 accessibility was improved and the façade transformed to open out onto the Travessera de Les Corts.


11. Trade Towers. Built between 1966 and 1968 on land once belonging to Can Grau and Can Calopa farmhouses in Les Corts Vells, these four office towers were designed by the architect Josep Antoni Coderch and are clearly influenced by New York's skyscrapers. The complex sits on a single two-storey structure from where the towers then rise. They have a waved cross design with a rippled façade. The unique nature of the project enabled it to exceed the maximum height allowed by municipal bye-laws.

12. Roca Barcelona Gallery. Opened in 2009, it is one of the latest examples of contemporary architecture in Les Corts. The Roca Barcelona Gallery was designed by the Office of Architecture in Barcelona studio and comprises a corporate base for Roca for



10. Mercat de les Corts

-  Facility accessible to people with reduced mobility
-  Accessible services for people with reduced mobility
- Home delivery in collaboration with Les Corts Association for Labour Market Integration (Alcil). For more information, please see: www.mercatdelescorts.cat/cat/el-mercat/serveis



11. Torres Trade

-  Visible from a space that is fully accessible for people with reduced mobility

12. Roca Barcelona Gallery

-  Facility accessible to people with reduced mobility
-  Accessible services for people with reduced mobility

13. L'illa Diagonal

-  Fully accessible for people with reduced mobility. Wheelchairs are available for those that need them
-  Accessible services for people with reduced mobility

A living breathing neighbourhood

Les Corts is a living breathing neighbourhood, home to streets filled with the history of its local residents. This route has taken us on a journey from the traces and memories of the first farmhouses in Les Corts Velles, which are no longer there, to the more modern sophisticated buildings near Diagonal. It has highlighted the buildings in Les Corts Noves that recall bygone days but are now fully integrated into the 21st century thanks to sustainability and accessibility criteria, such as the Cristalleries Planell building or the Montserrat Abelló Library.

The road to modernity has brought innovation, movement and new residents to the neighbourhood, although the area's essential character remains intact. Meanwhile, the early urban structure has been preserved around Comas, Concòrdia and Can Rosés squares - all emblematic focal points in the area.

Nonetheless, Les Corts does not end here and this route has been a mere taster of what it has to offer. We invite you to visit its many other unique, standout spaces: streets with typical industrial-era homes for working families, such as Aviació (14) or the area of Prat d'en Rull (15); the Atalaya tower (16), built in 1971 with an uneven 71-metre façade that is typical of the so-called Barcelona School; Les Corts Square (17), with its canal and footbridges; the vertical



The road to modernity has brought innovation and new residents to the neighbourhood, although its essential character remains intact

garden (18) on the corner of Carrer de Berlín and Marquès de Sentmenat, which functions as a green space for the neighbourhood and is home to birds and plants; Sòl de Baix Square (19), where there is a now a green space and which housed a sports complex for Barça until 1932, when the Horse and Greyhound Sports Association of Catalonia opened a racetrack and riding club there, or the Doctors Dolsa Gardens (20), opened in 2003 and where water is an essential feature.

- *Itineraris. Les Corts. Des de l'època medieval fins al segle XX, by Lluís Bou.* Ajuntament de Barcelona, 2005.
- *Itineraris. Les Corts 2. El pas a la modernitat, by Lluís Bou.* Ajuntament de Barcelona, 2005.
- *Les Corts. Memòria del passat industrial, by Mercè Tatjer, Antoni Vilanova and Yolanda Insa.* Ajuntament de Barcelona 2005.
- *Masies de les Corts, by Imma Navarro.* Ajuntament de Barcelona, Districte de Les Corts, 1993.



Atalaya Tower. © Quim Roser



Sòl de Baix square. © Quim Roser



Doctors Dolsa Gardens. © Quim Roser

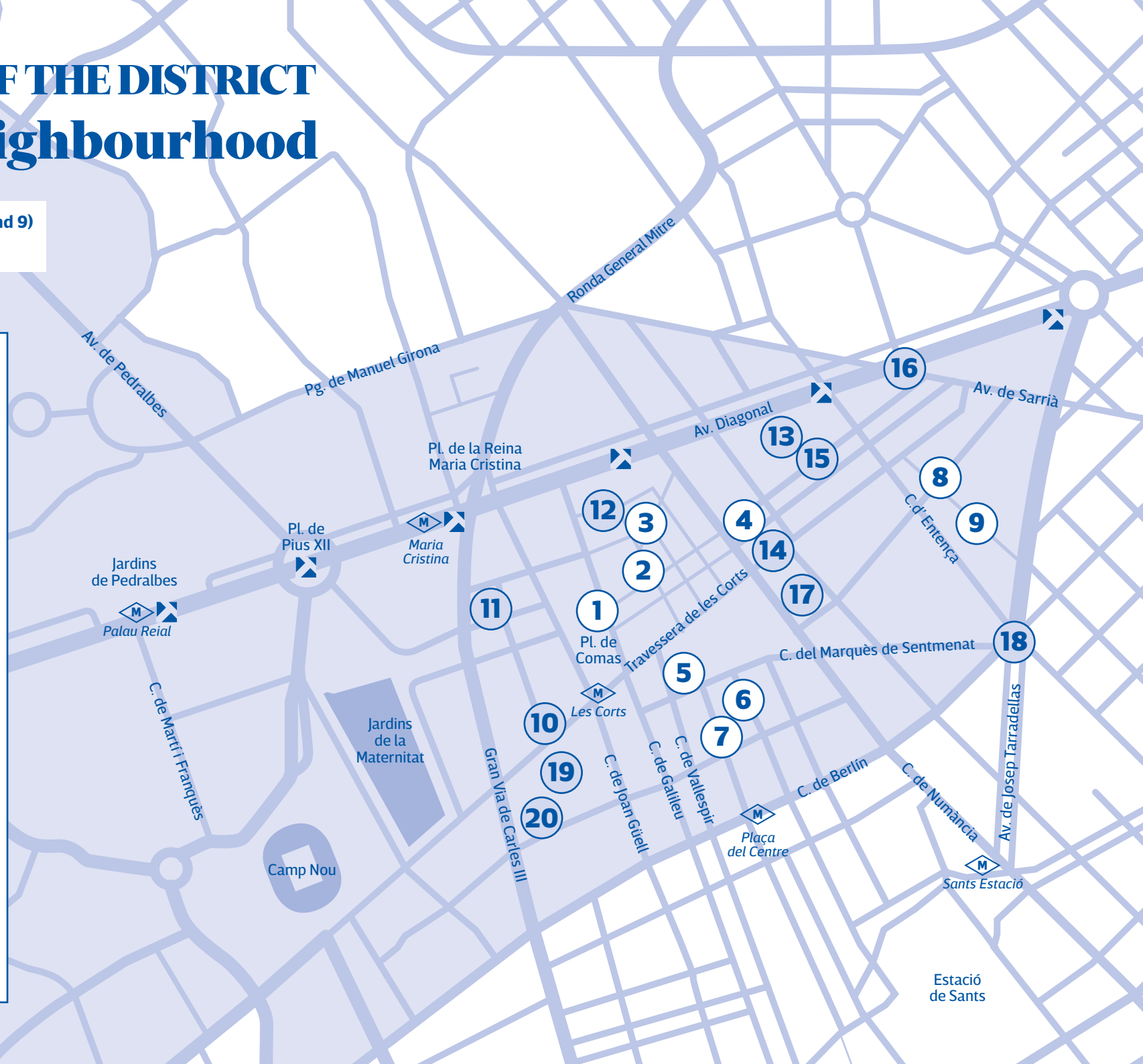
THE ORIGINS OF THE DISTRICT

Les Corts Neighbourhood

 Distance: 2km (between points 1 and 9)

 Estimated time: 1 hour

- 1. Comas Square**
- 2. Concòrdia Square**
- 3. Cristalleries Planell**
(Carrer del Doctor Ibàñez, 38)
- 4. Can Rosés Farmhouse**
(Plaça de Can Rosés)
- 5. Magalí Gardens** (Carrer de Vallespir, 194)
- 6. Tubella Passage**
- 7. Montserrat Abelló Library and Les Corts Fab Lab (former Benet i Campabadal factory)**
(Carrer dels Comtes de Bell-lloc, 192-200)
- 8. Camp de la Creu** (Plaça del Carme)
- 9. Colònia Castells** (Carrers d'Entença, Montnegre, Equador i Taquígraf Serra)
- 10. Les Corts Market**
(Travessera de les Corts, 215)
- 11. Trade Towers**
(Gran via de Carles III, 86-94)
- 12. Roca Barcelona Gallery**
(Carrer de Joan Güell, 211, 213)
- 13. L'Illa Diagonal**
(Avinguda Diagonal, 557)
- 14. Aviació Street**
- 15. Area of Prat d'en Rull**
(Carrer del Prat d'en Rull)
- 16. Atalaya Tower**
(Avinguda de Sarrià, 71)
- 17. Les Corts Square**
- 18. Vertical Garden**
(Carrer del Marquès de Sentmenat, 96)
- 19. Sòl de Baix Square**
- 20. Doctors Dolsa Gardens** (Carrer de Figols amb carrer de la Pobra de Lillet)



**Districte de
les Corts**