

AN URBAN, CITIZEN-FRIENDLY CAMPUS

Route around the South Campus



Ajuntament de
Barcelona



Finançat amb
impost turístic

Knowledge and citizenship

The South Campus, which encompasses the area between Avinguda Diagonal, Avinguda de Joan XXIII and Avinguda del Doctor Marañón, was founded in 1957 with the first faculty that the University of Barcelona (UB) located there: Pharmacy. In the early 1960s, the schools of Architecture, Surveyors (currently Construction) and Industrial Engineering were added, these became the seed of the campus of the future Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC), created in 1971. Since then, other institutions and organisations have been added, most of them from the two universities, and the city's growth has led the campus to be surrounded by buildings instead of isolated, the way it was at first.

Barcelona has a close relationship with its universities, all of them firmly planted in the urban space, as they have helped to build the city for over 500 years. The South Campus is a good example of this, centred on the urban development of this zone of Barcelona in the second half of the twentieth century. The area is the home to faculties and centres from the UB and UPC, in addition to centres affiliated with the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), such as the Molecular Biology Institute of Barcelona, Geosciences Barcelona and

the Institute of Robotics and Industrial Informatics, along with two UB residences. It is one of the largest knowledge hubs in the country, with more than 21,000 students, faculty and researchers, and it includes the Barcelona Science Park, which brings together more than 3,000 people, including research staff, entrepreneurial projects and businesspeople. The same zone also includes the Aristides Maillol Municipal Sports Centre and the Les Corts funeral parlour and cemetery.

The zone features Bederrida Park, under which is the largest regulating and primary treatment reservoir in Barcelona. The Bederrida area is paved and has been equipped with sports facilities open to citizens. Work has also begun to build a temporary sports hall there which can house sports while the enlargement of the Illa Municipal Sports Centre on Carrer de Numància is underway.

The South Campus lies in a space that falls within the boundaries of the La Maternitat i Sant Ramon neighbourhood, and it is bounded by such prominent and emblematic buildings in the city like Camp Nou, the space where Futbol Club Barcelona's first team plays, and the historical La Maternitat complex,



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which includes a large urban park and buildings that house the facilities and services of different public institutions and administrations. On the other side of Diagonal, located in the Torre Girona gardens, the UPC rector's office, is the BSC - CNS Barcelona Supercomputing Centre, a public science facility and research centre which is the home to MareNostrum, the most powerful supercomputer in Spain and one of the most powerful in Europe.

The South Campus currently falls within the Master Plan of the Barcelona City Council with the goal of opening up this

space to citizens. To this end, in 2020 the South Campus Board was assembled to create an ongoing dialogue panel among nearby institutions, organisations and residents to help make the university campus more open to citizens and more active and to mitigate the effects of the urban desertion that occurs when academic activity shuts down. In short, it proposes a strategy to make the South Campus more urban and citizen-friendly by integrating it into the urban fabric and the city's own uses, gaining space for pedestrians, encouraging leisure sport and promoting recreational activities for families and nearby residents.

①


Can Vinyals de la Torre o Torre Rodona


Year built: **tenth-century tower, house rebuilt in the eighteenth century**

Address: **Carrer del Doctor Salvador Cardenal, 7**



© Quim Roser

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

 Private property, it can only be seen from the outside

The South Campus is located in the current La Maternitat i Sant Ramon neighbourhood, which was originally a zone of farmhouses, dryland crops and gardens. Its proximity to the old centre of Les Corts and the fact that it is a route into the Barcelona plain gave it an important, strategic status, which prompted the construction of dozens of large farmhouses during the Middle Ages, many of them fortified, and some of whose vestiges we will see on the edges of this route.

This mediaeval farmhouse was named after the round watchtower preserved right next to it, a defensive structure built in the tenth century as a protection and surveillance measure against the attacks and raids of the Saracens from Almanson's army. Torre Rodona

is one of the few examples from this period still standing in the city. The building was for residential and agricultural use and is a testimony of the hundreds of farmhouses that had populated the zone since the Roman era.

Remodelled in the Gothic period, other buildings were constructed around it in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, yielding the current complex, which, along with the watchtower, is protected as a Cultural Asset of Local Interest.

Testimony of the hundreds of
farmhouses that had populated
the zone since the Roman era**

4

②


Can Planes farmhouse


Year built: **1702**

Address: **Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 2**



© Quim Roser

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

 Private property, it can only be seen from the outside

A vestige of Les Corts when it was a more rural territory filled with farmhouses and crop fields until well into the nineteenth century, this farmhouse used to belong to the Planes family until 1950, when the last heir sold the lands to the Futbol Club Barcelona for it to build a new stadium there. At that time, the original farmhouse was moved stone by stone to its current location.

Since the 1950s, it has been transformed to fit the different ways the Club has used it, but always retaining its outside appearance typical of the farmhouses on the Barcelona plain. Since the Club decided to turn it into a residence for children with the potential to

Residence for children with the
potential to be footballers from
1979 to 2011**

be footballers in 1979, Can Planes – now simply known as the Masia– has become an international symbol of this sport and was still used as a sports residence until 2011. Its gardens feature sculptures by Josep Viladomat, Joan Abràs and Josep Maria Subirachs.

5

3

Les Corts Cemetery

Year built: original in 1845, rebuilt in 1897

Address: Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 3-15



Totally accessible for people with reduced mobility



Public space open daily 8 am to 6 pm
It has a guided tour one Sunday every two months
Prior booking required



© Jhoal



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Les Corts became an independent town when it separated from Sarrià in 1836, and that autonomy made it clear that the town needed its own services, like a parish church and a cemetery. Burials near parish churches in urbanised centres had been forbidden since the late eighteenth century, so the decision was taken to build the cemetery on the outskirts of Les Corts. In 1845, the owners of Can Cuiàs handed over land near the Riera Blanca stream to build it.

Later, in the late nineteenth century, the town's increasing population made a new enlargement and refurbishment of the cemetery needed, which means that nothing of the original construction remains today. Even though there is no document proving it, the majority of sources state that the

new cemetery opened in 1897, and both the administrative building, located outside the cemetery proper, and the gateway, the wall surrounding it and especially the inner chapel reflect the Modernista aesthetic that was in vogue at the time. Later, it was further enlarged, and in 1993 the modern funeral parlour was built. In December 2022, a second gateway into the cemetery was built to make it easier to enter on foot.



The majority of sources state that the new cemetery opened in 1897



A tour around the cemetery allows you to admire graves and pantheons from different eras and in different styles

A tour around the cemetery allows you to admire graves and pantheons from different eras and in different styles, some of them boasting extraordinarily valuable sculptures. Indeed, the sculptures are just one of the many treasures harboured in Les Corts cemetery: some are made of bronze, like the Pietà by Josep Viladomat, but there are also angels, fallen angels, stone-carved portraits carved of the

people interred in the cemetery and more. They are all works by the great sculptors of their period.

Some points worth highlighting as you walk through the cemetery are:

The pantheon of Soldiers, made in 1904 by the municipal architect Pere Falqués, known for his bench-lampposts on Passeig de Gràcia. This pantheon is the resting place of the remains of 734 soldiers who died in the wars in Cuba and the Philippines, which ended in 1898 with Spain's defeat and the death of 3,000 Catalan recruits. The monument reproduces a colonial fort, complete with canons and battlements, and there are plans to refurbish it using funds raised from the tourist tax.

The Jewish cemetery, which opened in 1935, is one of the most important Jewish sites in Barcelona and the oldest one still in use. It is set apart from the rest of the cemetery -in the past it even had its own entrance- and the deceased were buried in the ground, following Jewish tradition. It contains a wealth of Jewish symbolism worth seeing.

The neo-Gothic chapel, with a dome reminiscent of Byzantine churches; it was rebuilt in 1918, and because it serves as the administrative building for the entire cemetery, it also features the same Modernista touch used when the cemetery was rebuilt in 1897.

The remains of many luminaries are also found in Les Corts cemetery, including the sculptor Frederic Marès, the photographer and historian Pere Català-Roca, the photographer Agustí Centelles, the writer Prudenci Bertrana and the actor and comic Joan Capri. Some of the great names in Futbol Club Barcelona are also there, such as the players Paulino Alcàntara, Josep Samitier, César Rodríguez, Estanislau Basora, Ladislao Kubala and Javier Urruticoechea, along with the president Narcís de Carreras and the FC Barcelona masseur Àngel Mur.

It is currently the home to almost 30,000 graves, and the cemetery as a whole is protected as a Cultural Asset of Local Interest. Since 2014, the facility has been energy self-sufficient: all of its needs are covered by more than seven hundred square metres of solar panels and a thermal installation to produce hot water. In short, Les Corts cemetery is a site full of life stories and, by extension, a huge repository of collective memory.



The remains of many luminaries are also found in Les Corts cemetery

The cemetery is listed as a Cultural Asset of Local Interest

1. Pantheon of Soldiers
2. View of a street with the Núñez Pantheon in the background
3. Chapel
4. Administrative building
5. Jewish cemetery
6. Funeral parlour
7. Grave of the Sanfeliu Nogués family



4

Finca Güell East Gate

Year built: 1883-1887

Address: Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 27



© Quim Roser



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

With the decision to tear down Barcelona's walls and urbanise the entire plain via the Eixample, formerly independent urban centres were annexed to the city. Diagonal was supposed to connect the sea with Sant Joan Despí, crossing the entire area of Les Corts. Joan Güell wanted to be one of the first to invest in the redevelopment of the zone and purchased the lands of the former Can Custó farmhouse to build a summer villa there. His son Eusebi continued to enlarge the land by buying the surrounding farmhouses: Can Baldiró, Can Feliu and Can Cuiàs.

The sum of all these lands gave rise to Finca Güell, the first major project that

Eusebi Güell commissioned to Antoni Gaudí, who followed the Modernista style that was his hallmark to design the interior gardens, the two buildings and the wall around the perimeter with three large entrances, this being one of them. This East Gate is built with red brick, it has just one passageway in shaped like a flattened arch, and it is surmounted by pinnacles covered with white and red ceramic details. When Diagonal finally opened in 1924, the estate was divided in two, and this gate lost its original meaning. In 1957, it was torn down to build the Faculty of Pharmacy, which is currently called Pharmacy and Food Sciences, but it was rebuilt that same year in its current location, respecting the original.

5

Finca Güell South Gate

Year built: 1883-1887

Address: Carrer de Lluís Solé i Sabarís, 1-9



© Quim Roser



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

Of the three entrances that the immense Finca Güell once had, the South Gate is the most hidden; it is nestled in a landscaped area between the Faculties of Biology and Earth Sciences and Geosciences Barcelona. It is built with red brick, with a checkerboard of small white and green ceramic tiles, and it is larger than the East Gate, which used to connect the Palau de Pedralbes estate with its former exit towards the village of Les Corts. Two symmetrical lateral bodies covered with crenelations at different heights used to support a metal grille gate that is now on display at the Gaudí Museum House in Park Güell. This small Modernista work is not in the precise location where it was built. The number 1957 can be read on one of the walls: that is the date it was moved

to its current location, presiding over a lounge area for students in the Faculties of Biology and Earth Sciences. It was restored in 1982.

Regarding the north entrance of the former estate, called the Dragon's Gate, it is on Avinguda de Pedralbes, where the pavilion that used to be used for the gatehouse and stables is also conserved. This was the estate's main entrance, and it features the spectacular wrought-iron grille in the shape of a dragon, referring to the guard of the Garden of the Hesperides described by Jacint Verdaguer in the poem L'Atlàntida. The immensity of Finca Güell, which extended over a vast tract around 30 hectares large on either side of Diagonal, can be seen if you plot these three entrances on a map.

University Campus



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University Campus opens up on either side of Diagonal with large green spaces and some of the most emblematic gardens in Barcelona, such as the Jardins de Pedralbes and the Parc de Cervantes. The University Campus in Les Corts is the location of the South Campus of the Polytechnic University of Catalonia and the University of Barcelona's innovative Science Park, and it is the area of the city where the majority of the faculties of these two universities are located, on what is the largest university campus in Barcelona.

The urbanisation of the University Campus emerged from the 1953 County Plan, in an attempt to integrate the city with its neighbouring towns in order to meet the steep demand for housing during the years

when massive numbers of immigrants were arriving, to stop real-estate speculation and to improve the urban setting. The main goal of the University Campus was to decentralise the different degrees offered in the University of Barcelona's historical building in Plaça de la Universitat, because it was already saturated and unable to attend to the rising demand of students. Construction got underway in 1955, and even though many of the buildings have a style similar to the prototypical architecture of the Franco regime, you can also find more avant-garde buildings, works by renowned architects that have won awards for their formal innovations and modern character. Even though they are on the campus north of Diagonal and therefore fall outside the boundaries of this route, they include the Faculty of Economic and Business, the

Faculty of Law and Josep Antoni Coderch's enlargement of the School of Architecture, the latter on the South Campus.

The Faculty of Law, built in 1957 and awarded the FAD Architecture Prize in 1958, is an example of the shift in public architecture following the Civil War. The building was an innovation, formalised in three blocks: the classrooms, organised by means of a vestibule and inner courtyards; the seminar rooms, on five storeys; and the administration, library and lecture hall. The building clearly exemplifies rationalist and functionalist architecture and uses a contemporary architectural language that rejects the monumental academicism that prevailed in the country. They also integrate other arts, as can be seen in the mural on the main door of the faculty (The Tables of the

Law, by the sculptor Josep Maria Subirachs and the ceramicist Antoni Cumella).

The University of Barcelona's Faculty of Economics and Business was founded in 2008 from the merger of the Faculty of Economics and the University Business School. The University Business School building was designed by the architects Javier Carvajal Ferrer and Rafael García de Castro in 1961. It is an outstanding example of neorealist architecture and draws from a series of modern building principles, such as the lack of colour on bare concrete and the division of the external windows into geometric shapes. On the other hand, the extraordinarily beautiful yet functional Faculty of Economics was opened in 1967 and was designed by the architects Subías, Giráldez and López Íñigo.

⑥

Faculty of Pharmacy and Food Sciences and Catalan Pharmacy Museum (UB)

Year built: 1957

Address: Avinguda de Joan XXIII, s/n



Partly accessible for people with reduced mobility



Public space with opening times. Appointment needed to visit the museum



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The Faculty of Pharmacy and Food Sciences of the University of Barcelona is the only public university centre in Catalonia which offers a bachelor's degree in Pharmacy. It also teaches human nutrition and dietetics and food science and technology.

The opening of the Faculty of Pharmacy's current location in 1957 kicked off Barcelona's entire University Campus as a major urban development project in the city. The building's hallmark logo is the Gaudí gate which was the East Gate of the former Finca Güell.

The faculty is the home to the not very well known but important Catalan Pharmacy Museum, which houses more than 3,000 items. In addition to the room set aside

The building's hallmark logo is the Gaudí gate which was the East Gate of the former Finca Güell**

exclusively for the Museum, which contains hundreds of pieces, the collection is also displayed throughout the entire faculty. Designed to be open and dynamic, each corner, each staircase landing and each hallway has its own display cases and antique machines and pharmaceutical implements.

The museum was founded in 1957 by Jesús Isamat Vila, the first professor of the History of Pharmacy, and has essentially been expanded through donations.

⑦

Geological Courtyard of the Faculty of Earth Sciences (UB)

Year built: 2014

Address: Carrer de Martí i Franquès, s/n



Building accessible to people with reduced mobility



Public space with opening times



© Quim Roser

The University of Barcelona's Faculty of Earth Sciences has a small geological garden in the building's inner courtyard which opened in October 2014. The main goal of this space is to share the world of geology with society as a whole in a way that is informative and entertaining for everyone.

The Geological Courtyard is also a teaching tool open to students of all ages and goes beyond the traditional concept of the closed museum. It is a garden of rocks and stones that explains the geology of the Iberian Peninsula from ten metres deep to the surface. It features granite flagstones from the Catalan Coastal Mountain Range, blocks

of schist from the quarries of the Alt Empordà, slate from the Iberian Massif, red sandstone typical of European Gothic constructions and nummulite limestones rich in fossils, among others.

The future Geological Garden is a UB project that is part of the Barcelona City Council's Strategy for Sustainable Tourism in Destinations, which will be financed with EU Next Generation funds. The gardens, which are planned to be located on Carrer de Menéndez y Pelayo, will be used to share the history of planet Earth and relate it to our current challenges like the climate emergency, the energy transition and the sustainability of natural resources.

8

Geosciences Barcelona

Year current building was built: 1982

Address: Carrer de Lluís Solé i Sabarís, s/n



© Quim Roser



The building can only be seen from the outside
Visits by appointment only

Geosciences Barcelona (GEO3BCN), which used to be called the *Jaume Almera Institute of Earth Sciences* in honour of the Catalan geologist seminarian Jaume Almera i Comas (1845-1919), is a research centre of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC). It currently has around 80 workers, including scientific, technical and administrative staff, and is regarded as one of the leading geosciences research centres in Spain. Beyond research, the institute serves as a consulting body in cases of emergencies involving natural risks, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, droughts and floods, and it partners on projects related to the natural resources industries, along with other projects.



One of the leading geosciences research centres in Spain

CSIC's first independent geological research institute in Barcelona

Geosciences Barcelona was created in 1965 as the CSIC's first independent geological research institute in Barcelona, and the current building on the South Campus in Les Corts was built and opened in 1981 and 1982.

9

Faculty of Biology (UB)

Year built: 1982

Address: Avinguda Diagonal, 643



© Quim Roser



Building accessible to people with reduced mobility



Public space with opening times

The University of Barcelona's Faculty of Biology, a pioneer in Spain, was created in 1974 and moved to its current location in 1982.

It is on the cutting-edge of the UB's scientific production and is comprised of three main buildings named Margalef, Prevosti and Aulari, or classroom building, which was recently renamed the Durfort building to posthumously honour the scientist and professor Mercè Durfort. The faculty's library occupies a fourth building and provides access to more than 41,000 monographs and a host of personal archives of former professors, including Ramon Margalef i López and Antoni Prevosti i Pelegrín, to name a few.

The faculty also has technical and scientific



On the cutting-edge of the UB's scientific production

facilities, like a greenhouse, experimental fields, stables and other specific facilities. It hosts cultural and scientific exhibitions, too. The building, which is made of exposed brick, was designed by the architects J. A. Ballesteros, J. C. Cardenal and F. de la Guardia. It is arranged around a large courtyard covered by a lighting element on top which integrates all the upper floors with the ground floor and encourages interaction among departments via galleries running around the courtyard.

10

Faculties of Physics and Chemistry (UB)

Year built: 1969

Address: Avinguda Diagonal, 645, and Carrer de Martí i Franquès, 1-11



The building is fully accessible for people with reduced mobility



Public space with opening times



© Quim Roser

These two University of Barcelona faculties share much of the building on Avinguda Diagonal that is the home to the Solar Atrium, a photovoltaic structure which dates from 2004 and was a pioneer in architectural integration. It has an installed potential of 60 megawatts per year and prevents the emission of around 6 tonnes of CO2 into the air per year. It is a unique aerial structure built into the Faculties of Physics and Chemistry which rises up over a large semi-covered space that manages to visually interplay and capture the ideas of technological innovation and sustainable development.

Likewise, the foyer of the Faculty of Physics features the display entitled



The building is the home to the Solar Atrium, a pioneering photovoltaic structure

'The History of Electromagnetism', which presents a series of objects from the Faculty of Physics' Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments. In the Faculty of Chemistry, the public can see the museum project of the periodic tables, an intervention built to become a permanent fixture in the space, seeking a dialogue with the Faculty's architecture.

11

Faculty of Fine Arts (UB)

Year built: 1967

Address: Carrer de Pau Gargallo, 4



Partly accessible for people with reduced mobility



Public space with opening times



© Quim Roser

The seed of the University of Barcelona's Faculty of Fine Arts was the Free Design School, created in 1775. It became the Provincial Fine Arts School in 1849, and the programmes applied to the different crafts began to be taught there alongside what are known as the fine arts: painting, sculpture and architecture. Almost one century later, in 1940, the Fine Arts area split off from the applied programmes and the Sant Jordi Fine Arts School was founded, which became the current Faculty of Fine Arts in 1978.

Over the years, many students have sat in the school's classrooms, some of whom have become prominent artists, including Damià Campeny, Marià Fortuny,

Pau Gargallo, Josep Llimona, Joan Miró, Isidre Nonell, Pablo Ruiz Picasso and Modest Urgell. The large sculpture depicting Saint George that you can see at the building's entrance was commissioned by the Faculty to the artist Lluïsa Granero, who was a professor of sculpture, the first woman to hold that post in Spain.

The Faculty of Fine Arts currently has five buildings where the bachelor's degrees in Fine Arts, Conservation-Restoration of Cultural Assets and Design are taught, and it also has the workshops, laboratories and services needed to meet students' creative and experimental needs, as well as an exhibition hall which aims to be open to the city.

12

Diagonal South Campus (UPC)

Year built: starting in 1961

Address: Avinguda Diagonal, 645, and Carrer de Martí i Franquès, 1-11



The Polytechnic University of Catalonia guarantees the application of universal design in its physical and virtual spaces, services and processes. For further information, go to: <https://inclusio.upc.edu/ca/compromis-upc>



Public spaces with opening times



© Quim Roser



© Quim Roser



© Quim Roser

The Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC) has nine campuses in seven Catalan cities: Barcelona, Castelldefels, Manresa, Sant Adrià de Besòs, Sant Cugat del Vallès, Terrassa and Vilanova i la Geltrú.

In the Diagonal South Campus, the Barcelona School of Architecture (ETSAB), Barcelona School of Building Construction (EPSEB), the Industrial Engineering Higher Technical School (ETSEIB) and the Faculty of Mathematics and Statistics (FME) share spaces with the Barcelona Technology Park, where cutting-edge UPC research centres and groups carry out technology projects in conjunction with industry in sectors like virtual reality, robotics, IT, mechatronics

and bioengineering, among others.

One of these research centres is the Institute of Robotics and Industrial Informatics, a centre run jointly by the CSIC and the UPC that is state-of-the-art in Spain in research into robotics and automatic control. It was created in 1995 and has been housed in the FME since 2001.

It is an internationally renowned campus which, along with the Barcelona Science Park, also included in this route, comprise an area that has been dubbed Diagonal Portal del Coneixement [Diagonal Portal of Knowledge], because it is one of the places with the most academic, scientific and technological resources in



It is an internationally renowned campus which, along with the Barcelona Science Park, comprise an area that has been dubbed Diagonal Portal of Knowledge

all of Spain and southern Europe. The Industrial Engineering Higher Technical School of Barcelona, for example, has been a touchstone in the transformation of the energy field because it has driven a sustainable economy and borne social

responsibility in mind; it is also a milestone in modern architecture from the 1960s, designed by the architect Robert Terradas.


The Barcelona School of Architecture deserves mention of its own because of its structure, comprised of the historical building and especially the enlargement, which won the FAD Architecture prize in 1987; it was designed by Josep Antoni Coderch de Sentmenat, one of the most renowned Catalan architects from the second half of the twentieth century. It is also the home to the Gaudí Chair and the Oriol Bohigas Library, located within the same block, which contains one of the most important architecture archives in Europe.

Barcelona Science Park (UB)

Year built: starting in 1998

Address: Carrer de Baldiri Reixac, 4-12 i 15

 Accessible for people with reduced mobility

 The buildings can only be seen from the outside.
Visits by appointment only



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Spearheaded by the University of Barcelona in 1997, it was the first initiative to create a science and technology centre of this kind in Spain. The Barcelona Science Park is one of the benchmark ecosystems in Europe in technological research, transfer and innovation. It measures more than 100,000 m² and is the home to more than 3,000 professionals who primarily work in the health, medical devices, biotechnology, cosmetics and nutrition sectors. The companies housed at the Barcelona Science Park enjoy the ideal environment devoted to generating, transferring and capturing value in different fields, and they are part of a powerful life science cluster.

Today, the complex is comprised of seven



The first initiative to create a science and technology centre of this kind in Spain

One of the Park's objectives is to promote scientific vocations among young people

buildings where professionals from more than 120 different organisations work: seven cutting-edge research centres; almost 100 companies, including large international

ones, SMEs and start-ups; eleven non-profit organisations; and eight groups, units and services from the University of Barcelona. Since 2021, it is also the home to BCN Health Booster, a three-year programme targeted at companies in the health sector to gain accelerated access to a laboratory in the Park. It is an initiative of the Barcelona City Council, the Park, Barcelona Activa and Biocat.

For more than 20 years, the Barcelona Science Park has been striving to encourage science vocations among young people with its Research in Society programme, which has more than 6,000 participants between the ages of 10 and 18 every year.

As mentioned above, this complex and other university spaces, like the South Campus of



One of the benchmark ecosystems in Europe in technology research, transfer and innovation

An ideal environment devoted to generating, transferring and capturing value in different fields


the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, are known as Diagonal Portal of Knowledge, which seeks to be a benchmark in southern Europe.

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Molecular Biology Institute of Barcelona (IBMB)

Address: Carrer de Baldiri Reixac, 4-8

 Accessible for people with reduced mobility

 The building can only be seen from the outside. Visits by appointment only



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The IBMB is located in the Barcelona Science Park (PCB), described above.

The Molecular Biology Institute of Barcelona (IBMB) is a research institute belonging to the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC). The IBMB is committed to creating knowledge at the vanguard of the life sciences to gain an understanding of the architecture of life in all spheres, integrating everything from the molecule to entire organisms, and to exploiting the knowledge acquired and transferring it to society's biomedical and biotechnological challenges.

The goal of the IBMB's research strategy is to understand molecular architecture and

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At the vanguard of the life sciences


the dynamic of cellular systems.


The research teams at the IBMB, associated with the Department of Structural and Molecular Biology, aim to discover how macromolecular machines regulate and operate in multiple subcellular groups which are at times short-lived. At a second tier of complexity, the Department of Cells and Tissues seeks to connect IBMB research teams across the breadth of cell biology which study the regulation and consequences of the organisation of large biological complexes in the entire cell.

15

Bederrida sports facilities and rainwater reservoir

Address: Carrer de Pascual i Vila, 2

 Fully accessible facilities for people with reduced mobility

 Open every day of the week, 10 am to 9 pm



© Quim Roser

There are plenty of places in Les Corts where a wide variety of sports can be practised. It is a district with strong ties to sport and the practice of sport, in addition to being an area that houses many of the city's major professional clubs. The South Campus area is the home to the Bederrida urban sports facilities, designed for people to engage in sport freely and at no cost. Work is currently underway to build a temporary multi-sports hall there which can house sports while the enlargement of the Illa Municipal Sports Centre on Carrer Numància is underway.

It is also interesting to note that under the square is a huge rainwater reservoir that occupies the subsoil of the entire space. It is a fully underground construction, one



of the city's largest rainwater reservoirs meant to serve as a regulating and primary treatment reservoir in Barcelona. In fact, the city has a rainwater collection design based on underground regulating reservoirs scattered around the entire city, which control specific rainwater collection areas and regulate the flow towards the sea into which it will flow. Permeable pavements and a network of reservoirs and conduits to water public spaces contribute to sustainability by reusing rainwater.

The main purpose of these reservoirs is to hold rainwater with a twofold goal: to prevent floods on public roads and to prevent the dirty water from reaching the rivers and sea and polluting them.

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South Campus

- 1. Can Vinyals de la Torre o Torre Rodona**
(Carrer del Doctor Salvador Cardenal, 7)
- 2. Can Planes farmhouse**
(Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 2)
- 3. Les Corts Cemetery**
(Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 3-15)
- 4. Finca Güell. East Gate**
(Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 27)
- 5. Finca Güell. South Gate**
(Carrer de Lluís Solé i Sabarís, 1-9)
- 6. Faculty of Pharmacy and Food Sciences Sciences and Catalan Pharmacy Museum**
(Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 27-31)
- 7. Geological Courtyard of the Faculty of Earth Sciences**
(Carrer de Martí i Franquès, s/n)
- 8. Geosciences Barcelona**
(Carrer de Lluís Solé i Sabarís, s/n)
- 9. Faculty of Biology**
(Avinguda Diagonal, 643)
- 10a. Faculty of Chemistry**
(Avinguda Diagonal, 645, and Carrer de Martí i Franquès, 1-11)
- 10b. Faculty of Physics**
(Avinguda de Joan XXIII, 2)
- 11. Faculty of Fine Arts**
(Carrer de Pau Gargallo, 4)
- 12a. Barcelona School of Building Construction**
(Avinguda del Dr. Marañón, 44-50)
- 12b. Barcelona School of Architecture**
(Avinguda Diagonal, 649)
- 12c. Industrial Engineering Higher Technical School of Barcelona**
(Avinguda Diagonal, 647)
- 12d. Faculty of Mathematics and Statistics**
(Carrer de Pau Gargallo, 14)
- 12e. Institute of Robotics and Industrial Informatics**
(Carrer de Llorens i Artigas, 4)
- 13. Barcelona Science Park**
(Carrer de Baldiri Reixac, 4-12 i 15)
- 14. Molecular Biology Institute of Barcelona**
(Carrer de Baldiri Reixac, 15)
- 15. Bederrida Park**
(Carrer de Baldiri Reixac, 15)
- 16. Faculty of Law**
(Avinguda Diagonal, 684)
- 17. Faculty of Economics and Business**
(Avinguda Diagonal, 690-696)
- 18. Aristides Maillol Municipal Sports Centre**
(Carrer de Martí i Franquès, 19-21)
- 19. Barcelona Supercomputing Centre**
(Plaça d'Eusebi Güell, 1-3)
- 20. Camp Nou**
(Carrer de Aristides Maillol s/n)
- 21. La Maternitat Gardens**
(Travessera de les Corts, 159)

 Distance: 4km (between points 1 and 12)
 Estimated time: 1 h

**Districte de
les Corts**