HHDUSTRIAI BARCELONA

PROTECTION LEVEL: C / D

studios, Razzmatazz conc

OLIS PALLARÉS

CONVERSION: Josep

A. Capdevila. 1919

century

Pere IV 63-67 + Pallars 122-126

Josep A. Capdevila ? Early 20th

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Now industrial and nightlife u

LA FLOR DE MAIG

COOPERATIVE

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

LLUÍS SABALA

PALOMA METAL

INDUSTRIES / IAAC

Carlos Ferrer Kutter. 1959

of the IAAC [Institute for Ad-

vanced Architecture of Catalor

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

INDUSTRIAS

Badaioz 127-131

c. 1917

METÁLICAS SA

PROTECTION LEVEL: 0

of various companies

MODERNISTA

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

ceded to the Trinijove Found

Manuel Raspall i Mallol. 1907

Metal industry. Now office

Sancho de Ávila 94-108 ·

Branch of the workers' cooperative

(BRANCH)

J. Rodríguez. 1927

Pere IV 92

centre, library and senior citizens Two of the factory chimneys hav been conserved, one opposite the building and the other in t

TALLADA I LORA

CHIMNEY

Bolívia 247-269

Second decade

of the 20th century

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

LA ESCOCESA

Pere IV 341-361 + Bolívi

Many later conversions and

PROTECTION LEVEL: B / D

emical products factory for

ctory awaiting conversior

MACOSA CHIMNEY

CAN GIRONA -

BESÖS WATER

BANCO HISPANO

Pere IV 440-446 + Marroc 133 -

Josep Pellicer i Gambús. 195

Now shops and apartments.

a 113-129 +

AMERICANO

WAREHOUSE

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Treball 114-122

NUBIOLA

CHIMNEY

Cristóbal de Mo

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

FORMERLY APRESTO

Cristóbal de Moura 118-134

PROTECTION LEVEL: D

Textile industry. Now hea

of a communications agency.

COLORES HISPANIA

Pere IV 482 + Josep Pla 159

Textile dyes and finishes factor

ACABADOS, TINTES

Y ESTAMPADOS

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Textile factory. Now disused.

VALLS, TEIXIDOR I

JORDÁNA FACTORY

Pere IV 475-495 + Puigcerdà

PROTECTION LEVEL: C / D

pharmaceutical products factor

Bolívia 340-362 + Puigcerdà

aresme 125-145

Carlos Martínez Sánchez.

132-148 + Marroc 201-221 +

Emili Lluch, 1909

Later, Clausolles SA.

CA L'ILLA

1930/1940

Marroc 170-190

Luis Castellón 1946

Josep Graner i Prat. 1927

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Now disused.

Juli M. Fossas i Martínez. 1906

Treball 92

TOWER

interior courtyard. CHIMNEY

> Fernando Poo 51. Sant Francesc 5 interio PROTECTION LEVEL: C

FRIGO / FARGA Perú 84-102 + Bilbao 140-156 -Bolívia 143-163 Joaquim Romaguera Llach. 1959 PROTECTION LEVEL: B / D Ice cream, chocolate and noug factory, still functioning.

CAN RICART

BUIGAS I SAMSÓ CHIMNEY Parc del Centre d [Marroc 30 + Diagonal] Llorenç Massana. 1889

PROTECTION LEVEL: C **CAN CULLERES**

APARTMENTS Pallars 299-319 + Lope de Vega Oriol Bohigas and Josep Mar Martorell. 1959 PROTECTION LEVEL: C

RICARD AMETLLA MONTAÑA BUILDING

Pere Armengou. 1947 + 1956 PROTECTION LEVEL: C / D Industrial uses. Now same us

OLD SLAUGHTER-Espronceda 156

PROTECTION LEVEL: C / D buildings are for industrial use

OLIVA ARTÉS WORKSHOPS Parc del Centre del Poblenou 146-152)

(Marroc 42-50 + Espronceda Claudi Duran i Ventosa. 1923 **EXTENSION: Víctor Surribas** 1941 CONVERSION: Jordi Badia (BAAS). 2012 PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Mechanical construction workshops. Now one building is the headquarters of MUH Oliva Artés and the other the City Police.



ellaires 30 + Ferrers 11 Antoni Vila i Bruguera. 1875

In Sant Martí de Provençals the Industrial Revolution arrived in the first third of the 19th century. Its proximity to Barcelona and its port, the abundance of water and the low cost of the land made the area an attractive place for the Barcelona industrialists.

From the 1870s the building of factories speeded up, accompanied by an increase in population due to the demolition of the walls, the disappearance of the Ciutadella military fortress and the expansion of Barcelona according to Ildefons Cerdà's' Eixample plan.

In the Poblenou district industries, especially textiles, were established. and so were a large number of flour mills and factories from many other sectors (food, chemicals, metallurgy) and a host of small workshops and stores. With that great industrial concentration in the district Poblenou began to be called by the nickname "the Manchester of Catalonia".

At the same time a rich social fabric was woven there, promoted above all by the workers' cooperatives and associations. The aim of those organisations was to improve the workers' harsh living conditions, while providing them with recreational spaces, opportunities for training, health services and reasonably priced food. Crucial to all that was the consolidation of the trade union movements, which reached their peak in the years of the Second Republic.

Nevertheless, under the Franco regime the economic downturn forced many large industries to close or move into the outskirts of the city. Many buildings were left empty and without any activity, whilst others were subdivided into smaller spaces for subletting. At that time many small workshops sprang up, textile mills where work was still manual and small companies from the black economy. But in the 1970s the crisis in the textile sector dealt the death blow to the productive activity of Poblenou and left hundreds of workers unemployed.

Years later, with the impulse of the Olympic Games in 1992, the whole area began a long, profound transformation that is still going on today. First came the construction of the Olympic Village and later other areas of Poblenou also changed, largely thanks to the thrust provided by initiatives such as 22@ or the Forum in 2004.

From a town planning point of view the outstanding actions of these last decades have been the development of the lower end of the Meridiana between Glories and the Ciutadella Park-, the opening of the Diagonal from Glòries to the sea, the consolidation of the new seafront between the Olympic Village and the Besòs, the construction of the Forum and Diagonal Mar and the redesign of the Glòries area with the demolition of the intersection and the new town plan for the surrounding area.

Many of those transformations, especially the first ones, failed to respect the valuable industrial heritage of the district and therefore, except for a few isolated chimneys, most of the industrial buildings were demolished. In recent years, however, social awareness of their historical and architectural importance has significantly increased and their preservation is now more protected by law.

Therefore, despite the irretrievable loss of some buildings which would have been preserved today the important industrial heritage that is still standing in Poblenou allows us to tell the story of a vital period in the history of the city, while showing the adaptability of those typologies to new uses such as public amenities, offices or dwellings.

The Special Plans for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage

LEVEL A. > decided by the Catalan Gover

City Council

LEVEL B. Cultural Item of Local Interes > decided by the City Council

LEVEL D. and ratified by the Catalai

For the first three categories maintenance is obligatory (therefore,

the submission and approval of a historical-architectural study.

demolition is not possible), whilst with level D demolition is allowed after

Item of Documentary Interest

factories with chimneys



LA UNIÓN METALÚRGICA Pamplona 103-105 + Almogàvers 119-123 Josep Plantada i Artigas. 1914 PROTECTION LEVEL: C materials and objects indu

Now an office building

CAN FOLCH

Salvador Espriu 15-21

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Francesc Espiau. 1955

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Dairy industry. Now disused

LETONA

CHIMNEY

Margarida Coma (Llull 32 + Joan d'Austria 51

Ramon Turró 21

PROTECTION LEVEL: D



JOAN FEINER BOILERMAKER'S Zamora 78-90 + Pallars 93-95 Ramon Pagès, 1946 PROTECTION LEVEL: Co

Former boilermaker's work a night bar, L'Ovella Ned **ATTACHED**

INDUSTRIAL Zamora 72-76 + Pallars 102-108 Josep Pujol i Brull. 1909 PROTECTION LEVEL: 6 Set of three building in Modernista style.

CAN PICÓ / BICICLOT Pere IV 58-60 + Pamplona 71-73 + Puiades 57

Josep Masdeu. 1907 **CONVERSION: Daniel Molina** (Som Habitat). 2018 PROTECTION LEVEL: C Picó. Now BiciHub and Biciclot

> **CUNILL ORFEBRES** Passatge Ratés 1-9 + Sanchi de Àvila 41-45 G. Giráldez, P. López and J. Subias. 1965

GALETES VIÑAS,

«LA GALETA»

Pamplona 96-104 +

Almogàvers 125-129

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

RAZZMATAZZ

Almogàvers 122-124

PROTECTION LEVEL: 6

Motor factory. Now Razzma

concert hall and discothed

A EE CA GOOR

Biscuit factory. Now offices a

nercial premises for re

HURACÁN MOTORS /

Llorenç García-Barbón. 1957

Joan Barba. 1886

FAMILY CLUB Badaioz 79 Late 19th century PROTECTION LEVEL: C PROTECTION LEVEL: C Centre of the Instructive Radical Headquarters of the Cunill e Hijos goldsmithery [later Cun Orfebres]. Awaiting conversion into loft apartments. into luxury loft apartments

> FRANCISCO MUNNÉ FABRICS WAREHOUSE / BAU Puiades 118 + Llull 111

Late 19th or early 20th century PROTECTION LEVEL: C Fabrics warehouse. Now hea University Design Centre).

MAGÍN QUER Llull 109 Josep M. Plantada?

Early 20th century PROTECTION LEVEL: C Factory making no for soups. Now headqua of various companies

INDUSTRIAS 111-129 + Àvila 42-46 Dario Daura. 1919 PROTECTION LEVEL: B Since 1924, headquart

Sancho de Ávila 105-111 Jaume Bernadas, 1902 CONVERSION: 1936 + 1953 PROTECTION LEVEL: C/D Oils and soaps factory, Nov

c. 1924 Protection Level: C Warehouse. Now same use.

WAREHOUSE 19-25 1942

Last third of te 19th century

EL SUCRE Passatge Mas de Roda 5-7 + Ramon Turró 144-146

c. 1911 CONVERSION: Jordi Garcés. 2007 PROTECTION LEVEL: C Mariano Romano Rius (?). 1926 Now headquarters of a textile

Vilanova and Eduard Simó. 2011

Flour mill and warehouses. Nov

Neighbourhood Centre - Ca

HISPANO

OLIVETTI

Lauro. 1942

NETOL

Gran Via 850-888 + Llacuna 157

161 / 156-162 + Perú 39-49

CONVERSION: Cristian Cirici

and Carles Bassó. 1995

Typewriter factory. Now o

Tànger 98-108 + Ciutat

Santiago Balcells Gorina. 1959

CONVERSION AND EXTENSION:

de Granada 130-134

Batlle i Roig, 2008

(only the facade)

TMB BUS

LA CIUTAT

Almogàvers 201

Roc Boronat 99-115 +

Josep Alemany, 1928

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

office building and warehouse

the Casa de les Lletres.

Ciutat de Granada 112

Josep Alemany, 1928

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Entrance to the Compañía

vaiting conversion.

DEPOT

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Cleaning products factory

Interface 22@ office building

buildings and shopping cer

PROTECTION LEVEL: 6

Josep Soteras i Mauri and Ítalo

PROTECTION LEVEL: B

AMETLLER **FAMILY BUILDING** Dr. Trueta 127-135 + Badajoz 25 J. Domènech. 1917 **CONVERSION:** G56, 2008 PROTECTION LEVEL: 6 Warehouses for rent [ter

Galetes Solsona). Now office

SOLSONA I RIUS

BISCUITS AND

Ávila 34i + Montoya s/n

entrance at Àvila 32)

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Biscuit and chocolate

CHOCOLATE



SANT ANTONI

Badajoz 29-33 Francesc de Paula Villa Carmona. 1907 PROTECTION LEVEL: 0 Ice factory. Now hea a clothing company

LA SIBÈRIA **ICE FACTORY** Àvila 14-22 + Dr. Trueta 120-134

1910 PROTECTION LEVEL: 0 sion of a large part of the site

INDUSTRIAS DESLITE Àvila 10 + Badajoz 5-7 + Av. Icària 209 E. and J. Rev Fàbregas. 1957 PROTECTION LEVEL: C Ball bearings factory. Nov

ting conversion of a large pa **SANT JAUME FLOUR MILL / LA FARINERA**

Gran Via 837 Josep M. Pericas, 1908 CONVERSION: Carles Sanfelio and Josi Abascal. 1995 PROTECTION LEVEL: B Flour mill. Now a cultural centre



CAN TIANA / IL3 (UB) Ciutat de Granada 127 + Tà 81-91 + Bolívia 60-66 G. Guiteras. 1898-1914 CONVERSION: Lluís de Miquel

Roca and Josep Graner + Ramon Ribera and Josep Masdeu + Jordi Seguró. 1996 PROTECTION LEVEL: C / D Factory belonging to Josep Canela and Sons manufacturing textile and fabric machines. Now one building belongs to Barcelon

University, another to the CNMT and one is awaiting intervel LLORENÇ PONS I **GIRALT FOUNDRY CLERCH FACTORY**

CHIMNEY Ciutat de Granada 86 Pallars 172-174 Second decade of the 20th century PROTECTION LEVEL: C

> **VAPOR LLULL** Llull 127-135 + Ptg. Masolive Early 20th century (1902?) EXTENSION: Josep M. Ros i Vila

CONVERSION: Cristian Cirici and Carles Bassó, 1996 CIUTAT DE BARCELONA **ARCHITECTURE PRIZE, 1998** PROTECTION LEVEL: 61 Massó i Cia chemical proc factory. Now loft apartment

LA FAVORITA Llull 143 + Roc Boronat 45-53

Early 20th century CONVERSION: Manuel Rodríguez Gutiérrez. 1945 PROTECTION LEVEL: C / D Textile factory. Now heads of various companies

LA ASUNCIÓN FLOUR MILL

Llull 146-150 + Roc Boronat 31 43 + Passatge Masoliver 8-18 Josep Plantada i Artigas. 1917 REFURBISHMENT: Lluís Gurina Cuyàs. 1922 + Santiago Puig. 1928 PROTECTION LEVEL: C/ D

Flour mill. Now industrial,

ercial and nightlife use. POBLENOU

CAN GILI VELL Ciutat de Granada 12b-16 + Doctor Trueta 167-183 + Passatge Mas de Roda 22-3 1877 / 1903 (chimney) CONVERSION: Llorenc García-Barbón, 1970 + Blanch & Conca. 2008

La Fama flour mill. Nov

PROTECTION LEVEL: C

ute spinning. Now hotel buildir

CA L'ARANYÓ Llacuna 123-135 + Roc Boronat

134-150 + Tänger 117-135 Prince Smith & Son and Josep Marimón i Cot. 1872 CONVERSION: Antoni Vilanova, Eduard Simó, Josep Benedito and Ramon Valls. 2003-2008 ARCHITECTURE PRIZE, 2008 PROTECTION LEVEL: B Thread and textile factory. No

CAN FRAMIS / VII.A CASAS FOUNDATION

CAN CULLERES Pallars 188 + Roc Boronat 72-78 Joan Vallvé i Creus. 1947 PROTECTION LEVEL: C Metales y Platerías Ribera nicke ctory. Now o

EL RELLOTGE BUILDING Roc Boronat 66 Josep Alemany i Juvé. 1949

PROTECTION LEVEL: C Metales y Platerías Ribera cor and apartments.

FILATURA EL CÀNEM Ramon Turró 173 + Llacuna 25-27 Joan Barba. C. 1880. CONVERSION: Jordi Pla. 2013 PROTECTION LEVEL: C Social Emergencies Centre (CUESB).

CHIMNEY Doctor Trueta 187-189 Roc Boronat 12-1 PROTECTION LEVEL: C

LA FLOR DE MAIG COOPERATIVE Doctor Trueta 195 + Ptg. Bori 2-4

CONVERSION: 2018 PROTECTION LEVEL: C people's cultural centre.



JÖAN GÜELL FACTORY Pallars 217 Antoni Casellas. 1874 PROTECTION LEVEL: C awaiting conversion for edu

MORAL CENTRE

tional use.

Pau Monguió. 1924 PROTECTION LEVEL: C Cultural centre. Now same u

EL CÀNEM SPINNING MILL Llacuna 10-20 + Dr. Trueta 201 209 + Ramon Turró 196-202 Joan Barba, 1880-1885 PROTECTION LEVEL: C/D

CAN JAUMANDREU, DE LA LLANA»

L'ALIANCA DEL

POBLENOU CLUB Amadeu Llopart. 1929 Cultural centre. Now same use

TULES Y ENCAJES Perú 62-64 + Castella 56-60 Antoni Grau Palés. 1945 PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Textile factory. Now disuser

PAU I JUSTÍCIA COOPERATIVE SALA BECKETT

ELECTROLISIS CHIMNEY Camí Antic de Va Early 19th centur PROTECTION LEVEL: C

CAN FELIPA Camí Antic de València 28-40 + Pallars 249-277 + Marià Aquiló 17-25

[canteens] 1991 PROTECTION LEVEL: C CATEX (United Textile M centre and sports facility

SALADRIGAS Joncar 27-45 + Pl. Rosa Peraulet 1-3

19th century CONVERSION: Tomás Morató and Moisès Gallego, 2006 PROTECTION LEVEL: C Textile industry. Now cultural

RAM CHIMNEY Puiades 292-312 Bac de Roda 52 Second decade of the 20th PROTECTION LEVEL: D

CAL'ALIER

PALO ALTO PROTECTION LEVEL: B / D called Palo Alto, head arious companies

PROTECTION LEVEL: B / D cente Illa SA textile bleach v offices and rental s mmercial activity.



LEVELS OF PROTECTION OF KEY

LEVEL C.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE establish four levels of protection





Pamplona 88-90 + Pallars 115-119 Josep Pansas Coll ? Early 20th century ADDITIONAL STOREYS: Josep M. Fargas, 1955

FACTORY

ALBERT MUSTERÓS Warehouses and oil mills of Industrias Waldes (meta

supplies company).

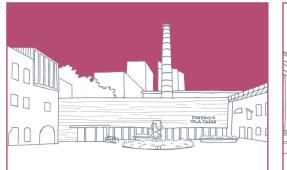
CHIMNEY

Pallars 160 (ins PROTECTION LEVEL: C

First decade of the 20th century

1885 / early 20th century CONVERSION: Josep Lluís Mateo tures) textile factory. Now civing

Joan Barba, Pedro Molinas Coll. Pedro Bosch, Maldo Waura, Francisco Pascual, Last third



CAN FRAMIS / VILA CASAS FOUNDATION

Llacuna 103-117 + Roc Boronat 116-124 + Sancho de Ávila 145-155

First half of the 19th century CONVERSION: Jordi Badia (BAAS). 2011 CIUTAT DE BARCELONA ARCHITECTURE PRIZE, 2009 PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Can Framis was originally a textile finishing industry but today it houses the Vila Casas Foundation collection of contemporary Catalan painting. Antoni Vila Casas, a pharmacist, businessman, art collector and promoter of the Foundation, says: "The choice of these premises to house the museum is not random, nor is it linked to aesthetic considerations. I wanted a space that would relate the two passions of my work and my life, pharmacy and art, and for that reason I chose a place which was originally for washing sheep's' wool. After the cleaning process, they collected the water in receptacles and when it evaporated it left a film of grease on the bottom, the lanoline, a substance that was used in pharmacy".

The transformation project, designed by Jordi Badia, was conceived in contrast to a dense area, packed with flashy modern technological buildings. At the entrance a leafy wood, with poplars, oaks and narrow paths, became the way into the art centre, a filter for speed and time which allows us to leave behind the rhythm and the "noise" of the city and puts us in a receptive mood for the artistic experience. Moreover, the garden solves the 1.5 metre difference in level between the old hangars, built on the original land, and the surrounding streets, developed according to the Cerdà Plan.

In the centre, the two Can Framis buildings that have been conserved and a new concrete volume that unites them mark out a broad courtyard with the entrance to the museum. The old facades, which are of no outstanding architectural value, have been coated with limestone mortar, which strengthens the unity of the complex with its chromatic resemblance to the openwork concrete of the new piece. Moreover, that action allows us to see and understand the construction and the interventions undergone by the buildings over the years and therefore makes its history visible.



CAN JAUMANDREU, «VAPOR DE LA LLAÑA»

Sant Joan de Malta 64-78 + Bolívia 103-113 + Perú 46-52 + Rbla. Poblenou 152-160

Joaquim Vilaseca i Ribera and Josep Marimon i Cot. 1873 CONVERSION: Núria Monfort. 2003 EXTENSION: Josep Llinàs. 2007 PROTECTION LEVEL: C

Can Jaumandreu is one of the finest and most representative examples of the industrial heritage of Poblenou, even though all that remains of the original complex is one building and a chimney with an octagonal ground plan and an imposing presence thanks to its 35 metre height. The old textile factory employed as many as 600 workers, mostly women, and, like so many other factories in Poblenou, it ceased activity in the 70s and the premises were let to small companies. Finally, in 2000, the City Council acquired the land with the idea of using it for educational facilities.

The building that has been conserved has two storeys and an openwork brick facade, an interior with three spaces marked out by cast iron pillars and a pitched roof supported by a wooden framework. The facades consist of a regular succession of pilasters linked by segmental arches with broad vertical openings between them.

Josep Llinàs' extension project shuns the complex shapes and volumetries that have been the rule in others of his in recent years and recovers a rigorous architectural language, close to the Manchester style architecture of Poblenou. The project sets out to "reconstruct" the unity of the original complex with buildings on a similar scale. The architect uses the existing elements (building and chimney) as references that quide the organisation of the new complex, with the chimney acting as a link between the two new buildings. For the purpose of creating a harmonious whole, the newly built volumes use the main features of the original architecture, such as the brick facades with a regular rhythm of large openings, or the sloping roofs. However, the new project is not afraid to incorporate lighter materials, such as sheets of aluminium or fabrics (a possible reference to the original activity of the factory) in order to filter the sunlight that penetrates the interior.



PAU I JUSTÍCIA COOPERATIVE / **SALA BECKETT**

Pere IV 228-232 + Batista 11-15

Franco regime.

Josep Masdeu. 1924 CONVERSION: Flores & Prats. 2016 CIUTAT DE BARCELONA ARCHITECTURE PRIZE, 2016 PROTECTION LEVEL: D



Pau i Justícia closed definitively in the 1980s and it was not until 2011 that the competition for restoration of the building to house the Sala Beckett was convened.

construction project for housing for more than 300 families during the

The Beckett, the International Drama Studio, is much more than a conventional theatre: it is a space for creation, training and theatrical experiment, which since 1989 had carried out its activity in a charming small space in Gràcia. Therefore one of the challenges of the project was to ensure that the new venue kept that magic.

The restoration project by Ricardo Flores and Eva Prats emerged from the spatial and decorative qualities of the existing building and a will to keep its original spirit and the hoard of memories that pervades its spaces. In that way eras were superimposed and the old and the new live side by side to enrich the architectural experience. Hydraulic mosaic floors, woodwork, cornices and rose windows... each significant element has been retrieved, inventoried and suitably relocated, not necessarily in its original position, to give it a new life and allow "the old ghosts" to welcome the new users so that together they can imagine different worlds and create new fictions.



CAN RICART Marroc 53-59 + Emília Coranty



Can Ricart was one of the first mechanical cotton printing factories in Catalonia, a pioneer in technical innovation and volume of production. Today it is one of the few large 19th century industrial complexes remaining in Barcelona and the only one with the maximum protection level. The complex consists of a system of buildings and exterior spaces that make up a rich and varied urban fabric predating the town plan laid out by Cerdà in 1859.

The initial project, conceived by Josep Oriol i Bernadet, uses a neoclassical language, with windows crowned by round arches and roughcast painted facades. An aesthetic, therefore, far removed from the Manchester style of the openwork brick facade which was so usual in Poblenou.

As regards the general organisation, the architect's proposal envisages a T-shaped factory where the buildings adapt to the existing network of ditches, essential for the bleaching and dyeing process, and where the main facade faces south-west for maximum sunlight. The structure consists of openwork walls and ceramic or cast iron pillars and the roof is formed by wooden frameworks and finished with Moorish tiles. Certainly following one of Josep Oriol's plans for the development of the complex. Josep Fontserè designed the clock tower and a series of extensions and, at later stages, new buildings were added, which also follow the constructive features of the existing ones.

From the 1920s, some of the Can Ricart buildings were subdivided and rented to companies from other sectors. However, textile activity continued throughout the 20th century. Today part of the precinct houses the Hangar creative factory and

another the Poblenou Youth Centre, but most of the buildings are awaiting a project that will refurbish them and give them a new use.



68 CA L'ALIER. (JOAN LUCENA FACTORY)

Cristóbal de Moura 43-47 + Pere IV 362-364 + Fluvià 102-118

1853 / 1877 (present buildings) CONVERSION: Jaume Arderiu and Tomàs Morató (A+M Architects), 2018 PROTECTION LEVEL: C

The old Joan Lucena factory is a fine example of the life of many of the industrial buildings of Poblenou: extensions, conversions, changes of use, closure, ruin and recovery.

This printed fabrics factory was built in 1853, but the buildings that have survived date from 1877. In 1909 the engineer Pere Alier bought the complex and used it to produce bags, linen threads and nets, even though from the 1920s it only worked with jute fabrics. In the 80s some of the facilities were rented to craftsmen and in 2004 the building was left empty and abandoned. After a number of fires, which caused serious damage, in 2001 the City Council decided to promote a project to preserve and transform Ca L'Alier.

The two buildings that have been conserved, now joined by a central atrium that had once been an entrance courtyard to the industrial complex, are built with brick structural walls and a pitched roof supported by a wooden framework. The facades, as was customary, have a regular rhythm of large openings that illuminate the interior with natural light all day long. The complex has also kept a 20-metre-high chimney. The restoration and conversion project for Ca L'Alier is outstanding for two particular reasons. First, for the effort made to preserve -or recover- the architectural value of the original factory. Second, for adapting the complex to the highest current technological and environmental requirements. All that takes the shape of a building which, despite conserving the typical appearance of a 19th century factory, is technologically intelligent and self-sufficient in energy, which has allowed it to obtain the LEED Platinum certificate.

The project has been made possible by the cooperation between the Barcelona City Council BIT Habitat Foundation and the Cisco company, the two present users of the complex.

CAN GIRONA - MACOSA CHIMNEY

PROTECTION LEVEL: B

BESÖS WATER TOWER

Pere Falqués i Urpí. 1880-1882 CONVERSION: Antoni Vilanova, Eduard Simó. 2010-2014 PROTECTION LEVEL: B

The Water Tower was designed by Pere Falgués, then municipal architect for Sant Martí de Provençals, to supply water to Barcelona. The original project envisaged an 80-metre-high tower with two tanks inside, but it was inaugurated unfinished in 1882, just as we know it today, with a single tank and a height of 65 metres.

The endeavour failed because of the saltiness of the water and in 1889 the supply to the city was halted. After several changes of owner, in 1922 it was acquired by Can Girona to supply water for the refrigeration systems of two rolling mills. The Can Girona metal factory became one of the largest industrial

complexes in Poblenou. The origin of the company can be dated to 1860, when the brothers Ignasi and Casimir Girona purchased the little Herrería Barcelonesa, which had opened three years earlier, and started up a large foundry. In 1881 the company was transformed into Materiales para Ferrocarriles y Construcciones and specialised in building railway carriages. The business grew steadily and by the late 1920s Can Girona had spread over 18 hectares and provided jobs for 2600 people. During the Civil War the company was collectivised and turned into an arms factory and the tower was crowned with an anti-aircraft battery. Afterwards Can Girona continued to grow and took the name of Materiales y Construcciones SA (MACOSA). At the same time the chimney we can still see today was built, at 65 metres the highest in Barcelona. At the end of the 1980s the changes speeded up: in 1989 it merged with La Maquinista Terrestre i Marítima (MTM), in 1990 it was acquired by GEC Alsthom and in 1994 it left Poblenou

With the redevelopment of the whole area, only the old Water Tower and the adjacent Valve House (which today is home to the Poblenou Historical Archive and is open to the public) and the chimney in Carrer Llull remain.

