

UCTION 0 INTR

Prod Dr

BIBLIOTECA PÚBLICA DE L'ESTAT A BARCELONA -BIBLIOTECA CENTRAL DE BARCELONA

Sant Pere, Santa Caterina

and la Ribera | Ciutat Vella

Under construction. Project:

Nitidus Arquitectes

BIBLIOTECA

BARCELONÈS

DE L'ATENEU

## ORIGINS MF THE CURRENT MODEL IN CATALONIA

THE HISTORY OF LIBRARIES

Barcelona's public libraries are one of the city's major cultural infrastructures: an extensive network spread evenly throughout the city that guarantees everyone has access to knowledge and culture. There's a rich diversity of style in their architecture, influenced by the history of the city, and the buildings, be they purposebuilt or renovated, are not just repositories for books but open, bright places that play an active role in the daily life of their respective neighbourhood. However, this model cannot be properly understood without examining a history that began long ago, with the earliest forms of preserving and passing on knowledge that have evolved into the system we enjoy today.

The origin of libraries goes hand in hand with that of writing. Over 5,000 years ago, scribes in Mesopotamia would write in cuneiform on clay tablets to create commercial records, royal decrees and censuses. The first libraries were therefore archives used for administration and control which, over time, also became centres of knowledge. The Library of Alexandria (3rd century BCE) contained works of philosophy, science and literature from various cultures and became a great centre of study and knowledge. This role reappeared in the House of Wisdom in Baghdad (9th century) and the Toledo School of Translators (12th century), which were key to Europe's intellectual

In the Middle Ages, books were copied individually by hand, a meticulous, slow and costly process. They were kept, with restricted access, in the libraries of monasteries, cathedrals and universities and the architecture of these places reinforced their role as guardians: enclosed spaces with books secured by chains. However, Gutenberg's invention of the movable type printing press (15th century) was truly revolutionary, making it possible to produce books more quickly and at a lower cost. Bookshops and private libraries proliferated, although access to knowledge remained unequal and limited to certain

A major change came about in 1850 with Britain's libraries being set up, the origin of the so-called Anglo-Saxon model. This sees libraries as a universal, free and open-access service designed to promote education and equal opportunities. In addition to being repositories for books, they also offer reading rooms. specialised staff, extended opening hours and lending services. This new approach was also reflected in the architecture, with accessible, bright, well-ventilated buildings and the model spread rapidly to other Anglo-Saxon countries and Scandinavia.

The situation was very different in Spain, however. Although the first provincial public libraries were set up after the state confiscation of ecclesiastical property in 1835, these were still limited and with restricted access. The first major leap forward came in Catalonia in 1915, when the Catalan government launched its Public Library Network, the country's first modern public library system, inspired by the Anglo-Saxon model. These libraries, pioneers in Spain, brought reading to the general public with specially constructed buildings, modern operating standards and a clear educational and social vocation.

The government's project was based on three key features: functional, well-equipped buildings acting as "small temples of civic culture", according to Eugeni d'Ors, the intellectual behind the project; wellqualified staff through the creation of the School of Librarians; and up-to-date, balanced collections containing reference works, fiction and science books, as well as periodicals. One revolutionary aspect was the free and direct access to books. In March 1915, the Catalan government held a tender to promote libraries with separate rooms for adults and children, good natural lighting and comfortable furnishings. One of the projects chosen, for its rationality, was by Lluís Planas, with Noucentista façades symbolising the Catalan identity and the idea of a hygienic, beautiful and efficient city. The plan prioritised decentralisation and placed one library in each province of Catalonia — Valls (Tarragona), Olot (Girona), Sallent (Barcelona) and Les Borges Blanques (Lleida). The buildings in Valls and Sallent are still standing today, although they're now used for other purposes.

This network of libraries was interrupted by the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, revived during the Second Republic (when the Children's Library in Barcelona's Plaça de les Palmeres was built, designed by GATCPAC following rationalist criteria) and stopped again by Franco's regime, but it laid the foundations for an advanced model capable of connecting with the educational and cultural needs of the time. The current network of municipal libraries has inherited its legacy and continues to grow in order to reach all



### **CIUTAT VELLA**

#### BIBLIOTECA BARCELONETA -LA FRATERNITAT

Comte de Santa Clara, 8-10 [Barceloneta] Original building: Workers' Cooperative "La Fraternitat" of Barcelone-

ta. Francesc Guàrdia i Vial.

Remodelled: Josep M. Rovira. 2001

i la Ribera]

#### BIBLIOTECA FRANCESCA BONNEMAISON

Pedagogue, writer and feminist. 1872-1949 Sant Pere més Baix, 7 [Sant Pere, Santa Caterina

Original building: Manor house. 16th-17th century

Remodelled: Institute of Culture and

Public Library for Women. Josep Fontserè i Mestre. 1857



#### BIBLIOTECA GOTIC ANDREU NIN

Marxist politician, writer and translator. 1892-1937 Rbla. de Santa Mònica, 30-32 [Barri Gòtic]

Original building: Gran Hotel Falcón. Juli Marial. 1879

Remodelled: M1441 Arquitectura. 2010

To be transferred as per the 2030 Plan. Stock Exchange building.

Reforms: J. A. Martínez Lapeña and E. Torres

## BIBLIOTECA SANT PAU - SANTA CREU

Hospital, 56 [Raval]

Original building: Hospital de la Santa Creu. Guillem Abiell. 1406

Library: Sant Pau. 1970 | Santa Creu. 1975 | Jointly run since 1997

To be extended as per the 2030 Plan

## **EIXAMPLE**

#### BIBLIOTECA ESQUERRA DE L'EIXAMPLE -AGUSTÍ CENTELLES

Photographer. 1909-1985 Comte d'Urgell, 145-147 [Esquerra de l'Eixample] Víctor Rahola and Jorge Vidal. 2011



#### BIBLIOTECA FORT PIENC -ANA MARÍA MOIX

Writer. 1947-2014 Pl. Fort Pienc, 4-5 [Fort Pienc]

Josep Llinàs. 2003

### BIBLIOTECA JOAN MIRÓ

Artist. 1893-1983 Vilamarí, 61 / Parque Joan Miró [Nova Esquerra de l'Eixample] Beth Galí, Màrius Quintana and Antoni Solanas. 1990

#### BIBLIOTECA SAGRADA FAMÍLIA -JOSEP MARIA AINAUD DE LASARTE

Historian, journalist and politician. 1925-2012 Provença, 480 [Sagrada Família]



#### BIBLIOTECA SANT ANTONI -JOAN OLIVER

Poet and dramatist. 1899-1986 Comte Borrell, 44-46

[Sant Antoni] RCR Arquitectes. 2007 BIBLIOTECA

#### SOFIA BARAT Religious sister. 1779-1865

Girona, 64 [Dreta de l'Eixample] Judith Masana. 2000

To be transferred as per the 2030 Plan. Taller Masriera building

Reforms: Länk Arquitectes and **DataAE** 

#### SANTS -DIUCTNOM

## FRANCESC CANDEL

Writer and journalist 1925-2007 Amnistia Internacional, 10

[La Marina del Port] Original building Z - Philips lamp factory.

Antoni Grau. 1954 Remodelled: Josep Lluís Canosa. 2006



## BIBLIOTECA LA MARINA

DEL PRAT VERMELL [La Marina del Prat Vermell]

Future library as per the 2030 Plan

#### BIBLIOTECA POBLE-SEC -FRANCESC BOIX

Photographer. 1920-1951 Blai, 34 [Poble-sec]

Original building: School built by the charity "Juntas de Señoras de Salas de Asilos". 1889

Remodelled: Jaume Graells. 2001 To be transferred as per the 2030 Plan

#### BIBLIOTECA VAPOR VELL

Ptge. Vapor Vell, 1 [Sants]

Original building: Textile factory "El Vapor Vell". 1846

Remodelled: Josep M. Julià. 2000 To be transferred as per

the 2030 Plan



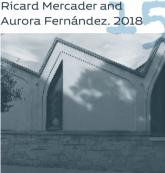
## **LES CORTS**

#### BIBLIOTECA MONTSERRAT ABELLÓ

Poet and translator. 1918-2014 Comtes de Bell-lloc, 192-200 [Les Corts]

Original building: Benet Campabadal factory Antoni Pons i Domínguez.

Library: 1994 (in another location) Remodelled: Ricard Mercader and



#### BIBLIOTECA LES CORTS -MIQUEL LLONGUERAS

Archaeologist and politician. 1942-1998 Trav. de les Corts, 58 [La Maternitat i Sant Ramon] Pere Joan Ravetllat and Carme Ribas. 2000

#### SARRIÀ -SANT GERVASI

## BIBLIOTECA CLARÀ

Sculptor. 1878-1958

Dr. Carulla, 22-24 [Sarrià] Original building:

Residence and studio-workshop of Josep Clarà. Raimon Duran i Reynals. 1920 Remodelled:



#### BIBLIOTECA COLLSEROLA -JOSEP MIRACLE

Writer and linguist. 1904-1998 Reis Catòlics, 16-34 [Vallvidrera]

Josep Manel Melo i Cabrera. 2002 To be extended as per the 2030 Plan

#### BIBLIOTECA SANT GERVASI -JOAN MARAGALL

Poet and writer. 1860-1911 Sant Gervasi de Cassoles, 85 [Sant Gervasi - La Bonanova] BCQ Arquitectes. 2014

#### BIBLIOTECA SANT GERVASI SUD [Sant Gervasi - Galvany]

Future library as per the 2030 Plan

#### BIBLIOTECA SARRIÀ -J. V. FOIX Poet, journalist and

essayist. 1893-1987 Pg. Reina Elisenda de Montcada, 8 [Sarrià] OP Team Arquitectura. 2025



## **GRÀCIA**

#### BIBLIOTECA JAUME FUSTER

Author, screenwriter and translator. 1945-1998 Pl. Lesseps, 20-22 [Vallcarca i els Penitents] Josep Llinàs and 🥒 Joan Vera. 2005

BIBLIOTECA VALLCARCA I ELS PENITENTS -

MARIA ANTONIETA COT Librarian. 1910-1994 Pg. Vall d'Hebron, 65-69 [Vallcarca i els Penitents] Francesc Rius, Joan Íñiguez

and Carles Lladó. 2011

BIBLIOTECA VILA DE GRACIA - ROSA MARIA ARQUIMBAU

Writer, feminist and journalist. 1909-1992 Torrent de l'Olla, 104 [Vila de Gràcia]



#### HORTA -**GUINARDÓ**

#### BIBLIOTECA EL CARMEL - JUAN MARSÉ

Writer.1933-2020 Murtra, 135-145 [El Carmel]

Francesc Calbet, Roser Elías and Francesc Gruartmoner.

### BIBLIOTECA GUINARDÓ - MERCÈ RODOREDA

Writer. 1908-1983 Camèlies, 76-80 [Guinardó] Màrius Quintana. 1999

#### BIBLIOTECA HORTA -CAN MARINER

Vent, 1 [Horta] Original building: Can Mariner farmhouse. 11th century

### Remodelled: Josep Vila i Bayó. 2008 BIBLIOTECA MONTBAU

- ALBERT PÉREZ BARÓ Writer and trade unionist. 1902-1989

Arquitectura, 8 [Montbau] Original building: Enric Borràs school. 1960s

Library: 1991 Remodelled: Oliveras Boix Arquitectes. 2015



## **NOU BARRIS**

#### BIBLIOTECA CANYELLES -MARIA ANGELS RIVAS

Activist. 1935-1994 Rda. de la Guineueta Vella, 34 [Canyelles] Jordi Saumell. 1994

BIBLIOTECA LES ROQUETES -RAFA JUNCADELLA

Priest and activist.

1931-2019

Via Favència, 288-B [Les Roquetes] Original building: Civic Cen-

tre. Marcià Codinachs. 1992 Remodelled: Soldevila Soldevila Soldevila Arquitectes. 2008

#### BIBLIOTECA NOU BARRIS -AURORA DÍAZ-PLAJA

Writer, translator and librarian. 1913-2003 Pl. Major de Nou Barris, 2 [La Guineueta]

Original building: Santa Creu Mental Institute. Josep Oriol i Bernadet. 1889

Remodelled: Ricard Pérdigo and Tomàs Rodríguez. 1997 Remodelling of the children's area: 👛



#### BIBLIOTECA PROSPERITAT -IDEAL PLASTICA FLOR

Pg. Valldaura / Font d'en Canyelles [Prosperitat] Future library as per the

2030 Plan. Project: H Arquitectes and AR 47

#### BIBLIOTECA VILAPICINA I LA TORRE LLOBETA -CARMEN LAFORET

Writer. 1921-2004 Pl. Carmen Laforet, 11 [Vilapicina i la Torre Llobeta Juli Laviña and Pilar de la Villa. 2011

BIBLIOTECA ZONA NORD -MARIA SÁNCHEZ

Journalist. 1963-2023



## **SANT ANDREU**

BIBLIOTECA BON PASTOR -

JOSEFINA CASTELLVÍ Oceanographer. 1935-Estadella, 62 [Bon Pastor] Ricard Nieves. 2004

BIBLIOTECA IGNASI IGLÉSIAS -CAN FABRA

1871-1928 Segre, 24-32 [Sant Andreu]

Original building:

Fabra i Coats company.

Dramatist and poet

1880 Remodelled: Moisés Gallego and Tomàs Morató. 2005

#### BIBLIOTECA LA SAGRERA -MARINA CLOTET

Activist. 1941-2006 Camp del Ferro, 1-3 [La Sagrera] Javier Sanz Rodríguez.

#### BIBLIOTECA TRINITAT VELLA JOSÉ BARBERO

Activist. 1945-2009 Galícia, 16 [Trinitat Vella] Ricard Nieves and Carlos Fuentes. 2012

### **SANT MARTÍ**

## BIBLIOTECA CAMP DE L'ARPA -

CATERINA ALBERT Writer and artist. 1869-1966 Indústria, 295

[Camp de l'Arpa] Original building: Bonaventura Costa i Font textile factory. Francesc

Mitjans Miró. 1948 Remodelled: Oliveras Boix Arquitectes. 2012

#### EL CLOT -JOSEP BENET Politician, historian and editor. 1920-2008

BIBLIOTECA

Pl. de les Glòries Catalanes, 37-38 [El Parc i la Llacuna del Poblenou] MBM Arquitectes. 2013

## BIBLIOTECA GABRIEL GARCÍA MÁRQUEZ

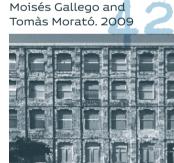
Colombian writer. 1927-2014 Pl. Carmen Balcells Segalà, 1 [Sant Martí de Provençals] Suma Arquitectura. 2022

#### BIBLIOTECA POBLENOU -MANUEL ARRANZ

archivist. 1946-1990 Joncar, 35 [Poblenou] Original building:

Lecturer, historian and

Can Saladrigas textile factory. Francisco Pascual. 1884 Remodelled:



# BIBLIOTECA

RAMON D'ALÒS-MONER Scholar and librarian. 1885-1939 Rbla. Prim, 87-89 [Sant Martí de Provençals]

Eduard Valencaso A. Espejo. 1994 To be transferred as per the 2030 Plan. Alfons el Magnànim, 59.

#### Project: Jorge Vidal BIBLIOTECA XAVIER BENGUEREL

Writer. 1905-1990 Av. Bogatell, 17 [Vila Olímpica] Moisés Gallego and

Franc Fernández. 1995

## **OTRAS BIBLIOTECAS**

BIBLIOTECA DE CATALUNYA

Hospital, 56 [Raval | Ciutat Vella] Original building: Hospital de la Santa Creu. Guillem Abiell. 1406

Library: in a different location, 1907. Current location, 1931

#### Canuda, 6 [Barri Gòtic | Ciutat Vella] Original building: Palau Savassona. Francesc Ferrer de Llupià. 1796 Remodelled: Josep Font i Gumà and Josep M. Jujol. 1904 BIBLIOTECA PÚBLICA ARÚS

#### [Fort Pienc | Eixample] Bonaventura Bassegoda i Amigó. 1895 PAVELLÓ DE LA

REPÚBLICA (UB)

Pg. Sant Joan, 26

Av. Cardenal Vidal i Barraquer, 34-36 [Vall d'Hebron | Horta-Guinardó] París. Josep Lluís Sert

and Luis Lacasa. 1937



## DIPÒSIT DE LES

AIGÜES (UPF) Ramon Trias Fargas, 25-27 [Vila Olímpica | Sant Martí]

Original building: Dipòsit de les Aigües (water tank). Josep Fontserè i Mestre. 1880 Reforms: Lluís Clotet



## **NETWORK OF SOCIAL**

**LIBRARIES** CENTRE DE DOCUMENTACIÓ HISTORICA I SOCIAL DE L'ATENEU ENCICLOPEDIC

POPULAR Pg. Sant Joan, 26, 1r la

[Fort Pienc | Eixample]

## BIBLIOTECA POPULAR JOSEP PONS

Activist Can Batlló. Constitució, 19, block 11 [La Bordeta | Sants-Montjuïc]

## CENTRE DE DOCUMENTACIÓ DELS MOVIMENTS SOCIALS

MERCÈ GRENZNER Activist Can Batlló. Constitució, 19,

## [La Bordeta | Sants-Montjuïc] FUNDACIO

SALVADOR SEGUÍ

block 87

Anarchist and trade unionist. 1887-1923 Can Batlló. Constitució, 19, block 2 [La Bordeta | Sants-Montjuïc]

## BIBLIOTECA

Nau Bostik Ferran Turné, 1-11

## NOVA BABILONIA [La Sagrera | Sant Andreu]

Regulations for Public Libraries".

In 1987, Barcelona's Provincial Council launched an ambitious library programme: the network became independent from the Library of Catalonia and all services began to be computerised

Subsequently, in 1993, the Law on the Library System of Catalonia defined public libraries as a mandatory municipal service.

Finally, in 1998, the Barcelona Library Plan was approved and, in 2001, the Barcelona Library Consortium was set up between Barcelona City Council and the Provincial Council

From this point on, the consolidation of the library network in Barcelona was evident. It expanded following a strategy of local presence and involvement, modern facilities, and greater breadth in both collections and services.

The current Barcelona Library Master Plan 2030, which aims to increase the network to 45 libraries, forms part of Barcelona's Cultural Rights Plan and sets out a clear mission: to guarantee the right to reading, knowledge and innovation as fundamental aspects

of democratic life, by means of libraries as places for training, involvement, digital access and social cohesion. The 2030 Plan sets the goal of maintaining and strengthening the commitment to distribute libraries evenly across all neighbourhoods and to guarantee uniform access with a local, equal approach. At the same time, it also establishes lines of action to encourage the co-creation of content, contribute to

alogue between citizens and institutions, and offer cultural activities for all kinds of audiences.

OF KNOWLEDGE

At the beginning of the 20th century, Catalonia's regional government established a principle that's still in force today, namely libraries as a civic infrastructure with their

ARCHITECTURE AT THE SERVICE

own functional and recognisable building. This legacy continues in Barcelona, the architecture of libraries forming an inseparable part of the cultural and social project they represent

The design of these buildings has evolved in line with social and technological changes to adapt to new

objectives and requirements. Architectural design has been influenced by the democratisation of knowledge, the incorporation of the internet and new technologies, and the diversification of services. Today's libraries are more open and transparent, reinforcing their ties with their locality. They also offer a rich variety of spaces, often flexible and multipurpose, such as quiet study rooms, areas for group work, chil-

> dren's areas, and spaces for cultural activities, allowing for a wide range of uses. Finally, they also contain new technological resources and are adapted in order to be energy efficient.

Anotherfundamentalfeature is their relationship with the urban context. In Barcelona, the network has been

deployed with the aim of covering the entire territory and ensuring its buildings become hubs in the community life of the different neighbourhoods, often in conjunction with other facilities (civic centres, schools, markets, etc.) and nearby public spaces. As a result, and in an increasingly digital world, libraries play a key role by offering a physical place of reference, with local involvement and recognised by the community.

In general, the network has been expanded either by renovating heritage buildings, which have required adaptation to meet new needs but express the historical past of the

> neighbourhood in question, or by means of purpose-built libraries, designed with a clear intention to become a new civic and cultural landmark in the local community.

The buildings that make Barcelona's library network are therefore an excellent example of the city's different historical

periods and also of the best contemporary architecture.

Among the heritage buildings are a former Gothic hospital (Sant Pau - Santa Creu), a farmhouse (Horta - Can Mariner), factories (Francesc Candel, Vapor Vell, Montserrat Abelló, Ignasi Iglésias - Can Fabra, Camp de l'Arpa - Caterina Albert, Poblenou -Manuel Arranz...), a workers' cooperative (Barceloneta - La Fraternitat), a mental health institute (Nou Barris - Aurora Díaz-Plaja) and a school complex (Montbau -Albert Pérez Baró).

Among the more contemporary examples are the Joan Miró Library (the first to be purpose-built, in 1990), the

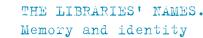
THE LIBRARY IS THE MOST

Jaume Fuster Library (one of the three designed by Josep Llinàs), the one in the Eixample district known as the Esquerra de l'Eixample -Agustí Centelles (in a mixed-

use building that also houses a nursery school and a civic centre and opens onto an interior courtyard and garden) and the multi award-winning Gabriel García Márquez

In all these buildings, the result is never neutral: the spaces, natural light, materials and colours create experiences

that turn the library into a meaningful place and invite people to make it their own.



How libraries are named also reveals how the library service has evolved. Place names predominated in the early days: the name of the neighbourhood, district or a recognisable place served to identify the library as a local facility linked to the area.

However, the desire to associate each centre with figures from culture and history, especially literature, has gradually gained ground. This not only provides a symbolic

reference point but also leads to the creation of specialised collections and the organisation of activities that help to keep the memory of the author in question alive.

For decades, the choice of names was strongly genderbiased, with almost all being male. The absence of women in the nomenclature also

was invisible and the general public were largely unaware of it. This situation began to change with the arrival of public policies focusing on equality and a critical review of urban nomenclatures.

meant that women's contribution to culture

The 8th of March 2024 represented a leap forward in such policies: all at once, seven libraries in the network adopted the names

DEMOCRATIC OF INSTITUTIONS activism. This change has BECAUSE NO ONE - BUT NO ONE brought the number of AT ALL - CAN TELL YOU WHAT libraries with female names TO READ AND WHEN AND HOW. to fourteen, going some way to rebalancing the symbolic map of the city and recognising careers that

of prominent women in

culture, journalism and

had been historically underappreciated. Even so, the figure is still far from equal: out of the 41 public libraries, only one in three is named after a woman.

A library's name is therefore not merely an administrative detail: the aim is for

tural facilities.

nomenclature to become a public policy regarding historical memory, whilst recognising important figures, rebalancing historical shortfalls and helping neighbourhoods to achieve a sense of identity through their cul-

REMARKABLE LIBRARIES

Barcelona has other libraries besides those managed by the Consortium: namely those in museums and cultural centres, universities, public institutions, professional associations and private organisations. They all respond to different needs and house specialised collections.

OTHER LIBRARIES

This guide focuses on some of them due to the architectural uniqueness of their buildings.

> The Biblioteca de Catalunya is located in part of the old Hospital de la Santa Creu, one of the city's best examples of Catalan civil Gothic architecture. The Arús and Ateneu Barcelonés libraries take visitors back in time, featuring rooms with little natural light, dark wooden shelves enclosed

by glass doors, elevated walkways to reach the highest books, etc

The Pavelló de la República houses a library belonging to the University of Barcelona that specialises in the period from the Second Republic to the Transition to democracy Its collections are as exceptional as the building's own architecture and history (it's a reconstruction, as the original was built in Paris for the 1937 Universal Exposition and was later demolished).

The Antic Dipòsit de les Aigües in Ciutadella Park is a library belonging to Pompeu Fabra University, where the historic building and contemporary works complement each other to create one of the most magnificent spaces in Barcelona

Also noteworthy, in this case due to its absence, is

a State Public Library, as Barcelona is the only province that does not yet have one. This has long been demanded and a project was selected in a tender held in 2011, but its construction has yet to start.

Finally, it's also worth mentioning the libraries of the College of Architects (COAC) and the School of Architecture (ETSAB) due to the importance of their collections specialising in architecture.

SOCIAL LIBRARIES

Barcelona is also home to a significant part of the Social Library Network, which complements the rest of the libraries but operates in a very different way. In general, it's made up of collections that have grown out of associations, neighbourhood organisations and workers' and alternative movements, often created to preserve and disseminate specialised materials that are unlikely to be kept by official institutions.

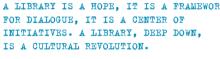
These collections are diverse and heterogeneous: from documentation on social movements, trade unionism and historical memory to alternative publications and personal archives donated by activists. What defines them is the desire to preserve and make accessible those voices and experiences that are often marginalised as a result of the dominant narrative.

These libraries also serve as places for people to get together, debate and share critical thought. They're usually managed collectively and horizontally and have very close ties to the local area and social

Although their reach is more limited than that of public libraries, they form an essential part of Barcelona's cultural and political plurality and have become a necessary complement to the municipal library system.

> they rely on self-management and volunteers places them in a vulnerable situation and makes their long-term survival difficult. That's why we've only focused on a few of them. namely those that, to date. seem to be more well-established and resilient.

Nevertheless, the fact that



Javier Pérez Andújar





digital inclusion, promote di-

