

Exhibition

**MAKING MARKETS,
MAKING THE CITY
BARCELONA MARKETS SKETCHED**

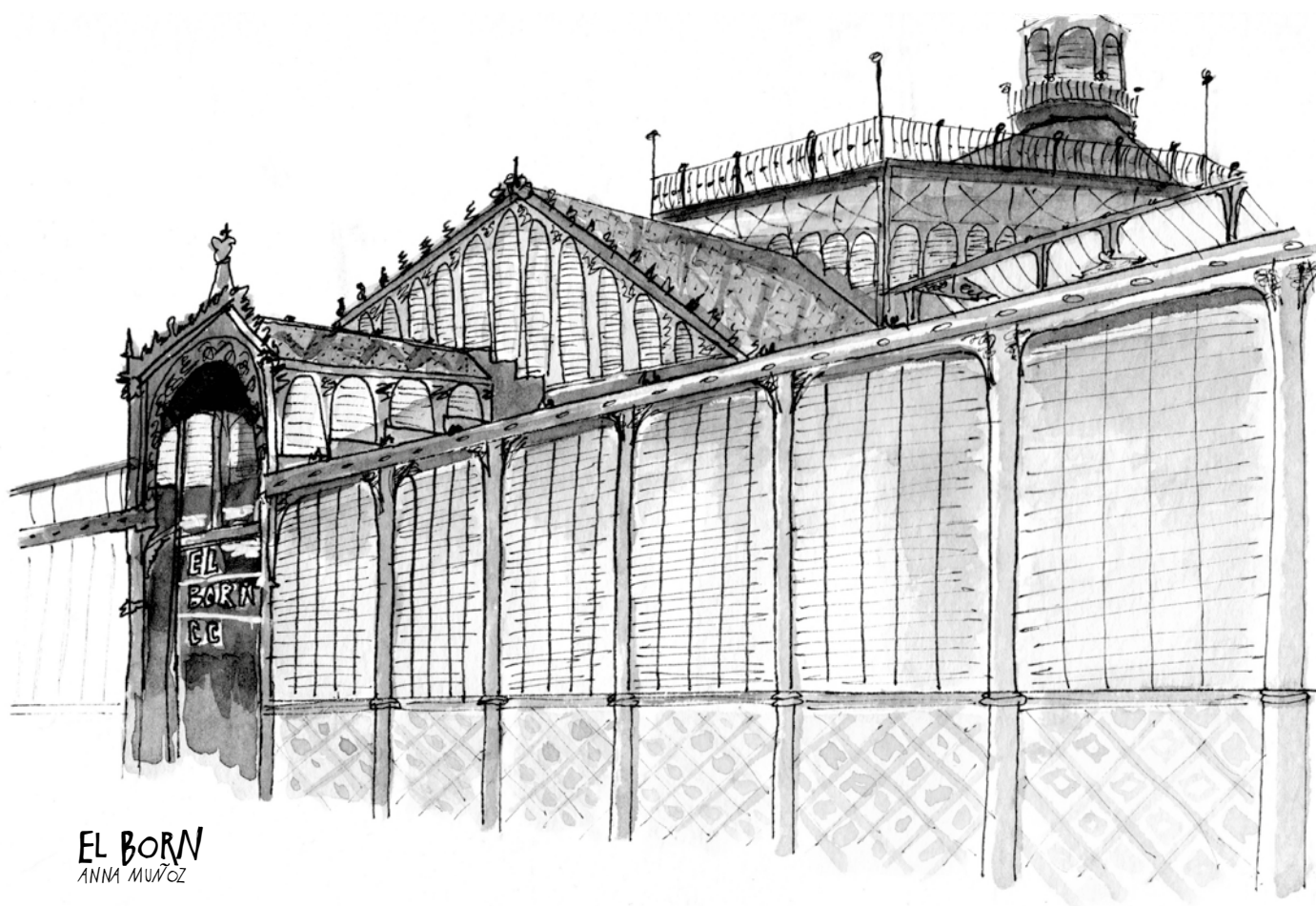
04.04.17 - 02.07.17

Espai Sebastià Dalmau

**EL BORN
CCM**

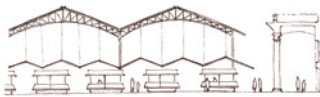
Barcelona is one of the very few cities in the world to have a network of public markets conceived during the last three decades of the 19th century. Distributed more or less homogeneously around the city, the markets have become epicentres and cohesive forces of social and commercial life in each neighbourhood.

Moreover, their architectural diversity is a reflection of the city's history and the development of building techniques from the 19th century up to this day: from the slender iron architecture of markets in the historical centres to the reinforced concrete structures so typical of markets in neighbourhoods created to absorb the immigration of the 1960s and 1970s.



Barcelona has 39 markets in its network of food markets. The exhibition displays 42 markets, as it also includes the Mercat del Born (now a cultural centre), the Mercat Vallvidrera (currently closed) and the Mercat dels Encants Vells (which is not a food market).

THE FOUR STAGES



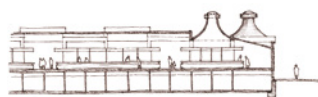
1. First markets (mid-19th century)

Markets were held outdoors, in open squares, for many centuries. But following the “bullangues” or liberal revolts of 1835 and the government decrees of 1836, known as the “Ley de Desamortización de Mendizábal”, expropriating and privatising monastic land, the old Sant Josep and Santa Caterina convents made way for Barcelona’s first two covered markets.



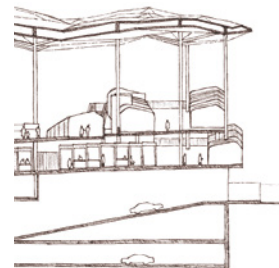
2. Cast-iron and brick markets (end of 19th century - start of 20th century)

Once Barcelona’s old walls had been pulled down, its network of markets expanded to the new Eixample and the municipalities of the Barcelona plain. Most of the markets at this time were built with tall and light cast-iron structures, although some also incorporated ceramic perimeter walls.



3. Concrete markets (mid-20th century)

Immigrants from the rest of Spain came to the city in waves at the height of Franco’s dictatorship, in the hope of finding a better life. Neighbourhoods and estates were built in the suburbs to provide them with accommodation, areas that were eventually given new public markets. Unlike the first large markets, these were smaller in scale and built with reinforced concrete structures.



4. Markets with diverse structures and big redevelopments (start of 21st century)

A large part of Barcelona’s network of markets fell into decline towards the end of Franco’s dictatorship. Given the considerable social, heritage and economic value of these markets, the City Council, after the return to democracy, opted to redevelop them, modernise their infrastructures, extend their range of services and, in some cases, have them rebuilt from scratch. That process continues to this day.

FIRST MARKETS

Mid-19th century

Markets have always played an important role in cities everywhere, throughout history. They were spaces where commercial transactions for food and other types of products were made.

The first markets were outdoors, in open spaces or squares – which is why the Catalan word for square, *plaça*, is also used to mean “market” – and they were put up and taken down every day. However, as these markets gradually established themselves, other, more permanent structures were built to offer shelter from the rain and protection from the wind and cold. Even so, covered markets only became widespread in the 19th century, under the influence of English and French iron architecture.

The history behind Barcelona’s present network of municipal markets goes back to the 1840s, during which, thanks to the “Ley de Desamortización”, two markets were opened on sites previously occupied by convents: Sant Josep (La Boqueria) in 1840 and Santa Caterina in 1848.

LA BOQUERIA (1840)

Address: La Rambla, 91
Neighbourhood (district): Raval (Ciutat Vella)
Built: 1840, Josep Mas i Vila, Josep Oriol Mestres
Structure and roof: 1914, Miquel

de Bergue, Antoni de Falguera
Remodelled: 2001, Lluís Clotet, Ignacio Paricio
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron structure

It occupies the land of the former Convent de Sant Josep, which was burnt down during the popular revolt of 25 July 1835. The site was later turned into a neoclassical arcaded square, receiving the farmers and sellers who, until then, had been coming to the plain in front of the La Boqueria gate, before the demolition of the city’s walls. The five-parallel-nave metallic structure covering the entire market and leaving the perimeter open was built in 1914.

SANTA CATERINA (1848)

Address: Avinguda de Francesc Cambó, 16
Neighbourhood (district): Sant Pere, Santa Caterina i la Ribera (Ciutat Vella)
Built: 1848, Josep Mas i Vila, Josep Buixareu
Remodelled: 2005, EMBT (Enric Miralles, Benedetta Tagliabue)
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

As with the former convents whose sites are now occupied by the Mercat de Sant Josep and the Mercat de la Boqueria, the Convent de Santa Caterina was burnt down in July 1835. The City Council took advantage of that to order the convent’s demolition and propose the building of a new market. It was christened Mercat d’Isabel II by royal

decree, but popular tradition prevailed and it has always been called by the name of the former convent. The renovation started in 2005 kept the original façade and added a new structure with a unique wavy roof, covered with coloured ceramic pieces.

CAST-IRON AND BRICK MARKETS

End of 19th century - start of 20th century

The approval and implementation of Ildefons Cerdà’s Eixample project led to the construction of the city’s first big metal-structure markets: El Born (1876), Sant Antoni (1882) and La Concepció (1888). Several neighbourhoods and municipalities on the Barcelona plain also built their own markets during the last two decades of the 19th century: Hostafrancs, Gràcia (Llibertat and Abaceria Central), Sant Martí (Clot and Poblenou - La Unió) and the La Barceloneta neighbourhood. This first stage of building large markets ended at the start of the 20th century, with the opening of the Sarrià, Sants, Sant Andreu and El Ninot markets, in areas recently annexed by Barcelona. All these markets were built with large, slender metal structures, some of which, such as La Llibertat, El Clot, El Poblenou - La Unió, Sants and Sarrià, followed a similar scheme to the one used by many industrial buildings at the time, with finely detailed brick facades forming the perimeter structure.

EL BORN (1874)

Address: Plaça Comercial, 12
Neighbourhood (district): Sant Pere, Santa Caterina i la Ribera (Ciutat Vella)
Built: 1874, Josep Fontserè i Mestre, Josep Maria Cornet i Mas
Remodelled: 2013, Enric Sòria, Rafael de Cáceres
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

The demolition of the Ciutadella fortification made a large amount of land available for urban development. In 1871 Josep Fontserè i Mestre designed a large park for the area, along with a covered market with a slim metal structure to house the stalls that had been located in Plaça del Born since the Middle Ages. It remained a retail market until 1921, when it was converted into a wholesale market. It finally closed in 1971 when the new Mercabarna facilities were officially opened in the Zona Franca. Following its thorough redevelopment in 2013, it is now a new Barcelona Institute of Culture facility.

SANT ANTONI (1882)

Address: Carrer del Comte d’Urgell, 1
Neighbourhood (district): Sant Antoni (Eixample)
Built: 1882, Antoni Rovira i Trias
Remodelled: 2017 (planned), Ravellat-Ribas
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

Once the city walls had been pulled down, the City Council proposed the construction of a large building to house the stalls of the market in Plaça del Pedró, the Fira de Belcaire and Mercat dels Encants Vells, which extended in a disorderly fashion from Ronda de Sant Antoni to what is now Avinguda de Mistral. The new building was constructed where the Sant Antoni gate and bastion had stood, next to the convent that both the market and the neighbourhood are named after. The current redevelopment will allow a reappraisal of the original imposing structure, as well as opening up the subsoil to display the remains of the medieval bastion and an earlier Roman road.

BARCELONETA (1882)

Address: Plaça del Poeta Boscà, 1
Neighbourhood (district): Barceloneta (Ciutat Vella)
Built: 1882, Antoni Rovira i Trias
Remodelled: 2007, Josep Miàs
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

At the end of the 19th century the City Council carried out several improvements in Barceloneta. The various initiatives included the building of a covered market that brought together the two hitherto open markets: the Mercat de la Plaça de Sant Miquel and the Mercat de la Font. The recent remodelling preserves the original cast-iron structure but has added new elements to improve the relationship between the market and its public space.

CONCEPCIÓ (1888)

Address: Carrer d'Aragó, 313-317
Neighbourhood (district): Dreta de l'Eixample (Eixample)
Built: 1888, Antoni Rovira i Trias
Remodelled: 1998, Albert de Pineda i Álvarez
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

The rapid growth of the Dreta de l'Eixample neighbourhood led to the construction of a market for local residents. This was located right next to the Parròquia de la Concepció, consisting of the Gothic church and cloister from the old Monestir de Jonqueres which, affected by the work on Via Laietana in 1871, had been rescued and transferred stone by stone to Carrer d'Aragó. As in many other cases, the market's name soon became associated with that of the parish church.

The market is a three-nave metal structure covered with coloured glazed ceramic pieces. There are other public facilities in the same block, such as the District Council offices, a state school and the Barcelona Municipal Music Conservatory.

HOSTAFRANCS (1888)

Address: Carrer de la Creu Coberta, 93
Neighbourhood (district): Hostafrancs (Sants-Montjuïc)
Built: 1888, Antoni Rovira i Trias
Alterations: 1980s and 1990s and Valeri Consultors Associats in 2003
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

In 1836 the Vila de Santa Maria de Sants assigned its Hostafrancs land to Barcelona. Outside the city walls, free of certain taxes, well located and with a growing population, the neighbourhood soon saw the arrival of open markets with travelling stallholders occupying streets and squares. In 1883 the City Council decided to bring order to the commercial activities there and gave the neighbourhood a covered, permanent market. It was redeveloped in the 1980s, when its interior space was divided into two floors which, while providing more useful space, meant the perception of spaciousness and slenderness of the original cast-iron structure was lost.

LLIBERTAT (1888)

Address: Plaça de la Llibertat, 27
Neighbourhood (district): Vila de Gràcia (Gràcia)
Built: 1888, Miquel Pascual i Tintorer, Francesc Berenguer i Mestres
Remodelled: 2009, PB2 Josep Llobet i Bach
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

The market was built in 1888 in a square popularly known as *La Plaça Gran*. When it was urbanised in 1831 and renamed *Plaça del Rei* farmers soon set up shop there to sell their products. The square's name changed again in 1842 to *Plaça de la Constitució*, and once more in 1873 to *Plaça de la Llibertat*, in memory of the struggles for various freedoms. But it never actually adopted this official name until the new covered market was opened in 1893. The building stands out for its ceramic façades on a stone plinth and its well-crafted metal railings.

CLOT (1889)

Address: Plaça del Mercat, 26
Neighbourhood (district): El Clot (Sant Martí)
Built: 1889, Pere Falqués i Urpí
Remodelled: 1960, 1995
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

Before Barcelona annexed the towns on its plain, the population of Sant Martí de Provençals had grown considerably with the proliferation of factories. To solve the question of food supplies, a decision was taken to build two markets there, one of them in the square where an open market was already being held, in the El Clot de la Mel neighbourhood, which has remained the nerve centre in El Clot to this day. The building consists of a single metal-structure body, with ceramic walls and gable roof.

POBLENOU - LA UNIÓ (1899)

Address: Plaça de la Unió, 25
Neighbourhood (district): Poblenou (Sant Martí)
Built: 1889, Pere Falqués i Urpí
Remodelled: 2005, G56 Ferran Mur
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

The second market that Sant Martí de Provençals Town Council had built, together with Mercat del Clot, to supply the working-class population that had moved to the area at the height of its industrialisation towards the end of the 19th century was the Mercat del Poblenou. Though it was given the neighbourhood's name, it kept the name of the old square, Plaça de la Unió, where it was built and where an open market had traditionally been organised. The building, very similar to that of the Mercat del Clot, was opened in the same year and designed by the same architect.

ABACERIA CENTRAL (1892)

Address: Travessera de Gràcia, 186
Neighbourhood (district): Vila de Gràcia (Gràcia)
Built: 1892, Joan Torras i Guardiola
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

Both the Mercat de la Llibertat, built in 1888, and the small market which used to be in Plaça de la Revolució quickly proved to be insufficient for meeting the needs of the small town of Gràcia. The City Council

negotiated the building of a new market on the former land of El Vapor Puigmartí, a factory that had burnt down in 1875. It was eventually built by private promoters in 1892 and named *Abaceria Central - abaceria*, in Spanish, means a grocer's, a shop or stall where everyday consumer items are sold-, boosting its role as the central market in Gràcia. From an architectural point of view, the market's style is true to its era: a wide central nave with long windows from end to end, and two lateral naves defined by a large metal structure.

SARRIÀ (1911)

Address: Passeig de la Reina Elisenda de Montcada, 8
Neighbourhood (district): Sarrià (Sarrià - Sant Gervasi)
Built: 1911, Marcel·lí Coquillat, Arnald Calvet
Remodelled: 2007, G56 Àgata Vila
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

The opening of Passeig de la Reina Elisenda up to Pedralbes transformed the physiognomy of the old quarter of Sarrià. The Parròquia de Sant Vicenç parish church was separated from the rectory garden and it was here that a long-awaited market was built for Sarrià's residents. When Sarrià was annexed by Barcelona in 1921, the market became part of the city network of municipal markets. The building follows the style of its era (metal structure and ceramic façade) but is unique in having entrances on two different levels because of the slope of the land it lies on.

SANTS (1913)

Address: Carrer de Sant Jordi, 6
Neighbourhood (district): Sants (Sants-Montjuïc)
Built: 1913, Pere Falqués i Urpí
Remodelled: 2013, PB2 Josep Llobet i Bach
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

During the 19th century, the former municipality of Sants used to concentrate its market stalls near the historical centre of Santa Maria, on C/ Sant Crist. When the town began to grow, the stalls were moved to what today is Plaça d'Osca, and which for a long time was known as Plaça del Mercat. Sants' annexation by Barcelona was followed by the building of a large covered market on land known as de l'hort nou, hence the market's popular name of Mercat Nou, after which one

of today's metro stops is also named. The building is divided into three naves covered by gable roofs and richly composed brick walls.

SANT ANDREU (1914)

Address: Plaça del Mercadal, 41
Neighbourhood (district): Sant Andreu (Sant Andreu)
Built: 1914, Jacint Boada i Batllori
Alterations: 1990s
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

Plaça del Mercadal, an arcaded square, was built in the small town of Sant Andreu in the middle of the 19th century to provide a single area for travelling stallholders. After Barcelona's annexation of Sant Andreu, a metal roof was put up in 1906, to provide shelter from the rain for sellers occupying the centre of the square. The roof was remodelled a little later, in 1914, and walls were added to improve market conditions. It is a small market compared to the others of its day, but exceptional in form given the arcaded square surrounding it.

GALVANY (1927)

Address: Carrer de Santaló, 65
Neighbourhood (district): Sant Gervasi - Galvany (Sarrià - Sant Gervasi)
Built: 1927, Pere Falqués i Urpí, Antoni de Falguera
Alterations: 1990s
Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

Sant Gervasi de Cassoles had been a small village made up of scattered farmhouses. One of these was Can Galvany. Following the growth of neighbouring Barcelona, Josep Castelló i Galvany decided to urbanise part of his agricultural lands. After Sant Gervasi had been annexed by the big city, one of plots of land of the old Camp d'en Galvany became the site for the new neighbourhood market. The building has the shape of a Greek cross and a large, central, octagonal dome that stands out for its height.

NINOT (1933)

Address: Carrer de Mallorca, 133-157
Neighbourhood (district): Esquerra de l'Eixample (Eixample)
Built: 1933, Antoni de Falguera, Joaquim Vilaseca
Remodelled: 2015, Josep Lluís Mateo MAP Arquitectes

Architecture: Detached building, cast-iron and brick structure

This was officially opened in 1893 as an outdoor market belonging to the Les Corts municipality. It was called *El Porvenir*, although it soon became known as the *Mercat del Ninot*, because of an old figurehead representing a boy that a famous winery in the area used to display as an advertising gimmick. When the building was constructed, it was formally given the name *El Ninot* in 1933, although it reverted to its original name during the Franco dictatorship. Its recent remodelling has brought the splendour back to the building, which is made up of a central body and three smaller parts on each side.

CONCRETE MARKETS

Mid-20th century

Barcelona's implementation of a network of public markets was not an isolated case. Several other European cities also developed their own municipal market networks but, unlike Barcelona's, these began to enter a process of decline before the mid-20th century. In many cases the old structures were pulled down or revamped for new uses. Barcelona, by contrast, kept its markets going and their number doubled during Franco's dictatorship. The city's population went up from 500,000 to 1,750,000 between the 1950s and 1970s, as a result of the massive wave of immigrants arriving here. This huge demographic growth led to the rapid building of new residential neighbourhoods, many of which were provided with new markets. In general, these new buildings were much more modest in size than the 19th-century ones and used reinforced concrete instead of metal structures.

HORTA (1951)

Address: Carrer del Tajo, 75
Neighbourhood (district): Horta (Horta-Guinardó)
Built: 1951, Ramon Tèrmens i Mauri
Alterations: 1980s and 1990s
Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

The Mercat Cobert d'Horta may have been built in 1951 but its history goes back much further. When Horta was an independent municipality, the market was

located in its centre, in Plaça del Progrés, later called *Plaça del Mercat* and which is known today as *Plaça d'Eivissa*. Over time this became insufficient, so the market was eventually moved to a new and final location, a few metres from the old site.

VALLVIDRERA (1953)

Address: Carrer dels Reis Catòlics, 2
Neighbourhood (district): Vallvidrera (Sarrià - Sant Gervasi)
Built: 1953, Bonaventura Bassegoda and Musté, Adolf Florensa
Closed: 2009
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

This market was built to serve a growing town centre. Vallvidrera had ceased to be an area of tenant farmers and summer-holidaying city dwellers and become just another city neighbourhood, despite its lack of municipal facilities. It was closed in April 2009 and the building is expected to become a cultural and multipurpose centre for local residents.

GUINARDÓ (1953)

New building's address: Carrer de Teodor Llorente, 10
Neighbourhood (district): Guinardó (Horta-Guinardó)
Built: 1953, Bonaventura Bassegoda i Musté
Redevelopment and construction of the new building: 2015, Lluís Cantallops, Albert Valero, Marta Bayona and Marta Vicente
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

Guinardó's residents had been calling for a market for their neighbourhood since the start of the 20th century. The City Council purchased the land in 1931 but the project was halted and open market stalls put up on the site. Constructed in 1953, the building has recently undergone a thorough transformation as part of an urban redevelopment that has integrated several facilities into the same area. The complex now includes a new stalls area and a supermarket, a primary health-care centre (CAP), an old people's home and a youth centre.

ESTRELLA (1957)

Address: Carrer de Pi i Margall, 73
Neighbourhood (district): Camp

d'en Grassot i Gràcia Nova (Gràcia)
Built: 1957
Alterations: 1980s and 1990s
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

Created on the initiative of some local residents to serve the population settled in Camp del Grassot i Gràcia Nova. Despite some bureaucratic hurdles, it joined the network of municipal markets and was officially opened under the name of *Nuestra Señora de la Estrella*. It was one of the markets that launched the wave of new concrete markets in the city in the 1960s and 1970s.

TRES TORRES (1958)

Address: Carrer dels Vergós, 2
Neighbourhood (district): Les Tres Torres (Sarrià - Sant Gervasi)
Built: 1958, Joan Baptista Subirana
Alterations: 1990s
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

What had been a peripheral, summer-holidaying area in Sant Gervasi, where three Sants residents had three detached houses built that gave the area its name, ended up as a well-to-do residential neighbourhood which was also in need of a food-supply point. Curiously enough, the land that was chosen for the new market had been a film set since 1940.

MONTSERRAT (1960)

Address: Via Favència, 241
Neighbourhood (district): Les Roquetes (Nou Barris)
Built: 1960, Estudi AGR (Josep Anglada, Daniel Gelabert, Josep Ribas)
Alterations: 1990s
Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

Located in Les Roquetes, the market catered for a neighbourhood that had been created and was growing rapidly with the arrival of new residents from the rest of the peninsula. As with the other markets built under the municipal government of the then mayor, Josep Maria de Porcioles, it was christened with the name of Mare de Déu (the Virgin Mary), in this case, the Montserrat one. It is a detached, rectangular building with its commercial area divided into three levels.

BON PASTOR (1960)

Address: Carrer de Sant Adrià, 168

Neighbourhood (district): Bon Pastor (Sant Andreu)

Built: 1960, Enric Piqué Marco, Antoni Canyelles i Torrent

Demolished: 2009

New market (opens): 2017, AA25 Arquitectura & Instal·lacions

Architecture (old building): Detached building, concrete structure

The market was built right next to the Cases Barates housing estate. It used to serve the humble working-class population settled there, quite isolated from both Sant Andreu and Santa Coloma de Gramenet. It was demolished in 2009 and its stalls moved to a provisional covered market, awaiting the opening of the new market that has just started to be built.

LES CORTS (1961)

Address: Travessera de les Corts, 215

Neighbourhood (district): Les Corts (Les Corts)

Built: 1961

Alterations: 1993

Remodelled: 2007, G56

Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

The market was located in an old area of fields undergoing large-scale urban development. Near the old centre of Les Corts, it was christened with the name of the neighbourhood that it was intended to cater for. The building preserves few traces of what it used to be like, as its current appearance is basically the result of alterations carried out in 2007. Today it is a market that is much more open to natural light and better connected to the surroundings.

MERCÈ (1961)

Address: Passeig de Fabra i Puig, 270-272

Neighbourhood (district): Turó de la Peira (Nou Barris)

Built: 1961, Estudi AGR (Josep Anglada, Daniel Gelabert, Josep Ribas)

Alterations: 1990s

Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

It was built right next to the

historical centre around Santa Eulàlia de Vilapicina, when most of the low houses had been replaced by large blocks of flats and the population had grown considerably. As with Mercat de l'Estrella, Mercat de Montserrat and Mercat de Núria, it lost the initial part of its name, which was *Virgen de*. The market has the usual features of many markets of the time, a concrete structure and exposed-brick walls.

GUINEUETA (1965)

Direcció: paseo de Valldaura, 1
Address: Passeig de Valldaura, 186-190

Neighbourhood (district): La Guineueta (Nou Barris)

Built: 1965, Estudi AGR (Josep Anglada, Daniel Gelabert, Josep Ribas)

Remodelled: 2013, Daniel Mòdol i Deltell

Architectural description: Detached building, concrete structure

Most of Nou Barris' markets were built in the 1960s and all have a fairly simple structure. The Mercat de la Guineueta, which is located in a central part of the district, was designed to cover the needs of the population that had arrived with the wave of immigration at that time. It currently boasts a brand-new look which makes it more attractive and better connected to the surroundings.

FELIP II (1966)

Address: Carrer de Felip II, 118

Neighbourhood (district): La Sagrera (Sant Andreu)

Built: 1966, Estudi AGR (Josep Anglada, Daniel Gelabert, Josep Ribas)

Remodelled: 2001, Valeri

Consultors Associats
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

In contrast to most of Barcelona's other markets, this one is named after the street it stands in rather than the neighbourhood it serves. This is the market of the El Congrés i els Indians neighbourhood, an area that had been mainly rural until it became home to Catalans back from South America, where they had made their fortunes. It was finally urbanised to mark the Eucharistic Congress of 1952. The most notable features of the building are its concrete-panel façade with reliefs and the original skylights that crown it.

NÚRIA (1966)

Address: Avinguda dels Rasos de Peguera, 186

Neighbourhood (district): Ciutat Meridiana (Nou Barris)

Built: 1966, Fernando Bendala, Samuel Mañá

Alterations: 1990s

Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

Shortly after Ciutat Meridiana was built on the outskirts of Barcelona, two markets were designed for the neighbourhood. The first, which was originally christened *Virgen de Nuria*, is the most unique of the pair. Built high up on a hill with a dodecagonal shape, it makes the most of the topography by creating two floors with entrances on different levels. The upper floor houses its stalls and the lower one its auxiliary functions: a loading and unloading area, administration and a bar with a terrace.

SANT MARTÍ (1966)

Address: Carrer de Puigcerdà, 206

Neighbourhood (district): La Verneda i la Pau (Sant Martí)

Built: 1966

Remodelled: 2014, Comas-Pont

Arquitectes
Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

No market had ever been built in Sant Martí de Provençals until the end of the 19th century, when the Mercat del Clot and Mercat del Poblenou were erected. By 1966 the old agricultural land had disappeared and practically the entire area had been urbanised. The original market was built close to Sant Martí's historical centre, hence its name, despite the fact it is in La Verneda. The remodelled market was officially opened in 2014, with improved access points and service areas, more natural light and a renovated façade.

SANT GERVASI (1968)

Address: Plaça de Joaquim Folguera, 6

Neighbourhood (district): Sant Gervasi - la Bonanova (Sarrià - Sant Gervasi)

Built: 1968

Remodelled: 2013, Valeri

Consultors Associats
Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

The old Mercat de Sant Gervasi

de Cassoles, with its metal structure and roof with saw-tooth skylights, was officially opened in 1913, next to the old town hall. The neighbourhood grew considerably during the 20th century and the market could no longer meet the demand. It was decided to demolish it and a new, larger one with a concrete structure was built in 1968, which was remodelled in 2013.

BESÒS (1968)

Address: Carrer de Jaume Huguet, 38

Neighbourhood (district): El Besòs i el Maresme (Sant Martí)

Built: 1968

Alterations: 1990s

Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

This market stands on former agricultural land, which was urbanised on the right bank of the river in the 1950s and 1960s to meet the city's housing shortage. Both the neighbourhood and the market bear the name of *El Besòs*. Constructed with exposed-brick walls and a rectangular floor plan, the market is a building with features that are typical of works from the period of the then mayor, Josep Maria de Porcioles.

CIUTAT MERIDIANA (1968)

Address: Carrer de Costabona, 4

Neighbourhood (district): Ciutat Meridiana (Nou Barris)

Built: 1968

Remodelled: 2001, Valeri

Consultors Associats

Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

Located in the lower part of the neighbourhood it is named after, it serves the population that moved here in 1960s. The building, with a rectangular floor plan and concrete structure, makes the most of the area's topography. It has its own access point for loading and unloading on the lower floor and the stalls are on the floor above. It was redeveloped and modernised in 2001.

EL CARMEL (1969)

Address: Carrer del Llobregós, 149

Neighbourhood (district): El Carmel (Horta-Guinardó)

Built: 1969
Remodelled: 2001
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

The El Carmel neighbourhood was named after the Santuari de la Mare de Déu del Mont Carmel which was built at the end of the 19th century as a hermitage, when the Turó d'en Móra hill was still mainly rural. Shanties began to appear with the first waves of immigration in the 1920s, followed, later on, by houses put up by their own residents and large blocks of flats. The market opened in 1969, since when it has undergone some small alterations and had a solar-power plant built.

VALL D'HEBRON (1969)

Address: Passeig de la Vall d'Hebron, 130-134
Neighbourhood (district): La Teixonera (Horta-Guinardó)
Built: 1969
Alterations: 1990s
Remodelling (planned): BAAS Jordi Badia
Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure.

This market, next to the Ronda de Dalt, is in an awkward position between the neighbourhoods of Sant Genís dels Agudells, La Teixonera and Vall d'Hebron, from which it takes its name. But now a redevelopment is starting aimed, among other things, at improving accessibility from the surrounding area so that it can become a nerve centre that reconnects this sector of the city.

LESSEPS (1974)

Address: Carrer de Verdi, 200-210
Neighbourhood (district): La Salut (Gràcia)
Built: 1974
Remodelled: 1999
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

This market came about as a result of the transformation of Travessera de Dalt and its surroundings. It serves the La Salut neighbourhood, halfway between Plaça de Lesseps, which it is named after, and Park Güell. This neighbourhood began to be developed around the Capella de la Mare de Déu de la Salut, a chapel built in 1864, when the area was mainly rural.

PROVENÇALS (1974)

Address: Carrer de Menorca, 13-19
Neighbourhood (district): Sant Martí
Built: 1974
Remodelled: 2013, G56 Mur-Garganté Arquitectes Associats
Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

Sant Martí de Provençals saw its crop fields and farms disappear over the course of the 20th century as it became one of the most densely populated areas in Barcelona. An open market was organised from 1960 on and a covered market subsequently built on the same spot, next to the Església de Sant Martí. The market adopted the area's medieval name.

TRINITAT (1977)

Address: Carrer de la Pedrosa, 21
Neighbourhood (district): La Trinitat Nova (Nou Barris)
Built: 1977
Remodelled: 2003, JG Asociados
Architecture: Detached building, concrete structure

The La Trinitat Nova neighbourhood is located in an area where, up to the middle of the 20th century, there had only been a few farms and vineyards in the upper part. The market, the last of its kind to be designed during the Franco dictatorship, was constructed to serve a neighbourhood that grew up in the 1950s without public services and which was surrounded by large metropolitan infrastructures.

MARKETS WITH DIVERSE STRUCTURES AND BIG REDEVELOPMENTS

Start of 21st century

After the restoration of democracy, the City Council opted to boost and modernise its markets. These began to be appreciated not just for their heritage but also for the commercial exchanges and human relations they gave rise to. They were now seen as key to the territorial structure they provided. In addition, small shops nearby also created more jobs, and much better quality than the ones found in the big shopping centres. The Barcelona Institute of Municipal Markets (IMMB) was set up in 1991, to reclaim the

markets and turn them into modern shopping facilities. Since then, over half of the markets have been fully renovated, which usually involves redeveloping original structures, modernising infrastructures (stalls and logistics services) and promoting new services (supermarkets, online shopping, home deliveries, customer car parks, Wi-Fi, etc).

CANYELLES (1987)

Address: Carrer d'Antonio Machado, 10
Neighbourhood (district): Canyelles (Nou Barris)
Built: 1987, Albert de Pablo
Remodelled: 2000s.
Architecture: Detached building, metal structure

Canyelles was the last housing estate to be built in Nou Barris during the Franco dictatorship and its market was the first to be planned after the country's return to democracy. It followed the custom of taking the name of the neighbourhood it served and it was planned under the current criteria of combined market, supermarket and car park. The roof design, a metal structure, was intended to continue the market tradition in a modern style.

SAGRADA FAMÍLIA (1993)

Dirección: calle de Padilla, 255
Address: Carrer de Padilla, 255
Neighbourhood (district): La Sagrada Família (Eixample)
Built: 1993
Remodelled: 2007
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

The La Sagrada Família neighbourhood market was built in 1944 on a former General Motors site. The open market held nearby was initially moved there. The current building, which officially opened in 1993 and was fully remodelled in 2007, includes a public library and civic centre as well as the market.

LA MARINA (2003)

Address: Passeig de la Zona Franca, 178
Neighbourhood (district): La Marina de Port (Sants-Montjuïc)
Built: 2003, Albert de Pineda i Álvarez
Architecture: Detached building, metal structure

The La Marina neighbourhood lies behind Montjuïc, in an area that was gradually industrialised during the 19th century. The market was officially opened in 1973 as the port market, but it changed its location and name in 2003 to reflate the neighbourhood's economy. The new market is located on an underground level, under a square, and has a large access courtyard on each side.

FORT PIENC (2003)

Address: Plaça del Fort Pienc, 3
Neighbourhood (district): El Fort Pienc (Eixample)
Built: 2003, Josep Antoni Llinàs
Architecture: Attached building, concrete structure

The Fort Pienc block was where, between 1999 and 2006, the neighbourhood's main facilities were officially opened: the civic centre, the market, the library, the nursery school, the primary school, and old people and students' residences. All these facilities are part of an architectural complex where the various parts are superimposed in complex forms opposite the square it is named after. This small neighbourhood grew out of the construction of Cerdà's Eixample in the area which, prior to its demolition in 1868, had been occupied the old Fort Pius.

ENCANTS - FIRA DE BELLCAIRE (2013)

Address: Carrer de los Castillejos, 158
Neighbourhood (district): El Fort Pienc (Eixample)
Built: 2003, B720 Arquitectes (Fermín Vázquez)
Architecture: Detached building, metal structure

The origins of the Mercat dels Encants probably go back to the public "encants" or auctions of private goods that were held in the Middle Ages. It kept on moving location over the years and merged, as a second-hand goods market, with the Fira de Bellcaire. By the end of the 19th century it had established itself around the Mercat de Sant Antoni but was moved to Plaça de les Glòries Catalanes in 1928. A new building officially opened in 2013 which, under the large reflective roof that shelters it from the rain, aims to keep the feeling of outdoor trade that had always typified it.

TIMELINE

- 1815** Battle of Waterloo and fall of Napoleon
- 1818** Barcelona has a population of 83,000 inhabitants
- 1830** *Liberty Leading the People*, Eugène Delacroix. Romanticism is born
- 1833** *Ode to the Fatherland*, Bonaventura Carles Aribau. The Renaixença is born
- 1839** Louis Daguerre publicises his process of taking photographs: the daguerreotype
- The German astronomer Johann Heinrich von Mädler invents the word "photography"
- The first photograph is taken in Barcelona, specifically in the Pla de Palau
- 1850** Barcelona has a population of 187,000 inhabitants
- 1851** The Great Exhibition of London. Crystal Palace, Joseph Paxton: major touchstone of the new iron and glass architecture
- 1854** The walls of Barcelona are torn down
- 1857** Barcelona has a population of 235,060 inhabitants
- 1859** Barcelona's Eixample project, designed by Ildefons Cerdà, is approved
- 1874** *Impression, Sunrise*, Claude Monet. Impressionism is born
- 1878** Article "In search of a national architecture", Lluís Domènech i Montaner. Start of Modernista (Art Nouveau) architecture
- 1882** Start of construction on the Sagrada Família, Antoni Gaudí
- 1888** Universal Exhibition of Barcelona on the site previously occupied by the military citadel
- 1889** Universal Exhibition of Paris. Eiffel Tower, Alexandre Gustave Eiffel
- 1893** First reinforced concrete construction in Catalonia
- 1895** The Lumière brothers invent cinematography and make the first short film
- 1897** The towns on the Barcelona plain are annexed into the city
- 1901** Barcelona has a population of 537,354 inhabitants
- 1904** Horta is annexed into the township of Barcelona
- 1906** Construction of Casa Batlló, Antoni Gaudí
- 1909** Tragic Week
- 1910** Barcelona has a population of 587,411 inhabitants
- 1912** Construction of Casa Milà (La Pedrera), Antoni Gaudí
- 1914** Barcelona has 1,200 recorded shanties
- 1919** *Monument to the Third International*, Vladimir Tatlin. Constructivism is born in Russia
- Walter Gropius founds the Bauhaus (1919-1933) in Germany, an avant-garde art and architecture school
- 1920** Barcelona has a population of 721,869 inhabitants
- 1921** Sarrià is annexed into the township of Barcelona
- 1922** The official census records up to 6,000 shanties in different nuclei in the city
- 1924** Barcelona's first underground line (currently the L3) opens
- 1925** New Bauhaus building in Dessau, Walter Gropius
- 1926** Le Corbusier presents his "Five Points of a New Architecture"
- 1928** CIAM (International Congress of Modern Architecture) is founded
- 1929** International Exhibition of Barcelona and urbanisation of Montjuïc
- GATCPAC (Group of Catalan Architects and Technicians for Progress in Contemporary Architecture) is founded
- 1930** Barcelona has a population of 1,005,565 inhabitants
- 1931** Start of Spain's Second Republic
- 1936** Start of the Civil War
- 1939** Start of World War II
- End of the Civil War and fall of the Republic
- Start of the Franco dictatorship
- 1940** Barcelona has a population of 1,081,175 inhabitants
- 1941** Architect Josep Lluís Sert goes into exile in the United States
- 1945** End of World War II
- 1950** Barcelona has a population of 1,280,179 inhabitants
- 1955** The peak of shantytowns in Barcelona (around 20,000 of them)
- 1956** "Heartbreak Hotel", Elvis Presley. Top exponent of rock 'n' roll
- Televisión Española starts broadcasting
- 1958** Approval of the Social Urgency Plan of Barcelona to eradicate the shantytowns
- 1960** Barcelona has a population of 1,557,863 inhabitants
- 1961** Construction of the Berlin Wall
- Jane Jacobs publishes *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*
- 1963** *Please Please Me*, first album by the Beatles
- 1964** First Catalan-language broadcasts in Catalonia by RTVE
- 1966** La Caputxinada student protest
- 1968** May '68 in Paris
- 1969** Man walks on the Moon
- 1971** Opening of Mercabarna in Zona Franca
- 1975** Death of Franco, end of the dictatorship and beginning of the transition to democracy
- 1977** Paris' Centre Pompidou opens, Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers
- 1978** Approval of the Spanish Constitution
- 1979** The first handheld mobile telephone is sold in Japan
- Approval of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia
- Barcelona has a population of 1,906,998 inhabitants
- 1980** Creation of the Management Committee to Eradicate Shantytowns
- 1981** Barcelona has a population of 1,754,900 inhabitants
- 1986** The PECAB (Special Plan on Commercial Food Facilities of Barcelona) is approved. Markets become primary nodes.
- 1989** Fall of the Berlin Wall
- 1990** Start of the Gulf War
- 1991** The IMMB (Municipal Institute of Markets of Barcelona) is created
- 1992** Barcelona Olympics. Major urban transformation
- 1995** Commercial use of the Internet begins
- 1997** The Guggenheim Museum Bilbao opens
- 2004** Universal Forum of Cultures in Barcelona. Transformation of the Diagonal Mar zone
- 2010** Barcelona has a population of 1,619,337 inhabitants
- 2013** Opening of the Born Centre Cultural in the building that used to house the Born Market
- 2017** Exhibition "Making Markets, Making the City" at the Born CCM

MAKING MARKETS, MAKING THE CITY.

Barcelona Markets sketched

Organised by: El Born Centre de Cultura i Memòria

Curatorship: El globus vermell

Design and realisation: AT comunicació

Productions: Impacte Gran Format

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Acknowledgments: Christine Estève, Ramon Graus, Manel Guàrdia, Pilar López Guallar, José Luis Oyón, Miguel Usandizaga, Editeur Mon Cher Watson, Institut Municipal de Mercats de Barcelona

The exhibition is based on the book: *Barcelone, la ville des marchés*, by Miguel Usandizaga, El Globus vermell and Sergi Garriga Bosch, and it presents some of the drawings included in this publication.