The Natural Parks Network

Ensuring the territorial and environmental balance of the 100 municipalities within its geographical scope.

Barcelona Provincial Council's Natural Parks Network consists of 12 protected natural areas of significant scenic, ecological and cultural value.

> It comprises 102.587 ha, spread out across 100 municipalities. These municipalities represent 22% of Barcelona province territory and are home to 70% of the population of Catalonia.

The planning and management of the natural and agricultural areas are conducted through special plans drawn up with the participation of all the parties involved.

The Network protects the natural, agricultural, forestry, cultural and scenic values of each park.

It works towards achieving a balance between the preservation of the parks and the economic development of

It also promotes environmental education and the public use of natural and cultural heritage.















Parcs de Catalunva

Xarxa de Parcs Naturals de la Diputació de Barcelona

Parc del Castell de Montesquiu, Espai Natural de les Guilleries-Savassona, Parc Natural del Montseny, Parc Natural de Sant Llorenç del Munt i l'Obac, Parc del Montnegre i el Corredor, Parc de la Serralada Litoral, Parc de la Serralada de Marina, Parc Natural de la Serra de Collserola, Parc Agrari del Baix Llobregat, Parc del Garraf, Parc d'Olèrdola, Parc del Foix.



Àrea de Territori

Espais Naturals i Medi Ambient Gerència de Serveis d'Espais Naturals Comte d'Urgell, 187. 08036 Barcelona Tel.: +34 934 022 428 xarxaparcs@diba.cat · parcs.diba.cat

Parc de la Serralada de Marina



Xarxa de Parcs Naturals #DibaOberta



Oriol Clavera

Surrounded by large urban centres, the park plays a fundamental role as a green, educational and leisure space within the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona.

In spite of human pressure, you will be able to find fauna and vegetation of great interest and rich historical heritage in which the Iberian settlements, hermitages, monasteries and farmhouses are of particular note.

> Situated in the Litoral mountain range, Serralada de Marina Park, with a protected surface area of 2,086 ha, is bordered to the east by the Besòs river and the Serra de Collserola Natural Park and to the north-east by Serralada Litoral Park.

> It falls between the regions of El Barcelonès, El Maresme, El Vallès Oriental and El Vallès Occidental and its strategic position, besides one of the most densely populated areas of the metropolitan area of Barcelona, makes the park a key piece in the territorial organisation of the area, because of both its natural and historical value.

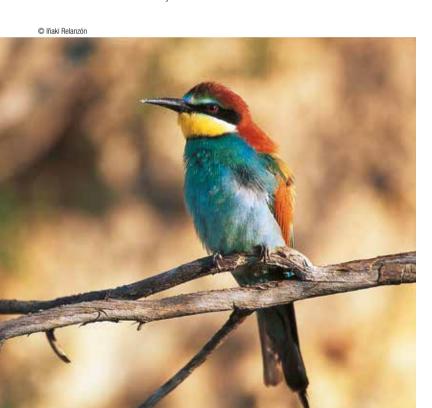
Between the Mediterranean and El Vallès

The differences in relief and orientation result in a notable wealth of species and a wide range of natural systems.

The El Vallès slopes are home to formations native to very damp areas such as oak and holm oak groves. On the sunny slopes, you can find bushy and herbaceous vegetation, chiefly stone pine.

In this regard, interesting formations stand out for their rarity, vulnerability and singularity, such as the meadows of thatching grass and the scrub, garrigue and maquis, all of great floristic and faunistic diversity. Riparian forests and chaste tree scrub make up a network of biological connectors.

In terms of fauna, where shrub formations predominate, you'll find species native to open spaces, some quite rare in Catalonia, including nesting birds and trans-Saharan migratory birds such as the black-eared wheatear, the orphean warbler, the woodchat shrike and the tawny pipit. The park is also an important stop-off point on the migratory route of birds of prey such as the honey buzzard and Eleonora's falcon.





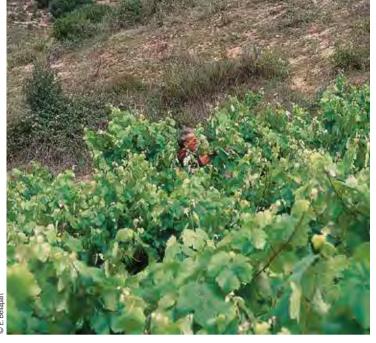
A Human Footprint

The park bears witness to the history of the settlements of Catalonia.

A figurative mosaic of Iberian sites, impressive monasteries and delightful hermitages, not forgetting the numerous fountains.

From a bird's eye view, the Iberian settlers from Puig Castellar, Les Maleses hill and En Boscà hill lived alongside unique architectonic elements such as the Montalegre charterhouse, the Sant Jeroni de la Murtra monastery, the Sant Pere de Reixac church and the Sant Climent and Sant Onofre hermitages.

The fountains have also traditionally been spaces of importance for the community. Those found scattered around the park will allow you to enjoy moments of calm in a fresh environment. Among the many fountains, the Tort, Alba, Alzina, Amigó, Caçadors and Avellaners are of particular note.



The Environment and Life

Since ancient times, mountain settlers have exploited the resources that nature offers them.

Although public use of the forests and the social and protective function of the natural environment predominates, economical activities are still quite diversified.

240 ha of park area are marked as agricultural, half of which are vineyards and, the rest, vegetable gardens, fodder and cereal fields. Primary exploitation of the forests is vary scarce and livestock is an activity with little relevance, in sharp decline.

Due to the increase in public use of the park, in recent years the tertiary sector, tied to the service sector, has grown alongside the offer of pedagogical and leisure facilities, wineries and gastronomic establishments. Some of them form part of the programme *Parc a taula* (Park at the Table), with which you can enjoy some of the best cuisine made with produce from the park.

Making the Most Out of It

Whether you choose to take an improvised stroll or you prefer a longer stay full of programmed activities, it's easy to make good use of the park.

The park has on offer a great network of facilities and programmes that allow you to get to know the park better and to enjoy everything that is available to do.

The Serralada Litoral Park has various strategically located information points and a documentation centre, in addition to numerous signed itineraries, routes and guided walks, pedagogical and cultural facilities, recreational areas and viewing points, permanent exhibitions and travelling exhibitions and informative publications.

Environmental education workshops and activities as well as cultural and leisure programmes are also organised, such as *Viu el parc* (Live the Park) and *Poesia als parcs*. *Lletres i paisatges* (Poetry in the Parks. Words and Landscapes); a range of options for discovering and enjoying our natural environment, always in a respectful manner.



Spectacular and majestic, whilst at the same time monumental and austere, it is one of the park's most unique constructions.



At present, it is the only

charterhouse in Catalonia that is home to a community of monks.

Founded in 1415, this male charterhouse lived its era of greatest splendour during the 17th and 18th centuries. The two large cloisters and the repetitive order of the cells reveal the rationality and functionality of the architectural characteristics of the Carthusian order.

Sant Pere de Reixac and its Valley

A unique church of pre-Romanesque origin, of great historical and artistic interest.



It is an ideal place to enjoy splendid views and one of the most relevant religious constructions on the El Vallès side of the park.

It was consecrated in 1048 but various refurbishments have given it its current appearance. The robust bell tower, with a quadrangular base and octagonal crown, is of particular note. By way of trails flanked by holm oaks and oak trees, a signposted itinerary takes you to the Iberian settlement of Les Maleses.

L'Amigó Fountain

This spot is the perfect place to have breakfast or rest and it has a continuous flow of water throughout the year.



Arrive by way of the circular itinerary that leave the Can Ruti roundabout, go up the stream until the fountain, and pass by a to the starting point.

The existence of fountains is very important for maintaining certain species of fauna, in particular amphibians. To strengthen its reproduction, a small pond covered with a grill has been set up to assist the development of the aquatic phase.

The Iberian Settlement of Turó d'en Boscà

It had different defensive elements and systems.



The construction of the settlement dates back to the 4th century BC and was occupied up to the 1th century BC, when the Romans founded Baetulo, what is the | discovered in Catalonia. current town of Badalona.

Among the everyday objects that have appeared during excavation campaigns, the Vas de les Naus (Ship Vessel, in English) is especially relevant —a ceramic vessel decorated with two Greek ships that has become the most ancient maritime scene to be

The Iberian Settlement of Les Maleses

Situated at 450 m altitude, it visually dominates the



The Iberians of Les Maleses were Laietani, inhabitants of Laietania, a territory that used to span land stretching from El Montnegre to

Sant Jeroni de la Murtra and its Hermitages

The friars founded it at the beginning of the 15th century, attracted by the wealth of the area in terms of water and vegetation.



The environment boasts the hermitages of Sant Climent, Sant Onofre and La Miranda, also built by

This imposing Gothic gem (declared an Artistic

Historical Monument in 1975, and later a Cultural Heritage Site) was the royal residence and where Columbus was received upon arriving from his first journey to America. Affected by the confiscations of Mendizábal, it was subsequently abandoned and fell into various private hands.

Sant Cebrià de Cabanyes

It is believed that the name

makes reference to an old

owner who wasn't able to

Tort (bent, in English)

walk straight

Del Tort Fountain

to visitors.

A delightful retreat that brings coolness and shade

A beautiful Romanesque hermitage and ancient parish for the Cabanyes community.

This natural water fountain was restored some

years ago, although the original is dated 1889. It is

found next to an old farmhouse documented since

the 18th century, thus the hike to the Tort fountain

is a traditional rural outing for the inhabitants of



OBSERVATIONS:

The two windows on the southerly wall, divided horizontally in two parts, are Close to La Conreria, the church has one sole nave, with a semicircular apse, an apsidiole in the northern part and a lightly pointed vault. The façade has an opening at the top in the form of a Greek cross and an architrave door with a discharging arch that represents a small tympanum.

Sagalés. Tel.: +34 902 130 014

Tusgsal. Tel.: +34 901 511 151

Until Can Ruti (Badalona)

Access

BY ROAD

B-20 (Ronda de Dalt) C-31 (El Maresme motorway)

C-33 (La Jonquera motorway) C-58 Barcelona to Sabadell and Terrassa

C-17 (Barcelona-Vic-Ripoll dual carriageway) B-500 (Badalona to Mollet del Vallès. La

BV-5001 (Road from Roca del Vallès) **BV-5011** (Road from Badalona to Montcada

BV-5008 (Road from Tiana)

SUBURBAN RAILWAY SERVICES

Renfe. Tel.: +34 902 240 202 Line R1 (Molins de Rei - Maçanet-Massanes along the coast). Montgat Line R 2 (Sant Vicenç de Calders -Maçanet-Massanes inland). Montcada **BY METRO AND BUS**

Line 1 (red), Santa Coloma de Gramenet station. Access direction Puig Castellar. B-27 bus to Can Ruti. After, you must catch the GR-92, which leaves from the same road a few metres along from the bus stop. Line 4 (yellow), Pep Ventura station. After, B-26 bus to Can Ruti.

La Conreria. Badalona-Sabadell, via La

Lines 2, B-19, B-24, B-25, B-26 and B-27.

Line 9 (orange), Singuerlín station. After, walk 10 minutes to the park or catch an urban bus in Torribera (bus 801 Tusgal) or in Les Oliveras (bus 802 Tusgal). Line 9 (orange), Can Zam station to enter by

mobilitat.gencat.cat

Facilities

PARK OFFICE

La Conreria. Road B-500, km 6. 08391 Tiana Tel.: +34 933 956 336 C/e: p.smarina@diba.cat

INFORMATION POINTS AND CENTRES

Ecometrópoli Information Point Torribera Enclosure. Pavelló Montserrat Prat de la Riba, 171. Santa Coloma de

Tel.: +34 618 007 230 Information Point at the Badalona **Tourist Office**

Francesc Layret, 78-82 Tel.: +34 934 832 990 Information Point in the Observatory Tiana Astronomy Observatory Eduard Fontserè, s/n. Zona poliesportiva

Tel.: +34 934 650 626 La Virreina Information Point Nou de la Virreina, 22. Tiana

Tel.: +34 697 509 171

OTHER FACILITIES Serralada de Marina Park

Documentation Centre Biblioteca Municipal Elisenda de Montcada Tarragona, 32. Montcada i Reixac Tel.: +34 934 925 959

La Font de l'Alba Recreational Area Ctra. de Tiana to the sports area (swimming pool) and the Astronomical Observatory

(tarmac road 1 km distance from Tiana) La Font de l'Alzina Recreational Area Camí de la font de l'Alzina, s/n Exit the neighbourhood of Les Oliveres (Santa

Coloma de Gramenet) and continue along a unsurfaced path for 1.5 km Recreational area at the Tort fountain Access from the Carretera de la Roca del Vallès

Les Oliveres Recreational Area Access from the neighbourhood of Les Oliveres (Santa Coloma de Gramenet) along an unsurfaced path, in the direction of the Alzina fountain El Bosquet de les Escoles Recreational

Access from the end of Avinguda Ramon Berenguer (Santa Coloma de Gramenet)

El Berenador de Can Ruti Recreational Road from Badalona to Can Ruti. Next to the

residence, beside the road Angeleta Ferrer Nature School. Can

Miravitges Pomar de Dalt, 16. Badalona Tel.: +34 933 950 105

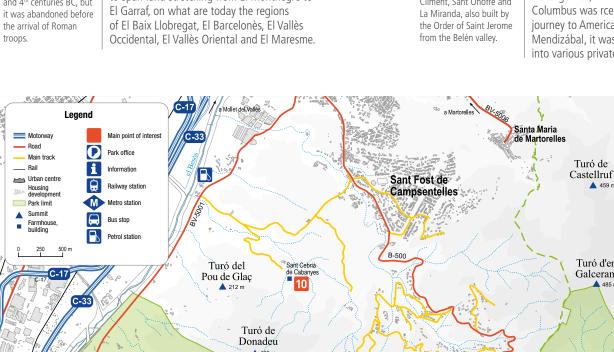




El Vallès and part of El Barcelonès and El Maresme.



Its pivotal moment took place between the 3th and 4th centuries BC, but





Montigalà



Hermitage

The ancient parish church of Sant Cebrià de Tiana has undergone numerous refurbishments



Every Easter Monday, the Aplec de l'Alegria (meeting of joy, in English) is celebrated, during which

couplets in honour of Our

Lady of Joy are sung.

1100, the current building is of Late Gothic style, refurbished and expanded during the 18th century. It has a single nave and a polygonal apse with a square bell tower with a pyramid-shaped hip roof. The interior boasts mural paintings by Ignasi Serra Goday.

Santa Coloma

de Gramene

The Iberian Settlement of Puig Castellar

It is one the first Iberian settlements to be excavated and a large part of the pieces are found in the Torre Balldovina museum.



OBSERVATIONS: with other Iberian

settlements, such as Ca n'Oliver, La Rovira hill, En Boscà hill and Montjuïc. crockery and utensils remained.

Its location allowed visual contact to be maintained

It is believed to have been a Laietani establishment with almost two hundred inhabitants remaining until 195 BC, when, during the Second Punic War, Marcus Porcius Cato seized and burnt it. The fire provoked the abandonment of the houses where only tools,