

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau,  
Barcelona

### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

#### State(s) Party(ies)

- Spain

#### Type of Property

cultural

#### Identification Number

804bis



#### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1997

### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Palau de la Música Catalana, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain	41.388 / 2.175	0.13	1.74	1.87	1997
Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain	41.414 / 2.175	6.74	23.14	29.88	1997
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>6.87</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>31.75</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Palau de la Música Catalana, scale 1:2500	12/12/2007	
Hospital de Sant Pau, scale 1:1000	12/12/2007	

#### Comment

The 1997 ICOMOS Evaluation includes a map that provides the boundaries of the Buffer Zone of the Palau de la Música Catalana.

### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Elisa de Cabo de la Vega  
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte  
Subdirectora de Protección de Patrimonio Histórico

- Laura de Miguel Riera  
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte

Subdirección General de Protección de Patrimonio Histórico

- Esther Rodríguez  
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte  
Subdirectora General Adjunta de Protección del Patrimonio Histórico

### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Albert Sierra  
Direcció General del Patrimoni Cultural  
Responsable d'Innovació i Comunicació

#### Comment

Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Cultura Direcció General d'Arxius, Biblioteques, Museus i Patrimoni M. Mercè Costa Martorell Arquitecta Portaferriassa, 1-3 08002 Barcelona Spain Email: mcostam@gencat.cat

### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [Hospital Sant Pau](http://www.hospital-sant-pau.cat)

#### Comment

[www.palaumusica.cat](http://www.palaumusica.cat) [www.santpaubarcelona.org](http://www.santpaubarcelona.org)  
<http://www.mecd.gob.es/cultura-mecd/areas-cultura/patrimonio/mc/patrimoniomundial/bienes-declarados/por-ano-de-inscripcion/palau.html>

### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

## 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

#### Comment

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is being reviewed by the Consultative Body.

### 2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(i)(ii)(iv)

### 2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

(i) Comprehensive conception of the buildings, integration of different techniques and disciplines. (ii) Sculptures by Arnau, Gargallo, Blay, ceramics, mosaics by Brú. Spiritual values transmitted by religious figures, scientific and functional advances to improve the patients' mood. (iv) Palau de la Música Catalana, concert hall where the use of metallic grid structure is remarkable. Hospital de Sant Pau, modernist garden city designed to improve the quality of life of patients and users.

### 2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

### 2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value





















































## 3. Factors Affecting the Property

### 3.14. Other factor(s)

#### 3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

### 3.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact	Origin
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>		
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	 	
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>		
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	 	
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>		
3.4.3	Surface water pollution	 	
3.4.4	Air pollution	  	
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>		
3.7.1	Wind	 	
3.7.2	Relative humidity	 	
3.7.3	Temperature	 	
3.7.4	Radiation/light	 	
3.7.5	Dust	  	
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	  	
3.7.7	Pests	 	 
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>		
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	 	
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	 	 
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	 	 
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	 	 
<b>3.9</b>	<b>Other human activities</b>		
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage	 	
3.9.6	Civil unrest	 	
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>		
3.11.2	Earthquake	 	
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>		
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities	 	
3.13.3	Management activities	 	
<b>Legend</b>	 Current	 Potential	 Negative
	 Positive	 Inside	 Outside

### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>					
<b>3.4.4</b>	<b>Air pollution</b>	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>					
<b>3.7.5</b>	<b>Dust</b>	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
<b>3.7.6</b>	<b>Water (rain/water table)</b>	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

In item 3.11.2 the risk estimated by the Catalonia's Geological Institute is moderate.

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

**There is a buffer zone**

#### 4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities/landowners**.

#### 4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Local residents/communities/landowners are informed on the boundaries of the property and of the buffer zone by the Generalitat. This communication is made when these boundaries are set up and approved. Since then some of the residents may have changed and it may be useful to remind them the boundaries.

## 4.2. Protective Measures

#### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The laws on cultural heritage applied by the various public authorities in managing Gaudí's works make up a complex body of legislation on five different levels (international, supranational, national, autonomous community and municipal).

The international and supranational legislation, that is the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, is already well known. It only remains to say that Spain signed these treaties in 1982 and 1985 respectively and that their stipulations are incorporated in state and autonomous community legislation.

The legislation applicable in Spain is briefly described below, firstly at a state level, then at the level of the autonomous community and lastly at a municipal level.

This section includes not only specific legislation on cultural heritage but also legislation on tourism and urban planning, which, because of its purpose, is regarded as an extremely valuable complementary tool in conserving and raising awareness of our heritage.

#### State legislation

Law 16/85 of 24 June 1985 on Spanish Historic Heritage states that Spanish Historic Heritage is made up of buildings and objects of artistic, historical, palaeontological, archaeological, ethnographic, scientific or technical interest. Documentary and bibliographical heritage and archaeological sites and zones are also part of this heritage, as are natural sites, parks and gardens of artistic or anthropological importance.

Without prejudice to the powers of the public authorities, the central government of Spain is duty-bound and has the essential authority, as established in articles 46 and 44, 149.1.1 and 149.2 of the Spanish Constitution, to ensure the conservation of Spanish Historic Heritage and to promote its enrichment and to foster and encourage access for citizens to the assets that make up this heritage.

In addition, the administrative division of Spain into autonomous communities means the governments of these communities are granted powers related to culture and, without prejudice to the duties and authority described in the paragraph above, historical, artistic, monumental, architectural, archaeological and scientific heritage. As a result, both central government and the autonomous communities are responsible for the preservation and conservation of heritage.

All the autonomous communities have used their powers to draw up a body of legislation regulating archaeological interventions and museums, while others, including Catalonia, have fully embraced their powers and have drawn up laws on heritage.

#### Autonomous community legislation

##### Catalonia

Law 9/1993 of 30 September 1993 on Catalan Cultural Heritage, enacted by the Parliament of Catalonia. This Law, the precedent for which was the Law of 3 July 1934 on the conservation of the historical, artistic and scientific heritage of Catalonia, must be regarded as the framework surrounding the various laws for each specific sector of heritage.

The Law is founded on a broad concept of the cultural heritage of Catalonia that encompasses movable, immovable and intangible heritage, be it publicly or privately owned, and expressions of traditional and popular culture.

Three categories of protection have been established and apply equally to movable assets, immovable assets and intangible heritage: cultural assets of national interest, listed assets and other assets that fall within the broad concept of cultural heritage defined by article 1 of the Law.

In accordance with the power recognised by the Constitutional Court in its Decision 17/1991, the Government of Catalonia is empowered to declare cultural assets of national interest, the

highest category of protection, which corresponds to that of the assets of cultural interest defined by the aforementioned Law on Spanish Historic Heritage.

The Law establishes a second sphere of protection for cultural heritage assets of lesser importance, listed assets, which are protected and monitored by means of instruments implemented in the main by municipalities.

Heritage included in this sphere of protection is termed a cultural asset of local interest. With regard to immovable assets of national interest, the Law establishes various forms of protection depending on the nature of the asset. Immovable assets of local interest can be listed within the framework of this Law. In addition, the mechanisms for their protection under urban legislation are also cited.

Noteworthy among the measures to promote and raise awareness of this heritage is the establishment by the Government of Catalonia of the 'cultural one per cent', the creation of the Inventory of Catalan Cultural Heritage and the precepts on managing monuments in such a way as to enable the public to visit them. The Law does not dwell on the goals of protecting and conserving cultural heritage but instead aims to encourage awareness of this heritage as a logical consequence of gradually achieving these aims. Article 8.2 of the Statute of Autonomy, whereby the Government of Catalonia is duty-bound to promote citizens' participation in culture, is thus complied with.

The Law also establishes the requirement for professional skills and qualifications for certain types of action and intervention in order to raise the level of protection for heritage assets.

The Law also lays down the system of sanctions, classifying infractions and their corresponding penalties, and determines the bodies empowered to impose these sanctions. In addition, the Law establishes preventive and additional measures.

Lastly, the Cultural Heritage Advisory Council is set up as a consultative body of the public authorities on matters relating to heritage in order to ensure that the objectives laid down by the law are achieved.

- Municipal
- Metropolitan General Plan on Urban Planning (PGOM)
- Byelaws on Protecting the Historical and Artistic Architectural Heritage of the City of Barcelona

- Planning Regulations in the Special Plan on Protecting the Architectural Heritage of the city of Barcelona (the Eixample; Sarrià-Sant Gervasi ; Les Corts; Gràcia)

Barcelona and the municipalities in its area of influence between them form the metropolitan region. With regard to urban planning, this means that laws are required that will provide for the planning of this entire metropolitan region, and this is fundamentally the purpose of the Metropolitan General Plan on Urban Planning (PGOM) approved by the Provincial Urban Planning Committee on 14 July 1976 and subsequently modified and updated in 2001.

The PGOM is the legal framework for the municipal byelaws created by town and city councils. Despite the fact that protecting architectural heritage within the area it covers is not one of the main functions of the PGOM, it includes the mechanisms to do so in articles 20, 75, 147-150 and 151-160. Barcelona City Council approved its Byelaws on Protecting the Historical and Artistic Architectural Heritage of the City of Barcelona in 1979 and the revision of the Municipal Catalogue in May 2000. Before describing the functioning and composition of these Byelaws and the Catalogue, which, as one might imagine, are complex, given that Barcelona is a capital city with a long history and a wealth of heritage, we wish to underline the fact that the Catalogue abides by and incorporates Law 9/1993 on Catalan Cultural Heritage.

Among other things, the Byelaws establish four categories of protection (A, B, C and D). The highest of these is category A, which applies to Cultural Assets of National Interest, as established by Law 9/1993 on Catalan Cultural Heritage. These assets are, therefore, automatically accorded the highest category in the Municipal Catalogue.

The PGOM establishes a number of urban planning zones. These, together with the division of the city of Barcelona into districts, form the basis for the special plans drawn up by Barcelona City Council to manage its heritage. These plans include a series of specific regulations and take into account the characteristics of the buildings concerned.

The monuments in Barcelona being proposed in this application are located in four districts in the city, the Eixample, Gràcia, Les Corts and Sarrià-Sant Gervasi, each of which is covered by a special plan. The contents of these special plans would be somewhat complex to summarise and, given their length, inappropriate within the context of this application dossier.

Articles 31 (4,5), 32 (4,5), 32 (4,5) and 32 (4,5) of the respective special plans are important to note, however, as they describe and specify the protection to be given to buildings' surroundings.

- Other related legislation

Law 13/2002 of 21 June 2002 on Tourism in Catalonia  
The Law on Tourism in Catalonia was introduced in response to the new values that prompted the promotion and management of tourism, all of which were discussed at the Catalan Tourism Congress held in Tarragona in February 2001. This Law includes the international and Community guidelines and directives on the subject. The Law also takes into account the economic opportunities and impact of an economic activity of this nature on the progress and social advancement of the country. However, in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, it does not disregard the duty to safeguard the natural, historical, cultural and environmental importance of the resources that make this activity possible.

### Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Wednesday, December 7, 2005

#### • Question 6.02

The laws on cultural heritage applied by the various public authorities in managing Gaudí's works make up a complex body of legislation on five different levels (international, supranational, national, autonomous community and municipal).

The international and supranational legislation, that is the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, is already well known. It only remains to say that Spain signed these treaties in 1982 and 1985 respectively and that their stipulations are incorporated in state and autonomous community legislation.

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Without prejudice to the powers of the public authorities, the central government of Spain is duty-bound and has the essential authority, as established in articles 46 and 44, 149.1.1 and 149.2 of the Spanish Constitution, to ensure the conservation of Spanish Historic Heritage and to promote its enrichment and to foster and encourage access for citizens to the assets that make up this heritage.

In addition, the administrative division of Spain into autonomous communities means the governments of these communities are granted powers related to culture and, without prejudice to the duties and authority described in the paragraph above, historical, artistic, monumental, architectural, archaeological and scientific heritage.

As a result, both central government and the autonomous communities are responsible for the preservation and conservation of heritage.

All the autonomous communities have used their powers to draw up a body of legislation regulating archaeological interventions and museums, while others, including Catalonia, have fully embraced their powers and have drawn up laws on heritage.

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Three categories of protection have been established and apply equally to movable assets, immovable assets and intangible heritage: cultural assets of national interest, listed assets and other assets that fall within the broad concept of cultural heritage defined by article 1 of the Law.

In accordance with the power recognised by the Constitutional Court in its Decision 17/1991, the Government of Catalonia is empowered to declare cultural assets of national interest, the highest category of protection, which corresponds to that of the assets of cultural interest defined by the aforementioned Law on Spanish Historic Heritage. The Law establishes a second sphere of protection for cultural heritage assets of lesser importance, listed assets, which are protected and monitored by means of instruments implemented in the main by municipalities.

Heritage included in this sphere of protection is termed a cultural asset of local interest. With regard to immovable assets of national interest, the Law establishes various forms of protection depending on the nature of the asset.

Immovable assets of local interest can be listed within the framework of this Law. In addition, the mechanisms for their protection under urban legislation are also cited.

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The Law also establishes the requirement for professional skills and qualifications for certain types of action and intervention in order to raise the level of protection for heritage assets.

The Law also lays down the system of sanctions, classifying infractions and their corresponding penalties, and determines the bodies empowered to impose these sanctions. In addition, the Law establishes preventive and additional measures.

Lastly, the Cultural Heritage Advisory Council is set up as a consultative body of the public authorities on matters relating to heritage in order to ensure that the objectives laid down by the law are achieved.

· Municipal

· Metropolitan General Plan on Urban Planning (PGOM)

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· Other related legislation

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The Law on Tourism in Catalonia was introduced in response to the new values that prompted the promotion and management of tourism, all of which were discussed at the Catalan Tourism Congress held in Tarragona in February 2001. This Law includes the international and Community guidelines and directives on the subject. The Law also takes into account the economic opportunities and impact of an economic activity of this nature on the progress and social advancement of the country. However, in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, it does not disregard the duty to safeguard the natural, historical, cultural and environmental importance of the resources that make this activity possible.

#### Comment

Decree 276/2005, on Territorial Commissions for Cultural Heritage.

#### 4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

#### 4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

#### 4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

### 4.3. Management System / Management Plan

#### 4.3.1 - Management System

The Palau de la Música Catalana is owned by the Orfeó Català, a private choral association, and is managed by the Palau de la Música Catalana Consortium, which was set up after the 1982 restoration, with members nominated by the municipal administration, Barcelona City Council, the Government of Catalonia and the Orfeó Català. This body has a special section responsible for heritage and for the restoration work in recent years. For The Hospital de Sant Pau: The Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau Foundation is the private body responsible for the management. The Board of Trustees is the overall governing body. Its members are in equal number from Barcelona City Council, The Cathedral Chapter and the Government of Catalonia. The management of the site is under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party and under traditional protective measures or customary law.

For The Palau de la Música Catalana there is no specific management plan.

#### Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Wednesday, December 7, 2005

##### • Question 5.02

Steering group or similar management committee has been set up to guide the management of the site

##### • Question 5.03

**Function:** The Palau de la Música Catalana is owned by the Orfeó Català, a private choral association, and is managed by the Palau de la Música Catalana Consortium, which was set up after the 1982 restoration, with members nominated by the municipal administration, Barcelona City Council, the Government of Catalonia and the Orfeó Català. This body has a special section responsible for heritage and for the restoration work in recent years.

##### **Constituted:**

##### • Question 5.05

Overall management system of the site

- Management under protective legislation
- Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party
- Management under traditional protective measures or customary law

#### Comment

Hospital de Sant Pau: The urban zonation plan has been developed and implemented. There are internal rules of procedure. Each pavilion has its own authorisations adapted to its profile. There is an agreement with each institution user of a pavilion. Palau de la Música: There is a strategic management plan 2012-2015. There is a maintenance plan. There is a procedure for the use of the spaces.

#### 4.3.2 - Management Documents

##### Comment

Hospital de Sant Pau Special urban plan to specify the uses of new equipments, buildings and volumetries regulation within the enclosure of the Private Foundation of the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau de Barcelona (in force since February 2013). Internal rules. Agreement template for use cession of

the spaces. Palau de la Música Catalana Strategic Plan 2012-2015. Maintenance Plan 2011-2021. Annual working plan 2014. Agreement template for use cession of the spaces 2014 (annual revision).

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

**4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?**

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

**4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?**

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Not applicable

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

**No indigenous peoples** are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is **little or no contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

**4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

The manager of the site is working on the elaboration of a management plan which will be ready in 2015.

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report**

For the Hospital de Sant Pau the special urban plan for the integration of new renovated buildings was updated on March 7 2013. The former one was from 1996, modified in 1997, 2000 and 2002. The manager organisation of the Palau de la Música Catalana was refounded in January 2012 as Fundació Orfeó Català - Palau de la Música Catalana.

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	12%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	1%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	25%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	3%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	9%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	11%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	4%
Other grants	35%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**Comment**

None.

**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **sufficient** but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard

**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

Equipment and facilities are well maintained

**4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	88%
Part-time	12%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	98%
Seasonal	2%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

Human resources are adequate for management needs

**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Poor
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Good
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

**4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Low
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Low
Conservation	Low
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

**4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

In items 4.4.9, 4.4.10 and 4.4.11 only the employees directly involved in management are taken into account. On item 4.4.15, even if there is not a capacity development plan or programme as such, external staff is transferring skills to manager institution's staff.

**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **small amount** of research, but it is not planned

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared with local partners** but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau. Història, Arquitectura i Art. Serraclar y Martí 2009 Sant Pau Recinte Modernista. Vila, J. 2014 Blog de divulgación e investigación sobre el Recinto Modernista de Sant Pau  
<http://desantacreuasantpau.blogspot.com.es/> Edicions 62 'Palau de la Música Catalana, Simfonia d'un segle' Cararach, J.A. 2007 'El Palau de la Música Catalana' Hughes et al. 2009

**4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

In 2013, a research was carried out by Amílcar Vargas on the management of the status of World Heritage in Catalonia, including the Palau de la Música Catalana and the Hospital de Sant Pau.

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors



**4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities / residents	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Poor
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industries	Non-existent

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is a **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

**4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately** presented and interpreted

**4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property**

Visitor centre	Excellent
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Not needed
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Not needed
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Not needed
Other	Not needed

**4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

The Palau de la Música Catalana does not require a visitors centre. The Hospital de Sant Pau has an ad hoc centre for visitors where an interpretation of the site is proposed.

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Static
Three years ago	Decreasing
Four years ago	Decreasing
Five years ago	Static

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Entry tickets and registries
Visitor surveys

**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**Comment**

The Palau de la Música Catalana strategic plan includes the visitor management.

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely **confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

The fee is collected and makes a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

**4.8. Monitoring**

**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Non-existent
Researchers	Non-existent
NGOs	Non-existent
Industry	Not applicable
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

**4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

**No relevant** Committee recommendations to implement

**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

#### **4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

### 5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>						
<b>3.4.4</b>	<b>Air pollution</b>	Air pollution can affect some surface elements of the property, such as sculptures, ceramics, mosaics and roofs. Therefore the attributes identified in criteria (ii) and (iv) could be affected.	There is an intervention and permanent cleaning plan contracted with a specialized company.	A contracted restoration and maintenance company evaluates periodically the physical conditions of the property.	Cleaning is daily. Maintenance is permanent and internal when an incident occurs. The comprehensive revision of the property is carried out by the contracted company annually.	Fundació Privada Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau and Fundació Orfeó Català - Palau de la Música Catalana.	None.
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
<b>3.7.5</b>	<b>Dust</b>	Dust can affect some surface elements of the property, such as sculptures, ceramics, mosaics and roofs. Therefore the attributes identified in criteria (ii) and (iv) could be affected.	There is an intervention and permanent cleaning plan contracted with a specialized company. There is a surveillance equipment with closed-circuit and security staff all 24 hours per day.	A contracted restoration and maintenance company evaluates periodically the physical conditions of the property. Dust in internal areas is controlled by recurrent cleaning of the spaces.	Cleaning is daily. Maintenance is permanent and internal when an incident occurs. The comprehensive revision of the property is carried out by the contracted company annually.	Fundació Orfeó Català-Palau de la Música Catalana.	None.
<b>3.7.6</b>	<b>Water (rain/water table)</b>	Acid rain can affect some surface elements of the property, such as sculptures, ceramics, mosaics and roofs. Therefore the attributes identified in criteria (ii) and (iv) could be affected.	There is an intervention and permanent cleaning plan contracted with a specialized company. There is a surveillance equipment with closed-circuit and security staff all 24 hours per day.	A contracted restoration and maintenance company evaluates periodically the physical conditions of the property. A monitoring team checks the conditions in which the user let the rented room after use.	Cleaning is daily. Maintenance is permanent and internal when an incident occurs. The comprehensive revision of the property is carried out by the contracted company annually.	Fundació Orfeó Català-Palau de la Música Catalana.	Effects of acid rain do not seriously menace in the medium term the attributes or criteria of the property. Nevertheless preventive measures have been taken in order to avoid the occurrence of this impact.

## 5.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

<b>4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones</b>						
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
<b>4.1.5</b>	<b>The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities/landowners</b>	Inform again local residents about the boundaries of the buffer zone.	2014-2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Privada Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau. Fundació Orfeó Català-Palau de la Música Catalana.	Local residents were already informed about the boundaries of the buffer zone when it was set-up and adopted.	
<b>4.4 Financial and Human Resources</b>						
<b>4.4.13</b>	<b>Promotion</b>					
<b>4.5 Scientific Studies and Research Projects</b>						
<b>4.5.3</b>	<b>No active outreach of research results to national or international agencies</b>	The issue will be addressed within the framework of the elaboration of the management plan for the serial site.	From September 2014.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Privada Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau. Fundació Orfeó Català-Palau de la Música Catalana.	None.	
<b>4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>						

4.6.3	<b>There is a limited education and awareness programme</b>	The issue will be addressed within the framework of the elaboration of the management plan for the serial site.	From September 2014.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Privada Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau. Fundació Orfeó Català-Palau de la Música Catalana.	None.
4.6.5	<b>The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted</b>	Improving the presentation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in the information given to visitors and on the websites.	2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Privada Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau. Fundació Orfeó Català-Palau de la Música Catalana.	None.
<b>4.7 Visitor Management</b>					
4.7.5	<b>Contact with the tourism industry is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters</b>	The issue will be addressed within the framework of the elaboration of the management plan for the serial site.	From September 2014.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Privada Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau. Fundació Orfeó Català-Palau de la Música Catalana.	None.

### 5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

#### 5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

#### 5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

#### 5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

### 5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.4.1 - Comments

### 6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	Very positive

#### 6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

#### 6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
External experts

#### 6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

#### 6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

Include a more detailed users' manual. Include a glossary of terms.

#### 6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very poor
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Very poor

#### 6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

**Not all** of the required information was accessible

#### 6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

#### 6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

#### 6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

##### • Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Reason for update: The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is being reviewed by the Consultative Body.

##### • Map(s)

Reason for update: The 1997 ICOMOS Evaluation includes a map that provides the boundaries of the Buffer Zone of the Palau de la Música Catalana.

#### 6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

Concerning item 6.4, the questionnaire was easy to use but some points were not so easy to understand and in some cases (like 6.4) the proposed answers did not allow to introduce shades.