

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Spain

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

383bis


Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1987

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Catedral de Sevilla	37.386 / -5.993	2.4	68.34	70.74	2010
Reales Alcázares	37.384 / -5.992	9.8	68.33	78.13	2010
Archivo de Indias	37.385 / -5.993	0.47	68.33	68.8	2010
Total (ha)		12.67	205	217.67	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map of inscribed property	01/02/2010	

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

- Alfonso Jiménez Martín
Catedral de Sevilla Oficina técnica
Maestro Mayor

Comment

Please correct: the postal code of the Cathedral (Oficina Técnica), Alcázar and Archivo is 41004 Sevilla.

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

- [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)

- [Ayuntamiento de Sevilla \(only in spanish\)](#)
- [Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte \(only in spanish\)](#)
- [World Heritage Sites in Spain \(Tourist Office of Spain\)](#)

Comment

- <http://www.alcazarsevilla.org> 6.
- <http://www.mcu.es/archivos/MC/AGI/> 7.
- <http://www.catedraldesevilla.es> 8.
- <http://www.mcu.es/patrimonio/MC/PatrimonioMundial/BienesD ec/ListadoBienes/Sevilla.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

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Together the Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias as a series, form a remarkable monumental complex in the heart of Seville. They perfectly epitomize the Spanish "Golden Age", incorporating vestiges of Islamic culture, centuries of ecclesiastical power, royal sovereignty and the trading power that Spain acquired through its colonies in the New World. Founded in 1403 on the site of a former mosque, the Cathedral, built in Gothic and Renaissance style, covers seven centuries of history. With its five naves it is the largest Gothic building in Europe. Its bell tower, the Giralda, was the former minaret of the mosque, a masterpiece of Almohad architecture and now is important example of the cultural syncretism thanks to the top section of the tower, designed in the Renaissance period by Hernán Ruiz. Its "chapter house" is the first known example of the use of the elliptical floor plan in the western world. Ever since its creation, the Cathedral has continued to be used for religious purposes. The original nucleus of the Alcázar was constructed in the 10th century as the palace of the Moslem governor, and is used even today as the Spanish royal family's residence in this city, thereby retaining the same purpose for which it was originally intended: as a residence of monarchs and heads of state. Built and rebuilt from the early Middle Ages right up to our times, it consists of a group of palatial buildings and extensive gardens. The Alcázar embraces a rare compendium of cultures where areas of the original Almohad palace - such as the "Patio del Yeso" or the "Jardines del Crucero" - coexist with the Palacio de Pedro I representing Spanish Mudejar art, together with other constructions displaying every cultural style from the Renaissance to the Neoclassical. The Archivo de Indias building was constructed in 1585 to house the Casa Lonja or Consulado de Mercaderes de Sevilla (Consulate of the merchants of Seville). It became the Archivo General de Indias in 1785, and since then it has become home to the greatest collection of documentation concerning the discovery of and relations with the New World. The Archivo de Indias, designed by the architect responsible for completing El Escorial, Juan de Herrera, is one of the clearest examples of Spanish Renaissance architecture. An enormous influence on Baroque Andalusian architecture and on Spanish neoclassicism, it symbolizes the link between the Old and the New World. Seville owes its importance during the 16th and 17th centuries to its designation as the capital of the *Carrera de Indias* (the

Indies route: the Spanish trading monopoly with Latin America). It was the "Gateway to the Indies" and the only trading port with the Indies from 1503 until 1718. The *Conjunto Monumental*, or group of historic buildings encompassing the Cathedral/Giralda, the Alcázar and the Archivo de Indias, constitutes a remarkable testimony to the major stages of the city's urban history (Islamic, Christian, and that of Seville with its associations with the New World), as well as symbolizing a city that became the trading capital with the Indies for two centuries - a time during which Seville was the hub of the Spanish monarchy and played a major role in the colonization of Latin America following its discovery by Columbus.

Each one of these monuments is associated with the colonization process. The tomb of Columbus is preserved in the Cathedral. The Sala de los Almirantes (Admirals' hall) in the Alcázar was the headquarters of the Casa de Contratación (House of Trade), from which the monopoly with the Indies operated, and where, as a seat of learning, it spawned some of the most important expeditions of exploration and discovery of that period. And the Archivo de Indias has, since the 18th century, housed the most valuable and important documents which provide an insight into this historical event.

Criterion (i): The Giralda constitutes a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of Almohad architecture. The immense Cathedral with five naves which replaced the mosque is the largest Gothic edifice in Europe. The elliptical space of the Cabildo, created by Hernán Ruiz, is one of the most beautiful architectural works of the Renaissance.

Criterion (ii): The Giralda influenced the construction of numerous towers in Spain, and, after the conquest, in the Americas.

Criterion (iii): The Cathedral - the largest Gothic temple in Europe - and the Alcázar of Seville bear exceptional testimony to the civilization of the Almoravids and to that of Christian Andalusia dating from the re-conquest of 1248 to the 16th century, which was thoroughly imbued with Moorish influences.

Criterion (vi): The Cathedral, the Alcázar and the Lonja are directly and tangibly associated with a universally important event: the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492/1493 and the colonization of Latin America. The tomb of Christopher Columbus is in the Cathedral. Plans were made in the Admirals' Hall (Sala de los Almirantes) for a number of history's greatest explorations, notably the circumnavigation of the globe by Magellan and Sebastián Elcano (1519-1522). In the Lonja are conserved the most precious documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas.

Integrity

The *Conjunto Monumental* retains in its configuration the physical integrity of the original buildings and the juxtaposition of the various major historical stages.

The Cathedral constitutes a fully-used and complete monument. A Gothic temple whose construction was begun at the beginning of the 15th century above Seville's former Mezquita Mayor - an Almohad building whose Patio de los Naranjos has been preserved and converted into the access courtyard to the Cathedral - and the Giralda - the minaret that has been reused as a bell tower. It clearly displays the original Gothic masonry construction. Similarly, the later Renaissance buildings such as the Sala Capitular (Chapter House) retain their original fabric.

The Alcázar is another monument that retains the integrity of the phases of the various periods in which it was built. The rooms, patios and gardens of the original Almohad palace are preserved in their original state, as are the Mudéjar constructions that make up the Palacio de Pedro I and the

remaining later constructions and gardens that comprise the present-day *Conjunto Monumental*.

The Archivo de Indias building is preserved in its entirety, along with the valuable documents that it contains.

Authenticity

Each of the three buildings reflects clearly its architectural histories and convey their roles in the Spanish "Golden Age" in terms of ecclesiastical power royal sovereignty and the trading power that Spain acquired through its colonies in the New World.

In the restricted perimeter covered by the property, the three buildings are the most important manifestations of the power and influence of Spanish trade in the Americas. They are however not the only manifestations in the city and to reinforce their ability to convey the outstanding universal value of the property, there is a need to allow them to be associated with other remaining buildings.

The authenticity of the series of three buildings is to a degree vulnerable to changes in their setting which could leave them isolated from other associated buildings.

Protection and management requirements

Maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value remains guaranteed as long as individual protective mechanisms are in place for each one of the inscribed properties. The three buildings enjoy the highest degree of protection that exists in heritage legislation, at both regional and national levels, since they have been declared to be Properties of Cultural Interest in the Monuments category.

Similarly guaranteed are the conservation of individual buildings also associated with the Spanish trade in the Americas in the historical heart of the city that serves as the urban setting for the three monuments and the general characteristics of that urban environment. Fulfilling the legal requirement for the existence of specific urban plans and catalogues for its protection, this area, as a whole has been declared a Property of Cultural Interest. Given the enormous extent of this *Conjunto Histórico*, the protection plans have been drawn up according to homogeneous sectors. These Special Plans and Catalogues, together with the General Plan that came into force in 2006 (for those sectors whose Catalogue has yet to be completed), establish adequate measures for protection of the immediate setting of the property.

There are currently no action plans for the three buildings. However, there are provisions for improving the area included within a buffer zone whose boundary is under consideration. In the medium term, provisions made by the City Council include the completion of the Catalogues of buildings to be protected in both of the *Conjunto Histórico* sectors that have not yet been drawn up (sector 7, "Cathedral Sector" and sector 8, "Encarnación-Magdalena Sector") to replace the current *precatalogues*.

In the medium term, there are plans to restore two buildings in the proposed buffer zone that relate to the colonization of Latin America, the Atarazanas (shipyard) and the San Telmo palace.

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

(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

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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
3.1	Buildings and Development							
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure							
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure							
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
3.2.5	Underground transport infrastructure							
3.4	Pollution							
3.4.6	Input of excess energy							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric							
3.7.4	Radiation/light							
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
Legend	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
3.4	Pollution				
3.4.6	extensive	frequent	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric				
3.7.4	localised	frequent	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.6	localised	frequent	minor	high capacity	static

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

3.17.1 - Comments

Problems affecting the ensemble are excess of light, as a relatively new problem, as well as humidity due to filtrations and capillarity, usual in old buildings. The first problem is starting to be addressed.

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?

Inadequacies in the buffer zones of the World Heritage property make it difficult 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

4.2. Protective Measures

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

The World Heritage properties of the old town of Seville are affected by multiple levels of legal protection.

The Law n. 16 on the Spanish Historical Heritage, dated 25 June 1985, states that:

- the duty and essential attribute of the State Administration is to guarantee the preservation of the Spanish Historical Heritage, promote its enrichment and safeguard access for all citizens to the property included in it (art. 2);
- each Autonomous Community is responsible for protection of its Historical Heritage (art. 6);

- Town Councils shall co-operate with the organisations that are responsible for enforcing this Law in the preservation and safeguarding of the Spanish Historical Heritage contained within their municipal territory, adopting any measures necessary to prevent them from deteriorating or being lost or destroyed (art. 7).

In particular we have:

- Law 16, dated 25 June 1985, on the Spanish Historical Heritage;
- Law 1, dated 3 July 1991, in the Patrimonio Historico de Andalucia (in force when the "Torre Pelli/Cajasol" was approved);
- Law 7, dated 17 December 2002, on Urban Management of Andalucia (LOUA);
- Law 14, dated 26 November 2007, on the Historic Heritage of Andalucia (which has currently substituted the previous Law 1/1991), which rigorously applies the current concept of environment and landscape and provides the visual pollution or perceptual terms, forcing municipalities to introduce various types of planning urban or in-laws, measures and criteria for avoiding the possible condition of the declared monuments or groups.

The Cathedral, the Alcázar and the Archivo General de Indias are declared BIC (Bien de Interés Cultural) and in this case the Law 16/1985 states that "Property forming part of the Spanish Historical Heritage and declared of cultural interest under this Law or individually by Royal Decree shall enjoy special protection and safeguarding" (art. 9). In particular the declaration as property of cultural interest will entail the obligation for the municipality, in which they are located, to draw up a Special Plan for protection of the area involved by the declaration. Furthermore it is also possible to have another type of plan included in town planning legislation providing that under all circumstances it meets the requirements of this Law. Approval of these Plans will require a favourable report from the Administration responsible for the protection of the cultural property in question (art. 20). The historical city of Seville has an indisputable (universal) urban, architectonic and artistic value, and it is already declared by Spain as a "conjunto histórico" of national value, with the administrative protection associated.

Buffer Zone

The buffer zone includes the area around the three sites included in the World Heritage property and other buildings and spaces that were directly associated with, or have some tangible bearing on, the Latin America colonisation. In this way the buffer zone is the expression of the complementary between the three inscribed buildings and their area, expressing better the involvement of Seville in the process of Latin American colonisation.

The buffer zone - in which there are nine well managed "classed buildings" - is included within the extended Conjunto Histórico, declared by Royal Decree on 2nd November 2009, and covers many sectors. The Decree asks to be drawn up the definition of Special Protection Plans, but at the moment a plan for the "inner" sector is still missing and two plans for other sectors of "conjunto" are being approved.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

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

Submitted on Tuesday, November 8, 2005

• Question 6.02

At the time that the three monuments described in this report were declared World Heritage sites, they had already been afforded the maximum level of protection available under the Spanish Historical Heritage Law which listed them as Assets of Cultural Interest (Spanish initials BIC).

By virtue of Additional Provision 1 of the Spanish Historical

Heritage Act, Law 16/85 of 24 June. The Andalusian Historical Heritage Act, Law 1/91 rules in this same sense. Moreover, the three heritage elements are located in the Historical Sector of Seville, also with BIC status, thus reinforcing protection of the surrounding area. Although a specific plan has not been created for the sectors where these three monuments are located, there is a Special Preliminary Plan for Seville's Historical Sector as well as the 1987 General Urban Planning Scheme also providing urban planning coverage to these areas.

Comment

There is a Draft "General Rules for the application of the Historical Heritage of Andalusia" (2011, to be approved). The current protection will be guaranteed. The "Historical centre of Seville" is protected as a BIC (Item of Cultural Interest) inscribed on 02/11/1990 (Published on BOE 6 November 1990).

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?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

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

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

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

It would be advisable to regulate the use of the buildings and public spaces in the buffer zone, in order to regulate the commercial activities that take place in the open spaces in the vicinities of the property.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Spain is experiencing a significant level of decentralization that generates a division of powers based on different administrative levels. While the State Administration and Regions have different missions and impulse control, provinces or municipalities as Seville have an important operational role.

Given the decentralized system of the Spanish State, responsibility for implementing the World Heritage Convention is divided into three levels. In particular for Seville:

- National, Ministry of Culture
- Autonomous Community, Department of Culture of Andalusia
- Municipality of Seville

With regard to the Spanish Historical Heritage, the State Administration will adopt the necessary measures to facilitate collaboration with and amongst other public authorities. It will also gather and provide whatever information might be necessary (art. 2, Law 16/1985). The buildings belonging to the State and protected as cultural heritage are managed by the Technical Services Branch of Fine Arts and Cultural Assets of the central State.

The Autonomous Community government of Andalusia is the agency responsible for the enforcement of the Spanish Historical Heritage. It has enacted strong provisions on the protection of heritage. Then the Law 14/2007 approved the regulations for the protection of cultural heritage of Andalusia. Locally, the municipality has responsibility for all areas of urban planning and infrastructure, and in this context, for all buildings that are not cataloged as BIC which is the majority in the city of Seville. The services of the city of Seville seems to cooperate in the conservation and preservation of this heritage with the *Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico* (Law 5/2007, dated 26 June 2007), organ of the *Consejería de Cultura de la Junta de Andalucía*.

Without doubt many things have changed from 1987 when the three sites were inscribed as a World Heritage property by the WH Committee. From a medium-sized city, Seville opted to be a strong capital of the region, preparing large infrastructures on a metropolitan scale. Five years after inscription, The Universal Expo 1992 showed a newest Seville, enhancing the historical urban centre and monumental "conjunto" very well preserved, besides new territorial landmarks and changing the relation of Seville with the river (which has lost its historical and functional role with the city, affected by hydraulic works carried out in the configuration of the Guadalquivir), in relation to the formulated questions.

The current Master Plan of Seville (PGOU), approved in 2006, is quite different from the one that existed when Seville monumental complex was inscribed in the WHL. The current plan provides a great freedom for future interventions (volume and scale preeminence) in areas close to the three monuments in the WHL.

The General Plan of 2006 has substantially changed the city model of Seville giving rise to typically metropolitan relations and furnishing the regional capital with supra-municipal areas, functions and services. The 2006 PGOU includes development processes and heritage protection through Special Plans, which should analyze, detect and anticipate the possible impacts on the property World Heritage.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

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

Submitted on Tuesday, November 8, 2005

• Question 5.05

Overall management system of the site

○ Other effective management system
 The Department of Culture of the Andalusian Regional Government is the body ultimately responsible for cultural assets in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia. However, in light of the ownership of the assets, control of management and first-hand planning is the responsibility of:
 -Cathedral: The Archbishopric of Seville – Cathedral Chapter.
 -Alcázar: Town Hall of Seville - Board of Trustees of the Royal Alcázar: Municipal body responsible for taking the most important decisions in respect of maintenance and conservation.
 -Archive of the Indies: Ministry of Culture, Directorate-General of Archives and Libraries.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

None of the three monuments have a maintenance plan formalized and regulated budgetary ties, although all three have budget allocations, staff and maintenance systems; none of the specific instruments referred there for the rest of urban space within the buffer zone, which only has the general character of the historic city center.

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 only **partially 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?

No annual work / action plan exists

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

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

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 main owners of the monuments are three institutions (Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, Municipality of Seville and Diocese) and many other are private; concurrent administrations are four (Ministry, Regional Department, Municipality and Diocese). Therefore it would be necessary to create a technical body to coordinate, at least, the information and general management of the site.

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

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)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	26%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	12%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	28%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	29%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	5%
Other grants	0%

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?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

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

The percentages given in Table 4.4.1. are the result of estimation approach.

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

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

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

Permanent	67%
Seasonal	33%

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	Good
Promotion	Non-existent
Community outreach	Poor
Interpretation	Non-existent
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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	Low
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Not available
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Medium
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

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 fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

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

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**

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

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

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

- Review "Apuntes del Real Alcázar", number 14 (2013, ISSN 1578-0619) - Proceedings of the "Aula Hernán Ruiz", number 20 (2013, ISSN 978-84-938923-3-3).

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

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, but not 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	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

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

There is no education and awareness programme, despite an identified need

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 not influenced education, information or awareness building activities

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	Not needed
Site museum	Not provided but needed
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Poor
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	Not needed

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

4.7. Visitor Management

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

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

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

Entry tickets and registries

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

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?

There is some management of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

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 a small amount of monitoring, but it is not planned

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 for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

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	Average
Local communities	Non-existent
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Non-existent
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

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

Implementation is **underway**

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

Tracking and monitoring are partial and circumstantial, for specific problems, which are environmental (deterioration of timber and movable heritage parts or documents), structural (monitoring cracks or leaks, deteriorating plaster, walls ...) or functional, but there is no monitoring of agglomerations.

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
3.4	Pollution					
3.4.6	Input of excess energy	(i)	Decreased installed power and change in color temperature of lighting	It is necessary to implement it in a systematic and extensive way.	Immediately.	Education, Culture and Sport Ministry and Seville Municipality. It is a general problem of the city. Especially relevant in the Cathedral, where there have been projects (not implemented) to enhance the outdoor lighting, which is out of date.
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.4	Radiation/light	-	-	-	-	-
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	(i)	Selective application of new systems, in view of the inefficiency of the traditional ones to prevent moisture wicking and leaks.	Punctually in areas where walls are more hygroscopic.	Immediately.	Education, Culture and Sport Ministry (Spanish Historic Heritage Institute) and Regional Government (Historic Heritage Institute of Andalusia). It is a general and historical problem of the location of the three buildings on land near the Guadalquivir River. The solution for local and circumstantial means is attempted. It is necessary research and new technologies.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones						
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
4.1.5	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities/landowners	Increase the delimitation extension to include connection to adjacent monumental area and expand the buffer zone.	Mid term.	Municipality of Seville, Junta de Andalucía (Regional Government)	Perform well detailed visibility studies, taking into account the topographical and hydrological characteristics of the city and its surroundings.	
4.3 Management System / Management Plan						
4.3.10	There is little or no contact with industry regarding management	The atomization of the local tourism industry does not allow appreciable contacts.	Not foreseen.	There should be a regulation that is not expected immediately.	None.	
4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building						
4.6.3	There is no education and awareness programme	See next question.	See next question.	See next question.	See next question.	
4.6.4	World Heritage status has not influenced education, information or awareness building activities	Hold regular joint events to publicize the criteria and values.	Every year.	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, Seville Municipality, Diocese.	-	
4.7 Visitor Management						
4.7.5	Contact with the tourism industry is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	There should be a predicted flow of visitors and provide better information to the industry calendars and schedules of the three monuments, especially the Cathedral.	Immediately.	Municipality Tourism Office	It should be advisable to limit the extent and duration of the deployment and activities of craft fairs, as well as their claims and access of items.	
4.8 Monitoring						

4.8.1	Some monitoring, but it is not planned	Monitor in detail the flow of visitors.	Inmediatly.	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, Seville Municipality, Diocese.	Creating an informative technical committee, with local engineers from the Archivo General de Indias, the Alcazar, the Cathedral and the Junta de Andalucia is the most effective start of monitoring.
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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 **impacted** by factors described in this report, but this situation is being **addressed through effective management actions**.

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	Positive
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	No impact
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	Not applicable
Funding for the property	No impact
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	No impact
Lobbying	No impact
Institutional coordination	Negative
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Negative

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
Local community

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

no

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

The questionnaire system does not allow to refine answers. The comment fields are too short.

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

UNESCO	Fair
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Fair

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

Most of the required information was accessible

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

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	Satisfactory
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

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

Automatically generated in online version

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