

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Works of Antoni Gaudí

### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

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

- Spain

#### Type of Property

cultural

#### Identification Number

320bis

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

1984, 2005

### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Parque Güell, Barcelona , Catalonia , Spain	41.417 / 2.152	10.79	9.4	20.19	1984
Palacio Güell, Barcelona , Catalonia , Spain	41.381 / 2.175	0.17	3.66	3.83	1984
Casa Milà, Barcelona , Catalonia , Spain	41.398 / 2.163	0.5	11.17	11.67	1984
Casa Vicens, Barcelona , Catalonia , Spain	41.405 / 2.152	0.12	4.23	4.35	2005
Nativity Façade and Crypt of the Sagrada Família, Barcelona , Catalonia , Spain	41.406 / 2.175	0.19	7.22	7.41	2005
Casa Batlló, Barcelona , Catalonia , Spain	41.367 / 2.166	0.46	1.02	1.48	2005
Crypt at the Colònia Güell, Santa Coloma de Cervelló , Catalonia , Spain	41.366 / 2.029	0.22	0.32	0.54	2005
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>12.45</b>	<b>37.02</b>	<b>49.47</b>	

#### Comment

Casa Batlló 41.392 / 2.165 Park Güell instead of Parque Güell Casa Milà "La Pedrera" instead of Casa Milà Basílica de la Sagrada Família instead of Sagrada Família

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Works of Antoni Gaudí. Map showing Parque Güell	28/01/2004	
Works of Antoni Gaudí. Map showing Palacio Güell	28/01/2004	
Works of Antoni Gaudí. Map showing Casa Milà	28/01/2004	
Works of Antoni Gaudí. Map showing Casa Vicens	28/01/2004	
Works of Antoni Gaudí. Map showing the Gaudí's work on the Sagrada Família	01/12/2012	
Works of Antoni Gaudí. Map showing Casa Batlló	28/01/2004	
Works of Antoni Gaudí. Map showing Gaudí's work on the Crypt at the Colònia Güell	28/01/2004	

### Comment

Park Güell instead of Parque Güell Casa Milà "La Pedrera" instead of Casa Milà Basílica de la Sagrada Família instead of Sagrada Família

### 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  
Subdirección 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

Please add: Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Cultura Direcció General d'Arxius, Biblioteques, Museus i Patrimoni M. Mercè Costa Arquitecta Portaferrissa, 1-3 (Palau Moja) 08002 Barcelona Spain Telephone: +34 933 162 740 E-mail: mcostam@gencat.cat

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

- [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
- [Antoni Gaudí \(See Barcelona\)](#)
- [Taller de Escultura Luís Gueilburt - Colección Antoni Gaudí](#)
- [World Heritage Sites in Spain \(Tourist Office of Spain\)](#)

### Comment

<http://www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/Patrimoni/menuitem.6a2de c9a300f68a8cd0181dfb0c0e1a0/?vgnnextoid=087af4a3876b0110VgnVCM1000000b0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=087af4a3876b0110VgnVCM1000000b0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=default>  
<http://www.casabatllo.es/> <http://www.lapedrera.com>  
<http://www.gaudicoloniaguell.org/> <http://palauguell.cat/>  
<http://www.parkguell.cat/> <http://www.sagradafamilia.cat>

### 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 advisory 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) Organic architecture: specially at Park Güell, Casa Milà, Casa Batlló. Use of the ruled geometry: specially at Casa Milà, Palau Güell, Crypt of the Colònia Güell. Functionality of spaces and forms: specially at Palau Güell and Casa Batlló. (ii) Symbolism: specially at Casa Batlló and the Sagrada Família. Historicism: specially at Sagrada Família and Casa Vicens. Reviving traditional crafts: specially at Casa Vicens, Casa Batlló, Park Güell, Palau Güell. (iv) Tipological diversity.

**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**

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is being reviewed by the advisory body.

**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>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>							
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities							
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>							
3.2.5	Underground transport infrastructure							
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>							
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							
3.7.8	Micro-organisms							
<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							
3.9.5	Terrorism							
3.9.6	Civil unrest							
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>							
3.10.1	Storms							
3.10.6	Temperature change							
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>							
3.11.2	Earthquake							
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)							
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>							
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species							
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>							
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities							
3.13.2	High 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
3.1	Buildings and Development				

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	high capacity	static
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.5	Underground transport infrastructure	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.4	Pollution					
3.4.4	Air pollution	extensive	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.1	Wind	extensive	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static
3.7.2	Relative humidity	extensive	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.3	Temperature	extensive	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.4	Radiation/light	extensive	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.7.5	Dust	extensive	on-going	significant	high capacity	increasing
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	localised	on-going	significant	high capacity	static
3.7.7	Pests	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.8	Micro-organisms	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	extensive	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage	localised	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.9.5	Terrorism	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static
3.9.6	Civil unrest	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	increasing
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1	Storms	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.2	Earthquake	widespread	one off or rare	significant	high capacity	static
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	extensive	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.2	High impact research / monitoring activities	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static

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

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

For two of the seven series' properties (i.e. Gaudí's work on the basilica de la Sagrada Família and Crypt at the Colònia Güell), the religious uses are currently relevant and positive, from an inside origin. On the other hand, all seven series' properties show religious symbolism elements.

## 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 both the management authority and 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 laws on cultural heritage applied by the various public authorities in managing their sites and monuments 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 tourism-related legislation, which, because of its purpose, is regarded as an extremely valuable 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.

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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)
- . By laws 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.

Palau Güell is situated in the Eixample, a district in the city with its own special plan. The contents of this plan would be somewhat complex to summarise and, given its 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, November 30, 2005

#### • Question 6.02

The laws on cultural heritage applied by the various public authorities in managing their sites and monuments 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 tourism-related legislation, which, because of its purpose, is regarded as an extremely valuable 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.

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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)
- By laws 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.

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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.

Palau Güell is situated in the Eixample, a district in the city with its own special plan. The contents of this plan would be somewhat complex to summarise and, given its 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.

**Comment**

Palau Güell is not situated in the Eixample. This paragraph and the following should read: "Palau Güell is situated in Ciutat Vella, a district in the city with its own special plan. The contents of this plan would be somewhat complex to summarise and, given its length, inappropriate within the context of this application dossier." "Articles 31 (4,5) and 32 (4,5) of the special plan are important to note..."

**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 **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**

**4.3. Management System / Management Plan**

**4.3.1 - Management System**

The levels of public authority who are primarily involved with the management of the site are national; regional; local. Park Güell is managed by Barcelona City Council including the Department of Architecture, the Municipal Institute of Parks and Gardens and the Barcelona Institute of Culture Casa Milà is managed by The Fundació Caixa Catalunya. Park Güell and Casa Milà have a coordinator on a full-time basis. Management of site is under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party.

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

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)  
Submitted on Wednesday, November 30, 2005

**• 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**

Park Güell and Casa Milà "La Pedrera" have each one a coordinator on a full time basis. The manager of the serial property is the Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Catalan Government. In addition, each one of the series" properties has its own public or private manager. The Direction General is preparing a management plan for the serial property, but all of the individual managers have or are preparing their own management plans.

**4.3.2 - Management Documents**

**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 **despite an identified need**

**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	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
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**

Even if there is not a specific management plan for the whole serial property, the general management system for the cultural heritage is adequate to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value and a management plan is being developed. Most of the series" properties have an annual work/action plan and many or all activities are being implemented, but there is not such a plan for the whole serial property. There is no industry near the different series" properties.

**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**

Casa Vicens has been purchased by a private institution, which wants to promote the access of visitors to the property. Casa Batlló is managed by Casa Batlló S.L.U. Casa Milà "La Pedrera" is managed by FUNDACIÓ CATALUNYA-LA PEDRERA. Park Güell is managed by the Department of Architecture per Department of Architectural, Historic and Artistic Heritatge.

**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)	0%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	9%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	4%
In country donations (NGO´s, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	84%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	3%
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 **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

**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 **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

**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**

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

Full-time	83%
Part-time	17%

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

Permanent	95%
Seasonal	5%

**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?**

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

**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	Fair
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
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	Low
Education	Low
Visitor management	Low
Conservation	Low
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Low
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

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

**No capacity** development plan or programme is in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

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

There is no capacity development plan or programme for the whole serial property, but those managing the property locally are fully competent and assume leadership in management.

**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 **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 with local participants and some national 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**

Bassegoda, J., Sanmartí, J., Giralt-Miracle, D. Casa Batlló “Luz y Color”. 2012. Giordano, C. La guía completa del Park Güell. Barcelona: Dos de Arte, 2009. Martínez, L., Rigol, J., Aragonès, J. M., Bonet, J., Cabré, T., Casanova, R., Crippa, M. A., Faulí, J., Giralt-Miracle, D. Sagrada Família: de Temple Expiatori a Basílica. Barcelona: Lunwerg, 2011.

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

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## 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	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Poor
Tourism industry	Average
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 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	Adequate
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
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

Three out of the seven individual properties have a planned and effective education and awareness programme.

## 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	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Minor Increase

### 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

### 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 **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

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

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

### 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 **some 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

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## 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 to define key indicators, **but this has not been done**

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

Implementation is **complete**

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

Three of the series" properties have defined key indicators.

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

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**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>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	No one.	Managers will seek to minimize the negative impact in the property.	Monitoring mechanisms that will be set up in the management plan of the serial property.	2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Palau Güell.	The impact is negative only for 1 of the 7 series" properties, while it is positively relevant for 3 other series" properties.
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>						
3.4.4	Air pollution	No one.	Managers will analyze how to counter this negative impact.	Monitoring mechanisms that will be set up in the management plan of the serial property.	2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Catalunya - La Pedrera Diputació de Barcelona Barcelona City Council Junta Constructora de la Sagrada Família	The periodical report has allowed managers to be more aware of some negative factors, but responses to these challenges need a longer process.
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
3.7.5	Dust	No one.	Managers will analyze how to counter this negative impact.	Monitoring mechanisms that will be set up in the management plan of the serial property.	2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Catalunya - La Pedrera Diputació de Barcelona MoraBanc Junta Constructora de la Sagrada Família	The periodical report has allowed managers to be more aware of some negative factors, but responses to these challenges need a longer process.
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	No one.	Managers will analyze how to counter this negative impact.	Monitoring mechanisms that will be set up in the management plan of the serial property.	2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Catalunya - La Pedrera Diputació de Barcelona MoraBanc Junta Constructora de la Sagrada Família	The periodical report has allowed managers to be more aware of some negative factors, but responses to these challenges need a longer process.
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	No one.	Managers will analyze how to minimize the risk of negative impact without challenging the positive impacts of tourism.	Monitoring mechanisms that will be set up in the management plan of the serial property.	2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Fundació Catalunya - La Pedrera Diputació de Barcelona Barcelona City Council	In fact the negative impact is not current, but potential, but the positive impact is current.
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						
3.11.2	Earthquake	No one.	Managers will analyze how to counter this negative impact.	Monitoring mechanisms that will be set up in the management plan of the serial property.	2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Diputació de Barcelona	The negative impact is only current for 1 of the 7 series" properties, while it is potential for 3 more.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.3 Management System / Management Plan				
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment

4.3.6	No annual work / action plan exists	Defining the elaboration of an annual action plan within the framework of the management plan of the serial property.	December 2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Catalan Government.	Six out of of the seven individual properties already have an annual action plan.
4.3.10	There is little or no contact with industry regarding management				
<b>4.4 Financial and Human Resources</b>					
4.4.15	No capacity development plan or programme is in place	Evaluating the need of a capacity development plan or programme.	December 2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Catalan Government.	Even if there is no capacity development plan or programme for the whole serial property, those managing the property locally are fully competent and assume leadership in management.
<b>4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>					
4.6.3	There is a limited education and awareness programme	Evaluating the need of a broader education and awareness programme for the serial property.	December 2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Catalan Government.	Four out of the seven individual properties already have a planned education and awareness programme.
4.6.5	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	Improving the presentation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in the information given to visitors and on the websites.	July 2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Catalan Government. Individual managers of the series' properties involved.	-
<b>4.8 Monitoring</b>					
4.8.2	Key indicators have not been defined	Defining key indicators within the framework of the management plan of the serial property.	December 2015.	Direction General for Archives, Libraries, Museums and Heritage of the Catalan Government.	-

**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	Positive
Research and monitoring	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	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	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
Staff from other World Heritage properties
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**

**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	Poor

**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**

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

**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	Satisfactory
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

**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 advisory body.
- **Geographic Information Table**  
Reason for update: Casa Batlló 41.392 / 2.165 Park Güell instead of Parque Güell Casa Milà "La Pedrera" instead of Casa Milà Basílica de la Sagrada Família instead of Sagrada Família
- **Map(s)**  
Reason for update: Park Güell instead of Parque Güell Casa Milà "La Pedrera" instead of Casa Milà Basílica de la Sagrada Família instead of Sagrada Família

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

The seven series" properties are quite different concerning owners, individual managers, use, etc. Therefore the information provided in this periodic report may not involve each one of the seven properties.