Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro
A landscape of Arts and Sciences

Executive Summary
February 2020
Additional information
February 2020

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Nomination Dossier Update
February 2020

Due to the additional information requested by ICOMOS and the comments and suggestions included in its Interim Report, an update of the nomination dossier has been made in:

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PDF 3
Executive Summary

Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro
A landscape of Arts and Sciences
State Party
Spain

Region
Comunidad de Madrid

Name of property
Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second
Central point in the Jardines del Buen Retiro:
40º 24' 55" N
3º 41' 10" O

Area
218,91 Ha (2,189,138,93 m²)
Executive Summary

Spain in Europe
Community of Madrid in Spain
Municipality of Madrid within Community of Madrid
Nominated property within Municipality of Madrid
Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

The property is situated in the heart of Madrid, forming its main north-south avenue. 75% of the property consists of the gardens of the Paseo del Prado, the Jardines del Buen Retiro, and the Real Jardín Botánico, of extraordinary value as an element of nature integrated into a dense urban environment.

The boundaries of the property are defined by some of the main streets in the city. The line that marks the perimeter begins at Plaza de Cibeles, continues along Paseo del Prado, including the first subdivision and, therefore, the buildings that form the façade of the Paseo. After extending this line as far as the Congreso de Diputados, it continues to Glorieta del Emperador Carlos V, where it includes the current Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia and the Conservatorio de Musica.

In the south, the boundary includes the said Glorieta and Atocha Station and turns into Paseo de la Infanta Isabel. It then continues along the former border of the Buen Retiro (Juan Valera Street, Luis Camoens Street, Julián Gayarre Street, and Poeta Esteban Villegas Street). When it reaches the southeast corner of the park, it turns north and runs along the historical fence bordering Menéndez Pelayo Avenue as far as O’Donnell Street and then turns west as far as Plaza de Cibeles. The boundaries correspond, in general, to the main streets that border the original spaces of outstanding value included in this nomination.

No buffer zone has been considered necessary for the protection of the nominated property, as the whole area of the property and its immediate surroundings have the highest level of protection that can be offered. This protection covers a large area where diverse legal protections (heritage, urbanism, environment) overlap, offering an extensive buffer zone, so there is no need to define a new one.

Criteria under which the property is nominated

Criterion (ii)

Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Criterion (iv)

Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

Criterion (vi)

Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.
Limits of the property with its UTM coordinates.

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**Executive Summary**

*Boundaries of the nominated property*

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The limits of the property are as follows:

- **X: 440798.0916**
- **Y: 4475836.3716**
- **X: 442807.9838**
- **Y: 4475386.3716**

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**X: 441863.1435**
**Y: 4474158.4894**
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

The Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences, located in the heart of Madrid, is a designed cultural landscape in an urban context, which has evolved throughout history while maintaining its essence: the desire to combine culture and nature in the heart of a city. The Paseo del Prado, the first mention of which dates back to 1540, is linked, historically and topographically, to the Gardens of El Buen Retiro since the seventeenth century, when both, the avenue and the park, became an indissoluble whole.

The property was the first of the Hispanic alamedas and became a model for the introduction of tree-lined boulevards in the American territories of the Spanish Crown, where the construction of these green spaces in the new cities that were founded preceded other European examples. It was the first time that an area had been designed where all the citizens could enjoy nature within the cities.

During the reign of Carlos III in the 18th century, the Paseo del Prado and the Buen Retiro became part of a great urban development project which, within the framework of the ideals laid out by the Enlightenment, acquired special characteristics that soon became widely known. A new vision of urban spaces was born, together with a great project of scientific dissemination, instruction and teaching that would also serve to embellish the city. This urban renewal was also imitated in America, with renovation projects in the main capitals of the viceroyalties.

The evolution of this great natural space in the centre of the city, linked to leisure and enjoyment, but also to the Arts and Sciences through a large research district with institutions such as the Royal Botanical Garden or the Royal Astronomical Observatory, was enhanced throughout the nineteenth century with buildings housing some of the most representative cultural, political, social, scientific or economic organisations of a dynamic society, which have maintained the vocation of this place as a place of meeting and free expression for citizens.

Over the last century, it has become the so-called Paseo del Arte (Art Walk), with an outstanding concentration of cultural and artistic centres, while the scientific and research institutions continue their activities. The landscape of Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro is the model of a unique type of advanced and almost unrepeatable urban development in the history of European cities. It illustrates the birth of urban green spaces and continues to reflect the concept of a new utopian society in enlightened times, introducing nature and linking the city to the expansion of the Arts and Sciences.
Justification for criteria

Criterion (ii)

The Paseo del Prado exerted an unquestionable influence in Latin America from its origins in the mid-sixteenth century. Similar projects involving alamedas, tree-lined avenues, and urban renewal processes based on the Madrid model were carried out there. The idea of creating spaces for social interaction and representation through the introduction of natural elements, resulting in a new urban landscape, became widespread. The improvements introduced by Philip II in the mid-sixteenth century directly influenced the Alameda de Hércules in Seville and the construction of the Alameda de Mexico, the oldest public garden in Latin America, or the Alameda de los Descalzos in Lima.

In a second stage, during the 18th century, and within the framework of the ideas of the Enlightenment, the property was renovated and this transformation of the Paseo del Prado and the Jardín del Buen Retiro complex became the main model promoted by the state in all its territories, both on the peninsula and overseas, through orders and guidelines. The changes added a high social content and a complex iconographic programme exalting the power of the state. Many initiatives were implemented at the same time in the main cities of the American vicerealties, which even adopted the same name, such as the Paseo del Prado in Havana.
Paseo de la Cañada of Santiago de Chile, 1792.

Paseo del Prado de La Habana, Cuba, 1771.

Alameda de Hercule, Seville. Anonymous, c. 1650.
**Criterion (iv)**

The *Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of the Arts and Sciences* is a designed cultural landscape in an urban context, a prototype of the Spanish alameda or boulevard (tree-lined avenue), which provided citizens with an area for leisure and recreation where they could enjoy nature. This model was based on three pillars: the integration of nature into the city, social interactions, and its representativeness. The originality of this urban space is based on the introduction of lines of trees in the design of the streets where passers-by and carriages transited, and where all social classes came together.

Later this model evolved and, in the 18th century, within the general framework of the enlightened ideals that prevailed in Europe, it took the form of a new project where the introduction of nature into the city was extended, especially with the opening of the Gardens of Buen Retiro to the public and the creation of the Royal Botanical Garden. At the same time, the ideals of improving the lives of the citizens were realised and it became an instrument for the exaltation of the Crown. This innovative enlightened transformation, which acquired purely Hispanic characteristics, included the embellishing of the area with new lines of trees, fountains and ornamental elements, as well as the improvement of hygienic aspects and the creation of new infrastructures with the exceptional addition of science as an essential component, with the aim of socialising knowledge and making it available to all citizens.
**Criterion (vi)**

The nominated property represents a utopian society, a melting pot of human aspirations at the height of the Spanish Empire when the democratisation of knowledge is introduced as the basis of a new world society, an idea to improve society that crosses the borders of Spain and extends to the other side of the ocean.

Its connection with the Arts and Sciences makes it an extraordinary receptacle within an exceptional historical context that has perpetuated its vitality until today. Defined as a place of leisure and recreation for the citizens, the patronage of the Arts by the Habsburg fostered the expansion of unique art collections that, in most cases, have remained within the boundaries of the property, enhancing its artistic contents with the construction of numerous museums and cultural centres over the years. Simultaneously to the enlightened intervention in the 18th century, the Sciences took on an extraordinary and unique level of importance, together with healthcare and industry, linked to the renovation of the city with the so-called Colina de las Ciencias (Hill of Science).

Thus, the arts, sciences, healthcare, industry and research, all as part of an exchange of human and scientific values that promote the dissemination of knowledge and whose public and social roles have been preserved with outstanding vitality, form a complete cultural unit, rooted in the awareness and conscience of the citizens.
Executive Summary
Statement of Integrity

The landscape of the Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro encompasses all the necessary attributes to transmit its Outstanding Universal Value. Some of the original elements have evolved, as is the case with any other cultural landscape with natural and living components. The social and historical needs of the people that lived and enjoyed it have also left their mark. However, it has not only preserved its values regarding the presence of nature in the gardens and parks and of the cultural and scientific institutions; these changes have confirmed its vocation with the addition of many other cultural, scientific, political, social, and economic institutions.

The property preserves its main landscape, architectural, and monumental elements in good condition. The property is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey its values. Its boundaries have been established so that they include all the necessary elements and attributes.

Equally, the property has adequately resolved the adverse effects of historical events, development and change. Certain historical events, such as the War of Independence had a significant impact on the property. However, it has been able to assimilate and respond to these adverse effects without losing its internal coherence.

Indeed, it is particularly important to point out the preservation of the relationships and dynamic functions connected with culture, leisure, and recreation; the links to the arts and sciences which can be found in the cultural landscape and that provide it with its distinctive nature.

Statement of Authenticity

The countless sources of information used to understand the features and values attributed to the property are credible and truthful. They are known thanks to the ample existing documentation regarding the original projects and the subsequent renovation work performed on the public spaces, monuments, and buildings that lie within its boundaries, as well as the function and use given to the various areas and elements.

In addition to the "official" sources, such as archives, libraries, collections of live plants, art and science collections, etc., that attest to the authenticity of the property, there are others that reside in the memory of the citizens through descriptions, photographs, drawings, and a huge amount of material that still "lives" in the collective memory, together with an extensive oral heritage that is passed down from parents to children, generation to generation.

All these sources, in addition to forming a living memory of the area, refer to the authenticity of the form and design of its urban layout, green areas, buildings, ornamental elements, etc. Materials might have changed due to the requirements of society and the use given to the property but it has not lost its identity. Careful restoration has been carried out in most of the gardens and buildings.

Its use has remained unchanged, and the essence of the major cultural and scientific institutions has been adequately preserved.
Requirements for Protection and management

The protection of the property is appropriate to ensure the sustainability of its OUV. The legal protection is supported by the specific framework of Spanish law and by that of the Community of Madrid at the regional level and of the Madrid City Council at the local level. We must also include mandatory legislation of a European level that affects the member states of the EU. The property is almost entirely protected and has been listed as it includes up to 40 elements listed as Bienes de Interés Cultural (BICs), the maximum level of protection granted by the Spanish state. It is also protected by the General Urban Development Plan of Madrid, which is the responsibility of the Madrid City Council. Therefore, the existence of an overall framework that protects the property as a whole as well as each one of its elements, can be confirmed.

Other very important aspects in addition to the three spheres of protection are economic and social aspects. The former guarantees the maintenance and enhancement operations as well as large investments affecting any of the aspects mentioned. On the other hand, the social aspect is very important because its cultural, social, festive and symbolic vitality are constituent and essential features of the property. In this sense, the policies and the effort made by the public institutions, particularly and logically by the local administrations, but also very significantly by other private institutions and local associations, guarantee the vitality and the presence and participation of the citizens in the property.

The management system is, therefore, based on the specific coordination of the parties to manage the property, based on specific bodies established for this purpose and that are already operating, as the three institutional levels - state, region, and local - have stated their willingness and capability to collaborate, coordinate and agree, as has been seen since the beginning of the preparation process of this nomination. In fact, the firm and formal agreement between the state, regional and local administrations represents a milestone of great significance and an exemplary outcome. The agreement is a commitment that transcends any partisan interest. It is based solely on the acknowledgement and assumption of the exceptional value of the property and on the common and shared duty to manage, conserve and improve it in a coordinated way, with rigour, and in a participatory and transparent manner.

With the intention of adding these existing measures, favouring and guaranteeing the inclusion and integration of all of them to enhance efficiency and effectiveness and avoid contradictions, the Management System strongly insists on coordinating all the agents involved in the property, particularly the institutional agents with legal responsibilities. Consequently, based on the criterion of not multiplying structures but taking advantage of current knowledge, experience, capabilities, and specificities, a Management System has been put together that will guarantee the joint and coordinated management of all the elements of the property.
Name and contact information of official Local institution

Organization: Ayuntamiento de Madrid is the local responsible organization coordinating the management of the property.

Address: c/o Carmen Rojas Cerro
Ayuntamiento de Madrid
Calle Montalbán 1, 28014 Madrid - Spain
Tel: +34915881582
email: cg.culturadeporturis@madrid.es
Web address: www.prado.retiro.madrid.es

Video Link
Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro
A landscape of Arts and Sciences

Executive Summary
Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro
A landscape of Arts and Sciences
Executive Summary

Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro
A landscape of Arts and Sciences
State Party
Spain

Region
Comunidad de Madrid

Name of property
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Central point in the Jardines del Buen Retiro:
40° 24' 55" N
3° 41' 10" O
Executive Summary

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Community of Madrid in Spain
Municipality of Madrid within Community of Madrid
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Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

The property is situated in the heart of Madrid, forming its main north-south avenue. 75% of the property consists of the gardens of the Paseo del Prado, the Jardines del Buen Retiro, and the Real Jardín Botánico, of extraordinary value as an element of nature integrated into a dense urban environment.

The boundaries of the property are defined by some of the main streets in the city. The line that marks the perimeter begins at Plaza de Cibeles, continues along Paseo del Prado, including the first subdivision and, therefore, the buildings that form the façade of the Paseo. After extending this line as far as the Congreso de Diputados, it continues to Glorieta del Emperador Carlos V, where it includes the current Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia and the Conservatorio de Musica.

In the south, the boundary includes the said Glorieta and Atocha Station and turns into Paseo de la Infanta Isabel. It then continues along the former border of the Buen Retiro (Juan Valera Street, Luis Camoens Street, Julián Gayarre Street, and Poeta Esteban Villegas Street). When it reaches the southeast corner of the park, it turns north and runs along the historical fence bordering Menéndez Pelayo Avenue as far as O’Donnell Street and then turns west as far as Plaza de Cibeles. The boundaries correspond, in general, to the main streets that border the original spaces of outstanding value included in this nomination.

No buffer zone has been considered necessary for the protection of the nominated property, as the whole area of the property and its immediate surroundings have the highest level of protection that can be offered. This protection covers a large area were diverse legal protections (heritage, urbanism, environment) overlap, offering an extensive buffer zone, so there is no need to define a new one.

Criteria under which the property is nominated

Criterion (ii)
Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Criterion (iv)
Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

Criterion (vi)
Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.
Executive Summary

Limits of the Property with its UTM coordinates.

X: 440798.0916
Y: 4472786.3716

X: 442807.9838
Y: 4475386.3716

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 1000 m

X: 441794.0327
Y: 4473957.0965

Boundaries of the nominated property

Limits of the Property with its UTM coordinates.
Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

The Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences, located in the heart of Madrid, is a designed cultural landscape in an urban environment that has evolved over time while maintaining its essence: the desire of combining culture and nature in the heart of a city. The Paseo del Prado is the prototype of an alameda (tree-lined avenue) around which the major cultural, scientific, political, economic and representative institutions of the citizens of Madrid and the State are located. It is historically and topographically linked to the Buen Retiro Gardens. Together, the boulevard (alameda/paseo) and the park form an indissoluble whole, dating back to the mid-16th century when, for the first time, a space was conceived where all the citizens, regardless of class, could enjoy nature within the walls of the city.

The Paseo del Prado, of which we have references from 1540, can be considered the first tree-lined avenue in a European capital. One century later, King Philip IV chose this privileged site to build his new palace and gardens of the Buen Retiro, closely linking, since then, the palace gardens and the avenue. The Buen Retiro Palace became the epicentre of the Golden Age of Spanish culture, the setting for the most remarkable artistic and literary expressions, housing extraordinary art collections.

Towards the end of the 18th century, King Charles III opened the gardens to the public, integrating the Buen Retiro into the general improvement plan for the city. A new concept of urban space was born, a complex project with a clear social element including an innovative and decisive aspect that made it unique: the establishment of a group of buildings and facilities of a scientific nature. A major project dedicated to divulging science and educating the public, which would also embellish the city. This urban renovation became a model that exercised special influence in Latin America, resulting in outstanding projects on the other side of the Atlantic.

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the entire area benefited from remarkable buildings that housed the major cultural, political, social, scientific, and economic institutions that represent a dynamic society. They coexisted with far-reaching manifestations of social participation that always found a space for free expression in the Paseo and the Park.

Over the last century, it has become the so-called Paseo del Arte (Art Avenue), providing a remarkable concentration of cultural and art centres, while research and scientific institutions continue with their activities. Thus, as part of a continuous evolutionary process, the site remains true to its origins related to leisure while enjoying arts and sciences.

All this confers the Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences an outstanding value as an example of a unique type of forward-looking and almost unrepeatable town development process; the image of a utopian ideal for a new society that extended beyond our borders. An urban, rich, heterogeneous, evolutionary and dynamic landscape carefully designed for the recreation and education of the citizens while in contact with nature while in contact with nature.
Executive Summary


**Justification for criteria**

**Criterion (ii)**

The *Paseo del Prado* has exercised unquestionable influence in Spanish America since it was first established in the mid-16th century and, later, with far greater impact, in the 18th century, on the Spanish American Vice-Royalties where similar alameda projects were implemented based on the Spanish model. “Cultural” green areas with walks and leisure facilities were built inside the cities in the last third of the 18th century and in the early 19th century.

Furthermore, the close links with Latin America were not only limited to urban projects but to shared cultural or scientific projects especially the botanical expeditions that departed from the Real Jardín Botánico to Latin America and around the world. These close relationships are still alive in shared scientific and cultural projects and in institutions such as the Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española, or Casa de América.

The *Buen Retiro* would also be a witness to the influence of European landscape design that left traces of French classicism, English landscaping, and the historicist style from the early 20th century that spread throughout Europe.
**Criterion (iv)**

The *Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of the Arts and Sciences* is a designed cultural landscape in an urban environment, a prototype of a Hispanic alameda (tree-lined avenue) or paseo (avenue/boulevard) that provides citizens with a space for recreation and leisure where they can meet and enjoy nature.

Due to its transformations in the 18th century, it later became a town development model of the enlightened absolutist period. It is a prototype of a new idea of improvement of the urban space, with a strong social content, guided by rational criteria to enhance ornamentation, hygiene and functionality. A unique and innovative strategy was added: the creation of an area for study dedicated to the sciences and healthcare based on a number of buildings designed for these purposes. Science acquired thus a foundational role in configuring a common cultural space that linked the expansion of science to that of the city.

This innovative form of town planning included the embellishment of the area with new lines of trees, fountains and ornamental elements, and also the hygienic improvement and the creation of new infrastructures that allowed for the well-being of citizens. The Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro are a powerful and unique expression of enlightened ideals applied to town development projects with the unique addition of the sciences as an essential component, with a view to socialising knowledge and making it available to all citizens.
Criterion (vi)

The nominated property represents a utopian society, a melting pot of human aspirations at the height of the Spanish Empire when the democratisation of knowledge is introduced as the basis of a new world society, an idea to improve society that crosses the borders of Spain and extends to the other side of the ocean.

Its connection with the Arts and Sciences makes it an extraordinary receptacle within an exceptional historical context that has perpetuated its vitality until today. Defined as a place of leisure and recreation for the citizens, the patronage of the Arts by the Hapsburg fostered the expansion of unique art collections that, in most cases, have remained within the boundaries of the property, enhancing its artistic contents with the construction of numerous museums and cultural centres over the years. Simultaneously to the enlightened intervention in the 18th century, the Sciences took on an extraordinary and unique level of importance, together with healthcare and industry, linked to the renovation of the city with the so-called Colina de las Ciencias (Hill of Science).

Thus, the arts, sciences, healthcare, industry and research, all as part of an exchange of human and scientific values that promote the dissemination of knowledge and whose public and social roles have been preserved with outstanding vitality, form a complete cultural unit, rooted in the awareness and conscience of the citizens.
Statement of Integrity

The landscape of the Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro encompasses all the necessary attributes to transmit its Outstanding Universal Value. Some of the original elements have evolved, as is the case with any other cultural landscape with natural and living components. The social and historical needs of the people that lived and enjoyed it have also left their mark. However, it has not only preserved its values regarding the presence of nature in the gardens and parks and of the cultural and scientific institutions; these changes have confirmed its vocation with the addition of many other cultural, scientific, political, social, and economic institutions.

The property preserves its main landscape, architectural, and monumental elements in good condition. The property is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey its values. Its boundaries have been established so that they include all the necessary elements and attributes.

Equally, the property has adequately resolved the adverse effects of historical events, development and change. Certain historical events, such as the War of Independence had a significant impact on the property. However, it has been able to assimilate and respond to these adverse effects without losing its internal coherence.

Indeed, it is particularly important to point out the preservation of the relationships and dynamic functions connected with culture, leisure, and recreation; the links to the arts and sciences which can be found in the cultural landscape and that provide it with its distinctive nature.

Statement of Authenticity

The countless sources of information used to understand the features and values attributed to the property are credible and truthful. They are known thanks to the ample existing documentation regarding the original projects and the subsequent renovation work performed on the public spaces, monuments, and buildings that lie within its boundaries, as well as the function and use given to the various areas and elements.

In addition to the “official” sources, such as archives, libraries, collections of live plants, art and science collections, etc., that attest to the authenticity of the property, there are others that reside in the memory of the citizens through descriptions, photographs, drawings, and a huge amount of material that still “lives” in the collective memory, together with an extensive oral heritage that is passed down from parents to children, generation to generation.

All these sources, in addition to forming a living memory of the area, refer to the authenticity of the form and design of its urban layout, green areas, buildings, ornamental elements, etc. Materials might have changed due to the requirements of society and the use given to the property but it has not lost its identity. Careful restoration has been carried out in most of the gardens and buildings.

Its use has remained unchanged, and the essence of the major cultural and scientific institutions has been adequately preserved.
Executive Summary
Requirements for Protection and management

The protection of the property is appropriate to ensure the sustainability of its OUV. The legal protection is supported by the specific framework of Spanish law and by that of the Community of Madrid at the regional level and of the Madrid City Council at the local level. We must also include mandatory legislation of a European level that affects the member states of the EU. The property is almost entirely protected and has been listed as Bien de Interés Cultural (BIC) the maximum level of protection granted by the Spanish state. It is also protected by the General Urban Development Plan of Madrid, which is the responsibility of the Madrid City Council. Therefore, the existence of an overall framework that protects the property as a whole as well as each one of its elements, can be confirmed.

Other very important aspects in addition to the three spheres of protection are economic and social aspects. The former guarantees the maintenance and enhancement operations as well as large investments affecting any of the aspects mentioned. On the other hand, the social aspect is very important because its cultural, social, festive and symbolic vitality are constituent and essential features of the property. In this sense, the policies and the effort made by the public institutions, particularly and logically by the local administrations, but also very significantly by other private institutions and local associations, guarantee the vitality and the presence and participation of the citizens in the property.

The management system is, therefore, based on the specific coordination of the parties to manage the property, as the three institutional levels - state, region, and local - have stated their willingness and capability to collaborate, coordinate and agree, as has been seen since the beginning of the preparation process of this nomination. In fact, the firm and formal agreement between the state, regional and local administrations represents a milestone of great significance and an exemplary outcome. The agreement is a commitment that transcends any partisan interest. It is based solely on the acknowledgement and assumption of the exceptional value of the property and on the common and shared duty to manage, conserve and improve it in a coordinated way, with rigour, and in a participatory and transparent manner.

With the intention of adding these existing measures, favouring and guaranteeing the inclusion and integration of all of them to enhance efficiency and effectiveness and avoid contradictions, the Management System strongly insists on coordinating all the agents involved in the property, particularly the institutional agents with legal responsibilities. Consequently, based on the criterion of not multiplying structures but taking advantage of current knowledge, experience, capabilities, and specificities, a Management System has been put together that will guarantee the joint and coordinated management of all the elements of the property.
Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences

**Name and contact information of official Local institution**

**Organization:** Ayuntamiento de Madrid is the local responsible organization coordinating the management of the property.

**Address:** c/o Carmen Rojas Cerro  
Ayuntamiento de Madrid  
Calle Montalbán 1, 28014 Madrid - Spain  
Tel: +34915881582  
email: cg.culturadeporturis@madrid.es  
**Web address:** www.prado.retiro.madrid.es

**Video Link**

![QR Code]