



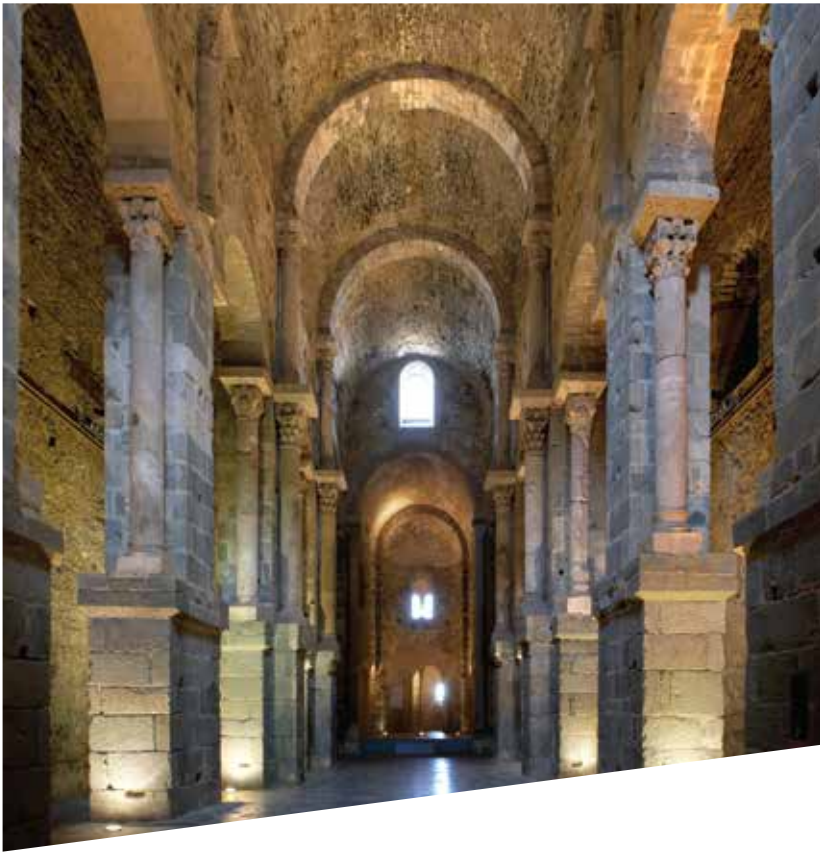
CULTURAL HERITAGE LOCATIONS IN CATALONIA

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1 SANT PERE DE RODES MONUMENTAL COMPLEX



At the top of the Verdera sierra in the Cap de Creus nature reserve, commanding a spectacular view of Roses bay, stands a monumental complex of great interest for discovering the Mediaeval world. The heart of it is Sant Pere de Rodes monastery, whose most important element is the church, a key work of Catalan Romanesque. Its outstanding features are the two superimposed cloisters and the rooms with unique views of this whole stretch of the Mediterranean coast. Hard by is Santa Helena church in the middle of the Mediaeval village of Santa Creu de Rodes, in a strategic position overlooking an impressive landscape. It was the location for two feature films: Jesús Pascual's "La banda del pecas" (1968) and Glauber Rocha's "Cabezas cortadas" (1970).



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2

SANTA MARIA DE VILABERTRAN CANONICAL CHURCH



A magnificent Romanesque complex in the beautiful surroundings of the Empordà plain. Built between the 11th and 13th centuries, it is one of the best conserved examples of the Mediaeval canonical churches in Catalonia today. An elegant bell tower and a cloister that perfectly contains the layout of the rooms around it are the main elements, creating a harmonious complex with a sober beauty complemented by the idyllic Prior's Garden.

This was the location for scenes from "Perfume: The Story of a Murderer", 2006, directed by Tom Tykwer.



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3

SANTA MARIA D'ESCALADEI CHARTER HOUSE

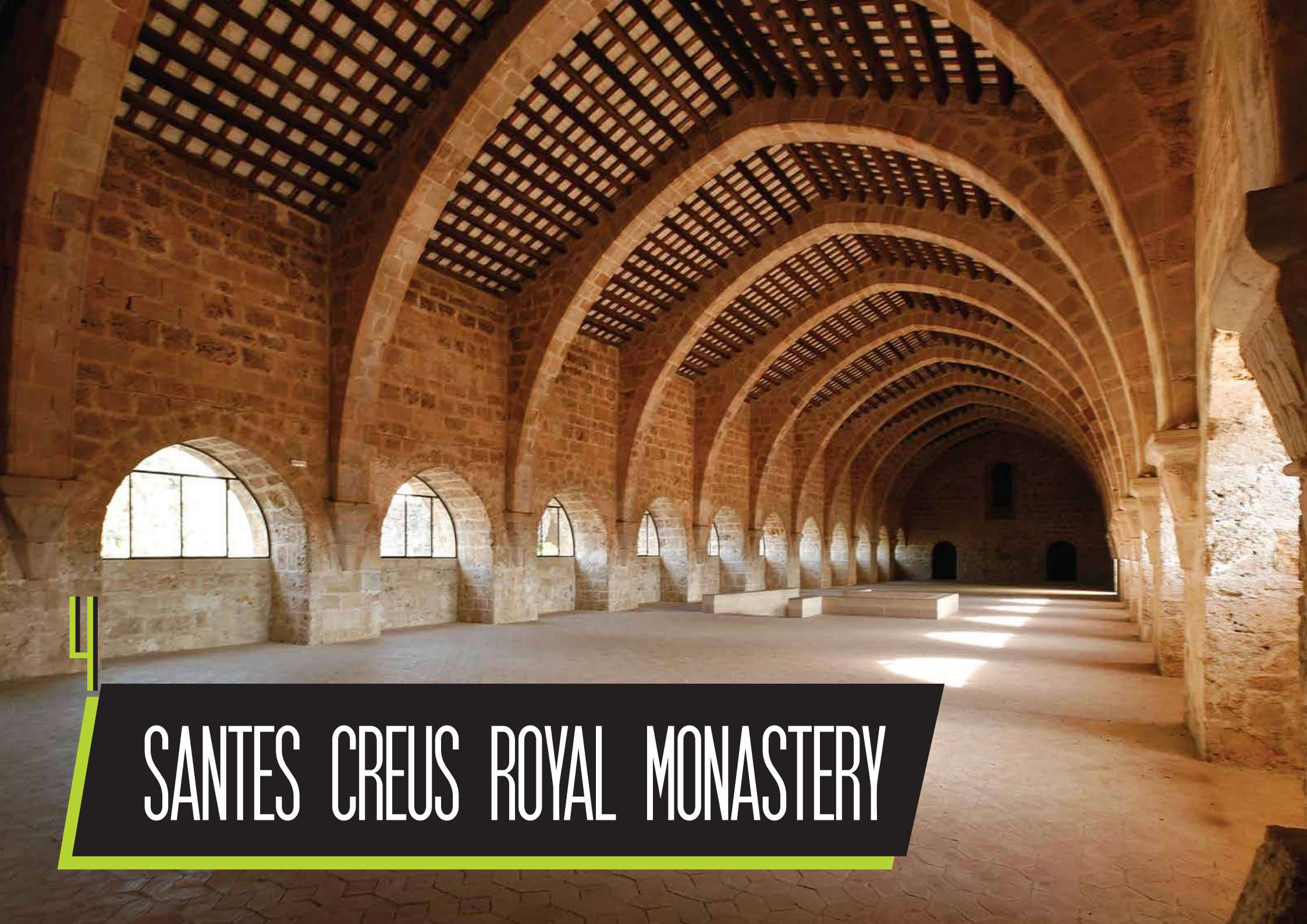


Founded in the 12th century, Santa Maria d'Escaladei lived times of great splendour, which are reflected in buildings such as the cloister, the chapterhouse and the refectory in the late Romanesque-early Gothic style, along with the Classical and Baroque air of later refurbishments, such as the striking Ave Maria court.

Set in a singular location, the charterhouse stands at the end of a valley, right by the Montsant sierra nature reserve, an incomparable landscape which conveys a feeling of silence, peace and tranquillity.



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SANTES CREUS ROYAL MONASTERY



One of the largest and best conserved Cistercian monastic complexes we can visit today. Founded in 1168, protected by royalty and nobility, it became a centre for both spiritual study and colonisation of the territory, and one of the largest and most influential monastic domains of the Kingdom of Aragon.

The church, with its sober but imposing architecture, houses the royal tombs of Pere the Great and Jaume II. Other outstanding features are the chapterhouse, the great dormitory, the splendour of the Gothic cloister or the seclusion of the rear cloister.

Among the films shot here are: the TVE series "La Celestina" (1982); "Carles, príncep de Viana" (2001) for TV3; Iannis Smaragdis' "El Greco" (2007); Dominik Moll's "El Monje" (2011); Alberto Sironi's "Virginia, la monja de Monza" (2005); Julio Martí Zahonero's "La Hermandad" (2011); Jean-François and Genevieve Gagnon's "The Lovaganza Convoy" (2014); and most recently the advertisement for "Game of War: Fire Age" (2014).



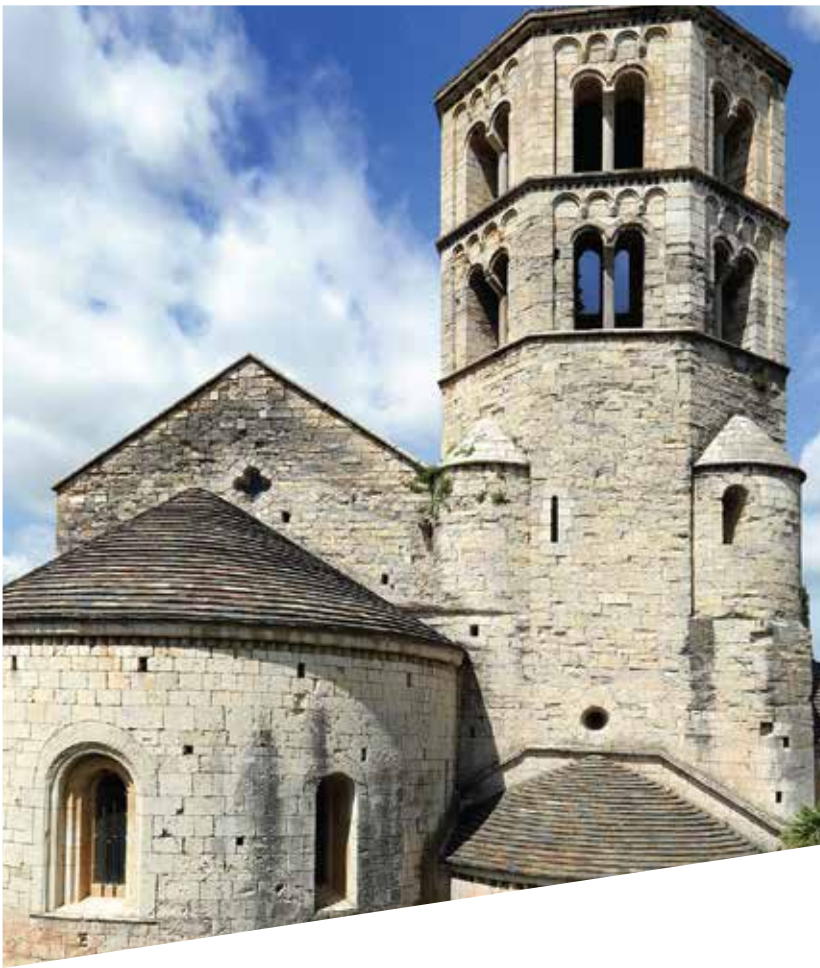
Plaça Jaume el Just, s/n
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A photograph of the interior of the Sant Pere de Galligants Monastery. The image shows a long, narrow nave with a high, vaulted ceiling made of stone. The walls are also made of stone and feature a series of small, arched windows. The floor is made of stone tiles. The lighting is warm and comes from small, recessed lights in the walls and ceiling. The perspective is looking down the length of the nave towards the far end.

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SANT PERE DE GALLIGANTS MONASTERY



One of the most notable Romanesque monuments in Catalonia. The church, with a basilica ground plan, and the cloister, which is one of the most interesting for its beautiful sculptural repertoire, are the outstanding elements.

Built near the wall, on the banks of the Galligants river, the ancient Benedictine abbey makes up a shapely complex in the historic centre of Girona.



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<http://www.mac.cat/Seus/Girona/> El-monestir-de-Sant-Pere-de-Galligants

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CARDONA CASTLE





A majestic monumental complex considered to be one of the most important Mediaeval fortresses in Catalonia.

From the castle, strategically located atop a hill, there is an incomparable panoramic view over the Cardener valley and the salt mines, the finest anywhere in the Bages area.

The march of history has left its mark on every corner of Cardona castle, architectural gems from different periods such as the Gothic cloister, the ducal courtyard or the crown of defensive bastions. The outstanding element of the complex is Sant Vicenç collegiate church, built in the 10th century, one of the highlights of early Catalan Romanesque.

Among the films shot here we should mention: Orson Welles' "Chimes at Midnight"; Giorgio Ferroni's "L'Arciere di fuoco" (1971); Roberto Mauri's "La Spada Normanna" (1971); Cayetano del Real's "La Cripta" (1981); Carles Mira's "Daniya" (1988); Nigel Dick's "S Club Seeing Double" (2003); Arnaud and Jean-Marie Larrieu's "Les derniers jours du monde" (2009); and the videoclip "S Club 7 - Who Do You Think You Are?" with Michael Jackson.



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MIRAVET CASTLE



Miravet castle is an imposing fortress surrounded by a 80-foot-high wall that seems to spring from the rocks atop a hill overlooking the line of the Ebro and the surrounding lands. The castle was given to the order of the Temple, which made it the headquarters of the Templar province of Catalonia and Aragon during the period of its greatest power and splendour. That period came to an end with the most dramatic episode in its history: a siege that lasted over a year and heralded the disappearance of the order of the Temple. Miravet is one of the finest examples of 12th-13th century Catalan military architecture.

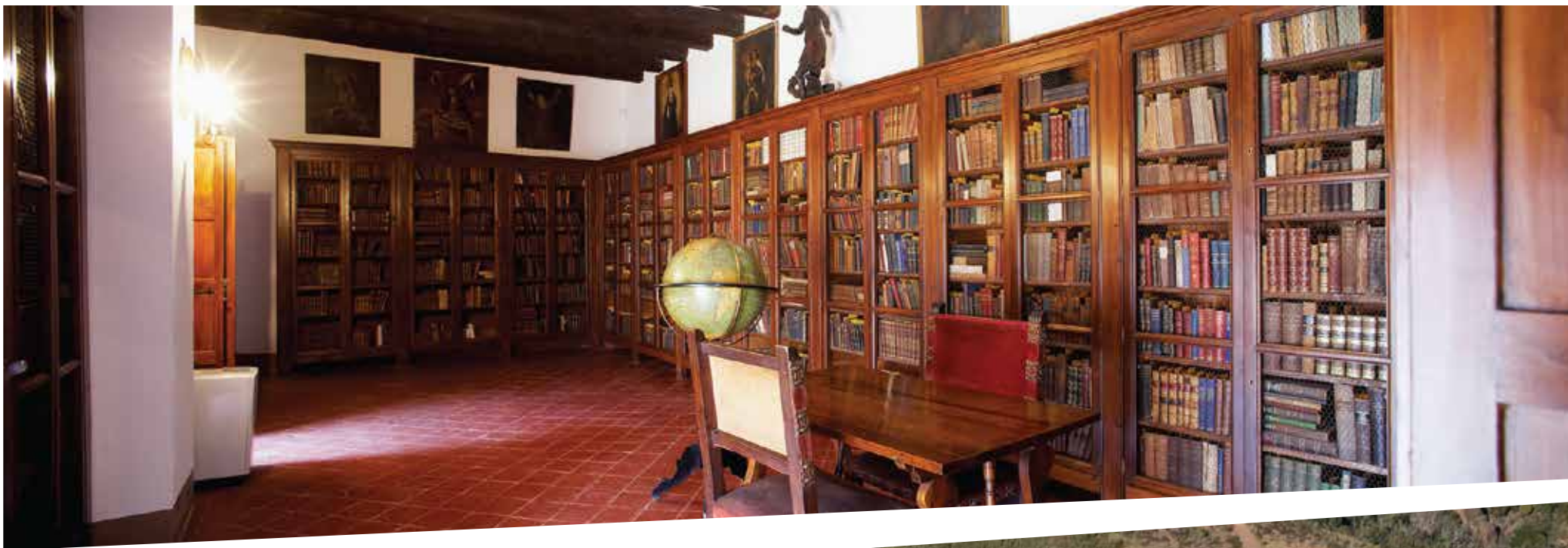


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ESCORNALBOU CASTLE AND MONASTERY



Escornalbou leads us into a time when the well-to-do bourgeoisie had a free hand to repair and restore historic buildings in order to turn them into residences. The building allows us to discover the atmosphere of a wealthy house in the early 20th century. The different rooms contain samples of the collections which the owner had put together on his travels. In the conversions some elements of the monastery of Sant Miquel d'Escornalbou such as the church and the cloister were preserved, though that was turned into a garden with one of the finest views of the Tarragona area.

This was the location for the filming of Antoni Ribas' "Terra de canons" (1993).



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CLARAMUNT CASTLE



Claramunt castle stands on a hill, dominating the Òdena basin. Its history, marked by wars, is a series of destructions and reconstructions, but despite everything it has managed to conserve its structure and impressive appearance of a fortress. Founded in the second half of the 10th century, it was one of a dense network of castles that marked the border between the county of Barcelona and Al-Andalus. Their purpose was to protect and organise the territory. The fortress conserves the classical structure of a 12th century castle, divided into two precincts: the residential part, with the hall and the keep, and the upper storey which housed the services required for the maintenance of the castle and today is a great walled courtyard.



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An aerial photograph of Olèrdola Castle, a medieval stone structure with a tiled roof and a bell tower, situated on a hilltop overlooking a vast valley. The castle is surrounded by a low stone wall, and the surrounding landscape is a mix of green fields and rocky terrain. A dirt path leads up to the castle. The background shows rolling hills and a distant town.

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OLÈRDOLA CASTLE



Olèrdola has a strategic location between the Penedès plain and the Garraf massif. Since prehistory its settlers have left their mark: an Iberian village, an impressive Roman fortification and a Mediaeval city with pre-Romanesque and Romanesque churches and Mediaeval tombs dug out of the rock.



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EMPÚRIES GREEK AND ROMAN CITY



A unique archaeological site on the Iberian península where the remains of a Greek city live side by side with the ruins of a Roman one. Located in one of the prettiest bays in the world at the heart of the Costa Brava, Empúries is one of the key places of our history. The gateway to Greek and Roman culture, this is an exceptional site with the Square of the Temples, the Agora, the Forum and the gardens of the Roman houses. A journey through time which will allow us to tread the same places inhabited by Greeks and Romans more than 2000 years ago, on the shores of the sea beneath the green shade of the pines, the very essence of the Mediterranean.



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CATALONIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM



The headquarters of the Catalonia Archaeological Museum are in the old Graphic Arts Palace, a pavilion of Renaissance inspiration, built for the 1929 International Exhibition at the heart of Montjuïc hill, one of the finest green zones of the city of Barcelona.

A relaxing, welcoming place with the charm of original spaces such as the library, the large central room or the Roman room, sharing the spotlight with the exquisite exhibition of the finest archaeological pieces of the collection.



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TARRAGONA NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM



Tarragona National Archaeological Museum is the oldest in Catalonia in its speciality, assembled in the first half of the 19th century. In 1960 it was moved into a new purpose-built home. A particular feature of it is a fragment of the wall which has been conserved in situ in the basement.

The museum collections are dominated by Rome. The historical and monumental importance of the city of Tarraco and the urban archaeological features of the site have guided the museum's research efforts towards that period of history.

And so the museum has become the centre for the conservation and dissemination of material testimonies that illustrate the process of Romanisation of the Iberian Peninsula.



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GIRONA ART MUSEUM



The Art Museum is housed in the incomparable setting of the old Episcopal Palace, the first references of which date back to the 10th century. Through the different rooms it takes us on a journey through the history of architecture.

The interior of the palace houses the most important art collection in Girona province with pieces spanning the years between the Romanesque period and the early 20th century.

The building still conserves spaces that respond to their original function, such as the episcopal prison or the majestic garden.

The museum installations are complemented by two others inside the building of the old Santa Caterina Hospital: the hospital pharmacy and the chapel.



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A photograph of the interior of the Museum of the History of Catalonia. The image shows a multi-level atrium with a prominent red wall on the right. A glass-enclosed escalator leads down from the upper levels. To the left, there are glass-enclosed walkways and exhibition areas. Various exhibits are visible, including a large model of a building on the top level, a display of historical documents on the middle level, and a display of historical artifacts on the bottom level. People are seen walking through the museum. The number '15' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

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MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF CATALONIA



The excellent site in Barcelona Old Port and the modern equipment of the installations make the museum an exceptional place.

The building that houses the Museum of the History of Catalonia, now known as the Palau de Mar, had once been one of the General Trade Warehouses. Dating from 1881, it is the only one to survive from the old industrial port of Barcelona. The project, inspired by the English port buildings of the time, is a fine sample of Modernista iron architecture and one of the most important elements of the industrial heritage of Catalonia.

The refurbishment project of 1991 managed to combine the port tradition with the dynamism of contemporary architecture. The outstanding features are the large vestibule and the magnificent terrace which offers splendid views of the Port of Barcelona and the city.



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MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CATALONIA



The building of the Museum of Science and Technology of Catalonia, the Aymerich, Amat i Jover cotton mill, is one of the finest pieces of Modernista industrial architecture in Catalonia. The factory was designed by the architect Lluís Muncunill and building began in 1907. The museum has a surface area of 22,200 m², of which 11,000 m² are occupied by the old production floor. This great room, where the permanent exhibitions are housed today, is covered by a peculiar saw-tooth ceiling, with 161 bell-shaped Catalan vaults held up by 300 cast iron columns.

Through its different subject areas, the museum shows the introduction and evolution of scientific and technical advances in Catalonia and, in particular, their industrial application. There is a noteworthy exhibition that shows the process of manufacturing woollen goods in the original setting of a factory from the early 20th century. The museum concept is modern and evocative. The basement contains the energy areas: the steam machine room and the old cotton mill production floor.

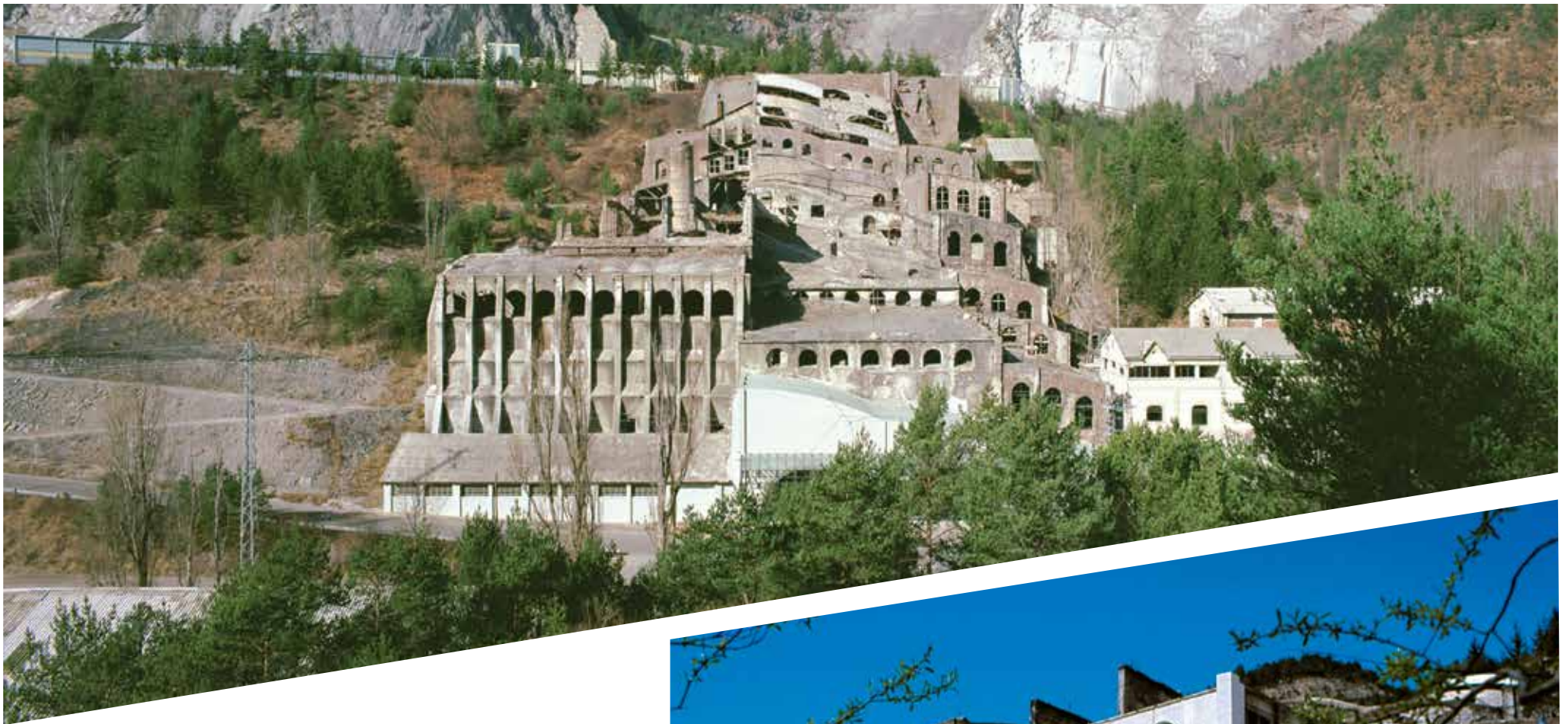


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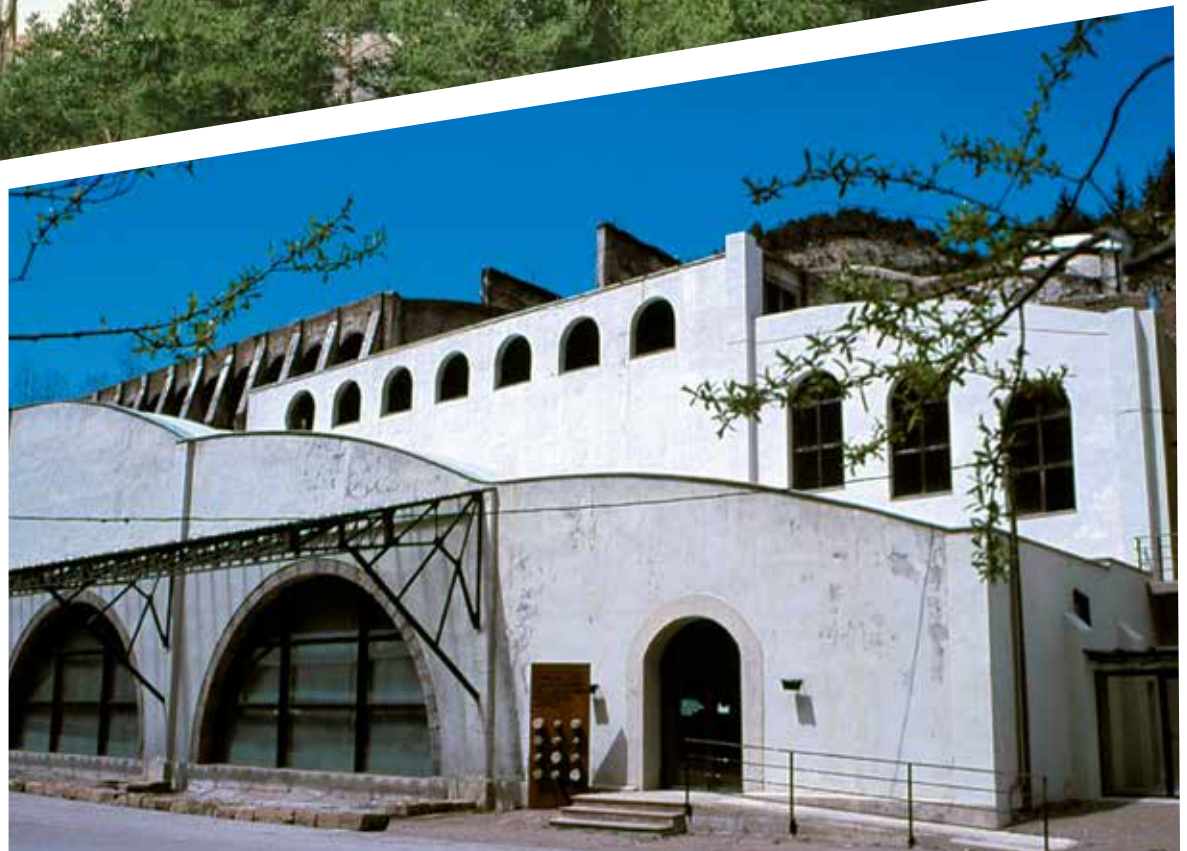
The background image shows the Castell de N'Hug Asland Cement Museum, a large, multi-story industrial building in a state of significant ruin. The structure is built with brick and concrete, featuring numerous arched windows and doorways. The roof is partially collapsed, and the building is surrounded by dense green foliage and trees. The scene is set against a backdrop of a steep, rocky hillside.

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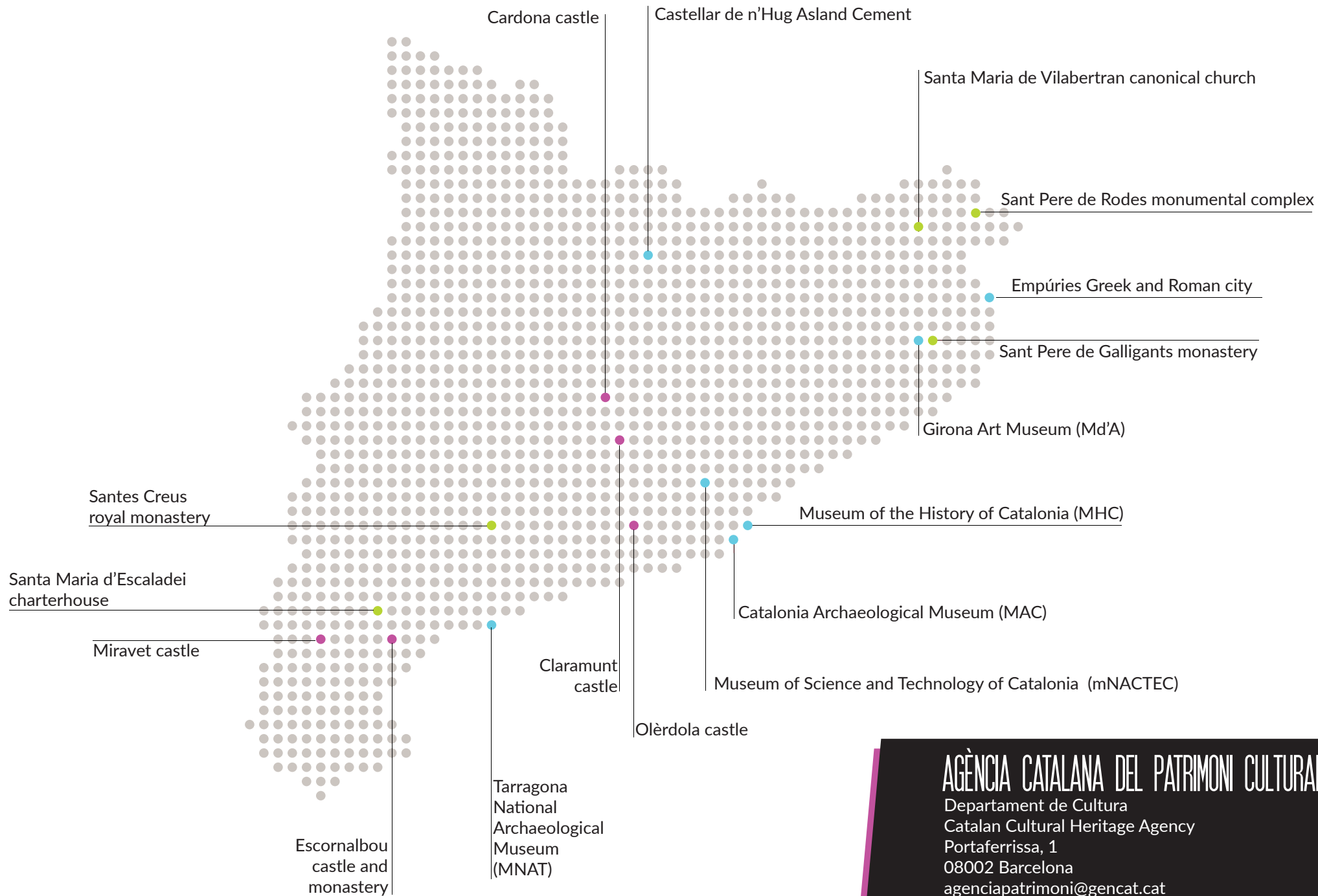
CASTELLAR DE N'HUG ASLAND CEMENT MUSEUM



The first portland cement factory in Catalonia was built at the end of the 19th century in the Clot del Moro area of the town of Castellar de n'Hug to take advantage of the local limestone. Its architectural attraction and magical shapes make it a fantastic industrial monument.



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