3rd International Conference on Social Responsibility, Ethics and Sustainable Business

Social Activities

Barcelona, 2014

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<th>The Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau came into being in 1401 with the merging of the six hospitals in the city of Barcelona at that time. Santa Creu, the Hospital of the Holy Cross, as it was called in those days, was right in the centre of the city, in what is now the Raval district, in one of the most important examples of Catalan Civil Gothic architecture.</th>
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<td>By the late nineteenth century, due to the rapid growth of Barcelona's population and advances in medicine, the hospital became too small, and it was decided to construct a new building. Thanks to the bequest of the Catalan banker Pau Gil, the first stone of the new hospital, designed by Lluís Domènech i Montaner, was laid on 15 January 1902, though the new facilities would not be opened until 1930.</td>
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<td>After eighty years of healthcare activity in the Modernista complex, in 2009 the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau moved to new premises built in the north-east of the precinct, thus commencing a new era for the historic pavilions of Domènech i Montaner.</td>
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The Olympic Stadium of Barcelona was ready in 1929 but history decided something different. It is in 1992 that this stage was finally used. Meanwhile Correa, Milà, Margarit, Buixadé, Gregoretti architects of different nationalities had collaborated in its rebuilding. It can accommodate 65,000 people it is the stadium of the 2nd team of football of the city: "Espanyol".


FC Barcelona museum was inaugurated on 24 September 1984 under the presidency of Josep Lluís Nuñez. In 2000 the museum was renamed President Nuñez museum under the presidency of his successor, Joan Gaspart. On 15 June 2010 the museum was reopened after a long restructuring.

The museum occupies 3,500 square meters and attracts 1.2 million visitors a year, ranking it second to the Museu Picasso, which attracts 1.3 million visitors, as the most visited museum in the city of Barcelona.
4. Sant Jordi Palace -  
http://www.barcelona.com/barcelona_directory/monuments/sant_jordi_palace

Palau Sant Jordi is an indoor sporting arena and multi-purpose installation that is part of the Olympic Ring complex located in Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain. Designed by the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki, it was opened in 1990. The maximum seating capacity of the arena is 17,000 for basketball, and 24,000 for musical events.

The Palau Sant Jordi was one of the main venues of the 1992 Summer Olympics hosting the artistic gymnastics, handball final, and volleyball final events.

Today, it is used for all kinds of indoor sport events as well as for concerts and other cultural activities, due to its great flexibility.
5. Montjuïc Castle -

The foundation stone for the basic fortification was laid out in 1640. A year later, in January 1641, the fort saw its first battle, during the Catalan Revolt when the Principality of Catalonia challenged Spain's authority. On orders from the King of Spain, Pedro Fajardo, heading an army of 26,000 men, proceeded to crush the revolt. The Spanish recaptured several cities, but they were defeated at the Battle of Montjuïc by the Catalan rebels, led by Francesc de Tamarit.

Fifty years later, in 1694, new bastions and battlements were erected and the fortress became a castle.

In April 2007, the government transferred the castle to Barcelona City Council. Following discussions over the next months, the castle became a municipal facility. Subsequently, in 2010 the museum was closed and the City Council started a project of restoration and waterproofing of the roof and a watchtower.

The current plans for the castle include L’Espai de la Memòria, El Centre d’Interpretació de la Muntanya de Montjuïc, and cultural activities.
Joan Miro Foundation is one of our favourite museums in Barcelona. Be there once is an obligation.

The building designed by Josep Lluís Sert offers you a moment of calm and beatitude: experience of light and beautiful spaces.

Among the trees, you will have a stunning sightseeing of the city and a particular moment to see again or discover the work of Miró who throughout his life took a particular interest in the diversity of materials, forms and colours. It led him to explore and experiment with different art forms such as painting, sculpture, printing techniques, ceramics, theatre and tapestry.

A central work exposed in this permanent collection.
Catalan National Art Museum (MNAC) is housed in the magnificent palace overlooking the fountains of Montjuic.

You will find there Catalan works of Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance arts from 11th to 18th century. Very interesting museum even though quite long to visit.

The MNAC embraces all the arts (sculpture, painting, objets d'art, drawing, engraving, posters, photography and coinage) and has the task of explaining the general history of Catalan art from the Romanesque period to the mid-twentieth century.

In the case of the Romanesque and Gothic collections, this discourse is characterized by the Catalan provenance of most of the pieces, although, particularly in the Gothic, comparisons are made with art from other provenances.

With regard to the Renaissance and Baroque collections, the works included lead to a more international discourse, with the work of great painters, such as El Greco, Zurbarán, Velázquez, Cranach, Rubens...

The MNAC art collections from the end of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century are once again mostly made up of the work of Catalan artists, forming a discourse which explains Modernisme, Noucentisme and the Avant-garde, always taking into account all the arts.