



Student Guide

Spain, 2021



Index

Host Country and City	3
Spain	3
The City of Barcelona	7
Getting to Barcelona and Travelling Outside Barcelona	7
Travelling in Barcelona	13
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	19
How to get to Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya - Barcelona	20
Advanced Master in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions	20
ECTS	24
Academic Calendar	25
National Holidays	25
Language Services and Resources at UPC	26
University Facilities	27
Students Associations	32
Entrance and Residence Regulations	34
Communication	35
Food	36
Finances	38
Health and welfare	39
Accommodation	41
Culture	42
General Information	45
The UPC Store	49
Scientific Production of the SAHC Consortium	50

HOST COUNTRY AND CITY SPAIN

Spain occupies most of the Iberian Peninsula, stretching south from the Pyrenees Mountains to the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates Spain from Africa. To the east lies the Mediterranean Sea, including Spain's Balearic Islands. Spain also rules two cities in North Africa and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic.

The interior of Spain is a high, dry plateau surrounded and crisscrossed by mountain ranges. Rivers run to the coasts, creating good farmland. Still, the interior of the country gets very hot in summer and very cold and dry in the winter. Droughts are common.

Plants and trees grow so well on the north-western coast, in Galicia and along the Bay of Biscay, that the area is called Green Spain. Rain, trapped by the mountains farther inland, is frequent. Beech and oak trees flourish here. Numerous coves and inlets break up the coastline.

The southern and eastern coasts of Spain, from the fertile Andalusian plain up to the Pyrenees, are often swept by warm winds called sirocco winds. These winds originate in northern Africa and keep temperatures along the Mediterranean coast milder than the interior.

Spain is a country with profound historical roots in Europe. Its identity and unique idiosyncrasies have been forged by a variety of phenomena, such as the discovery of the Americas and its neutral position during the two world wars. At the same time, however, there are strong parallels between Spanish history and the history of other European countries; although it never renounced its diversity, Spain emerged as a unified state at a very early stage and played a crucial role in some of the most brilliant episodes in modern European history.

At different moments in time, the land of present-day Spain has been sought after by the greatest empires: the Carthaginians and the Romans fought over it, the Arabs conquered it, and the Catholic Monarchs recovered it and made it into the most powerful empire in the world with the Spanish conquest of America. In fact, under King Philip II of Spain there was no time in which the sun was not shining on one part of Spain's territory, which stretched from the Philippines (guess which king they were named after!) to the Americas with Spain, Portugal, Flanders, Italy, and parts of what is now Germany in between.

However, the reign of Phillip II also marked the beginning of an era of economic and political decline, with wars both domestic and foreign. The American territories won independence over the course of the 1800s, culminating with Spain losing control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines just before the turn of the 20th century. These events have shaped a large part of the modern world into what it is today.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions



LOCATION:

Spain is located in extreme southwestern Europe. It occupies about 85% of the Iberian Peninsula, which it shares with its smaller neighbour Portugal. It stretches south from the Pyrenees Mountains to the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates Spain from Africa.

AREA:

505,990km²

COASTLINE:

~4,964km



CLIMATE:

The climate of Spain is extremely varied. Spain has a Mediterranean climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. The vast central plateau has a more continental influenced climate, with hot dry summers and cold winters. On the Mediterranean coast, the climate is moderate, with rain in Spring and Autumn.

POPULATION:

47,450,795

RELIGION:

Christianity (57,4%), No religion (38,9%), Others (2,5%), Not answered (1,3%)



LANGUAGE:

Spain is a multilingual state. Spanish—featured in the 1978 Spanish Constitution as castellano ('Castilian')—has effectively been the official language of the entire country since 1931. As allowed in the third article of the Constitution, the other 'Spanish languages' can also become official in their respective autonomous communities.

Those enjoying recognition as official language in some autonomous communities include Catalan (in Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and the Valencian Community, where it is referred to as 'Valencian'); Galician (in Galicia); Basque (in the Basque Country and part of Navarre); and Aranese in Catalonia.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Government type: Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy

Capital: Madrid

Administrative divisions: Spain is divided into seventeen autonomous communities (*comunidades autónomas*), in addition to two African autonomous cities (*ciudades autónomas*) (Ceuta and Melilla). The communities have their own parliaments and regional governments with wide legislative and executive powers

Birth of Spain: The *Reconquista*, the battle between the Christian kingdoms and the Moors lasted until 1492, and in 1512 the unification of present-day Spain was completed.

Constitution: The constitutional history of Spain dates back to the Constitution of 1812. After the death of dictator Francisco Franco in 1975, a general election in 1977 convened the Constituent Cortes (the Spanish Parliament, in its capacity as a constitutional assembly) for the purpose of drafting and approving the constitution. The Constitution has been amended twice. The first time, Article 13.2, Title I was altered to extend to citizens of the European Union the right to active and passive suffrage (both voting rights and eligibility as candidates) in local elections under the provisions of the Maastricht Treaty. The second time, in August/September 2011, a balanced budget amendment and debt brake was added to Article 135.

The current version restricts the death penalty to military courts during wartime, but the death penalty has since been removed from the Code of Military Justice and thus lost all relevance. Amnesty International has still requested an amendment to be made to the Constitution to abolish it firmly and explicitly in all cases.

Legal system: The Spanish legal system is a civil law system based on comprehensive legal codes and laws rooted in Roman law, as opposed to common law, which is based on precedent court rulings. Operation of the Spanish judiciary is regulated by Organic Law 6/1985 of the Judiciary Power, Law 1/2000 of Civil Judgement, Law of September 14 1882 on Criminal Judgement, Law 29/1998 of Administrative Jurisdiction, Royal Legislative Decree 2/1995, which rewrote the Law of Labour Procedure, and Organic Law 2/1989 that regulates Military Criminal Procedure

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal.

Executive branch:

Head of Government: Prime-Minister Pedro Sánchez (since 2018)

Head of State: Felipe VI or Philip VI is the King of Spain. He ascended the throne on 19 June 2014 upon the abdication of his father, Juan Carlos I. In accordance with the Spanish Constitution, as monarch, he is head of state and commander-in-chief of the Spanish Armed Forces with military

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

rank of Captain General, and also plays the role of the supreme representation of Spain in international relation

Elections:

The term of each chamber of the Cortes Generales—the Congress and the Senate—expires four years from the date of their previous election, unless they are dissolved earlier. The election decree shall be issued no later than the twenty-fifth day prior to the date of expiry of the Cortes in the event that the prime minister does not make use of his prerogative of early dissolution. The decree shall be published on the following day in the Official State Gazette (BOE), with election day taking place on the fifty-fourth day from publication. The previous election was held on 10 November 2019, which means that the legislature's term will expire on 10 November 2023. The election decree must be published in the BOE no later than 17 October 2023, with the election taking place on the fifty-fourth day from publication, setting the latest possible election date for the Cortes Generales on Sunday, 10 December 2023.

The prime minister has the prerogative to dissolve both chambers at any given time—either jointly or separately—and call a snap election, provided that no motion of no confidence is in process, no state of emergency is in force and that dissolution does not occur before one year has elapsed since the previous one. Additionally, both chambers are to be dissolved and a new election called if an investiture process fails to elect a prime minister within a two-month period from the first ballot.[6] Barred this exception, there is no constitutional requirement for simultaneous elections for the Congress and the Senate. Still, as of 2021 there has been no precedent of separate elections taking place under the 1978 Constitution, with governments having long preferred that elections for the two chambers of the Cortes take place simultaneously.

Legislative branch:

The legislative branch is made up of the Congress of Deputies (Congreso de los Diputados), a lower house with 350 members, elected by popular vote on block lists by proportional representation to serve four-year terms, and the Senate (Senado), an upper house with 259 seats of which 208 are directly elected by popular vote, using a limited voting method, and the other 51 appointed by the regional legislatures to also serve four-year terms.

Executive branch:

It consists of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, who is nominated as candidate by the monarch after holding consultations with representatives from the different parliamentary groups, voted in by the members of the lower house during an investiture session and then formally appointed by the monarch.

Judicial branch:

The Supreme Court of Spain (Tribunal Supremo) is the highest judicial body in Spain. Composed of five chambers, it has cognizance of all jurisdictional orders and its rulings cannot be appealed, except to the Constitutional Court, when one of the parties claims that their constitutional rights have been infringed.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

The judicial branch decides the constitutionality of federal laws and resolves other disputes about federal laws. However, judges depend on our government's executive branch to enforce court decisions. Courts decide what really happened and what should be done about it.

THE CITY OF BARCELONA

The first human settlements in Barcelona date back to Neolithic times. The city itself was founded by the Romans who set up a colony called *Barcino* at the end of the 1st century BC. The colony had some thousand inhabitants and was bounded by a defensive wall, the remains of which can still be seen in the old town.

For over 200 years, Barcelona was under Muslim rule, and, following the Christian reconquest, it became a county of the Carolingian Empire and one of the main residences of the court of the Crown of Aragon. The fruitful medieval period established Barcelona's position as the economic and political centre of the Western Mediterranean. The city's Gothic Quarter bears witness to the splendour enjoyed by the city from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

From the 15th to 18th centuries, Barcelona entered a period of decline, while it struggled to maintain its economic and political independence. This struggle ended in 1714, when the city fell to the Bourbon troops and Catalonia's and Catalans' rights and privileges were suppressed.

A period of cultural recovery began in the mid-19th century with the arrival of the development of the textile industry. During this period, which was known as the *Renaixença*, Catalan regained prominence as a literary language.

The 20th century ushered in widespread urban renewal throughout Barcelona city, culminating in its landmark Eixample district, which showcases some of Barcelona's most distinctive Catalan art-nouveau, or modernista, buildings. The Catalan Antoni Gaudí, one of the most eminent architects, designed buildings such as the Casa Milà (known as La Pedrera, the Catalan for stone quarry), the *Casa Batlló* and the *Sagrada Família* church, which have become world-famous landmarks.

The freedoms achieved during this period were severely restricted during the Civil War in 1936 and the subsequent dictatorship. With the reinstatement of democracy in 1978, Barcelona's society regained its economic strength and the Catalan language was restored. The city's hosting of the 1992 Olympic Games gave fresh impetus to Barcelona's potential and reaffirmed its status as a major metropolis.

In 2004, the Forum of Cultures reclaimed industrial zones to convert them into residential districts. An example of the renewed vigour with which Barcelona is looking towards the 21st century.

Catalonia has its own language: Catalan. Most of the people who live in Barcelona are bilingual and speak Catalan and Spanish, which is also an official language. Street names and most road and transport signs are in Catalan.

Many restaurants, especially those in the city centre, have menus in several languages. But, if there is something you do not understand, do not be afraid to ask, people will be only too happy to help. Many people from Barcelona understand English and French.

GETTING TO BARCELONA AND TRAVELLING OUTSIDE BARCELONA

You can get to Barcelona by any means of transport. Here is some information about all the available options to help you decide which type of transport suits you best.

Plane

Barcelona airport, with several terminals, is located 16 kilometres south of the city and is also known as Josep Tarradellas Barcelona-El Prat. Barcelona can also be reached by transport links from other regional airports, including Girona, Reus and Lleida-Alguaire.

Josep Tarradellas Barcelona - El Prat airport

The airport is located 16 kilometres south of the city and is also known as Josep Tarradellas - El Prat, the town where it is located.

Terminals T1 and T2 (A, B and C):

The terminals at Barcelona Airport are organised in terms of carriers and not according to the destination or place of origin.

Connections between Barcelona and the airport and back:

Aerobús (A1 and A2)

Daily service between Plaça de Catalunya and Barcelona Airport.

Frequency:

A1: every 8 minutes.

A2: every 15 minutes.

Approximate journey time: 35 minutes.

For further information about the Barcelona Aerobús : Tel. 902 100 104.

Train (RENFE)

Daily connections with Barcelona Airport from the Renfe (Spanish Rail) stations at Sants.

Frequency: every 30 minutes.

Journey time: 17 minutes (from Sants).

For further information about the train to Barcelona airport: www.renfe.com and rodalies.gencat.cat

Metro (TMB)

L9 sud metro line connects the city and Barcelona airport (T1 and T2) daily.

Frequency: every 7 minutes.

Approximate journey time: 32 minutes (from Zona Universitària).

For further information: www.tmb.cat

Bus (TMB)

The 46 bus runs from Pl. d'Espanya to Barcelona Airport (T1 and T2) daily.

Frequency: every 25 minutes.

For further information: www.tmb.cat

Night bus (NITBUS)

The N16 night bus operates from Plaça Catalunya to Barcelona Airport T2, stopping at Pl. d'Espanya.

The N17 night bus operates from Plaça Catalunya to Barcelona Airport T1, stopping at Pl. d'Espanya.

The N18 night bus operates from Plaça Catalunya to Barcelona Airport T1 and T2.

Frequency: every 20 minutes.

Further information about the night bus service to Barcelona Airport is available on the website: www.ambmobilitat.cat

By car

The C-31 Barcelona-Castelldefels road leads to Barcelona Airport, and connects with the C-32 Barcelona-Sitges road. From the Avinguda Diagonal, the Ronda de Dalt and Ronda Litoral ring roads also connect with the C-31.

The estimated journey time from Barcelona city centre to the airport is about 20 minutes.

Contact details : Aeropuerto de Barcelona - 08820 El Prat de Llobregat, El Prat de Llobregat | Tel: 913 211 000 | Web: www.aena.es

Girona - Costa Brava Airport

95km from Barcelona.

How to get there from Barcelona

Direct transport by Coach. Company "Sagalés": Tel. 902 130 014 | www.sagales.com
Departure point: Barcelona Nord Bus Station - Address: C/ Ali-Bei, 80.

Airport information (Aena): Tel. 972 186 600 | www.aena.es

Reus - Costa Daurada Airport

108 km. from Barcelona.

How to get there from Barcelona

Direct transport by Coach. Company "Hispano Igualadina": Tel. 933 397 329 | www.igualadina.com
Departure point: Sants Station - Address; C/ Viriat, s/n.

Airport information (Aena): Tel. 977 779 832 | www.aena.es

Lleida - Alguaire Airport

170 km west from Barcelona.

How to get there from Barcelona

Direct transport by train or coach to Lleida and taxi to the airport.

RENFE: Tel. 902 320 320 | www.renfe.com

ALSA: Tel. 902 422 242 | www.alsa.es

Airport information: Tel. 973 032 700 | www.aeroportlleida.cat

Train

The train is one of the most environmentally friendly means of transport. High-speed trains are a comfortable and convenient way of covering long distances and Barcelona operates a number of high-speed rail routes that connect the city with the rest of Spain and France. The city also has an extensive network of suburban and regional trains.

Barcelona operates a number of direct high-speed rail routes to cities in France, including Paris, Lyon and Perpignan, and more than 30 destinations across Spain, including Madrid and the south-east and southern regions. Its main termini also operate suburban and regional rail services that enable you to travel around Catalonia comfortably and conveniently.

- Estació de Barcelona Sants

Plaça dels Països Catalans, 1-7.

Time: Monday to Friday, from 4.30am to 12.30am. Saturday, Sunday and public holidays, from 5am to 12.30am.

Metro: L3/L5-Sants Estació. Bus: 27, 78, 109, 115, D40, H10, V5 and V17.

Barcelona Sants Station is the city's main railway station and most trains departing and arriving in Barcelona stop here. The station hosts suburban rail and high-speed lines with national and international destinations.

Connections:

National trains

AVE: Madrid - Barcelona - Figueres.

AVE: Sevilla - Barcelona.

AVE: Màlaga - Barcelona.

AVE: Granada - Barcelona.

Euromed: Alacant - València - Tarragona - Barcelona.

Talgo: Connecting Barcelona with other spanish cities.

Trenhotel: Connecting Barcelona with other spanish cities.

Alvia: Connecting Barcelona with other spanish cities.

Avio: Connecting Madrid and Barcelona.

Ouigo: Connecting Madrid and Barcelona.

International high speed trains *Renfe-SNCF en Coopération*

Paris – Barcelona.

Lyon – Barcelona.

Marseille – Barcelona.

A network of 13 cities linked all together. From Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Perpignan, Narbonne, Béziers, Agde, Sète, Montpellier, Nîmes, Avignon, Aix-en-Provence, Valence in France to Barcelona.

Regional | Surrounding areas trains

Regional trains: Lines R11, R12, R13, R14, R15 and R16 to Tarragona, Costa Daurada, Tortosa, Lleida, Girona, Figueres, Portbou and other destinations.

Surrounding areas: Lines R2, R2Nord, R2Sud, R3 and R4 to Mataró – Maçanet, Vic, Vilanova, Vilafranca – Manresa and other detinations.

Line R2Nord to the Josep Tarradellas Barcelona-El Prat Airport.

Information and ticket sales

www.renfe.com

- Estació de França

Avinguda del Marquès de l'Argentera, s/n.

Time: 4.45am to 12am.

Metro: L4-Barceloneta. Bus: 47, 59, 120, D20, H14, V13, V15, V17 i V19.

The building dates back to 1929 and is one of the most important examples of Spain's iron architecture. Two parts of Barcelona's França Station are of relevance: the large lobby covered by three vaults and the huge metal naves that cover the platforms. National and regional trains depart from this station.

National trains

Euromed: Alacant - València - Tarragona - Barcelona.

Talgo: connecting Barcelona with other spanish cities.

Regional Express: connecting Barcelona with other spanish cities.

Regional | Surrounding areas trains

Regional trains: Lines R13, R14, R15, R16 and R17 to Tarragona, Costa Daurada, Port Aventura, Tortosa, Lleida and other spanish cities.

Surrounding areas trains: Line R2Sud to Vilanova i la Geltrú, Sitges, Castelldefels and other spanish cities.

Information and ticket sales

www.renfe.com

- Estació de Passeig de Gràcia

Passeig de Gràcia - Aragó, s/n.

Time: 5am to 12am.

Metro: L2/L3/L4-Passeig de Gràcia. Bus: 7, 22, 24, 39, 47, H10, V15 and V17.

Regional | Surrounding areas trains

Regional trains: Lines R11, R13, R14, R15, R16 and R17 to Tarragona, Costa Daurada, Port Aventura, Tortosa, Lleida, Girona, Figueres, Portbou and other destinations.

Surrounding areas: Lines R2, R2Nord and R2Sud to Mataró – Maçanet, Vic, Vilanova, Vilafranca – Manresa and other destinations.

Line R2Nord to the Josep Tarradellas Barcelona-El Prat Airport.

Information and ticket sales

www.renfe.com

- Estació de Plaça de Catalunya

Plaça de Catalunya.

Metro: L1/L3-Catalunya. Bus: 19, 22, 24, 47, 52, 55, 59, 62, 67, D50, H16, V13, V15 and V17.

Regional | Surrounding areas trains

Regional trains: Lines R12 and RG1 to Lleida, Figueres and Portbou, and other destinations.

Surroundings areas trains: Lines R1, R3 and R4 to Manresa – Lleida; Costa del Maresme – Blanes; Vilafranca del Penedès, and other destinations.

Car

Barcelona is well connected and has a large amount of car parks. The motorway and road network will take you anywhere in the city by car although it's worth bearing in mind that traffic can be heavy at the main entry points of Barcelona during rush hour.

Car parks

Barcelona has a large number of car parks for cars, many of them located in the city centre. Parking rates range from 3 and 4€ per hour and from 25€ and 50€ for a whole day.

There are also paid parking areas in the street (blue zones + green area) and charges vary according to the zone of Barcelona. Permitted parking times also vary from 1 to 4 hours.

You can use this page to find and book a space in supervised car parks in Barcelona:

https://parkimeter.com/en/parking-barcelona?brand=turismebcn&utm_medium=affiliate&utm_source=barcelonaturisme.com&utm_campaign=whitelabel

Motorways and roads

Barcelona is located 150 km from La Jonquera, the French border. The French motorway network connects to the AP-7, N-II and C-32 Barcelona motorway. You can enter the city via the ring roads or the Avinguda Meridiana which leads to the centre.

From the south, if you're entering from the rest of Spain join the AP-7 or C-32 and enter the city via the Avinguda Diagonal.

Bus

The bus station in Barcelona that has the most national and international connections is Barcelona Nord Bus Station. Buses also depart from Barcelona Sants station and other areas of the city.

Estació d'autobusos Barcelona Nord

Alí-bei, 80.

Opening time: 5.15am to 0.30am.

Metro: L1-Arc de Triomf. | Bus: 6, 54, H14, H16 and V21.

This is Barcelona's main bus station operating services to the main Spanish cities, Europe and North Africa.

Station facilities: Tourist Information Office (depending on the depending on the season of the year), lockers, etc.

Information and ticket sales

www.barcelonanord.cat

Tel. +34 937 065 366.

Estació d'autobusos Barcelona Sants

Viriat, s/n – Next to the railway station.

Metro: L5/L3-Sants Estació. | Bus: 27, 78, 109, 115, D40, H10, V5 and V7.

The offices of the bus companies operating services in Spain and abroad are located next to Barcelona-Sants railway station.

Station facilities: www.adif.es

Boat

Barcelona has become the Mediterranean's foremost cruise ship harbour. It has nine passenger terminals, seven for cruise liners and four for ferries. It has connections with the Balearic Islands and the main Mediterranean harbours.

Port de Barcelona

Plaça del Portal de la Pau, 6.

Tel. 932 986 000

www.portdebarcelona.cat | sau@portdebarcelona.cat

The Port de Barcelona operates services to the Balearic Islands and the main Mediterranean ports. Ferries depart daily for the Balearic Islands and there is a direct service to the port of Genoa, Rome and Algiers.

For information about ferry company timetables and prices operating in Port de Barcelona:

From/to the Balearic Islands

Acciona-Trasmediterránea: Tel. 902 454 645 | www.trasmediterranea.es

Balearia: Tel. 933 248 980 | www.balearia.com

From/to Genoa, Nador and Tangier

Grimaldi Group Grandi Navi Veloci: Tel. 934 437 139 | www.gnv.it

From/to Rome, Savona, Sardinia (Porto Torres) and Tangier

Grimaldi Ferries: Tel. 935 028 163 | www.grimaldi-lines.com

TRAVELLING IN BARCELONA

Mobility in Barcelona and its metropolitan area is easy as a result of an ever-more sustainable public transport network – metro, trams, buses and the Catalan government's city and suburban rail service (FGC) – which prioritises clean energy. The city also has a public bike hire scheme and more than 200 km of bike lanes; a fleet of taxis that includes hybrid and electric vehicles and cabs running on natural gas. It also provides environmentally friendly electric vehicles for hire. You're sure to find the means of transport that best suits your needs.

Metro, FGC and Tram

Public transport such as the metro, tram and FGC are the quickest, simplest, most convenient and most sustainable way of getting around Barcelona. You can choose from the different ticket types and travel cards.

Metro, Funicular and FGC

The Barcelona metro network and the Catalan government's city and suburban rail service, the Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya, are among the most accessible and efficient transport systems in terms of energy and air pollutant emissions. They run more frequently than buses and on some routes you can transfer from one train to another with the same ticket.

Barcelona currently has eight metro lines that can be identified by the number and colour of the line: L1 (red), L2 (lilac), L3 (green), L4 (yellow), L5 (blue), L9N and L9S (orange), L10N and L10S (light blue), L11 (light green) and serve most of the city.

The Barcelona funicular railway connects the city with Montjuïc Park from Paral·lel (lines L2 and L3) metro station. It is included in the integrated fare system and can also be used with multi-journey travel passes. The two-minute journey time makes it the quickest and most convenient way to get to Montjuïc.

It also has an urban and metropolitan rail network the Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat (FGC), run by the Catalan government, which supplements Barcelona's metro network. There are three urban lines: L6, L7 and L8.

Timetables:

Metro (TMB):

Weekdays from Monday to Thursday, Sunday and public holidays: 5am-midnight. | Friday and evenings before public holidays: 5am-2am. | Saturday and evenings before public holidays on 1/1, 24/6 and 24/9: continuous service. | 24/12: until 11pm.

Montjuïc Funicular:

Autumn/Winter: Weekdays from Monday to Friday: 7.30am-8pm. | Saturday, Sunday and public holidays: 9am-8pm.

Spring/Summer: Weekdays from Monday to Friday: 7.30am-10pm. | Saturday, Sunday and public holidays: 9am-10pm.

Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat (FGC):

Weekdays from Monday to Thursday, Sunday and public holidays: 5am-midnight. | Friday: 5am-2am. | Saturday and evenings before public holidays on 1/1, 24/6 and 24/9: continuous service.

For further information about Barcelona's metro, funicular and rail services:

TMB: Tel. 900 701 149 | www.tmb.cat

FGC: Tel. 012 | www.fgc.cat

Tram

The Tram works again in Barcelona from 2004. This means of public transport, an alternative to the metro, that had disappeared in 1971, is today an accessible, ecological, fast and comfortable system.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

The Tram route provides easy access to Barcelona's major shopping areas and residential zones, connecting also the city with the towns in the metropolitan area. Trams are accessible and adapted to people with reduced mobility.

There are 2 Tram lines in Barcelona: the Trambaix (T1, T2, T3), which runs from plaça Francesc Macià to the towns of L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Sant Just Desvern, Sant Joan Despí, Sant Feliu de Llobregat and Cornellà. And the Trambesòs (T4, T5, T6), which covers a route from the Olympic Village or Plaça de les Glòries to Sant Adrià de Besòs via the Forum site and also to Badalona.

Timetable:

Weekdays from Monday to Thursday, Sunday and public holidays: 5am-midnight. | Friday, Saturday and evenings before public holidays: 5am-2am.

For further information about Tram services:

Tel. 900 701 181 | www.tram.cat

Tickets: methods and prices

The public transport in Barcelona operates an integrated fare system, which allows you to transfer for free within one hour and fifteen minutes of validating your ticket to the different means of transport you'll need to get to your destination. There are different types of travel cards and transport passes in Barcelona that are valid throughout the public transport network (metro, buses, tram and suburban rail), including the T-casual card which is valid for 10 journeys, the T-Familiar, which is valid for 8 journeys or day passes (2, 3, 4 and 5 days).

Single ticket: 2,40 €

T-casual: 11,35 €

T-Familiar: 10 €

Day passes: Hola Barcelona

Accessibility in the Metro, FGC and Tram

People with disabilities can get around easily on our public transport network. 91% of metro stations offer step-free access and all of them have ramps at the platform edge to make it easier to board the trains. Trams are an accessible means of transport for people with different kinds of disabilities.

NaviLens smart tags provide visually impaired people with the necessary signage and information about metro and bus services. All they have to do is scan the tag using the app on their mobile device. Each tag contains a description of each area (access, hall, ticket machines, barriers, escalators, platform, boarding point...) so that visually impaired passengers can travel independently throughout the network.

Bus

Barcelona's bus fleet is one of the cleanest in Europe as it incorporates hybrid, electric or compressed gas vehicles. The bus network is extensive and consists in fast lines that run through the city horizontally and vertically; conventional lines connecting neighborhoods; neighborhood buses that cover short trips within each neighborhood; and night lines.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

Barcelona has a transport fleet of more than 1000 buses which operate on over 100 routes and connect all the city's districts and the metropolitan area. The city buses are single deckers and are adapted for people with reduced mobility. They are fitted with access ramps and designated seating. Buses are also adapted for people with functional disabilities. There are visual and sonic alert systems for blind or visually impaired passengers at the bus stops which are activated via the accessible information device. There is signage in braille by the ticket validating machine inside the bus to allow passengers to read the number of the bus they are travelling on. There are other metropolitan bus routes that connect Barcelona with neighbouring towns.

Tickets: methods and prices

The public transport in Barcelona operates an integrated fare system, which allows you to transfer for free within one hour and fifteen minutes of validating your ticket to the different means of transport you'll need to get to your destination. There are different types of travel cards and transport passes in Barcelona that are valid throughout the public transport network (metro, buses, tram and suburban rail), including the T-casual card which is valid for 10 journeys, the T-Familiar, which is valid for 8 journeys or day passes (2, 3, 4 and 5 days).

Single ticket: 2,40 €

T-casual: 11,35 €

T-Familiar: 10 €

Day passes: Hola Barcelona

Timetable:

Running times vary according to the bus route. Most services begin between 5 and 8am and end between 10 and 11pm. Average frequency of service is between 20 and 30 minutes at weekends. You can check bus times and frequency at the bus stops and on the websites.

For further information about Barcelona's bus network:

Phone. 900 701 149 | www.tmb.cat

Night Bus Service

Barcelona has a night-bus service (Nit Bus) which serves most of the city and its suburban area.

Most of the night bus services begin between 10.40pm and 11.40pm and end between 5am and 6am.

For further information about Barcelona's night bus network, times, methods and prices:
www.ambmobilitat.cat

Accessibility in the bus

The city buses are single deckers and are adapted for people with reduced mobility. They are fitted with access ramps and designated seating. Buses are also adapted for people with functional disabilities. There are visual and sonic alert systems for blind or visually impaired passengers at the bus stops which are activated via the accessible information device.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

The NaviLens smart tags at each stop give visually impaired people information about the name and code of each stop, the numbers of the buses that stop there, the destination, estimated arrival time and any disruptions to the service.

Bicycle

Barcelona offers you a network of more than 200 km of cycle lanes, a large number of cycle parking spaces, as well as special signage, traffic lights, and other services. In addition to the cycle lanes, there are other thoroughfares you can cycle along: streets and zones where there is a 30 km speed limit, single-surface streets, pedestrianised areas and public parks. To ensure everyone's safety and good coexistence you must respect the road traffic regulations.

You can combine cycling with public transport. Check with the different operators to see the conditions and times:

Metro: www.tmb.cat | Autobús: www.tmb.cat | Tram: www.trambcn.cat | FGC: www.fgc.cat | Rodalies: www.rodalies.gencat.cat | Renfe: www.renfe.com

You must park the bike at the specific docking stations, cycle parking spaces, or underground car parks.

You can hire a bike from any of the following bike rental companies:

1 - 7 from 7

BAMBOO BIKE TOURS

Contact details : Notariat, 6, 08001, Barcelona | Tel: 634 055 284 | Web: www.bamboobiketour.com

BARCELONA CICLOTUR

Contact details : Tallers, 45 - Local interior, 08001, Barcelona | Tel: 933 171 970 | Web: www.barcelonaciclotour.com

BARCELONA E-BIKE RENT

Electric bikes

Contact details : Cervantes, 5, 08002, Barcelona | Tel: 933 106 133 | Web: www.e-bikerentbarcelona.com

BORN BIKE TOURS BARCELONA

Contact details : Marquesa, 1, 08003, Barcelona | Tel: 933 190 020 | Web: www.bornbikebarcelona.com

PENEDÈS ECOTOURS

Contact details : Montserrat, 22, 08720, Vilafranca del Penedès | Tel: 622 619 870 | Web: www.penedesecotours.com

RENT A BIKE BCN & LUGGAGE STORE

Contact details : Sardanya, 265, 08013, Barcelona | Tel: 648 031 210 | Web:
www.rentabikebcn.com

RENT ELECTRIC

Contact details : Doctor Aiguader, 9-11, 08003, | Tel: 902 474 474 | Web: www.rentelectric.com

Taxi

Barcelona has a service of 10,000 taxis which can be easily identified by their yellow and black livery. The taxi fleet has an increasing number of hybrid and electric vehicles, as well as cabs running on natural gas. The entire fleet of the Taxi Ecològic business is made up of silent hybrid and electric vehicles.

Taxis are available for hire if the green light on their roof is lit. You can take a taxi from any of the 300 taxi ranks (including those at railway stations, the airport, bus stations and cruise terminals), book one by phoning any of the taxi firms, via the free app, or by flagging one down in the street. For specific services (languages, seven-seater vehicles...) we recommend you contact the taxi firm by phone.

Adapted taxis

People with reduced mobility can book an adapted taxi. These vehicles provide the same service as any other taxi. They are metered and the fares are the same as all other taxis. Here is a list of adapted taxi firms. All the city's taxis are obliged to carry guide dogs at no extra charge.

Taxi fares in Barcelona

Barcelona taxis apply supplementary charges at railway stations and cruise terminals, as well as for carrying special equipment and late-night call-outs.

For further information about taxis service of Barcelona:

Institut Metropolità del Taxi de Barcelona

Tel. 932 235 151
www.taxi.amb.cat

Getting around with an electric vehicle

Barcelona is fully committed to e-mobility. The city offers advantages in the use of private electric vehicles. It has more than 500 charging points and has also added e-vehicles to its fleet of municipal vehicles used in the maintenance of the city, Municipal Police and public transport.

You can become part of this smart mobility network by hiring an e-vehicle for sightseeing in Barcelona. You'll find a few ideas here:

<https://www.barcelonaturisme.com/wv3/en/page/3603/sustainable-mobility.html>

ZBE Rondes de Barcelona

Barcelona is furthering its commitment to the environment and reducing emissions by introducing low-emission zones inside Barcelona's ring roads (ZBE Rondes de Barcelona). From 1st January 2020, from Monday to Friday between 7am to 8pm, only motorised vehicles with the DGT environmental label will be able to drive in the area inside the city's ring roads. Vehicles that do not have the environmental label can apply for a special permit to drive in the low-emission zones. Drivers can request up to 10 individual permits per year, each valid for one-day. For further details visit www.zbe.barcelona

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

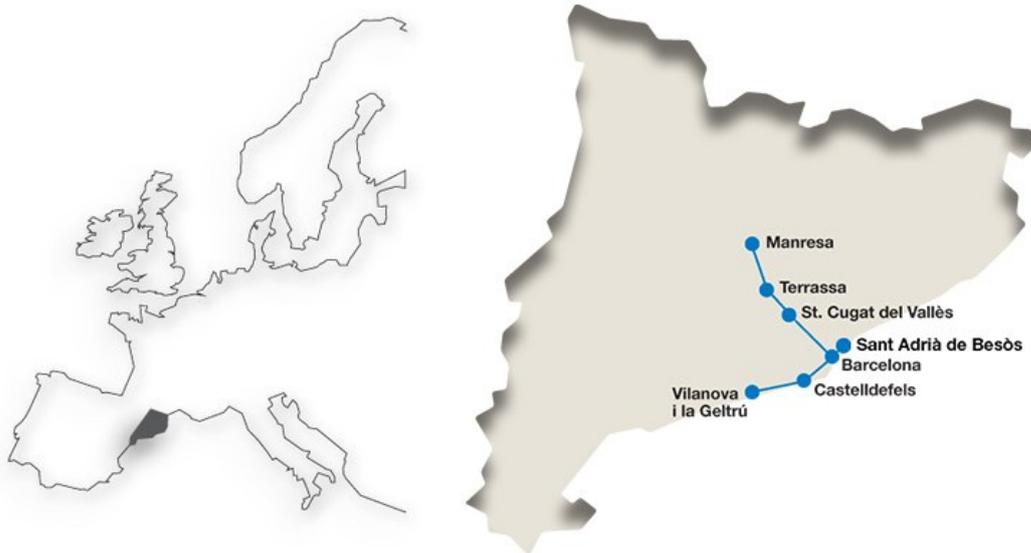
All vehicles registered abroad must check that they meet the DGT's low-emission standards and apply to be included on the ZBE register. If they do not meet the standards they must apply for the daily permit at least ten days in advance.

These measures are designed to reduce nitrogen dioxide levels by 15% and CO₂ emissions by 6% to protect everybody's health, and the health of the most vulnerable individuals in particular. This is why we recommend you use the different means of public transport available whenever possible.

POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF CATALUNYA (UPC)



The Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya - BarcelonaTech (UPC) is a public institution of research and higher education in the fields of engineering, architecture, sciences and technology, and one of the leading technical universities in Europe. Every year, more than 6,000 bachelor's and master's students, more than 500 doctoral students graduate and 3,067 graduates in lifelong learning. The UPC has a high graduate employment rate: 93% of its graduates are in work and 76% find a job in under three months. It is ranked in the main international rankings.



Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

The UPC has a wide spread presence in Catalonia, with nine campuses located in Barcelona and nearby towns: Castelldefels, Manresa, Sant Adrià de Besòs, Sant Cugat del Vallès, Terrassa, and Vilanova i la Geltrú.

The campuses are accessible, well connected by public transport and equipped with the necessary facilities and services to contribute to learning, research and university life.

The UPC Today in Numbers:



HOW TO GET TO UPC – BARCELONA

The address of the Campus Nord of Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya Jordi Girona street, n. 1-3, 08034 Barcelona. Please look for the map of Campus Nord (or North Campus) to locate it.

The Campus Nord (North Campus) can be reached by Line III (green line) of the underground metropolitan of the city (Zona Universitària station), connected to both Sants Railway station and Plaça Catalunya station in the center of the city.

ADVANCED MASTERS IN STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL CONSTRUCTIONS

The objective of the Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions (SAHC) is to offer an advanced education programme on the engineering of conservation of structures of the architectural heritage, which encompasses all the different sources of knowledge and experience required by the discipline. The Master will combine the diversity of expertise at leading European universities in the field of structural analysis and conservation of cultural heritage constructions.

Structure and content: The study programme is composed of eight units, being six courses/units of 5 ECTS (45 hours of lectures and 95 hours of independent/group student work), one course project-based of 9 ECTS (45 seminar hours, 45 tutorial hours and 162 hours of independent/group student work) and one dissertation of 21 ECTS (30 tutorial hours and 558 hours of independent student work). Lectures are held from 9:30 to 12:30 and individual/group work is compulsory at University from 14:00 to 19:00.

The courses of 5 ECTS are given in 3.3 weeks without interruption. Each 5 ECTS course is divided in two modules with independent evaluation, when the lecturers are available for the students and provide extra tutorial as requested.

Therefore, each lecturer is typically involved two weeks in a single course. This allows foreign/external lecturers to deliver the module and is very beneficial for the students, as they have a lecturer almost full-time at their disposal for all the modules. The 5 ECTS courses are arranged as

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

a mix of theory and application, in a context of a project-led education, where a project is effectively run for the full duration of the course.

The Integrated Project course (9 ECTS) is carried out during the full first 26 weeks of the MSc. This truly project-based course includes a mini group project to solve a real engineering problem, with site visits, and the preparation of a proposal work plan for the dissertation. In addition, special lectures by top world experts, practitioners or researchers, and seminars by the students are also part of the course.

Finally, the Final Project/Dissertation (21 ECTS) is carried out in the final part of the MSc (last 14 weeks). This aims at developing research and/or professional competences in the field of Conservation and Restoration of Architectural Heritage Structures. The dissertation can be carried out inside the Universities or in a private company, under University supervision. The general description of the course/units is as follows:

SA 1: History of Construction and of Conservation (5 ECTS)

- Introduction to modern conservation criteria. General concepts. Structural conservation and restoration.
- Construction techniques and structural components: masonry and earth.
- Construction techniques and structural components: timber and mixed systems.
- Construction techniques and structural components: metals. The use of metals in historical construction.
- Introduction to 20th century heritage structures. Structural concrete across 20th century.
- Overall structural arrangements in history.
- Ancient rules and classical approaches.
- Limit analysis: the static and the kinematic approach.
- Damage and collapsing mechanisms in historical structures: gravity and soil settlements; construction defects.
- Damage and collapsing mechanisms in historical structures: environmental and anthropogenic actions.
- History of conservation. The Athens Charter and the Venice Charter. Modern structural restoration practice.
- The application of conservation criteria in practice. Diagnosis, safety evaluation and design of intervention.
- Examples. Discussion of analysis and restoration of real heritage structures.

SA 2: Structural Analysis Techniques (5 ECTS)

- Aims, challenges and difficulties in the modeling and analysis of historical structures.
- Governing equations of the mechanics of continuum.
- The finite element method.
- Elasto-plastic constitutive models.
- Geometrical nonlinearity.
- Solution procedures for non-linear incremental FE analysis.
- Damage mechanics, smeared crack models.
- Applicability of continuum mechanics.
- Blocky limit analysis of masonry.
- Demonstration of modelling of real structures and examples.

SA 3: Seismic Behaviour and Structural Dynamics (5 ECTS)

- Introduction to earthquake engineering.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

- Elements of seismology and seismicity.
- Elements of seismic hazard analysis.
- Dynamic analysis of single-degree-of-freedom systems.
- Dynamic analysis of multi-degree-of-freedom systems.
- Dynamic analysis of structures using the finite element method.
- Response spectrum analysis of linear multi-degree-of-freedom systems.
- Response history analysis of linear multi-degree-of-freedom systems.
- Non-linear dynamic and static analysis of structures.
- Earthquake-resistant design of buildings.
- Structural dynamics in building codes.
- Elements of soil dynamics.
- Damage and collapsing mechanisms in existing (particularly historical) structures.
- Introduction to innovative earthquake-resistant systems

SA 4: Inspection and Diagnosis (5 ECTS)

- General methodology for Inspection & Diagnosis;
- Historical analysis, typical damages and deterioration processes in heritage structures;
- Visual inspection techniques for damage survey of structures with onsite applications;
- Non-destructive and minor destructive testing applied to historic buildings;
- Typical foundation damages and inspection techniques for geotechnical survey;
- Laboratory testing with masonry, concrete, metal and timber;
- Modal testing techniques and dynamic characterization of structures;
- Laboratory applications of AVTs;
- Vibration-based damage identification methods;
- Long-term monitoring of historic structures;
- From continuous vibration monitoring to FEM-based structural assessment.

SA 5: Repairing and Strengthening Techniques (5 ECTS)

- Introduction to repair and strengthening.
- Strengthening of foundations.
- Discussion of load transfer and long term effects.
- Strengthening of concrete structures.
- Design of timber structures.
- Strengthening of timber structures.
- Design of masonry structures.
- Strengthening of masonry structures.
- Strengthening solutions.

SA 6: Restoration and Conservation of Materials: (5 ECTS)

- Introduction to conservation and restoration of materials;
- Historical materials: identification, types and classification;
- Binders and mortars;
- Degradation of historic materials: physical, chemical and biological actions;
- Degradation of historic materials: disasters and anthropogenic actions;
- Salts in stone and masonry;
- Cleaning of façades;
- Repair materials and techniques;

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

- Consolidation of degraded brick and masonries;
- Consolidation of degraded mortar and plaster and interaction with fixed artistic heritage;
- Protective and coating layers;
- Restoration and conservation of wood;
- Deterioration and conservation of metals;
- Deterioration and conservation of 20th century heritage concrete and modern materials;
- Technical excursion;
- Laboratory works and in-situ investigations.

SA 7: Integrated Project (9 ECTS)

- Field trips with presentations on case studies
- Seminars on conservation subjects not addressed in the course
- Comprehensive analysis of case studies in groups of 3 to 5 students

The curricular part of the Master Course is held in Guimarães, Portugal. The dissertation work is then equally divided by all partners. The students will indicate their preference during the application and the Management Board will decide a final selection based on the ranking of the first 20 curricular ECTS and a balanced distribution between Consortium members.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

ECTS

The ECTS - European Credit Transfer System was developed by the European Commission in order to provide common procedures to guarantee academic recognition of studies abroad. It provides a way of measuring and comparing learning achievements and transferring them from one institution to another.

The ECTS system is based on the principle of mutual trust and confidence between the participating higher education institutions. The few rules of ECTS, concerning the information on courses available (ECTS Information Package), the agreement between the home and host institutions establishing the programme of study to be taken (Learning Agreement), the use of credit units to indicate the student's workload (ECTS credits) and the use of a Transcript of Records, which shows the student's learning achievements in a way which is commonly understood and easily transferable from one institution to another, are set out to reinforce this mutual trust and confidence.

The grading system is a key issue in the academic recognition process for students participating in international mobility programmes. Grading scales vary according to host countries and institutions which increases the difficulty and complexity levels of the equivalence process.

Therefore, having in mind the different grading systems in Europe, a grading scale has been developed in the framework of ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) to make the comparison between different national scales easier and the assessment process more transparent.

The ECTS grading scale allows the qualitative assessment of students' performance in the subjects attended at the host institution.

At the first level, this grading system divides students into two separate groups: pass and fail; and afterwards, those obtaining passing grades are divided into five subgroups. An ECTS grade is allocated to each subgroup.

The ECTS grade aims at providing additional information regarding the student's achievements in a specific subject. It is based on the rank of a student in a given assessment that is how he/she performed relative to other students in the same class (or in a significant group of students).

ECTS grade does not intend to replace the local grade but to provide qualitative information about the student's academic performance.

The Official Spanish grading system

The Spanish grading system is a decimal one, with marks ranging from 0 to 10.

Along with this grade, a non-numeric description of the student's achievement is also assigned.

Marks awarded according to the 10-point scale are divided into 5 main groups:

- With Honours (Matricula de Honor)
- Excellent (Sobresaliente)
- Good (Notable)
- Pass (Aprobado),
- Fail (Suspendido)

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

These marks are the ones that will appear in the transcripts of the school:

DECIMAL MARK	NON-NUMERIC MARK	TRANSLATION
10	Matricula de Honor	With Honours
9 - 9,9	Sobresaliente	Excellent
7 - 8,9	Notable	Good
5 - 6,9	Aprobado	Pass
0 - 4,9	Suspendido	Fail

The transcripts of credits according to the ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) scheme are:

MARK	ECTS	CREDITS
Excellent	A	Granted
Very Good	B	Granted
Good	C	Granted
Satisfactory	D	Granted
Sufficient	E	Granted
Fail	F	Not granted

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Period	UMinho	UPC	UNIPD	CTU
October-March (coursework)	X			
April-July (dissertation)	X	X	X	X

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

January 1: New Year's Day (Año Nuevo)

Friday before Easter Sunday: Good Friday (Viernes Santo)

May 1: Labor Day (also referred to as Worker's Day) (Día del Trabajo)

August 15: Assumption of Mary (Asunción de la Virgen)

August 16: Assumption of Mary holiday

October 12: Spain's National Day/Columbus Day

- November 1:** All Saints' Day (Fiesta de Todos los Santos)
- December 6:** Spanish Constitution Day (Día de la Constitución)
- December 8:** Immaculate Conception (La Inmaculada Concepción)
- December 25:** Christmas (Navidad)
- December 27:** Christmas holiday

Unlike the national holidays, these holidays are only celebrated in certain Spanish regions:

- January 6:** Epiphany/Three Kings' Day (Dia de los Reyes Magos) – all regions, although the Basque Country and La Rioja don't observe it
- February 28:** (Sunday): Day of Andalusia
- March 1:** Day of Andalusia and Day of Balearic Islands
- March 19:** Saint Joseph's Day (San José) – Extremadura and Madrid
- April 1:** Holy Thursday (Jueves Santo) – all regions but not in Catalonia
- March/April:** Easter Monday (Lunes de Pascua) – Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Catalonia, La Rioja, Navarre, and Valencia
- April 23:** St George's Day (San Jorge) – Catalonia (not an official holiday, however)
- April 23:** Day of Aragon/Day of Castile and León
- May 3:** Day of Madrid (Fiesta de la Comunidad de Madrid)
- May 15:** Saint Isidore (San Isidro) – Madrid (not an official holiday, however)
- May 17:** Galician Literature Day
- May 24:** (Monday): Whit Monday or Pentecost Monday – Catalonia
- May 30:** Day of the Canary Islands
- May 31:** Day of Castilla-La Mancha
- June 3:** Corpus Christi (Fiesta del Corpus Christi) – Castilla-La Mancha
- June 9:** Day of Murcia/Day of La Rioja
- June 13:** San Antonio – Ceuta

LANGUAGE SERVICES AND RESOURCES AT THE UPC

Make the most of the UPC's agreements with Catalan universities and take Spanish courses at their language schools at the same price as their members.

In accordance with the Academic Regulations for Bachelor's and Master's Degrees, up to a maximum of 6 credits may be recognised for languages. Regardless of the number of credits stated by the issuing body on the certificate, the UPC recognises 1 ECTS credit for every 25 hours (open in new window) of the course passed.

Consult the courses offered by each university and choose the option that best meets your needs:
<https://www.upc.edu/slt/en/learn-spanish>

UNIVERSITY FACILITIES



Libraries

The UPC Libraries Service is made up of 12 libraries located on the different campus of the University and 2 offices: Office of Digital Academic Publications, Digital Polytechnic Initiative (IDP) and the Office of Documentation and Archives (ODA).

Campus Libraries

Rector Gabriel Ferraté Library
Jordi Girona, 1-3, 08034 Barcelona
biblioteca.ferrate@scourgeupc.edu
+34 93 401 68 08

Terrassa Campus Library
Campus Square 1, 08222 Terrassa
biblioteca.campus.terrassa@scourgeupc.edu
+34 93 739 80 62

Baix Llobregat Campus Library
Esteve Terradas, 10, 08860 Castelldefels

biblioteca.cblScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 552 35 44

Manresa University Campus Library
Avda. Bases de Manresa, 7-11, 08242 Manresa
biblioteca.bcumScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 877 72 21

Libraries of Centers

Library of the Barcelona School of Industrial Engineering ETSEIB
Avda. Diagonal 647, 08028 Barcelona
biblioteca.ETSEIBScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 401 66 37

Oriol Bohigas Library of the Barcelona School of Architecture ETSAB
Avda. Diagonal 649, 08028 Barcelona
biblioteca.ETSABScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 401 74 71

Library of the Barcelona East School of Engineering EEBE
Eduard Maristany, 16, 08019 Barcelona
biblioteca.eebeScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 413 72 50

Library of the Barcelona School of Building Construction EPSEB
Avda. Doctor Marañón 44-50, 08028 Barcelona
biblioteca.EPSEBScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 401 62 65

Library of the Vilanova i la Geltrú School of Engineering EPSEVG
biblioteca.epsevgScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 896 77 12

Library of the Vallès School of Architecture ETSAV
Pere Serra 1-15, 08173 Sant Cugat del Vallès
biblioteca.ETSAVScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 401 78 44

Library of the School of Mathematics and Statistics FME
Pau Gargallo 14, 08028 Barcelona
biblioteca.FMEScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 401 70 20

Library of the Barcelona School of Nautical Studies FNB
Pla de Palau 18, 08003 Barcelona
biblioteca.FNBScourgeupc. Edu
+34 93 401 79 34

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

Office, General Services and Management

Digital Polytechnic Initiative

C / Jordi Girona 1-3, 08034 Barcelona (K2M Building, Floor S1, Office S103-S104, Campus Nord)

info.idpScourgeupc. Edu

+34 93 401 58 25

Office of Documentation and Archives

C / Jordi Girona 1-3, 08034 Barcelona (K2M Building, Floor S1, Office S103-S104, Campus Nord)

admin.odaScourgeupc. Edu

+34 93 401 78 39

General library services

C / Jordi Girona 1-3, 08034 Barcelona (K2M Building, Floor S1, Office S103-S104, Campus Nord)

Info.bibliotequesScourgeupc. Edu

+34 93 401 61 38

UPC. Libraries Service Publications and Archives

K2M Building, S1 Floor, S103-S104 Office, North Campus

C / Jordi Girona 1-3

08034 Barcelona

info.bibliotequesScourgeupc. Edu

Telephone of the General Services of Libraries: +34934016138

Health Information and Services

Students from European Union countries (EU students)

EU students have to obtain their EUROPEAN HEALTH INSURANCE CARD, through their Students National Health Service in their country of origin before departure.

The European Health Insurance Card is a free card that gives you access to medically necessary, state-provided healthcare during a temporary stay in any of the 28 EU countries, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland, under the same conditions and at the same cost (free in some countries) as people insured in that country. You can find more information about it in the following link:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=559&langId=en>

This card certifies your right to receive medical care in the European Union and must be presented to receive it. In Spain, you must address yourselves to the medical centers of the “Seguridad Social” (Primary Medical Attention Centers, called C.A.P., and public hospitals).

Note: depending on the agreements between the Spanish Social Security and the one in your home country, and the different medical coverages in each EU country, please check availability of services; especially if you are following a medical treatment.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

In case you would like / need an additional private insurance, a good option would be the health insurance of the company OnCampus Estudia, that has an agreement with UPC. You can find information about this insurance at the link:

<http://oncampus.es/en/seguros/oncampus-estudia/>

Students from non-European Union countries (non-EU students)

Students from outside the European Union are already required to purchase a private health insurance to obtain the Spanish students visa. Once in Spain and depending on the length of their studies here, they should have to renew it or to acquire another one in Spain that can guarantee that they will count with medical care during their stay in Spain.

Those students whose studies require their stay in Spain for more than one year will have to renew their students stay permit. When they begin the renewal, they should have to present (together with other documents) a document that proofs that they have a private health insurance for the period they want to renew their permit.

The Spanish public health system (called “*Seguridad Social*”) does not cover the medical expenses of the citizens of countries outside the European Union. The only exceptions are for the persons that work in Spain or for the students who have a scholarship that includes this benefit. In case they address themselves to the public medical system, they should have to pay for the care, and the price will be higher than the one of a public doctor because the public system is saturated.

Students from non-EU countries can check if there exists a bilateral agreements between their country and Spain that can cover their medical assistance (or a part of it) in Spain. They should also take into account that the majority of agreements are in benefit of workers and not of students. In the following link they can find some information:

http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Masinformacion/Internacional/Conveniosbilaterales/index.htm

As to the private health insurances, the students can choose the one that they consider most convenient for them as long as it covers:

- **Primary medical care**
- **Consult to medical specialists if needed**
- **The medical expensed generated by an accident and**
- **Hospital stay and surgery expenses if necessary**

A good option could be the health insurance offered by OnCampus estudia, a company that has an agreement with UPC: <http://oncampus.es/en/seguros/oncampus-estudia/>

General information about the compulsory student health insurance

International students from countries which hold specific agreements on health coverage with Spain are entitled to this insurance. The premium is annual and mandatory (payment is made on enrollment). Students over 28 are not entitled to health insurance and therefore do not have to pay for premium insurance upon enrollment. Students enrolled at another institution (and therefore already covered) are not required to have additional coverage while enrolled at UPC-BARCELONATECH.

This insurance would only cover you for emergencies on-campus and while coming to/from your campus.

Canteen

University Canteens

Unity Sodexo - Campus Nord UPC

Carrer de Jordi Girona, 3,
08034 Barcelona
+34 932 05 68 48
<https://es-es.facebook.com/UnityRestaurantBySodexo/>

Bar de la FIB

Carrer de John Maynard Keynes, 27,
08034 Barcelona
+34 932 05 22 48

Sports

The UPC Sports Service offers you a wide range of possibilities of practising sports during your stay. It also allows you to take part in sports competitions and in other varied activities.

You can find information, timetables and activities on the website: <https://www.upc.edu/esports>

Servei d'Esports de la Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

e-mail: info.esports@upc.edu

Phone: 93 401 68 87 / 93 401 17 16

STUDENTS ASSOCIATIONS

Participate in cultural, sports and academic associations and meet other students with similar concerns. These not-for-profit associations are composed of private individuals who come together freely and voluntarily, with a commitment to share knowledge, activities or funding:

	Nom	Contacte	Ubicació al campus
	Delegació de l'estudiantat	 delegacio.eebe@upc.edu  @d_eebe  @d_eebe  93 413 73 30	Ed.A- PI.S1- Porta 7
	ACEMAT	 acemat.eebe@upc.edu  @acemat.upc	Ed.A- PI.S1- Porta 8
	AICHE Student Chapter	 bcn.aiche@upc.edu  http://aiche.upc.edu  @UpcAiche  @UpcAiche  @UpcAiche	Ed.A - PI.S1 - Porta 8
	BIONEER	 bioneer.eebe@upc.edu  https://bioneer.eebe.upc.edu  @Bioneer UPC  @ bioneerupc	Ed.A- PI.S1- Porta 8
	ecoEEBE	 eco.eebe@upc.edu  @ecoeebe  @EcoEebe	

	Nom	Contacte	Ubicació al campus
	ePowered Racing	 eebe.epoweredracing@upc.edu  http://epoweredracing.es  @epoweredracing  @epoweredracing  @epoweredracing	Ed.A - PI.S1- Porta 9
	e-Tech Racing	 mk.eebe.etechracing@upc.edu  http://e-techracing.es  @eTechengineering  @etechracing  @eTechRacing	Ed.A - PI.S1 - Porta 11
	FabLab EEBE	 fablab.eebe@upc.edu  http://fablabeebe.upc.edu/wp/  @FabLab.EEBE  @fablab_eebest  @FabLab_EEBE	Ed.A - PI.7 - Aula 3 i 4
	PUCRA	 pucra.eebe@upc.edu  https://pucra.upc.edu/  @Pucra Upc Eebe  @pucra.upc  @pucra_upc	Ed.A - PI.S1 - Porta 13
	Setmana cultural de l'EEBE	 setmanaculturaleebe@gmail.com  @setmanaculturaleebe  @setmanaculturaleebe	Ed.A- PI.S1- Porta 7
	UPCoders	 upcoders.eebe@upc.edu  @upcoders	Ed.A- PI.S1- Porta 8

ENTRY AND RESIDENCE REGULATIONS

Visa for non-EU students

General information

If you are a citizen from a country belonging to the European Union you will not need to follow any administrative procedure to become a UPC-BARCELONATECH full time student.

Students from countries not belonging to the European Union who come to study for more than three months must apply for a student visa at the Spanish embassy in their home country. Students' relatives must apply for a student family visa.

Important: If your studies take less than six months, the Spanish embassy is likely to issue a student visa with the label ESTUDIOS TOTAL 180 DÍAS (total stay for studies 180 days). This kind of visa will not allow you to obtain another student visa during your stay in Spain, so you can not extend your stay.

How to obtain my visa?

First, we have to inform you that in most embassies and consulates there are BIG DELAYS and administrative difficulties when applying for your student visa. DO NOT WAIT until a few days before your departure to apply for your visa; START NOW with all the procedures. The entire procedure usually lasts around 3 (THREE) MONTHS.

Each Spanish embassy/consulate in every country has its own procedures and requirements. Please contact the corresponding Spanish embassy or consulate in your home country in order to ask for your student visa.

Usual documents that are requested are:

1. Application form
2. Fee
3. Admission letter to the corresponding Master/Doctorate/posgraduate programme at UPC-BARCELONATECH
4. Criminal records certificate from your home country
5. Some certificate or document stating that you have enough economic resources for your stay
6. Some certificate or document about your health and/or travel insurance
7. Your accommodation in Barcelona

Some of these may not be requested for your visa application, and others that are not on this list may be.

That is why we tell you to contact DIRECTLY with the Spanish embassy/consulate.

COMMUNICATION

Post office

The Post offices in Barcelona are open from Monday to Friday from 9:00-14:00. The main post office, Plaça Antoni López is open on Mondays - Fridays 9:00 - 21:00 and on Saturdays from 9:00 - 14:00.

All options are available at: <https://www.correos.es/es/es/particulares/enviar/envios-nacionales/envios-economicos>

- Post Offices

Plaça Antoni López
S/N, 08002 Barcelona
phone: +34 934 86 83 02

Ronda de la Universitat, 23, Suc, 33,
08007 Barcelona
Phone: +34 933 18 05 91

Shipping Belongings

UPS Spain
https://www.ups.com/es/es/support/contact-us.page?loc=es_ES

GLS Spain
<https://www.gls-spain.es/es/>

GETTING A MOBILE PHONE IN SPAIN

If you are a fresh arrival in Spain, then getting a local mobile phone number is an important step in setting up your new life in the sunny country. After all, this will help you stay in touch with your loved ones back home, as well as new friends and colleagues, and much more. Like other European countries, the Spanish use the GSM network for mobile communications. This makes it easy for most people to connect on arrival. However, even if you are coming from somewhere that uses the CDMA network, your smartphone will still likely work in Spain.

Spain has a well-developed 4G network, with much of the country having access to 4G and 4G+ connectivity. Furthermore, 5G is increasingly available throughout the country, particularly in more built-up areas around major cities and resorts. That said, Spain is a surprisingly mountainous country, and, therefore, connectivity can vary significantly throughout the regions. So be sure to check your options ahead of time to avoid being left without a signal.

There are four main providers of mobile phones:

- Movistar
- Orange
- Vodafone
- Yoigo

For more complete information, check out this website:

<https://www.expatica.com/es/living/household/spain-sim-card-1019515/>

FOOD

Shopping

The Barcelona Shopping Line is one of Europe's largest retail areas. A 5km shopping area that makes the city a retail showcase open to everyone, where shops are not the only thing in the spotlight: the architectural and cultural setting make this retail area truly unique. It forms a great boulevard with shops nestling between architectural and cultural gems, including *La Pedrera*, the *Casa Batlló* and the *Casa Amatller* that runs from the port to the uptown district.

1) Diagonal

The Avinguda Diagonal connects the FC Barcelona stadium with the Sagrada Família and you'll find the top brands, best shopping centres and coolest shops that will draw you like a magnet while you enjoy a pleasant stroll in magnificent surroundings.

2) Eixample

The Eixample has broad streets and avenues like the glamorous Passeig de Gràcia, where you'll find *La Pedrera* and the block known as the *Manzana de la Discòrdia*, with the *Casa Batlló* and *Casa Amatller* as its main architectural highlights. You'll also find the most prestigious brands that coexist perfectly with centuries-old emporiums steeped in tradition and history. An avenue that has become one of Barcelona's must-see attractions.

3) Casc Antic

The Gothic Quarter and Ciutat-Vella-El Raval are a multicultural mosaic that combines modernity, the past and a cosmopolitan spirit. The maze of streets in the Old Town brings together more than 1,000 family-run and traditional shops brimming with charm.

4) Born

The neighbourhood was founded more than 1,000 years ago and this is shown in its buildings and streets, including the church of Santa Maria del Mar. It is a place of contrasts where history, culture, ground-breaking shops, fashion boutiques, art galleries... and culinary creations to suit all tastes rub shoulders.

Eating Habits

Catalonia is a gastronomic paradise, where Catalan cuisine is a mouthwatering blend of heritage, produce, terroir, tradition, creativity, innovation... All of these things, together with an endless love of fine-dining culture, make discovering it with your palate a truly appealing option.

Catalonia's gastronomic heritage can be traced back to medieval times and is still based on the value of produce and terroir stemming from locally sourced, seasonal ingredients that reflect the vast wealth of the Catalan landscape: the sea, the mountains, vegetable gardens, orchards and woodland... This tradition has given rise to such popular recipes as escudella i carn d'olla, a type of pot au feu, and a chargrilled vegetable salad known as escalivada, to name just two of the typical dishes that bring the wealth of our produce to your plate. Produce brought in daily to all the city's food markets and a key ingredient of the Mediterranean Diet, which was awarded Intangible Cultural Heritage status by UNESCO in 2010. And, in addition to the exquisite and varied traditional historic recipes, we have to add the creative signature cuisine that has put many of our restaurants at the forefront of cuisine around the world. After receiving such accolades, it comes as no surprise that Catalonia was named European Region of Gastronomy in 2016.

Some Catalonian traditional dishes, sweets and pastry:

- Amanida catalana
- Arròs de guatlla i butifarra
- Arròs negre de l'Empordà
- Coca d'escalivada
- Crema catalana
- Escalivada
- Escudella i carn d'olla
- Faves a la catalana
- Fricandó amb moixernons
- Mandonguilles amb sèpia
- Pa amb tomàquet
- Pa de Sant Jordi
- Panellets de pinyons
- Pollastre amb escamarlans
- Salsa allioli
- Tortell de Reis

Meals

The daily rhythm in Spain is quite unique and it relies on the mealtimes in Spain. Spanish people are known for being laid-back but they keep their meals on a tight schedule. If you want to get used to Spanish life, eating at the right times is the first step. Missing the mealtimes in Spain means you'll be stuck eating overpriced tourist food because all the other restaurants are closed.

Desayuno: 7:00-9:00

Desayuno means breakfast in Spanish. Breakfast in Spain is a short and often sweet snack that may be grabbed on the way out the door (or not at all). Many Spaniards skip the meal and save their hunger for the next meal, the almuerzo. It is typical to stop at a cafe for something starchy, like a

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

croissant, toasted baguette or churros. Wash down your breakfast with café con leche or fresh orange juice (commonly from the Valencia orange).

Almuerzo: 10:30-12:00

Almuerzo has a special meaning in Spain: the mid-morning snack. In other Spanish-speaking countries, it means lunch. However, almuerzo in Spain is taken to tide people over until their late lunch. This snacktime in Spain usually consists of a sandwich or bocadillo, especially one filled with a slice of tortilla de patatas.

Comida: 14:00-16:00

La Comida or lunch in English is the most important of all the mealtimes in Spain. Many restaurants and cafeterias do not open until two in the afternoon but you might find a few open from 13:30. Lunch in Spain is often made up of a few courses such as an appetizer, main course and dessert all for one price under the menu del día. Remember that it's perfectly acceptable to take a *siesta* after the biggest meal of the day.

Merienda: 17:30-19:00

La Merienda is another Spanish meal that is designed to tide you over until the next meal. This is the late-afternoon snack that gives Spaniards a chance to take a break, take a bite and get some energy. Sweets and pastries are most commonly eaten during the merienda but small sandwiches with cured meats are also available.

Cena: 20:30-22:30

La Cena means dinnertime in Spain. Contrary to dinner in other countries, Spanish dinner is light. As is the custom when eating tapas, a few plates are ordered and shared amongst friends or family. This is another one of the mealtimes in Spain that can start and last quite late.

FINANCES

CURRENCY

In the year 1986, Spain joined the Monetary Union and the Euro (€).

Coins: 0,01 €; 0,02 €; 0,05 €; 0,10 €; 0,20 €; 0,50 €; 1,00 €; 2,00 €

Bank-notes: 5 €; 10 €; 20 €; 50 €; 100 €; 200 €; 500€

Currency converter: <https://www.bancosantander.es/particulares/ahorro-inversion/conversor-moneda>

Exchanging Money

The best place to exchange money is in the main banks (usually 08:30–14:00, 16:00–18:30, Monday to Friday). The banks at the airport offer a reasonable rate, so change your money there.

Banks

Banks in Spain have one of the highest ratios of bank branches per capita in Europe and offer clients very modern and efficient services like mobile or internet banking, SMS alerts etc.

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

Spanish bank account requirements are more or less the same as for any other country. Once you choose the bank you want to use when moving to Barcelona, the next step will be to decide what type of account suits your needs.

Banks will offer their service to residents, as well as NON-residents. However, if you are a resident you will enjoy a larger choice of products and services, as well as better interest rates.

In order to to open a bank account in Spain, you will require the following:

- 1) Applicants must be over 18 years of age
- 2) Photographic proof identity such as passport
- 3) Proof of occupation or status (employment contract/payslip)
- 4) Confirmation of address (utility bill, driving licence or council tax bill no older than 3 months)
- 5) An applicant with all of these documents available when visiting a branch should have their account opened almost straight away, although it will take a few days for the cheque book and ATM/debit card (if applicable) to be issued.

Depending on the bank, more documents might be required.

In most cases, when requesting to open an account the bank will ask you for your NIE. They might tell you that it is not possible without the NIE (depending on the bank), or they will tell you that it is possible but that you require a certificate from the Spanish police to prove that you are a non-resident. Neither of these statements are true for all banks. Bank accounts can be opened without NIE (depending on the bank) and as mentioned before it would then be considered a non-resident account (one of the reasons being that you do not have a NIE yet).

Credit Cards

American Express, MasterCard, Maestro and VISA are accepted in Spain, and are usually welcome in small hotels, restaurant and shops.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Hospitals

Hospital Clínic I Provincial da Universidade de Barcelona
C. de Villarroel, 170,
08036 Barcelona
+34 932 27 54 00

Hospital de Barcelona
Avinguda Diagonal, 660,
08034 Barcelona
+34 932 54 24 00

Hospital Universitari Dexeus
Carrer de Sabino Arana, 5, 19,
08028 Barcelona
+34 932 27 47 47

Dentists

Bocus Clínica Dental
C/ d'Entença, 91-93, Local 1,
08015 Barcelona
+34 682 21 10 32

Clinica dental OM
Carrer de Roger de Llúria, 124, bajos,
08037 Barcelona
+34 931 58 02 02

Clínica Dental Bucalia Barcelona Aribau
Carrer d'Aribau, 7,
08007 Barcelona
+34 934 51 62 30

Pharmacy

Pharmacies are usually open Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 2pm and 5pm to 9.30pm, and Saturdays 9.30am to 2pm. There is usually a notice on the pharmacy window or door with details of the nearest 24-hour pharmacy (*farmacia de guardia*).

FARMACIA NADAL
La Rambla, 121
+34 933 17 49 42

FARMACIA CENTRAL CV
Via Laietana, 40,
08003 Barcelona
+34 932 68 45 54

FARMÀCIA CLAPÉS
La Rambla, 98,
08002 Barcelona
+34 933 01 28 43

FARMACIA LA LLACUNA
Carrer de la Ciutat de Granada, 81,
08005 Barcelona
+34 933 00 10 70

ACCOMMODATION

Universities in Barcelona have an agreement with Resa Housing, an accommodation service for students, researchers, and university professors that need a place to stay for academic purposes.

Students can contact Resa Housing via Internet, e-mail or fax in order to determine the most suitable type of accommodation available (shared flat, rented apartment or university halls of residence), well in advance of their moving to Barcelona.

The staff at Resa Housing will inform you about the cost of each option. If you decide to use their services, they will ensure that you can go straight to your chosen place of residence when you arrive in Barcelona.

Another possibility is that you book some days in a hotel or hostel for the first days after your arrival (you can ask RESA HOUSING if they can help you in that) and, once in Barcelona, go to RESA to visit the available flats or rooms and, if you find some convenient place, rent it for a longer period.

Resa Housing

Website: www.resahousing.com

E-mail: info@resahousing.com

Address: C/ Torrent de l'Olla, 219, 08012 Barcelona

Tel: +34 93 238 90 72

Fax: +34 93 228 92 59

Timetable:

-July and August: from Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

-Rest of the year: from Monday to Thursday, from 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and from 3.30p.m. to 5.30 p.m. And Friday, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

In case you prefer to contact the owner of the flat/apartment directly, we can recommend you 3 housing platforms:

UNIPLACES (www.uniplaces.com)

HOUSINGANYWHERE (www.housinganywhere.com(open in new window))

BEROOMERS (www.beroomers.com(open in new window))

All these 4 platforms have a wide range of possibilities of housing in Barcelona and surroundings (as in others cities in Europe).

For more information about the accommodation in Barcelona: <http://bcu.cat/en/accommodation-in-barcelona/>

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

UPC also wants to warn you about an increasing number of alleged housing agencies that require PREVIOUS payment to present you with a list of available apartments.

CULTURE

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya

The museum MNAC is housed in the Palau Nacional, a landmark building dating from the 1929 International Exhibition of Barcelona. It is located on Montjuïc Hill, a privileged setting which boasts unique, magnificent views of Barcelona.

Fundació Fran Daurel

The galleries of the Fundació Fran Daurel opened in 2001 in the Poble Espanyol, or Spanish Village, on Montjuïc Hill.

CaixaForum

CaixaForum, the Museum and Cultural Centre of "La Caixa" Community Projects, is housed in one of Barcelona's landmark buildings, the Casaramona textile mill, a jewel of industrial modernista architecture designed by Josep Puig i Cadafalch.

Casa-Museu Gaudí

The Casa-Museu Gaudí was built in 1904 as a show house in the Park Güell which was originally designed as a garden-city in Barcelona. Gaudí made it his home, and it still contains some of his personal objects and mementoes.

Fundació Joan Miró

The Fundació Joan Miró is located in Montjuïc Park in a magnificent Mediterranean-style building designed by Josep Lluís Sert, and houses the most important public collection of works by Joan Miró.

Basilica de la Sagrada Família

Located in the centre of Barcelona, the Basilica de la Sagrada Família has become one of the most iconic landmarks of Barcelona, despite remaining unfinished at the time of Gaudí's death.

Museu Picasso

The Museu Picasso is housed in five Catalan-Gothic-style palazzos dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, and opened to the public in 1963. It is now an essential museum for anyone wanting to find out about the artist's formative years.

Park Guell

Park Guell is the famous park with mosaic benches and the salamander. This Park Guell is a sightseeing must-see when visiting Barcelona. However, only a limited number of visitors are

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

admitted every hour. The park used to be free, but now you have to purchase your tickets in advance.

Casa Mila and Casa Batlló

Casa Mila and Casa Batlló are two buildings with flats designed by Gaudí. La Pedrera means 'stone quarry' and is a highlight in terms of architecture. Visit one of these 'casas' of Antoni Gaudí to understand what the Catalan Modernism is.

Las Ramblas

Las Ramblas is the busiest street in Barcelona with its flower stalls, plane trees, street musicians, and living statues. It's the most touristy place in the city and the spot to get souvenirs.

Mercat de la Boqueria

Mercat de la Boqueria, or the Mercat de Sant Josep, is the colourful produce market on the Ramblas. The Boqueria market is the perfect place to start the day by tasting and experiencing Catalan flavours and smells.

Sant Pau Hospital

The hospital is one of the prime examples of Catalan modernist architecture. With its main building and many pavilions, the former complex of Hospital de Sant Pau is one of my favorite (less touristy) spots in Barcelona.

For more information, check out the Barcelona Tourism Office:

<https://www.barcelonaturisme.com/wv3/ca/page/39/agenda.html>

Pubs

Barcelona Bar Crawl

Filled with back-street bars, cocktail venues, and character-full pubs, Barcelona has a nightlife scene that matches its diverse city culture. If you're new to the city, then head out on this Barcelona Bar Crawl to discover the city's go-to drinking dens and meet likeminded revelers at the same time. Speedy entry to select venues, discounted drinks, and free shots are included. The guides will also be armed with a big fancy camera to capture the best bits of your night out:

Departure Point:

Mint Bar,

Passeig d'Isabel II, 4,

08003 Barcelona

Duration: 4h

Mobile tickets accepted

Instant confirmation

Pub Fiction

Carrer de Casanova, 96,
08011 Barcelona
+34 675 49 92 62

Dr. Stravinsky

Mirallers, 5
Sant Pere, Santa Caterina i la Ribera
08003 Barcelona

Negroni

Joaquín Costa, 46
El Raval
08001 Barcelona

CocoVail Beer Hall

C/ d'Aragó, 284,
08009 Barcelona

Vai Moana,

Av. del Litoral, s/n,
08005 Barcelona

Paradiso

Carrer de Rera Palau, 4
08003 Barcelona

El Diset, Carrer Antic de Sant Joan, 3,

08003 Barcelona

Attic Terrace at Ayre Hotel Roselló

Carrer del Rosselló, 390,
08025 Barcelona

El Bosc de les Fades

Passatge de la Banca, 7,
08002 Barcelona

General Information

Cost of Living (in €)

Living expenses vary according to personal lifestyle and choice of housing. On average, 1200 € per month is required to face the basic expenses:

Expenses	Price in Euros
Accommodation	From 400€ up to 600€
Food	250€
Leisure	150€
University (books, etc)	100€

Useful Phone numbers

- National emergency number: : 112
- *Ajuntament* de Barcelona: : + 34 049 8205572
- Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores,
Unión Europea y Cooperación : + 34 913 79 16 55
- Punto de Información Plaza Catalunya Barcelona Turismo : + 34 049 5207415
- Parc de Bombers Montjuïc : + 34 049 8077196
- Policia Nacional : +34 932 90 30 00

Useful phrases

Hello	Hola
Good Morning	Buenos días
Good Afternoon	Buenas tardes
Good evening/ Good night	Buenas noches
See you later	Hasta pronto!
Good bye	Adiós
Sorry	Perdón
How are you?	Cómo estás?
I'm fine, thanks.	Bien, gracias
My name is ...	Me llamo...
What's your name?	Cómo te llamas?
Glad to meet you	Encantada/Encantado de conocerte
Hello? Who is speaking?	Hola? Quien habla?
This is ... speaking.	Soy...
Can you speak slower, please?	¿Puedes hablar más despacio, por favor?
I don't understand.	No comprendo
I'm lost	Estoy perdido/perdida
Where is UNIPD?	Donde está la Universidad?

Where is it?	Donde está?
How much is it?	Cuanto cuesta?
I would like to buy...	Me gustaría comprar...
May I get the bill, please?	¿Puedo recibir la factura, por favor?
Do you accept credit card?	¿Acepta tarjeta de credito?
I would like a coffee.	Un café, por favor
Where is the Bathroom?	Donde está el baño?
What time is it?	Qué hora es?
Help! Police!	Ayuda! Policía!

Vocabulary	
Yes	Sí
No	No
Open	Abierto
Closed	Cerrado
Push	Empujar
Pull	Tirar
University of Padua	Università Politécnica de Catalunya
Train	Tren
Railway Station	Estación de tren
Ticket	Billete
Timetable	Calendario
Bus	Autobús
Bus stop	Parada de autobús
City Centre	Centro ciudad
Post Office	Correos
Pharmacy	Farmacia
Hospital	Hospital
Supermarket	Supermercado
Cinema	Cinema
Theatre	Teatro
Restaurant	Restaurante
Butchers	Carnecería
Canteen	Cantina
Library	Biblioteca
Book	Libro
Money	Dinero
Stamp	Sello
Food	Comida
Bread	Pan
Milk	Leche
Water	Agua

Days of the week

Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miércoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sabado
Sunday	Domingo

Months of the Year

January	Enero
February	Febrero
March	Marzo
April	Abril
May	Mayo
June	Junio
July	Julio
August	Agosto
September	Septiembre
October	Octubre
November	Noviembre
December	Diciembre

Numbers

One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Eleven	Once
Twelve	Doce
Thirteen	Trece
Fourteen	Catorce
Fifteen	Quince
Sixteen	Dieciséis
Seventeen	Diecisiete
Eighteen	Dieciocho
Nineteen	Diecinueve

Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

Twenty	Veinte
Thirty	Treinta
Fourty	Cuarenta
Fifty	Cincuenta
Sixty	Sesenta
Seventy	Setenta
Eighty	Ochenta
Ninety	Noventa
One hundred	Cien
One thousand	Mil

THE UPC STORE



UPCshop is the first official corporate product store of the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya · BarcelonaTech (UPC), coordinated by the UPC and managed by the company EMEDE S.L.

The agreement established in November 2012 between the UPC and the company EMEDE S.L. allows this company to use the institutional brand of the UPC in the different products, as well as their subsequent marketing and distribution.



Advanced Masters in Structural Analysis of Monuments and Historical Constructions

UPCshop is a virtual store through which the UPC offers a catalogue of exclusive products, with a personalized design and organized in various collections aimed at its university community.

Check out their website:

http://www.upc-shop.com/epages/1220514.sf/es_ES/?ObjectPath=/Shops/1220514/Categories

http://www.upc-shop.com/epages/1220514.sf/es_ES/?ObjectPath=/Shops/1220514/Categories/enviamentos

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION OF SAHC CONSORTIUM

Historic Construction and Conservation Materials, Systems and Damage

By Pere Roca, Paulo B. Lourenço, Angelo Gaetani

[https://www.routledge.com/Historic-Construction-and-Conservation-Materials-Systemsand-](https://www.routledge.com/Historic-Construction-and-Conservation-Materials-Systemsand-Damage/Roca-Lourenco-Gaetani/p/book/9781032090238)

[Damage/Roca-Lourenco-Gaetani/p/book/9781032090238](https://www.routledge.com/Historic-Construction-and-Conservation-Materials-Systemsand-Damage/Roca-Lourenco-Gaetani/p/book/9781032090238)

Finite Element Analysis for Building Assessment: Advanced Use and Practical Recommendations (*in press*)

By Paulo B. Lourenço, Angelo Gaetani

<https://www.routledge.com/Finite-Element-Analysis-for-Building-Assessment-Advanced-Use-and-Practical/Lourenco-Gaetani/p/book/9781032228396>