

# ESACH Meeting 2021

 **Madrid**

*Our common past,  
our future*

7<sup>TH</sup> 8<sup>TH</sup> 9<sup>TH</sup> OF JUNE

UNIVERSIDAD  
COMPLUTENSE  
DE MADRID

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POLITÉCNICA  
DE MADRID

## ORGANIZERS

**ESACH**  
EUROPEAN STUDENTS'  
ASSOCIATION FOR  
CULTURAL HERITAGE

**ESACH  
MADRID**  


  
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PC  
21  
MASTER INTERUNIVERSITARIO  
El Patrimonio Cultural en el siglo 21:  
Gestión e Investigación

  
FACULTAD  
GEOGRAFÍA E HISTORIA

  
etsamadrid

  
La Casa  
del Estudiante  
UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID

## Collaborators

  
Santa María  
la Real fundación

  
GOC  
GESTIÓN del  
PATRIMONIO  
CULTURAL

  
EUROPA  
NOSTRA

  
HISPANIA NOSTRA  
patrimonio común todos

  
ICOMOS  
Comité Nacional Español

  
europeana

  
MADRID  
CIUDADANÍA  
PATRIMONIO

## III ESACH MEETING 2021 MADRID PROGRAM

### MONDAY 7

📍 Facultad de Geografía e Historia - Universidad Complutense de Madrid

#### Morning

- 08:30 - 09:00** Handing-out of accreditations and documents
- 09:00 - 09:15** Welcoming words by ESACH Madrid and ESACH
- 09:15 - 09:45** Institutional Welcoming
- 10:00 - 11:30** Cultural Heritage and the New European Bauhaus: Mobilising Youth and Hearing their Voices by [Europa Nostra](#), [ESACH](#), [UNESCO](#), [ICOMOS](#), [Hispania Nostra](#), [Europeana](#).

#### Coffee break (30 min.)

- 12:00 - 12:20** Museality and Musealization: Museum Theory and Management by [Ivan Vaz](#), [Universidade do Porto](#)
- 12:20 - 12:40** Silent monuments of Adriatic Sea: The untold (hi)story by [Tea Tomkic](#), [Politecnico di Milano](#)
- 12:40 - 13:00** Cultural Tourism and its impact as power of transnational peace by [Athanasios Vlitias](#), [University of Brussels](#)
- 13:00 - 13:30** Questions and discussion

#### Lunch Break

#### Afternoon

- 15:00 - 16:00** Roundtable discussion: Exploring digital careers in the cultural heritage sector by [Europeana](#)
- 16:00 - 18:00** Workshop: Facing your work challenges. A workshop for emerging professionals by [Europeana](#)

## TUESDAY 8

📍 Facultad de Geografía e Historia- Universidad Complutense de Madrid

### Morning

- 09:00 - 09:20** Can we envision a common heritage management policy for EU? by [Argyri Platsa, University of Campania](#)
- 09:20 - 09:40** The role of communities in the international safeguarding mechanism for the intangible cultural heritage by [Aliko Gkana, University of Athens](#)
- 09:40 - 10:00** Free, Prior and Informed Consent: How Human Rights Contribute to Sustainable Heritage Management by [Loredana Scuto, Deakin University](#)
- 10:00 - 10:30** Questions and discussion

### Coffee break (30 min.)

- 11:00 - 11:20** Cultural Heritage, People, Creativity and Sustainability – The applicability of the Faro Convention in ‘Loulé Criativo’ Project by [Tiago Candeias, Universidade do Algarve](#)
- 11:20 - 11:40** Assessment of Values as a tool to protect heritage: the case of San Antonio (Texas) by [Andrea Martínez, Tehnical University of Brandenburg](#)
- 11:40 - 12:00** Questions-discussion
- 12:00 - 12:30** El Grupo de Profesionales Emergentes de ICOMOS by [Dña. Clara Villalba Montaner, ICOMOS España](#)
- 12:30 - 13:00** Agenda 2030, ODS y Cambio Climático by [D. José Alberto Alonso, ICOMOS-España](#)
- 13:00 - 13:30** Questions and discussion

### Lunch Break

### Afternoon

- 15:00 - 17:00** Workshop Cultural Heritage and the New European Bauhaus: Perspectives from the European Heritage Youth Ambassadors by [Europa Nostra, Europeana, ESACH Europe, Esach Ambassadors](#)
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- 17:00 - 18:00** Workshop: The Cuatro Caminos historical Metro Depot in Madrid: the lost dimension of Heritage by [Madrid, Ciudadanía y Patrimonio.](#)

## WEDNESDAY 9

📍 [Escuela Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid - Universidad Politécnica de Madrid](#)

### Morning

- 09:00 - 09:20** Atlas of rites. Festivity, occupation and movement in the public space of Seville by [Javier Navarro, Universidad de Sevilla](#)
- 09:20 - 09:40** Building the spanish landscape during industrialization, 1939-1959 by [Isabel Rodríguez de la Rosa, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid](#)
- 09:40 - 10:00** Questions and discussion

### Coffee break (30 min.)

- 10:30 – 10:40** Cultural trauma and heritage education by [Athanasios Vlitas, University of Brussels](#)
- 10:40 – 10:50** International day for monuments and sites in local communities: Pinto and Getafe by [Ekiñe Delgado, Nora El Rhazi, Diego García, Alba Hernández, Manuel Ruiz Rosana Soriano, Grupo de Gestión del Patrimonio Cultural](#)
- 10:50 – 11:00** Study of the commercial signing of the late-nineteenth - Nineteenth century in the Raval (Barcelona) by [Raquel Castillo, Universidad de Barcelona.](#)
- 11:00 – 11:10** The vision of the cultural manager in Cultural Heritage rehabilitation projects by [Chintia Giménez A., Universidad Privada de Santa Cruz de la Sierra](#)
- 11:10 - 11:20** Re-imagining Melnik through a Local Tourism Ambassador Program by [Marija Konjević and Yanka Milusheva, Brandenburg Technical University Cottbus-Senftenberg](#)
- 11:20 – 11:45** Questions and discussion
- 11:45 – 12:30** Fundación Santa María La Real (FSMLR): Actions in Cultural Heritage, Development of Territories and Cultural Tourism by [Héctor Arriaga, Fundación Santa María la Real](#)
- 12:30 - 12:45** Closing Ceremony

### Lunch Break

### Afternoon

- 15:00 - 18:00** Cultural outing Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escoria

### III ESACH MEETING 2021 MADRID - EXTENDED PROGRAM

#### MONDAY 7

- 08:30 - 09:00**                      **Handing-out of accreditations and documents**
- 09:00 - 09:15**                      **Welcoming words by ESACH MADRID and ESACH**
- 09:15 - 09:45**                      **Institutional Welcoming**
- 10:00 - 11:30**                      **Panel discussion: Cultural Heritage and the New European Bauhaus: Mobilising Youth and Hearing their Voices**
- Europa Nostra, ESACH, UNESCO, ICOMOS, Hispania Nostra, Europeana*
- Moderator
- Hana Kohout
- Introductory remarks
- Sneška Quaedvlieg - Mihailovic
- Marcos Ros Sempere
- Panel discussion
- Héctor Manuel Aliaga de Miguel, *ESACH and Europa Nostra*
- Pravali Vangeti, *UNESCO and Cultural Heritage News agency*
- Ilaria Rosetti, *ICOMOS Emerging Professional*
- Jasna Popovic, *Hispania Nostra*
- Georgia Evans or Killian Downing, *Europeana*

**12:00 - 12:20****Communication: Museality and Musealization: Museum Theory and Management**Ivan Vaz, *Universidade do Porto*

Museality, although widely used, is an imprecise and undefined term in museological theory. Accordingly to Stransky, the author that creates this concept, "museality is the quality of musealized things". Therefore, as a factor of activation and qualification of musealization, museality can be considered one of the elements of the museological operating chain, influencing the actions not only of selection and documentation of cultural heritage, but, at the same time, of its management. How this concept can be used and absorbed in the daily work of museological practices, its limits and potential are issues that it is proposed to explore in this presentation. Starting from other related concepts such as musealization/patrimonialization, object/collections, preservation/communication, we will search an approach that points out ways for an intersection between museological theory and the practical field of application and management of cultural heritage.

**12:20 - 12:40****Communication: Silent monuments of Adriatic Sea: The untold (hi)story**Tea Tomkic, *Politecnico di Milano*

Introduction - Not until recent was neither scientific, nor local community interested in preservation of monuments that were reminiscent of an 'unwanted' political system. Left to decay, only occasional curious passengers were dedicating attention to this monuments of exceptional historical and architectonic values. Their restoration is not only matter of ensuring a secure construction and putting them into conditions of use, but what might be even more challenging, recreating meaning for the ones who chose to abandon it.

Topics involved - Through transdisciplinary approach starting from examining a specific socio-cultural context, and political conditions that determined the fertile ground for such strong architectonic statements with its ambition surpassing local tendencies of that time, analysis of urban environment and sociological meanings, and proposal of a long-term self-sustainable investment and business plan that would enable them to be placed on the never as demanding and diversified tourism market, through examination of real-estate conditions and predicting possible responses to hospitality demands. 3 examples will be examined, originating from the same socio-cultural context and positioned along the historical road 'Jadranska magistrala': 1. Children's Maritime Sanatorium, Rikard Marasovic, 1964; 2. Motel Soline, Ivo Vitic, 1965; 3. Hotel Complex Haludovo, Boris Magas, 1970. All three with an urgent need for greater investment and utter care preventing their further deterioration through novelty use. Next to purely engineer intervention, additional challenge is creating a satisfying solution for numerous stakeholders, from governmental bodies and investors, to tourists and local community. Putting them under the same label would create a more efficient marketing-strategy and greater recongizability among the possible users, as well as enable a common investment and management.

Main goals - To revalorize socialist heritage layer, reestablish and recreate meaning for ones who refused to inherit it, and emphasize them as attractors in space for regional touristic development under a common market placement and story-telling.

**12:40 - 13:00****Communication: Cultural Tourism and its impact as power of transnational peace***Athanasios Vlitas, University of Brussels*

Tourism is an omnipresent and defining feature of our modern societies. The evolution of cultural and other alternative forms of tourism based on organization and planning comes into conflict with the long-term effect mass tourism has on tradition, culture and people. Cultural tourism, in specific, provides to the visitors with the opportunity to establish a conscious and complete itinerary over time across the respective field, protecting thus all cultural goods from being over-exploited. This presentation demonstrates how the importance of cultural tourism goes much further than the splendor of humanity's tangible creation and the expressions of our intangible legacy. Cultural tourism is presented in relation to politics and justice and as a concept intertwined with the notions of human rights, economic rights and identity.

The key question of the current proposal is the role of culture in terms of interstate relations and also the organization, implementation and objective of cultural tourism as a means of communication. Central government as opposed to local authorities is unable to see prompt implementation of such studies and immediate results that mostly deal with decision making-related process and foreign policy. However, if we are to investigate international relations in view of their long-term prospective, it becomes clear that cultural interactions are some of the most penetrating and intense traits of the human history. In this context, we will address the particularly neglected facet of cultural tourism -and culture in general- more cautiously in transnational relations.

The current study I am working on is fixed on investigating and analyzing certain phenomena via the empirical control of project theoretical assumptions. In order to ensure the best accessibility and analysis possible, the method of qualitative research was selected. This methodological approach eliminates approaches of a statistical or descriptive nature and focuses on the investigation of a specific case studies. The proposed case study is about the Aegean Sea and the Greek-Turkish cultural, touristic and diplomatic relations.

**13:00 - 13:30 Questions and discussion**

**15:00 - 16:00**

**Roundtable discussion: Exploring digital careers in the cultural heritage sector**

*Coordinated by Europeana and Europa Nostra*

Moderator:

Raul Gomez Hernandez, *ESACH-Madrid member and European Network Association member*

Participants:

Federico Varela Mazzantini, *architect and ESACH member.*

Giovanni Pescarmona, *museum professional and European Heritage Youth Ambassador*

Lorenza Stanziano, *marketing specialist in ICOMOS España and Europeana Network Association member.*

Killian Downing, *Archivist at Dublin City University and Chair of the New Professionals Task Force in Europeana.*

The digital transformation of the cultural heritage sector has seen the emergence of new professional opportunities and challenges for new professionals.

In this virtual roundtable discussion, five professionals will share their own experiences and thoughts on this moment.

**16:00 - 18:00**

**Workshop: Facing your work challenges. A workshop for emerging professionals**

*Coordinated by Europeana*

Coordinator

Raul Gomez Hernandez, *ESACH-Madrid member and European Network Association member*

This workshop is an opportunity to network with peers in the cultural heritage sector and to gather opinions and suggestions to deal with work issues and challenges in topics like internships, training, skills, and social values.

## TUESDAY 8

09:00 - 09:20

### **Communication: Can we envision a common heritage management policy for EU?**

Argyri Platsa, *University of Campania*

Introduction - EU supports various actions in order to promote the idea of common European cultural heritage. European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018, European Heritage Days, the EU Prize for Cultural Heritage and are such examples. However, the EU has limited powers in cultural policy and care for cultural heritage since they are responsibilities of each member state. It seems that some EU states have recognised the importance of cultural heritage management and move towards this direction. Others possibly due to administrative structure seem to have fallen behind. This argument is presented through the case studies of Italy and Greece and the actions taken for the management of World Heritage Sites. Could common cultural policy increase the implementation of integrated heritage management approach and promote common European heritage? Can civil societies and local communities participate meaningfully in this process?

Topics involved - First topic presented is the diversity of heritage laws across EU member states that defines the cultural policy of each country. Linked to that, the topic of integrated cultural heritage management approach and its difference to centralistic management models is tackled. The main topic discussed is the cultural policy in the EU and whether promotion of common European heritage could lead to common heritage management approaches including possible involvement of local communities.

Main Goals - The presentation aims to bring attention the differences in the approach to cultural heritage management between member states in EU. Through the comparative approach (Italy, Greece) the presentation wants to promote the idea of interstate collaboration for cultural heritage management. Another goal is to stress the need of meaningful participation of local communities in those procedures. Finally, it also targets to tackle conversation with other participants of the meeting over whether similar or different policies in other states exist and whether tools for cooperation and common approach can be developed through ESACH network.

**09:20 - 09:40****Communication: The role of communities in the international safeguarding mechanism for the intangible cultural heritage***Aliki Gkana, University of Athens*

The paper examines the role of communities in the mechanism for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) under international law. Communities, along with groups and in some cases individuals -bearers of ICH- are recognized as playing an important role to its production, safeguarding, maintenance and re-creation, by the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of ICH. However, despite the States' obligation to ensure the bearers' widest possible participation in their safeguarding activities, this participation is neither always respected nor necessarily guaranteed by the existent legal framework. On the contrary, the States' "management" and instrumentalization of ICH through their applied safeguarding policies at the national and international level may even negatively affect communities' interests over their heritage. By outlining the existent safeguarding mechanism, the paper highlights the emerging need for the reinforcement of communities' active involvement in ICH "management", in view of the absence of specific legal guarantees. In this context, it also touches upon the debate of communities' rights over their ICH, as reflected already within the UNESCO system, often adopting a human rights-based approach to cultural heritage, but also beyond it, discussing the utilization of the international human rights protection framework for the realization of those rights. The writer argues that today, following a decennial application of the UNESCO 2003 Convention and having learnt from the primary rights and wrongs, it becomes crucial to re-pose some fundamental questions in two directions. On the one hand, looking towards the past, by "reminding" the core principles leading to the Convention's adoption, one of which is certainly the recognized central role that communities should have in ICH safeguarding. On the other hand, looking towards the future, by pointing out the new developments in the current evolution phase of the Convention's life demanding a truly effective say of communities over their heritage management.

**09:40 - 10:00****Communication: Free, Prior and Informed Consent: How Human Rights Contribute to Sustainable Heritage Management**Loredana Scuto, *Deakin University*

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has become increasingly prominent in international and legal debates since the second half of the 20th century. Considered one of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, FPIC fosters their full participation and informed consent concerning projects, activities, and policies carried out in ancestral lands or affecting indigenous livelihoods.

In the past two decades, civil society and indigenous organisations have denounced a failure in the implementation of this right in the context of World Heritage. A large number of World Heritage sites in indigenous territories is inscribed every year on the World Heritage List without the consent of indigenous communities, who can face eviction, forced relocation, mass tourism and restrictions on traditional activities such as fishing, hunting or performing ceremonies. During the last World Heritage Committee meeting held in Baku, Azerbaijan (2019), FPIC was incorporated into the Operational Guidelines and became a requirement for the inscription of new World Heritage sites.

The presentation will show how the application and implementation of human rights can contribute to the sustainable management of cultural heritage. Following a brief legal definition and context around the concept of FPIC, the presenter will highlight the advantages of incorporating FPIC and human rights in Management Plans. The examples of good practice in heritage sites around the globe will be selected from the World Heritage List, which represents an inventory of best practices in environmental and cultural conservation.

The last part of the presentation will connect indigenous and human rights with the Sustainable Development Goals and will emphasise the opportunities and positive aspects derived by a greater inclusion in decision-making processes not only of indigenous peoples but also of civil society in general. The presenter will also attempt to provide a short overview of the presence of indigenous communities in Europe, as they are not always properly included in heritage discourses in our Continent.

**10:00 - 10:30****Questions and discussion**

**11:00 - 11:20**

**Communication: Cultural Heritage, People, Creativity and Sustainability – The applicability of the Faro Convention in ‘Loulé Criativo’ Project**

Tiago Candeias, *Universidade do Algarve*

According to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005), contemporary creation and new generations must assume a crucial role in the heritage appreciation, enhancing access, participation, involvement and the consequent understanding of cultural heritage, in which creativity and sustainability projects are essential. This research focuses on assessing the contribution of these projects to the enhancement of Cultural Heritage, analyzing the results of the ‘Loulé Criativo’ project, which, in line with the Faro Convention, aims to encourage the active involvement of various heritage communities in the heritage management and sustainable development processes of the territory, using contemporary creativity in favor of traditional arts and crafts.

The research addresses topics such as: community participation; access; contemporary creation and new generations as an added value to the heritage reality; traditional arts and crafts; and the sustainable development of territories.

The main goals are: to understand the impact that Creativity projects have on the valorization of cultural heritage; how heritage can be part of the sustainable development of territories; how society's involvement contributes to participation, access and the consequent valorization of heritage; to enhance the understanding of contemporary creation and creativity as an integral part of cultural heritage.

**11:20 - 11:40****Communication: Assessment of Values as a tool to protect heritage: the case of San Antonio (Texas)***Andrea Martínez, Technical University of Brandenburg*

The San Antonio Missions have been declared as a World Heritage Site in 2015, which implies that there has been a narrative constructed around the site focused on the global values. When addressing global values, it is important to also understand the local values of that site and that they are properly addressed. When we talk about global values, we understand and take for granted that they are already implicit in such a site. For being inscribed in the World Heritage List, the authorities in charge of managing the Missions had to prove that the site was worth be preserved in an international scale and has values that represent global society. This is, in terms of the UNESCO, the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Local communities are one of the main stakeholders when it comes to creating an statement of Outstanding Universal Value. Local values are the ones that should transcend and become universal. We cannot limit our view of the San Antonio Missions to the physical part. These buildings are not only material remains from a past time, but they are still alive. Locals interact with them on a daily basis; this daily interaction generates intangible values that the people perceive and that are worth being OUV. A community-based management system can improve the values of the site in a variety of ways. A World Heritage site that is valuable for its community will preserve its significance for longer, as the locals are the first ones who should be interacting with it. But, on the other side, a disconnection between the site and the community eventually leads to an enormous problem when it comes to the management of the site, as it affects the conservation and the decision-making process, not mentioning the unethical basis. Sites such as the San Antonio Missions, still are present in the lives of many people and how they interact with the historic structures. In order to create a fair management system of the Missions, we need to take accountability on the perception of the local community about the different values of the site.

An accurate perspective on the needs and expectations of the local community is necessary to create more understanding and an ethical approach to heritage conservation and management. In this presentation, I aim to show the methodology followed for the creation of a community participation survey in the framework of the US/ICOMOS IEP 2019. I will also discuss the theoretical framework and the outcome of it. From a materialistic point of view, I've created a survey that revolves around the interaction between different sectors of the local community and the material remains of an uncomfortable past, challenging the current narratives and promoting new notions and values over the sites.

**11:40 - 12:00****Questions and discussion**

**12:00 - 12:30**

**El Grupo de Profesionales Emergentes de ICOMOS.**

Clara Villalba Montaner, *vocal de la Junta Directiva de ICOMOS-España y coordinadora de la Comisión Estratégica “Profesionales Emergentes” en España.*

**12:30 - 13:00**

**Cambio Climático y Patrimonio: La Agenda 2030 y los ODS**

José Alberto Alonso Campanero, *vocal de la Junta Directiva de ICOMOS-España y coordinador de la Comisión Estratégica “Agenda 2030, ODS y Cambio Climático” en España.*

**13:00 - 13:30**

**Questions and discussion**

**15:00 - 17:00**

**Workshop: Cultural Heritage and the New European Bauhaus: Perspectives from the European Heritage Youth Ambassadors**

*Europa Nostra, ESACH Europe, Esach Ambassadors*

Facilitators

Shari Bone and Sorina Neacsu, *Europa Nostra and ESACH Representatives*

Hana Kohout, Jen Wenzler, Antigoni Michael, Pravalí Vangeti, Héctor Manuel Aliaga de Miguel, Elena Cautis, *European Heritage Youth Ambassadors*

**17:00 - 18:00**

**Workshop: The Cuatro Caminos historical Metro Depot in Madrid: the lost dimension of Heritage**

*Coordinated by Madrid, Ciudadanía y Patrimonio*

Coordinator

Álvaro Bonet López, *architect and Vice-president of Madrid Ciudadanía y Patrimonio*

The Cuatro Caminos historical Metro Depot is one of the best examples of the industrial heritage of the city of Madrid. It is now a cultural heritage site in danger under intense pressure from urban development.

This workshop is an opportunity to know more about the industrial heritage of Madrid through this case study and to use your management skills for the safeguarding and valuing of this cultural heritage site.

## WEDNESDAY 9

09:00 - 09:20

### **Communication: Atlas of rites. Festivity, occupation and movement in the public space of Seville**

Javier Navarro, *Universidad de Sevilla*

Introduction - This research seeks to delve into the dynamics of the occupation of public space through rituals, festivals, events and happenings in the city of Seville. Although they are phenomena belonging to other fields of study such as anthropology or sociology, they depend fundamentally on the space in which they take place.

Formalised through processions, ephemeral constructions and mobile objects, they lack functional and formal meaning without buildings, thresholds, doors, streets and squares. In addition to the popular mythology they generate, they are great exercises in architecture and urban planning that allow, following the rules and indications of a cyclical and collective project, the appearance of a series of "ephemeral cities" that coexist within the "permanent city". This process of project and construction requires an important movement of matter, of bodies and masses which, with ritual repetition, end up leaving certain marks and traces in the urban fabric. Ritual, therefore, is not only an instrument of social cohesion but a tool linked, since the creation of the first cities, to the urban an architectural fact.

Goals - On the basis of this hypothesis, the aim of the project is threefold: firstly, the construction of an atlas of events, rites and happenings which, on the same plane, outline this "transitory Seville"; based on the atlas, the definition of "spaces and forms of the rite" is proposed through the study of the relationship between urban form and occupation dynamics, specifying the project strategies that are put into practice during its execution; finally, it explores the capacity of the rite, the festival or the popular event to inspire contemporary projects—through the figures of Aldo Rossi, Constant Nieuwenhuys and John Cage, incorporating a timeless and universal reading of its forms and formulas.

Despite the profusion of studies on the ephemeral city, the baroque urban scenario of Seville and its cycle of festivals and traditions, there are few studies that deal with transitory form and space, those that use cartography as an instrument of expression of movement or those that start from an understanding of these rites as an integral system. In this sense, the research seeks to complement them by interpreting each procession, occupation or transition as part of a whole, of an absolute architecture (Aureli, 2011); a whole in which the city, the fragments that make it up and the events that traverse and transform it respond to the same logic and to a single collective project; a whole that constructs multiple Sevilles within Seville.

**09:20 - 09:40****Communication: Building the spanish landscape during industrialization, 1939-1959**Isabel Rodríguez de la Rosa, *Universidad Politécnica de Madrid*

The research focuses on the landscapes designed by engineers and architects in Spain during the Francoist autarchic period (1939-1959). By this time an industrialization process was planned in order to exploit the territory. Autarky was conceived as a political and economic model looking for economic self-sufficiency as a crucial step to achieve political independence. It drove significant industrialization projects all over the Spanish country. As Lino Camprubí (2017) has proved this period cannot be understood without the specific role of engineering, science and technology on the transformation of Spanish landscapes in both the aesthetic and economic sense.

During industrialization the Spanish landscape was subject to a series of radical transformations in order to make the national territory into a huge energy factory. The industrial complexes did not only consist of the installation of large factories or infrastructure, but also they generally involved the exploitation of the specific natural resources of an area and the associated constructions and services for both the development of industrial activity and its workers. Therefore, these complexes defined territorial structures and configured functional and social environments. The landscape turned into an infrastructure of vast territories for the individual and collective memory and identity, generating links between society and territory.

The main goal of this research is to explore this process seeing it as the result of a spatial design experience that has current heritage consequences. The principal hypothesis is that the autarkic actions not only contributed interesting industrial objects, but that they are a significant part in Spanish environmental history and also crucial to understanding most of the current territorial and industrial situation. For this reason, it is intended to increase the existing knowledge about these landscapes through their identification, documentation and characterization in order to reveal their cultural meaning and their impact on physical, environmental and social levels.

**09:40 - 10:00 Questions and discussion**

- 10:30 – 10:40**      **Poster: Cultural trauma and heritage education**  
Athanasios Vlitas, *University of Brussels*
- 10:40 – 10:50**      **Poster: International day for monuments and sites in local communities: Pinto and Getafe**  
Ekiñe Delgado, Nora El Rhazi, Diego García, Alba Hernández, Manuel Ruiz, Soriano Manuel, Rosana Soriano, *Grupo de Gestión del Patrimonio Cultural*
- 10:50 - 11:00**      **Poster: Study of the commercial signing of the late-nineteenth - Nineteenth century in the Raval (Barcelona)**  
Raquel Castillo, *Universidad de Barcelona*
- 11:00 – 11:10**      **Poster: The vision of the cultural manager in Cultural Heritage rehabilitation projects**  
Chintia Giménez, *Universidad Privada de Santa Cruz de la Sierra*
- 11:10 - 11:20**      **Poster: Re-imagining Melnik through a Local Tourism Ambassador Program**  
Marija Konjević and Yanka Milusheva, *Brandenburg Technical University Cottbus-Senftenberg*
- 11:20 – 11:45**      **Questions and discussion**
- 11:45 - 12:30**      **Fundación Santa María La Real (FSMLR): Actions in Cultural Heritage, Development of Territories and Cultural Tourism**  
Héctor Arriaga, *Fundación Santa María La Real*
- 12:30 - 12:45**      **Closing Ceremony**
- 15:00 - 18:00**      **Cultural outing Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escorial**