



Historical complex in Reunión Mines (Minas de la Reunión) in Villanueva del Río (Seville), which now lodges a Laboratory of applied investigation on industrial heritage.

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ACTIVITIES OF TICCIH ESPANA 2015-2018

National congresses have been customarily held every three years, and so the highly successful 7th National TICCIH Spain Congress was held from 5th to 8th July 2017, on 'Industrial Heritage, environmental impact and territorial regeneration strategies' in As Pontes de García Rodríguez (Galicia), with the support of the local Town Council, Galician Universities and some other public and private institutions.

As Pontes is home to the biggest open-air coal mine in Spain. The company has recently invested in its environmental regeneration, by shaping up a big lake and natural wildlife areas next to an active thermal power station, which include spaces for cultural, social and sport uses. There is also a Mining Museum and a peculiar company town, both run by the town council after ENDESA, the former owner of this outstanding industrial heritage complex, handed it over.

Over 80 remarkable papers were presented to a large audience during the congress. The high-quality academic, methodological and informative contents ranged from 'open air landscapes' and industrial tourism, to territorial regeneration strategies, corrective mechanisms and effective protection policies against environmental impact and consequences.

The 7th TICCIH Spain Congress also presented some relevant investigations and proposals for the regeneration of industrial landscapes, along with the environmental sustainability of industrial heritage.

The publishing of the minutes for this 7th TICCIH Spain Congress follows up on the editorial policy of the latest congresses, seminars and conferences, like the one on 'Working Class Lodging and Industrial Towns in the 20th century.' The books published by TICCIH have become basic referents on national libraries and documentary centres as regards training and knowledge of industrial heritage and public works in our country.



Valencia North Railway Station (Estación de Ferrocarril del Norte en Valencia) at the time of the opening of the '100 elements of industrial heritage in Spain' by TICCIH.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TICCIH, as an institution, and the members of its board and partners have taken part in the most important events on industrial heritage academic training and dissemination. They cooperate with and support the 20th INCUNA (Industria, Cultura y Naturaleza) International Industrial Heritage Congress to be held this year 2018 on 'Resilience, Sustainability and Innovation.'

TICCIH also takes part in the International Seminar on architectural heritage held in Madrid by UPM, whose 5th edition dealt with the management of industrial heritage in contemporary cities. It extends its support and counsel to some other events held by various archaeology associations, foundations or Universities such as Friends of Mnactec Association (Asociación Amigos de Mnactec) in Catalonia, la Sierra Minera Foundation (Fundación Sierra Minera) in Murcia, Basque Association for industrial heritage and public works (Asociación Vasca de patrimonio industrial y obra pública) or Valencian Association for industrial heritage (Asociación Valenciana de patrimonio industrial).

Worth mentioning as well is the Investigation Seminar 'Considering industrial heritage. 21st century challenges' ('Pensando el Patrimonio Industrial. Los Retos del Siglo XXI') sponsored by the Andalusian Studies Centre (Centro de Estudios Andaluces) of the Junta de Andalucía, the ETSAM of Seville University, Villanueva del Río town council and the cooperation of TICCIH Spain.

The seminar sessions took place at Seville Higher Technical Architecture School on 17th and 18th May 2018, leaving that Saturday for an experience workshop to the mining complex in Villanueva del Río, now turned into a Laboratory and a guided visit to the exhibition 'Southern factories' ('Las Fábricas del Sur'). The seminar coordinators were Julián Sobrino and Marina Sanz, who chaired the debates and drew up summaries and conclusions after the speeches and the intense discussion and reflection activities carried out by nearly thirty experts and investigators from universities, institutions and associations on industrial heritage from all over the country.

This innovative seminar will surely become a reference in the near future, not only for civil society approaches and activities, administration managers and politicians, but also as regards aca-



View of the mining village complex in Bustiello (Asturias), declared an Item of Cultural interest in 2017

demographic investigation methodology and approach. All of it will gain visibility in a book which collects the lectures and speeches by the participants, as well as the publication of a Chart or Resolution of the conclusions and summary of this important meeting in Seville.

Within the framework of the training programs in the Heritage School (Escuela de Patrimonio), dependant on the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural de España – IPCE) several seminars are held every year, some of them with the participation of TICCIH members. We would like to highlight ‘Industry in the landscape: heritage in isochrony and memory’ (‘La industria en el paisaje: patrimonio en isocronía y memoria’) held in Nájera in June 2015, and its recent publication.

The president of TICCIH Spain, Miguel A. Álvarez Areces, also directed a Congress on ‘Inventories and new technologies in industrial heritage management’ (‘Inventarios y Nuevas Tecnología en la gestión del patrimonio Industrial’), at the IPCE headquarters in Madrid in June 2016, whose objective was to get to know the state of the question and the methods and tools used when elaborating registries and inventories in the different Spanish regions, including the updating of computing and digital tools and programs.

Another course, this time in Basque Country and Valencia was the one on ‘Good practices in Industrial Heritage’ (‘Buenas Prácticas

en Patrimonio Industrial’) in 2017, with the participation of IPCE technicians and TICCIH experts.

TICCIH has kept up the exhibition circuit for ‘100 elements of industrial heritage in Spain’ (‘100 elementos del patrimonio industrial en España’), which opened in 2016 at Asturias Railway Museum in Gijón and Oviedo University in Mieres (Asturias) and was presented in 2017 at the old Railway Station in Valencia in collaboration with the regional government. Said exhibition has proven really effective in disseminating the important heritage from Spanish industrialization to a wide range of citizens. Up to now, it has been exhibited in 17 venues and visited by some 75,000 people all over the country.

PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

As regards the National Plan for Industrial Heritage (Plan Nacional de Patrimonio Industrial - PNPI), TICCIH experts take part in its follow-up commission, which has produced some remarkable study and investigation contributions, among them the ‘Census of hundred-year-old companies’ (‘Censo de Empresas centenarias’), which includes and elaborates on Spanish companies which have been in operation for over one hundred years and remain as ‘alive industrial heritage.’

The ‘Catalogue of Spanish dams prior to 1926’ (‘Catálogo de pre-



As Pontes de García Rodríguez. Open air landscape, Paisaje a cielo abierto. Thermoelectric station and coal mine turned into a lake, This town held the 7th TICCIH Spain Congress in July 2017.

las españolas anteriores a 1926') was compiled and presented in 2017 at one of the meetings of said follow-up commission. It includes waterfalls which produced electricity for industrial purposes and is now also available online.

The resulting list compiles an important group of dams built since the 19th century up to 1926, including some representative medieval barriers and constructions from between the 15th and 18th centuries which were later re-used in modern or contemporary times for industrial purposes. This catalogue comprises information on the industrial hydraulic system: the dam itself, the industrial element it provides for and all necessary components for its operation, therefore making it possible to understand how the industrial complex works as a whole from an extensive point of view which includes the territorial and spatial relationships of said systems.

A group of investigators from the UPM Higher Technical Architecture School in Madrid and some TICCIH partners have carried out an interesting documentary compilation of industrial architecture in Spain between 1940 and 1975.

The IPCE and some other organs in the Administration is studying the design of a SIG system as an instrument of dissemination

of heritage in general and industrial heritage in particular; those items listed as highest- protection BIC (Items of Cultural Interest); it would also promote the publication of studies on industrial heritage. Those items of industrial heritage were selected in the study carried out for the SIPIE data base in 2014 by a team which included members of TICCIH Spain.

The First INCUNA Film Festival about Industrial Heritage and Cultural Landscapes will be held in Asturias from 20th September 2018, with the collaboration of public and private Spanish institutions. It will be the first event of its kind, where such an important tool as film will systematically be used to raise awareness on and disseminate the heritage of industrialization. 112 films from 38 different countries have been selected to compete for the Festival awards.

PROTECTION, SAFEGUARD, ENDANGERED HERITAGE AND 'GOOD PRACTICES'

In the past three years, around 30 industrial heritage items and complexes have been listed as highest protection Items of Cultural Interest (BIC) in Spain: the Santa Eulalia colony, Sax-Villena in Alicante; the Silo in Córdoba, the Mariola Banyeres in Alicante, the San Isidro Sugar Factory in Granada, a portion of the Cartagena Mountain Range and La Unión Mines in Murcia; also, the protec-

tion has been increased in the Almadén complex which is now part of UNESCO world heritage; the piers and docks in Barakaldo, Biscay; the historical complex of Bustiello mining village in Asturias, the Monegros Flour Factory in Sariñena (Aragón), Eugi Gun Factory in Navarra, the chimneys in San Adriá de Besós, Barcelona, the mining complex in Almadenejos in Castilla La Mancha or the Textile Factory in Sóller, Majorca, among others.

Although this advancement in the legislation for the preservation of industrial heritage elements and complexes in Spain is positive, we consider that, at the same time, the situation of abandonment, vulnerability and destruction of most of the historical heritage of our country's industry has also worsened.

This lack of protection is due to the lack of action by the Public Administration, who do not follow up on the effective implementation of those laws in the face of the continuous attacks on and the abandonment of the industrial heritage; it also shows the lack of sensitivity and knowledge of wide sectors of the population as regards this kind of heritage, which is another factor in the way preservation policies handle the problem of deterioration.

The costly processes for the integral recuperation of original elements of industrial heritage are behind the lack of interest to preserve it, and the disparity of criteria quite often brings about demolition and destruction. Obsolescence, the lack of projects for alternative uses and the owner's expectations of economic profit also motivates the decision to generate urban land, along with the abandonment in the rural environment, rather than finding any proposals for preservation, refunctioning or new uses.

Heritage is steadily built day by day, it is not only memory, it is also present, and to a certain extent, a project for the future. A real and present danger is to overestimate reality, considering everything as heritage; interventions in times of economic recession must bear in mind the dynamisation of local economies as linked to production, trade and tourism within a process of quantitative and qualitative reordering of heritage actions in the territory, making it clear that heritage is the backbone of society, keeping the verticality of relationships in all heritage interventions, their uses and revaluation by a section of the population.

NOTES

1 Vv.Aa. 'Industry in the landscape: isochrony and memory,' *Ábaco culture and social sciences magazine*, n° 86, Gijón 2015.

2 <http://www.mecd.gob.es/planes-nacionales/planes-nacionales/patrimonioindustrial/actuaciones/catalogo-presas.html>

3 García, Rafael, architect and lecturer at ETSAM (Higher Technical Architectures School in Madrid) is the author of this paper on architecture and industry which can be found at <http://www.arquitecturaeindustria.org>

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