

25 May 2024

**INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE FIGHT AGAINST
OFFENCES RELATING TO CULTURAL PROPERTY:
EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES AND SHARED PRIORITIES**

PRACTICAL INFORMATION SHEET

**20-21 June 2024
Zaragoza (Spain)**

In co-operation with:

1. ABOUT ZARAGOZA

Zaragoza is a city and a municipality in Spain, capital of the province of the same name and the autonomous Community of Aragon. It is the fifth most populated municipality in Spain according to official population figures, with around 700 000 inhabitants.

The city of Zaragoza has more than 2000 years of history. The Roman city of *Caesaraugusta* was an immune colony refounded on an Iberian city by Octavius Augustus with veterans of the Cantabrian wars between 25 and 12 BC., most likely 14 BC.

In Zaragoza stands the [Basilica of our Lady of the Pillar](#). The story of its origins dates back to the year 40, when, according to Christian tradition, on 2nd January, the Virgin Mary appeared to Saint James the Apostle in *Caesaraugusta*. The renowned Aragonese painter, [Francisco de Goya](#), was commissioned to paint the decoration of a dome of the north nave in the Basilica del Pilar: it is the *Regina Martyrum*.

Zaragoza is home to various monuments recognised as world heritage by UNESCO within the [Mudejar Architecture of Aragon](#) recognition, including the Aljaferia Palace, La Seo, and the church of San Pablo among them. The development in the 12th century of Mudejar art in Aragon resulted from the particular political, social and cultural conditions that prevailed in Spain after the Reconquista. This art, influenced by Islamic tradition, also reflects various contemporary European styles, particularly the Gothic. Present until the early 17th century, it is characterised by an extremely refined and inventive use of brick and glazed tiles in architecture.

2. DATE AND VENUE

The international seminar on entitled “*The fight against offences relating to cultural property: exchange of good practices and shared priorities*”, will take place in the **Pignatelli Building**, in Zaragoza (Spain).

- **Date:** 20 and 21 June 2024
- **Venue address:** [Pignatelli Building](#)
Paseo de Maria Agustín, 36,
E- 50004, Zaragoza (Spain)



Did You Know?

The **Royal House of Mercy** (also called *Pignatelli Palace*, *Pignatelli Building* or simply “*El Pignatelli*”) is a historic building. It is currently the headquarters of the Government of Aragon. Its construction is characterised by a use of plan organization, a rigid conception and ordered by symmetry and a language governed by reason, proportion and order. Until 1816 it was used as a Military Hospital and in 1907 it was again a Hospice house.

3. WORKING LANGUAGES

The working languages of the International Seminar will be English and Spanish with simultaneous interpretation.

4. DOCUMENTATION

All the relevant documents of the seminar will be available on the following website which will be updated regularly:

[International Seminar on the fight against offences relating to cultural property](#)

5. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMME

Cultural and social events are scheduled on **Thursday 20 June 2024**. Participation in the social and cultural programmes **must be confirmed** during the registration process in the online template.

The cultural visit to the [Roman Museums of Zaragoza](#) is **free of charge**.

Participants are invited to join a “**tapas tour**” as an informal dinner (at their own expenses). Those interested will be guided through a gastronomic route to enjoy a tapas-based dinner in the typical “tubo” area.

6. TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION

Travel expenses to/from Spain will be borne by each participant.

Every participant will take care of its own accommodation.

A special corporate rate has been negotiated for some rooms at the following central hotel (promotional code “Reunion Consejo de Europa”):

Hotel Zenit – Don Yo. Calle (street) de Juan Bruil, 4. Tel. 0034 976 226 741 reservasdonyo@zenithoteles.com	Webpage: Zenit Don Yo (zenithoteles.com)
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- **From the Hotel to the seminar venue**

The hotel is located a 15-minute walk from the seminar venue. It is connected by bus through lines 21, 22, 23 and 51 that stop around Plaza de Aragon.

7. MEALS

During the International Seminar, two coffee breaks will be provided.

8. HOW TO GET TO ZARAGOZA

➤ **By car**

Zaragoza is located at about 300 Km away from important cities such as Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia. The roads that connect Zaragoza with these cities are expressways and highways (paid and for free). The journey takes about 3 hours.

➤ **By train**

Zaragoza is connected with high-speed train with Barcelona and Madrid. It takes 90 minutes to travel the 300 kilometers that separate Zaragoza with both cities.

The high-speed train frequency is very good: there are more than 20 trains a day per route and direction, practically every hour and sometimes every 30 minutes you have one.

The “**Delicias train station**” is the high-speed train station in Zaragoza. It is NOT in the city center. You will need an additional transportation:

- **Commuter Train:** you can take line 1 and get off at the “Goya station”. If you travelled with high-speed train, the trip of this commuter train is included.
- **Urban Bus:** the bus connects Delicias station with Zaragoza city center.
- **Taxi:** [Radio taxi Zaragoza](#)

➤ **By bus**

The Zaragoza Central Bus Station is located in the same complex as the Delicias station. The main companies that operate are the following:

- [Alsa:](#) Madrid Barajas Airport
- [EUROLINES:](#) buses that will take you from/to Zaragoza

➤ **By plane**

The [Zaragoza airport](#) has direct connection with other national and European airports, some of them operate all year round, others do so only in the summer season between April and October.

Zaragoza Airport is well connected to the center, with several transportation alternatives:

- **Airport Bus:** an economical and fast way to travel to the center and the Delicias intermodal station.
- **Taxi:** for about 20 euros and in less than 20 minutes you can reach a lot of destinations in the city.
- **Rental car:** at the airport you will find car rental offices, ideal if you want to visit the surroundings of the city or go to other destinations.

9. PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXI COMPANIES:

➤ URBAN NETWORK:

Within Zaragoza you can get around using city buses, tram line 1, as well as the municipal public bicycle sharing system.

Single ticket price: 1.60 euros. Valid for a single trip.

The ticket can be purchased directly on the bus or at the vending machines located at the stops, which sell single tickets, or five or ten trips.

➤ TAXI

○ Radio taxi Zaragoza: 0034 976 42 42 42

○ **Uber** (*it is possible to hire a taxi through the company mobile app*)

10. TOURIST INFORMATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plaza del Pilar Tourist Office Calle de Santiago, 22, Casco Antiguo, E- 50003 Zaragoza, Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aragon Tourist Office Pl. de España, 1, Casco Antiguo, E-50004 Zaragoza, Spain
On-line: https://www.zaragoza.es/sede/portal/turismo/es-util/publicaciones?locale=en	

11. EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Please, find below the main emergency telephone numbers in the city of Zaragoza:

➤ Emergencies :	112 / 976 721 669	➤ Red Cross:	976 222 222
➤ National Police:	091	➤ Ambulances:	061 / 902 110 112
➤ Local Police:	092	➤ Firefighters:	080
➤ Civil Guard:	062	➤ Vehicle-Tow Truck Depot:	976 421 889
➤ Social Security - Insalud:	061 / 976 715 715		

APPENDIX

ROMAN MUSEUMS OF CAESARAUGUSTA

The museums dedicated to the Forum, River Port, Public Baths and Theatre make up the Caesaraugusta route, an itinerary from which it is possible to get to know the political centre and the most emblematic public buildings of the Roman city, and to relive the areas in which the commercial, economic, political and social, cultural and religious activity of the colony took place.

Caesaraugusta or Caesar Augusta was the name of the Roman city of Zaragoza, founded as a Colonia Inmune from Rome in 14 BC, possibly on December 23, on the intensely Romanized Iberian city of Salduie. Its foundation occurred in the context of the reorganization of the provinces of Hispania by Caesar Augustus after his victory in the Astur-Cantabrian wars.

In the process of reorganization of Hispanic territories, three provinces were created, Tarraconense, Baetica and Lusitania, divided into juridical convents, minor districts with judicial and administrative functions; of these, the one governed by Caesaraugusta, the conventus juridicus Caesaraugustanus, was one of the largest of the seven into which the province of Tarraconense was divided. Caesaraugusta assumed from the beginning the role of regional head, replacing the colony Victrix Iulia Celsa (in the current Velilla de Ebro).

The period of the city's greatest apogee in the first and second centuries brought many of the great public works, some of which can still be seen today: the forum, the river port, which made Caesaraugusta the main redistributor of goods in the Ebro valley, the public baths, the theater or the city's first bridge, located on the site of the current Stone Bridge and which was probably a work of ashlar or a mixture of stone and wood.

Water also played an important role in Roman Zaragoza, both for its location on the banks of the Ebro River and next to the mouth of the Huerva and Gállego rivers, as well as for its complex supply and irrigation systems. In addition to the aforementioned baths, a multitude of cisterns, fountains, sewers and various sections of lead and sanitation pipes have been documented.

“EI TUBO” TAPAS AEREA

El [Tubo](#) (tube) in Zaragoza is a somewhat mysterious and spicy place, which has known how to protect part of its heritage throughout the History of Zaragoza. It is located in the San Gil neighborhood of the old town, limited by Plaza España, Alfonso I, Don Jaime I and Méndez Núñez Streets.

In reality, the Zaragoza Tube is a network of alleys formed by Calles Martires, 4 de Agosto, Cinegio, Libertad and Estébanes.

El Tubo is known for its gastronomic offer, it is the most famous tapas area in the city, full of bars and restaurants. The tapas bars are open every day of the week and you can go for lunch or dinner, although it is an area that tends to be more lively in the evening during the week and on weekends at any time of the day.

Some of the bars that make it up specialize in a type of tapa, such as mushroom or *migas*, in others you can find more elaborate *haute cuisine* tapas. It's an affordable place to stop at a few bars.