



CANDIDATE TECHNICAL DOSSIER FOR

International Radiation Symposium

IRS2016

In VALLADOLID (SPAIN), August 2016

***Grupo de Optica Atmosférica, GOA-UVA
Universidad de Valladolid
Castilla y León
Spain***

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IRS' 2016, Valladolid, Spain

I. Introduction

We are pleased to propose and host the next IRS at Valladolid, Spain, in August of 2016, to be held at the Valladolid Congress Centre, Avenida de Ramón Pradera, 47009 Valladolid, Spain.



A view of the city of Valladolid with the Pisuergra river

II. Motivation/rationale for holding the IRS in Valladolid

- **Scientific Interest**

In the last decades, Spain has experienced a great growth comparatively to other countries in Europe and in the world, not only in the social and political aspects but also in the scientific research. Certainly Spain has a medium position in the world but its potential increases day by day. The research in Atmospheric Sciences has not a long tradition in our country, but precisely, its atmospheric conditions and geographical location makes it one of the best places for atmospheric studies, in topics as radiation, aerosols, etc.... , being a special region in Europe to analyse the impact of climate change.

Hosting the IRS'2016 for the first time in Spain would produce an extraordinary benefit for all the Spanish scientific community, and particularly for those groups working in the atmospheric, meteorological and optics research fields. The pushing of Spain in this area of work is represented today, apart from by many other initiatives, by two important milestones:

- RIMA (Red Ibérica de Medida Fotométrica de Aerosoles) is a remote sensing aerosol photometer network, federated into AERONET with its own autonomous field calibration platform. Together with PHOTONS-LOA (Lille University, France) form the Europe-AERONET infrastructure for calibration. Both share the unique MASTER calibration

platform in Europe, belonging to the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET) by the Izaña Center for Atmospheric Investigation (CIAI) in the Canary Inland. The special characteristics of this station makes it one of the best in the world. Otherwise, the world-wide character of these federated networks makes that RIMA covers not only Spain geographical area but also instruments in other European countries, North of Africa and Latin-America. Therefore, now it is a reference for aerosol studies in the world.

- ACTRIS Project, the unique Infrastructure project presented and approved in the frame of the VII Program of EU for atmospheric studies, with 28 European partners and with a high participation of Spain, with 3 visible institutions (CSIC, UPB, UVA) that also including a total of 7 Spanish groups belonging to 3 different institutions (CIAI-AEMET, CIEMAT and Univ. of Granada). This project has allowed the consolidation of the AERONET/EUROPE Infrastructure managed by the LOA (Lille University) and GOA (Valladolid University).

Finally, GOA group is involved in RSBN network by means of a deep and extended research collaboration with the CIAI-AEMET. The Laboratory of Radiometry of CIAI was designed and set up by both CIAI and GOA-UVA. Recently the CIAI has been chosen by the WMO as bed test for water vapor and aerosols of WMO.

III. General regional and local interest. Community of Castilla y León

Castile and León ([Spanish](#): *Castilla y León*, known formally as the **Community of Castile and León**, is one of the 17 [autonomous communities](#) of [Spain](#). It was formed from [Old Castile](#) (Spanish: *Castilla la Vieja*) and [León](#), first as a *preautonomía*—a "pre-autonomous" region—in 1978 and then as an autonomous community in 1983. It is the largest autonomous community in Europe, covering an area of 94,223 square kilometres (36,380 sq mi) with an official population around 2.5 million (2005).

The supreme law of Castile and León, under the [Spanish Constitution of 1978](#), is the region's Statute of Autonomy. The statute lays out the basic laws of the region and defines a series of essential values and symbols of the inhabitants of Castile and León, such as their linguistic patrimony (the Castilian language, which English-speakers common refer to simply as "[Spanish](#)", as well as [Leonese](#) and [Galician](#)), as well as their historic, artistic, and natural patrimony. Other symbols alluded to are the coat of arms, flag, and banner; there is also allusion to a regional [anthem](#), though as of 2009 none has been adopted. April 23 is designated as the [Castile and León Day](#), commemorating the defeat of the *comuneros* at the [Battle of Villalar](#) during the [Revolt of the Comuneros](#), in 1521. The CyL Community has a long History and great historical Patrimony.

Geography and climate: Castile and León borders on [Asturias](#) and [Cantabria](#) to the north; [Aragon](#), the [Basque Country](#), and [La Rioja](#) to the east; [the autonomous community of Madrid](#) and [Castile-La Mancha](#) to the southeast; [Extremadura](#) to the south; and [Portugal](#) and [Galicia](#) to the west. Most of the terrain of Castile and León consists of a large portion of Spain's Meseta Central, surrounded by mountainous regions. The Meseta is a dry, arid high [plain](#), with an average

Castile and León has a [continentalized Mediterranean climate](#): a [Mediterranean climate](#) with a marked character of a [continental climate](#). The continentalized Mediterranean climate is similar to a [typical Mediterranean climate](#), but with more extreme temperatures, typical of a continental climate. Winters are long and cold, with average temperatures between 4 °C (39 °F) and 7 °C (45 °F) in January. Summers are short and hot (averages between 19 °C (66 °F) and 22 °C (72 °F)), with three or four dry summer months typical of a Mediterranean climate. Rain averages only 450 millimetres (18 in) to 500 millimetres (20 in) annually, mostly in the lower altitudes. The mountains surrounding Castile and León block the winds from the seas, reducing the precipitation in the region. Consequently, the rains fall are very unequally through the Castile and Leon region. While the center of the Douro basin receives an annual rainfall of 450 millimetres (18 in), in the western [comarcas](#) (roughly [shires](#)) of the mountains of León and the [Cantabrian Mountains](#) precipitation can be as much as 1,500 millimetres (59 in) per year.

The high altitude of the Castilian-Leonese Meseta and mountain ranges contributes not only to the contrast of summer and winter temperatures, but also to a marked contrast of day and night temperatures. Although the climate throughout Castile and León is predominantly a continentalized Mediterranean climate throughout, there are distinctive climatic regions. In the north, Castile and León includes the southern face of the Cantabrian Mountains; the northern slope, facing the Atlantic, falls within other provinces. The highest portion of the Cantabrian Mountains in Castile and León experiences the [oceanic climate](#) from the Atlantic, with milder winters (at least relative to the altitude) and more temperate summers. The lower slopes of the same range share these temperate summers, but have the colder winters more typical of the Meseta. Nearly all of the central portion of the Meseta has the continentalized Mediterranean climate discussed above, although the eastern part of Zamora has a much drier climate. The mountainous regions of the northeast, east, and south have a typical Mediterranean mountain climate, with little rain, hot summers, and cold winters.

Demography: As of January 1, 2007 Castile and León has 2,528,417 inhabitants. The region is relatively sparsely populated, covering nearly a fifth of Spain's surface area and having (by these various numbers) only 5.69 or 6.12 percent of the national population. The population density, based on the 2009 statistic, is 26.57 per square kilometer.

Despite the negative rate of natural increase, in the last decade, the population has been increasing due to immigration, reversing a decades of downward trend. There were 22,910 immigrants in 1999 and 24,340 in 2000. Life expectancy is above the Spanish national average: 83.24 years for women and 78.30 for men.

Regional Administration and government: Castile and León is divided into nine [provinces](#): Avila, Burgos, León, Palencia, Salamanca, Segovia, Soria, Valladolid and Zamora Each of these provinces is named after its respective provincial capital. Although the "Statute of Autonomy" for Castile and León does not specify any city to be the capital of the autonomous community, the city of [Valladolid](#) serves that purpose in certain contexts. For instance, the Regional Executive government of the Community — and the Courts — the legislature meet in Valladolid. Thus, Valladolid is effectively the capital.

However, other institutions of government and administration are distributed through the region. The Economic and Social Council is in Valladolid, but the Superior Tribunal of Justice—the highest regional judiciary body—is in Burgos, the Consultative Council (*Consejo Consultivo*) is in Zamora, the Board of Auditors (*Consejo de Cuentas*) in Palencia, and the [Ombudsman](#) (*Procurador del Común*, literally "Common Attorney") in León.

The Autonomous [executive](#) of Castile and León is known as the *Junta de Castilla y León* in Spanish. It has one head of the Regional Executive (Spanish: *Presidente de la Junta*) and twelve departments: Two *Vicepresidencias* and ten [ministries](#) (Spanish: *Consejerías*).

- Seat of the Regional Executive: [Valladolid](#)
- Seat of the Accounting Committee: [Palencia](#)

Universities of Castilla y León

- Public
 - [University of Burgos](#)
 - [University of León](#)
 - [University of Salamanca](#)
 - [University of Valladolid](#)
 - [Summer University of Castile and León](#)
 - [National University of Distance Education](#)
- Private
 - [Catholic University of Ávila](#) (*Universidad Católica Santa Teresa de Jesús de Ávila*)
 - [Miguel de Cervantes European University](#) (Valladolid)
 - [IE University](#) (*Instituto de Empresa Universidad*, Segovia)
 - [Pontifical University of Salamanca](#)



The Parliament building of the Autonomous Government, “Las Cortes de Castilla y León”, in Valladolid

Economy: The regional [per capita GDP](#) of Castile and León is €21,244, slightly lower than the Spanish average of €22,152. The two most prosperous and industrialized provinces, Valladolid and Burgos, exceed the national per capita GDP.

The primary sector is the agriculture and livestock. Castile and León has roughly 5,783,831 hectares of arable land, more than half of the region's area. The land is generally dry, but fertile; [dryland farming](#), predominates. Nonetheless, there is increasing irrigation in the basins of the Douro, Pisuerga, and Tormes. About 10 percent of the region's farmland is irrigated, allowing intensive farming in those regions. Flat topography and improved communications have facilitated the entry of technical innovations throughout the agricultural production process, above all in areas such as the provinces of Valladolid and Burgos where production per hectare is among Spain's highest. Castile and León's most fertile lands are in the Esla valley of León, in the countryside of Valladolid and in the [Tierra de Campos](#), which intersects the provinces of Zamora, Valladolid, Palencia, and León.

Despite the declining rural population, and despite lower-than-average rural population density today, Castilian-Leonese agricultural production represents some 15 percent of Spain's primary sector. [Designation of Origin](#) wine regions of Castile and León. Castile and León is known as "the granary of Spain" and is among Spain's leaders in production of [cereals](#). Wheat is the most traditional crop, with the importance of [barley](#) increasing since the 1960s. The next most important cereals after these two, in terms of acreage devoted to their production are [rye](#) and [oats](#). In addition to such [legumes](#) as [locust beans](#) and [chickpeas](#), [sunflower](#) cultivation has spread in the southern plains.

The land devoted to [vineyards](#) decreased greatly in the last three decades of the 20th century. Thanks to adoption of more modern techniques, the 56,337 hectares (139,210 acres) currently devoted to vineyards are turning out vastly better wines than those the region traditionally produced. Now rivaling in quality the wines of La Rioja, they are increasingly known even beyond the borders of Spain. The region's principal zones of [viticulture](#)—each with a mandated [Designation of Origin](#) (*Denominación de Origen*)—are [D.O. Ribera del Duero](#), [D.O. Rueda](#), [D.O. Toro](#), [D.O. Bierzo](#), [D.O. Arribes](#), and [D.O. Tierra de León](#).

In the irrigated zones, Castile and León grows [sugar beets](#)—a product subsidized by the authorities of the autonomic region—[potatoes](#), [alfalfa](#), and vegetables. The province of León also grows [maize](#), [hops](#), and legumes. Some 92,600 people work in the primary sector in Castile and León, about 10 percent of employment in the region. 2001 data showed 5 percent unemployment in this sector.

More information in

<http://www.jcyl.es/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castile_and_Le%C3%B3n

- **The historical city of Valladolid**

Valladolid is the historical capital of the Old “Castilla y León” King and nowadays continues being the most important city of the “Castilla y León” Autonomous Community, with

more than 500,000 inhabitants. It introduces itself as the inland cultural reference and as the Castilian cradle. It is a university destination for more than 20,000 students, covering the main studies and it is also a reference for foreigners to study the Spanish Language. Museums and wine tourism is an important activity for the town and province, based in the agriculture.

Valladolid was the old capital of the Spain court in the XV century (Philip II, son of Charles V, translated the capital to Madrid) and a monastery destination, is full of churches and convents in which one can admire sculptures, paintings and the religious architecture of the XV-XVIII centuries. The National Sculpture Museum, Patio Herreriano Modern Art Museum, Science Museum and Provincial Wine Museum deserve to be mentioned. Due to its nice geographic location, dual carriageway network, high speed train and the international airport, manage to make this inland destination accessible to everybody who wishes to discover the cultural richness of Castilla y León.

Recent decades have been characterized by constant urban growth, which has turned Valladolid into a modern city with an important monumental and artistic heritage. Valladolid, a modern and industrial city is, nevertheless, the second provincial capital in Spain with the largest number of green zones per inhabitant. The city has numerous spaces for walking; sports activities on foot, hot air ballooning or bike as well as horse riding. In the very heart of the city, Campo Grande is Valladolid's green space with the greatest significance from a historical and garden perspective.

More information about Valladolid can be found in

<http://www.valladolid.es/es>

<http://www.provinciadevalladolid.com/es/valladolid/informacion-turistica/oficina-turismo-valladolid>

<http://www.diputaciondevalladolid.es/>

IV. The University of Valladolid, UVA. History and Infrastructure.

The “Universidad de Valladolid” is one of the most important centres of Higher Education in Spain, with its more than 100 Degrees, 80 Doctoral Programs (14 of them with Honours) and 68 PostGraduate (43 Master and 25 Master Specialist). Its extensive network of international relations, its prestigious centers with a huge cultural and rich architectural and documentary form a unique academic environment, homologous to that of the oldest historic universities in Europe, who belongs for their level of excellence and the quality of their research.

Rector or Chancellor: Dr. Daniel Miguel

Year creation: XIII Century

Please visit the web site for more information:

<http://www.uva.es/>

English version:

<http://www.universityofvalladolid.uva.es/>

Information Numbers of the University of Valladolid

4 Campus in the provinces of Valladolid, Palencia, Segovia y Soria of Castilla y León Community

Students (1º y 2º cycle, 2012-2013): 22.500

Students for Erasmus-Sócrates (course year 2006-2007)

- Received: 950

- Sent: 915

Number of teachers: 2.500

Number of Employers for administration and services: 900

University Library

- Nº de volumes: 815.517

- Places for studio: 4.722

- Hard paper journals: 16.061

- Electronic Journals: 18.876

- Electronic Books: 400

Agreements of cooperation for training-teaching in companies: 579

Training students in companies: 62%.

Agreements with Universities and other Organizations (nº of agreements)

- 225 agreements with institutions

- 426 contratos-convenios de investigación

- 183 convenios con universidades extranjeras

Residences and Colleges for Students: 7

Nº de positions: 1.321

3 in Valladolid

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Plaza de Sta. Cruz, nº 8 47002. Valladolid

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Fax: 983 423.234

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Outstanding features

We are at the forefront of research in the fields of mathematic, physics, chemistry, biochemistry, ophthalmology, robotics, industrial engineering, history, language studies, language courses for foreign students and so on...

We are the leading European university in terms of teacher mobility within the Erasmus-Socrates program.

We offer a wide range of international joint Honour Degrees with French, German, Brazilian and British universities.

192 agreements with European, Asia, African as well as both North and Latin American universities.

We have signed over 936 bilateral exchange agreements within the Socrates program.

We are involved in ten international university associations and groups.

We offer fourteen quality PhD programs.

Over 50% of our students undertake internships in companies and other institutions.

Founding member and secretary of the Spanish, Brazilian and Portuguese university group - The Tordesillas Group.

We are involved in promoting and coordinating the FARO Interuniversity Grant Program for Postgraduates.

Joint PhD courses with the exchange of students and networks funded by the Spanish MEC and Brazilian CAPES educational authorities.

Unique UVA-ICCR grant program for postgraduate students in India.

Agreements with universities in India for exchange of graduates and teachers, co-tutors of theses as well as research and joint research projects: Jawaharlal Nehru University (Delhi), CIEFL Hyderabad, University of Kerala and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

The first university founded in Spain. Documented history of the university dates back to the beginning of the 13th century.

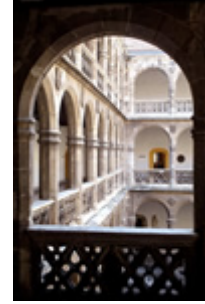
History of UVA (extracted from University webpage)

Although no documentary evidence remains to provide official proof, the University of Valladolid is probably the most senior of Spanish universities.

Its origin is closely linked to the General Studio of Palencia and it emerged, as did other medieval universities, as a result of urban growth, Council interest, the facilities of the Collegiate chapter, the predilection of monarchs and, in particular, the unparalleled natural conditions of the city regarding trade and communications. What is beyond doubt is that the University of Valladolid was a well organised university from the very outset, since, as early as 1293, King Sancho IV created the General Studio of Alcalá based on the model studio that had

been established years earlier in Valladolid.

The Studio of Valladolid initially taught the more basic disciplines such as Grammar, Arithmetic as well as some Latin and Holy Scriptures. It was almost to be expected therefore that during the course of its evolution Pope Clement VI should grant it the *licentia ubique docendi* in 1347, during the reign of Alphonso XI of León and Castile. After the schism, Pope Martin V (1417) granted the right to teach Theology, thus conferring on the university the highest academic status and completing the range of disciplines that were already being taught in Valladolid: Law, Canons, Medicine and the Arts. It was declared one of the Major Universities of the Kingdom in the 16th century, together with those of Salamanca and Alcalá. The Faculty of Law, bolstered by the presence of the Chancery, acquired great significance, as did the Faculty of Medicine. In 1589, Philip II granted Valladolid the Privilege of the *Conservatoría*, which was the recognition of its institutional plenitude as well as complete and open jurisdiction, together with the explicit recognition of the autonomy the University of Valladolid, enjoyed de facto based on apostolic authority, royal authority and on "custom and use immemorial".



Located in a typically liberal city, at the beginning of the 19th century the University of Valladolid began to witness an increase in student numbers to an extent where they first reached an area of regional and then national influence, thus overcoming the economic and social lethargy that had been rife throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The first half of the 20th century saw constant progress, with the addition of centres for Law and Medicine, the Arts Faculty in 1917 and the Science Faculty in 1945.

The restructuring of the university district (the creation of the Bilbao (1968) and Santander (1972) districts) was to herald the beginning of a new era in the development of the University of Valladolid, echoed during the 1994-1995 academic year when the university campus of Burgos became, by law, the new University of Burgos. This was the third to gain its independence from the former widely extended District of the University of Valladolid.

Thanks to the efforts and tenacity of several generations of lecturers and governing bodies, the heritage of the University of Valladolid was gradually enriched by the incorporation of new campuses (Soria and Segovia) and the creation of new faculties and schools, breathing new life into the teaching and research of this age-old university institution, and making it one of the most prominent centres of higher education in Spain, with a wealth of subjects and at the forefront in many fields of research. It is also committed to cooperation for development, with the sustainability, defence and promotion of the language, heritage and environment of the Region of Castilla y León.

A model university since the 13th century
tradition and progress

At present, 25 centres on the campuses of Valladolid, Palencia, Segovia and Soria teach some 30.000 students covering seventy one three-year diplomas and full graduate degrees, as well as numerous postgraduate courses. The dedication of almost 2.700 lecturers and researchers as well as 950 administrative and service staff ensures that the University of Valladolid is able to carry out its work and meet the demands of society in terms of teaching and research quality.

The University of Valladolid is not merely a historic university. This inalienable and wonderful quality, which lent universality to its area of influence in the past, also encouraged progress and was a model for a large number of eminent Spanish and Latin-American universities, which emulated the style and manner of this institution, seeing it as a model of progress and modernity. This quality was maintained with the efforts and research work of so many lecturers, ever young thanks to the memory of their labour, and enhanced through the tenacity of the old masters, able to anticipate the future and, almost eight centuries later, to once again turn the University of Valladolid into an emblematic institution among the universities of Spain and Europe.



History has bequeathed the University of Valladolid an exceptional heritage, reflected in its stone walls and numerous historical artefacts.

Around its almost 425.000 square metres of buildings, spread over faculties, university schools, institutes, central services, accommodation and sport facilities are hidden architectural treasures and other works of art, which have become part of the university's heritage throughout the nine centuries (from the 13th to the 21th) Valladolid has shared its destiny with the three other cities which form part of the university: Palencia, Soria and Segovia.

In pride of place, thanks to its age as well as historical and architectural value, stands the Palace of Santa Cruz, declared a Historical-Artistic Monument in 1955 and now the seat of the Chancellor's Office.

Founded as a College by Cardinal Mendoza in 1484, work was begun in late Gothic style and continued until 1488, when responsibility for its construction was taken over by Lorenzo Vázquez de Segovia, who had received Italian training and introduced the Renaissance details into the building, the first in Spain to have this style..

The patio has a layout of mathematical proportions. It has three levels, with seven arcades of stilted semi-circular arches on each side, set on octagonal pillars. On the right-hand side of the ground level is the Chapel, refurbished during the neoclassical period and covered with a quadripartite vault. The chapel is dedicated to El Cristo de la Luz, and houses a statue that is a masterpiece by Gregorio Fernández from his later period, between 1631 and 1636. On the other side of this gallery, a semi-circular porch leads us to the Aula Triste, a solemn hall of minor orders covered with lattice vaults and choir stalls with a platform and chair dating from the time of Queen Isabella II. The first level holds the outstanding History Library, containing a large hall housing spectacular woodwork shelving carved in 1705 by the joiner Alonso de Manzano, together with a large portrait of the Cardinal on horseback by the Valladolid painter Manuel Peti Vander. A two-floor brick building was built onto the northeast corner, on which the Baroque façade of the nearby 1740 College of San Ambrosio was placed.



Santa Cruz Palace, Seat of the Rector

Near the Palace of Santa Cruz, seat of the chancellor's office, the university looks onto the city through an exceptional Baroque façade built between 1717 and 1718, following the design of Pedro de la Visitación. It leads to the Historical Building, constructed on the site of the original medieval Studio, which was demolished and rebuilt several times until, at the beginning of the 20th century, the architect Teodosio Torres gave it its current form, conserving only the façade due to its exceptional architectural and symbolic value. Its central body is crowned by the emblem of the university, a sculpture of the Victory of Wisdom over ignorance and the representation of the monarchs who were most prominent in their protection of the University of Valladolid; Henry III, who donated his Tercias (ecclesiastic taxes) to the University; John I, who exempted its members from payment of taxes; and Philip II, who awarded the university full jurisdiction.



Historical Building

Other buildings complete the historical-architectural heritage of the university. Outstanding in the city of Valladolid is the House of Los Zúñiga, one of the first examples of Renaissance-style domestic architecture in Valladolid, home to the Buendía Centre and the Publications Department Secretary's Office, and the so-called Casas de la Beneficencia (Houses of Social Welfare), two splendid examples of 16th century palatial architecture, today housing university administration offices. Equally treasured is the late 17th century Prison of the Royal Chancery, currently the Reina Sofía University Library, and the former Hostelry of Santa Cruz College (now a hall of residence), which dates from the last third of the 17th century.

On the Palencia campus, the University of Valladolid can boast modern infrastructure which includes the outstanding rationalist building of the former factory known as La Yutera, recently refurbished and now the Faculty of Work Sciences and the University School of Education. In Segovia, the University of Valladolid also has an exceptional heritage of buildings, in particular, Mansilla Palace, a magnificent example of

Castilian palatial architecture, and the 18th century House of La Tierra, home to the meetings of the Comunidad de Ciudad y Tierra of Segovia. In Soria, stands the sumptuous 16th century Convent of La Merced, currently home to the University School of Business Studies, the Duques de Soria University Residence and Foundation and the former 19th century Santa Clara Hospital, which houses the Faculty of Translation and the University School of Physiotherapy.



Several centuries of continued teaching in the classics coupled with spectacular growth in the last third of the 20th century have given the University of Valladolid a unique and attractive educational profile, combining a general character, inherited from its long history, with that of a specialised university at the forefront of scientific-technical education and knowledge. This character, the result of academic innovation and tradition, of a wealth of living monumental heritage, in fruitful coexistence with new urban activities and a renewed and attractive cultural activity, is shared by the campuses in the cities of Valladolid, Palencia, Soria and Segovia. These satisfy the demands of students from both the University of Valladolid district itself as well as from other Spanish universities which, by honouring us with their choice, recognise the undeniable prestige acquired by our historic university institution.

The almost 100 degree courses taught (50 in the first cycle, 25 in the first and second stage, 13 in the second cycle only and one second cycle degree in Business Administration and Management and Law), plus the 10 first-cycle degrees offered by the affiliated university centres, satisfy the most exacting of demands. Coordinating such a huge volume of teaching is the responsibility of 25 centres (faculties, higher technical colleges and university colleges) spread over the University of Valladolid's four campuses located in the cities of [Valladolid](#), [Palencia](#), [Segovia](#) and [Soria](#).



<http://www.universityofvalladolid.uva.es/centers/index.html>

The Hosting “Atmospheric Optics Group”, GOA-UVA

<http://goa.uva.es/>

The *Grupo de Óptica Atmosférica de la Universidad de Valladolid* is a small university research group. The origin of GOA-UVA is the PhD work of Dr. Victoria Cachorro in which the very first spectral resolved sun irradiance measurements in Spain was performed. The group was funded by Drs. Ángel M. de Frutos and Victoria E. Cachorro in the middle of 90's. Dr. Cachorro is one of the authorities in atmospheric physics problems, as solar radiation, radiative transfer and aerosols in Spain. Dr. de Frutos comes from the field of instrumental Optics and, in this way both performed a powerful team in Atmospheric Optics. GOA-UVA has nowadays 14 people, with different status. GOA-UVA is nowadays one of “Excellence Research Groups” of the *Junta de Castilla y León*, the regional government in the almost federal Kingdom of Spain.

The experimental measurements of GOA-UVA are carried out in different stations in the world in collaboration with different institutions: *ESAt-El Arenosillo* in the province of Huelva (Southwest of Spain) belonging to INTA (Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial) Spanish institution; In ALOMAR (Arctic Lidar Observatory for Middle Atmosphere Research) facility in Norway belongs to Andøya Rocket Range Centre GOA-UVA has also participated in nine campaigns in the ARI and e-ARI EU-programs at ARR, which has allowed a strong collaboration with ARR and NILU making this site, and the NILU Birkenes site, both stations of RIMA. With all this institutions collaboration agreements were signed. GOA-UVA has a special agreement with Izaña Observatory (CIAI, AEMET) for project collaborations involving people and instruments and also PhD students of UVA. Furthermore, GOA-UVA has a strong collaboration with all Spanish groups working in atmospheric science, where a clear representation is the RIMA (Red Ibérica de Medida fotométrica de Aerosoles, <http://www.rima.uva.es/index>) network.

In 2002 Dr. Brent Holben manager of AERONET (NASA) proposed GOA team to organize the first general workshop of AERONET. This workshop was held in May 2004 in El Arenosillo and from this fact GOA is setting up the Spanish RIMA network, federated with AERONET/PHOTONS. The calibration facility of RIMA is now operative into AERONET with the Official Agreement with GSFC-NASA. We must also emphasise that GOA-UVA has a large collaboration with LOA-Lille (founder of AERONET together with GSFC-NASA) since many years ago, which has allowed an easy understanding for the development of RIMA. The development of the management system of RIMA, the “Caelis System” is an example of the good arrangement (<http://www.caelis.uva.es/>). After that the consolidation of the Infrastructure of CIMEL photometer calibration is given by the AERONET/EUROPE infrastructure into the ACTRIS Project of the EU Commission.

GOA-UVA participated also in other relevant international initiatives like the International Polar Year (IPY) as membership in POLARCAT and POLAR-AOD Projects for atmospheric studies. GOA-UVA will participate in European projects providing calibration services in connexion with Izaña-CIAI Observatory and LOA-Lille, making a joining big infrastructure site in Europe for calibration activities in Solar Photometry, and also with a strong potential for research activities.

Collaborations and Agreements with Ibero-America countries institutions as “Instituto de Meteorología” in the town of Camaguey (Cuba) or the CEILAP (CITEFA-CONICET) in Buenos Aires, Argentina are examples of them.

Dr. Victoria E. Cachorro Revilla, received her PhD in the University of Valladolid in 1985 and Professor since 2002. She shares with Dr. de Frutos the responsibility of GOA-UVA, being expert in atmospheric physics problems: solar radiation, radiative transfer and aerosols measurements and properties. Her CV includes around 80 articles in peer-reviewed scientific journals. She is member-founder and the responsible-head of the Spanish RIMA network, federated into AERONET. She was member of the USP of ARI and e-ARI programs funding by the 5 and 6 EU Program Frame at ARR Facility. Member of the IRC (International Radiation Commission) since 2009. Also was member of “Consejo Asesor de Medio Ambiente” of the Regional Government of “Junta de Castilla y León”, in the period 2004-2012, as research expert in atmospheric and environment topics.

Dr. Ángel M. de Frutos Baraja, is full professor at the University of Valladolid, where he received his PhD in 1982. He is expert in instrumental optics and has made previous work in spectroscopy and plasma physics before founding GOA-UVA with Dr. Cachorro. Both, Drs. Cachorro and de Frutos shares the responsibility being Dr. de Frutos the Head of the “Excellence Research Group” of the *Junta de Castilla y León*, regional government. His CV includes around 80 papers and more that 200 contributions to scientific meetings.

V. Conference environment

Location and geographic setting

Valladolid is the capital of the province of Valladolid and of the autonomous community of Castilla y León. It is a historic city and municipality in north-central Spain, upon the confluence of the Pisuerga and Esgueva rivers, and within three wine-making regions: Ribera del Duero, Rueda and Cigales. The origins of the name of Valladolid go back to a Celtic-Roman toponym: valle tolitum, i.e. “valley of water.” Most of the terrain of Castile and León consists of a large portion of Spain's Meseta Central, surrounded by mountainous regions. The Meseta is a dry, arid high plain, with an average altitude of about 800 metres (2,600 ft).

Transportation to city (Getting There)

The Valladolid Airport is ten kilometers outside the city. We can reach the city centre in just fifteen minutes away by bus or through an extensive fleet of taxis.

See information in <http://www.aena-aeropuertos.es/csee/Satellite/Aeropuerto-Valladolid/es/> for flights linking Valladolid with different cities in Europe.

- Charter flights may be arranged.

Arriving from Barcelona Airport - Daily flights connect Barcelona and Valladolid airports

Arriving from Madrid Airport - Due to the 16 daily high speed trains between Madrid Airport and Valladolid, we will show the most important flights that land in Madrid from the principal. Also, it is easy to reach Valladolid from Madrid by road (A6-A62).

Arriving from Madrid

- by motorway: 2 hours
- by high speed train: 55 minutes
 - 16 daily high speed trains (Madrid-Valladolid) from 06:35h. till 21:15h.
 - 16 daily high speed trains (Valladolid-Madrid) from 06:04h. till 22:37h.

Transportation within city (Getting Arount)

Once in Valladolid, there is a taxi rank at the city train station. Moreover, Valladolid has a good bus service, but you can easily get around the city center on foot. There is a very pleasant 10-15 min. walk through the Campo Grande park to the Plaza Zorrilla, the second focal point of the city after the Plaza Mayor, which lies a five-minute walk further on up the Calle Santiago.

VI. Venue description and capacity. Congress Centre Auditorium

The Congress Centre of Valladolid

- The Congress Centre - Valladolid is a compelling reference as a setting for important socioeconomic and scientific activities.
- It is a modern, architectural complex, equipped with the necessary services for the organization and management of all types of congressional meetings.
- The Congress Centre - Valladolid has an auditorium, convention room, meeting rooms, and pavilions. It is the ideal setting to carry out assemblies, annual general meetings, plenary congress meetings and any other gathering that requires precise technical resources



A view of the area of the Congress center

- Seating capacity for up to 600 people
- Simultaneous translation – infrared 4 languages
- Sound control room, high fidelity
- Video
- Lighting
- Air conditioning
- Cloakroom
- Hotel and catering
- Reception
- Dressing rooms



• **Congress Centre Convention Room:** *The room is of modern design with seating capacity for up to 328 people. It is equipped with air conditioning as well as the technical equipment needed for meetings demanding the use of all types of audiovisual aids.*

- Seating capacity for up to 328 people
- Public address system
- RF connexion / satellite
- Simultaneous translation – infrared 2 languages
- Videoconferences
- Secretariat
- Cloakroom



• Meeting Rooms

Available rooms: Six multi-purpose rooms of modern and homogeneous design, with panelled areas, as well as spaces to install publicity stands, equipped for meetings, conferences, courses, presentations, exhibitions, etc.

Maximum seating: The 6 meeting rooms have different seating capacities ranging from 55 to 644.

Area: 1300 sq. meters is the range in area of the show rooms.

• Other Installations:

- Poster Area - Glass Hall (200 sqm)
- Registration Area/Room for conference secretariat - Glass Hall cabins
- Area for coffee breaks with exhibition area - Pavilion (800 sqm)
- Area for lunch - Pavilion (1500 sqm)

VII. Local sites of interest, universities, museums, attractions, parks etc.

The capital of Castile-León preserves in its old quarter heritage of aristocratic houses and religious buildings:

Cathedral of Valladolid, San Pablo Church, Santa Cruz palace, Plaza Mayor and city hall, the Palace of Los Pimentel, the Royal Palace among others.

Castles - the province of Valladolid has the largest number of castles in Spain.

- Simancas Archives

- Fuensaldaña Castle
- La Mota Castle.
- Peñafiel Castle
- Portillo Castle.
- Iscar Castle.
- Torrelobatón Castle.
- Tiedra Castle.
- Montealegre Castle.
- Villalba de los Alcores Castle.
- Trigueros del Valle Castle.
- Villafuerte de Esgueva Castle.
- Encinas de Esgueva Castle.

Museums- the city of Valladolid has a varied selection of museums whose collections are exhibited in magnificent buildings of great artistic value or in emotional places such as house-museums which recall the atmosphere of the period in which the character lived. There is a wide variety of themes and the museums which hold artistic treasures from past centuries.

- “Patio Herreriano”, Museum of Contemporary Art
- Oriental Museum
- Provincial Wine Museum
- Museum of the Monastery of San Joaquin y Santa Ana
- Cavalry Academy Museum
- National Sculpture Museum
- Science Museum
- Cervantes’ House-Museum
- Christopher Columbus’ House-Museum
- Plus a further 30 other museums.

Universities:

University of Valladolid - the University of Valladolid, whose history can be traced back to the 13th century, has been the inspirational foundation for numerous other prestigious universities in Spain. It has at all times upheld its firm commitment to teaching and research and, while forging links with Europe and the Americas, has remained deeply committed to its home region of Castilla y León as well to the economic and social development of the society of which it forms part and ultimately aims to serve through its activities. Researchers at the University of Valladolid carry out their activity in different research units: 59 departments, seven university institutes (LOU), nine university institutes of its own and six technology centres part-owned by the university. To perform their research work, state-of-the-art technology and equipment is available, as well as libraries with over 800 000 monographs and more than 16 000 current journals.

Miguel de Cervantes European University

Parks- Campo Grande, Parque Las Moreras, Parque Ribera de Castilla. In the very heart of the city, Campo Grande is Valladolid’s green space with the greatest significance from a historical and garden perspective. It uniquely incorporates plant, artistic, aquatic, recreational and ecological elements. The city has numerous spaces for walking; sports activities on foot, hot air

ballooning or bike as well as horse riding; and 4 golf courses.

Wineries - Every year, more and more people come to our wineries looking for new experiences or to discover the great world of Wine. Castilla y Leon is famous for its wines. There are three different wine areas in Valladolid: Ribera del Duero, Cigales and Rueda.

- Ribera del Duero is one of the best wine areas in Spain. Vega Sicila vineyard, located in Valbuena de Duero (25 km from Valladolid), can be considered one of the best wines in the world and is one of the most expensive wines available. The wines produced are mainly red, of the Tempranillo type.
- Cigales and Rueda, though less famous than Ribera del Duero wines, are also good wine regions. Cigales has especially remarkable pink wines and Rueda has good white wines.

General climate and weather

- The average temperature in Valladolid, Spain is 12.3 °C (54 °F).
- The average temperature range is 17.5 °C.
- The highest monthly average high temperature is 29 °C (84 °F) in July & August.
- The lowest monthly average low temperature is 0 °C (32 °F) in January & February.
- Valladolid's climate receives an average of 404 mm (15.9 in) of rainfall per year, or 34 mm (1.3 in) per month.
- On average there are 94 days per year with more than 0.1 mm (0.004 in) of rainfall (precipitation) or 8 days with a quantity of rain, sleet, snow etc. per month.
- The driest weather is in July & August when an average of 14 mm (0.6 in) of rainfall (precipitation) occurs.
- The wettest weather is in December when an average of 46 mm (1.8 in) of rainfall (precipitation) occurs across 10 days.
- The average annual relative humidity is 53.4% and average monthly relative humidity ranges from 33% in July to 78% in December.
- Average sunlight hours in Valladolid range between 2.9 hours per day in December and 12.1 hours per day in July.
- There are an average of 2663 hours of sunlight per year with an average of 7.3 hours of sunlight per day.
- There are an average of 62 days per year with frost in Valladolid and in January there are an average of 17 days with frost.

VIII. VISA requirements

- **Please first get information on the Foreign Ministry of your Country**

Spain is part of the European Community, thus has the same policy rules for the immigration and visitants than other European countries like, France, German, Italy.

See the web site of the Foreign Ministry of Spain to get general information on the link

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Paginas/Inicio.aspx>

• Information to get a Tourist VISA (VISADO in Spanish language) or SHENGEN VISA

El visado SCHENGEN es válido para ESPAÑA, ALEMANIA, AUSTRIA, BÉLGICA, DINAMARCA, ESLOVAQUIA, ESLOVENIA, ESTONIA, FINLANDIA, FRANCIA, GRECIA, HOLANDA, HUNGRIA, ISLANDIA, ITALIA, LETONIA, LITUANIA, LUXEMBURGO, MALTA, NORUEGA, POLONIA, PORTUGAL, REPÚBLICA CHECHA, SUECIA Y SUIZA, y **permite una estancia máxima de 90 días por semestre.**

The SCHENGEN VISA is valid for SPAIN, GERMAN, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, SLOVAQUIA, ESLOVENIA, ESTONIA, FINLAN, FRANCE, GREEK, HOLAND, HUNGRIA, ISLANDIA, ITALY, LETONIA, LITUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MALTA, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPÚBLICA OF CHEKIA, SUE Y SUIZELAND, **and allows permission for an stay of a maximum of 90 days for semester**

DEBERA SER SOLICITADO EN EL CONSULADO DEL PAIS QUE SEA EL PRINCIPAL DESTINO DEL VIAJE O EN EL QUE SE VAYA A PERMANECER MAS TIEMPO.

The SCHENGEN VISA MUST HAD REQUESTED IN THE SPANISH (OR OTHER EUROPEAN SCHENGEN COUNTRIES) CONSULATE.

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Paginas/VisadosUniformeSchengen.aspx>

ANNEX/APPENDIX A

Local Organizing Committee (Preliminary):

Victoria Cachorro-Revilla, GOA-UVA, University of Valladolid

Angel de Frutos-Baraja, GOA-UVA, University of Valladolid

Carlos Toledano-Olmeda, GOA-UVA, University of Valladolid

Benjamin Torres, GOA-UVA, University of Valladolid

Pablo Ortiz de Galisteo. Centro Territorial de Valladolid, AEMET (Agencia Estatal de Meteorología)

Emilio Cuevas-Agulló, CIAI of AEMET, Tenerife (Canary Island)
 Pilar Utrillas, Universidad de Valencia
 Manuel Antón, Universidad de Extremadura
 José Antonio Sobrino, Departamento de Termodinámica, University of Valencia
 Alfonso Saiz-Lopez, CIAC-CSIC, Toledo, España

International Scientific Committee (Preliminary)

Gelsolmina Papalardo, ISAC, Bolonia, Italy
 Manuel López-Puertas, IAC, CSIC, Granada, España
 Didier Tanré, LOA, University of Lille, France
 Oleg Dubovik, University of Lille, France
 Philippe Goloup, LOA, University of Lille, France
 Emilio Cuevas, AEMET, Spain
 Paolo Laj, Université Joseph Fourier, Clermont-Ferrand, France
 Brent Holben, GSFC-NASA, USA
 Omar Torres, GSFC-NASA, USA
 Julian Groebner, WRC-PMOD, Davos, Switzerland
 Juan Carlos Antuña, INM, Camaguey, Cuba

ANNEX/APPENDIX B

Estimated Budget

ESTIMATED INCOME	EURO	US \$
REGISTRATION		
Members 500 x 400€ (abstracts included)	200.000	
Students 50 x 120€	6.000	
Accompanying persons, 20 x 80€	1.600	
Sub Total	207.600	

SPONSORS Contribution		
University of Valladolid	2.000	
National Government	7.000	
Regional Government	3.000	
City Hall Local	2.500	
International	5.000	
Sub Total	19.500	
EXHIBITION Income 10 stands x 300€	3.000	
TOTAL	230.100	

ESTIMATED EXPENSES	EURO	US\$
Secretariat & accountancy	5.000	
Conference amphitheatre, rooms, hall	60.000	
Conference Organization	20.000	
Documentation (Pendrive, etc..)	10.000	
Publishing IRS'2010 Proceeding	6.000	
Cofee-Breaks	25.000	
Opening reception (for about 550)	10.000	
Gala Dinner (550 pax x 60€)	33.000	
Posters, mail & Web site	10.000	
IRC Awards	5.000	
IRC Business Meeting incl. dinner	2.000	
Travel support	10.000	
Overhead	5.000	
TOTAL	201.000	29.100 Euros as floating money

ANNEX/APPENDIX C

SPONSORS

National and Local Administration sponsors:

National Institutions sponsors: National Ministry of Education

Regional sponsors: Regional Government of Castilla y Leon,

Local Sponsors: City Hall, Diputación provincial de Valladolid, Diputación provincial de Palencia, Cámara de Comercio de Valladolid.

We must say that local sponsors can support certain social activities (free entrance to museum, historical building, swimming pool, etc..) that not necessarily may be included as money in the budget.

Possible National Scientific Sponsors

University of Valladolid

AEMET (Agencia Estatal de Meteorología)

CSIC (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

Sociedad Española de Optica

Sociedad Española de Física

Other National Associations

Possible International Scientific Sponsors:

ICO, International Commission for Optics

SPIE, The Society of Photographic Instrumentation Engineers

NASA-GSFC, Greenbelt, USA

ESA, European Spatial Agency

Others

At the end we have added some letters of support of Scientific Institutions and Associations.

ANNEX/APPENDIX D

ACCOMMODATION

Valladolid offers a wide range of hotels of various categories. In 2014 the number of beds will stand at 7,3 , distributed in 3,3 rooms. Most of the hotels are less than 1km from Congress venue.

Below you can find a list of Hotel of Valladolid city and province, but more information can be seen in the usual web pages as Booking.com, Trivago.es, Tripadvisor.es, hotels.muchoviaje.com, hotelius.com, Barceló Travel Agency, etc...

Five star hotels (***)**

HOTEL AC PALACIO DE SANTA ANA

AVDA. SALAMANCA. 47014 VALLADOLID

- Number of rooms: 101.
- Number of beds: 204.

HOTEL MARQUÉS DE LA ENSENADA

C/ DE LAS ERAS S/N 47009 VALLADOLID

- Number of rooms: 28.
- Number of beds: 56.

HOTEL LOS ALMIRANTES(* out of the city of Valladolid)

San Juan 36, (Esquina C/escoba), MEDINA DE RIOSECO, VALLADOLID

- Number of rooms: 17
- Number of beds: 30.

HOTEL ARZUAGA (* out of the city of Valladolid)

CTRA. N 122 - KM 325. 47350 QUINTANILLA DE ONÉSIMO (VALLADOLID)

- Number of rooms: 50.
- Number of beds: 98.

HOTEL DOMUS SELECTA RESIDENCIA REAL CASTILLO DE CURIEL(* out of the city of Valladolid)

Castillo De Curiel S/N; Curiel De Duero , Valladolid 47316

España | 902 515 555 | +34 93 269 11 26

- Number of rooms: 25.
- Number of beds: 40

Four star hotels (**)**

HOTEL AMADEUS

C/ MONTERO CALVO, 16. 47001 VALLADOLID

- Number of rooms: 31 • Number of beds: 59

VILLA DE OLMEDO SPA-HOTEL (Out of Valladolid city)

PAGO DE SANCTI SPIRITUS, S/N. 47410 OLMEDO

- Number of rooms: 82. • Number of beds: 164

HOTEL CONDE ANSÚREZ

AVDA. GIJÓN, 100. 47009 VALLADOLID

- Number of rooms: 46. • Number of beds: 88

HOTEL FELIPE IV

C/ GAMAZO, 16. 47004 VALLADOLID

- Number of rooms: 131. • Number of beds: 209

HOTEL ABC LASA SPORT

CTRA. RUEDA, 187. 47008 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 43. • Number of beds: 90

HOTEL LA VEGA

AVDA. SALAMANCA, KM 131. 47195 ARROYO (VALLADOLID)

• Number of rooms: 149. • Number of beds: 298

HOTEL NH CIUDAD DE VALLADOLID

AVDA. RAMÓN PRADERA, 10-12. 47009 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 80. • Number of beds: 117

HOTEL MELIÁ OLID

PLAZA SAN MIGUEL, 10. 47003 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 211. • Number of beds: 388

HOTEL SILKEN JUAN DE AUSTRIA

PASEO ZORRILLA, 108. 47006 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 87. • Number of beds: 159

PARADOR DE TORDESILLAS(* out of the city of Valladolid)

CTRA. DE SALAMANCA, 5. 47100 TORDESILLAS

• Number of rooms: 68 • Number of beds: 136

HOTEL MELIÁ RECOLETOS

ACERA RECOLETOS. 47004 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 80 • Number of beds: 164

HOTEL NH BALAGO

C/ MIESES, 28. 47009 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 120 • Number of beds: 180.

HOTEL VINCCI FRONTAURA

PASEO DE ZORRILLA, 332-333. 47008 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 94 • Number of beds: 188.

HOTEL NOVOTEL

C/ PUERTO RICO, s/n. 47014 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 140 • Number of beds: 280.

HOTEL Foxá VALLADOLID

AVDA. MADRID, 46. 47008 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 70 • Number of beds: 140.

Three star hotels (*)**

HOTEL EL MONTICO (* out of the city of Valladolid)

CTRA BURGOS-SALAMANCA, KM 147,3. 47100 TORDESILLAS

• Number of rooms: 64 • Number of beds: 123

HOTEL EL NOGAL

C/ CONDE ANSÚREZ, 10. 47003 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 24 • Number of beds: 34

HOTEL IMPERIAL

C/ PESO, 4. 47001 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms 63 • Number of beds: 120

HOTEL JARAMIEL (* out of the city of Valladolid)

CTRA. SORIA, KM 14. 47320 TUDELA DE DUERO (VALLADOLID)

• Number of rooms: 43 • Number of beds: 75

HOTEL MOZART

C/ MENÉNDEZ PELAYO, 7. 47001 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 42 • Number of beds: 77

HOTEL PARQUE

C/ GARCIA MORATO, 17. 47007 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 186 • Number of beds: 314

HOTEL REAL DE CASTILLA (* out of the city of Valladolid)

C/ VISTALEGRE, 2. 47100 TORDESILLAS

• Number of rooms: 21 • Number of beds: 52

HOTEL TRYP SOFIA

C/ HERNANDO DE ACUÑA, 35. 47014 VALLADOLID

• Number of rooms: 70 • Number of beds: 134

PALACIO DE LAS SALINAS SPA HOTEL (* out of the city of Valladolid)

CTRA. LAS SALINAS, KM 4,5. 47400. MEDINA DEL CAMPO

• Number of rooms: 62 • Number of beds: 102

HOTEL DOÑA CARMEN (* out of the city of Valladolid)

CTA. SALAMANCA, S/N. 47100 TORDESILLAS (VALLADOLID)

• Number of rooms: 15 • Number of beds: 26

HOTEL LA MOTA (* out of the city of Valladolid)

C/ FERNANDO EL CATÓLICO, 4. 47400. MEDINA DEL CAMPO

• Number of rooms: 44 • Number of beds: 84

HOTEL RIBERA DE DUERO (* out of the city of Valladolid)

AVDA. ESCALONA, 17. 47300 PEÑAFIEL

• Number of rooms: 27 • Number of beds: 44

ANNEX/APPENDIX E

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM FOR SOCIAL EVENTS

MONDAY

20.30 WELCOME TO THE PARTICIPANT OF THE CONGRESS (ICE BREAK
with some meal "tapas", wine, etc..)

TUESDAY

19'15 GUIDED VISIT TO THE CITY OF VALLADOLID WITH THE END AT
THE MUSEUM OF PATIO HERRERIANO

WENESDAY

21:00 CONGRESS DINNER

THURSDAY

19.30 GUIDED VISIT TO THE "MUSEO NACIONAL DE ESCULTURA"
(Those belonging to "PASOS DE SEMANA SANTA")

Suggested preliminary program for companion persons:

VISITA AL ARCHIVO DE SIMANCAS, CASAS DEL TRATADO EN TORDESILLAS

VISITA A BODEGA SUBTERRÁNEA TRADICIONAL EN RUEDA Y CATA

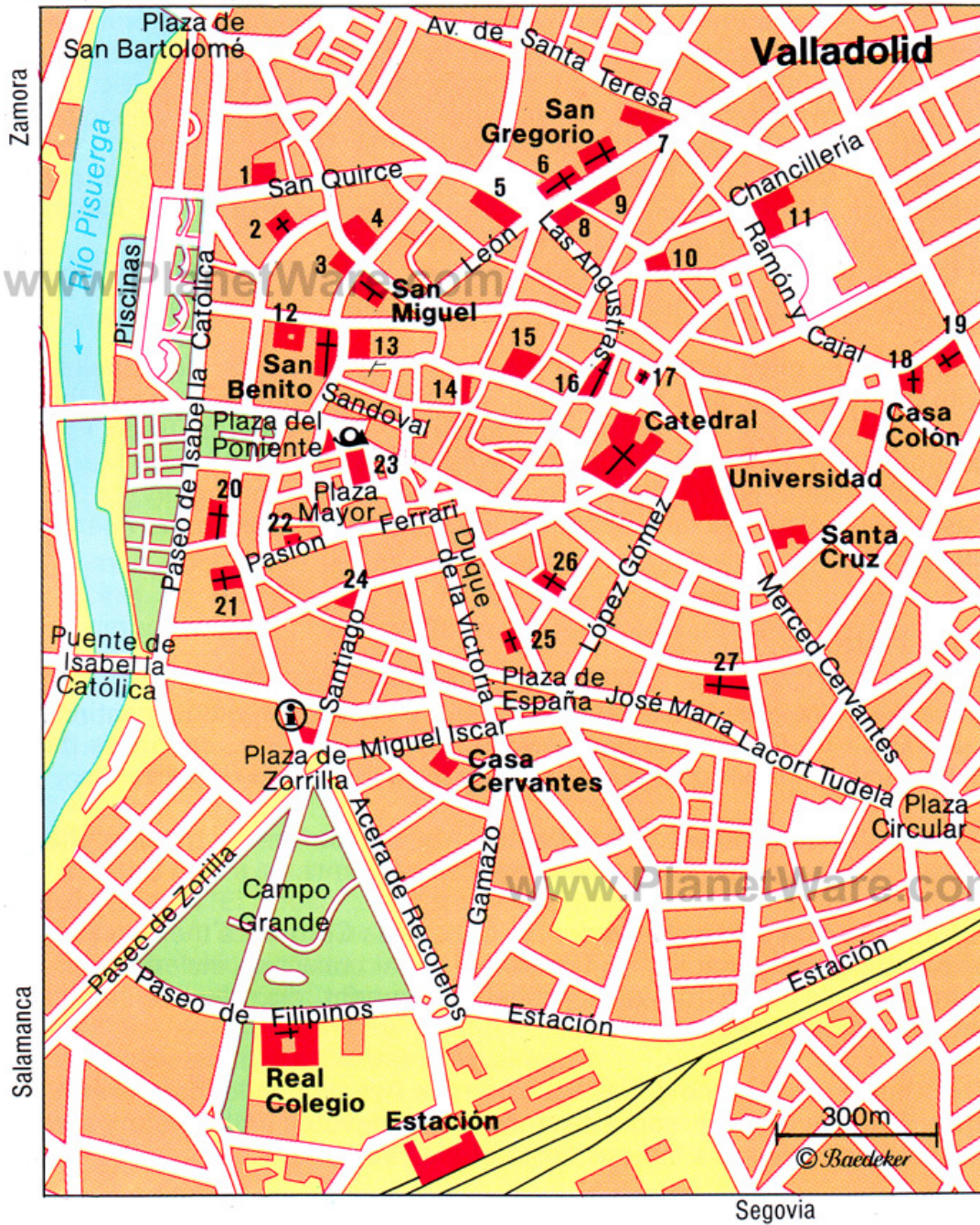
VISITA EN EL MUSEO DE ARTE CONTEMPORANEO PATIO HERRERIANO,

ENCUENTRO PLAZA DE SAN PABLO Y RUTA HEREJE

PASEO EN EL BUS TURISTICO

EXCURSIÓN POR LA PROVINCIA, VISITANDO EL MUSEO DEL VINO EN EL
CASTILLO DE PEÑAFIEL Y LA PLAZA DEL VIEJO COSO

Léon, Palencia, Burgos



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Palacio de los Condes de Benavente | 9 Casa del Marques de Villena | 19 Las Huelgas |
| 2 Santa Catalina | 10 San Martín | 20 San Lorenzo |
| 3 Palacio de los Marqueses de Valverde | 11 Palacio de los Vivero | 21 Santa Ana |
| 4 Museo Arqueológico | 12 Patio Herreriano | 22 La Pasión (Museo de Pintura) |
| 5 Palacio Real | 13 Casa de Berruete | 23 Ayuntamiento |
| 6 San Pablo | 14 La Cruz | 24 Santiago |
| 7 Casa del Sol | 15 Palacio Arzobispal | 25 Porta Coeli |
| 8 Palacio de los Pimentel | 16 Las Angustias | 26 El Salvador |
| | 17 Santa María la Antigua | 27 La Promesa |
| | 18 La Magdalena | |