

# THE ENHANCEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE

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## Résumé :

The process of patrimonialisation as the institutionalization of a practice of social character, the result of which is the valuation of cultural heritage, results from the declaration of good of common interest for humanity by UNESCO. Understanding the heritage process, its nature, the stakeholders involved and its dynamics is essential for the sustainability of cultural heritage, since the declaration alone is not enough to guarantee its protection.

The participation of civil society is not a novelty in heritage protection practices, but it is also not a priority despite being a 'sine qua non' condition for the existence of the heritage. Democratic participation is a guarantee of the right to culture and occurs through the exercise of a 'combined capacity' of the citizen, internal capacities and adequate external conditions, which allow for the enjoyment of the common good and the exercise of these functions in the social context in the three dimensions of law: participation (freedom), access and contribution. Governance assumes a role as a methodology to ensure democratic participation through the balance of powers, resources and also as a composition of interests.

The efficient management of industrial heritage and the governance of new vocations in the field of public policies should propose solutions closer to the most diverse realities. The future with sustainability and quality of life based on culture is conditioned by integrated and synergistic action between cultural heritage, territory and citizens, through democratic participation supported by governance on a local scale.

**Keywords:** Industrial Heritage, patrimonialisation (Heritage-Making Process), Public Policies, Democratic Participation, Governance

