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Country: Spain

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7.1.A Council of Europe conventions which have been signed and ratified by the state

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Convention	Date de signature (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date de ratification (dd/mm/yyyy)
Granada	10/03/1985	04/27/1989
Valetta	01/16/1992	10/01/2011
Florence	10/20/2000	11/26/2007

Faro

7.1.A Brief Overview

Granada:

The definition of the architectural heritage in the text of the Convention focuses on the definition / existence of three types of property (monuments, groups of buildings, sites). Its definition is virtually identical to that in the law of 85 in three of his categories BIC. The implementation of the measures included in the law requires a complex infrastructure itself that decides on authorizations and interventions and is serving as a control. These management areas have been developed in all regions.

Valetta:

The spirit of the Convention has been collected in various legislations, mainly regional that have arisen since. The legislative texts have collected items as inventories, pillaging or environmental impact. Paragraph most problematic areas are reserves or archeological protection, which are not covered by the law 16/85 and only some autonomous communities have incorporated in their legislation. The issue of planning as protection mode (letters archaeological preventive archeology) is one of the topics most commonly works. Also one of the points that has been understood as most important are those related to diffusion and education, where the promotion of public awareness is a priority.

Florence:

The Council of Europe adopted in 2000, in Florence, the European Convention Landscape, specific first international treaty on the subject, which came into force in 2004 and was ratified by Spain in 2007, since then compromising public administrations and individuals, and therefore the development of a National Plan of Cultural Landscape. The Department of Fine Arts and Cultural Heritage, through the Heritage Institute of Spain, aware of this need and in response to the commitment made by Spain to the ratification of international conventions and other with marked impact on the landscape, proposes implementation of this Plan, in the belief that its development will help set the stage for the conservation of cultural landscapes and the proper management of their transformations. The field of application of the National Plan of Cultural Landscape is the whole territory of State. National Plan commitments: - Better and more consideration of the natural, ecological, environmental, cultural and economic aspects of Spanish landscapes, to identify cultural landscapes and their relation to land use. - The recognition of the legal character of the landscape, both as a right as a duty, as a basis for involving the various

levels of government, the business sectors and social groups in the assessment, maintenance and improvement of cultural landscapes. - The introduction of cultural landscapes in education and training experts and technicians. - The public awareness and public participation in relation to the collective values of the area and the cultural landscape, as well as economic and social cooperation. All this from a chance for a better more integrated land management and greater social participation. - The administrative agreement. - The incorporation and management of cultural landscapes sectorial policies. - European and international cooperation in this field. Lines of action: - Developing an inventory / Registration cultural landscapes -Development of Catalogs -Promoting characterization studies of cultural landscapes. -Research projects. -Training, aimed at promoting knowledge of cultural landscapes. -Dissemination activities (including best practices) -Development master plans -Intervention projects. -Cultural tourism Some regions have taken the witness, adding the figure of the landscape as an important element in the planning, or even going to develop specific legislation in this area. Law 4/2004, of June 30, the Generalitat of Valencia, Spatial Planning and Landscape Protection, developed by the Landscape Regulations Valencia (Decree 67/2006) Law 8/2005, of June 8, in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia Protection, Landscape and Land Management and Law 7/2008, of July 7, Landscape Protection of the Autonomous Community of Galicia. Spain is involved in: RECEP-ENELC European Network of local and regional authorities for the implementation of the European landscape convention. <http://www.recep-enelc.net/pageLoc.php?idlna=5&idFam=1&lang=en>

7.1.B If your state has not yet ratified all of these conventions, please briefly describe the efforts being made to reach this

Brief overview

Faro:

Ratification is one of the priorities of the present government and is ongoing.

7.1.C Council of Europe Recommendations about cultural heritage reflected / incorporated in legislation or policy of yourstate.

7.1.C Recommendations:

Recommendation	Theme	Reflected/incorporated in Legislation	Reflected/incorporated in Policy	Not applic
Rec (1980) 16	Specialised training	No	No	No
Rec (1981) 13	Declining craft trades	No	No	No
Rec (1985) 8	Film heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1986) 11	Urban open space	No	No	No
Rec (1986) 15	Architectural heritage - Craft trades	No	Yes	No
Rec (1987) 24	Industrial towns	No	Yes	No
Rec (1989) 5	Archaeology - town / country planning	Yes	No	No
Rec (1989) 6	Rural architectural heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1990) 20	Industrial, technical and civil	No	Yes	No

	engineering heritage			
Rec (1991) 6	Funding architectural heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1991) 13	20th Century architectural heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1993) 9	Architectural heritage / natural disasters	No	No	No
Rec (1995) 3	Documentation architectural heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1995) 9	Cultural Landscapes	No	Yes	No
Rec (1996) 6	Protection against unlawful acts	Yes	No	No
Rec (1997) 2	Physical deterioration - pollution	No	No	No
Rec (1998) 4	Historic complexes, immovable and moveable property	Yes	No	No
Rec (1998) 5	Heritage education	No	Yes	No
Rec (2001) 15	History teaching	No	Yes	No
Rec (2003) 1	Tourism as a factor for sustainable development	No	Yes	No
Rec (2004) 3	Geological heritage	No	No	No
Rec (2005) 13	University heritage	No	No	No
Rec (2008) 3	Guidelines - implementing the Landscape Convention	No	Yes	No

7.2.A Are visions or strategies for heritage going to change in the short and medium term?

7.2.A Vertical Tabs

Integrated Approach

7.2.A.

The strategic guidelines are available at:

PLAN ESTRATÉGICO GENERAL 2012-2015 SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE CULTURA – (GENERAL STRATEGIC PLAN 2012-2015 -MINISTRY OF CULTURE)

<http://www.cultura.gob.es/principal/docs/novedades/2012/PlanEstrategicoGeneral2012-2015.pdf>

Strategy 1.4 Develop a prevention plan in heritage protection against looting and smuggling and efficiency in repression. Strategy 1.6 Promote the rehabilitation and upgrading of standards, methods and techniques of conservation and restoration of cultural heritage. Strategy 1.7 Fostering accessibility to cultural heritage and documentation related to cultural property. Strategy 2.3 Improve the system of legal protection of historical heritage. Strategy 2.5 Enhance communication and cooperation on the field of Cultural Heritage. Strategy 3.4 Strengthening the international projection of our cultural heritage in the area of the UNESCO Convention. Strategy 3.5 Further initiatives of heritage protection in Europe. Strategy 5.6 Promote information systems and dissemination of cultural heritage kept in museums, increasing quality cultural content online to serve the citizens. Strategy 5.7 To promote research, development and innovation in the field of Cultural Heritage.

THE PRIORITIES CAN BE SUMMARIZED:

Documentation

To obtain a collective catalogue of the objects making up Spanish historical heritage, that would be used on one hand as an effective instrument for their protection and on the other as a basis for their dissemination through the Internet.

To promote relations with private individuals through tax incentives,

As stated in other section, which establishes what are known as incentive measures. On the other hand, there is at present a Foundation and Tax Incentive Act for private participation in public-interest activities that is now in the process of being reformed.

Cooperation with the different Autonomous Community administrations

This means reaching a consensus on the all policy and activities through the Council of Historical Heritage, (coordinating body between the federal government and the Autonomous Communities) and to prepare projects of common interest.

Heritage of Humanity

Spain ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1982 and since then this has become a priority for our country. This has involved obtaining 43 candidacies, which means that it is the country with the second highest number of candidacies worldwide.

The Government Departments for Culture together with the Autonomous Communities collaborate with the local Municipal Councils in developing appropriate protection policies to ensure the maintenance of the values set by the listing of these 43 properties as World Heritage. This collaboration aims at favouring the development of protection and conservation projects for these objects, and promoting their dissemination, both nationally and internationally. To this end, the government departments for Culture make a call for this purpose in the form of a competition. The total figure allocated in the 2012 General State Budget (PGE) to these aids amounts to 2,000,000 euros.

We should point out the Spanish International Cooperation Agency's Heritage

Conservation Program that is basically implemented in Latin America. This program includes three lines of work: the regeneration of historical centres, the restoration of monuments, and workshop-schools.

Education

At the national level, the General Sub-Directorate for the Protection of the Historical Heritage of the government departments for Culture carried out extensive educational work in the field of legal protection for heritage, and particularly World Heritage. In this regard, courses on the topic addressed to different professional communities involved in heritage preservation (judges and prosecutors, National Security Agencies, customs personnel, museum curators, heritage managers,...), courses of a general nature or focusing on specific aspects of heritage have been given annually. This work also, as we have indicated above, has an international aspect, addressed fundamentally to Latin America, where these courses are given, also annually, in Training Centres belonging to Spanish Cooperation.

National plans are instruments of cultural heritage management, from the study of the items making up that allow rationalize and optimize resources for preservation and dissemination, ensuring at all times the coordination of the actions of administrative agencies national, regional and local levels.

National Conservation Plans are a synthesis of two figures: National Plans Information provided by Law 16/1985 on Spanish Historical Heritage, Heritage Council's competence, and the Conservation and Restoration Plans under the decree creating the Institute Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage Institute today in Spain. The legal basis of the national plans is in the Law 16/1985 on Spanish Historical Heritage, which states in its second article that "the State Administration take steps to facilitate collaboration with other public authorities and of these between yes, and to collect and provide as much information as accurate. " It also states that "communication and exchange of programs and information regarding the performance Spanish Heritage will be provided by the Heritage Council."

The first was the National Plan of Cathedrals, made from 1987 and approved in 1990, followed the Industrial Heritage, Defensive Architecture, Cultural Landscape and abbeys, monasteries and convents in the first decade of the century. Currently the Institute of Cultural Heritage of Spain, in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, is working on redefining:

- National Plan Cathedrals • National Plan Defensive Architecture • National Plan of Cultural Landscape • National Industrial Heritage Plan

And the definition and implementation of new plans:

- National Plan Abbeys, Monasteries and Convents • National Plan for Safeguarding Intangible Heritage • National Plan Heritage Documentation • National Preventive Conservation Plan • National Plan for Research on Heritage Conservation • National Heritage Plan twentieth century • National Education Plan and Heritage • National Plan Traditional Architecture

Protection of the Underwater Archaeological Heritage

In 2005, Spain ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage approved by the UNESCO General Assembly on November 2, 2001, and has begun a series of joint actions with other countries through collaboration agreements as advised in this Convention (Art.6.1), as well as a number of measures at the national level. In this regard, in October of 2007 the Council for the Historical Heritage approved the National Plan for Protection of the Underwater Archaeological Heritage.

SAU have assumed authority over the protection of historical heritage through their own legislation. The Ministry is obliged to collaborate and act as the co-ordinator between them, especially through the Historical Heritage Council.

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