

**NATIONAL PLAN FOR PREVENTIVE  
CONSERVATION**

March 2011

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## **INTRODUCTION**

National Plans are management instruments that set out a unified action methodology on ensembles of cultural assets, coordinate the participation of the different institutions, define intervention criteria and optimise resources according to the conservation needs of the cultural assets.

To achieve these objectives, the National Plans must perform an in-depth exploration of any aspects relating to research, documentation, preventive conservation and dissemination, both in the actions undertaken and in the knowledge acquired.

In the conviction that the preventive conservation strategy is a step forward in the conservation of cultural heritage, we will promote the implementation of prevention strategies in all actions foreseen in the National Plans, developing organisational models, working methods and management protocols or tools that adapt to the particularities of the different manifestations of cultural heritage, independently of the means available.

The need and opportunity for a National Plan for Preventive Conservation (PNCP) is justified by the importance of implementing a prevention strategy as a fundamental principle for the conservation of Cultural Heritage and the existing gaps and difficulties for its application in some of its manifestations.

In the instruments that the state legislation provides for the conservation of cultural heritage, the National Plan for Preventive Conservation is formulated with the aim of fostering the coordination of efforts and resources of the different competent administrations, promoting the development of scientific and technical information and research and facilitating citizens' access to the Spanish cultural heritage.

To this end, the National Plan for Preventive Conservation is considered a necessary instrument for the spreading of organisational models, working methods, action criteria and management protocols or tools as a fundamental principle for the conservation of cultural heritage and its maintenance in a viable and sustainable manner over time. This all takes into account the available resources, the need to make the desirable use and enjoyment of the cultural assets compatible with their conservation and the necessary involvement of society in this objective.

The usefulness of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation acquires even more relevance from the point of view of the participation and collaboration of all institutions and agents involved in the design of guidelines and lines of action that may serve as a reference to address the difficulties posed by the conservation of heritage in a systematic, harmonised and efficient way.

## 1.- BASIC ASPECTS

### 1.1.- Status of the issue

In the resolution of the Vantaa<sup>1</sup> meeting of 2000 hosted by the ICCROM to drive forward preventive conservation on a European scale, institutional leadership was already viewed as the first strategic focus for implementing preventive conservation as the fundamental principle for the conservation of cultural heritage. Since that date we have been able to analyse the result obtained with some degree of perspective. We can thus observe that in Spain the institutional thrust has materialised at legislative, professional and partially organisational level. The greatest development in the application of this strategy has essentially occurred in museums.

In the regulatory aspect, state legislation, which was modified during the 1980s, has not yet incorporated preventive conservation as a fundamental principle of cultural heritage conservation, a concept that does appear in the Autonomous sphere in different regulations developed subsequently. This is especially expressed in museum regulations. It is in some institutions (museums, libraries, archives) where the most elaborate preventive conservation work is being professionally done, thanks to the creation of departments with specific tasks in this domain. However, the drafting of programmed working plans or documents in preventive conservation and their implementation in the institutional management system has seen very limited development.

But the application of the principle of preventive conservation cannot be restricted to conserving the movable assets of museums, archives and libraries. The wealth of the Spanish cultural heritage implies that a very important part of it is constituted by immovable assets, consisting of historic buildings with unique elements (paintings, murals, altarpieces, etc) containing an important number of movable assets; monuments, historic centres; cultural landscapes; archaeological sites or caves with prehistoric art, which have no resources or technical means to develop a preventive conservation strategy.

In this regard we should emphasise that the legislation in the Autonomous sphere is also developing regulations to apply preventive conservation criteria in certain interventions such as archaeological sites<sup>2</sup>.

We should also consider a category of recently recognised assets such as the **intangible heritage**, which, in defiance of the great wealth expressed in rites, customs and celebrations intrinsically linked to material assets, has hitherto not been given the appropriate consideration and for which real Preventive Conservation protocols are almost non-existent. Its recognition also represents a technical and organisational challenge that must be addressed. In this regard, in 2009 the "Sessions for Preventive Conservation in Places of Worship" was held at the headquarters of the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute, IPCE, at which the

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<sup>1</sup> Appendix I.- Towards a European Strategy on Preventive Conservation. Vantaa (Finland) 21-22 September 2000. ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property)

<sup>2</sup> Appendix II.- *Study of the term "Preventive Conservation" in Spanish legislation in regard to cultural heritage*. Drafted by the Subdirectorate-General for the Protection of the Historical Heritage of the Ministry of Culture

preventive conservation of the intangible heritage was considered for the first time and some notions on the methodology to be applied in this case were outlined. For this reason, owing to the technical complexity and the need to apply new working methods that we sense have to be different from the ones applied to date, national plans have been started up that converge with the objectives of the PNCP in regard to the definition of effective methodologies for their conservation, namely the intangible heritage and cultural landscapes.

Moreover, alluding to the Vantaa resolution, the second strategic principle considered was institutional planning. This expressed the need to incorporate long-term planning by using methodologies consistent with the concept of preventive conservation. The development of this aspect continues to be highly rudimentary in our institutions, but it is essential to implement it in their management system, generalising the axiom that preventive conservation is the task of all, from the management team to the lowliest worker of the institution, and not only the specialised technicians who work in isolation in their workshops and labs to improve the state of conservation of the collections, oblivious of the planning and definition of priorities.

Other strategic principles requiring a revision integrated into an overall analysis are training, access to specialised information and diffusion and awareness-raising among the public that accesses our heritage, this being an aspect that has barely been developed.

The need to implement a National Plan for Preventive Conservation is deduced from this summary analysis, aiming to improve the methodological and organisational aspects in museums, archives and libraries and to develop effective methodological tools for addressing preventive conservation in other heritage elements (buildings, private collections, places of worship, etcetera).

## **1.2.- Initial approach**

In this case, unlike other national plans in which it has been a methodological requirement to set the limits of the heritage that is subject to the plan, it would be more necessary to establish the significance of the principle of preventive conservation as the guiding principle or essential criterion on which the methodologies and actions developed are based.

### **What is Preventive Conservation?**

As an initial approach or starting point, and reflecting the different trends and working methods found in specialized bibliography and in the experiences undergone in the international domain, preventive conservation can be summarised as a strategy for cultural heritage conservation that proposes a systematic working method for identifying, evaluating, detecting and controlling the risks of deterioration of objects, collections and, by extension, any cultural asset, in order to eliminate or minimise such risks, acting on the source of the problems, which are generally found in factors external to the cultural assets themselves, thus preventing their deterioration or loss and the need to embark on drastic and costly treatments applied to such assets.

Preventive conservation strategy encompasses aspects that should be taken into account, such as sustainability, i.e., the need to apply ongoing efforts over time, the optimisation of resources and accessibility understood as the bringing of the cultural assets to society, all of them concepts that have a positive impact on improving the state of conservation of the heritage.

### **What is the working method?**

Although with some differences owing to widely varying factors, the fundamental working method that has been gradually adapted to each specific case is based on the following aspects:

- Analysis of the cultural assets, their state of conservation, the use made of them and how they are managed.
- Analysis of deterioration risks, their appraisal and definition of priorities in regard to monitoring and control methods.
- Design of monitoring and control methods by analysing the available resources, defining the technical means and working procedures and their programmed planning, always with the horizon in mind of making the use and management of the assets compatible with their conservation.

### **Which are the fundamental principles?**

- To control the risks of deterioration by acting on the factors of the medium and the models of use and management in order to prevent deterioration occurring or accelerating, rather than acting on the effect they have on the assets themselves.
- To use the working method proposed for preventive conservation in defining priorities for the resources to be employed in the means and procedures for the conservation of the assets.
- To use preventive conservation planning in institutions as a sustainable working tool applicable to ensembles of assets as a matter of priority.

## **Which aspects does Preventive Conservation contemplate?**

In general though not systematic terms, any effort made in the application of preventive conservation working methods focuses on a series of aspects concentrating the greater part of the deterioration risks threatening the cultural assets:

- Absence of the appropriate basic documentation for drafting a preventive conservation plan.
- Physical damage caused by inappropriate manipulation or layout or by pressure on their use.
- Damage or loss caused by antisocial acts such as theft, plunder, vandalism or armed conflict.
- Damage or loss caused by disasters such as fire, earthquakes or floods.
- Damage caused by unsuitable ambient conditions, such as microclimatic factors, radiation associated with light and air pollution, among others.
- Damage caused by bio-deterioration generally associated with unsuitable ambient conditions and deficiencies in the layout and maintenance of the facilities.
- Damage or loss relating to negligence in the monitoring and control procedures.
- It is obvious that the complexity of conserving certain cultural assets such as the historic centres of cities, cultural landscapes, cave art and cultural assets linked to natural ecosystems, or the components of the intangible heritage, demand specific and complex tools that are very different to those developed hitherto when applying preventive conservation strategies.

## **2.- METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

### **2.1.- Objectives**

The scope and repercussion of the Plan's objectives apply to the entire heritage, with a transversal approach in comparison to other national plans and to any other initiative and effort in cultural heritage conservation. This is why the aim is to achieve broad repercussion and important improvements in the key aspects of the active protection of cultural assets, such as:

- research in risk identification and analysis
- research in conservation methods and techniques
- defining working criteria and methods

- coordinating actions
- optimising resources
- training and access to information
- disseminating and fostering society's access to cultural heritage and to the methods and means employed in its conservation

As already pointed out in the introduction, the National Plan for Preventive Conservation is designed to be a synthetic and integrating management instrument with an interdisciplinary approach, as befits the different management and technical spheres on which the conservation of cultural heritage depends. Its main objective is:

- driving forward initiatives, materialised in studies that will permit defining and developing methodologies and management models.
- programming and coordinating interventions that will allow the preventive conservation strategy to become widespread and implemented from a methodological standpoint and also from that of the practical application in specific projects, in keeping with the priority lines defined in the plan.

From analysing the degree of introduction and development of preventive conservation in the different manifestations of cultural heritage, we can infer the need to define and dedicate efforts to certain particular objectives. Thus, the foreseeable objectives in regard to the thrust of studies and interventions to be undertaken in the preventive conservation of movable assets, and especially those conserved in museums, archives and libraries, should be set in projects relating to improvements in the implementation, organisation and management of the conservation of collections.

Moreover, the objectives of the studies and actions associated with immovable assets require these efforts to be focused on the development of organisational models among the different agents, in such a way as to integrate the monitoring and maintenance tasks under defined criteria and working methods to allow the deterioration risks of these assets to be properly controlled. In the case of buildings and ensembles covered by the different national plans, planning will be coordinated for the necessary introduction of the principle of preventive conservation and the existing management and action instruments will be analysed, these being master plans, plans for special protection and other instruments created for the conservation of cultural heritage.

## **2.2.- Coordination of actions**

The National Plan for Preventive Conservation is a common methodological framework that embraces the actions of the public administrations, of private entities and of society in general.

This necessarily requires a high degree of coordination so that the participation of any of them occurs in an appropriate manner, with the knowledge of all stakeholders, and in keeping with the best conservation of the assets.

The Commission<sup>3</sup> created for the drafting of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation has consensually formulated the priority working lines focusing on the work to be performed, which are listed in the actions programming section.

The National Plan for Preventive Conservation, as with the other plans, will be submitted to the Heritage Council for approval and the creation will be proposed of an interdisciplinary Technical Monitoring Commission of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation comprised of technicians representing the central administration, representatives of the Autonomous administrations and external experts.

Given the breadth of aspects and approaches that can be subject to study or intervention, the Technical Commission will have the occasional support of advisers for consulting and participating in highly specific aspects. The profile of the members who comprise the Technical Commission, both stable members and occasional advisers, will be that of professionals of recognised prestige in each one of the fields, both in the national and in the international domain.

The task of this Technical Commission will be the appraisal and monitoring of the theoretical aspects in the different working lines as well as the theoretical approach to the planned actions. It will also have the function of validating and/or proposing the basic working lines, the studies on criteria and methodology and interventions in keeping with the formulated working lines.

In order to establish comprehensive and permanent communications and coordination between the administrations, the Autonomous Communities will designate interlocutors through whom the information will be channelled. The plan's coordination will be entrusted to the Preventive Conservation Section of the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute (IPCE).

### **2.3.- Development of the Plan**

The National Plan for Preventive Conservation is formulated as a management instrument for achieving the proposed objectives, and so any studies and interventions that the Technical Monitoring Commission approves and establishes will have specific funding.

Once approved by the Heritage Council, it is proposed to develop the plan over three phases or execution stages:

- A first phase for the organisational training development of the Technical Monitoring Commission and the definition of the guidelines for its functioning and coordination.
  
- A second phase will address the studies, papers and reference documents that will advance the setting of criteria and methodology.
  
- The third phase will deal with projects and interventions that adopt the theoretical work undertaken in the previous phase.

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<sup>3</sup> See Appendix III. Commission for the drafting of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation

The total estimated duration of the Plan is ten years. The development of the second and third phases may overlap over time for projects being undertaken with different execution times.

### **3.- LINES OF ACTION**

7 working lines are proposed as a starting point, grouped into four general sections accommodating all the aspects that should be studied thoroughly as a matter of priority:

#### **A. PROPOSALS FOR STUDIES AND RESEARCH**

##### **1. Definition of methodological models and implementation instruments.**

1.1. Definition of criteria on content and evaluation methods of the preventive conservation plans.

1.2. Study and research on risk identification, analysis and evaluation systems.

1.3. Design of tools for the implementation of preventive conservation plans.

#### **B. PROPOSALS FOR PILOT PROJECTS IN PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION**

A line of action aiming to develop pilot projects for drafting and implementing preventive conservation plans in specific institutions and whose execution will serve as a model for institutions and professionals in the drafting of plans in similar institutions. The execution of these projects is estimated in 3-year periods, developed over the following phases: 1) Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions and the institution and its functioning. 2) Analysis of deterioration risks and definition of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. 3) Staff training, Implementation of the Plan and assessment of its suitability.

##### **2. Pilot project for a preventive conservation plan for museums, archives and libraries.**

In-depth definition and implementation of preventive conservation plans for institutions such as museums, libraries and archives which conserve the greater part of the collections comprising the movable cultural assets of the Spanish cultural heritage.

2.1. Design of organisational and coordination models in the implementation of Preventive Conservation plans.

2.2. Development of the specific monitoring and control methods for risk factors.

2.3. Definition of content and procedures for developing preventive conservation plans.

**3. Pilot project for a preventive conservation plan for institutions with heritage in use (places of worship, private collections, buildings listed as Assets of Cultural Interest).**

3.1. Design of organisational and coordination models in the implementation of Preventive Conservation plans.

3.2. Development of specific monitoring and control methods for risk factors.

**4. Pilot project for a preventive conservation plan for immovable assets such as historic buildings, architectural ensembles, archaeological sites and historic centres.**

The aim is to develop a tool to serve as a model for implementing preventive conservation plans based on the monitoring and control of deterioration risks and on the definition of programmed maintenance protocols for buildings, creating comprehensive organisational models that distribute functions and responsibilities among the different bodies and entities involved in their conservation.

4.1. Design of organisational and coordination models in the implementation of Preventive Conservation plans.

4.2. In-depth analysis of documentation content prior to risk analysis.

4.3. Design of programmed maintenance protocols.

4.4. Design of strategies for the implementation of action protocols and definition of levels of involvement of the different agents.

**5. Pilot project for a preventive conservation plan for cultural assets with natural values such as caves and sites containing prehistoric art, cloisters and gardens linked to buildings, parks and natural environments and cultural landscapes.**

5.1. Comprehensive characterisation of this type of heritage and its environment.

5.2. Analysis of deterioration risks.

5.3. Definition of scopes, phases and priorities for designing the technical means and appropriate procedures to undertake effective monitoring and control of deterioration risks.

## **C. TRAINING PROPOSALS**

### **6. Definition and development of priority training lines in Preventive Conservation.**

- 6.1. Training for conservation-restoration professionals to help develop capabilities in drafting preventive conservation plans and papers in the different manifestations of Cultural Assets.
- 6.2. Training in preventive conservation to undertake tasks involving the monitoring and control of deterioration risks and maintenance of immovable assets, aimed at training multidisciplinary teams working on the conservation of cultural heritage.

## **D. DISSEMINATION PROPOSALS**

### **7. Definition and development of priority lines in dissemination.**

- 7.1. Dissemination programme targeting the user public.

The application of conservation policies in cultural heritage based on a prevention strategy requires not only the participation of the stakeholders but also broad social support. To this end it is necessary to better disseminate the efforts made in cultural heritage conservation, producing information suited to different segments of society.

The information and material produced on different mediums must impact in parallel on initiatives for the enhancement of cultural heritage, for the divulging of objectives and the instruments used in preventive conservation and on disseminating the importance and benefits of implementing this strategy in regard to improving the state of conservation of cultural heritage in general, the greater capacity for transmission to future generations, improvements in knowledge and accessibility to society and higher profitability of the efforts made.

- 7.2. Dissemination programme aimed at professionals.

- 7.2.1. Editing and publishing guides, manuals and research papers on the studies, pilot projects and training proposals undertaken within the National Plan or papers of scientific interest that impact on methodological aspects and those of practical application, of training and of dissemination of the preventive conservation strategy of cultural heritage.

7.2.2. Use of information technologies for disseminating publications, conferences, technical sessions, courses, technical advances in instrumentation and materials and development of databases relating to the different aspects of preventive conservation.

#### **4.- EXECUTION AND MONITORING**

##### **4.1.- Economic and financial study**

The implementation of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation demands the coordinated action of the different administrations, which have to make investments in the areas of their competence.

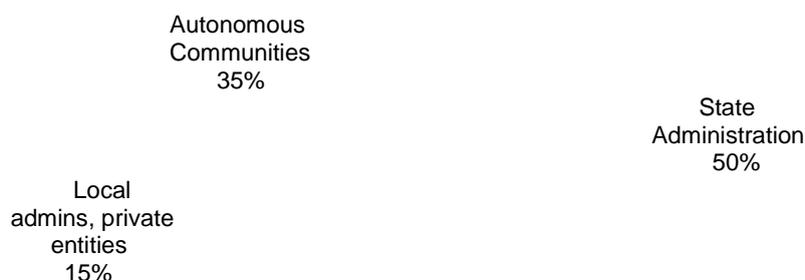
Thus, for the development of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation, the Ministry of Culture, through the IPCE, has earmarked an initial allocation of 200,000 euros from the 2011 budget. This figure will allow studies and pilot projects to be started for developing and implementing preventive conservation programmes.

For successive years the Ministry of Culture, with the participation of other state bodies, is foreseeing an annual budget allocation that will gradually increase until it reaches in the year 2015 a figure in the region of a million euros.

To this we should add the investment of Autonomous Communities, local administrations, foundations, associations and the Catholic Church, which in total could be estimated at a figure similar to the state administration's contribution. We could therefore anticipate an approximate budget allocation estimate in the 2011-2015 period of around seven million euros.



Distribution of investments



This study reflects the investment figures forecast for the 2011-2015 period. The budget distribution, according to the proposed lines of action that the state administration will foreseeably undertake during the 2011-2015 period in accordance with the programme recorded in section 4.2., would be consistent with the following:

**Forecasted budget allocation for the 2011-2015 period. State administration**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
<b>A) St. &amp; Inv.</b>	121,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	108,000	<b>553,000</b>
<b>B) P.C.Plans</b>	60,000	510,000	580,000	600,000	690,000	<b>2,440,000</b>
<b>C) Training</b>	13,000	80,000	79,000	75,000	60,000	<b>307,000</b>
<b>D) Dissemination</b>	6,000	36,000	36,000	48,000	96,000	<b>222,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>734,000</b>	<b>803,000</b>	<b>831,000</b>	<b>954,000</b>	<b>3,522,000</b>

These amounts would be increased in proportion to the contributions from the other institutions, which would foreseeably invest in undertaking 10 Preventive Conservation projects, 17 training courses and other training activities and 17 dissemination initiatives, according to the estimations made:

**Forecasted budget allocation for the 2011-2015 period. Other institutions**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
<b>A) St. &amp; Inv.</b>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>B) P.C.Plans</b>	-----	748,250	748,250	748,250	748,250	<b>2,993,000</b>
<b>C) Training</b>	-----	76,750	76,750	76,750	76,750	<b>307,000</b>
<b>D) Dissemination</b>	-----	55,500	55,500	55,500	55,500	<b>222,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	-----	880,500	880,500	880,500	880,500	<b>3,522,000</b>

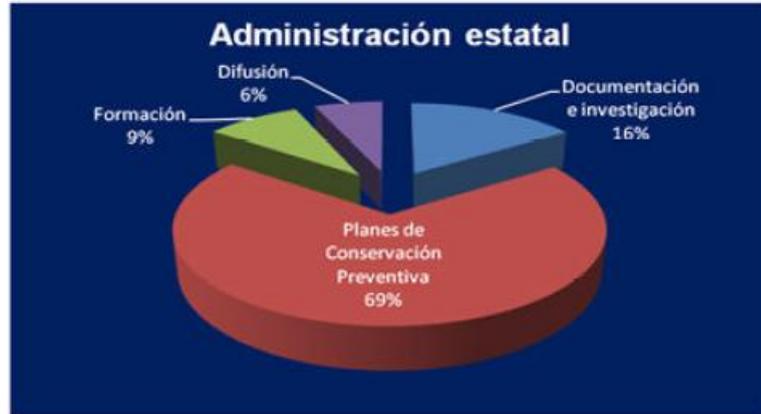
This means that in these first five years of plan development 31 studies, 17 preventive conservation projects in different spheres and 64 training courses could be undertaken and 32 dissemination initiatives would be pushed forward.

The greatest investment would be made in designing and implementing projects on preventive conservation plans in different spheres of cultural assets, which would gradually incorporate the information and the methodological and technical advances developed in the programmed studies. The rest of the budget would be allocated to training activities for professionals and for dissemination, both among conservation professionals and the general public.

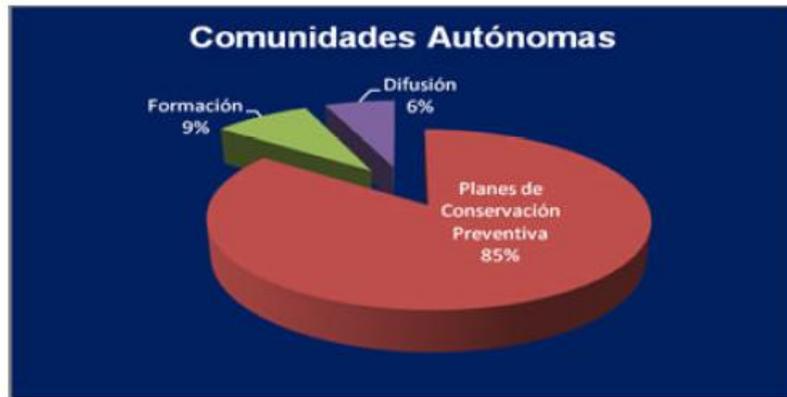
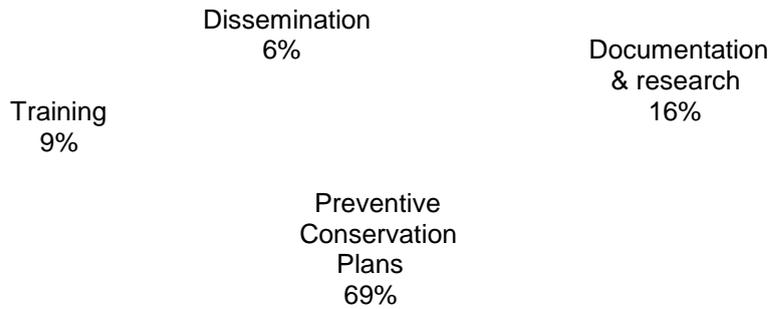
**Total forecasted budget allocation for the 2011-2015 period**

	State administratio	Autonomous Communities	Local ad. and private entities	TOTAL
<b>A) St. &amp; Inv.</b>	553,000	-----	-----	553,000
<b>B) P.C.Plans</b>	2,440,000	2,095,100	897,900	5,433,000
<b>C) Training</b>	307,000	214,900	92,100	614,000
<b>D) Dissemination</b>	222,000	155,400	66,600	444,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,522,000	2,465,400	1,056,600	7,044,000

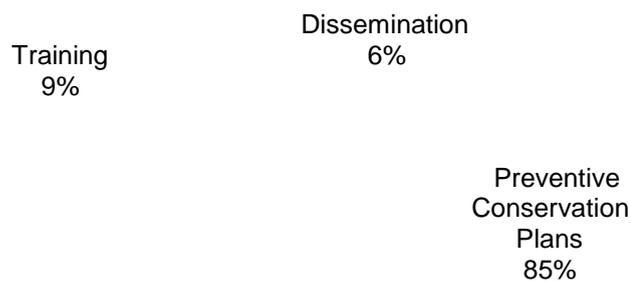
The estimation of the budget allocation percentage in regard to the total calculation, and depending on the proposed lines of action, would be the following for the 2011-2015 period:



### State Administration

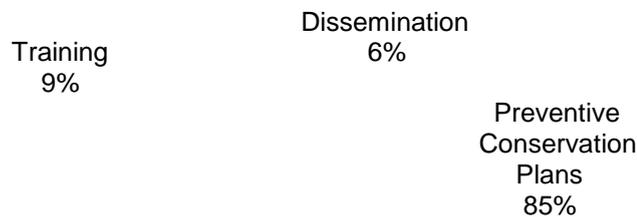


### Autonomous Communities





Local administrations and private entities



#### 4.2. Actions programme

The actions which the Ministry of Culture would embark on through the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute, as part of the programming of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation, are listed below.

##### YEAR 2011

##### A: Studies on methodology and implementation instruments:

- 1) Contents and Evaluation of Preventive Conservation Plans. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 2) Evaluation Indicators of the Plan. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 3) Identification and evaluation of deterioration risks. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 4) Organisational models for developing Preventive Conservation in Institutions. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 5) Analysis of training needs in Preventive Conservation. (16,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 6) Analysis of dissemination strategies of Preventive Conservation. (15,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 7) Research project in aspects relating to Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).

**B: Pilot Projects (with a three-year duration)**

- 1) Pilot Project in Preventive Conservation in Archaeological Sites. Phase 1: Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions, and the institution and its functioning. (30,000.00 €/9 months' execution).
- 2) Pilot Project in Preventive Conservation in Museums. Phase 1: Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions, and the institution and its functioning. (30,000.00 €/9 months' execution).

**C: Training initiatives:**

- 1) Technical Sessions on Monitoring and Analysis of Ambient Conditions. (10,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 2) Preparation and Coordination of a Training Course for multidisciplinary teams. (3,000.00 €/2 months' execution).

**D: Dissemination initiatives:**

- 1) Preparing material for undertaking a divulging activity as part of the museum workshop programme aimed at schoolchildren. (6,000.00 €/2 months' execution).

**YEAR 2012****A: Studies on methodology and implementation instruments:**

- 1) Comparative Study of Intervention and Prevention Strategies. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 2) Optimisation Study of Tools for the Monitoring and Control of Deterioration Risks in the Preventive Conservation Plans. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 3) Study for Adapting the Deterioration Risks Identification and Evaluation Methodology in Immovable Assets. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 4) Comparative Study of Evaluation Systems for Preventive Conservation Plans in the International Sphere. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).

- 5) Research Project in aspects relating to Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 6) Organisation and monitoring of the activities of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/12 months' execution).

**B: Pilot Projects (with a three-year duration).**

- 1) Pilot Project of the Preventive Conservation Plan in Archaeological Sites. Phase 2: Analysis of deterioration risks, definition and execution of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (200,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 2) Pilot Project of the Preventive Conservation Plan in Museums. Phase 2: Analysis of deterioration risks, definition and execution of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (250,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 3) Pilot Project of the Preventive Conservation Plan in Buildings. Phase 1: Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions, and the institution and its functioning. (60,000.00 €/12 months' execution).

**C: Training initiatives:**

- 1) Preparing teaching material. (8,000.00 €).
- 2) Course for trainers in preventive conservation. (1 edition x 15,000.00 €).
- 3) Course for personnel performing dissemination activities on preventive conservation in museums. (1 edition x 15,000.00 €).
- 4) Imparting Training Courses for multidisciplinary teams. (2 editions x 15,000.00 €).
- 5) Grant for technical personnel in preventive conservation. (2 x 12,000.00 €).
- 6) Evaluating and driving forward the training line in preventive conservation in public institutions. (3,000.00 €).

**D: Dissemination initiatives:**

- 1) Preparing material for disseminating preventive conservation in museums for an adult public. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 2) Manual for the Monitoring and Control of Ambient Conditions. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 3) Guide for the Drafting and Evaluation of Preventive Conservation Plans. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).

**YEAR 2013**

**A: Studies on methodology and implementation instruments:**

- 1) Analysis of Information Technologies for Developing a Consultation and Documentation Platform for Preventive Conservation Professionals. (18,000.00€ / 6 months' execution).
- 2) Study of Decision-Taking Flows in the Application of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 3) Compilation of Information and Producing a Database on Preventive Conservation Methodology. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 4) Compilation of Information and Producing a Database on Technical Advances, Instrumentation, Facilities and Materials used in Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 5) Research project in aspects relating to Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 6) Organising and monitoring the activities of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).

## **B: Pilot Projects (with a three-year duration).**

- 1) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Archaeological Sites. Phase 3: Personnel training, Implementation of the Plan and evaluation of its suitability. (80,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 2) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Museums. Phase 3: Personnel Training, Implementation of the Plan and evaluation of its suitability. (80,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 3) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Buildings. Phase 2: Analysis of deterioration risks, definition and execution of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (300,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 4) 2<sup>nd</sup> Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Buildings. Phase 1: Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions, and the institution and its functioning. (60,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 5) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Cultural Assets with heritage in use. Phase 1: Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions, and the institution and its functioning. (60,000.00 €/12 months' execution).

## **C: Training initiatives**

- 1) Preparing teaching material. (4,000.00€).
- 2) Evaluation of the development of training activity in public institutions. (6,000.00€).
- 3) Course for trainers in preventive conservation. (1 edition x 15,000.00 €).
- 4) Course for personnel involved in preventive conservation dissemination activities in museums. (5 editions x 15,000.00 €).
- 5) Imparting Training Courses for multidisciplinary teams. (2 editions x 15,000.00 €).
- 6) Grant for technical personnel in preventive conservation. (2 x 12,000.00 €).

## **D: Dissemination initiatives**

- 1) Guide on the Use of Tools for Monitoring and Control of Deterioration Risks in Preventive Conservation Plans. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 2) Guide for Adapting Sustainable Organisational Structures in Institutions responsible for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 3) Guide for the Planning of Training Activities in Preventive Conservation. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).

## YEAR 2014

### **A: Studies on methodology and implementation instruments:**

- 1) Analysis of the Possibilities of Incorporating Training Content in Preventive Conservation in Educational Curricula at Universities and in Higher Conservation and Restoration Schools. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 2) Analysis of the Possibilities of Incorporating Training Content in Preventive Conservation in the Secondary Educational Curricula. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 3) Study and Compilation of Definitions and Terms Used in Preventive Conservation in Different Languages. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 4) Compilation of European and State Regulations on Technical Aspects relating to the Control of Ambient Conditions. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 5) Research project in aspects relating to Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 6) Organising and monitoring the activities of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/12 months' execution).

### **B: Pilot Projects (with a three-year duration).**

- 1) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Buildings. Phase 3: Personnel Training, Implementation of the Plan and evaluation of its suitability. (80,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 2) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Cultural Assets with heritage in use. Phase 2: Analysis of deterioration risk, definition and execution of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (200,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 3) 2<sup>nd</sup> Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Buildings. Phase 2: Analysis of deterioration risks, definition and execution of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (200,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 4) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Cultural Assets with Natural Values. Phase 1: Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions and the institution and its functioning. (60,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 5) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Archives and Libraries. Phase 1: Compilation and drafting of documentation on cultural assets, their state of conservation, conservation conditions and the institution and its functioning. (60,000.00 €/12 months' execution).

**C: Training initiatives:**

- 1) Evaluation of the development of training activities in public institutions. (6,000.00 €).
- 2) Course for trainers in preventive conservation. (1 edition x 15,000.00 €).
- 3) Course for personnel involved in dissemination activities of preventive conservation in museums. (5 editions x 15,000.00 €).
- 4) Imparting Training Courses for multidisciplinary teams. (2 editions x 15,000.00 €).
- 5) Grant for technical personnel in preventive conservation. (2 x 12,000.00 €).

**D: Dissemination initiatives:**

- 1) Implementation of Professional Consultation Platform in Documentation on Preventive Conservation Methodology. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 2) Implementation of Professional Consultation Platform in Technical Advances, Instrumentation, Facilities and Materials used in Preventive Conservation. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 3) Publication of Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Archaeological Sites. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 4) Publication of Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Museums. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).

**YEAR 2015****A: Studies on methodology and implementation instruments:**

- 1) Analysis of Legislative Initiatives for Adapting State-wide Legislation to the Preventive Conservation Strategy as a Fundamental Principle of the Conservation of the Spanish Cultural Heritage. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 2) Report on the Development of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation and Evaluation of Compliance of Objectives and Budget Application (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 3) Study on the Influence of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation in the Generation of Private Initiatives in Foundations and Enterprise. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 4) Analysis of the Repercussion and Social Conception of the Implementation of Preventive Conservation as a Fundamental Principle of the Conservation of Cultural Heritage. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).

- 5) Research project in aspects relating to Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/6 months' execution).
- 6) Organising and monitoring the activities of the National Plan for Preventive Conservation. (18,000.00 €/12 months' execution).

**B: Pilot Projects (with a three-year duration).**

- 1) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Cultural Assets with heritage in use. Phase 3: Personnel training, Implementation of the Plan and evaluation of its suitability. (80,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 2) 2<sup>nd</sup> Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Buildings. Phase 3: Personnel training, Implementation of the Plan and evaluation of its suitability. (80,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 3) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Cultural Assets with Natural Values. Phase 2: Analysis of deterioration risks, definition and execution of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (280,000.00 €/12 months' execution).
- 4) Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Archives and Libraries. Phase 2: Analysis of deterioration risks, definition and execution of priority actions and Drafting of the Preventive Conservation Plan. (250,000.00 €/12 months' execution).

**C: Training initiatives:**

- 1) Evaluation of the development of training activity in public institutions. (6,000.00 €).
- 2) Course for personnel involved in dissemination activities on preventive conservation in museums. (5 editions x 15,000.00 €).
- 3) Imparting Training Courses for multidisciplinary teams. (5 editions x 15,000.00 €).
- 4) Grant for technical personnel in preventive conservation. (2 x 12,000.00 €).

**D: Dissemination initiatives**

- 1) Publication of Pilot Project of Preventive Conservation Plan in Buildings. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 2) Publication of Glossary and Definition of Technical Terms Used in Preventive Conservation and their equivalence in Different Languages. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).
- 3) Publication of a Compilation of European and State Technical Regulations on Control of Ambient Conditions. (12,000.00 €/2 months' execution).

- 4) Creation of virtual platform for communications and relations between professionals. (60,000.00 €/12 months).

### **4.3. Evaluation of the Plan**

In order to permit the objective evaluation of the plan's development and compliance with its objectives according to different parameters, a system of indicators will be created to appraise the following aspects:

1. Technical and scientific quality of the objectives achieved.
2. Applicability of the methodological models developed.
3. Observance of programmed investment.
4. Observance of proposed co-financing.

The Plan will be developed in accordance with the proposed lines of action, undertaking a series of projects in accordance with the programming advanced in the previous point. Each project should include a Project Charter explicitly listing the objectives, sub-projects and tasks into which it is subdivided, indicating: deadline, allocation of means to be employed and quality indicators.

Controlling the compliance of each line of action will be the competence of the Plan's Technical Monitoring Commission.

### **4.4.- Validity and Revisions of the Plan**

Considering that the National Plan for Preventive Conservation attaches vital importance to the coordination of the different administrations and institutions in the effective implementation of the principle of preventive conservation in the management and technical work undertaken for the conservation of cultural heritage, it is considered necessary to give this plan an initial duration period of ten years, with a review after five years of the objectives achieved. This timescale will allow overcoming a complex initial period for organising and disseminating until the first studies and interventions are carried out. A review after five years will help to identify organisational aspects or approaches to the plan that have not been suitably formulated or developed and to redirect them towards the desired objectives.

## **APPENDIXES**

## **APPENDIX I.- Resolution of the Vantaa Meeting**

**European Preventive Conservation Strategy  
PC Strat – Raphael Programme, European Commission**

# **Towards a European Preventive Conservation Strategy**

**Adopted at the Vantaa meeting  
September 21-22, 2000**

### **Part 1: Rationale**

**Beyond the rich tradition inherent to each nation, Europeans share a common identity. The fundamental values and culture of its peoples are common, and there are many themes that unify the heritage in Europe.**

More than ever before there are moves towards closer European Unity. National governments have long held similar structures and policies for heritage. Based on European social and intellectual development, museums also share a common philosophy and practice. Public museums emerged in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and since then national collections have been intended as a source of education and enrichment for the public. As the decades have passed, museums across Europe have developed and remained united in the concept of providing joy, creation and progress. Their collections are a resource and a source of knowledge.

**Today, museums are a driving force of cultural policy in Europe. They strengthen and act on the social, cultural and scientific traditions of all nations.**

Used with care, heritage collections are the basis for museums to build and reinforce their own individual society and that of Europe as a whole. Collections offer rediscovery of the peoples, migrations, evolutions and ideas that have shaped and created Europe and the world. They record and store its aesthetic and scientific creations and provide a springboard for further progress. They provide a sense of belonging and understanding, with a view extending from the ancient past to the most recent and rapid changes in society. The challenge is to preserve these heritage collections in order to carry the past forward and enrich the future.

## EUROPEAN PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION STRATEGY

ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) – EVTEK (Institute of Art and Design, Department of Conservation (Finland)– Instituto Português de Conservação e Restauro – Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France – Ministry of Cultural Heritage of Hungary

**European museums have been leaders in developing the concept and practice of preventive conservation: multi-disciplinary management to reduce loss of cultural heritage, with the aim of benefiting the public. Preventive conservation is a cornerstone of any European heritage conservation policy.**

Heritage is fragile. For material heritage, the sources of damage range from the massive and horrifying impact of war and natural disasters to the insidious damage of pollution, insects, and environmental conditions, and individual acts of vandalism. Preventive conservation reduces the risks and slows down the deterioration of entire collections. Therefore it is a cornerstone of any preservation strategy, an effective and economical means to preserve the integrity of heritage, minimising the need for additional intervention on single objects.

**This document is based on the innovations achieved by each nation, the sum of experience gained across Europe, and the common identification of challenges. It aims its content on preventive conservation mainly at museums, although in many aspects it is also applicable to archives, libraries and other institutions that work on assembling collections.**

Preventive conservation is international. There has always been a unifying philosophy, and we are now moving towards an ever-stronger emphasis on public access and use of collections. Since its origins, preventive conservation has relied on scientific exchanges, the free flow of information and parallel development of training.

Within shared international concepts, European nations have built up a vast body of experience. Governments have been crucial in developing legal and administrative structures, training institutes and services to museums across Europe. Museums have begun to integrate preventive conservation into their overall policies and plans. Inter-disciplinary teams of professionals have started to develop sound methodologies and well-practiced technologies to preserve collections.

**This document brings together a remarkable range of contributions from 24 nations and makes the most of Europe's resources. The meeting participants accept responsibility for translating and widely divulging the document.**

It draws on the contributions from the wealthiest nations and of those recently emerged from war, from those well-established in the field of preventive conservation and those taking the first steps in this field. The strategy recorded here puts experience from across Europe to use, making the most of available resources and proposing the most effective and logical developments. It advocates European partnership, based on each nation's strengths.

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### **Part 2: Strategic points and lines of action**

**Participants in the Vantaa meeting have identified five themes as a framework for effective policy and action. Action on these themes is vital in preserving the cultural heritage of any nation and of Europe as a whole. Each theme is accompanied by lines of action. These provide a more detailed basis for questioning, analysis and planning at national and institutional levels. They respect the experience and the realities of any context.**

#### **1. Leadership**

**Governments should take the lead in the preservation of cultural heritage and facilitate the development of national strategies and plans.**

Lines of action:

- Develop an agreed and sustainable preventive conservation strategy, adopted by government in a way that ensures implementation.
- Establish priorities for preventive conservation strategy based on museum audits of public collections and their context.
- Museum professionals and governments engage in establishing museum accreditation or registration programmes in which preventive conservation is fully integrated. These should involve standards, specifications or contracts agreed by museums and governments.
- Use economic and social impact analysis to make the case for preventive conservation.
- Establish and maintain far-reaching structures for public consultation to devise and develop preventive conservation strategies that are both proactive and responsive to changing needs.

#### **2. Institutional Planning**

**Museums should include preventive conservation in long-term institutional planning and use consistent methodologies applicable to this concept.**

Lines of action:

- Involve all departments or units in developing overall institutional action plans that incorporate the all-encompassing concept of preventive conservation, with appropriate budget allocation.
- Base institutional action plans on sound knowledge of the composition, importance and condition of the collection through studies and risk assessment procedures.
- Implement preventive conservation in museums through inter-disciplinary groups of specialists, both inside and outside of museums, properly trained in

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their respective activities.

- Designate staff responsibilities in preventive conservation, including them in job descriptions. Establish ultimate responsibility at senior management level.
- Establish guidelines and methods for preventive conservation activities, including emergency plans and teams.

### **3. Training**

**Everyone dealing with collections should have appropriate and up-to-date training in preventive conservation, according to their function and responsibility.**

Lines of action:

In order to ensure that internal and external personnel working with collections, as well as decision-making bodies, receive proper training and information in preventive conservation, it is necessary to:

- Define and develop the content of fundamental knowledge in preventive conservation.
- Produce teaching materials in a variety of languages to support training specific to each museum.
- Organise regular opportunities of updating knowledge.

In order to promote a shared understanding of preventive conservation, it is necessary to:

- Introduce preventive conservation, at appropriate levels, in all study programmes dealing with cultural heritage.
- Define, develop and provide a curriculum in preventive conservation plan for institutions that train in conservation-restoration.

In order to advance knowledge in preventive conservation, it is necessary to:

- Create specialisation opportunities in preventive conservation (such as postgraduate courses and doctorates).
- Stimulate research in preventive conservation.
- Develop training programmes for teaching staff in preventive conservation.

## EUROPEAN PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION STRATEGY

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### **4. Access to information**

**Everyone involved in caring for collections should have knowledge in and access to the international body of information on preventive conservation, in accordance with their needs.**

Lines of action:

- Use internationally recognised terminology.
- Make relevant and authoritative preventive conservation texts available through translation.
- Produce and publish a comprehensive list of publications and other information, available through national and international sources.
- Promote access to information technologies for museums (internet, websites) for exchanging information on preventive conservation.
- Identify which organisations will be responsible for keeping information and international links up to date.
- Create resource service centres for many institutions, from reference texts to international bodies of knowledge.
- Encourage exchange of information on preventive conservation through means such as creating professional associations, conferences, professional exchanges and supporting national and international meetings.
- Work with existing professional bodies to identify and assess preventive conservation advisors.

### **5. Public role**

**The public should be made aware of and have a role in preventive conservation.**

Lines of action:

- Develop programmes to ensure the principle of shared custody for collections, actively involving the public, creating a sense of common responsibility for cultural heritage.
- Target communication strategies at specific groups (age groups, cultural heritage professionals, authorities, policy makers, media) to raise awareness of the needs and benefits of cultural heritage conservation.
- Encourage everyone who is directly or indirectly involved in conservation to take part in decision-making in order to develop a sense of public co-ownership.
- Assert that a long-term rational vision is fundamental to all actions relating to

## EUROPEAN PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION STRATEGY

ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) – EVTEK (Institute of Art and Design, Department of Conservation (Finland)– Instituto Português de Conservação e Restauro – Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France – Ministry of Cultural Heritage of Hungary

collections.

- Promote the idea that cultural heritage is most meaningful and valuable in its whole context.

### **Part 3: Recommendations at a European level**

These are specific actions recommended for implementation at European level to promote progress in all nations, and which should be the subject of immediate cooperation. Their purpose is to assemble and draw on the overall European wealth of resources and support each nation's unique evolution. These actions are practical and feasible despite being innovative and concern all of Europe. They continue the tradition of preventive conservation as a common concept of progress for Europe's cultural heritage.

The participants in the Vantaa meeting urge the following actions:

1. Invite the Council of Europe to bring together a group of experts in order to produce a European Charter on Sustainable Preventive Conservation leading to a European Convention.
2. Develop a preventive conservation strategy for adoption by the Council of Ministers of the European Union and other member states of the Council of Europe.
3. Promote the fundamental principle of shared custody, actively engaging politicians, professionals and the public in developing a strong sense of common responsibility for preventive conservation.
4. Facilitate the creation of training programmes and educational materials from existing resources.
5. Develop guidelines for museum action plans to include preventive conservation, using existing models and experience.
6. Foster equal access to the Internet for museums across Europe.
7. Create a network of institutions to take charge of collecting and disseminating information on preventive conservation, taking into consideration existing bodies such as ICOM, through the Preventive Conservation Working Group of its International Committee for Conservation, and ICCROM.
8. Share the experience of media and public awareness-raising initiatives, including evaluation of these actions.

## **APPENDIX II.- Study of the term Preventive Conservation in Spanish legislation relative to cultural heritage. Subdirectorato-General for the Protection of the Historical Heritage of the Ministry of Culture**

### **LEGISLATION ANALYSED**

Within current Spanish legislation, we have proceeded to analyse the provisions relative to the protection of the historical heritage in its different scopes and levels:

- a) According to grade, we can group them into: acts, decrees or regulations
- b) According to their scope of application, we highlight, among others, the provisions relative to various fields of heritage:
  - Protection of heritage in general
  - Museums, Archives and Libraries
  - Assets and craft trades
  - Archaeological and paleontological activities
  - Heritage Conservation and Restoration Centres
  - Cultural Parks
  - Registers and Inventories of Cultural Assets
  - Creation of Cultural Heritage Councils of the Autonomous level
  - Creation and management of cultural routes
  - Territorial commissions for Historical Heritage

### **Definition of the term**

According to specialised bibliography, by “Preventive Conservation” we understand the conservation strategy for cultural heritage that proposes a systematic working method to identify, appraise, detect and control the deterioration risks of objects, collections and, by extension, any cultural asset, with the purpose of minimising said risks and acting on the source of the problems, which are generally found in factors external to the cultural assets themselves.

According to this definition, preventive conservation would encompass a wide spectrum of measures that fulfil this function. Consequently, once the existing legislation on cultural heritage has been analysed, we can conclude that there is a large number of fields or activities that could be considered preventive conservation in a very broad sense and which are reiterated throughout a large part of the legislation analysed. These thematic fields could be summed up as follows:

- The actual existence of legislation relative to heritage conservation is a preventive measure in its conservation.
- The actual definitions recorded in the legislation of the different types of existing heritage: movable, immovable, archaeological, anthropological, etc are an effective means in helping to understand and delimit the scope of action.
- The registration and inventory systems established by this same legislation.
- Documentation and documentary management systems, both written and graphic, constitute one of the first steps in any preventive conservation action.
- Research in cultural assets.
- The funding mechanisms for heritage foreseen in the legislation.
- The training systems of heritage conservation professionals.
- The dissemination and knowledge of the heritage among the general population.
- Education and learning oriented mainly towards the school domain.
- The digitisation processes of collections and access to them through the Internet.
- The requests for exporting cultural assets beyond a country's borders.

Taking these general considerations into account, and in order not to excessively expand the field of study, we will refer to a stricter sense of the term Preventive Conservation.

### **Impact of the term “preventive” on legislation**

The term “preventive” is reflected in the regulations on numerous occasions; however, in most cases it does so to refer to two specific situations:

- “*Preventive registration*”, in the sense of recording in registers and inventories of cultural assets. This registration provides legal protection for these assets before their inclusion in their corresponding definitive lists.
- “*Preventive excavation*”, in regard to archaeological or paleontological excavations undertaken prior to works execution projects, which tend to be included in urban planning or in Archaeological Zones listed as such.

### **Preventive conservation in movable and immovable assets**

The differences should also be pointed out when referring to preventive conservation in movable assets, which are habitually kept in institutions such as museums, archives and libraries, and preventive conservation of immovable assets, whether they be buildings, natural shelters containing prehistoric art, or archaeological and paleontological sites, etc.

a) Movable assets: The field of action of preventive conservation affects both the ambient conditions (temperature, relative humidity and pollution), light intensity and quality, organic pest control and those referring to the display, storage, maintenance

(cleaning, regular inspections) or manipulation of pieces.

b) Immovable assets: Their conservation tends to be regulated by special plans, management plans, urban development plans, Special Protection Plans of historic centres. This is preliminary preventive planning. Equally, a preventive measure is requesting reports from the Departments of Culture and Heritage on environmental impact evaluations and study.

The most common threats these assets face are the following: pressure from urban development, pressure from development and infrastructures, climate change, natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, fire), tourist pressure, demographic pressure, security of buildings.

## ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION

### I. State legislation

#### Royal Decree 2598/1998 of 4 December approving the Military Archives Regulation

##### *Article 89. Extraordinary plans*

1. The body that heads the Direction of the Defence Archive System will be responsible for drafting any extraordinary action plans for the military documentary heritage in which it may be appropriate to seek the concert of different centres belonging to more than one of the archive subsystems comprising the Defence Archive System, or in large-volume organic operations that may represent a risk for their documentary collections. Such extraordinary plans will involve actions not included in ordinary plans and may encompass monographic aspects of the military documentary heritage such as: shared descriptive projects (guides to sources), shared dissemination projects (exhibitions, editions, shows), common training projects, extraordinary restoration projects, extraordinary reproduction projects or extraordinary **preventive conservation** projects.

##### *Article 100. Conservation area*

The conservation area includes any planning, execution and monitoring tasks relating to document conservation: conditions of buildings and storage spaces, equipment and material, installation of documents, security measures, emergency plans, document restoration and reproduction of documents for **preventive conservation**.

### II. Autonomous legislation

#### ANDALUSIA

#### Decree 284/1995 of 28 November approving the Regulations for Creating Museums and Managing Museum Collections in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia.

##### *Article 6. Museum Project*

3. d) Facilities and internal layout of the museum. Surface space by areas.

Square metres and lineal metres for display and other services (storerooms, workshops, administration, caretaker's office, toilets, points of sale, etc). Security and **preventive conservation** measures.

Decree 168/2003 of 17 June approving the Archaeological Activities Regulation

*Art. 20. Application and documentation for activities covered in a General Research Project*

Art. 1.f) A report on the physical protection and **preventive conservation** measures of immovable assets and movable objects that are deemed appropriate such as extraction, in-situ storage, transfer and definitive storage. In any event, upon completion of the activity, the excavated area should be preserved.

Art. 2.b) A report on the manipulation operations required by the study, with description and rationale, if appropriate, for any that may affect the assets' physical integrity, the conditions for their subsequent **preventive conservation**, identification or documentation.

*Art. 30. Inspector's functions*

c) Proposing as many measures as are deemed advisable for the **preventive conservation** of the site or of the movable assets subject to archaeological activity when unforeseen elements arise in the archaeological project.

*Art. 32. Preliminary report*

In the case of archaeological excavations, **preventive conservation** measures will be defined for any archaeological structures found whenever burying them is not the most appropriate course.

*Art. 39. Handover and certificate of storage of movable assets*

3. From the time of recovering the movable assets in the corresponding archaeological activity to the time they are definitively handed over to the corresponding institution, the leader of the activity will be responsible for their state of conservation and will adopt the **preventive conservation** measures stipulated in the authorised project.

Act 8/2007 of 5 October on Museums and Museum Collections of Andalusia

*Rationale*

In conserving and restoring the museum collections covered by Chapter IV rules, **the principle of preventive conservation should be enshrined**, as it will direct each and every one of the spheres in which museums and museum collections operate. Moreover, in interventions on museum collections, the principles covered by the general historical heritage legislation of our Autonomous Community are followed.

*Article 44. Preventive conservation principle*

In conservation, museums and museum collections must plan, research and apply prevention strategies and interventions to create or maintain the ideal conditions for preserving the museum collections from factors of every kind that may contribute to their deterioration.

## **ARAGÓN**

Act 3/1999 of 10 March. Cultural Heritage Act

*Article 6. Duty of conservation*

1. All persons have the duty to conserve Aragón's Cultural Heritage by rationally using and adopting any **preventive**, defensive and recovery **measures** necessary to ensure its enjoyment by future generations.

## **CANARY ISLANDS**

Act 4/1999 of 15 March 1999. Canaries Historical Heritage Act

*Additional second provision*

8. Conservators and Restorers should manage, study and make technical-scientific and advisory proposals for the diagnosis of the state of conservation and for the drafting of consolidation, restoration and rehabilitation programmes for the movable and immovable assets of the historical heritage, monitoring and controlling the conservation of any assets under their responsibility, drafting the studies and reports on their state and establishing **preventive diagnosis and conservation measures** for their subsequent treatment.

## **CASTILE-LA-MANCHA**

Decree 27/2007 of 3 April. Creates the Restoration and Conservation Centre of Castile-La Mancha

*Article 5. Technical team*

The Centre's Technical Team will exercise its functions in the following fields:

- a) Movable Heritage Protection and Management Area. Includes the systematisation of information and the inventory of Movable Heritage.
- b) **Preventive Conservation Area**. Includes the definition of projects, the studies and preventive conservation actions applied to the diagnosis, research, intervention and preservation of cultural assets as well as technical advice on this issue.

Act 4/1990 of 30 May. Regulation of the Historical Heritage of Castile-La Mancha

*Article 20. Urban Development Plans*

The urban development plans should incorporate the necessary archaeological documentation to ensure the **preventive and conservation measures** for this heritage. Each one of the physical spheres covered by the drafted planning will incorporate the archaeological charter provided by the Department of Education and Culture featuring all existing knowledge of said territory.

## **CASTILE AND LEÓN**

Act 12/2002 of 11 July 2002. Cultural Heritage Act of Castile and León

*Rationale*

Also in archaeological heritage, the Act features some novelties reinforcing **preventive intervention** in this field, regulating its treatment in the urban development planning instruments and in the environmental impact assessment studies through its different sections.

*Additional Fourth Provision*

As a **preventive measure against the plunder and deterioration of the movable assets of** Castile and León's Cultural Heritage, the Administration will promote the use of technical means to reproduce said assets, especially those included in the documentary and bibliographic heritage, if their conservation and dissemination requires it or their conditions of use make it advisable.

## **VALENCIAN COMMUNITY**

Act 4/1998 of 11 June. Valencian Cultural Heritage Act

*Article 59. Archaeological and paleontological actions*

3. b) Any actions in archaeological or paleontological protection, consolidation and restoration, understanding by such any interventions on archaeological or paleontological sites that favour their conservation and consequently their enjoyment and social use. This consideration will be given to works on the enclosures, fencing, signposting and cleaning of said sites, the **preventive conservation of cave art** and the earth filling of archaeological or paleontological remains. This consideration will also be given to the assembling of subaquatic structures for the protection of shipwrecks.

## EXTREMADURA

### Act 2/1999 of 29 March. Historical and Cultural Heritage Act

#### *Article 2. Competences*

2. Local entities will be obliged to protect, conserve, defend, enhance and disseminate the full scope of values contained by the assets that comprise the Historical and Cultural Heritage located in their territorial sphere. In urgent cases they will adopt any **preventive measures** required to safeguard any of these assets that are threatened in their existence, their conservation or their integrity. They will report to the Extremadura Government both the threat or danger affecting the Historical and Cultural Heritage assets and any precautionary measures adopted.

#### *Article 48. Reproduction, restoration and conservation*

The Culture and Heritage Department will promote the technical means to **reproduce the movable assets** that comprise Extremadura's Historical and Cultural Heritage, especially those included in the documentary and bibliographic heritage, if **their conservation** requires it.

## GALICIA

### Decree 199/1997 of 10 July. Regulation of archaeological activities

#### *Article 12. Storage of materials*

2. Any consolidation and **preventive restoration** processes applied to pieces before they enter the museum will employ methods and materials not entailing irreversible processes and these will be appropriately documented. This documentation will be included as an appendix to the inventory.

### Act 8/1995 of 30 October. Regulates the cultural heritage of Galicia

#### *Article 32. Environmental impact or effect*

2. For the purposes foreseen in the previous section, the Culture Department will have to establish any protective and corrective measures it considers necessary for the protection of Galicia's cultural heritage.

## BALEARIC ISLANDS

### Act 12/1998 of 21 December. Historical Heritage Act

#### *Article 99. Island plans for managing historical heritage*

1. The Island Council plenary sessions will approve a plan of objectives every two years under the generic name of Island Plan for Historical Heritage Management, which will establish the actions and priorities for the public actions of arranging and facilitating **preventive tasks**, intervention on, conservation and dissemination of historical heritage.

## LA RIOJA

### Act 7/2004 of 18 October 2004. Rules governing the Cultural, Historical and Artistic Heritage of La Rioja

#### *Rationale*

We should highlight the novelty that La Rioja's legislative concern with **interrelating the protection of the Cultural, Historical and Artistic Heritage with the Environment** represents in our state and Autonomous legislation. It will thus promote the prevention, reduction and avoidance to the extent possible of any pollution affecting cultural assets through joint or coordinated projects, Public Administration plans and actions in the sphere of the cultural, historical and artistic heritage and the environmental sector.

The specific defence of including immovable assets in one of the mentioned protection categories is based, on one hand, on the **preventive action by the Administration**, which has extensive powers to put a stop to any activity that might compromise the cultural values of a building and, on the other, on reinforcing the general duty of conservation of those administrators.

#### *Article 5. Collaboration with Local Entities*

In urgent cases they will adopt any necessary **preventive** or precautionary measures to safeguard these same (cultural) assets.

#### *Article 31. Duty of information on plans, projects and programmes*

In regard to the protection of La Rioja's Administrations, they will promote public policies aimed at **preventing, reducing and avoiding to the extent possible any physical, chemical, acoustic and other biological or organic pollution** affecting assets belonging to cultural, historical and artistic heritage.

*Article 58. Archaeological and paleontological actions*

2. The following are **archaeological and paleontological actions of a preventive nature**: A) Drafting of site inventories to the extent that they require a territorial survey. The list and catalogue of sites, isolated finds and areas of archaeological protection, including typology, chronology and geographic location. B) Archaeological controls and monitoring. Involves supervising works under execution that may affect the archaeological heritage and establishing appropriate measures to conserve or document the archaeological or paleontological evidence or elements that may appear during their execution. C) Archaeological protection, consolidation and restoration, understood as interventions on archaeological or paleontological sites to facilitate their conservation; as well as enclosing, fencing in or covering archaeological or paleontological remains.

*Article 85. Protection plans of La Rioja's cultural, historical and artistic heritage*

3. The plans will determine their duration and establish the principal conservation needs of the cultural assets, the planning of public actions and priorities in the **tasks of prevention**, intervention, conservation, rehabilitation and dissemination of La Rioja's cultural, historical and artistic heritage, available resources of all kinds and any other aspects covered by the regulations.

## **MURCIA**

*Act 4/2007 of 16 March 2007. Rules governing Cultural Heritage of the Autonomous Community of the Murcia Region*

*Preamble*

The legislators, aware of the potential of **preventive environmental intervention techniques for the knowledge, study and protection of cultural heritage**, establish the environmental body's obligation to obtain a mandatory and binding report from the directorate-general with competences in cultural heritage before issuing the environmental impact statement.

## **NAVARRRE**

*Regional Act 10/2009 of 2 July on Museums and Permanent Museum Collections in Navarre*

*Article 28. Preventive conservation principle*

In conservation, museums and museum collections should aim to plan, research and apply prevention strategies and interventions for creating or maintaining the ideal conditions to preserve the museum collections from factors of any kind that may contribute to their deterioration.

### **APPENDIX III.- Composition of the Technical Commission for Drafting the National Plan for Preventive Conservation**

To institute the technical commission charged with drafting the National Plan for Preventive Conservation, the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute issued an open call to all Autonomous Communities, external experts and technicians from the institute itself, which was finally comprised of the following members:

#### **Coordination**

Juan Antonio Herráez – *Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute, IPCE*

Concha Cirujano – *National Plans Coordinator*

Guillermo Enríquez de Salamanca - *IPCE*

Fernando Palacios Muñoz - *IPCE*

Eduardo Barceló - *Architect*

Laura de Miguel Riera – *Subdirector-General for the Protection of the Historical Heritage. Ministry of Culture*

Benoit de Tapol - *Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya (National Art Museum of Catalonia)*

Charo Fernández García – *Spanish Group of the International Institute for Conservation*

Marta Hernández Azcutia – *Prado Museum*

Jesús Marín Fatuarte – *Government of Andalusia*

Mireia Mestre - *Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya*

Juan Pérez-Miralles – *Valencian Community*

Paloma Muñoz Campos – *National Museum of Decorative Arts*

Carmen Pallaruelo Broto (CPB) – *Subdirector-General for the Protection of the Historical Heritage. Ministry of Culture*

Carmen Rallo Gruss – *Subdirector-General for State Museums*

Julio Cesar Rodríguez García - *CENCREM, Cuba*

Ainhoa Sanz - *Bilbao Guggenheim Museum*

Andrés Serrano - *IPCE*