

UDC 069.4

PLANNING PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS CONSERVATION

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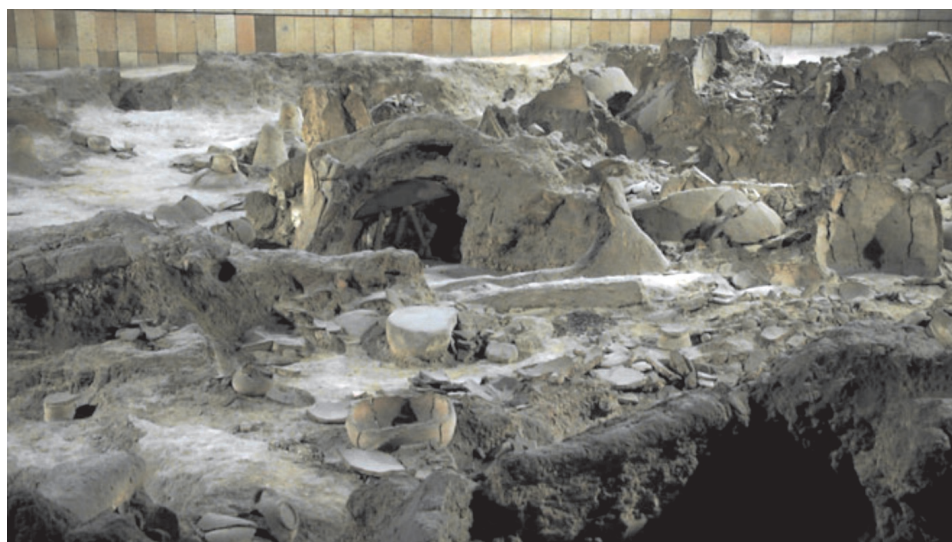
Summary. Republic of Bulgaria is a country on the Balkan peninsula lasted nearly 14 centuries. To its establishment as the official state structure in 681 AD., On territory they create and establish a number of remarkable civilizations – that of the tract, the Greeks, the Romans, etc. UNESCO nine material objects are included in the list of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Seven of these sites are cultural and two – natural. In article 18, para. 1 of the Bulgarian Constitution, archaeological reserves established by law, are state property. In this connection, hereinafter in the art. 23 constituted a very important function of the state – to care for the protection of national historic and cultural heritage.

Keywords: cultural heritage; protection of cultural heritage; national protection; protected area; territory and planning protection.

Introduction

Republic of Bulgaria is a country on the Balkan peninsula lasted nearly 14 centuries. To its establishment as the official state structure in 681 AD., On territory they create and establish a number of remarkable civilizations – that of the tract, the Greeks, the Romans, etc. Evidence of the major contribution of these civilizations to the world cultural heritage are a number of artifacts scattered throughout the country

and discovered during archaeological excavations. Until these civilizations on the territory of Bulgaria representatives of the far ancient world (Neolithic, Bronze Age, etc.) are created material culture, which has a number of evidence for its scalability. Thus, for example, from the Neolithic era in Bulgaria – Stara Zagora have found Neolithic dwellings from VI millennium BC. – Best preserved and most extensive inventory in Europe.



Neolithic dwellings in Stara Zagora

Another interesting artifact is the discovery of an early Neolithic village near Ohoden,

Vratsa district, which is among the earliest human settlements discovered in Europe.



Neolithic village Ohoden, Vratza

At the end of the 6th century BC., In Bulgaria the first Greek settlers arrived – Doric origin and settled on the Black Sea. There create unique cities with rich architecture.

Thus, for example, the town of Nessebar was settled in the late Bronze Age. In this city were built churches, schools, theaters, schools, residential neighborhoods.



Archaeological monument in the town of Nessebar, Burgas

In Bulgaria are more than 60,000 Thracian mounds under which they are made rich burials. It is believed that the Thracians came on Bulgarian territory around 3500 BC.

The presence of Roman culture on Bulgarian lands (after the mid-1st cen-

tury AD). Illustrated with a number of unique architectural monuments – Ancient Theater in Plovdiv Roman Stadium in Plovdiv, the remains of several cities – Nicopolis Istrum etc.



Antique Theater in Plovdiv

After the founding of the Bulgarian state, Bulgarian kings begin active construction, the remains of which can be

seen today. Tsar Simeon (893–927), for example, is known as the “Golden Age of Bulgarian culture” etc.



Round (gold) church of the old capital city of Preslav

UNESCO nine material objects are included in the list of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Seven of these sites are cultural and two – natural.

The list of cultural sites include:

✓ Boyana Church (recorded in 1979).

✓ Ivanovo Rock Churches (recorded in 1979).

✓ Kazanlak Tomb (recorded in 1979).

✓ The Madara Rider (recorded in 1979).

✓ Nessebar – Old town (inscribed in 1983).

✓ The Rila Monastery (inscribed in 1983).

✓ Sveshtarska tomb (recorded in 1985).



Arrangement of cultural and natural sites in the Republic of Bulgaria UNESCO

Policy for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage is a government priority in Bulgaria.

In article 18, para. 1 of the Bulgarian Constitution, archaeological reserves established by law, are state property. In this connection, hereinafter in the art. 23 constituted a very important function of the state – to care for the protection of national historic and cultural heritage. Protection of cultural heritage in Bulgaria is subject to a special law – the Law on Cultural Heritage. In paragraph. 2 of Art. 1 again reaffirmed constitutionally regulated role of the state, which “ensure the protection of cultural heritage, regardless of its location”.

1. Legal characterization of the nature of cultural heritage in Bulgaria

According to Art. 2 of the Cultural Heritage Act, the scope of cultural heritage includes “intangible and tangible movable and immovable heritage as a set of cultural values that are carriers of istoricheska memory, national identity and have scientific or cultural value”.

In terms of its species diversity, cultural heritage, within the meaning of Art. 6 of the Law on Cultural Heritage, includes a range of 18 products, including:

✓ Ground, underground and underwater archaeological sites and reserves.

✓ Historical sites and complexes.
 ✓ Architectural sites and complexes.
 ✓ Ethnographic objects and complexes.
 ✓ Model park art and landscape architecture.

✓ Natural values (samples), including anthropological remains found during fieldwork and the remains of pazeozoyata and cultivated plants.

✓ Industrial Heritage.
 ✓ Works of Fine and Applied Arts.
 ✓ Folk crafts.
 ✓ Documentary heritage.
 ✓ Audio visual heritage.
 ✓ Oral tradition and language.
 ✓ Literary and literary values.
 ✓ Customs, rituals, celebrations, rituals and beliefs.
 ✓ Music, songs and dances.
 ✓ Folk medicine.
 ✓ Culinary and oenological traditions.
 ✓ Traditional games and sports.

These 18 items can be assigned to different types of property. Within the meaning of Art. 2 [3] of the cultural heritage, they can be public and private property. Entities – owners can be:

✓ State.
 ✓ Plated.
 ✓ Bulgarian Orthodox Church.
 ✓ Other registered religions.
 ✓ Individuals.
 ✓ Entities.

Moreover, these 18 items can be grouped into two main groups:

✓ Real – “cultural values that are permanently fixed to the ground, including in the water and the surrounding environment” (Article 9 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

✓ Movable – “all other cultural values, including under water” (Article 10 of the Law on Cultural Heritage), except immaterial cultural heritage, qualified in the art. 42 of the Law on Cultural Heritage.

Cultural value, particularly as a building block of cultural heritage is defined in Art. 7 [1] of the Law on Cultural Heritage as “immaterial or material evidence of human presence and activity, natural feature or phenomenon that is relevant to the individual, community or society and is scientific or cultural value”.

2. Preservation of cultural heritage

Protection of cultural heritage is defined as “a systematic process of inquiry learning, identification, documentation, registration, conservation, restoration and adaptation” (Article 8 [1] of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

Unlike this systematic process of preservation of cultural heritage, protection of cultural heritage is “a system of measures to ensure its protection in the public interest” (Article 8 [2] of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

What is the logic in the case of the law?

System implementation process of preservation of cultural heritage is directly dependent on the security measures for this purpose. These measures make the process of cultural heritage protection possible systematic and permanent. Thus protects the public interest in terms of cultural heritage.

Who/What entities conduct the process in the protection of cultural heritage and a system of measures it pryavat make substantial and systematic?

In Bulgaria, the preservation of cultural heritage is a function of a national system (Art. 11 [1] of the Law on Cultural Heritage), which includes:

The state controls and control activities for preservation of cultural heritage.

✓ Limited municipal management and control activities for preservation of cultural heritage.

✓ Museums in Bulgaria.

✓ Cultural organizations.

✓ Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

✓ Central leadership of other registered religions.

This national system is working in collaboration with a number of structures that are relevant to the conservation of cultural heritage. They are referred to in Art. 11 [2] of the Cultural Heritage Act.

✓ Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

✓ Bulgarian universities – universities, etc.

✓ Creative unions.

✓ Professional Associations.

✓ Other NGOs.

Who runs the state policy in the field of cultural heritage in Bulgaria?

This body is the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria (art. 12, para. 1 of the Law on Cultural Heritage). The Law on Cultural Heritage has awarded the Council of Ministers a wide range of functions in this field, among which, first, is preceded by an ‘adoption of plans for the conservation and management of immovable cultural property (art. 12, para. 3 items 2 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

Conductor of state policy on the protection of cultural heritage is the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Bulgaria (art. 14, para. 1 of the Law on Cultural Heritage). One of its functions is the coordination of assignments for the design plans for the conservation and management development plans, their modifications, specific rules and regulations thereto and investment projects – for single and group immovable cultural property within their boundaries and protected areas (Art. 14 par. 1, item 13 (a) of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

Another body control functions compliance with the rules of law concerning the protection of cultural heritage is the Inspectorate for Protection of Cultural Heritage. This is a body working in the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Bulgaria. Inspectorate consists of headquarters and regional inspectorates for protection of cultural heritage (art. 16, para. 1 of the Law on Cultural Heritage). One of the important control functions of the inspectorate is “spatial protection of immovable cultural property” (art. 15, para. 2, item 2 of the Law on Cultural Heritage). Preservation of cultural heritage of the Republic of Bulgaria is a function of other subjects:

✓ Mayors, who “organize and coordinate the implementation of the policy on the protection of cultural heritage of the municipality” (Art. 17, para. 1 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

- ✓ Municipal councils.
- ✓ National Institute of immovable cultural heritage.
- ✓ Museums in Bulgaria.

3. Spatial protection of immovable cultural heritage

Spatial protection of immovable cultural heritage can be regarded as a mechanism used in the preservation of cultural heritage. It is a set of specific directions, reflected in art. 78 Section V “spatial protection” of the cultural heritage.

What are these lines?

First, the modes of protection.

Second, the plans of protected areas for the conservation of immovable cultural heritage and specific rules and regulations to them.

Third, plans for the conservation and management of immovable cultural property.

Fourth, design, coordination and approval of plans and project documentation, investment initiatives and projects interventions in protected areas for the conservation of immovable cultural heritage and control of their implementation.

Fifth, funding and activities in nedvzhimite cultural values and protection zones for the purposes of conservation and exhibition.

What’s special regime for the protection of immovable cultural property?

First of all, this mode is determined more by the act of its declaration or act of granting the status (art. 79, para. 1 of the Law on Cultural Heritage). Another feature is that the system of protection of immovable cultural property shall indicate:

- ✓ Territorial scope of immovable cultural property.
- ✓ Prescriptions for the conservation of immovable cultural property.
- ✓ Mid immovable cultural property (Art. 79, para. 2 of the Cultural Heritage Act).

How is the territorial scope of immovable cultural property?

The territorial scope of immovable cultural property is defined by the boundaries of the immovable cultural property and its protection area (art. 73, para. 3 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

Art. 79, para. 4 of the Cultural Heritage Act provides case studies how to identify the boundaries of immovable cultural property when it has no definite territorial ohvat in the above two measures. If there is a similar case, a range of real cultural value are considered the boundaries of the property for security area – an area covering immediately adjacent properties, and in the streets to 14 meters – and the street opposite properties, as well as street space between them.

The Law on Cultural Heritage and handled with the term “protected areas for the conservation of immovable cultural heritage.” These are areas which are reflected in three places:

- ✓ In cadastral maps according to the Law on Cadastre and Property Register.
- ✓ In general development plans pursuant to the Law on Spatial Planning.
- ✓ In the detailed plans according to the Law on Spatial Planning.

How we define protected areas for the conservation of immovable cultural heritage?

Protected areas are formed by single and group immovable cultural property (Art. 79, para. 1 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

The category of “protected areas” belong and archaeological sites, which are located in:

- ✓ Earth layers.
- ✓ On the surface of the earth plasotve.
- ✓ On land.
- ✓ Underwater.

Temporary limits of this type of protected areas and protection zones are defined with the permission of fieldwork (art. 79, para. 6 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

Goals, tasks and methods for device protected areas for the conservation of immovable cultural heritage definitions of spatial plans (Article 80, para. 1 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

Lead time in preparing:

- ✓ General plans for protected areas.
- ✓ Detailed development plans.
- ✓ The specific rules and regulations to them is the appropriate regime for the protection of cultural property (Art. 80, para. 2 of the Cultural Heritage Act).

Development plans, specific rules and regulations to them, their jobs and making sketches of proposals under Art. 135, para. 2 of the Law on Spatial Planning, prior approval shall be agreed upon in the approved Cultural Heritage Act order.

Coordination is done with a written statement and certification stamp on graphic materials within two months from the date of receipt of the documentation, including the application form.

The entity conducts, the Minister of Culture or authorized by the officials after pleading National Institute of immovable cultural heritage (art. 84, para. 1, para. 2 of the Cultural Heritage Act).

Denial of coordination be justified in writing and may be appealed under the Administrative Procedure Code of the Republic of Bulgaria.

When plans and specific rules and regulations to them do not comply with the rules for the protection of immovable cultural property, coordination is required (Art. 80, para. 4 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

Investment practice is sometimes directed towards intervention in protected areas for the conservation of cultural heritage. What norms of spatial protection provides Bulgarian legislation in these cases? The text of Art. 83, para. 1 of the cultural heritage is carried reference to the Law on Spatial Planning. Indicate that investment projects and requests for interventions in protected areas for the conservation of cultural heritage is approved and works are executed under the Law on Spatial Matched after consultation provided for in the Law on Cultural Heritage. Norms of the Law on Spatial apply in edinitschni cultural values and their limits for programs, tasks, etc. (Art. 83, para. 1 point 1 up to par. 6 of the Law on Cultural Heritage).

What exceptions allowed Cultural Heritage Act?

Upon commissioning of immovable cultural property which is carried out:

- ✓ Facade restoration and conservation.
- ✓ Conservation and restoration of paintings and artistic elements in the interior.
- ✓ Field preservation of archaeological cultural property.

In these three cases the emission of the Law on Spatial Planning.

Conclusion

Protection of cultural heritage, as noted in the exhibition, is a process that possesses such qualities as systematic, permanency and usefulness. This process can not be done efficiently without active planning protection.

Republic of Bulgaria has modern legislation relating to the protection of both cultural nalsedstvo and in more specific plan planning protection of cultural heritage.

Protection of cultural heritage and its spatial protection are assigned to state and local authorities in the Republic of Bulgaria.

These processes, however, are subject to special control – civil, administrative, judicial.

Control bodies are: the Directorate for National Construction Supervision, Ministry of Culture by the inspectorate for the protection of cultural heritage, “Customs” Agency, State Agency “National Security”, Prosecutor of the Republic of Bulgaria, who work in collaboration with each other.

Bulgarian law provides severe penalties for non-compliance of laws dealing with the matter of the protection of cultural heritage and territorial defense. For example, within the meaning of Art. 200 [1] of the Cultural Heritage Act that implements the investment project or to interfere in protected areas for the conservation of cultural heritage without agreement shall be punished by a fine ranging from 2,500 to 5,000 €.

Given a number of other more severe sanctions, but it is more important and the authorities concerned and the public together to fight for the preservation and spatial protection of cultural heritage in Bulgaria.

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- izm. DV. br. 99 ot 14 Dekemvri 2012 g., izm. DV. br. 15 ot 15 Fevruari 2013 g., izm. DV. br. 24 ot 12 Mart 2013 g., dop. DV. br. 27 ot 15 Mart 2013 g., izm. i dop. DV. br. 28 ot 19 Mart 2013 g., izm. i dop. DV. br. 66 ot 26 Yuli 2013 g., izm. DV. br. 109 ot 20 Dekemvri 2013 g., izm. i dop. DV. br. 49 ot 13 Yuni 2014 g., izm. i dop. DV. br. 53 ot 27 Yuni 2014 g.)
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