

Extrait du Association Nationale des Villes et Pays d'Art et d'Histoire et des Villes à Secteur Sauvegardé et Protégé  
<http://www.an-patrimoine-echanges.org/Heritage-protection-legislation>

# Heritage protection: legislation

- Projects - Croatia - Trogir/Sarlat-la-Canéda -

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### **Sarlat, safeguarded sector**

After the promulgation of the Malraux Act of August 4, 1962, Sarlat was one of the top ten cities in France selected to receive a safeguarded sector August 27, 1964. This one because of the exceptional quality of its architectural heritage.

The historic center contains 57 historical monuments which are distributed over 10 ha:

- 7 edifices totally classified as historical monuments
- 8 edifices partially classified as historical monuments
- 5 edifices totally registered in the additional inventory of historical monuments
- 37 edifices partially registered in the supplementary inventory of historic monuments
- 8 of the 15 classified buildings are owned by the municipality

In addition, the safeguarded sector provides total both external and internal protection of nearly 300 buildings (60% of real estate), and unprotected buildings are subject to architectural controls. Thus, 57 of the 500 buildings in the historic center of Sarlat, are historical monuments and 300 are worthy of protection as safeguarded sectors.

### **Trogir**

The history of the laws governing the center of the city and its surroundings is exceptional. Indeed, we can consider that began with a decree issued in 1322, followed by subsequent orders for the same purposes.

Started in the late nineteenth century, the restoration work has never stopped. After the Second World War, work began on numerous public monuments. Then, the Regional Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments is responsible for many major monuments on other projects and the inscription on the World Heritage List of Unesco has allowed the city to have access some funding.

In 1985, the City Council mandates archaeological works on the ground floor of the houses have undergone repairs or adaptations for commercial purposes. A significant quantity of valuable information has been extracted to develop a specific plan to 1/200th of the historic center as a whole.

The old center of Trogir is legally protected by the law n° 252 of the Regional institute for the protection of Split cultural monuments, intilted " for the protection of old center of Trogir". It mandatoty strick control for all work undertook inside the old center. The national departement of the protection of cultural and natural heritage of Croatia provids control and advices through its annexe desk in Trogir.

Controls relating to the development and regulation of the historic city are principally the responsibility of local authorities. There is a Plan of Regional Planning and a strategic master plan for the city of Trogir. Currently, a planning firm of Split is actively working to develop a management and safeguard plan for the historic center of Trogir, recommended by UNESCO for all the cities listed as World Heritage.

This plan established according to the basic principles of sustainable development is an integrated urban management plan (including transportation and travel plan, economic development plan, etc..) But also a plan for the safeguarding of all buildings in the historic center (the latter established by the National Service for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Croatia from his office in Trogir).

The UNESCO believes that the authenticity of the historical center of Trogir is very high than the one of Split and Dubrovnik, the two other famous historic centers in Croatia, listed in the World Heritage Site. Indeed, little restoration work has been undertaken and the official policy is to thwart them. The authenticity of materials and execution of works are the subject of equal concern. However, we can observe some private renovations done regardless of the historical character of the whole and traditional materials, the legislation is not always respected, and awareness of residents to the question of the renewal and the mandatory provisions is not optimal.