

Regulations N° 232 of Cabinet of Ministers, the Republic of Latvia
RESOLUTION OF THE STATE INSPECTION FOR HERITAGE PROTECTION
As of 25.06.1996

Issued according to the Law
"On cultural monuments protection",
Article 26

I. General matters

1. State Inspection for Heritage Protection (henceforth - the Inspection) is a public civil institution supervised by the Ministry of Culture.
2. The Inspection constitutes its activities according to the Law "On cultural monuments protection", other legislative bills and the present Resolution.
3. The Inspection is a corporate body and it has its own seal with the small supplemented National Emblem of the Republic of Latvia and full name of the Inspection.

II. Tasks of the Inspection

4. Main tasks of the Inspection:

- 4.1. to carry out State control over cultural monument protection;
- 4.2. to prepare propositions for improvement of legislative bills of the cultural monument protection;
- 4.3. to carry out State registration of cultural monuments, survey and investigate cultural heritage, prepare draft lists of cultural monuments and registration documentation, organize investigation of cultural monuments;
- 4.4. to examine documentation submitted for approval on works related to cultural monuments;
- 4.5. to instruct owners (possessors) of cultural monuments on use and preservation of the monument;
- 4.6. to issue standard authorization for conservation (investigation, restoration, repairs, reconstruction) works in cultural monuments;
- 4.7. to determine cultural value of cultural monuments;
- 4.8. to carry out expertise of articles of art and issue authorization for their export abroad acting in cooperation with Ministry of Interior;
- 4.9. to finance investigation, salvation and restoration of cultural monuments as well as other activities connected with cultural monuments protection from resources specially assigned for such purposes;
- 4.10. to organize popularization of cultural monuments.

III. The rights of the Inspection

5. The rights of the Inspection are determined by the Law "On cultural monuments protection".
6. The Inspection has the right to receive free information from institutions of State administration and municipalities necessary for carrying out its tasks. In its turn, the Inspection must give the information being at its disposal free of charge to the aforementioned institutions upon their request.
7. The Inspection cooperates with private and corporate persons in matters concerning cultural monuments protection, by experts of the field in cultural heritage protection, as well as by forming consultative institutions - experts' boards.
8. The Inspection cooperates with experts and controlling institutions of other countries in matters of cultural monuments protection, adopts their experience and suggests to sign necessary intergovernmental agreements.

IV. Functionaries of the Inspection

9. The functionaries of the Inspection are the Head of the Inspection, his Deputies and Heads of departments. The functionaries of the Inspection are civil servants (civil servant candidates).
10. The Head of the Inspection is assigned and discharged by the Minister of Culture, according to the Law "On State Civil Service" (Latvijas Vēstnesis, 1994, #52; 1995, #82; 1996, #49, #64).
11. The Head of the Inspection:
 - 11.1. is responsible for performance of the Inspection tasks;
 - 11.2. approves list of departments and staff of the Inspection;
 - 11.3. approves Statutes of the Inspection departments;
 - 11.4. assigns and discharges civil servants (civil servant candidates) according to the Law "On State Civil Service" as well as hires and discharges employees of the Inspection according to the Labour Code of Latvia;
 - 11.5. within his competence issues orders, instructions and other normative bills;
 - 11.6. approves protection zones of cultural monuments and regimes of their maintenance;
 - 11.7. according to regulations of Cabinet of Ministers identifies objects which cause environmental damage and are located within the protection zones of cultural monuments;

11.8. decides on matters of labour register, surveys, internal control and order according to laws and other legislative bills;

11.9. represents the Inspection in relations with private and corporate bodies and signs agreements on behalf of the Inspection;

11.10. within his competence takes decisions on expression of claim and bringing an action against private and corporate bodies on behalf of the Inspection;

11.11. authorizes employees of the Inspection to carry out tasks determined by the present Statutes;

11.12. arranges education and professional training of the employees of the Inspection.

12. Deputy Head of the Inspection is responsible for listing and investigation of cultural monuments as well as the work of regional senior state inspectors for heritage protection.

Prime Minister A. Šķēle
Minister of Culture O. Spārītis

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Amendments and Supplements to the Demeanour Code of Latvia in Matters of Environmental Protection"

Adopted on 28.04.1992

With amendments as of 30.08.94, adopted by Cabinet of Ministers according to the Article 81 of the Satversmes (Constitution).

Chapter VII

Demeanours in environmental, historical and cultural monuments protection

Article 89. Damage of cultural monuments or violation of the regulations of their protection

Persons found guilty for damage of cultural monuments or violation of the regulations of their protection are fined for up to Ls 250,-.

Article 89-1. Violation of Regulations of restoration, conservation and repairs as well as investigation of cultural monuments and archaeological excavations

Persons found guilty for violation of regulations of restoration, conservation and repairs of cultural monuments as well as for investigation and archaeological excavations without written authorization of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection are fined for up to Ls 250,-.

Article 89-2. Damage of territories of cultural monuments, protection zones and zones of visual perception

Persons found guilty for damage, alteration of territories of cultural monuments, protection zones and zones of visual perception or carrying out unauthorized economic activities are fined for up to Ls 250,-.

Article 89-3. Failure of carrying out repairs in cultural monuments in due time

Persons found guilty for default of carrying out prescribed repairs, in the result of which cultural monument is damaged are fined for up to Ls 150,-.

Article 89-4. Violation of schedule of allotment of the plots in or on which cultural monuments are located

Persons found guilty for allotment of the plots in or on which cultural monuments are located without approval of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection are fined for up to Ls 150,-.

89-5. Demolition of a grave

Persons found guilty for demolition of a grave are fined for up to Ls 250,-.

The Republic of Latvia

Law "Amendments in Demeanour Code of Latvia"

Adopted on 28.07.94.

Valid as of 01.09.94.

Demeanour Code of Latvia is to be amended as follows:

50. Add to the Code Article 231-1 of the following contents:

"231-1. State Inspection for Heritage Protection

The State Inspection for Heritage Protection considers the cases of misdemeanours prescribed by the Article 89.-89-5. of the present Code. The following persons have the right to consider the cases of misdemeanours and fine on behalf of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection:

- Head of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection and his/her Deputies - fine up to Ls 250,-;
- regional State inspectors for heritage protection - fine up to Ls 150,-.

Functionaries of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection draw up statement of the case within their competence. The fine not exceeding Ls 20,- may be received by the functionaries at the place of misdemeanour or its revealing if the guilty person agrees to the fine."

Criminal Code of Latvia

Adopted on 06.01.1961.

With amendments and supplements as of December 30, 1994

Article 206. Destruction of cultural monuments

Persons found guilty for intentional complete or partial destruction of cultural monuments as well as natural objects under state protection are inflicted a penalty of a prison sentence up to two years or fine up to fifty minimal monthly salaries.

(Wording of the Law of the Republic of Latvia on May 25, 1993)

Article 207. Desecration of a grave

Persons found guilty for desecration of a grave are inflicted a penalty of a prison sentence for up to two years or fine for up to thirty minimal monthly salaries.

Persons found guilty for desecration of a grave connected with robbery of a monument or other articles located on or inside the grave or desecration of a corpse are inflicted a penalty of a prison sentence for up to five years.

For actions prescribed in the part I and part II of the present Article, performed by a group of persons upon premeditation a penalty of a prison sentence for up to seven years is inflicted.

(With amendments, made upon the Decree of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of Latvian SSR, December 30, 1982, and Law of the Republic of Latvia, May 25, 1993.)

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Termination of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations"

Adopted on 11.12.1991.

With amendments according to the Law as of 29.12.94.

Terms used in the Law

Violation of standards - ... violation of regulations of cultural monuments protection.

Chapter I Termination of an Enterprise

Article 1.

The following functionaries have the right to issue a fiat (to make a decision) on termination of an enterprise:

- in case of violation of regulations of cultural monuments protection - inspectors of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection.

Article 8.

An enterprise may be terminated by written order without prior notice if:

- works at the site recognized as a cultural monument or at its protection zone are carried out without authorization of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection.

The functionary (institution), which has the right to issue a fiat (to make a decision) on termination of an enterprise, is obliged to issue the fiat not later than within three days after the day when the violation of standards prescribed by part I of the present Article has been made known to it.

The violation of standards and their reasons must be stated in the fiat (decision).

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Amendments and Supplements in Demeanour Code of Latvian SSR,
Criminal Code of Latvian SSR and other legislative bills (Concerning Municipalities)"
Adopted as of 21.12.1990

The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Latvia decides:

To amend and supplement the following legislative bills of Latvian SSR:

1. Demeanours' Code of Latvian SSR:

1. To express Article 5 in the following wording:

"Article 5. Mandate of local Soviet of People's Deputies to approve regulations, for violation of which administrative liability is provided.

District Councils may approve regulations within the framework of the Law for violation of which it is prescribed administrative liability in the following matters:

3) on protection of specially protected natural territories, as well as protection of historical and cultural monuments of local significance.

City Councils within the framework of the Law may approve regulations for violation of which administrative liability is provided for the following matters:

2) on protection and management of land, woods, waters and specially protected natural, historical and cultural properties of the city.

The Republic of Latvia
LAW "ON PROPERTY TAX"

Adopted on 18.12.1990

With amendments according to the Law of the Supreme Soviet
of the Republic of Latvia, as of 03.09.1991

Article 4. Property tax exemption

(Article 4. is supplemented with Point 9. by the Law of Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Latvia, as of 03.09.1991, valid as of 01.10.1991.)

9) Property tax is not levied on:

property which is recognized as a cultural monument of the Republic of Latvia if the owner observes the regulations on use of cultural monuments, prescribed by legislative bills of the Republic of Latvia.

The Republic of Latvia
Law "On Property Tax"

Adopted on 18.12.1990

With amendments according to the Law of the Supreme Soviet
of the Republic of Latvia, as of 03.09.1991

Article 4. Land on which tax should not be levied

Land tax is not to be levied on:

- 2) land where economic activities are prohibited according to a law or resolution of a state institution;
- 3) land occupied by buildings of municipal institutions, as well as dwelling houses, communal, educational and cultural, health care, social maintenance and sport objects...

The Republic of Latvia
Law "On Land Reform in Towns and Cities of the Republic of Latvia"

Adopted as of 20.11.1991.

In the wording of March 31, 1994 with amendments of the Law of 24.11.1994.

Article 12. Satisfaction of land demand

Former land owners or their heirs are restored to landed property rights to the land prior owned by them except the following cases:

- 3) if on the land of the former owners there are located natural properties of special national protection (or their parts), list of which is approved by the Committee of Environmental Protection, or objects of education, culture and science, national sport centres, as well as objects of engineering and transport infrastructure of State or municipal significance - streets, bridges, tunnels, viaducts, railways and ports. Then landed property rights are consolidated to State or municipality upon the former land owners or their heirs in accordance with their choice and pursuant to the law have received equivalent parcel of land in other place from the

land which on July 21, 1940, was owned by State or municipality, as well as from lands cognizable to State, or compensation. If the agreement with the former owner or his/her heir can not be reached concerning allotment of equivalent parcel of land or compensation the land for these objects is alienated according to the Law "On Compulsory Alienation of Immovables for the Needs of State or society".

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Land Reform in Rural Areas of the Republic of Latvia"

Valid as of 21.11.90.

With amendments according to the Laws of Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Latvia of 25.09.91., 22.01.92., 25.02.92., 27.04.93. and 10.11.94

Article 12. Succession of satisfaction of demand of land use

1. Former land owners (according to the situation as of July 21, 1940) or their heirs have the priority to obtain land for use in the whole area of the previously owned parcel of land irrespective of whether upon coming into force of the present Law the land is or is not allotted to him/her for perpetual or permanent use, except the cases when on the plot previously owned by them or its part lawfully are:

- located historical, cultural and archaeological monuments;

Article 17. Allotment of land for use

Decision concerning allotment of land for land user is made by Soviet of People's Deputies of the pagasts based on the approved project of system of land use of the pagasts, but in non-actionable case - based also on the initial project of system of land use. In special cases defined by the Law of the Republic of Latvia "On Land Use and System of Land Use" decision concerning allotment of land is made also by other institutions of State authority and administration.

Parcels of land on which are located natural properties of special national protection, cultural, historical and archaeological monuments are allotted for use only if legislative bills, regulating the legal regime of the objects are to be observed. On this the relevant State institution makes a special agreement with the land user.

The Republic of Latvia
Amendments to the Law "On Return of Real Estates to their Lawful Owners"
Adopted on 31.03.1994. Valid as of 07.04.1994.

9. To express Article 15. in the following wording:

"Article 15.

Eviction from houses returned to their lawful owners is admissible only according to the Law "On Rent of Living Space", but within the first seven years from validity of the judgement concerning renewal of property rights, or upon voluntary transition of the real estate - only by allocation of other equivalent living space in case the owner demands eviction of tenants, according to the Points 4. and 5., Article 29. of the Law "On Rent of Living Space".

State and municipal, educational, cultural and scientific institutions within the first seven years from renewal of property rights to the former owners preserve the right to lease the premises. Application of the lease to a specific educational, cultural or scientific institution is approved by Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

The provisions of the part I and part II of the present Article concerning the term of seven years do not apply to politically repressed persons whose property are individual farms and sole family houses in towns or other populated areas.

If the owner has taken possession of the house in under threat of dilapidation (emergency condition), the responsibility of the municipality is within one year upon receipt of an application of the owner to provide the tenants with equivalent living space.

The Republic of Latvia
Amendments to the Law "On Denationalization of Real Estates in the Republic of Latvia"
Adopted on 31.03.1994. Valid as of 07.04.1994.

8. To express Article 15 in the following wording:

"Article 15.

Eviction form denationalized houses is admissible only according to the Law "On Rent of Living Space", but within the first seven years from renewal of property rights, or upon voluntary transition of the real estate - only by allocation of other equivalent living space if the owner demands eviction of tenants according to the Paragraphs 4. and 5., Article 29. of the Law "On Rent of Living Space".

State and municipal, educational, cultural and scientific institutions within the first seven years upon renewal of property rights to the former owners preserve the right of lease of the premises. Application of the lease to a specific educational, cultural or scientific institution is to be approved by Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

The provisions of the part I and part II of the present Article on the term of seven years do not apply to politically repressed persons who own individual farms and sole family houses in towns or other populated areas.

If the owner has taken possession of the house which is under threat of dilapidation (emergency condition), the responsibility of the municipality is to provide the tenants with equivalent living space within one year upon receipt of an application of the owner.

The Republic of Latvia
Law "On Municipalities"

Adopted on 19.05.1994., valid as of 09.06.1994

Article 15.

Within the competence of municipalities of pagasts and towns there are national local administration and socio-economical functions, as well as functions of favouring of culture and education, but their specific responsibility is:

4) ... ensuring operation of municipal museums and maintenance of cultural monuments; ensuring operation of other cultural institutions of the municipality;...

Article 16.

District municipalities coordinate activities of municipalities of pagasts and regional towns in solution of common questions, as well as advise them on matters of execution of the functions of municipalities. Within their competence there are national local administration and socio-economical functions, as well as functions of favouring of culture and education common for the region, but their specific responsibility is:

9) to maintain libraries, museums, cultural institutions of district municipality and to guarantee their operation; to maintain cultural monuments of regional significance and specially protected natural properties and to take care of them;

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia
Regulations Concerning Land of Rural Areas

Approved upon Resolution #322 of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia, 25.11.1991

Article 10.

Territories with natural properties of special national protection, cultural, historical and archaeological monuments, are allotted for use only on condition that legislative bills, regulating the legal regime of the objects being observed. On this the relevant State institution makes a special agreement with the land user.

The Republic of Latvia
Law "On Latvian National Library"
Adopted on 16.12.1992. Valid as of 16.12.1992

Article 3. Activities of Latvian National Library

(2) Historical and cultural monuments available at Latvian National Library - rare books, manuscripts and other documents - are kept and used in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Latvia "On cultural monuments protection" (Bulletin of Supreme Soviet and Government of the Republic of Latvia, 1991, #21).

The Republic of Latvia
Law "On Land Use and System of Land Use"
Adopted on 21.06.1991.
With amendments according to the Laws of 27.04.93. and 10.11.94.

Article 5. Competence of the Supreme Soviet
of the Republic of Latvia concerning control over relations of land use

In control over relations of land use the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Latvia:

4) makes decisions on creation of national reserves, biosphere reserves, national parks, regional complexes of nature protection and culturally protected territories.

Article 6 Competence of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia concerning control over relations of land use

In control over relations of land use the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia:

3) makes decisions on creation of protected natural areas, restricted natural areas, natural monuments, cultural sites, recreation territories cultural and other specially protected properties;

Article 10. Objectives of land use

Land is allotted for use with the following objectives:

9) maintenance of specially protected natural and cultural properties;

Article 30. General obligations of land users

The obligation of land users is:

8) to protect natural and cultural monuments, to observe regime of use of specially protected properties and protection belts;

The Republic of Latvia

Law "About the unrestricted Development and Right to Cultural Autonomy of Latvia's Nationalities and Ethnic groups"

Adopted on 19.03.1991

With amendments according to the Law of 30.06.94.

Paragraph 15

The government protects all national historical and cultural monuments and objects within the Republic of Latvia territory.

The Republic of Latvia

Constitutional Law "Human and Civic Rights and Obligations"

Adopted on 10.12.1991.

Article 43

Protection of nature, cultural environment, historical and architectural monuments and environment is a duty of each individual, the whole society and the State.

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Return of Property to Religious Organizations"

Adopted on 12.05.1992

With amendments according to the Laws of 13.01.94. and 27.10.94.

Article 11

Articles of art and cultural values, as well as properties recognized as cultural monuments are to be returned to religious organizations in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Latvia "On cultural monuments protection".

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Religious Organizations"

Adopted on 07.09.1995. Valid as of 10.10.1995.

Article 16. Property of religious organizations

(2) If the ecclesiastical centre of religious organization registered in the Republic of Latvia is located abroad it may not possess the real estate of this organization as well as property recognized as cultural monument.

(3) Churches, artistic and other values, recognized as cultural monuments religious organizations maintain in accordance with the Law "On cultural monuments protection".

(4) Churches and sacramental articles are prohibited to mortgage, and they may not be an object of collection upon demand of creditors.

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Privatization of State and Municipal Dwelling Houses"

Adopted on 21.06.1995 Valid as of 25.07.1995

With amendments announced by April 12, 1996

Amendment: Regulations #119 of Cabinet of Ministers, 09.04.96. (L.V., April 12, #64)

Paragraph III

Conditions to be observed by offering for privatization separate flat, non-habitable premises, artist's studio, individual or apartment house

Article 11. Conditions of privatization if a dwelling house has been recognized as a cultural monument

Individual or apartment house, flat, non-habitable premises and artist's studio in the house recognized as a cultural monument and flat, non-habitable premises and artist's studio, individual or apartment house pertaining to cultural monument, is privatized in accordance with the Law "On cultural monuments protection".

State President G.Ulmanis

Riga, July 11, 1995

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On Educational, Cultural and Scientific Objects of State Significance and National Sport Centres"

Adopted on 26.10.1995. Valid as of 04.11.1995.

Article 5.

Cultural monuments of State significance have Status of cultural objects of State significance in accordance with the Law "On cultural monuments protection".

The Republic of Latvia

Law "On the Earth Entrails "

Adopted on 02.05.1996 Valid as of 04.06.96

Paragraph III

Use of the earth entrails

Article 6. Basic principles of use of the earth entrails

(3) In use of the earth entrails regulations of protection and use of specially protected natural territories and properties, regulations of cultural monuments protection as well as other regulations limiting use of the earth entrails must be observed

Article 14. Duties of user of the earth entrails

Duties of user of the earth entrails is:

- 6) to observe the standards, norms and regulations regulating environmental protection, cultural monuments protection, land transformation, as well as protection of constructions and other objects, and to preclude that use of the earth entrails should have harmful effect on them; users of the earth entrails do not have to undertake responsibility for deviation from the relevant standards, norms and regulations committed by previous users;
- 10) to stop use of the earth entrails in case of appearance of scientifically, culturally and environmentally significant geological formations, meteorites, archaeological or other objects, and immediately inform the person (institution) who has issued the authorization (licence), regional environmental department or the State Inspection for Heritage Protection, as well as State Geology Service about the find. If the further use of the earth entrails threatens or damages these objects, use of the earth entrails must be terminated. Damages caused to the user of the earth entrails by termination of use of the earth entrails should be remunerated in accordance with the Law "On Land Use and System of Land Use".

Paragraph IV

Protection of the earth entrails

Article 16. Limitation, stopping or termination of the earth entrails use

- (2) use of the earth entrails may be stopped in if:
 - 2) if as a the result of use of the earth entrails there arises threat to health, lives, environment and property of population;
 - 5) if as a result of use of the earth entrails cultural monuments are endangered;
 - (4) ... use of the earth entrails is stopped in case prescribed by part II, Point 5. of the present Article - upon decision of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection...

The Republic of Latvia
Law "On Specially Protected Natural Territories"
Adopted on 02.03.93. Valid as of 07.04.93.

Paragraph II
Categories of protected territories

Article 4. National parks

National parks are vast areas with characteristic outstanding natural formations, landscapes untouched and insignificantly altered by human activities and cultural landscapes, variety of biotopes, abundance of cultural and historical monuments and peculiarities of cultural environment.

Main goal of national parks is nature protection, preservation of cultural heritage, organization of scientific research, education and recreation, limited by objectives of protection of nature and cultural environment.

Article 5. Nature parks

Nature parks are territories representing natural and cultural values of a definite area and adapted for recreation, training and education of society.

Organization of recreation and economic activities may be carried out by ensuring there preservation natural and cultural values.

Article 6. Natural monuments

Natural monuments are individual separate natural formations: trees, caves, springs, ravines, rocks, waterfalls, stones and other natural rarities of scientific, cultural, aesthetic or ecological value.

Surroundings of the natural monument are also protected in order to ensure preservation of the natural formation and possibility of its sightseeing.

Article 7. Restricted natural areas

Restricted natural areas are territories representing landscapes insignificantly altered by human activities or natural complexes of different degree of alteration, rare and vanishing deposits of local wild flora, cultural landscapes unique or characteristic for different regions of Latvia, outstanding beautiful natural sites.

The Republic of Latvia
Regulations No 342
"Preparatory Regulations on Documents Necessary for Privatization of a Dwelling House"

Adopted on 14.11.1995

With amendments upon Regulations #55 of Cabinet of Ministers, 12.03.96.

Issued according to the Law "On Privatization of State and Municipal Dwelling Houses", Articles 26 and 42

6. If it is decided to privatize a cultural monument, the relevant commission of privatization informs the State Inspection for Heritage Protection on decision to privatize the cultural monument.

The Republic of Latvia
Council of Ministers
Resolution No 289

Adopted on 25.10.1991

"On Adoption of Statutes of Livs' Cultural Territory "Līvod rānda" of Special National Protection"

1. To adopt enclosed Statutes of Special National Protection Cultural Territory of Livs "Līvod rānda" (henceforth - "the territory "Līvod rānda"").

Statutes of Special National Protection Cultural Territory of Livs "Līvod rānda"

1. Livs' Cultural Territory "Līvod rānda" (henceforth - "territory "Līvod rānda"") of Special National Protection is the last historical territory of Livs' ethnos in the Republic of Latvia endangered by perishing, in which traditional living and cultural heritage of Livs is protected. The territory "Līvod rānda" is founded by Resolution No 40 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia "On Foundation of State Protected Cultural Territory of Livs", February 4, 1991, to ensure necessary conditions in the Republic of Latvia for preservation, existence and development of Livs' nation, as well as to protect the last region on the coast of the Baltic Sea and Riga Gulf dwelt by Livs.

... The methodical management of the territory is carried out by Department of National Matters.

3. The management of the territory "Līvod rānda" carries out the following functions:

- 3.1. carries out and facilitate scientific documentation of Livs' culture and cultural region, preservation of immovable and movable properties;
- 3.2. ensures observing building regulations of the territory and preservation of cultural landscape;