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Security in Framework- law of Portuguese Museums

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Abstract

Taking as reference the museum sector by Frame Law of Portuguese museums (Law n ° 47/2004 of 19th August), security in museums, it was considered appropriate to reflect on the implications that the development of these principles brought to world of Portuguese museums. The definition of the museum Law determines the common requirements to Portuguese museums, which agree on their functions, such as: study and research, development, and documentation of inventory, conservation, security, interpretation and exhibition and education. With the publication of the Frame Law of Portuguese museums in 2004 the principles of the national museum policy were established. By being an undeniable impact that this instrument brought to the recognition of the importance of security in museums, this article considers their importance in motivating an increasing production of documents that demarcated the security of museums plans.

KEYWORDS: security, basic law of museums, museology

INTRODUCTION

Security in museums addresses protection and the integrity of cultural property embodied in museums. Therefore, the safety of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) in museums is a topic that has received special attention in recent years. For any museum institution, security is of vital importance. Security in museums is a dynamic theme and connects the behavioral aspects that result from own social, cultural and educational transformations. Strategies that recognize and define security systems

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should involve pronouncements and interdisciplinary experiences in areas related to museology. Is this point that brings the security issue, implicit in the management of museums and increased in importance. Strategies and plans can not be thought about, without such security preceded by study and detailed knowledge about museums objects legally protected.

The work of a specific planning security in museums is essential to ensure the even conduct of security activities in which all human resources of the museum should know, especially those relating to security against theft, fire, flood, vandalism, among others. Security procedures require the involvement of all stakeholders of the museum. Security must be guaranteed by preventive and protective measures, planned and implemented based on a security plan prepared in agreement with the institution's requirements and also dealing with the characteristics of the collections in their care. Undoubtedly, the publication of the Basic Law of Portuguese museums in 2004 is an important legal framework for the Portuguese museums.

A period of two years was granted for museums adjust to changing process requirements. Some of these recommendations required the production of documents by the museums in which its scenario would be needed for the own evaluation. Documents, such as the Rules of the museum, the Plan of preventive conservation, the policy developments and the security Plan. It is with a focus on security in museums that we will highlight some of its specificities.

THE FRAMEWORK-LAW OF PORTUGUESE MUSEUMS: some considerations

In the general scheme of Portuguese museums (Chapter II-Section I), with regard to museum functions(Article 7), the museum pursues the following functions:

Table I-Museum: functions.	
1	Studyandresearch
2	Incorporation
3	Inventoryanddocumentation
4	Conservation

5	Security
6	Interpretation and exposition
7	Education

Source: adapted from the Framework-Law of Portuguese museum.

Note that security also includes the "computerization of museum inventory" (Article 20). As a safety measure, both the number of inventory record and there cord of on museum inventory must use the same code for individualization, as well as the inventory is computerized museum binds to other records that identify the existence of the cultural property at the museum in other media. Therefore, the inventory is a computerized regular necessarily backup museum object, to maintain the museum and the entity that relies, to ensure the integrity and the inviolability of the information. The information contained in the museum inventory is available to the Portuguese Institute of Museums, not precluding the existence of the book, numbered in sequence and signed by the director of the museum.

As for the "contract of the computerization of the inventory of the museum" (Article 21), the legitimate people who depend on public museums can engage fully or partially driving the computerization of the inventory of the museum, when the personal affection to the respective museum does not have adequate preparation or is insufficient. The agreement establishes the conditions of confidentiality and data security to computerize and contractual penalties for failure to comply.

Even within the "museological functions and facilities" (Section III/Article 50), the museum should have adequate compliance of museum functions, including storage, security and exhibition, the reception and movement of visitors facilities as well as the performance of work of its staff. The guiding principles of the functioning of museums are evident, both in relation to security "access to reserves (Article 60), as safety in" access to documents" (Article 61). The access to cultural heritage stored in reserves and the documentation is not permitted when the conditions of conservation of cultural heritage are not advised or for security reasons. This means that the museum may refuse access to the following documents:

- a) The evaluation or the price of cultural property;

- b) The identity of depositors of cultural property;
- c) The conditions of deposit;
- d) The location of cultural property;
- e) The insurance contracts;
- f) The plans and security rules;
- g) Are cord of museum inventory or other records.

The situation is similar in the "deposit and transfer of cultural property" case (Chapter VI/ Section I, Article 74). The deposit of cultural property in museums is given as an temporary measure for your security and conservation or by agreement between the owner and the museum. It is required; however, that the museum celebrates the cultural heritage of the deposited insurance contract when it is advisable for security reasons or constitutes a condition of deposit (Article 81). This requirement also applies in the situation of "temporary assignment" (Section II/Article 82) of cultural property incorporated in museums in the country, that can only be performed when the conditions are guaranteed safety and conservation. This implies authorization of the Portuguese Institute of Museums, the temporary transfer of cultural heritage classified or to be classified as domestic or mobile treasure of public interest. Note also the liability of the museum by the "valuables deposited" (Article 35). Implies by the visitor the respective statement and identification, and the museum can refuse entry to visitors who are accompanied by objects which by their nature or value cannot be stored safely in facilities intended for that purpose.

The guiding principles of the national museum policy established by this Law Framework and the accreditation of museums (Legislative Order No. 3/2006), constituted an important step is taken in the qualification of museums institutions in the country. The accreditation of museums (Article 110) is the evaluation and the official recognition of the technical quality of museums, in order to promote access to culture and the enrichment of the cultural heritage. Accreditation is a process that results from the fulfillment of all museum functions set out in the Framework Law. For the

"fulfillment of museum functions" with regard to security, it requires every Portuguese museum:

Table II-Museological functions: security.	
Securityplan	Must be prepared in order to ensure the prevention of hazards and the respective neutralization.
Featuresofsafetyequipment	Should be given the characteristics of safety equipment in use at the museum, including detection and intrusion and fire alarm equipment.
Surveillance	Should be referred to the existence of face surveillance and complementary existence of a system for recording images. The possible existence of special surveillance equipment such as metal detectors or X-ray apparatus for control of visitors should be indicated.

Source: adapted from Legislative OrderNo.3/2006.

It appears that the principles that guide this matter on "security conditions" (Section VI/Article 32), specifically note that, the museum should have the security conditions necessary to ensure the protection and integrity of cultural property incorporated therein, as well as visitors, staff and there specific facilities. These conditions consist particularly in mechanical, physical or electronic means to guarantee the prevention, physical protection, surveillance, detection and alarm. In this sense, every museum should have a "security plan" (Article 33).

The security plan on a periodic basis should be tested in order to make sure of the prevention of hazards and the respective neutralization. Stand that any museum, depending on their characteristics can establish "restrictions on entry" (Article 34) for security reasons. In this case, the restrictions are limited to what is strictly necessary and may involve the obligation to have deposited in the reception area of the museum objects, which by their nature can endanger the safety or preservation of cultural assets and facilities(for example the registration of image equipment, large-bags, etc). The "surveillance" (Article 36) assumes an important role here.

Table III-Security: surveillance–synthesis.	
1	The museum offers classroom surveillance, which can be enhanced by recording images of visitors.
2	When special reasons of security so require, facilities or parts there of are equipped with metal detectors or X-ray apparatus for control of visitors.
3	In the area of reception of visitors, said means of surveillance are advertised visibly and unequivocally.
4	The images collected can only be accessed, used, copied, transmitted or publicized for reasons of security or criminal investigation and with the competent legal entities.
5	The museum periodically deletes the records that contain the images referred to in the preceding paragraph in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate regulation.

Source: adapted from the Framework-Law of Portuguese museum.

The "security forces" (Article 37) have a duty to cooperate with the museum, including through joint definition of the security plan and the approval of prevention and neutralization equipment hazards. In the same way, the museum should cooperate with security force sin combating property crime and illicit trafficking in cultural property. In this context, the museum will observe that the recommendations of the security force son the defense of cultural integrity, plant and equipment assets, as well as the procedures will be followed by respective staff.

The security plan of the museum aims to insure the safety of cultural property that are incorporated within and, also, similarly, protect the safety of employees, visitors and the services themselves. Therefore, it should include means of prevention, protection, monitoring, risk detection, alarm and neutralization. The security plan should be stored in strict confidentiality (under the law), representing a serious violation of breach of confidentiality, if that commitment is not fulfilled.

With regard to the employee’s safety and visitors the table summarize show the museum should proceed:

Table IV-Security: staff and visitors.	
Make public and visible emergency evacuation plan.	
Properly signal the emergency exits in each room of the museum unit.	
Inform visitors visible and unambiguous about the use of complementary forms of surveillance, namely, the capture of sound and image.	
Ensure the confidentiality of collected images and sound and their exclusive use from legally competent entities.	

Source: adapted from the Framework-Law of Portuguese museum.

SECURITY: preventive conservation

The museums are complex organic structures, where issues related to collections, including their safety and conservation, have important roles. In this context, awareness of the political affiliation of integrated preventive conservation for the safety and preservation of the collections is universally part of the many museums' daily reality. In need of an active and efficient coordination of all who work in the museum, conservation and safety of heritage objects are provided on a continuous basis and prevent or reduce deterioration. All who work in the museum play an important role in the dynamics of the applicability of rigorous approaches, the goal of which is to ensure the safety of heritage objects. The role of the museum's director is particularly relevant with regard to the capacity for dialogue that is required by him towards the different actors in each integral area of the museum and to discharge the function so museum institutions (Lord& Lord, 1991); Alarcão, 2007).

The Framework-Law of Portuguese Museums recognizes the importance of preventive conservation in museum institutions (Articles 27 to30) for this, it is established the museological function as mandatory conservation.

Table V-Security: preventive conservation.	
Duty to preserve(Article 27)	*The museum preserves all cultural property incorporated in it.

	<p>*The museum ensures appropriate conditions and promotes preventive measures necessary for the conservation of cultural property incorporated in it.</p>
<p>Conservation standards (Article 28)</p>	<p>*The conservation of the built cultural heritage follows standards and procedures for preventive conservation prepared by beach museum.</p> <p>*The standards referred to in the previous paragraph define the principles and priorities of preventive conservation and risk assessment, as well as it establishes its procedures in agreement with professional standards issued by the Portuguese Institute of Museums and the Portuguese Institute for Conservation and Restoration.</p>
<p>Storage conditions (Article 29)</p>	<p>*The storage conditions covering the entire collection of cultural property, regardless of its location in the museum.</p> <p>*The conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph should be monitored regularly with respect to illumination level and the level of ultraviolet and continuously in the case of temperature and relative humidity.</p> <p>*Monitoring of pollutants must be ensured, as often as necessary, by laboratory or institution duly accredited.</p> <p>*Museum facilities shall provide for differential treatment of environmental conditions in relation to the conservation of the various types of cultural property and, where this is not possible, it should be provided with the appropriate equipment technical correction.</p> <p>*The installation of centralized air conditioning in Decree-Law No. 118/98, of May 7, is adapted to the special conditions of conservation of cultural property.</p>
<p>Conservation and reserves (Article 30)</p>	<p>*The museum should have organized reserves, to ensure the management of collection taking into account their specificities.</p> <p>*Reservations must be installed on individual areas and structurally appropriate, equipped with appropriate equipment and furniture to ensure the conservation of cultural property and security.</p>

Source: ICOM, Portugal, 2013.

Security must be considered as part of preventive maintenance (Dardes, 1999:48-50) and therefore be aimed at physical protection of museum objects, as well as the building that guards and protects, and also the people themselves working at the museum or visiting it. Thus, one might say, on one hand, programming the security of museums should be continued, including through security plans for the medium to long

term. On the other hand, it can be said that security in museums depends mainly on the compromise between all that intervenes in the museum

There are many ways to protect cultural objects, but no method is perfect. Regular inspections of spaces of the museum and the elaboration of an overall security plan is essential to ensure continuous effectiveness of preventive measures for the security (Ambrose & Paine, 1993).

CONCLUSION

Museums being essentially linked to heritage institutions cannot remain indifferent to these guiding principles, so that they have a key role in your safety and security, as it was possible to consider throughout this study. Serving more or less punctual experiences that are emerging in the Portuguese museum tissue, it seems clear that this is a field of activity to be improved in the future, a greater awareness of accountability by both intervenes, whose working at the museum as visiting it. You may need to map security priorities in conjunction with this, requiring a broad reflection, depending on a region and its communities.

The range of practice of museums security, surely, depends on the very same constraints of each museum, immediately his vocation, thematic and geographic reach, resources (human and material) and above all, of its strategic mission. As a result, putting safety in museums by the Framework- Law of Portuguese museums was considered essential, hoping to have contributed to the knowledge of the procedures for systematic planning in the security of museum institutions.

As a result, implementing security in museums, through the Frame Law of Portuguese museums is essential. Mapping current security priorities is a necessity, and demands ample reflection in relation to a territory and its communities. Achieving museum security practices is, naturally, dependent on each museum's own conditioning factors, vocation, geographic and study range, available resources (material and human) and above all its strategic mission. Therefore, considering security in museums through the Frame Law of Portuguese museums (Law n ° 47/2004 of 19th August), is fundamental for systematic planning of museological institution's security plan and we hope to have contributed to raising awareness to this issue.

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