

The study of legal acts of the provincial monument conservator is important for several reasons. They are important from the point of view of legal theory and from the point of view of law enforcement.

The first reason to research these acts is related to the theory of law and the validity of creation of monument protection law (or, more broadly, cultural heritage protection law). The birth of a new branch of law is always met with resistance from those scholars who are used to the good, old, proven and reliable classification schemes. The law, however, is an area in which one of the good, old, proven and reliable element is a continuous change. This is a special "sign of the times" of modern legislation. Permanent amendment is a constant challenge for law researchers. Numerous changes may lead to the situation where a group of legal norms included in one or several laws begins to look like it has separated from the branch of law from which it stems from. It is a progressive process that may eventually result in the separation within the branch of law, or beyond due to the fact that the legislator consistently introduces variations from the parent branch of the law. The situation is similar with legal norms which may be called monument protection law. It is located at such a point in its evolution that it can be separated, among others, from administrative law, but it is not well established separate branch of law, despite having its own rules, case-law and doctrine. The quest for answers to the question about the future of monument protection law among the branches of law is one of the objectives of the project. This query will be carried out by means of the study of the legal acts of the provincial monument conservator.

The second reason for undertaking research is related to the application of the law. The Art. 7 of the Constitution states that "the organs of public authority shall function on the basis of, and within the limits of, the law ". Therefore, the analysis of imperious actions of public administration authorities must have a legal dimension. Second, a more momentous from a social point of view, objective of the project is to examine the scope of interference of monument protection authorities by means of different legal acts into individual rights. As it is agreed upon that legal norms that are called monument protection law originate mainly from administrative law, the research should start from this particular branch of law. The public administration acts imperiously in strictly defined legal forms. One of the measures that help define the place of a legal norm in a particular branch of law better is the extent and manner of restricting individual rights. The necessity of prior acceptance by administration of any decision always constitutes a restriction on human freedom. This acceptance, or lack thereof, is expressed in legal framework of public administrative authorities - hence the research topic. The degree of this restriction must not destroy human being's freedom as human being has the right to have a control over their property, including a historic one. Hence a basic question arises: how to determine the scope of interference of the provincial monument conservator so that there are no violations of individual rights while acting in the public interest, namely protecting monuments? The scientific purpose of the research is to answer this question. The research of the legal acts of monument protection authorities will answer this question. It is also a contribution to the formulation of an argument for the legitimacy (or illegitimacy) of the hypothesis of a gradual emergence of a new branch of law, namely monument conservation law.