



Norwegian Ministry
of Climate and Environment

Meld. St. 16 (2019–2020) Report to the Storting (white paper)

New goals for Norway's cultural environment policy

Involvement, sustainability and diversity



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*Recommendation from the Ministry of Climate and Environment 17 April 2020,
approved by the Council of State on the same day.
(The Solberg Government)*

1 Cultural environment policy – part of Norway's climate and environmental policy

Humans have always left traces of their activities in their surroundings. These traces constitute our communal memory of past generations' societies and ways of life. They are environmental, social and economic assets that provide the basis for knowledge, experience and use. They are also valuable resources in a circular system of reuse. With good, integrated land use and social planning, cultural heritage can be a positive resource and part of the solution to many of our era's societal challenges.

Human impact on the environment is now so pervasive that loss of biodiversity and a global climate crisis have become the greatest challenges of our time. To understand our own era, we need to understand the people who came before us and historical developments. The cultural-historical traces in our surroundings are a testimony to humanity's ability to influence nature, but also nature's influence on our lives.

The challenges society is facing require a change of course, including in the national policy for the cultural environment. The purpose of this white paper is to present new national goals for Norway's cultural environment policy and ensure a clearer focus on the cultural environment sector

as an important part of Norway's overall climate and environmental policy.

When the Ministry of the Environment was established in 1972, responsibility for legislation and management of cultural monuments and sites was an integral part of its mandate. The thinking behind the decision to combine responsibility for nature management, management of cultural monuments and sites and physical planning in one place was the wish to be able to include the management of nature and the cultural environment in the general land-use planning and to form a basis for integrated management of the environment and Norway's resources in a long-term perspective.

The cultural-historical elements in the landscape have been created through people's adaptations to and use of nature. The close connections between the natural environment and the cultural environment and how they are managed have been defined and developed in Norway's climate and environmental policy, resource management practices, legislation and regulations since 1972.

In recent years, the links between the management of the cultural environment on the one hand and the management of climate change and environmental issues in general on the other have

become more evident and have been brought into sharper focus. This can be seen in, for example: the European Landscape Convention, which emphasises landscape as the connecting link between nature and culture; Norway's involvement in the World Heritage Convention's common framework for the preservation of the world's most important cultural and natural heritage; and the Norwegian initiative *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest*, which aims to preserve cultural environments, natural diversity and agriculture. A great deal of work has been done to promote value creation based on cultural and natural heritage, such as in the tourism industry, in various

value-creation projects, and in the nine regional parks. Cultural and natural heritage are assets that are inextricably interlinked and constitute an important resource for society.

It is important and necessary that the management of the cultural environment is seen in tandem with and is integrated as part of the broader management of climate change and environmental issues. This connection has also come to the fore through the impact of the changing climate on the cultural environment. At the same time, the preservation of cultural environments can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to the circular economy.

2 New national goals for Norway's cultural environment policy

2.1 Background

In 2014, the Ministry of Climate and Environment initiated a review of the national goals in all of the Ministry's performance areas. This was partly in response to the government's programme for better governance and management in the central government 2014–2017, where one of the measures was to further develop goals and the reporting system in the management of subordinate agencies. The ambition was to reduce the number of performance areas and national goals and establish more overarching goals.

The first revised goals from the Ministry of Climate and Environment concerned natural diversity and were presented in the National Budget for 2015 (Prop. 1 S (2014–2015)). Proposals for new national goals for cultural monuments, sites and environments were presented in the National Budget for 2018 (Prop. 1 S (2017–2018)). In the Storting's consideration of the National Budget on 12 December 2017, the following two resolutions were passed:

Resolution 204 (2017–2018): The Storting asks the government to present a white paper on the cultural heritage sector

Resolution 205 (2017–2018): The Storting asks the government to postpone making a decision on revision of the national goals until the white paper on the cultural heritage sector has been considered by the Storting

In the current white paper, the government is presenting its proposed new national goals for Norway's cultural environment policy.

This white paper is also the government's response to the Storting's request resolution no. 722 (2016–2017) from 30 May 2017 – on the plan for the maintenance backlog for cultural monuments and sites – and request resolution no. 764 (2017–2018) from 28 May 2018 – on the duty to cover farmers' costs in connection with archaeological investigations.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment announced in the National Budget for 2017 (Prop. 1 S (2016–2017)) that the Ministry would get back to the Storting with proposals for new national goals for cultural monuments, sites and environments, and that:

The new goals will both address the need for restoration, maintenance and high professional standards for the antiquarian work, and highlight the benefits for society of preserving our cultural heritage

In connection with the presentation of the proposed new goals in the National Budget for 2018 (Prop. 1 S (2017–2018)), the government stressed that the new goals will lay a solid foundation for documenting and reporting on the contribution that Norway's cultural environment policy makes to society.

New cultural environment goals

The government requests that the Storting adopt the following three new national goals for Norway's cultural environment policy. At the same time, the existing goals will be repealed.

- Everyone shall have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment
- The cultural environment shall contribute to sustainable development through integrated land use and social planning
- A diversity of cultural environments shall be preserved as a basis for knowledge, experience and use

The order of the goals does not reflect any ranking of priority. The three goals underpin and supplement each other and must be regarded together.

The term "cultural environment"

In this white paper, the government is introducing the term "cultural environment" as a collective

term. It includes the terms “cultural monuments, sites, environments and landscapes” and is used to refer to the sector as a whole.

The term “cultural environment” emphasises the importance of an integrated approach to this area, while at the same time also highlighting the connection to climate-change policy and environmental policy in general. “Cultural environment” does not replace the use of the more specific terms “cultural monument”, “cultural site”, “cultural environment” or “landscape” individually, when referring to individual objects, areas where cultural monuments and sites are part of a larger whole or context, or specific landscapes.

In addition to “cultural environment”, the terms “cultural environment management” and “cultural environment policy” are also being introduced to refer to the sector as a whole.

See Box 2.1 for a presentation of the key terms used in this white paper.

2.2 A more detailed account of the new national goals

The government recognises the need for new national goals in Norway's cultural environment policy for a variety of reasons. One obvious reason is that the existing goals, which were formulated in the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)), expire in 2020.

These goals, with defined targets towards 2020, have been central to the efforts in the cultural environment sector since 2005 and have yielded many good results. However, they have also entailed some challenges. This has, for example, been highlighted in the Office of the Auditor General's performance audit of the Ministry's follow-up of the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005¹ (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)). The Office of the Auditor General commented on a number of findings and risk elements, stating, among other things, that a lack of overview meant that the cultural environment authorities had an inadequate basis for assessing the loss of cultural monuments and sites deemed worthy of preservation and assessing the need for

protection in order to ensure a representative selection.

There is a need for new goals that indicate more clearly what Norway wants to achieve with its cultural environment policy and how the cultural environment contributes to promoting positive, sustainable social development. In addition, there is a need to render visible Norway's ambitions and responsibilities in light of international treaties and conventions, including the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, the Council of Europe's Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (the Faro Convention) and the European Landscape Convention. This is discussed in more detail in chapter 7.

National goal 1

Everyone shall have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment.

This goal emphasises people's right to have a cultural heritage and that the cultural environment is a common good that we have a shared responsibility to manage. The goal also underlines that everyone should have the opportunity to get involved. The central government is responsible for facilitating this.

National goal 2

The cultural environment shall contribute to sustainable development through integrated land use and social planning.

This goal demonstrates the importance of good land-use and social planning to ensure a diversity of cultural environments that can contribute to environmental, social and economic sustainability. At the same time, the goal underlines Norway's responsibilities in connection with the government's ambitions to implement the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030.

National goal 3

A diversity of cultural environments shall be preserved as a basis for knowledge, experience and use.

This goal emphasises that a diverse selection of cultural monuments and sites, environments and landscapes must be preserved as resources and a basis for knowledge, experience and use. The

¹ Riksrevisjonen, 2009, *Riksrevisjonens undersøkning av korleis Miljøverndepartementet varetok det nasjonale ansvaret sitt for freda og verneverdige bygningar [Performance audit of the Ministry of the Environment's exercise of its national responsibility for protected buildings and buildings deemed worthy of preservation]*, Dokument 3:9 (2008–2009)

goal continues the essence of the previous strategic objective for Norway's cultural heritage policy, which was presented in the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)).

2.2.1 Development of performance indicators and governance data

Once the Storting has endorsed the new national goals, the government will develop performance indicators and other relevant governance data in order to be able to monitor developments and the degree of attainment of the goals. In connection with developing the performance indicators, particular importance will be attached to highlighting the link to the Sustainable Development Goals. The new performance indicators will be used from 2021.

2.3 Other national environmental targets

As of 1 January 2020, Norway has 23 national environmental targets distributed across the following priority areas: biodiversity, cultural monuments, sites and environments, outdoor recreation, pollution, climate change, and the polar regions. Performance indicators have been established for each environmental target that make it possible to assess developments over time. These indicators are updated on a regular basis and are presented on the State of the Environment Norway website.

Management of the cultural environment in Svalbard is included in the priority area “the polar regions”. One of the existing three targets under this priority area concerns the cultural environment:

- The 100 most important cultural monuments, sites and environments in Svalbard shall be safeguarded through predictable management with a long-term perspective.

The “Svalbard target” is not covered by the new national goals and will therefore not be discussed in more detail in this white paper.

2.4 Input to the white paper

In connection with its work on the white paper, the Ministry of Climate and Environment held three open regional input meetings in Lillehammer, Førde and Tromsø, respectively. In addition, a national input meeting was held in Oslo. The Ministry received a total of 118 written contributions².

The high level of participation at the input meetings and the written contributions demonstrate the strong commitment of a wide range of NGOs, businesses, museums, knowledge institutions, and the regional authorities, among others. The contributions received constitute an important knowledge base both for this white paper and for future work in connection with working towards the new national goals.

Many of the contributions underline the need to see cultural environment policy as part of the broader work to resolve the global environmental challenges. In this context, attention was drawn to the part that cultural heritage can play in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the three dimensions of sustainable development – environmental, social and economic sustainability. Several of the contributions stress the need to attach greater importance to the “green” aspects of use and reuse. Several parties have pointed to the need for more knowledge and increased emphasis on instruments that highlight the contribution of cultural heritage in respect of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Several of the contributions also highlight the need for greater knowledge and expertise. This pertains to cultural heritage as a source of knowledge, but also the need to manage and preserve cultural heritage as a basis for enjoyment, experience and involvement.

Many of the contributions emphasise the importance of grant schemes and financial incentives, in part to enable the management and safeguarding of cultural heritage that are not covered by the existing schemes. There is also a call for better collaboration and coordination among the various ministries and better clarification of the sector responsibilities.

² The written contributions are available on the Ministry of Climate and Environment's website.

Box 2.1 Key concepts in cultural environment management

Protection	This is the strictest form of preservation, authorised by the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Act and the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act. Cultural monuments, sites and environments can all be protected.
Automatic protection	Protection under the Cultural Heritage Act or the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act without an individual protection order. This applies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cultural monuments and sites from earlier than 1537 – Sami monuments and sites from 1917 or earlier – structures and sites and movable historical objects in Svalbard dating from before 1946 In addition, standing structures originating from the period 1537–1649 can be designated as automatically protected. The state has the right of ownership for all movable cultural heritage objects originating from earlier than 1537, Sami cultural heritage objects originating from the year 1917 or earlier, coins dated earlier than 1650, and ship finds that are more than 100 years old.
Protection through an individual protection order	Protection under the Cultural Heritage Act or the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act through an individual protection order. Individual protection orders issued pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act may include any type of cultural monument or site originating from after 1537, standing structures originating from after 1649, cultural environments, and vessels. Individual protection orders issued pursuant to the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act may include cultural monuments and sites originating from later than 1945.
Protection through regulations	Protection under the Cultural Heritage Act through the adoption of regulations. This applies to structures and sites, etc., covered by a state preservation plan that was in state ownership at the time the protection was decided and includes a simplified protection process. Protection through regulations can also be used to protect cultural environments (cf. section 20 of the Cultural Heritage Act).
Temporary protection	Can be used if a cultural monument, site or environment is under threat and where there is a need to assess the preservation value with a view to permanent protection.
Cultural heritage	This is a collective term covering both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Intangible cultural heritage refers to practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills. The term is frequently used in international contexts.
Cultural environment	Any area where a cultural monument or site forms part of a larger entity or context. In this white paper, the government is introducing the term “cultural environment” as a collective term. It includes the terms “cultural monuments, sites, environments and landscapes” and is used to refer to the sector as a whole.
Cultural monument or site	Traces of human activity in the physical environment, including places associated with historical events, beliefs and traditions.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

Box 2.1 (continue)

World Heritage	Cultural heritage and/or natural heritage that is inscribed on UNESCO's List of World Heritage. The World Heritage properties form a common heritage of outstanding universal value to all humanity, across national borders.
Worthy of protection / worthy of preservation	A cultural monument or site or a cultural environment that has undergone a cultural-historical assessment and has been identified as worthy of preservation. Most cultural monuments, sites and environments deemed worthy of preservation are not formally protected pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act, the Planning and Building Act or a binding agreement.

Source: The Cultural Heritage Act, the European Landscape Convention, and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's glossary of key cultural heritage terms

3 Summary

The purpose of this white paper is to present new national goals for Norway's cultural environment policy and to ensure a clearer focus concerning the cultural environment sector as an important part of Norway's overall climate and environmental policy. The white paper consists of three main parts.

Part I Status and development trends

This part describes the work that has been done to achieve the existing national targets for cultural monuments, sites and environments. Chapter 4 provides an account of the work to date.

Some of the key challenges in the current cultural environment management are discussed in chapter 5.

Chapter 6 provides an account of the key players in the management of the cultural environment. A brief historical summary is followed by an overview of the current management system. The Regional Reform, which came into force on 1 January 2020, entails a number of changes in the management of the cultural environment.

Finally, chapter 7 provides an account of the main overarching guidelines and frameworks, including international conventions that affect the management of the cultural environment.

Part II National goals

This section contains a more detailed account of the proposed new national cultural environment goals and the proposed measures and instruments to attain them.

The government's proposed new national goal that *everyone shall have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment* is discussed in chapter 8. Here importance is attached to the cultural environment as a common good and shared responsibility. Key topics include participation and democracy through voluntary work, involvement and co-creation, the accessibility of the cultural environment, and cultural environment data in a digital age. The framework conditions for owners and

users of cultural environments, including advisory services and the Cultural Heritage Fund, are also discussed in this chapter.

The government's proposed new national goal that *the cultural environment shall contribute to sustainable development through integrated land use and social planning* is discussed in chapter 9. Here the role of the cultural environment is clarified in the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental sustainability, social sustainability, and economic sustainability. In addition, it is highlighted how social planning and land-use management are fundamental to safeguarding the cultural environment as a resource for society.

The government's proposed new national goal that *a diversity of cultural environments shall be preserved as a basis for knowledge, experience and use* is discussed in chapter 10. This chapter discusses the transition from conservation programmes to preservation strategies, financial policy instruments, collaboration, and legislation. The diversity that is to be preserved must be representative of the cultural, social and geographical diversity from different eras.

Part III Knowledge and international cooperation

This section discusses two topics that are essential for the attainment of the goals.

Chapter 11 focuses on the role of research and advancement of the discipline for the development of the cultural environment sector, so that it can be related to important trends in social development and remain relevant in an evolving society. This chapter also discusses knowledge about the state of repair, cultural environment data, and documentation.

International cooperation is discussed in chapter 12. An account is provided of the international cooperation in the cultural environment sector and how this underpins Norway's international commitments and ambitions.

The financial and administrative consequences of the priorities set out in the white paper are discussed in chapter 13.

Part I
Status and development trends

4 The status of the existing national targets

The existing national targets for cultural monuments, sites and environments were presented in the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)). The Storting unanimously adopted three national targets for the cultural heritage policy in 2005. The deadline for attainment of the targets was set to 2020.

A separate target has since been defined for automatically protected monuments and sites and other archaeological heritage.

The existing national targets for cultural monuments, sites environments are as follows:

- Environmental target 2.1 – The Loss of cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation will be minimised
- Environmental target 2.2 – By 2020, a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance will be achieved for a prioritised selection of automatically protected and other archaeological monuments and sites
- Environmental target 2.3 – By 2020, a representative selection of cultural monuments, sites and environments will be protected by individual protection orders
- Environmental target 2.4 – By 2020, a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance will be achieved for protected buildings, other structures and vessels

The white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)) built on the report on challenges for a new cultural heritage policy in 2002 (Official Norwegian Report (NOU) 2002:1) and the broad consultation held in connection with this report. The ambitions in the white paper were upheld, and the plan of action was operationalised through ten conservation programmes presented in the white paper *The Government's Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment in Norway* (St.meld. nr. 26 (2006–2007)). This has laid the foundation for the management of the cultural environment for the past 15 years.

In 2008–2009, the Office of the Auditor General of Norway conducted a performance audit (Document 3:9 (2008–2009)) of the Ministry's follow-up in connection with protected buildings and buildings deemed worthy of preservation pursuant to the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)). The Office of the Auditor General concluded that important prerequisites for the management to be able to meet the targets in these areas were not in place and that this entailed a significant risk that the targets will not be met by the 2020 deadline. Among other things, it was pointed out that the management authorities did not have an overview of cultural monuments and sites considered worthy of preservation.

The Office of the Auditor General's performance audit was followed up through an initiative *Increasing knowledge for the management of cultural heritage* in the period 2011–2017. This initiative consisted of five sub-projects: *Tools and integration development in Askeladden, the Cultural Heritage Portal, Strengthening municipal competencies, Registration of automatically protected Sami Buildings, and Establishing an environmental monitoring programme for cultural heritage deemed worthy of preservation.*

Against the backdrop of the Office of the Auditor General's performance audit and the Private Members' Bill on a review of Norway's cultural heritage policy in 2011 (no. 129 (2010–2011)), a white paper on cultural heritage policy was presented in 2013 (Meld. St. 35 (2012–2013)). This white paper contained a status update, indicating what still remained to be done in order to achieve the national targets.

The State of the Environment Norway website provides up-to-date information about the state of the environment and developments. Below is a status update as per 2018 for the existing four national targets in the cultural environment sector. The figures are mainly taken from the State of the Environment Norway website. Where more recent figures are available, these figures are also indicated.

Environmental target 2.1

The loss of cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation will be minimised

Developments for this goal have been positive and losses have decreased in recent years. Assessment in this area is based on data from eight indicators:

- Percentage annual loss of cultural monuments and sites considered worthy of preservation in selected areas
- Percentage annual loss of buildings on the SEFRAK register in selected areas
- Total area of zones where special considerations under the Planning and Building Act apply to protecting cultural monuments, sites and environments
- Percentage of annual loss of cultural monuments, sites and environments in the agricultural landscape
- Number of municipalities that have an updated overview of cultural monuments, sites and environments worthy of preservation
- Number of municipalities that have drawn up cultural heritage plans under the Planning and Building Act
- Number of municipalities that have employees with cultural heritage expertise
- Number of cultural monuments, sites and environments worthy of preservation registered in Askeladden, the official national database for cultural monuments, sites and environments

“Cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation” means cultural monuments and sites where a cultural-historical assessment has been performed. The term also covers cultural monuments and sites that are formally protected, through individual municipal decisions or decisions under the Planning and Building Act, including municipal cultural heritage plans.

Collected data show, among other things, that the annual loss of cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation is now just under 1 per cent. An overview from the environmental monitoring programme *Cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation in selected municipalities*, which measures developments in selected municipalities in five-year intervals, indicates that the annual rate of loss has decreased in recent years, from 1 per cent in the period 2000–2014 to 0.8 per cent in the current five-year period (2015–2019). The survey shows that there is little difference in

the loss of buildings linked to farming, fishing and trapping, compared with other sectors. Boat-houses and fishing sheds are the category of building that have had the greatest losses. In terms of condition, the percentage of endangered buildings is by far the highest in the primary industries, where 18 per cent of buildings are assessed as at risk, compared with 5 per cent in other sectors.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's project *Kulturminner i kommunen [Cultural heritage in the municipalities]* is part of the initiative *Increasing knowledge for the management of cultural heritage*. Through this initiative, grants are provided to municipalities that want to draw up their own cultural heritage plan. As of 1 January 2020, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage has provided funding to more than 370 municipalities to draw up cultural heritage plans. This, in addition to various courses and seminars, has helped strengthen the municipal authorities' management of cultural monuments and sites. This initiative has ensured that cultural heritage has increasingly been put on the local political agenda and has fostered involvement in the municipalities. Some 150 municipalities have adopted cultural heritage plans.

There are insufficient data in respect of the other indicators. In anticipation of new national goals, all the indicators have been retained and are shown in the target structure on the State of the Environment Norway website.

Environmental target 2.2

By 2020, a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance will be achieved for a prioritised selection of automatically protected and other archaeological monuments and sites

Performance towards this target is positive, but the target cannot be considered achieved. Assessment in this area is based on six indicators:

- Annual losses and damage to automatically protected archaeological monuments and sites in selected areas, split by cause of loss or damage
- Number of automatically protected archaeological monuments and sites removed in accordance with exemptions under the Cultural Heritage Act
- Number of automatically protected monuments and sites that have been investigated to secure the scientific value

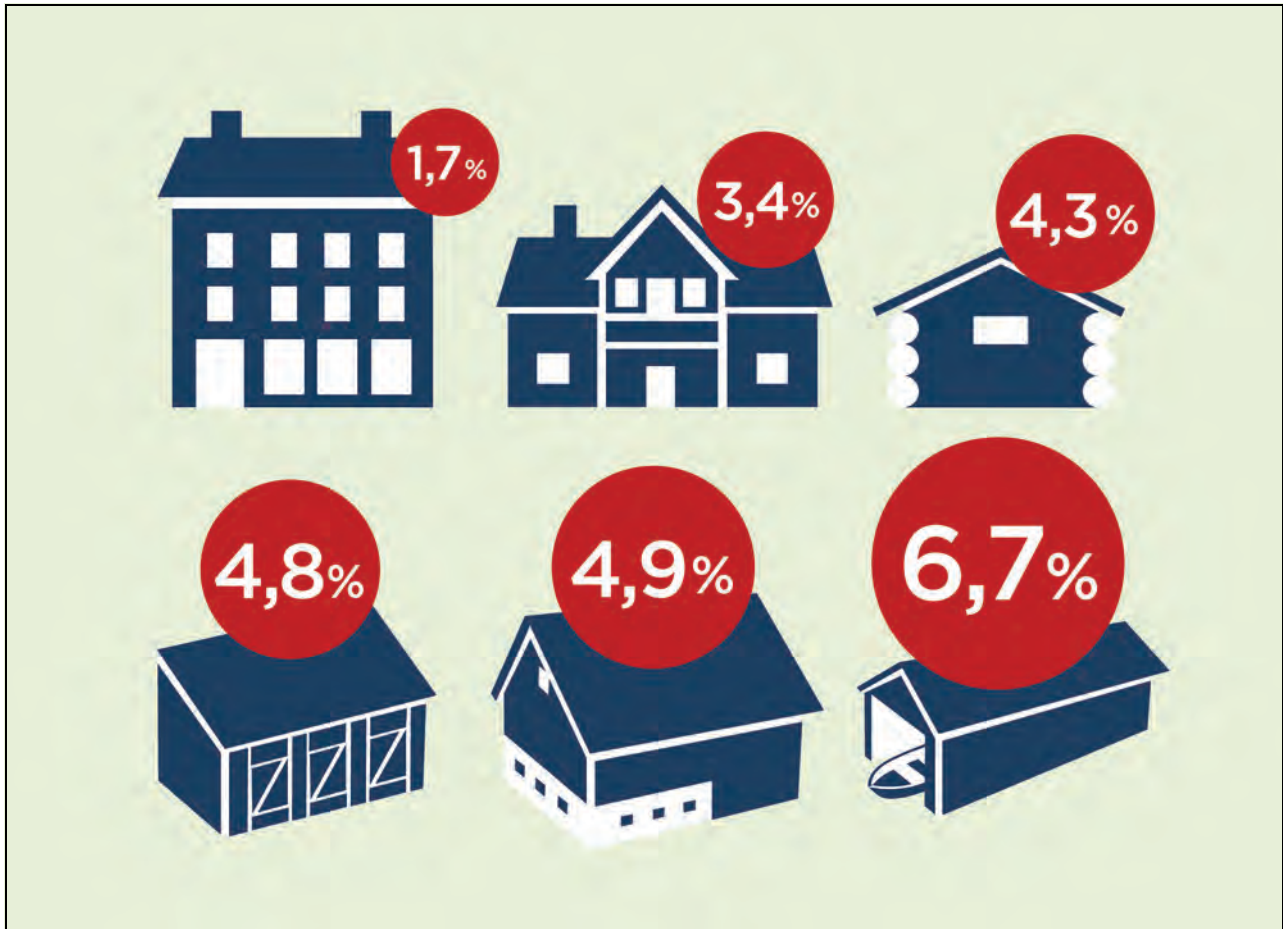


Figure 4.1 Loss of cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation.

The figure shows the losses in certain categories of building in the period 2015–2019. Boathouses and fishing sheds have the highest rate of loss, at 6.7 per cent. Farm buildings are being lost at a rate of almost 5 per cent, while smaller outbuildings and mountain summer grazing farms / buildings in uncultivated areas have had a loss rate of well over 4 per cent in the last five years. In 2005–2010, farm buildings and mountain summer grazing farms / buildings in uncultivated areas had the highest loss rate, at 6.3 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively.

Source: The Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

- Number of automatically protected monuments and sites where improvements or arrangements for access have been made
- Number of automatically protected monuments and sites that have satisfactory conservation status and are satisfactorily maintained
- Number of automatically protected monuments and sites that have satisfactory conservation status and are satisfactorily maintained and where arrangements for public access have been made

In the period 2000–2014, inspections of automatically protected archaeological monuments and sites were carried out in 16 municipalities. The registrations were part of the environmental monitoring programme *Prehistoric monuments in the present-day landscape – Status of automatically protected cultural monuments and sites in selected*

municipalities. Figures from these inspections show that the loss of automatically protected archaeological sites decreased significantly during the period. In the last few years up to 2014, the rate of loss was less than 0.5 per cent per year. The figures show that the main causes of damage to archaeological sites are activities linked to farming, housing construction and leisure activities.

From 2015, inspections have been carried out in ten selected municipalities through the environmental monitoring programme *Status and monitoring of the condition of automatically protected archaeological sites in selected municipalities* (cf. box 11.2). This programme has shifted the focus from inspections and control measurements of individual cultural monuments and sites to focusing on changes in the status for entire locations. Registrations will be carried out at five-year inter-

vals, and the results from the period 2015–2019 will be published in 2020.

Two of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's conservation programmes have been important in the work to achieve this target: *Selected archaeological monuments, sites and environments* and *Rock art*. Work to ensure a satisfactory level of preservation and maintenance are an important part of both these conservation programmes. Figures from 1 January 2020 show that 420 out of the 450 selected archaeological monuments and sites have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. In addition, arrangements for public access have been made at 309 of these sites. The decrease after 2018 is primarily due to reorganisation of projects. Similarly, 481 out of 500 rock art sites have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance as of 1 January 2020. Arrangements for public access have been made at 109 of these sites.

Some of the indicators for environmental target 2.2 have proven difficult to measure. All the old indicators are being continued until the new national goals have been adopted, and performance information will be published on the State of the Environment Norway website.

Environmental target 2.3

By 2020, a representative selection of cultural monuments, sites and environments will be protected by individual protection orders

Performance towards the target is positive. Assessment in this area is based on the following indicator:

- Number of protected buildings and other structures, split by geographical location, social class, ethnicity, industrial and commercial use and historical period

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's protection strategy from 2015 has formed the basis for work on granting protected status. The purpose of the strategy is to ensure a more representative selection of protected monuments and sites. To this end, priority has been given to completing the processing of ongoing applications for protected status. An overview of approved and initiated applications for protected status since 2015 shows that the geographical spread has improved. Improvements have also been seen in several categories of cultural monuments, sites and environments that have been given priority in the strategy, and which have previously been underrepresented. Stricter

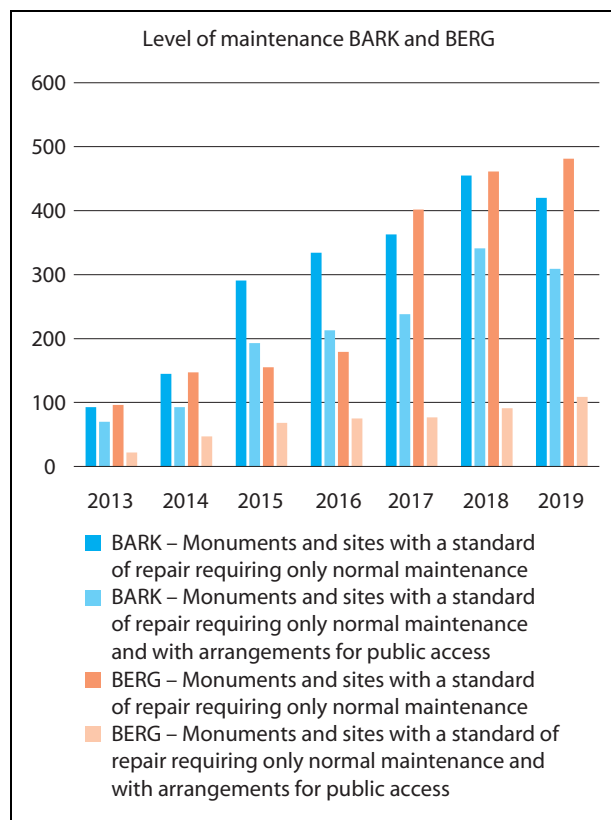


Figure 4.2 Level of maintenance and arrangements for public access at selected archaeological monuments and sites and rock art.

Developments in the conservation programmes *Selected archaeological monuments, sites and environments* (BARK) and *Rock art* (BERG) from 2013–2019.

Source: The Directorate for Cultural Heritage

prioritisation of which applications for protected status are initiated and more efficient processes, including owner involvement, better guidance, and follow-up of cases, have yielded results.

Figures as of 1 January 2020 show that approximately 8,500 buildings and structures are currently protected by individual protection orders or by regulation, of which about 3,400 are in private ownership.

Environmental target 2.4

By 2020, a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance will be achieved for protected buildings, other structures and vessels

The progress towards this target is positive, but not sufficient for the goal to be attained by 2020. Assessment in this area is based on two indicators:

- Percentage of buildings protected by individual protection orders or by regulation, other structures and vessels for which a standard of repair

requiring only normal maintenance has been achieved

- Number of vessels protected by law and vessels that are included in the national preservation plan for historical vessels that have been restored

The figures from 2018 show a positive development in the standard of repair of protected buildings and other structures. The indicator is related to the conservation programme *Protected buildings in private ownership*, which contributes both grant funds and expertise to ensure that privately owned protected buildings and structures have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. High priority has been given to following up this conservation programme. The conservation programme encompasses approximately 3,400 buildings. Some 40 per cent of the registered buildings have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. This is an improvement from 2017. Around 15 per cent still need extensive improvements.

Furthermore, in 2019, 11 of the 15 sites included in the conservation programme

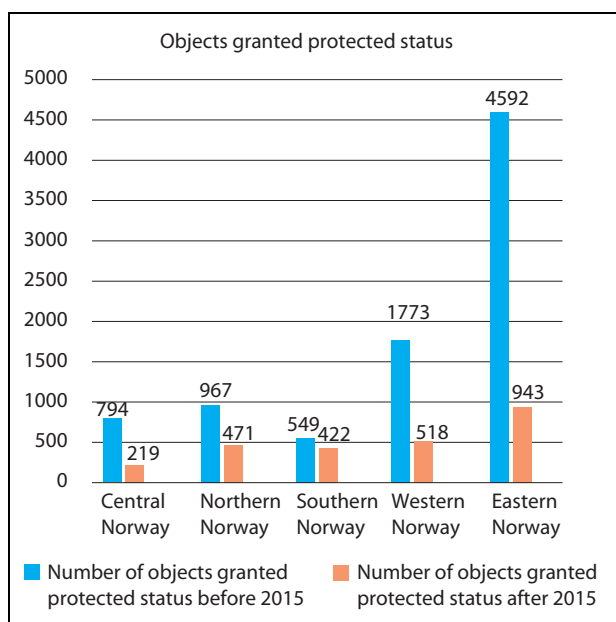


Figure 4.3 Overview of geographical distribution of objects granted protected status before and after 2015.

The overview includes individual historical monuments and sites such as buildings, vessels, churches, technical and industrial sites of cultural heritage value, and outdoor areas.

Source: The Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Technical and industrial cultural heritage have the status of restored but will need more funding to maintain their good condition. As of 1 January 2020, the number of historical technical and industrial facilities with a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance has been reduced to ten.

All the stave churches in Norway have been restored through the stave church preservation programme, which ended in 2015. The programme included work on structures and foundations, in addition to the preservation of church art. The condition of the churches is checked each year, and the owners can apply for grants for maintenance work. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage, in collaboration with the owners, is responsible for fire protection of the stave churches.

All eight World Heritage properties in Norway have a World Heritage Coordinator and a World Heritage Council with political representation. As of 1 January 2020, World Heritage Centres have been established for six of the properties. All the properties have a management plan. Importance has been attached to restoration and maintenance in the conservation programme *World heritage properties* and the other conservation programmes that include the World Heritage properties. In general, their condition has improved. Many buildings have been repaired, and their maintenance and dissemination have improved, but major investments are still needed to preserve the World Heritage assets.

Approximately 250 vessels of historical value have the status of “protected by other measures” through voluntary agreements with the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. As of 1 January 2020, 14 of these are protected by law, and one vessel has been given temporary protection. In addition, 19 per cent of the vessels have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. This means that the vessel is either certified and has not received a repair order, or that it is not going to be certified and has a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. Of the remainder, 25 per cent have a moderate need for repairs. The rest of the vessels, i.e., 56 per cent, have a significant need for repairs and renovation.

The target of a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance by 2020 will not be reached for protected buildings in private ownership and vessels of historical value.



Figure 4.4 The wool mill Sjølingstad Uldvarefabrik was protected in 2019.

Sjølingstad Uldvarefabrik, a wool factory from 1894, is one of 15 facilities included in the conservation programme *Technical and industrial cultural heritage*. Together, these facilities represent a national cross-section of cultural monuments, sites and environments related to industrial development in Norway. The wool factory Sjølingstad Uldvarefabrik has been selected as a representative example of the wool and textile industry from the latter part of the 19th century and into the 20th century.

Photo: Øystein Hagland, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Box 4.1 Protected cultural monuments, sites and environments in Norway

Overview of the number of protected cultural monuments, sites and environments in Norway as of 1 January 2020.

Automatically protected archaeological monuments and sites	approx. 280,000
Automatically protected Sami buildings	approx. 900–950
Protected buildings and other structures (by individual protection orders or regulations)	approx. 8,500
Protected cultural environments	12
Ship finds (more than 100 years old)	approx. 1,600
Protected vessels	14

According to Statistics Norway, there were 4.2 million buildings in Norway on 1 January 2019. Protected buildings and other structures account for 0.2 per cent of the total number of buildings.

5 Challenges facing society in 2020

In autumn 2015, the UN Member States adopted Agenda 2030 and 17 Sustainable Development Goals towards 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals recognise that environmental, social and economic development are mutually interdependent. The goals apply to all countries and are a roadmap for the global effort to achieve sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals are universal and set constraints for all policy areas, including the policy for the cultural environment. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs¹.

Efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage are discussed in a separate target under Sustainable Development Goal 11 *Sustainable cities and communities*, but the cultural environment also contributes to the achievement of several other Sustainable Development Goals. Agenda 2030 highlights that culture, cultural heritage and creativity are important for humanity and have great potential to contribute to environmental, social and economic objectives within several of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. In addition to Sustainable Development Goal 11 *Sustainable cities and communities*, this also applies to Goal 8 *Decent work and economic growth*, Goal 12 *Responsible consumption and production*, Goal 13 *Climate action*, and Goal 16 *Peace, justice and strong institutions*, among others.

The reasons why cultural environments are destroyed or lost are numerous and complex. Many of the causes coincide with the major drivers in society, such as climate change and structural changes related to settlement patterns and demographics. Changes in land use, which according to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Ser-

vices (IPBES) are the main driver of biodiversity loss, may also pose a major threat to the cultural environment.

Up to the year 2100, the climate will become warmer, with more precipitation, shorter snow seasons, shrinking glaciers, more frequent floods caused by heavy rains, and rising sea levels. Such changes in climate are increasing pressure on the cultural environment. A wetter, warmer climate will increase the risk of rot and insect damage. Acute events such as floods, landslides, fires and heavy rainfall can endanger cultural-historical assets. In Svalbard, for example, the coastal zone is particularly at risk of increased erosion and faster degradation of organic matter as a result of the permafrost thawing. In some cases, measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may also have negative consequences for cultural-historical assets. Examples of this are power generation plants and measures to enhance energy efficiency.

Demographic changes occur differently and have varying impacts. The largest towns and cities are experiencing population growth, mainly due to excess births and immigration. According to figures from Statistics Norway, 82 per cent of the Norwegian population lived in towns and densely populated areas in 2019. Urban growth, densification, and compact urban development can put pressure on historical urban environments and landscapes of cultural-historical value. By contrast, many less densely populated areas are experiencing depopulation.

In some parts of Norway, demographic changes have resulted in farming ceasing and former agricultural landscapes becoming overgrown, with farmhouses, farm buildings, boathouses and other buildings falling into disuse. In other parts of the country, there is high pressure on land. With regard to buildings, structures and landscapes of cultural-historical value, changes in settlement patterns and industry can make it challenging to preserve and manage the cultural environment in a good way.

¹ *Our common future*, final report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission), 1987.



Figure 5.1 The United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Source: The United Nations Association of Norway

5.1 The green shift

Cultural environment policy is based on an underlying view that the cultural environment represents environmental, cultural, social and economic assets. It has implications for individuals' identity, well-being and self-understanding. It lends places a distinctive character and unique appearance and is a resource for the development of local communities and the business sector. When assessing the preservation value of each individual cultural monument, site and environment, the cultural environment authorities in Norway classify cultural environment assets into three main categories: knowledge, experience and use.

Cultural environment management has evolved from focusing primarily on the protection of individual cultural monuments, sites and environments to focusing on people and the significance of the cultural environment for society as a whole in a long-term perspective.

In terms of climate change, resource use and economics, it will be beneficial for society as a whole to facilitate the reuse and restoration of cultural monuments, sites and environments, as part of the commitment to the circular economy.

Increased emphasis on reuse of the existing building stock, including protected buildings and historic buildings and facilities, is an important

part of the work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Production of knowledge about human adaptation to the ecosystem has been an important topic in cultural history research since the mid-19th century. In recent decades, there has been growing awareness of humanity's impact on landscapes and the environment. Cultural environment research can generate knowledge and perspectives related to the mutual interaction among humans, the environment, culture, and nature through the ages, and insight into human adaptability in the face of climate challenges and various pivotal historical choices.

5.2 Democracy

Norway has a rich, diverse cultural heritage, which bears testimony to and is an expression of a wide range of values, cultures and histories from people's adaptation to and use of the environment for more than 11,000 years. Cultural heritage embraces the whole of history, good and bad, and tells us about wise and less-wise choices that have been made. Cultural monuments, sites and environments can provide a sense of belonging to a community and a feeling of coherence and cohesion across time and space. They can also provide new perspectives through querying and reflection.

Cultural heritage serves as a bridge between the past, the present and the future by highlighting cultural, social and geographical diversity from different epochs, and by presenting different histories and points of view.

Over the past hundred years, cultural environment management has evolved from focusing on cultural monuments and sites that reflect only a small part of history and are primarily associated with one social class, to highlighting a much greater diversity of cultural environments. Examples of this are cultural environments related to everyday life, local communities, social inequalities, and different ethnic and cultural groups.

Every single place, village and town has its own qualities and distinctive characteristics. The cultural environment authorities will work to showcase and safeguard their cultural-historical value. The municipal authorities' responsibility for identifying and managing the local cultural environment is essential to achieving the goal of maintaining a diversity of cultural heritage.

Cultural environment management shall contribute to the preservation and dissemination of awareness and knowledge about all aspects of our history, including those parts that may be uncomfortable to remember or that challenge today's norms and values. Examples of this include prisoner-of-war camps, and cultural monuments, sites and environments related to psychiatric care, the prison system, Norway's Norwegianisation policy towards the minority populations, and the state's treatment of orphanage children. It is important that painful heritage is not excluded, so that future generations also have the opportunity to interpret history in their own way.

Democracy and democratisation are largely about citizen participation and opportunities for influence. Every person has a right to engage with the cultural heritage of their choice, while respecting the rights and freedoms of others. In this way, cultural heritage creates an arena for building democracy, participation, and a culture of expression. Cultural heritage concerns everyone.

Democratisation in the sense of "governance by the people" involves strengthening local autonomy. The Regional Reform and the reorganisation of the management of the cultural environment in Norway (cf. chapter 9) attaches great importance to strengthening the role of local democracy in issues concerning the use and protection of cultural heritage. Democratisation of the cultural heritage sphere also entails recognising and being open to wide variations in what is regarded as important and relevant.

Local communities have come to play an increasingly significant role in the cultural environment sector in recent years. The municipal authorities, the county authorities and the Sami Parliament are not merely implementing the central government's cultural environment policies; they are independent agents with their own goals. In *The European cultural heritage strategy for the 21st century*,² the Council of Europe's member states and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to promote active citizen participation based on good governance. It also goes a step further, placing people and democratic values at the centre of a broad-based, interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral understanding of cultural heritage. The strategy stresses the importance of promoting ownership of local cultural heritage among the population.

Broad participation in all parts of civil society is important for democracy and for individuals. The goal that everyone shall have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment expresses a wish for increased citizen participation and greater democratisation of the cultural environment sector. Participation can be exercised individually through individual, non-organised involvement, or through organisations and regulated participatory processes (cf. chapter 8).

An increasing proportion of the population has either grown up in a country other than Norway or has parents who have done so. Cultural heritage can be used to create dialogue and contribute positively to a society undergoing demographic changes. Cultural heritage can also contribute to social and cultural integration, help strengthen the community spirit, be an arena for participation, and be an incentive for learning based on diversity and variety.

Indigenous cultural heritage

The Sami have been recognised as an indigenous people in Norway. Section 108 of the Norwegian Constitution states:

It is the responsibility of the authorities of the state to create conditions enabling the Sami people to preserve and develop its language, culture and way of life.

² Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century (CM/Rec(2017)1), adopted on 22 February 2017.

Norway also has obligations under international law that define constraints for Sami policy, including ILO Convention no. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Article 27 of the United Nations' International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The United Nations' Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) also contains guiding provisions on minorities and indigenous peoples.

Sami cultural environments are an important source of knowledge about Sami ways of life, use of the landscape, and presence throughout the ages. All Sami monuments and sites from 1917 or earlier are automatically protected under the Cultural Heritage Act. The white paper on Sami language, culture and society from 2019 (Meld. St. 31 (2018–2019)) contains both a description of the current situation and a discussion of future challenges for the management of Sami cultural environments. The role of the Sami Parliament in the management of the cultural environment is described in more detail in chapter 6.

Minorities' cultural heritage

According to the Norwegian Centre for Holocaust and Minority Studies (the HL Centre), there is no

international consensus on the definition of the term "minorities". Nevertheless, it is usual to refer to minority groups on the basis of occupation, views, sexuality, language, nationality, religion or ethnicity. The largest diversity of minorities in Norway is among the immigrant population. According to an overview from the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, in 2019 the population of Norway comprised people with a background from a total of 221 countries. All these groups will play a part in shaping Norway's cultural heritage – in tangible and intangible forms.

Norway has five national minorities: Forest Finns, Jews, Kvens or Norwegian Finns, Roma (and Romani people or Tater). Through its ratification of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, Norway has committed to ensure the preservation and development of these groups' cultural heritage. The national minorities have moved across national borders, and their culture and cultural heritage is therefore also found beyond Norway's borders.



Figure 5.2 Tater Milla's House is one of only a handful of preserved Romani homes.

Tater-Milla's House, in the municipality of Våler, was built in around 1940. The house, along with the outbuildings and garden, belonged to Jenny Emilie Pettersen (1886–1976).

Photo: Berit Rønsen, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

5.3 Digitalisation

Advances in technology have progressed at a much faster pace than most people could have predicted. Over the past 20 years, the Internet and digitalisation have transformed society fundamentally. It is stated in the white paper on a digital agenda for Norway in 2016 (Meld. St. 27 (2015–2016)) that while the technological revolution entails challenges in terms of organisation and governance, it also brings many new opportunities. Technological advances and the digitalisation of the public sector are a major driver in the development of the public administration and services. Digitalisation is changing the relationship between public service providers and citizens in several ways, including enabling new forms of interaction.

Digitalisation is improving the efficiency of the government administration through good digital services for partners and users. The administration of and activities affecting the cultural environment are spread across multiple sectors and administrative levels. This creates a complexity

that must be taken into account when developing digital services.

Continuously improving technology is providing new opportunities for mapping, documentation and dissemination. Although digital documentation will never be a complete substitute for tangible cultural heritage, digital documentation methods and various digital solutions can be important tools in the dissemination of information about cultural heritage and ensuring accessibility. The cultural environment authorities already use a variety of digital tools, but there is major potential for increased use of these kinds of tools.

Increased sharing of data and new technology for data collection and analysis are creating unprecedented opportunities but not without challenges. It is critical that data-based digital services are based on up-to-date, correct information. In theory, digital information will be able to create a better basis for decision-making, and it is therefore important that users can be confident that the digital information is correct.

6 Cultural environment management in Norway in 2020

6.1 A brief history

Norway's first organised effort to preserve physical traces of people from earlier times took place through the establishment of historical museums in Trondheim (the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters, 1760), Bergen (the Historical Museum, 1825), Oslo (the University's Collection of National Antiquities, 1829), Tromsø (Tromsø Museum, 1872) and Stavanger (Stavanger Museum, 1875). Together with the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Norwegian Monuments, which was founded in 1844, these institutions are the precursors to the current system for management of the cultural environment.

From an early stage in the preservation work, decisive importance was attached to antiquarian value, i.e. age. The Protection and Preservation of Antiquities Act from 1905 drew a line at the Middle Ages for administration purposes, making the regional archaeological museums in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø responsible for the management of the oldest traces of human activity, while responsibility for buildings was assigned to the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Norwegian Monuments ("Fortidsminneforeningen", which later changed its English name to the National Trust of Norway). This distinction has characterised the management of the cultural environment in Norway ever since.

Establishment of the post as National Antiquarian in 1912

The members of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Norwegian Monuments lobbied actively for the establishment of a formal National Antiquarian post. This position was established in 1912, with responsibility for preserving Norway's cultural heritage from the Middle Ages and more recent times. Originally, the National Antiquarian, as opposed to the museums, was responsible for ruins, buildings and movable objects. The office evolved and was strengthened until the major reorganisation of the cultural heritage administration in the 1980s. Building on the white paper on

the protection of historical buildings and cultural heritage in 1987 (St.meld. nr. 39 (1986–87)) and the Storting's treatment of it, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage was established as a full-fledged directorate with effect from 1 July 1988. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage was then also given responsibility for the management of archaeological monuments and sites from before the Reformation (1537), which had previously been ascribed to the five regional archaeological museums in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø.

Increased regional responsibility

From 1 January 1990, authority to enforce the Cultural Heritage Act and a number of administrative tasks were transferred from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage to the county authorities. The Sami Cultural Heritage Council, and later the Sami Parliament of Norway, were given the same powers for Sami cultural heritage from 1 September 1994. Since then, the county authorities and the Sami Parliament of Norway have built up and developed expertise in cultural environment management and have had even more tasks transferred to them. Developments have occurred at different paces and according to different models. From 1 January 2020, as part of the Regional Reform, a number of new tasks and front-line responsibilities were transferred to the county authorities. Similarly, corresponding powers and tasks related to Sami cultural monuments, sites and environments were transferred to the Sami Parliament of Norway from 1 January 2020, as part of the Regional Reform.

6.2 The Regional Reform

The government's proposed regional reform was presented in the white paper regarding the new democratically elected regions and their role, structure and tasks in 2016 (Meld. St. 22 (2015–2016)). The white paper was followed by a draft proposition on a new division of the regional dem-



Figure 6.1 New counties from 1 January 2020.

Source: The Norwegian Mapping Authority

ocratic level (Prop. 84 S (2016–2017)) and the white paper on the tasks of the new regions in 2018 (Meld. St. 6 (2018–2019)). The purpose of the Regional Reform is to establish a division into counties that is better suited to societal challenges and gives the county and municipal authorities more power in community development. The reform is intended to pave the way for a more integrated approach to tasks and increased coordination of sectors and priorities in the counties. With effect from 1 January 2020, Norway has 11 counties including Oslo.

The Regional Reform entails a number of changes in the management of the cultural environment. The county authorities have been given more powers and generally have the first-line responsibility for dealing with matters that fall under the Cultural Heritage Act.

The county authorities have been given a stronger role in implementing national policies and managing national assets. In order for the new county authorities to succeed, they need resources, framework conditions and instruments to be able to strengthen the potential of cultural heritage as a resource for good local and regional development.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's role has also changed as a result of the Regional Reform. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage shall further develop its role as a sector directorate and still has overarching responsibility for the implementation of Norway's national cultural environment policy.

6.3 Organisation of the management of the cultural environment

The Ministry of Climate and Environment has the ultimate responsibility for policy development and the management of the cultural environment in Norway. In accordance with the sector principle, the individual ministries and their underlying agencies have an independent responsibility for matters concerning the cultural environment within their own sector.

Preserving the nation's cultural heritage, and working to ensure it is managed in a good way, is a shared responsibility. Owners of cultural monuments, sites and environments, as well as NGOs and other private players, make an invaluable contribution in this respect, as do a number of foundations, museums and other public agencies.

Public instruments shall contribute to ensuring that owners of cultural monuments, sites and environments are able to fulfil their responsibilities for these assets on their property.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage is the Ministry of Climate and Environment's advisory body and is responsible for implementing the government's cultural environment policy. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage is also responsible for developing guidance materials, information, digital services, etc., that will ensure more uniform management of the cultural environment. It is also responsible for managing key data on the cultural environment in the public administration.

Although some elements of the Directorate's authority have been transferred to the regional cultural environment authorities, as part of the Regional Reform, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage remains in charge of protection orders, objections and the consideration of appeals and is also responsible for the national distribution of grant funds to the counties. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage is responsible for the management of selected cultural environments of national value. These include the four major medieval

towns of Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tønsberg and a number of protected state-owned properties. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage is an adviser to the Royal Palace on matters concerning royal properties. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage is also currently responsible for the management of protected and listed church buildings.

The Cultural Heritage Fund

The Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund is a grant scheme that provides support for the preservation of privately owned cultural monuments, sites and environments deemed worthy of preservation. The purpose of the Cultural Heritage Fund is to help strengthen efforts to preserve historic cultural monuments, sites and environments deemed worthy of preservation, and to help ensure that a diversity of cultural monuments, sites and environments can be used as a basis for future enjoyment, knowledge, development, and value creation.

The Cultural Heritage Fund receives its funding via the National Budget through a separate letter of allocation from the Ministry of Climate and Environment.

The county authorities

The county authorities have a number of roles related to the cultural environment: they are the decision-making authority, the planning authority, and are in charge of regional development. The county authority is in charge of the regional management of the cultural environment and is responsible for managing the cultural environments in the county.

With the Regional Reform, which came into force on 1 January 2020, the county authorities have been given first-line responsibility for more cultural monuments, sites and environments. They are now responsible for the management of most automatically protected cultural monuments and sites, ship finds, vessels with the status of protected by law or other measures, most of the properties protected through regulations, several technical and industrial facilities, and non-ecclesiastical medieval buildings. From autumn 2020, the county authorities will also take over the processing of applications for several grant schemes, including grants for technical and industrial heritage sites, grants for medieval buildings and structures, funding for fire protection, and grants for ship preservation.

Among other things, the county authorities are responsible for ensuring that the cultural environment is taken into account in connection with urban and land-use planning. This means they are responsible for the work on the regional planning strategy, regional master plans, and regional planning provisions. The county authorities shall ensure that cultural environment interests are taken into account in planning, including at the municipal level.

The Sami Parliament

The Sami Parliament of Norway (“Sámediggi”) is an independent, democratically elected body that represents people of Sami heritage and the Sami as an indigenous people in Norway. The business of the Sami Parliament concerns all matters that particularly relate to the Sami people. By virtue of its status and role, the Sami Parliament is the leading contributor to the drafting of the Norwegian government's Sami policy and serves as an advisory body on Sami policy issues.

Since 2001, the Sami Parliament has been the administrative authority for Sami cultural environments throughout the whole of Norway. The Sami Parliament has a role and authority in the management of the cultural environment similar to what the county authorities have for the non-Sami cultural environment in their respective counties. Since 2020, the Sami Parliament has been given authority for and tasks linked to management of the Sami cultural environment, on par with the county authorities.

As an indigenous people, the Sami have the right to be consulted in matters that may affect them directly (cf. Article 6 of ILO Convention no. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries). The Norwegian government and the Sami Parliament have entered into an agreement on procedures for these kinds of consultations. The agreement applies to the entire central government apparatus.

The municipal authorities

Through their long-term land-use planning and processing of building applications, the municipal authorities have a significant responsibility for ensuring the preservation of the cultural environment. This also entails an important duty to safeguard and facilitate the use of the cultural environment in land-use and social planning. The Planning and Building Act is the main legal policy instrument, but the municipal authorities also

have other instruments at their disposal, such as various grant schemes. The municipal authorities can also grant exemption from property tax for buildings of historic value. Several municipalities have a dedicated local office or director of cultural heritage management or positions with similar tasks. In 2019, 90 per cent of the municipalities in Norway had received support to draw up their own cultural heritage plan (cf. box 9.8).

The archaeological museums

The five university museums in Norway – in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø – perform excavations and are expert advisers to the county authorities, the Sami Parliament and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage regarding automatically protected archaeological monuments and sites on land and investigation of these kinds of sites. By contrast, the museums are not responsible for medieval church sites, monasteries, fortresses and fortified sites, and the eight medieval towns: Bergen, Hamar, Oslo, Sarpsborg, Skien, Stavanger, Trondheim and Tønsberg (cf. chapter 11). The maritime museums in Oslo, Stavanger and Bergen and the university museums in Trondheim and Tromsø are responsible for both the registration and the investigation of automatically protected cultural monuments and sites under water and work related to boats, ship finds, cargo,

etc. They also advise the county authorities, the Sami Parliament and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage on matters in these areas. In addition, the museums are responsible for the management of collections, knowledge production, and dissemination.

The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU) is one of the environmental institutes that receives its basic funding from the Ministry of Climate and Environment. NIKU is responsible for carrying out excavations of archaeological cultural environments from the Middle Ages on behalf of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the county authorities. This applies to church sites and graveyards, monasteries, fortresses and fortified sites, and the eight medieval towns (Bergen, Hamar, Oslo, Sarpsborg, Skien, Stavanger, Trondheim and Tønsberg). See the more detailed discussion in section 11.4.

The Governor of Svalbard

The Governor of Svalbard is responsible for the day-to-day management and supervision of the cultural environment in Svalbard, as stipulated in the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act.

Box 6.1 The cultural environment in Svalbard

Norway is responsible for managing an important national and international cultural heritage that represents many nations' activities in Svalbard. It is stated in the white paper *Svalbard* in 2016 (Meld. St. 32 (2015–2016)) that Svalbard shall be one of the world's best-managed wilderness areas, and that flora, fauna and cultural monuments, sites and environments that warrant protection should be preserved virtually intact and undisturbed by human activity. Within the framework set by the treaties and considerations of sovereignty, environmental considerations shall prevail in the event of conflicts between environmental protection and other interests.

In Svalbard, all fixed and movable cultural heritage originating from before 1946 is automatically protected. In addition, some fixed cultural monuments and sites are automatically protected regardless of their age. The Director-

ate for Cultural Heritage can protect post-1945 monuments and sites that have special cultural-historical value. The management of the cultural environment in Svalbard requires a robust knowledge base. Climate change is happening faster and entailing greater challenges in Svalbard than on mainland Norway. The warmer climate and retreating sea ice in Svalbard mean that coastal erosion is happening faster than before. For example, the cableways and pithead installations from mining operations in and around Longyearbyen are exposed to rot and landslides, the airship mooring mast in Ny-Ålesund is exposed to rust, and the hunting and trapping cabins are decaying at a faster rate. Global climate change is exacerbating this. It is pertinent to implement preventive measures for some cultural monuments, sites and environments of particular cultural-historical and/or experiential value.

Box 6.1 (continue)

Clean-up after coal mining in Svea and Lunckefjell
In 2017, the government decided to discontinue the mining operations in Svea and Lunckefjell.

In connection with the clean-up operation, the environmental authorities have registered the cultural environment assets in the area. The registration work was carried out in summer 2019 in collaboration with the Svalbard Museum. The objective was to chart and document automatically protected cultural monuments, sites, environments and those cultural monuments, sites, and environments deemed worthy of preservation that may be affected by the clean-up operation.

This work has resulted in new, more detailed knowledge about the cultural environment at

the Sveagruva mine. The results show an increase in the number of individual cultural monuments and sites of more than 50 per cent, compared with previous registrations. The new knowledge that has been gathered will provide an important basis for the environmental authorities' assessments of what should be preserved and how the cultural-historical assets should be safeguarded during the clean-up operation. Decisions regarding what to preserve must also be weighed up against other environmental considerations in the area around the Sveagruva mine, including restoration of the natural landscapes and pollution.

The clean-up work is estimated to last until 2024–2025.



Figure 6.2 The Sveagruva mine, Svalbard.

Mining was discontinued by Storting resolution in 2018. By 2024, all infrastructure shall have been dismantled and removed. Only protected cultural monuments, sites and environments shall be preserved.

Photo: Ronny Henriksen, the Ministry of Climate and Environment

7 Overarching guidelines and frameworks

7.1 Principles of environmental law and environmental policy

The objective of sustainable development was proposed by the World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as the Brundtland Commission, in 1987, along with a set of principles to achieve this aim. The white paper on environment and development in 1989 (St.meld. nr. 46 (1988–89)) laid the foundation for Norway's response to the Commission's report. In the subsequent years, the principles were refined and expanded. The main principles were the precautionary principle, environmental protection as a cross-sectoral, national priority, the sector principle, and the polluter pays principle. These principles were adapted for use in the cultural heritage sector in Norway in an action plan for cultural heritage management in 1992¹.

The precautionary principle

The precautionary principle means avoiding actions that might have potentially significant adverse environmental impacts in cases where there is a lack of scientific knowledge. The principle also entails that if there is a risk of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as an excuse for delaying or failing to take actions to prevent environmental degradation. The precautionary principle is included in a number of treaties that Norway has adopted. The principle is also implicitly prescribed in section 112 of the Norwegian Constitution. The principle is enshrined in Norwegian law through, among others, section 9 of the Nature Diversity Act of 2009 and section 7 of the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act of 2001.

Overarching cross-sectoral responsibility and sectoral responsibilities

The Ministry of Climate and Environment has a national, cross-sectoral responsibility for environmental issues. This responsibility involves coordinating policies, measures and management to safeguard the climate and the environment across the various sectors. In addition, the other ministries have a sectoral responsibility that also involves safeguarding the climate and environmental considerations within their own sector. In respect of the cultural environment, this means that the individual ministries and their underlying agencies have an independent responsibility to create overviews of their sector's cultural environments with high cultural-historical value and ensure that these are preserved. The sectors are also responsible for ensuring that cultural environment considerations are taken into account in their own policies, both in terms of the exercise of authority and the use of relevant policy instruments.

The polluter pays principle

This is a well-established principle within environmental management whereby whoever is responsible for damage to or degradation of the environment must bear the costs associated with the necessary preventive or remedial measures. In the cultural environment sphere, this means that if someone contributes to the loss of a cultural monument, site or environment, they must pay the costs of securing the scientific value of the site for posterity and the community. Within cultural environment management, this means, among other things, archaeological excavations to secure the scientific value of the cultural environment that will otherwise be lost as a result of a development project. This principle is enshrined in the Council of Europe's Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the Valletta Convention), which has been incorporated into Norwegian law through section 10 of the Cultural Heritage Act of 1978. This type of provision is also

¹ *Handlingsplan for kulturminneforvaltningen, [an action plan for cultural heritage management]*, T-891, the Ministry of the Environment, 1992.

found in the Nature Diversity Act, the Pollution Control Act, and the Svalbard Environmental Protection Act.

7.2 International frameworks and agreements

International developments have implications for Norway's cultural environment policy. In addition to the constraints and obligations ensuing from international conventions, global challenges and developments in cultural environment policy in the Council of Europe and the EU also have an impact on Norway. This is discussed in more detail in chapter 12.

International environmental law is being developed in response to global and regional challenges, often taking the form of agreements between states. These kinds of agreements are usually entered into as conventions and can be adopted at the global level and at the regional level. International conventions are of great importance in ensuring the preservation of important cultural-historical assets, important natural areas, and flora and fauna.

Below is a brief presentation of some of the main conventions pertaining to the cultural environment and the guidelines they lay down for Norwegian cultural environment policy.

7.2.1 UN conventions

Global cooperation on cultural heritage is mainly done within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). UNESCO is the only United Nations organisation that has culture as part of its mandate. UNESCO has an important role in the development and implementation of various legal and standard-setting instruments, such as conventions, recommendations and declarations. Several important conventions have global relevance for the management of the cultural heritage and are important for industrialised countries and developing countries alike.

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

UNESCO's Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, also called the Hague Convention, stresses that the protection of cultural heritage in connection with armed conflicts is the responsibility of not merely

the states involved, but also the world community. The Hague Convention was the first multilateral treaty to focus exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflicts, and the Convention has become highly relevant in recent decades, with a growing number of armed conflicts taking place between groups of peoples and across state borders. A later addition to the Convention, the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, clarifies duties and responsibilities in connection with armed conflicts and sets requirements for the protection of cultural property.

The Convention was adopted on 14 May 1954 and was ratified by Norway on 19 September 1961. The Second Protocol was adopted on 26 March 1999 and was ratified by Norway on 23 May 2016.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

UNESCO's Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property states that the illegal trade of cultural heritage items is one of the main causes of the impoverishment of the cultural heritage of the countries of origin of such property. It stresses that international cooperation constitutes one of the most efficient means of protecting each country's cultural heritage against the consequences of these kinds of practices. All the states that have ratified the Convention undertake to implement measures that may prevent the illegal trade in cultural objects. It is the individual state that defines which cultural objects need special protection, the export of which shall be subject to a requirement for authorisation from the authorities.

The Convention was adopted on 14 November 1970 and was ratified by Norway on 16 February 2007.

The Ministry of Culture is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

UNESCO's Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, also known as the World Heritage Convention, aims to protect cultural and natural heritage that are of

outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science. States that have ratified the Convention undertake to cooperate internationally, identify world heritage situated on their own territory, protect and conserve world heritage, and transmit world heritage through educational programmes and information. Norway has been elected to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for the period 2017–2021.

The Convention was adopted on 16 November 1972 and was ratified by Norway on 12 May 1977.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries

ILO Convention no. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries deals with the right of indigenous peoples to preserve and develop their own culture, and the authorities' duty to implement measures to support this work. This implies a recognition of indigenous peoples' desire to maintain and develop their own identity, language and religion, within the framework of the states in which they live. The Convention also contains provisions on land rights, employment and work, education, social security and health. The Convention has had and continues to have a major impact on and relevance for the management of Sami cultural environments.

The Convention was adopted on 27 June 1989 and was ratified by Norway on 20 June 1990.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention on Biological Diversity

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity requires the member states to work together on the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of resources, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. The Convention also contains provisions concerning indigenous peoples and local communities. A separate working group has been established to work on these provisions, where cultural heritage is an important issue. The Nagoya Protocol, which is a protocol under the Convention, deals with, among other things, the way in which genetic resources in flora and fauna may be accessed, and how the benefits

that result from their use are shared between the people or countries using the resources (users) and the people or countries that provide them (providers). It also contains provisions on traditional knowledge and the importance of this kind of knowledge for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable ways of life. At the meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya in 2010, a strategic plan was adopted to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2020 and ensure that the world's ecosystems will continue to be able to deliver important services in the future.

The Convention was adopted on 5 June 1992 and was ratified by Norway on 9 July 1993. The Nagoya Protocol was adopted on 29 October 2010 and was ratified by Norway on 1 October 2013.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage was adopted in 2001. Norway and several other countries voted against the Convention. The reason for this was that it does not comply with the principles of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Norway has subsequently reassessed whether to ratify the Convention but found no grounds to change its stance. Norway is nevertheless an active participant in the international cooperation on underwater archaeology. Norway also supports the provisions in an annex to the Convention containing rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage. These provisions are in line with the provisions laid down in the Cultural Heritage Act.

The Convention was adopted on 2 November 2001 but has not been ratified by Norway.

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

The purpose of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage is to ensure respect for and raise awareness of the importance of intangible cultural heritage. The Convention defines intangible cultural heritage as oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of intangible culture, performing arts, social customs, rituals and festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, and traditional artisanship. The Con-

vention attaches importance to respect for and recognition of practitioners and tradition bearers. The Storting has decided that Norway will focus on the intangible cultural heritage of indigenous and national minorities, particularly in its implementation of this Convention.

The Convention was adopted on 17 October 2003 and was ratified by Norway on 17 January 2007.

The Ministry of Culture is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

7.2.2 Conventions of the Council of Europe

Over the past 70 years, the Council of Europe has evolved to become the most prominent forum for the development of regulations and standards in the area of human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. Regulations and standards are primarily developed in specialised, intergovernmental committees, and in many areas, this work has been and continues to be innovative and forward-looking. Several of the Council of Europe's conventions concern the protection and management of cultural heritage and landscapes in Europe.

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

The Council of Europe's Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, often referred to as the Granada Convention, sets standards for the preservation of architectural heritage through work to identify buildings and structures that are to be protected. The Convention provides a requirement for this type of assessment to be included as an integral element in land planning processes. The Granada Convention also requires that the public authorities provide financial support for the maintenance and restoration of architectural heritage. This burden is not to be borne by public authorities alone, but also by society at large, including the owners of cultural heritage.

The Convention was adopted on 3 October 1985 and was ratified by Norway on 6 September 1996.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

The Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities obliges member states to promote the conditions necessary for persons and institutions belonging to national minorities to be able to actively maintain and develop their culture, and to preserve the essential elements of their identity. Some of the obligations in the Convention aim to ensure equality between the majority and minorities in a common social arena.

The Convention was adopted on 1 February 1995 and was ratified by Norway on 17 March 1999.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

The Council of Europe's Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, often referred to as the Valletta Convention, sets standards for the protection of the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. The Convention provides guidelines for the conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage, preferably in situ. It also provides guidelines on the integration of conservation into land planning processes, the financing of excavations and research, the collection and dissemination of scientific information, and promotion of public awareness. Necessary archaeological works are funded according to the polluter pays principle in connection with major public and private development projects.

The Convention was adopted on 16 January 1992 and was ratified by Norway on 20 September 1995.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

European Landscape Convention

The purpose of the European Landscape Convention, also known as the Florence Convention, is to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention includes all types of landscapes: urban and rural, coastal and



Figure 7.1 Landscape changes.

The European Landscape Convention does not place any restrictions on the use of the landscape. However, the Convention stresses the importance of taking note of changes and steering the changes in the desired direction. These two photographs of Høyland-Bogafjell in the municipality of Sandnes demonstrate how the landscape can change dramatically in a relatively short period of time. These two photographs were taken only 18 years apart.

Photo: Arne Lyshol (2000) and Oskar Puschmann, the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research – NIBIO (2018)

inland. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday and degraded landscapes. The Convention states clearly that landscapes are constantly changing and that it is not a goal to prevent change but to steer the changes in the desired direction. According to the Convention, the concept of landscape includes both cultural and natural elements. The Convention also attaches importance to strengthening the participation of local communities in the work of making decisions, planning, protecting and managing landscapes.

The Convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 and approved by Norway on 23 October 2001.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society

The Council of Europe's Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, often referred to as the Faro Convention, was very innovative at its time in that it highlights important

aspects of cultural heritage and how they relate to human rights and democracy. It promotes a wider understanding of cultural heritage and its relationship to communities and society. The Convention also attaches great importance to people's right to have a cultural heritage, the right to interpret their own history, and the right to define their own cultural environment. The Convention highlights a number of important issues at stake, general objectives, and possible fields of intervention for member states to progress.

The Convention was adopted on 27 October 2005 and was ratified by Norway on 27 October 2008.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment is responsible for implementing the Convention in Norway.

Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property

The Council of Europe's Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, also referred to as the Nicosia Convention, draws attention to the criminality of certain acts related to the illicit trafficking and destruction of cultural property, and presents various preventive measures and guidelines based on ethical and moral standards. The development of online sales platforms and looting and excavation in war-torn areas in recent years has shown that norms and practices must continuously be further developed. The Nicosia Convention set special requirements for due diligence in various professions related to the management of collections and the purchase and sale of cultural objects.

The Convention was adopted on 19 May 2017 but has not been ratified by Norway.

Part II
National goals

8 Involvement

Cultural heritage concerns everyone. There is a long tradition of volunteering and civic involvement in cultural heritage in Norway. Many individuals and organisations put in a great deal of invaluable work to look after the cultural environment in their local area. In addition, many civic players possess a wealth of local knowledge and history. This is useful in connection with cultural heritage registration work, projects, planning, and other activities.

Resource persons and enthusiasts are essential to keep interest in the cultural environment alive through the organisation of events and production of documentation. Examples include meetings on a particular topic, guided tours, city walks, articles, and books.

The Council of Europe's Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (the Faro Convention) recognises that every person has a right to engage with the cultural heritage of their choice, while respecting the rights and freedoms of others. Together with the European Landscape Convention, this approach bolsters democratic values in the management of the cultural environment and fosters active, inclusive local communities.

The government wants to underscore the importance of making the cultural environment relevant to all through a separate national goal:

Everyone shall have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment.

8.1 The cultural environment as a common good and shared responsibility

Norway ratified the Faro Convention in 2008. This Convention emphasises people's right to have a cultural heritage, the right to interpret their own history, and the right to define their own cultural heritage. The Convention promotes a broad understanding of cultural heritage and its role in

society, offering a people-centred approach to the preservation and development of cultural heritage. This kind of approach involves a shift away from a focus on how the various types of remnants of the past should be protected and preserved. Instead, the Convention deals with issues concerning what we preserve and why and for whom.

Implementation of the Faro Convention

Norway was one of the first countries to ratify the Faro Convention. The Convention's principles concerning democratic participation and the perception of cultural heritage as a resource for society were in many ways already well established in Norway's cultural environment management. Since ratification, a number of measures have been initiated that have helped further strengthen the implementation of the principles laid down in the Convention.

In June 2018, the European Commission and the Council of Europe signed an agreement on a two-year joint project *The Faro Way: enhanced participation in cultural heritage*. This joint project is structured around three main goals: to ensure engagement and commitment among all stakeholders; to showcase good examples of implementation of the principles at all levels; and to build long-term cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

The government will facilitate partnerships and collaboration with all citizens as part of the implementation of the Faro Convention. The government's ambition is for more people to feel ownership of and take responsibility for the cultural environment. The cultural environment is a common good and a shared responsibility.

In the follow-up to this white paper, lessons learned from the cooperation between the EU and the Council of Europe and experiences from other countries linked to the implementation of the Faro Convention will be actively used in the continuation of the work on democratic involvement in the management of the cultural environment.



Figure 8.1 Horse-drawn sleighs arriving in Røros – the Dalarna Femund Drivers Association.

Rørosmartnan, an annual winter market, can trace its history back to the mid-19th century and the systemisation of trade in goods. However, Røros Bergstad had been a busy trading post long before that thanks to the copper mines in and around Røros. Nowadays, Rørosmartnan is a trade fair and folk festival where all kinds of people keep their traditions alive. Frozen waterways and snow made transport much easier in the winter than in summer. The historic winter transport route from Tufsingdal over Lake Kornsjøen is part of the Røros Mining Town and the Circumference World Heritage property.

Photo: Øyeblikket Foto

8.2 Participation and democracy

Broad participation in all parts of civil society is important for democracy and for individuals. Participation can be exercised individually through non-organised involvement or collectively through participation in organisations and regulated participatory processes.

Individuals, private owners of cultural heritage, foundations, societies and NGOs do a great deal of work to preserve and manage Norway's cultural heritage. This is done through local groups and associations, which carry out restoration and maintenance work, transfer knowledge and skills, and create activity in and around the cultural heritage asset, to name a few examples. The commitment and dedication of private owners of cultural heritage and volunteers is the main reason why many of the cultural monuments, sites and environments still exist today.

In order to increase participation in the future, it is important to spark an interest in cultural heritage in children and young people today. Schools play an important role in arousing interest, encouraging involvement, and shaping an understanding of history and how it affects society today. The *Core curriculum – values and principles for primary and secondary education and training* in the new national curriculum *Subject Renewal 2020* emphasises that schools shall provide pupils with historical and cultural insight and anchorage. There is considerable potential to make greater use of cultural monuments, sites and environments in schools. Elements pertaining to cultural heritage in “the Cultural Rucksack”, an arts and culture programme in schools, may be one way to raise awareness of, create interest in and encourage involvement in local traditions and cultural environments, or provide insight into other types of cultural heritage. In addition, many museums



Figure 8.2 Local mobilisation.

Course in dry stone walling in Skallan-Rå, one of the 22 agricultural landscapes of special interest, in the municipality of Kvæfjord. Landowners, skilled craftspeople, bureaucrats and other heritage enthusiasts attended the course. The result was a fully restored 60-metre long dry stone wall.

Photo: Cathrine Amundsen, County Governor of Troms and Finnmark

have long traditions of dissemination activities designed to stimulate curiosity and learning.

Taking part in skilled crafts and other practical work can arouse interest and involvement. There are many opportunities to get involved in various forms of voluntary or charitable work, for example, during holidays. Voluntary work organised by “friends of” associations or others who help maintain the landscape or repair the buildings are another possibility. An interesting example of this kind of system is the renowned Union Rempart, a French association in the restoration and upkeep of historical monuments and sites. This network was established in 1966 to restore and maintain cultural monuments, sites and environments by connecting volunteers and professional skilled craftspeople with various projects where labour is needed. Opportunities for connecting cultural environment projects and “helping hands” based on the Union Rempart model will be considered as part of the follow-up to this white paper.

World Heritage Centres are places that can promote civic participation. In addition to spreading knowledge and raising awareness about the World Heritage values, the Centres will contribute to the World Heritage having a function in the life of the community in line with the obligations pursuant to the World Heritage Convention. In addi-

tion to being a resource for the local community and a meeting place for locals, the World Heritage Centres can thus contribute to increased involvement and local ownership, including through activities in partnership with schools and businesses.

8.2.1 Voluntary work

In the white paper on the voluntary sector in 2018 (Meld. St. 10 (2018–2019)) the government emphasises that volunteering is not a supplement to public services.

The Norwegian government's *Declaration on voluntary work – Declaration on the government's interaction with the voluntary sector* sets out fundamental principles and overarching objectives for the government's interaction with the voluntary sector. Voluntary activity largely occurs in local communities. The municipal authorities play a central role in strengthening the interaction with the voluntary sector, and several municipalities have established their own volunteering policy.

The overall objective for the government's voluntary policy is that participation should be broad and widespread. Volunteering is intended to foster engagement and involvement, a sense of community, integration, and cultural awareness. It is also stated in the white paper on volunteering that:

Civic responsibility may stand as a key word for volunteering. Not just social responsibility but also responsibility for the local environment and cultural heritage.

Volunteering is an important arena and meeting place to facilitate people's right to preserve and take part in their own culture and cultural heritage. Voluntary work also helps safeguard the cultural environment, promote inclusion, and prevent exclusion. It has been demonstrated that cultural environment work can have a significant health impact, and that groups that do voluntary work are important social arenas. A good example of this is voluntary work related to the preservation of historic vessels¹.

NGOs

Norway has a high level of voluntary participation by international standards. The Association of

¹ Goth, Ursula S. and Erik Småland 2014. The Role of Civic Engagement for Men's Health and Well Being. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2014, 11.



Figure 8.3 Abborhøgda (Yöperinmaki).

The Norwegian state-owned land and forest company Statskog gifted the Forest Finn croft Abborhøgda (Yöperinmaki) in the municipality of Kongsvinger to the National Trust of Norway in 2019. The National Trust of Norway wants to restore the croft, rehabilitate the landscape, and maintain the buildings.

Photo: Elisabet Haveraaen, the Ministry of Climate and Environment

NGOs in Norway (“Frivillighet Norge”) has collected key figures on participation and attitudes towards volunteering each year since 2014. These key figures are published in the Volunteer Barometer. The figures from 2019 show that 63 per cent of the population over the age of 15 have taken part in some form of voluntary work during the year. Around nine per cent of these have participated in voluntary work for more than ten hours each month.

Most NGOs in the cultural environment sector are currently organised under the umbrella organisation the Norwegian Federation of Cultural Heritage Organisations (cf. box 8.1).

Figures from the Norwegian Federation of Cultural Heritage Organisations show that volunteers in the Federation’s member organisations contribute about six million hours of voluntary work a year in documentation work, maintenance, dissemination, and passing on their expertise about cultural heritage. The Federation estimates that this work is worth NOK 2 billion.

Many NGOs in the cultural environment sector have a high level of expertise and do a huge amount of work to preserve and disseminate tangible and intangible cultural heritage. This work is of great benefit to the whole of society. The white paper on the voluntary sector in 2018 (Meld. St. 10 (2018–2019)) proposes establishing a new for-

mat for dialogue and the exchange of information through a process of issue-specific consultation, called “saksråd”, as a tool in the collaboration between the state and the voluntary sector. Issue-specific consultation is a method whereby the public authorities involved in a specific case can draw on and benefit from NGOs’ specialist expertise. This method will help ensure that the cultural environment authorities make greater use of the knowledge and expertise that the voluntary sector possesses, contributing to more voices being heard and a broader knowledge base.

8.2.2 Public Participation

Public participation and co-creation are important for cultural environment management. In order for citizens to experience getting involved as engaging, relevant and useful, it is essential that the methods and tools used are tailored to the target audience. New technology opens up many opportunities in this context. *Folkestråkk* is a digital platform with information to support municipal authorities, planners and politicians in their work to involve citizens in local development. The platform provides an overview of various methods and tools ensuring that everyone has access to and can influence planning processes. A special participatory platform has also been developed for

children and young people. *Barnetråkk* is a digital tool and teaching programme focusing on the needs of children and young people in planning.

Many municipal authorities have excellent citizen involvement and participation processes in

connection with their planning work, ensuring that the local population is included. Examples of methods used include the appointment of citizen panels, planning charrettes, different types of

Box 8.1 The Norwegian Federation of Cultural Heritage Organisations

There is a strong tradition of voluntary work for cultural heritage in Norway. All over the country there are people engaged in societies and associations to help preserve cultural heritage. The Norwegian Federation of Cultural Heritage Organisations is an umbrella organisation for voluntary organisations working within cultural heritage and represents 26 nationwide organisations, with around 2,000 local societies and 250,000 members.

Work performed by NGOs makes a significant contribution to the documentation, dissemination and perpetuation of cultural heritage and ensures it is accessible to all. Volunteers restore and maintain cultural heritage resources and facilitate new use, experience and learning. The passing on of knowledge and know-how is an important part of the organisations' work. The cultural heritage organisations have specialist expertise in their own fields and are important partners and supporters of museums, archives and the public administration, locally and nationally. In addition, they promote democratisation and learning by providing meeting places and communities where the members can help take care of the cultural heritage themselves.

As of 1 January 2020, the Norwegian Federation of Cultural Heritage Organisations comprised the following member organisations:

- National Trust of Norway – Fortidsminneforeningen
- Norwegian Heritage Foundation – Norsk Kulturarv
- Norwegian Coastal Federation – Forbundet KYSTEN
- Norwegian Ship Preservation Association – Norsk Forening for Fartøyvern
- Norwegian Lighthouse Society – Norsk Fyrhistorisk Forening
- Association for Local History – Landslaget for Lokalhistorie
- Norwegian Folk Art and Craft Association – Norges Husflidslag

- Norwegian Association for Metal Detecting – Norges Metallsøkerforening
- Norwegian Federation of Friends of Museums – Forbundet for Norske Museumsvenner
- Genealogy Society of Norway – Slekt og Data
- Norwegian Genealogical Society – Norsk Slektshistorisk Forening
- Norwegian Federation of Historical Vehicle Clubs – Landsforbundet av Motorhistoriske Kjøretøyklubber (LMK)
- Bus Historical Society of Norway – Rutebilhistorisk Forening
- Norwegian Historic Aircraft Preservation Association – Landsforeningen for Luftfartøyvern (LFL)
- Norwegian Railway Club – Norsk Jernbaneklubb
- Norwegian Museum Railway Council – Museumsbanerådet
- Norwegian Folk Costume Forum – Norsk Folkedraktforum
- Norwegian Flax Society – Norges Linforening
- Norwegian Heraldry Society – Norsk Heraldisk Forening
- Friends of Norwegian Aquavit – Norske Akevitters Venner
- Norwegian Folklore Society – Norsk Folke-minnelag
- Norwegian Ship Society – Foreningen SKIPET (Norsk Skipsfartshistorisk Selskap)
- The Norwegian Historical Association – Den Norske Historiske Forening (HIFO)
- Norwegian Association of Archives – Arkivforbundet
- The Norwegian Society of Rural Women – Norges Bygdekvinnelag (associate member in matters involving cultural heritage)
- Norwegian Air Sports Federation – Norges Luftsportsforbund (associate member in matters involving cultural heritage)

Source: Norwegian Federation of Cultural Heritage Organisations

Box 8.2 Traditional boats – construction and use



Figure 8.4 Enthusiasts from the Salta Coastal Association put their backs into getting “Nordlendingen” back into the water after a winter on land.

Photo: Ernst Furuhatt, Nordland Museum

The Norwegian Coastal Federation (Forbundet KYSTEN) works to ensure that knowledge about the construction and use of traditional boats is safeguarded for the future. The 125 local associations (“coastal associations”) in the Norwegian Coastal Federation keep the knowledge about the use of traditional boats alive through recreational use, leisure activities, and outdoor pursuits. The organisation also arranges special maritime activities and experiences for children and young people. Active use of traditional boats is important to keep boat building know-how alive. The coastal associations can also be credited for the preservation of several hundred old boats that have been given a new lease of life under the motto “Preservation through use”.

A number of coastal associations offer courses in the building, restoration and maintenance of traditional boats. At the national level, a modular series of courses is offered in wooden boat building at upper secondary education level 3, through a joint venture with the Association

for Studies of Culture and Traditions and the Norwegian Coastal Federation.

The Norwegian Coastal Federation has received NOK 7.9 million from the foundation Sparebankstiftelsen DNB, to be paid over four years (2018–2022), for local projects all over Norway. The aim is to ensure that knowledge about the construction and use of traditional Norwegian boats is handed down to new generations. This is done by supporting the traditional skilled crafts and through active dissemination of information about the boats that are going to be built.

The Norwegian Coastal Federation is the project manager for a Nordic joint venture project to get Nordic clinker boat traditions inscribed on the UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The project started in 2015. The ministries of culture in the Nordic countries have decided to submit the nomination.

Source: Norwegian Coastal Federation – Forbundet KYSTEN



Figure 8.5 Local participation and collaboration

Citizen participation through “town hall” meetings (“ByLab”) can be organised as a regular forum in fixed premises, as an ambulatory service, as a temporary offering in various locations, as a digital platform, or as a combination of the above. The three towns in the Innherred region of Norway – Steinkjer, Levanger and Verdal – have established a “town hall” forum (“ByLab”) and are focusing on the role of nature and cultural heritage in urban development. In Levanger, “town hall” forums have been established at four locations in the municipality: Åsen, where these images are from, Skogn, Ytterøy and town centre.

Photo: Trine Hansen Blomquist and Tove Nordgaard, Levanger Municipality

meetings, and the use of a wide range of digital tools.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage’s project *Kulturminner i kommunene [Cultural heritage in the municipalities]* has focused on collaboration with the local population and NGOs. In the work on municipal cultural heritage plans, the municipal authorities have been able to draw on the knowledge, overview and commitment that exist in local communities (cf. box 9.8).

The use of digital tools can create new, larger arenas for participation and co-creation. In the Directorate for Cultural Heritage’s online search portal “Kulturminnesøk”, the general public, users and volunteers are invited to get involved and contribute their knowledge, photos and stories. As of 1 January 2020, approximately 30,000 images have been uploaded (cf. section 8.3.2 and figure 8.7).

8.3 Accessibility

Digital solutions are important instruments for fostering citizen involvement and participation, enabling everyone to have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment. Although digital documentation can never replace the real thing, digital documentation methods and various digital solutions can be important tools in the work to preserve knowledge, ensure accessibility, and engender participation. In some cases, it is not possible to preserve a cultural monument, site or environment physically and/or in situ. In these kinds of cases, digital documentation may be the only option to preserve knowledge about it and allow people to experience it. Digital dissemination solutions are also a way to make cultural monuments, sites and environments universally accessible to



Figure 8.6 Digital reconstruction of the Engene explosives factory in Hurum.

Engene explosives factory is probably the last remaining factory of its kind in the world. Parts of the plant are going to be protected. However, the oldest part of the plant poses such a high safety risk that it cannot be preserved and must be demolished. The entire Engene explosives factory has been well documented, meaning the area can be reconstructed using virtual technology or included in a future museum or visitor centre in some other way.

Source: The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

people who for various reasons cannot visit places, buildings and facilities in person.

8.3.1 Digital dissemination

Technology provides a number of new opportunities for dissemination. Digital visualisation methods such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR) and 3D models can provide better, more user-friendly solutions for dissemination and knowledge sharing in the cultural heritage sector going forwards. These kinds of presentations enable communication about details and contexts and allow users to move around inside buildings, environments and landscapes that might be difficult to access in real life due to geographical factors or their state of repair (cf. figure 8.6).

For example, several of the clusters of buildings from whaling activities on the island of South Georgia in the Southern Ocean have been 3D scanned. In this way, cultural environments from an important chapter in Norwegian history that are inaccessible to most people due to their location have been documented and made available. Another example is the interactive presentation *The Port of Oslo 1798*. Here you can experience the sights and sounds of the Port of Oslo in a digital world. It is also firmly linked to the physical

world through scent boxes placed at specific locations along the Harbour Promenade in Oslo. In connection with the archaeological excavation of St Clement's Church in Trondheim, 3D models were created and shared to convey information from the excavation as it progressed.

Data from cultural-historical investigations can also be used in other, less traditional contexts, such as films and games. This can help to create interest and involvement in the cultural environment among new audiences. There is great untapped potential in joint ventures between commercial players and museums, archives, research institutions, etc., that ought to be explored at greater depth. However, high production costs and large volumes of data mean that the use of digital reconstructions is currently somewhat limited. The development of good dissemination solutions in the future will depend on closer collaboration between relevant actors in this area.

8.3.2 Cultural environment data

Large amounts of cultural environment data exist, and there is potential for huge gains through collaboration on structuring and organising this data, including efficient sharing of open data, leading to better digital solutions for audiences. However,

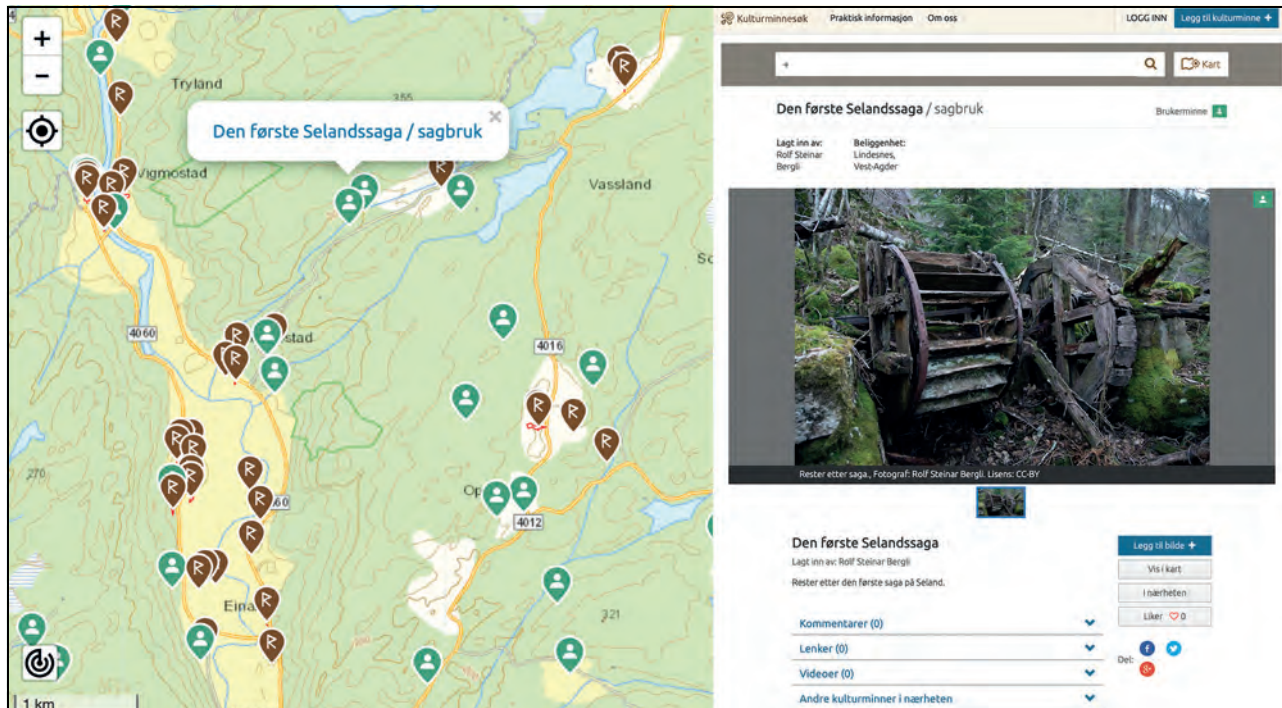


Figure 8.7 Example from the Kulturminnesøk portal.

The first sawmill at Seland (“Den første Selandssaga”) in Lindesnes municipality is a user-entered item in the Kulturminnesøk portal, i.e., a cultural monument or site that has been entered by a private individual. In Kulturminnesøk, anyone can enter information and upload images, as well as search for place names, types of objects, or explore places directly in the map. Each entry has information about the cultural monument, site or environment, its protection status, and, as applicable, photographs and other images.

Source: Kulturminnesøk

there is also a marked need for better coordination of storage systems and solutions.

A number of partnerships and joint projects have already been established across institutions and sectors. For example, users of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage’s database “Askeladden” can access information about archaeological finds from the archaeological museums’ collection databases.

“Kulturminnesøk” is the Directorate for Cultural Heritage’s digital dissemination service. It contains information on over 190,000 cultural monuments, sites and environments: protected buildings, technical and industrial cultural heritage, protected cultural environments, World Heritage properties, churches, archaeological monuments and sites, state-owned properties of cultural-historical value, vessels protected by law or other measures, and underwater cultural heritage, as well as additional information provided by the public. In Kulturminnesøk, anyone can enter information about and upload images of the cultural environment (cf. figure 8.7). It bears a close

resemblance to the museum sector’s “Kultur-Punkt” portal, and the entire cultural heritage sector would benefit from better coordination and linking of the various solutions.

The follow-up to this white paper must pave the way for a greater degree of sharing and coordination of data and digital solutions. This will contribute to more collaboration and better coordination of work done under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of Climate and Environment. In this work, importance should be attached to underlining the links between tangible and intangible cultural heritage (cf. section 10.3.2).

Data sharing is also of great importance to owners of cultural heritage. It must become easier for owners to access all the data that is relevant to their property, regardless of whether the property is protected or whether it is situated in an area with high conservation value, for example. A variety of different ways of providing access to this kind of information must be considered.

8.4 Better framework conditions for owners of cultural heritage

Private owners of cultural monuments, sites and environments do invaluable work to preserve an important part of Norway's cultural heritage, benefiting everyone.

In the vast majority of cases, continued use is the best way to preserve cultural monuments, sites and environments. Without owners who see the usefulness of using a building or other structure or continuing farming in an agricultural landscape, many items of cultural-historical value will be at risk of disappearing.

Many people are proud to own a protected or historic building or object, at the same time as these kinds of properties are subject to stricter regulations than other types of property. It is therefore important that the cultural environment authorities have good dialogue with owners and provide advice and guidance. Advisory services and grants are key policy instruments in enabling everyone to take their share of the responsibility. In its circular on the processing of applications for exemption², the Directorate for Cultural Heritage emphasised that the management of cultural environments should be solution-oriented in interaction with users and owners, and that protection should not be a hurdle to the continued use of a building, rather it should help ensure its use as far as is possible.

8.4.1 Traditional crafts

Knowledge about traditional crafts and materials is essential to be able to preserve protected and historic buildings, facilities, vessels and other cultural heritage. Skills and know-how in old crafts and knowledge of traditional materials provide a different kind of historical insight to academic knowledge. Skills and know-how in old crafts and knowledge of traditional materials are also essential to understanding how and why buildings, structures and vessels have been constructed and repaired. Transfer of knowledge from experienced artisans is particularly important, and this kind of learning – be it in individual companies specialising in particular skilled crafts or in formal courses of study – is an important element in

ensuring the perpetuation of old skills and knowledge.

There is a need for broad expertise in traditional crafts to preserve and maintain a diverse cultural heritage. There is a need for expertise in old craft techniques and knowledge of traditional materials, but knowledge of newer building materials, such as masonry and concrete, is also necessary in order to be able to preserve cultural monuments, sites and environments from more recent eras. It is important to ensure old craft skills are not lost for industrial-political and cultural reasons. This can be done through formal education, transfer of knowledge in joint projects, and apprenticeship schemes. This is an important part of the implementation of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

In response to the white papers on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 and 2013 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005) and Meld. St. 13 (2012–2013)), several educational programmes in traditional crafts and artisanship have been established in the last five to ten years. For example, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) offers a bachelor's degree programme in traditional building techniques, from which the first cohort graduated in spring 2018. Graduates from this programme of study will be qualified to work on restoration assignments and perform other tasks within cultural environment management.

The vocational schools in Innlandet, Hordaland and Vestfold and Telemark have established, or are in the process of establishing, programmes in traditional crafts and restoration. These are modular courses that practising skilled craftspeople can take while they are in work and provide a good basis for work on restoring protected buildings and buildings worthy of preservation.

The county authorities' responsibility for cultural environment management and upper secondary education ought to be better coordinated with a view towards establishing educational programmes that are adapted to the different regions.

Maintenance of vessels protected by law or other measures requires specialist skills and expertise. Due to the developments in technology, these kinds of skills and expertise are almost entirely absent in commercial shipyards nowadays. Relevant training for this type of skilled work ought also to be linked to the vocational schools, as is the case for other education in skilled traditional crafts. It may also be pertinent

² Circular dated 27 September 2013 (amended on 20 May 2014) on simpler and faster processing of applications for exemption for work on structures, facilities, etc. from recent eras and areas and cultural environments that are protected pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

to get the ship preservation centres involved in this.

The museums play an important role in keeping the various traditional crafts alive, both by providing a market for them and as bearers of traditions. Several museums have specialised in certain materials and modules and offer their skills to other museums. The National Museum Network comprises 61 museums that together manage some 5,000 cultural-historical buildings. The collections also contain furniture, tools and other objects, as well as a number of vessels. Much of the maintenance work requires extensive use of old types of material and craft techniques. Many museums include this work as part of the dissemination at the museum.

The refurbishment market, which includes restoration, renovation, conversions and extensions, was estimated to be worth NOK 178.7 billion per year in 2018.³ Figures have not been calculated for the refurbishment of protected and historic buildings, but this is clearly a large market, involving large sums of money, which looks set to continue growing in the future.

There is growing interest in redeveloping existing buildings, to adapt them for new or different uses. This includes conversions, renovations, additions, extensions and infills. There is a growing number of architects, consultants, construction companies and skilled craftspeople that specialise in cultural-historical buildings. The interest and experience these companies acquire through working on this type of project, ideally in close collaboration with cultural environment authorities, are important to raising the profile and boosting the expertise and knowledge of traditional crafts within the sector. This applies to all phases from planning, through the application process and design, to actual construction.

8.4.2 Consultancy services

Good information and guidance are important for the individual owner of protected and historic buildings, structures, vessels and other cultural monuments, sites and environments. Owners of cultural monuments, sites and environments need access to advisory services, skilled craftspeople and technical expertise in order to be aware of the rules and guidelines that lay constraints for works they may wish to undertake.

For example, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's 15 priority technical and industrial facilities have ties with relevant skilled craftspeople. These individuals have built up important expertise in the preservation and restoration of technical and industrial cultural monuments, sites and environments. It is important that the expertise gained from working on these facilities is maintained and shared with other relevant groups of skilled craftspeople.

Another important project that has resulted in a competence cluster is the restoration work in connection with Nidaros Cathedral, which is the national centre of excellence for the preservation and restoration of stone buildings deemed worthy of preservation. In addition to restoring and maintaining Nidaros Cathedral and the Archbishop's Palace, the centre of excellence shall also ensure the preservation and perpetuation of the traditional crafts and artisanship represented at the centre. Traditional, internal further education of skilled craftspeople has been combined with a bachelor's degree in technical building conservation at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology – NTNU (cf. box 8.4). The team working on the restoration of Nidaros Cathedral also offers general advice on the restoration of historic stone buildings deemed worthy of preservation, the preparation of condition and treatment reports, supervision of apprentices in skilled crafts, and various courses and lectures.

Building preservation centres

Building preservation centres and other advisory services for building preservation are of great importance for practical restoration and maintenance work. They act as an easily accessible offering for owners of cultural monuments, sites and environments and skilled craftspeople alike and play a key role in ensuring access to expertise in traditional crafts and artisanship. According to the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the applications submitted and the outcomes of restoration and maintenance projects are of a higher quality in counties that have already established building preservation centres or other similar advisory services for owners of protected buildings and buildings worthy of preservation.

The government will consider providing start-up grants to stimulate the establishment of these kinds of advisory services. Services can be established according to a number of different models, where, for example, the cultural environment authorities partner with museums and other

³ Market report 2-19. The Federation of Norwegian Construction Industries (BNL).

Box 8.3 Cultural heritage for everyone



Figure 8.8 Engaged participants at the National Trust of Norway's workshop in Bergen in 2018.

Photo: Lars Erik Haugen, the National Trust of Norway

Cultural heritage for everyone is a five-year programme under the auspices of the National Trust of Norway. The programme started in 2016 and is fully funded by the Sparebankstiftelsen DNB foundation. It is the spearhead of the National Trust of Norway's work to preserve intangible cultural heritage. In addition to ensuring the restoration of cultural monuments, sites and environments, the goal is to contribute to the transfer of know-how and expertise in traditional crafts, especially to younger skilled craftspeople.

Experience shows that many restoration projects are postponed or delayed due to a shortage of skilled craftspeople with expertise in older building traditions. *Cultural heritage for everyone* helps to entice more people into an education in traditional crafts through dissemination and transfer of expertise.

Cultural heritage for everyone has established a resource group of relatively young practitioners of traditional skilled crafts (aged 30–45 years), who receive training in teaching traditional crafts. These people are then used to give talks and hold courses at workshops, or at seminars linked to specific restoration projects that receive grants.

Each year NOK 5 million is awarded for restoration work. The funds are awarded through an application process. An important criterion for receiving support is that the project creates an arena for the transfer of expertise in traditional skilled crafts. Through the grant scheme, courses are arranged in various craft techniques, for local skilled craftspeople, school children, and groups of enthusiasts and volunteers.

In addition, a scholarship scheme has been created, which each year awards a scholarship to four young practitioners of traditional skilled crafts. The winners participate in courses at the wood craft centre Treseminaret in Hjerleid in Dovre and at the *Håndverksdagene* ["craft days"] conference in Røros. This provides knowledge and inspiration, as well as helps build up a network among practitioners of traditional skilled crafts from all over Norway.

Each year *Cultural heritage for everyone* conducts several workshops for young skilled craftspeople. The purpose is to bring together school children and young skilled craftspeople for a week's course in traditional crafts and artisanship.

Source: The National Trust of Norway



Figure 8.9 Course in window restoration in Å in Lofoten, organised under the auspices of the National Trust of Norway.

Photo: Bård Gundersen TUN media / The National Trust of Norway

actors to meet local needs and regional adaptations.

There is a particular need to follow up owners of automatically protected Sami buildings. The project *Registration of automatically protected Sami buildings* in the conservation programme *Sami cultural heritage* has resulted in the registration of some 900–950 automatically protected buildings (cf. box 10.1). Many of the owners have recently been made aware of the protection status of their property and need information and guidance on the implications of owning a protected building.

Ship preservation centres

In 1996, three national ship preservation centres were established: Hardanger Maritime Centre (Hardanger fartøyvernssenter – HFS) in Norheimsund, the North Norwegian Ship Preservation Centre and Boat Museum (Nordnorsk fartøyvernssenter og båtmuseum – NNFA) in Gratangen, and Bredalsholmen Shipyard and Preservation Centre (Bredalsholmen dokk- og fartøyvernssenter –

BDF) in Kristiansand. HFS and NNFA work on wooden vessels, while BDF works on steel vessels. HFS is part of the Hardanger and Voss Museum, while the other two centres are independent foundations.

The ship preservation centres play an important role in the practical preservation of historic vessels and the quality of restoration and repair work. It is a goal that the ship preservation centres will act as low-threshold facilities for owners of vessels with cultural-historical value and skilled craftspeople at other shipyards and boat building companies, and that they will continue to play an important role as hubs providing access to and sharing knowledge and expertise in traditional crafts.

The centres carry out joint services and concrete restoration and repair assignments on vessels. Joint services are activities intended to ensure that skills and know-how related to the maintenance and restoration of wooden and steel vessels are preserved in a long-term perspective. A system must be put in place to ensure these skills can be preserved independently of eco-

Box 8.4 The Oppland model for building preservation

The Oppland model for building preservation is an example of a regional advisory service. The service consists of an adapted continuing education programme / bachelor's degree programme in traditional building techniques and a scheme for free advice on technical matters in connection with construction work on protected and historic buildings. As a result of the Regional Reform, the scheme is now being expanded to apply to the whole of the new county Innlandet and is therefore changing its name to the Innlandet model.

The continuing education programme / bachelor's degree programme is a collaboration with the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), mainly offering training in carpentry, but also in traditional masonry, metalwork and painting techniques. The teaching takes place at various venues around the county, often linked to the regional museums, and the practical training includes work on real restoration projects.

Over a ten-year period, a network has been built up consisting of five building preservation advisers. Four are employed in the regional museums: Mjøsmuseet AS, Randsfjordmuseet AS, Gudbrandsdalsmusea AS and Valdresmusea AS. The fifth is based at Maihaugen and pro-

vides services on an assignment basis. The building preservation advisers provide services for external parties, offering professional advice and guidance to their target groups. The main target groups are owners of protected buildings and buildings worthy of preservation, museums, and the municipal authorities' administration in cases where protected buildings and buildings worthy of preservation or cultural environments are affected. Free advice and guidance are provided on relevant repair and restoration measures, and assistance can be provided in connection with applications for grants. The advisory service has an upper limit of one day's work. The building preservation advisers also provide professional input and advice to the regional cultural environment authorities.

In addition, the advisory service has an important awareness-raising role and conveys knowledge about work on historic buildings to the general public, including through courses, public meetings on specific topics, and active use of media. They also contribute to providing inspiration and information to school children and skilled crafts workers about work on historic buildings and the opportunities for education.

Source: Innlandet County Authority

conomic fluctuations in society. The grant that the ship preservation centres receive for joint services is not operational support, but funding for the purchase of services related to the documentation, competence building and other services that ordinary shipyards cannot be expected to provide.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage made extensive changes to the administration of the grants for the ship preservation centres in 2015, and in 2017–2018 the Directorate for Cultural Heritage conducted an evaluation of the ship preservation centres. The evaluation revealed a need for closer monitoring of the centres' productions and deliveries. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the ship preservation centres have established a joint project to follow up the recommendations ensuing from the evaluation. This work is still ongoing.

Collaboration and exchange of knowledge between local groups of skilled craftspeople and the three national ship preservation centres is essential. The county authorities, the Sami Parliament and the municipal authorities play a central role in facilitating this kind of collaboration.

“Bygg og Bevar” – the Portal for Building and Restoration Advice

Organised as an online portal, “Bygg og Bevar” is a collaborative programme between the Ministry of Climate and Environment and the Building Industry Association (BNL). The programme was established in 2009, as part of the response to the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)). The affiliation with the Building Industry Association (BNL) ensures the skilled work industry has close ties to work on buildings deemed worthy of



Figure 8.10 Riveting a steel vessel at Bredalsholmen Shipyard and Preservation Centre (BDF).

Photo: Elisabet Haveraaen, the Ministry of Climate and Environment

preservation, making it an excellent arena for public–private partnerships.

The “Bygg og Bevar” Portal for Building and Restoration Advice makes knowledge about the construction, restoration and maintenance of old buildings accessible to everyone. The portal functions as a meeting place for homeowners and skilled crafts workers with, among other things, concrete tips and instructions on materials, building structures, restoration of windows, and improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings, without compromising the heritage value of the buildings.

The collaboration between the cultural environment authorities and commercial players provides many opportunities to work towards the national climate action ambitions and create good building environments where cultural-historical values are integrated and preserved. In addition, knowledge related to crafts and regional building practices is maintained.

The “Bygg og Bevar” programme expires at the end of 2020. The programme’s ability to contribute to a green, sustainable construction industry through the reuse of existing buildings, good

craftsmanship and traditional materials will continue to be important. The follow-up to this white paper will include assessing continuance of the “Bygg og Bevar” programme with a long-term, predictable framework. It ought to be a goal that any continuation of the “Bygg og Bevar” portal retains close ties to the construction industry.

8.4.3 The Cultural Heritage Fund

The Cultural Heritage Fund is a grant scheme for private owners of cultural monuments, sites and environments deemed worthy of preservation. It will play an important role in the work towards attainment of the goal that everyone shall have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment. Preservation through use and value creation are important criteria in the Cultural Heritage Fund’s assessment of applications for funding. In this way, income can be generated that in turn enables the owners to keep the cultural heritage alive.

The Cultural Heritage Fund was established in 2002, and over 16 years it has provided support for over 5,000 projects throughout the country. Four

Box 8.5 The Iilsvika steam power station in Trondheim

The disused Iilsvika steam power station in Trondheim has been repurposed as a fitness centre.

This landmark building was originally built as a backup power plant for Trondheim Elektrisitetsverk in 1915. The plant consisted of an apparatus department, boiler house, coal bunker, two diesel-powered generators, and a machine room. During the Second World War, the Germans used the coal bunker to delouse soldiers and prisoners.

The characteristic gates were in very poor condition, and the restoration work was supported by the Cultural Heritage Fund with a grant of NOK 265,000. The owners Hilde and Morten Holck received the Cultural Heritage Fund's national plaque for good conservation work.

This project is a prime example of the conversion and repurposing of large urban buildings, while preserving historic building compo-

nents. The steam power plant demonstrates preservation through use, where the building benefits the general public and contributes to social sustainability.



Figure 8.11 The steam power station with open gates after restoration.

Photo: Benedikte Skarvik / Agraff

out of five recipients of funding report that their project would not have been completed without support from the Fund.

Each year, the funding applied for is far higher than the available budget. In 2018, for example, the fund had NOK 92.7 million available for distribution, while in the same year applications for funding for projects totalled almost NOK 345 million.

A report from Menon Economics in 2017 on the benefit to society of the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund⁴ demonstrates that grants for cultural monuments, sites and environments trigger funding, involvement and work from the owners, volunteers and others. This creates positive ripple effects beyond the preservation itself, such as direct and indirect commercial opportunities, development of skilled crafts workers and artisans, rising property values, local development, and better experiential qualities in landscapes and urban spaces. According to the report, the grants issued by the Cultural Heritage Fund, which amount to NOK 570 million since it started operating in 2003, have resulted in the injection of private funds totalling almost NOK 2 billion in the

preservation work. In other words, each Norwegian krone (NOK) of grant funding from the Cultural Heritage Fund leads to NOK 3.50 being spent on preservation projects.

The Cultural Heritage Fund has proven to be a good tool for preserving a diversity of cultural environments that do not have protected status. The government plans to continue strengthening the Cultural Heritage Fund and ensure that the money it administers contributes strategically to the attainment of the national cultural environment goals.

8.5 Follow-up

The government will

- encourage increased involvement and participation in the management of the cultural environment

This will in part be done by:

- making use of the skills and expertise in NGOs
- facilitating the sharing and coordination of data
- improve the framework conditions for owners and administrators of cultural environments

⁴ Menon Economics 2017, *Kulturminnefondets samfunnsnytte [The benefit to society of the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund]*, Menon publication 42/2017.

This will in part be done by:

- continuing and developing continuing education for skilled crafts workers in the field of restoration and repair of buildings and ships
- considering introducing start-up grants to stimulate the development of regional advisory services for private owners of cultural monuments, sites and environments
- considering continuing the “Bygg og Bevar” portal with a long-term, predictable framework
- following up the Cultural Heritage Fund in line with the intentions of the Granavolden platform

9 Sustainability

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Norway has adopted the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030, which are the world's joint plan of action to end poverty, combat inequalities, halt climate change, and stop the loss of natural diversity by 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals recognise that environmental, social and economic development are mutually interdependent. This means that the work to achieve the goals must have an integrated approach that encompasses coordination and resolution of tasks at the local, regional, national and international level. Through the Paris Agreement, Norway has committed to work to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

The government wants to highlight the importance of the cultural environment for sustainable development through a national goal:

The cultural environment shall contribute to sustainable development through integrated land use and social planning.

9.1 Three-dimensional approach

The UN Sustainable Development Goals reflect the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental sustainability, social sustainability, and economic sustainability. Efforts in one of the dimensions must not be at the expense of the other two. The follow-up to this white paper will include development of performance indicators that measure the contribution of the cultural environment to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Norway.

9.1.1 Environmental sustainability

The government has set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 50–55 per cent by 2030, compared with the level in the base year 1990. To this end, it is necessary to look at how the buildings and construction sector can contrib-

ute. Figures from the International Energy Agency from 2013 show that the buildings and construction sector accounts for roughly 40 per cent of the global energy consumption and roughly 30 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions¹. Building materials account for more than 80 per cent of emissions in this sector. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) points out that a large proportion of the buildings that exist today will still exist in 2050, and that the rehabilitation and upgrading of the existing building stock can therefore make a major contribution to reducing the sector's emissions². In other words, looking after and ensuring the upkeep of buildings of cultural-historical value and facilities is also an important element in the work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

By signing the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol, Norway has also committed to halting the loss of natural diversity. Norway's national targets for natural diversity were presented in the National Budget for 2015 (Prop. 1 S (2014–2015)) and followed up in the white paper *Nature for life – Norway's national biodiversity action plan* in 2015 (Meld. St. 14 (2015–2016)). The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services's (IPBES) Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services indicates that the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 cannot be achieved based on the current trajectories of biodiversity loss. Preserving the cultural environment and maintaining cultural landscapes can help ensure the survival of endangered species and the types of nature that live here. The initiative *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* is a scheme that combines a variety of objectives and helps maintain the biodiversity in the cultural landscape (cf. box 10.4).

¹ From the IEA report *Transition to Sustainable Buildings*, published in SINTEF Fag 58, 2019, *Miljøvurdering ved oppgradering av verneverdig bebyggelse [Environmental assessment in connection with upgrading buildings deemed worthy of preservation]*, p. 13.

² The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fifth Assessment Report, AR5, 2014, p. 690.

Box 9.1 Calculated greenhouse gas emissions for Villa Dammen

Villa Dammen is a detached house in Moss that was built in 1936. It has been gently upgraded with environment-friendly materials and smart energy solutions that reduce the house's greenhouse gas emissions. The occupants follow the advice on temperature zoning and reduced heating outside the hours of use, which is easy to implement in this old house.

The decisive factor for energy consumption in housing is the occupants' behaviour. The measured consumption of energy for the upgraded old house is much lower than energy needs calculated according to standard assumptions (NS 3031). This finding is supported by recent research. Standard calculations of energy needs tend to overestimate the energy needs of older houses and underestimate the real needs of new houses.

In light of this, the Norwegian State Housing Bank has developed an alternative, standardised

set of factors that reflect usage that is not uncommon in older houses. The conclusion below is based on these assumptions. The main difference from NS 3031 is reduced operating time for ventilation, lower energy use for hot water, lower temperature outside operating hours, and greater use of temperature zoning.

The calculations indicate that it takes about 52 years for it to be more climate-friendly to demolish an old house and build a new one, rather than upgrade the old building. By contrast, it only takes six months before the upgrade of the old house is more climate-friendly than continuing to use the old building as it was.

The calculations and illustrations are from Asplan Viak. The practical solutions are outlined on the "Bygg og Bevar" Portal for Building and Restoration Advice *Jakten på Kilowatten* ["Chasing every kilowatt"].

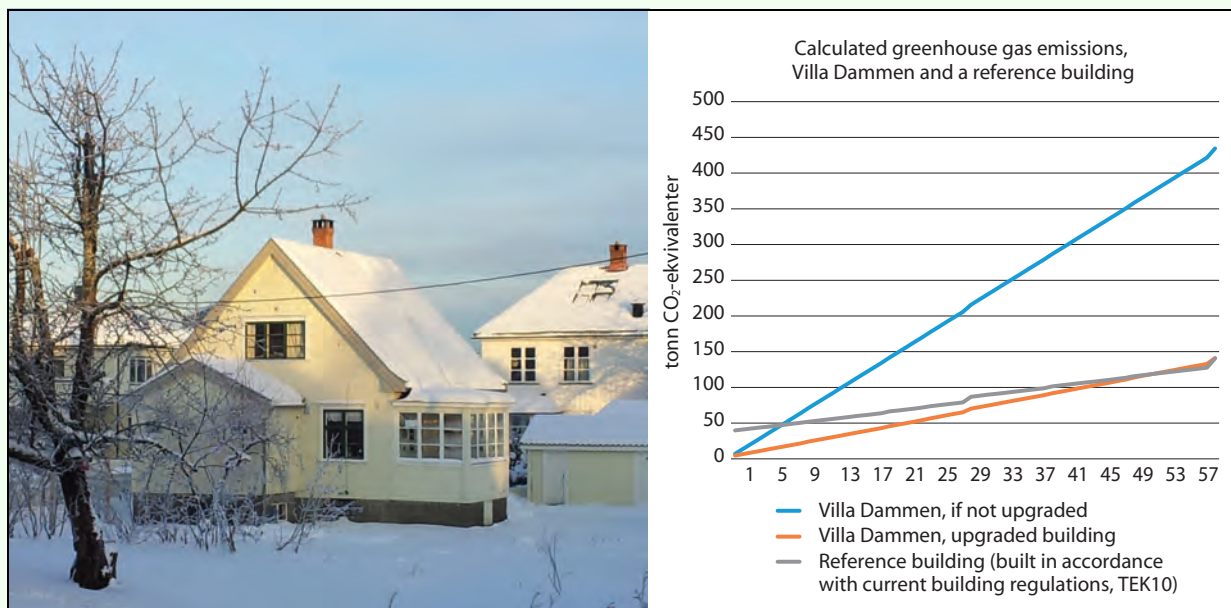


Figure 9.1 Villa Dammen in Moss has been upgraded with environment-friendly materials and smart energy solutions that reduce the house's greenhouse gas emissions.

Source: Asplan Viak, photo: Marte Boro, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Climate gains through use, repurposing, reuse/adaptive reuse, and transformation

The transition from a linear economy to a circular economy is a key element in the solution to make the construction industry more sustainable.

The goal of the circular economy is to make the best possible use of all the resources. Preservation through use therefore remains an important principle for sustainable cultural environment management. It will result in less waste, as well as

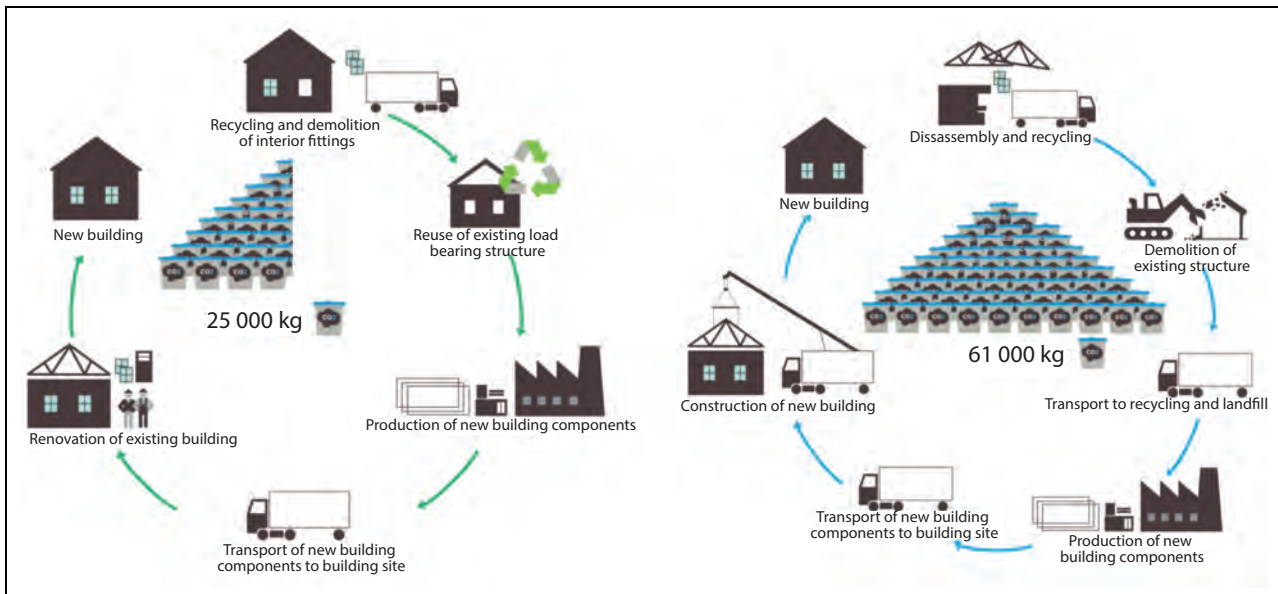


Figure 9.2 Reusing existing detached houses results in lower greenhouse gas emissions than demolition and new construction.

The calculations were performed as part of the project *Bevar bygg – bevar klima* [*Preserve buildings – prevent climate change*] and show that emissions associated with the renovation and reuse of a detached house and construction of a new detached house are 25,000 and 61,000 kg of CO₂ equivalents, respectively. In other words, reusing the building will result in 61 per cent lower emissions from materials over the lifetime of the building.

Source: Rambøll and the project *Bevar bygg – bevar klima* [*Preserve buildings – prevent climate change*] (Innlandet County Authority)

reduce the need for production and transport of new building materials.

Continued use, innovative repurposing, and reuse of existing buildings and materials contribute to lower raw material consumption, waste, emissions and energy consumption. These are effective measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions here and now, as opposed to potentially yielding a theoretical gain in the future.

The concepts of repurposing and reuse/adaptive reuse are closely related and often used interchangeably. Both terms can apply to the use of the entire building, including new uses. They may also refer to the repurposing or reuse of building materials and building components, often in new ways and in combination with new materials with or without processing. Materials and building components that are removed completely from their original context and undergo major changes will not necessarily retain their cultural-historical value. This will vary from case to case, and it is therefore important to be aware of which assets are to be preserved, and choose relevant measures based on this.

Many older buildings were built with high-quality materials that have a long service life and can be repaired and maintained. These are all climate-friendly attributes. The circular economy

stresses the importance of knowledge and skills linked to traditional materials and traditional skills. This kind of knowledge is important both to be able to maintain old buildings, and as part of a general development of technological knowledge (cf. sections 8.4.1 and 8.4.2).

Many protected buildings and historic buildings and structures are owned by the state. It is important that the state is an active driving force and sets a good example when it comes to the use, repurposing and reuse/adaptive reuse of historic buildings. If continued use of a building in public ownership is no longer possible, opportunities for other use of the building ought to be explored.

Use, repurposing, reuse/adaptive reuse and transformation can contribute to the preservation of cultural-historical values and the vitalisation of cultural environments. In this context, transformation means the conversion or redesign of areas and buildings. This may involve the transformation of an area to accommodate new functions, such as making new use of former industrial buildings combined with new buildings.

Few studies have been carried out in Norway to measure the climate gains of rehabilitating existing buildings, compared with building new ones. Calculations in connection with the project *Bevar bygg – bevar klima* [*Preserve buildings – prevent cli-*

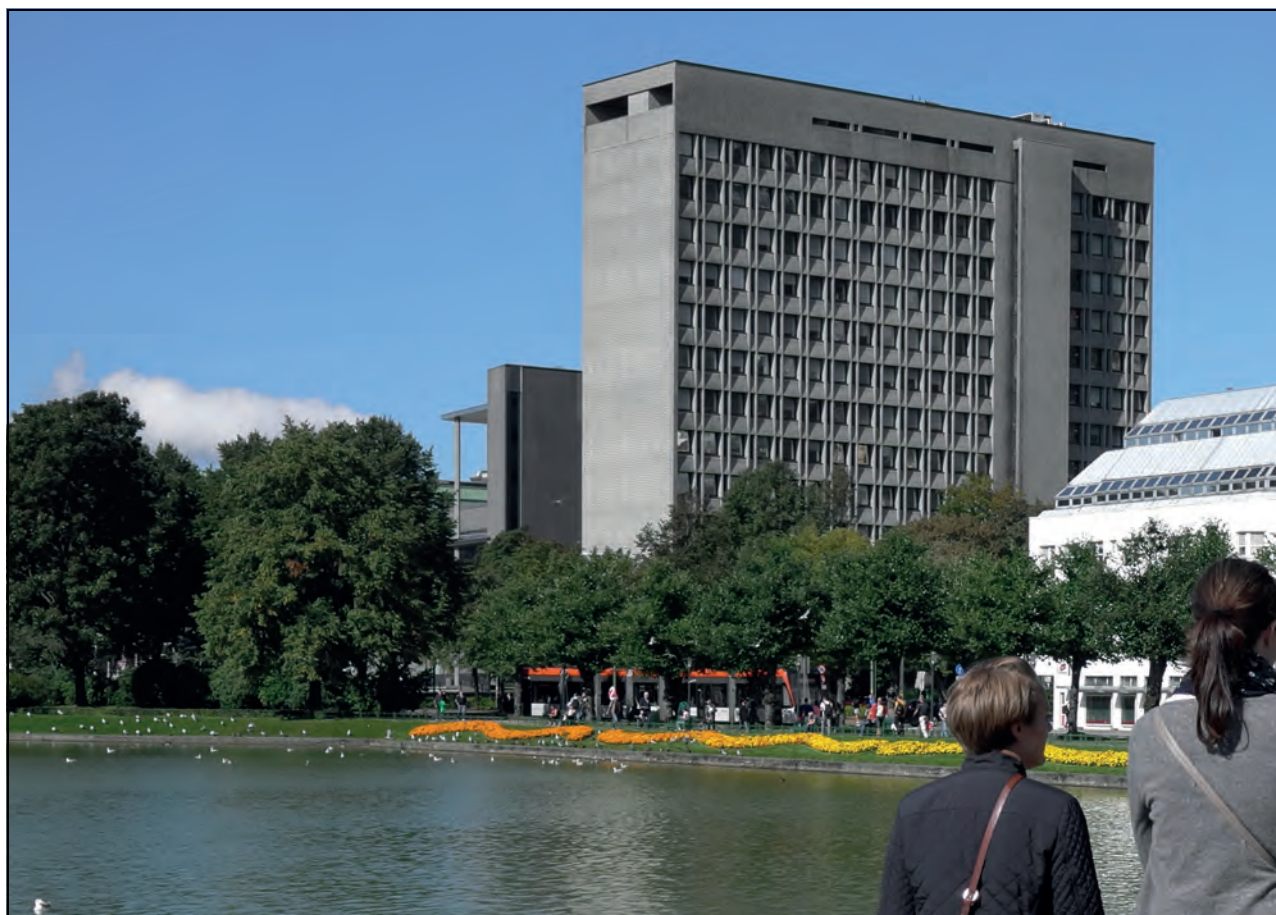


Figure 9.3 Rehabilitation of Bergen City Hall.

Bergen City Hall was designed by the Norwegian architect Erling Viksjø and was built in the period 1971–1974. The building has been designated as worthy of preservation. In 2019, Bergen City Council decided to rehabilitate the City Hall, as opposed to demolishing it and building a new one. The decision was in part based on studies showing that rehabilitation of the existing building would result in 47 per cent lower greenhouse gas emissions than demolition and new construction. The calculations also showed that rehabilitation was the most affordable solution, compared with the demolition and construction of a new building.

Photo: Lene Buskoven, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

mate change] show that reusing existing detached houses results in lower greenhouse gas emissions than demolishing them and replacing them with new buildings (cf. figure 9.2). Calculations presented in a report by Asplan Viak in 2016³, commissioned by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, show that it takes more than 50 years for it to be more climate-friendly to demolish an old building and build a new one in accordance with the current building regulations, as opposed to upgrading the old building (cf. box 9.1).

Calculated greenhouse gas emissions are now increasingly being used both to make good material choices during the construction phase, and to assess demolition and new construction versus conservation and upgrading. The government recognises the need to improve the methods for

greenhouse gas accounting to span the entire life cycle of buildings, including demolition, disposal of waste, production and transport of building materials, construction, use and maintenance. It is important that the calculations are based on the actual characteristics of older buildings.

The government wishes to promote the use, repurposing, reuse/adaptive reuse and transformation of historic buildings and building environments through coordinated use of policy instruments (cf. section 10.1.1).

Improving energy efficiency and energy-efficient buildings

There is a great potential for improving the energy efficiency of historic buildings. A 2019 research report⁴ shows that methods used to achieve sustainable new buildings can also work

³ Asplan Viak, 2016, *Klimagassberegninger Villa Dammen* [Calculated greenhouse gas emissions for Villa Dammen].

well when restoring and upgrading old buildings deemed worthy of preservation.

Studies carried out by the National Trust of Norway demonstrate that small and medium-sized measures have a major impact in older buildings⁵. The study found reductions in energy consumption, increased comfort, and reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. It also demonstrated that many of the measures are both affordable and relatively easy to implement.

The standard *Conservation of Cultural Heritage – Guidelines for Improving the Energy Performance of Historic Buildings* (BS-EN 16883:2017) provides guidance on how to assess and plan energy-saving measures for use in historic buildings without destroying their distinctive character and cultural-historical values.

It is also possible to obtain environmental certification of existing buildings. BREEAM-NOR is a certification scheme aimed primarily at new build-

ings, but also major renovation projects (cf. box 9.2). The Nordic Swan Ecolabel also offers certification of renovation of existing buildings.

In the follow-up to this white paper, the government will attach importance to strengthening the knowledge base related to the environmental impacts of the use, repurposing, reuse/adaptive reuse and transformation of historical buildings. It will also be considered how the current regulations can be adapted to provide opportunities for setting requirements that greenhouse gas emissions must be calculated in projects that may involve the demolition of larger buildings and requirements concerning the reuse/adaptive reuse and transformation of existing buildings in development projects.

9.1.2 Social sustainability

The social dimension of the concept of sustainable development encompasses both social and cultural aspects. Cultural heritage's potential contribution towards achieving social sustainability lies mainly in the role cultural heritage plays for people's identity, sense of belonging, quality of life and health for all. Involvement in activities such as maintenance, upkeep, restoration and clearing

⁴ *Miljøvurdering ved oppgradering av verneverdig bebyggelse [Environmental assessment in connection with upgrading historic buildings]*, SINTEF Fag 58, 2019.

⁵ *Bærekraftig klimaforbedring av eldre Hus [Sustainable upgrades to improve the climate performance of old buildings]*. The National Trust of Norway, Report dated 24 January 2019.

Box 9.2 The green building industry and a circular approach to buildings

As part of the move towards the green shift, the construction industry is increasingly recognising the value of the existing building stock and is doing important work in developing environmental classification tools.

The Green Building Alliance is an example of cooperation between private and public developers on the one hand and contractors on the other. In consultation with its members, the Green Building Alliance develops and oversees important strategy documents and guidelines that emphasise the value of existing buildings and urban environments. For example, in collaboration with the Green Building Alliance and Grape Architects, the Norwegian Property Federation has prepared the *Håndbok i bærekraftig stedsutvikling [Handbook of sustainable local development]* (2019) and *Think twice before demolishing – Advice on carrying out a successful construction project without demolishing* (2019).

Established in 1990, BREEAM (the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assess-

ment Method) is the world's oldest and Europe's leading environmental certification system for buildings. BREEAM-NOR is an assessment method specifically adapted to Norwegian conditions. The scheme is market-driven and voluntary. The Green Building Alliance assumed responsibility for certification in Norway in 2019.

“Circular buildings” is a new term in the construction industry. A memo prepared by FutureBuilt, in collaboration with Asplan Viak and SINTEF¹ contains a list of suggested definitions, criteria and requirements for circular buildings in FutureBuilt. A circular building shall facilitate resource utilisation at the highest possible level and consist of a minimum of 50 per cent reused and reusable components. It requires good resource utilisation in all the different phases of a building's lifetime.

¹ FutureBuilt criteria for circular buildings, 2019.



Figure 9.4 Ålgård centre.

The town centre of Ålgård, in the municipality of Gjesdal, received the State Award for Building Quality in 2019. Ålgård centre originally evolved around a wool spinning mill in the second half of the 19th century. The engine shed has been converted into a café and restaurant. The new “carpet” in the centre, with stones laid according to traditional weaving patterns, reflects and underlines its industrial history.

Photo: The Norwegian Building Authority (DiBK)

can be a form of physical activity, provide a richer experience of the cultural environment, and make it attractive to get outdoors. Cultural heritage thus helps build social capital and foster social belonging.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation's handbook *Network of Public Spaces – An Idea Handbook* stresses that social sustainability concerns inclusion, reduction of social inequalities, and creating physical places and social conditions where people thrive. Cultural monuments, sites and environments are referred to as “treasure chests” that tell genuine local stories, contributing to identity and a sense of belonging. Cultural historical buildings, sites, facilities, streets, paths and traces in the landscape can be used as a resource in urban and rural development.

Cultural heritage can provide insight into and knowledge about cultural diversity over time and space. It can contribute to a better understanding of the present and the historical developments



Figure 9.5 Nissonašgállu is a sieidi, a Sami sacrificial stone, in Skardalen / Skárfvággi in the municipality of Kåfjord.

The sieidi is an 8-metre tall block of rock in a high, open location where it is clearly visible from all sides. Originally there was a treasure hide at the foot of the stone where sacrificial offerings were placed, but these have long since been looted. According to local legend, Nissonašgállu will fall on top of anyone who damages the stone.

Photo: Oskar Puschmann, the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO)



Figure 9.6 Historic urban environment in Ålesund.

Ålesund was ravaged by fire in 1904. The wooden buildings in the town centre were completely destroyed. Shortly thereafter, the town centre was rebuilt in the Art Nouveau style that was in vogue at the time.

Photo: Cornelis Horn Evensen, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

that led here, which in turn can build a foundation for greater acceptance of cultural differences. In this way, cultural heritage is a useful resource for integration and inclusion. The county authorities' increased responsibilities within the area of integration (cf. the white paper on the tasks of the new regions (Meld. St. 6 (2018–2019))) mean they are now better able to coordinate integration efforts with cultural environment management.

Local identity and cultural identity are often closely interlinked. People encounter tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the physical environment, in local stories, and through traditions and language. Knowledge of traditional crafts and knowledge of materials are essential for maintaining and managing tangible cultural heritage (cf. section 8.4.1).

The cultural environment's potential to increase knowledge, experience and use can make an important contribution to the work towards social

sustainability. The cultural environment can help stimulate curiosity and creativity, and it can motivate education and learning. In cases where cultural monuments, sites and environments cannot be preserved, documentation is essential to preserve the scientific values, as a basis for new knowledge. A good understanding of people, culture and society lays the foundation for knowledge about how today's challenges can be met.

Liveable cities and towns

The development of towns, cities and urban areas is part of the solution to achieve sustainable development. The United Nations' Sustainability Development Goal no. 11, *Sustainable cities and communities*, is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Target 11.4 deals with strengthened efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural

Box 9.3 Dialogue forum – exchange of experience and inspiration

In connection with urban and rural development, it is important to ensure experiences and inspiration are shared across municipal boundaries, sectors and levels of government.

Grønn byutvikling – dialogforum med de største byene [Green urban development – dialogue forum with the largest cities] is an informal arena where the government meets political representatives from the cities of Bergen, Drammen, Kristiansand, Oslo, Stavanger, Tromsø and Trondheim. This dialogue forum provides an

opportunity to discuss climate and environment-friendly urban planning and development.

Forum for stedsutvikling [Forum for Local Development] is a national, interdisciplinary arena for cooperation among central-government institutions involved in the development of towns, cities and urban areas. The forum aims to strengthen the competencies of the county authorities and the municipal authorities in local development and improve collaboration across sectors and administrative levels.

heritage. The United Nations' New Urban Agenda⁶ represents a shared vision for sustainable urban development. It stresses, among other things, the importance of making use of this historic opportunity to leverage the key role of cities and human settlements as drivers of sustainable development in an increasingly urbanised world.

The physical environment defines the framework for people's lives and quality of life. While the concept of "quality of life" is about the people in the public spaces, "liveability" can be used for the design of surroundings. Liveable cities and towns are settlements that are good to live in, and where the surroundings contribute to a high quality of life.

How cities, local environments and settlements are developed has a huge impact on people's health. Inspiring surroundings can engender greater physical and social activity, counteract loneliness, and create greater safety. Qualities of the surroundings can also contribute to well-being, better conditions to grow up in, and greater inclusion. The cultural environment can help promote liveability by underpinning a place's identity and contributing to historical depth of time.

Historic urban environments

Managing historic urban environments and including historic buildings in urban and rural development can contribute to the liveability of a place and enhanced quality of life. It is therefore important that the cultural environment authorities participate in planning processes and urban

development projects. Compromises can be achieved through good processes for citizen participation and dialogue. When participating in these processes, the cultural environment authorities are to be proactive, clear and solution-oriented. The cultural environment authorities will work actively to identify valuable cultural environments and the potential for change, as well as specify the limitations and opportunities.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's register of urban cultural environments of national interest, the *NB!-register*, provides an overview of areas where special consideration must be given in connection with the future management and development.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's *Strategy for Management of Norwegian Urban Cultural Heritage 2017-2020* emphasises that today's cities and towns bear the traces of their history in the layout of their streets, buildings and built environment. A long-term and sustainable management of the historic urban environment presupposes that the buildings are in use and maintained, and that the historic building environments retain their distinctive character and continue to be perceived as attractive living environments. The urban strategy will be further developed with a particular focus on the surroundings' contribution to liveability and quality of life.

There is often pressure on historic buildings, urban environments, subterranean cultural layers, and other cultural environments deemed worthy of preservation in towns and cities. Population growth in the largest towns and cities necessitates redevelopment and densification, in order to reduce travel distances and avoid building in new areas. In many cases, this can entail challenges for the preservation of cultural-historical assets.

⁶ The New Urban Agenda was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016.

Box 9.4 Historical Trails

The Historical Trails Project is a collaboration between the Norwegian Trekking Association (DNT) and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. The aim is to breathe new life into old traffic routes and encourage their use. The trails provide opportunities for outdoor activity and increase knowledge about old traffic routes. There are information boards along the trails, in addition to information online about the history of the various routes and the local cultural environment.

There has been great interest in learning about the various cultural monuments and sites along the routes. The number of guest nights spent in cabins along the routes has doubled since the establishment of the historic trails.

Historic trails as of 1 January 2020:

- Finnskogrunden – trail passing through several old “Finnetorp” farmsteads and other Forest Finn cultural heritage sites in Kongsvinger
- Brudledruta – passing by unique rock formations along an old church road in Sirdal
- Jacobineruta – the fjord as a traffic route, with information about wars and the industrial history on the Oslo fjord
- Flyktningeruta (“the refugee trail”) – a route used by refugees and couriers during the Second World War, in central eastern Norway
- Stølsruta – passing through active summer dairy farms and mountain grazing landscapes in Valdres
- Jotunheimen historical hiking trail – the history of the Norwegian Trekking Association (DNT) along the most frequented trails in the Jotunheimen National Park
- Telegrafruta – the history of the telegraph and the building of the railways in Saltfjellet
- Reisadalen historical hiking trail – with Kven, Norwegian and Sami cultural heritage

- The Kamperhamrane trail – the old main traffic artery between western and eastern Norway, from Stryn to Skjåk, featuring shepherding history
- The Folgefonna tourist trail – the route taken by the first European fjord tourists across the Folgefonna glacier
- Aurlandsdalen – old cattle droving road, with industrial heritage and fjord and mountain cultural landscapes

Historical trails under development:

- Hallingskeidvegen – old path to a high altitude marketplace
- Malmvegen – mining heritage and transportation of ore in the Rørosvidda mountain plateau
- Viglesdalen – Stone Age settlements, ancient burial sites and mountain caves



Figure 9.7 The old main traffic artery through the Kamperhamrane mountain pass.

The old main road through the Kamperhamrane mountains runs from Sunndalen in Oppstryn through the Raudalen valley to Skjåk in Gudbrandsdalen. The trail features stone steps and passes large stone landmark cairns. This picture is from Sunndalssetra mountain summer grazing farm in the municipality of Stryn.

Photo: Louise Brunborg-Næss, Directorate for Cultural Heritage

The buildings and construction sector and the property industry also have an important responsibility to contribute innovative solutions in

development projects as a basis for climate-friendly and socially and culturally sustainable towns and cities.



Figure 9.8 A great turnout at the annual Hay Days in Gåradak in Porsanger.

The Hay Days meadow harvesting event in Gåradak in the municipality of Porsanger is organised by Kolvik og Omegn bygdelag, a local rural association. In 2018, around 70 people took part in setting up hay drying racks, harvesting hay with a scythe, and maintaining the cultural landscape at Sivertnes in Gåradak. Hay Days (*“Slåttedagene”*) is an important social event in a municipality with fewer than 4,000 inhabitants.

Photo: Marte Eliassen

9.1.3 Economic sustainability

There is growing awareness of cultural heritage as a basis for value creation.

Cultural heritage's contribution to economic sustainability

Cultural heritage is a community resource that ought to be exploited to a greater extent to help develop sustainable, liveable local communities and as a basis for business development. Preservation through use has long traditions and is a good strategy for conservation of cultural environments. When a cultural environment is used, new development opportunities may also arise. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's pilot project *Verdiskapingsprogrammet på kulturminneområdet [Programme for cultural heritage as a resource for local and regional development]*, carried out in the period 2006–2010 as part of the follow-up of the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2005 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)) has several good examples of this.

Value creation based on cultural heritage has also been a topic in several development strate-

gies and processes pertaining to both local development and business development. This can contribute to increased support and resources for taking care of the cultural environment. Many of the same experiences have also been reported in the Norwegian Environment Agency's programme *Naturen som verdiskaper [Natural heritage as a basis for value creation]*.

There has been increased focus on the social benefits of cultural heritage in recent years. In 2014, cultural heritage was recognised by the EU Council of Ministers as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe. The Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage *Getting cultural heritage to work for Europe*⁷ states that cultural heritage is increasingly regarded as a positive contributor to European gross domestic product. The report, which was a key underlying document in the EU Framework Programme for Research and Development Work – Horizon 2020, goes on to state that cultural heritage is now widely appreciated as an essential part of Europe's

⁷ Getting cultural heritage to work for Europe. Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage. European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, 2015.

underlying socioeconomic, cultural and natural capital. According to the report, this represents a significant change in focus in terms of economic policy, as cultural heritage has generally been considered as a cost to society.

The report *Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe*⁸ highlighted cultural heritage's positive economic impact through a collection of examples of best practices. The report points out that cultural heritage has environmental, social, cultural and economic effects at the local, regional and national levels, and that cultural heritage can contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. In recent years, a number of detailed studies have been carried out, with calculations to measure the economic impact of cultural heritage. In autumn 2019, a report from a research and investigation project funded by the European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON) was published. The aim of the project was to collate existing statistics from European countries, in order to create a method as the starting point for a European satellite account for cultural heritage. The method was tested in eleven countries, including Norway. The calculations in the report indicate that the cultural heritage sector made a positive contribution to the economy of NOK 112 billion in 2017, which corresponds to 3.4 per cent of mainland Norway's GDP.⁹

In a study Menon Economics prepared for the Directorate for Cultural Heritage in 2017, methods for calculating the value of common goods and local economic analyses were used to demonstrate the socioeconomic value of a number of cultural monuments, sites and environments¹⁰. Among other things, the analysis shows that there is greater willingness to pay to live in a dwelling that is designated worthy of preservation, compared with a similar dwelling that is not worthy of preservation. People are also willing to pay more to live in areas with a high density of buildings worthy of preservation. This is especially true in and near large, contiguous cultural environments. The study shows that living in and near buildings

and environments deemed worthy of preservation has value for the individual, but also that the cultural environment contributes to increased prosperity for the local community as a whole in the form of increased employment and value creation through tourism, among other things. These findings are in line with other similar studies from a range of different locations in Europe and the USA.

Business development based on cultural heritage

On commission from the foundation Norwegian Heritage Foundation, Oslo Economics has mapped challenges and bottlenecks related to commercial activities based on cultural heritage¹¹. The report presents a number of proposals for solutions related to regulations, guidelines, and the need for targeted grants linked to the work of both the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Innovation Norway. As part of the follow-up of this white paper, the proposals in the report will be considered in more detail.

Many cultural monuments, sites and environments in Norway have ties to farming and fishery activities. In order to increase knowledge about and foster interest in Norwegian culinary traditions and sustainable use of raw materials and resources, it is important to preserve physical traces in the environment, such as buildings and equipment used in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, conservation and processing of food and beverages. Examples of this include traditional log "*stabbur*" storehouses, granaries, mountain summer grazing farms, fish drying racks, and a wide range of tools and utensils.

Any form of business activity associated with the cultural environment must take place in a way that safeguards the attributes of the cultural environment. Use must be sustainable and adapted to the location. The World Heritage Convention is one of the world's most widespread multilateral environmental agreements and is itself a strong brand within tourism. With their unique qualities, World Heritage properties are expected to manage tourism according to best practices internationally and be good examples for other cultural and natural heritage destinations.

⁸ Cultural Heritage Counts For Europe. CHCfE Consortium, 2015.

⁹ Material Cultural Heritage as a Strategic Territorial Development Resource: Mapping Impacts Through a Set of Common European Socio-economic Indicators, Final Report, 27 September 2019, ESPON.

¹⁰ Menon Economics 2017, *Verdien av kulturarv. En samfunnsøkonomisk analyse med utgangspunkt i kulturminner og kulturmiljøer* [The value of cultural heritage. A socio-economic analysis of cultural monuments, sites and environments]. Menon publication no. 72/2017.

¹¹ Oslo Economics 2017, *Vern gjennom bruk – Hva hindrer næringsvirksomhet med utgangspunkt i kulturminner?* [Preservation through use – What are the obstacles to business activities based on cultural heritage?]

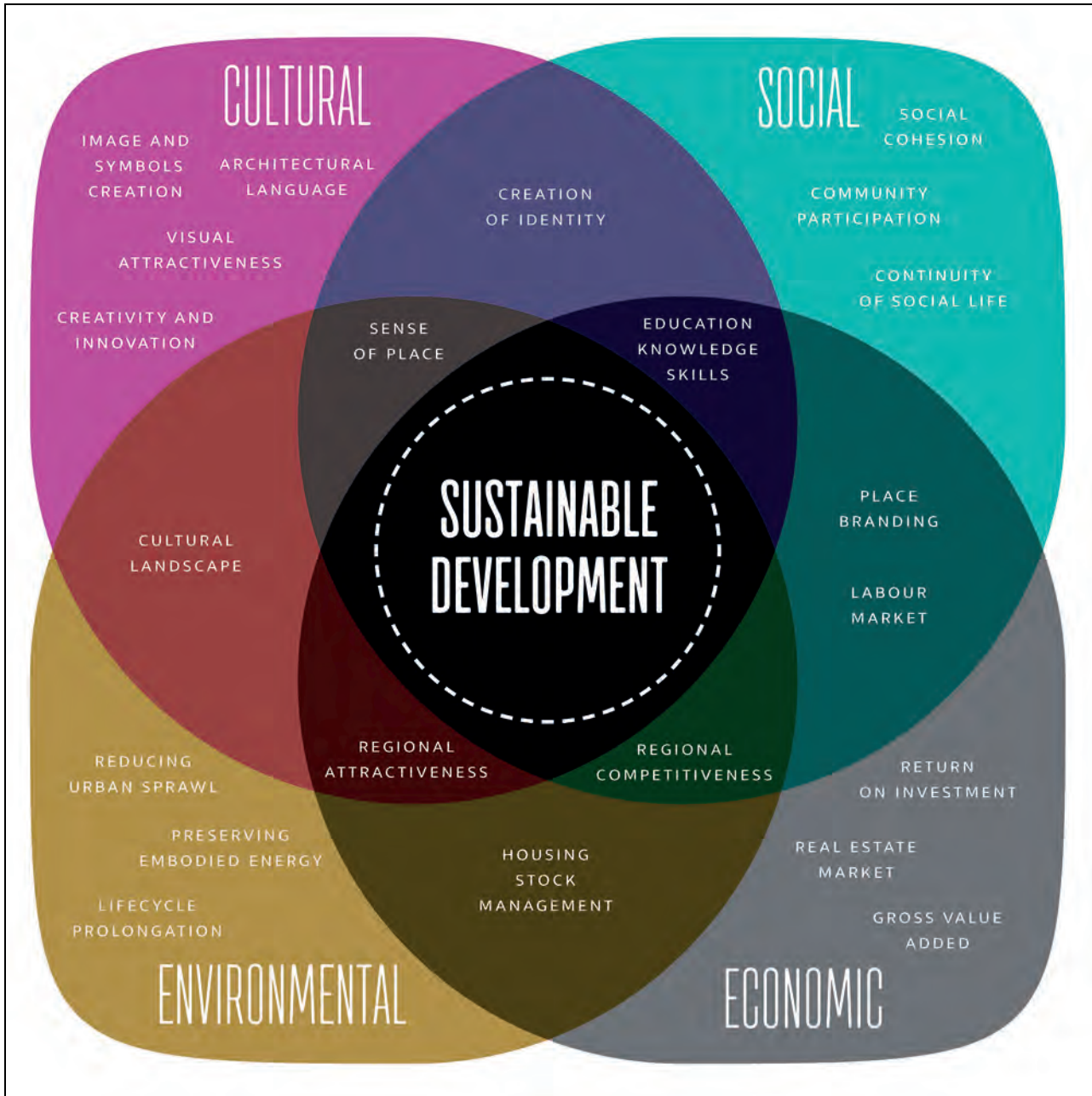


Figure 9.9 The importance of cultural heritage for sustainable development.

A visual representation of the impacts of cultural heritage for sustainable development in Europe, from the report *Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe*.

Source: © CHCfE Consortium

Tourism

Cultural environments are a valuable resource in the context of tourism. According to the United Nations Tourism Organization (UNWTO), cultural tourism around the world is dominated by experiences based on cultural heritage. Cultural monuments, sites and environments can be destinations in their own right; they can elevate the attraction value of a destination, enhance travellers’ enjoyment, and create local business oppor-

tunities. Figures from the Menon Economics report in 2017 on the value of cultural heritage¹⁰ show that cultural environment tourism contributes 15 per cent of the total value creation in Henningsvær and employs some 20 per cent of the workforce. In Røros, cultural environment tourism contributes 9 per cent of the total value creation and employs 9 per cent of the workforce.

The government wants to pave the way for increased commercial activities and value creation based on the cultural environment. The govern-

ment's strategy for culture and tourism¹² includes various measures with this purpose. Among other things, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage is going to prepare a guide aimed at commercial

players and the government administration and a collection of examples to promote a common understanding of the current rules for use of protected buildings for business purposes. In addition, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Fund offer support for the renovation and development of cultural monuments, sites and environments in order to develop a busi-

¹² *Strategi for kultur og reiseliv. Norge som attraktiv kulturdestinasjon [Strategy for culture and tourism. Norway as an attractive cultural destination]*, 2019.

Box 9.5 "Kulturgarder" – farm tourism based on the cultural environment

"Kulturgarder i Gudbrandsdalen" is a collaboration between farms in Gudbrandsdalen that offer overnight accommodation, food, and a range of activities and experiences. The unique farm environments are the basis for business development. The farms' history and traditions have been handed down through generations. Overnight accommodation is offered in protected buildings and historic buildings worthy of

preservation such as traditional log "stabbur" storehouses and "loft" houses. The goal is to give guests an "unforgettable experience". Importance is attached to high quality, unique experiences and tailor-made programmes. Culinary experiences are an important part of the concept and are largely based on raw materials from local producers and/or organic products.



Figure 9.10 Valbjør farm in the municipality of Vågå.

Valbjør farm is one of eight farms in the *Kulturgarder i Gudbrandsdalen* collaboration.

Photo: Elisabet Haveraaen, the Ministry of Climate and Environment

Box 9.6 UNWTO's ten principles for sustainable tourism

The UN World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) has established ten principles for sustainable tourism.

for all, as well as avoiding any form of social degradation and exploitation.

Conserving of nature, the environment and culture

1. *Cultural wealth*

To respect, develop and highlight the historical heritage of the community, authentic culture, traditions character.

6. *Local control and commitment*

Engaging and providing power to the local community and local stakeholders with regard to planning, decision-making and the development of local tourism.

2. *Physical and visual integrity of the landscape*

To preserve and develop the landscape quality, both for cities and villages, so that the physical and visual integrity of the landscape is not degraded.

7. *Job quality for tourism employees*

To enhance the quality of tourism jobs (direct and indirect), including wage levels and working conditions without discrimination based on gender, race, disabilities or other factors.

3. *Biological diversity*

To support the preservation of natural areas, wildlife and habitats, and minimise the devastation of these.

8. *Guest satisfaction and security; Quality of experience*

To provide safe, satisfying and enriching experiences for all tourists regardless of gender, race, disabilities or other factors.

4. *Clean environment and resource efficiency*

Minimising the pollution by tourism businesses and tourists of air, water and land (including noise), as well as minimising the generation of their waste and consumption of scarce and non-renewable resources.

Economic sustainability

9. *Economic sustainability and competitive tourist destinations through local value creation*

To ensure the sustainability and competitiveness of tourist destinations in a long-term perspective, by maximising the value creation of the tourism in the local community, including what tourists leave behind of value locally.

Strengthening of social values

5. *Local quality of life and social values*

Preserving and enhancing the quality of life in the community, including social structures, access to resources, facilities and public goods

10. *Economic sustainability and competitive tourism companies*

To ensure the sustainability and competitiveness of the tourism industry in a long-term perspective.

Source: UNWTO

ness. Examples of projects include running a hotel in buildings worthy of preservation, farm tourism, and signs in connection with attractions.

Wear damage and overloading are major challenges to the sustainability of cultural heritage tourism. The UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has established ten principles for

sustainable tourism that must guide the development of destinations and commercial tourism activities (cf. box 9.6). Innovation Norway has used these ten principles as a starting point for its campaign to promote more sustainable tourism.

As part of its efforts to highlight the potential of the cultural environment to contribute to attain-

ment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the government will encourage increased collaboration between the cultural environment authorities and business and industry organisations. Innovation Norway will play an important role in this context.

9.2 Integrated land use and social planning

The UN Sustainable Development Goals recognise that environmental, social and economic development are interdependent. This means that the work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals must be based on an integrated approach. Sustainable Development Goal no. 17 emphasises that collaboration is essential for attainment of the goals. This entails obligations for the government administration at the local, regional, national and international levels. Greater use shall be made of the cultural environment as a resource to achieve sustainable social development. This will require increased collaboration and better coordination of instruments.

9.2.1 Regional and municipal planning

Regional and municipal planning are key instruments for promoting sustainable social development throughout the entire country. It is therefore important that the Sustainable Development Goals are integrated as part of the basis for urban and land-use planning.

National expectations regarding regional and municipal planning

In *National expectations regarding regional and municipal planning 2019–2023*, it is stated that planning is an efficient, effective management tool for sustainable social development and land use. The Planning and Building Act (2008) is the most important tool in this regard. It is a national, cross-sectoral legal instrument that aims to promote sustainable development and good planning processes. Section 1-1 defines the purpose of the Act:

The Act shall promote sustainable development in the best interests of individuals, society and future generations. Planning pursuant to this Act shall facilitate the coordination of central, regional and municipal functions and provide a basis for administrative decisions regarding the use and conservation of resources.

The government has carried out an evaluation of the planning part of the Planning and Building Act¹³. The evaluation has concluded that the Act largely has high legitimacy and is well balanced with respect to frameworks for key stakeholders but recommends that the links to the various sectoral Acts be improved. In addition, the evaluation points out that the Act ought to attach greater weight to issues pertaining to climate change. The government will use this evaluation as the starting point for its work on considering amendments to the Act. Among other things, it will be pertinent to look at the relationship between the Planning and Building Act and sectoral legislation such as the Cultural Heritage Act.

The Regional Reform and roles in social development

With the Regional Reform, the county authorities have had their role in the regional development strengthened. They have been given increased strategic responsibility and had new tasks delegated in several policy areas, including the cultural environment.

Larger county authorities, decentralisation of tasks, and strengthening of regional planning are key elements of the reform. The purpose of the Regional Reform, as described in the draft resolution on new division at regional democratic level (Prop. 84 S (2016–2017)), is to strengthen the regional democratic level so that the county authorities are better able to fulfil their role in respect of social development.

The county authorities have opportunities to integrate the cultural environment as a resource in several policy areas and make it a relevant factor in social development. The county authorities' responsibilities include museums, roads, schools and business development, as well as urban and land-use planning. The county authorities are themselves both responsible for the planning at the regional level and advise the municipal authorities in their planning work.

It is important that the cultural environment authorities use the Planning and Building Act as an instrument to ensure the preservation of valuable cultural environments. In the follow-up to this white paper, the opportunities for safeguarding cultural environments of outstanding regional

¹³ EVAPLAN was carried out in the period 2014–2018 and has been led by the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR-HiOA), in collaboration with several universities, university colleges and research communities in Norway and other Nordic countries.

Box 9.7 National expectations related to the cultural environment and landscape

Every four years, the government presents its national expectations regarding the regional and municipal planning, with the goal of promoting sustainable development throughout the entire country. In *National expectations regarding regional and municipal planning 2019–2023*, the cultural environment and landscape are highlighted in the following expectations:

- The county and municipal authorities identify and take into account important natural diversity, areas for outdoor recreation, the green infrastructure, and cultural heritage assets, cultural heritage environments and landscapes in their planning. The combined impacts must be taken into account.
- The county and municipal authorities assess land use on the shore line and in and along watercourses in an integrated, long-term perspective, with special regard for natural diversity, cultural environments, outdoor recreation, landscapes and other public interests.
- The county and municipal authorities preserve important agricultural areas and pastoral cultural landscapes through long-term development boundaries. Development solutions that can reduce building on farmland are assessed in accordance with the national land protection target.
- The county and municipal authorities facilitate high utilisation of space in urban areas through high-quality densification and transformation, with an emphasis on good architecture, urban spaces, cultural environments, green infrastructure and other environmen-

tal values in the local surroundings. The location of housing, services, shops, and other workplaces and visitor-intensive enterprises is assessed relative to existing or future public transport hubs.

- The municipal authorities give priority to good architecture and quality in the built environment and make plans based on the places' distinctive features, cultural heritage, and main landscape characteristics. Older buildings and urban structures are regarded as resources in a circular economy.
- The county and municipal authorities develop Norway's World Heritage sites as prime examples of best practice in the management of natural and cultural heritage through land-use planning.

These expectations also apply to Sami cultural environments and landscapes, but there are also two expectations that refer explicitly to Sami interests:

- The county and municipal authorities pave the way for a strengthening of Sami languages, culture and economic activity in planning, where relevant.
- The county and municipal authorities attach importance to preserving the natural resource base for Sami culture and economic development. Planning safeguards reindeer husbandry areas, while ensuring the needs of reindeer husbandry are balanced against other societal interests.

value through the use of regional guidelines and/or regional planning provisions for regional plans will be considered in more detail.

The municipalities' role

The municipal authorities have been assigned an important role in the management of the cultural environment in that they decide applications for planning and building permits pursuant to the Planning and Building Act. In the processing of applications for planning and building permits, many different interests must be weighed up against one another. It is therefore important that the municipal authorities have access to up-to-date

knowledge about the cultural environment in order to be able to make knowledge-based decisions, be aware of the consequences of various interventions, and manage the cultural environment interests in a good way.

Overviews of cultural monuments, sites and environments worthy of preservation in the municipality are useful in the processing of applications for planning and building permits and in dialogue with other sectors that affect land use. These kinds of overviews, such as cultural heritage plans, can contribute to predictability in land-use planning by making information about cultural environment interests available and by increasing awareness of local history. The govern-

ment recommends that the municipal authorities have updated plans that have broad political support. Protected cultural monuments, sites and environments and those deemed worthy of preservation ought also to be incorporated into the land-use part of the municipal master plan.

In the follow-up to this white paper, the possibilities for safeguarding the cultural environment in existing legislation will be assessed. This applies, among other things, to legal mechanisms that prevent speculative decay in building stock of cultural-historical value. Sometimes the owner responsible for a building deemed worthy of pres-

Box 9.8 Work on cultural heritage at the municipal level

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's strategy for cultural heritage work at the municipal level is based on results from the municipal authorities' work on cultural heritage plans through the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's project *Kulturminner i kommunen* [Cultural heritage in the municipalities]. This initiative has involved all the county authorities, a number of museums, hundreds of volunteers, and not least politicians and employees in over 350 municipalities.

The strategy aims to help strengthen the municipal authorities in their efforts to preserve the cultural environment as a resource for knowledge, experience, use and reuse. The strategy clarifies expectations and recommendations for how county authorities and municipal authorities can take action for the benefit of their cultural environments.

The project "Cultural heritage in the municipalities"

The purpose of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's project *Kulturminner i kommunen* [Cultural heritage in the municipalities] was to ensure that as many municipal authorities as possible draw up a cultural heritage plan that has broad political support. The goal was that 90 per cent of all the municipalities would have a cultural heritage plan by 2020.

Municipal authorities wishing to draw up cultural heritage plans have received a lump-sum grant of NOK 100,000 from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. By 2019, 90 per cent of the municipal authorities had received funding to draw up their own cultural heritage plan.

In the work on a cultural heritage plan, the municipal authorities must obtain an overview of important cultural monuments, sites and environments. The municipal authorities then draw up a plan for their management. The municipal

authorities decide what kind of plan they need and define which cultural monuments, sites and environments are worthy of preservation. In many municipalities, historical societies and other NGOs provide assistance in this work. The county authorities and the Sami Parliament follow up with advice and guidance, arrange gatherings, and provide consultation feedback on the plans.

Local directors of cultural heritage management

Several municipalities have a dedicated local office or director of cultural heritage management or a position with similar responsibilities. Some municipalities have established a dedicated specialist department for management of the cultural environment.

In the period 2014–2016, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage conducted a two-year trial scheme to strengthen cultural heritage competencies in the municipalities, with part-financing of local director of cultural heritage management positions in eleven municipalities: Eigersund, Fredrikstad, Frogn, Kongsberg, Kragerø/Risør, Levanger, Lærdal, Moss, Odda and Steinkjer. The majority of the municipalities that participated in the trial scheme have kept these positions.

An evaluation of the scheme, conducted by Oxford Research in 2019, found, among other things, that the trial scheme has contributed to greater awareness and knowledge about the preservation of cultural monuments, sites and environments and their significance. The evaluation also shows that the scheme has contributed to better processing, advice and guidance in connection with applications for planning and building permits. In addition, a lot of interest, activity and involvement have been generated at the municipal level among politicians, owners and businesses, and volunteer groups and NGOs.

Box 9.8 (continue)

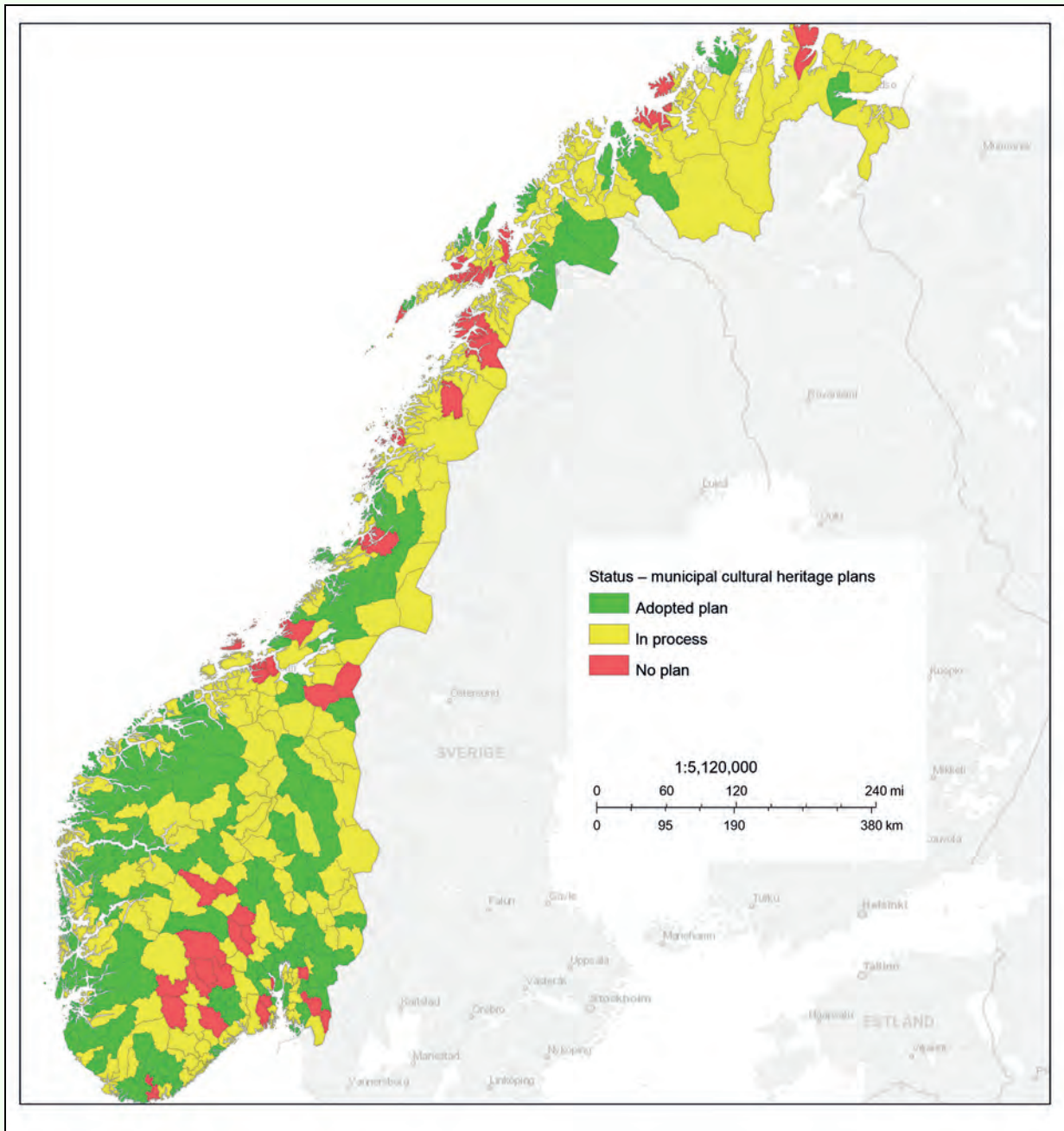


Figure 9.11 Map showing the status for municipal cultural heritage plans in Norway.

Overview of the municipalities in Norway that have adopted a cultural heritage plan (green), are in the process of drawing up a cultural heritage plan (yellow), and municipalities that do not have a cultural heritage plan (red) as of February 2020. This map is based on the municipal boundaries before 1 January 2020.

Source: The Directorate for Cultural Heritage

ervation does not undertake the required general maintenance and restoration. Decay due to lack of maintenance may be speculative in order to achieve greater profits than can currently be achieved. The Planning and Building Act has sev-

eral provisions that provide options for safeguarding the cultural environment, but the municipal authorities tend not to use the instruments provided by the Planning and Building Act to issue orders on the renovation of buildings of high heri-

tage value. According to the municipal–state reporting system KOSTRA, 66 renovation orders have been issued in the period 2015–2018.

9.2.2 Land-use management

Just over 17 per cent of mainland Norway is protected under the Nature Diversity Act or the Cultural Heritage Act. The success of a sustainable land-use policy depends on a coordinated approach to all land use. The government's strategy to become a low-emission society by 2050¹⁴ points out that land use is largely the result of individual decisions, each of which alone does not have major consequences, but which together can have a negative impact on the climate and the environment. The strategy emphasises efficient, sustainable exploitation of already developed land to reduce changes in land use and development of new areas.

Striking a balance between different land-use interests is challenging and demanding. Both at an overarching, national level and in individual cases, it is important that the cultural environment authorities collaborate well with other sector authorities to find good solutions to safeguard cultural environment interests.

All sectors that use land have an impact on the landscape. The responsible sector authorities are thus also responsible for their sector's impact on the landscape.

It follows from the European Landscape Convention that landscapes shall be managed, protected and planned in such a way that the ecological and cultural historical elements are preserved. Changes to landscapes caused by social, economic and environmental processes shall be regulated and harmonised, with the aim of sustainable development where the residents' expectations are also met. Overall assessments of the ways in which the various factors are interrelated and the characteristics of the landscape shall be the basis for all national, regional and local decisions that affect the landscape (cf. box 9.7).

Climate-change adaptation

Climate-change adaptation must be given greater priority in public planning. The government's planning guidelines for climate and energy planning and climate-change adaptation are intended

to help avoid or reduce risks, vulnerabilities and negative impacts resulting from changes in the climate. It is emphasised that the county authorities must facilitate climate-change adaptation in all areas of society in their regional plans, and that the municipal authorities must consider how the natural environment and the cultural environment will be affected and how this can be followed up in the social and implementation parts of the municipal master plan. Plans pursuant to the Planning and Building Act and individual decisions that municipal, regional and central-government bodies make pursuant to the Planning and Building Act or other legislation must be based on the guidelines.

With a view to enabling the municipal authorities to assess how the cultural environment will be affected, the cultural environment authorities ought to provide an overview of cultural monuments, sites and environments that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. This kind of assessment has already been carried out for the stave churches (cf. box 9.11), but it ought also to be done for other types of cultural monuments, sites and environments. National bodies, like the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, are responsible for systematising and preparing knowledge for use in planning. Guidance on risk assessment and planning of measures ought to be made available to the government administration and owners of cultural environments (cf. box 9.10).

9.2.3 World Heritage

As a state party to the World Heritage Convention, Norway has clear obligations to safeguard the World Heritage properties on its territory. County authorities and municipal authorities play an important role in fulfilling these obligations. Regional and municipal planning is essential to preserving the assets that won World Heritage status for eight Norwegian World Heritage properties (cf. figure 12.1).

The white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2013 (Meld. St. 35 (2012–2013)) defined guidelines for the management of Norway's World Heritage properties and Norway's work to implement the World Heritage Convention through clear priorities and measures. These include, among others, continuation of the principle that the World Heritage properties shall be developed as beacons of best practice in the management of the natural and cultural environments and giving priority to securing Norway's World Heritage properties. Importance is attached to

¹⁴ National Budget for 2020 (Prop. 1 S (2019–2020)) Budget proposal for the fiscal year 2020, the Ministry of Climate and Environment, Appendix 1.

Box 9.9 The environmental authorities' landscape work

On commission from the Ministry of Climate and Environment, the Norwegian Environment Agency and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage prepared in 2019 a joint proposal for criteria concerning landscapes of outstanding national value.

The objective is that the criteria can be used to identify landscapes of outstanding national value that represent the range and breadth of variation in Norwegian landscapes, in terms of natural diversity, cultural history and the landscapes visual and spatial appearance. The criteria are based on frameworks provided by the Nature Diversity Act and the Cultural Heritage Act, which include constraints and objectives pertaining to landscapes arising from the European Landscape Convention and the Norwegian Planning and Building Act.

This work is a first step towards establishing a common knowledge base for identifying land-

scapes of outstanding national value. Ten criteria have been formulated in the proposal. They cover landscape values related to natural diversity, which include distinct types of natural landscapes, great natural variation, important ecosystem services, or geological diversity. Furthermore, there are landscapes of high cultural-historical value related to specific activities or historical eras, building practices, different structures, landscapes that are important for ethnic groups, landscapes that are important for social groups, and landscapes linked to specific events, art, faiths and traditions. Landscapes with high general experiential value are also included, as are landscapes with a particularly high combination of cultural-historical and natural diversity values.



Figure 9.12 Maridalen in Oslo has been designated as a protected landscape area.

The area is of high biological and cultural-historical value and is a widely used outdoor area for the people of Oslo.

Photo: Elisabet Haveraaen, the Ministry of Climate and Environment

Box 9.10 Adapt Northern Heritage

Adapt Northern Heritage is a three-year collaborative project (2017–2020) involving 15 partners from Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Scotland and Sweden. The aim is to promote better management of cultural monuments, sites and environments in relation to the environmental impacts of climate change. A changing climate will have major consequences for cultural environments. It will also entail growing challenges for owners and managers of cultural monuments, sites and environments in their work to safeguard tangible cultural heritage.

The project is developing guides on risk and vulnerability assessments of cultural monuments, sites and environments and on the planning of adaptation measures. The guides are being developed, tested and demonstrated in collaboration with the administrators of nine different cultural monuments, sites and environments in Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Scotland. In Norway, two partners have been selected to test and demonstrate the results: the municipality of Aurland and the Governor of Svalbard. In Aurland, the main focus will be on the Aurlandsdalen valley and moun-

tain summer dairy farms. In Svalbard, the focus is on the old mining community in Hiorthhamn.

The project is partially funded by the EU Interreg Northern Periphery and Arctic Programme.



Figure 9.13 Floods and landslides are acute threats that can seriously damage cultural environments.

The *Adapt Northern Heritage* project is developing tools for dealing with these kinds of incidents. The picture is from Flåmsdalen in the municipality of Aurland.

Photo: Marte Boro, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

Box 9.11 Climate change-related risks to churches

At the end of the *Stave church conservation programme* in 2015, the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU) conducted an assessment of the climate change-related risks for all the stave churches in Norway, on commission from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. The conclusion was that water poses the greatest threat. Two-thirds of the churches will face problems linked to increased biodegradation as a result of climate change, including mould, fungus, and rot due to increased moisture inside and near wood that is close to the ground or foundations. Diverting water from roofs into the ground and ensuring adequate drainage are a challenge. About one-third of the churches are located in or very close to areas that are prone to avalanches, landslides or rock falls.

In 2020, the natural hazards to churches protected by law or other measures are being mapped. The aim is to generate concrete knowledge about the risk of flooding, landslides, avalanches and other types of natural damage to

churches protected by law or other measures and inform church owners and municipal authorities that have vulnerable churches about the risks, responsibilities and appropriate measures they can take to reduce the risks. The project will culminate in generalised knowledge about how church buildings can be protected against damage. For the most vulnerable churches, the hazards will be mapped on the basis of the local conditions. Advice will also be provided on appropriate measures that can be taken, with reference to local examples.

The work is being done by the Norwegian Association for Church Employers (KA) and external advisers, in collaboration with the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. Among other things, it is based on mapping of risk using data from the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE), the Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) and other relevant data sources, linked to basic data from the Church Building Database.

clarification of the sectoral responsibilities, coordination of the national policy for the World Heritage properties, and good flow of information between the authorities and the local community. A particular focus on dissemination activities and local support for the World Heritage property is a priority through the ambition to facilitate the establishment of World Heritage Centres at all the Norwegian World Heritage properties. Priority is also given to Norway's international involvement in and support for World Heritage around the world. Implementation of these measures is well under way, and the current guidelines are to be continued.

Importance will be attached to ensuring transfer of relevant experience from the management of the World Heritage properties to the management of other cultural and natural heritage as a basis for sustainable social development and land use.

The museums play an important role in the dissemination of Norway's World Heritage with their specialist expertise in dissemination and activities aimed at the public. In connection with the establishment of World Heritage Centres, collaboration with museums has been chosen as the natural solution for the Rock Art in Alta, Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, and the Rjukan-Notodden Industrial Heritage Site.

9.3 Follow-up

The government will

- realise the potential of the cultural environment to contribute to sustainable development

This will in part be done by:

- developing indicators that measure the contribution of the cultural environment to the Sustainable Development Goals in Norway
- assessing the need for and, as applicable, developing methods for greenhouse gas accounting to span the entire life cycle of buildings
- adapting existing grant schemes to promote improvements in energy efficiency and switching to environment-friendly sources of energy in older buildings
- adapting the current regulations in terms of requirements concerning reuse/adaptive reuse and transformation

- coordinate and clarify the state's efforts to include cultural environments in the overarching social and land-use planning

This will in part be done by:

- using EVAPLAN to look at the relationship between the Planning and Building Act and the cultural environment legislation
- assessing the possibilities inherent in the existing legislation to prevent speculative decay

10 Diversity

Norway has traces of human life and activity dating back more than 11,000 years. These traces bear witness to different cultural traditions and historical events. The elements that are preserved should demonstrate the cultural, social and geographical diversity from different eras and help document and explain the historical developments. Surroundings with a rich and varied historical content help make areas attractive and give areas a distinctive identity.

The government wants to highlight this through a separate national goal:

A diversity of cultural environments shall be preserved as a basis for knowledge, experience and use.

10.1 From conservation programmes to preservation strategies

One of the main initiatives in the work to achieve the existing national targets was the establishment of ten conservation programmes. Other important initiatives included developing and implementing the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's protection strategy and strengthening the work in the municipalities to safeguard cultural monuments, sites and environments deemed worthy of preservation.

Since their start-up in 2007, the ten conservation programmes have mainly focused on improving the state of repair of sites in the selected cultural heritage categories. The protection strategy shall ensure a better geographical, social, ethnic, commercial and historical balance in the portfolio of protected cultural heritage. The work on cultural heritage at the municipal level has contributed to knowledge about and preservation of a broader range of cultural monuments, sites and environments (cf. box 9.8).

Experience indicates that the conservation programmes have been an effective way to organise the conservation work. The conservation programmes, the protection strategy and the work on cultural heritage in the municipalities have all

been closely linked to the existing national targets, where priority was given to minimising losses, improving the state of repair, and increasing representativeness. This type of basic safeguarding of cultural historical assets will continue to be an important priority in the management of the cultural environment.

The new national goals, which are much broader and attach greater weight to the importance of the cultural environment for society, will require a change in the focus of the preservation work. While the conservation programmes were primarily linked to financial incentives, there is now a need to take a broader approach to preservation and development, ensuring they elicit support, involvement and dissemination and are firmly anchored in various pieces of legislation. For example, there is a need to assess using a wider range of instruments, not only financial incentives, and to increase collaboration with different sectors.

In order to preserve a diversity of cultural environments, the government will therefore develop preservation strategies for priority topics where all use of policy instruments must be harmonised and coordinated.

10.1.1 New preservation strategies

The preservation strategies will help structure, coordinate and organise the efforts so that the three new national goals are achieved, with a particular emphasis on the goal of maintaining a diversity of cultural environments. This includes initiatives and measures to improve the state of repair and level of maintenance, as well as measures to reduce losses and damage.

The preservation strategies will also take account of the fact that there are many different ways of maintaining the diversity of cultural environments. Furthermore, knowledge, experience, use and engagement are key goals that must be considered in the design of the preservation strategies.

Box 10.1 The conservation programmes

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage's conservation programmes, which are an operationalisation of the escalation plan presented in the white paper on the management of cultural heritage (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005)), were established through the treatment of the white paper *The government's environmental policy and the state of the environment in Norway* (St.meld. nr. 26 (2006–2007)). Since they started in 2007, considerable work has been done within each of the ten programmes. All ten programmes have been closely linked to the existing national targets, with priority given to efforts to systematically improve the state of repair of the cultural heritage items in the different categories. In addition, importance has been attached to advancement of the sector and knowledge building.

Below is a brief presentation of the goals and status of the ten conservation programmes.

1. Protected buildings in private ownership

Goal: All protected buildings in private ownership shall have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance.

Status: This conservation programme encompasses approximately 3,400 buildings. Around 40 per cent of the registered buildings have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. Around 15 per cent still need extensive improvements.

2. Sami cultural heritage

Goal: All automatically protected Sami buildings shall be mapped by 2017, and priority buildings shall be preserved and repaired.

Status: the 2018 revision of the Cultural Heritage Act established a fixed threshold for automatic protection of Sami monuments and sites. All Sami monuments and sites originating from 1917 or older are automatically protected by law. The mapping of automatically protected Sami buildings and their condition was completed in 2017. Some work still remains to be done, but the total number of buildings will be somewhere between 900 and 950.

3. Stave churches

Goal: The 28 stave churches shall be repaired to a standard that can be easily maintained in the future by 2015.

Status: The goal for the stave church preservation programme was reached in 2015. New risk assessments have been carried out at all stave churches since 2015, in view of climate change and the heightened risk of extreme weather events.

4. World Heritage properties

Goal: Norway's World Heritage properties shall be developed as beacons of best practices in the management of the natural and cultural heritage in terms of their condition, management and formal protection.

Status: Norway's eight World Heritage properties are all very different in terms of their character and size, and their technical condition also varies widely. Many buildings have been restored, and the maintenance and dissemination have been improved, but much work still remains to be done. Several of the cultural monuments and sites within each of the World Heritage properties are also covered by other conservation programmes.

5. Technical and industrial cultural heritage

Goal: To preserve, repair and maintain a selection of priority facilities.

Status: At the start of 2007, the conservation programme encompassed ten facilities. Five more sites have since been added, meaning there are now 15 facilities that are defined as national priority facilities. Eleven of these facilities are regarded as fully restored. As of 1 January 2020, the number of historical technical and industrial facilities with a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance has been reduced to ten.

6. Fire protection of clusters of wooden buildings and stave churches

Goal: Maintain a high level of fire safety and prevention in the stave churches and contribute to

Box 10.1 (continue)

the fire protection of around 180 clusters of old wooden buildings deemed worthy of preservation.

Status: A high level of safety has been maintained at all 28 stave churches, and the technical facilities are serviced on an annual basis. In 2018, it was decided to give priority to providing grants to clusters of wooden buildings where the fire service's response time is particularly long.

7. Vessels

Goal: A representative selection of boats and ships of high historical value shall be preserved.

Status: 254 vessels protected by law or other measures are included in the conservation programme. 19 per cent of the vessels have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. Of the remainder, 25 per cent have a moderate need for repairs, while 56 per cent have a significant need for repairs and renovation.

8. Ruins

Goal: A selection of ruins shall be secured and made accessible to the public.

Status: This conservation programme includes 58 out of a total of 122 ruins of medieval churches, monasteries, castles and fortresses.

As of 1 January 2020, 27 of the ruins have been preserved.

9. Rock art

Goal: A selection of rock art sites shall be documented, secured and made accessible to the public.

Status: Approximately 2,000 rock art sites have been registered in Norway. They are all included in the conservation programme. As of 1 January 2020, 481 out of 500 priority sites have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. Arrangements for public access have been made at 109 of these sites.

10. Selected archaeological monuments, sites and environments

Goal: A representative selection of cultural monuments, sites and environments of archaeological importance shall be secured through maintenance measures and made accessible to the public.

Status: As of 1 January 2020, 420 out of 450 priority archaeological sites have a standard of repair requiring only normal maintenance. In addition, arrangements for public access have been made at 309 of these sites.



Figure 10.1 Upgraded burial ground at Bjarkøy.

An Iron Age burial site at Bjarkøy in the municipality of Harstad has received funding for maintenance and upgrading through the conservation programme *Selected archaeological monuments, sites and environments*.

Photo: Eva Sætersdal Walderhaug, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Source: State of the Environment Norway (figures from 2018 unless otherwise indicated) and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Focus on topics

The purpose of the preservation strategies is to help ensure that the cultural environment reflects the cultural diversity in society. The topics around which the preservation strategies will be built shall be independent of the type of cultural environment and historical era. They shall ensure geographical, social, ethnic and industrial breadth.

Broad, coordinated use of instruments

The preservation strategies will consider all the available policy instruments in concert. The various instruments must be used such that together they safeguard the heritage assets in the cultural environment and contribute to the goal of maintaining diversity. This entails an integrated approach to protection pursuant to the Planning and Building Act and protection pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act. Similarly, the different types of financial instruments must be considered in concert. The aim of the strategies is to promote interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaboration, knowledge and dissemination.

In connection with the preservation strategies, comprehensive overviews ought to be prepared for relevant categories of cultural environment or topics to ensure that the management authorities and researchers share a common knowledge base. This should in turn contribute to better coordination of priorities and measures.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage will have the main responsibility for drawing up the preservation strategies and will strive to ensure good cross-sectoral collaboration in this work. The strategies will be implemented through collaboration between the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the relevant directorates, the regional cultural environment authorities and other relevant parties. Collaboration and better coordination of the use of instruments will contribute to the preservation and use of cultural environments.

The *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* scheme is a good example of coordination of different sectors' financial and legal instruments and work in general (cf. box 10.4). In this scheme, directorates and regional authorities collaborate with municipal authorities and landowners. This initiative can provide good examples of an integrated approach to a topic where several authorities and administrative levels collaborate, and which may be relevant in the work of formulating the concrete elements of the preservation strategies.

Schedule and rotation

Work to identify relevant topics and develop the proposed preservation strategies should be started immediately, but it will take some time before the strategies are in place. At the same time, a considerable amount of work is already under way within the existing conservation programmes and the protection strategy, which are now in the process of being wound down. It will therefore be necessary to ensure a gradual phasing out of the existing programmes, parallel to the establishment of a new structure. In connection with this work, it will also be assessed whether to continue some of the current conservation programmes as ordinary grant schemes, and whether there is a need to adjust the rules for other grant schemes.

Targets and performance indicators shall be established for each preservation strategy to enable monitoring and reporting in relation to the priorities for the management of the cultural environment. Environmental monitoring and other governance data will be important instruments to assess the degree of attainment of the targets. The preservation strategies will be assessed periodically in view of their effectiveness towards attainment of the targets and to identify the need for any adjustments.

In the last fifteen years, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage has developed a number of targeted strategies: for vessels, urban environments, archaeological monuments and sites, and for work on cultural heritage in the municipalities. These targeted strategies will continue to be important, but they will need to be revised in order to align them with the new national goals and the work on the new preservation strategies.

10.2 Financial instruments

Various support and incentive schemes are essential for the ability to preserve a diversity of cultural environments in a long-term perspective. The cultural environment is an important common good. Although the main responsibility for taking care of private property lies with the owner, public instruments shall help ensure that the owners are capable of taking their share of responsibility for preserving a diversity of cultural environments.

The state has a number of different support schemes to cover additional expenses property owners incur as a result of requirements set by the cultural environment authorities. There are

also schemes aimed at restoration and upgrades, and schemes to encourage the commercial use of cultural environments for value creation, business development, cultural tourism, and employment.

10.2.1 Grant schemes

Grant schemes are an important instrument to achieve the national goals in the cultural environment sector. Public grants can trigger other funding, increased civic involvement, and increased input from owners of cultural heritage, volunteers and others. This creates positive ripple effects beyond the conservation itself, such as direct and indirect commercial opportunities, development of skills in traditional crafts in a variety of areas, rising property values, local development, and added experiential value.

There are a number of grant schemes the purpose of which is to contribute to the preservation of a diversity of cultural environments and the knowledge resources that they represent. A large proportion of these grant schemes are funded via the Ministry of Climate and Environment's budget and are mainly administered by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Fund. In line with the principle of sectoral responsibility, grants are also provided for preservation of cultural environments via other ministries' budgets.

Several county authorities and municipal authorities have established their own grant schemes, as have a number of NGOs. These are often funded in partnership with private foundations and funds (cf. boxes 8.2 and 8.3).

The use of grant schemes must be targeted, strategic and coordinated. The development of preservation strategies, with topic-based focus areas where all the policy instruments are viewed in concert, will be essential to ensure coordinated use of the financial instruments (cf. section 10.1.1).

Grant schemes from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Fund

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage distributes grants for protected cultural monuments, sites and environments, including preserved vessels. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage also distributes grants for work on cultural heritage at the municipal level, for value creation projects, and to the World Heritage properties. In the wake of the Regional Reform, a larger part of the administration of the various grants has now been delegated

to the regional cultural environment authorities, and the delineation of accounting items and guidelines must be reviewed and reformulated in an appropriate manner. The criteria for the grants will also need to be adapted to the new preservation strategies' use of policy instruments (cf. section 10.1.1).

The Cultural Heritage Fund is a targeted grant scheme that provides support for the preservation of privately owned cultural monuments, sites and environments deemed worthy of preservation. In the last five years, the Cultural Heritage Fund's grant funding has risen by 108 per cent, from NOK 46.5 million in 2014 to NOK 96.9 million in 2019. In the same period, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's grant funds increased by 35 per cent, from NOK 377.4 million in 2014 to NOK 511.1 million in 2019.

Climate change is bringing new challenges related to erosion, landslides and floods. This can lead to increased costs for maintenance and repairs and ought to have consequences for how the items in the accounts for grants will be formulated and used over the next few years. Various options for schemes that stimulate preventive maintenance ought to be explored. See also chapter 9.2.2 on adaptation to climate change in connection with land-use planning. Regular maintenance over time ensures better preservation as well as environmental and economic savings.

Costs related to the payment of finder's fees (cf. section 13 of the Cultural Heritage Act) are also expected to rise significantly in the coming years. Private metal detecting has increased considerably in the space of a few years, and several museums and county authorities have reported a tenfold increase in the number of finds submitted from 2014 to 2019. There is a major backlog in the processing of applications for finder's fees at the archaeological museums and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. A cautious estimate suggests that payments of finder's fees could amount to around NOK 2 million in the coming years.

Sectoral grants and other grant schemes

In addition to the cultural environment authorities' own grant funds, various other ministries also have grants for preservation of the cultural environment. In line with the sector principle, the individual ministries are responsible for using their policy instruments to help achieve the national environmental targets. For example, the agricultural authorities administer a number of grant schemes linked to cultural monuments, sites and

environments in agricultural landscapes (cf. box 10.2).

Rolling stock such as cars and trains, and publicly owned cultural monuments, sites and environments currently have limited opportunities for government grants. The transport sector has no dedicated grant schemes for rolling stock. There are limited grant schemes for many cultural monuments, sites and environments owned by municipal authorities or museums, at the same time as the maintenance backlog is large. In the follow-up to this white paper, a number of sector-specific initiatives will be implemented with a view to identifying needs and charting how existing grant schemes ought to be altered or adapted.

Grants for archaeological investigations

In the Storting's consideration of Document no 8:147 (2017–2018), the following request resolutions were passed:

In connection with the white paper on the cultural heritage sector, the Storting asks the government to conduct a review of the duty to cover the costs of investigations when farmers are required to conduct an inquiry pursuant to sections 9 and 10 of the Cultural Heritage Act, and to consider incorporating "extensions and construction of new agricultural buildings on ordinary farms" into the provision on "less extensive private projects" (Resolution 764).

The justification for the developer's duty to cover the costs involved in investigating automatically protected monuments or sites, as set out in section 10 of the Cultural Heritage Act, is that the person who contributes to the loss of an environmental asset for their own benefit must compensate for this. The legal principles that underlie this justification are the same as for the "polluter pays principle", which applies to the entire public management of the environment. However, it follows from section 10 of the Cultural Heritage Act that all or part of the costs of archaeological investigations shall be met by the State in connection with "less extensive private projects" or if there are "special reasons".

The practice of this statutory provision in respect of "less extensive private projects" is based on a circular prepared in 2007 by the then Ministry of the Environment¹. By contrast, no corresponding guidelines have been drawn up for "special reasons".

The circular delimits the boundary between "less extensive private projects" on the one hand and public and "large private works" on the other, as follows:

If the purpose of the work is primarily of a commercial nature [...] it will not normally be considered a less extensive project.

Norway's agricultural policy is based on recognition of the fact that farmers are self-employed. The polluter pays principle and the current scheme means that works of a commercial nature, such as business activities, will not normally be considered a less extensive project. In line with this, the government therefore does not wish to make changes to the circular and the practice of the scheme.

Moreover, the government finds that this issue is problematic in only a limited number of cases. The state already covers the costs in some of these through established special schemes for agriculture. Figures from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage show that in the period 2015 to 2019, decisions have been made on exemption under the Cultural Heritage Act in approximately 110 agricultural cases. The agricultural industry has been required to cover the cost of mandatory archaeological excavations in only ten of these cases.

In view of this, the government does not wish to make changes to Circular T-02/2007 or in its implementation. Nevertheless, the government finds that there are grounds for looking into whether the agricultural industry is unduly burdened and assessing how this can be resolved by drawing up further guidelines for the "special reasons" (cf. section 10 of the Cultural Heritage Act).

10.2.2 Other financial instruments

Other types of private funding have not been developed and employed in the cultural environment sphere to any major extent to date. As part of the follow-up of this white paper, it will be examined in more detail how opportunities for other private sources of funding, such as revenues and donations, and participation from foundations, businesses, etc., can be increased.

¹ Rundskriv T-02/2007 [Coverage of the costs of archaeological works in connection with less extensive private projects] Dekning av utgifter til arkeologiske arbeider ved mindre, private tiltak.

Boks 10.2 Funding for cultural environments in the agriculture sector

The agriculture sector has a wide range of partnerships and instruments that are important for safeguarding cultural environment assets. The initiative *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* is a scheme where environmental values linked to biodiversity and the cultural environment form an important basis for integrated use of policy instruments. In 2020, there are 46 cultural landscapes included in the scheme. The Ministry of Climate and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food co-fund the scheme, and some NOK 37 million has been allocated to this scheme in 2020.

Other instruments in the annual Agricultural Agreement such as *Spesielle miljøtiltak i jordbruket [Special Environmental Measures in Agriculture]* also contribute to the restoration and maintenance of cultural monuments, sites and environments. The maintenance of mountain summer grazing farms and other cultivated land is included in the Regional Environmental Programme. The annual Agricultural Agreement finances the continuation of agricultural interventions in the World Heritage properties West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøysfjord and Vegaøyan – The Vega Archipelago .

Funds have been allocated via the *Landbrukets utviklingsfond [Agricultural Development Fund]* for commercial developments in agriculture, including investment and business development funds and funds via the development programme for agricultural and reindeer husbandry-based growth and value creation. Funds have also been allocated via the *Landbrukets utviklingsfond [Agricultural Development Fund]* for environmental subsidies through the grant scheme for commercial and environmental measures in forestry. The environmental grant can be given in areas where forestry is operated to preserve and further develop environmental assets linked to biodiversity, landscape, outdoor activities and cultural monuments, sites and environments.

Since the reform in 1992, the tax system has been based on the principles of broad tax bases, low rates, equal treatment, and symmetrical treatment of income and expenses. The tax rules must build on these principles. It also means that direct grants are considered to be a more targeted instrument for supporting specific interventions, as opposed to introducing general exemption rules. Support is both more visible and easier to measure when it is given as a direct grant.

In an Official Norwegian Report on a simpler value-added tax system (VAT) (NOU 2019: 11), the committee argues that in sum, a system with exemptions is more expensive than a flat rate. The committee's proposal of a single, standard rate may entail lower VAT on goods and services, benefiting restoration and maintenance.

Property tax

Property tax is a municipal tax that municipal authorities can choose to introduce. It is levied on properties pursuant to the Property Tax Act. The Act allows the authorities to exempt both protected and other buildings from property tax if they have "historical value". Of the 371 municipalities that had chosen to levy property tax in 2019, 252 had decided to exempt one or more buildings on application. This is a system that can help ensure the preservation of a diversity of cultural environments. The government wants to continue the system whereby any exemption from property tax is decided by the municipal authorities.

10.3 Collaboration and coordinated use of policy instruments

Attainment of the national goals will require greater collaboration and coordinated use of policy instruments. Ensuring the preservation of a diversity of cultural environments is a shared responsibility.

10.3.1 Collaboration with private stakeholders and organisations

Owners of cultural heritage and volunteers make an invaluable contribution to the work of preserving a diversity of cultural environments. Their efforts do much to advance the work towards achieving the national goals and are crucial for enabling the use and preservation of the cultural environment. Good collaboration between the authorities and owners of cultural heritage, volun-

Box 10.3 Sector fees, revision of the terms and conditions of licences, and renewal of licenses to use water resources

In 2010, the then Ministry of the Environment prepared guidelines on the use of sector fees for the protection of cultural heritage in watercourses in collaboration with the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. The scheme applies to applications for the renewal or revision of the terms and conditions of licences originally granted before 1960, when no archaeological investigations were carried out in connection with the development of watercourses. The purpose of the scheme is to provide new knowledge about automatically protected cultural monuments and sites in regulated watercourses in connection with the revision of terms and conditions of licence or renewal of licences. The sector fees are intended to cover expenses related to implementing measures to safeguard the scientific value of the cultural monuments and sites, as this is defined in the Cultural Heritage Act.

In connection with the revision of the terms and conditions of licence or renewal of a licence, the licensee is ordered to pay a sector fee. The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) calculates and collects this fee. The grants are allocated by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage decides the priority of the scope of the investigations and the regulated watercourses in which investigations are to be carried out, but the investigations are carried out by the archaeological museums, the county authorities and the Sami Parliament.

Regulatory licences are granted with standardised sets of terms and conditions. Since 1960, archaeological investigations have been carried out in connection with the granting of licences. These licences are therefore not covered by the sector fee system.



Figure 10.2 Measuring and registration of stones with rock carvings along the shores of Lake Selbusjøen in Trøndelag.

Through the project *Selbusjøen as a transport artery and ritual landscape in the Bronze Age*, which was funded by sector fees, some twenty-odd rock carvings were registered and studied. Most are underwater for much of the year, but it is likely that they were also underwater in periods in the past.

Photo: Anne Haug, Trøndelag County Authority

Box 10.4 Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest

The agricultural landscape has been created through settlement and use of the landscape over several thousand years. It comprises burial mounds, buildings, stone walls, roads, fields, meadows, pastures, heather-clad moors and coppices for fodder. The landscape as a whole, with farmyards, cultivated fields and outlying fields, represents a site with high cultural-historical and biological value.

In 2006, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the Norwegian Agricultural Authority (now the Directorate of Agriculture) and the Directorate for Nature Management (now the Norwegian Environment Agency) were given a joint assignment that ended up resulting in the initiative *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* in 2009. In 2020, 46 landscapes will be included in this scheme. NOK 37.3 million has been allocated to the scheme in 2020. Starting from 2020, the administration of this grant scheme has been handed over to the relevant municipal authorities.

The purpose of grants for initiatives in *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* is to help safeguard assets related to the landscape, biodiversity, cultural monuments, sites and environments. These assets require long-term care and maintenance. The scheme has had a high level of attainment of goals. The areas must look like well-tended agricultural landscapes with the least possible degree of disruptive elements or influence from recent times. The selected landscapes shall constitute an exclusive selection that can serve as national reference areas and “showcases”, entailing a number of obligations for the central government, counties and municipalities. The commitment and involvement of the landowners and the local community is fundamental. In this initiative, the agricultural, nature management and cultural environment authorities have joined forces to preserve important assets in collaboration with landowners and operators.

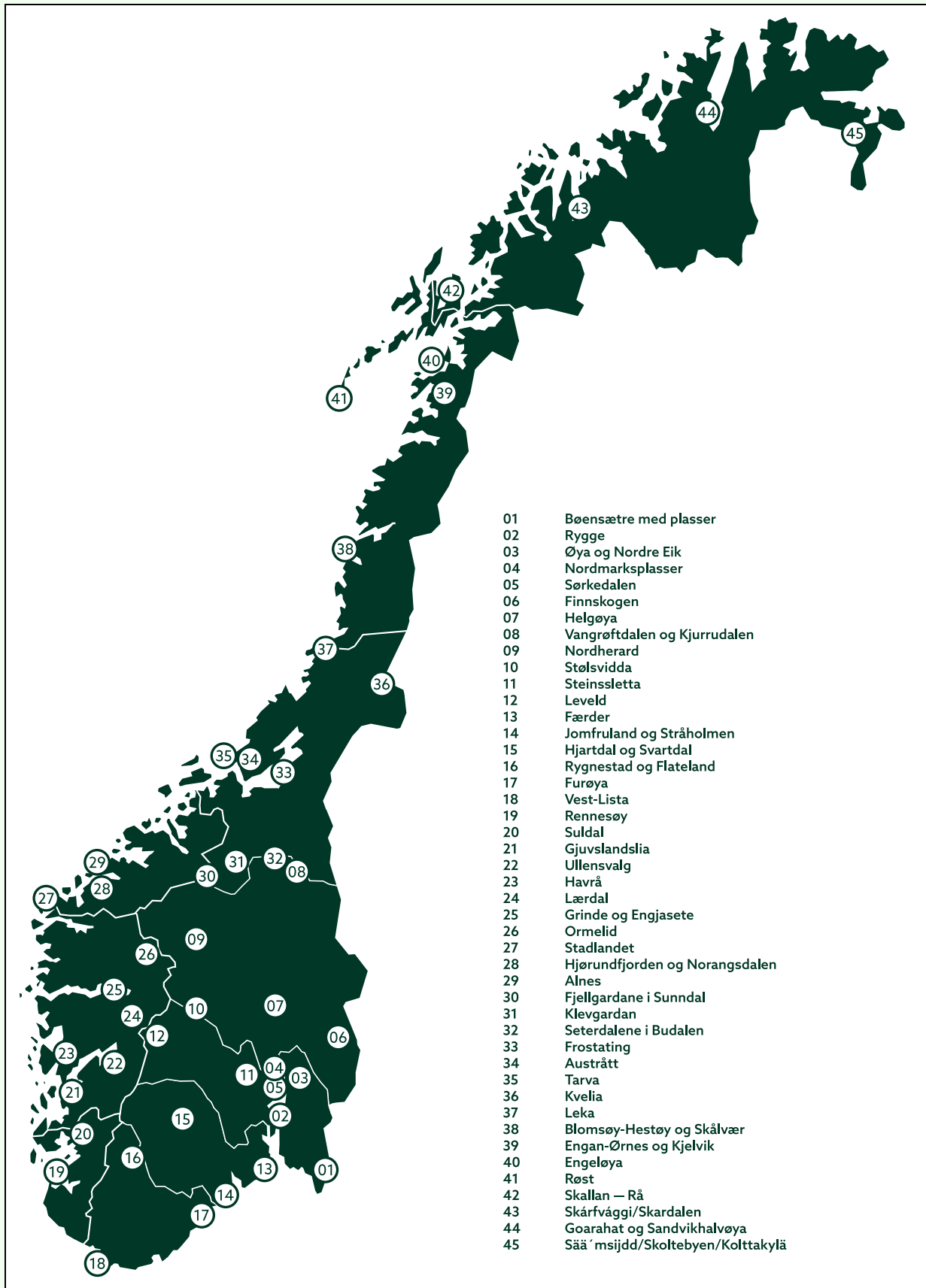


Figur 10.3 Stølsvidda is part of the Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest scheme.

Stølsvidda, a plateau in the mountains between Valdres and Hemsedal, is the area of Norway and Europe that has had the most extensive mountain summer grazing and dairy farming. The area still has the largest concentration of active mountain summer dairies in Norway. Mountain summer dairy farms have been operated here since the late Middle Ages.

Photo: Kari Stensgaard

Box 10.4 (continue)



Figur 10.4 Map of the Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest in 2020.

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, the Norwegian Environment Agency and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

teers and NGOs is important both to ensure continued use, maintenance and upkeep of tangible heritage, but also for coordination and development related to intangible cultural heritage.

One of the goals of the Regional Reform is to strengthen collaboration at the regional and local levels. The government also wants to strengthen collaboration between the cultural environment authorities and owners of cultural heritage, volunteers and NGOs. The new preservation strategies will be an important framework for this kind of collaboration in the future. Local collaboration, at both the county and the municipal level, must also be further developed. This is discussed in more detail in sections 8.2 and 9.2.

10.3.2 Interdisciplinary partnerships

The principle of sector responsibility is the backbone of collaboration on environmental issues in the public sector. This responsibility is set out in the white papers on environment and development in 1989 (St.meld. nr. 46 (1988–89)) and on environmental protection policy for sustainable development in 1997 (St.meld. nr. 58 (1996–97)). The environmental authorities are responsible for coordinating the government's efforts to set and monitor implementation of national environmental targets within the various sectors in the central government, while the actual work towards the environmental targets is carried out under the auspices of the various responsible sector authorities. The principle of sectoral responsibility means that each sector has a responsibility to take care of its own cultural monuments, sites and environments and that they must take the cultural environment into account in their activities.

There is already a well-established collaboration at the national level between the cultural environment authorities and other relevant sectors. In order to strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration, the government wants to develop the established partnerships between the various sectors.

Several ministries are responsible for cultural heritage policy. In order to facilitate collaboration and make it easier to see the management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in context, an inter-ministerial cultural heritage forum will be established, based on the model of the Inter-Ministerial World Heritage Forum and the Inter-Ministerial Landscape Group. The Landscape Group was established in 2004 to follow up the European Landscape Convention. The World Heritage Forum was established in 2018 as part of the follow-up of initiatives proposed in the white paper

on the management of cultural heritage in 2013 (Meld. St. 35 (2012–2013)). The results so far have been very good.

Nature management

Integrated environmental management requires good interaction between the parties responsible for the management of the cultural environment and those responsible for the management of the country's natural resources. Closer interaction between the environmental authorities and relevant sectors will help ensure a good balance between different social considerations in land-use management. This will help strengthen both cultural environment and nature management interests.

The collaboration between the cultural environment authorities and the nature management authorities is therefore a good starting point for further development and coordination with other sectoral interests as well. Examples of this collaboration include landscape issues, outdoor activities, the establishment and management of protected areas, visitor centres, and implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

In connection with efforts to strengthen coordination and collaboration, it will be important to identify shared needs for knowledge as a basis for future mapping, monitoring and research, and as a basis for better coordination in overarching planning. Another important area will be collaboration linked to developing common information and guidance materials and in order to develop good routines for collaboration across administrative levels. Changes in land use, which, according to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) are the main driver of biodiversity loss, will be a challenge and may also pose a major threat to important cultural heritage.

The agricultural sector

The collaboration with the agricultural authorities has evolved over the last 30 years and has resulted in, among other things, the national inventory of valuable cultural landscapes, the Norwegian monitoring programme for agricultural landscapes (the "3Q Programme"), and the scheme *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* (cf. box 10.4). The agricultural sector's sectoral responsibilities were most recently emphasised in a report in 2015 on environmental instruments in agricultural policy².

The cultural sector

Tangible and intangible cultural heritage are inextricably interlinked. Good management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage depends on stronger collaboration between the cultural environment authorities and the cultural and museums sector. The museums sector plays a central role in linking the tangible (physical places and objects) and the intangible in the form of stories, artefacts and traditional craftsmanship.

The 15 selected national technical and industrial facilities are examples of the significance of good coordination between the sectors. These are cultural monuments and sites that receive both grants from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and funding via the Ministry of Culture's budgets. The purpose of better coordination is to enable more integrated management by ensuring that grant schemes and other instruments are working towards the same goals, and to facilitate efficient management of the grants.

Other examples of areas with potential for increased coordination and development include the management of collections and digital infrastructure, arts and culture as an arena for the development of sustainable solutions, and museums as stewards of historical buildings and cultural environments. The Regional Reform also paves the way for closer collaboration between the cultural environment authorities and the museums at the regional level.

The state as an owner

The state owns and manages a broad range of properties of cultural-historical value. Taking good care of these properties is a major responsibility, and it is paramount that the state sets a good example. The project *Statens kulturhistoriske eiendommer* [State Cultural Historic Properties] (the SKE project) was started up in 2002 and is an example of how sectoral responsibilities contribute to ministries and their underlying agencies and enterprises assuming responsibility for meeting the environmental targets within their own areas of responsibility. The project was adopted in the Royal Decree of 1 September 2006 about the management of the state's cultural historic properties, which instructed all the central government

agencies to draw up a national protection plan for their properties of cultural-historical value, and a management plan for each of these properties. This entailed registering and documenting all the properties they owned and assessing their cultural-historical value.

The project resulted in two categories of protection: buildings and facilities in Grade 1 are protected under the Cultural Heritage Act, while Grade 2 encompasses properties that the sector will preserve itself in some other way than through formal protection, i.e., self-imposed preservation within the sector. The responsibility for the follow-up of Grade 2 listed properties lies with the sector or the state enterprise itself. The degree to which this responsibility has been followed up varies widely.

With a view to ensuring the preservation of Grade 2 listed cultural monuments, sites and environments through the Planning and Building Act, they shall be registered and made available in Askeladden, the official national database for cultural monuments, sites and environments, such that their heritage status follows the site itself, as opposed to depending on who owns it. In this way, the municipal authorities will be able to retrieve information from Askeladden in their ordinary planning processes and take these cultural monuments and sites into account in municipal master plans and zoning plans. The county authorities and the Sami Parliament must incorporate land-use objectives and provisions that regulate them in their planning processes (cf. sections 11-8, 11-9 and 12-7 of the Planning and Building Act).

After almost 20 years, there is now a need to evaluate the central government's national protection plans and the management of the properties in general. State Cultural Historic Properties (SKE) has been a pioneering project that has generated a broad empirical foundation related to management and exemption practices. Through this project, several of the sectors have gained good knowledge of their sector's history and cultural environments, and routines for managing them. It is important that this knowledge is institutionalised and that the sectors have their own plans for how they can contribute to achieving the new national goals for the cultural environment. The management plans are useful tools in this respect, and it is important that they are implemented in practice, as this will ensure predictable management of the properties.

In recent years, several major state institutions have moved out of their premises. Some of these buildings are of great cultural-historical value.

² *Helhetlig gjennomgang av miljøvirkemidler i jordbrukspolitikken* [Comprehensive review of environmental instruments in agricultural policy]. Report from a joint working group for the 2015 Agricultural Agreement, 23 February 2015.



Figure 10.5 Rehabilitation of the protected Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) Building.

The rehabilitation of the protected NVE Building in Oslo, the head office of the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, demonstrates how use and protection can be combined. The building was totally renovated in 2008–2011. The result is a good example of how it is possible to combine the interests of preservation, modernisation, improving energy efficiency (to energy class B), the environment and universal design, in an existing protected building.

Photo: Siri Wolland, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Through the royal decree, the state is obliged to manage its properties deemed worthy of preservation properly, even after it has vacated the building. When state institutions move out of buildings of high cultural-historical value, the state must continue to bear the financial responsibility for the buildings for as long as the state still owns the property³. It is therefore important that the state has clear, realistic plans for the reuse and management of its buildings of cultural-historical importance before a state institution moves out.

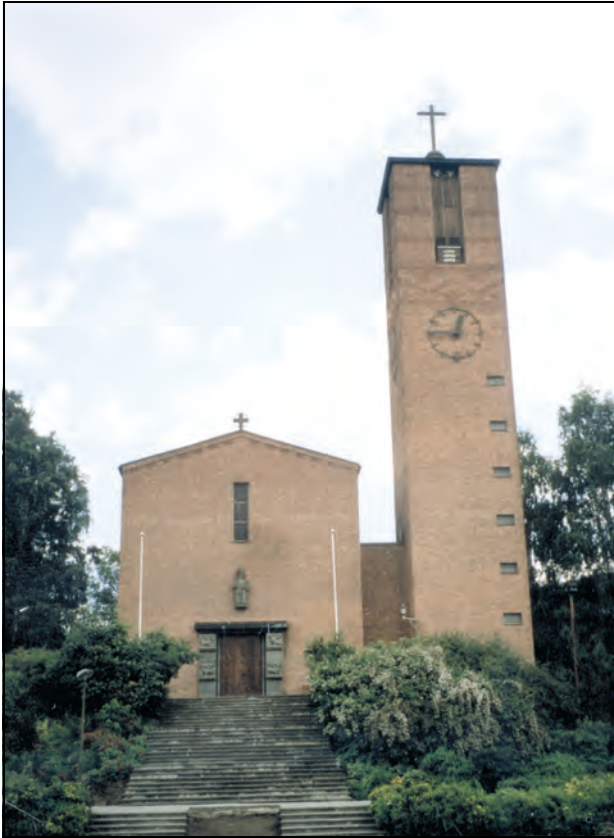
When state-owned buildings that are subject to preservation are sold to private buyers, it is important that the state sets requirements to the buyer concerning the management of the buildings. The provisions concerning protection apply

regardless of whether all or only part of a protected building or facility goes out of state ownership. The owner is thus responsible for ensuring that the Directorate for Cultural Heritage is informed well in advance of the transfer of ownership (cf. section 1-6 of the State Cultural Historic Properties (SKE) Regulations).

Church management

Church buildings, including their surroundings and interiors, are an important part of Norway's cultural heritage. The churches provide information about one thousand years' worth of cultural history in the fields of architecture, art and crafts. For a thousand years, churches have been built and decorated in nearly every local community. Church buildings are often an important landmark and a central element in a place's local identity. Church buildings are also a testimony to a spirit of community and voluntary work, as many

³ This issue is addressed in a report about the forgotten cost of state newbuilds (Concept/NTNU, *Den glemte kostnaden når staten bygger nytt*, Arbeidsrapport 2018-2) and the study conducted by Statsbygg (Samfunnsøkonomisk analyse AS, *Fredede og verneverdige bygg i KVU/KS1*, Rapport nr. 03-2019).



Figur 10.6 Notodden Church.

The church was built in 1938 and designed by architects Dagfinn Morseth and Mads Wiel Gedde. The church is a listed building. A listed building is a building that has been designated a cultural monument worthy of preservation by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

Photo: Ingrid Djupedal, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

of the churches were built by the local community.

In 2012, the Storting amended the provisions in the Constitution, which had regulated the state church system since 1814. An administrative reform formalised the separation of church and state in 2017. Both the legislation on the Church of Norway and provisions concerning the organisation of the church and the distribution of responsibilities within the church are in the process of being revised. The changes will have implications for the future safeguarding of the cultural-historical values that church buildings represent.

The current Church Act contains provisions concerning church buildings. More detailed provisions have been stipulated in a circular on the management of church buildings, graveyards and church surroundings as cultural monuments, sites and environments. Both the Church Act and the Circular on Churches will be repealed by the proposed new Act relating to religious communities (the Religious Communities Act) (cf. the bill

Proposition no. 130 L (2018–2019), which is scheduled to come into force from 1 January 2021). Transitional rules will be drawn up to ensure the preservation of the cultural-historical assets in church buildings. However, more lasting arrangements will eventually need to be established. There is good cooperation on church buildings between the relevant ministries, ecclesiastical bodies and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

Many of the churches have a considerable maintenance backlog. Expenses related to the church buildings are a municipal responsibility; but in many places, a considerable amount of voluntary work is done through organised volunteer drives, etc. In addition, the Norwegian Association for Church Employers (KA) carries out regular registrations of the state of church buildings and has built up a database of documentation about the individual churches and their interiors. The purpose of the Church Building Database is to provide local church administrators with a professional, standardised tool for building management. The database contains all the buildings that are churches pursuant to the Church Act or that have been consecrated for ecclesiastical use. All public burial sites have also been added to the database. It is used by ecclesiastical bodies, as well as other parties involved in the management of church buildings, including the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU).

In the white paper on the Norwegian church endowment (Ovf) in 2019 (Meld. St. 29 (2018–2019)), the government decided to give a significant boost to securing church buildings of cultural-historical value. This is expected to help resolve many of the major maintenance challenges that church buildings face.

Through the Regional Reform that came into force on 1 January 2020, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage has until further notice retained the management of the protected and listed churches, while the responsibility for management of the medieval churches outside the four major medieval towns (Oslo, Tønsberg, Trondheim and Bergen) has been transferred to the county authorities.

10.4 Legislation

The Act concerning the cultural heritage (the Cultural Heritage Act), the Act relating to planning and the processing of building applications (the

Box 10.5 The defence sector

Significant cultural assets come under the Ministry of Defence's sectoral responsibilities. The Norwegian Defence Estates Agency is responsible for 14 national fortresses and several border fortification posts. The Norwegian Defence Estates Agency is also making arrangements for new use of areas and buildings inside the fortresses that the defence sector no longer uses. The Armed Forces' continued presence at the fortresses helps keep the military heritage alive.

New services and experiential offerings have been established in partnership with municipal authorities, "friends of" associations, investors, and private stakeholders in the culture and commercial sectors. Over a period of ten years, this has contributed to an increase in visitors from 1.9 million visits in 2009 to 4.2 million visits in 2018. In addition to developing the fortresses as

attractive venues for historical and cultural dissemination, tourism and recreation, the fortresses are protected, national cultural environments and important for the Norwegian Armed Forces.

In addition to the historical fortresses, the Norwegian Armed Forces has an extensive preservation plan that underscores the importance of the Norwegian Armed Forces in Norway in a historical perspective. The selection of protected defence facilities ranges from historical castles and fortresses to remnants from the Cold War. To date, a total of 67 facilities, including the 14 national fortifications, are subject to some form of protection. Within these sites, some 1,400 different types of buildings, fortifications, etc., are subject to protection, most through protection orders.



Figur 10.7 Hegra Fortress in the municipality of Stjørdal.

The fortress consists of trenches, tunnels, passageways, living quarters, and command towers. The area is a popular hiking destination.

Photo: Hege Sørstrand Bu, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Planning and Building Act) and the Act Relating to the Management of Biological, Geological and Landscape Diversity (the Nature Diversity Act) are important legal instruments for the preservation of a diversity of cultural environments.

10.4.1 The Cultural Heritage Act

The current Cultural Heritage Act was adopted on 9 June 1978. It has since been amended several times, including revision of the purpose clause and changes to the definitions, and in 1992 the concept of the “cultural environment” was introduced. The Act nevertheless reflects the fact that it is an amalgamation of two older Acts: the Ancient Monuments Act (1951)⁴ and the Building Protection Act (1920)⁵. Although some of provisions of the Cultural Heritage Act have been amended since 1978, there has been no systematic review of the Act as a whole. The government therefore wants to formulate a new Act that is up to date and better adapted to today's challenges.

The need for a new Act on cultural heritage was first identified in an action plan for cultural heritage management in 1992⁶. The need was highlighted again in the Official Norwegian Report on challenges in a new cultural heritage policy in 2002 (NOU 2002: 1), which called for preparation of a new cultural heritage Act. Among other things, it was pointed out that certain linguistic challenges in the Act allowed for different interpretations, potentially leading to not everyone experiencing equality before the law. In addition, shortcomings linked to the structure and system of the Act were highlighted.

Both administrative law and the organisation of the public authorities have undergone major changes since 1978. In addition, increased digitalisation presents new challenges and opportunities that the legislation ought to take into account. *One digital public sector – Digital strategy for the public sector 2019–2025* highlights the need to look at the relationship between processes, technology and regulations.

In the work on the new Act, it will also be necessary to investigate the question of the authority of the Sami Parliament under the Cultural Heri-

tage Act, including how authority is to be transferred. In addition, it ought to be assessed whether the safeguarding of national minorities' cultural monuments, sites and environments is sufficiently addressed.

Norway has also ratified a large number of international conventions that have implications for the formulation of legislation and management in the cultural environment sector (cf. section 7.2). Examples include the Valletta Convention, the European Landscape Convention and the Faro Convention, as well as the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Although adjustments have been made to the legislation to meet the obligations that follow from these treaties, the government finds that a comprehensive review and assessment of the Act is now necessary.

Moreover, several Acts have been developed and revised in the 2000s that have implications for the management of the cultural environment. The main ones in this respect are the Planning and Building Act (2008) and the Nature Diversity Act (2009). These Acts, and the proposed new Religious Communities Act, further underscore the need for a review of the current Cultural Heritage Act. A completed evaluation of the planning part of the Planning and Building Act (EVAPLAN) recommends, among other things, that the Cultural Heritage Act undergo an extensive revision, with the aim of improving the coordination between the Cultural Heritage Act and the planning system.

The government wants to draft a new Cultural Environment Act that will replace the Current Cultural Heritage Act from 1978.

10.4.2 The Planning and Building Act

The Planning and Building Act is an overarching, cross-sectoral law that governs land use and zoning in Norway. It is thus also the main Act regulating issues related to preserving a diversity of cultural environments. The municipal authorities have a key role through the decision-making authority assigned to them under the Planning and Building Act. Planning pursuant to the Planning and Building Act shall stimulate and coordinate physical, environmental, economic, social, cultural and aesthetic development of municipalities and regions and ensure that the citizens have the opportunity to influence local planning and development.

⁴ The Ancient Monuments Act («Fornminneloven») of 26 May 1951, which in turn replaced the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Antiquities («Lov om Fredning og Bevaring av Fortidslevninger») from 1905.

⁵ The Building Protection Act of 9 January 1920.

⁶ *Handlingsplan for kulturminneforvaltningen (Action plan for cultural heritage management)*. T-891, the Ministry of the Environment, 1992.

As part of the Planning and Building Act's overall sustainable development goals, social and land-use planning shall specify how social needs are to be met, while safeguarding valuable land resources, natural and cultural environments, and landscapes. This includes, among other things, the conservation and protection of natural areas for the outdoor recreation. The plans must also serve to implement international conventions and agreements within the scope of the Act, such as the World Heritage Convention, the Valletta Convention, the European Landscape Convention and the Faro Convention. Plans shall promote an integrated approach, coordination and collaboration, help resolve tasks across sectoral and administrative boundaries, and be a tool for achieving a good balance between public needs and frameworks and private activities and wishes.

The Planning and Building Act has high legitimacy, but the evaluation project EVAPLAN recommends that its coordination with the various sector laws be improved (cf. section 9.2).

10.4.3 The Nature Diversity Act

Areas shaped by humans and culturally adapted species are an important part of Norwegian nature. Many areas are defined by a combination of both natural diversity and cultural environment. Historically, these two aspects have been separated, even within a single area, and handled differently as part of the management of nature and the cultural environment, respectively. Effort has been made to safeguard cultural environment assets in protected areas through separate provisions in the Nature Diversity Act. By contrast, natural diversity is not currently regulated in the Cultural Heritage Act. Through the adoption of the Nature Diversity Act in 2009, amendments to the Cultural Heritage Act were also adopted, which now allow for basing protection under the Cultural Heritage Act on biodiversity linked to the cultural environment.

The purpose of the Nature Diversity Act is “to protect biological, geological and landscape diversity and ecological processes through conservation and sustainable use, and in such a way that the environment provides a basis for human activity, culture, health and well-being, now and in the future, including a basis for Sami culture”. The concrete actions and instruments to achieve these goals are described in Chapters III – VII, in addi-

tion to the general provisions on sustainable use in Chapter II.

Cultural heritage and cultural landscapes are covered by the provisions on protected areas in Chapter V. Among other things, it is stated that protected areas shall promote the conservation of the full range of variation of habitats and landscape types and natural environments that reflect human use through the ages (cultural landscapes) or that are also of historical value, in addition to the facilitation of forms of use. Protected areas on land can also contribute to the conservation of ecological and landscape coherence at the national and international level.

In national parks, cultural-historical qualities are protected against intervention, both by the fact that this is prohibited directly by the Act, and by the fact that the Act requires that regulations on protected areas protect cultural monuments and sites from intervention.

“Protected landscapes” are “natural or cultural landscapes that are important in ecological or cultural terms, as a source of enjoyment or as a basis for forming an identity”. This category of protection includes cultural monuments and sites that contribute to the distinctive character of a landscape as part of the landscape. In this context, cultural monuments and sites include old summer grazing farms in mountain pastures, fisherman's cabins in coastal landscapes, and trapping pits in mountainous landscapes. “Cultural qualities” include both elements that have cultural-historical value and current use as the basis for cultural development. Examples include traditional activities in the area that are manifest in physical marks on the landscape, such as rounding out agricultural areas, old buildings, stone walls, etc.

Regulations on the protection of nature reserves may contain provisions on the protection of cultural monuments and sites. In recent years, the category “nature reserve” has mainly been used to ensure the protection of forests and some wetlands, and certain coastal landscapes. In addition to provisions prohibiting most types of interventions and activities that may harm the natural diversity, recent regulations have also contained provisions regarding protection of the cultural monuments and sites in connection with access to the reserve and the duty to apply for permission to maintain or restore cultural monuments, sites and environments.

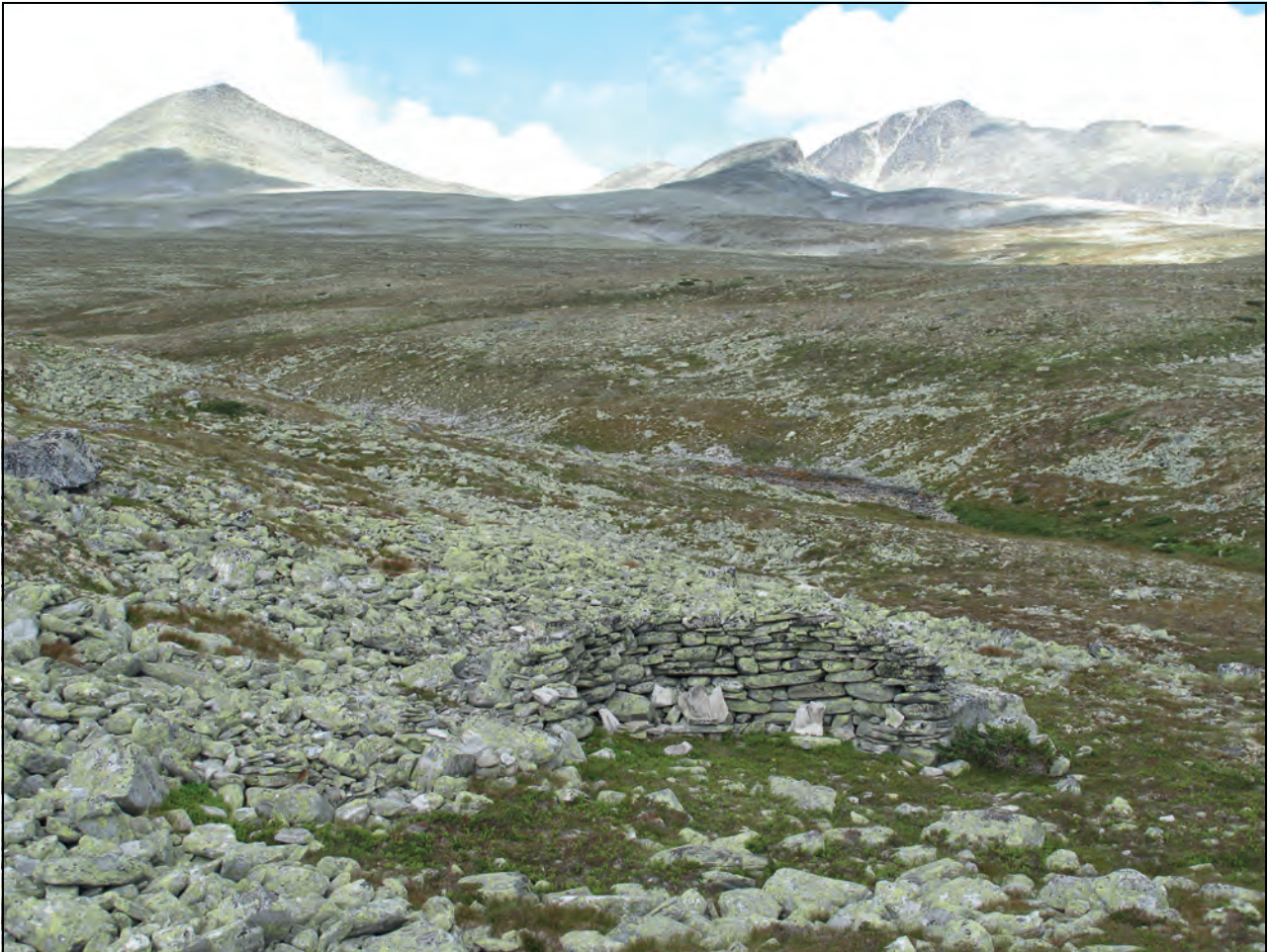


Figure 10.8 Humanity's use of nature.

A seemingly untouched natural landscape in Rondane National Park containing a number of traces of past eras' activities. This picture features a stone hide. These kinds of hides were often used as part of a larger hunting and trapping system.

Photo: Elisabet Haveraaen, the Ministry of Climate and Environment

10.5 Follow-up

The government will

- develop preservation strategies for priority topics

This will in part be done by:

- identifying which topics should be prioritised in the preservation strategies
- establishing targets and performance indicators for each preservation strategy

- coordinate financial instruments

This will in part be done by:

- assessing whether any of the current conservation programmes should be continued as ordinary grant schemes

- identifying needs and clarifying responsibilities for grant schemes in dialogue with other sectors
- preparing guidelines on the “special reasons” (section 10 of the Cultural Heritage Act)

- strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration

This will in part be done by:

- establishing an inter-ministerial forum on cultural heritage
- continuing the collaboration on the scheme *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* and assessing increasing the number of areas within the existing frameworks
- evaluating the central government's national protection plans and their management

- draft a new Cultural Environment Act

Part III
Knowledge and international cooperation

11 Knowledge

Climate and environmental management must be based on knowledge. The cultural environment is a primary source of knowledge about the past. Tangible cultural heritage items are often the only source of knowledge about people's lives and living conditions in prehistoric times and the Middle Ages.

Research and advancement of the discipline are essential for the development of the cultural environment sector, to relate it to important societal changes, and thus be able to contribute to sustainable development. Cultural environment research is an integral part of climate and environmental research as a whole and is developing in tandem with it.

11.1 Research and development work

Norwegian research policy is organised in accordance with the sector principle. This means that the Ministry of Education and Research has an overarching responsibility for coordination, while the individual sector ministry is responsible for research and development of knowledge within its areas of responsibility. The Ministry of Climate and Environment thus has a duty to ensure that there is a comprehensive knowledge base in the area of climate issues and the environment. This means, among other things, that it must have an informed overview of the status of knowledge, identify the main priority knowledge gaps, and obtain the necessary knowledge about its own area of responsibility.

Most research and development work in the cultural environment sector is funded through the Research Council of Norway, by the Ministry of Climate and Environment's funding of the institute sector, and through direct funding of studies, environmental monitoring, mapping and other forms of knowledge production.

The white paper *Long-term plan for research and higher education 2019–2028* (Meld. St. 4 (2018–2019)) provides important overarching guidelines. The Ministry of Climate and Environment's knowledge strategy 2017–2020 highlights

the Ministry of Climate and Environment's sectoral and cross-sectoral responsibilities in this research area. The document *Priority research needs of the Ministry of Climate and Environment (2016–2021)* provides guidelines and specifications for knowledge needs in the environmental sector.

An important part of the Ministry of Climate and Environment's sectoral responsibility for knowledge about climate issues and the environment is to provide the environmental institutes with framework conditions that, as far as possible, ensure that the institutes collectively deliver research of high quality and relevance. The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU) is one of the environmental institutes that receives basic funding directly from the Ministry of Climate and Environment.

Good collaboration and exchange of experience and knowledge between the cultural environment authorities, knowledge institutions and the relevant research and analysis environments will be essential in this context.

For example, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the archaeological museums have established so-called "academic programmes" related to excavations of archaeological sites with a view to ensuring they practise a targeted, knowledge-driven management policy. An "academic programme" comprises a comprehensive review of the knowledge status, the current preservation situation, and the challenges in relation to a particular type of cultural heritage or specific geographical area. Introduction of a similar system of data collection and collation ought to be considered for several different heritage categories or priority areas. They help identify knowledge gaps and provide a basis for setting priorities, designing strategies and implementing measures, and they can serve as a common knowledge base for researchers and the management authorities alike.

Box 11.1 HEI: Heritage Experience Initiative

HEI: *The Heritage Experience Initiative* is a research and education project at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Oslo (UiO), developed in collaboration with the Museum of Cultural History. Started in 2019, the project is an interdisciplinary initiative to strengthen ties between the University and the cultural heritage sector. HEI aims to develop critical heritage research and experiment with new forms of teaching by bringing together students, researchers and other professionals from multiple institutions and disciplines. The objective is to foster deeper insight into what cultural heritage is and the role cultural heritage plays in society today.

HEI has established six different working groups that each from their own perspective seek to understand and contribute to solutions to some of the most pressing global challenges: migration, integration, conflict and cultural destruction, climate change and adaptation to accelerating technological changes.

Research and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The work towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals takes place in a variety of different arenas. Research and higher education play a key role in the development of a sustainable society. According to the United Nations, it is necessary to invest in new knowledge and technology in order to achieve the goals, and the challenges must be addressed across traditional borders between nations, institutions, disciplines, topics and sectors. Attainment of all the goals will require strong new partnerships and cooperation between public authorities, industry and civil society. Among other things, the UN Sustainable Development Goals highlight the need to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

The white paper *Long-term plan for research and higher education 2019–2028* (Meld. St. 4 (2018–2019)) states that natural assets and cultural monuments, sites and environments play a central role in sustainable urban development, and that research on a variety of topics can con-

tribute to meeting Sustainable Development Goal no. 11 to make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The white paper *The humanities in Norway* (Meld. St. 25 (2016–2017)) identifies “climate change, the environment and sustainability” as one of three categories of societal challenges where the humanities can offer relevant solutions, historical perspectives and better understanding of the world, people and specific situations.

The *Research Council of Norway's Strategy for Sustainability (2017–2020)* emphasises that sustainable social development requires good collaboration between the research community, trade and industry, and the public administration in order for new knowledge and new sustainable solutions to have a prompt effect in society. Particular importance is attached to cultural heritage in the following three priority knowledge areas:

- Reduced climate change and effective adaptation measures
- Abundant biodiversity, preservation of ecosystem services, and lower environmental impacts
- Sustainable cities, regions and transport systems

In terms of climate change and effective adaptation measures, there is a particular need for knowledge about the impacts that climate change, and measures to mitigate it, will have for cultural historical assets. The same applies to knowledge and methods to promote better management of cultural environments in a changing climate (cf. section 9.2.2).

11.2 International research cooperation

International research cooperation is necessary in the work to resolve several societal challenges. A key objective in the white paper *Long-term plan for research and higher education 2019–2028* (Meld. St. 4 (2018–2019)) is to increase Norwegian participation in EU framework programmes for research and innovation.

Since 2010, a member-State-driven initiative bringing together national research funding organisations, ministries, and research councils from Europe, *Joint Programming Initiatives (JPI)*, has helped coordinate publicly funded research in Europe in ten areas. *JPI Cultural Heritage and Global Change, a new challenge for Europe (JPI CH)* coordinates knowledge building related to cultural heritage for sustainable use and management to help respond to major societal challenges.

The objectives include contributing to greater collaboration to ensure stronger research environments, strengthening the quality and interdisciplinarity of research, and encouraging better collaboration between research, the public authorities and the private sector, as well as joint development and coordination of research policy in the cultural heritage sector in Europe.

Participation will also help strengthen the Norwegian research system and mobilise new research environments and user groups in the cultural environment sphere.

The EU's ninth framework programme – *Horizon Europe* – is under development in the period 2019–2020 and is due to start from January 2021. Cultural heritage belongs under Pillar 2 – *Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness*, and Cluster 2 – *Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society*. Among other things, the framework programme aims at focusing research and innovation on global challenges related to climate change and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

11.3 Statistics and monitoring

Good knowledge about the state of the environment changes over time, and the cause(s) of the changes is an absolute prerequisite for fact-based policy making and management. Environmental monitoring involves the systematic collection of data using verifiable methods, based on hypotheses about causes and effects. Environmental monitoring delivers results through systematic, long-term data collection and in this way contributes to knowledge development.

Monitoring of the state of the environment provides a solid base of knowledge about developments, which public authorities can use to implement measures to prevent the loss and destruction of cultural environments. It also provides a foundation for formulating policy goals and for revising existing goals.

There are currently several environmental monitoring programmes in the cultural environment sector. Data from these programmes will be important for the work towards the new national goals. As part of the follow-up of this white paper, the government will review the existing monitoring programmes and assess which ones are to be continued and the need for any new programmes.

11.4 Medieval archaeology

The white paper on the university museums in 2008 (Meld. St. 15 (2007–2008)) focused extensively on the university museums' role as a supplier of knowledge for the management of the cultural environment. Among other things, it was stressed that research is a cornerstone activity of the university museums and that neither development of collections nor management of collections can be regarded separately from research activities. The close ties between research, management, dissemination and education at the university museums promote the active use of the material gathered in connection with development-led archaeological investigations as a catalyst for knowledge growth and research.

In connection with one of the measures presented in the white paper on the management of cultural heritage in 2013 (Meld. St. 35 (2012–2013)), it was stated that the Ministry of Climate and Environment, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Culture, was going to look into amending the responsibility regulations pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act with a view to ensuring a more uniform organisation of the management of archaeological monuments and sites. The main purpose of this is to strengthen the knowledge perspective in the management of automatically protected cultural monuments and sites and ship finds.

In partnership with representatives from the archaeological museums, the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU), the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the county authorities and the Sami Parliament, the three ministries have carried out a process in which different solutions have been discussed. For various reasons, this work was not completed in line with the intentions. Among other things, a planned independent review of all aspects of the matter, including the financial implications of the various alternative solutions was never carried out.

The government will continue the work to strengthen the production of knowledge within medieval archaeology, together with the management of automatically protected archaeological monuments and sites and ship finds. This work will build on the previous process. In order to ensure an adequate decision-making basis, the government will reassess the need for an independent review.

As regards the maritime museums in Bergen, Oslo and Stavanger, the government will discuss the role and future organisation of these muse-

Box 11.2 Environmental monitoring in the cultural environment sector

Environmental monitoring provides knowledge about the state of the environment, which is an important basis for developing, evaluating and following up national goals, measures and instruments related to environmental policy. Monitoring is repeated regularly over extended periods of time. There are currently four environmental monitoring programmes in the cultural environment sector:

1. Status and monitoring of the condition of automatically protected archaeological monuments and sites in selected municipalities

The purpose of this programme is to identify causes of loss and damage, potential threats, and the effectiveness of various forms of protection in selected municipalities. Ten municipalities are currently included in the programme (Bømlo, Fræna, Kautokeino, Modum, Tromsø, Trondheim, Sandnes, Skjåk, Sortland and Sarpsborg).

2. The status of cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation in selected municipalities

The purpose of this programme is to obtain an overview of developments in terms of losses, changes and the physical condition of cultural monuments and sites worthy of preservation in

selected municipalities. From 2020, 18 municipalities are included in the programme (Bø, Eidskog, Flora, Fræna, Gjerstad, Holmestrand, Kautokeino, Melhus, Nittedal, Nord-Aurdal, Saltdal, Samnanger, Sandnes, Sarpsborg, Skjåk, Snåsa, Tromsø and Vega).

3. Environmental monitoring of the impacts of climate change on protected buildings

The purpose of this programme, which started in 2017, is to provide an overview of how climate change is affecting 45 buildings of high cultural-historical value. It encompasses 35 medieval buildings from all over Norway and ten buildings in the World Heritage properties of Røros Mining Town and the Circumference and Bryggen in Bergen.

4. The status and monitoring of the condition of medieval cultural layers in selected medieval towns

The purpose of this programme, which started in 2018, is to map the preservation conditions and status of selected cultural layers from the Middle Ages in Bergen, Tønsberg and Trondheim.

Source: The Directorate for Cultural Heritage

ums in connection with the presentation of a new white paper on museums in 2021.

11.5 Cultural environment data

11.5.1 Askeladden

Askeladden is the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's official national database for cultural monuments, sites and environments in Norway. The database contains map-linked data on cultural monuments, sites, environments and landscapes. This kind of digital source of information, which can be used across administrative levels, will be important for the work to achieve the national goals.

The information included in the database, such as the mapping data, descriptions and historical data, must be correct, complete and consis-

tent. Askeladden will be further developed as a central register of cultural monuments, sites and environments and will also be adapted to be able to retrieve data from reports, overviews, articles and registers that are owned and shared by other actors. This includes data from the county authorities, the Sami Parliament and the municipal authorities, the archaeological museums, the Norwegian Mapping Authority, the National Archives of Norway, and other organisations that own and administer relevant information about the cultural environment in Norway. The further development will also incorporate other databases with historical data on the same locations, such as the university museums' databases, with information about the archaeological excavations that have been carried out.

Links will also be established to data in the Cultural Heritage Fund's registers. Documenta-

Box 11.3 Focus on Sami cultural heritage

There is extensive documentation of Sami cultural monuments, sites and environments in reports, private databases, research articles and academic theses that has not been uploaded to Askeladden or made available in some other way. It is an express goal to increase the digitalisation and public availability of our cultural heritage in order to promote democracy (cf. white paper *National Strategy for Digital Preservation and Dissemination of Cultural Heritage* (Meld. St. 24 (2008–2009))). As much data as possible shall be digitised and made available through dissemination-friendly, searchable and accessible ICT solutions. Representation of Sami cultural heritage is an important part of this work.

Through a research project in Vestertana, at the far end of the Tana fjord, 800 automatically protected Sami cultural monuments and sites were registered between 2007 and 2011. By comparison, 3,439 archaeological monuments and sites have been documented for the entire municipality of Tana. This illustrates the potential for finds of Sami cultural monuments and sites in areas that have not yet been charted.

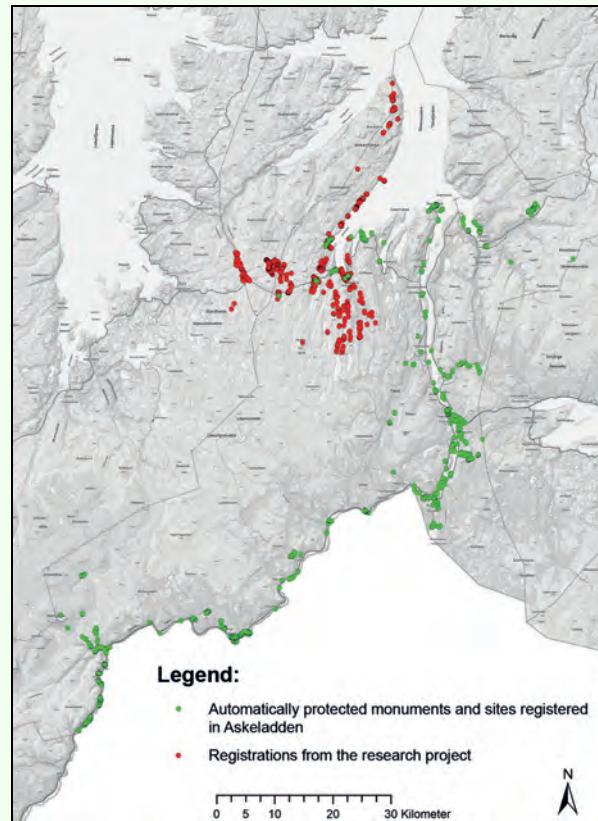


Figure 11.1 Cultural monuments and sites in Tana.

The map shows how registrations from a research project carried out in Vestertana complement the data from Askeladden.

Source: The Sami Parliament

tion and experience from restoration projects throughout the whole of Norway that have been partially funded through grants from the Cultural Heritage Fund contain valuable knowledge that might benefit other parts of the cultural environment management.

It can be challenging to collate different types of data from different sources so that they can be presented together. For example, it has been pointed out that the categories, structure, terminology, etc., in Askeladden are not adapted to Sami cultural heritage. This is discussed in more detail in the upcoming white paper on Sami policy (2020) where digitalisation is a topic.

11.5.2 Registers of cultural environments of national interest

The purpose of an inventory of cultural environments of national interest is to send a proactive,

clear signal about which cultural environment interests must be given special consideration in land-use and sector planning. This inventory will constitute a knowledge base for municipal authorities and other public authorities. The inventory will be in the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's register of cultural environments and cultural-historical landscapes of national interest, which operates with three categories.

The inventory is intended to cover the entire spectrum of cultural environments and landscapes of national cultural-historical interest, from densely populated urban areas to rural areas. The three categories are as follows:

- Urban cultural environments of national interest (NB! areas)
- Cultural historical landscape of national interest (KULA)

- A new category that will include cultural environments in small settlements, fishing villages, mooring areas and industrial facilities, etc.

The regional cultural environment authorities will use information from the inventories as the basis for suggestions to and dialogue with the municipal authorities and other public authorities (for example, in planning processes) and contribute to the development of good guidelines for land use. It is a goal that in connection with the preparation of municipal master plans and zoning plans, the municipal authorities safeguard these areas through the use of the Planning and Building Act.

The “Naturbase” database, which is administered by the Norwegian Environment Agency, contains overviews of *Agricultural Landscapes of Special Interest* (cf. box 10.4) and the national inventory of valuable cultural landscapes.

11.6 Documentation technology

In recent decades, there have been major changes in documentation methods, and it is now possible to collect large volumes of data in a very short time. This provides new opportunities to create good overviews as a basis for assigning priorities and designing long-term preservation strategies, as well as opening up new possibilities for research and dissemination.

Non-invasive prospection methods are increasingly being used in mapping, monitoring and documentation in cultural environment management, although the methods currently have some limitations in terms of use in Norwegian topography. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and other geophysical methods have been used in Norway for decades, especially in connection with archaeological surveys. The use of technology, such as digital mapping data, 3D models, Lidar (light detection and ranging) and satellite data, can further enhance the precision of different types of mapping. Developments within processing, data storage and accurate measuring have contributed to important advances in recent years.

11.6.1 The National Elevation Model of Norway and Copernicus

Through the extensive mapping work being carried out under the *National Elevation Model of Norway* project, a detailed overview of the terrain and built elements in Norway is being developed.

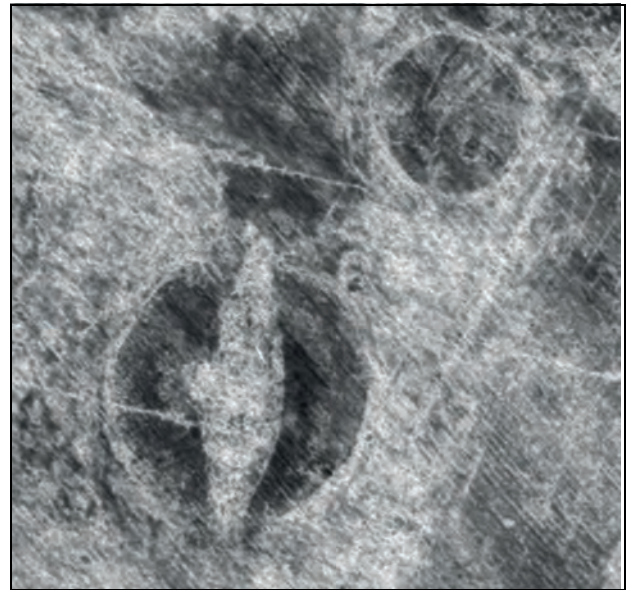


Figure 11.2 The Gjellestad ship.

A ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey carried out in 2018 revealed traces of a Viking ship and a number of Iron Age burial mounds and houses in Jellhaugen in the municipality of Halden.

Photo: The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

The Elevation Model has great potential for use in cultural environment management, including for mapping, monitoring, and quality assurance of location data, and to enable the combined assessment of larger areas.

It is important that the cultural environment authorities make good, active use of the various possibilities afforded by the Elevation Model, such as probability assessments of where archaeological monuments and sites can be expected to be found, which the method can be used to identify.

The Elevation Model provides the authorities with a good starting point to process data that have been entered and made available through the European Earth Observation Programme – Copernicus. Copernicus is a major European programme to increase our understanding of nature, climate change and the environment. The programme has been in development for a long time as a joint venture between, among others, the European Space Agency (ESA), the European Commission, EU member states, and the European Environment Agency (EEA).

Copernicus became fully operational with the establishment of the Copernicus Programme in 2014. Norway became a formal participant in the programme in June 2015. Norway is participating

Box 11.4 A courtyard site in the municipality of Bindal

The National Elevation Model of Norway has revolutionised some aspects of cultural environment management. This regards mapping in particular. While some selected areas in Norway are mapped well, other areas only contain chance discoveries. The Elevation Model provides overviews and enables assessment of the archaeological potential of large landscape areas in a cost-effective way.

In Nordland County, for example, a courtyard site dating back to the Iron Age was

recently discovered through analysis of data from the Elevation Model. In the photo, wall banks of at least 12 buildings opening on to a central courtyard can be seen. The buildings are about 15 metres long. These kinds of circular clusters were in use between 200 and 800 AD, and are thought to have been an assembly site, i.e., a form of parliament or *Thing* assembly where equals could meet in an early form of democracy.



Figure 11.3 Use of data from the National Elevation Model of Norway.

The image on the left shows how the courtyard site appears in the National Elevation Model. The picture on the right is a visualisation of a courtyard site in Hjelle in the municipality of Stryn.

Photo / source: Kartverket, Geovekst og kommuner – Geodata, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and © Arkikon AS

in a working group aimed at optimising the services Copernicus provides for management of the cultural environment. These include a number of mapping and monitoring services, which can help to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of mapping and monitoring work.

11.6.2 Geophysical surveying methods

Several institutions currently have the equipment and expertise to be able to conduct various types of non-invasive prospections in connection with archaeological surveys and land management. The use of non-invasive prospection methods paves the way for new ways of identifying, managing and monitoring cultural environments, without damaging them. However, it takes coordination, expertise and large investments to develop

and maintain this kind of specialised expertise. There is therefore a need to assess various solutions that can make it easier for county authorities, the Sami Parliament, municipal authorities and developers to order geophysical surveys in conjunction with archaeological investigations. Geophysical surveying techniques currently have a number of limitations in respect of the geological, topographical and climatic conditions in which they can be conducted and the types of archaeological structures they identify.

In many cases, geophysical surveying methods improve the quality of overviews of cultural environments and increase the knowledge base. Any limitations in the current methods must not deter the use of technology that can complement the data that can be registered now. The methods require further development.

Box 11.5 Digital documentation of boat parts and ship finds

Since 2007, the Norwegian Maritime Museum, a department of the Norwegian Museum of Cultural History (*"Norsk Folkemuseum"*), has gradually adopted digital tools for archaeological documentation. The goal is to develop a full digital documentation process, where all relevant scientific data are stored in a reliable, permanent manner. In 2010, the Museum established a documentation laboratory. This has resulted in a reduction in the amount of time that needs to be spent at the excavation site. It also enables 3D drawing of the boat parts and allows users to build models, both digitally and physically. This work has strengthened the interpretation of the ship finds and made the data more readily available to researchers and the public.

From 2010, photogrammetry became the main method for documentation on land, and from 2012, also under water. Digital models are used to perform various analyses of ship finds. Side-scan sonar (SSS) has also been introduced as the standard surveying method for mapping the seabed. The digital methods have provided time savings and enable completely new types of analyses and studies.

From 2020, scanning will be used to document boat parts. The Norwegian Maritime Museum is also developing common routines and processes for digital documentation at excavations in partnership with Bergen Maritime Museum and Stavanger Maritime Museum, which are departments of Museum Vest and Museum Stavanger, respectively. A three-year

project, with funding from the Arts Council Norway, aims to develop a common standard for digital data collection, as well as ensure long-term storage and access to digital data from archaeological survey and excavation projects.

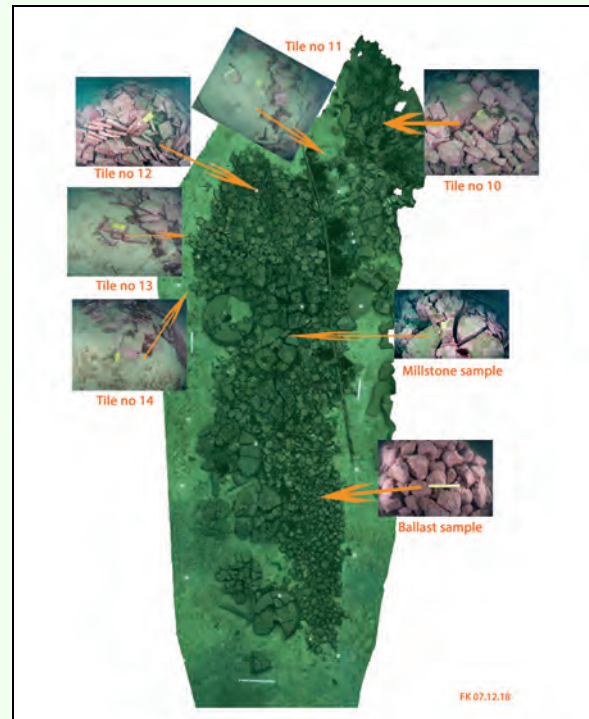


Figure 11.4 Photogrammetry model of the shipwreck Selør 3 off the coast of Lindesnes.

This method helps archaeologists get an overview of the find site. Here the documentation is being used for systematic sampling of the cargo.

Photo: Frode Kvalø, the Norwegian Maritime Museum

11.6.3 Digital documentation

Digital documentation provides a wide range of new opportunities within research, management and dissemination of cultural heritage. Documentation can provide new knowledge, understanding and experiences, but documentation will never be able to replace the physical cultural monuments, sites and environments, as a source of knowledge, enjoyment and use. All forms of documentation are by definition a secondary source. No matter

how accurate and comprehensive a piece of documentation is, the original will always be the primary source.

In cases where for various reasons cultural monuments, sites and environments cannot be preserved or made accessible, digital documentation, such as virtual presentations, will strengthen the interpretation work and increase the accessibility of the data for researchers and the public (cf. section 8.3.1).

11.7 Follow-up

The government will

- ensure a good, up-to-date knowledge base

This will in part be done by:

- primarily channelling funding for cultural environment research through the Research Council of Norway
- integrating knowledge development related to climate change and the cultural environment from other research

- adapting the current environmental monitoring programme in the cultural environment sector to the new needs for knowledge and documentation
- further developing Askeladden, the official national database for cultural monuments, sites and environments
- building on the process that has been initiated to strengthen knowledge production within medieval archaeology

12 International cooperation

International projects in the cultural environment sector have long been a priority area and have been discussed at length in the previous two white papers in this area in 2005 and 2013 (St.meld. nr. 16 (2004–2005) and Meld. St. 35 (2012–2013)).

Internationally, the concept of cultural heritage, which encompasses both tangible and intangible cultural heritage, is widely used and often defines the framework for international cooperation in this area.

International cooperation provides Norway with an opportunity to influence initiatives and decisions. This kind of multilateral cooperation can also be an instrument in the work to reach other foreign policy goals, such as a safe, secure local environment and good relations with neighbouring countries. It is also a matter of Norway contributing expertise in its partner countries and also gaining new knowledge about how other nations have resolved their challenges. The same is also true of bilateral cooperation.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030 form an important framework for Norway's international work in the cultural environment sphere, as well as nationally. Through international cooperation, Norway helps strengthen the work towards sustainable development globally. The protection of World Heritage and other cultural heritage is also an integral part of Norway's international human rights work on a global scale.

12.1 Global cooperation

It is stated in the white paper *Norway's Role and Interests in Multilateral Cooperation* (Meld. St. 27 (2018–2019)) that the government will use the United Nations and other relevant multilateral institutions actively to ensure a good handling of global environmental challenges and work towards the Sustainable Development Goals, including an ambitious policy in the area of cultural and natural heritage, among others.

12.1.1 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The UN has established 16 specialised agencies that work on international cooperation in specific areas. UNESCO is, among other things, responsible for promoting cooperation and providing a global framework for the protection of cultural heritage, primarily through common standards and norms. Norway is an active contributor to UNESCO, both financially and through activities that further the implementation of the conventions that Norway has ratified. This applies in particular to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

In the coming years, the government will continue its strong international commitment and work, with a special focus on certain areas. Priority will be given to areas where there are increasing challenges internationally, such as cultural heritage that is at risk due to war and terrorism, natural disasters or climate change, and the work towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The World Heritage Convention

UNESCO's Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, often referred to as the World Heritage Convention, secures some of the world's most important natural areas and particularly important cultural heritage. The World Heritage Convention has almost universal support and has been ratified by 193 UNESCO member states.

The organisation of the work in this area in Norway, where the Ministry of Climate and Environment is responsible for the management of both the natural and the cultural environment, provides a good framework for implementation of the convention. Norway has been elected as a member of the World Heritage Committee in the period 2017 to 2021. The Committee is composed of representatives from 21 UNESCO member states and is tasked with implementing the World Heritage Convention. This includes determining the use of the World Heritage Fund, reviewing of

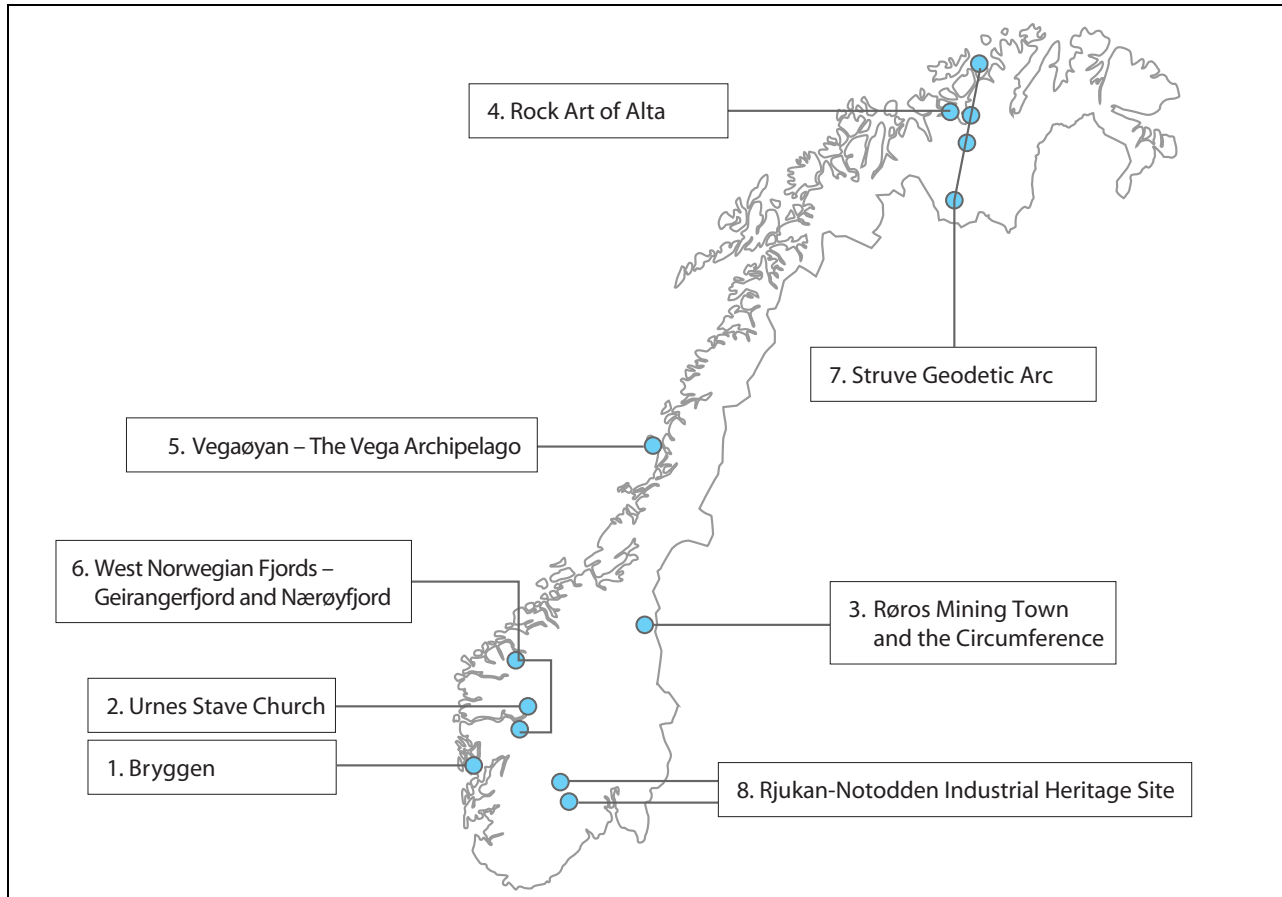


Figure 12.1 Norway's World Heritage Properties.

The World Heritage List comprises sites designated as areas of cultural and/or natural heritage of outstanding universal value. As of 1 January 2020, the list comprised 1,121 properties in 169 countries, of which 869 are cultural properties, 213 are natural properties, and 39 mixed properties are listed due to both cultural and natural heritage values. Norway has eight properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Source: The Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Box 12.1 World Heritage Leadership Programme

The World Heritage Leadership Programme is a six-year partnership project between Norway and the two advisory bodies to the World Heritage Convention: the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

The aim of the programme is to improve conservation and management practices for culture and nature through the work of the World Heritage Convention, as an integral component of the contribution of World Heritage to sustainable development. The programme also attaches importance to better integration of management of cultural and natural heritage.

The partnership is organised as a programme carried out by ICCROM and IUCN in

dialogue with the World Heritage Centre and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The programme aims to build the skills of practitioners working through the World Heritage Convention. In this way, Norway is supporting the development of new methods and tools for better implementation of the World Heritage Convention on a global level. Ensuring the transferability of practices for use in the management of other cultural and natural heritage is a priority. Important activities include the further development of guidance manuals on best practices for the management of World Heritage properties, for example, on impact assessment in World Heritage properties.

the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, and deciding whether a property should be included on the World Heritage List.

Norway's priorities for its term of office on the Committee are to ensure the protection of the outstanding universal values of World Heritage properties and to promote a more integrated management of cultural and natural heritage in line with the principles of the Convention. Further, Norway will strive to make the World Heritage List more representative and to strengthen institutions, experts and local communities so that they are able to safeguard the World Heritage. The goal is to ensure the inclusion of regions and various types of cultural and natural heritage that are currently underrepresented on the list. Furthermore, Norway wants to make the countries better able to react and take action when World Heritage are threatened as a result of war, conflict or natural disasters.

The government will uphold these priorities by continuing to contribute to UNESCO's overarching efforts to strengthen the implementation of the Convention after expiry of Norway's term of office on the World Heritage Committee. The government will attach particular importance to following up the capacity-building work to ensure that countries can preserve and benefit from their own cultural and natural heritage. Norway will in particular underline the importance of building and sharing knowledge about management of World Heritage, and making it accessible to everyone involved. To this end, a six-year programme has been established between Norway and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (IUCN) to develop new methods and tools for better implementation of the World Heritage Convention globally (cf. box 12.1). The project period is 2016–2022. A mid-term evaluation of the collaboration will be carried out in 2020, which in turn will form the basis for assessing whether to continue the programme or not.

Development aid funds for World Heritage protection

The World Heritage Convention is one of the most important conventions for the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage. The World Heritage properties are global common goods, at the same time as they are an important resource

Boks 12.2 The Antarctic

Physical traces of expeditions, trapping activities and research in the Antarctic constitute an important bank of knowledge and experience about past activities in the area and are of international importance. Of the 90 cultural monuments and sites on the 2014 Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM)'s list of historic sites and monuments, nine are objects from Norwegian operations on the continent. Norway's policy for management of the cultural environment in the Antarctic aims to ensure that important traces of Norwegian activities on the continent are preserved. Norway wants issues concerning cultural environment management and assessment of preservation status to be put on the agenda of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. Norway's active participation in the multilateral cooperation to preserve the cultural environment in the Antarctic is a natural part of Norway's policy and role in the Antarctic Treaty cooperation. See also the white paper *Norwegian Interests and Policy in the Antarctic* (Meld. St. 32 (2014–2015)).

for many developing countries. Good, long-term management of a nation's cultural and natural heritage is essential for sustainable development and poverty reduction. African cultural and natural heritage is underrepresented on the World Heritage List and is vulnerable in terms of pressure and challenges associated with the management of these assets. Poor management and lack of systems for capacity building are a particular challenge.

In connection with Norway's term on the World Heritage Committee, Norway significantly increased its development aid budget for projects to strengthen the management and protection of World Heritage globally for the years 2019 and 2020. During these two years, a total of NOK 60 million has been allocated to initiatives on the African continent, with an emphasis on natural heritage.

The government will work to ensure that this becomes a long-term contribution.

Cultural heritage in war and conflict zones

Norway was an early signatory of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the



Figure 12.2 International cooperation

Located 2100 metres above sea level, Ushguli in Georgia is one of the highest continuously inhabited settlements in Europe. Registration and mapping of cultural monuments, sites and environments is important to preserve the place's unique identity and its World Heritage status. Georgia's map database for cultural heritage is the result of a long-standing joint project between the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage's sister organisation in Georgia, funded by Norwegian development aid funds.

Photo: Vegard Berggård, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Event of Armed Conflict (the Hague Convention). With cultural heritage increasingly being used as a target and shield in armed conflicts, the Convention's relevance has increased in recent years. In 2016, Norway also ratified the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention (1999), entailing increased commitments for Norway in the implementation of the Convention. The parties commit to introducing criminal provisions for violations of the protocol, as well as taking various steps, such as identifying and protecting important cultural property. The protocol also clarifies responsibilities and duties in armed hostilities, and it sets requirements for the protection of cultural assets. Protection of cultural objects and places of worship in the event of armed conflicts is also regulated in the third Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment has a particular responsibility for the implementation of the Hague Convention and the Second Protocol, while the various ministries and sectors are responsible for complying with the obligations in their areas. The Ministry of Climate and Environment will initiate work to clarify the distribution of responsibilities and roles for the various parties involved and to raise awareness of the obligations pursuant to the Convention.

The Ministry of Defence is working on the implementation of the Hague Convention and Second Protocol obligations in connection with protection of cultural properties in the defence sector. This is partly being done through the practical guide *Manual on the Law of Armed Conflict*, which is binding for all the agencies in the defence sector, and which explains Norway's interpretation of these international legal obligations. The govern-



Figure 12.3 The Temple of Bel in Palmyra before and after destruction.

The Temple of Bel in Palmyra, Syria, was destroyed by IS on 30 August 2015. Palmyra was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1980 and has been on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 2013.

Photo: © Joseph Eid, AFP

ment wants to ensure that the obligations deriving from the Hague Convention are known in all the relevant sectors. Everyone who participates in military operations for Norway shall have received training in how obligations under the Hague Convention are to be met in practice.

Norway provides funding for preventive work and emergency response measures for cultural and natural heritage in the event of natural disasters or situations of war or conflict. The funding is channelled through the secretariat of UNESCO's Heritage Emergency Fund, which has an international network of experts that can be deployed together with humanitarian aid to help local communities protect their cultural heritage.

12.1.2 International heritage crime

International cultural heritage crime includes illicit trafficking and sale of cultural objects and deliberate destruction of cultural environments, including in connection with deprivation of access

to lands and deprivation of identity. In situations of war and conflict, cultural heritage is increasingly deliberately attacked and destroyed. Irreplaceable cultural objects are traded illegally, often contributing to terrorist financing. This illegal trade often takes place through criminal networks linked to drugs and human trafficking. Nations must enforce their own legislation in order to crack down on this illegal trade and thus prevent depletion of their cultural heritage. At the same time, international cooperation is important to develop common guidelines, share experiences, and good systems for building skills and capacity among affected parties. With a view to spreading knowledge about and ensuring training of personnel for the fight against illicit trafficking and sale of cultural objects, the government will continue its support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Cultural heritage crime will also be discussed in more detail in the upcoming white paper on environmental crime.

12.2 European cooperation

12.2.1 The Council of Europe

The main task of the Council of Europe is to promote and protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Cultural heritage is an integral part of this, and importance is attached to the role cultural heritage plays in the work linked to democracy building and human rights. Furthermore, it is emphasised that cultural heritage plays an important role in people's identity formation and sense of belonging and is part of the empirical foundation for social development and policy making. Moreover, access to one's history and cultural heritage is a democratic right.

The Council of Europe's regulations and standards are primarily developed in targeted, inter-governmental committees, and in many areas, this work has been and continues to be innovative and forward-looking. Norway is an active participant in the Council of Europe's Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), where the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, and the Ministry of Climate and Environment are all represented.

Using a variety of initiatives, the Council of Europe helps promote diversity and dialogue through access to cultural heritage and foster a sense of identity, collective memory and mutual understanding within and between communities. Several of these initiatives have implications for Norway, such as *the European Heritage Strategy for the 21st Century*, *European Heritage Days*, *Cultural Routes*, and a number of professional networks and strategies.

The Council of Europe is also an important meeting place where member states can both discuss common solutions and develop policy. Norway is an active participant in these kinds of contexts, and this work will be continued. The government will attach particular importance to efforts that integrate work on cultural heritage, human rights, democracy, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

12.2.2 Cooperation with the EU

Norway's relationship with Europe is strategically important, and Norway participates in a number of arenas to promote Norwegian interests, including in the cultural environment sector. In *Norway in Europe – The Norwegian Government's strategy for cooperation with the EU 2018–2021*, it is

emphasised that Norway must pursue an active and effective European policy, and that it must be developed and implemented in a way that promotes Norwegian interests and Norway's visions for Europe as successfully as possible.

Cooperation with the EU covers all policy areas, including the cultural environment. Norway adopts EU directives that affect its national cultural environment policy through the EEA Agreement. In addition, the EU has a number of "soft law" measures, in the form of guidelines, recommendations, declarations, etc. The European Year of Cultural Heritage, which was celebrated in 2018, is an example of an initiative that Norway also participated in.

European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage

There has been growing focus on cultural heritage in the EU in recent years. This has been expressed, among other things, through the European Year of Cultural Heritage in 2018 and in the EU's subsequent follow-up. One of the results is a new action plan: *the European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage*. The Framework for Action establishes four principles and five main thematic areas for action where the EU wishes to contribute. It stresses the importance of cultural heritage for an inclusive, sustainable, resilient and innovative Europe and for stronger global partnerships.

The Framework for Action and the thematic areas largely coincide with the Norwegian government's proposed new national goals and the organisation of work on cultural environment management in Norway.

Through the Framework for Action, an expert group has been established to discuss and share experiences with the goal of formulating a sustainable and participatory cultural heritage policy in Europe. The government believes there is a great potential for exchange of experience and mutual support and will therefore give priority to Norway's participation in the Commission Expert Group on Cultural Heritage and the implementation of the Framework for Action.

European projects

Through the EEA Agreement, Norway is affiliated with several EU programmes. This provides an opportunity to strengthen strategic initiatives, networks and expertise. Active participation enables Norway to keep up-to-date with and exert an influence on developments in Europe. For example,

the Directorate for Cultural Heritage is participating in a project that receives funding from the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion (ESPON) programme which is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. The purpose of the project is to collect statistics on cultural heritage in a selection of European countries. There is high demand for statistics to be able to measure the social impact of the cultural environment.

The objective of the Mission of Norway to the European Union is to safeguard Norwegian interests vis-à-vis EU institutions in all areas affected by Norway's cooperation with the EU. The environmental councils are currently responsible for the Mission of Norway to the European Union's implementation of Norway's cultural environment policy. Good coordination is necessary to safeguard Norwegian interests in the cultural heritage sector. The government will consider possible solutions to strengthen Norwegian interests and collaboration with the EU in this area.

12.2.3 The EEA and Norway Grants

The EEA and Norway Grants are Norway's contribution to reducing economic and social disparities in Europe. The grants are also intended to help strengthen bilateral relations with the beneficiary states. Norway's total contribution in the period 2014–2021 amounts to EUR 2.8 billion. Based on negotiations with the EU and the individual beneficiary states, EUR 177 million has been allocated to the *Cultural Entrepreneurship, Cultural Heritage and Cultural Cooperation* programme area in nine countries (cf. box 12.3).

EEA and Norway Grants' cultural and cultural heritage programmes contribute to reducing social and economic disparities and receive a high number of applications in many beneficiary countries. Cultural heritage is a fundamental bearer of identity and an important resource for green growth, tourism and other commercial activities, and thus central to long-term, sustainable development for local communities. Great importance is attached to proposed projects' ability to produce results and communicate them in a good way to a broad audience.

The experience from previous periods with EEA and Norway Grants indicates that the cultural environment authorities and other stakeholders in the cultural environment sector in Norway, who have participated as Norwegian partners in projects in EEA countries, have benefited greatly from their participation. Upper secondary

schools, museums and municipal authorities are examples of participants who have gained new, valuable knowledge and expertise and built up important networks through their participation in a project. In this way, the projects also serve to strengthen bonds and cooperation between Norway and the beneficiary countries and provide added value for Norwegian institutions.

The government's strategy *Norway in Europe. The Norwegian Government's strategy for cooperation with the EU 2018–2021* highlights the EEA and Norway Grants as the main financial instrument in Norway's European policy. In addition, through the cultural and cultural heritage programmes funded by the EEA and Norway Grants, the Norwegian cultural environment sector has the opportunity to acquire new knowledge by discussing common challenges with European colleagues. This is an opportunity that more than 60 Norwegian cultural heritage organisations made use of during the 2009–2014 funding period.

A mid-term evaluation of the cultural and cultural heritage programmes was carried out in 2015¹. The evaluation report concluded that the programmes have a significant impact on the preservation of European cultural heritage. The evaluation also found that the programmes contribute to positive social and economic effects that endure well beyond the project period.

12.2.4 Nordic cooperation

The Nordic Council of Ministers is the official body for inter-governmental co-operation in the Nordic Region. Through a declaration dated 20 August 2019, the Prime Ministers of the Nordic Countries have adopted a vision that the Nordic Region will become the most sustainable and integrated region in the world by 2030. The cooperation in the Nordic Council of Ministers must serve this purpose. In a declaration of 30 October 2019, the Nordic Ministers of Culture encourage the sectors to integrate culture and cultural heritage as an important premise for the work towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The cultural environment has been included as a topic in the Nordic environmental cooperation since the second half of the 1990s. One of the six working groups within environmental cooperation has the cultural environment as one of its spheres of work: the Nordic Working Group on

¹ *Mid-term evaluation of the cultural heritage sector during the EEA Grants 2009–2014, Evaluation report 2/2015*, Center for Strategy & Evaluation Services.

Box 12.3 EEA and Norway Grants 2014–2021

Programme Area (PA) 14 *Cultural Entrepreneurship, Cultural Heritage and Cultural Cooperation* under the EEA and Norway Grants 2014–2021 aims to help reduce social and economic disparities within the European Economic Area (EEA) through cultural cooperation, cultural entrepreneurship, and management of cultural heritage.

A large proportion of the funds go to projects that revitalise cultural heritage (restoration and redevelopment for new use). These projects create new jobs and boost activity in the local business sector. They also create social meeting places and contribute a stronger sense of place and belonging among local citizens. Inclusion of minority groups and protection and dissemination of the minorities’ cultural heritage is a special priority area.

There is extensive bilateral cooperation in the cultural programmes, at both the programme level and the project level. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage and/or the Arts Council Norway are programme partners in all the programmes. There is a target of Norwegian participation in one third of the projects in the programmes where the Directorate for Cultural Heritage is a programme partner. Bilateral coop-

eration contributes to reciprocal sharing of knowledge and experience.

Funding amounting to EUR 177 million has been allocated to this programme area in nine beneficiary countries.

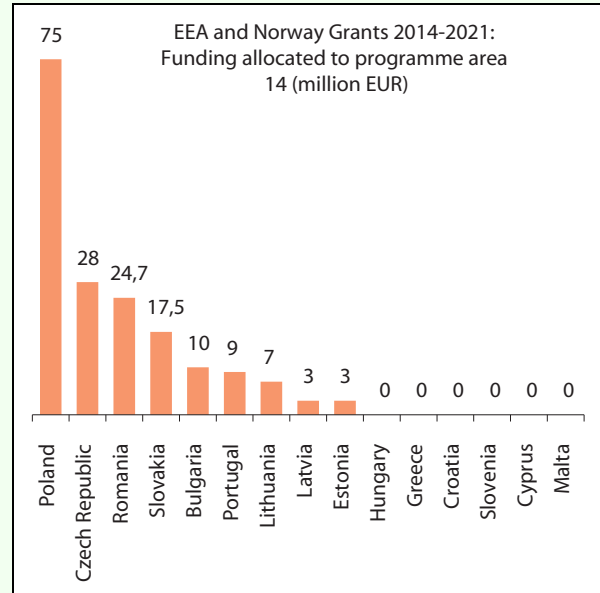


Figure 12.4 The EEA and Norway Grants for Programme Area 14 in the period 2014–2021, broken down by beneficiary country.

Source: The EEA and Norway Grants website



Figure 12.5 Young Guardians of Heritage.

The *Young Guardians of Heritage* project in Slovenia provides training in traditional crafts. This project receives funding through the EEA and Norway Grants and is being carried out in collaboration with the Museum Centre in Hordaland. Photo: Ingrid Aas

Biodiversity. The overall objective for this working group is to stop the loss of biodiversity, as well as contribute to sustainable use and reduced loss and fragmentation of natural habitats and cultural environments. Among other things, the working group will work to increase knowledge about the effects of climate change and climate change adaptation and contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Agenda 2030.

Nordic cooperation in the cultural environment sphere has great untapped potential; for example, on topics such as the circular economy, landscapes, attractive cities, the impacts of climate change, and climate change adaptation.

The Nordic countries have collaborated on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention for many years, through joint projects, Nordic initiatives, and in the work on the World Heritage Committee. In addition, the Nordic cultural heritage authorities meet regularly to discuss common challenges and solutions in the cultural environment sector.

The government is committed to continuing and strengthening the Nordic cooperation in the cultural environment sector and contributing to cultural heritage becoming an important premise in the work to achieve the Nordic Council of Ministers' vision for sustainability.

12.3 Follow-up

The government will

- work for an ambitious global policy in the cultural environment sector

This will in part be done by:

- prioritising efforts related to follow-up of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and cultural environments under pressure
- continuing efforts through the development aid funds to strengthen the management and protection of World Heritage globally
- prioritising Norwegian participation in the EU Cultural Heritage Forum

- be a driving force in implementing international conventions that help safeguard cultural environments

This will in part be done by:

- continuing the Norwegian priorities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- clarifying the distribution of responsibilities and the roles of the various actors related to the obligations in the first additional protocol to the Geneva Conventions, the Hague Convention and the Second Protocol

13 Economic and administrative consequences

The government wants everyone to have the opportunity to get involved in and assume responsibility for the cultural environment. It also wants to ensure that the cultural environment shall contribute to sustainable development and preserve a diversity of cultural environments.

In the Granavolden platform, the government states that it will further develop incentive schemes for the preservation of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the safeguarding of new finds so that future generations will also be able to enjoy important cultural monuments, sites and environments. Furthermore, it states that the government will strengthen the Cultural Heritage Fund so that more private owners of cultural monuments and sites can receive grants to restore properties deemed worthy of preservation.

The measures and instruments proposed in this white paper will contribute to expedient achievement of these goals.

As the various proposals are translated into concrete actions, the socioeconomic effects and any consequences for private and public parties

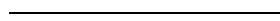
will be measured in accordance with the Instructions for official studies and reports. Through assessments of the impact of the use of instruments in specific cases, the government will ensure that the business sector, owners of cultural monuments and sites, and other stakeholders are not encumbered with an unreasonable burden.

The proposals presented in the white paper will be covered within the existing budget frameworks. The annual budgetary follow-up will depend on economic developments and the budget situation, among other things.

The Ministry of Climate and Environment

r e c o m m e n d s :

Recommendation dated 17 April 2020 from the Ministry of Climate and Environment “New goals in cultural environment policy – Involvement, sustainability and diversity” be submitted to the Storting.



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