

# COASTAL HERITAGE IN NORWAY

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# Threats to the coastal cultural heritage

## Depopulation an function-deprivation:

- Depopulation because of sosio-economic factors
- Stagnation and deprivation of coastal activities in the small communities



Cultural environment decays because of lack of activities and maintainance.

## Pressure on the cultural environment:

- Increased pressure to cultural assets in central areas and urban communities
- The coastal zone is attractive for building, recreation and tourism.
- New activities with special spatial needs arises, eg. fish farming.



Neglecting of tradional trades and activities and damage to the cultural environment

Stortingsmelding nr. 16, 2004 – 2005:

## Living with our Cultural Heritage

- Strengthen the measures regarding the coastal heritage
- Contribute to attractive places and living local communities
- Cooperate with the fishery- and coastal authorities on national level
- Increase the involvement of relevant partners and to get more coordinated management
- Projects which focus on outdoor-activities

# Status

- Preservation plan for selected coastal cultural sites/environments (1998)
- Preservation plan for lighthouses (2000)
- Ongoing processes for preservation of other sites/environments owned by the state/coastal authorities (fishing harbours, navigation installations, sites related to sea piloting)
- Preservation plans for ships
- National centres for ship preservation in Norway
- Programme for how to use cultural heritage as a resource for development
- Cooperation with national authorities for fishery- and coastal administration
- Nordic cooperation

# National centres for ship preservation in Norway

- STEEL: *Bredalsholmen dokk og fartøyvernssenter* - Kristiansand (south of Norway)
- WOOD: *Hardanger fartøyvernssenter* - Norheimsund (west of Norway)
- WOOD: *Nordnorsk fartøyvernssenter og båtmuseum* - Gratangen (north of Norway)

# Bredalsholmen



- Yearly grants
- Income through restoration projects
- Social institutions
- Increased trade activities, employment and tax-income

## National programme:

How to use cultural heritage as the the basis for creating new assets ?

- First phase: 2006-2010
- Second phase?
- Elements of the programme:
  - 11 pilot projects
  - Regional network
  - Nationwide network
  - Follow-up research
- Budget



# The aim of the programme

How can cultural heritage being used as a resource in societal development by

- using cultural heritage for the maximum benefit of the population, business and industry, the local communities and the regions,
- taking better care of the cultural heritage
- developing and spreading knowledge about the cultural heritage as a resource

# Pilot projects

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage has selected 11 pilot projects from among seventy applications. 6 pilot projects is more or less connected to challenge of how to use coastal culture as a resource for development.

- The fishing village Hamningberg in the eastern part of Finnmark
- Nordland: Lofoten og Vega archipelagos
- The Atlantic road: Bud – Kristiansund in Møre- og Romsdal
- Pearls of the North Sea Trail in Hordaland
- Porto Franco - Kristiansand's cultural free port, Vest-Agder
- Net work project: Traditional Norwegian fish

# Hamingberg in eastern Finnmark The municipality of Båtsfjord



# The fishing village of Hamningberg



- Acceptable agreements
- Balanced development
- To proceed with care

# Atlantic Road: Bud - Kristiansund





## Atlantic Road – Bud – Kristiansund

- Touristpotential
- Many stakeholders
- Framework



# North sea trails



- Cultural monument trail
- Network of old traffic routes
- Culturally based trade and activities
- Arts as a motivation factor

# Norwegian traditional fish

- Trade mark
- Increase the use of traditional fish and fish products
- Safeguard the handicraft
- Brand creation and enterprise development
- Restoration of buildings and maintenance of the landscape





# Porto Franco – Kristiansand's cultural free port



- Fleet of preserved ships
- Part of the living traffic port
- Promotion of maritime cultural history
- Culturally based trades and activities

# Lofoten and Vega arcipelagos in Nordland



# The first experiences

1. To define the projects
2. What's in it for me?
3. Synergy effects – Attractivity
4. Innovation
5. Challenge for sector authorities: Structural perspective
6. Eco tourism principles
7. Cultural environment has its own independent values

# National action plan for coastal heritage

- St.meld 16
- Action plan
- National conference
- Cooperation within the national programme – Creating new assets
- Stories on coastal Norway

# *Cooperation related to conservation of the nordic coastal heritage*

- The cultural environment in the landscape
- Historic coastal culture –  
a resource for today, 2004
- New project ?

