

**Røros Mining Town and the Circumference**  
**Norwegian Nomination 2009 for extension of WHS Røros Mining Town**

**Management Framework  
and Plans**

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# 1 From the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town to Røros Mining Town and the Circumference

This document explains the framework for the management of the proposed extension of the world heritage area. It deals with the plans for the next few years. These will be elaborated on and expanded if the World Heritage Committee decides to accept the proposal for the extension. The document will then be replaced by a second generation management plan for the management of the outstanding universal value of Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

## 1.1 World Heritage – the most outstanding cultural and natural heritage sites

The Norwegian World Heritage Sites represent the most outstanding cultural and natural heritage in Norway and form part of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. World Heritage constitutes irreplaceable assets – not only for the individual country but for all of mankind. The management of these values is therefore of importance for every human being. It is our responsibility to ensure that these values are also passed on to future generations.

The Norwegian government wants the Norwegian World Heritage Sites to be a beacon for best practice within cultural and natural heritage management, both nationally and internationally. (*Report no. 16 to the Storting (2004-2005), Living with our Cultural Heritage; Verdifulle opplevelser. Nasjonal strategi for reiselivsnæringen (Valuable experiences – National strategy for the tourism industry), Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2007.*)

## 1.2 Statement of Intent

In connection with the application for the extension of the world heritage area, the following bodies are in agreement on the key points given below: the municipalities of Røros, Holtålen, Engerdal, Os, and Tolga, the county authorities of Sør-Trøndelag and Hedmark, the Sámi Parliament, the County Governors of Sør-Trøndelag and Hedmark, the Directorate for Nature Management, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of the Environment.

- *The objective of the nomination of Røros Mining Town and the Circumference as a World Heritage Site is to preserve the cultural heritage and cultural landscape in order to show why the mining town was established here and how the community functioned and developed.*
- *The historic characteristics, qualities and traditions shall be the foundation and driving force for the development of both business activities and the community as well as of cultural initiatives and good living conditions.*
- *The mining town shall be preserved as a living urban community without diminishing its special qualities.*
- *The cultural landscapes – industrial, agrarian and Sámi – shall be preserved and shall be the foundation of living communities.*
- *Røros and the Circumference shall be managed in accordance with national legislation. Norway's goal for its World Heritage Sites are that they shall stand out as examples of «best practice» in the field of cultural heritage and nature management, and in the promotion of the World Heritage Convention.*

## **Cooperation**

*It is our common responsibility to ensure that cultural heritage sites, cultural landscapes and the natural environment are preserved and safeguarded. It is also our common responsibility to ensure that business activities can be carried out and developed without encroaching on the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site. The municipalities and the relevant authorities at county and state level will assume this responsibility as representatives of the Norwegian state.*

*A mutual understanding of the various parties' spheres of interest is of key importance for this cooperation.*

*A cooperation council shall be established in which all levels of management are represented. The council shall ensure uniform treatment of World Heritage in the area, and shall initiate the development and exploitation of world heritage status for the benefit of the entire Circumference.*

***If the extended world heritage area is inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List, Norway undertakes to ensure that the values in the area are preserved.***

This statement has been discussed and approved at a political level and has been adopted by the relevant bodies. It will form the basis for all further management of the outstanding universal value of Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

## 1.3 The World Heritage Convention

The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris on 16 November 1972. The Convention entered into force on 17 December 1975 and Norway ratified it on 12 May 1977. Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention define what is meant by cultural and natural heritage.

The purpose of the Convention is to secure and develop the most outstanding elements of mankind's common cultural and natural heritage by ensuring that the international community as a whole participates in the protection of this heritage by granting collective assistance that serves as an important supplement to the protective measures that each nation implements.

185 State Parties have acceded to the Convention as of November 2008.

## 1.4 Extension of the world heritage area - history

### 1.4.1. ICOMOS Norway. Evaluation 1993

At the request of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, ICOMOS Norway conducted an evaluation of the management of Røros Mining Town as World Heritage in 1993. In its summary of the evaluation, ICOMOS made several recommendations, including the following:

*The possibility should be considered of defining a larger industrial landscape area (the Circumference) of which the «Bergstad» is an organic part as a World Heritage Site: Røros Bergstad and its Circumference.*

### 1.4.2. Project: Delimitation, protection and management of Røros World Heritage Site

Based on ICOMOS Norway's 1993 evaluation, the project on the delimitation, protection and management of Røros World Heritage Site was started as a cooperation between the county authority of Sør-Trøndelag, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Røros municipality. The county authority of Hedmark, and the

municipalities of Tolga, Os, Engerdal, Tydal and Holtålen were also heavily involved in the project. The Directorate for Nature Management and the County Governors of Hedmark were represented on the Board of the project.

The final report on the project concluded that:

*The World Heritage Site should be extended, and we also recommend the selection of cultural heritage sites and cultural landscapes which in our view form a natural part of such an extension. We would therefore recommend that efforts be made in the appropriate fora to promote this extension. We propose the Circumference as a buffer zone for the area.*

#### 1.4.3. ICOMOS Norway. Evaluation 2003

A different ICOMOS Norway group undertook a new evaluation of the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town in 2003.

The group called for the follow-up of some of ICOMOS» recommendations from 1993, such as:

- the delimitation of absolute boundaries for the world heritage area
- a statement on the outstanding universal value of the Property

#### 1.4.4. Work on the extension after 2003

After the evaluation of Røros Mining Town in 2003, the work on the extension of the world heritage area focused on the collection of further documentation and supporting material, the delimitation question and contact with the municipalities, the county authorities and other public administrative bodies and communication networks.

As part of the work on the extension of the world heritage area, the following reports on the cultural heritage values in the area have been compiled:

- *Prosjekt «Avgrensning, vern og forvaltning av verdensarv Røros» - Sluttrapport (Anker 2001)* (Project on the delimitation, protection and management of the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town).
- *Scærtrekk ved kobberverksdrifta ca. 1630-1890 (Jordet 2003)* (Distinctive features of operations at the copper works, from approximately 1630 to 1890). The report deals with relations between the Røros Copper Works and the rural settlements in Nordøsterdal. This forms part of the project mentioned above.
- *Naturverdier i Circumferensen (Naturitas as 2007)* (Values in the natural environment in the Circumference). This deals with the natural environment and the work on protection inside the Circumference pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act. Protection of the watercourses also plays a central role in this report.
- *Det samiske perspektivet i verdensarven Røros (Fjellheim 2007)* (The Sámi perspective in the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town). This deals with the importance of the Sámi and Sámi reindeer husbandry for the community at Røros throughout the period from the establishment of the copper works to the present time.
- *Vurdering av Rørosgruvene som kulturminner (Berg 2007)* (The evaluation of the mines at Røros as cultural heritage). This focuses on placing the mines in the cultural heritage complex formed by the historic mines as a whole, including the mining town of Røros.
- Arne Espelund: *Fra berggrunn og jordsmonn i Rørostraktom* (ISBN 82-996953-0-9) (From rock and earth in the Røros region). A general presentation of mining and metallurgy in the Røros

region. The book is based on a report compiled for the Directorate for Cultural Heritage that has been considerably expanded.

- *Bergstaden - en kulturhistorisk steds- og landskapsanalyse (Fjæran 2006)* (Røros - a cultural-historic analysis of town and landscape). This shows the gradual growth of the mining town and analyses the different values in the area as a basis for planning.
- *Utvidelse av verdensarvområdet på Røros - Arbeidsnotat fra «omegnsgruppa», (Anker og Andresen) juni-07* (Extension of the world heritage area at Røros - memorandum from the «extension group», (Anker and Andresen), June 2007).
- *Forurensningssituasjonen ved gruver og smeltehytter innenfor Circumferensen - Rørosfeltet* (Iversen 2008) (Pollution situation at mines and smelters inside the Circumference - the Røros field). Memorandum.

In autumn 2007, Dr Jukka Jokilehto visited Røros at the invitation of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. The purpose of the visit was to advise the Directorate on the delimitation of the extension of the world heritage area.

In his report of 27 September 2007, Dr Jokilehto recommended the establishment of a world heritage area sufficiently large to include all the most important elements that show how Røros Mining Town functioned. The area ought to consist of the wooden town and the surroundings of the smelter in Røros, the grazing and agricultural landscapes round the town, parts of the transport routes and waterways, and the large mining areas around Stortvart and the Nord-gruvene mines.

The advice given by Dr Jokilehto has mainly been followed.

## 1.5 Outstanding Universal Value

The following proposed statement on the Outstanding Universal Value of the extension of the world heritage area is included in the nomination document:

The World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference comprises a unique mining town, established in 1646, built entirely of wood, and surrounded by a cultural landscape that shows in an outstanding and almost complete manner how the mining operations, transport and way of life had to be adapted to the requirements of the natural environment - the mountain plains, the cold climate, the remote location without roads and with marginal growth conditions for forests and agriculture. On this basis a unique culture developed that has disappeared in part, but outstanding testimony of its existence has been preserved

**The outstanding universal value is linked to:**

- **Røros Mining Town, already inscribed on the World Heritage List**
- **the cultural landscape of the urban agriculture with the plots of land surrounding the town and the summer grazing farms and summer residences situated in uncultivated land close to the town**
- **the industrial cultural landscape with traces of all phases of mining operations**
- **the cultural landscape containing traces of transport systems such as old roads, transport routes, and cableways**
- **the first power station.**

**The outstanding universal value is supported and supplemented by the cultural landscape in the buffer zone which illustrates the same elements and thereby explains the extent of mining operations and the significance of these for the entire Røros region.**

**Also included are:**

- **hamlets and built-up areas that grew up in conjunction with the mines and smelters**
- **cultural landscapes marked by the production of charcoal**
- **transport systems with water slides for the floating of timber**
- **Sámi cultural landscapes.**

The totality of the preserved individual elements provides an almost complete picture of how the mining town functioned and will be safeguarded by the management of Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

## 1.6 Geographical delimitation

The World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference consists of three areas that all lie within the Circumference: Røros Mining Town and its cultural landscapes, the Femundshytta smelter, and one of the winter transport routes. The remaining areas of the Circumference are proposed as a buffer zone. The Circumference is the area of privileges granted to Røros Copper Works by King Christian IV in 1646. The area is demarcated by a circle with a radius of 45.2 kilometres (approximately four «old Norwegian miles») from its centre at Old Storwartz mine.

**Røros Mining Town and cultural landscapes** include the previously inscribed Røros Mining Town and the whole sweep of landscape in which the town is located. Adjoining this we find: to the north an area up to the Storwartz and Olavsgruva mines; to the northwest a continuous area from Bergstaden to Sundet, the Orvos and the Nordgruvfeltet field with the King's Mine, Christianus Sextus and Muggruva mines. To the southeast Hådalen is included in the area connected to the Winter Transport Route.

Within the area lies the old Mining Town with the smelter, and also the most important mines that were the basis for the founding of the town, the urban agriculture close to the town with plots of land and summer grazing farms as well as a few farms and the summer residences of the bourgeoisie. In addition the Kuråsfossen power station and the home of the writer Johan Falkberget at Ratvolden are located here.

### **Femundshytta**

The area includes the industrial cultural landscape (relict cultural landscape) with the actual ruins of the smelting house, the foundations of houses, slagheaps, roasting places etc. together with the remains of dams along the Butjønnbekken stream. Femundshytta represents the remote smelters that were established over the course of time as the timber in the area close to the Røros smelter was exhausted. It has been chosen because it remains as a ruin in a landscape that possesses its own strong qualities and that bears little sign of recent encroachments.

### **The Winter Transport Route from Tufsingdal to Røros**

The communities that grew up around the mining operations and the smelters were very dependent on transport. Ore, charcoal, firewood etc. had to be transported to the mines and smelters. The copper had to be transported to Trondheim and foodstuffs from both north and south to Røros and the other mining communities. Most of the transport took place in the wintertime, and on frozen rivers and lakes when this was possible. The winter transport route that is chosen exemplifies this traffic. The route crosses the Circumference at Tufsingdal and then continues over Holla and Lake Korsjøen to Røros. The



route traverses a beautiful and almost untouched natural and cultural landscape. It was used to transport charcoal and timber to Røros, and continued on to the small settlements on the Swedish side of the border, and to Falun. Naturally there are few indications of the route in the landscape, but it is marked by the presence of the large farms of Holla and Korsjø that provided stables and overnight accommodation for travellers.

### **The Buffer Zone**

The Circumference represents a theoretical boundary of the area of privileges that has never been marked in the terrain. In the letter of privileges of 1646, Røros Copper Works was granted privileges inside a circumference of four «miles» from the Storwartz mines. However, at this time the length of a mile was somewhat uncertain, and this varied in Norway and Denmark. Towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a Norwegian mile was set at 11.3 kilometres by today's standards. However, there was still uncertainty as to where the border was located due to the inadequacy of the map base at the time, and this led to continual discussions. The Circumference now delimited in the proposal for a buffer zone is calculated as having a radius of four «old Norwegian miles», i.e. 45.2 kilometres with the centre of the circle at the Old Storwartz mine.

The Circumference has high values in terms of the natural environment while at the same time there are traces of activities linked to Røros Copper Works in almost the entire area. The Circumference is a part of Røros' history, and the cultural heritage sites are physical reminders that amplify the history related by Røros and the other areas. Together they constitute a totality in which Røros Mining Town has been the driving force that has stamped its mark on the entire area while being completely dependent on the resources provided by the Circumference (and in areas far beyond).

The concept of the buffer zone is unfamiliar in Norwegian public administration but is part of the World Heritage system. UNESCO wishes World Heritage Sites to be surrounded by a buffer zone to secure the Outstanding Universal Value over and above what is possible in the World Heritage area itself. The buffer zone can also contain elements that are functionally important as support for the core area. (The buffer zone *«should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection»*. Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, paragraph 104.) The functional attributes that link the Property and the Circumference are so strong that they have provided a basis for nominating the Circumference as a buffer zone.

Of particular interest in the buffer zone are:

- The transport systems along the Femund and Hådal watercourses, including the timber slides in the Langtjønnå watercourse
- Feragsgrenda hamlet
- The Glomma river between the outlets of Aursunden and Orvos. The Glomma's passage through valleys from Sundet and south through Os and Tolga including Tolga centre
- Gammelalmanneveien road on the west bank of the Glomma river
- The Gruvåsen area
- The passage of the Rugla and Gaula rivers through valleys, including the Killingdal plant and the Eidet smelter
- Raudhåmmårn ridge
- The Narjordet area

Large parts of the buffer zone have long been used for reindeer husbandry by the Sámi. Even today approximately 12,000 reindeer use the area as winter pastures. Historical traces of the activities of the Southern Sámi are found over most of the Circumference.

## 1.7 Land ownership

### **Røros Mining Town and the Circumference**

#### **Town and Cultural Landscape**

Most of the area is privately owned. Some important sites are owned by the municipality. On the occasion of the bankruptcy of Røros Copper Works in 1977, the government purchased Malmplassen square with the smelting house, buildings and the slagheaps, as well as the Storwartz mining field. The purpose of the purchase was to safeguard the cultural heritage value of the properties and to support the establishment of a museum on the site (cf. section 2b History and Development). Today, Malmplassen square functions as a key venue for major events at Røros and is currently owned by the state, represented by the Ministry of the Environment.

#### **Femundshytta smelter**

The industrial cultural landscape is privately owned, and forms part of the only farm left on the site.

#### **The Winter Transport Route**

The winter transport route from Tufsingdal valley to the town of Røros passes mainly over lakes that are part of government land. The route also passes over some privately owned ground.

#### **The Buffer Zone**

The buffer zone comprises large mountain areas that are government-owned or locally-owned common land. The other areas are mostly privately owned.

## 1.8 Geology, watercourses and the wilderness

The northern and western parts of the Circumference belong to the Trondheim Cover, which mainly consists of calcite-rich phyllite, mica schist, slate and gneiss. The mining activities in the Circumference were mainly associated with this area.

Inside the Circumference we can find the sources of two of Scandinavia's largest watercourses: the Glomma river and Lake Femunden with the Trysil/Klara and Göta rivers.

Several hydro-electric power stations have been built along the Glomma river from Lake Aursunden and southwards, but the Trysil-Femund watercourse is permanently protected against hydro-electric power development on the Norwegian side of the border.

A point worth mentioning is that the Glomma watercourse and the Femund-Trysil watercourse are physically and biologically linked through the canal and timber slides between Femunden and Feragen, built by Røros Copper Works in the period from 1715 to 1762. Both the Glomma and Gaula rivers are still strongly affected by the run-off of heavy metals from the mining operations of Røros Copper Works.

Approximately 600 km<sup>2</sup> of wilderness (more than five kilometres from a road or other major technical encroachment) are to be found inside the limits of the Circumference. If the neighbouring areas in Sweden are included (Rogen Nature Reserve), this area is doubled.

## 1.9 The municipalities

The World Heritage Site, Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, is situated in the municipalities of Røros, Os, Holtålen and Engerdal. Furthermore the buffer zone includes areas in Røros, Os, Tolga, Engerdal, Tynset and Midtre Gauldal. Five municipalities participate actively in the world heritage work and have signed the Statement of Intent. The municipalities of Tynset and Midtre Gauldal form part of the buffer

zone with the small mountain areas that are included in the Forollhogna National Park. In the northeastern part of the Circumference we find Tydal municipality. The municipal authorities have decided that they do not wish the relevant areas within the municipality to be given buffer zone status, and they therefore no longer participate in the world heritage work.

The table below provides data on the participating municipalities. Only parts of the municipalities are included in the world heritage area or the buffer zone.

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Inhabitants (2006)</b>	<b>Key business activities</b>
Røros	1956	5670	Public sector administration, industry, trade and service industries, tourism
Holtålen	1209	2070	Public sector administration, agriculture, industry
Os	1040	2080	Public sector administration, agriculture, industry
Tolga	1122	1700	Public sector administration, agriculture, trade and service industries
Engerdal	2197	1455	Public sector administration, agriculture, trade and service industries, tourism

Røros has enjoyed a lengthy period with a stable population that has increased only slightly. In Os the population has remained stable while in the three other municipalities there has been a slight decline in population over a prolonged period of time.

# 2 Management framework

## 2.1 Purpose of the management plan

The management plan for the world heritage values is based on the view that the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference is the joint responsibility of all parties involved, represented by five municipalities, two county authorities, the Sámi Parliament and the Norwegian Government.

The plan shall form the foundation of a unified and consistent management of the world heritage values found inside «Røros Mining Town and the Circumference», and serve to fulfil the Government's goal that the Norwegian World Heritage Sites shall appear as examples of best practice in the field of cultural heritage management.

For the *authorities responsible for management*, the plan shall lay down guidelines for planning, case processing and the use of financial, legal and educational measures enacted in the world heritage area, and for the dissemination of information about the site.

For *NGOs, educational institutions and the business sector*, the plan shall serve as a guide to methods for the safeguarding and strengthening of the outstanding universal value of the Property.

## 2.2 Charters/Conventions/Policies

Below is a list of international charters and conventions that are regarded as binding for the management of the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference:

- The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) UNESCO
- The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural heritage (2003) UNESCO
- International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (The Venice Charter-1964) ICOMOS
- The charter of Historic gardens (The Florence charter -1981) ICOMOS
- Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas (The Washington Charter - 1987) ICOMOS
- Charter for the protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990) ICOMOS
- International cultural tourism charter (1999) ICOMOS
- Charter on the built vernacular heritage (1999) ICOMOS
- Principles for the preservation of historic timber structures (1999) ICOMOS
- Principles for the analyses, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage (2003) ICOMOS

## 2.3 Legislation

### 2.3.1. The Planning and Building Act

The Planning and Building Act is the key legislative act for the preservation of the unity as well as the details in the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

In the context of world heritage, the Planning and Building Act is an instrument for:

- establishing long-term goals and strategies for the management of natural environments, cultural heritage sites, historic environments and landscapes.
- coordinating interests related to landscapes, the protection of the environment and of cultural heritage and other sectors in the context of regional and municipal planning.

- clarifying the long-term status of interests related to landscapes, protection of the environment and the preservation of cultural heritage comprised by regional and municipal land-use plans.
- investigating the consequences for landscapes and interests related to the protection of the environment and of cultural heritage associated with the municipal land-use plans, local zoning plans and major development projects.
- regulating the manner in which specific natural environment and cultural heritage sites and the landscape are being used and maintained through municipal development and land-use plans, local zoning plans and building plans, with appurtenant provisions for preservation, alterations, new construction and use.
- regulating casework practices in municipal and county authorities.

The most prominent sections for management of the World Heritage Sites are:

Section 19	County-level planning
Section 20	Municipal-level planning
Section 25-6	Zoning provisions for special areas
Section 74-2	Planning solutions and appearance (the «aesthetic requirements» section)
Section 93	Projects requiring application or permission

The Act strongly emphasizes early involvement in order to safeguard natural and cultural values in an appropriate manner. If a superior level of authority decides that the municipality has failed to address national cultural heritage interests in its planning process, it can raise objections to the plan. In this situation, the matter must be finally settled by the Ministry of the Environment. This provision acts as a safeguard to ensure appropriate consideration of world heritage values.

### 2.3.2. The Cultural Heritage Act

The purpose of the Act is to protect ancient monuments and historic environments with their characteristics and variations as part of Norwegian cultural heritage and identity, and as components of a unified management of the environment. When decisions are made pursuant to other legislative acts, but with an impact on interests related to resources represented by cultural heritage, emphasis should be put on the purposes of the Cultural Heritage Act.

Cultural heritage sites pre-dating 1537 are automatically protected, irrespective of whether they are archaeological sites, ruins or intact buildings. The same applies to Sámi cultural sites older than 100 years. An automatically protected security zone of five metres is in effect around an automatically protected cultural heritage site. Before starting any kind of project, the initiating party is obligated to clarify whether the project will impinge on automatically protected cultural heritage sites. Intact buildings dating from the period 1537-1649 are likewise automatically protected.

Following a comprehensive consultation procedure among relevant private bodies and public authorities, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage may issue protection orders for cultural heritage sites regardless of their age and including the surrounding area. The protection of the surrounding area should serve to safeguard the effect of the protected site in the landscape and to protect any associated scientific interest. Specific provisions are established for each separate protection order.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the county authorities can issue temporary protection orders with immediate effect if cultural heritage sites of national importance face risk of damage or obliteration. The initiation of proceedings for permanent protection is subsequently considered. A small number of municipalities have also been granted this authority, and Røros municipality is one of them.

Entire historic environments are protected according to a decision by the King in Council.

The Act safeguards cultural monuments and sites from the earliest times with no limit in time up to the present. Application for permission is required for all kinds of projects that impinge on protected sites. The authority to grant exemption from the protection order is divided between the county authorities and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage. All decisions may be appealed to a superior authority.

### 2.3.3. The Nature Conservation Act

Large tracts of the area inside the Circumference are protected pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act as national parks (Sections 3 and 4), protected landscapes (Sections 5 and 6) or nature reserves (Sections 8 and 9).

As of 2008, a total of 35 areas inside the Circumference are protected pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act.

The Nature Conservation Act and its appurtenant regulations are mainly enforced by the Directorate for Nature Management and the County Governors.

### 2.3.4. Other relevant acts

A number of other legislative acts contain provisions that can serve to protect and develop the world heritage values. These include:

- The Land Act
- The Forestry Act
- The Water Resources Act
- Act relating to regulations of watercourses
- Act relating to the prevention of fire etc.
- The Pollution Control Act
- Act relating to mountain areas etc.
- The Nature Inspectorate Act

## 2.4 Planning status

### 2.4.1. Røros Mining Town with cultural landscapes

#### **Land-use plan for Røros town centre (1994)**

The fringe areas of the town are covered by the «Land-Use Plan for Røros Town Centre» of 1994. The plan sets stringent limitations on activities, and has constituted a key instrument for the preservation of the cultural landscape surrounding the present world heritage site.

#### **The conservation area plan for Røros town centre (1980)**

The centre of Røros with its wooden houses is currently managed in accordance with the zoning plan from 1980. The plan is based on section 25-6 of the Planning and Building Act, Special areas, and its main purpose is to preserve the area as cultural heritage. The plan comprises strict regulations pertaining to the preservation of buildings and street patterns. The plan has proven to be an appropriate instrument for the conservation of world heritage values since the nomination in 1980.

#### **The conservation area plan for the Småsetran area, with maintenance plan (1989)**

Inside the Property, the conservation area plan for the Småsetran area from 1989 is in effect, with an appurtenant maintenance plan. The plan is a governmental zoning plan adopted in accordance with section 25-6 of the Planning and Building Act for purposes of protecting cultural and natural heritage. The plan is an appropriate management document for the preservation of the world heritage values in the Småsetran area.

### **Kvitsanden protected landscape (2004)**

The Kvitsanden protected landscape is located inside the Property, and was protected pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act in 2004. The purpose of the protection is to preserve the traces from the ice age and the landscape formations in the area.

### **Governmentally protected recreational area at Lake Doktortjønn**

The area around Lake Doktortjønn has been purchased by the Ministry of the Environment to be used for recreational purposes. The area forms a *valuable part of the fringe zone around the mining town*.

### **Regulated recreational area along the Hitterelva river from Malmplassen square to Sjøbakken**

The area on both sides of the Hitterelva river between Malmplassen square and Sjøbakken is regulated as a recreational area.

*Within the Town and Cultural Landscapes, a total of 42 properties including 102 buildings and installations have been protected pursuant to Section 15 of the Cultural Heritage Act.*

### **New land-use plan for Røros town centre**

A new municipal land-use plan for Røros town centre is currently being formulated, and was sent on a final hearing round in the autumn of 2008. The purpose of the plan is to strengthen the position of the cultural and natural heritage values as resources for practical use and to facilitate development of areas for new construction, while safeguarding the preservation values. In the section «Key principles for Røros», the relationship between the plan and World Heritage is described in the following manner:

- The municipal land-use plan shall safeguard long-term management and use of the areas and the natural environment and cultural heritage sites.
- Common industrial, cultural heritage and natural environment sites shall be preserved as a resource for daily use, and as a basis for knowledge, experience and sustainable cultural, social and economic growth.
- Røros shall to the greatest possible extent be protected through use, with opportunities for development and innovation based on values from its cultural history.
- As a World Heritage Site, Røros has a particular responsibility towards the international community.
- As a World Heritage Site, Røros shall follow best practices with regard to the management of the cultural and natural heritage.
- The municipal land-use plan comprises analyses of locations and landscapes in light of their cultural history as well as management plans, key principles and topical analyses.
- The municipal management plan shall be continued and elaborated in detail with regard to the town centre.
- The municipal land-use plan is part of the municipal planning framework, and takes precedence over previous zoning plans and building plans to the extent that these are in conflict with the content of the municipal land-use plan.

The Storvartz field and the Nordgruvfeltet field are located inside ANR areas with a ban on construction imposed by the land-use plan for Røros municipality. The same applies to Mølmannsdalen valley, the areas

on the north side of Hitterdalen valley, the Vola area and the areas west of the Glomma river between Skårhammardalen valley/Sundbakken and Orvos, as well as the areas along the Orva river up to the Nordgruvefeltet mining field and the Muggruva mine.

These areas are attractive for the construction of holiday homes. The ANR status provides sufficient authority to the municipality with regard to the management of the world heritage values in the area.

An area around and between Upper and Lower Storwartz is regulated as a recreational area and is owned by the Ministry of the Environment.

#### 2.4.2. The Femundshytta smelter

The Femundshytta smelter is located within an area currently designated as an ANR area (area for agriculture, nature and recreation), with a general ban on new construction. There are major world heritage values to be found in this area, but they are not exposed to development pressure.

#### 2.4.3. The Winter Transport Route

This proposed extension to the Property is located within areas currently designated as ANR areas, with a general ban on new construction imposed by the municipal land-use plans for Røros and Os municipalities. The world heritage values in these areas are currently not subject to pressure for further development.

#### 2.4.4. The Buffer Zone

In the context of planning, most of the areas inside the Circumference are categorized as ANR areas, with a general ban on new construction. This categorization provides an opportunity to municipal and regional authorities to protect the world heritage values in the event of pressure for development from parties who wish to undertake construction.

Important segments of the areas are protected pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act, including two national parks, 23 nature reserves and ten protected landscapes that all are completely or partly located inside the Circumference. (See Annex 1: Maps)

With the exception of the main watercourse of the Glomma river, the watercourses inside the Circumference are permanently protected against development of hydroelectric power. These watercourses are comprised by the National Guidelines for Protected Watercourses, which provides special protection for cultural and natural heritage values, beyond the provisions associated with the ANR areas as defined by the Planning and Building Act.

The historical part of Tolga town centre is designated a conservation area pursuant to Section 25-6 of the Planning and Building Act.

A joint county-level land-use plan for Hedmark and Sør-Trøndelag counties will be formulated, comprising the Circumference as well as the mining activities outside its boundaries. Planning work was initiated in October 2008.

## 2.5 Authorities responsible for management

The Planning and Building Act serves mostly as an instrument for the municipalities. As advisory authorities and bodies of appeal, the county authorities, the County Governors, the reindeer husbandry authorities, the Sámi Parliament and the Directorate of Mining also have key roles in the management of the area.



## **The municipalities**

The municipalities inside the area of the Circumference cooperate on a number of issues.

In terms of management of the world heritage values, their most prominent tasks are associated with planning pursuant to the Planning and Building Act, protection and administration of cultural heritage, management and protection of the natural environment, management of agriculture and education and training.

Røros municipality employs a cultural heritage manager.

All five municipalities employ specialized municipal planners (Tolga and Os municipalities share one position).

Røros, Tolga, Holtålen and Engerdal municipalities employ specialized managers/consultants for cultural affairs.

Os and Holtålen municipalities employ specialized managers for protection of the environment.

Røros municipality employs a specialized manager for natural resources, who also acts on behalf of the Nature Inspectorate in the Femundsmarka National Park, in the Sølendet Nature Reserve and the other nature reserves and protected landscapes inside the municipality.

All municipalities have separate offices for management of land and forestry.

## **The county authorities**

Both Sør-Trøndelag and Hedmark county authorities have separate departments employing skilled personnel for protection of cultural heritage, nature management and planning. Both county authorities devote close follow-up to the world heritage area in their planning and casework.

## **Directorate for Cultural Heritage**

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage employs a number of specialists in the fields of protection of cultural heritage sites and planning, who have intimate familiarity with the world heritage area. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage has at its disposal a separate item in the state budget for purposes of protection of the world heritage areas.

In terms of public administration, the provisions of the Cultural Heritage Act are enforced by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the county authorities. Røros municipality has been empowered to enact temporary protection if cultural heritage values are threatened (Section 22 no. 4).

In accordance with the Cultural Heritage Act, authority pertaining to the Sámi cultural heritage sites has been delegated to the Sámi Parliament, represented by its regional department at Snåsa.

The Nature Conservation Act is mainly enforced by the County Governors. At Forollhogna National Park enforcement authority has been delegated to the municipalities.

# 3 Research and documentation

## 3.1 Research

The needs and opportunities for research within World Heritage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference are considerable. The extensive archive material from the Røros Copper Works that has been preserved, the economic significance of the cultural heritage sites, the change in the authenticity of the buildings over time, the knowledge and attitudes of the inhabitants in respect of World Heritage etc., are some of the key topics that have been the subject of research.

A great deal of research has been conducted into the World Heritage Site, and overviews can be found at the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU), at the Røros Museum and at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU).

The Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) has carried out research and development projects on the run-off of metals at most of the important mining areas in the region and in particular at the Nordgruve and Stortvartz fields with the Hitterelva river.

The nomination of World Heritage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference provides the opportunity to establish a research programme to monitor the development of World Heritage over a long period of time, and to find answers to factors other than those examined through the monitoring schemes of public administration

## 3.2 Documentation

### **Archive database**

UNESCO sets requirements as to documentation of World Heritage in respect of management and scientific work as well as research and communication activities. Today documentation on World Heritage is spread over many different areas, in both the private and public sectors. The main documentation is found in the archive of the Røros Copper Works, preserved in the regional state archives in Trondheim and at Røros Museum. In addition a number of public archives are kept by the municipalities and county authorities as well as by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the National Archives.

### **Buildings and plants**

Both the ICOMOS evaluations and the project on delimitation, protection and management point out the need for a more detailed description than that currently available of buildings and plants within the world heritage area.

Prior to the Outbuildings Project over 400 outbuildings were registered and their condition evaluated. Through this project, craftsmen document the condition of the buildings before and after restoration.

At Småsetran all the properties with their buildings and cultural landscape have been documented and a ten-year monitoring cycle has been established to register change.

The Røros and Nordøsterdal Museums possess documentation on parts of the buildings and plants in the area they are responsible for.

# 4 Information and skills

## 4.1 Dissemination of information

Report no. 16 to the Storting (2004-2005), *Living with our cultural heritage*, states the following about the dissemination of information on cultural heritage:

*«The Government wishes to increase the role of our cultural heritage as a social and financial resource. This goal implies new demands on the dissemination of information and bringing the cultural heritage sites to life. Emphasis should be placed on showing good examples of how cultural heritage sites and historic environments can be put to use in new contexts. This dissemination of information should address all groups of the population.»*

Inside the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference we find many institutions and organizations that impart information on the world heritage. Municipalities, county authorities and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage also have similar responsibilities that are exercised in various manners.

### 4.1.1. The museums

The museums in the world heritage area have long traditions of disseminating information about the history of Røros Copper Works and the cultural history associated with the emergence of the mining town, the mines, social development in the region in general and its cultural characteristics in particular.

#### **Røros museum**

The fields of responsibility for Røros Museum are mining history, building conservation, the cultural history of the Southern Sámi and the World Heritage. The museum is also responsible for providing expert advice and guidance to local museums at the county level.

Røros Museum manages cultural heritage sites on behalf of the Ministry of the Environment and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, as well as the properties of Røros Historical Society and the Friends of the Olavsgruva Mine, together with its own properties.

Røros Museum maintains a comprehensive permanent exhibition illustrating the mining activities of Røros Copper Works, and the net-based display «World Heritage Røros – an introduction» presents the mining town and the activities within the Circumference. ([www.worldheritageroros.no](http://www.worldheritageroros.no))

Røros Museum is currently examining the possibility of establishing a world heritage centre in association with the museum.

Røros Museum has approximately 50 000 visitors annually to its sites at the Smelting House, the Olavsgruva mine and Sleggveien road.

#### **Nordøsterdal Museum foundation**

Nordøsterdal Museum foundation is the regional museum with responsibility for the operation and management of nine local departments in addition to the Museum Centre at Ramsmoen.

In the context of the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, the foundation is responsible for the Dølmutunet/Sætersgård site at Tolga, Os Museum with the Oddentunet site at Narjordet and Vingelen Church and School Museum.

The Nordøsterdal Museum foundation possesses outstanding competence in the field of curatorship and dissemination of information, and will act as an important provider of information on the world heritage values in Hedmark county.

The Nordøsterdal Museum foundation cooperates with Røros Museum on a number of issues. An intensification of this cooperation will be natural in the context of the world heritage.

### **Falkberget/Ratvolden**

The former home of the writer Johan Falkberget at Ratvolden currently functions as an independent museum unit, which is owned and operated by Røros municipality. Johan Falkberget's novels constitute one of the main channels for illustration of the human and social conditions associated with Røros Copper Works. The inclusion of Ratvolden in Røros Museum is currently being drafted.

### **The «Fjell-Ljom» Press Museum**

The «Fjell-Ljom» Press Museum was opened in 1986 following widespread efforts on the part of enthusiasts, and contains a unique item of cultural history in the form of the only remaining complete, old-fashioned newspaper printing press in the Nordic countries. The museum is now part of the Røros Museum.

**The Museum Centre in Trysil-Engerdal** covers the geographical areas that are included in the World Heritage Site, Femundshytta and the surrounding buffer zone.

### **Ålen Rural Museum and Petran Museum at Holtålen**

Holtålen municipality possesses buildings and collections that illustrate activities related to social development inside the Circumference through the centuries.

**Femundsmarka National Park Centre with departments at Røros and Elgå** arranges exhibitions on the nature and culture in the Femundsmarka National Park, as well as evening lectures and guided tours on the national park and other areas of the natural environment and cultural landscapes inside the Circumference.

#### 4.1.2. Private associations and voluntary organizations

A number of private associations undertake dissemination of knowledge about the world heritage.

*Røros Historical Society* has a large membership and publishes books/leaflets on buildings, cultural landscapes and people in the world heritage area.

*Friends of the Olavsgruva* mine is a support group for the Olavsgruva mine and arranges activities related to the mine.

*«The Old Mining Town»* Association is a local division of the Society for the Preservation of Norwegian Ancient Monuments and manages the Per Åsmundsgården and the Rasmusgården houses at Røros. The association arranges evening lectures and is active vis-à-vis public authorities.

*The Falkberget Ring* acts to promote interest in the work of the writer Johan Falkberget. The Ring arranges courses, seminars etc.

*Friends of the Røros Cow* work to promote knowledge of the Røros cattle breed, which for centuries served as the main source of food for people in the Circumference.

The local historical societies in Os, Holtålen, Tolga and Engerdal all undertake activities that to some extent are related to issues pertaining to the historic development in the world heritage areas and the buffer zone.

#### 4.1.3. The municipalities

The municipalities hold an independent responsibility for disseminating information on World Heritage. Røros municipality has undertaken extensive information efforts in the municipality as well as internationally on World Heritage and Røros Mining Town.

##### Websites

The municipal websites constitute important media for the dissemination of information to the local population and to visitors.

##### Schools

The dissemination of information on world heritage values to the younger generation is given priority by the schools. World heritage values are brought to the pupils by way of separate projects and through the regular teaching of social sciences. At Røros, several cooperative projects involving the schools and Røros Museum have been implemented - for example the project on the adoption of houses.

Through the programme «World Heritage in young hands», the decision-makers of the future receive knowledge and practical training that encourage the protection and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage. The programme is a cooperation between the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, with support from the World Heritage Committee, and the UNESCO school network, ASPnet. Its main purpose is to develop new forms of teaching through activities in schools and international meetings for pupils and teachers. The development of the project has taken place through training courses for teachers and workshops for pupils. The teacher training courses provide an introduction to the educational material developed by UNESCO on world heritage.

Røros Upper Secondary School has been an active partner in these efforts from their inception at the international level in 1994. Four international workshops have been arranged on the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town under the auspices of Røros Upper Secondary School, in close cooperation with the municipality and the authorities responsible for conservation. Teaching at the school includes subjects related to World Heritage, and a separate course for tour guides has been developed with an emphasis on this field.

In the workshops for youth the students receive knowledge, practical training and skills in various types of conservation and maintenance. Here they undertake independent assignments under the supervision of a competent master craftsman. Representatives of Røros Museum, Røros municipality, the «The Old Mining Town» Association and other partners have supervised such restoration groups for young people.

The schools at Os, Tolga, Holtålen and Engerdal also provide information to their pupils on the history of Røros Copper Works, Røros Mining Town and the mining communities and smelters inside the Circumference.

Following the establishment of Røros Mining Town and the Circumference as World Heritage, there are ample opportunities for expanding the cooperation between different schools on training programmes related to World Heritage.

#### 4.1.4. Press/media

Røros Mining Town and the Circumference is covered by the newspapers «Adresseavisen», «Østlendingen», «Arbeidets Rett», «Fjell-Ljom», «Bredablikk» and «Gränsposten». All newspapers display a great interest in World Heritage issues and bring widespread coverage of this directly and indirectly. The newspapers are the main opinion-forming media in the region and a future information strategy for World Heritage will focus on contact with the newspapers.

Local radio, both the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation and the local Nea Radio cover matters related to World Heritage.

The national media also show great interest, and often provide coverage in news bulletins as well as in news reports and feature stories.

#### 4.1.5. Major cultural events

Røros is the venue for several major cultural events of national interest. The Røros Fair, the outdoor theatre performance «Elden» («The Fire»), the Winter Chamber Music Festival and the Femundløpet sled-dog race all attract widespread national media coverage on TV and radio and in newspapers. These arrangements are important for acquainting Norwegians with the world heritage area and its history.

#### 4.1.6. World Heritage Centre

Both the evaluations carried out by ICOMOS Norway and the project on the delimitation, protection and management of the World Heritage Site Røros included recommendations to strengthen activities related to documentation, information and the dissemination of information. In December 2005 a report was submitted, containing a draft outline of content, requirements for space and costs involved in the establishment of a world heritage centre. The report states that the world heritage centre «should aim to become a discovery centre and an attraction in itself, and make use of a wide range of both old and new information methods and technologies». Further work is in progress to make a final decision on the location, content and funding of such a centre.

## 4.2 Competence and skills

Safeguarding and developing World Heritage wholly depend on the availability of high competence and skills, and on an understanding of the importance of the World Heritage in terms of history, identity and economic potential.

#### 4.2.1. Property owners

Most world heritage buildings and land are privately owned. Since Røros Mining Town was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1980, knowledge of historic value of the buildings has increased among the owners. Strengthening the competence and knowledge of the property owners is a key task. The Outbuildings Project, the fire-prevention project and the process surrounding the extension of the world heritage area have also contributed to this end over recent years.

The need for a continuous dissemination of knowledge to the property owners will increase even further following the establishment of the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

#### 4.2.2. Craftspeople

For the conservation of the large number of buildings found inside the world heritage area it is essential to have craftspeople with a high level of skills.

Since the initiation of the Outbuildings Project, a continuous training effort has been undertaken among the community of craftspeople in the Røros region. This development has been facilitated by way of training courses, study trips, seminars etc. under the auspices of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Røros municipality, the Centre for the conservation of historic buildings at Røros Museum, Sør-Trøndelag University College, Røros Ressurs, Røros Craftsmen's Guild, the Labour Market Authority and others.

New knowledge, new requirements to preservation work and documentation etc. generate a continuous need for enhancing practical and theoretical skills among the craftspeople involved. The establishment of the Centre for the conservation of historic buildings, the ongoing efforts of the Outbuildings Project

and a generally increasing interest in the preservation of historic sites make the world heritage area well prepared to meet the demands of the future.

#### 4.2.3. Politicians

Most decisions pertaining to the physical condition of the world heritage values are made by local politicians. The municipal planning commissions are important bodies in this context. Here, a number of separate decisions are made, that over time will combine to alter the condition of the buildings, locations and landscapes.

The local councils constitute the second major level of political decision-making that impinge on the World Heritage by way of the municipal planning process.

The establishment of the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference will provide an opportunity for the politicians in the five municipalities to acquire a deeper knowledge of their responsibilities according to the World Heritage Convention and of the opportunities such status offers for local development.

#### 4.2.4. Municipal administrations

In general, the municipal administrations inside the Property possess skills in the field of cultural heritage management. Cooperation between the municipal administrations in the Property and the Buffer Zone is also well-developed. The administrations prepare the ground for decisions made by local politicians, and undertake quality assurance of all underlying documentation. The establishment of the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference will provide opportunities for further enhancement of skills and intensified cooperation between the municipalities involved.

#### 4.2.5. Tourism enterprises

The tourism enterprises in the world heritage area play a key role as hosts for visitors to the region. They also represent a prominent part of cultural, social and economic growth based on world heritage values. The employees of the tourism enterprises act as important disseminators of knowledge about World Heritage.

#### 4.2.6. Røros Reiseliv

The enterprise Røros Reiseliv (Røros Travel Cooperative) fulfils an important role in welcoming visitors to the region. They represent the immediate contact with the visitors, and through their website, visitor management, the Røros Fair and their specialized guided tours they have a key position as disseminators of knowledge about the world heritage values to visitors.

Employees of Røros Reiseliv receive training through courses and visits to prominent World Heritage Sites etc.

#### 4.2.7. Industry

The world heritage area is home to a varied industrial community, with a large number of enterprises producing both for the domestic market and for export. Many of the enterprises use the Røros name deliberately in their marketing. In line with the international development of World Heritage, this status is likely to become even more important in terms of marketing. Knowledge about the World Heritage Site, its history and the stories related by the employees and those involved in marketing and sales contribute to a better understanding of world heritage values among customers, while at the same time strengthening their marketing effect.

A particularly promising development over the last ten years is found in the development of enterprises that supply locally produced food, buttermilk, Røros butter, Røros sausage and Røros cheese.

# 5 Funding schemes and cultural, social and economic growth

In the context of the establishment of the world heritage areas West Norwegian Fjords and the Vega Archipelago, the Ministry of the Environment took the initiative to establish an inter-ministerial group that will cooperate in facilitating the use of governmental funding for purposes of business development in these two world heritage areas. The group comprises officials from the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs. The group's mandate could be expanded to comprise also Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

## 5.1 Ministry of the Environment

The funding schemes administered by the Ministry of the Environment for purposes of management and facilitation in protected areas are well-established. All municipalities have access to and are familiar with these schemes.

For the World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, the funds earmarked for purposes of preservation of World Heritage on the budget of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage will be a source of funding for the maintenance of buildings and cultural landscapes, as well as for various efforts to enhance competence and knowledge. The Directorate of Nature Management also provides funding for the management of the world heritage areas.

For 2008, a total of NOK 11 million has been devoted to various measures for safeguarding and developing World Heritage at Røros Mining Town.

The funding schemes for maintenance, facilitation and monitoring of natural environments and recreational areas are administered partly by the County Governors and partly by the municipalities, on the basis of applications.

In addition, the State Nature Inspectorate administers funds that can be used for purposes of maintenance, and the provision of facilities and information in protected areas.

### **Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund**

The goal of the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund is to help to coordinate public and private sources of financing to ensure that a variety of Norwegian monuments and sites are preserved and made available for the general enjoyment and enlightenment of the public, and to promote development and general growth. It is intended to encourage cooperation between site owners and the business community, promote the availability of private capital and support local and regional partnerships and expense sharing. The Fund's secretariat is located at Røros.

## 5.2 Ministry of Agriculture and Food

### **Special environmental initiatives in agriculture**

This scheme has a two-fold purpose: to preserve the cultural and natural heritage values in the cultural landscape of agriculture, and to reduce pollution from agricultural activities. The scheme is operated by the municipalities.



### **National grant scheme for grazing land**

The purpose of the scheme is to encourage increased grazing by domestic animals in areas that are currently not used as pasture, as well as to reward farmers who let their animals graze freely.

### **Regional environmental programmes**

The regional environmental programmes are compiled by the County Governors in consultation with the regional business organizations. The environmental programmes set forth guidelines for the use of special funding for environmental protection in the agricultural sector. Separate funding schemes are established for use in particular geographic locations, or for addressing particular challenges at the county level. Funding under these programmes is only granted to farms that receive production subsidies.

### **World heritage programmes under the annual agricultural marketing agreement**

In order to safeguard the cultural landscape in the world heritage areas Vega Archipelago and the West Norwegian Fjords, the Ministry of Agriculture has launched a separate world heritage programme under the annual agreement on marketing and funding with the organizations in the agricultural sector. These funds should be seen in conjunction with funding granted by other sectors of public administration. An assessment should be made of whether this scheme should be expanded to include the extended World Heritage Site Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

### **Other funding schemes for agricultural development**

In the context of the annual agricultural marketing agreement, funds are devoted to the development of the farming industry and the stimulation of general growth. A national strategy has been formulated for the use of these funds, which comprise rural development programmes at the central and regional level, development programmes to stimulate growth in food production (Agriculture Plus), development programmes for forestry and programmes for bioenergy. The county authorities formulate regional strategies within the framework defined by national policies. These strategies are elaborated on the basis of local challenges in a dialogue with the agricultural industry and the municipalities.

## 5.3 Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development

### **Discretionary funding**

Since 2004, the criteria for the allocation of discretionary funding emphasize that municipalities that face special challenges in terms of environmental policy associated with the management of common social resources should be granted extraordinary funding if these challenges are not addressed through the ordinary system for distributing income between municipalities. This applies, for example, to municipalities that possess national cultural heritage sites/historic environments and large areas that are protected pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act. This discretionary funding is allocated by the County Governors on the basis of applications.

### **The county authorities' regional development funds**

The county authorities are responsible for the management of funds granted by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development for regional development purposes. The funds granted as direct support to enterprises are allocated through Innovation Norway. In Sør-Trøndelag county a separate programme has been established to support efforts to promote positive development and settlement in the inland municipalities in the County of Sør-Trøndelag. Os municipality is also covered by the programme.

The development of industries and activities based on cultural and natural heritage, culinary culture and performing arts are all eligible for this scheme.

## **EU Interreg funding**

Interreg is one of several EU development programmes for regions that border on non-EU countries, including Norway. With regard to World Heritage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, the programmes *Nordic Green Belt* (comprises the two Trøndelag counties in Norway and Jämtland and Västernorrland counties in Sweden) and *Scandinavian Heartland* (comprises Hedmark county and Røros in Norway and Dalarna county in Sweden) may be of relevance.

From the Norwegian side, funding is allocated by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development and the participating public authorities. Development projects for competence building in the fields of the natural environment, culture and tourism, training and competence development and ICT are relevant for several aspects of the management of world heritage.

Cooperation with the World Heritage Site Falun in Sweden is of particular interest, since this is Røros' Nordic twin town.

## 5.4 Ministry of Trade and Industry

### **Innovation Norway's funding schemes for tourism**

Nature and culture constitute the most prominent elements of Norway's profile as a tourist destination. The Government wishes to develop and promote Norway as a sustainable destination in a manner that strengthens nature, culture and the environment, social values and financial viability in a long-term perspective. The national strategy for the tourist industry (*Valuable Experiences – National Strategy for the Tourism Industry*, Ministry of Trade and Industry 2007) points to the world heritage areas in particular as areas that have a clear potential for development of tourism in a sustainable manner.

Through Innovation Norway, a government-owned enterprise under the auspices of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Norway has signed National Geographic's charter for *geotourism* and has committed itself to following and implementing the principles of geotourism in its promotion of the tourist industry. Geotourism is a type of tourism that maintains, strengthens and emphasizes the local characteristics, environment, culture, aesthetics and cultural heritage of a destination, and that benefits the local community.

The project «Sustainable Tourism 2015», implemented by Innovation Norway, has appointed Røros Reiseliv to prepare a pilot project for environmental certification of tourism enterprises in Holtålen, Tolga, Os and Røros municipalities.

## 5.5 Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs

The Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs allocates funds to the museums and national cultural institutions, among other establishments. The ministry may also allocate funding directly to specific initiatives or projects.

The *Arts Council Norway* is subordinate to the Ministry of Culture and allocates funding to projects that aim to preserve intangible cultural heritage.

## 5.6 Ministry of Education and Research

The Ministry of Education and Research is an important partner in the context of the dissemination of information, and it also administers several grant schemes that receive applications for funding of projects in the municipal schools.

## 5.7 Municipal industrial development funds

All the municipalities involved have municipal development funds for industry, managed by a separate board (the executive committees of local councils). The funds grant support to the establishment of enterprises and for the development of enterprises and institutions. Every year, the funds receive a high number of applications and allocate support to a number of projects in the field of «sustainable industrial development based on natural and cultural values».

## 5.8 Natural and cultural parks – Sustainable tourism

In recent years, several projects have been launched in Norway with a basis in natural and cultural parks as a concept for development of local communities. The model «natural and cultural park» implies using local advantages and characteristics associated with the cultural landscape and cultural and natural heritage sites to promote local development in a sustainable manner.

The Government has initiated efforts to establish a network for the exchange of experience and skills among local and regional authorities that wish to try out such projects associated with natural and cultural landscapes.

In the context of this concept of natural and cultural parks, the region may have an excellent potential for developing as an ecologically, financially and socially sustainable tourist destination that could serve as an example for destinations in Norway and the other Nordic countries.

## 6 International cooperation

World heritage status does not merely entail a responsibility for the management of irreplaceable values for mankind. It also contains a dimension of working for peace and international understanding. Both these factors make it important and appropriate for there to be an international involvement surrounding World Heritage.

The Røros municipality has gradually established international contacts linked to World Heritage. It is desirable to build on and extend this platform also within Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

An informal Nordic network incorporating the World Heritage Sites was started in 1994. Every year a meeting attended by representatives of the Nordic sites is held at which experiences and ideas are exchanged. Røros is represented by politicians, managers and representatives from Røros Museum.

Falun, which is Røros' Nordic friendship town, is also a World Heritage Site (inscribed in 2001). Good contact at a political as well as an administrative level has been established between the two World Heritage Sites.

Røros is a member of the organization World Heritage Cities, which holds conferences annually. The organization has a number of development projects currently in progress that are relevant for World Heritage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference.

Moreover, Røros Upper Secondary School has had an international involvement in World Heritage since the early 1990s. One result is that a gathering of young people from the whole of Europe is held at Røros every second year.

Over the years Røros has participated in the EU's Leonardo programmes that have been particularly targeted at craftsmen. Courses have been arranged at Røros and craftsmen from Røros have also attended courses at several venues in Europe.

# 7 Cooperation council for World Heritage

Based on good experience with the work of the cooperation committee for World Heritage Røros Mining Town, the municipalities in the Property and the buffer zone have expressed the wish that a cooperation council for World Heritage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference be established.

## 8 Monitoring and Reporting

UNESCO sets requirements for reporting on the status and development of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Therefore it is important to find good operational indicators to measure the state of conservation.

The State Party and the municipalities also want regular reporting in order to monitor the development of the physical and land-use conditions, the economic impact and the development in expertise and knowledge.

The following indicators will be used:

Indicators measuring state of conservation	Agencies responsible for the monitoring
Number of historic buildings restored to a normal level of maintenance.	Municipalities County authorities
Number of historic <u>outbuildings</u> restored to a normal level of maintenance	Røros municipality, Outbuildings Project
Number of <u>protected</u> buildings restored to a normal level of maintenance	County authorities Askeladden, the database of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, maintains an overview of the state of conservation of protected buildings
Number of listed <u>churches</u> restored to a normal level of maintenance	Directorate for Cultural Heritage
Number of technical/industrial cultural sites restored	Municipalities and county authorities for private, municipal or county authority ownership Directorate for Cultural Heritage for sites owned by the state
Number of areas with contracts for maintenance and clearance to prevent overgrowth	Municipalities Directorate for Cultural Heritage County Governor's offices: Environmental department
Number of old roads that are tended in order to prevent overgrowth	Municipalities
<u>Overgrowth of cultural landscapes</u> : the development is to be monitored through the analysis of aerial photographs	Municipalities County authorities Directorate for Cultural Heritage
<u>Construction of holiday homes</u> : the development is monitored through the analysis of aerial photographs	County authorities Directorate for Cultural Heritage
<u>Growth of urban settlements</u> : the development is monitored through the analysis of aerial photographs	County authorities Directorate for Cultural Heritage

## 9 Action programme 2008-2011

World Heritage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference is a geographically large world heritage area that incorporates a wide variation of elements. Below is a table showing the planned and current projects. If and when the proposal for the extension is accepted, work will be commenced on a second generation management plan.

Action	Parties	Responsible agency	Timeframe
Establish a cooperation council for World Heritage	Municipalities, county authority, County Governor, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, museums, business sector	Directorate for Cultural Heritage	2009-2010
Compile a county development plan for the World Heritage Site and the buffer zone.	County authorities, municipalities and a wide range of sectors	Hedmark and Sør-Trøndelag county authority	2008-2010
Prepare information material about World Heritage for the inhabitants of the municipalities affected	Directorate for Cultural Heritage, municipalities, county authorities	Directorate for Cultural Heritage	2009
Prepare an information plan for the continued nomination process	Directorate for Cultural Heritage, county authorities, municipalities, museums	Directorate for Cultural Heritage	2008-2009
Incorporate World Heritage as a factor in ongoing municipal planning pursuant to the Planning and Building Act.	Municipalities	Municipalities	Ongoing
Publicize the progress of the nomination process on the websites of the municipal and county authorities	Municipalities	Municipalities	2008-2010
World heritage centre: further study	Røros Museum, Røros Reiseliv Travel Cooperative, municipalities, county authorities, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority etc.	Røros Museum	2008-2010
Continue and expand the Outbuildings-Project to include areas outside the existing world heritage area	Directorate for Cultural Heritage, county authorities, municipalities, owners	Directorate for Cultural Heritage Røros municipality	2008 onwards

Action	Parties	Responsible agency	Timeframe
Continue training programmes for craftsmen in the protection of historic buildings	Museums, Røros municipality, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, county authorities, Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research etc.	The building conservation centre at Røros Museum, the Outbuildings Project	2008 onwards
Continue restoration work on Røros Church	Røros municipality, Directorate for Cultural Heritage	Church Council	2008- 2011
Continue restoration work on state-owned property at Røros		Directorate for Cultural Heritage Røros Museum	2008 onwards
Project on the development of trade in the town centre of Røros	Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Sør-Trøndelag county authority, Property owners	Røros municipality	
Draw up an action plan and carry out activities to increase knowledge of World Heritage in schools	Municipalities, county authority, Ministry of Education and Research, Røros Museum, Nordøsterdals Museum	The schools	2009 onwards
Continue work on the mapping of roads.	Municipalities, museums, organizations	County authorities	2009-2011
Begin work on a second generation management plan	Cooperation council for the World Heritage Røros Mining Town and the Circumference	Directorate for Cultural Heritage	2009-2011
Establish a monitoring and reporting system for state of conservation of the Property	County authorities, municipalities	Directorate for Cultural Heritage	2009-2010 and then ongoing
Sustainable tourism 2015 Pilot project that will work on environmental certification of tourism companies in the region	Tourism industry in Holtålen, Os, Tolga and Røros	Innovation Norway Røros Reiseliv Travel Cooperative	2009-2012



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