

Heritage of My Environment



HOME

– Inspiration
for local action



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Editorial team

Aleksandra Chabiera
Noelle Dahl-Poppe
Ingunn Holm
Anna Koziół
Bartosz Skaldawski
Ole Christian Tollersrud

Editing and proofreading

Easy Translate

Project and graphic design

Magdalena Piotrowska-Kloc, Printomato

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1.

Foreword

Dear Reader,

It is with great pleasure that I present the publication that you are now holding in your hands – a culmination of three years of work on the project *HoME – Heritage of My Environment. Cultural heritage values in local communities*, a joint effort of the National Heritage Board of Poland and its Norwegian counterpart – the Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren). In bringing this project to fruition, we have continued our constructive cooperation – a joint endeavour of two state institutions whose mission is to preserve their cultural heritage for future generations.

The institutions tasked with the protection of the heritage need to cooperate with local communities and municipalities in order to ensure that heritage attains the significance it deserves for local communities and that it is preserved for the future. Through the implementation of the *HoME* project, the National Heritage Board of Poland has reinforced the role of local governments and the support of community participation in the protection of cultural heritage. The project is consistent with the direction specified in the *National Programme for the Protection and Care of Historical Monuments 2014-2017*, which guarantees substantial help to local governments with respect to heritage protection.

I encourage you to read the present publication which presents the results of the *HoME* project along with specific examples of how local governments and local residents can take initiatives and participate in measures for the protection of the local heritage. I am convinced that this publication will inspire the representatives of local communities, and that it will bring to all of its readers the incentive to care for the cultural heritage so that its precious resources are used wisely.

Prof. Małgorzata Rozbicka D.Sc., Eng. Arch.
Director of the National Heritage Board of Poland

Historical monuments form an inseparable part of the local community; as a result, the municipality has an obligation to protect our cultural heritage. The joint project of the National Heritage Board of Poland and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage has encouraged cooperation with local governments – the most important partners for the protection of historical monuments in individual regions are concerned.

The project involved selected municipalities in Poland and Norway; the aim of the project has been to provide support to municipalities in their efforts to manage cultural heritage in both countries. Through the meetings, study visits and workshops, the participants became acquainted with the methods used for heritage management as well as ideas for the active use of heritage sites to provide an added value for the local communities.

The present publication shares the knowledge we have gained, about the use of existing historical monuments for implementing local plans pertaining both to the manner in which local heritage should be protected and the way in which it may be put to practical use. Our joint effort fits in perfectly with the Norwegian *Local Management of Cultural Heritage* project, through which the Directorate for Cultural Heritage encourages each municipality to develop its own local plan for the protection of heritage and for exploring and utilising the cultural heritage as a resource. The project made it possible for the Polish and Norwegian municipalities to become acquainted with the operations of the National Heritage Board of Poland and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage as well as with the challenges which local government face when tackling the issue of heritage. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the successful cooperation between our countries.

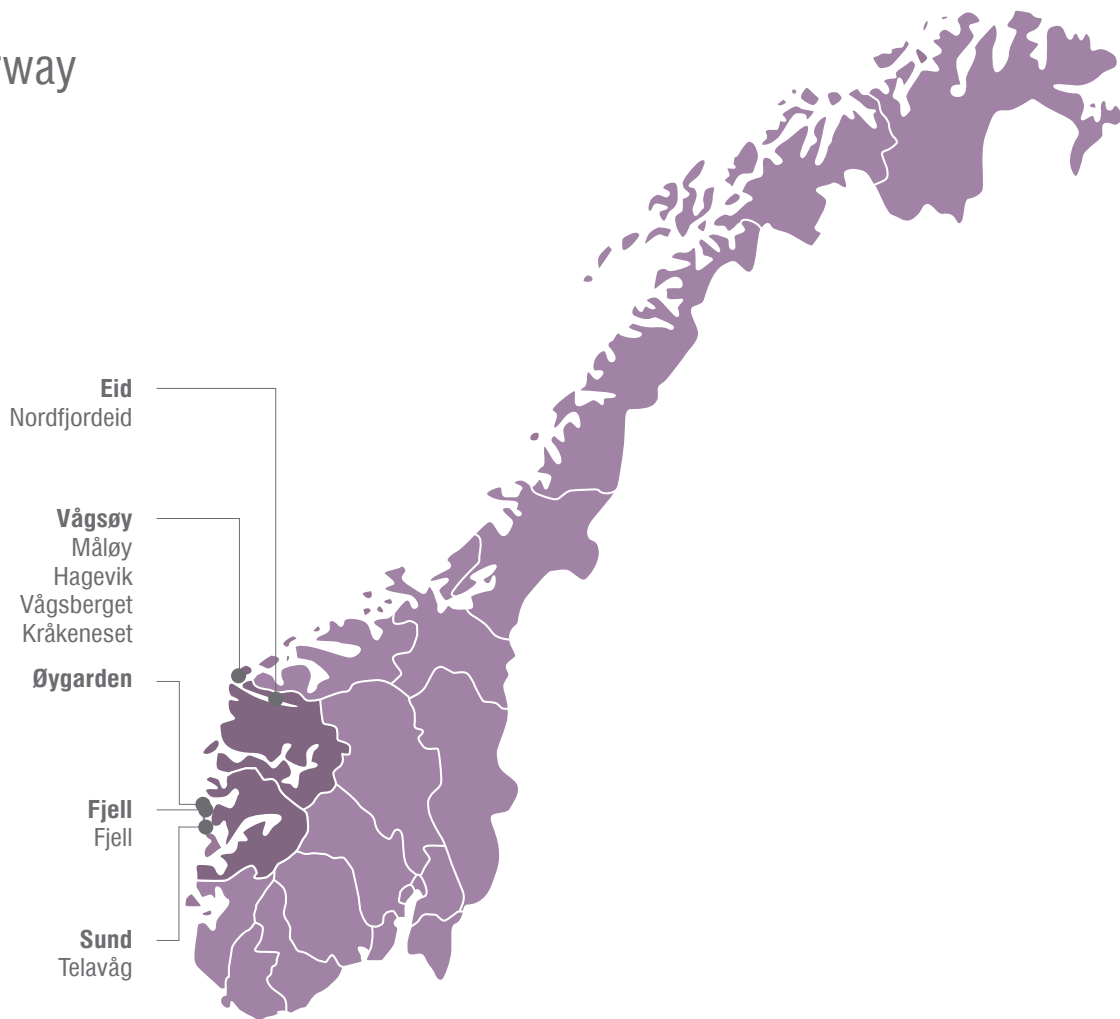
Jørn Holme
Director of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren)



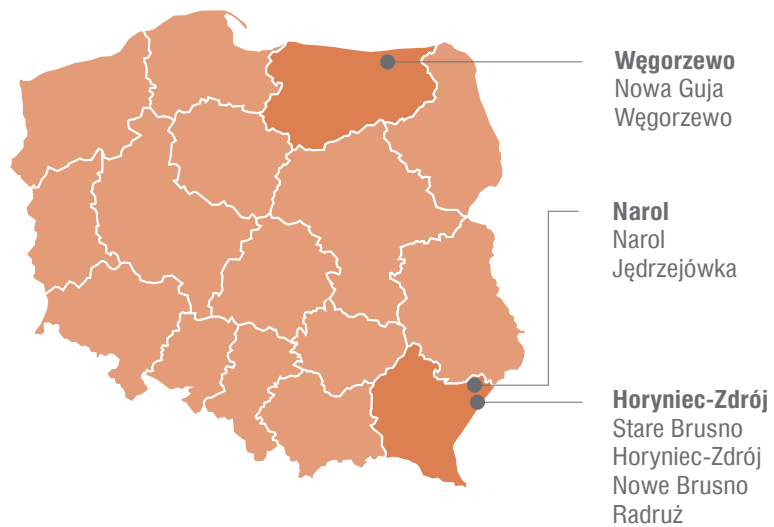
Norway

Poland

Norway



Poland



2.

Project *HoME* – *Heritage of my Environment.*

Cultural heritage values in local communities

EEA Grants and cultural heritage

Aleksandra Petie Einen

Senior Advisor

Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren)

The HoME project is financed within the framework of the Polish EEA programme *Conservation and Revitalisation of Cultural Heritage*. The programme operator is the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.

The EEA Grants represent the contribution of Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway to reducing economic and social disparities and to strengthening bilateral relations with 16 EU countries in Central and Southern Europe. *Conservation and Revitalisation of Cultural Heritage* is one of many programme areas under the grants which contribute to these goals. Cultural Heritage may be a valuable resource for economic growth, employment and social cohesion and can be an important factor in socio-economic development.

The HoME project goes straight to the core of these values. By placing the focus on local management of cultural heritage, representatives from local author-

ities, County Councils and state level have been able to exchange knowledge and good practice on how to safeguard and use cultural heritage as an asset in local and regional development. The lessons learned will be shared with a wider audience through this publication. Through study trips and workshops the participants have discussed topics such as adaptation and new use of historic buildings, local involvement and volunteering, economic and social value creation and local and regional development based on cultural heritage. The discussions have also been given added value within the bilateral perspective of the project. Not only is bilateral dialogue important in order to find the best solutions to safeguarding our shared cultural heritage, but it also fosters greater mutual understanding between individuals throughout Europe.

Concept of the project and its background

Aleksandra Chabiera

Project Coordinator

National Heritage Board of Poland

The National Heritage Board of Poland and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage have long been aware of the need to establish closer cooperation with local governments and to provide them with substantive support in their tasks related to heritage management; this area also remains within the scope of competence of both institutions. In years 2009-2011 we were able to implement a joint project entitled *Legal and illegal trade in cultural assets. A research and educational platform for the exchange of experience in the field of prevention of criminal acts directed against cultural heritage*. Both the activities performed within the framework of the project and their results have convinced us that international cooperation brings about mutual benefits and that the effects of such cooperation have a positive impact both on the work of the project participants and of the coordinating institutions. For the above reason, we have decided to continue our cooperation by implementing a project pertaining to heritage management in local municipalities, an issue which remains of key importance for both institutions at the present time.

The life of local communities has seen dynamic changes in recent years, which is demonstrated, among others,

by the significant increase in civic involvement. Furthermore, the decentralisation processes which are underway in Poland result in a situation where the local government at the municipality level is the most suitable body to ensure the efficient management of the municipality's heritage, as its management has now become one of the



The Tserkva in Nowe Brusno in the course of renovation and conservation work, photo by G. Ciećka, private archive

tasks and competences exercised by the municipalities. In addition, it is local government which develops and then implements development strategies and programmes and has the best knowledge about the needs of the local residents; since local government consists of elected representatives it is able to engage in cooperation with the community and to care for the common good.

Local governments and communities are increasingly aware of the fact that heritage has all the features of a resource which may be used to foster development. However, this awareness, including, in particular, the knowledge on how to do it, are still relatively uncommon. Municipalities need to obtain the skills and knowledge in the field of law, planning, efficient participation and education, all of which should be combined into harmonised heritage management.

We are well aware that municipalities need a comprehensive knowledge in order to be able to manage their heritage and to sustainably use its assets, ensuring the protection of its inherent value at the same time. Such knowledge is essential in order to preserve this heritage for future generations. These issues are not yet recognised by the municipalities in great detail and may pose difficulties; for the above reason, we have decided to launch a project that would develop the abilities of the municipalities in effective use of heritage management tools, starting from the methods for the heritage potential recognition, through the efficient provisions in strategic documents to various social involvement instruments.

An important point is that the plans and ambitions of municipalities with respect to heritage management must be based on their actual resources, abilities and needs so that they may actually implement them.

Local tangible and intangible heritage may serve as a path towards social and economic development for the municipality; the effective management thereof is of immense value.

The process of heritage management will foster the integration of the inhabitants and the development of the community itself, on condition that it is planned in a rational manner and designed in a way reflecting the scale of resources and needs of the municipality. Heritage management may contribute towards the following:

- job creation in sectors having both direct and indirect links with heritage, such as tourism, culture or traditional agriculture; creating markets for products manufactured in the given municipality;
- ensuring a sufficient emphasis on the value of cultural heritage in relation to the spatial planning, construction and land use;
- creating links between the protection of heritage and other aspects of social life in the municipality such as education, culture or economic growth;
- supporting residents in getting to know their own history and passing their heritage on to the future generations;
- strengthening the political, strategic and management role of the municipality within the scope of cultural heritage;
- improving the image of the municipality, its governing bodies and residents;
- enhancing social integration and reinforcing bonds between residents;
- reinforcing the protection of sites having a cultural and historical significance;
- improving spatial order and aesthetics of the municipality.



The Eidsgata street, teeming with life during a fair, photo by S. Engeland, private archive

Partners

Bartosz Skaldawski
National Heritage Board of Poland

The National Heritage Board of Poland is a government cultural institution reporting to the Minister of Culture and National Heritage which provides expert advice to authorities involved in the protection of historical monuments. The mission of the Board is to create the foundations for the sustainable cultural heritage protection in Poland and to preserve such heritage for future generations by collecting and disseminating the knowledge about national heritage, by setting and popularising the standards for the protection and conservation of historical monuments as well as by raising awareness of the value of cultural heritage. The strategy of the National Herit-

age Board of Poland focuses on three priorities – creating an effective system for the protection and care of historical monuments, developing a knowledge base dedicated to cultural heritage (including conditions conducive towards the dissemination and efficient use of such knowledge) as well as making efforts aimed at the efficient and creative use of the social and economic potential of cultural heritage.

Due to the exceptional significance of heritage for society as well as due to the fact that heritage constitutes a resource that is by its very nature non-renewable, heritage should remain the focus of the attention of local government units on various levels. The legislation which governs the activity of local government in Poland imposes a number of tasks related to the protection of historical monuments on local government units and obligates local government to take heritage and its value into account in both their development strategies and the local spatial development plans. The National Heritage Board of Poland, aware of the common goals of the local government units and central government institutions within the scope of historical monument protection, provides substantive support to the representatives of local authorities in order to enhance the efficiency of their actions directed at the preservation of national heritage and its proper use for the benefit of society.

The National Heritage Board of Poland supports local government by establishing and disseminating the standards, guidelines and principles of conduct with respect to the proper performance of the own tasks of local govern-

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage is responsible for the protection of immovable cultural heritage in accordance with the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Act. It acts as an adviser to the Ministry of Climate and Environment, and works primarily with the protection of cultural heritage of national value. Further, the Directorate implements national heritage policies set by the government, and has the authority to list cultural heritage sites and monuments.

In the context of the *HoME* project, an important area of work for the Directorate is ensuring that cultural heritage considerations are taken into account and safeguarded at all levels of society. Hence, the impact on cultural heritage must be taken into consideration in all planning and development processes. This particularly affects the heritage stock which is not protected through listing, but which makes up much of the historical monuments, sites,

ment units in the field of historical monument protection. In particular, it engages in cooperation with local governments having the most valuable historical monuments under their management. The experts of the National Heritage Board of Poland provide support to those tasked with the care and supervision of most precious historical monuments both at the stage of valuation and preparation of the documentation stating the reasons for including the given site on the World Heritage List or for conferring upon it the status of a monument of history and at the subsequent stages which involve the actual management of those sites.

The National Heritage Board also engages in cooperation with local government in the field of implementation of the recommendations of the UNESCO Convention of 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

An example of cooperation between the National Heritage Board of Poland and local government are the joint efforts aimed at organising the Polish edition of the greatest of all events dedicated to cultural heritage in Europe – the European Heritage Days, the aim of which is to raise the awareness of the richness, diversity and value of cultural heritage among the members of the local communities.

The *National Programme for the Protection and Care of Historical Monuments 2014-2017*, adopted by the Polish government in 2014, established an even stronger basis for the further cooperation between the Institute and local government units.

Aleksandra Petie Einen

Senior Advisor

Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren)

landscapes and buildings situated across the country. In light of this, the Directorate gives advice to local authorities on how cultural heritage interest may be taken into account in local planning work and encourages all local authorities to develop cultural heritage plans. By placing cultural heritage at the heart of society and planning decisions, cultural heritage may become a factor in local and regional development. The project has therefore given the Directorate the opportunity to work closely with a few selected local authorities and County Councils in a unique setting and learn more about the challenges they face in their work on cultural heritage plans. The bilateral perspective has added value to the discussions and through the *HoME* project, the Directorate has also continued its long-standing cooperation with its sister organisation, the National Heritage Board in Poland.



Participating municipalities

Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipalities

Elizabeth Warren
Senior Advisor,
Hordaland County Council

Works on the local plans pertaining to the protection of heritage as well as to putting the said heritage to practical use have begun at the Fjell, Sund and Øygarden municipalities. The municipalities benefit from extensive experience in the field of cooperation in various dimensions, including, in particular, the cultural dimension. Owing to the funds allocated by the County Council and the county governor, an additional position was created at the regional museum. The person employed on the said position must be able to demonstrate competences in the field of historical monument protection due to the fact that he or she will take on a pivotal role in the future planning of activities pertaining to historical monuments. It is this type of cooperation as well as the existence of a common platform for activities pertaining to historical monuments that were the most fascinating aspects of the HoME project. One of the reasons for this is that Norway is about to embark upon a territorial reform on the municipal level which will result in municipalities being combined into larger local government units. The cooperation between Fjell, Sund and Øygarden therefore proved to be a useful experience pertaining to the implementation of changes in the field of heritage management.

Fjell, Sund and Øygarden are three coastal communities just west of Bergen, the most important city in Western Norway. The landscape of this region, encompassing over 1400 islands and islets covered with sparse vegetation, remains relatively flat. The highest hill in the area rises up to the height of a mere 284 metres above sea level. The total area of the three municipalities is approximately 313 km². Ever since connections were established between mainland Norway and the island communities in the 1970s, the municipalities have seen a period of dynamic development, with the number of residents rising from 12 700 in 1970 to 36 thousand, with the biggest increase recorded in Fjell, which lies closer to Bergen than the other two municipalities. From the 1980s, the main driving forces for the local society have been the oil and gas industries. Furthermore, there is also a large number of enterprises in the region which engage in fishing and fish farming.

The very first people who have settled in this area had been tribes whose primary occupations were hunting, fishing and gathering; they arrived here about 10 thousand years ago, soon after the glaciers had begun to subside. Even back then, the sea had crucial importance for the local residents and served as the primary communication route. About 6 thousand years ago, the local tribes

had started to change their ways, established settled communities and began to experiment with agriculture, which soon started to play an increasingly important role for the local residents. The main occupations of the erstwhile residents of the region were fishing and farming, which, even today, is reflected in the structure of the local society. The coastal region was particularly attractive for former fishermen and hunters, as evidenced by more than 400 stone age archaeological sites. In addition, nearly 100 archaeological sites from the iron age and the Middle Ages were found in the region, including the remains of fishing villages and graveyards. The positioning of fishing settlements or fishermen's houses constitutes evidence of the former locations of ports as well as spots deep within the fjords where fish remained in abundance; it was there that the fishermen would gather in order to catch fish and later prepare them for consumption. Even though the coastal heathlands remain a part of the local man-made cultural landscape and were a typical feature of the region throughout the period of the last four thousand years, today they seem to be gradually disappearing.

Even though the destruction of heaths resulting from fires, vegetation removal and animal grazing has been significantly curbed during the last couple of years, the restoration of the original landscape features continues to be a substantial challenge for the region. From the early 19th century onwards, fishing and agriculture have slowly started to lose their initial significance, giving way to trade and industry which continued to develop as the local towns and settlements grew larger and larger. Today, most of the local residents work in the oil industry,



Fjell Church, an old photograph, photo by C. C. Thomhav, Riksantikvaren archives

the gas industry as well as fish farming and processing. The valuable historical buildings and structures that bear testimony to the strong ties between the local population and the sea include numerous warehouses and boat sheds, lighthouses and navigation marks as well as berths, inns and marketplaces. The fishermen who inhabited the coast from the 19th century to the period of World War I have also engaged in whaling, as evidenced by numerous traces of this trade which survive inside the bays in the region. Former backyards and remnants of former settlements which have since blended in with the local landscape are undoubtedly worth protecting. Large-scale industry is mostly absent from the region, although a fertilizer and talcum powder factory with work-

er housing was erected in Knarrevik (Fjell Municipality) at the turn of the centuries.

Due to its location in the vicinity of the city of Bergen, the region played a vital role in the construction of the Atlantic Wall (Atlantervollen) and the Fortress Norway (Festung Norwegen) during World War II. The fort in Fjell is a well-preserved example of fortifications of the era. Many traces of the war can still be seen in the region; another vitally important part of the local heritage is the history of the resistance movement operating in Telavåg.

In the future, the historical monuments related to the modern oil and gas industry and fish farming will require protection as well, so that future generations may trace the modern developments in the region back to their source.

Eid and Vågsøy Municipalities

Vågsøy

The Vågsøy Municipality is located by the Nordfjorden fjord in the Sogn og Fjordane county. The total surface of the Municipality is 166 km², with a population of approximately 6 thousand. The main centre of the region is Måløy, which obtained municipal rights in 1997. Owing to its location, Vågsøy is the municipality with the second largest fishing industry in Norway. Three out of ten largest fish processing companies have their registered offices in Måløy. The presence of the sea, the proximity of the ocean and the resulting abundance of fish were the reasons why people settled in the region in the first place and has also remained a factor which shaped their way of life. The economy of the Municipality continues to be based primarily on fishing and agriculture. In the past, many homesteads featured separate structures designed

to house boats and fishing equipment, which were considered to be much more important than stables or other buildings for keeping livestock. Due to the absence of forests in the area, until the late 19th century the primary material used for heating was peat; even today, remnants of peatlands, houses constructed using peat as well as former peat transport routes can still be found in the region. The development of the fishing, processing and transport industries had a substantial impact on the local society.

For as long as ships were propelled by sails or paddles, fishing areas were never far offshore, which was also a significant factor as far as the location of houses was concerned. The winter period during which fish (including herring and cod) were particularly abundant offered great opportunities for purchasing and trade in general, with

Gunhild Berge Stang

Advisor

Sogn og Fjordane County Council



Bird's eye view of the Eid town centre, Eid Municipality, Sogn og Fjordane district, photo by L. Lunde, the Eid Municipal Office archives



A Fjord horse breeding facility dedicated to the care of this traditional Norwegian breed, Eid Municipality, photo by S. Voldsund, private archive

traders from other regions also flocking to the local settlements during that period. Market places such as Vågsberget and Torskangerpollen are the relics of those days.

Steam and diesel ships have revolutionised both the fishing industry and the way in which new settlements were built. Larger ports became a necessity. In connection with the large amount of fish caught, numerous fish purchasing centres, stalls and crafts workshops began to spring up, providing services to the local fishing fleet; as time went by, the entire process has taken on industrial proportions. One by one, herring oil and canned fish factories as well as processing plants which prepared fish for export have started to appear. At the same time, the ship-building sector has also seen a period of rapid growth, with single slipways replaced by large boat building yards in which complicated repairs could be carried out; these yards also engaged in the construction of smaller ships.

Most historical monuments in the Vågsøy Municipality are therefore linked to the coastal culture of the region. These buildings and structures are of immense significance for the identity of the local community; however, their future is still uncertain due to the pressure exerted by the rapidly developing economy. The Vågsøy Municipality is acutely aware of these challenges and is therefore working on its own plans for the protection of local heritage and for putting this heritage to practical use. It has been very important for the Municipality to ensure the involvement of local residents and volunteers in the process of creating a list of existing historical monuments. The active involvement of the local residents in this work remains the reason why this particular municipality was selected for the project.

Eid

Eid Municipality, with a population of about six thousand, lies halfway through the length of the Nordfjorden fjord in the Sogn og Fjordane county. The main town in the region is Nordfjordeid. Despite the diversity of the local economy, agriculture remains its most important sector, making this Municipality one of the largest agricultural centres in the region.

The spirit of the past permeates every inch of the town – one may trace the entire history of Norway here back to its sources, from its Viking origins to the present. The Nordfjordeid town centre features an abundance of old wooden buildings, with the former military proving grounds dating back to the 17th century. The settlement of Myklebust is known for its burial mounds (barrows), including the largest barrow in Norway which contained an entire ship; they serve as testimony to the presence of settlements here which date back several thousand years and show that the town used to be an important political centre. The church, the settlement in Myklebust and the buildings which stand alongside the fjord form an inseparable part of the cultural landscape of the municipality.

For many centuries, Nordfjordeid remained a thriving centre for trade, featuring an extensive array of facilities for visitors, soldiers participating in military exercises as well as for the local administration. The remnants of Viking presence, the buildings alongside the Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets as well as the former military proving grounds – the oldest structure of this type surviving in Norway – constitute a living proof of this. During the 17th and the 19th centuries, the exercises conducted on the proving grounds boosted the development of the town and prompted an influx of new residents whose presence proved to be conducive not only to the development of crafts, including gunsmithery and saddlery, but also to the growth in many other areas of business, including shoemaking or breadmaking.

Eid Municipality has decided to begin the work aimed at the establishment of local programmes for the protection and subsequent use of the heritage sites located in the area thereof. The work in question includes, among others, creating an inventory of historical monuments located in the centre of Nordfjordeid. The Municipality has managed to ensure the involvement of local enterprises, volunteers, historical monument protection institutions and employees of the Municipality in the project. One of the stages of the works in question involves the entry of the centre of the town to the register of monuments maintained by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage as an important historical urban complex which chronicles the history of Norwegian urbanisation.

Narol, Horyniec-Zdrój and Węgorzewo Municipalities

Bartosz Skaldawski
National Heritage Board of Poland

After World War II, Poland's borders have been redrawn, resulting in the forced relocation of the local population; these events have brought about great differences in the

approach of residents of contemporary Poland towards the local cultural heritage. A community which has remained linked to a given area for generations tends to identify itself

with the local heritage and considers the idea of caring for the local historical monuments as something natural. Conversely, those who were relocated after the war have long remained oblivious to the cultural heritage which existed in the areas where they settled, considering the historical monuments present there as something culturally alien; in such cases, the local communities often felt no need to ensure the preservation of such monuments.

When selecting the municipalities that we wanted to invite to participate in the project, our attention focused on those municipalities that had experienced border change after World War II. At the same time, we also wanted the characteristics of the historical monuments preserved within the participating municipalities to be compatible in certain respects; we were also looking for municipalities which faced similar challenges with respect to their local heritage. It was our hope that this selection criterion would ensure genuine benefits from the participants' involvement in joint activities owing to the exchange of experiences gained in the course of solving problems of a similar nature.

It has been decided that the project will involve both a number of municipalities from the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, inhabited by a population which has remained linked to this particular area for generations, as well as a municipality from the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, where the majority of residents have only moved there after World War II as a result of forced relocation. The recurring theme of the project with respect to the existing historical monuments – as well as a challenge for the participating municipalities – was to be the issue of unwanted, *difficult heritage*, still not embraced by the residents as their own. In the case of the municipalities of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, the monuments in question are the buildings and structures built by the pre-war Ukrainian minority whose members were forced to relocate after 1945, while in the case of the participating municipality in Masuria this issue pertains to nearly all of the historical monuments originally built by the Germans.



Site of the former Tserkva in Dziewięcierz, remnants of the gate and chapel, photo by B. Potera

Other conditions for the selection of participating municipalities were the willingness of the local government to participate in the project as well as a specific level of involvement of the local authorities with respect to heritage protection and management in the municipality. In the end, three municipalities were selected – the Narol and Horyniec-Zdrój municipalities in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship as well as the Węgorzewo Municipality in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship.

Narol

Narol Municipality, a surface area of 203 km² and approximately 8300 residents, is situated in the north-eastern part of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, in the Roztocze area. Due to the exceptional natural landscape value, including its immensely valuable forests, the entire municipality is covered by a landscape protection scheme.

The development of settlement in this area is linked to the establishment of the so-called Belz Road, connecting the town of Belz with Jarosław and Przemyśl, resulting in a revival in local trade. New towns sprang up alongside the road at the turn of the 16th and 17th century, including Florianów (later to be renamed Narol), Lipsko and Płazów. Unfortunately, later during the 17th century, these lands have been devastated by the uprising led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky as well as by the invading Swedish, Hungarian, Turkish and Tatar armies.

In 1772, following the First Partition of Poland, the Lubaczów region became part of the Habsburg Monarchy. During that period, the development of Narol and the surrounding area was linked to the family of Feliks Antoni Łoś, a wealthy landowner, deputy of the Sejm and the voivodeship governor (voivode) of Pomerania. It was thanks to the effort of this particular nobleman that a theatre and a school of music and drama were built in Narol; he also provided financial support to some of the students. He implemented state-of-the-art land use and



Kupała Night – A Folk Festival, the traditional annual celebration of the Midsummer Night, photo by A. Skalska, archive of the Narol Municipality Culture Centre

management techniques in his manor, encouraged numerous craftsmen to settle in the town and made efforts to improve its appearance. During World War I, the Narol region became the site of intense hostilities between the Austro-Hungarian and Russian forces. Furthermore, the town was also burned down by the Germans during World War II. As a result of the arrangements made in the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, the town of Narol and most of today's municipality remained on the German side of the border, with the rest of the municipality being taken over by the Soviets. After World War II, the Narol municipality was reincorporated into the reborn Polish state. The brutal attacks by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army became the pretext for the so-called Operation Vistula, the aim of which has been the relocation of Ukrainian residents to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to the western and northern parts of Poland.

The most valuable historical monuments preserved in Narol Municipality are the few dozen buildings included in the register of monuments, most of them being examples of sacred architecture as well as cemeteries linked to the two denominations that traditionally had a significant presence in this area – Roman Catholicism and Greek Catholicism. The land of Southern Roztocze forms part of the Borderlands of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth – a place commonly associated with multiculturalism and the pre-war co-existence of Poles and Ukrainians. The dramatic events which took place during the Polish-Ukrainian conflict which accompanied World War II and the resulting post-war relocation of the local residents as well as the disappearance of the structures of the Greek Catholic Church, coupled with the deliberate efforts of the communist authorities of the Polish Peoples' Republic, brought about the gradual deterioration of the local cultural landscape. After 1989, the biggest problem associated with the protection of the historical churches of the eastern rite became the question of how to find a new, useful purpose for the abandoned and often dilapidated tserkvas¹.

Another historical building which poses a difficult challenge for the monument protection services and the municipal authorities due to its sheer scale and the associated costs required for its restoration and maintenance is the Baroque palace in Narol funded by Feliks Antoni Łoś.

The local authorities believe that the natural and cultural features of the surrounding area form the biggest attraction that the local community can offer. The undisputed promotional and pro-developmental potential of the local cultural heritage found an expression in the *Sustainable growth strategy for the Narol Municipality for years 2007-2020*. In its growth strategy, the Municipality places an emphasis on tourism – among other things – as a source of development opportunities, with culture and cultural heritage being mentioned as one of those strategic areas the potential of which the local government wants to take advantage of in order to increase the attractiveness of the municipality for tourists as well as to increase the quality of life of its residents.

Horyniec-Zdrój

The Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality adopted a similar growth strategy. The Municipality situated to the south-west of Narol and bordering with Ukraine in the east, has a surface of over 202 km² and approximately 5 thousand residents. The landscape value of the Municipality is confirmed by the fact that the vast majority of its area forms part of the South Roztocze Landscape Park, with the remaining part of the Municipality being situated in the Roztocze Protected Landscape Area. The primary natural resource in the area are the largest peloid deposits in Poland (peloid, a type of mud, is often used for therapeutic purposes) as well as valuable mineral water springs. These features have allowed Horyniec-Zdrój to retain the status of a health resort for more than 100 years now, with the key objective of the *Horyniec-Zdrój Municipal Strategy* being the development of tourism, recreation and leisure facilities. This direction of development may be significantly reinforced by the cultural wealth of the municipality and the intriguing array of historical monuments located there. Horyniec and the surrounding areas have formed part of the properties of many renowned Polish noble families over the centuries, including the Poniński family, to whom the town owes the palace and the court theatre which have survived to this day. Horyniec and the areas in its vicinity started to develop back in the Middle Ages due to their location alongside the route leading from Jarosław via Lubaczów to Werchrata and Rava-Ruska as well as from Narol to Nemyriv and Lviv. From

¹ The tserkva – the Church of the Orthodox rite or the Churches of Eastern Catholic rites (self-governing particular churches in full communion with the Catholic Church) also the ecclesiastical building designated to celebrate mass



Bird's eye view of the Węgorzewo town centre, archive of the Węgorzewo Municipal Office

the 19th century onwards, the opening of a health resort became another growth driver for the town of Horyniec. The history of Horyniec-Zdrój during and after World War II mirrors that of the town of Narol. The historical monuments still present in the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality include approximately 40 structures which are afforded legal protection by entry into the register of monuments. Much like in the case of Narol, the vast majority of these sites are cemeteries and Roman Catholic or Greek Catholic churches. Despite the fact that the Tserkva in Radruż, the history of which is linked to the Ukrainian population that was forced to relocate after the war, was included in 2013 on the UNESCO heritage list among eight tserkvas from Poland, the preserved churches of the eastern rite continue to pose a significant challenge for the local authorities.

Węgorzewo

The third Polish municipality participating in the project is Węgorzewo. It is located in the northern part of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, its northern border doubling as a state border as well as the border of the European Union. The surface area of the municipality is nearly 341 km², inhabited by 17 400 residents. Węgorzewo is located in two distinct geographic areas – the Węgorzepy District and the Great Masurian Lake District. The picturesque Masurian landscape and its natural features, which are protected by establishment of several nature reserves located in the municipality, remain its prime attractions, especially as far as tourism is concerned.

During the tribal times and in the Middle Ages the area of today's Węgorzewo Municipality remained a typical borderland, inhabited by Prussian tribes. The emergence of the State of the Teutonic Order in the early 13th century resulted in the formation of secular and ecclesiastical administration as well as the establishment of the first permanent settlements. Following the secularisation of the State of the Teutonic Order and the establishment of the Duchy of Prussia, the settlement campaign conducted during the 16th and 17th century by Prussian dukes led to the emergence of a distinct settlement network still readily apparent today; it was during those times that Węgorzewo was granted municipal rights. Another important event which had an impact on the history of the community was the establishment of the powerful Kingdom of Prussia in 1701, followed by the unification of Germany in the mid-19th century. One of the results of World War II has been the division and subsequent incorporation of the partitioned German province of East Prussia (which included the contemporary Węgorzewo Municipality) into the territories of other countries – Poland, Lithuania and Russia. As the borders were redrawn, the population inhabiting the area was re-

placed almost in its entirety, with new settlers arriving from the Eastern Borderlands and Central Poland; in addition, a large number of Ukrainians and Lemkos were relocated here during Operation Vistula. This population shift led to the breakdown of the existing, centuries-old social structures, the disruption of cultural continuity and, as a result, to the disappearance of regional identity. The historical monuments which survive in the Węgorzewo Municipality – remnants of the culture of the pre-war German and Masurian communities, including approximately 20 Evangelical churches and cemeteries – reflect the complicated history of the region. The historical monuments of the municipality include more than 110 sites which are listed in the register of monuments.

Until World War II, most of the land in the Węgorzewo municipality remained in the hands of wealthy landowners. Today, a number of abandoned and disused palace complexes which survive in the area form a fundamental challenge which both the local government authorities and the local community must now face. A particularly important example of a site of this kind is the palace in Sztynort, which remained in the hands of the von Lehndorff family until World War II; due to its massive scale, the restoration and maintenance of this building is a goal which the municipality is unable to achieve, while finding a new function which would ensure the funds for its maintenance remains a challenging task.

Another group of historical monuments which poses a significant challenge for the municipality is technological monuments. These include former railway infrastructure facilities which have now lost their original function; due to the post-war redrawing of borders and the incessant modernisation of the railway, these facilities were no longer able to satisfy the growing transportation needs of the region. Another characteristic feature of the region is the cemeteries which constitute a part of a deliberately designed rural landscape; these include both World War I-era cemeteries and religious (Evangelical) cemeteries. These sites are now abandoned and neglected; their state of preservation is getting worse as time goes by, and occasional acts of vandalism only add to the resulting damage.

The problem posed by the task of preservation and use of historical monuments does not change the fact that they are a great asset and significantly enhance the landscape value of the town of Węgorzewo and the surrounding area, already appreciated by tourists due to the picturesque natural features. The local government decided to take advantage of this situation; one of the strategic objectives included in *The Social and Economic Development Strategy for the Węgorzewo Municipality until the Year 2015* is the development of the tourist sector to be achieved, among others, through the preservation of the local cultural and natural heritage.

Activities

Anna Koziol
Deputy Project Coordinator
National Heritage Board of Poland

Ole Christian Tollersrud
Senior Advisor
Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren)

The activities performed within the framework of the project made it possible to conduct an in-depth discussion on the manner in which local heritage should be managed, followed by the presentation of proposed actions aimed at ensuring effective heritage management at the municipal level. The municipality retains a unique position in the heritage management system. For the above reason, representatives of the local government authorities were invited to participate in the project. Heritage management remains an interdisciplinary process which should be implemented with active involvement of local residents. Representatives of the local communities were also invited to participate; these included both local activists, history enthusiasts as well as experts in the fields directly linked to the protection of historical monuments (employees of the National Heritage Board of Poland and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, heritage advisors operating in District Councils) as well as in those fields which remain connected with heritage issues on the local level (external experts).

Taking into account the nature of the activities performed, the project was divided into two stages: the preparatory stage and the implementation stage.

The first stage included a preparatory meeting for specialists of the National Heritage Board of Poland and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and for external experts as well as two parallel workshops for participants of the project representing the individual municipalities. During the meeting, Polish and Norwegian experts in disciplines such as the protection of historical monuments, spatial planning, sociology, local development, social participation, architecture and law have come together to

discuss the local heritage management systems in Poland and Norway, present preliminary analyses of the municipalities participating in the project as well as to begin the preparation of a study tours' plans. The guides on cultural heritage management addressed to the municipalities were also discussed. Another activity was parallel workshops for the representatives of the municipalities taking part in the project; these were conducted separately by each of the partners in Węgorzewo and in Bergen. The experts and representatives of the municipalities have met to analyse the local situation, assessing, among others, the state of conservation of the local historical monuments and the measures taken to protect them, also in the strategic and policy documents. The participants have also assessed the utilization of social participation mechanisms and defined the needs of individual municipalities pertaining to heritage management. Following the workshops, the experts met in Oslo to discuss the conclusions drawn and to plan the second part of the project dedicated to the implementation of the plan.

The second part of the project was devoted to practical activities in the project's municipalities. In the course of study tours, the participants of the project were able to exchange their experiences and to share professional knowledge in the field of heritage management, with emphasis on its protection as a non-renewable resource. The cooperation within the project proved to be conducive to the preparation of a guide on heritage management (a publication designed for Polish municipalities) as well as to the updating of a guide on the local plans for the protection of heritage and for putting it to practical use (publication designed for Norwegian municipalities). The present promotional publication, on the other hand, presents the good practices and positive actions implemented by the municipalities which participated in the project.

Within the framework of the project, social surveys were carried out in Poland and Norway; their results are presented later in the present publication.

Moreover, it includes a more detailed account of two study tours the aim of which has been to facilitate the organisation of meetings and the exchange of knowledge and experience on a day-to-day work basis related to heritage management between experts, local government and social activists. The most frequent problems revealed in the municipalities and their solutions were presented during the workshops and discussions.

The programmes of study tours were designed in a manner which made it possible to present both good examples of how problems related to heritage may be



Participants of the project at the historic fishing village Torskangerpollen, photo by A. Koziol, private archive

solved and those issues which remain in conflict or difficult as well as the challenges that municipalities face. The greatest emphasis was placed on the activities performed, inspired or supported by the local government at the municipal level. At the same time, the aim of the authors of the study tour programmes has also been to demonstrate the diversity of initiatives and entities involved in the protection of heritage, which should be treated as partners by the municipalities. The issues related to heritage protection were presented by local government representatives, local enthusiasts, owners of historical buildings as well as representatives of various associations, museums and cultural institutions operating in the municipality.

Study tour of Norway

The main highlights of the study tour included visits to selected sites, where the participants had the opportunity to become acquainted with the practical aspects of cultural heritage management as well as the problems faced by the owners and administrators of historical buildings on an everyday basis.

The issues touched upon included volunteer activity for local cultural heritage, attractive tourist products, new functions of historical monuments, difficulties associated with the protection of historical monuments, local plans for the protection and usage of historical monuments, methods of creating historical monument inventories as well as historical monuments as private property. Due to the fact that the Polish participants of the project did not know the principles of the historical monument management system in Norway, the questions and discussions pertaining to this issue remained an important part of the visit as well.

The study visit in Norway began in the Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipalities, which formed a kind of introduction to the process of discovering the nature of the coastal regions of Norway. Representatives of the three municipalities invited to participate in the project have told of their experiences related to working with historical monuments. The first location visited by the participants was the Fjell Fortress (page 99), erected by the Germans during World War II. After the war, the fortress remained a part of the Norwegian line of defence, having subsequently been converted into a museum.

On the second day of the tour, positive examples of volunteer involvement in the protection of local historical monuments were presented. The visit to the historical settlement of Telavåg was a perfect illustration of the way in which a group of volunteers was able to mobilise the local community to protect the valuable historical monuments in the region (page 54). The next stop was the historic settlement of Knarrevik, where the delegates had

The issues referred to during the workshops and discussions which took place in the course of the study visit in Norway included:

- Main difficulties and challenges associated with the protection of historical monuments within the municipality.
- Reasons for the importance of plans and strategies associated with the protection of historical monuments for the social and economic development of the municipality.
- Community involvement: volunteer activity, participation, intangible heritage and local traditions.

the opportunity to learn about the potential offered by former industrial buildings as well as the difficulties related to their upkeep and adaptation. A representative of the Fjell Municipality and a representative of a local group of history enthusiasts have shown the visitors around the post-industrial area and explained the challenges posed by the preservation of the surviving buildings and by adapting them to new functions.

Another stop in the course of the visit was the Vågsøy Municipality. The main issues discussed on that day were the local spatial development plan, construction law and the methods for the reconciliation of various interests in the field of heritage management. The day began with a tour of Vågsberget, a former trading outpost and the centre of the Municipality (page 72). Vågsberget remains one of the best-preserved trading posts (along with the accompanying public road) in Norway; today, its function is that of a museum. A representative of the museum told the delegates of the way in which Vågsberget is managed and of the cooperation between the museum, the local associations, the Municipality and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

The participants of the project were also able to take a tour of the Fishery Museum – a private venture designed to popularise the culture and customs linked to the fishing traditions of Vågsøy (page 76). The aim of the resulting initiative is to create a museum financed from both public and private funds, allowing the local cultural heritage to be afforded the protection it deserves. Today, the museum operates as a foundation. One of its representatives has told the delegates of the plans associated with this project.

The next stop was one of the lighthouses which remain a vital part of the heritage of the Norwegian coastal regions. The Kråkenes lighthouse is leased by the Municipality to Thomas and Bettina Vick Bickhardt, who have converted it into a B&B (page 58).

In this case, the main theme discussed was the creation of economic value. How can economic activity contribute towards the protection of cultural heritage? How to generate an interest in a specialised tourism product among tourists? Bettina Vick Bickhardt told of the many years during which she remained involved in a thriving

tourist business which was originally inspired by the historic lighthouse building.

After that, the participants of the tour moved on, visiting a barrel manufacturing plant in Hagevik (page 64). The manufacturing plant commenced production in 1904; today, it remains in the hands of two brothers, who have decided to carry on the manufacturing process, albeit on a smaller scale. The factory is also rented out for parties and events; students from nearby schools also visit the plant to learn how barrels are made.

The themes touched upon during the visit in Eid included spatial planning, community involvement and

local identity as well as the links between cultural and natural heritage – an issue which has attained great importance in the Norwegian approach to heritage management. With its spectacular wooden buildings, the Eidsgata street remains one of the best-preserved in all of Sogn og Fjordane (page 84). The owners of individual buildings as well as the representatives of the Municipality presented a number of buildings to the visiting delegates, including the church in Eid, the former bank adapted to serve as a community centre (page 96), the surviving Yris hotel, the Rundehogjen burial mound and Eksersisplassen, military proving grounds (page 97).

Furthermore, during their stay in Eid they also visited places which have strong links to local traditions and intangible heritage: the Norwegian Fjord Horse stud farm and the summer farms in Sagasetra.

The study visit programme also included time for workshops and discussions with experts, with the final day dedicated to the summary of the visit.

Subjects of the workshops and discussions during the study tour of Poland:

- New functions of the sacred monuments – the analysis of the possibilities and propositions of the solutions for the Tserkva in Wola Wielka.
- Preservation of the traditional wooden, rural architecture - the analysis of the possibilities and propositions of the solutions for the old cottage house in Wólka Horyniecka.
- Adaptation of a historic railway station to new functions. The management of the Museum of Railway Traditions in Węgorzewo and its social function.
- Creating a strategy for the protection and practical use of the Molotov Line shelters as a tourist product – analysis of existing conditions, visions, objectives and possible solutions.
- Creating a strategy for the practical use of heritage sites located in a health resort as exemplified by Horyniec-Zdrój – analysis of existing conditions, visions, objectives and possible solutions.
- The legacy of baron Hugo Wattman – the practical applications of tangible and intangible heritage for the purposes of fostering social and economic development of the municipality as exemplified by the search for the new functions of the former timber mill workers' house in Ruda Różaniecka.
- Preserving and exhibiting the remnants of the historical layout of the village of Płazów. The abandoned Tserkva and tavern: ideas for creating links between existing historical monuments and searching for new functions.
- Adaptation, protection and use of the monumental park and palace with the composed landscape – Sztyńort, Węgorzewo.
- The tserkvas – difficult heritage, the means of the cooperation with the local community, raising the awareness in order to engage people in the activities aiming in the protection and use of the heritage.
- The strategy of the use of the intangible heritage as a product. An example of traditional kitchen and regional products.

Study tour of Poland

The first day of the study tour in Poland was dedicated to the presentation of positive examples of heritage management in the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality. The participants had the opportunity to take a look at the manner in which an association of volunteers cooperates with other stakeholders to renovate the cemetery in Stare Brusno – a relic of the multiculturalism that once characterised the region (page 48); next, the delegates became acquainted with the work of the Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów, which, among other activities, ensures the protection and upkeep of a UNESCO World Heritage site with the support of the local government (page 74). On that same day they visited the places which formed the basis for the discussion dedicated to: the search for a monuments conservation's financing (the Franciscan monastery), the use of historical buildings for commercial purposes (the "Bajka" Health Resort, page 60) and the continuation of historical functions in the monuments (Court Theatre in Horyniec-Zdrój, page 94).

On the second day, the participants of the project had an opportunity to become acquainted with examples of problematic sites: abandoned, in poor technical condition and with no ideas for its adaptation to the new functions, as well as sites which suffer from unfavourable changes to the surrounding landscape. Examples of historical monuments of this kind include the site of the former Tserkva in Krzywe, the wooden cottage in Wólka Horyniecka as well as the abandoned Tserkva in Wola Wielka. The second half of the day was dedicated to workshops.

The Narol Municipality served as the host of the third day of the study tour. The day started with a presentation of positive examples of heritage management, including the adaptation of historical monuments to new functions that are beneficial for the local community (the former school and former cowshed in Narol), examples of successful fundraising programmes, revitalisation of historical spaces (the Narol market square, see page 87), grassroots activities dedicated to heritage protection (the Memorial Room in Lipsko and the activities of the Farmers' Wives' Associations, see page 66). The conservation of the former Tserkva in Narol and its adaptation to the Concert and Exhibition Centre (page 92) as well as the ideas for possible adaptation of the palace of the Łoś family generated a lot of interest among the participants of the study visit.

On the next day of the visit, the representatives of the Narol Municipality showed the delegates a number of problematic sites for which the authorities were unable to come up with any ideas as to their new functions due to a number of factors, including high maintenance costs, poor technical condition, size and the presence of a number of similar sites. The sites in question included the Molotov Line bunkers, the former tavern in Płazów or the Tserkva in Łówcza. These sites also formed the subject of the joint workshops which took place later on.

The workshops covered a variety of issues, including the challenges linked to specific historical sites which the project's participants explored during their study tour in Poland. The aim of the workshops has not been to develop tools or solutions which could be readily used by the project's municipality, which is obvious given the limited amount of time and the complexity of the issues involved.

However, the participants were able to draw upon another feature of the project, i.e. the interdisciplinary nature of the knowledge possessed both by the experts involved and by the participants themselves; by performing a multi-level analysis of a variety of issues, they were able to demonstrate various ways in which those issues could be addressed. Furthermore, due to their fresh, objective approach, the participants were able to tackle the problems they were presented with in a creative manner, while those who submitted the topic of discussion have gained a source of inspiration for themselves. Another valuable advantage was the involvement of the representatives of the local government in the discussion on heritage as well as on the need to ensure its protection and the possibility of putting it to practical use. In many cases the ideas for solutions that the participants came up with were welcomed by the representatives of the local government as interesting proposals, breaking the mould of the usual approaches that had been tried many times before by the municipalities. These proposals demonstrated the fact that heritage management is a type of activity that encompasses many different issues while at the same time showing that there are many ways in which heritage management may be used for the benefit of both the municipality itself and of its residents.

The final day was dedicated to national workshops in the course of which the Polish participants consulted the outline of the heritage management guide for municipalities: the concept, the contents of individual chapters as well as the form of the guide; meanwhile, the Norwegian participants would discuss the updates to be made to the separate publication concerning the development of local plans for the protection of heritage and for putting it to practical use.

Outcomes

Aleksandra Chabiera

Project Coordinator

National Heritage Board of Poland

Ingunn Holm

Senior Advisor

Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren)

The aim of the project was to identify the possibilities for improvements in the local heritage management system in the participating municipalities in both Poland and Norway. The project involved the analysis of the possibilities for the optimisation of heritage protection and its socio-economic potential using all available legal, economic and social means with regard to heritage management. In the course of the project, experts and participants performing a variety of functions and tasks on the municipal level have attempted to answer the question of what knowledge and tools are required in order to manage the local heritage in an effective manner.

The foundation of all activities is the awareness of cultural heritage ability to serve as a growth driver. However on condition that it is adequately included in the municipal development plans, with the management based on knowledge and conducted using participative methods.

Thereof being based on knowledge and conducted with the participation of the local community. Developing an awareness of this correlation and enhancing one's skills with respect to the use of the available tools is obviously a process that takes time and needs to be carried on even after the project has been completed. In the meantime, one may define and measure the project outcomes

achieved, beneficial for the municipal participants of the project as well as for the coordinating institutions.

Publications are an important outcome of the project. The present one promotes not only the project itself, but also ideas and concepts which may prove useful for problem solving in Polish and Norwegian municipalities alike. The present publication is intended to provide support for the local communities and authorities in the process of implementation of an integrated approach to heritage as well as to show, with specific examples, the benefits which efforts aimed at the heritage bring to both the municipality and to its residents.

In addition, a guide developed in cooperation with the experts and municipalities participating in the project was created in Poland. The guide was designed as a useful, practical tool which, along with the present publication, constitutes a set intended as a support for strategy building and action planning on the municipal level. Serving as auxiliary materials for dedicated training courses scheduled to take place within the framework of *The National Programme for the Protection and Care of Historical Monuments 2014-2017*, these publications will also serve as a support for the cooperation of experts of the National Heritage Board of Poland with individual municipalities. As far as the Norwegian side is concerned, the project served as an aid in enhancing a guide published earlier by the Riksantikvaren and updated in the course of the project; the guide provides information on how the municipalities may develop and then implement local plans for the protection of heritage and for putting such heritage to practical use. The publications in question also remain significant outcomes of the project due to the fact that they will continue to be available long after the project itself has been completed; the guides were designed in a manner which facilitates their necessary subsequent updating.

Social surveys carried out in Poland and Norway enabled a comparison of the situation in both countries; however, this is not the only purpose which they serve. Exam-

ining the society approach towards various heritage issues allows local government to properly channel their activities. The knowledge obtained as a result of statistical research pertaining, for example, to the expectations of society or to the areas that need improvement (such as, for example, educational schemes) are helpful to both central government institutions and to the local government in the course of planning and designing the activities.

For the National Heritage Board of Poland and the Riksantikvaren, on the other hand, the project allowed them to obtain a deeper knowledge and understanding of the needs of the municipalities, i.e. what knowledge do they lack and in what areas their competences need to be enhanced. As expert institutions responsible for, among others, providing support to local authorities with respect to issues pertaining to monuments, these institutions need to obtain extensive information on the situation in individual municipalities so that they may cooperate more efficiently and plan their activities in a rational manner.

The project has given us the knowledge we required and helped us prepare ourselves for more efficient cooperation with local governments. This has largely been the result of the involvement of the municipalities participating in the project.

Study tours, workshops and discussions made it possible to apply a pilot approach to training methods and the methods for assessment of the situation in the municipalities. At the same time, the participants had the opportunity to enhance their competences in several fields, such as the application of the available legal tools or developing an awareness of the need to take heritage into account at various stages of the planning process; they also had an opportunity to exchange experiences, creating a kind of a bank of ideas which they may apply at a later stage.

We asked the participants of the project to fill out the evaluation surveys at various stages of the project.



Traditional barrel manufacture in Hagevik, photo by A. Chabiera, private archive



Local Norwegian newspapers reported on the study tour and on the project, photo by A. Chabiera, private archive

The purpose of these surveys has been to ensure a better understanding of the approach of municipalities to the issue of local heritage as well as of their needs, their level of awareness and the knowledge they still needed to obtain and, last but not least, of the usefulness of our own efforts. The usefulness of the idea for the publication of a heritage management guide was rated at 4.9 on a 1-5 scale, which was an impressive result. The participation in study tours and workshops as well as in the project as such was also rated as a highly beneficial experience as far as professional work was concerned (4.4 points).

The most important benefits flowing from the participation in the project were:

- gaining new experience,
- learning about new practices and solutions as well as different approaches to analogous issues and tasks,
- motivation for participation in the activities of local and supra-local associations,
- gaining a better understanding of heritage management,
- reflection on one's own work and on the approach to such work as well as raising awareness of new solutions and learning how such solutions may be implemented in practice (new paths of activity),
- getting to know the problems faced by other municipalities as well as the manner in which other municipalities solve similar issues,
- becoming acquainted with the culture of another country and taking advantage of the possibility to establish cooperation.

The final point is of great importance to project organisers due to the fact that the joint activities of the Polish and Norwegian local governments representatives during study tours resulted in a proposal for cooperation between the Narol, Eid and Vågsøy Municipalities, mostly in the field of culture.

Another important, and yet unplanned result of the project has been the commencement of activities by the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality aimed at the preservation of an abandoned wooden, thatch-roofed hut. The building, located in Wólka Horyniecka, is one of the few surviving examples of the wooden architecture typical of this region. The issue of preserving the building and finding a new function for it was one of the workshops topic. Following the end of the study tour, the municipal authorities decided to rescue this historical building from destruction. It has managed to acquire the hut from its owner and submitted an application to the Regional Monument Inspector for its entry into the register of monuments. There are plans to make an inventory of the hut and then to relocate it to a property owned by the municipality, which is necessary to preserve the structure in question. Conceptual works are in progress in cooperation with the Museum of the Eastern Borderlands.

This unexpected yet immensely satisfying result of the project is an example of how important it is to maintain good communication with the local government and what positive effects such communication may bring.



Participants of the project standing in front of the Łoś Palace in Narol, photo by J. H. Fundingsrud, private archive

3.

**Significance of cultural heritage
– a Polish-Norwegian social survey**

Anna Koziol
Deputy Project Coordinator
National Heritage Board of Poland

Aleksandra Petie Einen
Senior Advisor
Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren)

As part of the *HoME* project, a nationwide survey was carried out both in Norway and in Poland which aimed to shed light on the attitude to cultural heritage amongst the general public, on both a general and local level. The information gained from such surveys may play a key part in informing national, regional and local authorities in their work with cultural heritage on a local level.

Methodology

The quantitative study was conducted on a representative sample of 1067 respondents in both Poland and in Norway. A number of demographic variables were applied such as: gender, age, region of residence (i.e. voivodship [Poland] or district [Norway]), educational qualifications and place of residence. In case of Norway, this final division included three categories: city or town, village or a sparsely populated area. In Poland, the categories were: rural areas, towns with up to 50 000 residents, towns/cities with 50 000 – 200 000 residents as well as cities with over 200 000 residents.

The ratio of men to women among the respondents was approximately 50/50. The surveys in Poland and Norway included 19 identical questions making it possible to compare the results for both countries. In addition, the Polish questionnaire included some additional questions for its Polish audience. The first part of the questionnaire covered questions of a general nature about the importance of cultural heritage both on the individual level but also within a local and national context. The questions then went on to explore the level of engagement with cultural heritage on an individual level, and if so, what type of activity was used to engage with cultural heritage. The second part of the questionnaire looked exclusively at cultural heritage in a local context and posed questions regarding level of involvement in, and ability to influence, local heritage management.

Results of the social survey in Norway

The first few questions showed an overwhelming support for, and interest in, cultural heritage, both on a personal level and for the local community in which the respondent lived. To the questions “how important is cultural heritage to you” and “how important is cultural heritage for your local community”, 84.4% and 81.2% respectively, answered that this was very or rather important. Interestingly, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage in Norway carried out a similar survey in 2011 in which

this positive attitude we found in the current survey rose from 71% and 75% respectively.

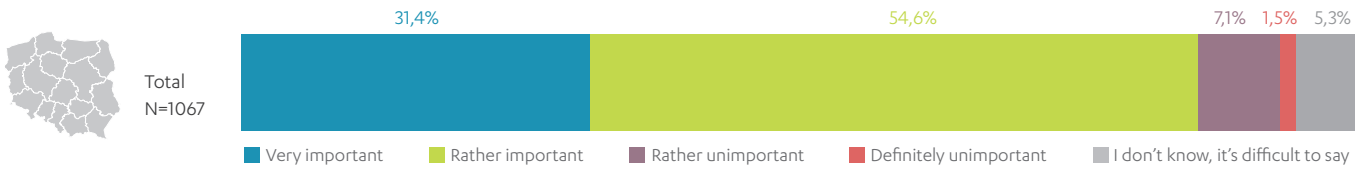
A further interesting question was whether heritage should be preserved regardless or only if new use of the monument was possible. Although 66.1% of the respondents said that heritage should be preserved regardless, a substantial 27.9% said it should only be preserved if new use was found. This is an interesting finding, and shows the importance of new use and of integrating the cultural heritage into the everyday lives of people. The case studies in this publication are good examples of how heritage is used in and by local communities. In addition, as many respondents believe cultural heritage should be preserved “regardless”, it also shows that the respondents find value in the very existence of cultural heritage, and that its preservation and protection should therefore be an important factor the development strategies of local communities. This was also backed up by the respondents who, when asked whether “cultural heritage can be a source for creating values, such as tourism and business in your local community”, 94.7% responded that they either fully or partly agreed with the statement.

When asked “Are you interested in what happens to the cultural heritage in your local area?” a combined total of 72% answered that they were “very interested” or “interested”. However, although this response suggests that the interest is high, only 42.8% responded that they had “participate(d) in any heritage activities in the last 12 months” whilst 55.1% had not. Of the most popular activities, visiting heritage sites (51.6%) and museums (37.3%) were the most frequent. 33.4% had participated in organized cultural heritage events, 14.9% had engaged with heritage through “TV, radio, newspapers and books”, 7.4% had participated in courses related to traditional crafts, song, dance and theatre whilst 8.3% had engaged with cultural heritage as a volunteer. The level of interest corresponds well with the results from the question “Do you know of any cultural heritage sites in the area where you live?” where, overall, 81.7% of the respondents said they did (17% did not). There was some differentiation between the age groups, with the cate-

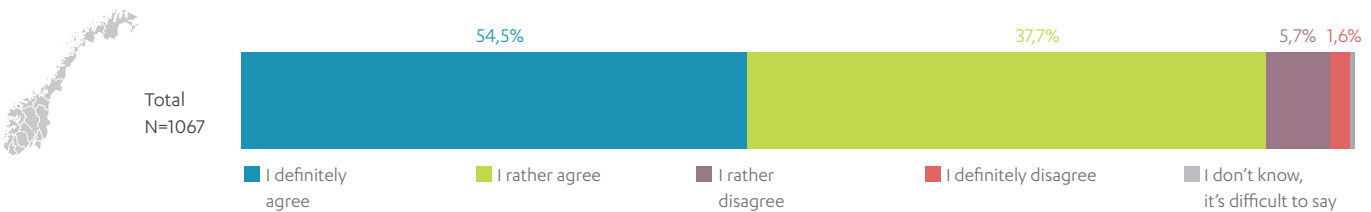
gory of young respondents (age 18-24 years) reporting the lowest level of knowledge about heritage sites in their local environment, with 70.3% aware of such sites and 26.8% responding that they did not know of any sites. Interestingly, there was little differentiation in the percentages between those living in towns and those living in the countryside.

When asked if the respondents felt connected to such heritage sites 44.4% responded that they felt very connected, 27% felt partly connected whilst 18.6% did not feel any such connection. This may indicate that although people do not feel directly connected to the cultural heritage around them, they still believe heritage is valuable and should be preserved as indicated by the

How important do you find cultural heritage?



To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Cultural heritage is valuable because it makes you proud of your place of living?



positive response to whether the respondents found cultural heritage important as discussed above.

To explore the local engagement and voluntary activity further the respondents were asked **whether they are interested in what happens to the cultural heritage in their local community**. 72% responded that they were very interested or interested, whilst 28% were neutral, not interested or very uninterested. However, when asked **whether the respondents were able to influence the situation of cultural heritage in their local area** 58.7% said that they were not, whilst 27.7% responded that they could. For those who responded that they were not able to influence the situation of cultural heritage in their local area the reasons given were as follows: not interested (20.5%), they have never thought about it (16.8%), they do not know how to engage (15.8%), they do not have time (17.8%), engaging will not change anything (8.5%) and other reasons (20.6%). The age group which felt most marginalized was that of 18-24 years old where 29.1% were not interested and 28.3% had never thought about it. This is an interesting finding in that what seems to be some of the main factors, like not knowing how to engage, never having thought about the possibility of engagement or feeling that engaging will not influence anything, can be counteracted through giving the local public more information about the heritage sector, voluntary engagement and ways to influence in their local communities. Through better information, local authorities and communities may be able to make more people feel connected to their heritage and actively engaged in its protection.

Results of social survey in Poland

The questionnaire opened with three questions **regarding significance of cultural heritage assessed on three different levels**: firstly, personally important to the respondent, then to the local community and finally to the nation in general. 86% of Poles find heritage important (or very important) personally, nearly as much (85.3%) find heritage to be important (or very important) to the Polish society. Over three quarters of the respondents (78.2%) find heritage to be important to the local community, and 89.7% agree that **heritage has a value of making a place of living unique**. Other heritage values important to local communities examined during the survey concerned **making people proud** of the place they live (88.4% of positive answers) and **the possibility to provide recreational possibilities** (86.4%). Almost three-quarters of respondents (73.4%) believe that heritage carries **economic potential**: thus, it might be a source of income, commercial activity, create new jobs

and new businesses in local communities. However, this belief in heritage values does not translate into important knowledge of the historical environment, as only 62.9% of Poles **know a monument in the local area** in which they live. When it comes to **personal attachment to local heritage** under half of respondents (45.9%) feel connected to any monument in nearby area.

The great value of cultural heritage lays, according to Poles, in its capacity **to give a testimony about shared history** which should be passed on to future generations (91.6%). What's more, in the eyes of vast majority of respondents, heritage can be **an important source of knowledge** (90,3%). These immanent values of heritage might have convinced people about the need to protect it as 64.7 % of Poles are persuaded that **heritage should be preserved regardless if the function is found**. Still, 25.6% of the respondents declared that heritage should only be preserved if new use was found, which underline a need to search for one.

It was stated that heritage represents significant value to Poles, but does it translate to a higher level of participation, engagement and sense of responsibility? Only 22.3% of Poles **participated in any of heritage activities in the last 12 months**. The most popular form of heritage activity is visiting an historical place or monument (66.9% of those who participated in any activity– multiple answers) and paying visits to a museum or exhibition (41.3%). Only 1.7% of those who participated in any form of activity, engaged as a volunteer. This shows that the main task regarding cultural heritage is to make it accessible to people and disseminate knowledge about it. The occasions such as European Heritage Days, of which NHBP is a national coordinator, are important to seize in order to popularize heritage and upgrade social participation. Natural way to participate in heritage is to visit sites during holidays. We have verified **how important to Poles is the fact that the place of leisure features many monuments, places interesting due to their history and wealth of traditions**, and just over a half, (53.4%) responded positively.

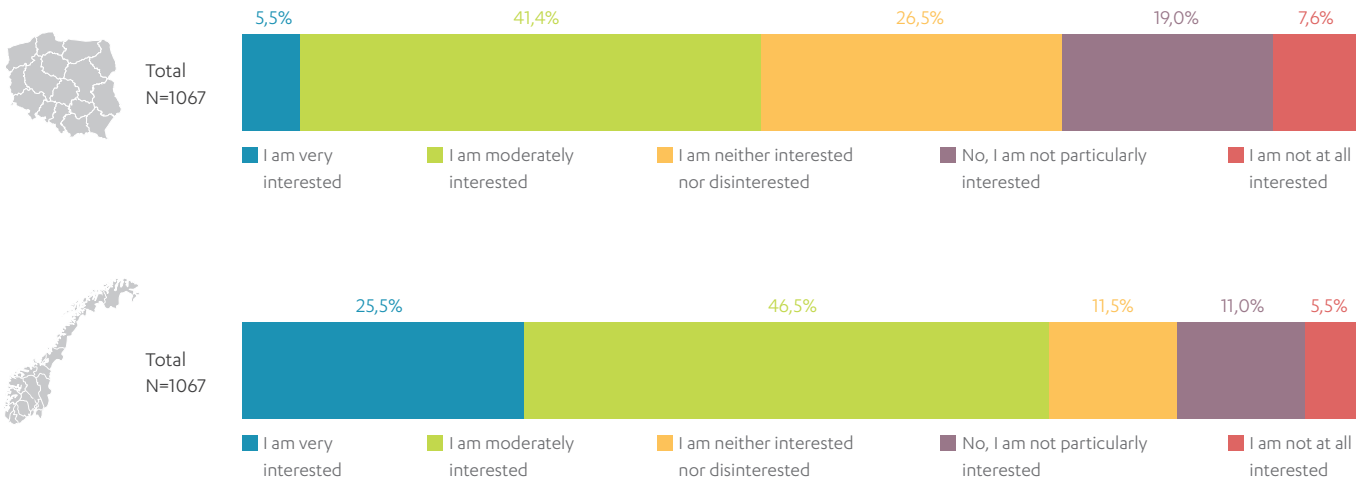
To the question **“Are you interested in what happens to the heritage in your local community”** under half (46.9%) of respondents answered positively, of which 5.5% were very interested. Around half of this number feel like they have an influence on the situation of cultural heritage in their local community (27.7%). The most common way of engagement is taking part in the decision-making process (36.9% of answers – multiple choice) and acting as a volunteer (35.6%). 14.4% of respondents who answered positively to the question own or manage a heritage site, monument or a protected house; 12.8% is creating commercial values related to heritage sites; 11% initiate and undertake specific actions

3. | Significance of cultural heritage – a Polish-Norwegian social survey

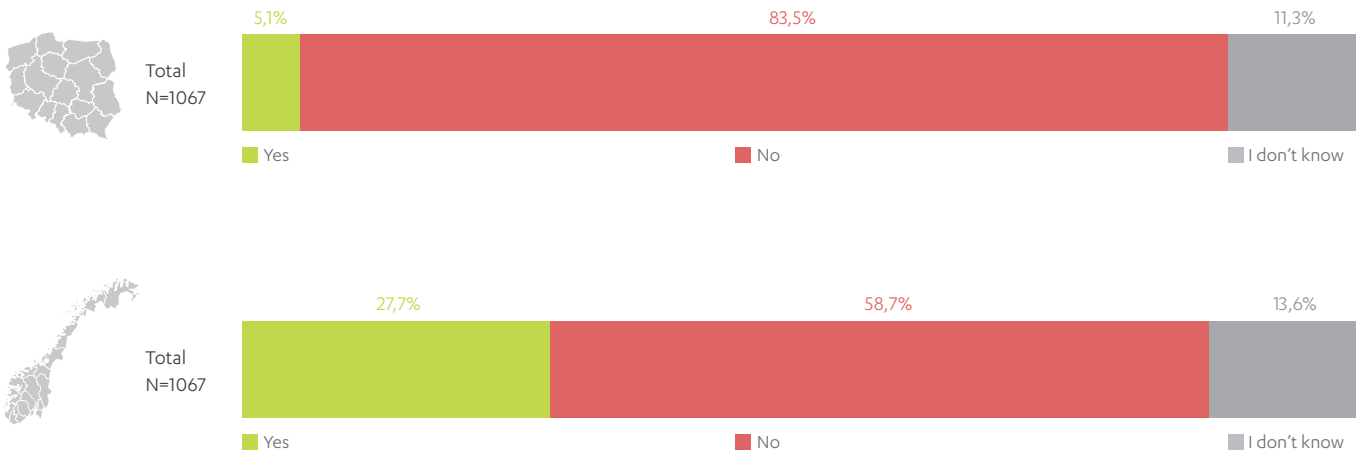
(projects) on their own. The most important reason for not having an influence on the situation of cultural heritage in local community declared by respondents was never thinking about it (29.8%), lack of knowledge how to engage (24.9%) and not having enough time (23.2%).

This results show a need for and an important role for local authorities to include society in all the processes regarding planning and implementing activities regarding heritage. In the publication good practices of that might be found.

Are you interested in what's happening with cultural heritage in your local area?



Do you have any impact on what's happening with cultural heritage in your area?



The bilateral perspective

According to the *HoME* survey, cultural heritage is important to citizens both in Norway and Poland. This importance was placed both on an individual, local and national level. The conviction that heritage contributes to local communities is strong, reflected in the perceived social values, such as pride, sense of place, and the immanent values connected to heritage sites. The economic potential of heritage is also recognized by a majority of the respondents. On a general note, the results from Norway show a slightly higher percentage of positive response to the perceived value of cultural heritage, particularly in the categories “very important” and “important”, whilst the sense of attachment reported to the local heritage is stronger in Poland.

Interestingly, Norwegians show a stronger belief in economic values of local heritage. This may be due to the fact that the economic potential of cultural heritage has been highlighted both in policy documents for the heritage sector in Norway in the last decade and in various local strategies on county and municipal level. The Directorate has also carried out a pilot project of value creation in the heritage sector at ten heritage sites throughout Norway.

Although the correlation is not clear, the increased focus on the economic potential of cultural heritage both nationally and internationally may have taken hold in the general public. In Poland, the debate on economic impacts of heritage has a shorter history. Due to the fact that heritage is perceived as a financial challenge and duty, it might be argued that the percentage of the Poles claiming economic potential is relatively high. In Poland there are numerous examples of the use of heritage in commercial activity, and in connection with both Polish and international policy, this interest should most likely grow in the coming years. However, both countries face a challenge in bridging the gap between the very high percentage of respondents who are positive towards cultural heritage and its associated values, and the percentage of people who actively engage with cultural heritage and its preservation. Such participation is key to sustainable heritage management at a regional and local level. The importance of the voluntary sector in heritage management has been recognized by both the Directorate and NHBP. In 2014 Riksantikvaren published a strategy for the cooperation between the professional heritage management and the voluntary sector. In 2015, the National Heritage Board of Poland coordinated the programme “Volunteering for heritage” aimed at those who seek funding to develop the idea of volunteering in their local communities. For both institutions, the *HoME* project was also an important arena to work closely with

local governments to discuss involvement in local heritage management on a local scale. Local authorities are an important partner in encouraging and facilitating stronger local voluntary engagement with the local cultural heritage and support voluntary efforts to create real impact for the safeguarding of heritage.

Based on the strong positive response to the importance of cultural heritage to both communities and individuals seen in this survey, the numbers suggest that local authorities and communities in Norway and Poland could benefit from using their cultural heritage assets as a tool for local development. If cultural heritage is seen as a tool which can help, rather than hinder other agendas in the local community, such as education, health and economic development, the results of this survey indicate that they will have the support of their inhabitants.

4.

**Cultural heritage
in municipalities**

Significance of heritage for local communities and the development of municipalities

Eid and Vågsøy Municipalities

Alfred Bjørlo
Mayor of Eid Municipality

Morten Andreas Hagen
Mayor of Vågsøy Municipality

Eid and Vågsøy Municipalities treat cultural heritage as a fundamental growth driver. The local institutions and associations, enthusiasts and businesses provide their support to the local initiatives aimed at the protection of cultural heritage as well as harnessing this heritage to foster the growth of the community. Heritage is perceived both as a phenomenon to be enjoyed and experienced and as a resource to be shared.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage granted funds to Eid Municipality for the purposes of adaptation of the burial mounds in Myklebust (Nordfjordeid town centre) for tourist purposes and to make them available to visitors. The town of Nordfjordeid was recently included in the register maintained by the Directorate which contains towns and villages considered significant to the history of Norwegian culture. We are glad that now the history of the extraordinary Viking artefacts of Nordfjordeid, including the remnants of the largest Viking ship ever found in Norway, will become available to a broader audience. The activities of the Directorate proved to be most beneficial for both history, culture and tourism and for the development of the centre of our town.

The grant provided by the Directorate shall be used, among others, for the purposes of the creation of a his-

torical route in the centre of Nordfjordeid dedicated mostly to the Viking era and the early Middle Ages.

The route will feature various signs, signposts and multimedia stations that will allow the visitors to learn more about the history of individual locations. In addition, efforts will be made to make our unique Viking heritage available to a broader audience. Furthermore, the grant will also make it possible to establish the Sagastad activity centre in Myklebust, Nordfjordeid. A programme of tours called *The Sagastad Journeys* has already been planned for this summer, intended for the local residents and tourists alike.

We are also very proud of the fact that we were able to rescue two unique examples of historical architecture in Vågsøy. Vågsberget is the oldest trading post in the Ytre Nordjord region, its history dating back to the 17th century. The site still requires extensive conservation work in order to be fully operational. The barrel factory in Hagevik was restored in the mid-1990s, owing to the funds obtained from various sources – including the Directorate. This historical monument is of particular value due to the fact that it documents many aspects of the local history, industry and culture.

Furthermore, work is now underway in Vågsøy with the aim to designate the location of two planned museums: the War History Museum, which will begin its narrative with Operation Archery (*Måløyraidet*) and the Museum of Fishery, intended to present fishing as the driving force of Vågsøy both in the past and today.



A fishing shed in Torskangerpollen, converted into a summer house. Foundations of another fishing shed visible in the foreground, Vågsøy, photo by A. Chabiera, private archive



One of the barrows in the centre of Eid, the Eid Municipal Office archives

Eid and Vågsøy Municipalities are preparing local plans for the protection and practical usage of heritage which may form the basis for the allocation of funds which we have earmarked for these purposes.

The plans are intended to impart knowledge on historical monuments and their value. Historical monuments and cultural landscape remain an important resource for the local community; they serve a practical purpose as well as form a source of knowledge and experience.

Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipalities

Nils Kåre Skoge
Deputy Mayor of Sund Municipality

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage programme known as *The Pearls of the North Sea Trail*, pertaining to the creation of value on the basis of cultural heritage, made it possible for the Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipalities to gain a wealth of experience. The project was intended to provide support to local development by harnessing the beauty of the landscape features and historical monuments located along the former trading routes in the region. The local organisations, cultural institutions, volunteer workers, schools, museum and local businesses are cooperating on an ongoing basis by popularising cultural heritage in the authentic surroundings thereof. The study tours conducted within the framework of the *HoME* project allowed us to gain useful knowledge on what can we do to protect our heritage. The challenges related to heritage are manifold and require a comprehensive approach.

We have learned why any activities related to historical monuments must be performed with great attention to social, cultural and environmental issues.

From the perspective of the local economy, it is important to design new functions for old buildings in a manner which ensures that they are attractive to visitors. Apart from these important aspects, the municipality also attaches great significance to such heritage-related issues as identity-building, dissemination of knowledge as well as enhancing the quality of life through efforts aimed, for example, at developing the scope of recreational activities which may be pursued in the community.

Working with local heritage plans will be considered a priority task in the near future. The aim of these plans is to ensure the protection of the uniqueness and diversity of our historical monuments and cultural landscape, perceived not only as parts of our cultural heritage and identity, but also as the components of the comprehensive process of managing our environment along with the resources which comprise it.

Narol Municipality

Stanisław Woś
Mayor of the Town and Municipality of Narol

Cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible legacy of the past generations. History has left us with many valuable historical monuments and local traditions. The natural assets are a great strength for the Municipality, however, its legal protection also poses many challenges. Due to the fact that nearly the entire area of the Municipality was



The historical trading post Bukken, Sund Municipality, Hordaland district, photo by unknown, the Riksantikvaren archive



Handicraft at the 16th Galician Fair in Narol, photo by A. Boldaniuk, Narol Municipality Culture Centre archive

included in the Natura 2000 network and the Roztocze Protected Landscape Area, no industrial development is possible in our community.

For the above reason, our community places an emphasis on tourism; we believe that, if we can take advantage of our cultural heritage, we might be able to embark upon a path of socio-economic development. Despite the fact that the quality of roads in our Municipality still leaves much to be desired and that not all settlements have a sewage network, the Municipality's authorities intend to invest in both infrastructure and in the protection of the local cultural heritage. Performing a public function entails an obligation to take actions which are consistent with the needs of the residents of the entire community. Our intention is to ensure the efficient management of our heritage resources. Our efforts aimed at extending the scope of cultural activities available to our residents are also linked to the protection of valuable historical monuments. We design strategies in which we include the goals and objectives that drive the activities we perform. The most important task facing the municipal authorities is to secure and protect the existing historical monuments, to design a new cultural function for such monuments, to enhance the image of the municipality and to increase its attractiveness for tourists. For the residents, it is the local traditions and intangible heritage that matter most. It is in tradition that they are able to find their own identity. The efforts of the authorities aimed at the protection of cultural assets, are encouraging the local community to reflect upon their legacy. The local residents make efforts and present ideas pertaining to the possible uses of the most valuable historical monuments and to the ways in which they may be popularised. The heritage is the silent witness of the days gone by; it shows the local citizens what life looked like in the past in comparison with the present day and sets the course for the efforts to be made in order to ensure that this legacy is preserved for the generations to come. In this way, heritage will also serve as a record for the efforts made by its custodians of the present.

Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

Piotr Wojtyszyn

Secretary of the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

When discussing the significance of heritage for the Municipality and its residents, one must first be aware of what heritage actually is. When participating in the *HoME* project, I have realised that heritage is more than just old buildings or places of worship. It also serves as testimony to the life of the generations in the times gone by. It shows

us how they designed the world around themselves and what traditions and customs they held dear. From the standpoint of local government, heritage encompasses an increasingly broad scope of operations. Society is beginning to realise that today, in an era of globalisation that influences nearly every aspect of our lives, it is the heritage that allows communities to remain distinct from one another – heritage which comprises both the local traditional attire, songs and cuisine as well as religious customs and rites.

An additional asset which strengthens the diversity of the heritage of the Municipality is multiculturalism. Before World War II, the area of Horyniec-Zdrój was inhabited by Ukrainians, Jews and Poles. Due to the fact that Horyniec-Zdrój has come to be regarded as a health resort as well as in connection with the requirements of environmental protection (protected areas form nearly 100% of the area of the Municipality), the residents and the local government authorities wish to take advantage of the valuable cultural and environmental assets of the region and treat them as growth drivers; in order to achieve this goal, we continue to implement projects intended to draw attention to the cultural heritage of the area. The local government cooperates with the municipalities located in the Lubelskie and Świętokrzyskie Voivodeships in its efforts to popularise the King John III Sobieski Trail.

Another important factor is the cooperation with the neighbouring municipalities, which is mostly intended to popularise the Roztocze region. International cooperation for heritage included the restoration of two historical parks surrounding the mineral spas in Horyniec-Zdrój and in the Ukrainian town of Morshyn.



Court Theatre – The Municipal Culture Centre in Horyniec-Zdrój, Municipal Culture Centre in Horyniec-Zdrój archive

A good example of community initiatives undertaken in the region are the activities of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój, which supports the efforts related to the maintenance of old cemeteries and roadside crucifixes as well as the initiatives of the Farmers' Wives' Associations which keep the local intangible heritage alive by, for example, carrying on age-old cooking traditions and practices. Adequate promotional activities remain immensely important components of our efforts aimed at the preservation of our heritage. Heritage also remains a powerful asset in the area of tourism. Being able to take advantage of our heritage will contribute towards an increased popularity of our municipality among tourists.

Węgorzewo Municipality

Krzysztof Piwowarczyk
Mayor of Węgorzewo Municipality

Every municipality needs to be able to define the components on the basis of which it will build its own identity, which is essential to ensure the integration of the local community, the proper education of the younger generations, the development of the tourism sector or deciding upon the relevant aspects of spatial planning. There is no doubt that cultural heritage – the tangible and intangible assets we inherit from our ancestors and the cultural environment around us – forms one of such components. In many cases, the pursuit of the everyday needs of the local government draws our attention away from these issues. The reason for this might be that the proper care for the assets which comprise our heritage requires time,



The lock in Leśniewo Górne, archive of the Tourist Information Office in Węgorzewo

assiduousness and, in most cases, substantial budget expenditure. Unfortunately, in many cases we also seem to lack sensitivity with respect to the investment priorities we define, which results in the more ambitious objectives being pushed back in our schedules. This, in particular, pertains to historical monuments, for which every year of neglect may have fatal consequences. One may not forget that as a local growth centre, the Municipality has a certain civilisational task to fulfil.

It is for those reasons that all the tasks which elevate the importance of heritage and raise awareness of both the need to protect such heritage and the measures which must be taken to achieve that objective are of such an immense importance today. We – and our residents – face a critical choice: either we will pride ourselves and the tourists with the legacy, or we will look away in shame from the crumbling treasures of our homeland.

Local activities for the protection of cultural heritage

Eid Municipality

Cecilie Marie Åshamar
Municipal Office Planning Officer

The heart of Eid Municipality, situated in Western Norway among the fjords and mountains, is the town of Nordfjordeid – an area which has remained inhabited for centuries untold, allowing it to accumulate an immense wealth in terms of cultural heritage.

Today, the remnants of the days gone by – the burial mounds of the Vikings found in the centre of the town,

the wooden houses on Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets as well as the military proving grounds by the Eidselva river form a crucial part of the identity of the local community.

Hospitality is considered to be the most important virtue for those who live here; because of this, we would like to take this opportunity to encourage you to explore and experience the cultural heritage of the region, allowing the legacy of our ancestors to reach a broader audience.

Work is underway in Eid Municipality to develop a plan intended to disseminate the knowledge of our cultural heritage, which will serve as a foundation for the devel-

opment of the local identity, fostering active involvement and creating an added value. In the course of the development of this plan it is extremely important to remember that historical monuments must be perceived as a source of potential for the development of local communities.

There are many people in our Municipality who possess knowledge of the cultural heritage of the region. A number of groups and institutions take advantage of historical monuments in the course of their activities; sometimes they do it fully consciously, sometimes less so. The key prerequisite for ensuring the continuing development on the basis of cultural heritage is to make available the existing knowledge to all those who are willing to exploit this potential. For this purpose, Eid Municipality uses the national historical monuments database. This database facilitates the creation of added value based on our heritage; it is used both by businesses and by institutions of various kinds. Making heritage available to both residents and visitors remains immensely important for the Municipality.

Owing to the development of the local plan for the exploitation and protection of heritage, our society has the opportunity to concentrate on those sites which are considered to be the most valuable.

Increasing the interest of local residents in cultural heritage and ensuring that they pass this knowledge on from generation to generation is intended to reinforce this feeling of local identity.

In the course of the meetings, the municipal authorities and the residents have discussed the cultural heritage of individual towns and villages regarding the cultural heritage which characterises selected areas in Eid as well as regarding which of the surviving historical monuments best symbolise this heritage. The meetings were attended by the local residents who are keenly interested in history

and deeply involved in the development of their communities. We have conducted joint discussions on the funds which the municipality allocated to the protection of historical monuments as well on the use of those funds for the purposes of fostering the social and economic development of the local communities.

The training course pertaining to the use of the national historical monument database, intended to draw attention to the most significant historical monuments in every location, formed a continuation of the meetings with the local residents. In order to keep the residents interested, we focused on those historical monuments which remain most important as far as the regional history is concerned. The participants of the course were able to broaden their competences pertaining to the communication of knowledge on cultural heritage and were able to learn more about the historical monuments of Eid Municipality.

The plan pertaining to putting the heritage of Eid Municipality to practical use is still being developed. The talks with the local residents have proved to be useful for the purposes of understanding the cultural heritage as a source of growth of our Municipality, based on its unique features; Eid Municipality could never complain about the lack of grass roots initiatives aimed at fostering its growth. The residents of the Municipality have recently become more involved in efforts aimed at the protection of cultural heritage; this applies, in particular, to the centre of Nordfjordeid. The activities involving the preschool children in Eid may serve as a good example here; during the Night of Culture held by the Municipality in November, the children were invited to participate in an event called *Buns and cakes*, held against the background of the Viking burial mounds. Only time will tell whether this method of promoting history proves efficient.



Kannesteinen, Vågsøy Municipality, photo by I. Holm, Riksantikvaren archive



The parade of choirs on Eidsgata street, Eid Municipal Office archive

Vågsøy Municipality

Odd Gunnar Myhre
 Head of the Culture Section
 Vågsøy Municipal Office

Vågsøy remains a truly natural wonder; located at the edge of Nordfjord, the Municipality prides itself on a vibrant economy (including, first and foremost, the maritime sector) as well as the presence of numerous high-tech companies. The Municipality has about 6 thousand residents in total. The centre of the Municipality is the town of Måløy with a population of about 3500 people.

Historical monuments and the cultural environment are perceived by the local community as a source of great potential for the community.

The local residents consider their heritage to be not only a source of knowledge and valuable experiences, but also an asset to be exploited economically. It is the Municipality, understood as a community which inhabits the given area, that decides on which historical monuments are significant and which of them are to be considered as valuable assets from the local point of view. In addition, historical monuments are not only perceived as valuable for the given municipality, but also for the entire region, country, and in some cases even the entire international community.

Public administrative bodies are responsible for ensuring the implementation of the national objectives related to historical monuments. Through the application of the spatial planning and construction laws, the Municipality plays a vital role in these efforts. The government expects the municipalities to create inventories of historical monuments and cultural environment having a value for the local communities and to protect them by including such monuments in the local spatial development and

construction plans. In accordance with the social element of the municipal master plan of Vågsøy Municipality, the Municipality shall develop municipal sub-plans for heritage sites located in the said Municipality.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the major County Councils invited the municipalities to engage in cooperation intended to enhance heritage management activities through the development of an appropriate plan. This plan provides, among others, that efforts shall be made to increase the level of interest and knowledge on historical monuments among the local population. This document is also important for owners of historical monuments, since if the buildings or structures they own are covered by the plan, they will benefit from the possibility of applying for subsidies from public funds. In addition, the owners of such historical monuments will be able to obtain professional guidelines as to the use and conservation of the monuments in question.

The Directorate asked the municipalities to create inventories of historical monuments and enabled them to apply for funds for that purpose. Vågsøy is one of those municipalities which have successfully applied for the funds in question. The Municipality established cooperation with the Coastal Culture Group in Vågsøy, the Museum of Fishery in Måløy, the Måløyraidsenteret foundation and the Vågsøy History Association. Their joint efforts led to the inclusion of some of the historical monuments in the Historical Monuments Search database. The Vågsøy Municipality has also managed to secure funds from the Sogn og Fjordane County Council; the funds in question are earmarked for the development of a plan for the local historical monuments. Cooperation with groups and institutions which have helped us in the process of registration of historical monuments is now bringing measurable results.



The Tserkva at Krupiec in Narol before and after conservation, photo by R. Pinkowicz, K. Świętojański, Narol Municipal Office archive

Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipalities

Laila Klemetsaune
Head of the Culture Section
Sund Municipal Office

In years 2006-2010, the Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipalities took part in a programme of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage designated as *The Pearls of the North Sea Trail*, the aim of which was the creation of economic and social value on the basis of the historical monuments located alongside the North Sea Trail which leads through the Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipality. The participation in the programme resulted in an intensification of the activities that were being performed to date and contributed towards a greater involvement of the municipalities in the efforts aimed at ensuring the protection of historical monuments. The study tours of Norway and Poland within the framework of the HoME project served as a confirmation of the fact that the path we have embarked upon was a correct and reasonable one. We have gained important knowledge and experience in the field of practical usage of historical monuments as well as in the field of work aimed at their protection.

With the support of the Directorate and of the Hordaland County Council, we have begun work on the plans for the utilisation and protection of the heritage in the aforementioned municipalities. The plans referred to above treat cultural heritage as a form of investment, a basis for sustainable development; for the residents, cultural heritage presents an opportunity to expand their knowledge in an interesting manner. All departments of the Municipal Office remain involved in the preparation of the aforementioned plans. The plans in question play a pivotal role in the historical monument management and administration; it is in these plans that those historical monuments which are the most characteristic features of the Municipality shall be included, with the aim of ensuring that particular attention is paid to such monuments. The monuments in question shall be catalogued and will be included in an action plan intended to ensure their protection.

Fjell, Sund and Øygarden Municipality are also working on a draft of a joint, supra-municipal plan for the exploitation and protection of the local heritage which would allow them to use the same tools and solutions. This idea is connected with the plans for the unification of the municipalities during the next couple of years. During the initial phase of the project, we are mostly focusing on the manner in which information on historical monuments is to be catalogued. The best solution in this regard appears to be a common database, available both to employees of administrative bodies and to non-governmental organizations. Without a doubt, the database must be

user-friendly, so that everyone who is interested in historical monuments as well as all policymakers responsible for this task are able to obtain the necessary information from the said database.

The entities responsible for culture in Askøy, Øygarden, Fjell and Sund are encompassed by the regional cooperation programme called IKKUS (*Inter-Municipal Cooperation for Culture*). One of the aims of cooperation within the framework of the IKKUS programme is to establish the position of an historical monument protection consultant. This is of immense importance for the works pertaining to the plans for the use and protection of historical monuments due to the fact that we normally find competence of this kind to be lacking. The Western Region Council has emphasized the importance of this particular position on numerous occasions in the applications for co-financing submitted to the County Governor, who, having considered this request to be justified, has allocated funds for this purpose on three occasions. However, the greatest part of the funds allocated comes from the Hordaland County Council. The historical monument protection consultant remains an employee of the Vest Museum. The consultant dedicated 80% of his working time to the support of the municipalities, with the remaining 20% being used for purposes related to the museum itself.

The cooperation between municipalities, museums and non-governmental organisations is very promising indeed, its priority being to make cultural heritage available to a broader audience and to create economic and social value on the basis thereof. All these efforts form an important part of the protection of our valuable heritage, of building our identity and of strengthening the ties among the local communities.



Gaba Kulka and Konrad Kucz perform at the Narol Encounters in the former Tserkva at Krupiec, photo by A. Boldaniuk, Narol Municipal Office archive

Narol Municipality

Stanisław Woś

Mayor of the Town and Municipality of Narol

The area comprising Narol Municipality bore witness to many important historical events over the years. The Polish, Jewish and Ukrainian populations that resided here lived together in peace and harmony. The neighbouring towns that evolved out of the original settlements – Narol and Lipsko – were once part of a Lviv-Zamość trading route; in the 17th century, these towns were the main socio-economic development centres in the area. Unfortunately, both towns have suffered extensive damage on numerous occasions, ravaged by Tatar incursions, fires and armed conflicts. The surviving monuments of material culture constitute the evidence of the multicultural nature of Narol Municipality. Over the years, these monuments lost their original function; many of them are now left without owners who might have cared for them. The most valuable of those buildings and structures which are owned by the municipality are now being systematically restored and adapted to new social and cultural functions. It needs to be pointed out that some of those monuments remain rather problematic for the local authorities; due to the lack of funding, their condition keeps getting worse every year despite the fact that they constitute important and valuable parts of our heritage. However, this fact does not discourage those who wish to take action; on the contrary, it motivates to obtain external financing for the restoration of the historical monuments in question.

Narol Municipality performs tasks aimed at the protection of cultural heritage both individually, acting through its various bodies, organisational entities and ed-

ucational institutions as well as in cooperation with a variety of non-governmental organisations.

All activities intended to produce benefits for cultural heritage require appropriate preparation, strategy, funds and staff. The municipality performs activities which require a substantial amount of funding – investments related to the protection of valuable examples of historic architecture owned by the Municipality. One of the most significant investments aimed at the protection of historical monuments by designing new cultural functions for them has been the adaptation of a former Tserkva at Krupiec, which now serves as a Concert and Exhibition Centre. The entity responsible for the design of new functions of individual sites is the Municipal Cultural Centre in Narol which carries out a variety of cultural projects, including, in particular, concerts, exhibitions of paintings and photography as well as artistic, dance and musical performances.

The local authorities focus on the implementation of the investment projects which contribute towards the development of the tourist industry. A project worth a particular mention has been the revitalisation of the Narol market square which paved the way for the better utilisation of the potential which lies in two restored historical buildings – the old school and the former cowshed – by giving them new public functions which are beneficial for both culture and society. The old school building is now used by two institutions; one of them – the Municipal and Communal Welfare Centre – is a public institution, while the other one – the Multimedia Library – is dedicated to the promotion of culture. The old cowshed, on the other hand, is to be adapted to serve as a social therapy centre. Following the revitalisation of the market square, the image of the public spaces in the centre of Narol has seen a marked improvement; the design of the market square emphasises the typical features of a typical small Galician town, increasing the attractiveness of the region for tourists.

Schools located in Narol Municipality are carrying out tasks which contribute towards increasing the sensitivity of the younger generations as far as the value of cultural heritage is concerned. Students from the local schools care for graves of soldiers, participate in patriotic ceremonies and participate in the maintenance of roadside crucifixes and chapels. Owing to the involvement of both students and teachers, a song-book and album with folk music as well as a collection of local legends were published.

The Municipality also provides financial support to organisations which engage in the cultivation of intangible heritage, including, in particular, Farmers' Wives' Associations. These Associations keep the local cooking and artistic traditions alive by demonstrating them during various events: May Day picnics, Galician Fairs or harvest festivals. The municipality is working with non-governmen-



A country cottage in Wólka Horyniecka, photo by B. Kazior, private archive

tal organisations in order to restore old wooden tserkvas and cemeteries containing headstones made of stone from the Brusno quarry. The Municipality also makes efforts aimed at the preservation of small architectural structures which form part of the local landscape, such as roadside crucifixes, chapels and monuments.

An example of cooperation with non-governmental organisations is the project aimed at the protection of the wooden Tserkva and bell tower in Wola Wielka. It is also an example of difficulties posed by the implementation of the planned activities intended to ensure the protection of cultural heritage. Despite the fact that all arrangements in terms of legal and procedural issues have been made in a professional manner, this particular task has not been implemented so far due to reasons beyond the control of either the municipality or the non-governmental organisations involved. This, however, does not prevent further efforts which must be taken so that this unique historic building may be saved.

The Memorial Room in Lipsko plays an important role as far as preservation of the traditions and culture of our Municipality is concerned. The Memorial Room was created in the former primary school building owing to the efforts of the municipal authorities and the involvement of private individuals who have collected priceless regional relics and artefacts and made them available for exhibition. The collection is divided based on the dominant themes and includes an archaeological, historical and ethnographic section. Making these collections available to visitors was possible owing to the involvement of two volunteer workers who also took it upon themselves to care for the exhibits.

Every action taken by the Municipality which is linked to cultural heritage is promoted and popularised in the local community. Promotional activities are performed by the Narol Municipality and Municipal Office, which prepares photographic documentation and publishes promotional materials in the form of various folders, guides, albums, calendars and songbooks. These are then distributed free of charge among the residents, tourists and guests who visit our Municipality.

Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

Piotr Wojtyszyn

Secretary of the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

One of the most characteristic features of the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality is that it remains a health resort, allowing all those who come from all over the country to seek various forms of therapy to get to know our Municipality better.

There are many historical monuments in our Municipality, their presence being an additional tourist attraction. The most important of these monuments include, among others, the Tserkva Complex in Radruż, the Poniński Palace, the Court Theatre, the Franciscan church and monastery in Horyniec-Zdrój, the Greek Catholic cemetery in Stare Brusno and the Chapel on the Water in Nowiny Horynieckie. These historical monuments have various different owners now; to a considerable extent, it is the attitude of those owners which determines the condition and state of preservation of the monuments in question. The local authorities take a positive attitude towards various initiatives aimed at ensuring that our heritage is preserved; in addition, the authorities themselves also take actions aimed at its preservation in the areas which they control.

All activities conducted by the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality which are aimed at the promotion and development of local heritage are reflected in the municipal development strategy; however, its implementation is, in most cases, dependent upon the availability of outside funding, which may make it seem as if these activities are carried out at random. The funds allocated under the *Rural Development Programmes 2007-2013* have recently made it possible to perform the restoration of the historical Court Theatre, which now serves as the Municipal Cultural Centre. The international cooperation with the Ukrainian resort town Morshyn has made it possible to obtain funding at the level of EUR 4 million under the *Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013* transnational programme. These funds were used for the purposes of the revitalisation of historical parks surrounding the local mineral spas on both sides of the border. The cooperation with outside entities – the Museum of Eastern Borderlands in Lubaczów as well as various associations and foundations operating in the Municipality – also proves to be most beneficial. This cooperation mostly involves the provision of funding for initiatives aimed at the protection of heritage which are undertaken by the said entities.

The efforts aimed at the inclusion of the Tserkva Complex in Radruż on the UNESCO World Heritage List serves as a good example of the cooperation between the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality and the Museum of Eastern Borderlands in Lubaczów. The Municipality provided some of its land to the museum and gave it its support at every stage of the procedure aimed at ensuring the inclusion of the complex on the UNESCO List.

During the same year, when the Tserkva in Radruż was considered to form part of world heritage, a historical open-air festival was held in the vicinity of the Tserkva Complex, its main theme being the legacy of the King John III Sobieski in the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality. This

event proved to be an excellent idea; it is estimated that nearly 6 thousand people attended the festival, which is an impressive result given that the municipality itself has about 5 thousand residents. This event was financed from the *Development Eastern Poland Operational Programme* and served as a valuable contribution to the promotion of both our fascinating history and the Tserkva Complex in Radruż itself.

The participation of our municipality in the *HoME* project made it possible for efforts to be made in order to save an old country cottage located in Wólka Horyniec-ka, which actually remained inhabited until very recently. The local authorities were able to convince the owners to dispose of the building, which shall now be carefully examined and documented and then relocated to an area which lies adjacent to the historic Tserkva in Nowe Brusno, where it shall form part of the Museum of the Eastern Borderlands.

Of course, cultural heritage is not just heritage sites – it is also the local customs, religious rites, traditional attire or cuisine. The greatest involvement in this area comes from the Farmers' Wives' Associations. The Municipality makes efforts in order to ensure that these organisations have adequate working conditions through the construction of new (or the renovation of existing) village local centres as well as through the provision of financial and organisational support for initiatives undertaken by the associations. Their activities facilitate the intergenerational transfer of traditions, foster local identity and create a feeling of belonging to a community; they also make it possible for participants to develop their passions and interests.

The biggest problem concerning abandoned historical monuments is finding an appropriate function for these buildings, since it is only in such case that there is a chance that they shall be maintained in an adequate condition. Most of the historic buildings in the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality have now been adapted to new functions and are under proper care and management; only a few of them still remain disused. However, the ones that

have not yet been restored must also be kept in a good condition. It is here that financial and ownership issues come into play. Despite the limited funding available to the Municipality, the municipal authorities are attempting to obtain and allocate an increasing amount of funds to the area broadly known as cultural heritage due to the fact that they recognise the enormous potential that lies in such heritage; if the Municipality is able to take full advantage of this potential, it may attract a greater number of tourists, which shall result in the expansion of the scope of services available in the community.

The amount of funds allocated to cultural heritage is increasing every year. In 2014, the share of the funds in question reached a record level of 30% of the total budget expenditure, which was mostly the result of the revitalisation of the park in the vicinity of the local mineral spas. In other years, the expenditure related to heritage remains at the level of 2-4%. Activities dedicated to cultural heritage entail the increase of two important indicators. The first of them is the economic indicator, which is easily measurable. The second one – and one that remains difficult to quantify – is the increase in the cultural awareness of the residents and tourists visiting the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality.

Węgorzewo Municipality

Krzysztof Piwowarczyk
Mayor of Węgorzewo Municipality

The Węgorzewo Municipality takes a variety of steps aimed at the preservation of cultural heritage. The most important of them is the annual financial support of selected investments related to the protection of historical monuments, including the Late Gothic church of Ss. Peter and Paul the Apostles in Węgorzewo, the historic Greek Catholic Tserkva in Węgorzewo, the historic railway station in Węgorzewo and the palace and park complex in Sztynort Duży.

An important part of the activities of the Municipality in this regard is also the financial support of projects implemented by non-governmental organisations such as the "Our Heritage" Foundation and the local cultural institutions such as the Museum of Folk Culture or the Węgorzewo Cultural Centre. A special team was established at the Węgorzewo Municipal Office recently, its task being the preparation – along with the Polish and German Foundation for Heritage Preservation – of a project for the comprehensive restoration of the palace in Sztynort with the aim of applying for financing within the framework of the *Operational Programme Eastern Poland 2014-2020*.



The Ethnographic Park by the Węgorapa river, photo by K. Kładko, archive of the Tourist Information Centre in Węgorzewo

The role of the Sogn og Fjordane and Hordaland County Councils in strengthening the heritage management process in municipalities

The County Councils within individual counties are Norwegian local government units which are responsible for the management of historical monuments at the regional level under the provisions of the Norwegian Planning and Building Act as well as of the Cultural Heritage Act.

Sogn og Fjordane and Hordaland are counties which consist of a large number of small municipalities. Hordaland, in particular, is now experiencing the process of demographic change resulting in a dynamic population growth in the seaside regions, coupled with the corresponding decrease of the number of people living in areas located further away from the sea. These changes pose numerous challenges for the municipalities. Many historical monuments located further inland are in very poor condition, with many of them having long been overgrown by vegetation. The sites located in areas which undergo rapid urbanisation are often at risk of demolition, removal or modification.

The municipalities play a key role in the process of heritage management; however, the insufficient funding available means that many measures, such as the sufficient dissemination of knowledge on such heritage, cannot be taken. This is one of the difficulties related to the protection of historical monuments in our area. Another immense challenge which we must face is the deteriorating state of conservation of some of the existing historical monuments which may, ultimately, lead to the loss thereof. This state of affairs led two County Councils in the region – Sogn og Fjordane and Hordaland – to take extensive measures aimed at the development of plans aimed at ensuring the appropriate protection and use of historical monuments. There are fundamentally two sources of motivation for the activities performed – the desire to ensure a higher level of protection for the existing historical monuments and the desire to ensure their active use and to tap into their potential insofar as the creation of value and the development of the local communities are concerned.

Treating historical monuments as a source of potential which may allow us to create value – in the broad meaning of the word – had a significant impact on the process of encouraging the municipalities to develop an appropriate position and strategy with respect to cultural heritage. In order to achieve this objective, the municipalities have to approach the issue of heritage management more decisively, so that they may take full advantage of the potential it offers. The necessary condition is that the municipality

Gunhild Berge Stang
Advisor
Sogn og Fjordane County Council

Elizabeth Warren
Senior Advisor
Hordaland County Council

and the local community possess the necessary knowledge and competences, which are particularly difficult to obtain in the case of small and medium municipalities. A good plan for the protection and use of the local heritage, combining local and professional knowledge, would be an ideal solution to the problems presented above.

It is not possible to ensure that all historical monuments are saved and put to a practical use. For this reason, it is very important to be able to properly identify those monuments which are of special significance for the municipality and to obtain as much information about them as possible. The municipalities must therefore join forces with the local community and make an assessment of which historical monuments are of particularly high importance for the local identity. The involvement of the local residents remains immensely significant for both municipalities within the presently discussed councils. The residents may, for example, create an inventory of historical monuments together with the municipal authorities or agree upon the issues which they believe to be the most important ones.

The County Councils in the Sogn og Fjordane and Hordaland counties took a number of steps to support the efforts linked to the preparation of the plans for the protection of the local heritage and for the maximisation of its potential. In all phases of the project, we seek to provide guidance, maintain a common platform for the municipalities which allows them to exchange ideas and experiences as well as to run training courses pertaining to inventories of historical monuments and to the management of such monuments as well as training courses in the field of law and other subjects; we also provide the municipalities with financial and substantive support.

Extending the scope of competences available to individual municipalities remains an important issue due to the fact that it makes it possible to ensure better protection of historical monuments as well as to create sites where people may experience history for themselves. The management of historical monuments at the local level requires the full involvement and cooperation between the government, the County Council in the given county and the remaining municipalities as well as museums and volunteer workers.

5.

**Study tour: Cultural heritage
and the development of local
communities. Case studies**

Anna Koziol
Deputy Project Coordinator
National Heritage Board of Poland

Aleksandra Petie Einen
Senior Advisor
Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren)

As has already been mentioned, cultural heritage may play a vital role in the socio-economic development of municipalities and regions in both Poland and Norway. When using cultural heritage as a resource, local authorities must take an active role in its protection, promotion and management as well as stimulate a close cooperation with non-governmental organizations, volunteers, private owners, museums and other interested parties. These parties remain extremely valuable partners in the management of local cultural heritage. The articles in this publication give examples of good local involvement and heritage management, illustrated by projects and places that were visited during the study trips in both Norway and Poland. We hope the articles may serve as an inspiration for local authorities, local communities, volunteers, private owners and other interested parties.

The examples presented below show the diversity of local cultural heritage, from museums and historic buildings to cultural landscapes. By representing a mix of heritage sites, including a Norwegian lighthouse and a Court Theatre in Poland, the examples illustrate both challenges, solutions and opportunities represented by the various sites. Despite the differences in management systems in the two countries, the case studies show that the stakeholders face similar challenges in both Poland and Norway. This shows that exchanging experiences in an international context can be important for finding good solutions locally.

The case studies also emphasize the important role played by local communities, private owners, volunteers and non-governmental organizations in the protection of cultural heritage. Owing to their full involvement in the protection of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage, these individuals and institutions continue to make an invaluable contribution to heritage management. Not only do they contribute towards the protection of heritage, but they also often engage in educational and awareness-raising activities, the development of businesses as well as the creation of an environment conducive towards social activity, allowing people to come together. Many of the case studies collected here are a proof of successful cooperation between volunteers, private owners and local authorities, which serves to reinforce the management of the local heritage and to support the socio-economic development of the local communities.

These case studies also demonstrate how municipalities may take advantage of cultural heritage in order to achieve their objectives, including the development of tourism or efficient regional education. Cultural heritage is also used for the purposes of various forms of exchange and cooperation, fostering the development of a stronger civic society. In this way, cultural heritage may serve as

a unique tool for both municipalities and the local communities.

The case studies were divided into six categories: “Social involvement in local cultural heritage protection”, “Cultural heritage and business development”, “Intangible heritage in local communities”, “Involvement of the museums in the preservation of local cultural heritage”, “Cultural heritage in local revitalisation projects” and “New functions of historic buildings”. In this publication, we provide the opportunity for various groups in both Poland and Norway – local governments, associations, owners of historical buildings – to voice their opinions on the subject. For the above reasons, the statements contained herein may appear repetitive in some cases, although in other cases similar problems will be approached in a different manner from case to case. Most case studies pertain to a number of aspects which extend beyond the stated categories. This serves as an emphasis of the fact that cultural heritage is a multidimensional phenomenon and that it offers an added value for both the communes and the local municipalities. In each of the categories in question examples from both Poland and Norway were included, which makes it possible to draw a comparison between the solutions applied and the challenges occurring in both partner countries.

5.1.

Social involvement in local cultural heritage protection



Selstøbuene – the only houses in Telavåg which are preserved after the German occupation of Sund Municipality, Hordaland district, photo by E. Mauritzen, Riksantikvaren archive

Traces of our neighbours

Cemetery in Stare Brusno – Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój | Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

A forgotten past

War cemetery in Nowa Guja – the Zofia Licharewa Association of the Friends of Kętrzyn | Węgorzewo Municipality

Small community with a poignant past

Telavåg – the North Sea Trail Group – Towards the Sea | Sund Municipality





Traces of our neighbours

• Cemetery in Stare Brusno – Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

From the mid-16th century to the 1940s, the village of Stare Brusno remained a well-known folk stonemasonry centre. Its name most likely comes from the old Slavic word “brus”, which may refer to a sharpening tool, a millstone, or a sandstone block. The residents of the village (mostly of Ruthenian origin), referred to as “the miners” by the local residents, have been refining their craft over the years, passing on the knowledge from generation to generation; most of their work involved gravestones and roadside crucifixes. Entire families would be involved in this craft. The crucifixes were made out of limestone of marine origin, both fine-grained and coarse-grained. It was excavated in a quarry at the foot of the hill known as “the Mountain” which was located in the village. Owing to well-organised itinerant trade, the gravestones from Brusno were gradually gaining popularity in a substantial part of the former Lviv province as well as in the neighbouring regions. Today, they can be found on cemeteries situated within a 100 km radius around Stare Brusno, including Rzeszów, Kolbuszowa, Leżajsk, Przemyśl, Yavoriv, Zhovkva or Lviv. A large part of the output of the workshops in Brusno was earmarked for the immediate vicinity of the village; here, these decorative headstones dominated the local cemeteries and formed the cultural landscape of the southern part of the Roztocze region, including, in particular, the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality. The Brusno stonemasons have developed a peculiar form that came to be regarded as typical for their craft, namely

Krzysztof Woźny

Chairman of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój

the so-called “figure” – a crucifix with a relief depicting the crucified Christ, with the figures of the Virgin Mary and St John the Evangelist positioned beneath. Another characteristic feature were reliefs depicting the Virgin Mary or St Nicholas placed in niches set into the plinths upon which the headstones were positioned. Angels in prayer with majestic outspread wings were also a recurring theme; in a few rare cases, the graves feature statues depicting various saints.

In the aftermath of World War II and the growing ethnic tensions, some of the local residents were relocated to the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The last of them were forcibly relocated during Operation Vistula in 1947. The village stood abandoned for years, slowly consumed by the encroaching forest. The only traces of the abandoned village are the site of the former tserkva, overgrown by trees, as well as the local cemetery. Some of the headstones have crumbled, unable to withstand the years of neglect. The limestone of which they are made is vulnerable to the eroding force of the elements as well as various fungi. The damp and the frost cause the limestone to slake and split; as a result, pieces of stone crucifixes and sculptures tend to break away, their sophisticated detailing slowly giving in to erosion. Furthermore, the gravestones are slowly sinking into the soft ground beneath, exposing them to even more moisture. The first efforts to preserve these antique stone structures were made by the members of the Nadsanie group from Warsaw, who performed conservation work in the 1980s, freeing some of the gravestones from the earth into which they had sunk and fixing those which had fallen apart. The cemetery in Stare Brusno was included in the register of monuments on December 15, 1986 under No. A-167. The scope of protection encompasses the entire cemetery (as opposed to individual gravestones), its boundaries set by the surrounding greenery. There is no information available on any work being performed in subsequent years. The cemetery was hardly ever visited by the local residents who were oblivious to its beauty and significance. Its inclusion in tourist guides to the Roztocze region led to its rediscovery; it has since become a site popular with photographers. Both tourists and visitors to the nearby Horyniec-Zdrój health resort have drawn the attention of the authorities to the condition of this historical monument in both the press, the Internet and in the course of direct conversa-



Tomb crosses at the cemetery in Stare Brusno, photo by P. Rydzewski, the archive of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój

tions. The cemetery area remains under the administration of the National Forest Holding, which meant that the numerous complaints were mostly submitted to the administrator of the site. For a number of years, conservation work remained hindered by various formalities, due to the fact that the protection of historical monuments is outside the scope of activities specified in the articles of association of the National Forest Holding. Finally, Tadeusz Maksymowicz, a forest inspector of the Lubaczów Forest Inspectorate, presented a concept for the solution to the problem, and invited our association to engage in cooperation of its implementation. Ever since its establishment in 2004, our Association considered the dissemination of knowledge on our region as well as the preservation of local traditions, customs and cultural heritage as one of its primary objectives. Numerous articles in "Gazeta Horyniecka" newspaper published by the Association, have tackled the issue of the protection of local cultural heritage, including the work of the stonemasons of Brusno. One might, using contemporary terms, refer to this work as a kind of local product, but also as something that shapes the consciousness of one's links to his or her place of origin. A tangible proof of the willingness to preserve the work of the Brusno stonemasons has been the work performed by the members of the Southern Roztocze Explorers Group, who carry out their tasks within the framework of our Association; the work in question involved the renovation of a dozen or so roadside crucifixes in the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality, which were not protected by the register of

The most important objective which the Association has already achieved (...) is the increase of the awareness of the value of cultural heritage in our area among the local community, whose members now know that it is our heritage – a heritage that stems from the former multiculturalism of the Southern Roztocze region and one that we should feel responsible for.

the monuments. The work was performed free of charge, with the members of the Group sharing the costs between themselves. In case of the cemetery in Stare Brusno, which remains an historical monument protected by law, conservation work could only be performed following the appropriate permission from the Regional Monument Inspector and required the supervision of a duly authorised monument inspector.

Pursuant to an agreement with the Lubaczów Forest Inspectorate, in February 2014 the Association filed an application with the Regional Monument Inspector for the Podkarpackie Voivodeship in Przemyśl for permission to perform conservation work on the cemetery. The key document which was attached to the said application was the conservation programme prepared at the request of the Association by an experienced monument inspector. Due to the differing state of preservation of the surviving headstones as well as for financial reasons, the conservation work was divided into a number of stages, with the initial work to be carried out on the headstones located in the oldest part of the cemetery. The first stage involved work on 30 headstones in total, which included, among others, the stabilisation, the construction of foundations with damp insulation, preliminary cleaning, filling out the cracks in the bases of the crucifixes as well as the reattachment of those parts of the headstones which have become detached. Following the receipt of the appropriate permit for conservation works, the second stage of the project – obtaining the funds for further work – could



Fragment of a limestone gravestone in the Stare Brusno cemetery, photo by R. Rydzewski, archive of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój



Members of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój during work at the Stare Brusno cemetery, photo by K. Banaszak, archive of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój

begin. The project could only succeed if the Regional Monument Inspector granted a subsidy for the performance of work. In order for this goal to be achieved, the Regional Monument Inspector for the Podkarpackie Voivodeship provided the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój with a designated subsidy in the amount of PLN 9000, which accounted for 50% of the planned costs of the project's stage I. Main organisational and financial support was received from the Lubaczów Forest Inspectorate. Owing to the successful cooperation of the Lubaczów Forest Inspectorate with the bodies having direct or indirect links to the project, the activities pertaining to the restoration of the cemetery were also backed by the "Miot" and "Sokolik" Hunting Clubs from Kraków and Horyniec-Zdrój respectively as well as by private businesses. The Association has also successfully applied to the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality for funding. The first stage of conservation work was completed between May and July 2014 and shall be carried on during subsequent years as the funds for that purpose are obtained. In addition to the conservation work performed on the headstones themselves, the members of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój have performed various voluntary, cleaning work including the removal of self-sown vegetation, blackberry bushes and stinging nettles. Information on the progress in

the performance of work was provided on an ongoing basis on local websites, on Facebook and in the "Gazeta Horyniecka" newspaper. The Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój has over 40 members – representatives of various professions from all around the country. The members of the Association include teachers (and academic staff), company directors, IT experts and police officers. What brought them all together is the passion for this region of Poland – a place where natural beauty meets unique history – as well as the desire to protect it. The activities of the Association are not limited solely to the preservation of cultural heritage and also include the support of all activities intended to foster the development of the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality, including the development of tourism, cultural and intellectual infrastructure as well as providing incentives for the socio-economic activity of the local community.

The most important objective which the Association has already achieved (apart from saving and restoring the headstones in the historic cemetery) is the increase of the awareness of the value of cultural heritage in our area among the local community, whose members now know that it is our heritage – a heritage that stems from the former multiculturalism of the Southern Roztocze region and one that we should feel responsible for. Caring for historical monuments – especially ones which are as valuable as the cemetery in Stare Brusno – remains our duty as both citizens and as people in general, regardless of which nation was responsible for their construction in the past. This is because of the fact that today they form part of the Polish cultural heritage and – right next to the Radruż Tserkva and the chapel in Nowiny – remain one of the most recognisable and valuable monuments of material culture which survived in the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality. The cemetery, following the clean-up and restoration work, is becoming increasingly popular with the visitors of the nearby health resort as well as with tourists, who come here to seek the traces of the former centre of folk craft, which, with the passage of time, has merged with the surrounding woodland, forming a landscape that is unique to our region. The efforts of the Association led to an intense debate among the local community concerning the condition of the remaining historical monuments in the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality as well as the need to ensure that they are preserved and restored. Acting through various civic organisations, the residents of the Municipality regularly motivate and remind the local authorities of the need to act, resulting, among others, in the decision of the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality to support another initiative of the Association, namely the restoration of historical structures at the Horyniec-Zdrój cemetery.



A grave sculpture at the cemetery in Stare Brusno, photo by P. Rydzewski, archive of the Association of the Friends of Horyniec-Zdrój



A forgotten past

War cemetery in Nowa Guja – the Zofia Licharewa Association of the Friends of Kętrzyn Węgorzewo Municipality

Andrzej Masłoń

Secretary of the Zofia Licharewa Association of the Friends of Kętrzyn

The Warmia and Masuria region in north-eastern Poland remained the southern part of the German province of Eastern Prussia right until the end of World War II. Earlier in the twentieth century, the area was ravaged by many battles during World War I, leaving numerous war cemeteries and graves scattered around the Masurian villages, fields and forests. The cemeteries were built in picturesque locations such as hilltops and hillsides, meadows surrounded by woodlands or at the edges of local villages and towns, according to the customs prevalent during those times. They were also treated with meticulous care. It looked almost as if the residents of Eastern Prussia gave away the most beautiful parts of their homeland to their heroes.

Much time has passed since then. These lands have subsequently witnessed the cruelties of World War II, in the aftermath of which the ethnic structure of the population that inhabited this picturesque corner of the earth has changed radically. War cemeteries – the testimony of the historical landscape of the area – have also suffered due to neglect, the passage of time as well as due to the fact that the new residents were often reluctant to care for them or even to acknowledge their existence.

A group of people who simply could not watch with indifference as the local historical, cultural and landscape heritage of the region is slowly fading away has established the Association of Friends of Kętrzyn. The patron of our Association is Zofia Licharewa, the daughter of a tsarist army general, who created a collection of many cultural assets – keepsakes of the former residents of Eastern Prussia – for the future generations of Poles who settled here after 1945.

The Association was established in 2003, its members being the residents of the region with various professional and educational backgrounds. However, all of the members of this group share two common traits. The first of them is their acute historical sensitivity, the other being the willingness to engage selflessly in various activities and to make efforts intended to preserve the historical, cultural and landscape heritage of our homeland. The main objective of the Association is to preserve the cultural output, traditions and folk art of the area around the town of Kętrzyn as well as to take actions aimed at the preservation of this heritage for future generations and to initiate efforts aimed at the development of the region

in the field of the broadly understood culture, art, economy and tourism. The goal of the Association is realised through following types of activities:

- allowing the members of the Association and the local community to become acquainted with the history of the region and with the cultural and economic heritage of Kętrzyn and the surrounding area;
- performing actions intended to ensure the protection of cultural, historical, landscape and natural monuments;
- organising information and educational meetings, sightseeing tours and exhibitions related to the primary activities of the Association.

In order to ensure that World War I cemeteries once again have a presence in both the cultural landscape of the region and in the consciousness of the local residents, the Association has, during the 12 years of its existence, held a number of photographic exhibitions depicting the fate of the cemeteries over the years.

A number of tours around the war cemeteries of the Kętrzyn and Węgorzewo Municipalities were held. These tours were intended not only for the members of the Association but also for the residents of Kętrzyn. This form of activity remains highly attractive in terms of raising the historical awareness of residents, since it makes it possible for them to realise the significance of these cemeteries for both the historical and cultural landscape of our region. Each tour was attended by 40-50 individuals. In most cases, after each of these tours, three to five new members would join the Association.

Revitalisation and clean-up work was also performed on the World War I cemeteries in Kętrzyn, Górki and Parcz. A ceremony was also held during which the students of local schools “adopted” the World War I cemeteries in Kętrzyn and Górki. This “adoption” proved to be an interesting educational activity for the students. The handover of the act of adoption takes the form of a ceremony held at the cemetery, attended by the representatives of the local government, the members of the Association as well as the students of the local schools who take the cemetery under their care. The Act of Adoption is signed by all the representatives of the above groups. The students of the School Complex in Mołtajny organise this ceremony each year to celebrate the handover of the War Cemetery in Górki to the subsequent classes; on every occasion,

a new class receives an act of adoption as a proof of the fact that they undertake to care for the cemetery for the given school year. Usually, the ceremony is also attended by members of the clergy of various faiths; a short ecumenical prayer is spoken for the soldiers who have found their final resting place on this cemetery.

In the spring of 2008, the representatives of the Bund Junges Ostpreußen (BJO) from Hamburg have asked our Association if we could help them organise clean-up work on one of the surviving World War I cemeteries. The secretary of the BJO specified the basic objectives of the project as well as the scope of assistance he was hoping to receive from us.

- A group of approximately 10 people would arrive in Masuria in order to clean up an old cemetery where German soldiers lie. The idea was to designate a suitable site, so that the group may be able to see the results of their work after three or four days;
- The group wanted to work on their own, since they were interested in developing the ties between the members of their association;
- They were not professionals, and so they wanted us to give them useful tips as far as the scope of the necessary work was concerned;
- They also wished to receive support in obtaining the necessary permission and the equipment necessary to perform the planned work.

As a result of joint consultations, we have selected a cemetery located in the Węgorzewo Municipality, near the village of Nowa Guja. It is a cemetery designed on

a plan the shape of which approximates that of a semicircle, established in the wake of the battle that took place here, near the Masurian lakes, so that 129 German soldiers who died on September 9-10 1914 could be buried here. The individual graves are marked with crosses made of red artificial stone, arranged alongside the three sides of the cemetery in two rows, with the centre of the site having been left empty.

In the middle of the cemetery stands a wooden crucifix with a stone plaque, which against the background of three thuja trees, forms the dominant feature of the entire arrangement. The boundary of the cemetery is lined with hornbeams, allowing the cemetery area to be separated from its surroundings. The overall spatial layout of the cemetery was well preserved, but the cemetery required clean-up work in the form of the removal of grass and weeds, levelling out the ground which had been dug up by wild boars as well as the removal of shrubs around the cemetery and on the path leading to the site.

Due to the fact that the selected site was located in the Węgorzewo Municipality, we made a request for cooperation and support with respect to organising the work to be performed by the German volunteers. The scope of support which we requested from the Mayor of Węgorzewo included the following:

- lending the necessary tools to be used in the course of clean-up work by a total of 10 persons (rakes, shovels, axes and a brushcutter with operator).
- performing a joint reconnaissance along with a person designated by the Węgorzewo Municipal Office



Visit by the Association of the Friends of Kętrzyn at a war cemetery in Nowa Guja before the clean-up work by BJO colleagues, photo by A. Masłoń, private archive



The war cemetery in Nowa Guja before the clean-up work, photo by A. Masłoń, private archive

to supervise the site in order to determine the scope of clean-up work and the manner of performance.

The local government in Węgorzewo granted our request for cooperation and support. Next, we also filed a request to the Regional Monument Protection Office (Branch Office in Elk) via the Mayor of Węgorzewo, asking for permission for the performance of clean-up work on the war cemetery in Nowa Guja.

During the period between July 27 and July 30, 2008, a group of nine volunteers from Germany performed clean-up work at the cemetery (with the support of the Węgorzewo Municipality which provided the necessary tools), cutting down bushes and grass, levelling the ground, removing the bushes which grew in the immediate vicinity of the site as well as cleaning the moss and lichen off the stone steles. As a result of the performance of the work referred to above, the spatial layout of the cemetery became clear once again. Following the completion of the work, a ceremony marking the end of the visit and of the works performed by our German colleagues at the cemetery was held later in the evening. During this low-key ceremony, the members of our Association and the BJO met the Deputy Mayor of Węgorzewo, laid flowers at the cross and lit the vigil lights. The prayers spoken by the chaplain of the Evangelical Military Ministry and the chaplain of the Border Guard in Kętrzyn for all the soldiers buried in the cemetery added splendour to this modest ceremony. In addition, the residents of the surrounding towns and villages have also visited the site, many of them having never realised the presence of this site in their neighbourhood until then. The entire project was an example of beneficial cooperation of non-governmental organizations from Poland and Germany as well as of local government authorities, creating opportunities for the development of friendship and mutual respect for one another as well as for the history which remains our common legacy.

The Association had already known about the existence of the cemetery in Nowa Guja. What we did not realise, however, was that it remained completely unknown to the local authorities in Węgorzewo as well as to the monument protection services. It was only at the time when we embarked upon a path of administrative procedures intended to allow our colleagues from BJO to perform clean-up work that the administration became aware of the existence of this site. Following the completion of the work, the Association applied to the Regional Monument Protection Office to enter the site into the register of monuments for the Warmińsko-Mazurskie

However, all of the members of this group share two common traits. The first of them is their acute historical sensitivity, the other being the willingness to engage selflessly in various activities and to make efforts intended to preserve the historical, cultural and landscape heritage of our homeland.

Voivodeship. It was the right time to do this due to the fact that following the completion of clean-up work, the cemetery became visible in the surrounding landscape once again; however, there was a need for ensuring the effective protection so that it never became forgotten again. The scope of protection extends to the spatial layout of the cemetery, the stone crucifixes and the planned greenery.

What are the benefits of our actions for the site itself? The cemetery has regained its place in the consciousness of the local community and the administrators of the site alike. Owing to the efforts of the Węgorzewo Municipality, the cemetery remains well looked after, with grass being mowed regularly. A new fence was also erected around the cemetery. The site is protected by law. It has become a place worth visiting and is actually being visited by the local residents, as evidenced by the vigil lights placed here on a regular basis.

For us, the cooperation with our colleagues from BJO resulted in a situation where practically every official delegation or group of tourists from Germany – the former residents of the region – visits the war cemetery in Nowa Guja and usually requests a meeting with the representatives of our Association, asking us to tell them about the history and fate of this site over the years.



Pupils from the school in Moltajny lay a wreath following the ceremony of the Act of Adoption of the war cemetery in Górki, photo by A. Masłoń, private archive

Small community with a poignant past

Telavåg – the North Sea Trail Group – Towards the Sea Sund Municipality

Jenny Heggvik

Director of the North Sea Traffic Museum

The Telavåg settlement and the wooden fishermen's houses

In retaliation for the assassination of two Gestapo officers on April 26, 1942, the entire settlement of Telavåg was razed to the ground.

The local residents were captured – the men were sent to Nazi German extermination camps, while the women, children and the elderly were transported to prison camps located in Norway. These events have come to be remembered as the Telavåg Tragedy. Right until the end of the war, some of the former residents of the settlement inhabited the nearby wooden fishermen's cottages due to the fact that the German forces maintained an outpost in Telavåg.

The two wooden cottages that the residents of Telavåg used as shelter were formerly used by the local fishermen fishing for herring, mackerel and salmon. Despite the

The Vest Museum and the volunteer North Sea Trail Group allow their guests to learn more about the history and significance of the cottages during the course of a programme of tours known as *The Tales of Northern Norway*, the concept of which has been developed by the museum. The group has also organised a safari during which the participants follow the trail of the sea eagle; the path of this tour leads alongside various places, including the old cottages, the former cemetery and the North Sea Traffic Museum.

fact that the buildings were first entered into the land register in 1665 and can be seen in a picture originating from 1852, determining the exact date of their construction remains a difficult task. During the German occupation, the residents of the cottages have also devoted most of their attention to fishing for salmon and lobster, setting up special traps. Shortly after the war, when the

residents could finally return to the village, the buildings were abandoned.

In the 1950s, the cottages were rented out to tourists from urban areas who wanted to escape the hustle and bustle of city life; finally, they were abandoned once again in the 1980s and started to deteriorate.

In 2007, restoration work began owing to the efforts of a group of volunteers who have subsequently adopted the name of the North Sea Trail Group – Towards the Sea (*Nordsjøløypegruppa Ut mot havet*). The group was established in order to perform various

actions linked to the North Sea Trail such as clean-up work, placing markers on the trails, historical monument conservation and participation in various events. The fishermen's cottages form a part of the programme known as *The Pearls of the North Sea Trail*, initiated by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage.

Owing to the significant involvement of the local residents and the Mayor, the restoration work was completed in 2009; as a result, one of the cottages regained its appearance from 1850, while the other was restored to the state in which it was back in 1958; this became possible once certain information on their appearance in those respective periods had been unearthed. The fishermen's cottages are the only buildings in Telavåg to have survived the tragedy of 1942.

The Vest Museum and the volunteer North Sea Trail Group allow their guests to learn more about the history and significance of the cottages during the course of a programme of tours known as *The Tales of Northern Norway*, the concept of which has been developed by the museum. The group has also organised a safari

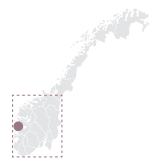


Photo safari following the trail of the sea eagle, Telavåg, photo by M. Bendz, Riksantikvaren archive

during which the participants follow the trail of the sea eagle; the path of this tour leads alongside various places, including the old cottages, the former cemetery and the North Sea Traffic Museum.

The Selstø Mill

The Selstø Mill also forms part of *The Pearls of the Northern Sea Trail* programme. Restoration work began in the autumn of 2007 and was completed in the Spring of 2010. Today, the mill is located in the vicinity of one of the routes forming part of the trail; it is an historical monument that is both easily spotted and accessible to visitors.

The <House of Peace> former cemetery

The so-called House of Peace is the former cemetery in Telavåg. The oldest of the graves here date back to 1849, when the region was struck by an influenza pandemic; the most recent graves appeared shortly after World War I. Some of the graves feature lavishly ornamented iron headstones. Restoration work at the cemetery was performed at the same time as the renovation of the cottages and the Selstø mill, within the framework of *The Pearls of the Northern Sea Trail* programme. The clean-up work performed in the cemetery was organised by the same group of volunteers – the North Sea Trail Group. The members of the Group were determined to ensure that the crumbling cemetery was restored to its former glory. In the course of the work performed, five large spruces were felled, followed by countless smaller ones; the former cemetery gate in the form of a small building was reconstructed in cooperation with the upper secondary school located on Sotra island. Funding for the slate roof was obtained by way of a fund-raising campaign; during the autumn of 2013, a memorial plaque containing the names of approximately 300 persons interred in the cemetery was unveiled.

In addition, the programme for the heritage-based creation of social and economic value known as *The Pearls of the Northern Sea Trail* programme also received government backing, granted by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the County Council of Hordaland county, Sund Municipality and the Norwegian Historical Monuments Fund; a private fund known as the Visjon Vest Savings Bank Foundation has also provided support to the programme.

The North Sea Traffic Museum

The North Sea Traffic Museum opened its doors on April 26, 1998, owing to the funds provided by the County Council of the Hordaland county, Sund Municipality as well as by the Ministry of Defence. The annual number of visitors is approximately 8000, 2500 of whom are school-children.

The museum features two permanent exhibitions: *The 1942 Telavåg Tragedy and North Sea Traffic in the Years 1940-1945 – Maritime traffic between Norway and the United Kingdom, banned by the occupying forces during wartime*. The North Sea Traffic Museum also serves as a memorial site for all those who died during the Telavåg Tragedy. The Museum also holds temporary exhibitions dedicated to issues related to modern warfare. Apart from exhibition rooms, the Museum also has its own auditorium, conference room and cafe, which allows it to organise seminars, meetings, concerts and many other events.

Volunteer workers participate in the operations of the museum, which also cooperates with the North Sea Trail Group in the course of various projects. Schoolchildren and students may participate in courses and lectures organised by this cultural institution. Most of those who take advantage of this offer are primary and secondary school students. Furthermore, a programme dedicated to the commemoration of the Holocaust anniversary for seventh form students was also designed. Apart from students from Norwegian schools, the museum is also frequently visited by pensioners and tourists from both Norway, Germany and the United Kingdom. The museum is also popular among the residents of Bergen and the surrounding areas as well as of Sund Municipality.



Boat trips begin with the exploration of the wooden fishermen's cottages, Selstøbuene, photo by A. Chabiera, private archive

5.2.

Cultural heritage and business development



Small business in a historic monument: modern lighthouse keepers

Kråkenes lighthouse | Vågsøy Municipality

A fairy tale business? Challenges for historical buildings and for the founders of businesses

'Bajka' Health Resort in the Poniński Palace | Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality



Kråkenes lighthouse during a storm, photo by T.V. Bickhardt, private archive

Small business in a historic monument: modern lighthouse keepers

Kråkenes lighthouse Vågsøy Municipality

Odd Gunnar Myhre
Head of the Culture Section
Vågsøy Municipal Office

Situated about 25 km from Måløy, the most important town of the Municipality of Vågsøy, the Kråkenes lighthouse was built in 1906 to guide ships on the western side of Vågsøy. In 1911, right next to it, a building was erected which was later inhabited by a lighthouse keeper.

The lighthouse is located in a place where the North Sea is connected to the Norwegian Sea, and as a result, it is often beset by strong winds and hurricanes. The highest wind speed recorded there is 60 m/s. A rough sea hurls waves against the walls of the lighthouse located 45 m above sea level. Adventurers willingly visit Kråkenes during inclement weather to find out for themselves the power of nature. Also, photographers have taken a special liking to the Kråkenes lighthouse.

Although the lighthouse can be reached by car, it is best to park about 500 m away from it and to cover the last stretch on foot. In 1945, the lighthouse was burned down in an Allied air raid, and five years later, it was restored to its former state. The last lighthouse keeper lived in the building until 1982. Finally, in 1984 the lighthouse was automated.

Since 1994, the buildings have been rented by Thomas and Bettina Vick Bickhardt who run a guest house there, offering five double rooms and a bridal suite. The Bickhardts lived in the lighthouse until 2001.

They had a café and offered numerous guided tours. In the summer, they attempted to open a café again, but the need to employ someone made the business unprofitable. Although the place was very popular, the lighthouse could not accommodate many guests, which translated into a small profit. It was also difficult to find people willing to work only in the busy season, and due to many tourists, the buildings continued to sharply deteriorate.

The difficulty faced by the tenants of the Kråkenes lighthouse lies in making such business profitable. So far, their experience shows that there is a chance of saving these magnificent historic monuments by using them.

To obtain funding to continue running a café, the tenants contacted the municipal authorities, amongst others, but raising additional funds proved difficult. Therefore, in 2010, with a heavy heart, the Bickhardts decided to close this popular meeting place.

The entrepreneurs were faced with the challenge of finding a new formula for economic activity. Today, in addition to the usual accommodation services, the guest house offers 'SlowTur', which features



Lighthouse's surroundings, photo by A. Koziol, private archive

communing with nature and recreation of body and spirit. As part of the 'SlowTur', guests spend a night in the lighthouse and are offered the possibility of having a massage or participating in meditation workshops. Such solution translates into fewer tourists, but allows for higher prices, which compensates for the closing of the café. 'SlowTur' attracts a diverse range of customers – from couples, families, groups of photographers, enthusiasts of lighthouses, to students, companies, and groups of friends. The complex is advertised through a variety of channels. Mentions of the historic site are published both in the Norwegian and foreign press, and the tenants themselves are active in social media and on the website of the lighthouse. In addition, the guest house is promoted by the local tourist office.

The business run by the tenants allows them to keep the lighthouse in good condition and earn enough to cover its needs. The Kråkenes lighthouse houses various events such as chamber concerts. Artists come here in search of inspiration, not just in summer.

Cooperation between the tenants and the Norwegian Coastal Administration which owns the complex, has been going well so far. Every year the parties participate in meetings, mostly concerning the maintenance of the lighthouse. Responsibility for the condition of the site lies with the tenants. The damage to the external structure of the buildings caused by atmospheric factors is substantial. To maintain the lighthouse, it is necessary to regularly restore the layers of special protective paint.

Since the lighthouse is owned by the Norwegian Coastal Administration and its tenants use the buildings under a tenancy agreement, they must invest their own resources in the lighthouse complex, which is not their property.

In Vågsøy Municipality there are four lighthouses, three of which are rented to individuals. The lighthouse in Skongen is located in the northern part of Vågsøy. It cannot be accessed by car. To reach it, you need to cover the distance from the village of Halsør, which takes about an hour. This complex is also used as a guest house, which is run by the North Fjord Trekking Association (*Ytre Nordfjord Tudag – YNT*). The guest house offers a total of 15 beds. In 2014, it was one of the most frequently visited facilities of the YNT. The third lighthouse, Ulvesund, is situated in Hjerteneset, next to the entrance to Måløy. The guest house is open all year round and in summer, there is a café. Access to the complex is very convenient; car park for guests is located right next to the lighthouse. The condition of the fourth lighthouse, Hendanes, is deteriorating from day to day. The complex attracted the interest of a private investor who checks the opportunities for running a business there.

The difficulty faced by the tenants of the Kråkenes lighthouse lies in making such business profitable. So far, their experience shows that there is a chance of saving these magnificent historic monuments by using them. This can also be achieved through cooperation with the administrators of the other lighthouses and support from thriving travel agencies.



Lantern room of the Kråkenes lighthouse, photo by A. Koziol, private archive



Massage session at the Kråkenes lighthouse, photo by T.V. Bickhardt, private archive



A fairy tale business? Challenges for historical buildings and for the founders of businesses

'Bajka'² Health Resort in the Poniński Palace Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

Beata Krukowska-Bania
Owner of the 'Bajka' Health Resort

Historic buildings are increasingly attracting entrepreneurs and investors. Depending on the location, architectural design and technical condition, they can serve as an excellent base for business. The Poniński Palace in Horyniec-Zdrój, which has been used as a spa/ health resort for more than 45 years, is a good example of such buildings.

Despite the enormous devastation caused by the Second World War, in 1945 the building was completely burnt down by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. In the 1960s, the idea emerged to adapt the building for medical activities. It was then that the palace and park complex along with the adjacent Court Theatre was taken over by the Trade Union of Metalworkers, which financed the reconstruction of both complexes from ruins with its own funds. The Trade Union adapted the palace for use as a health resort. In 1968, the 'Metalowiec' Health Resort in Horyniec-Zdrój welcomed its first patients. Since 2004, the health resort has been operating under the name 'Bajka'.

Due to the fact that at the time of reconstruction the building was not included in the register of monu-

ments, its adaptation was not a major problem since it did not require consultation with, and permits from, the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments. The architectural appearance of the external structure of the building from 1939 was restored, and the interior was decorated according to the needs of the health resort.

Since the 1990s, the palace has been on the register of monuments and has been included within a conservation area. This fact is a challenge and sometimes a big problem for entrepreneurs running a business in similar buildings.

The conservation policy places a number of restrictions in the field of adaptation, construction, and repairs, which often conflict with the requirements laid down in the regulations regarding the specifics of the business. This is the case, for example, when it is necessary to adapt the building to the needs of people with disabilities. So, for instance, the elimination of architectural barriers like stairs by building a standard driveway is not possible. The Monument Inspector allows only for devices that are not permanently fixed to the ground, that is, devices that are readily removable.



Former Poniński Palace, now the Bajka' Health Resort, photo by J. Urban, Municipal Culture Centre in Horyniec-Zdrój



View of the health resort, photo by B. Krukowska-Bania, private archive

² 'Bajka' (Polish) – a fairy tale

The conservation office also indicates the equipment and materials that may be used for repair; for example, the type of paint or window joinery. Therefore, it is very important that any alteration and renovation are planned and prepared very carefully and sufficiently in advance, bearing in mind the necessity of obtaining the required permits from the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments as well as the time needed to find scarce materials. Financial issues are not without significance, and are even considered a priority by some. Sometimes, unfortunately, the costs of maintenance of historic buildings are even up to a hundred per cent higher. This is connected not only with additional requirements imposed by the monument inspector, but also with high operating costs. The example of the 'Bajka' Health Resort shows, among others, a high cost of heating. The cubic volume of the rooms is very large because of their height; therefore, the cost of heating the interior is much higher than for an average building. Additionally, the building is made of stone (sandstone wall of up to 1m thick), which makes it impossible to insulate its exterior walls. Therefore, the choice of the right heating system depends primarily on the cost to efficiency ratio.

Owners of historic buildings may often not take advantage of the solutions using new technologies, even if they take into account such an important field as ecology. For example, it is not possible to fit the building with solar or photovoltaic panels—whether on the exterior of the building or in its immediate vicinity which is a palace park in the case of the 'Bajka' Health Resort.

To choose the right lift and air conditioning, one has to look for devices that do not require any module fitted to the exterior of the building. In some cases, the character of the interior excludes the possibility of installing similar systems, which can have an impact on the competitiveness of a building. In other cases, it is possible to obtain additional funding for the necessary investment projects from special funds intended exclusively for historic buildings—whether from the financial envelope for conservation purposes or EU funds.

The decision to run a business on an historic site entails a number of challenges on the one hand and makes it possible to stand out against modern buildings just because of the location of the business on the other. Each historic building is an attraction in itself; it is a place that evokes interest. Skilful use of these advantages translates directly into benefits for the entrepreneur and, to a certain extent, allows them to save on

Also, there is no shortage of people in the country who are in some way tired of ubiquitous and conventional tourist attractions. They look for charming sites of historical importance away from big cities, which will allow them to escape from everyday life, feel special, and find the atmosphere of bygone years.

advertising costs, since information about most of the historic buildings is published in tourist guides and papers concerned with tourism and landscape.

It is also easier to attract the interest of foreign tourists who are often more inclined to stay in a unique place.

Also, there is no shortage of people in the country who are in some way tired of ubiquitous and conventional tourist attractions. They look for charming sites of historical importance away from big cities, which will allow them to escape from everyday life, feel special, and find the atmosphere of bygone years.

Running a business in an historic building also brings entrepreneurs another kind of satisfaction. It gives them the awareness of overcoming not only challenges but also many formidable obstacles in everyday work. Moreover, it helps them learn how to solve non-standard problems. This allows us to more greatly appreciate our work. This applies to both the investors for whom running a business in an historic building is another step in their careers and the investors who see the combination of sentimentality and sensitivity to beauty with business as a way of living. It is encouraging that both institutions and individual investors decide to run a business in historic buildings, thus bringing them back to life.



Utility buildings with an entrance gate to the courtyard of the Poniński Palace, photo by Krukowska-Bania, private archive

5.3.

Intangible heritage in local communities



Presentation of traditional dishes by the Florianki Rural Housewives' Association during the Galician Fair, photo by R. Pinkowicz, Narol Municipal Office archive

From stove to barrel: keeping traditional knowledge alive

Hagevik Barrel Factory | Vågsøy Municipality

Women carrying traditions on

Rural Housewives' Association | Narol Municipality

Węgorzewo – unity in diversity

Museum of Folk Culture in Węgorzewo | Węgorzewo Municipality



From stave to barrel: keeping traditional knowledge alive

Hagevik Barrel Factory Vågsøy Municipality

Kjetil Gillesvik

Co-owner and CEO of the Hagevik barrel factory

Just south of the stormy Stadhavet, in the furthest part of Nordfjord, there is Hagevik barrel factory. The factory is situated in a strategic location—only a few kilometres away from Måløy, the largest fishing port in the county of Sogn og Fjordane.

In 1996, the Hagevik barrel factory was entered in the register of monuments by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage as the only factory of its kind in Norway that has survived to the present day.

In the year of entry to the register, the factory, which was opened by Henrik Gillesvik in 1904, was in operation for as many as 92 years. The moment of its opening was by no means accidental since this is when Norwegians began fishing herring in Icelandic waters. The development of steam engines and larger boats allowed fishing in distant waters. Herring was caught in the spring and summer, preserved with salt in barrels in Iceland, and then transported to Norway.

The demand for wooden vessels was still growing, so a number of barrel factories were quickly built along the coast.

When Henrik Gillesvik opened the factory, all the work was done manually. His son, Peder, remembers the days when one worker produced only five barrels during one day.

The factory was entered into the register of monuments to ensure that proper care is taken of a place of importance for the local and regional history of industry. Not to be overlooked is the fact that the history could easily be told during a presentation on barrel making, for which the building is ideally suited.

In 1916, the factory invested in a steam engine, which was a milestone in the factory's operations. Since that time the performance increased to several hundred barrels per day. A fire broke out in the factory twice: in 1921 and 1927.

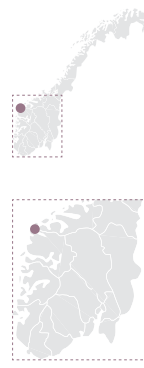
However, the factory was always rebuilt. The first disaster was caused by wind that blew the heat from a furnace into the workshop, which led to the ignition of chips. The second tragedy was caused by a portable gas stove that someone forgot to turn off.

The factory experienced its heyday during the First World War and in the early 1920s. 1922 was the year in which the greatest number of barrels was produced in Norway. In later years, their production gradually declined, which had a negative impact on the revenue of the factory.

When the building was put under protection, its state of presentation was far from ideal. Over the last 20 years, a lot of work and funds have been invested in the restoration of the factory.

Cooperage is an old profession, and even 50 years ago, one could meet many practitioners of this craft along the Norwegian coast. However, over the last 50 years, the production of barrels greatly decreased. The first reason was the invention of a new food preservation technology—freezing, which also started to be used in the fish industry. In 1966, the Hagevik factory crew was reduced to two employees and annual production fell by 60-70 per cent. It was then that herring fishing was stopped both on the Norwegian coast and in the waters of Iceland. Instead, in the 1970s, the owners started cutting staves, since it was increasingly difficult to purchase them in the neighbourhood. Regular production ceased in 1985, when the owners of the factory, Peder and Olav Gillesvik (sons of Henrik Gillesvik), retired.

Today, there are only a very few barrel manufacturers left in Norway; you can confidently say that cooperage is a dying profession. The sons of Peder and Olav had a chance to come into contact with the operations carried out in the factory and, hence, they acquired the basic knowledge of manufacturing barrels. Especially Magnar Gillesvik took care of the development of the factory. Today, he occasionally produces 150-200 large or small wooden barrels in the factory that has survived to this day.



Visiting the barrel factory in Hagevik, photo by A. Chabiera, private archive

The factory was entered into the register of monuments to ensure that proper care is taken of a place of importance for the local and regional history of industry. Not to be overlooked is the fact that the history could easily be told during a presentation on barrel making, for which the building is ideally suited. The factory is open to visitors many times in a year. There, visitors can learn about the production process: starting from the preparation of staves to a finished barrel. Moreover, they have the chance to learn the ins and outs of the work of a cooper. Knowledge and craftsmanship are passed on to persons participating in events organised in the Hagevik factory. The intergenerational transfer of knowledge of the process of barrel production is very important. Therefore, it will certainly continue to be a core activity of the factory for a long time.

In the past three years, care was also taken to deepen knowledge of the history and values of the place. In connection with 'Open Doors' events, which take place over the last weekend of July, we asked historians to deliver lectures about the history of the region and fishing. In 2013, Karl Egil Johansen, a history professor, talked on winter fishing of herring in the 1950s. The purpose of these lectures was to put the profession of a cooper in the wider social and economic context. Various events organised on the premises of the factory attract great interest from residents and it is safe to say that the Hagevik barrel factory has become an integral part of the map of the monuments of the region. As a tourist product, the factory is constantly being improved, and the owners have put a lot of time and resources into achieving this purpose.

Barrel production is a complex process consisting of the following steps:

- **Sawing planks, including drying.** The factory in Hagevik has its own saw for cutting staves and has been producing staves for its own needs in recent years. Staves are left to dry and dried on-site.
- **Segregating staves** by size, planing staves to achieve the right thickness, and pressing them to give them the right shape. This is done in special presses for whole and half barrels.
- **Production of bottoms.** Materials must be sorted and prepared. Bottoms of suitable size are stapled together and prepared in a lathe to give them a circular shape.
- **Production of hoops.** Hoops should be appropriately trimmed and fixed with two openings at each end of the barrel, then rolled. Before putting a barrel into use, the hoops must be connected together.
- **Production of a barrel.** Staves are placed vertically according to the shape of the barrel. Each barrel is built of 18–23 staves, depending on their width. Then, the hoops are heated, connected and crossed at each end. The bottoms are attached, end to end, with the end hoops being attached in the first place. Right after that, the barrel should be scrubbed and given a better shape. Finally, the middle hoops are attached, and the barrel is stamped as finished.



Cooper at work, archival photo, photo by A. B. Wilse, archive: Riksantikvaren



The barrel is almost ready. Barrel factory in Hagevik, photo by K. Gillesvik, private archive



Women carrying traditions on

Rural Housewives' Association Narol Municipality

Grzegorz Dominik

Councillor of the Town Council in Narol

Rural Housewives' Associations initiate cultural and social life in their villages. The women who are the members of these associations initiate and organise generational meetings, local events and help integrate communities in order to implement actions for the good of a village or even a municipality. Currently, in the area of Narol Municipality there are 13 associations of this type, which comprise about 170 active members, including: Florianki Rural Housewives' Association, Rural Housewives' Association in Ruda Różaniecka, Rural Housewives' Association in Płazów. In everyday life, wives, mothers, or even grandmothers gather a wide circle of relatives around themselves, including men who support them in putting new ideas into practice. Favourable municipal policies and willingness to participate in social life brought Housewives' Associations back to life after several years of stagnation resulting from the changes that were taking place in Polish villages. In people's minds, Rural Housewives' Associations were a sign of the era of the Polish People's Republic and work for social cause; it was only after several years that residents started to miss integration with their neighbours. They strengthened their conviction that membership in a Housewives' Association is nothing to be ashamed of; on the contrary, it allows them to cultivate old traditions of the homeland along with its rich cultural heritage.

In the case of the village of Jędrzejówka a Rural Housewives' Association was founded by women in 1965, and Cecylia Pachla was its first president. Initially, the Association was composed of 30 members, but over the years the number has slightly decreased. It now comprises 15 members. The main objective of the emerging Association was the integration of women and the active use of free time,

especially in winter. Then, the Association organised courses in cooking, baking, sewing, and embroidery. It was also engaged in supplying local farms with chicks, poultry, and feed. In addition, it organised dance parties and festivals. The members of the association prepared family gatherings in the common room and partici-

pated in the life of the municipality. Today, Rural Housewives' Associations bring together younger women than years ago when the associations were mainly composed of persons of retirement age and experienced housewives. Today, young girls want to act too, want to create cultural and entertainment life in their villages. They only need to be supported financially and promoted. It is necessary to look for opportunities to present their achievements to the outside world, outside the municipality.

The associations do not have legal personality. They want to act and their members are ready to make sacrifices; however, they are reluctant to formalise their activity. They do not want to waste time on formalities.

The activities of Rural Housewives' Associations in Narol Municipality will be presented using the example of the Rural Housewives' Association in Jędrzejówka and other Associations in the area of Narol Municipality.

One of the most important events in Narol is the Christmas Meeting of the Rural Housewives Association, which takes place on the first Sunday of the New Year. After long preparations for Christmas, often solemn celebrations and organisation of New Year's events, the time comes to meet with other women. All the ladies who are members of the Rural Housewives' Association have been attending such meetings in one of the villages for several years now. In the Christmas atmosphere, they exchange wishes, share a Christmas wafer and meals prepared according to Polish Christmas tradition, and sing carols late into the night.

Each Rural Housewives' Association can use renovated and, in most cases, well equipped common buildings, where they can organise meetings and their own projects. The common building in Jędrzejówka was renovated in 2009 (new roofing, façade of the building co-financed by the EU and Narol Municipality); not all the work was included in the project plan so the inhabitants, with generous support of the Head of the village and members of the Rural Housewives' Association, voluntarily laid the floor in the convivial room and dance hall, renovated a room intended to be used as a cold store, and landscaped the area surrounding the building. The municipal building serves as a venue for weddings, christenings, and birthday parties. Anyone can rent the building for a meeting or a party.

During the winter, many students never leave; therefore, the members of the Rural Housewives' Association have been organising holidays, including games, competitions or sleigh rides, for children and young people in



The front cover of the book *Cultural Heritage of Folk and Culinary Art of the Lubaczów Land*

the Municipality for many years. This time is often connected with the celebration of Grandparents' Day. During the Easter Holidays, the associations organise competitions for the prettiest Easter egg and decorations. The members of the Rural Housewives' Association show their talents by demonstrating how to make traditional Easter eggs of blown hen's egg and beautiful embroidered napkins, decorations for Christmas trees, table decorations, and many other craft masterpieces made of all kinds of yarn and thread with a crochet hook or knitting needles.

They pass on this knowledge, following the examples of their ancestors, from generation to generation, and read about new trends in magazines devoted to the subject.

They organise a May Day picnic for Narol Municipality and an Imperial and Royal Galician Fair in July. During these days, the members of the Rural Housewives' Associations present homemade liqueurs produced, among others, from cherries, bird cherries, blueberries, wild strawberries, cranberries, and practically most of the available fruit. It is difficult to try every liqueur; during the 2014 edition over 40 liqueurs, confectionery (apple pies, poppy seed cakes, cheesecakes, gingerbread) and all sorts of tasty snacks and dishes: home-made bread, dumplings with cabbage, buckwheat and fruit, for example with blueberries, Russian dumplings with cheese, cabbage and mushrooms, meat, *bigos* (traditional Polish Hunter's Stew), *gołąbki*, potato pancakes, croquettes, green borscht, Ukrainian borscht were submitted for the competition. They were presented not only to the residents of the Municipality, but especially to visitors on specially prepared stands. Combined with the sale of titbits, this form of presentation allows the Rural Housewives' Associations to get some funds that are very important for their operation. The associations and their active members act for social cause, without remuneration. They all agree to spend any profit made on the purchase of products for the preparation of confectionery and other goods and equipment for the common rooms, such as dishes and other necessary utensils. Rural Housewives' Associations present regional products also beyond the borders of the Municipality or district. They participate in cooking contests and often win awards and distinctions. Each Rural Housewives' Association has its own traditional titbits, the recipes for which are passed down from generation to generation. In 2013, a book was published under the title *Cultural Heritage of Folk and Culinary Art of the Lubaczów Land*. The publication offered members of the associations a possibility of sharing their recipes.

A Summer Family Picnic in Stawiska is another important event. It is an extraordinary grassroots initiative of the local community of Jędrzejówka. Over time, this small event along the Tanew river evolved into one of the biggest events in the Municipality. The event which is organ-

ised by residents for residents on a voluntary basis is now a showcase not only for Jędrzejówka but also for the Narol Municipality. The members of the Rural Housewives' Associations are actively engaged in this two-day event by supporting young organisers and additionally present local dishes to residents and guests from other districts and voivodeships, who attend the event every year.

In Jędrzejówka the members of the Housewives' Associations have organised harvest festivals for many years. They prepare a special harvest wreath for this day as a means to thank God for the harvested crops, an abundant harvest, and the health of residents. They share bread made of that year's flour at home with all the people who have gathered for worship and ceremonies. The village decorates its outskirts and cheerfully welcomes the guests who have come for the harvest festival with the old Polish 'God bless you' and traditional cuisine.

The work and intentions of the members of the Rural Housewives' Associations to organise the life of the local residents are appreciated not only by fellow residents, local authorities, but also by guests from home and abroad who visit their villages. The Rural Housewives' Associations cooperate with the Municipal Cultural Centre in Narol and the Municipal Committee for Solving Alcohol Problems, where they submit applications for support for their activities. They try to attract sponsors and donors, frequently with measurable results.

Modest, smiling, honest people, because they love and are loved, and put their heart into everything that can be done for other residents: adults and children. Their efforts are appreciated by all because it is impossible not to notice how much they do for their small villages and, at the same time, for the community of Narol. They participate in almost all cultural events during the year. They always respond to invitations and social expectations. They know what to do and how to do it, and even show a willingness to act.



Norwegian mayors make dumplings under the watchful eye of a member of the Rural Housewives' Association in Jędrzejówka, photo by E. Mauritzen, Riksantikvaren archive



Węgorzewo – unity in diversity

Museum of Folk Culture in Węgorzewo Węgorzewo Municipality

Barbara Grązewicz-Chludzińska
Founder of the Museum of Folk Culture and Museum of Railway Tradition in Węgorzewo
President of 'Our Heritage' Foundation

Węgorzewo Municipality is located in the border belt of the Great Masurian Lake District. The special nature of this area of north-eastern Poland is the result of the polyethnicity and multiculturalism of the local population, resulting from historical events that occurred in recent decades. Before the end of World War II and shortly after it, almost the entire population that had lived there for generations was forced to move west (evacuation was ordered by the German authorities before the front reached the area; it is where after the war the famous action of family reunification took place). Expatriates arrived there from the former Eastern Borderlands, from the central voivodeships and Pomerania, from Kazakhstan and Siberia, western countries (Polish communists in France, other forced labourers). The establishment of settlements by ethnically diverse groups in one area presents a very interesting and complex sociological and cultural issue. Interpersonal and intergroup social relationships changed, which resulted in cultural changes as the natural order of things, since each group brought their own traditions, behaviours, and skills into the new environment.

Post-war inhabitants of our country can be conventionally divided into four groups: indigenous people, settlers from the old lands, people displaced during the Vistula Operation, and expatriates from the Soviet Union.

Indigenous people: largely descendants of the old settlers from the Mazovia Region; their traditional culture was of the same type as the culture of neighbouring Mazovia, while the culture of everyday life was dominated by German influences, including the influence of the German language, dresses, residential interior decor and the Protestant religion. In general, they did not know anything about Poland and identified themselves with the German population.

Settlers from the old lands: from central, eastern, southern, and western Poland represent a much larger group, the most diverse in terms of regional origin and cultural and social characteristics.

People displaced during the Vistula Operation (Ukrainians, Boykos, Lemkos, Dolinianie, Zagórzanie, and others) are the largest groups in many villages. Their culture most clearly contrasted with the local environment. Differences were revealed in the way they dressed, in management, customs and habits, even in the family structure. They also differed in terms of religion (Greek Catholics and Orthodox Christians) and language (Ukrainian, Lemko dialects and others).

Expatriates from the Soviet Union (from the Vilnius Region, Podlasie, Podole, Polesie, Volhynia, Asian republics, Siberia) and re-emigrants from Western countries came from enormously diverse social and cultural backgrounds. They stood out primarily because they were poorer than all the locals and often used the language of their previous place of residence. This group of people also included Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Russians, Jews, Tatars – persons who had Polish citizenship before the war.

The first period of the formation of a new community saw frequent conflicts between different population groups. Educational activity was subordinated to political ideology, which deepened the antagonism between the indigenes and the groups of settlers. Mazurians were removed from social life, but their culture was promoted. The Masurian folklore must have been dominant in the repertoire of schools, common rooms and community centres, and the members of folk ensembles originated from groups of settlers. Although they brought the knowledge of music, songs, rituals, rural crafts from their own regions, they did not show it. It was concluded arbitrarily that there is no other folk culture than the Masurian culture in the region. This state of affairs lasted for the first quarter of the century after the war, until 1971.

Then, the first exhibition of folk art and traditional crafts was opened in the Węgorzewo District Culture Centre. The authors of the works included representatives of various ethnic groups, mostly elderly people; their works bore the characteristics of their regions of origin. Young people looked for role models and ideas. It was a breakthrough in understanding the role and quality of the cultural heritage of the whole population of the town and the district. Since that time, individual and group exhibitions and contests have been organised. Soon, the time came for demonstration workshops aimed at presenting traditional rural crafts, bazaars, fairs, and festivals. The memory of old farm and craft activities was still alive; people became aware of the need to revive and continue the vanishing traditional professions and skills. In 1991, the Museum of Folk Culture in Węgorzewo was established and given the rank of a voivodeship body.

The Museum of Folk Culture collects, documents, and carries out research on the cultural traditions of the local ethnic communities. It is involved in the popularisation and practical teaching of old rural and small town crafts. The Museum is located next to an open-air museum where visitors can see Masurian buildings with workshops of dis-

appearing professions and skills. Although our region is particularly attractive to tourists, it has a very high unemployment rate. Hence, there is a need for handicraft courses, training courses for the unemployed to develop the original production of souvenirs from local raw materials, training of young people in increasingly sought and unique professions, such as potters, blacksmiths, weavers. Weaving and pottery are slowly recovering; embroidery and lace making are now popular; traditional folk arts such as Easter egg making, production of Easter palms, flowers, and Christmas decorations, are on their way back in.

Since the 1970s, Węgorzewo is an unwritten capital of folklore and folk art of the north-eastern areas of Poland. The town hosts voivodship, macro-regional, and international events promoting folk culture in all its forms. The Museum of Folk Culture and the 'Ojcowizna' Society organise:

- events devoted to folk arts and meetings of authors (in September);
- the International Folklore Fair, which is the biggest event in the macro-region and consists of:
 - music: a review of the achievements of folk ensembles, soloists and ritual theatres, and
 - visual arts: folk art and handicrafts fairs, workshop demonstrations of traditional crafts. The Fair has been held on the first Saturday and Sunday of August since 1978, and its programme is fixed. From Saturday morning, people can attend fairs and workshop demonstrations of folk arts and crafts in Freedom Square, which are accompanied by special exhibitions hosted by the Museum of Folk Culture and the open-air museum. At noon, fair participants can watch a parade of folk bands and ensembles which sing and play while wandering along the streets of the town to the stage in Freedom Square. The mayor officially opens the Folklore Fair, hands the key of the town to the masters of ceremonies, and gives them the power over the town for two days. The event begins with the Laureates' Concert. The participants of the concert include ensembles and soloists who represented our voivodship at this year's National Festival of Folk Bands and Singers in Kazimierz Dolny located on the bank of the Vistula River. A music contest scored for ensembles and soloists from the Warmian-Masurian Voivodship takes place on Saturday and Sunday; The winners receive a pass to Kazimierz Dolny for the next year; they will represent our macroregion. The scored contest is followed by concerts performed by guest folk ensembles, musicians and singers from outside the region – from Poland and abroad; the fair continues into the evening. During the night between Saturday and Sunday, fair participants can watch the performances of ritual theatre and take part in a traditional country dance in Plac Wolności. The event ends with the return of the key of the town and the mayor regaining power.

- Review of the 'Herody' Christmas Carol Performances (in January) — with the participation of guests from the region.
- Spring Festival — a review of ritual performances of the spring period, Easter egg fair, palms, souvenirs and Christmas pastries.
- The Węgorzewo Group of the 'Polish Community' Association has been conducting Educational and Artistic Workshops for children and young people from the neighbouring countries for 20 years. The workshops include teaching Polish folk dances and folk singing (in June) and a Traditional Christmas Eve Supper for the Polish diaspora and Poles from abroad (in December). The Association of Ukrainians in Poland and the 'Czeremosz' Foundation have been organising the International Festival of Children's Folklore Ensembles of Ethnic Minorities (in July). The 'Our Heritage' Foundation organises regional and international conferences about cultural heritage. The foundation sponsors pottery, basket, Vilnius folklore, embroidery, lace, and traditional interior decor workshops; it keeps records of intangible cultural heritage and organises international cooperation in the field of cultural heritage. The 'Mamry' Association of the German Minority of the Town and Region of Węgorzewo and the 'Switło' Ukrainian Educational and Charitable Association and local Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Greek Catholic, Evangelical-Augsburg, Pentecostal parishes care about preserving traditional rites and education of the young generations in this regard. We differ beautifully and live together. We are open to the world and to our neighbours. Węgorzewo has five partner cities: Leffrinckoucke in France, Chernyakhovsk in Russia, Nemenčinė in Lithuania, Rotenburg an der Wümme in Germany, and Yavoriv in Ukraine. The protection and continuation of the common cultural heritage plays an essential role in international cooperation with them.



38th International Folklore Fair in Węgorzewo, photo by J. Racis, „Our Heritage” Foundation archive

5.4.

Involvement of the museums in the preservation of local cultural heritage



Tserkva Complex in Radruž, UNESCO World Heritage site, photo by J. Urban, Municipal Culture Centre in Horyniec-Zdrój archive

This was our life. The past history along the coast of Sogn og Fjordane

Vågsberget – an historic trading post, Coastal Museum in the Sogn og Fjordane County | Vågsøy Municipality

Roztocze treasures: the future of tserkvas

The Tserkva Complex in Radruż and the Tserkva in Nowe Bruśno, Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów | Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

Remembering the past: creating a community museum

Museum of Fishery | Vågsøy Municipality

A tradition with many tracks

Museum of Railway Tradition | Węgorzewo Municipality



This was our life. The past history along the coast of Sogn og Fjordane

Vågsberget – an historic trading post, Coastal Museum in the Sogn og Fjordane County Vågsøy Municipality

Anne Bakke

Head of Department of Education, Coastal Museum

Vågsberget is a typical old trading post – an historic complex of commercial, utility and administrative buildings, responsibility for which rests with the Coastal Museum. This site is not only important in the local context, but is also an historical attraction on a regional and even national scale.

It is extremely easy to notice the historic value of Vågsberget, since the buildings have been standing there for 200 years and have become an integral part of the landscape. Many inhabitants of the region have memories of Vågsberget; they have also heard stories from the 'old days'. Many local people are able to give the first and last names of ancestors who lived and worked there, and the local garden with buildings was, and still is, a popular setting for wedding photos.

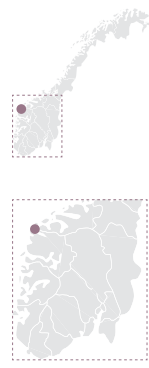
In the regional context, Vågsberget was one of the most important trading locations and lodging places on the routes leading along the coast and to the fjords. At the time when people travelled by boat, the settlement was an important point on the map; its localisation guaranteed the newcomers shelter in the harbour. Although the standard of lodging facilities was very diverse, guests were provided with a roof over their heads. The lodging

facilities usually also had permits for the sale of liquor, of which the locals also willingly took advantage.

The buildings in Vågsberget are an interesting historical monument on a national scale. The whole marketplace has been preserved to the present day, and only slight alterations have been made to the houses, thus they have preserved their character from around 1800. A visit to this place is a meeting with both the Norwegian nineteenth-century building tradition and various European influences. The Directorate for Cultural Heritage issued a protection order for Vågsberget in 2011.

Vågsberget has a typical coastal climate characterised by mild winters and cool summers. The area abounds in rain, and strong winds blow there often. Such conditions make the buildings constantly exposed to moisture, and as a result, to decay processes. In addition, wind causes damage to roofs, doors, and windows; therefore, the monument requires constant protection and conservation.

At the time when the Coastal Museum took over responsibility for Vågsberget, many houses were in a deplorable state. Restoration work is time-consuming and requires large financial outlays. The sum of the funds allocated for this purpose varies from year to year, which



Vågsberget—an historic trading post, view from the sea, photo by G.O. Gram, Riksantikvaren archive



Recreational area in the museum garden, photo by A. Koziol, private archive

makes it difficult to predict the completion date. Today, many houses are open to the public.

By opening the revitalised historic site of Vågsberget to visitors, the staff of the Coastal Museum aim to improve understanding of the need to carry out conservation work and count on more realistic expectations regarding the management and use of the site in the future.

Activities related to the opening of Vågsberget to the public can be divided into two main categories: the first one is addressed to the local community, and the second one—to tourists from Norway and abroad. The expectations of these groups about the activities associated with the historic site are often highly divergent.

The Coastal Museum opens the historic monument to the local residents by offering activities for schools or through events organised in Vågsberget and guided tours around historic buildings. The Museum offers school activities targeted at different age groups. The annual events organised in Vågsberget include: the celebration of Midsummer's Eve in cooperation with the Vågsvåg community and a mass, followed by a cup of coffee in the rectory on the last weekend in August. The Museum hopes to organise more events integrating the local community.

Tourists who come to Vågsberget include people travelling by car, group trips or tourists from cruise ships. In the summer, the Museum is open to individual tourists, and groups can use the assistance of a guide also

Many tourists from the region also have interesting information about the place and provide documents, objects, and photographs, through which employees of the Coastal Museum can expand their knowledge of the historic site and the former inhabitants of the surrounding region.

out of the peak season. Tourists are often curious about the history of Vågsberget in the context of the history of Norway and Europe. Only some tourists are interested in the names of the owners and stories from the life of the settlement, whereas many visitors ask about how the people residing in this place years ago lived and how they earned their living.

By contrast, visitors from the surrounding region are naturally interested in families who lived in Vågsberget, their economic activities and important local events. Many tourists from the region also have interesting information about the place and provide documents, objects, and photographs, through which employees of the Coastal Museum can expand their knowledge of the historic site and the former inhabitants of the surrounding region.

There are legends about old times, the authenticity of which cannot be verified today. One of the legends is a story about a double murderer who was put in a 'prison' on the top floor of a shop in Vågsberget. The staff of the Coastal Museum gain their knowledge from reliable sources; therefore, such stories are taken with a pinch of salt and rarely passed on to tourists. The adopted policy often results in dissatisfaction by local visitors who consider the stories to be true and relevant to the local history. Issues of this type are not unusual in the context of cultural heritage, and the choice between what should be told and what should be skipped is a real challenge for the Museum.



Celebration of the Midsummer's Eve in Vågsberget, Coastal Museum in Sogn og Fjordane archive



Preserved interior of a store in a former trading post, Coastal Museum in Sogn og Fjordane archive

Roztocze treasures – the future of tserkvas

The Tserkva Complex in Radruż and the Tserkva in Nowe Brusno, Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

Stanisław Makara

Director of the Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów

The cultural landscape of the Lubaczów district is characterised by many monuments of wooden architecture. Most of them are sacred buildings of the Eastern Rite, but the Western Rite is also present. The multicultural system of local communities which had co-existed for hundreds of years was disturbed by the Second World War, which resulted in significant changes in the ethnic structure. Many churches became deserted because of serious war losses, the Ukrainian conflicts and the related forced displacement of people. This was especially the case with churches of the Eastern Rite, which remained on the margins of the emerging local communities.

Both the new political and economic situation in post-war Poland were not conducive to the protection of deserted sacred buildings of the Eastern Rite for many years. At the same time, attention should be paid to the lack of interest from the local communities in the preservation and protection of these buildings. There were several reasons for the lack of interest, including, in particular, emotions of the residents related to the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in these areas as well as the lack of emotional bond and religious contact of the immigrant population with these historic buildings.

The inability to serve the original cultural function caused damage to these buildings after only a few years. The most valuable of them were placed under the protection of the competent monument protection service, which appreciated their uniqueness and tried to protect them against progressive degradation. The Tserkva Complex in Radruż is one of such structures.

The Tserkva Complex in Radruż is one of the oldest monuments of this type in Poland. It was functioning over several centuries (16th–20th c.). The St. Parascheva's Tserkva was built in the late 16th century and continuously served as a parish church for the local community. The surrounding area was gradually built up with structures that formed a characteristic sacred area for the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. Several structures were located there: a cemetery in the immediate vicinity of the Tserkva and a bell tower (late 16th c.), and a wall surrounding the complex with a morgue (2nd half of the 19th c.), two cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the Tserkva (19th–20th c.), and the building for the 'Proświta' reading rooms. The development of the Tserkva Complex over the next centuries defined its important role in the functioning of the local community, for which the Tserkva was a characteristic element, a determinant of the way of functioning both in the annual cycle and the life cycle of the next generations.

The Tserkva had served a liturgical function until the end of World War II and the establishment of new borders, when part of the village of Radruż remained on the side of the Soviet Union, while the Tserkva with another part of the village was on the Polish side. The 'Vistula' Operation deprived the church of the parishioners. Deserted, it became a State Treasury property. The valuable historic building quickly attracted the interest from the monument protection service which, when estimating post-war losses, tried to protect the most valuable monuments and the remains of the local landscape. Clean-up work in the Tserkva was carried out as early as in the late 1940s and the early 1950s. The building underwent complete renovation in 1960–1966 on the initiative of Jerzy Tur, the then Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Rzeszów. The movable equipment of the Tserkva was deposited in the Voivodeship Movable Monument Storage Facility in Łańcut. Conservation work carried out in the 1960s saved the building from destruction. The Tserkva was occasionally open to tourists in the following years. Between 1986 and 1991, it was managed by the Museum in Lubaczów, while in 2000–2010 it was under the management of the District Culture and Sports Centre in Lubaczów.

In 2010, in recognition of the historical and cultural significance of the Tserkva Complex, the Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów made efforts to take over the Complex, which was owned by the State Treasury and managed by



St. Parascheva's Tserkva in Radruż, interior after reinstalling the iconostasis, photo by J. Mazur, Eastern Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów archive

the District Governor's Office in Lubaczów, and the adjacent areas owned by the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality. The great kindness of these two local government units which have agreed to transfer the relevant plots of land to the Museum in Lubaczów free of charge made it possible to merge the Complex, which greatly facilitated the further conservation work.

At the same time, efforts were made to restore and maintain the original furnishings of the Tserkva, which remained in the possession of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments, and were stored in the Tserkva Art Department of the Museum at the Łańcut Castle.

Conservation work was carried out after the acquisition of the movable equipment of the Tserkva in Radruż and the iconostasis, side altars, and other valuable objects returned to their original place in 2012.

The work attracted a lot of attention of the representatives of the local community, who looked with incredulity at the large scale of the investments carried out in the historic building. Since the mid-1960s, the building has not undergone any complex conservation work.

The museum staff prepared the so-called Radruż Day to present the historic building after renovation and to emphasise its value to the local cultural landscape. They invited the local authorities and residents of the neighbouring areas to its celebration. The local youth were involved in the organisation of this project. Students staged a performance referring to a well-known Radruż legend about Tatars' forced recruitment of local people. The performance script was developed by Jadwiga Zaremba, local poet and history enthusiast. The Museum organised an icon writing workshop and open-air painting. The event was concluded by a classical music concert performed by a string quartet from the Artur Malawski Philharmonic in Rzeszów.

The project was a success, and we, as museum professionals, had the opportunity to raise interest among nu-

merous inhabitants participating in the event and, most importantly, among representatives of several generations.

Pending the completion of the conservation work on the furnishings of the building, the next new stage of the functioning of the Tserkva Complex in Radruż was the organisation of the *Icons Return* exhibition which showed subtle icons by Małgorzata Dawidiuk. Several subsequent concerts, which were organised in cooperation with the Marshal's Office of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, gave new quality to the sacred space of the church. The excellent Tserkva Complex, which was deprived of its original religious function for decades, has been a symbol of sad and painful memories so far. By restoring the splendour to its architecture, the restoration of valuable furnishings, and turning the Complex into a museum, it is slowly becoming again an important place for the local community.

The Tserkva Complex in Radruż was inscribed on the World Heritage List, together with 15 other tserkvas in Poland and Ukraine, on the initiative of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and the National Heritage Board of Poland. The building gained recognition both at a national and global level, and among the local community.

The Tserkva Complex in Radruż is opened to visitors by a tourist guide six days a week from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Tserkva employs three persons from Radruż, i.e., tourist guide, assistant to the guide, and maintenance worker. This state of employment allows the maintenance of the area of the Complex and to keep it open in an efficient way. Ticket sales raise the funds for staff employment, as their value covers the cost of the functioning of the Tserkva.

A major management problem of the Tserkva Complex in Radruż is the lack of social facilities for staff and space for a professional tourist information function. Recently, technical documentation has been prepared regarding the adaptation of the 'Proświta' building for this purpose. The building will house a small museum presenting the history of the Tserkva Complex in Radruż and



Renovation work at the Nowe Brusno Tserkva, photo by G. Ciećka, private archive



Tserkva Complex in Radruż, view from the west, photo by A. Fortuna-Marek, private archive

the historic wooden architecture of the region, as well as tourist information and a separate place which will be open to the people visiting the Tserkva.

The creation of space for the tourist traffic management is very important for the proper management of the site and opening it to visitors. Increasingly demanding requirements for tourist facilities generate the need to create places where modern tourists will have the opportunity to obtain information about the region in good conditions and rest for a while.

It is difficult to determine the exact profile of visitors to the church because no records are kept thereof. A large proportion of visitors are patients of the nearby health resort in Horyniec-Zdrój and tour groups led by tourist agencies from south-eastern Poland, students of architecture (study trips), postgraduate students at the faculty of the protection of historic monuments, wooden architecture enthusiasts, users of cycle routes, which have been significantly developed in recent years, as well as guests both of individuals and offices or local authorities.

It is worth mentioning the large merits of local authorities. By promoting the Complex, they invite many guests, colleagues and partners who visit the region.

The Tserkva Complex in Radruż has become the hallmark of the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality and the Lubaczów district. It is an unquestionable success of the project.

The restoration of the splendour of the abandoned St. Parascheva's Tserkva in Nowe Brusno dating from the 18th century is another task in the area of protection of the local cultural landscape, which was undertaken by the Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów. The reason for taking over the Tserkva in Nowe Brusno by the museum was its location in the centre of the village and its value to the local landscape. The tserkva is located near a multi-denominational cemetery, where gravestones in various forms reflect the ethnic composition of the local community as well as how it functioned. The unique gravestone

art was made of local limestone by stone masons from Nowe Brusno, whose work dominates the landscape of south-eastern Poland.

The Museum took ownership of the Tserkva in 2013, and the first conservation work was carried out as early as in 2014 in cooperation with the Podkarpackie Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments, the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality, and the District Governor's Office in Lubaczów, and with their financial support. This difficult task will be carried out during several conservation seasons and I hope that it will gain the support of the local community as in the case of the Tserkva Complex in Radruż. There are also plans to restore the movable equipment of the church, which will greatly enrich the historical and artistic value of the historic building, and at the same time increase the attractiveness of the region.

It should be noted that the Tserkva in Nowe Brusno is located, like the Tserkva in Radruż, in the area of the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality and both of these historic buildings are located at a distance of a few kilometres from each other, which makes it possible to visit them during one visit to the region. Such interesting historic buildings in close proximity to a frequented health resort in Horyniec-Zdrój will greatly enrich the range of cultural activities offered by the municipality and will contribute to the promotion of cultural heritage of the region.

I hope that the acquisition of the Tserkva Complexes by the Borderlands Museum in Lubaczów will contribute to the enhancement of historical and cultural values of the region and will help restore the splendour of, and respect for, wooden architecture which is characteristic of the Lubaczów district.

The increase in tourist traffic, promotion of historic monuments and their participation in the economic development of the region will probably be appreciated by the local community, which will increasingly identify themselves with the valuable local cultural landscape.

Remembering the past: creating a community museum

Fishery Museum Vågsøy Municipality

Odd Gunnar Myhre
Head of the Culture Section
Vågsøy Municipal Office

The expansion of Måløy began in the late 19th century. The purpose of the expansion was to make the town a centre of fishery in the Sogn og Fjordane County. Today, it is hard to imagine this place without the landscape with facilities for fishing. In the mid-19th century, the small village of Skramsbygda was inhabited by only 134 people;

by contrast, the present-day town of Måløy has 3,000 inhabitants, and the whole Vågsøy Municipality slightly over 6,100 inhabitants. Måløy is one of the oldest fishing ports in Norway. The waters are populated by fish families *Squalidae* and *Clupeidae* that occur not far from shore. Fishing boats from the region surrounding Måløy catch fish near

the Shetland Islands, Faroe Islands, Hebrides, Rockall, and Iceland, among others, which results in numerous international contacts. Fishing also has a large impact on the economy on land, which is dominated by the fish processing industry and trade. During a period of prosperity of the Norwegian fishing industry, fish were exported to 150 countries. It was said that in each of them one could meet at least one inhabitant of Måløy who was selling fish. The town of Måløy with a rich fishing tradition seems to be the perfect location for the Museum of Fishery and a place where you can spend your free time in an interesting way.

In the early 1990s, a social grassroots initiative was developed to open a Museum of Fishery. Two years later, a Foundation of the Museum of Fishery in Måløy was established to support and implement the initiative. After the founding of the Association of Friends of the Museum and the opening of the Museum, the permanent exhibition consisted of 600 objects from Vågsøy and the surrounding region. The museum was visited by thousands of people as early as in the first months of operation. Unfortunately, the institution lost its rented premises in 1994, and the collections were placed in a warehouse and returned to their original owners. Shortly afterwards, the Foundation also ceased operations. The authorities of the Municipality have spent many years in search of new premises for the Museum of Fishery, but they continued to face obstacles. After some time, it was found that part of the collections was damaged or destroyed due to bad conditions in the warehouse; therefore, the future of the mu-

During a period of prosperity of the Norwegian fishing industry, fish were exported to 150 countries. It was said that in each of them one could meet at least one inhabitant of Måløy who was selling fish. The town of Måløy with a rich fishing tradition seems to be the perfect location for the Museum of Fishery and a place where you can spend your free time in an interesting way.

seum seemed very uncertain. It was a new fishing festival in Måløy that brought fresh hope for the establishment of a new museum. A new mini-museum was established after 1,000 hours of renovation work carried out free of charge by members of the Nordfjord Havfiskeklubb fishing club. Collections are on display on the top floor of the Lekteren building, in the port of Måløy. The efforts

of the Foundation have led to the official opening of the Museum of Fishery with due ceremony on 29 August 2012. The museum housed 225 exhibits which were its property. In the summer of 2013, the museum attracted nearly 1,000 visitors only on Saturdays. The exhibition can be viewed according to the agreed schedule thanks to the volunteers who are on duty in the museum.

The museum plans to purchase the premises of EMY Fish AS, a former fish processing company. It is a building with tradition, located in the centre of Måløy. Previously, it housed plants of Kvalheim & Osmundsvaag (KVALOS), at one time the largest fish processing company in Måløy. The company was founded before the war, but today its former premises are deserted. The complex consists of two longitudinal five-storey buildings and a connector which is a high room. The total floor area of the buildings is 9,000 m², 4,000 m² of which the Museum wants to use for its own purposes. Talks are being held regarding the rental of the remaining part of the complex, which would provide the institution with substantial revenues.

To put this idea into effect, the Museum of Fishery must cooperate with businesses and other parties inter-



Women salting herring, archival photo, photo by A. B. Wilse, Riksantikvaren archive



Port in Måløy, Vågsøy Municipal Office archive

ested in the purchase of the complex and in converting it into a centre for history, education, and leisure, on the tradition of fishery.

Revitalisation of brownfield sites in the southern part of the centre of Måløy will contribute to the activation and development of the area, but also will breathe new life into this part of the coastal town. Modern fishery and marine life will be an integral part of the museum.

The museum and the rest of the complex will become a meeting place for locals and tourists. A café and banquet rooms will be a meeting place for fishermen, businesses, schoolchildren, pensioners, shipowners, and other people related to the surrounding region. It was crucial for the Museum of Fishery to combine many activities in one building, which would provide opportunities for cooperation between institutions. There is currently no certainty as to whether these plans will be implemented, since the former industrial building attracts the interest from numerous investors who are willing to use it as their own headquarters.

The main idea of the museum enthusiasts is to create an exhibition which would be attractive both to the local community and tourists. The objects that will be the core of the main exhibition have already been selected. There are also plans to set up a multimedia centre where computer-controlled videos and sounds will be made availa-

ble to visitors. With such a large floor area, it is possible to find a place where history will be experienced through sound, pictures and videos. Next to the exhibitions, visitors to the museum will have the opportunity to listen to lectures and interesting stories.

The foundation of the Museum also brings together people who are actively working for the protection of historical objects, compiling an inventory of them, and storing them in accordance with the instructions of the Museum of Fishery. Until now, the museum has managed to gather almost 1,000 items, but that's just the beginning.

Although the work is tedious, it must be done quickly since, in addition to obtaining the items, it is necessary to gain information on how the items were used and to establish ownership rights to them. Many older residents of the village are willing to share their stories, which is why the museum also runs a project involving writing down the stories.

Cooperation between the museum and companies operating in the municipality made it possible to complete the project that is extremely important for the management of cultural heritage. There is a chance that new life will be breathed into historic structures which were the witness of the glorious years of the region. It is extremely important for the centre of the town, the potential of which, otherwise, will remain untapped.



A tradition with many tracks

Museum of Railway Tradition Węgorzewo Municipality

Barbara Grązewicz-Chludzińska

Founder of the Museum of Folk Culture and Museum of Railway Tradition in Węgorzewo
President of 'Our Heritage' Foundation

The building of the railway station is part of the Węgorzewo junction complex. The complex, which has been entered in the register of monuments, was built in the late 19th century. The railway station complex, which is representative for railway architecture of that era, includes eighteen objects: railway station building, fan-shaped locomotive depot, signal box, two water towers, warehouse, underpass beneath the platforms, seven residential buildings, two utility buildings, public toilet, and pumping station. It was once an important railway junction; trains departed from here in five directions. After the war, only one railway line to Kętrzyn remained in use, and closed in 1992. It was entered in the voivodeship register of immovable monuments. Since December 2013, the station building has been owned by Węgorzewo Municipality. The first floor is occupied by flats of the former railway workers.

The ground floor is used as a seat of two non-governmental organisations: the 'Our Heritage' Foundation, organiser of the social Museum of Railway Tradition, and the Association of Railway Hobbyists (SHK), user of the historic railway line from Kętrzyn to Węgorzewo. In 2014, the SHK launched summer tourist transport; there are plans to ensure regular transport between these two towns.

The 'Our Heritage' Foundation has been organising and running the Museum of Railway Tradition in the rooms lent by the Municipality since 2007 (the Museum was entered in the register of social museums of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage). It presents the history of railways of former East Prussia and the present-day Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship (documents of institutions and individuals, photographs, maps, railwaymen's clothing, technical equipment, rolling stock components, interior

furnishings, information boards, and others). The collection comprises about 1,500 collectibles from donations and deposits. The library, with a large section devoted to railways, contains about 4,000 volumes and several hundreds of archival units. Currently, two exhibition halls, multi-purpose rooms, living room, guest room, and utility room are open for use. In addition to selling regional souvenirs and books, we also provide informal tourist information.

According to the plans, the complete renovation of the museum will be followed by the opening of a model, conservation, digitisation, engineering workshops, lecture room equipped with a system for remote participation of lecturers, tourist information, locker room, and café. In the long term, the plans include the development of the underpass for the purpose of an exhibition and construction of a working mock-up of the Węgorzewo junction from 1937–1939 in the signal box building.

Condition of the building. The building is neglected and mouldy; there has been no central heating there for several years; other systems are inefficient and require modernisation or reconstruction; windows and doors require additions and maintenance; floors need to be replaced; basements and ground floor up to the first floor are heavily mouldy; flues and vents are bricked up or destroyed. The façade requires cleaning and conservation. There is no lightning protection system.

Work done so far. Full construction documentation and the core concept of the functioning of the Museum of Railway Tradition were developed. Wooden floors were removed from three rooms to save the most important part of the historic building; part of inactive ventilation ducts were cleared. Mycelium growth was inhibited, but conservation measures, insulation and heating of the building

We want to familiarise the world with the concept of using railway transport as the primary means of passenger and goods conveyance, a system of connections, and as a means of modern transport, transmission and conveyance of historical, technical and tourist information

are required. So far, the walls have been dried up in an economic way. Windows and doors have mostly been cleaned and pre-prepared for conservation; over 120 window panes were installed. The room of the former buffet was renovated and adapted to serve as an exhibition room. Connections to the power grid were made; the electric wiring system was replaced in six rooms. The costs of construction documentation and the work done so far, which have been incurred by the 'Our Heritage' Foundation, amounted to approx. PLN 260 thousand (financial resources include grants, funds received from private financiers, and funds

raised by volunteers); the Municipality allocated PLN 40 thousand for the project in the form of workers who were entrusted with the performance of renovation works and work necessary to secure the building.

Concept of the functioning of the Museum. We want to familiarise the world with the concept of using railway transport as the primary means of passenger and goods conveyance, a system of connections, and as a means of modern transport, transmission and conveyance of historical, technical and tourist information.

The Museum of Railway Tradition will be a place where technological and multimedia solutions will allow you to travel in time and space and communicate with the whole world.

The Węgorzewo railway junction was once an important place, connecting the town and the region to Europe; it was a transportation centre. We want to restore this character to the site. The exhibition must go beyond the space of the main building to increase its macro-regional and international importance. The railway station and its surroundings are an integral whole. Therefore, we have identified particular functional and spatial areas in the prospective plan, including a main railway station



Ms Barbara Grażiewicz-Chludzińska guides a group of visitors around the Museum's exhibition, photo by J. Racis, 'Our Heritage' Foundation archive



Volunteers – students of J. A. Helwing Lower Secondary School in Węgorzewo – clean up the station's premises, photo by J. Racis, 'Our Heritage' Foundation archive

building, driveway, platforms, underpasses, carefully designing the details of the enlarged exhibition space and giving them appropriate functions.

A Museum with an historical and technical profile, offering interesting attractions to visitors, will be an important educational centre in the Municipality and the region as well as a major attraction for domestic and foreign tourists. This is an opportunity for Węgorzewo and the surrounding area, especially in combination with the reactivated railway line from Węgorzewo to Kętrzyn.

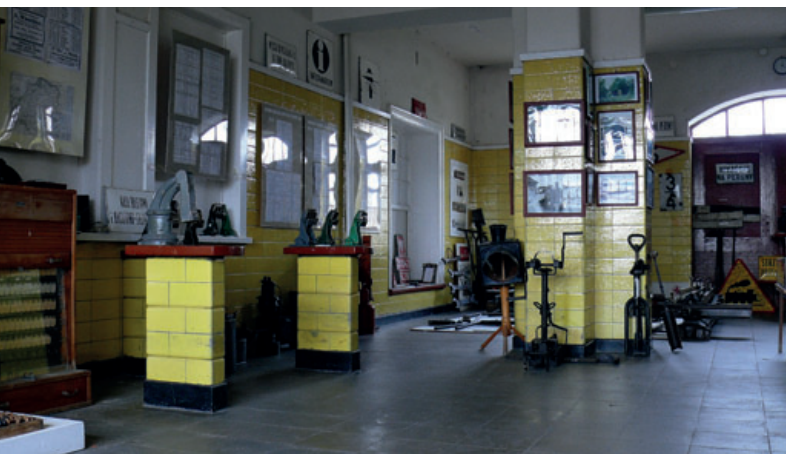
We are planning to take advantage of the latest technologies to open a Laboratory of Fundamental Issues of Technology. It will allow students, teachers, and all other visitors (regardless of their age) to practically verify knowledge of mechanics, thermodynamics, electrodynamics, optics, and other fields of science; it so happens that it is rail that is their synthesis.

Museum and the Environment. The Museum was established as a response to the needs of the local community. It was founded by the 'Our Heritage' Foundation, which was established to protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the region. Not being able to employ any full-time workers, the foundation based its activities on volunteers. An Academy of Continuing Education was established at the Foundation. Its first project was to organise – with the support of the Voivodeship Self-Government – a series of training courses for volunteers in the field of museology, history of the region, with particular focus on the specifics of the Museum, history of railways, and safety. Interest in training courses from residents created the need for a cyclical nature of this type of projects. So far, three editions of the training have taken place. The profile of the participants varied, with the majority of representatives of the 50+ generation, but there were also young people. In the course of the training, exchange of knowledge and experience between volunteers from different age groups proved immensely valuable. At the

same time, the training courses provided an opportunity to get feedback on the structure of the local community's needs. For most of them, the participation in training and work at the Museum became not only an opportunity to develop their interests, but also a way of reducing the threat of social exclusion – because of their age, unemployment or adaptation to the new environment. Owing to the commitment of volunteers, the Museum of Railway Tradition is an open institution frequented by locals and tourists. Due to the lack of heating it is open from May to October and by prior arrangement by phone in other months. We had 1,560 visitors in 2013 and approx. 1,400 in 2014. It was a tough year because access to the Museum was limited due to the long-term road works.

The Museum has already become an integral part of the Węgorzewo landscape. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the Museum organises temporary exhibitions, museum classes, and special events such as: Night of Museums, European Heritage Days, Children's Day, meetings of railwaymen and their families, lectures and talks about various topics; in the summer term, there are 'Holidays at the Railway Station' workshops on visual arts and technology for all age groups. Despite the poor technical condition, the railway station building is alive. The Museum of Railway Tradition is the only working cultural institution in the north-western part of the town, and the only one with such a specialisation in the macro-region.

The Municipal authorities, in support of the efforts of activists, declare their readiness to help in the installation of a heating system and renovation of the damaged pavement of the driveway to the building; investments related to the revitalisation of the building and the historic railway line from Węgorzewo to Kętrzyn were included in the Regional Operational Programme for the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship. There is a lot of work ahead of us, but we believe that cooperation between the local authorities and residents will bring success.



The exhibition at the Museum of Railway Tradition in Węgorzewo, photo by J. Racis, 'Our Heritage' Foundation archive



The building of the former railway station, now housing the museum, photo by J. Racis, 'Our Heritage' Foundation archive

10508 Silberwald Deutsch Wagram Oberweiden Proftes Tallesbrunn 2. Kl. Pers.-Zug S 5. Gültig 6 Tage	13745 Silberwald Deutsch Wagram Oberweiden Proftes Tallesbrunn 2. Kl. Pers.-Zug S 2.50 Gültig 4 Tage	02835 Dimmering Appazh Petronell-Carnuntum Schönborn-Malleborn Tallesbrunn Theresienfeld 2. Kl. Pers.-Zug S 4.- Gültig 4 Tage	19330 Spillern Hauslatten Höbersdorf Langenzersdorf Stetten 2. Kl. Pers.-Zug S 5.- Gültig 6 Tage	07383 588enbrunn Straßhof 2. Kl. Pers.-Zug S 2.50 Gültig 4 Tage	22889 Silberwald Bad Pirawarth Durnkrut Jedlersdorf Marchegg Gränze 2. Kl. Pers.-Zug S 6.- Gültig 6 Tage	04520 Bierdorf a. d. March Hauskirchen Bernhardsthal Gränze Gännerdorf Loidesthal-Straßthal 2. Kl. Pers.-Zug S 3.- Gültig 4 Tage
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26843 4-6-12-18-24 Kl) Rybnik Parusz. Wodz. St. Obszary 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	A13741 4-6-12-18-24 G) Malbork A do biletu nr na dzień Cena zł -50-	0601 4-6-12-18-24 MODLING 2 Melding 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	84057 4-6-12-18-24 K) Chocanla Andrychów 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	06932 4-6-12-18-24 Ulgowy 50% K) Moskoniczka Kzeshów 2 kl. poc. osobowy Wyjazd w dniu datow. Ważny 1 dzień	L2991 4-6-12-18-24 K) Wodz. St. Radlin Czerwionka 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	09488 4-6-12-18-24 Ulgowy 50% W) Sterla wkl. Male Głizycko 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	1638 4-6-12-18-24 K) Jaska Jedlicza 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia
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E00573 4-6-12-18-24 Ulgowy 33% G) Malbork G Sztum albo Tropy I a albo Sterl 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	J01037 4-6-12-18-24 Ulgowy 50% G) Lubanie Włocławek Brzerie 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	34301 4-6-12-18-24 G) Malbork A Gdańsk Gł. przez Tereszewo 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	05319 4-6-12-18-24 Ulgowy 50% Lu) Sołtyków A Stąporków albo Brzask 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	78749 4-6-12-18-24 Ulgowy 50% Zu) Czarnałeczka Góra Końskie albo Wólka Pięb. 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	18478 4-6-12-18-24 Ulgowy 50% K) Roszków Racib. Racibórz 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia	1478 4-6-12-18-24 K) Palec Katowice p. Malok 2 kl. poc. osobowy Ważny w dniu datow. Wyjazd w określonej porze dnia
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A collection of 1920-1984 train tickets, photo by J. Racis, "Our Heritage" Foundation archive

5.5.

Cultural heritage in local revitalisation projects



People for the street – the street for the people

Revitalisation of the historic part of Nordfjardeid | Eid Municipality

Returning to a friendly town centre

Revitalisation of public space in Narol | Narol Municipality



Historic Eidsgata street, photo by A. Chabiera, private archive

People for the street – the street for the people

Revitalisation of the historic part of Nordfjardeid Eid Municipality

Gerd Fløde Bjørlo

Culture and Promotion Coordinator
Eid Municipal Office

Nordfjardeid is a town in Eid Municipality, in the Sogn og Fjordane County, with extremely rich history. Recently, Eid Municipality took measures to preserve the historic buildings and cultural landscape, taking into account the historic sites in its spatial development plans. In 1996, an analysis of the spatial development was carried out for the town of Nordfjardeid. In addition, historical and cultural conditions of Tverrgata street were analysed in 2012. The studies formed the basis for planning work. Moreover, a handbook was issued about the protection of old buildings that was intended for the owners of houses in Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets.

The Municipality wanted the residents of Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets to get involved in issues that combined the use of heritage and the need for its protection. In cooperation with the Department of Culture in the Sogn og Fjordane County Council, a council for matters pertaining to Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets was set up to support the residents of the streets. Its views were sought on construction issues regarding the areas of exceptional historical value.

In 2014, an historical route was mapped out in the centre of Nordfjardeid, and today work is being carried out on an historical and cultural trail, running from Sagastad situated along the fjord, by the church in Eid, barrows in Myklebust, to Lunden, which was most likely a place of

religious worship during the Iron Age. Similar historical routes are also planned in elsewhere in Eid Municipality.

The Municipality, without support from residents, is not able to provide complete protection for all historic buildings located in its area. Residents of Eid are proud of their streets; however, adequate protection of historic buildings in which people live and run businesses was a real challenge. The biggest threat to a town such as Nordfjardeid is the lack of maintenance of buildings, especially those of historical importance. It is essential to preserve the cultural landscape of the centre of Nordfjardeid and take care of it because the site is an important element of the historical identity.

The wish to preserve the historical buildings in Eidsgata street is accompanied by plans for the development of the centre of Nordfjardeid suitable to meet the requirements for a modern town. As part of the the social element of the municipal master plan of June 2013, a work plan was adopted for Eidsgata street, taking into account its historical value and trade growing in this area. In subsequent years, this plan was used as a basis for carrying out an analysis of historical and cultural conditions of the centre of Nordfjardeid. The Municipality set up a project group consisting of representatives of local residents, businesses and the Municipality, whose task is to define the needs of residents and develop a plan to satisfy them.



One of the burial mounds in the centre of Eid, photo by A. Sellevoid Aaseth, Riksantikvaren archive



Historic buildings in Eidsgata street, photo by A. Chabiera, private archive

Between 2013 and 2014, Eid participated in the project of the Sogn og Fjordane County Council under the title *Learning to plan culturally and thinking creatively about local development under the Cultural planning programme*. The aim of the project was to find ways to involve residents in the town's development, taking into account both their personal development and the protection of historic monuments located here.

The centre of Nordfjordeid has been entered in the register of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, which is a list of the Norwegian towns the cultural environment of which is important on a national scale. This has resulted in increased interest in the town centre.

A good example of the planned use of the historic site is also the Sagastad project which involves the creation of a centre for education and recreation, based on the remains of a ship dating back to the Viking Age that were found in a barrow in Myklebust. Barrows in Myklebust were entered in the municipal register of monuments relatively quickly, which guaranteed their protection. The centre is to be built along the fjord at the heart of Nordfjordeid, and its main exhibit will be a ship from Myklebust. Based on archaeological investigations of the object, it is planned to reconstruct the ship in its full size, i.e., a ship measuring 30 m in length and 6.5 m in width. Although the unit will be designed for cruises along the fjord, it will be exhibited in Sagastad as one of the biggest attractions for the greater part of the year. The main exhibition will include finds from the barrows in Myklebust, among others. The task of construction of the centre was entrusted to the private Sagastad Foundation, but Eid Municipality remains active in the work related to its planning. The Municipality has also donated a plot of land and funds for the construction of the building.



Parade of Fjord horses in front of the former bank in Eidsgata street, photo by J.E. Andersson, private archive

History of Nordfjordeid

Traces of the history of Norway found in Nordfjordeid date back to the period between the Viking Age and modern times. Wooden buildings in the Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets date from the recent past, whereas the homestead in Myklebust and the barrows that have been discovered there witnessed the times when the settlement was the centre of power of the Vikings.

For hundreds of years, Nordfjordeid remained an active centre of trade, with large administrative and trade facilities, including permanent representation offices of the regional authorities. Both the old residential buildings in Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets and historic monuments dating from the Viking Age and the former military training area can be seen today. A modern part of the town has emerged around these historic sites, offering everything a well-functioning town should have, including significant cultural facilities such as the opera house, which is the only opera house in the country apart from the one in Oslo. This combination of tradition and modernity undoubtedly makes Nordfjordeid a unique place.

The Eidsgata and Tverrgata streets are the best-preserved streets in the Sogn og Fjordane County. Older buildings date back to the 1860s, the rest to the early 20th century. Many of the current houses have been moved here from other places in Eid and the surrounding area; therefore, their core may even date back to the period before their construction.

Myklebust was probably a large centre for the Vikings (800-1030), and its important role in the region also continued into later times. The barrows in Myklebust are located to the south of the old yard of a fortified settlement. They date back most probably to the Viking Age. Numerous archaeological excavations testify to the extraordinary richness of Viking graves. An entire ship dating from the second half of the 9th century was buried in one of these barrows, known as 'Rundehogjen'. The ship measured about 30 metres in length and was burnt down during the burial ceremony. The story about the ship was used as a basis for the documentary film *The Viking Funeral*.

Church in Eid. Several churches have been erected in Nordfjordeid since the Middle Ages. The nineteenth-century wooden church in Eid was designed by a local merchant. The church can accommodate up to 750 people, and thus it is the largest church in the area surrounding Nordfjord. Its interior is decorated with wood carvings and ornaments in the dragon style characterised by animal ornamentation. The decoration was done under the guidance of Lars Kinsarvik, sculptor and painter, in 1915. The faithful and visitors can admire the recently renovated traditional style paintings adorning the wooden ceiling of the church.



Revitalised area around the town hall in Narol, photo by R. Pinkowicz,
Narol Municipal Office archive



Returning to a friendly town centre

Revitalisation of public space in Narol Narol Municipality

Stanisław Woś

Mayor of the Town and Municipality of Narol

The work done in the centre of Narol within the framework of the project *Development of the tourism economy through the revitalisation of public space in the centre of Narol* is a good example of revitalisation and, thus, protection of tangible heritage.

Narol was utterly destroyed in the Second World War. It is clear from the photographs dating from that period that only the church, town hall, St. Florian's column and administrative building (currently used by the Municipal Cooperative) have survived in the market square to this day. Visitors can also see the survived school building and former cowshed in the background behind the church.

Wooden buildings which were part of the dense development around the market square, were burnt down by the German occupying forces in September 1939. After World War II, during the reconstruction of Narol, the layout of the buildings in the market square has been preserved. The fact is that immediately after the war the market square of the town was used for a purpose other than its current use. Previously, it was a marketplace centred around the town hall and surrounded with a fence made of wooden stakes, to which horses were tied.

Also the town hall — apart from its administrative function — housed trading points, and later also a cinema. The buildings, i.e., the town hall, church, school and former cowshed, were entered in the register of monuments. It is worth noting that they are distinguished by their unique and beautiful architecture.

The parish Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Narol was built by count Feliks Antoni Łoś between 1790 and 1804. It is a Baroque-Classical build-

The market square is slowly becoming a favourite meeting place of residents belonging to different generations as well as tourists who stop there to see the restored historic monuments and rest for a while.

ing whose size dominates the panorama of the town. The building was built and opened for use in 1907 due to the efforts of the then mayor and Duke Julian Puzyna. The town hall was built by Polish inhabitants of the then multicultural Narol in the 1930s. The former cowshed owned by the parish was built in the same period.

With the passage of time, only the function of the church has remained unchanged, whereas the town hall became only the Municipal Office and thus the seat of local authorities, and the square surrounding the market was converted from a marketplace into a town park. The school building was abandoned in the early 1990s (because of its poor technical condition and the lack of an adequate number of teaching rooms). A new school was built in Narol. It currently teaches approx. 600 students. The former cowshed building changed its function after the war. Due to the fact that the parish priest stopped running the farm, the rooms began to be used for storage and utility purposes. The technical and functional condition of all buildings deteriorated year by year — the condition of the town hall building to the smallest extent, while the condition of the town hall building to the largest; however, all buildings were in need of renovation.

The town hall building required a new roof with a new roof truss. It was also necessary to restore the original façade. The church roof required renovation, and replacement of the structure of the church tower was necessary because the old tilted tower could cause a catastrophe. Also, due to the dirt and the plaster peeling off large sections of the walls, the façade of the church was in need of repair.



The town hall building before and after revitalisation. View from the south. photo by K. Świętojański, Narol Municipal Office archive

The former school building fell into ruin. Also, the former cowshed, which did not undergo conservation work over the years, was in need of complete renovation. Despite their beautiful architecture all these structures did not delight with their appearance. The Roman Catholic parish in Narol could not afford to finance repairs and renovations from its own funds. Renovations to the town hall and modernisation of the market square were also a big challenge for Narol Municipality especially since many other investment tasks were priorities for the local residents. The tasks were also important, but not more important.

Due to the location of Narol (Roztocze region) and various forms of environmental protection, tourism is the main direction of development for Narol Municipality. It has been included in a number of strategies. We are aware that in addition to building sanitary infrastructure, roads, sports centres and other facilities, we must remember to renovate monuments and open them to the public. After all, beautiful, renovated and well-maintained historic buildings can attract the attention of even the most demanding tourists.

When the opportunity came to apply for funding within the framework of the *Regional Operational Programme for Revitalisation of Town Centres*, we had a long discussion with the residents of Narol, councillors of the Town Council, representatives of institutions, and different organisations on the revitalisation of the centre of our town. Following the public consultation, we developed a concept of revitalisation which was presented to the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments for opinion. The Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments accepted our concept, but under certain conditions, to which we could not agree as the representatives of the community of Narol. The conditions concerned paving a very large area of the market square. Eventually, a compromise was reached. In view of the fact that the *Regional Operational Programme* also allowed the church institutions (parishes) to apply for grants, we entered into an agreement with the local par-

ish priest on a joint application, in which the Narol Municipality is a leader, and the parish in Narol a partner. Subsequently, we worked together on the development of the *Local Revitalisation Programme* which was approved by the Managing Authority. Since that time, we have taken on the brunt of the task (apart from the development of the design documentation regarding parish buildings). It was a very complex project whose implementation had to run at multiple parallel levels. Many parties were involved in the project and a number of agreements were necessary. The duration of the project, from the first meetings with residents to the final acceptance, exceeded three years. It has to be admitted that it was a difficult project. The entire project cost over PLN 7.4 million, of which PLN 5.2 million came from the grant. The thing that brought us satisfaction was the view of the modernised buildings and areas after completion of the work.

As part of the project, the roof of the town hall was replaced with a new one which was covered with copper sheet metal, and a new façade was made. The top wooden part of the tower of the church in Narol was completely replaced with a new one, which, together with the roof of the church, was covered with copper sheet metal. New plaster was applied on the external façade of the building and all windows and doors were replaced. The roof truss of the utility building was replaced with a new one, which was clad with new ceramic tiles. The wooden windows and roofing elements were also replaced. New structures built as part of the project include: a fountain, two multi-car garage buildings, bus stop shelters, two gazebos and playground for children. Two monuments and two utility umbrella roofs were altered. 2.7 ha underwent modernisation, new routes for pedestrians and motor traffic were built, new greenery was planted, and many new parking places were created. New lighting and new park furniture (benches, waste baskets, notice boards) were added. As a result, the market square in Narol has changed



Destruction of Narol brought about by the war in 1939 — with the survived Church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary in the background, unknown author, owner: R. Pinkowicz, private archive



The former parish utility building in Narol; after renovation it was used as a social therapy centre, photo by M. Hejnowicz, private archive

beyond recognition, and it gains special qualities in spring and summer, when it is additionally decorated with fresh greenery and flowers.

The market square is slowly becoming a favourite meeting place of residents belonging to different generations as well as tourists who stop there to see the restored historic monuments and rest for a while.

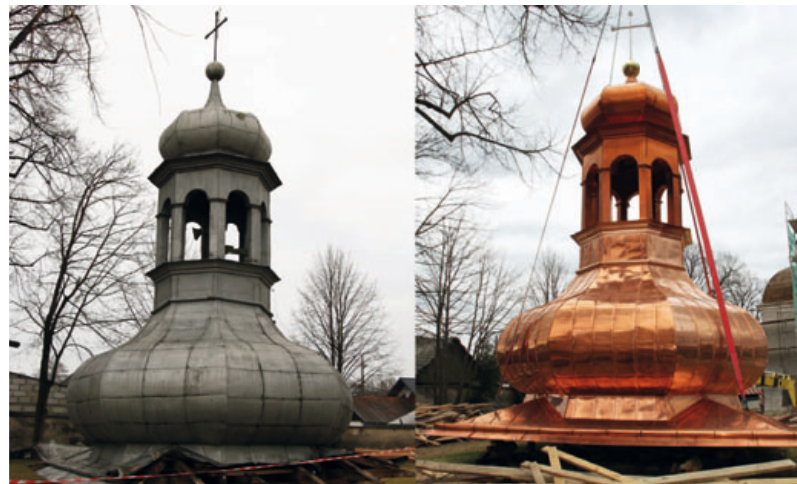
Revitalisation involved works mostly on the exterior of the buildings. The interior of the former school building with a beautifully restored exterior was in an unfinished state. In addition, the title to the building changed during the revitalisation and the Municipality took over the ownership of it to cover the debts of the former owner. At this point, there was a problem with finding a new function for the former school, and thus funds for the modernisation and renovation of the interior. Due to the limitation resulting from the proximity of the church (place for religious worship) I suggested that the eastern part of the building is used as the seat of the Municipal and Communal Welfare Centre, and the remaining part by a Public Library. The idea was approved by the Town Council because an extension to the library was planned earlier, but it was shelved for lack of funds. The same was the case with the Welfare Centre which was located on the first floor of the Cooperative Bank. Both the bank and the Municipal and Communal Welfare Centre were faced with the problem of lack of functional rooms. The bank was interested in buying the premises of the Centre in order to improve its condition. The Municipality, which administered the former school building, undertook activities aimed at obtaining EU funds for renovation of the interior of the building. We have developed two documentations: one on the adaptation of rooms for the Welfare Centre and the other for the Multimedia Library. We have received funds for the modernisation of the Municipal and Communal Welfare Centre under the *Rural development programme* within the framework of the measure Village renewal under the project *Renovation of the historic former school building in Narol intended to be used for public purposes*. Their value amounted to PLN 276,014, of which PLN 151,315 came from the grant. The task was completed in November 2014. In January 2015, the Municipal and Communal Welfare Centre moved into refurbished premises, and its previous seat was sold.

We have received funding for the second project: *Adaptation of part of the former school building in Narol for the establishment of a new seat of the Municipal and Communal Public Library* from the Ministry of Culture under the CULTURE+ programme. The value of the task amounts to PLN 849,804, PLN 637,352 of which is the amount of funding. Repair work was completed in the summer of 2015 and a communal library became fully operational at the new headquarters. The previously occupied rooms will be

used by the Commune Culture Centre. Such an action has brought multilateral benefits: we have saved a beautiful historic building, giving it a new utilitarian function; the working conditions of two units have been improved; and the community of Narol has gained more convenient access to the services offered by these institutions since the building is located in the town centre.

Another building the exterior of which has been restored during revitalisation is the parish utility building. After renovation, it is enchanting and has faithfully retained its original appearance. It would be a pity to use it as a storage facility, so the local priest heard the suggestions to establish a social therapy centre in the building and use the renovated interior as a meeting place for various groups active within the parish. It should be noted that the parish in Narol does not have such room, and the previous meetings were held in the rectory. When it comes to the comfort of the parish and priests, the new solution is ideal. The parish priest took steps to change the use of the building in mid-2014, and now the rooms are renovated and the building starts to serve a new function.

In summary, it is clear that these activities brought multilateral benefits. The objectives set out in the municipal development strategy have been achieved. Moreover, the image of the town has been improved. Historic buildings regained their former glory, and some have new social and cultural functions. The residents of the Municipality take advantage of the effects of these measures every day. The restored historic monuments of the Municipality are also an additional attraction for tourists next to the natural value of the area. Giving new functions to the devastated buildings has resulted in significant cost savings, because there was no need to build new facilities for use by individual units. Good management of heritage resources is positively received by the residents of the Municipality and meets with appreciation in the region.



The cupola from the Church of Nativity of the Virgin Mary before and after renovation, photo by K. Świętojański, Narol Municipal Office archive

5.6.

New functions of historic buildings



Back to life: the Tserkva as a cultural arena

The Concert and Exhibition Centre in the former Tserkva in Krupiec | Narol Municipality

A theatre within a theatre: a new use for an old function

Municipal Culture Centre within the Court Theatre | Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

Let's meet at the bank: historical buildings as meeting places

'The Old Bank' Culture Centre in the Nordfjordeid Sparebank building | Eid Municipality

Reclaimed for the community: recreational centre on old proving grounds

Military proving grounds | Eid Municipality

The wartime past and peaceful present of an old fortress

Fjell Fortress | Fjell Municipality



Artistic performances in the Tserkva in Krupiec, photo by A. Boldaniuk, Narol Municipal Culture Centre archive



Back to life: the Tserkva as a cultural arena

The Concert and Exhibition Centre in the former Tserkva in Krupiec Narol Municipality

Marlena Wiciejowska

Director of the Municipal Culture Centre in Narol

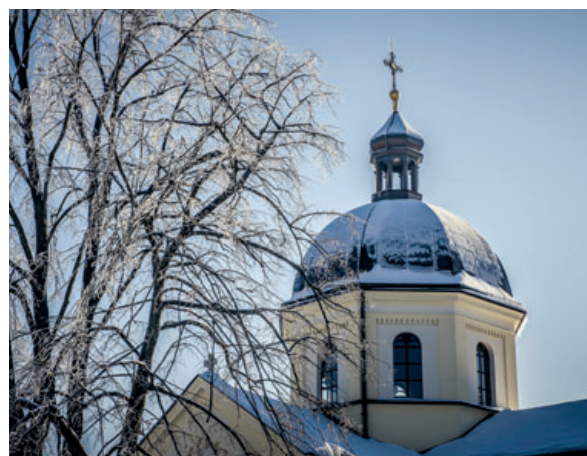
In Roztocze, in Narol, there is an historic building which houses a concert and exhibition centre. The restored historic monument is now teeming with life; it is used as a venue for concerts, exhibitions, dancing and singing workshops for young people, and theatrical performances. The building is the former Tserkva of the Deposition of the Robe in Krupiec, (the former village now located within Narol's borders), which was recovered for the needs of society. As a result of the resettlement of the Ukrainian minority during World War II and the Polish-Ukrainian conflict, the Greek Catholics, users of the Tserkva, were forced to leave these lands. For those who remained, the Tserkva became an *'unwanted heritage'* — reminiscent of the difficult history of the region. The building, formerly serving a religious function, was abandoned and no longer used, which led to its destruction. In the post-war period, there were many abandoned tserkvas in eastern and south-eastern Poland. The authorities of the Polish People's Republic were not interested in protecting these historical monuments, which contributed to the further deterioration of the historical monument that is the most characteristic of our region. The remaining original interior equipment was taken to a Movable Monument Storage Facility of the Łańcut Castle Museum, and later transferred to other churches. The surviving original items include documents and objects from the former Tserkva, such as a monstrance and a chalice (stored at the rectory in the Roman Catholic parish in Narol), birth certificates, marriage licences, and death certificates (stored in the Archives of the Greek Catholic Diocese of Przemyśl).

In the post-war era, the church was used by the Communal Cooperative 'Peasants' Self-Help' as a storehouse of fertilizers and packaging. As a result of improper use and destructive effects of fertilizers, the condition of the monument was deteriorating. The frescoes, plaster, wooden windows and doors, and roof truss were destroyed. The sheet metal cover was affected with rust and leaked, causing dampness of the interior of the church. After the new administrative division of Poland, the historic monument, owned by the State Treasury, was taken over by the District Governor's Office in Lubaczów. Still, no one was interested in the renovation of the Tserkva. In the early 21st century, the members of the Pro Academia Narolense Foundation were the first to try to draw attention to the decaying monument. As a result of joint activities of the foundation and representatives of the local government, the building was cleaned up and secured against further devastation. It was also at that time that it was realised that the interior of the Tserkva has excellent acoustics, which was used by Professor Władysław Kłosiewicz and Józef Kolinek, as well as many other musicians who dared to give concerts in these harsh conditions. The lack of a concert hall in the Municipality and the architectural qualities of the Tserkva made it necessary to save the historic monument from destruction, which was the motivation of the local authorities to take further action.

In 2006, the local government requested the Podkarpackie Voivode to transfer the ownership rights to the building, and obtained the rights. The next step was to request the Podkarpackie Voivodeship Inspector of Mon-



Youth from Narol Municipality often take part in artistic events organised in the former Tserkva in Krupiec, photo by M. Hejnowicz, private archive



The Concert and Exhibition Centre in Narol in the renovated former Tserkva in Krupiec, Narol Municipal Culture Centre archive

uments in Przemyśl to enter the Tserkva in the register of monuments. Then, a comprehensive inventory of all the items in the building was drawn up and the technical condition of the building was assessed as poor, so measures were taken to protect the Tserkva against unauthorised access. Another step was to prepare technical documentation on the renovation of the historic monument. According to the objectives of the local government, the technical design took into account the future function of the building as a concert and exhibition hall, with proper respect for the historical context of the church. The chosen function of the renovated building fits into the municipal development strategy and is socially useful and accepted by the locals. After developing the technical documentation, a legally binding permit for the renovation was obtained from the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments. Under the *Regional Operational Programme for the Podkarpackie Voivodeship 2007–2013*, an application was submitted to fund the project *Adaptation of the building of the former Tserkva of the Deposition of the Robe in Narol for use as a Concert and Exhibition Centre*. The total budget of the project amounted to PLN 1,748,475.73. The project was worked on from March 2008 to the end of April 2011. The former Tserkva underwent extensive restoration. The frescoes are in need of complex conservation. The local government makes efforts to obtain funds for this purpose.

After being renovated, on 1 May 2011 the historic monument was reopened to the public and was given the official name 'Concert and Exhibition Centre'. From that moment on, the monument with a religious dimension became a secular place. The building has been under the care of the Municipal Culture Centre since August of the same year. Local dance, vocal, theatrical groups, and choirs gained a new place for workshops. They play a very important role in continuing the local tradition. Events organised at the Centre attract the local community and tourists who can admire the cultural heritage of our region.

The aspiration of Narol is to become the Cultural Capital of Roztocze. To this end, an annual repertoire of concerts and a schedule of exhibitions include a wide range of cultural topics to suit all tastes from general to specific ones. The Centre Lord, Mayor and Rector Narol Arte Festival under the supervision of the Pro Academia Narolense Foundation, and concerts at the Narol Meetings with the participation of well-known artists from across Poland and from abroad. A variety of events organised at the former Tserkva are targeted at a wide audience. The Centre also organises exhibitions of photography, paintings, as well as themed exhibitions. Taking artists as an example, tourists started coming to Narol, and the locals began to be interested in current cultural events and visit this place. Before

Opinion of experts involved in the project

The interior of the Tserkva is decorated with wall paintings which should undergo conservation work in the near future. Their condition is very poor. In the opinion of the experts participating in the project, it would be appropriate to use preservation-oriented conservation methods, involving the preservation of existing fragments of the paintings, and withdrawal from the reconstruction of destroyed parts. Such an approach will allow for the preservation of the historical substance and will highlight the value of authenticity of the building.

being restored, the abandoned and devastated building was visited only by a few enthusiasts. Today, it is an example of a well-cared-for historic building that is still in use and offers a wide range of cultural events. The Concert and Exhibition Centre has become the driving force behind the development of our Municipality, whose lands, in addition to the rich cultural heritage, are distinguished by picturesque landscape and interesting natural areas. Performances, concerts and exhibitions attract tourists who get to know the beauty of Roztocze.

It is worth noting that statistics on tourist traffic are improving every year. In addition, the range of cultural events offered by the Municipal Culture Centre will be broader every year. So we planned and although it is a challenge, we will follow the chosen path.

The ideas put into practice by the Municipal Culture Centre are supported and accepted by the local authorities, which favour the development of the range of cultural attractions offered. Conservation of the historic monument has given the local people the chance to participate in cultural life. At the same time, the locals have changed their attitude to unwanted heritage.

The residents may participate in the cultural events held in the renovated building free of charge. Popularisa-



A wall painting fragment in the nave of the former Tserkva of the Deposition of the Robe in Krupiec, photo by E. Mauritzen, private archive

tion of the activities undertaken by the Municipal Culture Centre in the media, social networks and within a framework of collaboration with associations, municipalities, and partner towns, developed on the occasion of on-going events, is part of the broadly understood promotion

of our Municipality. A Calendar of Cultural Events and a Facebook profile, (*Narol – The Cultural Capital of Roztocze*), have been created to provide visitors with information about cultural events.

The significance of the Centre for local tourism and culture is confirmed by statistics of visits to the former Tserkva in Krupiec from 2014:

- January:** Narol Meetings – approx. 400 participants
- February:** Study visit from Jarosław: ‘A Fairy Tale Land of Podlasie’ – approx. 50 participants
- March:** Municipal Women’s Day – approx. 200 participants
- May:** Roztocze Ghosts’ Night – approx. 200 participants
- July:** Florianum Teatr Amatorski ‘It’s so ours’ – approx. 250 participants
- August:** Anna Budzińska’s Festival – approx. 200 participants
- September:** Study visit, Association of People Suffering from Multiple Sclerosis in Zamość – approx. 50 participants
- October:** Study visit under the *HoME* project – approx. 50 participants from Poland and Norway
- November:** Exhibition of the Institute of National Remembrance authored by Agnieszka Jaczyńska about: ‘Sonderlaboratorium SS. Zamojszczyzna: The Core Settlement Area in the General Government’ – approx. 280 participants
- December:** Christmas Carols Night – approx. 250 participants

Individual tourists – approx. 800

Organised groups of tourists in 2014 – approx. 12 groups with more than 20 people
Organised groups of tourists in 2014 – approx. 5 groups with less than 20 people

A theatre within a theatre: a new use for an old function

Municipal Culture Centre within the Court Theatre Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality

Janusz Urban

Director of the Municipal Culture Centre in Horyniec-Zdrój



The Court Theatre building in Horyniec-Zdrój, unknown author, archival photo

The history of theatre in Horyniec-Zdrój begins in 1843: encouraged by his son Ludwik Nikodem, Leander Poniński, the owner of the Horyniec estate, started the construction of a court theatre. The theatre was built in the late neoclassical style. The front wall is decorated with four Ionic pilasters and the Poniński of Łódzia Coat of Arms. The theatre hosted performances of the family theatre managed by Duke Ludwik until 1892. One can learn from local sources that also theatres from nearby Lviv or even from Vienna performed here. No manuscripts of plays that were performed by a team of artists of Duke Ludwik have survived to this day. Most probably they were burned together with the famous Poninski library during the war years. The building served its function until the end of the 19th century.

As a cradle of Polish culture, the theatre was destroyed twice. For the first time during World War I, after which it was restored in the 1920s. Then, it was destroyed after the end of World War II. Seen as an uncomfortable symbol of Polishness, in 1946 it was burned by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army that controlled these areas.

The ruins of the theatre were unoccupied for a very long time until 1965 and were overgrown with trees and bushes. It was then that the State Agricultural Farm in Horyniec took the initiative aimed at reconstructing the building. The construction work took almost eight years. The building was commissioned in 1973 and it was intended for use by the Municipal Culture Centre.

In the same year as the Municipal Culture Centre, the theatre in Horyniec started its operation. Undoubtedly, it took over the role as the centre of the cultural life of the Municipality. It was used as a venue for special events, celebration of national holidays, competitions for children, and was also used by an amateur theatre movement.

Soon, after three years of operation, theatrical groups returned to Horyniec to participate in the Festival of Amateur Theatres. The initially regional event has become a national event and, in the case of some of its editions, a European event. In 1976, the first Theatrical Feast was inaugurated in Horyniec-Zdrój. Today, the festival is an event of a recognised brand and it is said that it has its own spirit. Maybe it is the spirit of Duke Ludwik? The Theatrical Feast is a fantastic continuation of the original function. It provides residents of Horyniec-Zdrój and the surrounding areas far away from cultural centres with the opportunity to participate in theatrical performances of recognised artistic level. It also offers an excellent opportunity to promote the region. Fifteen theatrical groups consisting of approximately 130 people, eminent jury and observers participate in the event each year.

After the political changes, the Municipal Culture Centre operates as a cultural institution of the local government. Today, during the growing cultural awareness, we are talking about the continuation of what Ludwik Poniński began nearly 200 years ago. This continuation is multifaceted: from organisation of performances, concerts, music festivals, contests, to an amateur artistic movement, tourism and recreation.

The institution is financed by the Horyniec-Zdrój Municipality and by the revenue generated by the theatre itself. EU funds are used to maintain the building in good condition.

The most important activity is the work with children and young people. We provide them with music lessons: they learn to sing and play instruments. Dance classes bring together children and young people grouped in several teams specialising in contemporary dance, classical dance, and Latin American dance. Moreover, there

are painting classes during which children learn drawing and painting. The building is also used by the *Czerwona Jarzębina* folk group consisting of adults having knowledge of old melodies. The Centre also offers language lessons. The second area of activity includes organising cultural and entertainment life through a variety of concerts by both amateur and professional bands. These include symphony, folk dance, and vocal concerts. An interesting aspect is the collaboration with Ukrainian teams and cultural institutions. Teams from beyond our eastern border as well as teams of people of Polish origin who live in different parts of the world perform in our theatre every month and are a real treat for the audience, especially for the patients of our health spas. An important task of the cultural centre is to organise the reconstruction of historical events related to our region. Horyniec Meetings with John III Sobieski are one of such initiatives. They familiarise the audience with the historical events that took place in the region. Tourism is our third area of activity. We organise tourist rallies; we rent bikes and Nordic walking poles; and we publish promotional materials in the form of maps, postcards and folders. The Municipal Culture Centre also brings together local associations, pensioners' associations, veterans' associations, Rural Housewives' Associations, and the UNIA Horyniec-Zdrój Sports Club.

Today, we are proud when we talk with tourists about the old court theatre, the magic of the place and the fact that in Poland there are only two theatres dating from that period. The Centre is not focused solely on cultural activities, it is also used as a venue for all kinds of meetings and sessions of the Municipal Council, state ceremonies, or training courses organised for various social groups. Almost every tourist visiting Horyniec-Zdrój comes here for information about the region and practical help in getting around our Municipality.



The FROM POLAND theatre at the Theatrical Feast, photo by J. Urban, 2015, Municipal Culture Centre in Horyniec-Zdrój archive

Let's meet at the bank: historical buildings as meeting places

'The Old Bank' Culture Centre in the Nordfjardeid Sparebank building Eid Municipality

Gerd Fløde Bjørlo
Culture and Promotion Coordinator
Eid Municipal Office

'The Old Bank' Culture Centre (*Gamlebanken*) is located in historically important Eidsgata street in Nordfjardeid. The history of the building is very interesting. Initially, it was the headquarters of the first bank opened in Eid in 1853. Nordjord Sparbanken bought the building in 1877 and used it from 1881 to 1963.

The structure of the building was made of hand-planed wood from forests in Eid Municipality which is famous for its good building material. The work was performed by local craftsmen. When the building was being commissioned in 1881, it was not ready, and the construction work went on even in the 1890s. After World War II, the building proved to be too small for the growing needs of the bank. Therefore, another two floors were added in 1949. Changes were also made to allow for the installation of a greater number of windows. The purity of architectural style of the building was very disturbed by this work. The Bank was fully aware of that fact; however, extension remained the only possibility in the post-war period because it was extremely difficult to get construction materials. Forty years later, around 1990, the "damage" was repaired during extensive renovations.

In the 1960s, Sparebank needed more modern offices, so it built new premises. The bank left its current headquarters in 1963. Over the next twenty years, the Municipality rented the building from the bank and set up a library there; however, in the course of time, the library also required more appropriate premises.

Therefore, the library was relocated in the early 1980s. The condition of *Gamlebanken* was so bad that the bank was considering the demolition of the building and construction of a new office building at the site. However, the Eid Municipal authorities did not agree to the fact that the oldest building in Eidsgata street could disappear, so the bank returned to using it and invested NOK 7-8 million in conservation work. As a result, the original style of *Gamlebanken* from 1881 was restored.

Nordfjardeid Sparebanken used the building until 1997, when considerable limitations resulting from the nature of the premises forced it to cease carrying on business there. A group of local enthusiasts who saw the potential and opportunities associated with *Gamlebanken* rented the building from the bank. The building is now used as a gallery. Since 1998, *Gamlebanken* has been managed by the *Stiftinga Kulturhuset Gamlebanken* foundation.

Nowadays, the *Gamlebanken* Culture Centre is primarily used as a venue for exhibitions and presentations of various forms of artistic activity. The gallery offers works for sale placed from the basement to the attic of the building. Exhibitions of famous artists are organised here every month, and the building has become the centre of art and culture in Nordfjardeid. The brightly lit rooms on the first floor where visitors can play the piano are used for rehearsals and chamber concerts of municipal art school students.



Participants of the project from Poland and Norway in front of the *Gamlebanken* Culture Centre, photo by E. Mauritzen, Riksantikvaren archive



Polish mayor of Horyniec-Zdrój, a project participant, creates a good atmosphere at the former bank, photo by A. Koziol, private archive

Office rooms at Gamlebanken have been rented by the administration of the regional opera, which organises a performance with a cast of both professional singers and local amateurs every autumn. The annual performance at the Nordfjord Opera House makes Gamlebanken a place where opera stars and volunteers meet. During the Autumn Opera Weeks, the building is used as a venue for chamber concerts of professional singers. The stars that have performed here include international soprano Elizabeth Norberg-Schulz. In addition to the annual events organised by the Nordfjord Opera, the artist of the poster of the Opera performance that year has an exhibition in Gamlebanken.

During the summer season, the Gamlebanken building also houses the tourist information of Eid Municipality. During that period, two employees are employed for two months. Their tasks include making sure that art exhibitions are open for tourists throughout this period.

Next to the tourist information, there is also the office of the organiser of the Malakoff Rock Festival. This annual rock festival organised on the former military proving grounds in July attracts 15 to 20 thousand visitors to Nordfjordeid. In spring and summer, souvenirs are sold on the premises, and only just before the festival, the premises become the office of the organiser of the festival.

The square in front of Gamlebanken is a common meeting place. There you can sit on a bench, be refreshed with a coffee and Norwegian pancakes, and sometimes also listen to a concert. The rooms of Gamlebanken are ideal for events; and therefore, they are rented to private individuals. The building hosted many weddings; a permit for opening a pub in the atmospheric cellar of the former bank was obtained in 2013. Guests can also enjoy the garden, weather permitting.

The revitalisation of the former bank building is a good example of giving new functions to a valuable historic monument. This was possible thanks to the goodwill of the Eid municipal authorities, which prevented the demolition of the historic building, and support from Sparebanken, which allocated millions of Norwegian kroner for the restoration of the building that was in a deplorable state. The fact that Sparebanken renovated the building and then gave it to the Gamlebanken Culture Centre foundation had a determining influence on the activities carried out at the building today.

Nevertheless, managing Gamlebanken remains a challenge. The building requires considerable financial outlays on maintenance, and energy bills are also not low. The possibility of rental of the building to many institutions is a condition that must be met to ensure its operation.

Eid Municipality is an important partner for the owner of the building, among others, because it finances the activities of the tourist information office every summer. The hosts of the Malakoff Rock Festival also provide assistance in the organisation of exhibitions, and the secretariate of the festival has a small office here. In addition, the former bank building is used as a venue for weddings and other events.

The operation of Gamlebanken is possible due to very small revenues from numerous sources and voluntary work of residents. Without voluntary helpers, Gamlebanken would not be able to exist. Pensioners carry out all thinkable work — from painting to working in the pub. They are on duty every Thursday and Friday, so the gallery remains open, and the Director of Administration is doing everything in his power to make activities of the Culture Centre profitable.

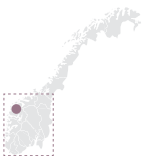
Reclaimed for the community: recreational centre on old proving grounds

**Military proving grounds
Eid Municipality**

The oldest military training area in Norway is located in Nordfjordeid and was in use from the 17th century to 1967. Due to military activities conducted here in the 18th and 19th centuries, more and more people moved to Nordfjordeid. As a result, the demand for crafts such as gunsmithing, saddlery, shoemaking and many others continued to increase.

Gerd Fløde Bjørlo
Culture and Promotion Coordinator
Eid Municipal Office

The late 19th century is considered as the heyday of the military training area, called simply 'Plassen', which resulted in the dynamic development of the coastal town of Nordfjordeid, as evidenced by the old buildings in Eids-gata and Tverrgata streets. One of the first sports teams and musical groups in Norway originated during military exercise operations on the proving grounds. The Eid



sports team and Eid music band celebrated their 100th and 150th anniversary in 2013. Operations on military proving grounds probably also contributed to the emergence of AS Norsk Fjordhestsenter, fjord horses stud centre, where stallions of the breed have been exhibited since 1986. The occupying forces were stationed here during World War II. Eid Municipality took over the area in 1972, and today visitors can find a big park with preserved buildings, paths, and beautiful avenues on the former proving grounds.

The former military training area, Eksersisplassen, is a very valuable historic monument. Avenues form a beautiful and compact landscape park, and the buildings, which were formerly used as barracks for military defence, were converted into a museum in 1981. Although the museum was finally closed, renovated buildings are rented as a meeting place for scouts, Dog Lovers' Club, and the local Folk Art and Craft Association throughout the year. In addition, the buildings are used by the 'Plassens Venner' association established in 1999 that brings together local enthusiasts, as well as by individuals who organise all kinds of events here. In total, there are five buildings in the military training area, three of which are very old. Houses in the style of old storehouses are dated to 1781 and 1793. Eid Municipality was favourable to the further development of the attractiveness of the place in cooperation with the Municipal authorities. The Municipality developed a plan to create a separate recreational site — Jektehola, which is the place where formerly the clothing of troops that took part in exercises in Nordfjordeid was washed. Today, Jektehola is a very attractive part of Plassen, which is the location of the former laundry, now adapted to modern purposes and available for rental to anyone. Many people like to have barbecues there. Moreover, the path along the Eidselva river begins here.

The former military training area was used as a location for an amphitheatre that was built of stone in 2004, a meet-

ing place during celebrations of various holidays, such as Constitution Day on 17 May, and 8 May, an event commemorating the restoration of independence after World War II. The outdoor performance *Elskhug & Eksis* is played in the amphitheatre every two years, with the participation of about 150 actors. Two couples also have the opportunity to get married during the performance. The bride and the groom are then dressed in traditional costumes, and the marriage ceremony is conducted by a parish priest. Every year, the military training area is used as a venue for the Malakoff Rockfestival. It is a rock festival that attracts young people and adults from all over the country to the town. The best rock bands from Norway and foreign groups play during this event that takes place every July. Although the festival is based mainly on voluntary work, responsibility for different elements of the festival, including eateries, camping places, and preparation of stages, lies with special groups and companies employed for this purpose.

The use of the former military proving grounds to serve new functions shows us that history repeats itself. Today, the former military proving grounds serve as a meeting place on the occasion of musical and cultural events that started to attract crowds to Nordfjordeid, but this time in civilian clothing.

The fact that the military training area was entrusted to the 'Plassens Venner' association has greatly contributed to the success of the project involving the conversion of the park into an attractive place to spend free time. Things could have turned out completely differently. Immediately after the Municipality took over the area in 1972, they wanted to use it for industrial development. After heavy clashes between politicians, most of the former military training area was saved.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that Nordfjordeid has become famous for the Malakoff Rockfestival or the *Elskhug og Eksis* performance on the military proving grounds.



Malakoff Rock Festival on the former military grounds in Eid, photo by Ø. Torheim, private archive



The former military grounds are also used as a venue for performances, e.g. the performance entitled 'Love and Drill', photo by S. Nesbakk, private archive

A large number of visitors have created a demand for trade, rental of rooms and cafés that thrive during the events and in particular during the festival. These attractions have also had a major social impact because many volunteers are involved in their organisation — both on stage and outside of it, as in the case of the Malakoff Rock Festival. The local bands also have a chance to become

known during the festival. Common events contribute to the development of identity and a sense of belonging to a place among those who participate in them. Meetings of people of all ages are also important because they are attended not only by children and young people, but also by seniors from Eid.

The wartime past and peaceful present of an old fortress

Fjell Fortress Fjell Municipality

The Fjell Fortress is located on the island of Sotra, west of Bergen. The fortifications were built by the occupying Germans during the Second World War and were part of the Hitler's Atlantic Wall. About 300 coastal artillery batteries were located along the coast during the German occupation of Norway between 1940 and 1945. The task of the Fjell fortress was to defend access to the town of Bergen. Moreover, the fortress was also used as a military base by various Wehrmacht troops. It was the largest building of its kind that was erected in Norway during the occupation and was considered to be the strongest fortification in the northern part of Europe.

The centre of the fortress was equipped with a three-barrel cannon, which had a calibre of 283 mm, originally located on the battle cruiser Gneisenau. Complex infrastructure was built around the cannon to support its operation and ensure the supply of ammunition; it was a large position of short-range defence artillery with more than 600-metre-long trenches and a large battery of anti-aircraft guns.

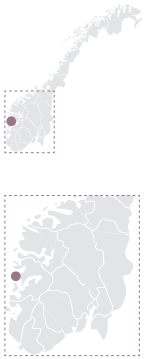
Life in the village of Fjell changed radically when the German forces entered the village. Work on the construction of the Fjell Fortress required large financial outlays. Many residential and public buildings, such as the church and the school, were confiscated. The arrival of the German army necessitated the construction of houses for soldiers, workers, prisoners, and other people, whose work was needed to erect the Fjell fortress. At least 2,000 prisoners, most of whom were Russians, were involved in the heavy construction work carried out from October 1942 to May 1945. The prisoners were quartered in barracks located in different parts of the village. In addition

Currently, the Fjell Fortress is mainly used as a museum and a venue for various events. The museum is visited by 5,000 guests each year, and concerts are usually attended by about 500 to 600 people.

to the prisons, about 1,500 to 2,000 German soldiers and a Norwegian contingent consisting of about 300 men were engaged in the construction work. The construction of such a huge war machine near Fjell had to make a powerful impression on the residents of a quiet seaside village.

Coastal artillery batteries built during the war have not often been used since the war. However, the Fjell Fortress was taken over by the Coastal Defence and laid the foundation for the reconstruction of the Norwegian Coastal Artillery during the Cold War. The fortress was used as a radar station, by which ship traffic was observed. The system of trenches with 30 bunkers equipped with safe positions for the defending crew has remained intact, and today it is treated as a military monument from the Second World War.

Berit Vik
Adviser on Cultural Issues
Fjell Municipal Office



The so-called Russian Path, built of stone by Russian prisoners, leads to the former cannon tower at the Fjell Fortress, photo by K. Andersland, private archive

Coastal Defence ceased the operation of the radar station in 2004. At the same time, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage decided to enter the Fjell Fortress in the register of monuments. The fortress was considered a valuable example of a military engineering facility. Currently, no military operations are conducted in the region, but civilian navigation radars are still in use. The site can also be used for exercises by Coastal Defence.

Despite the presence of Coastal Defence at the historic site in the 1990s, the Sotra and Øygarden Defence Association (SØF), which is a non-governmental organisation, carried out extensive work aimed at preserving the fortress and adapting it to the needs of visitors. With public and private funds, SØF managed to erect a building (Kanontårnet) above the cannon position, where today there is a café, small conference room, and museum. In 2007, in cooperation with the Municipality, the association established Stiftinga Fjell Festning, which is an independent foundation that owns the museum. Section 2 of the Statutes of Stiftinga Fjell Festning reads that the purpose of its activity is 'conservation, retrofitting and conversion of the Fjell Fortress and other fortifications into an interesting military monument. The Fortress is to become an interesting and profitable tourist attraction'.

Since 1 January 2008, the Fjell Fortress has been part of the Vest Museum responsible for the history of the war and occupation in Hordaland County. Together with the Stiftinga Fjell Foundation, the Vest Museum is in charge of the management of the fortress, its protection, and conversion of the site into the centre of cultural, social

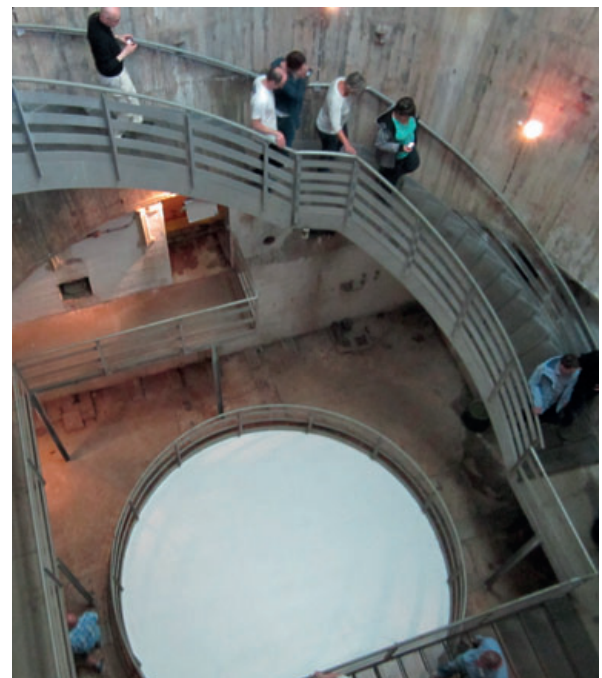
and economic life. Before starting the work, it is necessary, however, to conclude a series of written agreements between three parties, i.e., Stiftinga Fjell Festning Foundation, Vest Museum, and Fjell Municipality. In addition, it is required to prepare cooperation plans and agreements with the owners of the surrounding land, and ensure funding for the work.

Currently, the Fjell Fortress is mainly used as a museum and a venue for various events. The museum is visited by 5,000 guests each year, and concerts are usually attended by about 500 to 600 people. Many residents use the area for recreational purposes; therefore, you can meet walkers there at any time of the year and cross-country skiers in winter. The ambition of Fjell Municipality is to make the Fortress an even more attractive leisure and cultural site.

The Municipality is now working on designing a versatile trail running through the site, taking advantage of the latest technologies to ensure that the structure is as useful as possible for visitors. Improving the other routes and placing information boards along them are also on the list of priority tasks to be implemented by the association in cooperation with volunteers and other institutions. The Vest Museum attaches importance to making better use of the building for sharing the knowledge of the history of the wartime period and the German occupation. It developed a programme for schoolchildren, in the course of which the local younger generation has the opportunity to listen to accounts of historical events that took place between 1939 and 1945.



Swedish artist Lill Lindfors performs an outdoor concert at the Fjell Fortress, photo by R. Øvretveit, private archive



On the way to the underground of the Fjell Fortress, photo by A. Koziol, private archive



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