

Heritage protection in connection with redevelopment by private developers

- What kind of dilemmas are we facing?
- How can the discussion and negotiation be more productive?







Danish experiences

Archaeology:

 We encourage developers to place construction outside areas of archaeological interest

Listed or historic buildings:

 We encourage developers to place functions in the building in respect of the basic values of preservation





The Role of Local Authorities

- Since 2007, the municipalities have been the main stewards of cultural heritage in Denmark
- According to the Danish Planning Act local authorities must designate and protect valuable cultural environments
- Under the Danish Museum Act, the local authorities must consult the local cultural heritage museum when they draft plans for new housing, infrastructure, etc.





Archaeology

- Local museums are evaluating new developments that affect sites of archaeological interest
- They suggest changes to the plans to avoid damages to the site. The dialog for a reasonable solution can involve The Agency
- The developers risk of bearing the expenses and delay of an excavation is a motivation to find alternatives





Buildings

- Development plans of a certain scale requires local plans from the local municipality
- Heritage protection is part of a local plan and the local museum must assist the municipality in validating the plans
- Changes on listed buildings require a permit from The Agency





General assessment tool:

The Agency uses a set of general principals of preservation applied to both archeological sites and buildings. The principals are derived from the UNESCO World Heritage valuation method:

- Authenticity
- Integrity
- Significance





General approach

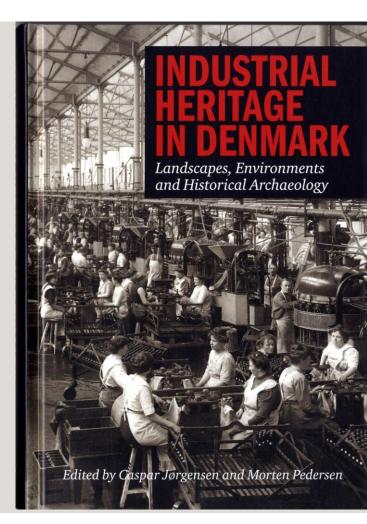
- In the dialog with the developer The Agency focus on both the responsibility and the value connected to the cultural heritage
- Surveys have documented, that a majority of the population appreciate cultural heritage and for instance take it into account when settling





Case: Carlsberg Brewery

- 1993: Listing of the oldest part converted to visitors center
- 2006- Brewing ended and transformation started
- 2009: Listing of the most significant buildings in dialog with Carlsberg
- One of 25 national industrial heritage sites
- Cultural environment in the Municipality Plan of Copenhagen





Case: Carlsberg Brewery

- Dialog in the listing process to establish a common understanding on the basic listing values and possibilities for development in the individual buildings
- Some of the forecasted changes were described in the listing document
- Some buildings were only partially listed





Case: Carlsberg Brewery

Storage cellar above-ground:

- Eastern facade covered with golden shields described as part of the listing values
- Transformation requires more daylight thus a reduction of the number of shields
- Dialog have continued after listing and more changes have been accepted than first agreed





Case: Carlsberg Brewery

Hanging Gardens:

- The listed garden are closed to the east with a factory facade of curved brick-walls with terraces between
- The Agency accepted during the listing process that most of the factory building was demolished
- Only the western facade is left and the new building is higher than original planned





Case: Carlsberg Brewery Brew house:

- Carlsberg wants to transform the building to a new Brand and Experience Center inspired by Guinness Storehouse
- Carlsberg wants to ad a new building on the roof to give the visitors a view of the city
- Accepted since volumes have been added on the roof several times. Simplicity and high quality is demanded





Case: Aalborg Aquavit

- 2014-5: Production ends and development project starts
- 2014-5: Listing in process in close dialog with developers and municipality
- One of 25 national industrial heritage sites
- Cultural environment in the Municipality Plan of Aalborg





Case: Aalborg Aquavit

Leanings from Carlberg process:

- Developer have evaluated every building and space
- Dialog in the listing process to establish a common understanding on the basic listing values and possibilities for development in the individual buildings
- Forecasted changes addressed in the listing document





Case: Aalborg Aquavit

Points of discussion in the dialog:

- Developer wants to add balconies and to replace all windows
- Developer wants all buildings to serve a purpose
- Developer have concerns about the distribution of daylight behind some facades
- Developer wants to add a highrise in the courtyard





Case: Aalborg Aquavit

- The Agency will not accept window replacement or balconies
- The Agency have agreed that some of the facades have less significance and can have additional windows
- The Agency will not accept a high-rise in the courtyard. There is a dialog about a new placement for the volume





Case: Aalborg Aquavit

Next step:

- Listing will protect the part of the factory that tells the story of the production
- Most of the plant will be demolished, only a minor part of the factory area will be listed
- Urban spaces are addressed in local plan, but part of it can be listed if necessary





Conclusion

Focus on:

- Significance
- Value
- Responsibility

Dialog should lead to:

- Protection of the basic listing values
- Suitable programs for the buildings
- Protection of significant spaces
- Common understanding on the possibilities and limitations





Debate:

- How do you change the perception of the historic buildings from being and expense to become an investment?
- What are the obstacles?
- What are the opportunities?
- What is the effect of storytelling/branding?

