

Changes in rural heritage

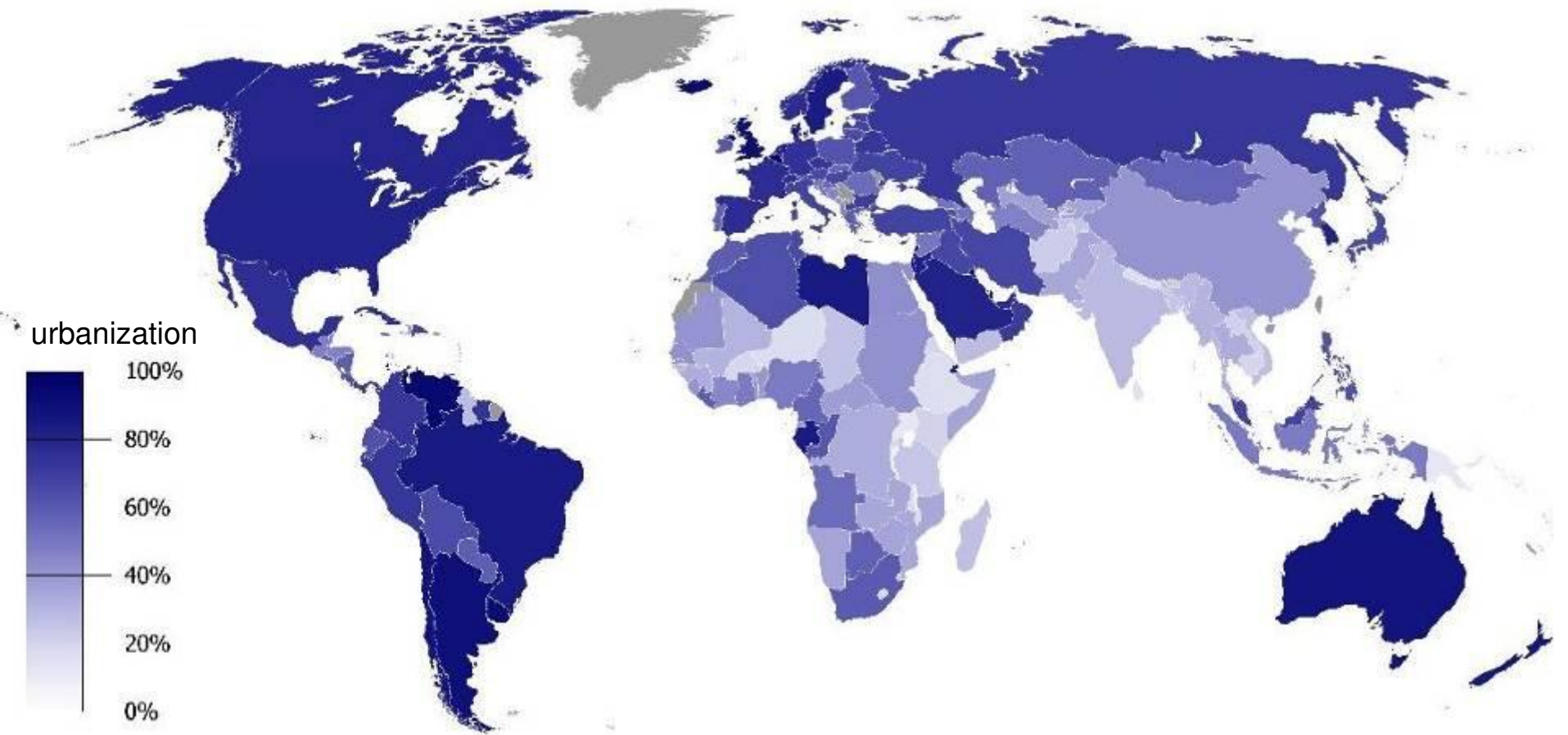
New lives – new landscapes



**Inger Liliequist,
Director General
Swedish National Heritage Board**

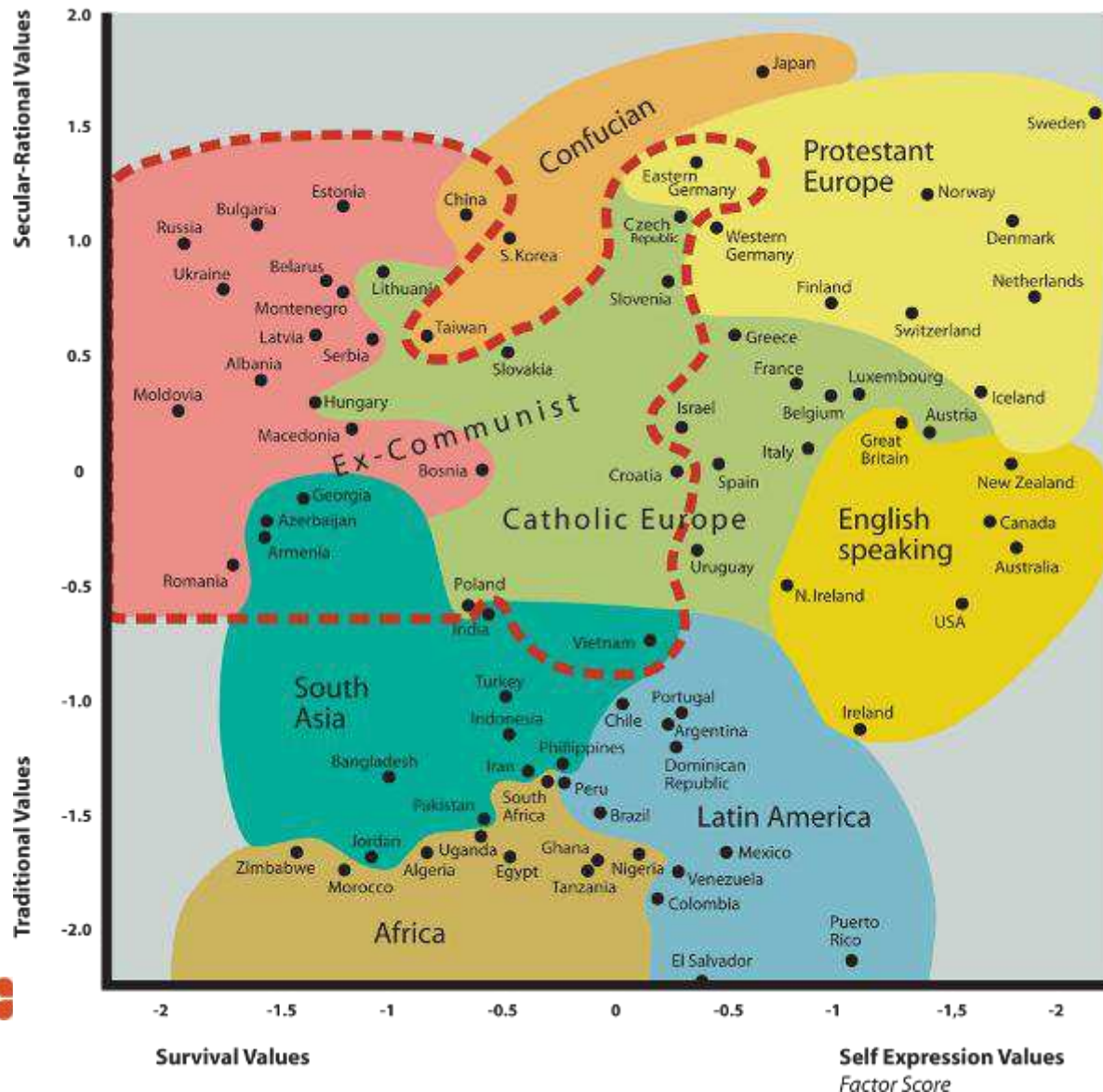


Sweden is one of the most urbanized countries in the world (85%)



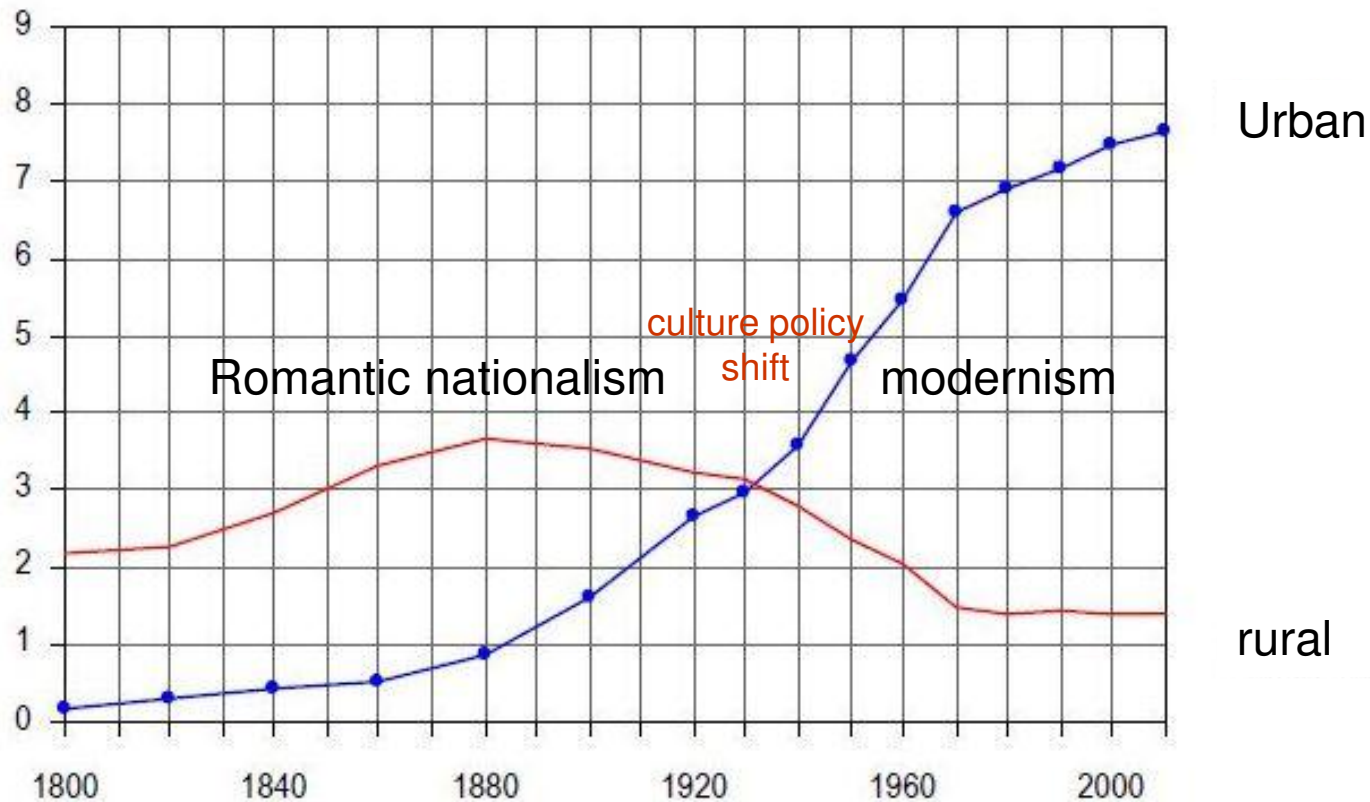
The Swedish society has moved extremely far away from traditional values

- The World Values Survey is a global research project that explores people's values and beliefs.
- Source: Wikimedia commons



In Sweden urban population came in majority in 1930 (In the world in total, in 2006)

Million inhabitants



wikipedia

Transition of the countryside

- Rural areas are large in Sweden

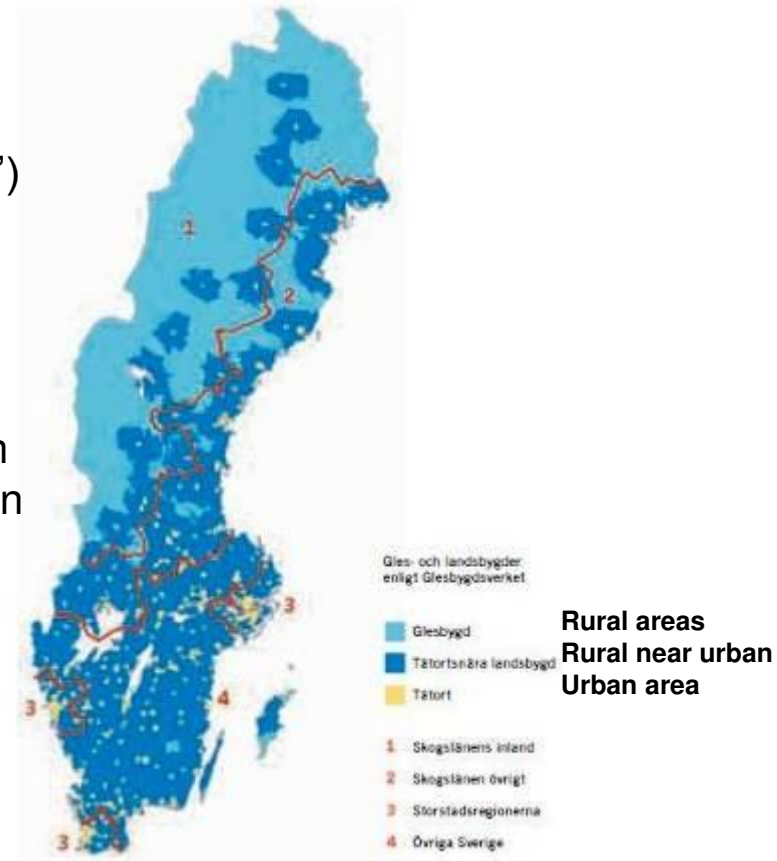


Smedjebacken

An urban area ("tätort") in Sweden has a minimum of 200 inhabitants.

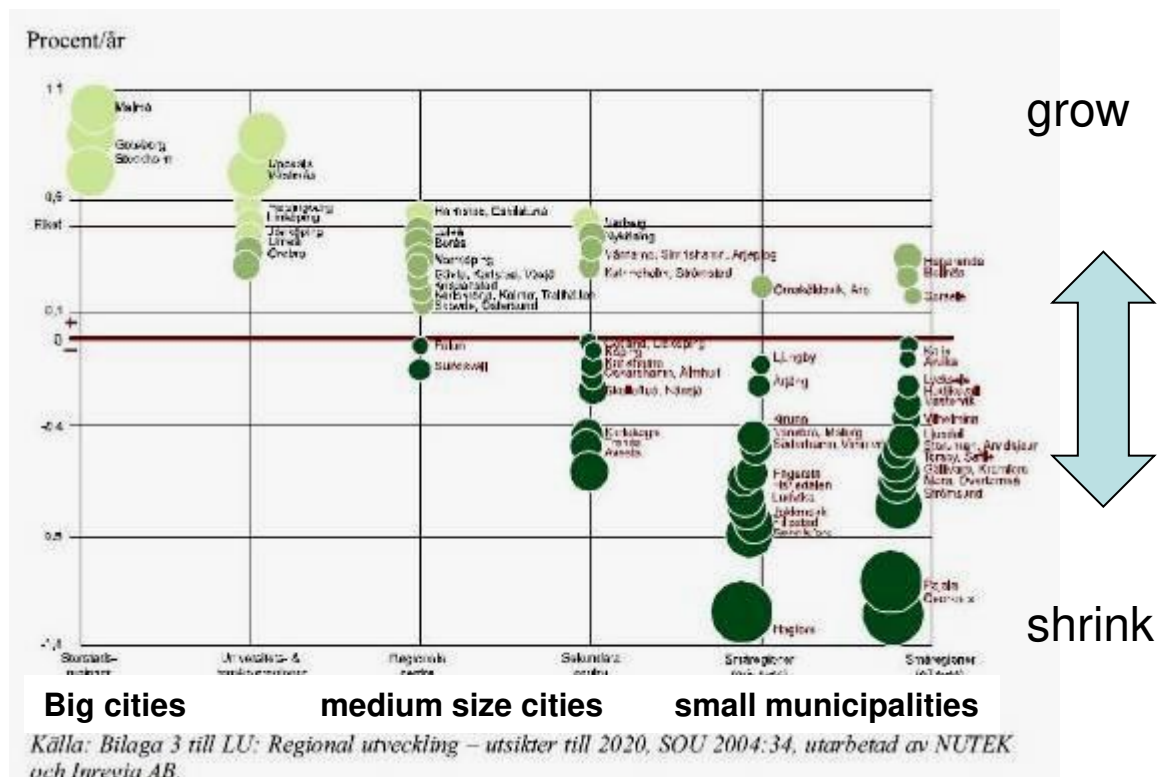
85 % of the population in Sweden live in urban areas (yellow areas).

25 % lives in the 5 largest cities



Urbanization continues – a major problem for small municipalities

- Sweden's 3 big city areas grow much
- University cities grow
- Almost all small municipalities shrink



All rural areas are not the same

"Hot" or "cold" rural areas – different measures



- low population
- low investments

Arjeplog



- low population
- high investments

Laholm kn



- high population
- low investments

Bollstabruk



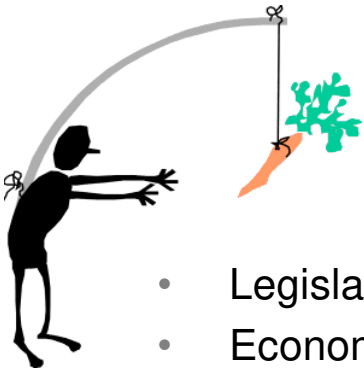
- high population
- high investments

Strömsholm



How is the Heritage sector working?

- Governmental means of action



- Legislation, guidelines, policy
- Economy, taxes, support money
- Information, Internet, printed matter
- Monitoring, data collection
- Surveillance, follow up and analysis
- Education
- Research



National Heritage Board – cooperation across sector borders

Heritage in the landscape requires central cooperation within the state

- Forestry – Swedish Forestry Agency
- Agriculture – Swedish Board of Agriculture
- Planning - Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning
- Nature conservation – Environment Protection Agency
- Roads and railways - Swedish Transport Administration

Regional state authority

- County Administration Boards



Example: Environmental Objectives

12. Sustainable Forests. Objective to be achieved within one generation:

"forest land will be managed in such a way as to avoid damage to ancient monuments..."

Interim target 3:

"to avoid damage to ancient monuments"

- Stakeholder:
 - The State with authorities
- Cooperation with:
 - Enterprise companies
 - Farmers organizations
 - Different NGO:s



Discussion between farmers NGO and state authorities



We protect Rural Heritage in Culture Reserves - a resource for regional development and tourism

- 34 Culture Reserves in Sweden
- Old farms, manors, factories, fishing village etc.
- Buildings, fields and forests
- Continuous maintenance
- Supervised by the County administration



Culture Reserve Smedstorp farmstead

Over growing of pasture and moorland in the countryside continues

Moorland 1915



Woodland 2004



Haga dolmen, Bohuslän, Internet photo service at the National Heritage Board



We work with landscape restoration



- Future pasture land at the Culture reserve at Brottö. Inspection by the County Administrative Board after clearing of bushes and trees with money from the National Heritage Board.



World Heritage Property

Example: The Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland



- One of 14 Swedish properties
- Attracts a great number of visitors all around the year
- Millennia of human exploitation and environmental conditions are mirrored in the cultural landscape.



Challenges for the future

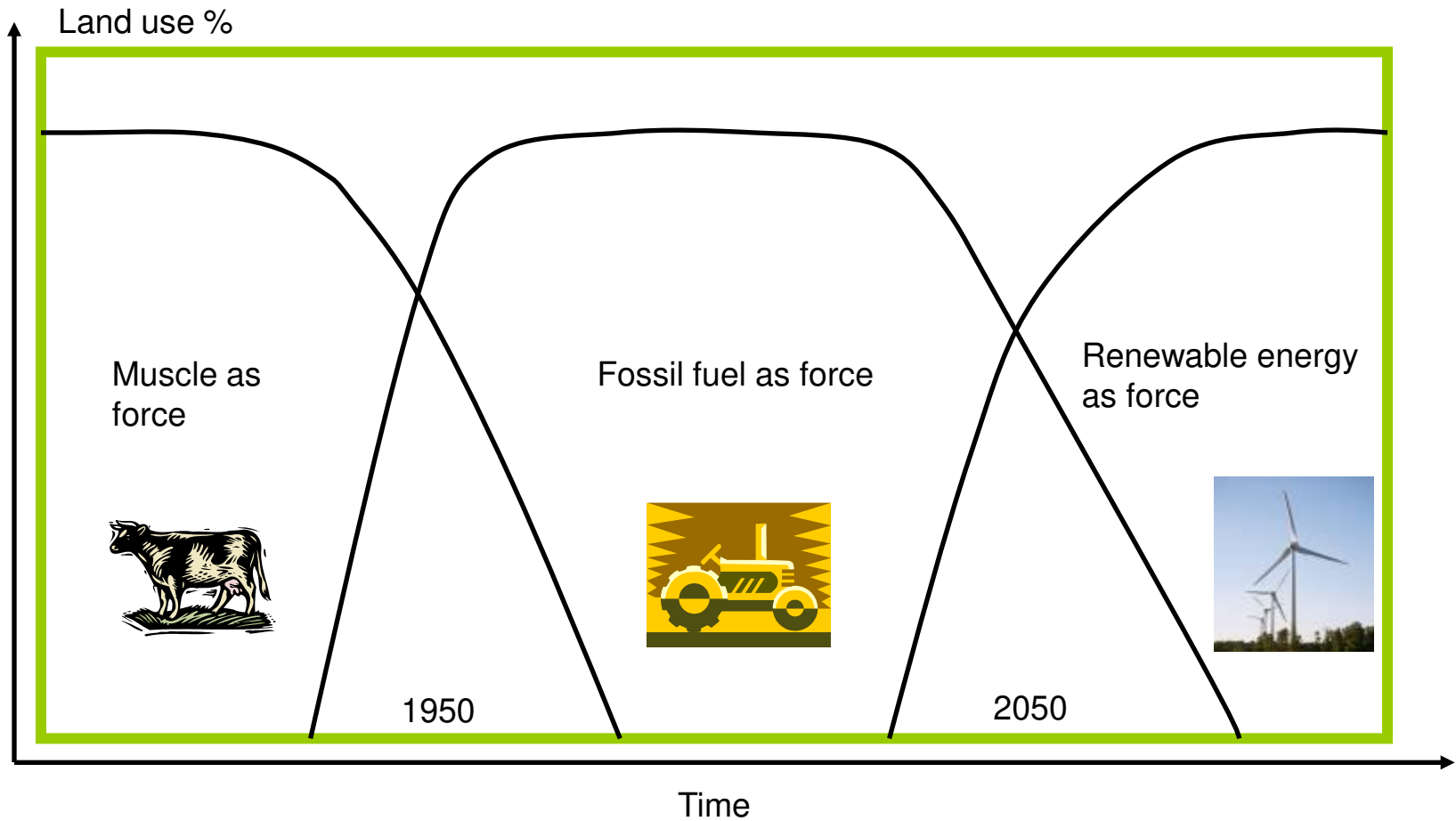
New lives creates new landscapes



- Change is an integrated part of the landscape



The world is facing a shift of energy paradigm



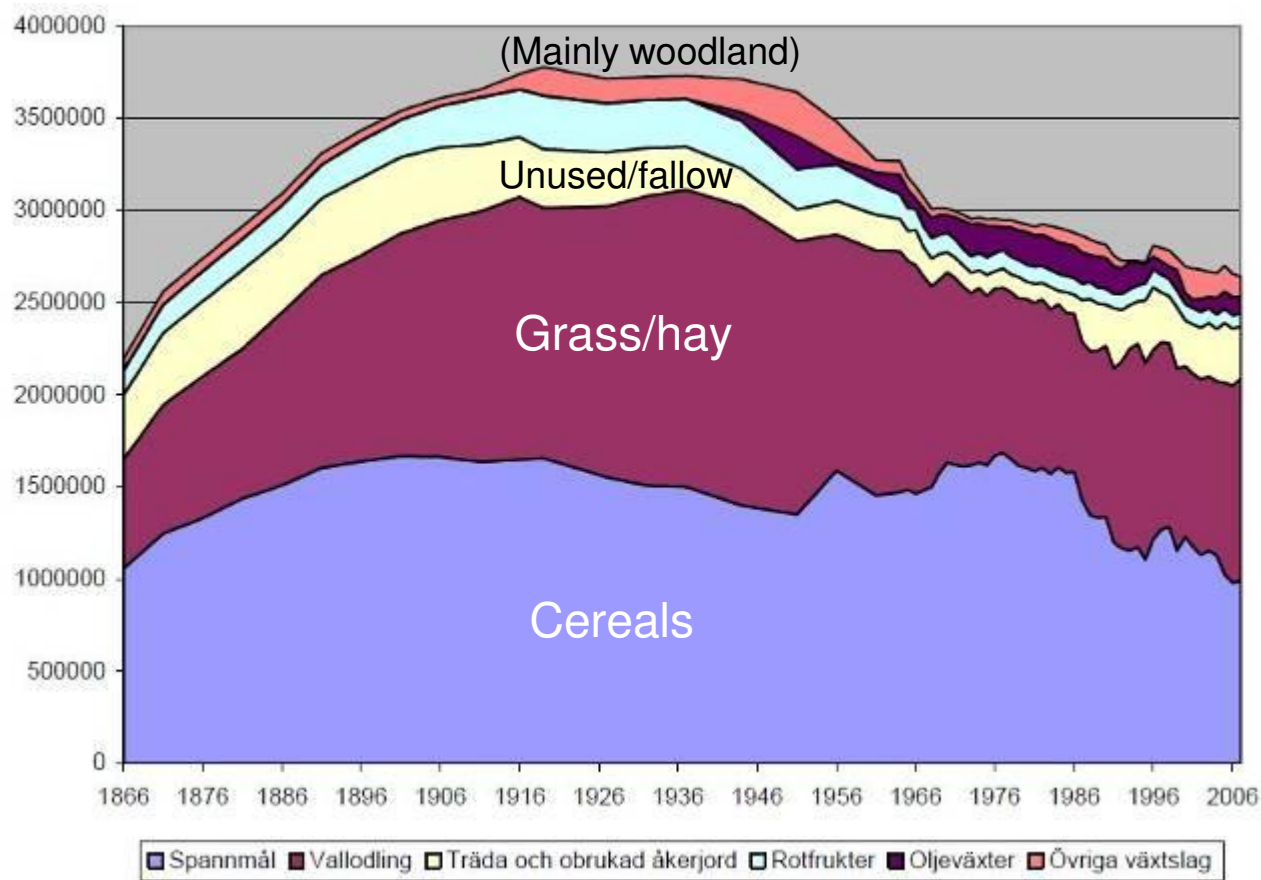
A growing demand for renewable energy bio fuel, wind power



- World Heritage Property Southern Öland

Since 1930: smaller agriculture areas in Sweden - but more intensively used

Agriculture area in Sweden, hectares 1866 – 2007



Statistics Sweden

In many areas where agriculture is intensified



- the historical traces are wiped out



New methods make old farm buildings useless and finally they are demolished



Scenery and sites also become less visible



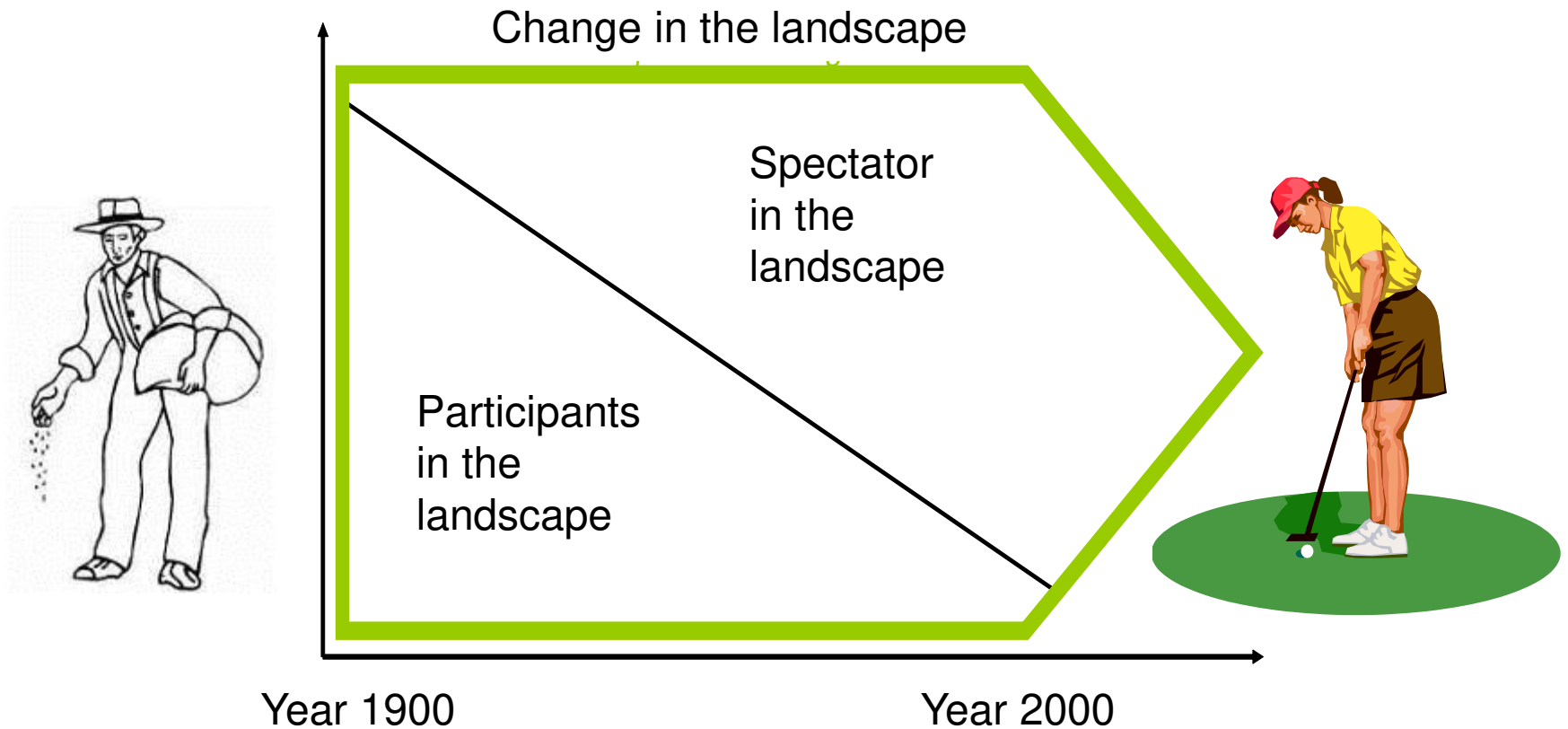
Maintained heritage need economic support



- Linnean village Råshult Culture reserve



Change in all European societies – from participants to spectator

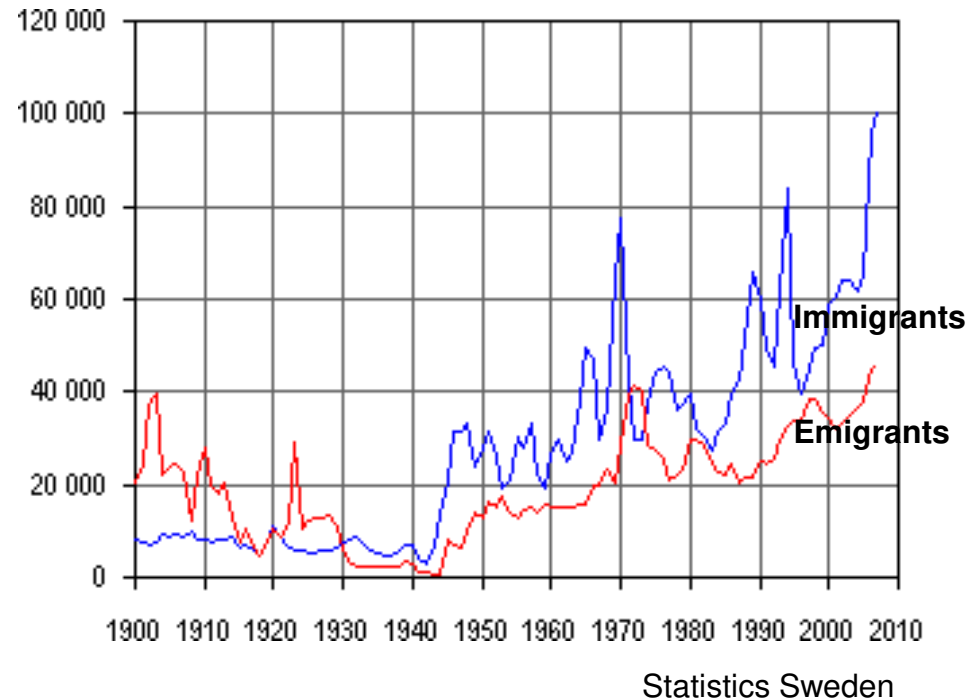


Sweden is a part of the whole world

Migration develops a new demography



- New lifestyles
- New ideas
- More emphasis on urban life
- Also demand for high quality rural life, tourism, beautiful scenery, attractive nature etc.



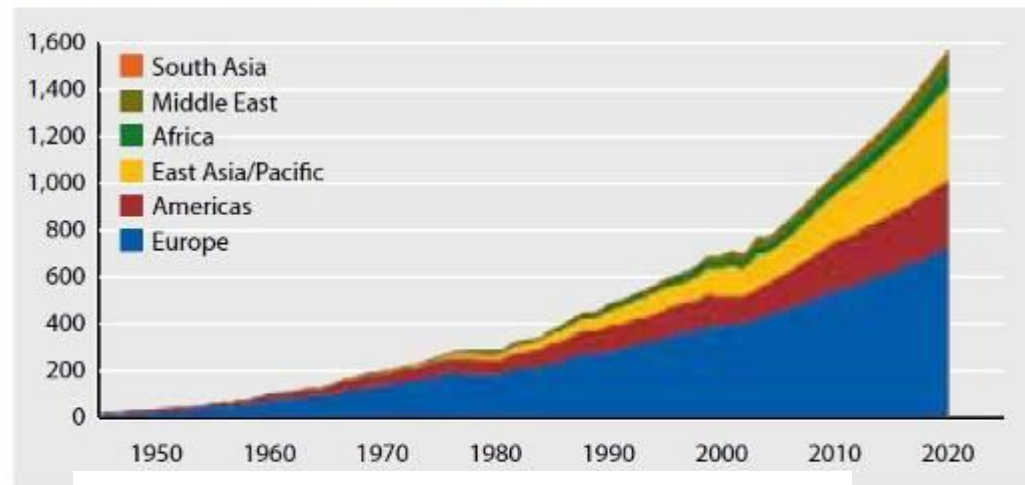
Tourism is a growing sector

- increasing interest in heritage and scenery



Old Uppsala Historic Centre

World Tourism Organization's Tourism 2020 Vision.
Number of international arrivals (millions)



Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth

Source: UNWTO



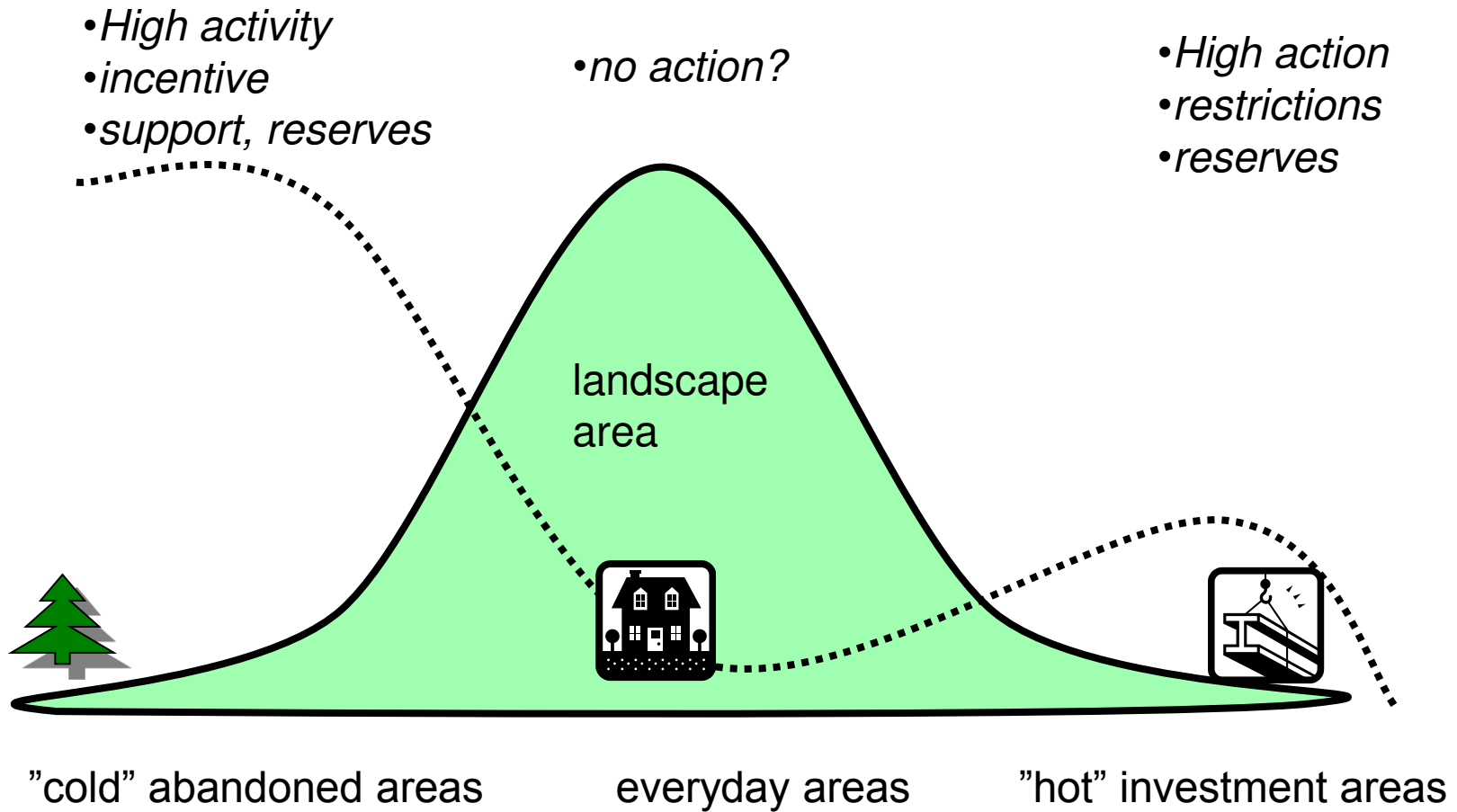
European landscape Convention, ELC - underlines democracy

- ***Explanatory Report, Council of Europe:***
- “22. Official landscape activities can no longer be allowed to be an exclusive field of study or action monopolised by specialist scientific and technical bodies.”
- “23. Landscape is the concern of all and lends itself to democratic treatment, particularly at local and regional level.”



Government action in the landscape

Do we have resources to deal with everyday areas?



Thank you for listening!

