



Conservation of historic gardens

WHY

National and international values – legislation

WHAT

Registers and surveys – national lists

UK: The Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England (1983) + Parks and Gardens selection guides

HOW

Conservation principles

The Florence Charter
National traditions

Garden conservation history in Norway

- " 1905 The first Cultural Heritage Act
- " 1912 The Directorate for Cultural Heritage **Riksantikvaren** established
- " 1916 C.W. Schnitler: Norske haver i gammel og ny tid (400 gardens)
- " 1960s Agricultural University's register of 400 gardens
- " 1975-90 SEFRAK register of cultural heritage (no gardens)
- " 1978 Cultural Heritage Act **Lov om kulturminner (kml)** § 15
- " 1982 ICOMOS/IFLA's Florence Charter
- " 1983 Riksantikvar Tschudi-Madsen's 60 years birthday present: Plan for the restoration of the gardens at Damsgård Manor, Bergen by Prof. Sven-Ingvar Andersson
- " 1986 **Riksantikvaren's** revision of the 400 gardens register
- " 2006 **Riksantikvaren's** project Management of historic parks and gardens in Norway
- " 2018 Strategy for protection towards 2020



Ministry of climate and environment

Klima- og miljødepartementet

Subordinate departments:

- ” **Miljødirektoratet** – Norwegian Environment Agency
Lov om naturmangfold – Nature Diversity Act 2009
- ” **Riksantikvaren (RA)** – Directorate for Cultural Heritage
Lov om kulturminner – Cultural Heritage Act 1978

Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

Kommunal- og moderniseringsdepartementet

Plan- og bygningsloven – Building and Planning Act 2008

RIKSANTIKVAREN (RA)

Directorate for Cultural Heritage



is an adviser to the Ministry of Climate and Environment, and constitutes the main national advisory and executive body for the management of architectural and archaeological monuments and sites and cultural environments.

The present **riksantikvar**: Jørn Holme



Regional authorities:

The counties - **fylkeskommunene**

The Sámi Parliament - **Sametinget**

The Governor's Office at Svalbard – **Sysselmannen**

The administrative museums - **forvaltningsmuseene**

Some international documents and conventions

1964	Venice Charter - ICOMOS
1972	World Heritage Convention – UNESCO (WH list)
1982	Florence Charter - ICOMOS and IFLA
1985	Granada Convention – Council of Europe
1992	Convention on Biodiversity – UNESCO
1992	Malta Convention – Council of Europe
1993	Nara Document on Authenticity - UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM
2003	Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage - UNESCO
2004	European Landscape Convention – Council of Europe
2010	Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. ICOMOS New Zealand, revised
2017	Connecting Practice – ICOMOS and IUCN http://openarchive.icomos.org/1841/1/ConnectingPractice_2_Report_EN.pdf

Why

- “ Gardens and other designed landscapes **grøntanlegg** are cultural monuments or cultural environments **kulturminner eller kulturmiljøer**
- “ Archaeological and architectural monuments and sites, and cultural environments in all their variety and detail, are part of our cultural heritage and identity and an element in the overall environment and resource management.
- “ It is a national responsibility to safeguard these resources as scientific source material and as an enduring basis for the experience of present and future generations and for their self-awareness, enjoyment and activities.
- “ The values they represent are primarily the values of knowledge and of experience, and in addition, the value of use (**kunnskaps-, opplevelses- og bruksverdi**)

The conservation of places of cultural heritage value (ICOMOS New Zealand Charter)

The purpose of conservation is to care for places of cultural heritage value. In general, such places:

- (i) have lasting values and can be appreciated in their own right;
- (ii) inform us about the past and the cultures of those who came before us;
- (iii) provide tangible evidence of the continuity between past, present, and future;
- (iv) underpin and reinforce community identity and relationships to ancestors and the land;
- (v) provide a measure against which the achievements of the present can be compared.

What to conserve

- “ Everything that human beings create or build are cultural monuments **kulturminner**, including gardens and designed landscapes **grøntanlegg**.
- “ Cultural monuments of national value are or may be protected by the Cultural Heritage Act **kulturminneloven (kml)** of 1978.
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/1978-06-09-50>
- “ Gardens and designed landscapes of regional or local value are the responsibility of the regional and local authorities to safeguard.
- “ Contemporary private gardens are ephemeral – they may achieve a high value in their owners’ lifetime, but soon decline when those owners are no longer there. To conserve such gardens is possibly the most difficult task of all.
- “ What to conserve locally depends on community’s awareness of their own heritage. Such awareness should be encouraged!
https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/175284/5/Infoark_222_2016_2.pdf

INFORMASJONSARK INFORMATION SHEET

2.2.2 Gamle hager: Undersøkelse og restaurering

Dette informasjonsheftet er skrevet først og fremst for den private eieren av en hage eller park. Her forteller vi hva som gjør et hageanlegg verneverdig, og hvordan man går fram for å undersøke hagens historie. Grundig kjennskap til hagens utviklingsforløp gir et godt utgangspunkt for både skjøtsel og endringer. Vi håper at heftet kan inspirere alle som eier eller forvalter en hage til å ta godt vare på denne delen av kulturarven.



Markerud gård i Nittedal ble bygd som lystgård av Collett-familien tidlig på 1800-tallet, og er fortsatt i privat eie. Samtidig med hovedbygningen er hagen i landskapsstil restaurert med slyngende grusstier, lindelysthus, blomsterbed og en enkel fontene. Nyttehagen med frukt og bær er ikke så stor som før, men gir fortsatt råvarer til husholdningen. Hus og hage og et område omkring ble fredet etter kulturminneloven i 2014. Foto: Mette Eggen, Riksantikvaren.

What to protect

- “ The majority of the protected gardens in Norway are the gardens of the former upper classes.
- “ During the last two decades the selection of gardens and designed landscapes for protection by Directorate for Cultural Heritage / **Riksantikvaren** has become more diverse and representative.
- “ **Riksantikvaren** is presently developing a comprehensive list of gardens and designed landscapes of national value that qualify for future protection, to be included in the national database Askeladden.
- “ This list will be part of the Strategy for protection towards 2020 **Fredningsstrategien** of 10 types of cultural monuments, where gardens **grøntanlegg** fall under 6. Recreation, leisure and public health. <http://www.riksantikvaren.no/Fredning/Fredningsstrategi-mot-2020>
- “ All regions are taking part in the development of the list, which at the moment has more than 20 categories, from graveyards to public parks.
- “ The list must be updated continuously.

How

Recommended management practice for historic gardens and other designed landscapes

- “ Documentary studies
 - . All types of sources – original and secondary, written or oral, economic accounts, maps and plans, pictures and photos, etc.
- “ Field surveys
 - . Mapping of ground features, assessment of trees and other vegetation, garden archaeology (non-destructive and destructive)
- “ Interpretation of old maps into present day digital maps
- “ Discussion of research conclusions
 - . with all parties involved, including a group of experts, open seminar?
- “ Plan for future situation
 - . including regular reviews, allowing for new knowledge
- “ Keeping/recruiting/re-educating a competent staff

ICOMOS-IFLA 1981 - The Florence Charter

ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites

IFLA: International Federation of Landscape Architects

DEFINITIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Article 1

- An historic garden is an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view. As such, it is to be considered as a monument.

Article 2

- The historic garden is an architectural composition whose constituents are primarily vegetal and therefore living, which means that they are perishable and renewable.
 - Thus its appearance reflects the perpetual balance between the cycle of the seasons, the growth and decay of nature and the desire of the artist and craftsman to keep it permanently unchanged.

Article 4

The architectural composition of the historic garden includes:

- Its plan and its topography.
- Its vegetation, including its species, proportions, colour schemes, spacing and respective heights.
- Its structural and decorative features.
- Its water, running or still, reflecting the sky.

MAINTENANCE, CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, RECONSTRUCTION

Article 15

- No restoration work and, above all, no reconstruction work on an historic garden shall be undertaken without **thorough prior research** to ensure that such work is scientifically executed and which will involve everything from excavation to the assembling of records relating to the garden in question and to similar gardens.
- Before any practical work starts, a project must be prepared on the basis of said research and must be submitted to a group of experts for joint examination and approval.

The future of the Florence Charter

Statement from the ISCCCL* Workshop on the Florence Charter, June 2016 (extract)

- “ The 1981 Florence Charter on Historic Gardens is a document of its time and place. A considerable shift in the meanings of heritage and heritage philosophy and practice has taken place in the 35 years since 1981.
- “ There is a need for a preliminary evaluation of the Charter. A working group within ISCCCL will write a brief commentary to each article and present it to the committee. The Charter is itself historic and will not be changed.
- “ There is a need for a new ICOMOS-IFLA document that provides informal guidelines and conservation principles for designed landscapes (including historic gardens and parks), regardless of time period. The new document should be updateable.
- “ The full ISCCCL statement is found here: http://archive.fondazione-delbianco.org/italiano/index_u.html

*International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes, ICOMOS-IFLA

The Conservation Plan (New Zealand Charter)

All conservation work should be based on a conservation plan which identifies the cultural heritage value (...) of the place, the conservation policies, and the extent of the recommended works.

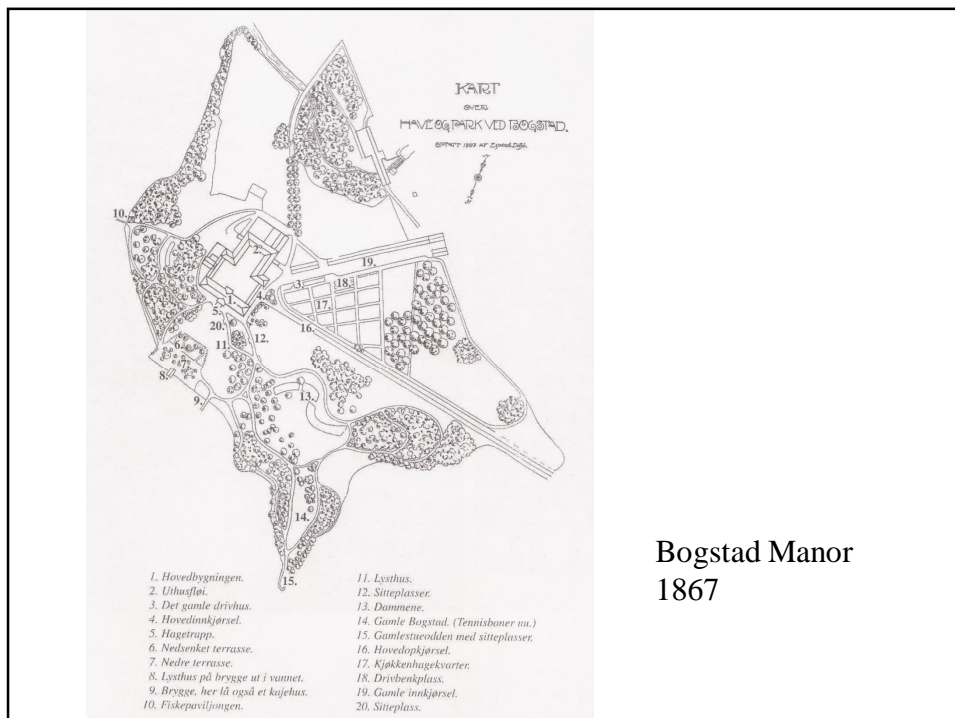
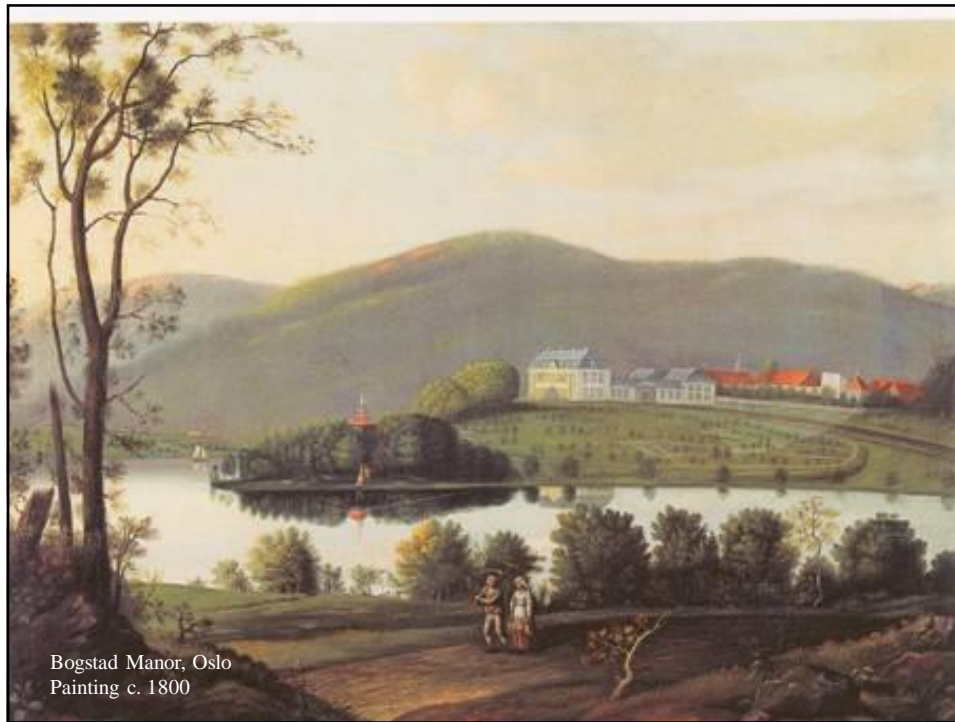
The conservation plan should

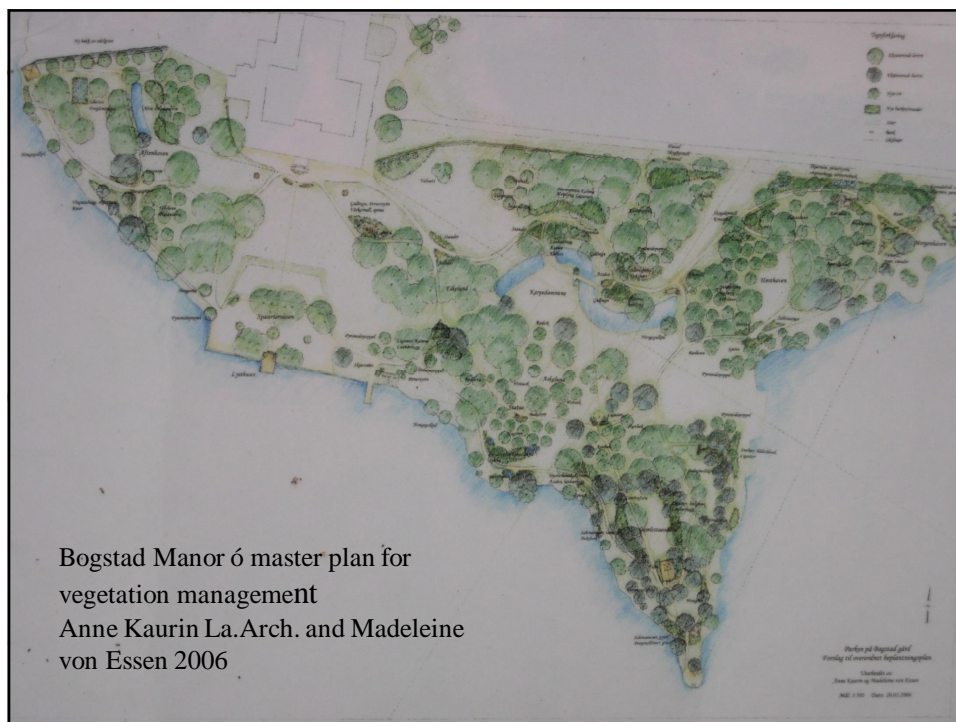
- (i) be based on a comprehensive understanding of the cultural heritage value of the place;
- (ii) include an assessment of the fabric of the place, and its condition;
- (iii) give the highest priority to the authenticity and integrity of the place;
- (iv) include the entirety of the place, including the setting;
-
- (x) be regularly revised and kept up to date.

Bogstad manor, Oslo 1964



Bogstad Manor, Oslo
Houses and gardens protected by kml § 15,
surrounding landscape § 19 (2014)







Spydeberg vicarage, Østfold, protected by kml § 15 (2014)









10 fredete kulturmiljøer

10 protected cultural environments

- “ Birkelunden kulturmiljø, Oslo
 - “ Bygdøy kulturmiljø, Oslo
 - “ Havrå kulturmiljø, Hordaland
 - “ Kongsberg Sølvverk kulturmiljø, Buskerud
 - “ Neiden kulturmiljø, Finnmark
 - “ Sogndalstrand kulturmiljø, Rogaland
 - “ Sør-Gjæslingan kulturmiljø, Nord-Trøndelag
 - “ Utstein kulturmiljø, Rogaland
 - “ Tinfos kulturmiljø, Telemark
 - “ Ny-Hellesund kulturmiljø (Vest-Agder)
 - “ Under preparation: Levanger (Nord-Trøndelag), Skudeneshavn (Rogaland)
- www.miljostatus.no

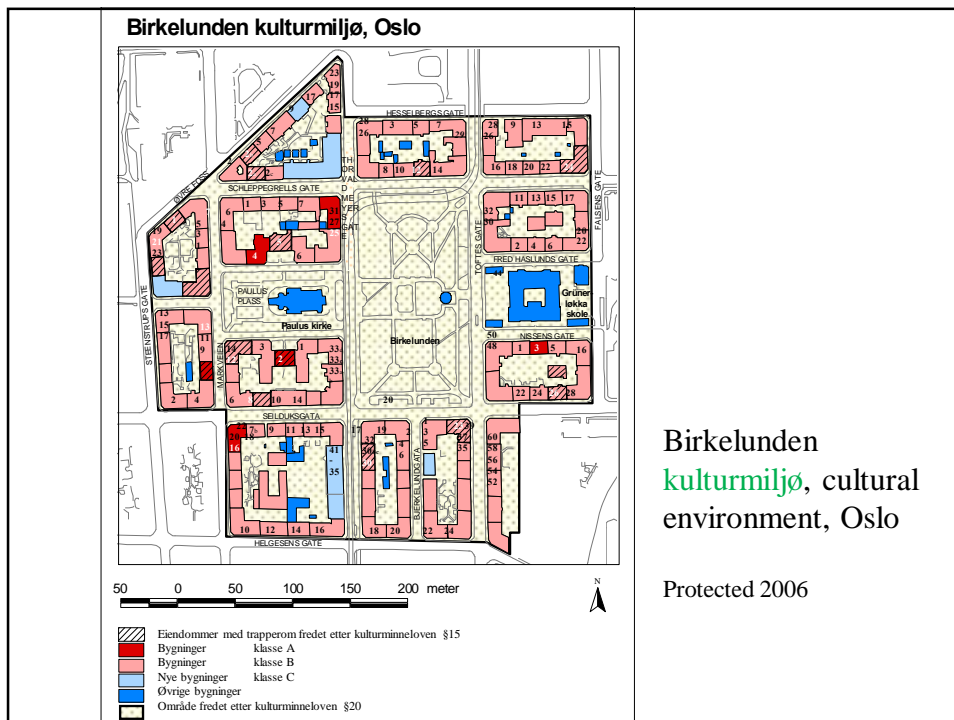


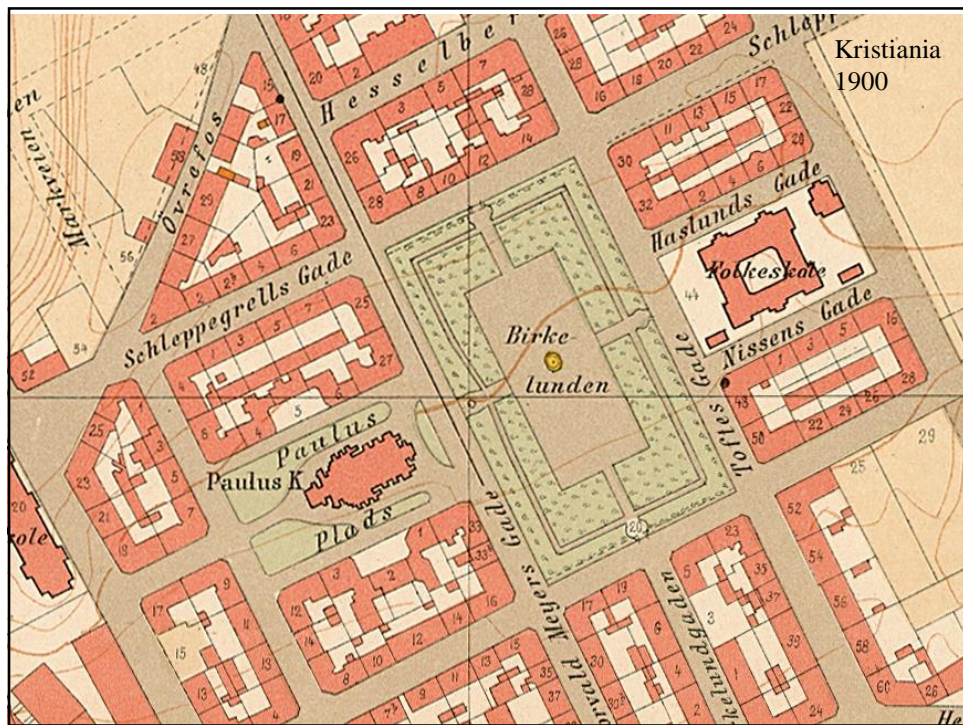
Sogndalstrand kulturmiljø, Rogaland (2005)

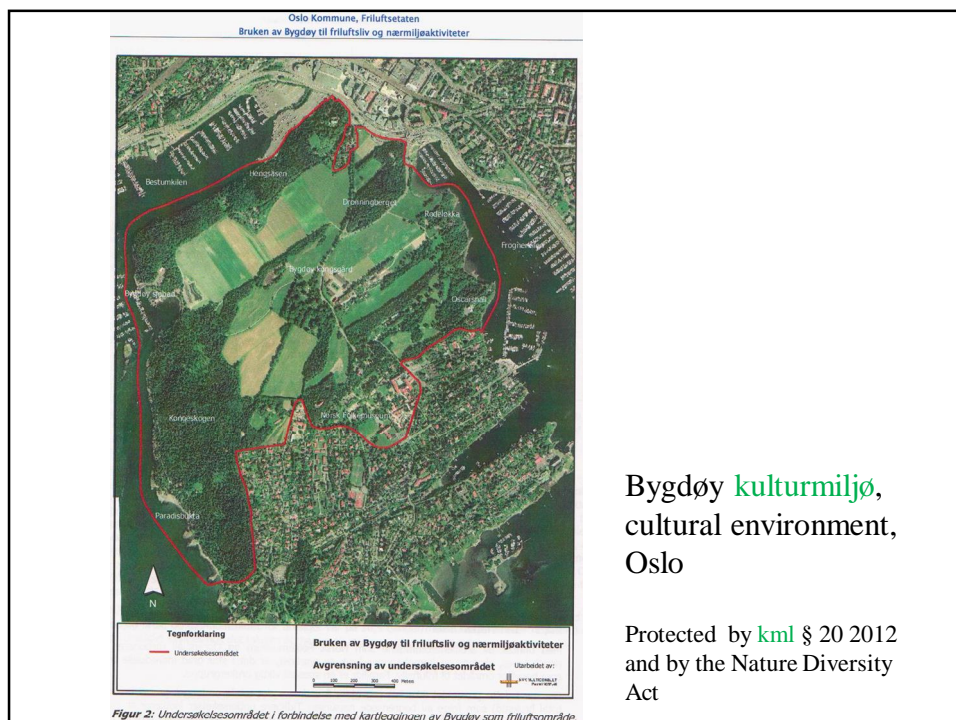
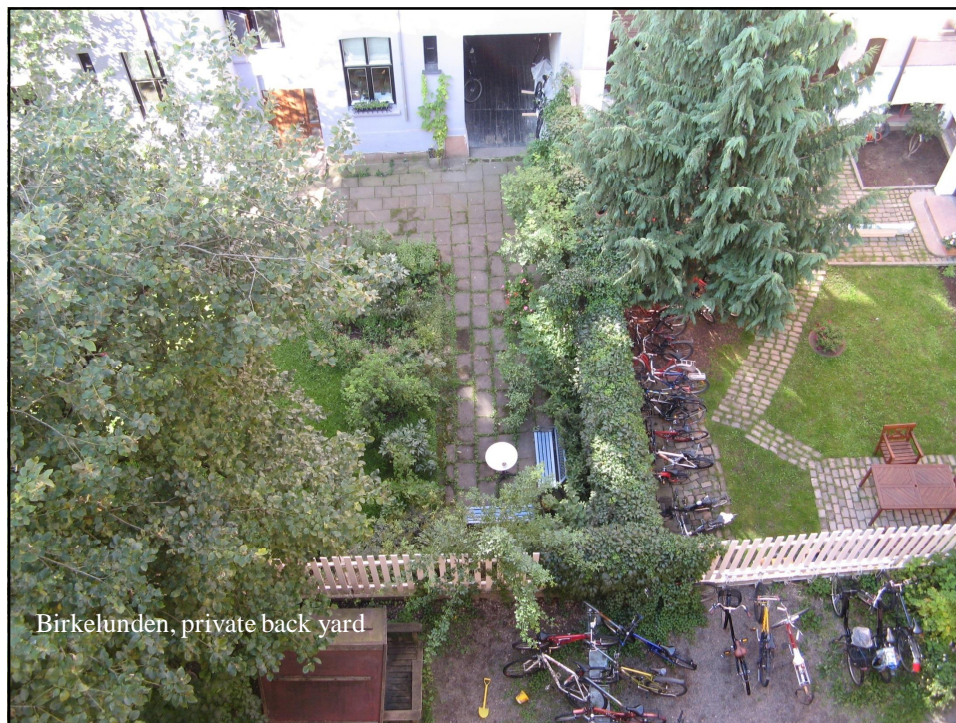
Foto: Kjell Andresen. Lisens: CC BY



Sør-Gjæslingan kulturmiljø, Vikna, Nord-Trøndelag (2010) <http://www.sor-gjaeslingan.no/Oyer.aspx> © Sør Gjæslingan









Bygdøy - Kingø Manor and «peopleø park» in Oslo



