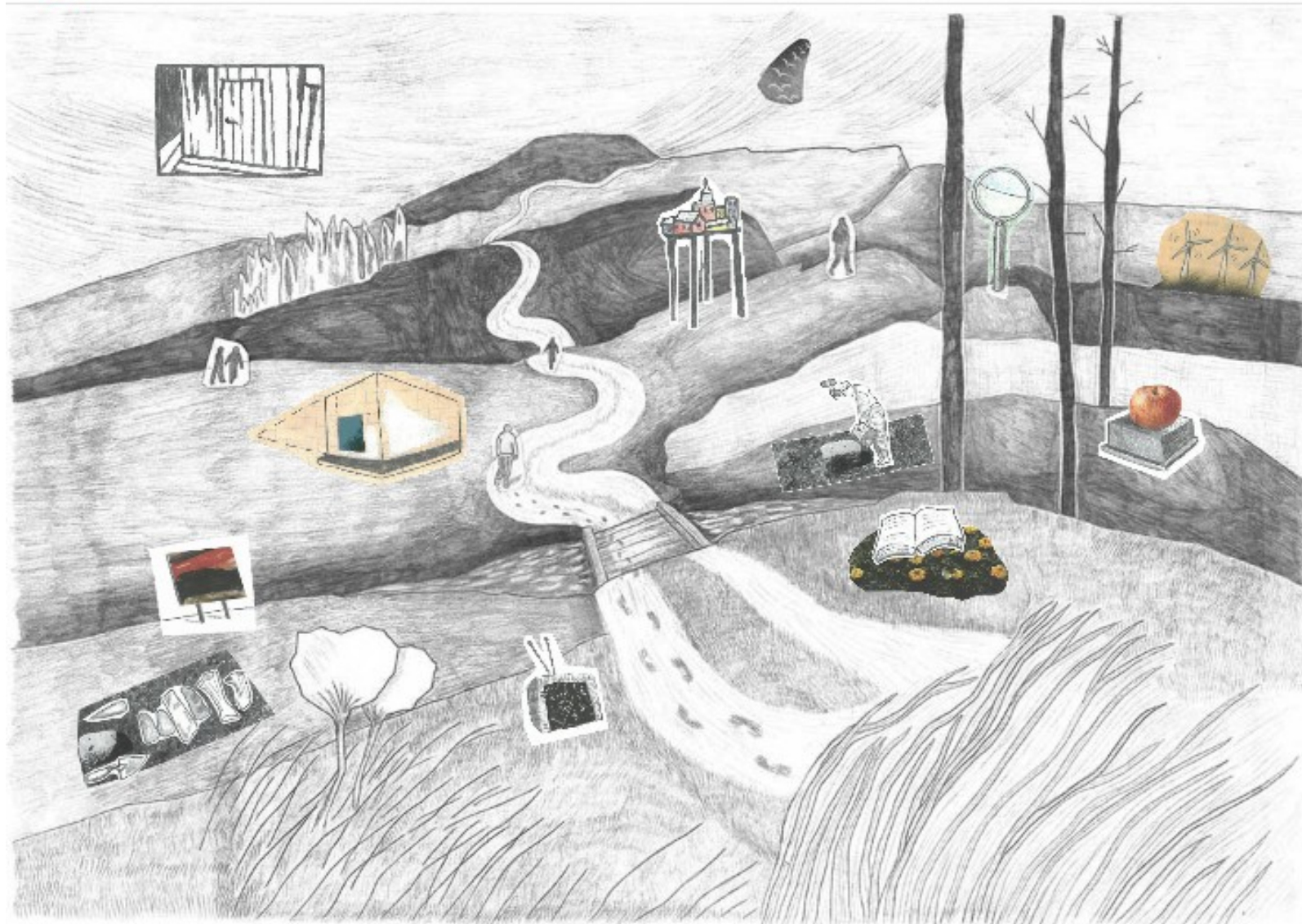


**”Negotiated Change and heritage values:
Systematic destruction or a possibility for innovative
reconstruction of the cultural heritage?”**

Presentation at EAA Annual Meeting, Glasgow 2015
Benjamin Grahn Danielson, Kulturlandskapet
Magnus Rönn, Kulturlandskapet / KTH
Stig Swedberg, Kulturlandskapet



”Planning instruments and compensation measures in the cultural heritage sector”

- A two year research project, funded by the Swedish National Heritage Board, developed from professional experience conducting archaeological fieldwork and EIA:s
- A collaboration between Kulturlandskapet and the School of Architecture at the Royal Institute of Technology with participants from Gothenburg University, Lagtolken AB, Uppsala University, University of Agricultural Science, Royal Institute of Technology, Västerås City, Gothenburg City Museum and County Administration Board in Skåne

The idea of compensation measures

- Developed in Germany and the US in the 1970s as a method for nature conservation Sector
- “those who take should give back!” German “Balancing” method
- Nowadays part of the legislation concerning nature conservation in most European countries
- Community planners started to apply it to cultural heritage in the last decades, without involvement from archaeologists and experts in heritage issues

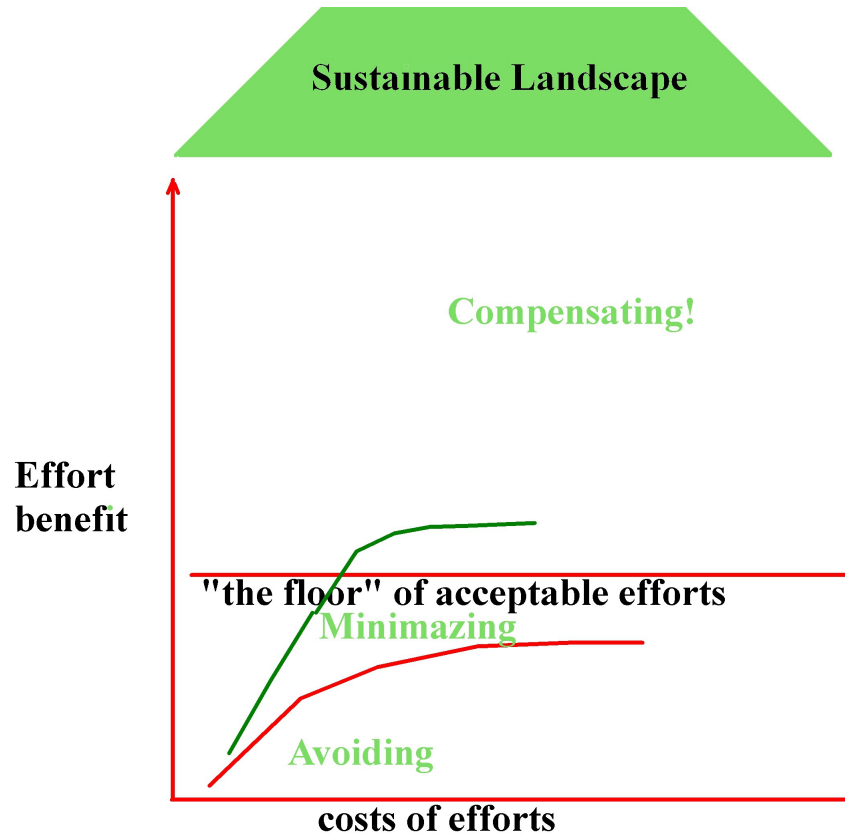
Criteria of Compensation

According to literature, we have compensation in community planning, if these criteria are met:

1) land development of a cultural heritage area, which 2) leads to a negative impact (damage or loss of cultural value/qualities), in turn 3) requiring physical compensation or measures. This has to be 4) regulated in an agreement with the developer, or appointed in a decision taken by the authorities and should 5) be carried out within a certain time.

Compensation in the legislation

(According to the Environmental Code)





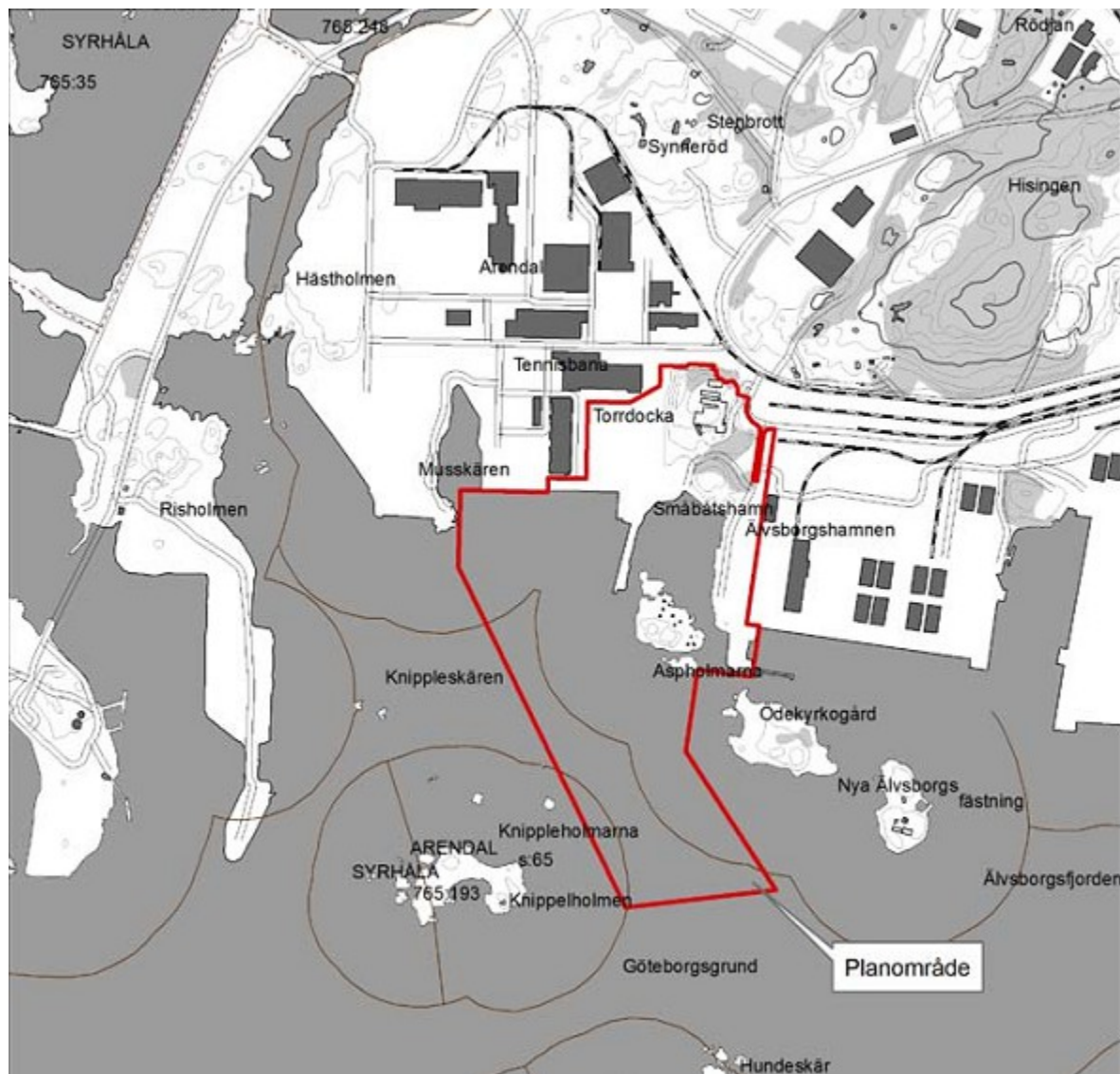










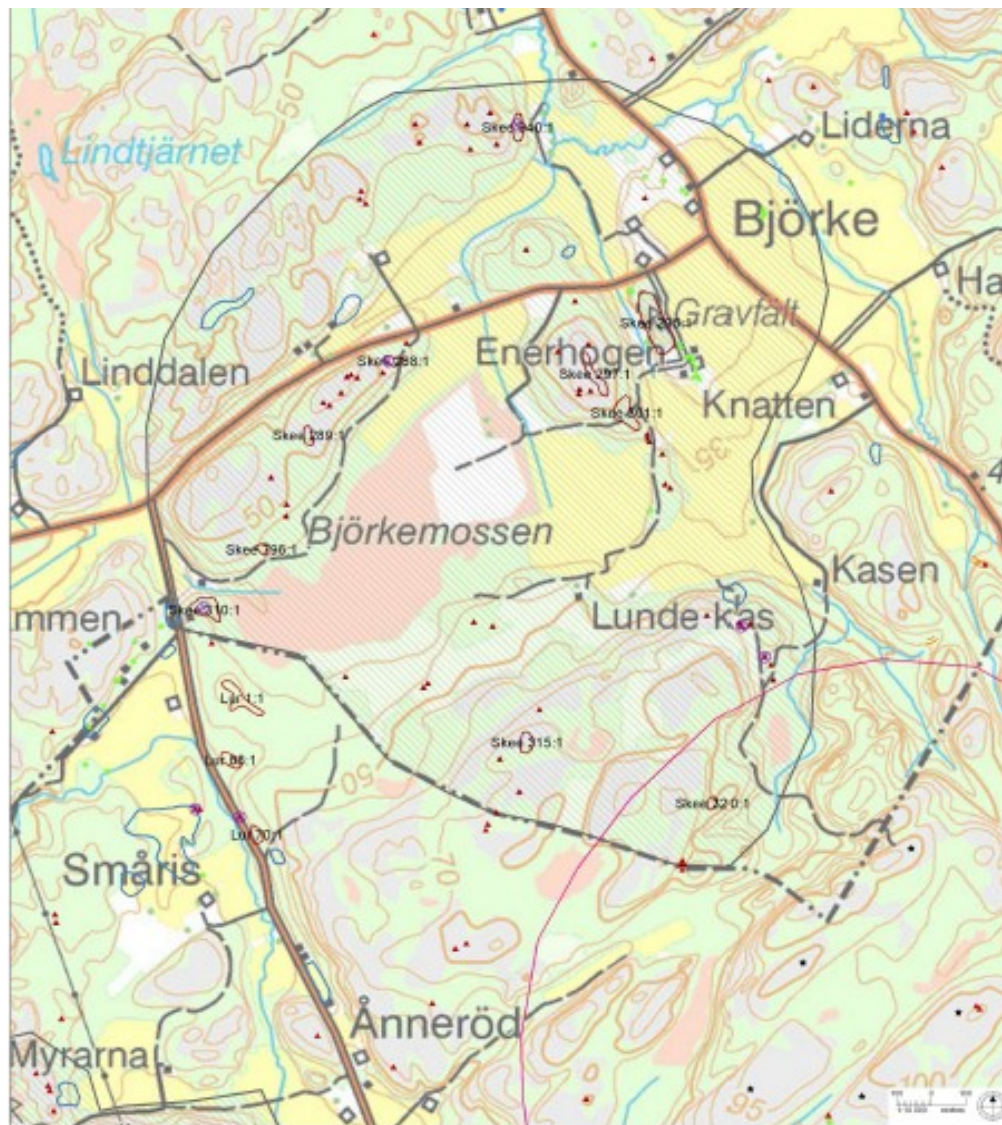














Four types of compensation actions

**Same type
of values
on-site**

**Same type
of values
off-site**

The same values,
but on different sites

**Different type
of values
on-site**

**Different type
of values
off-site**

Different values,
on site and off-site

Strategies among stakeholders in the community planning

**“push on”
make
changes**

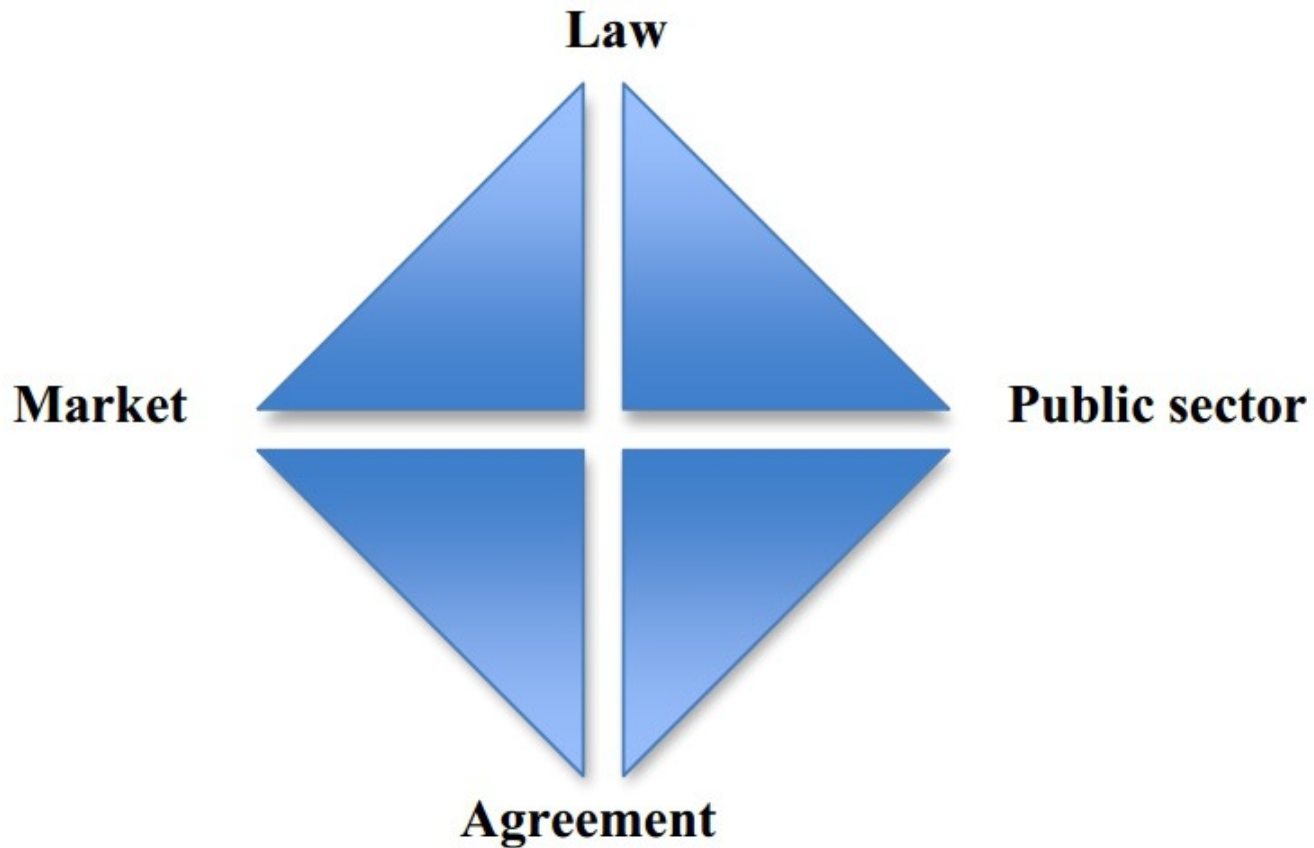
**“pull back”
stop
changes**

**“let go”
let changes
happen**

**“let retreat”
accept
changes**



Law or agreement



Conclusions from the Case Studies

- There are different compensation strategies
- It is set up by agreement not by the law
- Asymmetric relationship between stakeholders
- The cultural heritage has a weak position
- The physical planning processes are early locked up,
- more flexibility in projects with EIAs
- Unsecurity – no one knows how to deal with compensation
- The importance of 'value'

Negotiating change – a change for innovative reconstruction?

- The cultural heritage is allways under a degradedating negotiation
- Archaeologists need to wake up and leave "conservation before anything" and instead participate to best practice and good design
- Archaeologists need to take the lead into proposing compensation measures, acting for a use of ideographic interpretation and evaluation in the community planning
- Central authorities need to make general advices about compensation measures