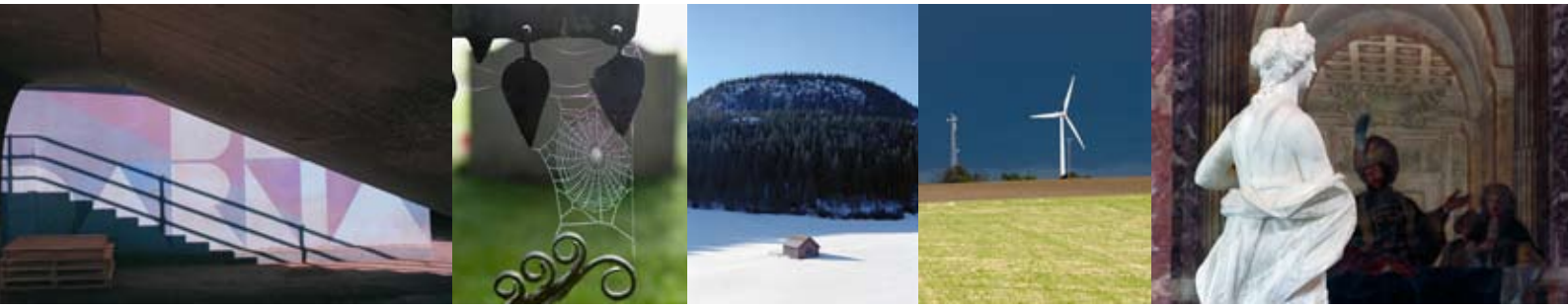
Riksantikvarieämbetet

Knowledge through partnership

Environmental Scanning Report 2007



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Foreword

Global issues and international collaborations mean that the cultural heritage and historic environments are placed in new contexts. Historic environment work already plays an important role in the challenges currently facing society and will continue to do so in the future. A good living environment, a high quality of life and committed citizens in a democratic society – historic environment work has something positive to contribute to all these aspects. Historic environments and their intrinsic values are significant social resources and, like all resources, need to be safeguarded and developed. Historical environment work can change society and contribute to a sustainable development. If it is to make the greatest possible impact it has to be strengthened and constantly renewed.

In its 2007 Environmental Scanning Report (ESR), the National Heritage Board illustrates how different kinds of collaboration can facilitate the development of knowledge bases and sector research and thereby regenerate the historic environment field. Historic environment work that is both professional and assertive can make a significant contribution to ensuring that living environments and conditions will be as good as we can make them.

Inger Liliequist
Director-General

Summary

On the basis of its 2006 ESR, the National Heritage Board (hereafter referred to as the NHB) has analysed the consequences that a number of environmental trends and current social issues are likely to have on knowledge development and research relating to historic environments.

If the historic environment field is to address social changes and contribute to long-term sustainable development improved knowledge and more effective sector research are essential. The NHB intends to carry out such development work by means of cross-sector collaborations. This is why it has been suggested that we are given the task to investigate the possibilities of developing the following collaborative environments in cooperation with other actors and stakeholders:

1. The creative communication of knowledge and research

An internationally targeted collaborative environment for the systematic pooling, dissemination and communication of cultural heritage research and historic environment work, *a Cultural Heritage Clearing House,* could be developed as a complement to the NHB's Historic Environment Portal.

2. Improved education and in-service training

An improved collaborative environment in the field of education will be developed in order to broaden and strengthen heritage skills, improve the cultural heritage knowledge capacity of other professional groups and ensure that humanistic and historical perspectives have more impact on society.

3. Development of the values and attractiveness of places and landscapes
Extending collaborations around historic places and historic environments helps to improve knowledge about how they can become more important for more and new groups of people, adds new values and increases their use as resources in terms of participation, quality of life and growth.

4. Active management for sustainable development
Pooling the skills and resources that already exist in the management of historic environments means that available and existing knowledge can be put to good use and be developed even further. Collaborative environments are designed to foster the long-term sustainable management of both older and newer historic environments and underpin activities that help to limit the effects of climate change.

The creation of a stable and functional collaborative environment is dependent on organisational and administrative methods that can support cross-sector collaborations, include voluntary and other organisations and facilitate interaction between practice and research. The following cooperative models are therefore regarded as being of particular interest in the historic environment context and the establishment of the above-named collaborative environments: partnership, Quadruple Helix, Clearing House, meeting places, networks and sector collaborations.

Historic environment work is essential for social development
In its 2007 ESR, the NHB has analysed the connections between the historical environment field and its contributions to sustainable development by making use of three socially topical issues: *employment, participation in society* and *climate change*. Out of these three topics we have defined two main areas in which historic environment work can be identified as being particularly important for social development.

Historic environments are places of creativity, engagement and development
Historic places and landscapes – both rural and urban – are important social resources for employment and growth. They also contribute to people's quality of life and increased engagement in the local environment. Social participation can thereby be improved and expanded, which in turn leads to improvements in democracy, quality of life and public health.

Actively managed historic environments contribute to sustainable development
Reusing places and buildings saves resources, safeguards cultural values and contributes to a sustainable society. Reusing and recycling materials included in the natural cycle helps to avoid unnecessary environmental stress.

Five social trends impacting the historic environment field
The ten trends and consequences identified and elaborated upon in the 2006 ESR form the basis of the NHB's statements and suppositions for 2007. Here we have focused on the trends and consequences identified as being particularly important for the development of knowledge, research and collaboration in the immediate future. The five trends that have been identified as being particularly significant in this year's ESR are:

- Climate and environment related issues increase in importance.
- Migration from rural to urban areas increases.
- A more heterogeneous population.
- Continued development of the experience economy.
- Increased integration of IT in everyday life.

The consequence clusters identified in the 2006 ESR, and which have subsequently influenced the selection of the collaborative areas proposed here, are: *A changed view of the cultural heritage as a resource* and *A landscape in transformation*.

New requirements and structures for knowledge development and research

The historic environment field's need for knowledge development and research has changed, which is why any future development needs to be structured in a way that meets new requirements and classifications. We have chosen the following classifications for knowledge development: *Knowledge about the cultural heritage as such, Knowledge about the importance of the cultural heritage for human and social development* and *Knowledge relating to cultural heritage work*.

The need for interdisciplinary and cross-sector work relating to knowledge and research has been acknowledged in previous Strategy documents and Environmental Scanning Reports. In terms of renewed historic environment work, the knowledge fields currently under construction must continue to be improved. The humanistic perspective of social development also needs to be consolidated. Knowledge base collaborations are a good way of guaranteeing that the humanities and cultural heritage issues are included in this continued development.

The NHB maintains that in view of the changes apparent in society and the historic environment field, knowledge about the following areas needs to be developed:

- Difficult to use and "difficult" cultural heritage.
- Urban and rural landscapes in transformation.
- Understanding and communication of the historic environment's intangible values.
- Accessibility and communication of the cultural heritage.
- New historic environment tools that reflect a new view of cultural heritage.
- Historic environment work ideologies and practices.

Introduction

The commission and its aims

With a deadline of 1st October 2007, the Swedish Government commissioned the NHB to produce *"...an Environmental Scanning Report that addresses the changes and development trends in society that are significant to the expansion and improvement of knowledge bases and research relating to the historic environment and the creation of cultural policies. The main focus should be on how the work can be developed in collaboration with other actors and stakeholders."* (Extracted from the NHB's Appropriation Directions for 2007)

As in the 2006 ESR, *Towards Future Cultural Heritage Management*, the NHB has based its report on the examination of identified trends and their projected consequences. The commission can be interpreted as the NHB should analyse the changes or *trends in the environment* that are deemed to have significant *consequences* for the work related to knowledge development and research on historic environments. In accordance with the wording relating to the main focus of this year's commission, we have also – based on the need for knowledge development and research as highlighted by the ESR – drawn up recommendations as to how knowledge and research in the historic environment field can be developed in collaboration with other actors and stakeholders.

The aim of this year's work (2007) is that the ESR should provide data that will assist the government in its assessment of:

- The described social trends' consequences for the development of knowledge and research related to historic environments.
- The new or increased need for knowledge and research that these consequences result in.
- How the historic environment field and its associated knowledge and research can contribute to social development.
- An identification of the relevant fields, actors, stakeholders and methods through which collaborations can either be strengthened or initiated in order to develop the historic environment field and its impact on society as a whole.

Concepts included in the Environmental Scanning Report

A number of different concepts were defined in the 2006 ESR. Two of these definitions are also central to this year's report:

Cultural heritage relates to the material and immaterial expressions. Which includes traditions, ideas and values that we consciously or unconsciously inherit from previous generations. Cultural heritage changes with time and is a result of changing values in society. The inclusion of the definite article indicates the diversity of cultural heritage.

Historic environment refers to the human-influenced physical environment, includes anything from individual objects to large landscapes. The historic environment is an important part of the cultural heritage.

This year's report is based on the fact that historic environment work is undertaken from a cultural heritage perspective.

We also define a number of related concepts, as follows:

An *historic place* is a specific and well-defined place with a particular narrative or narratives, which can be either manifested in tangible or intangible ways. Place has a particular time-depth, which usually also includes a number of time layers, although it can also be created in a particular context in a particular time. Generations of narratives tend to be embedded into a place regardless of whether it has undergone physical changes or not.

The term *management* refers to valuation and prioritisation, preventive and active measures taken for long-term preservation and the use and development of cultural heritage and historic environments. Value-based management refers to the coordinated and systematic work undertaken in connection with an historic place, where the objective is to protect and bring to life those values that the owners, government agencies, experts and other interested parties ascribe to the place.

Collaboration means that several parties act together for a particular purpose and in order to arrive at workable solutions and desired results.

Basic research involves the systematic and methodical search for new knowledge and new ideas without any pre-determined application in mind.

Applied research refers to the systematic and methodical search for new knowledge and ideas with a pre-determined application in mind. This means that already from the very beginning the researcher knows what the research results will be used for.

Sector research is applied research undertaken within a certain sector of society and that should combine scientific quality with sector relevance.

Research and development (R&D) – Research is the search for new knowledge, whereas development work makes use of existing knowledge in order to develop new or improved products, systems, processes or methods.

Specific questions and methodology

Based on the aims of the ESR as outlined above, the NHB has been able to identify following questions:

1. Which environmental trends affect knowledge development and sector research within the historic environment field?
2. What consequences will the trends have for knowledge development and sector research in the historic environment field?
3. Which research and knowledge needs will these consequences result in?
4. Which areas are deemed to be the most important in terms of collaboration?
5. Which actors and stakeholders ought to be included in the collaborations?
6. How will the collaborations be organised?

As indicated above, in our present work we have also made use of the methodology applied in the 2006 ESR. In order to meet the future needs described in this report, we have also conducted a needs analysis, which in turn has led to the following suggestions and recommendations.

The work has been conducted by means of an inclusive process that has involved external experts as well as internal workshops. With regard to the former, small focus groups were created with the view to conducting multi-faceted discussions with a limited number of participants and where the participants could put forward their opinions while others listened and contributed with their own experiences. This work included

discussions about two of the proposed collaborative environments, with representatives selected from a number of relevant social fields. The discussions and the participants' range of knowledge led to the perspective of the proposed collaborative environments being widened, and also facilitated the identification of existing collaborations that needed to be strengthened and potential collaborations that were worth exploring.

Working material and sources

The National Heritage Board's 2006 ESR

This year's report is based on last year's comprehensive and future-oriented ESR entitled *Towards Future Cultural Heritage Management Work*. For the purposes of that report we used a selection of tools that can here be summarised as trend spotting, trend appraisals and driving force and consequence analyses. The ESR's that the County Administrative Boards of Stockholm, Jönköping, Skåne, Örebro, Jämtland and Norrbotten were commissioned to undertake were also important contributions to the report. The 2006 ESR resulted in the identification of a number of significant trends and consequences and three specific challenges based on these. The overarching social trends and consequences for the cultural heritage field highlighted by the 2006 ESR are summarised and commented on in Chapter 3.

If the cultural heritage field is to successfully address social development and the consequences for the cultural heritage field we believe that the following three challenges must be dealt with by the government in its cultural policy, here summarised as:

1. To be prepared for managing landscapes in transformation

– *Support the development of methods and tools for a long-term sustainable management of historic environments undergoing transformation.*
– *Support an improvement of culture-historical consequence analyses.*
– *Be prepared for changes and support the development of knowledge relating to climatic change and other environmental factors that affect the living environment and the cultural heritage.*

2. Strengthening humanistic and historical perspectives (for a sustainable development)

– *Strengthen and internationalise humanist education and research.*
– *Integrate humanist and historical knowledge in technical and scientific education and research.*
– *Give humanist and historical perspectives similar opportunities to those of other perspectives in the transition to a sustainable development.*

3. Formulate modern assignments for the cultural heritage sector

– *Governmental commission of public sector within the cultural heritage field must be outlined so that their work supports development and cutting-edge cultural heritage work.*
– *Make more efficient use of resources in the cultural heritage field by ensuring that historic environment sector assignments and responsibilities are more clearly related to the set goals.*
– *Develop instruments of governance and other tools so that the new cultural heritage vision has an impact on social development and is implemented in everyday work.*

Other important documents referred to include the NHB's *FoU-program för kulturmiljöområdet 2006-10* [R&D programme for the historic environment field 2006-10] and *Bredare samverkan för kulturarvsvetenskaplig forskning - Återrapportering av uppdrag i regleringsbreven för 2006* [Broader cultural heritage research collaborations – feedback relating to the commission outlined in the 2006 Appropriation Directions] (the NHB and the Museum of National Antiquities). The Board's previous ESR's, *Kulturarv ger livskraft* (2005) [Cultural Heritage Gives Vitality], *Kulturarv är mångfald* (2004) [Cultural Heritage is Diversity] and *Det dynamiska kulturarvet* (2002) [The Dynamic Cultural Heritage] have also constituted important starting points in the work.

Other reference and sources

Other references, such as published reports, articles and information retrieved from the Internet, are included in the list provided at the end of this report.

Knowledge development and sector research – the present situation

A broader social remit

The complex nature of historic environment work means that research and development automatically overlap subject disciplines and individual sectors. This requires close collaboration with government agencies and research environments in Sweden, the EU as well as internationally. Today, the Swedish historic environment sector is active in a number of different fields, e.g. environmental and nature conservation, energy, social structures, regional growt h, integration and human rights. This breadth was also highlighted by several Country Administrative Boards in the ESR's that were included in the NHB's 2006 Environmental Scanning Report. While this breadth and complexity is regarded as a positive development, the Country Administrative Boards also pointed out that cross-disciplinary work leads to new demands for skills and expertise.

Work within the EU and internationally, for example, within UNESCO and various development agencies, is becoming much more widespread and naturally impacts the historic environment field. The fact that the historic environment sector covers so many fields can strengthen its role in society, although at the same time also makes it more complex. The impact of cultural heritage work's new emphases on, for example, diversity, accessibility, environmental quality objectives and regional growth, is not only hampered by a lack of resources and current instruments of governance, but also by the different perceptions and conceptions of cultural heritage work and roles. A strengthening of resources is necessary if the historic environment sector is to make a qualitative and meaningful contribution to environmental objective work, work with landscape strategies and regional development programmes, and at the same time continue to meet existing demands.

The historic environment sector's knowledge development

The historic environment sector is currently committed to improving knowledge about historic environments of different time periods and character, as well as creating better tools to facilitate improved work with and an understanding of these environments. There is also a parallel need for continued development of knowledge and a deeper understanding of people's material culture and circumstances in different time periods.

The NHB's Strategy Reports and ESR's have also highlighted the need for research efforts that prioritise a new and clearer problematisation of issues relating to the values and use of historic environments. Although this work has already started, it needs to be developed further. Work that aims to strengthen the dialogue between researchers and practitioners is also relevant to knowledge development and helps to further the skills and knowledge of practitioners when it comes to enquiries, values and the implementation of research. This is also of fundamental importance in terms of conveying new knowledge to a wide variety of actors and stakeholders.

Sector research

The aim of sector research is to combine scientific quality with sector relevance. This means that quality is a necessary but not sufficient criterion; sector research must also be relevant in terms of heritage practice. In this context quality assessments are no different from those undertaken by research councils or universities. The focus of sector research should be on building bridges between practice and research, in that both contain knowledge about the research front and the necessary practical requirements and can create contacts and projects that cross these boundaries.

The NHB is one of the government agencies responsible for implementing the cultural policies that have been ratified by the Swedish Government and Parliament. One of the instruments available is the R&D grant allocation; a grant allocation designed to contribute to developing historic environment work and its significance for social development. This means that grants can be given to research projects

that intersect the three nodes of cultural policy, development of knowledge within the historic environment field and the relevant scientific disciplines. The basis of the NHB's R&D activities is that the research results should be specifically applicable and relevant to the actors and stakeholders working with and involved in historic environment issues.

The NHB's responsibility as a sector research agency also means that the research that the agency commissions and prioritises, on the basis of historic environment work needs, should in the first instance benefit County Administrative Boards, museums and the NHB. This does not preclude the research being of interest for other research sectors, social organisations and institutions. One objective is that research should also relevant to primary research at university level and research undertaken by sector institutions, such as museums. By means of the R&D grant allocation the NHB seeks to strengthen research and education in the existing institutions and at the same time contribute to network development by means of seminars and conferences.

The NHB's R&D programme for the period 2006-2010 is based on a number of research perspectives that are regarded as central to the understanding and development of historic environment work. These include historiography, the use of history, material and techniques, participation, diversity, sustainable development, as well as instruments of governance and decision-making processes. These research perspectives seek to harness different aspects of the understanding and use of the past as well as more practically focused questions relating to historic environment management. One or several of these perspectives will then be structured in three themes: place and tradition, landscapes with history and modern cultural heritage.

The main point for the construction of the R&D programme has been the development of multi- and cross-disciplinary collaborations across disciplinary and sector boundaries and a co-financing of projects. To a greater extent than previously programme work is also directed towards financing larger (and fewer) projects in order to increase sector impact.

1.

Recommendations to the government

Strategic development of knowledge and research in the historic environment field

The historic environment field's humanistic and historical perspectives are vital contributions to society's sustainable development. Historic environments and cultural heritage are crucial in terms of society's and each individual person's memories, identity and solidarity. They are also significant resources for education, research, quality of life, social community, experiences and growth. The rapid and major changes experienced by society also lead to changes in the historic environments and the prerequisites for cultural heritage work. Such development also demands a renewed and more cutting edge historic environment work that is in turn based on developed and strengthened research, education and professional expertise. The role of heritage in society has been extended at the same time as different emphases have been developed. Addressing the social changes that are taking place also enables historic environment work to reach out to new groups, have more impact on society and be more serviceable. This can be achieved by more and improved collaborations with other actors and stakeholders, where cooperation must have clear objectives, be effectively organised and give results that benefit both the collaborative partners and society at large.

In order to accomplish this, the NHB recommends that the following be effected:

Development work and project suggestions

The NHB recommends carrying out development work by means of cross-sectional collaborations and proposes that it investigates the possibilities of developing the following collaborative environments in cooperation with other actors and stakeholders:

1. Creative communication of knowledge and research
2. Improved education and in-service training
3. Development of the values and attractiveness of places and landscapes
4. Active management for sustainable development

These collaborative environments can be developed by making use of and strengthening the existing networks and environments, or by creating new meeting places. It is important that all those involved should have a joint responsibility for the environments in question. It is not the intention that the various environments should be allocated to or be led by one single organisation, actor or stakeholder. Please refer to Appendix 1 for details of potential partnerships.

Creative communication of knowledge and research

In this collaborative environment, or Cultural Heritage Clearing House, information and knowledge about cultural heritage research can be systematically pooled, disseminated and communicated. In the first instance the environments ought to consist of a website, through which activities like journals, seminars, conferences and research cafés can be developed. It is not the intention that the collaborative environments should undertake their own research, but rather act as a platform for the communication of cultural heritage knowledge and research. Parts of the website ought to be in English and thereby cater for a more international audience. How the website can be integrated with and complement the Historic Environment Portal currently being developed by the NHB should also be considered. It is recommended that collaborations with Nordic cultural heritage agencies are also investigated.

The collaborative environments ought to be connected to the Historic Environment Portal and thereby assist in the communication of knowledge development and sector research, for example, by:

- Pooling, disseminating and communicating research results within the cultural heritage and other relevant fields.
- Pooling, disseminating and communicating literature, reports and descriptions of working methods and approaches within the historic environment field.
- Including information about and links to international websites, journals and databases in the relevant fields.
- Reviewing or commenting on a selection of reports, articles and literature either published here or in other places.
- Translating reports and other informative texts in order to disseminate cultural heritage research to an international readership.
- Publishing articles from a variety of disciplines and fields.

- Creating opportunities for wider discussions on a variety of different themes, e.g. cultural heritage work and its value-, restoration- and conservation-related ideologies.
- Creating unexpected and creative encounters between different social and focus groups.

Examples of target groups

- The cultural heritage field in Sweden, in Scandinavia within the EU frame, and internationally.
- Activities relating to e.g. nature conservation, the environment, social planning and education.
- Institutions within cultural heritage and similar disciplines at universities and university colleges.
- Companies engaged in, e.g. the cultural, construction, experience and environmental sectors.
- International and national Non Governmental Organisations (NGO´s).
- International (and within the EU), intermediate or supranational organisations with cultural heritage remits.

Improved education and in-service training

Two areas are proposed (see below) where improved collaborations can contribute to the broadening and deepening of heritage skills and thereby accommodate and meet the needs of an increasingly diversified society. The aim is also to promote humanistic and historical perspectives among professional groups and other actors or stakeholders.

The intention is to create opportunities for different organisations to develop educational programmes and in-service training. Every actor or stakeholder is expected to contribute with skills and resources in order to develop the historic environment and other relevant fields and at the same time acquire new knowledge and insights from the other actors and stakeholders involved. A useful tool in terms of the development of skills and professional roles is that of mentorship.

Improved education and in-service training in the cultural heritage field

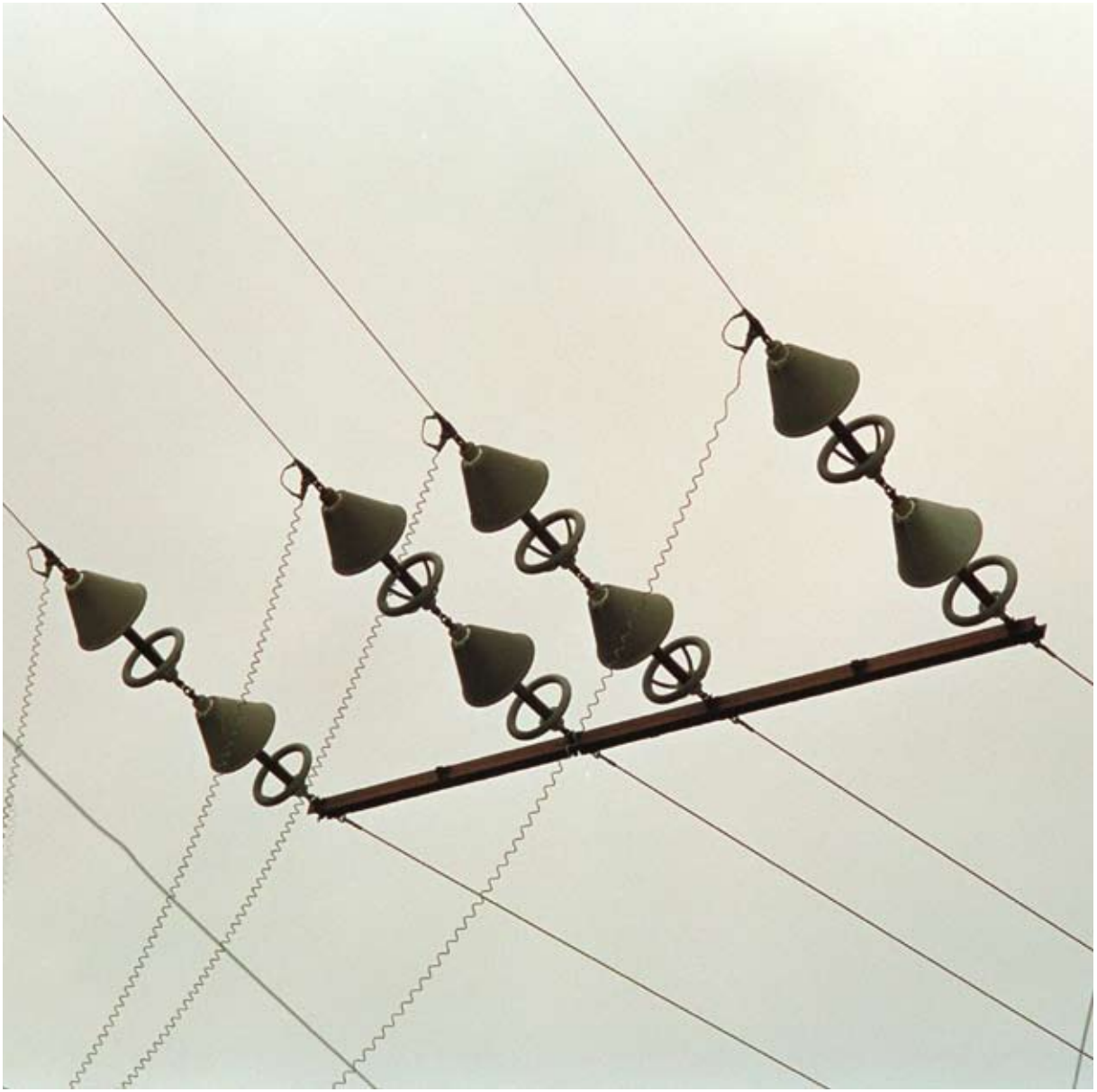
Here the intention is to strengthen collaborations with relevant actors and stakeholders within the field of education and develop professional roles in the cultural heritage field in terms of increased professionalism and broadened competence. The development of different specialisations means an increased knowledge in, for example:

- Urban and rural planning and management.
- Climate and the environment, energy issues and the sustainable society.
- Project management and coordination.
- Linguistic, communication and information systems.
- Education.
- Diversity work, human rights and religious practice.
- Commercial development, enterprise, business economics, management and marketing.
- Development within the creative industries.
- Principles and methods for the management of cultural heritage and historic environments.
- International development in the cultural heritage field: organisations, activities, ideologies and future trends.
- Environmental surveillance and environmental scanning.

Improved cultural heritage knowledge in the relevant training programmes and sectors

New collaborative areas for historic environment work need to be created by means of dialogues with the relevant sectors. Here the intention is to improve collaborations with actors and stakeholders within related sectors in order to develop cultural heritage knowledge in the respective fields. For example, more knowledge is necessary in the following areas:

- Prerequisites and terms of cultural life.
- Cultural heritage field instruments of governance: laws, grants and information systems.
- The cultural heritage sector's organisation and history.
- Basic cultural history in relevant components.
- Principles and methods for the management of cultural heritage and historic environments.
- International development within the cultural heritage field: organisations, activities, ideologies and future trends.
- Development within the creative industries.



Development of the values and attractiveness of places and landscapes

Cultural values are the basic qualities of the good living environments that people will live and work in, visit or otherwise be part of.

Historic environments such as historic places and landscapes can be significant for many and new groups of people and thereby be ascribed new values – which in turn can lead to increased involvement, the assumption of responsibilities and improved participation. It is expected that an increased involvement in the local environment will naturally lead to the taking of responsibility and an increase in participation. This in turn can strengthen democracy and lead to an improvement in people's quality of life.

The cultural heritage has a key role to play in the development of the experience and tourist industries and constitutes a core value in many built environments. A developed collaboration based on the experiences that the places offer would strengthen the view of historic environments as important social resources.

The aims of collaborative environments should thus be centred on:

- Developing methods for an increased local involvement, participation and responsibility in the use and care of historic places as well as more recent historic environments and landscapes.
- Researching and studying how the development and use of places' values can lead to better employment opportunities, participation and quality of life in society, and contribute to the marketing of places and companies alike.
- Improving understanding, views and communications between different sectors and industries that have cultural heritage, historic environments and experience industries as common interests.
- Supporting research and development about how historic environments and their intangible and tangible values can be made attractive and accessible for a variety of visitors.
- Acquiring knowledge as to how descriptions of experience-based products and services, e.g. in the tourist industry and locally produced food, can benefit and develop the local cultural heritage and the region's cultural value.

Active management for sustainable development

Pooling the relevant skills and resources within the field of historic environment management means that existing knowledge can be made better use of and development within the field strengthened. The collaborative environments should foster the long-term sustainable management of established as well as more recent historic environments and contribute to measures that will help to curb climate change. For example, the saving of energy through improved heating technology is one positive step towards sustainable management.

The objectives of the collaborative environments ought to include the development of:

- Tools that underpin the planning, realisation and evaluation of long-term sustainable management, with regard to documentation and evaluation methods, conservation and maintenance, follow-up or monitoring systems and methods for an improved and increased collaboration and participation in the environments.
- Techniques and technology for more effective energy use and improved climates in culturally valuable buildings and structures and improve requirements for the preservation of fittings, fixtures, objects and artefacts.
- Appropriate methods relating to the careful management of historic environments where original functions have changed.
- Methods and techniques relating to the care of structures, buildings and parts of buildings that have either been removed or dismantled for use in new environments and buildings.
- Analysis methods and consequence descriptions of long-term structural changes in rural and urban landscapes.
- Knowledge about the long-term effects of climate change on historic environments.
- Knowledge about how structures for renewable energy and the cultivation of energy crops can be adapted to the cultural values of landscapes and buildings.

The carrying out of development work and commissions

The studies should be carried out in stages, with debriefings after each stage:

1. An initial small-scale pilot study
2. An experimental/research pilot project
3. An evaluation of this experimental/research work
4. The establishment of collaborative environments if the experimental/research work proves successful.

The studies should include the prioritisation of activities and suggest various alternatives as to how – to a greater or lesser extent – these might be undertaken. Existing environments should also be mapped in order to establish which environments should be developed or whether completely new environments need to be created. An estimation of the cost of each proposal should also be provided.

Suggestions for types of collaborations

Different types of collaborations are needed if the proposed collaborative environments are to be successfully developed. In order to ensure that the collaborations match the needs of the actors and stakeholders and their joint development work, the types of collaboration should be decided upon when the collaborative environments are first established. Suitable types of collaboration should therefore be discussed before the development work is carried out.

A number of general prerequisites come into play with regard to the functional and creative development of collaborative environments. Mutual interests and joint knowledge requirements are essential elements in any collaboration, as is each actor's or stakeholder's knowledge of the other actors and stakeholders and their requirements. Furthermore, collaboration is based on the involvement and motivation of the participating actors and stakeholders. Motivation has to do with the prevailing attitudes and culture within the organisation, e.g. whether collaboration is regarded as commendable. In order to guarantee effective collaboration the organisation's

management should support both the proposed activities and the type of collaboration envisaged. Other needs include some kind of social confidence capital, a virtual or physical meeting place and a coordinator with overall responsibility for the collaboration.

Cross-sector work is essential if social issues are to be developed. Four specific parties are necessary in order to ensure a functional collaboration for the historic environment field: academia, government agencies, trade and industry and voluntary or non-profit organisations. This is why a development of the Triple Helix structure (see Chapter 5) into a Quadruple Helix is suggested.

The following types of collaboration are therefore regarded as being of specific interest to the historic environment field:

- Partnership
- Quadruple Helix
- Clearing House
- Meeting places
- Networks
- Sector collaborations

In the long-term public-private partnerships can also be a successful form of collaboration.

2.

The importance of the historic environment for social development

The cultural heritage can contribute to sustainable social development and lead to solidarity between people. This means that the cultural heritage can be used as a way of achieving desired results in different social fields; something that is also discussed in Chapter 4. If people understand, feel engaged in and are able to take responsibility for the historic environments, this naturally increases the possibilities for ensuring that the cultural heritage's values are safeguarded, used and developed. The values are not only important resources in terms of the national economy but also with regard to people's knowledge, experiences, quality of life and their sense of community and kinship. Knowledge about the historic environments and working with them are therefore important in terms of the development of a sustainable society and its economic, social and environmental dimensions.

In the 2007 ESR the National Heritage Board has analysed the connections of the historic environment field and its efforts for sustainable development with three particular substantial and topical social issues:

- *Employment*
  - How will employment opportunities and growth be created when Sweden's economy changes from being based on industrial production to the production of services and experiences in an increasingly globalised world?

• *Participation in society*
– How can those groups experiencing isolation become more involved in working and social life, feel as though they belong and have an opportunity to develop society and democracy by contributing with their own perspectives and knowledge?

• *Climate change*
– How might a sense of readiness to address the consequences of current climate change be created and which measures might contribute to the prevention or slowing down of global warming?

On the basis of these challenges we have defined several areas where historic environment work can benefit social development. In view of the fact that the first two issues are closely connected – having meaningful employment is an important prerequisite to being engaged in the life of society – we have put them together to form one area of concern, namely, *Historic environments are places for creativity, engagement and development*. The climate issue, which in recent years has become a much greater global and social issue, forms the basis for the area identified as *Actively managed historic environments contribute to sustainable development*.

Historic environments are places for creativity, engagement and development

Historic places and landscapes, both rural and urban, are important social resources that affect people's quality of life and increased involvement in the local environment. A greater social participation also fosters improvements in democracy and public health. Examples of this include:

- Attractive and varied environments contribute to the everyday landscape's qualities and thereby to a good living environment and better quality of life.
- Attractive and varied environments attract people from different walks of life and backgrounds, provide more diversity in terms of population compositions and increase opportunities for meetings between different peoples and cultures.

- The many different time layers and expressions of the local environments stimulate involvement and interest in how they have developed and can be taken care of. This can also lead to an improvement in people's sense of community and kinship, their ability to take responsibility and their capacity to affect and develop their own situations.

New historic environments are constantly being created by different generations and social groups. The environments can be borderless and creative meeting places where new cultures and cultural heritage emerges. Examples of this are:

- The new built environments, that will eventually become historic places, portray societies in great change where new prerequisites, priorities and industries recreate urban and rural landscapes.
- More and larger virtual Internet-based worlds are developed by and become habitats for different networks and societies based on interest and values rather than traditional geographical boundaries. These societies, which make use of and recreate the global cultural heritage, develop new traditions, handicrafts and industries.

Historic places, objects, rural and urban landscapes are all resources that foster a spirit of enterprise and entrepreneurship. Environments that are rich in history attract the establishment of companies and contribute to employment opportunities. Examples of this are:

- The production of goods and services based on the values found in the historic environments, e.g. experience-based tourism, locally produced food and handicrafts.
- The clustering of companies within the creative industries, such as architecture, design, artistic activities, research and development in IT and other fields.
- Environments and places with rich, varied and high quality architecture are appreciated as working and living environments.

Actively managed historic environments contribute to sustainable development

The reuse of places and buildings saves resources, safeguards cultural values and contributes to a sustainable society. Reusing and recycling material that is included in the natural cycle reduces environmental stress. Examples of this are:

- Adapting (rather than demolishing) buildings that no longer fulfil their original function so that they house new activities. This saves money, materials, transport costs and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- Preserving historic environments by consciously and carefully adapting them to new functions and demands also means that many different values – economic, cultural and social – are retained and increased.
- Many historic environments and older buildings are constructed of natural materials that form part of the natural cycle, which means that they have little impact on the environment or human beings.

Careful management, improved energy efficiency and climatic control all help to save energy and materials. This leads to a reduced environmental impact and long-term cost-effective management. Examples of this are:

- New and efficient techniques geared to older buildings and structures that can save an enormous amount of energy in terms of better heating and lighting and the improved preservation of fittings, fixtures and objects.
- The development of renewable energy installations, e.g. solar, wind and biomass that can be adapted to suit older environments and reduce the amount of greenhouse gases and other harmful emissions.
- The development of tailor-made and carefully constructed insulation reduces energy leakage in older buildings.
- Long-term planning and regular maintenance reduces the need for large-scale repairs and reconstruction. Material and energy losses are thereby reduced and management becomes much more cost effective.

The use of the landscape for the production of experiences, renewable energy and locally produced food – all of which are based on existing cultural and natural values – can contribute to the diversity of the landscape and help to reduce negative climatic effects. Examples of this are:

- The production of experiences that are based on and take existing cultural and natural values into account, enrich the landscape, add new dimensions and allow for the possibility of the preservation and development of values.
- Solar, wind and water power developed and adapted to cultural and natural environments can contribute to a reduction of negative climatic effects without damaging the values that already exist in these milieus.
- The cultivation of energy crops not only contributes to a reduction in the use of fossil fuels but also creates industrial and employment opportunities in the countryside.
- Cultivation – for energy production as well as locally produced food – that is based on an awareness of the existing cultural and natural values can contribute to keeping the landscape both alive and open in terms of culture and nature.
- Locally produced food based on local requirements contributes to increased employment and reduces the need for transport. If such food is based on crops and animals that are compatible with the local environment the need for irrigation and heating can also be reduced.
- Food and other products based on local cultural heritage can strengthen local identities and profiles.

Keno

3.

Social trends that affect knowledge development and research in the historic environment field

Trend analysis 2006-07

The 2006 ESR identified those social changes regarded as being important for the development of the cultural heritage field up to the year 2015. Ten trends were selected as being of specific interest; not only because they were regarded as involving considerable social change but also that they had a direct impact on the cultural heritage and cultural heritage work. The consequences of each trend were then sorted into six consequence clusters; i.e. areas where the consequences could be grouped in their logical context.

The following ten trends were deemed to be particularly important for the cultural heritage field's development up to the year 2015:

- Regions increase in importance.
- Migration from rural to urban areas increases.
- International contacts (including the EU) increase and deepen.
- More privatisation and new actors and stakeholders in an increasingly borderless market.
- Continued development of the experience economy.

- Increased integration of IT in everyday life.
- A more heterogeneous population.
- Rapid changes in values, involvement and priorities.
- Interest in environmental issues and climate change increases.
- Changed public sector circumstances.

The analysis of the ten trends resulted in six probable consequence clusters for the cultural heritage field:

- A diverse cultural heritage vision.
- A landscape in transformation.
- A changed view of the cultural heritage as a resource.
- A greater and extended knowledge production.
- An increased need for quality-guaranteed knowledge.
- New demands on agencies.

The trends were identified at the beginning of 2006. Since then they have more or less been confirmed, although they have developed at different rates. For example, our judgement was that the publication of the Responsibility Committee's final report would have a bearing on the development of the regionalisation trend in Sweden. However, following the handing over of the report to the government, the debate that has taken place within politics and the media indicates that the management policy aspect of the trend, which is dependent on a political decision being taken, will be developed much more slowly than we had predicted in 2006. Since being defined by the NHB, the trend "Interest in environmental issues, and especially climate issues, increases" has had such an enormous global impact that the formulation has now been refined to read "Climatic and environmental issues become increasingly important".

Selection of trends

All the ten trends and their consequences should be regarded as the foundation for the suppositions and statements made by the NHB in 2007, although here we have focused on those that are particularly significant for future knowledge development and research in the country's historic environments and the collaborative environments suggested in Chapter 1.

The trends that we have identified as particularly topical and of interest in this year's report are:

- Climatic and environmental issues become increasingly important.
- Migration from rural to urban areas increases.
- A more heterogeneous population.
- The continued development of the experience industry.
- An increased integration of IT in everyday life.

Comments relating to the development of trends

Comments relating to the developments that have taken place during the past year, and that to some extent overlap with the social issues that have contributed to the suggested collaborative environments (see Chapters 1 and 2), are outlined below.

Focus on global warming

The major trend to characterise the political and media debate, as well as people's day-to-day and industrial actions, is the question of global warming. One of the year's most important events was the fourth evaluation report published by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in spring 2007, which attracted considerable attention. Compared with a year ago, the biggest difference in terms of the trend's direction and speed is the increased knowledge and awareness that mankind has already changed the climate; something that was effectively demonstrated in an important article published in the journal, *Nature*. In the media and among the general public, climate change is often associated with the exceptionally mild autumn

of 2006 and the widespread floods and fires in Europe during the summer of 2007. The extreme weather conditions that have prevailed in the past year seem to confirm the forecast climatic development of increased precipitation in parts of the northern hemisphere and record temperatures and drought in areas near the Equator. All in all, this has led to an increased desire and need for a change of lifestyle and technology on the part of nations and the general public alike, with more focus on renewable energy, environmentally friendly transport, locally produced food and other local products.

Record levels of migration and continued urbanisation

Another important global trend is migration and population development. According to Statistics Sweden (SCB), migration to Sweden during 2006 was the highest since surveys began (95,750 people), while emigration was the highest in 100 years (44,908). Furthermore, a record number of people were granted Swedish citizenship, a greater number of children were born, a greater number of people got married and more people registered partnerships. Among the groups that migrated, the number of Swedish citizens was the highest, while Iraqi citizens took second place (more than 10,000). The urbanisation trend continues with regard to population movements within the country. According to the 2006 annual report of the Swedish National Rural Development Agency (*Glesbygdsverket*), the rural population decreased in 2005 by 1,700 – in contrast to an increase of 38,200 people in more densely populated areas. The same report also indicates that the decline in rural population is also affected by the fact that there are fewer births than deaths and that more people move away from (rather than to) the countryside. In densely populated areas the increase is reported as mainly being due to people coming here from abroad, while in metropolitan areas the increase is also affected by higher birth rates. Developments in both foreign and domestic migration appear to strengthen those trends relating to an increased urbanisation and a more heterogeneous population.

More jobs and better health?

One factor that makes social development difficult to assess in the short-term is Sweden's unusually strong economic position during 2007, which according to Swedish Radio (31/8/2007) was the year of "the biggest surplus in government finances in modern times" and a record number of people in employment (with the exclusion of the cultural sector). According to SCB, 4,660,000 people were employed in July 2007; an increase of 116,000 in the space of one year. The number of people on sick leave was also lower during 2006 and is now at the same level as the 1990s. These developments can, at least in the short-term, help to offset the "population becoming more heterogeneous" (and more polarised) trend, as well as the 2006 trend of "Changed public sector circumstances", which is partly to do with the need for downsizing as a result of reductions in taxation revenue. It is probable that several fluctuations in the economy will occur before 2015, however, and the political desire to make savings will probably continue in the short-term.

Record year for tourism

2006 was also a record year for tourism in Sweden, which is the largest area of the experience industry and according to an EU report from 2006, *The economy of culture in Europe,* one of the most important industries in the EU and probably also in the world. According to NUTEK (the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth), the number of foreign guest nights increased by 9 percent, compared with four percent in the rest of Europe. The tourist industry's total turnover in Sweden (in 2005) was 190 billion SEK, an increase of almost ten percent since 2004. The experience trend, which also includes developments in the entertainment industry, is very strong and shows no sign of abating. With regard to increased travel, this is partly counteracted by consequences such as those of the climate trend, e.g. the desire and need to live in more energy-efficient ways.

The World Wide Web as an increasingly important meeting place

The development of the Internet as a meeting place for social networks and communities continues. Sites like Lunarstorm, MSN and Myspace have attracted many groups of young people. A recent site development is that of Facebook, a digital market place aimed at adults, where former contacts can be resumed, new ones created and everyone be included in rapidly growing networks. With around 1,000 new members a day in Sweden alone, and a global membership of over 30 million, this is now reported by the newspaper Dagens Nyheter as being the most rapidly increasing meeting place on the Internet. In addition to being a direct result of the "Increased integration of IT in everyday life" trend, phenomena like this steer the development towards a borderless and at the same time individualised society, that instead consists of extensive networks with individuals as links rather than societies composed of collective groups of people restricted to physical areas.

Unequal broadband distributions

According to an EU report, access to broadband – that many of the most recently developed and most advanced services within IT, the media and the experience industry are now dependent on – has increased dramatically in Europe during the past year. Already in 2005 Europe had overtaken the USA in the field of broadband construction and in 2006 broke the record for the number of broadband connections. But distribution is unequal – in cities more than 90 percent of households and companies have access to broadband, in the less developed areas of EU15 the proportion is 60 percent, and in the more recent member countries the differences are even greater, which is likely to widen the gap between cities and rural areas in terms of competitive and educational levels. Sweden lies in fourth place within the EU, but is at the bottom of the list in Scandinavia when it comes to broadband subscriptions. On the other hand Sweden has the highest number of mobile phone users in the EU and 3G-network; a system which now has broadband capacity and serves more than 98 percent of the nation.

Consequences for the historic environment field

The consequence cluster identified in the 2006 ESR and that formed the basis of the selection of collaborative areas in an attempt to strengthen the development of the historic environment field's knowledge development and sector research is:

- A changed view of the cultural heritage as a resource
- A landscape in transformation

A description of both these aspects can be found in the 2006 ESR. However, the NHB has, on the basis of the 2006 ESR and developments during 2007, summarised and updated the most important consequences that the five selected trends are likely to have on the historic environment field. Here particular note has been taken of estimated needs with regard to knowledge development and research.

Climatic and environmental issues become all the more important

The climate is already in a state of change and implies considerable global impact on a cultural heritage that has been created under completely different circumstances. Changes in temperature and atmospheric humidity, extreme weather conditions and emergency and other measures that society puts in place all impact the historic environments:

- Landscapes change when the production of renewable energy through quick growing energy forests increases.
- Demands for reduced energy consumption in, e.g. buildings, environments and infrastructures.
- Emergency and other measures taken to combat warmer and more humid climates affect and change the historic environments.
- Recurrent flooding of low-lying areas near lakes, water courses and (in the long-term) coasts.
- Changes in cultural and natural landscapes also means changes in the flora and fauna.

- Climate changes can also lead to an increased degradation of building materials and cultural objects and artefacts.
- In the long-term: increased global migration as people flee from warmer areas with water shortages (in the short-term: emergency preparations for such a migration).
- In the long-term: increased migration within the country; migration from lowland areas (in the short-term: emergency preparations for this).

Increased migration from the countryside to towns and cities

An increasing number of historic environments, places and buildings are being abandoned in different parts of the country:

- Knowledge and narratives about places and the local cultural heritage is neglected or disappears.
- Many buildings and structures are demolished, while those that remain decay and fall into disrepair.
- Finding new uses for existing buildings and structures becomes all the more important.

In metropolitan areas and certain suburbs, city landscapes spread across greater areas and become even denser, which leads to:

- More and bigger shopping centres on the peripheries threaten smaller-scale activities in many older cities, towns and suburbs.
- New developments in the cities lead to the demolition of difficult to use milieus, such as old industrial, dockside and railway areas, and the redevelopment of green belts.
- Increased competition and profiling of cities leads to spectacular planning in city centres and marginal areas with new profile buildings.
- Segregation continues with divided and polarised cultures in city peripheries.

- New view of urban cultural heritage develops that are increasingly dissociated with rural conceptions and ideals.
- City cultures spread to densely populated suburbs that then become recreational landscapes for city people.

The population becomes more heterogeneous

Cultural heritage and historic environments are re-evaluated when new and different groups interpret and claim rights to their own cultural heritage:

- New narratives flourish and new cultural heritage appears.
- The historic environments are seen in new perspectives, woven into new narratives and values and prioritised differently.
- Conflicts increase when cultural heritage is used as an instrument of force or power: who has power over the places?
- Cultural heritage and historic environments are used as creators of identity with an increased sense of community or as an exclusion of groups or individuals that don't fit into traditional cultural heritage patterns.
- More groups and individuals define their own cultural heritage and historic environments and thereby attract new target groups at the same time as collective responsibility diminishes.

The experience industry continues to develop

International culture and nature-based tourism increases and becomes all the more important as a basic industry:

- Productive landscapes are converted to experience landscapes.
- New visitor-based activities emerge in rural and depopulated areas with an emphasis on silence, low-key tempos and nature-based or "authentic" lifestyles.
- At the same time demand for services, accessibility, presentations and experiences increases.

The use of historic places and environments increases:

- Increased wear and tear and the exploitation of places, environments and landscapes.
- Increased demand for management and resources.
- More money is circulated, which not only increases the possibilities for conservation and maintenance but also allows for extensions and enlargements.
- New interpretations and valuations of environments and cultural heritage are made by organisations such as voluntary, non-profit as well as commercial organisations, rather than the publically financed sector.
- Authentic as well as reconstructed, fictitious or virtual cultural heritage become some of the many alternative experiences available to the tourist industry.

IT integration with everyday life increases

Digital creations and virtual visits to historic environments increase and become real alternatives to physical visits, where physical and digital environments merge in a world without territorial boundaries:

- Unlimited access to cultural heritage information that is independent of time and place.
- More groups and individuals create places, supply information and do their own interpreting.
- The borders between physical and virtual interpretations, e.g. of historic places and landscapes, are dissolved.
- Opportunities for visualisations, productions and non-physical reconstructions in historic environments increase.
- The view of authenticity changes – what is authenticity for those generations growing up with the Internet and virtual environments? Will the "genuine" physical environments still be important, or have they played out their roles?

4.

Future knowledge development and research

Knowledge development and research within the historic environment field is undertaken by many institutions and with a variety of different financial resources. Knowledge development occurs on a wide front and throughout historic environment sector work as a whole. Pooling and systematically exchanging experiences and results becomes all the more important, partly so that everyone has access to the pooled knowledge and partly to avoid a duplication of work.

Historic environment sector research takes place by means of cross-disciplinary projects financed within the remit of National Heritage Board's R&D programme. Research with an historic environment emphasis is also financed and co-financed by larger research councils and foundations, just as basic research is carried out at universities using faculty grants. Research of an historic environment nature is thus undertaken by many institutions and universities and funded by a variety of interested parties.

Future knowledge development needs to be structured in several different areas according to the historic environment field's direct needs and where the financial requirements are not regarded as decisive.

We have chosen the following types of knowledge requirements:

- Knowledge development of the cultural heritage as such.
- Knowledge development on the cultural heritage's significance for human and social development.
- Knowledge development relating to work with the cultural heritage.

The Government Bill 1998/99:114, "Cultural Heritage – historic environments and cultural objects", presented four national objectives for historic environment work. Since then historic environment work has focused on knowledge development of historic environments as well as how historic environments can be used to realise all-embracing social objectives. Historic environment objectives are based on how the historic environment field can contribute to sustainable development and solidarity between people. They are also concerned with how increased participation and the taking of responsibility can guarantee the management of historic environments. This is why in recent years central sections of knowledge development have been concerned with historic environment work as a resource or method for the development of society. In this report on knowledge development and research, we would like to highlight the need for a continued knowledge development on the historic environments running parallel with a knowledge development based on new cultural heritage work.

Knowledge fields for future historic environment work

A. The cultural heritage as such

Social development means that new questions are constantly being posed in terms of historic environments. Their value as preserved environments lies in the fact that they serve as reference points for contemporary issues and reflections about the past. New cultural values in environments that were previously unseen also emerge in these processes. They can also result in the need for new knowledge about new eras, e.g. modern cultural heritage.

Knowledge development on the cultural heritage thus needs to include all eras and environments, e.g. landscapes, buildings and settlements, ancient remains, objects and artefacts and their intangible dimensions. Environments that are identified as valuable naturally need their own development of knowledge. Environmental objective work has also highlighted the need for knowledge development with regular checks on conditions and changes in the historic environments.

Broader and more in-depth knowledge needs to be developed about:

- Rural and urban landscapes from prehistoric time to the present day
  - Objects and artefacts
  - Buildings
  - Settlements
  - Structures, town plans, etc
  - The structure and totality of everyday landscapes
  - Ancient remains
  - Materials and techniques
- The cultural heritage concept
  - The concepts of the history of ideas, ideological content and continued application

B. The importance of the cultural heritage for human and social development

As has been outlined above, historic environment work is used as a resource with which to realise all-embracing social objectives such as sustainable development, people's participation and solidarity. In this context knowledge and methodology developments are necessary, particularly with regard to *how* the historic environment organisation, together with other actors and stakeholders, can be part of and contribute to these all-embracing social objectives. Here we have formulated it as "The importance of the cultural heritage for..." and listed a number of phenomena and areas where more knowledge is needed.

In-depth knowledge about the importance of the cultural heritage is necessary for:

- People's identity in their local communities, the region, the country as a whole, Europe and globally.
- People's living environments.
- Participation and the development of democracy.
- People's interpretation, use and experience of the cultural heritage.
- Sustainable development and growth (environmentally – economically – socially) in a global perspective.
- Social diversity and how the cultural heritage can contribute to the inter-cultural dialogue.
- The liberating and creative nature of the cultural heritage in relation to conflict-creating and intolerant mechanisms.

C. Cultural heritage work

The final category of needs for knowledge development is to do with cultural heritage work. The historic environment field is in need of better control measures and methods, which is why in-depth knowledge of leadership, organisation and management is so important. More and improved monitoring and evaluation of the effects of historic environment work and the prevailing laws and regulations are also necessary. Although such a knowledge has been developed on a continuous basis within this field, it has not always been done in a systematic and structured way, partly because it has often been an aspect of other studies (of historic environments). Studies are needed as to how knowledge development is undertaken in collaborations and in improved dialogues with voluntary and non-profit organisations and other interested parties.

The areas requiring systematic and structured knowledge development on the leadership, organisation and management of cultural heritage work are as follows:

- Tools and instruments relating to historic environment work
  - Valuation and selection methods
  - Management models
  - Types of historic environment programmes and inventories relevant for social planning
  - Consequence analyses for transformed landscapes (towns, cities and the nation as a whole)
  - Control measures – laws, finance, information, communication
- Methods for the preservation and use of historic environments and cultural objects and artefacts.
- The development of historic environment work ideologies and practices.
- Types of accessibility and communication relevant to the cultural heritage. This also includes knowledge about how the cultural heritage can be both animated and communicated (and is able to compete with spectacular presentations).
- Ways and methods of working with regard to dialogue and collaboration.

The need to develop knowledge and sector research within the historic environment field

The humanistic perspective of social development needs to be strengthened, and collaborations relating to knowledge development are one way of guaranteeing that the humanities and cultural heritage issues are included in the continued development. Previous strategies and ESR's have indicated the need for interdisciplinary and cross-sector work with regard to knowledge development and research. When it comes to cultural heritage work, the knowledge fields under construction must continue to be strengthened and enlarged. Areas like intercultural exchanges and diversity ought to be given much more emphasis in work relating to historic environments.

The expansion of historic environment work has not meant the same consequences for those control measures that historic environment work has recourse to. The Heritage Conservation Act and the main part of the appropriation "Grants

for Historic Environment Conservation" are directed towards the first historic environment objective, "A justified and preserved cultural heritage", but do not have sufficient overlap with the other objectives. In recent years the focus has also been on educational work, with a specific concentration on information and communication as well as knowledge development relating to modern cultural heritage. Such emphases have meant that while certain knowledge about sustainable development and participation has been developed in historic environment work, it needs to be both widened and deepened. Communication is another important control measure. The NHB has therefore made considerable efforts to make knowledge and documentation accessible to all. Further work needs to be done if historic environment work is to reflect society's cultural diversity, where historic environments and cultural values are identified in terms of process and dialogue.

Difficult to use and "difficult" cultural heritage

If the selection and preservation of historic environments is to represent society as a whole and include "all" parts of the historic process we will have to address the issue of a cultural heritage that is both difficult and difficult to use. Examples of cultural heritage that is difficult to use include industrial premises that have their own story to tell about an era or a phenomenon, but that for safety reasons cannot be either re-employed or made available to visitors.

Despite ambitions to preserve environments from all eras, social classes and minorities, and thereby present a total picture, the reality is that very few milieus have actually been able to be preserved. This is sometimes due to these environments having been constructed of material that was not sustainable, so that they have instead become dilapidated and decayed, and sometimes as a result of a conscious choice not to preserve specific environments. Examples of this are mental health milieus that witness to society's definition of deviant behaviour and normality. There have also been both conscious and unconscious conceptions about, for example, national minorities' historic environments. This is why there is such a great need for

the development of knowledge that create insights and dialogues about how these cultural heritages should be highlighted and taken account of.

Urban and rural landscapes in transformation

Knowledge development and value analyses need to focus on the entirety and structural nature of the landscape. This work should be undertaken in parallel with existing knowledge development and valuations of individual objects and well-defined environments. Cultural values ought to be regarded as perspectives or aspects of the whole, which doesn't necessarily need to mean that individual objects are ear-marked for preservation. Urban and rural landscapes are undergoing constant transformations, where historic environment work is expected to contribute to the management of structural historic environment values. In order to deepen the dimension of the historic environment's importance for identity, belonging and health, knowledge development has to include a combination of knowledge about the built environment and people's circumstances. If we are to understand more about the values that people put on their immediate environments or on tourist venues we need to acquire more knowledge about people's lives and priorities. Sector research ought therefore to look towards improving collaborations within fields like public health, environmental psychology, human ecology, ethnology, cultural anthropology, sociology and cultural studies. Historic environment work issues can also lead to new research questions being included in the subject development of these disciplines.

The existential circumstances of the human being can sometimes be captured and elucidated by using historic environments to discuss current issues. Is the cultural kinship between people in similar geographical milieus but from different eras greater or of a different character than that between people from the same era but with a different geographical habitat? These are burning questions with regard to the migrations and movements of people that have occurred globally as well as nationally. Here historic environment work needs new knowledge that helps to explain the various contexts, connections and conceptions. Places or historic events often give

rise to conflicting views and attitudes between people. Cultural heritage can create conflicts, although simplifications and stereotyping can be avoided if knowledge development is sufficiently in-depth and analytic in nature. Research and knowledge collaborations are needed that illustrate the cultural heritage's liberating potential. Historic environments can also symbolise never-to-be-forgotten conflicts and events.

Understanding and communicating the intangible values of the historic environment

The historic environments that have already been selected and will be selected in the future are diverse as well as multi-facetted. They are rich in narratives and ideas and represent historic events and processes. The historic environment field therefore needs to illustrate and emphasise these narratives and ideas in pedagogic and interesting ways. The actual environments and objects are also full of silent narratives about craftsmanship and the use, reuse and care of materials, ageing and decay. Knowledge development thus needs to aim towards bringing the historical phenomena and processes that the environments represent to life at the same time as the environments are preserved. Moreover, knowledge development needs to be made interesting and include different social and age groups, e.g. making use of historic environments as pedagogic tools in school work and teaching. In alternative history lessons, environments with superimposed historical layers can describe society and illustrate how it has changed over time.

An increasing number of environments are being portrayed as virtual worlds on the Internet or in other media. These worlds often mix a number of different perspectives and traditions from different cultures, which in turn means that new cultural heritage and traditions are likely to emerge. Studies are therefore necessary as to how the historic environment sector ought to regard and address the documentation, study and management of non-tangible historic environments. More knowledge will also be needed about what cultural values and authenticity actually mean and represent in an increasingly digitalised world, where reconstructed or newly created virtual milieus are likely to be just as real – or more real – than traditional tangible environments.

Access to and communication of the cultural heritage

The historic environment field needs to acquire knowledge about how and why cultural heritage and historic environments are important for different groups of people. For example, knowledge is required as to how historic environments are presented, understood and valued. In this way, knowledge about how new groups might become more interested in cultural heritage and historic environments can be improved. There is also a continued need for educational development work on historic environments and historic environment work, as well as how voluntary or non-profit actors and stakeholders can be invited to participate in making these areas more accessible.

Developing and making places more accessible can contribute to the creation of a good life quality in different areas and regions. Knowledge is needed about how an historic place can be made more attractive, and how it can become more of an asset for enterprise and regional development. In order to develop the public potential of a place, in-depth knowledge is needed about the place's history and value. This can also be expressed in terms of the historic environment – the actual raw material – needing to be developed and improved in order to become interesting, accessible and vital in a number of different contexts. New eras play an important role in this development, e.g. modern cultural heritage or places where narratives have been neglected or even forgotten.

The digital accessibility of historic environments also needs to be developed, and should ideally be connected to evaluations that not only contribute to the valuation of digitalisation efforts but also develop them further. A development of interactive services that are available to everyone also results in a number of questions, e.g. how the available information and knowledge should be valued and the quality guaranteed, as well as the kind of roles that public actors and stakeholders are expected to play in this work. Studies are also needed as to what development – where everyone can be included and contribute to the writing of history – means for the cultural heritage concept and the valuation of cultural heritage.

The use of historic environment programmes and inventories needs to have much

more impact and be included in social planning. Knowledge development within historic environment work has often been undertaken according to the historic environment field's expressed needs. In order to have the best effect in terms of social planning, a dialogue is needed about the shape, content and focus of knowledge development. Collaboration with the different actors and stakeholders engaged in social planning, and where the historic environment field's knowledge and expertise can be fully exploited, is therefore of considerable importance. Statistical methods and comparisons also need to be developed, where the actual situations of the historic environments can be put into their proper social contexts.

New historic environment tools that represent new views of the cultural heritage

Research and knowledge development relating to selection and valuation is also necessary and can be undertaken by means of in-depth studies of authenticity, reconstructions and restoration ideologies. An examination of concepts and analyses of attitudes and preservation ideologies must be prioritised, although this needs to take place in an new-oriented way where inter-culturality and, for example, identity and public health are new aspects to be included and taken into account.

Parallel with several years of interdisciplinary R&D projects, more focused short-term development projects are also needed. Here methodology development and the results from larger projects can be tested, implemented and applied.

When it comes to climate change, new questions arise as to how this will affect historic environments. Changes in temperature and humidity have an adverse affect on degradation mechanisms. For example, older timber constructions might require new management and preservation methods that are adapted to these new conditions. New questions about past climate changes can also be posed with regard to prehistoric material and provide answers as to how earlier societies adapted to changes in the climate.

An urgent task in terms of historic environment work is the monitoring and evaluation of the efforts that have been made and their effects. Current work and

studies in connection with the Environmental Objectives are expected to result in new knowledge requirements relating to documentation and follow-up. Another growing field concerns consequence analyses of different measures that affect historic environments, which means that research and development of methods and interpretations of the work undertaken will also be necessary. Historic environment work's control measures and tools will also need to be analysed and developed in relation to new historic environment work. International exchanges of knowledge, expertise and comparisons are also of great importance in this context.

The ideology and practice of historic environment work

Historic environment work is in a constant state of development when it comes to new assignments and changes in society. Research and development work within the historic environment field also contributes to new emphases in historic environment issues. This is why there is such a great need for knowledge and research about how all-embracing questions of ideology and values should be included in these processes and how it ought to be applied in terms of practical work and case management. The links between research results on method development and the actual effects on historic environment work as a whole need to be made clearer; likewise the realisation that research doesn't always have an immediate effect.

The need for knowledge has arisen as a result of the cultural heritage field's wider remit within a variety of social areas. The international field is of considerable importance, for example. Continued knowledge development, such as through comparative studies between different countries, is necessary on the World Heritage Convention's effects and consequences for populations and local environments. The new research field of anthropology and cultural heritage also needs to develop knowledge related to cultural encounters between an official international culture and a local culture. Cultural heritage, human rights, combating poverty and participation are all fields where knowledge development and research need to be collaboratively developed.

5.

Ways in which collaboration and development can be improved

At the same time as society develops, new, and often complex, needs for knowledge arise. In order to meet the knowledge requirements facing the historic environment field – as has been outlined in Chapter 4 of this report – and thereby promote social development, cross-sector collaborations between a variety of actors and stakeholders are necessary.

Collaborations for good living environments and sustainable development

Cross-sector collaborations make it possible to gain an overview, which in turn helps to drive the development forward. The historic environment field contributes to a sustainable society and good living environments by providing society with humanistic and historical perspectives. Knowledge development and research can be facilitated by means of cross-sector collaborations, which mean that both motivation and creativity are strengthened. Such development can also lead to mutual interactions between society and academia and the fostering of good inter-sector contacts. For the historic environment field, which is based on non-profit involvement and interest, collaborations with non-profit and other cultural heritage, organisations e.g. NGO:s, are of considerable importance. An increased individualisation and a diminished interest

in traditional club activities are challenges that the historic environment sector will have to face. The development of new ways of cooperative working and a more tolerant attitude to collaboration work are therefore essential.

Collaborations create synergy effects

Collaboration is a way of reaching results that individual actors, stakeholders or sectors would not be able to achieve on their own. Capacity increases at different levels when every actor or stakeholder contributes with skills, experience and finance. The assets accrued in such collaborations stimulate creativity and give rise to new ideas and results that in turn create synergy effects. The participating actors and stakeholders not only gain access to new ideas and new expertise, but also to new networks and target groups. Similarly, financial assets increase when resources are pooled.

Interactions between academia and society are important if society's development needs are to be met and research is to benefit society. Applied research and development make use of impressions and formulate questions on the basis of the claims that society makes, and puts considerable emphasis on making the results available to a diverse recipient group. Developed ways of collaboration between research and practice, with cross-sector contacts, are therefore a prerequisite if a needs-oriented research and development is to be both harnessed and undertaken. In a long-term perspective, good contacts lead to an essential and necessary interaction between academia and society as a whole, which results in an increased use of research results.

Prerequisites for functional collaborations

Collaborations have every chance of success if they are inclusive and long-term, which is why they need to be constructed on the basis of mutual needs and a common driving force. But if they are to be successful, collaborations need to be of the correct type. Organisation and administration do not have any value in themselves, but are rather tools that can be used to create a stable and functional collaboration.

If the practical arrangements fill the required function and work well, the actors and stakeholders have the necessary space in which to focus on creativity and development. Responsibility for the organisation, leadership and management of the collaboration should therefore not be in the hands of one individual organisation, actor or stakeholder, but should be shared by all those taking part in the work.

Collaboration development and establishment

In the construction phase the potential collaborative actors and stakeholders are identified and contacted to explore whether they are willing and able to take part in the envisaged collaboration. Together they then define the areas of action and the conditions under which they will collaborate. The establishment of a good and functional collaborative environment is essential if an in-depth, collective collaboration is to provide results. A secure collaborative climate is important if new ideas and creativity are to be developed.

A good collaboration is dependent on the involvement and motivation of the participating organisations' management and staff. The collaboration must be regarded as worthwhile and the management must give their staff the mandate to collaborate. In addition, clear management systems with a strategy, tangible resources, follow-up goals and clear evaluation methods are essential if the management is to create good conditions necessary for the collaboration.

Organisational ways of collaborating

The type of collaboration depends on the nature and character of the required knowledge and development. If the collaboration is to support the expected development, the type of collaboration selected will need to match the specific needs of the development field in question. In this section we have listed and outlined the more usual types of collaboration in order to provide a working guide and an overview of the different types of collaboration available.

Ways of establishing collaborations

We regard the following types of organisational collaborations as being relevant for the development of the collaborative areas identified in Chapter 1 of this report. This assessment is based on the capacity of different types of collaborations to satisfy and meet the prerequisites of particular development needs, i.e. the possibilities for cross-sector collaborations, the inclusion of non-profit or voluntary organisations and the interplay between practice and research.

Networks are held together by voluntary relations. The basic principle for any network is its dynamic nature, where new relations can be added and previous relations be discontinued without the network being affected. The common link is the need for information, experience and knowledge exchanges, although the network also depends on the participating actors and stakeholders being active and motivated and can devote time and resources to the development of the network. The common need, the unifying link in the network, can change over the course of time, which can mean that interest in participating can diminish. Organised networks can also be managed by a coordinator, who has a specific responsibility for administrative affairs and ensuring that the network remains active. Networks can also be a good complement to partnership formations. In this respect network contacts are created and fostered that can eventually lead to actors and stakeholders identifying common needs and deciding to form partnerships.

Partnerships are organised collaborations where different actors and stakeholders work together to develop or solve complex problems which would have been difficult for any one individual actor or stakeholder to solve on their own. Together the actors and stakeholders involved define the task and arrive at some kind of agreement as to what the partnership will involve. In general this agreement is voluntary in nature, although the actors and stakeholders involved in a partnership should be confident that they are able to work with other actors and stakeholders. The actual

partners involved usually constitute the driving force, although the partnership can be administered by a coordinator. Partnership differs from project work in that the partnership actually owns the work undertaken, all the partners have a joint and equal responsibility and an agreement regulates the activity. In a project, the project group reports to the employer or project initiator and is governed by a specific project plan.

Triple Helix is a collaborative model in which academia, industry and the public sector are included in a three-party system. Within the innovation system the collaboration is regarded by the partners as way of ensuring sustainable development and competitiveness. The model aims towards promoting need-motivated research and development. Combining resources and defining joint needs leads to the generation of something that the participating partners would not have been able to achieve on their own.

Meeting places are collaborative platforms that are based on the need for skills development. Public actors and stakeholders, industry and academia are gathered together in a tangible space where cross-border meetings can take place.

Clearing House is the name given to a virtual or physical place for the exchange and dissemination of information and knowledge within a particular knowledge domain or field.

Sector collaborations involve the cooperation of public actors and stakeholders (government agencies/sector agencies) within different sectors with the aim of dealing with complex problems from a holistic perspective. Based on an overarching perspective and equal knowledge base, conflicts of interest can thereby be dealt with. The collaboration is regulated by means of agreements.

Other types of collaboration

The following organisational types of collaboration have also been charted and taken into consideration, but have been judged to be of less relevance for the establishment of the proposed collaborative environments. They may be of interest for the historic environment field's collaboration in other contexts, however.

Public-private partnerships allude to there being a mutual interest and benefit between two or several parties, of which at least one is public and one private, in a long-term collaboration the result of which contributes to public services. Public-private partnerships have been created as a result of restrictions in public finances and citizens' demands for efficiency. Through such partnerships the public sector gains access to new skills and better economic resources. Initiatives can thus be acted upon much more rapidly, while new ideas and ways of working contribute to finding solutions for complicated services at the same time as economic prerequisites are improved. Partnerships can therefore undertake projects that the public sector alone would not have been able to carry out. The disadvantages of a public-private partnership are mainly that the influence capacity of citizens is in danger of being reduced in that transparency is also diminished.

Cluster: a geographical grouping of companies within a specific field and that together, by means of collaboration and competition, stimulate development and growth. Besides companies, cluster formations also include those actors and stakeholders that companies have some kind of contact with, e.g. customers, competitors and even public actors and stakeholders.

Interdisciplinary Education Centres are used by universities and university colleges to promote and foster collaborations with external actors and stakeholders and thereby develop long-term contacts and include different subjects and research disciplines in a specific theme. In this way the relevant research can be made available to society as a whole.

Skills Centre: a type of organisation in which long-term research collaborations between scholars from different disciplines and company networks can be created and developed. Other organisations can sometimes be included in the collaborations as well.

Research School: a research unit composed of a large number of postgraduates and doctoral candidates. A research school can involve one or several seats of learning, either nationally or internationally. Three types of research school are in operation; government-organised national research schools, externally financed research schools and research schools established by universities and university colleges. Research schools usually collaborate with other actors and stakeholders.

Idea arenas gather people together so that they can think and reflect together. Knowledge exchanges lead to increased understanding about different contexts and the development of holistic perspectives. The basic idea is that the people gathered work on a problem together and find a solution. Idea arenas are a way of anchoring ideas and can also be a way of supporting a project group or such like.

Consortium: an association of companies or individuals that as a rule look towards carrying out a business project that needs a lot of capital and/or is particularly risky. A consortium is often of a temporary nature and is dissolved after a certain period of time, or when the business project in question has been completed. It is a common phenomenon in the building industry, e.g. to undertake large building or structural projects or to organise the issue of shares or bonds on the financial markets.

Think tank: a group or institute that develops new long-term ideas and takes part in public debates with the aim of influencing political opinion by pooling and disseminating information, knowledge and views. Dissemination occurs through the publication of journals and books and participation in debates. A think tank can also undertake research. It is common for a think tank to be connected to an interest group or political standpoint.

Institute: a state-owned, private or international establishment for the purpose of research or education within a specific field. Research institutes are organisations in which the main task is to undertake research, usually within a limited field. The research undertaken can either be basic research or applied research. Institutes are usually established by university colleges or government agencies for specific purposes and within a certain field or in new fields where research has not yet been established. Institutes are also used for commissioned research work and applied research undertaken in conjunction with trade and industry.

Guest (or Adjunct) Professors are academically and scientifically qualified specialists or experts who have been invited to by a university to undertake 20 percent of their work at the university in question for a limited time period while they continue to work (outside the university) for their main employer. The university thereby gains access to specialised skills at the same time as contacts are created to activities outside the university. Guest (or Adjunct) Professors are thus seen as key players in collaboration work.

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Appendix 1.
Potential collaborative actors and stakeholders

1. Creative communication of knowledge and research

- Institutions and departments within the historic environment field at universities and university colleges
- Institutions and departments in other related areas at universities and university colleges (environment, social structures, communication, etc)
- Scientific academies, councils and foundations
- Sector agencies in cultural and related fields
- National museums
- County Administrative Board and regional bodies engaged with historic environments and related areas
- Regional museums
- Local government authority cultural, environmental and building committees
- Building sector trade associations
- Experience industry trade associations
- Media and communication-related trade associations
- Organisations and companies responsible for the management of historic environments and/or the cultural heritage
- Centres, organisations, associations and companies that are in some way engaged with issues that concern groups or individuals, e.g. ethnicity, social classes, gender, sexual orientation, disabilities, etc
- Swedish and international voluntary and non-profit organisations
- Nordic cultural heritage agencies and central museums
- International research and development organisations/cultural heritage centres and related areas

2. Improved education and in-service training

- Cultural heritage institutions and departments at universities and university colleges
- Heritage related institutions and departments at universities and university colleges
- Different relevant professional training programmes
- Nine year compulsory schools and upper secondary schools
- Government agencies concerned with the environment, nature conservation, social structures and culture
- National museums
- County Administrative Boards and regional bodies concerned with historic environments and related areas
- Local government authority cultural, environmental and building committees
- Regional museums
- Building sector trade associations and other relevant areas
- Organisations and companies responsible for the management of historic environments and/or the cultural heritage
- Swedish and international voluntary and non-profit organisations
- International organisations/ cultural heritage centres and associated areas
- International (and EU) intermediate or supranational organisations with responsibility for the cultural heritage.

3. Development of the values and attractiveness of places and landscapes

- Cultural heritage institutions and departments at universities and university colleges
- Institutions and departments in areas concerned with industrial development, the tourist industry, communication technology, democracy, participation and diversity at universities and university colleges
- Scientific academies, councils and foundations
- Sector agencies within the cultural, industrial, social structure, public health and social fields
- National museums
- County Administrative Boards and regional bodies concerned with historic environments and related areas
- Regional museums
- Local government authority management committees responsible for industry and employment, the environment, social structures and culture
- Experience industry trade associations
- Organisations and companies responsible for the management of historic environments and/or the cultural heritage
- Swedish and international voluntary and non-profit organisations
- Centres, organisations, associations and companies that are in some way engaged with issues that concern groups or individuals, e.g. ethnicity, social classes, gender, sexual orientation, disabilities, etc
- International organisations/cultural heritage centres and associated areas
- International (and EU) intermediate or supranational organisations with responsibility for the cultural heritage.

4. Active management for sustainable development

- Cultural heritage institutions and departments at universities and university colleges
- Institutions and departments in relevant areas at universities and university colleges (the environment, climate, architecture, building methods, agricultural industries, energy)
- Scientific academies, councils and foundations
- Sector agencies responsible for the environment, climate, social structures, agricultural and energy issues
- National museums and archives
- County Administrative Boards and regional bodies concerned with historic environments and related areas
- Regional museums
- Local government authority management committees responsible for culture, the environment and construction/planning
- Construction and environment sector trade organisations
- Organisations and companies responsible for the management of historic environments and/or the cultural heritage
- Swedish and international voluntary and non-profit organisations
- International organisations/ cultural heritage centres and associated areas, e.g. sustainable development and climate
- International (and EU) intermediate or supranational organisations with responsibility for the cultural heritage.

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