

Utskrift 8



Nya sätt att se på
och tolka landskap.
Dejarp på Bjäre-
halvön vid olika
tidpunkter med
HLC – Historic
Landscape
Characterization –
och genom
kameran.
Se artikel sid 6!



KULTURMILJÖ HALLAND

UTSKRIFT ges ut av Stiftelsen Hallands läns museer, Kulturmiljö Halland.

Detta är nr 8 i en löpande serie.

Postadress Kulturmiljö Halland, Bastionsgatan 3, 302 43 Halmstad

Telefon 035-19 26 00 Fax 035-19 26 26 e-post kansli@kulturmiljohalland.se

Redaktör Erik Rosengren

Engelsk språkgranskning Alan Crozier

Grafisk formgivning och omslag Hans Helander

Tryck Fälth & Hässler, Värnamo, oktober 2006

© 2006 Kulturmiljö Halland och respektive författare.

Författarna ansvarar själva för artiklarnas innehåll.

ISSN 1102-7290

4	Redaktionellt <i>Erik Rosengren</i>
6	Landscape as Heritage; The Bjäre peninsula <i>Jenny Nord</i>
28	Mannen som hade fel men gjorde rätt <i>Tore Artelius</i>
48	Neolitikum i Halland – en forskningsöversikt <i>Magnus Svensson</i>
96	Neolitiskt gravskick med exempel från Halland <i>Magnus Svensson</i>
130	Lugnarhögen – en grav med dubbel historia <i>Per Wranning</i>
172	Vem ligger begravd i stensättningen vid Nyarpssjön? <i>Christina Toreld</i>
182	Järnåldersdösar i Finnveden <i>Lennart Carlie</i>

Jenny Nord is a doctoral student at the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Lund University.

Abstract

This article discusses landscape as cultural heritage from an archaeological point of view, attempting to avoid the common archaeological “point” methodology and instead to look at larger units and connections in the landscape. Many of the ideas and discussions ventilated here are based on the experiences of an EU project, European Pathways to Cultural Landscapes, which was concluded in 2003; the area studied in my doctoral dissertation was one of the participating areas.

Finally, the article refers to two national studies of the significance of the cultural heritage in today’s society, and I also consider some ideas about the European Landscape Convention and its possible future influence on the management of landscape.

Landscape as Heritage; The Bjäre peninsula

Introduction

IT IS IN OUR NEED and use of the landscape, as well as within the landscape itself, that our attitudes towards it are shaped. It is not strange that a hunter-gatherer living 8,000 years ago had a different perception of his landscape than a farmer in the Bronze Age had, or even a modern city dweller, since their needs and methods of moving through it, and their ways of using it are completely different. The concept of “landscape” that we know today was not known during prehistoric times, as it became common only after man had “alienated” himself from it; that is to say, since urbanisation took place (see Sjöberg 1999).

“Landscape” is a problematic word and concept since it has different meanings and backgrounds in different languages (Scazzosi 2004). I believe the European Landscape Conventions definition works well and is useful (Convention no. 176 at <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/CadreListeTraites.htm>): “*Landscape*” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

This definition is just as fine as the one by Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), who defined landscape as “the totality of all aspects of a region, as perceived by man”. This 200-year-old definition describes landscape as the sum of all aspects, natural, cultural, geographic, geologic, biologic, artistic, whatever one can think of, and it also stresses the human perception as a defining element of the landscape (Humboldt 1845, Bosinski 1985, Ermisher 2003).



Fig 1. From The Bjäre Peninsula. Photo by Jenny Nord

When I started to work on my Ph.D. in Prehistoric Archaeology at Lund University in late 2002 I was simultaneously finishing a three-year European Union project, “European Pathways to Cultural Landscapes” (EPCL), in which I was working as project leader for one of the twelve national projects, the Bjäre peninsula in north-western Skåne. The EPCL was clearly focused on the views of landscape as it is defined in the Landscape Convention and with the view of landscape as heritage and as a living artefact, constantly changing. For me as an archaeologist educated with the view that heritage consists of dots in the landscape, it was a relief to explore more holistic approaches. Since the early 1990s I have been interested in the Bjäre peninsula and its abundance of remains from the Bronze Age. My focus has slowly turned from seeing and treating the prehistoric sites as isolated dots in the landscape to how, in different times, they *were* and *are* connected with the surrounding landscape and the minds of people, physically, socially and mentally. It is easy to forget that the Bronze Age heritage was not only important in the Bronze Age, but also formed a part of the Iron Age and medieval landscapes, as well as that of the present

day, but its role has of course changed over time. Working with the EPCL project, I had a much-needed opportunity to increase my understanding of the complexity as well as the possibilities that lie in using the concept of landscape as heritage.

In this paper I will explore landscape and heritage from an archaeological point of view. I will present some of my own work and thoughts, but first I will briefly look at the history of “landscape” within archaeology and management in Sweden. I will end the paper by referring to two reviews of heritage in today’s society, and discussing some thoughts about the Landscape Convention and its possible future impact on the landscape.

Landscape and archaeology in Sweden

The office of the Custodian of National Antiquities in Sweden was established in 1630, but the first law protecting heritage dates from 1666. It is still one of the oldest of its kind. The law was clearly coloured by the wish of the Swedish kingdom to give the appearance of a great historic background. It was stated in the law that it was forbidden to damage castles, churches, runestones, graves and other prehistoric sites (Ståhle 1960). But of course concepts like “context” and “landscape” were hardly invented at the time. The impact of the law was in reality not very large and it was heavily dependent on local individuals with strong interest and enthusiasm. The full text of the law can be read at: <http://www.ukforsk.se/nya/lag1666.pdf>.

In 1753 the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities was founded, with responsibility for the management of ancient monuments, but even so, this did not improve the impact of the law very much. It is interesting to see how the situation during the nineteenth century was in fact a kind of collision between progress and regression. The idea of progress was strong as industries emerged everywhere and all agricultural land was reorganised to be more productive, but at the same time historical romanticism became important. So, at the same time as prehistoric monuments were being destroyed to make space for more farmland, they also became important symbols for the historical romanticism issue, which became obvious in the research carried out at the universities and in art where they emerged as motifs in paintings. Travel also became easier during this period through the emergence of the railway and improved roads, which allowed easier access to and improved knowledge of many places with archaeological sites (Gustavsson 2003).

In the 1920s the organisation protecting and managing the cultural heritage changed and improved, and in 1938 the National Heritage Board, formally took over the responsibility.

From 1937 the heritage sites were to be marked out on the economic map, which of course required further and improved field surveys, and as a secondary result the knowledge of heritage became more spread. A new law on the cultural heritage came into force in 1942, but like the earlier one it was still focused on sites and objects. Landscapes and contexts were still not an issue. Only in the 1960s were the first signs of a broader way of thinking seen, which first appeared in the documentation work where whole areas were now to be recorded, and not only objects. Later, towards the end of the 1960s, the first tendencies to this thinking could be seen even in preservation issues (Stjernquist et al. 1993). A step in the same direction could also be seen in the revised survey by the National Boards record of sites and monuments. This was performed in the late 80s and early 90s and aimed to consider areas and not only sites. This was partly a result of the new Cultural Heritage Act of 1988, which definitely takes a step towards contexts and areas. The most obvious change in the new survey is that areas with prehistoric field systems and medieval village "tofts" now are included (Roos 1988), but still these areas are more or less looked upon as extensive dots or sites; "landscape" is still not really an issue.

In archaeological research a rather different development can be seen. At the very beginning the focus was on typological questions and cultural history, but recently, in modern and post-modern archaeology "landscape" has become an issue in itself. In the processual (modern) archaeology of the 1960s onwards landscape archaeology mainly considered landscape as the environmental background in which prehistoric people lived. Long-term perspectives and the use of natural sciences are important themes. The Ystad Project in southern Skåne is one of the best-known examples (Berglund et al. 1991). Recently, however, from the 1990s onwards, the post-processual (post-modern) approaches have given landscape a more active role, for example, in phenomenological views that have focused on the human experiences of moving in the landscape as well as on social and mental aspects of the landscape. This more social view of the landscape has become very popular, and inspiration has been found in the works of mainly English archaeologists (for example Bradley 1993, 2000, Tilley 1993, 1994, Thomas 1999). Doing landscape archaeology in this sense means trying to get into the minds of bygone people living in different circumstances of which we unfortunately only have very few glimpses, using concepts they were never aware of, and this of course is very challenging. The rather strict division that has existed between the processual and the post-processual approaches in Swedish (landscape) archaeology has been limiting and somewhat problematic. This division has unfortunately strengthened the unspoken division of interpretations

of "secular" and "sacred" within the landscape, with the secular "belonging to" processual archaeology and the sacred to post-processual, but now this strict division seems to have been relaxed (Gröhn 2004:139ff).

Landscape and management in Sweden

The management of landscapes in Sweden has traditionally been dealt with mainly by nature management organisations and less by cultural heritage management organisations. The focuses of these organisations are slightly different; nature organisations mainly focus on biodiversity while culture organisations above all look at areas well-preserved from specific times and do not generally see (cultural) diversity *in the same place* as having value. The European landscape of today is by definition a cultural landscape; there are no natural landscapes left, that is to say, landscapes that have not been influenced or impacted upon by man. Therefore it ought not to be so strange to have greater cooperation between nature and culture management organisations as they essentially work with different aspects of the same thing. The problem is widely acknowledged, and the Swedish National Heritage Board agrees that they need to find ways of collaborating (see www.raa.se/nhb/society.asp). Yet still it seems difficult to achieve this in reality, even though most organisations dealing with landscape planning and management nowadays speak of combining nature and culture in their work.

Tools that are widely used in Swedish landscape management nowadays are environmental impact assessments and municipal programmes that consider the natural and cultural environments. The natural environmental programmes pinpoint areas that are especially important when it comes to flora and fauna, while the cultural environmental programmes consider historical and archaeological aspects in the landscape and are most commonly carried out by cultural geographers. Through map studies the history of the landscape is explored together with traces that still can be seen today and areas of special interest are identified (see fig. 6), but of course the chosen areas to some extent mirror the personal interest of the cultural geographer(s) responsible for the programme. Looking at the different areas picked out in Bjäre in the cultural environment programme, the similarity to the areas of the nature environmental program is striking. Many of the areas have been chosen due to special nature which has a cultural background, for example, heath land, grazing land and old meadows. Other instruments in landscape management are the national interest areas that focus on different themes, such as cultural heritage, natural heritage, outdoor life etc.

The Bjäre Project within the European Pathways to Cultural Landscapes (EPCL)

The Bjäre peninsula is located in the north-west of Skåne, the southernmost part of Sweden. It is well-known among archaeologists for its abundance of prehistoric sites from the Bronze Age, mainly consisting of graves and cup-marks. The peninsula is also well known for its small-scale agricultural landscape, its early fresh potatoes; the island of Hallands Väderö, as a place for summer recreation; golf courses and of course, the tunnel through the Halland ridge, "Hallandsåsen". In the last ten years or so there have been frequent arguments about the use and management of the landscape on the peninsula, where culture, nature, recreation, development and farming have been on different sides in the discussions.

During the years 1997–1999 the local non-profit organisation *Föreningen Bronstid* in Bjäre was leading partner in an EU-funded project, "European Cultural Pathways" (ECP, see www.bronzeage.net). Five countries participated: Denmark, Norway, Germany, Estonia and Sweden. The overall aim of the project was to promote the Bronze Age heritage in different areas, which was mainly done through the creation of pathways and folders. Additional activities included promoting research and documentations. ECP was considered very successful, and at the final seminar a network was founded in order to promote future trans-national cooperation projects. When the Culture 2000 programme was launched, the network applied for funding for the project "European Pathways to Cultural Landscapes" (EPCL). This was granted and the project started in 2001. The EPCL project consisted of 12 partners from 10 different countries (see www.pcl-eu.se) and received funding for three years.

The main goal of the EPCL network was to explore the cultural landscapes in different European regions from a landscape-archaeology point of view – not just looking at high-status sites and monuments as is the traditional approach. The three shared aims that were focused on were: research, communication and management, which were approached differently by the different national projects. Again, Bjäre was one of the partners in this project and the team involved the cooperation of different interest organisations and institutes, which proved to be a very successful combination. Partners in the Bjäre project were: *Föreningen Bronstid*, Bjäre, the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History at Lund University, the Department of Crop Science at the Agricultural University (SLU) in Alnarp, The Regional Museum in Kristianstad, Malmö Heritage and the local Nature Protection Society joined the team as the project became established. A new but important aim of the Bjäre project was to combine nature and culture in the search for more holistic approaches to cultural landscapes.

The EPCL project was divided into 13 parts: 12 national projects and the common project. The common project aimed to find a common strategy towards "landscape" as well as common outputs: folders, a common website (www.pcl-eu.de) and a book (EPCL 2003) while the national projects were independent and responded mainly to national, regional or institutional goals. Quite often they were parts of larger, already ongoing projects, such as the nationwide *Historic Landscape Characterisation* (HLC) work in England, which was an inspiration for many participants in the project (see Fairclough et al. 1999, Clark et al. 2004). As the project took shape, the work with the Landscape Convention was in full progress, and this has of course coloured and inspired the EPCL project, which is obvious when you look at statements in the common philosophy of the project (Fairclough & Nord Paulsson 2002, or see www.pcl-eu.se):

- A focus on present-day, not past, landscape (as opposed to other types of landscape-based archaeological work where the focus is on the former landscape).
 - An emphasis on time rather than space as the principal attribute of cultural landscape, and on ways of capturing this within spatial computer systems.
 - Reflecting the dynamic rather than static character of the landscape: the "living landscape" concept, a recognition and acceptance (or celebration) of change.
 - Interest in pattern and process more than merely sites or monuments.
 - Recording perception (leaning on the Convention's phrase "... as perceived by people ...") and recognising that interpretation, not record, ideas, not facts, comprise landscape, which is seen as an idea, not a thing.
 - Treating the work as a process, with provisional rather than definitive results, provoking as many questions as answers: all historic landscape characterisation is provisional.
- For the work in Bjäre there were two questions in particular that I was interested in and wanted to pursue further:
- How to combine "dots" and "polygons"? This is more a philosophical question than a technical issue, though. The background is of course the traditional dot-thinking in archaeology which needs to be reshaped into a more contextual approach *in practice* and not only in theory.
 - How to combine nature and culture in both research and management? Sometimes it is impossible to distinguish one from the other; for example, have traditional coastal grazing-lands or heath lands on higher grounds a natural or cultural value, in which sense should they be characterised? Even when it comes to traditional archaeological sites like Bronze Age mounds, the same question can be asked.

The vegetation on these often tends to be that of ancient traditional managed grass-land, which might even to a certain extent originate from the time when the mounds were erected (Nord & Bradshaw 2003, Gustafsson 1998). The botanical interest at heritage sites and especially on burial mounds has been pointed out elsewhere, for example in Denmark, where the rich and varied vegetation at these sites has been noted (Ravnsted-Larsen 1983). Another area of interest is pollen analyses which at Bjäre have been performed with material from a bog and from samples of buried soils underneath burial mounds (Nord & Bradshaw 2003, Bradshaw & Hannon personal communication). In this paper I will not explore these fields in much detail; instead I will focus on the attempts made to conduct a Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

One approach that has been employed in the Bjäre project to explore the first question about archaeology in its landscape context is that of Historic Landscape Characterisation. The main objectives of the English HLC cover the following areas (Fairclough & Nord Paulsson 2002, Clark 2004).

- *Understanding*: summarising current knowledge about the historic dimension of the present-day landscape.
- *Public awareness*: new ways of involving the public.
- *Archaeology*: helping to direct future research.
- *Land-use planning*: providing information for controlling developments and managing landscape change
- *Agricultural and land management*: providing advice on priorities for conservation and archaeological expenditure to achieve sustainable land use.

The work with HLC of course varied a lot amongst the different national partners, and in reality it became a way of thinking more than producing actual results. In Sweden the concept of Historic Landscape Characterisation was still rather new, and therefore the English methodology of *understanding* was initially tried out in the Bjäre context, which quite soon proved to be unsuitable for this landscape type, so the method needed to be adapted.

The HLC work undertaken within the Bjäre project thus came to be mainly a methodological search for a method of performing the actual characterisation in Swedish circumstances. Since this view starts with today's landscape, as opposed to other types of landscape-based archaeological work, it really was a new way of

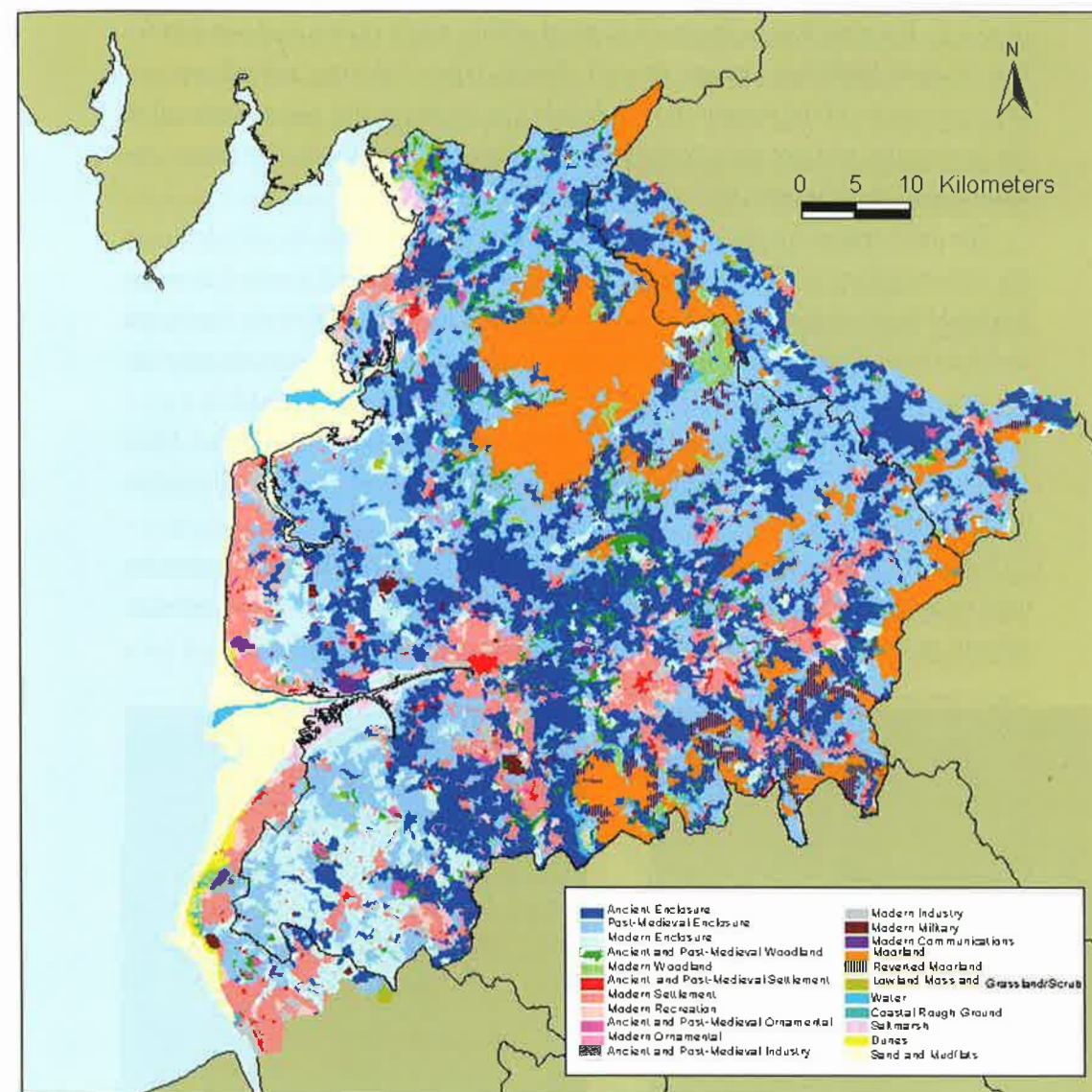


Fig. 2. An HLC map of Lancashire in northern England, showing the broad categories of landscape character types. The landscape has been characterised and mapped according to when the main parts of the visible features in the landscapes were created. The map and GIS from which it was drawn was created by Joy Ede and John Darlington for Lancashire County Council and English Heritage.

thinking. The goal was to create HLC maps within a GIS system that would take into account landscape change, time of change, type of change, and of course a characterisation of the present-day landscape. Furthermore, this was to cover all of the landscapes and not only certain selected areas as the culture and nature environmental programmes, for example, do.

The main reason for the difficulties in applying the English methodology lies in the different histories the landscapes in (southern) Sweden and England have. In England it is possible to use features and forms of enclosures to divide the landscape and determine phases of activity. In Sweden, at least in the southern parts, the agrarian reforms of the nineteenth century totally re-organised the farming land and erased earlier enclosures. Therefore the somewhat morphologically based English HLC methodology that uses shapes and forms in today's landscape tended to be rather limited here.

Figure 3 shows a characterisation of a sample area in Bjäre where the *shapes* are used to determine the phase of main activity. Here it is obvious that the agrarian reforms in the nineteenth century are the dominating landscape character.



Fig. 3. Historic Landscape Characterisation of a small sample area (Dejarp) in Bjäre where the landscape shapes and forms are used to determine the phase of main activity; the light blue colour corresponds to changes made in connection with the shifts and the dark blue corresponds to changes made before the shifts.



Fig. 4. Historic Landscape Characterisation of the same sample area as Fig. 3 (Dejarp), where land use is used to determine the phases of activity. As in Fig. 3, the light blue colour corresponds to changes made in connection with the shifts and the dark blue corresponds to changes made before the shifts.

To reach beyond the agrarian reforms in the nineteenth century, other sources of information needed to be used, and one which proved to be useful was vegetation. Vegetation responds quickly to changes in land use, a fact that can be exploited in this case. The aim has been to distinguish areas with land use that predate the agrarian reforms. These surveys have been made by Professor Mats Gustafsson at SLU, Alnarp (Gustafsson 2003). Another very useful source has been provided by the historic maps and their descriptions, mainly from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which are made in connection with the agricultural reforms. Within the EPCL project the historical geographer Calle Sanglert has been interpreting these.

It is striking how the two sets of information give different interpretations of the historic character of the landscape. If you look at the land use (Fig. 4) you will find that the old infields (the dark blue area to the south) are still used as arable land, while the former outland area (the dark blue area to the north) is still used mainly as grassland. The areas coloured light blue in Fig. 4 correspond to the areas with the shortest continuity according to the current land use, but Fig. 3 shows that the same area has the longest continuity looking at shapes. The reason for this situation is

found in the existence of ancient field systems that are clearly visible in the current younger forest; as inland fields they were abandoned during the Middle Ages, to be used as grazing land that became forested. Today there is no more grazing in this area, only a deciduous forest without undergrowth.

I believe these maps show quite well the difficulties of making a characterisation in south Sweden. One has to combine the two sets of information, shapes and land use. It is also necessary to decide to what extent to use the information that is provided by the vegetation: for example, if you want to be strict you will have to let the species decide what is ancient and what is new. If you are



Fig. 5. The land use of today in the same area as in Figs. 3 and 4. Yellow corresponds to arable fields, brown to fields with small pockets of forest, green to forest and striped green to forest with traces of ancient fields. The red spot corresponds to a medieval toft.

just interested in the broader picture of land use, such as grassland, arable fields and so on, you do not need to dwell on species. It is also a matter of scale; in a larger scale a broader picture of land use might be more of value, while on a detailed scale the information provided by species could be very important. Another aspect that became apparent working with the Bjäre HLC is that the areas that used to be infields before the agrarian reforms and the areas that used to be outland (mainly common grazing land) needed to be separated from each other in the classification work because of their different histories. The two main aspects that are used in the classification are; shape and land use. Thus, the shape and land use of the landscape today are contrasted with that from around 1800, just before the agrarian reforms took place and the gradient of the changes according to shape and land use are classified.

The first results of the Bjäre HLC are very new and still in progress, since work has continued beyond the end of the EPCL project. Essentially the mapping so far provides an overall picture of the character of today's landscape, revealing which areas have been changed since the agrarian reforms, and how profound these changes have been. The HLC further recognises landscape as a dynamic entity and makes these changes understandable and accessible even for non-experts. For landscape management it can certainly be a useful complement to existing programmes. But it is apparent that departments working with both culture and nature must co-operate in producing a useful HLC map based on Swedish conditions.

A chronological matrix

In the search for new ways to combine nature and culture and to find complementary methodologies for landscape characterisations, an experimental landscape documentation and interpretation exercise was tried out in a small area with a matrix methodology. The HLC mentioned above gives a rather generalised picture of the landscape which in some contexts is a very useful tool, but sometimes one needs a more detailed notion of the processes within the landscape. And so, in the forest of Dejarp (the same area as in figs. 3–5), where an extensive area with ancient field systems can be found, a joint strategy for landscape interpretation was developed. A field survey and documentation took place with a methodology that was contextual; a chronological matrix was developed in order to place the different features in the right order of appearance. The matrix methodology is mainly used in excavations with vertical layers, but here we tried to use it with more horizontal spatial material: the cultural landscape, including the different sources of information that can be

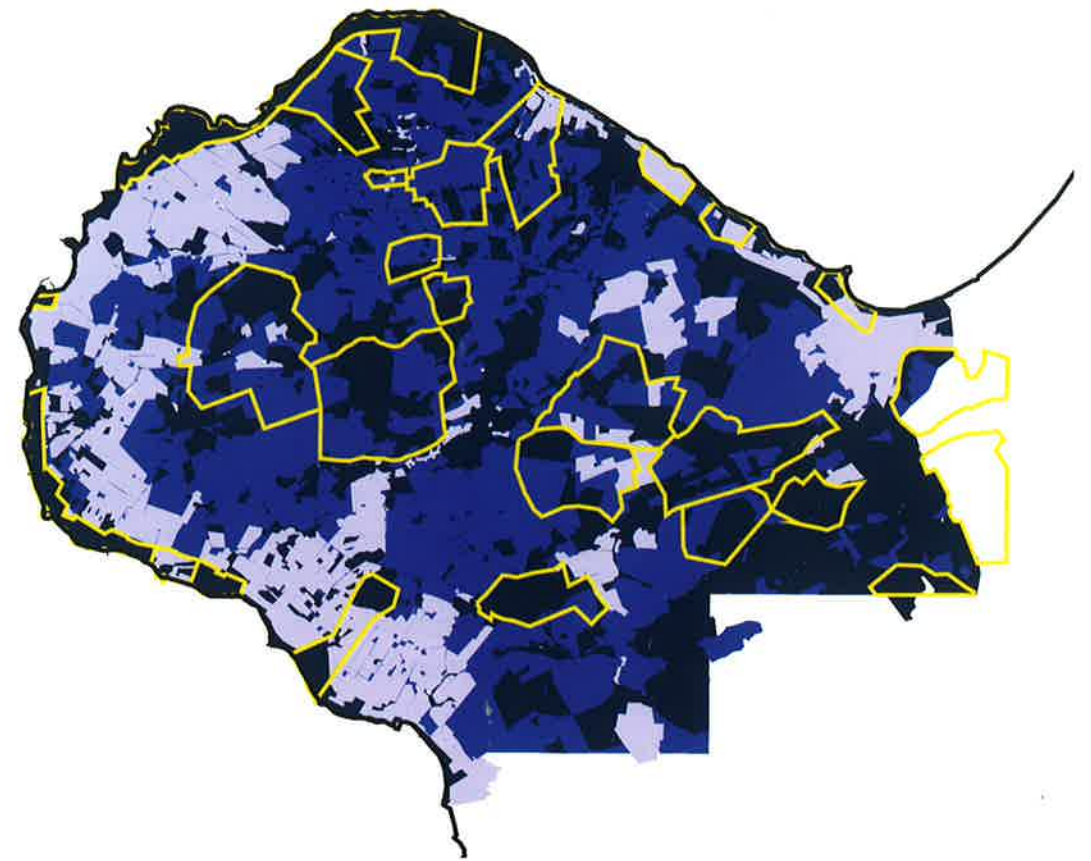


Fig. 6. A first trial version of an HLC on Bjäre. The darker the blue, the longer is the continuation of today's land use. The western part of the peninsula has so far been analysed in more detail in this respect, which is obvious from the shapes of the polygons. This is of course a general interpretation which will be revised as the landscape continues to change and as more information about the present-

day landscape is gathered. The yellow polygons correspond to the areas picked out in the cultural environmental programme. The HLC is connected to a database with various information that makes it possible to ask questions about land use, changes and age etc., which will produce different types of maps.

found in the landscape, such as vegetation, structures, land use patterns and written sources connected with the agrarian reforms during the nineteenth century.

What makes landscape interpretation complicated is the fact that the cultural landscape comprises, among other things, two very different sets of information: firstly the structures that are directly man-made (terraces, stone walls etc.), and secondly the contents that show, for example, the land use irrespective of the shapes and features that surround it, such as evidence from vegetation or micro fauna. The difficulties lie in combining these two sets of information (features and contents).

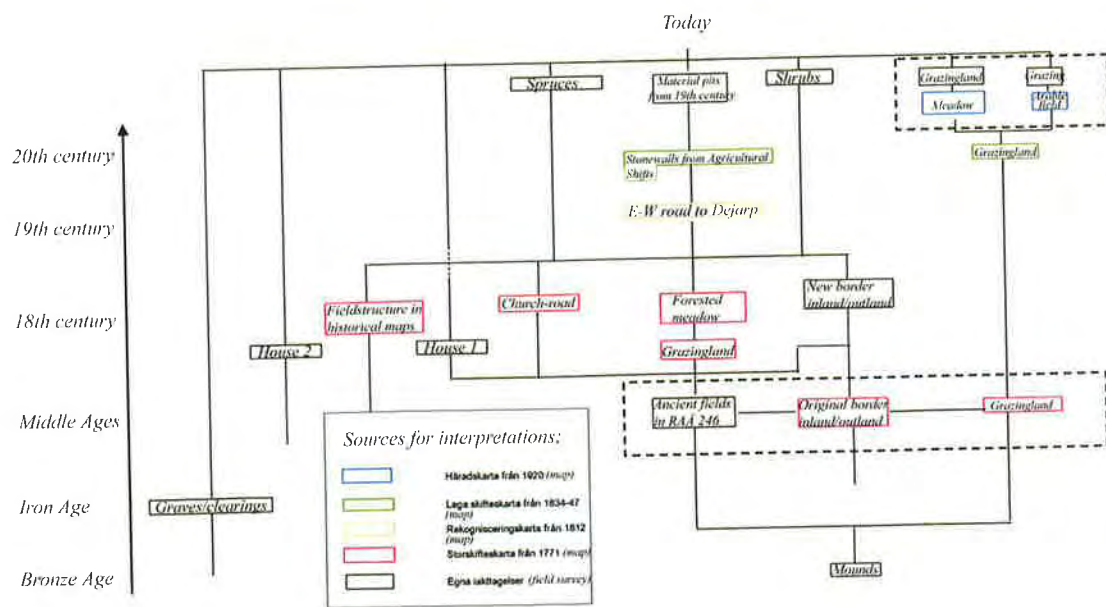


Fig. 7. A trial chronological matrix, from Ingwald & Sanglert 2003.

The methodology – so far – does not even consider the mental aspects of the landscape, which is true of the HLC as well, although this is just as important an aspect of the landscape, a recognition finally arriving even in Swedish archaeology (see for example Burström 2001, 2004).

Even so, after many discussions with considerations from our different study areas, Calle Sanglert and Johan Ingwald, both from Malmö Kulturmiljö, set out to make a field study where the vegetation results from Mats Gustavsson would be considered alongside the cultural remains. This proved to be a difficult task, but possible, and the work is still in progress (Ingwald & Sanglert 2003).

The Landscape Convention – future impact?

As I have mentioned above, the work with the Landscape Convention was in full progress when the EPCL project started, and its aims and definitions were tried out within the project in different ways. The Convention's definition of landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors" was welcomed and widely used. The concept of *action and interaction* emphasises the cultural aspect of landscape and its changes in time. The words "...as perceived by people..." mean that landscape exists only after people have imagined it, it is a mental concept.

Another important aspect of the Convention is the active role it assigns the public as regards perception and evaluation of landscape, which allows different views of landscape and puts the focus on immaterial experiences as well as on physical appearance. The view of the landscape itself has been widened to include *all* areas, not only the outstanding and exceptional ones (as in the present environmental programs). The Convention also expresses a need for better integration between different landscape interest fields, among them nature and culture, than exists today. And – very importantly as well – the landscape is acknowledged to have a social and economic important role in people's lives.

An important difference between UNESCO's convention about the World Heritage and the European Landscape Convention is that UNESCO's Convention makes a distinction between natural sites and cultural sites (see <http://whc.unesco.org>). The European Convention acknowledges that the intertwined impact of culture and nature on the landscape, which I believe is important to bear in mind in planning and management situations. Another reason why the Landscape Convention may have an impact on landscape management lies in its statement that landscape exists *everywhere* and that the management of it should be highly *democratic*. As Graham Fairclough of English Heritage puts it (Fairclough 2002):

"The Convention ... emphasises that landscape exists everywhere, not just in special places: it can be urban as well as rural, maritime as well as terrestrial, 'degraded' as well as well-preserved, everyday as well as outstanding, typical as well as special. Landscape in all its diversity contributes to the formation of local cultures and is a basic component of cultural heritage as well as collective and personal identity. The strong theme of personal involvement in landscape, which runs through the Convention, supports the view that democratic participation is essential in landscape management."

If the aims of the Landscape Convention are to be acknowledged in practice and not only in theory, it could have great impact on management issues as well as in changing attitudes. The democratic aims of the Landscape Convention are already established in Sweden through the process of public consultation in the planning arena (Ebbe Adolphsson, personal communication). But I don't believe that is the case *in reality*. When the public are invited to comment it is normally very late in the planning process and therefore not very likely that great changes will be made. This must be possible earlier in the planning process.

In landscape planning I do believe that HLC could be a useful tool. In Bjäre there have been a great deal arguments about golf courses and farming land recently, and

perhaps a landscape characterisation could help to find solutions for the best land use in accordance with historical processes, nature, culture and other aspects. At least it would provide common ground to argue on and maybe even a common language. It would also present a holistic approach to landscape change instead of treating development as isolated pockets of change that seemingly have no connections.

Cultural heritage reviews in Sweden and England

Two rather similar reviews have been made in Sweden and England during the last few years that have considered the cultural heritage and its management. Their background lies in a wish from the government as well as heritage organisations for changes and improvements in the organisations. The results are quite interesting to look at in connection with the Landscape Convention, to which they seem to connect to very well. In both reviews the opinions of people in the cultural sector, as well as politicians and the general public, have been gathered in different ways and systematised. Both reviews have also made recommendations for future work with the heritage. The English review can be found on the Internet at <http://accessibility.english-heritage.org.uk> (under the heading “policy” and “power of place”). The Swedish review can be found at www.agendakulturarv.se and visions for the future (in Swedish) at www.raa.se/myndigheten/pdf/kulturarvitiden.pdf.

The English review “Power of Place”

English Heritage was asked in February 2000 by the British government to co-ordinate an important and wide-ranging review of all policies relating to the historic environment.

The report from the review, *Power of Place*, was published in December 2000 and is supposed to reflect the widely held views of the sector as well as the population at large. Further it is thought that the review will lead to the development of a new national strategy for the historic environment.

The English sector in general welcomed the review and its revised definition: “historic environment”, which is preferred to “heritage”, but there is also some concern that a larger definition might undermine the ability to provide the necessary care and maintenance for existing “jewels”, i.e. designated sites and monuments. Some concern also exists about the implementation and implications of the new overall heritage philosophy. A broad criticism was outspoken at all levels about today’s capacity of local authorities and regulating organisations to provide timely

advice and facilitation, or to encourage wider participation. Another strong criticism concerns the government, which is said to have failed to recognise the importance of the historic environment and to provide strong leadership.

The public view was investigated through a survey of a representative sample of 3,000 individuals. Some figures from that survey show that:

- 98% think that all schoolchildren should be given the opportunity to find out about England’s historic environment
- 96% think that the historic environment is important to teach them about the past
- 88% think that it is important in creating jobs and boosting the economy
- 87% think that it is right that there should be public funding to preserve it
- 87% think that it plays an important part in the cultural life of the country
- 85% think that it is important in promoting regeneration in towns and cities
- 77% disagree that we preserve too much
- 76% think that their own lives are richer for having the opportunity to visit or see it
- 75% think that the best of our post-war buildings should be preserved, rising to 95% of the 16–24 age group

In all, the main message of the English survey is that most people place a high value on the historic environment. It is seen as a major contributor to the quality of life. People do care and they want to be involved in decisions affecting the historic environment. And, in a multi-cultural society, everybody’s heritage needs to be recognised.

The Swedish review “Agenda Kulturarv”

Soon after the English review had begun, a similar effort started in Sweden through the project “Agenda Kulturarv” (Agenda Cultural Heritage). The initiative was taken in 2000 by the three main public heritage organisations: the County Museums Council, the Swedish County Administrations and the National Heritage Board. It grew out of an urge in the organisations to review the present heritage work and to compare it with the goals set by the Swedish government. The question was whether there are new and better ways of fulfilling the goals. The aim was to produce a policy document – an agenda for the cultural heritage. Another goal was to find new forms for dialogue between different groups in society.

In connection with the work of *Agenda Kulturarv* two surveys were made. One was aimed at politicians in both central and local offices and one was aimed at the

general public. A random sample of 2,000 persons between the ages of 18 and 74 was chosen from the whole country.

Results from the survey with the politicians, which was conducted through qualitative interviews, show that in general they find it very difficult to define the concept of "cultural heritage"; no definition seems to be either known or accepted. It is also problematic for them to describe the importance of cultural heritage in today's society. A general wish was expressed by the decision-makers that people from the cultural heritage sector should be clearer in their statements and play a more active role in the process of decision-making.

Some 61% of the sample of the public answered the inquiry. Of these:

- 64% say that they often or at least sometimes think about the historical traces in their environment, while 10% say that they never do that.
- 52% say that the cultural environment has great or crucial significance when choosing where to vacation, 45% when choosing a place to live and 42% when choosing recreation area.
- 69% say that they visit cultural heritage sites or museums at least once or twice or more often a year.
- 37% say that they would like to learn more about their local history, 29% more about history in general and 49% would like to care for a site (runestone project).
- 51% say that they have watched or participated in local historical plays, 23% that they have done research about their local environment and 20% have participated in evening classes on historical subjects.

The most frequent answer for why things or places should be protected is that it means a lot for many people. The second is that it shows how life was lived before. The third is that it is unique. In fourth place comes the answer: because it is beautiful.

From the numbers in both public surveys it seems as if the awareness of heritage issues is higher in England than in Sweden, but this is likely to be the result of the differing questions and techniques used in the surveys than an actual difference between the two countries.

Conclusions

Both reviews highlight some themes that are interesting when considering landscape and its management, particularly with reference to the Landscape Convention:

- A need to improve the effectiveness and the status of cultural heritage management.
- A need for improved communication at all levels. Politicians, the public and interest organisations all want more information about the organisation, actions and decisions of cultural heritage management.
- A need to approach the conservation and management of the landscape from the human point of view, not just responding to the physical condition of sites and features. Everybody's heritage is just as important; the process needs to be made more democratic and accountable to those whose landscape it is.

What one can fear about the Landscape Convention is that it will only be words without any real impact, not because people do not acknowledge the importance of it, but because the landscape issue is still so complex and difficult. We who work with landscapes in different senses have difficulties with definitions and explanations among ourselves. As long as we cannot clearly state what we mean and make the landscape issue less complex to understand, it will be difficult to make the aims of the Landscape Convention work in practice.

However, as the work in Bjäre has shown through the emphasis on culture-nature and HLC methodology, there are new ways to explore and also ways to make communication easier. The techniques and the knowledge exist to provide a visual and easily understandable material to use for holistic discussions on landscape issues among and between different landscape users and decision-makers. That *something* is desperately needed to simplify communication is one of the very clear messages from the reviews in both England and Sweden. I believe that HLC, along with the chronological matrix, could be *some* of the tools that might facilitate communication about landscape processes and values between different disciplines, interest organisations and decision makers, as well as the public in management issues, mainly because they do not assign value to different landscape character types and further because they cover *all* landscapes.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Alan Crozier and Jo Clark lots and lots for checking my poor English.

References

- Agenda Kulturarv. Slutrapport. Stockholm 2004.
- Berglund, Björn E. (ed.) 1991: *The Cultural Landscape during 6000 Years in Southern Sweden – the Ystad Project*. Ecological Bulletins 41. Lund/Copenhagen.
- Bosinski, G. 1985. *Der Neandertaler und seine Zeit*. Kunst und Altertum am Rhein: Führer des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Bonn 118, Cologne.
- Bradley, Richard. 1993. *Altering the Earth*. Society of Antiquaries. Edinburgh.
- Bradley, Richard. 2000. *An Archaeology of Natural Places*. Routledge, London and New York.
- Burström, Mats. 2001. Cultural Heritage and Antiquarian Attitude. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 9.
- Burström, Mats. 2004. Archaeology and Existential Reflection. In Hans Bolin (ed.), *The Interplay of Past and Present*. Södertörn Archaeological Studies 1. Stockholm.
- Clark, Jo, John Darlington & Graham Fairclough. 2004. *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation: English Heritage's review of HLC Applications 2002–03*. English Heritage & Lancashire County Council.
- EPCL 2003: *Pathways to Europe's Landscape*. EPCL (European Pathways to the Cultural Landscape) / European Union, Heide. (Available in 10 languages; see www.pcl-eu.de, the website of the European Pathways to the Cultural Landscape Culture 2000 network)
- Ermisher, Gerhard. 2003. *Mental Landscape: Landscape as Idea and Concept*. Proceedings of the second meeting of the Workshop for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Accessible at www.pcl-eu.de/agenda.
- Fabech, Charlotte, Ulf Näsman & Jytte Ringtved. 1999. Fra bebyggelse til landskab. Et arkæologisk forskningsfelt under forandring. In O. Højris et al. (eds.), *Menneskelivets mangfoldighed: Arkæologisk og antropologisk forskning på Moesgård*. Moesgård.
- Fairclough, Graham. 2002. *English Heritage's Conservation Bulletin*, March 2002. London.
- Fairclough, Graham, George Lambrick & Andrew McNab. 1999. *Yesterday's World, Tomorrow's Landscape: The English Heritage Historic Landscape Project 1992–1994*. English Heritage. London.
- Fairclough, Graham & Jenny Nord Paulsson. 2002. Bjäre and Bowland: Computer Applications in "European Pathways to Cultural Landscapes, a Culture 2000 programme". In Göran Burenhult (ed.), 2002. *Archaeological Informatics: Pushing the Envelope*. CAA 2001.
- Gröhn, A. 2004. *Positioning the Bronze Age in Social Theory and Research Context*. Acta Archaeologica Lundensia. Series in 8U No, 47. Lund.
- Gustafsson, Mats. 1998. *Vegetation of the Mounds from the Bronze Age located on the Bjäre Peninsula in Sweden*. European Cultural Paths. Department of Plant Protection Sciences, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Alnarp.
- Gustafsson, Mats. 2003. *The Cultural Landscape of the Bjäre Peninsula: Recognition and Distribution of Ancient Pastures and Meadows*. EPCL – Report 2001–2003. Department of Crop Science, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Alnarp.

- Gustavsson, Karin. 2003. "...min stora kärlek för allt, hvad fornforskningen rör". *Carl Gyllenstierna, Fornforskaren på Krapperup och hans tid*. Gyllenstiernska Krapperupstiftelsen, Laholm.
- Humboldt A. v. 1845. *Kosmos: Entwurf einer physischen Weltbeschreibung*. Stuttgart und Tübingen.
- Ingwald, Johan & Carl Johan Sanglert. 2003. *Kartering av fossila odlingslämningar: Dejarp, Hovs socken*. Malmö Kulturmiljö.
- Nord, Jenny & Richard Bradshaw. 2003. *Rapport över paleo-ekologiska provtagningsschakt i gravhögar från bronsåldern på Bjärehalvön*. Institutionen för Arkeologi och Antikens historia, Lunds universitet. Lund.
- Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment*. English Heritage 2000.
- Ravnsted-Larsen, Lis. 1983. Fortidsminder og botaniske interesser. Gravhøje er andet end oldsager og skeletter! *Antikvariske studier* 6. Fortidsminder og Bygningsbevaring. Fredningsstyrelsen, Copenhagen.
- Roos, Gunilla. 1988. Bland storhögar och vårdkasar – på svindlande höjder i Bjärebygden. *Arkeologi i Sverige* 1986. RAÄ 1988:2.
- Scazzosi, Lionella. 2004. Reading and Assessing the Landscape as Cultural and Historical Heritage. *Landscape Research* 29, no. 4, 335–355.
- Sjöberg, Maria. 1999. Inledning: Varför natur som kultur. In Maria Sjöberg (ed.), *Bebyggelsehistorisk Tidsskrift* 38, tema "Natur som Kultur".
- Stähle, Carl Ivar (ed.). 1960. *Rannsakingar efter antikviteter*. KVHA 1960. Band 1. The full text of the law from 1666 can be read at www.ukforsk.se/nyalag1666.pdf.
- Stjernquist, Berta, Anne Carlie, Ewa Ryberg, Ella Ödmann, Margareta Biörnstad. 1993. *Arkeologi och samhälle: Fornlämningars behandling i samhällsplaneringen*. Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm.
- Thomas, Julian. 1999. *Understanding the Neolithic*. London.
- Tilley, Christopher (ed.). 1993. *Interpretative Archaeology*. Oxford.
- Tilley, Christopher. 1994. *A Phenomenology of Landscape: Places, Paths and Monuments*. Oxford.

Sources from Internet

- www.agendakulturarv.se
- www.bronzeage.net
- www.pcl-eu.se
- www.raa.se/nhb/society.asp
- www.raa.se/myndigheten/pdf/kulturarvitiden.pdf
- www.ukforsk.se/nyalag1666.pdf <http://accessibility.english-heritage.org.uk> (Under the heading "policy" and "power of place")
- <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/CadreListeTraites.htm>
- <http://whc.unesco.org>

Other sources

- Ebbe Adolphsson, Naturvårdsverket. Personal communication at seminar 2002.
- Richard Bradshaw & Gina Hannon. Personal communication 2004.

Jenny Nord Landscape as Heritage; The Bjäre peninsula
Tore Artelius Mannen som hade fel men gjorde rätt
Magnus Svensson Neolitikum i Halland – en forskningsöversikt
Magnus Svensson Neolitiskt gravskick med exempel från Halland
Per Wranning Lugnarohögen – en grav med dubbel historia
Christina Toreld Vem ligger begravd i stensättningen vid Nyarpssjön?
Lennart Carlie Järnåldersdösar i Finnveden



Kulturmiljö Halland, Bastionsgatan 3, 302 43 Halmstad
035-19 26 00 kansli@kulturmiljohalland.se