Industrial heritage in Sweden

– preservation and protection

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This article starts with a short background describing how industrial heritage in Sweden has been handled by authorities, museums, and in academia. I present the number of listed and protected industrial sites and how protection of industrial heritage has changed through the years, finishing up with a few reflections on the situation today.

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN SWEDEN

Protection of industrial heritage in Sweden goes back to the turn of the century 1900, when buildings and machinery from the iron and mining industries came to be considered as historical monuments and subsequently preserved, often by the iron and steel manufacturing companies themselves.[1)]

The blast-furnace "Storbrohyttan" near Filipstads west of Stockholm., built around 1850 and listed 1968. Photo from the air by Jan Norman, Riksantikvariämbetet, 1989 CC BY, photo from the ground by Beckstet, 2009, Wikimedia Commons, CC BY.

In the Gothenburg Exhibition, 1923, a part of the exhibition was relegated to industrial history and in preparation for this exhibit, field documentations of industrial sites were performed.[2)] At the same time – and in part by the same persons – the Museum of science and technology in Stockholm began to single out buildings and object of technological and industrial historical interest. This did not confer any legal protection, but it did result in impressive plaques stating the historical value of the given building or structure.

In the 1960s, the interest in industrial archaeology and industrial heritage grew in a number of countries. In Sweden, the interest started in the late 1960s, inspired partly by industrial archaeology practices in Great Britain, and partly from the earlier period of interest in Swedish industrial heritage.[3)] The perspective was one centred on 'artefacts' – foremost the buildings, but also the machinery. A network was established, *Industriminnesgruppen*, with representatives from academia, industry, museums, and heritage authorities.[4)]

During the 1970s and 1980s, inventories of industrial buildings were taken in certain regions and municipalities.[5)] They often had a focus on buildings, with less attention paid to machinery, equipment and production.

Another focus within the wider scope of industrial heritage was labour history, and this interest prompted investigation efforts by a widespread movement of amateur local historians with the name *Dig where you stand* (Gräv där du står).[6)] In part due to this movement, a lot of working-life museums (arbetslivsmuseer) emerged in former industrial sites and factories.

As industrial settlements were now being recognised as historically valuable, questions arose on how factories themselves could and should be preserved, leading to discussions and research which generated examples of how factories, in a general sense, could be rebuilt and re-used for new purposes.[7)]

During the 1990s, going into the 21st century, there was a great deal of activity amongst various authorities, museums and organisations – networks, conferences, statements, investigations, and in 1992 a 'Chair of Industrial Heritage' was established in the department for History of Science and Technology at the Royal Institute of Technology, KTH.[8)] That same year, a network - *Industrihistoriskt forum* - was founded with the stated goal to rescue and safeguard the industrial heritage.[9)] Furthermore, education in industrial heritage on different levels had become available, with industrial antiquarians now being occasionally employed by museums and the authorities in order to inquire into industrial heritage itself in new, profound ways.

In 1997, The National Heritage board received a government assignment to present a program for documentation, maintenance and long-term sustainable management of the ten most important industrial monuments in Sweden.[10)] The assignment

PRESERVATION ACTS IN SWEDEN (SIMPLIFIED)

1666 and 1828 Ancient monuments
Decree on Old Monuments and Antiquities, protections of specific buildings are included. 1828 the protection of selected ancient monuments is confirmed, an Antiquities Act is passed in 1942.

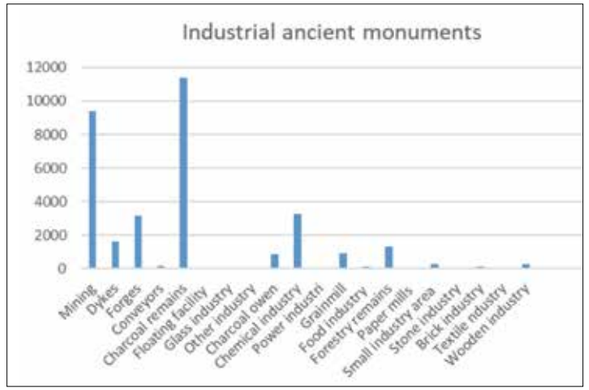
1867 Churches
Additional protections on ancient remains and churches.

1920 Listing of public and private buildings
The Act on the protection of buildings of cultural and historical significance is revised in 1943 and again in 1960.

1931 Planning act
Buildings can be protected by planning measures.

1987 Planning and Building Act updated 2010 (2010:900)
States that protection can be regulated in the course of detail planning.

1988 Cultural Heritage Act (1988:950)
The act covers ancient remains and monuments, architectural heritage, and churches.



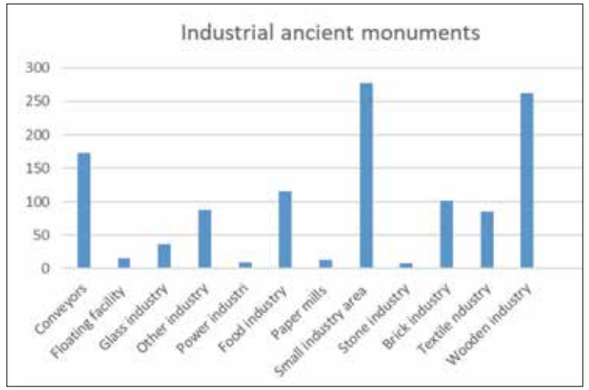


Figure 1-2. Industrial ancient monuments in Sweden are dominated by remains from mining and ironworks such as charcoal remains, forges and dams and dykes. Figure 2 shows the number of remains from other branches. (The National Heritage Board's database for archaeological sites and monuments, Fornsök, Fornsök (raa.se) (Data collected 2022-03-16))

resulted in the presentation of a program encompassing twelve such monuments, detailing their dimension and characteristics, across different industrial environments, and with respectively different ways to handle their long-term management. The objective was to demonstrate various approaches to industrial heritage. In a way that created conditions fostering collective participation, which was regarded as a fundamental requirement for the documentation, the maintenance, and rendering the management sustainable.[11] As a result, financial support for working life museums was implemented in order to support the efforts by civil society in taking care of - and informing about – the industrial heritage of Sweden. In 1999, the government appointed an official inquiry, *the delegation for the cultural heritage of industrial society* (Delegation för industrisamhällets kulturarv).[12] Several proposals were presented by the delegation, but only a minority of these were ever implemented.

During the first decade of the 21st century, the emphasis and focus on industrial heritage issues in the form of assignments and dedicated projects declined. At the same time, however, industrial heritage achieved a level of acceptance and found itself part of pre-existing, 'ordinary' heritage, and it was not regarded as requiring the kind of special attention it had enjoyed previously. The goal was to normalise industrial heritage as part of mainstream conservation efforts – to make it part of the ordinary work on cultural heritage.[13]

By the same time, a focus on participation, inclusion and diversity in cultural heritage work became increasingly articulated. For instance, these aspects are stressed in the national heritage objectives from 2013.[14] This also supported a general interest in industrial heritage; as manifested by the establishment of grants aimed for working life museums.

Furthermore, in the early years of the 21st century, a focus on industrial sites as a part in regional development gained prominence in the discourse. In Bergslagen, the mining and steel production region in the central part of Sweden, a project called *The Bergslag Initiative* (Bergslagssatsningen), funded by the National Heritage Board, was undertaken in collaboration between academic researchers, regional museums, authorities, and local actors. The project focused on industrial heritage, culture, and tourism in order to develop the former industrial region.[15] A similar project – *The Mining Assignment* (Gruvuppdraget) – was a governmental assignment aiming at developing a coherent strategy for how the cultural environment could be a resource for mining communities in Bergslagen.[16] In the last decade, industrial sites and their historical value have also been dealt with in connection with EU Water legislation.[17]

To summarize, we saw how the interest for industrial heritage gradually increased, peaked by the turn of the millennium, and then faded out as a separately emphasised subject as it became subsumed under the ordinary conservation process within the cultural heritage administration. The result is that today, several industrial sites are designated and protected as cultural heritage. The following segment will describe the different possibilities of legal protection of historical heritage in Sweden in general, and more specifically how – and to what extent – industrial heritage is preserved and protected in Sweden today.

PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, DESIGNATION

There is a range of concepts regarding preserving and protection of industrial and cultural sites, but it is crucial to consider how formal, legal protection is but one part, indeed quite a small part, of preserving industrial and other forms of cultural heritage.

Buildings and sites can be *preserved* so that the physical structure is maintained. There are both practical and administrative ways to keep a structure intact. Sometimes *restauration* and *conservation* are necessary for the preservation.

Classification and designation – on a map or on a list, notes environments that are considered to have historical value. It is a supporting document; a knowledge base for future decision-making, e.g. regarding a legal protection.

Legal protection or listing of objects – the different legal acts and regulations articulate exactly what, which parts of it, and specifically how a historically valuable structure must be protected. The protection can be governed by different laws and legislations with slightly different purposes.

CULTURAL HERITAGE LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN

The main laws regarding protection of cultural heritage are the Historic Environment Act, the Plan- and Building Act and the Environmental Code.

The Historic Environment Act

The parts of this act that are relevant to the discussion at hand are found in chapter 2: Ancient remains/monuments, and chapter 3: Listed buildings.[18] Decisions considering these chapters are made by the 21 county administrative boards in Sweden.

Ancient monuments

Remains of human activity in ancient time can be considered as an ancient monument if the remains have been permanently abandoned and were established before the year 1850.[19] These could be ruins, funerary structures, standing stones, inscriptions, remains of settlements and of working life and occupations, routes and bridges, harbours and remains of ships and others, but not standing buildings. The act protects every monument that is recognised. The act permits that ancient monuments may be altered and even removed following an excavation if this is assessed as possible by the relevant authorities.

There are more than 35000 objects registered as ancient monuments connected to industry.[20] Among the protected monuments pertaining to industry are mines, ruins or remains of ironworks, sawmills, grain mills, slag heaps, charring remains, log-driving, et cetera.

Listed buildings

A building or a built structure that is of particularly high cultural and historical value may be declared a listed building.[21] Alongside every listed building or environment there are regulations which determine exactly how the parts of the structure protected by law are to be managed. These differ depending on the object and the assessed cultural values in question. Concerning ancient remains, the county administrative board may grant a permit for a listed building to be altered in violation of the protective regulations.

There are 30 listed industrial facilities, and 176 facilities registered under crafts and manufacturing.[22] Among the latter there are several industrial facilities. In both cases, such listings often consist of several buildings, and in fact there are also industrial buildings listed among other types of facilities. This explains why there are 388 listed industrial buildings and structures, but only 29 listed facilities. Other structures than buildings may be listed as well: A harbour crane in Luleå, and another in Karlskrona, are protected according to the Historic Environment Act. In total, there are 2266 facilities protected by the Historic Environment Act.

Anybody may propose that a building or a site should be listed to the county administrative board. Regarding industrial sites, more than a quarter of the proposals come from civil society, e.g. different kinds of historical associations, and one fifth of proposals originate in the county administrative board itself. Private persons and municipalities are each responsible for about 10 per cent of proposals, while companies, museums and the national heritage board are responsible for the remaining few proposals.[23] The fact that the largest group of proposers are different kinds of associations, such as working-life museums, is in line with the political aspiration to encourage collective participation in the heritage effort.

The law can only protect 'fixed fittings', namely items that are fixed in place for permanent use. Machinery screwed to the floor can thus by protected. Even though they are important for understanding the industrial site and its historical significance, there is no legal protection for neither tools nor archives.

The number of decisions on protection distinctly follows the above-described increasing interest for industrial heritage during the last decades of the 20th century. It is evident how the listing of industrial sites slowly increased in the 1970s and 1980s, peaked in the 1990s, and subsequently took a downturn.

The decrease in the number of listed industrial buildings can be attributed partly to the diminished focus on industrial heritage from the early years of the 20th century, and partly to a negative trend in protecting buildings by the Historical Environment Act in general. As a matter of fact, the percentage of listed industrial facilities has increased the last ten years, when considering the totality of new listed buildings.

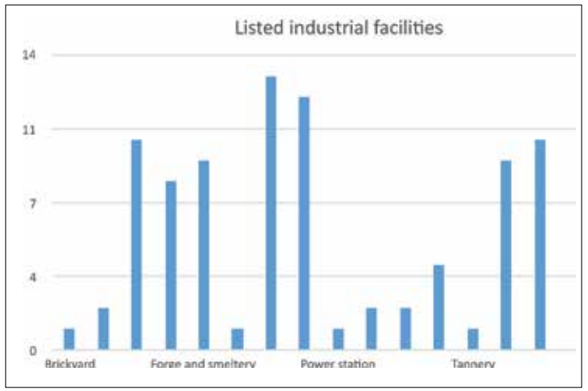


Figure 3. Number of listed facilities who often consists of several buildings. (Data Base of Built Heritage, National Heritage Board, Bebyggelseregistret (BeBR) - Riksantikvarieämbetet (raa.se) (Data collected 2023-07-25 – 203-07-27)

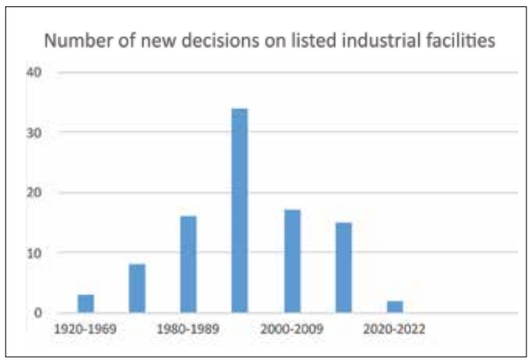


Figure 4. Number of new decisions on listed industrial buildings: Note the firs column shows the years 1920-1969. (Data Base of Built Heritage, National Heritage Board, Bebyggelseregistret (BeBR) - Riksantikvarieämbetet (raa.se) (Data collected 2023-07-25 – 203-07-27)

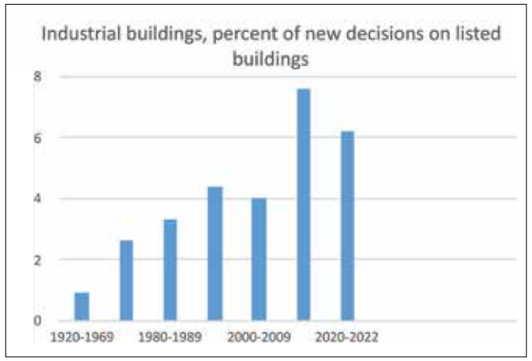


Figure 5. Industrial buildings, percent of new decisions on listed buildings (Data Base of Built Heritage, National Heritage Board, Bebyggelseregistret (BeBR) – Riksantikvarieämbetet (raa.se) (Data collected 2023-07-25 – 203-07-27)

Figure 3 shows what kind of industrial facilities that are listed, but do not consider each individual building within a given facility. The kind of industrial buildings, or objects, protected by the Historic Environment Act, and the nature of how this has changed over the years, has not been possible to answer within the scope of this article. In seeking those answers, it would be of great utility to scrutinise the protective regulations – have they changed? What exactly is protected, and furthermore, what has been the purpose of protecting these environments?

There is a specific legislation concerning state owned estates.[24] The regulations in question are quite similar to what has already been presented, with the central difference that it is the government, which holds the mandate in making the decision to protect a site under ownership of the state as a historic building. This will generally occur following a proposal put forward by the National Heritage Board. There is only one industrial site protected under this regulation, namely Trollhättan lock and canal area. Earlier in time, several railway stations were listed with this legislation, but as these properties are no longer owned by the state, they are now instead protected by the Historic Environment Act.

The Plan- and Building Act

The Plan- and Building Act encompasses all aspects of planning and building regulations; from the overall extensive plans, through to detailed plans, and down to specific building permits.[25] There are several articles in the act dealing with 'cultural value'. According to the act, all built environments should be managed with precaution.[26] Furthermore, the city's and landscape's presentation – its image – and cultural values of the site must be considered. In other words, the Plan- and Building Act protects ordinary buildings and landscapes, conforming to the European Landscape Convention. There is also a general prohibition against distortion of a building that is designated to be of particular value from a historical, cultural, environmental, or artistic point of view.[27]

According to the Plan- and Building Act, culturally valuable buildings and structures can be protected on the level of a detailed plan, and there may be included a prohibition against demolition. These can be compared with the protective regulations set by the Historical Environment Act, but are in most cases, but not always, less extensive as a rule.

There is no data concerning how many, and which types of, industrial buildings and structures under protection by the Plan- and Building Act.

The iron ore mine Stripa (Stripa mine) Lindesbergs kommun. Photo: Bengt A. Lundberg, 2008, Riksantikvarieämbetet CC BY.

Environmental Code

The purpose of the Environmental Code is to promote sustainable development. The term 'Environment' should be understood in a broad sense, including both natural and cultural environments. According to the legislation, so-called areas of national interests can be designated.[28] The objective of designating such interests is to prioritize and preserve such places, protecting them from ongoing and future activities that may be detrimental to the space in question. This is not a protection in the same sense as the one offered by the acts previously mentioned; here the focus is instead on the landscape, and the objects and structures which can inform on Swedish history. These designated structures are to be considered in a planning or building process, so that one may still experience and understand the value they possess. As long as that is done, there can be alterations and additions made to these areas of national interest. There are twelve different kinds of national interests of different subjects – including among others defence, communication, industry, natural value, and cultural heritage. Among them, about 1500 concerns cultural heritage values and more than 20 % of these 1500 are interests with industrial heritage objects.[29]

An early exemple of a listed building is Kungliga myntet (The Royal mint) in parts including buildings from Owens mechanical engineering workshop, listed 1935. Photo I99pema, 2014, Wikimedia Commons, CC BY.

The Environmental Code stipulates regulations concerning cultural heritage reserves, whose legal articulation is based on the one for natural reserves, and there are specific protective provisions that regulate how these reserves should be used and maintained. Today, there are six industrial environments out of 36 national cultural heritage reserves.[30)]

World Heritage sites

There are approximately 15 World Heritage sites in Sweden, and three of them are connected to history of technology and industry – Falu coppermine with surroundings, Engelsbergs ironwork and Grimeton radio station.[31)] A fourth, the naval city of Karlskrona, include industrial objects such as a rope-warehouse and a shipyard. There is no special legislation in Sweden connected to its World Heritage sites, as current Swedish laws confer protection to these as well.

Industrial heritage today

How does it work, then? Do we succeed in protecting and preserving the industrial heritage in Sweden? As remarked in the beginning of this article, it is important to remember that formal protection or listing is only a small part of the way industrial sites are preserved. There are property-owners, non-profit organisations, companies, and other participants who take care of the industrial heritage without regulations tailored to their specific effort.[32)] As an example, there are 1500 local working-life museums across Sweden, preserving and exhibiting our industrial history with great effort. Their work is mainly performed on a non-profit basis, although these museums are eligible for grants from The National Heritage board, as mentioned above. These grants have been expanded in recent years, and this can be understood as a consequence of industrial heritage issues successfully merging with the political push for broader participation in heritage work.

It is easy to recognise how the interest in, and the emphasis on, industrial heritage by authorities and others is less intense today than it was 25 years ago. There are only a few industrial antiquarians employed in museums, or existing generally among antiquarian consultants today – but they are nonetheless still there. On the other hand, we might say that the battle is won: Industrial heritage is recognised today as general cultural heritage, and no one argues about that. A questionnaire to the 21 county administrative boards performed in 2012 concluded that industrial heritage is seamlessly regarded as a part of Sweden's cultural heritage. Even so, there are still problems concerning the management of especially large industrial sites, where a lack of both personnel and economic resources is evident.[33)]

In the last decades, there has been an ambition to render simpler and quicker the construction of new buildings, especially residential buildings. Cultural heritage on the whole, and protection in particular, has been characterised as an obstacle to this kind of development.[34)] Conversely, areas and entities of cultural heritage was emphasised as important parts in comprehensive legislation regarding the design of living environments (Politik för gestaltad livsmiljö), put forward by the government in 2018.[35)] The policies in question focuses on how architecture and design can contribute to a sustainable and equitable society, and maintaining the cultural heritage is regarded as part of the way in which to fulfil these political goals. Industrial heritage is not specifically highlighted in these policies, but then again neither are any other aspect of the cultural heritage.

As we have seen, there are acts and regulations in place to protect and preserve industrial heritage, but it isn't always easy to preserve and maintain, even if it is a listed site. The means to protect larger and more modern environments was discussed around the turn of the millennium. A few such 'larger' industrial plants were listed according to the Heritage Environment Act. One of these is Stripa mine, situated in Lindesberg, a small municipality in Bergslagen. It was listed in 2006. It is only rarely used today, and even though it has been restored with grants from the state, the plans to establish a museum here has not yet been carried out.

Another example is the steam power plant in Västerås, which was listed in 1999, but is today heavily altered in numerous ways, and rebuilt to house an action pool with water slides, while other parts of the power plant are preserved as a museum. The pro-

The steam power plant in Västerås (Ångkraftverket Västerås), Photo Dependability, 2017, Wikimedia commons, CC BY.

Gasverksområdet, Stockholm (Photo Lennart Johandsson, Statdsbyggnadskontoret, Stockholms stad, 2019, Flickr, CC BY)

perty owners find it difficult to profit from the businesses on site and have thus proposed to build high residential buildings next to the power plant.

These examples serve to illustrate the complexities involved in preserving and (re-)using large industrial plants, even if they are listed. It is a serious challenge to both preserve the cultural values, and not undermine the economic feasibility of on-site businesses.

A third example is the transformation of Stockholm Gasworks.[36] It is not a listed facility, but the planning process for this area is in many ways a good example of an instance where antiquarians have been involved early in the process, with consequent strong regulation in the detailed plan for the property.[37] That said, in order to be financially feasible – profitable – one of the five gasometers was permitted to be demolished and is to be replaced by a high-rise residential complex. This was allowed despite the fact that the gasometers, dating to various points in times, were considered to be of very high cultural and industrial heritage value, even in an international perspective.

These examples also show the difference between industry in the cities, and in small municipalities, or in the countryside. In the big cities there is a strong demand for old industrial areas to be developed, mainly into residential areas. Even if all parties were to agree that the industrial heritage is important, and even fit for use in a branding strategy for the new residential area, there is often intense discussions about what parts of it, to what extent, and in what way the industrial remains – building, structures and sometimes machinery – should be protected and developed.

Even if there is a wish to develop an area into something special and unique, there is a general view or a focus on how industrial areas ought to be transformed; it is one in which an area's pre-existing "industrial character" should act as more of a role model, a type of aesthetic inspiration, for how the site should be developed, rather than its character being the motor for communicating the story of an authentic, specific place.[38]

In smaller communities, the question is quite the opposite – there is no use for the industrial sites since the demand of land is small in parts of Sweden with decreasing population. Here the industrial sites might be seen as an opportunity to develop the area, and to draw inhabitants or visitors to the location. Fengersfors bruk is a good example of "adaptive reuse" – a term used for transformation often in connection to discussions about sustainability – where artists and craftsmen have set up their studios. There are also research and exhibition spaces, enterprises, and different kind of events for visitors to the factory.[39] This is an example of how industrial heritage sites are used for regional development, to make a place attractive for habitants, visitors and companies. In other locations, on the other hand, there are industrial sites left utterly without the resources required to maintain them.

My examples are intended to demonstrate that there is both positive and negative trends concerning preservation of the industrial heritage in Sweden. I think we should be aware that industrial heritage requires certain considerations in order to understand, valuate and handle it, which in turn often presupposes specific insight into and knowledge about industrial and technological history.

In recent years, another strong motive to preserve industrial buildings is sustainability. This can be a perfectly reasonable cause to preserve industrial buildings, but questions nonetheless remain on how to realistically accomplish it, on which aspects of industrial history ought to be regarded as valuable, and how possible it is to preserve and reuse it. A recent example can be found in Varvstaden, Malmö, which has undergone development and is partially preserved, not only on grounds of industrial and cultural heritage value but also with an explicit focus on sustainability.[40]

An important topic in Sweden today is the 'green industrialization' of the arctic regions in northern Sweden. This is occasionally presented as something new, even if the area was in fact industrialized – and colonized – by the 1900s. Until now, the industrial heritage issues in the area has not been in focus, but further investigations into the similarities and differences between now and then would undoubtedly be interesting and fruitful.

Questions concerning industrial heritage are therefore still relevant, and there may very well emerge new fields in which interrogating the history of industry can play an important role.

Notes

1) Marie Nisser (1996) "Industriminnen under hundra år", *Museet som makt och motstånd*, Arbetets museum, Norrköping.
2) Anders Houltz (2003) *Teknikens tempel: Modernitet och indusriarv på Göteborgsutställningen 1923*, diss., Hedemora, Göteborg, Stockholm. p. 169ff.
3) Maths Isacson (2013) "Industriarvets utmaningar: samhällsförändringar och kulturmiljövård från 1960-tal till 2010-tal, *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift*, nr 65, p. 17–36.
4) Maths Isacson & Helene Sjunnesson (2016) "Inspiratör med tidig blick för industrilandskap" *Bebyggelsehistoriskt tidskrift*, nr 72 p. 48f.
5) Eva Dahlström (2001) Den svenska *verkstadsindustrin och kulturmiljövården p. 44ff.* Early exampels of inventouries of industrial heritage are: *Industrihistoriska minnesmärken och miljöer i Värmlands län* (1973) Naturvårdverket i Värmlands län (Karlstad); Eric Juhlin & Bengt Spade (1979) *Industriminnen i Götene kommun*, Karlsborg; *Industriminnen i Nynäshamns kommun* (1978) Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län, Stockholm.
6) Annika Alzen (2011) *Kulturarv i rörelse: En studie av "Gräv-där-du-står"-rörelsen.*
7) E.g. *Industriminnesvård och återanvändning – konflikt eller samverkan* (1986) Avd. för industriplanering, Chalmers tekniska högskola, Göteborg.
8) Maths Isacson (2013) "Industriarvets utmaningar: samhällsförändringar och kulturmiljövård från 1960-tal till 2010-tal, *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift*, nr 65, p. 17-36.
9) Maths Isacson (2012) "Industrihistoriskt forum 1992–2012", *Industrihistoriskt forum: Rapport från nationell konferens i Trollhättan 2008 och Falun 2009, p. 7f.*
10) *Regleringsbrev för Riksantikvarieämbetet och Statens historiska museum för år 1997.*
11) *Berättelser om vårt samhälles historia – svenska industriminnen: Riksantikvarieämbetets program för det industrihistoriska arvet* (2001), Riksantikvarieämbetet, Kunskapsavdelningen, Rapport nr 2001:5; Lars Amreus, (2013) "Industriminne och industrisamhälle – monument och mainstreaming", *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift* nr 65.p. 10ff.
12) *Industrisamhällets kulturarv: Betänkande av delegationen för industrisamhällets kulturarv*, SOU 2002:67.
13) Lars Amreus, (2013) "Industriminne och industrisamhälle – monument och mainstreaming", *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift*, nr 65.
14) Regeringens proposition 2012/13:96 Kulturmiljöns mångfald.
15) Jan af Geijerstam & Maths Isacson (2013) "Brytpunkt Bergslagen - industriarvets värde och intressekonflikter", *Mångvetenskapliga möten för ett breddat kulturmiljöarbete - Riksantikvarieämbetets FoU-verksamhet 2006-2010*, Riksantikvarieämbetet. The project resulted in three reports: Mats Lundmark, Mona Hedfeldt och Max Jakobsson (2016) *Bergslagen – en industriregion i upplösning*, Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm; Inger Orre (2016) *Industriarv som tillväxtmotor. Ännu en satsning i luttrat Bergslagen*, Riksantikvarieämbetet; Stockholm; Jan af Geijerstam, (2016) *Industrihistoriska värden – formering och omförhandling*, Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm.
16) *Uppdrag att främja attraktiva natur- och kulturmiljöer i nya och befintliga gruvsamhällen (Gruvuppdraget)* (2017) Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm.
17) *Kulturmiljöers känslighet: metod för att bedöma kulturmiljöers känslighet i samband med vattenvårdsåtgärder som innebär fysiska miljöanpassningar vid sjöar och vattendrag* (2019) Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm.
18) Kulturmiljölagen (1988:950)
19) 2 kap. kulturmiljölagen (1988:950)
20) The national Heritage Board's database for archaeological sites and monuments (Data collected 2022-03-15). The figure is not absolute since several objects have been registered both as a specific and in a more general and overall category
21) 3 kap. kulturmiljölagen (1988:950)
22) All figures from *Data Base of Built Heritage, National Heritage Board*, Riksantikvarieämbetets Bebyggelserigister (Data collected 2023-07-31).
23) For almost one quarter of the decisions there are no information about who made the proposal. *Data Base of Built Heritage, National Heritage Board*, Riksantikvarieämbetets Bebyggelserigister (Data collected 2023-07-25 – 2023-07-37)
24) Förordning 2013:558) om statliga byggnadsminnen, Svensk författningssamling.
25) Plan- och bygglagen (2010:900)
26) 8 kap. 14 §, plan- och bygglagen (2010:900).
27) 8 kap. 13 §, plan- och bygglagen (2010:900)
28) 3 kap. 6 § miljöbalken (1998:808), *Swedish Environmental Law An introduction to the Swedish legal system for environmental protection* (2017) Naturvårdsverket, Report 6790, October, Stockholm, p. 18.
29) *Riksintressen i siffror – statistik över kulturmiljövårdens riksintressen* (2017) Riksantikvarieämbetet, s. 21. The figures dates from 2017 but there have been few alterations since then.
30) 7 kap. 9 § miljöbalken; Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2022, *Sveriges kulturreservat*, Sveriges kulturreservat | Riksantikvarieämbetet (raa.se) (2022-10-13)
31) Riksantikvarieämbetet, *15 världsarv i Sverige*, 15 världsarv i Sverige | Riksantikvarieämbetet (raa.se) (2022-10-13)
32) ArbetSam, Arbetslivsmuseernas samarbetsråd. *Statistik*, Statistik - ArbetSam (2022-10-13)
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