

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland

### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

#### State(s) Party(ies)

- Sweden

#### Type of Property

cultural

#### Identification Number

1282rev

#### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2012

### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (longitude / latitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Kristofers, Stene	61.707 / 16.196	0.86	47.74	48.6	
Gästgivars, Vallsta	61.532 / 16.368	0.75	116.3	117.05	
Pallars, Långhed	61.398 / 16.046	2.94	139.4	142.34	
Jon-Lars, Långhed	61.39 / 16.051	1.97	139.4	141.37	
Bortom Åa, Fågelsjö	61.796 / 14.634	6.36	37.91	44.27	
Bommars, Letsbo	61.93 / 15.878	1.72	2.98	4.7	
Erik Anders, Askesta	61.272 / 16.993	0.24	53.04	53.28	
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>14.84</b>	<b>536.77</b>	<b>551.61</b>	

#### Comment

The buffer zone at Bommars was slightly corrected during the evaluation process. The correct area for Bommars buffer zone is 3.25 hectares.

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland - Inscribed Property	06/07/2012	

#### Comment

The original maps were not indicated by a coordinate system. This has now been corrected. Knew maps will be sent in by the Focal Point at Swedish National Heritage Board

### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Maria Wikman  
Swedish National Heritage Board  
Senior Adviser

### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Lena Landström  
County Administrative Board of Gävleborg

### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

#### Comment

Web address: www.halsingegardar.se

### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

## 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

##### Brief synthesis

In a comparatively small area of north-eastern Sweden, bordering the Gulf of Bothnia and known as Hälsingland, are a concentration of large richly decorated, wooden farmhouses and associated farm buildings reflecting the peak of prosperity for the farming landscape in the 19th century and the social status of its farmers.

Seven large timber farmhouses with richly decorated interiors are part of a concentration of over a thousand surviving timber structures in the Hälsingland area, dating mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries that reflect a timber building tradition that originated in the Middle Ages (12th-16th centuries AD).

The farmhouses, set in long fertile valleys within the Taiga forest landscape, reflect the prosperity of independent farmers who used economic surplus from their exploitation of flax and woodland to build substantial new houses with entire buildings or suites of rooms used solely for festivities. The owners commissioned artists from Hälsingland or itinerant painters from neighbouring Dalarna to provide highly decorative interiors to reflect their social status. These decorated houses combine local building and local folk art traditions in a highly distinctive way that can be seen as the final flowering of a folk culture with deep roots in north-west Europe.

The seven houses are spread across an area 100 km from east to west and 50 km north to south. Six of these are in Hälsingland Province with a seventh just across the border in Dalarna Province – although this area was culturally part of Hälsingland in the 1800s.

A particularly distinctive feature of the farmhouses is the provision of either a separate house, a Herrstuga, or rooms in the main house, set aside for festivities, special occasions or assemblies, and hardly used for the rest of the year. These rooms were usually the most highly decorated in the farmstead. Decoration consists of canvas or textile paintings affixed to the walls, or paintings directly onto the wooden ceilings or walls, some supplied in the 19th century by itinerant painters from neighbouring Dalarna, and known as Dalecarlian paintings. The subjects were often biblical but with the people depicted in the latest fashions of the time. The painting style can be seen as a fusion of popular art and contemporary landed-gentry styles, such as Baroque, Rococo or "le style gustavien".

The seven farmhouses are Kristofers farm, Stene, Järvsö, Gästgivars farm, Vallstaby, Pallars farm, Långhed, Jon-Lars farm, Långhed, Bortom åa farm, Gammelgården, Bommars farm, Letsbo, Ljusdal, and Erik-Anders farm, Askesta village, Söderala. All have a number of decorated rooms for festivities (between four and ten), largely intact ranges of farm buildings, and are sited within a landscape context that has the capacity to reflect their agrarian function.

**Criterion (v):** The large, impressive farmhouses of Hälsingland, with their highly decorative rooms for festivities, reflect an extraordinary combination of timber building and folk

art traditions, the wealth and social status of the independent farmers who built them, and the final flowering of a long cultural tradition in Hälsingland.

**Integrity**

Each of the seven farmhouses contributes strongly to the overall outstanding universal value of the property in terms of displaying highly decorated festivities rooms in timber buildings, within an overall farmstead and within an open landscape that reflects its agrarian origins. Also each farmstead reflects slightly different aspects of the way farmhouses incorporated rooms for festivities and the types of decorations that were applied by different artists. Together the seven sites display all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value.

None of the attributes can be said to be vulnerable.

**Authenticity**

All the farmhouses have been selected to show the relationship between the festivities rooms and the rest of the farmstead, for their good state of preservation and for their ability to display the full range of responses in architectural and decorative terms.

Together the seven components can be said to include all the attributes necessary to convey fully and truthfully Outstanding Universal Value. The repairs and restoration of individual elements have been undertaken by skilled professionals using mostly traditional materials and techniques. The exception is the roofing of farmhouses and farm buildings where traditional roofing material has been replaced by more modern materials in order to ensure the protection of the decorative rooms. In a very few cases, wall decoration has been reconstructed but these do not relate to the key rooms decorated between 1800 and 1870. Five of the sites are still directly associated with farming activities. The exceptions are Gästgivars and Bortom åa but these retain their agricultural surroundings.

**Protection and management requirements**

All components of the property are protected as cultural heritage buildings under the Cultural Heritage Act, 1988 and this ensures protection of the fabric and decorated interiors. All the buffer zones, except Bommars, have been designated as areas of national interest for the conservation of the cultural environment under the Environmental code, 1988. That for Bommars needs to be extended to encompass the visible village landscape and given national protection.

For all the buffer zones, special protection measures have been drawn up, under the Planning and Building Act, 1987. These allow for building permits to be requested even where these are not mandatory. The protective measures afforded by the buffer zone are included in the Municipal Plans. All municipalities have given assurances that all measures at their disposal will be used to protect the areas from unsuitable development.

All but one of the components of the property are in private ownership. There is thus a high reliance on private owners having the resources and competences to carry out maintenance, on-going conservation of buildings, and to keep agricultural practices alive in the surrounding farmland. As there is a long standing tradition of local craftsmanship in Hälsingland, this traditional protection currently works well. The overall management of the series is undertaken by a World Heritage Management Committee. It consists of the farmhouse owners and authorities with a supervisory responsibility (the County Administrative Board and the municipalities) as well as other actors which have a vested interest in the development and continued existence of the property, such as local and county museums, the local development agency and the University of Gävle. The partners in the management committee will make decisions on measures to protect the property's values in accordance with Swedish legislation. The management committee also

functions as a forum for raising important and current issues related to conservation and preservation, educational initiatives, sustainable development as well as participation and collaboration.

The Committee reports annually to the National Heritage Board.

A management plan for the property sets out over-arching objectives and areas for priority work. The Management Plan awaits approval by the County Governor. The Management Plan will be implemented by the World Heritage Management Committee and facilitated by a World Heritage Coordinator. The value of the seven houses is conveyed by the smallest details of the decorated interiors. Although the state of conservation of the decorations is currently good, there is a need to benchmark what is there now and to document conservation history for each of the houses to underpin future monitoring.

The greatest threat to the seven components of the property is fire and there is an urgent need for fire protection policies to be in place for all components, within the context of overall emergency response policies. This process has now been started and will be enacted during 2012.

**2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed**

(v)

**2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion**

Criterion (v): The large, impressive farmhouses of Hälsingland, with their highly decorative rooms for festivities, reflect an extraordinary combination of timber building and folk art traditions, the wealth and social status of the independent farmers who built them, and the final flowering of a long cultural tradition in Hälsingland.

**2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised**

**2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

The Management Plan has been approved by the County Governor and implemented by the World Heritage Management Committee. A detailed documentation of the interiors of each room in the seven farms has been undertaken. This will underpin future monitoring. Fire protection plans will be completed in 2013.

**3. Factors Affecting the Property**

**3.14. Other factor(s)**

**3.14.1 - Other factor(s)**

### 3.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>								
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities								
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>								
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals								
3.5.5	Crop production								
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production								
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>								
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>								
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)								
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside			

### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

No factor is both current and negative.

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

Fire protection plans have been set in place. A tourism strategy and a plan for sustainable development will be developed during the next two years.

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

#### 4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Landowners and residents in the buffer zones have been informed during the World Heritage nomination process in the years 2005-2011.

## 4.2. Protective Measures

#### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

**Note WHC (July 2012): Please carefully review and update the information provided below, if appropriate.**

##### Legal Protection

All nominated sites are protected as cultural heritage buildings under the Cultural Heritage Act, 1988. Four sites (Gåstgivar, Bortom åa, Bommars and Erik-Anders farmhouses) have been designated in the past three years, and this ensures protection of the fabric and decorated interiors.

All the buffer zones, except Bommars, have been designated as areas of national interest for the conservation of the cultural environment under the Environmental code, 1988. For all the buffer zones, special protection measures have been drawn up, under the Planning and Building Act, 1987.

The protective measures afforded by the buffer zone are included in the Municipal Plans.

##### Traditional Protection

All but one of the nominated sites is in private ownership and relies on their owners for on-going maintenance, conservation and protection. Where there is a long standing tradition of local craftsmanship, as in Hälsingland, this protection works well.

##### Comment

Clarification: Protection of the fabric and decorated interiors is ensured for all seven sites, not only for those that was designated as cultural heritage buildings in the past three years.

#### 4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

#### 4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

#### 4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

## 4.3. Management System / Management Plan

#### 4.3.1 - Management System

**Note WHC (July 2012): Please carefully review and update the information provided below, if appropriate.**

Source: Nomination File, 2011, 5e; Nomination file - Management plan

The management of individual sites is the responsibility of owners with advice from conservation experts.

A management plan for the property has been prepared. It sets out over-arching objectives and four areas for priority work. These are:

- Protection and Conservation
- Developing Knowledge
- Work with Public Exhibition
- Participation and Cooperation

The formal responsibility for the administration of Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland is shared by the property owners of the nominated farmhouses, the Gävleborg County Administrative Board and the municipalities in Hälsingland where the farmhouses are located. In addition to the formal responsibility for the administration of the farmhouses, there is a more general responsibility that is shared by all the stakeholders who are active at or in connection with the farmhouses as World Heritage sites.

In order to be able to safeguard the cultural historical value of Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland and to create a common understanding of the World Heritage site, the Gävleborg County Administrative Board has, together with the Gävleborg County Museum, prepared an management plan in accordance with UNESCO's guidelines. The plan must provide overarching knowledge of the World Heritage site and its value, as well as function as a tool to protect and develop the value of the farmhouses current and future generations.


The management plan for Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland addresses only the management of the nominated farmhouses and is intended to:

- conserve the World Heritage site and safeguard its Outstanding Universal Value
- promote the World Heritage site as a cultural asset
- promote participation and sustainable development

The administration plan must be a joint document that all the stakeholders can be united around. The plan must describe how Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland will be looked after and dev eloped for its value to be conserved and promoted. It must function as a common point of departure for all owners, authorities, organisations and contractors who are working with the World Heritage site or in its vicinity. The stakeholders who are working with the World Heritage site must have a common fundamental understanding of the cultural historical value of the farmhouses and everyone, i.e. the public administrators, private participants, organisations and general public must feel a commitment to the survival and administration of the farmhouses.

The management plan is applicable both to the formal requirements as well as to those who conduct activities in the areas. It also functions as an aid for follow-ups and reporting with respect to the operative administration as well as UNESCO. The management plan must be regarded as a living document that will be continuously revised and reformulated during reviews by the administrators.

**4.3.2 - Management Documents**

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan of Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland	N/A	Available	27/01/2011	

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is **excellent coordination** between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property

**4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?**

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

**4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?**

**No annual work / action plan** exists

**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Not applicable

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

**No indigenous peoples** are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

**4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

Question 4.3.10: Industry referred to in this question is low-intense agriculture. Since the World Heritage Site is new, there is not yet an action plan formally decided, but activities concerning monitoring, management and development are listed. The action plan for 2013-14 will be completed by the Management Committee.

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World**

Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Governmental (National / Federal)	75%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	
Other grants	25%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

**Potential** economic benefits are recognised and plans to realise these are being developed

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

**4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

The site was inscribed on the list in 2012. Management is acceptable, but finance insecure, depending on political descisions. The owners have to contribute to the costs for maintenance, which is vulnerable in the long term.

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	
Part-time	100%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	25%
Seasonal	75%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	40%
Volunteer	60%

**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Poor
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Poor
Interpretation	Poor
Education	Poor
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Good
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Poor
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

**4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Low
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Low
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Low
Conservation	High
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Medium
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

**No capacity** development plan or programme is in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

**4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

The high percentage of seasonal employees includes tourist guides etc. during summer. The farm owners have other employment, so their involvement in management are mostly on a volunteer basis. The management and conservation programmes will surely increase development of local expertise, but no capacity development plan is yet in place.



**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **small amount** of research, but it is not planned

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

**4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

**4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Poor
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Poor

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is **no education and awareness programme**, despite an identified need

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has **not influenced** education, information or awareness building activities

**4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

**4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property**

Visitor centre	Poor
Site museum	Not provided but needed
Information booths	Not provided but needed
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Poor
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	8 - <b>array</b> 1 2 2 1 3 1 4 3 5 2 6 4 7 2 <b>array</b> 1 Rating on a 4 point scale on adequacy 2 Not needed 3 Not provided but needed 4 Poor 5 Adequate 6 Excellent

**4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

Since the site consists of seven separate sites the conditions vary. There are as yet no site museums or information booths. Infrastructure is fair, but there is a limited rate of public transportation.

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	N/A
Three years ago	N/A
Four years ago	N/A
Five years ago	N/A

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Other

**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

A visitors use management plan is produced for each farm during spring 2013. Fees is sporadically collected and only marginally contribute to the management of the site.

**4.8. Monitoring**

**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Not applicable
NGOs	Poor
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

**4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

Implementation is **underway**

**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

A process has started concerning the Bommars buffer zone, which will be enlarged and declared as a national interest.

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

**4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2



5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

No factor is both current and negative.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
4.6.3	There is no education and awareness programme	See above. The research programme will also involve these issues.	The discussions have just started. A timeframe is at the present impossible to set.	Several: University of Gävle, museums, municipalities, Gävleborg County Administrative Board.	
4.6.4	World Heritage status has not influenced education, information or awareness building activities	An education programme is planned, involving the regional museums, schools and municipalities.	Within the next couple of years.	Gävleborg County Museum, Hälsingland's Museum, municipalities of Hälsingland.	
4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	A comprehensive Tourism Strategi is planned. During spring 2013 a restorer will produce an individual protection report for each farm treating issues such as wear and tear, visitors etc. Visitors centers is planned in three places.	Tourism strategi 2014 Restorers report 2013 Visitors centers 2013 and forward	Tourism- Regional Development Council Restorers report - County Administrative Board Visitors centers - municipalities	

**5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity**

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

**5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity**

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

**5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value**

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

**5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values**

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

**5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.4.1 - Comments**

**6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas**

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	No impact
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	No impact
Lobbying	No impact
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

**6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status**

**6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report**

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Non Governmental Organization
Local community

**6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?**

yes

**6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire**

**6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities**

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Very poor

**6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

Not all of the required information was accessible

**6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following**

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

**6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities**

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

**6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee**

- **Geographic Information Table**  
Reason for update: The buffer zone at Bommars was slightly corrected during the evaluation process. The correct area for Bommars buffer zone is 3.25 hectares.
- **Map(s)**  
Reason for update: The original maps were not indicated by a coordinate system. This has now been corrected. Knew maps will be sent in by the Focal Point at Swedish National Heritage Board

**6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise**