

Application to formalize the Lovö nature reserve as a buffer zone for the World Heritage Site Royal Domain of Drottningholm

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Chapter 1 Area of the property

A) The area and location of the World Heritage Site. (Source: Periodic Reporting 2nd Cycle)

- *Area:* 164 hectares land
- *Location:* The World Heritage Site is located on the island of Lovö, approximately 10 kilometres west of central Stockholm

B) The proposed area, characteristics and location of the buffer zone. (Source: Lovö nature reserve Decision 17/03/2014)

- *Area:* 3,228 hectares, of which 2,090 hectares land
- *Natural geographical region:* Region 24, Svealand rift valley area with clay flat land valleys and lake streams
- *Cultural geographical region:* Prehistoric central settlement area built with high cultivated land over the plains of Svealand.
- *Location:* The reserve includes the islands of Lovön, Kårsön, Fågelön and the surrounding islands and islets and is located approximately 10 kilometres west of central Stockholm.

Chapter 2 Description of the modification

The World Heritage Site Drottningholm lacks a UNESCO-established buffer zone, therefore one needs to be defined as soon as possible.

The perimeter of proposed buffer zone coincides with the area, which following a decision by the Stockholm County Administrative Board in March 2014, is a nature reserve pursuant to Chapter 7 of the Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808) (MB). The purpose described in the decision: *The purpose of the nature reserve is to preserve a large area of countryside close to urban areas that has great cultural value. The area's landscape, rich natural environments, value to outdoor recreation and historically linked agricultural land shall be especially protected and maintained. The protection of the area shall also contribute to achieving a favourable preservation status for the flora and fauna that are identified in the area, in accordance with the EU Habitat Directive.* Additionally, the boundaries of the nature reserve are based on their history of ownership and cultural value, which are common to the World Heritage Site.

In the SOUV for Drottningholm that was established in October 2016, the area is described as: *The surrounding area has been part of the Crown Estate since the 16th century. The character of the landscape is a result of the way it has been used and farmed to support the Crown's need of supplies and to uphold the King's household. This continuous use and the way it is and has been managed over the years is still visible in the landscape.*

Chapter 3 Justification for the modification

The geographical demarcation of Lovö nature reserve and the strong legal protection afforded by a nature reserve in Sweden makes the Lovö nature reserve a suitable choice of buffer zone. The entire area encompassed by the nature reserve is needed as a buffer zone in order to act as full protection for the World Heritage Site.

The geographical demarcation of the reserve includes the islands of Lovön, Kårsön, Fågelön and the surrounding islands and islets, however does not include the World Heritage Site. The outer boundary is marked with a yellow-red line on the map. The landscape reflects the connection between the palace grounds and lower estates from a comprehensive culturally historical perspective. There are rich traces of how over a long period, the

landscape has been used for grazing and agriculture, which secured the palace's provisions; ground that through successive acquisition has been in royal ownership since the middle of the 16th century. The central location of the World Heritage Site in the nature reserve means that the nature reserve can form a buffer zone for the site.

In a previous proposal, the area of national interest for the cultural environment of Lovö (AB 30) was considered to be a suitable buffer zone. Areas of national interest are marked with a red dashed line on the map. Current proposal, Lovö nature reserve has several advantages. In addition to being a stronger protection, the nature reserve protects the World Heritage Site in its entirety, compared to an area of national interest that only protects part of the World Heritage Site, as the boundaries to the east are very close to each other.

Chapter 4 Contribution to the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value

In the SOUV for Drottningholm established in October 2016, the following modifications to the infrastructure upon *Requirements for protection and management (2012)*. Prior to the modifications, two Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) have been conducted – HIA I (2012) and HIA II (2016). All those involved are working to limit the negative impacts the modifications may have on the value of World Heritage Site. The formalization of the buffer zone is a part of this work.

In connection with Periodic Reporting Cycle 2, the surrounding landscape was identified as being something that should be included in SOUV to provide a better overall understanding, which was done. The surroundings are a cultural landscape where the structure of the land usage carries traces of long continuity with historical settlements, soil variety, ownership boundaries and production systems. Structures that tie to the foremost attributes of the World Heritage Site: Drottningholm Palace, The Chinese Pavilion, palace theatre, the three park areas and Drottningholmsholmen.

The purpose of the nature reserve is to preserve a large area of countryside close to urban areas, that has great cultural value. The area's landscape, rich natural environments, value to outdoor recreation and historically linked agricultural land shall be especially protected and maintained. The purpose is in line with the drafting in SOUV regarding the integrity and

authenticity of the World Heritage Site and therefore contributes to strengthening these values.

Chapter 5 Implications for legal protection

The nature reserve is protected by Chapter 7 of the Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808) (MB). The provisions in the Environmental Code aim to: *promote sustainable development which will assure a healthy and sound environment for present and future generations. Such development will be based on recognition of the fact that nature is worthy of protection and that our right to modify and exploit nature carries with it a responsibility for wise management of natural resources.* The Environmental Code shall be implemented so “valuable natural and cultural environments are protected and preserved” (Swedish Environmental Code, Chapter 1, Section 1).

The nature reserve is in accordance with the Environmental Code, Chapter 7, Section 4: *A land or water area may be declared a nature reserve by a county administrative board or a municipality for the purpose of preserving biological diversity, protecting and preserving valuable natural environments or satisfying the need of areas for outdoor recreation.* *Any area that is needed for the purpose of protecting, restoring or establishing valuable natural environments or habitats for species that are worthy of preservation may also be designated a nature reserve.*

The Swedish Government has the comprehensive responsibility for legislation, and the land of a nature reserve is owned by the State. The Stockholm County Administrative Board oversees that the regulations concerning the Lovö nature reserve are followed and represents the State in matters of legal protection and the operative supervision. Applications for any modifications within the reserve are made to the County Administrative Board, who will assess these against the purpose and directions for the establishment of the reserve.

A nature reserve may exist for several reasons. It may be to protect a valuable natural environment and protect threatened species, or safeguard an area attractive for outdoor recreation. At the same time it may also be for the restoration or long-term maintenance of

valuable natural and cultural environments – which is the case for Lovö nature reserve. The reserve includes a combination of protection and care. In the work to establish the Lovö nature reserve, specialists in both cultural and natural environments participated, as the cultural environment perspective is prominent.

With support from Chapter 7 of the Environmental Code, directions are stated to meet the purpose of the reserve. The regulations for the reserve also include rules of conduct and shall contribute to active maintenance and usage, not just protection. Therefore, they are not “solely” preservation regulations; they serve a further purpose. This can be compared with the SOUV, where the authenticity of the World Heritage Site is described as: *The primary guidelines for this property focus on conservation and not restoration, and to maintain the original forms, the original materials, and the designed landscape.*

Within the perimeter of Lovön, there are properties that are owned or leased for several purposes and that are not included in the reserve and its provisions. These areas are marked in white on the map. Any changes to these properties are included in the provisions stated in the Swedish Planning and Building Act (2010:900) (PBL) and are therefore not deemed to affect the OUV. The Planning and Building Act regulates the planning of how land and water is used and responsibility lies with the municipality. There are agreements in place for the leased land with the National Property Board Sweden and Office of the Governor that regulate which modifications are permitted. The properties marked in white are also part of the national interest for cultural environment, meaning that through the county administrative board, the State superintends municipal decisions.

A new detailed development plan for Drottningholmsmalmen was established in October 2015. This area is marked on the map in grey. Just as the markings in white they are included in PBL and the natural interest for cultural environment.

In 2012, the Stockholm County Administrative Board conducted an enquiry into the forms of protection for what is now the Lovö nature reserve. It has been shown that with the establishment of the nature reserve decision brings with it a simultaneous need for strong protection of the area's cultural value which is stated in the purpose of the nature reserve

(see chapter 2). In 2014, the County Administrative Board conducted an additional enquiry based on the historical use of the land in the area, with focus on the cultural historical value of the area. The enquiry now forms the basis of the forthcoming administration of the area, for example for the planning of future preservation activities. The provisions of the nature reserve retain the agricultural land that is characteristic of the area today and the historical land use – the basis for the value of the World Heritage Site.

Of the possible forms of protection Lovö nature reserve is best suited for the buffer zone due to both its geographical and legal aspects.

The World Heritage Site is protected by the ordinance (2013:558) for state-owned historic buildings (FSBM). The area is maintained by the National Property Board Sweden and the Swedish National Heritage Board is the supervisory authority.

Chapter 6 Implementations for management arrangements

The parties primarily involved in the buffer zone are the Stockholm County Administrative Board, the National Property Board Sweden, Ekerö Municipality and the local residents. Others include Office of the Governor that is trustee of the Crown Lands within the framework for the royal right of disposal and several grounds that operate in a way that is beneficial to society. Representatives from Stockholm County Administrative Board, the National Property Board Sweden and Ekerö Municipality sit on the World Heritage Council, which provides the conditions for collaboration with the consultative group for the Lovö nature reserve.

The National Property Board Sweden administers the nature reserve and shall act to ensure that the purpose of the reserve is attained. A special consultative group with representatives of the parties involved has been appointed and is led by an administrator appointed by the National Property Board Sweden. Consultation regarding the administration takes place continuously with the County Administrative Board and other interested parties (additional property owners, land-managers, agricultural tenants, local residents etc.). The consultative group is initially working with the planning of how the area can be made more accessible and how information can be communicated within and in connection to the nature reserve,

information boards for example. A budget of SEK 10 million has been allocated to this work during the 2016-2020 period.

When the Lovö nature reserve was established by the County Administrative Board in March 2014, a management plan was produced. The decision is in place for “time immortal”, however the management plan should be updated every decade. The decision for the creation of the reserve includes the ordinances and other provisions that apply to the nature reserve and therefore to the suggested buffer zone. For example, the Ordinance for state-owned historic buildings (2013:558) (FSAB); the Planning and Building Act (2010:900) (PBL); the Ekerö Municipality master plan (2010) and the detailed development plan for Drottningholmsmalmen (2015), as shown on the attached map. A new master plan is a guideline but not legally binding. A new master plan is being discussed during 2016-2017.

All nature reserves shall have a management plan. The plan provides detailed descriptions of what is typical for the various land areas, the management targets in place for the reserve and which guidelines and provisions are to be followed to meet the targets. One example is Rinkeby, once the largest village on Lovön, where the management areas shall both follow the general management guidelines in the reserve decision and the site-specific nature conservation targets for grazing sites and woodland. The cultural historical perspective is clear in the preservation targets.

According to the management plan appended to the decision for Lovö nature reserve the National Property Board Sweden, in its management role, shall ensure the creation an attractive and accessible nature reserve for visitors. This means that there must be good information about the area and its value. Communication plays an important role in engaging with the public and creates an understanding of both the nature reserve and world heritage, something which strengthens long-term protection. As the nature reserve surrounds the entire World Heritage Site and is a portal for the whole area, it is possible to provide information about world heritage and its value in the nature reserve. At the same time, information about the nature reserve should be provided at the World Heritage Site.

Chapter 7 Maps and other appendices

- The map WORLD HERITAGE; DROTTNINGHOLM; BUFFERZONE created by Stockholm County Administrative Board for this application shows:
 - World Heritage Suggested Bufferzone
 - State Owned Listed Site
 - Area of National Interest, cultural heritage
 - Nature Preservation Area
 - World Heritage Drottningholm
 - Municipial planned area
- Link to Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808) (MB)
<http://www.government.se/legal-documents/2000/08/ds-200061/>
<http://www.government.se/49b73c/contentassets/be5e4d4ebdb4499f8d6365720ae68724/the-swedish-environmental-code-ds-200061>
- Link to Planning and Building Act (2010:900) (PBL)
<http://www.boverket.se/sv/PBL-kunskapsbanken/nyheter-pa-pbl-kunskapsbanken/plan--och-bygglagen-pa-engelska/>
<http://www.boverket.se/sv/om-boverket/publicerat-av-boverket/publikationer/2016/legislation/>
- Summary in English of Lovö nature reserve Decision 17/3/2014. Please see the 3 attached documents *Översatt Beslut om bildande av Lovö naturreservat i Ekerö kommun, Lovö NR bilaga 3A skötselkarta_r*, and *Lovö NR bilaga 3B skötselkarta*.

Decision on the establishment of Lovö Nature Reserve in the Municipality of Ekerö

(7 Annexes)

About the nature reserve

Name	Lovö
Municipality	Ekerö
Environmental Protection Register ID	2024689
Natura 2000 ID	SE0110188 Edeby ekhage SE0110186 Lovö-Kärsö
Natura 2000 habitats	9070 Fennoscandian wooded pastures 9020 Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus) rich in epiphytes 9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli
Parish	Lovö
Physical geography region	Region 24, Svealand's rift valley with alluvial plain valleys and lakes
Cultural geography region	Prehistoric central district with a high degree of cultivation in Svealand's plains districts
Position	The nature reserve covers the islands Lovön, Kärsön, Fågelön and surrounding islands and islets and is located about 10 km west of Stockholm's city centre.
Real properties, etc.	Barkarby 3:1 (part of), Drottningholm 1:1 (part of), Hogsta 4:1 (part of), Lovö Prästgård 1:1, 2:1 (part of) and 1:8 (part of), Lovö-Berga 3:1 (part of), Lovö-Edeby 4:1 (part of), Lovö-Norrby 5:1 (part of), Lunda 1:1 (part of), Rinkeby 1:2 (part of), Rörby 1:1 (part of), Barkarby GA:1 and GA:2, Hogsta GA:1 and GA:2, Lovö Prästgård GA:1, Lovö-Edeby GA:1, GA:2, GA:3, GA:4 and GA:5, Lunda GA:1, GA:2, GA:3 and GA:4, Rörby GA:1 and Troxhammar GA:3.
Property owners	The National Property Board of Sweden, <i>Prästlönetillgångar i Stockholms Stift, Stockholm</i>

vatten AB and the Ekerö association of parishes.
Some parts of the area are subject to the royal right
of disposal.

Area	3,227.6 hectares, of which approximately 2,090 hectares are land
Manager of the nature reserve	The National Property Board of Sweden

DECISION

Pursuant to Chapter 7 Section 4 of Sweden's Environmental Code (*miljöbalken*), the County Administrative Board has decided to designate the area defined on the attached map (Annex 1A and 1B) as a nature reserve.

The County Administrative Board simultaneously repeals its rules, adopted on 5 February 1988 under what was then Section 20 of *naturvårdslagen* (1964:822) (Nature Conservation Act), now Chapter 12 Section 6 of Sweden's Environmental Code, concerning areas subject to a notice of consultation requirement for Lovön, Kårsön and others islands in the Municipality of Ekerö. In addition, the County Administrative Board hereby repeals its rule requiring dogs to be leashed on Kårsön under Section 19 of *jaktförordningen* (1987:905) (Hunting Ordinance), adopted on 5 December 1996 (Stockholm County Council Code of Statutes 1996:232).

The name of the nature reserve is to be *Lövö*.

The aim of the nature reserve is to conserve a large peri-urban cultural and natural landscape. In this reserve the landscape, its valuable natural habitats, its values for recreational use and values connected to historically contiguous agricultural use of the landscape should be protected and conserved. The protection of the area will also contribute to the achievement of favourable conservation status for the natural habitats in the area identified under the EU's Habitats Directive.

Its aim will be achieved through:

- New development, such as new buildings or large-scale facilities, being largely prohibited, with the exception of the ongoing projects *E4 Bypass Stockholm* and *Road 261, Ekerövägen, Tappström–Nockeby, upgrade to narrow four-lane road*. Some buildings and facilities may be permitted to be added, such as extensions to existing buildings or facilities, or as required for the activities of the National Defence Radio Establishment of Sweden (FRA), which are then to be adapted to the character of the area and the site's prerequisites,
- The culturally significant natural landscape of the area, with a land use structure that bears traces of long continuity of use, including traditional farm sites, land types, ownership boundaries, production systems and connection with Drottningholm Palace will be conserved,

- Primarily continued use of these agricultural areas will be through agriculture with cultivation of arable land and animal husbandry with grazing. Certain recently overgrown pastures will be restored,
- Forests of special natural values are excluded from conventional forestry and managed to promote and develop natural values, cultural values and outdoor recreation values in the long term. The remainder of the forests will be managed through forestry to the provisions in Sweden's *skogsvårdslagen (1979:429)* (Forestry Act),
- The nature reserve will be managed in such a way that it is attractive and easily accessible to visitors, which includes providing useful information about the area and its values. Facilities for visitors such as trails, rest areas and car parks will be built and maintained in good condition.

Nature reserve rules

To fulfil the purposes of the nature reserve, the County Administrative Board has decided pursuant to Chapter 7 Sections 5, 6 and 30 of the Environmental Code and Section 22 of *förordningen (1998:1252) om områdesskydd* (Land Conservation Ordinance) in accordance with the Environmental Code, etc. that the following rules shall apply to the nature reserve.

A. Rules pursuant to Chapter 7 Chapter Section 5 of the Environmental Code dealing with restrictions on the right to use land and water areas

In addition to the rules and prohibitions in Acts and other Statutes, it is prohibited to:

1. On land or in the water to blast, bulldoze, fill, tip or carry out any other activities that could significantly alter the area's topography, surface or drainage conditions. The rule does not apply to farm yards and plots, or to the golf course of Royal Drottningholm Golf Club,
2. Erect buildings or facilities such as jetties, wind turbines or masts. The rule does not apply to buildings or structures for which a permit was been granted in accordance with Rule A10,
3. Establish a golf course outside current golf course of the Royal Drottningholm Golf Club area,
4. In management areas designated N1-N30, N50-67 and B29 (see attached map, Annex 3A and 3B) harvest live or dead trees, remove windfall or perform other forestry measures other than such conservation measures as are referred to in the attached management plan (Annex 2),
5. Plant forest on pasture or cropland or grow energy plantations or cultivate Christmas trees on cropland,
6. Stack timber or set up other than temporary stockpiles for agriculture, forestry or road maintenance. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,

7. Lime, fertilise or use chemical pesticides outside of cropland, crops or the golf course. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,
8. Harvest trees with a breast height diameter of more than 1 metre. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,
9. Introduce plant or animal species foreign to the area into the area. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,

It is prohibited without the permission of the County Administrative Board to:

10. Erect buildings or facilities adjacent to existing settlement or facilities, or as required for outdoor recreation, the care and maintenance of the nature reserve, agriculture, basic tourism operations, for public navigation channels or for FRA's activities,
11. Dredge,
12. In management areas designated N31-N49 (see attached map, Annex 3A and 3B) harvest live or dead trees, remove windfall or perform other forestry measures other than such conservation measures as are referred to in the attached management plan (Annex 2),
13. Lay/install cables in the air, ground or under water. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,
14. Build roads, paths, parking areas or the like. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,
15. Erect fences or other enclosures with the exception of grazing fencing. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,
16. Permanently erect signs, posters or similar items in addition to the nature reserve's signage and road signs. This rule does not apply within farm yards and plots,

Derogations from these rules are listed under point D below.

B. Regulations pursuant to Chapter 7 Section 6 of the Environmental Code on the obligation to accept certain intrusions

Land owners, tenants and other holders of special rights to the land are obliged to accept the following facilities being erected and the following measures being taken to fulfil the purpose of the nature reserve:

1. Marking out of the nature reserve's boundaries and erection of the nature reserve's signs and other information signs,

2. Nature-conserving management of the land through land clearing, logging, tree pruning, the creation of dead wood, fencing, mowing, grazing, tillage and within management areas N1-N67 and B1-B31 defined on the map attached, Annex 3A and 3B,
3. Nature-conserving management of the land through land clearing, logging, mowing and grazing along the forest fringe between open land and forests and on arable islands,
4. Release cutting of old, large trees through land clearing and logging,
5. The building and maintenance of hiking trails, equestrian trails, fireplaces, parking areas and toilets specified in detail on the attached map, Annex 5,
6. The installation and maintenance of fence crossings and rest areas in the nature reserve and the replacement of road barriers,
7. Studies of plant and animal life and other natural and cultural conditions in the nature reserve.

In the adopted management plan is specified how these measures will be carried out in detail.

Land owners, tenants or holders of special rights to the land are to be consulted before significant measures are implemented.

C. Bylaws pursuant to 7 Chapter Section 30 of the Swedish Environmental Code

In addition to the rules and prohibitions in Acts and other Statutes, the public may not:

1. Dig, hoe, drill or in any other way damage the bedrock, earth or stone,
2. Cut down or damage living or dead trees or bushes,
3. Damage vegetation by digging up plants,
4. Take a dog onto the reserve that is not leashed,
5. Ride a horse on marked hiking trails,
6. Erect a tent or camp for more than two consecutive days,
7. Anchor a boat at the same shore for a period longer than two consecutive days. This rules does not apply to jetties and within marinas,
8. Erect permanent signs, posters or the like.

Derogations from these rules are listed under point D below.

D. Derogations from the rules

Derogations from the rules under (A) and (C) above.

1. Notwithstanding these rules, the construction (laying of new roads and upgrading) and the operation of the Project *E4 Bypass Stockholm* with lanes and other road fixtures such as entrance turns and exit turns, road tunnels, ventilation stations, work tunnels, establishment areas, temporary ports, temporary roads, conveyor belts, etc., may be undertaken in accordance with the final work plan or road plan adopted pursuant to *väglagen (1971:948)* (Roads Act) under the terms of reference of the Swedish Government's Decision of 3 September 2009 on legality under Chapter 17 of the Swedish Environmental Code.
2. Notwithstanding these rules, measures covered by final permits for environmentally hazardous activities and water operations pursuant to Chapters 9 and 11, respectively, of the Environmental Code for the purpose of the construction and operation of the project *E4 Bypass Stockholm* and the project *Road 261, Ekerövägen, Tappström–Nockeby, upgrade to narrow four-lane road* may be carried out. This derogation shall also apply to changes in the permits and prescribed conditions which may arise from reassessments of or amendments to these permits.
3. Notwithstanding these rules, the construction and operation of the project *Road 261, Ekerövägen, Tappström–Nockeby, upgrade to narrow four-lane road* with associated lanes and other road fixtures, re-laying of pedestrian and bicycle paths and establishment areas, etc., may be carried out in accordance with the Final Roads Plan pursuant to *väglagen*, the Swedish Transport Administration's case number TRV 2012/19667.
4. Notwithstanding these rules, the following measures may be undertaken in connection with the construction of the project *E4 Bypass Stockholm*: work roads (A-A, B, C), electric cables (D-D), waste water pipes (E-E), fill for passage over conveyor belts (F), the relocation of indoor firing ranges and other buildings within the firing range (G), the erection of a new scout cabin with filtration plant and access road (H), setting-up area (J), bridle paths/equestrian trails (K-K), bore holes with connecting pipes for fire extinguishing water (L), visibility clearances for surveying works (M) reinforcement measures on *Lambarudsvägen* (not marked on the map) and the temporary changes to ancient pathways that are needed (not marked on the map). The positioning for measures A-M is shown on the attached decision map (Annex 1A and 1B).
5. Notwithstanding these rules, road managers may undertake measures for the operation, maintenance and retention of road, road zone, bridge and tunnel structures, and other structures, plants and road fixtures (such as road signs) belonging to the roads.
6. Notwithstanding these rules, FRA may undertake measures for the operation, maintenance and retention of structures in respect of its facilities including cables in the ground.

7. Notwithstanding these rules, FRA may erect buildings or undertake other measures intended for total defence and which are secret. Such measures are to be preceded by consultation with the County Administrative Board.
8. Notwithstanding rule A8, the manager of the nature reserve, property owners, land managers or road managers may fell trees which are deemed by professionals in the field to constitute a safety risk to human health, the environment, or property.
9. Notwithstanding these rules, the nature reserve manager or the party appointed by the manager may undertake necessary measures to satisfy the purpose of the nature reserve and which are specified in the attached management plan.
10. Notwithstanding these rules, the County Administrative Board, the nature reserve manager or the party appointed by the manager may carry out necessary sampling for the documentation of plant and animal life.
11. Notwithstanding these rules, proprietors of hunting rights may use an off-leash dog during hunting and may erect shooting hides.
12. Notwithstanding these rules, proprietors of pipelines, conduits and power lines for electricity, telecommunications, water supply and wastewater and sewage facilities may carry out maintenance, repairs and replacements of existing pipelines/cables and facilities with associated fixtures and structures including carrying out essential excavation works in water catchment areas and forestry maintenance of corridors for power lines, conduits and pipelines.
13. Notwithstanding these rules, ditch clearance or maintenance or modifications to the drainage of cropland may be undertaken.

Derogations from the bylaws under (C) above.

14. The bylaws under (C) above shall not apply to land to which the public do not normally have access (private property).
15. Bylaws C1-C4 and C8 shall not apply to property owners and holders of special rights to the land within the area of land covered by each such right.

The above derogations apply to the rules of the nature reserve. The County Administrative Board recalls that notwithstanding the above-mentioned derogations, review under other legislation or other provisions of the Environmental Code may be required.

Exemptions from the rules

Pursuant to Chapter 7 Section 7 second paragraph of the Environmental Code, the County Administrative Board may grant exemptions from the rules which it has issued for a nature reserve in special circumstances.

Entry into force

The rules for the nature reserve enter into force three weeks after the date of publication in the County's Statute Book, whereby the rules in the County Administrative Board's Decision of 5 December 1996 (Stockholm County Council Statute Book 1996:232) cease to apply.

In accordance with the provisions in Chapter 7 Section 30 of the Environmental Code, bylaws under C take effect immediately even in the case of an appeal.

Care and management

Under Section 3 of the Land Conservation Ordinance pursuant to the Environmental Code, etc., the County Administrative Board hereby adopts the attached management plan (Annex 2).

Under Section 21 of the Land Conservation Ordinance pursuant to the Environmental Code, etc., the County Administrative Board hereby decides that the National Property Board of Sweden shall be the manager of the nature reserve.

Information

Recalling the other provisions for the protection of natural and cultural environments, the following can be mentioned:

- The provisions in Chapter 2 of *kulturmiljölagen (1988:950)* (Heritage Conservation Act) concerning the protection of ancient monuments. The provisions mean among other things that it is prohibited without a permit to disturb, remove, dig out, cover, or through settlement, planting or in any other way, alter or damage ancient monuments.
- Wildlife reserve provisions. All wild birds and mammals as well as their eggs, young and nests/lairs/holes/dens are protected under *jaktlagen (1987:259)* (Hunting Act), with the exception of hunting that is permitted under the same Act. Certain plant and animal species are further protected under Chapter 8 of the Environmental Code and *artskyddsförordningen (2007:845)* (the Species Protection Ordinance).
- Prohibition against off-road driving in *terrängkörningslagen (1975:1313)* (Off-Road Driving Act).
- Parts of the nature reserve are Natura 2000 sites. Under Chapter 7, Section 28 a of the Environmental Code, activities or measures which can have a significant impact on the environment in Natura 2000 sites require a permit.

REASONS FOR THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD'S DECISION

Description of the area

Lövön and Kårsön with surrounding islands are located at the boundary between city and country, in the middle of a developed metropolitan region, between Stockholm's high-density western suburbs and the centre of Ekerö in the south west. This is a comprehensive environment with a living cultural landscape stretching far back in time, the world heritage Drottningholm

with its palace and parklands, only sporadically developed foreshores and adjacent forests. Lovö parish is an intact parish in which the old village structure remains visible. Prehistoric events are apparent from the high prevalence of ancient monuments. Lovön has largely escaped major development and thus constitutes a rural area which has no equivalent so close to the centre of the capital of Sweden.

Proximity to the city in combination with its diverse landscape also makes Lovön-Kärsön an important part of Stockholm's regional greenstructure. Lovön is part of one of the County's green wedges, the Ekerö Wedge. The area has significant assets for outdoor recreation. There are plenty of possibilities for different types of outdoor recreation and activities including hiking, walks, bicycle tours, equestrianism and golf.

Parts of the area also have high-value natural assets. These include natural pastures such as the Natura 2000 site *Edeby ekhage*, broad-leaved deciduous forest on Kärsön, and other forests with high-value natural assets, long undeveloped stretches of shoreline with natural assets and a relatively high incidence of giant trees. In the national strategy for the protection of water-related natural and cultural environments, the part of Lake Mälaren covered by the nature reserve is specified as nationally valuable in respect of its natural assets, and the entire Lake Mälaren is specified as nationally particularly valuable from the point of view of fishing.

A more detailed description of the area and its natural assets, cultural assets and outdoor recreation assets can be found in the Management Plan, Annex 2.

National interest

The nature reserve covers parts of Lake Mälaren which were identified by the former National Board of Fisheries as of national interest for commercial fishing under Chapter 3 Section 5 of the Environmental Code. Large parts of the nature reserve – Drottningholm and central Lovön – have been identified by the Swedish National Heritage Board as of national interest for their cultural assets under Chapter 3 Section 6 of the Environmental Code. The E4 motorway Bypass Stockholm has been identified as a national interest by the Swedish Transport Administration for communications under Chapter 3 Section 8 of the Environmental Code. The Swedish Transport Administration has also identified the navigation channel south of Fågelön (navigation channel 911 Riddarfjärden–Björköfjärden), and the navigation channel east of Lovön-Kärsön (navigation channel 912 Björnholmen–Lövhölm) as of national interest for communications. Lovön is listed as a national interest in total defence under Chapter 3 Section 9 the Environmental Code with regard to FRA's activities.

The nature reserve is also included in the site "Lake Mälaren with islands and shore areas", which is of national interest in its entirety under Chapter 4 Section 2 of the Environmental Code.

The nature reserve contains two Natura 2000 sites under the Habitats Directive of the EU: *Edeby ekhage* and *Lovö-Kärsö*. These areas are listed in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 27, first paragraph of the Environmental Code and are therefore of national interest under Chapter 4 Sections 1 and 8 of the Environmental Code.

Other appointments, etc.

Drottningholm is a heritage listed site under *förordningen (1988:1229) om statliga byggnadsminnen m.m.* (Heritage Listed Sites Ordinance). Listed buildings are not included in the nature reserve. The nature reserve borders the listed site and surrounds it.

Furthermore, since 1991 Drottningholm has been designated by UNESCO as a world heritage site under the World Heritage Convention (*konventionen om skydd för världens kultur- och naturarv, SÖ 1985:8*).

Drottningholm and Kungsgården are covered by royal right of disposition, which is represented by the Governor in office.

The entirety of the nature reserve is included in the Eastern Mälaren water protection area, formed by the County Administrative Board in 2008 (*Stockholms läns författningssamling 2008:508*). Beside Prästvik-Lovö waterworks there is a water catchment area subject to stringent restrictions. However, the waterworks and water catchment area are not part of the nature reserve.

Drottningholmsmalmen is covered by the local plan under *plan- och bygglagen (2010:900)* (Planning and Building Act). The area covered by the local plan is not part of the nature reserve. An area adjacent to Lovö Church is covered by special area regulations in accordance with the Planning and Building Act. The area covered by special area regulations is not part of the nature reserve.

In general, shore protection covering 100 metres on land and in the water applies along the shore of Lake Mälaren throughout the entire nature reserve. Extended shore protection covering 300 metres on land also applies to the majority of Lovön as well as all of Kårsön and Fågelön. Extended shore protection does not apply along Lovön's eastern shore from Eriksdal to the area covered by the local plan adjacent to Drottningholmsmalmen, nor to the area Prästvik-Lovö waterworks.

The area of the nature reserve corresponds in principle to an area subject to a notice of consultation requirement (a consultation area) which was established in 1988 by the County Administrative Board under what was then Section 20 of the Nature Conservation Act. The consultation area is repealed by this Decision.

A Decision of the County Administrative Board means that part of Drottningholm constitutes a protection target under Section 3 second paragraph of *lagen (1990:217) om skydd för samhällsviktiga anläggningar m.m.* (Protection of Important Public Installations Act). Most of the protection target lies outside the nature reserve, but parts of it share the water area of the nature reserve.

According to the County Administrative Board's *föreskrifter om sjötrafik (01FS 2001:138 p. 323)* (Maritime Traffic Regulations paragraph 323), through traffic is prohibited in the area for water-skiing sports in Kovikssundet between Lovön and Hässelby annually during the period 1 May to 30 September.

The nature reserve is part of an area subject to a public holiday ban on elk hunting. In this area, elk hunting is prohibited on Sundays and public holidays and the day before Sundays and public holidays during the month of October.

Rules decided by the County Administrative Board require dogs to be leashed on Kårsön under Section 19 of the Hunting Ordinance (01FS 1996:232). These rules are repealed by this Decision and replaced by the corresponding provision in the bylaws for the nature reserve.

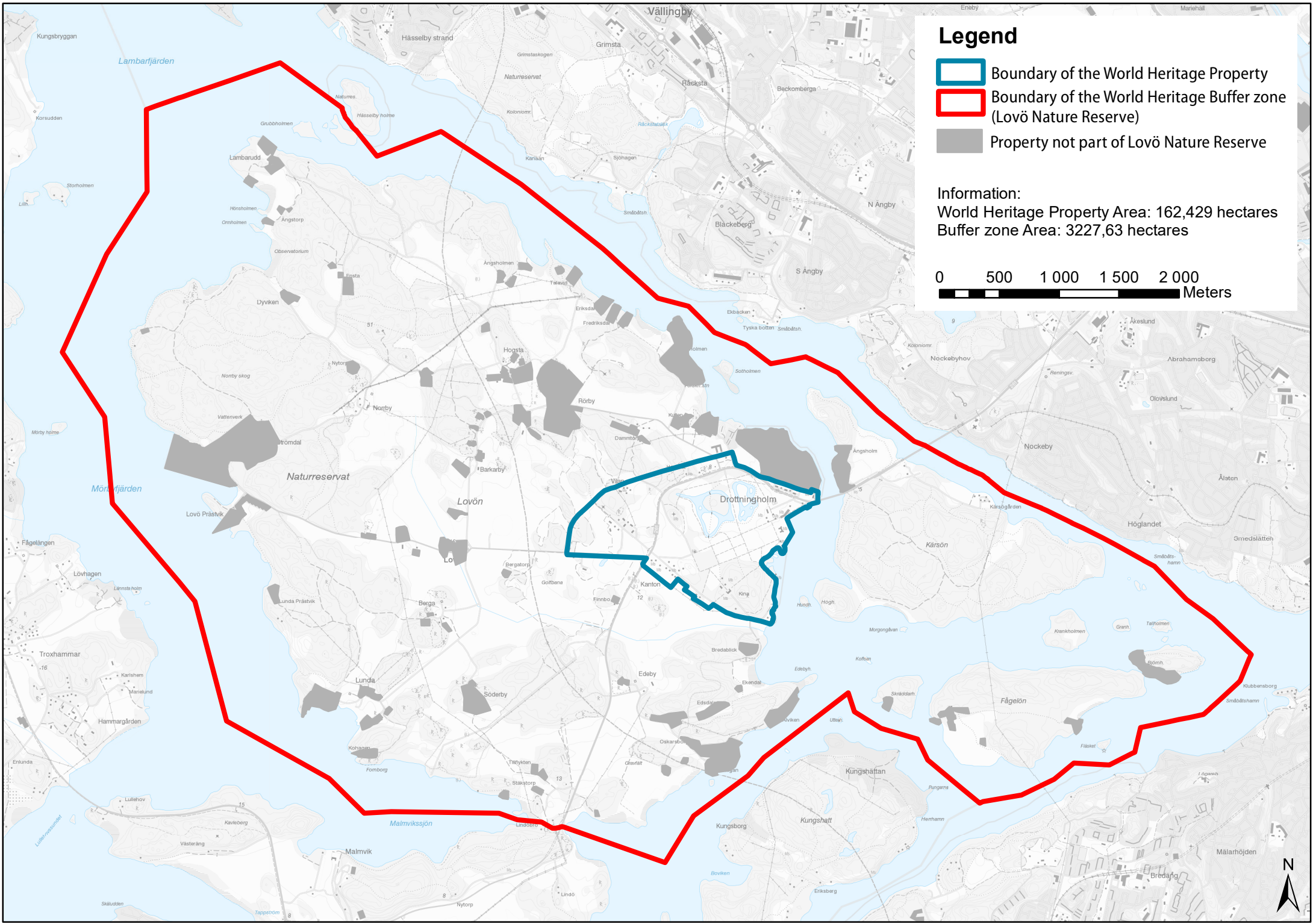
HOW TO LODGE AN APPEAL

This Decision may be appealed with the Swedish Government, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, see Annex 7.




The Decision in this matter has been made by County Governor Chris Heister. Environment Director Göran Åström, Town Planning Director Gunilla Holmquist, Rural Affairs Director Eva Merkel, County Assessor Tina Stuube and senior environmental officer Björn Carlberg (also the rapporteur) participated in the final review of this case.

Chris Heister

Björn Carlberg



Legend

-  Boundary of the World Heritage Property
-  Boundary of the World Heritage Buffer zone (Lovö Nature Reserve)
-  Property not part of Lovö Nature Reserve

Information:
World Heritage Property Area: 162,429 hectares
Buffer zone Area: 3227,63 hectares

