



The Drottningholm World Heritage Site

World Heritage Management Plan

for 2007-2012



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Foreword

The Drottningholm Palace domain became Sweden's first World Heritage site when it was added to UNESCO's World Heritage list in 1991.

In 2002-2005, the Swedish World Heritage sites, listed on the World Heritage list up to and including 1997, produced a situation report - Periodic Report - to UNESCO in conjunction with the Swedish National Environment Protection Board and the Swedish National Heritage Board. In the work on the periodic report, a need emerged to strengthen and increase the work on World Heritage issues within the Drottningholm area. In order to improve the efficiency of this work, it became necessary to develop a World Heritage management plan for the area.

The format of this World Heritage management plan is based on the responses in Periodic Report 2 and the directives in UNESCO's Operational Guidelines. Notice has also been taken of both Swedish and foreign World Heritage management plans. The work on the current World Heritage management plan started during autumn 2006 and it was adopted in November 2007.

This is the first World Heritage management plan for the Drottningholm Palace domain. It was produced within the framework for the collaboration within the Drottningholm World Heritage site and its three main actors, the National Property Board (SFV), Stiftelsen Drottningholms teatermuseum and the Drottningholm Palace administration.

The compilation was made by Inspector Helena Chreisti at Drottningholm Palace administration on behalf of Drottningholm World Heritage Council.

Drottningholm, January 2008

The Drottningholm World Heritage Council

Introduction

The Drottningholm domain has been a World Heritage site since 1991. This means that the area fulfils the criteria for universal values described in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. The justification for inscription for the World Heritage nomination states *“the ensemble of Drottningholm – the castle, theatre, Chinese pavilion and gardens – is the best example of a royal residence built in the 18th century in Sweden and is representative of all European architecture of that period, heir to the influences exerted by the Chateau of Versailles on the construction of royal residences in western, central and northern Europe.”* It is on the basis of criterion IV – a unique example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape that illustrates an important stage in human history – that the Drottningholm domain has been noted.

The overriding goal of the current World Heritage management plan is to safeguard the continued universal value of the area. The work of protecting, maintaining, using and administering the World Heritage site impinges on several parties and the following management plan has been developed to show how we together can develop the World Heritage site on a long-term basis.

The aim of the World Heritage management plan is to illuminate the status of the Drottningholm area as a World Heritage site, to work as a reconciliation instrument when describing the World Heritage in relation to the World Heritage Convention and to be the administrators' and supervisory authorities' guide in issues arising. It shall be possible to read development opportunities, guidelines and priority areas and the division of responsibility shall be shown. The World Heritage management plan shall give the main stakeholders the opportunity to see the Drottningholm area in a wider perspective, where the World Heritage status can function as a basis for decisions and measures.

The World Heritage Management Plan states both goals for the next 5 years, and shows a

future perspective for the coming 30 year period. Progress and development shall only occur if the World Heritage management plan is relevant and focuses on actual and current needs for the area.

The World Heritage management plan starts with an account of visions and long-term goals for the area. Thereafter follows a short history linked to how the operation works today, as well as a value description of the World Heritage site. The last four sections give concrete form to the long-term goals through four focus areas – protection, maintenance and environment issues, use and appreciation and management and direction – where the work within each focus area is clarified through various guidelines and measures. Finally, there is a guide to websites relevant for in-depth understanding of the World Heritage work within the Drottningholm area.



Visions and perspective for the next thirty years

Visions for the Drottningholm World Heritage site

A World Heritage site internationally recognized as one of the best remaining examples of a royal palace domain from the 17th and 18th centuries

A World Heritage site accessible for all to experience and learn more about

A World Heritage site that is a source for local and national identity

A World Heritage site where knowledge about its origin and development is constantly improved and used as a tool for the direction and management of the area

Long-term goals for the Drottningholm World Heritage site during the next 30 years – 2007-2037

UNESCO and ICOMOS recommend that long-term goals are established to realize the visions for the World Heritage site. For the Drottningholm World Heritage site, these are divided up into the following focus areas – protection, maintenance and conservation, use and enjoyment and administration and direction.

Protection of the World Heritage site

- Ensuring that the World Heritage site is preserved for future generations through suitable guidelines and sufficient measures in relation to protection of the area.

Maintenance and environmental issues relating to the World Heritage site

- Identifying and monitoring changes in the world around it that affect the World Heritage
- Maintaining and strengthening the special character of the World Heritage, both natural and cultural values
- Safeguarding that all parts of the World Heritage are reviewed regularly and that adequate measures are carried out to maintain them
- Taking an environmental perspective on all parts of the operation

Use and appreciation of the World Heritage site

- Giving visitors the overall experience that Drottningholm lives up to its World Heritage status.
- Safeguarding that the World Heritage status creates good finances through tourism and other means without compromising its integrity
- Achieving accessibility for all to and within the World Heritage site where possible
- Ensuring that information of the highest quality and topicality within the area is available for all using the World Heritage site for recreation or education

- Improving knowledge about and understanding of historical and other values that make the World Heritage site special, together with its World Heritage status

Management and direction of the World Heritage site

- Striving to develop good relations and consensus between all parties involved in the World Heritage site
- Strengthening contacts between the World Heritage site and the area around it in order to promote appreciation of the World Heritage site with its cultural and natural values
- Working to achieve adequate and safeguarded financial and human resources in order to achieve the vision for the World Heritage site
- Developing the administration and direction in order to achieve balance between the different values of the World Heritage site



The World Heritage site – history and current operation

Location description and property information

The Drottningholm area on Lovön outside Stockholm consists of Drottningholm Palace, the Chinese Pavilion, Drottningholm Palace Theatre and a number of other buildings, surrounded by an area of parkland.

County, municipality: Stockholm County (AB), Ekerö Municipality

Parish: Lovö Parish

Property designation: Drottningholm 1:1; Rinkeby 1:1, 2:1, 3:1

Area: 127 ha (Gardens, parks, farmland and nature areas)

Owners: Swedish government

Legal administrator: National Property Board (SFV)

Operations: Housing, museum activities, theatre performances, food & beverage

Protection: National historic building since 1935

History

The royal history of Drottningholm has links back to the 16th century, when there was a Crown demesne called Torvesund and belonging to King Gustav Vasa here. His son Johan III had a stone house erected in the 1570s, and parts of its walls still remain.

In its current state, Drottningholm Palace is mainly a building of the 17th century, built during a period when Sweden could lay claim to be considered as one of the great powers of

Europe. The new palace and its Baroque garden was the most expensive building works in the country during this period, and was built on royal command. The builder – Dowager Queen Hedvig Eleonora – engaged architects, artists and craftsmen from different parts of Europe. The architect Nicodemus Tessin the older was commissioned to draw up a new palace with gardens, after a large fire in 1661. The work was completed by his son, Nicodemus Tessin the younger, who also laid out the gardens to the west of the palace, where there had previously been a hunting ground.

In the middle of the 18th century, Queen Lovisa Ulrika commissioned great changes to the palace domain. The palace was extended and refurbished. The architects were Carl Hårleman and Jean Eric Rehn. It was also during this period that the Chinese pavilion and the palace theatre were built – each individually of unique universal value worthy of being entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The current Chinese pavilion was built in the 1760s, at a time when chinoiserie was fashionable in Europe. The architects were Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz and Jean Eric Rehn. The interiors are samples of the best that remains from this phenomenon. The architecture and interiors even today produce a picture of the relationship between the continents of Asia and Europe 300 years ago, and the collections provide a sample of exotic craftsmanship. Around the Chinese pavilion, a small community was built along the pattern from the

iron mills in Uppland, just north of Stockholm. Here there were workshops for products intended for the court and, initially, an attempt at Swedish silk manufacture. Production ceased already in the 18th century, and the houses in Canton Street have since then mainly been used for housing.

Queen Lovisa Ulrika had the current Drottningholm Palace Theatre built in accordance with drawings by Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz. The building was completed in 1766 and sits on the remains of an older theatre building, which was destroyed by fire in 1762. The building is made from simple materials. The decorative ornamentation of the salon interior has been made into a theatrical game, with stucco, papier maché and paint. The rooms surrounding the stage and the salon in the 18th century functioned as housing for the theatre staff and as public areas. On King Gustav III's initiative, some reallocations of the royal public rooms were made in 1791, and a foyer, the Déjeuner Salon, was added in accordance with drawings by Louis Jean Despréz.

Drottningholm Palace went through a comprehensive refurbishment 1907-1913, and most recently in 1981 before the royal family moved in.

Within the Drottningholm area, three different park areas can be found, each characteristic of its period – a Baroque garden from 1680-1780, a more intimate topiary garden in Rococo style from 1750-1780 in conjunction with the Chinese

pavilion and a more relaxed English style landscape park from 1770 to the early 19th century. The gardens and parks with their clear characteristics bear witness to both changing style ideals and long continuity.

The area that is today called Malmen received town privileges in 1782 during the reign of Gustav III. There have been buildings there since the 16th century, but during the 18th century there was an upswing when the need for buildings for overnight stays and business operations in the area increased.

Current operation

Today, the Drottningholm area houses several parallel operations. The operations principally consist of tourism and theatre operation. Drottningholm is also the home of the royal family.

The area is visited annually by around 500,000 persons. Guided tours are provided regularly of Drottningholm Palace, the Chinese pavilion, the theatre and Evert Lundquist's artist's studio. Pre-booked tours are also given of Museum de Vries.

The opera and ballet performances of the summer season at Drottningholm Palace Theatre are unique also from an international perspective, both because they take place in a theatre preserved from the 18th century, and also for their ambitious content and artistic level. The operation has gained a position as a Swedish



spearhead in international artistic endeavour, for opera, music played on instruments of the era and innovative ballet based on historic models.

The royal family has its main residence in one part of the palace. This part of the palace and the surrounding parts of the park are therefore reserved for the royal family. Through the royal family's active interest in the operation, the palace has been open to the public since the King's accession in 1974.



Description of the values of the World Heritage site

When Drottningholm was added to the World Heritage List, it was therefore regarded officially as a cultural heritage of universal and cross-border value. The justification for inscription at the nomination was worded as follows:

“The ensemble of Drottningholm – castle, theatre, Chinese pavilion and gardens – is the best example of a royal residence built in the 18th century in Sweden, and is representative of all European architecture of this period, heir to the influences exerted by the Chateau of Versailles on the construction of royal residences in western, central and northern Europe.”

In conjunction with the work on the Periodic Reporting, a more detailed Statement of Significance was also written, worded as follows:

”The royal ensemble of Drottningholm emerges as an exceptionally well preserved whole with its parts, buildings and interiors with original furnishings. The palace area, laid out during the latter part of the early modern period, is uniquely well-preserved and the palace is representative of western and northern European architecture from this period. The Royal Domain of Drottningholm includes Drottningholm Palace, Drottningholm Palace Theatre, Chinese Pavilion, Canton Street, the parks and Malmen.

Both Drottningholm Palace Theatre and the Chinese Pavilion are buildings of world-wide interest. The Theatre is the only 18th century theatre in the world that still uses the original machinery on a regular basis. The Chinese Pavilion has been preserved intact and symbolizes the contacts between Europe and Asia during the 18th century. Together with Canton Street, with remaining workshop buildings and housing for members of the court, the ensemble with its interiors

provide a comprehensive picture of court life during this epoch, with features of exotic influences.

The gardens and parks were created during different epochs, and display both continuity and change in stylistic ideals during the last 400 years. The French formal garden and the idealized landscape park have been retained uniquely side by side. Malmen is an adjacent housing area from the 18th century for the royal escorts and court officials as well as an area of office buildings, and was granted town privileges during the latter part of the 18th century. The buildings are still used partly for their original purpose, and the facades are an important feature of the historical setting.

Drottningholm Palace was created with strong references to Italian and French 17th century architecture. The interiors reflect Sweden’s ambitions as one of Europe’s great powers during the 17th century, from both a cultural and a political perspective.

As the current residence of the Swedish Royal Family, the Drottningholm area retains continuity with the original use of the area.”

Historical values

As a royal palace in long-term state ownership, the Drottningholm Palace demesne represents an important part of Sweden’s history and national cultural heritage. The ensemble has been in continuous use as a royal household since 1660. It is extremely valuable that the area is still used in its entirety as a living royal environment.

The Drottningholm area is characterized by great architectural and building history values. It is Sweden's foremost Baroque and Rococo establishment, and is unique in the country. Parts of the country's absolutely foremost Baroque interiors are at Drottningholm, in the form of the State Bedchamber and the large stairwell in the palace. There are also prime Rococo interiors, among them the library at the palace, the interiors of the Chinese Pavilion, and the theatre building. Building, gardens, interior and detailing work together as a unique whole. Large parts of the area are intact since their inception, which contributes to the retention of the authenticity and patina.

Several important eras can clearly be discerned from the different buildings, with main palace, pleasure palace, theatre and park buildings, together with the three distinct preserved garden and park areas. They display Swedish and European architectural history from the end of the 17th century to the end of the 18th century in particular.

Architecture and configuration tell more about the spirit of the times and social development, and manifest the royal builders' ideals in a Swedish and European perspective. A spectrum can be discerned from the 17th century super-power era, via the period of liberty in the middle of the 18th century and up to the Gustavian era at the end of the 18th century.

The inspiration for the 17th century Drottningholm was gathered from, among

others, the French Vaux-le-Vicomte and André Le Nôtre's gardening art. Sources of inspiration which a few years later would also be used at the Chateau of Versailles.

Several buildings with the original surface materials preserved exist within the Drottningholm area. Examples of these are surface areas in the palace theatre.

The status within the realm and the symbolic value for the royal power that the area represents has been achieved with the help of knowledgeable principals and architects. Dowager Queen Hedvig Eleonora together with Nicodemus Tessin the older and the younger, and Johan Hårleman; Queen Lovisa Ulrika and King Adolf Fredrik together with Carl Hårleman, Carl Fredrik Adelcrantz and Carl Johan Cronstedt, as well as King Gustav III together with Fredrik Magnus Piper, Louis Jean Despréz, Carl Christoffer Gjörwell and Olof Tempelman; and during the 19th and 20th centuries Agi Lindegren, Ivar Tengbom and Walter Bauer among others.

The Drottningholm area is an important garden and park environment. The palace establishment, which is just over 127 ha, also includes three distinct stylistic ideals, with the Baroque garden, the gardens around the Chinese pavilion in Rococo style and the English Romantic landscape park.

Situated just outside Stockholm, the Drottningholm area is both a green oasis with flora and fauna as well as dendrological great



values. The area is also an attractive and accessible area for visitors, giving opportunities for peaceful recreation and nature experiences as well as experiences of cultural history.

Current values

Finance

The Drottningholm area is a tourist attraction that receives around 500,000 visitors per year. It is one of the most visited places in the Stockholm area.

Recreation and education

The gardens and the park area are used for recreation throughout the year, both by those living and working nearby and by tourists. The park area is open for visitors without any entrance fee, and is a place where everybody can enjoy and appreciate both cultural values and natural values. The beauty and harmony in the area is appreciated by many, as is the historical context.

As the World Heritage site with its different buildings and gardens shows several important epochs in Swedish history from the 17th century until today, its history and values can be disseminated to those living nearby, and Swedish and foreign visitors. The area is therefore an important source of knowledge.

Social and political

The World Heritage area is a living environment, manifested through the theatre performances, among other things. It is at the same time a living royal environment in which the buildings are still mainly used for the purpose for which they were built in the 17th and 18th centuries.

As from 2007, the palace theatre is regarded as a national institution, because "*Drottningholm is a World Heritage with great international lustre.*"

World heritage values

The values described in the Statement of Significance and UNESCO-s original

justification for inscription show an area with universal values of cross-border importance.

No great changes have been made to the area since it was inscribed on the World Heritage List. The unique unity that existed then is still present. The values and the qualities the Drottningholm area had at the time it was nominated as a World Heritage site is therefore regarded as maintained.



Protection of the World Heritage site

Ever since the Drottningholm area started to be used as a Crown demesne in the middle of the 16th century, it has been in continuous use. Some periods have been more significant and have entailed larger changes, while others have been characterized by maintenance and conservation.

The long-term goal is:

- Ensuring that the World Heritage site is preserved for future generations through suitable guidelines and sufficient measures in relation to protection of the area.

According to the Government address 2001/02:171, the Government considers that the current regulatory framework and organization to protect and support the Swedish World Heritage sites are satisfactory. *”Sweden has legislation and an organization that fulfils the requirements of the World Heritage Convention. The Swedish World Heritage objects are managed in a satisfactory manner within the framework for the current regulatory framework and organization. The current division of responsibility between the government authorities affected is satisfactory.”*

The best protection and the most important resources is, however, as the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO emphasizes in its publication from 2002, *“(...) the people who live in and around the objects, the tourists who visit them and the people responsible for protecting them. (...) If people gain knowledge about the objects, they will care for them, in particular if they at an early age have been taught about their value and importance.”*

The authorities and organizations who exercise and control the protection of the World Heritage site are in particular the Swedish National Heritage Board (RAÄ), the Stockholm County Administrative Board and Ekerö Municipality. The regulations that provide the opportunity to safeguard the World Heritage site are in particular the Historical Monuments Act, the Historical Building Ordinance and the Environmental Code.

The Swedish National Heritage Board

The Swedish National Heritage Board is the supervisory authority when it comes to the Drottningholm area’s cultural history

environments and for the national historical building (SBM).

On 25 January 1935, Drottningholm was listed in the register of historical buildings. Buildings and ensembles that are declared to be national historical buildings are covered by rules regulating the supervision and changes in the National Historical Buildings etc Ordinance (1988:1229) (FSBM). This ordinance came into force on 1 January 1989 and replaces the Proclamation (1920: 744) of regulations concerning the public building system. According to Clause 5 of FSBM, the RAÄ shall supervise the national historical buildings and shall monitor the care and maintenance of the building and check that the work is carried out in a way that is correct from a cultural history perspective. RAÄ shall also assess issues about changes to the national historical building using the Historical Monuments Act.

RAÄ shall draw up protective regulations for national historical buildings, such as Drottningholm. As we write, there are none for Drottningholm, but work on developing these are in progress. Until they are adopted by the government, Clause 21 of His Majesty's Proclamation (1920:744) of regulations concerning the public building system applies. This means that RAÄ shall assess all measures aimed at extending, changing or repairing the object, see the full text of the proclamation. The collaboration between the National Property Board and RAÄ is regulated by an agreement.

Stockholm County Administrative Board

The County Administrative Board is responsible for maintaining the cultural environments within the county and for other social planning at county level. The County Administrative Board has some coordinating and decision-making responsibilities for the World Heritage sites within the county in accordance with the legislation mentioned above.

Within the Drottningholm Palace area, there are also ancient relics covered by Chapter 2 of the

Historical Monuments etc Act (1988:958) (KML). The County Administrative Board is the supervisory authority for the ancient relics. An excavation permit from the County Administrative Board is required for any building work and similar, entailing digging into the ground within areas with ancient relics. This might also entail a requirement for antiquarian control as well as trial digs. A large part of the park contains relics in accordance with KML.

Ekerö Municipality

The Municipality is responsible for care of the cultural environment and other social planning at municipal level. By working with the townscape, buildings and landscape, Ekerö Municipality safeguards public and private interests and protects the beauty of the municipality. Issues requiring building permit or building notification, which are regulated in the Planning and Building Act (PBL) shall be reported to the municipal building office for assessment.

Ekerö Municipality has drawn up a development plan that also covers the Drottningholm Palace area. The development plan is valid as from 2005. The Drottningholm Palace area lies outside the detailed plan area and there are no regulations for the area. Otherwise, general regulations in accordance with the Planning and Building Act apply; see the full text of PBL.

Since 1987, Drottningholm has been a part of the national interest area for care of cultural monuments, K30 Lovö-Lindö. The national interest is protected in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Environment Code (1998:808). In its work on the detailed plan, the Municipality shall consider national interests and the County Administrative Board monitors that this is done.

Buffer zone

In Clause 1:B:17 of UNESCO's "Operational Guidelines", the crucial importance of access to a buffer zone is accounted for. The paragraph emphasizes that a buffer zone is necessary in

conjunction with a World Heritage site in order to provide the opportunity for sufficient protection and preservation. A buffer zone is defined as an area surrounding the World Heritage site which is covered by protection-enhancing restrictions.

The limits that today exist for the Drottningholm World Heritage site are the SBM limit and the limit for the right of disposition, but they have not been set as a result of the inclusion on the World Heritage List. In the original application that resulted in the World Heritage nomination, no buffer zone was mentioned. A buffer zone should therefore be proposed in consideration of the various planned development projects impinging on Lovön, such as Förbifart Stockholm.

The Swedish National Heritage Board has proposals for designating the greater part of Lovön, that is the Drottningholm Crown demesne as a "valuable property" in accordance with Clause 16 of the National Historical Building Ordinance (1988:1229). The matter was sent out for comments in 2003 and 2006. Such a designation could be worded so that a special buffer zone for the World Heritage site is marked. Ekerö Municipality's development plan shows a buffer zone which is the same as the national interest. This should also be taken into account when proposing a buffer zone.

Fire protection

Since 2004, there has been a handbook for the systematic fire protection work (SBA) at Drottningholm, developed by the National Property Board. Separate fire protection documentation was developed in 2005. The user

is responsible for training staff working within the premises and for ensuring there is equipment in the right place, while the property manager is responsible for the technical equipment. In buildings that are deemed to need fire alarms, these have been installed. Fire fighting equipment is present in all buildings covered by SBA. During 2006 and 2007, new emergency exit signs were erected. Parts of Drottningholm Palace Theatre have water sprinklers installed.

The following guidelines and measures are proposed for improved protection of the World Heritage:

Guideline 1

The principal stakeholders shall work to ensure the World Heritage site is respected in the preparation and execution of all planning and regulation that may affect it.

Measures

- Central and regional authorities should give weight to the values that exist in the World Heritage. They should not permit any development that is detrimental to the World Heritage and shall take into consideration the effects that each new proposal has on the World Heritage.
- Local authorities should include adequate guidelines in the applicable development plans to protect the values and the importance of the World Heritage.

Guideline 2

The borders and buffer zone for the World Heritage shall be monitored in order to ensure that the universal values of the area are properly protected.

Measures

- The National Property Board and the palace architect shall be referral bodies for building permit issues affecting the national historical building.
- Good contact with Ekerö Municipality and Stockholm County Administrative Board should be maintained to prevent changes in, for instance, the Municipality's development plan which are contrary to the visions that exist for the World Heritage site.
- A buffer zone should be developed and formalized.
- The development of the proposal of "valuable building" should be monitored.



Guideline 3

All main actors at the World Heritage site shall make a risk assessment and maintain suitable guidelines for responding to these risks.

Measures

- Evacuation, fire, bomb threats, risk of sabotage, etc, shall be discussed together with the authorities concerned in order to develop top quality preventative routines.
- Regular monitoring of evacuation plans, etc, should occur.
- The work on improving SBA continues.



Maintenance and environmental issues relating to the World Heritage site

The long-term goals for the area are:

- Identifying and monitoring changes in the world around it that affect the World Heritage
- Maintaining and strengthening the special character of the World Heritage, both natural and cultural values
- Safeguarding that all parts of the World Heritage are reviewed regularly and that adequate measures are carried out to maintain them
- Taking an environmental perspective on all parts of the operation

In order for future generations to have the opportunity to enjoy the World Heritage site, the area must be cared for and maintained continuously. All buildings, gardens and park deteriorate with time unless they are maintained. One aim of the World Heritage Management Plan is to remind all parties involved in maintenance issues relating to World Heritage sites to act with exemplary good standard, worthy of the special importance affixed to the World Heritage site. The World Heritage management plan should also inspire the involved parties to safeguard that these high standards are used throughout the entire World Heritage Site. There are opportunities for improving the condition of the World Heritage site without compromising with its authenticity.

Maintenance issues must always be considered in relation to the practical use of the area. Cultural tourism is the dominant part of the operation, but parts of the World Heritage site are also used for housing and as places of work.

The overriding attitude towards conservation, preservation and restoration is that traditional techniques and materials shall be used. In addition, great respect for original materials is of vital importance and exchange of materials shall be avoided as far as possible. Likewise, respect for stylistic ideals from different epochs, including previous restorations, is of importance. The Venice document from 1964 and Florence document from 1982, adopted by ICOMOS, include a raft of aspects that are relevant for care, preservation, restoration and development of Drottningholm. These documents form the foundation for the day-to-day work on the World Heritage site and the national historical building.

Maintenance of buildings and collections

The work on maintenance programs has been in progress since the middle of the 1990s and several agreed maintenance programs exist. They are drawn up for the various buildings and the park in accordance with a time plan that runs through 2010. The following buildings have maintenance programmes set through 2007: Drottningholm Palace Theatre, the Chinese Pavilion and surrounding buildings, Canton Street buildings, the Lord Chamberlain Wing, the Hunting Pavilion, the Church Pavilion, Duke Karl's Pavilion, the Gothic Tower, the Swan House, the Upper Lake Wing and the Palace Stables.

Although both maintenance programmes and sufficient funds are sometimes lacking, most of the maintenance input is done as part of a larger whole, relating to the values inherent in the World Heritage site and the state of the various parts of the area. An inventory of maintenance status has been done for, among others, the theatre and the palace. However, interior restoration still remains for several buildings. The National Property Board is developing three-year maintenance plans for the ensemble.

Since the Drottningholm area became a World Heritage site, the following maintenance measures have been implemented: Facade renovation of all buildings, renewal of the lime avenues in the Baroque garden and considerable technical documentation of the interiors in the part of Drottningholm Palace open to the public. Considerable maintenance and conservation work on the interior of the theatre is in progress. Maintenance and conservation work on parts of the interiors in the Chinese Pavilion was started in 2007.

Drottningholm was declared a historical building in 1935, with a protection zone. However, all buildings within this zone are not protected and some only have a protected exterior.

Interiors and objects belonging to the royal palaces Drottningholm and the Chinese Pavilion are managed by the Royal Collections, which is the department within the Royal Court responsible for care of objects and the furnishing of the palaces, among other things. Inventory lists of these objects exist. There are also inventory lists of the objects belonging to the Palace collections of the National Museum of Fine Arts. These are in particular the parts of the royal pleasure palaces' art collections owned by the Government, which are administered by the National Museum of Fine Arts.

Work is in progress on drawing up lists of especially important objects, which are to be prioritized in the event of an emergency, so-called residual value rescue (RVR) for Drottningholm Palace and the Chinese Pavilion.

Maintenance of park and gardens

A management plan for the entire park area was developed in 2000-2002. During the coming 10-year period, there is a continued great need for restoration of trees, road systems and other constructions, which are in poor condition due to age. Considerable renewal work in five stages of the lime avenues in the Baroque garden has been carried out since 1997, and is expected to be completed in 2012. An inventory of around 60% of the trees in the park has been done. The box hedges were replaced in the embroidery parterre in 1997-2001.

In 2001, the work on new digital situation plans for the park, based on new digital measurements was completed. A GIS-based maintenance plan for the entire park has been in existence since 2005, on which the daily maintenance is based.

In 1991, work started and is still in progress of saving the statues in bronze placed in the French topiary garden in the 17th century. They were made by one of the foremost sculptors of the Baroque period, Adriaen de Vries. The copied originals were placed in the Museum de Vries, which today displays the world's largest collection of de Vries statues.

Environmental work

The National Property Board works in accordance with environmental goals based on the national environmental quality goals introduced in Sweden in 1999. The ambition is that the environmental attitude within SFV shall increase continuously. Over the coming years, SFV will focus on the following areas, among others, to limit the effect on climate: reduced energy consumption in the managed buildings, a reduction of own-produced heating based on fossil fuels, all buildings to have quality-assured media follow-up. All tenants shall also have the opportunity to sort waste at source.

Drottningholm is transferring to the use of bio-energy in order to reduce greatly the area's need for heating from fossil fuels. The new district heating plant was completed during autumn

2006. The plant has the capacity to produce more than 90 percent of the total energy need for the properties affected.

All waste is sorted at source within the palace administration for Drottningholm. The park has designated containers for different waste products, which thus includes tourists and other visitors in the environmental awareness.

Machines and vehicles are gradually being replaced by more environmentally friendly alternatives using bio-fuels or electricity. Initiatives to reduce waste and transports are in progress and are being developed. No chemical pesticides are used, and there are restrictions on using inorganic fertilizers.

The following guidelines and measures are proposed to improve the work on maintenance and environmental issues at the World Heritage site:

Guideline 4

The unique unity that exists in both exteriors and interiors at the World Heritage site should be covered by a unified view on maintenance and restoration, which facilitates management and care in the long term and in the day-to-day work.

Measures

- Care and restoration of the buildings included in the World Heritage site should be covered by care and maintenance programmes which facilitate the management and care in the long term.
- A care program covering the whole of the World Heritage site should be developed.
- An overriding goal and value document

should be developed for the area.

- The work on the maintenance plan developed for the theatre should continue. All stages are expected to be completed in 2012.
- Greater awareness of and documentation for any objects moved within and to and from the World Heritage Site should exist.
- Changes to the interiors should, as far as possible, only be made in order to strengthen the value and importance of the World Heritage Site.
- Climate measurements have been carried out at the Chinese Pavilion and a plan for the order in which measures are taken will be completed in 2007.
- Conservation of the lacquer work at the Chinese Pavilion will start in 2008.

Guideline 5

Care, preservation and restoration of the gardens and parks at the World Heritage site should be governed by a unified view to facilitate the management and care in the long term as well as in day-to-day work.

Measures

- The maintenance plan for the park from 2005 shall form the basis for the day-to-day care and be developed as needed.
- The renewal work on the lime avenues in the Baroque garden and in other parts of the park shall be completed by 2012.
- Continuous monitoring of trees at risk shall be carried out.
- A maintenance programme for the park shall be developed.



Guideline 6

All operations within the Drottningholm Palace area shall be carried out with a high level of environmental awareness, in accordance with the environmental policies of the National Property Board and the Royal Court.

Measures

- Efforts to increase the efficiency of energy use within the palace area shall continue.
- The bio-fuel plant shall be emphasized as an important part of the work on the area's environmental awareness.
- Waste sorting at source in the park shall continue.
- The use of environmentally friendly fuels both in machines and for heating shall be reviewed.
- No chemical pesticides shall be used in the Palace park.



Use and appreciation of the World Heritage Site

The long-term goals are:

- Giving visitors the overall experience that Drottningholm lives up to its World Heritage status.
- Safeguarding that the World Heritage status creates good finances through tourism and other means without compromising its integrity
- Achieving accessibility for all to and within the World Heritage site where possible
- Ensuring that information of the highest quality and topicality within the area is available for all using the World Heritage site for recreation or education
- Improving knowledge about and understanding of historical and other values that make the World Heritage site special, together with its World Heritage status

Cultural tourism and visitor operations

Just like many other World Heritage sites, Drottningholm is an area of great interest to the public and our national history, irrespective of the World Heritage status. With the great number of visitors comes also a need for sustainable development of the area, where all interests are considered. In order to achieve this, it is important that the values of the World Heritage site are communicated to visitors and presented in such a way that the visit provides maximum knowledge, in-depth understanding and appreciation.

The visitors' departments keep the palaces and the theatre open to the public on a daily basis from May to September. It is also possible to visit Drottningholm Palace during the rest of the year. Duke Carl's Pavilion is used for annual exhibitions on the theme of the theatre and some exhibitions are also held at Drottningholm Palace. Apart from the guided tours, the theatre performances are also an important part of the operation of the World Heritage site.

The guided tours should, among other things, inspire visitors to learn more about the area and other World Heritage sites. The tours are also a way of disseminating current research about and current work in progress at the World Heritage Site. It is one way of showing the special importance and vulnerability of the area. New technology can also be used to further develop the educational operation.

Accessibility, information and service

There are cafés, restaurants, parking areas, toilets and two shops within the area. There are also parking spaces and toilets for disabled visitors. There are also permanent displays with information and brochures showing area maps and the history of the area in several locations within the area. Temporary information is also posted in conjunction with temporary measures, such as the rejuvenation of the lime avenues. The facilities are not satisfactory, but there is still room to improve them. However, it is important that new buildings in the area do not

have a negative effect on the authenticity of the World Heritage site.

There is a great need for a visitor centre. The buildings that today house facilities for receiving visitors are old, historical buildings. It is not possible to fully adapt these buildings for this area of use, and they are subject to wear and tear from these activities.

The National Property Board has the intention of investigating the possibility of building a visitor centre. The overriding goal is to improve the accessibility, information and service for visitors to the area. A visitor centre would include, for instance, a café, shop and ticket office. It could also house a permanent exhibition about the work of the National Property Board in the administration of historical buildings. A visitor centre would also have space for visiting schools and administrative staff.

In 2007, the National Property Board bought the so-called Karamellan, a restaurant building in the Drottningholm area, in which it plans to house parts of a visitor centre. A measurement of the building and an antiquarian investigation has been carried out in 2007.

Renewed programming work for a new visitor centre will be carried out in 2007, in which the size and location will be discussed. The Swedish National Heritage Board has approved an earlier draft programme.

In general, transport links to the World Heritage site are good. In accordance with Clause 25 of the Road Signage Regulation (1978:1001), in 2007 brown World Heritage site signs have been erected at Drottningholm and at Birka-Hovgården. The Stockholm Region of the National Road Administration approved the application for signage after a change in the regulations concerning route display plans for sites of interest to tourists, etc, in Stockholm County (VVFS 2005:66). Earlier, the brown World Heritage signage has also been erected at the Skogskyrkogården Woodland Cemetery in Stockholm.

In order to improve accessibility for disabled visitors, the National Property Board is working on an action plan concerning accessibility to the World Heritage site. Examples of some measures already taken are the banisters and lifts for wheelchair users installed at the Chinese Pavilion and the maps developed to describe path surfaces and inclines in the terrain of the Palace park. The work will be evaluated and for the basis for any measures at the theatre, among other places.

The three main actors each have a website. There is no common website for the Drottningholm World Heritage site. The websites provide information about the history, visitor information and other planned activities, among other things. The websites try to be accessible for visitors with impaired vision and other functional disabilities.

The Drottningholm area is part of the royal disposition right and Drottningholm Palace is the home of the royal family. This affects all operations at the World Heritage site to a lesser or greater degree. It is an important reason for the interest shown by visitors to the area.

Education and dissemination of knowledge

In accordance with the World Heritage Convention, information and dissemination of knowledge is one of the most important tasks for the World Heritage sites, as mentioned in Article 27 of the Convention.

The World Heritage logo is today used on some brochures about the Drottningholm area, but there is no consistent use of it. Nor is there satisfactory awareness of the World Heritage status of the area.

The educational activities are important. Special emphasis is placed on schools and a considered strategy aimed at all age groups is desirable. It is also important that education is carried out

internally of the staff facing the visitors as well as all staff working with the World Heritage site.

Since autumn 2004, the palace administration has made a concentrated effort on the schools in the local area and within Stockholm County based on the World Heritage concept. In the work, the palace administration has used the material developed by UNESCO both internationally and in Sweden. The palace administration has also developed its own material for schools. Bromma Gymnasium is part of the international school network ASPnet and is working on the Drottningholm World Heritage site in particular.

There is collaboration with Ekerö Municipality concerning the opportunities for school pupils to visit the two World Heritage sites Drottningholm and Birka-Hovgården, which are both located within the borders of the Municipality. An activity plan for the work was adopted in 2007. Drottningholmsskolan in Ekerö Municipality has collaborated in a book by the pupils about the Swedish World Heritage sites and the children have written about the Drottningholm area.

Three published World Heritage books have been published about the Nordic and Swedish World Heritage sites, and films have been produced and shown on both Swedish and other Nordic television. One of these is now also available for sale as a video. Drottningholm is considered in four volumes of a book about the royal palaces, of which two volumes have been printed.

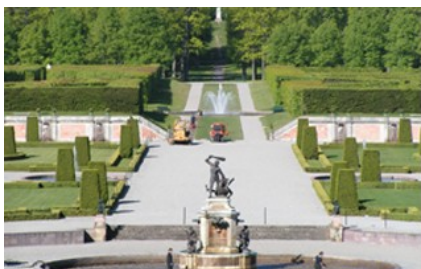
Some basic research has been done about the World Heritage site. The basic research concerns, among other things, the rejuvenation of the lime avenues which is being carried out in close collaboration with the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. In addition, various subject areas have been the subject of research.

The three main actors have ambitions to further increase knowledge about and understanding of the Drottningholm World Heritage site, initially among their own staff. External dissemination of knowledge is proceeding continuously in the form of information, publications and through the three main actors' participation in various networks and organizations. It is an important task to anchor the World Heritage commission internally at all levels. This is work that initially entail a more active process, but which should always be the subject of follow-up and discussion.

The following guidelines and measures are proposed for the use and appreciation of the World Heritage site:

Guideline 7

Cultural tourism and visitor operations at the World Heritage site shall be used to emphasize the development of good finances, provided this does not have any negative effects on the integrity and universal values of the World Heritage site.



Measures

- The Drottningholm area, together with the Birka-Hovgården World Heritage site, should be used to a greater degree to emphasize the local area.
- Awareness of the World Heritage status of the area among visitors, local organizations and companies should be increased.
- Marketing and offers to different target groups should be reviewed.
- Agreement with various collaborating partners should be reviewed in order to bring them into line with the intentions of the World Heritage management plan.
- A strategy for quantitative and qualitative evaluations of visitors should be developed.

Guideline 8

Accessibility to and within the World Heritage site should be improved.

Measures

- The adaptation for disabled users shall be improved continuously and shall follow the action plan developed by SFV.
- New equipment in the park is planned, where proposals for benches, waste containers and lighting are developed. Gravelled area shall be reviewed and improved in relation to their historical connection and accessibility in conjunction with this.
- The need for a transport strategy for the World Heritage site should be reviewed.

Guideline 9

Facilities and information for visitors to the World Heritage site shall be developed at all levels to meet their expectations and to enhance the experience and understanding of the universal values and status of Drottningholm as a World Heritage site.

Measures

- The conditions for visitors shall constantly be monitored, renewed and improved in order to raise the standard to be comparable with the universal values of the World Heritage site.

- The possibilities of building a visitor centre for the World Heritage site shall be investigated further during 2007-2009.
- Information about the area shall be made available to all, be up-to-date, include all aspects of the World Heritage site and be based on best available research.
- The World Heritage logo shall be used more consistently in marketing and information material, in order to make the World Heritage concept better known.
- The possibilities of using new technology to provide information to visitors shall be reviewed and developed (e.g. audio guide, mobile guide in the park, website information via mobile telephone and information kiosks).
- The opportunities for a joint website for the Drottningholm World Heritage site shall be reviewed, where reference may be made to the websites of each main stakeholder.

Guideline 10

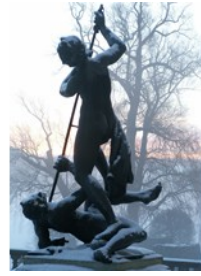
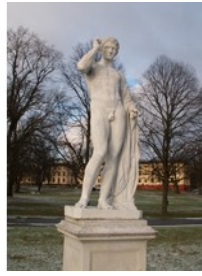
All efforts shall be made to improve understanding of how the World Heritage concept was created, developed and now used. The educational activities should be developed and be based on the principles of life-long learning.

Measures

- Express strategies for addressing schools shall be available.
- The activity plan being drawn up together with Ekerö Municipality and the National Heritage Board for Birka-Hovgården concerning the participation of the Ekerö municipal schools' in the World Heritage sites should be made known to the municipal schools and the main actors in the World Heritage sites.
- There should be World Heritage-related information adapted for all school year groups.
- Staff should be offered annual further training about the Drottningholm World Heritage site and issues relating to World Heritage sites in general.
- Increased accessibility to picture material and the collections should be reviewed.
- More long-term collaboration with individual schools from all stages should be promoted and increased engagement for

Drottningholm in the school network
ASPnet is desirable.

- A strategy for academic research should be developed in order to identify subjects for future research into the World Heritage site. Research initiatives at universities and further education establishments should be encouraged.
- The World Heritage theme should be encouraged to be used within all subjects.
- All educational material produced by the parties to the World Heritage site should refer to the importance of the World Heritage and the necessity to preserve it and sustainable use of it.
- The different educational materials should complement each other in order to increase the joint value of the knowledge potential that exists about the World Heritage concept.
- The use of websites for educational purposes should be developed.
- New publications relating to World Heritage issues should be available at the World Heritage site.



Management and direction of the World Heritage site

The long-term goals are:

- Striving to develop good relations and consensus between all parties involved in the World Heritage site
- Strengthening contacts between the World Heritage site and the local area in order to promote appreciation of the World Heritage site with its cultural and natural values
- Working to achieve adequate and safeguarded financial and human resources in order to achieve the visions for the World Heritage site
- Developing the administration and direction in order to achieve balance between the different values of the World Heritage site

Owners and managers

Three main actors operate within the Drottningholm World Heritage site: the National Property Board, the Drottningholm Palace administration and Stiftelsen Drottningholms teatermuseum.

Drottningholm Palace, the Chinese Pavilion and the Palace Theatre with associated parks are owned by the Swedish nation. The National Property Board represents the government as owner and has responsibility for the property management. This includes financial and legal management, long-term planning, maintenance and operation of buildings and plant and maintenance and restoration of the park. Continuous collaboration with the Swedish National Heritage Board occurs on a number of issues.

The Drottningholm Palace administration is part of the Governor of the Royal Palace, who represents His Majesty the King's right of disposition. The palace administration decides about the use of the park and buildings and is responsible for the visitor operations, care of premises and daily maintenance of the park. The Royal Collections furnish the royal palaces and manages the art and chattels of cultural history importance, consisting of furniture, textiles, silver and artistic objects. The National Museum of Fine Arts manages the art objects that are part of the Palace collections.

Stiftelsen Drottningholms teatermuseum consists of Drottningholm Palace Theatre with its furnishings and stage machinery, decorations and collections of objects. The task of the trust is to widen knowledge about the history of theatrical art, through performances and guided tours of Drottningholm Palace Theatre.

There is a forum for the three main stakeholders in the area, which meets every other month. This will also function as a World Heritage Council, where meetings at regular intervals will have a special World Heritage focus. Here, the World Heritage management plan will be updated and followed up. Other interested parties may also be called and co-opted, for instance representatives of the Swedish National Heritage Board, Ekerö Municipality and Stockholm County Administrative Board.

The current World Heritage management plan is the first for the Drottningholm World Heritage site. The World Heritage management plan is not a completed and final document.

Preconditions, knowledge and resources change, and consequently the World Heritage management plan must be reviewed and developed at regular intervals.

Financial resources

The financing and sources of finance for Drottningholm World Heritage site is in principle divided up over three main stakeholders with separate finances. The National Property Board pays for care, maintenance and restoration of buildings, gardens and park areas. Drottningholm Palace administration finances the visitor operation and day-to-day care of the park. Drottningholm Palace Theatre finances its performances and guided tour operation. The three main stakeholders receive government grants.

Tourism is an important part of the financing of the World Heritage site. Around 500,000 visitors come to the area each year, of which 150,000 pay to enter the palaces, theatre tours or performances. Some of the operations are paid for through this entrance income.

In addition to the foregoing, some work is carried out by the Royal Collections, the National Museum of Fine Arts and the National Heritage Board without being specified more closely in financial terms.

There are sufficient funds available for satisfactory management of the World Heritage area. However, the funds provided as a government grant are not sufficient for satisfactory protection and restoration of the area. No extra financial support has been added as a result of the nomination of the area as a World Heritage site.

Staff resources

In total, the equivalent of 6 years' work is carried out each year within the Drottningholm area directly linked to World Heritage issues. As a whole, the equivalent of around 47 years' work is

carried out each year within the Drottningholm area.

The availability of trained staff is good within conservation, management, and marketing and for persons responsible for the guided tour operation. Availability of staff trained in education is medium good.

There is a conservation department available to the Drottningholm Palace administration outside the World Heritage area. In addition, some work is carried out by the Royal Collections, the National Museum for Fine Arts and the Swedish National Heritage Board.

The following guidelines and measures are proposed for improved management and direction of the World Heritage site:

Guideline 11

The World Heritage management plan shall be anchored among all parties involved at the most suitable levels of authority.

Measures

- The World Heritage management plan should be disseminated as efficiently as possible to all who may be interested in it – direct to affected authorities and via the website to interested members of the general public.
- Updating of the World Heritage management plan should take place at least once a year.
- Views on the World Heritage management plan should be collected by *one* person responsible during the time period when it is not being revised.
- A review of the World Heritage management plan should be carried out in 2012, when a new World Heritage management plan for the period 2012-2017 should be drawn up.
- Information that emerges through the periodic reporting should be taken into consideration ahead of each new World Heritage management plan.

Guideline 12

The link between the World Heritage site and the supervisory authorities in question should be improved. An improved information exchange from all parties is expected to lead to greater commitment and understanding of the specific issues relating to the World Heritage site.

Measures

- The information exchange with Ekerö Municipality should be improved.
- The information exchange with the Swedish National Heritage Board should be improved.
- The information exchange with the Stockholm County Administrative Board should be improved.

Guideline 13

Safeguard adequate financial and human resources to achieve the vision for the World Heritage site.

Measures

- Striving to increase the available financial funds in order to make necessary investments and to safeguard good management.
- Strengthening the staff within all areas of the World Heritage site.



Other information

Drottningholm World Heritage Council

Members of the Drottningholm World Heritage Council:

National Property Board (SFV)
Drottningholm Palace administration (STÄ)
Stiftelsen Drottningholms teatermuseum (DTM)
The Royal Collections (HGK)
The Palace Architect (AIX)

May be co-opted to the World Heritage Council:

Ekerö Municipality
Stockholm County Administrative Board (LST)
National Museum for Fine Arts (NatMus)
Swedish National Heritage Board (RAÄ)

More information about Drottningholm World Heritage site is available on the following websites:

www.sfv.se
www.kungahuset.se
www.dtm.se
www.unesco.org
www.raa.se
www.ekero.se
www.ab.lst.se
www.nationalmuseum.se

Picture sources

1	View over Drottningholm	Bengt Nordgren
5	Hedvig Eleonora's monogram	Håkan Norberg
	Lovisa Ulrika's monogram	Håkan Norberg
	Carl XVI Gustav's monogram	Helena Chreisti
7	Drottningholm Palace	Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna
	Drottningholm Palace in winter	Håkan Norberg
8	Xerxes	Bo Ljungbom
	School pupils by Apollo	Sofi Sykfont
	School exhibition at the Chinese Pavilion	Helena Chreisti
10	Drottningholm Palace Theatre	Sofi Sykfont
	The Chinese Pavilion	Alexis Daflos
13	Map of Greater Stockholm	
15	Area map	National Property Board
17	Care work at the Chinese Pavilion	Marie Edman-Franzén
	Edging a lawn	Håkan Norberg
	Care work in the Theatre	Åsa Tillman
19	Waste bin	Helena Chreisti
	Waste sorting station by the Theatre	Helena Chreisti
	Bio fuel plant	Helena Chreisti
21	Information board about the lime avenues	Helena Chreisti
	Route indicator	Helena Chreisti
	Information box by the jetty	Helena Chreisti
23	Central axis of the Baroque garden	Håkan Norberg
	Drottningholm garden	Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna
26	Sculptures by Adriaen de Vries	Helena Chreisti
	Germanicus	Helena Chreisti
	The victory of virtue over vice	Peter Rydebjörk
	Hercules Farnese	Helena Chreisti
29	Detail of wallpaper, Drottningholm	Alexis Daflos
	Chinese urn, Chinese Pavilion	Alexis Daflos
	Detail of wallpaper, Chinese Pavilion	Alexis Daflos