

1. Specific location

Norway

a) Country

b) State, Province or Region

Municipality of Roros, Ser Trondelag County

c) Name of property

Roros. Has also been called "Bergstaden Roros" or just "Bergstaden". Earlier also "Roraas Hytteplads" or "Roraas Bergplads".

d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

Bergstaden's old downtown area, which is of most interest, lies at 11° 23' east longitude and 62° 35' north latitude and about 650 meters over sea level.

2. Juridical data

Primarily private owners, in addition the municipality and the national government.

a) Owner

b) Legal status

A number of buildings are protected by law. There is a proposed regulatory plan which would provide relatively good security for the central area that is worth preserving.

c) Responsible administration

Central Office of Historic Monuments (Riksantikvaren) and the Municipality of Roros.

### 3. Identification

#### a) Description and inventory

2

The heavily populated area has developed since 1644 around the Hyttelva River which flows from the nearby Hittersjøen Lake, and which has been used to power the Copperworks; first directly with a water wheel, and later in the form of electricity. West of the river and parallel to it lie the three main streets Kjerkgata, Bergmannsgata and Lorentz Lossiusgata. Parallel to these on the east side we have the street called Flanderborg, which becomes Sleggyeien up towards the slag heaps. (about 340,000 m<sup>2</sup>). Across these major streets run narrow sidestreets which cross the river over numerous bridges.

Besides the slag heaps, the masonry church with its 1540 seats dominates the landscape, which otherwise consists of one- and two-storey wooden houses. These buildings characteristically resemble complete but compact farmyards, with the main buildings constructed to face the street and the outbuildings against the neighbors' outbuildings. Most of the street facades are panelled today, but there are also some with the log walls visible, as was almost always the case originally. 80 buildings are protected by law. Some of these make up the farm Åsen, just west of the downtown area. This is a traditional farm yard which has belonged to the same family since before Bøgrstaden was founded, and which has approximately the same appearance now as in 1850.

#### b) Maps and/or plans

##### Enclosed:

Reconstruction of Røros in the 1890's, with a bird's eye view. Done in 1944 by architect Arne Berg.

Røros in 1850, surveyed by A. Knudsen

Økonomisk kartverk ca. 1970.

3. Identification (cont'd)

c) Photographic and/or  
cinematographic  
documentation

1. The oldest known map of Røros, about 1711.
2. Engraving of Røros seen from the slag heaps in the 1860's.
3. Photo of Røros seen from the slag heaps in the 1970's.
4. Flanderborg (top) and Slaggveien (bottom) roads in 1975.
5. Bergskrivergården in Bergmannsgata street in three stages.
6. The first row of houses which were protected by law (1923) as they looked 10 to 20 years earlier (top) and in 1975 (bottom - The second house from the right has recently gotten a more traditional stairway and its original windows at the ground floor level, where there was a shop in an intermediate period.
7. Røros has had a lively winter market from the very first (top - about 1900). Bottom - Bergmannsgata street before 1900, with the oldest director's house at the end of the street.
8. Kjerkgata street about 1800 (top) and about 1930 (bottom).
9. Interior views of farmyard and barn, still in use.

d) History

Photographs and survey drawings at:  
Antikvarisk Arkiv, Riksantikvaren; Akershus Festning;  
Oslo 1; Norway.

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Mining and smelting activity began at Røros in 1644 and continued uninterrupted for 333 years until 1977. Swedish troops burned Bergstaden in 1678 and 1679. Since then the community has developed slowly and without especially dramatic incidents, and shows representative constructions from the 1700's and 1800's and the first fourth of our own century, as well as restorations since the war and "de-modernizations". Røros got its first church, which was wooden, in 1650. It remained until the present church was completed in 1784. The town's structure is probably the result of at least three things:

1. The placement of the Works' buildings in each period
2. the fact that Røros' nearest and most important city, Trondheim, was a medieval city until the major fire in 1681 and
3. the fact that Scandinavia's most thoroughly executed grid pattern city - Kristiansand in Southern Norway - was already founded in 1641.

e) Bibliography

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See the accompanying list.

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4. State of preservation/  
conservation

a) *Diagnosis*

The most acute danger has arisen through the cessation of the Copperworks, since larger or smaller portions of its property may go astray, at least from a cultural preservation standpoint. Building condition ranges from very good to bad. The latter holds true first and foremost for a number of outbuildings which are no longer used and are therefore in danger of being torn down. Other threats are the business community's demands for new or wider traffic routes for deliveries, and additions to or remodelings of existing buildings. Roof repairs cause problems. Sod and slate have been the traditional materials, but a return to sod is not acceptable because of fire hazard and slate is difficult to obtain. There is unemployment in the district, but it ~~can~~ still be difficult to get workers for repair jobs

b) *Agent responsible  
for preservation/  
conservation*

Central Office of Historic Monuments (Riksantikvaren)  
and the Municipality of Røros.

*Central Office of Historic Monuments  
(Riksantikvaren)*

c) *History of  
preservation/  
conservation*

The formation of a museum was proposed right after 1900, but interest was insufficient. In 1910 a few enthusiasts attempted to halt the destruction of "Aspaasgården", perhaps the finest building in Bergstad. They failed, but the building was at least ~~rebuilt~~ *rebuilt* at the folk museum in Trondheim. Three years after the legislation on the preservation of buildings in 1920, a number of buildings were protected by law. Now the number is up to 80. In 1930 a temporary museum exhibition was arranged, and led to the formation of a museum association the same year. An area was purchased in 1936 for the construction of an open-air museum, but the first old building was not put up before 1947. The idea of preserving the actual Bergstad milieu on the spot was first seriously discussed in 1938 and has since put the museum area more and more in the shade. One building, which in spite of being protected was taken down in 1925 and sent to the Norwegian Folk Museum in Oslo, was returned and rebuilt on its original site in 1972. There have also been plans developed for a combination of the whole museum in the downtown area in connection with the Copperworks. area.

d) *Means for  
preservation/  
conservation*

Since 1959 the Central Office of Historic Monuments has given grants totalling on the average Nkr 100,000-annually.

e) *Management plans*

Proposed regulation plans for the downtown area will give relatively good security for the central areas that are worthy of preservation. A ratified general plan provides for the development of the last untouched portion of the cultural landscape which still shows the original, gradual shift from downtown to outlying areas.

5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List

a) *Cultural property*

Røros is a unique mining environment with exclusively wooden architecture. For 333 years the town has combined impulses from Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Trondheim and neighboring districts. This has resulted in a wood-constructed environment containing much of the finest of the Norwegian tradition, which has at the same time become something very special in our land on the industrial, social and cultural planes as well as on the architectural.

5. Justification for  
inclusion in the World  
Heritage List (cont'd)

b) *Natural property*

Signed (on behalf of State Party) Riksantikvaren

Full name Olav Hektoen Øverås *Olav Hektoen Øverås*

Title Antikvar

Date 16. mai 1978





ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE  
ET LA CULTURE

Date de réception : 15.11.78  
N° d'ordre : 55  
Original : Anglais

Convention concernant la protection  
du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Proposition d'inscription soumise par la Norvège

La Commune de Røros, comté de Sør Trøndelag



### 3. Identification

a) Description  
et inventaire  
(cont.)

été tracées parallèlement à la rivière du côté ouest. Suivant celle-ci du côté est, on trouve la rue Flanderborg qui devient la rue Sleggveian dans sa partie haute en direction des terrils (340 000 m<sup>2</sup> environ). Perpendiculairement à ces rues principales, d'étroites rues transversales enjambent la rivière par de nombreux ponts.

Près des terrils, une église en maçonnerie de 1 540 places domine des maisons de bois à un ou deux niveaux. Celles-ci sont bâties comme de petites fermes, avec tous leurs bâtiments, les principaux donnant sur la rue et les dépendances s'appuyant sur celles des maisons voisines. La plupart des façades sur rue sont aujourd'hui recouvertes de panneaux de bois mais les murs de rondins sont encore apparents sur certaines d'entre elles comme ils l'étaient presque toujours à l'origine. Quatre-vingt de ces bâtiments sont protégés par la loi, dont ceux de la ferme Asen située en bordure immédiate du centre-ville à l'ouest. Cette ferme traditionnelle appartenait déjà à la famille des propriétaires actuels avant la fondation de Bergstaden et elle a conservé à peu près le même aspect qu'en 1850.

b) Cartes et/  
ou plans

Voir note jointe.

c) Documentation  
photographique  
et/ou  
cinématographique

Voir note jointe.

d) Historique

Les activités d'extraction et de fonderie ont commencé à Røros en 1644 et se sont poursuivies sans interruption pendant 333 ans jusqu'en 1977. En 1678 et 1679, les troupes suédoises incendièrent Bergstaden, depuis lors, la ville s'est développée lentement et sans événements spectaculaires; on y trouve des constructions typiques des 18ème, et 19ème siècles ainsi que du premier quart du 20ème siècle, aussi bien que des édifices restaurés après la guerre et "démodernisés". La première église de Røros était en bois et fut édifée en 1650. Elle ne disparut qu'après l'achèvement de l'église actuelle en 1784. La configuration de la ville résulte probablement d'au moins trois éléments:

Documents joints à la Proposition d'inscription  
de la Commune de Røros,  
Comté de Sør Trøndelag

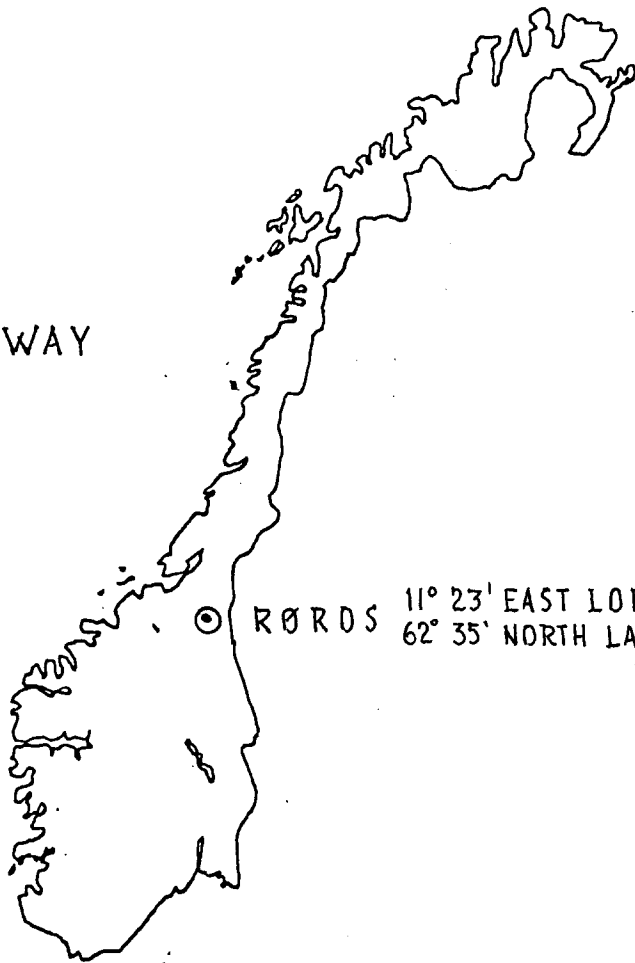
La documentation suivante a été présentée par la Norvège à l'appui de la proposition d'inscription mentionnée ci-dessus, elle peut-être consultée à la division du Patrimoine culturel de l'Unesco et sera disponible pour examen lors des réunions du Bureau du Comité du Patrimoine mondial et du Comité lui-même:

1. Les cartes et plans.
2. Les neufs photographies illustrant le site.

10000 15.11.78

M<sup>o</sup> = 55

NORWAY



RØRDS 11° 23' EAST LONG.  
62° 35' NORTH LAT.



RØROS  
ØKONOMISK KARTVERK  
M = 1:2000

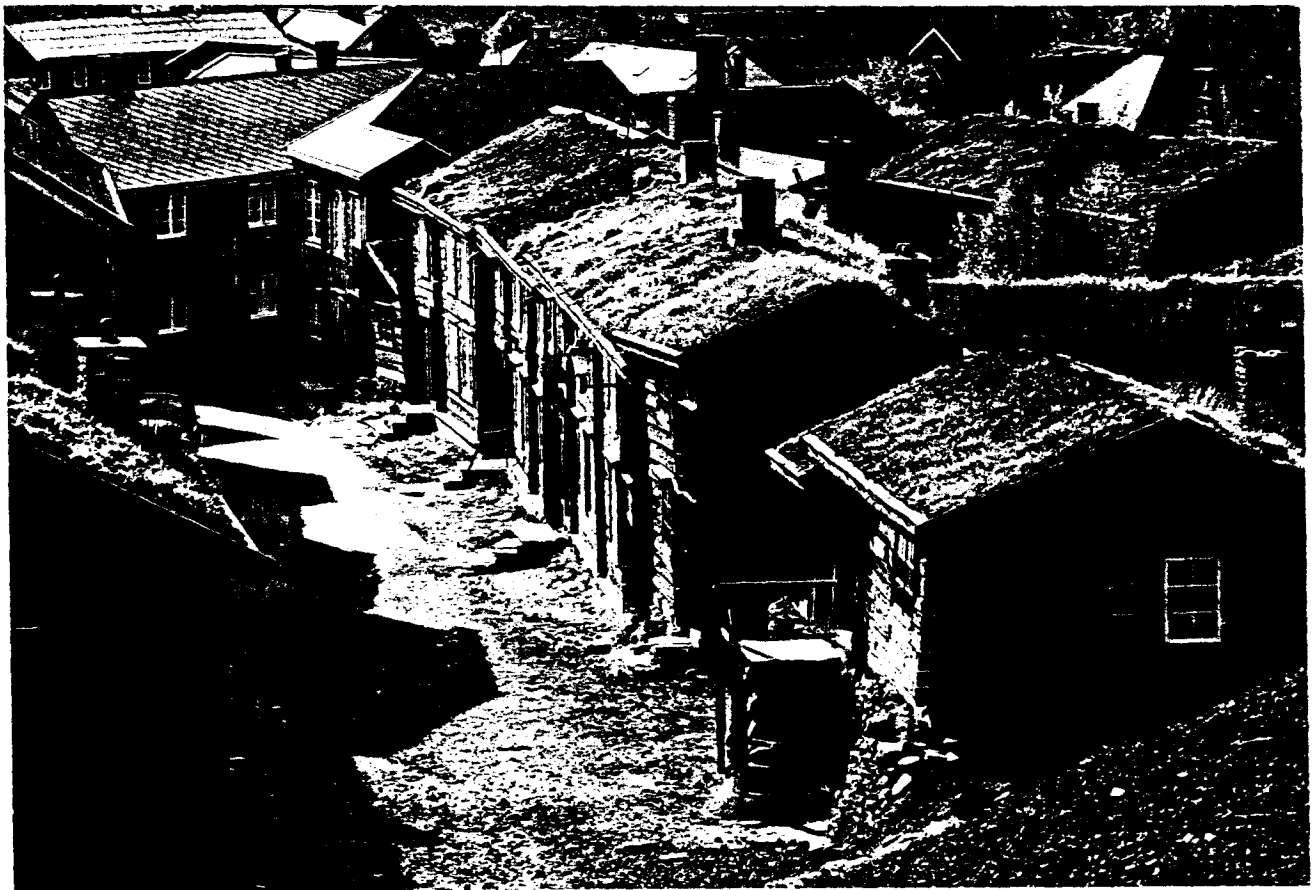
Flanderborg, Roros, Norway

1.4

Slaggeveien, Roros, Norway ↓

④

1.5



Bergmannsgata,  
Roros, Norway.  
Bergskrivergarden.  
Three different faces.



1.6

5



1.7



1.8





1275