



**WaVE**  
Interreg Europe

 European Union  
European Regional  
Development Fund

# Action Plan



**Municipality of Aarhus (DE)**

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

**Project:**

WaVE

**Partner organisation:**

Aarhus Municipality

**Other partner organisations involved (if relevant):**

**Country:**

Denmark

**NUTS2 region:**

Midtjylland

**Contact person:**

Søren Bitsch Christensen

**Email address:**

sbch@aarhus.dk

**Phone number:**

(+45) 41 85 65 45

## 2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE REGION

### ***A. MAIN FEATURES AND ENVISAGED IMPROVEMENT OF THE POLICY INSTRUMENT***

**Policy instrument(s) addressed:**

1. Kulturhistorisk Redegørelse (The Cultural Heritage Report), the operational basis of the Municipal Plan for the City of Aarhus. Changes of the Cultural Heritage Report is part of the process of implementing a revised Kommuneplan (Municipal Plan). This policy document was originally adopted in 2017 but will be updated in 2022.

**Institution responsible for addressed policy(ies):**

Aarhus Municipality, Department of Technical Services and Environment

## Proposed self-defined performance indicator(s):

- Strengthening the importance of water-linked cultural heritage in the Cultural Heritage Report. Either by adding a new general theme of **Waterfronts of Aarhus** to the report or by a **re-evaluation of existing themes and the heritage assessments of the properties that concerns areas and buildings of these themes in the Cultural Heritage Report.** (Application Form page 28). Before the end of Phase 2 policy change will be reached by termination of the roadmap for the revision of the Report, not the actual Report.

## Target value of the indicator(s):

1. Three additional areas added to the themes of 'Coastal Environments' and 'Industrial Landscapes', possibly structured as an entirely new theme called 'Waterfronts of Aarhus'. Aimed towards the expected revision of the Cultural Heritage plan within the scope of the Municipal Plan of 2025.

## Evaluation of the current operation of the policy(ies):

### 1. Kulturhistorisk Redegørelse (In English: *The Cultural Heritage Report*)

From the Aarhus perspective, this report has been the main policy instrument of interest throughout the entire WaVE project. It is a part of the Municipal Plan of Aarhus, and focuses on the listing, administration and policymaking related to the valorisation of the city's cultural heritage environments.

The image shows the Table of Contents for the 'Kommuneplan 2013 Kulturhistorisk Redegørelse 2013'. It features a header with the Aarhus Kommune logo and the title 'INDHOLD'. The content is organized into several main sections: 'INLEDNING', 'FORSKELLIGE TEMAER', 'LANDSBYGGELANDSKABET', 'KULTURHISTORISKE VÆRDISKÆTSEL', and 'KULTURHISTORISKE VÆRDISKÆTSEL'. Each section is followed by a list of sub-topics and their corresponding page numbers.

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## Functionality and Managing Authority of the Policy Instruments

## Change to be achieved in the addressed policy(ies):

### 1. The Cultural Heritage Report

*Pursued type of change: Type 2 improvement of governance*

The current Cultural Heritage Report operates with themes called 'Coastal Environments' and 'Industrial Landscapes'.

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Currently there is no specific water-linked approach within Aarhus Municipality that deals with the specified areas chosen within the scope of the WaVE Project as a unity. Therefore we wish to add such a theme called **Waterfronts of Aarhus** (The River Aarhus, The Aarhus Urban Coastline and The Old Industrial Harbour).

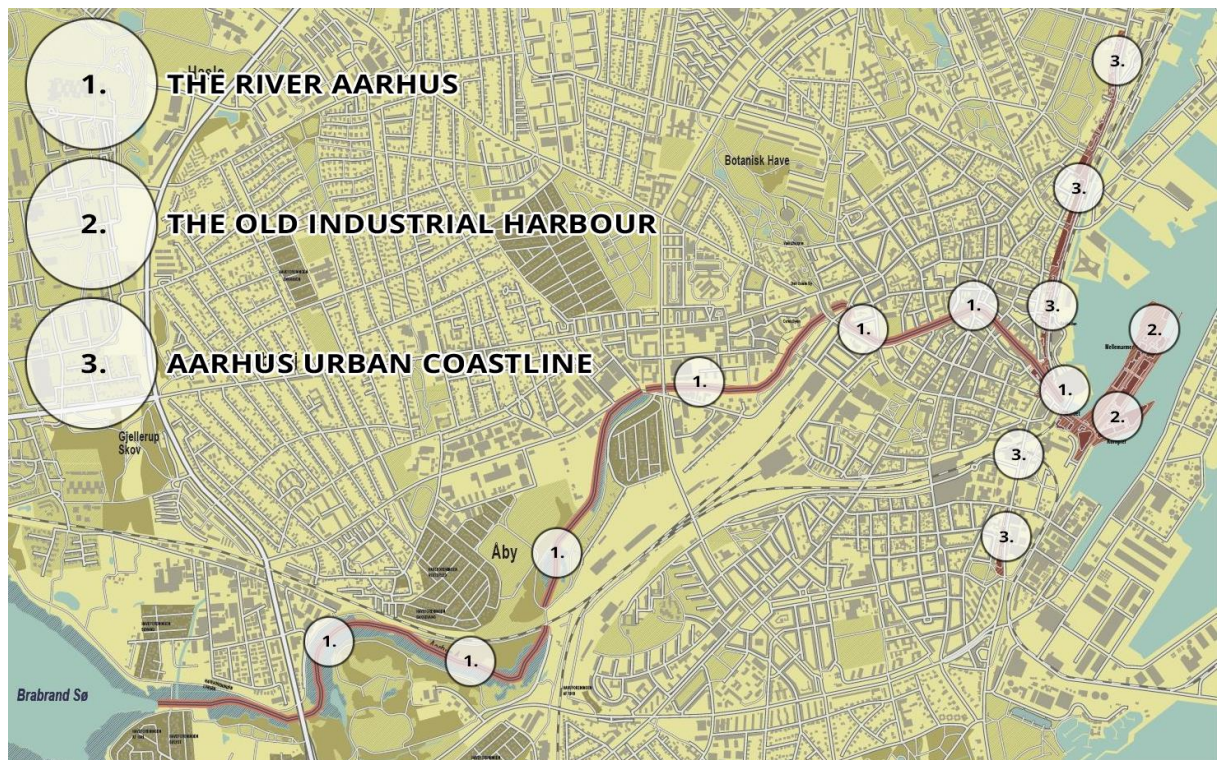


Image: Aarhus Municipality.

The aim is to include the three sites of Waterfronts of Aarhus in the policy instrument as they have not been previously covered and documented as a unity in a relevant heritage policy. This can be viewed as an urgent matter because sites, buildings, and plots of land near the selected sites face demolition and other kinds of threats due to rapid re-development.

Within the scope of the WaVE project, it is in the interest of the Aarhus partner to redirect attention and create awareness of cultural heritage in the proximity of water in the city of Aarhus.

The objective is to describe the three areas of Waterfronts of Aarhus thoroughly on AarhusWiki.dk and in a basic SAVE registration database, based on their history, the architecture, and the topography, and thus embracing the values of the sites through tangible and non-tangible cultural heritage elements.



It is worth noting, that the site known as The Middle Pier (Part of the Old Industrial Harbour) was originally recognised as a 'potential cultural environment' in The Cultural Heritage Report. However, this evaluation as a 'potential cultural environment' *was subsequently cancelled*. Despite the cancellation, it is still in the interest of the Aarhus partner to recognize the area as a separate cultural environment since it embraces an authentic and distinctive harbour area full of water-linked heritage related to the industrial functions of the mid- to late 1900s.

## **B. BASELINE SITUATION AND VISION BASED ON THE REGIONAL STATUS QUO**

### **STARTING POINT**

The name of the geographical site is **Waterfronts of Aarhus**. The site consists of three interconnected areas located near the harbour and The River Aarhus. The three sites are all connected to water and have been so for many centuries.

The Regional Status Quo (RSQ) analysis gave us an immediate overview of the water-linked situation of the Waterfronts of Aarhus. Within the RSQ report the three water-linked sites in question were brought into a redevelopment framework where the valorisation of heritage was strengthened through co-creation of knowledge and co-decision with the local stakeholders.

The strengths and weaknesses of the cultural environments were discussed at Local Stakeholder Group meetings to understand the potentials of socio-economic growth in the region. The debate led to a common understanding of the values of water-linked heritage at the sites of 'Waterfronts of Aarhus' which was then partly transferred to the Regional Status Quo report.

#### Local identity

At LSG meetings and from other activities we learned of discussions of the three WaVE sites, that it is important to recognize water-linked heritage values in order not to miss the huge potential of shaping a local identity related to both the sea, harbour, and river. And to respect the identity that so many already derive from the historical and present connection between water and the city.

- Geographically and historically Aarhus is a river city only later to become a coastal harbour city.
- The identity of both the city and of the people of Aarhus are deeply rooted in the historical relation to the sea.

The River Aarhus and the Mouth of the River (Mindet) have become symbolic of the creation of the settlement that developed into a city. Not only is the name of the city directly connected to the river, the official city seal and coat of arms have two human figures where one is presumed to be Saint Clement. Saint Clement is the patron saint for sailors/mariners. The Cathedral of Aarhus, which is located close to both the harbour and river, is even dedicated to Saint Clement. There are other connections to the strong symbolism of Saint Clement and the anchored cross which is

connected to his background story. An example of this is seen at the Saint Clement Bridge connecting two parts of the main pedestrian street; the bridge used to be decorated with anchors on its iron railing.

In the past few hundred years the harbour has been a significant asset to the city. Trading and industry have brought a lot of employment to the city, and in one way or the other the harbour is a part of the consciousness of the current city. Likewise, it is almost inevitable to miss the large cranes at the harbour when entering the city from several directions. They serve the huge container terminal, Denmark's largest container hub.

#### Water-linked heritage valorisation as a vector for development

When looking upon the importance of heritage in the grander scheme of regional development it becomes clear that heritage is currently used in different ways as a vector for urban development in the three water-linked areas. In some cases, heritage is currently not considered a vector, but could be implemented in strategies for future uses in future redevelopment cases.

- **The Aarhus Urban Coastline**

We believe a reinforced focus on cultural heritage can help provide increased public accessibility to the stretch. Furthermore, an increased focus of the heritage values connected to the historical harbour front will likely provide an extended range of opportunities for new businesses to settle down and therefore contribute to the overall wealth of the area.



*Photo above: Aarhus Urban Coastline. Photo by Phillip Fangel.*

Parts of the Aarhus Urban Coastline have already been redeveloped with brand new pedestrian zones and sidewalks, but it might take some time for the residents and business entrepreneurs to grow accustomed to the fact that the area has been re-developed and renewed. However, commerce and businesses in the ground level are much more prevalent than before the renewal of the sidewalks. Many of the buildings and backyards still seem rather closed to the public which might pave the way for future business opportunities and growth in the area. This could be done through unified grass root movements and groups as has been seen in the area known as the South Harbour where publicity of the area has skyrocketed due to the area coming together as a whole. A joint effort of various stakeholders alongside public interest in the heritage of the area could open for the prompting of interest in opening cafés, workshops, and other activities. Most buildings are privately owned, and it will take an effort to describe the values of the area to property owners that might not share the interest of the history nor the architecture of the stretch in its entirety.

- **The Old Industrial Harbour**

There seems to be a straightforward potential for economic growth and development due to the coherent and unspoiled industrial environment and architecture, which are attractive features for entrepreneurs and creative businesses.



*Photo above: The Old Industrial Harbour. Photo by Phillip Fangel.*

Many companies find the raw and unspoiled environment immensely attractive to create a unique and original working environment. The central location of the area alongside the uniqueness of the hip

industrial heritage could make it easier to attract future employees to small and medium-sized enterprises. Furthermore, there is a great potential for leading customers directly to the old industrial harbour if they are already visiting the city centre. The old industrial harbour also functions as the quay for large international cruise ships docking in Aarhus for short visits. This brings by tourist masses during summer, and it creates activity that not only provides the foundation for creating a water-linked area for locals, but also a landing site for global outreach.

- **The River Aarhus**

The natural heritage of the river is used genuinely by many business owners to promote the attractiveness of their location. Much of the existing landscape along the ancient river stretch is dominated by heritage whether it is buildings or green spots. The river was uncovered 25 years ago following a long period when it was laid down in pipes and transformed to a highly used road through the very centre of the city. The uncovering of the river is one of the Good Practises forwarded by the Aarhus partner in the WaVE project.

Since the first settlements, the river has been used in a multitude of ways. In particular the stretch has attracted various sorts of trade, and to this day shops and modern business manifest themselves along parts of the riverbank, but life along the rivers has also been regenerated in a green and sustainable way. Many locals and visitors enjoy the setting differently now that the river has been completely uncovered – surrounded partly by heritage and newer buildings. ‘Recreational surroundings’ have become the buzzwords of our time.



*Photo above: The River Aarhus. Photo by Phillip Fangel.*

There is plenty of potential for drawing upon the rich history of this riverfront thus paving the way for socio-economic benefits for the entire city. The stretch of The River Aarhus covered in the WaVE project is about 6 km long and is very diverse in its course through different neighbourhoods. In the WaVE project the river has been split into three zones. The urban zone of the river covers the inner city, the cultural zone covers an activity zone with parts that include more recreational and leisure activities, and finally the nature zone is the green almost untouched areas in the westernmost areas of the river stretch.

## **VISION**

### **Vision statement**

The overall goal of this action plan and our participation in the WaVE project is to promote a way of living and inhabiting the city through the recognition of its historical identity and qualities of its physical water-related heritage and to build on these values in future development.

### **Motivation**

The future vision of water-linked heritage in the city of Aarhus will depend on recognising, describing, and communicating the factual knowledge of the sites alongside making or remaking evaluations of the aesthetic and historical values. On this broad basis, political decision can happen and thus pave the way for the targeted policy change.

Through ages, the Danish city of Aarhus has been closely tied to water through its distinctive river and the large harbour. The River Aarhus flows through the historic inner city, and the harbour is an all-important centre for trade and industry. Due to a growing population and the diminishing demand for the city's city-based harbour functions, some areas connected to these sites are in all probability about to be transformed in future development projects. These projects will inevitably



create new kinds of living environments and residential areas. Such changes put pressure on the water-linked heritage concerning the architectural integrity and historical links to the past.

We will promote that within 5 years, **‘Waterfronts of Aarhus’** will be a well-established and widely recognised ensemble of water-linked sites connected by a shared cultural heritage acting as a catalyst for economic and social development of the city. This will be achieved by building on the historical background and identity of the city. In particular, with inspiration from for instance the City of Ravenna’s communication efforts with the Darsena area, a concept of storytelling will be used as a key driver of change.

In our minds, it is important to ensure that the physical heritage will play a part in the transformation and socio-economic development of the city. This could be done both through the recognition of heritage as vectors of development in unspoiled raw industrial environments or through the more touristic and citizen-engaging approaches. In the area of The Old Industrial Harbour the environment is as of now rather unspoiled, but it will inevitably enter a new phase of transformation within a few years. The many buildings along the urban coastline of Aarhus will be perceived as a coherent wall of ‘belle époque’ buildings that aesthetically empower the city with liveability and attractiveness. No matter if one enters the city from the north or the south, the row of buildings and the architectural variation create the feeling that this city was and is an important maritime city with its dominant harbour nearby

## **STRATEGY TO REALISE THE VISION**

### **Overall strategic goal**

To appoint relevant cultural environments linked to water-linked heritage to the Cultural Heritage Report. This can happen through a revision of the Municipal Plan 2022 (that replaces the existing Municipal Plan of 2017).

### **Overall tactical approach**

To initiate a dialogue with relevant stakeholders, especially from the MA, on the possibility of changing the targeted policy instrument as to include ‘Waterfronts of Aarhus’ in the Cultural Heritage Report and how to produce and settle a relevant ground for decision. We want to support this by developing tools and establishing facts and knowledge that will help us to visualise and comprehend the heritage values of the water linked sites which will assist us in convincing decision makers in the city.

Following this, we want to form an alliance with the Managing Authority of the PI to produce a common roadmap leading to the change of the Policy Instrument (that is, change to the Cultural Heritage Report). The roadmap includes timetable and funding of a revision of the SAVE register, changes and added information on AarhusWiki.dk about the areas of ‘Waterfronts of Aarhus’, and the erection of open-air signs about the River Aarhus.

### **Operational method**

In close cooperation with the MA – the Department of Technical Services and Environment of the Municipality of Aarhus – we will make sure that an updated and professional heritage assessment or valorisation of the ‘Waterfronts of Aarhus’ exists.

By documenting the historical backgrounds of water-linked sites while describing the many qualities that define the specific cultural environments, we wish to provide a foundation for protecting the heritage locations when urban development projects are being planned for implementation.

For these reasons, a revision of the SAVE register’s assessments of the buildings belonging to the three districts is crucial to make sure that we operate on an updated basis that has incorporated a methodology developed during the WaVE project. Today the assessments of these buildings are very much isolated assessments of each building’s architecture. We will now implement a methodology that we have developed during the WaVE project. This methodology considers not only architecture, but also site-specific characteristics, characteristics of waterfront buildings and of the waterfronts themselves, the movement pattern along the waterfronts and the importance and connections of the buildings with the history of the city. This can be seen from [https://aarhuswiki.dk/wiki/Den\\_historiske\\_havnefront](https://aarhuswiki.dk/wiki/Den_historiske_havnefront).

Another important contribution to the existing methodology is that the building descriptions are published on an open wiki media platform which allows the public to participate in the description and to upload images and other supplementing content. Yet another important contribution is that the general heritage area descriptions of the three districts are built on the status quo-analyses and stakeholders’ inputs from the earlier stages of the WaVE project. This is a clear inspiration from the WaVE project methodology, developed by Breda University, itself, but it also very much draws inspiration from the City of Breda’s ‘Development in dialogue’ approach.

The SAVE register is important for the Cultural Heritage Report. The Report designates protected cultural environments which are clusters of buildings or areas with shared characteristics that reflect historically important development structures or periods. The designation is based on an understanding and valorisation of the individual buildings of the areas, and this is what the SAVE register is used for.

We also want to use a set of tools based on storytelling and communication initiatives that were inspired by the WaVE project partners. The toolbox will consist of an encyclopaedia-website, physical info signs and a newspaper articles series in which public participation is key.

The various cultural environments near water all tell a story and linking these stories together through a communication package will provide a better understanding of heritage in urban development to both politicians, urban developers, planners, and the public. The socio-economic gains and the benefits of progression while preserving history and maintaining the identity of the city is better understood through communication and public participation.

Furthermore, focus on heritage needs to remain a priority within the Local Cultural Heritage Board, as this will inevitably help in the prioritisation of heritage in future urban development projects

within the Municipality of Aarhus. This will happen by cooperating with the Board about the revision of the SAVE register on its monthly meetings during this period. The MA has agreed to initiate the involvement of the Board. The Cultural Heritage Board consists of specialized professionals and gives advice to Aarhus Municipality, Department of Technical Services and Environment.

Another act is that the Department of Technical Services and Environment (The MA) commissions the City Archive to carry out documentation of buildings belonging to 'Waterfronts of Aarhus' and transfer data to their IT system (Web GIS). The Department has agreed to do this.

The revision of the SAVE register runs precedes the revision of the Cultural Heritage Plan. Political decision of inclusion of 'Waterfronts of Aarhus' into the revision of the Municipal Plan and thereby, implementation of the targeted policy change takes places October – December 2022.

Alongside this process, the City Archive invites citizens to participate with historical information on the 'Wiki' and accompanies this newspaper articles and other awareness-making activities. Prior to the final decision, politicians are invited to a public workshop where the City Archive presents results and recommendations for the revision, based on the WaVE project.

### 3. ACTION

#### 'Inclusion of 'the Waterfronts of Aarhus' in the Cultural Heritage Report'

##### ORIGINAL GOOD PRACTICE(S)

Throughout the WaVE project we have learnt a lot from our European partners. The interregional knowledge sharing has inspired us to work on this action plan to secure water-linked heritage a firm place in Aarhus in the near future.

##### Municipality of Breda (The Netherlands)

This GP comes closest to our targeted PI and AP.

From Breda we learned of their dedicated approach to solve issues through their tool known as 'Development in dialogue'. It is an integral approach to problems related to heritage, economy, and environment where stakeholders learn about each other's motives and incentives with the purpose of having new opportunities appear. We value the thoughts of stakeholder participation with regards to the valorisation processes of evaluation heritage along our WaVE water-linked sites. In many ways, such a participatory approach is better for raising consensus among stakeholders and to convince investors of the value and transformation limitations and potential of heritage. As a further strength of the GP, we look upon external inputs as a requirement for a satisfying outcome of the communication initiatives.

Breda also introduced us to *Erfgoedweb*, the 'Heritage Map', an online georeferenced mapping of appointed heritage areas and locations presented on a website with links to documents. The current Heritage map consists of two layers: the value map and the inventory map.

In Breda we have seen how the use of tangible heritage and its history is used as a guideline for storytelling. Former *redoutes* in the swampy marshes in the outskirts of Breda have been recreated with both a practical water-management function while at the same time providing stories of a long-gone defence-mechanism that marked these areas in times of war. It is remarkable how a physical area becomes something completely different when a story of the past is told, and therefore it turned out to be quite a convincing drawcard in a communicative perspective.

##### The Province of Alicante (Spain)

The Blue Routes Guide on water-linked sites in the region has given us inspiration on communication and branding through both physical and digital products. The guide covers Alicante's Hydrogeological Heritage with 10 specific routes that covers 40 places of hydrogeological interest. Each route has an evaluation point-system that marks the values of the routes educational, scientific, and recreational purposes. The adaptable character of the Good



Practice is the analogue and digital guides that provide an educational and promotional value to the toolbox, which we feel would assist in the process of influencing our policy instrument, policymakers, officials city-developers and others with an interest in water-linked heritage.

#### The Region of Ister-Granum (Hungary-Slovakia)

The Bridge Guard Residential Art – Science Centre was established to honour the renewed connections between ruptured communities of two nations through art, literature, and science. We look upon the cultural-activity approach embraced through the interactivity and event-based focus on bridges and bridge-building as yet another participatory link we can use to involve the public in the valorisation and storytelling of the water-linked past of Aarhus. The focus of the Ister-Granum region on the Maria Valeria bridge as a tool for reuniting people while they forge new relations, and at the same time commemorate the history of a severed but re-established bridge is to us a prime example of bringing the past closer to the general public in a new and inspirational way.

#### Municipality of Ravenna (Italy)

We have also been very much inspired by the SACHER (Smart Architecture for Cultural Heritage in Emilia-Romagna) initiative in which data collection on 3D models is structured by several services. The management and communication platform highlights an innovative character worth following. The entire thought of mapping and storing data on cultural heritage as 3D models is an idea that paves way for new types of communicative approaches and tools for presenting cultural heritage in the public sphere. While we may not be able to replicate the 3D models due to insufficient funds, we acknowledge the ability, and we are intrigued by the idea of complementing historical knowledge with architectural drawings of buildings as a secondary way of presenting heritage visually.

The Municipality of Ravenna also demonstrated a new line of physical signs at the canals of Darsena that tell site-specific stories of poetry and novels from and about Ravenna throughout history. The signs combine printed information, QR barcodes and websites.

### **TRANSFER JOURNEY OF THE GOOD PRACTICE**

We have been quite selective with the parts that we estimate to be more transferable and useful for our Action Plan. For us to reach the goal of adding water-linked notions to policy instruments it is of key importance that we point towards sources of inspiration, as Good Practices from valid sources encapsulates the reliability and weight of the policy transfer journey that we are about to embark on.

We have enjoyed seeing some of the Good Practices in person, and we have enjoyed listening to presentations about our partners' Good Practices through on-line meetings. We have been very much inspired by the various methods and practical solutions to water-linked sites and we have come across plenty of aspects within the many cases that we need to deconstruct in order for us

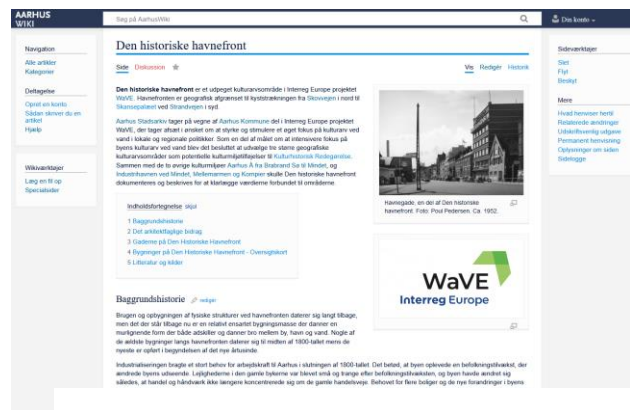
to pinpoint the exact communicative aspects that we can use to strengthen the policy instruments in question.

The knowledge gained from the Good Practices of our project partners will not only be used to find new and concrete communicative solution, but it will first of all assist us in the direct actions that lead to the expected policy changes in our main policy instrument The Cultural Heritage Report as well as others instruments.

We will be focusing the attention on the creation of a method to engage the public as well as provide basis for heritage assessment and by that doing, produce a documentation that is an indispensable premise for revision of the Cultural Heritage Report.

THE WIKI: The addition of water-linked heritage to an on-line encyclopaedia or Wikipedia alternative.

A central digital creation of the Communications toolbox will be ‘The Wiki’. The on-line encyclopaedia website will have a separate section on water-linked heritage. The inspiration is Wikipedia which is a user-driven encyclopaedia with a community of volunteer editors. Based on the MediaWiki platform this will act as an index with both historical info and contemporary info on the uses of the water-linked sites. It will include section on The River Aarhus, The Aarhus Urban Coastline and The Old Industrial Harbour. The sites will be presented through textual descriptions. All buildings and structures will be described from a heritage point of view – historically, architecturally and from a cultural environment perspective. The typical wiki article on water-linked heritage will also consist of visuals such as pictures and maps. The website enables public participation as the on-line encyclopaedia can be edited by all users. Through a communicative effort on social media and in newspaper articles we will encourage locals and professionals to contribute.



Picture above: Screenshot of the Aarhus Urban Coastline section at Aarhus Wiki.

The open-air signs of the Bridges of Aarhus A

Inspired by The Bridge Guard Residential Art of The Region of Ister-Granum (telling stories of bridges and people connected by bridges), by The Municipality of Ravenna (signs with QR barcodes) as well as by The Province of Alicante’s Blue Route (tour and information map), we will launch a line of signs. The signs will be placed by all mayor bridges crossing the River Aarhus. The signs will tell the story of a city near water and how the city has used water and has been shaped by the use of water. The signs will contain QR barcodes linking them with the AarhusWiki (see above), and the route will also be communicated on the app called ‘Opdag Aarhus’ (‘Discover Aarhus’). Finally, the signs and the route will be communicated in newspaper campaigns.



Example of the type of sign that will tell the story of the bridges of Aarhus A. (Photo Søren Bitsch Christensen, 2022).

## ADAPTED GOOD PRACTICE – Action summary

To be specific and to highlight some GPs' we have been inspired to set up a new method of heritage evaluation prior to policy change and to set up a toolbox with initiatives on communication and storytelling that we feel can assist in providing an advantage when it comes to progressing with heritage as a vector in redevelopment projects. In order to approach water-linked heritage markedly different than before, the new and innovative toolbox mainly has to be set up for the purpose of influencing policy instruments within the Municipality of Aarhus. It is natural for the Aarhus partner to refer to the Good Practices of the Interreg Europe WaVE project partners as there are both constructive methods and concrete examples of approaches that will lay the foundation for a strengthened approach to valorisation of water-linked heritage.

The reason for taking action on water-linked heritage in Aarhus is founded in the need to provide a better understanding of the importance of heritage-related sites near the river and the sea. We take action to ensure that water-linked heritage is well described through the existing policy instrument The Cultural Heritage Report as well as other instruments such as local and district plans of the areas.

## ACTION STEPS

Action step	Output(s)	Timeframe	Responsible person(s), organizations and stakeholders involved	Strategy of the stakeholders' involvement	Cost and Source of fund
1	Implementation of political decision to carry through a total revision of the SAVE register of the City Aarhus	October 2021-April 2022	City Council decided for a revision in October 2021. The implementation is handed over to the Department of Technical Services and Environment.	The Department of Technical Services and Environment invites the City Archive and the Cultural Heritage Board to give advice for the revision.	City Council provided app. € 1,000,000 for the total revision.
2	Development of a methodology of heritage assessment that can be used for a revision of the SAVE registers' evaluation of the three districts of 'Waterfronts of Aarhus'. This is done in order to prepare for revision of the Cultural Heritage Report.	November 2021 - April 2022	City Archive takes action to invite planners from MA (Aarhus Municipality. Department of Technical Services and Environment) for three meetings. The agenda is an introduction of the methodology developed during WaVE and the use of the Wiki as a source of information.	Relevant stakeholders are: 1) the planners from MA that operate the SAVE registers and service the Cultural Heritage Board. 2) the Cultural Heritage Board that gives advice to the MA in these matters	€ 5,000 Covered by ordinary budgets.
4	Development of automated electronic workflow to process data from the City Archives to MA planners' web GIS (Geographical Information System) to support revision of SAVE register. This is done as a preparation for the revision of SAVE register.	November 2021 – February 2022	The City Archive takes action to invite MA planners to three workshops and participatory interviews. The subject is how to produce a software that can transfer data from the Wiki and other City Archive digital systems to the GIS system of the Department of Technical Services and Environment.	The process is run by the City of Aarhus' innovation centre on the City Archive's initiative. The intention is to invite stakeholders from several offices of the MA in order to secure a sense of ownership among a broad range of planners and to secure backing from managements.	€ 20,000 Covered by special grant from internal municipal innovation fund.
5	Open-air signs of the Bridges of Aarhus A	April-May 2022	City Archive is responsible for making content both on the signs, the app 'Opdag Aarhus' and on the AarhusWiki.dk which the	Stakeholders are invited to share content on the AarhusWiki.dk.	The signs are around € 500 each, 18-20 signs in total. All costs are



			signs link to. Aarhus Municipality. Department of Technical Services and Environment is responsible for erecting the signs and for the running of the app.		covered by regular budgets. This also includes the making of texts and digital content.
6	<p>Roadmap for the revision of the City of Aarhus' Municipal Plan.</p> <p>The targeted outcome is to make sure that the Cultural Heritage Report is part of the revision.</p> <p>This can be a total revision as part of a so-called 'thematic plan'. Or it can be a partial revision as so-called 'Municipal Plan amendments'.</p>	<p>Monthly meetings of the Cultural Heritage Board February 2, March 2, April 6, and May, 2022.</p>	<p>City Archive sees to that the matter is subject for discussion within the Cultural Heritage Board.</p>	<p>The Department of Technical Services and Environment invites the City Archive and the Cultural Heritage Board to give advice for the revision.</p>	<p>€ 5,000 Covered by ordinary budgets</p> <p>However, the cost of the revision of the Municipal Plan is very approx. € 500,000.</p>
7	<p>Making sure that the Cultural Heritage Board supports the inclusion of 'Waterfronts of Aarhus' into the revised Cultural Heritage Report.</p>	<p>October 2021-April 2022</p>	<p>The Cultural Heritage Board discusses the revision of the SAVE register on its monthly meetings during this period.</p> <p>City Archivist Søren Bitsch Christensen takes responsibility to bring forward the revision and the proposal of 'Waterfronts of Aarhus'.</p>	<p>The Cultural Heritage Board consists of specialized professionals and gives advice to Aarhus Municipality, Department of Technical Services and Environment.</p>	<p>App. € 1,000 Covered by ordinary budgets</p>
8	<p>Implementation of the revision of SAVE register</p>	<p>May 2021 – August 2022</p>	<p>Aarhus Municipality, Department of Technical Services and Environment commissions the City Archive to carry out documentation of buildings belonging to 'Waterfronts of Aarhus' and transfer data to their IT system (Web GIS)</p>	<p>Aarhus Municipality, Department of Technical Services and Environment commissions the City Archive.</p>	<p>App. € 20,000</p> <p>Funding: See Action Step No 1</p>
9	<p>Extension of communication and co-creation of heritage valorisation</p>	<p>May 2022 – December 2022</p>	<p>The City Archive invites citizens to participate with historical information on the 'Wiki'.</p>	<p>Citizens are invited to co-create</p>	<p>€ 5,000 Covered by ordinary budgets</p>

			Accompanied by newspaper articles and other awareness-making activities.		
10	Political decision of inclusion of 'Waterfronts of Aarhus' in the revision of the Municipal Plan and thereby, implementation of the targeted policy change.	October – December 2022	Aarhus Municipality. Department of Technical Services and Environment is MA of the Policy. The City Archive takes action to ensure that the policy change is part of the revision.  This happens on meetings between the City Archivist Søren Bitsch Christensen and senior managers of the MA.	Prior to the final decision, politicians are invited to a public workshop where the City Archive presents results and recommendations for the revision, based on the WaVE project.	€ 5,000 Covered by ordinary budgets

## POLICY CHANGE

The Cultural Heritage Report. Part of the Municipal Plan of The City of Aarhus.

It is now decided that the Cultural Heritage Report will not be revised in its total scope before, at the earliest, 2025 when the overall Municipal Plan is due for revision. However, in 2022 the City Council will determine the strategy for revision of the Municipal Plan and as a part of this the Council most likely will consider how to make a revision of the Cultural Heritage Report, in total or partially. The water-related heritage sites are expected to be included as one of the foci in this strategic document. This means that a partial change can occur before the end of 2022.

As Aarhus is currently undergoing several transformation processes linked to redevelopment near sites in close proximity to water, it becomes clear that The Cultural Heritage Report does not cover these sites sufficiently in its chapters on 'Coastal Environments' and 'Industrial Landscapes' – in fact there is a clear lack of descriptions on sites related to the Aarhus Urban Coastline, The River Aarhus and the Old Industrial Harbour (which includes The Middle Pier, The Grain Pier and Mindet). Creating a new and distinct heritage narrative on the water-linked sites based on communication, storytelling, and formal descriptions, will enable a contemporary starting point for various types of protective and innovative engagement in the areas. There have been examples of buildings and structures related to the old maritime neighbourhoods near the urban coastline that have been threatened by demolition to make room for new residential housing blocks and infills.

With the proposed additions for an up-to-date framework for investigating the various values connected to a water-linked area before relevant stakeholders engage in planning processes that might end up destroying or blurring valuable heritage, we will secure a timely information that will benefit all participants including the public.

We feel this is a necessary step to contribute to a new structure where it will be generally accepted to look into the importance of water-linked heritage as a weighty element of consideration in urban development processes.