



MUSEUM | CHRISTIANSFELD
KOLDING

CHRISTIANSFELD

A MORAVIAN CHURCH TOWN

MANAGEMENT PLAN

2023 – 2026





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Contact information

Unesco Site
Museum Kolding
Tlf.: (+45) 7633 8100
CVR nr.: 18119897
museum@museumkolding.dk
www.museumkolding.dk

Photographers

Flying October
Jens Peter Engedal
Eva Kristensen
Ole Akhøj
Lars Østergaard
Christiansfeld Lokalthistorisk Arkiv og Forening
Museum Kolding

Graphics and layout
Bettina Kvistgaard



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OUTLINE

The Management Plan is the superseding management system for the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld, which has been inscribed on the World Heritage List since July 4th 2015. The Management Plan is a toolbox that gathers all instruments and strategies as well as point out different areas of action in order to preserve, ensure and develop the outstanding universal values (OUV) of Christiansfeld.

The Management Plan is implemented by Christiansfeld Management Group, which is the overall governing body in terms of the work and managing the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld. In day-to-day work, these tasks are maintained by the Site Manager, who is appointed by the Management Group. A job function that has been maintained by the state-recognized Museum Kolding since January 1st 2021. The World Heritage Site Christiansfeld is part of Museum Kolding's

overall strategy as a special area of effort and responsibility.

In order to support the Site Manager in their work, the museum has established a UNESCO team founded in both the museum's cultural heritage department and the museum's communication department. Communication and marketing of the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld will occur through Museum Kolding's different platforms and channels. Since January 1 2021, Kolding School Service has been tasked with developing targeted primary school education offers from Christiansfeld's varied history.

The purpose of the Management Plan is to ensure that Christiansfeld's architectural, urban planning, cultural and immaterial World Heritage Values are managed and developed through a holistic and sustainable approach.

Furthermore, the Management Plan will help



put focus on future initiatives and ideas that will help convey Christiansfeld's unique history. For that reason, this current Management Plan will have added focus on integrating research in Christiansfeld's varied history, into Museum Kolding's research profile. Additionally, focus will also be on developing the international network connections to other Moravian Church towns under the desired transnational expansion of Christiansfeld's placement on the World Heritage List alongside the towns Herrnhut (Germany), Gracehill (Northern Ireland) and Bethlehem (USA). The Management Plan will be evaluated and revised every four years. Leading this evaluation will be a task force consisting of representatives from the Moravian Church, Kolding Municipality and employees from Museum Kolding with the Site Manager as head of operations. During 2022, the task force have had meetings and workshops

with the Management Group as well as other stakeholders working to evaluate the initiatives from the previous plan as well as develop new objectives and possibly identify new challenges in the effort to ensure Christiansfeld's outstanding universal values and communicate the town's unique history to a wider range of people.



The current Management Plan is valid from 2023 to 2026 and is an expression of the prioritised work areas and themes that will be worked on in the upcoming plan period based on the overall vision for the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld.

“Management Plan 2023-2026” is the fourth document in the series:

- 1. Management Plan 2014**
- 2. Evaluation 2017**
- 3. Management Plan 2019-2022**
- 4. Management Plan 2023-2026**



INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

On July 4 2015, Christiansfeld was elected as a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and inscribed on the World Heritage List in accordance with criteria III and IV.

Criteria III: “to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared”.

Criteria IV: “to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Management Plan is to create a toolbox that gathers all the instruments available when it comes to preserving and ensuring Christiansfeld’s outstanding universal values.

This includes:

- To communicate how Christiansfeld’s outstanding values are presented through its urban plan, architecture and culture.
- Be aware of any challenges and threats that potentially could endanger the universal values.
- To ensure a continual inclusion of Christiansfeld’s citizens when it comes to safeguarding the World Heritage Values and thereby maintaining the interest and respect for them.
- Securing a research foundation that will generate new knowledge about Christiansfeld, the Moravian Church and the congregation’s international network. In addition, to secure that this research is integrated into Museum Kolding’s overall research strategy.
- Securing resources so that the upcoming transnational nomination can be incorporated into the dissemination of Christiansfeld. Preferably through international projects.
- Working towards communication initiatives and activities being developed with UN’s Global Goals in mind and thereby ensuring a sustainable development.

VISION

In 2016, Christiansfeld Management Group implemented the following vision, which has been confirmed by the Management group in December 2022 and is in line with Museum Kolding’s vision.

As a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Christiansfeld

offers a great experience in a living town, where architectural and cultural-historical values, in connection with people and activities, create living stories. Based on a wish for protection through usage, Christiansfeld Management Group actively contributes to conservation, development and dissemination of the world heritage locally, nationally and internationally.

We want to develop Christiansfeld as a World Heritage Site in dialogue and cooperation with local, national and international contributors and aim to:

- Create a sustainable and respectful development where new initiatives will happen in harmony with the authentic historical frameworks and qualities.
- Ensure strong locally rooted support for the development of Christiansfeld as a World Heritage Site through openness, dialogue and involvement as well as giving back to the town and its citizens.
- Ensure the development of the international perspective in relation to the upcoming transnational nomination, which will contribute to a broader understanding of Christiansfeld as an ideal Christian town built on a basis of both tradition and experience.
- Promote the World Heritage element and attract more visitors as well as develop qualified and targeted communication that will meet visitors at eye level. Focusing especially on creating an engaging dissemination for children and young adults, in collaboration with Kolding School Service, through hospitality via different platforms.



CHRISTIANSFELD

Christiansfeld is built as a Christian ideal town based on the Moravian Church's ideas of a society built around a simple and orderly life regulated by the traditions of the congregation. During the 18th and 19th century, the wide-reaching Moravian Church built a total of 30 parish towns across the globe.

Christiansfeld is listed as the 25th town and the best preserved of all the towns. Today, Christiansfeld stands as an exceptional example of the Moravian Church's culture and special architectural style.

Christiansfeld was established in 1773 when King Christian VII invited the Moravian Church congregation from Herrnhut (located in present-day southeast Germany) to build a town in the duchy of Slesvig, which was part of Denmark at the time. Christiansfeld is a unique piece of world heritage with a meticulous urban plan, long straight streets and impressive architecture. An outstanding town where the traditions and great craftsmanship of the Moravian Church continues to be upheld.

Christiansfeld is the result of an establishment of a utopic Christian ideal town that would fulfil the needs of members of the Moravian Church to live a nice life in accordance with the Christian and cultural values of the Moravian Church. Christiansfeld is thereby illustrating an exceptional connection between the town structure and the church culture.

Christiansfeld's urban plan and architecture reflect the societal structure of the Moravian Church, which is based on community, faith and the belief in a good Christian life. The congregation was divided into groups, called Choirs, based on age, sex and marital status and members referred to each other as sisters and brethren. The town was divided into a brethren and a sister side with the church square placed in the centre of town with three large choir houses. Together, it is an expression of how faith and community were considered as central and significant in congregational life.

The three large choir houses – the Brethren House for unwed brothers, the Sisters House for unwed sisters and the Widows House – all had a choir hall where morning and evening devotions as well as song services were held, which testifies to the Moravian Church's societal structure based on the Christian faith with room for individual faith in the larger community.

Christiansfeld is the result of the societal structure development that the Moravian Church went through during the 18th and 19th centuries as well as the sum of the urban planning and architectural experiences that the Moravian Church had made while establishing the 24 Moravian Church towns that preceded Christiansfeld – because of this; Christiansfeld became the ideal Christian town.





CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

CRITERIA III

Christiansfeld is on UNESCO's World Heritage List based on criteria III, as discussed on page 6, which deals with the Moravian Church as an outstanding cultural tradition and a living civilisation.

The Moravian Church recognises all Christian denominations and considers itself a Lutheran-Evangelical free congregation. This means that the Danish Moravian Church has the same belief core as the Danish National Church, but with its very own traditions and liturgy.

With its historical traditions and way of life, the Moravian Church has left its mark on Christiansfeld in a decisive way. The town bears witness to the outstanding culture and spirit that have existed in the Moravian Church since the 18th century. A culture and spirit that the Moravian Church cherishes to this day.

The Moravian Church is a living and active congregation. Several of the houses have kept their original function – including Salshuset, the priest's residence and the hotel – while other buildings have been given completely new functions. This reflects a community developing continuously based on the culture of the Moravian Church, which is traceable back to the foundation of the colony.

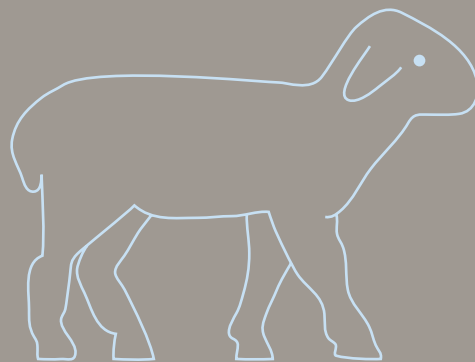
The Moravian Church in Christiansfeld follow a special liturgical calendar that integrates Salshuset, communal houses and the town space. During church services a litany is used, which is an alternating prayer between the priest and the congregation. At church services, as well as gatherings, a scripture¹ is read from the book of scriptures .

The Moravian Church has its own traditions when it comes to life and the passage of the year and its own use of symbols such as the lamb, the heart and the star. Music and song also play a special part in the Moravian Church.

The community is still very important for the Moravian Church and shows itself in various ways, from volunteer work to different events such as study circles, lectures, sewing circles (also without sewing kits), church choirs, summer party, study trips, wind choirs and communal dining. You care about each other and practical tasks are taken care of in unison. It can be as a churchwarden or participating in a song or wind choir. The community provides joy and security, strengthen the network and contribute to a sense of responsibility towards each other in the congregation.

The Moravian Church lives in respect of the historical frameworks that have been given to them. The town is considered a heritage passed on from generation to generation. The congregation is tasked with securing a responsible management of the heritage. Such management consists of retaining ownership, insisting that restorations and maintenance tasks are carried out correctly when it comes to the building structures and the architectural expression of the houses. The management must also be done harmoniously with the principles of the congregation that the labour and ideological resources of the members are usable.

The Moravian Church archive is an important part of the conservation of the culture as it contains significant documentation about the foundation of Christiansfeld, among other things. The archive contains scriptures, speeches, sermons and more dating all the way back to the 1740s and church books from 1773 and onwards.



1. A scripture is a biblical passage from The Old Testament as well teachings from The New Testament for each day.



URBAN PLANNING WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

CRITERIA IV

Christiansfeld is also inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List based on criteria IV, as discussed on page 6, which deals with the town's structure and the special architecture – created on the basis of the Moravian Church's ideas of the ideal Christian town that simultaneously would not exclude itself from the surrounding world. Rather, the congregation would engage with the surrounding community through trade and labour.

At this time, it was very unusual for a king to grant permission for a colony like Christiansfeld, but the Moravian Church's ability to encourage growth and profitable industry convinced Christian VII of the advantages of giving the Moravian Church permission to establish a colony in the duchy of Slesvig.

The Moravian Church established Christiansfeld as a colony with a town community that aimed to bring a certain understanding of the Christian society and the ideals of the Moravian Church to fruition. Christiansfeld is an exceptional example of a physical realisation of a Christian ideal town that, as a new self-governing township, would involve itself in the surrounding world at the same time.

Christiansfeld's two long parallel streets, Lindegade and Nørregade, divide the town into a brethren and a sister side with the Church square well in the town's absolute centre. The water in the well symbolises the living word that flows out into the four corners of the world. That means, it is the word of God that is at the centre. Around this, the most important buildings are located, such as Salshuset, the priest's residence, the headmaster's residence, the fire hose building, sister house, the schools for girls and boys.

Christiansfeld's buildings are fantastic examples of an impressive and meticulous form of architecture inspired by the lightness of the Rococo. The buildings were placed in homogenous groupings that together form a special architectural uniformity in terms of style, choice of material, proportions and exquisite craftsmanship.

The houses are most often built with symmetrical facades with an entrance area in the middle. The buildings are constructed with a regular façade rhythm with tactfully placed windows and a modest façade decoration. Most of Christiansfeld's buildings in the inner town are built with the yellow Flensburg brick, partially covered by wooden cladding and with steep red tile roofs, which together give a bright and light appearance. In contrast to the facades, the entrance areas are most often decorated with a wealth of details on the prolific doors and wrought iron railings.

Salshuset, which is the church of the congregation, differs from the other architecture with its black roof, the distinct masonry details. All elements, which in their entirety, give the church a light and elegant architectural expression.

Christiansfeld has a meticulous urban plan where everything (streets, squares and buildings) is measured in Hamburg cubits, corresponding to 57.3 cm. All buildings are facing the four corners of the world and positioned with straight façade lines in relation to the streets. Thereby, the buildings help to create a stringent urban plan that creates order and a clear





structure in the cityscape. Furthermore, the town is established in connection with the surrounding landscape with a view of God's wild nature from the gardens and the two straight parallel streets.

On the corner of Lindegade and Kongensgade, there is a concentration of large commercial buildings, which bear witness to an active trading town. The hotel, the old gingerbread bakery, the Spielwerk trading house and the old tobacco factory (on the western corner of Kongensgade and Nørregade).

Originally, most buildings had both front houses, side houses and back houses as well as large and elongated gardens for e.g. self-sustainability. Family residences typically had craft businesses in the side and back houses. Several of the side and back houses are still preserved although most of the plots facing south in Lindegade and facing north in Nørregade have been shortened due to other housing developments in the 1960s.

Christiansfeld's special urban plan is a unique example of the physical realisation of a Christian ideal town as a new independent society that does not close in on itself, but rather interact with the surrounding community via comprehensive trade and craftsmanship. With its special urban plan, architectural unity and functional sectioning, Christiansfeld is an outstanding example of a planned Protestant colony that illustrate a significant stage in the history of mankind.

ARCHITECTURAL WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

CRITERIA IV

As a whole, Christiansfeld's building stock is an outstanding example of magnificent and meticulous architecture. Based on the light expression of the Rococo architecture, Christiansfeld developed its very own architectural expression and drew inspiration from the Rococo, Baroque and Classic architecture.

A concentrated building period created a homogenous building stock, which forms a unique architectural unity through its style, materials, proportions and fine detailed craftsmanship.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO THE CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

OBJECTIVES

Maintaining an active congregation with a priest, services and other church rituals where the use of the historical frameworks play a significant role in the life of the congregation.

Ensuring that Christiansfeld stays a living town and thereby preserving immaterial outstanding universal values.

Ensuring that the desired calm and divinity is preserved in the town, the church space and at Gudsageren (the Moravian Church cemetery).

Incorporating the international aspect of the Moravian Church life in the general dissemination of Christiansfeld as a World Heritage Site and create focus on the fact that it is a worldwide congregation.

AREAS OF ACTION

Securing an increased number of guests in town without it affecting the special atmosphere of Christiansfeld.

Securing a better communication between tourist businesses in Christiansfeld and the Moravian Church when it comes to access to Salshuset during church rituals, so that these are respected.

Spreading knowledge of, increasing the dissemination of the cultural history of the Moravian Church to the guests that arrive in town, and thereby securing an active congregation.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

OBJECTIVES

Preventing a deterioration of the town and the houses because of an increasing number of guests in the town.

That the authenticity of the historical urban plan is respected while at the same time Christiansfeld remains a living town.

Investigating the possibilities for a possible inclusion of the area around the romantic garden Christinero into the nomination territory – an area located in the rural buffer zone to the west of Christiansfeld itself.

That outdoor space between buildings are created, used and managed with inspiration from and based on the town's historic tradition for garden culture and urban spaces as far as coverings, planting and design are concerned.

That an outdoor space strategy for the nominated territory – regarding private and public areas – is formulated in collaboration with Kolding Municipality.

Ensuring that an upcoming citizen's plan for all

of Christiansfeld – a plan that will be created based on input from Christiansfeld's citizens and members of Forum Christiansfeld – relates in the best way possible to the historic urban plan.

AREAS OF ACTION

Investigating whether a buffer zone around the nominated territory can be better secured legally than the buffer zone is currently. At the same time, a decision has to be made about whether the guidelines in the current buffer zone are up-to-date – this applies to areas in both rural and urban zones.

Ensuring the right guidance in cooperation with the authorities when it comes to changes/renovations as well as potential new constructions of properties inside the nomination territory. Ensuring that these, in the best way possible, relate to the original urban plan and architectural expression so that the city of Christiansfeld is preserved in the best way possible.

That, in connection with the preparation of the outdoor space strategy, guidelines are formulated on how to disseminate in the public space without harming Christiansfeld's outstanding universal values.



MÅLSÆTNINGER OG INDSATSOMRÅDER I FORHOLD TIL DE ARKITEKTONISKE VERDENSARVSVÆRDIER

OBJECTIVES

That the historic buildings in the nominated territory are preserved as authentically as possible, while at the same time making room for Christiansfeld to remain a living town. That focus is maintained on maintenance and renovation of the buildings and that this is carried out in the most professional manner while balancing the authentic expression and the contemporary needs.

Maintaining a constructional engineering and architectural guidance from Kolding Municipality when it comes to renovations and new construction inside the nomination territory such that the results best support Christiansfeld's integrity and authenticity.

That new construction is adapted to fit the existing buildings in terms of proportions, architecture, colour and choice of materials.

That interior renovation of the historical buildings respects the properties' original structure and choice of material while fulfilling the requirements in relation to building regulations and contemporary functional requirements.

Working to ensure that Kolding Municipality continues to prioritise allocations of financial support through urban renewal funds for exterior building renovations of the properties in Christiansfeld.

AREAS OF ACTION

Preparing a restauration guide in collaboration with Kolding Municipality, which will provide guidance for the architectural, technical, legislative and functional topics. The aspiration is that such a guide will be formulated in a collaboration between the Site Manager, Kolding Municipality and The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces.

Examining, together with Kolding Municipality and The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, whether there is foundation for building preservation of the remaining historical buildings that are yet to be preserved.

Updating the existing contingency plan for the UNESCO area that primarily deal with threats in the form of fires and storms, so that it also relates to the current climate and level of threat in Europe and the rest of the world.

Increasing the communication about existing possibilities to obtain financial support in connection with exterior building renovations.

Strengthening the regulatory basis, e.g. through local planning, for the parts of the buffer zone that are currently not covered by local plans.





TOURISM

Since its inclusion on UNESCO's World Heritage List, Christiansfeld has experienced a significant increase in the number of visitors to the town. In spite of this, it is an ambition in the future to bring more guests to the town to experience Christiansfeld's special atmosphere.

Based on surveys and observations, it is estimated that the majority of guests arrive from Denmark and Germany. At the same time, the museum is also experiencing an increase in the number of guests from Holland, Sweden and Norway as well as countries outside of Europe, such as the USA.

To some extent, Christiansfeld experiences the challenges with the development of tourism. As mentioned above, Christiansfeld has experienced a significant increase in the number of visitors to the town – especially during the summer period – since the inclusion on The World Heritage List, which is of great importance to the local community, including the Moravian Church.

It is therefore important that the tourism development in Christiansfeld happen in a sustainable way to ensure the town's universal values, including the unique architecture and the vibrant culture of the Moravian Church. Furthermore, it is of great importance that the local population is taken into account, that the local anchoring is secured and that the increasing visitor numbers are translated into value creation and that communication is targeted and relevant. An increase in the number of visitors in Chris-

tiansfeld holds economic potential. A potential that can contribute positively to the local community and commercial life, to the town and the area's maintenance and contribute to the development of the dissemination of the World Heritage. Financial growth can help spur on locals and others involved when it comes to protecting the area so that there will be a foundation for increased growth in the future.

UNESCO are working to strengthen the World Heritage Sites' ability to handle the growing tourism. For that reason, UNESCO adopted a strategy in 2010 that necessitates that all World Heritage Sites develop a strategy to ensure sustainable tourism. A strategy that will allow the World Heritage Sites to handle the increase in visitor numbers and strengthen the collaboration with the local community and stakeholders.

In continuation of the UNESCO strategy, the Nordic World Heritage Sites have adopted the so-called Visby Declaration. In this, the Nordic World Heritage Sites commit to draw out a strategy for sustainable tourism as a fixed and integrated part of their respective Management Plans. Based on this, a strategy for sustainable tourism in Christiansfeld was created in 2019 that will ensure that strategic and targeted work is done towards a sustainable and balanced development. In the current Management Plan period, this strategy will be integrated into Museum Kolding's overall strategy for attracting tourists to both Christiansfeld and the entire Kolding Municipality.



OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO TOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

OBJECTIVES

Addressing tourists as guests. Welcoming guests is something that the Moravian Church – and thus Christiansfeld as well – have always done.

Developing the understanding and knowledge of Christiansfeld as both a unique attraction and a World Heritage Site in collaboration with the relevant partners.

Ensuring a sustainable development through an improvement of offers that will contribute to the handling and distribution of tourists all year around.

Ensuring an economic development among the town's businesses through a branding of the town as an attraction.

Ensuring a connection between the outlying areas in the non-historic city core and the historical core using paths and signage so that it becomes easier for tourists to find their way around the entire area. Connections that will be described in the upcoming citizen plan for Christiansfeld and that can be advantageously incorporated here.

AREAS OF ACTION

Ensuring a sustainable development with special consideration for the Moravian Church and Christiansfeld's unique architecture and urban plan.

Launching various surveys of the visitor patterns in Christiansfeld in regard to: Number of visitors inside and outside, time, length of visit, nationality, age, group size, reason to go etc. This can, for example, be done using Museum Kolding's already existing user surveys, people counters at selected places, traffic counts, qualitative surveys from businesses etc.

Further, develop already existing communication platforms so that they target the guest composition even better. This will be done both physically and digitally.



COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING

With the Site Manager function transitioning from the Christiansfeld centre to Museum Kolding, the communication of the town Christiansfeld and the UNESCO-site Christiansfeld will be maintained by Museum Kolding's communication department. Here, there will be a special focus on strengthening and developing the communication and marketing nationally and internationally as well as developing Christiansfeld as a brand.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING

OBJECTIVES

Further, develop relevant and targeted communication based on all aspects regarding both Christiansfeld's material and immaterial cultural heritage.

Developing the communication of the UNESCO-concepts in relation to the local Christiansfeld story but also in a wider international perspective.

Working with the shared narrative conveyed by guides, hosts, museum inspectors, locals and others so that the narrative is continually developed. Thereby focusing on Christiansfeld as a living town, the near and far, the hand, the spirit, and the Outstanding Universal Values.

Collaborating with the Moravian Church and other culture institutions about making the history more present and inclusive.

Participating in relevant UNESCO networks nationally and internationally.

AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO COMMUNICATION

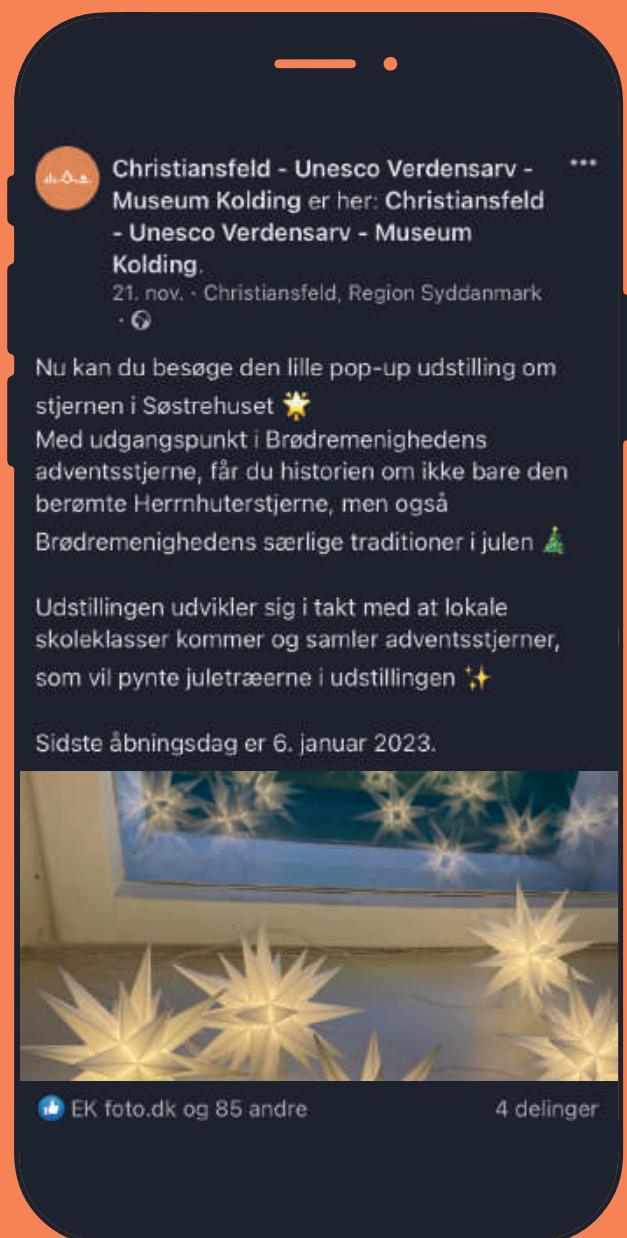
Further, develop Christiansfeld's presence on social media.

Developing digital communication solutions that can both tell a story and interact with the individual user.

Rethink the use of Christiansfeld's ambassador corps so that the ambassadors will function even better – as advocates for Christiansfeld.

Collaborating with other cultural organisations, both nationally and internationally, in order to put focus on different aspects of Christiansfeld's traditions – e.g. the musical tradition.





DISSEMINATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

DISSEMINATION

Good dissemination is important when it comes to the understanding of the World Heritage. The dissemination of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Christiansfeld is a part of Museum Kolding's overall communication strategy that focusses on the dialogue about and the development of great experiences for guests in Christiansfeld.

With Christiansfeld, The Moravian Church and the UNESCO selection at the forefront, we create experiences where we experiment with digital communication formats and models that create cohesion between Christiansfeld's material and immaterial cultural heritage.

The Site Manager and Museum Kolding collaborate with a large number of institutions and associations and have work relations on a regional, national and international level in an effort to create the best possible dissemination of Christiansfeld.

In addition to digital communication channels, more traditional measures are used to a large extent. These measures include city walks, lectures, seminars, happenings, and annually recurring events with informative as well as entertaining features, exhibitions and publications.



OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO DISSEMINATION

Developing a dynamic exhibition in the Sister House focusing on why Christiansfeld is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and what that entails.

Developing digital and engaging city-walk guides for several different target groups – children as well as adults – that activate users and make the World Heritage present.

Identifying target groups and developing relevant and exciting communication offers for visitors. Including children and young people especially.

Increasing accessibility for even more groups when it comes to language as well as different physical challenges/disabilities.

Developing a platform for digital indoor communication in selected Moravian Church houses.

Increasing the dissemination collaboration with the Moravian Church in connection with the 250th anniversary of Christiansfeld.

To further develop and professionally qualify already existing events and platforms such as Handicraft Day, Cultural Heritage month, World Heritage day, the Ambassador Corps etc.

To make the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld's placement in the overall UNESCO world image more visible through the work in the association of Danish UNESCO sites and the Nordic World Heritage Association – NWAH.



EDUCATION

Dissemination and involvement through education are special focus areas for Museum Kolding. They have worked closely with Kolding School Service since 2021, which are responsible for the development and implementation of the different education offers in Christiansfeld.

Kolding School Service continuously work to develop education offers in Christiansfeld based on the learning profile, which is the foundation for the work with cultural history educational offers throughout the municipality. Here, the subject field is crucial for the authentic learning space, just as the tactile and sensory aspects are an important part of the developed education courses. In the coming years, Kolding School Service will develop education strategies that will incorporate this and include other dissemination initiatives in the form of exhibitions, research etc. This will ensure a progression in the students' encounter with Christiansfeld as a teaching space. The common thread throughout all the courses will be "Christiansfeld from idea to World Heritage".

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO EDUCATION

Working closely with Kolding School Service and support their work.

Ensuring that education offers can also be used by schools outside of Kolding Municipality.

Upgrading already existing education offers directed towards day cares.

Exploring the possibility of developing education offers directed towards youth educations in collaboration with either Kolding School Service or the various education institutions.

Continuing a dialogue and collaboration with institutions in the local area.

Being aware of the possibilities of international education courses, exchanges of experience and other exchanges in connection with a possible future transnational expansion of Christiansfeld's nomination on the World Heritage List.





COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The purpose of community involvement is to ensure that the World Heritage Site is not only protected, developed and communicated by the respective authorities, but by an entire local community. A community that will feel a shared responsibility through insight and ownership.

The Site Manager and Museum Kolding's UNESCO Team use many resources on communication and measures for the collaboration with and inclusion of the citizens. Citizen involvement is worked on as a fixed part of the organisational structure when it comes to the management of the World Heritage Site as well as through informative and involving activities (e.g. see above section about dissemination).

The purpose of the locally established stakeholder group, which is a part of the organisational structure, is to ensure the local anchoring and commitment, evaluating new initiatives, offer constructive criticism and otherwise contribute with new ideas. The stakeholder group is broadly composed of representatives from associations, businesses, the public service agencies in Christiansfeld and the Moravian Church. The stakeholder group meets twice a year and has an annual joint meeting with the Management Group.

In addition to the Stakeholder group, there is also an ambassador corps of volunteers from all over Denmark, who are all particularly good advocates for Christiansfeld and its unique history. The ambassador corps meets yearly and regularly receives new information and knowledge about the development of the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Ensuring that the official platforms for community involvement continuously support the work when it comes to the dissemination of the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld and its development.

Expanding the knowledge about the Moravian Church's contemporary activities and functions.

Exploring the possibility of developing an educational course for new and already existing ambassadors – preferably in collaboration with the Moravian Church.

Working towards having elements from the upcoming Civic Plan for all of Christiansfeld integrated in the nominated territory without it compromising Christiansfeld's Outstanding Universal Values.

RESEARCH

From January 1 2021, the Site Manager function, and therefore the responsibility for the daily management of the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld, has been transferred to the state-recognized Museum Kolding. In connection to this, the research into the World Heritage Site's cultural history has become a separate integrated part of Museum Kolding's overall research strategy for the 2021 to 2025 period.

Museum Kolding has research-qualified employees in its staff, who will ensure that the museum's research will be at a peer-reviewed level. Museum Kolding will continue to work with other research institutes, and particularly the Moravian Church, regarding the development of research projects that might be able to shed new light on the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld's cultural history.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO RESEARCH

Participating in research networks across institutions and national borders, e.g. in relation to World Heritage Site Christiansfeld's cultural history and the international history of the Moravian Church. Participation in research networks will also contribute to developing research relationships outside of the traditional area of cultural history with a starting point in craftsmanship, design and architecture.

Contributing to the upcoming research anthology that will be published on the 250th anniversary of Christiansfeld's establishment in 2023.

Cooperating with the Moravian Church regarding the use of their archives for research purposes.

Working on bringing the significance of the UNESCO nomination into play in terms of research.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONALE COLLABORATIONS

The Site Manager and Museum Kolding work closely with the organisations below in connection with the work of maintaining and disseminating the World Heritage Site Christiansfeld. Furthermore, an upcoming expansion of Christiansfeld's nomination on the World Heritage List alongside Herrnhut, Gracehill and Bethlehem will create a brand new possibility to communicate Christiansfeld's history in an international perspective in collaboration with the other Moravian Church towns in the upcoming transnational nomination.

NORDIC WORLD HERITAGE ASSOCIATION (NWH)

NWHA was founded in 2016. The purpose of the association is to assist and support the implementation of UNESCO's World Heritage convention in the Nordic countries. Furthermore, the association will encourage cooperation, involvement of the local community, professional exchanges and creating educational environments in order to promote the Nordic World Heritage Sites.

A conference for the Nordic World Heritage Sites is held every year under the auspices of the association. In 2018, Christiansfeld hosted the annual conference in collaboration with the World Heritage Site Jelling Monuments. Since 2016, Christiansfeld has been represented in the association's board, which consists of two representatives from each of the Nordic countries.

NETWORK FOR THE COMMONWEALTH'S WORLD HERITAGE SITES

The Network is run by The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces and the purpose of the network is as follows:

- Strengthen the knowledge and awareness of Denmark and Greenland's World Heritage.
- Discussing needs and opportunities for joint initiatives. Enter into joint fund applications.
- Enter into dialogues about how the sites' outstanding universal values, their authenticity and integrity can be developed in a sustainable way.
- Enter into a dialogue about how the World Heritage Committee's recommendations, in the form of Operational Guidelines, can be implemented as best as possible on a state as well as local level.
- Discuss the need for reporting to UNESCO.
- Act as a network between the World Heritage Sites.
- Participate in discussions and the development of the World Heritage in the Commonwealth, including proposals for the Tentative List.
- The World Heritage Site Christiansfeld has participated in the network since 2015.

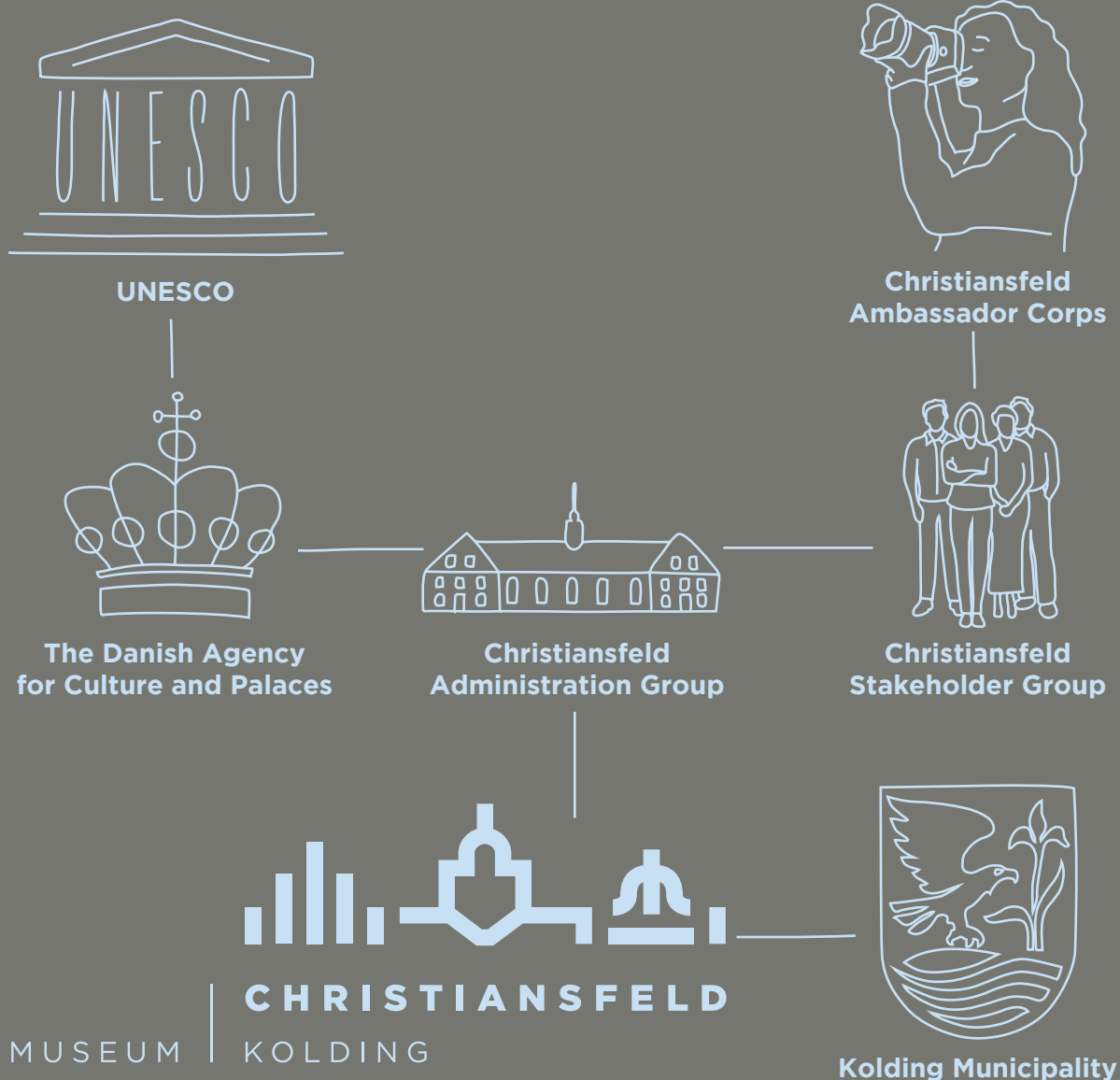


ADMINISTRATION

ORGANISATION AND AUTHORITIES

The management of The World Heritage Site happens in collaboration with various groups.

CONTEMPORARY OPERATION - ORGANISATION



Forum Christiansfeld
Trade Association
Music Festival
Others

THE ADMINISTRATION GROUP:

Kolding Municipality (2 politicians and 2 civil servants)
The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces
The Moravian Church
Landowners in addition to the Moravian Church
Director of Museum Kolding
Site Manager

THE DANISH AGENCY FOR CULTURE AND PALACES

The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces has the overall responsibility in relation to UNESCO and oversees the contact to UNESCO on behalf of every World Heritage Site in Denmark. The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces is also the authority when it comes to the protected buildings within the World Heritage Site.

THE MANAGEMENT GROUP

The Christiansfeld Management Group maintains the management of the World Heritage Site. The overall task for the Christiansfeld Management Group is to ensure that the World Heritage Site is protected, preserved and disseminated in accordance with the World Heritage Convention as well as the Management Group's vision. The Site Manager, employed by Museum Kolding and appointed by the Management Group, maintains the day-to-day management.

CHRISTIANSFELD STAKEHOLDER GROUP

The Stakeholder Group contributes with ideas, perspectives on initiatives and the general development as well as ensures a strong anchoring in the local community. Therefore, it is important that the Christiansfeld Stakeholder Group have a broad composition that complements Christiansfeld Management Group in order to secure that as many parties and viewpoints as possible are included in the development of the World Heritage Site.

SITE MANAGER

The Site Manager's responsibility is to make sure that work is being done in accordance with the Management Plan in order to ensure conservation and protection considerations, coordination and overall factors in relation to the different measures in Christiansfeld. In addition, the Site Manager must take initiative when it comes to the development of the World Heritage Site. The Site Manager facilitates the Management Group and the Stakeholder Group and is part of relevant national and international networks. The Site Manager is employed by Museum Kolding and their professional abilities are included in the daily work. Kolding Municipality is responsible for the supervision of the World Heritage Site.

BUILDING OWNERS

The Moravian Church owns the majority of the most important buildings and areas in the nominated territory. Kolding Municipality own several larger properties. Additionally, it is primarily private individuals and other companies that own the properties.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO ORGANISATION AND AUTHORITIES

Maintaining a sufficiently effective and engaging organisation when it comes to the management of the World Heritage Site.

Dealing with any potential consequences of future climate changes to the historical buildings. Such as possible requirements, regarding increased insulation etc. when it comes to heating of the historical buildings.

PLANNING LEGISLATION APPOINTMENTS AND STATUTORY PROTECTION

The World Heritage Site is covered by extensive legal restrictions, partly through national legislation and partly through municipal planning. Below is an overview. See appendix "National legislation" for a description of all legislative restrictions anno 2022.

MUNICIPAL PLAN

Municipal plan 2021-2033 has a special guideline – Guideline 4.3.4 – concerning the area surrounding the World Heritage Site called 'Buffer zone around World Heritage Site Christiansfeld'.

Within the buffer zone for the World Heritage Site – as shown on the map appendix – no facility or construction may be established that may seem dominating or disrupting in relation to the World Heritage Site. When building and constructing inside the buffer zone, the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Site must be taken into account, and it must be demonstrated in each individual case that protection and conservation interests are not violated. The experience of closeness to the open land to the west must be maintained undisturbed. The line of sight from Lindegade towards the east is sought to be re-established if construction changes occur within the buffer zone.

The guideline obligates when it comes to any decision made in accordance with the planning act, i.e. municipal planning, local planning, land zoning case processing etc.

LOCAL PLANS

Local plan 1311-41 Christiansfeld town centre – conservation local plan. The local plan covers the entire World Heritage Site except the area covered by local plan 1311-11 and sets requirements regarding the use of the area, sectioning, roads, paths and parking, wiring, the extent and placement of construction, the external appearance of buildings, signage, undeveloped areas, preservation of buildings etc. The local plan has been drawn up to accommodate the desire to better preserve the buildings, green elements and street structure in Christiansfeld's historical city centre. At the same time, the intent is to ensure the developmental opportunities in the city centre within selected urban transformation areas while considering the historical context. See appendix for more information.

Local plan 1311-11 Christiansfeld old school – public housing. The local plan covers the previous Christiansfeld School located between Nørregade and Lindegade, west of Salshuset. The local plan sets requirements regarding the use of the area, sectioning, access, paths, parking, wiring, the extent and placement of construction, the external appearance of buildings, signage, undeveloped areas etc. The local plan has been drawn up to accommodate the desire to create public housings in the area's existing protected buildings. See appendix for more information.

CONSERVATION REGULATIONS

Building conservation: Many of the buildings within the territory are protected in accordance with the Building Conservation Act and preservation of buildings and urban areas. In certain cases, areas, planting or other things connected to the buildings are protected as well. This concern, among other things, Gudsageren's (the Moravian Church cemetery) six oldest squares and avenues.

Area conservation: The Cemetery Alley is protected in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act following a decision by the Conservation Board on March 12 1951. The purpose of the conservation is to preserve the Cemetery Alley.

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO PLANNING LEGISLATION

Work toward, within the current legislative framework, increasing the number of protected properties conferring to the Building Conservation Act and preservation of buildings and urban areas as well as expanding the already existing conservations (e.g. including garden space, back houses, nearby environments etc.).

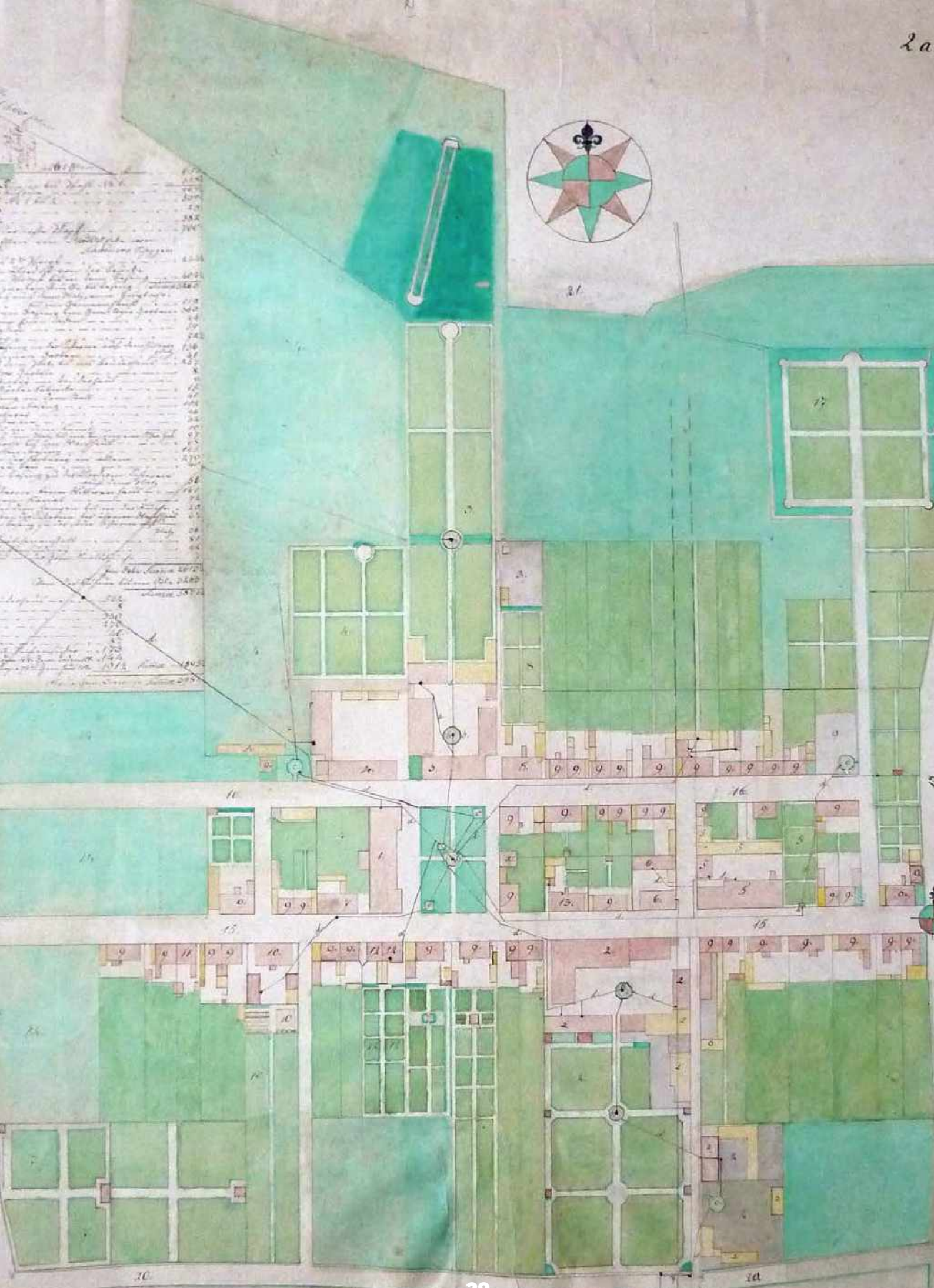
The Ministry of Culture and Kolding Municipality intend to enter into a process where they together clarify and develop a conservation instrument aimed at securing entireties. Eventually, they will have potential protection for the physical character of the entire World Heritage Site with a legal document.

MONITORING

UNESCO requires that all World Heritage Sites monitor the state of the site's Outstanding Universal Values, which are a part of why the area was selected as a World Heritage Site. Therefore, systematic monitoring and documentation must be carried out on an ongoing basis so that a deterioration of the World Heritage Site's conservation will not occur.

The purpose of the ongoing monitoring is both that the monitoring fulfils the requirement from UNESCO about documenting the state of conservation and that the local and national authorities get an important insight into and information about the state of the area. This information is used in relation to whether the management of the area is sufficient and whether the visions and objectives of the Christiansfeld Management Plan are being achieved.

The Site Manager and Christiansfeld – Museum Kolding are responsible for the collection of data and the organisation of the monitoring in collaboration with Kolding Municipality. The monitoring are presented to the Christiansfeld Management Group. The monitoring parameters reflect conditions within the architectural values, the cultural values, the external pressure as well as a pressure on the conservation status through legislation and planning.



PARAMETERS FOR MONITORING

INDICATORS OF THE CITY'S STATE OF CONSERVATION		
Parameter	Indicator	How often
Number of buildings in need of renovation	Is the overall condition of the area improving or deteriorating?	Every 4 years
Number of restored buildings	Is work still being done to improve the area?	Every 4 years
Number of buildings that have an operation and maintenance plan	Are the buildings' operation and maintenance systematised?	Every 4 years
Street maintenance	Are streets and squares in reasonable condition?	Yearly
Planting and green areas	Is the planting healthy with a high level of care and is there a trend towards more green areas that will create value for the overall impression?	Yearly

INDICATORS OF USE, FUNCTION AND CULTURAL VALUES		
Parameter	Indicator	How often
Number of buildings lacking a sustainable function or are empty	Are the buildings in danger of falling into disrepair or is the overall impression under pressure?	Yearly
Total number of Moravian Church members as well as number of residents in Christiansfeld	Is the Moravian Church culture still being handed down?	Every 4 years
Number of empty tenancies within the World Heritage Site	Are buildings in danger of being left unoccupied?	Yearly
Number of buildings owned by the Moravian Church	Are the Moravian Church buildings being dismantled?	Every 4 years
Number of buildings owned by Kolding Municipality	Are there new larger landowners in town?	Every 4 years
Number of residents within the World Heritage Site	Is the resident level being maintained or increased, or is there need for a special effort to preserve the World Heritage Site as a living town?	Every 4 years

INDICATORS OF EXTERNAL PRESSURE

Parameter	Indicator	How often
Number of exemption applications from the local plans	Are the local plans under pressure?	Every 4 years
Number of visitors to Christiansfeld – Museum Kolding	How great is the pressure from tourism?	Yearly
Traffic count	How great is the traffic pressure?	Every 2 years
Parking needs and capacity	Are there sufficient parking options in a relevant area?	Every 2 years
Climate threats	Changes in climate that can threaten buildings	Yearly

INDICATORS FOR LEGAL PROTECTION

Parameter	Indicator	How often
Changes in legislation – nationally and municipally	Is the legal protection of the World Heritage Site increasing or decreasing?	Every 4 years
Changes in the number of protected buildings as well as conservation status	Do the buildings within the World Heritage Site have adequate protection?	Every 4 years
Changes in the SAVE-records	In which direction is the conservation value of the buildings developing?	Every 4 years

OBJECTIVES AND AREAS OF ACTION IN RELATION TO MONITORING

OBJECTIVES

That the monitoring will provide an updated and accurate overview of the area's development so that relevant measures can be initiated in a timely manner.

Develop the monitoring so that it is adapted to the UNESCO Periodic Reporting System.

Increase focus on the international aspect of the monitoring and especially the immaterial aspect.

Increase focus on the possible consequences of climate change.

AREAS OF ACTION

Developing an accurate monitoring of the visitors throughout the World Heritage Site.

Developing a monitoring method to register relevant climate changes.

FINANCING

Christiansfeld – Museum Kolding is part of the independent institution Museum Kolding that is a state-recognized museum consisting of the following departments: Christiansfeld, Skamlingsbanken and Staldgården in Kolding city centre. Museum Kolding has a net budget of DKK 17.2 million. Other employees in the City and Development administration in Kolding Municipality also contribute, to a certain extent, when it comes to solving tasks in connection with monitoring and coordination, cf. the Management Plan.





APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The World Heritage Site is covered by extensive legal restrictions, partly through national legislation and partly through municipal planning.

NATIONAL LAWS WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND THE BUFFER ZONE

THE PLANNING ACT

The Act (LBK 1157 of July 1 2020) applies to the World Heritage Site and buffer zone and is the most significant legislation for the protection of Christiansfeld's World Heritage Values.

The Act strongly encourages early involvement in order to secure cultural and natural values in an appropriate way. If a higher-ranking authority determines that the municipality has failed to address national cultural heritage interests in its planning process, that higher authority can object to the plan. In this situation, the case must ultimately be determined by the Ministry of Business. This specification acts as a safeguard to ensure that an appropriate consideration is given to the area's special values.

Based on the planning act, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, through The Agency for Planning and Rural Development, determines the framework for the municipal planning through national planning, outlines of national interests in the municipal planning, national plan directives, dialogue and other means. Through means such as veto, the minister makes sure that the municipal planning is in accordance with the overall national interests. World Heritage Sites are considered areas of national interest and the municipalities must ensure the protection of the World Heritage Sites with the established buffer zones.

On behalf of the government, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs is obligated to veto municipal planning proposals and local planning proposals that contradict national interests, and find a solution in accordance with the overall interests through dialogue and partnership.

The rules on national planning were introduced in 1974 and was strengthened significantly with the municipal reform in 2007. National planning is expressed through rapports, binding instructions, guidelines and intervention of municipal planning when it comes to subjects and projects of international, national or regional interest. Every four years, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, through The Agency for Planning and Rural Development, publishes an overview of the national interests in the municipal planning. This includes the interests and considerations arising from politically adopted decisions in the form of legislation, action plans, sector plans, national planning decisions and agreements between public authorities. The most recent overview was published on March 1 2018.

The minister must veto a municipal planning proposal on behalf of all ministers if the proposal conflicts with national interests. This veto must be declared during the public consultation period and the municipal council is prohibited from adopting the proposal until the minister declares their agreement to the content of the proposal.

Private owners, institutions as well as the state can appeal decisions made by the responsible authorities in accordance with the Planning Act. The highest authority, when it comes to appeals, is the independent Danish Town and Country Planning Board of Appeal that consists of 11 members:

A chairman or a deputy. A county judge. Five members with knowledge of specific subjects. Four lay members. The board is elected for four years at a time. Decisions made by the Danish Town and Country Planning Board of Appeal can only be appealed to a civil court, in which case the final result is not predictable.

THE BUILDING CONSERVATION ACT

The purpose of the Act is to protect the country's older buildings of architectural, cultural-historical or environmental value. This includes buildings that shed light on living, working and production conditions and other significant features of societal developments. In the administration of the Act, emphasis must be placed on ensuring that protected buildings have an appropriate function while the special character of the buildings, serves to maintain them in the long run.

In furtherance of the Act's purpose, The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces provides guidance, on behalf of the Minister for Culture, in order to ensure that building preservation and conservation interests are accommodated in the administration of the Planning Act, the Urban Renewal Act and corresponding legislation. Moreover, The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces must also communicate the architectural cultural heritage in furtherance of the Act's purpose. The public will be involved as

much as possible in the conservation and preservation work.

The Minister for Culture can preserve buildings and independent countryside architectural works of significant architectural and cultural-historical value more than 50 years old.

The Minister for Culture can make the decision about whether a building is worthy of preservation. The municipal board can also designate a building as worthy of preservation when it is included as preservation worthy in a municipal plan, or covered by a ban against demolition in a local plan or urban planning statute.

The municipal board decides which methods and studies are to be used as foundation for the conservation planning, as well as whether and how they must be protected through possible local planning.

HOUSING REGULATION ACT, CHAPTER VII (YEAR-ROUND RESIDENCE)

The purpose of the act is, among other things, to prevent uncontrolled speculation in the housing market with a resulting housing shortage as well as discouraging the formation of “summer house residences” in areas designated for year-round residence. The Act prohibits that a residence is demolished, in whole or in part, without permission from the municipal board or that a home that has been used as a year-round residence is left unoccupied for a longer period of time. If a year-round home is vacant for more than six weeks, the municipal board can force the owner to rent out the residence. This prevents properties from being used only in periods and remaining empty for the rest of the year.

THE BUILDING ACT

The purpose of the Building Act is, among other things, to ensure that buildings and an undeveloped area of a property have a satisfactory quality in accordance with the intended use and are properly maintained. Also, to emphasise architectural quality in construction, emphasise measures that can counteract unnecessary use of raw materials in buildings, emphasise measures that can reduce climate impacts and resource consumptions in construction and emphasise measures that can counter unnecessary additional costs during the construction’s lifespan.

The municipal board can grant a permit in accordance with the Building Act depending on whether the building get such an external design that a good overall effect is achieved in connection with its surroundings. This is, if the buildings in the area are characterized by a special architecture, setting or aesthetic effect overall beforehand, especially when it comes to »older urban environments worthy of preservation«.

The municipal board can also, through an order to the owner, ensure that the property is kept in a decent condition when taking the location into account.

THE URBAN RENEWAL ACT

The Act on urban renewal and development of cities (LBK 794 from April 27 2021) is an instrument for the municipals to implement targeted urban and housing policy efforts. The Act gives the municipal board a possibility, in order to strengthen the foundation for private investments, to make a decision on area renewal for e.g. run-down urban areas in smaller towns where there is a substantial need for urban development. The decision is intended to initiate and coordinate measures that promote development in the area.

The urban renewal must stimulate the development and transformation of the worst urban areas in order to make them attractive for settlement and private investment. The urban renewal will also improve the housing standard of the worst part of the building stock and thereby ensure up-to-date housing of good standard.

PRESERVED BUILDINGS

A large part of the buildings within the area are preserved according to the Building Conservation Act and preservation of buildings and urban areas § 3 (LBK no. 219 from March 6 2018). In certain cases, areas, planting or other features connected to the buildings are preserved as well. This concerns e.g. the Gudsageren’s six oldest squares and avenues. The buildings have been protected several times in the period between 1920 and 1988.

MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND OTHER LOCAL REGULATIONS WITH SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND THE BUFFER ZONE.

LOCAL PLAN 1311-41 CHRISTIANSFELD TOWN CENTER – PRESERVING LOCAL PLAN

Local plan 1311-41 encompasses the entire World Heritage Site, except the area included in the local plan 1311-11, and outlines regulations for the use of the area, sectioning, roads, paths and parking, wiring, the extent and location of constructions, the exterior appearance of buildings, signage, undeveloped areas, preservation of buildings etc. The Local plan has been drawn up to meet the desire to better protect the buildings, green areas and street structure of Christiansfeld's historic town centre. At the same time, the intention is to secure the opportunities for development in the town centre within selected urban transformation areas while taking the historical context into account. In certain places, the development possibilities will even be able to support the historical context, e.g. by re-establishing garden facilities or allow new construction to support the town's building structure. The local plan seeks to secure building structures, architecture, green elements as well as the functional connections that are supporting elements in relation to the town's cultural heritage. In the specifications, the local plan distinguishes the buildings into periods and styles. The local plan lays out areas for different types of use. The city centre can hold a wide variety of functions such as retail commerce, institutions, housing and different types of businesses. Additionally, the residential areas offer opportunities for smaller commercial and craft businesses connected to residences, which has been a tradition in town, while the Gudsageren must be maintained as a cemetery and green area. A lot of buildings are protected according to the Building Conservation Act and preservation of buildings and urban areas § 17 (LBK no. 219 from March 6 2018) and are thus secured against demolition and the local plan also secures buildings that are worthy of conservation against demolition.

LOCAL PLAN 1311-11 – CHRISTIANSFELD OLD SCHOOL – PUBLIC HOUSING

Local plan 1311-11 includes the former Christiansfeld School located between Nørregade and Lindegade, west of Salshuset. The local plan specifies the use of the area, sectioning, access, paths, parking, wiring, the extent and placement of construction, the external appearance of buildings, signage, undeveloped areas etc. The local plan has been drawn up to accommodate the desire to fit in public housing in the area's already existing protected buildings and in the newly constructed buildings instead of in newer buildings that are being demolished. The urban transformation must take place while taking the historical context into consideration.

BUILDINGS WORTHY OF CONSERVATION

All buildings, built before 1960 within the World Heritage Site, have been registered according to the SAVE-method (Survey of Architectural Values in the Environment) and included in the municipal plan addition 29 and local plan 1311-41 (cf. Plan Act § 11a subsection 1, no. 15 LBK no 287 from April 16 2018). The buildings that are assessed as worthy of preservation are thus also worthy of preservation in accordance with the Building Conservation Act and preservation of buildings and urban areas § 17 (LBK no. 219 from March 6 2018). In Denmark, the SAVE-method is the recognised method for registering and assessing the conservation values of buildings and urban environments (SAVE 2011). A SAVE-assessment of a building consists of an assessment of the building's architectural value, cultural-historical value, environmental value, originality and condition. In an assessment, according to the SAVE-method, the buildings get a conservation value between 1 and 9, where category 1-3 is a high conservation value, category 4-6 is a medium conservation value and category 7-9 is a low conservation value. In Kolding Municipality, buildings within category 1-4 are administered as worthy of conservation. In 1992, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, in collaboration with Christiansfeld Municipality, formulated the Christiansfeld Municipality Atlas where all buildings from before 1940 was registered and assessed in accordance with the SAVE-method. In 2011, in connection with the preparation of local plan 1311-41 for Christiansfeld City Centre, Kolding Municipality carried out a re-registration of selected buildings and a registration of buildings from the 1940-1960 period.

THE MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Municipal plan 2021-2023 divides the World Heritage Site into four framework areas: The central parts of the area are defined as the centre area. The surrounding areas – primarily the westernmost – are defined as mixed residential development. The Gudsageren and the Reunion Square are defined as areas for leisure purposes. Finally, the area with the former Christiansfeld School is defined as a residential area.

The municipal plan has a special guideline for the area around the World Heritage Site called the Buffer Zone. The guideline 4.3.4 – Guideline for Buffer zone around World Heritage Site Christiansfeld – is determined as follows:

Within the buffer zone for the World Heritage Site – as shown on the map appendix – no facility or

construction may be established that may seem dominating or disrupting in relation to the World Heritage Site. When building and constructing inside the buffer zone, the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Site must be taken into account, and it must be demonstrated in each individual case that protection and conservation interests are not violated. The experience of closeness to the open land to the west must be maintained undisturbed. The line of sight from Lindegade towards the east is sought to be re-established if construction changes occur within the buffer zone.

The guideline obligates when it comes to any decision made in accordance with the planning act, i.e. municipal planning, local planning, land zoning case processing etc.

For the sake of the planning act, which distinguishes between urban zones and rural zones, the buffer zone is divided into a buffer zone – urban and a buffer zone – rural.

Buffer zone – urban includes the urban areas north, east and south of the World Heritage Site in a radius of approx. 200-500 meters. In addition, the sight line from Lindegade towards the east have been marked throughout the town so that it can be taken into account in the event of a future urban transformation. This buffer zone has been highlighted because it is essential that buildings within this area follow the old town structure. Buffer zone – urban is already regulated through existing municipal planning frameworks and guidelines as well as through applicable local plans and declarations that take surroundings into account, including the World Heritage Site. The sight line from Lindegade towards the east is planned to be included in a future municipal plan addition for the buffer zone.

Buffer zone – rural includes the landscape area west of Christiansfeld, which is bordered by Christiansfeld town to the east, the E45 motorway to the west and the forest edge to the south and the north. In addition, the buffer zone – rural includes the area south-west of Christiansfeld towards Christinero up to Hjerndrupvej. This buffer zone has been designated because there is a strong visual connection from this area to and from the World Heritage Site, which requires protection. In addition, Buffer zone – rural contains elements in the landscape that are linked to the history of Christiansfeld. It concerns Tyrstrupgård from which the Moravian Church bought its lands and Christinero – a romantic garden from the same period as Christiansfeld's founding, which also has a garden house that is stylistically inspired by the Moravian Church's garden houses. Furthermore, it is essential that the character of the landscape space is preserved as an agricultural area and not becomes dominated by larger technical facilities. Buffer zone – rural is primarily regulated via the Planning Act's land zone regulations §§ 34-38 and the municipal plan's guidelines.

In municipal plan 2027-2029, the area is also covered by the guidelines for town centre borders, unwanted afforestation as well as national and regional cycle routes.

LAND CONSERVATION

The Cemetery Alley is protected in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act § 33 (LBK no. 1392 from October 4 2022) following a decision by the Conservation Board on March 12 1951. The purpose of the protection is to preserve the Cemetery Alley in its current condition. The protection contains requirements that the Cemetery Alley may not be separated by street or road structures. The linden trees (48 pcs.) must not be felled, top-cut or undermined or in any other way be subjected to a treatment that can lead to destruction or damage of the trees. However, normal professional pruning is allowed.

CONSERVATION DECLARATION

The Church Square is included in the conservation declaration that was registered on September 15 1964. The declaration requires the owner – which is the Moravian Church – to continue the preservation and carry out the necessary maintenance of the Church Square in its present form while the city council, in the event of a reorganisation or an unforeseen major change, commits to take on the associated expenses. Felling of larger trees and significant changes to the existing character of the Church Square may only be carried out if it is considered necessary in the judgement of a horticultural expert or otherwise knowledgeable person.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENT PROTECTION LINES

20 soldier graves from the war in 1849 are located at the Gudsageren. These are protected historical monuments according to the Museum Act § 29e (LBK no. 358 from April 8 2014) for which the condition may not be changed. In addition, the soldier graves are protected by a historical monument protection line in a radius of 100 meters in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act § 18 (LBK no. 1392 from October 4 2022). Within the historical monument protection line, no change of condition may be made. Changes in condition will require a special dispensation according to the law.

CHURCH BUILDING LINE

The Moravian Church is included in the Nature Conservation Act § 19 regarding the church building line (LBK no. 1122 from September 3 2018). The church building line is a protection zone in a 300 meter radius of the church where construction is not allowed to go over 8.5 meters in height. Part of the World Heritage Site is also covered by the church building line for the nearby Tyrstrup Church.

The table on the following pages explains the content and the bindings for buffer zones – urban and rural.

CONTENT AND THE BINDINGS FOR BUFFER ZONE – URBAN AND BUFFER ZONE – RURAL		
	Buffer zone urban	Buffer zone rural
The buffer zone includes	Residential areas, Christiansfeld School, recreational areas, centre areas with shopping opportunities etc. Tyrstrup Church, business areas, line of sight from Lindegade towards the east through the dairy business	Agricultural areas, the Connective Road and the Bypass Road (connection to Motorway E45, Kolding and Haderslev), Tyrstrupgård, Tyrstrup Præstegård with the Bulladen, Christinero (a Romantic garden established at the end of the 18th century and bequeathed to the Moravian Church in 1812), Tyrstrup Inn (overnight stay)
Existing conservation measures	<p>The Planning Act (LBK 1157 from July 1 2020) Municipal plan 2022-2033: Municipal planning framework</p> <p>Municipal plan guidelines: City centre boundaries, nature areas, ecological connection areas, unwanted afforestation, regional cycle route, national cycle route, high-voltage lines, church surroundings for Tyrstrup Church.</p> <p>Local plans and building declarations: Local plan 1.118 for the southern part of Christiansfeld Local plan 1.134 for Søndervang public housing Local plan 1.12 for the centre and institutional area south of Lindegade in Christiansfeld Local plan 1.142 for the centre and residential area at Lindegade east of the Herrnhuter town Local plan 1.125 for the business area at Lindegade, Christiansfeld Local plan 1.27 for the business area at Lindegade in Christiansfeld Local plan 1.85 for the area for housing and institutional purposes Borgmestervej Local plan 1.43 for the business area by Kongensgade in Christiansfeld Local plan 1.119 for the area close-to-low residential development Toftevænget Local plan 1.80 for the area for public purposes by Birkevej, Christiansfeld Local plan 1.132 Local plan 1.16 institutional area by Borgmestervej Building declarations</p>	<p>The Planning Act (LBK 1157 from July 1 2020), Land zoning regulations Guidelines – for management of the planning act's land zoning regulations – Kolding Municipality</p> <p>Municipal plan 2022-2033: Municipal planning framework for Tyrstrup Inn</p> <p>Municipal plan guidelines: Particularly valuable nature, streams, natural areas streams, nature areas, particularly valuable nature terrestrial, ecological connection areas, special ecological connection area, potential wetlands, unwanted afforestation, agricultural purpose, regional cycle route, national cycle route, cultural environment, high-voltage lines, church surroundings for Tyrstrup Church</p> <p>Land zoning local plan: Land zoning local plan no. 1.140 for Tyrstrup Inn.</p>

CONTENT AND THE BINDINGS FOR BUFFER ZONE - URBAN AND BUFFER ZONE - RURAL

	Buffer zone urban	Buffer zone rural
		<p>Other bindings:</p> <p>Building conservations (Bulladen from approx. 1660, protected 1920. Christinero from end of the 18th century, protected 1981) according to the Building Conservation Act and preservation of buildings and urban areas §3 (LBK no. 219 from March 6 2018)</p> <p>Protected historical monument (voldsted by Tyrstrup Præstegård) according to the Museum Act §29e (LBK no. 358 from April 8 2014)</p>
	<p>Nature Conservation Act (LBK no. 1392 from October 4 2022):</p> <p>Stream protection line around Taps Stream according to the Nature Conservation Act §16</p> <p>Historical monument protection lines according to the Nature Conservation Act § 18, Church building lines for the Moravian Church and Tyrstrup Church according to the Nature Conservation Act § 19</p>	<p>Nature Conservation Act (LBK no. 1392 from October 4 2022):</p> <p>Nature conservation (Christinero protected 1945) according to the Nature Conservation Act § 33</p> <p>Historical monument protection lines according to the Nature Conservation Act § 18</p> <p>Protected nature (meadow and lake) according to the Nature Conservation Act § 3</p> <p>Stream protection line around Taps Stream according to the Nature Conservation Act § 16</p> <p>Forest construction lines according to the Nature Conservation Act § 17</p>

