

# Planprogram

- Kommunedelplan -

## Buffersone for verdsarven Urnes stavkyrkje



Kommuneplannemnda /  
Luster formannskap  
Møte 27.01.2021



## Planprogram: Buffersone for verdsarven Urnes stavkyrkje

skal utarbeidast kommunedelplan for «*Buffersone for verdsarvområdet Urnes stavkyrkje*».

I samsvar med Plan- og bygningslova § 4-1 er det utarbeidd planprogram for planarbeidet. Eit planprogram skal minst gjera greie for:

1. *føremålet med planarbeidet*
2. *Planprosessen med fristar*
3. *opplegget for medverknad*
4. *alternativvurdering*

### Bakgrunn

Verdsarven Urnes stavkyrkje vart innskripen på UNESCO si verdsarvliste i 1979. Noreg har forplikta seg jfr verdsarvkonvensjonen til å fastsetja ei buffersone kring alle verdsarvområda. Buffersona skal ta utgangspunkt i innskrivingsgrunnlaget.

#### Innskrivingsgrunnlaget er:

Innskrivingsteksten frå 1979 – sjå vedlegg

Retrospektiv uttale – UNESCO 2013, sjå vedlegg

«*Urnes Stave Church is situated on a promontory in the remarkable Sognefjord on the west coast of Norway.*»

#### Tilhøyrande verdiar til verdsarven

I innskrivingsteksten for Urnes verdsarv er det definert kva som er vektlagt ved innskrivinga. Dette er m.a.: isbrelandskapet som eit bakteppe for området på nordsida av Sognefjorden

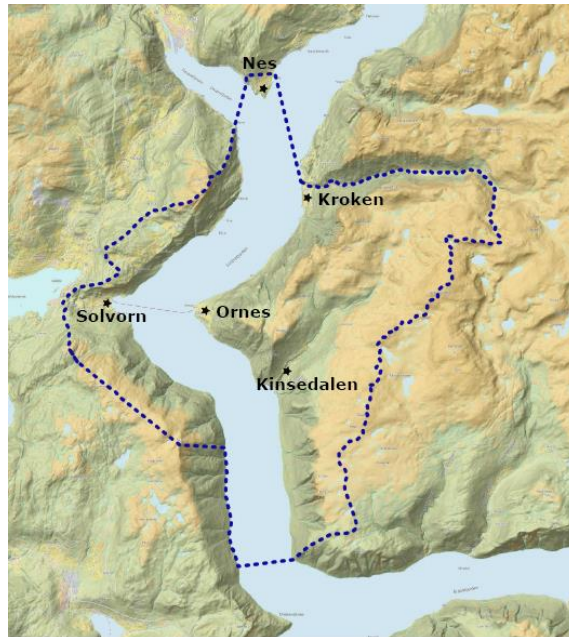
### Planområdet

Utgangspunkt for planområdet sine avgrensingar er vist på skissa under. Avgrensing og definering av buffersona er gjort i møte i arbeidsgruppa. Det føreligg ikkje noko fagleg utgreiing utover dette frå kulturminneforvaltninga eller andre fagorgan for å identifisera og fastsetja kva historiske tema som er ein del av stavkyrkja sin OUV og som då er grunnlag for buffersona. Grunnlaget er basert på m.a. fylgjande:

Grunnlaget er basert på m.a. fylgjande:

- Lokalhistorisk kunnskap med utgangspunkt i:
  - ✓ OUV – Outstanding Universal Values (eineståande - universelle verdiar)
  - ✓ Retrospektiv statement (UNESCO)
  - ✓ Operational Guidelines (UNESCO)
- Det visuelle synet frå stavkyrkja

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### **Føremål**

Føremålet med buffersoneplanen er å:

- Ta vare på omkringliggjande område til verdsarven Urnes stavkyrkje slik at verdsarverdiane vert oppretthalde
- Leggja til rette for ei forvaltning og utvikling av verdsarvområdet slik at lokalsamfunn og lokalt næringsliv tek eigarskap til verdsarverdiane
- Leggja til rette for og støtta opp om tiltak og aktivitetar som er med å fremja verdsarverdiane

### **Planprosess**

#### **Organisering av arbeidet**

Kommuneplannemnd:

Formannskapet i Luster kommune

Styringsgruppe:

Urnes verdsarvråd

Arbeidsgruppe samansett av representantar frå:

- Verdsarvrådet / koordinator – 1 representant
- Ornes bygdelaag – 1 representant
- Solvorn bygdelaag – 1 representant
- Fortidsminneforeninga – 1 representant
- Vestland fylkeskommune – 1 representant
- Riksantikvaren – 2 representantar
- Luster kommune – 1 representant

#### **Medverknad**

Arbeidet med å definera tilhøyrande verdiane har pågått ei tid. Dei «tilhøyrande verdiane» legg grunnlag for ei avgrensing på buffersona og skal vera grunnlag for det vidare arbeid med å fastsetja plangrensa.

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### Planutforming

Planen skal utformast som ein kommunedelplan til *Kommuneplanen sin arealdel (KPA)* jfr PLBL §§ 11-5 til 11-18 og innarbeidast i KPA ved neste revisjon. Det vert utarbeidd føresegner og retningslinjer til dei ulike arealføremåla fastsatt i planen.

#### Aktuelle hovudføremål er:

- Bygg og anlegg
- Samferdselanlegg og teknisk infrastruktur
- Grøntstruktur
- LNFR-område
- Bruk og vern av sjø og vassdrag

For kvart hovudføremål er det eit sett med underføremål for nærare

Til dei ulike arealføremåla kan det fastsetjast omsynssoner jfr PLBL § 11-8 a-f med tilhøyrande føresegner og/eller retningslinjer. T.d.:

- Sikrings-, støy- og faresoner
- Sone med særlege krav til infrastruktur
- Sone med særleg omsyn til landbruk, reindrift, mineralressursar, friluftsliv, grønstruktur, landskap eller å ta vare på naturmiljø eller kulturmiljø
- Sone for bandlegging i påvente av vedtak etter plan- og bygningslova eller andre lover, eller som er bandlagd etter slikt rettsgrunnlag
- Sone med krav om felles planlegging for fleire eigedomar
- Sone der gjeldande reguleringsplan framleis skal gjelda uendra

Planen skal også omfatta eit kapittel for oppfylgjande planoppgåver.

#### Gjeldande KPA

I KPA vedteken i 2019 er det fastsett føresegner for delar av LNF-områda. Desse skal i utgangspunktet vidareførast i ny plan.

I den same planen er det også fastsett retningslinjer for delar av LNF-områda. Desse skal i utgangspunktet vidareførast i buffersoneplanen.

#### Føresegner og retningslinjer

Ei buffersone kan ha utfyllande juridiske føresegner og/eller retningslinjer anten for det nominerte området. Planen kan ha føresegner for t.d.:

- LNF-1 – landbruksområde – landbruksområde som er i aktiv bruk og evt spreidd busetnad
- LNF-2 – nærområde til verdsarven
- LNF-3 – fjernområde (fjell, utmark, skogområde)

#### Konsekvensutgreiing

Buffersone til Verdsarvområda er ikkje omtala i KU-forskrifta for tiltak etter sektorlover. Jfr krav (§2d) knytt til planar for «andre verneområde» større en 250 km<sup>2</sup> er eit tiltak omfatta av forskrifta dersom det fører til vesentleg endring i dagens bruk for primærnæringane eller reiseliv i lokalsamfunnet.

Planområdet har ein storleik på maks 180km<sup>2</sup> og Luster kommune meiner at planen ikkje vil føra til «vesentleg endring i dagens bruk for primærnæringane eller reiseliv». Planen skal heller ikkje få negative konsekvensar for etablert verksemd og busetnad i området. Buffersoneplanen legg ikkje

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opp til nye utbyggingsområde eller vesentleg endra areal utover reguleringsplan for Urnes verdsarvsenter som er starta opp. Men planen kan få konsekvensar for tiltak som medfører:

- store landskapsinngrep
- endringar i horisontlinjer
- store endringar i landskapsformer
- endring av gjeldande arealføremål

Luster kommune meiner det er rett å gjennomføra ei avgrensa konsekvensvurdering for heile buffersona i to trinn:

- a. Skildring av status/verdi
- b. Konsekvensvurdering av ei UNESCO-buffersone for ulike delområde

Aktuelle tema er:

- Landbruk
- Reiseliv og servicenæring
- Friluftsliv (båtliv, bading, turgåing m.m.)
- Naturverdiar, kulturminne og forholdet til ulike interesser
- Kunnskapsformidling og attraksjonskraft
- Utvinning av naturressursar (t.d. vindkraft, vassdragsutbygging, uttak av mineralførekomstar etc
- Fiskeri / fiskeoppdrett

### Tilhøvet til andre planar

- Planstrategi for 2020 – 2023: buffersoneplan er omtalt under kapittel for temaplanar – oppstart 2020.
- Planleggingsprogrammet for 2020: har vedteke oppstart av arbeid med buffersoneplan vinteren 2020 med Luster kommune som planansvarleg.

### Handsaming av plan for buffersone Urnes verdsarv:

- Luster kommunestyre; Vedtak av kommunedelplan
- Vestland fylkeskommune: plan til fråsegn ved utlegging til offentleg ettersyn
- Godkjenning: Buffersona for verdsarven skal godkjennast av UNESCO.

### Planprosess - Saksgang – framdrift (møteplan ikkje fastsett for 2021)

Fasar i planarbeidet	Samarbeid og medverknad	Ansvarleg	Fristar / Framdrift
<b>Planprogram</b>			
Kunngjering – varsel om oppstart av planarbeid og planprogram		LK	Januar 2021
Høyring* av framlegg til Planprogram – 6 veker		LK	Frist februar 2021
Handsaming av innkomne merknader. Utarbeiding av endeleg planprogram		LK	Februar/ Mars 2021
Vedtak av planprogram – formannskap og kommunestyre		LK	15.04.2021
<b>Planutarbeiding</b>			

## Planprogram: Buffersone for verdsarven Urnes stavkyrkje

<b>Utarbeiding av framlegg til buffersoneplan</b> dette er perioden for utarbeiding av plandokumentet. Evt innspel kan påverka omfanget av arbeidet		LK / arbeidsgruppa	Vinter 2021
<b>Møte med berørte parter</b> <b>Ope informasjonsmøte</b>	Verdsarvrådet /	LK/arbeidsgruppa	Februar 2021
<b>Første gongs handsaming av planframlegg – formannskapet</b>		LK	Juni 2021
<b>Offentleg ettersyn/høyring* av planframlegg -</b>	6 veker		Juni - august
<b>Ope møte i høyringsperioden</b> (kan oppnå høgare deltaking når mange er på eigedomane sine)		LK/arbgr	Juli 2021
<b>Handsaming av merknader.</b> Høyringa vil avdekka om det trengst ytterlegare avklaringar før planen går til sluttbehandling i kommunen.		LK	August /september 2021
<b>Handsaming av planframlegget – formannskapet</b>		LK	Oktober 2021
<b>Vedtak av buffersoneplan – kommunestyret</b>		LK	November 2021

\*Høyringspartar er m.a. lokale interesser (privatpersonar, grunneigarar, lag og organisasjonar etc), regionale mynde og organisasjonar

Føresetnad for denne framdrifta er m.a. at endringane etter 1.g. offentleg ettersyn ikkje er så omfattande at det medfører krav om ny utlegging. I så fall vil dette føra til ytterlegare forlenging av planarbeidet.

Planen skal slutthandsamast slik:

	<b>Arealdel jfr PLBL</b>	<b>Fagdokument</b>
<b>Luster kommune</b>	Handsaming og vedtak	
<b>Ålmenta; private, lag/organisasjonar, offentlege verksemd</b>	Fråsegner	Fråsegn
<b>Vestland fylkeskommune</b>	Fråsegn	Fråsegn
<b>Urnes verdsarvråd</b>	Fråsegn	Godkjenning
<b>Statsparten</b>		Godkjenning
<b>UNESCO</b>		Godkjenning

### Kontaktinformasjon

Spørsmål knytt til planprogrammet kan rettast til:

Planleggjar Torunn Løne Vinje, tlf 57 68 55 93, e-post: [torunn.lone.vinje@luster.kommune.no](mailto:torunn.lone.vinje@luster.kommune.no)

Eller til:

Plansjef Knut vidar Svanheld, tlf 57 68 55 07, e-post: [knut.vidar.svanheld@luster.kommune.no](mailto:knut.vidar.svanheld@luster.kommune.no)

### Dokumentasjonsgrunnlag:

1. OUV – Outstanding Universal Value – 1979 – Urnes Stavkyrkje Vedlegg
2. Operational Guidelines (UNESCO), 2005: <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide05-en.pdf> - vedlegg
3. Retrospektiv statement (UNESCO): 2013, UNESCO, Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value – Urnes stave church: [https://img4.custompublish.com/getfile.php/2956852.2344.bdvubcbtp/RetrospectiveStatementofOutstandingUniversalValue\\_UrnesStaveChurche.pdf?return=sjffk.custompublish.com](https://img4.custompublish.com/getfile.php/2956852.2344.bdvubcbtp/RetrospectiveStatementofOutstandingUniversalValue_UrnesStaveChurche.pdf?return=sjffk.custompublish.com)

# ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES  
 CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES  
 CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS  
 МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 58

<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>	<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p>
<p><u>Bien proposé</u>: "Stavkirke" d'Urnes</p> <p><u>Lieu</u>: Commune de Luster</p> <p><u>Etat partie</u>: Norvège</p> <p><u>Date</u>: 15 Novembre 1978</p>	<p><u>Nomination</u>: Urnes Stave Church</p> <p><u>Location</u>: Municipality of Luster</p> <p><u>State party</u>: Norway</p> <p><u>Date</u>: November 15, 1978</p>
<p>B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS</p>	<p>B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION</p>
<p>Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial au titre des critères I, II et III.</p>	<p>That the proposed cultural property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria I, II and III.</p>
<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>	<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p>
<p>Les "Stavkirker" représentent l'une des formes les plus élaborées de la construction en bois, traditionnelle en Europe du nord de la période néolithique au Moyen Age.</p> <p>Lorsque le christianisme fut introduit en Norvège sous le règne de Saint Olav (1016-1030), les églises qui s'élevèrent se conformèrent aux dispositions classiques du plan basilical, mais furent intégralement bâties en bois, l'ossature de charpente étant doublée de planches et les combles recouverts de bardeaux, selon la technique de construction en honneur dans les pays scandinaves.</p> <p>Parmi les quelques 1300 "Stavkirker" médiévales dénombrées, une trentaine subsistent en Norvège; certaines de dimensions imposantes, comme les églises de Borgund, de Hopperstad ou de Heddal, d'autres minuscules, comme celles de</p>	<p>The Stave Churches constitute one of the most elaborate types of wood construction which are typical of northern Europe from the neolithic period to the Middle Ages.</p> <p>At the time Christianity was introduced into Norway, during the reign of St. Olav (1016-1030), the churches that were built were in the classic basilical plan, but entirely of wood. The roof frames were lined with boards and the roof itself covered with shingles in accordance with construction techniques which were widespread in Scandinavian countries.</p> <p>Among the roughly 1300 medieval Stave Churches indexed, about 30 remain in Norway. Some of them are very large, such as Borgund, Hopperstad or Heddal churches while others, Torpo or Underdal are tiny.</p>



Torpo ou d'Underdal.

L'église d'Urnes peut être retenue pour représenter cette remarquable série de constructions de bois sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial pour toute une série de raisons qui en font un monument exceptionnel.

- Son ancienneté : cette église, réédifiée vers le milieu du XII<sup>ème</sup> siècle, intègre en effet des éléments provenant d'une "stavkirke" construite un siècle environ plus tôt et dont les fouilles de 1956-1957 ont révélé l'implantation.

- L'exemplarité de sa structure, caractérisée par l'emploi de colonnes cylindriques à chapiteaux cubiques et d'arcs en plein cintre qui transposent dans le matériau autochtone -le bois- les modèles de l'architecture romane en pierre.

- La qualité unique de son décor monumental sculpté, qui comporte -principalement à l'extérieur- des panneaux et éléments à entre-lacs de tradition viking empruntés au premier édifice (XI<sup>ème</sup> siècle) et, à l'intérieur, une étonnante série de chapiteaux figuratifs du XII<sup>ème</sup> siècle qui est à l'origine d'une production connue sous le nom de "style d'Urnes".

- La richesse de son mobilier liturgique d'époque médiévale : le Christ, la Vierge et Saint Jean, éléments d'une poutre de gloire, la cathèdre en bois sculpté, les chandeliers en bronze émaillé, la couronne de lumière, etc.

- L'excellente conservation d'un ensemble parfaitement homogène auquel les embellissements du XVII<sup>ème</sup> siècle (1601 et 1700 environ) et les restaurations de 1906-1910 n'ont rien ôté de son authenticité.

- L'insertion de l'église dans un site remarquable de vallée glaciaire, sur la rive nord du Sognefjord.

L'ICOMOS recommande l'inscription de l'église d'Urnes sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial au titre des critères I, II et III.

Urnes church can be selected to represent this outstanding series of wood buildings on the World Heritage List for a number of reasons, which make it an exceptional monument.

- Its antiquity : this church, which was rebuilt toward the middle of the 12th century, includes some elements originating from a stave church built about one century earlier whose location was revealed by the 1956-1957 excavations.

- The exemplary nature of its structure which is characterized by the use of cylindrical columns with cubic capitals and semicircular arches, all of which use wood, the indigenous building material to express the language of stone Romanesque architecture.

- The outstanding quality of its sculpted monumental decor which, especially on the outside, includes strap-work panels and elements of Viking tradition taken from the preceding building (11th century) and inside an amazing series of 12th century figurative capitals which constitute the origin of the "Urnes style production".

- The wealth of liturgical objects of the medieval period : Christ, the Virgin and St. John, elements of a rood beam, a cathedra of sculpted wood, enamelled bronze candlesticks, the corona of light, etc.

- Excellent conservation of a perfectly homogeneous ensemble. The embellishments of the 17th century (1601 and ca. 1700) and the restorations of 1906-1910 totally observed its authenticity.

- The location of the church within the remarkable backdrop of a glacial valley on the north bank of Sognefjord.

ICOMOS recommends the inclusion of Urnes church on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria I, II and III.



## UNESCO sine retningslinjer for verdsarvområde og buffersone for områda (utdrag):

Kjelde: <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide05-en.pdf>

WHC. 05/2  
2 February 2005

### **Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

#### **II.F Protection and management**

##### Buffer zones

103. Wherever necessary for the proper conservation of the property, an adequate buffer zone should be provided.
104. For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the nomination.
105. A clear explanation of how the buffer zone protects the property should also be provided.
106. Where no buffer zone is proposed, the nomination should  
  
include a statement as to why a buffer zone is not required.
107. Although buffer zones are not normally part of the nominated property, any modifications to the buffer zone subsequent to inscription of a property on the World Heritage List should be approved by the World Heritage Committee.

## Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

<b>Property</b>	<b>Urnes Stave Church</b>
<b>State Party</b>	<b>Norway</b>
<b>Id. No</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Date of inscription</b>	<b>1979</b>

### Brief synthesis

Urnes Stave Church is situated on a promontory in the remarkable Sognefjord on the west coast of Norway. It was built in the 12th century. The stave churches constitute one of the most elaborate and technologically advanced types of wooden construction that formerly existed in North-Western Europe. Today they are only found in Norway where 28 of them are preserved. Urnes is one of the oldest, and an outstanding example of these. The church expresses in wood the language and spatial structures of Romanesque stone architecture. Some reused outside panels from an earlier 11th century church have carved, sculpted decor of exquisite quality in the Celtic/Viking tradition known as the “Urnes style”, also found in other parts of Scandinavia and North-Western Europe. In the interior of the church there is an extraordinary series of 12<sup>th</sup> century carved figurative capitals. The carvings are important both as outstanding artistic artifacts, and as a link between the pre-Christian Nordic culture and the Christianity of the medieval ages.

### Justification for criteria (i)(ii)(iii)

*(i) represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius; (1978)*

The outstanding quality of the carved décor of Urnes is a unique artistic achievement. The wood carving on the outside includes strap-work panels and elements of Viking tradition from the previous building (11<sup>th</sup> century) which constitute the origin of the "Urnes style". These carvings are found on the northern wall with a carved decoration of interlaced, fighting animals. Similar carvings cover the western gable triangle of the nave and the eastern gable of the choir. In the interior of the church there is an extraordinary series of 12<sup>th</sup> century figurative capitals. Furthermore the church contains a wealth of liturgical objects of the medieval period.

*(ii) have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, town-planning or human settlements;*

The stave churches are considered the most interesting, highly developed wooden buildings in the Western European cultural sphere during the Middle Ages. They continue a tradition of wooden architecture, at one time common to large parts of Europe but lost today except for the buildings preserved in Norway. Urnes is one of the oldest of the Norwegian stave churches and the one that shows the best craftsmanship. Also it reveals the development from earlier techniques, and thus contributes to the understanding of the development of the specific tradition.

(iii) *be unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity;*

The stave churches constitute one of the most elaborate types of wood construction which are typical of northern Europe from the Neolithic period to the Middle Ages. Among the roughly 1,300 medieval stave churches indexed, 28 remain in Norway.

This outstanding series of wood buildings includes different types and sizes. Urnes is medium-sized. It is rare for the extent of reuse of elements originating from a stave church built about one century earlier whose location was revealed by the 1956-1957 excavations. From its predecessor both decorative and some constructive elements are reused.

Urnes Stave Church is of great antiquity as a wooden building. The outside décor from the older church is preserved in an amazing state of conservation after exposure to all kinds of weather for nearly one thousand years.

## **Statement of integrity**

The World Heritage Property is composed of the stave church itself, surrounded by a medieval cemetery enclosed by a stone wall.

Since all elements that constitute a stave building on the one hand and a church on the other are retained, the integrity of the site is fully present. The church and the cemetery are still in use. All items necessary for church services are in place, many of them also of great antiquity, even from medieval times. As a building representing the stave technique, all characteristics are to be found in the church. Moreover, together with the reused remnants and the excavated remains from an earlier building that was raised with the staves dug into the ground, Urnes with its frame of sills resting on stone foundations is a testimony to the completed development of the stave technique.

The vulnerability of the church is mostly related to danger of fire and pressure from tourism, if this is excessive. Also climate changes – like increased precipitation – will have negative impacts on the wooden building.

## **Statement of Authenticity**

Over the centuries, interventions have been carried out to adapt the church building to religious and practical needs. These interventions are clearly visible, and as such provide authentic testimony to social life and religious practices. Two of the 16 staves (poles) in its interior have been cut during medieval times to make room for a side altar which has later

been removed. The medieval furnishings of Urnes Stave Church include a wooden Calvary group over the choir opening, two altar candlesticks of Limoges enameled bronze, and a chair constructed entirely of turned spindles. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century some interventions were made both to the construction and the furnishing. The altarpiece and pulpit of the church, the gallery, benches and closed pews, the choir screen and the wooden vault in the nave are all additions from around 1700. The choir was extended eastwards about 1600, also in the stave technique. The walls here are covered with paintings: scrolls, architectural motives, and apostles, all dated 1601. A clock tower has been built as a ridge turret. The name Støpulhaugen given to a hill just outside the stone wall indicates that the bell in earlier times was placed there in a separate construction.

The Urnes Stave Church has been subject to excellent conservation of the whole, homogeneous ensemble. The embellishments of the 17th century (1601 and around 1700) and the restorations of 1906-1910 fully observed its authenticity. This is also the case for the recently performed restoration of the foundations (2009-10).

## **Protection and management requirements**

The World Heritage Property is protected by the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Act. The State Party has the overall responsibility and the county authority has the management responsibility at the regional level. The owner, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, has drawn up an overall plan for its management of the property. A cooperation group for the World Heritage Property was established in 1998 with members from all administrative levels and stakeholders.

The church is no longer a parish church. However, it is of vital symbolic value for the community and is still in use for some christenings and weddings. The medieval cemetery is in use only for a few local families.

In 2010 an extensive restoration program led by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage ended, and the church is now in a good state of preservation. An advanced fire protection system with suppression systems and monitoring has been installed. Due to the remote location of the church tourism to the site is still modest. Although arrangements for tourism are kept to a minimum, they are carefully designed. Any new activity is handled under the supervision of the cooperation group, and will be subject to procedures executed by the authority in charge.