

## BEGRUNNELSEN FOR BRYGGENS VERDENSARVSTATUS

Kriterium iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or has disappeared.

“Bryggen bears the traces of a social organization and illustrates the use of space in a quarter of hanseatic merchants that dates back to the 14th century. It is a type of northern “fondaco” unequalled in the world, where the structures have remained within the cityscape and perpetuate the memory of one of the oldest trading ports of Northern Europe”.

Følgende innskrivningstekst ble vedtatt i komitemøtet i Luxor i Egypt i 1979 (conf 003 xii.46):

“Bryggen is a historic harbour district in Bergen, one of North Europe’s oldest port cities on the west coast of Norway which was established as a centre for trade by the 12th century. In 1350 the Hanseatic League established a “Hanseatic Office” in Bergen. They gradually acquired owner-ship of Bryggen and controlled the trade in stockfish from Northern Norway through privileges granted by the Crown. The Hanseatic League established a total of four overseas Hanseatic Offices, Bryggen being the only one preserved today. During its history, the property has faced a number of fires which have led to its partial destruction. The city has been reconstructed after every fire closely following the previous property structure and plan as well as the traditional vernacular building techniques. The appearance of the district today reflects its reconstruction after the fire in 1702 and preserves its original compact medieval urban structure, composed by long narrow rows of buildings facing the harbour, separated by narrow wooden passages. Of particular relevance today are some 62 buildings, showing the remains of this former townscape and demonstrating how this colony of bachelor German merchants lived and worked, as well as their use of space in the district. The urban setting is characterized by rows of two to three-storey buildings along the narrow passages running parallel to the docks..”

I 2013 (og etter at første KU bybaneutredning BT5 forelå, og med tekst til Periodic Report innsendt fra Byantikvaren i Bergen) vedtok UNESCOS verdensarv-komiteen i møte 37COM 8E følgende erklæring om autenticitet og integritet:

“Only around a quarter of the original buildings that existed in Bryggen remained after the demolition at the turn of the 19th century and several fires in the 1950s; the property is comprised of these remaining buildings. Nowwithstanding, the medieval urban structure is maintained, and the buildings include all elements necessary to demonstrate how Bryggen functioned: offices and dwellings in the front, ware-houses in the midsection and assembly rooms (“Schøtstuer”), kitchen facilities and fireproof stone cellars at the back. Bryggen can be experienced as an entity within a larger harmonious urban landscape. It is connected more closely to the areas of small wooden dwellings beyond Bryggen and in the medieval city centre, than to the larger 20th century buildings in the close proximity. The risk of fire, excessive number of visitors as well as global climate changes with more extreme weather and possible higher sea levels are some of the potential risks Bryggen faces today”..

Ovenstående erklæring slår utvetydig fast at Bryggens unike og godt bevarte middelalder-bystruktur med havne- og lagerfunksjoner og enkelt-elementenes funksjonelle samspill må ivaretas. Videre at flere trusselfaktorer bl.a. brann, masseturisme og økt havnivå, må adresseres.