



De forente nasjoners
organisasjon for utdanning
vitenskap og kultur



Verdensarv i Norge
Røros bergstad og
Circumferensen

Røros Mining Town and the Circumference World Heritage Site

VR-seminar – 22.03.2023

Odd Sletten
World Heritage Site Coordinator



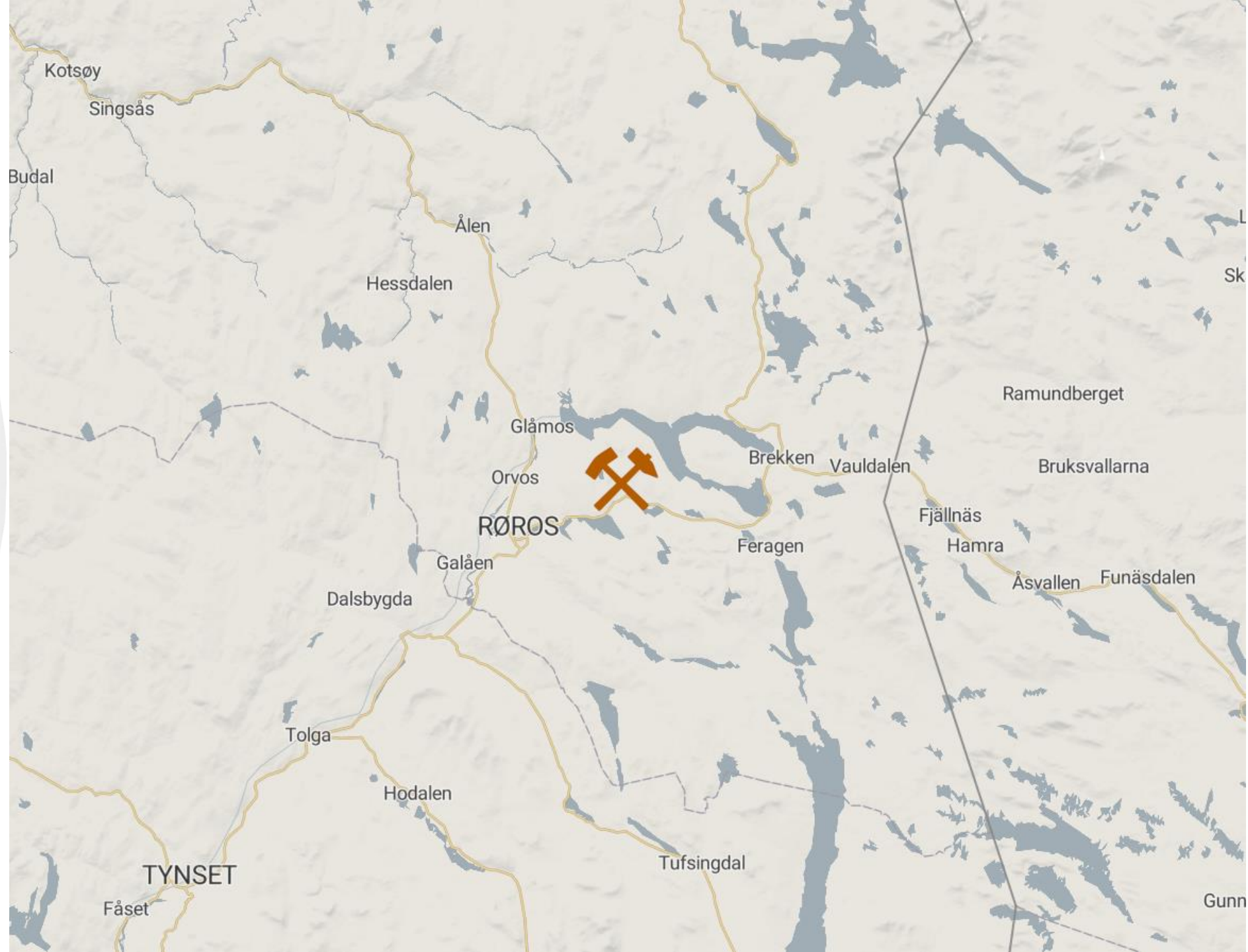
Foto: Øystein Engan

Storwartz 1645
Copper finding and first mine

Circumference 1646
Privileges from Christian IV

World Heritage 1980
Wooden houses of Røros

Expansion 2010
Røros Mining Town and the
Circumference

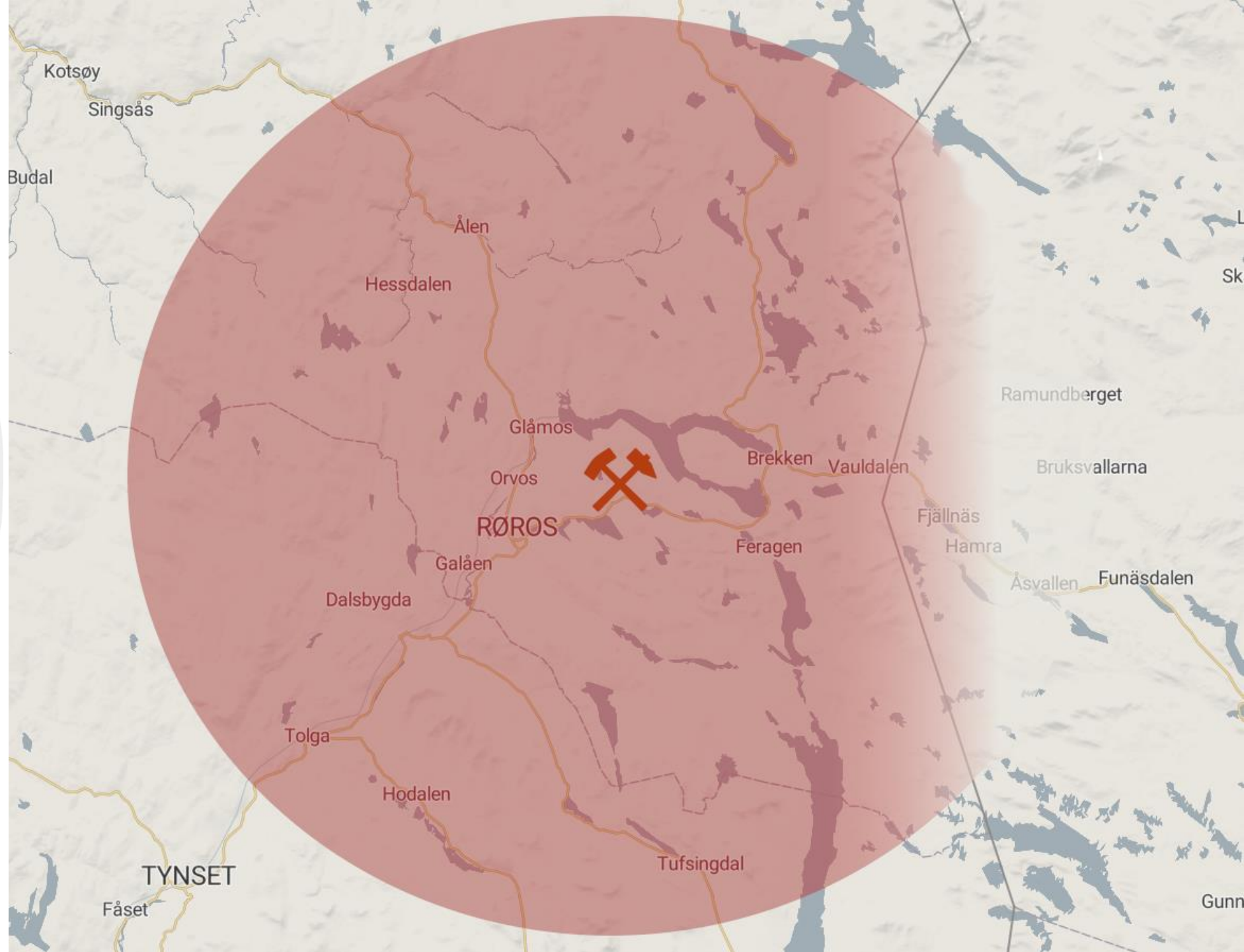


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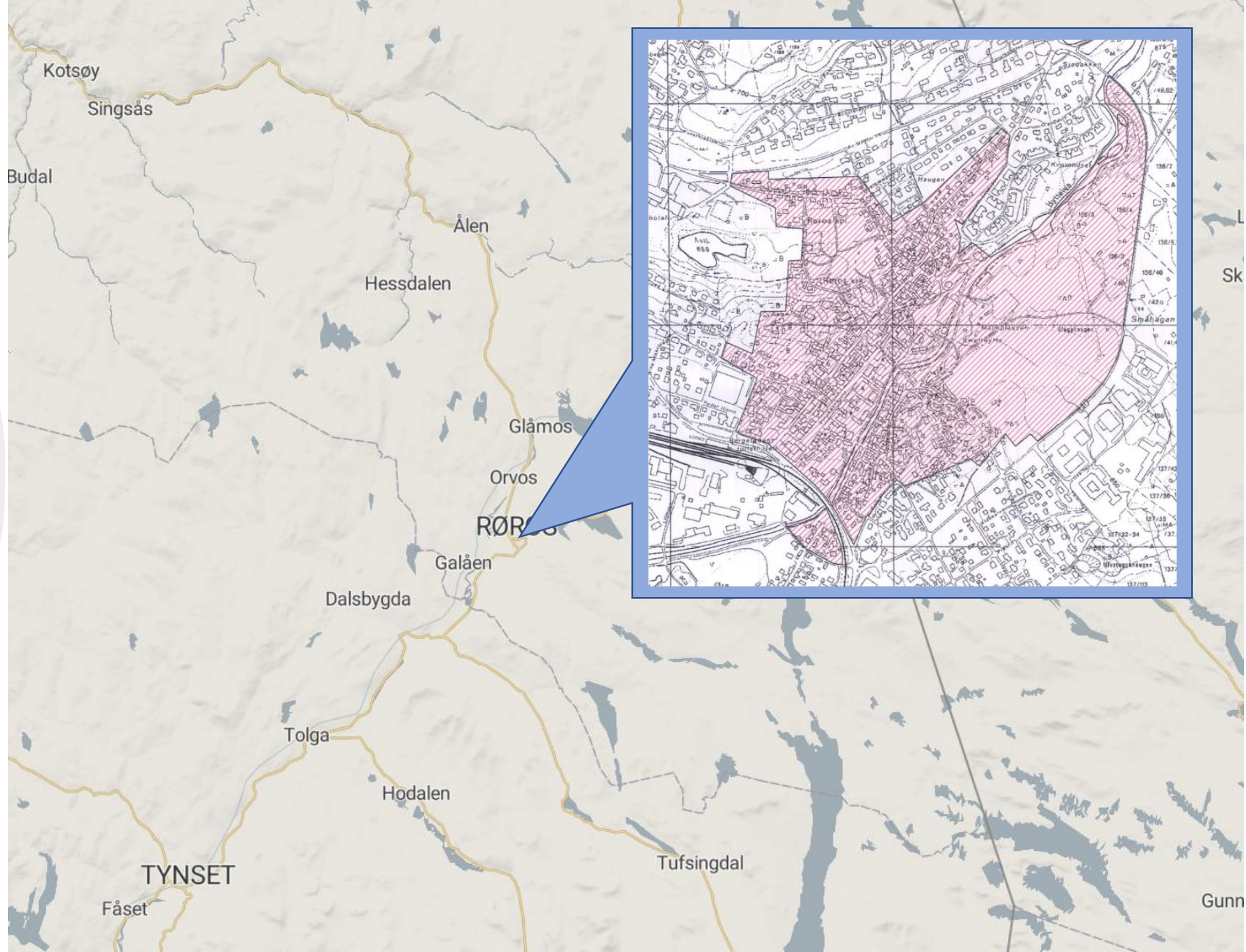


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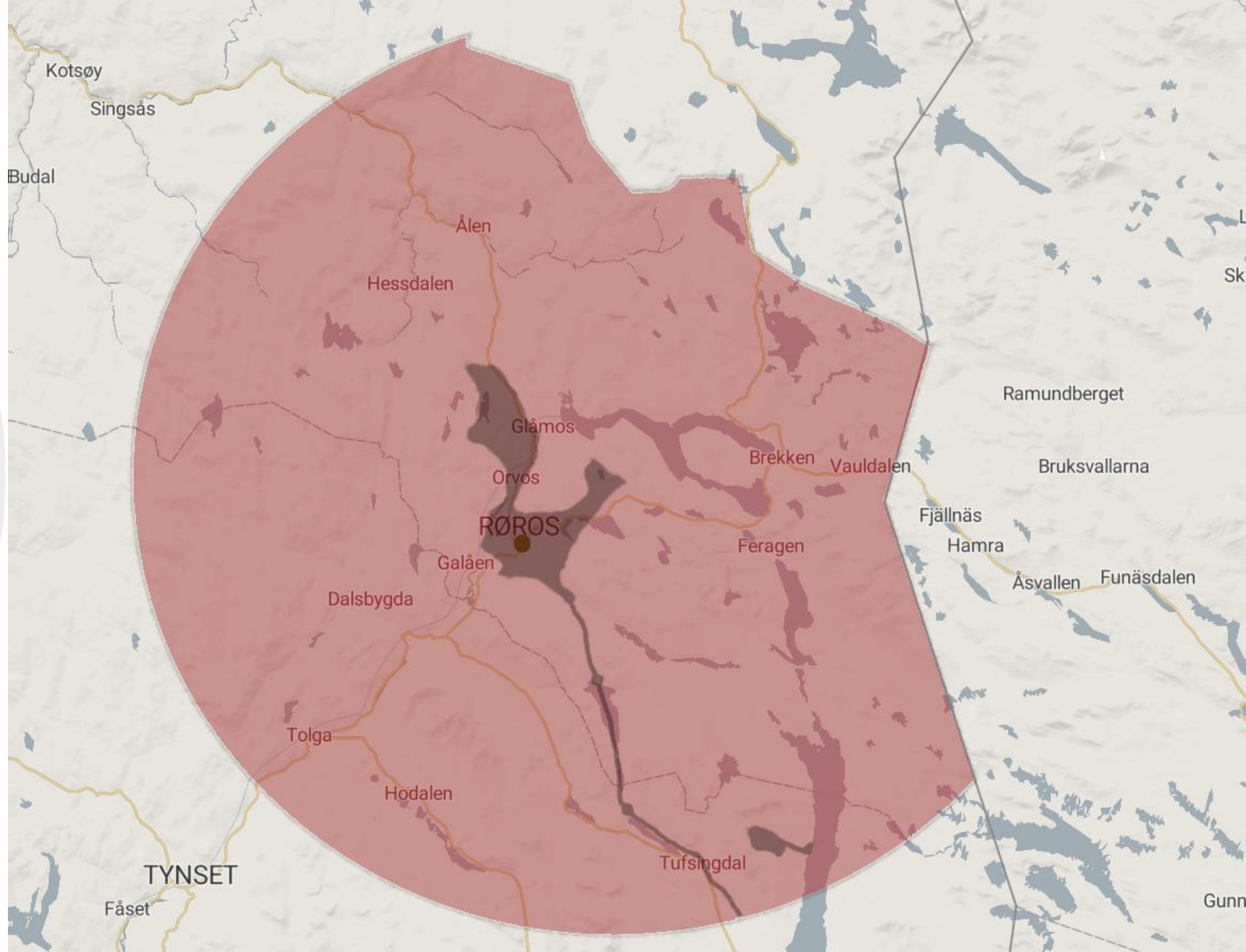


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2010

Røros Mining Town and the Circumference consist of three sites within the Circumference, i.e. the area of privileges awarded by the Danish-Norwegian King to Røros Copper Works in 1646.

The town and the cultural landscapes cover a large continuous area which includes the landscape surrounding the mining town, the urban agricultural areas, and the most important mining landscapes where agricultural practices and copper work operations were carried out.

Femundshytta is a largely relict landscape which includes the industrial cultural landscape with the remains of a smelter, water management systems, and the community that grew up around them. The Winter Transport Route is made up of a sequence of lakes, rivers, and creeks in an almost untouched landscape. It was used from November to May.

Røros Mining Town, established in 1646, is unique. It is built entirely of wood, and interlinked with a cultural landscape that shows in an outstanding and almost complete manner how mining operations, transportation, and the way of life had to be adapted to the requirements of the natural environment – the mountain plains, the cold climate, the remote location without roads and with marginal growth conditions for forests and agriculture. On this basis a unique culture developed that has partly disappeared, but an outstanding testimony of the existence of which has been preserved.

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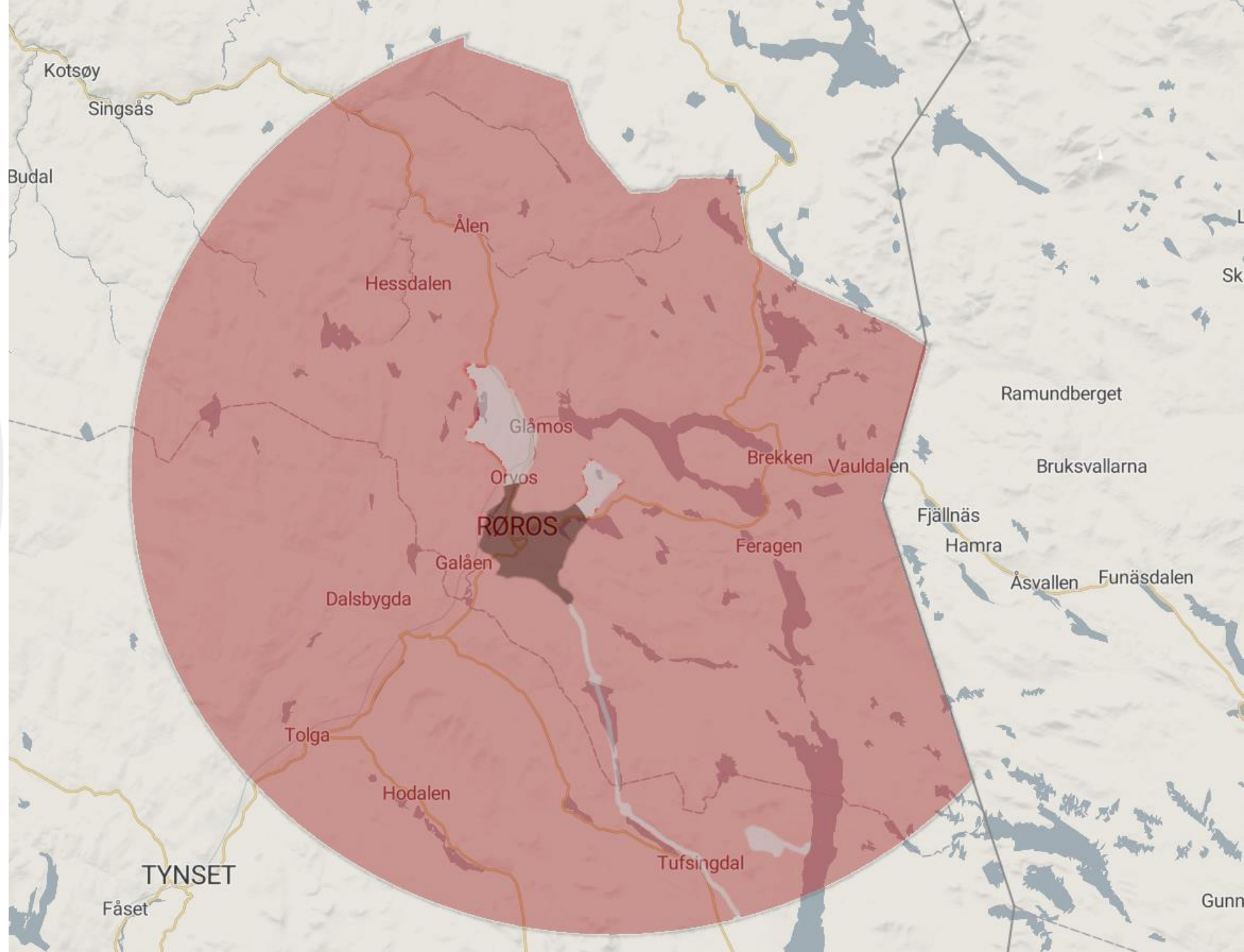
Expansion 2010
Røros Mining Town and the
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The mining town and the
cultural landscape

The mining aereas

The Femund Smelter

The Winter Route



The mining town



Industrial and cultural landscape



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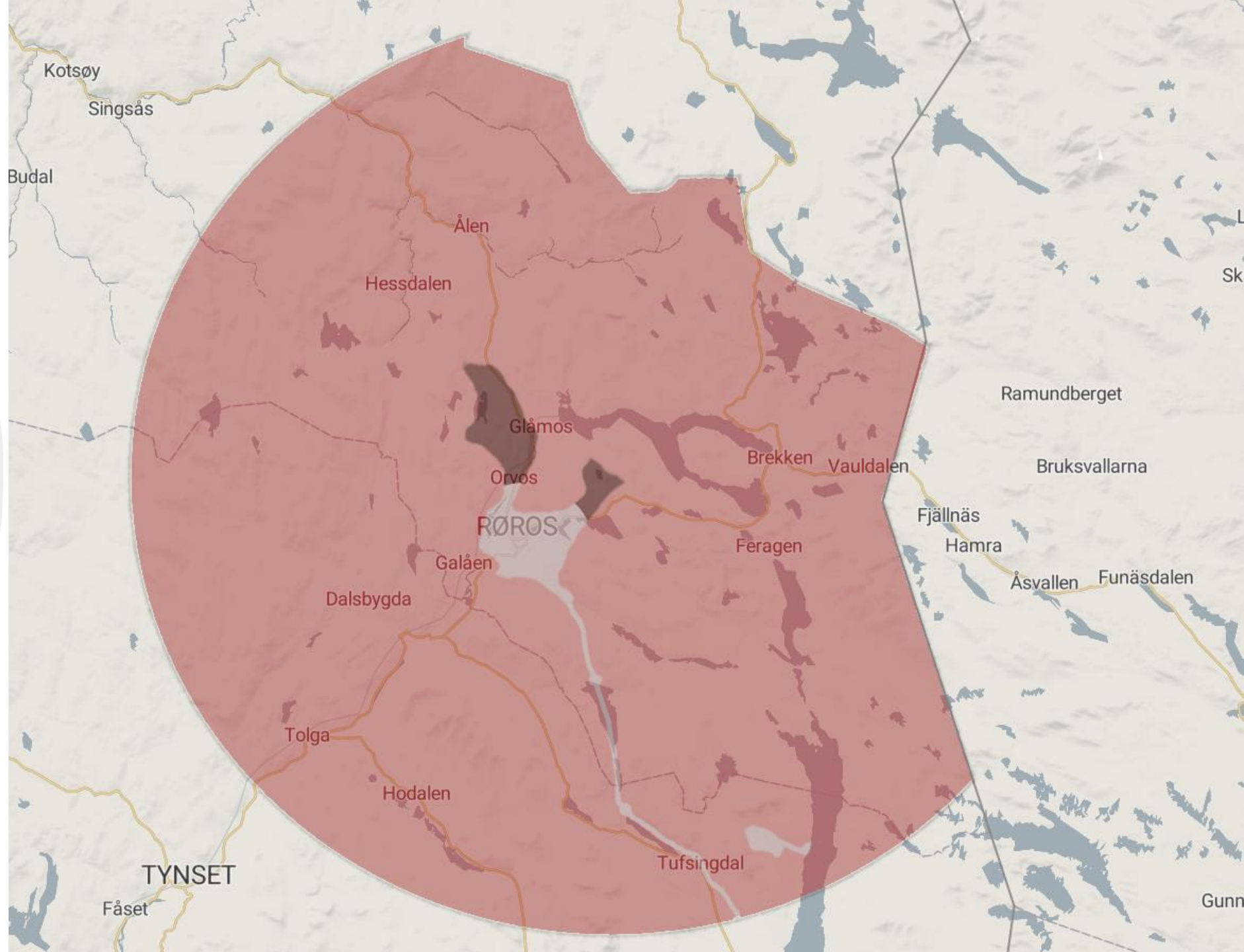
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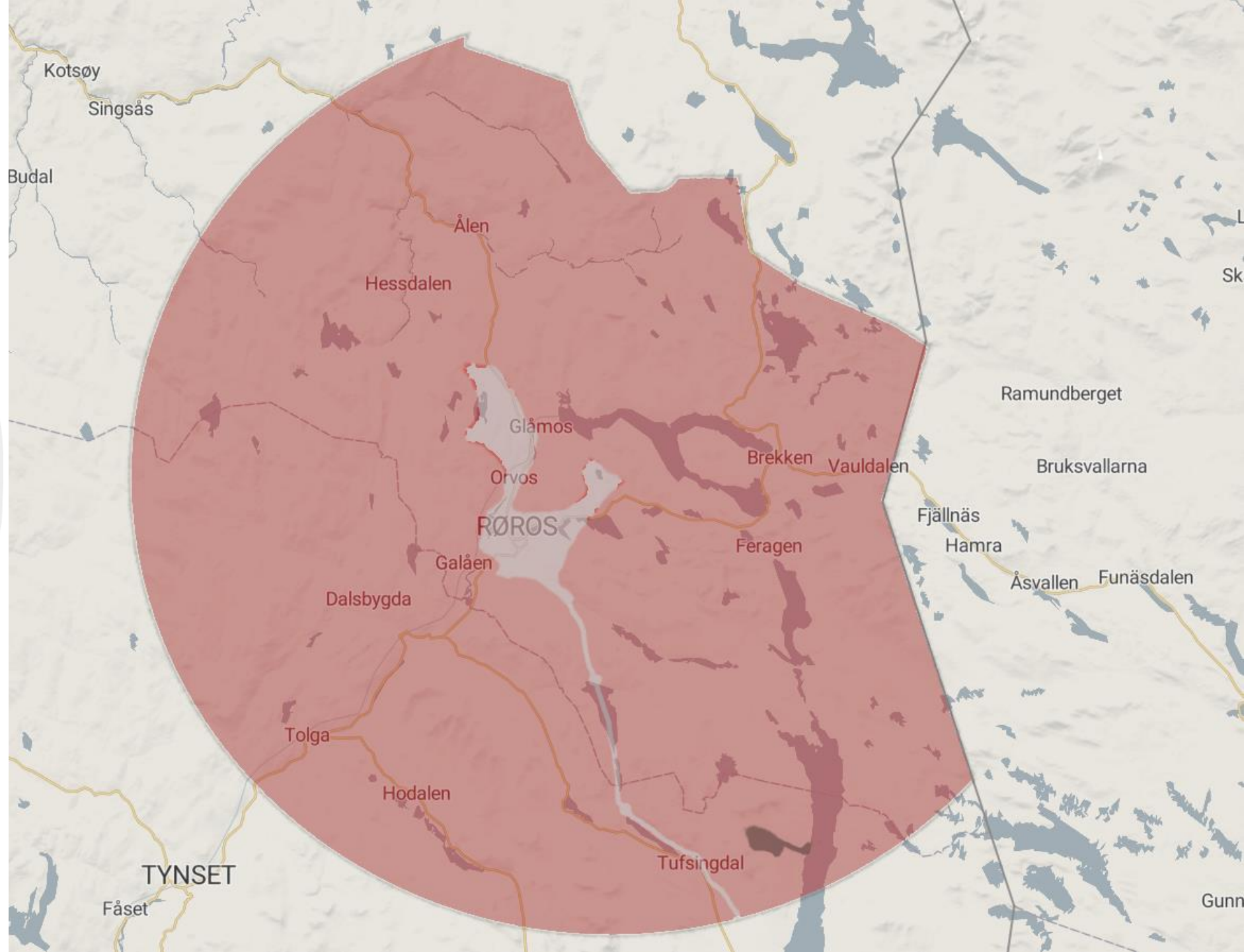
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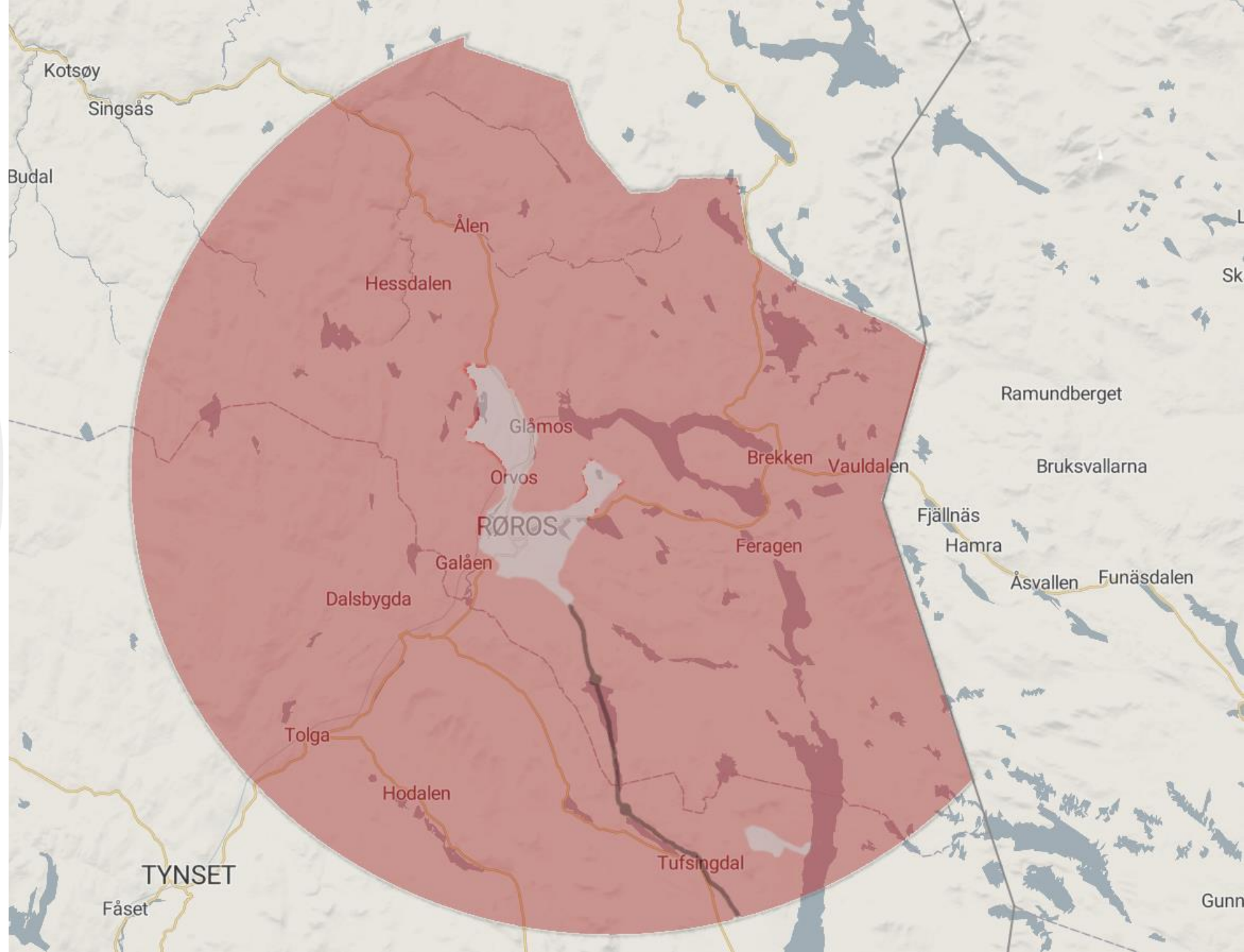
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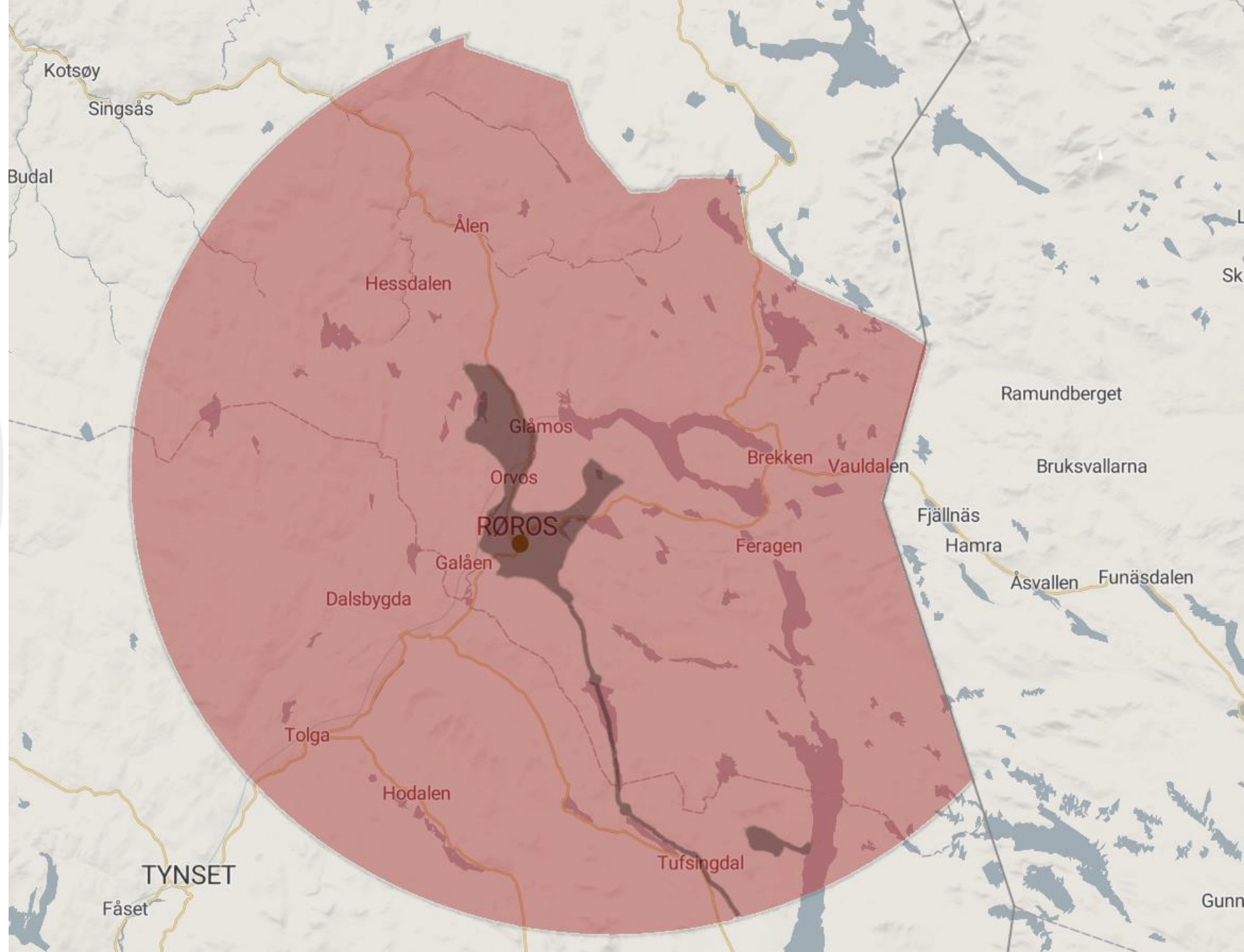


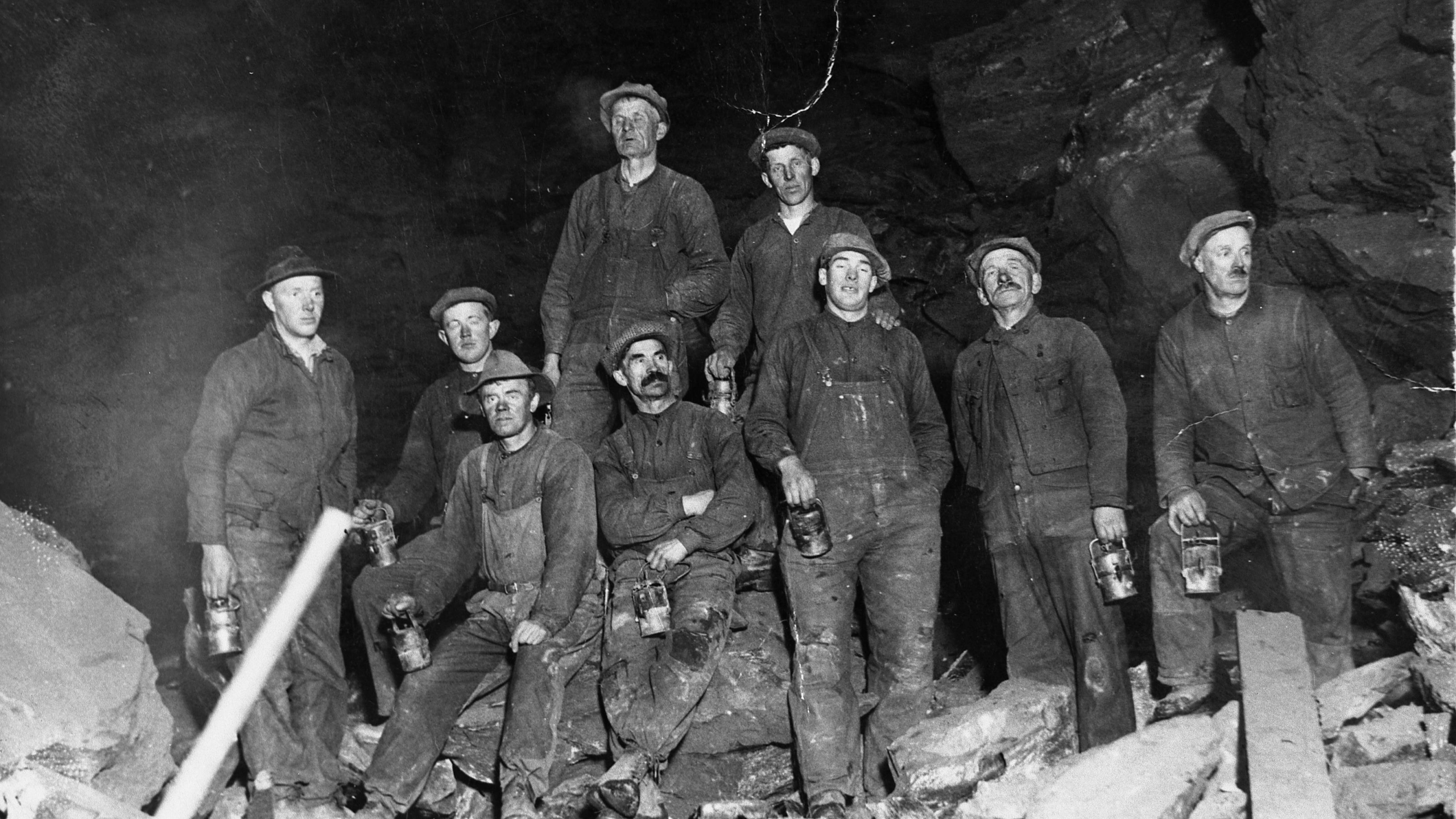
Foto: Svein Arild Johnsgård

«**Røros Mining Town and the Circumference** is linked to the **copper mines**, established in the 17th century and **exploited for 333 years** until 1977. The site comprises the **Town and its industrial-rural cultural landscapes**; **Femundshytta**, a smelter with its associated area; and the **Winter Transport Route**. Completely rebuilt after its destruction by Swedish troops in 1679, Røros contains about **2000 wooden one- and two-storey houses** and a **smelting house**.

Surrounded by a buffer zone, coincident with **the area of privileges (the Circumference)** granted to the mining enterprise by the Danish-Norwegian Crown (1646), the property illustrates the establishment and flourishing of a **lasting culture based on copper mining in a remote region with a harsh climate.**»

UNESCO, inscription of 2010.























The reindeer provided food and clothing, and material for harnesses and other equipment

Conflicts arose with the mining – fight over land caused by more extensive agriculture
Systematic attempt by the Norwegian government to erase Sami culture in the 19th and 20th centuries







Ruins and disappeared buildings



E. Olsen, Trondhjem



















Mine model