

Memorial Sites and Democracy

**The right to commemorate and
the role of landscape architecture**

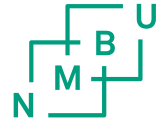


Island Utøya

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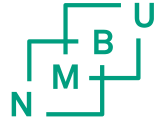


Prison Camp Falstad 1945 and 2006
© Copyright Falstadsenter

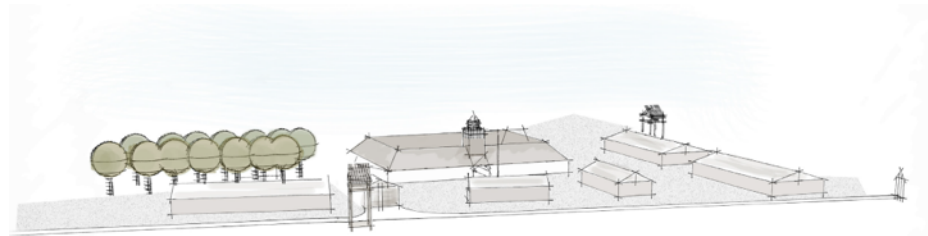


566 divisions and camps between 1941-45
noted as a dark chapter in Norwegian history

historical presence of Falstad as evidence



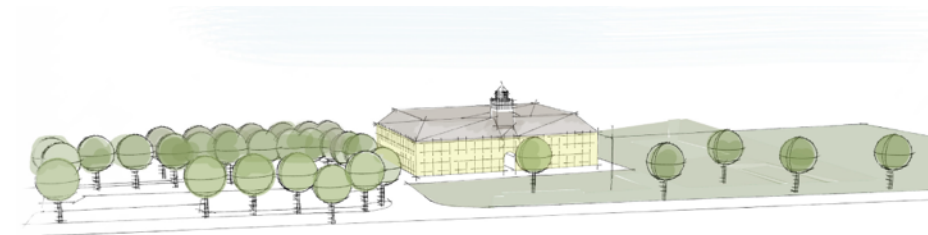
1935



1945

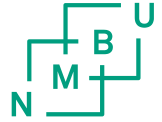


1955



2010

from individual rights to land use to commemoration



hiding the place?
“dark tourism”?
political statement?

popular to those of these sites



cold war ideologies

distance to initial reason

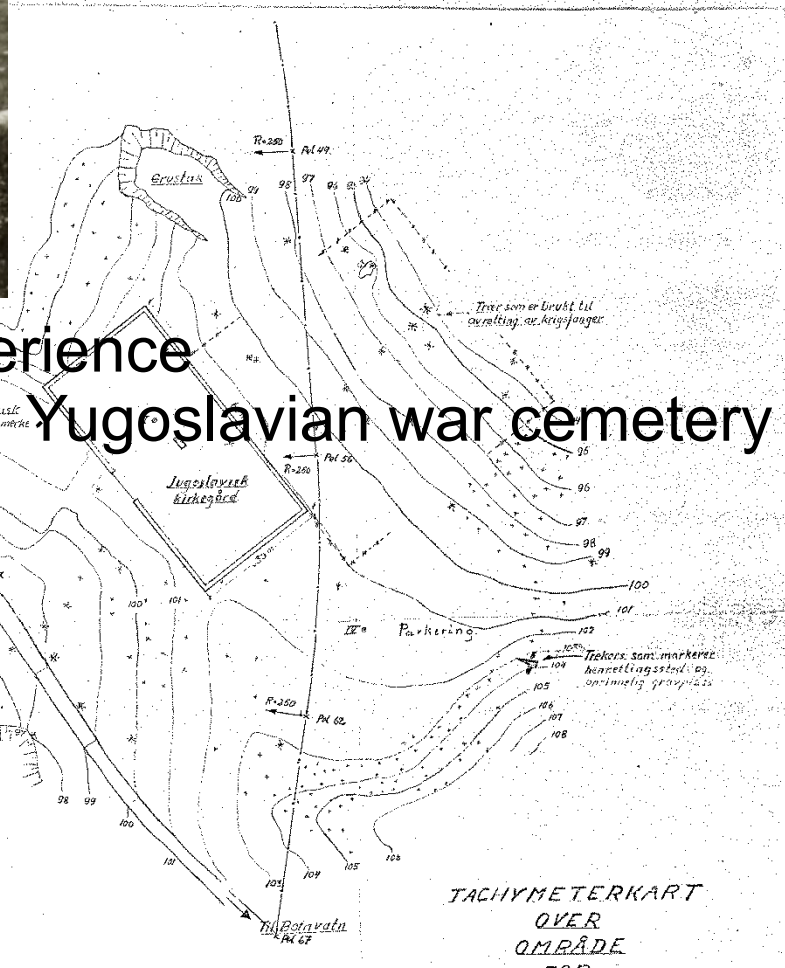
narrow down the accessibility options



Soviet monuments at Saltdal
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Karen Reistad



German war cemetery



who has the right?



social exclusion





enganger den for å få en god opplevelse av naturen

prison camp Krøkebærsletta

two trees

Prison Camp Krøkebærsletta 1944/45, Tromsø
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survived two prison camps and ...

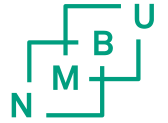


....45 years school time

Tromstun skole 2009, Tromsø
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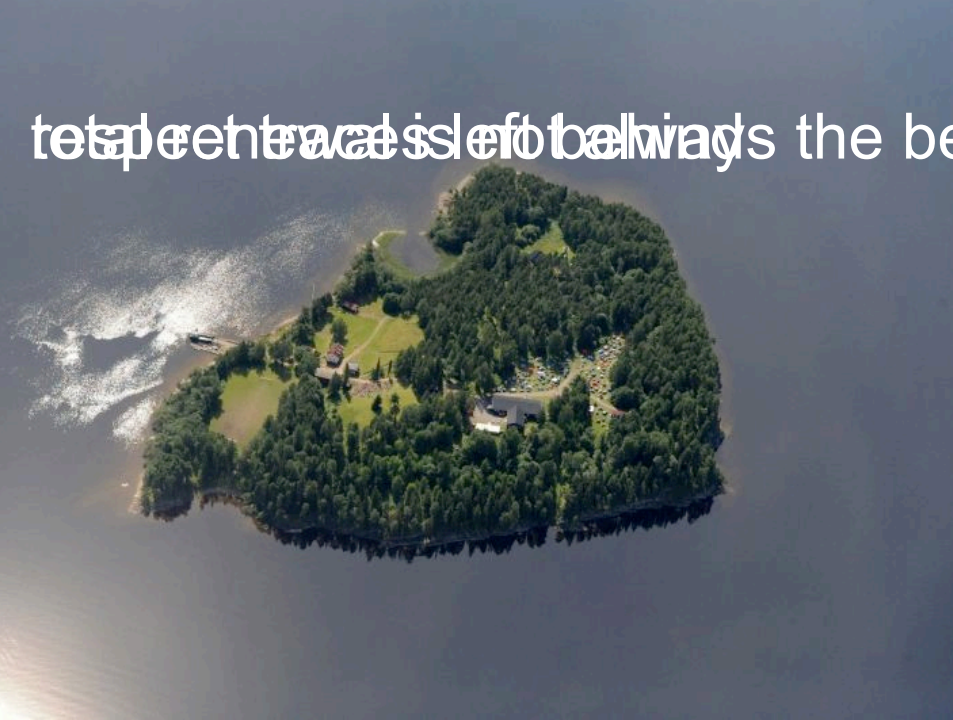


....until...



Tromstun skole 2011, Tromsø
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total entrance is the best solution



Young, James E. (1993). *The Texture of Memory*. Yale: University Press 1993.

