

**Documentation of statistics for
Protected Buildings and Ancient Monuments 2017**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to provide a comprehensive overview of the Danish protected buildings and ancient monuments, including new protections and de-protections. Data for protected buildings are from 2012 and data for protected ancient monuments are from 2010. Buildings in Denmark have been protected since 1918.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics show the number of protected buildings and ancient monuments, including distribution of protected buildings by provinces of the country and construction year in 50 year ranges. The statistics also show the number of new protections and de-protections.

2.1 Data description

The statistics provides an overview of the number of protected buildings, ancient monuments as well as new protections and de-protections. The Culture Agency and Palaces administrates the protection of the buildings and ancient monuments. The protected buildings have a special architecturally or cultural quality, that reflects a certain time period. The property categories for protected buildings are based on The Building and Housing Register's use code. The statistics of protected buildings are divided into type of building, region and year of construction.

The ancient monuments are protected according to the Museum Act. The statistics for ancient monuments are divided by region, and farm category e.g. a burial.

2.2 Classification system

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Listed Buildings: The property categories for protected buildings are based on The Building and Housing Register's use code. The unit for the statistic is number of buildings, not number of properties. The Culture Agency's information on listed buildings is a summation of the number of properties with one or more protected areas. It has previously been evaluated and determined how many buildings the individual listings cover in average. An urban property can include front building, a side house and a rear building. That is three buildings. A courtyard farm is four buildings. In BBR (The Central Register of Buildings and Dwellings) a courtyard farm can be assigned a single building number covering the four wings, and in other cases it may have six building numbers, because one wing has more than one building number, parts of two wings can have a building number each, etc. Therefore there can be no comparison between this statistic and statistics based solely on from BBR numbers.

Ancient Monuments: The Culture Agency for Culture and Places information on listed buildings is a summation of the number of properties with one or more protected areas. It has previously been evaluated and determined how many buildings the individual listings cover in average. An urban property can include front building, a side house and a rear building. That is three buildings. A courtyard farm is four buildings. In BBR (The Central Register of Buildings and Dwellings) a courtyard farm can be assigned a single building number covering the four wings, and in other cases it may have six building numbers, because one wing has more than one building number, parts of two wings can have a building number each, etc. Therefore there can be no comparison between this statistic and statistics based solely on from BBR numbers.

New Protections and De-Protections: The number of new protections and de-protections per year is calculated by a different method than the number of current protected buildings. The number of new protections and de-protections is based on cases carried out the year in question. These can include 0,1 or more buildings. When expanding an existing protection of a building with the buildings surroundings (garden, yard, sidewalk etc.), a new protection is thereby carried out, without having increased the number of protected buildings.

2.5 Statistical unit

The unit of statistics is the number of buildings, and not the number of properties.

2.6 Statistical population

Data provided by the Agency for Culture and Palaces on the basis of extracts from national registers.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

-For ancient monuments the statistics covers the time from 2010. -For protected buildings the statistics covers the time from 2012. -For new protections and de-protections the statistics covers the time from 2012.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics

2.10 Unit of measure

For listed buildings: Number of buildings. For ancient monuments: Form category e.g. a burial.

2.11 Reference period

Data is calculated by December 31st. the year in question.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Preservation of Buildings Act §20, part 4: 8a: The Minister of culture develops and maintains inventories of protected areas under the law. Museums Act § 39: The Minister of culture leads the central records of the cultural history and art, as well as archaeological sites and places of finds. The Minister of culture makes records available to the public and relevant authorities.

Data collection is not conducted on the basis of an EU Regulation.

2.14 Cost and burden

No direct response burden, since data is collected by the The Agency for Culture and Palaces.

2.15 Comment

Contact Statistics Denmark for extra information.

3 Statistical processing

The role of Statistics Denmark with respect to this statistics is solely to assure the quality and communicate information that is selected, collected, processed and disseminated by other producers of statistics/data suppliers. Please refer to the original sources for a detailed review of the statistical processing.

3.1 Source data

Data is supplied by The Agency for Culture and Palaces, based on extractions from their own national data base.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Annual.

3.3 Data collection

Data is supplied from the The Agency for Culture and Palaces.

3.4 Data validation

The data are compared with the figures from recent years.

3.5 Data compilation

If there are duplicates in the material Statistics Denmark contacts The Agency for Culture and Palaces, which is investigating the matter.

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for these statistics.

4 Relevance

The users include municipalities, organizations and students. There is not carried out a user satisfaction survey to the statistics.

4.1 User Needs

Users: Local authorities and regions, ministries, organizations, the press, politicians, private companies and individuals.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There is not carried out a user satisfaction survey to the statistics.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not applicable to these statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The registration in the register of both listed buildings and ancient monuments is done manually and with a certain delay in relation to the decision of conservation.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The registration in the register of both listed buildings and ancient monuments is done manually and with a certain delay in relation to the decision of conservation. There may be overlap between ancient monuments and listed buildings, especially in the medieval ruins and -villages and listed buildings on them, which means that there may be a listed building on a protected archaeological sites, for example by a manor house built on a mound i.e. there are two different recovery periods on the same site.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Registration is done manually

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

The overall accuracy is high as there is data from national registers.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

Only final statistics are published.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics are published annually in mid-February and are usually published in relation to the scheduled time.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published once a year in mid-February.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published in accordance with the scheduled date.

7 Comparability

There are no reservations regarding comparability over time.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Norway produce statistic about ancient buildings.

[Norway](#)

7.2 Comparability over time

There are no reservations regarding comparability over time.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Statistics Denmark does not produce other statistics suited for comparability.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in the (StatBank Denmark) (<http://www.Statbank.dk>).

Tables: KFRED1: Protected buildings by region, type of building and year of construction. KFRED2: Protected ancient monuments by region and farm category. KFRED3: New protections and de-protections by unit and region.

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.4 News release

There are no new releases on this statistics.

8.5 Publications

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Listed buildings and ancient monuments](#) in the following tables:

- [KFRED1](#): Protected buildings by region, type of building, year of construction and time
- [KFRED3](#): New protections and de-protections by unit, region and time
- [KFRED2](#): Protected ancient monuments by region, farm category and time

8.7 Micro-data access

There is no access to Micro-data.

8.8 Other

None.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

No confidential data is published in the statistics. [look at data confidentiality at Statistics Denmark](#)

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

There is no further documentation.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics are in the division of Business Dynamics. The person responsible is Monika Bille Nielsen, tel. +45 39 17 35 95, e-mail: mbs@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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