

The role of Nuclear Cultural Heritage in long-term nuclear waste governance

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Context: nuclear waste management (in Germany)

- Highly radioactive waste as an eternal burden (Brunnengräber 2015)
- The site selection procedure (StandAG) should be transparent, participatory, learning, self-questioning and science-based to promote the acceptability and ensure 'added value' of the site beyond its core function (NEA, 2022)
- During and after the site selection process, the construction and operating phase, and after closure, the memory of these processes must be preserved, to guarantee safety in dynamically changing contexts, and honor the region that takes on the burden (cf. Kuppler/Hocke 2019; Mbah/Kuppler 2021; Mbah/Kuppler i.a.)
- An active nuclear cultural heritage can serve the prevention of loss of knowledge and support decision-making processes with regard to nuclear sites (Rindzevičiūtė, 2019)



all technical and social knowledges, artefacts and practices related to nuclear technologies can become part of a nuclear cultural heritage (practice)



Context: the NuCultAge project

Aims: identify and synthesize theoretical concepts and approaches; identify sites of nuclear heritage in Germany and analyze examples; describe characteristics and prerequisites for the institutionalization of a nuclear heritage; identify research needs





Methodological approach: literature review

Identification of research clusters and associated keywords

Systematic search for relevant literature with search strings, i.e. "nuclear" & "heritage" combined with snowball search

Identification of ca. 350 publications of which about 200 were significant & scanned

Around 50 publications used for the literature review

Cluster	Keywords
cultural heritage	cultural heritage, cultural memories, heritage futures, (German) nuclear legacies
energy	(German) energy cultures
imaginaries	sociotechnical imaginaries (STI), spatial imaginaries
place	place attachment, place identitiy, identity politics, homeland/home
historical	places of remembrance, culture of remembrance, agency of objects
nuclearity	nuclearity, nuclear landscapes /spaces, nuclear identity
governance	long-term governance, reversibility



Literature review: Cultural Heritage

- Cultural heritages are a heterogenous assemblage of "objects, people, places, practices, pronouncements, bureaucratic apparatuses" that includes "various people, institutions, apparatuses (dispositifs) and the relations between them" (Harrison 2020, 37)
- Cultural heritage is not an 'end-product', but an on-going **practice**
 - Not just a technical and managerial practice, but also a cultural and political one
- Although heritage practices are concerned with the past, heritage work is just as much about conserving the past as it is about making futures (Penrose/Harrision 2020)
 - Preserving memory and information on "unwanted legacies" such as nuclear waste is crucial for preparing and supporting the decision making of future generations (Penrose/Harrision 2020; Pescatore/Palm 2020)
 - Waste has a certain "material and discursive legacy, the management of which is, like heritage, oriented towards the construction of particular kinds of actual and imagined futures" (Harrison 2020, 49; cf. Harrison 2016; May/Holtorf 2020)



Literature review: defining Nuclear Cultural Heritage

"anything that has come into contact with nuclear science and technology"

and includes the "collecting, storing, archiving, preserving and caring for representative artefacts of nuclear material culture, mapping and safeguarding sites, preparing and selecting documentation, recording intangible practices, and establishing and keeping new archives" (Rindzevičiūtė 2019, 4)

Nuclear Cultural Heritage as...

- ... a practice
- ... meaning-making
- ... future-orientated
- ... spatialized and place-based

What does this mean for long-term nuclear waste governance?



Literature review: energy cultures and imaginaries

- Energy cultures as "the social and physical interactions forming relations in the energy system" (LaBelle 2020, 3) that are shaped and re-produced by dominant socio-technical and spatial imaginaries (Walker et al. 2010; Sadowski/Bendor 2019; Suhari 2022)
 - Sociotechnical imaginaries are visions of desirable futures (Jasanoff/Kim 2009)
 - spatial imaginaries are "deeply held collective understandings of socio-spatial relations that are performed by, give sense to, make possible and change collective socio-spatial practices" (Davoudi et al. 2018, 101; cf. Chateau et al. 2021)
- Spatiality as a manifestation of social and technological transformation is both, constitutive and constituting for possible energy futures (Chateau et al. 2021, 7; Levenda et al. 2019)

Nuclear imaginaries are both part of the heritage assemblage and influence the practices of identifying, valuing, curating, and communicating past and future visions of (nuclear) energy systems



Literature review: the role of place and remembrance

- "Places are continuously made through 'social, political, and material processes by which people iteratively create and recreate the experienced geographies in which they live" (Landström/Kemp 2020, 38 based on Pierce et al. 2011, 54)
- Place attachments activate networks and foster social cohesion within institutionalization processes (cf. Otto/Leibenath 2014; Knaps et al. 2022; Osborne et al 2021; Landström/Kemp 2020)
- Places of remembrance are "crystallization points of collective memory and identity" (François/Schulze 2001, 9)
 - Product of both, material and immaterial elements i.e. geographical places, but also social constructs, like events or rituals (Kroh/Lang 2010)

Integrating place-based experiences of the past acknowledges that there are significant bottom-up processes at work that reflect how the past is curated for the future



Literature review: Long-term governance and institutionalisation

- "Institutionalization the activities and mechanisms by which structures, models, rules, and problem-solving routines become established as a taken-for-granted part of everyday social reality" (Schneiberg/Soule 2005, 122)
- Institutions are enablers for processes of cooperation and coordination among actors in that they offer rules for engagement and thus also offer a frame for the production of new institutions (Hasse/Krücken 2008, Beunen et al. 2022)
- (Long-term) governance process a system of interactions through which specific societal tasks are accomplished
 - Specific challenge of long-term governance: creating opportunities, preparing future decisions, passing on knowledge (cf. Kuppler/Hocke 2019)



Discussion: understanding Nuclear Cultural Heritage





Discussion: putting nuclear cultural heritage into practice

Nuclear Cultural Heritage as part of long-term governance (Rindzevičiūtė, 2022)

- Nuclear cultural heritage should be embedded within strategic development of decommissioning
- Nuclear cultural heritage is not made "about the community" but "with and by the community" (Rindzevičiūtė, 2022, 28)
- Should include methods of participatory governance
 - Participation does not always equal democratisation (cf. Mbah 2022)
 - Inclusivity in development of material and immaterial nuclear cultural heritage (social justice and ethical approaches)



Examples: putting nuclear cultural heritage into practice – a framework

"Preserving Records, Knowledge, and Memory" framework (RK&M) (Pescatore/Palm, 2020)

- Transfer of knowledge and meaning through multiple forms, formats, and mechanism to ensure durability
- Meaning- & value-producing mechanism
- Includes archives, libraries, time capsules, markers, active heritage, international mechanisms, oversight provisions

The Preservation of Records, Knowledge and Memory (RK&M) Across Generations: Scoping the Issue

Active heritage as a "heritage that is likely to evolve over time, such as traditions, local lore, enactment societies of past historical events or past practices, local lore, enactment societies of past historical events" \rightarrow link to intangible cultural heritages



Examples: putting nuclear cultural heritage into practice – international





Examples: putting nuclear cultural heritage into practice – bottom-up



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Thank you for your attention!

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