STOCKHOLM CITY MUSEUM

Museums and landscape communities
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CEMETERIES IN THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM
A cultural-historical characterization

- Commissioned by the Diocese of Stockholm
- Part of a project including all cemeteries and churchyards in Stockholm County, owned and maintained by the Church of Sweden
- A joint project between Stockholm City Museum and Stockholm County Museum
Historical background

• Cemeteries were established from the medieval period to the 17th century
• New burials in the town-centre graveyards ceased during the 19th century
• The cemeteries became important green environments in the stone city
• With the advent of cremation, town centre cemeteries were reopened for urn groves, beginning in the 1940s
## Method and process

- **Preparation** ➔ Collecting historical information, contact with the parish, interviews.
- **Fieldwork** ➔ Documentation of the present cemetery, text and photos.
- **Putting together** ➔ A draft to a report is sent to the project team.
- **Characterization and evaluation** ➔ Project team meetings and discussions, assessing the cemetery’s specific cultural significance and how it is reflected in the cemetery.
- **Making a report** ➔ Issuing the conservation plan from a drawn up model which has a stipulated structure and main headings.
- **Register** ➔ The reports are registered in a national data base, owned by the Swedish National Heritage Board.
- **Publish** ➔ The reports are published on web sites, both a municipal web site for the Stockholm heritage and web sites belonging to the Church of Sweden.
Purpose and use

- An overarching knowledge base
- Bring out and describe the values and significance of each cemetery
- A tool for managing and protecting the cultural heritage values of the cemeteries
THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE DISTRICT
Stockholm City Museum and the transformation of an urban cultural landscape
Background

*Past:* Built between 1906-1912. Sweden's biggest and most modern facility for animal slaughter at the time. Use of modern architecture, materials and technique.

*Present:* Food production (100 years of unbroken continuity), offices, artist's studios etc.

*Future:* Transformation and redevelopment. Food production will move out. Replaced by residents, shops, restaurants, schools etc.
Conservation plans - Built heritage

**Purpose:** Knowledge base for decision making and priority in the redevelopment process.

**Document, interpret and analyze** the built heritage to create an understanding of the place.

**Define the cultural significance of the landscape**
Knowledge sharing

- Written and illustrated reports.
- Regular meetings with clients, architects and urban planners.
- Guided tours.
Landscape communities and human life

**Purpose:** Survey the existing cultural life within the urban landscape, and to involve the stakeholders in the decision-making processes.

**Methods:** Interviews, focus groups and workshops to find out the wishes and needs of the stakeholders in the future development of the area.
Results

• Access to affordable premises/rooms
• Leave room for the unplanned – Participation and creation.
• Long term development of already existing cultural life/communities
• Diversity and flexibility – do not renovate to top condition!
• Capture the **complexity of urban landscapes**. Diversity of narratives.

• Connection between human life and built environment.

• **Involve stakeholders/communities** to contribute with their experience of the landscape.

• Museums can play an important role in the **democratization** of the urban planning process.