

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



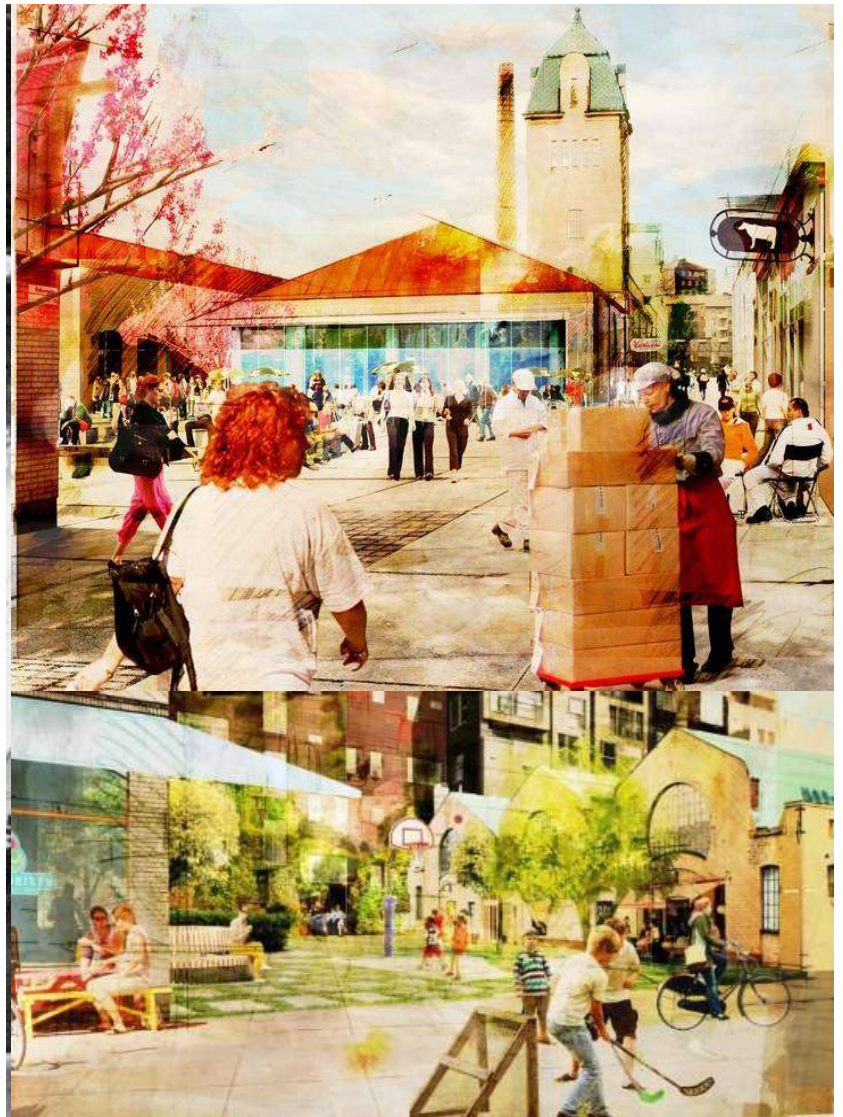
Past: Built between 1906-1912. Sweden's biggest and most modern facility for animal slaughter at the time. Use of modern architecture, materials and technique.



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.

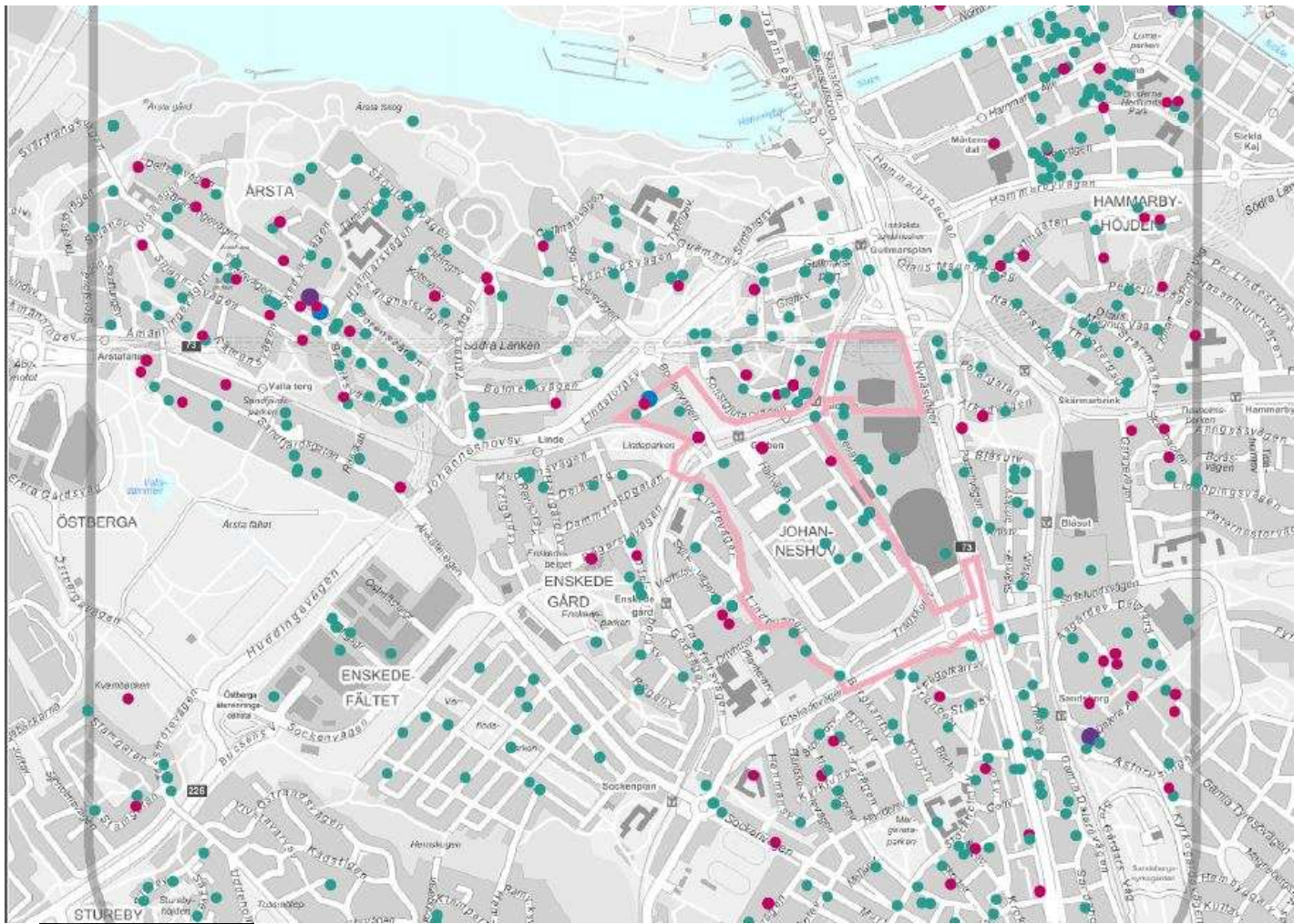


Landscape communities and human life

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.

