

Louise Karlsson

Past Present Future

Utilising Heritage to Revitalise
a Small Community

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CHALMERS



Abstract

Many Swedish communities that have evolved around industry have been negatively affected by processes of deindustrialisation. These communities have been part of shaping the society we live in today, but are left behind as changes occur which increases gaps between people depending on where one chooses to live, and can be negative for communities' identities.

Envisioning the industrial communities as part of the future of the society as a whole could balance unfair relationships between centre and periphery. In some cases, developments of historic industrial sites have contributed to revitalisation, which means that history and cultural heritage have gotten more visible roles in the development of society (Franke, 2002).

Jössefors, in the western part of Värmland is a typical case of a community that has evolved around one main industry, and since the disuse has faced several problems. Where the industry first developed, an area today called Gamla Bruket, buildings stand derelict and in decay. The remaining buildings are heritage from the industrial development and carry stories of the life lived there. As carriers of multiple memories and stories, they are open for new stories to develop, and utilising the local industrial heritage could act as a means for revitalisation of the local community.

The purpose with this thesis is to discuss the role of history and heritage in our society in general, and for the future of Jössefors in particular. The aim with this thesis is to investigate different ways of maintaining industrial heritage, and provide material for a discussion regarding benefits and disadvantages of utilising heritage for development purposes.

The process of the project has developed into a method that consists of several steps to understand context, spatial preconditions and history. The steps lead to a programme analysis,

where different possible programmes are evaluated from certain criteria and objectives. The programme analysis provides material for discussions about different outcomes and can further help formulating strategies for making a development beneficial for the surrounding community. The strategies for a development of Gamla Bruket are five pairs of hybrid programming: save buildings – develop spaces; benefit local – attract external; engage public – support private; provide continuity – enable temporary; be visionary – develop incrementally.

Another outcome of the programme analysis is the formulation of design principles for making new interventions. The design principles are based on an adaptive reuse approach which aims to revitalise buildings or sites and add new layers without necessarily erasing earlier ones (Wong, 2017).

The result of the thesis is the whole method that is developed, with the programme analysis as an important contribution to the discussion regarding the management of built heritage.

Student background

1991	Born in Åmotfors, Värmland
2011-2012	Blekinge University of Technology - Spatial Planning 60 ECTS
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Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my supervisor Henrietta Palmer for all support and guidance during my thesis project, and also Nils Björling and examiner Lena Falkheden for valuable input. Further I would like to thank my studio colleagues for inspiring conversations and a positive atmosphere. Sofie Granberg and Adam Gill, thank you for listening to all of my confused thoughts. Finally I would like to thank all people from Jössefors whom I have been in contact with during the process.

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chapter one

Introduction

This chapter presents the layout for the whole project, starting with a problem formulation. The aim, purpose and main questions sets the frame for the project. Furthermore the process and the project's delimitations are presented here.



Problem formulation

A couple of years ago I discovered an area with several derelict buildings close to where I grew up. I didn't know anything about their history or why they stood there all empty. I started imagining how the buildings transformed from empty decaying structures to buildings filled with new life as I walked through the area. Somehow I got the perception that they carry memories and stories that are fading along with their decay, and I became inspired to dig deeper in the stories of the buildings and what they represent.

How come the buildings are abandoned?

The area is located in Jössefors, a community that has evolved around industry, and the abandoned buildings are part of a once flourishing industrial community. Small sized industrial towns and communities were important for the Swedish economy for a long time, and many of them are a direct result of the industrial process. Today the picture is a little bit different. In many Swedish communities, including Jössefors, processes of deindustrialisation have had negative effects and a majority have experienced decreased population numbers and have had a reduced capability of sustaining public institutions, businesses and social meeting places. After the one important company decided to stop their activities in Jössefors, many of the industrial buildings were left abandoned. The derelict buildings at Gamla Bruket are a result of an industrial development and fall.

How is this a problem?

Smaller industrial communities shrinking might seem as a "natural" consequence of a changing society at large. Recently, a Swedish economist claimed that rural areas in Sweden, such as Värmland where Jössefors is located, in the future only will be "garbage areas" as a result of everyone moving to big urban areas. This is of course an extreme example, but it indicates an

increasingly unbalanced relationship between centre and periphery. The "garbage areas", of which industrial communities are part, have been important elements in shaping the society we live in today, but are left behind as bigger changes occur. This situation of being left behind increases gaps between people depending on where one chooses to live, affects local economies and can be negative for communities' identities.

Envisioning industrial communities, in this case Jössefors, as part of the future of the society as a whole could balance unfair relationships between centre and periphery. A revitalisation of a shrinking community would in this sense mean a stabilisation of a decreasing population, making the living situation meaningful, and making it possible for social, cultural and economic initiatives to grow.

How could the derelict buildings be part of a revitalisation?

In some cases, developments of historic industrial sites have contributed to revitalisation of the surrounding communities, perhaps this could also be possible in Jössefors.

The industry shaped the community and the remaining fragments symbolise that development. If they disappear, how will future generations understand and appreciate what came before them? Perhaps utilising the local industrial heritage could act as a means for revitalisation of Jössefors. The existing buildings at Gamla Bruket have a special anchoring in the local history, thus they have a value beyond merely offering space.

In this project the buildings, the local industrial heritage, that symbolise the actual origin of the community's development get to act as means for a revitalisation.



Programme analysis

3. Evaluating

Analysing outcomes and correlating with previous research

2. Testing

Illustrating what spatial impacts the programme might have

1. Brainstorming

Bringing all possible programmes to the table

Concluding research in stating the opportunities & threats. This becomes an important tool when making the programme analysis

The programme analysis provides material for discussions about which interests are benefited or disadvantaged

From this, strategies and design principles can be formulated

Developing strategies...

For how to make the program beneficial for the surrounding community.

... and design principles

For how to relate to existing buildings.

Thesis framework

Purpose & aim

The purpose with this thesis is to discuss the role of history and heritage in our society in general, but for the future of Jössefors in particular. The aim is to investigate different ways of maintaining industrial heritage, and provide material for a discussion regarding benefits and disadvantages of utilising heritage for development purposes.

Research questions

What kind of role do history and heritage have in the formation of our society?

How could the industrial heritage of Gamla Bruket be maintained to contribute to a positive effect on the surrounding community?

Delimitations

The project evolves from the specific case of Jössefors and Gamla Bruket, but the developed method could be used in other similar contexts. This means that the research made about the local context, and the developed strategies, are specific for the case studied in this project, but the method as such is of relevance for the greater audience. The programme analysis is something that could be used in other development projects regarding cultural heritage.

The SWOT analysis made in this project is from the perspective of the author.

Process

The process of the project has developed into a method that consists of several steps to understand context, spatial preconditions and history. During the process site visits, conversations with local inhabitants, and historic research have been helpful to develop these steps. An important tool is a timeline where all historic research is collected. It is also an indication of the future and as such, a part of the result. The different steps are concluded in a SWOT analysis which becomes the foundation to a programme analysis, where different possible programmes are evaluated from certain criteria and objectives. From the programme analysis, strategies and design principles are formulated.

Reading instructions

The chapters are divided according to the method's steps, starting with a theoretical background to start discussing the role of history and heritage. Following are chapters presenting the project's context, the history of the community's development and the site's spatial preconditions. After that, there is a chapter looking at a bigger picture to put the case in a larger context. All these chapters build the foundation for the following chapter, chapter nine, which explores different programmes and shapes the strategies for a possible development of Gamla Bruket. The last chapter is the discussion where conclusions are made and the thesis' result is discussed.

MITT ILIVET HÄNDER ATT
DÖDEN KOMMER OCH TAR
MÄTT PÅ MÄNNISKOR

chapter two

The role of the past

In this chapter different theoretical discourses and concepts concerning history and heritage will be presented. The theoretical part will start discussing the research questions, regarding the role of history and heritage in society, but also set a background to the whole project.

”Seeing the diversity of the past is a path towards understanding and respect for different perceptions in present time.”

(Franke, M., 2002 p. 37)

Parallel stories

A common belief is that the past is important for providing an identity through knowledge about people’s own roots and that the knowledge about historical events is a prerequisite for the formation of a sustainable future. Martina Franke (2002) is critical towards this, wondering what an historical identity is, what the actual ”roots” are and if there really is such a thing as people having ”no history”. The past have a more or less significant value for all individuals, social groups, organisations or society at large depending on political, historical or social flows. Everybody has some kind of past which they can form their identity around, and which they can identify with other people through. During a lifetime, a person can also have different roles and be part of different social groups simultaneously which equals several historical identities as well.

Today, in a globalized knowledge and service based society where information travels wide and fast, there are many different stories told about the past – scientific or non-scientific. This has led to parallel existing stories of varying quality, some based on scientific material, some on personal experiences and some even on pure fantasies. Collectively viewed, the population of a city or a town have endless ”glocal” relations. People’s pasts are located both in near and distant places. This, translocality, is constantly evolving because of processes of urbanisation, migration and increased mobility in the world. The result is populations with various cultures, identities and pasts. (Claesson, R., 2017)

parallel stories

In this project the story of the industry is the main story, but to that story, many parallell stories are connected.

We need to look upon the history as plural/multiple, i.e. that there is no one ”right” story about the past, but rather many parallel stories that each depend on perspective, situation and purpose. The issue then is how to value different stories, some based on science while some are pure fantasies (Franke, M., 2002).

utopia

How we imagine our future is always shaped by experience, so our past is important for us to understand our future.

In an interview with Hayden White, Professor of History of Consciousness at the University of California, he states that the interest for the past isn’t at all related to what we can learn from it in a scientific way, but rather as a way to imagine a visionary future, a utopia, what we cannot really reach:

We are interested in history through our fantasies rather than through the scientific interest. The scientific reconstruction of history isn’t useful – that is about the past. But it is important and has a great psychological power. It’s a dream, a fantasy. It has been understood by the poets for a long time. (Rossholm, A S., Vikholm, J., 2001 eighth paragraph)

Cultural heritage – a contemporary phenomenon

Cultural heritage is both the tangible and intangible expressions of human activities in the past. Sometimes the term can be specified to highlight particular aspects of social development, for example biological heritage or industrial heritage. The definition of heritage has expanded to such an extent that today, almost anything can be called "heritage" (Harrison, R., 2013). Recently, also digital heritage has been included as a category. Almost all phenomena have the potential to become cultural heritage, although there are many places and objects that never receive the status of official cultural heritage and hence will not get a protection by an institution (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016). The official status does not always have to do with the qualities of the heritage, but are assigned by experts and authority. This means that cultural heritage is a multifaceted expression whose meaning depends on the context and varying theoretical perspective. (Harrison, R., 2013)

The goals of Sweden's cultural policy is to preserve, use and develop the cultural heritage. The Swedish National Heritage Board means that this goal in fact consists of two ways of working with heritage: one way as managing preservation of heritage; the other as a dynamic and creative force. They are in a sense each others opposites, and could be important to "separate".

A common perception is that heritage is the salvage or preservation of what is "distant, old, hidden and hence authentic". This is a modern concept of heritage, in the sense that what is old or new emerges from modernity's relationship to time. The opposition to this is seeing heritage as an active, creative process of collecting objects, places or practices that we choose to use as a mirror to our present, connected with certain values that we wish to take with us into the future. This would mean that heritage primarily is not about the past. Working with the past in the present, as a creative process, opens up possibilities to take an active role in the production of the future (Harrison, R., 2013). Cultural heritage could be seen as a contemporary phenomenon since neither the past nor the future exists in the present. Seeing cultural heritage as something managed in the present means that the value is created from the "owner's" interest and values. (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016).

There are different views on the value of tangible heritage in heritage research. Traditionally, tangible cultural heritage has been described as 'things' that have their own intrinsic value. A social constructivist perspective, influenced by post moder-

official / unofficial heritage

Who decides what will become official heritage, and what are the consequences for the heritage that does not get recognised?

preserving or developing

In this project an aim is to actually use the heritage for the benefit of the surrounding community, thus as part of a creative process.

intrinsic value

Could be historical, aesthetic, social or scientific...

”... heritage as a concept is constantly evolving, and the way in which the term is understood is always ambiguous and never certain.”

(Harrison, R., 2013 p6)

actor-network theory

This theory explains social relations, including intangible heritage, to be dependent on tangible things. In this project the buildings are seen as carriers of stories, intangible heritage, and therefore it is important to maintain the tangible heritage to pass them on.

nism, explains the tangible heritage to emerge by being valued by humans, which means that the objects' value only exist when being mentioned and valued by humans. A social constructivist perspective primarily focuses on the conceptual meaning of the cultural heritage for humans and less on issues of materiality. These theories can be questioned since they miss how tangible cultural heritage as material phenomenon plays an important role in society.

Another research orientation, called the 'material turn', has meant a renewed interest in the materiality of the heritage. Tangible heritage like places, buildings and landscapes contribute to material characteristics that in different ways can affect actions. There is research showing that tangible cultural heritage affect people emotionally, enhance bodily practices and have more meaning than being social interpretations of cultural heritage (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016). Preserved physical objects (tangible heritage) validate memories by giving people a literal way of touching the past (UNESCO, n.d.). This perspective is not only about understanding which stories are represented, but also about what changing materialities contribute to, what relationships they are in and their effects beyond human stories.

Cultural heritage could in a sense be seen as a set of relations where both tangible and intangible heritage are included. Human activities are not alone enough to be able to create social relations. Materiality contributes with a persistence over time which cannot be limited to only the relations in present time, but that interlinks both past, present and future. (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016). This can further be understood through the actor-network theory which is a social theory that argues that everything in the social and natural world exists in networks of relationships. The theory uses the network as a metaphor for understanding interconnections between humans, objects, ideas and processes. All factors are seen as equally important to humans in creating social situations, consequently social forces do not exist in themselves, but are patterned networks of heterogeneous materials. The actor-network theory could explain cultural heritage to arise through relationships between human, non-human actors and their environments. These different actors each contribute with different characteristics that are necessary to understand the past and to create the future with cultural heritage as a resource (Harrison, 2013).

Industrial heritage

The industrial development had a huge impact on how our society evolved, especially during the late 1800s and the 20th century. Besides affecting landscapes and settlements, the industrialisation also brought on a new view to the relation between society and nature and was a foundation for an emerging democratic society and new social movements. Since the industrialisation brought on such big changes on society, it is important that current generations and generations of the future are given the opportunity to understand and interpret the changes that it caused.

Industrial heritage links the contemporary world to the work of the past and tells us about economic, architectural and technical achievements, rise and falls of societies over time, and social structures of those who worked in these places. The links, both tangible and intangible, are constituted by the remains of industrial facilities and its buildings, production equipment including machines and tools, organisation and professional skills and knowledge, and social contexts. The heritage significance can be either social, historic, technical or aesthetic. (Alzén, A., 1996). Preserving the buildings and environments where the industrial development took place can clarify many layers and dimensions of the industrialised society (Fadeel, E., 2017).

Until the mid-20th century, the industrial remains were not viewed as heritage worth saving (in Sweden). When the interest for industrial heritage started to develop, during the 1950s, there were still some inhibitory factors that contributed to the view of industry not being a part of the cultural heritage: industry and culture were seen as opposites to each other; industry was the symbol of the modern society; the remains of the industry symbolised poverty, humiliation and misery; the industry was characterised by progression while cultural heritage was characterised by authenticity and resistance, et cetera.

During the 1970s the industrial society started to change rapidly. The modern industry went into a post-industrial stage and a lot of the Swedish industry restructured their activities due to impact from international economy. These big changes affected as well production and organisation as social and environmental senses. This was when an interest for the "old society" that was about to disappear, arised. The awareness of the preservation of the built environment overall increased during the 1970s-80s since huge demolitions occurred. In connection to this a growing interest for specifically industrial remains increased. In 1974, the Swedish parliament adopted eight cultural

restructuring

A political goal from the Swedish government was to rationalise the industry and welfare system. The state's care was moved to centres and major national structures replaced a previous fine mesh.

”Industrial heritage is important in the life of communities, providing a link to the past and contributing to the development of new identities as communities change.”

(Clark, J. 2013, p 8)

an economic and political resource

This project aims to revitalise the community through utilising the heritage, so in a sense it is seen as a resource.

policy goals, in which they argued that the whole society's history should be included. This meant that also the inheritance of the old peasant society as well as the industrialism should be carried on (Alzén, A., 1996).

During the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, heritage focus has largely become concerned with management of redundancy and waste. Until this time, industrial heritage sites were in large unacknowledged. That many industrial sites suddenly became viewed as heritage can be a response to the issue of superfluous structures. (Harrison, R., 2013)

To utilise heritage

Cultural heritage can be an important factor in discussions about the development of society (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016). One view is that cultural heritage is a tool which may be used by people to understand context and meaning in time and space. Further to add perspectives to people's situation in relation to the past and also the future (Westin, H. 2002). In terms of social sustainability, heritage can contribute by creating new stories and identities as communities change (Clark, J. 2013).

Cultural heritage could be seen as a resource, as any other in society. An argument for using the cultural heritage is that it is a way of actually preserving it. It is when it is used and taken care of, that care and responsibility for it is developed, thus usage is an active way of preserving. But knowledge about meaningful parts are necessary to not "exhaust" the heritage (Elfström, B., 2002).

History and heritage has become viewed upon as an economic and political resource for a sustainable and democratic development of society (Franke, M., 2002). The debate concerning cultural heritage has lately also come to include "identity". Identity has become a tool, or a brand that could be used to create a perception of connection or to highlight structural power (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016). Martina Franke (2002) refers to a proposition from the government that speaks for active usage and display of the heritage and concludes that this means the past has gotten a more active and visible role in the development of society, it has in a sense become a product on the "market of culture". Compared to a traditional view, this is a profound change from viewing heritage as having an intrinsic value, a value beyond economics.

To utilise the past as a resource to accomplish local or regional development is not always unproblematic. It is a complex area that needs to be analysed and discussed in relation to its context. Depending on who, and with what purpose, is using the past, it can have negative or positive consequences (Franke, M., 2002). Cultural heritage can be used positively by providing a sense of community, provide jobs (within tourism for example), and enhance the respect for cultural and social diversity. But it can also be used negatively for undemocratic political purposes, in situations where certain cultural expressions are consciously "erased" (Riksantikvarämbetet, 2016).

It is important to create an understanding and awareness of the power of using the past, to make it possible to let many different stories be used as positive driving forces. Increasing the awareness, respect and knowledge about other people's history and the general knowledge about the power of the past in our society, creates a bigger diversity both in the past, the present and in the future (Franke, M., 2002).

Interests in the preservation of cultural heritage are often seen as connected to the process of gentrification, sometimes even designated as gentrification-driving factors. Henrik Ranby (2015) has studied several cases of gentrified towns and concludes that conservation planning per se don't drive gentrification, but that "cultural revaluation" could be crucial for a gentrification process. This is kind of a paradox because when wanting to preserve built environments, cultural values are raised to get property owners and the public to appreciate them. This also means a cultural revaluation which in the long run might lead to gentrification. Ranby also states that gentrification often is preceded by a so called filtration process. This is when an area's new inhabitants successively have lower income, often connected to recession or economic crises. This process is closely connected with industrial towns (bruksorter), not least during the 1970s when there were large structural changes in the industry. (Ranby, H., 2015).

The experience of heritage has become more important to market superfluous objects, places and practices for commercial purposes. Harrison (2013) explains that an expansion of public interest in tangible traces from the past could depend on:

... late modern accelerations and shifts in people's relationship with the past; a growth in the perception of vulnerability and uncertainty; shifting economic and demographic processes of deindustrialisation leading to widespread re-

diversity

This is a crucial element in this project – looking at the past as plural to open up for many possible futures.

"New ideas need old buildings."

- Jane Jacobs

(Baum, M., Christiaanse, K. (eds.), 2012, p 14)

dundancy of many forms of buildings and sites; the development of 'experience' as a marketable commodity; the growth of domestic and international leisure travel and the accompanying restructuring of the tourist gaze; the diversification and segmentation to make it marketable to more varied audiences; and the widespread commercialisation of the past. (p 94)

More and more research within cultural heritage is focused on the use of the history, how historical material is used (deliberately and unconsciously) by private and public actors. How is the history narrated, staged and utilised? (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016).

The concept of adaptive reuse

Built environments are a part of our cultural heritage. They can act as "living" history books, telling stories of past times' life and work, of society's development, hopes and ambitions. They constitute physical frameworks for our existence which can provide experiences of identity, well-being and beauty, but also negative feelings and messages (Unnerbäck, A. 2002). Old (industrial) areas, sites and buildings refer to the past and are anchored in the collective memory. When derelict, they are open to new elements "that makes them viable for the future" (Baum, M., Christiaanse, K. (eds.), 2012).

The practice of using old buildings for a different use than it was intended for has its roots in ancient history, but it is first recently that it has developed to a term, namely *adaptive reuse*. In the 1970s, the oil crisis triggered an awareness of natural resources, and it was in this context that the term first was noted. It has then developed in line with the notion that the building industry is a major source for global demand of energy and materials that produce by-product greenhouse gases. Adaptive reuse is an alternative to demolition or preservation of a built structure. In the book "Adaptive Reuse" by Liliane Wong (2017), she explains a redefinition of adaptive reuse in today's context of climate change like this:

... transforming an unused or underused building into one that serves a new use, the practice of adaptive reuse is rich and varied and its importance includes not only the reuse of existing structures but also the reuse of materials, transformative interventions, continuation of cultural phenomena through built infrastructure, connections across the fabric of

time and space and preservation of memory – all of which result in densely woven narratives of the built environment with adaptive reuse as their tool. (p 30)

Adaptive reuse can add new layers to the story of the building and make it valuable in a specific situation, extending a story with a new and different chapter through reuse and reinterpretation (Wong, L., 2017). Adaptive reuse seeks to revitalise buildings or sites rather than “freezing” them at a specific moment in time, and adds new layers without necessarily erasing earlier ones. This makes an adaptive reuse project part of the long history of the site.

The buildings that are the objects for adaptive reuse, can be called host buildings. These buildings or structures have lost their relevance or are unused, and a new life or use is introduced. What is suitable to fill a host structure with depends on its condition, spatial potentials, the memory and the relation to its context et cetera. In adaptive reuse projects, host structures are characterised by alteration and transformation through design interventions. It is important to respect the host building’s independent existence while at the same time investigate the means by which the design interventions can be made. There are many ways of relating to host structures, and Wong argues that adaptive reuse is unique since it takes a stand in the transformation of architecture in both space and time. All buildings, or structures, have a so called DNA, that implies the physical evidence of previous users. A successful adaptive reuse projects require a correspondence between the host structure, its DNA, and the new design intervention(s) (Wong, L., 2017).

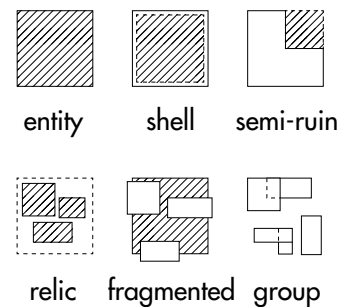
Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings can provide environmental benefits, in terms of reduced waste and the retention of embodied energy of the reused materials. It is also important to take care of derelict buildings, since leaving areas, sites or buildings to decay can actually have a negative impact on the surrounding community (Clark, J. 2013). In adaptive reuse projects, the users play a central role. They often become producers of space rather than consumers, and actively contribute to the shaping of their environment (Baum, M., Christiaanse, K. (eds.), 2012).

adding layers

In this project it implies seeing the buildings as objects that have altered over time, and therefore allow a certain degree of change even in the future.

Host structure types:

There are variants of host structures, and the character of these variants determines the types of possible interventions (Wong, L., 2017).



Four standpoints from the theoretical chapter

There are four main things from the theoretical chapter that are important for this project, let's say they form four standpoints. The first standpoint is the perspective of looking at the past through parallel stories, which consequently opens up for parallel futures. The second standpoint is seeing heritage as part of a creative process, since an aim is to actually utilise the local heritage. The third standpoint is understanding heritage

as a set of relations where both tangible and intangible things are important to interlink past, present and future. The fourth standpoint is more design oriented. It is the adaptive reuse approach, which aims at revitalising buildings or sites rather than freezing them at a specific moment in time. This standpoint also answers to the second one: seeing heritage as a part of a creative process.



chapter three

The community of Jössefors

This chapter shortly presents the community studied in this thesis, Jössefors – where it is located and what the current situation is in the community and its surroundings. The chapter is concluded in stating strengths and weaknesses, as the first part of the SWOT analysis.



*"Arvika is too close which makes it hard
for service to develop in Jössefors"*

- M, Byalaget

Jössefors and its context

The case studied in this thesis is the small community Jössefors with approximately 720 inhabitants. It is located about 200 km north of Gothenburg and about 30 km from the Norwegian border. The town is located by the lake Glafs fjorden and is surrounded by a rich nature. The lake has always been an important route for both travel and transport and is connected all the way down to Gothenburg. The area around the lake Glafs fjorden is classified as a cultural area of national interest. The nature reserve Bergs klätt, is an important recreational area that also has historical remains from prehistoric ages. Jössefors is located in the western part of Värmland, in Arvika municipality, only 6 km west of the municipality's centre. The town of Arvika has 14 000 inhabitants and the whole municipality has 26 000 inhabitants.

Arvika developed from a small village to a town during the 18th century, as a trading venue to facilitate the border trade. During the 19th century the harbor had an important role in the town's development. In the 1871 development of the railway between Oslo and Stockholm helped Arvika develop from a trade and craft town to a thriving industrial city. In the beginning of the 20th century, Arvika with its surroundings was an area where industry, handicrafts and arts flourished side by side. Craft was a natural part of the traditional forestry and everyday life. Professional artisans and young artists (amongst others the Rackstad colony) were the basis for an arts & crafts tradition that still today lives strong in Arvika. (Arvika Konsthantverk, n.d.)

Some citizens of the community experience that the distance to Arvika is too short for Jössefors to get their own service, and that the municipal focus lies on Arvika as a centre instead of the whole municipality. Reading the comprehensive plan (2007), the municipality finds the location close to Arvika advantageous for service and commuting for work and school. It also see that the businesses (current industries) has a strategic significance for the municipality, and should be given possibilities to develop further. There are plans to build a walking and cycling path from Jössefors to Arvika, which would make traveling with bicycle much safer (Trafikverket, 2017).



The life in Jössefors



Hydroelectric power station

The current station was built in 1950.



Folkets Hus

Built in 1924. Today there are some youth and pensioner activities, sometimes fleamarkets but also seances. Previously a very popular meetingplace.



Boat club & marina

Bus stops

Buses stop in Jössefors daily, which gives possibilities to travel to other places without a car. A library bus stops by every fourth week.



Bed & breakfast

The old school building was used for education until 1998. Today it is turned into a bed & breakfast by a Dutch couple. Their guests are mainly from Holland and Belgium.

Figure 1



Industries & companies

Some of the industry buildings are still in use by new industries, but several of the buildings from the mill industry time stands empty.

Some areas where industries have been are very polluted and this also applies to the water in the lake.



Pizzeria

There is a pizzeria in Jössefors, where also a small range of groceries is available.



Apartments

The only apartment buildings in Jössefors were originally built as workers' dwellings during the 1950s.

Motorcycle club



Group home



Sports & recreation area

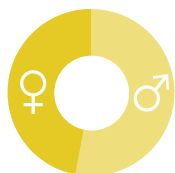
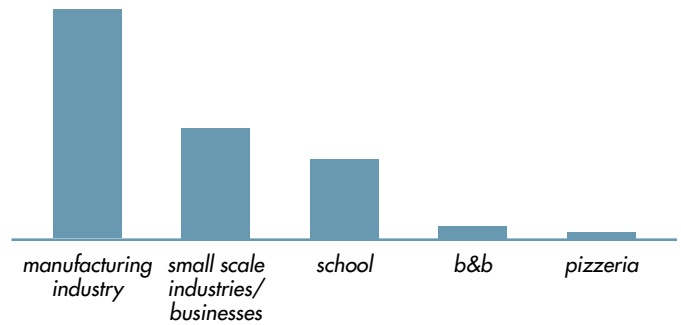
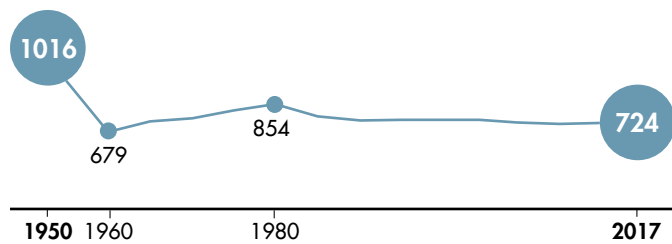
The local village association, Byalaget, aims to work for a living village and is also a part of the local sports association, Jössefors IK.



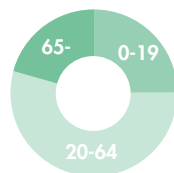
School & preschool

Preschool and school for children in class 1-6. Older children take the school bus to Arvika. The school building was built in the 1990s, with a greenhouse, ceramic workshop and sports hall.

Demography



46 % / 54 %



Median age: 41



250 900 kr



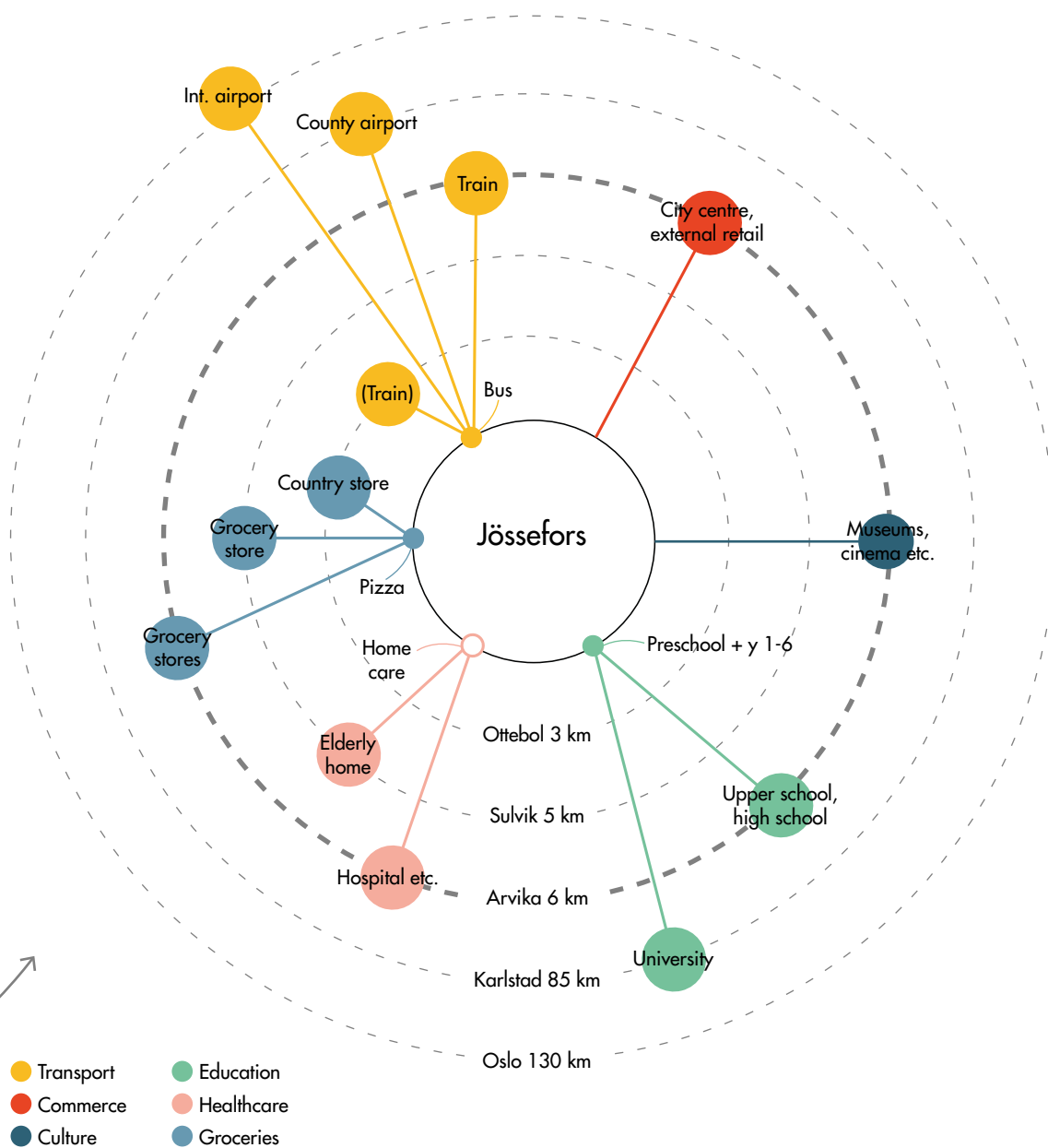
322 000 kr

In 1950, the number of inhabitants in Jössefors peaked. Since then it has varied, but overall been decreasing since 1980. There are slightly more men than women living in Jössefors and the median age is 41 years which is the same as the Swedish median age. (Statistiska Centralbyrån, 2017)

The estimated number of job opportunities in Jössefors is between 150-200. The biggest employer is a plastic bag manufacturer. 68% (285 people) between 20-64 years in Jössefors have a job, either working in Jössefors, or commuting elsewhere. The median income is higher for men than for women.

The diagram maps Jössefors' connection to different functions to understand the relation to surrounding communities.

Connections



There is a dependence on other communities to provide everyday service to people living in Jössefors. Although the distance to Arvika is short, the relationship between the two is unbalanced.



Strengths and weaknesses of Jössefors

Strengths

- Closeness to Arvika, which is the centrum and the biggest town in the municipality
- Closeness to nature, both for resources and as recreation
- Rich and interesting history
- Vacant industry buildings, which could be seen as resources
- Active local village association, Byalaget
- Several smaller industries and companies
- Daily bus connection to other communities
- School (year 1-6) and preschool
- Bed & breakfast that attracts visitors from Europe
- Low(er) costs on industry premises (*mentioned in survey*)
- Logistically advantageous location, relatively close to all the Scandinavian capitals
- More younger families choose to move to Jössefors (*mentioned in conversation*)

Weaknesses

- Lack of local services
- Decreasing population number
- A decreasing knowledge about the history
- Municipal focus on the centrum (Arvika)
- "Unpopular" reputation (*mention in conversation*)
- Polluted water and soil from industry
- The close distance to Arvika makes it hard for service to develop in Jössefors
- Lack of cultural activities
- A lot of heavy traffic on road 172 (*as a throughfare*)
- Many decayed houses along the road 172 (*mentioned in survey*)

Conclusions

Jössefors is a typical example of a small community that has evolved around industry, but that has faced problems after processes of deindustrialisation. Today, Jössefors could almost be seen as a dormitory suburb to Arvika, with an unbalanced relationship between centre and periphery. The short distance to Arvika makes it hard for service to develop in Jössefors, but could also be a great possibility for future development. Jössefors'

location between Stockholm and Oslo could also be advantageous for future development. There seems to be a generational shift in the community, which could imply new initiatives and new ideas of what the future identity of Jössefors is. A risk is that the history of the community is forgotten when changing identity.



Figure 2

chapter four

The story of Jössefors

In the previous chapter the current situation in the community of Jössefors was presented. An important part of this project is also to understand the history, why the current situation is what it is. As many other industrial communities in Sweden, Jössefors has grown around an industry, and the remaining fragments at Gamla Bruket are representing the start of the industrial development. This chapter gives a brief story about the town's development around the industry.

The rapids as starting point

The water has long served as a resource and a transportation route, and the area around the lake Glafsforden has been inhabited since the stone age.

stone age



Agriculture and forestry

Settlements around Glafsforden maintained agriculture (east) and forestry (west).

1300-1500



Saw mill industry started developing

Smaller mills developed to a sawmill industry on the west beach of Jöseforsen during the 18th century, at this time the land was owned by the crown.

1750



Replaced by a sulphite factory

A sulphite factory was built between 1928-1931. Thus, the industry was transferred from papermaking to making silk pulp. (Nisser & Sillén, 1968)

1931



Distillery and experiment factory

In the 1940-60s, there was a factory for distillery of sulphite and an experimental factory. Around 400 people worked within the industry.

1940-1960



End of the mill industry era

The industries were closed down due to concentrations to other factories. In 1971, several of the industrial buildings were torn down.

1969



Figure 4

Pulp industry developed

The eastern beach of the Jösse rapids was in 1872 bought by a German company which started a grindery by the rapids. In 1880 a Swedish company bought the industry.

1872

Exported abroad

Timber was shipped either by the waterway to Gothenburg or by train via Ottebol train station. Pulp was mainly shipped to England via Oslo.

1880s

Paper mill industry developed

In 1917, Billerud took over the mill industry. A paper mill was built in 1920 with focus on newsprint and paper bags. Pulp was partly taken from the local grindery.

1920



Figure 3

New industries settled

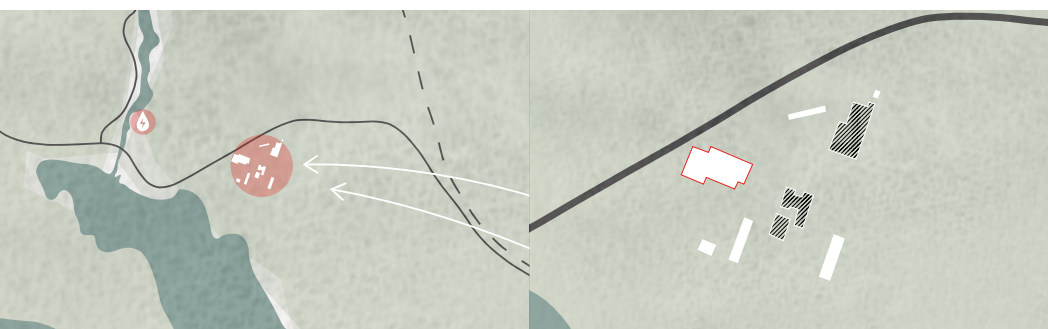
A municipal management company attracted new companies. In the 1990s, more people worked within the industry in Jössefors than when the mill industry peaked.

1970-90s

Plastic bags

The biggest industry in Jössefors today is the plastic bag manufacturer, with 104 employees. There are also some smaller companies but several of the buildings stand empty.

today



A more detailed timeline, where also the buildings' stories are presented, is attached after the next chapter.



chapter five

The fragments of Gamla Bruket

In the previous chapter a brief history of Jössefors was presented. The area around Gamla Bruket is where the industry, and the whole community, first started developing. Today the remaining fragments symbolise the root of the whole community of Jössefors. This chapter is based on an inventory of the site and shortly presents the different buildings with their individual stories.



Gamla Bruket

In the western part of Jössefors, lies the area where the industry first developed in Jössefors, and consequently where the community started developing. The area is today called Gamla Bruket, and includes different types of buildings representing an industrial development. Two buildings are designed by the architect Ferdinand Boberg, and the whole area is pointed out as industrial historical interest which the municipality finds important to consider in future development.

The reason why the industry started developing here are the rapids in the Jösse river. The water has always been an important resource here, and thanks to the rapids, mills are believed to have been raised already in the 14th century. From the 18th century to 1930, Gamla Bruket was an active industry and after the disuse, the stories has been different for each building, but the past years they have been more or less abandoned and left in decay. Today, there is a decreasing knowledge about the local history and the stories that are represented by the remaining fragments at Gamla Bruket. Enthusiasts that are familiar with the history are getting older, and younger generations are not aware of what happened here.

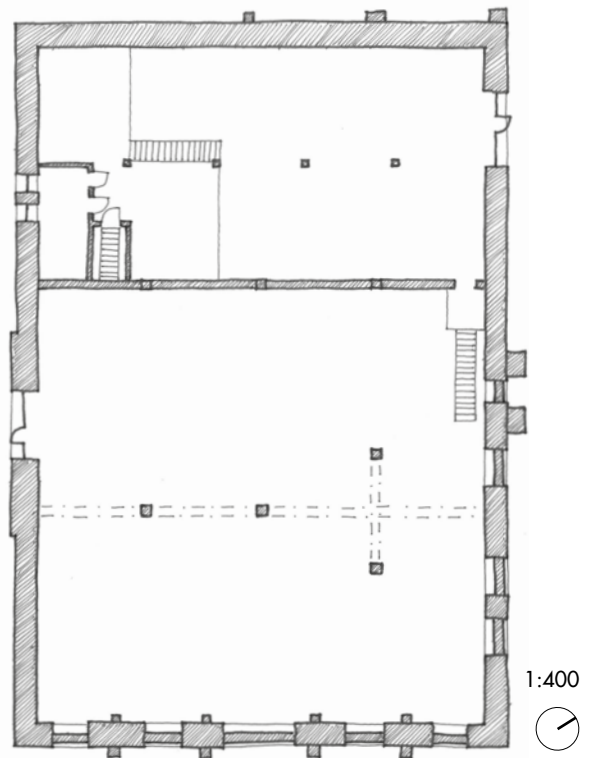


The factory building

The biggest building in the area is the old factory building. It was originally built in the late 19th century, but then as part of a bigger structure. In 1928 the whole facility, including machines, was renovated. Until 1930 it was used as part of the grinders industry. New facilities were built east of Gamla Bruket (in Hövesviken) and instead, this building was used for hydroelectric power. In 1950, new facilities were built for the hydroelectric power, and those activities were shut down here. Until now, this building has been used as storage and workshop for the hydroelectric power station, which is owned by Fortum.

The building is in the southernmost location of the site and there are big differences in height around the building. On the eastern side there is a "plateau" with a stone wall which is probably traces from a previous building. The building is made from brick and plastered in a coral colour (unclear if this is original). The building is in quite good condition, but with some mold and damages from damp. All original windows and doors are bricked which gives very dark inside spaces. One gable is decorated with the old industry emblem (Billerud) and has a rounded roof. This side is the most characteristic part of the building. The northern façade has "leftovers" from when water from the channel was led in to the building.

"I used to play here when I was a child. We were playing hide and seek where the pulp was stored. Sure, it was a bit dangerous, but the dangerous games are often the the fun ones." - K



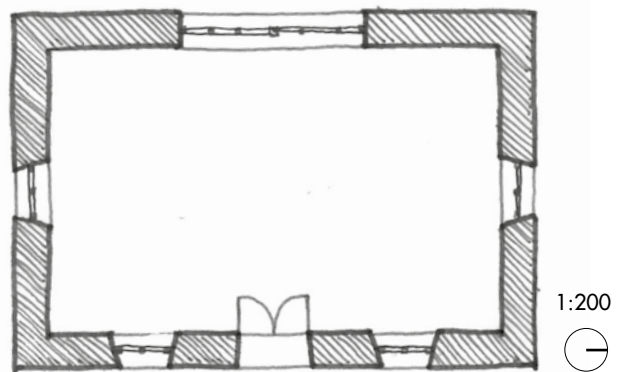
Approximately 1000 m²



The workshop

Close to the rapids and the outlet from the hydroelectric power station, is a building that probably was built in the late 1890s. It seems to have been part of a mill at first, but has mostly been used as a (wood) workshop.

It is partly hidden due to the dramatic topography and by bushes growing around it, and the ground around it is quite inaccessible. It is built with thick brick walls, plastered in white/beige. The current roof is a green metal roof, imitating roofing-tile. The space within is just one open room with symmetrical window setting and vaulted windows and door. There are some machines/tools left, indicating how it was used as a workshop. There are many engraved quotes and words which cover the walls, telling stories of how people have used the derelict building. The building in relatively good condition.



Approximately 90 m²

"Of course the industry affected Jössefors. There was a clear division between workers and officials, even within the groups it was separated. But at that time, I didn't understand that." - K

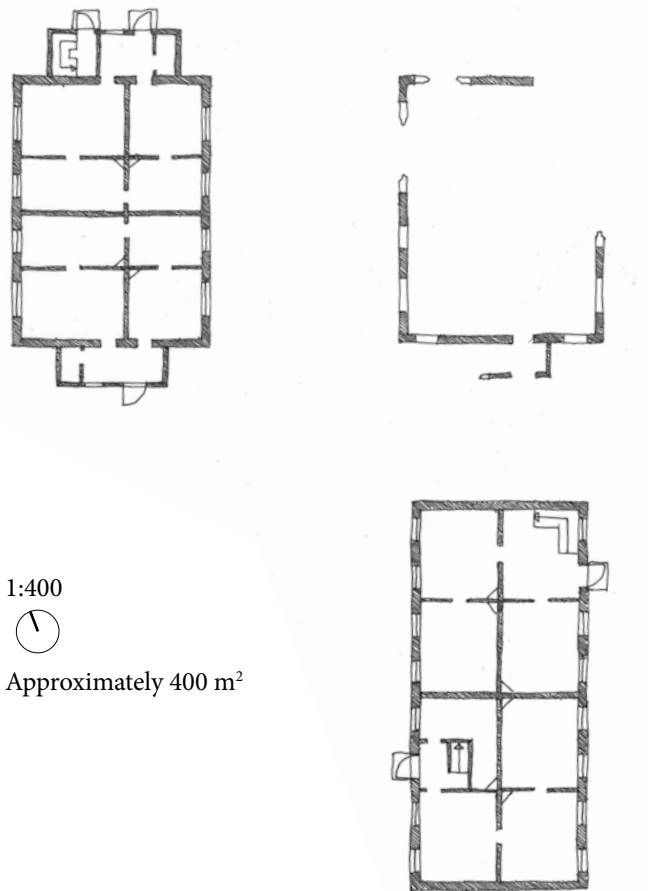


The worker's dwellings

Three buildings that originally were built as worker's dwellings frame the gravelled road that runs through the area. These were built in 1919-1920, since a fire destroyed the buildings that were situated there before. The dwellings contained several smaller housing units, 2-3 in each building. People probably lived there until the 1970s, when the whole property was sold. Some time before this there was also a hair dresser located here. When the company sold the whole property these buildings housed crafting workshops, part of events during the summers. Eventually, the maintenance decreased and the buildings started to decay. The artisans renting the spaces were dissatisfied with the maintenance and the high rent, so one by one, they left.

The buildings are made from brick with white/beige plaster and some parts in wood (around entrances). All three buildings are in really bad condition and one of them is actually just a ruin because of a fire in the 1990s. The insides are in extremely bad condition, but traces from the original execution are visible. For example "classic" tiled stoves, wooden paneling on the walls, and layers of locally produced wallpaper (from Arvika). In several places, the floor is completely destroyed, and many things are broken. The current roof is a green metal roof, imitating roofing-tile. The buildings are partly hidden by bushes.

"There were workers' homes there before. I had classmates who lived there and it was like a small village, very charming." - comment in survey





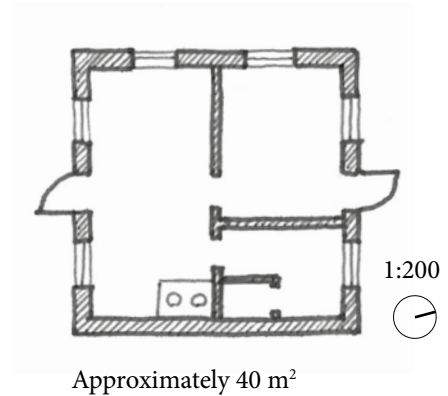
The washhouse

The smallest building at the site was originally a washhouse, built in 1898 for the workers. It was used as a washhouse as long as people lived in the worker's dwellings. It is unknown if it has been used for any other purpose.

It is the most "hidden" building, surrounded by a lot of trees and bushes. It is located quite close to the rapids (maybe for the access to water). Inside there are still some traces left from the time when it was a washhouse. It is a brick structure with white plaster, some wooden parts and a black tin roof. The building seems quite robust and the condition is relatively good, although there are some damages in the facade.



"My mother used to book the washhouse when she was doing big laundry. Then she hired people to help her wash." - K



Other buildings in the area



Figure 5

The manor was designed by Ferdinand Boberg in 1914, as residence for the industry's manager. Today used as residence.



Figure 6

The office was designed by Ferdinand Boberg in 1916. First used as office and later used as residence. Today used as residence.



This was probably built in the late 1800s. It has been used as a cottage hospital, resident for the manager's driver and later as a ceramic studio.



The first manager villa was built in the 1880s. In the 1970s, it was completely destroyed by a fire. A wooden "shell" was rebuilt right after.



Figure 7

Built in 1902 as a school (plus teacher's dwelling). Today it is rebuilt and used as a bed & breakfast and residence.



This building was built in 1910. It is a former stable and driver's dwelling. Recently renovated and used as residence.



This building was built in 1897. Since then it has been used as local shop, pensionat and dwelling. Until the 1970s, this was one of four grocery shops in Jössefors.

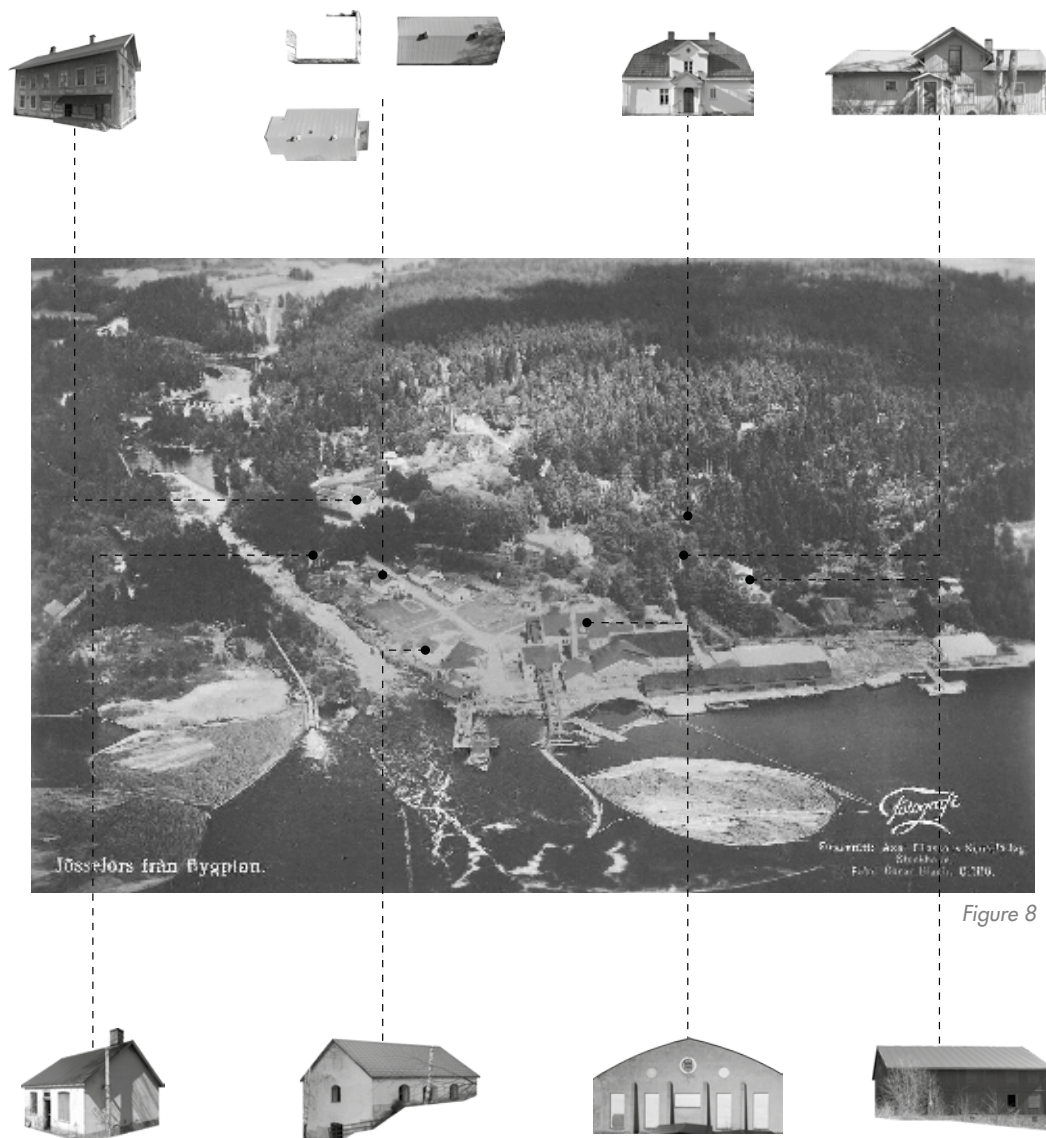


Figure 8

Strengths and weaknesses of Gamla Bruket

Strengths

- The buildings represent a rich history
- Beautiful location in nature
- Peaceful area
- Different types of spaces, provides possibilities for different functions to develop
- Most people in Jössefors have some kind of connection to the area (*conversations/survey*)
- There is a positive attitude towards redeveloping the area (*conversations/survey*)
- The buildings are not protected (regulations do not become hindrances in a development)

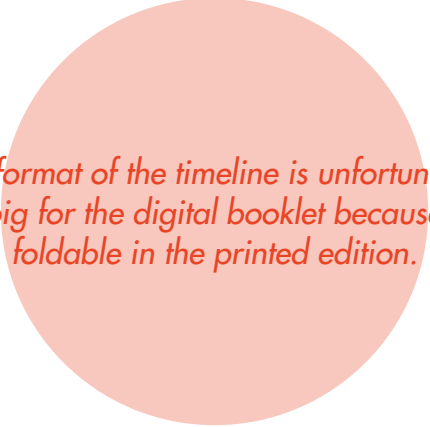
Weaknesses

- Buildings in decay
- Varying building conditions, some are in really bad condition
- Cut off by the trafficated road, inaccessible
- Little left of the whole area, only fragments
- Few "interior traces" of the industry
- The buildings' value is not "recognised" (not properly taken care of)

Conclusions

The remaining fragments of the industry at Gamla Bruket represent a big part of Jössefors' industrial history, which in turn constitutes a significant epoch in Värmland's history. The Swedish welfare society was built up during a century of industrial development and many towns are a direct result of the industrial process, this is why the fragments have a high symbolic value. There is no particular protection of the buildings, which in one way

implies a bigger risk of complete decay. But in a situation where a new development of the area is desirable, this is positive since there are no regulations stopping the development (instead there might be a risk of overwriting the current stories). The building' values, except the ones designed by Ferdinand Boberg, are not currently recognised, which implies a risk of forgetting what they symbolise as they disappear.

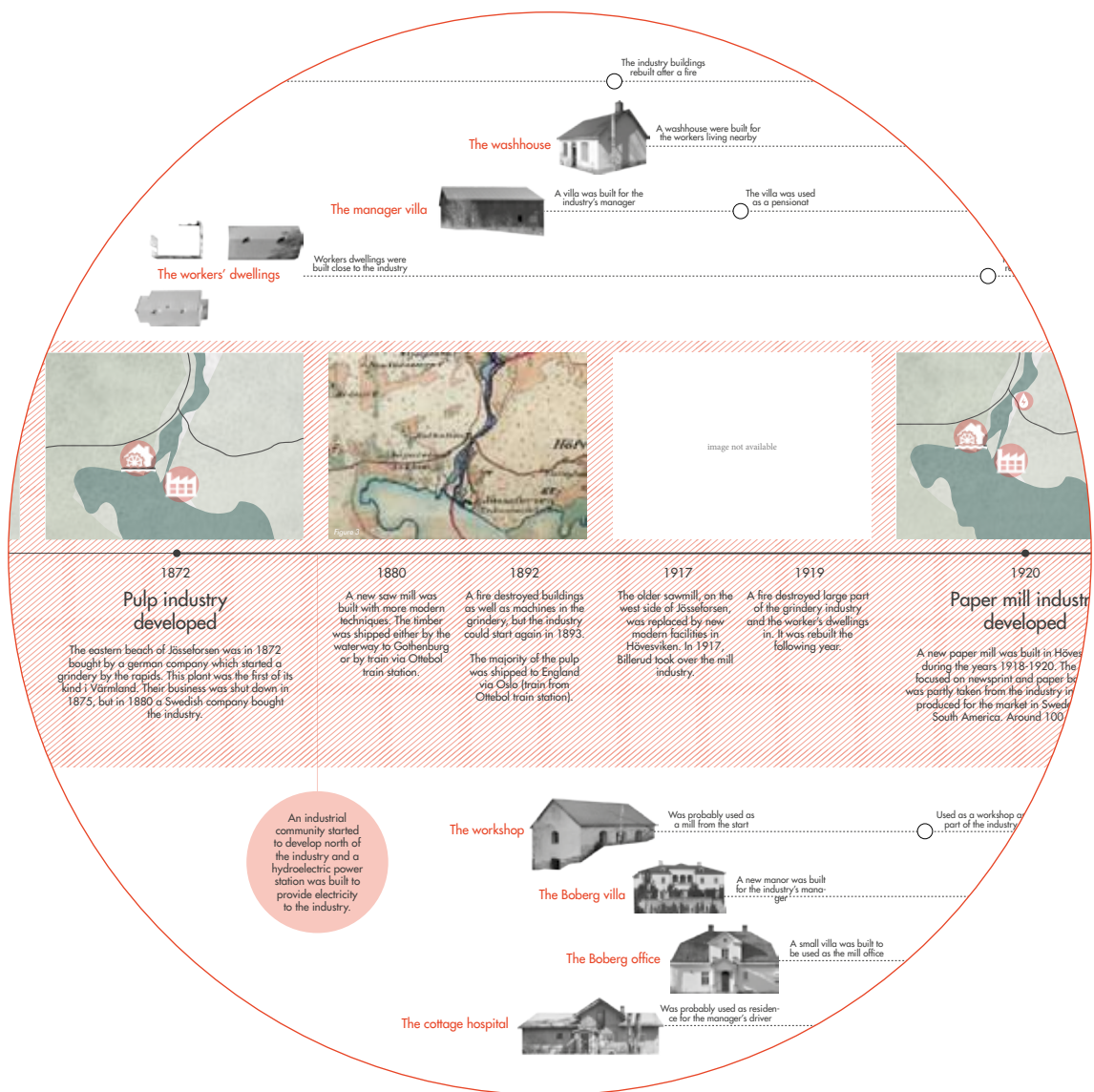


The format of the timeline is unfortunately too big for the digital booklet because it is foldable in the printed edition.

chapter six

The timeline

The timeline is an important tool for understanding the local history and how the community has grown around the industry. In this timeline the industry's history is central, but surrounded by the buildings' individual stories, from 18th century until present time.





chapter seven

Voices of Jössefors

A part of the process has been trying to understand present relations to the industrial heritage in Jössefors. This has been done through conversations with locals and through an online survey. From this it seems that many people have some connection to the area and that there is a positive attitude towards a development. In this chapter, some interesting findings from the conversations and the survey are presented. Important to have in mind here is that the conversations and the survey's replies illustrate a small part of the community's opinions. In a real project more investigations of the locals' relationship and opinions would have to be made. It is important to include local inhabitants in processes like this, to understand what parts are important to keep and to anchor a possible development.

Extractions from the survey

If you have moved to Jössefors,
what "attracted" you?

=====

THE NATURE /
THE FOREST /
THE WATER

LOVE /
RELATIONSHIP /
FAMILY

BOUGHT
A HOUSE

CLOSE TO ARVIKA,
BUT STILL A SMALL
TOWN

If you have moved from Jössefors,
why did you leave?

=====

DISTANCE TO
WORK

DISTANCE TO
SERVICE

STUDIES

"EASIER" IN
ARVIKA

Do you think it is important to take care of the
history of the industrial development in Jössefors?

=====

What do you miss in Jössefors?

=====

NOTHING

SERVICE

GROCERY STORE

CAFÉ

"THE HISTORY IS NOT
IMPORTANT, IT'S
IMPORTANT WHAT YOU
DO WITH IT NOW."

"ABSOLUTELY, IT IS
IMPORTANT FOR ALL
CITIES AND TOWNS."

"OF COURSE! FROM
YOUR HISTORY
YOU BECOME RICH."

"NO, I BELIEVE JÖS-
SEFORS HAS TO LET
GO OF THE OLD, AND
LOOK FORWARD."

Extractions from conversations with people in Jössefors

"The newer industrial area is quite empty, the risk is if the industrial area becomes dead the town dies as well. Some fresh blood is needed!"

"It is a shame that Gamla Bruket is decaying, it could really be taken care of. Maybe it could be a part of our tourism business!"

Bed & Breakfast

"What the area could be in the future? Maybe there could be a library for the industrial history, it could be run by Byalaget."

B

"Jössefors has gotten a bad reputation for some reason. The town has not been taken seriously, and many people from here don't believe in themselves. The reputation has gotten better, but it needs to improve even more."

"My family was the first that lived in the former office building, since my father was an accountant at the mill. I was born in the house in 1935. It was an exceptionally good childhood environment!"

"It is important that the children learn more about the local history in school, so that they grow up knowing the history. If the children would learn more about their history, they have something to be proud of."

Local village association

"In 1955 I moved to Gothenburg to study. At that time there were ships going from Jössefors, so I sent my luggage with one of the ships and picked it up by Lilla Bommen a week later."

K

"Get a bulldozer and tear it all down, that's what you can do."

"We use the old factory building as a workshop and storage."

Power station workers

"In the summertime, I use to walk my dog in the area around Gamla Bruket. It is very beautiful."

Man with dog



chapter eight

A bigger picture

In previous chapters the focus have been on the local context and the local preconditions. This chapter tries to look at a bigger picture to widen the context. Reference projects are collected to illustrate other processes of development in similar contexts and to give input to new programmes. External drivers of change, or trends, are analysed to get a picture of how bigger changes in society could affect Jössefors in the future. The chosen trends are just a few of many, but are chosen because of their relevance for this project. This chapter is an important complement to the previous chapters when completing the SWOT analysis.

Drivers of change

Drivers of change are the key global issues and trends driving change in our societies. Following are some drivers that might affect the situation in Jössefors. The topics were researched with the STEEP (social, technological, economic, environmental, political) model in mind but are displayed without mutual arrangement. How could they possibly affect Jössefors?

Increased focus on lifestyle

Green eating

More people are getting aware of the connection between health and environment. Organic, vegetarian, fairtrade and environmentally-friendly products are steadily increasing. (Stockholms stad, 2018).

Living situation

The choice of lifestyle, and expressing ones identity through where and how you live, is becoming more and more important. People are attracted to live close to others with the same interests. For some, that means settling in a big city with an urban lifestyle, for others the opposite (Växjö, 2007).

Health

Health and wellness is getting more and more important in everyday life. In line with the trend of individualisation, more people are interested in the body, beauty care and wellness. (Larsen, G., 2017). At the same time there are signs that mental ill health is increasing, primarily among young people and people with highly advanced education (Folkhälsomyndigheten, 2017).

→ *Possible effects on Jössefors:* An increased demand for alternative ways of living could put new light on Jössefors, thanks to the location and its natural surroundings. The opposite, an increasing demand for living an urban lifestyle would affect Jössefors negatively with probable population decrease.

Changed political landscape

Fragmentation

Quick changes in society can result in experience of fragmentation and complexity which affects people's involvement in politics.

Polarisation

Polarised positions in society challenge the national state as a

democratic arena and increased distrust in politicians leads to a stronger position for populism.

Belonging

The need for people to identify in terms of "cultural belonging" has grown stronger, and in a political context this has become a tool for defining people and understand differences between groups. (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016)

→ *Possible effects on Jössefors:* Increasing fragmentation in society could lead to a division between "us and them", for example people living in Jössefors versus people living in Arvika. This could emerge from a perception of unfair relationships depending on where one live and the resource allocation in the municipality.

New relationships and networks

New associations

Increased mobility and digitalisation broadens the possibilities of experiencing new perceptions, which in turn might shape new "associations" based on values and interests rather than collective identities.

Debates

More people are offered to express opinions, and involvement in public debates occur in new ways.

Information flows

Increased information flows may affect people's critical thinking and interpretations of information.

Service

Digital tools facilitate service in new ways and leads to an increased individualism. (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016)

→ *Possible effects on Jössefors:* New associations with external communities could make Jössefors part of a bigger network. Local stories could easily spread thanks to new networks and catch more people's attention and interest. Service could also be provided in new ways, which partly could balance the dependence on external service.

Changed perception of belonging

Translocality

Local demography is in constant change, and many people feel that they belong in several places.

Exclusion

The distance between state and citizens increase which in turn leads to increased feelings of exclusion.

Concern about the future

A perceived complexity in society leads to changed views on belonging and identity. This, together with other factors, may increase people's concern about the future. (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016)

→ *Possible effects on Jössefors*: Could make the local community more fragmented and weakened. But changes in local demography could also imply more external connections which in turn puts Jössefors in a bigger context.

Demographic shifts

Increasing population

Sweden's population is increasing, partly due to increased immigration. The population is estimated to pass the 11 million limit in 2025. (Statistiska Centralbyrån, 2015)

Aging population

The proportion of older generations is expected to increase while the most active ones are expected to decrease (Statistiska Centralbyrån, 2015). This means that the old age dependency ratios will rise due to aging populations. The world community as a whole will face an elderly support burden nearly 50% larger in 2025 than in 1998 (Birks, F., 2008).

Increased diversity

Globalisation and increased mobility, as well as increased migration, is gradually increasing the proportion of residents with a foreign background in Sweden.

→ *Possible effects on Jössefors*: New compositions of the local population are hard to foresee, especially in a context like the one in Jössefors, since small changes can have big effects. But the current generational shift could indicate a younger, and probably more diverse, population.

More service based economy

Demand for experiences

The experience industry is growing and products are used to show identities. There are two "branches" that affect how the experience industry takes shape: one connected to digitalisation (augmented and virtual reality) and the possibility to experience places or cultures digitally; one that acts almost as a

countertrend to the digitalisation, and is about disconnecting and relaxing, to experience authenticity. (Mella, H., n.d.)

Industry's conditions change

Relocation, automatisisation and rationalisation are still affecting industries. In Sweden an increasing part of the economy is based on services. (Näringsdepartementet, 2010). The future's industry landscapes consists of local production and short series. (Gislaved, 2013)

→ *Possible effects on Jössefors*: Since the biggest employer in Jössefors currently is working with manufacturing industry, changed conditions for industries could affect the local labor market. It could phase out or even replace the current industries in a long term perspective. The increased demand for experiences could imply a growing tourist business in Jössefors and possibilities for a development of Gamla Bruket to attract an external audience.

Changed resource allocation and environmental stress

Conflicts about resources

The climate changes has increased rapidly. Together with continuously increasing energy consumption, this puts a lot of pressure on the environment and its resources. This in turn may lead to geopolitical conflicts regarding the resource allocation which, together with the increasing environmental changes, also affects the migration in the world. (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016)

Energy transition

Because of climate changes and decreasing natural resources, a profound change of the global energy supply has become necessary. Since 1970, the energy supply of oil has decreased with 65% in Sweden. This part has been replaced primarily by nuclear power, but also hydroelectric power and bio fuels. Since 1970, the supply of energy from biofuels has increased with over 200%. (Holmström, C., 2017)

Urban / rural

Changes in the global supply and demand affect production landscapes which in turn affects the relationship between urban and rural areas. (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2016)

→ *Possible effects on Jössefors*: Could affect the value of the local natural resources, for example the hydroelectric power and forest resources.



Fengersfors Bruk in Åmål

References: possible programmes

Reference projects of development processes in similar contexts are important to give input to new programmes. The following references are all places where industry has been important but lost its relevance, and where someone has seen a potential for starting something new with a positive effect on the surrounding community.

The Forsvik mill in Karlsborg: 600 years of Swedish industrial history

HISTORY: Industry developed from 15th century, disused 1977.

NEW PROGRAM: Mainly industrial history museum, also stage for theatre and music, exhibitions, courses and conferences.

INHABITANTS: 340

STAKEHOLDER: Västarvet (nature and cultural heritage management in Region Västra Götaland) (Forsviks bruk, 2017)

Fengersfors Bruk in Åmål: Culture as stabiliser

HISTORY: Industry developed since late 1700s, disused in 1978, causing serious decrease of inhabitants.

NEW PROGRAM: Workshops and studios, exhibition spaces, café, bistro, small companies, industrial heritage exhibition. An artist cooperative settled in the early 2000s and a cultural "hub" developed with small creative businesses that has over 25 000 visitors each year. The new program has helped stabilise the population number. Events (exhibitions, courses, festivals and fairs).

INHABITANTS: 340

STAKEHOLDERS: Spaces are rented from a private owner. (Fengersfors bruk, n.d.).

Borgvik in Grums: Art and gastronomy in a rural context

HISTORY: Iron industry developing since 17th century (also other industries), disused in 1922.

NEW PROGRAM: Museum (smithy), restaurant, art gallery + gastronomy (Sliperiet), antiquity shops, café, guest harbour, bakehouse, "brukshandel" that sells locally produced craft and products. Well preserved industrial area.

INHABITANTS: 350

STAKEHOLDERS: Local associations, private owners, municipality. (Borgviks hembygdsförening, n.d.)

Hälleforsnäs bruk in Flen: Mix of culture, business and history

HISTORY: Foundry industry founded in 1659, "decreased" activities during the 1980s, completely disused in 2010. (Boman, R., 2018).

NEW PROGRAM: Theatre (Kolhusteatern, important for the "new" identity), clothing enterprise, dairy business, "garden shop", craftsmen and artists, art gallery, tourist agency, foundry museum (Gjuterimuseum)

INHABITANTS: 1700

STAKEHOLDERS: Municipal-owned property company. (Destinationsutveckling Sörmland, n.d.)

Kvarnbyn in Mölndal: A (new) city district

HISTORY: The rapids used since the Middle Ages, industries developed during 17th century and forward.

NEW PROGRAM: The area is today housing museums, smaller businesses, cafés, craft (hand paper manufacturing) and enterprise (näringsliv). The area is a cultural historical interest (national).

INHABITANTS: 37 000

STAKEHOLDERS: Municipality, local associations (Mölndals stad, 2017)

The rubber factory in Värnamo: Meeting between private and public

HISTORY: The rubber factory started in 1917, completely shut down in 2006.

NEW PROGRAM: Mix of private and public activities: business (science park, business hotel, conference), education (library, "campus", courses) and culture (cinema, auditorium), restaurant and café etc.

INHABITANTS: 19 700

STAKEHOLDER: Municipality, "Campus Värnamo, Värnamo Näringsliv. (Gummifabriken, n.d.)

Conclusions: Cultural activities are recurring elements in the reference examples, mixed with business or education. Also the groups of stakeholders are mixed, which could imply diverse programmes. Even in the smaller communities, the new developments seem to work, which is probably thanks to external audiences.



chapter nine

Exploring possible programmes

Understanding the local context, spatial preconditions, the history, and the bigger context becomes a foundation for further exploration of what could be the future of Gamla Bruket. This in turn becomes the background to the developed programme analysis, which is an important part of the result in this thesis project. Together with the theories regarding multiple stories and adaptive reuse, the programme analysis also contributes to the emerging strategies and design principles for a successful development.

This following chapter starts by concluding the previous chapters in completing the SWOT analysis and formulating a vision of what a development should contribute to. It continues by explaining the programme analysis and exploration of different programmes. One programme is studied more in detail as an exemplification which illustrates what could happen when a programme takes shape in the existing structures. From this programme analysis and the exemplification strategies and design principles for making a development successful emerge.

Based on the previous research, opportunities and threats for Jössefors could be...

Opportunities

- Balanced relationship to Arvika
- Attractive for people that wants to live closer to nature
- Alternative ways of providing service
- Expanded experience tourism
- Increased population number and cultural diversity
- Possibilities for an active lifestyle
- History can help the community develop an "identity"
- History can be a start for development
- Can attract people from all Scandinavian capitals
- Younger families may be interested in taking new initiatives and be part of development

Threats

- Disconnection from the past/history
- Population decrease
- Continued "dependency" on Arvika
- Industries move
- Weakened community
- Risk of polarisation
- Risk of not caring about ones environment
- Decreased interest in engaging in the community, for example abandoned buildings, lack of service
- Polluted water and soil becomes a hindrance in future development

Based on previous research, opportunities and threats for Gamla Bruket could be...

Opportunities

- The short distance to Arvika is a benefit
- A development could strengthen the town's reputation
- A springboard for further development in Jössefors
- Can attract new people to Jössefors
- Become a meetingplace where new associations and connections are created
- Become an inspiring example of how to take care of old buildings
- Experience industry
- Few tenants makes it easier to propose a new use
- A development could be of interest for the whole region
- Retelling of the stories about Jössefors and the development of the industry in a creative way

Threats

- No one feels responsible for taking care of the heritage
- Loss of historical background
- The history becomes a "burden" (has always been an industrial town, what else could it be?)
- Few economic resources/incentives
- Risk for a development that is only directed towards a certain group of people (excluding)

Conclusions

If the buildings would continue to decay and eventually be torn down, how would that affect Jössefors? There is a risk for loss of historical background, since the buildings in a sense are physical memories of the past. For the surrounding community, seeing existing buildings not being taken care of might also decrease the interest in engaging in the community and taking care of one's surroundings.

There is also a risk for the population decrease to continue if relations to other communities aren't balanced and there would be a continued dependency on external service.

If the local heritage would be recognised and eventually lead to a realised transformation project, Gamla Bruket could act as a springboard for further development in Jössefors. But a development would symbolise a revaluation of the local heritage and hopefully also an inclusion of Jössefors as a community.

Thanks to a generational shift there are possibilities for new initiatives and people wanting to engage in the community. There might be an increasing interest in engaging in a development, both within the community and in nearby communities. A probable hindrance would be enough economic resources to realise a development.

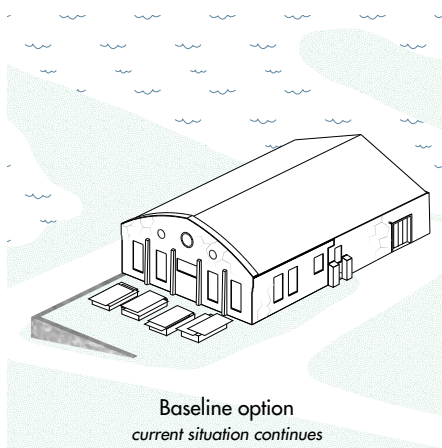
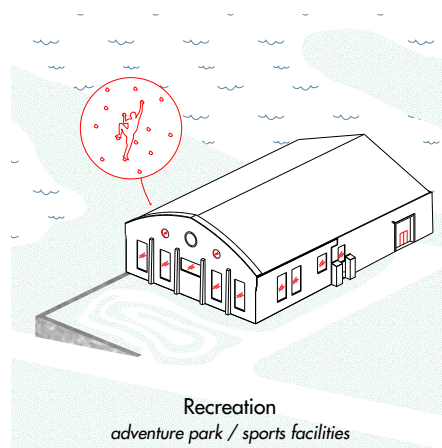
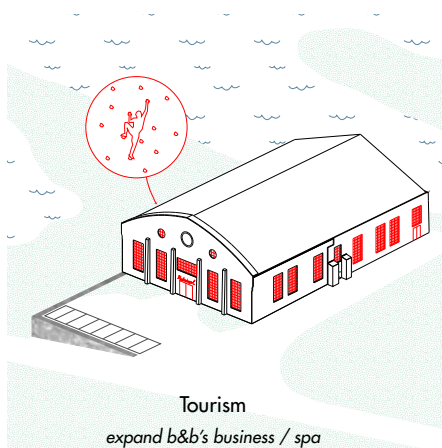
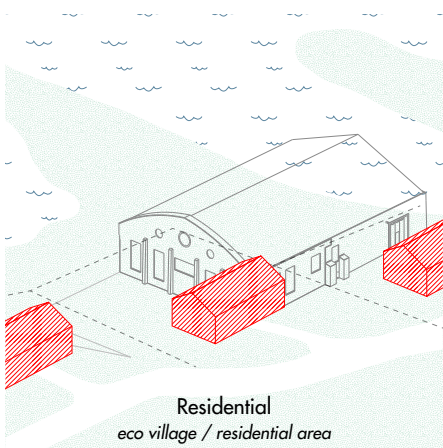
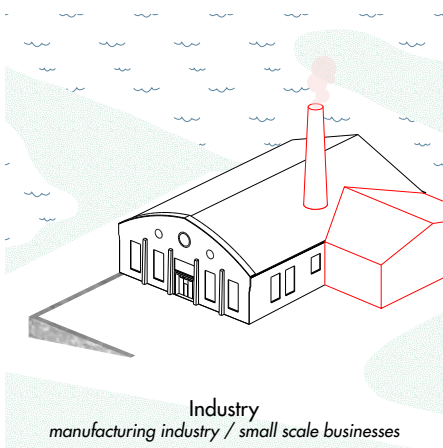
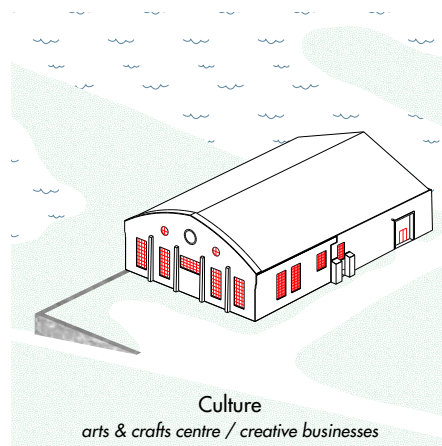
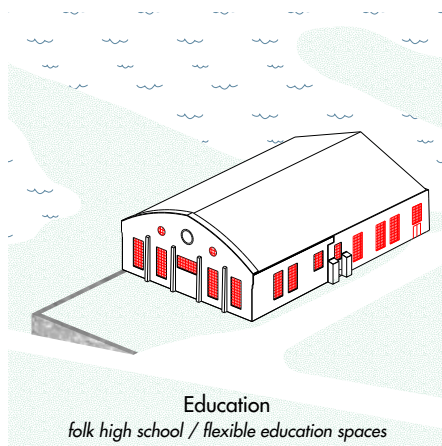
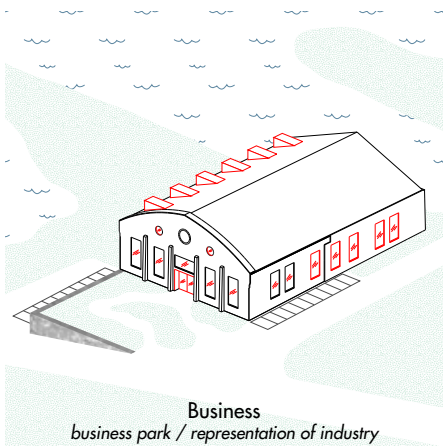
A new development of Gamla Bruket would probably attract new people, an external audience that could take part of the local history. But depending on the purpose of the development, a new programme could be excluding if directed only towards a certain group of people.

In a transformation project there is a risk of disconnection from the local history if forgetting to "take care of" and overwriting the existing layers.

Vision

From the previous research about the local context, the history and the spatial preconditions, an overall vision aims to explain what a development, thus revitalisation, of Gamla Bruket should contribute to:

- The local heritage is maintained and the fragments of the industrial history are taken care of in a creative way.
- Connections within the local community is strengthened so that social networks and local initiatives grow.
- Relationships to other communities, primarily Arvika, is balanced and there is a "two-way" communication.
- A diverse narrative about Jössefors is continuously developing. Diversity in history means a diversity in future(s).
- The local history is something that the community is proud of and is a gathering factor in Jössefors with surroundings.
- The accessibility to the buildings, thus the local history, is increasing along with the maintenance.



Ten categories have been explored, and each category have been analysed in two different programmes.

Programme analysis

The buildings at Gamla Bruket carry several stories of how life was lived there before and they have all been used for different purposes. This implies that there are also many possibilities for different programmes to take shape in the buildings today and in the future, and for new parallel existing stories to develop. The adaptive reuse approach aims to add new layers without necessarily erasing existing ones. But how are new layers added so that new stories can develop, without overwriting existing traces and stories about the past?

The programme analysis developed from the search for a suitable programme for Gamla Bruket, in terms of making respectful interventions and at the same time contribute with a positive effect on the surrounding community. Instead of leading to the "right" programme, the analysis is a way of testing and comparing different outcomes and further to formulate strategies and design principles from.

In this project ten different categories, and roughly twenty different programmes, were explored in an evaluation scheme making it possible to easily analyse and compare them. One programme has also been tested more in detail, as an exemplification of how new functions could take place in the existing buildings.

This programme analysis provides a good material for discussion and formulation of strategies, and together with the exemplification also a good foundation for formulating design principles.

The programme analysis is explained step by step to the right, and the axonometric illustrations to the left are outcomes of the testing part of the analysis. On the following page an example of the evaluation scheme is also illustrated.



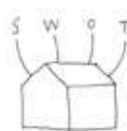
Brainstorm

The first part of the programme analysis is a brainstorm where all possible programmes are brought up. In this project it implied making very simple plan sketches of the area, distributing functions for the different buildings. Already here, some programmes can be disregarded.



Test

After bringing all possible programmes to the table it is time to test what happens when they take shape in the current structures. In this project it implied looking at one specific building at the site, and altering characteristics for each programme. This illustrates what spatial impacts the programme might have.



Evaluate

The third part of the analysis consists of an evaluation where different factors are part of shaping the outcomes of the programme. Here it is also important to correlate the programme with the previous research and the SWOT analysis, to see if the programme would be suitable in its context.

Example of evaluation: Residential area

DRIVING FORCE

The demand for housing (housing shortage) and few incentives to maintain the existing buildings, may result in the area Gamla Bruket being developed into a new residential area. Newly developed housing units in a beautiful location with closeness to Arvika could be very attractive.

CONCLUSIONS

A new residential area may attract more people to move to Jössefors, but the risk is that it becomes an "exclusive" area with quite expensive housing. It most probably affects the existing buildings negatively. This could be negative for the heritage maintenance in terms of people not having access to the physical memories of their history.

HERITAGE MAINTENANCE:

TANGIBLE

buildings, machines, topography etc.

INTANGIBLE

programs, functions, traditions etc.

PRESERVING

static, managing preservation of heritage

DEVELOPING

dynamic, creative force/process

S

- Closeness to Arvika
- School (year 1-6) and preschool

W

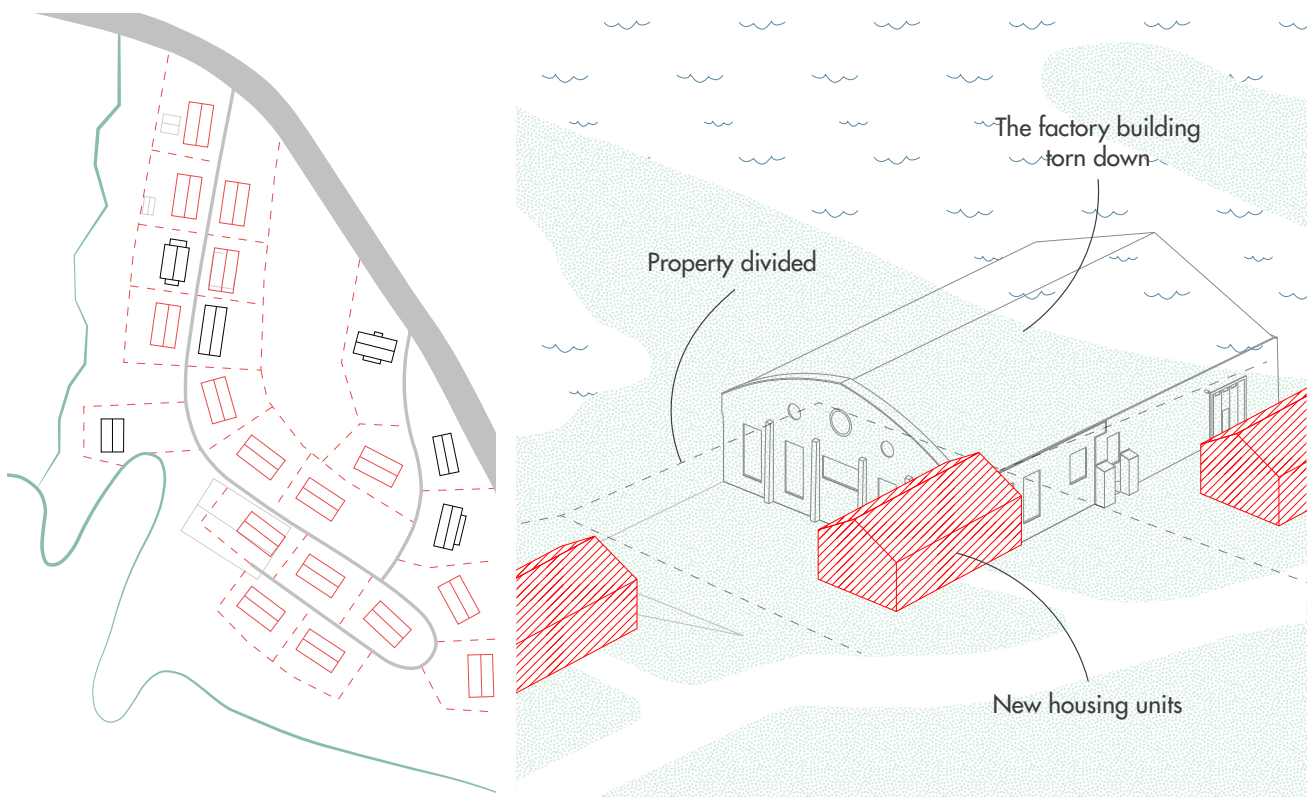
- Lack of local services
- Polluted water and soil

O

- Increased population number
- Can attract new people to Jössefors

T

- Disconnection from its past/history
- Polluted water and soil becomes a hindrance in future development



Exemplification: arts & crafts folk high school

The programme investigated more in detail as an exemplification is a folk high school with an arts & crafts profile. The school could be a branch of the Ingesund Folk high school in Arvika (6 km), which is also part of Karlstad University (85 km). To establish this school here would attract students from other places, people who probably wouldn't know about Jössefors otherwise. Arvika (with surroundings) have a long history and tradition of arts & crafts, much thanks to the Rackstad colony who settled in the area in the early 20th century, so it would be suitable for a school like this to develop in the area. In the 1970s there were also summer events at Gamla Bruket, where the workers' dwellings were used as crafting workshops, so there is also a very local connection.

An increased demand for alternative ways of living could put new light on Jössefors, thanks to the location and its natural surroundings, and a school could attract new people. New associations with external communities could make Jössefors part of a bigger network and local stories could spread more easily thanks to new networks. A school would imply new compositions of the local population, even if the students primarily live here temporarily.

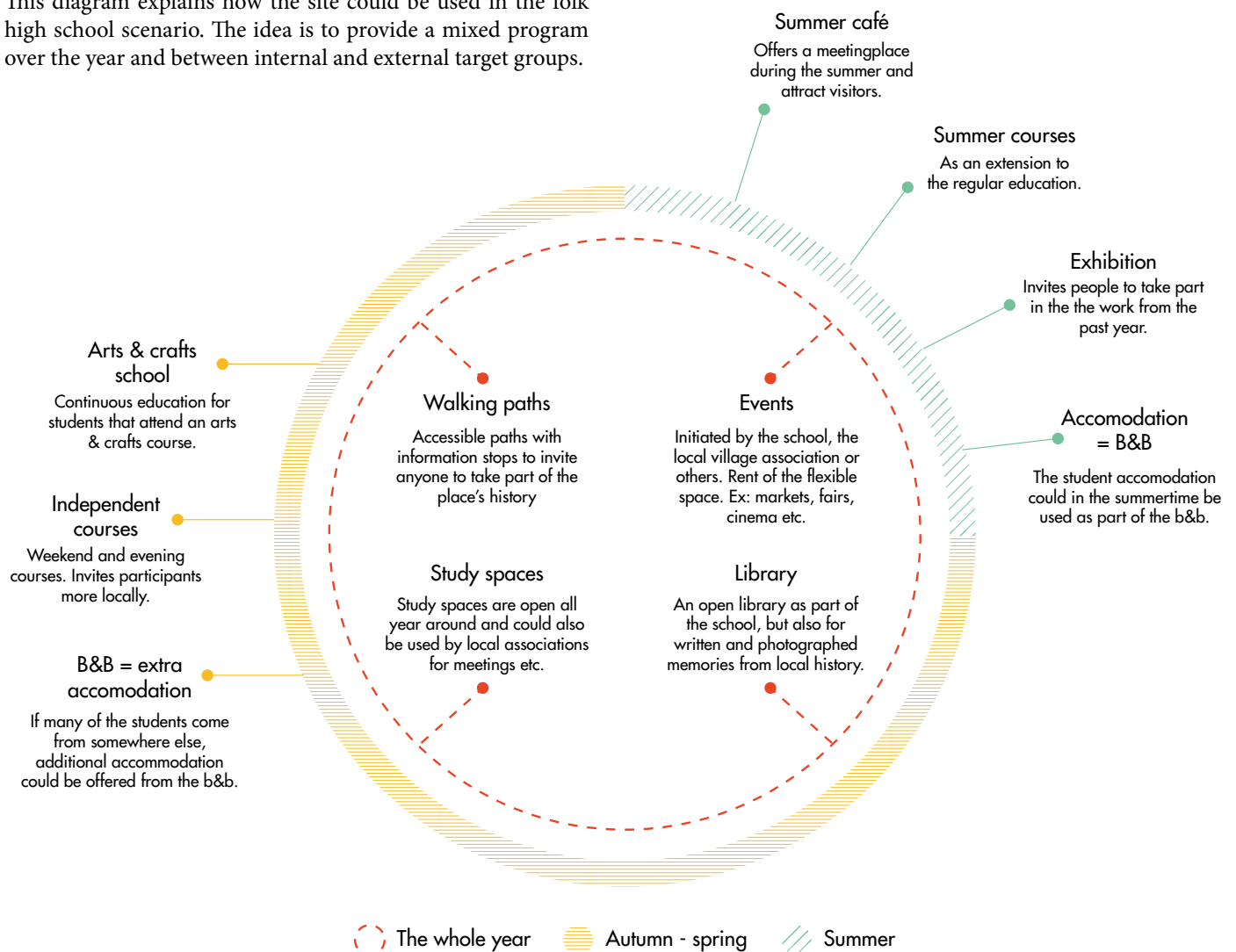
So what happen to the existing stories when a programme like this takes shape in the old buildings? With a risk of otherwise overwriting current traces and stories, it is important to find a balance when adding new design interventions. In this case the former workers' dwellings are again used as dwellings, so the original purpose lives on. The studios are placed in several different buildings, providing a diversity of spaces and atmospheres to be inspired by. The big flexible space reminds of a big industrial hall, which it has also been, and could symbolise something central and important for the whole community. The office and library is the "face outward" for the whole school, and also where material about the local history is collected, for anyone to take part of.



The factory building and the workers' dwellings have been studied more in detail and were focus for design implementations in the exemplification.

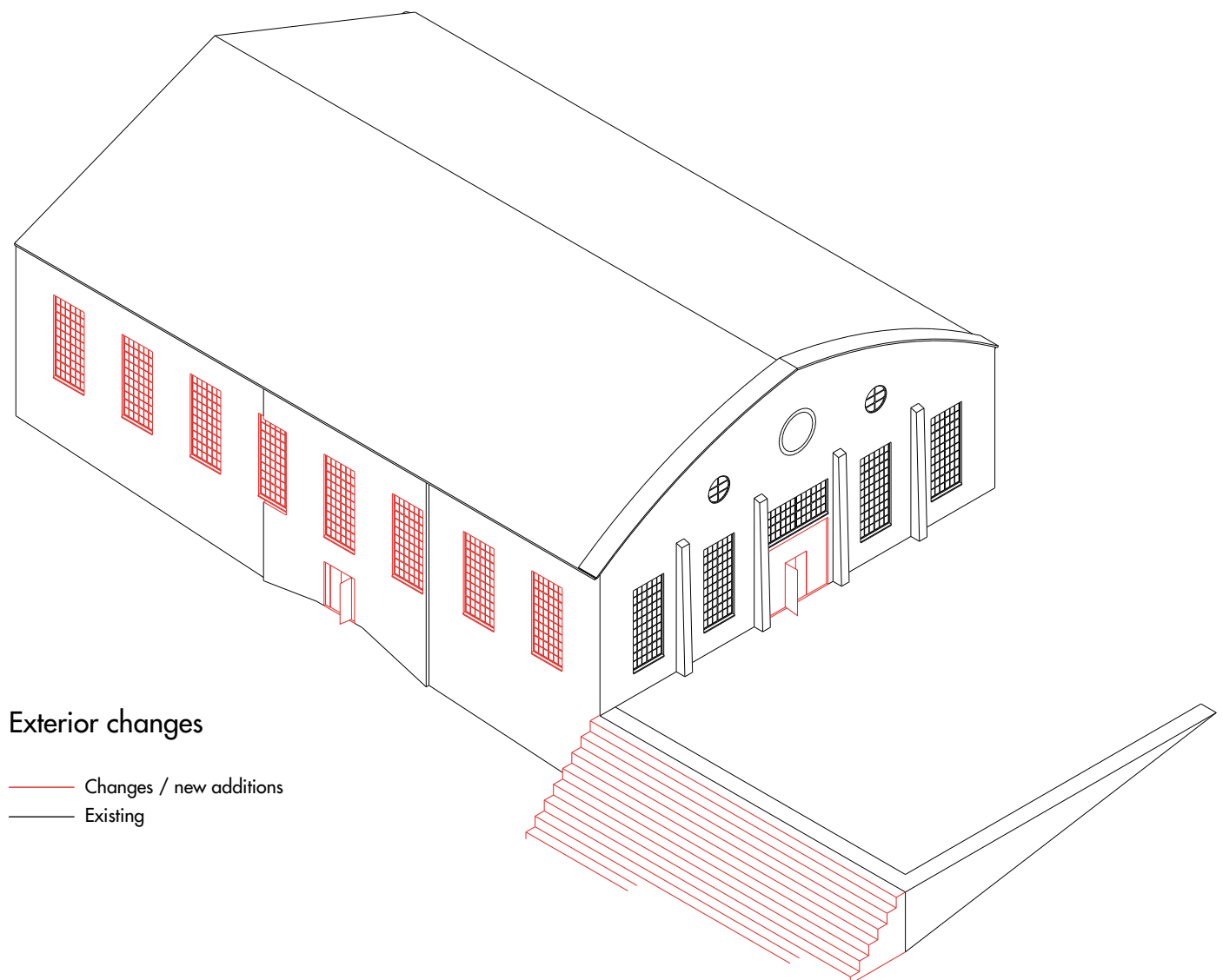
The program during a year

This diagram explains how the site could be used in the folk high school scenario. The idea is to provide a mixed program over the year and between internal and external target groups.



The factory building turned into studios and flexible space

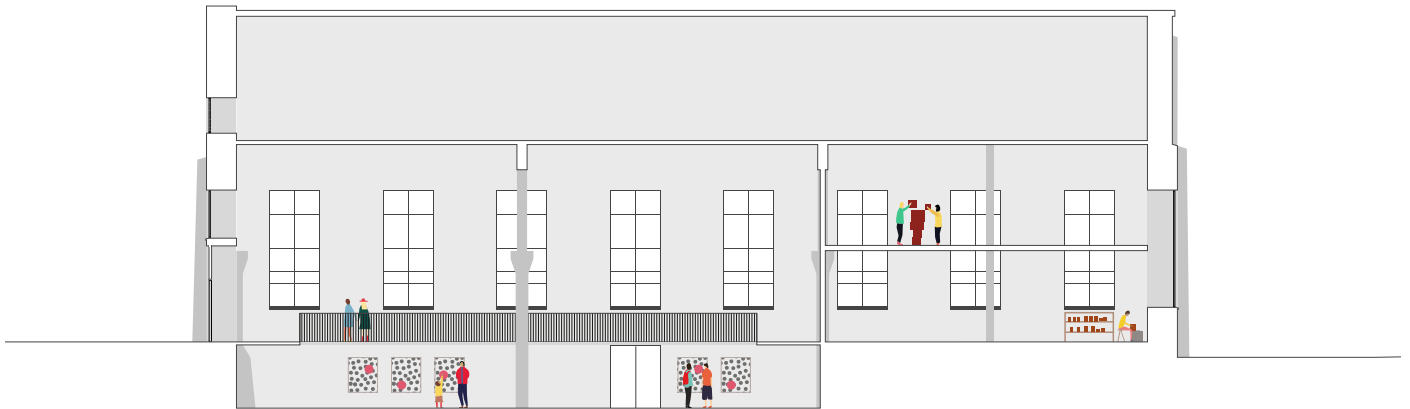
The old factory building provides space for crafting studios and a big space which can be used for different purposes, for example exhibitions, concerts, fairs, bigger meetings etc. The bricked windows are opened up and new window openings are made in the same dimensions as the existing ones. Two new entrances are opened up to increase movements around the building. In the studio space, a second floor is added to provide more floor space, and in the flexible space a "balcony floor" is added to make it possible to move on different levels without closing the big space.



Exterior changes

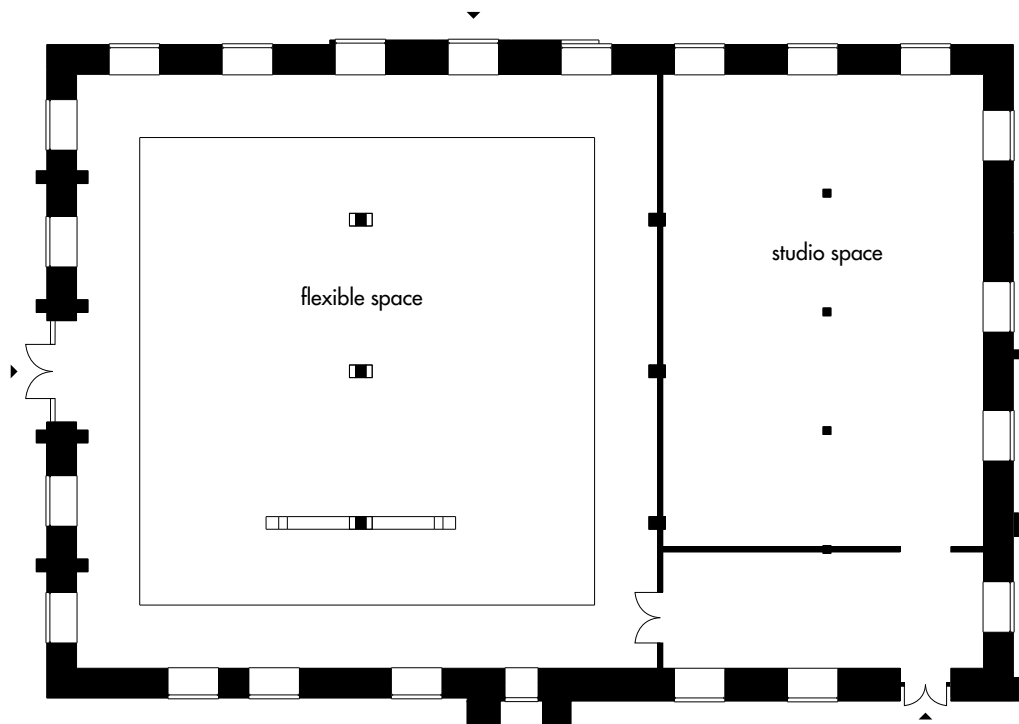
- Changes / new additions
- Existing

Interior changes



Flexible space that could be used for exhibitions, fairs, bigger workshops, screenings, dance, parties etc.

Studio space that could be used as craft workshops etc.

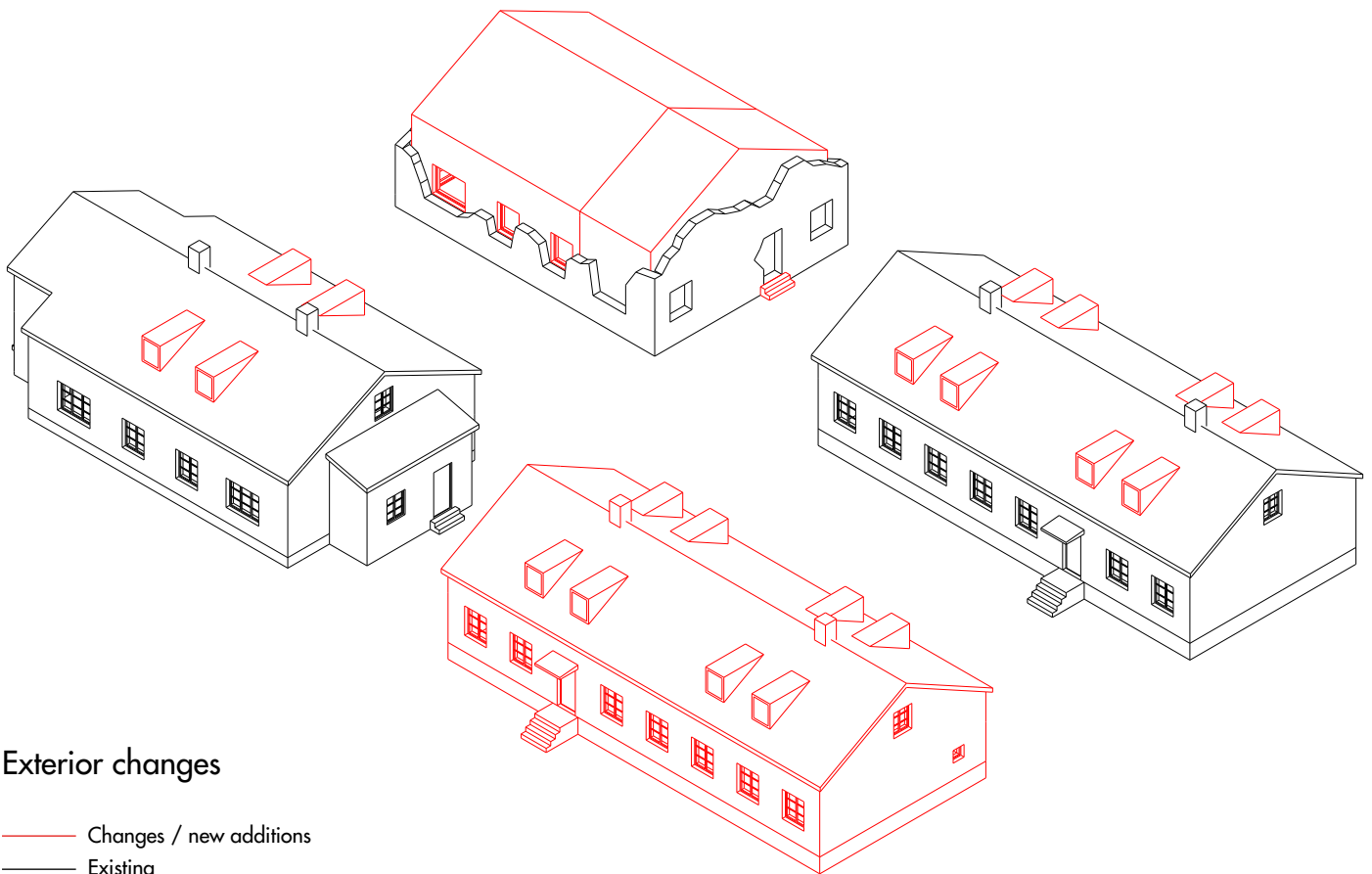






The workers' dwellings become student accommodation

The old workers' dwellings provide space for accommodation and common spaces for the students. One house is added for accommodation, and a new structure is added within the old ruin, where common spaces (kitchen, gathering space and a small greenhouse) is placed. Dormer windows are added to the buildings to make the attic floor possible to utilise for accommodation as well. Each accommodation building fits eight small units. The four buildings constitute a small housing cluster where the students can create a small community.



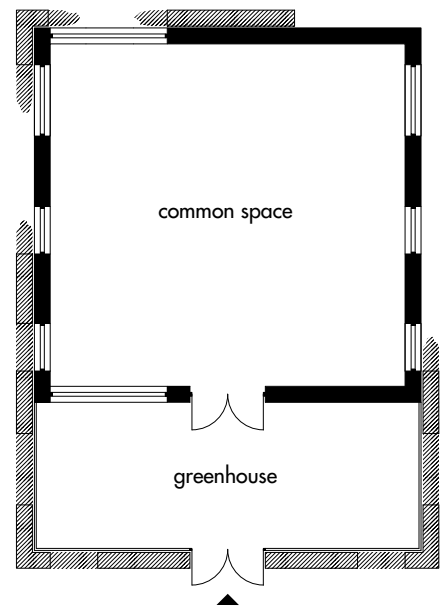
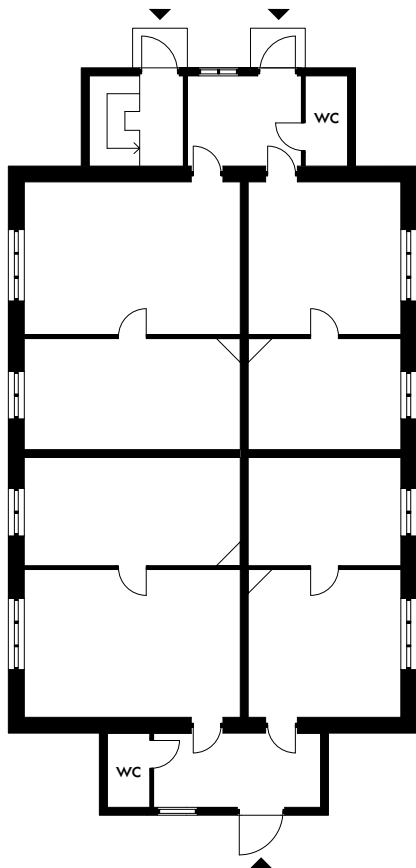
Interior changes



The existing worker's dwellings are renovated into student accommodation.



The ruin becomes a frame for a new building, where more common functions are placed.







Strategies

Based on the previous research and the programme analysis, strategies for making a development of Gamla Bruket beneficial for the surrounding community are formulated.

The strategy concept is called hybrid programming which means that each strategy is constituted by two parts that together contributes to flexibility, diversity and resilience.

Save buildings

The program should contribute to a maintenance of the built heritage, thus "save" the buildings. As carriers of stories the buildings act as links to the past.

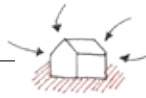


Develop spaces

But it should also enable new layers of stories to take shape. Through an adaptive reuse approach the buildings are revitalised without necessarily erasing earlier layers.

Benefit local

The development should let the local community manage their history and let new stories grow locally anchored as an extension of stories about the past.



Attract external

At the same time it should strengthen external connections and contribute to exchange between different groups and perspectives.

Engage public

The development should awaken and cherish the public interest to start discussions and initiatives regarding access and usage of the heritage.

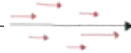


Support private

And also encourage private initiatives to develop within the frames of the public interest. Private actors are important to drive the development forward.

Provide continuity

The program should contain functions that sustain over a longer time to provide a continuity and to have time to grow in the community.



Enable temporary

It should also make space for temporary functions and pop-up activities to test suitability. A mix of continuous and more temporary functions provides possibilities for development to adapt and sustain over time.

Be visionary

A development process should have a long term goal or vision to work towards, but not necessarily be planned.



Develop incrementally

The process should rather be open and develop over a longer period of time to adapt to uncertainties and changes, and let functions establish and grow.

Design principles

Based on the previous analyses, the exemplification and the adaptive reuse theory, some design principles are developed. The principles consists of a method of how to work with

old buildings, and then three ways of how to make new interventions, which emerged in the exemplification in this project. There are of course more ways of making new interventions.

Inventory and evaluation

A first step is to make an inventory of the existing structures to understand their so called DNA. Tangible DNA implies the physical structure and its potentials, for example size, spatial qualities and condition. Intangible DNA implies the structures' stories and traces from previous uses that are important to keep.

Reinterpretation

After the inventory and evaluation, the DNA and the potentials are reinterpreted into new design interventions with a correspondence between host structure (existing) and design intervention (new).

Continued adaptivity

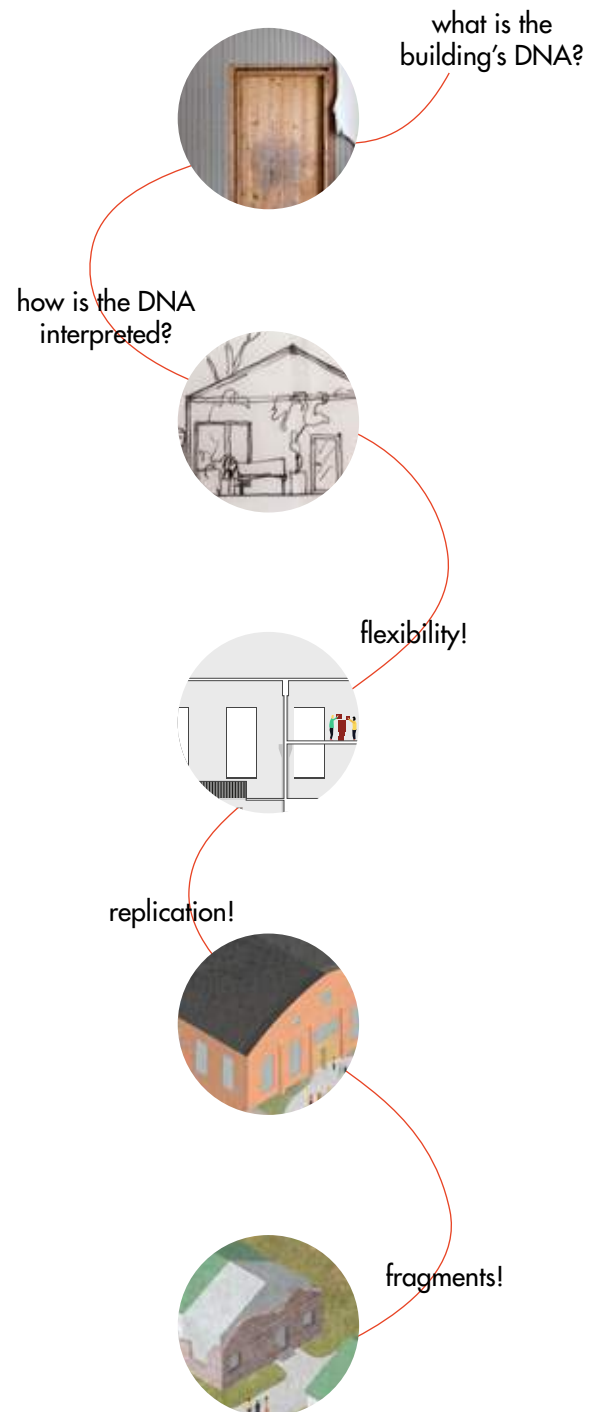
When designing, one should enable future changes in case of shifting programmes. This could either mean designing flexible/general spaces, or to make changes reversible.

Replication

Existing patterns, proportions or structure types could be utilised to concretely link to existing expressions, but additions should preferably be distinguished to become a new layer.

Include fragments

Every structure, regardless of condition, carries stories. Make use of all traces, even if they structurally might not be in the condition of providing a function.





chapter ten

Discussion

In this last chapter the whole project is discussed and conclusions are made regarding the result and the outcome of the thesis.

The programme analysis as part of the result

When I started this thesis project, I had the aim to propose a suitable programme and design proposal for the derelict buildings at Gamla Bruket. Instead the project has developed into a method for comparing and evaluating different programmes in relation to the heritage and the surrounding community. The thesis' result is the whole method assemblage, with the programme analysis as the main contribution to a discussion about Gamla Bruket in Jössefors specifically, and declining industrial communities more generally.

The result linked to the theoretical background

The thesis result is linked to the theoretical background, concluded in four main standpoints: parallel existing stories; heritage as a creative process; tangible heritage as carrier of intangible stories; and the adaptive reuse approach.

An important starting point was the perspective of parallel existing stories. Looking at and retelling the past through many parallel stories implies more alternatives for the future. In this project the story of the industry has been the main story, but to that story, many parallel stories are connected. It has been an aim to broaden the narrative about Jössefors and how it has developed around the industry, but this is something that only has been touched on the surface. It is however important to create an understanding and awareness of the power of (using) the past, to make it possible to let many different stories be used as positive driving forces, and the timeline created at least aims to indicate the parallel existing stories. The programme analysis takes this perspective a step further and opens up for several different possibilities for the future.

The programme analysis is also looking at the new programme's relations to the heritage values of the buildings, which also has been an important starting point in this project. The goals of Sweden's cultural policy is to preserve, use and develop the cultural heritage, which in itself is an opposition. And perhaps it depends on what kind of heritage it is, but in this project the belief is that when using historical buildings a care develops which further passes on the stories, rather than conserving and freezing the time. In this project an aim has been to actually use the heritage for the benefit of the surrounding community, so it has been seen as part of a creative process.

Utilising the local heritage in this project have been the starting point all along. Heritage is something that we continuously create in the present. We choose what stories we want to take with us into the future, thus heritage shape the future through our past in the present. By seeing heritage as a creative process, we have the chance to take an active role in the production of the future society.

Most of the theoretical approaches in this thesis primarily address tangible heritage. The idea about multiple stories is rather about intangible heritage, which would have been interesting to research more if there was time. In this project the buildings are seen as carriers of stories, of intangible heritage, and therefore important to keep to pass on.

From the research it is also clear that heritage can be used as a tool or identity creator as communities change. Lately it has in a sense become an economic or political product used for development of society. Depending on the purpose of utilising heritage the consequences for the surrounding community differ.

The adaptive reuse approach in this project implies seeing the buildings as objects that have altered over time, and therefore allowing a certain degree of change even in the future. The

adaptive reuse approach in itself doesn't have any certain rules to follow, but is a rather "free" design approach. This could be a risk when dealing with sensitive structures and old buildings. The question is when the amount of new interventions become "too much" for the stories of the past to come through. In its most extreme cases, adaptive reuse could completely overwrite the current stories, even if this is not the aim. Why again, the programme analysis is a good way of investigating the spatial outcomes.

The approach could of course differ depending on where the case study is located. A transformation project is dependent on the surrounding context, and in a small industrial community a big project might not be easy to realise from the start. But the approach can imply small or big interventions on a wide scale, and the result of an adaptive reuse project is connected to the purpose of the transformation and the value of existing structures. In relation to Gamla Bruket, an adaptive reuse approach could definitely be appropriate since it takes stand in the current situation and the interventions can be completely adapted to that.

Reflections about the project's process

Understanding the local context, spatial preconditions, the history, and the bigger context have been a foundation for the further exploration of what could be the future of Gamla Bruket. The programme analysis developed through the search for "the one right programme", in terms of benefitting the surrounding community and at the same time maintaining the heritage.

An important part of this project has been trying to get a grip of the local history, why the current situation is what it is. The historical research has been collected in a timeline, which at first was thought to be used more as a working tool along the

process. The timeline has been useful to organise collected material, but it would also have been interesting to use it more continuously as a tool to try out possibly future scenarios.

A part of the process has been trying to understand present relations to the industrial heritage in Jössefors. Important to have in mind here is that the conversations and the survey's replies illustrate a small part of the community's opinions. In a real project more investigations of the locals' relationship and opinions would have to be made. Because it is important to include local inhabitants in processes like this, to understand what parts are important to keep and to anchor a possible development.

Reference projects were collected to illustrate other processes of development in similar contexts to give input to new programmes. There could have been a wider and more thorough reference analysis as further input to the programme analysis. The conclusion from the reference projects is that they are diverse: they have mixed programmes, with different stakeholders and with both a local and an external audience. This diversity provides a resilience, which later is visible in the strategies.

The value of the local heritage

Value is something that is often discussed in relation to heritage. Cultural heritage is traditionally said to have a so called intrinsic value, a value inherent in the heritage. This could be of historical, aesthetic, social or scientific character. Value could also be "instrumental" in terms of affecting the surrounding community through social, economic, environmental and educational benefits that the usage of heritage provide.

What kind of value do the buildings at Gamla Bruket have? Seen in a bigger picture, the buildings have a symbolic value,

representing an industrial history that has been part of shaping the welfare state in Sweden. But the value is dependent on which perspective is dominant or preferred by whom, at the time of valuation. A person who have had experiences from working hard in these industries might not value the remains so high.

The physical structures in themselves have a value of just "existing" – someone have put in money, labor and material to build them, so they have some kind of economic value. This is also where the buildings, or spaces, could be seen as resources. In their current state standing empty they are passive resources, but they still exist. As soon as someone "need a space" or someone sees the potential of doing something of the spaces, they become active resources and the value increases. So the question of value is also dependent on what will happen with the buildings and if someone sees a potential in using them.

But the existing buildings at Gamla Bruket have a special anchoring in the local history, and therefore they value beyond merely offering space. So doing something, rather than letting them fade away, is important for the local community to understand their history and consequently their future.

Consequences of developing Gamla Bruket

As many other industrial communities in Sweden, Jössefors has grown around an industry, and the remaining fragments at Gamla Bruket are representing the start of the industrial development. For the surrounding community, seeing existing buildings not being taken care of might decrease the interest into engaging in the community and taking care of their surroundings. A risk is that the history of the community is forgotten when changing identity. Disconnection from the local history is also a risk when developing and forgetting to include the existing layers.

There is currently no protection of the buildings which in one way implies a bigger risk of complete decay. But in a situation where a new development of the area is desirable, this is positive since there are no regulations stopping the development (instead there is a risk of overwriting the heritage/stories).

A recognition and eventually a development of Gamla Bruket could act as a springboard for further development in Jössefors. It could also attract new people, and depending on the purpose of the development, a new programme could be excluding if only directed to a certain group or not locally anchored. So for making an inclusive programme that respects the existing stories, yet allows new layers to be added, the programme analysis is a good tool to evaluate different outcomes.

The economic aspect

An important question that hasn't been discussed specifically in this project is how a development of Gamla Bruket would work financially. There is a risk that there are too few economic resources, especially since it is a very small community. How would one even start a development here? Who would finance the initial renovations and what would they gain from that? There are a lot of hard questions to think about...

The first thing is probably to make people (local community, municipality, interest organisations etc) aware of the stories of the local heritage and awaken some sort of interest of the site. The local village association has been good at retelling the stories of the industrial development, but due to a generational shift there are risks that information is forgotten. People need to become interested and find ways to understand what they could gain from maintaining their local heritage.

An important stakeholder is the municipality. Even if the municipality is not capable of financing a complete transforma-

tion, they still have a possibility to highlight the importance of the heritage and support local initiatives. They could even initiate a transformation together with other stakeholders that understand that they could gain from a development.

But the most important thing is probably to start locally in Jössefors. Small events could highlight the site even if the purpose of the event isn't a development project. From just making the site visible, it could inspire people to new initiatives.

Concluding

What kind of role do history and heritage have in the formation of our society?

Heritage is something that we continuously create in the present, based on our past. So which stories we choose to pass on of course affect the formation of our society. And this could be done in different ways, for example: as an economic or political tool for development; as an identity creator as communities change; as way to highlight differences in society, both in the past and in the present; as a symbol to illustrate big changes in history; or as a way of imagining our visionary future(s).

How could the industrial heritage of Gamla Bruket be maintained to contribute to a positive effect on the surrounding community?

This question does not have one obvious answer. There are many ways of maintaining the local heritage, and the effects on the surrounding community depend on several factors. To confidently provide the "right" programme for Gamla Bruket takes more than a master's thesis to do. But the strategies that have been formulated can indicate several ways of organising a development that would maintain the heritage and contribute to a

positive effect on the surrounding. The hybrid strategy concept, constituted by two parts which together contribute to flexibility and diversity, can seem contradictory. But the idea is to always consider more than one way of implementing a function or a programme, and to actually highlight probable contradictions. The strategies are completely dependent on what the wanted outcome is. Through the programme analysis, conclusions can be made regarding the maintenance of the heritage and the effects on the surrounding community, which is the most important contribution in this thesis.

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Figure 5. The Boberg manor [aerial photograph]. Private photo collection.

Figure 6. The Boberg office [aerial photograph]. Private photo collection.

Figure 9. Arvika kommun (2007). Översiktsplan 2007 Arvika med Jössefors [cartographic material]. Available from <http://www.arvika.se/download/18.12896fa71222fa474f180005608/1339234881915/3.%20%C3%96versiktsplan%202007%20Utvecklingsplan%20f%C3%B6r%20Arvika%20stad%20och%20%C3%B6ssefors%20-%20karta%20Arvika%20med%20%C3%B6ssefors.pdf>

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