

An industrial urban and rural landscape

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History

The town Falun developed around a rich copper mine. The Copper Mountain Mining Company from 1347 is the oldest industrial corporation in the world. The revenue provided the national income of Sweden and delivered 70% of the copper in the world.

The World Heritage site

The industrial landscape around Falun influenced technical, economic, social and political development in Europe. The World Heritage site includes Mine, City and Landscape.

The Mining Area

The main feature is the giant mine pit. The Creutz mine shaft complex are Sweden's best-preserved mining buildings.

The infrastructure

The Falu River supplied the water power, further increased by civil works in the landscape. Surrounding rural areas had, farms, iron works and other needed functions.

The City

Wooden log houses are found in three districts. From 1850, buildings were made of stone, brick and plaster.

Citizens view of the WH site

A lack of understanding of the cultural landscape have been met by education and increased involvement of the citizens.

Efforts to integrate the mine, town and landscape

The historical landscape is an integrated structure created by man. Efforts are made to further gain maximum economic and social advantages.

Projects

Crisis prevention

Restoration of Creutz ensemble

Östanfors urban plan

Mine museum

International collaboration

School program

Sustainable tourism

Conclusions

The stakeholders of the World Heritage site evaluated public awareness and involvement as well as integration. A plan of action was presented in 2014. The efforts have been successful but 1/3 of the projects are to be finished.