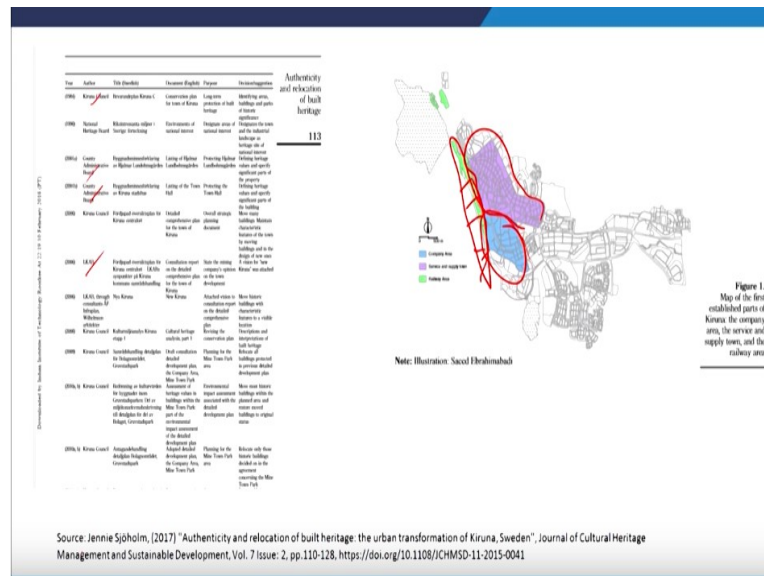


We cannot, it is not easy to demolish these important buildings and then we are going to construct a new set of image because it is to play with the peoples emotions peoples belonging. And Jennie Sjöholm what she did was because in this particular point of time there is a huge jargon on you know who is doing what and there are many reports coming on reports and reports.

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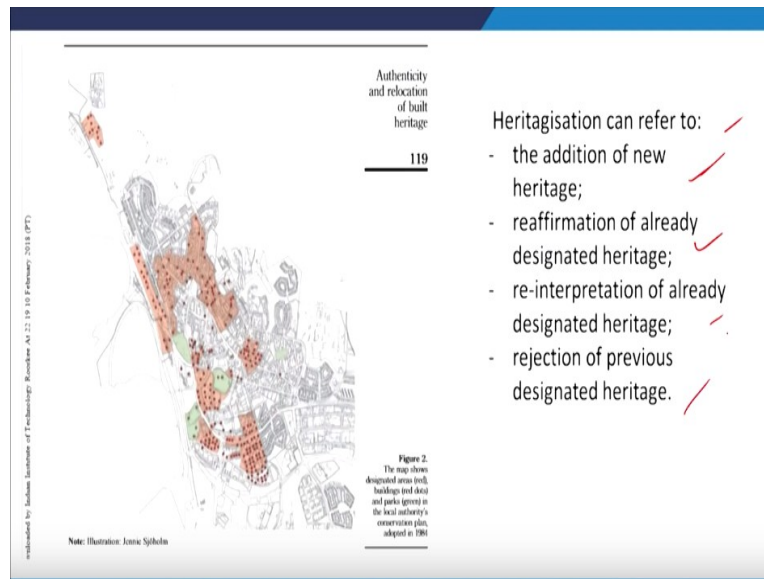


And in fact there also to understand the Kiruna character and the belonging of it like you can see this is the LKAB company land, and this is the Kiruna Kommun this is the service and the supply town and wherever the railway aspect is there this is the railway land, so you have these 3 are the major stakeholders of the Kiruna one is the railway the other one is the LKAB state-owned mining company and the other one is the Kiruna Kommun to serve the people.

And a lot of documents a lot of heritage board there is lot of documents coming in Kiruna councils country administrative board, and LKAB and a lot of consultants which are developing all the reports but then Jennie what she did was she tried to really put together and she tried to analyse you know what is the purpose of this whole document and how are they related to the conservation of these heritage buildings.

You know what are they talking about to get the jargon of what is happening so I am just showing a gist of her work.

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And then in 1984 what you can see here is like it is all the red dots which are actually talking about the designated areas you know they are all the listed buildings around, and there is a conservation plan which has been adopted in 1984. And here the heritagisation have actually referred to various aspects; one is the addition of new heritage because when they came to know that yes the Kiruna is going to move further.

And then there is a relocation aspect which has been planned out for these heritage buildings because apart from the reconstruction aspect they are also talking about the relocation of these heritage buildings so then that is where people started recognizing their listed heritage buildings, and you know the designated areas, and that is where probably they are claiming some more importance to certain buildings.

And also the reaffirmation of already designated heritage so how they are giving a reaffirmation as a special importance on it again so that they emphasise that this is the most important building you need to keep that on the move as well. Re-interpretation of already designated heritage and the rejection of previously designated heritage this is where the whole process went on.

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Controversy over built heritage - 2009-2012

The General Director of the National Heritage Board also wrote a debate article, in which she highlighted that the initiative to protect the historic buildings now under debate was made by the local authority itself, but she also stressed:

"The battle is about which history we will be able to tell about Kiruna [in the future] and thereby about the modern Sweden of the 20th century"³⁷ (Liliequist 2011:29, author's translation). (From Jennie Sjöholm 2016)

Let us see how it went, and there have been a lot of the controversial aspects of how this particular culture has going to be taken into account in the move process so that is where even the general director of national heritage board also wrote in a debate article that you know the battle is about which history we will be able to tell about Kiruna in the future and thereby about the modern Sweden of 20th century right.

So this is where the Jennies work talks about bringing all these interpretations of what different agencies are thinking what the government is thinking is about what different boards are thinking about you know so and when you are taking an opportunity of the move always people think about how we can envisage with the modern thinking you know how what kind of history you are going to tell about it.

Or we will still bring back these old things or you were completely coming with a new thing you know that is whole thing the concerns of the different stakeholders. And coming to the Heritagisation process I would like to emphasise on 3 important aspects one is a heritagisation, re-heritagisation and de-heritagisation.

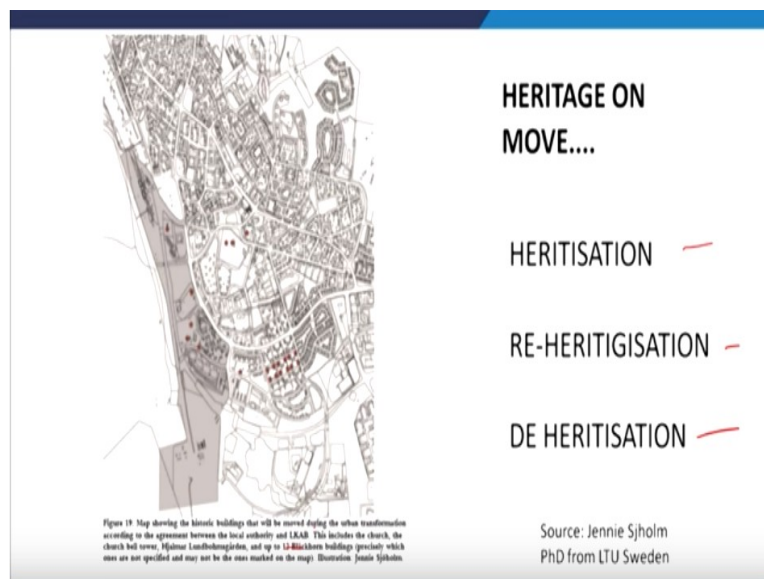
So one is the heritagisation process I just explained you that in 1984 the whole listed the conservation plan has been developed. And when the Kiruna is on move when people know that these buildings are going to move to the new location as well and that is where they started

reaffirming these the significance of these heritage properties even the old miner have stayed here the first miner have stayed here or his cottage or a railway track, railway coach you know like that there are various aspects which come into the picture and then they started re-heritagisation that is where Jennie calls it as re-heritagisation.

And then finally this whole media jargon is very different and interpretations are very different at the end of the day the decision makers come onto the board looking at the financial cost how much it is going to cost to move that Kiruna Church or the Town Hall, a Kiruna Church, for example, the heritage structure which has a huge long almost very long span structures of the wooden shingles.

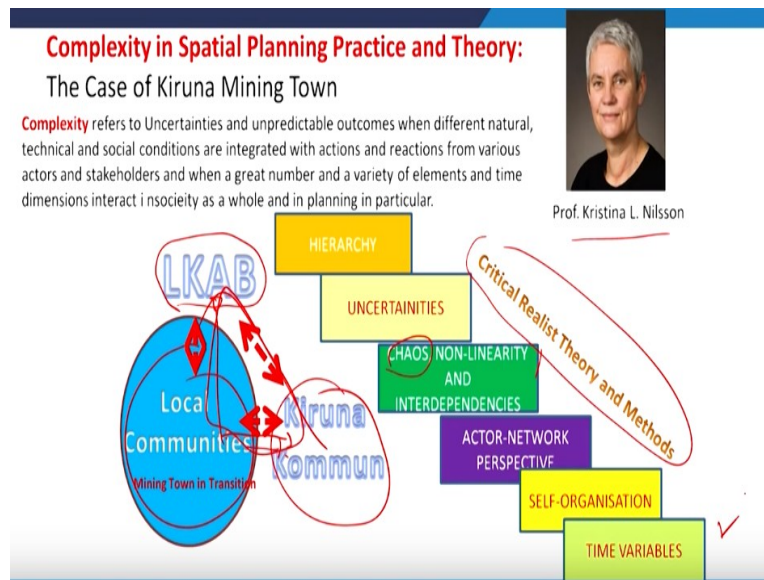
So they have to take care of each and every shingle out, and carry it, and place it, and erect it. So this is going to cost few millions worth of project you know so then they try to assess the budget of it you know what kind of so after all taking care of the practical considerations.

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That is where they started looking at the last stage of in a more practical way of how we can deal these certain buildings you know so the de-heritagisation process have started and that is where they come up with about 12 Black horn buildings and you know there is a few about 17 structures 12 to 17 structures they have identified yes these will be taken care of on the move.

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Also there has been complexities in the spatial planning practice and theory I was working with Professor Kristina Nilsson and Kristina's work is based on planning complexities being a landscape architect and the planner she looked at what kind of challenges involved in it and especially in moving the town and she adopts the critical realist theory and methods, and she brings different aspects into what are the real challenges.

In fact, if you look at it there is a LKAB which is a state-owned mining company and the Kiruna kommun which is a municipal board and where is the local communities the people who are actually relying on the town. So there is always a tripartite relationship with these 3 stakeholders. One is LKAB is the financial support for that, and the administrative support is the Kiruna, and the people relying on both.

Now the people has a confusion who is going to take the move who is responsible for the move because whether it is a duty of the municipal administration or Kommun administration or it is a duty of the their funding agent to who are actually the whole and soul mining institution LKAB. Who is the decision-maker here whom can we approach right so there is become who is on the higher order.

Whether the Kiruna Kommun is on a higher order whether the LKAB is a higher order that has created a lot of confusion. Also the uncertainties, today yes we are planning for next 50 years we

are preparing ourselves maybe after 50 years we may have to move to the next place but then 50 years before itself they are also thinking about how we can invest on advanced technologies like prefab or anything or to easily move the places later on you know.

So all these thought process has went on but the real problem is let us say in another 10 years they have invested a huge amount of money in the relocation with the advanced mining tools and techniques let us say in another 10 years the whole mine is closed or if the mining sector comes into a different financial crunch you know so what happens then what happens to this kind of investment.

So all these certainties and uncertainties are in question because that is where they have to look for kind of alternative livelihood systems and the chaos which has been created by this interrelationship and the non-linearity and also the interdependence is because these people depend on this to maintain their Kommun and these people depend on the financial aspect and you know this whole relationship are very much interdependent with each other.

And the actor-network perspective you know whose role is what who will take a decision what role is Kommun has to play what role the LKAB has to play you know these whole challenges have been a big task. Also the self-organization you know how each of the institution is self-organized by itself in its role how they defined it you know.

And the second thing is about the time variables, when we say about the time various you know what kind of because we are working in a harsh weather conditions and how we are going to move this project let us say if you are taking about 5 year, 10 year, 2022 if you want to move it up then what segment of the people we have to take care and then how to connect them again back to the workplaces so there is a lot of project management issues as well.

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Adopting to 'new' Kiruna - 2013-2015

And it still continues...

So that is where I would like to brief you about this is how these are the challenges were involved and what I really appreciate in this process is Sweden unlike in many countries in South America when they are moving some towns or some Hamlets because of the mining issues. In South America what they did was they just gave the Chinese companies they gave the money to the people, and they just ask them to vacate the places wherever they want they go.

But here they are at least considering even the animals, the grazing grounds, the ecosystem and they are thoughtfully thinking about what happens to the future if we go like this if we invest this was it really worth that is definitely a very thorough thinking process I can say, and still there are many challenges even within that sparsely populated urban areas as well. I hope this will help you in understanding the challenges in the relocation contexts.

Thank you very much.