Sustainable communities and the legacies of mining in the Nordic Arctic
Objectives: study extractive industries in the Arctic as cultural, social, economic, and ecological phenomena

- Why resource extraction commences,
- What consequences it has for communities in the Arctic and beyond
- What opportunities exist for transitioning toward post-extractive futures

**Long term outcome**: a set of best practices for sustainable development in Arctic mining regions
What opportunities exist for transitioning toward post-extractive futures?

Research project
Mining heritage as a resource for sustainable communities
Vetenskapsrådet 2017-2021

Research project
Mining heritage as a resource for sustainable communities: lessons for Sweden from the Arctic
Formas 2017-2020

Fieldwork
Sustainable communities and the legacies of mining in the Nordic Arctic

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Research problems

How do arctic communities deal with legacies of past extraction and why?

Under which circumstances can abandoned mines become a resource for post-extraction futures?

- New economic uses
- As cultural heritage

Under which circumstances can they not and why?

Constructivist approach – economization, heritage processes, Actor Network Theory

Case studies: Norrbotten, Sörvaranger, Greenland, Svalbard
Mining legacies in post-extraction futures

Heritage processes – official heritage

Malmberget, Norrbotten

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Heritage processes – unofficial heritage

Qullissat, Greenland
Mining legacies in post-extraction futures

Industrial heritage and toxic waste

Nautanen, Norrbotten

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Re-economization through tourism

Pyramiden, Svalbard
Conclusions

Mining legacies can be a resource if:
- Institutional frameworks allow it
- Actors ascribe value to legacies
- Environmental risks are manageable
- If a variety of actors are allowed to influence post-extraction transition processes, the stories about the past, the visions about the future

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