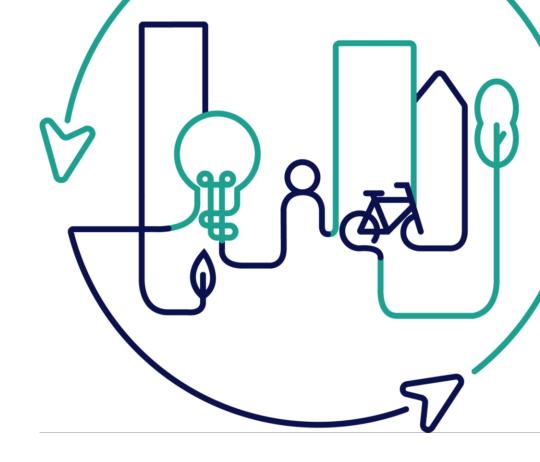
EUROPEAN U R B A N INITIATIVE





Parallel Workshops:

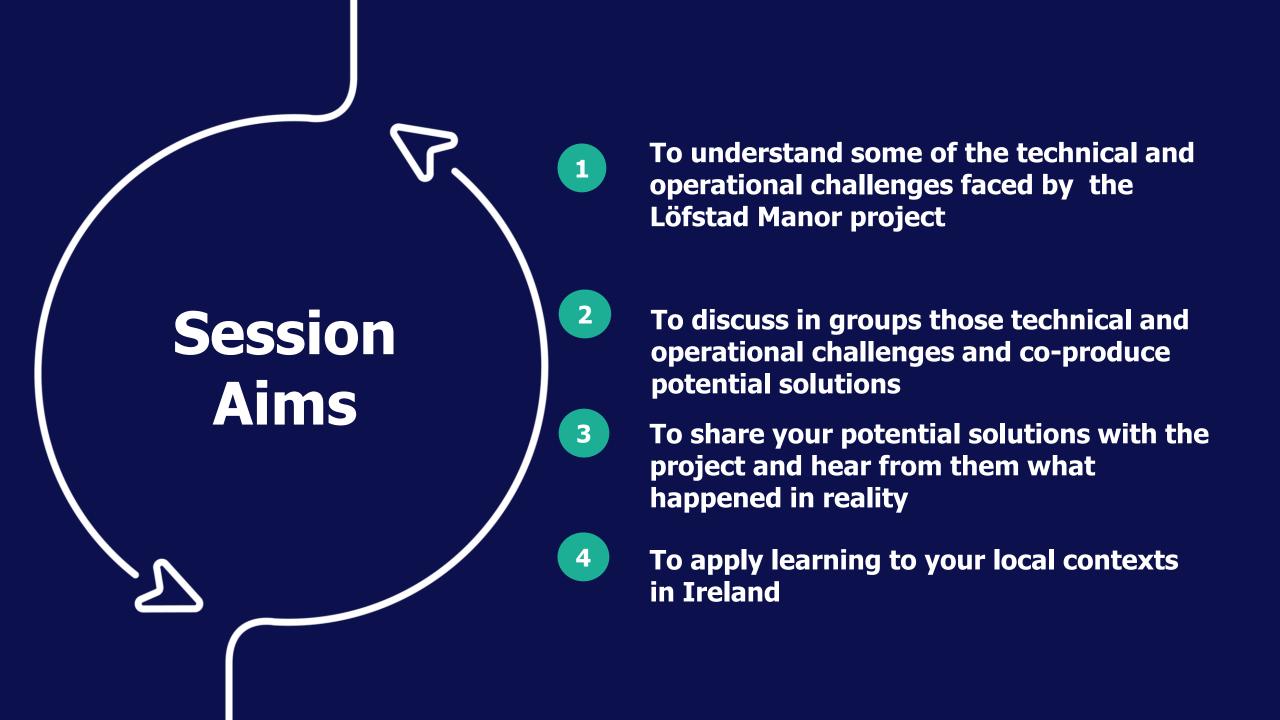
Design & Delivery - Operational Solutions for Creative Regeneration &

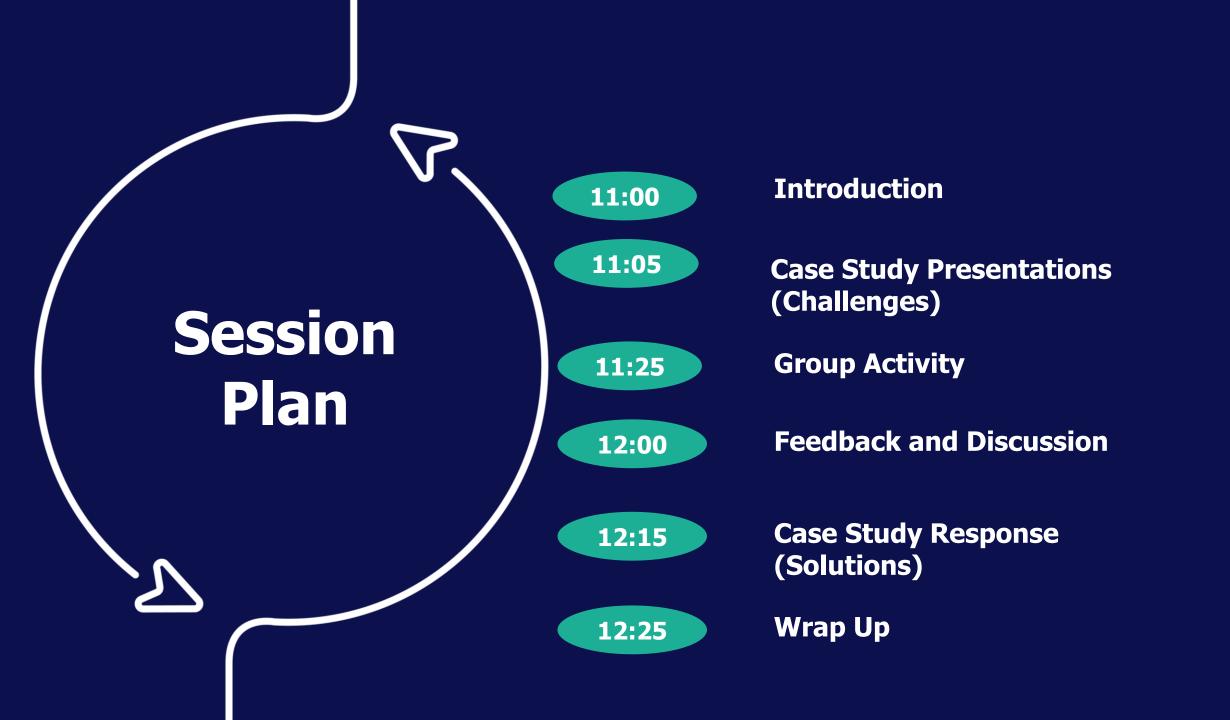
Shared Sparks – Governance and partnership solutions for creative regeneration

Thursday 27th November 2025 – 11.00 to 12.30 Facilitated by Derville Brennan Case Study: Löfstad Manor, Sweden















A DIGITAL TWIN OF LÖFSTAD MANOR.

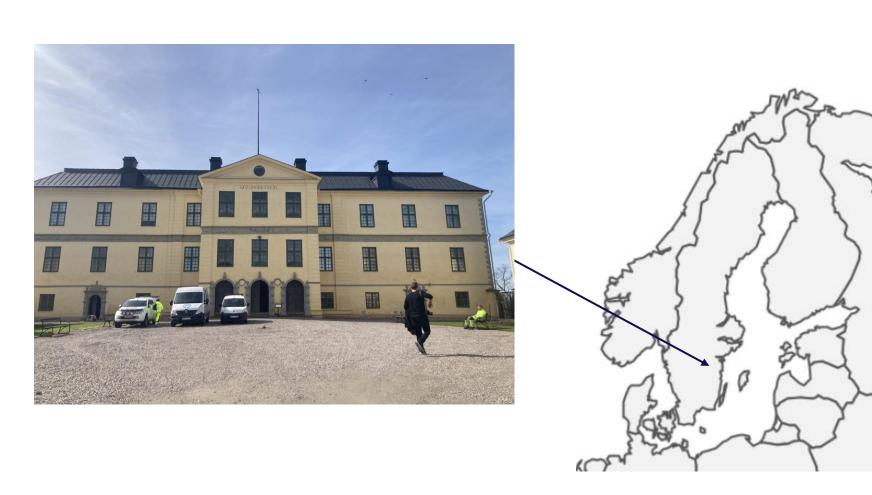
- Aim to develop IoT-sensors and cloud integration for historic buildings
- Seasonal use as historic house museums
- Moisture-related problems
- > High energy costs

LÖFSTAD STJERNSUND JULITA

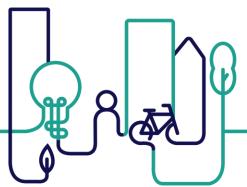


LÖFSTAD MANOR

- ▶ 17th century
- ▶ Major fire in 1750
- Building owner: Riddarhuset
- Collections: Östergötlands museum
- Public museum since 1942
- Moisture problems ground floor
- Direct electric heating and high energy costs
- Seasonal use





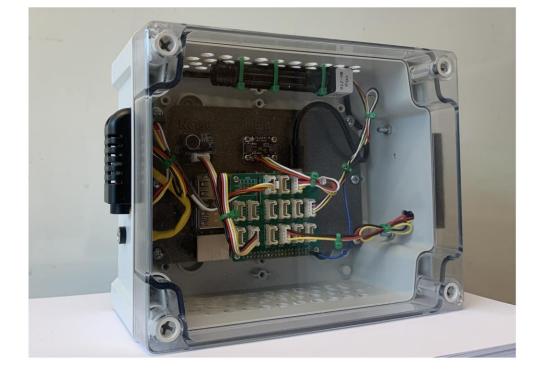


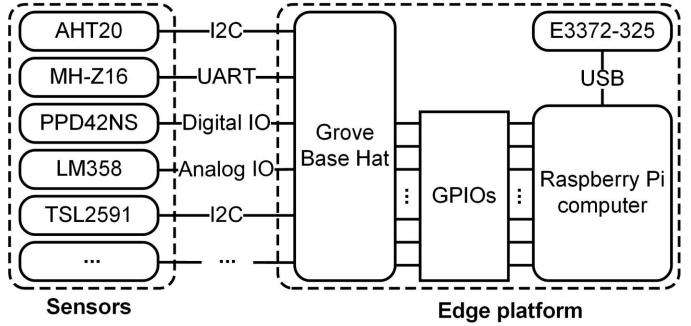




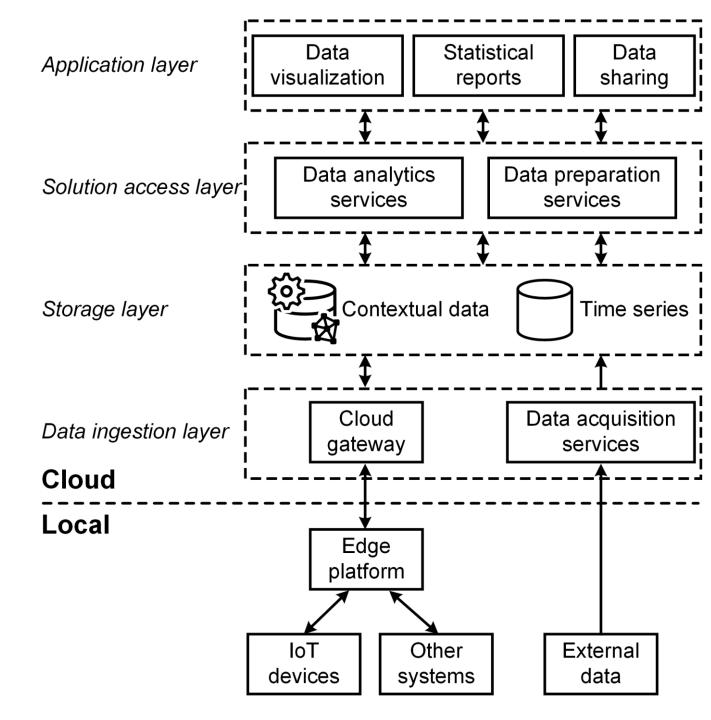
SENSOR BOXES

- Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- > CO2
- Noise
- Dust concentration
- Light intensity





FROM SENSOR DATA TO VISUALIZATION





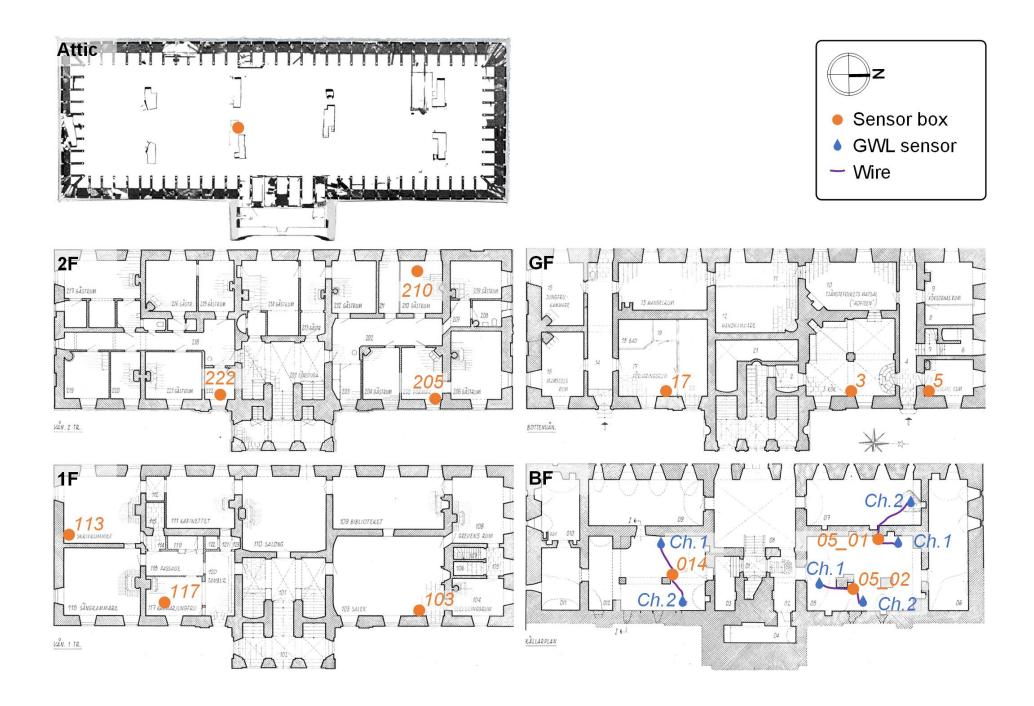
Attic: 6 sensors

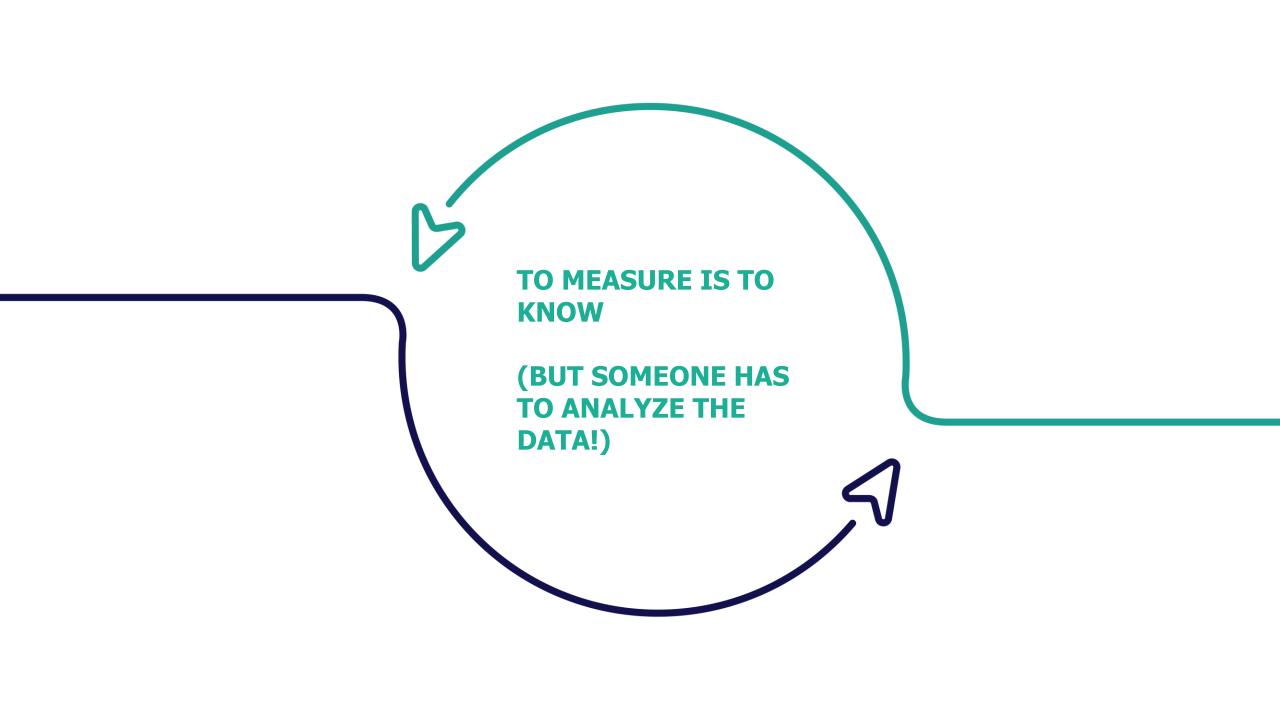
2F: 18 sensors

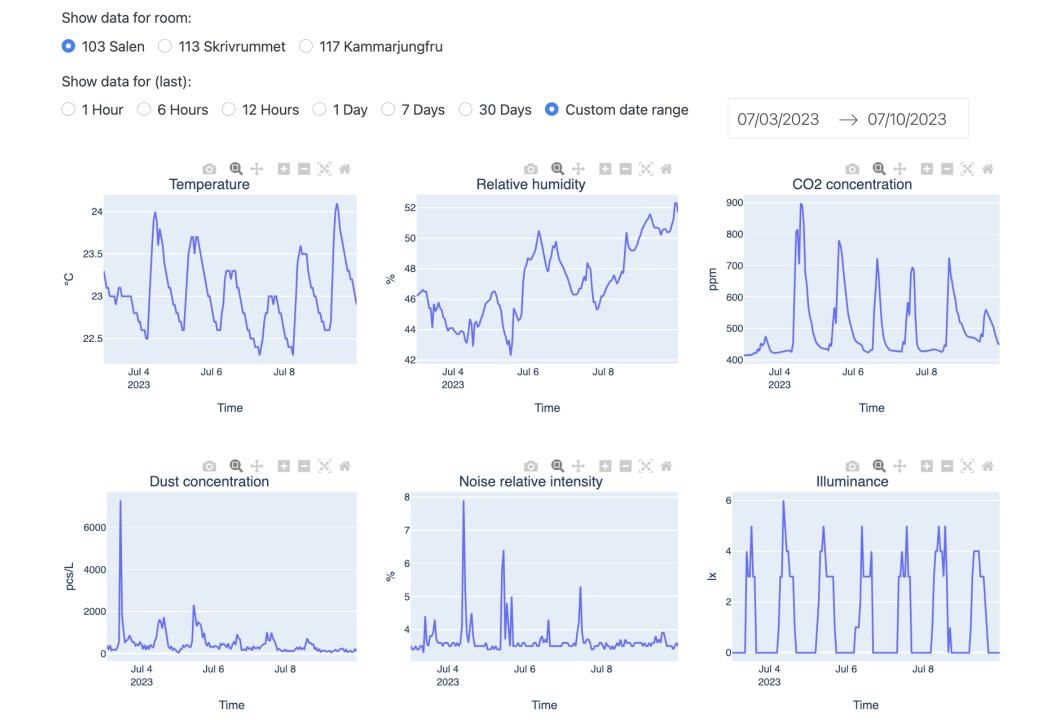
1F: 18 sensors

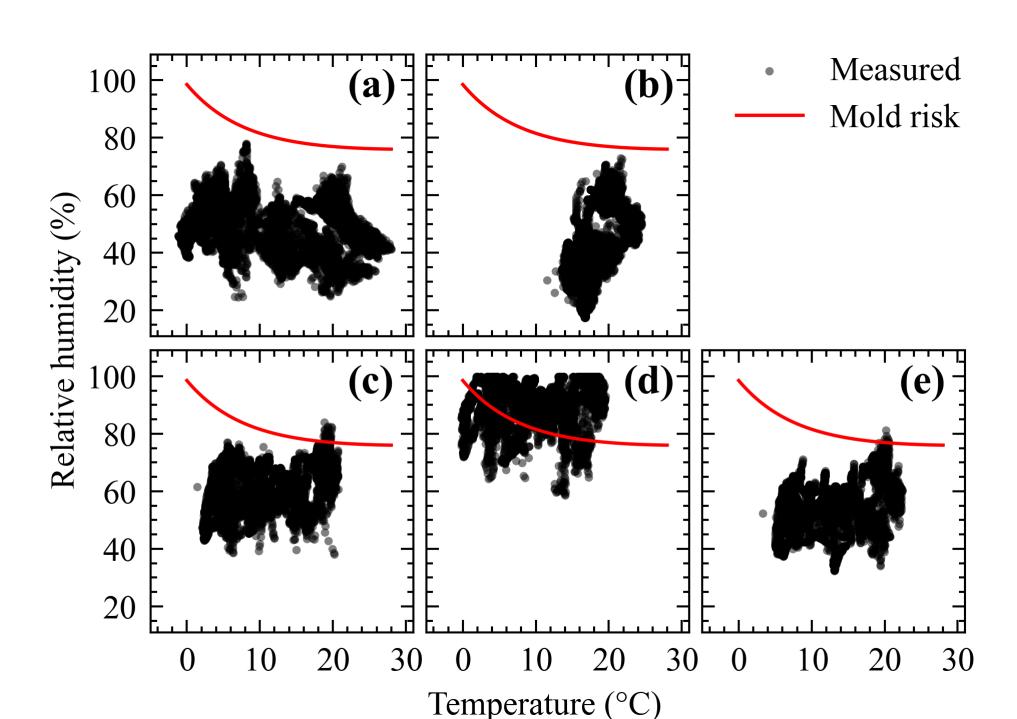
GF: 18 sensors

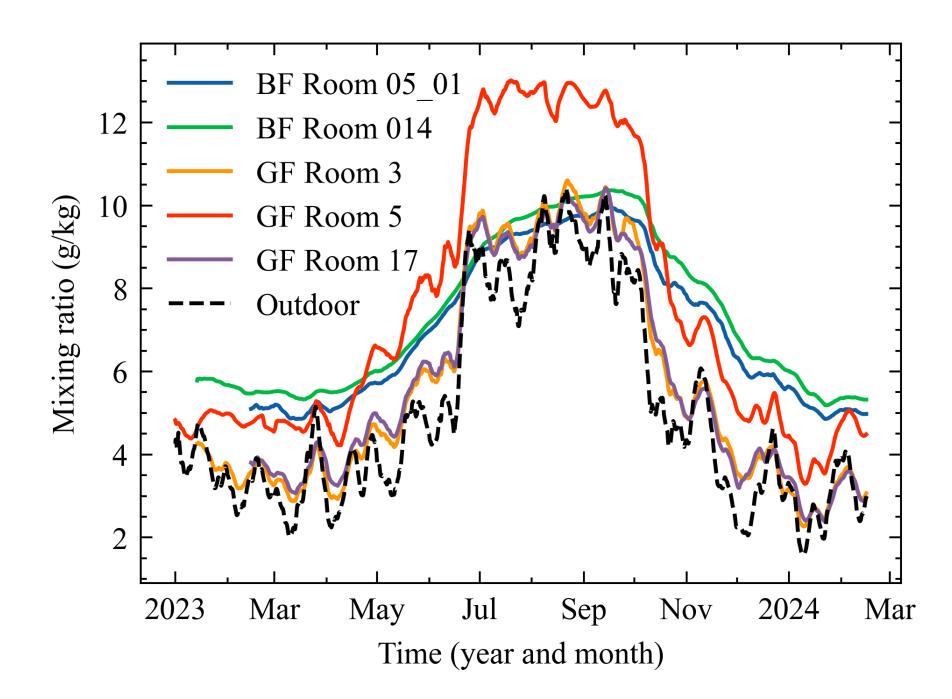
BF: 24 sensors

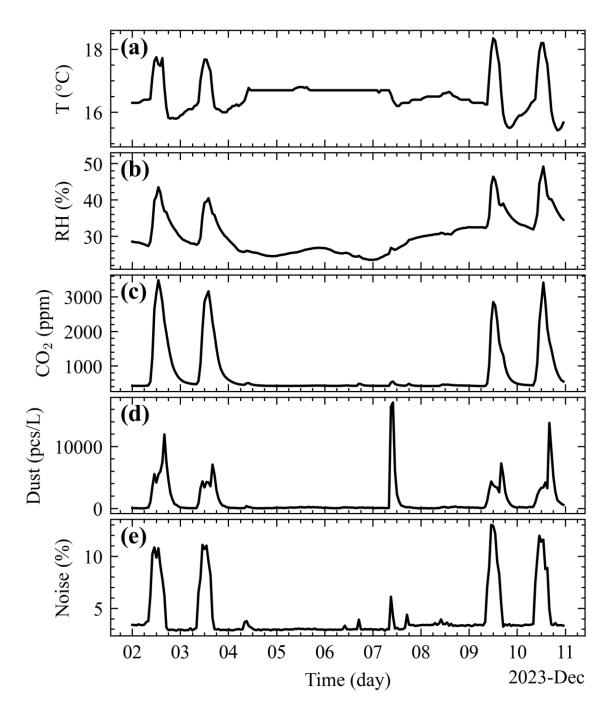












TECHNICAL CHALLENGE 1

- How many sensors? What kind?
- > Sampling rate?
- Visibility?
- Wireless connection
- Batteries/mains-powered
- Maintenance/calibration



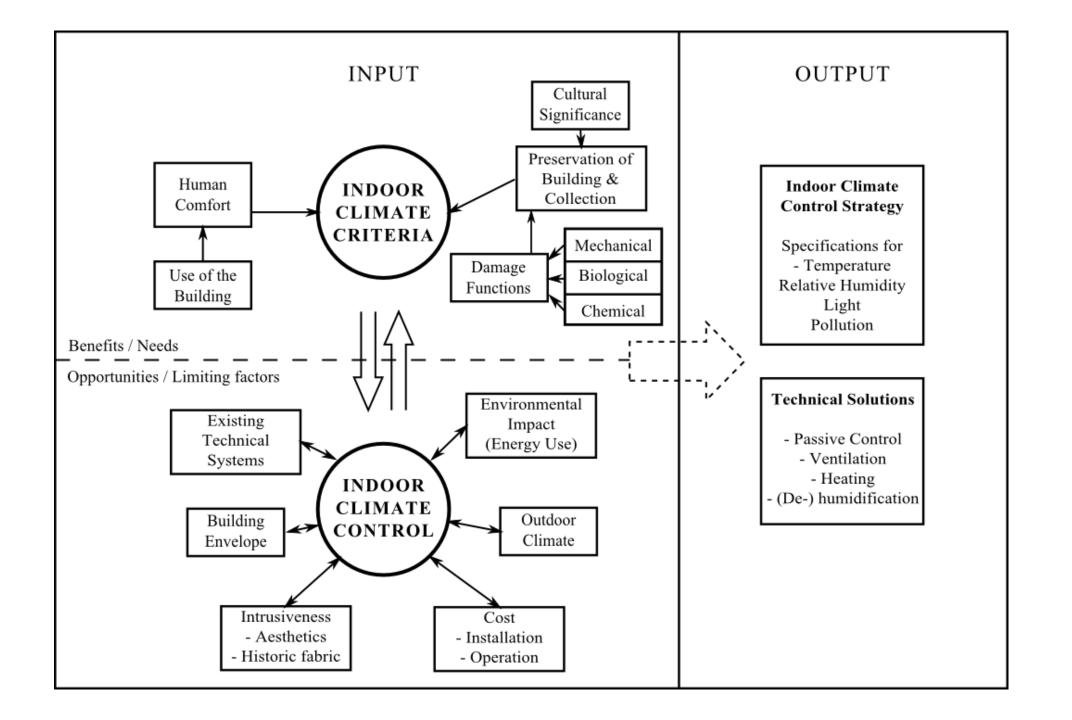
TECHNICAL CHALLENGE 2

- Integration with existing building management system/processes
- Data management and storage (can we access the data in 20 years from now?)



- Finding a balance between preservation, energy use, and use of the building
- As much a social challenge as a technical one ("the science is there")
- Historic buildings tend to be unique, not only as physical artefacts but also in the ways they are managed
- technology and social practices codevelop and become locally situated





- As much a social challenge as a technical one ("the science is there")
- The use of the building is crucial and also connected to funding
- Different approaches to preservation also has implications

Curated decay (?) at Julita manor, a building similar to Löfstad



- Staff working "on the ground" should be involved in decision-making
- Outdated hierarchies and notions of competence lead to certain professional groups being excluded from contexts where decisions are made

The "House Lady" at work in Stjernsund manor, a building similar to Löfstad

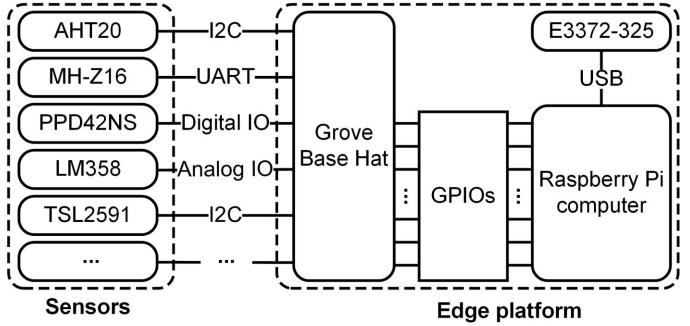


Who decides on the indoor climate when there are multiple organizations & stakeholders & professionals and involves actors with unclear or overlapping responsibilities?

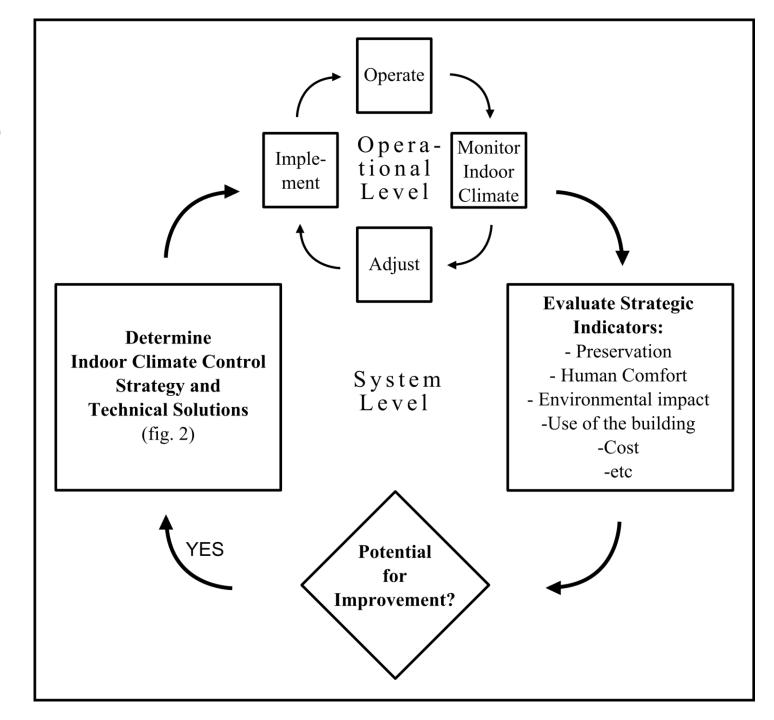
It is often considered a technical questions but is essentially a matter of how the building is used and the long-term objectives of management.

- Monitoring and analysis needs to be integrated in a systematic way in management
- Advanced technical systems and analytical tools offer little benefit if they are not used

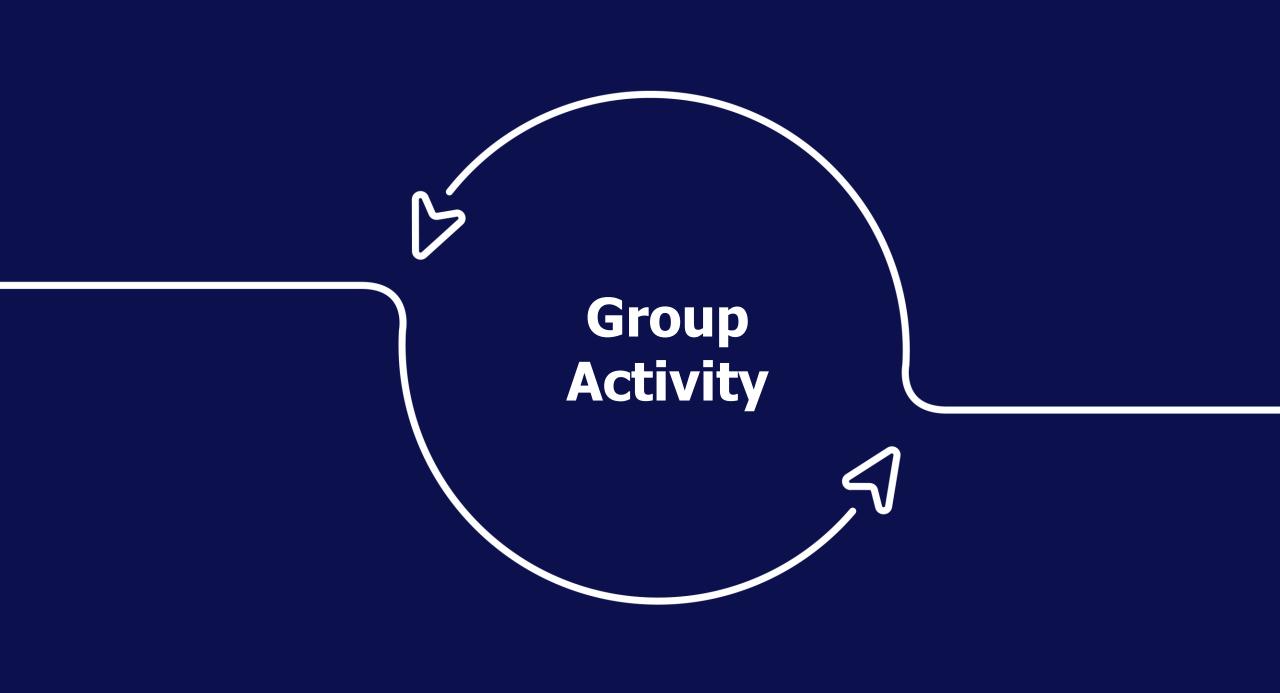




- Lack of system level feedback
- "If it works don't fix it" is not enough!

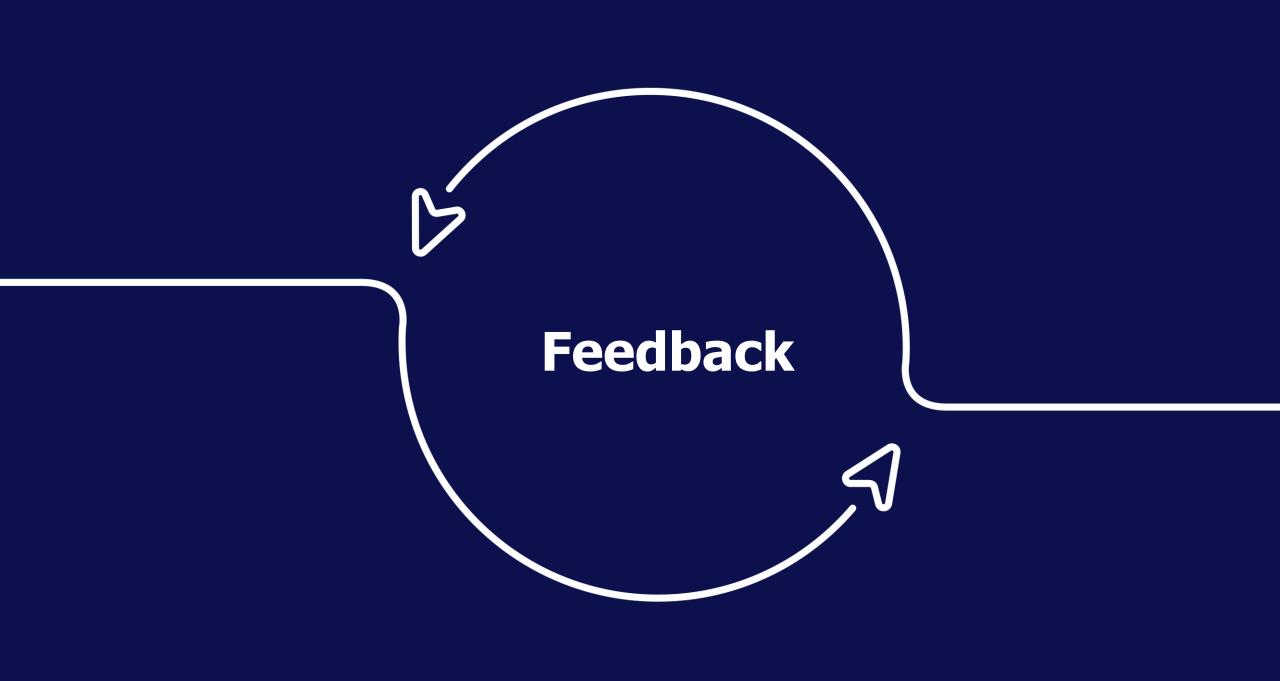


How can monitoring be made useful for both day-to-day operation and long-term management?



CHALLENGE CANVAS HOW DOES IT WORK

- ▶ Based upon the presentation the Löfstad Maor project detail on the Challenge Canvas:
- ➤ Step 1 your understanding of the core operational challenge and how it relates to your own experiences
- > Step 2 how you would address the core operational challenge
- > Step 3 how you would transfer the solution to your own contexts



CHALLENGE CANVAS

▶ Each Group to feedback on their Challenge Canvas



Thank you!

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Uppsala university, department of Archaeology, Ancient history and

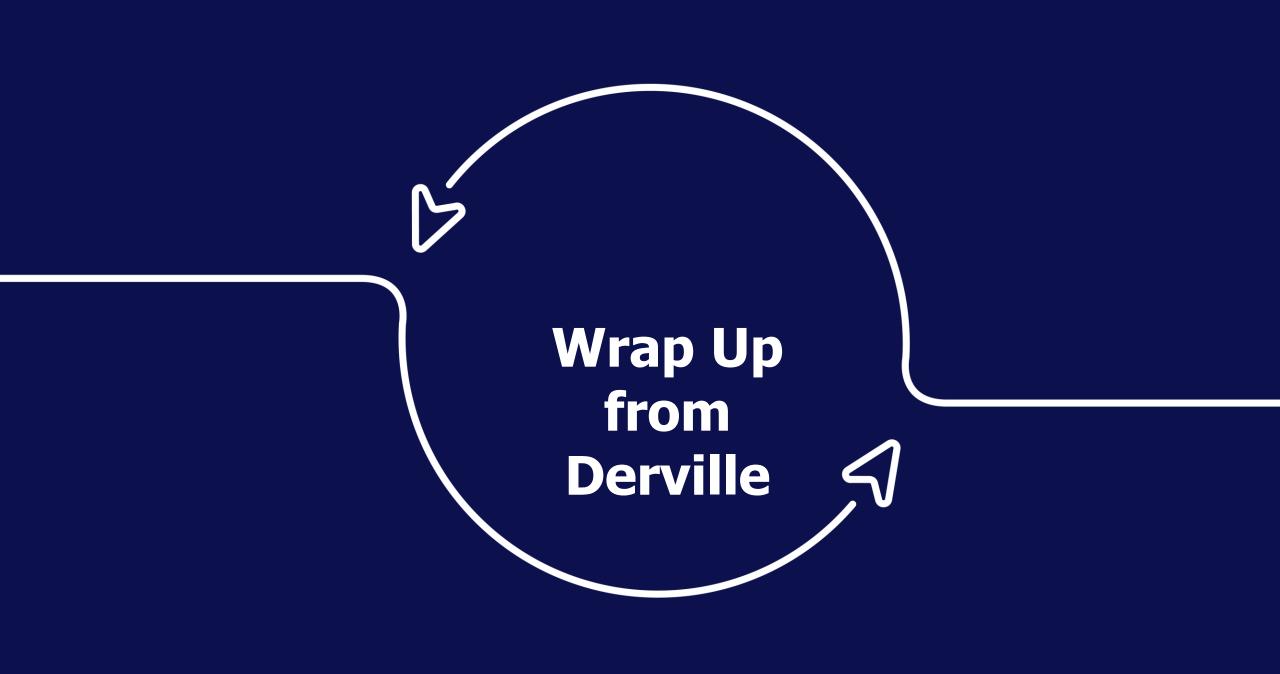
Conservation.

gustaf.erik.leijonhufvud@uu.se









Thank you

