



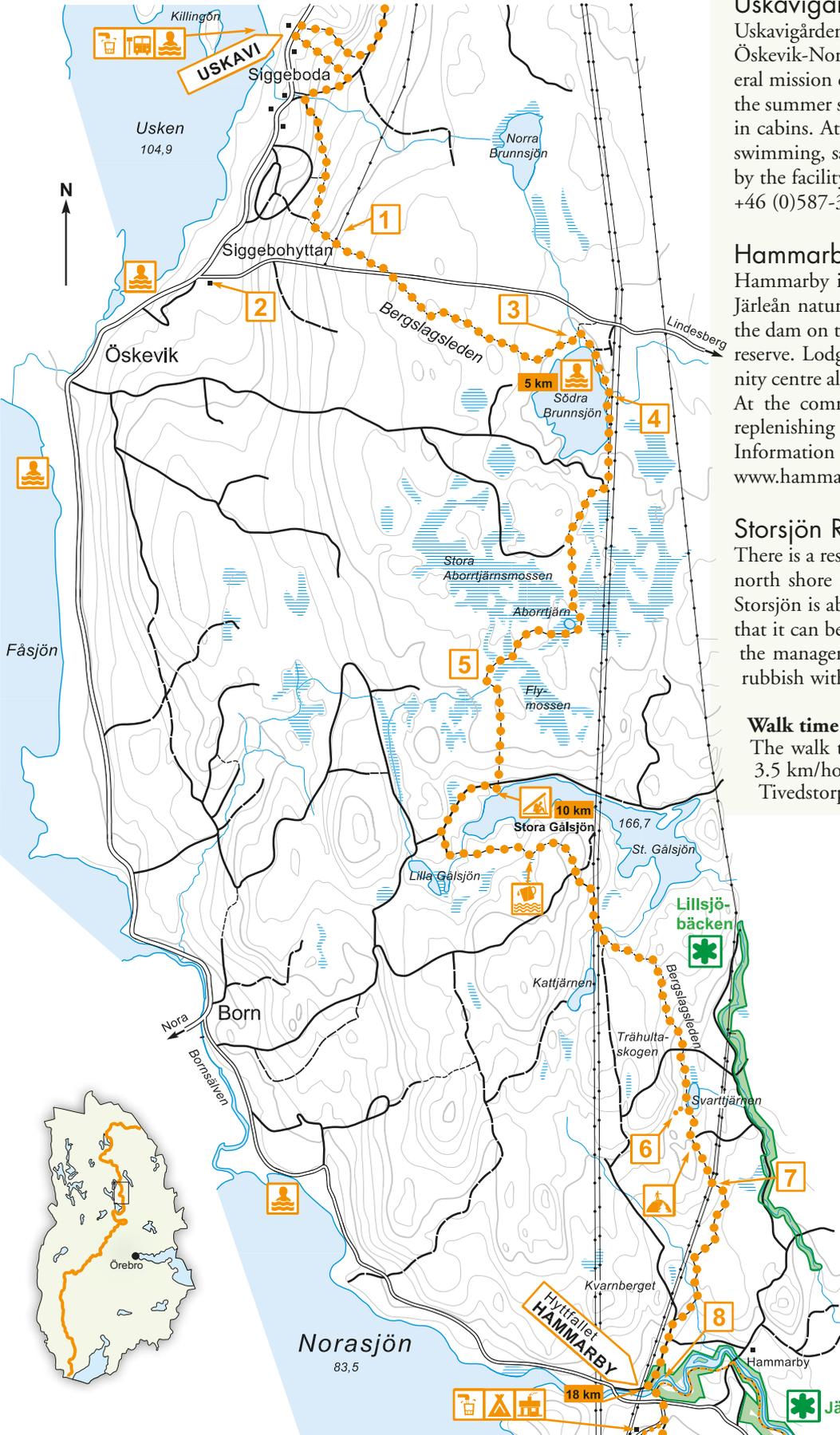
Bergslagsleden

STAGE

5



Uskavi – Hammarby 18 km



Uskavigården Checkpoint

Uskavigården is next to Usken lake by the Fanthyttan-Öskevik-Nora road. The estate is jointly operated by several mission churches. Uskavigården is open daily during the summer season. Lodging is available in the hostel and in cabins. At Uskavi you will also find campsites, a café, swimming, sauna, canoe rentals and a kiosk. Fresh water by the facility. Information and booking: +46 (0)587-330025, www.uskavi.se.

Hammarby Checkpoint

Hammarby is situated in beautiful surroundings by the Järleån nature reserve. There is a rest area 50 m beyond the dam on the south side of the river towards the nature reserve. Lodging is available at the Hammarby community centre along the trail 500 m south of the checkpoint. At the community centre there is a tap outdoors for replenishing your fresh water. Tent camping available. Information and booking: +46 (0)587-921 27, www.hammarbybygdegard.se.

Storsjön Rest Area

There is a rest area with shelter, fire ring and toilet by the north shore of Storsjön. From Uskavi to the shelter by Storsjön is about 9 km. The water in Storsjön is so clean that it can be used for cooking after it is boiled. To assist the management association, we urge you to take your rubbish with you when you leave the rest area.

Walk time

The walk time is based on an average speed of about 3.5 km/hour. This allows time for rest stops. Stage 17, Tivedstorp – Stenkällegården, takes about 6 hours.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

- The Bergslag Trail (Bergslagsleden)
- Other marked trail or path
- Stage start/finish
- Distance from Uskavi
- Rest area with shelter
- Fresh water
- Viewpoint
- Nature reserve

0 1 km 2 km 3 km
SCALE 1:50 000

The  of Sweden® Region Örebro län

www.bergslagsleden.se

What to See along the Way

1. The Church Paths

From Hällagruvan, about 2 kilometers south of Uskavi, all the way to Södra Brunnsjön, the trail follows old church paths. Farmers and miners from Siggebohyttan and Öskevik took these paths to the parish church in Lindesberg. Before the Bergslag Trail was built, the paths were largely overgrown due to the introduction of a modern road system in the 20th century.

2. Siggebohyttan

The old mining estate in Siggebohyttan is owned by the Örebro County Museum. To reach Siggebohyttan from the trail, exit the path where it crosses the highway (about 2.5 kilometers south of Uskavi) and follow the highway west for about 1.5 kilometers.

3. The ruins at Södra Brunnsjön

Just north of Södra Brunnsjön, the trail passes the ruins of two buildings, which may be the remains of an old croft or mining structure. Next to the Kopparbäcken stream, about 200 meters north of the highway are ruins of an old copper smelting house.

4. The dam at Södra Brunnsjön

South of the swimming area, the trail follows a low bank along the lake. The bank was likely built by miners whose smelting houses were on the little stream that runs from the lake across the trail. The idea was to dam up the lake in order to save water for the few days of the year when the smelting houses were to be used.

5. Mountain Pine area

For a 2-kilometer stretch between Abborrtjärnen and Storsjön, the trail passes through a sparsely grown area of old pine trees on barren soil and not more than 12-15 meters tall. The area by the trail features a number of Central European mountain pines that tend to creep

as they grow.

This species is occasionally found in mining forests. Industrial forests of the early 20th century could be planted with seeds – pine seeds were often imported from Germany. Mountain pine seeds were inadvertently brought over at the same time.

6. Stone canal

This intricately built stone canal runs from the slope west of the Bergslag Trail towards Svarttjärnen. Why, when or by whom the canal was built remains unclear. According to an earlier hypothesis, the canal was intended to drain the peat bog and facilitate mining of limonite. The hypothesis no longer appears to be tenable. On the path from the trail up to the canal are traces of iron-rich red soil. In ancient times, iron was extracted from this kind of soil by means of small, simple ovens in the ground. Bellows powered by hand or foot raised the temperature enough to melt the iron.

7. Shingle banks at Svarttjärn

South of Svarttjärn where the trail crosses power lines, it also passes above several shingle banks, which were formed about 10,000 years ago by the splashing of waves in the early Baltic Sea when the land was still depressed by melted ice. The banks are some 30 meters below the highest point of the coastline.

8. Hyttfallet, Hammarby

Stage 5 ends at Hyttfallet, the highest falls of Järleån downstream from Lake Norasjön. Hyttfallet, along with the buildings that have been constructed in the area, played a huge role in the evolution of iron refinement throughout Nora. A smelting house was built as early as 1544. Production ended in 1923 when the newly restored ironworks were closed.

Important to know

- Make fires only where designated fire rings/circles are present.
- Make sure that your fire is completely out before you continue hiking.
- Refrain from starting fires during the dry periods of summer when risk of forest fire is high.
- Do not break off limbs or branches from living trees.
- You may pitch tents along the trail, but preferably near the rest areas and not more than one night in the same place.
- Do not stray from the trail when near built-up areas, cultivated fields or planted forests.
- Do not litter.
- If hiking with a dog, be aware that you must always have the dog on a lead/leash in the forests/fields during the period from March 1 - August 20.
- So as to avoid conflicting with moose hunting season, you shouldn't use the trail during the most intensive hunting period - the second week in October and several weeks forward.

Facts about the Bergslag Trail

The Bergslag Trail (Bergslagsleden) is a 280 km hiking trail traversing all of Örebro county. It is divided into 17 stages. Region Örebro län is responsible for the trail. The Bergslag Trail is identified by orange markings on trees or posts. At road crossings or branches in the trail, directional arrows with the Bergslag Trail's symbol are used.

Bus Connections

Uskavi can be reached on certain days of the week via bus connections with Nora. Fanthyttan, located 2 km from Uskavi, is along the more frequently travelled Lindesberg – Kopparberg line. For other bus connections, see

www.lanstrafiken.se. Bus stops are listed under "sök resa" (search trip) and "detaljerad resa" (detailed trip). Transit information +46 (0)771-22 40 00. The tourist office in Lindesberg provides information on taxi service.

For more information

Nora tourist office, +46 (0)587-811 20 or Lindesberg tourist office, +46 (0)581-811 70 or www.bergslagen.se

Nature reserve information:

www.lansstyrelsen.se/orebro/naturreservat

Outdoor life website and app

All the information you need before walking the trail is available at www.bergslagsleden.se.

se. Accommodation, airport transports, equipment, trail stage info sheets, activities and sights. There is also an interactive web map on the site.

Bergslagsleden (The Bergslag Trail) also has its own app that you can download to your iPhone or Android phone. Search for "Bergslagsled". The app has a sat-nav function showing your position when you are out walking the trail. All information about outdoor life in the Örebro Region is gathered in one place at www.regionorebrolan.se/turism-friluftsliv. You will find lots to read about the Bergslagsleden, canoe trails, fishing, bicycling and more.