

TITLE PAGE

Title

Viability in the danish outskirts
A method to highlight the condition of Danish outskirts cities and preserving their unique qualities

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The Danish outskirts

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is a growing phenomena, which causes serious problems for the parts of the country where depopulation occurs. This project zoom out and looks at the national consequences of urbanization and explores how to uncover the viability of Danish outskirts cities. Through a theoretical and analytical review of literature that deals with the subject, the project present an analysis and design tool of 9 criteria that affect the viability of Danish outskirts cities. The tool is tested at the outskirts city of Ravnshøj and a vision and a conceptual design proposal has been made to strengthen the viability of Ravnshøj.

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PREFACE

This master thesis report is a strategic framework project, produced by Anders Brinkmann and Jacob Mandstrup Mikkelsen at the Master of Urban Design, at the Department of Architecture, Design and Media Technology at Aalborg University. The project is based on Denmark's outskirts areas and the issues they are facing. Through an in-depth theoretical and analytical survey, a strategic tool is developed which is subsequently used for the project's site, the town of Ravnshøj. Based on this tool a catalog will be produced, where several conceptual design proposals will be presented, which aims to improve Ravnshøjs viability.

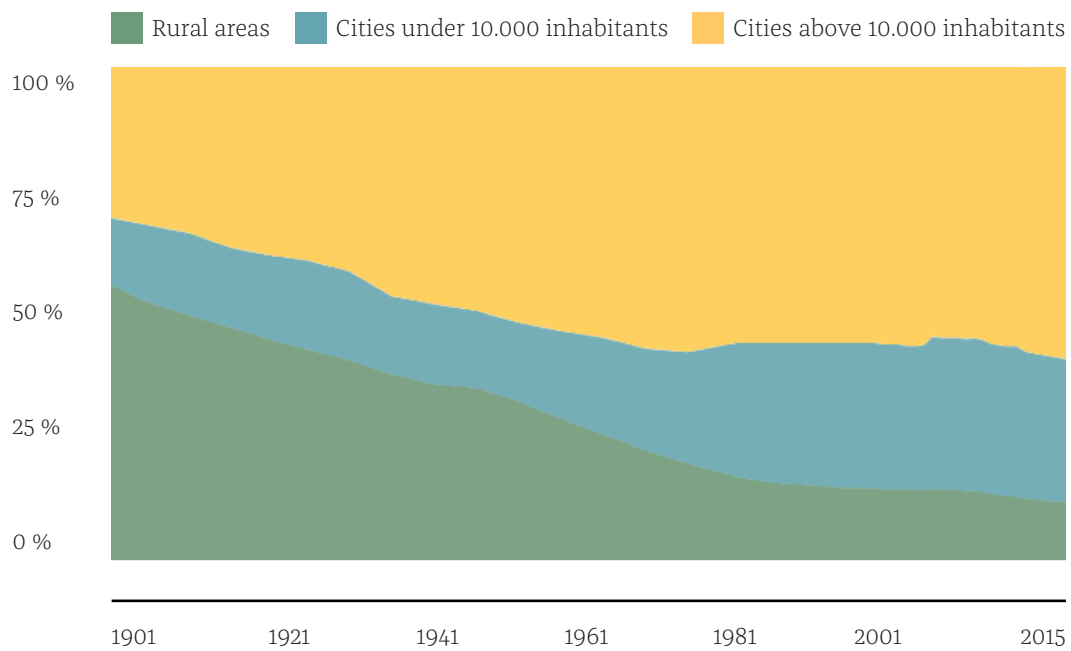
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INTRODUCTION

In the middle of the 18th century, the industrial revolution had its beginning in the UK, which later acted as a catalyst for the rest of Europe and the Western world (Historiensverden 2018). The industrialization created a working class, due to an efficiency of the then existing work and production methods, which meant that many were migrating into the bigger cities in the hope of finding a job, where new industrial workplaces appeared (Historiensverden 2018).

Denmark, on the contrary, has never been a heavily industrialized country, which meant that Denmark did not experience the same boom in the manufacturing production as much as other countries until around the 1960s (Christoffersen 1978). The Danish economy was traditionally relied on agriculture and trade which is reflected in the physical organization of the territory. “From around the 1960s, a strong urbanization and bureaucratization was introduced, which reflected in the establishment of the so-called large municipalities. The old rural areas became worn, so what was once the center of Denmark now became ‘the outskirts’” (Frandsen 2015; 52). The reason for the large emigration from the rural areas to the big city is due to the lack of work opportunities in the local areas. This was, as mentioned, a result from the industrialization, where the work in agriculture, like many other professions, became mechanized, and forced tens of thousands of people to move into the big cities (Frandsen 2015). The industrial production superseded the agricultural production in Denmark, and today Denmark might best be described as a country of industry and know-how (Christoffersen 1978). Although there was a larger emigration from around 1960, one can date an emigration from rural areas back to the 1900 (Danmarks Statistik, 2018), and it can still be seen as shown on the next page.



Ill. 1: The population in Denmark through tinme divided into settlements

HOW IS THE DANISH OUTSKIRTS DETACHED?

RealDania has launched the project 'Stedet Tæller', which works with highlighting the potentials in the outskirts of Denmark. In this context, RealDania is working on a demarcation of the Danish outskirts that summarizes three officially used definitions (Havelund et. al. 2012):

1. Municipalities covered by the Differentiated Planning Law

In 2011, the parliament adopted a number of amendments to the Planning Law to improve the possibilities for local development in rural Denmark. The changes concern housing and business in rural areas, planning in the coastal zone and planning for large commodity stores in Denmark's external areas.

The included municipalities are located outside Copenhagen and the East Jutland region, at least 40% of the population live outside urban settlements or the municipality is situated on an island not connected to the mainland by a bridge.

2. Municipalities categorized as external municipalities in the Rural Development Program (2007-13) in terms of distribution of EU rural funds

The rural program provides the basis for the distribution of rural resources from the EU, and should give the population good opportunities for living in and by rural areas. In relation to the Rural Development Program, categorizations of external areas are used, which aim to identify the areas of the country that are economically disadvantaged and thus most need the allocated grant funds.

The Rural Development Program has been prepared by the Ministry of Food and is based on a comparison of 14 geographical and socioeconomic criterias including demography, economy and urbanization. This divide Denmark into 4 areas which is respectively external, rural, medial and metropolitan.

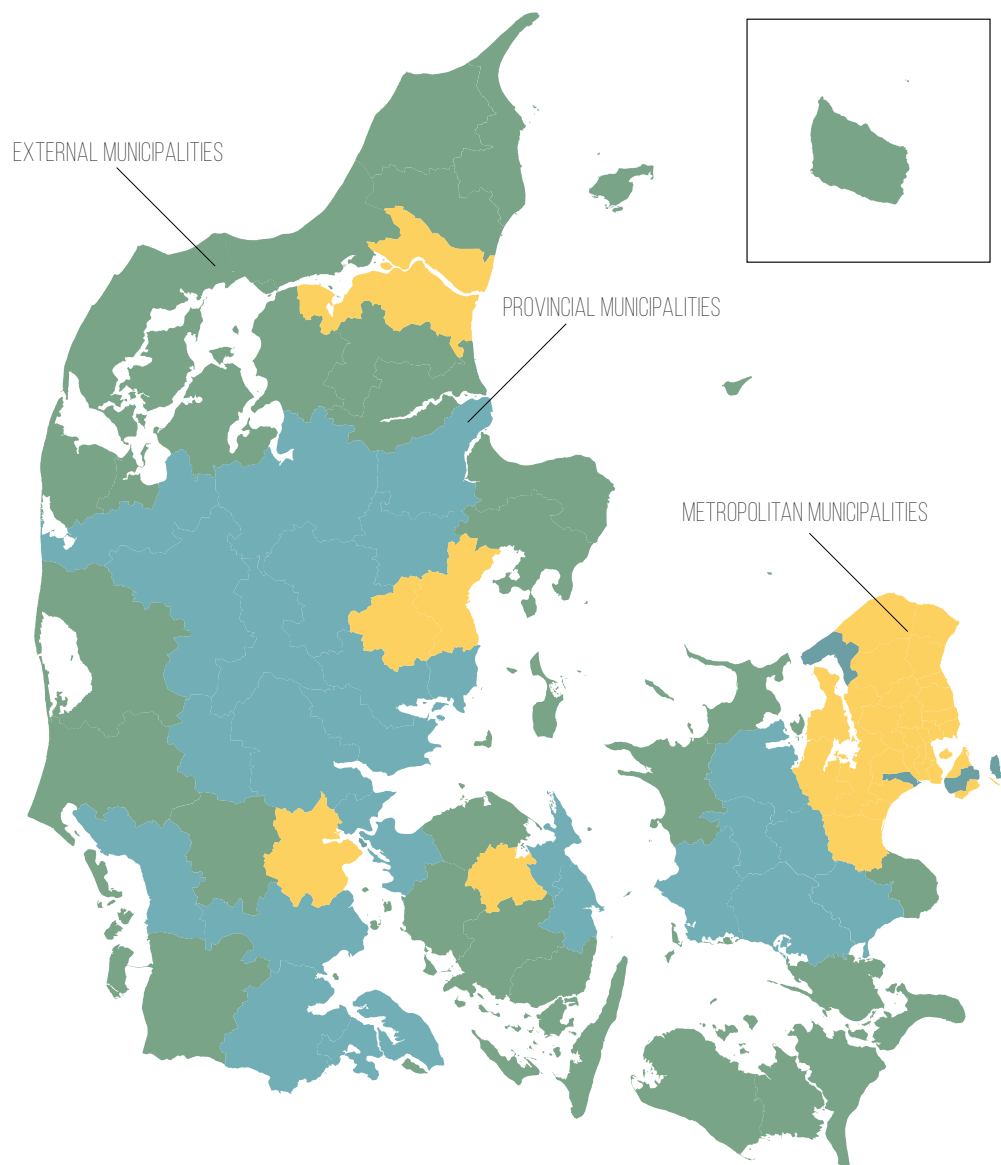
3. Municipalities categorized as external area and transition area in accordance with EU Structural Funds

In the context of the Structural Funds, "which support less developed areas in the EU, for example, roads and harbors and the establishment of educational institutions" (Nedergaard 2017) is:

- 16 municipalities defined as external areas on the basis of low employment income and weak population growth
- 27 small islands under the Association of Small Danish Islands designated as external areas
- and finally, some so-called transition areas have been designated (RealDania 2011)

The three definitions above draw an overall image of the Danish outskirts.

Focusing on the further progress of this report, a delimitation of the rest of Denmark is required. For this purpose, the above-mentioned delimitation of Denmark made by the Ministry of Food will be used. The division consists of the remaining rural, medial and metropolitan municipalities (Kristensen et. al. 2006). In order to simplify the demarcation, and facilitate the further line of argumentation, the remaining rural and medial municipalities will simply be referred to as provincial municipalities. However, there is still an understanding that there are differences between the rural and the medial municipalities. The final demarcation thus looks like as shown on the next page.



III. 2: Demarcation of municipalities

NATIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF CENTRALIZATION

Often, urbanisation is perceived as an inevitable evil in the modern world, and often centralization is referred to as a positive trend that benefits society, business, efficiency, etc. But something points to the fact that urbanisation can be detrimental to our common community.

However, the challenges differ depending on whether you look at Denmark as a whole, an individual municipality, an individual city or an individual person. At a national level, one could decide to shut down the external municipalities because it could have some advantages for the wide population, but for the individual municipality or individual person it may have some bigger consequences. The following focuses on the municipal and national consequences.

SOCIAL SEGREGATION

Cheap housing attracts social clients and elderlies

In 2012 the amount of empty residentials were 5% in not external areas and 8% in external areas (Havelund et. al. 2012). This difference, not surprisingly has a decreasing effect on the house prices in external areas and an increasing effect in the big cities. The low house prices especially attracts social clients and elderlies which result in an overrepresentation of social clients and elderlies in the rural areas. Furthermore, this relocation tends to have a self-perpetuating effect since diverse social groups typically move together with people in same condition as themselves (Dybvad 2015, Wirth 1938). See the illustrations on the next page.

Missing tax base

The increasing percentage of social clients and elderlies is a challenge for the municipalities. Especially the ones which is already challenged on emigration. The low working force results in an unsustainable economy where taxes gained from the labour market is insufficient to cover the expenses of transfer pricing (Struck 2015, Rådet for socialt udsatte 2017).

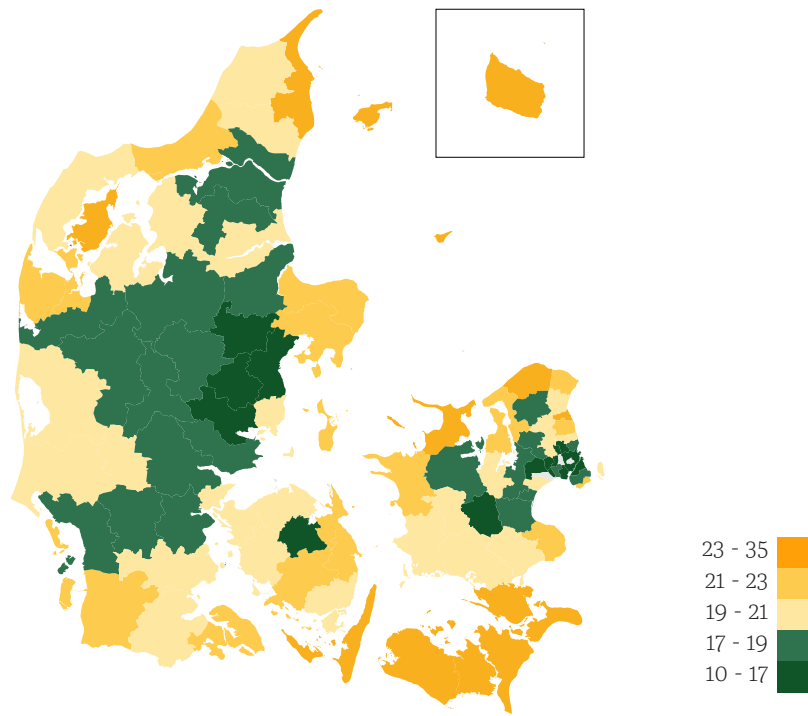
Social export

In recent years, the municipalities are being forced to cover a higher percentage of the transfer payments for early retirements. Earlier, it was covered by the state alone. It is a huge challenge for some municipalities, and actually, this has resulted in cases where wealthy municipalities more or less directly requested their social clients to move to other municipalities with cheaper housing (Dybvad 2015, Danmark på Vippen 2017).

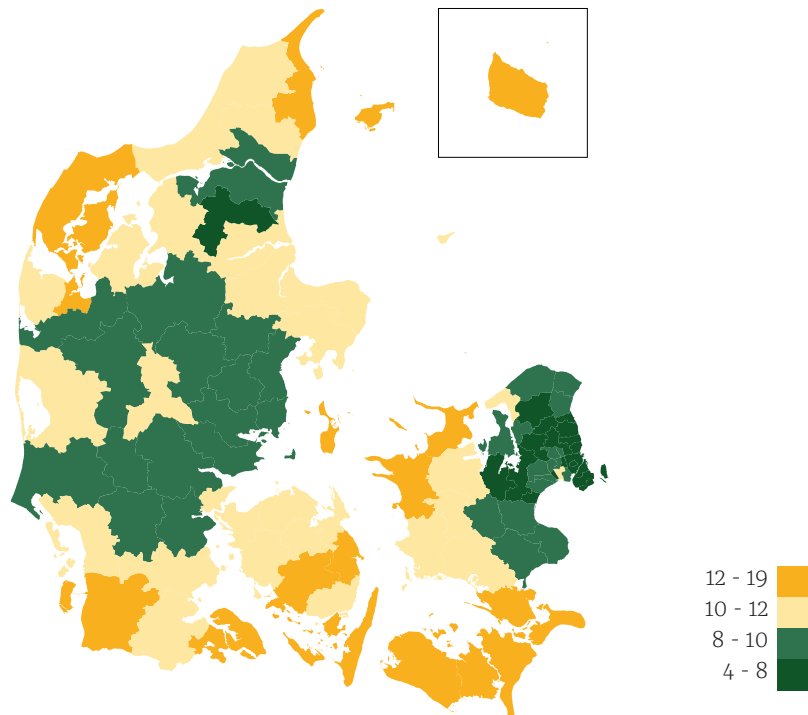
Increasing social problems

Being an addict, early retirement or otherwise being placed in a socially disadvantaged group causes some other problems than being a social client in the bigger cities. And in fact, circumstances of the social clients worsen on several parameters. In 2017, Council for Socially Deprived made an analysis of social clients in the Danish outskirts (Rådet for socialt udsatte 2017). The analysis showed that alcohol and substance abuse seems to grow in the outskirts, more people are being registered in RKI and several people have complex problems, for example, both an abuse and a mental diagnosis. Finally, the external areas are the only area that has not experienced a decrease in the number of children who have been placed outside the home. However, it should also be pointed out that there are fewer homeless people. Probably due to cheaper housing.

Overall, the deteriorated circumstances may be due to the combination of long distances to doctors and hospitals with specialized functions as well as a lower supply of social organizations such as abuse treatment and homeless shelters, as the areas are simply too sparsely populated to having such functions. However, it should be mentioned that the greater amount of nature in the outermost regions can provide an improved quality of life for some of the social clients.



Ill. 3: Share of the elderly [%]



Ill. 4: Share of 18-64 year-olds who are permanently out of the labor market [%]

LESS INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY

Centralization of decision-making processes

In connection with the communal reorganisations in 1970 and 2007, decision-making instances have gradually become more and more centralized. It has the consequence that some of the political decisions are moved further away from those that they really concern. When centralizing the decision making processes the decision makers are not always directly involved in the outcome. For instance, commuters queueing at the roads to Holslebro in West Jutland better understand why it is relevant to invest in extension of the roads than the policies in Copenhagen do. The commuters have experienced it on their own body (Dybvad 2015).

It also has the consequences that the country is increasingly managed based on calculations and forgets the individual persons behind the numbers. As philosopher and sociologist Georg Simmel says: "The modern mind has become more and more a calculating one. The calculating exactness of practical life which has resulted from a money economy corresponds to the ideal of natural science, namely that of transforming the world into an arithmetical problem and of fixing every one of its parts in a mathematical formula" (Simmel 1903; 13). This statistical way of looking at people has the social consequence that people in the outskirts feel that they are getting materialised and ignored by the more central areas. It creates a 'us' and 'them'. The municipal reorganizations is illustrated on the opposite page.

A LACK OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

More than 100 years ago Georg Simmel and Louis Wirth wrote about the social consequences of moving to the city. Consequences that are important to mention in the discussion of the positive and negative consequences of urbanism. Simmel and Wirth are both pointing on the missing social skills that appear in the big cities but are well-functioning in the small rural communities. Missing social skills as seen in today's Denmark and as the following paragraphs will provide additional examples of. Although the differences between people in outskirts and the big cities today are smaller than they were 100 years ago due to increased mobility and globalization, big differences however is still noticeable. Individualism is a phenomena that can be traced both in the metropolitan areas as well as in the small towns in the outskirts, but there still appears to be a significant division between the strong social communities in the small towns of the outskirts and the self-centered approach to the outside world in the big cities, which there will be further arguments for in the next section.

Furthermore, the mechanisms - as people develop to interact with each other - in the big cities and small towns are the same as they were 100 years ago. This is because the mechanisms are largely a consequence of the number of people you interact with. A development that has not gone back at all, but in the worst case it has only been more clear by the fact that more people have moved to the cities and more have moved from the small rural communities.

Denmark's division in parishes before 1970



Municipal reorganization 1970



Municipal reorganization 2007



Georg Simmel

Community versus individualism

Georg Simmel works with the concepts of the rural town and the metropolis, and describes the social differences in between. One of the biggest social differences is the distinctive individualism in the big city and the strong community in the small town. The difference can be considered in the same way as when political, family or religious communities occur:

“The most elementary stage of social organization (...) is this: a relatively small circle almost entirely closed against neighbouring foreign or otherwise antagonistic groups but which has however within itself such a narrow cohesion that the individual member has only a very slight area for the development of his own qualities and for free activity for which he himself is responsible. (...) self-preservation of very young associations requires a rigorous setting of boundaries and a centripetal unity and for that reason it cannot give room to freedom (...) of the individual.” (Simmel 1903; 15)

Said in another way: Small social groups, as experienced in the small town, rely on their strong community and therefore do not leave the individual with much personal freedom. However, when the group grows, a counter movement occurs in this relationship:

“In the measure that the group grows (...) its immediate inner unity and the definiteness of its original demarcation against others are weakened and rendered mild by reciprocal interactions and interconnections. And at the same time the individual gains a freedom of movement (...) and gains also a peculiarity and individuality to which the division of labour in groups, which have

become larger, gives both occasion and necessity.” (Simmel 1903 p. 15)

Because of the large number of individuals, the individuals are left to themselves, their responsibility for the maintenance of the group decreases, and the individual hereby allows himself to grow.

Blasé attitude

Another social consequence of life in the big city is that we build a specialized security system against the surrounding world as we move around in the big city. As Simmel writes:

“The mental attitude of the people of the metropolis to one another may be designated formally as one of reserve. If the unceasing external contact of numbers of persons in the city should be met by the same number of inner reactions as in the small town, in which one knows almost every person he meets and to each of whom he has a positive relationship, one would be completely atomized internally and would fall into an unthinkable mental condition.” (Simmel 1903; 15)

The constant bombing of sensory impressions in the metropolitan area requires a survival mechanism that prevents the body from overheating. It is this mechanism Simmel calls the blasé attitude. “The essence of the blasé attitude is an indifference toward the distinctions between things” (Simmel 1903; 14). It implies that the meaning and value of all things are assessed equally and nothing is therefore preferable to anything else. As Simmel says, everything appears “(...) homogeneous, flat and grey (...)”. (Simmel 1903; 14)

Louis Wirth

Louis Wirth describes the city as a social entity. He uses three terms: Size of population aggregate, density and heterogeneity. Even if the terms immediately seem closely related they are connected with significantly different social consequences.

Size of population aggregate

Similar to Simmel, Wirth notes the social changes in cities when the population expands. The relationship between the members change and the individual person's self-determination increases. It means that the individual gains freedom, but at the same time "loses spontaneous self-expression, (...) morale, and the sense of participation that comes with living in an integrated society" (Wirth 1938; 35) like rural villages.

Wirth unfolds Simmel's term of the *Blasé* attitude. He says that the metropolitan develops an impersonal, superficial, transitory, and segmental approach to other people. These characters work as a tool to help the individuals to "immunizing themselves against the personal claims and expectations of others" (Wirth 1938; 35). Wirth thinks that this constant interaction with multiple different personalities only make room for superficial acquaintanceships. In other words, the metropolitan builds up secondary rather than primary contacts, and he is more dependent upon people for satisfaction of his life-needs than close relations with particular persons.

Density

Where size of population is only about numbers, density is about numbers in a limited space - the concentration, so to say. In "On the Origin of Species" Charles Darwin describes the influence of density on finches. He noticed that when the population of finches grew on a certain amount of space the finches tend to produce specializations in their choice of food (Darwin 1859). Wirth notices the same development in the cities, where the area only can support the increased number of people by specialization and differentiation among metropolitans.

In a city with such a huge diversity of different personalities, the city will slowly be divided into different areas. Different kind of people move to places that fit into their nature of work, income, racial and ethnic characteristics, social status, custom, habit, taste etc. In this way, the city will be divided into a mosaic of social worlds. Usually, you would expect cities to be a mess of different kinds of people but in fact the inhabitants will strictly move themselves into certain districts.

The increased density also results in a close physical contact, but at the same time social contacts seem more distant. An ambivalent contradistinction that leads to loneliness, friction and irritation. Personal frustrations that are only worsened by the city's rapid tempo and the complicated technology.

Heterogeneity

The constant transformation of the city forces the citizens to be mobile and fluid and "it brings him toward the acceptance of instability and insecurity" (Wirth 1938; 37). Therefore, the metropolitan develops a segregated personality, where he is able to pick between different personalities depending on the situation.

His membership in widely divergent groups make it difficult to create intimate and lasting acquaintanceship, and since "the city-dweller is not a home-owner, and since transitory habitat does not generate binding traditions and sentiments, only rarely is he a true neighbor" (Wirth 1938; 37).

Wirth says that "the rise of the factory made possible mass production for an impersonal market" that is only possible "with standardization of processes and products" (Wirth 1938; 37). This standard of mass production is based on average people rather than on particular individuals.

Comparison of Simmel and Wirth

Simmel and Wirth are pointing on some very clear differences between the big cities and the outskirt communities. The people living in the cities are more focused on their individual life while there is a much stronger community in the smaller cities. The lack of community leads to a lack of human moral, artificial acquaintanceships and secondary rather than primary contacts.

The high density means that people are segregated into a mosaic of social worlds and because of the high number of citizens people develop survival mechanisms in order to commit himself in an urban field. Simmel describes this as the blasé attitude while Wirth describes the behaviour of the metropolitan as impersonal, superficial, transitory and segmental. The contrast between close physical contact and distant social contact means that the metropolitan experiences loneliness, friction and irritation.

Simmel also says that the blasé attitude expresses itself through the insensitivity to the surroundings. Wirth thinks that the reason for this should be found in the factories of mass production which are controlled by an impersonal market where buyers are divided into categories and average numbers. Projecting this view - where people are treated as an average mass instead of individuals and suffer from lack of social capitals - into the society, can be devastating to education, integration and the labour market. This will be argued in the following section

Several young are getting a secondary education

In 2004, Dansk Erhverv made an investigation of the high school's ability to lift the students professional level, mentioned Gymnasieeffekten (Dybvad 2015). Grade averages are much depended of professional and social background, so the investigation took these parameters into account. The investigation showed that educations in the outskirt and provincial areas were much better

than in the bigger cities. Especially noteworthy, the first high school in Copenhagen first showed up on a 23th place and the first high school in Aalborg on a 82th place. It leads to the point, that it is not necessarily the biggest cities in Denmark that contain the best education. The Danish outskirts has a great potential, too.

Furthermore, an investigation made by Danmarks Statistik shows that more young people, who are grown up in outskirts areas are getting a secondary education than young people growing up in the bigger cities (Houlberg 2014). See the opposite side.

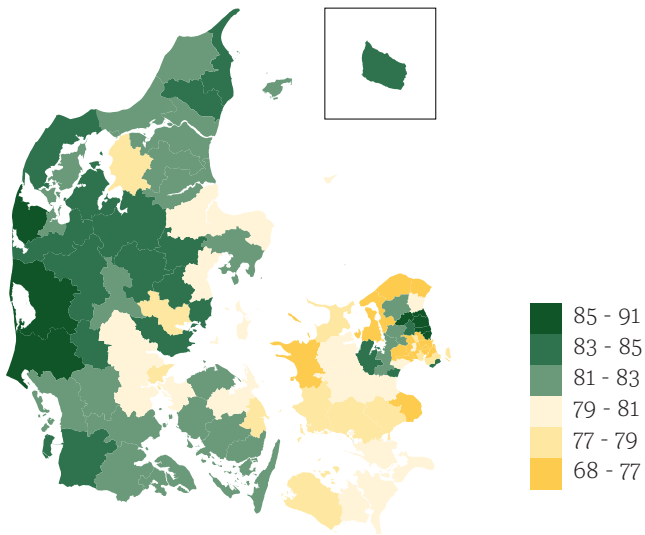
Particularly remarkable is to see how many that are getting a secondary education in North, Western and Southern Jutland compared to the municipalities around the bigger cities in East Jutland. The same applies to several municipalities on Funen compared to the urban municipality Odense and several of the municipalities on Sealand compared to Copenhagen.

A part of the reason is probably caused by the feeling of commitment which people bring from the strong rural communities. It means a lot for the serious approach to an education (Dybvad 2015). This is also in accordance to Simmel's idea of the individual's responsibility for the community (Simmel 1903).

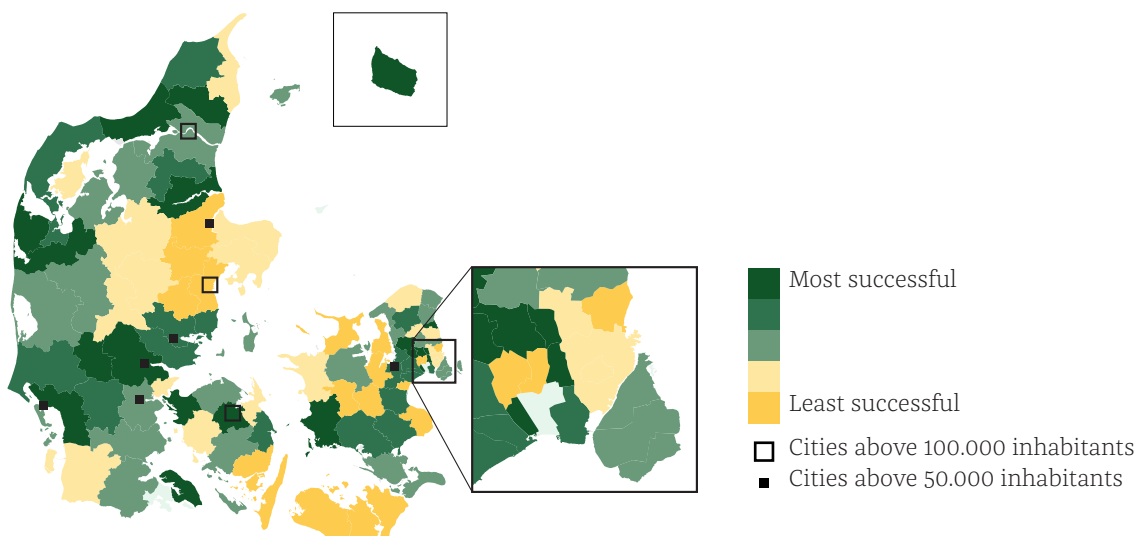
Integration succeeds better in the outskirts

In 2014 the National Research and Analysis Center for Welfare also called KORA produced a benchmark analysis of how successful integration succeeds in different municipalities, when taking into consideration the different framework conditions of the municipalities as well as the possibility of individual immigrants to get a job or education (Arendt 2014).

The survey showed that the integration succeeds very well in the outskirt municipalities of Jutland and Bornholm, while the integration looked definitely bad in sev-



Ill. 6: Secondary education relative to residence as a 15-year-old [%]



Ill. 7: Integration of immigrants

eral outskirt municipalities east of Lillebælt. In the provincial municipalities the integration generally succeeds well apart from the municipalities close to the urban municipality Aarhus and some few others. Looking at the metropolitan municipalities, gives a really bad result around the biggest cities. Particularly striking is Aarhus Municipality and all the neighboring municipalities while a zoom-in on the Copenhagen area shows some quite yellow splotches, too. On the other hand, Odense is very well placed, while Aalborg is relatively neutral. The tendency is not entirely clear. But the investigation indicates that something right is being done in the Jutland outskirts, on Bornholm and in many parts of the provincial municipalities. On the other hand, integration succeeds very badly in the big cities: Aarhus, Copenhagen and partly Aalborg.

So what can the reason be to this difference in integration between the external and provincial municipalities on one side and the metropolitan municipalities on the other other side? In several of the bigger cities ghetto-like conditions are seen when immigrants move together in certain residential areas. It typically concerns immigrants with low economic income and this “development threatens social cohesion and risks creating parallel societies” (Juul 2010). From a sociological point of view, these parallel societies arise according to Wirth as a consequence of the high density of humans, which naturally divides themselves into a mosaic of social worlds (Wirth 1938). But it is also the blasert attitude as well as the impersonal, transitory and superficial behaviour to other people that make integration fail. It appears when oppositely looking at the small local com-

munities in the provincial and external municipalities. In these areas, Simmel says that the “relationships (...) of the smaller circle in which the inevitable knowledge of individual characteristics produces, with an equal inevitability, an emotional tone in conduct, a sphere which is beyond the mere objective weighting of tasks performed and payments made” (Simmel 1903; 12). Said in another way, in the provincial and outskirt municipalities several “(...) strong local communities (exist), where the trust between citizens and the obligation to relate to fellow human beings is a regular part of everyday life” (Dybvad 2015; 105). Therefore, you need to deal with other people, since one can not avoid run across each other in associations, at the street, at work or in educational institutions.

‘MANY PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN COPENHAGEN DO NOT KNOW THEIR NEIGHBOURS IN THE STAIRWAY, BUT IN THE PROVINCE WE KNOW EACH OTHER, AND THAT MEANS SOMETHING FOR INTEGRATION.’

(Lis Aaltonen, former major in Vejen Municipality 2015)

According to Wirth, the individual person in a city with many inhabitants will be “(...) replaced by categories. When large numbers have to make common use of facilities and institutions, those facilities and institutions must serve the needs of the average person rather than those of particular individuals.” (Wirth 1938; 37) This approach can be devastating for integration since one do not look at people as individuals but as an average mass.

The industry is fundamental for the danish economy

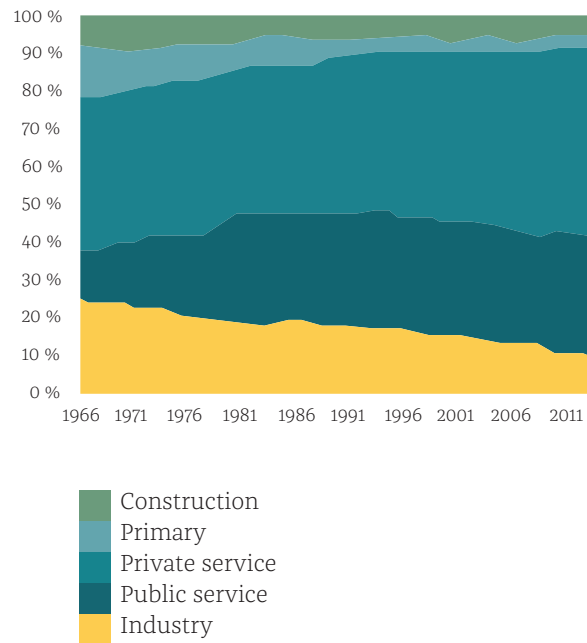
In recent years it has been a general opinion that the danish industry was decreasing and that know-how and computer science was what Denmark had to face up to (Dybvad 2015). It's not entirely correct.

Danmarks Statistik made an inventory of Denmark's export in 2013. It showed that three-fifths are consumer goods, while shipping is one-fifth and the last fifth is a combination of travel, consulting, financial services, etc. Of this, only 8% consisted of know-how and computer science like analysis, writing, app development, communication services, cultural products and the like (Danmarks Statistik 2014).

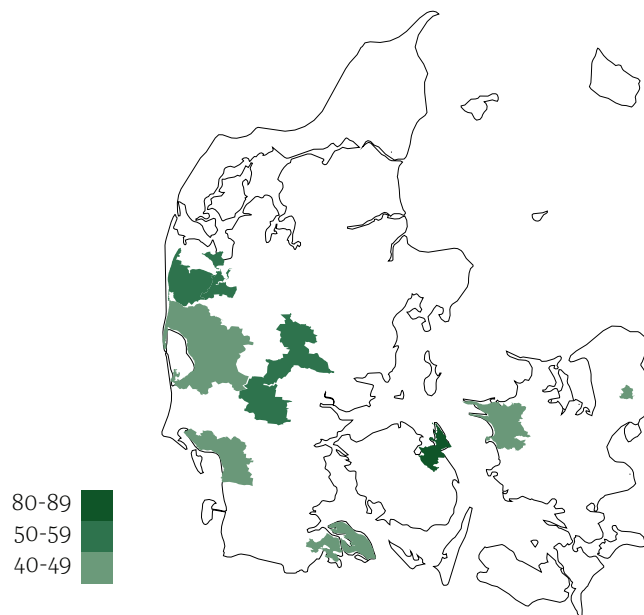
The fund Kraka also made an investigation dealing with the opinion in 2014. They concluded that it is right that the industry has decreased in matter of employees the last fifty years, but the productivity has just increased. So to say, the industry earn the same, but with fewer employees (Kraka 2014). The reason for this is that the industries are organized differently than before. Previously, both the production activities and the services like accountants, consultants or cleaning ladies were collected in the same company. But today, we see another structure where the various professions of services are gathered in specialized companies. The production industry then hire these specialized companies to cover tasks they can not handle themselves. In other words, the production industries pay the the accountant's, the consultant's and leaning lady's salary, and are thus a fundamental part of the Danish economy (Dybvad 2015). In 2014, Sydbank even assessed that industrial companies could become engine of growth for the Danish economy, because they had improved their position in international competition (Overgaard 2014).



Ill. 8: Distribution of export goods



Ill. 9: Employment distributed in different Businesses



Ill. 10: Primary export areas [%]

In continuation of this, it is worth mentioning that many of the service jobs (especially in counseling, legal assistance and other academically based professions) are located in the big cities, while the industry fills more in the outskirt areas (Kraka 2014). Actually, 7 out of 10 industrial jobs are located west of Storebælt (Dansk Industri 2017). The conclusion is, therefore, that the city's service industry is deeply dependent on the outskirt production industry.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that assessments from Danmarks Statistik shows that industry accounts for more than 50% of research and development investments in Denmark (Dybvad 2015). Professor Jukka Rantanen fremhæver hvor vigtig industrien er for universiteterne: "Today, cooperation with industry has almost become the main source of employing PhD students and launching new research projects" (Det sundhedsvidenskabelige Fakultet 2013).

Exports are created in outskirt areas

Futurist Jesper Bo Jensen actually thinks it is better "investing in the province than in the capital if you want it to go well for the entire country" (Vibjerg 2015). This is a surprising statement if you look at how the Capital Region is typically considered Denmark's growth locomotive (Dybvad 2015, Vibjerg 2015). Looking at where exports originate, immediate figures typically show that the money is being made around the big cities (Vibjerg 2015). This is due to the fact that the figures typically come from the place where the head office is located. A more correct picture can be found with the model SAM-K/LINE made by Center for Regional and Tourism Research. The model shows how large a share of the municipality's production is being exported. Interestingly, Copenhagen is the only major city that lies around the national average of 30%, while Aalborg, Aarhus and Odense are significantly below. As seen on the map several of the municipalities in West and Central

Jutland export significantly more (Dybvad 2015; 72). It says something about the municipalities' ability to export and thus the relevance of maintaining the industry in the provincial and outskirt areas.

Strong entrepreneurs in the outskirts

In 2012, Ugebrevet A4 wrote that of the 6,336 companies, established in Copenhagen in 2001, only 1,828 remained in early 2012. It corresponded that only 29% of businesses survived. Regionally, 32% of the companies survived in the Capital region, while 38% survived in the North Jutland region (Larsen 2012). A noticeable difference in a region almost exclusively consisting of metropolitan municipalities and a region with a overweight of outskirt municipalities. The significant difference may be traced in the outskirts social capital.

A repeated advice among entrepreneurs is to have a strong network (Blom 2013, Skjoldby 2013). According to Simmel and Wirth, it is exactly what makes the small towns strong: The forceful community, where everyone knows each other (Simmel 1903, Wirth 1938). This is also the picture that we see of the small towns today. According to entrepreneur Lars Skjoldby, it is important that it is not only relationships that offer benefits and opposites but that there is mutual trust in the people you work with (Skjoldby 2013). Relations, that according to Wirth, are referred to as primary rather than secondary (Wirth 1938). As entrepreneur Casper Blom says: "Help others, it will come again" (Blom 2013).

The strong entrepreneurship may also be due to the outskirts reputation of containing many stakeholders. (Havelund 2012, Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer 2018). A term not far from the art of entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSION

If we undermine the outskirts it can have some devastating consequences for Denmark.

First of all, the centralisation encourages elderlies and socially vulnerable to move to the outskirt areas, which creates huge economic challenges for the affected municipalities. Furthermore, it divides the country into two subareas where the rich and well-educated are living in the big cities and the socially and economically challenged live in the outskirts. Some moves to worse circumstances than what they came from.

The centralisation has a bad effect on our democracy, too. As the decision making processes move towards the big cities, the democratic participation disappears from some of those that the decisions concern. It creates a 'us' and 'them'.

Both Simmel, Wirth and the analysis of well succeed integration, education and entrepreneurship indicate that there is a valuable social capital in the provincial and external municipalities. A social capital worth protecting as it, among others, benefits these areas and in general, interpersonal interaction.

Finally, if the outskirt and provincial areas are undermined, the workforce will disappear from the outskirts. And as a investigation made by Danish Industry shows: "It is difficult for companies far away from the larger cities to attract employees from other areas. For example, it is only 3% of the employed from a metropolitan municipality who commute to a job in a municipality far away from a larger city" (Christensen 2016). This means that industries must close or move abroad, which result in fewer jobs in the industry and as a consequence of this fewer service jobs in the bigger cities. In the end, it means a big notch in the Danish economy.

THE OUTSKIRTS IS STILL ATTRACTIVE

As just mentioned, if the population development continues its downturn, it may have fatal consequences. RealDania estimated that in 2012, 1,244,817 people lived in the outskirts of Denmark. That is, about one fifth of the total Danish population. If development continues unreservedly, it will mean that in 2025 1,201,389 people live in the outskirts and in 2040 1,196,622 in the outskirts (Havelund 2012). The figures do not surprisingly indicate that it can therefore be difficult to maintain all cities in the outskirts. Therefore, the municipalities have to be cynical and sort in the cities that is worth preserving and those that have to be eliminated.

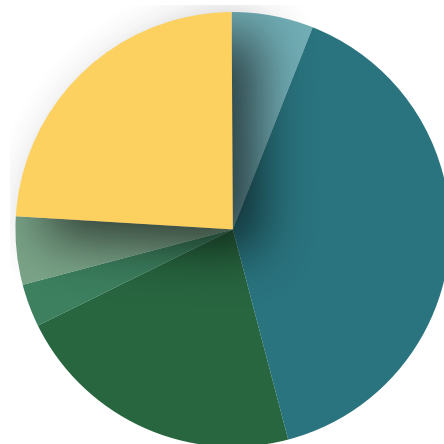
However, the following indicates that there is still hope for the outskirt municipalities. RealDania has made an statement of the Danish population's connection with the outskirts. The population is divided into (Havelund 2012):

- **Residents:** Those who have permanent residence in the outskirt (22%)
- **Newcomers:** Those who have moved to an outskirt area within the last five years. Both from outskirt areas and non-outskirt areas (3%)
- **Holiday house owners:** Those who owns a holiday house in the outskirt (5%)
- **Dreamers:** Those who consider or have previously considered moving to and/or buy a holiday home in a outskirt area (24%)
- **Those moving away:** Those who have been raised or lived in an area for more than two years before relocation (6%)
- **Those without connection:** Those who have never lived, worked or had a holiday home in the outskirt and who are not considering it either (40%)

Quite interesting is to see how many people actually dream or have dreamed of moving to the outskirts of

Denmark but never dared to take the plunge. Something points to the fact that there is a high demand - that is, a large number of potential newcomers. The problem is just getting them lured completely out there.

All in all, the devastating consequences of urbanism, hold together with the interest of the outskirts leads to the following research problem.



Ill. 11: Connection to the outskirts [%]

“ How can the existing social capital be preserved and how is it possible to uncover the viability of the individual outskirts city as well as the site-bound potentials and opportunities based on an overall model? ”

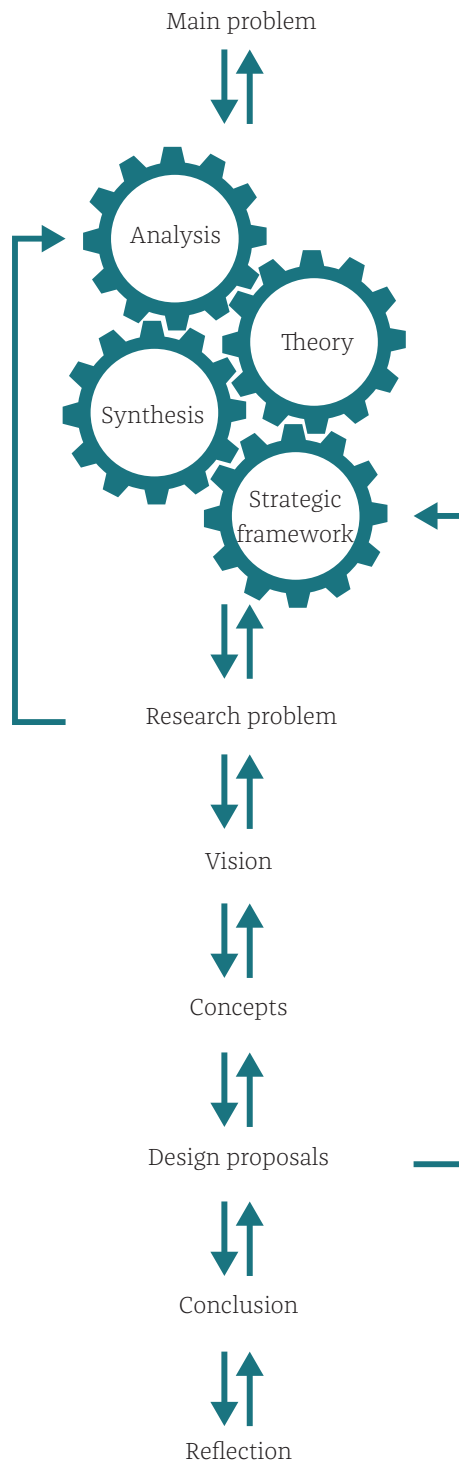
METHODOLOGY

The development for this project is based on the methodology of Problem-Based Learning, also known as PBL, which is the typical method of working at Aalborg University.

Adding to PBL, the project uses the Integrated Design Process, also known as IDP. IDP is characterized by one's project undergoing five overall phases: the problem phase, the analysis phase, the sketch phase, the synthesis phase and the presentation phase. These phases are all represented in this project, which will be described in the following section.

Through the Integrated Design Process, works is done iteratively, which means that you repeat some of the processes as you have acquired new knowledge, as illustrated on the right. This is done both to verify for the decisions taken and to finally be left with a more thorough and well argued project.

The project is based on a main problem which will then be investigated and analyzed. This part of the project is symbolized by the four gears indicating that they all work together. The outcome of this process is the research problem of the project, where it differs from the main problem and works with a more specific problem. The research problem can be changed many times through the project, due to new informations and get new insights, which is why there is a connection from this part to the start of the four gears. Once the research problem has been established, the project's vision and concept is being developed, and based on all of this, the project's design proposals is made. The design proposals are connected with the project's strategic framework, as this tool is also being used to evaluate the various design proposals. Finally, the project ends with a total conclusion and then a reflection on the entire project.



Ill. 12: Integrated Design Process

PRIMARY- AND SECONDARY DATA

The material organization for this project is divided into respectively primary- and secondary data. The primary data consists of own interviews and phenomenological registrations related to the project site. The secondary data is all data that has not been prepared by the project group itself, and/or data that has already been interpreted by others (Svendsen 2015).

ANALYSIS - PRIMARY DATA

This project has used a socio-cultural site analysis method, which originates from a Norwegian context, which is based on socio-cultural studies made by Sandvika and Jessheim (Bettum 2007). The socio-cultural conditions are of great importance to the Danish outskirts areas, and it's a parameter where they have the possibility to stand out from the rest of Denmark (Sørensen 2015). These conditions are often not represented in some of the more common methods of analysis in urban design (Bettum 2007), which is why the method of analysis ended with a specific socio-cultural site analysis.

'PLACES CAN NOT BE UNDERSTOOD MERELY AS PHYSICAL STRUCTURES, OR AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING. HOW WE EXPERIENCE A PLACE AND THE MEANING WE ADD TO A PLACE IS DETERMINED BY WHO WE ARE, WHERE WE COME FROM AND WHO WE MEET. MOREOVER, THE DOMINANT SOCIAL PRACTICES THAT ARE DEVELOPED IN PLACES CONTRIBUTE TO GIVE THE PLACE A CULTURAL MEANING. (...) THEREFORE, THERE MAY BE AS MANY 'PICTURES' OF A PLACE AS HUMAN BEINGS'

(Bettum 2007).

By using a socio-cultural site analyzes, it is possible to analyze the many images, narratives and meanings that individuals give a specific place or area, which will provide a better argumentation for the future development and use of the site.

With this method you are making your analysis based on 3 parameters, as described on the next page (Bettum 2007).

Generally for this type of analysis, it's important, as an outsider, to have an open approach when collecting the informations, since when working the socio-cultural aspect; it's the individual's opinion and perception of the place that is in focus. For this the semi-structured qualitative interview method works very well, as the interviewer has a structure in advance, while the person interviewed will be able to come up with additional important information.

THEORY - SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data is linked to the project's theory section, as this section directly affects data and information prepared and/or already interpreted by others. The overall focus for this section is to be critical of used data and information, and to hold the different informations and statements against each other. It is important that the informations come from professionals within the specific subject and that more than just one person can be referred to the statements presented in this report in order to end up with a stronger argumentation.

SITE USE

Here you analyze the practical use of the place and its historical development. These analyzes were the first to be compiled, where mappings were used to present how the local people experience and use the site. In order to fully understand a specific area, it is important to look back at its historical development and where and what it came from, as this may affect the future development. For this, knowledge and information from the local history archive are being used, as well as interviews of local people, which come with their objective informations.

SITE IMAGES

Through this parameter you analyse the characteristics, attributes, qualities, shortcomings and disadvantages of the site. Here, work among other things involve the qualitative interview method with the local citizens. The qualitative interview method is applied rather than the quantitative interview method, as this method allows citizens to come up with their own subjective tellings and informations that the interviewer necessarily did not think about.

SITE INTEREST

This parameter is used to analyze possible interests for the site. Interest regarding different developmental orientations related to physical design, aesthetics, transportation, recreation, cultural life, trade, conservation and change. In order to obtain this information, it is advisable to consult local authorities and local residents who represent the various committees and associations. The informations were obtained through a semi-structured qualitative interview, where the person interview had the opportunity to provide additional informations. Furthermore, information's has been obtained from the municipality in the form of municipal and local plan, as well as preservations.

THEORY

The following chapter search to find the importance of different factor's influence on the viability of Danish outskirts cities on the basis of two main studies made by Jens Fyhn Sørensen and Lea Louise Holst Laursen as well as implementing other literature.

CONDITION OF A CITY

SHRINKING CITY AS A TOO GENERAL TERM

How can a city's condition be illustrated? One of the ways in which man have categorized whether a city is in a good or bad condition is with the inclusion of the term *Shrinking City*.

The term Shrinking City originates from the German term *Schrumpfende Städte*, and comes from a German context, which is very focused on the demographic decline (Laursen 2009). By having this narrow point of view to categorize a specific city can cause some problems. By using the demographic information as your only background material, to judge whether the given city can be categorized as a shrinking city or not, may be problematic, and it can in some cases give a wrong image of the city, whether it is actually experiencing shrinkage or growth in other ways in relation to the demographic conditions (Laursen 2009). This is the case, for the city of Copenhagen, which is a city that has been categorized as a shrinking city in the shrinking city project, made by the German Federal Cultural Foundation (Laursen 2009), due to the declining in its demographic. But what the reality show is completely different, since there is a growth in the economy in Copenhagen, and adding to that, "there are no immediate signs of decline in the physical, social or cultural structures. On the contrary, the city is building new buildings and renovating old ones. The declining population has therefore nothing

to do with shrinkage, but is caused by the fact that Copenhagen, as the capital of Denmark, is more a city of institutions, shopping and workplaces than it is a residential city" (Laursen 2009).

This example shows very well, how the German term have its flaws and are making a too general assumption of the given city, at least in a Danish context. So, to be able to term whether a certain city can be categorized as a shrinking city or not, or more accurate if it is in a good or bad condition, it's therefore necessary to be looking at several other aspect as well.

Just as in Laursen's PhD, this project will be looking at the definition "as an umbrella term, which captures different themes under one hat" (Laursen 2009). Instead of just be looking at one theme, as in Shrinking Cities, Laursen suggest to be looking at four different themes to show shrinkage for a specific city, and thus also a way to visualize the city's condition. These four themes are:

1. Socio-cultural shrinkage
2. Physical shrinkage
3. Economic shrinkage
4. Demographic shrinkage

In some cases, a given city may be affected by all topics where other cities only experience an impact on one or two of the themes. This is why it's so important to analyze the city's various themes in order to get a better view of the city's condition. On the following pages these four types of shrinkage will be specified.

SOCIO-CULTURAL SHRINKAGE

This topic represents 'the 'lived everyday life', where it is the social and cultural factors that play a significant role.

At the social level, high unemployment can be used to describe an area that has no positive future prospects. Another way in which a city can experience shrinkage at the socio-cultural level is if the city's socio-cultural opportunities simply are going to 'run out', like the city's school, kindergarten, theater, etc. By the fact that a city is facing a decline in its inhabitants, there will therefore also be fewer people to use the city's functions as mentioned earlier, while the costs for these functions remain the same. This will then affect the economic shrinkage since "the costs and / or service levels increase (...) There is neither economic nor creative surplus for starting creative processes, and the spirit of the given city is becoming more and more negative" (Laursen 2009; 81). Common for these areas is that they are having a weak education system, and "the schools are having difficulty recruiting highly educated teachers and maintain a certain level and finally the possibility of having a higher education in shrinking areas is low" (Laursen 2009; 81).

All of these things combined create a deterioration of the living conditions for those still living in these areas, which therefore "creates a society without much resources and strengths to solve the problems" (Laursen 2009; 81).

PHYSICAL SHRINKAGE

Physical shrinkage is probably the clearest indicator regarding a city's condition, as it concerns the physical structures and "social and cultural inventions that take place in the material space (...) in which completely empty streets, abandoned and torn down houses and structures tell the story of a decaying area" (Laursen 2009; 81). In these cases the technical infrastructures are 'run down' such as buildings, roads, sewer systems etc., which are then slowly decaying. This results in "a huge surplus of built structures, while modernization and renewal of the buildings have come to a halt" (Laursen 2009; 82). In these areas, buildings are more often being demolished rather than the construction of new ones.

In these cases the demolished areas creates 'desert-like spaces' within the city, which "indicates a need for working with the physical structures and seeing the possibilities in a transformation of the existing structures" (Laursen 2009; 82).

ECONOMIC SHRINKAGE

The third theme covers the economic shrinkage, “where the declining economic situation is evident in the falling house prices and the loss of employment opportunities” (Laursen 2009; 82). Closed stores and businesses create an empty look in the “urban fabric as well as utility and functional loss” (Laursen 2009; 82). By having a declining population and a high unemployment, there are as well fewer people in the city to pay tax, which results in increasing expenses, thereby “the social, cultural and physical structures deteriorate” (Laursen 2009; 82).

In the situation where ex. a city’s school loses many of its pupils, the municipality does not have the option to lower their financial expenses the same amount, “because the maintenance and the heating of the school still cost the same (...) What is happening economically is not always a definite economic shrinkage, but rather structural economic changes which create uneven economic conditions” (Laursen 2009; 82).

DEMOGRAPHIC SHRINKAGE

The last theme is perhaps the easiest and quickest way to get a picture of how a given city is evolving, as it shows the overall shrinkage of a city. “Due to different causes like high unemployment, the increased processes of urbanization, deindustrialization, economic decline, but also general demographical transformations like lower birth rates and changes in population composition, people are moving away from certain areas leaving behind a shrinking territory” (Laursen 2009; 83). There is a tendency that it’s younger people, and people with a longer education that are leaving these areas, and the ones staying in these areas “are often people who due to reasons such as age, social status, education (or lack of), work situation and origin are part of a socially marginalized group” (Laursen 2009; 83).

Summary and questioning “Shrinking Cities” and “Four types of shrinkage”

Shrinking Cities knew to be a vague and unsatisfactory method of describing whether a city in general was really shrinking or not, at least in a Danish context, as it focused only on the demographic change of the city. To be able to get a more reasoned description of a city's state, it is therefore necessary to look at the given city as a “Black Box”, which, like the airplanes, we have the opportunity to look at several parameters that may be the cause for the problem. Laursen presents four ways in which a city can experience shrinkage. By implementing several other aspects in the description of a given city, you will therefore get a more comprehensive and more detailed picture of the city, and from this one can begin to make connections between the four ways of shrinking and thus see what can be the reason for the development or settlement of the city.

For that purpose, the four ways of shrinkage are a useful method to see how a given city is shrinking, and understand where it has its problems and what may be the reason for its development or settlement. It is one thing to be presented with what the problem is, but another to make changes. In order to changes, tools with which to do so is required.

JENS FYHN'S 6 CAPITALS

As a way of taking the identification of problems further to identification of potential, it is advantageous to implement some of the concepts Jens Fyhn Lykke Sørensen presents in his journal "What factors affect population development in local areas in the country? The importance of site-based resources and the population trend" (Fyhn 2015), developed by the Center for Rural Research.

Instead of focusing on the shrinkage problem of the city, this journal investigates which parameters affect the population growth and how much site-bound potentials can explain the population growth in the rural areas. It is done by investigating 943 parishes by looking at the site-bound potentials in the form of site-bound capitals and see how they affect the population growth. Site-bound capitals is derived from the classical economic thinking, "perceiving the concept of capital as the input of a production device that gave an economic output" (Sørensen 2015; 13). The site-bound capitals are looking at a city's unique qualities. Qualities that can help change and transform a city for the better.

Fyhn investigates 6 different site-bound capitals:

1. **Natural capital** such as access to green areas, water etc.
2. **Physical capital** such as proximity to roads, buildings or specific buildings like school, kindergarten etc.
3. **Economic capital** such as the citizens income
4. **Social capital** such as the community among the citizens
5. **Human capital** in terms of citizens' education and the amount of people in the reproductive age (18-39 years old)
6. **Symbolic capital** such as the gains that can be achieved by having a certain status or prestige in society

Furthermore, he adds the term population trend which refers to the population growth and the population density of the parish.

Through his investigations, Fyhn concludes that what matters most to the individual city's population growth is population trend, economic capital and human capital. Or more specifically said: population density, average income and the amount of reproductive people.

WHICH FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT TO ASSESS A CITY'S CONTINUED EXISTENCE?

Laursen investigates how it is possible to describe shrinkage while Fyhn describes which factors that have an influence on the population growth. But even if Laursen and Fyhn have two different approaches to their investigations they are both pointing on significant factors that influence the individual city's condition. Laursen and Fyhn are highlighting different factors they consider important to assess a city's continued existence - also termed viability. In the following, these factors will be discussed with specific focus on danish outskirts cities.

Economy

When Laursen uses the term *economic* she both refers to house prices, workplaces and market interests as important when measuring a city's shrinkage, while Fyhn only refers to the average income of the inhabitants. To some extent, the definitions overlap since income depends on the kind of workplaces and house prices somehow relate to the income of the inhabitants.

House prices says a lot of people's interest in the area. If the average house prices are very low or generally houses are difficult to sell it may be because people do not find the area interesting. The house prices are also very relevant in relation to the kind of people living in the city. As mentioned in the introduction, cheap houses are especially attractive for elderlies and social clients with limited financial space, and so are more expensive houses to people with larger financial space.

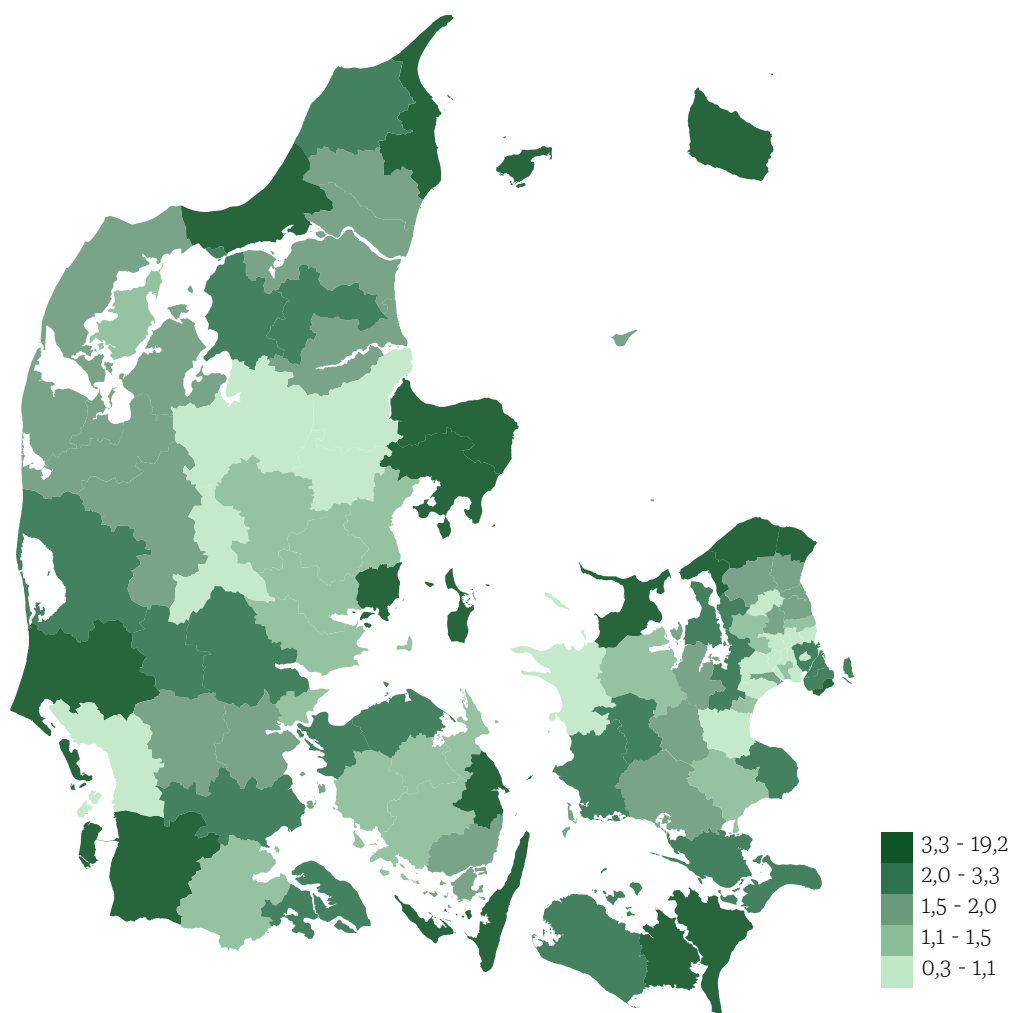
Workplaces have an impact on people's income, whereby the workplaces form the basis for how much money can be generated and thereby translated into the municipality or individual city. But the amount of local or regional jobs also have a high importance of whether people are willing to settle in the area, and has there-

fore also to do with the proximity of the workplaces. See more about this in the section "Physical".

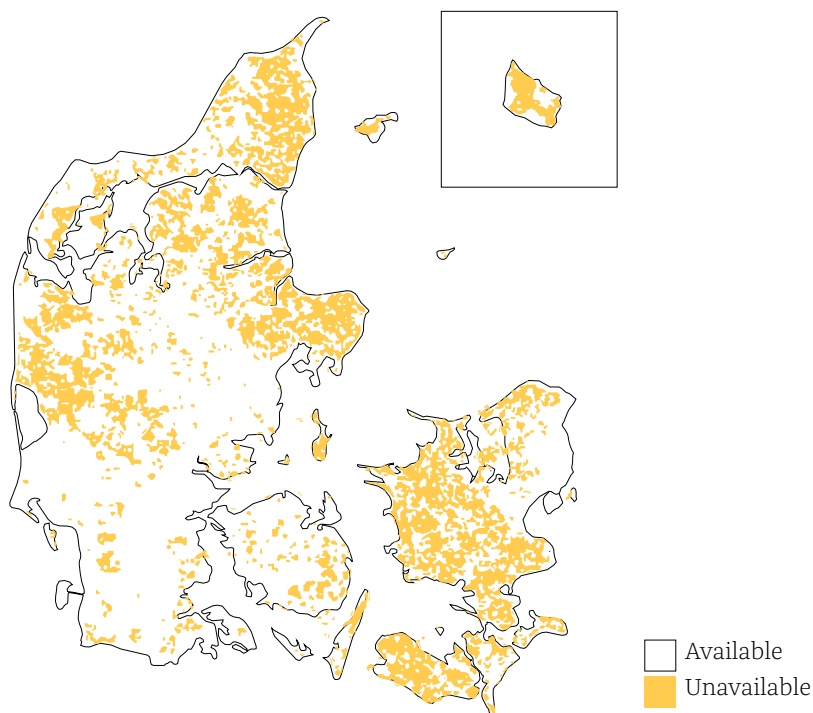
Laursen talks about market interests particularly with reference to an example like Copenhagen, where the population is declining, but where there are still market interests. In an external context, it may be assumed that for small businesses there should be a certain customer base layer locally or regionally. In this context, it probably says something about the value of the area. Alternatively, for example, fishing industry may find an area of interest if it is located in the immediate vicinity of the sea and are in the same way not dependent on population density.

Average income is according to Fyhn one of the most significant parameters for population development in outskirts areas. According to Fyhn, the importance of average income is simply "that higher incomes generate more (economical) activity in the parish." (Fyhn 2015; 8).

An overlooked parameter in Laursen and Fyhn's journals is tourism. According to VisitDenmark, tourism has both direct and derivative effects. The direct effects consist of the actual sales of goods or services as well as jobs related to tourism, while the derived effects consist in purchasing raw materials, wages for employees, who again use part of their wages at other companies in the area, etc. (Rich 2017). For several external municipalities, tourism has a major impact on the overall economy and is more or less the foundation of the individual city. VisitDenmark has compared the Danish municipalities with the proportion of tourism constituting the overall economy. In top 10 it appears that 9 of the municipalities are located in the outskirts of Denmark. The tourism part in the largest case is 19.2% of the total economy (Rich 2017). It says something about the importance of tourism in some outskirts areas.



Ill. 13: Share of tourism constituting the overall economy in 2015 [%]



Ill. 14: Fast internet (above 100 Mbit/s download)

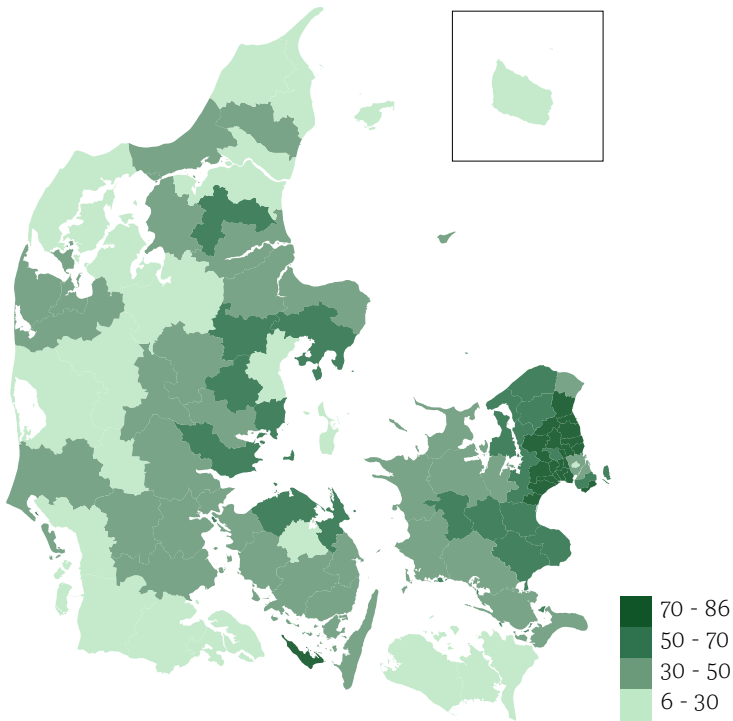
Physical

When Laursen uses the term *physical* she refers to the state of buildings as well as technical infrastructure, while Fyhn refers to the proximity of different public and private service buildings. Both definitions seems important.

The state because it clearly indicates something about the economy and the will to preserve and develop the city as well as newcomer's interest in a given town. Laursen also indicates that the fact that more new buildings are being built than being demolished is an important factor for assessing a city's state. In the same way, it also indicates people's interest in the city.

But when talking about physical state it is not only about well-maintained buildings, roads or for that matter sew-

ers and other technical infrastructure. It is also about the digital infrastructure. Good internet connection is important as it makes it attractive for families and businesses to establish themselves in the Danish outskirts (Jessen 2015). As Torben Rune, director of the consulting company NetPlan says: "Dentists, doctors, educational institutions and general producing companies. They are all, to some extent, high tech companies that rely on a well-functioning internet" (Poulsen 2013). The internet is almost a basic necessity to participate in society today - for both citizens as well as businesses - and with poor internet connection, you will be quickly disconnected. The illustration above shows the availability of fast broadband (100 Mbit/s) in Denmark, which shows a clear difference between outskirts areas, especially at Sealand, North Jutland and West Jutland compare to the areas among the big cities.



Ill. 15: Amount of employed commuting out of the municipality for their job [%]

It also says something about the importance of fast internet when the government in 2015 invested 300 million to improve the broadband in rural areas (Jessen 2015).

Importance of proximity to jobs

The proximity seems important because urbanization in its foundation is about being where the jobs are. However, people are more willing to commute today compared to the past, because of the specialization of jobs, price growth in the housing market and infrastructure development. But people are still not commuting more than 27 minutes in average (Christensen 2016).

Looking at the map shows that there are large differences in the commuting distance between the individual

municipalities. It shows that few people are commuting away from the big cities, because of the great amount of jobs. From the municipalities, which encircles the metropolitan municipalities, a lot of people commute into the big cities. In many of the rural municipalities, where the infrastructure is not well-developed, people are more dependent on local jobs in the immediate area (Yderområder på forkant 2015). Investigations also shows that it is difficult for companies in the rural area to attract employees. Only 3 % of the employees from a metropolitan municipality commute to a job in a municipality further away from a larger city (Christensen 2016).

Ergo, the map indicates that the individual cities are strictly dependent on local jobs or larger cities in the immediate proximity that can support the need for jobs.

Importance of proximity to school

Proximity to schools are an important aspect of the life in outskirts. As children are not so mobile and therefore strictly dependent on public transport or the driving skills of their parents, it must be assumed that a nearby school facilitates better logistic and more safety for the children. In addition, the villages can also benefit from schools as studies show that people with children already attending at school migrate less than people with children who have not started school yet (Yderområder på forkant 2015).

In 2016, the Center for Rural Research conducted a study of the population development of school closures in the outskirts. The investigation was based on Tønder Municipality, which is a typical external municipality. Here the closure of 8 out of 19 schools in 2010-11 was followed in the municipality. The result showed that all 8 parishes had experienced a negative population development in the following years as a result of the school closure (Sørensen 2016).

The survey clearly shows that the proximity to school is of major importance for population development and hence the people's settlement interest in a given city.

Education institutions also seems to have some side effects for the areas in which they are located. It immediately creates jobs, more people will be educated, and more people will find jobs in the surrounding area afterwards. Not to mention the activity that the students create, both for the cultural life and the business community (Danmark på Vippen 2016, Dybvad 2015).

Importance of proximity to groceries

In the public debate it is often heard that grocery stores are of major importance for the survival of the individual village. For instance, realtor at Lolland, Morten Reitz point to several examples where the merchant in a otherwise well-functioning village has been forced to turn the key and where it has suddenly become difficult to sell houses (Halskov 2014).

Dansk Ejendomsrådgiverforening has made a survey on the topic of 200 real estate agents who sell residence in cities or outskirts areas with less than 3,000 inhabitants:

- 90 % of the respondents said that prices drop immediately when the last local merchant closes
- 49 % point out that the house price level is falling by more than 10 %
- 60 % believe that there are houses that can not be sold at all because of missing stores in the area (Halskov 2014)

It indicates some of the influence shops can have in the outskirts. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that most people have a car these days and when they are at job in the bigger cities they will probably shop for groceries there. Older people who are limited by immobility are probably more affected in this context. Additionally, just as the workplaces are centered in the larger cities, as are the grocery stores. Cities farthest away from the big cities will therefore also be more affected in this relation.

All in all, proximity to education, jobs, groceries and other public and private services seems important for the attractiveness of cities.

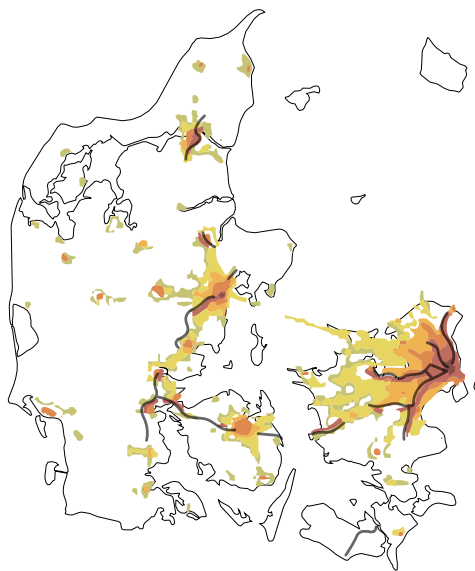
Importance of proximity to infrastructure

Harry Lahrman, Associate Professor in Road, Traffic and Transport at Aalborg University, points to the fact, that infrastructure only has weak effects on urban development and housing construction (Lahrman 2018). On the other hand, the infrastructure has great importance for business, tourism and cultural life.

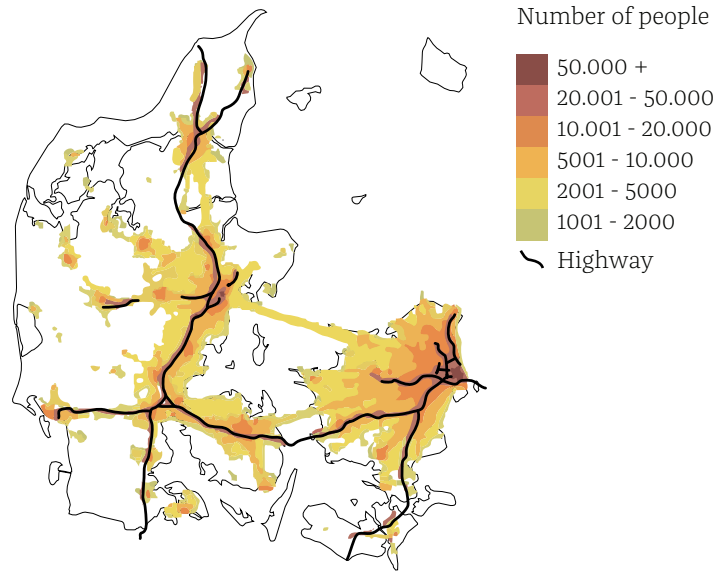
In relation to business, it is especially due to the fact that a high level of business building is concentrated along the motorways, as better infrastructure reduces corporate costs and less costs bring higher productivity (Incentive 2014). It must therefore be assumed that more businesses in close proximity make it more attractive to settle in the given area. However, Lahrman notes that no immediate effect can be traced to employment, even though this may be expected in line with increased productivity (Lahrman 2018).

Looking instead at house prices, it is clear that they are higher where there is good access to central infrastructure (Incentive 2014). Higher housing prices testify of more attractive settlements. But here the explanation must probably be found in the improved commute options. On the map it is also clearly seen that an expanded road network provides more commuters. The Danes are therefore willing to commute for jobs, and as highways allow for longer distance traveled, it also allows you to settle further from your workplace.

The proximity to central infrastructure is therefore important. However, one can also question whether the investments in the outskirts of Denmark are best given by a motorway to 5 million or by moving government jobs to these areas or maybe giving double SU to students in the outermost regions, as proposed by Harry Lahrman (Lahrman 2018).



Ill. 16: Commute through time - 1982



Ill. 17: Commute through time - 2002

Demography

Laursen uses demography as a very broad term to describe the population development and demographic composition. Fyhn is not specifically working with the term demography. But when he uses human capital as citizens' education and the amount of people in the reproductive age as well as using the term population trend as population growth and the population density, he touches on some of the same factors as Laursen does. Demography has many faces, but Fyhn points out that when measuring a city's condition it is very important to be aware of the amount of people in the reproductive age and the population density. It is not surprising that a large proportion of people in reproductive age have a positive influence on population development as they are those who contribute with children (Fyhn 2015).

It is important to point out the significance of the role of demography in the smaller towns, as the demographic state can often be seen as the result of the other parameters, as a lack of functions in these parameters can affect the migration to the smaller towns, and increase emigration. Small demographic fluctuations have a greater impact on the smaller towns rather than the larger cities, as the smaller towns already have a lower population levels and thus represents a larger percentage of the total population. When the small towns experience a negative fluctuation in the demographics, it may have fatal consequences, as it affects the remaining functions in the city as mentioned. For example, if there are fewer people in the city, there are also fewer people to use the city's functions, but the cost of the functions remains the same, which have an effect on the city's economy. (Laursen 2009) This may cause functions, like for example the city's school to become worn out and decaying, and eventually it will have to close. As a result of this, families with children are therefore not likely to choose this specific city, and the reproduction will therefore fall for the given city. This creates another dive in the city's demographics, and so it continues in a "bad circle".

Symbolic

More explicit differences between Laursen and Fyhn are seen in Fyhn's implementation of symbolic capital and natural capital. Terms that Laursen does not use at all. Fyhn's argument for implementing the symbolic capital relates to an earlier investigation made by himself, which concludes that "people, if they could choose freely, would prefer to live in places that, according to their own opinion, give them the greatest status among their citizens" (Fyhn 2015; 14). Anthropologist Line Schmidt Hendriksen also points that the media especially act as executioners in this context, when they "through a strong focus on and a constant articulating of the problems (...) (form) a picture of 'the Danish outskirts' as a place which is far behind in relation to the rest of Denmark." She notes that it makes this part of Denmark less attractive and difficult to rescue. This is also seen in the banks unwillingness to invest in the Danish outskirts (Ritzau 2014). Therefore, it is important to consider the reputation and in continuation thereof the identity of a given city.

Nature

Fyhn also mentions nature, as a key element people usually drew attention to, when they consider moving to the rural areas, but his studies do not immediately indicate that it would affect the population development (Sørensen 2015). Due to the discrepancy between the people's opinion and Fyhn's investigation this project will explore this relationship more closely.

What is nature?

Nature can be understood in different ways. Philosopher at Aarhus University, Hans Fink works with a so-called "diverse nature concept" which divides people notion of nature into seven categories (Fink 2003):

The untouched is nature that has not changed from its original state due to human influence. For example, the glacier's trails in the rocks are natural, while petroglyphs in the rock wall are culture. Basically, it is hard to find untouched nature today, as human life in one way or another has influenced all kind of nature.

The wild describes the difference between the cultivated and the uncultivated areas. Nature begins where human cultivation ceases. It can be wilderness, mountains or marshland where people rarely come, but also forests, hills and beaches where people hunt or collect berries.

The rural describes the difference between country and city. In this context, the cultivated land with its rolling fields and grazing cattle also represents nature. The metropolitan sees nature as the aesthetical and recreational outside the city. Nature starts, therefore, where the city boundary ends.

The green describes the difference between the living, the organic and the low technology on the one hand and the mechanical, synthetic and high technology on the other hand. Gardens, parks, plantations along roads, potted plants and pets are regarded as nature as opposed to cement, asphalt and plastic objects.

The physical is what natural science describes by virtue of particles, mass and energy and which are subject to laws of nature. The objective. Whereas subjective, mental, symbolic, social and cultural do not represent nature.

The earthly describes nature in a spiritual perspective, where everything that created on earth constitutes nature contrary to the heavenly, the afterlife or miraculous. Where the five former categories describe "out there", the earthly describes "down here".

The whole is the perception that everything is nature. A definition that also involves man as both the physical and the spiritual.

Biologist and Associate Professor at University College North Jutland, Ole Wohlgemuth works with the way in which we get into nature. In this context, he distinguishes between nearby nature and distant nature.

Nearby nature is the nature just outside the window or as one can reach by just walking. That is, nature in the local area. It can be anything from the birds on the feedballs and the plants in the herb pots, a pet or the local park to a nearby forest or ditch. The advantage of nearby nature is that it is easy to use, as you can often get out there. The continuity allows to follow the individual tree buds grow bigger, blooms, lose the leaves and rotten. The cycle of nature, seasons and life. The knowledge to few species in the near nature gives and in-depth attention and the opportunity to be excited in even small changes in nature.

Distant nature, on the other hand, is nature that can not be reached on foot and therefore requires another means of transport. The remote typically covers larger areas and has a greater composition in nature diversity, which gives an increased perception of wild and authentic nature. It may be the sea, large forests or rehabilitated blanket bogs. The distant nature requires greater planning to reach and the experience is often regarded as a definite excursion (Wohlgemuth 2006).

Involuntary to voluntary placement in nature

Earlier stories about people in nature draw a picture of persons who were involuntarily placed in nature. Examples of this are Tarzan, Mowgli or Robinson Crusoe, which accidentally ended in the middle of nature. In today's scenarios people place themselves consciously in nature. *Bonderøven*, *Nak & Æd* and *Alene i Vildmarken* are all danish television pro-

grams that exemplifies this. In *Bonderøven*, you follow Frank Erichsen who has bought an old farm that he restores while planting vegetables and having domestic animals in an attempt to become self-sufficient. In *Nak & Æd*, Nikolaj Kirk and Jørgen Skouboe camp in the middle of nature for the purpose of shooting a wild animal and preparing it afterwards. *Alene i Vildmarken* take the tendency to its extreme, as a number of volunteers, settles in the middle of Norway's wilderness all alone and are may only use the resources of nature to survive. Many has gained an interest in getting into nature and being confronted with its realities (Marsling 2015).

We are seeking the rural - but just for a while

According to Fink's definition of rural nature (Fink 2003) this is in fact, what many are attracted to. This gets expressed in television programs such as *Bonderøven* or through the gastronome Camilla Plum, who makes television programs where she bakes and cooks fresh organic food from her vegetable garden. As seen on the illustration, there has been an increase of nature-related programs the last couple of years. The attraction to these programs is based on the 'authentic', 'do it yourself' and the focus on food directly pulled up from the ground. Things that brings associations to a rural life. "Bonderøven restores (...) not only a farm, he restores the decaying history that Danish agriculture now experiences and which many Danes are sad about (...)" (Høystad 2008; 5).

Bonderøven and similar lifestyle programs are more popular than ever before. But it is the values we are attracted to, and not the real life of the countryside. "Man has always liked to play with the idea of living in another culture or another time, but without actually living there" (Pedersen 2012). We would rather live in the big cities where there is growth, oppor-

tunities, consumption and individualization. But in order to unite this lifestyle with the rural dream, the country has to move into the city. Originally in the form of parks, but today even more so by virtue of urban gardens, food communities, etc (Hendriksen 2012).

The theory of Landscape Urbanism which was introduced in the mid 90th also describes this phenomena. Previously, the organisation of the cities was about the individual building design, while landscape urbanism today focuses on the urban landscape between the buildings (Gray 2011). According to James Corner, one of the contributors of Landscape Urbanism, the city should be considered as a natural mechanism - an ecological system - changing over time (Corner 2006). This understanding can be projected upon the increasing interest in the hu-

man interaction with nature and the understanding that human beings form part of a greater whole.

Likewise, the national romantic nostalgia moves into the single house gardens - the wheelbarrow, the kitchen garden, the garden tool, etc. The new suburbs will compensate for the historical deprivation. "Denmark has become a nation of recreational gardeners, carpenters and bricklayer. (...) At the same time more and more, start to work with their bare hands like craftsmen and gardeners in their spare time" (Høystad 2008; 3). "Whether it's the financial crisis and the climate crisis that has brought this trend, or whether it falls under various health and cooking waves that comes and goes into society is not to be learned, but the values of life at the countryside have been revived, which has not been seen since the 70's hippie time" (Hendriksen 2012).



Ill. 18: Lifestyle programs through time

People are looking for the wild

Studies made by Realdania also point out that those who live, move or dream of living in the outskirts of Denmark emphasize nature as the wild (Fink 2003) - both for active unfoldment and introverted immersion (Havelund and Andersen 2012). Or said in another way, recreation physical movement and extroverted activities as well as introverted meditative uses of activities.

Researcher Thomas Ole has conducted a study of real estate ads over 40 years - they show four different types of markets. But most important: In 1950, there were virtually no references to the landscape; in 1990 the number increased by approximately 15% (Havelund and Andersen 2012). "According to real estate agents, many - particularly wealthy elderly and parents of small children - will again move out of the paved city center, just to increase their quality of life by getting close to nature and enjoying the open country with its changing nature, preferably overlooking the ocean and water" (Høystad 2008; 7).

What is wild nature?

To get an understanding what Danes associate with the term wild nature, a collage of images from the social app Instagram is therefore made from #VILDNATUR. By doing the search in Danish, you'll get the Danes insight into the concept, which is the most important as it is the Danes that are seeking the wild nature (Fink 2003). The survey has resulted in 4 categories, which the Danes feel characterise wild nature, as seen to the right.



#VAND



#ÅBNEVIDDER



#FLORAOGFAUNA



#UTÆMMETNATUR

Ill. 19: Instagram #VILDNATUR



Ill. 20: Hobby interest

Individualism and 'the kick'

More and more people use nature to exercise - mountain biking, kayaking, canoeing, hunting and winter bathing. However, there is a decline among joggers and scouts (Danmarks Statistik 2018). We are attracted to the experiences that give 'a kick' in nature. Authentic experiences where we as people push our borders and learn more about ourselves as individuals. Probably, the movement may come from our more sedentary office life (Danmarks Jægerforbund 2015).

The analogue community

We are also attracted to nature activities, where you get together in communities - analogous communities far away from the global social networking community. Many seek away from the "false reality" and into the "real reality". Examples of analogue communities is scythe guilds, food communities or urban gardens (Hendriksen 2012).

The psychological aspect of nature

In contrast to cities and buildings that "(...) basically are square meters of floor area that are to be sold to as many people as possible", then nature "will not sell us anything, it does not require anything from you. The generous silence and sensuality and textuality nature offers -

it creates an extreme well-being" (Rafn 2014). Nature also gives us an understanding of the meaning of life itself. In the past, God, the government or the belief in progress have been meaningful to us (Pedersen 2012), but now we have gone from The Big Other to The Big Mother - Mother Nature (Pedersen 2012; 13). Through authentic living and ecological thinking we are searching the truth in nature. "God did not die, as Nietzsche said otherwise. He went into coma and became a vegetable" (Pedersen 2012; 13).

Johan Ottosen also points to this meaningful function: the feeling of being part of something greater than one self. He points to the mental health effects of nature as a space for reflection on life's situation, sense of coherence and supportive function for people in crisis (Skytte 2013). Roger Ulrich points out that "natural surroundings provide aesthetic experiences that we instinctively consider to be safe. Our positive feelings increase, blood pressure, stress hormone levels and muscle tension fall" (Skytte 2013).

According to Fyhn, nature do not have a direct influence on the population growth. But nevertheless, nature can still be a relevant as a site-bound potential that points to the trends of time and strengthen mental health.



Social and Cultural

Fyhn's social capital seems similar to Laursen's socio-cultural term on the outside but differs when looking closer. Fyhn uses social capital as a term to describe the social community and generating of trust between the inhabitants, while Laursen describes it as the 'Lived everyday life', fiery souls and volunteers and add the parameter of education. But implementing education like Laursen does probably seems more relevant in terms of proximity to educational institutions and the inhabitants' level of education contained in the criteria of demography rather than having a social focus on education.

Additionally, she implements a cultural level in terms of cultural opportunities. It seems important when looking at culture as being different kind of recreation or amusement such as theater, music, dancing, playing, nature experiences, sport opportunities or other kind of enjoyable and spiritual experiences. According to Jan Gehl "invitation to unfolding, play and exercise are important topics where the goal is to create vibrant and healthy cities" (Gehl 2010; 168) and it is just getting more important in a world where "much work is now mostly sedentary, the rooms are often artificially ventilated and the transport often takes place in a car or train" (Gehl 2010; 168). Therefore, the cities need to offer opportunities for recreation or creative activities where people can get their needs of fresh air and exercise satisfied.

Referring to various journals, Fyhn mention that the social capital in many contexts has been mentioned as one of the most significant competitive factors in rural areas (Fyhn 2015). Social capital in terms of associations is an important part of the everyday life in the small towns and will be described in the following section.

Associations

Just as nature plays a major part for the Danish outskirts, it is equally important to mention the social capital that is present out there, and how it differs from the metropolitan areas (Léon 2005; 308).

One way the social capital is evident is through associations, and a statement you often hear about the rural areas is that they have a rich association life (Svendsen 2009).

An association "is a group of people, organizations, institutions, companies etc. whose purpose is to cultivate, promote or protect common interests" (Frivillighed, 2018). Associations in Denmark started around the 1850s by farmers, "in an effort to make themselves financially independent" (Torpe 2009; 16). In the associations you are on equal terms with everyone, and you meet several other people across the social classes. Thus, the associations are playing a connecting role, since people that are placed vertically higher or lower to one another in the

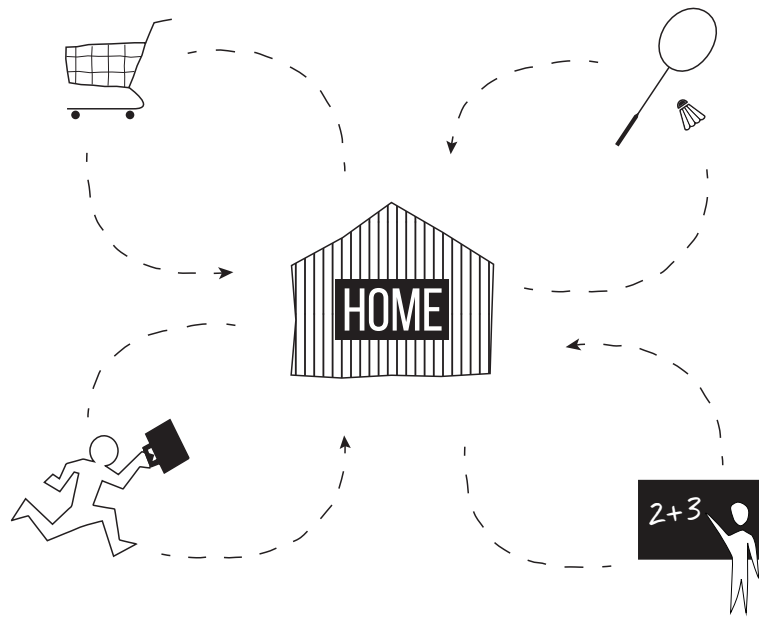
social classes are now meeting each other on a horizontal level, and “close relationships between the people of the organization and the people of the people’s government will be develop” (Torpe 2009). Associations thereby shows how well the political situation and political regime works on the flat structure.

The flat structure works particularly well in the outskirts, where the relationship in the associations is stronger than in the big cities. The closer relationship is presumably primarily due to the physical size of the town, which ‘forces’ the towns citizens to run into each other in virtually all contexts, whether it is at the school, the children’s leisure activities, the grocery store, over the hedge, etc. As a result of this their relationship to each other becomes enhanced. This is not always the case in the metropolitan areas where citizens are easier to avoid their fellow citizens, and therefore they do not develop the close relationship in the same way.

In the period from the 1900-1950s, a cooperation model was developed, which also exists this day, where the associations are “getting support from the government, with money and/or in other ways, while it is the associations themselves that are responsible for operations.” (Svendsen 2009; 17). The statement from Gunnar Svendsen gets supported by Line Schulz, Civil Engineer and City Planner at Frederikshavn Municipality:

“Since the municipality of Frederikshavn does not have unlimited amounts of money available, it is clear that we will have to spend our money where they get the most profit. Often, good investments depend on how much the local commitment is in the towns. The Municipality of Frederikshavn therefore has the approach that it is the towns that locally engage themselves and deal with ideas that we as the municipality can support. But it is clear that in that way, smaller towns often fail to realize new things, which therefore does not receive the whole support of the municipality and, in that way are slightly sorted out. However, it is important to emphasize that the municipality is at the disposal of all and that the same offers, for example, to help develop city plans, etc. is the same for all. However, the initiative must come from the towns themselves” (Schulz, 2018).

One can thus conclude the importance of having a strong community and local enthusiasts in the towns who are ready to start and maintain different initiatives, as this helps to make the municipality aware of the specific town and thereby support the projects economically or in other ways.



Ill. 21: Home

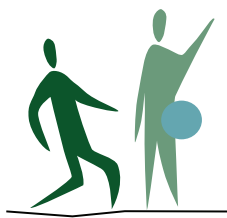
Settlement

Neither Fyhn nor Laursen mention the term settlement. Nevertheless, we find it important to include this term. Especially, because the towns in the outskirt areas almost consist only of settlements, which may thus constitute a potential asset for the cities, and because settlements are of great importance for people when they choose where to live. Investigations made by the future research company Fremforsk concludes that “we move after everyday life” (Jensen 2017).

Settlement means “a place where people come to live and have built homes” (Collins 2018). According to anthropologist and researcher Mark Vacher, a *home* is a relationship between a human being and a place. When buying a house, it will initially just be a building, but as you get to know the house’s frameworks and quirks, and you are even able to find your way around in the house in the middle of the night, the relationship between man

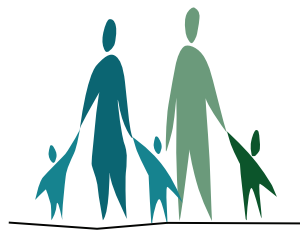
and building arises and it will be perceived as a home. The home forms the framework of the life and it is from here that life is taking place. It is from here you go to work, to school, to leisure activities or to the grocery - but you will always return to your safe base again. The home also has such a strong anchorage in us that it is inextricably linked to our identity. If our home is taken away from us, we also lose some of ourselves. If the house burns or there has been burglary, it may seem that our identity falls apart. The connection between house and human is threatened or put at risk (Vacher 2006).

The settlement is thus a very central part of all people’s lives as it creates the framework for our home. But before the experience of feeling at home may occur, the settlement has to match the individual’s specific needs. According to futurologist Jesper Bo Jensen, these needs are different depending on the individual’s location of life (Jensen 2017).



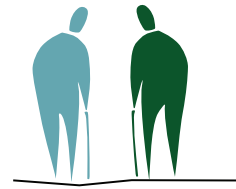
Young people (19-29)

- Wants to live central in the middle of a big city, where you can feel the pulse of the city
- Searching the good life with city life, caf  es and shopping
- Close to classmates and other young people
- Close groceries and public transportation
- Close to leisure opportunities, parks and nature
- Close to family



Family (29-49)

- Rather compromise the distance to work than the quality of the home
- Design, size and location are most important for the choice of housing
- The house has to be big and fit the income of the family
- Close to nature, forest, beach, parks, green areas and playgrounds
- Good day care institutions and good schools
- Secure traffic conditions, public transportation
- Good groceries
- Leisure activities, sports and other volunteers
- Good neighbours and close to friends



Seniors (49+)

- Close to nature, forest and beach
- Close to public transportation and groceries
- Good neighbours and close to family
- A lot of space and calm surroundings
- Typically stay where they are
- If they move, they typically move into the city in an apartment or out in the cottage far away

Based on the previous divisions, it is therefore necessary to create a match between the current settlement and the current life situation. Kommunernes Landsforening made a similar analysis in 2011 and pointed out that the shift in needs especially occurs in connection with major changes in life, such as shift in job situation, divorces or education (KL 2011).

All in all, the literature points to the fact that attractive settlements are very important to where people settle and can be a central asset for the outskirts cities' ability to attract newcomers.

THE VIABILITY OF OUTSKIRTS CITIES

The discussion of the assessment of outskirt cities' continued existence based on Laursen's and Fyhn's studies lead to the table shown on the opposite page. It provides a clear overview of the most important criteria that need to be considered when evaluating the viability of a outskirts city. According to Jens Fyhn, the most important factors are population density, average income and amount of reproductive people. Partly because of this statistically substantiated survey, proximity, economy and demography are considered the parameters of utmost importance. Urbanization also basically bases itself on the fact that people want to be close to where the jobs are located, why it is supposed to be an entirely basic need for people. Furthermore, proximity to jobs, education and groceries is also a parameter that seems to be of great importance in many user surveys. The economy plays a major role, as it indicates, through house prices, something about the interest of a given area. One can say, however, that economics are not fundamental to the development of an area, for example, enterprising stakeholders are also an important parameter in terms of driving force of the development. But it simply means that you can also face financial challenges and are not limited by the economy, but have the opportunity to take more action in the city. Finally, demographics are typi-

cally a good expression of the state of the small outskirts cities, as even small fluctuations in the population have a greater percentile significance for the low populations in comparison to the populated cities. Additionally, it is not surprising that the demographic composition has a significant importance, as a large proportion of people in the reproductive age have a positive influence on population development as they are those who contribute with children.

The other 6 criteria are also important, but to a lesser degree. In this context, they should be understood as parameters that may influence how well the three top criteria perform. However, it is not estimated that these 6 criteria all alone can constitute the difference between whether a city is viable or not. In this context, it is also important to point out that the scheme is a simulation of reality, why the outcome of the criteria will never come as simplified in the real world as they are here. It is therefore important to keep in mind that the criteria are interrelated and interdependent.

In addition to be able to measure and analyze the viability of outskirts cities, the tool can also be used in conjunction with the design and vision plan for a given city. For instance, if a city has a low score on one of the parameters, it may indicate that work must be done to promote this area. Or if a city is strong in one of the criteria, perhaps the city has its unique force here, why the city's design or vision plan must be built around this. Here, the 6 parameters are especially powerful because they are easier to adjust in relation to a real design, while particularly demographic and economic are criteria that depend on, for example, attractive settlement or supply of jobs in the area. With the 6 criteria (and to some extent proximity) you can easier work with specific designs or initiatives.

9 CRITERIA OF VIABILITY

Proximity Education, jobs, larger cities, public transportation, central infrastructure, grocery stores and other service buildings	Economy Jobs, companies, market interests, tourism, house prices, average income	Demography Population development, demographic composition (people in the reproductive age, high-educated), density
Nature Access to wild and rural nature	Social Local community, trust, strong financial and enterprising stakeholders	Culture Leisure and other cultural opportunities (theater, sports, recreation etc.)
Settlement Attractive housing that match the individual's current life situation	Physical State Condition of buildings, new versus old buildings, technical and digital infrastructure	Identity Internal identity, external reputation, iconic or historical buildings, sense of belonging, marketing

As an extension to the overall tool, the following schedule has been developed in order to facilitate the valuation of outskirt cities' viability. The schedule is based on the latest assessment of viability of danish outskirts cities made by the Danish state's Sustainable Villages Committee (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer 2018),

and we have tried to link our conclusions to this chart. Since proximity, economy and demography seem to be of greatest importance to the viability of outskirts cities, these three criteria have been divided into two questions each to give them more (visual) impact in the overall assessment.

EVALUATION OF VIABILITY

	SELF-SUSTAINABLE	CHALLENGED	VERY CHALLENGED	RECONSTRUCTION
Proximity to education, jobs, shopping opportunities and other public and private services	Both great locally and regionally	Challenged locally, but decent regionally	Bad locally, and challenged regionally	Both bad locally and regionally
Access to public transport and other central infrastructure	Great	Reasonably	Bad	Not existing
Businesses, market interests and tourism	Several companies, major market interests or economically sustained by tourism periodically or full-year.	Some companies which existence is questionable, some market interests, and possibly characterized by periodic tourism	Virtually no local businesses, and has very limited tourism or market interests	No economic potentials
House prices and average income	House prices are above average for villages and average income is high	House prices and average income are about the national average	House prices are below average for villages and average income is low	The individual homes are largely unsaleable and the average income is low
Population development	Increasing	Neutral or slightly decreasing	Decreasing	Quite decreasing
Demographic composition	No over-representation of elderlies or social clients, but contains a large proportion of children and people in the reproductive age	An increasing amount of elderlies or social clients	The population is declining, and the city's demographic composition is characterized by an over-representation of elderlies or social clients	The population is sharply declining and the demographic composition consist mostly of elderlies or social clients

	SELF-SUSTAINABLE	CHALLENGED	VERY CHALLENGED	RECONSTRUCTION
Settlement	The city offers attractive and contemporary settlements	The city offers relatively attractive settlements.	The city has little to offer in attractive and contemporary settlements	The city does not offer attractive and contemporary settlements
Nature	There is good access to wild or rural/scenic nature	There is decent access to wild or rural/scenic nature	There is virtually no access to wild or rural/scenic nature	There is no access to wild or rural/scenic nature
Leisure- and cultural opportunities	Many leisure and cultural activities	A decent range of leisure and cultural opportunities	Virtually no leisure or cultural opportunities	No leisure or cultural opportunities
Social conditions	There are many stakeholders or volunteers and the mutual trust between the inhabitants is good	The city houses some stakeholders and volunteers and the mutual trust between the citizens is decent	There is a lack of stakeholders or volunteers, and the mutual trust between the inhabitants is weak	There are no stakeholders or volunteers, and the mutual trust between the inhabitants is not existing
Physical state of buildings as well as digital and technical infrastructure	Buildings as well as technical and digital infrastructure are up to date, and more new houses are being built than demolished.	Buildings as well as technical and digital infrastructure do not suffer much physical decline, and the number of houses being built and demolished is roughly the same	Buildings as well as technical and digital infrastructure are in decline and there are more houses left empty than new buildings are being built	Buildings and technical and digital infrastructure are worn and many houses are empty and no new builds
Reputation, identity and historical or iconic buildings	The city has a good reputation as well as a strong identity and contains one or more historical or iconic buildings	The city has a decent reputation as well as identity and may contain one or more historical or iconic buildings	The city has a bad reputation as well as undefined identity and contains only few historical or iconic buildings	The city has a bad reputation and lack of identity and does not contain historical or iconic buildings

ANALYSIS

In an effort to assess the tool's capabilities, the town Ravnshøj will be introduced. Ravnshøj is a small town with just over 600 inhabitants located just west of Frederikshavn. The city is located in the middle of an outskirt municipality and has suffered from declining populations since 1996. This makes the city an obvious candidate to test the tool on as the tool has just been developed for cities under pressure in the outskirts. Several cities were proposed to us by Frederikshavn Municipality, but as Ravnshøj was the only one where no vision plan has been prepared, it seems more rewarding to choose Ravnshøj.

As mentioned in the methodology chapter, semi-structured interviews were made in order to discover unseen details in the analysis of Ravnshøj. Marie, who works at the municipality and lives in Ravnshøj, introduced us to six possible respondents in the city, of which she was the one. Several of the citizens have lived in Ravnshøj for decades and are an active part of the city's social life, so they know what is happening in the city.

In the following, important areas of Ravnshøj will be introduced to give an overview of the town, followed by images and a presentation of the respondents. Afterwards, Ravnshøj will be analyzed on the basis of the 9 criteria of viability. The respondents will be included as a part of the analyzes.





Ill. 22: Important areas in Ravnsbøj

SETTING THE SCENE - IMAGES OF RAVNSHØJ



Ill. 23: Setting the scene



RESPONDENTS

35

MARIE

Culture consultant in Frederikshavn Municipality.

Newcomer from Aarhus. Relocated with her husband and children when she got a job in Frederikshavn Municipality. Marie had no connection to North Jutland before. They had 3 requirements for their new house: maximum 10 km to Frederikshavn, 5 hectares of land (since her husband is hunter) and a price of maximum 2 million. Practicalities, logistics, views, school and calmness made the outcome. They first discovered the social community later.



73

POLLE (POUL)

Retiree. Former farmer. Has been on early retirement for 22 years.

Moved from Åsted to Ravnshøj in 1966. He lives with his wife Inger Lene. Moved to Ravnshøj because of a good building site.



37

CARSTEN

Self employed. Has a green diploma in agriculture economist. Selling and take care of Christmas trees.

Newcomer from Åsted. Returned to the Ravnshøj after living in Odder and Scotland for some years. He has his family in the area and wanted to return to his roots. Carsten lives with his wife and two children at 6 and 9 years old.



BO

50

Assembler.

Newcomer from
Frederikshavn.

Moved to Ravnshøj, because
he wanted to build a house,
and it would cost 3-400,000
kr. more in Frederikshavn.
Lives with his wife, who is
grown up in the town.

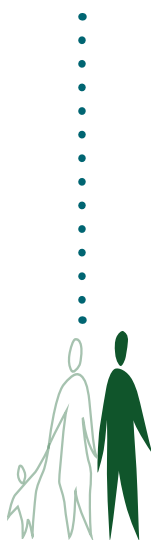


MICHAEL

45

Kiosk owner.

Moved to Ravnshøj in 2014,
when he and his wife saw
the opportunity to open a ki-
osk in Ravnshøj. Lives with
his wife and son. Michael's
wife works in Frederikshavn
while the boy goes at the lo-
cal school. Michael is one of
the Ravnshøj's stakeholders
who contribute pizzas to any
event and manage a very
active facebook page with
competitions and great deals.
Michael has a realistic view
of doing business in a small
town like Ravnshøj. It is not
a supermarket, as he says: "A
gas tank, without gas" (Mi-
chael 2018).



GERNER

71

Retiree. Former janitor at
Ravnshøj School.

Newcomer from Hørnsted.
Built a house in Ravnshøj in
1972 with his wife, who comes
from Åsted. Moved because
they could get a building land
with a beautiful view over
Åsted Ådal. One of Ravnshøj's
very strong stakeholders.





JOB PR. 100 INHABITANTS

0,8 in Ravnshøj
76 in Frederikshavn
74 in Region Nordjylland
76 in whole Danmark



BUSSES BETWEEN RAVNSHØJ AND FREDERIKSHAVN

13 departures to Frederikshavn (weekdays)
11 arrivals to Ravnshøj (weekdays)

Ill. 24: Proximity

PROXIMITY

Ravnshøj is located only four kilometers from the biggest city in Frederikshavn Municipality, Frederikshavn. It makes Ravnshøj located regionally close to jobs, education, shops and other service buildings.

Ravnshøj does not contain any supermarkets - only a kiosk which primarily sells stuff like candy, hotdogs etc. - but Frederikshavn facilitate this lack by having several supermarkets within 7 minutes from Ravnshøj. According to the inhabitants of Ravnshøj this is not a problem, as many people works in Frederikshavn or other bigger cities and then buy their groceries here. As the local kiosk owner Michael says: "All those who are not old, they drive to work somewhere else where they drive past all of the supermarkets. And they do not want to pay 12.5 for a three day old milk at their local grocery store, now that they can get a fresh for 7.5 inside the city" (Michael 2018).

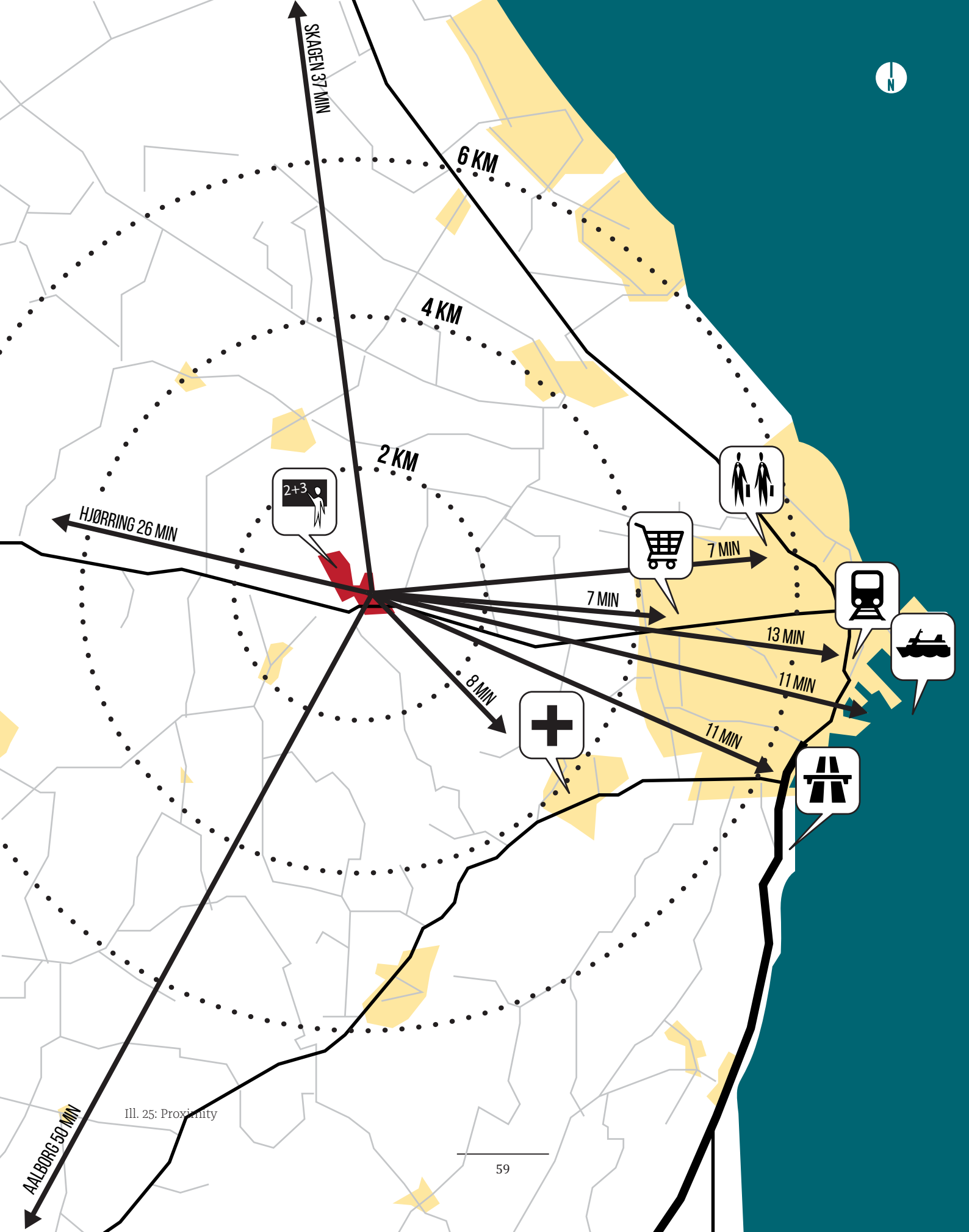
Ravnshøj has its own primary school in the middle of the city. The children from the surrounding cities come to Ravnshøj to go to school and even some children from Frederikshavn have chosen to go to school in Ravnshøj.

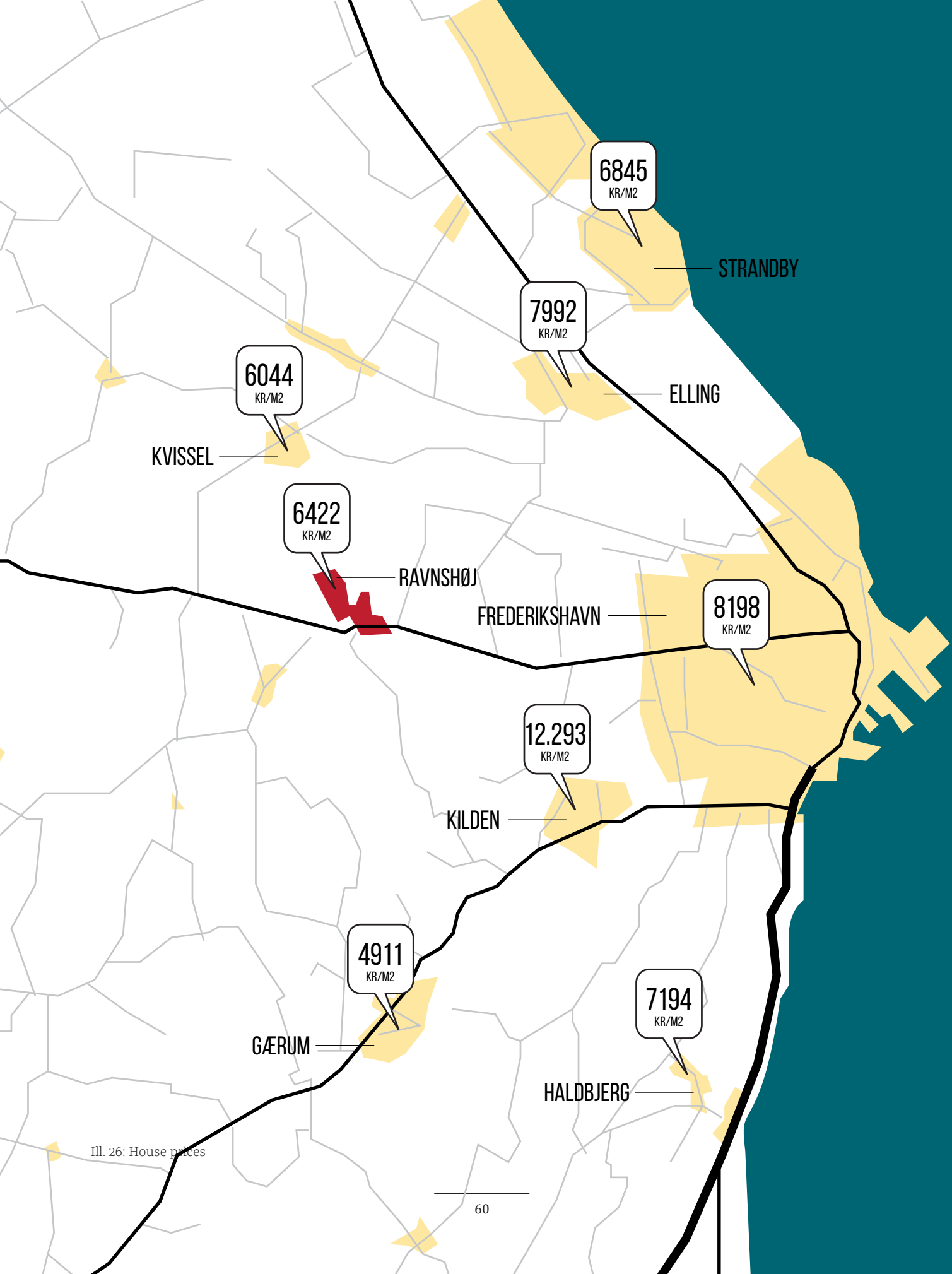
"It is in terms of well-being that they do not like the big schools. So it's better to come here. Here there is (...) only one third and one fourth grade" (Carsten 2018).

Ravnshøj only contains few workplaces including school, kindergarten, auto repair shop, pizzeria and kiosk. At a regional level, way more jobs can be found and actually the number of jobs per 100 inhabitants are the same in Frederikshavn as nationally (Frederikshavn Kommune 2016).

A main road goes straight through the city, which makes Ravnshøj very well connected to the central infrastructure. The highway E45 can be reached in only 11 minutes and from Frederikshavn it is also possible to travel by train and ferry. The main road that goes through the city is one of the few roads in Northern Jutland for trucks with more wagons which means that among 7.500 cars and trucks are passing by Ravnshøj every day.

The bus connections are not the best in Ravnshøj. But a new initiative made by the regional bus provider called 'TeleTaxa' makes it possible to call for a bus. However, it means that you have to call at least one hour before expected departure (Nordjyllands Trafikselskab 2018).





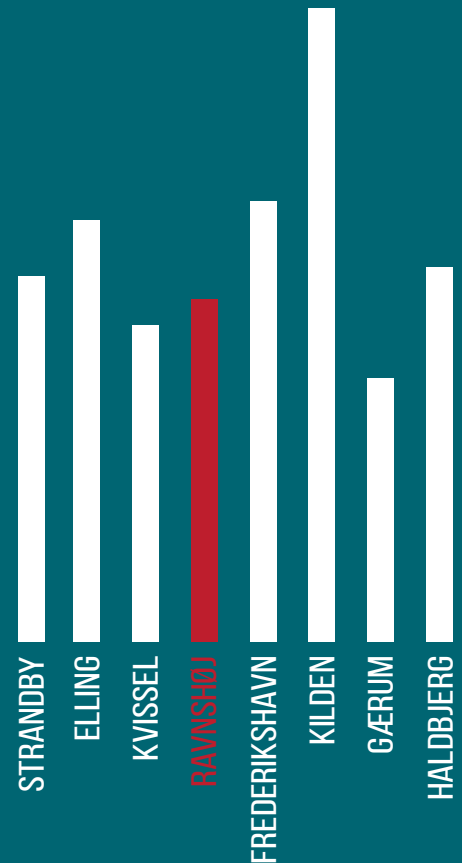
ECONOMY

As mentioned in the previous chapter Frederikshavn contains a lot of workplaces. That is an advantage for Ravnshøj because the city itself is not financially supported by jobs.

Considered, how many cars driving through the city everyday it is surprising how few companies there are located in the city. It clearly indicates that the market interests is very low in Ravnshøj. Probably because Frederikshavn is located nearby and are more attractive for shopkeepers.

Looking at the house prices in the surrounding area Frederikshavn is not surprisingly in the uppermost part of the scale. But also towns which are only slightly bigger like Elling or Haldbjerg is significantly more expensive. Compared to towns on roughly the same size as Ravnshøj shows that both Gærums and Kvissel is significantly below Ravnshøj on the the median price per square meter. According to some of the inhabitants of Ravnshøj this is due the school which the other two towns are missing (Marie 2018, Michael 2018, Carsten 2018). As the local inhabitant Marie says: “It is harder to sell a house in Kvissel or Nielstrup, if there is a house that costs the same and can do the same as the one on sale in Ravnshøj, then it is in Ravnshøj, it will be sold first” (Marie 2018). It indicates that Ravnshøj is still an attractive place to settle.

Thus said, Ravnshøj is not economically based on workplaces, tourism or market interests but rather on attractive settlement.

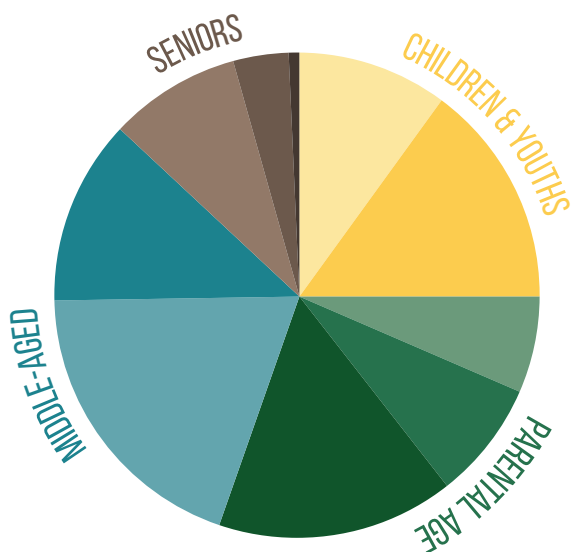


DEMOGRAPHY

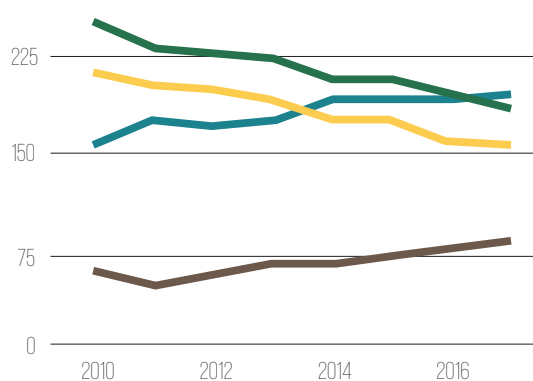
The total population of Ravnshøj has been shrinking since 1996. Looking back over the past 10 years shows a significant decrease among children, youths and people in the parental age, while there has been an increase among the middle-aged and seniors. This fits the typical image of the outskirts presented in the chapter “National consequences of urbanism”.

The parallel shrinkage of children and youth on one side and people in the parental age on the other side is not that surprising as these two groups are directly correlated. But the question “why” still remains. The town both houses school, kindergarten and a lot of leisure activities for children and youths, so perhaps the reason has to be found among the lack of opportunities for people in the parental age. Both in terms of working places and leisure activities.

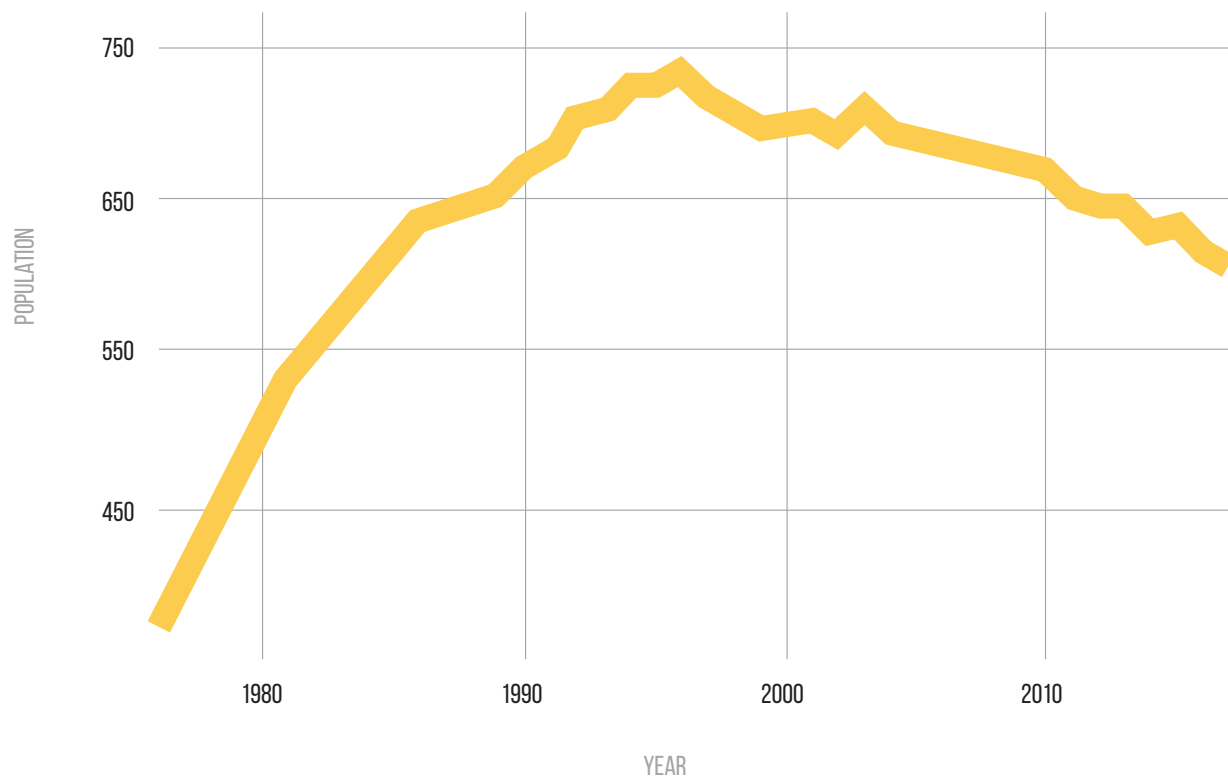
Another noticeable development is the large amount of middle-aged people which has just exceeded the parental age group. Especially the group of 50-59 years old takes a big bite of the cake with almost one fifth of the total population. This is the time where children move away from home and you have the opportunity to start a new life as middle-aged.



Ill. 27: Demographic composition 2017



Ill. 28: Population development



Ill. 29: General population development

NATURE

Ravnshøj is truly surrounded by nature - wild nature west of Ravnshøj and rural nature east. West of Ravnshøj Elling Creek runs by coming from the hilly landscape of Åsted Ådal. The preserved Åsted Ådal is a beautiful landscape of valleys, great forests and streams and the inhabitants tell that the nature is full of animals, butterflies and exciting birds.

“We have something called the Marsh Harrier, which is here. It is very rare, it breeds close to me” (Carsten 2018).

Historically, the Raven has also been dominant in the landscape, and the city should have got its name on that behalf (Ravnshøj 2012). The Red Kite breeds in the area, too. The plant life and the supply of mushrooms are also in national and international class and includes a large stock of orchids (Frederikshavn Kommune 2018).

“I know there are mushrooms and something like that out there” (Gerner 2018).

But the inhabitants also emphasize that it is not that easy to get out there. Gerner says that it is possible to cycle or walk out there, but typically they just drive by their car. Marie mentions that it is dangerous to cycle at the road Faurholtvej: “It is more risky to cycle at Faurholtvej with your children. They must be able to control their bikes” (Marie 2018). Michael also notes that, because of cattles

grazing the area, one must not bring his dog, which refrain some people from going out there. Cycling is also prohibited. Another thing is the horse pound just west of Ravnshøj which make the accessibility and the entire area less useable.

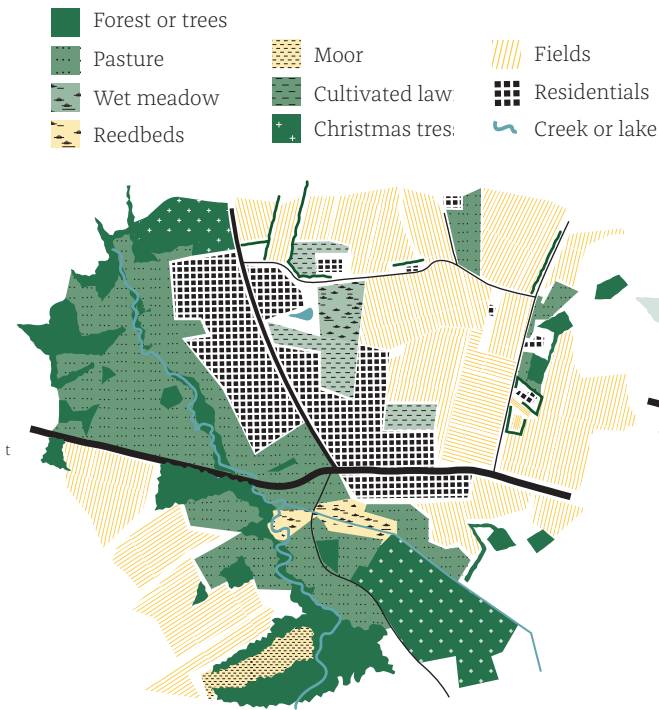
Instead of using the wild nature as Åsted Ådal represents, many of the inhabitants use the so-called *Ribberholt Rundt*. It is a route that moves through the rural nature east of Ravnshøj. It is not a marked route, but a route that only exist in the mind of the inhabitants. The route follows the existing paved roads moving through the myriad of fields. The route passes a beautiful yellow building, which was the former school in the city, the animal club and a kitchen garden owned by one of the locals called Polle.

‘THE RIBBERHOLT RUNDT-ROUTE. A LOT OF PEOPLE GO THERE. REALLY, REALLY A LOT, WHO WALK THERE WITH THEIR DOG. EVERY DAY, THEY WILL TAKE THE SAME TRIP’

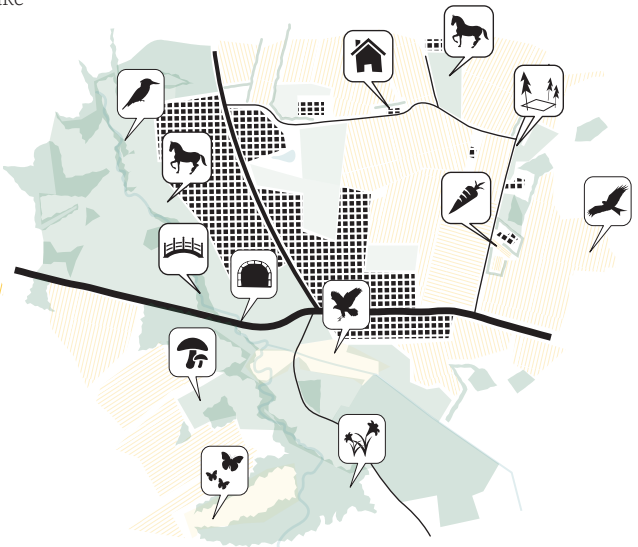
(Marie 2018)

The locals emphasize that the silence, the open spaces, the opportunity to meet other people and the few cars make it attractive and that three kilometers fit perfect for a walk.

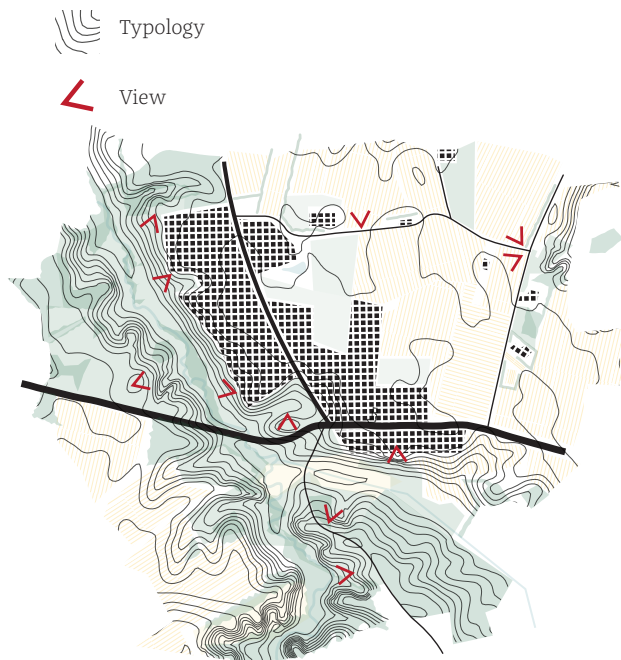
“Yes and so do you meet someone, it’s cozy!” (Polle 2018)



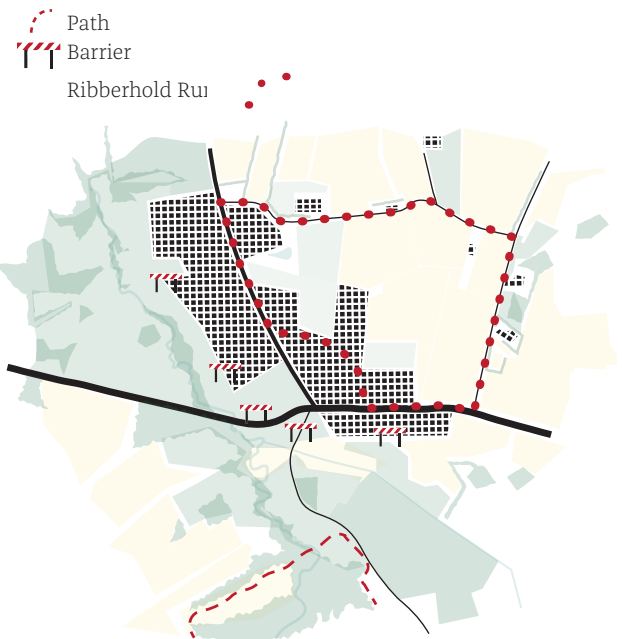
Ill. 30: Types of nature in Ravnsbøl



Ill. 31: Nature experiences in Ravnsbøl



Ill. 32: Topography and views



Ill. 33: Trails and barriers

SOCIAL LIFE

Ravnshøj has a really strong community based on a rich associations life, the inhabitants feeling safe and enterprising stakeholders.

As a newcomer from Aarhus, the local inhabitant Marie has really experienced what it means that the town has a strong community. She had no expectations to the community when she moved to Ravnshøj with her family a couple of years ago. In the first place, she moved to Ravnshøj for other reasons. “But the first days when we moved in, we find that all people waved to us. All people waved! (...) And then actually, the first day we met our neighbor in the kindergarten, too - Carsten and Nina ... And I think Nina was the first I met over there and she was like: “Well, you’re our new neighbors and... welcome!” (Marie 2018).

Marie thus experiences a completely different openness among her new neighbors and among the rest of the city’s inhabitants than when they lived in Aarhus. She believes, among other things, that it is because you can not avoid interfering with each other: “Out here, it is the same people in all contexts. It’s the same you see in the kindergarten, in school, to scouts, to handball and for ... it is the same people.” (Marie 2018)

This means that you get to know each other faster and you quickly fit in. “I’m really glad we did not end up in a detached house in Frederikshavn, but ended up in this small town. Because I’m not sure that you’re getting to know your neighbors almost as quickly as you do here. Somehow, you have to get to know each other in a little town. If you lived in an apartment, you do not know who lives upstairs or downstairs. So I think you more quickly fit into that ‘miniput society’ “ (Marie 2018)

The strong acquaintanceship also means that the inhabitants of the town know each other’s skills, thus making greater use of each other’s resources. “We did the ‘Halloween Race’ last autumn, and there are so many people you can ask for help” (Marie 2018).

Marie especially emphasizes the children of the city, as an expression of the good community. And she believes that they are one of the main reasons why they as family have fit in to the city so fast. “So I think if we had not moved out there and did not have any children and did not have to go to anything, something else had been needed” (Marie 2018).

Marie emphasizes that it is important that the children feel safe. And that’s exactly what the little town gives the opportunity for. If something happened and you fell and get hurt. Then they know that you are allowed to go

in and knock the door and ask for help (Marie 2018). The kiosk owner Michael complements: “It’s safe out here and everyone lives close to school so you can safely let your child go home alone from school and stay home for a few hours before a parent comes home” (Michael 2018).

The togetherness and the strong acquaintance to each other also make the inhabitants feel more committed to support each other and the actions and activities that take place in the town. “Now, we have a gymnastics show on Sunday. And of course, we shop for groceries in Menu. Because that’s Jannat, who lives here (who owns Menu). So of course, we help each other if there is a situation where you need something. There was a year when we needed some haystacks for the ‘Halloween Race’. Then it was Jens, who is the guy, who owns all the fields around Ravnshøj. There is something about.... You do not shop in Netto for an association evening. That’s completely ‘no no’! In that situation we help each other. That’s the way it is!” (Marie 2018). Carsten, who is raised and returned to Ravnshøj, has the same impression of the way in which the inhabitants support each other. “Instead of driving to Menu to buy Friday’s candy, we buy it at Michael (the kiosk owner). I am very patriot because I think that if you have chosen to live here, you would like him to be here. He is not here if I do not put 25 kroner at him. And that’s something to think about” (Michael 2018).

Carsten is not the only one with a patriotic approach to the town. Ravnshøj contains several pertinacious enthusiasts who struggle hard for the city. One of them is Gerner, who is both active in the Activity House board, the ‘Friends of the House’, the ‘Friends of the Sport’, as a match distributor and as a team leader for U9 Boys and Old Boys. “The job he is doing in the hall without getting anything. He has to be 150 years old. That is best! We just cannot live without him!” (Michael 2018).

“We do not know what we should do without Gerner. Well, I will come up with a big Christmas tree at the school, he will get it up and all the stuff there. Chalk the lanes - all that” (Carsten 2018).

One of the other enthusiasts is the kiosk owner Michael, who knows what it takes to do a good business in a small town like Ravnshøj: “The reason that a store can survive out here is because of him who owns it. Because if you think that the owner is a stupid pig, you do not want to shop there. So there must be a relationship, and out here I know people’s name” (Michael 2018).

MEETING PLACES

Most of the meeting places in Ravnshøj are located centrally in the area around the school. It is especially meeting places for children and young people who meet at the school, at outdoor activities and various sports facilities, while for the parental generation there is also a certain range of sports activities where they meet, but otherwise they meet in relation with their children. The elderlies meet more at the senior center, while some of the elderlies are also active in connection with the activity house. However, according to Marie, there are still missing opportunities for the parental generation and especially in connection with the new multi purpose pitch: “But there is still something missing out on why the parents should come along. Everywhere else, where it works, your kids play over there, and then the parents are activated with something else. Then they can buy coffee, for example” (Marie 2018).

The multi purpose pitch

The multi purpose pitch was builded in 2017 and has already become an important meeting point in the town. Especially, for the children and the youths. The area is a place where especially children and young people meet around active play on skateboard ramps, football pitches, interactive activities, etc. Adjacent shelters and fireplaces also represent an important asset.

The activity house

The activity house features a hall, a cafeteria and a youth

club, where the inhabitants get together and do different activities. The hall make space for the town’s various sports facilities and events such as ‘Bouncy Castle Night’, while the cafeteria is often used by the parents while the children work out in the hall.

The school

The natural meeting point for the children of the city.

The parish house

The parish house was only recently used by the inhabitants of the city after being in Indre Mission’s custody for many years, and is particularly suitable for talks and the like.

The senior center

The senior center is especially the place where the elderlies meet. They meet, among other things, to ‘prize wist’, knitting club and summer party. Many elderlies from Frederikshavn also encounter when there is ‘prize wist’.

Polle’s Kitchen Garden

Polle is a former farmer and now has a small piece of land just outside the town. Together with a couple of other inhabitants, they plant potatoes, beetroot, carrots and other vegetables and take care of some hens.

Ribberholt Rundt

Ribberholt Rundt is Ravnshøj’s popular route just outside the town. Here, the locals occasionally encounter each other and get a little chit-chat.



Ill. 34: Meeting places



CULTURE

Ravnshøj houses a wide range of well-organized associations and communities, several of which arrange events and offer leisure activities for the inhabitants of Ravnshøj. According to Marie, who are member of the KRIF Board, it may be difficult to get enough members for handball, football and gymnastics. In this context, it should be mentioned that the members are typically the children at the school, and that is why children from the surrounding cities Ørsted, Kvissel and Skærum use some of the leisure activities in Ravnshøj. In this way, the school act as a catalyst for the association life.

In addition, Gerner points out that there may be a lack of activities in the winter: "The young people, where should they be? Sometimes in the very dark period... So we've talked a bit about it (...) just to keep people going all year round" (Gerner 2018).

ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER COMMUNITIES

KRIF (Kvissel-Ravnshøj Sports Association)	The town's local sports association with offers for young and old in handball, football, gymnastics, badminton, tennis, floorball and linedance. They also arrange the town's annual Halloween race around Ribberholt Rundt.
KFUM scouts Ravnshøj-Skærum	Joint Scout Association for Ravnshøj, Skærum and Åsted. Located in Ravnshøj.
Husets Venner	Stands for the activity house cafeteria and arranges the popular "hoppeborgsaften" and "spis sammen"
Sportens Venner	Organizer of 'Rock in Frederikshavn', which last year gave DKK 200,000 to the city's associations. Arranged prior kondibingo in Åsted Ådal.
Ravnshøj Citizens' Association	The city's citizens' Association, which arranges various activities for the city's citizens, including Christmas tree, bank and christmas market. Also provides flagallé in the city on 'Dagernes Dag' and 'Daglejernes Dag', and has a very active facebook page with latest news from Ravnshøj and surroundings.
Kvissel / Ravnshøj Youth Club	Youth Club from 5-9. grade located in the activity house.
Søren's Auto	In fact, it is just one of the city's businesses, but is so firmly rooted in the social life of the city that, for example, he organizes Christmas tree anniversary with gløgg and fritters. When changing the wheels, you can also come in and have a sausage.
The elderly center	Prize Whist with many over half of the participants from Frederikshavn, knitting club, summer party
Ribberholt Animal Club	Facilities for horses and riders. In addition, one can see and touch some of the farm animals.
Fællesvirke Vest	Fællesvirke Vest is an umbrella organization for associations in Kvissel, Ravnshøj, Åsted, Rydal and Skærum. Issues the local newspaper SKRÅ-EN four times a year. SKRÅ stands for Skærum, Kvissel, Ravnshøj and Åsted.
The archives of Aasted Sogn	Aasted Sogn's own archive has been working for collecting, registering and preserving historical material about and from Aasted Sogn for more than 30 years.
Åsted-Skærum-Kvissel Church councils	The parish church council, which Ravnshøj subject, since there isn't a church in Ravnshøj
Ravnshøj antenna association	Antenna association



SETTLEMENT

Ravnshøj primarily consist of single-family houses from different periods. The northern end of Ravnshøj houses the newest buildings, and some are just under construc-

tion. The single-family houses offers great potentials for families with children. Along the main road some of the oldest houses in the town are located. It can give a wrong impression of the type of city, although they are well maintained.



Ill. 35: Typologies

PHYSICAL STATE

The general image of Ravnshøj is that the town is in great physical state. No houses are empty and more new houses are being built than demolished. There are also

plans about moving the kindergarten “Troldehøj” up to the school, which will require new buildings. A new soccer field is also on the drawing board close to the Senior Center. Also, when looking at the supply of internet, there is access to fast connections.



Ill. 36: Physical state of Ravnshøj



Ill. 37: Ravnshøj's old school

IDENTITY

In the interviews, we asked the citizens which words best described the town and what best characterized an inhabitant of Ravnshøj. It was difficult for the citizens to say. However, to interpret from the interviews there were three things that went on again:

- Nature
- Safety
- 7-8000 cars on the main road

The town does not have many iconic buildings, to build an identity up upon. Ravnshøj has no church, among other things. The town's most iconic building is just out of town, and is the old school that shines yellow in the landscape. Historically, Ravnshøj came about around 1900 when a grocery store, a blacksmith, a mill and a dairy was built along the road between Hjørring and Frederikshavn (Ravnshøj 2018). However, they are all closed today, and only the dairy testifies to its former

existence by virtue of the text written on the building where Søren's Auto is located today.

Carsten also emphasizes that there is a local pride in Ravnshøj: "Why should I go up to Hjørring? We never drive to Hjørring. Not because there is anything but there is a secret war" (Carsten 2018). He thus expresses that there is some local pride in being from Ravnshøj.

Looking at people who do not live in Ravnshøj, Marie emphasizes that people may have a distorted impression of what Ravnshøj is: "Many of whom I have talked to, they only believe that this is it (the houses along Hjørringvej). You do not see that there is a huge residential area behind - and school and everything" (Marie 2018).

CONCLUSION

The following schedule summarizes the problems and potentials of Ravnshøj based on the just presented analysis. Afterwards Ravnshøj will be evaluated by use of the evaluation scheme.

	POTENTIALS	PROBLEMS
PROXIMITY	• Satellite town - close to bigger city (Frederikshavn) • Close to the highway (10-12 min.) • School in the city • Grocery 4 minutes away by car • Good logistics due to the size of the city	• No local grocery • No local jobs • Bad public transportation
ECONOMY	• 7500 cars at the main road everyday • Rock festival donates money to the associations	• Kindergarten is being put together with school - possibly because it is harder to cover operating costs • Lack of companies
DEMOGRAPHY		• Decreasing population • Increase of middle-aged and seniors • Decrease of children, youths and people in the parental age
SOCIAL LIFE	• Strong social community • Everyone knows one another • Feeling safe • Plenty of initiatives • Strong association life • Many enthusiasts and volunteers	• The elderly seem like an isolated group in the city. However, they have a good internal community
CULTURE	• Multipurpose pitch • Elderly center • Cycling tourism	• Missing opportunities for people from 20 to 60 years • Few activities in the winter • Associations may find it difficult to maintain membership
NATURE	• Both rural and wild nature • Åsted Ådal • Ribberholt Rundt • Harvest time and combine harvesters	• No easy access to nature. • Faurholtvej is a barrier to Åsted Ådal • Ribberholt Rundt is only local known
IDENTITY	• Silence, peace, calmness • Nature • Community • School • Children	• Not well defined and not part of people's consciousness • Generally a bad reputation for rural Denmark • Half of the city is hidden, so people get a wrong perception of what Ravnshøj is • Bad marketing • No iconic buildings and homogeneous urban structure
PHYSICAL STATE	• The buildings and roads are in good condition • More new buildings are being built than old demolished	• The kindergarten moves/closes. May expire
SETTLEMENT	• Many houses for families with children	

EVALUATION OF RAVNSHØJ'S VIABILITY

	SELF-SUSTAINABLE	CHALLENGED	VERY CHALLENGED	RECONSTRUCTION
Proximity to education, jobs, shopping opportunities and other public and private services	Both great locally and regionally	Challenged locally, but decent regionally	Bad locally, and challenged regionally	Both bad locally and regionally
Access to public transport and other central infrastructure	Great	Reasonably	Bad	Not existing
Businesses, market interests and tourism	Several companies, major market interests or economically sustained by tourism periodically or full-year.	Some companies which existence is questionable, some market interests, and possibly characterized by periodic tourism	Virtually no local businesses, and has very limited tourism or market interests	No economic potentials
House prices and average income	House prices are above average for villages and average income is high	House prices and average income are about the national average	House prices are below average for villages and average income is low	The individual homes are largely unsaleable and the average income is low
Population development	Increasing	Neutral or slightly decreasing	Decreasing	Quite decreasing
Demographic composition	No over-representation of elderlies or social clients, but contains a large proportion of children and people in the reproductive age	An increasing amount of elderlies or social clients	The population is declining, and the city's demographic composition is characterized by an over-representation of elderlies or social clients	The population is sharply declining and the demographic composition consist mostly of elderlies or social clients

	SELF-SUSTAINABLE	CHALLENGED	VERY CHALLENGED	RECONSTRUCTION
Settlement	The city offers attractive and contemporary settlements	The city offers relatively attractive settlements.	The city has little to offer in attractive and contemporary settlements	The city does not offer attractive and contemporary settlements
Nature	There is good access to wild or rural/scenic nature	There is decent access to wild or rural/scenic nature	There is virtually no access to wild or rural/scenic nature	There is no access to wild or rural/scenic nature
Leisure- and cultural opportunities	Many leisure and cultural activities	A decent range of leisure and cultural opportunities	Virtually no leisure or cultural opportunities	No leisure or cultural opportunities
Social conditions	There are many stakeholders or volunteers and the mutual trust between the inhabitants is good	The city houses some stakeholders and volunteers and the mutual trust between the citizens is decent	There is a lack of stakeholders or volunteers, and the mutual trust between the inhabitants is weak	There are no stakeholders or volunteers, and the mutual trust between the inhabitants is not existing
Physical state of buildings as well as digital and technical infrastructure	Buildings as well as technical and digital infrastructure are up to date, and more new houses are being built than demolished.	Buildings as well as technical and digital infrastructure do not suffer much physical decline, and the number of houses being built and demolished is roughly the same	Buildings as well as technical and digital infrastructure are in decline and there are more houses left empty than new buildings are being built	Buildings and technical and digital infrastructure are worn and many houses are empty and no new builds
Reputation, identity and historical or iconic buildings	The city has a good reputation as well as a strong identity and contains one or more historical or iconic buildings	The city has a decent reputation as well as identity and may contain one or more historical or iconic buildings	The city has a bad reputation as well as undefined identity and contains only few historical or iconic buildings	The city has a bad reputation and lack of identity and does not contain historical or iconic buildings

CONCLUSION

The evaluation scheme points to the fact that the population is very challenged by a decrease in the total population and a shift in the demographic composition. Furthermore, the town is challenged at its proximity to basic service buildings at a local point of view, but stabil at a regional view. At the same time vit have to be mentioned that the local school, however, is an important asset for the town. The public transportation could be way better, but the connection to central infrastructure may be considered as good. In relation to economy the town is very challenged by very few companies, low market interest and no tourism at all. The house prices and the average income is about average.

Ravnshøj offers relatively attractive and contemporary settlement, a decent accessibility to nature, great offers of leisure activities and a decent amount of other cultural activities. Ravnshøj's greatest force is the social life which contains of many stakeholders and volunteers as well as a strong social community based on trust. The physical state of Ravnshøj is also very good, while the identity and reputation of the town is located somewhere between challenged and very challenged.



VISION

Expand the city's safety net

Ravnshøj is particularly strong in its social and cultural parameters - and the physical condition of the town does not suffer either. However, the demographic parameter shines red, as there is an alarming drop in population, with a particular decline among the 19-49-year-olds. This drop can be dangerous for a small town like Ravnshøj, as the small towns are not as resistant to large fluctuations in the population as the big cities. In addition, a decline in this population means a decreasing birth rate, as they are just within the reproductive age.

By building on social and cultural forces only, the city's existence is fragile. It therefore seems important to expand the city's "safety net" so that the city is not only based on its social and cultural strengths but also on other parameters of the model. At the same time, it is important not to forget to maintain and strengthen the city's existing potentials.

Family town with strong community and access to fields and river valley

The overall goal is to strengthen the story of Ravnshøj. At present, the inhabitants are unaware of the city's identity, and when 7,500 cars pass through the city every day, the city wastes its chance to promote itself since a large part of the city is physically hidden and the passing cars for obvious reasons do not spot the city's social and cultural qualities.

The storytelling and the definition of the city's identity have both an internal and an external aim:

Internal: Create a pride among the inhabitants of their city. Make people feel like being linked to Ravnshøj so they choose to stay or alternatively move back if they have been out of town.

External: Attract newcomers by spreading the good story of the city and changing the image of the rural village form as a concept and habitat.

The storytelling must be based on three focus points:

1. Family Town
2. Community
3. Nature

1. Family town

Ravnshøj is a true family town with a wealth of opportunities for children - including great access to school. But the city is under pressure of a decreasing number of people in the reproductive age. Therefore, focus must be on maintaining and attracting this target group. This must be done partly through offers and activities for this target group, which can be leisure opportunities and events, but also attractive housing and alternative job opportunities that create geographical proximity and as a side benefit spans out an "economic safety net" under the town.

In addition, the existing wealth of opportunities for children should be supported, in order to attract families with children or couples in order to have children. The local inhabitant Marie points out that the children are the foundation for the city to function and that people are settle down: "I think, that (the children) is why people settle down faster. I think, if we had not moved out there, and did not have any children and should not go to anything, then something else would have to be done" (Marie 2018).

2. Community

The unique community of the small villages distinguishes them greatly from the big city's more individual life form. This is also the case with Ravnshøj, where the community is very good. Especially, this is seen in the strong associations and in the number of enthusiasts and other volunteers. Work should be done to maintain this community in a world where people are becoming more and more individualized.

It must be done with the purpose of maintaining the local-bound potential that the community represents for the benefit of the city's inhabitants. At the same time, it is important to visualize the community, togetherness and peace of mind so that the outside world sees these unique qualities.

The city's associations have some difficulty in attract-

ing members enough and therefore work should also be done to improve the conditions for the associations. This can be done by physical action as well as changes in the internal structures.

3. Nature

Ravnshøj is located with a hilly valley landscape on one side and a cultivated field landscape on the other side. Nature in the form of wild and rural exists in the consciousness of the inhabitants, but has not really established itself as part of the city's identity. For several people, nature is just something they are looking at.

Therefore, work should be done to create a closer link between the inhabitants, visitors and the surrounding nature. Both in terms of easier access to nature, let nature play a greater role in the city itself as well as creating activities in nature - both in terms of physical activity as well as inward-looking immersion. The shift of the seasons can contribute as a central element to creating a greater understanding of nature and cohesion with nature.

Nature is also mentioned as a special reason for people settling in the rural villages, and Ravnshøj should therefore take advantage of this potential.

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PROPOSAL

This chapter starts with a case study, used as inspiration for the actual conceptual design proposal. Afterwards the concept and further design details will be presented.

CASE STUDY

PATHS AROUND KLEMENSKER AND ØSTERLARS - THE GATEWAY TO THE OPEN LAND

Klemensker and Østerlars are two small towns in Bornholm, both of which have the same challenge. The two towns is characterized by consisting mostly of housing, which force the citizens to commute to the larger cities to their workplaces (Realdania 2012). Their challenge consists in maintaining their existing population and attracting new residents.

In order to prevent the two towns to decrease, the municipality of Bornholm has collaborated with local representatives from the two towns, the Local and Regional Development Fund and Realdania, where they all together will come up with a strategy aimed to strengthening the territorial value and identity of the area, for then attract new residents. One of the area's great qualities is Bornholm's distinctive nature, which also contributes to the area's identity, but like many small towns in Denmark, these towns are also surrounded by agriculture, which obviates them access to the surrounding nature (Realdania), thereby leaving the site-bound natural treasures only for the few local citizens that knows the area. As a result of a workshop between the partners and the landscape firm KRAGH & BERGLUNG, a 10-kilometer-long path system with places of residence was created to provide easier access to nature so that you can experience the landscape and cultural-historical treasures in and around the two small towns - all in cooperation with local representatives.

Along the path system, specific natural experiences are supported through inventory and space-design, creating a focus on the specific location and allowing different

activities. Along the way there are several views with information boards describing the area. The paths thus guide visitors between several selected places and further into the open country around Klemensker (Kragh et. al. 2018).

The aim is to support the settlement of the small communities in the rural areas, and show how, with relatively small resources and in cooperation with local residents and landowners, it can make it healthier and more attractive to live in a small rural village (Realdania 2012).

As a result of this initiative, the project has shown that in the small towns there are "gates to the open land", places where paths and cities meet and that these places have the potential to become new meeting places (Realdania).

Sub conclusion

This case project fits in many ways with the current situation in Ravnshøj. Just like Klemensker, Ravnshøj also consist mainly with housing, which means that also this city's citizens are forced to commute to the larger cities to their workplaces. Ravnshøj is also surrounded by agriculture, which means that there is no direct access to the distinctive nature - Åsted Ådale, and the city therefore does not exploit its surroundings to its full potential, which could enhance the city's identity, community and attract new people to the area.

By including the locals, you are better off when the project is completed, and there is thus a higher probability that the output will be well received, which is important as local people and local enthusiasts are responsible for maintaining the area. This aspect can easily be implemented at Ravnshøj.



Ill. 38: Concept

RAVNSHØJ RUNDT

Ravnshøj has in recent years taken steps that reflect a town that looks inward. More and more functions are being centered by the school in the middle of the city. Latest initiative are the kindergarten that also moves up to school. This tendency is in many ways a good reflection of the centralization seen in a smaller perspective. The main aim of this design proposal is to break with this centralization - both in microscale and macroscale.

The concept's aim is to look out and activate all the site-bound qualities that are in the wild and rural scenery of the surrounding areas. This is done by marking a route in Ravnshøj's surrounding landscape, thus linking existing qualities with each other. The route is called *Ravnshøj Rundt* which works on the existing route's name east of Ravnshøj, *Ribberholdt Rundt*.

Some of the qualities do not need treatment and add value by their mere presence while other qualities are supported by providing interventions in the landscape that focus on a view, a mood or a recreational element. Finally, new life is added to structures that, in one way or another, could use a boost or otherwise contribute to the process of creating a more valuable Ravnshøj.

Along the route, the inhabitants meet nature in new ways, and a story about Ravnshøj emerge as a town surrounded by large exciting natural areas just outside the front door. The community is also involved in the form of the social meetings that can occur - both on the route itself, but also by virtue of the individual interventions. Finally, the design is focused on facilitating families with children, but opportunities for the older segment have also been created.

As a continuous theme that binds the route, black painted wood has been used. The desire is to create a number of relatively anonymous elements that underpin and focus on existing qualities without overtaking them. The black-painted wood is applied in both the new



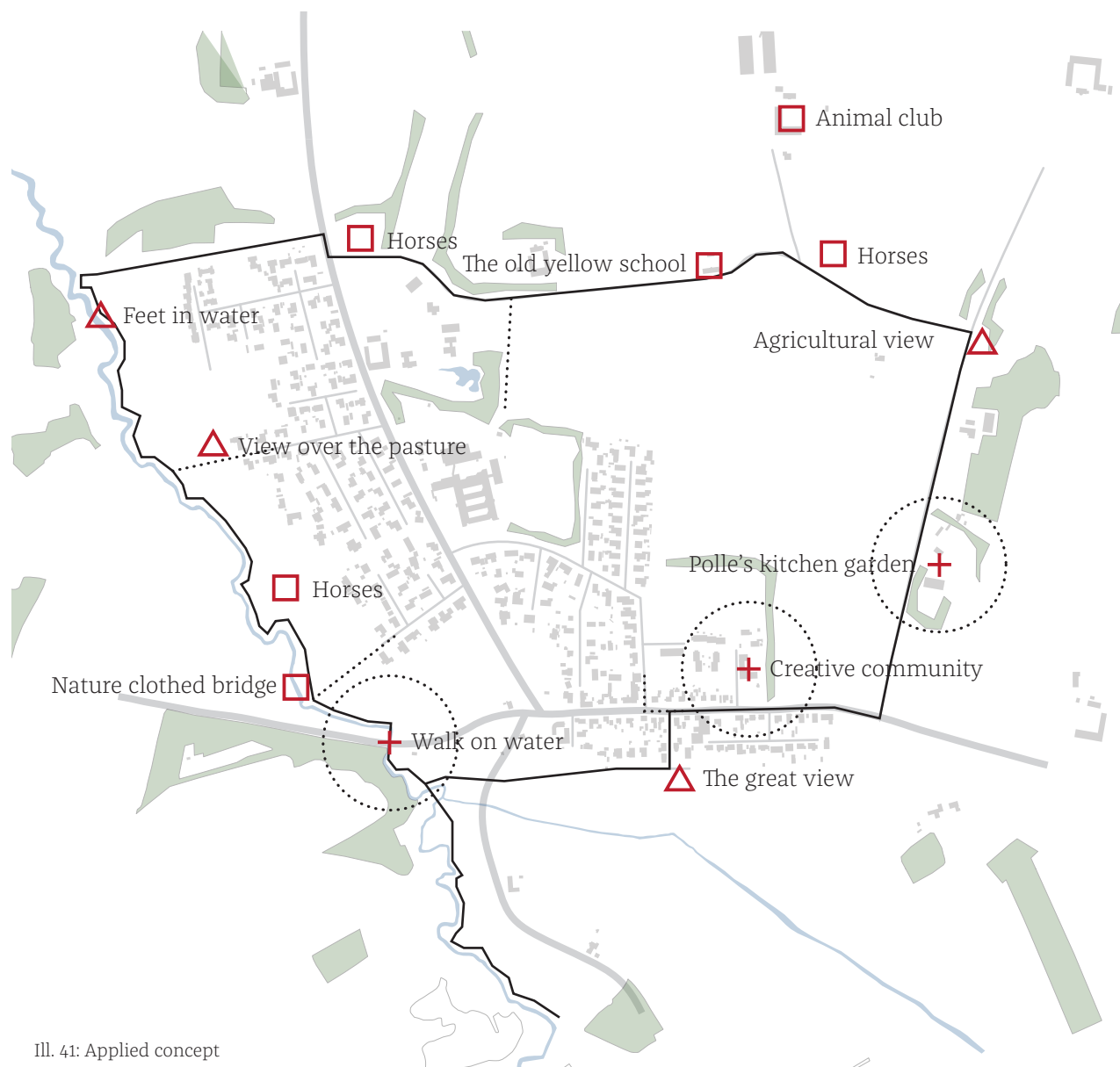
Ill. 39: Path in dark painted wood



Ill. 40: Alternative signage with seating possibility

interventions and the revitalized structures. In addition, signs appear in the landscape, which indicate the extent of the route and convey the special qualities of the area. Where there are currently no available roads or paths, paths of compressed sand surfaces are constructed.

In the following, the existing qualities and new interventions will be presented briefly, while the revitalization of the three existing structures will be dealt with more in depth.



Ill. 41: Applied concept

Existing qualities



There are already several qualities among Ravnshøj, which does not need any further treatment. The elements in one way or another contain a recreational, admirable or experiential value.

New interventions



The new interventions are implemented to support, emphasize and focus on existing qualities in the landscape. The interventions primarily works with views, seating options and experiences.

Revitalizing existing structures



At three spots existing structures are revitalized. The design focuses on implementing new functions, adding physical structures that support and expand an existing program and opening up for undiscovered experiences.

Horses ☐

At several places around Ravnshøj, horses are grazing. People loves to look at these beautiful creatures and the brave ones dare to feed them with grass. An entertaining sight is also to see when the new foals are on the legs for the first time.



The old yellow school ☐

The old yellow school stands out as a landmark in the landscape with it's shining yellow color.

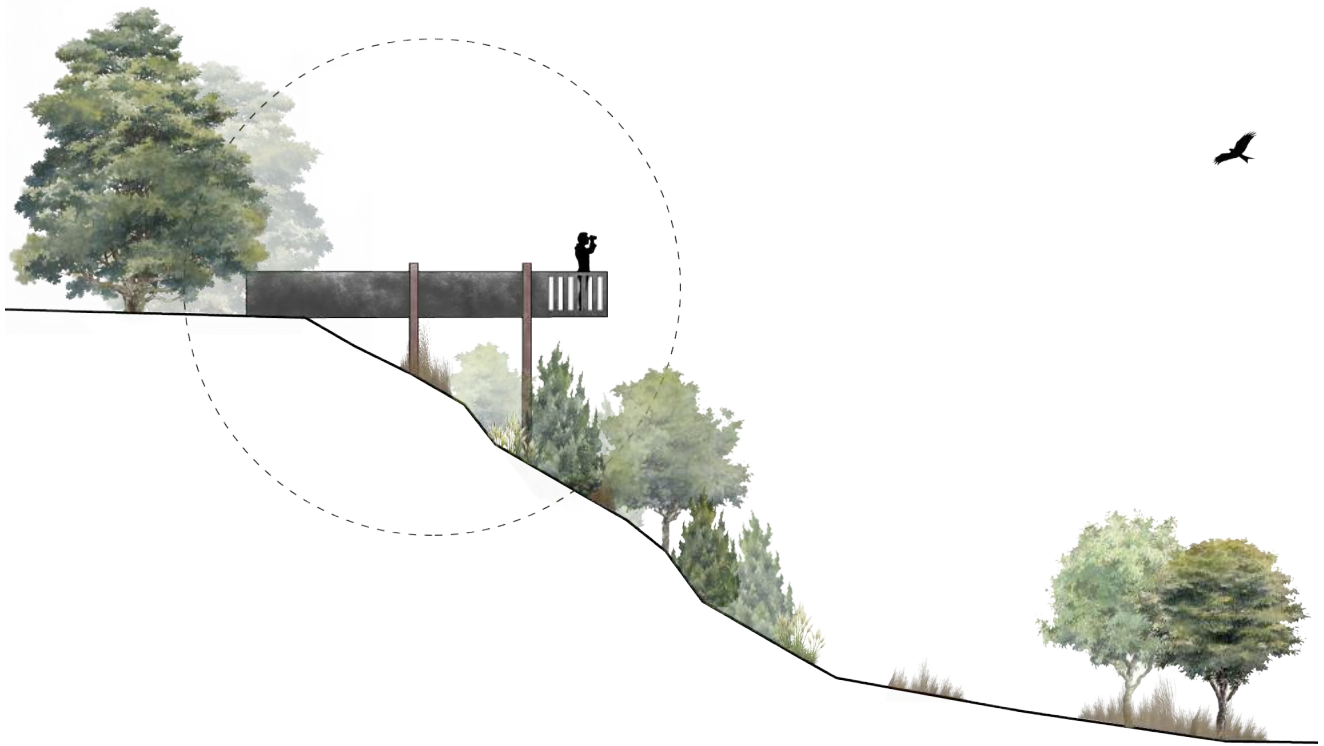


Nature clothed bridge ☐

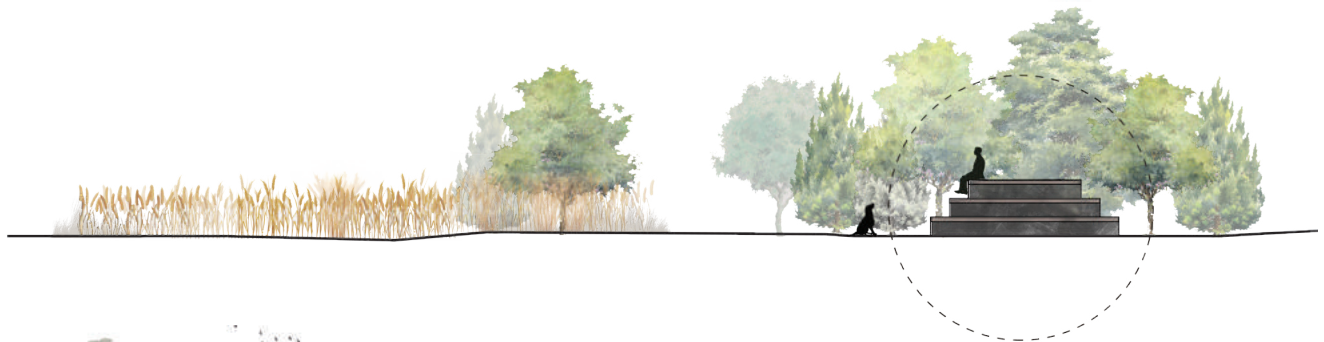
Hidden between trees and bushes, this secret bridge crosses Elling Å. Nature has really taken over the bridge and therefore has the character of an abandoned relic. A secret little oasis along Elling Å.



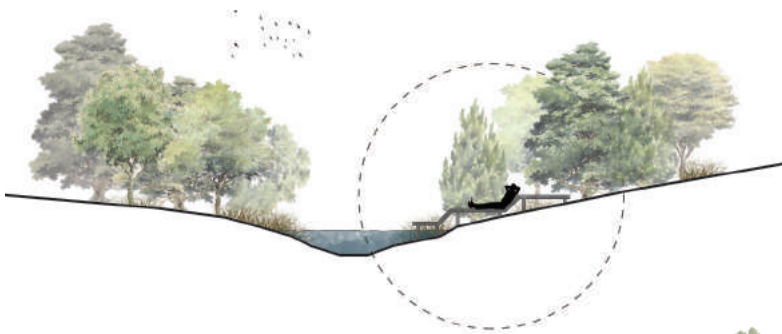
Ill. 42: Existing qualities



Ill. 43: The great view section 1:200



Ill. 44: Agricultural view section 1:200



Ill. 45: Feet in water section 1:200



Ill. 46: View over the pasture 1:200

The great view

South of Ravnshøj the terrain makes an abrupt break that gives a beautiful view over the landscape. The steep slope is utilized to create an experience where you almost feel like your floating when you go out onto the viewing platform. From here you can see the reed bed and fields just beneath your feet, the Christmas tree plantations to the east and the wooded Åsted Ådal to the west.



Ill. 47: Highly located lookout point

Agricultural view

In the agricultural landscape an elevated platform is situated, which gives a good view over the area. From here, the agricultural cycle can be followed when the soil is plowed by the large agricultural machinery, the seeds are planted, the grain grows and harvested again. When you reach this point at the route, the way home is equally long no matter which way you go. Therefore, it is possible to make a little rest on the platform which is perfectly shaped to sit on. You can also enjoy the unique calmness this area facilitates.



Ill. 48: Multifunctional structure

Feet in water

The folded platform brings people closer to the water. Here you can lay, stand and sit, and if you want to feel the water's cooling effect and its rushing streams, you can put your feet in the water. The platform also provides ideal opportunities for improving the fishing experience.



Ill. 49: Easy contact to the water

View over the pasture

This round bench creates great opportunities to enjoy the beautiful view of the pasture, where the horses grasses and plays around. The round bench creates seating opportunities, where it will always be possible to find shelter in the wind exposed area and where the circular shape of the bench encourage for conversation between the users.



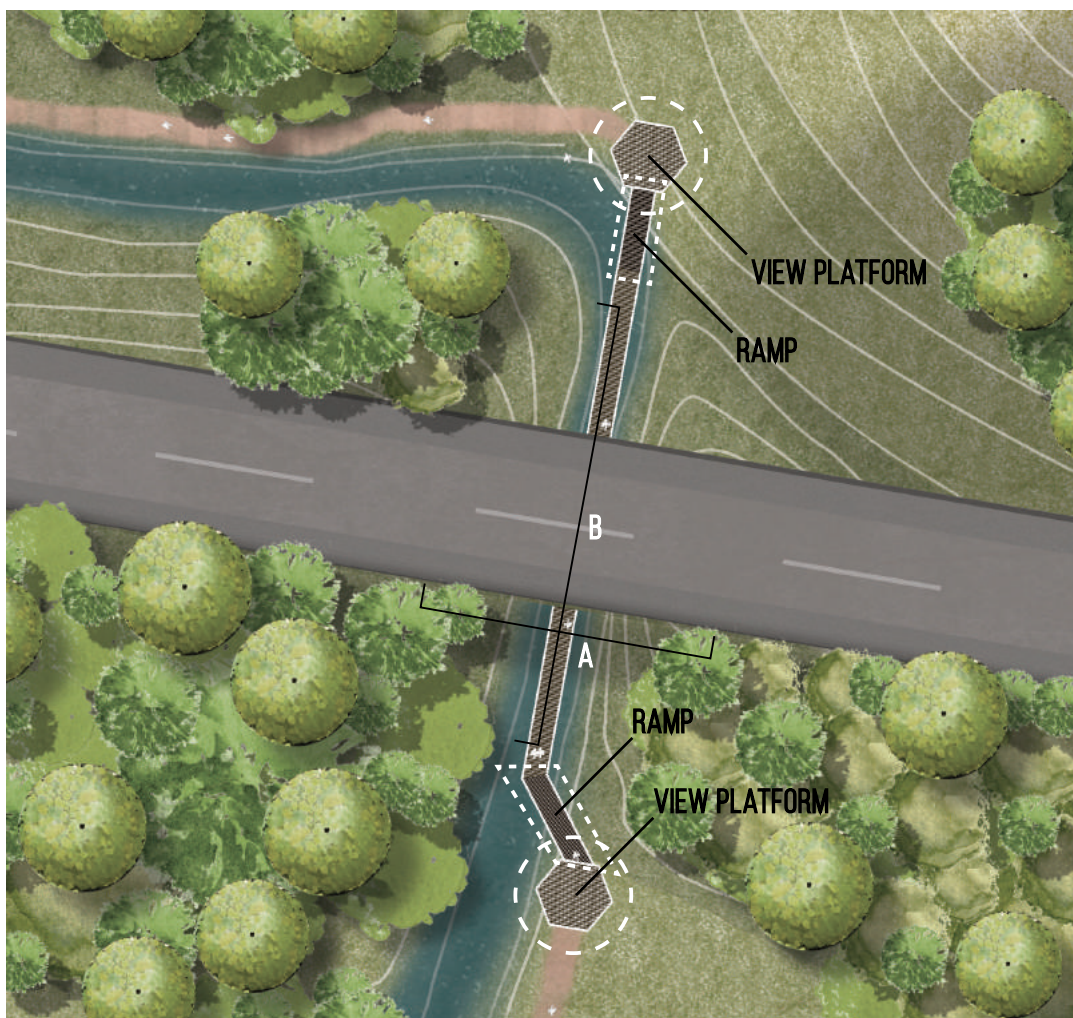
Ill. 50: Windblocking seating

WALKING ON WATER +

With Ravnshøj's unique location in the characteristic hilly landscape, created by Åsted Ådal, this landscape represents a great potential for the city. Unfortunately, this potential is not fully utilized as existing conditions and lack of connections make it difficult for the towns' citizens and visitors to reach the area.

Åsted Ådal is already a part of the story of Ravnshøj, therefore, by creating a better connection for the towns citizens and visitors will not only improve their experience of the area, but the image and identity for the town will also be enhanced as this landscape now will be more directly connected to the town. Åsted Ådal will change from being characterized as distant nature to nearby nature.



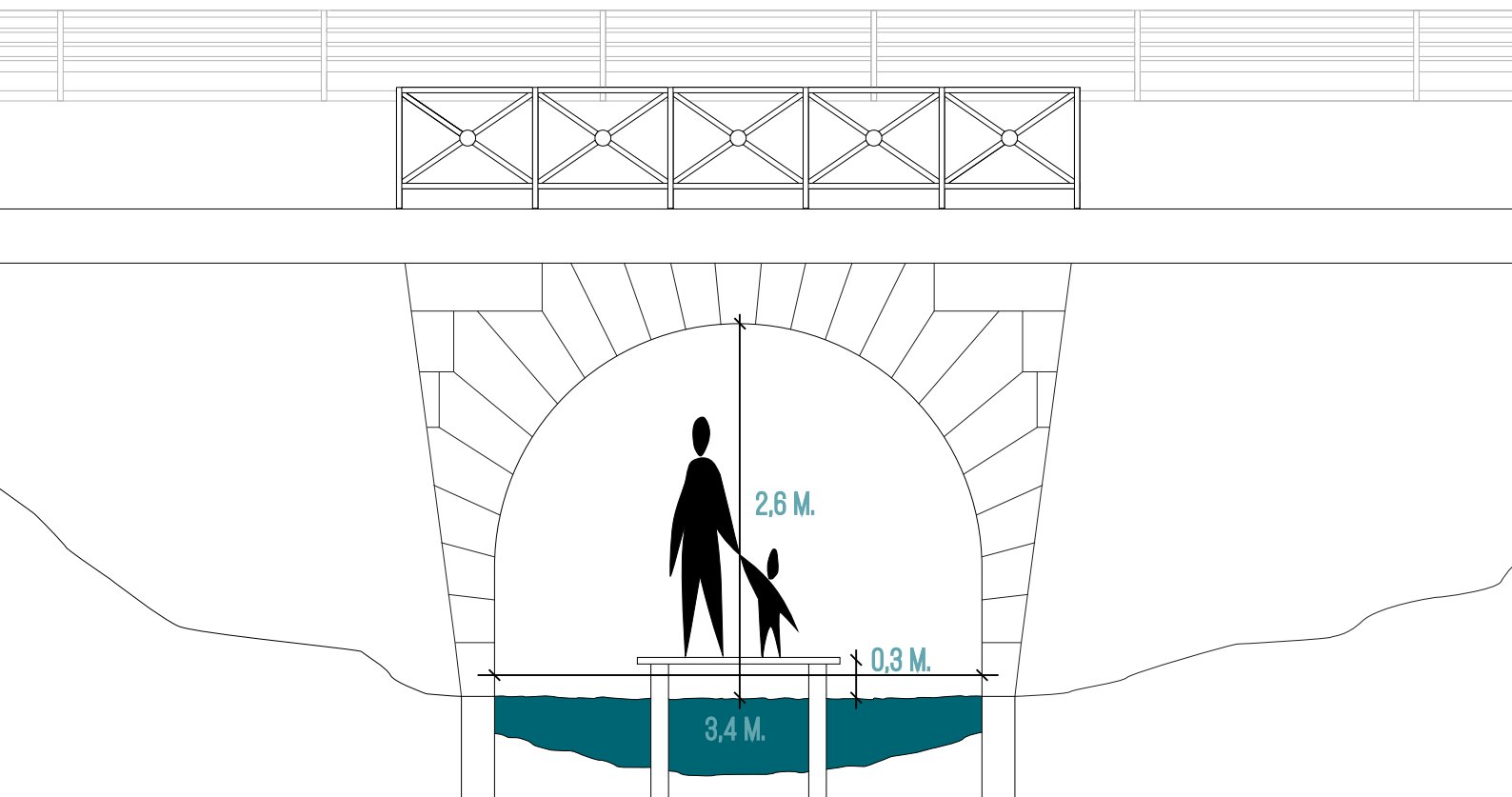


Ill. 52: Walking on water site plan 1:500

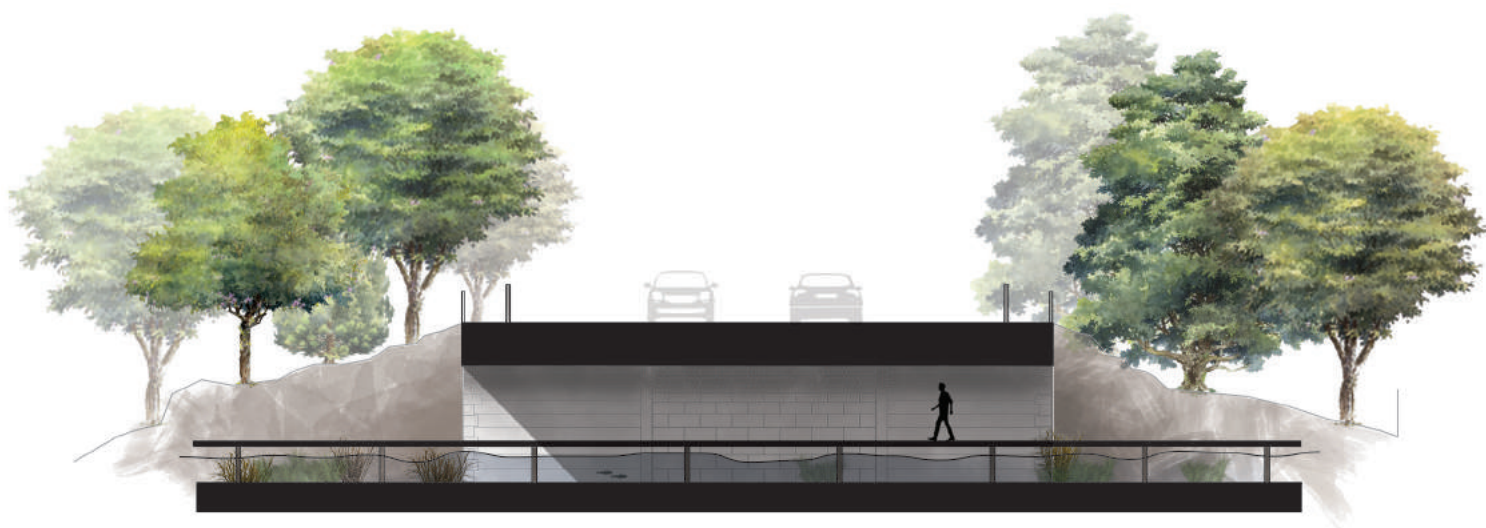
Unique to the new path system is one's experience through the tunnel with the characteristic granite blocks gives a completely different spatial experience of the landscape. You come from the open landscape from respectively the northern or southern side that narrows in and creates a more intimate atmosphere and frame the landscape on the other side. The atmosphere inside the tunnel is characterized by darkness, high humidity and the reflecting sounds. Down to the stream the path will be marked by wood planks, indicating this unique experience.

In the meeting with the stream the wood planks will become a real boardwalk that takes you on and along the stream, lead you through the tunnel and out to the southern side of Hjørringvej and further out to the existing path systems at Åsted Ådal.

Throughout the design, the physical elements are made with natural materials, as it is not the intention that the design itself should take the focus away from its surrounding nature, but 'just' give the citizens and visitors a good experience and a better connection to the area.



Ill. 53: Walking on water section A 1:50



Ill. 54: Walking on water section B 1:200

REFERENCE PROJECTS

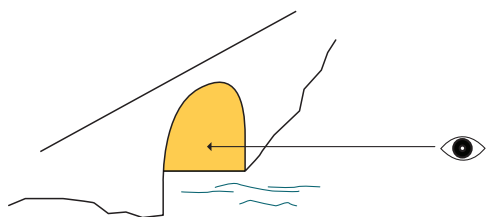


Ill. 57: Contrast spatial and sensual experience

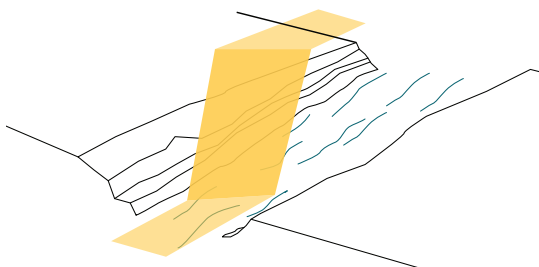


Ill. 58: Proximity to the stream

DESIGN PARAMETERS



Ill. 55: A direct view of the tunnel must be created to stage the symmetrical space



Ill. 56: The boardwalk must descend to 30 cm above to the water surface to bring the user closer to the stream.

EVALUATION

The new connection allows the citizens and visitors to easily get in touch with the surrounding nature. Therefore, this design proposal get the maximum score of both nature and identity, as the design also enhances the city's cultural heritage concerning Åted Ådal.

PROXIMITY

ECONOMY

DEMOGRAPHY



NATURE

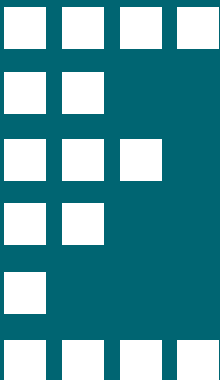
SOCIAL LIFE

CULTURE

SETTLEMENT

PHYSICAL STATE

IDENTITY



CREATIVE COMMUNITY +

For most of Ravnshøj's visitors it is along the main road they get their first impression of the city. And since about 7500 cars passing by each day, it is a obvious location to promote and market the town. As the old kindergarten is going to close and move up to the city's school, it is therefore ideal to reuse the old building. The building will among other functions include a working community, which allows people to "work at home" while still being part of a community. Furthermore it will house a gallery and a place to trade books with the other locals in Ravnshøj. The building and the associated space outside towards the main road are intended to tell the story of Ravnshøj. Therefore, in the building there will also be the opportunity for creative activities, such as working with textiles, carpenter work painting etc. at the new workshop areas. As life helps to generate more life, creative working areas will be created outside, thus give the users the opportunity to bring their work outside, thus creating a curiosity for the passing road users. The site's design should furthermore reflect the characteristic landscape in which Ravnshøj is located, in the form of different multifunctional edgy hills. All in all, this design is intended to be a great asset to attract new creative people to the city.







Ill. 60: Creative community site plan 1:500



Ill.61: Creative community section 1:200

REFERENCE PROJECTS



Ill. 65: Edged hills



Ill. 66: Pavilion

CASE STUDY

WORKING COMMUNITIES IN STADIL

As a part of a development plan in Stadil, the local dairy in the city centre is revitalized with the goal of facilitating development of business and tourism. The dairy has been transformed into an office community for creative and high-educated freelancers such as journalists and interior designers. In the surrounding a new town square has been created, distinctive houses has been bought and filled with new purpose and a flexible tennis court and a watchtower has to be made in the future.

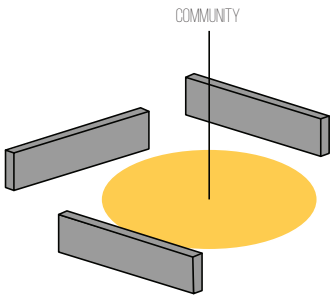
The dairy-project is quite intriguing by the way it incorporates workplaces in the outskirts. In this case, the cultural heritage is not only conserved by using the physical structure of the building but also by building upon the old cooperative movement that characterize the history of danish milk production (Arla 2015). The freelancers do not have economic capital alone, but by gathering in communities they are able to raise money to improve their circumstanc-

es. It both imply physical, economic as well as social benefits. As it is concluded in a program from the local TV station: "Common to the four local freelancers, they would prevent far commuting between home and workplace. But at the same time, they would like to have the social community which you lose in a traditional workplace." (LandTV Erik Poulsen 2014).

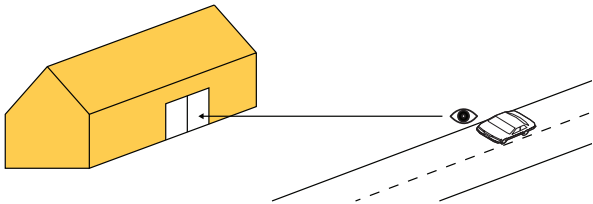


Ill. 67: Creative working community

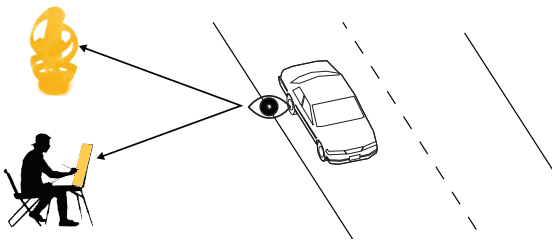
DESIGN PARAMETERS



Ill. 62: Seating opportunities must be oriented towards each other, thus creating a community area.



Ill. 63: A visual connection must be created from the road towards the new entrance.

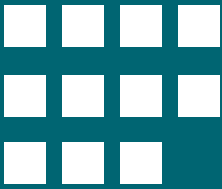


Ill. 64: The creative work areas should be visible from the passing drivers, thus enhancing the town's identity.

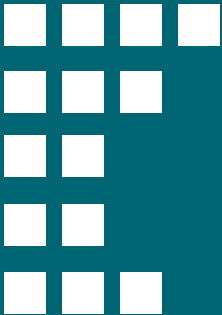
EVALUATION

By reusing the old kindergarten building to create a creative community combined with a working community, the town's viable safety gets enhanced, since new work opportunities will be created. Therefore, this design proposal scores a maximum score of both proximity, economy and social life.

PROXIMITY
ECONOMY
DEMOGRAPHY



NATURE
SOCIAL LIFE
CULTURE
SETTLEMENT
PHYSICAL STATE
IDENTITY



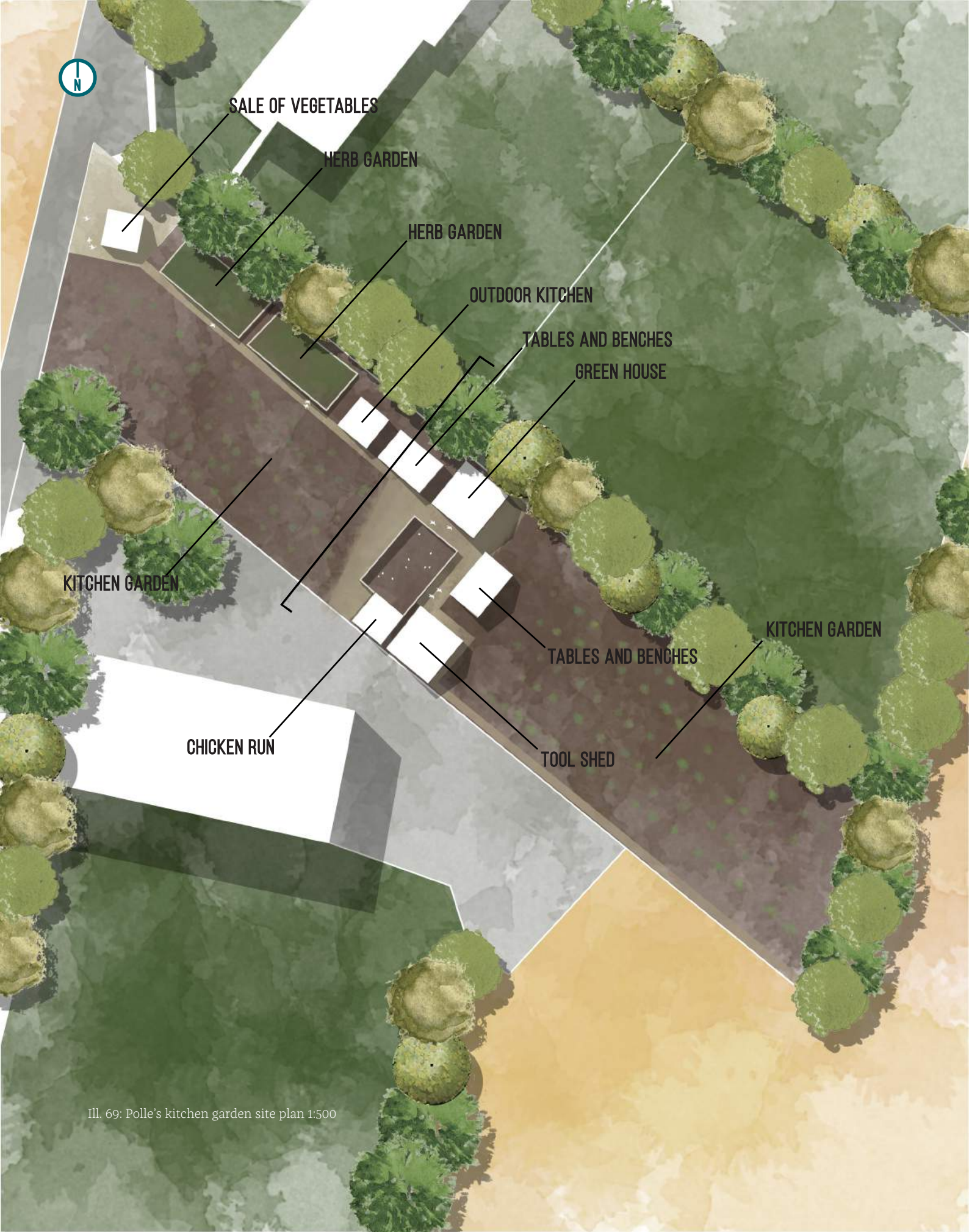
POLLE'S KITCHEN GARDEN +



In Polle's kitchen garden, some of the locals occasionally meet and help each other to plant vegetables and chop potatoes. This zoom-in works to expand this community by adding the little piece of land more features and involving passers-by so they get their eyes on farming, too. The purpose is to learn children, young people and adults about agriculture, where the food comes from, the seasonal impact of the agricultural cycle and how to tame nature in rural areas. This is done by adding a number of pavilions with different features, all contributing to the rural community.







SALE OF VEGETABLES

HERB GARDEN

HERB GARDEN

OUTDOOR KITCHEN

TABLES AND BENCHES

GREEN HOUSE

KITCHEN GARDEN

KITCHEN GARDEN

CHICKEN RUN

TABLES AND BENCHES

TOOL SHED

Ill. 69: Polle's kitchen garden site plan 1:500



Ill. 70: Polle's kitchen garden section 1:200

When you walk along the road and pass Polle's kitchen garden, the pavilion by the road is the first one to spot. It acts as a kind of attractor or brand for the kitchen garden, and in the evenings you can even see it at long distance when the light is lit up inside (see reference/illustration #) and constitutes a landmark in the low-light landscape. From the pavilion, freshly harvested vegetables and perhaps even freshly prepared vegetables are sold.

When you enter the kitchen garden you move through a landscape of potatoes, carrots and beetroot on the one side and strawberries, salads and flowers on the other side. From here you come down to the central cluster of pavilions located in the middle of the field. The pavilions encircle a chicken run, which forms a living element in the large vegetable garden, as well as a larger square, with room for joint events in the middle of the vegetable landscape of the kitchen garden.

The cluster of pavilions features facilities such as tables and benches, outdoor kitchen, greenhouse, toolshed and chicken houses.

Two of the pavilions contain tables and benches that allow the kitchen garden's daily users to meet in the kitchen garden and enjoy themselves and organize their community. In addition, passers-by can also take a rest and enjoy the kitchen garden or have a lunch prepared from freshly harvested vegetables.

The outdoor kitchen provides the opportunity to cook vegetables as soon as they have come out of the ground. In the kitchen you can meet socially or use it when having a small event in the kitchen garden.

The green house, obviously, allows for cultivation of other vegetables that are not adapted to the Danish outdoor climate. The toolshed houses all the tools to be used in the kitchen garden and the chicken house facilitates chicken nests, shelter for the hens and eggs for the people.

Polle's kitchen garden brings people back to the roots.

REFERENCE PROJECTS



Ill. 75: Black painted tree lamellae



Ill. 76: Henhouse

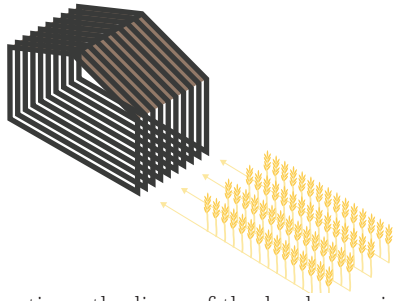


Ill. 77: Characteristic structure with light - iconic landmark

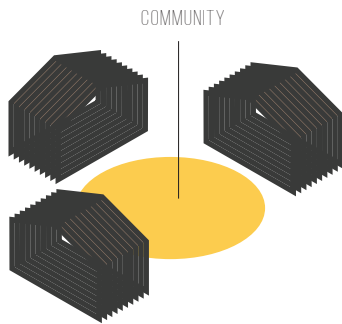


Ill. 78: Herb garden with seating possibility

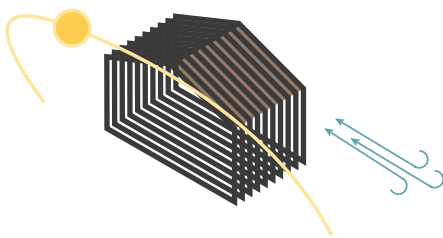
DESIGN PARAMETERS



Ill. 71: Continue the lines of the landscape in the structure of the pavilions.



Ill. 72: Orientate the pavilions towards each other, and thereby create a community area.



Ill. 73: Orientate the pavilions according to the climate - the pavilions gives shelter for wind and good lighting conditions.



Ill. 74: Place the pavilions in the garden itself - without complicating the daily tasks.

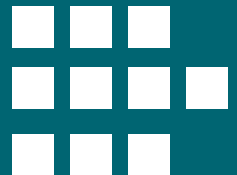
EVALUATION

Polle's kitchen garden combines the running of a kitchen garden with the social meeting between the daily users, and therefore gets many points on the parameters nature and social life. Furthermore, the kitchen garden offers the inhabitants of Ravnshøj to interact with the kitchen garden and its users by making a stop at the way along Ravnshøj Rundt, looking at hens and plants, eating or meeting with the daily users. It creates a cultural offer that also has the side effect of strengthen the inhabitants' perception of Ravnshøj identity.

PROXIMITY
ECONOMY
DEMOGRAPHY



NATURE
SOCIAL LIFE
CULTURE
SETTLEMENT



PHYSICAL STATE
IDENTITY



PROCESS

A photograph of a stone archway over a river. The arch is constructed from large, light-colored stone blocks. The river flows through the arch, and the water is dark and rippled. In the foreground, there is a concrete wall and some green grass. The word "PROCESS" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on the left side of the image.



TIME SCHEDULE

	THEORY	ANALYSIS	DESIGN	PRESENTATION	DEADLINES
6	Urbanism				
7	Site-bound potentials	Site visit and registration			
8	Nature, mobility and social life				
9	Shrinking cities or Urban transformation			Materials for pinup	
10	Consequences of urbanism				Pinup 1
11	Social Capital, Simmel & Wirth	Casestudies			
12	Jens Fyhn	Interviews			
13	Strategy for condition of a city		Idea generation		
14	9 criterias for viability		Concept 1		
15	-		Detailing zoom-ins	Materials for pinup	
16	Fine tuning				Pinup 2
17	-				
18		Specific analysis of zoom-ins	Concept 2	Materials for booklet	
19		Casestudies	Detailing zoom-ins	-	
20			-	-	
21					Submission

The project took its starting point in a general clarification of what 'urbanism' or 'centralisation' is and what mechanisms have triggered urbanization in a historical context. The short answer was that people move to the areas where jobs and education are located. But much literature also pointed out that the outskirts contain some other very special site-bound potentials that are not found elsewhere. For example, the coasts, nature, buildings that are worth preserving and social life. The paradox, that many people move to the big cities despite these unique qualities in the outskirts immediately planted the idea that there must be something people pursuing more than anything else when settling down.

However, this idea was parked for a while, and the project continued to investigate whether these site-bound potentials, in fact, were actually present in the outskirts and whether people demand it or not. The focus was therefore on nature and the social life, and an in-depth analysis of these areas was therefore initiated. Social life was investigated on the basis of associations and nature was investigated on the basis of a hypothesis about the so-called 'nature movement'. Lifestyle programs over the past 30-40 years were investigated and analyzed of people's leisure activities in nature were examined. It also led to a bid for what kind of nature people are asking for.

Concurrently, the project tried to examine urbanism with a holistic approach by looking at the urbanism in Denmark compared to rest of Europe and the world. At the same time, the term 'shrinking city' was introduced to the project, as a way to measure whether a city is actually declining or not. In that context, Lea Louise Holst Laursen's PhD "Shrinking Cities or Urban Transformation" (2009) was introduced as it constituted a critique of 'shrinking city'.

Then came the first pinup (status seminar) and the project was presented as "Potentials in the fringe - using nature to drive communities". The goal was to investigate potentials in rural Denmark and develop new ways of which the potentials could serve as catalysts for the further development of rural cities.

Among other things, the pinup led to the question: Do we actually have to stop the urbanization and what will the problem be if we do not? Perhaps, one should just accept urbanization as a necessary evil and let the small rural towns die out. This was thoroughly investigated and one of the key points was that social life and the strong community in outskirts cities are a quality that is really important for the outcome of education, integration, economy, etc. For the first time, social life was considered as a measurable factor called 'social capital'.

This brought the sociologist Georg Simmel and Louis Wirth to the table, who wrote about the social consequences of urbanization in the beginning of the 20th century, and just pointed to the loss of social capital by moving to the big cities. Also Jens Fyhn Sørensen was introduced when he had conducted a statistical analysis of population development in the outskirts and one of the parameters was 'social capital'. Due to his analysis, the project returned to the paradox of qualities in the outskirts versus the big cities, and what it really is that people demand when they are to settle down. People's willingness to settle in a city is of great importance to a city's ability to survive, and the focus was therefore on setting a number of criterias that could clarify whether a city is survivorous or not. The term 'viability' was introduced to describe this factor. Finally, the device developed into an analysis and design tool.

At the second pinup, the tool was ready to be presented. In addition, the tool's ability to analyze an outskirt city was demonstrated at Ravnshøj and its ability to point out specific areas of action was used to come up with a preliminary design proposals for the city.

After the pinup, the tool was fine-tuned, and the process was largely focused on developing a conceptual design proposal for Ravnshøj. The first concept was discarded, as a red thread was missing, but continued to build on some of the qualities from here. A new overall concept for the city tied the city's peripheral potentials together into one concept. In appendix 2 a part of the design phase can be seen.

ENDING

CONCLUSION

Denmark is slowly splitting into two, which immediately creates rewards for the rich in the metropolitan areas and huge economic challenges for many outskirt municipalities. Democracy falls apart, workplaces disappear and in worst case, urbanization can have a negative impact on Denmark's overall economy. The greatest force of the outskirts is the social capital, which is a key element if we want strong companies, good integration and good education in Denmark. Therefore, the outskirts cities must be maintained. Not all of them, but a significant part, and there must therefore be a separation process going on.

For this segregation of viability cities, this report has found a total of 9 criteria that are meant to be of significance for population development in the outskirts of Denmark. 3 of the criteria are very important: Proximity to jobs, education, shops and other public and private service buildings as well as central infrastructure and public transportation. Economy understood as amount of companies, market interests, tourism, house prices and average income. Demography in terms of population development and demographic composition.

In addition, there are 6 parameters that are also considered to be meaningful, but to a lesser extent, and which

can be regarded as a catalyst for the three general criteria: Attractive and contemporary settlement. The access to wild or rural nature. Culture in terms of leisure opportunities or other cultural activities. Social life in terms of association life, stakeholders, volunteers and trust. Physical state of buildings as well as physical and digital infrastructure. Identity in terms of the internal identity, the city's external reputation and historic or iconic buildings.

The nine criteria can be used as both analysis and design tools. As an analysis tool, the nine criteria can help to highlight the individual city's viability, and whether there is a breeding ground for the city's continued existence. As a design tool, the nine criteria can help identify the city's forces and weaknesses, thus revealing where to work with the individual city.

In this project, the model is used in the outskirts city of Ravnshøj, suffering from population decline and a shift in the demographic composition. But the town has its forces in social life, the active school and nature that surrounds the city. In this context, a vision plan and a conceptual design proposal has been developed for the city, based on improving the city's identity as a family town with values such as community and nature.

REFLECTION

One of the major challenges for this project was to find the ideal division between the individual criteria. Laursen had a bid. Fyhn had a bid. And we sought to find an expanded fusion of these.

One of the considerations was whether nature and culture should be one or two criteria. Both nature and culture has to do with recreation. However, nature seems to differ from culture by the healthy impact it has on humans. Similarly, nature could be a part of proximity, as the proximity of nature to the cities of many is identified as a unique potential for outskirts cities. However, nature was not designated as having significant influence on population development, so it does not make sense to represent it as a part of top criterion proximity. Additionally, nature seems to be so complex that it should have its own category where the specific type of nature that people search for was defined.

In relation to demography, the importance of people in the reproductive age was discussed. One might think that it is a cynical approach to focus only on the attrac-

tion of reproductive persons, as this is a very limited segment consisting of women from 18-39 years old. Nevertheless, Jens Fyhn's studies showed that this segment has a real impact on population development. Of course, we also have to create good cities for other target groups, but they do not have measurable impact on population development.

One may question whether we have worked to hypothetically. We made some hypotheses about what is important for population development and urban viability, and postrationalizes this by finding arguments based on this hypothesis. A very widespread method, such as, for example, Fyhn uses in its study of the parameters that affect the population development of the Danish cities. However, one must also be aware that using this method may overlook some significant parameters that should have been included.

One way we've probably got around this was by the open, inductive approach we started from. Here curiosity governed our behavior. It brought us around various

literature, dealing with outskirts, and what matters to people's choice of settlement. The literature concerned both user surveys, static surveys, theoretical studies, etc. It provided a good foundation to work from.

When the state published the new publication "Landsbyerne - nu og i fremtiden" (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer 2018), it did not come up with parameters other than those we had already found. Partially, we considered this as a kind of validation of our conclusion on viability. However, the influence of the individual parameters on the real world can still be questioned. But we have as far as possible worked around this by ranking the criteria in those with great importance and those of less importance.

Another thing, was our considerations about the evaluation scheme. The more the evaluation scheme is divided, the more accurately it can draw a picture of the specific city. But the goal was also to develop a tool that is easily understood why it was chosen to collect multiple questions in one and the same field. Furthermore, it

was also decided that the tool had to graphically reflect how much each criterion was ranked, why the three top criteria were divided into two sub-questions. This would result in a more accurate visual insight.

In the work with interviews, we learned that interviews with a few respondents gave significantly greater benefit than interviews with more people at a time. Several people may result in more items being brought to the table, which the others had not thought of. But also a lot of anecdotes are quickly brought to the table when good friends are together. The conversation therefore quickly turns in the wrong direction. It is a tough balance and requires overview and experience as an interviewer.

In relation to design, we could have also worked even more in depth with the social parameters in Ravnshøj. Social life proved to be one of Ravnshøj's very big forces, so it could be the job of activating it to a greater extent.

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APPENDIX

1. INTERVIEWS

CARSTEN

J Hvor gammel er du?

C Jeg er 37.

J Hvad er din beskæftigelse?

C Øh, selvstændig.

A Tømrer eller hvordan?

C Jamen jeg har grønt diplom i agrar økonomi i landbrug, men jeg er ikke landmand i den forstand. Jeg er alt muligt.

A Er du vokset op på landet?

C Jah, jeg er vokset op 4 km. Herfra, så det er jeg sådan set, ja.

J Er du så tilflytter?

C Jeg kommer fra Åsted, og så kom jeg hjem igen. Jeg har boet i Odder i nogle år og i Skotland, og så kom jeg hjem igen. Så købte jeg det her (hans gård) for 16 år siden.

J Hvordan kan det være at du flyttede tilbage hertil? Var det fordi, at det var dine rammer?

C Ja, det kendte jeg.

J Du havde måske noget familie her i nærheden?

C Ja min mor og far bor her, og mine søskende. Det er sådan set derfor, det er rødder, det er det jo tit.

A Hvordan bor du? Er det med kone og børn?

C Ja jeg har en kone og 2 børn.

A Hvor gammel er de?

C De er 9 og 6, og går i skole her i Ravnshøj.

C Jamen så er jeg meget med i bybilledet, det er nok derfor Marie har henvendt jer til mig.

A & J Ja.

C Jamen jeg er i skolebestyrelsen, jeg er rundt omkring. Jeg gør meget ud af det, at vi kæmper for det! Man skal jo kæmpe for det! Vi har jo et rigtigt stærkt, syntes jeg selv, foreningsliv og skole.

A Er du med i nogle af de foreninger der?

C Ja jeg er med i skolebestyrelsen, og så har jeg være med i dagsinstitutionstilbuddet, der skal man have børn for at være med. Vi har også en børnehave her i Ravnshøj, den flytter så over på skolen nu. Det er noget jeg har arbejdet meget med i 2 år. Det er noget jeg har været forgangsmand for. Og det er blandt andet det der

med at styrke. Hvis man først flytter noget over, så lukker de bare lortet, og det kommer ikke igen.

A Hvorfor er det i så gerne vil flytte op i nærheden af skolen?

C Jamen det er fordi, så står det meget stærkere. Ja så har du vuggestue, børnehave og skole det samme sted. Det ser vi jo over alt, den lille købmand er her ikke mere. Det er for at gøre det stærkere, for at bevare det du har (det byen har). Ja og så for at fylde skolen op.

A I får så og elever ind fra de omkringliggende byer?

C Ja ja. Der kommer faktisk også nogle fra Frederikshavn, for eksempel i 3 klasse, der er der 3, som kommer fra Frederikshavn. Det er forhold til trivsel, at de ikke trives i de store skoler. Så er det bedre at kommer herud. Her er der kun 1 klasse, her er jo kun 1 tredje og 1 fjerde, og der kommer kun 1 tredje de næste par år.

A Er de fyldt op de klasser?

C Ja, det er sådan set fint, der er, jeg tror, nu må i ikke lige hænge mig op på det, men jeg tror, at der er 22 i tredje og 22 i fjerde.

A Nårh, ja det er jo fint.

C Ja det er perfekt.

J Ja det er ikke som i de klasser hvor der er 38 børn.

C Ja lige præcis, så er det jo klart at lille Sofus ikke kan være der.

J Ja det er klart

C Det er jo ikke længere væk, i kan jo selv fornemme det. Jeg føler ikke, at jeg bor ude på landet. Altså jeg bor ikke ind ad en lang grusvej, hvor kragerne vender.

A Ja det er englelig meget skægt, det snakkede vi også om på vej herud.

C Altså der er det der hedder Kilden, det er Frederikshavn, der bor min storebror for eksempel, og jeg er tættere på supermarkedet end han har. Kilden, det er jo en stor by, men den hænger sammen med Frederikshavn. Men om du bor her (i Kilden) eller i Ravnshøj, det er lige godt. Du har jo lige langt til byen

A Er der skole i Kilden?

C Nej. De skal helt ned Bangsbostrand eller ind til en privatskole.

A Så når I handler ind, så bruger I supermarkederne i Frederikshavn?

C Ja ja

A Vi snakkede med Gerner, ved ikke om du kender ham?

C Jo jo, det er min højre hånd. Vi arbejder meget sammen Gerner og jeg. Jamen Gerner, det er jo hele byen! Jamen det er ham der holder hele foreningen. Altså han er foreningsmand. Han er også holdleder for vores old-boys hold.

A Ja det fortalte han godt nok lidt om.

C Jamen han er super go. Jeg ved slet ikke, det har vi tit, nogle af os den yngre generation, vi ved slet ikke hvad vi skulle gøre uden Gerner. Jamen så kommer jeg med et stort juletræ op på skolen, han sætter det jo op, og alle de ting der. Kridter banerne – alt det der.

A Det var fordi han (Gerner) sagde, at han nogen gange tog til Sindal for at handle, gør du det?

C Nej. Alle dem jeg kender, tager til Frederikshavn. Det er også blevet sådan mere, du ved, at du skal støtte kommunen. Det ved jeg i hvert fald, at der er mange der tænker over, altså det gør jeg selv. Hvorfor skal jeg køre op til Hjørring? Vi kører aldrig til Hjørring. Ikke fordi der er noget, men der er en hemmelig krig.

J Ja så hellere støtte sin egen kommune.

C Ja nemlig, altså bare se de her vinduer (nogle vinduer han skulle til at sætte i sit hus), de er fra Elling af. Det er den lokale trælast. Jeg har godt nok fået tilbud andre steder fra, men de gør meget, de støtter foreningen. Alt det jeg køber for, støtter de med 1% i Ravnshøj.

J Nu siger du selv, at du er med i nogle foreninger. Hvor er det i mødes henne i byen?

C Vi mødes som regel oppe i cafeteriet oppe i hallen. Det er ved sportens venner. Sportens venner støtter jo også foreningen.

J Men ellers, så er der ikke andre mødesteder?

C Jo, så kan du bruge sognehuset, det kan du også bruge. Jamen det er altid over i cafeteriet. Det er jo der

omklædningsrummene er, det er der, der er hoppeborgsaften. Det er der alt det foregår sådan det.

A Hvad med kiosken? Er det et mødested

C Jo der render man altid ind i nogen.

J Bruger du kiosken?

C Ja det gør jeg. Det er jo ikke dyrere end andre steder. Så i stedet for at køre ned i MENY for at købe fredagsslik, så køber vi det nede ved Michael. Jamen jeg er meget patriot, fordi jeg mener, at hvis man nu har valgt at bo her, du vil jo gerne have, at han er her. Han er her jo ikke, hvis jeg ikke lægger 25 kroner inde ved ham, og det er jo sådan noget man skal tænke på.

A Man har et meget stort ansvar for sin by?

C Jamen det er jo det, hvis du gerne vil have ting. Det er jo også det, nu har jeg også selv gået på Ravnshøj Skole i sin tid, og det har jeg haft det fint med. Så har jeg så været væk i mange år, og nu kommet tilbage igen, og nu syntes jeg, at nu er det min tid. Jeg kan også meget godt li det der. Vi har også meget dialog med politikere på mange områder.

J I forhold til at bevare skolen?

C Ja ja. Og det kan skolelederen jo ikke. Det er nemmere, at jeg kommer "banker i bordet". Det er nok min force, det er at banke døre ind, og så at tage dialogen med folk, og så kan det jo godt være., at vi tager kampen op. Det har vi gjort flere gange.

A Vil du sige at Ravnshøj ikke er for alle mennesker? Skal man være støbt af et bestemt stof?

C Overhovedet ikke! Om du bor i Kilden eller i Ravnshøj, det er et fedt. Jeg syntes at alle bliver budt velkommen. Det der er godt for Ravnshøj, det er at vi har nede på Knivholt, et stort område I kørte forbi, det er kommunens, der laver de en stor rockfest hvert år. Det er blandt andet det, der har givet til multibanen i byen. Der render 600 frivillige i gang. Der er koncert hele lørdagen, og så om søndagen der kommer Rasmus Seebach. Det er sportens venner, der arrangerer det. For 3 år siden gav det 200.000 til klubben. Og det giver et rigtig godt fællesskab, fordi du møder dem over på den anden side af hækken.

J Nu har du nævnt noget som var godt ved Ravnshøj, kan du så nævne noget, som du syntes kunne blive bedre?

C Der er altid noget, som kan blive bedre. Altid. I de sidste 2 år er vi godt på vej, og der er fordi vi er ved at samle det. Jeg kan godt forstå at Kvissel føler sig udenfor, men de har ikke skolen, de har ikke hallen, og der er jo altid nogle kampe. Man må bare indse, at hvis du skal vinde, så er du nød til at slå det sammen, eller så bliver skidtet nedlagt! Og det er sådan det er i dag. Hvis børnehaven ikke var kommet derover, så ved jeg også 100 %, at så var den blevet nedlagt, og hvis du så har børn heroppe, så skal du ind til byen, og så ved du også, at der er tal der viser ved jeg, at så kommer halvdelen ikke hjem igen. Så mister man dem, og så er det næsteskolen.

A Nu skal i have børnehaven flyttet derop, er der andre tiltag i har i støbeskeen?

C Det er mest borgerforeningen der står for det der. De er ved at lave nogle shelters og dertil nogle toiletforhold. Der er jo altid nogle projekter i gang. Men det er jeg ikke så meget involveret i det der.

J Så der er jer selv der skal ud og finde pengene til at få det opført?

C Nej nej, det er kommunen der skal opføre det med skolen. Men du ved også godt, at hvis du ikke spørger, så ...

C Det vil nok være en god ide, at snakke med Jørgen Stengaard, det er ham, som søger midlerne til det der multianlæg.

J Du siger at du er med i foreningslivet, hvor aktiv er du?

C Jamen fra nu af og frem, så er det 4 gange om ugen. Jeg træner de små drenge med 2 andre.

A Det kan du godt finde tid til?

C Ja ja, altså hvis man vil have sine børn til at gå til sport, så må man jo selv deltage. Det er ikke nogen dagsinstitution. Vi træner 2 gange om ugen. Ja så skal jeg selv til at spille hver onsdag.

J Ja sammen med Gerner?

C Sammen med Gerner ja. Det er meget sjovt.

J Hvad er natur for dig?

C Jamen det er meget! Det er rigtig meget, det er derfor jeg bor her. Jeg har al jorden op til Åsted Ådal, det er fredet. Det gør jeg meget ud af. Jamen jeg er faktisk ude hele tiden. Jeg har rigtig mange juletræer, så dem passer jeg året rundt.

A Og det er hvad du vil betegne som natur for dig?

C Ja ja, det er alt.

A Er det marker og enge?

C Ja ja, det er det, og vandløb, søer.

A Bruger nu naturen også?

C Ja ja, hver dag.

A Det er måske mere som et arbejde for dig?

C Naej, jamen det er det. Stengaard han bruger meget natur!

A Ja vi kan se at han lægger nogle billeder op en gang i mellem.

C Han er også hernede ved mig, fordi vi har noget der hedder Rørhøgen, som er hernede. Den er meget sjælden, den yngler ved mig.

A Jeg så også at I har den Røde Glente.

C Ja ja, den er min ven. Jamen Jørgen Stengaard, han er super god til at fortælle hvad der sker i byen.

A Han er sådan byens lokalavis?

C Ja ja.

J Hvordan vil du sige der adskiller Ravnshøj sig fra dens nabobyer?

C Jamen der vil jeg side, at der har du jo hele skolen og foreningen osv. Fordi det er der det sker. Man ser jo også, at der er flere unge der flytter til Ravnshøj end til Kvissel og Gærum. Det er sådan det er. Herude der kender alle jo alle, og det kan jeg fornemme, at det kan folk godt li. Det er sku i orden at gå over til sige til én, hvad fanden er det der sker her? Man ved hvor man har folk.

J Hvilke nabobyer bruger du?

C Jamen det er Elling og Frederikshavn. Du vil jo gerne have at de er der. Man tænker mere over tingene, jeg har også mange kammerater inde i Frederikshavn, de tænker jo ikke over, at de skal kæmpe for skolen, den er der jo, og den vil altid være der. Herude skal du kæmpe.

GERNER

J Ja sådan nogle ting bliver du mere bevidst over

C Det bliver man MEGET mere bevidst over! Altså for eksempel vil flager også herude, når det er lærers dag. Så laver vi flagalle i hele byen. Så har vi en patriot, der står for det, én der hedder Jørgen. Han er supermand. Det gør de jo ikke nede i Frederikshavn. Du bliver mere bevidst om, at hvis du ikke gør noget, jamen så sker der ikke noget, og det er jo klart, at hvis skolen forsvinder, så falder huspriserne også.

A Hvad tror du er vigtigst: skole eller indkøbsmuligheder?

C Skole! Helt klart. Jamen kiosken har jo ikke mælk, haha. Skolen frem for alt, og daginstitutioner. De fleste arbejder jo inde i Frederikshavn, så der kommer du jo forbi det der.

J Nu vil jeg lige gerne vende tilbage til natur. Hvilken natur bruger du?

C Jamen jeg har selv meget natur, så den er den jeg bruger. Så ved jeg, at der er mange der benytter sig af Åsted Ådal og Ribberholt rundt, den er 3. km, den bruger skolen også.

J Ja den rute fortalte Gerner os også om, den er han også glad for.

C Den er alle glade for.

A Hvordan kan det være tror du?

C Jamen den passer lige. 3 km rundt, bum. Jamen der er altid folk der.

A Hvor gammel er du?

G Jamen jeg blev 71 i går

J Nåh, ja, tillykke!

A Og din beskæftigelse - hvad består den i?

G Jamen jeg var jo pedel her på skolen indtil 2012. Der gik jeg på pension, så det kom til at passe. For der skete der så meget i kommunen med bygninger og sådan noget. Så det passede mig fint, at det stoppede på det tidspunkt. Som det kører nu, det er ikke mig. Jeg var der for skolens skyld og ikke alle andres.

A Og nu, der er du pensionist?

G Ja jeg er pensionist og så har vi det her aktivhus som vi byggede i 2002. Nej indviede i 2000. Vi havde indvielse det år, Brødrene Olsen vandt Grand Prix (2000). Der sad vi inde i hallen til indvielse, og der var jeg med til at bygge det her. Jeg var sjakbajs for alt det her. Ja og så er jeg så med i bestyrelsen i Aktivitetshuset. Og så har vi så sådan en lille bestyrelse, vi kalder Husets Venner - der er jeg formand for - der driver cafeteriet. Og så går jeg og holder det her ved lige - ved hallen. Rengøring og den slags.

J Sådan en pedel?

G Ja, det kan man godt sige. Og så har jeg meget med idrætsforeningen at gøre. Jeg er kampfordeler.

J Ja du sidder i bestyrelsen dér også?

G Nej, ikke længere. Det er mange år siden. Men jeg er kampfordeler og holdleder for Old Boys. Det er helt fra den ene ende og så til holdleder for U9 drengehold. Det er lige fra den ene ende til den anden. U9 de er skønne at have med at gøre, fordi det er forældrene - der kommer en sms ud. De gamle de kan ikke huske hvornår de skal spille selv. Så der er de små nemmere. Det laver vi lidt sjov ud af.

A Har du altid boet i byen? Eller er du tilflytter?

G Jamen jeg er sådan set tilflytter. Jeg kommer fra en by, der hedder Hørmested. Det er længere mod Hjørring af. Ved Sindal. Der kommer jeg fra. Jeg er murer, så jeg bygger jo huse sammen med min kone, som jeg blev gift med dengang, og stadigvæk bor sammen med. Og der flyttede vi ind i 72. Og så har vi ikke kunne finde ud

af at flytte andre steder hen.

A Hvordan kan det være, at I flyttede hertil i første omgang?

G Jamen det var fordi min kone er fra Åsted af. Og så var vi så heldige at kunne købe en grund nede på den anden side af hovedvejen ud mod Åsted Ådal og al det der. Da vi kunne få en grund dernede, så blev det til det.

J Så det var fordi grunden var billigere her, at I valgte at flytte herop?

G Nej den var sådan set dyr. Dernede gav vi 20.000 for en grund. Men det var med privat vej og det er det stadigvæk. Men vi kunne få en grund heroppe på Krigelvej til 10.000, hvor der var asfalteret. Så vi tænkte, det er fuldstændig åndsvagt, hvad vil de med det? Vi vil have udsigten. Vi har jo udsigt ud over den fredede Åsted Ådal. Vi har udsigten ud over alt det her.

A Da I flyttede hertil, var det så noget af det første her?

G De der huse havde ligget der i lang tid, så det var det første hus, vi byggede hernede.

A Så alt det her oppe var der slet ikke på det tidspunkt?

G Jo. Nah, hvordan var det nu? Det her var der, og så lavede man den der. Der var to huse dengang. Krigelvej var den første vej, der blev lavet. Og så alt det der, det blev lavet efterfølgende.

J Og det var i 74, I kom til byen?

G 72. Og skolen blev udvidet i 84-85. Der blev hallen bygget her, for der var der fodboldbane her. Men det blev så lavet om siden de byggede hal her. Så fik vi alt det jord her ned til fodboldbanen.

J Mødesteder i byen. Hvor er det du ser, der er mødesteder?

G Da jeg var på skolen, da var skolen kultursted. Der foregik alt dér. Men så med alt det, der skete, der i 2012. 1. januar 2012. Der begyndte det at slutte, det på skolen. Der var sådan en pangel med at komme ind og låne skolen og sådan noget. Og der er faktisk ikke noget på skolen mere nu. Jeg kan fortælle, der er 11-12 arrangementer her (i hallen) bare i marts måned. Det er

flyttet hened. Du skal ind og have kort og det er blevet så besværligt, så... Det kan lige være, hvis der er et forældremøde, men ellers foregår alt hernede. Det er fint nok. Dengang der var det et kultursted. Computer for eksempel. Der stod 12 computer ude på gangen, folk de bare kunne komme ind og bruge. Skolen blev lukket kl. 11 hver aften. Der kom jeg og lukkede den. Fri adgang. Der skete der aldrig noget.

J Det var ligesom sådan et bibliotek, hvor man kan komme ind og låne en computer?

G Lige nøjagtig. Det var det.

J Men det lukkede så?

G Ja det var faktisk en skam. Det var rigtig træls. Men... Jamen den pedel, der kom efter mig, han boede i Elling. Han gik hjem klokken 3, og så var det det. Så blev døren låst og så var det det. Jeg var der jo. De kunne kalde på mig klokken 3 om natten, hvis de fx holdt et jubilæum. Så kunne de bare kalde og så låste jeg og sådan noget. Det syntes jeg, de skulle have lov til, mine gamle elever dér. Som sagt, der kom andre boller på suppen. Sådan én der bor i Elling, han er jo ligeglad med hvad der sker herude. Fuldstændig.

A Men du kalder her for Aktivitetshuset? Hvad er det for nogle funktioner, der ligger i det hus her? Jeg kan se her er hal og cafeteria. Er der ellers noget?

G Vi er så heldige stillet, fordi jeg laver en aftale med kulturforvaltningen dengang, at hvis ikke der var noget i hallen, og det her var lejet ud, om så de måtte gå derind. Så det er jo alle tiders, når der er en fest her og der er børn med, så kan de bare løbe derinde. Det er simpelthen... og det må vi gerne. Så det er sådan lidt kulturagtigt det her. Efterfølgende, det vi kalder Missionshuset ovre på den anden side. Det er så det, man kalder sognegården. Der sker også en del derovre.

J Da vi var her første gang, kunne vi ikke rigtig se, om det var noget, der var i brug?

G Nej det var det ikke. Det var kun hvis der var kirkemøde eller hvad skal man sige. Men nu sker der også noget derovre.

A Hvad er det for nogle aktiviteter der sker

derovre?

G Jamen jeg var til generalforsamling - det var så borgerforeningen, der holdt generalforsamling derovre. Hvor der var én der snakkede... Vi har en lokal mand, Jørgen Steengaard, der er rigtig god til fugle og sådan noget, så... der fik vi et foredrag om det. Det er så første gang, jeg har været i det hus, men det var nu fint. Det har de kostet mange penge på.

A Der er ikke en bestemt gruppe, der er knyttet til det hus derovre?

G Nej. Det var jo Indre Mission, der havde det. Men altså, det er der blevet åbnet mere op over for. Så det er fint lille hus.

A Så det er et hus, alle kan bruge her i byen, hvis de vil?

G Ja, det er det.

A Så altså Sognehuset og Hallen. Er der ellers andre steder, du tænker, folk mødes her i byen?

G Nej, det er der ikke.

J Hvad er det bedste sted i byen for dig?

G Det er heroppe (hallen). For der er ungdomsklub ovre i det hjørne dér. Og så indviede vi her i november måned en multibane og skateboardbane. Og vi er ikke helt færdige med at udbygge endnu. Nu skal vi have møde her i april måned, så der skal noget mere til. Og det er simpelthen super med sheltere og alverdens ting. Så det er det område her!

J For det er her der er liv?

G Ja, det er det.

A Og det er lokale kræfter, der er stået bag alt det derovre?

G Ja, det er.

A Også med at bygge det op?

G Nah kunststofbanen og alt det - det er jo professionelle folk, der har med det at gøre. Men vi har jo lavet noget af et stykke arbejde derude.

A Så i modsatte grøft; hvad er så det værste sted i byen, hvis man kan pege på det?

G Det er nok lidt svært. Det ved jeg ikke lige. Der har jo været lidt i skolegården, hvor de har siddet og

røget lidt. Men det tror jeg ikke, der er mere. Men der var jo nogen, der var flinke til at komme herud og sælge noget, har man hørt. Men det er vist slut. Det er altid nogle gribbe, der er klar. Men i sin tid... Mellemgangen (mellem hal og skole) den blev jo lukket. Når hallen blev lukket, så blev alt jo lukket. Men det gør det ikke længere. Der var et tidspunkt, der var det en rutebilstation, den der mellemgang. Men det er det heller ikke mere.

J Er der så nogle mangler i byen? Noget, der fungerer mindre godt for byen? Infrastruktur, sociale fællesskaber eller...?

G Nah... nej det synes jeg ikke. Det kan jeg sgu ikke lige pege på lige nu ihvertfald. Så nej, det synes jeg ikke. Ja der er nogle gange om vinteren, hvor vi godt kunne sige: Der kunne godt ske noget mere herinde. For de unge, hvor skal de lige være? Nogle gange i den der rigtige mørke periode. Så det har vi snakket lidt om, måske prøve at finde ud af. Hvad kan vi gøre? Men det er ikke noget. Men bare for at holde folk i sving hele året rundt.

A Nu siger du: "Holde de unge i beskæftigelse". Nu har vi set, der også er et ældrecenter herovre, og der er også mange ældre i byen. Sker der nogle aktiviteter for dem?

G Jamen de holder jo præmiewist én gang om ugen, som foregår ovre i ældrecentret. Hver onsdag, tror jeg det er. Og så har de noget strikkeklub. Det er vist også onsdag - middag - hvor de ældre samles. Så holder de også nogle arrangementer derovre. Fx sommerfest og sådan noget.

J Så det vil sige, det er meget inde i huset og ikke så meget uden for huset?

G Sommerfest har de uden for huset, men ellers alt andet foregår indenfor. For det er ældre mennesker mange af dem. I sin tid var der jo en pedel - alle tiders mand - men det stoppede jo. Og det kom ind under nogle andre. Boligforeningen købte det - det var jo kommunen. Han var skidegod til de gamle mennesker. Hold da op han var god. Men da han stoppede, da fik det også en ende. Så kom der også andre boller på suppen. Men de

holder lidt arrangementer derovre.

A Du er med i flere foreninger. Hvorfor er du det?

G Jamen det er ren og skær interesse, og så har jeg tid til det.

A Det er for at holde sig beskæftiget?

G Ja lige nøjagtig! Jeg ved ikke hvad jeg skulle gøre, hvis ikke, jeg havde noget som det her. Ja så fandt jeg måske nok på noget andet, men eh... jeg vil gerne ud og hjælpe til og kan godt lide de unge mennesker. Nu her hvor der kommer ud på græs. Der er ikke noget, der er skønnere!

(lydudfald)

G Jeg kan ikke huske det. Det er nok 12 år siden - det kan heller ikke gøre det - der blev det lagt sammen, så det kom til Kvissel-Ravnshøj Idrætsforening. Og så blev det så sådan, at hele ungdommen var her, og så seniorerne var i Kvissel. Men så dem, der havde spillet her, de ville gerne blive ved, så blev det sådan, at der var tre hold, der spillede i Kvissel og et seniorhold, der spillede heroppe. Så kunne man skifte om efteråret, for at opveje det. Men nu kører det helt fast med at de unge er her og så er der tre hold i Kvissel.

J Hvor tit er du i foreningen om ugen? Hvor tit deltager du i foreningslivet? Er det flere gange om ugen?

G Ja det er det. Mere eller mindre. For jeg har kampfordelarbejdet og så skal man snakke med alle trænerne. Så ja. Jamen så er jeg med i DBU's indefodboldgruppe i regionen, hvor vi tager ud til indefodbold over hele regionen. Det gamle Nordjyllands Amt. Jeg er jo ambassadør for DBU.

(anekdote udeladt)

A Men du tænker ikke, I (Kvissel og Ravnshøj) er afhængige af hinanden på en eller anden måde som byer og foreningsliv og...?

G Nej, det er vi ikke. Men jeg kan så sige til den der generalforsamling, at det var på dagsordenen, og der kom kun én fra Kvissel, der var negativ. Så jeg vil sige, det er tegn på, at de synes, det er helt i orden.

J Så de er stadigvæk åbne for at lave en eller anden form for partnerskab mellem byerne?

G Ja ja.

J Da I flyttede hertil, var det så bevidst, at I flyttede hertil pga. naturen?

G Jamen vi vidste ikke, der var noget hernede. Det var min svigermor, der sagde: "Der er noget jord hernede." Jeg vidste godt der lå et bette hus herovre. Nu er der så blevet bygget et nyt senere. Der lå et lille hus herovre - det vidste vi godt. Når man kom herude fra. Men det andet, det vidste vi ikke. Og så sagde min Svigermor: "En tømrermester, der hedder Holger, han har det jord dernede. Skulle vi ikke prøve at tage ned og snakke med ham?" Jo, men jeg kender ham sguda ikke. Og Inger, min kone, kendte ham jo ikke. Hun vidste, hvem han var. Så vi tog svigermor med. Og det var også godtnok. For han sad inde i stuen og røg cigaretter, og han havde astma. Han hostede og han prustede. Jeg startede op med at spørge om ikke han ville sælge en grund dernede. Nej, det troede han ikke, han ville. Så konen, hun stod ude i køkkenet og sagde: "Ved du hvad Holger, du kan lige så godt sælge den grund dernede, for du får aldrig bygget derpå." "Nej, det er ikke sikkert." Så jeg sagde til ham: "Hvad skal du have for sådan en grund?" "Det ved jeg ikke." Jamen det var håbløst. Jeg ved ikke hvor lang tid vi sad. Hvis ikke konen havde stået ude i køkkenet, så havde vi aldrig fået den bolig. Men det endte da så med, at to år efter, så var der én, der byggede på den side... Der var tre grunde dernede. Og 6-8 år efter var der én, der byggede på den anden side. Så han fik ikke bygget dernede. Han var satme ikke til hverken at hugge eller stikke i. Det var lidt sjovt. Men det gik.

J Nu hvor du siger, I er vilde med udsigten og naturen. Bruger I så også naturen her i byen? Er I ude at gå i den?

G Ja det er vi. Ja. Men det er også tit, vi går den vej omkring (Riberholdt Rundt). Og i sin tid, da jeg løb, det var den vej dér. Det var lige 3 km - så havde man lige løbet en lille tur på 3,5 km.

A Hvordan kan være, at det lige var den vej?

G Det ved jeg sgu ikke. Ja nu er jeg jo slået om - nu cykler jeg jo. Jamen der er åbent, synes vi. Men nu

A Det er ikke fordi, der er særlig smukt herude eller...?

G Jamen der er åbent.

J Det ville ikke give noget at løbe ned i Åsted Ådal?

G Jo men det gjorde vi i sin tid. Da havde vi noget, der hed Sportens Venner, jeg var en del af. Der lavede vi sådan en konditur ud i Åsted bakker, hvor vi lavede kondibingo. Folk, de kunne tjene en lille skilling ved at finde de rigtige numre. Så der brugte man naturen rigtig meget. Men der går vi skam også ud. Nu ved jeg, der er svampe og sådan noget derude.

A Hvordan kommer I derud?

G Jamen der kører vi op. Vi er så magelige. Vi kører op til parkeringspladsen, og går en runde. Der er også en anden parkeringsplads. Der er 4 ruter, man kan gå.

A Men man kan ikke gå derned ad en eller anden sti?

G Jojo, der er skam rigtig kondisti.

A Men man er nødt til at køre derud først?

G Ja ellers skal man tage cyklen. Det har jeg også gjort. Lige tage cyklen herop. Der er ikke ret langt. Det er kun ren og skær magelighed, vi tager bilen og kører derop. Vi kunne lige så godt tage cyklen. Det har jeg gjort et par gange, når jeg skulle ud og se på en eller anden svamp.

J Hvordan bruger du så naturen?

G Jeg cykler eller går.

A I forhold til de omkringliggende byer, benytter I dem til indkøb eller andet?

G Det eneste, vi benytter, det er faktisk Hørmested. Det er Erling Christensen - den store møbelforretning. Og så har vi Sindal. Der kører vi også sommetider op. Men det er mere fordi vores svigersøn, han er slagtermester oppe i Superland deroppe. Så kører vi derop og handler.

A Så det er fordi I har familie dér?

G Ja ellers så tror jeg ikke. Men han er åbenbart meget populær. Der er mange fra Ravnshøj, der kører

til Sindal og handler. Slagtervarer. Men ellers så er det Frederikshavn, vi bruger til indkøb.

A Ikke sådan de små byer ellers?

G Nej for der er ikke noget. Der er ingenting. Så skal du helt til Gærum. Der er en brugs dernede. Ellers så er der ikke noget. Der er hverken .. Gærum, Stenhøj eller sådan noget. Og Strandby det er det tætteste du kommer... nej, der er noget ude i Elling. Men den vej kører vi aldrig for at handle. Det er dér (Frederikshavn) og så kører derop en tur (Sindal).

A Det er langs Hjørringvej? Den er god bindeled dér.

G Ja. Lige nøjagtig.

J Hvor tit bruger I nabobyerne? Jeg tænker, der er en anden mentalitet her end i Aalborg, hvor man altid kan gå ned og handle. Så planlægger I måske en uge frem?

G Nej. For der ikke mere end 4-5 km til Frederikshavn, så det er ikke fordi det betyder noget, hvis vi skal et lille smut derned.

J Og det er også i bil, I tager derind?

G Ja. Inger (Gerners kone) handler jo ind. Men vi kommer altid til at mangle noget.

A Bruger I den lokale kiosk?

G Lidt. Ikke meget, for det er mere chips og ting og sager. Altså vi bruger den. Nu fx i fredags, der havde vi hoppeborgsaften herinde i hallen, og der kunne de bestille pizza ved ham. Og der hentede vi dem jo så. 8 gange. På den måde, der bruger vi ham. For ellers så har vi kantinen oppe i skolen. Nu imorgen, der skal vi have "spis sammen" med alle de unge mennesker, hvor vi spiser sammen. Vi skal have boller i karry. Og der bruger vi kantinen for at støtte hende. Det var alle tiders, det der blev lavet deroppe i sin tid. Så det er bare fint.

(anekdote udeladt)

J Hvis du skulle afslutte sætningen "Du ved, du er fra Ravnshøj når...", hvad ville du så sige?

G Det.. Det ved jeg ikke. Det er sgu lidt svært at finde på.

A Der er ikke et eller andet, der adskiller Ravnshøj

fra de omkringliggende byer eller noget helt særligt her i Ravnshøj?

G Vi synes jo vi har alle tiders natur her i Ravnshøj. Ellers.. det ved jeg sgu ikke.

A Så kunne jeg godt lige tænke mig, at prikke lidt til det der med natur igen. Hvad er naturen for dig? Er det marker og enge eller er det mere Åsted Ådal ?

G Jamen vi nyder vores hus, når vi sidder på terrassen. Ligeledes om morgenen, når vi sidder og kigger ud over det hele. Fuglelivet fx. Det er fantastisk fugleliv, vi har. Også selv hjemme i haven har vi... Når vi har vores foderbræt og det hænger i træer og sådan noget. Det er fantastisk. Vi har en bog med fugle, der ligger på køkkenbordet, for der kommer altid fugle, som vi ikke ved hvad er. Og det er virkelig natur. Det synes vi, det er! Og det er det også, når man går ud med landbruget. Det er sådan noget, det er natur. Sidde inde i en by, det ville være skrækkeligt, synes vi. Men nu er jeg jo fra landet af - jeg er fra Hørmested. Så jeg kommer fra et lille landbrug. Min mor og far havde et lille landbrug, så som han siger, Polle Madsen, som I også skal over at besøge senere: "Gerner, dig og mig, vi er født i en plovfure." Vi er ude på landet, siger han. Han har sit lille sted derude på Rimmerbyvej. Og hvis ikke han havde haft det sted, så var han gået til for mange år siden. Han havde minkfarm dér for mange år siden. Klokkeren 9 hver dag, så kører han derud og så går han derude og puller og så kommer han hjem til middag. Sommetider er han dér lidt længere. Og så klokken 3, der skal han ud og lukke hønsene ind. Det er en helt fast procedure. Han havde været en rigtig god mand, da vi startede op med det her. Det passede lige med at han var gået på efterløn. Og han havde en traktor, der kunne sættes en blandemaskine på. Vi støbte, vi murede og vi blandede. Jamen det kørte bare. Han var rigtig god.

J Så det var byen, der finansierede det, og så hjalp I med arbejdskraft?

G Ja det var gratis arbejdskraft. Det var Aktivhuset, der fik det her op at stå. De har arbejdet på det i 10 år inden. For det var jo lidt vanskeligt. Det her er jo en

offentlig institution, og så kommer der lige pludselig en privat og skal bygge ind i det offentlige. Så det tog meget tid. Det tog 10 år inden vi kom i gang med at bygge det. Før det havde vi jo et træhus, der lå deroppe på marken. Men det var ene frivillig arbejdskraft. Der var lige en murer, der lavede lidt flisearbejde, men ellers støbte og murede vi selv i vores fritid. Det tror jeg sgu ikke kunne lade sig gøre i dag. Men dengang, da var der virkelig sammenhold. Der var masser af mennesker, der...

J Det er der måske ikke i dag i byen eller hvad?

G Ikke på samme måde. Men det tror jeg sgu ikke, der er på samme måde heller. At få folk til at lave så meget i deres fritid, det... Det tror jeg sgu ikke der er. For det tog jo et helt år. Jeg brugte meget tid heroppe. Det vil jeg ærligt indrømme. Det var vi nogle stykker, der gjorde. Og det var hver aften og i weekenderne.

MARIE

A Hvor gammel er du?

M 35

A Og din beskæftigelse?

M Jeg er kulturkonsulent i Frederikshavn Kommune.

A Og du er flyttet til Ravnshøj? Af hvilken årsag?

M Jamen det er på grund af arbejdet. Vi boede i Aarhus. Jeg har læst og boet i Aarhus i 10 år. Og så stod jeg efter endt uddannelse som en helt vild blød humanist, som var ledig ligesom alle de andre. Og så efter at have haft alle mulige forskellige småjobs, så begyndte jeg at søge i hele landet. Og så ansatte de mig sgu heroppe. Jeg havde overhovedet intet forhold til Nordjylland og har ingen familierelationer eller noget som helst, men det gav mig et job. Men jeg sagde ja, og så ringede jeg hjem til Kasper - min kæreste - og sagde: "Vil du med til Frederikshavn?" Og så sagde han heldigvis ja. Og han skulle lige blive færdig som ingeniør. Men for ham som ingeniør heroppe er der jo rimelig gode arbejdsmuligheder. Så der var ikke så meget tvivl for ham. Han skulle nok få noget arbejde. Og det har han også. Jeg tror, det er det fjerde job han sidder i nu. Så det var derfor vi endte i Nordjylland. Og hvorfor endte vi så i Ravnshøj? Det var noget med, at vi havde et budget for hvad vores hus skulle koste og så har Kasper, min kæreste, et ønske om, at der var noget jord til, fordi han er jæger. Og så ville vi gerne kunne cykle på arbejde. Så vi havde sådan en: Der skal være max 10 km til Frederikshavn, og der skal være 5 hektar, og det skal koste ikke ret meget mere end 2 mio. Og så var der ikke så mange ejendomme og kigge imellem. Og så endte vi i Ravnshøj, fordi det havde den fedeste grund og tæt på ting. Men dengang havde vi faktisk ikke overvejet de fede ting ved at bo tæt på sådan en landsby. Der var det mere, det med, at ting var nemme at komme til. Nogle af de andre ejendomme, vi så på, der skulle man ligesom ud af en lang grusvej - altså 4 km - og bare det. Hvordan skal man så med sine børn, og når de skal i skole, og de kan ikke selv cykle selv. Så det var logistik. Altså de der praktikaliteter, der gjorde, at vi endte i Ravnshøj plus at vi har den fedeste udsigt fra vores

hus. Dengang vi først så opslaget på Home - eller hvor det nu var - der tænkte vi: "Ej det er ikke det fede sted, for det er tæt på vejen". Men så var der alle mulige andre ting, der gjorde, at vi ikke anede, hvad vi skulle. Der var mange ejendomme, der ikke var det. Men så tænkte vi: "Ej vi må hellere lige se det. Vi skal lige derud. Vi skal lige mærke det. Hvor meget larmer den vej og hvor irriterende er den egentlig?" Og sagen er jo så den, at vores grund går jo den her vej - eller den går jo faktisk helt herved til åen, og så op til juletræerne. Og så er det jo grænsen ind til Jenses mark. Så så snart man er på den anden side af huset og inde på grunden, så hører man jo ikke vejen. Så ja, det blev vi forelsket i. Og så fandt vi først bagefter ud af, hvor fedt det er at være tæt på folk på den der måde. Og alle vidste jo... Alle i Ravnshøj kendte jo Else og Jønne, som vi købte huset af. Og rigtig mange har et forhold til vores gildesal. Der er blevet holdt rigtig mange fester og mange ved godt, der har vi været til mange gode fester. Vi kan godt mærke der ligger lidt et pres på os. Men for os var det mere det der med, at vi kan cykle og der en skole, hvor ungerne kan være. Men de første dage, hvor vi var flyttet ind, oplever vi jo at alle folk vinker til os. Alle folk vinkede. Når man kommer sådan fra Aarhus, hvor man ikke kender sin nabo og .. okay, fint, vi vinker hahaha. Og så faktisk også den første dag, der blev vi mødt af vores nabo ovre i børnehaven - altså Carsten og Nina... Og jeg tror Nina var den første, jeg mødte derovre og hun var jo sådan: "Nå men I er vores nye naboer og dydydydy og velkommen til." Og så gik det på den der måde, at Andreas, som var deres dreng, tog Knud, vores nye dreng, i hånden og ind og viste børnehaven, og han kendte jo det hele. Så vi oplevede virkelig det der med, at man blev taget rigtig godt imod.

A Så det er meget den dér personlige relation med andre mennesker, som du oplever, som den store kvalitet?

M Altså, alle kender alle. Og alle vinker til hinanden. Og da jeg skulle melde Jens Ejner til håndbold, så gik det op for mig, at det var jo Sannes - fra han klassens mor, som jeg skulle melde ham til. De der ting, dem

oplevede vi jo ikke i Aarhus. Altså der var det nye folk i alle sammenhænge. Herude, der er det jo de samme til al ting. Det er de samme, du ser ovre i børnehaven, ovre i skolen og til spejder, og til håndbold og til... det er de samme mennesker.

A Giver det nogle praktiske fordele eller er det mere sådan den der følelsesmæssige, at man føler sig en del af noget?

M Altså det tror jeg, at det er kommet. Der er jo et eller andet med Ravnshøj. At folk de vender tilbage. Jeg er med på at vende tilbage til Nordjylland, men også tilbage til den dér lille pisby. Det er noget underligt noget. Men der er en eller anden stolthed over den der lille landsby, man kommer fra. Der er et eller andet... Det er mit sted. Og den tror jeg, vi er på vej ind i den. Men til at starte med, var det mere den der fuldstændige forbløffelse over hvordan alle vidste, hvem vi var, og alle vinkede. Og alle "hej hej hej", og vidste hvem vores unger var.

A Kan det blive for meget nogle gange?

M Det tror jeg, at jeg ville synes for 10 år siden. Og nu, der synes jeg bare, det er det fede. Det er jo også noget andet nu. Det der med at falde til, det skal vi nok gøre. Det vi så på, det var jo ungerne. Hvordan falder de til? Og den store skulle starte - lige da vi var flyttet - i 2. klasse, og Knud han skulle starte i børnehaven. Og så var jeg jo højgravid. Vi så jo mere på dem. Og for dem var det jo helt vildt tydeligt, at det der med, at man lynhurtigt vidste hvem alle folk var, det gjorde jo, at de lynhurtigt faldt til, og hurtigt følte sig trygge, og følte at de kendte folk.

A Det kunne vi også forstå på Carsten, at der kommer nogle folk inde fra Frederikshavn og går i skole ude i Ravnshøj, fordi de simpelthen ikke kan klare ...

M Ja det gør de. På de store skoler, derinde i byen. Der bliver det for meget. Og så derude, hvor der kun er et spor på hvert klassetrin. Og i øvrigt, at alle børn kender hinanden. Altså Knud, som nu går i første klasse. Altså, så vinker han lige til en af de store drenge i første klasse. Jamen hvorfor kender du ham? "Nåh men det er min

lege-et eller andet..." Så har de sådan nogle aftaler med at syvendeklassernes skal lege med første. De gør ret meget ud af, at man kender flere end bare ens eget klassetrin. Så det sgu også noget ved de dér unger. Det er megafedt! Så som forældre i det dér, så bliver man ikke træt af det. Overhovedet ikke. Og så har vi trods alt valgt at bo derude, hvor vi ikke har nogle naboer - altså teknisk set. Og vi skal ikke klippe nogen hæk, og der er ikke nogen, der kan kigge ind til os vel? Så det er jo også et valg fra vores side. Det vil vi hellere. Det er vores sted, og når der kommer nogen, så opdager vi det ret meget på forhånd, så vi kan nå at... Så på den måde render vi jo ikke hinanden på dørene. Overhovedet ikke. Til gengæld, når der er et eller andet. Nu sidste år kom jeg til at melde mig ind i gymnastikudvalget i KRIF, og nu er jeg så med i bestyrelsen i KRIF også. Sådan kan det jo gå. Så lavede vi jo halloweenløb sidste efterår, og der mærker man jo så at der er virkelig mange at spørge om hjælp og om hvad gør vi her og... Så der er det jo bare... Så der render man hinanden på dørene på en anden måde. Med et formål.

A Nu siger du, der hvor I mødes, er tit nogle arrangerede ting. Og så vidt vi kan forstå på de andre, vi har snakket med, er det meget på skolen og på hallen og delvist også sognehuset, hvor man støder ind i hinanden. Er der andre steder i byen, man oplever det her mere uformelle møde?

M Nah... Altså det er skole. Afhente... Altså i virkeligheden er det rigtig meget hverdag, hvor man afleverer og siger "hej hej" og sætter dem af - de der unger. Altså det er: Køre på skolen, køre på arbejde, køre hjem. Vi hænger jo ikke ud i byen. Der er nok at se til i forvejen. Men vi tog det meget alvorligt det første år, at alle de ting, der blev arrangeret, der skulle vi med. Altså vise flaget og snakke med nogen. Og der er jo kæmpe opbakning om de ting, der bliver arrangeret. Altså fastelavnsfester og ... der har jo lige været hoppeborgsaften. Kæmpe ting. Det er kæmpe stort. Altså det er virkelig det underligste. Første gang, vi fik en invitation, der var vi sådan: "Hvad fanden er det?!" Men det er det vildeste. De elsker det. Det fungerer, og folk, der dukker op og bakker op om de

der ting, der sker.

A Det virker som om, at det tit er børnene, man mødes omkring.

M Ja, altså det tror jeg da også er grunden til at man hurtigere falder til. Altså jeg tænker, hvis ikke vi var flyttet derud, og ikke havde nogle børn og ikke skulle gå til noget, så skulle der noget mere/noget andet til.

A Hvordan er de ældre en del af det? Altså det er ligesom om, at så bliver de en separat gruppe.

M Ja og det har jeg faktisk også spekuleret lidt på. Det tror jeg måske også de er lidt. De har lidt deres egen gruppe. Altså nu har Polle jo så det der stykke jord, hvor han går og ... Der er de en flok, der går og passer noget køkkenhave dér. Jo så mødes de i den dér Husets Venner. Dem der arrangerer hoppeborgsaften. Der tror jeg også, der er nogle af de ældre med.

J Ja for ellers virker det som om at de ældre deltager som trænere eller holder hallen ved lige. Så de skal stadig gerne være en del af et eller andet.

M Ja for vi har jo også i gymnastikudvalget i KRIF nogle hold, som er for ældre. Der er jo nogle, som mødes. Jeg ved ikke hvor gammel Vera er, som træner for dem. Men ret gammel. Men de træner. Det har de gjort i mange år. Og så er der et linedancehold også. Der tror jeg også, der er nogle med.

J Ja for ellers er der ældrecentret med noget kortspil, hvor der er nogen fra Frederikshavn, der kommer ud.

M Ja.

A Hvad er det bedste ved at bo i Ravnshøj?

M Jamen det er logistikken for os. For det første, det der med, at det er trygt. For ungerne er det trygt. Og vi er fuldstændig trygge ved at sende vores unger... De cykler selv de store. Og det har jeg ingen skrupler ved. Overhovedet. Hvis der skete et eller andet og man faldt og slog sig. Så ved de godt, at man godt må gå ind og banke på og bede om hjælp. Og de fleste derinde, de ved godt hvem, der er hvem. Og det er helt klart en fordel. En anden fordel er... At vi er jo flyttet langt væk fra vores familie og det netværk, vi havde. Og det har vi jo

hørt rigtig mange klager over. "Det er også for dårligt og wawawawa..." Men for os, som lille bitte familie, der er alting blevet meget nemmere. Altså vi kan jo nå alle de ting, og det er nemt at komme på arbejde, og det er nemt at hente ungerne, og de kan hjælpes ad frem og tilbage. Og den store er begyndt at gå til musik, og han tager selv bussen fra Ravnshøj og herind til (Frederikshavn), og så kan jeg jo tage ham med hjem efter arbejde. Hjem til Ravnshøj. Og de der ting, det kunne sgu ikke altid lykkes i Aarhus. Hvis han skulle til det, og han arbejdede i en anden retning, jamen så skulle jeg jo tage fri, og ind at hente ham og så med bussen ned til byen og så 25 minutters musikundervisning og så ... Så skulle man sætte hele eftermiddagen af til det. Altså det kan jo ikke hænge sammen. Og de der ting, de fungerer for os nu. Og tandlægen er lige her, lægen er lige her. Alt er lige... det samme sted. Men de ting var helt klart en større udfordring med tre unger i forskellige størrelser i Aarhus. Og skulle til og fra ting, og skulle transportere og... Der er logistik nok i sådan en familie. Men nu er det bare så meget nemmere. Men nu går de jo også til spjeder. Og de endte med at være grønne spejdere, for det er det man er i Ravnshøj. Og så går de til det fodbold og det håndbold der er i KRIF. Og det starter klokken 5, og så bliver de bare i SFO'en indtil de bliver smidt ud dér. Og så går de over i hallen og så er de til håndbold og så cykler de selv hjem. Man er lidt mindre spændt for som forældre, når tingene fungerer sådan dér.

J Ja der bliver byens størrelse en fordel.

M Ja helt klart. Det er jo en lille by, men der er faktisk mange. Der er jo også et stort opland. Så der er faktisk mange unger til de der aktiviteter.

A Hvad er så de største skrupler ved at bo i Ravnshøj? Eller nogle udfordringer?

M For os er det jo det dér familie. Man skal blive bedre til at få planlagt hvornår man ser folk. Og det var jo også en del af tingene, da vi så efter ejendomme, at der skulle være plads til vores familie, når de kommer. Så kan de også være der. Så vi går og laver en lejlighed i stand (ved siden af parcelhuset), så det kan bruges til

gæstehus. For når vi skal se mine forældre eller Kaspers mor, så tager det jo 2 timer at køre, hvor ens unger skal blive gode til at sidde i en bil og glo. Så det er da det, der er de største skrupler.

A Der er ikke noget internt i Ravnshøj, hvor du tænker, det kunne sådan forbedres?

M Hahaha nej overhovedet ikke. Nej nej nej. Nej for os er det jo sådan lidt tilfældigt, at vi endte dér. Men jeg vil sige, at jeg er da så glad for, at det var den by, vi endte med. Jeg spurgte jo mine kollegaer, hvad for nogle landsbyer... hvor giver det mening, ikke? Men det kan man jo aldrig vide, før man har været der. Men der er da andre småbyer, hvor jeg ville være ked af, at være endt. Men når jeg nu tænker over det, så er det jo også de småbyer, der popper op i mit hoved, som ikke har nogle skoler, som ikke har noget foreningsliv.

A Men det er sjovt, når man ser Ravnshøj på et kort, så tænker man jo umiddelbart, at det er en eller anden by der ligger langs en befærdet vej i midten af nogle marker - så kan det godt være, der er Åsted Ådal - men derudover, så ser man ikke de der interne strukturer, der er i byen.

M Nej og faktisk mange af dem, som jeg har snakket med, de tror jo kun, det er det her (husene langs Hjørningvej). Altså man ser jo ikke, at der er et kæmpe boligområde inde bagved, og skole og alt det dér. Og så har vi jo så faktisk også oplevet, at... Det er faktisk nogle fra Jens Ejners klasse - altså min største dreng ... hvor drengen startede derude (Ravnshøj Skole), og så blev de så glade for det, at de faktisk flyttede til Ravnshøj. Altså købte et hus derude og lod de andre børn gå på den skole også. Og faktisk oplever vi i Ravnshøj, at husene, de er ikke til salg særligt længe - altså modsat resten af Nordjylland.

J Hvad tror du, det skyldes?

M Skolen. Det er jeg overbevist om. Det er sværere at sælge et hus i Kvissel eller Nielstrup, hvis der er et hus, som koster det samme og som kan det samme, der er til salg i Ravnshøj, så er det i Ravnshøj, det går først.

J Hvilke områder i Ravnshøj fungerer ekstra godt og hvilke fungerer mindre godt?

M Jamen det sjove er jo... Nu når vi laver halloweenløb fx, så går turen jo Ribberholt Rundt, ikk'? Og vi bor jo herovre, hvor vi kan se ud til. Den der Ribberholt-rute, den er der virkelig mange, der går. Virkelig, virkelig mange, der går med hunden. Hver dag, så tager de lige den tur.

J Er der godt nok så mange, der har hunde? Det lyder som en rigtig hundeby?

M Jamen det er der. Og vi går jo ikke tur med vores hund, for vi går ud, og så er hunden ligesom gået med. Men der er rigtig mange hunde. Jeg tror næsten, jeg kender de fleste. Så er der de der to, som har den der store hvide og så den der gule, og så er der de andre, der har den der sorte. Der går man Ribberholt Rundt. Simpelthen.

A Går I der nogensinde?

M Eh... Da jeg var på barsel og havde en barnevogn at kunne trille rundt med. Da kunne jeg godt finde på at trille den vej rundt. Og der var også en eller anden sommer, hvor drengene synes, der skulle ske et eller andet andet, så cyklede vi den vej hjem i stedet for. Det derovre ved dyreklubben herovre. Det er jo meget sjovt. Så kunne man jo cykle derover og cykle ind og klappe en hest og se en kanin. Det er også sådan et lidt sjovt sted.

A Vi har prøvet at afsøge lidt, hvordan det kan være, at den her rute (Ribberholt Rundt) er så attraktiv i forhold til Åsted Ådal.

M Jamen det er jo adgangsforhold. Det er jo mere risikabelt at cykle med sine unger ud af Faurholtvej. Der skal de altså have styr på deres cykler. Men de gør det jo også fra børnehaven og fra skolen. Der går de jo også turen ud til den der første rastepads, der er, og så ind i ådalen og rundt. Og det har vi også gjort med familien. Men hvis vi tager den tur med familien, så kører vi jo typisk derhen til og sætter bilen og så går turen. Altså... fordi den er sgu lidt træls den Faurholtvej.

A Ja for når vi kommer til byen sådan helt blanke på hvad Ravnshøj er, så tænker man jo umiddelbart at Åsted Ådal er sådan mere lækker i forhold til at gå rundt heroppe (Ribberholt Rundt).

M Jamen der er mega lækkert! Det er jo det sjove ved det der - og det har jeg hørt flere, der snakker om. Det var faktisk på et eller andet landdistriktsmøde, jeg var til, med alle landsbyerne repræsenteret. Vi bor jo lige op og ned af den der natur, men det er jo ikke sikkert, vi bruger den nødvendigvis. Altså vi prioriterer jo, at vi kan glo ud over det hjemmefra. Men det der med hver lørdag at tage ud og gå den der tur, det får man jo ikke gjort, vel? Altså det er jo typisk når vi har familie heroppe, så vil vi jo gerne vise hvorfor vi er så glade for det og hvad det er, der er så lækkert. Og så går vi de der ture, når de er her. Men lige selv, at tage sådan én... nja nej.. Så er der alle mulige: "Kan man overhovedet komme til med barnevogn den vej rundt og døhdøhdøh." Men der er mange fede ruter jo.

A Så I kigger mere bare på naturen?

M Vi sidder og glor ud på den. Ja så går vi jo vores egen grund rundt. Altså det tager jo også 20 minutter. Og med waders på og sådan noget.

J Det sagde Carsten også. Han bruger også sin egen grund. Det var der han gik.

M Han kan eddermame også gå langt. Han har fandme meget plads. Ja og så går de jo også på jagt.

J Er det på jeres grunde, I går på jagt?

M Kasper må jo ikke have gæster med på vores grund, fordi den kun lige er under 5 hektar. Men så har Kasper så været med på jagt på Carstens. Og så går de ud mellem juletræerne. Og hvis de ikke synes, der er nok, så tager de lige vores skove.
(jagt-snak udeladt)

M Der er vildt mange dyr. Forrig år i forårssæsonen, der skød Kasper én buk på vores grund. Og på Carstens grund, der skød de 11. Og på den anden side af Faurholtvej, der skød de 30 dyr. Det er fuldstændig sindssygt! Og vi har stadig rådyr gående inde i vores baghave. Der er sindssygt meget. Helt vildt meget. Også krondyr faktisk. Ja og så en ulv jo. Hahaha. Ja han er videre. Jeg er sikker på, han er i Sindal nu.

J Deltager du egentlig selv i noget foreningsliv i byen?

M Ja. Egentlig synes jeg jo, det var halloween-løbet, der var det sjoveste, at blande sig i. Og så meldte jeg mig ind i gymnastikudvalget for at kunne hjælpe med det. Jeg har helt vild meget erfaring med at arrangere sådan nogle store events og ting og sager. Så det syntes jeg, var sjovt. Og så er jeg så med i gymnastikudvalget i øvrigt. Jeg er jo ikke træner selv, men jeg kan godt lide at blande mig, og så er der jo nogle ting, der giver mening, når jeg ved, hvad det er man fra kommunens side også prioriterer, og hvad man synes, der skal vægtes. Så kan jeg tage det med ind til foreningen og sige: "Det var smart, hvis vi gik den her vej eller satsede på de her ting." Så jeg var med i gymnastikudvalget først, og så blev jeg bare så irriteret over i gymnastikudvalget over, at vi ikke vidste... altså det er jo ikke mange år siden, at gymnastikforeningen og idrætsforeningen blev lagt sammen. Og så har det været sådan lidt: Nåh ja, men de der gymnastik-nogen, de kan køre deres eget. Men jeg blev lidt irriteret over, at jeg var med i den, men ikke hørte om, hvad de lavede i bestyrelsen i KRIF. Altså det syntes jeg, var sindssygt irriterende. For enten skal man være med, eller også skal man ikke være med. Sådan har jeg det lidt. Så nu er jeg kommet med i selve bestyrelsen i KRIF. Og jeg håber, at det kan være med til... Altså jeg skal overhovedet ikke blande mig i hvordan de spiller håndbold og fodbold, for det ville virkelig være dumt at spørge mig. Men det der med de overordnede linjer, og hvad skal vi med klubben, og hvordan kommer vi ud over stepperne. Og vi kan mærke... Det sidste år har det været svært at skaffe unge mennesker og børn. Både i gymnastik, men også til håndbolden fx. Der var også et hold, der var nødt til at blive lagt ned. Og hvis vi allesammen står med den udfordring, så vil jeg hellere være med i de der, og sige: Hvad fa'n gør vi så og hvordan får vi markedsført, det vi laver herude og det er jo en af de ting... og det er ikke kun en ting i Ravnshøj, men det er en af de ting, jeg oplevede, som ny i Nordjylland, at man som nordjyde er sindssygt dårlig til at blære sig. Sinds-sygt dårlig! Der er så mange fede ting, der sker. Der er virkelig mange fede arrangementer. Virkelig mange fede tilbud. Der er bare ikke ret

mange, der råber op om det.

J Hvad er det for nogle tilbud, du kan...

M Jamen fx halloween-løbet og hoppeborgsaften. Altså for fanden, det er det vildeste! Og jo, de lokale, og dem, der har boet her i mange år, de ved godt at det plejer at være ude i Ravnshøj ind imellem. Men når vi annoncerer for det, så er det jo bare på Husets Venner's lille facebookside. Jeg tror, der er 150 medlemmer i den gruppe der. Og så får børnene jo en sedl med hjem i skolen. Men der er sådan nogle ting der, hvor jeg sådan... Til halloween-løbet dér, der var det så mig, der gik forrest og sagde: "Så lad os søge nogle penge til bedre markedsføring." Så vi fik jo midler fra distriktsudvalget til at lave nogle større og nogle federe plakater og gøre noget vildere og komme i avisen og sådan nogle ting. For der er bare noget potentiale dér.

J Det gav pote så.

M Eh... Jeg tror faktisk, det var de samme, der var med. Altså der er sådan noget 300 deltager. Det har der været de sidste par år. Og det er måske også nok, men det er mere den der med at gøre opmærksom på hvad det er, man kan af fede ting. Det kunne vi altså godt optimere. Og det er det, jeg også synes kunne være sjovt for KRIF og gøre et eller andet. Og sige: "Prøv at høre, det er er fint, at I bare ligger det på Facebook-siden, men hvis ikke der er flere medlemmer, så kan det næsten være ligemeget." Så skal vi jo gøre noget for at få flere medlemmer eller for at få det ud på andre sider.

J Hvordan har I så prøvet at markedsføre det på en anden måde?

M Jamen lige med halloween-løbet, der var det med annoncer på Kanal Frederikshavn og sådan nogle ting. Og så noget med at sende en pressemeddelelse ud og se om andre greb den. Men for gymnastikken ... jeg ved ikke hvordan de har tænkt det ellers med håndbolden og fodbolden. Men vi har ihvertfald tænkt os med gymnastikken, at have et program klar i bedre tid. Altså, for det man jo er oppe imod er at folk de kigger på hvad man kan gå til af gymnastik her og hvad kan man gå til inde i Frederikshavn. Og hvis vi så er for langsomme,

så melder man sit barn til eller andet inde i en klub i Frederikshavn i stedet for. Og der er vi jo nødt til at være lidt mere på forkant. Der er vi jo nødt til at have programmet klar først. Så der er sådan nogle ting, vi har i hvert fald tænkt i gymnastikudvalget her. Der må vi simpelthen blive bedre til at lægge en plan tidligt.

A Men de medlemmer, I har, i de forskellige... fodbold, håndbold, gymnastik... er det også nogle, der kommer fra oplandet? Det er ikke kun nogle, der kommer fra Ravnshøj?

M Nogle enkelte. Ellers så er det Ravnshøj, Ørsted, Kvissel, Skærum. Det er basically de børn, der går på skolen. Men der har bare været nogle, som sagde, jamen de vidste ikke helt om der blev noget for deres barn, så derfor turde de ikke at tage chancen. Og så meldte de til inde i FG90 eller hvad det nu var. Men det er fint nok, men... hvorfor der lige var et håndboldhold, der faldt fra hinanden. Det er jo svært at sige. Men jeg tror i virkeligheden at alle idrætsforeninger vil sige, at vi har svært ved at fastholde og svært ved at tiltrække nye. Så det er jo sådan en generel udfordring, der ligger. Så tror jeg hellere, man skal skære ind til benet som forening og sige: "Jamen så laver vi kun 3 ting, og så laver vi dem mega godt." Og så skal man i øvrigt også være god til - når nu det så går skidegodt - at få de der små historier ud.

J Noget, vi også har læst og fundet frem til, er også at udkantsdanmark generelt er dårlige til at markedsføre. Det kan godt være, de har nogle kvaliteter, men det er typisk kun de lokale, der kender det.

M Der er bare ikke nogen, der ved det. Lige præcis. De ved det jo helt vildt godt. De har sådan en: "Nåh ja, det ved vi jo godt. Det er hver gang til fastelavn, så er der jo det der i hallen." Og ja, det er fint nok, at jeg får en besked ugen inden, for så kan jeg nok godt. Men alle andre i verden - hvis man får en besked ugen inden - så kan de ikke. "Det plejer vi da at ..." Og det er så dér, at jeg håber, at jeg kan komme med en anden vinkel på det. (samtale udeladt)

M De bygger jo ud her ved SFO'en for at børnehaven kan være der. Og det kommer til at gå ud over

fodboldbanerne. Så hvis der bliver behov for mere fodboldbane, så er der en måske-plan om at etablere en fodboldbane derovre (ved siden af ældrecentret), for det er kommunens stykke jord.

(samtale udeladt)

A Nu siger du, der kommer rigtig mange til Ravnshøj fra de omkringliggende byer. Hvordan er det den anden vej? Hvilke byer i området bruger I i forbindelse med arbejde, indkøb, natur osv.?

M Jamen Kasper han arbejder ude på Roblon i Gærum. Kæmpe, kæmpe fabrik, der ligger midt i Gærum. Og der er nogen, som bor i Gærum, som ikke ved at den er der. Det er ret underligt. Og så arbejder jeg så her (Frederikshavn). Og så har jeg så en hest, som er herude på Skårupgård. Som ikke er min egen, men altså... Så det bruger jeg. Så er der noget med, at Kasper går til det der hundetræning... det er ude ved Østre Holmen eller Nilstrup eller sådan noget. Jagthundetrænings-fittelihut.

A Hvad med indkøb?

M Det er Hjørringvej. På vejen hjem (fra arbejde i Frederikshavn), der kører jeg jo forbi alle butikker. Ja altså, vi bruger ikke kiosken særlig meget. Det vil jeg sige.

J Måske kun fredag og lørdag?

M Nej altså, som i overhovedet. Han har ikke åbent i weekenden. Og han har faktisk ikke mælk eller rugbrød. Så de der ting, man typisk står og mangler, dem har han faktisk ikke i kiosken. Jeg har brugt ham til pakker. Man kan hente sine GLS-pakker - tror jeg det er. Der er det jo praktisk. Ja og så har vi jo brugt det nye pizzasted - det er jo faktisk ret godt. Altså han laver jo faktisk ret gode pizzaer.

J Ja for ellers hører vi også, at når der er arrangementer i hallen, så er det kiosken.

M Ja og det er jo fordi, det er ham, man kender. Men det er ikke nær så gode pizzaer, som de andre. Men jeg tror ikke, man tør... Det er nemlig rigtig farligt. Det er rigtig farligt. For man bakker selvfølgelig op om den lokale kioskmænd. Ja og så til jul, når der bliver tændt juletræet. Det er jo Søren's Auto. Det er jo bare Søren, der sætter lys på sit træ og så tænder han det den dag, og så

er der sådan noget løb rundt i byen. Og så har han flyttet alle bilerne, og så er der æbleskiver inde i hans hal. Det er også sådan en "go figure". Altså, for vi (Frederikshavn Kommune) modtager andre ansøgninger fra andre byer om at kommunen kunne tage at sætte et juletræ op i vores by, hvor jeg tænker: Det har vi ikke rigtig i Ravnshøj, hvor det bliver efterspurgt. For folk de gør det bare. Det er sådan lidt specielt. Også at man som virksomhed i Ravnshøj påtager sig den der ting... Og vi køber blomsterne og dugene og ting til ... nu har vi gymnastikopvisning på søndag. Og det køber vi selvfølgelig inde i Menu. For det er jo Jannat, som jo bor her. Så selvfølgelig, så hjælpes man jo af, når der er et eller andet, hvor man skal bruge noget. Der var et år, hvor vi skulle bruge nogle halmballer til halloween-løbet, så var det jo Jens, som jo er ham, der ejer alle markerne omkring Ravnshøj. Der er jo noget i... Du handler jo ikke i Netto til en foreningsaften. Altså det er jo fuldstændig... nej nej! Ja der hjælpes vi lige ad! Sådan er det!

A Nu er der nogle byer, der har sin egen kirke - det har Ravnshøj ikke. Hvordan er kirkelivet i Ravnshøj?

M Jeg tror det er ligesom i alle andre byer. Nu har vi fået ny præst, som også er bemærkelsesværdigt: Det eneste de kan finde til udkantsdanmark er en over 60-årig mand, hvor man tænker: Så ansætter de én nu, og så om 10 år, så skal man ansætte en ny. Men det er jo udfordringen. Det er jo ikke specielt interessant at have tre bittesmå piskirker, som man kan skiftes imellem. Men spejderne bakker jo op om... og der er jo også børne... julegudstjenester og skolen er jo med i kirke der. Og han er jo supersød og rar. Der er ikke noget i det. Han skal vie os her i maj måned. Og der havde jeg det også sådan: Jamen vi holder os da til vores eget sogn. Der er ikke nogen grund til at tage et andet sted hen. Det er jo fint. Men jeg tror ikke det er fordi, det blomstrer med tilhængere. Jeg har været kirkesanger i 100 år og har egentlig et forhold til kirken. Men jeg kommer der ikke om søndagen. Jeg tror måske der er en håndfuld, der gør det. Men de holder jo så de der familiegudstjenester, hvor der er spisning i sognehuset bagefter. Og det gider man jo godt at komme

til, fordi det der med at slippe for at lave mad en aften, det er jo fedt. Det er sådan man fanger børnefamilien. Med de unge, der er det pizza og cola, og dem med børn, der er det spaghetti med kødsovs.

J Er der nogle områder i Ravnshøj, hvor du tænker, det kunne være fedt, hvis der blev udviklet? Eller nogle temaer, du tænker, det kunne være fedt, hvis det blev løftet, eller hvis det kom til byen?

M Altså jeg synes det er ret fedt, det de har lavet omme bag ved skolen med ny skating og udendørs... Altså nu var det et lidt forkert tidspunkt, det blev indviet. Lige da det blev rigtig meget efterår. Og så blev det vinter, og så er der ingen, der kan bruge det der. Men det bliver spændende at se nu her, hvor det bliver bedre vejr. For mine unger har ihvertfald efterspurgt: "Jamen skal vi så ikke lige køre derover?" Så jeg har på fornemmelsen, at det bliver et sted, hvor man... når man går en tur og måske har familien på besøg, at man går en tur op for at børnene lige kan lege. At man så faktisk mødes på den der legeplads. Det tror jeg faktisk, at man kommer til. Så der er noget fedt i det. Men ellers det vi sådan har gået og jeket med, at det eneste vi mangler ude hos os, er den gode kaffe. Vi drømmer om, at der åbner sådan et ishus med god kaffe. For det kunne være det fedeste! (samtale udeladt)

M Det kunne nok være at det der legeområde, det bliver stedet. Og der er jo også kommet ny bålhytte og shelter. Så er det jo fint, når ikke man skal noget i weekenden, at man kan gøre et eller andet med sine unger, så de lige kan fyre den af lidt og så kan de komme hjem, og så er de helt stille.

J Hvad kan de ellers lave i ferierne?

M Altså de har jo nogle kammerater, som de kan cykle over til, og så gør man jo det. Men jeg tror egentlig ikke, når så at de leger, så gør de egentlig ikke noget. Altså "skal vi køre ned og et eller andet?" Det kan godt være, de kommer til det. Når nu vi har faciliteter til at man kan lære at stå på skateboard og måske kan lære nogle tricks, så kan det jo være, der er nogen, der får nogle skateboards og så mødes på den måde. Der er no-

get potentiale i at det kunne være måden at samles på. Men der kommer stadig til at mangle noget for hvorfor forældrene skulle tage med. Alle andre steder, hvor der fungerer, at så leger dine unger derovre, så er forældrene aktiveret med noget andet. Så kan de faktisk købe det kaffe fx. Men sådan er det jo. Det kan jo ikke hænge sammen. Så mange forretninger kan vi jo ikke have. Men det er sjovt at tale udviklingspotentialer for sådan en bette by, dér. Det er jo ikke fordi vi skal have alt muligt. Vi har også snakket om, at nu jokede vi om i KRIF til generalforsamlingen at "vi skal have et festudvalg igen" og sådan noget. For engang, der var der halbal hvert år, hvor det så kun var de voksne, der kom til halbal. Og det er der så nogen, der drømmer om, at vi skal have igen. Det døde af en eller anden grund. At man planlagde, og så var der bare ikke nogen, der gad at købe billetter. Der er ihvertfald nogen, der havde lyst til, at man gjorde sådan noget igen. Men om der er opbakning til det, det er sindssygt svært at sige.

(hundesnak udeladt)

M Det er Jens, der ejer alle markerne. Det er et kæmpe show, når der bliver høstet. Det er det fedeste! Elsker det! De der kæmpe mejetærskere! Så sidder mine unger ude på grusvejen og holder øje med den der mejetærsker, der kører. Det er det fede! Det er så sjovt!

(snak om kønsforskelle udeladt)

M Alle på landet elsker jo høsttid. Det er jo sådan noget man gør. Men der er virkelig også noget vildt over det der.

A Ham Jens, han er en lokal fra Ravnshøj?

M Ja han bor jo ude ad Lendumvej. Ude af den her. Et stykke ud af. Og han ejer alle marker her omkring. Det er jo ligesom at det er Carstens juletræer. Altså det er jo nærmest også alle de juletræer, vi kører forbi heroppe... Det er jo ikke fordi, han ejer dem alle sammen, men han passer dem alle sammen. Han siger også selv, at man skal være lidt speciel for at kunne det.

J Har du noget, du vil bemærke?

M Man bliver jo rigtig meget spurgt, når man flytter fra byen og til... altså nu frederikshavnerne, de kalder

det jo vandkantsdanmark eller centrum i norden ... at "savner I ikke byen" og "savner I ikke Aarhus?" og alt det der. Og det gør vi bare ikke. Og sagen er jo også den, at de sidste fem år, hvor vi boede i Aarhus, hvor vi også havde to børn, og der boede vi lige uden for Aarhus også. Der bruger man jo ikke byen. Altså det er jo ikke fordi man bare lige går en tur eller tager i biografen spontant en aften. Der skulle det jo lige så meget planlægges. Og tilkaldes en mormor og alle de der ting. Og så er det simpelthen for underligt, at man nogle gange fremhæver, at der er nogle, der er flyttet til udkantsdanmark og er glade for det. Altså "de er helt vildt glade for at bo der! Da-da!" Hvor man sådan tænker, jamen selvfølgelig er de det. Hvad fanden, det kan sguda ikke være det, der er nyheden? Du kan godt lave en nyhed, hvis der er nogen, der er blevet kede af det - altså af at flytte. Men jeg har ikke hørt om nogen overhovedet. For man flytter jo også fordi man har fået et eller andet job, man synes er værd at flytte for. Og det giver jo også en værdi. Og så bliver du selv glad og dine unger... Det er noget underligt noget. Selvfølgelig falder vi til.

A Det er nok bare fordi man har snakket så negativt om det i så mange år.

M Ja og fraflytning og døde byer og alle de der ting. Og den er jeg med på, og det er måske mere en sorg for dem, der har boet der længe. Altså for dem, der måske er født og opvokset der, og ser deres landsby falde fra hinanden. Altså det må være trist. Men nej, for hulan da. Og så præcis den der med, at jeg er faktisk helt vild glad over at vi ikke endte inde i et parcelhuskvarter inde i Frederikshavn, men endte herude i den her lille by. For jeg er ikke sikker på, at man lærer sine naboer at kende nær så hurtigt derinde, som man gør herude. Man er på en eller anden måde nødt til at komme hinanden ved i den der lille bitte by. Hvor man, hvis man bor i en lejlighed, ikke aner hvem der bor ovenpå eller nedenunder. Så der tror jeg, der er noget i, at man falder hurtigere til i det der miniput-samfund. Og det har jeg prøvet på at opfordre mine venner til. Fx hvis jeg har kendt nogle, der skulle tage det der flyt. Prøv lige at se på hvad der er af

fede landsbyer.

A Men vel også særligt som børnefamilie? For jeg kan måske godt forstå den der med, at når man er ung, så er det fedt, at være inde i byen og tæt på mulighederne. Men når man har børn, så er der så meget, der skal planlægges alligevel, ikke? Så giver det lige så meget mening at bo herude.

M Jo det er der jo. Man er jo spændt for hele tiden alligevel. Der har det godt nok været fedt. Men vi anede jo ikke, at Ravnshøj var så fed. Vi er virkelig blevet glad for det. Vi siger også til vores unger: "Vi flytter aldrig." Altså nu bliver vi her.

MICHAEL

J Hvor gammel er du

M Jeg er 45

A Har du altid boet her i byen?

M Nej, vi er tilflyttere – vi kom i 2014

A Så i ankom her fordi I gerne vil drive butik?

M Nej, det var meget en familiebeslutning. Vi har forinden drevet en forretning inde i Frederikshavn, min kone og jeg, og så var vi jo altid hjemme, og vores dreng han var 10 år, da vi flyttede herop, og vi har begge to haft en barndom, hvor der altid har været én hjemme, og det vil vi også gerne give ham. Og det her (kiosken) er ikke nok til at dække os begge to, også i kraft med at min kone gerne vil ud og arbejde med nogen, som ikke var mig, så passede det fint med, at hun fandt sig et job, og så kunne jeg så passe det her, og så er jeg altid hjemme.

J Hvor er det din kone arbejder?

M Hun arbejder nede i Kære Børn i Frederikshavn. (en tøjbutik) Så det er jo så dejligt trygt for ens barn, at man altid kommer hjem til nogen.

J Og deres søn går på Ravnshøj skole?

M Ja det gør han, og han er blevet taget så godt imod. De er jo altid glade for tilflyttere. Så det har været dejligt nemt at blive en del af det.

J Hvordan var folk overfor jer? Hvordan blev i taget imod?

M Jamen folk de var så lykkelige, at der var nogen som ville åbne noget hernede. Så var der så nogen, som blev lidt skuffede over, at det ikke var en købmandsbutik, som åbnede, men nu ved vi jo en del om den branche, og der er ingen der gider at levere varer til en butik i den her størrelse.

A Har du så prøvet på at finde nogle andre måder at drive virksomheden videre på?

M Jamen det har vi altid syntes. Det her hus har stået til salg i nogle år inden vi købte det, og der har jeg tænkt, hver gang vi har kørt forbi, at det er oplagt for sådan en butik, fordi der er så skide trafikeret. Der blev lavet en trafiktælling herude for nogle år siden, og der kører 7500 biler forbi her i døgnnet.

M Meget af vores omsætning, den ligger ude på

vejen, det er der ingen tvivl om, men der ligger også meget i byen, og jeg er sikker på at folkene her gør alt hvad de kan, for at finde om der er et eller andet, som de kan købe hernede, det er så fint.

J Hører du nogen gange efter hvad folk de ønsker eller eftersørger, i ting de gerne kunne tænke sig, at du begyndte at sælge hernede?

M Jeg har en nej-liste, og hvis der er noget som jeg har nej til den samme ting 3 gange, så skal man til at begynde at tænke sig om, om det nu er klogt ikke at have den? Så jeg har det er hvert fald på tobakken, for det er satme en jungle med de cigaretter der. Så jo vi lytter, for det skal ikke være at man begynder og sælge noget, og at kunder begynder at føle sig forpligtet til at komme og købe det, for lige så snart, at folk føler sig forpligtet til at komme hernede, så begynder ens kundegruppe at falde.

A Hvordan er dine åbningstider?

M Vi har åbent 9:30-19:00 mandag til fredag

A Ikke i weekenden?

M Nej. Det er i takt med, at meget af vores omsætning ligger ude på vejen, og arbejdsstrafikken er der ikke i weekenden. Vi har prøvet det, men gav ikke det store.

J Hvor vil du sige at folk de mødes i byen?

M Jamen jeg vil sige at vores sportshal heroppe, det er jo traditionelt der man mødes, da vores børn går til sport sammen. Det er ældrecenteret, der er der noget banko og kortspil, der tror jeg at de gamle kommer.

J Går din søn så til nogen fritidsinteresser?

M Ja, han spiller badminton.

J Her i byen?

M Ja.

J Hvis du skulle pege på ét sted i byen der fungerer godt, hvor skulle det så være?

M Jamen det er skolen. Det er der ingen tvivl om!

J Hvad er grunde til det?

M Jamen grunden er, at vi er en lille by udenfor Frederikshavn, hvor vi har en skole, der går op til 9. klasse. Det syntes jeg er helt fantastisk. I forhold til min forretning, så fungerer det også godt, at de store klasser får lov til at gå her ned og snoller. Det er jo nerven i

en lille by, at der er en skole. Det er på tegnebrættet, at børnehaven skal lukke, og flytte op på skolen, og dertil skal der på etableres vuggestue, sådan at børnene kan gå deroppe fra de er 3 måneder og til de er 16 år. Det er fantastisk, at dette kan lade sig gøre.

A Det er måske også mere vigtigt at have en skole i byen frem for en købmand?

M Ja lige præcis, og i forhold til Ravnshøj så er der ikke grundlag for en købmand, da der ikke er nogen arbejdspladser, og alle dem der ikke er gamle, de kører jo på arbejde en andet sted, hvor de kører forbi alle de her supermarkeder, og så gider de jo ikke at give 12,5 for en 3 dags gammel mælk nede ved deres lokale købmand, nu hvor de kan få en fresh til 7,5 inde i byen.

M Der er trygt herude, og alle bor sku tæt på skolen, så her kan man trygt lade ens barn gå alene hjem fra skole, og være derhjemme i nogle timer inden der kommer en forælder hjem.

M Årsagen til at en butik også kan overleve herude, er også på grund af ham der ejer dem. For hvis man syntes, at ham der ejer den er en dumt svin, så gider man jo ikke at handle der. Så der skal være et forhold, og herude der er jeg på fornævne med mange.

A Altså det er vigtigt med den personlige relation?

M Ja, og at man trygt kan sende ens børn hened.

J Nu nævner du selv tryghed som en ting der er forbundet med Ravnshøj. Er der andre ord, som du kan sætte på Ravnshøj, som er med til at beskrive byen?

M hmm, jeg tror ikke at det landsbybillede man har fra fjernsynet, det findes der ikke nogen steder i Danmark længere. Det er også derfor, når du spørger omkring mødesteder i byen, jeg tror sku, at hvis der lå sådan en cafe herinde med nogle sofaer og sådan, hvor man kunne købe en kaffe til 8 kroner, jeg tror ikke, at der ville komme et øje, fordi jeg tror, at folk de har nok i sig selv og deres arbejde. Så det der Morten Korch-billede man har, hvor man lige mødes nede om søen, jeg tror ikke at det eksisterer. Men der er ikke nogen der er sure på hinanden. Jeg syntes at folk virker harmonisk sammen, og de kender hinanden.

J Man er måske også mere nødsaget til at være flink overfor hinanden her, da man ikke kan undså at rende ind i hinanden.

M Ja det er nok nemmere at være et dumt svin i Aalborg end her. Jeg har engang boet i Aalborg, og det bedste jeg nogensinde har gjort, det er at flytte væk fra Aalborg. Jeg syntes at Aalborg er en god by, og jeg flyttede dertil som 18'årige, og var der indtil jeg var 23, og så flyttede jeg ud på et nedlagt landbrug ude i Nibe, og det er det bedste jeg nogensinde har gjort for mig selv. Hold kæft man, der blev jeg lige træt at Aalborg – DING! sådan der. Det var jeg faktisk ikke dengang jeg boede derinde. Jeg blev så ved med at arbejde i Aalborg (som tjener), og var glad for mit arbejde, men jeg kunne mærke, at lige så snart jeg havde fri, så skulle jeg bare ud af byen!

J Hvordan kunne det være?

M Roen. Kl 3 om natten i Aalborg, så kommer der sådan et pikhoved på knallert forbi, det er jo ikke til at holde til! Ravnshøj den afgang ved døden kl 19:00

A Og det er en kvalitet?

M Ja! Jeg blev klogere. Man ændrer sig.

J Hvilke nabobyer bruger du?

M Jamen det er primært Frederikshavn, og så er vi ligesom alle andre mennesker, og kører ud til city syd og skide IKEA.

J Arbejder deres kone i Frederikshavn?

M Ja.

A Der er ikke nogle af de andre småbyer i bruger?

M Jow, Sindal. Der kan jeg faktisk godt finde på at handle, det er faktisk en fin by at handle i. Vi kører der igennem en gang i mellem, min svigermor bor i Brønderslev, og så passer det med den vej.

M Så har i måske været mange steder?

A og J Ja ja, vi har været i gang siden kl 9:00.

M Så har i vel også hørt en masse røverhistorier?

A Ja, vi har også snakket med Polle, og så Gerner og Bo også. De kunne godt nok fortælle nogle historier, nogle anekdoter.

M Sådan en som Gerner, hold-nu-op (positivt), ham kan vi ikke undvære!

POLLE, GERNER, BO & INGER

A Ja han lyder godt nok til at være en stort aktiv i byen

M Amen for pokker. Det stykke arbejde han lægger oppe i hallen, uden han får en reje. Hold nu kæft han skal blive 150 år gammel, det er bedst. Ham kan vi bare ikke leve uden. Bare så sent som i fredags, hvor der var hoppeborgsaften deroppe (i hallen). Jamen han kørte fra kl 9:00 om morgen af, der hentede han hoppeborgen, og fik den sat op, pustet op og gjort klar, og da det så var i gang, og damerne gik i køkkenet, så kom han hened (i kiosken), og kørte pizzaer i rutefart. Han er dejlig. Han er tydeligvis sådan en mand, som ikke har det godt med at side stille i en sofa.

M Har i ellers nogle andre spørgsmål?

A Det er lige i forhold til naturen omkring Ravnshøj. Er det noget du bruger?

M Altså det vi benytter, det er Ribberholtvejen, der løber omkring byen, der går vi hver morgen med vores hund.

A Hvorfor er det lige den rute i tager?

M Det er fordi, der kommer stort set ingen biler, så det er en klassisk hunderute, og det er små 3 km. Ellers så er der Åsted Ådal, men der må man ikke have hunden med, og hvis vi skal gå en tur, så tager vi vores hund med, og så går vi ikke den vej.

A Du ser heller ikke den tur rundt (Ribberholt rund) som en naturoplevelse?

M Jo! For der er ro. Så jo, det er da en fornøjelse, at tage den vej rundt.

J Hvornår kom i til byen?

P kom til byen 1966

A I var måske de første der kom?

P Nej nej, vi var de sidste der byggede på vores vej

J Er i lokale i området? Eller hvorfor valgte i at flytte til byen?

P Vi kommer fra Åsted. Der er vi født ude på en bondegård. Så kom vi sammen med "tømmeren" (en tømmer i Ravnshøj) og så spurgte han, om vi ikke vil have den sidste grund herhenne? (der hvor de bor nu). Vi fik grunden med hus for 78,5

A Hva, du er gammel landmand, eller hvad har du lavet?

P Nej, jeg er vokset op på landet, og så begyndte jeg at arbejde i Bjerggaards Sønder

P Mødte min kone til en ugebal i venstre Ungdom.

A Det var ikke noget i var engegeret i?

P Nej nej, vi var bare med for at se om der var noget kørvel

A Hvad går du så og laver nu? Er du pensioneret?

P Ja ja

A Deltager du i noget her i byen?

P Det har jeg gjort, der er derfor i sad deroppe og drak kaffe (oppe i hallen)

P Jeg har været på efterløn i 22 år nu

A Nå Bo, hvor kommer du fra?

B Hende jeg spiser morgenmad med, hun kommer herfra. Jeg kommer så fra Frederikshavn, og så skulle jeg til at bygge hus, og hvis man skulle bygge et hus i Frederikshavn, så skulle man give 300-400 tusind mere, og på det tidspunkt, der kørte busserne også fint, og det passede også fint med mig. Jeg fik rejsejob, og vi stod ikke, og skulle bruge 2 biler – det har vi så godt nok i dag.

J Så det var på grund af billige kvadratmeterpriser, at du valgte at flytte herud?

B Ja det var det.

B Helle spillede også håndbold her i byen, den

gang var det stort i byen. Helle har også været træner i mange år.

J Vi hører også at der er mange som elv har gået til håndbold eller fodbold også bliver træner for klubben.

G ja det er rigtigt, der er mange trænere, som selv har spillet i klubben.

P Ja det er en bette go by

G Ja det syntes vi

P Ja og så er købmanden kommet igen

J Ja vi hørte at det var en god ting, at den genåbnede?

P Ja det var det, og så er det en dejlig købmand.

A Bruger i den?

P Ja!

G Ja Polle, du er da dernede og snakke med ham hver dag.

A Så du er måske dernede mest for at få dig slud-der?

P Nej, så skal jeg have en lotto

G Ja det skal vi have, ellers er det mest chips og sådan

P Ja og så er han også flink til at være med, når der er nogen der holder noget, med pizzaer og sådan noget.

J Hvordan bruger i så ellers byen?

P Så bruger vi Sørens Auto

I Og så bruger vi mest Frederikshavn

J Det er måske mest Frederikshavn i bruger til Indkøb

P&I Ja og Sindal

J Er det i forhold til slagteren?

I Ja! Den gode! Og der er Gerners svigersøn.

J Er du så medlem i nogen foreninger her i byen?

P Ja jeg har været med i borgerforeningen og i idrætsforeningen

P Jeg spillede fodbold indtil jeg var 49

G Gu gjorde du ej! Du spillede oldboys da du var 50!

P Ja det er rigtigt. Ja ja vi deltog da.

J Var det får at holde gang i byen?

G Nej det var ikke bare for at holde gang i byen, man kunne jo li det

P Det er sammenhold!

G Det var dejligt at være sammen!

J Vi hører også at fællesskabet er stærkt her i byen.

P&G Ja!

P Der kommer jo ikke nogen man ikke kender, næsten.

J Ja og så kommer der nogle tilflyttere i ny og næ

P Ja ja!

G Ja det er dejligt.

J Og de bliver taget godt imod?

P Ja ja!

P Jeg har nogle tønder land ved Ribberholt, og der kommer altid nogle forbi, og så får man sig en snak.

A Ja det var også noget som Carsten snakkede om, at Ribberholt var en tur som folk de går her i byen.

B Ja der er mange hunde som er blevet luftet der.

G Ja nu er de fandme begyndt at kalde det for skilsmisseruten

A Hvad ligger der i det?

B Ja det kan i høre.

A Hvad er det, der er så godt ved den rute?

P Der kommer ikke så mange biler, og de fleste de har sku hunden med.

A Og så har den en bestemt længde?

P Ja den er omkring 3 km, og så er det jo en fin gåtur

A Hvorfor tager man ikke ned i Åsted Ådal?

I Det gør naboen.

A De tager så bilen derud?

I Nej de går.

G Når vi tager derud (Gerner og hans kone), så tager vi bilen.

J Det er måske så den rute og den natur du bruger mest? Eller hvilken natur benytter du dig mest af?

P Nej, så går jeg på min egen jord, og sår kartofler, rødbeder, gulerødder og passer mine høns.

A Kan i måske sætte nogle ord på hvordan det kan være at folk mest tager Ribberholt rundt frem for Åsted Ådal?

I Jamen jeg tror at den er mere befærdet frem for hvis du går derude (i skoven) alene, tror du ikke det Gerner?

G Jo.

A Jeg tænker bare at når man tager Ribberholt rundt, så virker der det øde og fladt. Så tænker jeg bare at det kunne der være mere interessant at gå ude i skoven?

P Jeg tror at der er mange der nyder Ribberholt rundt.

G Ja det er der.

P Ja og så møder man nogen, det er sku hygge!

A Hvor mødes man henne i byen? Nu kan jeg forstå at hallen, skolen og sognegården er et typisk sted?

P Vi spiller præmievist hver onsdag. Det er oppe i pensionistcenteret. Vi er 30 hver onsdag.

A Det der ældrecenter, hvordan fungerer det? Jeg kunne forstå at det var drevet af frivillige kræfter?

I Nej det er kun indenfor pensionister, og så kommer der noget hjemmepleje. Det er Vesterport der ejer bygningerne.

G Så har vi når juletræet tændes i byen, det er ved Søren's Auto

P Ja ja! Og så giver han æbleskiver og gløgg

G Så har de også en fast tradition at hvert efterår, når man skal have skiftet hjul på bilen, så kommer man ind og får pølser imens.

P Inden pensionistcenteret blev bygget, der lå der fodboldbaner der.

J I har haft et mejeri, som nu er lukket.

P Ja ja, det er Søren's Auto som sidder i bygningen nu.

A Har der været mejeri mens i har boet i byen?

P Ja ja!

A Hvornår lukkede det?

P Der er mange år siden – mere end 30 år siden.

G Det er 40 år siden.

A Nu nævner i selv præsten. I har ingen kirke i

byen, så hvilken kirke bruger i, når i skal i kirke?

B Det er i Åsted

A Hvad er det bedste sted i Ravnshøj?

G Det er oppe ved hallen og sognegården

P Så er der ældrecenteret. Der kommer folk helt fra Frederikshavn til kortaften

J Dem ved ældrecenteret, det er vel nogen som bor der?

P Nej de bor der ikke. De lejer sig ind.

B Det en lejerforening der står for området. Der har også boet unge mennesker og flygtninge der.

J Er der stadig flygtninge?

C Nej.

J Hvordan fungerede det med at have flygtninge boende?

P Jamen der var vel ingen problemer, var der vel Gerner?

G Nej det var der ikke.

J Det virker også som en fin måde at få integreret flygtningene på frem for at placerer dem i et asylcenter.

P Jamen der var da også mange af de ældre der var glade for dem.

G Ja de blev da også inviteret ind til dem flere gange.

A Hvis man skulle pege på et område her i byen, som kunne bruge et løft, hvor skulle det så værre?

P Det ved jeg sku ikke? Vi syntes som sådan ikke, at der er noget, som trænger til et løft. Vi er sku godt med.

J Der er ikke noget i savner her i byen? Måske en bedre adgang til naturen?

P Nej nej, nej nej.

B Nej.

J Hvad med dig Bo, hvilke byer er det du bruger?

B Det er Frederikshavn i forbindelse med arbejde, som rejsemontør.

A Er man ret afhængig af at have en bil, når man bor i Ravnshøj?

P, B, G Ja!

J Vi tjekkede også at busforbindelserne er blevet lidt ringere.

G Ja men gå har vi teletaxaer.

J Ja hvordan fungerer det?

G Det fungerer fint, man skal bare lige ind i reglerne.

P Der er nogle Frederikshavnere som kommer i teletaxaer for at spille kort. Ud af de 30 mennesker der er, så er det 10-15 af dem, som kommer fra Frederikshavn.

A Hvis i skulle beskrive Ravnshøj med 3 ord, hvad ville det så være? Hvad er byens identitet? Hvad er særligt for Ravnshøj?

P Ja der er som sådan ikke noget særligt. Der kommer omkring 7000-8000 biler om dagen. Det er mange! Men der er aldrig sket et uheld!

A I ser heller ikke vejen som en barriere?

P Nej.

B Man lærer hvornår man ikke skal komme der.

A Vi så på kommuneplanen at der er et stykke land, hvor det er tiltænkt, at der skal komme boligbebyggelse.

G Ja det har været planen, men nu kan det være at der kommer en fodboldbane. Men der er også andre planer på tapetet. Det kan være at fodboldbanen rykker over på Marettes mark, nord for de baner der allerede er der.

P Kan det?

G Ja.

P Det ville faktisk være skønnere.

A Vi forstod også at de der shelter er bygget i forhold til at der er noget cykelturisme igennem byen.

G Ja, det er jo så det man håber på, at man så kan få nogen til at overnatte her og sådan. Det er også i forbindelse med det der opland i bevægelse.

C Der kommer en del. Det er også i forbindelse med margueritruten.

G Det har også kostet dyrt (at opføre shelter)

J Vi hører også fra Carsten at noget af byggeriet blev finansieret i forbindelse med en rockfestival

G Ja. Den giver rigtigt godt.

A Er det lokale fra Ravnshøj som står for det?

G Ja det er 2 gutter her fra Ravnshøj, og så har de 4-5 til at hjælpe sig. Det er Thomas Smidt og Kasper Høgsted.

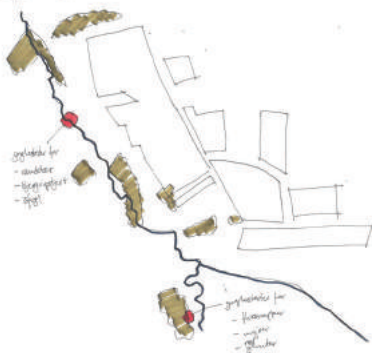
J Hvor længe har rockfestivalen eksisteret?

G omkring 15 år.

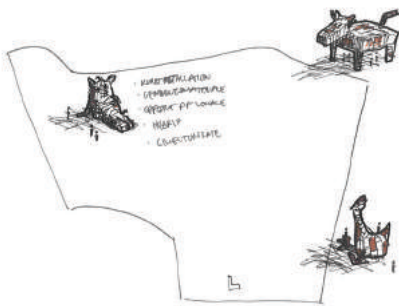
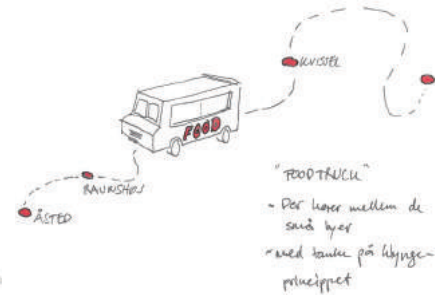
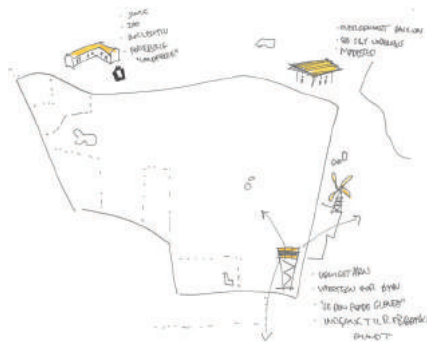
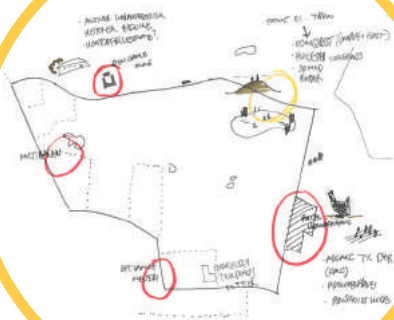
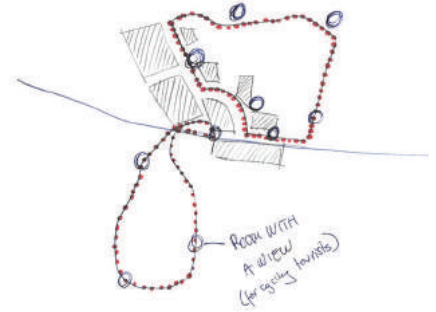
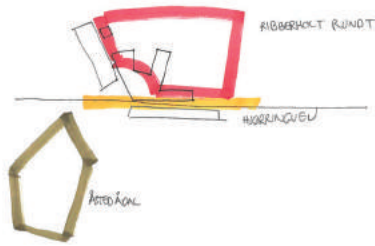
2. DESIGN PROCESS

CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

FUGLEPROJEKTET



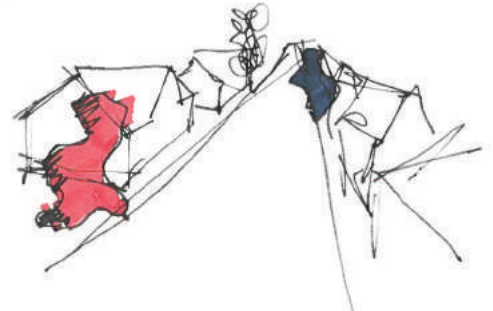
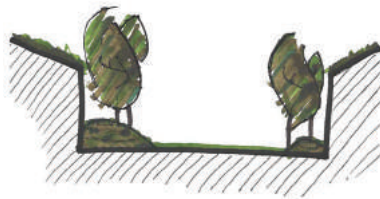
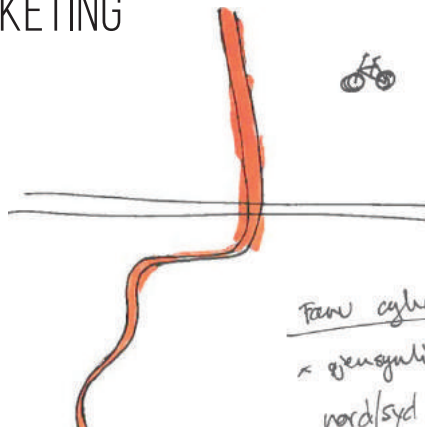
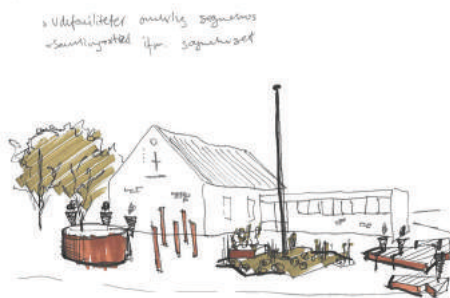
FOKUSOMRÅDER:



Ribbeshoft Rundt
Som træningsrute



MOBILITY AND MARKETING

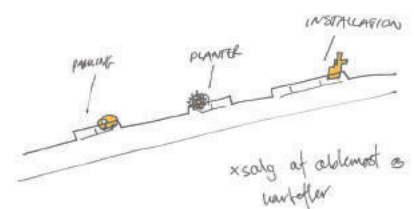
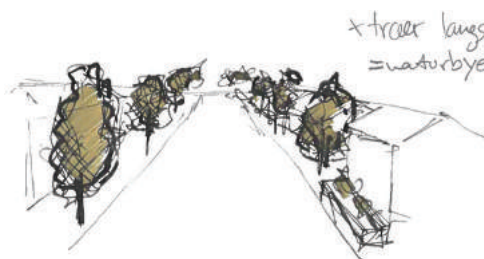
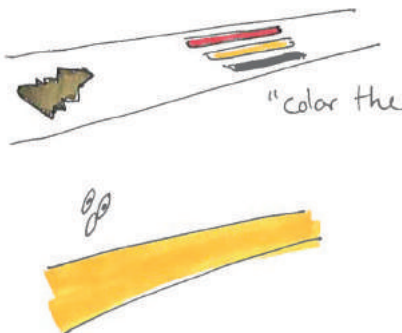
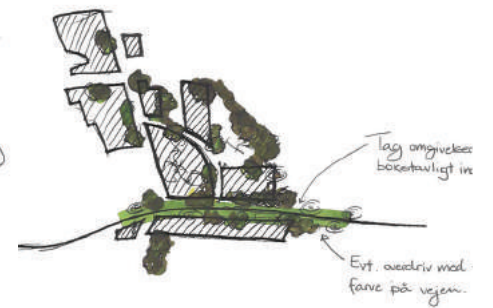
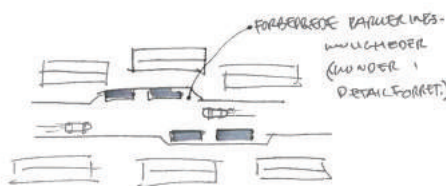


"SAMLEPÅSE"

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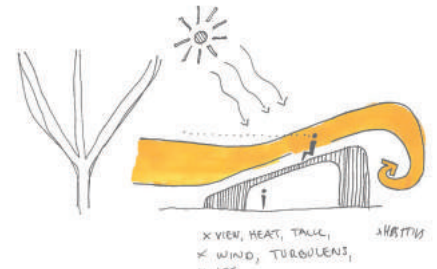
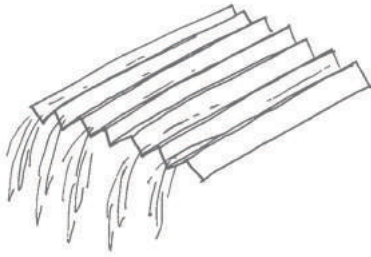
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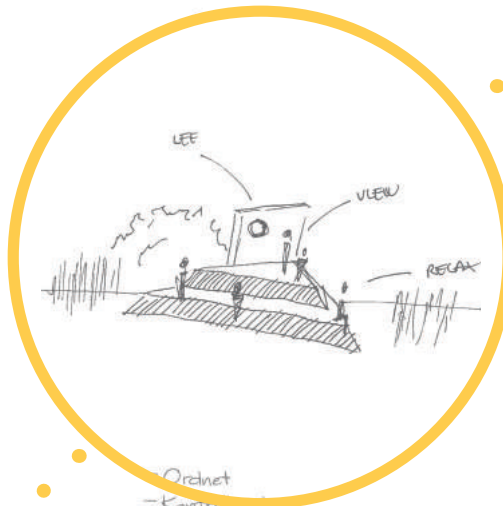
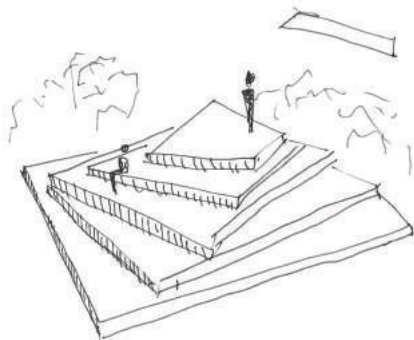
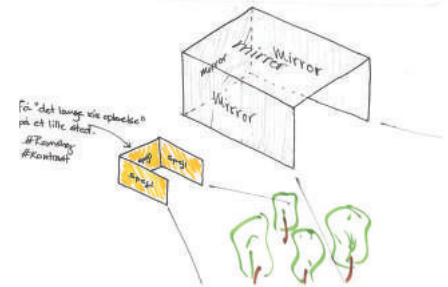
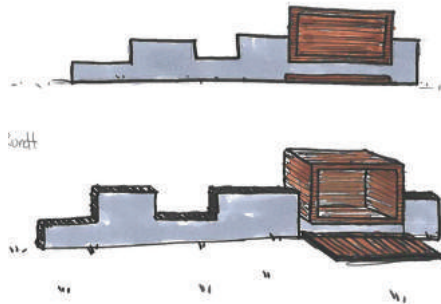


"SAMLEPÅSE MED FREDERIKSHAVN"

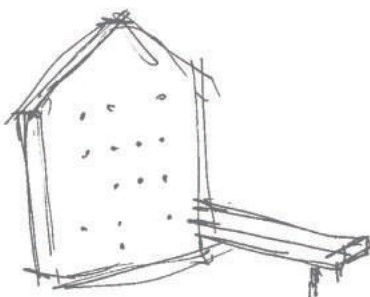
WILD AND RURAL NATURE



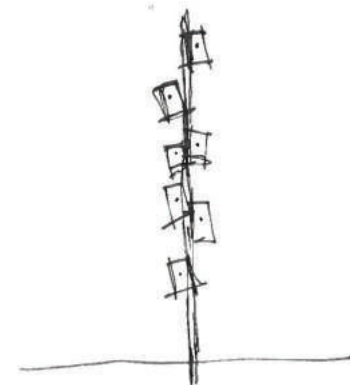
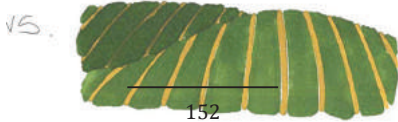
- foranderligt
- Ekstremt
- Allernærmeste/fælles
- Oplæsesrig
- Frihed
- Kaos
- Organisk
- Op til fortolkning



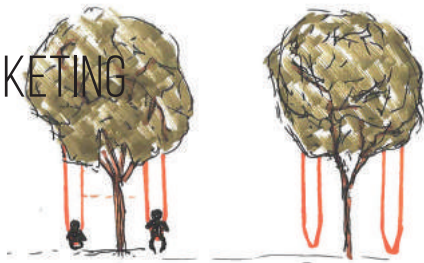
Respect for nature
En. transposition
"Workless" noise



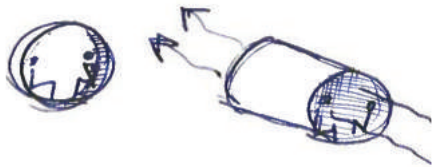
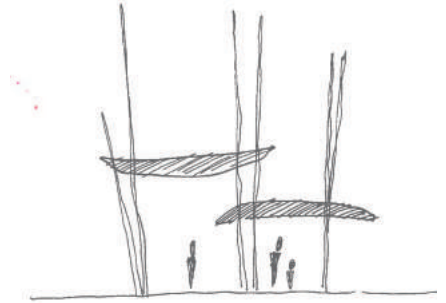
- Ordnet
- Kontrollert
- Planlagt
- Tillid
- Stringent
- Håndgribeligt (man kan forholde sig til)



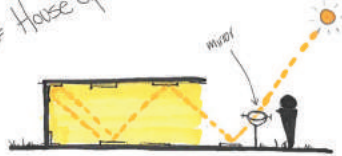
MOBILITY AND MARKETING



gutter i eksisterende træer



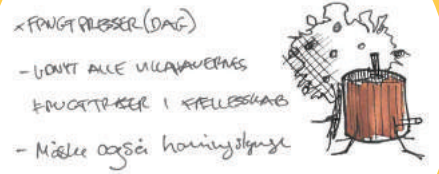
House of the Sun



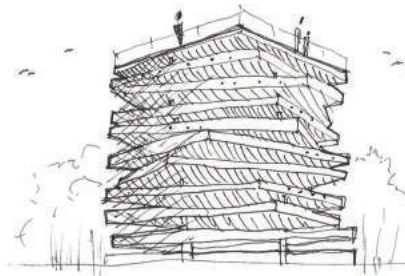
- En mørk "kasse" som først "kommer til live" når man via et spejl reflekterer sollyset via flac spejle ind i kassen
- Evt. forst glas? Eller man vælg umiddelbart alm & forst spejle



LYS I FUGEN



x FUGT PLEKSER (DAG)
- LØST ALLE ULLANDEPENS
- FUGTTRÆK I FELLESSKAB
- Måske også hængselgange



x VIEW
x STAGE
x COLO



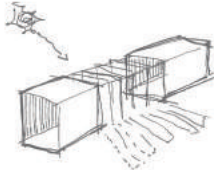
"fang øden; skærm for vinden"

VAND: Naturens spejl

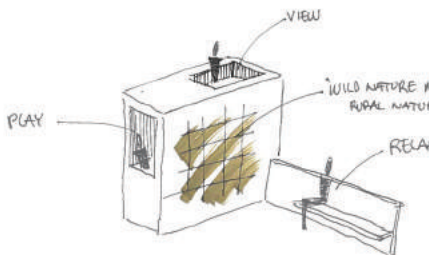
↳ Når det er



x VIND



x mængdetætte
x sol/skygge



VIEW

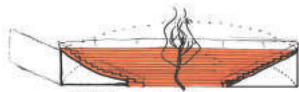
PLAY

x WILD NATURE & RURAL NATU

RELA



MISCELLANEOUS



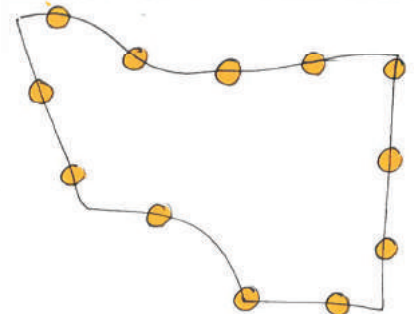
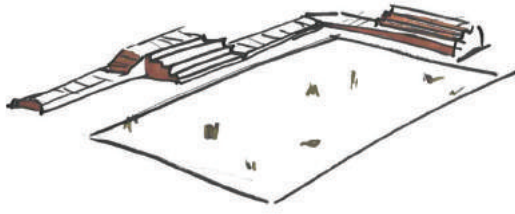
Top View



BORNETHUS



ARBEIDSFELLESKAB

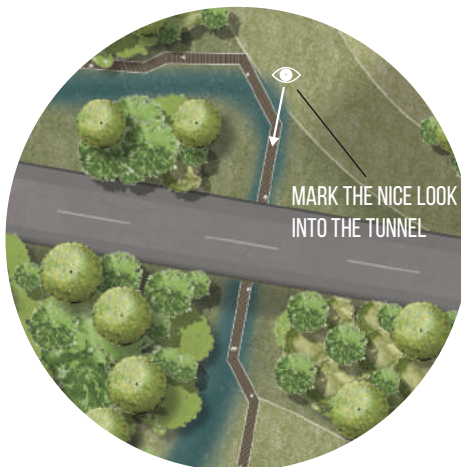


WALKING ON WATER

WALKING ON WATER



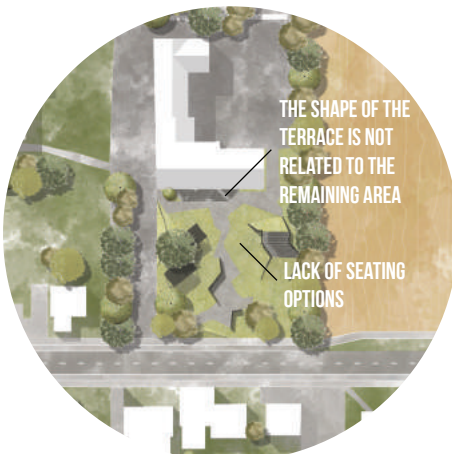
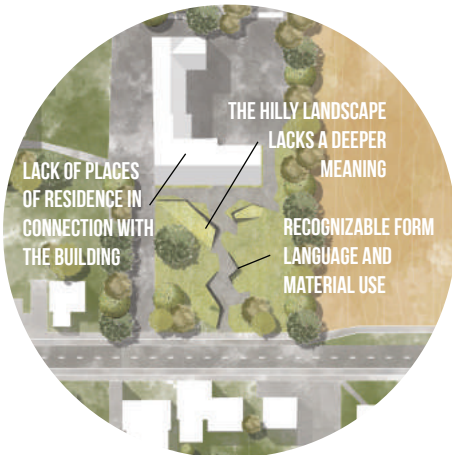
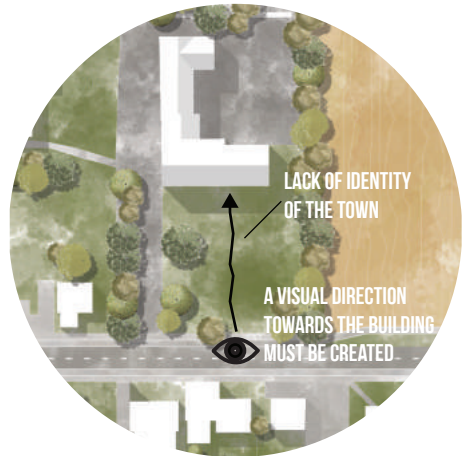
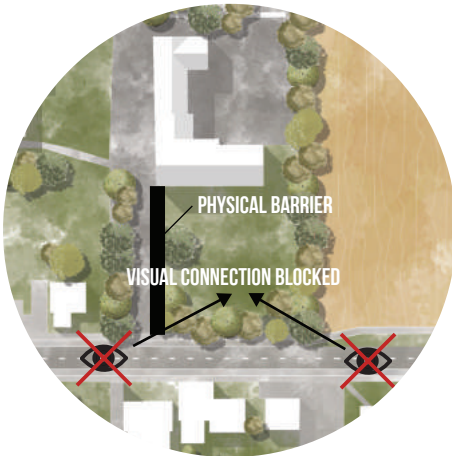
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CREATIVE COMMUNITY



POLLE'S KITCHEN GARDEN

