



Colophon

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Abstract

The theme of the master thesis is Peripheral Denmark and deals with the transformation of a village called Durup. The main focus is to create an attractive village through local potentials with the children and the elderly in mind. Furthermore, the focus is to give the village of Durup a new identity, so the village can find its place in the country, region and its municipality again.

The identity has a focus on Durup's future being the children and the elderly, with the elderly being the majority group in Durup. The design has a focus on creating spaces where children, the elderly and other citizens can meet, use and experience their village actively. The design of the project is not only to create new urban spaces but also to connect these with the existing ones and thereby creating a coherent village.

In addition to this, there will be a focus on creating an infrastructural solution, which can contribute to the creation of an attractive village and a village for the children, the elderly and their families. The accomplishment of transforming the village to a village for the children and elderly is achieved along Hovedgaden by demolishing old and dilapidated buildings and creating urban spaces with different activities. Furthermore, an extension of the path along the creek has been made and a playful edge has been created which creates different interventions along the creek to Grynderup Sø and creates an interesting experience for the children as well as the elderly.

Preface

The master thesis "Durup – the Village for the Young and Elderly" is written by group 4, MSc.4 Urban Design, Aalborg University, fall 2015.

The theme of the master thesis is Peripheral Denmark and the thesis will be working with a village in Skive Municipality, Durup. The village is undergoing issues of loss in population, empty buildings and a large number of elderly people. The purpose of the master thesis is to create area renewal in the village of Durup, and thereby transform the village from a workers' village, as it has been the last many years, to a settlement village for families and elderly. The reason for this is that the village has lost its many working places and has therefore become a village where people live and commute to their work. The area renewal will work with the localized potentials the village holds and the analysis that has been made.

Finally, a special thanks to Geodatastyrelsen for providing historical maps of Durup to the master thesis.

Reading guide

The master thesis is divided into eight parts; introduction, small presentation, theory, analysis, design development, presentation, epilogue, and appendix.

The small presentation at the beginning of the thesis is a brief story written with the purpose of giving insights into what the design does for the village and how the people use it.

¹Area renewal can be done in villages by the municipality where there are dilapidated areas. The municipality will have to seek money to make this area renewal happening. When the money is available, it can be used to renew the streets and squares. It can be read about in the Act on Area Renewal and development of cities [Ministeriet for By, Bolig og Landdistrikter, 2014] [Ministeriet for By, Bolig og Landdistrikter, 2015]

Introduction

The theme of the master thesis is Peripheral Denmark, which is a topic that has had a lot of attention the last couple of years in the media and different political perspectives. Even though many people talk about the topic and Realdania among others is working with the issue, there is still elements that can be worked and developed within this topic. Not all the issues that are in the areas of Peripheral Denmark are solved and not all the villages and towns have been worked with. In connection to this, it is interesting to work with the topic of Peripheral Denmark from an urban designer's perspective. It is interesting to examine which kind of urban design interventions that can contribute to changing the image of the villages to the population of Denmark and what has to be done in small villages as Durup to create an attractive village.

The master thesis works with the village Durup, and the challenges this village is facing. The challenges faced by Durup are not unique to this village, but can be found many places in the outskirts of Denmark. The challenges are among others an empty and worn down main street, empty and dilapidated buildings, these buildings are houses or industrial buildings, the closure of businesses, industry and shops and a large number of elderly. Furthermore, Durup is challenged by a declining population. In addition, hereto, the demography consist mainly of families and elderly in Durup. Children are seen as the main focus and the main localized potential. In addition to this two additional potentials have been identified being the elderly due to these being the largest age-group in the village and the nature, as the purpose of this project will be to transform Durup into a village for children and elderly. This will happen by implementing activities for children and the elderly in the new urban spaces that will be created. To transform Durup into an attractive village to settle down in, the potentials already existing in the village will be incorporated in the development of the urban spaces. This procedure is supported by Realdania's publications regarding localized potentials. Hence, the purpose of this project is to enhance the localized potentials of Durup through design interventions, and thereby provide the citizens of Durup with an attractive and advanced village.

Research question:

Can an implementation of design interventions, with a focus on the localized potentials, where the main potential is the children and secondary potentials are the elderly and the nature, contribute to a positive development in the rural areas?

- Which challenges are associated with Peripheral Denmark?
- How big influence does the media have?
- Which initiatives have been used to meet this development, and what has been the result?

- How can a village's localized potentials be enhanced through design?
- How can the design of Durup change the image of the village and enhance its community, with a focus on the children and elderly?

Relevant theories will be included in order to analyse and discuss the situation in the Danish outskirts. The included theories are among others formulated by Jørgen Møller, KL and Helle Nørgaard. The publications by Realdania regarding localized potentials will be implemented to enhance the knowledge of how the challenges in the Danish outskirts can be accommodated.

In detail, this project will focus on the village Durup located in Skive Municipality, which is a part of Peripheral Denmark. Peripheral Denmark can be defined in various ways. In this project, the definition is based upon "Land-distriktsredøgørelsen" from 2009, where Skive Municipality is defined as an outskirt municipality. These municipalities are, by the media, characterized as Peripheral Denmark.

Durup consists of around 900 citizens, and is currently experiencing a decline in population, loss of industry, empty buildings. However, it is estimated that Durup has the potential of being a village for families and elderly due to the facilities offered within the village. For children's families the village offers a school, a kindergarten, and different kinds of play areas. For the elderly the attractive features of the village include a nursing home, grocery shopping opportunity and the closeness to the nature. Furthermore it is seen from the analysis and theory that mostly elderly people live in villages and Durup. Even though more and more elderly people live in Durup the children must not be forgotten because they are the future and if the village is not attractive for them they will not return when they get older with their families. On the basis hereof, Durup has been chosen because of its current challenges, its potentials and committed citizens. To accommodate the challenges like loss in population and empty buildings, Skive Municipality has done some area renewal. However, it seems this area renewal is not enough and therefore more area renewal is needed to resolve the challenges faced by the village.

The area renewal will be made to transform the village to an attractive village. This will be achieved through analysis of the village where problems and potentials will be found. Based on the identified problems and potentials a vision and strategies have been created for the project and for the village. These strategies will help to create a design for the new interventions in the village and make sure that these interventions are what are missing in Durup. The focus in this project is the children and the elderly, and consequently the design interventions are being done with these target groups in mind. One of the issues covered in the project is the main street and how this can be turned from something negative to something positive. This is also where the technical focus will be, to create a more pleasant area to be in.

Method

In this section the methods used in the project will be described and substantiated.

The project is based on empirical knowledge from field studies and statistics, from different books and theory, and feedback from stakeholders in Peripheral Denmark. Specifically the empirical foundation for this thesis consists of collected data of relevant information about Durup and the project group's own data collected with the help of the citizens of Durup, representatives from the municipality, and field studies. Further, a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods has been applied to get the desired result.

The project aims to advance the development and clarify the design interventions that will make the villages in Peripheral Denmark more attractive. For this to happen there is a focus on the localized potentials to get an idea of what works in the village and where these potentials are located. When these localized potentials are located they can be used when creating a design strategy or master plan for the village and thereby the design can enhance the localized potentials and create a better and more attractive village.

To get a better understanding of how the citizens in Durup see their village and its potential, four interviews have been made. The four people interviewed are all active in Durup in different ways. Male 1 is the former owner of Skipper Furniture and is living in the village, and has lived in Durup all his life. Female 2 is running the old station house and is not living in Durup. Female 1 is working at the kindergarten and is active in the area renewal with the municipality. Lastly Male 1 has his own company and has started Durup i vækst. These persons have been interviewed because they can give a different insight into the village and how it is to work and live there. It is seen that these interviews are an important part of the area renewal, which is the group's approach towards transforming the village into an attractive village to live in. Furthermore, theory states that citizen involvement is crucial for making area renewal. Because this was not possible within the scope of this thesis interviews where a good alternative.

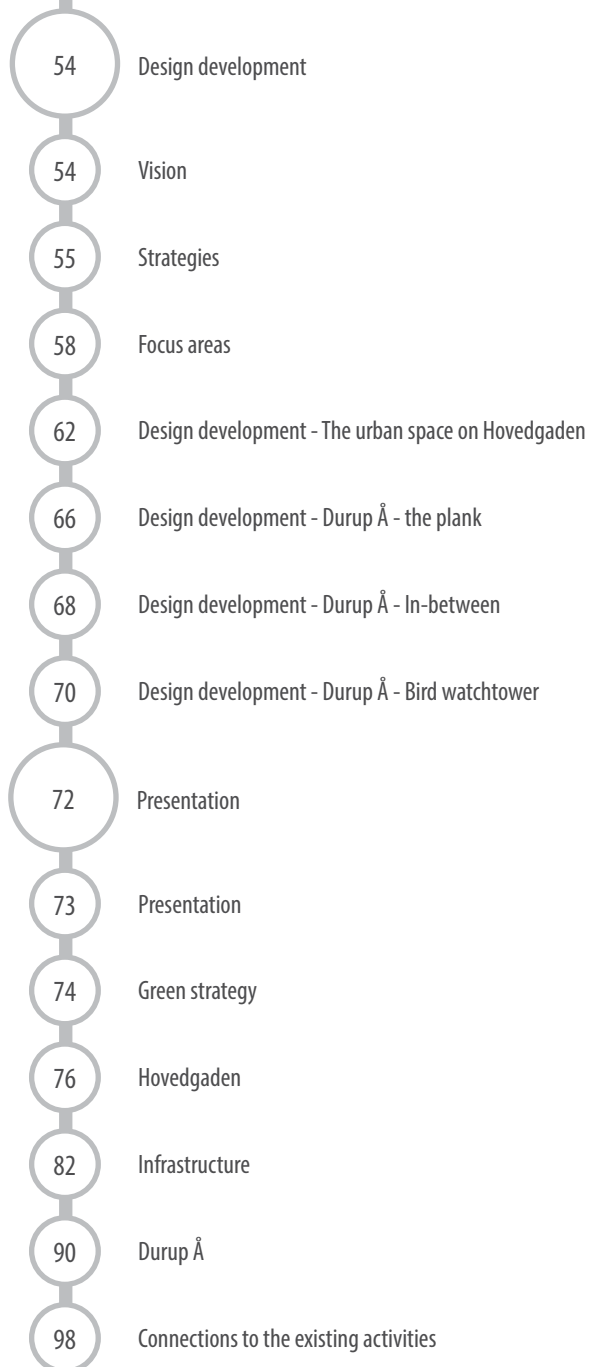
Male 2 can give an insight into what has happened over the years in Durup and how the industry has been in the village and what he sees as the future for Durup. Female 1 talks about what she has been involved in in the area renewal that the municipality has worked on. Female 2 talks about the old station house and what kind of association life the village has. Lastly, Male 1 talks about which potentials Durup has and what kind of businesses there is in Durup. All the interviews are based upon questions that have been prepared beforehand and have been taped except for the interview with Female 2. This interview was done fast because she did not have much time so all the

answers were written down instead. An analysis of the interviews has been made where their results and meaning is presented and used in the project. In addition to this, rational and phenomenological methods will be used to define and present Durup. The rational method will be used to map the village, with the purpose of understanding and analysing existing elements and connections. The primary emphasis is on the use of the phenomenological method in which the village is visited repeatedly to experience, feel, and discover the village subjectively. In addition to the mappings, a serial vision has been made based on Gordon Cullen's method [Cullen, 1961]. This serial vision is used to get an idea of how the village looks when walking in Durup and to get an idea of where there might be problems that cannot be seen from mappings. The analysis and interviews result in a SWOT analysis where the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats will be listed based on the analysis. This SWOT will be used to make design parameters for Durup.

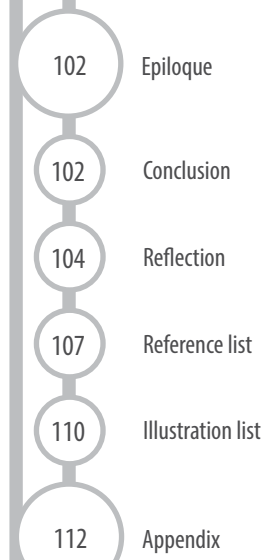
These design parameters will be used to create a design for the project and will be used to design the different interventions in the village. The design will later on be presented visually through visualizations, sections, and zoom-in plans.

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Durup the Village for the Young and Elderly

Durup is a village placed in Skive Municipality close to Glyngøre and Nykøbing Mors. The village has had many challenges over the last years where people have moved away and have left empty buildings. Even though the village has many challenges it still has a great community where people meet for different activities. Recently the village has undergone an area renewal with the aim to transform it from a commuter village to a village for the young and elderly. The area renewal has been made on Hovedgaden and along the creek where interventions for children and elderly have been incorporated. This can make the image of the village to the outside world prettier and the branding of the area renewal can give a positive effect on Durup where more people are interested in the village.

When visiting Durup a year after the area renewal we meet a boy called William, his little sister Berta and their mother and father at the centre of the village where they are spending their Sunday afternoon. Here the children are playing on the climbing frame and on the trampolines while the parents are sitting on the benches watching them and talking. Soon they are joined by other parents and children on the playground. When asking the parents what this area renewal has done for the village the answer is that it has become safer for their children to walk to school on Hovedgaden, and it has created new meeting places in the centre of the village. They also like the new path that connects the village with Grynderup Sø because they can take walks there and use it a lot when walking their dog. William joins the conversation and tells about how he gets to school now. He walks from his home to the old bank where he meets his best friend Anton and together they walk the rest of the way on Hovedgaden to the school. They love the new road because they now feel safe to walk there by themselves and can cross it at the school without being afraid of the cars.

We are joined by Anton who has come to the playground to play with William and soon they are both talking about how much they use the village and area renewal both in school but also at home. Anton says that when they have their nature and technology class in school they sometimes walk along the creek and learn about the different flowers and trees that they walk by. They also learned a song about the different corn that they see on the fields.

William interrupts and says that they sometimes collect the flowers they see and take them home to study and learn more about them. Both Anton and William say that they like to walk along the creek and learn new things that they take with them home and when walking with their families they tell them all about the flowers and trees that they have learnt in school. Anton loves to walk along the creek with his family because then he gets to play on the edges that have different heights and he also likes to walk up in the bird watchtower to look at the fields around the creek from a different angle and to see how far away the big lake is. Now that the village is connected to the lake through the creek Anton says that his family goes up there more often and he likes that because then he can try out the rope ferry. William says that he also loves the rope ferry but does not go there as often because his little sister cannot walk that far, but sometimes he and his father bike up to the lake and he loves that.

The clock has turned 15.00 this Sunday afternoon and in the pavilion, next to the playground, the lights have turned on and William and Anton tells us that that is because the elderly have a yoga class now. William waves to one of the men in the pavilion, which turns out to be his grandfather, Frits. When walking closer to the pavilion we can see that about 20 elderly people are getting ready for a yoga class. When trying to walk to the other side of the pavilion one has to walk under the roof that comes down and grabs onto the hills close by and creates a cover.

On the other side of the pavilion, more elderly people and families are visiting the village centre. Here families are playing chess on the big chessboards and some of the elderly are playing petanque. It looks like some kind of tournament is going on. One of the elderly that is sitting on the bench watching the tournament is talking to the person next to her about a trip she made with some of the others from their group last weekend.

It looks like a lot of people are using this space but we are curious about how much this urban space is used. When talking to the children it seemed like they used it quite a lot but what about the elderly people? Talking with some of the elderly watching and waiting for their turn in the tournament we learn that they use the petanque fields for practicing and to



William



Anton



Grandpa Frits



Berta



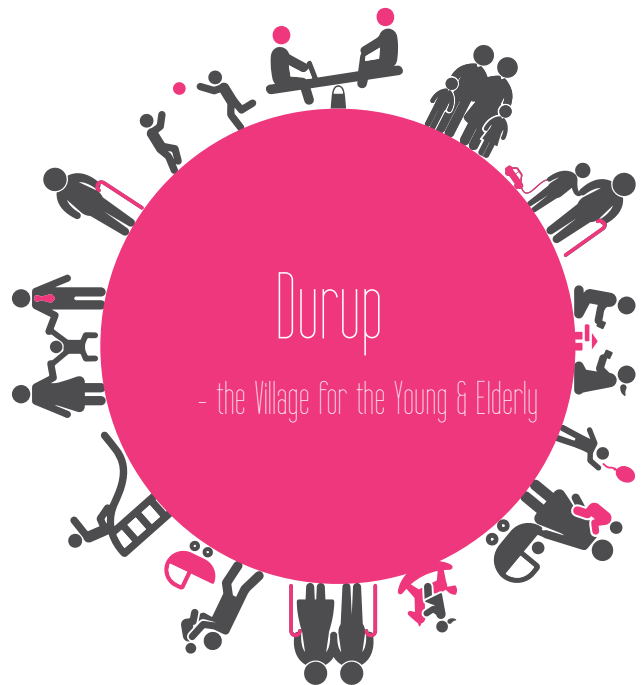
Mom



Dad

have fun and the pavilion is used for many purposes like yoga and other gymnastics. But as one of them said they also have other places where they gather for different activities such as the old station house and the swimming pool area. Even though they have many places where they can meet they still like these places and use it as an outdoor gathering point.

When walking along Hovedgaden the cars are driving at the speed limit and it seems like people like the different urban spaces along it. Some of the urban spaces are uncultivated and it seems like people like those as well. When walking by we can see people sitting on benches there and some of the elderly people are painting the nature here. All in all it appears like this area renewal has been good for Durup, but some people may not like it and may not use it but we do not meet any of these people today.



III. 11.1 Logo



William



Anton



Grandpa Frits



Berta



Mom



Dad

III. 11.2 Skyline characters in the story



III. 12.1 Peripheral Denmark

Peripheral Denmark

In the following chapter, the topic Peripheral Denmark will be clarified through academic articles and books, the purpose is to create and strengthen the knowledge of this topic.

The media has covered the topic Peripheral Denmark in many years, much of the coverage from the media is a monotonous picture and they have stigmatized Peripheral Denmark as well. The media portrays Peripheral Denmark as only being something negative. The negative publicity escalated in 2009, the used words by the media in connection to Peripheral Denmark are, Peripheral Denmark, outskirt areas, rural areas and the Rotten Banana, see appendix A. Traditionally we show our social status, defined in terms of education, job, family and income. In the recent years, one's residence is assessed at the same level [Svendsen, 2015]. The media's negative coverage of Peripheral Denmark seems to have an aim of giving a bad image of the population in these areas. This will further contribute to a smaller probability of newcomers. This can, among other things, be seen in the program series on TV2 På røven i Nakskov, spring 2015. The program deals with everyday challenges and consequences of some selected citizens in Peripheral Denmark. However, the program takes in the negative statements about Peripheral Denmark and therefore gives a

misleading picture of the situation in Nakskov. It formed a picture of Nakskov's citizens as society's social outcasts, but this is not the real picture. It can therefore be determined that the media have a great power in influencing people's views on Peripheral Denmark. The picture the media shows of Peripheral Denmark needs to be varied, so the Danish population do not get a misleading view of Peripheral Denmark.

Several angles and concepts describe and define Peripheral Denmark. Both academics and practitioners define what Peripheral Denmark is and what it consists of. Realdania has defined a rural municipality as one of the following terms, see ill. 12.1: [Andersen & Havelund, 2012]

1. Included in the differential Planning Law.
2. Categorized as rural municipalities compared to the distribution of rural development funds of Fødevareministeriet.
3. Categorized as rural areas and transitional areas compared to EU Structural Funds.

For a visual image of the three definitions see appendix B.

The Danish statistics defines a rural area as being a contiguous settlement of fewer than 200 citizens and a village is where there are up to 1,000 citizens. In addition, Landdistriktsredegørelsen defines the different municipality types in Denmark as belonging to one of four types of municipalities, landkommuner, mellemkommuner and bykommuner see appendix C [Velfærdministeriet og Fødevareministeriet, 2009]. These different municipality types in Denmark is dividing the country and defining which municipalities are located in Peripheral Denmark, this division of municipalities is also seen in Landdistriktsredegørelsen from 2009 [Velfærdministeriet og Fødevareministeriet, 2009].

The development, which the geographical parts of Denmark called Peripheral Denmark are undergoing, is roughly that the population is moving from rural to urban areas. This movement, being called population displacements, means it is mainly the largest cities in Denmark that are experiencing growth in population. These cities hold the education opportunities. [KL, 2014] In connection to this, the population is not only moving from the geographical areas characterized as Peripheral Denmark to the urban areas. They are also moving within the borders of the different municipalities, from rural to urban areas. This development results in the population creating local growth centres. This movement, where the population moves within the municipalities is called double urbanization and has resulted in some municipalities experiencing growth in population in the local city centres, even though the municipality in itself has a declining population. [KL, 2014] Due to the large number of people in Denmark moving from rural to urban areas, 22 percent of the Danish population lives in metropolitan areas [KL, 2014]. Since 2007, where the merge of municipalities occurred, the number has increased with 6 percent. Furthermore, 71 percent of the Danish population lives in large and medium-sized towns. Ill. 14.1 [KL, 2014]

The challenges resulting from the population displacements are different in different parts of Denmark and in different municipalities. The municipalities located in the western and southern Zealand, Lolland-Falster, and the north-western Jutland are challenged in the health, labour, social and educational parameters. On the other hand, in the western part of Jutland there are municipalities that are strong on the educational and occupational parameters. [KL, 2014] When seen on the demographic in both Rural and remote municipalities, the report of KL states that in the outskirts are increasing number of vulnerable families. It follows that it is mainly the young single and few elderly that move to the cities/towns, where the movement usually happens in connection to education, pairing and divorces. The population displacements also give the municipalities challenges within the children and school area. Municipalities that experience growth in population have to expand the day care opportunities and the schools need to be adjusted, to be able to hold the number of children the municipality has, where on the other hand the municipalities that have declining population have to close and merge schools. Rural municipalities are experiencing a large number of

elderly and small number of young and children in their population, but it is not to say that every municipality is undergoing this development, see ill. 15.1. The age composition in municipalities in Denmark develops differently. There is therefore a big variation in the number of children and elderly in the population of municipalities. [Realdania, 2015] The development where people are moving from the rural areas to the urban areas is not only seen in Denmark, this is something that is happening globally. [KL, 2014] Graham provides us with the view of how present technology influences globalization by centralizing the workforce around the world. This contributes to dividing the areas into “sticky” and “slippery” spaces. The spaces of continuous innovation that requires human interaction to maintain its complex innovation defines the “sticky” spaces. [Graham, 2002] These are mainly powered by the investment around the world to create techno poles. By promoting cities as global techno poles, the cities are promoting themselves as core of innovation and development. A side consequence of technological development is the option for decentralization of routine functions. [Graham, 2002] The technology gives the necessary opportunity for society to outsource tasks as telecom call centres. The spaces that are characterized by cheap labour and low costs due to decentralization define the “slippery” spaces. [Graham, 2002] The importance of technology can be seen in Denmark as well, one of the reasons why many businesses move away from Peripheral Denmark is because the internet coverage is not good [TV2, 2015]

The attractive spaces of innovation and development are supported by development of technology, at the expense of spaces where work is decentralized. This means that the technology has a major influence in the development and phasing out of spaces. [Graham, 2002]

With the development, that characterizes today's Denmark, many researchers predict that the future Denmark will be divided in two. Jørgen Møller is working with the concept of A- and B-Denmark. A-Denmark is defined, as cities and towns that are growing, primarily the big cities and B-Denmark is the rest or the edge. One could further divide Denmark with a third term, C-Denmark, which are the unattractive areas of Peripheral Denmark. [Møller, 2009] This development is mainly because people choose to move to larger and more successful cities or towns [Møller, 2009]. Most do this either because they have to educate themselves or because they have a job that requires moving. The focus is taken away from the smaller towns and villages because they do not have the same opportunities as the larger cities or towns. It is more interesting to live and work in A-Denmark than in B-Denmark. It is not only Denmark, which is divided into two camps, the villages are as well. The villages are divided into two in the form of winner and loser villages. [Møller, 2009]. Here we are talking about which villages that are worth “saving” and which has no role in the longer term and therefore may well be phased out. The current villages do not have the same utilization and use as 60 years ago. At the time, the villages were used for agriculture, but today they are mostly



In the period from 2012-2025 a decline of **10%** in the population of people of working age is expected, which corresponds to **70,425** people.

On average **61** citizens live pr. km² in Peripheral Denmark compared to 199 citizens pr. km² in non-Peripheral Denmark.

Today **1,245,000** people live in Peripheral Denmark which corresponds to

1/5 of the Danish population.

The population of elderly people will increase in the same period. Over the next

13 years it is expected that the increase of elderly people will be **28.6%** corresponding to 73,000 people.

Over the next **13 years** it is expected that a decline in population of **3.5%** in Peripheral Denmark is to happen, which corresponds to 43,000 people. In the same period an increase **4.3%** in the whole country is expected corresponding to approximately 240,000 people.



23.4% of the children and the young, 0-19 years old, lived in Peripheral Denmark in 2008.

60% of the closed or merged schools have fewer than 200 pupils.

The difference between 2008 and 2015 in the percentage of children and the young that live in Peripheral Denmark is

-9%. This means that the amount of children and the young between 0-19 year old have gone down.

491 schools have since 2004 been closed or merged with other schools. This

corresponds to approximately **20%** or 1/5 of the schools have closed down or merged.

127 schools have closed down in 2011-2012 and **157** schools have been merged in the same years.

In 2015 the percentage of children and the young that live in Peripheral Denmark was **21.3%.**

26.4% of the 65+ year old live in Peripheral Denmark in 2015.

Of the 65+ year old **21.3%** lived in Peripheral Denmark in 2008.

The average school has grown from **332** pupils in 2004 to **374** pupils in 2011. This corresponds to approximately **12.7%.**

The difference in the 65+ year old between 2008 and 2015 that live in Peripheral Denmark is **-1,2%** and means that the amount of elderly have gone down a little bit.

used for settlement, relocation and commuting [Møller, 2011]. According to Jørgen Møller there is no strategies aimed at preventing future loser villages nor dealing with them. It is something he believes needs to be developed, so the municipalities and citizens know what the future is for the village and the resources to be used in the village [Møller, 2011]. A Winner village is defined as being a village with committed citizens in the development of the village, whereas a loser village is defined as being a village with a lack of public engagement. Additionally, loser villages are further disadvantaged by the lack of economic growth [Holm, 2013]. An example of a village Jørgen Møller characterizes, as a winner village is Støvring. Støvring is a small village with about 200 citizens, located in Randers Municipality. Despite Randers Municipality not being categorized as part of Peripheral Denmark, Støvring is experiencing some of the same challenges as the villages in Peripheral Denmark have [Holm, 2013]. There are few companies, a high proportion of elderly, relocation of families and poor infrastructure. The poor infrastructure is characterized by poor public connection and an outdated network structure. In addition, its physical environment is not maintained meaning that the buildings and the city centre is neglected and run-down.

Despite the bad circumstances contained within Støvring it still holds a number of good qualities and thereby potentials. The citizens are very active and engaged and are contributing to the high level of activity around the village, where their 124 year-old community hall is used diligently. Furthermore, the village possesses agriculture, good roads, and a beautiful nature with a beautiful hardwood forest overlooking the bay and the 7-800 year old church and abbey. The village market themselves as being one of Denmark's highest situated villages. [Holm, 2013] Støvring has by Jørgen Møller been assessed to be a winner village due to its committed citizens.

The Rotten Banana and H-city:

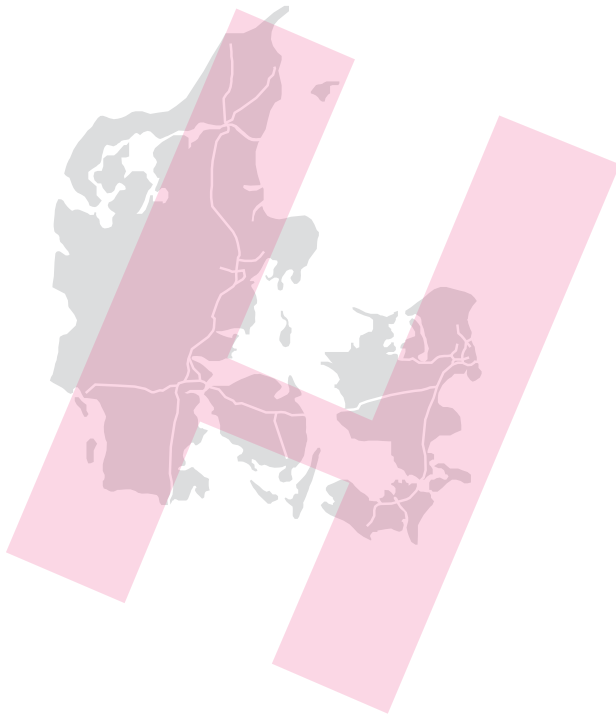
Another term associated with Peripheral Denmark is the Rotten Banana. The concept first became known from regionaløkonomien (the regional economy) in 1990, where regions that had innovation and growth in the economy was described as "blue bananas". [Brodersen et al, 2011]. The use of the concept of the banana was later introduced in the Danish regional development debate. It was in 2004 the rottenness in the banana became popular, and the purpose was to describe the areas in Denmark that had minimal or no growth. The use of the term escalated in 2007 where the media began to use it. The Rotten Banana is illustrated in connection with a map of Denmark, where the banana illustrates the part of the country that is located in the outskirt areas, see ill. 16.1. This map is also to show what Peripheral Denmark is and what the core in Denmark is [Brodersen et al, 2011]. It is a very metaphoric image, which has a negative mention of Peripheral Denmark, because who will stay and live in the Rotten Banana?

In Landdistriksredøgørelsen 1997, the concept of the H-city was drawn to symbolize the government's infrastructural goal for Denmark. The goal was to



Ill. 16.1 The Rotten Banana

create a structure that links the capital and the regional centres together and links Denmark with the neighbouring countries. [Landsplanredøgørelsen, 1997] In addition to this, there should be a spatial structure that serves west- and east Denmark. The map of Denmark should create a big H consisting of fast trains and a good highway system. The axis should proceed through Jutland from Hamburg along the East Jutland motorway and rail network. Furthermore the axis from Esbjerg by Odense to the capital, Copenhagen, should secure the connection to England [Landsplanredøgørelsen, 1997], see ill. 17.1. It is also along these developments that Denmark is largest and outside is where Peripheral Denmark can be located.



III. 17.1 H-city

Shrinkage/Shrinking cities:

In 1988, Häußermann and Siebel introduced the term *Schrumpfende Städte* (shrinking cities), they used it as a metaphor to describe cities that had a decline in population. [Shrinking Cities, 2012] Shrinkage or Shrinking Cities is another concept associated with Peripheral Denmark. Shrinking Cities is a phenomenon, which has existed for fifty years [Oswalt, 2006]. This phenomenon can be explained in a simple manner: it is a decline of the urban population and economic activity in certain cities. This simple explanation is not that simple after all. There are many causes, processes and effects hidden behind the term Shrinking Cities. Shrinking Cities are the unplanned side effects, unintentional and an indirect result of the decisions made by politicians and economists. [Oswalt, 2006] The process of deindustrialization, suburbanization, post socialist transformation and demographic aging are the reasons of Shrinking Cities. All these factors are not present in every city, and as an example of deindustrialization can be mentioned the region Manchester/Liverpool. Furthermore Shrinking Cities relate to bigger cities in countries as USA and Germany, in addition to this the development can be seen in the small cities/towns of Denmark as well.

Even though this theory is based on bigger cities, the same factors can be seen in smaller villages and towns in Denmark and in particularly Peripheral

Denmark. As a result of Shrinking Cities in Denmark, the villages and towns affected by this have a loss in population and many dilapidated buildings. As in Denmark, the results of Shrinking Cities are excess spaces and abandoned and dilapidated buildings [Oswalt, 2006]. A consequence of Shrinking Cities is that when a decline of the urban population takes place, it accumulates growth in another city. When it comes to shrinking and growth of cities, a transformation process is implied. This process is not permanent but temporally limited and means that some cities, which are in decline cannot be saved and will later on disappear [Oswalt, 2006]. However, this is not the case with all of them. Some cities will lose their substance and over decades, they will stabilize at a lower level, or they might be rebuilt. As it is now, shrinkage is experiencing negative associations, but this will not always be the case [Oswalt, 2006]. Dansk Byplanlaboratorium has worked with a case study in Denmark where four different scenarios for a village that is shrinking can develop in the future [Dansk Byplanlaboratorium, 2014]. The case study Dansk Byplanlaboratorium has made examines what will happen if the village stands idly by, total phase out, thinning and relocation. Leaving the village standing idly by will mean that some of the properties will be left behind and may stand as ruins. Whereas the total phase out will mean that, the village will disappear and be taken over by agriculture, with the benefit of providing possibility for them to cultivate more land. Thinning on the other hand, is where it has been chosen to let some of the houses stand, as a starting point those in the villa neighbourhoods, and to remove the other so the village is more inviting. The last scenario relocation is something like thinning, here it is decided to move a few houses away from the road. [Dansk Byplanlaboratorium, 2014]

Shrinkage can be interconnected with several elements. Here there may be shrinkage in population, jobs and housing. One of the problems Peripheral Denmark has is that housing properties are worn down and left. [Nørgaard & Ærø, 2006] This results in empty properties, which helps to prevent potential newcomers. The reason for this is that it is the first they get acquainted with when they visit the town or village. Settlements in outskirts areas are discussed simultaneously by Helle Nørgaard. This confirms that most of the negative developments going on are in parts of Jutland, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm. These areas are often characterized by containing many elderly people and families, however families move when these areas do not meet the needs of society and when the children get older [Nørgaard & Ærø, 2006]. Young people's emigration is due to the lack of education and job opportunities. The main reasons why people move to outskirts areas is the closeness to the nature and the fact that the homes are significantly cheaper than in the big cities [Nørgaard & Ærø, 2006]. Helle Nørgaard also describes that there are three kinds of newcomers to an outskirts area:

1. Moving back to the roots. Grew up in a place where they would like to see their children grow up. Another reason can be that they miss the

place they know from their childhood. They move perhaps because the job is in the town / village.

2. Newcomers without significant relations. They have a dream that they would like to see become reality and they like the qualities the societies in the outskirts have. They are likely to find their job in the town / village they are moving to.
3. Want to be close to the nature and they like the houses that are located in the outskirts. They are not dependent on social relationships to the area or its residents. It is also those who want to commute out of town / village to their jobs.

Although there are many abandoned buildings in Peripheral Denmark this does not imply that it is easy for newcomers to find the house they want. Many of these buildings are worn down and therefore require resources for renovation. The buildings are giving potential newcomers a poor view and hold them back from moving to those areas. [Nørgaard & Ærø, 2006]. Nørgaard believes that it is ultimately all about, that the municipalities must prioritize before the credit unions do it for them. By this they mean, that the municipalities must decide which villages should be selected in relation to the maintenance and renewal [Nørgaard & Ærø, 2006]. This is also important in relation to future settlement and development in municipalities [Andersen & Nørgaard, 2006]. All these negative statements about Peripheral Denmark have divided Denmark into two:

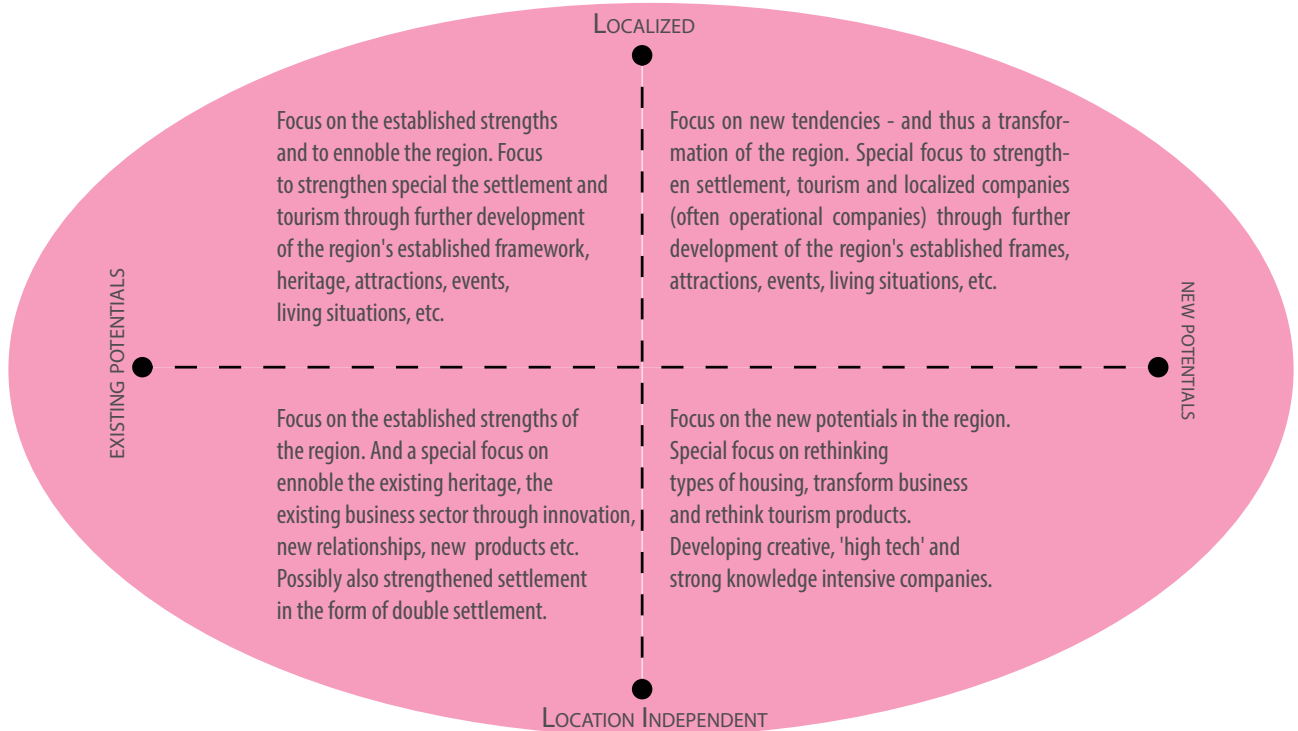
East: Growth, industrial and residential development

West: Characterized by Stagnation

The image that Nørgaard gives of Denmark being divided into east and west is no longer the right image to portray, the image is more nuanced now. In the last years, both municipalities in eastern and western Denmark are experiencing a decline in population. The municipalities that indeed are undergoing this development are the municipalities which, are located far from the big cities Copenhagen and Aarhus. In Jutland it is primarily municipalities on the western coast and the southern part and there are only two municipalities on Fyn which do not have decreasing population. These are the largest municipalities, Odense and Middelfart. In the eastern part of Denmark, there are a few municipalities that have loss in population, these are Lolland/Falster, Vordingborg, Odsherred and Kallundborg Municipality. [KL, 2014]

To meet these negative statements about Peripheral Denmark, it is necessary to see the nodes in the towns and villages known as Peripheral Denmark. Landdistriktsredegørelsen (red. 2013) addresses these issues through new approaches to the problem. It is noted that the potential of a given village has to be exploited [Miljøministeriet, 2013]. Realdania has continued to work with this and has issued a publication in which they give an idea of how the localized potential that a given village holds can utilized. The following sec-

tion describes the topic “the localized potentials” based on Realdania’s publications.



III. 19.1 Localised potentials - a tools. [Realdania, 2012: pp. 19]

The localized potentials

In order to improve villages' future prospects, it is necessary to focus on what potentials the village holds. This is through link, rethink and strengthen the qualities the village consists of [Realdania, 2012]. Many of the jobs that Peripheral Denmark had have disappeared and with them many citizens. It is therefore important to look differently at how to help these areas recover. Is it to stage some of the qualities that are back in the village? Or how do we work with this, the illustration above is a tool of how the localized potentials in a given town or village can be worked with. There are four different categories in the diagram ill. 19.1, which can be worked with. The different categories are the existing potentials, localized, new potentials and location independent. The way to work with the diagram can be to localize in-between, which categories it is wished to work with in the given village or town. Is it wished to focus on new tendencies or new potentials or both of them? This is up to each town/village to figure out and to localize their town/village in the diagram. Previously, municipalities tried to achieve the same performance in all cities, towns and village, despite their size [Realdania, 2012]. The municipalities wanted the same functions and events in the villages as in the big cities, even though the needs were not present in the villages. [Realdania, 2012] It

is therefore important to examine the village's qualities when working with the development of the village. Carsten Hansen, a former minister of by, bolig og landdistrikter, argues as well that when working with Peripheral Denmark, the focus needs to be on the local strengths and the work needs to be based upon these. These can for example be the localized resources the villages have [Hansen, 2012]. There should not be competition but rather utilization of each area's potentials [Realdania, 2012]. The importance of examining a given town or village's potential is that all cities, towns and villages are different and thus possess different potentials. The difference in potential is also what makes them unique. The way these localized potentials can create a better village can be seen in some villages where Realdania in cooperation with the municipality have made interventions based upon the localized potentials. An example of the usage of localized potentials can be seen on Lolland, Lolland has one of the biggest tourist attractions, Knuthenborg Safari Park. [Realdania, 2012] To attract the visitors from the Safari Park to the village and to connect the tourism with the local community, the municipality of Lolland and the citizens of the three villages, Bandholm and Hunseby-Maglemer have created together with the owner of Knuthenborg Safari Park connections be-

tween the villages and the park by enhancing and creating better connections between these. [Realdania, 2012] Another way to utilize the localized potentials can be seen on Bornholm where the old industrial harbour, which is a landmark for the history of Bornholm, has been given a new function, as it has been turned into a marina and a tourist attraction. [Realdania, 2012]

“Transformation, development and the retelling of industrial history in Hammerhavn is a great example of how a place’s character and history is a source of new experiences for both residents and tourists. The project shows that the transformation of places is most successful when there is an understanding of what they are doing to us before we do something about them,” says Thomas Martinsen from Dansk Bygningsarv. [Realdania, 2012, pp. 39, l. 16-22, translated by author]

Realdania is not alone in pointing out the importance of working with the localized potentials in Peripheral Denmark. The importance is also seen by the Region of Central Jutland and by the nation. The Region of Central Jutland sees that the cities, towns and villages in Central Jutland that are experiencing a decline in population, dilapidated building etc. hold the potential of having and being surrounded by beautiful blue and green areas. [Regionsrådet, 2012] Therefore the vision is pointing towards that the smaller towns and villages that are characterized by dilapidated and empty buildings must undergo a demolition and restoration of the affected areas. The vision is to be achieved on a sustainable basis, so the blue and green areas are kept and maintained. [Regionsrådet, 2012] The Government believes as well that the key words of how to deal with Peripheral Denmark is the use of the localized potentials and the qualities that the village has, to local employment, housing and business development. The potentials that the government sees Peripheral Denmark having are the following [Miljøministeriet, 2013]:

- Lively small villages (community and good associations)
- Access to green areas
- Beautiful landscape
- Outdoor activities

These different potentials villages in Peripheral Denmark consist of need to be worked with and developed. Many villages contain many of the same potentials however, they are not applicable to all.

Furthermore, it is not the same qualities that are found in Peripheral Denmark as in big cities. It is therefore essential that the development is based on each city, town or village’s localized potentials. By starting with the localized potentials, it creates the best environment for the residents who live in the village, but also for potential newcomers [Realdania, 2012]. The localized potentials consist of different elements that can be worked with. It can be the nature in and around the village or the geographic location of the village [Re-

aldania, 2012]. Gunner Lind Haase Svendsen, a professor at Centre for Land-distriktsforskning, Syddansk Universitet, argues that commitment should also be acknowledged as a good localized recourse, when working with Peripheral Denmark [Svendsen, 2012]. When localized potential is mentioned, it referred to by three concepts. Strategies for villages are strengthened by the application of these concepts. These are the following three concepts:

- Connect: Here we are talking about connecting the qualities, which already exist in the village.
- Rethink: What to do with the empty buildings and facilities.
- Empower: Here it is important to strengthen existing qualities the village has to offer. It may, for example be the history of the village.

When people prefer Peripheral Denmark for its closeness to nature, the nature must be given priority in the area renewal. [Realdania, 2012]. Here the priority must be to connect the village and the nature. To get the most out of the localized potentials, it is important to have input from the local population through citizen involvement, to get as much knowledge about the society in the village as possible, and how it is to live in the village [Realdania, 2012]. Through involvement of the locals it can be discovered what it is they think the village is missing and what they think makes the village good, and what potential the village has. It is not a goal to get the village to grow, but to get it to be stable and make it work, as it is [Realdania, 2012]. Working with the localized potentials leads to the following challenges:

1. Project-oriented support can lead to situations where only the resourceful will benefit from the funds.
2. Focus on citizen participation and bottom-up approach can make the strategy perspective disappear.
3. Good ideas and changes can be very person-dependent and therefore create problems later on.
4. The effect of the projects can be difficult to evaluate.

The new rural paradigm:

Realdania is working out from the new rural development paradigm where areas in Peripheral Denmark must highlight their peculiar conditions and the potential they have [Realdania1, 2008]. There is a focus on developing the areas based on their potential and in collaboration across different disciplines. This progress strengthens the community and builds on a common commitment. [Realdania 1, 2008].

All development in the outskirts depends on the policy framework for the area. When agriculture is no longer the economic driving force in the villages, it is necessary to find another driver to build on. Not every place can therefore

be treated equally, but one must cherish the potential they have in the towns and the villages [Realdania2, 2008]. By focusing exclusively on local initiatives, there is the risk that inward investment is overlooked. The bottom-up method can be both positive and negative in the towns and villages in the outskirts and they can open up more involvement and ownership in the town and the village, but it can also be special interests and strong enthusiasts who come to dominate in towns and the villages [Realdania2, 2008]. Looking at the research literature today, there are usually three different views of what defines Peripheral Denmark [Realdania2, 2008]:

1. Conditional urban development
2. Conditional mental notions and constructions of country idyll
3. Conditioned by the community's own development effort

The way these perceptions are worked with depends on the distance to the nearest city, town or village. The first two perceptions are applicable when there is a short distance to the nearest city, town or village, whereas the third perceptions are applicable when there is a long distance [Realdania2, 2008].

Story telling

Storytelling has been chosen for this project because it is wished to work with branding Durup as a good village for the young and elderly and therefore storytelling can be a tool to accomplish this. To brand Durup a logo has been made, which, in connection with the storytelling, can enhance the branding for Durup and make it something to talk about. This is seen as a good way to brand villages in Denmark because many of them are forgotten and therefore people do not know that they exist and cannot move to these villages. It is also a theory that can be used when making settlement strategies. A good story of a village in the media can make people aware of the village and thereby make a positive image of the village.

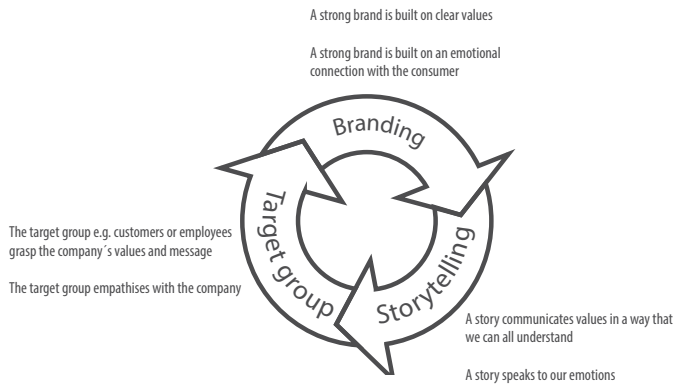
When trying to create a new brand and identity of a product it is important to understand what this means. Branding can be different things like a logo, name, colour, and design but it can also be about the story of the company and how people see it [Bielenia-Grajewska, 2012][Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005]. When people think about the brand the most important thing is the name, it should be something that they can remember where the visual branding will be something that they can relate to the name [Bielenia-Grajewska, 2012]. However, it is important that the graphic element is not mis-

taken for the brand, but just to remind them of it [Crystal & Herskovitz, 2010]. The storytelling of a brand is just as important as the name and logo because if the story of the brand is not good or too confusing people will not remember the brand for something good or not at all.

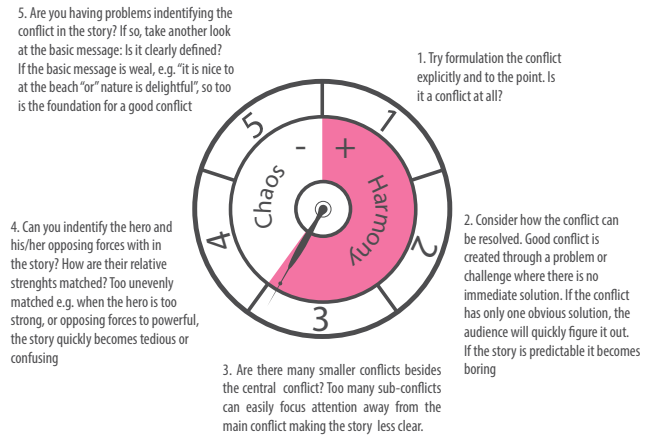
Storytelling is used to give the customers an idea of what they can expect from the brand and what it stands for [Crystal & Herskovitz, 2010]. The concept of storytelling is used by many companies but mostly works as an abstract concept for PR. [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005] When looking into the history of storytelling it can be dated back to the old days where people were gathering around the fire to tell stories about the day and where related to others the next day [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005]. This can also be seen today and are helping us (the people) but also the companies to define who we are and what we stand for [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005]. However, what is important when telling a story is to get across the values the brand has to the people it concerns.

"They help us communicate who we are. And this is where branding and storytelling form a perfect partnership" [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005 pp.20 l.10-12]

It is important to have good values and make sure that they underline what the brand stand for and show how this brand makes a difference compared to



III. 23.1 Branding through storytelling. [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005, pp. 22]



III. 23.2 The Conflict Barometer. [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005, pp. 35]

others [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005].

"At their most simple, storytelling and branding come out of the same starting point: emotions and values. A strong brand builds on clearly defined values, while a good story communicates those values in a language easily understood by all of us. A strong brand exists based on its emotional ties to the consumer or employee, while a good story speaks to our emotions and bonds people together. Ultimately, storytelling has the power to strengthen a brand both internally and externally." [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005 pp.21 I.17-24]

This quote is a good example of how a brand and a story work together and how to use them individually. A brand is something that shows the values of the product or company where the story tells the people concerned how this brand can relate to them, see ill. 23.1.

When creating a story, it is important to remember four elements that need to be incorporated; message, conflict, characters and plot. When telling the story it is important to remember that, the story should not just be told quick and with no point but should be used to communicate a message [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005]. This message should be clear and the same throughout the story. If there are too many messages it can become confusing for the people to understand the brand therefore it is a good rule to remember one message per story otherwise prioritize [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005].

When the message is clear there needs to be a conflict so that the people have something to find a solution to, it will force people to act which is an instinct for us. A brand without a conflict will be dull. When creating the conflict in the story it will be important to remember that too much chaos and conflict can become confusing and just as dull as without. [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005] To make sure that the created conflict is not too much or too dull a measuring tool as The Conflict Barometer can be used, see ill. 23.2.

It is also important to know which characters will be in the story to play out the conflict. A model that can be used to find out which characters to use is The Fairy-tale Model where there is a Hero, Supporter, Adversary, Goal, Benefactor and Beneficiary. [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005] These characters all need to be there to make the story interesting. The Adversary is the one that stands in the way of reaching the goal. We as readers like to get personally involved in the stories and it is therefore important that readers and listeners to the story can relate and identify with the different characters [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005]. Lastly, the plot of the story needs to be worked out. There needs to be a beginning where the scene and story is set, next, the conflict becomes a part of the story and escalates which leads to an ending where the conflict is resolved. The most important thing in the plot is to make a good lead, which will captivate the attention of the people and give them an idea of what the story is about and thereby make them want to learn more about the brand that the story represents. [Budtz, Fog & Yakaboylu, 2005]





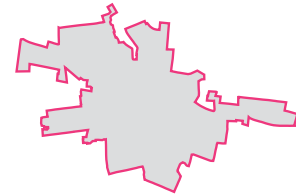
Analysis intro

In the following, the analysis will be elaborated for the purpose of strengthening the knowledge about Peripheral Denmark in a municipal (Skive) and local (Durup) matter. Additionally Durup will be analysed to see where there are problems and potentials and these will be examined. This will give a picture of the village and its potential and challenges.

Then an analysis of similar cases will be made, where the problems have been of the same extent as in Durup. The analysis will be rounded up in a conclusion, which is used as the basis for further work. In connection with the conclusion a SWOT analysis will be made, which will gather the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats the village holds. This knowledge of the analysis will lead to a vision and strategies for the project.



III. 26.1 Durups location in Denmark



Location

Durup is a village of 898 citizens [Danmarks Statistik, 2015]. Durup is located inland, about five kilometres from the Limfjord, in Skive Municipality with 23 kilometres to the municipality's main town, Skive. The municipality has its location in the region of Central Jutland, see ill. 26.1. Skive is characterized as being a rural municipality by the Danish Business Authority [Erhvervsstyrelsen, 2015]. The municipality has 46,641 citizens in 2015 and has an area of 688 kilometres [Danmarks statistik, 2015] [Skive Kommune1, 2015].

Durup is the eight biggest village in the municipality where the bigger towns are Skive (20,453 citizens), Højslev Stationsby (2,814 citizens), Glyngøre (1,513 citizens), Roslev (1,358 citizens), Balling (1,154 citizens), Jeberg (1,153 citizens), and Rødding (922). Therefore, despite Durup's small size, compared to some of the other towns in the municipality, it is still a big village compared to other villages in Denmark because the definition of a village has between 200-999 citizens.

As mentioned, Durup is located inland in the municipality of Skive and this results in Durup being located 5 kilometres from Glyngøre and about 6 kilometres from Roslev. This means that it does not take long for the children above

sixth grade to go to school in those two towns. Furthermore Durup is located 23 kilometres from the main town in the municipality of Skive, which gives the citizens an easy access to a bigger town and work places. When looking at its location in relation to the towns in the adjacent municipalities, Durup is located approximately 15 kilometres from Nykøbing Mors and approximately 53 kilometres from Viborg. The closeness to Nykøbing Mors makes it easy to work in this town and some maybe want to travel further to Viborg to work where bigger businesses are located.





III. 28.1 Skive Municipality

Municipal

Skive Municipality is working with a vision for the whole municipality, where they have set goals for Skive and its villages and towns. The main structure of their municipal plan is focused on areas that directly affect the villages and concerns the way they will achieve their objective. One of the focus areas is the urban structure and urban patterns in the municipality. Here the focus is on maintaining the municipality as a good place to live and work [Skive Kommune, 2013]. The roles have been changed when the municipal reform took place and this resulted in Skive getting the role of being the main town in the municipality with smaller towns and villages underneath it. These roles must remain, with Skive as the main town, see. III. 28.1. This means that the needs the different towns and villages have had have changed and their content has been changed as well. This needs to be addressed and urban transformations of the towns and villages need to be done in close cooperation with the local people and thereby transform the villages based on the needs for each town and village. [Skive Kommune, 2013]

It is mainly in the villages that local cooperation should contribute to a more sustainable area renewal. Despite the decline in the municipality being 7.9 percent over the last nine years, the municipality estimates that the village's

potentials in the form of attractive surroundings can be exploited for the benefit of the whole community. The villages are characterized by homes that are in poor condition. In order to promote the cityscape in the villages of the municipality, they have in the recent years invested in demolitions and renovations [Skive Kommune, 2013].

Their geographical location makes it possible that the villages can grow out in the landscape. Growth must not come at the expense of agriculture, the countryside, the groundwater or the border between the village and the landscape [Skive Kommune, 2013].

The future image of Durup is to be achieved through the following objectives [Skive Kommune, 2013]:

- To create positive focus on Durup as settlement village.
- To complete a thorough clean-up and beautification of Durup.
- To extend and improve the cycle network in and around the village, to create an even better access to the landscape and to the recreational areas in the village vicinity.

It is the municipality's goal that Durup is transformed from a working village to a settlement village. The reason for this is that Durup has in the past had many businesses such as the many furniture industries, a dairy and other factories. These factories and businesses have closed and there are no longer many working places and Durup is therefore seen as a village that has the potential of being a settlement village, where people commute to their workplaces. This is seen as a good transformation because many of the work places have moved away from the village. The transformation can be done in different ways and can have focus on different groups in Durup. This will be done through the involvement of the society and the citizens. They must help to shape area renewal and improve the qualities of Durup, to make it attractive. [Skive Kommune, 2013]



III. 29.2 The preservation value on Hovedgaden, Durup

Local

Some district plans have been made for Durup and its areas, see ill. 29.1. The primary uses are residential and commercial. Many of the district plans are from before 1990 however, one of the newest district plans deals with Hovedgaden of Durup, and how this street can maintain a nice view of the village so the citizens know what framework there is to be in the future.

The district plan concerning Hovedgaden is prepared in connection with the area renewal in Durup. For the preparation of this district plan, there has been looked at the historical aspects that Hovedgaden provides the village with. The well-defined and worthy of preservation on Hovedgaden containing buildings from 1884 to 1947. [Teknisk Forvaltning, 2010]

When renovating or constructing of new buildings on Hovedgaden, this must be done with respect for the area and it must fit into the overall picture of the village. [Teknisk Forvaltning, 2010]. Along Hovedgaden there is retail on the ground floor and flats on the first floor, which will give the impression of a city centre. Due to closures and relocations the city centre is feeling like it has disappeared and most retail stores are empty.

With the district plan for Hovedgaden the municipality has characterized many of the buildings along it as being worthy of preservation [Teknisk Forvaltning, 2010]. This is done to maintain the historical perspective and because many of the citizens in the village have supported this, see appendix D. The municipality has assessed the buildings from its architecture, cultural, environmental, originality and condition. This has led to four buildings that are estimated to be highly worthy of preservation, 20 buildings for average worthiness of preservation and 15 buildings to have a low worthiness of preservation, it can be seen in ill. 29.2. [Teknisk Forvaltning, 2010]

In addition, a tree with a location close to the now-exposed creek is made worthy of preservation. [Teknisk Forvaltning, 2010].

History

Durup was established in 1884 in connection with the railway that would run from Skive to Glyngøre. Before the railway was established, Durup was nothing more than an intersection. [Duus, 2009] In connection with the opening of the station for passengers, a hotel was built to hold the guests visiting the village. Not long after the hotel was built, houses started being constructed, and in 1890, Durup consisted of 12 houses [Duus, 2009]. Durup continued to develop as a village and at the turn of the century Durup was founded and residents came to the village, see ill. 31.1. Male 2 who has lived in the village all his life, remembers that in the old days there were 25 different shops down Hovedgaden and this continued for many years [Duus, 2009][Male 2, 2015]. There were six furniture companies in Durup in the 1950's, where one of them was Skipper Furniture [Male 2, 2015].

The railway in Durup had tough competition from the cars because people's habits changed [Ibsen, 2007]. The changed habits resulted in the disappearance of passengers on the train in 1971 and the train was then only used for goods transport [Duus, 2009]. In 1979, the last train drove on the railway tracks in Durup and never came back [Duus, 2009]. Due to the many furniture companies in Durup and Sallingsund Municipality the municipality was

called a furniture mecca but this also came to an end in Durup because of the centralization of jobs, which resulted in the closing of the companies [Male 2, 2015]. Today there are not many left in the village, Skipper Furniture is sold to a Swedish company, however, its administration is still placed in Durup. In addition to this Magnus Olesen still has an office and production in the village. All this has resulted in Durup becoming a commuter village where people live and children go to school. The life on Hovedgaden has also disappeared since many stores have closed and the buildings are not maintained [Male 2, 2015].

Besides being a furniture mecca, the village has also been one of the main villages in Sallingsund Municipality with a town hall in Durup and the oldest classes in school should be in Glyngøre and Roslev. That Roslev, Durup and Glyngøre should be the main towns in Sallingsund Municipality was decided at the municipal reform in 1970. [Wikipedia, 2015] At that time the village had a population of over 1000 citizens [Danmarks statistik, 2015]. This was before the municipal reform in 2007, where Sallingsund Municipality was merged with three other municipalities and became Skive Municipality [Aagaard, 2009]. This merging has meant that Skive has become the new main city for the municipality and Durup has lost its function of being a village with a town hall and the building is now used by one company [Male 1, 2015].



[Contains data from Geodatastyrelsen, Højkant1899, August 2015]

1899



[Contains data from Geodatastyrelsen, Lavkant1945, August 2015]

1945



[Contains data from Geodatastyrelsen, 4cm1985, August 2015]

1985



[Contains data from Geodatastyrelsen, 4cm1976, August 2015]

1976



[Contains data from Geodatastyrelsen, Luftfoto2011, August 2015]

2011



III. 32.1 Urban renewal in Durup [Plan og Byg, 2015, 2, translated by authors]]

Area renewal in Durup

Area renewal in Skive Municipality was allocated a budget of 20.46 million to benefit Durup and its citizens. These millions would be used to renew Durup in the period late 2009 to mid-2015. One of the requirements for using the many millions was that the citizens must be involved in the planning. This requirement is determined by Ministeriet for By, Bolig og Landdistrikter as it is believed by the Ministry that citizen involvement is a prerequisite for a good output. [Plan og Byg, 2015]

Even though an area renewal has been made, it is seen that this area renewal is not made to its full potential. It feels like it is half finished and the interventions do not have a connection to each other. This area renewal has been made in collaboration with the citizens but the interventions do not have a focus group, but more like the whole village. A village as Durup does not necessarily need big and many interventions but more a clean-up of the buildings that are empty and areas that do not work.

Before the area renewal in 2009 began some of the most significant challenges facing Durup were identified and mapped. These challenges were [Plan og Byg, 2015]:

- Demolition of condemnable residential and commercial buildings
- Beautification of Hovedgaden
- Exposure of Durup Å
- Future use of Durup Station building
- Future challenges for area renewal/ exit strategy

The main objectives of the area renewal were divided into four main topics: beautify and renovate the main street and the village, visualizing and beautifying the blue and green bands in Durup, organizing of traffic and parking, and culture, see ill. 32.1. [Plan and Byg, 2015]

Below some of the positive effects the area renewal had can be seen [Plan og Byg, 2015]:

- *Ministeriet for By, Bolig og Landdistrikter published in 2011 "Recycling of empty land after demolition pot" (Genanvendelse af tomme grunde efter nedrivningspuljen). The area renewal in Durup is referred to as one of the three examples of recycling of empty land after demolition. Anlægsgade seven is discussed under the heading "Back to nature, Skive Municipality – Durup". [Plan og Byg, 2015, 8, translated by authors]*

- *The Minister of By, Bolig og Landdistrikter invited 150 people working with/ having interests in the area renewal to a conference in Bording on 08.26.2014. The conference theme was: "Station cities in transition", where area renewal in Durup was one of the four cases. The chairman of the working groups "Durup and surroundings – Renew Your City" (Durup og omegn – Forny Din By) and the project manager from Technical Management had three presentations at the conference. [Plan og Byg, 2015, 8, translated by authors]*
- *Ministeriet for By, Bolig og Landdistrikter published in April 2015 an inspiration catalogue "New use of vacant lots" (Ny anvendelse af tomme grunde) in the context of the special pool for area renewal. The area renewal in Durup is referred to as one of 13 good examples of recycling of empty land after demolition of buildings – under that heading "Green connection by the creek in Durup". In the catalogue the project and the process concerning the 500 meters now exposed creek is mentioned. [Plan og Byg, 2015, 8, translated by authors]*
- *Numerous articles in Skive Folkeblad on area renewal subprojects.*
- Including the inauguration of Durup Å. [Plan og Byg, 2015, 8, translated by authors]

It can therefore be concluded that a projects like this has provide Durup with a positive publicity and thereby made it a more attractive place to live on. Although it provides positive publicity to the outside world it also provides an attractive village for the citizens who live there. The area renewal provides the citizens with a village, which has more opportunities of enjoying the nature and walking through a village that is beautiful and in a better condition than a village that once consisted of many empty and dilapidated buildings. Interventions as these and the good publicity can contribute to put villages in Peripheral Denmark back on the map. It can simultaneously be discussed if the interventions that are made in the village are carried out to the end, or whether there are some lack in them. It is estimated that Hovedgaden's beautification requires more work because it still holds empty and dilapidated buildings and is empty of life. It is seen that when removing these kinds of buildings it contributes to giving the citizens a village they want to be in and it is therefore seen as a necessity to remove more of these and provide the citizens with a more beautiful and useful village. Additionally, the exposure of Durup Å and the path along it is not completed. The path runs solely inside the village's limits and consequently the nature of Durup and its environment is not used to its full potential.



III. 33.1 The station building, Durup



III. 33.2 Durup Å



III. 33.3 Hovedgaden, Durup



III. 34.1 The map of serial vision in Durup

Serial vision

To get a better understanding of Durup and to show its strengths and weaknesses three serial visions are made, with a number of pictures taken along the roads and the paths. The first two serial visions are taken from two of the roads in Durup and the third shows a path extending along Durup Å.



III. 34.2 Serial vision of Durup coming from Skive.

The serial vision above shows Durup seen from Toustrupvej and how you will meet Durup when you come from Skive. Along this road you see houses on either side some of these are in poor condition. The images taken of this area shows a quiet street without many cars.



III. 35.1 Serial vision of Hovedgaden, Durup.

The serial vision above is along Hovedgaden of Durup. Here the street is empty of people and there is not much life in the street. However, it is not only the street that is empty of people, because many of the stores here are also empty and supports the empty street scene. The pictures show a very characteristic image of the well-defined street scene that the houses create and you can see a raised surface on the road that will bring down the speed of the cars. At the end of Hovedgaden you meet the nature path and when going further you will meet Bystedvej where some of the other stores in Durup are located.



III. 35.2 Serial vision along Durup Å.

The serial vision above shows the path that is running along the creek in Durup. This path starts in the northern Durup next to a villa neighbourhood and runs through Durup's centre and down to the park in the south. As can be seen from the pictures, it is a very beautiful connection only fractured a few times when a road has to be crossed in order to continue the path. There are trees, grass and water, which provides an idyllic sense and helps to bring nature into the village.

The three serial visions show the problems and potentials that Durup consists of. There are some houses along Hovedgaden and Toustrupvej that need to be renovated to make them more inviting. Additionally the path along the creek gives an opportunity to bring nature into the village, which is not visible from the main street.



Ill. 36.1 Empty buildings in Durup

■ Empty homes ■ Empty commercial buildings

Empty buildings

Durup consists of a large proportion of empty buildings that either used to function as industrial, commercial or residential. The empty commercial buildings are mainly located along Hovedgaden, whereas industrial buildings are located around the village, see ill. 36.1. The old furniture industries and professions that have marked Durup have left only memories and empty buildings. This has left more empty buildings, especially along Hovedgaden. The biggest challenge the village faces is these empty buildings, as they form the first impression of Durup. Thus visitors get acquainted with the least attractive part of town. This helps to frighten potential newcomers away, which is supported by the theory. From this the advantages and disadvantages can be summarized as:

Advantages:

- By demolish empty buildings there is room for new functions.
- Nature and the creek can be brought more into the village by demolishing buildings.

Disadvantages:

- Poor picture to the outside world.
- Bad first impression.



Ill. 37.1 Durups infrastructure

Infrastructure

The infrastructure in Durup consists of a main road running through the village. This highway is consisting of Bystedvej followed by Hovedgaden and ends up in Tønderingvej. Additionally, Hovedgaden is connected with Åstedvej leading north towards Fur and Toustrupvej leading south towards Skive. The fastest way to Skive is along Toustrupvej, however it is possible to get to Skive by using Tønderingvej through Roslev. This route is mainly used by public transport. In addition to these main roads Durup also consists of many smaller streets that stretches out to the residential neighbourhoods, industrial areas, etc., which can be seen above on ill. 37.1. The most trafficked roads in Durup are Hovedgaden, Bystedvej and Toustrupvej, with an ADT respectively 2,046, 1,786 and 1,540. All collected data can be found in Appendix E.

Due to the structure of the road, it gives the drivers the opportunity to drive with high speed, which often results in people driving faster than the speed limit. On the three busiest roads, Bystedvej, Toustrupvej and Hovedgaden there is a tendency for a higher proportion of drivers who break the speed limit. On Bystedvej 34.7 percent are driving over the speed limit, on Toustrupvej it is 75.8 percent and on Hovedgaden it is 81.8 percent are driving over the speed limit, see Appendix E. Hovedgaden is the centre of Durup with

its functions being small shops, inn, housing and the school. The usage and accommodation on Hovedgaden is challenged by the high rate of speeding. This results in the feeling of the street being uncomfortable by both pedestrians and residents that walk on Hovedgaden. This compares with a very empty street and empty and decaying houses along Hovedgaden, when assessed that the high speed may discourage newcomers in investing on Hovedgaden. From this the advantages and disadvantages can be summarized as:

Advantages:

- The number of vehicles traveling through Durup contributes to the activity of the village and makes the streets less empty.
- Vehicles contributes to life on the streets

Disadvantages:

- Unsafe Hovedgade due to rapid and heavy vehicles
- Empty homes due to rapid and heavy vehicles



Ill. 38.1 Durups green and blue areas

Green and blue areas

Durup consists of a high proportion of green and blue areas. The areas are traced to understand the landscape Durup consists of. On ill. 38.1 above the location of these areas are illustrated. These categories can be further specified, where the green is represented in the form of public green areas (including the park), private gardens, sports areas and enclaves of trees. Enclaves of trees are both areas with many trees, but also areas bordered by trees such as the sports area. In addition, there are two wedges of green areas, respectively located in the south and north part of Durup.

The blue in Durup is represented by Durup Å running through the village and the small lakes located around the village. The creek runs along the two green wedges and continues across the village.

In order to experience the beautiful scenery Durup consists of, many paths have been made in the village. These paths can be seen on ill. 38.1. Among them there is a path along the creek, where there are small bridges that cross the creek so it can be experienced up close. Additionally, there are paths running through the park and other green areas in south of Durup. Furthermore there is a nature path where the old railway once was. This is a path that runs

from Skive to Glyngøre and is going through Durup. This path is used by vulnerable road users, including pedestrians and cyclists.

In addition to the various types of greenery, Durup is surrounded by farmland. Further north of Durup is Grynderup Sø. This lake is associated with Durup Å and is within cycling distance. At the lake there is a walking trail that runs around the lake, however, this path is not directly connected with either the path along Durup Å or the nature path. The lake can further be seen from a wooden ferry ("Trækfuglen") that crosses the lake. [Skive Kommune2, 2015] From this the advantages and disadvantages can be summarized as:

Advantages:

- Durup is characterized by a beautiful nature.
- Various forms of nature, including, green areas, enclaves of trees, creek and lakes.
- Paths around the countryside to experience it.

Disadvantages:

- The creek and Grynderup Sø are not connected



Programming

It has been observed that there is still a small number of businesses along Hovedgaden in Durup. The businesses that are still there can be seen as the most necessary for an everyday life in Durup. Specifically there is the florist, inn, ATM, pizzeria, bakery, hairdresser, second-hand store and a grocery store. In addition, there are a number of different industries still left in the village [Male 1, 2015]. It is mainly construction and car industry and DLG Ingredients that make up the largest share of these industries. The different programming contributes to life and potentials that can help the village bloom again.

The village possesses a number of public facilities including a school, kindergarten, day care, after school centre, youth centre, public swimming pool and a nursing home, see ill. 39.1. These contribute to a good everyday life for families and elderly [Male 1, 2015]. The school is limited since it is only possible to go there up until sixth grade. For further schooling, the children have to go to either Glyngøre or Roslev. Durup does not have any youth education and here the citizens have to go to Skive or even further way, for example Viborg. To get a higher education the citizens of Durup also need to travel to cities like Aarhus, Aalborg, Odense or Copenhagen. From this, the advantages and disadvantages can be summarized as:

Advantages:

- The necessary functions for an everyday life are present
- In spite of many closed businesses there are still some left in the village

Disadvantages:

- Lack of small stores.
- Lack of jobs.



Demographic

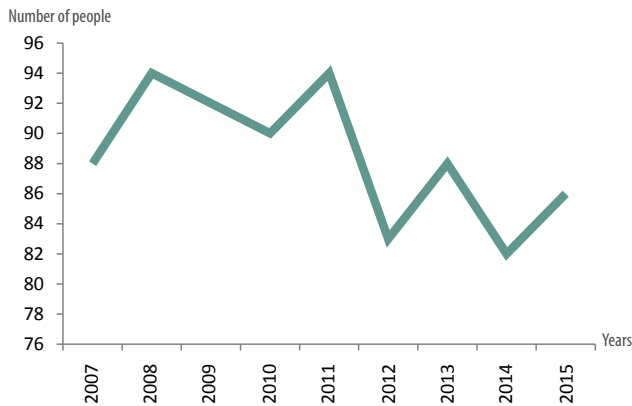
Age group

This analysis is made to determine the composition of citizens in Durup, with the aim of clarifying the age distribution. On ill. 40.1 the present (2015) age groups in the village are illustrated, divided by gender and age.

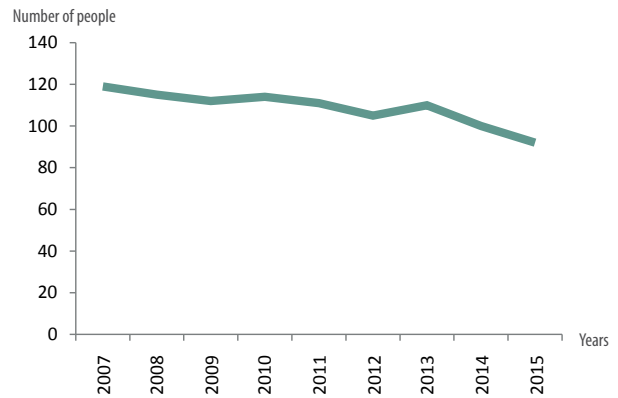
The distribution of the age groups in Durup are as follows the least represented age group is the 20-29 year olds, this age group is characterized as being the young generation. Furthermore, it is in this age group the average age of the childbearing woman is to be located, the average age is at 29.1 years old. [Danmarks Statistik, 2015] This means that it seems like there will not be many children in the coming years in Durup. Although the number of children in Durup will not increase, it can be seen on ill. 41.2 that the women in the age group 20-29 years, which as mentioned is the age women typically get their first child, is stable and has fallen with only two persons from 2007 until now. The conclusion here is that there will be a stable number of children in Durup in the following years, where the number now is 178 children in the age group 0-19 year olds. In addition to this, there is now a campaign in Den-

mark, where the government encourages the young generation to have children earlier in their lives. If this becomes a reality, it will mean that there will probably come more children in Durup. Another aspect on the children matter in Durup is that there has so far in 2015 been three live births in comparison to the same time 2007 with only two live births.[Danmarks Statistik, 2015] The largest represented age group is the 50 – 69 year old with 241 citizens, which are characterized as the age group that is or is preparing themselves to leave the job market, followed by the 70 + with 201 citizens. The age group that most likely will have their second child and will commute to other villages and towns to work is the age group 30-49 year olds, this age group is represented with 193 citizens.

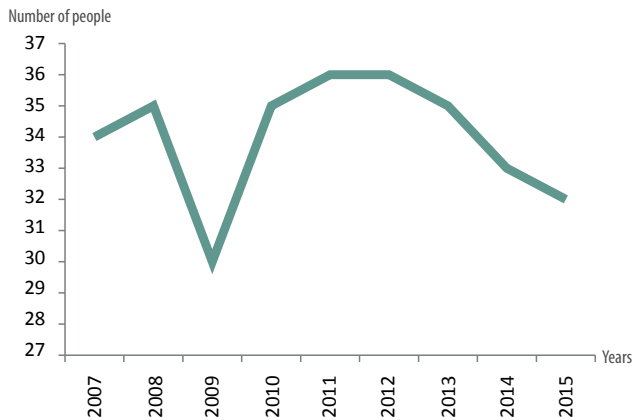
The illustration, ill. 40.1, relates to the loss of population due to young people moving away from the village, leaving the oldest in the society, resulting in loss of population. This is supported by, among others, Lise Lyck who confirms the trend that young people move from rural areas mainly because of the lack



III. 41.1 Children development, 0-9 years olds, Durup.



III. 41.3 Children & young people development, 10- 19 years olds, Durup.



III. 41.2 Women in the childbearing age 20-29

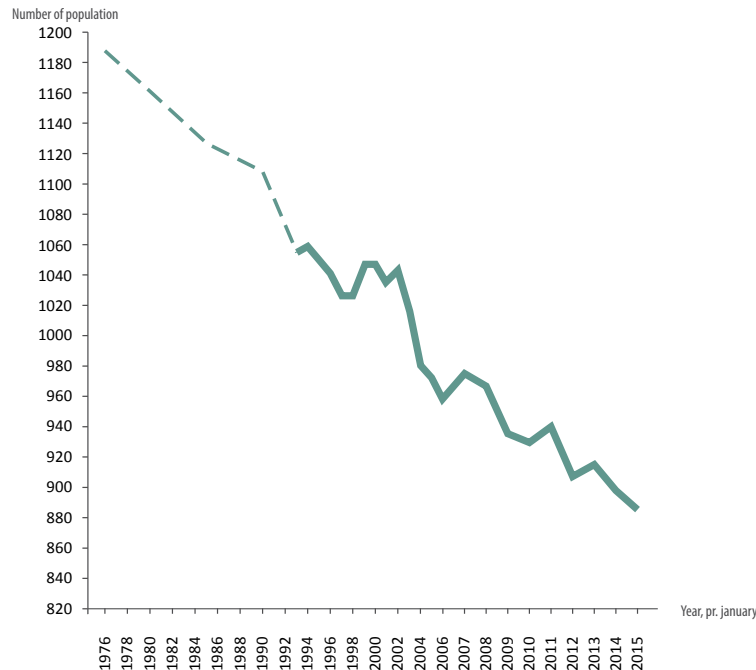
of educational opportunities. This can also be seen on ill. 41.3 where the age group of 10-19 year olds is decreasing, whereas the children from 0-9 year olds has a variation through the years, see ill. 41.1. From this the advantages and disadvantages can be summarized as:

Advantages:

- All age groups are present
- Stable number of children in the following years

Disadvantages:

- Lack of the young generation



III. 42.1 Loss of population, Durup

Loss in population

The development of the citizens in Durup is examined to get an idea of the historical picture of the population of the village. The included data is from Denmark's Statistic in the years from January 1976 to January 2015. In the data available in the years up to 2007 have only been recorded on an annual basis. On ill. 42.1 it is seen that the population of Durup was highest in 1976 with a population of 1188 citizens, followed by a variation with both decline and growth in the following years.

The year 2007 was the same year that the new municipal reform became effective and resulted in significant consequences for Durup. This resulted in a decline of 7.9percent in population as illustrated above. Before this reform, Durup was one of the main villages in the former Sallingsund Municipality, had a town hall, and took care of other municipal functions [Aagaard, 2009]. These were a part of what helped Durup to create jobs and life in the village. After the municipal reform, Durup lost its function as the main village of the municipality.

The population in Durup varies with growth and decline over the years. However, over a 39-year period, 1976-2015, there is a clear decrease in the

population of 25.5 percent. The latest survey, from the third quarter of 2015, shows this decline in population. Earlier this year in the second quarter of 2015 it can be seen that there was a little increase in the population, with 2.6 percent. This illustrates that the population of the village is varied but marked by a significant decrease of citizens. In relation to this, it can be concluded that a small increase in population can result in a decrease the following year. Reasons for this may be due to many factors. It is estimated that the lack of municipal functions have been instrumental in Durup's negative development in population. From this, the advantages and disadvantages can be summarized as:

Advantages:

- There has been a varied growth and decline over the years, which means the village attracts new residents.
- The temporary population growth means that people are moving to Durup.
- There is a possibility of population growth as long as the temporary growth is maintained.

Disadvantages:

- Population is replaced frequently and the social community is weakened
- Loss in population over a long period.



III. 43.1 Loss of population, Durup

Interviews

The interviews in this project are made to get an understanding of how the citizens in Durup see their village and to help find the problems and potentials in the village.


One of the main points that came from the interviews was that Durup has a good community with many associations where the population is willing to help each other and Durup, see appendix D. [Male 2, 2015][Female 2, 2015] Male 1 was talking about the children in the village and how there are activities for them, but that the main focus are the younger children and the elderly do not have much to do. He pointed out that there is a playground down in the park, sport activities in form of tennis, swimming and soccer. But other than that the older children do not have much.

The main problem that all the interviewed talked about was Hovedgaden, and how this street is in a poor condition and does not live up to its potential and former usage. People do not want to live there and it is not a nice impression that this street gives the visitors. Female 1 who has helped make the district plan on the main street was talking about how she wished she could change that, because she is a little tired of telling people that live there that

things should change. In addition, Male 1 talked about how a bicycle path along Hovedgaden would be a good idea because then it would be safer to get to your destination.

The interviewed people also thought that it was nice that they were close to nature and could feel the air but at the same time close to the bigger town Skive and from there Aarhus.

These interviews have given ideas for the future work in this project and some of the quotes that are being used in the future design can be seen on the next page.



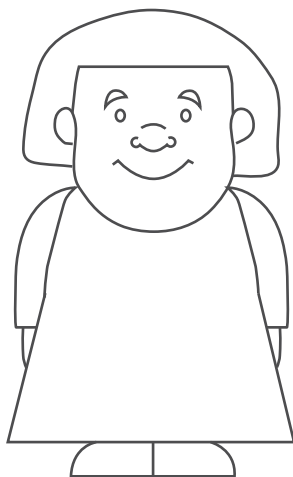
“FIRSTLY, THERE IS A UNITY TRYING TO UNITE ABOUT THINGS, TO BUILD A COMMON FUTURE EH, FOR EXAMPLE, THE AREA RENEWAL PROJECT THAT YOU CERTAINLY HAVE HEARD ABOUT WHERE THERE ARE BOTH VOLUNTEERS AND THE MUNICIPALITY AND A LOT OF OTHER RIGHT. BUT ALSO A HUGE COMMITMENT WHICH WILL ALSO BE SHOWN IN THE PROJECT AND MANY OTHER PLACES, AND AN INITIATIVE THAT IS SIMPLY REALLY AN INITIATIVE, AS YOU SAY ENTREPRENEURSHIP, SOMETHING MUST BE DONE, WE CANNOT JUST SIT ON OUR FLAT AND WAIT TO BE TAKEN OF DEVELOPMENT, WE MUST SHAPE IT AND INFLUENCE IT IN A POSITIVE DIRECTION”

[Male 1, 2015, 06:21 – 06:58, translated by authors]

“ I MUST ADMIT THAT I REGRET THAT I WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO HELPED TO PUSH THE MUNICIPALITY TO MAKE THE LOCAL PLAN FOR HOVEDGADEN . . . ”
[Appendix D, I. 6-8, translated by authors]

“ . . . PEOPLE GENERALLY WILL NOT LIVE THERE [HOVEDGADEN] . . . ”
[Appendix, D, I. 15, translated by authors]

“ No, AS I SAID, I REGRETTED IT AND IF I HAD TO DECIDE TODAY, I WOULD SAY THAT EVERYTHING ON HOVEDGADEN SHOULD BE DEMOLISHED . . . ”
[Appendix D, I. 22-23, translated by authors]



Female 1 III. 46.1

“ YOU HAVE IT HERE WITH THE AMBITION TO MAKE DURUP TO THE CHILDREN’S VILLAGE AND IT IS VERY SENSIBLE, I THINK DEFINITELY ”
[Male 1, 2015, 12:51 – 12:58, translated by authors]

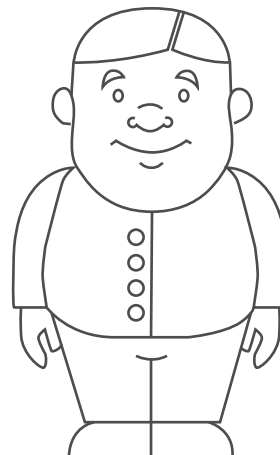
“ I THINK IT IS RIGHT THAT YOU HAVE TO MAKE SURE TO BE SOMETHING FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, IT IS IMPORTANT AND TO BE A SETTLEMENT VILLAGE AND NOT AN INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE WHICH DURUP ONCE WAS . . . ”
[Male 1, 2015, 13:05 – 13:16, translated by authors]

“ HOW MUCH THERE IS FOR THE OLDER CHILDREN IN DURUP, I DO NOT ACTUALLY KNOW, BUT THERE IS AN ASSOCIATIVE LIFE, A PRETTY COMPREHENSIVE ONE. ” [Male 1, 2015, 24:53- 24:58, translated by authors]

“ HOVEDGADEN DOES NOT LOOK AS BAD AS IT ONCE DID, BUT IT STILL DOES NOT LOOK SO APPEALING, THERE ARE A FEW HOUSES WHICH SHOULD EITHER BE DEMOLISHED OR DONE SOMETHING ABOUT IT IS DEFINITELY. ”
[Male 1, 2015, 22:32- 22:46, translated by authors]

“ ... A BICYCLE PATH [ON HOVEDGADEN] WHERE YOU COULD REACH A DESTINATION A LITTLE MORE SAFELY, IT COULD CERTAINLY BE AN INTERESTING OPTION. ” [Male 1, 2015, 36:46- 36:55, translated by authors]

“ THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY, I FEEL THAT THERE IS A CERTAIN PRIDE ”
[Male 1, 2015, 1:12:25 – 1:12:31, translated by authors]



Male 1 III. 46.2

“THEREFORE I THINK THAT THERE MUST BE SOME ADVANTAGES AND IT SHOULD BE ATTRACTIVE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES.”
[Female 2, 2015, 25:18 – 25:26, translated by authors]

“BUT I KNOW THAT PEOPLE HAVE TALKED ABOUT THE HOVEDGADEN THAT IT COULD BE A LITTLE BIT MORE INVITING.”
[Female 2, 2015, 18:36 – 18:41, translated by authors]

“... YOU HAVE TO THINK DIFFERENTLY IN TERMS OF BUSINESS ...”
[Female 2, 2015, 36:22 – 36:24, translated by authors]



Female 2 III. 47.1

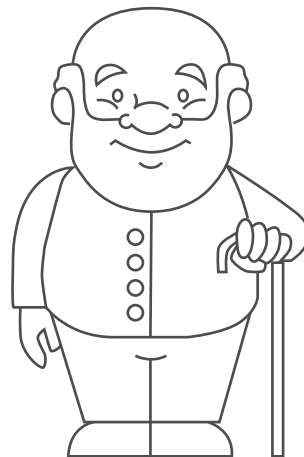
“DURUP IS STILL AN ACTIVE VILLAGE, IT IS IN MANY WAYS. FOR EXAMPLE, FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE, WHICH IS THE WAY I SEE IT A GREAT PLACE FOR YOUNG COUPLES WITH CHILDREN”
[Male 2, 2015, 09:15 – 09:35, translated by authors]

“I THINK OF COURSE THAT IT IS GREAT THAT THERE IS AIR UNDER THE WINGS, WE CAN JUST GO OUT IN THE OPEN AND ENJOY THE NATURE, WE DO HAVE, IF WE WANT WE ONLY HAVE 5KM TO THE BEACH, SO THE POSSIBILITY IS NOT FAR AWAY, BUT WE DO HAVE A LOVELY NATURE AROUND DURUP.”
[Male 2, 2015, 16:54 – 17:15, translated by authors]

“GENERALLY WE HAVE A NICE VILLAGE JUST NOT THE PEDESTRIAN ZONE, IT IS SAD.”
[Male 2, 2015, 24:22 – 24:30, translated by authors]

“DURUP VILLAGE IS A REALLY NICE VILLAGE”
[Male 2, 2015, 23:03 – 23:04, translated by authors]

“... NOT THE STREET, IT IS NOT [NICE], AND THAT IS WHAT I FEEL THAT THE NEWCOMERS ARE NOT MAINTAINING IT, THEY DO NOT BOTHER TO MAINTAIN IT ...”
[Male 2, 2015, 23:04 – 23:13, translated by authors]



Male 2 III. 47.2

Sub-conclusion

Durup is in a situation where it has lost its previous identities, first being a railway town, then a furniture mecca followed by a municipal main village. Its loss of these functions and identities and its location in Peripheral Denmark has given it a number of challenges. These challenges are loss in population, loss of business and loss of industry, all of which has resulted in empty and dilapidated buildings. The biggest challenge Durup now possess is to find its role in the municipality, region, Peripheral Denmark and in the country as well as to appear as a good and appealing village.

Durup's everyday functions, including functions for children and the elderly as well as an area renewal, gives it good opportunities to recreate itself and get a new identity. The municipality of Skive sees that Durup needs to undergo a beautification, and there is a need to clean up the village, by removing the old and dilapidated buildings and become a village for settlement. Furthermore, the municipality also sees the potential of Durup having a better connection to its nature. It can be concluded that much of the same potential the project group has located is similar to the municipality's findings. This new identity is being a village for the children, their families and the elderly, which is something that the citizens of Durup see as a potential. In addition to the necessary functions that Durup have it also has a good amount of green and blue recreational areas. These are one of Durup's primary areas of potential to be utilized to transform the village into an appealing settlement village. The utilization can be done through the tools concerning localized potentials provided by Realdania among others. This request can also be seen in the national and regional development. Towns and villages in Peripheral Denmark do not possess the same functions as the bigger cities such as university and higher volumes of business. It is therefore important to examine the potential that these hold.

Based on the analysis it can be stated that the prerequisite for the development of Durup's potential can be found in engaged citizens. Thus, there must be a development and retention of potential as functions for families and the elderly and green and blue areas, because these are seen as the localized potentials Durup holds. Furthermore, it can be seen that the biggest challenges, and at the same time the biggest potential is located on Hovedgaden. It is characterized by high content of empty and dilapidated buildings, a challenging infrastructure that is the cause of people driving over the speed limit and the loss of a city centre feeling. Furthermore, there will be a great potential in working with the blue connection. This connection has been a part of the area renewal because the citizens and the municipality saw a potential in it. Despite the development of the connection, there is still a potential in working more with it and thereby strengthening it. There is a potential to connect with the creek running through Durup and Grynderup Sø, north of Durup. This will

create a potential for the citizens to come closer to the nature and connect Durup with the nature close by.

The SWOT analysis is illustrated on ill. 49.1 and is used to summarize the advantages and disadvantages that have been identified through the analysis. These make up the potentials and challenges that Durup has. They are clarified in relation to the village's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Simultaneously it localizes the areas where it is estimated that Durup has potentials. These areas will help the village to be more attractive for its citizens and future newcomers.

Strengths

- Well-founded history.
- Committed citizens and community.
- Good working basis on top of the area renewal.
- Conditions providing access to the nearby towns and villages.
- Necessary functions for the elderly and families with children are present.
- Well-functioning society, despite the development.
- Increase in population in the beginning of 2015.
- Cars on the streets contribute to the life in the village.
- Minor businesses are present in the village.
- All age groups are represented.

Weaknesses

- Missing characteristics of Hovedgaden.
- Lack of large industries and jobs.
- Empty and dilapidated buildings, homes and business
- Speed limits overruns Hovedgaden.
- Decrease in population over a number of years, until 2015.
- Lack of young population.

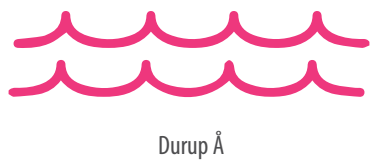
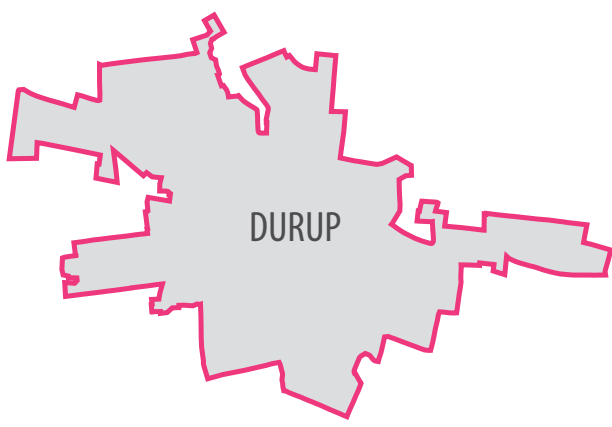
Opportunities

- Previous area renewal can be further developed.
- Potential in blue and green recreational areas.
- Function change of empty buildings.
- Renewal of the village centre and thus Hovedgaden.
- Reinventing the village as a settlement village.
- Transformation of the village's identity, as the children's village
- National focus on development of Peripheral Denmark
- Opportunity to connect Durup Å and Grynderup Sø.
- A bicycle path along Hovedgaden
- More functions for children and mostly older children.

Threats

- Geographical location
- Percentage of buildings with worthy preservation along Hovedgaden.
- Negative media coverage of Peripheral Denmark.
- Policy measures that counteract the positive development.

Characteristics



Demarcation

In the following section, there is prepared demarcations for the project. The demarcation is intended to define the scope of the project further. This demarcation drawn from the fact that this project is based on Durup and theory. In this project, the resources are limited, in both time and resources, and therefore there must be demarcate from some of the main points. Below assembled boundaries and justified.

Citizen participation:

Citizens participation is an important element in area renewal of localized potentials. The citizens help to highlight the positive and negative sides of their villages, where these are involved later in the design phase. In the context of area renewal in Durup Skive Municipality has made citizen participations in the form of workshops. It has not been possible for the project to take ownership of the benefits of these workshops. At the same time, the municipality has decided not to set up more workshops in connection with Durup.

Citizen participations cannot be done in this project and therefore this project is carried out in the form of meetings and interviews with key people from Skive Municipality and the active part of the society in Durup. The interview group includes citizens who are engaged in the development of the village, the village's businesses and citizens who have lived in the village for a long time. This is done to compensate for the inability of citizen participations via workshops.

The economic outlook:

In the preparation of area renewal in villages or other places there is an economic aspect that plays a significant role since any project can be hindered or completely stopped due to lack of funding. The project group's design proposals depend on funding for the demolition of buildings, purchase of land and the like in area renewal of Durup. Due to the timing and scale of the project, it would be too extensive to examine all costs associated with the design proposal. The project group, however, could estimate the costs. It is estimated that if the project group is to give a proposal of the costs it will give a misleading picture due to the lack of experience the project group holds.

The design proposal is prepared as far as possible within reasonable limits and in roughly the same size order as the earlier renewal. Since it is estimated that Durup's society and Skive Municipality would be able to raise the same financial support.



III. 52.1 Old dilapidated building, Vestervig



III. 52.3 After the demolition of the old and dilapidated building, Vestervig



III. 52.2 Nedrivning af gammel og faldefærdig bygning, Vestervig

Casestudy – Vestervig

Village: Vestervig

Country: Denmark

Municipality: Thisted Municipality

About Vestervig:

Vestervig is a small village located in Thisted Municipality. The village has about 750 citizens. Thisted Municipality, among many other municipalities, is defined as being an outskirt municipality. This can be determined from a decrease in population and growth. [Broe, Lund & Lægaard, 2011]

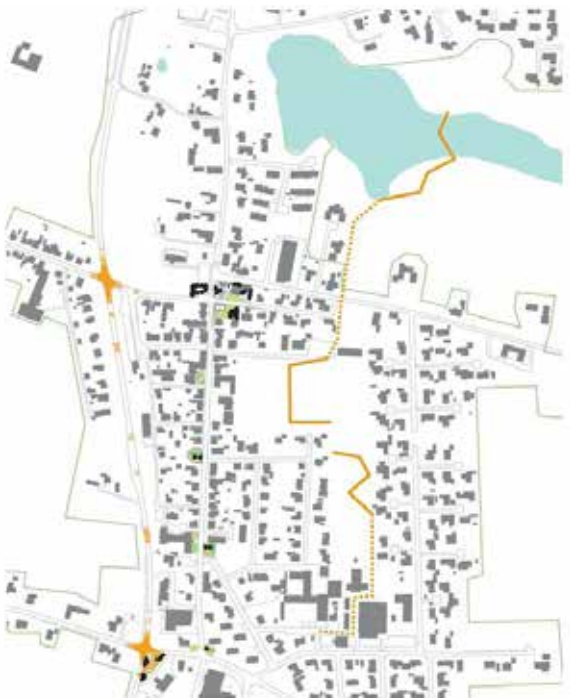
The village is originating from the main street and this is the first characteristic you encounter when the village is visited. Along the main street, which is a feature in the Danish outskirts, there are old and dilapidated buildings and this does not contribute to a good picture of the village [Broe, Lund & Lægaard, 2011]. The village contains a good number of qualities, however, these are overshadowed by the dilapidated main street. This is based on qualities such as its landscape, with proximity to the water and with a number of functions that contributes to a good everyday life. The village contains among other a medical centre, dentist, nursing homes, activity centre with a gym,

refugee centre, kindergarten and a school [Broe, Lund & Lægaard, 2011]. These qualities and functions help to motivate and engage both the municipality and the citizens to carry out area renewal in the village. Interventions in the village:

The area renewal resulted in several interventions in collaboration with the municipality and the citizens of Vestervig. Among other things, there are demolitions of empty and dilapidated buildings, creating a health centre and an indoor squash court, and an expansion of activity near the school for outdoor activities. In addition, an open-air stage has been built in the park and a bike path to the nearest village Krik. [Broe, Lund & Lægaard, 2011]

Summary:

Vestervig has many of the same challenges as Durup has. This is based on its location in Peripheral Denmark, its decline in population and business and its contents of empty and dilapidated buildings along the main street. Additionally, Vestervig, like Durup, has committed citizens who want their village to function well. However, it can also be concluded that Vestervig is one of the more extreme attempts to reverse the bad publicity it has obtained. In Vestervig a large proportion of empty and dilapidated buildings have been demolished in favour of the green so it could be a part of the village. This has been made possible with the help of the citizens who have collected money to buy the houses that needed to be demolished [Stedet tæller, 2015]. This type of area renewal requires a large amount of engagement, which is not seen very often. It is also estimated that the same amount of engagement cannot be compared with the citizens of Durup. This makes the challenge of Durup bigger than for Vestervig to achieve the same positive results.



III. 53.1 Urban development strategy for Klokkeholm

Casestudy – Klokkeholm

Village: Klokkeholm

Country: Denmark

Municipality: Brønderslev municipality

About Klokkeholm:

Klokkeholm is a small village in Denmark, with around 933 citizens. The village is located in Brønderslev Municipality. [Andersson & Laursen, 2010] The municipality of Brønderslev is not located in Peripheral Denmark if it goes by the definition from the 2006 National Planning Report but it still has some challenges, which Peripheral Denmark has as well.

Klokkeholm's location in Denmark is a good location; it is in the middle of the municipality, near the motorway system and not far from the capital of the region, Aalborg. Due to its location there are good connections to workplaces, shopping, leisure etc. [Andersson & Laursen, 2010] The village has experienced closed businesses on the main street which, as among other villages in the same size, has resulted in a worn-down and empty main street. Although it is a village it still has a lot to offer. It is still well-functioning, because there is a supermarket with plans for expansion, a good school. The school is ranked



III. 53.2 Stjerneplads in Klokkeholm

as number 56 in the country (Cepos). Other than these functions, it also consists of two large companies and a bank, Sparkassen Vendsyssel. Other than these functions the village has another potential, the potential of being in the middle of a scenic landscape with a large lake in the middle of the village, a hilly area and agricultural fields. [Andersson & Laursen, 2010]

Interventions in Klokkeholm:

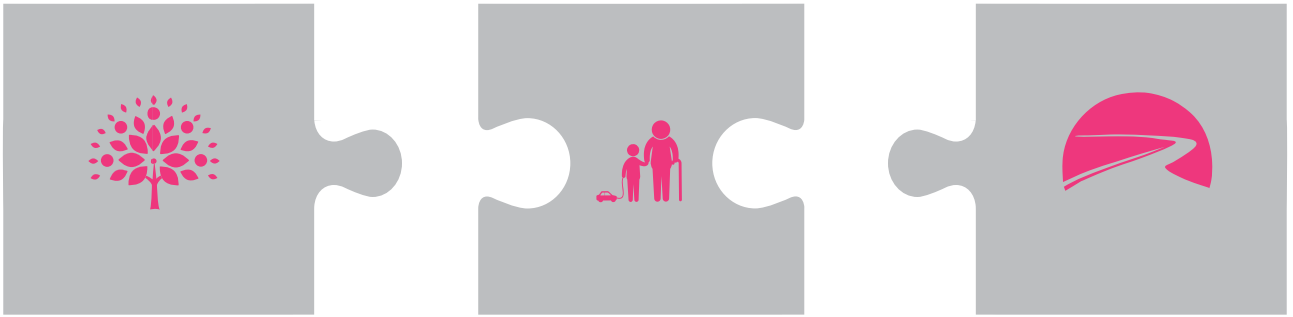
With the help from Aalborg University, a strategic development and research work on the village has been made. The focus is to work with the landscape the village consists- and is surrounded of, and to enhance this. The way this is done is by creating path systems from the village out in the nature and creating relations to the historical aspects the village offers. Furthermore, a green wedge has been made, which is a recreational area that consist of a variation of activity areas and this further contributes to life in the village. [Klokkeholmby, 2015]

Summary:

Klokkeholm in many ways has the same challenges but also the same potential as Durup and they are about the same size and can therefore be compared. Klokkeholm's main street is characterized by dilapidated and empty buildings, but both villages are surrounded and consist of beautiful landscape, which the village can connect to. Klokkeholm also works with creating connections to the nature, which can be seen as a potential in Durup as well. These interventions can also be a way of enhancing the potential Durup has by connecting with paths and creating activities or other functions in the village. The strategic approach that has been taken in Klokkeholm is similar to the approach the project group will make in Durup. The approach of creating a strategic development of the village with the nature in mind, where the nature element will be incorporated in the different design interventions. Furthermore, there is a focus on creating a better connection between Durup and its landscape, which is something that has been worked with in Klokkeholm as well.

Vision

The aim of this project is to create a village for the citizens of Durup, with a focus on the children and the elderly and their needs. The reason of the focus being on the children and elderly are that the children are the future of the village and in general the country, but it cannot be forgotten that the largest represented group in the village is the elderly. This should be prepared in connection with the village's localized potentials, with these being blue and green elements, where an optimized connection between Durup Å and Gryn-derup Sø will contribute to the link to the nature. Furthermore, the localized potentials Durup consists of are the local involvement, the children and the different kinds of activities for them and the elderly. The desire is to create a link between the new and existing interventions in the village. In addition, the desire is to recover the village centre by renewing Hovedgaden and to form variation of urban spaces along it, that will create the missing life, retail, a main street should possess.



Ill. 55.1 Overall strategy

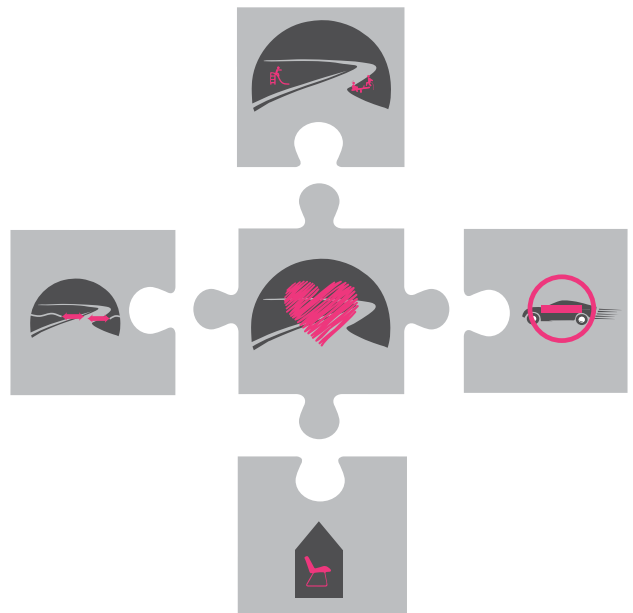
The overall strategy has the children and elderly in mind. The main focus, the children and elderly, are places in the middle and will have a connection with the village being Hovedgaden and the nature, the creek, in the village. This strategy is to make sure that the children and elderly will become a part of the different design interventions.

Strategies

The main strategy of the project is to create a village, which is a good place for families with children to move to, and a good village for the many elderly, the village consist of to live in. Here the interventions that will be made will be with these two target groups in mind. The children and their families should be in focus, because it has been concluded that the children and their families are the future of Durup. The elderly should be in focus due to the simple reason of a large number of this population group being present in Durup. In addition to this, two areas in Durup have been located, which have potential to strengthen the concept of a village for the families with children and the elderly. See ill. 55.1 The two places that have been located are Hovedgaden, the centre of the village, this is a feeling, which has disappeared and with the children and the elderly in mind, it can arise again. The second area, which has been located is the nature, the nature is a value to the citizens of Durup but does not live up to its full potential, with the children and elderly in mind this potential can come to its fullest.

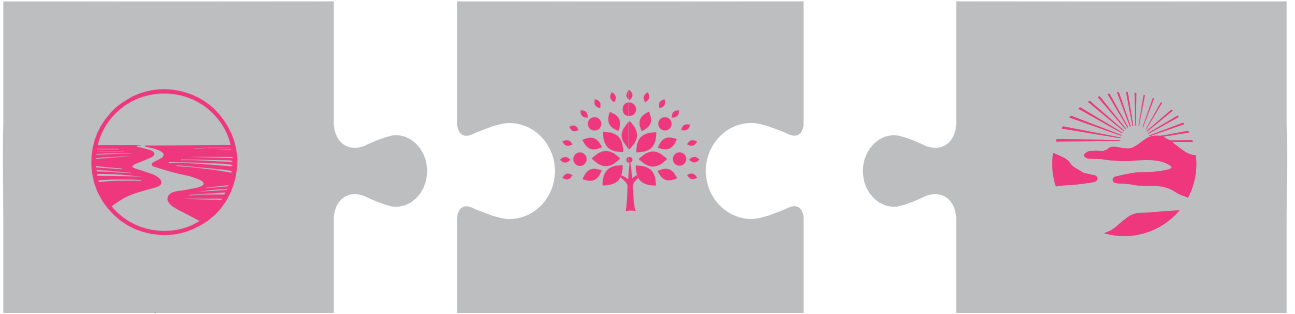
Hovedgaden:

The first strategy is to make Hovedgaden in Durup the centre of the village. It has lost its function and has the lack of a city centre feeling, which is something that this strategy will create. Here there is also the challenge of the vehicles driving fast that needs to be considered. III. 56.1 shows that urban spaces will be created with focus on the children and the elderly in the village and activities for them. Furthermore, work will be done to slow down the traffic to create a more comfortable street for all of the citizens of Durup. Hovedgaden also possesses the opportunity to bring in the nature and create more pleasant urban spaces.



III. 56.1 Strategy of Hovedgaden

Here it is wished to create a center again, being the heart, where different design interventions have to become part of this creation. There have to be looked at the infrastructure and see how a design here can help to restore the village center. Furthermore there will have to be a connection between the renewing of the village center and design interventions for the children and elderly as well as the greenery and creek in the village.



III. 57.1 Strategy of Durup Å

The strategy for the nature is to connect the village with it through the creek and the greenery in the village but also to connect the village through the creek to Grynderup Sø.

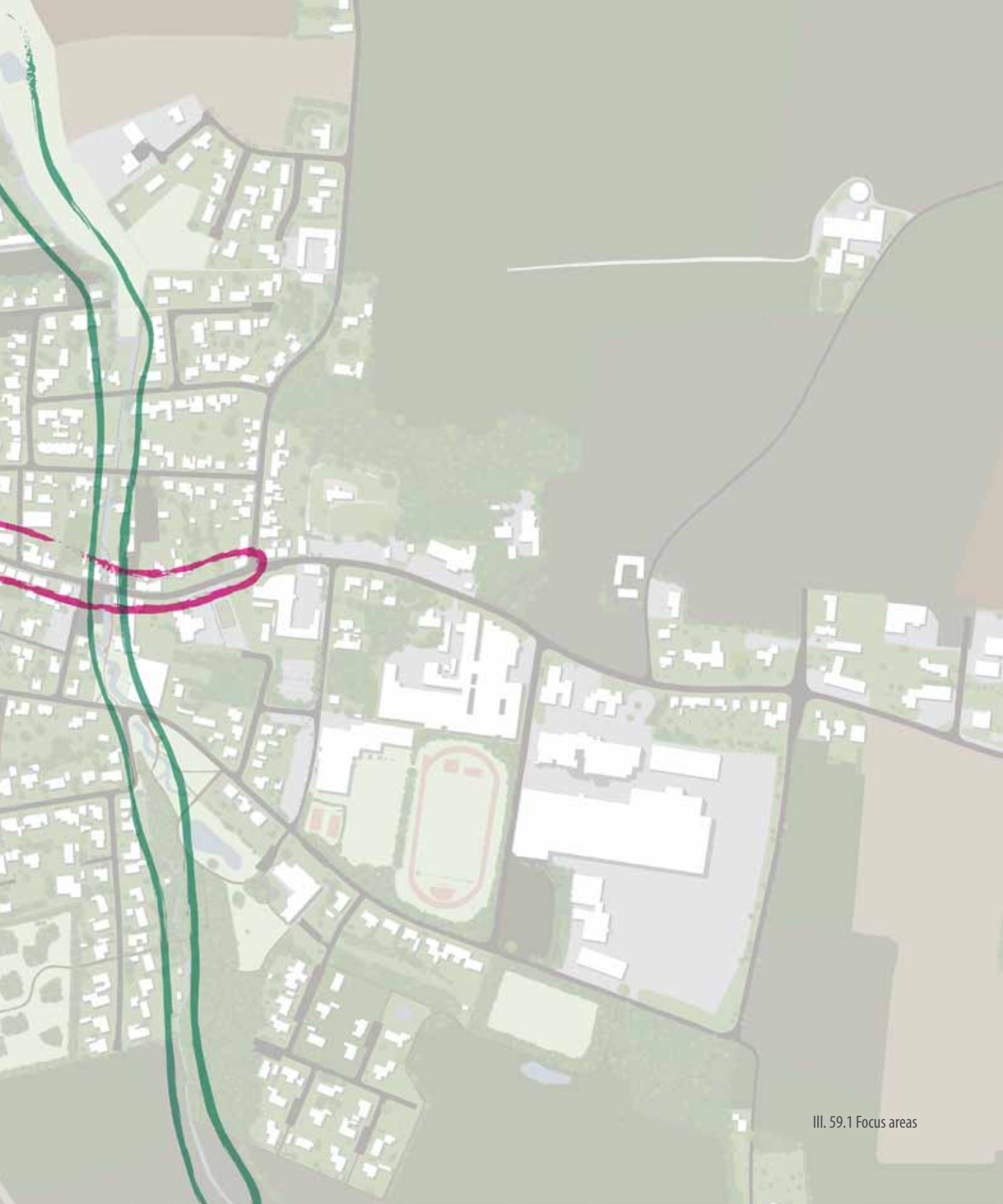
Connection to the nature:

The second strategy is to connect Durup with the beautiful nature close to the village. This can be done by making a connection with the village to the creek that then can make a connection to Grynderup Sø north of Durup, see ill.57.1. The focus will be on creating a path along the connection containing activity for children, their families and the elderly. By this, both the children, the elderly and the rest of the citizens of Durup will have a closer connection to their nature.

Focus areas

For the project, two focus areas have been chosen, that have been identified through the potential map and the analysis of the village. As seen on ill. 59.1 the two areas are Hovedgaden and Durup Å





Hovedgaden

Hovedgaden is the centre of the village and is chosen as a focus area because it holds both problems and potential. The problems are many empty and dilapidated buildings and the potentials are that it used to be the centre in Durup, where people meet. Furthermore, it is one of the streets that are visited often by visitors. It is on this street that the cars travel when driving from Roslev to Glyngøre and the bus from Skive to Nykøbing Mors also drives through this street. Hovedgaden used to hold many small shops and in this way it gave the centre of the village the life it is supposed to have as the centre. When these shops closed the life disappeared as well. This empty street gives a bad image to the visitors and needs to be dealt with so the visitors do not get frightened. The street also needs to be a place the citizens of Durup can stay and visit as well. It needs to be a place for gathering as it used to be, a place to meet your fellow citizens. Hovedgaden holds the potentials of being a place where the citizens can meet and where children can play. This can be created by tearing down the empty and dilapidated buildings so urban spaces can be created for playing and meeting. Furthermore, the street can be made safer for the children to play in and the citizens to stay in. This can be done with an infrastructural intervention. The interventions made in the urban spaces that will be created on Hovedgaden will have the children and elderly in mind and

focus on activities for them. Hovedgaden is placed close to the school and it is therefore seen as a potential for the children to get at space where they can meet and play together. The fact that Hovedgaden is situated in the centre of the village and not far from the nursing home gives the elderly an easy access to a place with activities for them as well.

Durup Å

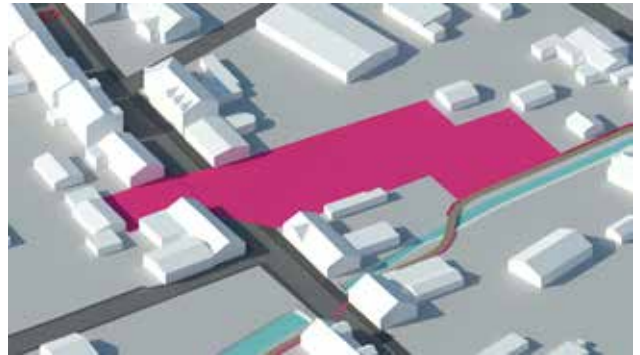
The second focus in the village is the creek called Durup Å, the creek has been opened in connection with the area renewal the citizens of Durup have done in cooperation with Skive Municipality. The creek gives the village closeness to the nature and areas for walks, whether it is with their loved ones or their dogs. The citizens of Durup are pleased with this opportunity. Through analysis and visits to the village it has been concluded that the creek holds more potential than is currently being utilized. The creek can only be experienced within the borders of Durup, furthermore as seen in the analysis, two kilometres north of Durup is Grynderup Sø, and the creek is ending in this lake. The citizens of Durup have the opportunity to experience the lake, but this experience can only be achieved by walking on the nature path and switching to another path and then around the lake. The project wishes to create a direct experience between the creek and the lake by making a path along the creek ending out by the lake. By creating the path, the citizens of Durup have the full experience of the creek and a direct connection with their village and the lake. This path will have an edge running along it that will create seating places where the elderly can take a break and places with playful heights that the children can walk on. The design on the path along the creek will have a focus on both the children and the elderly. For the children the path will be

a learning experience that can be used by the school or day care where the children can learn about the different flowers, fields, trees and animals. On the other hand the elderly can use the path as an exercising path where they can walk besides the fields and enjoy the nature out in the open.

Design development - The urban space on Hovedgaden



III. 62.1 Design development Hovedgaden step 1



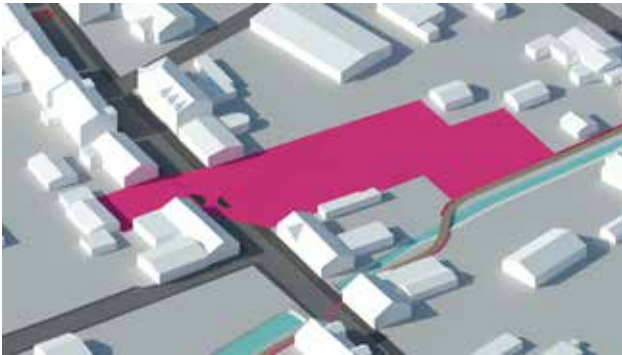
III. 62.2 Design development Hovedgaden step 2

Step 1

Hovedgaden is located in the centre of the village of Durup. Hovedgaden consists of many empty and dilapidated buildings, which contribute to an unattractive village. In addition to this the course of the road and the infrastructural solution already made, gives the vehicles the opportunity to drive fast and create an unsafe street.

Step 2

Buildings are removed to create room for a space where there are opportunities to play, meet and stay in. The former local grocery and its parking space is removed and so is the small building on the other side, to be able to create a big urban space. The surface of the urban space is coloured with the colour pink used in the logo and branding of the village. The colour frames the urban spaces and creates two coherent spaces.



III. 63.1 Design development Hovedgaden step 3



III. 63.2 Design development Hovedgaden step 4

Step 3

For it to be safe for the people using the urban space and for it to be safe for the citizens to navigate between the two urban spaces, a narrowing of the road is created between the two urban spaces. The narrowing will only slow down the heavy vehicles but on each end of Hovedgaden mushroom bumps are created with the purpose of slowing down the cars.

Step 4

In the urban space a building is created with the character of a pavilion. The placement of the building is in the middle of the big urban space. The reason of this is to create a division of the space and create two urban spaces, each with its own character. The roof of the building is grabbing on to the small hills created on the sides of the building. These hills also hold the purpose of inviting children and other citizens for play.



III. 64.1 Design development Hovedgaden step 5



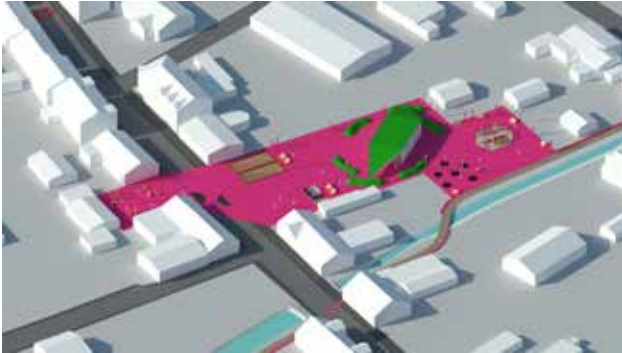
III. 64.2 Design development Hovedgaden step 6

Step 5

The space is divided in two where the space north of the building has the character of being a space for the children. Here a climbing frame and trampolines are created to invite children for play and interaction with each other.

Step 6

On the south side of the building, another space is created with the character of being a space for the elderly. The reason of the placement is the associability for the elderly being easier. Here two petanque fields are placed side by side, this invites the elderly to play and be active. Another activity for the elderly placed here is the big chess games painted in the pink coloured surface, these two games give the elderly an opportunity to play and interact with each other.



III. 65.1 Design development Hovedgaden step 7



III. 65.2 Design development Hovedgaden step 8

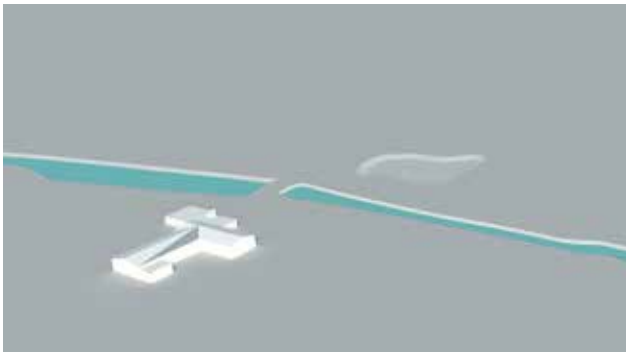
Step 7

Benches are placed in both the big and the small urban space. The purpose is to create seating areas where the citizens can meet and enjoy each other's company. Furthermore for the citizens to be able to use the spaces in the evenings and every time of the year, lamppost with the colour pink are placed in different parts of the urban spaces to light up the area.

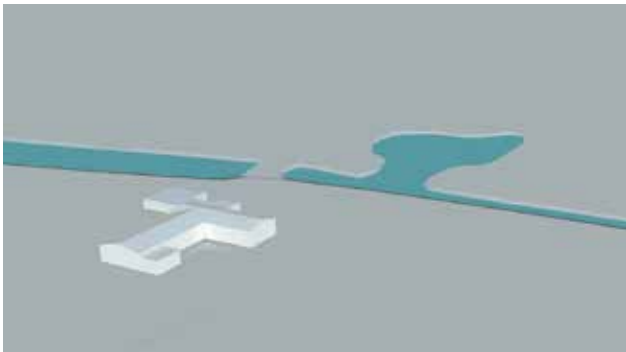
Step 8

To create other small spaces within the space and to further frame the spaces, trees are placed in different parts of the urban spaces. The small urban space is filled with trees and creates a small oasis for relaxing and meeting purposes.

Design development - Durup Å - the plank



III. 66.1 Design development Duruå Å - the plank step 1



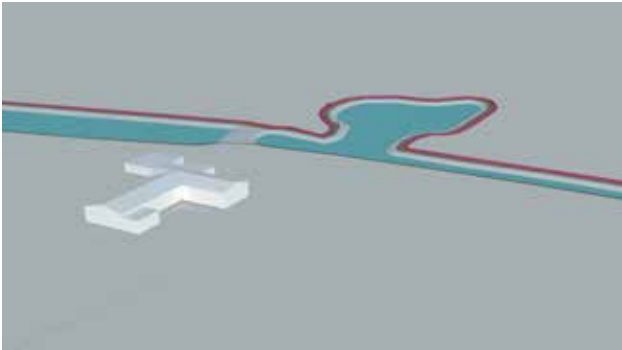
III. 66.2 Design development Duruå Å - the plank step 2

Step 1

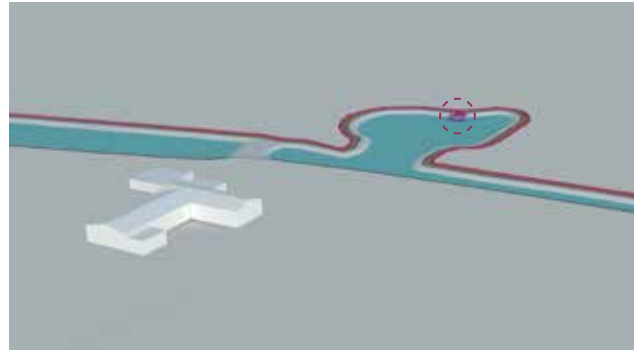
The creek Durup Å is running through Durup and ends out in the lake north of the village Grynderup Sø. A little outside the village a little lake is located in connection to the creek.

Step 2

To create an exciting experience along the creek, a hollowing is made, where the creek and the small lake are united.



III. 67.1 Design development Duruå Å - the plank step 3



III. 67.2 Design development Duruå Å - the plank step 4

Step 3

The path along the creek in the village is extended out to Grynderup Sø and an edge is created along the path to guide and create a playful path.

Step 4

At the first hollowing a plank out on the small lake is created. The plank is build out from the edge of the lake. The plank serves the purpose of creating a meeting between the people using the path and the water. The sides of the plank are designed with glass to make it possible for both children and adults to enjoy the water and the nature. Furthermore, peepholes are created on the floor of the plank for another experience of the water. Lastly, benches are designed on the plank so the elderly can take a break and enjoy the water.

Design development - Durup Å - In-between



III. 68.1 Design development Durup Å - In-between step 1



III. 68.2 Design development Durup Å - In-between step 2

Step 1

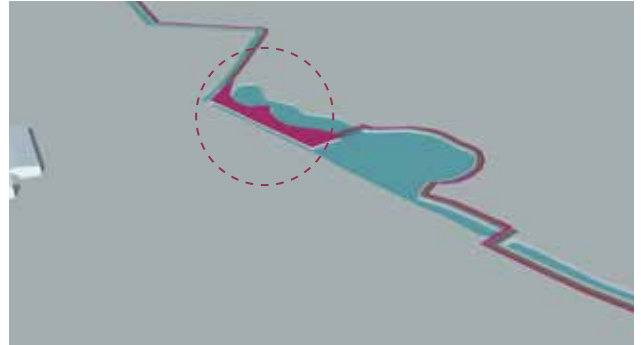
Further north is another small lake located in connection to the creek.

Step 2

Again, a hollowing is created, but this time the hollowing is only made on half of the lake. The reason for this is to create another exciting experience along the path, and thereby give the opportunity of being between the lake and the creek.



III. 69.1 Design development Duruâ Ā - In-between step 3



III. 69.2 Design development Duruâ Ā - In-between step 4

Step 3

The path and edge continue along the creek and at this point, the pink colour of the edge becomes the whole surface located between the creek and the lake. This is done to guide the people in between the two waters and further along the creek.

Step 4

Benches are created on the surface to give the people walking along the creek an opportunity to take a break and enjoy the nature.

Design development - Durup Å - Bird watchtower



III. 70.1 Design development Duruå Å - Bird watchtower step 1



III. 70.2 Design development Duruå Å - Bird watchtower step 2

Step 1

In close relation to Grynderup Sø, the third small lake connected to the creek is located. Furthermore, this is the highest point in this spot.

Step 2

A hollowing is created to join the creek with the small lake.



III. 71.1 Design development Duruå Å - Bird watchtower step 3



III. 71.2 Design development Duruå Å - Bird watchtower step 4

Step 3

The path and the edge continue along the creek to Grynderup Sø.

Step 4

Out from the edge there are small areas coloured on the path with the colour pink, leading to the stairs leading up to the bird watchtower. The bird watchtower gives the citizens an opportunity to experience the lake from above. The bird watchtower is designed with sides of glass to give both the adults and children the opportunity to look over the small lake and down to the big lake. Due to the area being lower than the village, it is not possible to look down at it. The bird watchtower is equipped with benches where the elderly and others can take a break and enjoy the nature.

Covered gathering place

- Activities for children and young people
- ex: skatepark or a playground/ tarzan course

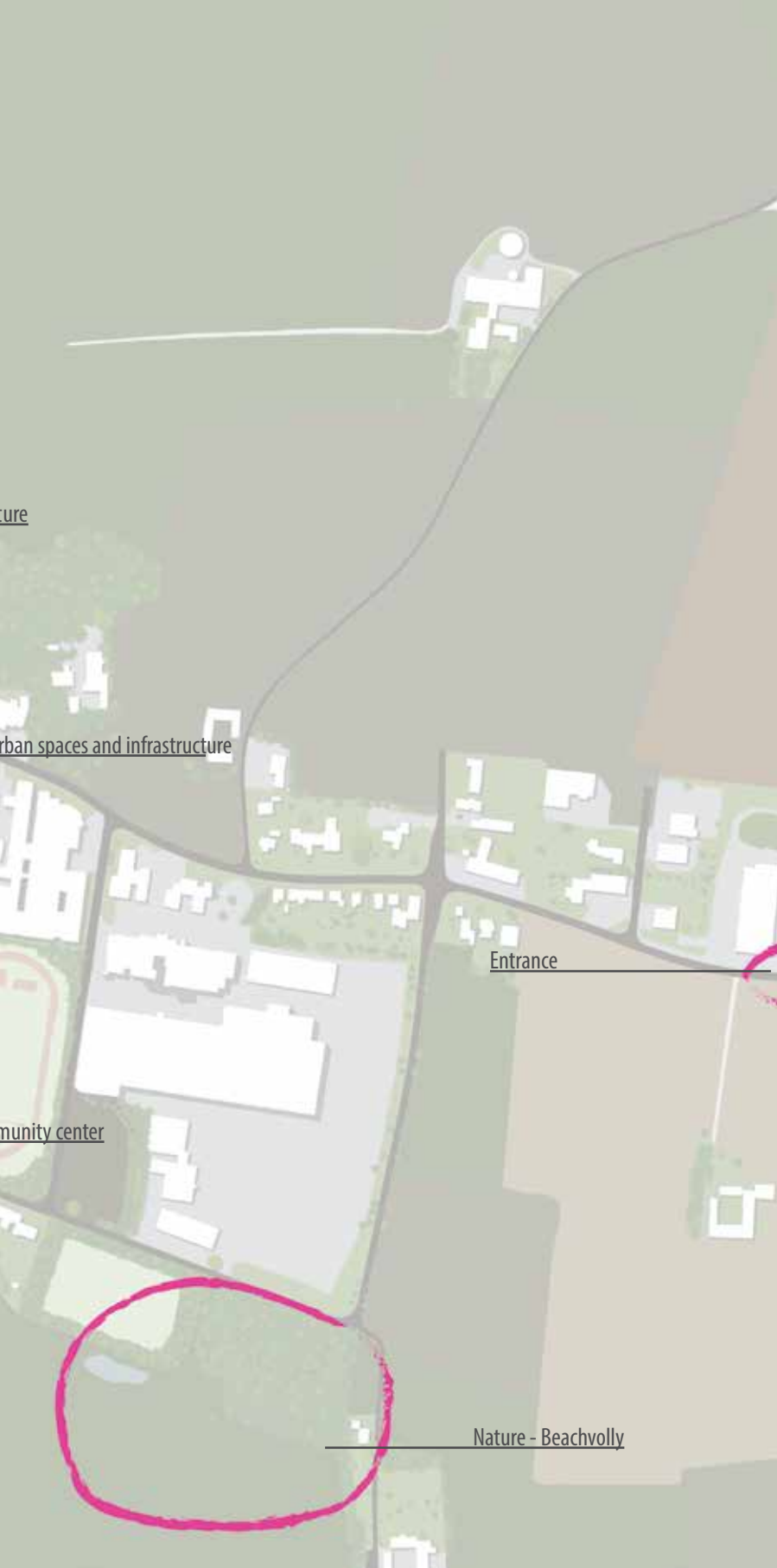
Creek - experience of the nat

Connections/experience

Center feeling back - u

Climbing wall or petanque pitch

Comr



Presentation

In the following, the design of the project will be presented. The overall strategy is to create a village where it is comfortable and appealing for families with children to move to and for elderly to live. The new identity is something that has been implemented in all of the designs made in the area renewal. Furthermore, a logo has been made for the village and a colour that will also enhance Durup's a new identity has been chosen. This will make it easy to brand the village and make Durup visible on the map of Denmark.

Work has been done with Hovedgaden and the nature. In the terms of nature, designs have been made along Durup Å where a continuation of the path has been extended and connected to Grynderup Sø. Furthermore, there is a focus on creating new spaces along Hovedgaden and transforming empty lots into spaces with two different purpose, being cultivated and uncultivated urban spaces, and thereby give a better picture of the village. In the design along Hovedgaden, infrastructure has become a part of the design phase to solve the problems there along with designing the new spaces.

The potential map, ill. 72.1, shows the different areas in Durup where the project group sees a potential in creating spaces for the children and elderly citizens. North of Durup is an area with empty old industrial buildings that has a potential of becoming a gathering point for the children and become a playing area for them. It can both be outdoor and indoor and could also make room for the elderly and have room for different workshop areas that they can use to hold creative classes. Another space in Durup that has a potential is the old town hall that can be turned in to a gathering point for the whole village where they can hold different meetings and make room for different evening classes. This is just some of the potential spaces in the village and two of them have been chosen to work with, but they all have some good qualities and the ideas for a usage can be seen on the map.

Green strategy

The greenery in the village is seen as a huge potential and is therefore a part of the strategy for the village. The theory supports this statement, that small villages in Peripheral Denmark possess greenery as a potential. It has been examined that it is not only people within the field of Urban design or Urban development that know that green spaces in villages are more valuable than empty and dilapidated houses. A politician called Dan Kildee also argues that a person will rather live besides a green spaces or a tree than a dilapidated house.

"He has a point, here is the problem. Trees do not pay taxes, but trees, open space, green space as opposed to empty houses and old abandoned commercial buildings are much more valuable, because they add value to the properties that really are functional. If you take a house that is next door to an open lot with a great big apple tree on it or a house that is next to an abandoned house, the one with the apple tree next to it is going to be much valuable " [Kildee, 2011, 05:19 – 05:49]

Buildings are demolished to give space for the greenery in the village, see ill. 75.1. The citizens will have the opportunity to experience both cultivated and

uncultivated greenery in the leftover spaces, where buildings are demolished. The strategy for the greenery will then be to connect the different areas of greenery with the already existing ones in the village. The uncultivated spaces will catch on to the greenery outside the village and make wedges through the village and in some areas it will create pocket spaces. The cultivated areas will connect to the greenery close by and bring the greenery into the spaces.



III. 75.1 Green strategy

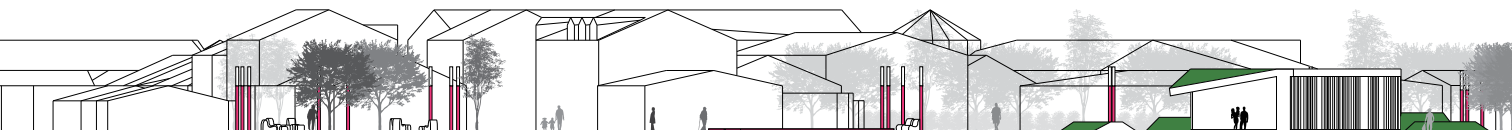


Hovedgaden

When walking along Hovedgaden coming from the old station house, the first thing people will meet is a big coloured pavement on the road. This will give the users an awareness of something new happening. This coloured pavement will make the opening to a big urban space where activities for children and elderly can be found. The first thing you will meet in the urban space is two petanque fields that the elderly love to use and because they can interact with each other. Benches can also be found here, which the elderly not playing can use to watch the people playing. Next to the petanque fields are two big outdoor chess boards that both the children and elderly can use. Here

people can interact and play with each other and people from different age groups. Benches can also be found here, allowing friends and family to keep an eye on the match and they can also just look at the other people using the urban space.

Behind the petanque fields and the chessboards a pavilion can be seen, which is open at the ends under the roof that grab onto the green hills, see ill. 77.1. This gives the users an experience of walking under the roof and seeing the building from a different angle. The side of the pavilion under the roof is open



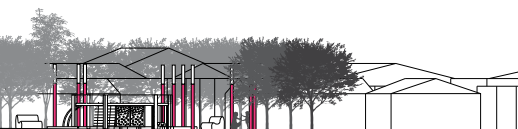


and invites the people walking there and gives them a chance to see what is happening inside whereas the other sides are more closed and have different sized openings. This gives an interesting light at night and becomes the centre of the urban space both at night and day. Many of the activities that can be found in this urban space are optional and social activities. Jan Gehl describes the optional activities as being activities people make because they feel like it and because the space invites to this [Gehl, 2003]. The social activities are the relation between people, this can be children that are playing with other children and conversations and contacts between people. These activities are

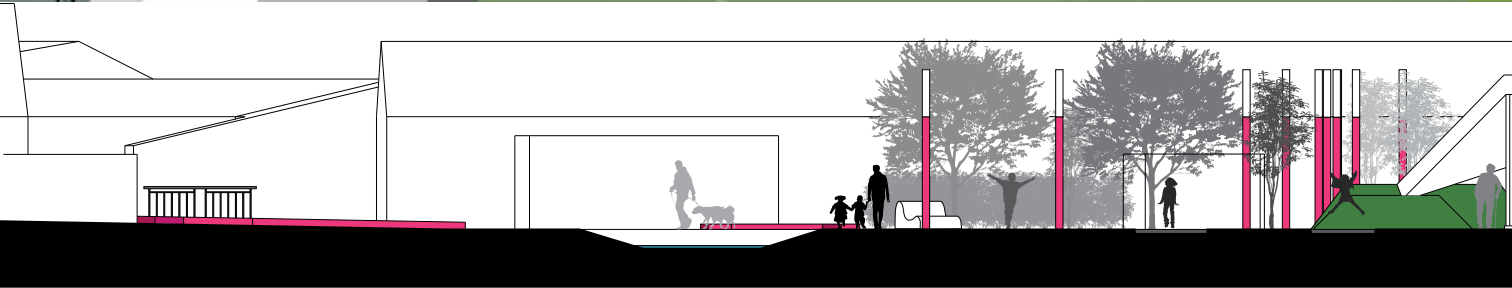
more sense-based experiences like seeing, hearing or smelling other people. [Gehl, 2003]

To get to the urban space on the other side of the pavilion people have to walk under the roof and then it opens up for an area where the children are the centre-point. Here trampolines can be found where children are jumping around, but at times you will also see adults and elderly trying them. There is also a climbing frame that the children love to use and the adults are watching from the benches nearby.

III. 77.1 Hovedgaden urban space



III. 77.2 Section plan BB of Hovedgaden urban space 1:500





Zoom in plan of Hovedgaden

With the purpose of having, a place in the village where the citizens across all ages can meet and interact the large urban space on Hovedgaden is created. This will contribute to strengthening the village's community, where everybody is welcome. To frame the space the coloured pavement is designed with the signature colour pink. The colour of pink is used as a signature colour to brand the village and is used to connect the interventions through the village. A pavilion, which has the aim of being a meeting place for the citizens of Durup, is placed in the middle of the space, with glass on the sides. The pavilion creates an openness and invites everybody in. To create awareness to the activities happening in the building, the pavilion is positioned in the middle.

The small hills, made with the purpose of inviting children and other citizens to play, are placed on each side of the pavilion. The roof of the pavilion grabs on to the small hills and creates a space to pass under when navigating between the two urban spaces. The two defined spaces each have their own character. The space pointing towards Hovedgaden has the character of being a space for the elderly in the village. The reason of this is that the accessibility for the elderly has to be easy. The space is designed with elements inviting the elderly to be active, with two petanque fields where they can play against each other and interact. Another activity designed for the elderly is the big chess games marked in the pink pavement. The other defined space is intended for the children. Different activities are designed for them as well, and these give the children an opportunity for being active and to interact with each other. These activities are a climbing frame and trampolines and these activities can be used by both the younger and older children. In the urban spaces, benches and lampposts are placed, which invite the citizens to stay and interact.

III. 79.1 Zoom in of Hovedgaden urban space 1:200



III. 79.2 Section plan BB of Hovedgaden urban space 1:200



III. 80.1 Uncultivated urban space

Uncultivated space

In connection to the urban space is the creek, where the coloured pavement of the urban space can be found on an edge running along the path next to the creek. At the urban space next to the creek, you have two choices; go back to Hovedgaden or north, up the creek. Going back to Hovedgaden and walking along this again you can see other urban spaces here. These urban spaces have another feeling and experience than the first one. Here people are met by uncultivated nature where there was once a building. Instead of the building, trees and wild grass have taken over and this spaces does not require a maintenance from the citizens, see ill. 80.1. People can walk around in this space, but they will have to make their own paths. Furthermore there will be benches here that people can sit on and enjoy the nature and watch people walking or playing in the grass.

Zoom in plan of uncultivated space

The uncultivated space illustrated is one of many uncultivated spaces created along Hovedgaden. These uncultivated spaces serve the purpose of being spaces, which the citizens of Durup do not have to maintain, but which can still be used for children to play in. These uncultivated spaces are created where buildings have been demolished. The purpose is to use the greenery to create a more attractive village by connecting the nature with the centre of the village.

As with the large urban spaces, the uncultivated spaces also contain benches and lamppost to incentivize the people of Durup to stay and meet each other.





III. 82.1 Section plan CC infrastructure 1:200

Infrastructure

The technical focus in this project is the infrastructure along Hovedgaden, which runs through the main part of Durup and is something that the citizens of Durup think does not work. People are driving too fast and the citizens do not feel safe there. Furthermore there is no connection to the already existing bicycle lane, which starts at the church and runs to Tøndering. Therefore different solutions to this problem is considered and how these, in combination with the area renewal along Hovedgaden, can contribute to a more appealing and safe street.

To accommodate the traffic along Hovedgaden mushroom bumps will be made at both ends of the street to make sure that the cars will slow down. These mushroom bumps will only affect the cars because the busses and trucks can drive with their wheels on either side of the bumps and therefore will not be affected by them. The municipality has already done some things along the main road to slow down the traffic. What they have done is creating raised surfaces. However, this solution does not slow down the speed of the vehicles because it is too long and plane. The mushrooms on the other hand will force the cars to slow down.

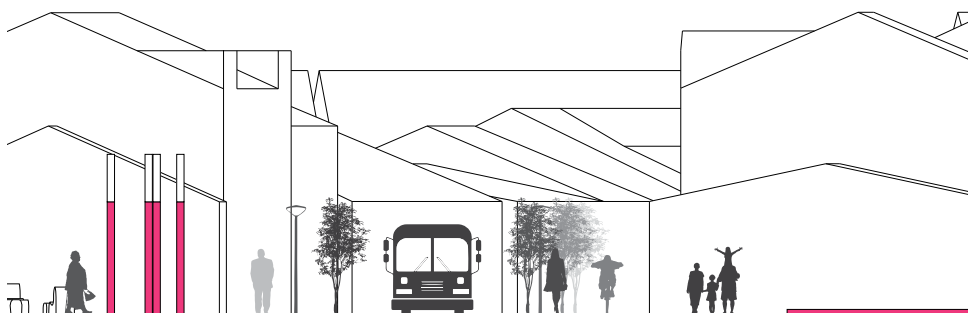
To affect the heavy vehicles displacements will be made, narrowing the road to one track right by the urban space that will be created on Hovedgaden. This solution will make sure that the heavy vehicles have to slow down to be able to pass through. It will also give awareness for the cars that they must be aware of oncoming traffic. The solution of slowing down the traffic and putting up the displacements is made both to create a safer street to be on but also to give a visual safety impression of the street being safe to stay on. This solution will also make it easier and safer to cross the street from one urban space to another because people can use this displacement as a stepping-stone to the other side without having to be on the road for too long. Lastly, a two-way bike and pedestrian lane will be made along Hovedgaden, which will be connected to the already existing one at the church. To be able to do this, a compromise with the width of the road must be made, meaning the road lanes here will each be the minimum of 2.75 meters.

Only the infrastructure along Hovedgaden has been considered here because this is the centre of the village where many cars pass through and because both the citizens and the municipality see it as a problem. The bicycle lane is only running through Hovedgaden and stops at the nature path because it is the centre and because it is a natural break from the nature path, which a lot of people use. People can therefore travel from the nature path all the way to the grocery and Tøndering without having to interfere with the cars.



III. 83.1 Infrastructure

Hovedgaden was once a place that people did not like to walk along but after different infrastructural design interventions have been done, the cars have slowed down and it has become safer to walk here. Bicyclists do not have to ride alongside the cars anymore they have gotten a shared path with the pedestrians on the north side of the road from the nature path to the church. To slow down the vehicles mushroom bumps and displacements with narrowing to one track have been built. The displacements with narrowing to one track have been placed at the urban space for children and elderly, see ill. 83.1, and have made the vehicles slow down here where people might cross.



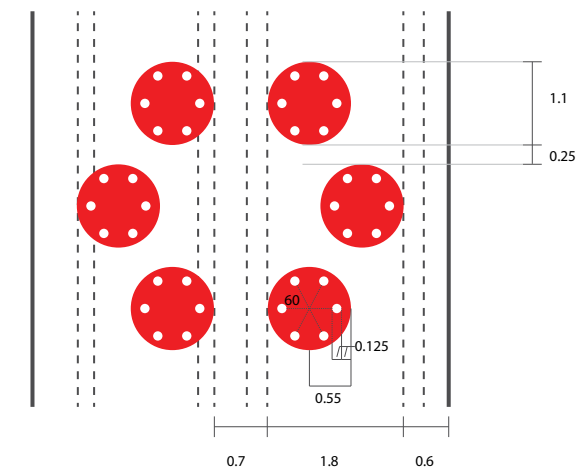




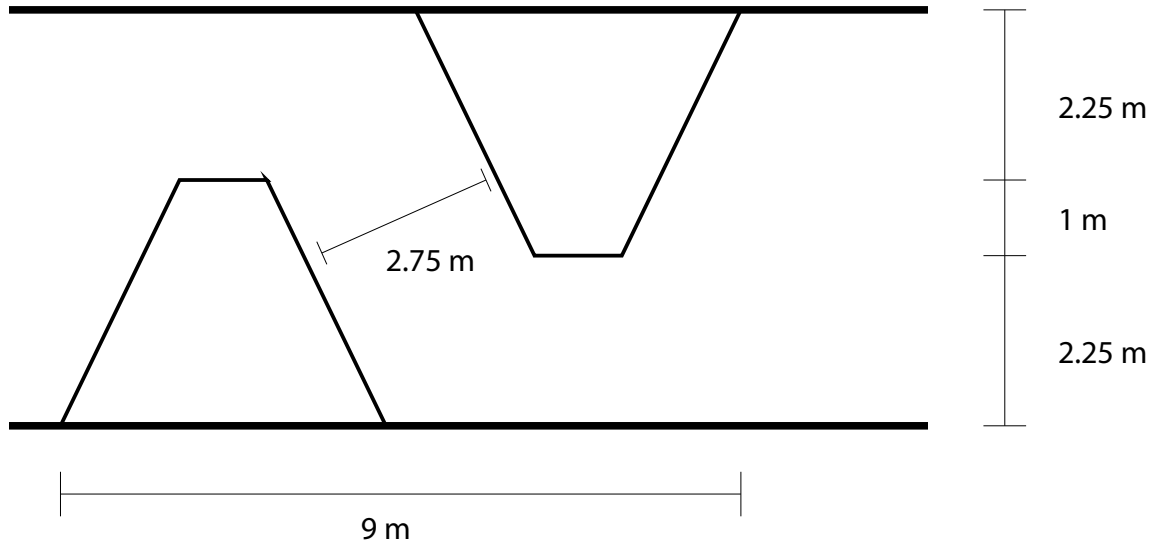
III. 85.1 Plan of the infrastructure solution on Hovedgaden in Durup 1:500

Mushroom bumps

The illustration, 86.1, shows a detailed plan of the mushroom bumps used as car-slowing objects on Hovedgaden. It also shows the different tracks that a car and bus makes and it can be seen how the cars will be affected by these and not the busses, because the cars tracks are on the edge of the bumps. Also the dimensions of the mushroom bumps can be seen.



III. 86.1 Mushroom bumps 1:100. [Vejdirektoratet2, 2013]



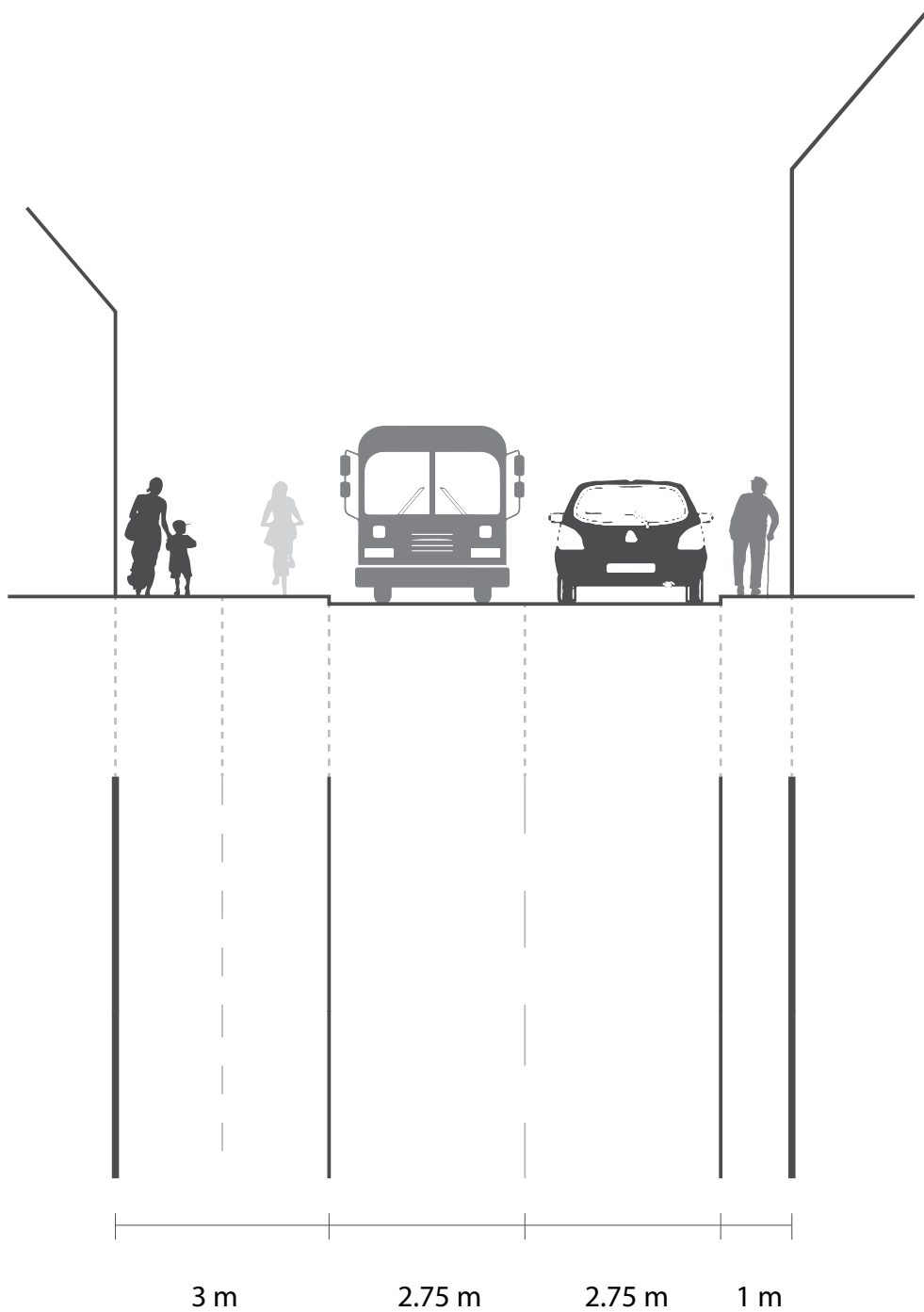
III. 87.1 Displacement with narrowing to one track. 1:100

Displacement with narrowing to one track

The illustration, 87.1, shows a detailed plan of the displacements, how they are designed and how far apart they are. The lane between the two displacements is 2.75 meters wide, so that a heavy vehicle can drive through [Vejdirektoratet1, 2013]. The whole length of the displacement with narrowing to one track is nine meters long and the two displacements are overlapping so that the free visibility is minus one meter [Vejdirektoratet1, 2013]. The displacements have an edge so that they are in level with the pedestrian walk.

Two-way bike and pedestrian lane

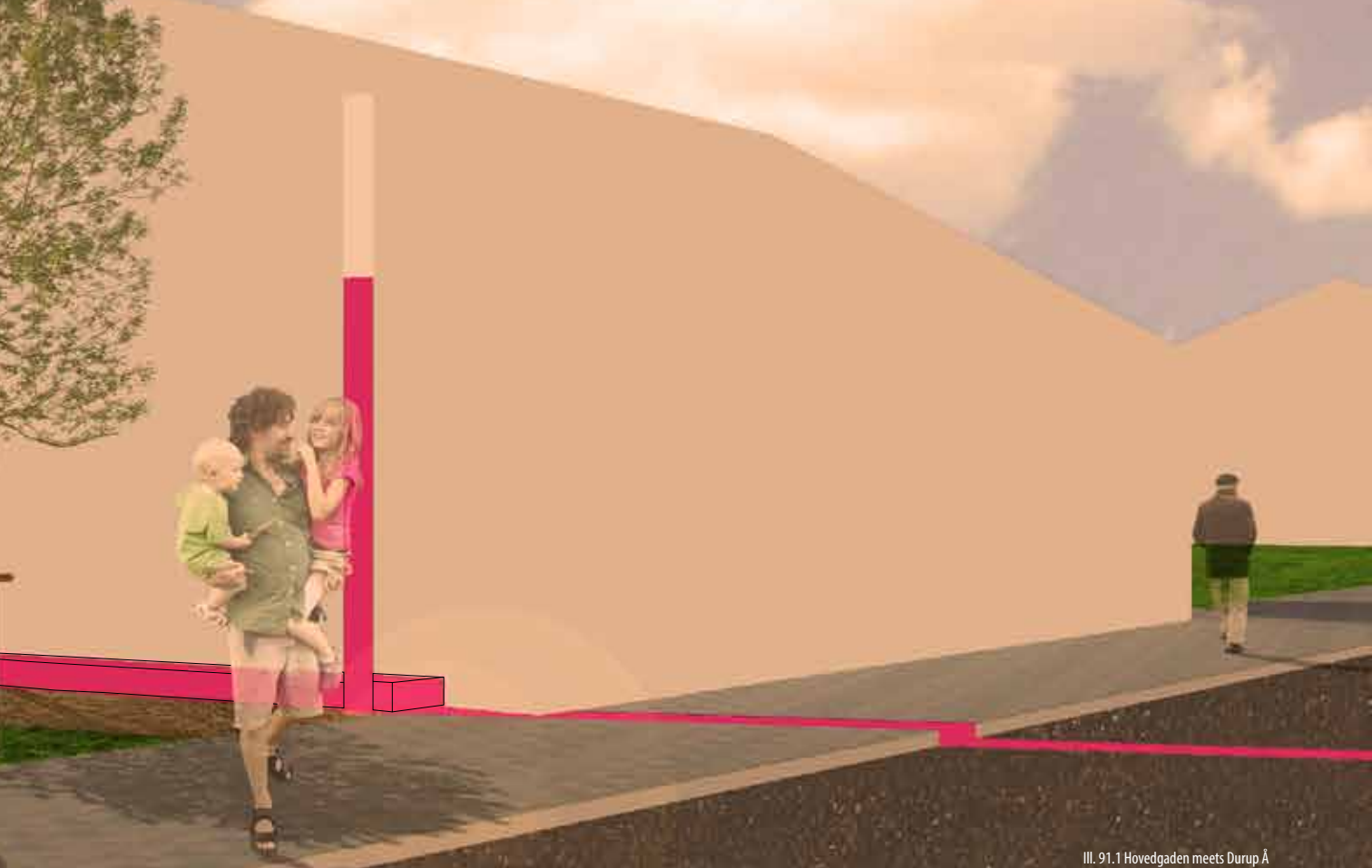
The two-way bike and pedestrian lane is three meters wide and one shared lane with two-way traffic, which the pedestrians and bikes have to share, see ill. 89.1. This solution is chosen because the road is narrow along Hovedgaden and this makes a good solution when wanting to implement as bike lane. Because the road is so narrow, a reduction of the road is necessary and each road will have the minimum of 2.75 meter. To make it easier to use the two-way lane there will be a separation line.



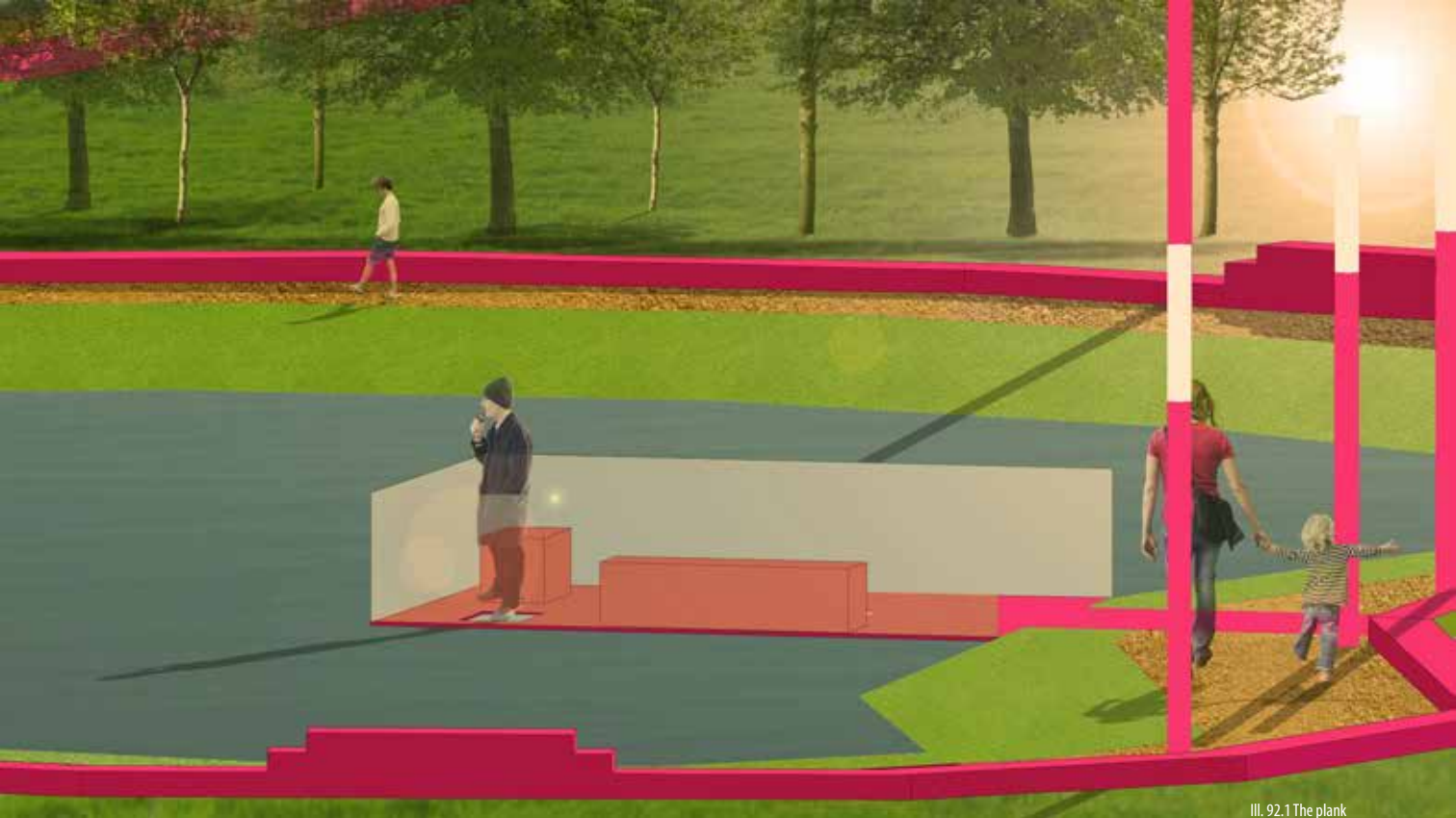


Durup Å

Coming back to the creek at Hovedgaden, buildings on either side of the road have been demolished so the creek can become more open and visible from the main street. Now the creek is right next to the pedestrian and bike lane and a fence has been placed so people can stand here and look at the water, see ill. 91.1. Here the edge with the colour of Durup can also be seen, and this also becomes part of the pavement when crossing the road. When following this edge to the north, you will walk by the urban space for children and elderly, as mentioned earlier, and continue north. The old path alongside the creek will stop at the edge of the village but a new one has been made that follows the creek even further.



III. 91.1 Hovedgaden meets Durup Å

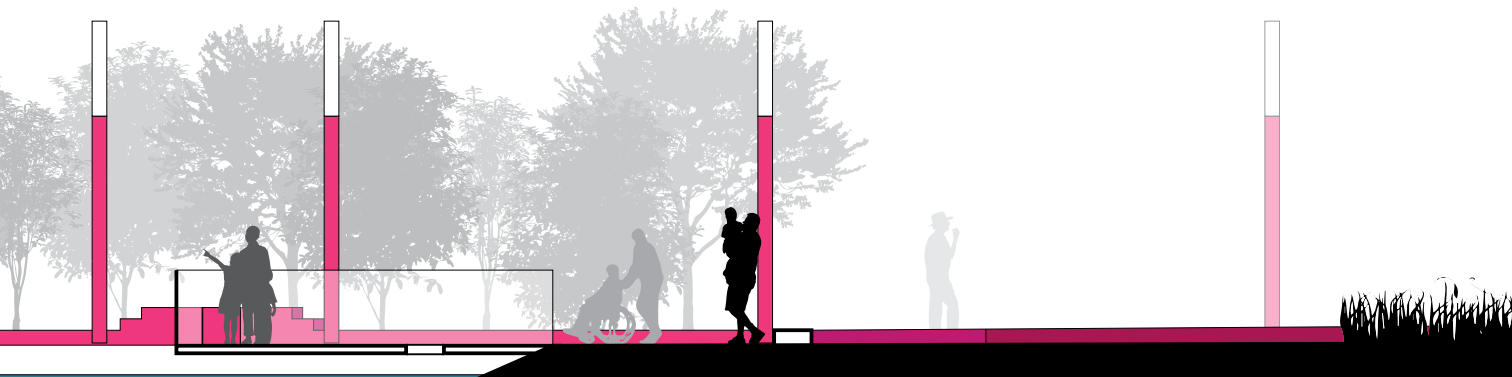


III. 92.1 The plank

Durup Å - the plank

The first break along this path is at a little lake where the coloured edge and path runs around it. Here the edge becomes a part of the path to run across it and becomes a platform out over the water. People can walk out on to this platform, and look down at the water to experience the closeness to it in a different way than from the path. Here there are seating places for the elderly, adults and children that want to sit here for a little while and enjoy the nature that can be seen here, see ill. 92.1. Peepholes have also been made in the

floor of the platform for people to look down at the water too. Following the path further north, the edge running along it will create seating places for elderly and others that wish to take a break and look at the fields, trees and flowers in the nature. The edge will also create steps in different heights for the children to play.



III. 92.2 Section plan EE of Durup Å - The plank 1:100



Zoom in plan of the plank

To exploit Durup's creek and the lake close by, the path, which leads through the village, and further north to the lake Grynderup Sø is created. By creating an edge along the stream, the link between the urban spaces is strengthened. The edge serves the purpose of guiding the people along the creek but also the purpose of being playful and being a place where the elderly can sit and relax when taking a long walk to the lake. Along the creek, small lakes are located. These have been hollowed to become a part of the creek and thereby create an interesting sequence along the path. When following the path and edge up to the lake a bit outside the village, the first hollowing is located. Here the edge becomes a plank, which leads the people out on the water, where the plank has sides created of glass so the young part of the society can enjoy the view of the lake as well. Furthermore, the plank holds benches that provide the opportunity to take a break, sit, and watch the water and the nature. Peepholes are created in the plank with the purpose of allowing people to experience the lake while taking a break.

The path and edge serve the purpose of being educational for the children as well as being a playful path. The school can use the path both in biology where the children can learn about the flora and fauna of the creek, the lakes,

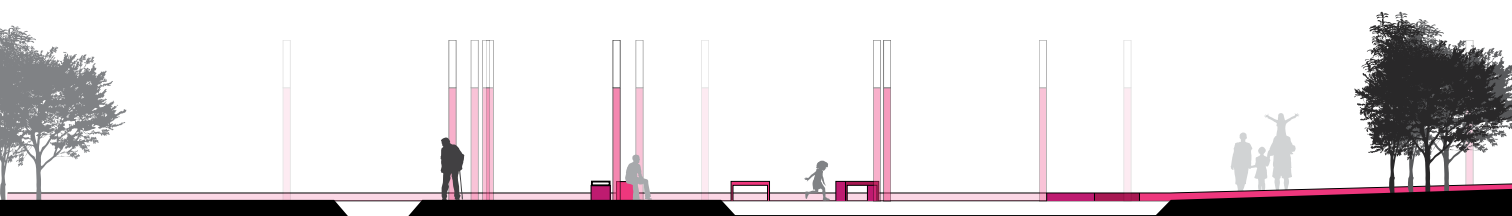
the fields, trees and their life cycle and in the daily request of 45 minutes exercise every day in the school. The elderly can use the path for exercise and competing with each other on how far they can come each day. The distance markings on the edge contribute to this competition. In addition to this, the elderly can use the path to enjoy the nature they are so fond of. The path along the creek and the edge gives the citizens of Durup the opportunity to experience the nature they are surrounded by more actively.



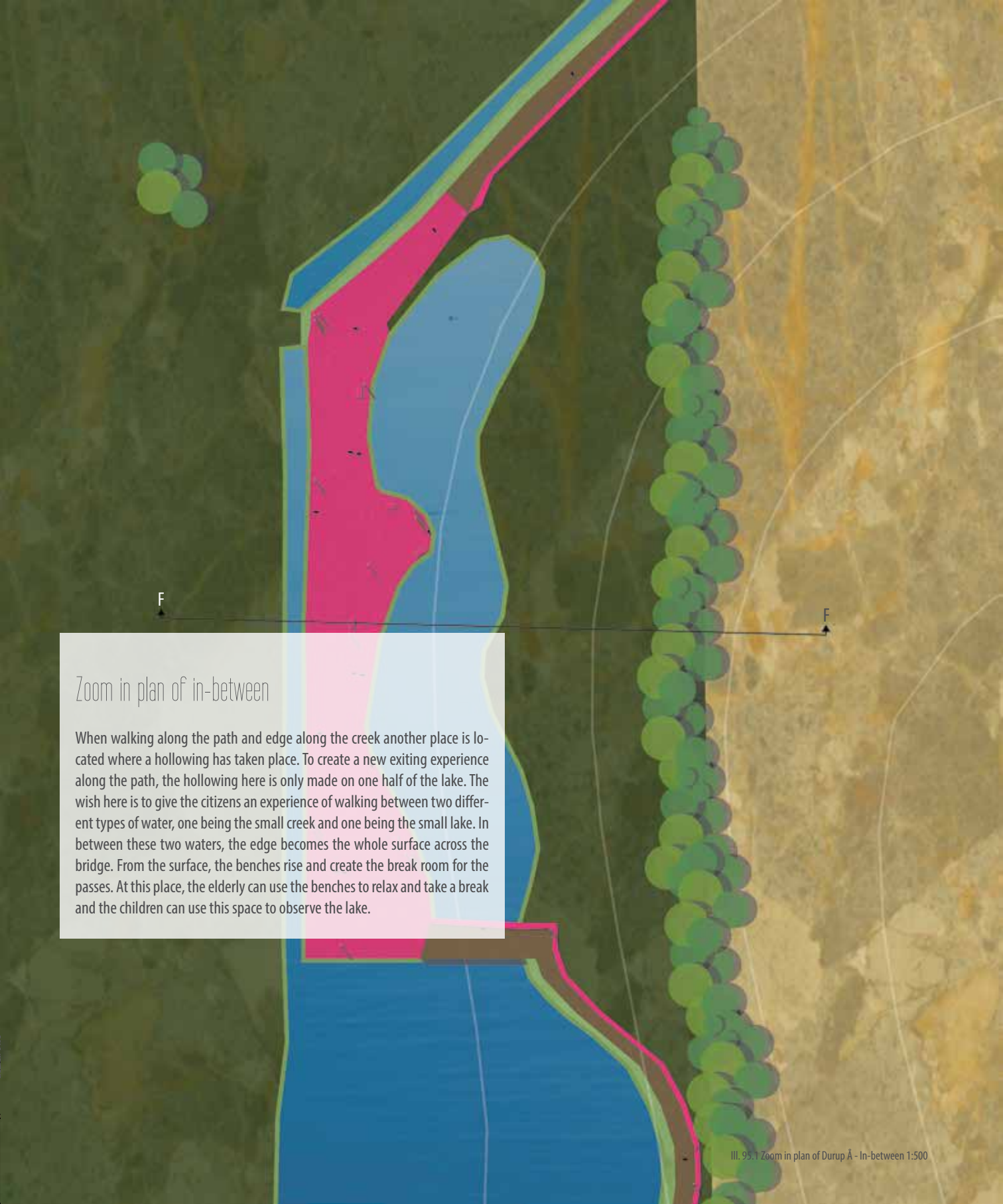
III. 94.1 In-between

Durup Å - In-between

At the next lake, the path will run alongside it and will at one point cross it and run between the creek and the lake. This will give a different experience of the water than at the first break. Here people can experience water on both sides and the surface between the two waters will be the coloured edge that has become this surface and will create benches, see ill. 94.1. When sitting on one of these benches people can look at the water and enjoy the fields, trees and people walking on the path.



III. 94.2 Section plan FF of Durup Å - In-between 1:200



Zoom in plan of in-between

When walking along the path and edge along the creek another place is located where a hollowing has taken place. To create a new exiting experience along the path, the hollowing here is only made on one half of the lake. The wish here is to give the citizens an experience of walking between two different types of water, one being the small creek and one being the small lake. In between these two waters, the edge becomes the whole surface across the bridge. From the surface, the benches rise and create the break room for the passes. At this place, the elderly can use the benches to relax and take a break and the children can use this space to observe the lake.

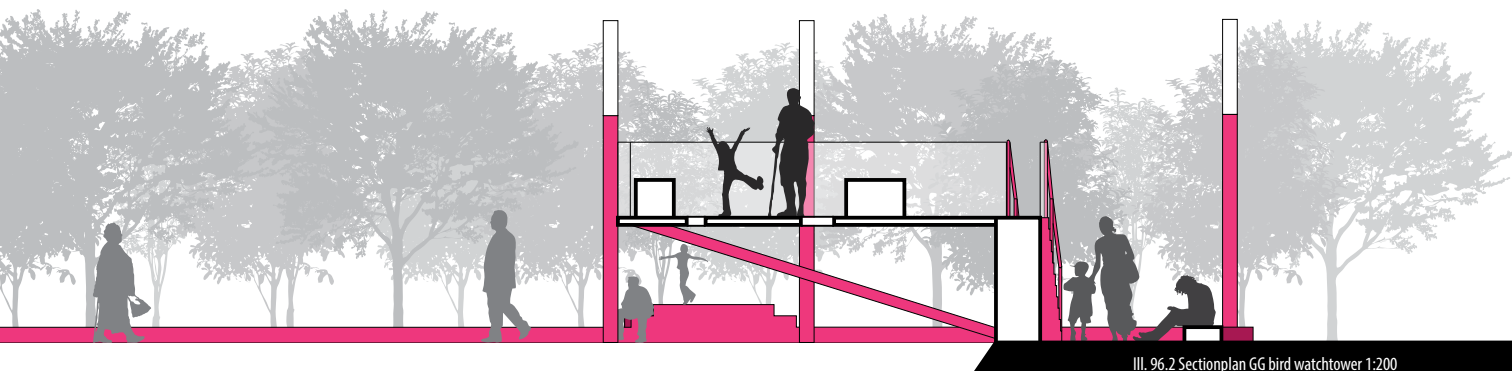


III. 96.1 Bird watchtower

Durup Å - bird watchtower

The path is not finished here and will continue north. The more north you get, the closer people will come to Grynderup Sø. Along this path there will again be seating places and playful heights for the children. At the next lake, a bird watchtower will stand out for people. When walking up the stairs you will begin to see the fields, trees, flowers and people in a different way. The view from this bird watchtower is a new experience that this path gives the users, see ill. 96.1. From up here you can see the big lake, Grynderup Sø, and the

path that leads to this lake. This will make you want to go the last distance to the lake. Up in the bird watchtower, people can chose to take a seat and enjoy the view and feeling of being up in the air and spending hours watching the nature. When coming down again and walking the last distance to Grynderup Sø, the path connects to the footpath running around the lake and people can get an even longer experience of the nature.



III. 96.2 Sectionplan GG bird watchtower 1:200

Zoom in plan of bird tower

Before meeting the path leading around the lake another hollowing is created. This area is the highest point on the path and it features a bird watchtower. The creation of the bird watchtower is to give the citizens a third experience along the path. The creation of the bird watchtower is once again coming from the edge. Here the edge creates walking spaces on the path leading to the stairs, which lead up to the bird watchtower. The watchtower, as the plank, has sides made of glass that give the children the same experience of looking out and seeing the lake. Like the plank, the watchtower is also equipped with peepholes in the floor. Again, benches are created to give the elderly the opportunity to take a break and look out over the nature and the lake.

Connections to the existing activities

In this project it has been an important objective to find a way to connect the already existing activities to the new ones in the village. This connection will be created through the colour that has been used throughout the interventions in the focus areas. As seen on ill. 99.1 seven areas have been made where there are also existing activities that have a potential to be connected with the new ones. All the different ways that the colour can be implemented in the design can also be seen on the illustration, where images of the new design can be seen.





Multi-court

Intervention in connection to the creek

Playground

Sports area

Park

Fitness

Playground





Conclusion

The conclusion will sum up the analysis and answer the research questions, which are located in the introduction on page 6.

Denmark has been torn apart and is no longer a coherent country where every part is under positive development. The centralization of jobs to the big cities Aalborg, Århus, Odense and Copenhagen has resulted in many small villages and towns losing their citizens. The drop in population in these villages and towns results in closing of schools and other facilities. Another change which has contributed to villages and towns facing a loss in population, is the municipal reform that took place in 2007. This reform has resulted in many small villages and towns losing their town halls and thereby jobs as well. Another issue that contributes to a decrease in population in these areas is the lack of education opportunities, which forces the young generation to move and leaves back the elderly.

The areas that are undergoing a negative development have been given numerous names. They are called Peripheral Denmark, Rural Denmark, Outskirts, The Rotten Banana and so forth. These negative sounding names stick to these places and are negatively affecting the abilities of these villages to attract newcomers.

Which challenges are associated with Peripheral Denmark?

The challenges that are associated with Peripheral Denmark are the centralization of work places, resulting in people moving from the smaller towns and villages, to be close to their jobs. This development drives a loss in population in the affected areas. Another challenge is that the location of educational opportunities are in the big cities as well, which forces the young generation to move. When the people with jobs and the young people move, it results in leaving elderly behind to form the society that is left. Another consequence of this development is dilapidated and empty buildings. These are mainly retail and industrial buildings and this tends to lead to empty and worn down main streets and villages. The worn down and empty village prevents new citizens to move there. The reason for this is that people get frightened by the village not looking presentable and inviting as nobody wants to live in a village which is uninviting and unattractive.

How big influence does the media have?

Denmark's viewpoint upon Peripheral Denmark is greatly influenced by the media. The media portrays these areas as being of no value and having no potential, but the real image is different. These villages possess a good amount of engaged citizens who are willing to fight for their village. In contrast to

the big cities, the villages are located in and surrounded by stunning and wonderful nature. The media does not portray these positive images but only the negative by showing worn down main streets, closed businesses, retail spaces and industrial areas and no life. The trust in the media to portray the truth blinds the people of seeing the real picture. A misrepresented picture of Peripheral Denmark prevents them from moving to these areas even though they want to live in a place where they are close to the nature and there is a good community.

Which initiatives have been used to meet this development, and what has been the result?

Realdania has among others started and finished projects in some villages in Peripheral Denmark, this has been done to transform them to attractive places, they have as well made publications where they portray the development from worn down and empty villages to renewed and useable villages. These examples are among others the case studies that are shown in the report. Another initiative that has been made is that new names have been given to these areas that are associated with positive thoughts. These are among others, the green cucumber, water edge Demark and so forth. This has contributed to more positive mention on these areas and some places resulted in growth in population as well.

How can a village's localized potentials be enhanced through a design?

The localized potentials are the key word when working with Peripheral Denmark as these areas do not have jobs and educations to offer. They are not in a position to compete with the big cities and therefore they need to enhance and show their individual great potential and qualities. The localized potentials that are in Durup are the children, the elderly and the nature. The potentials can be enhanced by creating design, which has a focus on these, such as the connection between the creek and lake (see design on page XX). The children and elderly are in focus in the design on Hovedgaden as well, see design on page XX. This design focuses on creating spaces for these two target groups with the greenery being an element as well. When creating design with the children, elderly and the nature in mind they are being enhanced and noticed.

How can the design of Durup change the image of the village and enhance its community, with a focus on the children and elderly?

The image of Durup and its community with the focus on the children and elderly can be enhanced through the design by incorporating the children and

elderly and giving them a village they can use and a village they can be proud of. When creating a village for the children and elderly there is a need to see what is missing for these target groups and the missing elements are more spaces for activities. These activities can be made among others by demolishing dilapidated and empty buildings, which will give the whole community a more attractive village. This can be seen in the design of the Hovedgaden on page XX. When creating spaces for children and elderly new meeting spaces are also created for the other citizens, which will enhance the community and give the citizens more opportunities to use their village. When creating a village for the children and elderly there is also a need for looking at safety. It is seen that it is not safe for the children to be on Hovedgaden and by designing infrastructural interventions, it gives the children better opportunity of using their village. With the focus on children and elderly in the design, it can change the image of the village by giving Durup a new identity. Furthermore, the new identity and new kinds of design with the children and elderly in mind will make Durup stand out from the crowd, because the village becomes a village of its own. This will most likely change the image of Durup to the outside world. The village will be seen as a village which has done something new and different. Durup has been given a new identity of being a village for the young and elderly.

Reflection

The reflection is divided in three parts. The first one will reflect on the theory used in this project and if it is the right way to go. The second part will reflect on the analysis of the project and the village chosen for this project and lastly the third part will reflect on the design of the project.

Theory

The theory in this project deals with localized potentials, Peripheral Denmark and storytelling. Localized potentials is a theory and method that many villages in Denmark use to find out which potentials the village can work with. That is also what has been done in this project but after working with this theory the question of whether this is the right way to work with villages has come up. Could there be another way to work with villages in Peripheral Denmark or is the localized potentials the only way to secure a future for these villages? There are some challenges when working with localized potentials that can create a problem when designing with these in mind. These challenges are listed under localized potentials in the theory chapter, these being [Realdania, 2012]:

1. Project-oriented support can lead to situations where only the resourceful will benefit from the funds.
2. Focus on citizen participation and bottom-up approach can make the strategy perspective disappear.
3. Good ideas and changes can be very person-dependent and therefore create problems later on.
4. The effect of the projects can be difficult to evaluate.

In addition to this a challenge that has been seen throughout this project is that many of the villages in peripheral Denmark are laying in a landscape and this landscape is used as a localized potential. When all the villages uses the localized potential of the landscape many of them might end up looking alike when they are designed.

Another way to work with villages in Peripheral Denmark could be through village clusters where more villages are looked at to see how these can complement each other. Then the question comes to mind again; will this be the right way to work with villages? It is a question that cannot be answered because it will be different from village to village and because it will depend on how it is wished to work with the villages. Village clusters are a good tool to use when wanting to work with more than one village and how these will work together. In Durup that would be how the village would work with Roslev, Glyngøre, Selde and even Fur and Skive. On the other hand localized potential is a good tool when working in one village and together with the citizens to find these and work with them.

Storytelling is used in this project because it aims to give the village a design they can use to brand themselves. For this purpose, a logo has been made that can be used when portraying the village, and the design of the area renewal is also a part of this storytelling that can be used in the media. It was a new theory that was incorporated in the project and it was nice to work with this theory and see how it could help to create a story that could be used for branding. But it also gave some problems in the form of not knowing if it was the right way to go and thereby give the right result.

The definition of peripheral Denmark and rural municipalities in this project is from Fødevareministeriet, but is this the right way to see peripheral Denmark? In the literature, there are three different definitions, from different sources, and how come one of them is better than the other? It could be that all three of them is right and thereby a wider area will become rural municipalities.

Analysis

The project has worked with the village Durup that lies in Skive Municipality. This village has already undergone area renewal and it can therefore be reflected on if this was the right village to work with. Is it a good thing to work with a village that has already undergone area renewal or not? It can give some challenges with the design of the new area renewal because some things have already been done but it was also concluded at the beginning of the project that the area renewal was not executed to its fullest and some potential was still seen in the village and could therefore be worked with. It was also interesting to observe the different identities that the village has gone through and that right now it does not have one, and it was seen that this was also something that could be worked with.

Because there had already been an area renewal, it was not possible to make citizen participation and it was therefore concluded that interviews with different citizens in the village was a good alternative. The interviews will never be the same as citizen participation because there were only four interviews and it was not in a wide enough age group. The interviews gave some good insights into what was missing in the village and how engaged the citizens are, but to get a much more accurate idea of this, more people should have been interviewed and also citizens in different age groups, from children to elderly. Because the design has a focus on children, this is a group that is completely missing from the interviews and these interviews cannot help in the terms of what the children thinks is missing in the villages. This can only be concluded from the other interviews and the other analysis made in the project.

In the analysis it is seen that there is a lack of women in the childbearing age and this can be a problem when the focus in the project is among others children. Because these women are missing, it can be difficult to know if there will be women of this age and children ten years from now. When looking backwards the problem does not lie within the 20-29 year olds but in the group of 30-39 year olds. This can be because it is mainly the women who move away from the villages and into the bigger towns and cities. But even if the statistics show that children will be going down both in the village and in the country the villages must not forget this age group and make it a comfortable place to grow up, because then they will probably not return later on in life when settling down with their own family.

When working with localized potentials as in this project, it is important to look at other cases that have worked with the same approach. Here the cases of Vestervig and Klokkeholm have been examined, which are both placed in Northern Jutland and have worked with nature in different aspects. Vestervig has made an extreme use of nature and brought this in to the village whereas Klokkeholm has made a smaller connection to the nature. Because these are both located in, Northern Jutland and both have worked with nature it can be reflected on if these were the right cases to look at. Should there have been more? And should there have been some from other places in Denmark? These two cases were used because they worked with some of the same things as this project but there might have been some other villages that could have worked as well. Another case from Northern Jutland that could have been good to work with is Hjørring where they have made a strategic plan. A case that is working strategic could have given an idea of what a town can get from such an approach. Støvring in Central Jutland is also a case that could have been looked at, although this village is only at the first stage where the basic elements of the project are just coming along. This case could have given an insight into how a project for a "winner village" is starting and not so much into the final result.

Design

The focus of the design in this project has been the children and the elderly people in Durup. As mentioned above there is an issue with the children because the tendency in Denmark is that there will be fewer children in the future and women will get them later in life. This issue has been big in the media the last couple of months and Denmark is trying to change this tendency around. So this leads back to the focus on children and elderly, because should the focus only have been on the elderly because there will be more of them in the future and a big part of the citizens in Peripheral Denmark is elderly? And can it be divided in this way? Will there only be elderly people

in Peripheral Denmark in the future and will the children get fewer over the next many years? Should the villages and municipalities only focus on one group or should it be everyone? That is some of the questions that have come to mind after working on this project.

The area renewal has been focusing on two parts of the village; Hovedgaden and the creek. Along the creek an edge has been made that will become sitting areas and places that children can play on. But is this something that will work and will it give the experience that it is supposed to? Will it give the connection that is missing between the new and old area renewal as well as an experience? The experience this renewal should give the children is the opportunity to learn through play. The school can be able to provide the children with knowledge concerning the different flowers, trees, fields and other nature aspect of the surrounding area of Durup. It can also be something that is used in the new school reform where children have to be active 45 minutes a day and they can therefore use this path along the creek to walk from the village to Grynderup Sø. The elderly can use this area renewal for exercise but could there be more design interventions along the creek that was more minded on the elderly? And is it enough for the elderly only to focus on exercise? This is also something that can be considered when looking at the area renewal along Hovedgaden. Is there enough options for the elderly in the urban space that is detailed in this project? Should there be more for them than petanque, chess and a pavilion where they can have yoga classes or other activities? This urban space is also for the children where a playground and trampolines have been made. Are these two groups divided too much in the urban space? They could be more mixed and the pavilion is placed in the middle so it can be seen from both sides. But is it dividing the space too much? This urban space gives the users, the elderly and children, an experience of exercise and new meeting places for all the citizens.

Along Hovedgaden both cultivated and uncultivated spaces have been made to give the citizens a different view on the nature. Should there have been more cultivated spaces than the three made or would this have been too much in a little village as Durup? The spaces are placed where demolished buildings used to be so to make more space more buildings should be demolished. This could be a drastic intervention in a village as Durup, but it could also be just what is needed to get rid of the bad image here.

The technical aspect in this project have been on the infrastructure along Hovedgaden because it is unnerving to live next to it, which was both experienced and discovered through interviews. The design of the road has been changed in this project so the heavy vehicles and cars have to slow down when driving on Hovedgaden and hereby make it feel safer to walk along it.

When working with the infrastructure another solution to solve the issue of Hovedgaden was also considered. This solution would be to create a bypass road around Durup and thereby get all the traffic just passing through the village out. A positive thing about this solution would be that the traffic would go around the village and Hovedgaden could become a quiet space again. But there will also be some negative things about this solution, for instance it would make the car ride longer and would it work? Furthermore it would take away the life in the village centre that the cars give it and it would end up quiet. To get a better understanding of this solution different cases were studied to get an understanding of the challenges with this. It was therefore concluded that this solution will not always be the right one for a village to make and it will be expensive for the municipality and might not have the wanted effect. In addition to this, the municipality might not want to invest in such a big infrastructural change when the village is as small as Durup and when the problem is not that big in the village.

Despite these reflections, we believe the proposed interventions could have a significant positive effect on the life in Durup and improve village's ability to attract new citizens in the future.

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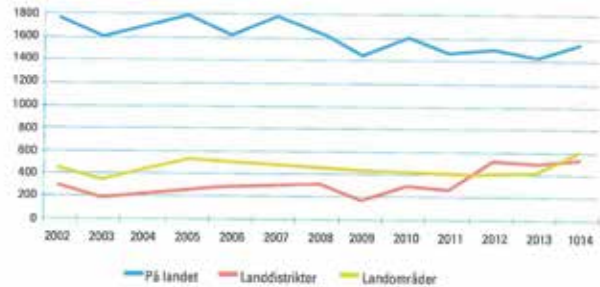
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III. 52.1 <http://www.vestervig-by.dk/upl/website/klosterparken/Modpar-ken0.jpg>

III. 52.2 <http://www.vestervig-by.dk/upl/website/klosterparken/Modpar-ken0.jpg>
III. 52.3 http://www.vestervig-by.dk/upl/website/vestervig-by-fornylse-aps/VestervigByfornylse135_srcset-large.jpg
III. 53.1 http://vbn.aau.dk/files/40004801/Klokkerholm_byen_i_landskabet.pdf
III. 53.2 <http://klokkerholmby.dk/jyske-aas/>
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Appendix



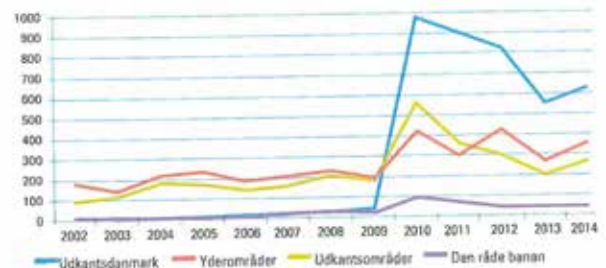
Figur 1. Frekvensen af tre neutrale termer i 8 landsdækkende aviser, 2002-2014. Kilde: Infomedia. Sagningsdatoer: 19-10-2014, (2002-2013) og 4-2-2015 (2014).

Media coverage [Svendsen, 2015: pp 65]

Appendix A Media coverage graphs

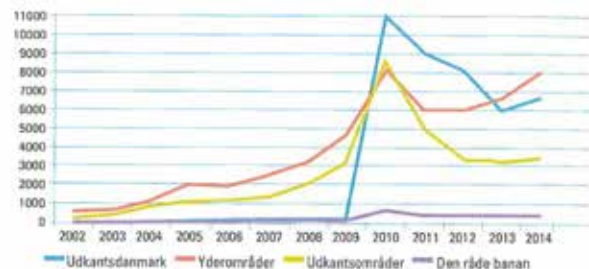
This appendix will show different graphs on how the media have used both the negative and positive terms.

The negative term Udkantsdanmark is a term that increased in 2009 and have since gone down. It is also the term that have been used most in the media. The different graphs are from Gunnar Lind Haase Svendsen's article in *"Hvorfor bliver der talt grimt om de danske landdistrikter? Italesættelsen af landdistrikterne sammenlignet med de virkelige livsvilkår"*



Figur 2. Frekvensen af fire negative termer i 8 landsdækkende aviser, 2002-2014. Kilde: Infomedia. Sagningsdatoer: 19-10-2014, (2002-2013) og 4-2-2015 (2014).

Media coverage [Svendsen, 2015: pp 66]



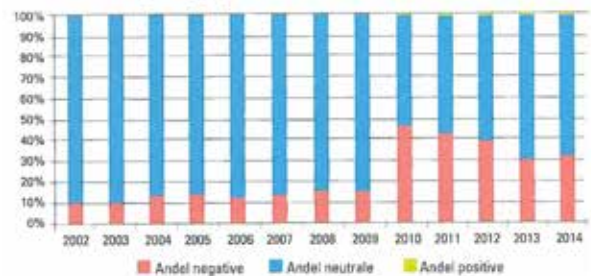
Figur 3. Frekvensen af fire negative termer i alle 2251 mediekilder, 2002-2014. Kilde: Infomedia. Sagningsdatoer: 19-10-201, (2002-2013) og 4-2-2015 (2014).

Media coverage [Svendsen, 2015: pp 67]



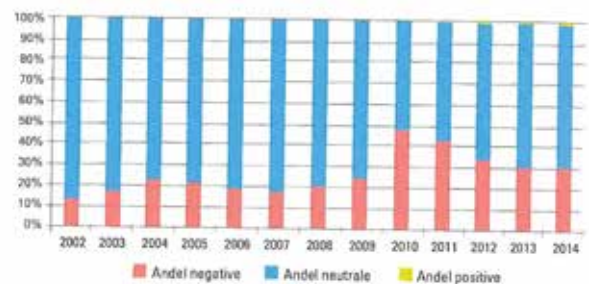
Figur 4. Frekvensen af fire positive termer i alle 2251 mediekilder, 2008-2014.
Kilde: Infomedia. Sagningsdatoer: 19-10-2014 (2002-2013) og 4-2-2015 (2014).

Media coverage [Svendsen, 2015: pp 68]



Figur 5. Andel af neutrale, negative og positive termer i 8 landsdækkende aviser, 2002-2014, beregnet som andele af alle betegnelser. Kilde: Infomedia. Sagningsdatoer: 19-10-201. (2002-2013) og 4-2-2015 (2014).

Media coverage [Svendsen, 2015: pp 68]



Figur 6. Andel af neutrale, negative og positive termer i alle 2251 mediekilder, 2002-2014, beregnet som andele af alle betegnelser. Kilde: Infomedia. Sagningsdatoer: 19-10-201. (2002-2013) og 4-2-2015 (2014).

Media coverage [Svendsen, 2015: pp 69]



EU Structural Funds [Stedet Tæller, 2011: pp. 6]

Appendix B Peripheral Denmark definitions

This appendix shows the three different definitions on Peripheral Denmark listed in the theory. Here the definitions can be found on maps illustrating the different municipalities.



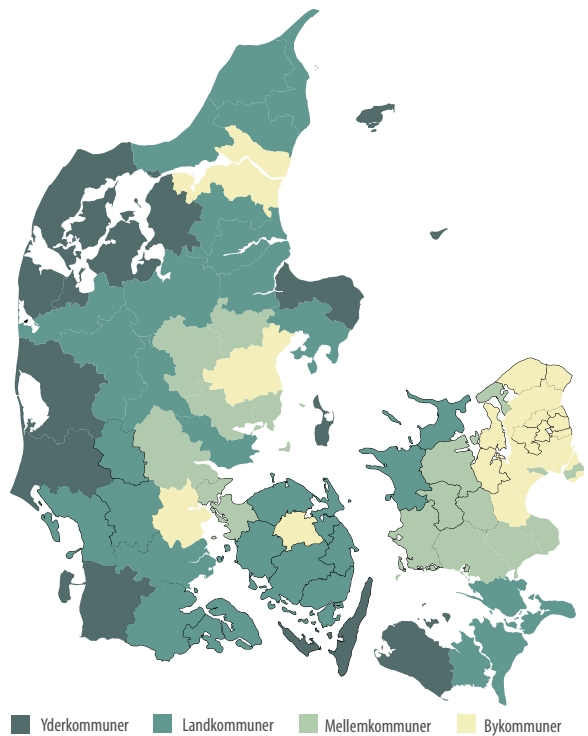
Physical planning [Stedet Tæller, 2011: pp. 4]



The Rural Development Programme [Stedet Tæller, 2011: pp. 5]

Appendix C Municipality types

The four different municipality types mentioned in the theory can in this appendix be seen on an illustration where the different municipalities have been given a colour matching the type.



Appendix D Interview with Female 1

Interviewer: Vi har hørt at du har været med i samarbejdet om lokalplanen for Hovedgaden her i Durup.

Female 1: Ja det er rigtigt

Interviewer: Synes du det har hjulpet at der er blevet lavet lokalplan for Hovedgaden i forhold til hvordan det var før?

Female 1: Jeg må indrømme at jeg lidt har fortrudt at jeg var en af dem der var med til at presse kommunen til at lave lokalplanen for Hovedgaden. Grunden til at jeg gerne ville have sådan en lokalplan var fordi jeg gerne ville have Hovedgaden til at se pæn ud og få en vis standard tilbage i bybilledet. Det eneste det har ført til er at jeg skal ned og banke på hvergang der bliver skiftet vinduer fordi det ikke er de rigtige der bliver sat ind. Det er meget tidskrævende.

Interviewer: Har det skræmt folk lidt væk fra at flytte ind på Hovedgaden fordi der nu er lokalplan på den?

Femal 1: Det ved jeg ikke, men folk vil generelt ikke bo der fordi den ikke er

indbydende og fordi mange mener at Hovedgaden har mange trafikkanter. Derudover vil folk hellere flytte ind i nybyggeri fremfor at skulle renovere en gammel bygning. De nye huse er også bedre isoleret som gør at folk kan sparre lidt på regningerne.

Interviewer: Hvis du nu kunne gøre det om igen ville du så stadig have lavet en lokalplan?

Female 1: Nej, som sagt har jeg fortrudt den og hvis jeg skulle tage stilling til det i dag ville jeg sige at alt på Hovedgaden skulle væk og så skulle der laves en rundkørsel midt i byen som førte ud til villa vejene.

Interviewer: Hvorfor lige en rundkørsel?

Female 1: Den kan føre folk ud til det som jeg synes fungerer her i byen, nemlig villa kvarterene. Det er der folk gerne vil bo og det er dem skal kan skabe en ny identitet i byen, Villa idyl. Her er der læ for vind.

Interviewer: Er der noget på Hovedgaden som du synes fungerer eller som skal bevares?

Female 1: Jeg synes Kroen er flot. Det er jo en gammel bygning som også har historie i sig. Men jeg ved ikke hvor længe det holder. Den kunne godt trænge til en renovering da den ser lidt forfalden ud, men ejeren er over 60 år så ved heller ikke hvor lang tid ejeren kommer til at være der endnu. Og så er det heller ikke sikkert at der er en til at overtage. Lidt ligesom med købmanden.

Interviewer: Nu har der jo været en byfornyelse igang her i byen hvor kommunen har fritlagt åen og lavet lidt på Hovedgaden. Er der nogle ting som I borgere i byen har taget sig af efterfølgende? Har I gang i nogle projekter?

Female 1: Der er jo mange engagerede borgere i byen og der er gang i mange bottom up projekter. Der er blandt andet nogle som er i gang med revyer her i byen og så er der jo stations bygningen hvor mange foreninger holder til.

Mastrå

Opregnede/Aggregerede resultater

Side

1 af 1

Alte for ét snit, ét år

Udskr.

18.11.2014 13:03

Målested

33600890

Toustrupvej 17, Durup

Bestyrer

770

Skive

Vej

7777725-0

Toustrupvej

Lokalitet

0/100

Toustrupvej 17, Durup - nord for Anlægsgade

Rolingspor

T

Total trafik

Køretøjstyp

MOTORVKTJ

Motorkøretøjer

Årstid

2014

(Periode 04.11.2014-11.11.2014)

Kommentar

Hast. grænse

50

km/t

Tid

Værdi

Beskrivelse

1.540

Årsdagstrafik ADT (beregnet gennemsnit af dagtrafik på årsbasis)

1.595

Hverdagsdagstrafik HDT (beregnet gennemsnit af hverdagsdagstrafik på årsbasis)

1.429

Juliedagstrafik JDT (beregnet gennemsnit af dagtrafik i juli)

8Y

Trafiktype (By- og lokaltrafik)

7,0

Antal talte dage

57

Æ10SS (ekvivalent antal 10-ton aksler dagligt ind, SuperSingle effekt)

31

Æ10BY (ekvivalent antal 10-ton aksler dagligt i bygader)

10,3

Procent køretøjer over 5,80m - Lastbil-procent

158

Lastbil årsdagstrafik

07:00

117

Morgenspidsline - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 6 og 10 - starttidspunkt

15:48

187

Aftenspidsline - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 14 og 18 - starttidspunkt

10/11 16:00

192

Største time - vises som dato efterfulgt af start-klokketime

55,5

Gennemsnitshastighed

55,5

Hverdags-gennemsnitshastighed

75,8

Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen

27,3

Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+10km/t

5,5

Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+20km/t

46,6

15% fraktil - hastigheden, som 15% af køretøjerne kører under

64,3

85% fraktil - hastigheden, som 85% af køretøjerne kører under

Måned

jan

feb

mar

apr

maj

jun

jul

aug

sep

okt

nov

dec

Månedsdag

1.564

Hverdagsmånedsdag

1.730

Talte dage

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

7,0

0

ADT Toustrupvej, 2014

ADT Toustrupvej, 2014

Appendix E Annual Daily Traffic (ADT)

On the following pages the ADT of the different bigger roads in Durup can be seen. The numbers are from the 30th of September to the seventh of October 2014. These numbers are received from Skive Municipality.

Mastra

Opregnede/Aggregerede resultater Alle for ét snit, ét år

Side 1 af 1
Udskr. 18.11.2014 12:40

Målested 99370380 Åstedvej 24, Dunup
Bestyrer 779 Skive
Vej 7779637-0 Åstedvej
Lokalitet 0380 Åstedvej 24, Dunup - syd for Præstelund
Retningspør 7 Total trafik
Køretøjsart MOTORKTJ Motorkøretøjer
Årstal 2014 (Perioder 04.11.2014-11.11.2014)
Kommentar
Hast. grænse 50 km/t

Tid	Værdi	Beskrivelse
	1.046	Årsdøgns trafik ADT (beregnet gennemsnit af døgns trafik på årsbasis)
	1.141	Hverdagsdøgns trafik HDT (beregnet gennemsnit af hverdagsdøgns trafik på årsbasis)
	970	Juledags trafik JDT (beregnet gennemsnit af døgns trafik i juli)
	BY	Trafiktype (By- og lokaltrafik)
	7,0	Antal tælte dage
	49	Æ10SS (ækvivalent antal 10-ton aksler døgligt incl. SuperSingle effekt)
	26	Æ10BY (ækvivalent antal 10-ton aksler døgligt i bygader)
	10,4	Procent køretøjer over 5,80m - Lastbil-procent
	108	Lastbil årsdøgns trafik
07:00	108	Morgenspidstime - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 6 og 10 - starttidspunkt
15:00	139	Aftenspidstime - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 14 og 18 - starttidspunkt
05/11 15:00	182	Største time - vises som dato efterfulgt af start-tidspunkt
	54,2	Gennemsnitshastighed
	53,9	Hverdags-gennemsnitshastighed
	87,2	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen
	27,8	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+10km/t
	6,1	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+20km/t
	43,2	15% fraktil - hastigheden, som 15% af køretøjerne kører under
	64,5	85% fraktil - hastigheden, som 85% af køretøjerne kører under
Måned	jan	feb
Månedsdgn	mar	apr
Hverdagsmånedsdgn	may	jun
Tælte dage	jul	aug
	sep	okt
	nov	dec
	1.063	
	1.164	
	7,0	
	,0	

ADT Åstedvej, 2014

Mastra
Opregnede/Aggregerede resultater
Alle for ét snit, ét år

 Side 1 af 1
 Udskr. 18.11.2014 12:54

Målested 77250100 Tønderingvej 26, Durup
 Bestyrer 779 Skive
 Vej 7778372-0 Tønderingvej
 Lokaltet 0444 Tønderingvej 26, Durup - vest for Agertofte
 RetningsSpor T Total trafik
 Køreøjsart MOTORKTJ Motorøretøjer
 Årstet 2014 (Perioder 04.11.2014-11.11.2014)
 Kommentar
 Hast. grænse 50 km/t

Tid	Værdi	Beskrivelse										
	601	Årsdagsstrafik ADT (beregnet gennemsnit af dagtrafik på årsbasis)										
	664	Hverdagsdags trafik HDT (beregnet gennemsnit af hverdagsdags trafik på årsbasis)										
	743	Juliedags trafik JDT (beregnet gennemsnit af dagtrafik i juli)										
	BY	Trafiktype (By- og lokaltrafik)										
	7,0	Antal tætte dage										
	28	Æ10SS (ækvivalent antal 10-tons akser dagligt incl. SuperSingle effekt)										
	15	Æ10BY (ækvivalent antal 10-tons akser dagligt i bygader)										
	6,6	Procent køretøjer over 5,60m - Lastbil-procent										
	71	Lastbil årsdags trafik										
07:12	66	Morgenspidstid - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 6 og 10 - starttidspunkt										
15:36	100	Aftenspidstid - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 14 og 18 - starttidspunkt										
06/11 16:00	108	Største time - vises som dato efterfulgt af start-klokke time										
	39,6	Gennemsnitshastighed										
	39,4	Hverdags-gennemsnitshastighed										
	11,2	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen										
	1,1	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+10km/t										
	,1	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+20km/t										
	30,0	15% frakti - hastigheden, som 15% af køretøjerne kører under										
	48,8	85% frakti - hastigheden, som 85% af køretøjerne kører under										
Måned	jan	feb	mar	apr	maj	jun	jul	aug	sep	okt	nov	dec
Månedsdagn											816	
Hverdagsmånedsdagn											862	
Tætte dage	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	7,0	

ADT Tøndering, 2014

Mastra		Oprognede/Aggregerede resultater	Side	1 af 1
		Alle for ét snit, ét år	Udskr.	09.10.2014 16:00
Målested	33600305	Hovedgaden 35, Dunup		
Bestyrer	779	Skive		
Vej	7773360-0	Hovedgaden		
Lokaltet	0/305	Hovedgaden 35, Dunup - vest for Åstodevej		
RetningsSpor	T	Total trafik		
Køretøjsart	MOTORKTJ	Motor køretøjer		
Årstal	2014	(Perioder 30.09.2014-07.10.2014)		
Kommentar				
Hast. grænse	30	km/t		

Tid	Værdi	Beskrivelse										
	2.046	Årsdøgns trafik ADT (beregnet gennemsnit af døgns trafik på årsbasis)										
	2.263	Hverdagsdøgns trafik HDT (beregnet gennemsnit af hverdagsdøgns trafik på årsbasis)										
	1.720	Julidøgns trafik JDT (beregnet gennemsnit af døgns trafik i juli)										
	BO-ARB	Trafiktype (Bolit-arbejdssted)										
	7,0	Antal talle dage										
	84	Æ10SS (ækvivalent antal 10-tons akser dagligt incl. SuperSingle effekt)										
	46	Æ10BY (ækvivalent antal 10-tons akser dagligt i bygader)										
	9,3	Procent køretøjer over 5,80m - Lastbil-procent										
	191	Lastbil årsdøgns trafik										
07:00	164	Morgenspidstide - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 6 og 10 - starttidspunkt										
15:00	241	Aftenspidstide - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 14 og 18 - starttidspunkt										
02/10 15:00	254	Største time - vises som dato efterfulgt af start-klokke time										
	36,3	Gennemsnitshastighed										
	36,0	Hverdags-gennemsnitshastighed										
	81,8	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen										
	30,7	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+10km/t										
	4,3	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+20km/t										
	27,9	15% frakti - hastigheden, som 15% af køretøjerne kører under										
	44,5	85% frakti - hastigheden, som 85% af køretøjerne kører under										
Måned	jan	feb	mar	apr	maj	jun	jul	aug	sep	okt	nov	dec
Månedsdagn										2.180		
Hverdagsmånedsdagn										2.364		
Talle dage	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	6,5	,0	,0

ADT Hovedgaden, 2014

Mastra
Opregnede/Aggregerede resultater
Alle for ét snit, ét år

 Side 1 af 1
 Udskr. 25.11.2014 10:24

Målested 09100348 Bystedvej 38A, Durup
 Bestyrer 779 Skive
 Vej 7770910-0 Bystedvej
 Lokaltet 0/348 Bystedvej 38A, Durup - øst for Durup Lundvej -
 RetningSpor T Total trafik
 Køretøjssort MOTORKTJ Motorkøretøjer
 Årstal 2014 (Periode 18.11.2014-25.11.2014)
 Kommentar Byfornyelse - Tung Trafik
 Hast.grænse 50 km/t

Tid	Værdi	Beskrivelse
	1.788	Årsdøgns trafik ADT (beregnet gennemsnit af døgns trafik på årsbasis)
	1.978	Hverdagsdøgns trafik HDT (beregnet gennemsnit af hverdagsdøgns trafik på årsbasis)
	1.657	Julidøgns trafik JDT (beregnet gennemsnit af døgns trafik i juli)
	BY	Trafiktype (By- og lokaltrafik)
	7,0	Antal tælte dage
	91	Æ10SS (ækvivalent antal 10-tons akser dagligt incl. SuperSingle effekt)
	49	Æ10BY (ækvivalent antal 10-tons akser dagligt i bygader)
	12,2	Procent køretøjer over 5,80m - Lastbil-procent
	218	Lastbil årsdøgns trafik
07:00	150	Morgenspidstime - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 6 og 10 - starttidspunkt
15:12	222	Aftenspidstime - gennemsnitlig største time mellem 14 og 18 - starttidspunkt
20/11 15:00	235	Største time - vises som dato efterfulgt af start-klokke time
	46,6	Gennemsnitshastighed
	47,1	Hverdags-gennemsnitshastighed
	34,7	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen
	5,6	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+10km/t
	,5	Procent over hastighedsbegrænsningen+20km/t
	35,3	15% fraktil - hastigheden, som 15% af køretøjerne kører under
	55,4	85% fraktil - hastigheden, som 85% af køretøjerne kører under
Måned	jan	feb
Månedsdøgn	mar	apr
Hverdagsmånedsdøgn	maj	jun
Tælte dage	jul	aug
	sep	okt
	nov	dec
	1.815	
	1.998	
	7,0	
	,0	

ADT Bystedvej, 2014