LOST IN TRANSLATION

[Nanna Finne Skovrup | Techno-Anthropology | Master Thesis | Aalborg University]

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Abstrakt

Fonden Teknologirådet har igennem de sidste 2,5 år udført projektet, "Prioritering af fremtidens arealanvendelse i Danmark". Projektet har været et samarbejde med Aalborg Universitet, Institut for Planlægning, og har været støttet af VELUX Fonden. Projektet har haft til opgave at kortlægge den nuværende arealanvendelse, samt komme med forslag til politiske anbefalinger og nye veje at gå i planlægningen. I den først udgivelse fra projektet blev det konstateret, at der er planer, strategier og ønsker for 140 % af det danske areal. Dette har siden være omdrejningspunktet for arbejdet. Projektet har gennem brug af forskellige inddragelsesmetoder inddraget eksperter, borger, stakeholders og politikere i en bred debat om det åbne land. Centralt i dette forløb var et borgertopmøde med deltagelse af 250 borgere fra hele landet, der stemte om, hvordan fremtidens arealanvendelse skulle være. Resultaterne fra dette borgertopmøde blev brugt i projektets efterfølgende arrangementer og dokumenter. I dette speciale har jeg undersøgt, hvordan projektet har brugt de forskellige resultater, og hvordan disse resultater er blevet oversat igennem projektet. Dette gør jeg ved at gøre brug af Michel Callon, Pierre Lascoumes og Yannick Barthes (2009) begreb Hybrid Forums som sammen med deres oversættelse fra makroverden til mikroverden og tilbage til makroverden samt Michel Callons fire momenter af oversættelse udgør det teoretiske grundlag for projektet, som giver et indblik i de oversættelser, der er sket. Analysen bygger på en række dokumenter, jeg har fået adgang til via mit arbejde som projektmedarbejder i Teknologirådet. Disse dokumenter er både primære og sekundære: primære i form af referater, e-mails, udkast af projektets policy rapport og kommentarer fra styregruppen, og sekundære i form af nyhedsbreve, officielle rapporter og informationsmaterialer. Endelig i diskussionen vil projektets brug af borgertopmøde-metoden blive sammenlignet med Sarah Whatmore og Cathrina Landströms Competency Groups koblet med en diskussion af, hvad der sker, når man ikke inddrager stakeholders og borgere i de forskellige oversættelser.

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Contents

Introduction

In the last five years, extensive research has been done on what we should and could do with the land use in Denmark, how should the land be used and should we change the way we use it today?

Realdania and *Mandag Morgen* in 2012 did a project on the future energy system, a system without the use of fossil fuel that – according to the project – could be realized by 2050 (Realdania, *Mandag Morgen*, 2012). Similarly, a more sustainable use of the open land was the conclusion in a report from the Nature and Agriculture Commission from 2013. In this report 44 recommendations were presented, mostly concerning agriculture and nature, but the recommendations were also a contribution to create more growth and development in the business of agriculture (Natur- og Landbrugskommisionen, 2013). The Danish Ecological Council together with Copenhagen University and Aarhus University did a report on the future faming from 2012 to 2015. The report looks into how to develop a more sustainable farming, and to do this presents four scenarios, green growth, urban and rural, a bio based society and a rich nature (Jørgensen et al., 2015). SEGES and Danish Agriculture and Food Council together with two municipalities and Aalborg University (AAU) and Aarhus University published a folder in 2015 as a part of their project "Farming in the landscape" on opportunities and challenged in the future use of the open land. Here they gave examples of how the future faming could be planned together with the local community (Eide et al., 2015). And recently, Copenhagen University has published "Development in arable land 1954-2025". This project has studied the gravel roads, as they are important to the agricultural landscape. Besides being used for transport the roads are also recreational spaces, and there has been a decline in the number of roads in the open land (Caspersen & Nyed, 2017). This is just to name a few of the projects that have been dealing with the subject of the open land use over the last five years.

If you put all the plans and strategies that the Danish parliamentary politicians have made together with all the wishes for development it makes for more than 140 % of the Danish land (Arler et., 2015). But where will we get the extra 40 % land from? How should the future land look? Should there be less farming and more nature, and how should we tackle the climate change effect on the land use? The Danish Board of Technology (DBT) tried to answer these questions and many more in the project *"Prioritizing the future land use in Denmark".* The project started in 2014 by engaging stakeholders, experts and local politicians. And in the summer of 2015 the project's background analysis was published. Here it was stated how the land use was at that moment, but also different scenarios for the future land use were presented.

The project is a collaboration between DBT and AAU, it has been overseen by a steering group (SG) consisting of experts and stakeholders. The project is supported by the VELUX Foundation.

In Denmark, we have a long history of engaging citizens in the planning process, but also a tradition of trying to reconcile between the various interests around land use (Sørensen & Galland, 2014). True to this tradition, the project has involved stakeholders, citizens, experts and politicians in the search to democratically prioritize the future land use (Arler et al., 2017).

The project has used different engagement methods to engage ordinary citizens, stakeholders, local politicians, experts and parliamentary politician in the project. The project has participated in a number of local debates, arranged parliamentary hearings and a citizen summit with participation of 250 citizens. At this citizen summit the citizens voted individually on 36 different questions divided into seven different themes. The results of the summit were used in the following events in the project. In the end the project produced a number of recommendations that were presented at a conference in May 2017. But what happens with the voice of the citizens and the stakeholders through a project like this? Are their voices presented in the final policy report or are they lost in the process? This is what has tricked my curiosity to do this master thesis. After working on the project for over two years, I have often wondered what happen with the voices of the involved participants, both citizens and stakeholders.

The thesis will look at these questions through a document study of the different drafts of the policy report, comments from SG members, minutes from meetings and so on. Together with my own work and my own experiences as a project assistant at the DBT, I will analyze the 2.5-year long process.

In the first part of the thesis, I will make a literature review of the problem field, hereafter I will present the concrete research question and make a presentation of the project, the project partners and the methods used by DBT. Subsequently, I will introduce my methodological reflections and the theory that will lay the foundation for the analysis and discussion. Finally, I will conclude and outline some perspectives of the work.

Reading guide

Most of the material from the project is made in Danish and I have therefore translated the quotations used in this thesis. All translated quotes are marked with a OT, signifying Own Translation. I have used APA style in my references both in regard to the literature references and in regard to the quotes from e.g. the project partners. The quotes from the project partners are all anonymized because of their privacy. Most of the comments are made in closed groups and were not meant for the

public. I will for the reader-friendliness referrer to the project as 'the future land use project'. Finally, if there is a need to look into the data material it can be provided on request.

Literature Review

In order to enable citizen engagement and create a consistent and measurable methodology, DBT has been a driver in the development of clearly defined citizen engagement methods as well as in research into the methods. The methods have been the subject of several studies and scientific articles. In this chapter I will account for the most prominent of these studies in order to create an overview of the existing literature.

Several studies have been conducted on DBT's use of citizen engagement methods from DBT's start in the 1980s to now. The method used for citizen engagement in the future land use project has also been used in three international citizen summit processes, called World Wide Views (WWViews) in 2009 (Teknologirådet, 2008), 2012 (Teknologirådet, 2011) and 2015 (Teknologirådet, 2015b), each time on different climate and biology topics and as a part of the Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings. The method was also used in Europe Wide Views (EWViews) projects on sustainable consumption in 2014 (Teknologirådet, 2015e) and on pandemics and epidemics in 2016 (Teknologirådet, 2015c).

These global citizen summits have been studied by Agger et al. (2012) in connection with the WWViews on Global Warming in 2009 in an article called "The Creation of a Global Voice of Citizen: The Case of Denmark". The article debates DBT's use of representativity, the framing of the information material and the use of engagement methods in a deliberate democracy. A similar study was published in *Dansk Sociologi* in 2012 (Jæger et al., 2012). In 2014 Jelsøe and Jæger did a study on the use of the method in the EWViews project. In this study it was said that the results must be interpreted in a national context, and the issue of the citizens having a dual role was also debated (Jelsøe & Jæger, 2014). In addition to these Danish studies of the method, several international studies of the WWViews method have been conducted. Furthermore, there have been several books published on the use of the WWViews method, e.g. *Citizen Participation in Global Environmental Governance* (Rask et al., 2011) and *Governing Biodiversity through Democratic Deliberation* (Rask et al., 2015).

Besides the research in the DBT's use of citizen summits, there have been several studies on the Danish use of engagement methods. Hansen (2010) did a study of the use of citizen summits to engage citizen in health care policy making. Tortzen (2008) shows several examples of citizen engagement processes done in Danish municipalities, both with the use of methods from DBT and with methods

conceived by other actors, like the think tank *Mandag Morgen* and various municipalities (Tortzen, 2008). Most recently, the use of citizen engagement has been debated in a series of articles in *Mandag Morgen*. Here engagement methods are claimed to ensure that citizen engagement creates political legitimacy by using co-creation (*Mandag Morgen*, 2017a, 2017b).

The use of engagement methods in planning is well known, e.g. in hearing processes, where stakeholders and citizens can come up with hearing answers to parliamentary laws and municipality plans (Københavns Kommune, n.d.). Studies have recently been carried out on how to involve citizens more in the planning process, e.g. the projects: *the future landscapes* (Københavns Universitet, n.d. a) and *DIAPLAN* (Københavns Universitet, n.d. b). They both focus on dialogue-based planning, where methods for further dialogue between actors in the open land use are discussed (Kristensen et al., 2016). Erhvervsstyrelsen, Vindmøllerejseholdet and Antropologerne have developed an engagement process called *network-based planning*. The approach is based on the principles from the Danish associations e.g. where voluntariness of the members in the work at sports clubs etc. is important, in which citizens voluntarily take part in the community and thereby gain influence. By the municipality initiating networks in connection with their planning processes, citizens and local actors can actively participate in the debate and continuously affect the process (Erhvervsstyrelsen, 2015).

The different studies mentioned above illustrate a field, where different actors work with engagement. The last-mentioned methods all concern engagement of stakeholders and citizens when planning in the open land; while the studies by Agger et al., (2012) Jæger et al. (2012) and Jelsøe and Jæger (2014) all build on an international use of the citizen summit method. This study will describe how a citizen summit is used in a project as one of the methods to create knowledge on a subject. The study will especially look into the different translations a project and data from that project go through from start to end, and how the results from the citizen summit are translated in the project. So far, there are no studies that have focused on the different transformations a project and the material from this project goes through.

Research Question

By looking at the data material produced and my own experience as a novice in working with planning issues, I have tried to answer the following problem statement:

How does a project like the Danish Board of Technology's project 'prioritizing the future land use in Denmark' work with citizen engagement and how has the input from the involved stakeholders and citizens been translated in the project?

Sub-questions

1. What kinds of methods can best and most effectively address the issue?

2. Which theories support the understanding and knowledge of citizen engagement including transformations and translations in the process - and how?

3. How can the data material - informed by methods and theory - be analyzed and what analytical knowledge can be extracted from documents and data?

4. How can the citizen summit method be compared to and opposed to other citizen engagement methods in relation to pros and cons?

Project Background

Before the work to answer the scientific question posed in the previous chapter begins in earnest, it is important to establish the project, context and stakeholders that provide the basis for the scientific research in this thesis. The following chapter will describe the background and methods used by the DBT to achieve citizen engagement in the land use question. And finally create an overview of the stakeholders at different levels of the project through detailed stakeholder maps.

The Danish country is densely populated, and a number of conflicting issues are at stake when discussing the future use of land. Political plans and strategies have been made across ministries, government agencies and boards. Urban areas are expanding, transport infrastructure is growing, agriculture is economically important and challenged, nature areas need to be connected and expanded, the energy policy calls for more renewable energy and production of energy corps[1] and climate change leads to loss of coastal areas and inland flooding (Arler & Madsen, 2015). All political plans, strategies and wishes put together require 140 % of the Danish land.

It will be a challenge in the future to balance the considerations of nature, outdoor life, environment, climate and biodiversity with considerations of growth, productions and employment. The difference between urban and rural is growing and the question of phasing out settlements in the countryside has also been discussed (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014). In the planning of nature, considerations of wildness, biodiversity, landscape values, outdoor activities and culture environment have to be a part of the planning process. In energy planning we have to choose what kind of renewable energy we want as a country. Is it not always possible to meet everyone's wishes, so priorities have to be made. Some of these wishes, plans and strategies can be combined in multifunctional strategies and areas but which areas should be part of such a dual-use solution, has been one of the questions the project has been looking into (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014).

The project has provided a platform for an inclusive and broad debate on the future land use. Planning is needed to avoid conflicts and making priorities. The project has used different methods to involve experts, citizens, politicians and stakeholders in the debate. This process has led to: *"1) recommendations for the future land use and 2) new options for managing the future needs of planning"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:1). The final results have addressed both national and municipal levels of planning. In the project the term "land use" is understood in a board sense, including the full use of the Danish area, excluding the area on Greenland and the Faroe Islands (Arler

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[1] Energy crops like willow or poplar, or rapeseed for biodiesel (Arler et al., 2015).

et al., 2015). Land use thus covers everything happing in the open land. This means that it limits itself from discussions of what is happing in the urban zone[2], here meaning the larger cities. The project covers cities located in the rural zone[3]. The open land can be used for everything from farming, summerhouses to energy production and nature reserves.

The project's starting point has been a recognized need for a sustainable strategy for the future land use. In the last quarter of the 20th century there was a very strong planning regime in Denmark. But this was partially dismantled at the beginning of the 21th century, where planning was redefined by the "structural reform" of 2007. Before the structural reform in 2007, where Denmark went from having 271 municipalities to 98, the planning of the open land was under the 14 counties (OMI, n.d. a). But after the reform the planning of the open land was handed over to the new municipalities. As written by the Danish ministry for Economic Affairs and the Interior this includes: *"Nature, environment and planning: specific authority and citizen related tasks, preparation of local plans, wastewater plans, waste management plans and water plans"* (OMI, n.d. a - OT). The municipalities receive statements from the state about national interests of the planning. But it is each municipality that in the municipality plan[4] establishes the basis for how to prioritize the different needs and arrange how the planning should be done in the local area.

Today planning is criticized for being too short-sighted, too influenced by local lobbyism and not compatible with the sustainable issues such as outdoor life, transition to new energy forms, biodiversity and the coexistence of nature and agriculture (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014).

Before the project started the objectives were to: "*create a re-orientation of the land use and planning policies, which embraces the cross-pressure on the land resources and the many future challenges, not least the transition to more sustainable land use"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:2). Furthermore, it was an ambition: *"to make the project a milestone in societal and political debate about the future planning paradigms"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:2). Finally, the project process should lead to: *"better informed and coordinated policies for the future land use"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:2).

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[2] The urban zone is reserved for urban buildings and development. The zone is determined by the spatial planning law. (Den Store Danske, n.d.).
[3] The rural zone is reserved for buildings used for operations of farming, foresting and fishing. The main purpose of this zoning is to prevent fragmented and unplanned buildings and constructions in the open land. The zone is determined by the spatial planning law (Erhvervsstyrelsen, n.d. a).
[4] The municipality plan is a plan that covers a period of 12 years. The plan sets the frames for the goals and guidelines for the development of both urban and rural areas. After every municipal election, which is every four years the municipal council presents the future plan strategy. On the background of this plan strategy the municipal council decides if the municipal plans shall be changed. The municipal council can change the municipal plan throughout the four years of governing, but it has to be reviewed after each election (Erhvervsstyrelsen, n.d. b).

The project started off with publishing a background analysis of the Danish land use. In this the eight most important areal uses are described: 1) farming and food production, 2) energy, 3) forest, 4) nature, biodiversity, cultural environment and landscape qualities, 5) leisure landscapes[5] 6) infrastructure and mobility 7) urbanization and 8) water recourses and climate changes. Besides a description of what the Danish land is used for now, the analysis also includes a suggestion on what conflicts there are, and on options for different combinations and synergies and finally it presents different regulation options (Arler et al., 2015).

The project has involved several different stakeholders and facilitated different debates and events that will be presented in the next sections.

Project Partners

The project has consisted of the Danish Board of Technology Foundation, Aalborg University, the VELUX Foundation, a steering group of relevant organizations and experts, and the future pane (FP), see page 20, comprised of parliamentary politicians. DBT has been the project coordinator, AAU has provided the researchers and the VELUX foundation has provided the funding.

Besides the described partners, the project has also used a scientific journalist. This journalist has been writing the project's five newsletters, the information material for the citizen summit, and finally the policy report.

The Danish Board of Technology

The Danish Board of Technology Foundation is a non-profit, independent research foundation that was established in 2012. DBT continues the work of the original Danish Board of Technology that was founded by law in 1986 and turned into an independent self-governing institution following the financial act of 2011. The Danish Board of Technology was established in order to provide knowledge about the consequences and possibilities of technology for both society and the environment. DBT is committed to debate and the involvement of stakeholders and citizens in the development of science and technology. The purpose of DBT is to do research, analysis, communication, dialogue and advice on matters concerning the use of science and technology in Denmark, but also internationally (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014).

DBT involves citizens, stakeholders, decision makers, and scientific experts in building bridges between the different interest fields. From 2012 DBT has worked with projects for Danish regions and municipalities, EU, the UN and private foundations. The majority of projects are related to issues on

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[5] This includes the summerhouse areas, areas with allotments, camping areas, golf courses etc. (Arler et al., 2015).

climate and environment, technology assessment, implementation of new technologies and health (Teknologirådet, n.d. a).

DBT has 20 employees working in various positions: director, economic staff, senior project managers, project managers, projects assistants, communication project managers and sales staff. Two senior project leaders and one project assistant have been involved in the future land use project during the whole period (Teknologirådet, n.d. b).

The project team in DBT consisted of:

- Gy Larsen, Senior project manager
- Søren Gram, Senior project manager
- Nanna Finne Skovrup, project assistant

In addition to these, there have been other project assistants and project managers connected to the project in peak periods.

Aalborg University

The project was designed in collaboration with AAU, Department of Planning. The department belongs to the Technical Faculty of IT and Design. The department works with development and planning in a broad sense, and the research spans from the social science aspect of development as e.g. technological, environmental and administrative aspects, to physical planning, sector planning and land management. The department also includes research in road engineering, road safety and surveying. The department is located at the campus in Aalborg as well as Aalborg University's campus in Copenhagen (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014).

There have been four researchers linked to the project:

- Daniel Galland, Associated professor, Center for Mobility and Urban Studies, Department of planning (Aalborg university, n.d. a).
- Esben Munk Sørensen, Associate professor, Land Management & Geoinformatics, Department of planning (Aalborg university, n.d. b).
- Finn Arler, Professor with specific responsibilities, Department of planning (Aalborg university, n.d. c).
- Michael Søgaard Jørgensen, Associate professor, Center for Design, Innovation and Sustainable Transitions, Department of Planning (Aalborg university, n.d. d).

These four researchers have participated in the SG and have been the authors of the background analysis and the policy report.

The Velux Foundations

The Velux Foundations consist of two different foundations: the VELUX Foundation and the VILLUM Foundation. The two foundations support a broad variety of projects in the fields of research, environment, social and cultural initiatives inside and outside the Danish borders (VELUX, n.d. a). The future land use project is supported by the VELUX Foundation. The foundation's goal is to support science, cultural, social and environmental purposes to reach a more scientific, informed, inclusive and sustainable society. The program that the future land use project was supported under is no longer running. At the moment, the VELUX Foundations instead support projects that raise awareness on issues regarding the sea (VELUX, n.d. b).

The steering group

The steering group: *"has been established to comprising scientific experts and key stakeholders"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:14). The role of the SG has been to assist and ensure proper implementation of the project, ensure inclusion of expertise and relevant stakeholders in the different phases of the project, and help carry out the analysis and events. The members of SG have been:

- Anker Madsen, policy officer, Danish Outdoor Council
- Bruno Sander Nielsen, policy officer, research policy and Technology, Danish Agriculture and Food Council
- Lars Steffensen, Board member, the Danish Council on Rural Districts
- Lone Søderkvist Kristensen, Associated professor, Landscape Architecture and Planning, Department of Geoscience and Natural Resource Management, Copenhagen University
- Niels Østergård, retried, previously deputy director at Agency of Planning in the Danish Ministry of Environment, former chairman of Plan09[6], now adjunct professor at AAU
- Thyge Nygaard, Agriculture policy officer, the Danish Society of Nature Conservation (Teknologirådet, 2014)

Besides these members the researchers from AAU and the project management from DBT have also been a part of the SG. The SG has been meeting on a regular basis throughout the project.

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[6] Plan09 was a cooperation from 2006 to 2009 between Realdania and the ministry of environment. The goal was to contribute to give the municipalities qualifications to the future planning (Krog, 2009).

The Future panel

A Future panel is a panel of parliamentary politicians; the panel consists of a politician from each of the political parties in the Danish parliament. Each of the parties appointed their own member. FP was a part of the planning of the two parliamentary hearings, the two closed FP seminars, and the final conference. Due to the election in June 2015 (Folketinget, 2015a) the members of the panel changed, since some of the members appointed for the first panel were not reelected. This issue was already addressed in the project application: *"Delays may be caused by external factors (…) for example if a national election is suddenly decided, making cooperation with the parliament impossible for a period"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:19). The first panel only managed to meet once, while the second panel met on several occasions. This thesis will only deal with the second panel, since the first panel did not have any significant impact on the project. The second panel consisted of (Teknologirådet, 2015a):

- Anni Matthiesen, The Liberal Party of Denmark (V)
- Christian Poll, The Alternative (ALT)
- Henrik Dahl, The Liberal Alliance (LA)
- Ida Auken, The Danish Social-Liberal Party (RV)
- Jens Henrik Thulesen Dahl, The Danish People's Party (DF)
- Kirsten Brosbøl, The Social Democratic Party (S)
- Maria Reumert Gjerding, The Red-Green Alliance (EL)
- Mette Abildgaard, The Conservative Party (KF)
- Steen Gade, Socialist People's Party[7] (SF)

FP chose two representatives to keep in contact with the DBT, these where Christian Poll (ALT) and Jens Henrik Thulesen Dahl (DF).

Project Process

Through the project period the project has carried out different events structured around different types of dialogue and engagement processes. The project has held citizen summits, workshops, parliamentary hearings, seminars as well as participated in public debates throughout the 2,5 years of the project's life span. For an illustration of the process see appendix 1.

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[7] Steen Gade was not a member of the parliament when participating in the second future panel, but was appointed by SF due to his knowledge on the subject (Folketinget, 2015b).

Background analysis workshops

The project started in October 2014 with a steering group meeting. Here the members from AAU spoke about their plans for a background analysis that would be the first publication in the project. The first draft of this report was discussed at a workshop in January 2015 at AAU-CPH with relevant experts and stakeholders. 53 experts and stakeholders participated in a day long workshop. The draft was provided beforehand. At the workshop the participants were divided into groups of 6-7 people, in each group a table moderator and a minute taker were present. The minutes were used in the processes of making the next draft of the background analysis. The discussion was thematized in three sessions; the workshop had both focus on the participants' knowledge field and the participants' opinion on the draft of the background analysis (Teknologirådet, 2015f).

In April 2015, the background analysis was discussed with politicians from municipalities and regions. All 98 municipal mayors and chairmen of the committees of climate, energy, city planning or rural planning were invited[8]. From the five regions members of the development committees were invited. Little over twenty politicians participated in the half-day workshop. The draft of the background analysis was sent to the participants beforehand. The workshop was divided into three different debates on land use, conflicts and priorities (Teknologirådet, 2015g).

The output of these two workshops and a meeting with the first FP was used in writing the background analysis that was published in august 2015. The background analysis was: *"…an expert analysis of the planning policy, of exciting and future challenges, and of possible new strategies"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:1).

Local debates

One of the goals in the project application was to create a public debate on the future land use. The project has both participated in Folkemødet – The People's Political Festival – and in Naturmødet – the Nature Festival. At the People's Political Festival, the project has participated with events in 2015 (Folkemødet, 2015) as well as in 2016 (Teknologirådet, 2016a). The events have been a collaboration with the Realdania project, Collective Impact – the open land as a double resource[9], and the VELUX

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[8] The name of this committee varies from municipality to municipality. But the committees were all dealing with the problems regarding land use.

[9] Collective Impact is a project that tries to solve community problems jointly. It is working on three different problem fields, one of them is the open land as a double resource, here both ensuring that the use of the open land benefits the farming, nature and water, while also creating better opportunities for settlement and leisure life. This is some of the questions that this project wants to answer (Collective Impact, n.d. a). The project works with land redistribution 'jordfordeling' in three municipalities: Jammerbugt, Skive and Ringkøbing-Skjern (Collective Impact, n.d. b). Land redistribution is a tool to promote a change in the land use. The method is that a group of landowners simultaneously exchange land amongst themselves (Arler et al., 2017:22).

Foundation. The events have been used to discuss the topics that have been addressed in the two different projects; the topics have been discussed with FP and other stakeholders. The project has also participated in events held by other organizations, e.g. an event by the Danish Forest and Land-scape Engineers and Garden and Park Engineers in 2016 (Folkemødet, 2016).

At the Nature Festival in 2016, the results from the citizen summit were used in debates with stake-holders and politicians (Teknologirådet, 2016h). The project also participated in the Nature Festival in 2017, here the project's policy report was debated with municipal officials and land use stakeholders (Naturmødet, 2017).

Citizen summit

In January 2016, the project held a citizen summit. The method used for this has been developed over years by DBT. In the last three years DBT has used this method to understand the citizens' opin-ion on different subjects on a national level, e.g. regional health policies (Teknologirådet, n.d. c), sustainable consumption (Teknologirådet, 2015e) and climate and energy (Teknologirådet, 2015b). *"The Citizen Summit differs from more classical citizen meetings because the focus is on the partici-pating (…) Instead of one-way communication from experts to citizens, citizens discuss information from experts. Politicians get a clear picture of citizens' concerns to concrete priorities and action pro-posals that are supported by information and discussion of the subject"* (Teknologirådet, n.d. f – OT). The method combines face-to-face debates with voting.

The citizens were selected representatively, so they reflect the demography of Denmark in regards to gender, age, education, residency, occupation and membership of an environmental organization; the process of selection is described later in the chapter. Two weeks prior to the summit the partici-pating citizens received information material that represented facts and opinions about the past, current and future land use. *"To ensure well-informed citizens, the participants receive an infor-mation material that presents the topic of the summit"* (Teknologirådet, n.d. f - OT). The information material was developed through a process where FP, SG and different stakeholders were consulted. The stakeholders where consulted in a half-day workshop where a draft of the information material was discussed in groups with table moderators and minute takers. The material consisted of both pros and cons regarding the different issues. The material was written by a scientific journalist.

The summit was held in Odense and was divided into seven thematic debates. Each session was in-troduced by an expert. The sessions were:

- Multifunctionality – what can be done on the same land?

- Forest and farming

- Nature/leisure/coast

- Urban development and settlement in the country side

- Different ways of development

- Who is to decide in rural areas and summer house areas?

- The land use in 2050 – prioritization (Teknologirådet, 2016c).

After this introduction, the citizens debated in groups of 7-8 people assisted by a trained table moderator. The table moderators were employees from DBT, SG members and stakeholders involved in the project, all chosen by the DBT. The stakeholders all represented different organizations and municipalities. The table moderator's job was to make sure that everyone got a chance to give their opinion without intervening in the discussion. On each table, there was a set of debate rules. These rules were made to set the frame around a good dialog: *"Speak openly – say your opinion; Listen to what the others say; Show respect - do not interrupt each other; Make short and accurate presentations - Focus on the subject; Need help: Use the RED CARD"* (Teknologirådet, n.d. e - OT). The card is presented in appendix 2.
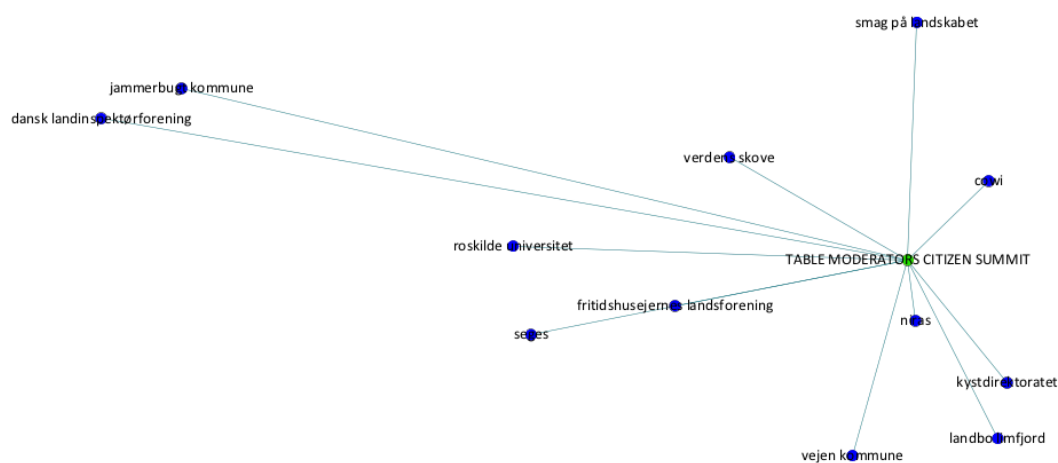
Figure 1: Table moderators at the citizen summit, without the members from the SG (Skovrup, 2017)

After each of the sessions, each citizen voted individually on a set of questions that were aimed at clarifying their priorities in regards to the future land use policies by using a digital voting system. The results were showed immediately on a screen. The first and last round were different. In the first round the participants were asked to agree on ideas of coexistence, but also to suggest places where coexistence are not an option. In the last round the participants were asked to prioritize the Danish land and reach the overall usage sum of 100 %.

The process is illustrated here:

Figure 2: Process of the DBT's citizen summits (WWViews, n.d.).

The summit opened with a speech from member of Parliament and member of FP Jens Henrik Thu-lesen Dahl (DF). He was asked to speak about how important citizen engagement is. This was done to make it clear for the participating citizens that their opinion was important and was taken seriously and to show that the summit was not just a theoretical exercise. Former Member of Parliament and member of FP, Steen Gade (SF), closed the summit with a speech about what results he found inter-esting.

The process of selecting the citizens started with the mailing of a large number of invitations by regu-lar post. 10.000 invitations were send out through a geoinfimatic[10] extract. The citizens had to sign up in an online module to participate, here an e-mail was required. This requirement filtered out a small part of the citizens, who wanted to participate but did not have an email address. Since the number of enrolled citizens was not high enough extra invitations were sent to citizens that had pre-viously participated in a DBT event. After this, 300 citizens were chosen to participate; they were selected to reflect the Danish socio-demography. 250 people ended up participating in the summit.

Normally this type of engagement method faces difficulty in getting younger women under 40 from the northern part of the country to sign up, while there often is an overrepresentation of men from

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[10]The geoinfomation come from Genmatic a data and analysis house (Geomatic, n.d.).

Zealand over 60[11]. To compensate for this a larger percent of the invitations were sent out to young people under 40. There are a number of reasons for this: men over 60 see it as their democratic duty to participate when asked, while people under 40 often have busy family lives and different priorities[12]. The summit was placed in Odense as an attempt to get more people from the countryside of Jutland to participate in the summit. Another problem can be an overrepresentation of participants with a membership of an environmental organization or a professional interest in the subject discussed. Due to a snowstorm on the day of the summit there was an underrepresentation of participants from the Northern part of Jutland.

The results of the summit were used in the rest of the project. The citizen summit was covered by both TV and written media (Teknologirådet, 2016d)

Hearings

The parliamentary hearings have been organized at the request of the parliamentary committees since 1996. The hearing format is inspired by the US congress (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet 2014:3).

The parliamentary hearings under the project were arranged together with SG and FP, and in cooperation with the parliament's Food and Environment Committee. The project arranged two hearings, one in April 2016 (Teknologirådet, 2016e) and one in October 2016 (Teknologirådet, 2016f). At the hearings, FP had the chance to ask experts questions within a particular topic. Before each hearing the experts wrote one to two pages on their subject. The hearings were divided into sessions, each session beginning with a presentation from each of the experts. The first hearing was on multifunctionality in the open land, the second hearing thematized what planning tools should be put into play. Both hearings were held at Christiansborg as a half day conference. Both hearings were transmitted live on the parliamentary channel and covered by written media. At the first hearing the results of the citizen summit were used in the material represented and in the debate with the politicians (Teknologirådet, 2016e).

The expert presentations at the hearings were structured into debate themes. The first hearing discussed: Forest, farming and tools for multifunctional planning. In each theme three experts presented their opinion on the issue. After that the politicians in the FP asked questions about the presentation and other issues regarding the subject that concerned them (Teknologirådet, 2016e). The se-

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[11] Based on experience with planning several citizen summits at DBT and on personal notes.
[12] Based on experience with planning several citizen summits at DBT and on personal notes.

cond hearing was not structured in the same way but had presentations about subjects that had been debated in the project. There were presentations about: holistic planning, experiences from the Netherlands, the free allocation right[13], the green nature card[14], and nature and farming aid (Teknologirådet, 2016f). At both hearings, there was an audience that had the opportunity to ask questions at the end. Both hearings ended with a speech from one or two of the members of FP.

Future panel seminars

The future panel seminars were closed meetings between the SG and FP. Throughout the project there have been two of these seminars, both held just after the parliamentary hearings. At the seminars, different cases were presented by stakeholders and experts, these where both members of the SG and invited experts. At these closed meetings, the politicians in FP had the opportunity to ask questions they normally would not ask and the tone was less formal. There is therefore no official minutes from the seminars. The discussions from the seminars have been used in the planning of the subsequent events (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014).

Policy report

All the above-mentioned activities have led to the policy report, containing recommendations for the future land use.

The development of the recommendations in the policy report has been through different phases, where different stakeholders had the opportunity to comment on the drafts. The first draft and reading of the material was made by DBT. This draft contained a summary of what had happened at the different events in the project (Summery of the project, 2016). The researchers from AAU turned this draft into an outline of the policy report. This outline was discussed at a steering group meeting in January 2017 (Outline, 2016). Here the members of SG had the opportunity to come up with proposals for what the outline should contain. After this meeting the researchers developed a new outline. This was discussed at a workshop with different stakeholders. At this point stakeholders from municipalities, nature interests, regions and farming interests had a chance to give their input to the policy report. All participants had followed the project and participated in several of the other events in the project (Outline, 2017).

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[13] 'The free allocation right' (in Danish 'den frie allokeringsret') is the right for the municipalities to decide, what the farmer can have on which fields and decide where his stables should be and so on. At the moment, the farmer can put his fields, buildings and so on, where he wants to. This means that small roads are used in ways they are not intended for (Sønderriis, 2016a).
[14] The Danish Green Nature Card (in Danish: 'det grønne Danmarks kort') is a part of the new spatial planning law, where the municipalities can point out nature areas and green corridors where nature has first priority (Sørensen, 2016).
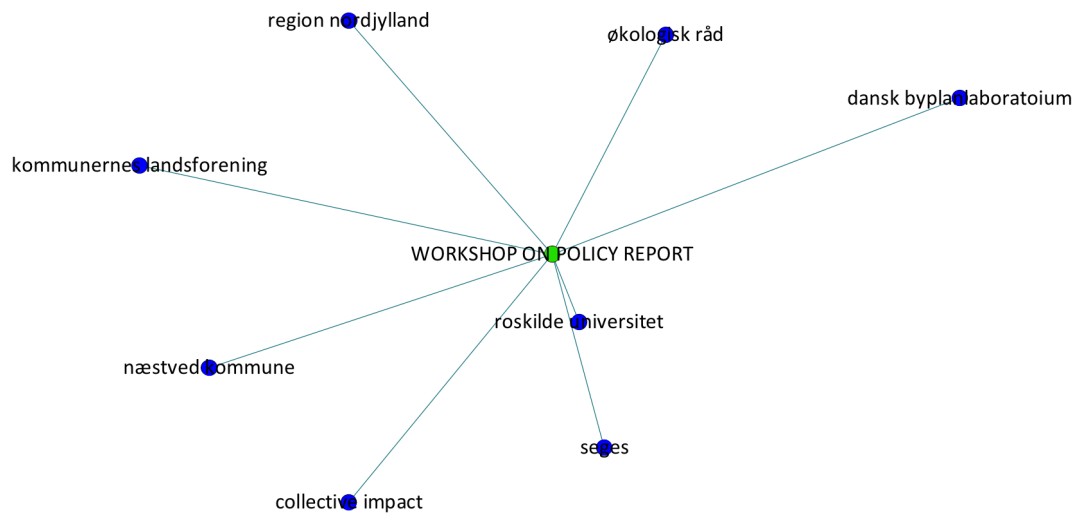
Figure 3: Participant at the policy report besides the members from the SG (Skovrup, 2017)

After this workshop, the researchers from AAU incorporated the stakeholders' input into the outline, and it was subsequently handed over to the scientific journalist, who turned the outline into a draft of the policy report. This draft was sent to SG for comments. Here they all had the opportunity to make written comments on the first draft (First draft of the policy report, 2017). These comments were used in the second draft, where SG likewise had a change to comment, this time orally at a steering group meeting (Second draft of policy report, 2017). The final report was finished after this meeting and was published in April 2017 (Arler et al., 2017). The final report was sent to national, regional and municipal politicians, stakeholders, experts, participating citizens and others who had showed an interest in the project. The recommendations from the policy report were the main topic at the following conference in May 2017.

The final policy report is, as mentioned above, written by a scientific journalist. Before the process of writing the policy report, it was discussed at a steering group meeting who the end reader of the report should be. Here it was decided that: *"the target group for the policy report is national and municipal politicians. The policy report must describe the process and methods, as well as strong recommendations"* (Steering group meeting, 2016 – OT). So the scientific journalist should aim for this target group in his writing.

The policy report contains illustrations of the process, an overview of the problem field, and finally 11 policy recommendations. The report has recommendations about: Oversight of laws, support schemes, energy production, climate change adaptation, the Danish green nature card, substitute nature, forest policy, land redistribution and soil pools, agriculture and environment, and planning in the open land (Arler et al., 2017).

Final conference

The goal of the final conference and the policy report were from the start to make: *"…concrete recommendations for the future land use, an outline of a strategy for future planning and guidelines for balancing different interests and development objectives in a sustainable way will be launched in Danish Parliament…"* (Teknologirådet & Aalborg Universitet, 2014:2). The conference was as the hearings held in cooperation with the parliaments Food and Environment Committee.

At the conference the recommendations from the policy report were debated with the politicians in FP, politicians from the Food and Environment Committee, four mayors, and SG. One of the themes in this debate was how these recommendations could be translated into policies. Besides the debating participants, there was an audience of 150 people present at Christiansborg.

The conference was opened with a speech of the vice chairman of the Food an Environment Committee, Lea Wermelin (S), an introduction to the methods used presented by Jens Henrik Thulesen Dahl (DF) and Christian Poll (ALT), both members of FP, and finally an introduction to the recommendations by two SG members. This was followed by statements from the participating mayors on what recommendations they found the interesting. The four mayors were from Bornholm, Skive, Svendborg and Ringkøbing-Skjern municipalities (Teknologirådet, 2017).

At the conference, the SG members could ask questions to the members of the FP, the four mayors, and the members of the Food and Environment Committee. The opposite of what had happened at the earlier hearings and seminars in the project, where the FP members had been asking questions to the SG members and other experts. Each member of SG had chosen a recommendation beforehand to ask questions about; likewise the politicians also knew what recommendation they would be questioned about beforehand (Teknologirådet, 2017).

The conference ended with statements from different organizations on how they saw the recommendations could be turned into policy. The conference was led by Steen Gade (SF).

Stakeholders

In the project a number of stakeholders, organizations, universities and municipalities have participated. All these different stakeholders have been invited to the events in the project. Overall over 11000 people have been invited to participate in the project and 527 individuals have participated throughout the project period. These 527 individuals are spread over 138 different organizations, institutions and municipalities. There are no records of which citizens made it to the summit, and their names can therefore not be presented in the map. The citizens presented in the map are the

citizens, who have participated in the other events in the project. The 250 citizens are counted in the number of individuals that have participated, but since there is no record, it is only the 332 individuals that are mapped.

To illustrate this process, I have used Gephi[15] to map the actors according to the events they have participated in. The participants have been listed both with their name and their professional affiliation.

The two maps illustrate how different stakeholders, institutions and experts have been involved in the project. They show that at the two hearings new stakeholders have been involved, but also that some of the stakeholders have participated in several events. It is also shows that maybe there are some actors that have been more involved or have more influence than you might immediately imagine.

The first map illustrates what events the different participants have participated in. As the illustration shows some of the participants have participated in several of events. The green dots are the events, while the blue dots are the participants. The FP and the SG are not a part of the figure, because of their large commitment to the project. They have been present at most of the events, and therefore not needed to illustrate the many stakeholders that have participated.

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[15] Gephi is an open-source software to visualize and analyze networks (Gephi, n.d.).
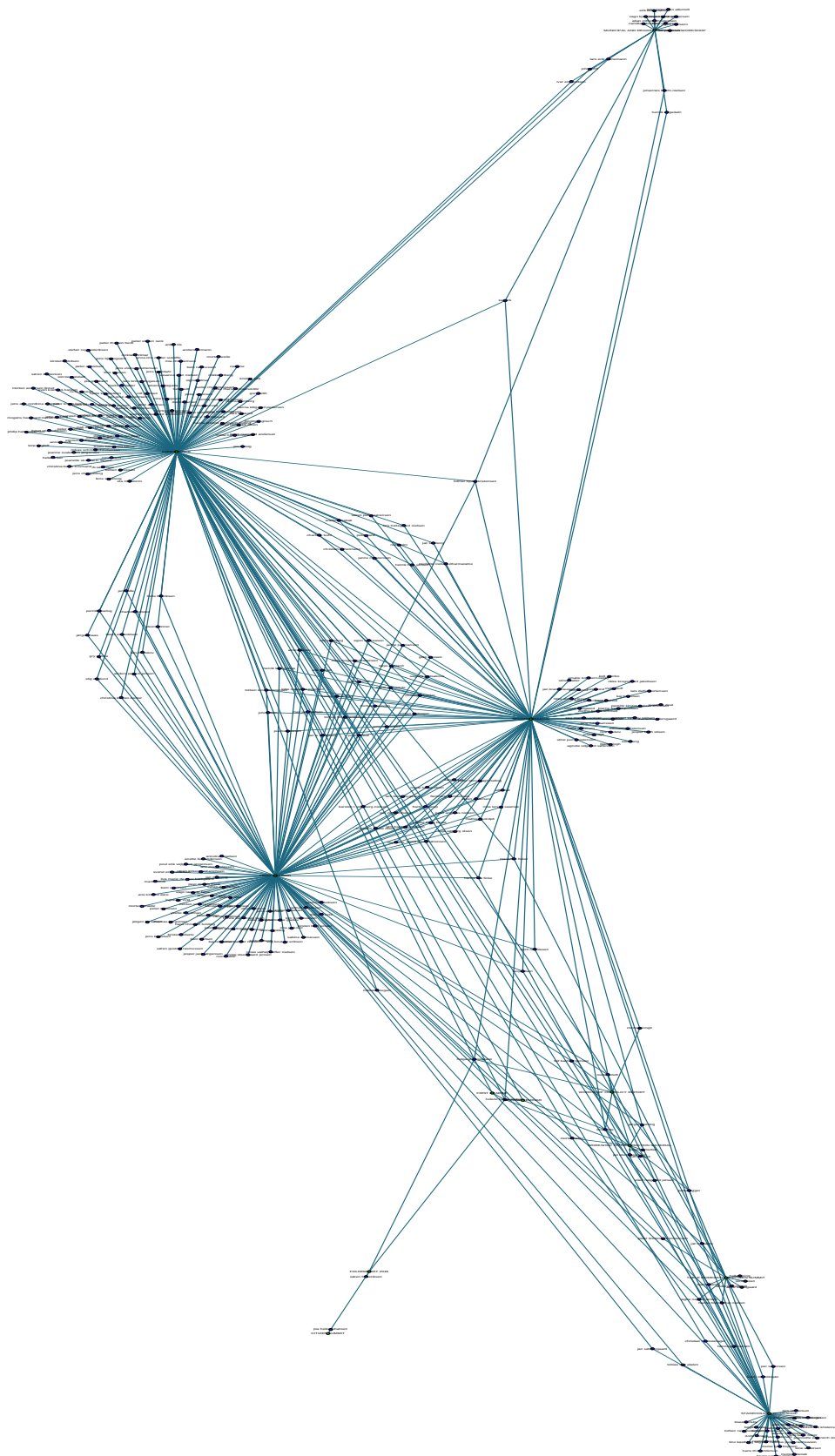
Figure 4: Illustration of what events the participants have participated in (Skovrup, 2017).

In the map above it is possible to see that many of the participants in the stakeholder workshop and the municipality and regional workshop only participated ones. Since the project's background analysis is built on the input from these two workshops it is interesting that these participants not have participated in the rest of the project. The map also shows that the first hearing and the conference involved more new participants than the second hearing, and there is also a number of people that have participated in both hearings or in one of the hearings and the conference.

The next map is an illustration of the 138 organizations that have participated in the different events. Here the different SG members' organizations are present. This is done because other members of the organizations have been participating in the events. In this illustration, you can see that the organizations have been involved in a lot of the same events. But the illustration also shows that the hearings have had different focuses that have attracted new organizations. In the illustration, the citizens are stated as 'borger', since there is not record their professional affiliation.

The second map illustrates that several of the same organizations have participated in both the hearings and the conference, just like in the map above. It also shows which organizations have been active in the project, but was not part of the two first workshops, like Dansk Landinspektørforening, Mølbak Landinspektører etc. It also shows that actors such as Kystdirektoratet and Danske Havne, which both have larger areas at stake, only have participated a few times.

Because the project ran over a period of 2,5 years, some of the participants have changed jobs, likewise some of the organizations, e.g. Naturstyrelsen, have been divided into two different institutions: Naturstyrelsen and SVANA (Styrelsen for Vand- og Naturforvaltning). This gives the illustration a certain margin of error, but this discrepancy is considered small compared to the overall amount of organizations that have participated.

Figure 5: Illustration of the organizations that have participated in the project's events (Skovrup, 2017).

Method

In following chapter, will my research methods be presented. The thesis builds on research into documents from the DBT's project 'prioritizing the future land use in Denmark' and on my own experiences as a project assistant at DBT during the project. I have thus used the access that my position at DBT provided as a platform for the research. The analysis of how the project has been translated in the different phases is built on a study of documents that have been used or have been circulated in the project. The documents are internal documents such as minutes, drafts of the policy report and emails, but also public documents like newsletters, the final policy report and materials from the citizen summit. The analysis of the use of the different translations in the project is built on a study of these documents and of my own experience as a member of the steering group.

Access

The data used in this project are provided by DBT. I have been able to access this internal data because of my position as a project assistant. After a meeting in January 2017 with the two senior project managers, I was giving permission to use the data needed for the thesis. I was granted full access to all internal documents. In March 2017, SG was informed by email about my thesis. It was possible for the members of SG to come up with objections to the use of the documents, see appendix 3. All members approved the project, they have also been giving the possibility to read the paragraphs, where quotes from them are used. They will receive an exemplar of the final thesis as thanks for their contributions. All quotes from the member of SG have been anonymized due to their privacy and due to the fact that the comments were not originally meant to be made public.

DBT will also receive a copy of the thesis. Apart from the approval of the project's access to the material, DBT has not had anything to do with and can not be made responsible for the research in the thesis.

My Role in the Future Land Use Project

I have been employed at DBT since August 2014. I first did an internship from August 2014 to January 2015 on an EU project about sustainable consumption. After the internship DBT employed me as a project assistant. I have since carried out several projects most of them using citizens' participation as a method. I have participated in the planning of several other citizen summits such as five simulations summits in the Danish Regions on public health (Teknologirådet, n.d. c) and WWViews on Climate and Energy (Teknologirådet, 2015b).

I have worked on the future land use project from the first workshop in January 2015 and have therefore followed the project for most of the project period. As a project assistant, my job has been to help the senior project managers with meetings, organizing the citizen summit, the hearings, the seminars, and the final conference. Besides the practical planning, I have also been involved in the technical discussions with the SG members, both on what should be included in the information material for the citizen summit, what should be presented at the hearings, and finally what recommendations should be part of the policy report.

As part of my role at DBT, I have been in charge of writing minutes at the different meetings and managed the daily contact with the different partners involved. I have therefore played a central role in what information has been written down and what information the steering group members have received. Most of the documents have been created before I chose the subject of this thesis. There can therefore be information that might have been relevant for the thesis that I have not written down, because it did not seem relevant at the time. With regards to me writing the minutes, I have already filtered and condensed the information from the meetings, and the data has therefore already been coded by me as important or not important in this part of the process. Before my thesis writing commenced, my focus in the minutes has been to write down all the decisions, both for the organizational memory of DBT, but also to support SG remembers in their tasks and decision paths. After my thesis writing began, I have also noted things that I found of interest in meetings and from email conversations in my personal notes. These personal notes from the end of the project can be seen as field notes. The notes have been head notes so I could easier remember the situation. The field notes have not been used to write a field diary, but only as a way in which I could remember the context around a certain situation.

Field notes are:

"… accounts describing experiences and observations the researcher has made while participating in an intense and involved manner. But writing descriptive accounts of experiences and observations is not as straightforward and transparent a process as it might initially appear. For writing description is not merely a matter of accurately capturing as closely as possible observed reality, of "putting into words" overheard talk and witnessed activities (…) in fact, there is no one "natural" or "correct" way to write about what one observes" (Emerson et al., 1995).

The notes that I have produced in this project both before and after the subject of my thesis was decided was notes about the project for my own memory. The data that these notes builds on have

been translated by me the same way that I will illustrate the rest of the data in the project have been in the analysis.

With regards to me writing most of the internal documents in the project, except for the drafts for the policy report, I have, as mentioned before, condensed the material already. This also means that I was present at the meetings, and I therefore remember the situations around the statements in the minutes and what discussions lead to certain decisions or emails. I also recall meetings where the minutes may not have been taken, but decisions were made, which have helped in the work with the material. Also, working with the future land use project has involved a lot of reading on different planning cases, terms and laws, which has helped me in the writing of this thesis.

As a non-expert in the subject of the project theme, I was not familiar with the terms used in the beginning. But as the project has evolved, I have become more and more familiar with the technical terms and terminology used in the project. Due to the variety of participating interest the terms have changed throughout the project. I have in this thesis tried to explain the terms that I found new when the project started. The explanations are stated in the foot notes.

The empirical material for this thesis is taken from my own work life, and I therefore have to pay attention to my own relations, feelings and thoughts. My personal experience is used to generalize the experience of the group (Baarts, 2015). In the collection of empirical data for this thesis, I have been an absolute member of the community. Being an absolute member of a community means that the researcher is a fully embedded part of the community studied (Baarts, 2015). In this thesis, the community studied is the context of the project. I have been a part of the community before the research for this thesis started. This means that I have been taking notes in the project in two different ways. In the beginning of the project my focus was on the job I was doing, while in the end I also had my focus on interesting matters for the thesis. My job has therefore changed from practical work at DBT to also involving, what can be considered as fieldwork. I have not made participatory observations, but I have looked critically at my colleagues' work and at the work of the SG. Participatory observations are *"...observations around people in their own, natural surroundings..."* (Kristiansen & Krogstrup, 2015:10 - OT). I have not observed the partners in the project in at the different meetings, and have not made any notes on the on how their acted. I have made notes about the projects different debated issues, and on what the different organization has of arguments in these. *"Participatory observations make is possible to get an insight in how people through social practices construct their image of the world and give meaning and importance to event, acts and people."* (Kristiansen & Krogstrup, 1999:99 - OT).

This change in the way I looked at my work, also changed the way I took my personal notes. In the first part of the project my notes mostly consisted of information I had to remember to write the different types of documents, while my notes in the final part of the project were more observations of how the SG worked together and the debates there were in the group, both on email and at the meetings. This means that I am a part of what is being studied, and that I have to have a critical view on my own job.

I place myself methodically as a combination of observations, situated interventions and action researches. Participatory observations are explained above, the observations in this project have been more experimental observation: *"These observations are located in a laboratory or another bound setting, where unintended events or unwhished influence of the observations can be minimize"* (Szilevicz, 2015:83 - OT). The observations I have made have all been made in the 'laboratory', the SG. Situated interventions are *"a scholarly approach in which intervening aims at producing sociological knowledge by situating such interventions in sociologically unpacked normative complexities"* (Zuiderent-Jerak, 2015:22). Situated interventions benefit from the researcher are both theorizing and doing experiments, just like in the natural sciences. By intervening in practices a practice can be understood. And finally action research, where the research question is something that is chosen from the outside, but the themes of the research come from the research itself. *"Its starting point is a question of the research independence or the involvement of objects or the field it researches is not an issue that is laid upon from the outside (…) It has been raised as an intrusive theme inside the research itself"* (Nielsen & Nielsen, 2015:115 - OT). The research is initiated from the inside project, where I have made observation of the method used, but I am also theorizing a practice in this thesis. My methodological foundation in this thesis is therefor a mix between different methods that all help me answer the asked research question.

I have been a 'native' in the project and this effects my research, native here understood as a part of SG. In one way, it can make the research stronger, since the researcher is thoroughly versed in the project. *"On the other hand, it can also represent an interpretational bias because, as a researcher, you have become so engaged and personally involved in the local, observed context that more general and theoretical interpretations can be difficult to make"* (Szulevicz, 2015:90 - OT). I am in this case already a member of the community that will be studied, I will use this access answer the research question.

The topic of this thesis was chosen in the start of the development of the policy report recommendations, before the actual writing of the policy report started. A part of the process around the policy report and recommendation was therefore initiated before the study started.

Data Collection

The data used in this thesis are all written documents. I understand a document as something that has been written down at a certain time (Lynggaard, 2015). This does not mean that documents cannot change over time. If a document has changed over time the changed document will be considered as a new and separate document. E.g. the different drafts of the policy report are the same type of document, but since it has been changed considerably between the different drafts, I will consider them as different documents. Between the different drafts of the policy report there have been options for the members of the SG to comment on the drafts, which have been incorporated in the next draft. They will be quoted so it appears, which drafts the quotes come from. For a full list of documents see appendix 4.

Kennet Lynggaard (2015) divides documents into two categories, primary and secondary documents. Primary documents are documents that have circulated between stakeholders close to the situation, the document is referring to (Lynggaard, 2015). This is e.g. minutes from SG meetings, emails, minutes from project meetings, drafts of the policy report, but it also includes my personal notes from the project. The data used is from the whole project period, but most of the data material has been collected during the process of writing the policy report from December 2016 to April 2017. These documents will be referred to by the name of the meeting or named as the situation they refer to. Due to the privacy of the participants, these documents cannot be made publicly available. The ones that can be made public are attached as appendixes.

The secondary documents are documents that are available to everyone. These documents do not necessary have the public as an audience, but they are available to the public (Lynggaard, 2015). In this context, it is e.g. the information material from the citizen summit, the background analysis, newsletters etc. These documents are from the whole project period from October 2014 to May 2017 and are all available on the DBT's webpage[16].

To analyze how the different translations in the project have been made a number of documents have been used. I have made a presentation of the internal documents used in the thesis; they are all presented by writer and time of writing. In case of the comments on the policy report, some of the

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[16] www.tekno.dk

members of SG are represented with several documents, while others are not presented at all. This is due to the process chosen, where the members had the chance to comment on the policy report drafts. The drafts of the policy report have been sent to the members, but it has not been obligatory to answer. Some of the members have chosen not to use this opportunity, and are therefore not represented in this thesis. Some members have only been commenting orally, and are therefore only represented in the field notes.

Translation

The future land use project concerns the future land use in Denmark. The participants have therefore been mainly Danish and all documents are written in Danish. I have for the use of the documents in this thesis translated the used parts. All translated documents and quotes are marked with an OT, signifying: Own Translation. I am aware that you can lose information when translating documents from one language to another and also that words and sentences can be translated in a number of different ways (Eriksen, 2005:47).

I am also aware that many of the words used in this report are technical planning terms. I have translated them in the best possible way. A lot of the terms used come from a planning terminology, which I am not familiar with in English, the terms are therefore explained in English and with the Danish translation in the footnotes.

The minutes from the SG meetings are not minutes presenting the whole discussions at a meeting, rather minutes representing important points from the debates and decisions made. The quotes used in the thesis from the minutes of the steering group meetings are all thematized by the discussions and condensed in length. The minutes are formed in such a way that the points from the discussions are clear, they therefore do not quote any of the participants at the meetings directly. The direct quotes used in this thesis all originates from the newsletter 'Fra Rådet til Tinget', that have been published as a part of the project.

Data Analysis – Nvivo

To analyze the data material from the future land use project, I have used a Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software, CAQDAS, Nvivo. This software gives you the opportunity to provide the documents with different codes, write reflections and comments on the material, and sort and search the material for patterns, themes and relations. The documents are sorted into different categories, which are given certain codes, called nodes in Nvivo, for the reader-friendliness I will call them codes in this thesis. "*Nvivo supports a special form of data controlled coding, that with an ex-*

pression borrowed from Grounded Theory is called 'in vivo coding'. It is because the researcher uses words or expressions from the informants as names of the categories." (Kristiansen, 2015:486). The expression is borrowed from Grounded Theory, but my codes come from my presence in the field.

First the dataset has been through a rough coding. The codes were taken from the field, based on different assumptions, which I have noticed in my daily work. This coding has been informed by my own presence in the field. Since the material is in Danish, the codes are also made in Danish. I did this to organize and reduce the many pages that the data material contained. Together with my coding, I have been writing different analytical notes to the codes. This technic comes from Grounded Theory, where the researcher writes analytical notes while the codes and terms develop (Kristiansen, 2015). Nvivo gave me an overview of the data material, which made it easier to work with afterwards. This is called a *data controlled coding*. Data controlled coding is a coding that builds on the material, which means that the names for the codes come directly from the material also called in vivo coding (Kristiansen, 2015).

I ended up with 24 different codes, for the full list of codes see appendix 5. This coding process was on a macro level, which means that the codes consisted of large pieces of text. These codes were built on themes from the data material. All the codes where build on what I found interesting when reading through the material, that is, what tickled my curiosity or what seemed interesting to me, but giving names that reflected the material. Due to my academic and professional background my knowledge on land use and land planning has from the start been very limited. In the project's 2,5-year process, I have obtained greater knowledge on the subject, but this knowledge is still not on level with the rest of the partners in the project, that are mostly subject-matter experts. I might therefore still see certain subjects from another angle than the rest of the partners. In this first coding, I have looked at the things that I intuitively found interesting over the last years, but also looked at what I have noticed has been debated a lot in the project, which means the codes are built on practical knowledge from the field as well. Nvivo gives the option of attaching more than one code to pieces of text. This gives the option of a cross coding of material. In this cross coding, it is possible to see patterns in the data material, but also to see the development of certain pieces of text. E.g. the development of the draft of the policy report.

The macro coding has giving me an understanding of the data material. These codes have not all been used in the analysis, since they have not all been related to the research question, but have been made to make a better understanding of the data set. These macro codes have varied a lot in sentence length. The codes have included both comments made by SG members, drafts and minutes.

In this coding process, I have tried to understand how inputs from the different stakeholders and citizens participating in the project have been translated in the project, but also looked at how the voice of the citizen has been used throughout the project.

After this first macro coding and thematization, I went on to do a micro coding of the material, searching for prevalent discourses. The coding before was built on themes in the material. In the micro coding I have used Norman Fairclough's textual analysis. Fairclough are studying textual discourses by looking in to changes in vocabulary, gramma etc. Here I look at how some of the smaller words in the text have changed throughout the different versions of the policy report drafts. To do this micro coding I have coded on the material in Nvivo again. I have coded the words that have changed in the different drafts. Here I looked at both the comments from the SG members, but also at the changes these comments lead to in the drafts. I have looked at how the changing of the different words has influenced the final recommendations, but also how these changes have changed the recommendations and the voice of the citizen.

I have used these two different levels of coding to illustrate the translations that have been made in this project. The first level uncovered different themes in the material. Themes that each have been given a certain code with names taken from my daily work with the project and from the material. While the second coding was on specific words and smaller sentences that showed the different discourses that have been at play in the project.

Hereby the first of the sub-questions is answered.

Theory

In this chapter I will firstly present different views on and methods to citizen engagement. Here I will present Sarah Whatmore and Cathrina Landström's Competency Groups and Michel Callon, Pierre Lascoumes and Yannick Barthe's Hybrid Forums. Secondly, I will describe the concept of translation, both Callon et al.'s translation from macrocosm to microcosm and back to macrocosm and Callon's four moments of translations. Together with the translation terms I will use Bruno Latour's transformation term to understand the data material. Thirdly and finally, I will present Norman Fairclough's textual analysis and Robert Entman's framing theory. Together these authors represent the body of theories used in the thesis.

Citizen Engagement

In the future land use project, the citizen summit was used to engage and involve the citizens. Citizen engagement processes are not a new invention. Throughout the years of democratic thinking the discussion on how to engage citizens in the democratic process between elections has been developing. The roots can be traced back to classical thinkers like Dewey, Mill and Tocqueville (Hansen, 2010). In the 1960's the engagement was focusing on the social movements and participatory democracy. Here the engagement was bottom-up, the initiative was with the citizens. The engagement was supposed to lead to a development of the individual citizen. In this way, the engagement became a goal in itself. The more people that participated in the engagement process, the better for the democracy (Hansen, 2010).

Since the 1990s there has been a new blooming for democratic thinking and deliberative democracy both in research and in practices. Here deliberation is consideration and reflections, so the focus is on the exchange of arguments between the citizens as well as on the process and not on how many citizens are participating. Also, in this shift, it becomes more important that the citizen engagement leads to improvements in the political decision making. Together with this change the use of methods for citizen engagement has also changed. The engagement processes were changed to top-down processes and were often linked to particular political decisions (Hansen, 2010). The future land use project is a top-down process and builds in way on the work from the 1990s.

The focus is on citizen engagement and not on user engagement. The project's citizen engagement process was focused on the citizens' point of view regarding the use of the open land, and not on the view of the users of the open land. When you talk about the citizen's role, the focus is on participation and shared responsibility. When the users are in focus, the market conditions are the main focus of the discussion. The role of the citizen puts the focus on a more holistic view instead of personal

interest, and through this, engagement processes create a chance to prioritize between solutions and offers. In this way, the engagement processes can be a part of focusing on value, collective solutions and decisions (Hansen, 2010).

Tortzen (2008) describes five different ways of engaging citizens in the public debate. Firstly, there are *hearings*, citizens are engaged to give their opinion on a policy or a plan. Secondly, there is *policy development,* citizens are engaged before decisions are made, which gives them an opportunity to come up with new ideas. Thirdly, there is *balancing,* here the citizens are also engaged before the decision is made, but the citizens balance and discuss different solutions. Then there is *decision making*, citizens are engaged in the processes of decision making. Finally there is *completion*, citizens are engaged in the completion of a project or policy, that has already been decided (Tortzen, 2008). These are all engagement methods, but the way of engagement is different. But all top-down engagement, where the authorities invite the citizen to participate in decision making. Where bottom-up engagement, is engagement done from the citizen's point of view (Tortzen, 2008).

The goal of the citizen summit is not to create consensus between the citizens, but to create results that can be presented as the public opinion on a certain subject – results that can be used in policy making. Depending on the process, DBT's citizen summits are either a policy development engagement or a decision-making engagement. In the case of the future land use, the summit is policy development engagement. DBT works to increase the dialogue between citizens and policy makers: *"to give the citizens a sight and the possibility to contribute to political decision making. And also, give the politicians a chance to take advice and recommendations from the citizens and their experience with everyday life"* (Tortzen, 2008:30 - OT). The citizens are seen as experts. They know everything about their own life and choices and are therefore seen as experts in their own lives. This gives them knowledge that is valuable for policy makers.

The citizens are selected after a certain set of criteria as explained earlier. There are a number of reasons why citizens choose to participate in engagement processes, Tortzen (2008) states six of them here:

- *"I feel a responsibility*
- *It is a civic duty*
- *Due to the possibility of being heard*
- *Of interest and curiosity*
- *In an attempt to influence policy*

- *To hear the views of others"* (Tortzen, 2008:33 – OT).

The citizens have to feel that they are taken serious, that their opinion matters, and they have to feel that the policy makers listen to their contributions. Citizen engagement is recognized as a way for policy makers to do sustainable development in different areas. The citizens contribute with their knowledge, opinion, views and experiences, each citizen has his/hers own opinion and all of these come into play when the citizens are engaged in dialogue with other citizens (Tortzen, 2008).

Competency Groups

Sarah Whatmore and Cathrina Landström are in the article "Flood apprentices: an exercise in making things public" (2011) explaining how environmental knowledge controversies are using citizen engagement. The environmental knowledge controversy is about flooding in Pickering, England. Whatmore and Landström use the concept of Competency Groups (CG). A CG is a forum for: *"collaborative thinking designed to interrogate the 'intermediate stage' of expert knowledge production which 'best highlight the connection between scientific work and other types of activities' and, at the same time, to generate new collective competences in handling the uncertainties of flood-risk knowledge and redistribute expertise"* (Whatmore & Landström, 2011:585). Different actors meet, not to recruit more and different stakeholders, but to slow down the process of reasoning by making spaces where knowledge can perform different proposals. The GC met on several occasions, and here the citizens had a chance to present their knowledge on flooding from their own experiences over the years, but also from their observations (Whatmore & Landström, 2011). By using this method, the researchers experienced that there was very different knowledge about flooding coming into play, not just the expert knowledge. At the meetings, different artefacts also became mediators of the knowledge. At one of the meetings the group worked with maps as a translator for their individual knowledge. Making something together has been what enrolled the citizen in the project, *"By the second meeting (…) it was already clear that local members of the group were participating not only as an opportunity to engage with, and inform, flood science but in order to 'make a difference' to the political impasse on flood defences"* (Whatmore & Landström, 2011:593). The citizens participated to make a difference in their own community. In the end the results from the project were presented by the citizens and experts at an exhibition, here the local community had a chance to come by and experience what the CG had figured out. The final product was a 'bund model' (cf. Whatmore & Landström, 2011:595).

After this, the model created in the CG started to travel and gather the public around it, this multiplied the actors and *"…amplifying the 'matter' at stake in the event of flooding in a manner characteristic of an emergent hybrid forum"* (Whatmore & Landström, 2011:599). The last act of the CG was

to go public with their findings, and then the role of the group shifted. One of the more active participants took on the role as spokesperson for the model. This spokesperson communicated with the rest of the group by email, when something new happened. The spokesperson participated in meetings on using the model and in the minutes from these meetings it is seen how other actors are drawn into this new created hybrid forum, a hybrid forum is described on page 42. As the project of making the findings into real life went on, the participants in the hybrid forum grew.

In Whatmore and Landström's example the flooding issue was first handled in what they called a Competency Group. When this group had come up with a solution, the issues moved on to be a part of a hybrid forum, where a lot of different actors were involved. The output of the CG had the participants as sender of the results. *"It was the CG experiment which engendered a shift in the terms of the controversy, first through the knowledge practices of the group itself and, subsequently, through the public mediations of the bund model in which its knowledge claims and practices became objectified"* (Whatmore & Landström, 2011:604). Only by using the CG, the expert reasoning slowed down and a space for other reasoning could open and the expertise could be redistributed. Not until this point anything resembling a hybrid forum could appear.

Hybrid forums

In *Acting in an uncertain world* Callon, Lascoumes and Barthe are describing what a hybrid forum is. In the essay Callon et al. are looking at how scientific and technical controversies are becoming more specialized and still affect more and more people. *"Science and technology cannot be managed by the political institutions currently available to us"* (Callon et al., 2009:9). But these institutions should not be replaced, but rather enriched, expanded and improved to make our democracies: *"more able to absorb the debates and controversies aroused by science and technology"* (Callon et al., 2009:9).

Callon et al. argue that citizen do not have the expertise needed to make decisions on advanced technical and scientific issues, but on the other hand, we can not only have specialists making decisions in a democracy. By using examples from nuclear waste, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (mad cow disease) and high-voltage lines, Callon et al. explain how decisions can not only be made by specialists (Callon et al., 2009).

The authors are especially interested in hybrid forums. Hybrid forums are spaces where groups can discuss different technical options involving the collective. They are: *"…hybrid because the groups involved and the spokespersons claiming to present them are heterogeneous, including experts, politicians, technicians, and laypersons who consider themselves involved"* (Callon et al., 2009:18). The involved groups are claiming to be spokespersons for the experts, stakeholders, citizens and politi-

cians, all people who see themselves involved in the debated controversies. A spokesperson is not only presenting humans but also non-human actors. The spokespersons in a hybrid forum is talking on behalf of all involved in the forum. Another reason that the forums are hybrid is because the subjects discussed vary from economic problems to ethics (Callon et al., 2009).

Callon et al. further believe *"that controversies enrich democracy"* (Callon et al., 2009:28), but for the controversies to enrich democracy, they must be used for the exploration of the subjects. The controversies allow us to see the overflows. *"Overflows are inseparably technical and social, and they give rise to unexpected problems by giving prominence to unforeseen effects"* (Callon et al., 2009:28). Overflows can provide suggestions to solutions that jump their defined parameters. *"Every decision-making process requires a work of opening out, of diffusion, if okay because of the need to mobilize the actors who will enable the project to be brought to a successful conclusion (…) Deciding is opening Pandora's box by permitting actors previously held at arm's length to take part in a dynamic to which they quickly contribute"* (Callon et al., 2009:30). By letting the different actors participate in sociotechnical controversies the problems at stake will be more visible and debatable. By using hybrid forums, you can bring together citizens, specialists, scientists and politicians, and get a collective solution to a problem. This also gives scientist a chance to gather knowledge that they might not otherwise know existed (Callon et al., 2009).

Callon et al. see a controversy as follows: *"…controversies help to reveal events that were initially isolated and difficult to see, because they bring forward groups that consider themselves involved by the overflows that they help to identify. This inventory focuses first on groups concerned, on their interests and identities. It is not the actors arrive on scene. The distribution is not known in advance but is revealed as the controversy develops, and it is precisely for this reason that the latter is an apparatus of exploration that makes possible the discovery of what and who make up society"* (Callon et al., 2009:28). Callon et al. thereby see controversies as a way of bringing forward events that was not seen from the beginning, also the controversy helps see all actors involved in a problem. In Callon's article from 1986, presented below, he defines a controversy as *"…the manifestations by which the representativity of the spokesman is questioned, discussed, negotiated, rejected, etc."* (Callon, 1986:15). Tommaso Venturini (2009) presents controversies as: *"the definition of controversy is pretty straightforward: controversies are situations where actors disagree (or better, agree on their disagreement). The notion of disagreement is to be taken in the widest sense: controversies begin when actors discover that they cannot ignore each other and controversies end when actors manage to work out a solid compromise to live together. Anything between these two extremes can be called a*

controversy" (Venturini, 2009:261). Controversies involve all kinds of actors, they are debated, they are conflicts and they are reduction-resistant.

In the hybrid forums that Callon et al. are describing the aim is a mix of delegated democracy, conducted by specialized political representatives, and dialogical democracy, conducted in a collaborative way by involving all interested parties.

Translation and Transformation of Data

In the essay, *Acting in an uncertain world*, (2009) by Callon et al., they use the term translation, it is used to better understand the hybrid forms. *"…translations enable us to follow the formation and operation of these networks"* (Callon et al., 2009:48). The authors describe three different stages of scientific and technical development:

1. From the Macrocosm to the Microcosm: Specialists reduce the big world, the macrocosm, to the small world, the microcosm in the laboratory. In this way, the world can be reconfigured and simplified for the study. In the case of the future land project the laboratory is the SG.
2. The research collective at work: in this stage the formations and settings are made, the scientists can simplify the objects studied by using instruments and devises.
3. Return to the big world: the scientists take the laboratory results back to the big world. The scientists can see if the knowledge produced in the laboratory can survive in the big world. By following these translations, it will be possible to understand the strengths and weaknesses of a study (Callon et al., 2009).

These three translations, 1, 2 and 3, can be joined together in one big Translation (with capital letter T). The Translation of macrocosm is taking the world from one stage to another. To make a Translation work the scientist has to work in isolation on the phenomenon, but when they return to the world in translation 3, they have enacted changes, which the general public has not been consulted about. Because of these translations from macrocosm over microcosm and back to macrocosm again the participating citizens may not recognize their voices in the final analysis. Translations are negotiations where one actor talks on the behave of others.

In the contexts of community with high rates of cancer, we see how the citizens can get involved or engaged in the Translations. In translation 1, citizens can take part in the problematization: *"Exchange and collaborations may be established at the point when problems are formulated and the professional researchers are about to enclose themselves in their laboratories"* (Callon et al., 2009:76). In translation 2 the citizen can take part in the research collective and often emphasize new points of

view: "*in some circumstances, non-specialists and, more precisely, concerned groups, often allied with experts or researchers, enter the scientific arena itself, taking advantage of controversies underway in order to intervene in the debate and emphasize their points of view, concerns, and perspectives*" (Callon et al., 2009:83). In transition 3 the citizen can be involved in the turning back to the world or the macrocosm: "*In this third type of encounter, what happens between those who arrive breezily to set up their laboratory on new lands to be conquered, and the local people who were there first and usually had not asked them for anything?*" (Callon et al., 2009:89). In each of these three translations we see how the citizens can get involved in the scientific process. As shown in the next example their non-specialist knowledge can be very valuable.

Callon et al. (2009) use the example of whether the sheeps in England were affected by the nuclear meltdown in Chernobyl in 1986. Even though the scientists have assured that nothing will happen, the shepherds are skeptical in the beginning. They are skeptical because the scientists have been wrong before, so why would they not be wrong again. Afterwards it is proved that the shepherds where right, the radioactivity was observed to be half from Chernobyl and half from, what they called, 'other sources'. A later skepticism came because a serious analysis was not possible, as it would have required data from before the accident in 1986. This data was never supplied, though the shepherds and their representatives demanded it. In the end the local administration acknowledged that the data did not exist and implicitly admitted that they had not done their work well enough. "*…clearly that they did all this behind a self-assurance deriving from their status as scientist or experts. The most serious thing is that they refuse to see that the real world (…) is not so simple that it can be contained in the knowledge, produced, at a distance, by a secluded laboratory*" (Callon et al., 2009:92). The scientists refuse to take the farmers seriously, even though they are experts in the area they are living in. Callon et al. conclude *"If translation 1 does not reconstitute the network of interests, translation 3 will end in failure"* (Callon et. al, 2009:103), meaning that, if not all the interests are included in translation 1, the last translation back into the world will fail.

Michel Callon is also working with the term translation in his paper: "Some elements of a sociology of translation: domestication of the scallop and the fishermen of St Brieuc Bay" (1986). By using a case with scallop fishing in France, Callon illustrates what a *translation* is: The translation of multi-faced data into a scientific paper. To describe this translation Callon uses *the four moments of translation:* problematization, interessement, enrolment and mobilization. Callon is in this article working with four different actors, the scallops, the fishermen, the scientist and the scientific community (Callon, 1986).

The problematization is a preliminary determination of the study goal and of the relevant actors and their different interests. This includes both the natural aspects and the social. In this moment Callon is also using what he calls the *obligatory passage points* (Callon, 1986:7)*, which are the actions, moments and alliances that must be accepted by all the actors to solve the problem. Callon uses the example of the scallops, the fishermen as well as the researchers (Callon, 1986). In the DBT project this moment of translation can be transferred to the background analysis. In this analysis all the different land use issues have been problematized. This report is also the obligatory passage point. The rest of the project are built on this report.

The devices of interessement are the stabilization and testing of the actors and the world they live in. The first part of this process is going from hypothesis to a practice. The interessement is meant to isolate potential actors from competition and in that way, bring them closer to being enrolled in the project. Callon uses the example of how the three researchers are trying to explain to the fishermen why their livelihood is disappearing. Here the scientific community points out the fishermen's lack of knowledge about breeding scallops (Callon, 1986). In the future land use project this moment of translation is when the citizens were engaged in the project, by the invitation letter. The invitation letter can be seen in appendix 6.

Enrolment is the creation of the hypotheses of the confirmation and / or refutation. How are the different roles of the actors defined and coordinated, and how is it expected that the actors behave? This phase is not granted from the start of the project, but it is dependent on a successful interessement. For the scallops to be enrolled in the project in Callon's example, they must first anchor the material set up for this purpose, which is not sure to happen. The researchers try out different materials in the search for the right one. To be taken into account in this process are predators, ocean currents, and which materials the scallops will react positively to and be attracted by. The researchers are here placing their attention on the scallops and not the human actor, the fishermen. The fishermen are just living with the current situation. The scientific colleagues do not require any great effort to be enrolled after being convinced about the project's plausibility. In the DBT project the moment of enrolment is in the questions from the citizen summit. Here the citizen is being enrolled in the project, in the same way the politicians have to be enrolled after the citizen summit. The politicians have to be convinced that the results from the summit are the opinion of the broad public.

The last of the four moments of translation is the mobilization of allies. In this paragraph an introduction is applied, and this creates problems in Callon's case, since a large part of the scallops ended up dying. In this paragraph the question is, whether the scallops studied are typical examples that can

be representative for all scallops outside the study field? It is not all scientists that will rest with the preliminary reports, or get convinced by the scallop project, just as not all the fishermen in St. Brieuc will meet with the researchers and agree to refrain from fishing scallops. In the case of the future land use project this moment of translation is the mobilization of allies when returning to the macrocosm, here the project has to create allies in form of politicians, experts and stakeholders.

Through this process Callon created a network of relationships. In this network the scallops and their relationships end up as the final result, they have been translated into graphs and charts. These results are communicated to the scientific colleagues. In this way, the scallops can be presented at a conference in a mobilized form.

Transformation

In his essay "Circulating References" (1999) Bruno Latour is following how data goes through transformations. He follows four scientists that are sampling soil from the Amazon forest. In the research paper, the scientists are trying to answer the question of whether the savanna is advancing on the jungle or if it is the other way around. But because the scientists come from different disciplines, the answer to the questions asked is not the same.

In his paper Latour describes how references are not resemblances between words and things, but a set of transformations. Latour is referring to how facts must be constructed before they can be spoken about. To construct the fact, you must find the fact that makes the difference concerning the problem. So, to solve the problem it is necessary to study certain differences that can be relevant for the study.

To find this difference the scientists collected samples of soil. This is done by marking the ground and trees, hereafter plants and soil are collected from the different marked points, and their location is noted down. The samples are not raw data, but when samples are compared with color cards, the soil can be turned into a numerical value. After this transformation of the data the samples can be turned into diagrams, charts and tables.

The second kind of transformation is when the diagrams etc. are used to publish a paper, here the diagrams etc. is transformed into written text. The final references are established as a series for transformations between the researcher and the forest-savanna. The transformation can be passed from one stage to another. And since the data in this study are preserved you can always go back a stage of the transformation. Here the chain of references is described. At any point in this transformation something can go wrong, depending on the circulation of references from one transfor-

mation to another. The facts are constructed, due to the marking of the ground, the sampling and forming of diagrams, but this does not make the facts less real. By using the example of soil collection in Boa Vista, Latour illustrates how things are transformed into words and how facts in this way are constructed.

Black boxes

I will borrow another term from Bruno Latour, 'black boxing', lifted from the book *Science in Action* (1987). Latour borrows the term black box from cybernetics, where the term is used to draw a black box in a diagram instead of a complex mechanism. A black box has an input and an output. *"When many elements are made to act as one, this is what I will now call a block box"* (Latour, 1987:131). A black box contains the things that there is no need to consider any more, which means things that we take for granted. The more things an actor can place in the black box, the easier it is to construct knowledge. A black box is never closed, but the main actor acts like it is. The more the main actor can put in the black box, the more the actors do not need to debate and by doing this the main actor can simplify the world (Latour, 1987).

Discourse Analysis

In *Analysing discourses – textual analysis for social research*, Norman Fairclough (2003) is describing how to do discourse language analysis. As language is a big part of social life, the social analysis of problems should also include analysis of the language. Fairclough sees discourse analysis as: *"… 'oscillating' between a focus on specific texts and a focus on what I call the 'order of discourse' relatively durable social structuring of language which is itself one element of the relatively durable structuring and networking of social practices"* (Fairclough, 2003:3). Fairclough sees discourses as a way of presenting the world, both the relation, the process and structure of the material world but also as a presenting of the mental world, the world of thoughts and feelings and finally the social world. The different discourses are the different perspectives of the world. These discourses depend on the way they are associated with the relation people have to the world, but they also depend on their position and their relation to other people. *"Discourses not only represent the world as it is (or rather is seen to be), they are also projective, imaginaries, representing possible worlds which are different from the actual world, and tied in to projects to change the world in particular directions"* (Fairclough, 2003:124). The different discourses are just one element in the relation between people. Discourse analysis are often influenced by Michel Foucault, by this tradition pays little attention to the linguistic features of a text.

Fairclough understands text in a broad sense, it is not only written documents like books or magazines, it also other forms of communication like TV programs or websites that uses a combination of pictures, sounds and text. Fairclough combines textual analysis with macro sociological analysis of social practices and in this way interprets the micro sociological traditions. The textual analysis centers around the characteristic text features e.g. the gramma, the use of sentences and vocabulary, and in this way construct the discourses and linguistics. The goal of the analysis is to get detailed knowledge about what happens when people talk and write (Fairclough, 2003).

The different aspects represented do not all represent a separate discourse, but a certain discourse can generate a specific representation. Discourses change over time and they change in scale. To identify the different discourses in a text there are two things to take into account, firstly a discourse can be presenting a particular part of the world and secondly it can be presented from a particular perspective. So in textual analysis you first identify the main parts of the world that are presented by the main themes, and then identify the perspective or point of view from which they are presented (Fairclough, 2003).

Framing Theory

Robert M. Entman is in his article: "Framing: Towards Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm" (1993) describing the concept of framing. *"…the concept of framing consistently offers a way to describe the power of communicating text"* (Entman, 1993:51). To analyse frames is to analysis the human consciousness transformation of information. Framing involves salience and selection, salience meaning to make some information more noticeable or memorable to the receiver. *"To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described"* (Entman, 1993:52). According to Entman frames can define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments and suggest remedies. All this can be done in a single sentence, or a sentence can contain one or none of them. Through salience the information in a text is shown by its placement or by repetition. The salience is the interaction between text and the receiver, the frames in the text may not be influencing the audiences thinking as it by have been intend by the writers. The frame determines what the readers of a text understand and what they remember about a problem, as well as how they act upon it: *"frames select and call attention to particular aspects of the reality described, which logically means that frames simultaneously direct attention away from other aspects"* (Entman, 1993:54).

Entman also describes how public opinion can be shaped by frames. *"If by shaping frames elites can*

determine the major manifestations of "true" public opinion that are available to government (via polls or voting), what can true public opinion be? How can even sincere democratic representatives respond correctly to public opinion when empirical evidence of it appears to be so malleable, so vulnerable to framing effects?" (Entman, 1993:57). Entman states that the political elites can control the framing of issues and by these frames determine what the public opinion is.

Hereby the second of the sub-questions is answered.

Analysis

In this part of the thesis I will analysis the different documents; both primary and secondary documents will be used. It will include comments from SG on the different drafts, the drafts of the policy report etc. The analysis will focus on how the different translations are made in the project, how the results from the citizen summit have been used in the policy report, and how the results have been condensed. I will also look into the wording used and how it has changed between the drafts. First some of the results from the citizen summit will be presented.

Results from the Citizen Summit

The development of the policy report was split into four different phases. First a phase of brainstorming and a review of all the documents created in the project, under the auspices of the DBT. Hereafter a second phase followed, where the researchers from AAU rewrote the proposal into an outline of the report. This phase also included a meeting with SG to discuss the outline, a workshop with stakeholders, where the outline also was discussed, and finally a new outline was made by the researchers with the input from both the SG meeting and the workshop. In the third phase AAU's outline was rewritten by a scientific journalist into a draft of the policy report. In this process, SG gave feedback to the report on two occasions. In the fourth and final phase the policy report was published.

Figure 6: Illustration of the four phases in the development of the policy report (Skovrup, 2017).

Before the policy report was published, the project had a few events leading up to the final recommendations. One of these events was, as earlier described, the citizen summit: a day-long debate where 250 citizens participated in a debate on the future land use. At the summit the citizens came up with some clear answers to the questions asked. The questions asked at the summit were defined before the summit by the SG and DBT. All table moderators knew the questions beforehand, but the citizens were first introduced to the question when they had to answer them. This was done so the discussion would not center on the questions, but be a broad debate within the theme of the session.

There were 36 different questions within the different session (see page 20 for description). The questions were mostly formed as questions that could be answered with a yes or a no[17].

The results from the citizen summit were made public on the DBT's webpage right after the summit. Some of the results were more notable than others. For example, the citizens said yes to: more forest and bigger nature areas; that the beach protection line[18] should be administered as it had been administered up to now; and that farming and foresting should protect nature and the drinking water.

The forest area
2.6 Should the total forest area be <u>bigger</u> than it is today?

1. Yes   1   69% (172)

2. No   2   28% (70)

3. Don't know/Do not know what to answer   3   3% (7)

Total: 249
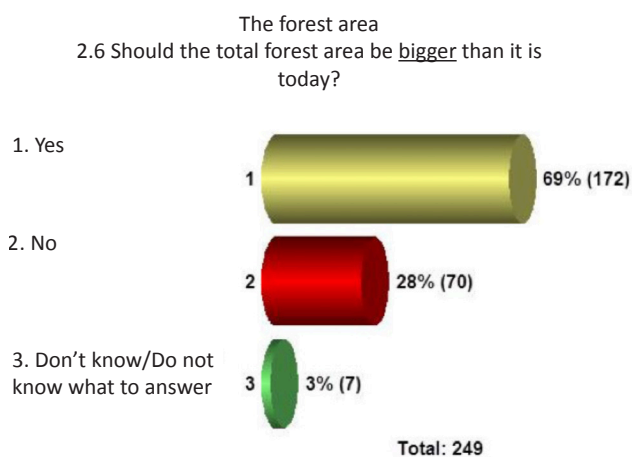
Figure 7: The citizens' voting on question 2.6 (Teknologirådet, 2016g - OT).

As shown in figure 7 in a question about the future forest area the word bigger is underlined, meaning the citizens' attention could be drawn to the word bigger. Similarly, the citizens had only three choices in their voting, and there is no way to answer how the area should be made bigger. Likewise in regard to this subject, the citizens in the information material also had been told that: *"The parliament decided in 1989 that Denmark's forest area should be doubled. If the target is reached, the forests will cover 20-25 percent of the country in the future. Today, Denmark has more than 14 percent of forest"* (Teknologirådet, 2016b - OT). Here the material points out that there is a strategy for the forest, but that this strategy has not yet been met. Together with the underlining of the word 'bigger' - the citizens' attention is drawn in a certain direction, and it can therefore affect the answers. Illustrated with an example concerning a question about forest but it could also be shown in connection with some of the other questions. As Entman (1993) says, the framing of language in-

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[17] All results can be seen here: http://www.tekno.dk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Samlede-resultater-pdf.pdf

[18] The beach protection line is from the coast and 300 meters inland. In this zone, there are strict rules for how and what you can build. The last version of this law was adopted in 1999, the law before this was adopted in 1937, here the protection line was 100 meters inland (Kystdirektoratet, 2017).

volves salience, which is making something more noticeable for the receiver. And underlining a word like in the question above is doing salience on a piece of text. This underlining is drawing attention to a specific part of the question.

In other questions the citizens' opinions were more divided. One of the questions concerned in which direction the Danish land use should develop. In this question four scenarios were presented, and the citizens had eight different ways to go (Sønderriis, 2016a). The four scenarios were: the blue production scenario, where the main focus is on economic growth through and increased productivity. The yellow environmental protection scenario, where the focus is on nature conservation and the environment - even if it inhibits economic growth. These two scenarios are seen as standing in opposition to each other. The green integration scenario, here you are striving to reconcile the importance of growth and the environment by using the land for more than one need at a time, also called multifunctionality. The red separation scenario, here the country is sharply divided into different zones, so the economic growth is a high priority in more robust zones, while more vulnerable areas, such as nature, are in other zones that are more protected (Arler et al., 2015). Here again the integration and the separation scenario are seen as standing in opposition to each other.

The figure below (figure 8) was first published in the background analysis by Arler et al. (2015), and since transformed to be used at the summit. The citizens were first presented to the figure in the information material (Teknologirådet, 2016b:34), where the figure's different scenarios were explained. At the summit the citizens had to vote on, which direction they thought Denmark should follow. The different scenarios or directions were numbered.
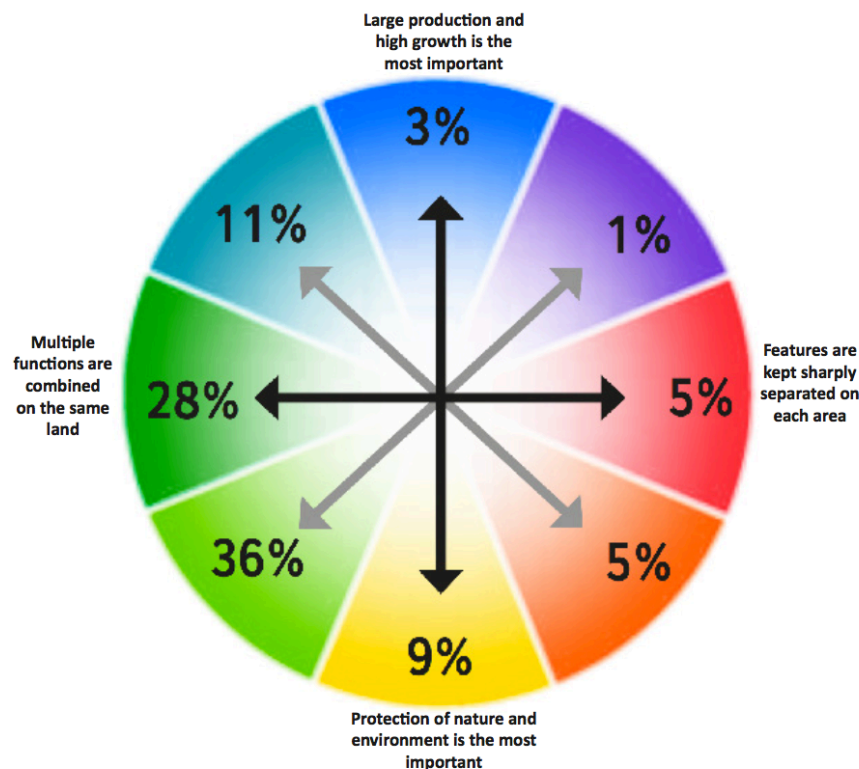
Figure 8: The citizens' votes on which scenario the Danish land use should move in the direction of. The grey arrows represent combinations of the two neighbour scenarios (Arler et al., 2017:8 - OT).

The black arrows represent the main directions, while the grey arrows are 'combo-directions, i.e. combinations of the two scenarios next to it. As the figure shows the participants at the summit voted for a development in the direction of green growth that combines economic activities with leisure activities, but also takes nature and the environment into consideration. This was after the summit named 'green multifunctionality' (Sønderriis, 2016a).

The figure was again redesigned to be published in the policy report. The figure shown above (Figure 8) is the version from the policy report. In Bruno Latour's paper "Circulating references" (1999), the four scientists transform their results into diagrams and charts in order to publish the results for other researchers, see page 47. The same transformations happen with the figure. This transformation was done to make the figure more readable for people that had not been involved in the project, e.g. the indication of the percentages are here moved and the description changed (Sønderriis, 2016a:1, Arler et al., 2017:8). Finally the figure was transformed for the last newsletter from May 2017, in this transformation the two directions with the highest percentage is put together. This way of transforming the data moves the result in a certain direction. The 36 % could just as well be leaning against the yellow scenario as the green one, which this illustration indicates.
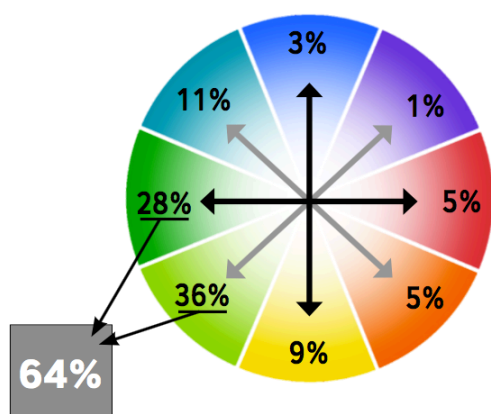
Figure 9: Illustration of the scenario vote in Fra Rådet til Tinget nr. 294 (Sønderriis, 2017).

The citizens voted on several other questions and also gave their ideas on how different land use areas could be combined and turned into multifunctional areas. The last task for the citizens was to make a weighed division of the main activities in the land use. When asked earlier in the day, 48 % of the citizens voted for an unchanged or larger farming area in Denmark, but when they had to put 100 % of land use together, farming was reduced in favor of forest and nature (Sønderriis, 2016a).

Land use	Today	In 2050	Driving force	The citizens' priorities
Farming	61 %	Maybe bigger	Possible increased demand	49 %
Energy production on farming grounds	1 %	10 %	Biomass to 100 % renewable energy	4 %
Forest	15 %	20-25 %	Agreed forest policy	18%
Nature and water areas	12 %	25-30 %	Wish from nature conservation organizations, climate change, water directives	16 %
Summerhouses and leisure	1 %	1,5 %	Increased wealth and tourism	2 %
Cities areas	8 %	10 %	Urbanization	9 %

Transport	2 %	3 %	Highways and trains	2 %
Total	100 %	More than 130 %	→ Selections or combination	100 %

Figure 10: The citizens' priorities of the future land use (Sønderrriis, 2016a:4 - OT)

The citizens voted on how much they wanted of each type of land use. As shown in figure 10, the citizens voted on less farming lands, but were almost in line with the politicians regarding summerhouses and leisure.

Acting in an Uncertain World

In *Acting in an uncertain world* Callon et al. (2009) describe hybrid forums, a forum where experts, citizens, stakeholders and politicians can meet and discuss problems. Callon et al. describe several examples of technological controversies that have been discussed in these types of forums, from nuclear power plants to mad cow dieses. The method used for the citizen summit in the future land project has been described in an earlier chapter, see page 20. The method consists of debates between representatively selected citizens, individual voting and well-informed information material. The citizens in the summit are representatively chosen to participate so the results of the day could be used as an argument for what the broad public thinks. At the citizen summit arranged by the future land use project, the citizens met both experts and stakeholders in the form of presentations of the themes and as table moderators, who were both experts from SG but also stakeholders and experts from different organizations that had been participating in the project's earlier events, see figure 1.

The method used in the citizen summit can be compared to Callon et al.'s hybrid forums. In these forums the collective is involved. In Callon et al.'s (2009) hybrid forum the subject of discussion is a controversy, see page 42. A controversy is defined by Venturini (2009) the following: "…*controversies begin when actors discover that they cannot ignore each other and controversies end when actors manage to work out a solid compromise to live together. Anything between these two extremes can be called a controversy*" (Venturini, 2009:261). Callon et al. see controversies as a way of bringing forward events that was not seen from the start, and a way to see all actors involved. The main dilemma in the future land use project was how we should prioritize, when there are plans, strategies and wishes for 140 % of the land. *"…the total potential land use is minimum 140% if all ambitions are to be met without the use of synergies or combinations*" (Arler et al., 2015:44 – OT). Here in the background analysis AAU indicate that there is planned for more than the total size of the country.

This was again pointed out in the article "Denmark is 40% too small" from *Teknik & Miljø* (Arler & Madsen, 2015). From this point one of the discussions has been the question of how the country should be prioritized, latest in an article series in the online medium *Altinget* under the heading: "Control Denmark's areas". The articles were published around and after the final conference. In a number of articles different stakeholders, politicians and experts are giving their views on how the country should be prioritized. E.g. the biologist Rasmus Ejernæs from Aarhus University holds the view that there is not enough room for biodiversity in the current Danish planning (*Altinget,* 2017a), and Thyge Nygaard from the Danish Society of Nature Conservation believes that the current planning is not helping the rural areas in Denmark (*Altinget,* 2017b). These two and other actors all have different views on how the future prioritization should be. From the beginning to the end of the project the controversy, the project has centered around, has been the controversy about how the country should be planed and prioritized. This was also the controversy discussed at the citizen summit.

The themes selected for the summit were all part of this controversy: how do we prioritize the land use? The citizen summit made by DBT was not intended to be hybrid, see page 42 for hybrid forums, but due to the use of experts, stakeholders and ordinary citizens it ended up involving people who became spokespersons for the different viewpoints in the controversy. Callon et al. (2009) defines spokespersons as a person involved in the forum, that represents others opionins. The subject discussed was also hybrid in that it varied over many types of land use from beaches to forest, but also involved discussions about law regulations and ideas to multifunctional land use. As Callon et al. say, forums are hybrid when their subject matters vary. The citizen summit was not intended to be a hybrid forum, but the citizens around the table was not only met by neutral table moderators; some of them came from organizations that have expert knowledge on some of the subjects and in that way also a clear view on what to answer. But since the citizens met different experts, the summit to a certain degree changed format, and some of the elements can be seen as effected by the concept of a hybrid forum, in both the use of a controversy, and in the mix of citizens, stakeholders and experts. The views from the citizens on the controversy have been used to give the project another perspective than projects that debate the same subject.

The citizen summit can be seen as a hybrid forum, but it is also the citizen summit that creates – again by using Callon et al.'s terminology – the overflow in the project. Overflows are – as presented in the chapter introducing theory – *"inseparably technical and social, and they give rise to unexpected problems by giving prominence to unforeseen effects"* (Callon et al., 2009:28). The overflows can provide new suggestions to solutions. The citizen summit came up with different new solutions

both to how the multifunctional land use could be realized, but it also came up with voting results that gave clear views on the current policy on the subject. The big difference between hybrid forums and citizen summits are the use of spokespersons in hybrid forums, see page 43.

This first part of the analysis has been a more normative description of the citizen summit using, among other things, Callon et al.'s terminology. In the next section the analysis will focus on how the translation and transformation of the data collected in the project has taken place. Here I will use Callon et al.'s (2009) and Callon's (1986) terminology to describe the process from data collection to final recommendations.

From Macro to Micro

In addition to describing hybrid forums, Callon et al. (2009) also describe three stages of a scientific or technological development, see page 42. The stages go from macrocosm to microcosm and back again to macrocosm. I will combine this theory of translations from one level to another with Callon's description of moments of translations from the paper "Some elements of a sociology of translation: domestication of the scallop and the fishermen of St Brieuc Bay" (1986). In this paper Callon describes four moments of translations: problematization, interessement, enrolment and mobilization, se page 45. By using the two theories on translations, I will analyze how the translations have been from the start of the project over the citizen summit to the final policy recommendations.

The first step of the translation is the translation from macro to micro. This translation is described by Callon et al. as the translation from macrocosm to microcosm; here the specialist reduces the big world to a smaller world, so the world under study is simplified. The macrocosm in the future land use project is the *whole planning world* and this is translated down to a micro world in the background analysis. The whole planning world should be seen as all the different sciences that are involved, but also all the different areas that are present in the country. In this translation from macro to micro some of the areas are not included, which means that already in this first translation some of the stakeholders involved in the planning are missing. This background analysis was built on two workshops with local politicians, stakeholders and experts. The reduction of the big world was used in the next step of the project. The reduction of the big world also lays the ground for the problematization.
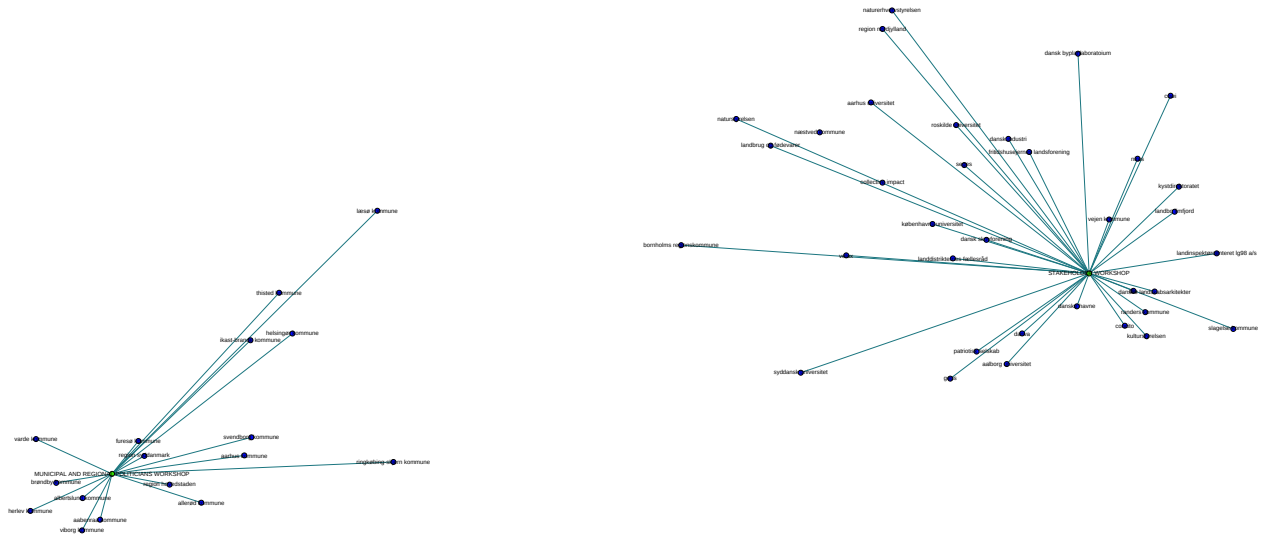
Figure 11: Participants in the stakeholder and local politicians' workshop (Skovrup, 2017).

The maps in figure 11 show the number of stakeholders that have participated in the first workshop. Around 50 stakeholders participated, which means that not all interests were heard. Later in this chapter, I will present some of the interests that was not heard.

Problematization

In the translation from macro to micro three of the four moments of translation accrued. The first moment is the problematization. Callon (1986) describes problematization as the preliminary determination of the study goal and of the relevant actors and their interests. In the future land use project the moment of problematization is the writing of the background analysis. In this analysis, AAU laid the ground for the project, what problems the project should handle and wrote about the interest areas. The analysis described that there are too many plans for the Danish land use. The analysis also came with suggestions to how these priorities could be made (Arler et al., 2015).

This problematization of the subject was influenced by the different stakeholders both from SG and from the participant in the workshops, see figure 11. This also means that the stakeholders and experts that were not been involved, did not have any influence on the problematization. Later in the future land use project some of these non-involved stakeholders have actually pointed out lacks, e.g. a lack of focus on mineral extraction (Region Hovedstaden, Region Sjælland, 2015). On this specific subject the DBT was contacted after a seminar by an employee from Region Hovedstaden, who wondered why the mineral extractions were not a part of the project. He points out that: *"Infrastructure and mobility are important parts of the project, but we can neither build roads nor railways without minerals. And it is an area of major area-interest conflicts. Especially in the Region Hovedstaden, it*

has become increasingly difficult to lay out new land areas, due to other land interests, such as housing, forests and prehistoric monuments" (email - Råstofgrave spiller en væsentlig rolle i diskussionen af fremtidens arealandvendelse i Danmark 23.09.2016 - OT). He also points out that the project has a focus on finding multifunctional use of the land, and that the mineral extraction areas can be used to this end (Horup & Hjort, 2013). The subject was taken up in SG, but was never include in the project. There may be different reasons why this is not a part of the problematization. One of them could be that mineral extraction is not a part of the participating researchers field of interest, another reason could be that none of the members of SG are working with minerals, and the third reason could be that persons within this field were not invited to the first stakeholder workshop, which means that their voices could not be heard. A representation of a mineral extraction interest at the stakeholder workshop would have solved this problem.

These interests were not taken into account in the moment of problematization in the writing of the background analysis, and thereby the whole problem field of the project. They are already from the beginning of the project excluded from it.

Interessement

The next moment of translation is the interessement. Callon (1986) describes the interessement as a way of testing the actors and the world they live in. As a part of the interessement it is indented to isolate the actors from other competition, and in this way, bring them closer to enrolment in the project.

To keep them isolated from other competition in the future land use project means that the citizens are isolated from other input than the information they are presented for at the summit. The citizens are here at the summit isolated from comments and statements from friends and family that could have an impact on their choices. In this way, there is no competition about the actors.

To get the citizens interested in participating in the summit they were sent an invitation letter. In this the citizens were told that their voice was important in the project. "*The fight over the Danish area has a great attention; the project has a future panel of parliamentary politicians with representatives from all parties assigned. Many experts have also participated in the project, but it is also important to hear what citizens think about the Danish landscape in the future*" (Teknologirådet, 2015d - OT). Here the citizens are told about the importance of their participation in the project. This is done to try to engage the citizens in the project.

On the day of the summit, the citizens were again told how important they were for the project. As member of the future panel, Jens Henrik Thulesen Dahl (DF) said at the opening of the citizen summit: *"We need to talk more about the future land use, because there are so many interests at stake. But it's not enough just to listen to the experts and the politicians, and that is why you are here today. We must hear what you mean. You are representatives of the Danes. (…) What priorities can you agree on today that we as politicians can use in our further work in terms of making these priorities"* (Sønderriis, 2016a:2 - OT). So, participants in the citizen summit, got the feeling that their voice was important and that their opinion would be taken seriously. This corresponds with Torxen (2008), who also points out that this is important when doing citizen engagement processes.

The citizens, who were interested in the summit reacted positively to the invitation, and their interest was kept by a national politician telling them that their voice would be heard by the parliament.

Enrolment

The third moment of translation is where the different actors' roles are defined. This process is not granted from the start of the project, but it is dependent on the success in the former phase of interessement. In the future land use case, the enrolment is the use of the citizens in the rest of the project, and how the citizens' voices are presented in the data material. So, for this enrolment to happen, the citizens have to have an interest in the project. This interessement is achieved as described above.

The citizens are enrolled through the different answering processes at the citizen summit. The citizens were enrolled by using different types of questions. The citizens had to answer questions both by using a digital voting system individually, by prioritizing the land use individually and by discussing options for multifunctional land use. The different types of questions were developed by the different participants involved in the project. At a workshop the themes of the summit were decided. These themes also laid the foundation for the questions. The different types of questions were made to get different data out of the citizens. The enrolment of the citizens was based on what they were interested in from the last phase.

The enrolment of the citizens in this phase and their answers were used in the rest of the project, and the enrolment should therefore be taken very seriously. The way they were enrolled was set beforehand. The type of dialogue that toke place in the summit was very locked. Callon's overflow was not broken, there was no space in the framing of the summit, the citizens did not have a chance to raise unexpected problems in the framing giving. At a hybrid forum the participants have the op-

portunity to come up with their own experiences, and this gives a chance to raise unexpected problems. In the summit the results are lock by the framework, and the results are only the voting results.

On the day of the summit, the citizens were guided by a table moderator who knew the themes of the day beforehand. Besides the guidance from the table moderators, the dialogue was also guided by the rules of dialogue. Here the rules of dialogue created a frame around the dialogue. Together with the information material, the citizens were thus given the conditions of a qualified dialogue (Jæger et al., 2012). The table moderators were employees from the DBT, SG members and other stakeholders. There is no data indicating that these moderators have affected the citizens to vote in a certain direction, but there were several of the moderators that could have had an interest in certain answers to the questions.
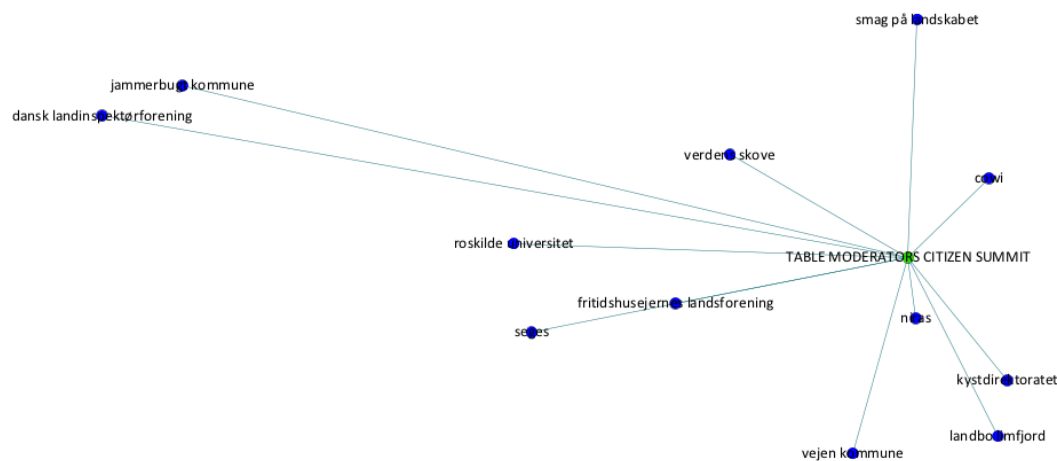
Figure 12: Stakeholders that were involved as table moderators at the citizen summit (Skovrup, 2017)

The only data available from the citizen summit is the voting results, and what the citizens have been writing down in the first and last round. There are therefore no recordings of what have been said at the tables, there are no indications of why the citizens have voted the way they have, and of whether the citizens have been influenced by the table moderators or other citizens at the table. This makes a large part of the discussion black boxed, see page 47. In Callon et al.'s hybrid forums, see page 42, the black box is opened: *"Deciding is opening Pandora's Box by permitting actors previously held at arm's length to take part in a dynamic to which they quickly contribute"* (Callon et al., 2009:30). And the actors have a chance to participate with their own experiences. There is no option of going back in the dialog to see what has happened or to see what direction the dialogue has taken and there is no chance to see if the citizens have changed their meaning on any of the questions during the sum-

mit. This makes much of the knowledge black boxed. There is no written, sound or video recording of the summit due to the time it would take to transcribe it. The goal of the DBT method is that the citizens come with clear results for the politicians and there is therefore almost only used quantitative questions.

The results from the citizen summit are only presented via the voting results, and they therefore do not give a differentiated view of the day the citizens had. Presenting the results in this way also makes is easy to conceal the citizens. E.g. the under-representation of citizens from the northern Jutland can not be seen anywhere in the policy report. One of the steering group members points this out by asking: *"In terms of the method, should it not be noted that there was some of the citizens who did not arrive – mostly from Region North?"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c - OT). But this is not mentioned in the policy report. The citizens are here just a combined number of participants in the summit.

This also means that no research has been conducted on what the citizens from the different regions answered in regard to the questions, even though it is possible in the digital voting system. The only geographic differentiation that is registered is the one of region, where the citizens had to indicate, which region they lived in. It would be expected that there was a correlation between on the one hand what the citizens voted in relation to the questions and on the other hand where they live. The same could be said about age, it would be expected that there is a difference between what the young and the elder part of the participants thinks of the land use, or how the priorities should be made.

Steen Gade (SF), member of FP, said in his closing speech at the summit: *"I find it interesting that you (the citizens) so clearly favors planning and development in which several functions can be combined in the same area - with extensive consideration for nature and the environment"* (Sønderriis, 2016a:3 – OT). Besides this quote on more planning and development he also stated that: *"…some places, such as the desire for more forest and more nature, you are fully in line with the majority of the Parliamentary politicians. In other areas, there are clear differences, e.g. when you say that the streams first and foremost must act as nature and can be used for climate adaptation, but not for drainage. And when you say the beach protection line must be strictly enforced"* (Sønderriis, 2016a:3 - OT). This quote indicates that there are areas, where the citizens are not in agreement with the current policy. It is also a good example of how Steen Gade is trying to enroll (Callon, 1986) the citizens and in this way use 'the public' as an ally by introducing them to how the political scene is looking at the moment. The enrolment of the citizens in this moment of translation all depends on how the citizens

react to the questions asked at the summit and how the results from this summit are presented in the rest of the project.

The Laboratory

This stage of the translation is where the setting is made. In the laboratory, the scientists can simplify the object studied by using different instruments and devises, see page 44. After the citizen summit the results of the summit are taken into the "laboratory". The laboratory is where the SG meetings take place. At these meetings the results are debated, it is also debated how the results should be used and at the first meeting after the summit it is debated what results should be used in the following parliamentary hearing. At these meetings, the different participants can debate the issues, but also learn from each other. In the laboratory the results were discussed and transformed into words.

There have been various ways of collecting knowledge in the project. The citizens' knowledge is collected via the voting results at the summit. At the hearing and the seminar, minutes have been taken. The results from the summit are transformed into tables, diagrams and charts. The comments from the experts, stakeholders and politicians have been transformed to the form of minutes. All these transformations have been used to make the policy report.

In the drafts to the policy report one SG member points out that there are some shortcomings in the formulations about the method used to collect the knowledge from the citizens: *"It is true we have public basis from the citizen summit in the form of their voting results which we have based the further work on – but from there it has after all been a heavy academic process, where the interest groups have had more influence than the citizens"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c - OT). Besides the shortcomings regarding the results, this member also thinks that the weight put on the citizens' voice in the policy report should be changed, since the process have been a predominantly academic and stakeholder-oriented process.

Latour is describing transformations of data into diagrams and charts, see page 47. The results of the future land use project have also been transformed to fit into the context of the parliamentary hearing where they were first presented. They were then transformed again to be presented in the policy report. In the first transformation, they were transformed into tables and graphs that were suited to be presented in a PowerPoint and verbally. Some of them were also transformed into graphical pictures to make the illustrations more readable for the broad public. At this transformation, the tables

and graphs were also presented without text in the information material that was given at the parliamentary hearing.

In the next transformation, the graphs and tables were translated into text that could be used for the policy report. In the quote above one of the SG members points out that there is too much focus on the results from the citizen summit, compared to how much they have actually been involved in the project. As mentioned above some of the citizens did not reach the summit due to a snowstorm the night before the summit. But in the translation of the data, this fact disappears. In the policy report the citizens are only mentioned as a full amount of 250: *"Central in the process was the citizen summit in January 2016, here 250 representatively selected citizens learned about the problems, developed ideas and solutions and voted on 36 questions…"* (Arler et.al, 2017:5 - OT). The different citizens are transformed into a combined number, and their differences, e.g. their gender, age and geographical information disappears. In this transformation, it is therefore not possible to see the missing representation of citizens from northern Jutland or the low number of participants in the age group 31-40. It is only possible to see this if you go back into the material from the citizen summit, which is located at the DBT website, but the ordinary readers of the policy report do not get this information, unless they look it up themselves. Just like in Latour's (1999) example, the results are here constructed before they can be spoken about.

For AAU, the transparency of the method used to create the recommendations in the policy rapport is very important and represents good scientific practice. At a SG meeting in January 2017 the transparency of the policy report was discussed. *"It is important that the policy report is loyal to the project's method so that it cannot be attacked after the release. There must be a transparency in relation to the events that have been taken place in the project. It is also important that the report reflects the various organizations that have participated in the project"* (Steering Group Meeting, 2017). The discussion of the report's transparency was especially important after the case, where Copenhagen Business School and Sustainable Farming[19] – Bæredygtigt Landbrug – had a questionable collaboration about a report on the Agricultural framework conditions published in August 2016. The results in the report were significant different from earlier published reports. Data from Sustainable Farming was copied directly into the report and the research was therefore not impartial. Sustainable Farming also financed parts of the report (*Altinget*, 2016). The DBT holds a different view on scientific practice. Here the methods used are in focus, not so much the traceability or transparency of the

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[19] Sustainable Farming is a union of 4000 conventional and ecological farmers. They are working to get rid of the economic parts of 'green growth' – Grøn vækst – and to ensure that farmers are not exposed to more financial cuts (Bæredygtigt Landbrug, n.d.). The organization is often criticized for the methods they use to reach their goals (Politiken, 2016).

data and methods, e.g. the citizens are only mentioned as a summed number, and not broken down in different regions.

In the laboratory, in this case SG, important matters are debated, both the voice of the citizens, and, as described before, how the data is transformed to graphs and tabels.

The voice of the citizen

As a part of the work in the laboratory the voice of the citizen is questioned. In the policy report, it is said: *"The citizens' answers and preferred solutions has left its mark on the rest of the project"* (Arler et al., 2017:12 - OT). In a quick search in the policy report the citizens are mentioned various times, to be exact 48 times, both in the form of comments from the actual summit, and in voting results. *"At the citizen summit there was a majority of the participants that favored a controlled development that combined several functions in the same area - and taking extensive account of nature and the environment. (…) it was summarized in the concept of "green multifunctionality""* (Arler et al., 2017:18 - OT). As it can be seen here, the citizens are mentioned in connection with the voting on scenarios (see the results of this voting in figure 8).

In the different drafts that were made before the final version, the SG members questioned the method: *"Be careful with the conclusions from the citizen summit – the answers that were possible were restricted"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c - OT). Here one of SG members in the first drafts points out that the writers should be careful making conclusions from the summit, since the answers where restricted. The answers to the questions were framed beforehand, and the possible answers were therefore very restricted, see page 49. All questions had a certain set of answers that the citizens had to choose from, most of them yes or no, the option all questions had 'I do not what to answer'. Because of the way the citizens had to answer and the way the results are reported, there is, as mentioned earlier, a lot of knowledge that is black boxed, see page 47. This black box is not opened up here in the laboratory. The framing of the summit is in the quote above criticized by a SG member, but he was also part of making the framing at the summit.

In another part of the draft, a steering group member points out the force of having the results from the summit: *"The only categories in which citizens are actually in line with the 2050 targets are at leisure, holiday homes and tourism"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017b - OT). Here, the member wants to highlight the force of the citizens by pointing out that there is a category, where the citizens were in line with the targets for 2015, see figure 13.

Land use	Today	In 2050	Driving force	The citizens' priorities
Summerhouses and leisure	1 %	1,5 %	Increased wealth and tourism	2 %

Figure 13: The citizens' priorities of the future land use for summerhouses and leisure (Sønderriis, 2016a:4).

In other votes from the summit the citizens want more planning, which is the opposite of what the parliament wants at the moment. A SG member points this out: "*Moreover, it is not the citizens but especially politicians who experience planning as a barrier – our citizen summit showed precisely that citizens would like more control*" (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017a - OT). This member wants this to be included in the policy report. This comment is also in line with what Steen Gade, said in the closing speech at the summit, see page 62. Especially, since the proposal for the new spatial planning law opens up for less national administration.

Finally, in the first draft of the policy report, the voice of the citizens was written as the voice of the public: "*The conclusions are therefore based on a broad, solid and popular basis. Hopefully, they are therefore suitable to qualify for a political debate*" (First draft of the policy report, 2017 – OT), here represented as the 'solid and popular basis'. This changed in the final draft after a comment from a SG member, that maybe the popular basis should be dampened slightly, since it is the interest group that has spoken the most (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c). In the final draft the statement about the conclusions ended up being: "*The conclusions are therefore based on a broad basis. Hopefully, they are suitable to qualify for a political debate*" (Arler et al., 2017:11 - OT). Here the citizens' voice is written out, and the project is 'just' based on a broad basis.

In the laboratory, the data is, as described, transformed into graphs and tables, like figure 8, but the results are also linked together with results from the others events in the project, e.g. the results from the parliamentary hearings and the FP seminars. All these results are jointed together in the policy report. But all the data is transformed from their original form, and different statements have been added from the SG members and from the workshop on the policy report, where stakeholders that had participated in the project participated. This makes the policy report at mix of the citizen voice, SG's interest, the stakeholders' interests, and finally the input from the rest of the project.

Here in the microcosm of the laboratory the small world is translated and transformed before it reenters the macrocosm and the big world again.

Back to the Big World

In the return to the big world the data from 'the laboratory' is taken back into the macrocosm. At this stage the policy report is written and taken back into the world. This world is the world of planning, containing both municipalities, politicians, government officials, the press, stakeholders and experts. All these are interested in issues regarding planning. In this final stage, the last moment of translation is applied: the mobilization of allies. The project has in this phase to convince the rest of the big world of its recommendations. In this process of getting back into the big world both politicians, other experts and stakeholders have to be convinced about the policy report's recommendations.

Besides using the policy report as a way of convincing the rest of the big world, the project has also used articles in newspapers and in online media and finally the final conference as a way of getting the word out. In an article series in *Altinget* in April and May 2017 the issues and recommendations from the policy report have been debated by different stakeholders (*Altinget*, 2017b, 2017c, 2017h, 2017g, 2017k), experts (*Altinget*, 2017a, 2017g, 2017j), politicians (*Altinget*, 2017d, 2017m, 2017o) and finally the DBT (*Altinget*, 2017e, 2017i).

Allies

This is also where Callon's (2009) last moment of translation is applied: the mobilization of allies, see page 46. The allies mobilized are the stakeholders and experts, see the articles mentioned above. Besides this, the politicians in the FP and the members from the Environment and Food Committee were being mobilized at the conference. The politicians were presented to the recommendations and had to answer questions from SG members about how the recommendations could become policies. At the conference the methods used in the project was presented by Jens Henrik Thulesen Dahl (DF) and Christian Poll (ALT). They emphasized the citizen summit as a force of the project. The citizen summit was also included in some of the answers from the politicians (Folketinget, 2017). There were also citizens represented in the audience at the final conference.

It is important to mobilize allies in a project like this. The recommendations and the results from the project should after the many events by used for something. It is therefore important for the project to demonstrate that it has allies that will discuss the recommendations, as in the articles from *Altinget*, where there are both criticism and praise of the recommendations.

Translation 1, 2 and 3

For this type of translation from macrocosm to microcosm and back to macrocosm to work, the scientists have to work in isolation on the specific phenomenon, so when they return to the big world in the last translation, the participants in the studied project can recognize what they have been consulted about (Callon et al., 2009).

In the future land use project, some of the elements of the recommendations were added in last minute and some of the wordings were also changed in the last phase of the project. At the final steering group meeting in March 2017 some recommendations were added to the report, e.g. the proposal about creating a plan commission, which is a part of the recommendation: "Oversight of laws". In the first draft, the recommendation had the following wording: *"The spatial planning law's chapter on the open land should be amended and a number of other laws should be subject to critical review to give the municipalities the best possible tools to unite the many area interests locally without losing sight of the whole"* (Second draft of policy report, 2017:14 - OT). Here the recommendation is that the law should be amended. In the final version of the policy report the recommendation has the following wording: *"A wide-ranging area and plan committee should be set down with the aim of proposing improved rules for the management of the open land. The* spatial planning law *and a number of other laws should be subject to critical review to give the municipalities the best possible tools to unite the many area interests locally without losing sight of the whole"* (Arler et al., 2017:9 - OT). In the final version of the recommendation, the wording and the recommendation has changed to also include a commission, a proposal that was made by a SG member at the meeting. This recommendation is therefore only developed in the laboratory, and hence it has not been debated by any of the participants in the project or at the summit. The proposal was afterwards used in a debate article in *Altinget* (*Altinget*, 2017l).

The same thing happened with one of the questions for the citizen summit. Here the public debate about the beach protection line and the coastal zone[20] was at its highest. The government had just made the proposal of "Denmark in a better balance", in which it is proposed that it should be an option to build in the coastal zone (Erhvervsministeriet, n.d.). The law proposal opens, among other things, for the possibility of municipalities to designate development areas within the coastal zone, relocate and lay out new summerhouse areas and transfer summerhouse areas in the coastal zone to the urban zone. At the same time, the minister of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs sent an

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[20] The coastal zone covers the coastline from the coast and approx. 3 kilometers into the country. In order to ensure the open coastlines is maintained as open nature areas, the municipality's planning must respect the coastal zone. It covers the parts of the coast, that is located in summerhouse areas and in rural zone. It does not cover areas designated as urban zone, here there are different rules (Erhvervsstyrelsen, n.d.d).

order to all 78 coastal municipalities to review their reservations for holiday and leisure facilities in the coastal areas (Erhvervsstyrelesen, n.d.e). Due to public debate on the issue, it was included as two questions for the citizens at the summit. The citizens voted for keeping the beach protection line as it is today, and likewise they voted against the placement of wellness and experience centers etc. in the open coastal zone (Teknologirådet, 2016g); something Steen Gade (SF) also points out in his closing speech at the summit, see quote on page 62. But this was not debated at the workshop, and the information on the two laws was not really presented. Here again the framing of the questions is important, since there is no information for the citizen.
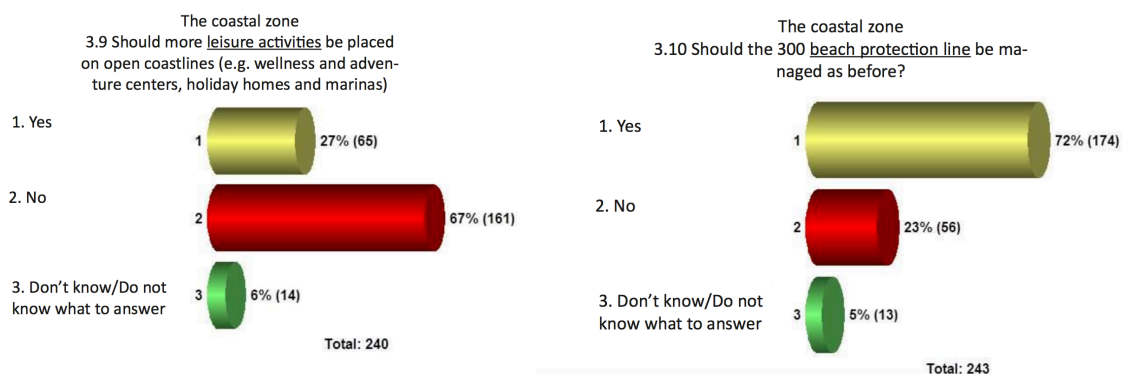

Figure 14: The citizens' voting on question 23.9 and 3.10 (Teknologirådet, 2016g - OT).

After the third translation, it is not only the citizens, who have to recognize their voices or their recommendations – in the form of voting – it is also the other participants in the project: experts, stakeholders as well as the SG members. The final policy report was written by a scientific journalist, a fact that might have made the recognition even harder for some of the participants.

Callon et al. (2009) describes how citizens can be involved in the three translations. In the first translation, citizens can be involved in the problem formulation. In the future land use project, the citizens are not involved in the formulation of the problem, the problem formulation is made before the citizen summit; they are only involved in coming with suggestions to how the problems can be solved. This is what Callon et al. describe in translation 2, where the citizens can be involved in the research collective, and often emphasize new points, since they have a knowledge that the experts maybe do not have. But in the future land use project the views from the citizen are locked in the debate, since the answers to the questions are limited and thereby fixed. In translation 3, the citizens can be involved in turning the project back to macrocosm. The citizens from the summit were however not involved, except for the few that were invited to the final conference. But they were not used as allies in the turning back to the world. This means that the citizens were only used in translation 2,

but they were not involved in it, they were only objects in the translation. As Callon et al. (2009) also points out, the non-specialists, here the citizens, can possess valuable knowledge, but this knowledge was black boxed in the land use project.

Change of wording

In the last translation, the participants in the laboratory asked for permission to change some of the wording in the policy report. This was both formulations regarding how strong the recommendations were, and formulations regarding their field of interest. In the last draft some of the organizations got extra wording added regarding their field of interest, so the wording fitted better with their respective organization's aims.

This change of wording means that e.g. a SG member argued for added wording about leisure and summerhouses areas. Words were added like: *"recreational wishes", "outdoor life", "sports" "facilities", "the recreational use"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017b - OT). In this case the wording had to fit the wording of the organization. As Norman Fairclough argues in his *Analysing Discourse,* textual analysis centers around the features of the text, e.g. the gramma, the use of sentences and vocabulary, and in this way constructs the discourses and linguistics. The words above all change the vocabulary used for and around the summerhouse and leisure areas, and instead of the words used by the scientific journalist that maybe were more neutral, these words fit in the context that the organizations see itself in – and the discourse has changed.

In the last draft of the policy report a SG member questioned how strong the recommendations should be. *"It should be called "should" or it should be deleted so it opens up opportunities instead of making it a bad announcement and conclusion".* Or here *"…the report would also win by changing the small verbs (should / must change to be). This makes it seem as a good well-argued advice that will be obvious to take if you think it is a good idea - rather than you rejects them because they are interpreted as a political statement"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c - OT). The questions were whether the recommendations should be 'could', 'should' or 'will'. This also indicated how strong the recommendations should be. Some of the members favored 'could' while others, as in this comment, advocated for that the verb 'should' might make the recommendations seem stronger. The discourse around the words are changed depending on how describes it.

Another example of this is the change of wording around zoning[21]. At the citizen summit the questions were created by a group of stakeholders and the SG members. In these questions, the citizens were asked about the three zones the country consist of now; the rural zone, the urban zone, and the summerhouse areas. At the summit the only term used about how to divide in the questions was: zoning. At one of a following SG meetings the members asked if it was possible to find another word than zoning. *"There has to be found a new word for zoning/designation"* (Steering group meeting, 2017 - OT). One of the interest organizations states that they think that the word zoning has a certain meaning. The word is seen as a phrase, that have a negative connotation, that they connect with something they do not want the recommendations to be connected to.

In the policy rapport, the term is changed to 'differentiated planning'. In the report six different ways of planning are presented: developing areas, settlement areas, expansion areas, environmental adaption areas, vulnerable landscapes and relocation areas (Arler et al., 2017:23). This change means that there has been a modification of the wording from the citizen summit to the policy report. It can be argued that the citizens voted on a different information foundation than the one used in the policy report. But it can also be argued that the SG members has transformed the data from the citizen summit into a new context where the citizens maybe would have answered differently than they did in the original framing and context. But the members are also, in doing this, creating new allies, who prefer the term 'differentiated planning' to the term 'zoning'.

Author and sender of the report

As a part of the re-entering to the macrocosm, the question of who should be the senders and authors of the report was lively debated. Should it be AAU, DBT, SG as a whole or a combination of the above? Already at the SG meeting in November 2016 this issue was discussed, here it first was pointed out that the policy report should be started off with a scanning made by DBT and AAU (Steering group meeting, 2016).

At the SG meeting in January 2017, the issue was again discussed, it was said: *"It is important that the policy report is loyal to the project's methods (…) It must be transparent in relation to the different events in the project. It is also important that the report reflects the different organizations that have participated in the project"* (Steering Group Meeting, 2017 - OT). The report should in other words reflect the participating organizations, but also show the methods used in the project.

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[21] Zoning is the geographic division of a country after certain conditions. This can be urban, rural, nature, sea and so on. Today Denmark is split in three different zones, the urban zone, the rural zone and the summerhouse areas (Erhvervsstyrelsen, n.d. c).

In the subsequent process the issue was problematized again. When the feedback on the first draft came in, several of the members pointed out that the authors of the report should be clearly stated. But now they had different motives. First, for the researchers the motives were to make clear who had written the policy report. As one of them puts it: *"One thing that seems important to me to clarify: the authorship (…). There should not be any doubt at the reader on the paper's status. My suggestion is that the authors is stated as (…) (it just needs to be in the colophon) and that it is clearly written somewhere how the writing process has been, including 1) the recommendations based on discussions in both the steering group and with the other stakeholders, and 2) that the scientific journalist has made a journalistic processing of the previous draft"* (Email - Første udkast af policy rapporten til gennemlæsning, 17.03.2017a - OT). Or as it is put here *"it should be specified who have been the main writers on the report - the four scientists and the scientific journalist…"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017e - OT).

AAU argue that it has to be clear for the readers who the authors of the policy report are. In another feedback, it is stated that: *"Who is the author? Most of the text is based directly on the text from AAU (…), but in some places, it is rewritten and in some places, it has been supplemented with other text. It is important that it is clear to the reader who has written the text. But also for the researchers, it is important to include references to publications on the publication list..."* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017d - OT). Here the researcher has two agendas, one concerning the readers and one concerning themselves as researchers. The audience of the report is local and national politicians, and for them to use the report it is important that there is transparency with regards to where the report comes from and who has written it. Also such that a case like the one described earlier involving Sustainable Farming and CBS does not happen again.

These comments were all on who the authors of the policy report should be. Members of SG used a different wording. They took up the subject of who should be the sender of the report; meaning, in what way will their organization be mentioned, and what could they be accounted for? Their comments were made both directly on this theme, and indirectly by the participating organizations. These comments will be presented in the next paragraphs.

For the members of SG there is a difference in who the senders of the report and who the authors of the report are. As mentioned above the policy report had to reflect the diversity of SG. This means that it should be possible to see all the different organizations presented in the project.

Concerning this, one of the SG members said the following: *"Who is it that is recommending this? There is a very general question reading this report: Who is the sender and what is the purpose and*

what legitimacy does the sender have?" (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c - OT). And here: *"Who is the sender and with what weight? It must be described clearly"* (Email - Første udkast af policy rapporten til gennemlæsning, 17.03.2017b, 2017 - OT). Here one of the participating organizations makes a comment indicating that the sender should be clear to the reader. If this organization ends up as a sender, then the need for reformulations are bigger than if they are just stated as contributors. Here the organization is expressing their need of addressing the sender in a direct way.

In other parts of the material the SG members are coming with indirect comments on who the sender should be, or are pointing to problems with the formulations if they are the sender of the policy report, as e.g. in this comment: *"I would like it if we could go around the bush. It's such a hot topic that not even the minister will touch at the moment. The Danes do not want wind turbines in the forest and certainly not in untouched natural areas. This should be completely deleted"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017b - OT). In this quote the SG member is referring to a part of the text on energy. The member does not want the policy report to comment on a certain political issue. Another example is this proposal: *"If instead you write: "There are opportunities in targeting...". It will certainly help - but the formulation here is a red rag to many!"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c -OT). Or here as a comment on whether a sentence should say 'should' or 'could': *"Could. I will not be a part of using should here !!!! It is very principled. Dot"* (Comment Steering Group Member, 2017c - OT). It is clear that if this organization's name ends up on the policy report, this recommendation must be followed. In addition to this comment there are more with a similar wording.

In the final policy report the information ended up being in the colophon: *"Authors, Department of Planning, Aalborg University, (…) - based on debates in the project's steering group and many constructive inputs from concerned citizens, scientists, stakeholders and policy makers. Journalistic communication and graphic design: (…). Project management, The Danish Board of Technology: (…)"* (Arler et al., 2017:Colophon - OT). The researchers got their authorship and SG's contribution was given the status as 'inputs' and they can therefore not be held accountable for the content of the policy rapport. At the same time, it is made clear that DBT has been responsible for the project's management, and the scientific journalist is also mentioned as a writer.

So, in this third and final translation several problems occurred both on the wording used in the policy report, but also on who the sender and author of the report should be. The SG members again had very different perspectives on what would be the right way of doing this.

In the project, the knowledge is produced jointly, but when it comes to the publishing of the report, the different organizations are withdrawing themselves, stating that they cannot be senders or au-

thors of certain elements, point of views and attitudes. So, in the end this project is not a Translation with capital T since the work in the laboratory is not agreed upon.

The different translations in this project have been made by SG, but in the end they do not agree enough about the translations to stand together and be authors of the policy report. All the SG members have roles they have to protect: researchers, lobbyist, journalist, process facilitators etc. To understand these translations in the future land use project it is important to understand the different approaches the different roles gives the member.

Hereby the third of the sub-questions is answered.

Discussion

In the analysis, I have compared the citizen summit method used by the DBT with Callon et al.'s hybrid forums, but also analyzed how the different stages of the project have been translated. I will now compare DBT's citizen summit method with one of the methods described in the theory chapter, Whatmore and Landström's Competency Groups used in the case of flooding in England. Finally, I will look into what happens when stakeholders cannot see themselves in the translations.

Competency Group vs. Citizen summit

Whatmore and Landström work with citizen engagement in their article "*Flood apprentices: an exercise in making things public*" (2011), where they use the concept Competency Groups. The citizens are engaged in CG, groups where citizens, experts as well as stakeholders can meet and give each other ideas based on their own experiences and observations. The CG is an open forum where everyone is invited to come with ideas. In these CG's models for solving the flooding problem are debated and constructed over several meetings, and in the end the participants built a model to solve the problem together. Older citizen can e.g. remember how the floods affected the town in the 1940s. All this knowledge is incorporated in the final model. The future land use project consists of two different elements that can be compared with the CG, the SG and the citizen summit.

At the citizen summit the citizens were encouraged to bring their own experiences into play in the debate around the table. Just as in the CG meetings, the citizens here come with their own personal knowledge of how they experience the land use, but they are disqualified to participate if the citizens are too much into the subject e.g. are members of an environmental organization. But all these different perspectives are not used in the project, since they are not written down in any way. The different experiences can only be used in the citizens voting and maybe to affect the other citizens at the table in a certain direction. In the CG the different ideas and perspectives from the citizens are all integrated in the final model of how to solve the flooding problem. The output of the citizen summit is a number of voting results. The range of questions was broad and the results have been used by different stakeholders to underline different points. On the contrary, the model from the CG only fits in the context where it was created, since it is locally founded, and therefore cannot easily be moved.

In the CG participants meet to debate and solve a local problem, e.g. the citizens in a town meet to debate an issue. The use of local knowledge on how the flooding has affected the city, what areas that are hit and so on, is very important in the development of the model. In the citizen summit the debate is not centered around the land use issues in the citizens' own communities, but on national

issues. However, this does not mean that the citizens cannot take experiences with them from their local environment. These experiences can lay the foundation for well-argued debates between the citizens. But since the debate is on a national level some of the citizens maybe cannot relate to some of the questions asked, since they do not experience the problems in their local area. The way the questions are asked can here have a big influence on what the citizens with no relation to the questions answer, see e.g. the question about the coastal zone in the analysis.

The goal of the work in the CG was to create and make concrete solutions to a certain problem, how to stop flooding; while the goal at the citizen summit was to create input for policy recommendations. These inputs could also have been made by citizens writing down proposals that they had developed in consensus. This method is also used by the DBT, see e.g. Asset (Teknologirådet, 2015c). But this method was not used in the future land use summit, The citizens only had to create consensus in the first session, where they came up with ideas to multifunctional use of the land. The rest of the voting was individual. In the CG it is the consensus that creates the bund model. If you compare the CG with processes in the SG, the SG is creating a consensus or agreement before publishing the policy report. In this case the consensus is based on that everyone can live with the content of the report, and that nobody feel that their views have not been heard. Here it is the scientific journalist that has to create the consensus by taking in their suggestions and balance them so everyone can accept the results, e.g. in the example from the analysis, where one of the members cannot live with a certain wording.

Another big difference between the two types of engagement is the choice of the participants that are engaged. The citizen summit's results are built on representativity regarding the Danish population. The participants are ordinary citizens and are expected to represent the voice of the citizens. The citizens that participate in the summit are selected from the citizens who accepted the invitation. The citizens are chosen after a socio-demographical mix, and by doing this the DBT tries to include as many different interests as possible. But this type of selection cannot guarantee that all groups in the society are heard, and DBT also has a hard time getting ethnic minorities and young people to participate, not because they are not invited, but because they decline the invitation. Another problem in the selection is the over-representation of citizens with a particular interest in the subject. In the CG the participating citizens are not in the same way invited to participate, but they enroll themselves in the project out of interest. But they have to represent the local community they are a part of, and it is also stated that it is important that the participants possess different skills and knowledge (Environmental Competency Groups, n.d.).

The data in the CG is translated from the citizens' views into the final model. In this method the citi-

zens are participating in the translation and therefore can see themselves in the final results. When participating in the translation the legitimacy of the results from the participants is ensued. Having this number of people involved in translations takes time, and that is one of the reasons why the CG meet several times. In the future land use project the translations are made in the laboratory by the SG. The experts and stakeholders isolate themselves from the other actors when they are making the translations – and hence turn the process into an academic process, where the citizen not are included.

In the CG the participants are not provided with any form of data, at the citizen summit the citizens are asked to read the information material beforehand. At the CG the citizens come in with their own knowledge and are not given additional information. There can be pros in giving the citizens information, e.g. the citizens can be presented with new information, that they did not know about before. As the DBT says, you get competent answers from informed citizens that are informed by well-documented material. In Agger et al.'s (2011) study the citizens' engagement method was used in WWViews on Global Warming. A project where 38 different countries simultaneously held citizen summits on the same subject, i.e. global warming. In this study the use of information material is also debated. In the case of WWViews the framework was fixed and standardized to fit the context of several meetings around the world. In this case the information material was dominated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). There were also presented other views but they were given less weight than the discussions from the IPCC (Agger et al., 2011). The information material for the citizen summit was built on a workshop with stakeholders and input from SG. The theme for the summit was problematized already at the beginning of the project by the researchers in the projects background analysis. On the contrary, in the CG the citizens are involved in the problematization phase. Having the citizens integrated in the problematization phase give them a chance to tell what they experience as the problems concerning an issue.
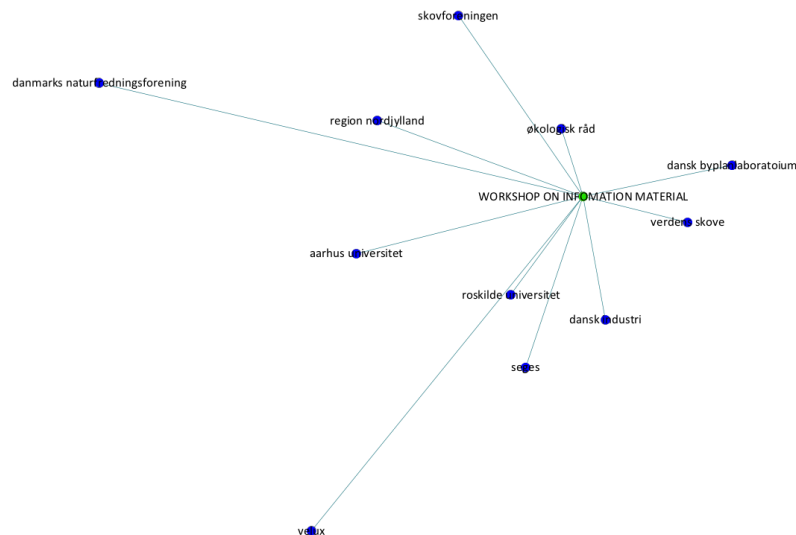
Figure 15: Stakeholders participating in the workshop on information material, the participant from Danish Society of Nature Conservation was a different employee than the member in the steering group (Skovrup, 2017).

The participants in the workshop regarding the information material for the citizen summit are shown above (figure 15). At the workshop the participants debated the themes based on the background analysis for the citizen summit, subsequently, a draft of the material was made. This draft was sent in review to some of the stakeholders from the workshop. This was done to ensure that the views in the report were correct. As in Agger et al.'s example, this gives the report a certain voice, since not all stakeholders within the field are heard. The information in the material is based on findings by the scientific journalist and on comments from SG, with inputs from the other participating stakeholders. It can therefore be argued that the information material is not created on a neutral ground with input from all relevant stakeholders and that this could affect the citizens to vote in a certain direction. If you take the example of the implementation of the questions on the beach protection line and the coastal zone, the description of them in the information material is very limited: *"Denmark's long coastline is of great importance to the whole country's nature. The landscape along the coast is protected 300 meters inland from the beach, where you cannot build new or change the landscape significantly. It is called the beach protection line. Also in the cities, special attention must be paid to the landscape of the coast when building new. The law requires that there is public access to the coast"* (Teknologirådet, 2016b:19 - OT). Here two things are worth noticing. Firstly, the coastal zone is not mentioned, although the issue is included in one of the questions asked at the summit. This means that the citizens do not have any chance to understand what this rule is about before answering the question, unless a table moderator or a citizen at the table can explain the rule without taking side in the debate. Secondly, the description used regarding the coast line in the material is not neutral. It is said that it is of great importance to the Danish nature. This remark has a certain

discourse about how the Danish nature should appear, and also gives the reader the impression that it is very important that it stays this way. In the voting, the citizens voted for both the coastal zone and the beach protection line to stay as they were. The framing of the question and the information material can easily have affected the vote, see page 49. Before and after the summit the Danish Society of Nature Conservation did a large campaign to preserve the coasts (Danmarks Naturfrednings-forening, n.d.). Concerning this subject, the DBT actually tried to work around it so the actuality of the subject would not take over the debates at the tables, but it was also impossible not to include the subject in the debate due to the heavy media coverage at the time of the summit. Leaving the subject out would not have explained the current challenge in prioritizing the land use. In the end this statement was assessed as too political to be a part of the policy report.

But the missing information in the information material leaves the framing of the subject to the table moderators. At the summit some of the table moderators had a particular hat on, e.g. you could imagine that the table moderator from Kystdirektoratet had a certain opinion on these two questions. And since it is not explained in the material, the explanation from the table moderator could have an influence on the voting. The same could be said about the moderator from Danish Society of Nature Conservation. The framing at the citizen summit is very tight, but the table moderators used at this meeting could be accused for having a strong attitude to some of the questions. So why are the table moderators allowed to have a predetermine opinion when the citizen do not? The explanation for this particular summit is that there were so many tables that the DBT did not have enough employees to cover them.

The citizen summit builds on an impartial foundation, and objectivity is the core of the project's legitimacy. The project application builds on the DBT's ability to create objectivity and gather many different stakeholders in a debate. The last thing has been accomplished, but creating objectivity has not always been possible.

The CG do not work on policies, but are rather coming with locally based suggestions on how a certain problem could be solved, which is where the big difference between the two types of citizen engagement processes lies. In the CG the citizens are involved in the project from the beginning to the end. It is even a citizen that takes the final results or models into the hybrid forum, where it is debated with politicians and stakeholders. In the citizen summit the citizens are involved on one occasion, that is, the actual summit. They are hereafter invited to the following events in the project, but not giving a voice like in the CG.

In the CG the framing around the project is not that important, since the participants create their own frame, when they are doing co-creation. In the case of the citizen summit, there is no transparency in how the citizens for the summit have been selected – let alone why certain groups of citizens are not selected – for people located outside of the DBT. The method's framing is so tight that something can go wrong very easily, e.g. when the snow storm changed the representativity of the project. The framing gives a certain direction to the future land use project; while the CG do not have the same framing and therefore more easily can include new participants, develop new ideas etc.

Top-down – bottom-up engagement

The citizen summit is a top-down approach to citizen engagement, the citizens are only consulted about subjects that are defined by the project in advance, and the citizens are also invited to participate, but not participating on their own initiative as described by Tortzen (2008). In the case of the CG, the citizens are involved in a more bottom-up engagement process. The citizens are engaged in a process, where the dialog is not defined in advance, even though the initiative for the group is not their own. In the Agger et al. study they look at the interplay between the top-down and bottom-up dynamics, i.e.: *"how the principles of deliberative democracy are at work in the interplay between top-down dynamics, entailing the application for a fixed framework, and bottom-up dynamics, entailing the creation of a site for the articulation of a plurality of citizen voices"* (Agger et al., 2011:55). Agger et al. argue that in the case of WWViews there are both top-down and bottom-up dynamics at play. That even though the process is controlled by a top-down management with facilitators and set questions, the citizens create a bottom-up dynamic around the tables, where some of the citizens take over the roles as authorities on certain subjects, while other citizens argue against them. Also, the citizens have to write their own proposals for the politicians.

From the table moderators' comments at the future land use summit, I have the impression that this also happed at some of the tables, but I have no empirical data on it. The dominating citizens do not take over the debate in such a way that it is noticeable in the material. But the rest of the process has overall been top-down as described above. There has been no breaking of the establish framing at the summit, the debates stay inside the framework. There are maybe attempts to some bottom-up dynamics, but they are not materialized, e.g. you can look at the use of the 'Do not want to answer' option and it has not really been used by the participants.

After the summit the results were, as analyzed in the previous chapter, translated many times in the laboratory before they were used in the first hearing and finally in the policy report. In the CG the citizens are involved in the different translations that happened between the different meetings in

the group. In the case of the citizen summit the citizens have not taken part in any of the translations.

The methods illustrated here can solve different problems. The citizen summit gives specific answers to specific questions, like what priorities should be made. While the CG gives inputs to more broad problems, like how to solve the flooding problems. This does not mean that the SG could not learn something from the CG, e.g. to involve some of the citizens in the translations process, chose a citizen to be the spokesperson of the results etc. Also with a more loose framing the project maybe could have provided more statements from the citizen. But to do this there is a need to have methods to understand and bring these types of results into play in policy making.

Recognizing translations

In the translations described in the analysis, the results of the project go through different stages of translations, see page 44. Based on the analysis and the discussion I will argue that the citizens and stakeholders have to be involved from the beginning of the process to recognize themselves in the policy report. The stakeholders that have not been involved in the project cannot see themselves in the recommendations or disagree in the statements. In an article in *Altinget: "*Climate and Energy" from May 2017 Danish Energy and Danish Solar Power Association are disagreeing with the recommendations on energy production (*Altinget*, 2017n). The recommendation on energy is as follow: *"The need for more areas for energy production can be limited by energy efficiency, the use of heat pumps, the integration of solar energy in buildings etc."* (Arler et al., 2017:9 - OT). Especially the part about integration of solar energy in buildings is a matter of dispute between the energy organizations and the policy recommendation. Here the two organizations state that it is more energy effective to put the solar power panels in open fields where there is more space, and the effectiveness therefore can be increased. *"Normally you get more green energy for your money if we can do them on larger areas. This consideration must also be taken"* (*Altinget*, 2017n - OT).

The disagreement might have been avoided if these two organizations had been included in the project. If you look at the participation list from the project none of the participants have been working with energy, except the researchers that may have energy as a part their research fields and also one of the members of the steering group who works in the Industry Association for Biogas, see figure 5 and appendix 7. Apart from these persons there has not been any involvement of people associated with the energy field. This can be one of the reasons for the critique of the recommendation regarding energy. These organizations cannot see themselves in the translations that ended up with this recommendation, since they have not been involved in them.
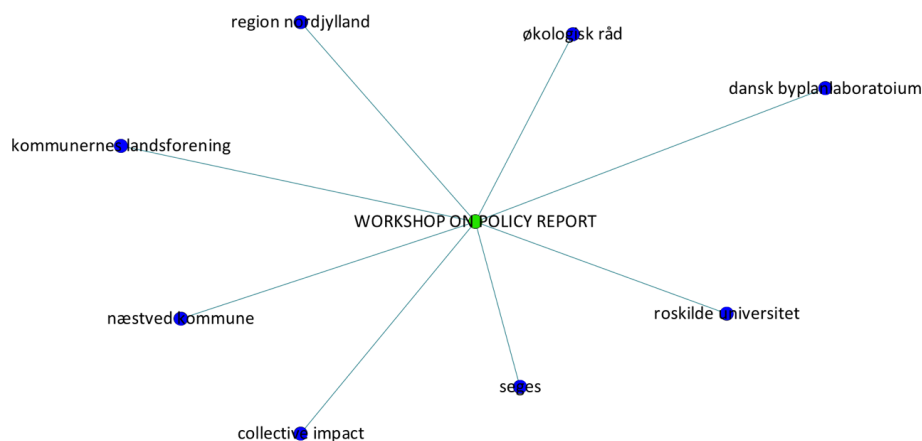
Figure 16: Participants in the policy workshop (Skovrup, 2017).

Above (figure 16) is an illustration of the participants – apart from the SG – that participated in the policy report development workshop. The recommendations about energy were incorporated in the policy report after this workshop. If you look into the recommendations from the citizens on multi-functionality, the citizens, among other things, suggested that: *"Solar cells along traffic installations (railways, noise barriers, highways) away from homes and recreation areas"*, *"Noisy windmills and solar panels along highways and railways"* and *"Consolidated renewable energy and main roads: industrial areas and ports"* (*Sameksistens*, 2016 - OT). As these quotes show the topic was already present at the citizen summit, but it was not taken up by the project subsequently in the process. Actually, energy was the one category with the most suggestions, see appendix 8. But all these suggestions have not been used in the later transformations in the project. Just like the citizens, one of the energy organizations suggests that: *"…we must go for the marginal areas we have. I have seen many places abroad where they use solar cells as noise barriers along the railway or motorway lines"* (*Altinget*, 2017n). The same example cannot be made with the citizen, since there is no empirical data on it.

In general, if you look at the questions from the summit and at the final recommendations there is not many of the questions from the summit that is presented in the recommendations. Most of the recommendations build in fact on later events in the future land use project, e.g. land redistribution, farming aid which is from the hearings.

It has been important to engage the citizens in the project to legitimate the process and to document that all parts of the population have been heard, including experts, stakeholders, politicians and citi-

zens. As the DBT formulates in the policy report *"The results from one event have been leading into the next in this process, where we continuously have built up knowledge and experience"* (Arler et al., 2017:2). This formulation can be seen as referring to that the different events' results have been translated into the next event, ending with a final translation in the policy report.

Hereby the fourth of the sub-questions is answered.

Conclusion

In the thesis I have described, analyzed and discussed the Danish Board of Technology's (DBT) project 'Prioritizing the future land use in Denmark'. The thesis builds on a study of my own workplace DBT and is a study of primary and secondary documents from the project, all made available to me due to my position as a project assistant.

I have used Callon, Lascoume and Barth's (2009) hybrid forums and Whatmore and Landström's (2011) Competency Groups as a basis of comparison for the DBT method, citizen summit. I have studied the different translations in the project by using Callon et al.'s (2009) translations from macrocosm to microcosm and back to macrocosm, but also Callon's (1986) four moments of translation to understand how the project have been translated from the beginning to the end. In these translations I have identified the obligatory passaged point as the project's background analysis. I have determined the controversy in the project to be the problem with plans, strategies and wishes for 140 % of the Danish land.

The first sub-question is answered in the methods chapter, the second sub-questions in answered in the theory chapter, while the third sub-question is answered in the analysis chapter, and finally the fourth sub-question is answered in the discussion.

Finally, I conclude that if a stakeholder is not included in the beginning of a project in the phase of problematization they find it difficult to recognize themselves in the final translation of the project, the publication of the policy report. If the stakeholders are not part of the translations, it can be difficult to create allies when the project publishes the final recommendations. And allies are needed to carry the project, recommendations and political proposals out in the world after the project's final conference.

Through the analysis and discussion of the project I have showed that the voice of the citizens and stakeholders are lost between the different translations that happen from the project start to the final recommendations. They are lost in the translation because of all the different stakeholders, experts and organizations that all want their statements and points of views presented in the policy report. So, just as in Sofia Coppola's film from 2003, Lost in Translation, where the Japanese director on a set, filming a commercial, in several exchanges gives extensive, impassioned directives in Japanese to the protagonist Bob, but the interpreter only gives brief, incomplete translations in English, so the meaning and detail in the director's words are lost, likewise in the present case of the future

land use, the information from the citizens and stakeholders are lost in the process of translation and transformation from document to document - *Lost in translation*.

Perspective

Many thesis' could have been developed from the data material. I chose one way of working with data, which have of cause affected the results in this thesis, but there could have been other ways to work with the material. I could have done a deeper discourse analysis of the change of wording between the different drafts. I could have interviewed some of the citizens to see if they agree with my conclusion that they are lost in the translation. I could have looked more into the framing of the questions and the material of the citizen summit to see if this has affected the participants in any way. And there are many more options. But I chose to have a focus on the translations in the project and to understand what happens with the voice of the citizen and stakeholders, and why it happens.

This thesis focuses on the use of a citizen engagement method that has been used for years by DBT, both nationally and internationally. But there is still space for improvement or maybe for development of new methods that combine some of the explained methods in the thesis. I think citizen engagement is important for democracy and for the co-creation of our society, but I also think that some of the methods used for citizen engagement could learn from each other to create methods where the voices of the citizens are not lost in translations.

I have used my own workplace and my own work as a platform of this study, this has implicated that I simultaneously with writing the thesis on the project also participated in the development of the policy report, execution of the final conference and the debate afterwards etc. Writing a thesis on a project that you simultaneously work on is demanding, because the two things need to be hold apart, even though they affect each other. I have in the analysis in this thesis tried to look as objectively as possible on the future land use project and tried to keep a critical distance to the project.

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Figures:

Figure 1: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Figure 2: WWViews (n.d.): *Method,* http://climateandenergy.wwviews.org/the-method/ seen 17.04.17

Figure 3: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Figure 4: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Figure 5: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Figure 6: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017)

Figure 7: Teknologirådet (2016g): *Samlede resultater,* http://www.tekno.dk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Samlede-resultater-pdf.pdf seen 10.05.17

Figure 8: Arler, Finn; Jørgensen, Michael Søgaard; Sørensen, Esben Munk (2017): *Prioritering af fremtidens arealanvendelse – Afsluttende rapport fra projektet,* Fonden Teknologirådet.

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Figure 10: Sønderriis, Ebbe (2016a): *Borgernes topmøde har talt: Bedre samspil, mere planlægning*, Fra Rådet til Tinget Nr. 290, Fonden Teknologirådet, Denmark

Figure 11: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Figure 12: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Figure 13: Sønderriis, Ebbe (2016a): *Borgernes topmøde har talt: Bedre samspil, mere planlægning*, Fra Rådet til Tinget Nr. 290, Fonden Teknologirådet, Denmark.

Figure 14: Teknologirådet (2016g): *Samlede resultater,* http://www.tekno.dk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Samlede-resultater-pdf.pdf seen 10.05.17

Figure 15: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Figure 16: Skovrup, Nanna Finne (2017): Data from the Danish Board of Technology

Appendix 1

Illustration of the process (Arler et al., 2017:13)
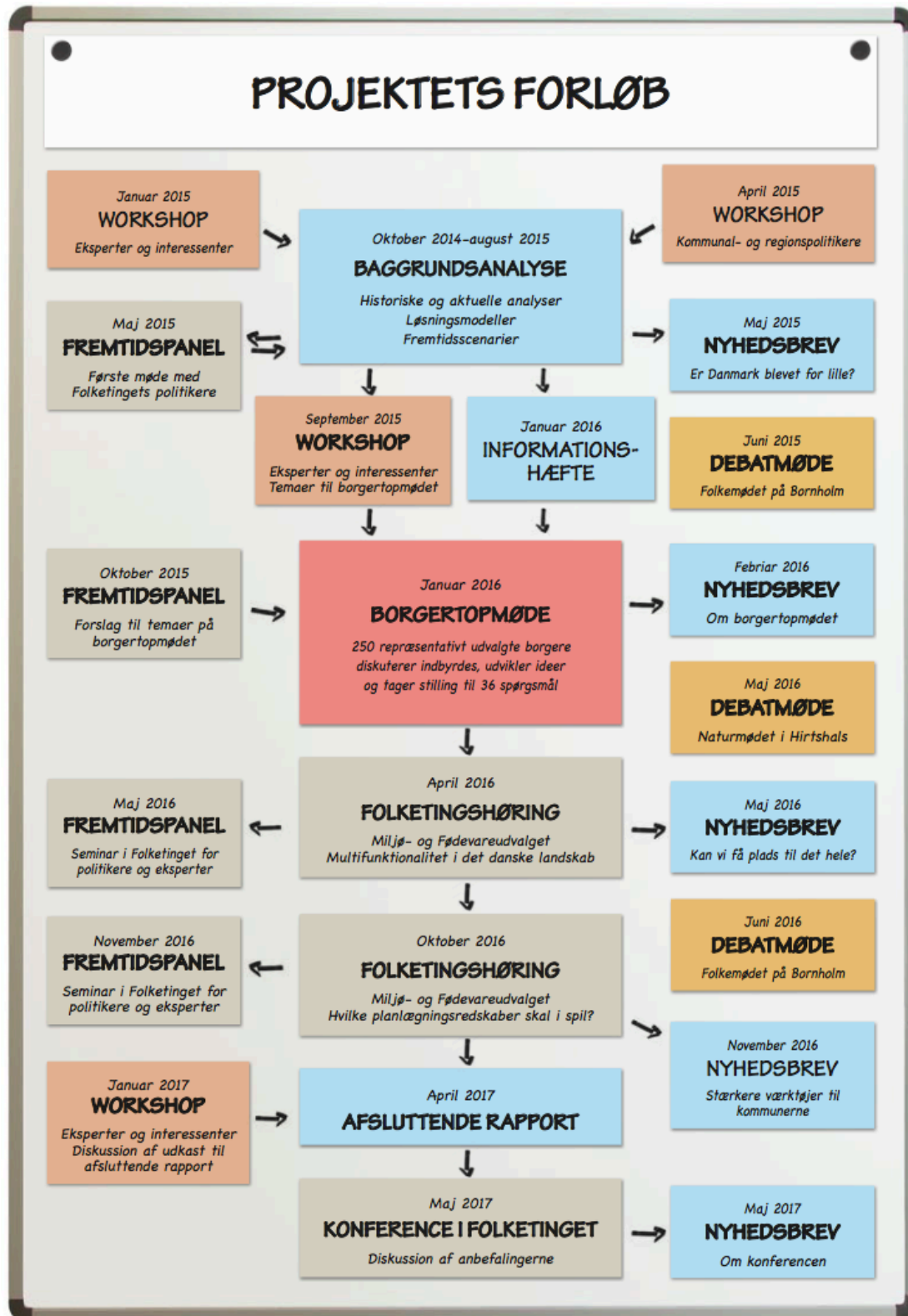
Appendix 2

Rules for good dialog (Teknologirådet, n.d. e)

Regler for god dialog

- Tal åbent - sig din mening

- Lyt til, hvad andre siger

- Vis alle respekt - afbryd
  ikke hinanden

- Korte og præcise indlæg

- Fokuser på emnet

Brug for hjælp: Brug det RØDE
KORT

FONDEN TEKNOLOGI RÅDET

Appendix 3

Mail to the steering group for approval for use of documents.

Kære Styregruppe,

Jeg er – som nogle af jer ved – i gang med at afslutte min uddannelse og derfor ved at skrive mit speciale i Teknoantropologi på Aalborg Universitet. Mit speciale bygger på et autoetnografisk studie af arealprojektet. Det handler om processen fra borgertopmødet til policy-rapporten. Hvad sker der med borgernes stemmer fra borgertopmødet til policy rapporten?

En del af denne analyse retter sig mod nogle af de diskussioner, der har været i projektet, ligesom der er en gennemgang af de forskellige udkast af policy rapporten. Jeg har i den forbindelse fået lov af Teknologirådet til at bruge referater og andre dokumenter fra vores styregruppemøder med videre. I den forbindelse vil jeg også gerne have jeres tilladelse til at bruge disse dokumenter. Ved brug af direkte citater fra jeg vil jeg fremsende passagen og få en godkendelse af jer.

Specialet skal skrives på engelsk, og jeg vil i den forbindelse oversætte den del af materialet, som jeg har brug for. Specialet skal afleveres i slutningen af maj. Jeg er allerede godt i gang, og jeg håber meget, at jeg må bruge alle de spændende diskussioner der har været i projektet. Det vil være mulighed for at læse specialet efter aflevering, hvis I skulle have lyst til det.

Venlig hilsen,
Nanna

Appendix 4

Types of documents, in the end it is noted who have wrote the documents.

- Disposition for policy rapporten 22.12.16 - AAU

- Afslutningsrapport – Scientific journalist

- Areal scanning ifht. forskernes udkast_MA - DBT

- Disposition for policy rapporten 30.12.16 – AAU

- Belsutningsreferat d. 26.01.17 - DBT

- Disposition policy rapport 20.01.17 - AAU

- Slutrapport arealprojektet 17.03.10a – Steering Group Member

- Mail Første udkast af policy rapporten til gennemlæsning a - Steering Group Member

- Mail Første udkast af policy rapporten til gennemlæsning b - Steering Group Member

- Email Råstofgrave spiller en væsentlig rolle i diskussionen af fremtidens arealandvendelse i Danmark – Region Hovedstaden

- Disposition for policy rapporten 30.12.16g - Steering Group Member

- Opråb der er brug for en plankommission – *Altinget*

- Referat styregruppemøde d. 05.01.17 - DBT

- Referat styregruppemøde d. 17.11.16 - DBT

- Slutrapporten arealprojektet 17.03.17 – Scientific journalist

- Slutrapporten arealprojektet 17.03.17b - Steering Group Member

- Slutrapporten arealprojektet 17.03.17c - Steering Group Member

- Slutrapporten arealprojektet 17.03.17d - Steering Group Member

- Slutrapporten arealprojektet 17.03.17e - Steering Group Member

- Slutrapporten arealprojektet 17.03.17f - Steering Group Member

- Slutrapporten arealprojektet 24.03.17 – Scientific journalist

- Staten må være sit ansvar for landets udvikling bevidst – *Altinget*

- Prioritering af Danmarks areal i fremtiden – Arler et. al.

Appendix 5

The different Nvivo codes, the data material has been coded in Danish

1. Afsender
2. Allokeringsretten
3. Borgernes stemme
4. Differencering af natur
5. Differentieret planlægning
6. EU
7. Fingerplanen
8. Friluft
9. Hippie tilgangen
10. Jordfordeling
11. Klimatilpasning
12. Kommunal planlægning
13. Landdistrik.
14. Manglende planlægning
15. Målgruppe for rapporten
16. Metode
17. Multifunktionalitet
18. Problemstilling
19. Sector planlægning
20. Skala
21. Støtteordninger
22. Tyngde af anbefalingerne
23. Workshop med stakeholders
24. Zonering
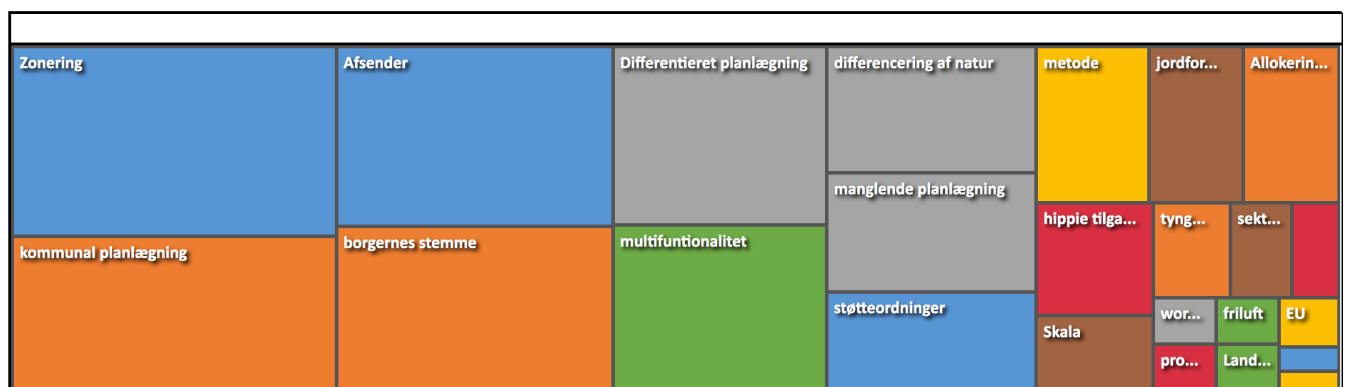
Nvivo's illustration of the different codes, the bigger squares the more codes.

Appendix 6

Invitation letter for citizen summit (Teknologirådet, 2015d):

TEKNOLOGI RÅDET
DANISH BOARD OF TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION

Hvordan skal Danmark se ud i 2050?
Teknologirådet inviterer dig til at deltage i et borgertopmøde om fremtidens arealanvendelse i Danmark:

**Lørdag den 23. januar 2016 kl. 9.30-16.30
i Odense Congress Center - Ørbækvej 350, 5220 Odense SØ**

Byerne vokser ud i landskabet, der skal bygges flere veje og jernbaner samtidig med, at landbrug og natur skal have plads. Der er besluttet store udvidelser af skovområder, og der er ønsker om større sammenhængende naturområder, imens det stigende hav og voldsommere stormfloder gnaver det danske areal mindre. Er Danmark blevet for lille? De danske arealer skal opfylde stadig flere behov, og der skal prioriteres i tide for at undgå store konflikter i forhold til de mange modsatrettede interesser, der er lagt op til i et tæt befolket land som det danske. Vi har kun 100% areal, men politikerne har planer og ønsker for mindst 130%. Hvad kan være på samme areal? Hvad skal der prioriteres? Er der noget vi skal have mere af eller måske mindre?

Kampen om det danske areal har stor bevågenhed, og projektet har tilknyttet et fremtidspanel af folketingspolitikere med repræsentanter fra alle partier. Også mange eksperter medvirker i projektet, men det er samtidig vigtigt at høre, hvad borgerne mener om fremtidens danske landskab.

Det kræver ingen særlig viden at deltage, og inden borgertopmødet vil du modtage et informationsmateriale, som du kan bruge som forberedelse.

Deltagelse er gratis, men tilmelding er nødvendig. Vi betaler for transport til og fra mødet og der vil være forplejning i løbet af dagen. Se hvordan du tilmelder dig på næste side.

Læs mere om projektet på http://www.tekno.dk/article/danmarks-areal-i-fremtiden/

Vi håber, du har lyst til at deltage.

Med venlig hilsen

Gy Larsen, Søren Gram og Katrine Georg Rasmussen

Teknologirådet

Fonden Teknologirådet er en non-profit almennyttig erhvervsdrivende fond, der skaber debat om forholdet mellem teknologi, samfund og miljø. Læs mere på www.tekno.dk

**Fonden
Teknologirådet**
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1253 København K

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Stakeholder involvering
RRI – ansvarlig forskning
og innovation

OM PROJEKTET

Teknologirådet arbejder sammen med Aalborg Universitet om projektet "Prioritering af fremtidens arealanvendelse i Danmark" med støtte fra VELUX Fonden. Projektet skal skabe en bred offentlig debat om Danmarks areal i fremtiden. Opgaven er at få nye ideer til, hvor der er mulighed for forskellige anvendelser på samme areal og foretage nødvendige prioriteringer, der hvor det ikke kan lade sig gøre. Ansvaret for landarealerne er flyttet til kommunerne, og der er behov for en afklaring af, hvordan forholdet mellem statslig-, regional-, kommunal – og lokalplanlægning skal fungere. Derfor vil projektet give anbefalinger til nye muligheder i den fremtidige planlægning. Projektet har fokus på fremtidige udfordringer som bæredygtighed, biodiversitet, sameksistens mellem natur og landbrug, transport og nye energiformer.

OM AT DELTAGE I ET BORGERTOPMØDE

På borgertopmødet mødes ca. 250 personer fra hele landet og diskuterer en række forskellige temaer, som hver bliver indledt fra scenen med et kort oplæg. Du vil sidde sammen med 6-7 andre borgere, og sammen vil I diskutere og stemme om spørgsmål til temaerne. Resultaterne af selve afstemningen bliver vist på selve dagen. Ved hvert bord vil der sidde en ordstyrer, der vil guide jer gennem dagen. Det kræver derfor ingen særlige forudsætninger at deltage i mødet. Mad og drikke er gratis og til rådighed hele dagen.

KOMPENSATION

Transporten til og fra Odense vil blive refunderet svarende til den billigste returbillet med offentlig transport. Kommer du i egen bil, dækker vi udgiften for kørsel, svarende til den korteste rute ifølge Krak (2 kr./km.). Bor du mere end 3 timers tog-kørsel fra Odense, tilbyder Teknologirådet overnatning på hotel i Odense natten forinden. Parkering kan ske ved Odense Congress Center.

HAR DU SPØRGSMÅL

Har du spørgsmål til borgertopmødet eller din deltagelse, er du velkommen til at kontakte projektmedarbejder Katrine Georg Rasmussen på telefon eller e-mail kgr@tekno.dk eller 33 32 05 03

Appendix 7

Participating organisations

Aabenraa Kommune	Egedal Kommune	Landinspektørcenteret LG98 A/S
Aalborg Kommune	Erhvervsministeriet	Læsø Kommune
Aalborg Universitet	Erhvervsstyrelsen	Miljøstyrelsen
Aarhus Kommune	Esbjerg Kommune	MT Højgaard A/S
Aarhus Universitet	Favrskov Kommune	Mølbak Landinspektører
Akademiraadet	Frederikshavn Kommune	Nationalpark Vadehavet
Akademisk Arkitektforening	Frederikssund Kommune	NaturErhvervstyrelsen
Albertslund Kommune	Fremtidens Folkeparti	Naturstyrelsen
Allerød Kommune	Friluftsrådet	NIRAS
Altinget	Fritidshusejernes Landsforening	Nordic Harvest
Arkitektforeningen	Fugleværnsfonden	Næstved Kommune
Askehave & Aksehave	Furesø Kommune	Odsherred Kommune
Billund Kommune	GEUS	Orbicon
Borger	Greenpeace	Ornitologisk forening
Bornholms Regionskommune	Gribskov Kommune	Patriotisk Selskab
Brøndby Kommune	Guldborgsund Kommune	Politiken
Byplanlab	Habitats	Randers Kommune
Colberg Info	Hasløv & Kjærsgaard	Realdania
Collective Impact	Hedensted Kommune	Refarmed
Concito	Helsingør Kommune	Region Hovedstaden
Copenhagen Economics	Herlev Kommune	Region Midtjylland
COWI	Hillerød Kommune	Region Nordjylland
Danmarks Jægerforbund	House of Real	Region Syddanmark
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening	Hvidovre Kommune	RGS 90 A/S
Danmarks Sportsfiskerforbund	Hørsholm kommune	Ringkøbing-Skjern Kommune
Danmarks Statestik	Ikast-Brande Kommune	Roskilde Festivalen
Dansk Byplanlaboratoium	IPBES	Roskilde Kommune
Dansk Industri	Jammerbugt Kommune	Roskilde Universitet
Dansk Landinspektørforening	KL	Rudersdal Kommune
Dansk Skovforening	Kohsel Consult	Rødovre Kommune
Danske Havne	Kolding Kommune	Schultz
Danske Kommuner	KTC	SEGES
Danske Landskabsarkitekter	Kulturstyrelsen	Silkeborg Kommune
Danske Regioner	Kystdirektoratet	Skive Kommune
DANVA	Københavns Universitet	Skov- og landskabsingørerne
Demokratitanken	Landbo Limfjord	Skovforeningen
Det grønne område	Landbrug og Fødevarer	Slagelse Kommune
Det Økologiske Råd	Landbrugs- og Fiskeristyrelsen	Smag på Landskabet
DTU	Landdistrikternes Fællesråd	Sportsfiskerforbundet

Stevns Kommune	Thisted Kommune	Vejle Kommune
SVANA	Trafik- og Byggestyrelsen	VELUX
Svendborg Kommune	Urland	Verdens Skove
Syddansk Universitet	VandCenter Syd	Viborg Kommune
Søfartsstyrelsen	Varde Kommune	Vordingborg Kommune
Sønderborg Kommune	Vejdirektoratet	Økologisk Råd
Teknologisk Institut	Vejen Kommune	

Appendix 8

The citizen votes on coexistent, divided into numbers.

	City areas	Transport	Summerhouse and leisure areas	Streams, wetlands and climate change adaptation	Nature and biodiversity	Energy	Forest
Farming	7 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 2	5 / 9	2 / 5	4 / 12	1 / 1
Forest	1 / 5	1 / 0	1 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Energy	3 / 18	2 / 21	1 / 2	0 / 3	3 / 0		
Nature and biodiversity	1 / 6	7 / 0	1 / 5	0 / 3			
Streams, wetlands and climate change adaptation	0 / 5	0 / 0	2 / 2				
Summerhouse and leisure areas	3 / 0	3 / 0					
Transport	3 / 0						

Green co-existents

Red warning