

A topographic map of a rural area in Denmark, featuring contour lines and building footprints. The map is rendered in a dark green color with white lines for the contours and buildings. The terrain is hilly, with contour lines indicating elevation changes. Several clusters of buildings are visible, particularly in the upper right and lower left areas. A road or path runs diagonally across the map. The overall style is minimalist and technical, typical of a topographic map.

LIVABILITY IN RURAL DENMARK – POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN SMALL VILLAGES

AN ASSETS-BASED STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN VOLDUM

AALBORG UNIVERSITY URBAN DESIGN MASTER THESIS
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ABSTRACT

Due to globalization and urbanization, the villages are functions and their living conditions changed in step with the development of society. The overall purpose of this thesis is to investigate how strategic planning can create viable and attractive villages. Centralization has meant that the development in smaller towns and villages has often been overlooked. Through this thesis, a strategic framework is developed that collects some criteria for creating a viable village. The tool provides a useful tool for ensuring a positive development. At the same time it has been tested on Voldum. Voldum is a village composed of Voldum, Nielstrup and Bramstrup, which are regarded as one single urban area. The city has a strong and well-functioning social community, which helps to make the city want to create development.

The first part of the project unfolds the thesis, here the rural development policy is examined. Villages have gone from being a production society, to today primarily a community of settlements. This articulates the fundamental and contemporary issue of how the communities remain attractive. Hereby, this thesis looks at today's definition of rural district politics. Here, the quality of life in the country has been taken as a starting point, with a focus on the site-specific approaches to developing rural communities to create positive growth in the peripheral areas. This part also includes the definition of the term livable. In the next part of the thesis, the theoretical and analytical discussion is collected in a strategic framework. This tool is used in practical in the next phase where it is tested by the city of Voldum. Here, the relevant criteria for viability are identified through contextual analysis and focus group interviews. In the final part of the project conceptual design solutions are presented that strengthen Voldum livability

READING GUIDE

The thesis is divided into seven chapters, which are composed according to the general structure of the project. The entire report, each chapter starts with a brief presentation of the content. The introduction of the report tells the reader about the motivation and the background for the thesis and the original research question. The second chapter presents the methodological approach to the thesis. Throughout the report, examples of best practice in both an international and national context, analysis and theoretical research on rural development focusing on local bound resources and the concept of viability have been used. Topics are discussed individually in chapters 3, 4 and 5. The summary of the collected knowledge is prepared in a strategic solution, as a tool for answering the research question.

The proposed strategy is tested in practice on the site, the city of Voldum. Here briefly the city's resources, problems and potentials are developed which are further developed conceptually and presented through design solutions that strengthen Voldum livability. The project is summarized in the conclusion and reflection, where the dissertation is evaluated and discussed. The content is followed by a reference and illustration list. All references throughout the booklet are listed by The Harvard Reference Method.

PREFACE

This project is a master's thesis at Urban Design MSc04, Aalborg University, the Department of Architecture, Design and Planning. The thesis deals with the topic of viable rural villages in Denmark. Here, the focal point has been to develop a development strategy that is based on the positive rural development and locally bound resources. The thesis aims to create a strategic tool that can be used in future for planning villages. The result has been prepared through in-depth theoretical and analytical studies that have provided a strategic tool, which has subsequently been used for the project site, the city of Voldum, in favrskov municipality. Based on the strategic tool, a potential map of Voldum has been produced, and a conceptual design proposal of a impact in the city will be presented, which together has the purpose of improving Voldum livability.

For the preparation of this master's project, I would like to express my special thanks to Lis Bilde and Holger Bjerregaard, who have been extremely helpful as contact persons in Voldum, both in terms of knowledge about the city and its history and with the organization of meeting with the focus group. There must also be a big thank you to Voldum's local council and participants in the focus group interview for a good collaboration on the project.


A big thank you to the principal supervisor Ida Sofie Gøtzsche Lange for thorough guidance throughout the project period, and to Niels Agerholm for technical guidance. Thank you for your helpful comments, comments, constructive criticism and commitment throughout the project.

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1 INTRODUCTION



THIS CHAPTER SERVE AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MOTIVATION AND INITIAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHOICE OF TOPIC. THE CHAPTER DESCRIBES THE PROBLEMS WHICH RURAL OUTSKIRTS ARE FACING AND WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO FOCUS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

MOTIVATION

The development of society due to globalization and urbanization has led to more people moving from rural areas to larger cities. Today, 85% of the global population lives in urbanized areas, where in Europe it is 72% of the population (European Union, 2016). This is nearly three-quarters of the EU population but the cities cover only about 17% of EU territory (Nabielek, Et al. 2016). Small village account for a major part of the total population in many regions of Europe. In some region as central and eastern Scotland, much of Scandinavia and southern Ireland more than half of the population live in small towns or villages (Knox and Mayer 2013) In Denmark more than 1 million Danes currently live in rural communities with up to 1,000 inhabitants (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer A, 2018).

The Globalization and urbanization have led to that the villages and their living conditions have changed over the years in line with the development of the society. The development from agricultural groups to industrial, service and knowledge communities has contributed to influencing current trends, where the development of rural regions and especially smaller towns is easily overlooked. Consequently in most industrialized countries rural regions can no longer be referred to simply as "underdeveloped" or "weakly developed", but should rather be viewed as areas of significant opportunities and emerging perspectives where it is crucial to find place-specific approaches to develop its specific local assets (OECD, 2014).

In a Danish context, as in other industrialized countries rural areas are in transformation and face challenges of both social and economic aspects. Urbanization is a growing phenomena which can be documented back to the 18th century. With industrialization, the urban growth speed and change the planning structure. Many people moved from rural to more densely populated areas, which made the cities spread out into the landscape, which create larger cities near the industry or through a completely new network of rural towns (Engelstoft, 2009). Historically, villages and rural areas have been closely linked to agriculture, but through the industrialization villages transformed from production communities to residential areas (Laursen, et al. 2015). The Different kinds of small towns, in different settings, have different needs, challenges, and opportunities. Their well-being is often critical not only to their inhabitants but also to the economic and social cohesion of metropolitan regions and deep rural areas.

The experience of economic and demographic stagnation in small towns, along with the imprint of globalisation has highlighted the question of liveability and the quality of life. From any perspective, liveability is a complex, multifaceted concept. It is also a highly relative term: What would be considered a "liveable" community in one part of the world might be deemed highly unsatisfactory in another (Knox and Mayer 2013).

The danish philanthropic association Realdanias new project: "Livskvalitet i yderområder og landdistrikter" (Realdania (a), 2018), found out from Danish statistic, that people have a higher quality of life in the rural areas than in the cities. In the cities it was 76,8 % and in the rural areas it was 82 %. A study for the Southern Danish University "Landdistrikternes udvikling i et livskvalitetsperspektiv, 2002-2014 - Går det virkelig så dårligt på landet?" (Sørensen (a), 2018) shows that satisfaction with life was slightly higher for rural residents than for people living in cities throughout the period. By looking at high life quality in rural areas it make sense to look at the positive development in the rural areas and what approach it and how to use these qualities in future development strategies.

The progress requires that you look at the needs, challenges, and opportunities of small-town communities. Many of these involve partnerships among local community groups, local businesses and local governments. Two practices can be pointed to when talking about creating positive development. The European Union programme LEADER, as well as the philanthropic association Realdania, are trying to give a second chance to rural areas by creating development strategies.

The outcome of this project is to design an overall strategy framework/toolbox, which sum up some criterias of what makes a livable village. It will become a tool that municipalities can use and customize to each village to ensure positive development.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Based on the societal changes affecting the way people live in rural outskirts, the goal of this master thesis is to investigate a number of issues relating to urban development in rural areas that focus on liveability in local communities. To do this, the following questions have been defined:


How can we strategically plan for positive development in rural villages and how can this knowledge be used to form the basis for higher liveability in rural villages?

Three sub-questions:

1. How can a positive approach on rural development contribute to the liveability of small towns?
2. How can we strategically plan a framework for liveability in smaller communities?
3. How can urban planning and urban design work with the assets of a rural village in practical terms? In this context, what does Voldum contribute with to the discussion of future planning in a rural context?



2 METHODOLOGY



THIS CHAPTER FOCUSES ON ILLUSTRATING THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE PROJECT AS WELL AS THE METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION. THE CHAPTER STARTS OUT WITH A STRUCTURED OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY PROCESS WITH A FOCUS ON THE APPROACH TO THE WORK WITH DIFFERENT SCALES OF RESEARCH. THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT, BOTH THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL DATA WERE USED TO GAIN AN OVERALL UNDERSTANDING OF THE TOPIC.

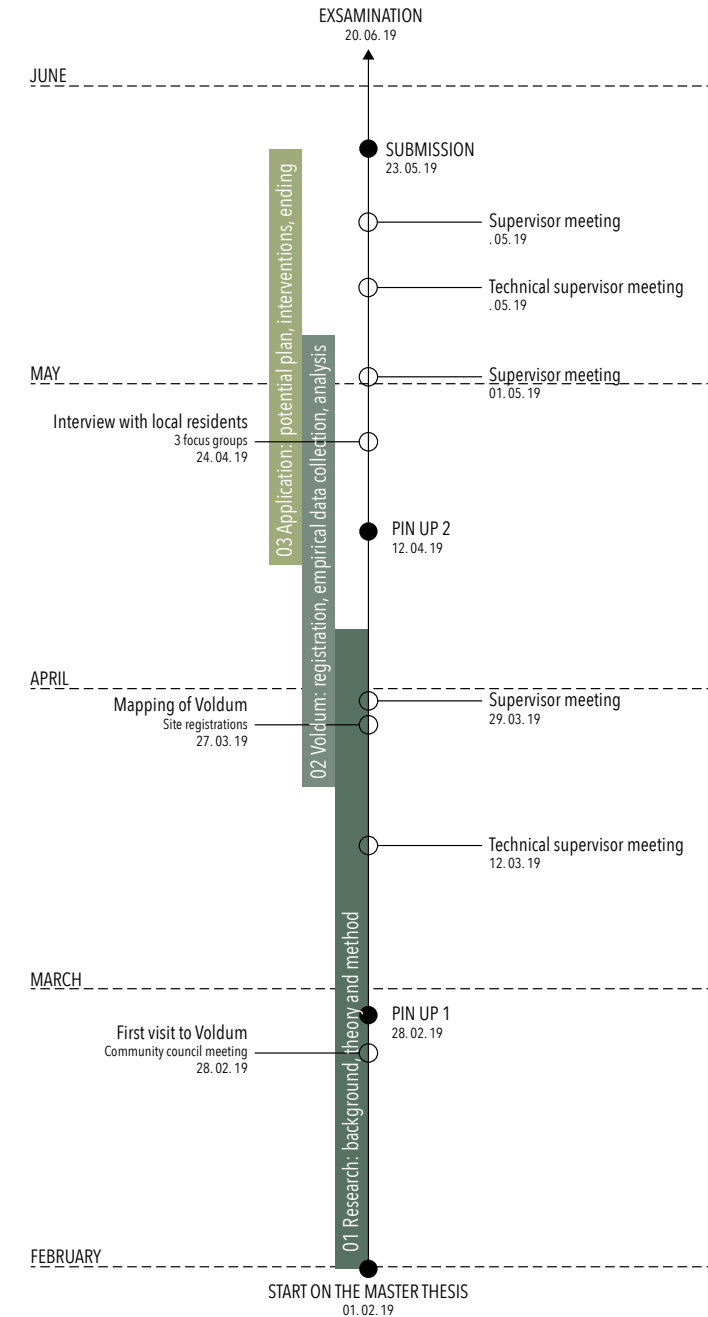
THE PROCESS OF THE STUDY

To understand what influence the definition of the development of livable villages in rural areas, the master thesis opens up a broad analytical approach from an international understanding to a national context and then to place-based approach. The narrowing of the thesis can be seen from illustration 2.

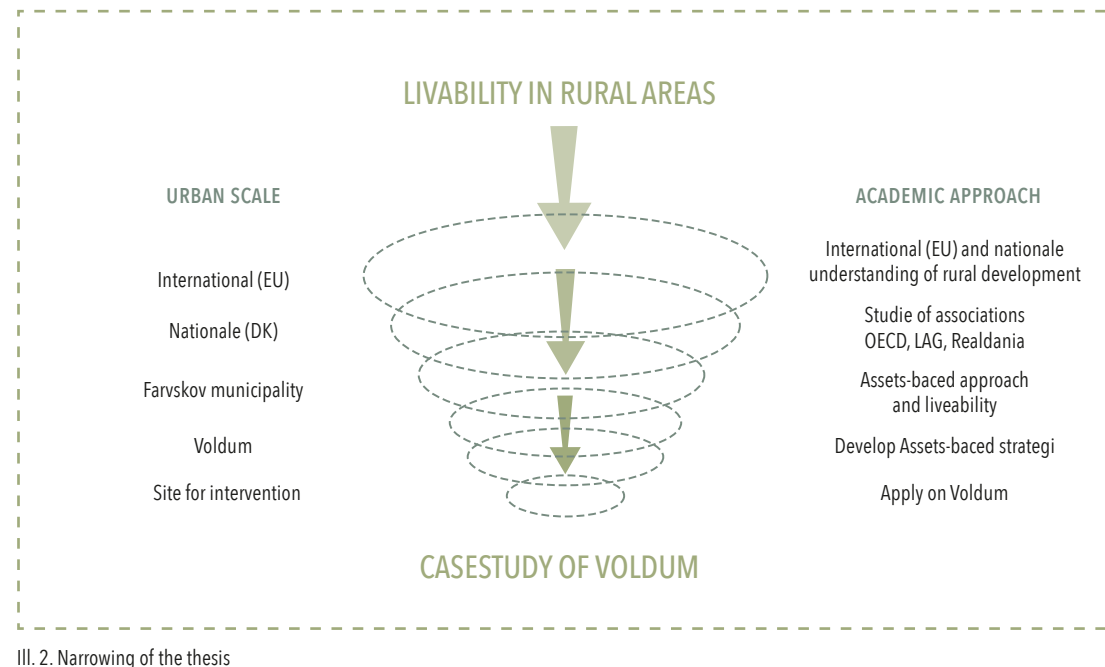
The thesis can be divided into three parts, where the divisions should not be seen as an expression of a linear course, but rather an iterative process, where all the results in the different phases affect each other. (See ill. 1 for timeline). The first part consists of the research that preceded the meeting with the project site. This phase has served as a delimitation of the problem field and the construction of the theoretical framework narrative, which forms the basis for the subsequent studies and analyzes. This phase focuses on the collected theoretical and methodological studies such as exploring the current definition of rural district politics. Here the starting point is the quality of life in the country and the use of place-bound potentials to create positive growth in the rural areas. This part also includes the definition of the concept of livable villages with a focus on better quality of life. In addition, case studies have been used focusing on how the methods are used in practical today. This part is based on existing research from international approaches through LEADER as well as national projects carried out by Realdania.

At the end of the first phase, a new strategy for rural areas is being prepared, based on creating positive development and liveable villages. The strategy drawn up forms the basis for the empirical data collection and become the transition to the subsequent phases. The first phase has formed the basis for chapter one to four in the report.

The second phase moves the focus from a national level to a specific village, Voldum. It's in this part the empirical from Voldum has been collected. This part is more practical and based on empirical evidence through site mapping. There both looked at the village through professional eyes, as urban designer and through the citizens' understanding of their own village. The analyzes are based on quantitative and qualitative data as a phenomenological approach to the site. The collection of data has, among other things, been done through interview with focus group of the residents of Voldum. This phase is also the foundation of chapter five.



III. 1. timeline over the master thesis



The last phase, which is called the "Application", collects the previous parts, and a design strategy for Voldum is developed, both in the form of a potential plan for the village and as design interventions in the village. In addition, the entire thesis is rounded off with the gathering of the application of the evolving strategy that is intended as a tool for active citizens and planners who have an interest in lifting the development of communities with trends similar to those at stake in Voldum.

QUALITATIVE METHOD


The qualitative methods have been the basis for various contexts and place analyzes, but also in the form of methods for citizen involvement. From the start of the thesis there has been a desire and an ambition to create closeness between citizens and the project. For this reason, interviews have been used to gain an understanding of the citizens' perception of their own village and to gain insight into what they themselves see as challenges and potentials.

QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Various quantitative data have been used in the thesis's analyzes, including from previous research in rural areas and quality of life from the University of Southern Denmark, from the erhvervsministeriet through regional and rural policy reports and national analyzes. Favrskov municipality in the form of population, internal transfer balances and traffic. In addition, data from Statistics Denmark have been used. These data are used, among other things, in the understanding of rural development and to be able to compare Voldum with other rural villages in Denmark.



3 ASSETS-BASED APPROACH



The chapter examines the current theoretical and methodical work with place-based potentials and local resource consumption. Here, both international knowledge conducted by the EU and national studies have been investigated with a focus on creating positive development in rural areas. The studies are conducted with a focus on how the methods use the local resources in practical.

PLACE-BASED ASSETS AS A STRATEGY

For more than 30 years, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has been committed to exploring rural development policies where economic, social and environmental challenges have been addressed. During this period, the New Rural Paradigm (NRP) has been developed, adopted and promoted as an approach for member countries to follow the establishing of their individual rural development strategies. In 2006, a new NRP was prepared, which analyzed the development of rural development policy from the traditional sector-based model, where the focus was on agriculture, to a place-based approach. The influence of agriculture is slowly declining, and in 2001 it reached 2% of total gross national product (GDP) in OECD countries (OECD, 2006). Therefore, rural development began to take into account the diversity of economic factors as well as the different types of rural areas. Rural areas face problems of decline without migration, aging and lower average labor productivity (OECD, 2014).

Rural areas represent approximately 75 % of the land and almost a quarter of the population of OECD countries live there. The changes in the international economy confront rural areas with some obvious threats, but also with significant opportunities that rural policy must address. (OECD, 2006) Traditional development strategies and planning tools are unable to address the changing in the rural environments. Agricultural-based policies and financial redistribution are not able to exploit the potential of rural areas. To account for the economic changes, a paradigm shift in rural development is needed.

The OECD recognizes the diversity of rural types and with the new paradigm should increase focus on local facilities. In 2014, the OECD report "innovation and modernizing the rural economy" was published, in which the space based approach is further developed by looking at rural development based on territorial development. Here, the site-specific approach is used to address possible and existing local assets. Many regions have already used these opportunities and built their progress on existing assets, such as cultural facilities, location, natural and social capital. Focusing on these qualities, a dynamic rural area is created through strategic development of rural areas (OECD, 2014). By utilizing rural assets such as quality of life and the environment, heritage and other facilities become more demanding and constitute real attributes that attract investment and workers. These factors have contributed to a decline in emigration and a positive improvement in rural areas (OECD, 2006).

In order to succeed with place-based assets, this requires a less defensive tactic to rural policy and a stronger coordination across different sectors and between public and private actors. Where the focus is on investments and encourage to a partnership-based, multi-stakeholder approach. But a strategy with such a multi-disciplinary nature requires comprehensive analytical framework to analyze and evaluate multi-sectoral, site-based approaches. By recognizing site-based approach, it requires several bottom-up management initiatives instead of top-down. This creates new ways to coordinate across government levels and better utilize local knowledge and participation (OECD, 2006). Rural areas often have untapped economic potentials that can be better exploited and thereby contribute to the well-being of the rural population and to the overall national development.

Today, there is a decline and loss of certain rural areas which makes it difficult for some villages to survive and it affect the population at these sites. This is a key argument for bottom-up rural development. The people at any place are most affected by its growth or decline, both in terms of their livelihood and in relation to the community as a common experience. Which makes some rural areas disappear, but that those who succeed in redefining their function continue to prosper (OECD, 2014).

With a discourse change from a top-down rural policy focusing on structural and industrial relations with a rural policy focusing on the valorisation of place-based resources and a bottom-up approach. Since 2006, with the new rural paradigm, support schemes have been introduced with the EU Rural Development Program (EU LEADER) aimed at diversifying the rural economy and quality of life. At the national level, the specific allocation of the so-called local action groups (LAG) is administered by representatives of the municipality, community, local associations and local citizens, and their aim is to support projects that strengthen the local place-based rural assets (Sørensen (b), 2018). The development is thus increasingly associated with local development initiatives around in Europe.

ANALYSIS BASIS FOR POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT

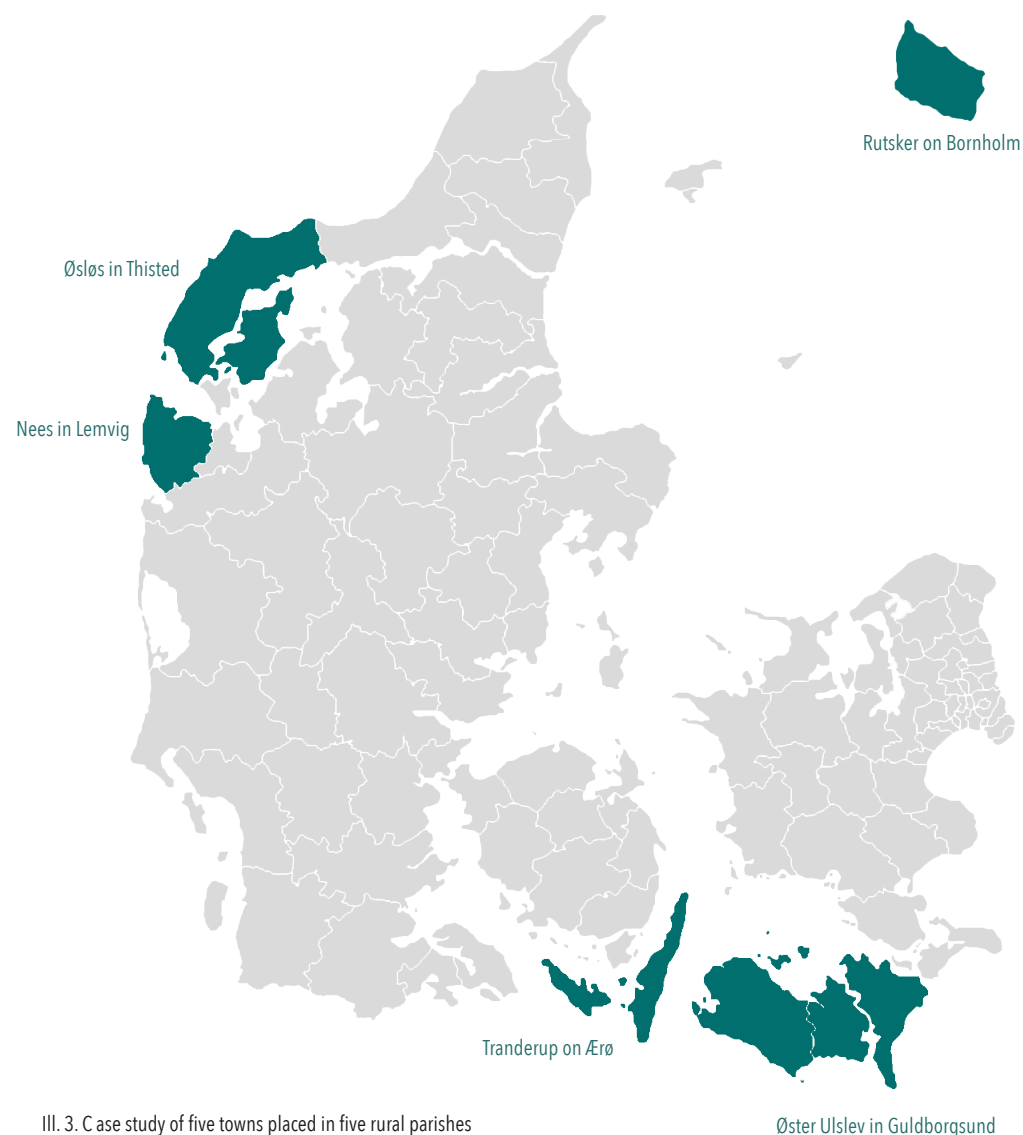
Due to the continuing decline in the population base in rural areas, politicians in Denmark as well as in other western countries have been concerned about the question of what can possibly be done to reverse the development in rural areas. In this way, EOCD (2014) and the Danish researcher Jens Sørensen from the University of Southern Denmark (Sørensen(b), 2018) have researched whether place-based internal resources are related to population growth in rural areas and thus which parameters are involved.

Sørensen's report "The importance of place-based, internal resources for the population development in small rural communities" is based on quantitative analysis of 943 Danish parishes in the period from 2012 - 2014. The report examines how much localized resources can explain the growth of population development in rural parishes. The report mentions locally-based resources as locally-based capital. In the report, six capitals were defined; natural capital, physical capital, economic capital, human capital, social capital and symbolic capital (explained in the ill.4). Common to the capitals is that they can be perceived as having a value that can be capitalized, which means it can be turned into money. The capital forms have been studied in a nationwide level, where the studies have gone on whether the capital forms have had a significant influence in the countries' GDP growth (Sørensen, 2018). The place-based capitals look at a town's unique qualities. Features that can help change and transform a town for the better.

The exploitation of natural capital and social capital was found to have some significance for population development in some of the previous studies and has been proposed as important competition factors in general, which is also reflected in a questionnaire survey by the Danish philanthropic association Realdania (2012) where nature and the social community is regarded as some of the most important qualities in the Danish peripheral areas.

SETTLEMENT AS A FOCUS

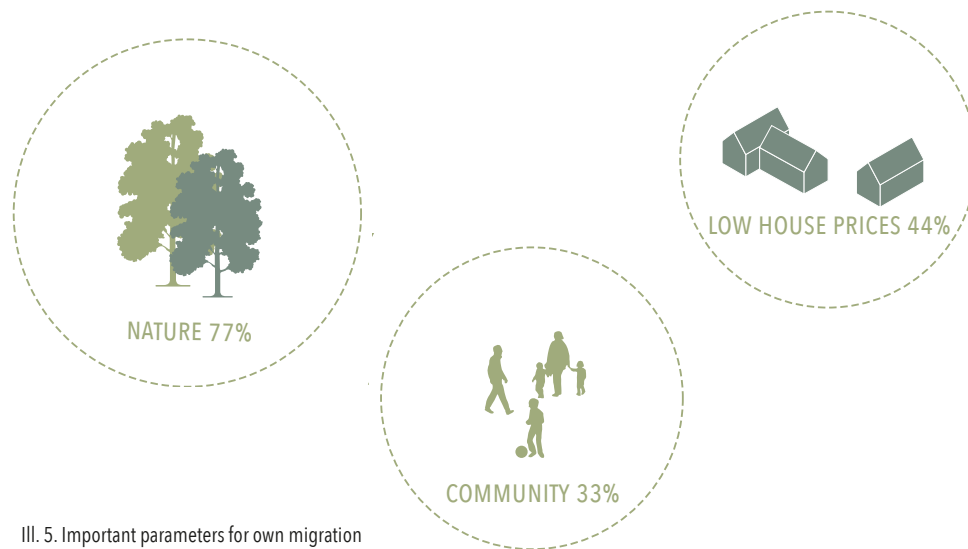
With the above-mentioned capitals in mind, the report "Det, der betyder noget for livet på landet ..." (Johansen and Thuesen 2011), rescaled the positive rural development though focusing on increased settlement, as settlement is generally considered a central development parameter, which can be assessed nationally, regionally or locally. The positive rural development can, as mentioned before, be defined on the basis of more economic considerations. The positive development is also defined by more qualitative considerations.



Ill. 3. Case study of five towns placed in five rural parishes

CAPITAL	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
 NATURE	Understood as the nature resources that make up the environment for people and create the outer framework of all human activity. Nature affects the welfare and living conditions. The resources can be landscape qualities and nature's services such as clean air and water biodiversity etc.	Access to green areas, water catchments, forests, wildlife and farm stock.
 SOCIAL	Understood as social resources their can satisfy citizens social needs and which may bear a social potentiality to improvement of living conditions in the whole community.	Business representative associations, local community, social and sports clubs and religious groups.
 PHYSICAL	Understood as those types of buildings that contain public and private services such as public school and access to infrastructure services like highways. It's importance to rural areas of having access to public and private services.	Proximity to public buildings and infrastructure services as the local grocery, bus and train station.
 ECONOMIC	Understood as the economic resources in a small rural community. If the economic resources are large, it might lead to investments in local businesses, which in turn may lead to a more positive population development.	The median wealth in DK per resident in parish for persons aged 18 and above.
 HUMAN	Understood as the human resources such as the educational level and the demography. A high educational level among the residents likely to play a role in the differential economic performance of rural areas. Also, the population age has an effect on the positive development.	Health level, higher education level and the amount of people in the reproductive age (18-39 years old)
 SYMBOLIC	Understood as the prestige, image or reputation of a given area. The derogatory terms might give rural areas an undeserved bad reputation in the eyes of the population which could have a negative effect on the population development in rural areas. People choose to live in the residential environment that in their opinion would give them the highest status among fellowmen.	Achieved status or prestige in society

III. 4. Case study of five towns placed in five rural parishes



Ill. 5. Important parameters for own migration

ons, such as increased quality of life, improved local involvement and strengthened community. The idea is that citizens in the outer areas of Denmark themselves can contribute to lifting the areas and creating positive rural development. The report is based on a case study of five towns placed in five rural parishes which is shown on the illustration 3. Each parish is chosen after they have progressed or have turned a development population from being negative in the period 2000-2005 to being positive (Johansen and Thuesen 2011).

PARAMETER FOR SETTLEMENT

Through the questionnaire, respondents from each parish were asked the about the reasons for their own migration and what explanations were for the positive population development. Here they were presented with 17 which is assessed on a five-step scale. The most important parameters for own migration was nature, low house prices and the community. 77% of the respondents state that they have, to a very high degree or to a large extent, moved to the parish because of nature. 44% of respondents say they have moved because of low house prices. 33% of respondents responded that they had moved because of the community.

Looking at the whole of Denmark, development opportunities are based on the unique qualities of a particular place. A quality of the outer areas, which as many as 79% of Danes point to, is the peace and quiet that is out in the countryside. Here it is especially close to scenic areas such as forests and heaths that draw people to the Danish outer areas. The physical context is an important factor in the choice of settlement. The Danes

agree that the building heritage, more specifically the many historic buildings and unique urban environments, constitutes a quality in the outer areas. 54% of Danes believe that historical buildings are a quality in the Danish outer areas, and 56% think the same about the unique urban environments. Site-based qualities can also be local culture, local values and social networks that have arisen over time in one place. Some of the qualities that the Danes emphasize in the peripheral areas are about the special local life that exists here, where local associations (in the form of associations, etc.) and a strong local community between the residents help to create this special local life (Realdania 2012).

CONCLUSION

So, to create positive rural development in the individual towns, it is important to benefit from the assets in and around the given town and neighborhood. Here, it is mixed nature, the cultural landscape, social relations and active enthusiasts, as well as demographic and economic assets that play an important role in preserving and creating prosperity.

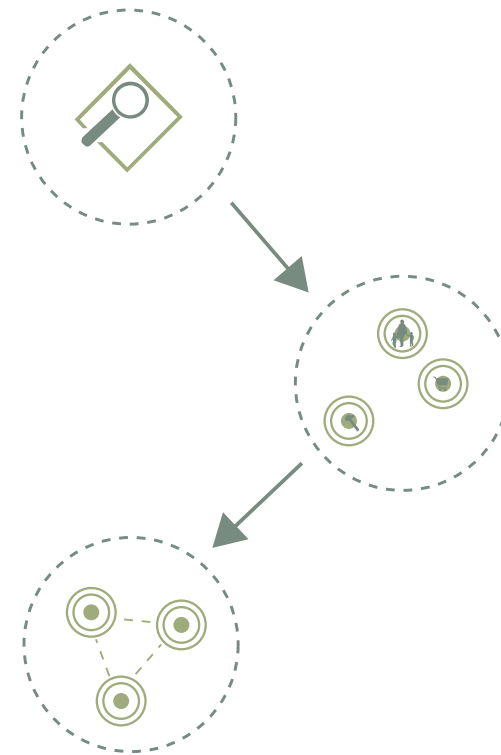
In the next part of this chapter, the thesis will examine how the existing development works with this new site-based approach and look at how to use the local giants active. First, an asset-based community development (abcd) approach will be seen. On an international scale, the thesis will look at the LEADER method, as well as completed projects in the LEADER program, and how top-down-bottom-up approach affects development. At the national level, the thesis will examine the Danish research conducted by Realdania and what effect they have on rural development in Denmark.

THE ABCD APPROACH

The ABCD method is a resource-based approach and is presented as an alternative to needs-based approaches. The purpose of the method is to use the visible assets and strengths of the community in the local area as a starting point for development rather than focus on the problems (Ministeriet for By, Boliger og Landdistrikter, 2012). Community development practitioners focus as an innovative strategy for community-driven development in urban neighborhoods and rural communities. As an alternative approach, the appeal of ABCD lies in its premise that communities can drive the development process themselves by identifying and mobilizing existing (but often unrecognized) assets, and thereby responding to and creating local economic opportunity.

In particular, ABCD draws attention to social assets: the gifts and talents of individuals, and the social relationships that fuel local associations and informal networks that mobilized in a process (Mathie and Cunningham, 2002). Mobilizing such social assets can activate more formal institutional resources such as local government, formal community-based organizations and private enterprise. In this way, the community development process is sustained and scaled up, while continuing to recognize local associations as the driving force.

The method is a strategy that is shaped by different sets of principles that work with field-based methods and practice studies. Although the method does not have a specific blueprint, the method often includes interviews to elicit examples of successful community initiatives and identify hidden and unrecognized asset in “assets mapping”. The mapping draws attention to analytical framework of the assets in the different capitals. The ABCD approach provides practical tools and methods that can be used by community members to identify and link assets and encourages community-level activity that optimizes that community’s asset-base, while conscious of activity’s interconnections with other aspects of community life (Mathie and Cunningham, 2003).



III. 6. Concept of the ABCD-approach - own interpretation

LEADER'S RESEARCH

The Leader program, which stands for "Coherence between rural development measures", was introduced in 1991 as a "community initiative" funded by the EU Structural Funds. As the name suggests, it is a method of mobilizing and delivering rural development in communities rather than a set of measures to be implemented. Its role is to engage local actors in the design and delivery of strategies, decision making and resource allocation for rural development (European Communities, 2006)

Launched in 1991, Leader aims to improve rural development potential by leveraging local initiatives and skills, promoting the acquisition of local integrated development knowledge and disseminating it to other rural areas. Since its launch, Leader has provided the rural areas of the EU with the tools to play an active role in shaping their own future. Leader's objectives are in line with the EU's overall rural development policy. The evolving CAP takes into account the diversity of rural areas and landscapes, rich local identities and the growing community of values sets a high quality natural quality. These are recognized as the main assets of EU rural areas (European Communities, 2006)

As mentioned earlier, rural development methods prior to the early 1990s were typically sector-specific, focusing primarily on farmers and aimed at encouraging structural changes in agriculture. They used top down approaches with support schemes decided at national or regional level. Leads off working on area-based and bottom-up approach involving communities and added value on local resource. Here, in an experimental way, they began gathering locally diverse projects and ideas, stakeholders, and resources, and became an ideal tool for testing how to expand rural opportunities. The proportion of EU territory where the Leader approach is used, the number of Leader groups and the funding level for Leader type approaches has increased significantly since Leader was launched in 1991. In policy terms, Leader was introduced as a 'Community Initiative' financed under the EU Structural Funds. There have been three generations of Leader: Leader I (1991–93), Leader II (1994–99) and Leader + (2000–06). After 2006, Leader will no longer be a separate program but will be integrated into all national / regional rural development programs. This opens up new opportunities for the Leader approach to be widely used and across a much wider range of rural development activities than hitherto. (European Communities, 2006).

The main concept behind the Leader approach is that the development strategies are more effective when they are decided and implemented locally by local actors, accompa-



nied by clear and transparent procedures, support from the relevant public administrations and the necessary technical assistance for the transfer of good practice. The difference between Leader and other more traditional rural policy measures is that it indicates "how" to move forward instead of "what" to do. Illustration 7 shows the leader access. The access consists of seven key functions that together look like a tool set. Each feature complements and interacts positively with the others throughout the implementation process, with lasting effects on rural dynamics and their ability to solve their own problems.

According to LEADERS features 1 and 2, the so-called area-based and bottom-up approach, it becomes a clear new way of creating jobs and businesses in rural areas, especially for sectors that under other programs do not receive support or only a limited one. In an experimental way, it brings together all the various projects, ideas and interested parties at local level. Although the bottom-up approach should not be considered as an alternative or as opposed to the top-down approach, but rather as a combined or interactive way to achieve better overall performance. In order for the project to be successful, a detailed analysis of the local area in question is necessary. Here, identify "territorial capital" - the area's assets (people, activities, landscapes, etc.), not in the form of an inventory, but on the unique features that can be developed.

Based on leaders research one case study has been selected from the many projects realized under the LEADER program

CHEVETOGNE PROVINCIAL PARK

The project of the Chevetogne provincial park in Belgium consists in the rehabilitation and the landscaping of part of the old caravanning area bordering the ponds. The Chevetogne Domain, located between Rochefort and Ciney in the Belgian Ardennes, is a tourism destination offering walking paths through woods and gardens, sports fields and fabulous playgrounds as well as museums and diversified temporary living quarters. The ongoing development is located on the border of an old caravanning site, in the valley just next to the river. The aim of the project was to create in the bottom of the Molignat valley which is bordering the old caravanning area, a wetland ecosystem observation area, for ecological, hydrological, educational and touristic purposes (The European Network for Rural Development, 2017).

The project realized under LEADER program and is Programming from the period 2014 – 2020. LEADER covering the restoration of three hectares into wetland, a wetland ecosystem observation area and a biodiversity laboratory. From a tourist point of view, a picnic area and playground for kids was planned. The project also focuses on extending the park's walking paths accessible to persons with reduced mobility. For tourism function the wetland is an ideal scene to put people in contact with nature as it offers a never-ending spectacle. It has its own visual dynamics with different bird species moving around at their own paces, delivering magnificent scenery and genuine sounds (The European Network for Rural Development, 2017).

CONCLUSION

By looking at some of the key factors the development strategy is definitely area-based and the approach had worked with bottom-up there focused on using environmental approach to support itself and it is expressed through the use of natural assets.



Ill. 8. Chevetogne provincial park, Belgium.

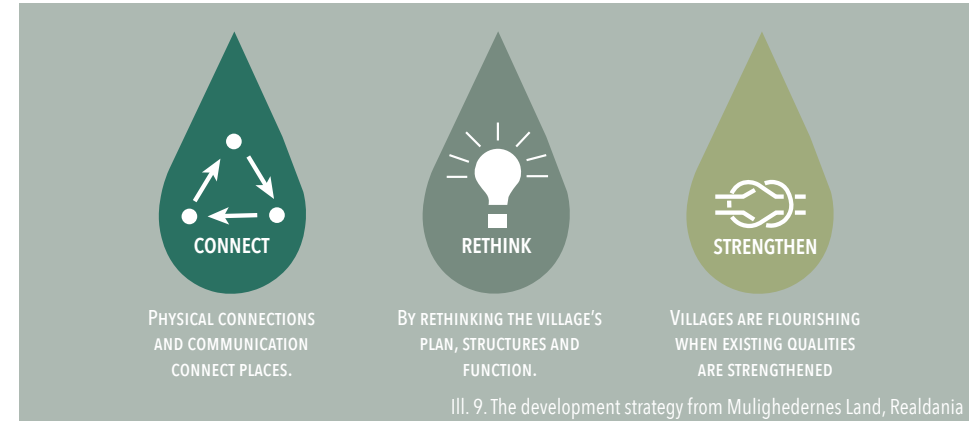
REALDANIA'S RESEARCH

Realdania is a philanthropic association, where their focus is on solving challenges in the Danish society in collaboration with the government, municipalities, foundations, associations, private companies and local volunteer enthusiasts. The association supports large and small projects that contribute to their mission to create quality of life for everyone through the built environment. Quality of life is created by supporting and focusing on how the built environment affects our everyday lives, relationships between people and human health and life. With philanthropic work, realdania wants to develop and change through new thinking, collaboration, which contributes to solutions and knowledge that spreads like rings in the water and creates greater effect than the individual effort (Realdania(b), 2018).

"In Realdania, we believe that there are unique qualities and resources in the Danish peripheral areas, which - if their potentials are activated - can help to strengthen the quality of life in Denmark's outer areas." - Hans Peter Svendler, Realdania (Realdania, 2012 own translation)

In 2006, the OECD described the emerging new approach to rural development with site-based resources. At about the same time, "Mulighedernes Land" was launched, where it adheres very much to the same thinking. Here, the individual rural areas and places are understood based on their specific conditions and potentials, where there is a focus on developing the individual site on the basis of its own conditions (Hansen, et.al, 2012).

With "Mulighedernes Land" the goal was to emphasize and support the peculiar strengths and qualities that are in the peripheral areas and which are not found, can be built or created in and around the larger cities. The project development has therefore been based on the specific qualities and resources associated with the peripheral areas and the individual site. The campaign is a collaborative effort between Realdania, Thisted, Lolland and Bornholm municipality from 2007 - 2012. The result is 16 innovative demonstration projects, which in each way inspire to see and exploit the development potentials of the peripheral areas. The projects in the "Mulighedernes Land", are thinking in new connections, structures, functions and activities, have worked to create development based on the social, historical and physical resources associated with the individual places. The experience of activating the resources is gathered under three thematic headings, CONNECT, REVIEW and STRENGTH, each representing a special strategy, which is shown in illustration 7 (Hansen, et.al, 2012).



In 2011, the real-life campaign put the "Stedet Tæller" as part of the special focus on the potentials of the peripheral areas. The purpose of the campaign has been to show new ways to increase the quality of life in the danish outskirts, based on the place-based potentials. "Stedet Tæller" focused on supporting the good idea represented by the individual project. Here, the place-based effort is created through investments that lift the quality of the built environment, add new functions to the site, and are firmly strategic who work with both physical and non-physical development projects and build on a broad collaboration between the municipality and local actors (Realdania, 2017).

In the interplay with "Stedet Tæller", came a report in 2012 called: "Agenda Y – Yderområdernes potentialer", which focuses on the potentials of peripheral areas through numbers and statistics. This publication contributes to the designation of unique, localized potentials in the Danish peripheral areas where 3,000 Danes participated in the study. The study shows that the Danes are to a large extent aware of the many qualities and place-based potentials that exist in Denmark's outskirt. The publication identifies four localized potentials: the coasts, nature, the building heritage and the local commitment that influences the positive development in the peripheral areas. "Agenda Y" is based on the local strengths that one has in the individual areas. For example, it may be locally-based resources such as unique villages, distinctive architecture or high-quality foods that can be used to advantage to market an area. In the peripheral areas there is a tremendous local commitment and a great belief that you can do a lot by yourself to get a local area to flourish (Realdania, 2012).

Based on Reledania's studies, three cases have been selected from the strategies stated in the "Mulighedernes land" and "Stedet Tæller". These show how to use local resources and how to apply the local values to a development strategy.

LANDSBYEN DE 7 SOGNE

The development process in "Landsbyen de 7 sogne" has been largely established to strengthen the special local life that exists in the area through the local network and local community residents. The network "Landsbyen de 7 sogne" grows from within, so it makes sense and creates value for the local population. But the local projects are part of a regional perspective, where a number of lighthouses have been identified, all of which are projects that create value for the local population, but also have the potential to attract people from outside, for example, tourists or people who, however, settle in the area. The overall plan for "landsbyen de 7 sogne" is a fusion of the many cultural and landscape layers that are in the area. (Toft and Øberg, 2014)

Throughout "Stedet Tæller", 3 attractions have been established that focus on creating a village network that gathers around nature. On the southwestern part of Mors is nature and the community is the founderment for development. As a main gripe there gonna be established a pathway called kærstien, a water platform with different activity functions, as well as a nature center called "Karby Kuber", which come in the abandoned Karby school. Together they will strengthen everyday life, the local quality of life and draw more visitors to the area from all over the region (Realdania, 2017).

"Karby Kuber" is a project that will transform the old private school into a nature communication center, where there is focus on themes such as "fra fjord (jord) til bord", nature tourism and outdoor life. It must be a place that is open to the locals as a meeting place and where travelers can spend the night and use the place's primitive facilities (cubes) as an alternative to sleeping in the open sky. In continuation of the "Karby Kuber" project and the opening of Ejstrup Bæk, there is improved outdoor space that is in close interaction with the new connection "Kærstien" which creates a scenic connection between fjord and arable land (Toft and Øberg, 2014).

The projects have created a renewed belief in the area, and the municipality's cooperation and the active citizens are slowly changing from below. This has led to a change in the village thinking in the area. Before each village was fighting to avoid falling population



The illustrations (10 & 11) from the project "Landsbyen de 7 sogne", design architecture and landscape firm URBANlab nordic. The illustrations (12 & 13) from the town square in Østermarie is taking by Realdania

numbers and threatening village deaths today, they are considered a village with a population of 2000 residents (Realdania, 2017) When looking at locally bound resources, one can clearly see the basis for the development. The Nature Center and surrounding nature experiences come from local resources that provide the potential for communicating the cultural heritage that is in the area.

NEW TOWN CENTER IN ØSTERMARIE

In many villages there are still institutions and shops that serve as valuable venues. Often these places in front of, for example, the baker, the grocer or the kindergarten are not arranged to function as meeting places. If they are strengthened, they therefore have the potential to strengthen the village's life. In Østermarie on Bornholm, the parking lot in front of Dagli'Brugsen is a meeting place for the village citizens. In this project, Østerma-



The illustrations (14 - 16) from Hasmark strandoase is taking by Realdania.

ries city center is transformed into the village meeting place, where the changes can be felt inside and outward. The parking lot has been moved and replaced by three green hill islands with benches that provide the framework for Dagli'Brugsen, The café Mariehuset, Fritidshuset and Sognegården. With the transformation of the city center, life in the four houses is pulled out into the square so that life in the village becomes visible to the citizens themselves and to those who pass through. Østermarie's new city center shows how a town center for small funds can be transformed so that it collects and makes visible the life that is in the city. The traffic on the through road is subdued, and the parking spaces have been moved behind the bridge, so it is people and not cars that meet their eyes when driving at a quiet pace through Østermarie's new city center (Hansen, et al., 2012). In this project, you take a bite into the village social and physical resources to create a new focus point that can provide a framework for everyday life and be used for citizens' own initiatives.

HASMARK STRANDOASE

With projects, the focus is on creating a better framework for accessibility, activities and stays through a strong and unifying architectural approach. Hasmark has one of Fyn's longest and best beaches and is surrounded by many small, fine attractions. But the area was also worn and needed a lift. A strong and unifying architectural approach has created a better framework for accessibility and quality of life. Here, work has been done to ensure that architecture meets nature. A central elliptical concrete platform has been established, which lies on the border with the beach. Where the tables benches curl with the ellipse. In the design solution, equal access for everyone is envisaged by constructing a level-free path that leads all the way from the parking lot and down to the water. With the project, the municipality wanted to provide better opportunities for play and movement. Thus, the physical initiatives support Nordfyn Municipality's tourism efforts, which have families with children and modern life lovers as the primary target group (Realdania, 2017).

The Strandoase was inaugurated in 2014 and has helped to put rings in the water for the local areas around the beach. The neighboring town of Otterup embarked on a major area renewal and markets itself as the city by the beach. Bogense's harbor and marina have been boosted. The further development is to expand the beach oasis with a pier that can be used for activities in, on and around the water (Realdania, 2017). By using the local resources such as nature and cultural history in the area, it has been possible to give the area its own identity and make the place accessible to everyone. This is also an example of a lighthouse project that rubs off on the surroundings and enable to utilize the local forces that are in the neighborhood.

CONCLUSION

Realdania focused on identifying the potential of the sites to create development. Here it is the existing potentials that are transformed to improve the areas of attraction. Realdania projects generally focus on tourism potentials, which are often linked to nature assets. This can be seen in the project "Hasmark Strandoase" and "landsbyen de 7 sorgne", where nature becomes the focal point for development in the areas But there are also projects such as Østermarie's new center that addresses society's assets as an economic growth. The projects are good examples of how to leverage local assets for development. In these projects, the different operators are very isolated in the projects, where they might need to consider a comprehensive solution for the local areas.

CONCLUSION

The chapter examines the current theoretical and methodical work with place-based potentials and local resource consumption. In exploring the city-based potentials, it is important to examine the existing methods that are already working with rural development. In 2006, the OECD tabled an amendment to the existing rural development development paradigm from the traditional sector based model to focused on site-based approach and bottom-up approach.

With the OECD, the diversity of rural types and with the new paradigm recognize the focus on local facilities, the aim of which is to create a general competitiveness in rural areas. In 2014, the OECD report "innovation and modernizing the rural economy" was published, where further development is based on the site-based approach by looking at rural development based on the valorisation of local assets - locally bound potentials - and utilization of unused resources. Hereby it is necessary to look at the factors that can turn the development into a positive direction and make rural areas become attractive areas to live in. Both OECD and several Danish researchers for the University of Southern Denmark emerging in agricultural areas are localized resources that can be seen as localized capital where local assets are used to create an attractive settlement. For life on land, it is primarily close to nature, social cohesion and unique urban environments.


By changing the view of development and focusing on local stakeholders, approaches such as Asset-based community development (ABCD) and LEADER have an EU rural development program, the work to involve locals in development. ABCD uses a resource-based approach to find, exploit, mobilize and connect local archives. Where local associations and demeanors help to influence the area of development. Since 1991, LEADER has been working on location-based qualities and local approach in discontinued LAG partnerships. The main focus of their projects is territorial instead. The key actors of the project, although the citizens of the country, are of whom the development is mobilized and delivered. Instead of traditional guidelines for "What to do", we look at "how to do" the leader uses seven key functions to be implemented in the development strategy. With focus on area-based and bottom-up approaches, the proposal must be realized through an established integrated partnership

In the Danish context, such developments are carried out during a sphylotriopic association, Realdania, which is based on the OECD proposal for 2006 and applies its own strategy parameters. by thinking in new connections, structures, functions and activities the work of creating development based on the social, historical and physical resources associated with the individual places. The experience of activating resources is grouped under three thematic headlines, links, rethinking and strengths, each representing a particular strategy, the Association supports large and small projects that contribute to their mission of quality of life for all through the built environment.

The different development methods are similar in terms of delivering how to develop areas and not just a list. They also focus on the development taking place in collaboration with local residents and local buses. Some of the important points to take along from here are to utilize the local assets that are in the area mixed, the proximity to nature, the physical stringency and local heritage, and how to strategically plan in local areas.



4 LIVABILITY



The chapter describes a theoretical study of viability. Here, various synopsis have been investigated on what contributes to the viability and quality of life in the smaller towns.

THE CONCEPT OF LIVABILITY

Life in European villages is strongly influenced by the demographic processes such as aging, population decline and the emigration of highly educated people. These processes raise concerns among residents and politicians that good quality of life in rural areas is not guaranteed. The concept of livability covers many different factors that together tell something about the quality of life in society. Including natural environments, built-in economic prosperity and social stability and cultural and recreational opportunities.

The concept of Livability is an emerging theme in planning. Although there is no definitive definition of livability in the literature, it is generally agreed to result in the extent to which the physical and social living conditions meet the individual requirements and desires. According to Gieling and Haarsens study of Liveable Village in the Netherlands, urban planning literature often uses the concept of liveability as a synonym for citizen activity and focuses on site-creating processes. Here, the idea is that rural areas remain persistent, that villages consist of residents living together in the community (Gemeinschaften) with high levels of mutual support and a strong sense of community (Gielsing and Haartsen, 2017).

Often, the village's livability is associated with active citizenship. It is believed that active citizenship creates opportunities for promoting social capital and leads to higher levels of social cohesion. For a long time, the village's livability has been linked to the maintenance of services and facilities. Recently, research has indicated that access to various types of public services has less impact on quality of life, but that people's satisfaction with services is better understood in terms of accessibility. Here, the focus is on maintaining facilities where people can meet and interact with each other, such as community centers, as there is belief that such sites will be crucial for strengthening the social cohesion of society (Gielsing and Haartsen, 2017).

The concept of livability is slightly different from the concept of quality of life. Quality of life usually refers to individually subjective well-being and is supported by several dimensions that relate to self-reported measurements such as happiness, life satisfaction

and sense of belonging. Contrary to quality of life, the concept of livability is concerned about a person's assessment of the neighborhood's qualities or the rural community. Here is the idea that social and physical aspects of the place play a crucial role in improving the quality of life in a village (Gielsing and Haartsen, 2017).

Importance of residents' liveability here has become more significant in today's urban planning, as the public places greater emphasis on local environmental quality than ever before. As an urban designer, over the years, the focus has been on the qualities of the physical place, especially in relation to the built environment and site. In the understanding of a physical place, the livability of the room looks in collaboration with the built-in. Thus, viability is about how easy a place is to use and how safe it feels. It is about creating and maintaining a sense of space by creating an environment that is both welcoming and comfortable (Knox and Mayer 2013).

From this perspective, livability is essentially about designing and managing the places where people choose to live and work, and this can be understood as a central competitive element between cities in attracting both people and businesses. At the same time, Knox and Mayer see that liveability is locally characterized by four overall themes: environmental quality, the physical properties of places, the functional efficiency of places and social behavior and public safety in places (Knox and Mayer 2013).

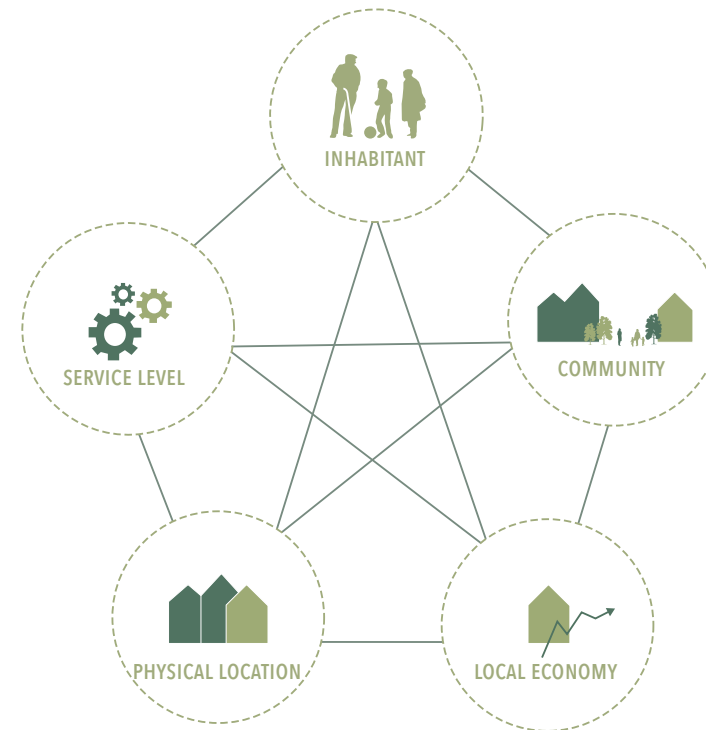
The same view has Heylen (2006) who refers to the livability of the environment from the individual's point of view and also includes a subjective assessment of the quality of housing. Heylen assesses livability, based on four dimensions, which are often observed in the Netherlands, namely housing quality, quality of the physical environment, the quality of the social environment and the safety of the living quarters (Heylen, 2006). In urban environments, some criteria are set that make them attractive places to live. These criteria are subdivided into specific features used on the availability of public infrastructure and in intangible features such as sense of place, local identity and social networks (Leby and Hashim, 2010).

THE IDEA OF "THE LIVING CITY"

Town planners like Lynch and Gehl argued that a city center is not a liveable place without what connected it. In Lynch book "Good city form" (1998), the criteria for a good city solution are examined. A good solution is a place that responds to the human context and connects human values with actions that affect the physical city. Lynch's theory is based on a set of performance dimensions for the spatial form of cities, built on the fundamental values of coherence, connection and openness. According to Lynch, dimensions are performance characteristics that measure a property against a human purpose. His five basic dimensions of livability are vitality, sense and perception, fit, access and control and ownership (Lynch, 1998)

A researcher who has tried to explain the livability through different parameters is Petra Vergunst (2003), who presented a liveability framework (see ill.17), a relationship table summarizing her study on rural areas in Aspinge, Sweden. Here is how the participants in the study circle understand the Swedish view of the living countryside. The framework showed that livability consists of the interplay between five variables: local residents, community life, service level, local economy and physical location. With regard to local residents, their number, demographic (age and gender) structure and lifestyle are important. The community life refers to the social interaction between the village's inhabitants and facilitates both community spirit and mutual assistance. Services such as communication, a school, a home for the elderly and a store are important to the practical way of living in villages. The headline local economy incorporates the need for local sources of income and employment. A small economic structure is expected, with room for both formal and informal economic activity. The term physical place denotes the landscape and buildings of this landscape (Vergunst, 2003).

Vergunst argument for the frame can be considered as a heuristic model. Where categorization of liveability research into five main variables highlights the readiness of the importance of liveability, which depends on researchers or participants' interests and perspectives that can emphasize different relationships between the framework. It is heuristic, because the framework is thought to be able to use different societies to help place such potential perspectives in a broader context, and thus the consequences of specific measures can be made visible (Vergunst, 2003).



Ill. 17. Petra Vergunst liveability framework, own reproduction





The planner and architect Jan Gehl has through the books "Life between the houses" (2007) and "Cities for people" (2010) have worked with some principles that create a good habitable city. Gehl works with the human dimension as a new planning dimension. According to Gehl, in both existing and new cities, the planning basis and priorities must be significantly redesigned, where targeted rehabilitation of the people who use the cities must be a central task in the future. Here, the cities should invite to strengthen the traffic as part of a comprehensive urban policy to develop vibrant, safe, healthy and sustainable cities. Similarly, it is important that the social function of the urban space as a meeting place can be strengthened based on objectives of social sustainability and an open and democratic society (Gehl, 2010).

In order to create a liveable city, it must be ensured that citizens are invited to walk, cycle and stay in the city's space. The challenge is to enable direct contact with the surrounding community. It requires that the public spaces are alive and that they are visited by many different groups. The living city signals friendliness, hospitality and social opportunities. The presence of others is in itself a signal that it is worth being. However, the living city must be seen as a relative concept. Few people in the small rural area can be perceived as a lively and relevant situation. It is therefore not about numbers, crowds and city sizes, but about the experience that the urban spaces are inviting and well-attended, that they are meaningful places. The vibrant city is also about a varied and complex city life, where necessary, recreational and social activities are mixed with space to participate in the city's life (Gehl, 2010).

The city's public space sees Gehl as a combination of three categories that make very different demands on the physical conditions, necessary activities, optional activities and social activities. The necessary activities include those activities that are more or less forced or necessary to go to. It is largely everyday activities such as going to school, the grocery store or work. quite differently, it relates to the group of optional activities, that is, the actions you can do if you want it, and if the space and the place make it possible. Here, it is often the recreational activities that are discussed. Social activities include all the activities that have the presence of other people in the common spaces as a prerequisite. These are activities, such as children playing with each other, greetings and conversations with each other, joint activities or the passive contacts where one stays in the same place. Together, these activities contain a wide range, which creates diversity, which makes the urban spaces and residential areas' common spaces important and attractive (Gehl, 2007).

CONCLUSION ON "THE LIVING CITY"

By taking an overview of the different theories of livability, they showed some qualities that can be use in the idear of design the good city. In the table (ill. 18), there are some overall livability dimensions that the various theoretical texts affect both concrete and intangible aspects. In general, livability can be seen as the functional, physical and social environments, which reflects people's common understanding of living environment quality. In addition safety are also widely used in most studies.

LIVEABILITY DIMENSION	THEME
 SOCIAL	Sociale relations/ activities Strong community life Sens of place
 PHYSICAL	Open and inviteing place Mainteance of the built enviroment Availability
 FUNCTIONAL	Accessibility Facilities and services Composite urban life
 SAFETY	Feeling of safety

III. 18. liveability dimension based on the theory

FUTURE LIVEABLE VILLAGE

The need to improve the possibilities for living and working in Danish villages and rural areas is a central objective of the government's ambitions for Denmark and one of the reasons for the government's political initiative "Vækst og udvikling i hele Danmark" from November 2015. To focus on creating livable villages, the broad conciliation behind the agreement on "Et Danmark i bedre balance - bedre rammer for kommuner, borgere og virksomheder i hele landet" decided from June 2016 that the Planning Act must continue to aim for an appropriate development throughout the country and in the individual municipalities, and in the future also in the individual communities. This has led to the creation in Denmark of a committee for liveable villages in July 2017. The purpose of the committee work is with concrete recommendations that can contribute to creating restructuring and renewal in the direction of liveable villages (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer (b), 2018)

The committee has chosen to focus on village communities with up to 1,000 inhabitants. The limit of 1,000 inhabitants has been chosen on the basis that smaller urban communities with up to 1,000 inhabitants often have to deal with other challenges such as development in population, retention of associations, proximity to public and private services, etc. than urban communities with over 1,000 inhabitants. Based on this definition, approx. one fifth of the Danish population, corresponding to approximately 1.1 million people, today live in village communities with up to 1,000 inhabitants (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer (b), 2018)

Today, there are more than 1,000 village communities in Denmark, and a large part of them are attractive today. There is a need for development of the individual village based on precisely the village potentials and challenges (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer (a), 2018). Here, the committee has considered a village as livable if it alone or as a result of its interaction with other villages or larger cities can offer residents contemporary housing in varying forms, accessibility to employment, the possibility of establishment of business, social cohesion, proximity to public and private service, sports and leisure activities as well as physical and digital infrastructure to an extent, so this is not a barrier to the village being able to attract and retain new inhabitants. The prerequisite for a village to be viable will often also include highly measurable elements, such as the "social capital" of the inhabitants and thus the efforts of civil society as well as the "pride" of the village, as a driving force (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer (a), 2018).

CRITERIA FOR LIVEABLE VILLAGES:

- ❶ An attractive local environment with up-to-date housing, a custom building stock and access to landscape and nature
- ❷ Proximity to public and private service
- ❸ Accessibility to employment and good opportunities for establishing a business
- ❹ Social and cultural cohesion

III. 19. criteria for liveable villages, from udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer (b), 2018

The committee has identified the four above criteria that characterize the liveable village. Not all four criteria need to be met equally for a village to be viable. The liveable village can be so strong in the presence of some of the criteria, so it outweighs that the village is not so strong on one or more of the others. The assessment should not only relate to the individual village, but also the village interaction with neighboring communities, as well as regional labor markets and center villages. The desire to live or settle in a village and thus the village's livability can be promoted by strengthening the individual criteria. Criteria can be put in place where the individual area is weak, or criteria that are already a strength for the area can be used. It is in the committee's experience that, based on their studies of visited villages, a local commitment is a prerequisite for starting a positive development process, as indicated in the fourth criterion. The committee has also formulated 17 recommendations that support and strengthen the criteria for livable villages. The quality of the villages must be increased by focusing on local assets. This applies, for example, to nature, landscape, tranquility, local communities, meeting points, such as the local grocery store or sports hall, as well as other special qualities that are typically associated with village life, and are in demand by both resident and potential migrants.

In order to develop the future liveable village, the committee believes that a strategic approach to the development of an area is crucial if it is to succeed. Small, single actions without an overall strategic aim will rarely have the necessary effect for a sustainable lifting of an area (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer (b), 2018).

CONCLUSION

The concept of Liveability is an emerging theme in planning and there is no definitive definition of it. Through various theories, the descent project has addressed which parameter can help to create viability. Through Gieling and Haartsen, a village's viability is associated with active citizenship. Assume that active citizenship creates opportunities for promoting social capital and leading to higher levels of social cohesion. This is done through planning social and physical aspects of the place. According to Knox and Mayer, the physics aspects emphasize how urban environment relates to it. How easy a place is to use and how safe it feels.

In order to create an attractive and viable city, it is therefore important that the city creates a good framework for both the city's invitee, service level and provides easy accessibility both in the city and its surroundings. Where the city's social qualities and community feelings can unfold. Correct planning can be incorporated into the further project in terms of accessibility, security and physical environment.



5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DENMARK



*This chapter identifies indicators that explain the development image of the Danish rural areas.
Here, we look at the national development, where the main focus and is on the development
of the villages in the countryside.*

DEVELOPMENT PICTURE OF DENMARK

The Danish rural areas and rural communities are in transformation, where mainly a number of demographic changes affect the structures and functions of the villages and rural areas. Former concepts such as “the Rotten Banana” and “Udkantsdanmark” have in recent years stood as one-sided images of precisely these challenges, but they do not seem to be adequate images in the Danish villages and rural areas. Danish rural areas must be characterized by both well-functioning and growing local communities and by villages in decay and decline. Villages and rural areas are home to citizens who are trying to create the framework for the good everyday life in the country.

CHANGE IN POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

In 2013, approximately 20 % of the Danish population live in rural areas and in villages with up to 1000 inhabitants. This number is decreasing and in 2016 there were approx. 50,000 more in rural areas than today. The gradual industrialization of agricultural production over the past 50 years has meant that agriculture and village have almost completely been separate from each other (Laursen et al. 2015). The life in the villages has changed a lot over the last generation. From being a small self-sufficient urban community in close connection with agriculture, many villages are now pure settlements without a lot of job opportunities. The majority of the villages' population no longer deals with employment in and around the villages, but commute to the larger cities to go to work there. It makes the villages dependent on being able to offer good frameworks for recreation and family life, as the villages are first and foremost a place where people live (Ministeriet for By, Boliger og Landdistrikter, 2012).

One of the challenges for the villages is that there is population decline. Which means that the developments in the villages that do not get new migrants can often lead to often a negative self-reinforcing spiral, where fewer residents can lead to empty homes, cuts in public service, shop closure, falling house prices and a crumbling community that can do difficult for the village to become an attractive settlement town and survive. Some municipalities are designated as outlying municipalities, which means that from the state side, is paying attention to the challenges of depopulation and physical decay. But other municipalities also find that, despite a good location, they have the same type of challenges as the outskirts of the municipalities (Ministeriet for By, Boliger og Landdistrikter, 2012). The falling population does not have to be a problem in itself. But a massive depopulation or a rapidly changing population development requires adaptation and conversion to a new economic, physical, social and demographic reality (Erhvervsministeriet, 2018).

THE ODD PICTURE OF DENMARK

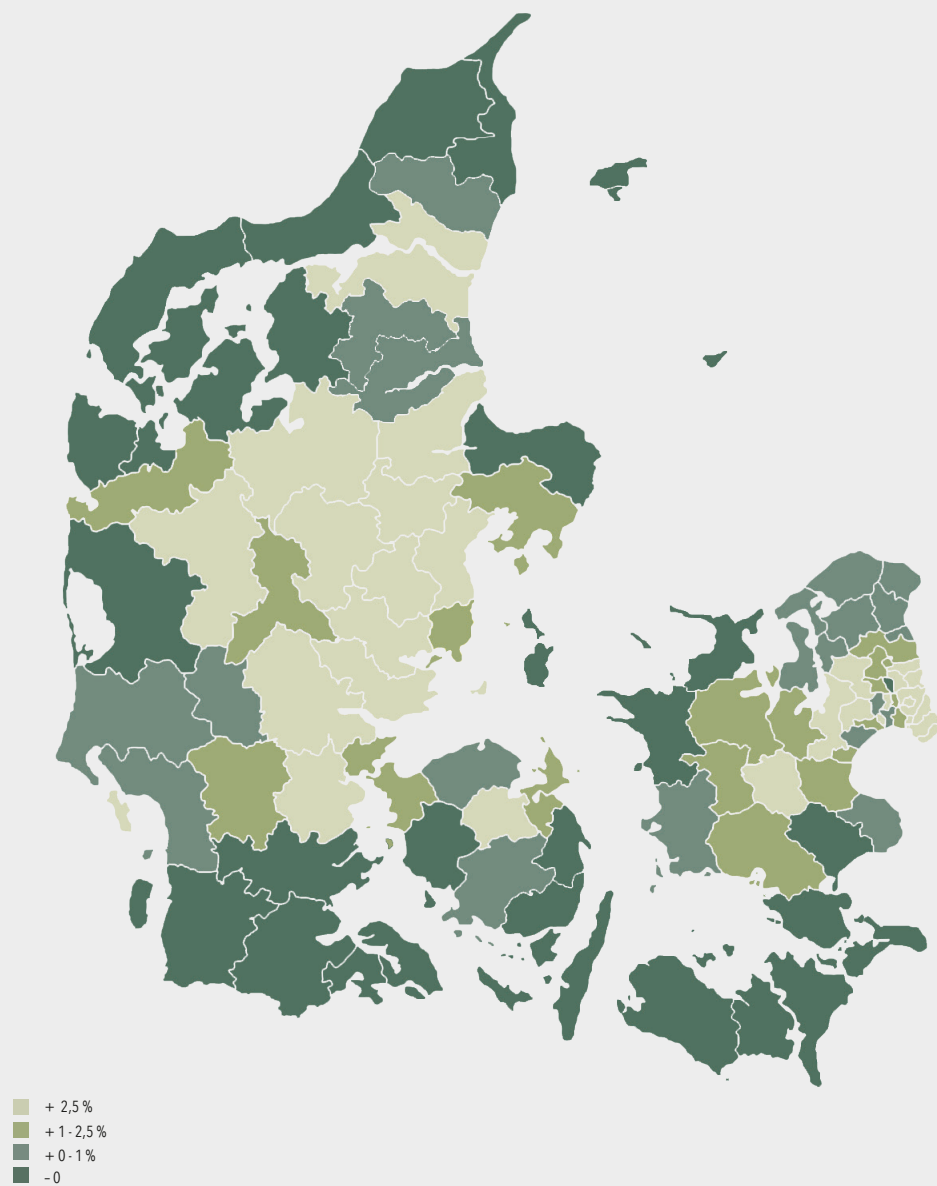
The Danish rural areas have many strong potentials, and the development in rural areas and the areas outside the larger cities shows positive trends in several areas over recent years. The positive trends are seen in increasing population numbers in several of the municipalities which have previously experienced a decrease and in the increasing employment that takes place in large parts of the country, for example in rural areas and areas outside the larger cities. However, there is still a difference in the development across Denmark. The positive development in rural areas does not happen as quickly as in the larger cities. The growth of recent years has been unevenly distributed, and there are areas in the country where the

THE NEGATIVE SCENARIO

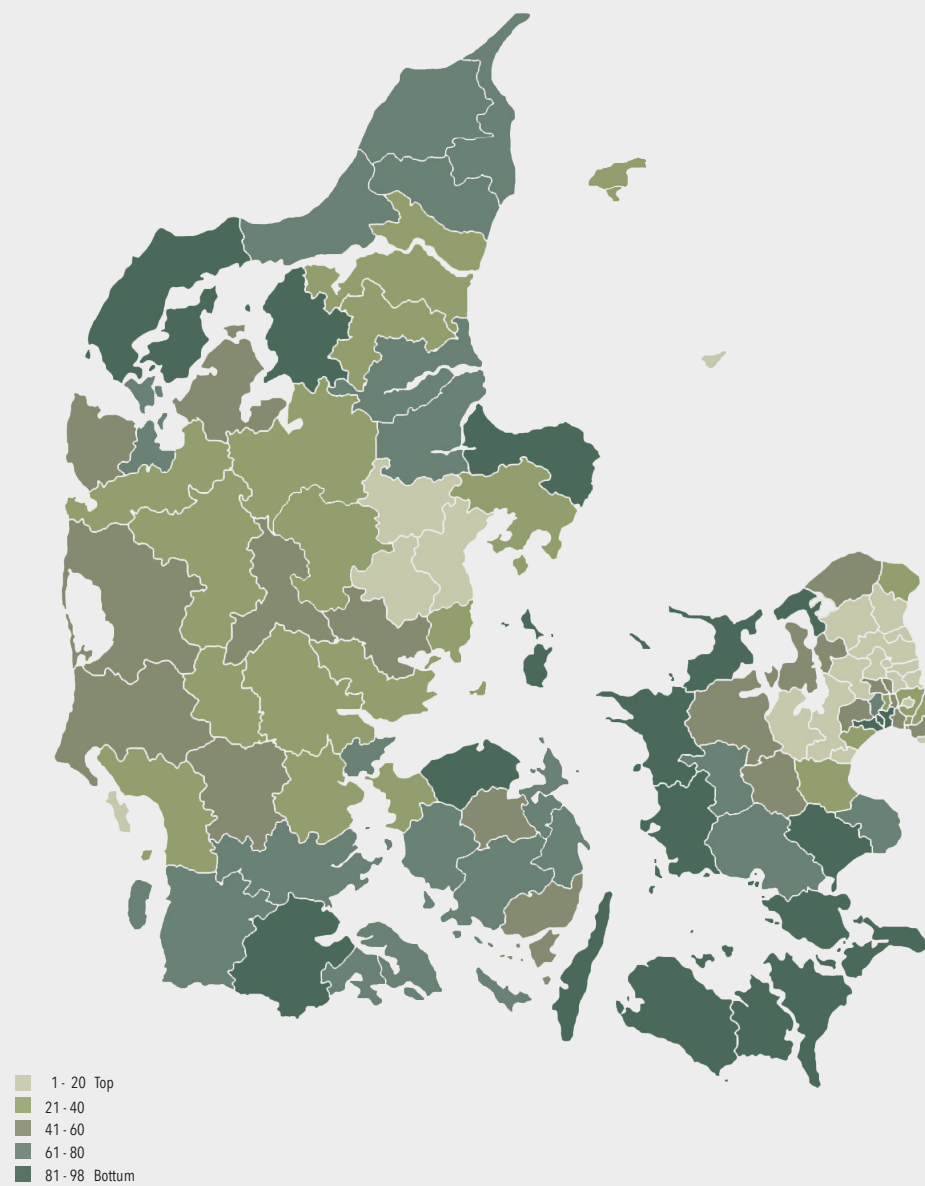
If the population in the villages continues to fall, the challenges of a building stock characterized by empty, outdated or defaulted homes, school closure, closed grocery stores, long distance to the labor market, ect. limit the desire and opportunity to life and live in the villages. This will thus probably mean that there will be decay and reduction in local services.

THE POSITIVE SCENARIO

Villages characterized by an attractive local environment with up-to-date housing, a marketable housing market, an adapted building stock with attractive locations, proximity to public and private services, increased mobility, establishing of companies and with social and cultural cohesion. The villages and its surrounding areas become an attractive place to work and live in, and the area attracts new residents, reflecting the surrounding community, and in many cases contributing to the area's population growth.



III. 19. Map of the population development from 2007-2012



III. 20. Map of the different municipalities' outskirts status

economic recovery does not automatically lead to a more positive development. Thus, the challenge picture in the Danish rural areas is not the same. The rural areas and areas outside the major cities have different challenges and different strengths.

If one sees the individual municipalities, the challenges are also unevenly distributed. Here, population development is often more positive in the municipal capital cities than in the municipality's villages (Erhvervsministeriet, 2018). This may be due to the fact that craft, industry, service and trade companies are increasingly moving into the municipal capital cities at the expense of the small villages. The municipalities therefore become an important player in the development of the local villages. Where the municipality's planning strategies visions for the villages and the open country indicate what opportunities the different villages must have and where the municipality must focus on development. Here, the municipality can decide the role of the individual cities. This can be crucial for where the villages' location in municipal city patterns and which self-determination each urban community gets (Ministeriet for By, Boliger og Landdistrikter, 2012).

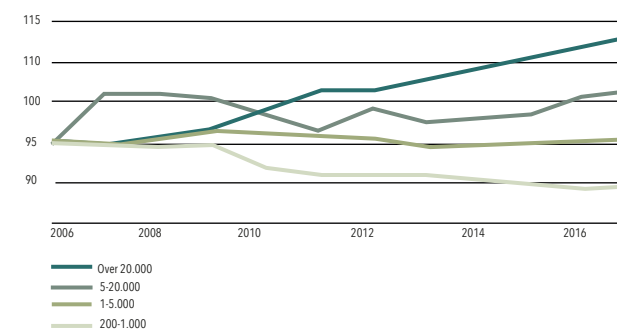
By working with local action groups, the citizens and the local business community, the municipality must wear the realistic glasses in relation to the villages' future. Rural development and the promotion of village viability is a task where the state, municipality, civil society must work together (Udvalget for levedygtige landsbyer(a), 2018).

DEMOGRAPHICS

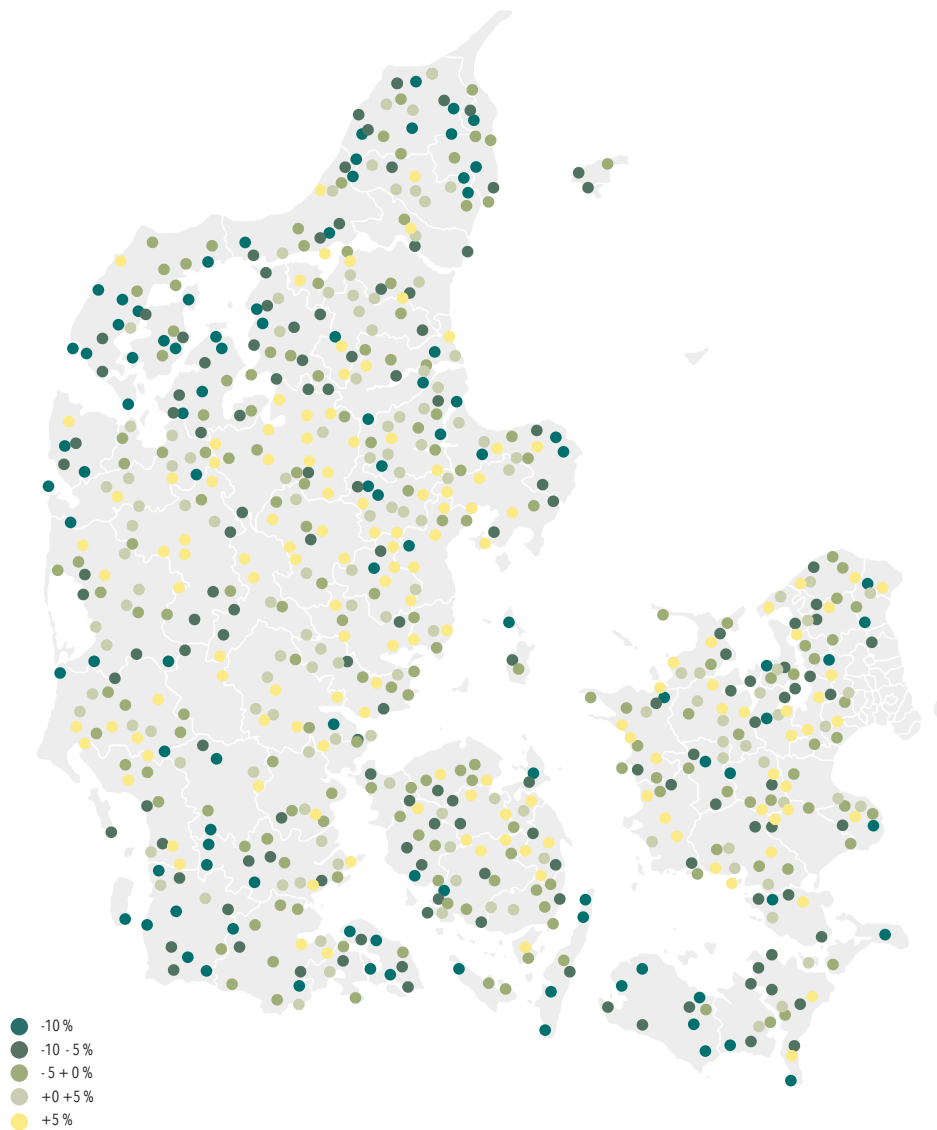
Denmark's total population is growing, and in recent years the increase has spread widely across the country. The trend is particularly evident in Zealand, Funen and East Jutland, while parts of northern and western Jutland, Southern Denmark and island municipalities are characterized by declining population figures (see ill. 19). However, for most of these municipalities, the decline is less pronounced than former. The increasing population at the municipal level in many cases covers a decrease in the population in the open country and smaller towns with 200-1,000 inhabitants. In the period 2006-2017, cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants experienced a significant population growth of 13 per cent. The population in the medium-sized cities by 1,000-5,000 and 5,000-20,000 inhabitants are largely unchanged since 2006. This development, together with the depopulation in the open country and cities with 200-1,000 inhabitants, points to In many parts of the country there is a so-called double urbanization, where the population is shifted from the thinner populated areas to the medium-sized and the larger cities, this is indicated in illustration 21 (Erhvervsministeriet, 2017).

The population development in the villages is very variable, but overall declining, and especially on Lolland-Falster as well as in North and South Jutland and the island municipalities, there are few villages that have had an increase in the population. The most common occurrence of villages with an increase in population is found in Central Jutland and around the big cities. Through the Danish statistics, in the period 2008 - 2017, the development of the population for villages with 200-1,000 inha-

bitants during the period has been examined (see ill.22). Cities that had more than 1,000 inhabitants before 2017 are included if the population is less than 1,000 in 2017. Villages that had less than 200 inhabitants in either 2008 or 2017 are not included due to lack of data (Erhvervsministeriet, 2018). The map gives a good picture of the fact that the villages develop differently across the country and thus have different challenges.



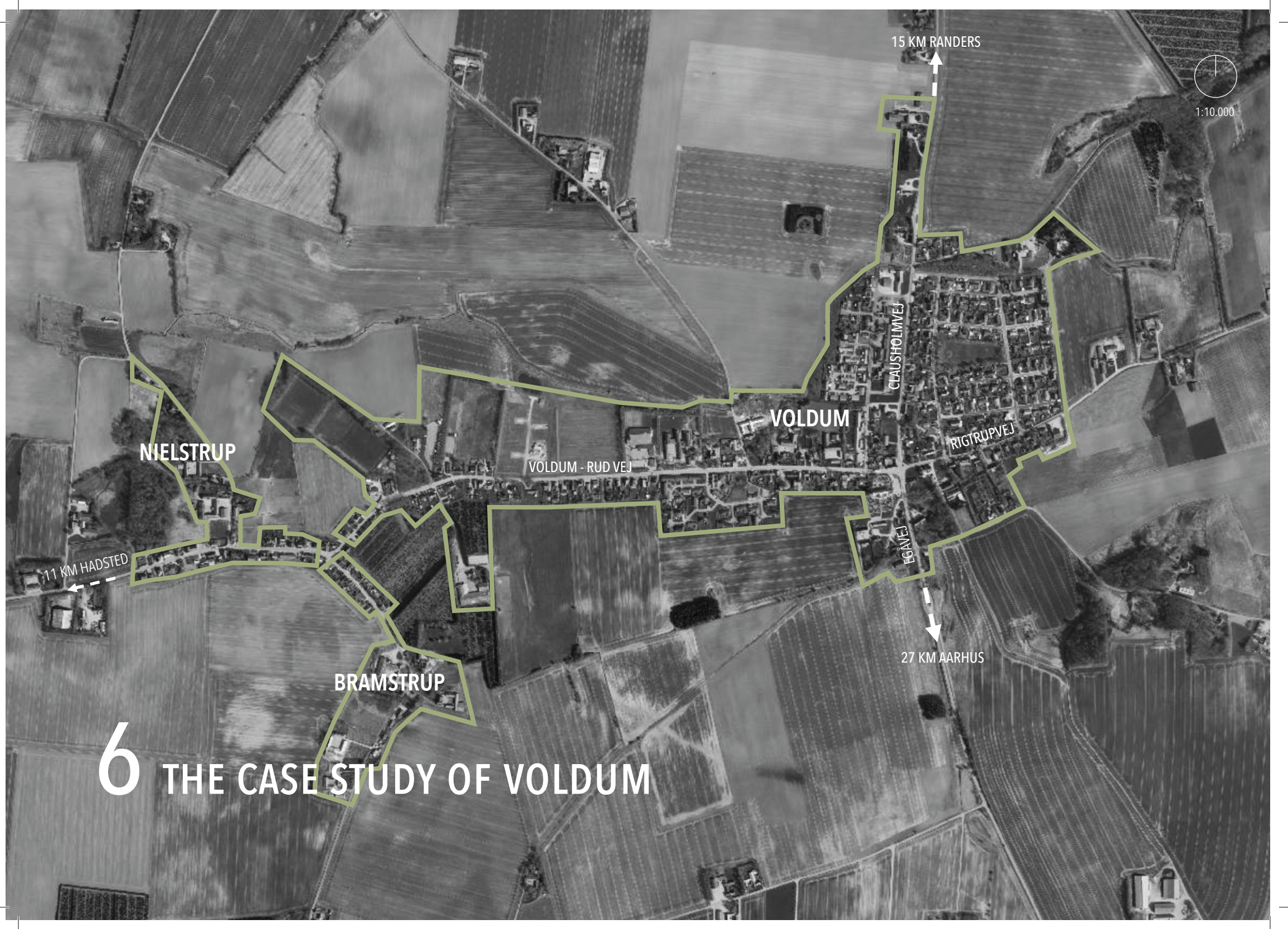
Ill. 21. Population development by city sizes, 2006-2017



Ill. 22. Map of the the number of the development in village with 200 - 1,000 inhabitants,

CONCLUSION

By looking at the Danish national development, it can be stated that the development does not occur smoothly all over the country and that everywhere in the country there is both a decline and growth in the population. However, one cannot ignore the fact that the development takes place in great style around the larger cities in Denmark. However, there are potentials in utilizing the strong potentials in the peripheral areas. This shows several of the analyzes that indicate that there is also progress in the small communities



6 THE CASE STUDY OF VOLDUM

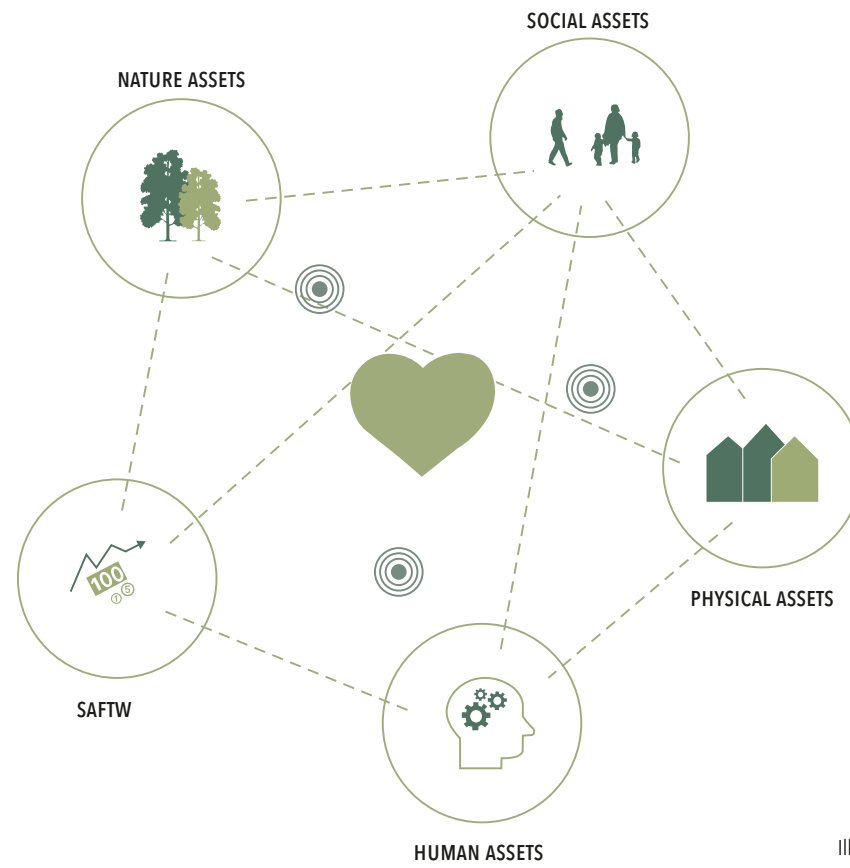
This chapter will begin by presenting the development strategy for making positive development in rural areas. an attempt to assess. the strategy is called "assets- based strategy" . Based on the strategy, a case study by Voldum shows which opportunities the strategy provides to improve the villages livability. Voldum is a village of almost 900 inhabitants. The village is in development where the strategy should help to keep the development going. In this chapter, Voldum presented assets will be mapped to gain more insight into the villages potentials. By a interviews with a focus group, Voldum has also been examined through the castle's own eyes and experiences.

ASSETS-BASED STRATEGY

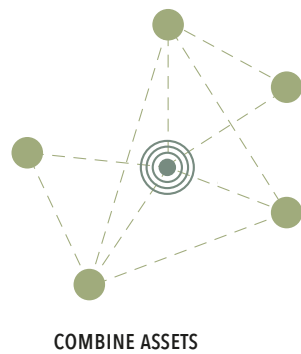
As a collection of the previous chapters, the purpose of handing over has been to develop an overall strategy that addresses the qualities of the positive rural development to create viable villages. The site and its special resources are, as mentioned, the basis for a new rural development paradigm. These shrimps are the ones to enter and use the asset to create a development. These assets are often linked to sites that are more or less unique to an area.

By using an active-based approach, the focus is on mapping and utilizing the existing and unused resumes associated with that local area. Illustration 23 shows the assets most important to create a viable city. Here it is close to scenic areas, social networks through the city's associations and meeting places, as well as the use of the local physical environment, where local city qualities, mobility and the sense of security are enhanced. Utilizing the human asset, the city's local values and self-understanding use business and the local community as the driving force.

The strategy is based on connecting the various assets to reinforce and improve the city's quality. Here you start from the city's physical strings and utilize the physical location. The statue cannot stand alone with an innovative idea, but must build up and be prepared in collaboration with the local citizens and enthusiasts in the city. The five assets of the strategy should not be seen as a dynamic program, where all the assets do not necessarily have to be weighted equally high, the strategy can be dropped over different cities and used to make the city more viable.



III. 23. Assets - based strategy



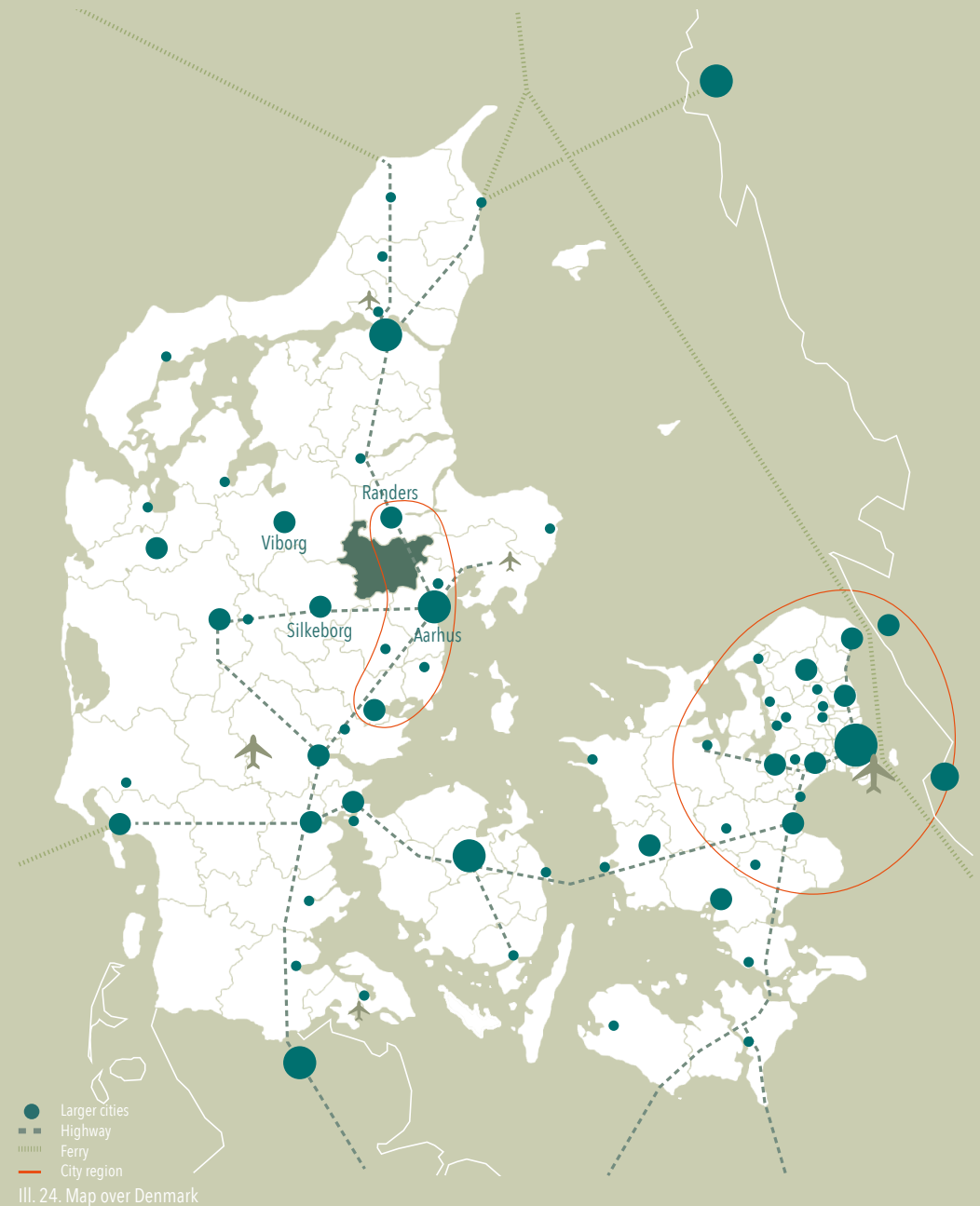
FAVRSKOV - A MUNICIPALITY IN DEVELOPMENT

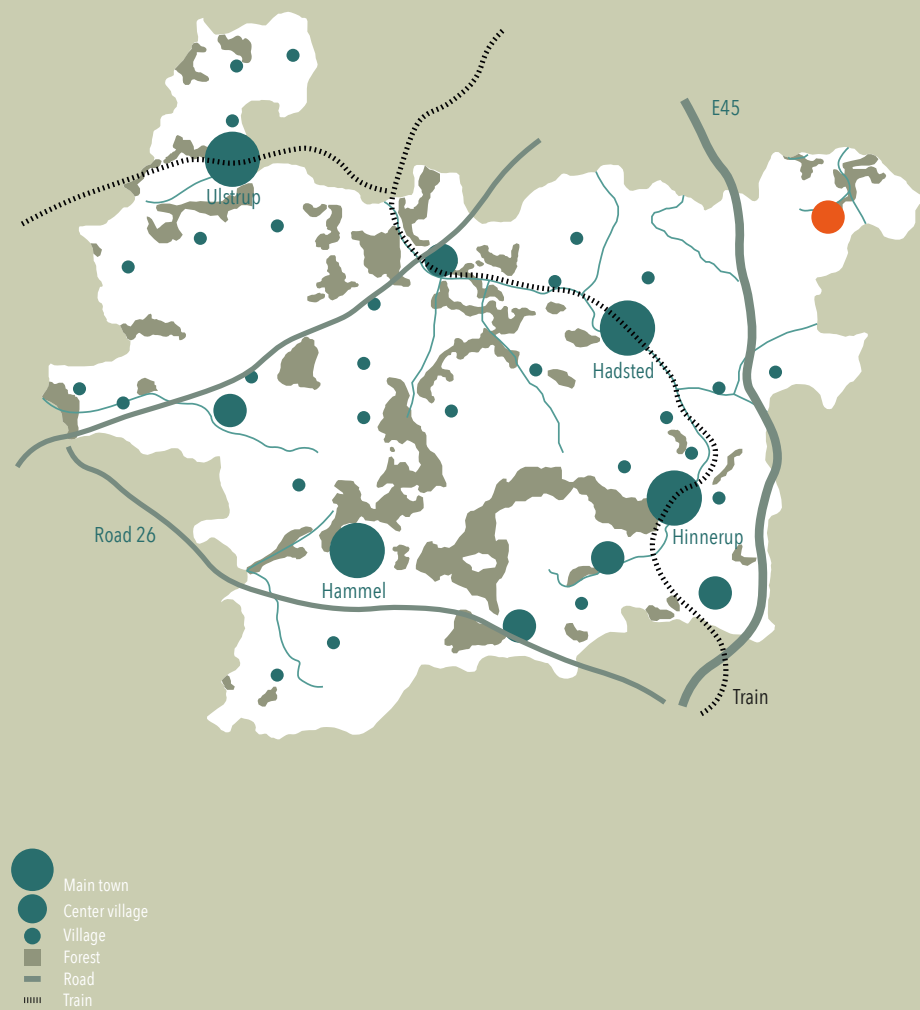
Favrskov is a municipality that is located centrally in the East Jutland city region with a location near four major cities Aarhus, Randers, Viborg and Silkeborg. The municipality is part of Central Denmark Region, which together counts approximately for 1.3 million inhabitants. At national level, the municipality is categorized as provincial municipality, which has a positive growth development. This is also reflected in the Regional and Rural Policy Report from 2017, which indicates that the population development in the small towns in Favrskov municipality is primarily in positive development. The municipality extends over an area of 539, 36 km² and has 48,374 inhabitant living in the area (Favrskov kommune, 2019).

Favrskov Municipality is positive population growth due the approximate balance between from and to relocation. From 2010 to 2017 there was a population growth of 3%. The increasing population means that 7,000-8,000 more citizens in the municipality are expected up to 2030. Changes in the municipality's population composition mean that the proportion of young people between 16 and 24 will decline, while the proportion of seniors over 65 will increase markedly. The shift is generally due to the young people seeking education moving out of the municipality, and young people who have completed their education and are going to start a family that is moving to. If you look at the migration pattern then it is primarily the larger cities like Aarhus and Randers that the citizens move to and from (Region Midtjylland, 2017).

The population forecast also shows that the decline in the number of inhabitants in the rural areas of the municipality and in several of the municipality's villages is expected to continue until 2030. In the municipality of Favrskov, the urbanization is experienced by the fact that the development is drawing towards the east, towards the towns closest to Aarhus. It leaves the municipality's western part with a number of challenges. The municipality is made up of four main cities, Hinnerup, Hammel, Ulstrup and Hadsten and a number of smaller center towns and villages. It is expected that Hammel and Hinnerup, several of the center towns and some of the villages close to Aarhus will continue to experience population growth (Favrskov kommune, 2016).

Access to workplaces and skilled labor is of great importance for Favrskov both as a residence and as a business municipality. In that context, the infrastructure plays a crucial role. Citizens in the municipality move every day across cities and municipal boundaries. 57% of the employees in Favrskov commute every day beyond the municipal boundary. The





commuting in and out is greatest for the municipalities where Aarhus is the municipality where most people commute to and from. Every day an approximately 13,600 people commute from Favrskov, where 7,800 go to their workplace in Aarhus Municipality, which corresponds to 14 % of Aarhus collected in commuting. The average commuting distance for Favrskov citizens is 22.8 km (Favrskov kommune, 2016).

The infrastructure is one of Favrskov's most important areas of action. The municipality has plans for three major national and regional infrastructure projects that will contribute to creating further growth and development in Favrskov. It is about an upcoming motorway connection from E45 to Hammel that will open up new development opportunities from Aarhus, over Favrskov and Viborg towards Salling /Thy and create greater cohesion between eastern and western Jutland. Establishing a new route 26 between Aarhus and Søbyvad will strengthen accessibility and mobility in the southwestern part of the municipality. Today, Route 26 is one of the busiest routes. Favrskov is also working on getting a light rail link from Aarhus to Hinnerup and in the long term to Hadsten. The light rail must help to strengthen the development of the south-east mobility belt by creating increased accessibility to Aarhus. The major infrastructure projects will make Favrskov more accessible and increase mobility in general in the East Jutland city region (Favrskov kommune, 2016).

Favrskov also forms the framework for beautiful landscapes, valleys, forests and cultural environments, which are major assets of Favrskov municipality. Therefore, the City Council adopted an outdoor strategy in 2015, which sets goals to create experiences, inspire activities, convey nature and cultural history, and develop recreational opportunities in the municipality's nature and urban spaces. The municipality's surroundings create good opportunities for an active outdoor life in and near the municipality's cities, which strengthen health, well-being and quality of life through experiences in nature. Outdoor life and recreation in nature must strengthen the communities and have a social aspect that helps to make the municipality attractive for settlement, and create new development opportunities for increasing the tourist industry (Favrskov kommune, 2016).

VOLDUM AS A CASE STUDY

Voldum consists of the villages of Voldum, Nielstrup and Bramstrup, which are gradually regarded as one single urban area. Voldum is a dynamic village in the eastern part of Favrskov Municipality. The town is located 11 km southwest of Hadsten, which is the largest city in Favrskov which offers a lot of different services, among other things as the municipal high school. Furthermore, the village is half an hour's drive to Aarhus and a quarter to Randers (Favrskov kommune, 2013)

Voldum is located in a varied landscape. To the south, the terrain rises markedly, while the north is less hilly. The landscape around the village consists mainly of cultivated field, which you can glimpse between the houses, forest areas and Skade river, which runs east of the village. 2 km away from Voldum is Clausholm Castle, which includes a beautiful forest and wetland.

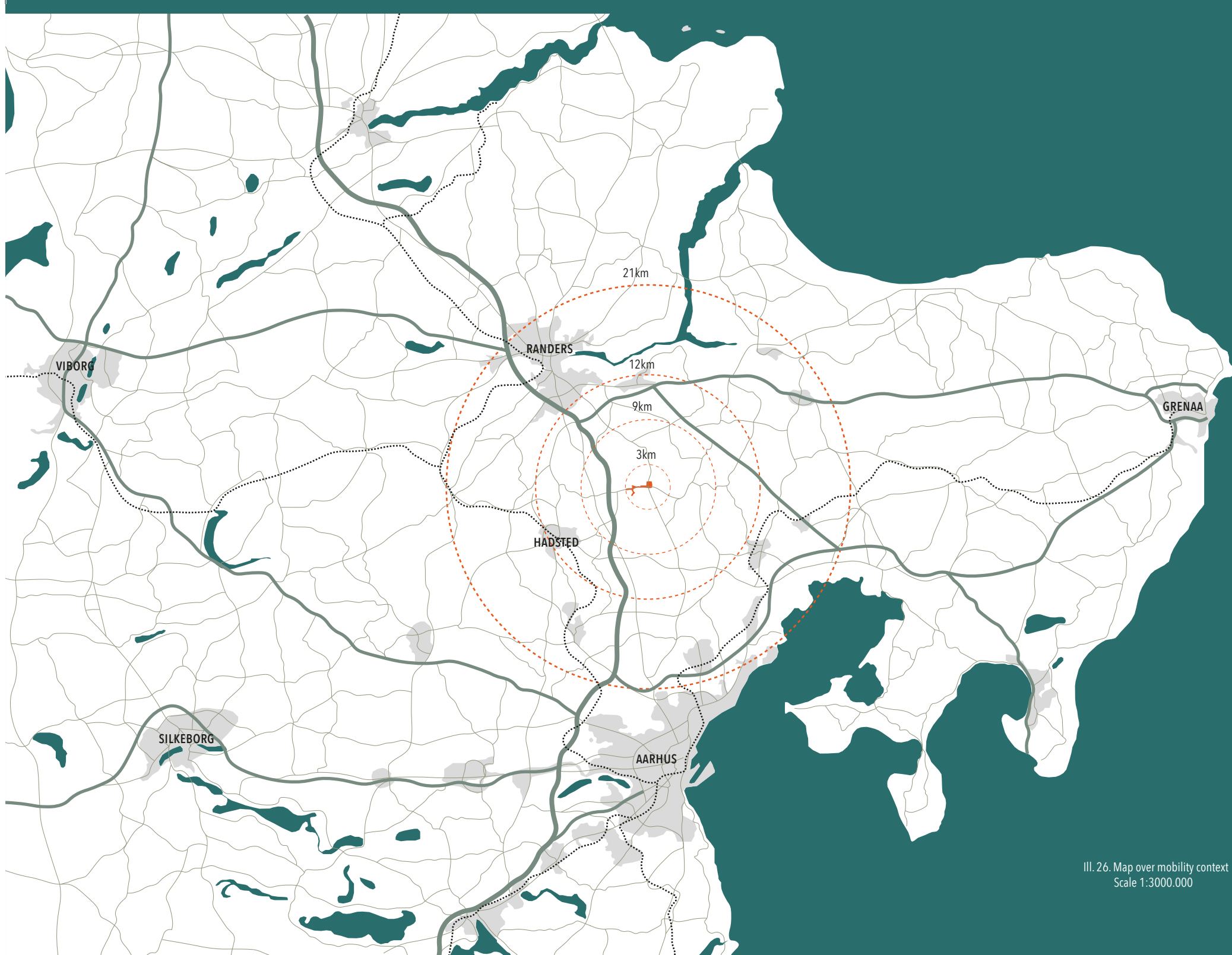
The city has emerged around an intersection where the first farms were built. The east-west Voldum-Rud Vej / Rigtrupvej is connected to the major road connections to Randers, Hadsten and Aarhus. The north-south Clausholm Vej is connected to Clausholm Castle and further to Randers to the north and Aarhus to the south. The city is therefore also influenced by the considerable traffic volume, which comes especially with the short distance to the nearby major cities. The village characteristic elongated shape is formed by Nielstrup and Bramstrup design as typical road towns, which are characterized by comprising a single row of houses on both sides of the road. Today there are 852 inhabitants in Voldum including the village area of Nielstrup and Bramstrup (Favrskov kommune, 2017). Throughout the Voldum parish, there are 947 inhabitants. The number of population has generally been quietly rising since 2010 (Statistikbanken, 2019)

The village development is inseparable from Clausholm Castle. The castle's up and downs have affected the Voldum, and until a few generations ago, the castle was still very important for the area as a workplace. In the heyday of castles in the 17th century, more of craftsmanship as a wig maker and watchmaker was connected to the castle was located

in Voldum. Voldum is a good example of the development that took place in Denmark during the industrialization back in the 18th century. Here, co-operative and associative life flourished and in voldum cooperative dairy, shop association and community house were built. Voldum has lost many of its former services such as the dairy and the city's bus station.

Historically, Voldum has been a city with stubborn citizens who take the city's development on their own. The city's strong associations and local unity have made that the citizens themselves have built a hall since the municipality will not help to provide sports facilities. In 2011, the municipality decided to close Voldum public school. The decision made the citizens to take the initiative to create a new private school which today is one of the municipality's best schools. This shows that the city has a strong community and that voluntary work has created solidarity in the village. Voldum natural center is around the grocery store and the hall, where the city's citizens meet (Favrskov municipality, 2013).

Voldum is a good example of a small town located in the outskirts of its own municipality, which has the prerequisites to become a city that contributes to the positive growth of rural areas in Denmark. The overall general information makes it clear that the city wants to create the framework so that the good life can be lived locally. Voldum and its surrounding possess various forms of local resource potential that can be collected and used to further understand of the village assets there can promote the development and quality of life.



III. 26. Map over mobility context
Scale 1:3000.000

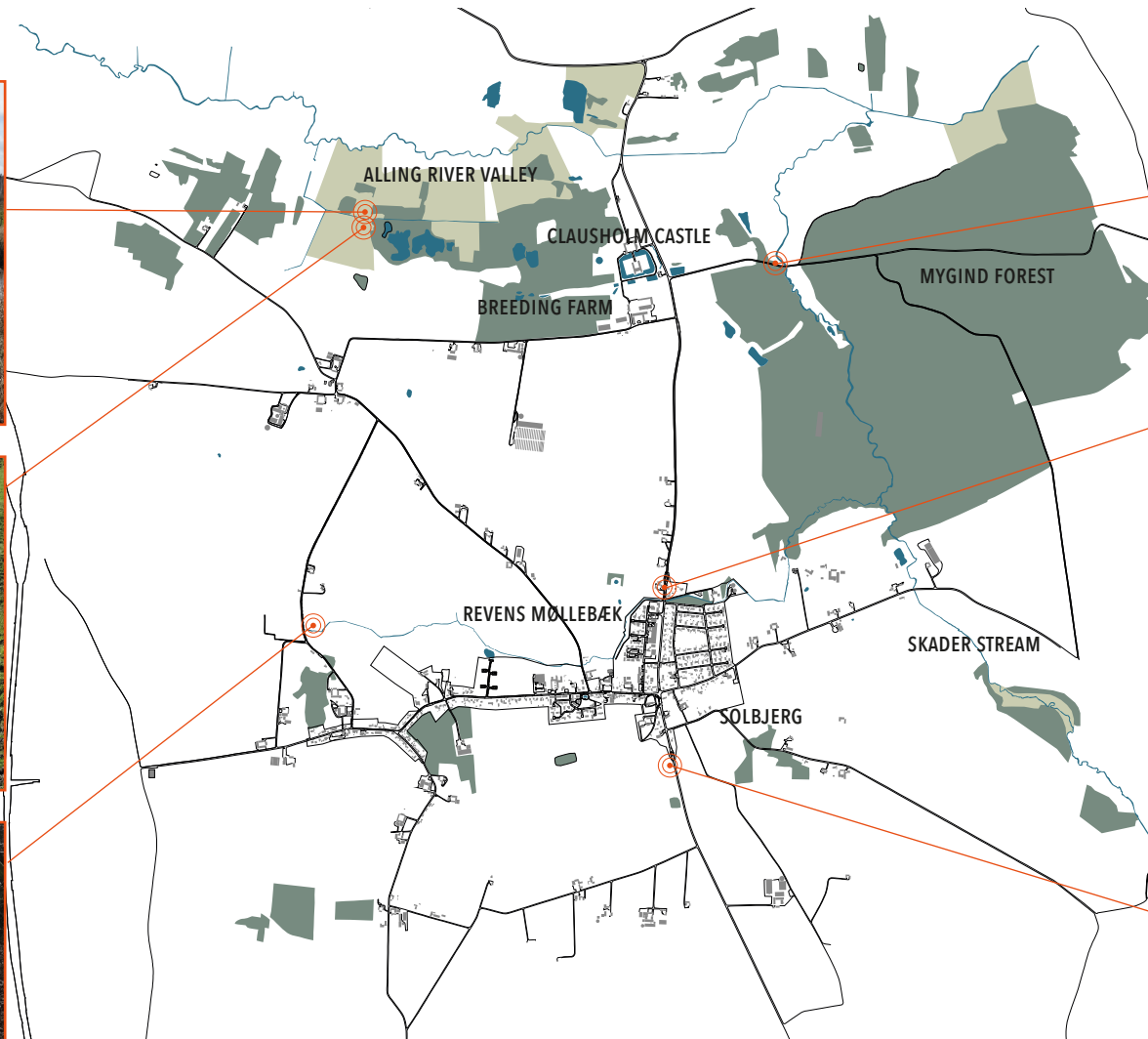
NATURE ASSETS

Voldum is located in scenic surroundings and is close to historical and cultural values. 2 km from the village lies the baroque castle Clausholm Castle with the associated castle garden and breeding farms. In extension with Clausholm comes Alling river valley. The river valley is a 525 ha nature area with meadows, marshes and lakes. In 2013, a large nature restoration project was inaugurated in the area. In order to restore the original nature, the dikes were smoothed, drained interrupted, and the course twisted. In the years to come, nature becomes more humid throughout the river valley, and it causes many of the meadows to become bogs, while the current bogs have a more permanent water mirror and therefore become lake or tub forest (Farvskov kommune(a), 2018). misplaced and at the same time gensno Alling stram on a stretch below Årslev and up to Clausholm. The stream is laid back in a course in the middle of the river valley where it previously ran. It can be seen, among other things, that the boundary between the two parishes Årslev and Voldum remains here. Likewise, it is planned to lay the lower part of skader stream in a new twisted path through Clausholm Enge (Nature Agency, 2018) It is possible to park on the south side of Alling Å at Dyrehavevej, here there is also a beautiful view of the river valley. From there, a road goes down towards the river valley, and on both sides of the road there is protected nature (Farvskov kommune, 2018)

Voldum is situated in a varied terrain where the city is located in a hill valley, so that nature with the hilly fields and forest areas around the city forms a violence. Hence the name violence. From the early Stone Age people have lived in the Voldum-Rud area. This is seen in the landscape and after countless finds made in the area. The property has been rich in old burial mounds and ancient monuments. In Voldum, the location of at least 37 highs has been known, but most were already disturbed or looped in 1923. There are three preserved, well-preserved ancient monuments in Mygind forest in the form of wooded hills (Voldumnet (a), 2018).

Voldum borders on the north side to run the revens møllebæk. The stram moves several places through the small forest areas of the village and the out in the open agriculture. On the southern side of the city there are meadows and you move out into the hilly landscape you have the opportunity to take a look over the village of Voldum city and the surrounding countryside.

NATURE QUALITIES



III. 27. Map of nature qualities

LOCAL PATHS AROUND VOLDUM

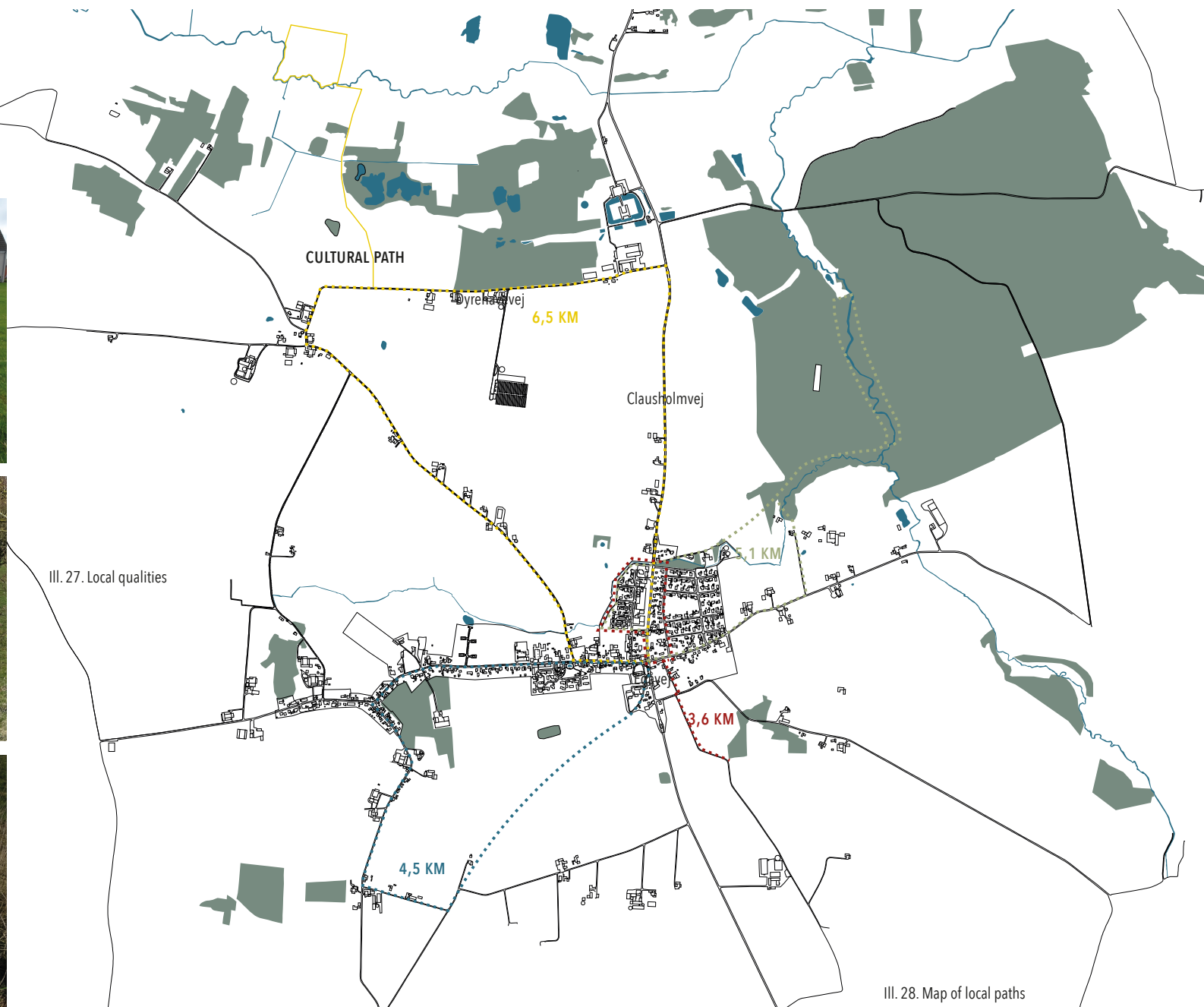
Around the voldum there are various paths that go into the landscape around the village. All paths start at the cross in Voldum. The red route is approx. 3.6 km. The route moves from Egåvej to the south to Skadervej, where you move up the city terrain and can make teams and enjoy the view over Voldum. The Green route is 5.1 km, you follow the arrows go the walk in the forest and you come home to Voldum past the old Mergelgrav the Blue route of 4.5 km is moved to the south along Egåvej to Sophie Amalievej. The route moves out of the field road and on the south side of violence where the view over Voldum town and the town's church can be seen Voldum church. Yellow route is the longest at 6.5 km here you go north along Clausholmvej approx. 2 km down to Dyrehavevej. Here it is possible to extend the pane by moving out onto the cultural path which gives a beautiful view of Alling Ådal (Voldumnet (b), 2018)

When I visited the city to move on the courses it was difficult to find the different pathways. they are marked on poles around the city with colored arrows marking the direction of the routes. These came in different designs as shown in the pictures. Only locals knew about the paths and showed the progress. The various pathways offer the potential to come out and experience the landscape that surrounds the city. Here, work could be done to increase awareness of the athletes. This can be done, among other things, by rethinking and visibly making the different routes in the village.

LOCAL PARHS



III. 27. Local qualities



III. 28. Map of local paths

PHYSICAL ASSETS

When you drive to Voldum there are very different landscapes that characterize the access to and the course through the city. Overall, the course is characterized by the main roads; Voldum-Rug road and clausholmvej / egåvej, where the houses are located on either side of the road. Large parts of the two main roads are straight stretches and Bøgstedvej is long without special stays or breaks, which means that Voldum is a city that one can quickly drive through without there being any particular things that happen particularly. Here it is only the city's church at the junction, which is seen as a trademark for the city that can be seen from all directions in the city.

The traffic network through violence is characterized by two major highways which also include a road profile of about 10 m at Voldum intersection. The smaller roads generally have a road profile of about 6 meters. The distance to Hadsted, Randers and Aarhus means that much of the traffic runs through Voldum. Farverskov has continuously made measurements of the daily traffic on the municipality's roads. In 2018, an annual traffic of 1846 was measured at clausholmvej, which is an indicator that the road has been loaded (Farverskov kommune (b), 2018)

In terms of parking, there is parking area at the church and the parking area marked by the grocery store is located at the city hall, medical center, free school and care center, all located on the north side of the city. Access to public transport is represented by bus stops six places in the city, by the school, the church and near the business area of the city. There is a school bus in the city every day. And a regional bus 221 to Randers. This bus runs only 5 times a day and not on the weekend. This means that residents need their own means of transport as regional commuting is limited. Due to the city's location and traffic barrier, consideration can be given to the need to incorporate solutions that reduce traffic or prioritize road users differently.



III. 29. Map mobility

VILLAG WALK THROUGH VOLDUM-RUG VEJ

If you walk along the Voldum ridge, the stretch shows clear signs that Voldum is built up on a main road with homes on each side of the road. Occasionally there are views of the fields and the hilly landscape behind the city. At the start of the city there is a very wide walking and cycling path on one side as it is made for a double bike and made it. It is only around the city's school that a section is being established on both sides. By going through the city, Voldum is perceived to have consisted of more than one city as there are empty areas along the way. The city changes completely character when you come out outside the city sign as the open expanses unfold. One has established a small park in the city but it functions more as a private area for the residential area. During the route, there were also some former farms that were empty and in decline. Which doesn't give the best impression in urban space



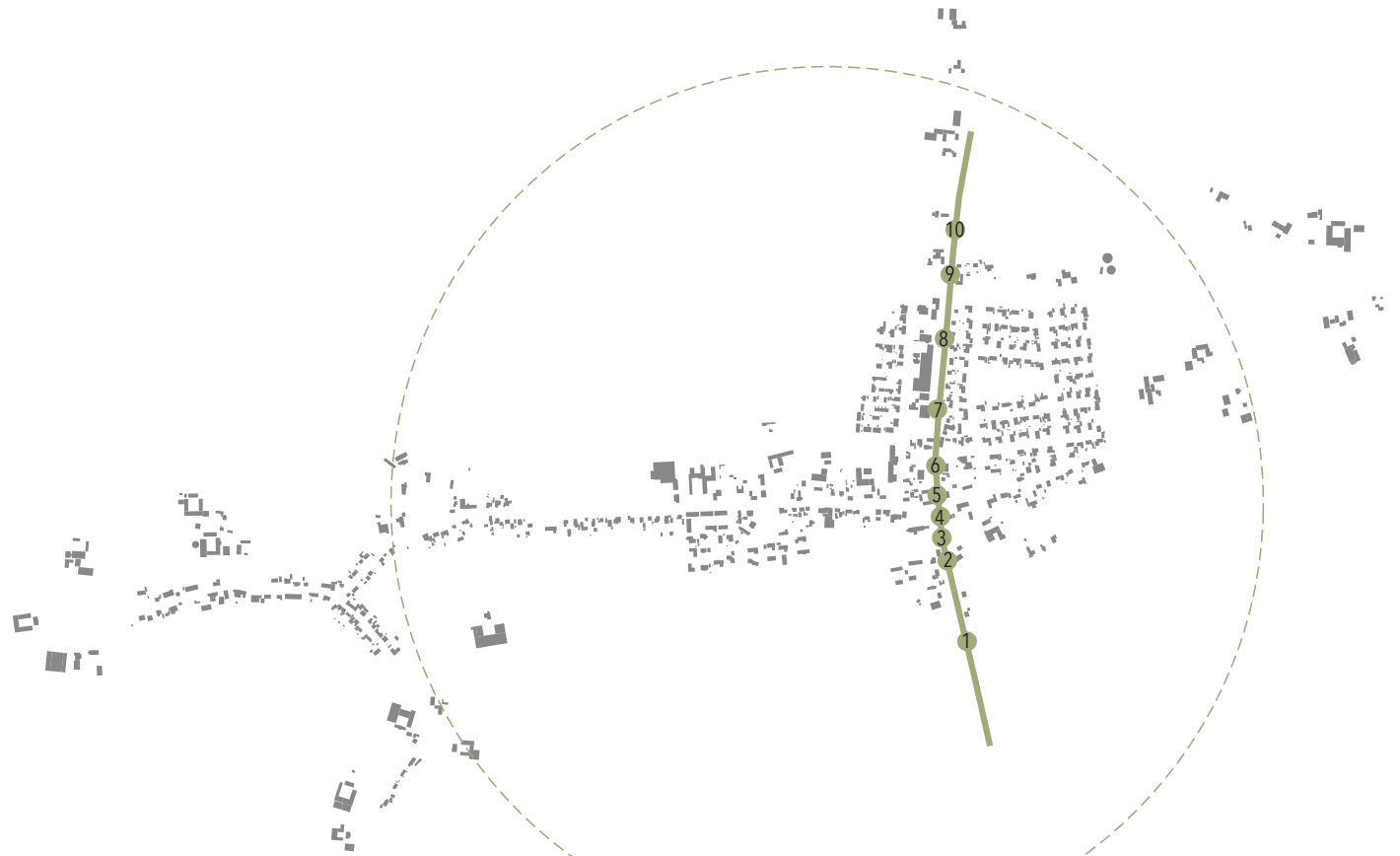
III. 30. voldum-rugvej



VILLAGE WALK THROUGH CLAUSHOLMVEJ/ EGÅVEJ

If you walk along Clausholmvej / Egåvej, the first people you meet at both ends are a road chik, as a speed-reducing measure which does not work optimally since the stretch is just behind and the motorists thereby quickly speed up again. The section also shows the village terrain as the course of the city ends in a valley around the intersection. Hereby you can see the church tower for the entire stretch. On the northern side of the city there is a stretch of business. These are pulled slightly off the main road.

The problem for both directions is at the bottom of the junction. Since the roadways are wide and physically difficult to cross over the area on foot. The intersection is, the most central point in the city, but the abandoned farm and the lack of better mobility solution mean that city centers are weakened.



III. 31. Clausholmvej



SOCIALE ASSET

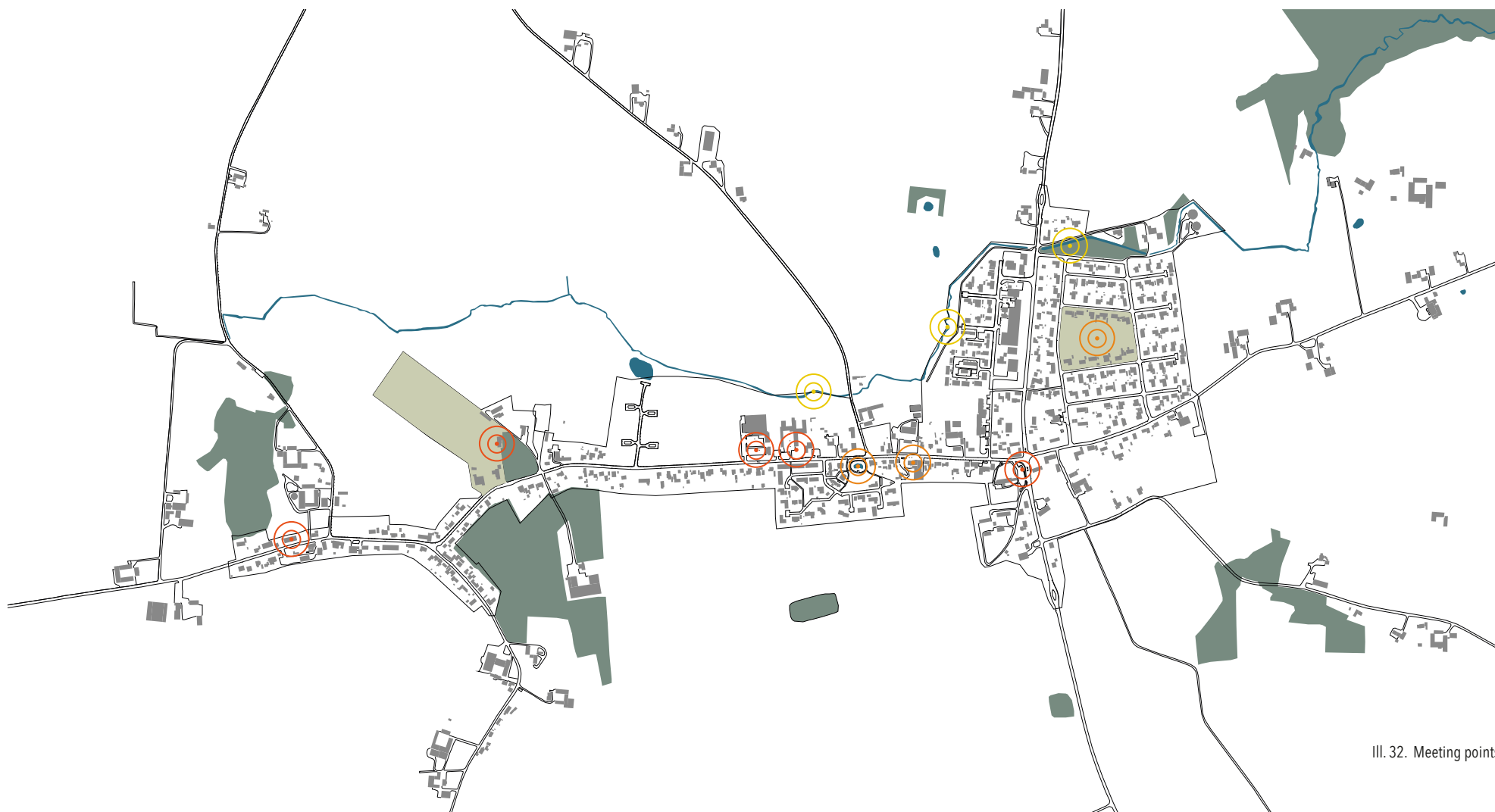
Voldum has a really strong community based on a rich associations life, and community feeling. The inhabitants cite to create development and initiatives approach. Among other things, it can see through Voldum's local council that once a month discusses the city's future and social activities for the city. through a focus group of four different residents who have been talking about their views on the city and their relationship and choice by settling in Voldum. For several of them, it was first and foremost to promote the choice to settle cheaply and in contact with nature. Hereby the local community and the city's community is something that grows as one lives there and for several of them it is also one of the reasons they have just chosen a city like Voldum. At the same time, it may be difficult to get involved in the local community if you do not participate in association life and or have children attending school.

Most of the meeting places in Voldum are centrally located in the area around the hall and the school. It is especially the city's children who meet around the school, where exposures are also made through the school association. This has come about as they were local enthusiasts who made sure that a fresh school was established so that the city's after school closed for the children to remain in the local area. of green gatherings in the city a small town park has been established. The problem with this park is that the city citizens do not use it in addition to the surrounding homes. The explanation for this was not possible through the interview. Another green gathering place is also the green neat between the villa quarters, where there is a playground.

An important hub is the local grocery store. This is where you meet in everyday life. And the city lacks life if this facility were to close. This has the city tried for a short period of time, which meant that they quickly became a regular meeting point in everyday life. The desire for the citizens is to get a bigger and better shop in the city, which means that to a far greater extent you do not have to drive to other cities to shop.

Throughout the interview, one of the reasons families move to is that children grow up in quiet and local communities. Where the city is safe to grow in. Here it was made clear through several generations that the city traffic issue was a problem and made parents drive their children to school and for leisure interests at the other end of town to make sure their children came certainly forward. The whole interview can be heard on the audio file attached to the code down the corner. Here it is located in a google drive directory. Based on interviews, my impression was that the city's social cohesion comes through meeting places, there will be the potential to establish and utilize the existing meeting places active to strengthen the city's life.





III. 32. Meeting points



THE ASSETS OF VOLDUM

Based on the active-based strategy, a contextual assessment has been given through a graphical summary of Voldum's possibilities and limitations. One of the major issues is the city's intersection here dividing the two main streets into the city and creating less barrier to pass through the village and across the streets. The cross is the largest traffic node in the whole village. It is also at the junction that the exercise paths to the landscape around Voldum meet and there is potential in is to strengthen them through work with the intersection. Voldum also consists of social gatherings and institutions and business life that are primarily gathered on the northern side of the city as there is potential to connect and exploit actively. These include the school hall, the stadium and the green urban areas. There is a predominance of these assets on the northern side of the city as it is due to both the south and eastern parts being primarily homes.

The whole town is surrounded by varied terrain where on the south side there are views of the city while there is forest and to run on the north side. the village is surrounded by countryside, with a forest in the north.



III. 33. Assets of voldum



7 PRESENTATION

The following chapter consists of a vision for a concept consisting of two interventions in different working scales, which enhances the conditions of living in Voldum. The first intervention involves gathering the city through connecting the city assets. in the second grab, zoom in and work the crossing of voldum.



GATHERING THE VILLAGE

The vision for the project is to work to make Voldum more viable so that there remains a positive development in the city. Here, the city is linked to the resources that can enhance the quality of life and the social conditions in order to enhance viability. The proposal must therefore become an integral part of the experience and identity of Voldum. The project proposes two interventions as the final design proposal. The interventions include mobility and social aspects that serve to make Voldum livable

In the first intervention, Voldum assets are assembled in a multifunctional road. Here, the purpose is to look outwards and activate the various locally bound qualities that are Voldum and its surroundings. This is done by marking a route in round that connects and strengthens the rethinking the boundary qualities of the places and connects them to each other. The new structure laid down over violence must be used to stage and and give the city a boost that must contribute to the process of creating a more valuable Voldum.

Therefore, the new route should help to assemble the city's physical structure, making the Voldum more coherent city rather than being considered the city as two built-up areas along a road. Hereby the route will also help to create attractive settlements in the outer areas of the city so that the city spreads in width. furthermore, the path must embrace nature. Where the process integrates into scenic offers and create new ways to meet nature and strengthen existing ones. Socially, the path will link the city's main meeting places and establish new ones that promote the strong community that exists in the city. Mobility The route must work to create a safe journey around the city for all residents. Hereby, the route must grab the existing infrastructure and improve accessibility

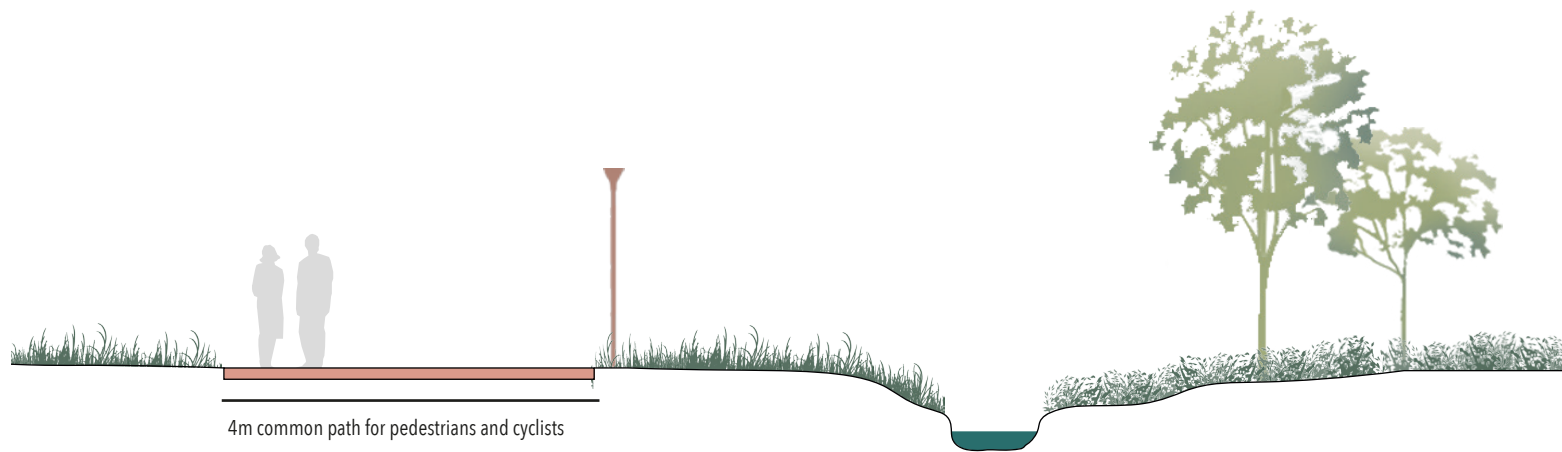


III. 34. Vision for gathering the village

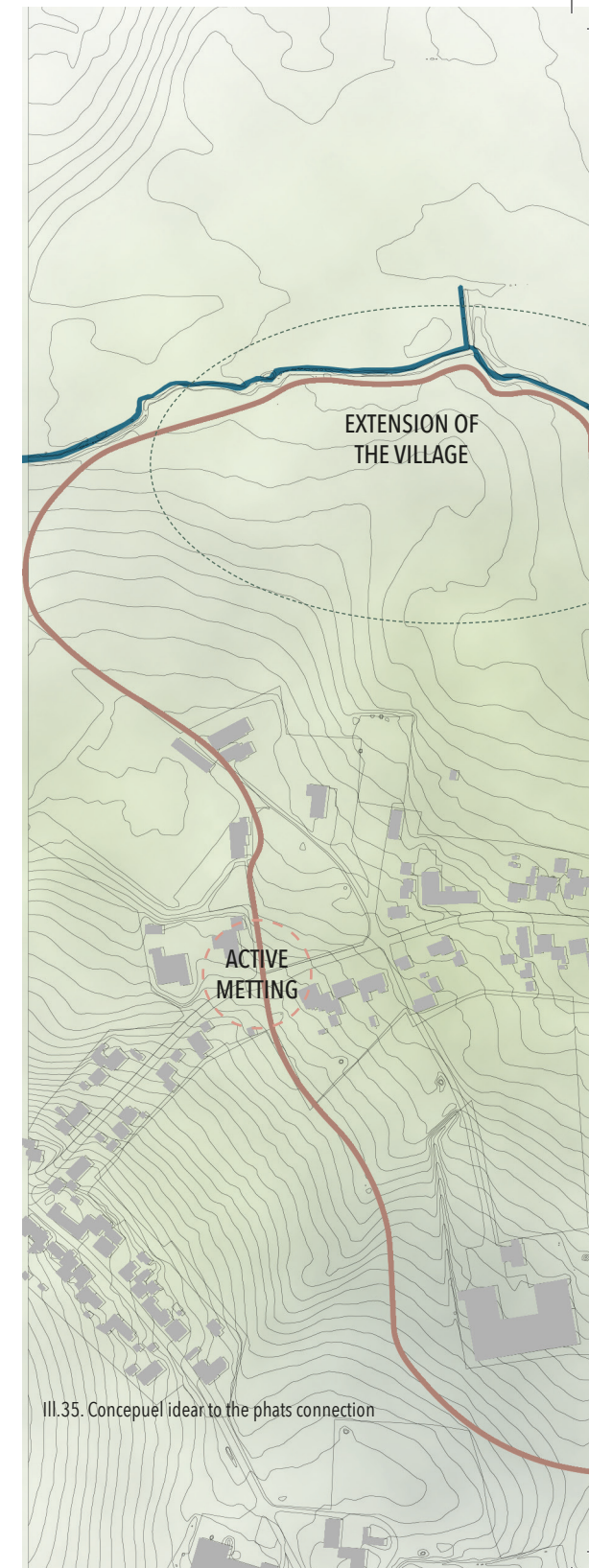
Overall, the route will move inside the center of the city and spread out and take hold of the nature around the city. The path will thus spread out and address various active sheds, as well as institutions and associations in the city. a quality here is to build the course so that it connects the area around the school and the hall. Here, the ladder unfolds into an urban area that addresses the years and brings the citizens of the village in connection with nature, thereby using both the institutions and association life around the area. New entrances such as the shelters and prospect's possibilities as well as existing local paths help to connect nature and tourism to the city.

At the location of the route, there is also a long-term approach, where the route's location of the route can provide facilities for the establishment of several residential areas that utilize the city view.

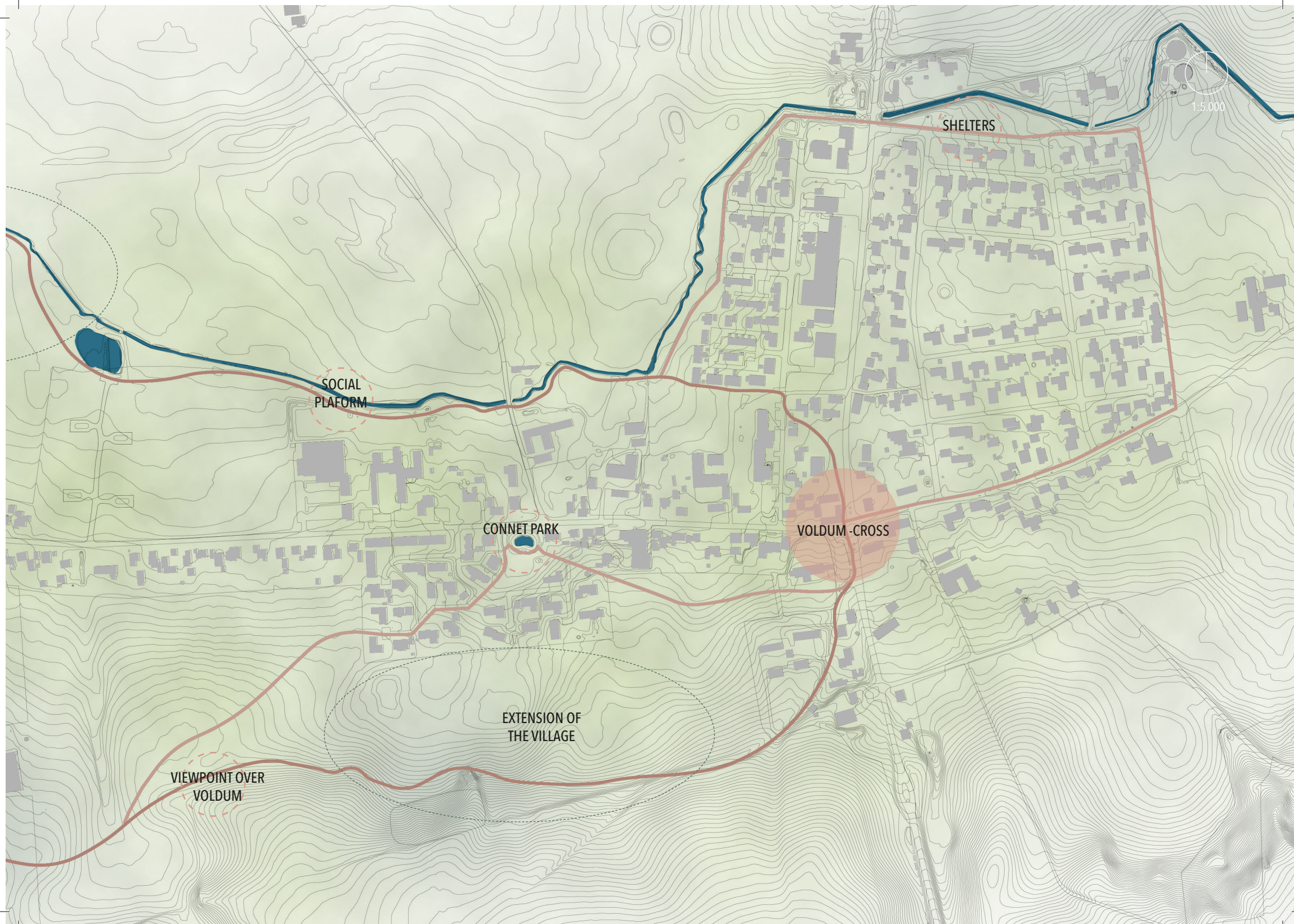
Through a coherent material selection, there is a connecting route. This can occur as colored asphalt inside the town itself, as gravel-coated paths out in the natural surroundings or as an interior where parts that the intervention is marked in the given material or the lighting becomes the same. The purpose here is to create a consistent identity, which both stages, supports and explains existing qualities.



III. 34. concept section of pathway in 1:100



III. 35. Conceptual idea to the phats connection



SHELTERS

SOCIAL
PLAFORM

CONNET PARK

VOLDUM -CROSS

EXTENSION OF
THE VILLAGE

VIEWPOINT OVER
VOLDUM

1:5,000

THE CROSS

The second indgreb brings together many of the village's assets at a junction, where the route goes in and brings the center of the village together in a new social gathering point for village citizens and people moving through. the aim is to promote the identity of the voldum and create a meeting place that links the city socially, physically and context togheter.



1:1000

At the junction, work was done to create a focal point for city citizens. Hereby, the city's grocery store has moved down into the center of the city and constitute the daily informal meetings there, establishes cafe areas so that a meeting point is formed to the road that will show the city's activity outside. Here the starting point is the city's history and the existing farm structure which is used as an imprint for the new design. An existing barn is converted into a cultural center, where there is room to get the wind and information about the area history and offerings. The Culture House must also act as a creative house where blades for local businesses can make activities for the city's young people and the associations can occupy the house as needed. In the square itself, the town's history is based on lying in a moat. Hereby there are the active functions in the form of a skater area and multifunctional space being sunk in the plate where nature is incorporated in the form of a hill landscape which must reflect the city's context.

From the record, the city tackles issues by incorporating mitigation measures to create a safe transition in the city, the red color of the city connects the city's mobility and functions together, giving out and connecting to the city's institutions, in this case to the kindergarten.



III.36. materplan of the cross in Voldum

INTERCOURSE SPACE

Is located in connection with the villag's main roads

WAITING FACILITY/LOCAL CAFE

The waiting facilities are combined with a new cafe area where you can relax experience the view to the village's church

GROCERY STORE

The store becomes a part of the the new square of the village center. Here you can both pick up his goods or meet over a cup of coffee

PARKING LOT

Used daily for everyday use can be used as a marketplace



CULTURE HOUSE

The old barn is transformed into a cultural urban space where there is room to utilize the city's business life with establishment of workshop space and information center to explore cultural offerings around the city

MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPACE

Daily used as a social meeting space, for the village. the space can be used to local concert, annual events such as santa's, christmas lighting



III.37. sketion of the meeting space

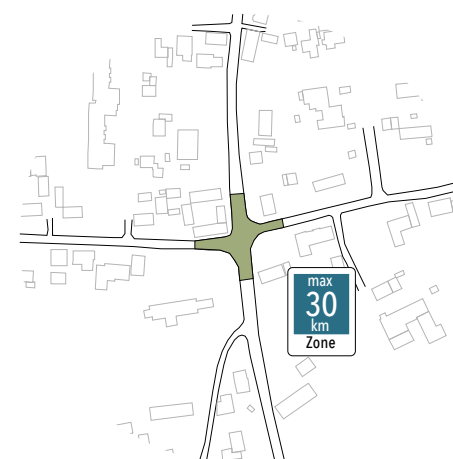
MOBILITY

The new city center is located in the heart of Voldum, where the two main roads of Voldum-Rudvej and clausholmvej are crossed. Mobility In terms of this, work has been done to create a safe and secure city center, which provides room for the use of several different transport options. The physical manifests itself in creating a visual grip at the intersection, which gives a point in the city, where one visualises the various traffic movements. Here, an interconnection site is incorporated on Voldum-Rudvej, from where it is possible to find a possible lift to the surrounding towns end through car sharing or the occasional bus that runs through the city. In addition to the car and bus, the new city center must grab the soft road users where the strategic effort with a new path around the city must enable citizens to move around on their bike or on foot in the city. This requires safer roads and pathways where easy access to the city's many qualities is easily created. The work with the intersection must contribute to the city getting a more secure, coherent common space.



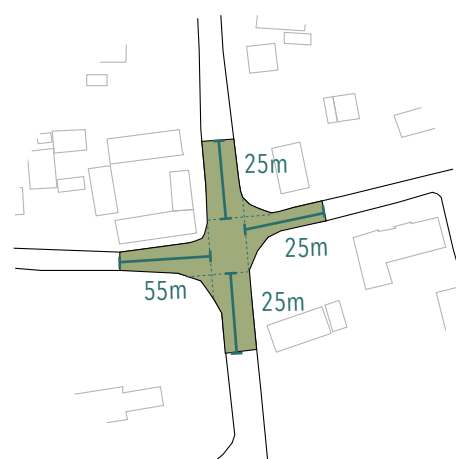
III.38.

Voldum is one of a village with a speed limit of at most 50 km /h, but the village's citizens struggled with people who did not respect speed limits by driving much faster. this occurs primarily at Clausholmvej as it is of the through roads to both Randers and Århus



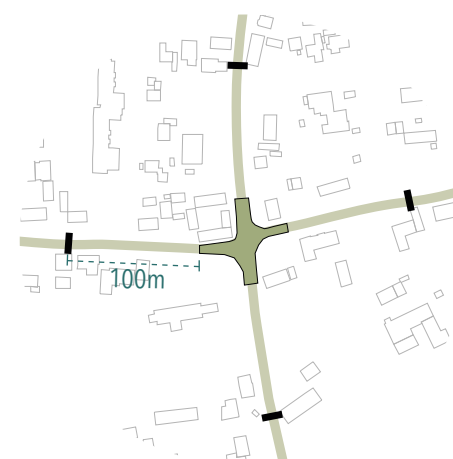
III.41.

The purpose of the intersection is to lower the speed limit to create a safer common room where pedestrians and cyclists move in the city center. The speed limit is gradually reduced to a maximum of 30 km / h when driving through the village.



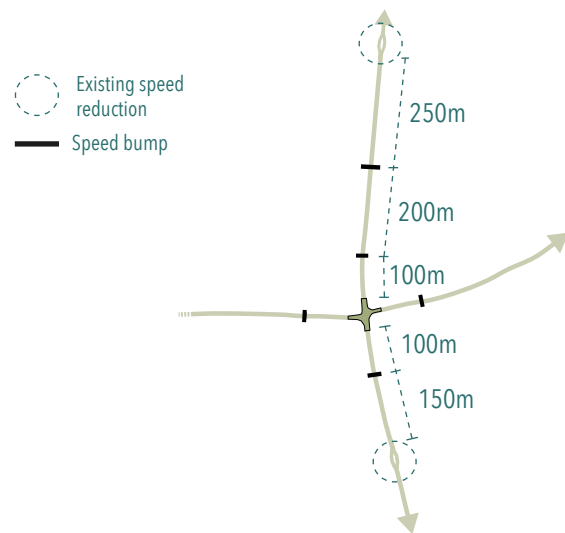
III.39.

The elevation 30 km / h zone starts 25 meters away from 3 of the sides of the elevation. on the last page incorporated the carriage plate and makes the lifting longer. The 25 meters allow buses and trucks to swing at the junction without being annoying. Signals indicating a maximum speed limit of 30 km / h are installed before the elevation as an additional speed limit enforcement measure.



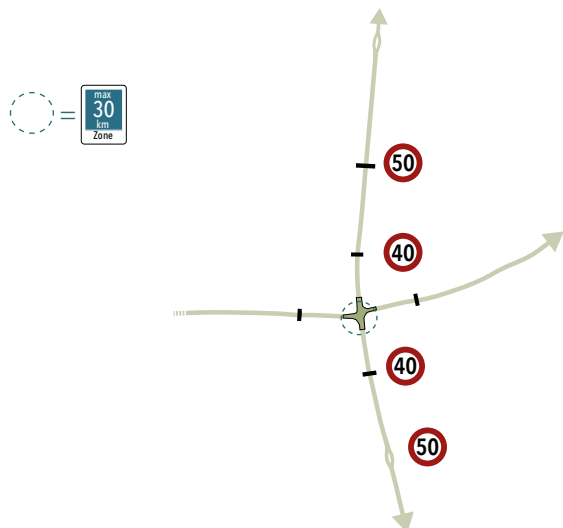
III.42.

Der installeret fartnedsættende bump på alle veje, dette gør at bilisterne kører langsomt og viser hensyn til andre chauffører og fodgængere. 10 cm høje modificerede sinusbump anvendes til at håndhæve 40 km/t og installeres 100 meter væk fra det ophævet flade for at forberede chaufføren til at sænke farten ned til 30 km/t zonen



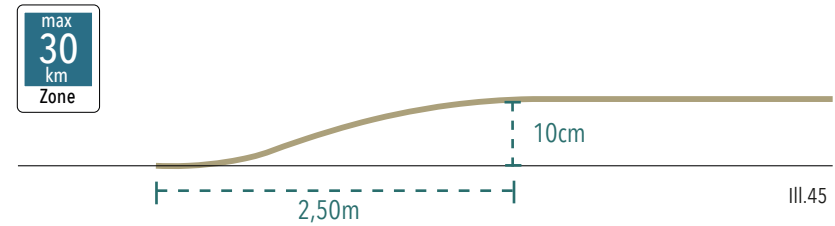
III.43.

Clausholmvej needs a safe speed limit to provide safety to cyclists and pedestrians who have to cross the road and to enable cyclists to drive alongside cars on the road. Hereby an extra speed reduction bump is established along Clausholmvej with a maximum speed of 50 km / h. on the north side of the junction is bumped 200 meters away from the 40km / h speed pump, and then comes the existing harassment. Meet south, there is no additional bump than the 40km / h speed pump as there are 150 to existing harassment

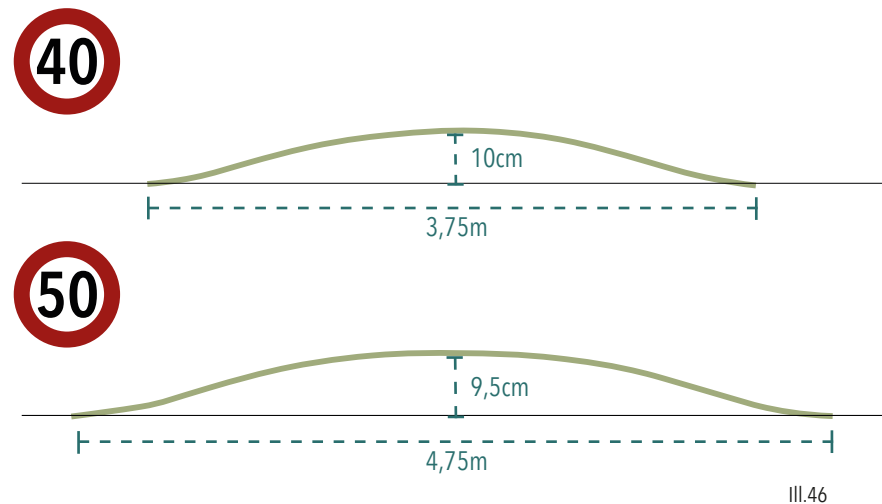


III.44.

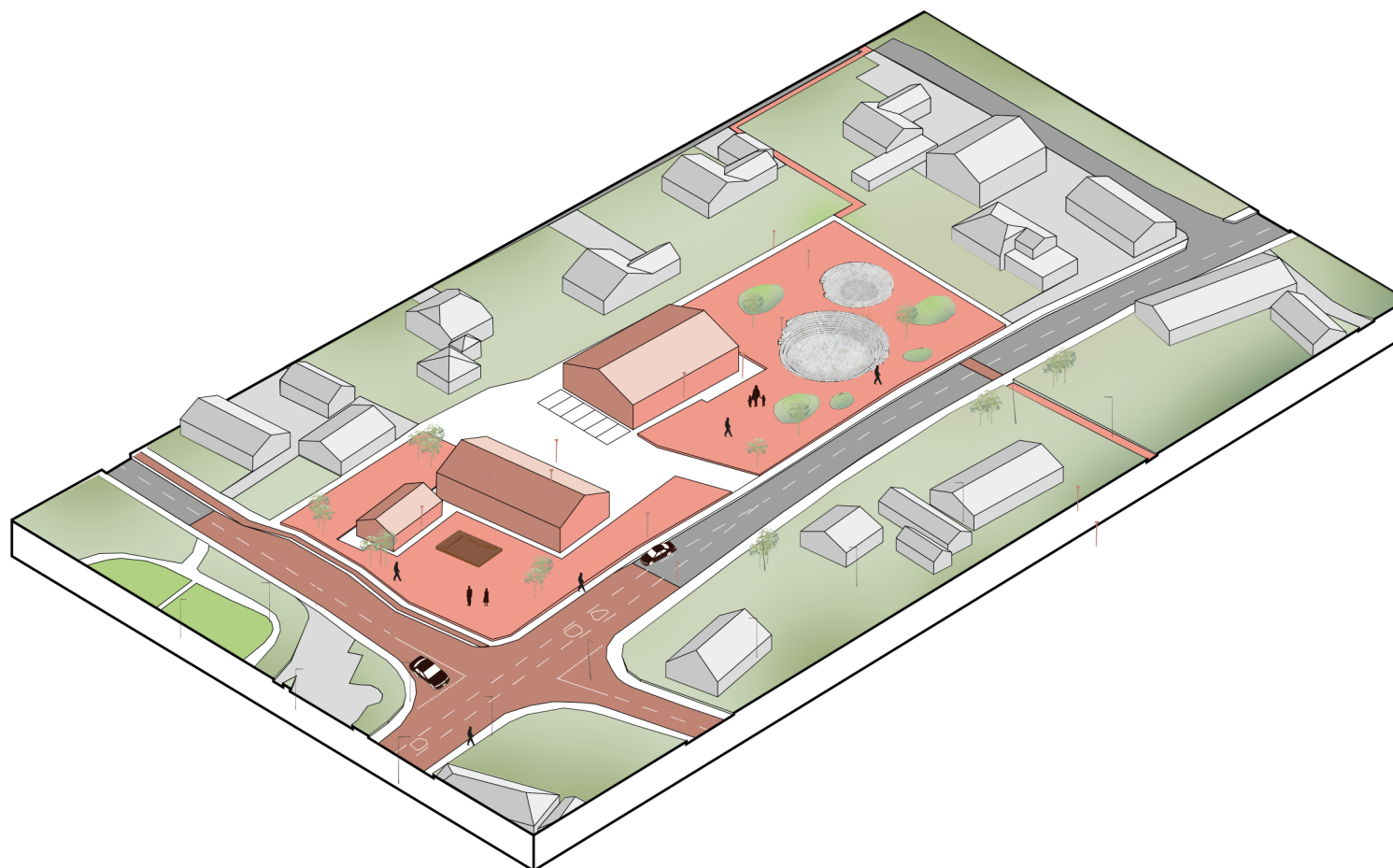
The village is hereby designed with speed trajectories that create speed zones going from 50 km / h down to less than 30 km / h at the junction. This creates a course that ensures safe transport for cyclists and for walking in the city.



The croo area is elevated 10 cm relative to the gradient of a 10 cm high 30 km / h modified zinus bump. The elevation consists of red asphalt.



The speed bumps follow the rules stated by the road directorate. For the 40 km / h speed bump, modified zinus bump is used and for the 50 km / h speed bump, modified zinus bump is used.



III.46

CONCLUTION AND REFLECTION

These papers are written to explore rural development with a focus on looking at the positive developments. Here, through studies and analyzes, the focus has been on the new paradigm shift in rural areas, where the starting point is to exploit the assets that existed in the giving context reuses. Here it was mixed, among other things, the nature, the social and physical assets that create positive developments. These qualities as well as the idea of creating develop viable. This created an asset-based strategy that links the different resusions. Theory has been tested on the town of Voldum, where the city center has been boosted by a new social gathering that helps to promote the village qualities.

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