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Ruralism- Mobility challenges and potentials in the city of Thisted

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Abstract

This project examines the challenges of Thisted town in mobilities perspective. Using the theory and methods the town of Thisted is analyzed. The analysis is done by using the theory of staging mobility as the main framework for the project. The main finding of this analysis is that this ruralness of this outskirts position is not something coming from below and it is mainly from above this creates a further discussion & on this finding calls for a much a greater or bigger discussion on what this means for but this generally mean for politics of remoteness. The thesis ends with findings of the analysis and a perspective for the project. The project will benefit the municipality and researchers who are interested in rural mobility.

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Preface

This project comes under the paradigm of Mobilities Turn in the field of mobilities. The project is built upon the new mobilities turn which does not perceive places as independent entities but rather perceives as dependent to other places. Although in the paradigm of mobilities, mobilities itself means that a movement is more than just going from A to B. I am the student in this Graduate program of Master of Science in Technology in Urban Design specialization in Mobilities and Urban Studies at Aalborg University Denmark. Therefore, I am eager to share the resultant of this project.

I would like to thank the six interviewees from Thisted for being co-operative and being friendly to spend their time for the interviews. Then I would like to thank my fellow classmates for supporting me especially Finja and Niels Bo. I would specially thank my supervisor Claus Lassen for supporting me the whole semester by giving me honest opinion and best feedback on my progress. And guiding me through this entire time. Lastly I want to thank my family for supporting me always.

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Table of Contents

Preface.....	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 The Case of Thisted city	1
1.2 Travelling options to Thisted.....	2
2. Research Question	4
3. Theory	5
3.1 Place.....	5
3.2 Place Management.....	6
3.2 Staging Mobility	7
3.3 The use of the staging mobilities	8
4 Methodology.....	9
4.1 Phenomenology.....	9
4.1.1 My use of phenomenology in the project	10
4.2 Field Studies.....	10
4.3 Desktop research.....	10
4.4 Interview of the locals.....	10
4.4 Research Design.....	11
4 Analysis of Staging ‘From Above’	13
5.1 ‘The rotten Banana’	13
5.2 From above and municipal’s plan.....	14
5.3 Passage between the city and fjord	15
5.4 Thisted Havn project and Infrastructure plan	15
5.5 The Summary of Analysis From above	16
6. Analysis of ‘From Below’	17
6.1 Thisted has all the option to shop in town	17
6.2 Thisted is so quiet	18
6.3 The shortcuts to nature.....	18
6.4 The motorway is not necessary.....	18
6.5 Summary of Analysis From Below.....	19
7 Conclusion And Perspective.....	21
8 Bibliography	22
Appendix	24

1. Introduction

'In a time of, increasing of globalization and urbanization, shrinking peripheral rural areas have become a truly wicked planning problem in many European countries. Although a problem can be easily perceived and measured by various indicators, the precise definition of the problematic' (Tietjen & Jørgensen, n.d.)

The above quote is directly taken from Anne and Gertud research on 'A strategic planning approach to rural shrinkage in Denmark (Tietjen, 2017). She quotes rural area that are growing rapidly has serious in the urban planning. The rural communities suffer due to globalization and urbanization. Many peripheral regions are facing challenges like depopulations. This happens due to economic problem, shutdown of production or farming and other services that are not available in rural areas. Although they may lack some of the urban services, but the landscapes of peripheral areas have, has the potential to attract tourist. These challenges can easily be turn into possibilities through implying strategies and introducing policy. (Nørgaard, 2011)

Gunvor Larsen in her book Mobilities writes that how a peripheral region can be developed and face problems due to the mobility problems. He further discusses this region are inaccurately conceptualized with the nearby towns and cities as one. He also writes cases based on practically carried out investigation on how mobilities are changing in the district of Hjørring Municipality. He further adds that in transition of planning approach the mobilities and relational thinking has become a part of the management of the place. He suggests that researcher should focus on the relations that facilitates the movement from one point to the other. And examining on how place is produced as space of relation resulting into a mobility. And lastly Understand the movement is not the target for place making instead it is the end of it. (Lassen & Laursen, 2020)(pg157)

The aim of the project is to investigate mobility problems in the rural area. The problem is cause due to depopulation and that the challenges of mobility are interrelated. This project talks about the dwellings of peripheral region and investigate briefly struggles of people in mobilities. And what are the challenges they are facing. For the case the city of Thisted is to be investigated. The project will also focus on that how the city performs in concepts of mobility. And how they can be studied.

1.1 The Case of Thisted city

Thisted is a market town, located in the municipality of Thy in Northern Jutland of Denmark. The small city is part of Thisted municipality. The town is surrounded by beautiful scenic surrounding because of it's placement by the Limfjord and the National Park Thy is very close to the town. The town is best known for 'Thisted Brewery'. The brewery has been voted for the 'Danish brewery of the year' many times. Other things like ice cream and candy are also produced like the former times.

Throughout the summer there are lots of people visiting the region. The town alone has lot to

offer to the tourist. People can visit the Brewery with a guided tour. Christiansgave Park is in the center of the city. Just beside the center opposite to the entrance of the park there is a scale down model of the city which is known as Thisted Lilleby. The model is only of the old city center. (Nordvestkysten, 2022). Figure 1 below shows the outline of Thisted city.

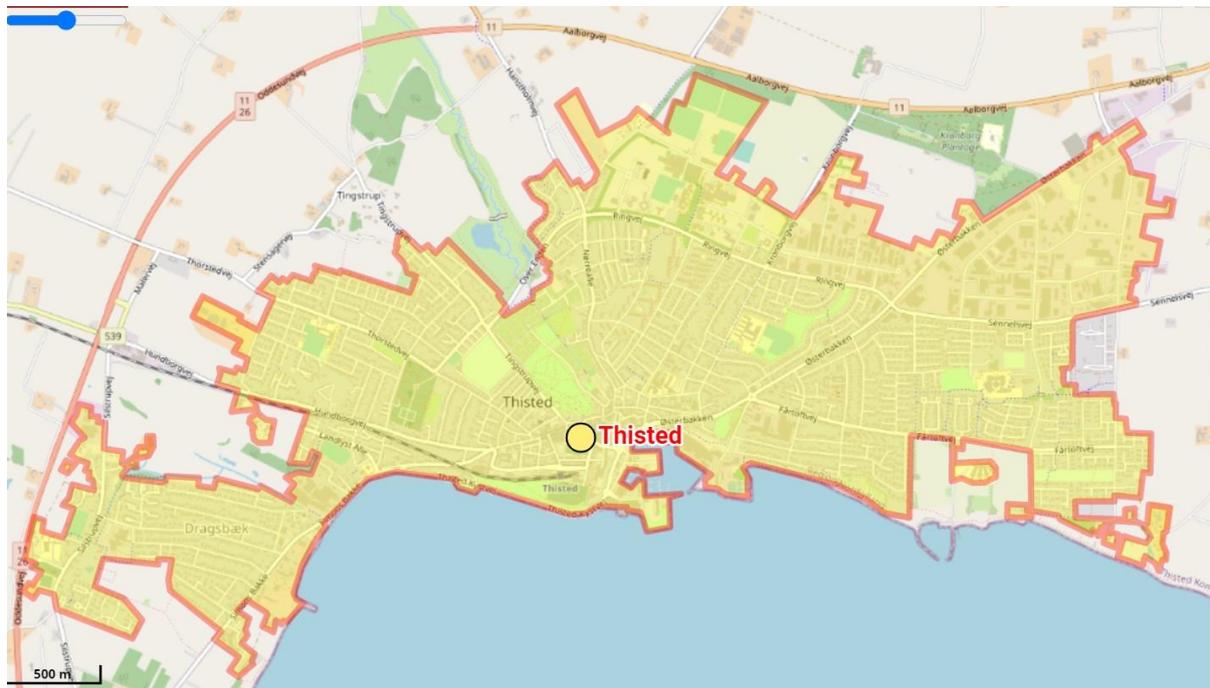


Figure 1 Thisted City (Municipality, 2022)

Over the past few years there is a gradual increase in population in the city. In 2006 the population of the city was 12,762. At present the population is 13,461. The Municipality has been trying to attract people to live there permanently especially the internationals. The municipality’s official page has some interviews of international people’s interviews posted as an article in the year 2021. There are four interviews posted. All people work in different profession and came from different parts of the world. This may have been the reason of gradual increase in population in Thisted. The population changes have been listed accordingly from year 2006 till 2022 see Figure 2. (Population, 2022)

Year	2006	2011	2016	2021	2022
Population	12,762	13,005	13,250	13,484	13,461

Figure 2 Population table collecting data from website

1.2 Travelling options to Thisted.

There is no direct route to Thisted from Copenhagen if choose to fly. On must take a flight till Aalborg or Aarhus and take a bus which is almost 2 hours or car which is 1 hour. It takes almost six hours to travel by car from Copenhagen. However, it is also possible to travel by train. (Nordvestkysten, 2022). The airport of Thisted started from the year 1971. However, there were always a smaller number of people flying. In the year 1991 Danair announced of cancelling their route from Copenhagen to Thisted as it was difficult to maintain the flights.

Scan Con Airways Leased the airport from the municipalities. But unfortunately, they too faced problem in 2006. As a result, the Scan Con Airways stopped their operation. Now the airport is used by the private aircrafts. Thisted as a municipality is a renown tourist destination but travelling time is high. Even comparing the travel time from Aalborg other part of North Jutland is less compared to Aalborg to Thisted on of the possible reason maybe there is no motorway connecting Aalborg to Thisted.

2. Research Question

The last chapter talks about what peripheral regions are and what are the problem and other interrelated factors affected due to this. City of Thisted which lies in the Municipality of Thisted is also introduced in the last chapter. There we talked about the location of the city and as a town what the city has to offer the tourist. Some historic landmarks of the town are also mentioned. And a brief note on the demography of the population of the city and lastly, the travel option to the city. The municipality of Thisted is huge for a project like this. And as a matter of fact, Municipality size requires more people on the project. After visiting the city physically, the only conclusion I came to is that the city is has its own dwellings of problem going within the city and it would be a good idea to investigate the city for the research purpose.

How are the present mobilities staged from above and practiced from below influencing Thisted City as a place and how can it be managed and developed in the future? What kind of mobilities challenges is Thisted facing currently?

The purpose of this project is to understand and analyze the challenges of Thisted in mobilities perspective. This will be done by analysing and comparing how mobilities are staged from above with what is happening and how the mobilities are performed from below. This analysis is to be done by considering certain theories and method that will help to understand the case better and set certain aspect that is required to scrutinise the case. The after math will then broadly be analysed and finally answering the research question and how this can be developed in future.

3. Theory

This chapter intends to discuss plausible options for theory for the research question (Chapter 2). These theories are the base on which the people problems are supposed to be analyze. The chapter will discuss what the theory is and why is this relevant to the research. The analysis will be discussed in the further chapter which is method and since the theory will shape the tools of method.

3.1 Place

John Agnew defines place as a meaningful location and has three aspects: location, locale and sense of place. The location characterizes the position of the place within the specified spatial framework e.g., longitude and latitude. On the other hand, locale characterizes place more in the social and physical context. In place locale can be referred as the individuality of the infrastructure, road, park and building. Locale also includes the everyday practices of the place, work and education. And lastly sense of place is the meaning attached to the place. The meaning can either be subjective or collective. For example, a place that has historical background is collective and personal memories attached to a place is subjective. (Agnew, 1987). Cresswell adds further to this definition in his book 'place an introduction' places as space where peoples have created meaning or attachments. He also suggests spaces holds as much importance as places and it is everywhere between places. Doreen massey in her work suggests, instead of conceptualizing locales as enclosed space they can be visualized as articulated moments in social relational networks and understanding but a huge part of these relationships is built on bigger scale compared to what is expected to be. Place can be a street, for example a car in a street for a time being can turn into a place. Place can also be a region or a continent so therefore place exist This enables a sense of place going outwards which also includes a perception of connection with the wide world that positively integrates the global and the local. This definition enables a broader perspective of sense of place. This includes the perception of connection with the wide world that positively integrates the global and the local. A sense of place also defines start of this calls for a sense describes that places are relational and are connected entities. And relational and connected entities are divided into three elements. (Lassen & Laursen, 2020) The elements are:

1. Places are not static rather they are processes: Places are not uniform or static. It is the social connections that holds places together and then followed by the interaction that are not static locked in time. And locations are also process.
2. Places do not have boundary: Places do not have borders in the sense of separation that adds a basic enclosure. The interpretation here does not have to be by contradicting the outside world. Rather this may itself appear differentiating its own connection by itself since this also is the part of the place.
3. Places have multiple identities: Places doesn't have one different identity rather it has multiple identities that contradicts internally. These identities can be the origin of prosperity or origin of dispute or both.

'It is a sense of place, an understanding of its character which can only be constructed by linking the place to place beyond. A progressive sense of place would recognize that, without being threatened by it. What we need, it seems to me is a global sense of place'.(Massey, 1994)

The quote above has been quoted by Massey. Here Massey is talking about connecting places together in such a way that another does not get affected or threatened by the other. As per him this is a global sense of place. Urry and Sheller mentions that the difference is visible to people who travel from one to the other. Places attract people to visit. Places are thought to be quite fixated, in terms of given and are differentiated from those who visits. The new mobilities paradigm differs from this ontology of different places and people. On the contrary there is a complex relationality of places and people that are connected through the performances. Jensen work on mobilities turn is origin of inspirations is Masseys work on 'time space compression. The concept focuses on networks, relations, flows, and circulation and not the place that are static.

3.2 Place Management

'Place management is a coordinated, area-based, multi-stakeholder approach to improve place's location enhancing the skills experiences and resources of the place' As per the Institute of Place Management defines Place management. By this defines what is to be understand is that Place Management is an approach to improve the Place. Places deals with different types of challenges related to mobility with the rapid growth. Urry quotes, 'cities like Copenhagen and New York attract lots of tourist every year either for business or for leisure. (Urry, 2007) On the other hand Places like Venice and Barcelona has to deal with overflow of tourists. And for this the local face problem to travel in their own city. (Namberger P&, 2019). In both the scenarios place needs to be studied and most importantly handled or managed. Urry in his work mentions that place management is a challenge to mobilities approach and is an important element that needs to be studied. Regardless the movement being people, goods, information, money this moves along creating a network by moving from one place to the other or from people to people. (Urry, 2007)

The approach of Place management has included different aspects of themes of disciplines and areas. Lassen and laursen suggests that places could be managed in a relational and mobilities- oriented place management thinking. Lassen and Laursen in their Book (Lassen & Laursen, 2020) outlines the themes as:

- Place making
- Organizational and governance structure in Place management
- The marketing and branding of place
- Digital virtual and augmented places
- The consumption of place
- Place design and planning consideration
- Place regeneration
- Community engagement and place development
- Sustainability in places
- Local economic development
- Responsible tourism
- International perspectives and best practices in Place Management

- Town centre, downtown and main street management BIDS and etc
- Neighbor and community renewal
- Location management (e.g., shopping centers, airports). (Lassen & Laursen, 2020)

3.2 Staging Mobility

Staging mobility is a theory which includes different methods influenced by different researchers to understand the setting of the social world e.g., Kevin Lynch, Erving Goffman and others. This not only include all the aspects of mobility but also developed on Ole B. Jensen's research at Aalborg University. The theory implies Jensen's 'critical thinking'. Here critical thinking about mobility implies considering the social impact of mobility on social inclusion and exclusion and on top of that it is supposed to be critical and challenged by our assumption about mobility in both scenarios. In the academic and theoretical understanding.

'Seeing the mobile situations as much more than instrumental acts of movement from A to B. The importance of relating mobilities research to physical layout of the city may sound trivial at first but it contains a number of significant social and cultural processes that reveal it to be not so trivial after all. Any location building, city or site derives its symbolic meaning as well as its physical functionality by means of its inaccessibility.' (Jensen, 2013)

The quote above is directly taken from Jensen's staging mobility. Here in this quote seems to be an emphasis on the value of understanding of mobility. And what it trying to imply is that mobility is more than just moving from A to B. In this scenario connecting the mobility with physical design of cites may sound challenging initially but later it includes many other important social and cultural processes. Every individual building and city or place comes from the symbolic meaning of physical function from its inaccessibility. In this project however as mentioned earlier in introduction chapter we talked about the time it takes to travel in Thisted from Aarhus, Aalborg and Copenhagen. What seems is that based on the time it takes to travel to Thisted, and the social and cultural background Thisted holds the quote above seem validated for research.

Jensen believes that things just does not occur on the aspect of mobility. Rather he defines on explaining that we must try to understand that mobilities are design and 'from above' referring to the Urban designer or planner. And mobilities are practiced below by the people who are acting the mobility as the designer designed it and it thus done 'from below'. And hence Jensen quotes that mobilities are staged and 'from below' people are busy performing the in staged mobilities through their social interactions and it is referred to as staged embodied performances. The diagram in figure 4 below explains this:



Figure 3 The representation of staging from above and below

3.3 The use of the staging mobilities

This section of theory chapter will discuss about how the theory staging mobility is implied in this research. The framework of staging mobility is the main framework of this project. The framework is divided into two parts. The first is ‘from above’ and second is ‘from below’. This same structure will be followed in the analysis part where, for ‘from above’ the literature found through a snowballing approach, will be analyzed for this. This will be discussed in the ‘from above’ chapter. This is because ‘from above’ talks more about how it has been planned by the planner, the rules and regulation imposed by the government. And what is the point of view of other researchers for the city. Did the researchers, researched, and found problems in the planning of the city and what does their data talks about. Later, from below chapter scrutinizes the empirical finding of the investigation through interviewing the citizen of the town. Staging mobility is the core theory used in this project to understand and analyze the place challenges of Thisted and the challenges the place challengers in Thisted face in the future I will now look on the methodology used for the analysis.

4 Methodology

As mentioned at this point takes a departure from theoretical background of this project. The theoretical stages are founded in mobility and this chapter therefore now will explain which data collecting techniques that has been used to analyze Thisted from above and from below. Moreover, the chapter will also describe the theory of science foundation and the methodological research design used to do this analysis.

4.1 Phenomenology

Phenomenology is one of the theories of science and this is the main meta theoretical foundation of the research. As mentioned in chapter 1 Introduction the aim of the project is to find the mobility problem and how people are challenged in perspective of mobilities. In theory of science phenomenology reflects this basic idea that focuses on the experiences of people. The bases of phenomenology can be defined as the structure of experience or consciousness. It is the study of how things seem in front or how things seem when encountered. It is also described as the study of phenomena where phenomena are what it looks like or in other words the reality experienced. For this phenomenology is intersubjective. (Smith & Woodruff, 2013). In other words, they can be called as a study of conscious experience. Thus, this is studied and advance forward as first person experience.

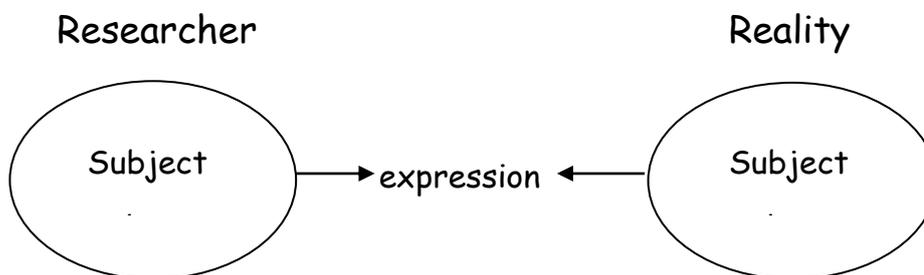


Figure 4 Lassen's interpretation of Phenomenology (Lassen, 2020)

There are three rules that should always be in conscience while working with, which is:

- Rule of brackets: This means that the person conducting the study, must put bracket around all the personal knowledge and opinion he has of the research. He also needs to put his personal prejudices he has of the research
- Rule of descriptions: This means before explanation the descriptions comes first. Which means that researcher must describe one's experiences as detail as possible
- Rule of equalities: All experiences and observations should be treated equally. Once the experiences and the observations are collected equally it is then possible to interpret them without prejudice. (Lassen, 2020)

The three rules were important as initially while producing theories and collecting literature related to the project on often start forming their own perception about the problems and starts speculating about the what the outcome of the research maybe.

4.1.1 My use of phenomenology in the project

After the formulation of the research question and choosing the theory, it was the use of Phenomenology seemed more evident. As the investigate proceeded forward the use of phenomenology was also very important. For example while preparing questions for interview, I had to always keep in mind the questions does not become biased. The question was more where people could describe and talk about their opinion. Also, the questions were not asked in such a way that it does not directs them toward certain direction rather they answered what they felt like. Putting brackets into the minds while taking interview and transcribing was an important part of the research as this is what phenomenology is about. Even to remember the observation some parts of the journey was filmed and some pictures were taken so that the experience could be explained without prejudice.

4.2 Field Studies

For understanding the relationship of people and the town ethnography was used. Ethnography is a method of studying the behavior of people. It is a qualitative method often used by the researchers for collecting data. These types of data are collected by observing and interviewing and then used for conclusion of the outcomes of the research. Instead of predicting or articulating the research problem the ethnographers observe the exact things that occurs. This can be done by communicating in a friendly gesture with the interviewees and being polite. Also giving a short brief of what is the purpose the interview and what the project is about. It is also necessary to ask permission if people are reluctant to reveal their personal details such as age, name and other information that maybe important for research but it still is their personal information. For observation it is necessary to maintain certain protocol like not watching and area that is considered private. And even though observation is not restricted in public places, but some people may not find it pleasing. Sometimes the researchers might need permission to observe certain premises for example restaurants, cafes and etc. (Virginia, n.d.)

4.3 Desktop research

The desktop research was used to gather qualitative data for the project. Initially, it was done to find literatures related to the project for example collecting articles for the problem formulation of the project and information related to municipality. For examples articles related to the municipality were collected. The demographic information of the population was also collected through the desktop research. And lastly through desktop research the information related to the analysis chapter 'From Above' were collected.

4.4 Interview of the locals

The applied for collect data is interviews of the locale. Six qualitative interviews have been carried out. The theory that shaped the question of the interview is place and mobilizing place management and the other method. As mentioned earlier it is important to use the three

rules of phenomenology in research interviews. The interview was done on 2nd of August 2022 physically in Thisted. Before carrying out the interview two things were prepared beforehand. First the target age group for interview and second questions that are contextual.

Population of Thisted divided as per the age group (2022)	
0-17	2932
18-64	7233
65 above	3296

Figure 5 Population distribution as per the age (Population, 2022)

The target of the age group chosen for the interview was from people who are living with parents, people who are working and people who are in pension. The above table is showing the number of people belong from the three mentioned group. This age groups are chosen because to get a better perspective of the analysis. For example, people who are working they have a car and for them it is easy to travel around and far but people who are dependent like kids who are adult but still living with their parents how are they traveling and is their mobility getting affected somehow. There were two people interviewed from the 0-17, two people from 18-64 and two people who are in their pension. Since I were to interview the citizen of the town to Thisted I interviewed the people by randomly asking if they were willing to. Also, I explained no personal detailed will be asked except for their age and that if they want to, they can choose not to mention their real name. Also, I assured them that the interview is taken only for the purpose of a student. And, to make them more comfortable a small brief was given about what the project is about and why the interview is necessary.

The interview was recorded and later it was fully transcribed so that this could be use for analysis. Some quotes from the transcription are directly mentioned in the coming chapter. The full transcription is in the last part in ‘Appendix’

4.4 Research Design

The theories are used to explain place from a shared approach of place from mobilities new paradigm by analysing the element that the place is build upon for example locality meaning materiality and sense of place, mobility and network. This then shows how the actors can put an impact on the development of the place. Afterward it is then investigated what criteria are required. The literature found through snowballing method for the project here are the ‘From Above’ analysis and the interviews of the citizen of the town are ‘From Below’ analysis. The analysis outcome then forwards to answer the research question. See Figure 6

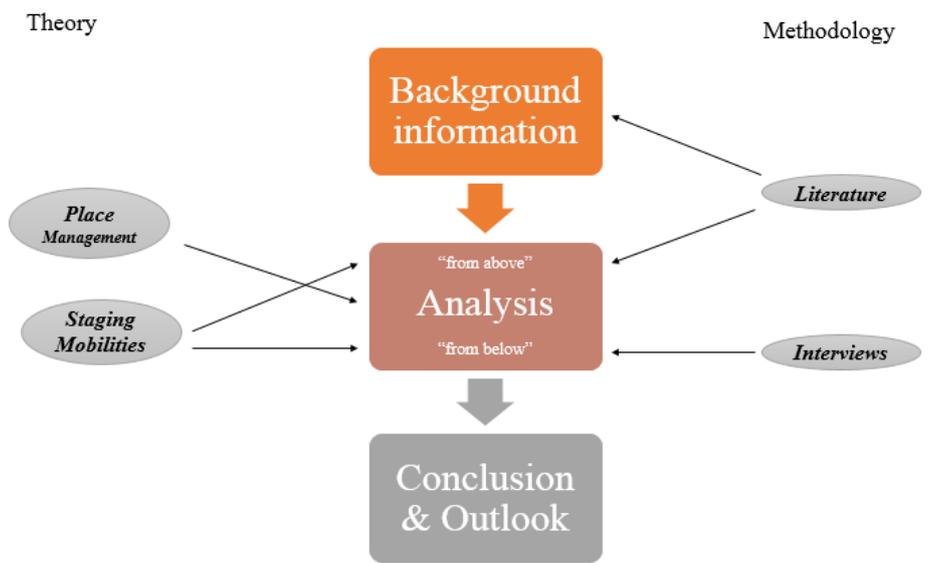


Figure 6 Research Design (self-produced based on the method and theory)

4 Analysis of Staging ‘From Above’

This chapter will unfold the answer to the research question in chapter 2. The analysis is done based on the Theory, the methods that are applied. First the chapter talks about what staging ‘from above’ and ‘from below’ refers to in this project and then we compared with the results. This analysis aims show the finding or the result of the finding how Thisted is staged ‘from above’. As Jensen states things does not occurs by it is staged from above. Here ‘from above’ means how a city planned and designed from above by planners or designer. The literature finding related to ‘Thisted’ is the ‘from above’.

5.1 ‘The rotten Banana’

Maria in her thesis talk about controversial topic of the calling out of rural regions in Denmark. The work ‘Udkantsdanmark’ means outside of Denmark. Over the year this has term has often been used. It became so popular different media channels as well as Danish social website nominated the word to be the word of the year in 2010. The reason this became so controversial is because in an elderly debate on ‘udkantsdanmark’ certain areas of Denmark were called out as ‘Den rådne banan’ which means the rotten banana. This term was inspired from the term ‘Blue banana’. The term was used in an article in 2007 on the potential growth from all the way from London over Brussels Frankfurt to Milan. The term used to describe mean that the city has negative growth.

Professor Gunnar Lind Hasse Svendsen (2013) in on of his study mentions that ‘negative articulations’ has indeed affected the growth of these areas. His investigation further tells that it has been going on since 1996. However, in the year 2011 the government took necessary initiative to implement on the rural regions for improvement. Below is the map of Denmark and ‘The Banana’ drawn over the region that are ‘Udkantsdanmark’. If you look closely not the entire municipality of Thisted is under the tip of the rotten banana. Maria in her paper further illustrates and her own illustrated map shows the remote municipalities in Denmark. Under which comes Thisted town. (Vestergaard & Harck , 2016). The rotten banana is visualized in Figure 7 below.

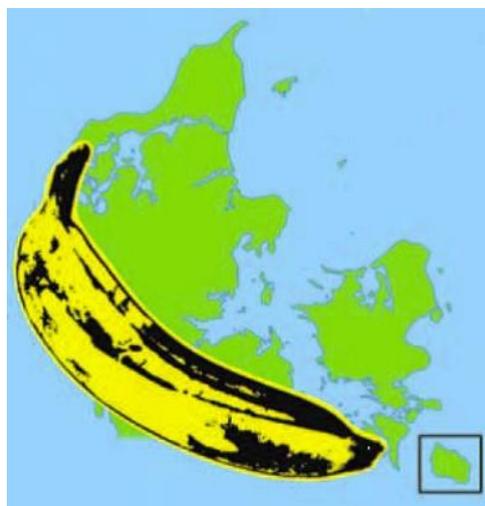


Figure 7 The Rotten Banana (Jensen & Stensgaard , 2007)

'Thisted Municipality is situated in the uttermost north-western part of Denmark, right on the fringe of the country in the southern and western part of the region of Northern Jutland with the North Sea to the west and the Limfjord to the south-east. The municipality is situated far away from the dynamic centers of Aarhus and Copenhagen.' (Vestergaard, et al., 2011)

In another paper of 'Mobility Challenges in the Region of Northern Jutland, Denmark' researchers investigate on regions that are facing mobility challenges in Northern Jutland. Researchers mentions that since the municipality of Thisted is situated in the southwestern part of the region the regions lack out on the dynamic of the main cities. They further argue on the fact that in according to the area the region maybe big in physical size by when comparing with the populations the inhabitants are low. The paper further states the region has a large number of jobs available, but the rate of employment is low. (Vestergaard, et al., 2011)

The paper further states that the region has scenic beauty and does attracts a lot of tourists every year. But what the paper emphasis is on the mode of transportation is difficult compared to the other regions. As mentioned earlier Thisted is situated on the southwest of the North Jutland and its location makes it difficult. If someone flies to Aalborg to go to Thisted there are two option to get there. First the bus and second the trains. However, the train has several stops on the way, and by bus also it takes a long time since there is no motorway. Therefore, the only way to reach there faster is by car but if someone chooses to use public transportation it will surely take a long time. (Kommune, 2011)

5.2 From above and municipal's plan

There are six towns under Thisted municipality. The Thisted town is also a part of this municipality. The physical surroundings of Thisted inspired to create the physical framework of the project 'The good life at Thy'. The physical features of the surroundings that inspires the project are the quiet residential areas, the diverse retail offerings, the businesses and businesses that create jobs, and the cultural institutions which makes the city lively. Nurseries, schools and education, spaces conducive to learning and well-being, as well as the magnificent and beautiful scenery and natural values of the municipality's coastline, which bring air and well-being to life in Thy. This aim of the municipality plan is to secure the space for future development in the both the towns and the countryside, balancing the place bound values in relation to the environment. So therefore, the framework and guideline are a general framework. Previously the municipality plan was divided into eight theme and recently the municipality plan has been revised and divided into five themes. The municipality's plan is divided into the following five themes

1. The Built Country
2. The Open Country
3. Profession
4. Climate, Energy, and Infrastructure
5. Citizen, Culture and Leisure

Based on these five themes the strategy plan has been developed. These strategies are developed to take initiative and prioritize the work that must be done for the development. This is done so that the strategy sets the direction for further work on planning the physical development of the municipality. However, the municipality has specifically mentioned about

the Thisted town in strategy plan. Hence this portion will talk only about the plan for the town. (Kommune, 2011)

The strategy plan mentions about the reallocation of business premises that are not running well because of not being attractive and also of less utilization because of its location. This is to be done by reallocating it in a suitable place by analyzing the demand from locals and the companies. This is to be done by talking with community and company charged of the business. The rearrangement and labeling of the business types is other important key point for the town the strategy plan. This is important because the region designated will ensure the sufficient needs of the business types. This should be done, amongst different matters through the way of means of environmental instructions and environmental sensitivity of adjoining uses. The profession should additionally be investigated, which also can be located withinside the significant regions. (Kommune, 2020)

The Municipality plan and work must be done with:

- Exchange of land allotments between cities to ensure attractive business areas according to the needs of the business.
- Plan for development opportunities of existing companies through area outlay.
- Adapt business areas of the cities character and local needs.
- Increasing the flexibility in planning (Municipality, 2022)

The Municipality aims to strengthen the city center of Thisted by prioritizing the different functions and the activities the town has to offer. For example, instead of new areas laid out in the outskirts of city the land can be converted to administrative or cultural activities. The plans focuses on urban life, mobility and resident by upgrading the urban spaces and making the spaces attractive and also making it available. This is done under the projects such as ‘Passage between the city and fjord’ ‘Development and infrastructure Plan’ and ‘Thisted Harbour’. The municipality plans to enable various activities by planning through a framework that is flexible and support the relation between the activities and its function as a market town and considering the architecture and the environment into account. (Kommune, 2020)

5.3 Passage between the city and fjord

This is a development project of passage between the city and the fjord. The approach of the project is to reopen the connection between Nytorv and Håndværker torv which is also connected to the Havnetorv. Through this a loop is to created and the connection to the Thisted’s square becomes evident and direct between old town center and the fjord. The passage includes through creating connection between Stor torv, Lille torv, Nytorv and Håndværker Torv and ends in Havn Torv. The aim of the project is to create a passage that should function as an urban space lab where one can test activities, events and projects. The purpose of these urban spaces includes activities and events that strengthens and supports the city centre’s current commercial, business and cultural life instead of creating friction. (Dania, 2022)

5.4 Thisted Havn project and Infrastructure plan

The aim of the project is to make a good use of the city’s place-bound qualities and present Thisted as a modern market town. This to be done by making the connection between water and nature into a desirable place so that people feel bonded. The aim is also to create a

coherent plan for the future of the infrastructure that will not only solve individual problem but also becomes the part of the city. The infrastructure plan includes development of the road network by making it efficient. Changes are to be made for the traffic flow, speed regulations, congestion, and connections. It also includes the development of other connection like the cycle path pedestrian and soft roads. The infrastructure plan aims to develop and design new parking pockets for car and other viable option and also introduce more parking spaces for bicycles. The development project list are given below :

- The development of city: The congestion, road alignment, the heavy traffic through the city, new parking spaces connection through the limfjord, the walking path and development of Christians gave
- Thisted station: new parking and development of the station road.
- Thisted Lerpytter/ Thisted Campus: Development of the road and new parking.
- Vegedal/Østbyen
- Development of the connection between Oddesundvej and Vilsunvej
- The congestion problem in ØsterDbakken and other development along the front of Østerbakken
- Development of Thisted Kystvej. The traffic flow and congestion the speed limit the parking garage and the connection between the city and fjord.
- Simons Bakke: The accessibility conditions and the access to the city.
- Development of the Ringvej connection
- Sennelsvej
- Kronborgvej traffic flow
- Hanstholmvej trafficflow
- Development of the connection Between Tingstrupvej and Drenshøj
- Thorstedvej connection
- Hundborgvej connection
- Silstrupvej connection
- Silstrupparken Cycle path for Vilhelmsborg
- Path connection of Tilsted
- Path connection of Tingstrup
- Development of the access of Tingstrup speed limitation along Tingstrup in Stensagervej and traffic control of Tingstrup (Kommune, 2020)

The Thisted Havn however, also falls under this infrastructure development project but the development of the havn front is a separate project since a lot needs to be developed in havn front. The development include making the havn more attractive, developing the boat parking spaces, introducing more parking spaces for cars, motor vehicles and cycles, developing the pedestrian path and making the overall area aesthetically pleasing. (Kommune, 2020)

5.5 The Summary of Analysis From above

Thisted in past has often been quoted and criticized because of its location. It is a rural area situated in the southwestern part of Northern Jutland of Denmark. It is true that Thisted is far from the dynamics cities like Aarhus, Aalborg and Copenhagen as researchers quoted in their work but is it actually the scenario from above? Thisted municipality is developing the city by implementing some changes in their plan of the town. The development programs indeed will affect the dynamics from what it used to be.

6. Analysis of ‘From Below’

On the previous chapter we discussed about the analysis from above, which is the literature findings on the problems related to Thisted. After comes the analysis of ‘From below’. This has been done by interviewing the citizen of Thisted since the people living in Thisted are occurring the activities, so they represent staging from below. This chapter includes direct quotes from the interview for analysis of the case. The detail of the interview can be found on the Appendix.

After asking them to introduce themselves the first question that was asked was, how long have they lived in Thisted to which everyone except two lived their whole life in Thisted. One of the two lived there for 25 and moved there for job and she is 40 years old, and the other girl came from Syria as a refugee and has been living there for eight years. Everyone likes that how the shops are nears their reach and how the city is blessed with beautiful nature around. The also like it that they live close to the sea. The next question was if they must travel to other cities for service or activities that is not available in the city. Everyone feels Thisted has all the stores, and they don’t have to travel other cities for shopping purposes. However, everyone except the two interviewee who are in pension must travel to cities like Aalborg, Aarhus or Copenhagen to see concert. The next question was what their experience is when travelling to other cities like Copenhagen, Aalborg, or Arhus and what is their mode of transportation. Every interviewee travel by car and the teenagers travels with their parents by car. They seem to enjoy their experience of travelling outside and don’t find it difficult except one The interviewee 1. This is discussed briefly in the next part. The next question was if they have to travel by air which cities they usually go. Most of the interviewee travels to Copenhagen has lot of options for international flights to a lot of international countries. The next question was what the potential or main feature of the town to which they replied that Thisted is very connected to the nature, the sea, the forest. The town is surrounded by nature. The next question was what if someone reach to certain age where that person can no longer drive car what their option is. All the interviewees told that the government has special bus that goes around in the city to provide the old people. Next question was whether they find travelling inside the city. Four of the interviewees thinks the circle near the Havn, gets crowded with traffic in the evening sometimes. The rest of the two interviewee thinks there is no difficulties or problems. The last question was if building a motorway could be an option. One said she does not know, and one said it maybe an option and the rest thinks that building a motor way is not option.

6.1 Thisted has all the option to shop in town

According to all the interviewees Thisted has all shops in town. And shopping is definitely not a thing for which they need to travel to other cities. The city has big stores already in the city and some of the stores will soon open a new outlet in the town. The following quote has been taken from the interview where she says that she feels the shops around the city is enough for her and that she doesn’t need to travel to other city for shopping. She also shared the city will soon inaugurate Biltema and Eliganten and that stores like IKEA is not something her favourite. The response of the elderly was similar to her, but others feels like they need more concerts with big names since:

Indrila: Are there any services or activities that is not available? For example, shops For which you need to travel nearby?

Interviewee 1: IKEA is not one of my favourite places to go. And I think Thisted is coming along with the big shops like Biltema, Elgiganten.

6.2 Thisted is so quiet

As per the interviewees they like the surrounding of the city. They enjoy how quiet the city is. The question was asked to the interviewee that since Thisted is far from other cities and what do they think about it. The quote above is the conversation between me and a 16-year-old girl. Upon the question she replied she likes the way the city is situated. She like how quiet the city is. The next question was what her experience when she must travel outside the city. To this question she replied she has never travel alone but people must change stops frequently if someone is travelling by bus.

Indrila: Thisted is little bit far from everything, what is your feeling about it?

Interviewee 3: I kind a like it and I like that Thisted is so quiet.

Indrila: When you travel alone outside the city do you find it difficult? What is you experience?

Interviewee 3: I have never travel but I know you must switch buses a lot which is a bit difficult. Also, many people don't have bus stop nearby so the must drive to bus stop to take a bus

6.3 The shortcuts to nature

Following, the interviewee was asked what the potentials of the city are. To this the interviewee replied that the city has easy access to nature. One does not have to travel or drive to experience the beautiful nature. The town is so small that everyone knows most the people living. They maybe from the same workplace or school.

Indrila: If someone wants to move here, what are the potentials to live inside the city?

Interviewee 2: The shortcuts to nature. You don't have to drive to see the beautiful nature and the people in the city are more connected to each other. Because if you sit here may be some people walk by and they recognize you. May be there from your school or work.

6.4 The motorway is not necessary

Finally, the interviewee was asked if motorway could be an option. The interviewee thinks that motorways is not necessary maybe broadening the roads and motor traffic maybe a plausible option. She then shares her experience that few days before the interview around the connect from Sjælland there were many cars and created a congestion for a while and by the time she reached Jutland it was not crowded anymore. And for this reason, she thinks highways is not necessary rather broader road with high-speed limit would be better.

However, another interviewee had a different opinion than the rest. She thinks the factories in Hanstholm could be benefited from motorway since the have to transport goods and fishes. If there was a motorway the ferries would never get to Hirtshals. She further adds that in the

initial days the ferries would often come to Handstholm. But later it when the ferries moved to Hirtshals it turned out bad. Those time many Norwegian tourists would visit Thisted but later when the connection to Hirtshals improved and ferry moved to Hirtshal then it changed the scenario.

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interviewee 6: All the factories in Hanstholm , I think they need a motorway to transport their goods, fishes and everything. If we had a motorway, I don't think the ferry would go to Hirtshals, we had it in Hanstholm that was the bad thing when it moved to Hirtshals. We had many tourists from Norway here in Hanstholm and Thisted but they didn't do well with the roads and then the ferry moved to Hirtshals.

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interviewee 1: I don't think is necessary up here, perhaps motor traffic and bigger roads might help. I came from Copenhagen Saturday and across Sjælland there was so many cars and the moment I hit Jutland they were gone. We don't need highway for this, bigger road with higher speed limit would be fine.

6.5 Summary of Analysis From Below

People who are living in Thisted has either lived in town their whole life or they moved there because they got a job. The main mode of transportation of people is car. Even though there are buses. Teenagers travel with their parents in their car if they travel outside the town. Those who has job they travel with their car. Some of the interviewee thinks during the evening the intersection in front of the havn have congestion and becomes difficult. They do not have to travel to other cities for big stores. Big stores like Biltema, Elgiganten and Thansen will open a new outlet in the town. The people feel they have everything in the town. Some people like to travel to other cities like Aarhus, Copenhagen and Aalborg to watch concerts. In a country like Denmark travelling from one city to other has become feasible even by car. But this may not be similar for Thisted. Since Thisted is situated in the Southwest part of the North Jutland it takes approximately two hours by bus and 1 hour 30 min approximately by car from Aalborg. But the people enjoy their experience long travel times to other cities. And for this they do not think motorvej could be an option since this would only harm the vast nature of Thisted rather they suggest the connection should be broadened.

'Despite the reality that Bindslev, from the 1980s to today, has experienced a decline in population, the closure of most stores and decreasing accessibility to both local and national public transport, the four ladies do not view Bindslev as a remote or peripheral place, despite being peripheral in relation to Denmark's four largest cities, especially Copenhagen.' (Lassen, et al., 2022)(pg16)

Claus Lassen along with other researchers from Aalborg university worked on remote places in rural areas of Denmark their work is on the board and news just not published yet. Here the quote is directly quoted from the article. Even though Bindslev is considered as remote and rural place in actual and factual context but the interviewee doesn't seem to think that Bindslev as remote. Vannini in his work describes this phenomena in his book ferry tales as the concept through 'remove'. 'Remove' describes that to cope with remoteness, distance or

disconnection they either separate or connect.(Vannini, 2012) If we look in the case of Thisted the people also feels similarly. They seem to like how the place is quiet. They like the surrounding of the town. And travelling to other cities does not seem to be much of a problem to them. The feeling of remote can be very personal and on the other side this can be a recollection of the collective public processes of the articulation of area or place. The politics of remoteness mean in considering policies through nation building through infrastructure or regional policies and considering the emotions, environment, and perception of place of the local. We can then see the need of politics of remoteness between the 'hardware' of the infrastructure and the landscaped and the sense of locality and place.

7 Conclusion And Perspective

Rural areas in Denmark are suffering because of urbanization and globalization. Most of the common problems of rural areas are depopulation. However, the rural areas have their own dwellings completely different from what seems to be. They may have problems related to mobility. Therefore, this project investigated the case of Thisted town in mobility's perspective. Theories were used to analyze case of Thisted, and a 'Staging mobility' shaped the case and is the main framework of this project. This chapter intends to answer the research question with the analytical findings and discussion that has been done.

How are the present mobilities staged from above and practiced from below influencing Thisted City as a place and how can it be managed and developed in the future? What kind of mobilities challenges is Thisted facing currently?

In the chapter Analysis from Above we read how Thisted is often criticized and quoted as 'Udkantsdanmark'. Due to its location this maybe far from the main cities like Aarhus, Aalborg and Copenhagen. The municipality of Thisted has development project to develop not only the municipality but also the town. Most of the development work has already been started and started to take shape however some are yet to be implemented. From above Thisted municipality plays an important role for the development of the town of Thisted. Therefore, the municipality is on the authority of staging the mobility of Thisted municipality of above.

From below analysis people feel Thisted have everything. People don't feel the need to travel as they feel they have everything in the city. They like their surroundings and how the town is close to the nature. They like how quiet the city is. One of the reasons why they feel such way is maybe because of how the municipality is trying to develop the town. However, the traffic congestion remains a problem inside the city. They think the connection could be developed by broadening the roads. People of the town do not feel the city is secluded. This phenomenon was briefly discussed in the analysis from below. As mentioned from above people in the town may now find problems but with the development project of Thisted municipality the current problems might not be the same in future. From observation traffic congestion is one big challenge in Thisted and getting the parking can be also difficult.

During the analysis of the project, it was interesting to see, how reluctant are the people of Thisted with their way of living and what the town has to offer. Through literature findings of the dwellings of Thisted comparing it was also interesting to investigate compare with the current and future development project the municipality has. This can be concluded the staging mobility indeed turned to be successful framework for the analysis of the case of Thisted. However, and interview with the municipality could have given an in-depth analysis of staging from above. And other theories of mapping could have given in-depth overview of staging from below.

The aim of the project was to analyze Thisted town in mobilities perspective by using staging mobility as a main framework of the project. This project could further investigated considering the idea of politics of remoteness. This project could be beneficial for the municipality of Thisted as well as researcher who are inclined toward rural mobility development.

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Appendix

Interview 1:

The interviewee 1 is 40 year old and has been living in Thisted since she got a job

Indrila: Could you introduce yourself?

Interviewee 1: My name is *****. I live in Thisted, and I lived here for many years. And I am 40 years old.

Indrila: If I ask specifically how long was it?

Interviewee 1: 25 years.

Indrila: Why did you choose to live in Thisted?

Interviewee 1: Just because I had a job nearby.

Indrila: Where were you brought up?

Interviewee 1: In Hanstholm , it's 25 km from here.

Indrila: What do you like about Thisted city? What does it make the place so special?

Interviewee 1: We have shops here and we are not too far from the sea.

Indrila: Are there any services or activities that is not available? For example, shops For which you need to travel nearby?

Interviewee 1: IKEA is not one of my favourite places to go. And I think Thisted is coming along with the big shops like Biltema, Elgiganten.

Indrila: Do you feel that something you need?

Interviewee 1: I need more concerts.

Indrila: If I may ask where do you work?

Interviewee 1: I work right here.

Indrila: Do you walk or ride bicycle?

Interviewee 1: I take the car.

Indrila: Do you have to travel other cities?

Interviewee 1: Not in my daily routine. May be sometimes I need to go to Copenhagen for concert.

Indrila: When you travel over there do you find it difficult? What is you experience to travel to Copenhagen?

Interviewee 1: I don't see any difficulties.

Indrila: How do you choose to travel?

Interviewee 1: Car or train.

Indrila: What are the cities most connected to Thisted? Nearby cities?

Interviewee 1: **Skive, Nykøbing and Hanstholm.**

Indrila: If someone wants to move here, what are the potentials to live inside the city?

Interviewee 1: **I haven't really thought of that.**

Indrila: When you travel do you find any difficulties? **(repeated question but different answer)**

Interviewee 1: Gas price and when you travel by train you don't have direct train.

Indrila: Do you prefer to walk or cycle to travel inside the city?

Interviewee 1: Everything are very close.

Indrila: What if you reached at an age where you no longer drive car, do you think there are enough public transportation for traveling purpose?

Interviewee 1: No, the transport here is lousy. If we don't get the first bus, we have to wait an hour before the next one arrives. It's not like 20-minute waiting.

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interviewee 1: I don't think is necessary up here, perhaps motor traffic and bigger roads might help. I came from Copenhagen Saturday and across Sjælland there was so many cars and the moment I hit Jutland they were gone. We don't need highway for this, bigger road with higher speed limit would be fine.

Indrila: Thank you so much.

Interview 2

Interview 2 is female aged 20 years old. She has lived in Thisted all her life and worked until recently she had to move to Aarhus for her undergraduate study in Latin. But she often visits her town as she find Aarhus a bit overwhelming since it is very crowded.

Indrila: Could you introduce yourself?

Interview 2: My name is Elisabeth, and I am 20 years old. I live in Thisted, and I lived here for many years.

Indrila: How long have you lived here in Thisted?

Interview 2: Basically, all my life but I have just moved to Aarhus this year.

Indrila: what is the reason for moving?

Interview 2: I am going to study which I can't do it here in Thisted.

Indrila: What do you like about the city?

Interview 2: I like the way it looks. Basically, the architecture and the water around the city also the people here.

Indrila: what makes the city is so special for you?

Interview 2: I went to high school here, I have worked here for a year and I know the city in all my life.

Indrila: Do you feel there are something which is not available here in the city? For which you might need to travel nearby cities?

Interview 2: Concerts and theatre.

Indrila: Do you think this city is little bit far from everything else?

Interview 2: No really, I like to live in countryside. I enjoy the nature here. I like the things a little bit slower than the big cities.

Indrila: If I may ask where do you work?

Interview 2: I worked at Mc'donalds.

Indrila: What is your mode of transportation when you coming to Thisted from Aarhus?

Interview 2: I am just taking a train to Aalborg and then a bus to Thisted.

Indrila: Do you find it difficult?

Elisabeth: It takes a little bit long time to travel. That may be hoe it is when you are taking the public transport.

Indrila: what is your experience while traveling? Do you enjoy?

Interview 2: I really enjoy taking a train or bus. Although most of the time what I do is reading a book or listening a podcast.

Indrila: Maybe you travel outside the country by air? If so which airport, did you choose?

Interview 2: I don't travel a lot. I just travel out with an airplane just once in my life. And it was Bilund airport.

Indrila: How long Before?

Interview 2: 5 years ago.

Indrila: How was the experience?

Interview 2: Things went smoothly.

Indrila: What are the cities most connected to Thisted? Nearby cities?

Interview 2: **I don't know.**

Indrila: If someone wants to move here, what are the potentials to live inside the city?

Interview 2: The shortcuts to nature. You don't have to drive to see the beautiful nature and the people in the city are more connected to each other. Because if you sit here may be some people walk by and they recognize you. May be there from your school or work.

Indrila: What is you experience to travel outside the city? And how do you travel?

Interview 2: I usually take my parents car because it was easier to go to bigger city in my opinion.

Indrila: When you travel do you find any difficulties?

Interview 2: Sometime the bus doesn't come on time. There is high possibility to miss the bus.

Indrila: What if someone reached at an age where they no longer drive car, do you think there are enough public transportation for traveling purpose?

Interview 2: I know there is something call Flix-traffic. You can book them for where a bus doesn't go.

Indrila: What is the development that occurred through the years?

Interview 2: We got a shopping mall over here which is a great development for the city becoming more modern. And the restaurant and there coming many more I think that's great.

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interview 2: **I don't know.**

Indrila: Thank you so much.

Interview 3

Interviewee 3 is a 16 year old female teenager living with her parents.

Indrila: Could you introduce yourself?

Interviewee 3: My name is Julian and I am 16 years old.

Indrila: How long have you lived here in Thisted?

Interviewee 3: All my life, I grew up here.

Indrila: What do you like about Thisted city?

Interviewee 3: There are some stores, you know if there is something going on. There isn't that many people. Like in Copenhagen and Aarhus there are many people and that is not the city where I could see myself because of that amount of people.

Indrila: For you what makes the city is so special?

Interviewee 3: I grew up here, I always been here, my parents grew up here. I just like that is so local. Everyone knows everyone and you have all this connection to everything.

Indrila: Are there something that is not available? For which you need to travel nearby?

Interviewee 3: I am in school right now but if I must study afterwards there isn't a lot of opportunities. Mostly travel to Aalborg.

Interviewee 3: There isn't a lot of concerts, that would be nice to have more big events.

Indrila: Thisted is little bit far from everything, what is you're feeling about it?

Interviewee 3: I kind a like it and I like that Thisted is so quiet.

Indrila: When you travel alone do you find it difficult? What is your experience?

Interviewee 3: I have never travel but I know you must switch buses a lot which is a bit difficult. Also, many people don't have bus stop nearby so the must drive to bus stop to take a bus.

Indrila: Do you think the mode of transportation is not much feasible?

Interviewee 3: If you live a far from Thisted you can't really expect you can get a bus near.

Indrila: Normally when you travel outside the city you travel by car?

Interviewee 3: Yes, my father or mother drives me around.

Indrila: Maybe you travel outside the country by air? If so which airport, did you choose?

Interviewee 3: I can choose either Aalborg or Bilund. Most people choose Bilund because it has more flights.

Indrila: If someone wants to move here, what are the potentials to live inside the city?

Interviewee 3: Thisted has both the nature and the city life. I think in bigger city you must go far to have the nature.

Indrila: inside the city what is your mode of transportation?

Interviewee 3: I live around 12 km from here so when I go either I go with the bus, or someone could drive me then I walk around because I don't have bicycle in the town.

Indrila: What if someone reached at an age where they no longer drive car, do you think there are enough public transportation for traveling purpose?

Interviewee 3: **The government has bus that picks them up**

Indrila: What is the development that occurred through the years?

Interviewee 3: they have upgraded stores and there coming some new stores Elgiganten and Thansen and they have just built Biltema. They are making the city a little bit more bigger and trying built more things. That's great.

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interviewee 3: I think it will make a lot of noise and traffic. I don't think it needs lot of change.

Indrila: thank you.

Interview 4

Interviewee 4 is a 65 years old male. He is on pension living in a town nearby Thisted with his wife.

Indrila: Could you introduce yourself?

Interviewee 4: My name is Ola and I am 65 years old. I stay here in Jutland from 5 years. I came from Sjælland. Sold our house then we move to here close to our grandchildren. I am on pension.

Indrila: what is the name of your town?

Interviewee 4: I live in a town call **Forstov** .

Indrila: What do you like about the city?

Interviewee 4: it's okey, the biggest city close to my home and it takes 20 minute to come here by car. My wife went to shopping and I am relaxing here.

Indrila: Do you feel there are something which is not available here in the city? For which you might need to travel other cities?

Interviewee 4: **I don't understand. I think the city has it all.**

Indrila: Do you think this city is little bit far from everything else?

Interviewee 4: I think it's fine. This is a small city but there are shops where we can buy what we need.

Indrila: Do you think public transports are good enough if you are not using your car?

Interviewee 4: **I don't know. I have never tried it.**

Indrila: How do you like to travel Copenhagen?

Interviewee 4: I don't like Copenhagen. Our youngest son lives in Copenhagen but no it's too big, too many cars, too many people.

Indrila: Do you enjoy traveling Copenhagen?

Interviewee 4: We did it by car, it's very good, okey.

Indrila: Maybe you travel outside the country by air? If so which airport, did you choose?

Interviewee 4: It's many years ago I have been flying. But recently we were in the Fero Island where we travelled by ship.

Indrila: What do you think about roads? Is that okey or it could be better?

Interviewee 4: It is really good for car and I think it is also good for buses.

Indrila: What if someone reached at an age where they no longer drive car, do you think there are enough public transportation for traveling purpose?

Interviewee 4: Yes. We have different kind of busses. I can also call for taxi which is not so expensive.

Indrila: What is the development that occurred through the years?

Interviewee 4: **I don't know.**

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interviewee 4: No more motorway.

Indrila: Thank you so much.

Interview 5

Interviewee 5 is a female living with her parents. She is a refugee from Syria.

Indrila: Could you introduce yourself?

Interviewee 5: My name is Maria. I am 18 years old and I live here for eight years.

Indrila: Where did you use to live before?

Interviewee 5: I lived in Syria.

Indrila: Why did you choose Thisted?

Interviewee 5: We didn't choose the government chose us to move here do we just kept living here because it's quite city, small city and not a lot of people.

Indrila: Do you feel there are something which is not available here in the city?

Interviewee 5: There is a lot of activities for young people which I am enjoying. There is like a **????** 10 minutes away from here. You can just pay 30 kr and enjoy your time there. That one is my favourite activity.

Indrila: Do you think this city is little bit far from everything else? Have you travelled the other part of Jutland?

Interviewee 5: I only travelled Aalborg, Aarhus, Odense and Copenhagen with my family. I haven't been all around Denmark yet.

Indrila: Did you travel by car?

Interviewee 5: Yes but once it was train.

Indrila: How was your experience while traveling different cities?

Interviewee 5: I especially like Aarhus because it's easy to go there and it has lot of restaurants. Lot of people there so they keep open all shops till night but here they close everything after 17 o'clock.

Indrila: Can you compare between roads for different cities?

Interviewee 5: **I didn't see that much.**

Indrila: Maybe you travel outside the country by air?

Interviewee 5: I came here by air and donot travel by air anymore, but I travelled Germany by car.

Indrila: What are the cities most connected to Thisted?

Interviewee 5: Aalborg, I guess.

Indrila: I think Thisted commune are trying to attract more international. Do you like it?

Interviewee 5: Yes, I love it. Because I can meet lot of new people.

Indrila: If someone wants to move here, what are the potentials to live inside the city?

Interviewee 5: Here everyone knows each other, and you have like a friend by every corner.

Indrila: Do you or your parents find any difficulties while driving car?

Interviewee 5: Only in winter it's a bit hard to drive.

Indrila: What if someone reached at an age where they no longer drive car, do you think there are enough public transportation for traveling purpose?

Interviewee 5: Yes, there are lot of buses every half an hour and drivers are nice and quiet helpful.

Indrila: What is the development that occurred through the years?

Interviewee 5: It didn't change that much, it just gets more crowded.

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interviewee 5: it's fine, it's not that necessary.

Indrila: thank you so much.

Interview 6

Interviewee 6 is a 69 years old on pension living in Thisted.

Indrila: Could you introduce yourself?

Interviewee 6: My name is Linda, and I am 69 years old. I live in Thisted.

Indrila: How long have you lived here in Thisted?

Interviewee 6: All my life except 4 years.

Indrila: So, you grew up in the city? How about your parents?

Interviewee 6: Yes, I grew up in the city, but my parents came here.

Indrila: What do you like about the city?

Interviewee 6: It's a beautiful town. We have water, sea, lakes, boats and we have everything. Beautiful nature.

Indrila: what makes the city is so special for you?

Interviewee 6: Family, friends, and nature. We are sailing, we are bicycling, we are walking.

Indrila: Do you feel there are something which is not available here in the city?

Interviewee 6: I don't need anything. Perhaps the young generation need something, but I am not sure. We have football, handball, swimming, tennis. Now we have **activites** for the young people.

Indrila: Do you think you need to travel other cities for big stores maybe?

Interviewee 6: I don't need anything. Sometimes we go to Aalborg, Aarhus and Copehagen. But I don't see any necessity.

Indrila: If I may ask where do you work?

Interviewee 6: Not anymore.

Indrila: When you used to work how far it was? Was it inside the city or outside?

Interviewee 6: Yes inside the city and worked 42 years in same place.

Indrila: How you used to travel to work?

Interviewee 6: Car, bicycle or walking.

Indrila: When you travelled Aalborg, Aarhus or Copenhagen did you find any difficulties. Can you please explain your experience.

Interviewee 6: It's easy we have a car.

Indrila: Maybe you travel outside the country by air? If so which airport, did you choose?

Interviewee 6: I have a son who is living in Norway so we travel more or less. We are not using airplane anymore. But before it was Aalborg and Copenhagen.

Indrila: Some people also use Bilund what about you?

Interviewee 6: Mostly we go outside Europe so we use Copenhagen airport and Inside Europe we use car.

Indrila: What are the cities most connected to Thisted? Nearby cities?

Interviewee 6: **Nykøbing, Skive**, Aalborg.

Indrila: when you travel to Aalborg do you find any difficulties?

Interviewee 6: No, it's not so often. We are using our **car**

Indrila: If someone wants to move here, what are the potentials to live inside the city?

Interviewee 6: Many people care about the nature I think it's most important. The water when we sail.

Indrila: When you travel inside the city how is the experience?

Interviewee 6: When I am bicycling I don't like down harbour, I don't like people suddenly crossing road on the circle. In the afternoon 3 or 4 hours it's difficult with bicycle because of too many cars. That's not good for Thisted.

Indrila: Do you think some streets with rock and stone are feasible for bicycling?

Interviewee 6: It's okay to walk but the roads are small. It's an old city from 1600.
??????????

Indrila: Do you think that traveling outside Thisted a little bit problematic?

Interviewee 6: I am satisfied.

Indrila: What if someone reached at an age where they no longer drive car, do you think there are enough public transportation for traveling purpose?

Interviewee 6: that's a problem. I don't want to think about that time.

Indrila: Is there any facilities like calling for pick up and drop off?

Interviewee 6: Yes, Flex taxa.

Indrila: What is the development that occurred through the years? Can you describe the development of the city in terms of infrastructure?

Interviewee 6: I can remember lots of this from my childhood. I think young people need big stores.

Indrila: Do you think a motorway could help?

Interviewee 6: All the factories in **hanstholm**, I think they need a motorway to transport their goods, fishes and everything. If we had a motorway I don't think the ferry would go to Hirtshals, we had it in handston that was the bad thing when it moved to Hirtshals. We had many tourists from Norway here in handston and Thisted but they didn't do well with the roads and then the ferry moved to hirtshals.

Indrila: Thank you so much.