



Figur 3.2 Danskerne syn på yderområderne

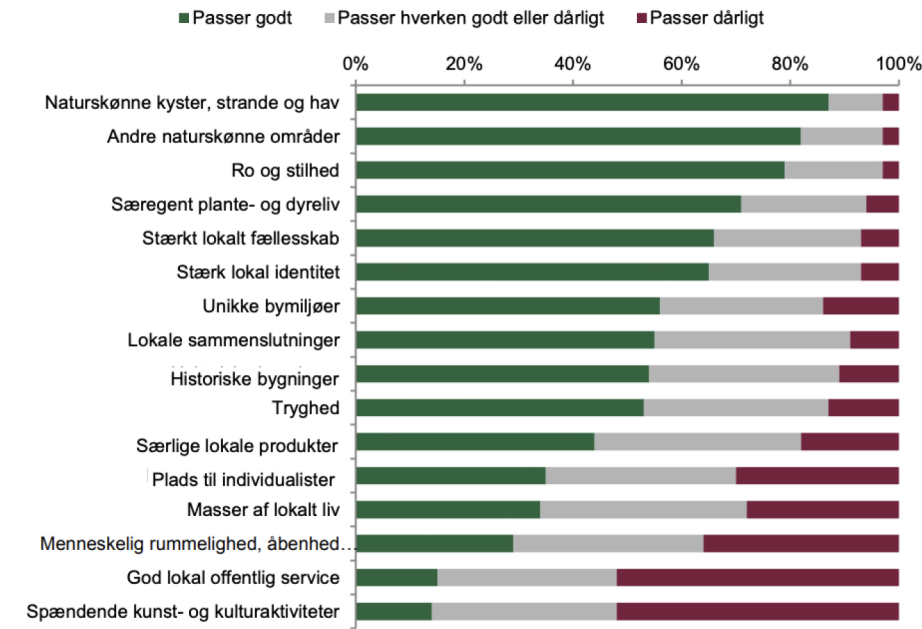


Diagram showing the views of Danes on the outer areas of Denmark by asking how well different statements fit

Diagram der viser danskerne syn på yderområderne ved at spørge om hvorvidt forskellige udsagn passer

RealDania Agenda Y, 2012 1.9

What's your view?

Can you read rural poetry? (in Danish)

Endnu et bitte Nyk

Han Ole bor paa Heden med Sand og Ahl fornedet, med Rugen svang og sveden og Spergelhost for Byg. Ved Slidet tungt og treven med Spaden og med Greben er Oles Mundheld bleven: «Endnu et bitte Nyk!»

Og Sumpens Siv fortrækker, og Vidjen Vaaben strækker, hvor Ole Ahlen brækker med Staalets plumpe Plok; og Honen gaar og skraller, og Studen næsten falder, mens Oles Stemme kalder: «Endnu et bitte Nyk!»

Gaar Stud i Staa for Ploven, og ommer den paa Kloven, mens Kragen tyr mod Skoven, og Solen gaar i Syk, — er Børnet lagt til Pudet, blev Praasen tændt bag Ruden, det lyder end til Studen: «Endnu et bitte Nyk!»

O, I som bo og bygge i tavse Boges Skygge og føle jer saa trygge mod Hedemandens Tryk, husk paa, at Fædrelandet, at Danmark blev et andet paa Mulden som paa Sandet ved slige bitte Nyk.

Og Kvinden ved hans Side fik ogsaa tit et vide, hvor Solens Brænd kan svide en gammel, kroget Ryg; man hører Hakkers Klinge, men Knurren hører ingen, de enes godt om Tingen: «Endnu et bitte Nyk!»

Vort Land skal gro og grønnes, dets hvide Kyst forskjønes, selv Lyngens Søn skal lønnes for tusind tunge Ryk, blot længe det maa lyde fra By- som Landsbygyde, fra Øbo som fra Jyde: «Endnu et bitte Nyk!»

A danish piece of poetry by Jeppe Aakjær, who was, among other things, known for his descriptions of rural life and its conditions

Et digt af Jeppe Aakjær der blandt andet var kendt for hans beskrivelser om livet på landet og dets vilkår

Jeppe Aakjær Muld og Malm, 1909 1.11

Owner of Rural Agentur Anna Sofie Hvid

READING THE RURAL | EVENT

**What:** Workshop. While we have statistical tools to conceptualize, measure and map degrees of urbanism, we don't have similar concepts to address rurality.

With this workshop we wish to convey techniques of approaching the rural through remote sensing, a method which allows for a complex understanding of the physical changes over time in the Danish landscape, and the way that we inhabit it.

**When:** November 8, 4 pm, 2019 at DAC.

**Who:** Rural Agentur in association with Sahir Patel (Territorial Agency, Architectural Association)

The event is free and open for all. The event will be in English and Danish.

AT LÆSE DET RURALE | EVENT

**Hvad:** Workshop. Mens vi har metoder, der gør det muligt at definere, måle og kortlægge grader af urbanitet, har vi ikke på samme måde metoder til forstå det rurale.

Med denne workshop vil vi nærme os det rurale gennem 'remote sensing'. En metode, der gør det muligt at se komplekse forandringer over tid i det rurale danske landskab, og måden vi bebor det.

**Hvornår:** 8. novemver, kl 16, 2019 i DAC

**Hvem:** Rural Agentur i samarbejde med Sahir Patel (Territorial Agency, Architectural Association)

Eventen er gratis og åben for alle. Eventen vil foregå på engelsk og dansk.

Skoven

Tityrus går ind under kronerne han glider i mudderet og griber en kvist skoven afløses kort af en campingplads en ung pige med en hund smiler til ham mellem hækkene hun er på ferie Tityrus skynder sig ud ad vejen forbi kiosken en vred sommer hænger over asfalten som usynlige insekter Tityrus finder stien til skoven igen og ser en stor transformatorstation dens tårne ligner grå svampe og det er dem der larmer og han tænker at det er en maskine der omdanner noget til noget ligesom træerne er maskiner der omdanner energi fra solen og næring fra jorden en motor der brænder og vokser opad

Tityrus er en sammenligningsmaskine han ser to snegl der spiser af en tredje snegl der ikke helt er død endnu og Tityrus synes det ligner meget de små vinduer på pornohjemmesiderne med bronzefarvede kroppe der glider ind og ud af hinanden Tityrus sætter farten op Menacles har skrevet at han er på vej Tityrus sætter i løb forbi turister og han finder en lang rædden bøgerkøb og knækker den af i en passende længde

Tityrus går med vandrestaven som en hyrde i skoven han sætter sig ved skovkanten ud til stranden store kroner langs kysten em måge kæmper med en krabbe og letter forskrækket og Tityrus skammer sig over at have forstyret dens måltid mågen flyver hurtigt lavt hen over vandet wrah wrah wrah Tityrus ved forfærdeligt det er at blive afbrudt i at spise det svarer til at få skåret en legemsdel af fremtidens krop sådan er maden noget man skulle til at blive til

Tityrus skærer med lommekniven i kæppen han fjerner den grå bark under barken er kodet sort af rådt Tityrus snitter et greb det bliver helt hvidt ca. så bred er min hånd tænker han og han har ret

Tityrus når at snitte et T, et I, et T og et Y inden Menacles ringer han står uden for skoven Tityrus løber igen under kronerne hans topper ved jernaldergravpladsen og lægger sig mellem de ca. 28 tuegrave Tityrus ser smaaragerne glimte i mosset og en ældgammel myggefamilie gennembror hans hud

Menacles ringer nu og lokker ud af Tityrus hvor han ligger den babyblå Citroën bremses hårdt op af grusvejen

Menacles står ud og døren smækker som et skud mellem stammerne han kommer glænde høj og lys med skinnede stubbe i sit ansigt og han sætter sig ved siden af Tityrus han tilbyder ham en cigaret og spørger hvad sker der her?

Tityrus svarer ikke så meget

A piece of contemporary danish poetry that interprets the classical pastoral genre

Et nutidigt dansk digt der fortolker den klassiske genre pastorale

Duncan Weise Tityrus, 2019 1.10

Romanticizing the Rural — Or — The Countryside Never Speaks for Itself

**John Lin:** Are we in danger of romanticizing the rural?

**Frank Dikötter:** In 1949 in China, a registration system (*hukou*), separated citizen rights between the rural and the urban, creating a complete gap between the people in the city and the people in the countryside. **Villagers were literally second-class citizens at best, and slaves at worst, right up until 1962.** During the Great Leap Forward, orders were sent from the cities to tell farmers how they should grow their rice: "Close cropping, you should crop it very closely!" What strikes me is that again and again, based on the archives we are able to see, farmers were told what they should do by people in the city—how to plough land, or how to farm rice. And that has not changed. **It is again people from the city, including architects, that seem to know what's best for the countryside.** I think it's intrinsically related to not only this enormous gap between *Shi Min* (citizen) and *Nong Min* (farmer or peasant), but also to the political mechanisms of the one-party state.

**Colo Roskam:** Because the countryside is spoken for, it can maintain an ideal position, it can be romanticized. The countryside never speaks for itself. It's a recurring theme that has been constantly projected upon the countryside throughout the twentieth century. In the Republican Era pre-1949 this is by urban-based elites such as Liang Sicheng, who project their own imaginations upon the countryside. There is a risk to continue this process of projection: **what an architect imagines the rural to be rather than what it is.**

**Robin Visser:** In terms of the long-standing cultural emphasis on the rural in China, I think we can remember Fei Xiaotong's book *Xiang tu Zhongguo*. He wrote it in 1947 to a Shanghainese intellectual audience to remind them of their rural roots and of the nation's rural roots. But I think it's more than just nostalgia. Maybe I am speaking from personal experience. I lived in Xixiang Tang, a rural area outside of Nanning, which is the capital of Guangxi. I lived there from 1987 to 1989. I had to use ration tickets to collect food. We had to stand in line. There were a lot of electricity outages. To eat, you had to ride your bicycle to the market: slaughter chickens, skin fish. It was a **very labor-intensive lifestyle, even for me as a foreign teacher at that time. However, what you did experience was a sense of coordinating your body's rhythms with the rhythms of nature, and the experience**

**of a communal social structure that was embedded in a rural form of organization. And it took me, as an urban American, a while to adjust to that new way of living. But there was a sense of well-being that came from living in that way, despite thinking what I might have been missing intellectually. It is a mental construct in a sense, but when I focused on what I was experiencing, there was a real sense of contentment. When things started to change so rapidly in the 1990s and 2000s many of my friends felt that something got lost through this new form of urbanization. It wasn't just from a sense of nostalgia, something was culturally and socially lost in this transformation.**

Excerpt from a debate between architects about the Rural in a Chinese context

Uddrag fra en debat mellem arkitekter om det rurale i en kinesisk kontekst.

Ed: Joshua Bolchover, John Lin & Christiane Lange Homecoming: Contextualizing, Materializing, and Practicing the Rural in China, 2013 1.12

Owner of Rural Agentur Anna Sofie Hvid

Engage more!

Read more!

## RURAL AGENTUR

Rural agency & architecture studio	Edited by Rural Agentur	
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## APPROACHING THE RURAL

### WHY RURAL?

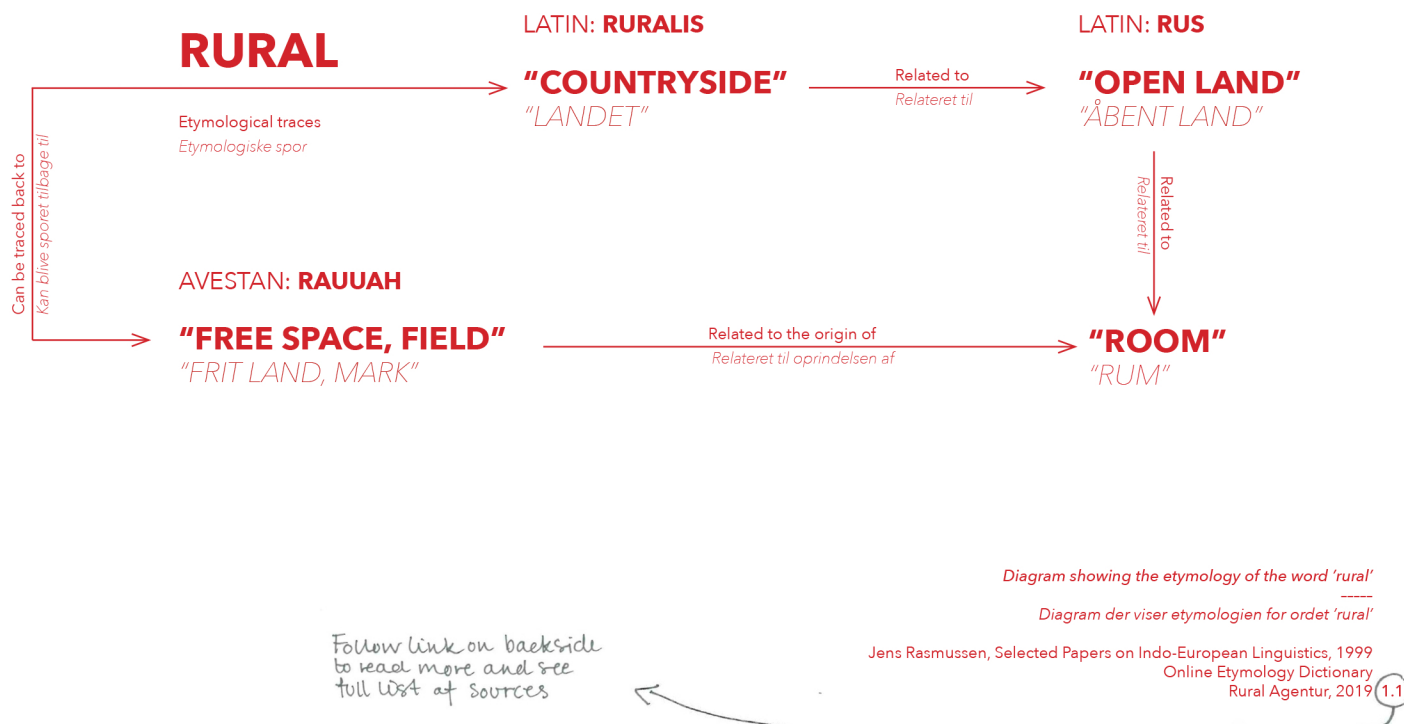
Rural space has many functions and many meanings. Rural areas produce most of the world's food, and capture most of its water supply. They are the source of most of our energy – whether from fossil fuels or renewable resources – and the origin of most of the minerals that feed industry. Historically, at least, rural areas have provided society with fibre for clothing, stone and timber for building, and wood pulp to make paper. Rural areas have also become our playground – a place to walk, ride, cycle, sightsee, or simply escape in search of a slice of tranquillity. They are valued for their scenic landscapes and for their natural environments – rural areas host the vast majority of the globe's plant and animal species. Rural areas are also home to diverse indigenous cultures, and can be venerated as places where elements of traditional, pre-industrial ways of life may be glimpsed. As such, rural areas are frequently endowed with symbolic importance as signifiers of national identity, or as the counterpoint to modernity. Rural areas are celebrated variously both as wilderness and as a bucolic idyll. Yet, they can also be portrayed as remote, backward, under-developed places, in need of modernization.

The varied functions and meanings that have been attributed to rural space have made the rural into an ambiguous and complex concept. The rural is a messy and slippery idea that eludes easy definition and demarcation.

We could probably all instinctively say whether any given place was rural to us, rather than urban, but explaining why it was rural, not urban, and drawing a boundary line between urban and rural space on a map are altogether more difficult tasks. As different individuals will disagree on the meaning of rurality, and on the emphasis to be placed on different functions of rural space, so the rural is recast as a heavily contested space.

Indeed, it is the complex and contested nature of the rural that has positioned rural space as central to many key issues facing contemporary society. Debates about global food supply, for example, may be articulated through the urban-based media and political arenas, but they directly concern the management of rural space (Plate 1.1). The challenge of ensuring global food security demands that we consider the extent to which food production should be prioritized over other uses of rural land, and whether we are prepared to pursue more intensive and hi-tech forms of farming (such as genetically modified crops) that carry both environmental risks and threats to traditional social structures, such as the family farm. Similarly, pressing issues of energy security, adaptation to climate change, tackling global poverty, controlling migration, preserving biodiversity and respecting indigenous cultures all raise difficult questions about the meaning, function and management of rural space.

Michael Woods  
Rural, 2011 1.3



A painting, an aerial photo and a satellite photo showing the change in representation of a farm

Et maleri, et luftfoto og et satellit foto der viser skiftet i fremstillingen af en gård

Fogedgård, Nordjylland, Danmark  
N.P. Jakobsen: 1891  
Danmark Set fra Luften: 1976  
Google Earth: 2018 1.2

### Selected Urban Definitions With Population Size and Other Criteria

Country	Urban Definition
Argentina	Populated centers with 2,000 or more
Canada	Places of 1,000 or more*
China	Cities designated by the State Council and other places with density of 1,500 or more per sq. km.*
India	Specified towns with governments and places with 5,000 or more and at least three-fourths of the male labor force not in agriculture*
Japan	Cities (shi) with 50,000 or more*
Maldives	Male, the capital
Mexico	Localities of 2,500 or more
New Zealand	Cities, towns, etc. with 1,000 or more
Niger	Capital city and department and district capitals
Norway	Localities of 200 or more
Peru	Populated centers with 100 or more dwellings
Senegal	Agglomerations of 10,000 or more
United States	Places of 2,500 or more, urbanized areas of 50,000 or more*

\* There are some additional requirements regarding population size, population density, and specified urban characteristics.

How do you define it?

Country	Rural Definition
Argentina	?
Canada	?
China	?
India	?
Japan	?
Maldives	?
Mexico	?
New Zealand	?
Niger	?
Norway	?
Peru	?
Senegal	?
United States	?

United Nations Statistics Division, 2007  
Demographic Yearbook: table 6

Rural Agentur, 2019 1.4

### SWARNABH GHOSH –

## Notes on Rurality or The Theoretical Usefulness of the Not-Urban

In explicating Marx's theory of the differentiation and division of labor, **Neil Smith** observed that at the "general" scale of labor division, capitalism is "historically founded upon the division between industry and agriculture." As such, the historical separation of town and country is "inherited" by early capitalism as a "historical and logical foundation" of the **social division of labor**. [1] With the advent of capitalism, this separation becomes the foundation for the "further division of labour," which in turn "erodes" the preexisting separation of town and country. [2] This is visible in the **progressive urbanization of the countryside**, both in terms of the industrialization of agricultural practices, as well as outward displacement of industrial production to the peripheries of cities, where capital's "tendency toward equalization" has "won out over the differentiation of space." More recently, a number of scholars have attempted to theorize the ubiquity of the "urban condition" by urging the social sciences to more deeply consider the centrifugal waves of political, financial, and environmental influence emanating from cities. [3] Others have attempted to reinscribe the epistemic enclosure of "the urban" as a category. **Neil Brenner and Christian Schmid's** formulation of "planetary urbanization" is one that has gained particular prominence in the disciplines of architecture, landscape architecture, urban studies, and geography. [4]

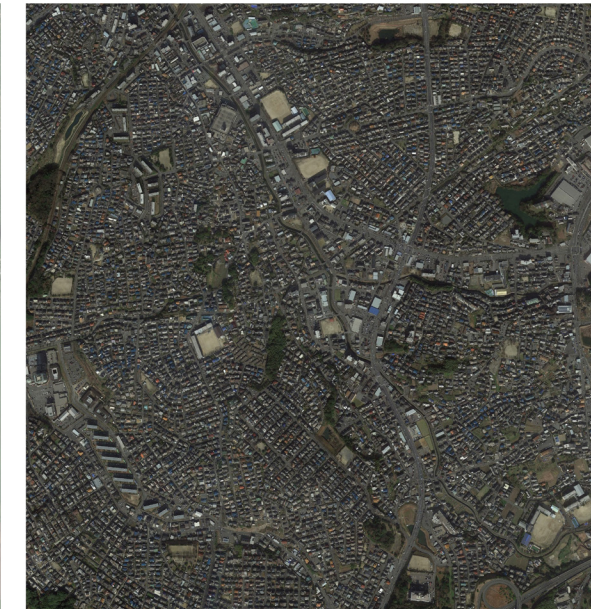
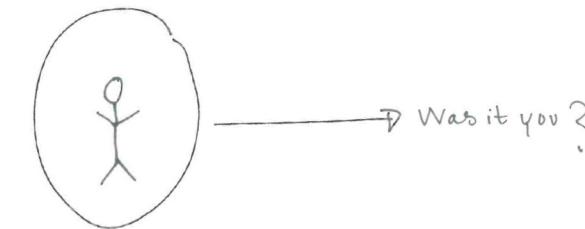
According to Brenner and Schmid's framework, as regulations, policies, and "rule regimes" are reconstituted both upward at transnational scales and downward at national and subnational scales, the spatial outcomes of neoliberal restructuring can be understood, most precisely, as "planetary" phenomena. [6] This conception of urbanization surpasses and radically rescales the spatial-political extents of its influence beyond any traditional conception of a bounded, city-centric urban scale. In doing so, it dismantles the traditional dialectic of the urban and the rural, often subsuming and enveloping vastly differentiated and highly uneven landscapes. Brenner and Schmid have described this absorption of the rural in terms of "the disintegration of the hinterland" and "the disappearance of nature." [6] The former refers to the operationalization of the countryside as the "back-end" or the "back-of-house" of global supply chains and logistics infrastructure. The latter refers to the ecological fallout of rapid urban growth in terms of its impact on such

natural systems and resources as wetlands, forests, lakes, glaciers, and the atmosphere, describing their "interconnectedness" with the "rhythms" of urbanization. [7] Brenner and Schmid argue that the category of the urban as a spatial and morphological descriptor has to be reformulated as a "theoretical" category that can capaciously accommodate all that was previously considered suburban or nonurban, while at the same time discarding the epistemological coin of the urban-rural where "the urban" (the city) and the "nonurban" (everything that is not the city) are a mutually reinforcing, dialectical pair.

Brenner's work on planetary urbanization has been anticipated by two decades of copious writing on scale, territory, governance, and politics. [8] As a prominent member of the generation of Anglophone scholars that rediscovered Henri Lefebvre in the 1990s, much of Brenner's work can be seen as an elaboration of Lefebvre's work from the late 1960s, whose reframing of the urban question as a geographical problem forms the theoretical underpinning of Brenner's work. Indeed, as Brenner points out, the use of term **planetary** as prepositive appellation to urbanization is a restatement of Lefebvre's "mondialisation," first used to express the "becoming-worldwide" of state power and its institutional mechanisms with the incipient rise of neoliberalism in the 1970s and '80s. [9]

In a concise yet powerful intervention, **Ananya Roy** tests the theory of planetary urbanization through her own fieldwork in the peri-urban municipalities of Kolkata, where the categories of "town" and "village" are highly unstable, continually reshaped by governmental practices. [10] Roy argues that "the urban and the rural are governmental categories" that provide the analytical bases for understanding the "processes through which the urban is made, lived, and contested." These processes, she adds, are "necessarily incomplete and uneven." [11] In the context of India, the urban as a category of formal administration is distinct from, and often inconsistent with, the socio-spatial and morphological features that characterize "the urban." The rural, in Roy's reading, does not simply constitute the "not-urban" but is a "constitutive outside" of the urban that is in constant negotiation with the processes of urbanization in the Global South. [12] While acknowledging the usefulness of Brenner and Schmid's planetary urbanization as a global meta-theory, Roy questions their call to discard the epistemological category of the rural or the putative nonurban. Contrary to their claim that the erstwhile "rural outside" is now "internalized" within urbanization processes, Roy argues that the category of "the outside" is not a resurrection of urban-rural binarism but rather constitutes places that "allow us to think about the urban as an incomplete and contingent process as well as an undecidable category." [13] While Roy makes an intervention that challenges theory at the point of its application, the problem of the rural as a category is significantly older in urban theoretical discourse.

UN-Habitat  
The State of the World's Cities Report 2006/2007 1.5



Sdr. Rubjerg - Denmark

220 inhabitants

Nakama - Japan

46.745 inhabitants

In Denmark, the definition of urban area is a built-up area with at least 200 inhabitants. A 'built-up area' requires that the distance between the buildings are no more than 200 metres.

In Japan, the definition of urban area is a built-up area with at least 50,000 inhabitants.

I Danmark er definitionen på et byområde et bebygget område med minimum 200 indbyggere. Et 'bebygget område' er defineret ved at afstanden mellem bygninger ikke overskrider 200 mter.

I Japan er definitionen på et byområde et bebygget område med minimum 50.000 indbyggere.

Google Earth, 2018  
Danmarks Statistik, 2019  
United Nations Statistics Division, 2007 1.7

Where does Rural begin?



The urban and rural intersecting

The urbane og rurale krydser

Hvidovre, Denmark  
Google Earth 2018 1.8

Swarnabh Ghosh  
Avery Review 27, 2017 1.6