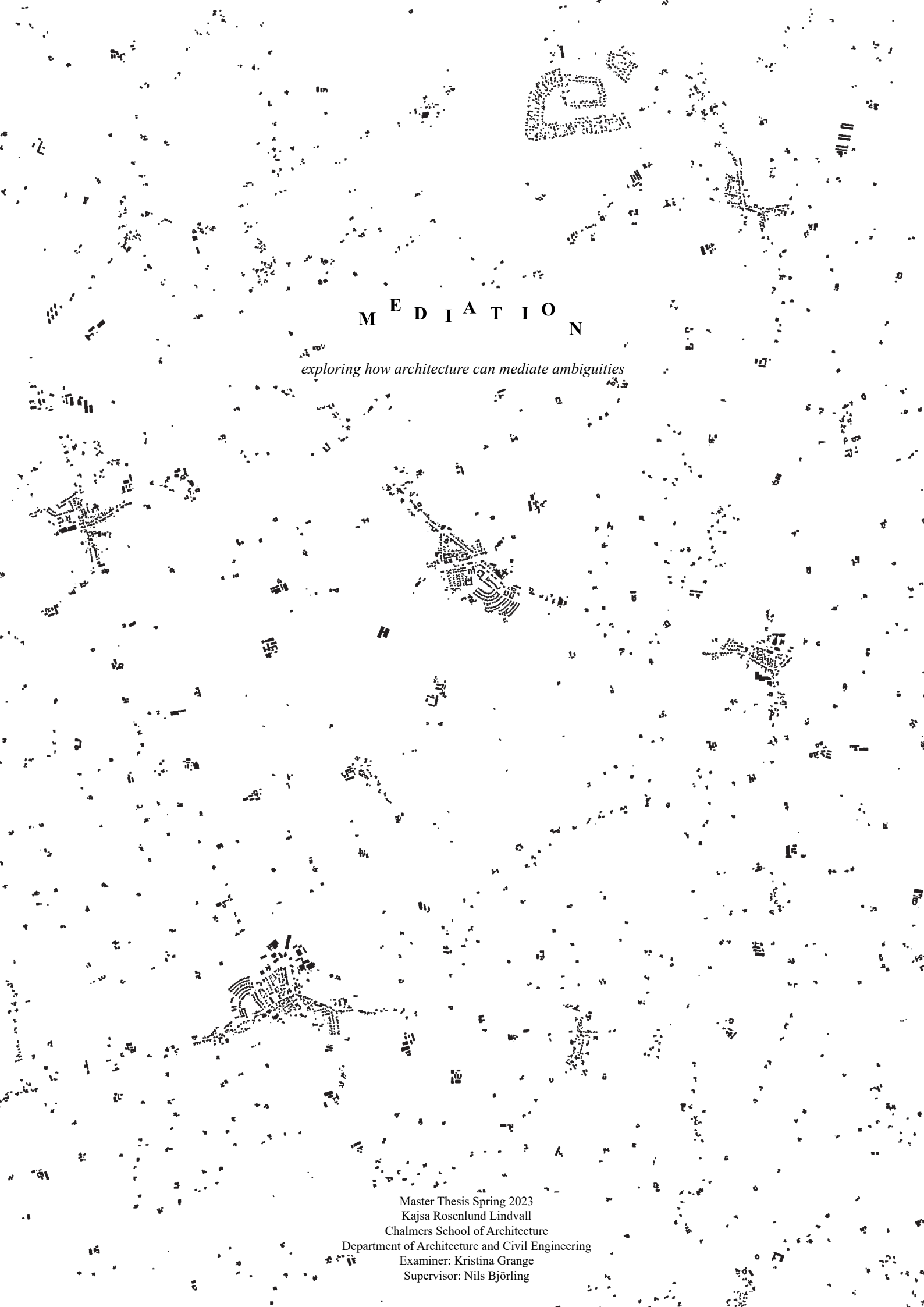




M E D I A T I O N

exploring how architecture can mediate ambiguities

Master Thesis Spring 2023
Kajsa Rosenlund Lindvall
Chalmers School of Architecture
Department of Architecture and Civil Engineering
Examiner: Kristina Grange
Supervisor: Nils Björling



MEDIATION

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Not only have I been enlightened with your resourceful work throughout the thesis, you have offered consistent considerate support and provided me with the richest of supervisions. You have not feared my constantly confused mentality and work, you have magically recognized the small moments of clarity within all its messiness. For countless reasons I want to thank you!

Nils Björling

You have given me memorable meetings and served me flavors of care from everyday life that, beyond work, have given me a sense of warmth. You have also been explicit with the constraints and displacements which care is devastated by, providing fundamental insights to the inventory. Without you there would be no thesis!

Interviewees

You have made my years in education colorful even in the personally dim moments. How I will miss you!

Göteborg - Mates

You have offered me persistent support in all imaginable ways from a distance. What has been the most difficult challenge, as you already know, is to not have been close to you!

Ystad - Friends & Family

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Urbanization, Spatial Practice, Maintenance, Gärsnäs, Simrishamn

Upon exceeding Moderaterna, becoming the second most influential party of the Swedish parliament, the polarizing Sweden Democrats have after twelve years in parliament entered the Swedish government through the formation of the Tidö Agreement. The policy agenda of the Sweden Democrats is identified as right-wing populist, nourished by discontent and distrust, and electoral results exhibit their following to be concentrated to peripheral territories.

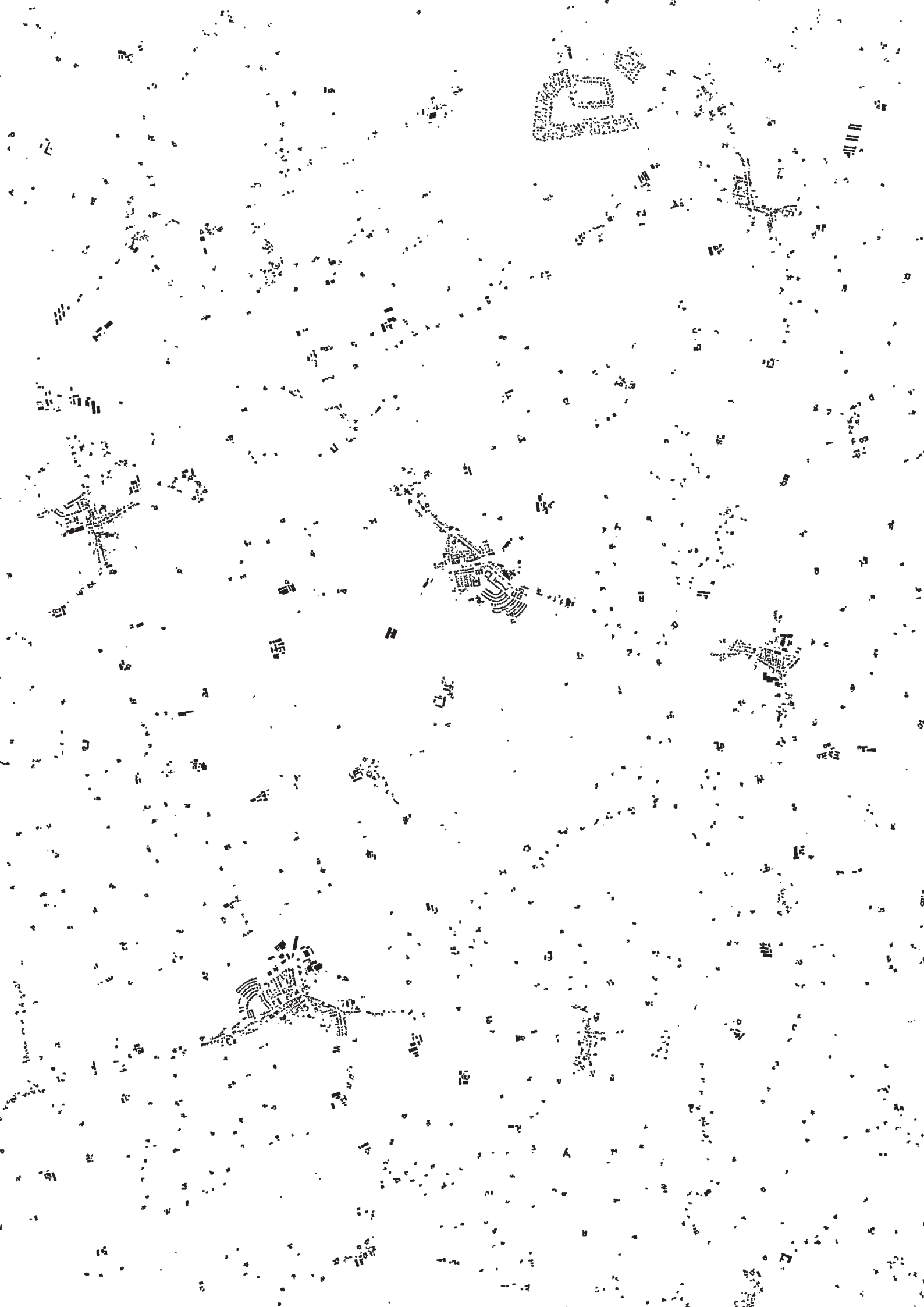
From thematic dimensions of right-wing populism the thesis adopts the method design through research to explore embedded ambiguities of territory, actors and affects, in a situated case study by the research question ‘How can architecture mediate ambiguities?’. The result is a contextual framework with pervasive analysis of theoretical conceptions and a situated inventory, informing of a design proposal.

By approaching Gärsnäs, in the municipality of Simrishamn, Skåne, the thesis inquiry is situated in a representative village from which ambiguities are explored through a temporal and spatial inventory constituent of interviews and observations. Considering thematic ambiguities of right-wing populism, conceptions within urban theory define precarious conditions of uneven geographical development, whilst critical theory distinguishes indeterminate relational conceptions of the spatial environment. Interpreting theoretical conceptions against the inventory of Gärsnäs, a situated venture from which architecture can attend mediation is identified in maintenance activities. A further immersed inventory follows the maintenance activities of the municipality and Byalaget, delineating the exploration of a situated design proposal.

The thesis arrives at the conclusion that architecture can mediate ambiguities if ambiguities are investigated where they gain situated specificity, identifying of mediation. Upon identified situated specificities architecture is to be considered as indeterminate, of spatial practices to embed towards mediation. The design proposal is a radical suggestion where specific situated means of mediation have been interpreted exploring an indeterminate architecture towards mediation. The design proposal suggests the discussion of how architecture can mediate ambiguities to continue, recognizing critical uncertainties in mediation.

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INTRODUCTION



BACKGROUND

Progression

A unique parliamentary situation followed the emergence of Sverigedemokraterna, (the Sweden Democrats), which when entering in the Swedish parliament following the 2010 election, met resistance exceeding traditional ideological party political boundaries (Sannerstedt, 2016). The then unanimous opposition dismissed Sverigedemokraternas extremist, considerably young, roots in addition to their notable policies of comprehensively restricting migration, constraining abortion rights and more. The party was notoriously scandal-ridden, with xenophobic statements and practices carried out by representatives along with numerous other violations of democratic principles and human rights.

The governmental exclusion of Sverigedemokraterna was initially consistent, maintaining a resistance limiting the party's parliamentary influence. As one scandal triggered another of past and present representative acts, the party continuously gained new supporters. Following the 2014 elections, Sverigedemokraterna became the third largest party in the parliament, and in the 2018 elections their support grew further.

After more than eight years in the Swedish parliament in a peculiar opposition to government formations, the conservative parties Kristdemokraterna (Christian Democrats) and Moderaterna (Moderates) eventually approached the Sweden Democrats in 2019 to create a stronger and more unified government opposition (Ahlbom, Oscarsson & Öhberg, 2022). Apart from the strategic logics of oppositional partnership, the three parties had also approached each other ideologically. In recent years, Sverigedemokraterna has gained an improved respect through introspective reviews of party representatives and their political program. The party's own official ideological description is currently "a social conservative and nationalist party" (Sverigedemokraterna, 2019).

In the 2022 elections Sverigedemokraterna passed Moderaterna who has held the position as the second most influential party since 1979 with a result of 20.54% (Valmyndigheten, 2023). A new governmental constellation was formed of a partnership between Kristdemokraterna, Moderaterna and Liberalerna (Liberals) which through the formation of Tidöavtalet (Tidö Agreement) yielded Sverigedemokraterna access to the government office and governmental collaboration (Regeringen, 2022). The constellation outnumbered the oppositional constellation of Socialdemokraterna (Social Democrats), Miljöpartiet (Swedish Green Party) and Centerpartiet (Center Party).

*Distribution*Peripheral territories

Since Sverigedemokraterna entered parliament, election results and voter surveys have demonstrated their supporters to primarily concentrate in rural municipalities in southern Sweden (Andersson, 2017). However, in recent years their support has gradually spread in sparsely populated areas across Sweden. Sverigedemokraterna hold one of their greatest following in Skåne (Sannerstedt, 2017). The supporters are primarily male, and the support decreases across increased educational length. The support is indifferently distributed across age in less populated rural areas whilst in greater urban scapes it finds a concentration among the older population.

*Populism*ActorsAffects

In addition to Sverigedemokraternas' scandal-ravaged conception into the Swedish Parliament, the rhetoric of Sverigedemokraterna has become associated with an ideological approach akin to populism (Ahlbom, Oscarsson & Öhberg, 2022). A correlation made between corresponding parties worldwide. Populism is fundamentally unrelated to ideology; what characterizes populism is a distinction made between the people and the elite, where the latter category constitutes an authoritative threat against the former. What the people and the elite practically imply depends on the ideological convictions associated with populism. In

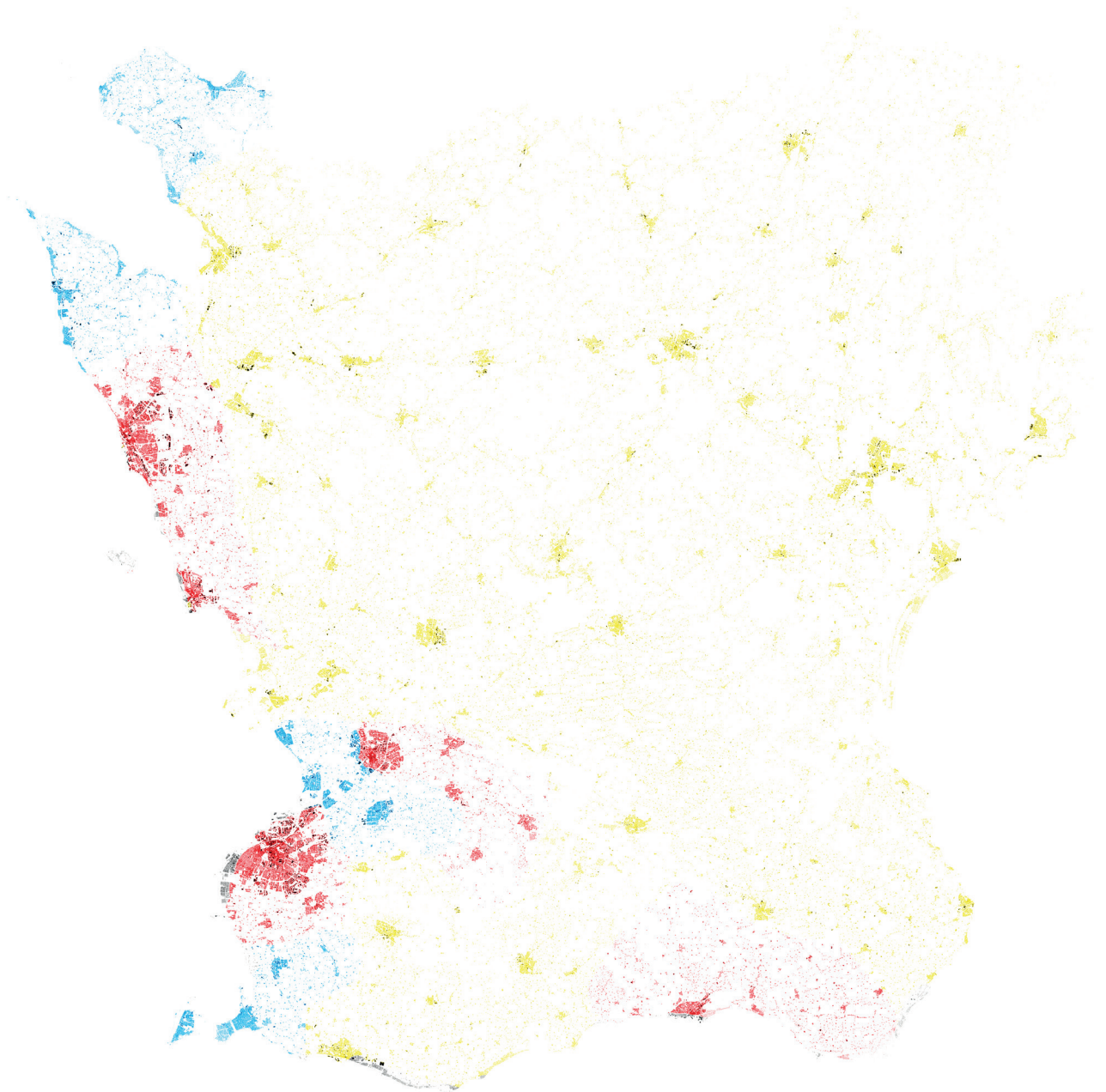


Fig. 1: Most Influential Party, Parliament Elections 2022, Municipality



the case of Sverigedemokraterna, the elite has been reckoned as the ruling establishment where the party's voters are united in a common discontent and distrust against the rule, desiring the enacted power to more accurately represent the people. The democratic system of Sweden as a parliamentary democracy means that the parliament consists of elected representatives, politicians, whose role as representatives is to represent the people (Ahlbom, Oscarsson & Öhberg, 2022). Furthermore the elected representatives collaborate with civil servants of the various governmental agencies which perform and elaborate the governmental operations across the country. In part the populist expression of skepticism towards the establishment and its arrangement constitutes a criticism of the representative democracy at large. It further holds a criticism towards the agencies held by politicians and civil servants and their enacted practices.

Following the populist traits of Sverigedemokraterna, the party has been recognized as a party of discontent, a discontent which in part consists of skepticism towards the establishment of power and in part of the perception that the greater societal development is progressing in an unwanted direction (Andersson, 2017). In 2019 political scientist Lisa Pelling and sociologist Johanna Lindell of the thinktank Arena Idé deployed a research project studying what they coined as the Swedish discontent (Lindell & Pelling, 2019). Through conversations with citizens the study portrays the origins of discontent and how it is expressed, finding how discontents informed by societal frailties displace arguments informing hostility, as resources are distinguished to be wrongfully used. Regardless of discontent and distrust, the main uniting cause among voters of Sverigedemokraterna is first and foremost restrictive migration and assimilative immigration policies.

Thesis

With the increased political influence of right-wing populism, notorious animosities and compassions are enforced through policies across multiple societal operations including spatial practice. The peripheral concentration of right-wing populist interests furthermore position progressions within spatial practice. Apart from an ambiguous territorial distribution, right-wing populism holds ambiguous concerns regarding actors; of the people or the elite, and affects; of discontent and distrust. With a thematic consideration of right wing populism the thesis searches to navigate the ambiguities of territory, actors and affects by approaching the village of Gärsnäs in the municipality of Simrishamn, as a situated case, to find ventures where architecture can attend mediation.

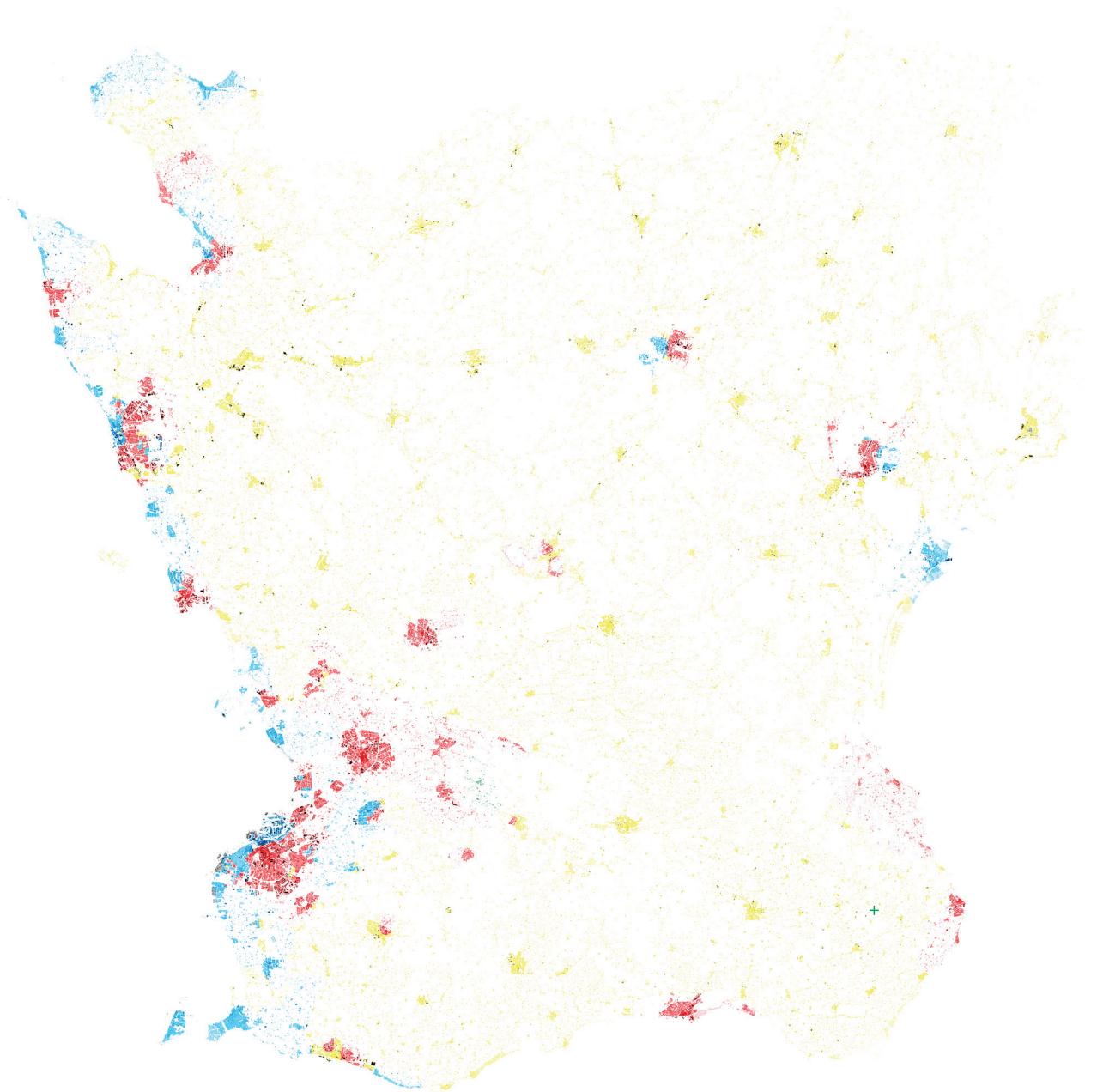


Fig. 2: Most Influential Party, Parliament Elections 2022, Electoral Districts



20 km

Most Influential Party, Electoral District
1:800 000

AIM & PURPOSE

The thesis aim is to explore how an architectural design proposal can mediate ambiguities with a thematic consideration of right-wing populism in peripheral territories.

The preceding purpose is to investigate theoretical and contextual prerequisites to gain perspective of the ambiguities of territory, actors and affect, affiliated with right-wing populism. In response conceptual means are to be explored through which ambiguities can be understood to be mediated through architecture. Mediation as a concept is approached to attain a soft resistance towards ambiguous unfoldings following the increased influence of right-wing populism.

In consideration of the thesis aim and purpose, the explorative inquiries of the thesis are partly theoretical, gathering conceptual understandings and approaches of ambiguities and partly empirical, studying the village of Gärnsås in the municipality of Simrishamn as a territorial medium.

THESIS QUESTION

How can architecture mediate ambiguities?

The thesis is constituted of a case study conducted with the village Gärsnäs in the municipality of Simrishamn as a case. The predominant method of the thesis is design through research where conceptions from variegated fields of theory and a situated inventory construct the contextual frame of analysis. Right-wing populism in peripheral territories thematically frame the thesis.

Concerning how architecture can mediate ambiguities, require supportive identifications of ambiguities and conceptions which inform mediation. Such support is what is sought after through the inquiry. The contextual framework, research, has thus been an item of exploration and design an explorative output along it. Respective sections of theory and inventory have been reciprocally informed throughout the thesis exploration.

The thesis theoretical framework is constituted of conceptions within urban theory and critical theory which are further concretized by scholars of architecture. The ambiguity of territory is explored through prominent theoretical conceptions of urban theory contextualized in Sweden through the work of architect Nils Björling (2023). Through theoretical research right-wing populism in peripheral territories is contextualized where the ambiguity of territory gains distinct definitions. Mediation is explored through relational conceptions within critical theory; science and technology studies and affect theory and is situated within architecture through the work of Keller Easterling (2021), Hélène Frichot (2022) and Hilary Sample (2016). In extension, the ambiguities of actors and affects are conceptually explored through approaching mediation. Mediation is approached as a main conceptual means to tackle ambiguities, constituent of dimensions informed by critical theory.

The inventory of Gärsnäs is constituted of literary references, personal communication and observations. The historical inventory is based on the book *Komsta-Stiby Gärsnäs* produced in collaborative efforts by Byalaget (The Village Association) in the late 90s (Nielsen et al., 2000). The historical inventory is furthermore complemented with historical maps obtained from Lantmäteriet (Land Survey). The historical inventory captures territorial advancements and identifies prerequisites to Gärsnäs as it is currently found. Interviews with civil servants of the municipality of Simrishamn and board members of Byalaget complement the historical inventory with contemporary depictions which are furthermore gained through journal articles and municipal documents.

Pervasive analysis of the theoretical framework and the situated inventory of Gärsnäs aspires to gain specificity to the ambiguous dimensions of right-wing populism in peripheral territories. Informed by critical relational conceptions the ambiguities become ventures where mediation through architecture can be explored. Research and pervasive analysis identify the situated measures with which architecture can mediate ambiguities. The design proposal aspires to interpret identified measures to suggest a design which exemplifies how architecture can mediate ambiguities in a practical and situated arrangement. Upon the proposed design, the discussion of how architecture can mediate ambiguities continues, concerning alternative modes with which mediation could be attended and acknowledging critical uncertainties of what the proposal suggests as mediation.

DELIMITATION

Three identified ambiguities of right-wing populism in peripheral territories construe the thesis delimitations; territory, actors and affect. From selecting the representative case, the village of Gärsnäs, to the theoretical and situated inventory.

The village of Gärsnäs is part of an electoral district where Sverigedemokraterna are dominant upon electoral results (Sveriges Television [SVT], 2022). Gärsnäs is not an example of a particular concentrated popularity or a site where the party holds significant local engagement. As such, Gärsnäs is a spatial representation of a conventional following, as a peripheral village of many peripheral villages, in the region of Skåne where Sverigedemokraterna hold dominant following.

Although the thesis originates in the village of Gärsnäs its spatial boundaries are transcended upon the thesis exploration by inherent conceptions of right-wing populism and its peripheral concentration.

The ambiguity of territory is explored through theoretical conceptions not particularly considering right-wing populism, but rather to apprehend conditions attended to territories informing of ambiguous progressions.

The ambiguity of actors, or of the people and elite, delineate local spatial practice of the village to follow, specifically through Byalaget and the municipality. Both Byalaget and the municipality are particular, the former as prominent inhabitant assemblies and the latter as an entangled institution. Byalaget and the municipality are therefore not to be considered as definite representations of either the people or the elite, but rather as relevant and available representatives of different institutional arrangements of spatial practice. Byalaget and the municipality alike hold operational perspectives of spatial practice in relation to the village of Gärsnäs. Nonetheless, they both hold prominence which obscure other operations which are then not accounted for in the thesis. It is furthermore important to emphasize that Byalaget does not have an agenda which aligns with right-wing populism. It is however critical to be aware of both their local influence as well as uncertainties regarding their agenda.

The ambiguity of affect, or inherent conditions of distrust and discontent amongst right-wing populists, further frame the inquiry to actively pursue embodied apprehensions. In the pursuit of embodied perspectives, affect theory informs on conditions attended to affective experiences and relations. Embodied perspectives are upon relational conceptions acknowledged and further investigated, suggesting there to be no sole apprehensions but rather many with their own measure of truth.

The most notable and violent concerns of right-wing populism, intersectionally unjust policies and valuations of human and non-human life, thematically frames the inquiry but do not attend a disclosed, specific attention. As distinguished by Keller Easterling “Any design that works with latent potentials need not always declare its political learnings if they might draw fire or create obstacles in a politically polarized climate” (Easterling, 2021, p. 136). Of course, Easterling’s statement can be instrumental to inform its diabolical opposite. In the context of the thesis Easterling’s statement is informing of soft resistance as an approach towards ambiguous unfoldings following the increased influence of right-wing populism.

The thesis is divided into two parts. Right-wing populism in peripheral territories is first introduced to be framed as a thematic background where its inherent ambiguities gain situated specificity as the thesis progresses. The first part, Context, constitutes a contextual framework which begins with theory to be followed by a situated inventory. The second part, Mediation, taper the thesis to eventually present a design proposal. As theory and the situated inventory reciprocally constitute the thesis exploration, analysis has circulated the thesis process. The thesis is however formatted in successive order where reflection is represented in summarizing lessons and actions in Context, and analysis is represented in Mediation through conclusive sections. Reading instructions are furthermore included across the thesis, introducing sections with respective purpose.

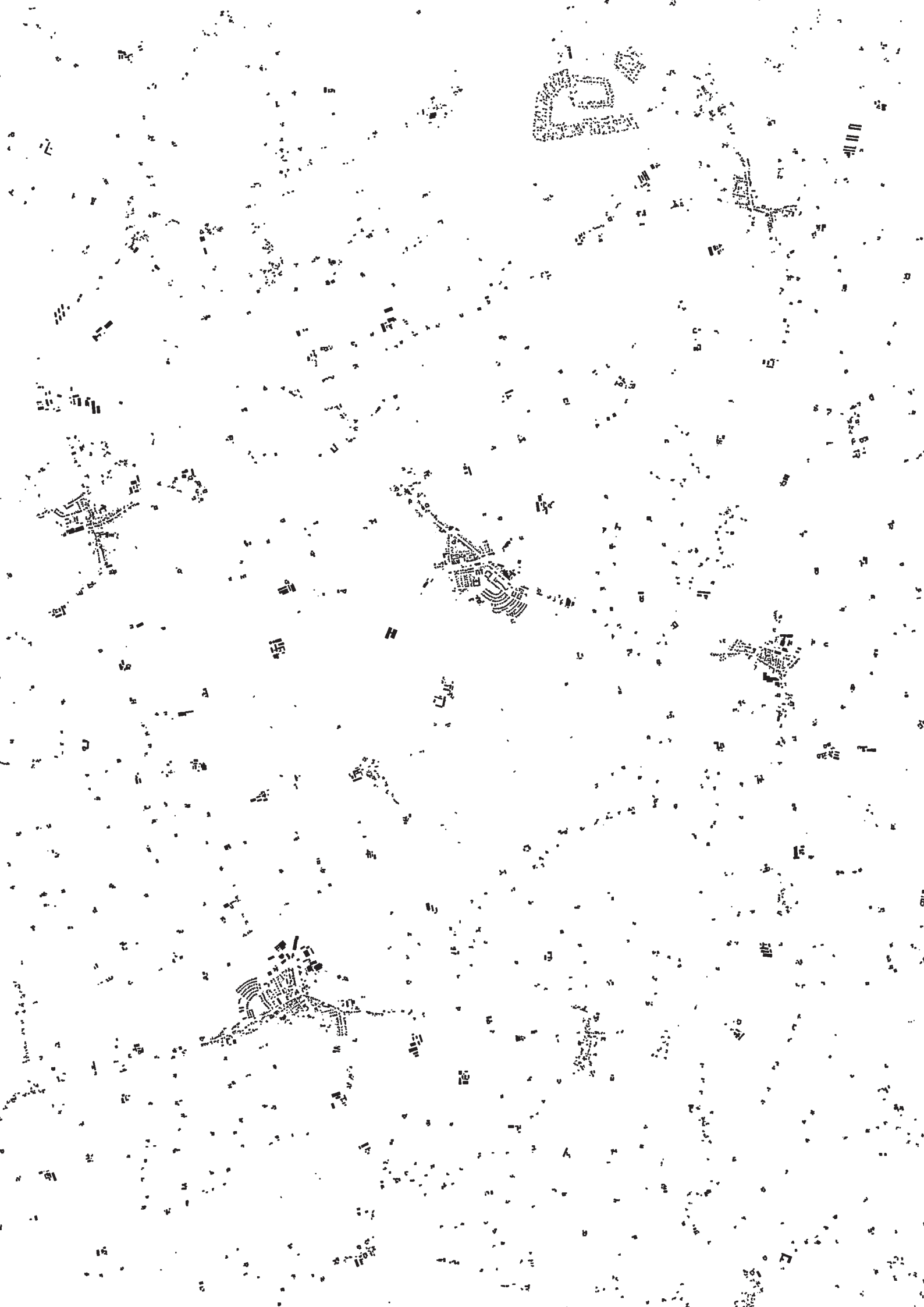
READING INSTRUCTION

The first part, Context, begins with theory which is divided into three main topics. Territory layers the foregrounded condition of right-wing populism in peripheral territories with characters of territories defined in urban theory. Relations distinguish analytical conceptions of networks and affect within critical theory and architecture, delineating ideas towards mediation and exploring the ambiguities of actors and affects. Structures gathers conceptions from preceding topics together with practical understandings of the spatial environment, of infrastructure, maintenance and support structures.

The situated inventory is constituent of a temporal context and a spatial context. The temporal context portrays local progressions in relation to greater, national progressions. The spatial context gathers current situated perspectives of different measures originating in Gärsnäs and expanding its scope towards the municipality of Simrishamn and the region of Skåne.

The second part, Mediation, targets specific ambiguities of the foregrounding condition of right-wing populism in peripheral territories distinguished from lessons and actions towards mediation identified from the contextual framework. Upon this conception, maintenance activities are further explored starting with complementing the superficial representations of situated maintenance activities in the Context with additional tracing. First municipal operations are represented by Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer (The Unit of Public Environments) and Drift- & Hamnenheten (Operations & Port Unit). Second, the operations of Byalaget (The Village Association) are represented. Upon this contextual addition, research is analyzed and the design proposal is presented. Lastly, the thesis question is discussed in relation to the design proposed, critically considering how the design mediates and what the proposal requests and suggests as a mediating architecture.

CONTEXT



In the following section, critical conceptions of urbanization will be distinguished from influential scholars, exploring the ambiguities of territories: prerequisites and consequences.

Circulation

Urban theorist Ross Exo Adams (2020) elaborate on historico-political dimensions of urban theory along the concept of circulation reflecting on urban planner Ildefonso Cerdas early recognition of the urban when planning the extension of Barcelona in the mid 19th century. Adams proclaims that circulation is the fundamental principle of urban formation, a concept which he means diverge common perceptions of “things just happening” without sensible logic. Adams emphasizes how urban theory commonly illustrates urbanization along capitalism where the former is understood as the spatial enactment of the latter. Whilst similarly recognizing their reciprocal evolution Adams emphasizes circulation as a preface, more elaborately presented in relation to urbanization, nonetheless also a fundamental to capitalism. Circulation provides a plastic understanding to the somewhat static dimensions of the built environment and suggests, as many other scholars have stated, the built environment to be continuously made and it to be one maker of conditions beyond purely physical structures. The built environment, and to Adams, particularly the urban, is comprehensively bound to that which circulate; material and immaterial resources, and the built environment is in itself an enabler of circulation.

Temporary/Permanent

Public/Private

Conceptions of private and public capture broadly recognized distinctions which Cerda attested to be diluted in urban societal formations (Adams, 2020). Political philosopher Hannah Arendt elaborated on the distinctions a century later, complimenting the distinction, with the concepts; the social and the intimate.

First, Arendt distinguishes between the public and the private. The public signifies the world itself where the public realm constitutes a common ground which gathers humans in more or less managerial manners which also inevitably indicates particular publicities (McGowan, 1998). The private lacks publicity and is possibly at its least public state intellectual activities. The private can furthermore be made public but is imminently transformed and deprivatized.

Arendt means that through “modernity” a destruction of the public has been afforded which unavoidably also dismantles the private in such a way that it becomes a more narrowly condensed intimate. The destructive condition of modernity is what Arendt defines to come with “the rise of the social”. What Arendt means by the social is a collapsed state of life, instrumental control and freedom which renders these, to Arendt, crucial goods an undifferentiated state. The social is neither private nor public, and its formation Arendt asserts coincide with that of the nation-state where intimate matters, everyday affairs, are to different extents taken care of by the nation, which according to Arendt is not possible and presumed to end frustration and more radically, violence.

Social/Intimate

Frustration

In the 1960s sociologist Henri Lefebvre conceptualized the impact of urbanization along what Lefebvre defines as spatial production (Petrescu & Trogal, 2017). According to Lefebvre, space shapes society and vice versa, constructing a reciprocal, reproductive, dimension between the spatial and the social. Upon the conception of spatial production, urbanization has had an impact on both the spatial and the social. Lefebvre distinguished the impact of urbanization to construes urban domination, where territorial differences are accentuated in favor of urban logics (Björling, 2023).

Urbanization and urban dominance impacts, particularly to Lefebvre's concern, the key mechanism of spatial production, "the right to the city", in limiting ways. To reclaim the right to the city Lefebvre asserted inclusion, participation and centrality as crucial nonetheless bifold principles. Architect and theoretician Nils Björling situates these principles reflecting upon their implications in a Swedish context specifically considering what Björling defines as the rural void, territories which do not attend the stereotypical urban or rural prescriptions. Björling attends to Lefebvre's conceptions of how inclusion, participation and centrality all hold instrumental qualities and that they, upon urban domination and neo-liberal logics, hold non or alternative forms of what Lefebvre first conceived them of. Urbanizations', to Lefebvre, limiting dimensions considering the right to the city, presents itself at a critical point, depleting the access to political and social engagement, differently across territories. As a continuation of Lefebvre's elaborations, Björling illustrates a critical line attended to the "rural void", as an intersection of divides that are not exclusively territorial but are nonetheless reciprocally induced between the spatial and the social, colored by an urban dominance. Upon the conception of the critical line, Björling attest specificity to be attended to commonly disregarded territories which inherently means a shift of centrality upon both inclusion, participation and perspectives.

Urban domination unfolds in variegated ways across territories. Urban theorist Neil Brenner has extended the connotations attended to urban domination and formulated planetary urbanization as a more comprehensive conception reflecting territorial operations of the present day (Björling, 2023). The conception of urbanization follows, as Adams proclaimed, logics of circulation spatialized as territories are attributed different operative features (Adams, 2020). Upon generalization, the urban attends to features of accumulation and concentration which positions the urban as centrality (Brenner, 2020). The rural, in contrast, holds recreational, extractive or productive features, and is all the more fragmented which positions the rural as peripheral. Generic simplified representations of respective territory, are continuously reinforced, unconditionally attesting to each description an amount of unjust truth intensifying dominations and distinctions. Björling emphasize the recognition of territories in between, suggesting that urban and rural should be understood as spectrums of territories rather than pure

Urban Domination

Spatial Production

Specificity

Planetary Urbanization

Urban/Rural
Centrality/Periphery

distinctions (Björlling, 2023). Considering that distinctions are formulated from dominating perspectives, territories risk being reduced and abstracted upon biased understandings or to favor that which is dominating (Brenner, 2020). Urbanization is not purely internal operations attended to specific territories but are rather boundaryless, reorienting resources across both centralities and peripheries. The extensive reorienting properties of urbanization is furthermore what has come to yield Brenners conception of planetary urbanization, suggesting that urbanization is not confined to the urban, centralities, but extends to peripheries on a planetary scale. The reductive narrow perspectives Björlling informs on with caution is continually reinforced as dominations adaptably dominate (Björlling, 2023).

Precarious Conditions

Global/Local
State/Market

The territorial development following the liberation of the market is constituent with transformations of peripheries with governance originating in centralities (Björlling, 2023). The globalization of market economy is furthermore transforming territorial governance to in greater extents be performed by enterprises along with the state. Philosopher Isabelle Stengers distinguishes how responsibilities are modified and consequences abstracted as territorial governance is performed at enlarged distances (Stengers, 2020).

Human/Non-Human

Though resource flows have never been purely linear, they originally held local and reciprocal effects. Anthropologist Anna Lowenhaupt Tsing asserts how resources, in the frame of urbanization and capitalism, transcends human and non-human distinctions (Lowenhaupt Tsing, 2015). The two traditional distinctions have both been selectively transformed to at their sovereign state be accumulated in centralities. The liberation of the market has thus enabled a comprehensive commodification of human and non-human processes alike. Through neo-liberal logics, commodities, and their making, are rendered as interchangeable assets in the pursuit of profit creating what Tsing defines as precarious conditions. Building upon the reality of global value chains, Stengers assert that what previously was constituent of interdependent exchanges, instead is developed into networks of chains of dependence of planetary scale (Stengers, 2020). The chains of dependence are not equal to notions of liberty, but rather to territorially diluted mobilizations and entangled constraints. The power of the chains of dependence, advanced through capitalism, is their ability to appear as necessity whilst reproducing on unequal terms. Interdependencies are on the contrary insinuating mutual entanglements of exchanges.

Precaution

Dependence/Interdependence

Embedded in the capitalist logics lies the objective of persistent progress and growth towards greater accumulation of profit (Lowenhaupt Tsing, 2015). Logics which engineered the rationalization of procedures to intensify production and accumulation, lending territories operational homogeneous characters (Brenner & Katsikis, 2020). In the issue of Architectural Design, Designing The Rural:

A global Countryside in Flux, rural conditions are addressed emphasizing the attributes attested to ruralities whether they are in developed or in developing countries (Bolchover et al., 2016). When the preconditions for territorial governance shift, the means and properties of territorial proclamation too shift. Rural territories are attributed different values, where ruralities of developed countries are scenic, authentic expressions of heritage and nature to be protected, whilst the ruralities of developing countries to a larger extent are preconditioned as operational.

Recreation/Operation
Developed/Developing

As the internationalization and the free market advanced so did the deindustrialisation of developed countries (LINA, 2022). The shifts of characters interior and exterior to territories rearrange spatial hierarchies and as geographer David Harvey proclaim, cause an uneven geographical development which reproduce and reinforce inequalities aligned with neo-liberal logics of valuation (Björling & Fredriksson, 2018). Automatizations have caused reorientation of sociocultural hierarchies where creativity and innovation with the rise of the creative class has obtained influential status (Björling & Fredriksson, 2018). The creative class is in turn attracted to environments dominated by ideals of openness, diversity and tolerance, attributes typically attached to urbanities rendering the attractive places specific significance. As commodification includes humans and non-humans, it includes the innovation and creativity which in the liberal market are best used towards notions of progress and growth.

Uneven Development

RELATIONS

Whilst the prior theoretical section was descriptive the following section is rather conceptual towards understandings of actors, affect and mediation to inform spatial analysis and the design proposal.

Networks

Human/Non-HumanDisplacementDeterminate/IndeterminateMediator/IntermediaryLatency

Stemming from collaborative efforts within science and technology studies, anthropologist Bruno Latour's theoretical conception of actor-network theory has gained recognition within architecture through for example the practice of, respective professors of architecture and philosophy, Albena Yeneva and Keller Easterling (Yeneva, 2022; Easterling, 2021). Preset to Latour's conception of actor-network theory is the comprehension that society is consistently performed and constructed, considering the social as circulating and all encompassing (Yeneva, 2021). Fundamental to actor-network theory is a reconsideration of actors. Upon reconsideration, actors are practically anything which can alter progressions, which furthermore is to consider actors as equally human and non-human, including both physical matter and social concepts. That which perceptibly acts is not acting alone, instead constructing what Latour defines as an actor-network. Latour asserts that acts and actors should be distinguished upon the conception that they hold dimensions which are consistently translated and displaced. To engage upon such conceptions in the field of architecture is, as interpreted by Yeneva, to follow actors and their respective attachments and to recognize architecture as an actor in a network of actors.

Latour furthermore distinguishes mediator as a term which operates to accentuate actors as beholding capabilities of modifying realities. Practically, for example, objects as mediators are distinguished upon breakdowns, when their operation no longer functions seamlessly. When networks are consciously followed, actors render themselves as mediators upon their relational indeterminate existence, as exemplified by Latour following the Berlin Key and lock. The Berlin Key and lock are non-humans which mediate social relations between different attendees and the object. Although the Berlin Key and lock is for a key and lock, exceptionally articulated, it accentuates potential mediations which are attended by any key and lock. In contrast to mediators stand what Latour defines as the intermediary, an operative state which aligns with determinism and predictability. Latour asserts all actors to be treated as mediators, whether they are perceived as intermediaries or not.

Easterling builds upon Latour, and intersecting conceptions, when defining the concept of "Medium Design" (Easterling, 2021). Fundamental to "Medium Design" is an indeterminate understanding of human and non-human networks. Indeterminate human and non-human networks are embedded in the spatial environment which therefore holds indeterminate latent potentials. Easterling asserts that consciously acknowledging latency enables alternative controls. Through indetermination and latency Easterling disregards conceptions of there ever being

stable solutions, for solutions can never withstand changing internal or external conditions without transformation. Stable solutions belong to a history of “things that do not happen”, which is likewise disregarded, for the history of things that do not happen is merely the consequence of unacknowledged relational unfoldings of human and non-human networks. Medium Design, Easterling argue, works in the undetectable, the non-declarative histories and stable solutions, to adjust latent temperaments in discretion, and asks how and where resistance can be found through temperament adjustments. Furthermore, Easterling argues that “Any design that works with latent potentials need not always declare its political learnings if they might draw fire or create obstacles in a politically polarized climate” (p. 136) to emphasize the instrumental properties which latent potentials can hold. Medium Design diverges the design of the object as a solution, to the object as an active, allowing or disallowing activities. Indeterminate aspects of design invite negotiations, collaborations, agreements and disagreements. They activate design in ways which counterbalance differences and leverage benefits performed in space through time. Form, or design, therefore involves capacities which transform existing conditions and relational positions between humans and non-humans.

Stable Solutions

Declared/Undeclared

Active Form

Affective dimensions are constituent of relational conceptions of human and non-human networks. Affects shift relational conditions with sensational after effects which constitute attachments and detachments from relational bindings (Frichot et al., 2022).

Affects

Political scientist Joan Tronto extended notions of care beyond traditional activities encapsulated in womens work (Puig De La Bellacasa, 2017). Distinctions along activities of care as labor/work, affect/affection, ethics/politics evolve the strains of caring practices. As caring practices include work/labor, affective positions can be held separate from their commodified dimensions. Caring practices thus hold diverse activities not necessarily embodying affective capacities. When instead approach love, as an affect, instrumental assertions are unconditionally missing. Love, in comparison to care, as described by professor in architecture and philosophy Hélène Frichote, is extensively affective and in turn immune to commodification (Frichot et al., 2022).

Care/Love

Regardless of the nature of affect, care and love both hold ambivalence which grant them desirable and repelling relational positionings between actors. Architect Hilary Sample, distinguished conceptions of desire in relation to architecture and maintenance influenced by the psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan (Sample, 2016). Lacan identifies desire in relation to need and demand (Murray, 2015). Need is to Lacan organic and fundamental, when a need is expressed it is expressed through a demand which deviates the need from its organic form. When a need is satiated

Need/Demand/Desire

Self/OtherConstruction/Maintenance

upon demand, the deviation which remains of demand, is desire. Desire is therefore upon Lacan's conception conceived of lack, and is always directed towards an other, which can be considered as both opposing and defining. Sample asserts that the desire of architecture is to be consumed or occupied by an other. Furthermore, maintenance defines natures and endurances of consumption, mending gaps, or lacks, which are conceived between original states and ever changing conditions.

Philosophers Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari diverge from psychoanalytic understandings of desire, conceptualizing desire as a productive process (Roberts, 2021). Deleuze and Guattari formulated a relational conception in assemblage influential to actor-network theory and to Easterlings conception of Medium Design (Easterling, 2021). In relational processes, assemblages, desire is machinic, consistently construing non-representational links. Upon this conception desire, as both non-representational and machinic, can impact assemblages to run counter to conscious interests. Through capitalism, Deleuze and Guattari assert that organic desires are not purely alienated, but most importantly that desires are imbued in assemblages, and that it in turn disturbs their individual dimensions.

To reconnect with the conceptions of care, philosopher Maria Puig De La Bellacasa emphasizes how approaching care is not only to validate care and increase its recognition (Puig De La Bellacasa, 2017). It is to understand how "divergent modes of valuing care co-exist and co-make each other in non-innocent ways" (p. 12), which is to say that care is equally as desire caught up in relational processes. Puig De La Bellacasa recons how through relational conceptions of human and non-humans along imaginaries of care, expose inherent interdependencies which foster care, that however hold machinic dimensions.

Trust/Distrust

Philosopher Annette Baier practices within care ethics, but most prominently distinguishes an ethics of trust (Baier, 2010). Trust is constituent of mutual vulnerabilities. The climate of trust is consistently, formally or informally, regulated which upon its regulation defines the climate of trust, and can upon misregulation create a climate of distrust, which is to recognize disturbance within the relational positions attended with trust. Baier suggests affirmed promises as an informal regulator of a climate of trust, and affirmed contracts as a formal regulator of a climate of trust.

STRUCTURES

The following theoretical section layers descriptive and conceptual understandings towards practical understandings of actors, affect and mediation to inform spatial analysis and the design proposal.

Philosopher Isabelle Stengers distinguishes dependence as a fact, as we first and foremost, indisputably depend on the inhabitability of earth (Stengers, 2020). Spatial practice embellishes earth and through circulation, urbanization and capitalism the environment has been modeled, transforming arrangements of dependencies and the activities performed.

Infrastructures

Inherent to the preset logic of circulation are infrastructures. Urban theorist Ross Exo Adams assert infrastructures translates social values into material spatial activities distributed in intricate network connectivities around which society revolves (Adams, 2020). Infrastructures allow mobility and transfers which in extension facilitate the concentrating and fragmental flows of urbanization (Bolchover, 2016). Infrastructures have not only allowed for profitable dependencies to take form but also violent territorial demarcations and exploitations. Modes of extraction and transferral are in many ways externalized procedures removed from the imaginaries of centralities whilst in various ways dominating the condition of peripheries (Brenner & Katsikis, 2020).

Mobility/Stability

Our dependence on infrastructure requires activities ensuring their performance, labor of maintenance and repair as distinguished by professor of architecture and philosophy Hélène Frichot (Frichot et al., 2022).

Maintenance

Architect Hilary Sample adopts Hannah Arendt's conceptions of labor and work considering architecture in relation to maintenance (Sample, 2016). Labor is to Arendt activities which correspond to the biological processes of the human body as a concern of life, and are really matters of the private or intimate realm (McGowan, 1998). Work on the other hand corresponds with artificialities, the concern for the production of permanence, creating the common world and is a matter of the public realm. The artificialities attended to work is for example the instrumental relationship between humans and humans, as well as between humans and material stuff which are made towards creation of permanence. Both work and labor are driven by necessities. Labor is intensely constricted by metabolic functions whilst work finds its restrictions in its inherent productive nature towards permanence.

Temporary/Permanent

Cyclical/Linear

Architecture or construction is commonly perceived as permanent, like Arendt's definition of work which is bound to permanent achievements (Sample, 2016). Sample put emphasis on the somewhat disregarded fact that architecture deteriorates and that the perception of architecture as permanent requires maintenance as a manual act preserving architecture's sense of madeness. The preventive cautions provided through maintenance are fundamental to architecture, for more than aesthetic reasons, but nonetheless overlooked as they belong to the

Construction/Maintenance

time frame after building. Maintenance is therefore a matter of post-occupancy, which Sample furthermore argues is disregarded to instead favor the imagable initial completed state of architecture. The product of maintenance is perceptibly not artificially permanent in the sense that work is. Maintenance is rather metabolic, in the sense Arendt prescribes labor to be, as a repetitive necessity.

Considering labor and work in relation to architecture illustrate a delineation between what's repeated and what's conceived, both bound to seeming permanence but on different conditions. The remnants of maintenance are not attested to maintenance but serving the permanence of work, giving maintenance no clear detectable tokens of its own. Whilst Sample argues for a more divergent relationship between architecture and maintenance Sample attest that maintenance, or rather acts of maintenance, can be both skilled and unskilled. A distinction which inevitably affects the activity of maintenance performed. As an activity maintenance is often despised. The manual acts of maintenance have during the past century, like all of modernity, found rationalized, automated, alternatives towards self-sufficiency through tools and material compositions. Sample emphasizes philosopher Martin Heidegger's conception of how significance is built through proximity, through being close, and that maintenance keeps us close and therefore builds significance. Automated maintenance poses a risk of devaluing the fundamental dependence we have on the environment, even though it might allow us to take part of it through other activities which are not despised as such. Furthermore, Sample asserts that progressions towards self-sufficient maintenance eradicates the subtle potentials of making that maintenance affords.

Skilled/Unskilled

Sufficiency

Support Structures

As much as infrastructures are physical manifestations and assure the function of society, institutional structures, administrations, which are not spatial as such inexplicably afford spatial structures and uphold the structures attended to diffuse relations between public and private (Adams, 2020). Through governmentalities initiated by the church to ideological concerns of the welfare state, caring activities of work and labor have prolonged beyond domestic to public realms through the formation of for example "församlingshem" and "Folkhemmet" (Brolund de Carvalho et al, 2017). Prolonged activities of care illustrate the multiple spatial realms conceptualizing the spatialities of public spaces and the structures necessary for caring activities of work and labor to unfold. Frichot et al (2022) defined these structures as architectural support structures, building upon the work on support structures by Celine Condorelli. Fundamentally, support structures are external structures supporting what is relationally considered as the main structure such as the frame of an artwork or scaffolding in construction (Condorelli, 2006). Architectural support structures are spatialities such as warehouses, public toilets, waiting rooms and parking lots which enable the performance of main spatial structures such as infrastructures and public realms (Frichot et al., 2022). In addition, the rare parcels of unclaimed land by neither

Support/Main

the public or private sectors, known as commons, has through their informality and latency supported unregulated appropriations and given space for shifting negotiable proclamations (Condorelli, 2006). Although sustained with notable levels of governmental control, spaces for liberal proclamation close to the etymological conception of commons are found in ambiguous territories claimed by the public and private sector such as squares, parks and parking lots.

#1 SUMMARY

Lessons

The lessons summarize distinguished conceptions from the past section. As summaries, they are simplifications and conclusions.

Territories

- Territories are materially and immaterially bound to circulation
- Ambiguous authorities control territories
- The spatial inform the social, the social inform the spatial
- Dominants reproduce enforcing uneven developments

Relations

- The social is performed
- Agency is indeterminate and bound to mediation
- Latent temperaments hold instrumental capacities
- Translations and transfers are transforming and potentially displacing
- Affects are productive

Structures

- Supports are essential
- Maintenance is necessity
- Endurance is ambiguous

Apart from the lessons identified, the theoretical conceptions inform actions to be taken, directing attention of the situated investigation and distinguishing concepts to implement in the design proposal.

Actions

Theme:

- Follow ambiguities of territories, actors and affects
- Mediate ambiguities of territories, actors and affects

Territories

- Recognize specificities
- Shift centralities

Relations

- Reconsider actors
- Search for latent temperaments
- Appreciate affects

Structures

- Acknowledge support
- Consider maintenance
- Review how architecture dominates

TEMPORAL CONTEXT

Background

The first section approaching Gärsnäs is a layering of a national evolutions in relation to the local evolution of Gärsnäs. The inventory is influenced by architect and theoretician Nils Björlings recollection of the Swedish welfare state describing the “rurban void” in relation to spatial production, and architect Angelica Åkermans recollection of rural development in relation to the state policy “Gestaltad livsmiljö” (Björling, 2023; Åkerman, 2020). National evolutions are composed of Björling and Åkermans recollections and supplementary literary references. The local evolution of Gärsnäs is based on the book Komstad-Stiby Gärsnäs (Nielsen et al., 2000), supplemented with interviews and journal articles.

As an interpretation of Björlings work following the demographic shifts distinguished by Statistiska Centralbyrån (Statistics Sweden), the temporal context is divided into three shifts (Björling, 2023; Statistiska Centralbyrån [SCB], 2015). The definitions of the shifts diverge from the definitions made by Statistiska Centralbyrån, and are instead defined from the authoritative and industrial characteristics they describe of the local context. The first shift describes an era of early urbanization, of beginning production. The second shift describes the development of the welfare state and intensified accumulation into urbanities. The third shift describes precautions of deindustrialization following an increased internationalization.

Diagram

The accompanying diagrams place evolutions in a timeline, representing national and local unfoldings in relation to each other. D represents the demographic evolution of population distribution between rural and urban territories. Public gathers evolutions informed by the state and concerns land distributions, institutions and structures. Private gathers evolutions informed by private actors and concerns either production or service, driven by businesses or associations.



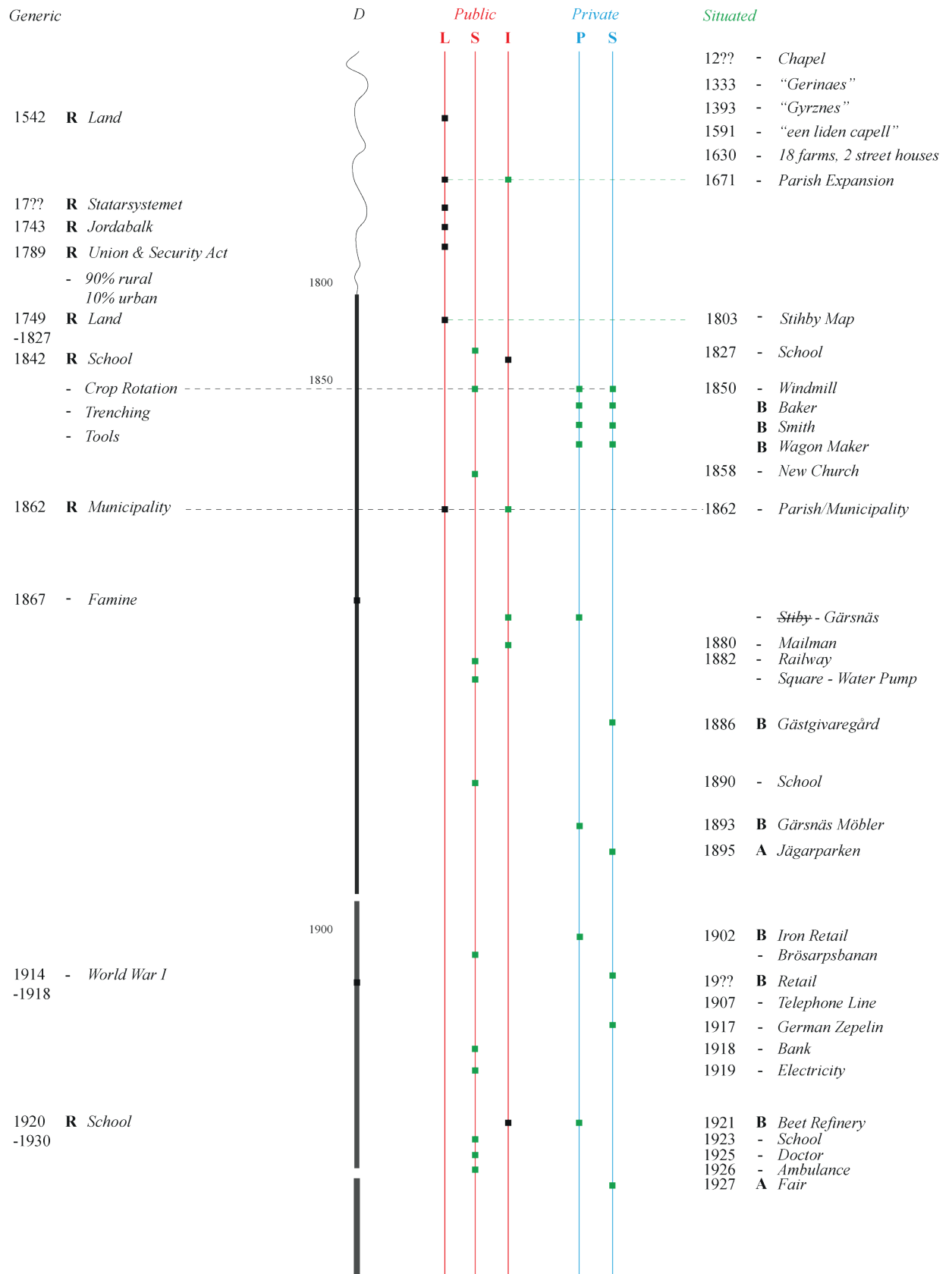
Figure of village entry sign

Production

In the 16th century, the Swedish Crown proclaimed that all undeveloped land would be owned by the Crown (Björling, 2023). Subsequently formal arrangements and negotiations of ownership shifts were enacted enabling greater territorial control. Legislation decisive of the character of ownership and proclamation advanced during the 18th century, with positional effects on the four societal stalls. With the turn of the century three agricultural reforms reorganized the logic of proclamation targeting dispersed parcels of diffuse ownership. At this time an estimated 90% of the population resided in rural areas (Åkerman, 2020). Through land reorganization, villages and farms were relocated shifting pre-existent territorial logics.

The decentralization of schools in 1842 defined demands of educators, ascribing the Church greater responsibility to provide children with education (Nielsen et al., 2000). Upon greater knowledge of cultivation procedures and production methods, modes of territorial control were refined during the mid 19th century (Björling, 2023). Greater harvest was achieved through the advancement of tools and crop rotation. Simultaneously the first railways were constructed at strategic locations across Sweden facilitating efficient transportation of resources. The municipal reform of 1862 modified the local governmentality of the parishes to in addition to the church administration encompass a civil administration attending civic affairs and interests (Åkerman, 2020). Standards of living increased and life-expectancy was extended. The agricultural conditions were however extensively impaired in 1867 due to harsh climate, resulting in famine and migration. Though devastating damages, the nation recovered with a stable population growth and productivity. Entering the 20th century Sweden had approximately 5 million inhabitants, where 75% resided in rural areas (Statistiska Centralbyrån [SCB], 1999; Åkerman, 2020).

Church/State



Production
Gärtnäs

Gärtnäs, was originally merely the name of the castle south of the village (Nielsen et al., 2000). The area of Gärtnäs belonged to the parish of Stiby. Located on a hill above the agricultural landscapes, Stiby church has accountings back to the 12th century. In the 17th century 18 farms and two street dwellings accompanied the church on the hill. Writings tell of the unpredictability ascribed to the road, at times ravaged by looters. The church extended its educational responsibility as called for by the inhabitants with a total of 78 children, by building a new school in the earthly 19th century. With developed knowledge of territorial processes and territorial control, harvest increased and a windmill was constructed in the mid 19th century. Farms were complemented by local manufacturing corporations such as a baker and a wagon maker, posing alternatives to domestic and manual labor. The church was defined in inferior structural condition and was comprehensively replaced completed by 1858. With the municipal reform of 1862 the civil administration was formally created and Stiby municipality formally founded.

Stiby Municipality

Circulation

Gärtnäs

The villages' first official mailman emerged in 1880 extending the possibilities of distant communication. In 1882 the Tomelilla-Cimbrishamn railway was inaugurated on land which the municipality had obtained from the knight of Gärtnäs castle on the circumstance that the name was to be Gärtnäs as opposed to Stiby. As the station was constructed, so was a "gästgiveri" and a square with a water pump. After further expansion to Malmö, the railway was complemented with another distance In 1902 reaching Kristianstad. Apart from reaching the distant larger cities, the railway connected Gärtnäs with villages across, what is today, the municipalities of Simrishamn, Tomelilla and Ystad (Personal communication, March 4, 2023).

Public/Private

In 1895 Jägarparken was inaugurated, a common ground to arrange festivities. The presidents to furniture manufacturer Gärtnäs AB was also founded (Nielsen et al., 2000). The initial customers to Gärtnäs AB were among the wealthy, and the demand was for durable exclusive furniture to be inherited for generations.



Fig. 3: Stiby 1803



300 m

Stiby 1803
1:15 000

*Accumulation*Public/Private

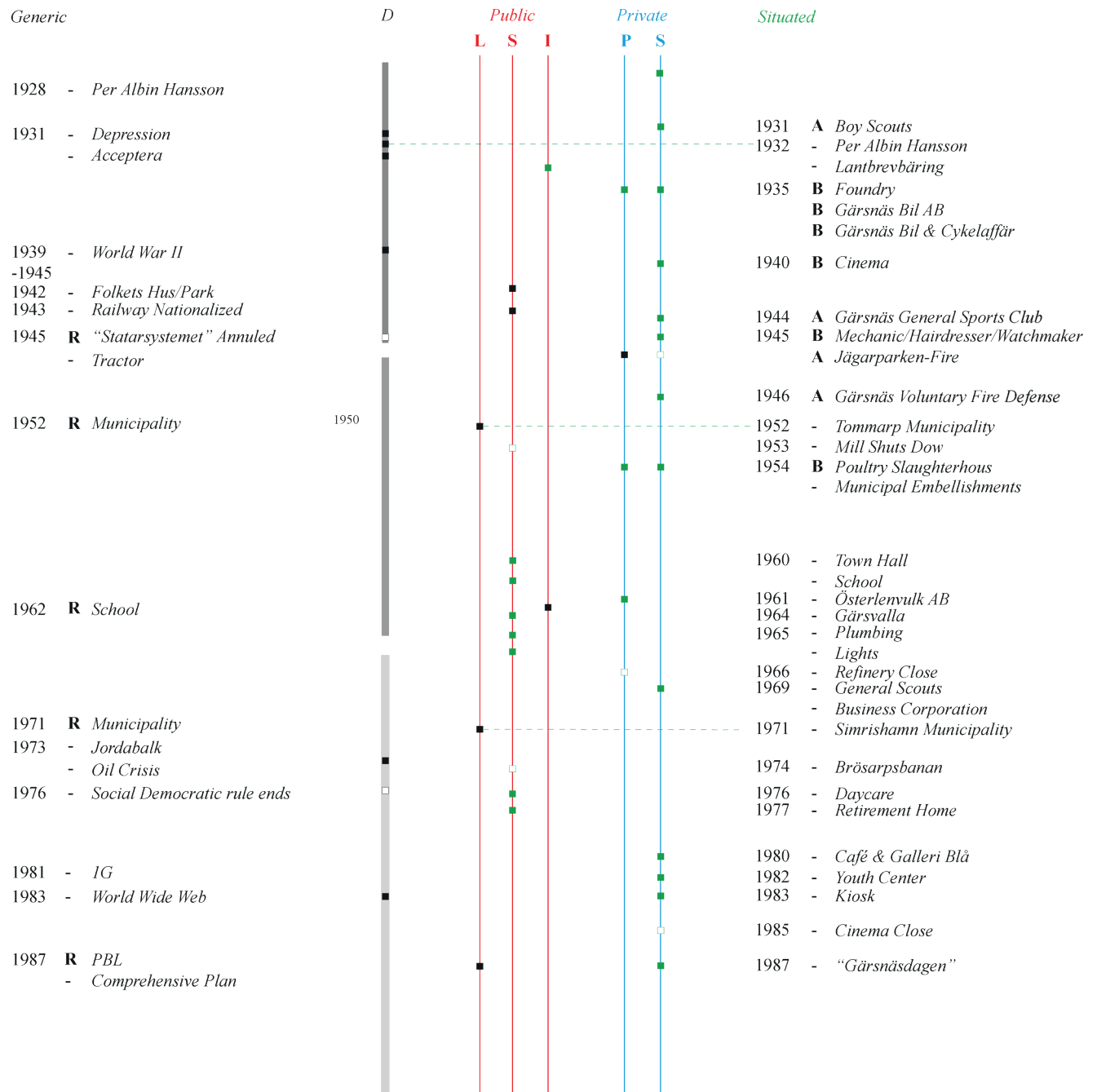
In 1928 Per Albin Hansson and the social democrats gained majority mandate to rule the Swedish state (Åkerman, 2020). In 1931 the structural manifest *Acceptera* by architects Gunnar Asplund etc, was released (Björling, 2023). The manifest was influenced by logics of the Social Democrats and conceptualized *Folkhemmet*, the nation considered as the home of all its inhabitants as individuals and as a collective. In the construction of *Folkhemmet*, individuals and collectives were reciprocally considered integral parts of its organismic function. At this time the Swedish population, which had increased by 2 million since the beginning of the century, was equally distributed in either rural or urban areas (Åkerman, 2020).

Initiated with the crisis of the great depression and World War II, the social democratic political hegemony managed to increase overall individual and collective prosperity (Åkerman, 2020; Björling, 2023). As rule the government enforced supportive legislation and institutional facilities. Grants towards the formation of local common facilities, or the formation of “*Folkets Hus*”, was afforded to the local governments and associations (Åkerman, 2020).

Reform

In 1945 “*Statarsystemet*” was formally annulled to monetary salaries in exchange of labor. The further industrial mechanization intensified and altered the processes of productivity, exchange and human participation. In 1952 approximately 25 percent of the municipalities had 500 inhabitants or less, leading to a municipal reform merging the 2281 municipalities to 816. Entering the 60s subsidies and reforms along with the mechanization of agriculture and forestry out-ruled small scale cultivation. At this time the statutory holiday was extended to four weeks with an increased interest in mobile and static vacation residents.

The Swedish school system had been restructured on several occasions since the beginning of the century, comprising numerous schools and extending the educational length from six years to nine years in the 60s (Nielsen et al., 2000). Simultaneously the state was afflicted with an extensive housing shortage across the land (Åkerman, 2020). During a ten year period different housing typologies adding up to a total of one million dwellings was to be constructed, resulting in both re-appropriations and new prospectation of land mainly in urban proximities.



Accumulation

Gärtnäs

During the launch of Folkhemmet Per Albin Hansson made visits through the “home” of the nation, where Jägarparken in Gärtnäs was one stop (Nielsen et al., 2000). The park held festivities on a consistent basis, one of the greater events was held in 1927 with an open air cinema. Writing also tells of the time when a pilot showcased an airplane, offering the visitors to pay for a ride. Early telecommunication networks were installed in the early 19th century and a cinema was constructed during the war.

Tommarps MunicipalityPublic/Private

With the municipal reform of 1952 and the formation of the greater Tommarps Municipality, Gärtnäs became the municipal base, outnumbering Tommarp upon negotiations. The new “Storkommun” financed investments in expansive plumbing in the municipality, and simultaneously a water tower was erected in Stiby south of the church. The municipality afforded grants towards lighting and embellishments across the municipality. In 1960 the municipal hall was inaugurated, located on a plot by the square and station which had previously carried common seasonal recreations. A seven year school, the sports center Gärsvalla increased the institutional presence and new multi-residential housing typologies intensified the volume of the village south beyond the station.

Furthermore, local production, manufacturing and service increased. In 1921 Svenska Sockerbolaget AB constructed the village beet refinery in connection to the railway after outruling Mellansvenska Sockerbolaget AB who had speculated on a location near the neighboring village Tommarp (Nielsen et al., 2000). Piping was constructed stretching to the nationally expansive factory 18 kilometers away in Köpingsbro for further processing. The beet refinery was closed 45 years later and the operation was overtaken by the further expansion of Köpingsbro Sockerbruk.

Receiving its first public commission to furnish the city theater of Malmö in the early 40s after recruitment of furniture architects, Gärtnäs Möbler continued to receive larger commissions in the mid 20th century as the firm embraced modernist ideals (Nielsen et al., 2000). Embracing new standards of expression the firm held its competing stance. Following the limited exchange of exclusive foreign wood of World War II, the company took a firming hold on local materials and in the 60s the scanian red beech dominated as their signature material. The manufacturing saw a continued progression with facility expansion.

In 1954 the poultry slaughterhouse was inaugurated with nine employees. The following years it would grow to attend 200 employees, with management shifts every decade until its closing in 1999 (Personal communication, March 4, 2023). During the early to mid century local businesses affording services and trade found their place in Gärtnäs (Nielsen et al., 2000). The car repair and retail has had a consistent presence. After several fires the local fire defense was founded after the war. Several associations such as Gärtnäs general sports club (Gärtnäs AIS), Gärtnäs Scouts and Gärtnäs Social Democratic Association were founded with branches inviting of women formed in the 60s.

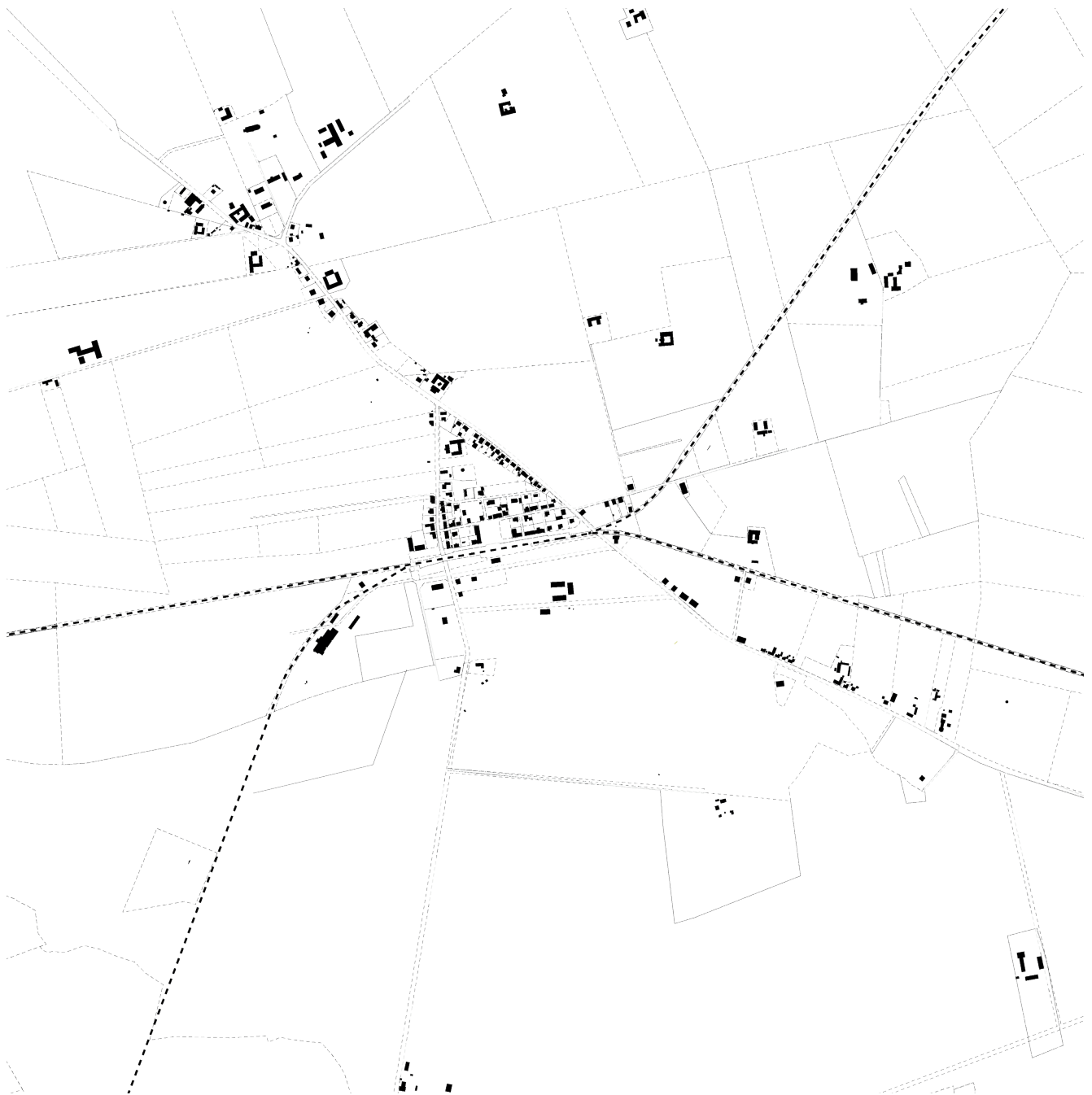


Fig. 4: Gärnsås 1926



— 300 m

Gärnsås 1926
1:15 000

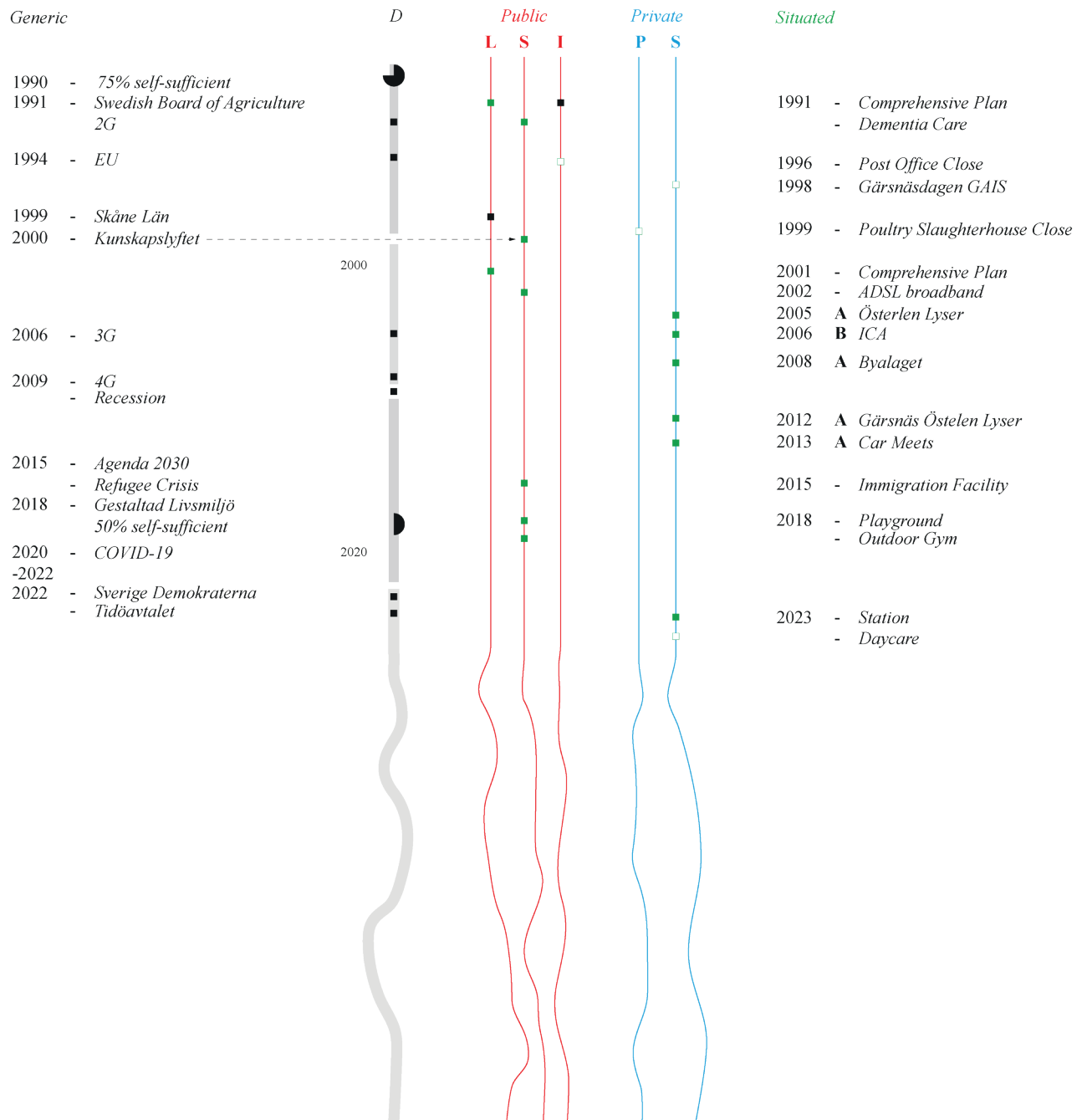
Precaution

Reform

As the oil crisis of 1973 hit, societal frailties resurfaced which yielded countermovements developed in the 60s greater recognition (Åkerman, 2020). A reform following the municipal reform of 1952 further reduced the municipalities in 1974 to 290 with the intention of creating equal opportunities in all municipalities. The social democratic dominance adhered until 1976, criticized for limiting democratic evolution (Björling, 2023). Other parties found their place in governmental rule, and alliance formations have since consistently altered, shifting the constellations of political dominance (Rothstein, 2006). In 1987 the current planning legislation was endorsed through the creation of the Planning and Building Act which further defined a more autonomous municipal responsibility of local spatial planning to be done through comprehensive plans (Åkerman, 2020).

The recession in the early 90s and the Swedish entry in EU enhanced a market-liberal logic which had gained influence during the 80s with increased international exchanges (Björling, 2023). An institutional authority emphasizing the sustenance of ruralities was created in 1977, to in 1991 become formally defined as Glesbygdsverket (Rural Agency) (Rothstein, 2006). The role of Glesbygdsverket eventually regressed as its promotion of tactical rural projects competed with the prospects of EU project Leader. In 2009 it was replaced by Tillväxtverket (The Swedish Growth Agency), after multiple controversies, one of which questioned the impartiality of the agency and argued for an agency alike representing urbanities.

Global/Local



Precaution
Gärnsnäs

In 1969 the Gärnsnäs Business Association was founded of active entrepreneurs enforcing issues considering the continual progress of Gärnsnäs with development of public facilities (Nielsen et al., 2000). The engagement of the association contributed to the construction of a daycare and a retirement home in the 70s. The association was the main contributor to the symbolic signs at the village entry points to be mounted stating “Gärnsnäs - Byn Med Världsrykte”/”Gärnsnäs - The Village With An International Reputation”. The sign predominantly reckoned the international exchanges granted the village by Gärnsnäs AB.

Simrishamn Municipality

The municipal reform resulted in the formation of the greater municipality of Simrishamn, yielding the inland territories of Tommarps municipality shared administration with the municipalities of Simrishamn, Borrby, Hammenhög, one fourth of Brösarp and eventually Kivik (Nielsen et al., 2000). The first municipal comprehensive plan was completed in 1991 to be followed by one in 2001 and the current one in 2015 (Simrishamns Kommun, 1991; Personal communication, February 24, 2023; Simrishamns Kommun, 2015). Gärnsnäs is formally defined as one of the main villages of the heartlands, with areas proclaimed for potential expansion for dwellings or operations. The station area has during the past 30 years seen several reorganizations. The most recent one is the implementation of another track completed in late 2022, as part of a greater investment towards Österlenbanan initiated in 2016 by Trafikverket and Region Skåne with the ambition to decrease the use of passenger cars by 2030 (Ystad Allehanda, 2022). The open public space nearby the school has been articulated with an out-door gym and a playground. As Gärnsnäs AIS already had gone quite far in planning an outdoor gym the sports club and the municipality negotiated to reach a midway where the gym constitutes of that which Gärnsnäs AIS had intended but is situated on municipal ground (Personal communication, April 3, 2023). Recent developments as the closing of the day care facility was announced has stirred up opinionated discussions of both irresponsible and undemocratic management of decision making from the municipality (Dicksson Hermansson, 2023). The closing means relocating operations to Simrishamn and in turn the loss of 25 weekly hours of socialites towards elders which took place in the facility.

Circulation

Public/Private

The village hall of Gärnsnäs ceased to function as a municipal institution with the municipal reform and has held a diverse selection of facilities over time as a youth center, library as part of the national education project “Kunskapslyftet”, migration home and most recently as a hostel (Nielsen et al., 2000; Personal communication, February 7, 2023). Many of the local businesses has closed with exceptions for the repair and trade of passenger cars, tires, agricultural machinery, the kiosk, the café and ICA which relocated to larger facilities within the village in the early 00s (Personal communication, March 4, 2023).

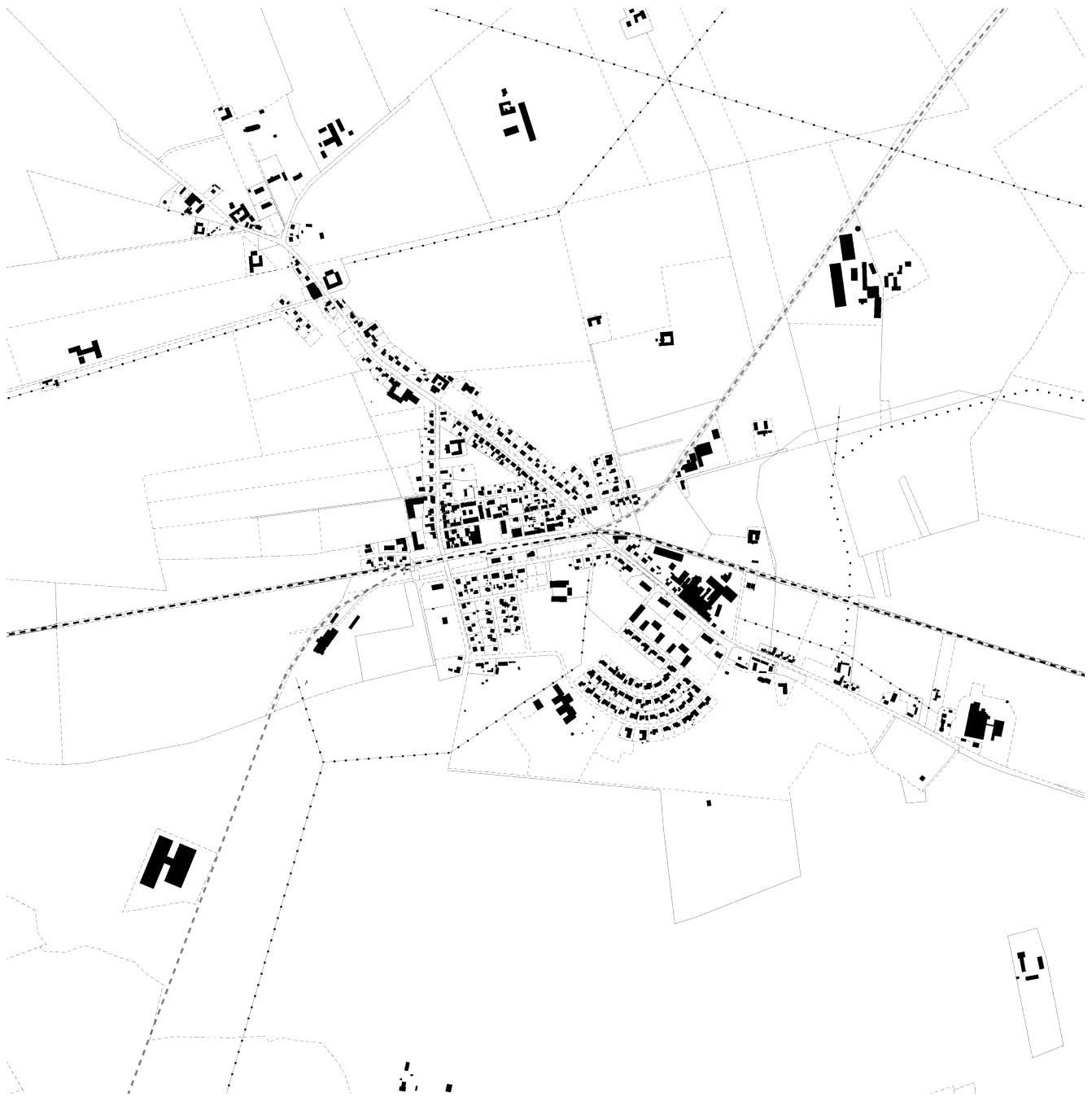


Fig. 5: Gärnsnäs 1974



300 m

Gärnsnäs 1974
1:15 000

ByalagetDependence/Interdependence

The local fire defense has held competitions against the local defense departments in south eastern Skåne. The fire defense was threatened during the 90s to close along with the operations in the villages nearby (Ystad Allehanda, 1990). Today it is constituted of on duty firefighters supporting the main defense departments (Personal communication, March 4, 2023). In the late 80s the first Gärnsnäs-dagen was celebrated, an annual celebration founded by Byalaget as it was then constellated, directed towards the inhabitants with celebration around a new concept each year (Nielsen et al., 2000). The popularity of the event decreased a few years after its annual premiere. In the late 90s Byalaget was momentarily dissolved as it was constellated. Gärnsnäs AIS instead took over the hosting of Gärnsnäs-dagen. After a decade without a “byalag”, Stiby & Gärnsnäs Byalag as it functions today was initiated, hosting the main event of recurring car meets during the warmer months (Personal communication, February 7). At some occasions the meet is complemented by live music performances by local musicians. Gärnsnäs AIS and Byalaget alike sell hot dogs which in turn finance the arrangements of the meets and yield both the association sustaining incomes. Apart from the car meets, Byalaget, facilitate the village with seasonal embellishments as the municipality departed from the mission to instead offer the villages’ byalag with compensation for seasonal embellishments transparently addressing how the various byalag assume responsibilities historically attended to the municipality (Personal communication, March 3; Personal communication, March 26).

During the 1980s Gärnsnäs AB received less commissions, causing cut backs (Personal communication, March 3). At the time the business had approximately a hundred employees dispersed along the production chain. The company was recognized in the 90s as a business pioneering in the multitudes of sustainability and received several awards which granted the village a visit by the Swedish king (Nielsen et al., 2000). In 2000 Lammhult AB bought the operation which momentarily shifted its structure to become one of Lammhults ABs subcontractors (Personal communication, March 3). The company reclaimed the operative role as the main contractor in 2003 when the current owners bought the operations (Gärnsnäs, 2023). The company has consistently held by the local logics of extraction and environmental sustainability, delivering furniture of durability and longevity. In recent years the company has expanded their facilities to include a showroom in Gärnsnäs as well as one on Skeppsholmen in Stockholm. With the mechanization of parts of the production chain the company held approximately 45 employees within the manufacturing department as of 2023 (Bing, 2023). In 2023 it was announced that the company was to produce chairs for one of the halls of the UN headquarters in New York, replacing the former chairs from 1952



— 300 m

SPATIAL CONTEXT

In the following section a current representation of the spatial context is described from engagement with association board members, civil servants, regulatory documents and journal articles. The spatial context departs from the temporal context with a focus on Gärsnäs from inhabitant perspectives to progress into municipal and regional dimensions, exploring embodied perspectives and institutional layers.

Gärsnäs

Gärsnäs is one of the larger villages in the heartlands of the municipality of Simrishamn, bordering the neighboring municipality of Tomelilla municipality, with a population of approximately 1000 inhabitants (Statistiska Centralbyrån [SCB], 2021). Gärsnäs distinguishes itself as it is the village with the greatest proportion of permanent inhabitants, exceeding proportions of all other agglomerations within Simrishamn municipality (Simrishamns Kommun, 2015). It is, apart from the central municipal village of Simrishamn, the only village with an active railway connectivity.

The accompanying map emphasizes institutions, production and service, and illustrates whether they've endured, transformed or ended.

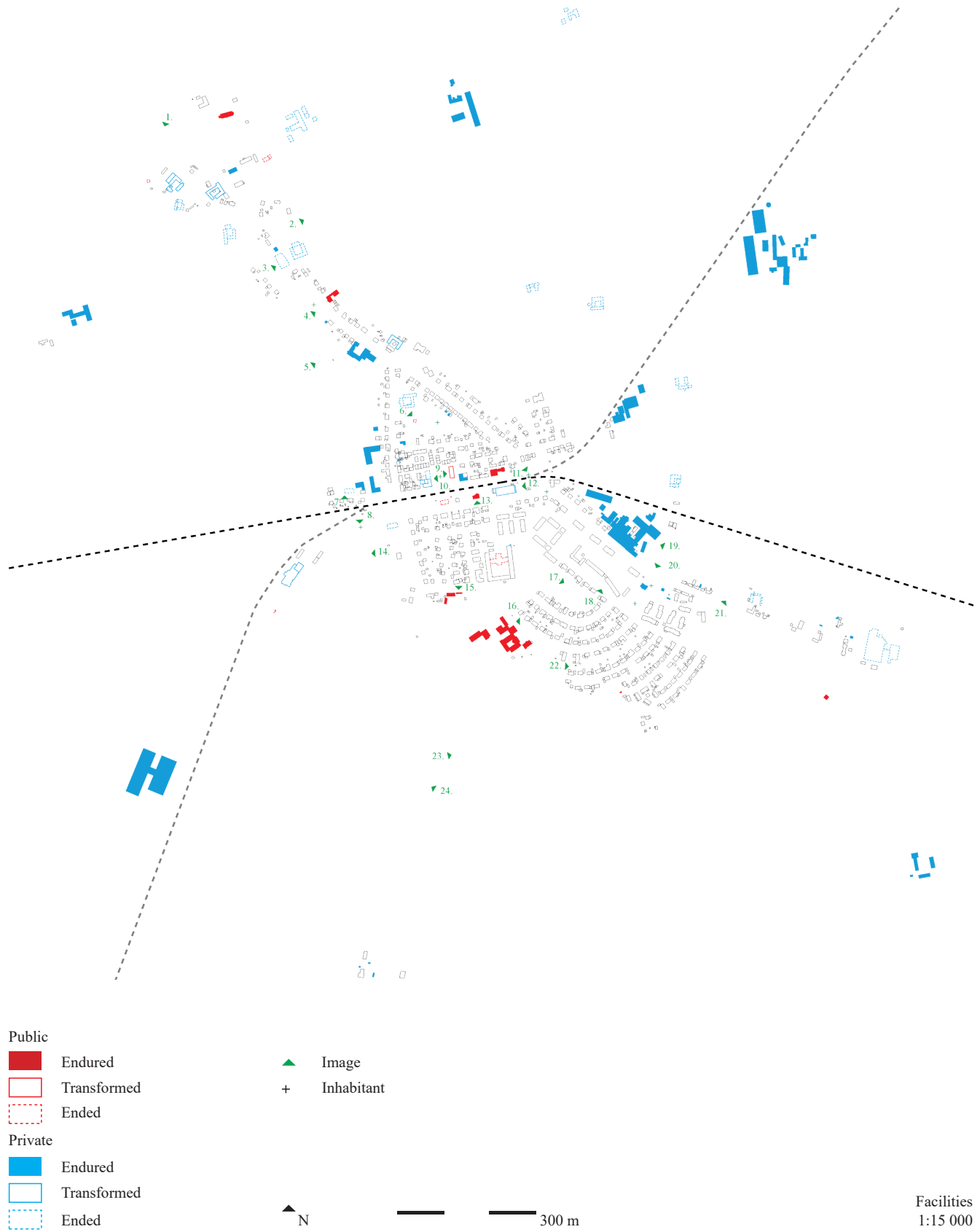
The encountered representatives predominantly share a common satisfaction with Gärsnäs in the sense that it provides the fundamental necessities of living in its immediate proximity (Personal communication, February 7; Personal Communication, March 3; Personal Communication, March 4). However, the apprehension of satisfaction holds bifold dimensions which are expressed but are upon the common satisfaction not to be regarded as exceptional. Recurringly, as experiences are shared, Gärsnäs functionality is recognized to not be as extensive as it has been. Prior the village has upon the interviewees apprehension held a greater sustenance for life and living allowing more diverse conditions of life. The temporal context of Gärsnäs attends these apprehensions with a greater viability.

Self/Other

The interviewees furthermore describe the functionality of Gärsnäs in relation to other municipal villages which, upon the interviewees' experiences, are all the more functionally rich. In terms of the recreational abundance offered, the provisions in Hammanhög with an outdoor pool, Skillinge with an artificial soccer field and Borrbý with a digital cinema, is what's comparatively sought after. Upon the closing of the daycare facilities within the village both the retrospective and comparative gazes, of what has been and could be, attend an occurring depiction (Dicksson Hermansson, 2023). The only interviewee representing youth expressed that the interviewees' future aspirations will not be met in Gärsnäs, neither in Simrishamn (Personal communication, March 4). An overheard conversation in the local café furthermore expressed the abundance of gluten- and lactose free alternatives to be inadequate in the local grocery store.

Public/Private

As board members of associations the interviewees attend their collaboration with the municipality as a governing institution to be straining (Personal communication, February 7; Personal communication, April 3). The board members attest how they've attempted to collaborate, attend what the municipality offers as well as suggesting improvements relieving the municipality, but that they in practice are more effortlessly achieved on their own. Furthermore the interviewees attest how the municipality afford greater offerings to certain associations. For example Gärsnäs AIS are offered more inconvenient slots when reserving the artificial soccer fields than IFK Simrishamn or Österlen BK. In part this is based on the popularity of the respective clubs, in part on their performance.





1. Watertower



2. N Farming



3. Car Mechanic



4. Health Center



5. Car Retail & Storage



6. Mill



7. Cinema



8. Byalaget



9. Hostel/Old Municipal Office



10. Café/Old Hotel



11. Railway



12. Grocery Store



13. Fire Station



14. Tire Retail/Old Beet Refinery



15. Soccer Club Gärsnäs AIS



16. Kindergarden & Primary School



17. Playground



18. Apartment Building



19. Furniture Manufacturing



20. Gas Station & Kiosk



21. E Farming



22. Villa Residence



23. S Farming



24. W Farming

Images captured by the author.

Simrishamn

The accompanying map emphasizes the distribution of buildings across the municipal territories, formal and informal institutional borders.

Comprehensive opportunities and challenges gain visibility through engagement with civil servants of the municipality of Simrishamn and through studies of documents provided by the municipality. The consistent challenge distinguished in the comprehensive plans as well as in conversations with civil servants is decreasing income generating population (Simrishamns Kommun, 1991; Personal communication, February 24, 2023; Simrishamns Kommun, 2015; Personal communication, March 27). The population has during the past ten years increased with a 100 inhabitants, leaving the total population at 19 104, with temporary increases in 2016 and 2021 (Simrishamns Kommun, 2022). Precisely defined is how youths' are leaving the municipality without certainty of returning and how workable demographics stand weak as pensioners have a consistent presence (Personal communication, February 24). The municipality encounters an intense seasonal population increase during summer as both sporadic and returning tourists visit the municipality. The municipality reckons tourism both favoring and limiting. In attempts to consider permanent inhabitants along with municipal visitors the municipality has implemented the citizen proposals to be attended by anyone concerned with the municipality, which has met both resistance and affirmations (Kommunstyrelsen, 2023). The municipality holds an abundance of accommodations in both camping sites, farms turned bed and breakfasts as well as vacation homes owned by the permanent tourists. Vacation homes are predominantly located in the coastal areas of the municipality in more or less municipally allocated territories. Consequently real estate value of coastal properties has increased (Personal communication, February 24). Inland property value has developed in greater unity with generic market values and is comparatively more financially available.

In the comprehensive plan the municipality accredit recreational attributes found in its hilly and coastal territories along a rich cultural, creative, capacity to be what yield the municipality's attraction of visitors (Simrishamns Kommun, 2015). With its neighboring municipality, Tomelilla and parts of Ystad municipality, Simrishamn constitutes Österlen, a historical group of precincts. The municipality reckons in its comprehensive plan how it itself holds, and is proximate to, diverse contrasting territories, which grant the municipality a somewhat resilient strength if actively acknowledged. In recognition of its variegated territories Österlen is established as a trademark or concept, which is to institute the municipality's cultural significance in an international context.

The comprehensive plan being strategic, but perhaps mostly visionary as it itself expresses, defines intentions which are to be achieved through the built environment. Particularly as the municipality defines diverse contrasting territories as a strength the municipality holds the intention of preserving and reinforcing contrasting qualities within the municipality as well as enhancing the municipality's connectivity to contrasting territories beyond its borders. Upon the compulsive audit opinion from Länsstyrelsen, the comprehensive plan is assessed as ambitious and holistic (Palenius, 2015). Länsstyrelsen recognizes the municipality's disposition of spatial development to be sufficient and emphasizes that the municipality should, as it has set out to, assure utilities provisioning the pre-existing built environment prior to new establishments, and that the development of Simrishamn is most crucial.

Permanent/TemporaryRecreation/OperationGlobal/LocalCentrality/Periphery



- Public Railway
- - Preserved Railway
- - Österlen



6 km

The accompanying map emphasizes territories of valuation.

Centrality/Periphery

As distinguished in the temporal context, Gärsnäs became the main municipal village of Tommarps municipality which granted Gärsnäs institutions which was to not unfold in the other greater villages with their own similar sustenance such as Tommarp and Östra Vemmerlöv (Nielsen et al., 2000). Tommarp and Östra Vemmerlöv constitute two villages in Gärsnäs' proximity who are not distinguished in the comprehensive plan (Simrishamns Kommun, 2015). Both hold detailed planned ground to some extent whilst neither hold reserved ground for future development. Ground reserved for future development is allocated to the town of Simrishamn, the greater villages of the heartlands - including Gärsnäs, as well as the coastal villages upon national interests. Both Östra Vemmerlöv and Tommarp are abundant with transformed or decayed facilities to greater extents than the comparative Gärsnäs.

Construction/Maintenance

Centrality/Periphery

The municipality attest how fundamental welfare and utilities to its greatest extent is meant to be assured in the greater agglomerations with permanent inhabitants across its territories (Personal communication, February 24). The reinvestment in road lighting, which has been prefaced by the current utilities exceeding their recognized expiring date as well as inadequate efficiency, have first been enforced in municipal peripheries upon municipal board representative interests, resulting in the most inadequate lighting utilities to be found is in the main municipal town (Personal communication, March 27). Recent progressions following a reinvestment of Korsavadshallen, equipped with the only indoor swimming pool of the municipality, is another example of conflicting circumstances (Bing, 2022). When solar panels were to be mounted on the roof of Korsavadshallen during the summer of 2022, the construction was revealed in an ill condition which was to cause an extensive renovation of both the roof and the facilities constituting the hall. The completion of the renovation was first set to be due during the fall of 2023, but has recently been delayed to early 2024. Service and recreation is provided through the municipal, private and non-profit associations in more or less formally established arrangements, founded from prerequisites and comparatives to construct the current abundance. A distinguishable example of abundance not provided in the town of Simrishamn is the active movie theaters of the municipality located in Borrby, Kivik and Gyllebo. Equally, the apprehended missing institutions in Gärsnäs are provisioned in other municipal villages describing an abundance shared within the municipality.

Dependence/Interdependence



1. Östra Vemmerlöv
2. Tommarp
3. Simrishamn
- - - National Interest
- - - Valuable Arable Land



6 km

Simrishamn
1: 250 000

Skåne

The accompanying map represents the distribution of dwellings within the region as well as railway infrastructure.

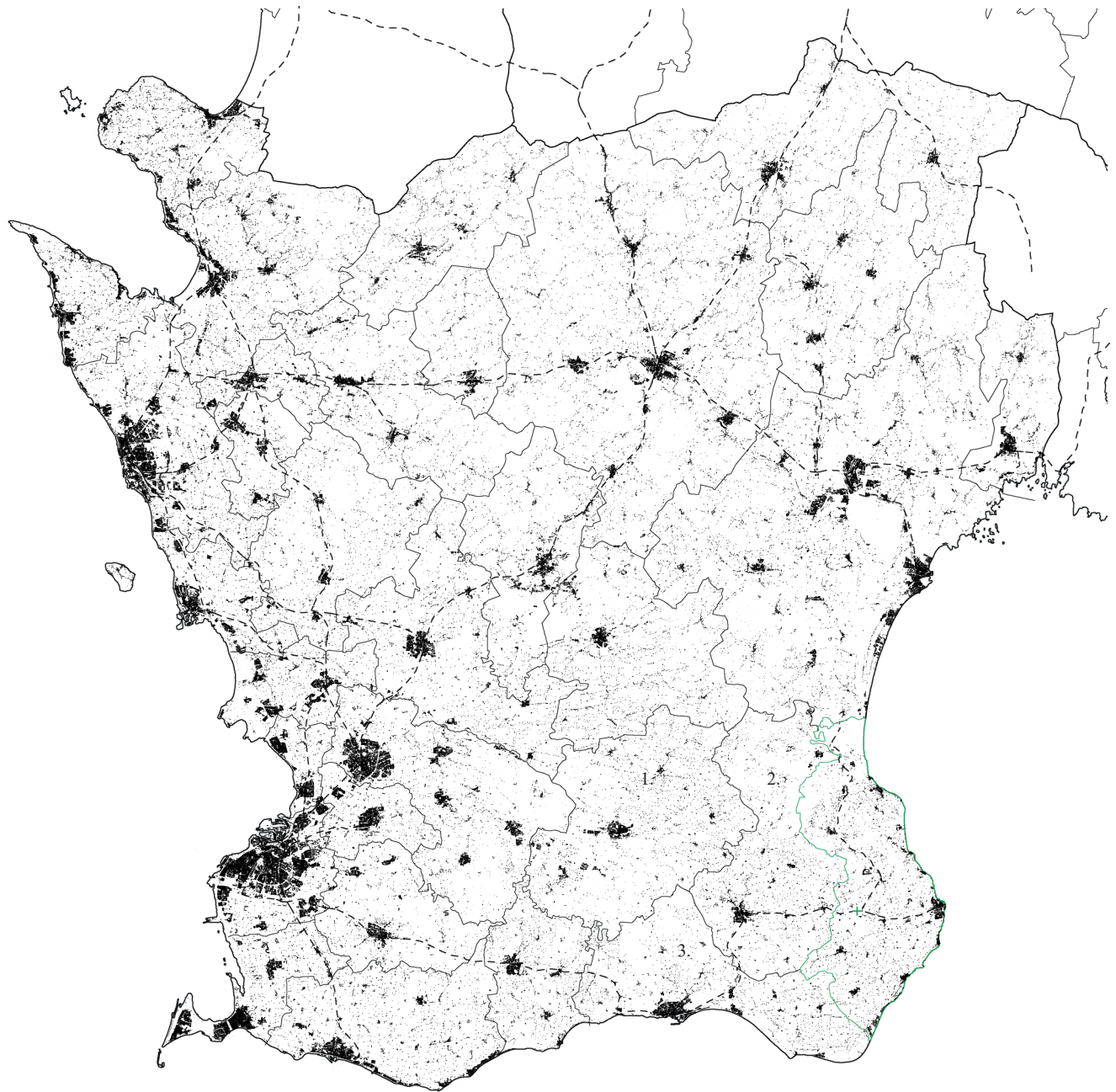
The region of Skåne is the, of the total 21 regions of Sweden, most southern one. The west of Skåne is more or less proximate and parallel to Denmark, with the Öresund bridge connecting Malmö with Copenhagen and a ferry connecting Helsingborg with Helsingör. Skåne is a comparatively compact region, surrounded by the Baltic sea in three directions. The territories within its boundary is predominantly high grade arable land and forests with dense distribution of towns, villages and dispersed dwellings.

The region of Skåne contends Skåne's connectivity to Denmark and its dense polyphonic territories to be great assets of the region which are intended to be further accentuated (Geeraedts, 2020). The regional development plan is a comprehensive, strategic and visionary governing regional document. With the overbearing vision intending the region to be open in a diverse welcoming sense, the regional development plan distinguishes key ambitions the region shall attain for it to achieve and preserve its vision. The key ambitions are quality of life, economic growth, diversity, environmental sustainability, welfare and global attractability. The regional development plan has been developed in consideration of and in collaboration with all of the municipalities within the region. Perspectives are brought in from the municipalities to attend formal comprehensive translation with regional perspectives to furthermore return to the local and become implemented in for example municipal comprehensive planning.

Global/Local

Classified as a rural municipality with an extensive hospitality industry, the municipality of Simrishamn distinguishes itself in administration from other classifications of municipalities within the region (Sveriges Kommuner och Regioner [SKR], 2023). Comprehensive planner of the municipality, Ann-Sofie Pellas, implies how the regional development plan provides guidance but is perhaps too generic to be properly implemented in the municipality's spatial planning. Whilst Simrishamn municipality has had an influence upon the regional plans founding, Simrishamn is one municipality of many attending its own circumstantial significance. Pellas acknowledges how other strategic collaborations towards regional development can yield more productive, transformative measures for the municipality's spatial planning and perhaps also the region at large. Pellas suggest how for example strategic collaborations with municipalities which Simrishamn is proximate to or perhaps with municipalities of similar administrative classifications, could possibly attend more accurate input to be considered in regional development as well as an output which is more applicable. Apart from partaking in the regional development on its own Simrishamn municipality is part of the collaborative constellation Sydöstra Skånes Samarbetskommitté (SÖSK/South Eastern Collaborative Committee of Skåne) with proximate municipalities Ystad, Tomelilla and Sjöbo (Simrishamns Kommun, 2015). The collaboration is first and foremost directed towards economic sustenance along infrastructural development. In the comprehensive plan SÖSK's efforts are emphasized upon the intention to increase the connectivity with the cityscapes of western Skåne - Malmö, Köpenhamn and Lund - but also between the respective municipalities of SÖSK.

Specificity



- 1. Sjöbo
- 2. Tomelilla
- 3. Ystad
- - Public Railway



20 km

Skåne
1:800 000

#2 SUMMARY

Lessons

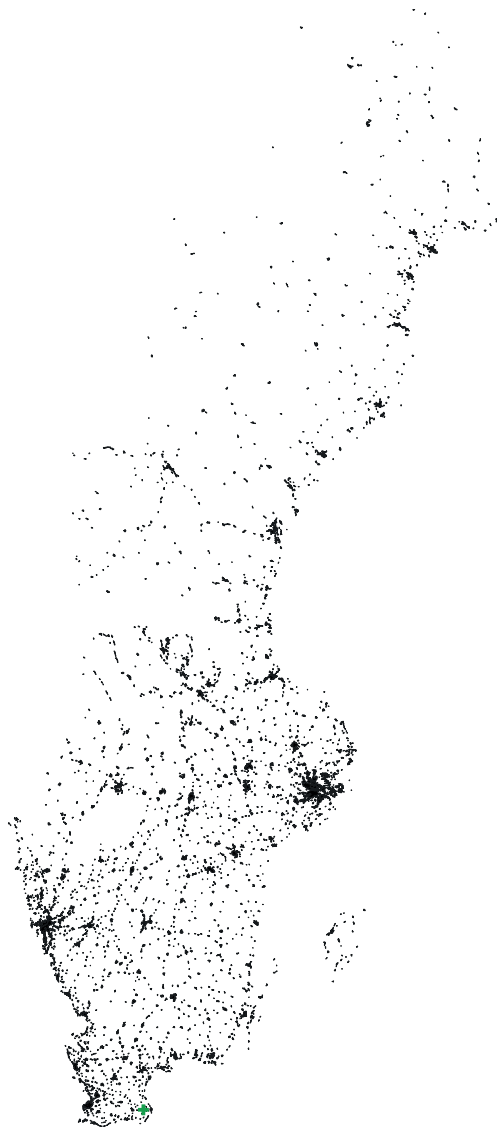
The lessons summarize what has been distinguished in the past section. As summaries, they are simplifications and conclusions.

Temporal Context

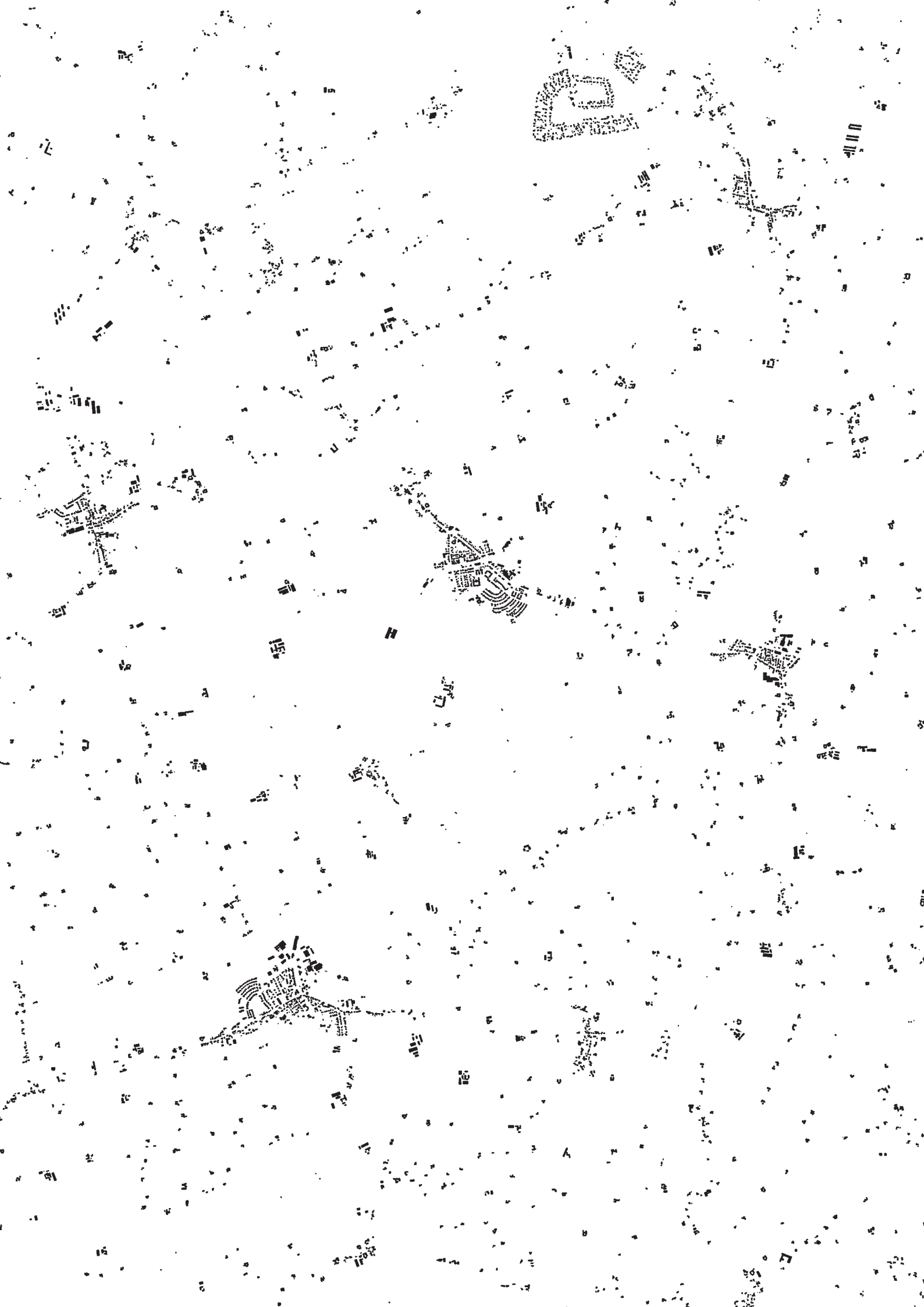
- Territorial control has shifted authorities and scopes
 - from church, to state, to the market
 - from parish, to municipality, to great municipality
- Gärsnäs is less central than it once was
- Gärsnäs is less concentrated than it once was
- Maintenance activities are attended the inhabitants

Spatial Context

- Gärsnäs is both sufficient and insufficient upon embodied comparatives
- The municipality is sufficient and insufficient upon dominating perspectives
- Authoritative ambiguities afford apprehended insufficiencies
- Maintenance activities are attended the municipality



MEDIATION



I# CONCLUSION

Actions

The theoretical conceptions have informed actions to be taken, directing attention of the situated immersed investigation and distinguishing concepts to implement in the design proposal. They are here reintroduced as the exploration will further immerse.

Theme:

- Follow ambiguities of territories, actors and affects
- Mediate ambiguities of territories, actors and affects

Territories

- Recognize specificities
- Shift centralities

Relations

- Reconsider actors
- Search for latent temperaments
- Appreciate affects

Structures

- Acknowledge support
- Consider maintenance
- Review how architecture dominates

The thematic ambiguities implicated by right-wing populism in peripheral territories; territories, actors and affects were established in the thesis background. Through the theoretical section conceptions implicating the reproductive attributes of dominants and affects, urged perspectives to be shifted to that which supports. The inventory of Gärsnäs identifies reproducing dominants through time but also introduces the supports which sustains.

From municipal embellishments to be enforced by Byalaget, reinvestments in lighting utilities beginning in peripheries and the costly reinvestment of the only municipal indoor pool in Korsavadshallen, maintenance recur.

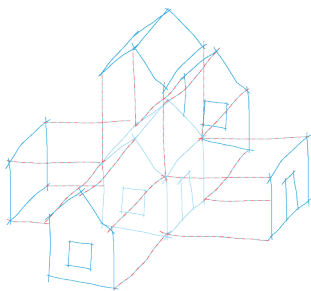
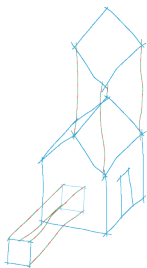
In consideration of the ambiguities of territory, actors and affects, situated maintenance activities hold potential in identifying a venture from which the exploration of how architecture can mediate ambiguities can take place. More specifically maintenance activities are to be investigated due to three now established facts, aligning with the thematic ambiguities.

- Maintenance activities are performed across municipal territories holding variegated preconditions.
- Maintenance activities are performed by the municipality and village inhabitants alike
- Maintenance activities are matters informing discontent and distrust

As the contextual background has been established exploring ambiguities of territory, actors and affects, the forthcoming part further enters the situated realm by considering the maintenance activities attended by the municipality and the inhabitants. Upon conversation with inhabitants of Gärsnäs and civil servants of Simrishamns municipality maintenance activities are disclosed.

OPERATIONS

MUNICIPALITY

*Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer*Ordering/PerformingInvestmentReinvestmentOperation*Drift- & Hamnenheten*

The municipal administration is distinguished into several units which regardless of their main objectives are identified as ordering and/or performing (Personal communication, March 27). Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer (Unit of Public Environments) orders what is to be established in public space. The public space is formally reckoned by the municipality as nature and urban environments of for example roads and parks. Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer operates from the center of Simrishamn.

The municipal budget is distinguished by representatives of the municipal board as well as the municipal council and allocates the municipal financial resources across the municipal committees which further attributes finances to the municipal units (Simrishamns Kommun 2022). Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer serves under the budget of the Samhällsbyggnadsnämnden (Built Environment Committee) whose budget is divided into three financial categories towards either investment, reinvestment or operation. Samhällsbyggnadsnämnden has in 2023 been allocated a total of 117 215 000 SEK, with 44 700 000 SEK towards investments, 18 000 000 SEK towards reinvestments and 15 015 000 towards operations. Out of the 44 700 000 SEK towards investments 28 500 000 SEK are allocated towards the renovation of the roof and facilities of Korsavadshallen. In foresight, the budget upon investment is predetermined to increase to 54 100 000 SEK during 2024 to become less foreseeable upon the years thereafter. The budget towards reinvestments is estimated to attend 31 500 000 SEK the years following 2023 whilst the budget towards operation is estimated to 15 350 000 SEK.

As a predominantly ordering unit, Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer partake in the planning of all categories of the budget one third of their allocated finances are towards investments and two thirds are towards operations. The finances allocated to investments are typically permanent interventions such as paving, mounted public equipment such as furniture whilst temporary interventions consider plantation arrangements (Samhällsbyggnadsförvaltningen, 2020). Reinvestments are more comprehensive maintenance adjustments in public space, a notable recent one being the reinvestment in lighting equipment.

Upon the orders of Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer, Drift- & Hamnenheten (Operations & Port Unit) perform operative activities, acts of maintenance, of the outdoor environment throughout the municipality (Personal communication, April 14). In addition Drift- & Hamnenheten perform on orders obtained from other units such as the Kultur- & Fritidsenheten (Unit of Culture and Leisure), Barn- och Utbildningsenheten (Unit of Children and Education) and Fastighetssenheten (Property Unit). Drift- & Hamnenheten therefore is predominantly affected by the budget towards operation and partake in budgets across different committees and units.

Drift- & Hamnenheten operates from the east of Simrishamn and hold 25 employees of different responsibilities; a head of the unit, an operative planner and two supervisors which supervise the employees of park workers, machine operators, developers and port workers (Personal communication, April 14). Vital to Drift- & Hamnenheten is also their vehicles such as lawn mowers, sweepers, washers and tractors as well hand held manual or automatic instruments such as saws and drills. Each employee is estimated to maintain an area equal a thousand villa properties yearly. Two hundred hectares of artificial and natural parks are maintained by Drift- & Hamnenheten.

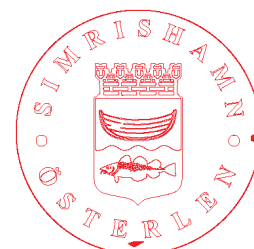
The operations performed are predominantly operations following control plans across the municipality. Preset to the control plan is the maintenance plan

which distinguishes on a generic level what activity is to be performed and at which repetition (Samhällsbyggnadsförvaltningen, 2019). The control plans are situated and extensively review municipal territories with their respective activities and are fundamental in guiding the activities which are to be performed. Maintenance activities are principally distributed towards new establishments and high movement. Apart from the activities following the maintenance plan and control plans Drift- & Hamnenheten receives orders from ordering units or inhabitants through requests and error reports.

The employees depart from central and relocate during their shifts according to their assigned operational areas (Personal communication, April 14). The municipal territories are divided into three operational areas, north and south of the railway as well as the center where the unit performs maintenance acts upon routines and orders from the different municipal ordering units. Typically the employees operate from their vehicles which hold instruments for their work as well as equipment for their breaks such as microwaves. As they are performing activities far from departure, time is put on transportation rather than performing their tasks, especially when heavy duty vehicles are to be used at the far ends of the municipality.

As the budget towards investments increases, the budgets towards reinvestments and operations remain proportionally consistent despite the intensified demand of maintenance new establishments afford (Simrishamns Kommun, 2022; Personal communication, April 14). An expansion of their facilities is planned to be established in 2024, in a neighboring lot and will constitute a machine hall with staff facilities. The investment is estimated to be 5 000 000 SEK. According to the head of Drift- & Hamnenheten, to attend to the intended standard one employee of Drift- & Hamnenheten should be placed at the newly established area of Skansen in Simrishamn. Similarly the new landscaping planned surrounding the commuter parking in Gärsnäs as well as the newly established outdoor gym and playground increase the real demand of maintenance in Gärsnäs but without allocated finances to ensure its fulfillment. Outdoor gyms and playgrounds generally put great demands on Drift- & Hamnenheten as they have strict safety standards which they lawfully must attend. Across the municipality Drift- & Hamnenheten maintain 25 playgrounds afforded by Enheten för Offentliga Miljöer separate from the playgrounds afforded by the Barn- & Utbildningsenheten attached to elementary schools. What has attended Drift- & Hamnenheten leverage is machines supplementing manual work. Especially machines have assisted the maintenance of ditch gutters along roads and larger fields of grass, the hot water washers have equally relieved cleaning procedures of for example playgrounds.

Drift- & Hamnenheten is furthermore affected by seasonal visitors who are more prone to report errors than permanent inhabitants (Personal communication, April 14). According to the head of Drift- & Hamnenheten it may be due to an unawareness of their habitual operations. Nonetheless error reports constitute approximately ten percent of their total operation, but they are also the most inconvenient. The head of Drift- & Hamnenheten assert significant inconvenience as they are reported and do not constitute vital necessity, most prominent during summer inflating administrative load as well as holding no satisfactory output on any part. The municipality is currently enforcing a new software which aids transparency and communication upon error reports, which as the current one will be available for inhabitants with less manual demands.



Operational Areas

ASSOCIATIONS

Byalaget

A variation of local associations have been present throughout Gärnsnäs history. Approximately 15 years ago Byalaget as it is more or less composed today was founded (Personal communication, February 7). The member count varies, but is upon its statutes to have a president, vice president and a teller. It is also constituent of informal roles such as specific arrangement responsables. The total member count is currently approximately around 10, predominantly of ages 45-65. Upon conversations with the president and vice president the collaboration is fluent, but it is found that ideas stem from less active members and that the more active members realize them. The most active members are predominantly male. According to the president and vice president they find that this exchange is convenient.

The main arrangement Byalaget affords is the recurring car meets during summers which attract both local and distant visitors (Personal communication, February 7). The car meet takes place on grass covered ground provided by the owners of Österlen Vulk AB on the condition that Byalaget should leave it as it was when they were afforded it. Byalaget has constructed and placed park tables and flower pots on the field. Byalaget maintains the ground as well as the arrangements.

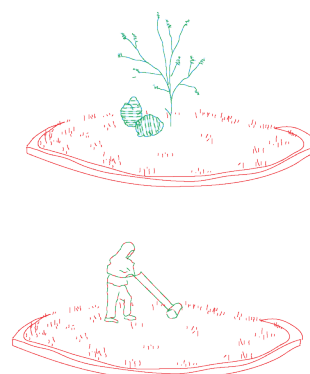
Apart from collective car admiration, the meet offers opportunities for the inhabitants to partake through a tailgate flea market, musical arrangements and picnic accompanied with food and beverages upon sale (Personal communication, February 7). The musical acts are performed from temporary mobile stages. Smaller acts perform from the rear of pick-up trucks and larger acts perform from trailers turned stages obtained from local hawlage contractors. Acts and stages are typically arranged through contacts. At some occasions the municipal library bus is present at the meets.

Gärnsnäs AIS

Originally solely responsible for the car meet arrangement, Byalaget today shares the responsibility with Gärnsnäs AIS (Personal communication, February 7; Personal communication, April 3). During the car meets the two associations offer food and beverages which profit they collect for their respective associations as well as toward inviting musical acts during the meets. The associations obtain the food on one hand from Häggs Livs, the local ICA grocery store, which provides them with cinnamon buns upon order. On the other hand they obtain food from the village kiosk S&G which provides them with hot dogs. Other provisions are acquired from other retailers.

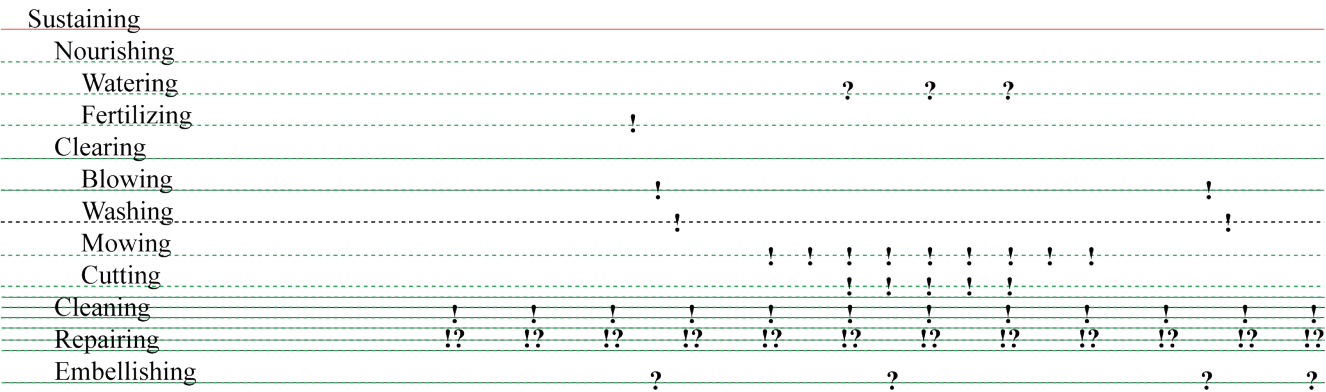
Apart from the profits the associations obtain from sales, Gärnsnäs AIS obtain their finances from membership fees and sponsorships (Personal communication, April 3). Byalaget obtains finances from recycling cans handed to them by inhabitants of the village, but mostly rely on the car meets (Personal communication, February 7). Upon recent years the operating fund of Byalaget has been gathered to approximately 150 000 SEK, however they invested in a riding lawn mower at a cost of 80 000 SEK which leave their current fund at about 70 000 SEK. The budget typically goes to investing in furnishings such as tents and decorations or disposable serving equipment.

Both associations have opportunities to obtain finance from the municipality (Personal communication, February 7; Personal communication, April 3). Byalaget has specifically been offered a compensation upon application directed towards all Byalag across the municipality intending them to afford local embellishments in their respective villages (Personal communication, February 7). Upon this Byalaget has embellished Gärnsnäs throughout the year from the embellishment infrastructures, such as the mounted christmas tree attachments, which the municipality offered them as they receded their responsibility of embellishments. Byalaget has however not applied for the embellishment compensation as of recent years. Regardless, Byalaget embellish Gärnsnäs throughout the year, predominantly along national holidays. Typically they embellish the village roundabout with painted rocks representing christmas gifts or easter eggs along with a christmas tree or easter branches. Byalaget also partake in the local annual event Österlen Lyser where pitch torches are placed and lit up throughout the territories of Österlen upon inhabitant initiatives. Apart from seasonal embellishments they recurrently plant in pots they've placed in the village square and in green pockets along street curves which the president waters approximately every other day during summer. All equipment that Byalaget holds which is not stored in the spaces they've appropriated, for they may not be in permanent use, is stored in facilities around the village and beyond through contacts. For example the tents are stored in a shed on a nearby farm and some of the embellishments in the enclosed lot of Gärnsnäs Bil AB.



OPERATIONS

Drift- & Hamnenheten



Storing

A Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Byalaget



Temporal diagram distinguishing cycles and repetitions based of the maintenance plan and personal communication.

Hard
Soft
Public
Private

SPACES



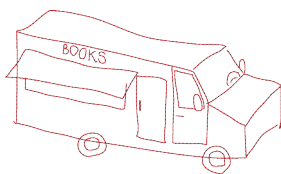
- + Inhabitant
- Active
- Inactive
- Hard
- Soft
- Public
- Private



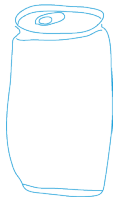
300 m

Support Space
1:15 000

THINGS



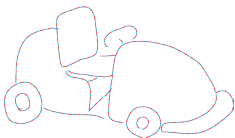
Library Bus



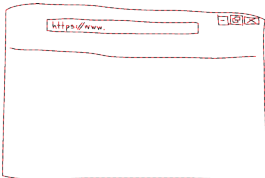
Recyclable Can



Grass Trimmer



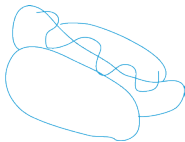
Riding Lawn Mower



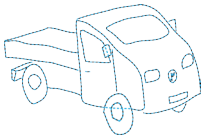
World Wide Web



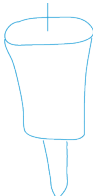
Cinnamon Bun



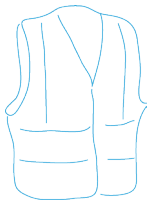
Hot Dog



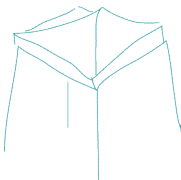
Pick-up Truck/Stage



Ketchup/Mustard



Hi-vis Vest

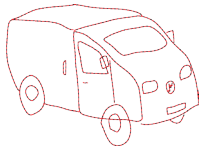


Tent

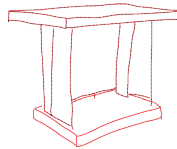


Park Table

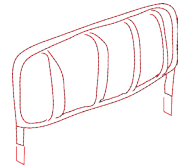
Figures of some things distinguished upon conversations with Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten, as well as from observations in Gärnsnäs.



Van



Bus Stop



Bicycle Rack



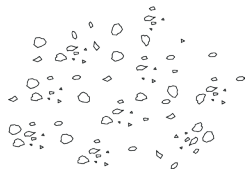
Leaf Blower



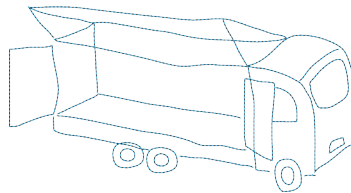
Hot Water Washer



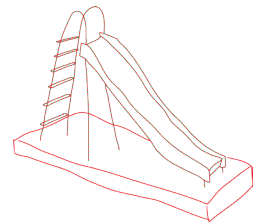
Christmas Tree



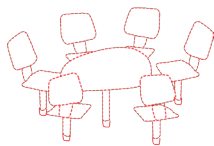
Hard Surface



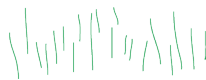
Truck/Stage



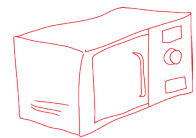
Slide



Park Table



Soft Surface



Microwave

- Hard
- Soft
- Public
- Private

#2 CONCLUSION

The past section has been a further immersion in maintenance activities first distinguished in the context. From following the activities of both the municipality and the village associations it is found how maintenance activities hold various arrangements across the municipal territories and specifically in Gärsnäs, informing of the final lessons of the thesis to consider.

Lessons

The municipality

- The municipality hold a formal institutional organization
- The authoritative public presence of the municipality is enacted through permanent structures and cyclical activities
- Ordering units are central and the performing unit are peripheral
- Ordering units and the performing unit hold reciprocal but not equal spatial vulnerabilities
- Equipment is vital

The associations

- Byalaget hold an informal organization
- The authoritative public presence of Byalaget is enacted through temporary structures and cyclical activities
- Byalaget order and perform
- Byalaget replace some of the maintenance activities of the municipality
- Equipment is vital

In order to specify the situated venture of mediation of the design proposal the actions of the theoretical framework are reconsidered.

Theme:

- Follow ambiguities of territories, actors and affects
- Mediate ambiguities of territories, actors and affects

Territories

- Recognize specificities
- Shift centralities

Relations

- Reconsider actors
- Search for latent temperaments
- Appreciate affects

Structures

- Acknowledge support
- Consider maintenance
- Review how architecture dominates

Actions to be taken when defining the design proposal is distinguished by layering the preceding actions with the final lessons. The design proposal is upon the thesis theme to mediate ambiguities of territories, actors and affects. The territorial distribution, networks of actors and affects attended by Drift- & Hamnen-heten and Byalaget distinguishes specificities to recognize, identified in the lessons, in how they operate in cycles of particular repetitions, endurances and distributions. Upon recognized specificities centralities and latent temperaments are revealed which through the design proposal should be shifted and adjusted, appreciating specificities. Specifically considering equipment as vital non-human actors, organizations as supportive networks and positive reproductive characteristics of vulnerabilities. As a design proposal it should appreciate how it dominates, acknowledge that which supports and prove appreciation of maintenance.

DESIGN PROPOSAL

THE MAINTENANCE FACILITY

The maintenance facility is a construction which accommodates the maintenance activities of both Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten. The proposal can be regarded as an alternative, or additional proposal, to the planned establishment of a maintenance hall in the neighboring lot of Drift- & Hamnenheten, holding another location and inviting Byalaget.

Concept

The design proposal aspires to reflect upon requirements attended the respective operations as potentials for design and maintenance. The design proposal is to follow Keller Easterling's assertions which suggest a resignation to and reconsideration of seemingly stable solutions (Easterling, 2022). Intersecting requirements as such become ventures to embed latency and mediation through construction. As the respective operations hold specificities to appreciate the maintenance facility is not to replace what is existent. The design proposal is rather an architectural support structure which works with the permanence and publicity of architecture upon the cyclical and concealed features of maintenance as main concerns. The design proposal is therefore to embrace cycles of construction and maintenance alike upon its articulation, affording skilled and unskilled activities to be performed upon its maintenance.

Site

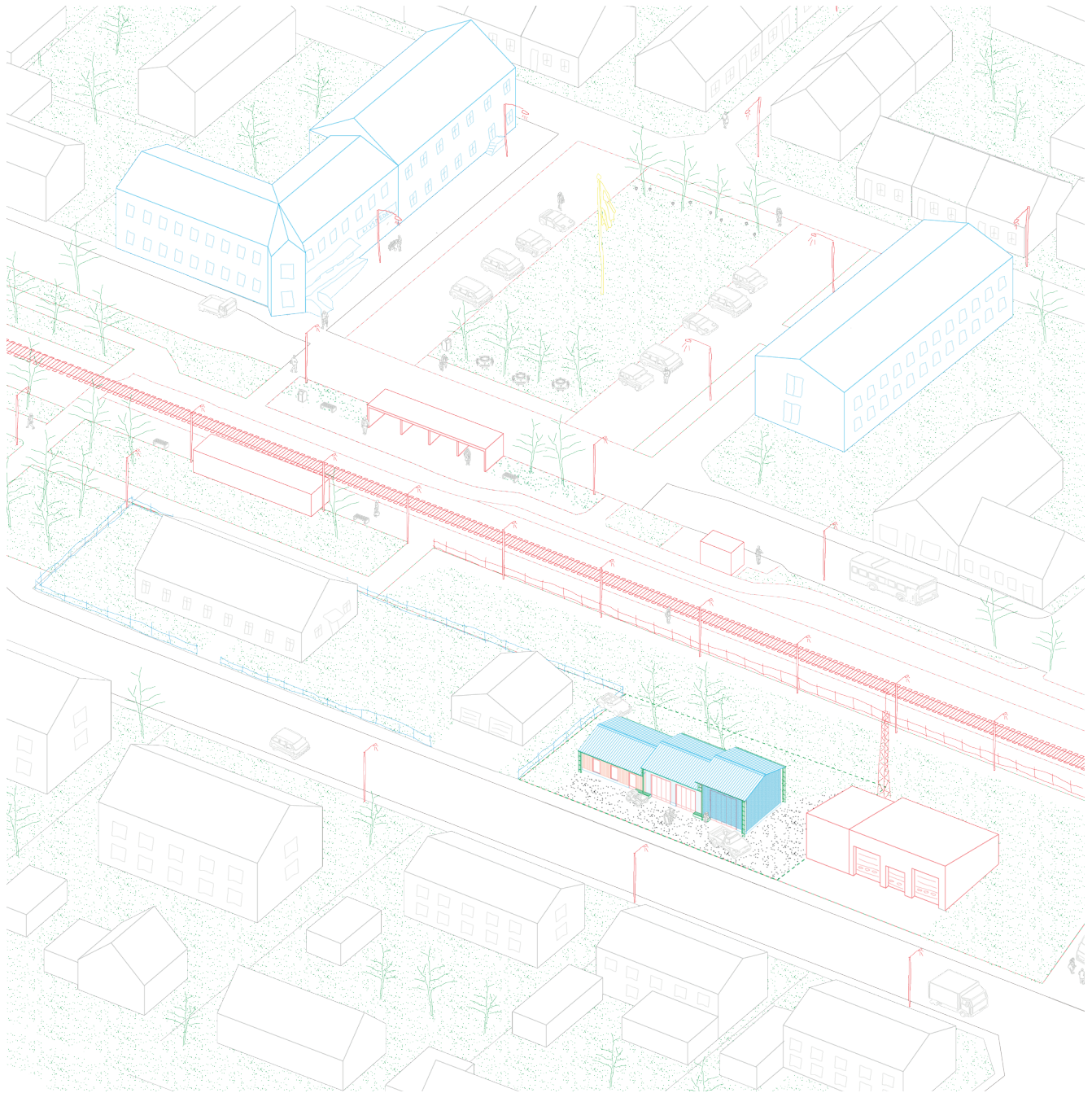
As maintenance is distributed by Drift- & Hamnenheten from Simrishamn's operational territories, and Byalaget performs maintenance from different domesticities, the maintenance facility provides a construction where they meet in an additional knot of distribution and collection. When established in Gärsnäs the maintenance facility is located in the village center whilst on the border of the operative north-south division of the municipality. As such its location is contextually peripheral to the current practice of Drift- & Hamnenheten, yet central as it is intersecting institutional divisions and territorial borders.

Design

The maintenance facility is a uniform construction accommodating different actors with different scalar and thermic requirements. The maintenance facility holds an insulated staff accommodation with necessary facilities, semi-insulated machine hall and an uninsulated storage hall.

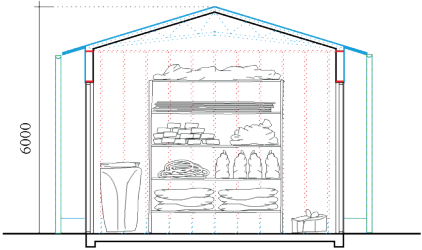
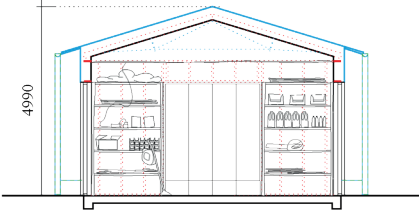
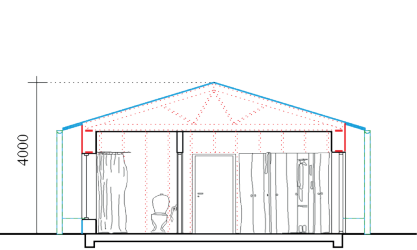
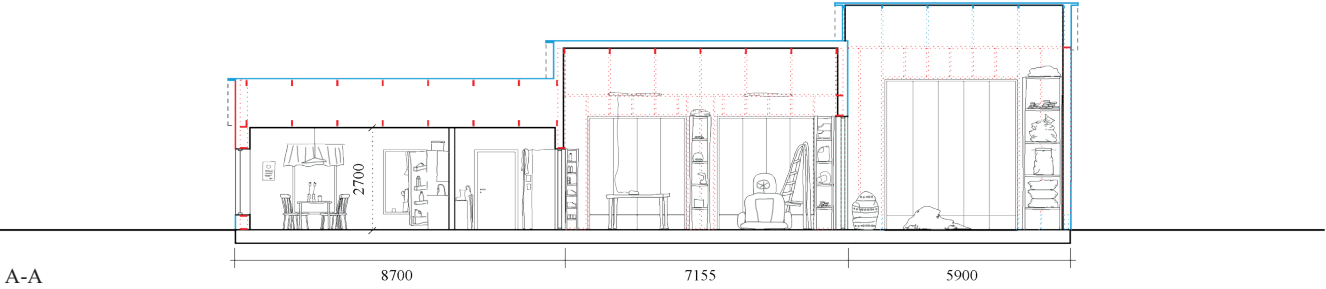
The construction follows standard dimensions which are reviewed as stable solutions. As different requirements intersect the standard dimensions adjust and are complimented. As a design approach the material articulation is furthermore transformed, mediating compositions of wood and steel constituting the load bearing system and building envelope. Standard dimensions, materials and material compositions are thus all regarded as stable solutions adjusting the potentials of interference. For example, the trusses are all of industrial standard compositions but as they are materially composed the respective trusses require different skill to be constructed and maintained. Different requirements of insulation furthermore let the load bearing construction be revealed. Although, insulation is fundamental as of the thermic requirements, it is consistently concealed to desert to the maintenance it would infer when revealed simultaneously as it is emphasizing construction in relation to maintenance.

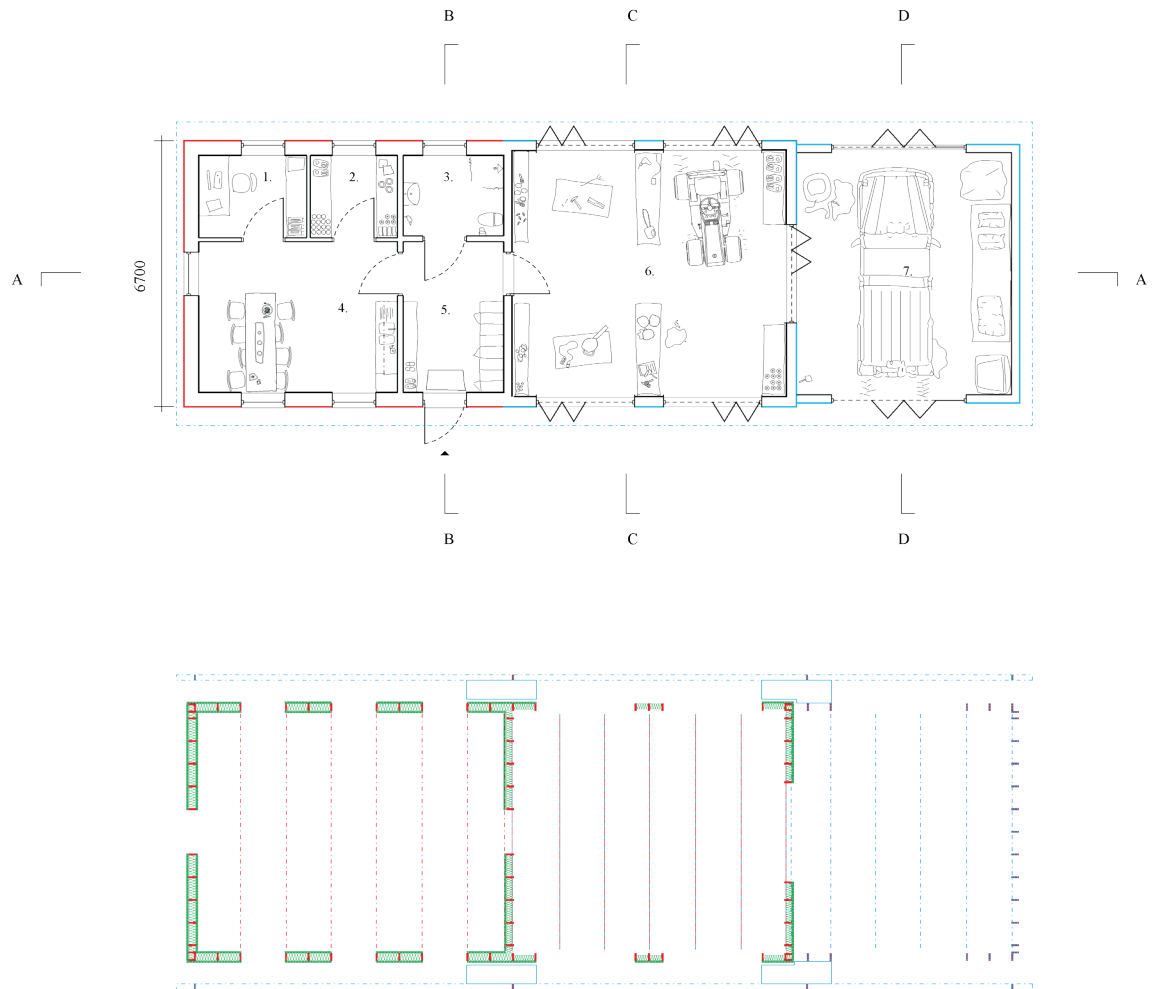
Furthermore the base and roof inform a unity to the construction in a shared composition. The base and the roof overhang meet in an exterior infrastructure. The exterior infrastructure is articulated to afford mountings of lights and signs as well as integrating water and electricity utilities. Where exterior articulations of the respective operations meet in contrast the base is articulated towards the exterior infrastructure affording a place of rest and support as exterior utilities are used.



— Public/Wood
— Private/Steel

Context



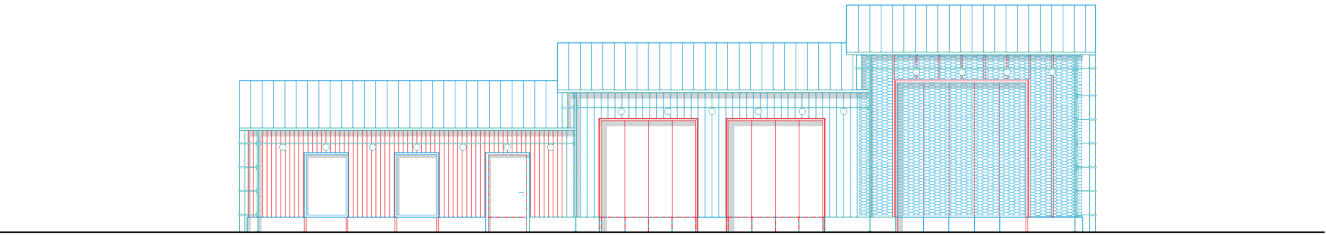


1. Office
2. Storage
3. WC
4. Kitchen
5. Entrance
6. Machine Hall
7. Storage Hall

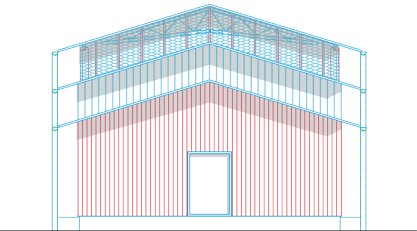


5 m

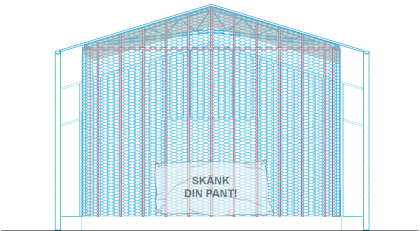
Floor Plan
1:200



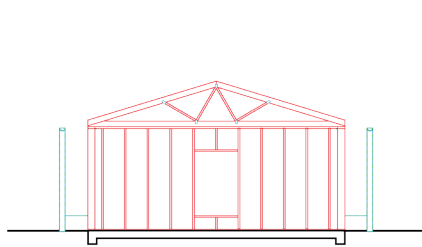
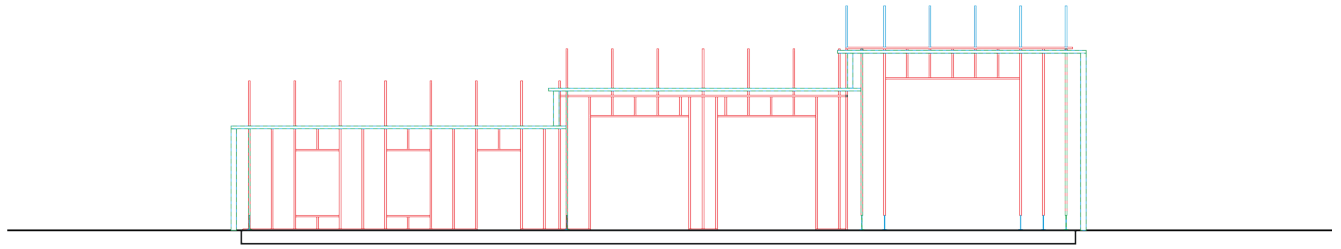
South



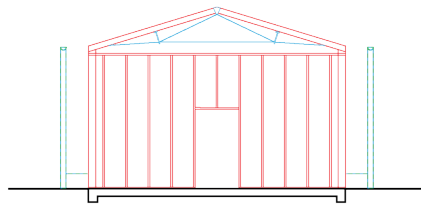
West



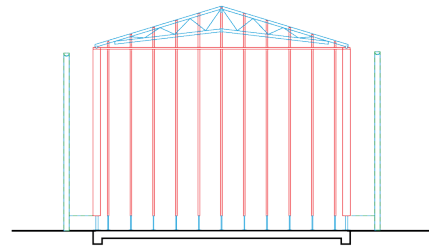
East



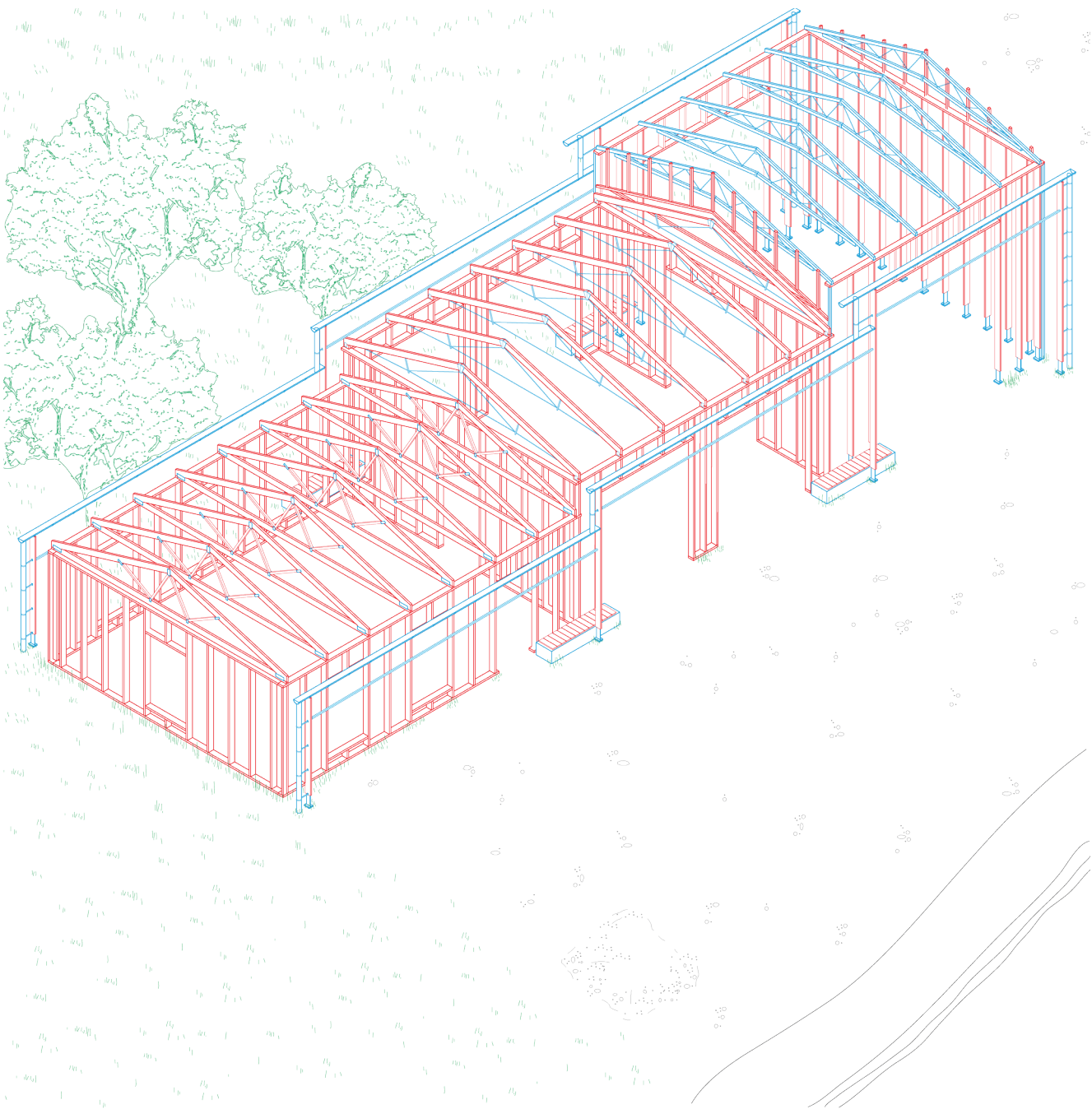
Insulated

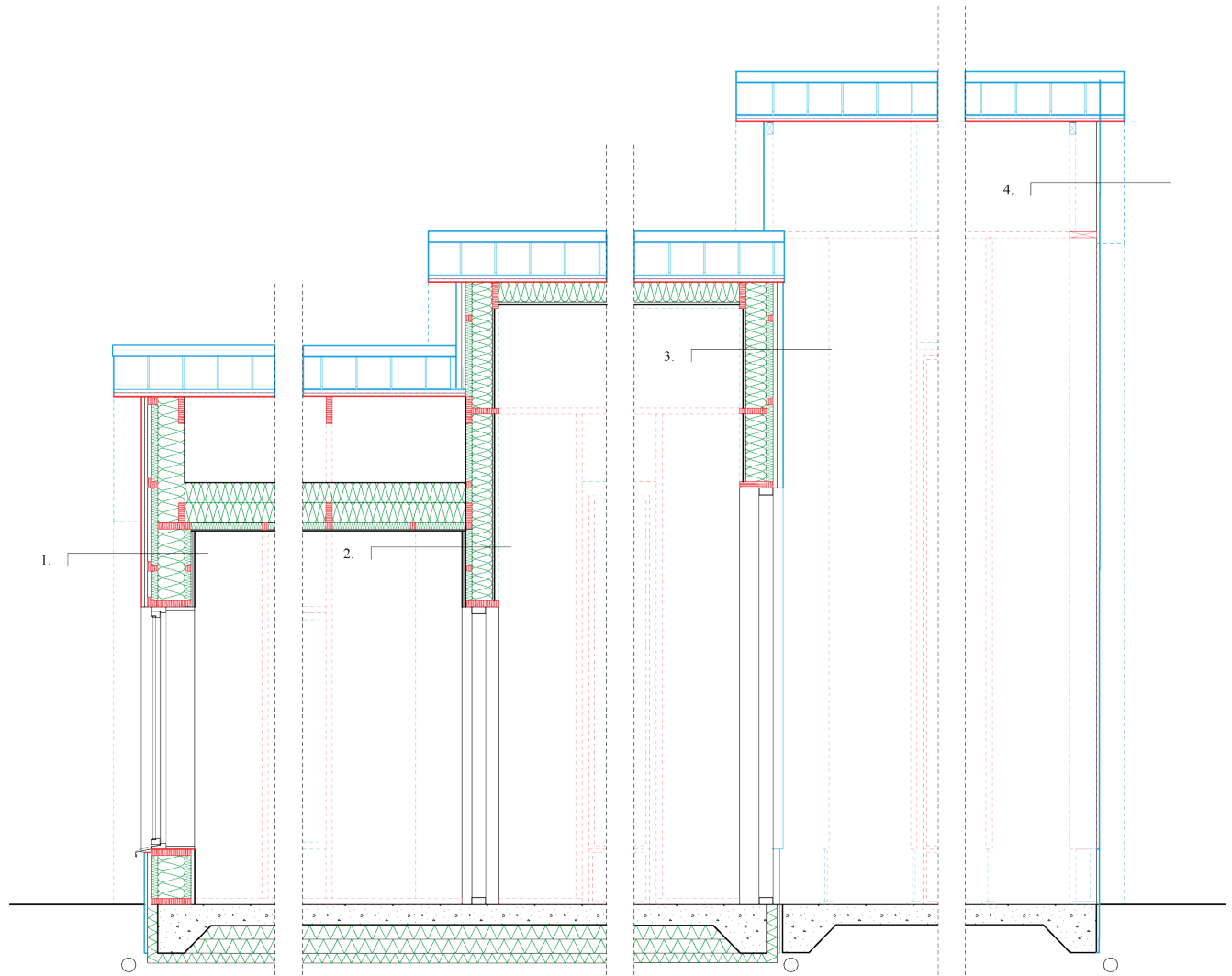


Semi-Insulated



Uninsulated





1.
22 Wood Cladding
22 Wood Lining
28 Ventilation Gap/Nailing Batten
Sheating
45 Insulation
195 Insulation/Vertical Stud
45 Services Layer
Vapor Barrier
13 Interior Lining
13 Interior Cladding

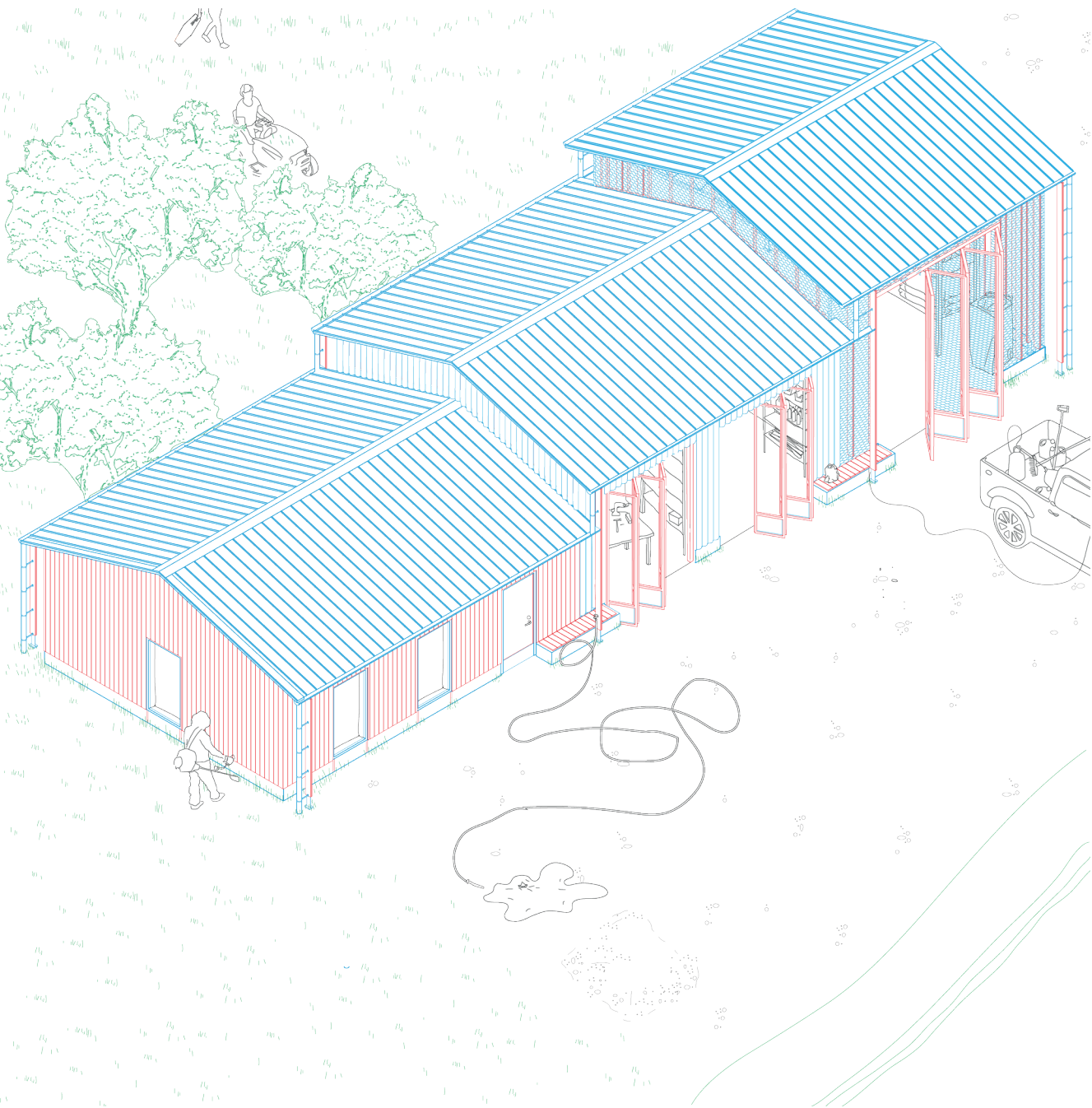
2.
13 Interior Cladding
45 Services Layer
120 Insulation
/195 Vertical Stud
13 Interior Cladding

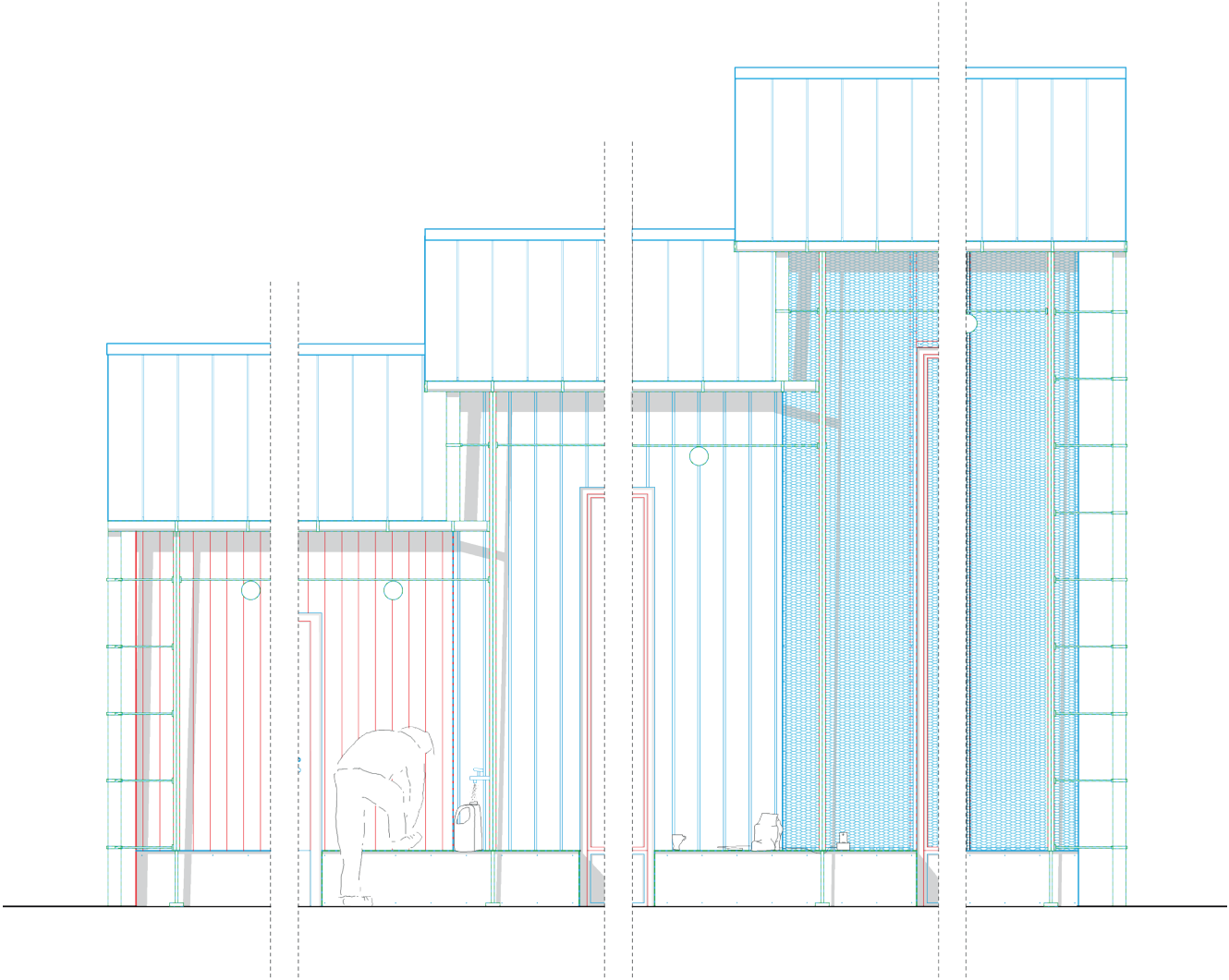
3.
40 Sinusoidal Corrugated Sheet
28 Ventilation Gap/Nailing Batten
Sheating
45 Insulation
120 Insulation
/195 Vertical Stud
Vapor Barrier
13 Interior Cladding

4.
195 Vertical Stud
2,8 Expanded Metal

— — — 1 m

Detail Section
1:50

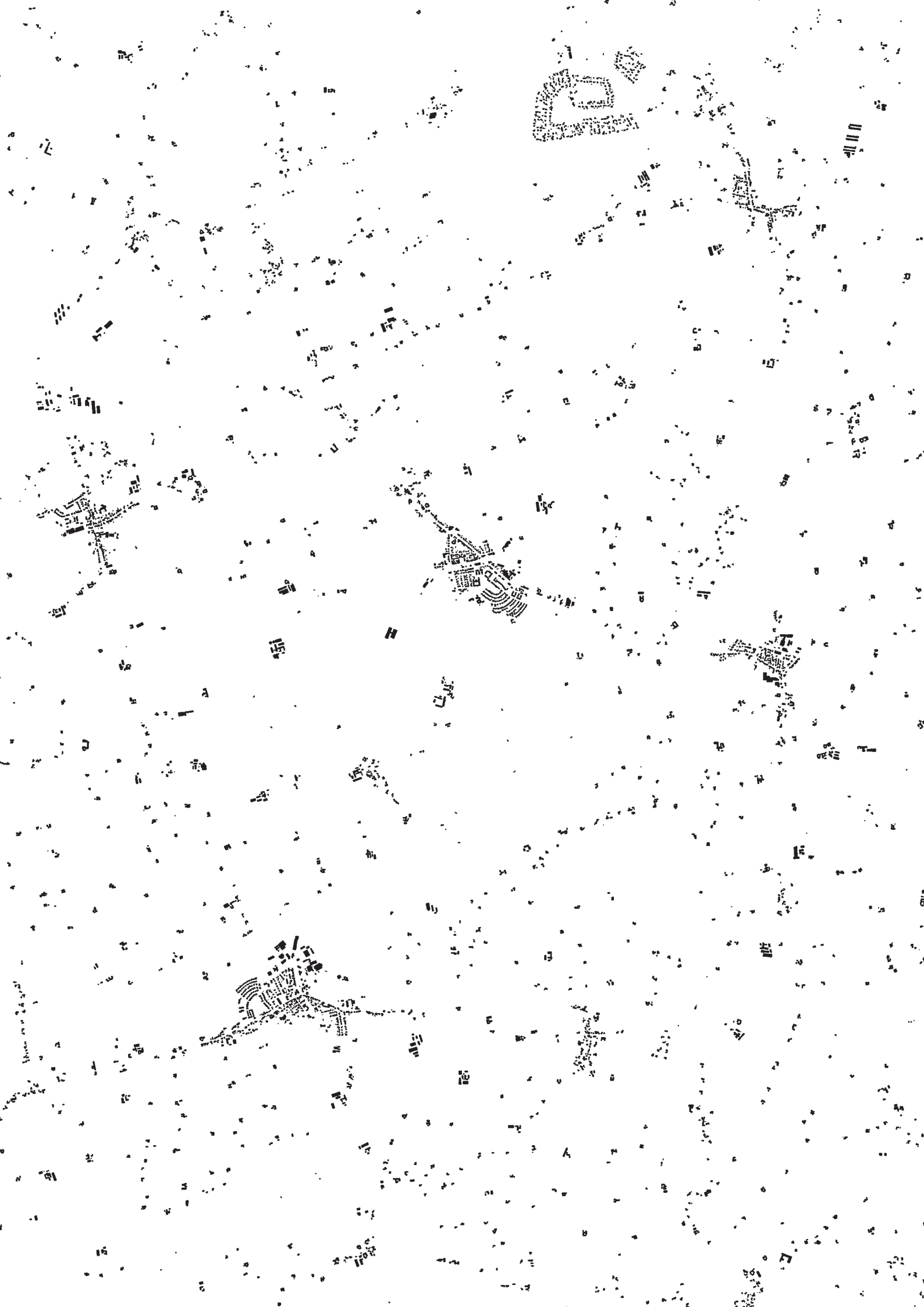




— — — 1 m

Facade Detail
1:50

DISCUSSION



How can architecture mediate ambiguities?

The maintenance facility is a design proposal which aims to concretely represent an architecture which answers to how architecture can mediate ambiguities, as an interpretation of the ambiguities of territory, actors and affects attended to right-wing populism in peripheral territories. The design proposal is founded upon the contextual framework of the thesis, of a selection of theoretical conceptions and a situated case study. The proposed design is to accustom to interests of both Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten in its program. While the interests of Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten are shared in an institutional parallel, their operations are performed in a mediating interplay in Gärsnäs. For example in the village square, where Drift- & Hamnenheten mows the lawn and Byalaget puts plants in pots. Upon reviewing the respective instrumentations; institutional constructs, spatialities, human and non-human actors, specificities of the respective operations have been identified which the design proposal aspires to consider and mediate.

As a design is proposed, discussion is required concerning how the design mediates and what the proposal requests and suggests as a mediating architecture.

THE DESIGN

To approach caring activities is not only to validate or increase their recognition as argued by Puig De La Bellacasa (2017). The interplay of maintenance activities between Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten are regarded as caring activities. The design proposal, the maintenance facility, does validate maintenance as a caring activity and necessity by providing it with a permanent facility yielding publicity. However, the ambition has been to embed it with mediations, influenced by the conceptions on latent potential defined by Easterling (2021). The embedded mediation is to yield the existence of maintenance activities. The design thus aspires to mediate between self-sufficiency and maintenance whilst distinguishing itself as an additional actor in a network of actors. Mediating design is discussed from two intentionally embedded mediations

Limited capacities

The maintenance facility is intentionally restrained in scale. The scale is in part determined from the site in respect of pre-existing trees, in part in consideration of the negotiability which limited capacities afford. Arrangements, informal in Byalaget and formal in Drift- & Hamnenheten are mediated as they are combined and confined. The construction facilitates the operations, satiating certain needs with desires intended to be left unmet. Desires are, upon Deleauze's and Guattari's conception, reckoned as affective machanic links towards other actors (Roberts, 2021). Through not serving everything the maintenance facility sustains or invites other mediating architectures which can or could be found across the municipality's territories. Limited capacities as means of mediation however display critical uncertainties which is further considered as the proposal is discussed in regard to what it suggests as mediation.

Articulation

The maintenance facility is articulated with the ambition to invite external and internal appropriations, reinvestments and operations. The construction attempts to be both homogeneous and heterogeneous. The homogeneity is to afford sufficiencies, whilst the heterogeneity is to afford insufficiencies. The holistic endurance of the construction is therefore variegated, requiring variegated maintenance activities in different cycles, both skilled and unskilled. Such attributes can be afforded in various ways. Considering the ways in which variegated attributes are imposed through design, the design can be both considered a too creatively modest or a too indulgent of a designed support structure. Regardless whether it is too modest or indulgent, it lacks a technical precision defining of sufficiencies and insufficiencies attended construction and maintenance in practice.

More precisely emphasizing how homogeneity and heterogeneity is implemented, it is implemented through considering temperaments of stable solutions; standard dimensions, common materials and common compositions. All of which can be approached with greater divergence informing of other activities of maintenance and construction, integrating the support structure in other supply chains before, during and after construction.

In terms of other sporadic external and internal appropriations the maintenance facility holds set frames within which appropriations can unfold. Particularly significant to external appropriations are the exterior articulation, materialities with different properties of appropriation. Regardless if intentional or not appropriations are made, as of the neighboring fire station and of buildings across Gärnsnäs. The maintenance facility's articulation may be intentionally inviting of certain appropriations, it is nonetheless not defining the appropriations which will unfold, and rightfully so as modes of appropriation are to be defined in an interplay between design and occupancy.

THE PROPOSAL

On one hand, the proposal is a request for a support structure which doesn't exist. Situating the proposal in reality, naturally is to request alterations for it to exist. On the other hand, imagining that the proposal were to be realized provokes a discussion of what is suggested by the proposal to inform mediation.

Requests

The alterations the proposal requests consider mediating devalued acts of maintenance, overrated apprehensions of construction as well as valuations across the municipal territories. Such alterations precede the manifestation of the proposal, and the mediation requested ascribe architecture a comprehensive, yet less apparent, identification as mediator. Two means of mediation are identified from the thesis exploration prefaced by policy reorientations.

One means of mediation is through a redistribution of the municipal budget where reinvestments and operations are in proportion to the implications of investments. Upon such redistribution new establishments are to be fundamentally based upon the implications of reinvestments and operations. As an interpretation of Brenner (2020), dominant values of investments and construction as means of growth reproduce, diminishing potentials of redistributions. Furthermore investments, reinvestments and operations are interconnected. A reconsideration of their disposition risk affording self-sufficiency, if considered from sufficiency rather than from significance which, as Sample (2016) suggest, is built through insufficiencies. The design proposal conforms with dominant growth oriented ideals valuing investments and constructions by itself suggesting investment and construction. The design proposal however aspires to recognize reinvestments and operations in stable solutions, temperaments afforded through construction.

The second means of mediation is through a review of the territorial distribution of each respective budget considering what most profoundly affects the municipality's permanent inhabitants and the mediating relations between them. Upon such review permanently populated territories gain priority whilst temporarily populated territories are deprioritized. As an interpretation of Harvey, such a principle risk intensifying territories unevenly (Björling & Fredriksson, 2018). The design proposal is suggested from an investigation where Gärsnäs has attended centrality, it is furthermore the village with the highest proportion of permanent inhabitants within the municipality. Although the proposal is seemingly advantageously located at the centrality's very center, it is on the very border of the operational areas of Drift- & Hamnenheten and constitute another node from where Byalaget can operate. Furthermore, it is not a fundamentally required facility as its location is not critically distant to already existing facilities. Once again emphasizing how the facility as a permanent attend publicity rather than critical support.

The two suggested means could allow for other maintenance activities to take form where cycles could have greater effect mediating the conditions which pre-set ambiguities across the municipal territories and its population.

The proposal constitutes a facility which is suggested to afford mediation. Mediation has in the thesis been approached as a concept to attain a soft resistance towards ambiguous unfoldings following right-wing populism. Architecture has consequently been explored as a mediator. However, in the attempts to explore mediation through architecture, and with the conclusive proposal suggesting architecture as mediator, critical uncertainties are displayed as soft resistance is to be achieved.

The conclusive proposal suggests to afford mediation through a support structure which is to aid the maintenance activities of Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten. Both Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten operate across territories, are constituent of actors and entangled with affects in a context where right-wing populism attains domination. The support structure is equally situated in this context. Right-wing populism, which is to meet resistance, rather may attain a derivative recognition or even more alarming, nourishment. A contextually bound critical uncertainty of what's suggested as mediation through the proposal, is displayed. The contextually bound critical uncertainty is furthermore embedded with other equally critical layers evident as what's suggested as mediation of the proposal is discussed.

Before more precisely considering embedded critical uncertainties, and how right-wing populism may attain alarming nourishment from what's suggested as mediation of the proposal, the animosity between architecture and maintenance should be distinguished.

Sample's (2016) elaboration on maintenance and architecture recognize the commonly neglected yet crucial role of maintenance in the production of architecture. The comprehensive animosity defined by Sample, is furthermore identified in the situated inventory across territory, actors and affect.

What the proposal suggests is thus also a mediation where maintenance and architecture are reconsidered. The proposal attempts to reinforce reproductive capacities of maintenance and yield maintenance publicity and permanence. Mediation is therefore suggested, through architecture, on one hand of identified ambiguities of right-wing populism and on the other hand of the comprehensive animosity of architecture and maintenance.

Critical uncertainties, which are to be elaborated on, should be considered along the variegated mediations suggested of the proposal.

In order to further specify critical uncertainties in what is suggested of the proposal as mediation, means of mediation previously distinguished in the discussion should be reintroduced.

Situated discoveries, arrangements in maintenance activities, distinguished specificities to consider. Arrangements in maintenance activities have been identified as both reproductive and precarious. Through the proposal, a mediation is suggested where specificities are considered in the limited capacities of informal arrangements, and the permanence and publicity attended formal arrangements.

Suggesting limited capacities, permanence and publicity as means of mediation, however imbue the proposal and what's suggested as mediation, with critical uncertainties furthermore distinguishable from theoretical conception of the thesis.

According to Lacan (2015) the impossible satiation of needs informs always remaining desires. Deleuze and Guattari (2021) furthermore identify desire as productive. Through considering arrangements of limited capacities, the proposal reckons how certain needs are satiated whilst desires remain. However, by suggesting limited capacities as a mediating means, the proposal surrenders to idealistic convictions that the remaining desires would bridge motivations and calm discontents. Remaining desires might as well break motivations and nourish discontents.

Arendt (1998) contends how intimate matters have been enforced in a social, constituent of an undifferentiated private and public. Arendt asserts how the undifferentiated private and public of the social is nourishing frustration. Through considering arrangements of permanence and publicity, the proposal reckons what capacities are embedded in the social. However, by suggesting permanence and publicity as mediating means, the proposal delude itself to convictions which proclaim permanence and publicity as resolving validation, informing of content. Permanence and publicity may equally waver validation and conceive discontent.

In other words the critical uncertainties in what is suggested as mediation, is equally a chance of mediation, and a risk of ambiguous expansion.

There is however an imbued capacity in what is suggested as mediation in the proposal which if not embedded will make critical uncertainties, certainties.

The imbued capacity follows Keller Easterlings' testament "Any design that works with latent potentials need not always declare its political learnings if they might draw fire or create obstacles in a politically polarized climate" (Easterling, 2021, p. 136). From Easterling's testament means can be declared or undeclared. As of the proposal, what should be declared is the less polarizing assertion that maintenance is necessary, as evident from the situated inventory. What should be undeclared for it may draw fire, is how the proposal aspires to enforce mediation of identified ambiguities of right-wing populism, and that situated arrangements within architecture and maintenance hold means to attend it.

Regardless of imbued capacities, staining critical uncertainties remains. At its most violent the proposal is neither mediating the animosity between architecture and maintenance, nor the ambiguities of right-wing populism. Instead it is subtly yet venomously nourishing the frustrations which are to be bridged and calmed. However, the proposal could mediate either the animosity between architecture and maintenance, or the ambiguities of right-wing populism which in either case is to pose resistance towards violent animosities. At best, and most idealistic, the proposal would mediate both, attain the soft resistance it aspires to.

FINAL CONCLUSION

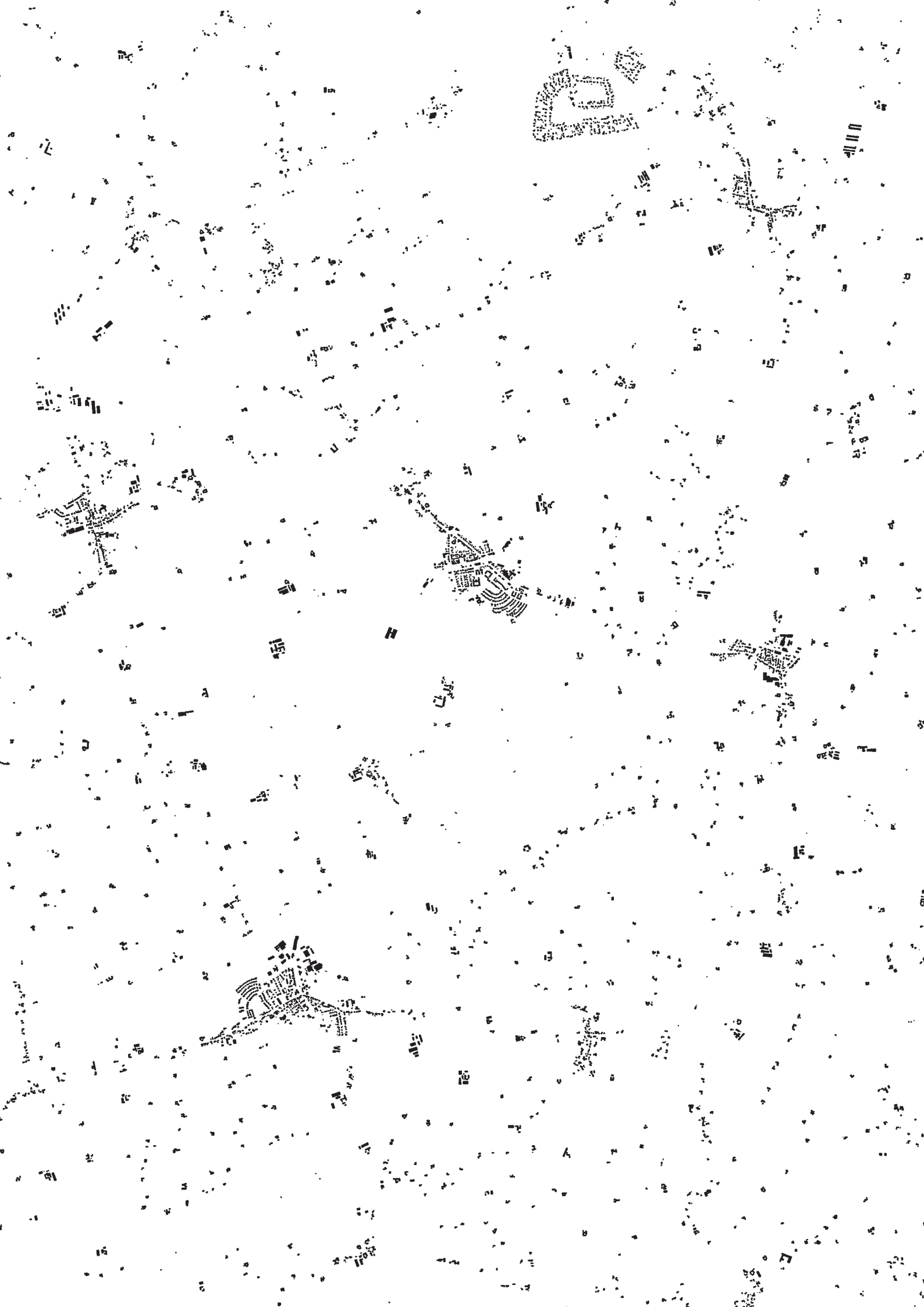
My ambition has been to explore how architecture can mediate ambiguities. Right-wing populism in peripheral territories has through identified ambiguities of territory, actors and affects thematically framed the thesis inquiry. In correspondence, ambiguities have been investigated through theoretical conceptions and a situated case study, informing of ventures where mediation through architecture can be explored.

Theoretical conceptions of territorial evolution acknowledged the fundamental circulating logics of urbanization and neoliberalism, unraveling distributive and reproducing dimensions of dominance recognized along the thematic frame and situated case. The ambiguity of territory gained distinct dimensions informing of relative influences between territories and addressing requirements of specificity. Conceptual approaches identified relational potentials to be found in spatial practice, aiding the exploration of the ambiguities of actors and affects in a mediating architecture. Gärsnäs has been approached not as a particular example of right-wing populism in peripheral territories but rather as one of many places where it has gained an intensified stance. Exploring the evolution of Gärsnäs over the past centuries, its contemporary state and greater territorial context, right-wing populism in peripheral territories and the theoretical framework has found situated and embodied dimensions. The investigation of Gärsnäs has presented past and present arrangements contained within and beyond the village, where architecture acts as mediator. From the contextual framework an opportunity of a future mediation through architecture was found in the institutionally parallel maintenance activities performed by Byalaget and Drift- & Hamnenheten. The maintenance facility explores how a situated mediation of ambiguities through architecture can unfold embracing temperaments of stable solutions, leaving the discussion of how mediation of ambiguities through architecture to be continued. The discussion is suggested to be continued considering situated specificities of mediation, design attributes which afford mediation and critical uncertainties in mediation.

The thesis has explored means of how architecture can mediate ambiguities upon a situated case study. The design proposal is a situated exploration of means, informed by research, considering how architecture can mediate ambiguities of right-wing populism. The research informing of the design proposal is however evocative of broader considerations informing of how architecture can mediate ambiguities upon other explorations. As an ending proposition, the thesis define means of how architecture can mediate ambiguities upon three broader if's:

- If ambiguities are investigated where specific situated means of mediation can be identified.
 - The specific situated means of mediation identified may or may not be inherent to practice, they are nonetheless upon spatial practice to enable.
- If architecture is treated as a mediator.
 - Treated as a mediator, architecture behold indeterminations and latent potentials which are upon spatial practice to embed and unravel for mediating architecture to perform.
- If mediation is recognized to be embedded with critical uncertainties
 - Embedded critical uncertainties must be distinguished before prosecution.

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FIGURES

Diagrams

All diagrams have been created by the author upon theoretical research and personal communication.

Images

All images have been captured by the author.

Maps

All maps have been processed by the author.

Fig 1 [Most influential party, Parliament Elections 2022, Municipality]
Processed from electoral result interactive map of Aftonbladet, based on data from Valmyndigheten. (Aftonbladet, 2022).

Fig 2 [Most influential party, Parliament Elections 2022, Electoral Districts]
Processed from electoral result interactive map of Aftonbladet, based on data from Valmyndigheten (Aftonbladet, 2022).

Fig 3 [Gärnsås 1803] (1803)
Processed from enskifte map retrieved from Lantmäteristyrelsen.(Lantmäteristyrelsen, 1803).

Fig 4 [Gärnsås 1926] (1926)
Processed from district economic map retrieved from Lantmäteriet (Lantmäteriet, 1926).

Fig 5 [Gärnsås 1974] (1974)
Processed from economic map retrieved from Lantmäteriet (Lantmäteriet, 1974).

INTERVIEWS

Mikael Kjellberg President of Byalaget, Gärsnäs	2023.02.07
Norrmans Conditori, Gärsnäs	
Ann-Sofie Pellas Comprehensive Planner, Simrishamn Municipality	2023.02.24
Municipal Office, Simrishamn	
Mikael Kjellberg President of Byalaget, Gärsnäs	2023.03.03
Jörgen Olsson, Vice President of Byalaget, Gärsnäs	
Norrmans Conditori, Gärsnäs	
Peter Jeppsson Fire Defense, Gärsnäs	2023.03.04
Bo-Arne Svensson Local Fire Defense, Gärsnäs	
Nicole Jeppsson Youth, Gärsnäs	
Fire Station, Gärsnäs	
Linda Larsson Head of Unit of Public Environments, Simrishamn Municipality	2023.03.27
Teams	
Magnus Persson Board member, Gärsnäs AIS, Gärsnäs	2023.04.03
SydRev, Ystad	
Kjetil Løseth Head of Operation and Port Unit, Simrishamn Municipality	2023.04.14
Operation and Port Unit, Simrishamn	

