

Winter anthropology in Finland

Exploring 'green care' in low light

John Tredinnick-Rowe

Abstract

This photo essay discusses some of the methodological issues for medical anthropology in the environmental human health sector, particularly, how season and latitude shape the types of anthropology that can be employed, the activities that can be undertaken, and their aesthetic effect on visual ethnography. The essay recounts the author's experiences conducting ethnographic studies in the winter months in Finland and discusses the various challenges that environmental conditions produce for researchers.

Keywords

Finland, light, climate, medical anthropology, environmental human health

Environment and human health

The use of natural environments to promote human health and well-being is part of a longer tradition of developing landscapes as therapeutic spaces (Gesler 1996, 1992) something that Brown and Bell (2007) term the 'medicalization of nature'. This phenomenon can be traced back to the Victorian use of open-air hospitals (Hickman 2013) and nature-based sanatoriums (Rush [1835] 2003), the health benefits of which have been confirmed by a growing body of evidence (Husk et al. 2016; Wheeler et al. 2012). The environments used for health interventions are typically classified as either blue space (White, Smith et al. 2010; White, Pahl

et al. 2016) or green space (Bell et al. 2014), depending on whether they occur on water or land, respectively. Scholars have studied concepts of Nordic well-being (Hjalager and Flagestad 2011), lakewellness (Konu, Tuohino, and Komppula 2010; Tuohino 2013), and, in southerly parts of Europe, alpine wellness (Weiermair and Steinhauser 2003). The psychological premise of these health interventions is that natural environments offer patients ‘soft fascination’ (van den Berg et al. 2010), meaning that the natural environment is neither over- nor understimulating, but creates balanced conditions for the mind to be receptive to treatments like cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) or counselling. Equally, if a health care intervention, like one focused on building confidence, requires an energetic setting, nature can provide rough seas, storms, and sheer rock faces for such activities. To this end, nature acts as a structure onto which health care interventions can be grafted, depending on the needs of the patient. Activities often map onto changes in seasons, allowing for a holistic suite of health programmes, many of which are location specific. Hence, whilst CBT protocols may be similar between countries, how interventions play out in Finland, California, or coastal South Africa can be very different. The treatment setting in this regard is often just as important as the treatment method.

Green care

The data for this essay originates from ethnographic work in Finland with green and blue space organisations, in particular with a network of organisations that utilise the concept of green care (Soini 2012). ‘Green care is an inclusive term for many “complex interventions” such as care farming, animal-assisted therapy, therapeutic horticulture and others’, write Sempik, Hine, and Wilcox (2010, 11). These treatment settings are quite unique from a medical anthropology perspective, particularly as green care practitioners are more concerned with the mediation/reciprocal relationship between the natural environment and people’s health than with the interactions of people within a given space. Whilst staff and other patients play a part, they are not considered the central mechanism for achieving improved health and well-being, and are allocated a more auxiliary role.

As such, the ethnographic approach I took was more concerned with the context in which people worked and were treated, rather than the lives of the people themselves. Data collection involved shadowing the service providers, consequently I was exposed to the environments in which patients experienced treatment. Because of the arboreal nature of Finland, green care organisations set many interventions in forested locations (image 1). Finland is also particularly fluvial, and many nature-based activities involved lakes, rivers, or inlets (image 2.)



1. Forest near Oulu, in the Northern Ostrobothnia region of Finland, 2013. All photos by author.



2. A boat on Kuussalmi Lake, Finland, 2013.

Perhaps ironically, my approach to ethnographic research draws heavily from the works of Pierre Bourdieu and his anthropological explorations of French colonial Algeria (Bourdieu and Schultheis 2012), where light levels and climate provided a different, but still complicated, set of methodological issues for visual methods.

This photo essay emphasizes the difficulties of undertaking visual fieldwork in low light settings. As a contrast to the darkness of images 1 and 2, image 3 captures summer light at the fifteenth-century Olavinlinna fortress on Kuussalmi Lake.



3. Olavinlinna fortress on Kuussalmi Lake, 2013.

Image 4 presents an image of a forest in better light conditions, a marked contrast from images 5–7.



4. Forest near Savonlinna in clear light, 2013.



5. Forest at the edge of Vihti, in the Uusimaa region, 2013.

In addition to being taken in rural locations, a common feature in images 1 and 2 is their low light levels. This was because the majority of fieldwork occurred during the winter months. Conducting ethnographic research during this season (especially in outdoor conditions) creates particular challenges for visual methods and data capture in general. The longitude and the season mean that there is a semipermanent dusk or dawn, depending on the time of the day, as shown in images 6 and 7.

Low light reduces the hours available to conduct research when studying outdoor-based health interventions. Reducing the amount of time for fieldwork may thus change what is observed and learned.



6. A lake near Savonlinna, 2013.



7. A bridge view of a shipyard in the Laitaatsilta Strait, 2013.

Working during the winter in Northern Europe and the Arctic region results in a particular aesthetic in the visual materials produced. Not only does it limit the types of nature-based therapy that can be observed but it also colours how images are captured and framed, and, possibly, analysed afterwards.

Because of the season, green care activities included traditional winter pastimes; for example, in image 8 we see carers and patients from a dementia facility in a wooden cabin, together smoking fish. Data collection involved participating in the patients' activities, such as smoking fish, gardening, and eating meals together. Furthermore, structured interviews were conducted with staff at different locations.



8. Smoking fish and drinking coffee with patients and carers in Muurutvirta, Northern Savonia Region, 2013.

Challenges to fieldwork

Pragmatically, when outdoors in 5 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit, writing notes becomes more challenging, and I relied more heavily on visual methods or the use of an audio recorder. My knowledge of Finnish was limited, but it was possible to talk to the service providers in English; however, I was unable to communicate extensively with patients due to either their state of health or my limited ability to converse in the native language. Hence, visual techniques were more useful to collect data.



9. A faculty sign at the University of Eastern Finland, 2013.

Finnish is part of the Uralic language group, and it has a grammar, case system, and agglutinative morphology that is very different from English or other European languages. A sign from my host institution is shown in figure 9.

Not knowing the language well can have implications for fieldwork. Once, returning from many hours of data collection in the southern part of the country, after a long journey, I wearily exited the train. A combination of heavy snow, darkness, and my inability to understand Finnish resulted in me getting off at the wrong station, several stations too early, in an area named Simpele.

I found myself at a train stop without a population centre, without signage. The stop exists mainly to offload lumber from the country's extensive timber industry. Without directions or a map, I walked in the evening snow and darkness until I came upon a gas station; I managed to ask someone there for the nearest place to stay. I was in luck: after a thirty-minute walk in

the snow to the closest truck-stop motel, I arrived at my eventual accommodation for the evening (image 10).



10. Truck stop motel complete with sauna in Änkilä, 2013.

One of the lessons to take away from my error is to understand the level of diligence that is required to avoid making mistakes when conducting fieldwork in countries where you are unfamiliar with the language, especially in isolated, rural areas.

Despite my cautionary warning, I hope to have illustrated that outdoor ethnographic data collection in winter environments can offer unique photographic opportunities, even if it comes with a certain amount of challenge.

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About the author

John Tredinnick-Rowe is a research fellow in complex interventions at Peninsula Medical School. His interests centre on qualitative health services research, but also extend to medical education, trials, assessment, semiotics, and policy evaluation. He also has an interest in qualitative methodologies, including ethnography, interviewing, and focus groups. His work both predoctoral and postdoctoral has focused on the coproduction of research with local health care organisations and the public, private, and third sectors. He also holds an honorary research fellowship at Exeter Medical School and runs a private research consultancy with a focus on innovation, commercialisation, and knowledge exchange for clinical companies.

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