

Fremtidens boliger

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Areal og beliggenhed

- Væksten i arealforbruget er stor, men ikke lige stor alle steder
- Der er – som alle ved – meget stor forskel på, hvad man får for pengene:
- For ca. 2.2 mio kr. får man:
- 67 kvadratmeter 'villa' på Nørrebro (Kbh)
- 259 kvadratmeter villa i Hjallerup (Nordjylland)
- Økonomien kan måske være med til at begrænse væksten i arealforbruget nogle steder
- Udgifterne forbundet med driften kan måske også blive en faktor, der begrænser forbruget

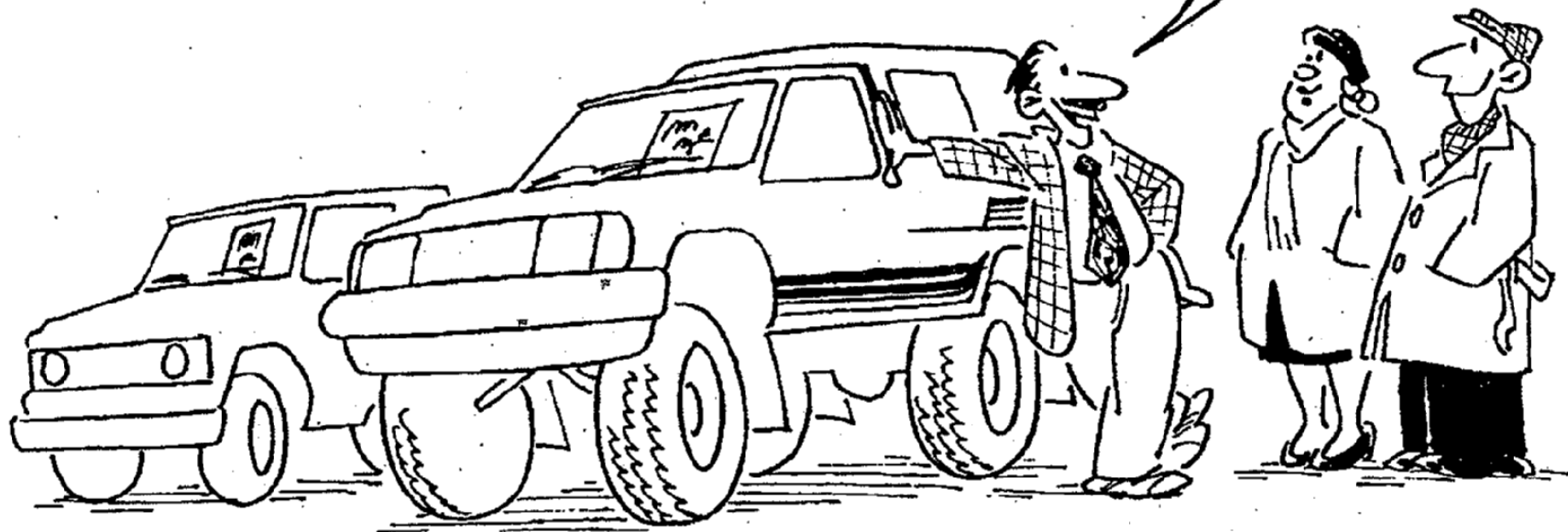
Ulighed mellem generationer m.v.

- De høje priser på ejerboliger visse dele af landet skaber store forskelle mellem generationer
- Nogle ældre sidder alene i forholdsvis store huse, der passer til børnefamilier med 2 – 3 børn
- Børnefamilier flytter ind i nye boliger, der egentlig var tænkt som ældreboliger – boliger på 70 – 80 kvadratmeter
- 'Key-workers' som pædagoger, sygeplejersker, skolelærere m.v., der er samfundsmæssigt nødvendige, søger bort fra de dyreste regioner

De byplanmæssige konsekvenser

- Det har længe været god latin, at kompakt byudvikling er bæredygtig
- Men er byerne kompakte, fordi bebyggelsesprocenten er høj?
- Når etagearealforbruget pr. person stiger, udtyndes kundegrundlaget for den kollektive trafik.
- Den rigtigt kompakte by er kompakt, hvad angår tæthed i aktiviteter og personer
- Der er således en kobling mellem indretning af boliger og erhverv og mulighederne for en mere bæredygtig transport på regionalt niveau.
- Store villaer og firhjulstrækkere hører sammen

DENNE MODEL OPFYLDER
IKKE BLOT ET TRANSPORT-
BEHOV; DEN GIVER OGSÅ
RIGELIG KOMPENSATION
FOR IMPOTENS.



Truslen fra øko-fundamentalisterne



- Bæredygtigt byggeri forbindes af mange med radikalt anderledes byggeri uden for byen
- Udviklingen af et egentligt bæredygtigt byggeri er truet af forestillingen om at skulle fryse i mørket og skulle tage kolde bade
- Mange demonstrationsprojekter har været med til at cementere myten om, at det nødvendigvis er dyrere at bygge bæredygtigt.

Faren fra wellness-bølgen



- Hvor der i starten af 1990erne var fokus på vandbesparelser, er det nu velvære i brusekabinen, der er i fokus.
- Dels er der nogle af de nye installationer, der bruger mange ressourcer
- Dels trækker de økonomien væk fra nødvendige grundlæggende renoveringer af bygningerne
- Ny brusekabine ca. 70.000 kr.

Køkkenkult

- 1950'erne
- Frøken Jensens kogebog
- Gryde, kasserolle, pande, kniv, ske, kagerulle
- Komfur med ovn
- NU
- Flere meter eksotiske kogebøger
- Food-processor, pastamaskine, juicepresser, knivsæt
- Selvrensende varmluftovn, mikrobølgeovn, induktionskogeplader, lavastensgrill

Søndagsmiddagen

- 1950erne
- Oksehalesuppe
- Steg med nye, hjemmeavlede kartofler, gulerødder, brun sovs, surt og sødt
- Hjemmelavet æblegrød
- NU
- Pizza og pommes frites fra det lokale pizzeria

Renovering af parcelhuse

- Folk er fokuserede på renoveringer, der skaber image: køkken, bad
- *Før vi fik skiftet køkkenet, turde vi ikke invitere gæster – nu kan huset igen vises frem*
- Økonomi og miljø er ikke argumenter for renovering, komfort er.
- Huse, der trænger til en meget grundlæggende vedligeholdelse: f.eks. efterisolering, bliver forsømt pga. investeringer i 'identitet'.
- *(Økologisk renovering og vedligeholdelse af parcelhuse, Miljøministeriet 2002)*

Fremtidens arbejde og levevilkår

- For 25 år siden var der ikke mange, der havde forudset globaliseringsbølgen
- Vi havde nogle forestillinger om fremtidens arbejdsliv og levevilkår, der adskiller sig væsentligt fra dagens virkelighed
- Gennem historien har der gentagne gange været forestillinger om, at vi snart skulle til at arbejde væsentligt mindre
- Vender trenden med den stigende individualisering på et tidspunkt?
- Er det til stadighed i de store byer, væksten i arbejde sker?
- Bliver presset på boliger i de store byer så stort, at boligerne her bliver meget små?
- Bliver klimaet som i Narbonne?
- Eller bliver det som i Narvik, fordi Golf-strømmen mindskes?

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That long-awaited meeting

We welcome President George W. Bush's decision to include Syria on the list of countries invited to a Middle East peace meeting in November. The president's distaste for such efforts — aides still balk at the term "peace conference" — is only slightly less visceral than his distaste for Syria. We hope this means that Bush is finally ready to push all sides to make the compromises essential for moving toward an Israeli-Palestinian peace.

If Damascus chooses not to attend the meeting, it would again confirm its role as one of the region's dangerous spoilers. If it chooses to come, the chances for peace may increase. The invitation will certainly make it easier for Egypt and Saudi Arabia — whose political and economic support for any Israel-Palestinian agreement is crucial — to be there.

Why this sudden flexibility from the White House? The conventional wisdom is that Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice wants to salvage the president's legacy — and her own — with a peace deal. It will take a lot more creative diplomacy to make that happen. Indeed, six

produce a full declaration on the most sensitive and difficult issues: borders, Jerusalem and when the Palestinians get the independent state that Bush promised them five years ago. Israel, concerned that Abbas is too weak to guarantee Israel's security but unwilling to do more to strengthen him, prefers much smaller steps.

Rice insists she is not looking to stage just another photo op, but has largely left it to the Israelis and Palestinians to work out the joint statement expected to emerge from the November meeting. She's going to have to roll up her sleeves a lot more to prove her diplomatic mettle. And Bush is going to have to be personally and directly involved.

A full-scale peace agreement may be unrealistic, but Rice should aim to have the two sides sign a formal document laying out in as much detail as possible a framework for resolving the core issues of borders, refugees and the status of Jerusalem.

America's recent record in the Middle East is one of failure — in Iraq, in promoting genuine democracy, and in stopping Iran from spreading its brand of militant Islam at odds with the West. The re-

Climate change I ■ Vaclav Havel The planet is not at risk. We are

Over the past few years questions have been asked ever more forcefully whether global climate changes occur in natural cycles or not, to what degree we human beings contribute to them, what threats stem from them and what can be done to prevent them.

Scientific studies demonstrate that any changes in temperature and energy cycles on a planetary scale could mean a generalized danger to all people on all continents.

It is also obvious from published research that human activity is a cause of change; we just don't know how big its specific contribution is.

Is it really necessary to know that to the last percentage point, though? By waiting for incontrovertible precision, aren't we simply wasting time when we could be taking measures that are relatively painless compared to those we would have to adopt after further delays?

Maybe we should start considering our sojourn on Earth as a loan. There can be no doubt that for past hundred years at least, the Euro-American world has been running up a debt, and now other parts of the world are following its example.

Nature is now issuing warnings and demanding that we not only stop the debt growing but start to pay it back. There is little point in asking whether we have borrowed too much or what would happen if we postponed the repayments. Anyone with a mortgage or a bank loan can easily imagine the answer.

The effects of possible climate changes are hard to estimate. Our planet has never been in a state of balance from which it could deviate through human or other influence and then, in time, return to its original state.

The climate is not like some kind of pendulum that will return to its original position after a certain period. It has evolved turbulently over billions of years into a gigantic complex of networks, and of networks within networks, where everything is interlinked in diverse ways.

Its structures will never return to precisely the same state they were 50 or 5,000 years ago. They will only change into a new state, which, so long as the change is slight, need not mean any threat to life.

Larger changes, however, could have unforeseeable effects within the global ecosystem. In that case, we would have to ask ourselves whether human life would be possible. Because so much uncertainty still



Horacio Cardo

We can't go on endlessly fooling ourselves that nothing is wrong and that we can go on cheerfully pursuing our consumer lifestyles, ignoring the climate threats and postponing a solution. Maybe there is no danger of any major catastrophe in the coming years or decades. Who knows? But that doesn't relieve us of responsibility toward future generations.

I don't agree with those whose reaction to the possible threats is to warn against the restrictions on civil freedoms. Were the forecasts of certain climatologists to be fulfilled, our freedoms would be tantamount to the freedom of someone hanging from a 20th-story parapet.

zation comprising various areas of civilization. Most of them these days share one thing in common: technocracy. Priority is given to everything that is calculable, quantifiable or ratable. That is a very materialistic concept, however, and one that is drawing us toward an important crossroads for our civilization.

Whenever I reflect on the problems of today's world, whether they concern the economy, society, culture, security, ecology or civilization in general, I always end up confronting the moral question: what action is responsible or acceptable? The moral order, our conscience and human rights — these are the most important issues at the beginning of the third millennium.

We must return again and again to the roots of human existence and consider our prospects in centuries to come. We must analyze everything openmindedly, soberly, unideologically and unobsessively, and project our knowledge into practical policies.

Maybe it is no longer a matter of simply promoting energy-saving technologies, but chiefly of introducing ecologically clean technologies, of diversifying resources and of not relying on just one invention as a panacea.

I'm also skeptical that a problem as complex as climate change can be solved by any single branch of science. Technological measures and regulations are important, but equally important is support for education, ecological training and ethics — a consciousness of the commonality of all living beings and an emphasis on shared responsibility.

We will either achieve an awareness of our place in the living and life-giving organism of our planet, or we will face the threat that our evolutionary journey may be set back thousands or even millions of years. That is why we must take this issue very seriously and see it as a challenge to behave responsibly and not as a harbingers of the end of the world.

The end of the world has been anticipated many times in the course of history and has never come, of course. And it won't come this time either. We need not fear for our planet. It was here before us and most likely will be here after us. But that doesn't mean that the human race is not at serious risk.

As a result of our endeavors and our irresponsibility our climate system might leave no place for us. If we drag our feet, the scope for decision-making — and hence for our individual freedom — could be considerably reduced.

Vaclav Havel is the former president of Czechoslovakia. Translated from the Czech by Gerald Turner.