

# Abstracts – doktorsavhandlingar

---

Lars-Henrik Ståhl:  
**Three Texts on the Aesthetics  
of Dislocation.**  
Theoretical and Applied Aesthetics,  
Faculty of Technology, Lund 1996.

The aim of the dissertation *Three texts on the aesthetics of dislocation*, is to show and discuss some aspects of aesthetics with regard to the concepts of deviation, dislocation and incompleteness. The dissertation consists of three different parts, which can be read separately and without any preferable sequence.

One of the three texts, (–) The designating gesture, deals with questions concerning a typical theme in the modern society, namely the tendency to worship the act of deviation from the modernistic ideological mainstream. Paradoxically the break from general conventions seems to be the drive in the aesthetics of modernism. (–) The designating gesture is an attempt to give the philosophical background to this paradox. Of great importance is the ages of romanticism and enlightenment, but also the critique of enlightenment developed in poststructuralistic thoughts and deconstructive philosophy.

Deconstruction also plays a fundamental role in the quantitatively biggest part of the dissertation. This part, Dislocation and Autonomy, deals with questions that arise in a close reading of Peter Eisenman's texts on architecture. Dislocation and autonomy are here the key-concepts in the investigation of Eisenman's theoretical relation to the philosophical deconstruction. In Eisenman's architectural theories, a special type of object-oriented perspective tends to occupy the foreground. This is important in the consideration of how Eisenman's theories and architecture have been developed since the end of the sixties. Furthermore, it also gives the background to the formalistic impact on Eisenman's works.

The smallest, but not the less important part of *Three texts on the aesthetics of dislocation*, is Furniture Strategies. This text is a comparison between Donald Judd's way of designing furniture and Richard Artschwager's furniturelike objects of art. In the light of a discussion about the economy in the design process and fulfillment of desires, the strong limit between the categories of furniture and art is brought into question. In addition to this text, the author presents an object, Bench for museums, which can be seen as a parasite on both of the two traditional categories of art and furniture.

**Language:**  
Swedish. ISBN 91-970033-7-9  
**Distribution:**  
Dept. of Theoretical and Applied Aesthetics  
P. O. Box 118 S - 221 00 Lund  
**Key words:**  
Architecture, Aesthetics, Dislocation, Deviation,  
Incompleteness, Metaphysics, Sign, Text,  
Deconstruction, Formalism.

Jacob L. Kimaryo:  
**Urban Design and Space Use.  
A Study of Dar es Salaam City Centre.**  
Dept. of Building Functions Analysis, Lund  
Institute of Technology, Lund university 1996.

**Language:**

English.

**Distribution:**

Department of Building Functions Analysis, Box 118,  
S – 221 00 Lund.

**Key words:**

City centres, Dar es Salaam, developing countries,  
urban design, urban space, space use, urban form,  
Tanzania.

Albeit there is a general consensus that urban design in the twentieth century failed in relation to space use, systematic research on this aspect has been very limited or at most inadequate in the developing countries. This study focuses on the above failure of urban design in this century with specific reference to the developing countries through an analysis of Dar es Salaam city centre, Tanzania. The modern city centre was analyzed critically through observation, document review, analysis of maps and plans, coupled with interview. The aim is to add to the understanding about: why and how urban design in this century failed with respect to space use in the developing countries, and how urban design in these countries could be made more successful in this respect. The results of the study suggest that dissociation of urban design in this century from prevailing economic, technological, and climatic conditions in the developing countries has been the overriding factor for its poor performance with respect to space use in these countries. The results show that because urban design in this century detached itself from prevailing economic, technological, and climatic conditions in developing countries, it led to urban spatial forms which are deterrent to meaningful space use. The results also provide important clues about how urban design in the developing countries could be improved with respect to space use within their existing economic, technological, and climatic circumstances. Particularly, the study reveals that through mixed land use patterns, traffic circulation systems which give less priority to vehicular traffic, less emphasis on urban solids, re-consideration of plot ratios, and more appropriate urban space treatment, urban design in the developing countries could be more successful in relation to space use.

Lennart Jagemar:  
**Design of Energy Efficient Buildings  
Applied on HVAC Systems  
in Commercial Buildings.**  
School of Civil Engineering,  
Dept. of Building Services Engineering,  
Postgraduate Programme in Building  
Services Engineering, Gothenburg 1996.

A methodology for planning and design of energy efficient buildings is presented and analysed. The starting point is the definition that energy efficiency is a question of minimizing the energy end-use within realistic economic frames and fully preserved function.

The methodology is based on a systematic approach to the issue of energy efficiency. One element in this is the introduction of a number of energy related ratios, Energy Performance Ratios, that characterise the influence of building parts and the technical systems of the building on the energy end-use of the building as an entirety. These ratios are selected and formulated so that they facilitate a systematic strive towards high energy efficiency when applied in planning and design of buildings.

One basic moment is to elucidate the energy interaction between different parts and systems of the building in order to make it

**Key words:**

Design, Energy Efficiency, Economic Analysis, Simulations, Commercial.

Ulla Jergeby:

**Public Space as Arena and Scenery:  
To see, to be seen and to meet at public  
and neighbourhood places of the city**  
Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, Studia  
Sociologica Upsaliensia 42, Uppsala 1996.

easier to avoid sub-optimised solutions. This is done by introducing an imaginary division of the building into, from an energy end-use point of view, characteristic system parts on different levels of interaction with other parts. The build up of the Energy Performance Ratios follows this division. Therewith the application of these ratios contributes to a comprehensive view when designing the building.

Another basic moment is the setting of Energy Targets to aim at when building parts, technical systems and components are designed and rated. This is done by quantifying the Energy Performance Ratios. A substantial part of the work deals with the quantification of Energy Performance Ratios to realistic Energy Targets. This is done by a combination of analyses of existing monitored buildings and theoretical simulations and calculations.

In the present work the methodology is applied primarily on design and rating of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems with a focus on commercial buildings. However, the methodology itself is not meant to be limited to these applications. The basic idea is that it should be applied on all the parts of the building that have an obvious influence on the energy end-use.

Based on three empirical studies as a point of departure, the main purpose of this dissertation is to develop images of social life in outdoor environments in the city. The aim is also to generate an understanding of and explain social life through categories of action orientations and more general processes, which in turn offer a basis for understanding levels of social interaction and relations in public and neighbourhood settings.

The first part of the book is theoretical in nature and discusses analytical concepts of interaction and relations in public spaces. Central concepts are "focused" and "unfocused" interaction and "anonymous" and "anchored" relationships. This part also discusses the conditions that give rise to forms of social life in public spaces.

The second part of the book presents the empirical work and includes a re-analysis of three major studies. The data is derived from a number of interviews with parents of pre-school-aged, with pensioners and with persons who are gainfully employed. Two surveys of the populations in the investigated areas provided additional data.

The analysis begins with a consideration of activities: transportation, walks and sojourning. A second analysis concerns a delineation of social categories for different life phases.

Considerations of the relations of people's actions – instrumental and communicative – to different parts of outdoor environments leads to a discussion on the relation between people



**Language:**

Swedish, with an English summary.

ISBN 91-554-3815-6. 233 pages.

**Distribution:**

Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm, Sweden.

**Key words:**

Public space, outdoor environment, unfocused interaction, focused interaction, weak ties, anonymity, anchorage, action orientation.

and places. Some major principles for social value to be derived from a location are revealed as factors that enable people to experience regular social interaction in the form of weak ties, the form of contact which is favoured between individuals in city environments. People will sojourn at a location if there is something there to entice them. Another factor is the opportunity to do something meaningful – here the location's utility is important. A third element is the presence of areas suitable for different users.

---

Germán Perotti:

**From Self-help to Participative Planning:  
The architect's role under the Latin  
American Experience.**

Dept. of Architecture and Town Planning,  
Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm,  
1996.

Architects and Physical Planners have increasingly engaged themselves in housing during the last 200 years. Meanwhile, housing has developed into a huge, multifaceted and complex question, comprehending major issues of social development.

Self-help Housing (SHH) is a process through which people confront their needs by themselves, and an instrument widely used by ruling forces to protect the established system. Different groups of influence attempt to control Self-help practice. Whereas housing, being a field for such confrontations, has become a link between the *formal* and *informal* sectors of the society.

Professionals working under such circumstances are bound to accomplish tasks that until now have been perceived as being beyond their professional field.

Latin America is a good example of the evolution described above. The region is the most urbanised area of the developing world at present. It has experienced a large range of policy orientations; presenting interesting features regarding Self-Help building and community participation.

By examining people's participation in housing in Latin America (LAC) in a historic perspective, confronting it to professional involvement, and the questions raised by participative planning and present environmental concern, this study sketches a number of prerequisites and instruments for the implementation of architects' and planners' contribution to housing.

The study shows that professional involvement in housing when users become active in the process – SHH – has increased. And has become a process that tends to add new responsibilities to the professionals' work, thereby modifying their roles. These lay beyond the traditional perception of design as their main input, they can briefly be summarised as:

- i) *consultative* – in terms of being involved in the presentation of alternatives to specific projects;
- ii) *pedagogic* – comprehending a double process of teaching and learning from people's concrete prerequisites and from their place;

**Language:**

English.

ISBN 91-7170-693-3.

**Key words:**

Self-help, Latin America, participation, environment, professional roles.

- iii) *mediative* – meaning that architects and planners have become a means to incorporate political orientation, policy aims and people's expectations, as well as environmental conditions into the prerequisites of projects and,
- iv) *co-ordinative* – meaning that there are comprehensive demands coming from several levels that must be put together in order to accomplish sustainable solutions.

The study presents some of the instruments that must be developed in order to put in practice such roles among professionals, arguing that their work is also to be perceived as that of a social worker.

More over, the study concludes that the creation of the proposed instruments envisages the necessity of changes in the professional exercise that must start at the educational level.

---

**Mikael Carleheden:**

**Second Modernity**

**– On Jürgen Habermas and the social theoretical discourse of modernity.**

Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences,  
Lund University 1996.

This is a dissertation in social theoretical research. Its main subject is the critical social theory of the later Jürgen Habermas, that is, the social theory of Habermas which has broken with his earlier attempt to found social theory in an anthropology of knowledge and which instead – since the beginning of the seventies – takes its point of departure in the presuppositions of communicative action. The dissertation is, however, not theoretical research in the field of the history of ideas. My "method" is not, in the first place, to illuminate and discuss Habermas' critical theory of society by way of finding its theoretical roots, but by way of contrasting it with competing, contemporary social theories. This means that I place Habermas' critical theory on the sociological arena of today, that is, in the contemporary social theoretical discourse of modernity. I limit however, in the first place, the scope of my theoretical undertakings to social theories which have normative claims; Marxism, liberalism, communitarianism and post-modern social theory. I argue that we should understand Habermas' conception of modernity as a concept between classic modernity and postmodernity, and I use the term "second modernity" to indicate the meaning of this concept. My general claim is that this concept gives us better possibilities than classical sociology or competing, contemporary social theories to understand and take a normative stance to "the new modernity", that is, the changes – such as radicalised legitimation crisis, pluralisation, individualisation and globalisation – which modern society has gone through in the second half of this century.

The dissertation consists of a collection of articles:

1. "Is the theory of communicative action applicable in working life research. On Habermas' view on economic democracy";



**Language:**

Swedish.

ISBN 91-7173-064-8. 320 pages.

**Distribution:**

Daidalos, Box 123 04, S – 402 43 Gothenburg, Sweden.

**Key words:**

Habermas, critical theory of society, modernity, theory of democracy, communicative action and reason, Marxism, liberalism, postmodernism, ethics, authenticity.

2. "Alternative or reconstruction? On Habermas' criticism of Marx";
3. "The Utopia of a democratic society";
4. "Forms of liberty – Human rights or democracy?";
5. "I am just an American – On Richard Rorty's social theoretical approach";
6. "Second Modernity – Between classic modernity and post-modernity";
7. "Has Habermas something to learn from the moral-political turn in postmodern theory?";
8. "A formal theory of the good life – A discourse-theoretical approach".

Maria Wall:

**Climate and Energy Use  
in Glazed Spaces**

Lund University Dissertation Abstracts,  
Dept. of Building Science, Faculty  
of Technology, Lund 1996.

Glazed spaces ranging from small glazed verandas to large atrium buildings have become a common feature in architecture. A glazed space is greatly affected by aspects of the outside climate such as insolation and temperature. In the design of such spaces, more sophisticated design tools are therefore required in order to estimate the climate inside the glazed space and the energy requirements for heating and cooling than in the design of ordinary buildings.

One object has been to elucidate the relationship between building design and the climate, thermal comfort and energy requirements in different types of glazed spaces. Another object has been to study the effect of the glazed space on energy requirements in adjacent buildings. It has also been the object to develop a simple calculation method for the assessment of temperatures and energy requirements in glazed spaces.

The research work has mainly comprised case studies of existing buildings with glazed spaces and energy balance calculations using both the developed steady-state method and a dynamic building energy simulation program. Parameters such as the geometry of the building, type of glazing, orientation, thermal inertia, airtightness, ventilation system and sunshades have been studied. These parameters are of different importance for each specific type of glazed space. In addition, the significance of each of these parameters varies for different types of glazed spaces.

The developed calculation method estimates the minimum and mean temperature in glazed spaces and the energy requirements for heating and cooling. The effect of the glazed space on the energy requirements of the surrounding buildings can also be estimated. It is intended that the method should be applied during the preliminary design stage so that the effect which the design of the building will have on climate and energy requirement may be determined. The method may provide an insight into how glazed spaces behave with regard to climate and energy.

**Language:**

English. Monography, 408 pages.

**Distribution:**

Dept. of Building Science, Lund Institute of Technology,  
Lund University, P. O. Box 118, S – 221 00 Lund, Sweden.

**Key words:**

Atrium buildings; glazed spaces; climate; solar energy; energy requirement; heating; cooling; thermal comfort; calculations; field measurements; design tool.