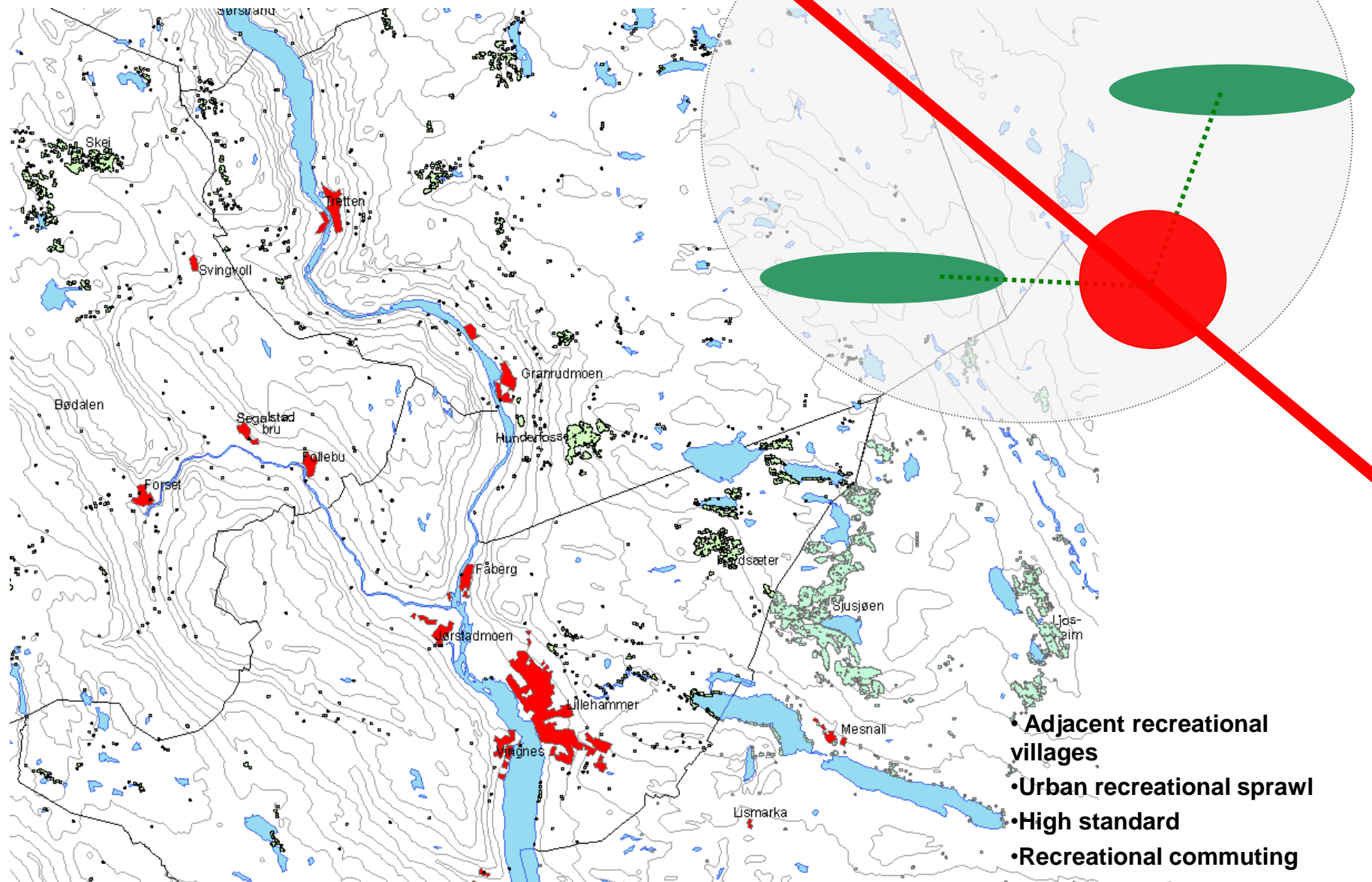


Development and recreational land use pattern in a mountain region



- Adjacent recreational villages
- Urban recreational sprawl
- High standard
- Recreational commuting
- New economic spaces.
- New political spaces

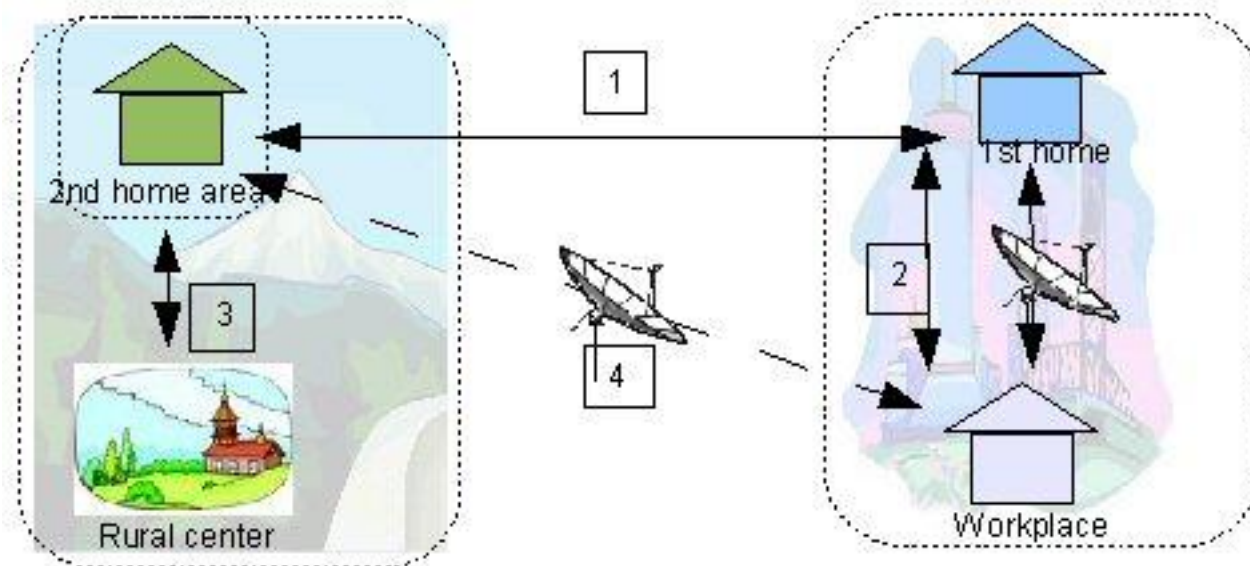


**Rekreative områder – lokalisering av fritidsboliger – vekst av
"pagus otium" - nye rekreasjonsbyer i utmarka**



Rural area / countryside in city hinterland

Urban area / city

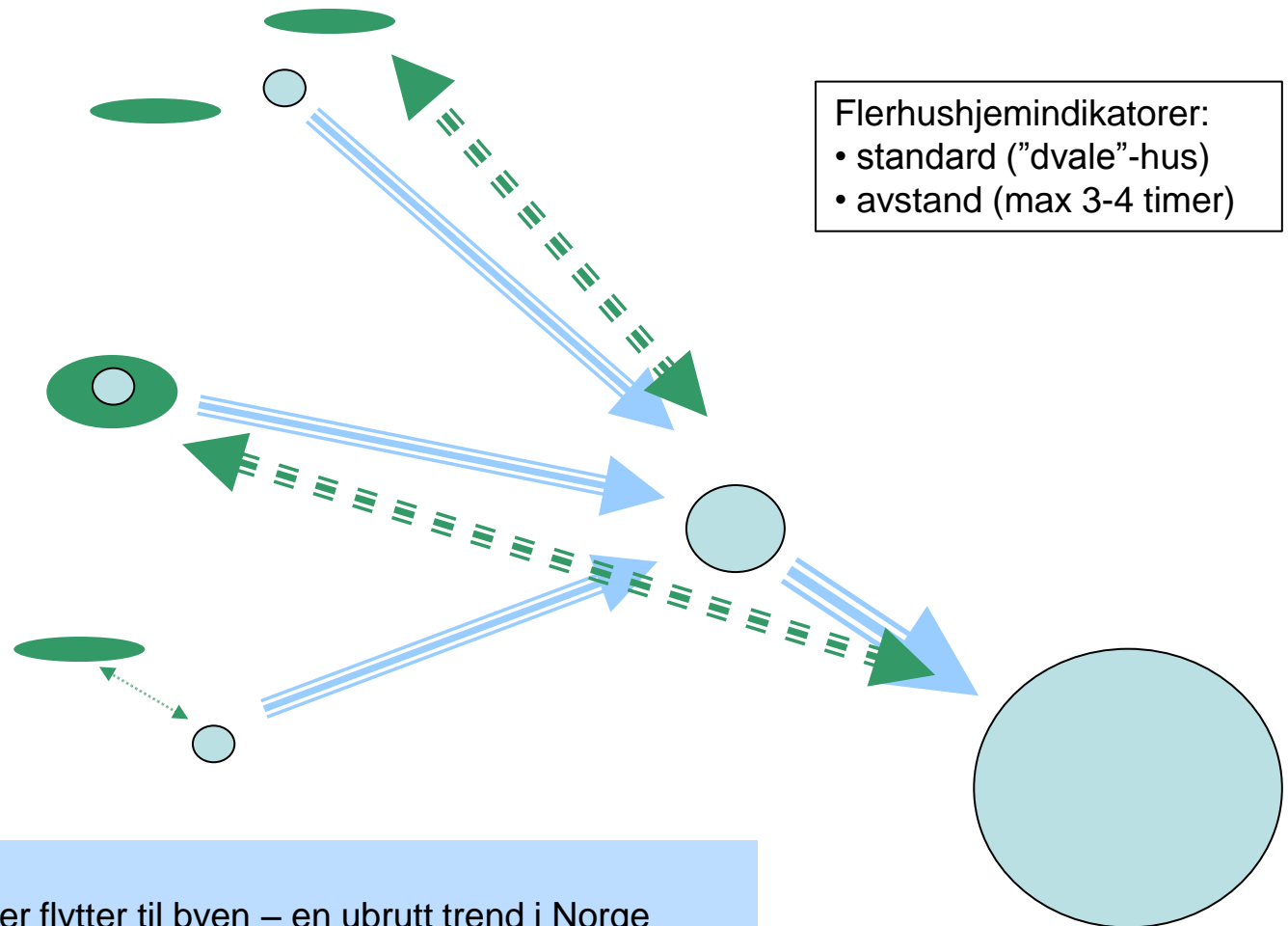


The illustration shows one typical cyclic amenity migration situation:

1. recreational commuting between 1st and 2nd home,
2. work commuting between home and work place,
3. effects on receiving societies and landscapes,
4. and then several supporting features, as telecommuting in combination with flexible working hours support the cyclic migratory structure making it more adaptable - but also more influential.

Den "andre siden" av urbanisering (?):

- (noen) folk og (noen) funksjoner flytter til utmarka
- det skjer en rekreativ sprawl og med det dannes en nytt lag med regiondannelse
- det utvikles en rekreativ pendling – typisk innenfor helgedistanse
- det foregår en reorganisering av husholdningsøkonomien - flerhushjemmet

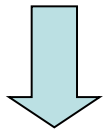


Urbaniseringen:

- folk og funksjoner flytter til byen – en ubrutt trend i Norge
- Byen som dagliglivets sfære (jobb, skole, kultur etc)
- Byen som jobbspendingens mål for dem som bor utenfor

Driving factors:

- Growth in number of households
- Growth in household wealth
- Organisation of labor and the personal command of time
- Mobility and the personal command of space
- Urbanisation
- Restructuring of forestry and farming

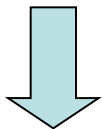


We get a growing middle class

- in terms of households – the prime actors on the housing market
- with surplus wealth and
- with a remarkable personal command of space and time.

And we have rural societies

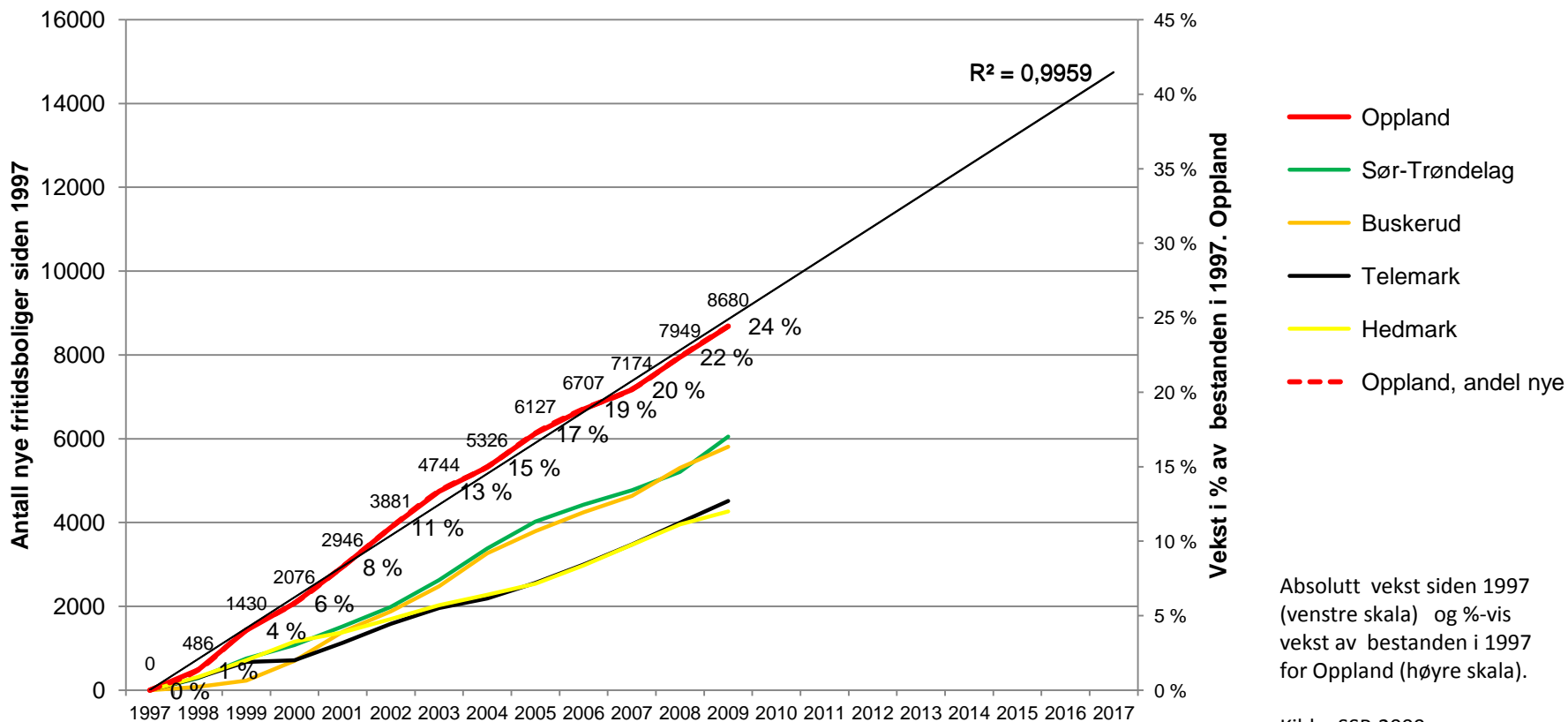
- exposed to a drain of urbanization and
- work force cutting in rationalization in primary production, but
- susceptible to cashing in on amenities in their “surplus” landscapes.



Second home boom – boom in terms of invested capital

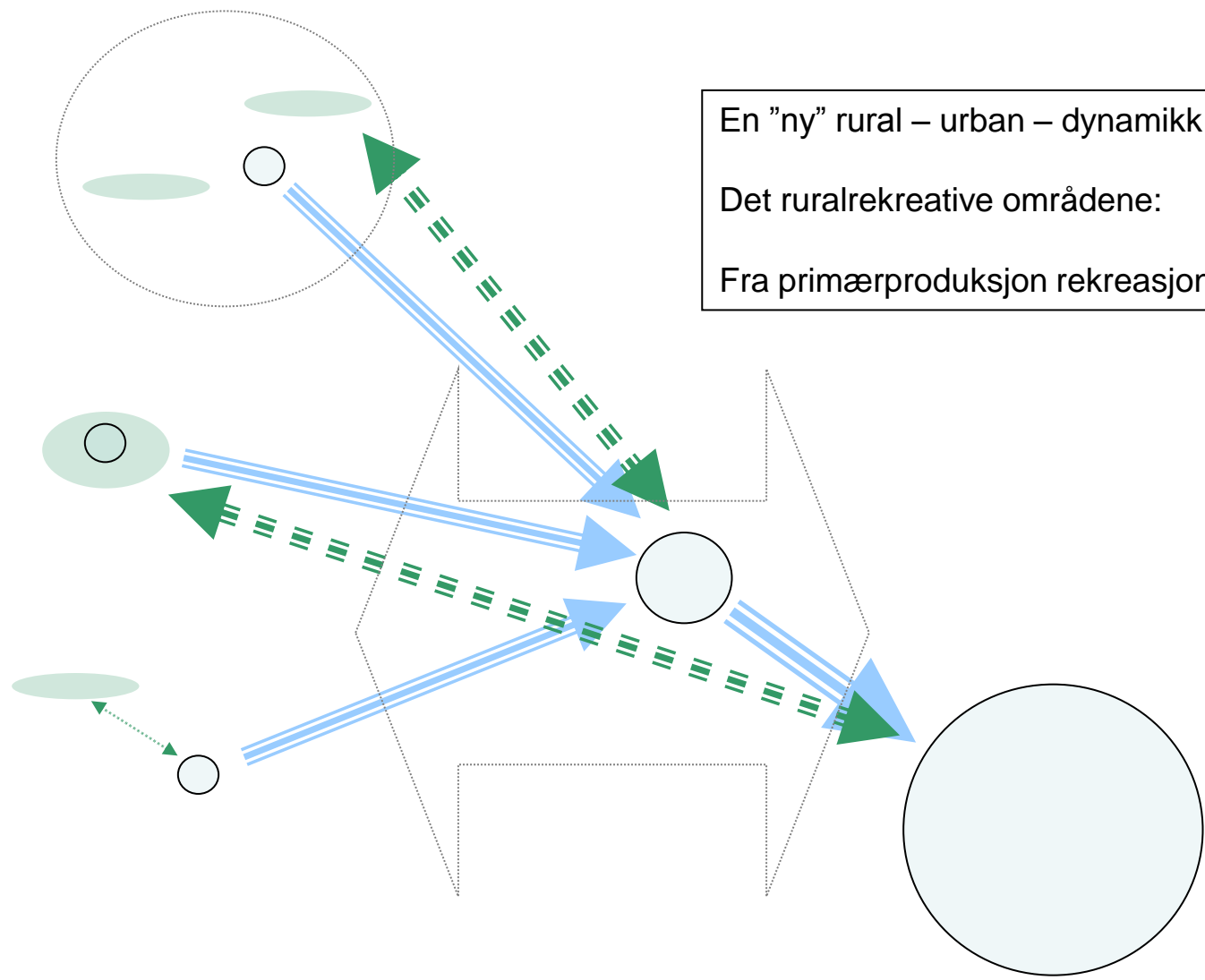
I 2009 var 20% av hele bestanden tilvekst siden 1997, i 2017 vil 30% av bestanden ha tilkommet etter 1997, dvs. 15 000 av 50 000 enheter

Tilvekst fritidsboliger 1997-2009 og trendframskriving til 2017. Oppland.



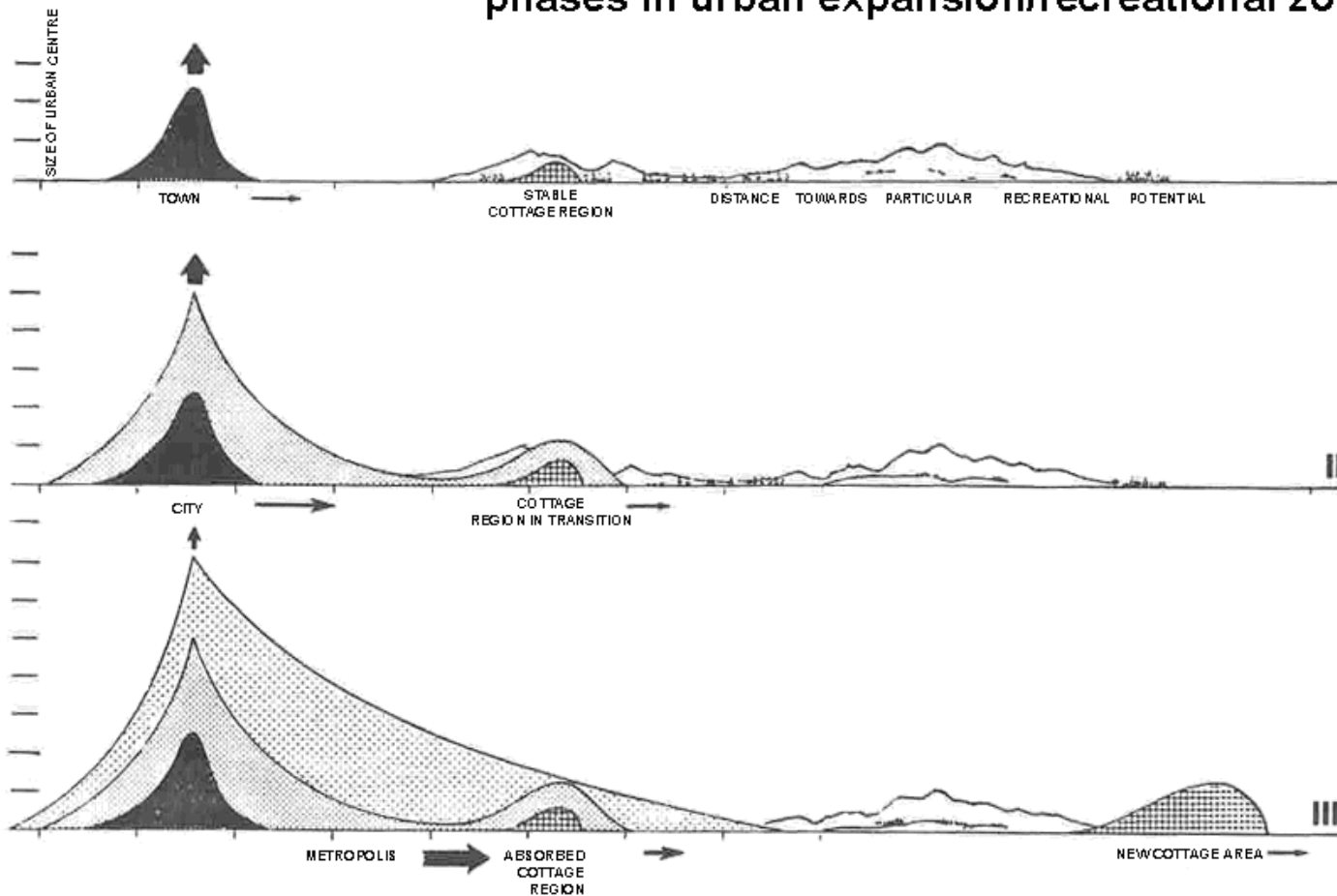
Absolutt vekst siden 1997 (venstre skala) og %-vis vekst av bestanden i 1997 for Oppland (høyre skala).

Kilde: SSB 2009



En "ny" rural – urban – dynamikk og konfigurasjon:
Det ruralrekreative områdene:
Fra primærproduksjon rekreasjonsproduksjon

phases in urban expansion/recreational zones



Poeng her:

- Byen vokser sammen med vekst i fritidsboligområdene
- Byen definerer og redefinerer "sine" bolig og fritidsområder
- Fritidsdelen av dette er en egen type "sprawl" – urban recreational sprawl