

HYBRID PARKS

WORKSHOP IN PORI, FINLAND

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL URBAN PARK (NUP)

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I BACKGROUND

I BACKGROUND:

Originally we Finns have been lived in the middle of forests, wilderness or in lake/sea archipelagos and by rivers with free rapids and salmon species. Up to 1950-1960 most of population were countrymen...



Fotos: J-P. Flander



I BACKGROUND:

Urbanisation has taken place quite late and promptly: now almost 80 % of population in Finland is living in cities or towns.

I BACKGROUND

Wood processing industry was for a long time a leading industrial branch. Our forest legislation was prepared to serve mainly industrial purposes, but was also used for management of urban forests .



Fotos: J-P. Flander

I BACKGROUND: 1960-1980`s modernisation of urban structure took place in most of Finnish cities/towns. As a result of late urbanisation and demolition of older buildings the amount of historical monuments and buildings in Finland is less than in most EU countries.

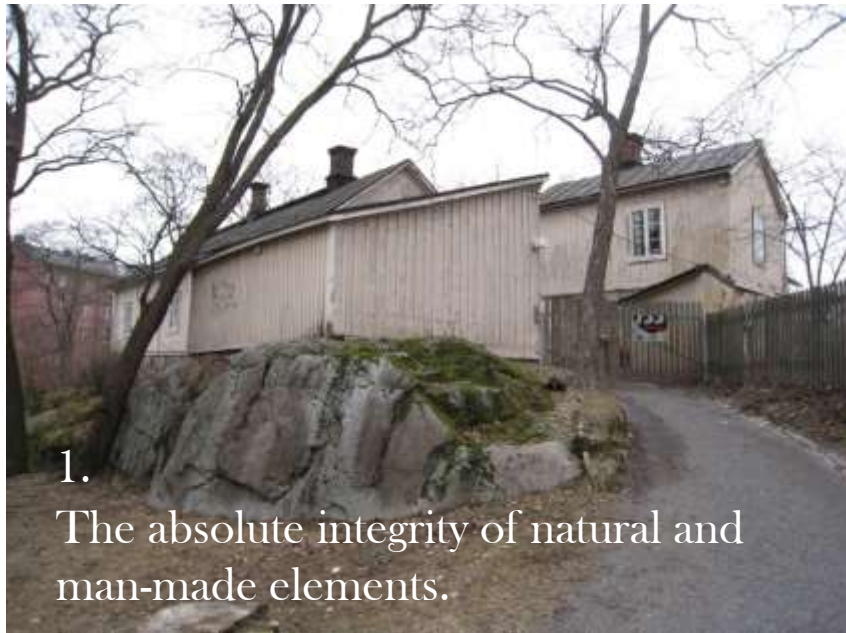


I BAKCGROUND:

Because of modernisation of urban fabric most of Finnish cities/towns are charcteised by mixture of older and modern blocks. We have only a few real histrical cities/towns left.



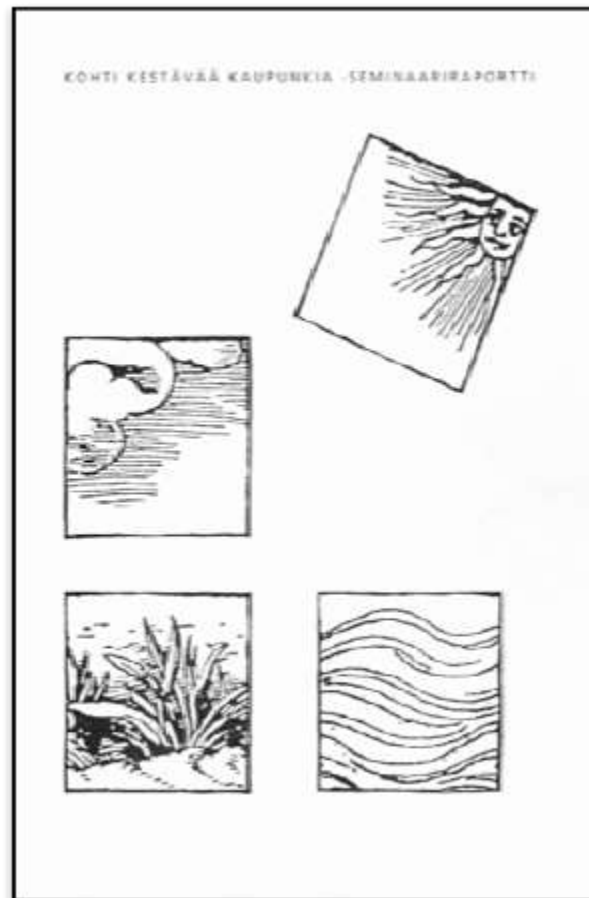
BACKGROUND: Our cities/towns have been built according to the principles or ideology typical for each era.



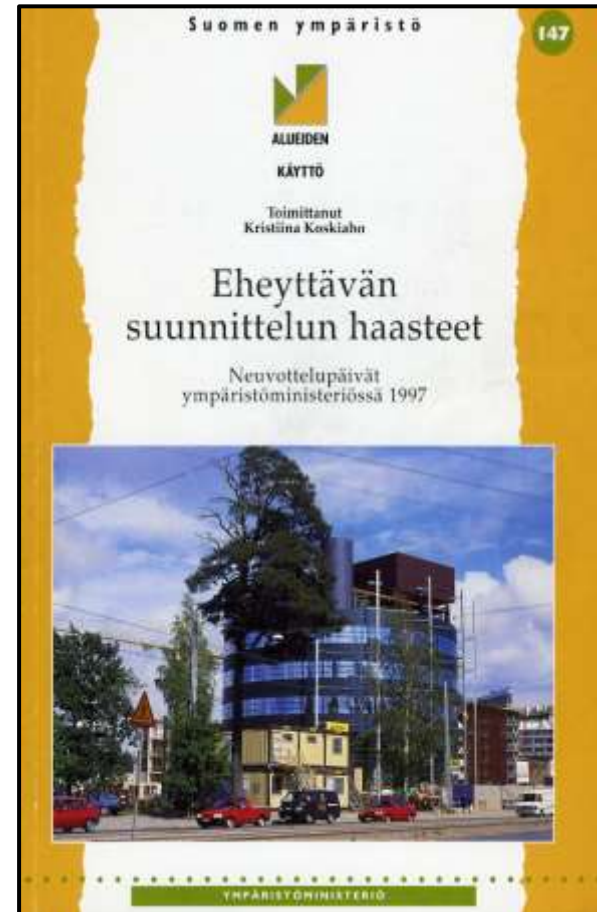
I BACKGROUND:

Common trend in urban planning and building is to get from urban sprawl towards more compact cities – in the name of sustainability...

Towards a Sustainable City 1994



The Challenges of the Consolidated Building 1997





I BACKGROUND

But here is another side on the coin:

... More compact means more underground constructions, which can have direct/indirect and irreversible impacts on cultural and natural values, water cycling etc. - also outside the transformation area.

I BACKGROUND: Reguiments of private cars are dominating the intensification process of urban structure in Finland.



Everyday traffic in Helsinki



... and Sunday morning traffic in Helsinki

A new waterfront route in Hämeenlinna NUP



Foto: J-P. Flander



I Background

NUPs are managed as outdoors living rooms, where we favour pedestrians and cyclists before car drivers.

Turku NUP

Foto: J-P. Flander

I BACKGROUND

Empty or uneffectively used industrial areas has often a huge potention for new construction in city centres.



I BACKGROUND

Harbours are leaving city centres. They could serve a potentiation for good quality urban milieu with interesting seaside park land, ...



I BACKGROUND

... but the exchange of contaminated land can be very expensive and the costs are often compensated by an effective construction and/or privatisation of best sea views.





I BACKGROUND

New massive commercial buildings in Saint Petersburg has replaced a part of earlier harbour buildings and constructions. Integration of new buildings with historical milieu in the neighbourhood is not always the best one.

I BACKGROUND

View of ecologists and architects to elements in urban environment can differ very much from each other.



Ecologist's view: a shoreline is a zone with interesting geomorphological features and high biodiversity values.



Architect's view: a shoreline is man made waterfront, an architectural element with straight lines and strict forms.

I BACKGROUND

Architects and "city planners" love rich forms and colours in townscape – also and especially on waterfront areas !



I BACKGROUND

This is the way we were building in 1990`s!



Office towers and residencial blocks with man-made waterfront constructions have come more and more common.
- Where are seaside ecosystems, cliffs - and the people?





Korkeaa rakentamista

Kamppi-Eira

Kalasataman keskuksen toritekojen yhteyteen terveys- ja sosiaaliasema sekä omistusasuntoja. SRV yhdessä Kalasataman rakentajaksi.

SRV:n suunnitelman mukaan Kalasataman keskus muodostuu Kalasataman rautamatkan varren toteutettavasta kaupallisesta keskuksesta ja siihen liittyvistä hoivakotista, hoivatoimista ja koulusta asuinotona. Tavoitteena on, että keskukseen ensisijaisesti ovat valmistuneet vuonna 2015 ja loput valmiina vuoteen 2021 mennessä. Keskuksen toteutus läpikäynnin jälkeen harkittuna kilpailullisella neuvottelumenettelyllä.

Kamppi-alueen kehittäminen projektissa on Tuusula Hakkalan mukaan Kalasataman keskuksen kartoitus haastavaa, sillä alueella on paljon rakennuksia, jotka ovat kalliita kunnostaa. Tärkeä on kahdeksan koulun tornin sisään jätetty tila pöytä sisätiloissa. Vähän kukaan ei välttämättä pysty liikkumaan alueella, josta laulu alkaa koko Kalasatamasta.

Uuden Kalasataman keskuksen rakennetaan pääasiassa omistusasuntoja yli 2 000 ihmelle ja se on läheisyydessä koulun kaupalliseen keskuksen kohteeseen. Helsingin läheisyyden läheisyyteen tai metropolin alueella ei jouduta kukaankaan pitkäaikainen rakennustien takia, vaan ne hoidetaan työmaajärjestelyin. Uusi Kalasataman keskus tulee olemaan kolmi kertaan Kampin keskuksen kokoinen, jonka SRV toteutti vuosina 2002-2006.

Keskukseen on suunniteltu kaupallisen perustelujen alku, joka palvelu alueen asukkaista sekä siellä asuvia ja haitta-voima voimistuu markkinoita. Ympäristön keskuksen on todettu läheisyyteen ja palveluun, myös kaupallisen myyjien ja tapahtumien on todettu. Terveystieteiden alueen 20-25 kerrosta ja korkein nähtiin noin 120 metriä.

"Kamppi-alueen keskuksen 20 vuotta on noin 10 000 neliömetrin suuruinen sosiaali- ja terveyskeskus. Terveystieteiden alueen palveluun kuuluu Valtion, Aikamuseon, Helsingin, Sten- ja Kalasataman alueita", kertoo Kalasataman aluekehittämisprojektin johtaja Hanna Aikamuseon talous- ja suunnittelukeskuksesta.

Kamppi-alueen valtuusto



Kalassatamasta korkeat talot muodostavat uuden kokonaisuuden läheisyyden ympärille. Takana näkyvät Nertheke, Kruuninkatu ja Kalasatamankatu.



Kalasataman keskuksen portaalissa voi kuka vesi muokattava lähtöpaikka.



Kalasataman keskuksen Kruuninkatu-alueen kallellista.



Kalasataman keskuksen ympärillä olevat talot ovat markkinoilla tyypillisesti rakennettavasta pohjasta.

I BACKGROUND

This is what we are building today!

Transformation of earlier fishing harbour and industrial area to "marine" residential area is taking place in the neighbourhood of Mustikkamaa recreation area and Korkeasaari Zoo.



Foto: J-P. Flander



I BACKGROUND

Original urban nature is very sensitive for wear on it. How can urban nature stand the growing pressure of citizens brought to them by infill building ?



Mustikkamaa recreation area with its seminatural forests and ancient waterfront cliffs in the neighbourhood of Kalasatama residential area.

Fotos: J-P. Flander

I BACKGROUND

Sankt Petersburg is one of the most well known channel cities in Europe. The centralmost part of it is a fantastic mixture of waterways, historical buildings and...



I BACKGROUND

... a real park land.



I BACKGROUND

Ruoholahti residential area, earlier small industrial site, in Helsinki is one of the daughters of Sankt Petersburg. But here are nerly no historical elements left and all the green is man made and established on concrete plates. The greenary and man-made structures are expensive to maintain. Historical and green elements can be found only outside of the residential area.





I BACKGROUND

When there is no space on the ground for greenery, it must lift on the roof or walls of buildings. This is what we are doing in our modern, effectively built blocks. It is too often called "ecological building",



I BACKGROUND

From the beginning of 20th century we have had the tradition to use natural stone in the facades of built monuments.

I BACKGROUND

Today we are using stone everywhere in our effectively built city/town centres.



A woman with short brown hair and glasses is sitting on a large, grey, mossy rock formation. She is wearing a dark, patterned sleeveless top and light green pants, and is barefoot. Her arms are crossed, and she is looking off to the left. A red bag is on the rock next to her. In the background, there is a body of water with ripples. The scene is outdoors, with some yellow wildflowers in the foreground and a black shoe on the rock near the woman.

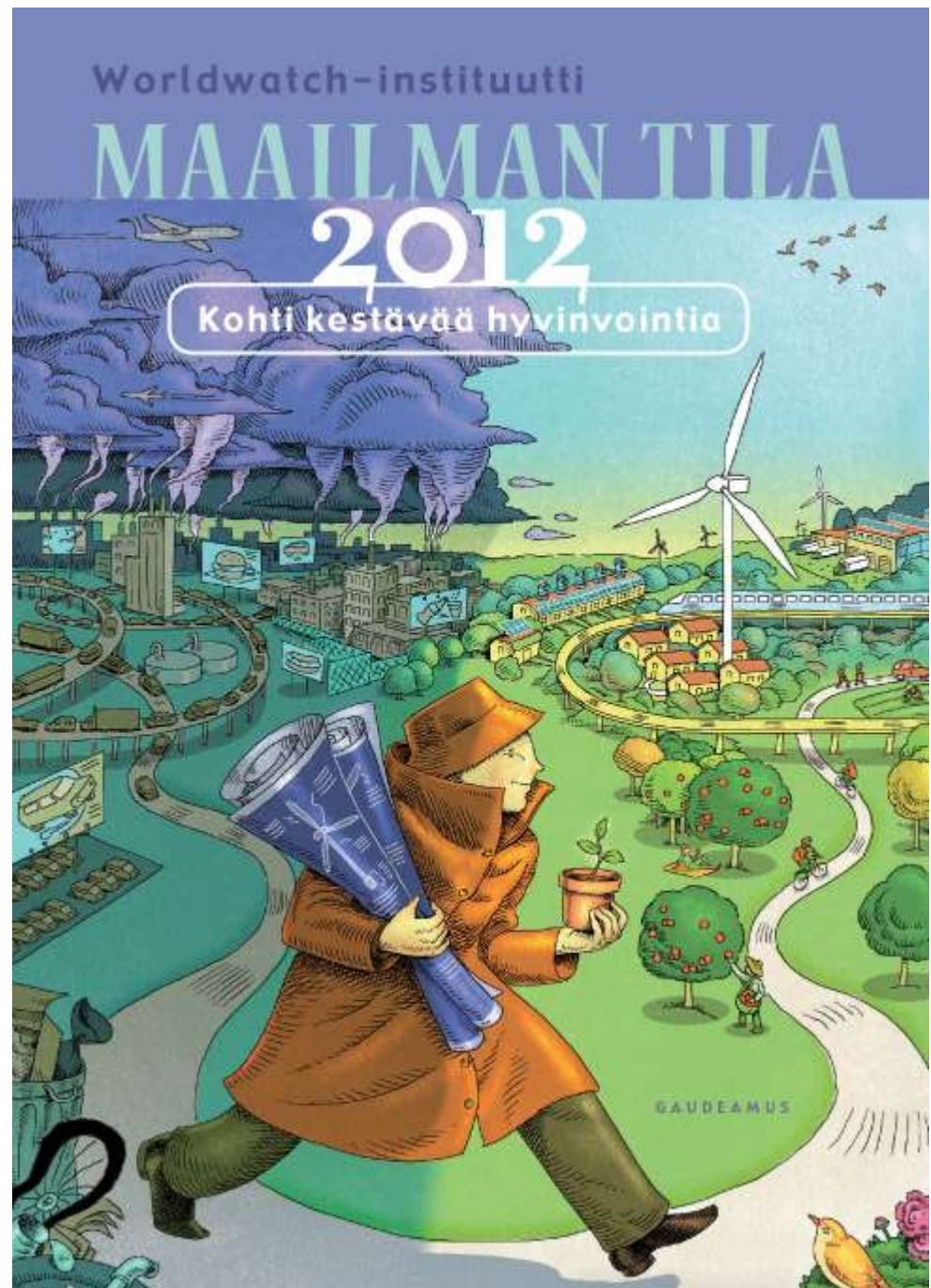
I BACKGROUND

Most of politicians and city planners can too seldom see the aesthetic, biodiversity and recreative value of billions of years old cliff formations or other intact elements of urban nature. Besides they are very cheap to maintain.

I BACKGROUND

Construction consumes about 40 % of the total amount of the energy and over 10 % of the fresh water used in our globe.

Construction of parks and other green areas in effectively built parts of urban fabric needs also much more energy than in those parts where there is less under ground constructions.



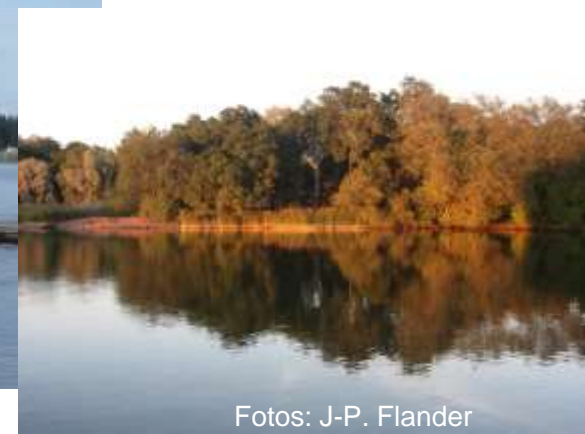
What is a National Urban Park (NUP)?

The Finnish National Urban Park Concept serves as a tool for promoting sustainable urban planning while we are building more compact cities and towns.

It can be used for analyzing, interpreting, preserving and managing mixed natural, cultural and recreational values inside more effectively built urban structure.

The NUP Concept is a part of consolidative planning and building in Finnish cities/towns.

An initiative for the preparation and decision of a NUP Site can be done by every one.



II NUP IN LAND USE AND BUILDING ACT (132/1999)

II NUP in Land Use and Building Act (132/1999)

LuBa 68 § (1)

A national urban park may be established to protect and maintain the biodiversity (*add. 2009*) and the beauty of the cultural and natural landscape, historical characteristics or related values concerning the townscaping, social, recreational or other special values of an area in an urban environment.

OWNERSHIP:

Commune, State, public organisations, private
- In most cases the mixture of all of these

The castle-lake-forest
landscape of Hämeenlinna NUP



Kuva: Hämeenlinnan kaupunki

II NUP in Land Use and Building Act (132/1999): HOW DO WE ESTABLISH a NUP site?



*LuBa 69 §
Establishing a national urban park*

The park may be established at the local authority's request.



The decision to establish a national urban park is made by Ministry of the Environment.

II NUP in Land Use and Building Act (132/1999)

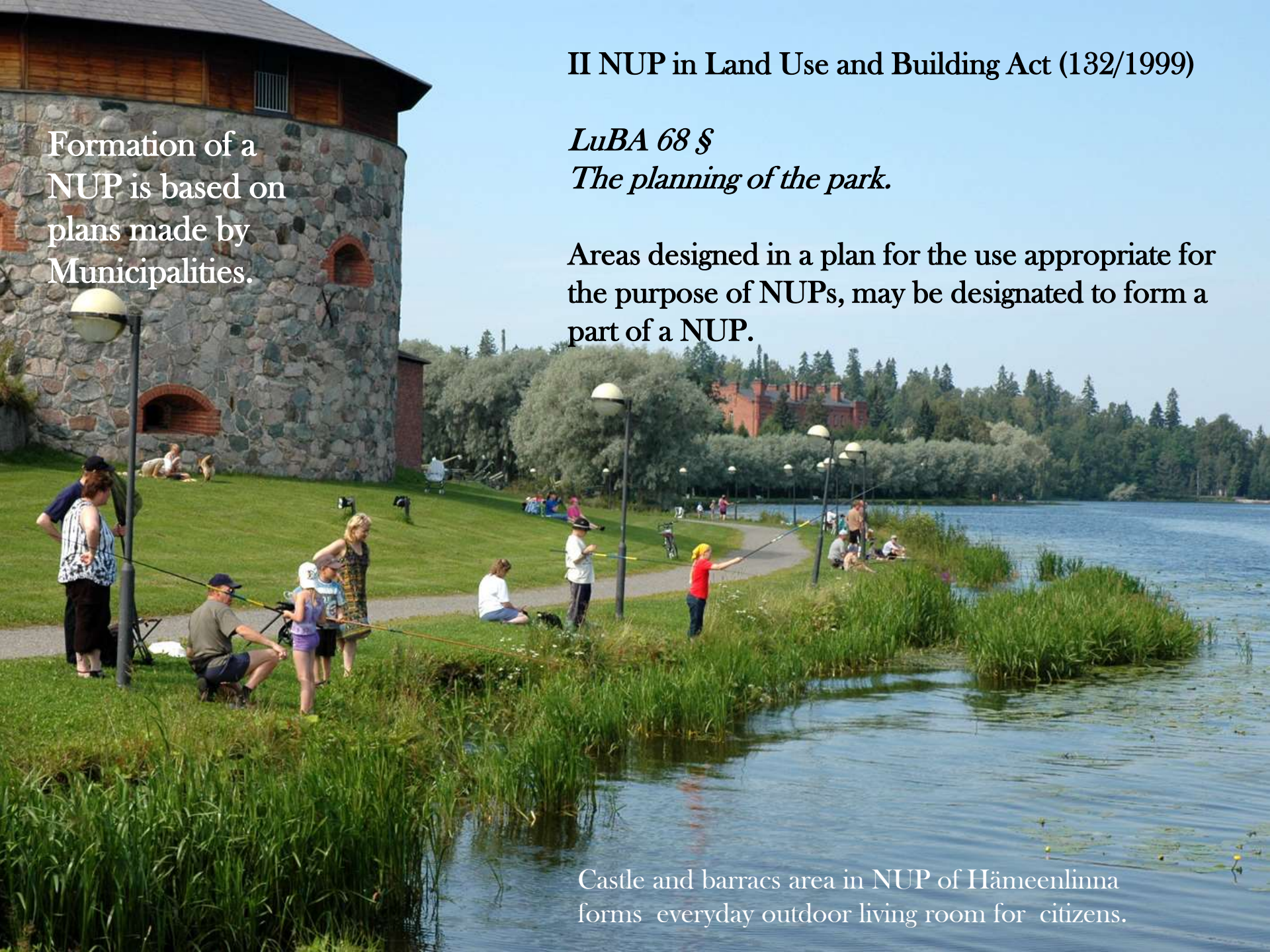
Formation of a NUP is based on plans made by Municipalities.

LuBA 68 §

The planning of the park.

Areas designed in a plan for the use appropriate for the purpose of NUPs, may be designated to form a part of a NUP.

Castle and barracks area in NUP of Hämeenlinna forms everyday outdoor living room for citizens.



II NUP in Land Use and Building Act (132/1999)

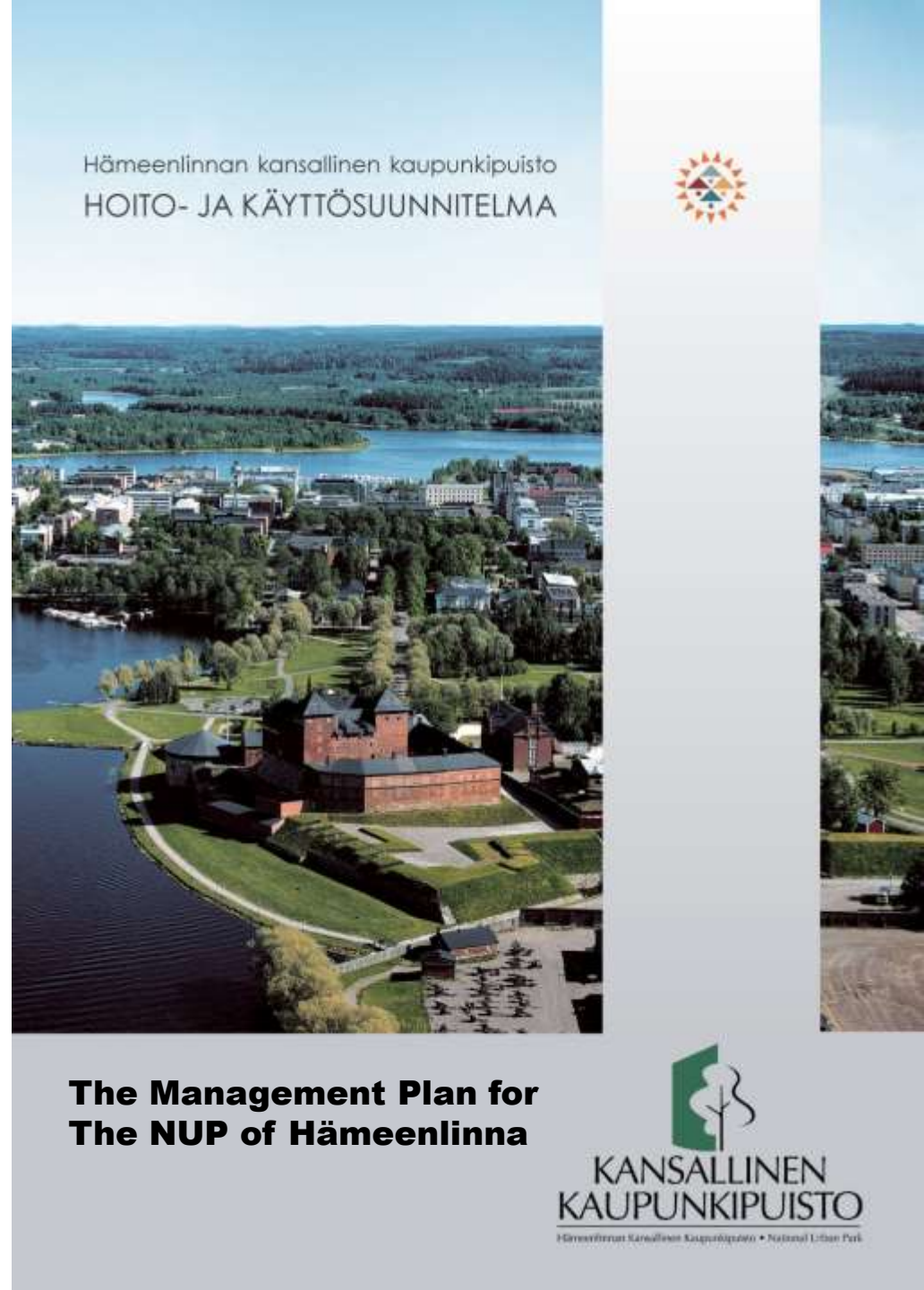
THE VALUES OF A NUP ARE MANAGED ACCORDING TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

LuBA 70 §

Regulations concerning the park "a Management Plan"

Most regulations needed for the maintenance and usage of the area are issued in a maintenance and usage scheme drawn up by the local authority.

"A management plan" is approved by Ministry of the Environment.





MANAGEMENT PRINCIPALES OF A NUP SITE: Transformation of lakeside plywood industrial area into connective recreation route with high biodiversity values and beautiful historical views.



MANAGEMENT PRINCIPALES OF A NUP



Foto 1
Oil Harbour of
Kotka

Foto 2
Oil Harbour of Kotka in
transformation state...



MANAGEMENT PRINCIPALES OF A NUP

Foto 3

The result of the transormation process of an earlier Oil Harbour of Kotka into a new waterfront park land with biodiversity aspect.



Foto: City of Kotka



Management principales of a NUP site

Forests in NUPs are managed taking into account both aesthetic, recreational and biodiversity values.



III THE CRITERIA FOR NUPS

III The Criteria for NUPs

I BREATH AND CONTENT

A NUP should contain natural areas important for the preservation of urban biodiversity, cultural milieus – including buildings – important for an understanding of national history or of that of the city itself, and parks and green areas of architectural or aesthetic significance.



Foto: J-P. Flander



Foto: J-P. Flander



Foto: City of Pori



Foto: City of Pori





III The criteria for NUPs

II URBAN CENTRALITY

A National Urban Park is part of urban structure. It should begin in the core centre of the city or its immediate vicinity.

III The criteria for NUPs

III EXTENT AND CONTIGUOUSNESS

The parkland or green/blue areas in a NUP should be extensive and contiguous enough to allow one to move through them from one part of a city/a town to another .

IV ECOLOGY AND CONTINUITY

A NUP should facilitate an ecological corridor overlay process that will contribute to species movement and interaction and create direct links with natural areas outside the city and surrounding countryside.

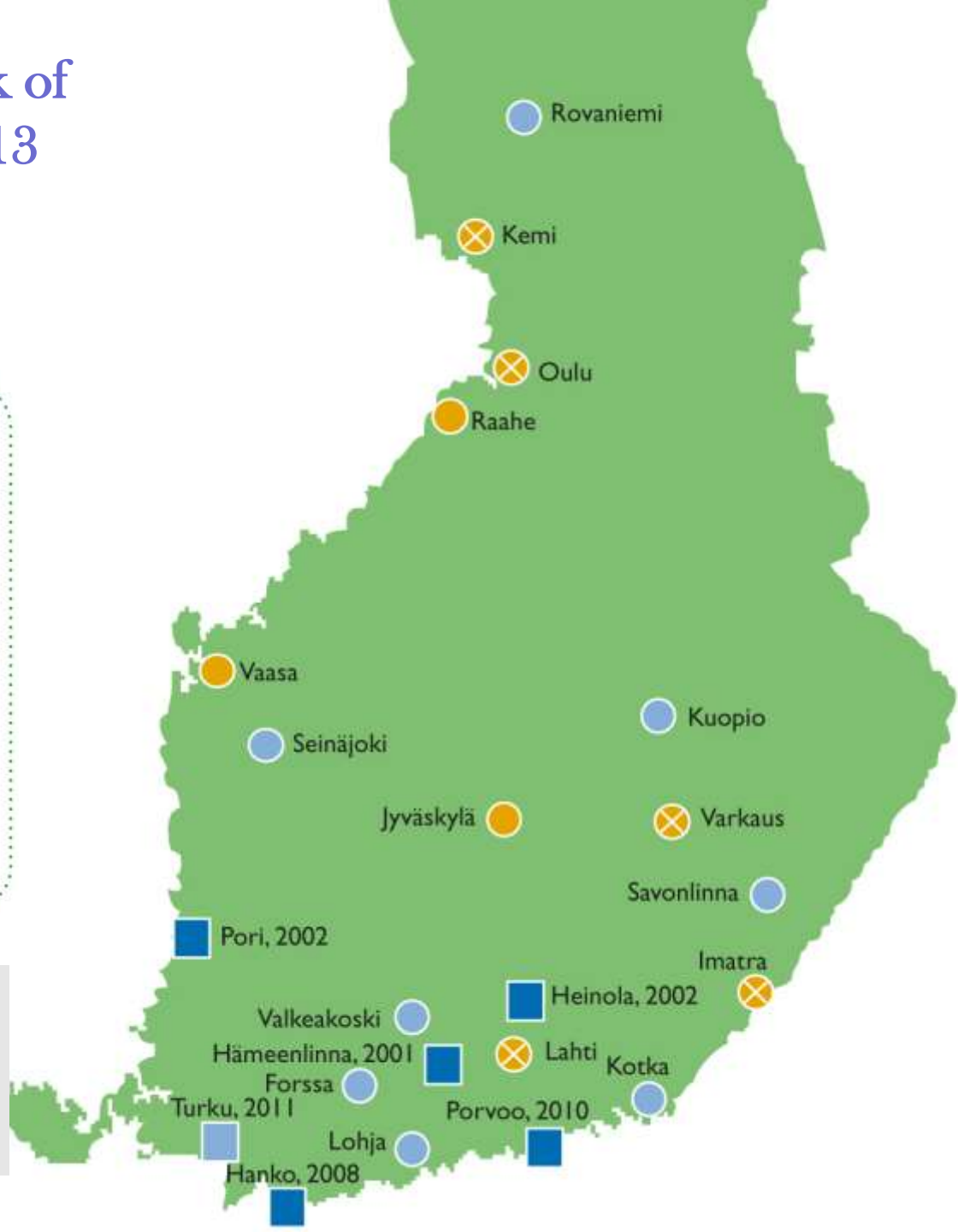
The green-blue structure of Hanko/Hangö NUP forms an ecological corridor from terrestrial to marine environment.

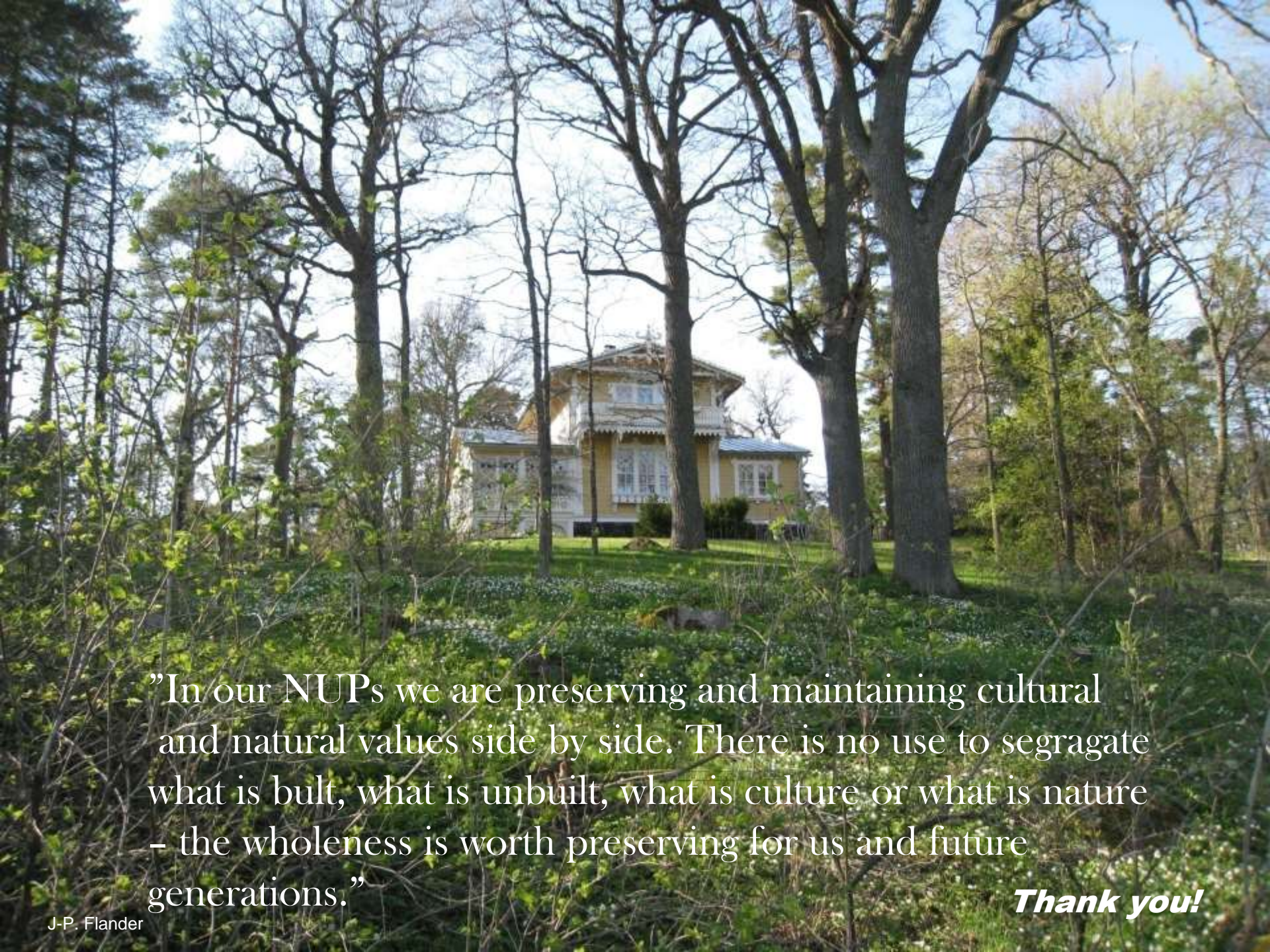
The growing network of NUPs in Finland 2013



The first NUP site in the world was established in Sweden 1995.

Decision about Turku NUP was made 5.6.2013.





"In our NUPs we are preserving and maintaining cultural and natural values side by side. There is no use to segregate what is built, what is unbuilt, what is culture or what is nature – the wholeness is worth preserving for us and future generations."

J-P. Flander

Thank you!