Greater Helsinki Vision 2050

International Ideas Seminar
28.-29.8.2008
In Helsinki
Rantapuisto Conference Hotel

Summary of the seminar – draft 19.9.2008

International Ideas Seminar

- International brainstorming – continuation of the competition
- Participants: experts and planners of the Greater Helsinki region and authors of the award-winning proposals
- Goals: to get familiar with the competition proposals and ideas & to evaluate and develop them further
- Results: basis for the future vision work of the region´s municipalities

PROGRAMME - Thursday 28.8.

Dining Hall

11.30-12.30   **Lunch and registration**

Lecture hall

12.30   **Welcome and opening of the Afternoon Seminar**

Greater Helsinki Vision continues
Rolf Paqvalin
Mayor, City of Kerava, Chairman of the Seminar day 1

12.40   **Regional Vision - Points of view**

Greater Helsinki Vision - background and goals
Jukka Kullberg
Head of City Planning, City of Vantaa

Challenges for future Greater Helsinki – North-European metropolis
Joerg Knieling
Professor, Hafencity University, purchased proposal "MetroScape"

The Ideas and Themes of the Competition Proposals
Peter Ache
Professor, CUR / Helsinki University of Technology

Cellar Restaurant

14.15   **"SHOTS" - Short presentations of the Award-winning proposals**
Coffee + fruits

Lecture hall + team work rooms

15.15   **Workshop 1: "Ideas Generator"**
Mari Siikonen: *Image method*
Head of Design Unit, WSP Finland Ltd.

15.30   **Workshop 1: "Ideas Generator"**

17.15   **Coffee break**

17.30   **Presentation of group statements, discussion**

Seaside sauna

19.00-21.00   **Optional: traditional Finnish Sauna & snacks**

Cellar Restaurant

21.00   **Greater Helsinki Vision Dinner** (dress code smart casual)

23.00-02.00   **Evening gathering in the Cellar Restaurant**

PROGRAMME - Friday 29.8.

(7.00-) 8.30 -9.00   **Breakfast**

9.00   **Opening of the Friday Seminar**

Jukka Peltomäki
Deputy Mayor, Land Use and Environment, City of Vantaa
Chairman of the Seminar day 2

9.05   **Challenges of the future Helsinki Region**
Aleksi Neuvonen, researcher
Roope Mokka, researcher
Demos Helsinki

9.35   **Workshop 2: "The Ideas Evaluation"**
Introduction to the workshop 2
Mari Siikonen, Head of Design Unit, WSP Finland Ltd.

9.45   **Workshop 2: "The Ideas Evaluation"**

11.30-12.30   **Lunch**

12.30   **Team work presentation, discussion**

14.00   **Conclusions of the seminar, coffee**
                                        Comments

14.30   **Next steps of the Vision project and ending of the seminar**
Hannu Penttilä
Mayor for City Planning and Real Estate, City of Helsinki

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Moments

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Objectives

- To produce more ideas.

- To take a step into future – and share mental impressions of the future.

- Continue discussion about our future among specialists.

- To adopt the **user point of view**, and attitudes of an individual and his/her daily life in 2050.

- To create understanding for further evaluating and comparing ideas.

Working method

- A version of "the Vision workshop Method"
  - Working with pictures: helps to visualize the future, more relaxed and intuitive approach, catalyses discussion

- 8 theme groups
  - Themes are chosen according to GHV-results analysis made by YTK

- 4-6 participants in every group
  - Different role / user profile for each participant: You live your everyday life in Greater Helsinki in 2050...
  - Role gives the freedom to think 'outside the box'
  - Each person gets some relevant questions: Questions expand and specify the theme

Näkökulma 3: YRITTÄJÄ
Point of view 3: ENTERPRISER

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Assignment

TOOLS
Given role
Picture deck
Question sheet
A3 template
Intuition

•Select interesting &
relevant pictures
•Use intuition
•Place pictures on A3
•Any amount, any layout
•Add words, if you wish

→ **IMAGE BOARDS**

RYHMÄ 6 GROUP

Työn ja innovaation ympäristöt
Environments of business and innovation

You live your everyday life in Greater Helsinki region in the year
2050. Imagine your ordinary day through the given role.

**What is the best working environment and culture
for you like?**

- Where and how do the innovations grow up?

- How do you work? (mobility, location

- Describe the relationship betwee
daily life

- Describe some of the new interest
everyday life.

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Results of workshop 1

• Extensive idea material reaching from individual innovations to wide-ranging principles, describing the values and themes of the future Greater Helsinki

Strong themes included for example:
• elements for quality of life – in a dense city
• sustainable everyday life
• meaning of distances and places for an individual
• new community and family ties
• fresh local food and clean nature
• local energy & energy efficiency
• open governance and society
• meaning of third places and accessibility

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Workshop 1: Groups & topics

1. Maankäyttö, joukkoliikenne ja liikkumistarve
Land-use planning, public transport and personal mobility / Risto Jounila

2. Laadukkaasti tiivistyvä kaupunkirakenne
Quality in dense city / Mikko Mälkki

3. Luonto ja asuminen
Relationship of nature and living / Arto Kaituri

4. Elämäntapojen erilaistuminen
Diversification of lifestyles / Tuomas Toivonen

5. Kestävä rakentaminen ja yhdyskunta
Towards sustainability / Aleksi Neuvonen

6. Työn ja innovaation ympäristöt
Environments of business and innovation / Jani Päivänen

7. Seudun eri alueiden roolit
Intra-regional division of roles/ Panu Lehtovuori

8. Metropolin hallinta ja strateginen suunnittelu
Metropolitan governance and strategic planning / Peter Ache

RYHMÄ 1 GROUP

Maankäyttö, joukkoliikenne ja liikkumistarve
Land-use planning, public transport and personal mobility

Strong themes

Short distances
between interest places
-> dense city structure

Rail based transport

Future delivery services

Climate change
perceived in planning

Transportation & land
use combined

Easy and safe for
pedestrians & bikers,
accessibility, comfort

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Public transport

-Easy access
-Reliability
-High level of service
-Good connections
-Low tariffs
-User friendly
-Rail based, good connections
 to other means of transport
-Social aspect

NEW IDEAS

-Automatic public transport
-Virtual traveling
-Delivery services via internet
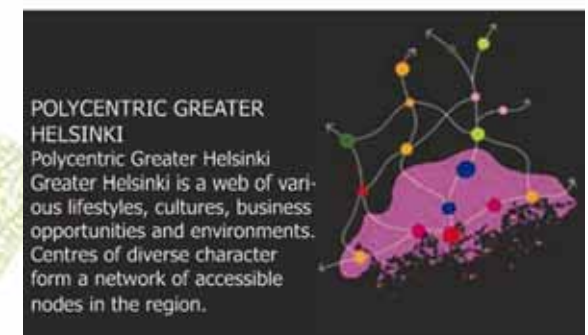-Transport has also social dimension
-Customized trips: car/bike sharing

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Laadukkaasti tiivistyvä kaupunkirakenne
Quality in dense city

The role characters had many wishes that were shared by all, e.g. **availability of services in the neighbourhood**. The preferences concerning living environments were, however, divided in two categories: While some preferred living in (or very close to) **hectic and lively centres with 24/7-services**, others wished to have **peaceful village-like environments** around them. This sharp division of preferences was at least partly a result of the role descriptions given by the organisers.

Clearly, there have to be possibilities for people to **choose between life-styles**. **Diversity of activities, life-styles and architecture** was seen as an essential part of life in the region, both in the centres and outside them.

"Critical mass" of interested people, **with access to activities**, is essential for creating variety of possibilities. It is important to create and maintain the **quality of public space and public services, including public transport.**

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POLYCENTRIC GREATER HELSINKI
Polycentric Greater Helsinki is a web of various lifestyles, cultures, business opportunities and environments. Centres of diverse character form a network of accessible nodes in the region.

PREFERENCES:

QUALITY OF LIVING ENVIRONMENTS
- Urban diversity in centres (living city day & night)
- Possibility to peace and privacy **at home**, also in centres
- **Diversity of architecture** outside centres (in the "safe and nice villages" etc.)
- "Frame to a fruitful life"

SOCIAL LIFE

IN CENTRES:
- **Street life** (meeting other cultures)
- **24/7 life** (selection of activities and services available)
- "easy to go places where I can **meet people**"

OUTSIDE CENTRES
- **Neighbourhoods**' importance
- "easy to go places where I can **meet friends/relatives**"
- **access to regional transport** (to avoid isolation)

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SERVICES

- **Close** to home. (This wish was shared by all).
- Both public & private services are important
- **Cultural activities** available
- Public transportation is an important part of public services
- There are good reasons to have **traditional shops**, also in the internet-age. (Social habits & patterns, sensual enjoyment, equality in accessibility etc.)

CONNECTIONS

- **Good public transportation** in the region increases quality of life e.g. by
    - making the active centres **accessible** to people living in other areas. (activities, specialized services).
    - making the peaceful **nature accessible** to people living in the centres (part of the quality of life).
- Good **IT-networks** are make it possible **to reduce travel demand**

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TOP 5 of "the most important things"

- Services (good public services, especially traffic & culture)
- Living city day & night, contacts
- Urban diversity
- Impulsive, brings/triggers elements for developing creative life
- "Life should be a pleasure"

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Luonto ja asuminen
Relationship of nature and living

Also in the future we want to have a close relation to the nature, it is the basic need. But what is the "real" nature?

We will still believe in great changes in our natural environment and climate - anyway we are willing to do something with the changes.

In the future, we are used to dense cities, microcores and the new kind of role that the nature and the parks have.

Outdoor areas will be an essential part of the living and working environment, for example trough food and energy production and services.

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Ecological **lifestyle**

Saving the **water**

Water sports without the machine

New kind of radicalism in nature saving

Green structures and waterfronts

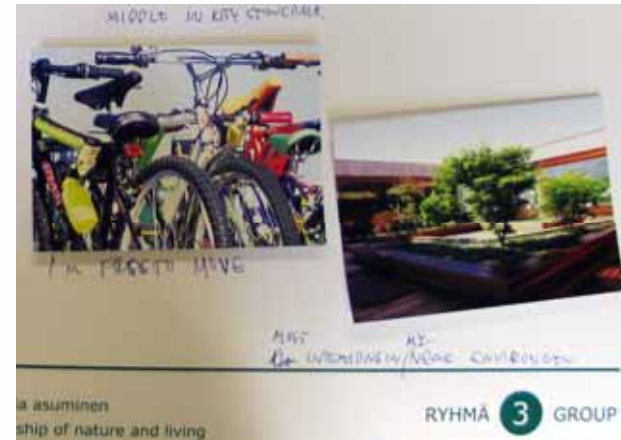Contact to the **wild nature** in urban environment

Good **routes** for hiking and biking

Senses and abstract relations to the nature

Physically **living** very close to nature - **working** abstractly with the new kind of working methods - the international **networks**

Wild nature - **tourism**

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Open spaces give harmony

Food production

Green environment have a bigger role in town planning

Active green areas are fully populated

Inside green areas / **greenhouses**

Safety in green areas

Green villages are the **safeplaces** for the people

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TOP 5

Low carbon society and energy production
Micro cores and large scale landscapes
Boundaries of nature and living
New kind of concept for parks and green areas
Water and food

sense - tense - dense

Elämäntapojen erilaistuminen
Diversification of lifestyles

A Day in the Life…

The vision of the future region as seen through its individual inhabitants (role characters of 2050) was dense and diverse. Their city is a dynamic metropolis, allowing people to choose and mold their own place in it. A multi-nodal public transport network was described, as was new food production methods and housing types. Diversification meant for most an increased variety to choose from, and a possibility to create you own options. Many described their life as a set of priorities (i chose family life instead of career / i chose the countryside instead of the core / i chose community activism over lonely hobbies / I chose slow instead of haste). These priorities and choices were for the characters the primary way of constructing their identities (and that this was a constant process).

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-**New sense of community & neighbourhood (neighbourhood association)**

-**Third Places: easy way to meet people**

-Local food – everyday concept

-**Flexitime - not being slave to clock and calendar - choice of tempo... also being able to choose different lifestyle / community / neighbourhood at different time of life.**

-Dense and diverse community - proximity ensures tolerance : "social security". (dense & div. is not a C.I.D. / common interest development)

-Multigeneration housing - trust and care in the community.

-**Easy travelling (in the city) - good public transport, quick transfers, multiple routes, fast and frequent.**

-New family policies - equal adoption and family status for same sex couples and other non-nuclear family types.

-**Open society - free choice and possibility for individual to fulfil and express one's dreams and ambitions.**

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-Good social services, close proximity, smooth transportation.

-Family life and boyfriend (living at home with parents, using the city to meet boyfriend)

-Multipurpose workplaces - work(places) should be more flexible than we are.

-Parks & recreation / services - using public spaces as your living room, meeting people, hanging out.

-**New community, commune - living and caring together (elderly point of view)**

-**Extended family - taking care of grandchildren - meaning & purpose.**

-Imposing art in city environment and life. (city = experience) - atmosphere!

-Periodic travel - migrating life, working & relaxing somewhere else, drawn back by friends and relatives.

-Taking care of physical condition, being in nature (green fingers), going to my allotment garden by bike.

-Easy travelling (abroad) - house-sitting and care services for families ("James" = butler?)

-Family life - making a home, building a future for my family.

DIVERSIFICATION = CHOICE OF LIFESTYLE

TOP 7

New sense of community
Third places
Flexitime
Easy travelling
Open society
New community, commune
Extended family

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**Kestävä rakentaminen ja yhdyskunta
Towards sustainability**

CONCLUSIONS

Energy and material efficient society doesn't
operate through laws and restrictions only.
Instead, it needs to based on communities
and shared action where people have direct
relationship with the production of scarce
resources like energy and food. However,
on the to such society there probably will be
stages of development where government
intervention is clear or a crisis takes place.

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TOP 4 IDEAS
- Focus in **energy efficiency**
    -Self-sufficient towns
    -Public transport
    -renewable energy
    -Innovative construction

- **Strong local communities & family ties**
    -People consider themselves not only trough work but also other roles such as production of local energy and food as part of domestic duties.

- **Local energy & food production**
    - Significant part of economy & employment
    - Individuals have tasks to fulfil outside paid work

- **Garden towns with good transport connections and easy access to nature.**

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RYHMÄ 5 GROUP

Public transport
Recycling
New innovations in construction
Sustainability to be organized by the community
Sustainable garden city, connections to Helsinki & near towns
Communications & connections: it, internet, meeting places, public transport
Renewable energy sources
Food production
To feel free in spite of "the sustainability rules"
Living near family, nature, services
Self-sufficient living environment
Ecologically produced products
Saving material & energy in the key question

OTHER REMARKS

- People are still interested in self-actualisation and having private and individual interest outside local community = modern individuals

- Individuals don't consider sustainability as something they've been forced to by law and economic incentives; it is something they have grown to.

- This kind of culture might require a crisis (eg. peak oil/petrol collapse) in order to mature.

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**Työn ja innovaation ympäristöt
Environments of business and innovation**

1. **Combining work/leisure** was one of the main concerns of the group.
   (Consequently, in workshop II, they concentrated on **finding new work/life balance.)**
2. Partly because of the "combination" challenge (1.) **the connection to the job should be very quick and flexible** – the workplace could be
   1. just at home;
   2. downstairs in a teleworking facility - or in the yard in summer;
   3. or within 5-10 minutes trip by fast train,
   4. within a 30-45 minutes trip by bike (long enough for daily sports needs)

3. As a meaning of life issue they emphasized - also in the work context - **the importance of involvement in groups and in communal development projects**, "taking part in projects larger than yourself"

-> requiring **the formation of a critical mass**, real urban centres

4. In connection to the workplaces, places of informal social life, meeting points are crucial

– a main value being **"to invite and be invited!"**

5. To attain a more flexible rhythm of work a break **out of the week-cycle** was proposed

- the week is not a "natural" but a convention

- **individual conceptions of time/biorhythms** could be better realized

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6. Being & working anywhere, but being **physically present where one is,** might be a value in itself in 2050

> -> against virtual space? a principle of silence, concentration?

7. Possibility of **privacy, of moments of isolation –** preferably in natural surroundings, *"sleeping in nature"*

> -> a planning principle to consider in planning home/workplaces, yards etc.

8. **Flexible day care centres (for children and seniors alike)** connected to homes/workplaces –> a means to the working generations to fulfil their ethical responsibility of "weaker" family members

> – while getting support and expert advice when necessary, easing the pressures

Questions and some interpretation:

- Emphasis on **resolution between work and life** points out that the incentives to plan and build better workplaces often **come from other fields of life** but work (= needs of family, social life, recreation and rest)

- **Contradiction between increasing freedom + less work** and, on the other hand, **increasing demands of 24/7 service**?

- Are we sure about the **real** need of this 24/7 service? Should we come somewhat back to **basic** needs?

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Seudun eri alueiden roolit
Intra-regional division of roles

META: All characters were successful, so one-sided view

- Attractive jobs, companies and institutions are the key in the international scene
- These companies can locate in several sub centres, driving differential, interestingly urban areas (Keilaniemi, Kivistö), International atmosphere
- Nature & sea providing the "blue" attractor and leisure space also in 2050
- Small town nostalgia, memoryscapes, community & family (Kirkkonummi, Sipoo, Tuusula…)
- East-West rail connections + super fast link across the region -> mobility, access

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TOP 5

Nature, sea
Family, friends
Senior citizens, communal living in different ages
Vivid small towns
International atmosphere & action

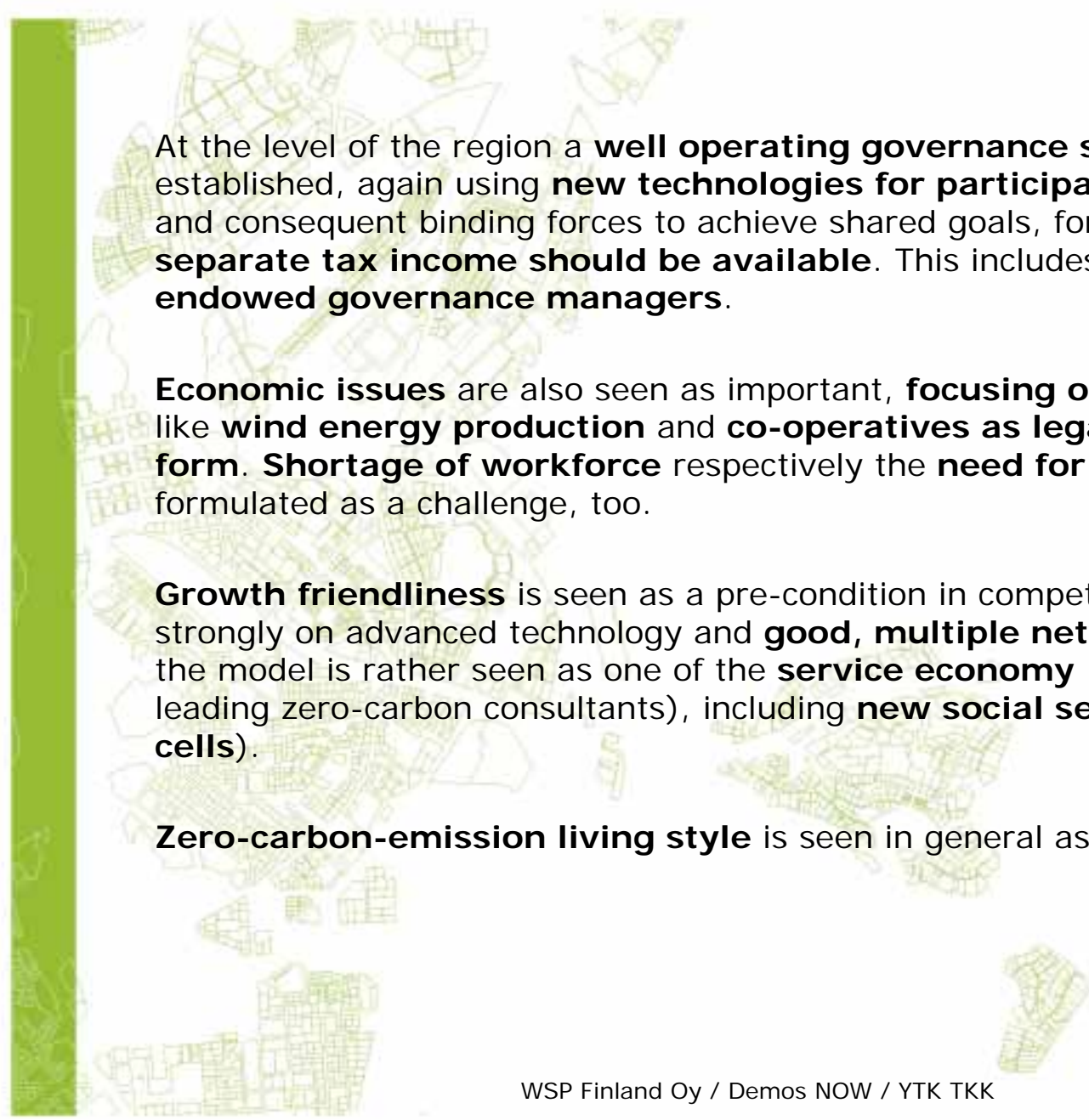WSP Finland Oy / Demos NOW / YTK TKK

Metropolin hallinta ja strateginen suunnittelu
Metropolitan governance and strategic planning

Societal issues have been prevalent with role characters. Issues range from **strong individualistic orientations** (splendid isolation and elective affinity) to **truly mixed, diversified multi-cultural societies.**

These notions find an expression in spatially diversified situations and in spaces, providing the opportunity of encounter (**third spaces**?). These notions however also see a **metro-identity amongst citizens evolving**.

This diversified society is an **active society that uses new participation technologies and shapes arenas for citizens debate and decision making**. Citizens are eager to **participate and contribute**, in part citizens even become share holders of entrepreneurial activities.

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At the level of the region a **well operating governance system** has been established, again using **new technologies for participation** but also more and consequent binding forces to achieve shared goals, for which also **a separate tax income should be available**. This includes **well paid and also endowed governance managers**.

Economic issues are also seen as important, **focusing on 'green' aspects** like **wind energy production** and **co-operatives as legal entrepreneurial form**. **Shortage of workforce** respectively the **need for immigration** was formulated as a challenge, too.

Growth friendliness is seen as a pre-condition in competitive times, based strongly on advanced technology and **good, multiple network links**. Overall, the model is rather seen as one of the **service economy** (Universities as leading zero-carbon consultants), including **new social services (service cells)**.

Zero-carbon-emission living style is seen in general as wishful scenario.

Society:
- Tolerance, understanding, activeness
- Individualism
- Multiculturalism
- Mixture, diversity
- Unity, belonging/solidarity
- Multicultural dense city (climate refugees integrated)

Participation:
- reliable, and transparent decision making system (web)

Metropolitan Governance:
- Strong metropolitan governance, reliable, transparent
- Regional cooperation with binding planning competences
- Regional plan wind energy
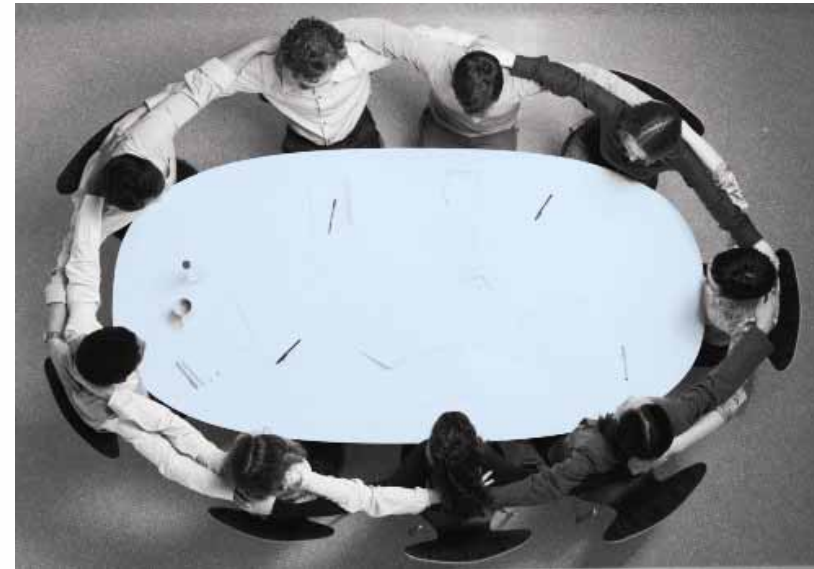
Economy:
- Positive attitude to growth
- Investment friendly culture of communities
- Enough employees also from other countries

Technology:
- Good connections
- Wireless networks
- Innovation

Environment:
- zero-carbon emission lifestyle
- Local and regional food production

Spatial Structures:
- Space is mixture of everything plus diversity;
dense centres and landscapes and different settings

Conclusions of group 8?

Alluding to the 'bounded-ness' of our foresight capacities, the group brought up amongst others the question to which degree the future is more like the past?

Many new topics were also developed, like:

- Teamwork not in a hurry – creating the **slow city**
- **Fresh and clean food** – building **local/regional production**
- Sharing time in places outside flat – in favour of **third spaces**
- **Electronic voting system** on regular basis – **swift decision making**
- **Smaller service units** – providing **social services for elderly and families**
- Founding of **Wind-energy co-operatives** (Osuuskunta)
- Creating a **Metro-Identity**
- **Universities as leading zero carbon consultants** at global scale
- Establish **Arenas for basic-democratic exchanges**
- Find **governance managers**

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Team hosts & participants – workshop 1

GROUP 1
Host: RISTO JOUNILA

Ilkka Holmila, Järvenpää
Olli-Pekka Poutanen, Helsinki
Suoma Sihto, YTV
Jukka Ronni, RHK
Petri Jalasto, LVM
Isabella Pasqualini, Switzerland

GROUP 2
Host: MIKKO MÄLKKI

Markku Lahti, Helsinki
Kari Moilanen, Espoo
Aarno Kononen, Nurmijärvi
Jukka Kullberg, Vantaa
Anssi Joutsiniemi, Tampereen tekn. yliopisto

GROUP 3
Host: ARTO KAITURI

Tero Luomajärvi, Kirkkonummi
Lauri Pouru, Mäntsälä
Matti Pallasvuo, Vantaa
Tuomas Autere, Sipoo
Frank Görge, Germany
Juha Eskolin, WSP Finland

GROUP 4
Host: TUOMAS TOIVONEN

Kirsi Mäkinen, Helsinki
Seppo Kallio, Espoo
Teija Ojankoski, Vantaa
Miliza Ryöti, Helsinki
Gualtiero Bonvino, Italia

GROUP 5
Host: ALEKSI NEUVONEN

Marianna Harju, Kauniainen
Mikko Aho, Sipoo
Tanja Sippola-Alho, Helsinki
Tarja Laine, Uudenmaan Ympäristökeskus
Anne Jarva, YM
Tobias Preising, Germany

GROUP 6
Host: JANI PÄIVÄNEN

Harri Hietanen, Espoo
Jyrki Mattila, Hyvinkää
Kaija Hapuoja, Tuusula
Daniela Pastore, Italy

GROUP 7
Host: PANU LEHTOVUORI

Jukka Peltomäki, Vantaa
Rolf Paqvalin, Kerava
Merja Vikman-Kanerva, Nurmijärvi
Timo Juurikkala, Vantaa
Marja Straver-Nevalainen, Holland

GROUP 8
Host: PETER ACHE

Hannu Penttilä, Helsinki
Aimo Huhdanmäki, Helsinki
Riitta Murto-Laitinen, Uuudenmaan liitto
Kirsi Mononen, Kuuma-kunnat
Irma Karjalainen, YTV
Joerg Knieling, Germany

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Objectives

- To **get familiar** with the ideas of the award-winning entries

- To **evaluate** ideas in comparison to the future challenges

- To **find** the most **potential** ideas for the future development of the region

- To **start the discussion** over the ideas and solutions as a base for the regional vision

- To **get opinions and comments** of the ideas from the experts of the region

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Working method

- IDEAS FLOCKS
  → according to GHV-results analysis made by YTK

- CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE
    Facing multicultural society
    Finding new work-life balance
    Heading to the low-carbon society
    Confronting the multiplication of lifestyles and values
    Improving quality of environment
    Strengthen global competitiveness

- DISCUSSION & CHALLENGE BOARDS
    Ideas were **evaluated, selected, "tuned" and grouped**
    to boards – each board represented one of the challenges

Results of Workshop 2

• Each Idea Card includes a large amount of foresight information. As they were **evaluated** and **classified**, also **new idea development and consideration of prerequisites** was produced.

Among many successful new idea developments there was e.g.:

- Public transport -focused land use strategy
- "The thumb rule for densification": When densifying an existing area, it's important to create added value locally for citizens
- New landscape and nature concepts and strategies
- Ways and means in enabling social interaction
- Experiments and research is the only way towards low-carbon society
- Question of industry and trading businesses' locations in the future
- Strong profile creation for the regions
- Future metropolitan area cooperation and management

Workshop 2: Groups & Themes

1. Maankäyttö, joukkoliikenne ja liikkumistarve
Land-use planning, public transport and personal mobility / Ilona Mansikka

2. Laadukkaasti tiivistyvä kaupunkirakenne
Quality in dense city/ Mikko Mälkki

3. Luonto ja asuminen
Relationship of nature and living / Arto Kaituri

4. Elämäntapojen erilaistuminen
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Metropolitan governance and strategic planning / Peter Ache

Maankäyttö, joukkoliikenne ja liikkumistarve
Land-use planning, public transport and personal mobility

GENERAL POINTS

• New challenges of economical resources and socio-economic challenges were identified -> they should be researched in more detail in the continuation of the vision work

• Problem of idea cards: lack of BIG VISION of the region model when handling only separate ideas ->

• For optimal solution 2-5 cards / ideas were combined -> to create BIGGER ideas/ models of land use and traffic for the whole region

BIG IDEAS

Main land use strategy:

To concentrate city structure along existing and new corridors, to densify existing areas, and in the outer region develop human-mobility-sized towns around public transportation stations

Lifting & looping:

Lifting the jobs north from city centre + creating fast & flexible loops of public transportation -> loops linked together, transportation & functions (f. ex. Working places) linked together

MOST POTENTIAL IDEAS – COMMENTS
(How the ideas response to future challenges is shown in the summary matrix later on)

1.2 Human-mobility-sized towns

• Public transportation and services should be reachable by walking and bicycling
• Creates the low carbon and healthy cities, and improves the quality of environment - combined together with the idea card 1.3 (Pedestrian oriented areas)
• Suitable especially to the outer area of the region as chains of garden cities along the rails

1.3 Emphasis on pedestrian oriented areas

• Public transportation and services should be reachable by walking and bicycling
• Public transportation stations should be in the middle of the city structure & hotspots of land use and function as focal points of services – public transport needs enough users to sustain profitable (1.3 combined with 1.5 Hook – regional rail system)
• Creates low carbon and healthy cities, and improves the quality of environment - combined with idea card 1.2 (Pedestrian oriented areas)
• Buses and BRT in parallel of rail system – in more sparsely habited areas

1.4 Line TM

• Creates a real regional backbone of transport and development-> supports global competitiveness
• Public transportation stations reachable by walking and bicycling, function as focal points of services
• New rail investments transforming "slums" into socio-economic "success stories"

1.5 Hook

• Creates a real regional backbone of transport and development-> global competitiveness
• Completing existing rail network with new strategic lines to create more functional entity – exploiting existing structure makes it more sustainable
• Rail system with good connections to other transport systems –creating integrated quality travel chains and loops
• Transfiguring Pasila into new CBD reduces congestion in the old center and there is still room to make a real effective center
• Hook & Synapsis (1.6) inseparable, suitable for the most central area of the region

1.6 Synapsi

• Hook (1.5) & Synapsis inseparable
• Hook / Synapsis need a quality park-and-ride solutions for cars, bikes and other future vehicles...
• Synapsis function as main quality transfer points with multitude of services to minimize the amount of transfers and to make public transport more attractive
• Synapsis support the new idea of rail loops (1.13, see image), they help to combine the metro loops to the rail system like Ring Rail Line loop and Pisara Line loop

1.8 New diagonal connections in public transportation

• Quality knots of transfer and park-and-ride are important in the crossing points of main routes and transport modes
• Completing existing network with new strategic lines to create more functional entity – exploiting existing structure makes it more sustainable
• Diagonal connections shorten distances compared to right-angled connections

1.9 New road hierarchy

• Worth developing and trying BUT risks: city looses its accessibility and thus attractiveness, can produce congestion and pollution
• Needs more research and analysis –how these solutions affect congestion, cityscape etc.
• New models for inner city high ways – theme to study and develop further
• Needs maybe more speed differentiation inside the city – like faster main roads
• Quality knots of transfer and park-and-ride are important in the crossing points of main routes and transport modes
• Makes public transport in rails more attractive – needs investing in public transport system
• Potential for land use, frees streets for local use
• Improving the quality of urban environment –less pollution, noise and obstacles for moving by foot and by bike
•Solution could function better in the future with less private cars than today

1.11 New logistic solutions

• Personal goods delivery & logistics by virtual systems
• Commercial trips produce lots of traffic and co2 – virtual ordering of goods and "to the door" goods delivery + local shops could reduce the amount of commercial trips
• Important to combine services and shops to the traffic system to reduce the need of moving

## 1.12 Integrated travel chains & personal mobility management solutions

• Multitude of services in transfer spots, linked to transport system
• Public transport creates social spaces and "connects people"
• Mobility management reduces the need of moving and minimizes the amount of transfers
• Demand Responsive Transport (DRT) and Travel Dispatch Centres (TDC) respond to differentiation and personalization of trip demand
• Virtual/digital mobility management center combined with other services like to the door goods delivery
• Possible future needs for "social mobility kiosks" (J-kiosks) - places for meeting other people and for services like bike renting etc.
• Multiplication of lifestyles means multiplication of travel needs – personal mobility management and different travel solutions and chains are needed in the future even more than today

NEW IDEAS

1.13 System of public transport loops — "Lifting and looping"

• Jobs create most traffic in rush hour – location of jobs should be lifted north from the old center in the peninsula – Pasila as a new central point CBD
• Loops of quality public transport serving working places efficiently (5 minutes intervals)
• Combining metro and rail loops by "Synapsis" (1.6) – effective quality transfer spots with multitude of services
• Ideal: effective rail system with good connections to other transport modes (like 1.5 Hook or 1.1 Boundary Strips loops)
• Half rings of rails/trams – along the Ring Roads (like 1.9 Emerald – forms of traffic) – well-connected to working places on the Ring Road zones
• Loops should be connected to each other to create a whole structure of loops

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Image: Jukka Ronni, Finnish rail administration
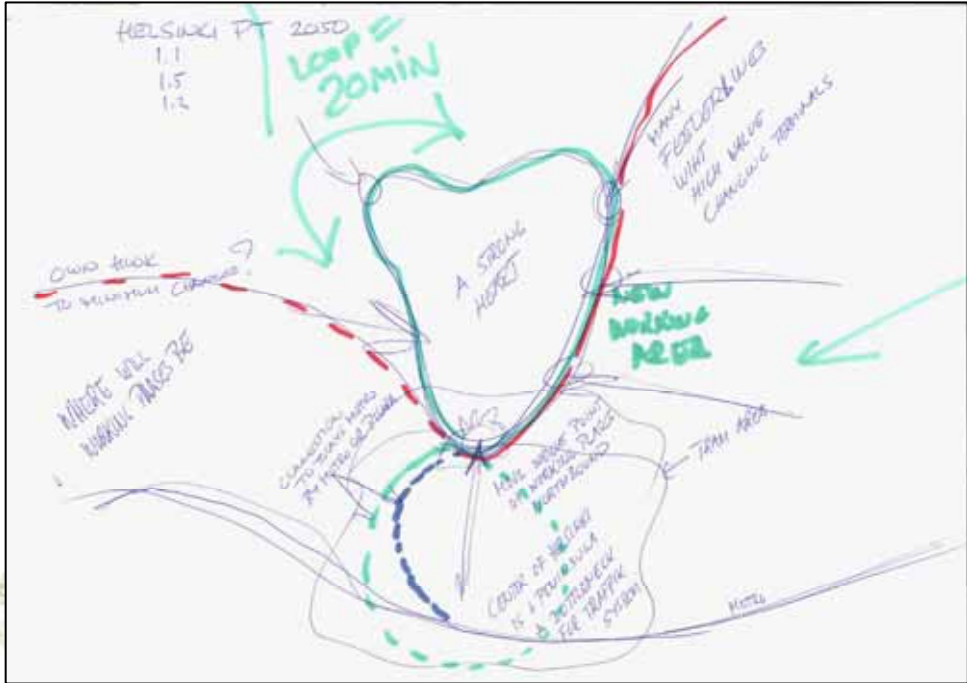
SUMMARY MATRIX GROUP 1

RYHMÄ **1** GROUP
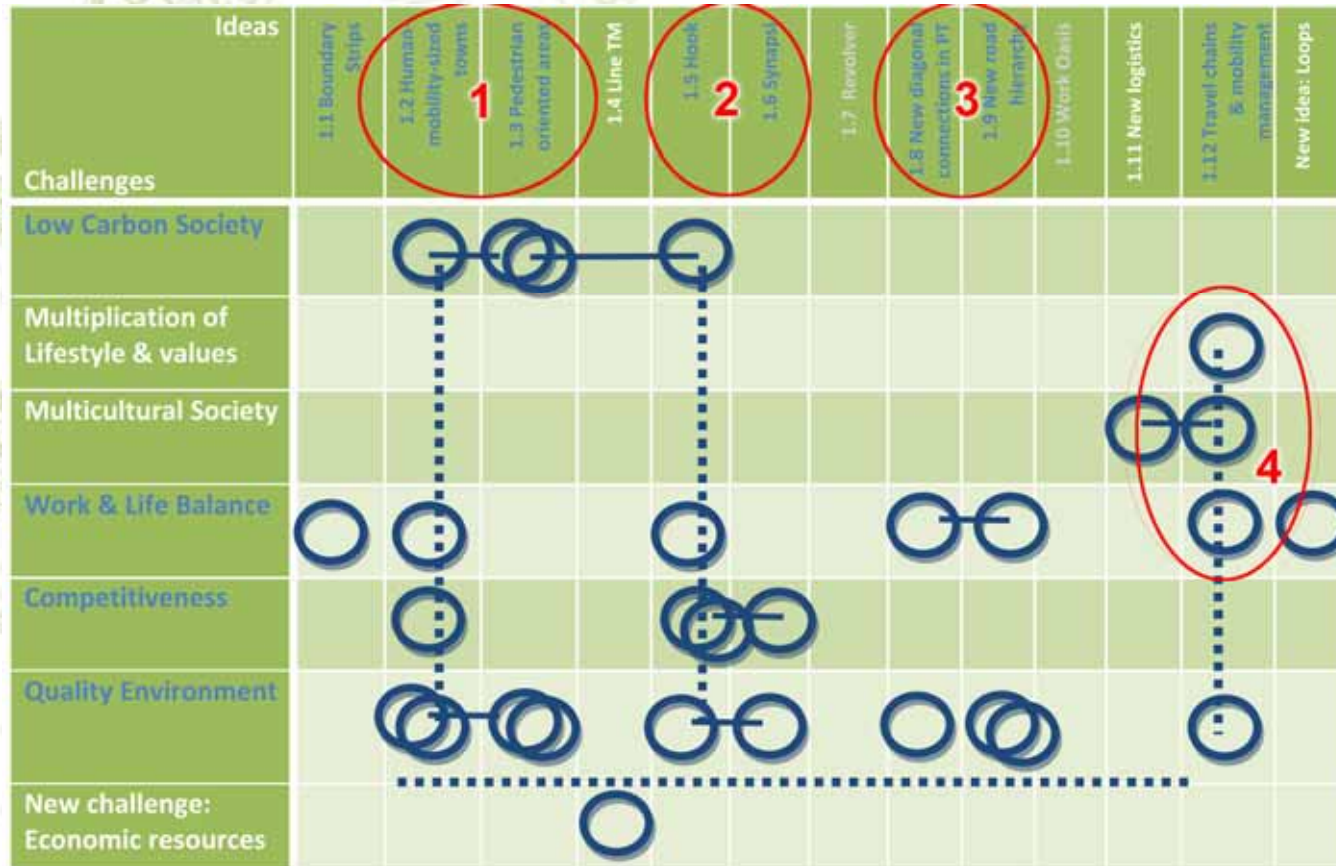
Most potential ideas
(see matrix numbers 1-4)

1. **Quality stations with services**, around it **human scale city centers accessible by biking and walking - Human-mobility-sized-towns, "Healthy Cities" (1.2 + 1.3)**

2. **Strong regional rail spine with dense station centers** along it and **good connections to other transport modes (1.5 + 1.6)**

3. **New connecting public transport routes** to increase accessibility and **new hierarchy in road structure - in favor of public transport, bicycle and pedestrian traffic, making these more attractive (1.8 + 1.9)**

    +

4. Integrated travel chains and mobility management - **in favor of public transport, bicycle and pedestrian traffic, making these more attractive (1.12)**

=> The quality of urban environment could be improved by investing in human-scale pedestrian & biking oriented cities and quality & accessible public transport

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RYHMÄ **1** GROUP

1.2 Human-mobility-sized-towns + **1.3 Pedestrian oriented areas**

PHASING 1:100000
ZOOM IN 1:10000

SMALL TOWN AND CULTIVATION DISTRICT
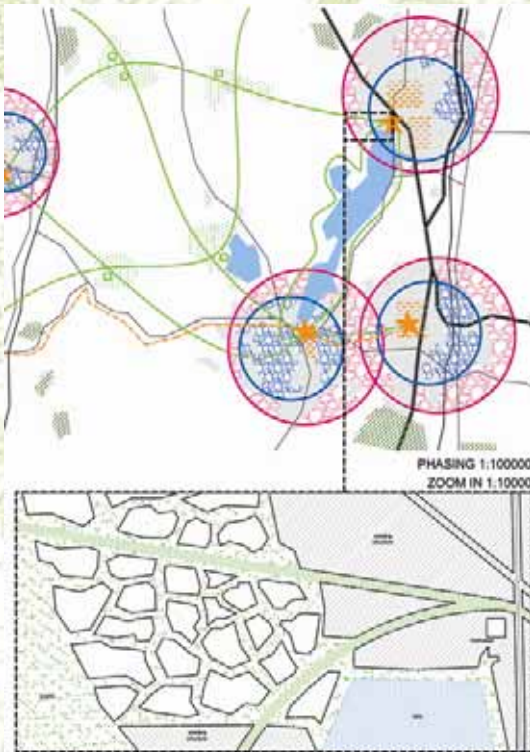
METROPOLIS PASSENGER RAIL NETWORK

Quality public transport system includes new rail, metro and light rail links connecting the existing lines and land use hot spots. The densest structure is found around stations. New horizontal rail links follow roughly Ring Roads I, II and III. Direct rail links develop connections to airport from eastern and western sectors of the Metropolis as well as Helsinki city core.

1.12 Integrated travel chains & personal mobility management solutions

WSP Finland Oy / Demos N

Logistic Centre

····· Train
── Metro
── Light Rail

1.5 Hook + 1.6 Synapsi

Global connection

Tampere

airport

→ St. Petesburg

new high speed
train station

☐ harbour
↓
Talin and
the Baltic Region
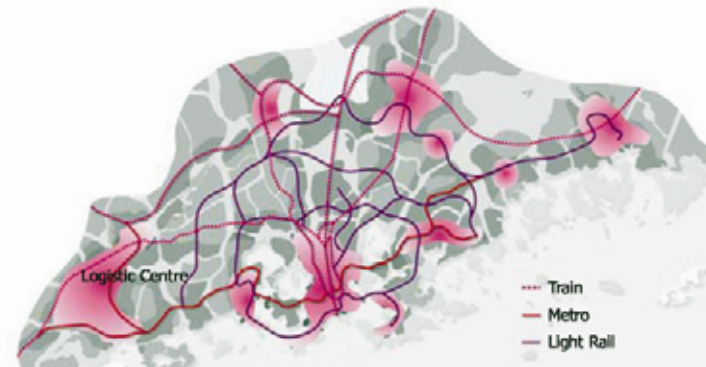
Synapsi ⭐
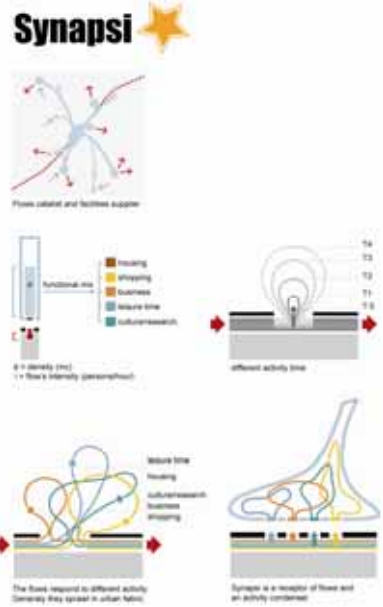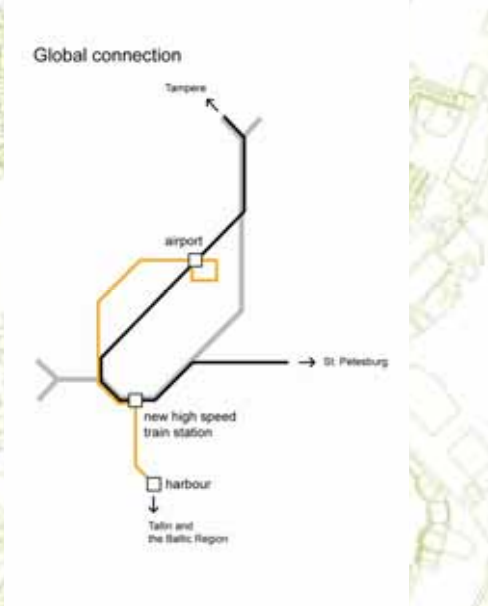
1.9 New road hierarchy +
1.8 New diagonal connections in public transportation

2050

METROPOLIS ROAD HIERARCHY

120 km/h
quality park & drive
knots/mobility centre
60 km/h
40km/h
ring road III   ring road I

METROPOLIS FORMS OF TRAFFIC

3

1. Pedestrian, bicycle, rail
2. Ecobus feeding traffic, pedestrian, bicycle, rail
3. Personalized public feeding transport, private
cars, light traffic and rails

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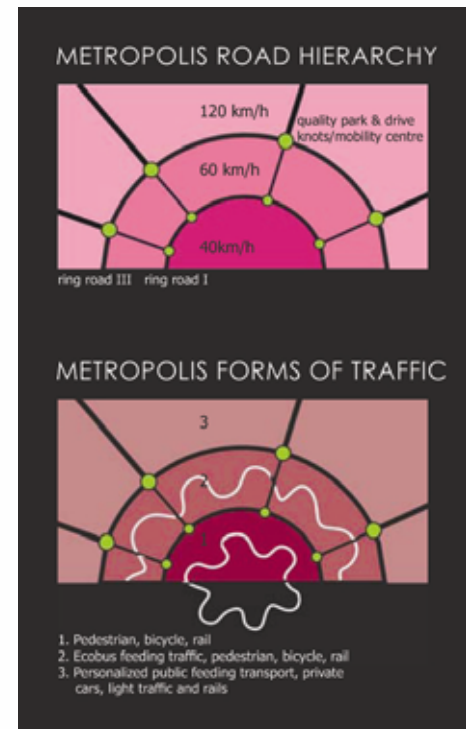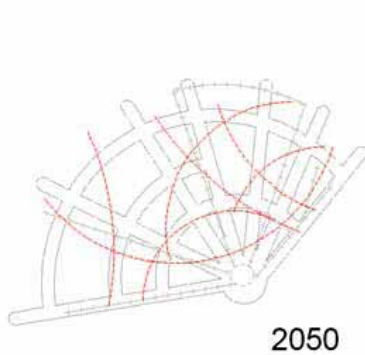
QUESTIONS ASEKED IN THE PRESENTATION:

- Public transportation system is important, but how to make it attractive, more usable?
- New ideas of inner city highway?

Laadukkaasti tiivistyvä kaupunkirakenne
Quality in dense city

RYHMÄ **2** GROUP

In the discussion it was noted that most ideas in the flock 2 ("Quality in dense city") can respond to several challenges at the same time – which, in fact, can be seen as a strength of a good idea. However, in the group's working, the ideas were (in the end) allocated mostly to one challenge only (= to the challenge they seemed to respond most strongly).

As exceptions to this rule: it was explicitly mentioned about the ideas 2.5 (Polycentric structure) and 2.6 (Mixing hub) that they respond to several challenges (see below).

Comments on individual ideas:

2.1 Densifying and adding new qualities to the built environment:

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Strengthen global competitiveness" and "Improving quality of environment".

▪ The aim to densify local centres was seen as relevant for the whole region. By densification it is possible to reach the "critical mass".

▪ It is essential to find the right scale for each environment.

▪ When densifying an existing area, it's important to create added value locally, for citizens. ("The thumb rule for densification")

▪ (Improving quality of living environments is one possible way to strengthen the competitiveness of the region)

2.2 Human-mobility-sized towns:

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Heading to the low-carbon society" and "Improving quality of environment".

▪ Short distances to work and leisure are a way to reduce carbon emissions from motorized traffic

▪ To really work in this way, this requires that the small towns can offer enough activities and attractions (work, services, leisure) to inhabitants and be interesting enough to them.

▪ Compact → efficient

▪ To reduce the size of the city is one way to assure a certain level of quality (= not trying to make something that goes beyond the resources, in terms of environmental quality)

▪ (The idea of limiting the growth of the built area is also presented in the card 2.4)

2.3 Synapsi

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Finding new work-life balance" and "Improving quality of environment".

▪ A realistic idea

▪ Flexible to different interpretations

▪ The strength of the idea: Synapsi gathers different activities to dense area and makes them usable in the same sense as in the inner city of Helsinki ("maximizing poly-possibilities", "more fine grained and overlapping attraction locations")

▪ The weakness of the idea: The small "city" of Synapsi ("stations are micro cities") is a single point, instead of a wider field of activities

2.4 Densified "Cores"

The idea was seen to respond to challenge "Heading to the low-carbon society"

- Creating new types of suburban centres reduces travel demand.

- It can be fruitful to learn the lessons about the good qualities of the old type of city-structure (street network etc.)

- (The idea of limiting the growth of the built area is also presented in the card 2.2)

2.5 Polycentric structure & mixture of housing, jobs and services:

The idea was seen to respond to the board "?" (= undefined challenges).

- The idea was regarded as something that has a potential to respond to most challenges mentioned in the other boards, in one way or another.

POLYCENTRIC GREATER HELSINKI
Polycentric Greater Helsinki
Greater Helsinki is a web of various lifestyles, cultures, business opportunities and environments. Centres of diverse character form a network of accessible nodes in the region.

2.6 Mixing Hub

The idea was seen to respond to challenge "Confronting the multiplication of lifestyles and values", but also to challenges "Facing multicultural society" and "Finding new work-life balance" (= these challenges were explicitly mentioned).

▪The idea offers a new type of semi-public space . It offers a less consumption-oriented alternative to shopping centers' semi-public spaces.

▪Human potential can be taken more seriously in Mixing Hubs, and it is given a possibility to producing common good

▪In a way, the idea aims at innovating "public space" once again.

▪Public libraries are actually developing gradually into this direction at the moment → this could become a conscious effort, in order to create real Mixing Hubs. (= ONE VERY POTENTIAL AND READY-TO-USE IDEA = "NEW IDEA")

▪On what conditions – through what kind of design - could such a space be attractive enough?

2.8 Edge articulation & Infrastructural buffer activation

The idea was seen to respond to challenge "Heading to the low-carbon society" by two group members:

▪The idea helps with utilizing the existing investments more efficiently

▪Concerning the urban land-use, a lot can be gained by e.g. eliminating the over-dimensioned buffer-zones along the main arteries

▪The idea is ready to use already, but it has a potential to be refined and developed further from how it is understood in present practice. The addition (to the existing infrastructure) can e.g. take advantage of the different qualities that are found already in the surrounding areas. The new areas can thus become zones of multiple qualities and functions.

2.9 Connectivity increasing & Relaxation of functional separation

The idea was seen to respond to challenge "Heading to the low-carbon society".

▪The idea is one way to modify unsatisfying accessibility patterns and to enable centre formation (emergence)

▪The structure of the street network defines to a large extent where the services locate themselves.

▪The structure consisting of cul-de-sac-streets produces a different moving pattern

▪Cul-de-sacs demand wider streets etc.

2.10 Third places

The idea was seen to respond to challenge "Confronting the multiplication of lifestyles and values", "Finding new work-life balance" and "Improving quality of environment".

▪The "city of leisure" is a new urban layer that is still growing. At the present this new layer consists of e.g. shopping centres, amusement centres etc.

▪The "city of leisure" needs to be taken into consideration in planning in one way or another, any way.

▪Third places can offer good alternatives to people. They can direct people to social interaction with other groups of people and, also, to non-material consumption.

▪Third places "[are] exactly what densification demands".

▪Third places can offer people in cities those qualities which are (at the present) searched for by moving away from cities → increased attraction of cities as living environments

▪ Third places can be important quality-of-life-factors in the suburban fringe as well

▪"living society"

▪ An additional question was raised: what kind of incentives could lead people to prefer non-material consumption? There are good reasons why this should be a conscious effort for the society. Third places could be a part in this development

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SUMMARY MATRIX
GROUP 2

LEGEND
Blue text — Most mentioned ideas & challenges
○ — Impact (idea answers / affects to the challenge)
•••••• — Extension of impact (--- to many challenges)
○—○ — Linked ideas (ideas connected)

RYHMÄ 2 GROUP

Social Challenges	2.1 Densifying and adding new qualities to the built environment	2.2 Human-mobility-sized towns	2.3 Synapsi	2.4 Densified "Cores"	2.5 Polycentric structure & mixture of housing, jobs and services	2.6 Mixing Hub	2.7 Distributed home	2.8 Edge articulation & Infrastructural buffer activation	2.9 Connectivity increasing & Relaxation of functional separation	2.10 Third places	2.11 Public promotion as a planning instrument
Low Carbon Society		○——————○			⋮			◎			
Lifestyle & Planning						○				○	
Multicultural Society						○					
Work & Life Balance			○			○				○	
Competitiveness	○								○		
Quality Environment	○	○	○							○	
?					○						

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Questions asked in the presentation:

Q: How much did you think about nature in dense cities, what is its role?

A: Everybody loves nature, I think that's clear. But we didn't talk so directly about nature's role in the city. Maybe "Third places" could also be natural, green public spaces, parks etc.

Q: What would mixing hubs look like, could they be a Finnish brand, how Finnish they are?

A: If you build a "Mixing hub" in Helsinki and one in Rome, they would be different and have local qualities. In that sense our "Mixing Hubs" will be Finnish if we build them here.

H.P.: We are building "the Best Finnish metropolis"

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RYHMÄ **2** GROUP

Conclusions

How to add quality of environment while densifying the built structure? This question can't be solved with one rule. However, it seems clear that quality of dense city environment implies a wide variety of activities & services available in the vicinity. To avoid monotonic and monofunctional densely built areas, planning and policy have to be able to create good conditions, both for local services and for the emerging multiplicity of different activities. This is a process with short-term and long-term goals, and, as a means to this goal, land-use plans & regulations alone are not enough. An active attitude, and co-operation between different sectors, and between public and private actors, too, is required.

The ideas "Third places" (2.10) and "Mixing Hub" (2.6) give some possible directions to this. To create possibilities for positive contacts between people and mixture of activities in the neighbourhood scale, we need to give spaces and other resources for the collective life outside home and work to emerge.

New ideas presented in workshop

- Develop **Public libraries into Mixing hubs**

- Set incentives to encourage people to **prefer non-material consumption**. Develop Third places in connection to (also) this aim.

- Rethink the principles of street-network-planning: Develop **more continuous street-networks** that give more flexibility for different uses

  → this can generate more functional mixture.

Luonto ja asuminen
# Relationship of nature and living

In this group we discussed a lot about **the boundary of the town structure and nature**. Members agreed, that nature holds also in the future important, even crucial, values. But nature has also very many potentials as something not yet flourishing – that it is not sufficient to only save or restrict. Nature/landscape is a place for food and energy production and a safe place for citizens. It also could create the image of the living area or even a whole region. Also there were notions about new kinds of recreation areas or park concepts.

Comments on individual ideas:

3.1 Boundary Strips

The idea was seen to respond to many challenges: "Heading to the low-carbon society", "Strengthen global competitiveness" and "Finding new work-life balance"

• built and unbuilt - the border is interesting
• what is happening inside the boundary - nature, local food cultivation
• dense city - possibilities for public transport
• interesting town structure - image of the city

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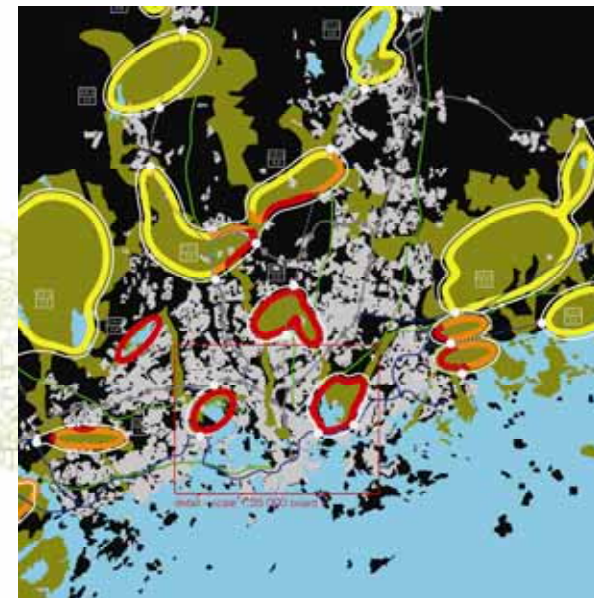
3.2 "Field"

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Heading to the low-carbon society" and "Finding new work-life balance"

- it is important to develop a new kind of town structure
- good balance between nature and urban structure
- what is public field? - Interesting start point to create new kind of park concept

3.3 "Microcore"

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Improving quality of environment".

- enough place for nature or landscape - local food production - cattle
- this kind of density is normal nowadays - how to make these microcores sustainable?

3.4 (Re)programmed urban green space

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Finding new work-life balance".

- urban green areas are part of the lifestyle in the future
- how to combine work and green areas - the green areas are not only for leisure
- how to create a new kind of park concept

3.5 Landscape strategy

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Confronting the multiplication of lifestyles and values".

• urban green areas are part of the lifestyle in the future
• also landscape needs a new kind of regional, overall strategy
• nature is of course part of this strategy - water system strategy

3.6 Environmental functions of green areas

The idea was seen responding to challenges "Improving quality of environment".

• ecological networks are essential part of the region also in the future

• environmental values must be taken seriously and improve these values constantly

• ecological values are really important part of lifestyle in Greater Helsinki region – also in the future

3.7 "Powerscape"

The idea was seen to respond to challenges "Improving quality of environment", "Heading to the low-carbon society" and "Confronting the multiplication of lifestyles and values".

• new image for the region or the special zone
• ecological values are part of the new technologies and institutions or businesses
• very important "pioneering" instrument of the development in the region – in many fields

GENERAL REMARKS:

"Boundary Strips" (3.1) was one of the favourites of the group. It is concentrating on dense city, but it also releases space for the nature and recreation. It might be interesting answer to challenge of near food production. Another advantage is that the whole system creates strong image/brand for the region.

Also **"the Powerscape"(3.7)** was a very popular idea. It was interpreted in quite a many ways, but it had a lot to do with energy and food production, new image for the area and new kind of active landscape.

"The Field" (3.2) creates mixture of built and unbuilt area around the cores. The idea about the public field was an interesting one. Next step is to try find the actual process how to get corporations and local stakeholders develop "the field" of their own city.

CHALLENGES:

• How to combine this Helsinki region strategy to dispersed settlement areas?
• How to handle the boundary of nature and settlements?
• What is the new kind of park concept like? Who will be the one to create it?
• In which way the nature preservation ideas and intensive urban planning can proceed together? How is it part of the process in GHV?

SUMMARY MATRIX

GROUP 3

RYHMÄ **3** GROUP

LEGEND

Blue text — Most mentioned ideas & challenges

◯ — Impact (idea answers / affects to the challenge)

••••••• — Extension of impact (--- to many challenges)

Social Challenges / Ideas	3.1 Boundary Strips	3.2 "Field"	3.3 "Microcore"	3.4 (Re)programmed urban green space	3.5 Landscape strategy	3.6 Environmental functions of green areas	3.7 "Powerscape"
Low Carbon Society	◯◯	◯					◯
Lifestyle & Planning	⋮				◯		◯
Multicultural Society	⋮						
Work & Life Balance	◯	◯		◯			⋮
Competitiveness	◯			⋮			⋮
Quality Environment			◯	⋮		◯◯	◯

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Questions asked in the presentation:

Q: You talked about the *green buildings*. Are buildings covered with green or plantings?

A: They are e.g. 'Glass houses' for vegetables etc. but also places for recreation and social meetings - maybe so called *new green third places*. It will make a better climate for activities and it could be also essential for local food production.

Elämäntapojen erilaistuminen
Diversification of lifestyles

Challenges for the future

How does diversification transform our future operating environment?

Immigration, new urban cultures, desire- and consumer-led multiplication of available choices challenge expert-led planning processes that produce standard solutions.

As the physical urban fabric changes slowly, it stabilises the situation, and socio-cultural changes will happen against a relatively static background.

A need has been identified to rethink planning in terms of a place- and actor-based value creation processes and simultaneously as a newly active social tool, fighting segregation.

Can we see, and devise strategies for diversification as a driver of change, and to differentiate between positive and negative effects, and find situation-sensitive solutions for these?

What does diversification of lifestyles mean for planning?

Ideas
  4.1 Densifying and adding new qualities to the built environment
  4.2 Mixing Hub
  4.3 Third Places
  4.4 Social needs mapping system
  4.5 Social managing
  4.6 Subsidiary of executive power
  4.7 Housing program: urbanity and diverse living
  4.8 Public promotion as a planning instrument

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Results

General comment

All chosen ideas were fundamentally "ENABLING SOCIAL INTERACTION"
The ideas were divided into three categories: hardware, software and hard + soft solutions (urban operating systems / social machines?)

The hard stuff is about built environment, regional structure and transport.

The soft stuff is about new kinds of services and ways of organising information, resources and processes.

The hard + soft solutions seem most potential, as they combine these two approaches, creating new places in the city, and generating also new kinds of social space (+ services).

"**HARDWARE** enabling social interaction"
-**"Densifying and adding new qualities" 4.1**
-**"Urbanity and diverse living" 4.7** - *"OK, but not only low-rise development - NYT RIITTÄÄ TIIVIS JA MATALA!"*

"**SOFTWARE** enabling social interaction"
-**Social managing & Planning toolbox 4.4 + 4.5**

"**HARD+SOFT** enables social interaction"
-**Third places and Mixing hubs 4.2 + 4.3**

RYHMÄ **4** GROUP

| | HARD-WARE | HARD + SOFT | HARD + SOFT | SOFTWARE *together these are a "software"* | | | HARD-WARE | |
Ideas / Social Challenges	4.1 densifying	4.3 mixing hub	4.3 third places	4.4 Social needs mapping syst.	4.5. Social manag.	4.6 Subsidiary of executive power	4.7 housing program urbanity diverse livin OK, BUT NOT AS LOWRISE!!!	4.8 public promotion as planning instrument
Low Carbon Society	X	X		x	x	X	x	x
Lifestyle & Planning	X	x	x	X	X	x	X	x
Multicultural Society	x	x	x	X	x		x	
Work & Life Balance	X	X	x	?	x		yes, if dense	
Competitiveness	(x)	(x)	x creative city "florida"	x	x	x	…	
Quality Environment	X if dense, must be quality	(x)	X	x	x		x	
Key	impact x big impact X							

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Discussion notes

The group very quickly concluded that the diversification of society and city will have a significant impact on nearly all themes, as it will transform the structure of society as well as manifest in the built / unbuilt environment, policy, work, culture and services.

We identified "social" solutions for future challenges to hold great potential, but the proper management of these resources would need care and situation sensitivity, as the diverse social terrain will make different solutions valid in different environments - the shared, homogenous situation formerly known as society may no longer exist. Also how will social skills of the future citizens differ (also from today's skills)? Will Finnish families' single children have inferior collaborative social skills to immigrant kids from large multi-sibling families?

When comparing the ideas against the different themes / challenges, the group felt that it often took more than a single idea / tool to fully address a challenge, and often the same idea / tool would work across several or even all the themes / challenges.

Issues that were discussed further...

– Notion of social safety or social security, as given by a close-knit, diverse and non-secluded community. This linked to Third places (4.3) and Mixing hubs (4.2).

– Disappearance of the middle class (While income level does not reveal one's values and lifestyle - where are the poor people of the future?)

– Mortality rate – it will be high, as the baby boomers all hit their 80's simultaneously. How will this influence society and culture?

– Densifying the city is not enough, new development must be linked to public transport - not only so, that the train will take you "away" from there, but that places should be linked to multiple other places/centres, each surrounded by a cocoon of less intensive development.

– Globally the region should aim at creating diversity among mid-sized cities and their profiles. Greater Helsinki region should develop its unique qualities, and not aim to be similar to other cities.

… Issues that were discussed further

– Relationship of the city to its hinterland - what if the food or energy consumed in the city will be more and more produced in the region? Spain´s + Italy´s examples of closely linked cities and agriculture - the global immigrant poor, trapped in the greenhouse, feeding the affluant, international towns.

– Can people's preferences be taken as guidelines for development? Can trends be sustainable? Example of the "Vancouver Model", where new brown-fields development of high-rise housing and good public transport is becoming the option of choice for the ex-suburban population. High-rise metropolitan lifestyle marketed as ecological and efficient, has been widely accepted and successful, apparently.

– New dense environments will require new culture of "living together", an urban Finland that we have not yet seen (or we've forgotten it). There will be more third places and new forms of entrepreneurship. We can not yet imagine all…Maybe also old institutions will be transformed into something different, like the public libraries becoming more like "Mixing hubs".

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Kestävä rakentaminen ja yhdyskunta
Towards sustainability

EVALUATION OF IDEAS

5.1 Institutions help making choices in relation to common good

The idea was considered to be strong, maybe the most important of these ideas. It answers to the need to add understanding the societal consequences of our actions. This system suits well in modern society of individuals, where it is necessary to create flexible ways of solving emission issues in different lifestyles. This generates also new practices and innovations. Instead of strict regulations there should be diverse motivations. It would motivate in searching better services and rationalizing every day life.

5.2 Zero Emission Towns

Zero emission towns, executed in different ways, will generate multiple innovations. These can help to create a strong image for the Helsinki region as an experimenting and innovative area. It has a positive long lasting influence on competitiveness. It is also possible to implement this idea via present planning processes.

5.4 Environmental functions of green areas

This idea is easy to implement within the limits of the present city structure. At its best, it offers opportunities to live close to the green and to develop ecosystem services & food production. In the future, the water management systems & flood control will possibly be relevant issues also in Helsinki region.

5.6 "Powerscape"

The strength of this idea is to produce **innovative clusters in the fields of environment & energy** technology. The clusters will gather skilful workforce & professional. It has a good influence on the competitiveness. Centralized clusters offer balanced opportunities to the inhabitants & employees to manage their everyday routines.

5.7 Building regulations' main emphasis on demanding high level of sustainability
5.8 Addition to legislation. Part one: Buildings
5.9 Addition to legislation. Part one: Neighbourhoods & Municipalities

Areas of experimental building will generate, not only innovations, but also suitable solutions for different groups and sub-cultures. It helps to fulfil the needs of the diversifying society.

Ideas 5.3 "Microcore" & 5.5 Eco-tech farming, "Green Pods" were not supported by the group.

SUMMARY MATRIX GROUP 5

RYHMÄ **5** GROUP

Ideas / Social Challenges	5.1 Institutions help	5.2 Zero Emission	5.3 Microcore	5.4 Env. functions	5.5 Eco-tech	5.6 Powerscape	5.7 Build.regulat.	5.8 Add. Buildings	5.9 Add. Neighb. Munivipsl.
Low Carbon Society	◎	◎		○		○	◎	○	
Lifestyle & Planning				○					
Multicultural Society							○	○	
Work & Life Balance						○			
Competitiveness				○		○	○		◎
Quality Environment			○	○					

LEGEND

Blue text — Most mentioned ideas & challenges

○ — Impact (idea answers / affects to the challenge)

.... — Extension of impact (--- to many challenges)

○—○ — Linked ideas (ideas connected)

◎ — Same idea repeated ("Hotspot", popular ideacard)

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CONCLUSION

MOTTO

The only way to low-carbon society is trough different experiments. Various ideas & patterns should be tested; different groups of people should participate in the process on producing solutions for diversifying society.

These experiments can not be realized only trough present institutions & sectors. As a continuation of Greater Helsinki Vision 2050 a DATABASE should be established; collecting & analyzing the experiences and informing other municipalities about the results.

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Työn ja innovaation ympäristöt
Environments of business and innovation

The group identified 3 challenges which it concentrated on:

- FINDING NEW WORK-LIFE BALANCE,
- STRENGTHEN GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS and
- HEADING TO THE LOW-CARBON SOCIETY.

In contrast, for instance multicultural issues were not solved this time.

In an intuitive way, the group thus came to tackle the **three dimensions of Sustainable development**, in the group leader's interpretation:

WORK-LIFE BALANCE
Social: how to live and not let life be consumed by work

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS
Economic dimension: Helsinki' future road to success

LOW-CARBON SOCIETY
Ecological: how to survive as a species

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

MIXING HUB was a favourite of the group. It promised fruitful answers to FINDING NEW WORK LIFE BALANCE (selected 3 times)

RAPID LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT was also a very popular idea (selected 3 times)

CRITICAL VIEWS

LOW CARBON SOCIETY ISSUES were taken very seriously. Therefore the group was critical to the starting point of the competition.
- Do we need – can we even afford - excessive growth in population and urban construction? Is this the way forward?
- Can we achieve a low-carbon society, if we are to build so much?

SOCIAL IMPACTS: Do we recognize all the growth's impacts on the rest of Finland – about to be emptied into the Helsinki Region? This process has already been going on for several decades.

"NEW" IDEAS

SELF SUFFICIENT SUB-AREAS: the group imagined unique areas of growing independence, under the theme "Independence day".
- Producing food, consuming less materials, low carbon emission.
- Pilot areas in the revolution to exchanging more services, less material. Connected to the idea of Mixing Hubs (or Microcores)
- Places of education, exchange, solidarity. Subsystems within larger areas.

Comments on individual ideas:

6.1 Work Oasis
Promising, but discussion was centred on a similar Mixing Hub. The functional mix promised by a Hub provided a more attractive vision than just a centre of work.

6.2 Mixing Hub

Mixing hub responds to the challenge **Work-life balance**. The multifunctional meeting/working hub decreases mobility needs during the workday. It also caters for the challenge **Diversity of Lifestyles in planning**.

A special favourite of the group, which favoured the idea of an **exchange economy**. Consumption of services must become more important than consumption of goods. An exchange economy serves well this aim. People must have social meeting places where this exchange can take place. What is important in life is "inviting and being invited".

A Hub could be also in the "periphery". It could
- represent independence and self-sufficiency
- nurture an exchange market
- be a "local think tank"
- have close relationships to schools, universities, colleges, which are crucial to future ecological education
- invite the politicians and decision-makers: hubs could lobby for ecological values
- present innovations in local & regional context, etc.

6.3 Rapid long distance transport

Rapid long distance rail was seen as crucial for the challenge **Competitiveness** and also serving the challenge **Quality of environment**.

Super fast train to St. Petersburg ASAP
- Sub-challenge: the Helsinki region has to be interesting for the Russians in 2050. The St. Petersburg will be a principle market area, especially for tourism.
- The express train connection is necessary and urgent because of the rapidly deteriorating access by roads in the crowded St. Petersburg region
- However, logistics is not enough: the direct routes through Baltic states will soon diminish Finland's position as a Gateway
- Therefore, the attractions of Finland must be developed in other areas, especially **Quality of environment,** i.e. natural assets. Sustainable tourism from Eastern Russia can be one of the main sources of income for Southern Finland. We must provide things that Russian people as professionals and tourists will want to see and enjoy in a sustainable way.
- The Eastern Railway can be one main facility: PASILA in a hub naturally, SIPOO as both a residential and working area, old town of PORVOO, the logistic centres and workplaces of the PORTS OF KOTKA and HAMINA, special holiday/natural assets station near the KARELIAN WOODS, ST PETERSBURG

The experiences from the Øresund region (Sweden-Denmark) - the fixed connection's effects on economy and society - must be monitored

6.5 Synapsi

The investments in Rapid Long distance transport increases the value and the multi-modal accessibility of the sites surrounding the stations. Therefore building very dense Synapses can become realistic. They are however based on heavy, high-rise construction, which is not necessarily ecologically or socially sustainable (rest of Finland about to be emptied into the Helsinki Region)

6.7 Social innovations contributing to economic success

- Seen as linked to the Mixing Hubs which are places for social innovations, places to negotiate and innovate new products, services and policies

-People need places to meet (see Thirdplaces in several other groups)

- What is important in life is "inviting and being invited"

Blind points?

INDUSTRY

-Not mentioned in the ideas cards!

-Has to be discussed where it is located...

-Will the consumer goods industries come back from Eastern Asia by 2050?

-Will there *be* much of a consumer goods industry? Or will the economy be based on Reuse / Recycle?

SERVICES - public and commercial

-Not mentioned in the ideas cards of the group 6!

-Where and how should services be located - local and regional service points/zones

SUMMARY MATRIX GROUP 6

RYHMÄ **6** GROUP

Ideas / Social Challenges	6.1 Work Oasis	6.2 Mixing hub	6.3 Rapid long distance transport	6.4 CBD, New Helsinki Downtown	6.5 Synapsi	6.6 City lab	6.7 Social innovauting to economic success contri	6.8 "Microcore"	6.9 Office Boulevards & Workspace Nodes & Twin subcentres
Low Carbon Society		◯						◯	
Lifestyle & Planning		◯							
Multicultural Society									
Work & Life Balance		◉							
Competitiveness			◉		◯				
Quality Environment									

Independence, self-sufficiency, exchange market, no-growth

Mixing hub / "local think tank", a place to work out the locality's own strategy – education, local politics, lobbying...

LEGEND

Blue text — Most mentioned ideas & challenges

◯ Impact (idea answers / affects to the challenge)

········ Extension of impact (--- to many challenges)

◯—◯ Linked ideas (ideas connected)

◎ Same idea repeated ("Hotspot", popular ideacard)

Key: potential idea | Essential connection btw ideas ········ | Blue text = the most frequently mentioned ideas and challenges

What are future industrial areas; has industry returned from South-East Asia, is recycling the main industry?

Unspoilt nature is our main asset => sustainable tourism from Western Russia, using express train connection

[explanation]

Starting point or the main question of our group was: Is there any realistic reason for the other corners of the region, outside the core, to have their own profile?

Answer is strongly: YES. Instead of just receiving the effects of growth, which historically has radiated from the centre and led to reactive measures both in land-use and traffic planning and service provision, now the time is ripe for the different parts of the region to grasp opportunity and gain active metropolitan agency. Local identities, alliances between municipalities and cooperation with many kinds of actors make a scenario of pro-active visioning and strategic planning possible.

As the matrix shows, the ideas in our group were seen to answer to some challenges, not all. The discussion was more concerned with developing new, hybrid ideas than evaluating the six ideas cards, only.

SUMMARY MATRIX GROUP 7

RYHMÄ **7** GROUP

Social Challenges \ Ideas	7.1 Unity of differences	7.2 Well-connected lifestyle regions	7.3 Metroplolis and regional frame	7.4 White, Green, Blue	7.5 Linear City	7.6 Subsidiarity of executive power
Low Carbon Society	O				O	
Lifestyle & Planning				⋮		
Multicultural Society						
Work & Life Balance	O					
Competitiveness	O			O	O	
Quality Environment	⋮			O		

LEGEND

Blue text — Most mentioned ideas & challenges

O — Impact (idea answers / affects to the challenge)

········ — Extension of impact (--- to many challenges)

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EVALUATION OF IDEAS

POWERSCAPE - **7.1 Unity of differences**
  - •quite an interesting, influential idea
  - •answers to many challenges: Low carbon society & improving environment
  - •also some other ideas of the same card were seen to have value

As a combinatory, new idea the group found a new way of organizing the green corridors. Instead of radial logic from the centre, the region could be profiled in three, like the French flag.

  MIDDLE Helsinki – airport - Kuuma is an urban, densifying zone in the middle

  EAST powerscape, producing landscape: life and economy, positive (not just energy willows…)

  WEST beautiful wilderness, nature

→ together these facilitate an international profile and attractiveness, solving urban green and how to make it work

→ this discussion partly explains why the idea 7.3 about strong metropolitan core was not highly valued. Rather, a more rich, **polycentric vision** was catching our minds.

SEA is important

• this notion is strong in entries Thirdlife and Emerald, especially ideas card
7.4.
• answers to lifestyle and housing quality

LIFESTYLES & IMMIGRATION

• concerning work-based immigration, the group saw that integration through
work is the key
• immigrants mixed to population are what we want: not ethnic
neighbourhoods

→ ORGANIC INTEGRATION including rental housing and the whole urban
environment

→ very notably the idea **7.2 of lifestyle-based regional profiling was
rejected**, even though good connectivity across region and linked centres
was valued

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

Otaniemi as the "Silicon valley", an internationally known hub.
BUT ALSO: high, nice quality everywhere in the region: new roles of social support, the public sector producing quality (PISA), safe environment, Nordic society

URBAN CENTRES

As a spin-off of our debate of two days, we can conclude that the region can have several cores, but not too many : Helsinki city, airport, Otaniemi, harbour, maybe one or two more in the central city-Kuuma zone.

HOW TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT

• Safe community starting point for the discussion
• Relations between urbanity and densification and, on the other hand, even dismantling some non-wanted areas or infrastructures
• Shopping malls, hypermarkets in the city centre: what's there in the future?
• TIKKURILA: how can it be made → densifying & changing

Metropolin hallinta ja strateginen suunnittelu
Metropolitan governance and strategic planning

Group members had difficulties to allocate the ideas to exact societal changes. All members agreed, that many of the ideas had qualities reaching across several societal changes and also multiple effects. The allocation of ideas to societal changes in the end followed primary effects in a core field (see also matrix).

8.1 City-Cells

The idea was seen to contribute to the development/formation of the multicultural society. Secondary effects were also discussed for lifestyle & planning, and work & life balance.

-facing multi-cultural society -> questions of identity (integrate newcomers, safe neighbourhoods)

-[administration question – mayor? needs more discussion, consensual society, traditionally more people are in policy; mayor: mediator btw. state and neighbourhood and local politics]

-support to citizens / people can and will work towards improvements of environment

-lifestyles and multicultural society – more important as tool for integration

8.2. Metroscape Toolkit

This idea was seen to have effects on many societal issues, mainly low carbon society, lifestyle & planning, competitiveness, quality environment. Secondary effects were seen for multicultural society and work & life balance.

-(impact everywhere) but most in competitiveness [how?]

-gives freedom to think about different lifestyles, but also low emission society

-important question addressed (sprawl), contributes to low carbon society

8.3 Design based, infrastructure based and policy based planning

This idea was seen as mainly contributing to the quality of environment.

- good description of a way to plan good environment

Metropolin hallinta ja strateginen suunnittelu
Metropolitan governance and strategic planning

8.5 Addition to legislation. Part one: Buildings
8.6 Addition to legislation. Part two: Neighbourhoods

These two ideas were seen as very similar and having an effect especially for achieving the low carbon society but also toward competitiveness.

-zero emission (strong changes needed), zero emission towns simply needed to achieve low-carbon society

8.7 Zero Emission Towns

This idea was seen to contribute to the achievement of a low carbon society but also towards competitiveness.

-incentives needed/ but also new companies

-strong link with legislation

-global warming threat and potential for competition – must be faced now and can establish new potential for competitiveness

8.8 Landscape Strategy

This idea was considered to be beneficial for lifestyle & planning and for quality environment issues. Secondary effects were seen across all other societal challenges.

-security (climate change), overall potential

-clear structure, regional frameworks needed

-competitiveness

-social equity

-combined with ownership question (land) – pride to own and keep

-rational arguments (flooding, rainfall, sea level rising > river valleys); greenfields need to be kept open for food production

SUMMARY MATRIX GROUP 8

RYHMÄ 8 GROUP

Ideas / Social Challenges	8.1 City Cells	8.2 Metroscape	8.3 ... Plan	8.4 Private-public	8.5 Building Regulation	8.6 Neighborhood regulation	8.7 ZET	8.8 Landscape Strategy
Low Carbon Society		◯			◯		◯	┊
Lifestyle & Planning		◯						◯
Multicultural Society	◯	┊						┊
Work & Life Balance		┊						┊
Competitiveness		◯			◯—◯		◯	┊
Quality Environment		◯	◯					◯
Key	impact ◯			extension of impact ▪▪▪▪▪▪				

LEGEND

Blue text — Most mentioned ideas & challenges

◯ Impact (idea answers / affects to the challenge)

▪▪▪▪▪▪▪ Extension of impact (--- to many challenges)

◯—◯ Linked ideas (ideas connected)

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Most potential idea cards

RYHMÄ **8** GROUP

8.2
Metroscape Toolkit

Spatial planning and land use allocation are a sensitive issue in the metropolis. Fair and appropriate procedures need to be invented to achieve positive competition and better cooperation. New instruments or routines are needed to support this.

In the entry *Metroscape Helsinki*, Greater Helsinki uses the 'metroscape toolkit' for regional growth management. It includes three spatial strategies (1) to freeze large area urban expansion, (2) to intensify urban cores, and (3) to contract sprawl in general. These are combined with a flexible set of implementation rules: The allocation of population growth is not master planned; it follows the logic of supply and demand. — Every community makes demographic monitoring to perceive trends and to define its future demand. — Every community defines 'Cores', 'Fields' and 'Microcores' (see e.g. idea cards 2.4, 3.2 and 3.3). — Every community supplies the demand for new urbanisation both within the Cores and outside the Cores via Microcores. — Communities decide flexibly whether to provide more Core housing or more Microcore housing. — All Microcores have to be self-supplying in terms of energy in order to match the sustainability objectives.

8.8
Landscape strategy

The entry *Thirdlife* is structured around four regional frameworks: landscape, network, sea and social equity. The implementation of each thematic vision is guided by regional agreements between stakeholders.

In this context, the entry suggests a landscape strategy where "the rivers are appointed as framework for sustainable development of the region". River valleys are developed as spatial and ecological network, which connects the other three elements of the "landscape metropolis": forests, fields and recreation. Topography and river system become a device to organise land use, connectivity and third places. (See also idea card 2.10 or 4.3.)

Related ideas include the division of landscape in four categories in the entry *Holistic Uniqueness*: (1) existing 'natural' landscape; (2) non-accessible areas where untouched habitats can evolve; (3) programmed landscape and (4) 'Powerscape', i.e. socio-technical landscape for eco-energy. (See idea card 3.7.)

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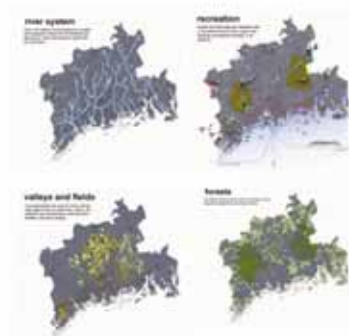
New ideas?

-There were no new ideas but two aspects were highlighted as particular points for further discussion:

-    the challenge to design cooperation as such;
-    the question who might be the 'champion' for all strategies?

-(For new ideas see results of WS1, same group)

-This reflect on one hand the conviction of group members, that all these various strategies and aims **need an outstanding figure taking responsibility** (and thus reflecting e.g. before days discussion on the **role of the mayor**, also a dimension in the City 2.0 contribution [regional mayor]).

- In short, a mayor who represents the region but who is also 'framed' by other actors. The frame reflects the Finnish society of short distances and also the Finnish definition of mayors, who are one player amongst others. Despite being the popular face for and the champion of policies this personality should also be embedded in the usual structures of local and regional policy making. However, this person is only conceivable against the background of a strongly formulated government policy for the metro region.

-The moderator used to communicate this field of tensions using the example of a 'Tsar or No-Tsar'.

Conclusions of the group

In terms of immediate 'effectivity' the ideas **8.2 Metroscape and 8.8 Landscape Strategy** (including the extended effects) were considered as most important.

Metroscape was understood as an effective way to design strategies i.p. to harness the urban sprawl which is likely to continue in the region.

Landscape strategy was seen as another strategy i.p. to keep options for future developments.

Both strategies extend into other areas, but especially the challenges resulting for planning from a multitude of lifestyles and also from multi-cultural societies (a.o. remedying segregation) were seen as fields for important potential positive impacts extending from 8.2 and 8.8.

Metroscape was however criticized in the sense of being 'naïve', meaning that the spatial strategy (especially the "micro cores") is not appropriate for the spatial structure of the region and for the main drivers behind this structure (preferences of citizens).

Both ideas were also considered important for increasing competitiveness of the region (as a brand, trademark) and for the securing of quality of environment (of course quite natural when looking at the constituents of ideas 8.2 and 8.8).

Team hosts & participants – workshop 2

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