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PROCEEDINGS

5th Annual Symposium of Architectural Research
ARCHITECTURE AND RESILIENCE

August 28-30, 2013 Tampere, Finland

Minna Chudoba, Malgorzata Joachimiak, Mikko Laak,
Panu Lehtovuori, Jenni Partanen, Annuska Rantanen & Nathan Siter
(eds.)

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Tampere University of Technology, School of Architecture

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Contents

Introduction	1
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Design and Changing Lifestyles: User-Based Approaches

<i>Mirja Lievonen & Mikko Vesisenaho.</i> Translating User Perspective into Spatial Design	4
<i>Jenni Poutanen.</i> Pop-Up Spaces: From Prototyping to a Method of Revealing User-Attitudes	13
<i>Jukka Sulonen.</i> Nykyaikaisen koulurakennuksen kielioppi – Vertaileva koulututkimus ja muuttuvat oppimisen tavat	24
<i>Sari Tähtinen & Katri-Liisa Pulkkinen.</i> Integrative Design: Redesigning the Design Process – An Introduction to the Thinking of the Architect William Reed	45

Permanence in Change: Timescales and Place Identity

<i>Harshavardhan Bhat.</i> Decay as 'Aesthetic' and Alternative Negotiations	54
<i>Satu Huuhka.</i> Finnish Building Stock: Does Urban Shrinkage Equal Demolition?	64
<i>Enrico Pietrogrande, Adriano Rabacchin & Alessandro Dalla Caneva.</i> Recomposition of Architecture in the Historic City – A Case Study of the Portello Area of Padua, Italy	72
<i>Kaarin Taipale.</i> Competitiveness Of Cities – What Does It Mean?	81
<i>Helena Teräväinen.</i> Does Place Matter in the Global World? – Discourses on Identity and Place	89

Cities in Transition: Research and Planning Tools

<i>Ilona Akkila.</i> The Relevance of Actor-Network Theory for Studying Urban Processes – A Review of the Recent Debate	101
<i>Michael Jasper.</i> Conjectures on The Future: Colin Rowe's Approach to City Design	109
<i>Kaisu Kuusela.</i> Ranskalainen malli kaupunkikehittämisessä ja kaupunkiseutujen uudistamisessa; esimerkkinä Lyonin maakuntasuunnitelma, SCoT 2030	120
<i>Adriana de Lima Sampaio, Larissa Miranda Heinisch, Mariana Morais Luiz & Adriana Marques Rossetto.</i> Favela: Dynamic Spaces of Adaptation and Creativity	130
<i>Tiina Vainio.</i> Afterword on Textual Turn in Architecture	141

Photos from the Conference	151
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INTRODUCTION: ARCHITECTURE AND RESILIENCE

Resilience is a dynamic concept. It concerns the delicate balance between change and permanence, a balance that defines the long-term sustainability of a city-region, city or neighbourhood. To study resilience, cities need to be conceptualized as dynamic systems: their spatial development viewed as a relational and complex process at all scales from building types and neighborhoods to city regions and cross-border urban networks. Currently, our cities and societies are facing challenges emerging from social, economic and political globalization, multiculturalism, and decay of the welfare state. Simultaneously, we are witnessing a fresh rise of the civic society, supported by an array of new actor-driven technologies. Due to the open-ended nature of urban process, future is uncertain. Nevertheless, it is likely that the features enhancing resilience in urbanism – diversity, adaptability and ability to invent new solutions – will have a crucial role for the continuity of urban systems and human civilisation.

Globally, a scientific conference that focuses specifically on architectural research is a rarity. Finland has been a pioneer in foregrounding architects' knowledge and their ways of knowing. The Annual Symposium of Architectural Research, organized by Aalto University, Tampere University of Technology, University of Oulu and the Finnish Association of Architects, has established itself as a key forum of knowledge exchange, debate and brainstorming. In August 2013, the 5th Symposium was organized in Tampere. The theme was "Architecture and Resilience", in Finnish "Notkea arkkitehtuuri". The Symposium was successful, bringing together 45 papers and presentations by scholars in architecture, urban design, planning and urban studies from around the world. This Proceedings Book presents a representative collection of the conference papers, peer-reviewed by the Scientific Committee. Its chapters mirror the tracks of the conference.

When preparing the Symposium, we realized that the theme of resilience is very topical in architecture and urbanism. Clearly, the constantly changing urbanity warrants a revision of theories, methods, design applications and professional cultures. A systemic transition of our society and space is underway. Starting from these broad notions, we collectively engaged in multiple discussions to find out why resilience is important, how to study it, and what in our discourse is meant by "resilience" in the first place.

The participants explored the current state of architecture and urbanism and their potential to shape the future. The complex and relational nature of this potential became evident. How should we tackle the complex, interlinked and inter-scalar social, spatial, natural and economic networks in constant flux? How to operationalize the links between architecture and the resilience of urban systems? What are the exemplary cases and projects?

The papers by researchers and practitioners in architecture, urban design, planning, geography, social sciences, ecology and other fields approached these questions in various ways: from history to contemporary and future challenges, from the role of architects to urban evolution and permanence in change. In addition to the presenters, the Organizing Committee wants to thank the Scientific Committee, where all three architecture schools of Finland participated, and the Finnish Association of Architects SAFA. Sincere thanks to the fantastic keynote lecturers: Halina Dunin-Woyseth, Lars Marcus, Juval Portugali and Andres Sevtsuk.

Professor Halina Dunin-Woyseth's diachronic perspective on the changes of practice, education and research gave inspiring and valuable advice about the premises and current applications of research by design. This was especially appreciated by many young researchers who are currently faced with the challenges of this method.

Professor Lars Marcus presented recent work of the research group on Spatial Analysis and Design in KTH Stockholm. Starting from Space Syntax and study of urban morphology, Marcus developed tools for an analytic of "Spatial Capital", the multi-factor role of urban space in framing and facilitating human action.

Professor Juval Portugali, in his presentation titled "Complexity, Cognition and the City" demonstrated the power of chaos and network theory approaches in analyzing the city. Cities are partly artefactual, partly "natural" evolutionary complex systems. Conceptualized this way, the dual nature of the city unfolds as a human construction and the context of human action. According to Portugali, cities are resilient in the same way as complex systems: they balance between ordered and unpredictable states, with inherent ability to recover from crises.

Professor Andres Sevtsuk showed examples of thematic mapping for urban design in his talk on "Parametric Urbanism". The hyper-dense urbanity of Singapore provides a new benchmark for both real-life experience and analytic tools. Sevtsuk showed a detailed but still comparative study of Singapore's fully three-dimensional urban process and new urban typologies. His talk provoked a lively discussion on the relationship between the analytic and quantitative tools and existing urban problems.

Featuring keynote speakers Marcus, Portugali and Sevtsuk, professor Kimmo Lapintie and engineer/urbanist Eero Paloheimo, symposium's concluding panel revisited the notion of resilience in the context of architecture and urbanism. The dual – or indeed dialectic – nature of the concept became clear. Resilience is not about permanence as such nor about change as such, but about the ever-changing tension between the two that makes cities alive. Architecture should not be in the receiving end of the forceful urban process, but should find its shaping power. Both urban and architectural space have great powers in directing human action, both on the level of individuals and street communities as well as on the level of planning and management. In Juval Portugali's words: "Resilience is the shadow side of complexity".

Tampere, 18.12.2014

The Organizing Committee:

Minna Chudoba, Malgorzata Joachimiak, Mikko Laak,
Panu Lehtovuori, Jenni Partanen, Annuska Rantanen & Nathan Siter

*Design and Changing Lifestyles:
User-Based Approaches*

TRANSLATING USER PERSPECTIVE INTO SPATIAL DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

A rapid adoption of Information and communications technology (ICT) innovations transforms the context of human activities and collaboration, also within the field of education. Simultaneous context change challenges the traditional spatial design paradigm calling for tools and approaches that are applicable to ICT enhanced practices. We take here an ecological approach presenting a work in progress in which we aim to develop a tool for capturing and translating user perspective in order to design innovative learning spaces for vocational education; practical nursing in this case. We apply a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. By focusing on the local practices and user perspective in cultural transition, we expect the refurbishment of educational settings to be informed in a way that makes it better rooted in the local conditions, and the transition thereby less disruptive for the users. Applying the same tool in post-implementation research for the assessment of the impact of the spatial rearrangements on training and learning would yield findings helpful in the design of hybrid educational settings.

Keywords: Spatial Design, Context Change, User Perspective, Learning Space, Vocational Education

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, an unprecedentedly rapid context change has taken place in daily life due to the vast adoption of ICT innovations: for example, mobile phone usage has already passed 6 billion subscriptions, and one third of the world's population is currently using the Internet. The rate of Internet penetration is considerably higher in the top ten countries (all the Nordic countries included): according to InternetWorldStats figures (2013), ranging between 88.6-97.8%. Mobility, location independent connectivity, 24/7 accessibility, knowledge work, virtual communities, social media and handheld tools can all be considered characteristic of the early 21st century.

This context change at the same time compels people and communities to adapt in a swift pace: the bigger the change, the heavier the task for both growing and withering areas. That is the case with different fields of life, taking education as an example: the traditional classrooms have been furnished with educational technologies, online courses have been set up, and e-learning has

become commonplace. Accordingly, the context change is reflected in the educational strategies and pedagogic models: in order to keep in its pace, instructional methods and settings are also updated. A particular challenge for the educators in the cultural flux has been to define skills and competences required in the 21st century. Another challenge is how to best facilitate learning in the hybrid (ICT enhanced) conditions.

Before focusing on educational settings and learning landscapes, we need to reflect what is resilient in learning. Despite the fact that compulsory education is a young idea in the human history – for instance in Finland, such right and obligation dates back to no more than 1921, we take for granted going to school and pursuing additional years for a diploma or an academic degree. Furthermore, grown-ups update their skills and competences in life-long learning. In which regard are we then different from our ancestors who managed their lives without any formal harnessing? What is essential in learning and education?

Educators have provided lists of the 21st skills, including among them ways of thinking and working, tools for working and skills for living in the world¹ (e.g. ATC21S, 2013). We take here an ecological stance: learning takes place *in the interaction* with the objects and other people, within the physical and social settings; it is a continuous updating of one's worldview and value system in the individual life situation. Education aims at enhancing individuals' orientation, participation and contribution skills (Rauste–von Wright, 1997, 31-41; cf. Vesisenaho and Dillon, 2013).

In this paper, we focus on methodological development through case studies in the setting of vocational education. The aim of this joint development project² we work on is to create - through the refurbishment of existing premises - innovative learning spaces to facilitate the acquisition of the 21st century skills in practical nursing. We describe in the following ways in which we sought to map local teaching culture and the teachers' and students' scenarios of the 21st century vocational education / learning in the field, applying a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods.

The existing design related literature on settings provides a myriad of papers focusing on various experimental ICT settings on one hand, and on the other hand, more general views and guidelines (e.g. Mäkitalo-Siegl et al., 2010; Oblinger and Oblinger, 2005; Oblinger, 2006; UBC, 2012; JISC, 2006; Brown, 2003; Bennet, 2011; Francis and Raftery, 2005; Harrison and Cairns, 2008; Jamieson et al, 2000; Johnson and Lomas, 2005; Savolainen, A, 2011). A few papers focus particularly on the impact of the settings on teaching behaviours and learning (e.g. Brooks, 2010; Beery et al, 2012); yet, more systematic research is needed in order to provide research-based guidelines for user-friendly settings for education. Though anecdotal evidence gives, at best, some ideas, it may be at times difficult to discern it from promotion discourse. Without employing the same tools for pre- and post-implementation situations, it would be hard to assess the impacts of the settings on the practices and their outcomes in a reliable way. Our aim is to work towards a set of tools for assessing the impact of spatial rearrangements on instruction and learning.

¹ Creativity, critical thinking, problem-solving, decision-making and learning; communication and collaboration; Information and communications technology (ICT) and information literacy; citizenship, life and career, and personal and social responsibility.

² By the Jyväskylä Consortium for Education and Agora Center and Faculty of Information Technology, University of Jyväskylä, Finland.

2. MAPPING THE USER PERSPECTIVE IN CULTURAL FLUX

The case described in this paper is located on a campus with a long tradition in hosting vocational education. The number of students in the premises to be refurbished is currently about 700 but it is going to increase up to 800 in the years to come. The buildings to be renovated date back to the 1960's - 1980's.

We take a user-centric approach asking what is prevalent in the rearrangement of educational settings. We focus on key actors operating in the settings: in order to get an understanding of the local use of space and educational culture in the field, *their* perspectives, goals and interactions have to be mapped. At the same time, attention has to be paid to changes looming ahead such as prospects in the field (Hakala et al. 2010), anticipated changes in the curricula and in a wider societal context (Figure 1), local and global trends in the diffusion of ICTs included.

The joint development project includes three phases of which this paper focuses on phases 1 and (partly) 2.

1. User-centric design process / user perspective
2. Translation of the user perspective towards spatial design
3. Taking in use the spatial rearrangements > user support; research

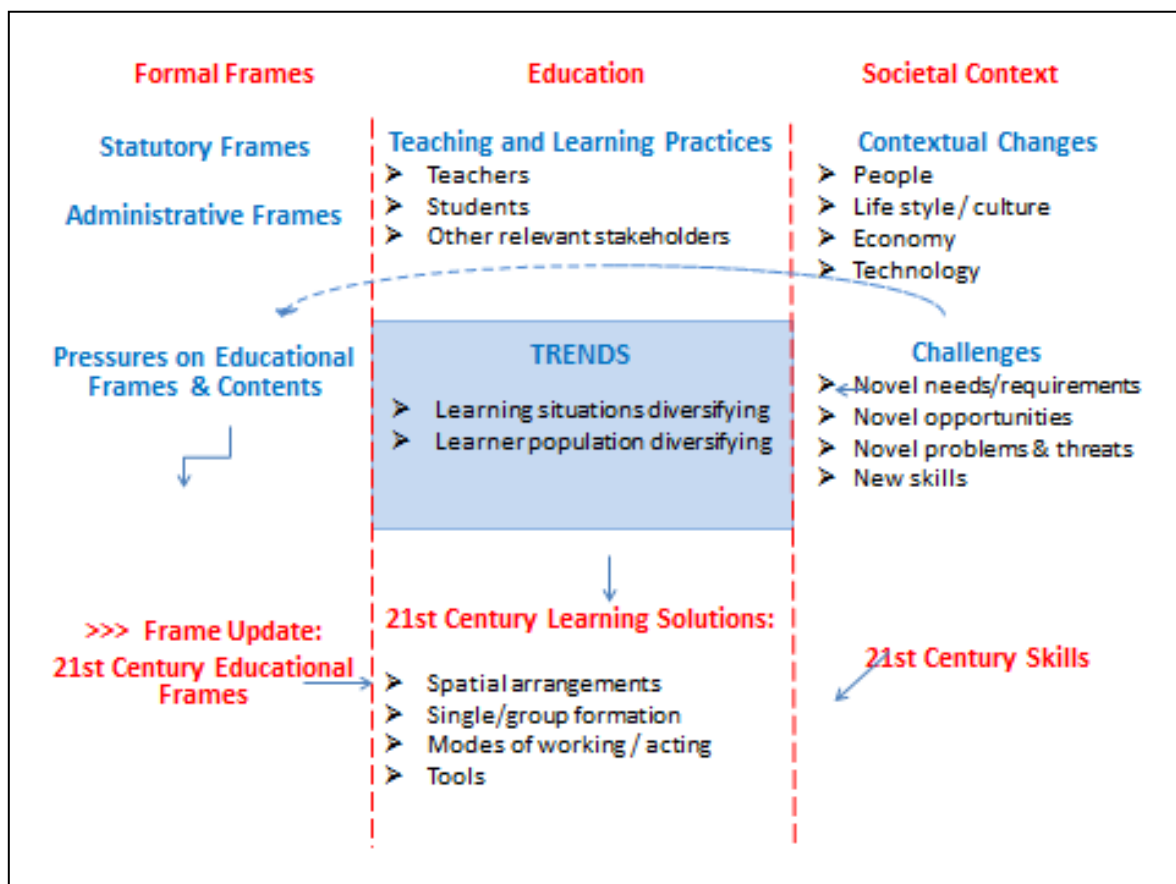


Figure 1: Frames, Goals and Changing Practices

We employed a mixed method approach (Creswell, 2007), including observations, surveys and workshops. The methodological approach was agreed with the representatives of the institution, and the approach was agreed with the local informants. The data collection timeline is presented below in Table 1, and data collection techniques are presented in more detail in sections 2.1.-2.3. Apart from empirical data collection, we sought information concerning wider cultural trends and contextual pressures from statistical sources (e.g. InternetWorldStats, ITU), and familiarized with the curricula in the field.

	9/2012	10/2012	11/2012	12/2012	1/2013	2/2013	3/2013	4/2013
Short workshops (1-2 hours)								
Observations								
Teacher survey								
Workshop (whole day)								
Student survey, reflective interviews								
Wrap-up with teachers								

Table 1: Data collection timeline

2.1. Observation

A set of instructional sessions (19) were attended and ethnographically observed (Rosenberg, 2001; van Lier, 1997) with the aim to gain a rich picture of different learning situations through an external observer's perspective (Figure 2). Observations focused on the use of space: attention was paid in particular to the roles and 'choreography' of a session, transitions in the spatial distribution, tools employed, and instructional methods applied. Notes and snapshots were taken as well as short passages of videos were shot for later analysis.

2.2. Survey

The two key perspectives to be researched were those of the student and of the teacher³. The teachers' views were firstly investigated through a survey (n=26). The aim was to map their attitudes and preferences relevant to the development of educational settings and instructional methods. A set of questions focused on the goals of education and another one probed factors that have impact on the staff's wellbeing.

The student's perspective was illuminated through a net survey. Some of the students were also interviewed after filling in the questionnaire. The data from the survey (n=94) provides an overview of the students' individual learning patterns in terms of site, type of task, work mode / pattern and timing (over a 24 h period). In addition, it illustrates the students' use and preferences of ICT tools as well as suggestions how to develop educational settings and methods in the subject field.

³ Not only are the views of the teaching staff but also other staff members and stakeholders relevant: e.g. the cleaning persons and caretakers have a good view on the use of the premises, and accordingly, on possible problem points. In this presentation, however, we constrain to a description of the method through the two key perspectives.



Figure 2: Observation of instructional sessions

2.3. Workshops

The student and teacher surveys and the related conversations illuminated an internal perspective on the practices. At the same, they gave an opportunity for all participants to influence.

In autumn 2012, two short orientation workshops were arranged with the teachers, preparing for a survey and a whole day workshop in December. The topics of the December workshop were the following:

1. Spatial settings
2. Educational technology
3. Pedagogy
4. Well-being

The participants first worked for ca 20 minute periods in small groups participating to topic sessions *in rota*. For the spatial settings session, a template was particularly designed with the aim to capture individual teacher's current work patterns and respective scenarios in the pictorial form (Figure 3), interlinking them at the same with four different sets of menu: the space(s) used, modes of delivery, tools employed and underlying pedagogic goals/rationale.

In the pedagogic session, different modes of instruction were furnished with specifications of spatial settings and relevant tools (educational technology). In the educational technology session, a selection of applications were presented by the moderator and discussed within the group in

terms of relevance and fit to instruction in the field. In the wellbeing session, the participants worked towards providing a conceptual 'empowering hub'.

The rest of the workshop was spent jointly elaborating alternative options and shared views, communicating and summarizing them to the attending Head of Facilities Management, architect due to work the renovation project, and representatives of the institution.

To wrap-up the mapping of the user perspectives, a feedback session was organized in April 2013 to make sure that the views expressed had been interpreted in an adequate way and to include possible refinements and additional suggestions by the teachers to guide the modifications of the settings.

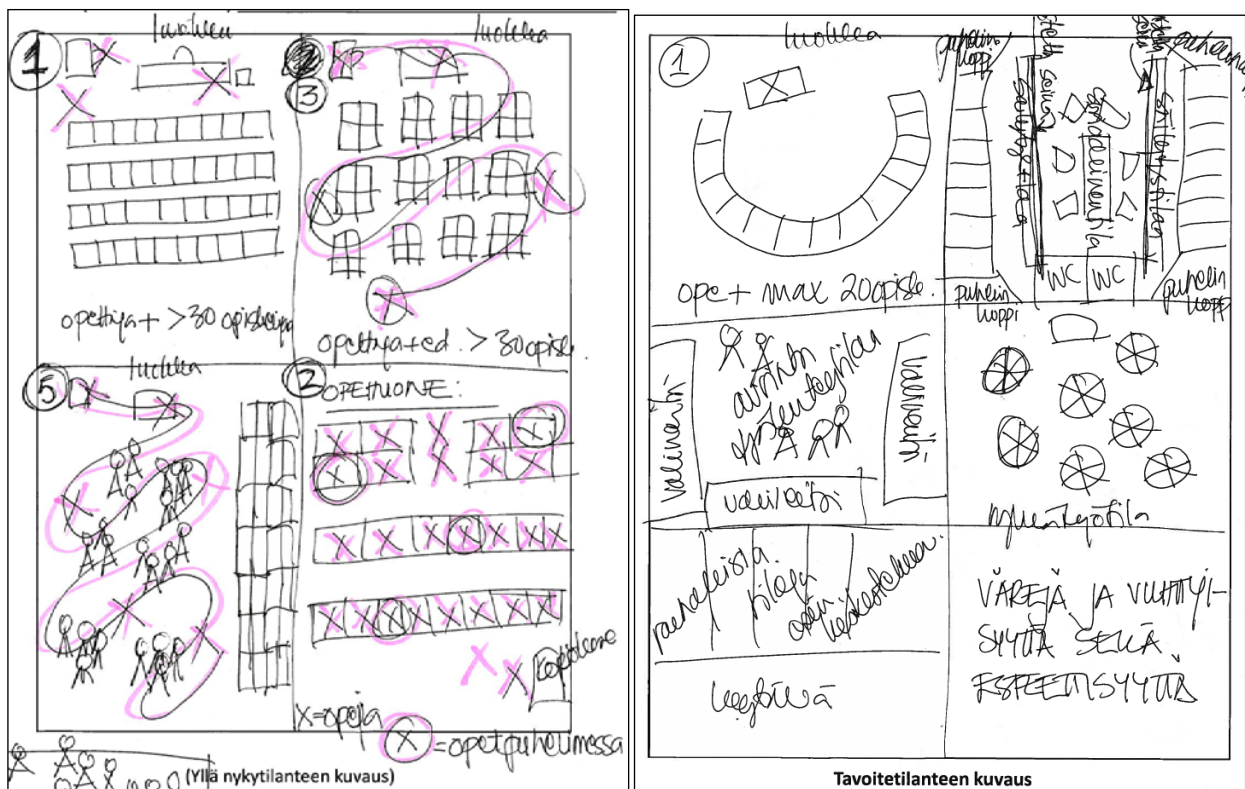


Figure 3: A sample of teachers' illustrations of their own teaching patterns and respective scenarios

3. OUTCOME

The outcome of our case is yet a rudimentary tool for capturing the user perspective to be translated in the course of architectural design into innovative settings that are at the same

- o firmly grounded in the local educational culture,
- o aware of the potential of educational technology, and
- o profiting from the practical experience, professional expertise, and creativity of the users (here: staff and students).

We hope to be able to refine the tool in the further cases.

The outcome was presented to the stakeholders in the form of a report: it provided a rich picture of the user perspective through the two key roles (teacher / student), and from two different angles (by external observation / by user descriptions/illustrations). It provided statistical profiles of key user perspectives; it laid out illustrations of individual patterns and respective future scenarios; furthermore, it provided outcomes of group reflections. Similarly, it illustrated a normal school day's studies, as informed by the students, and their use of technology giving thereby hints of future trends, too. Furthermore, it provided a number of 'design guidelines' based on the users' experiences and individual preferences.

The rich description provides the architect with a sturdy knowledge base to build on when giving shape to the settings and anchoring them to the local culture and to the users' perspectives. The architect was initially attending the December workshop as a 'learner', familiarizing with the users' views. In the spring again, the whole material was gone through between the researcher and the architect in a dialogue. It seems that there is potential for constructive communication between the designer and the users in the further steps of the project.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The diversity of instructional situations, methods and tools are characteristics of practical nursing education. For us researchers, it provided an optimal scope of situations to observe and figure out where to focus on in the surveys and workshops.

The first reflection concerns the approaches: in order to gain sufficient understanding of such a complex phenomenon as a culture of teaching and learning is, it is necessary to approach it through complementary perspectives. For us, it was important to bring together the internal and external views on learning situations. Similarly, it was important to bring together experiential, pedagogical, instrumental and spatial approaches. Furthermore, it was important not focus only on a local culture but also look around in terms of human interaction and communication: we hardly have a clue what the world might look like in 20-30 years' time – what we have been going through since the emergence of mobile technologies and www is comparable to the invention of the wheel and the emergence of writing, and yet, all this change has happened within a couple of decades.

The second reflection concerns the design of the surveys and workshop templates. The challenge was how to capture design relevant data? What kind of questions to pose? How to best represent data in order to make it easy for different stakeholders to grasp?

Our view was to keep human interaction in focus. Though fashions come and go, the basics of human life are resilient even in a turbulent cultural flux. Therefore, we wish to avoid any novelty for novelty's sake. We base our rationale on human coping mechanism, no one can take in too much at one go. In our understanding, sound innovation takes carefully into account human constraints. Therefore, for instance the templates for the workshop were designed in the way that they would relate individual patterns (that is, from habitual, familiar) to the users' anticipated future patterns. That would help to alleviate through design some of the stress people go through when their settings are renovated and habitual ways of working disrupted.

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POP-UP SPACES: FROM PROTOTYPING TO A METHOD OF REVEALING USER-ATTITUDES

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ABSTRACT

Within this paper, a novel method for testing informal learning spaces in university premises and revealing user-attitudes is presented. This method was created during prototyping on novel learning spaces in an architectural design course during fall 2012. The students created theoretical space designs and built full-scale prototypes to actual locations at Tampere University of Technology in only one day and of very low-cost materials.

For a period of one week, the location was surveyed by employing the Direct Systematic Observation method. Next to the spaces, posters for free commenting were provided, in addition to questionnaires with a possibility for free comments within the spaces themselves.

The case revealed heterogeneous attitudes of campus users towards institutional university premises. The Pop Ups were originally intended, for example, to test different space types, but with the feedback, it turned more effective to sensor user attitudes.

Pop Ups differ from other such methods in its relaxedness, with non-existing economical risk, in possibility to create new ideas fairly easy, there are no pre-set expectations to the outcome and the users are a part of the demo. The Pop Ups simply alter the target area for a short time-period, after which, the original conditions are returned.

Keywords: informal learning, spatial design, architecture, higher education

1. INTRODUCTION

Learning has become richer and more complex over the past decade (Dugdale, 2009). Following a constructivist learning paradigm together with the re-evaluation of classrooms, informal learning spaces are considered as center points for learning. If learning is not confined only to scheduled

classroom spaces and times, the whole campus –anywhere and at any time– is potentially an effective learning space. (Brown et al, 2006) Spill-over spaces in wide corridors or lobbies outside classrooms, outdoor spaces, and spaces that include possibilities for food and internet access are all needed to facilitate learning. (Van Note Chism, 2002)

Aspden and Thorpe (2009) define informal learning as follows:” The activities that take place in students’ self-directed and independent learning time, where the learning is taking place to support a formal program of study, but outside the formally planned and tutor-directed activities.”

In a research by Whiteside et al (2010) a log was developed to gather information where students study. The results put home as most significant study space, but both informal off-campus and on-campus places created significant portion after home, clearly before the use of classrooms. During impromptu discussions with facility managers and students at Finnish universities, a lack of group workspaces has emerged on several occasions also.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In today’s tough economic climate, campuses need to use academic space more effectively as well as efficiently. “Institutional restrictions on net-to-gross ratios often limit corridor spaces and public lobbies, where serendipitous encounters and lingering after classes can enrich informal learning”. Campus planners need to anticipate the demand for learning that is more collaborative with active learning, integrated and multidisciplinary among other things. (Dugdale, 2009)

Advances in technology have blurred the boundaries between what were once functionally distinct categories (Janks at al. 2012), which applies to many public building types such as university facilities too. Today’s students study and socialize in both libraries and lounge spaces, but also in other areas suitable for learning activities. Furthermore, and perhaps most importantly, many institutions function reasonably well with far less space than guidelines recommend. (Janks at al. 2012) Halls, corridors and such spaces could be transferred from supporting functions simultaneously in use of primary functions.

2.3. Description of the Design of the Spaces and the Observation Area

The case started as prototyping on novel learning spaces as a part of a course I arranged for architecture students during fall 2012 at the Tampere University of Technology (TUT). The initial idea was to test some of the previous hypotheses through creating theoretical space types for informal learning located outside the curriculum. However, along the prototyping and through the methods employed after the installations were erected, the case of Pop-Up Spaces proved to be effective in other matters than originally planned for.

During a one-day workshop, students were assigned to carry out the spatial and interior designs of theoretical informal learning spaces. The following week I classified those designs according to their typology and the students were then divided into groups each working with one type. They were asked to design and build prototypes, here called installations, site-specific at a 1:1 scale. They had a time frame of one day and were required to use very low-cost materials, such as used trade fair carpet. The installations lasted for one week.

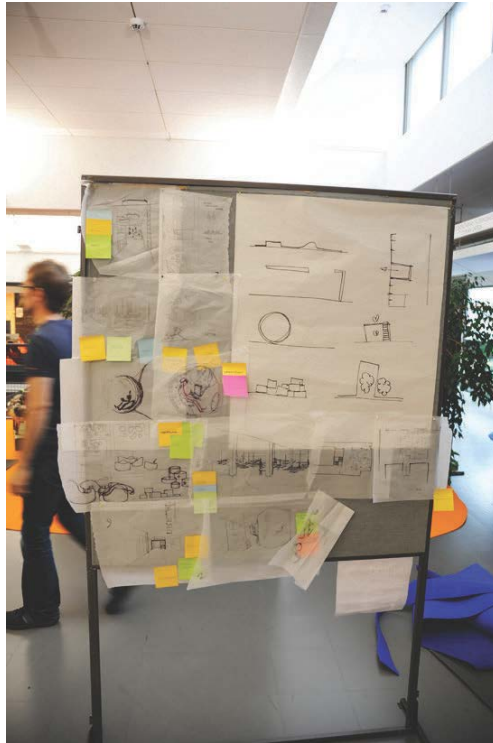


Figure 1. Theoretical informal learning spaces from first workshop classified into types.

The target site was a supporting functions area, a foyer for large auditoriums, with heavy circulation through the space as it is along the main access route connecting all the buildings at TUT. The foyer is a mixed-use area and possesses multiple meanings differing according to the use and user. The site can be interpreted having general potential for multiple adjustments as “some spaces are set up as sites in which multiple meanings, practices and power relations can be enacted. (...) The space itself does not carry let alone impose rules, meanings, invisible boundaries or relationships of surveillance.” (Muetzelfeldt, 2006) Although, one has to keep in mind that university as an institution may limit how persons perceive spaces in general.

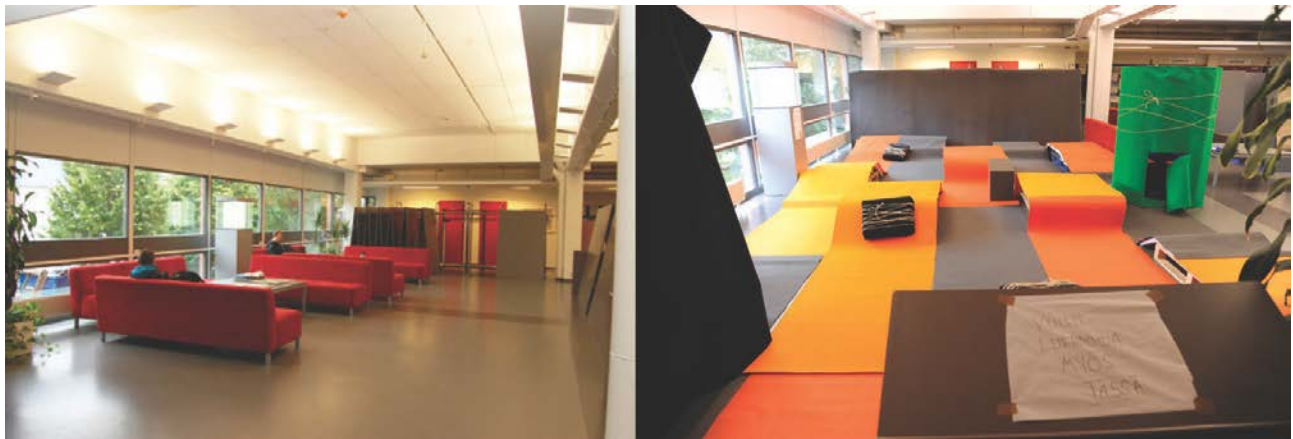


Figure 2: The target space before and with Pop-Up Spaces

2.4. The Idea of a Pop-Up

Pop-Up's can be seen as experimental designs. Zeisel (2006) introduces experimental designs as means to measure the effects that an action has in a particular situation. In experiments, researchers aim for laboratory setting in real-life situation by organizing their operations to control various factor. For example, they may observe the situation both before and after the action they've introduced, in order to measure changes caused by it. Using a control group, in which the action is not taken, is also suggested. (Zeisel, 2006) Observing the situation before and after the transformations should be applied to gather information of the use of novel (learning) spaces and for Pop-Up's as well if the functionality is the key issue. On the other hand Pop-Up's as a method, can be seen suitable also to gather information about the *reaction* to the intervention, rather than gathering information about how well for example the Pop-Up Spaces function. The use of control group should be introduced if Pop-Up method is used as experiment for action, rather than space creating reactions.

Pop-Up Spaces as a method can be seen differing from the notions of "proof of concept" and "prototype" in the following. Firstly: Pop-Up's are free or nearly free of expenses, hence economical risk is non-existing or very small. Secondly: it does not change the existing conditions permanently, the demo simply interferes certain situation for a short time-period and the existing conditions are returned. The demo differs from a "test room" typically used in a long building process. Thirdly: there are no pre-set expectations of the outcome, as the intervention is done as a part of research and in a collaborative manner. Pop-up Spaces can be employed to co-design process or be used as an intervention method erected in natural setting as physical spaces or as actions converting the situation temporarily. Noteworthy is that people inherently affect to the Pop-Up's by their actions, which in turn creates an opportunity to develop the interventions further.

3. METHODOLOGIES

In the beginning of this study, it seemed to be essential to evaluate whether people use the target spaces in the first place, together with which one of the installations is the most popular or well adopted. Suitable method seemed to be Observing Environmental Behaviour and the quality of the method direct and systematic (Zeisel, 2006).

Next to the installations were put posters for free comments and into the spaces questionnaires with possibility for free comments too. These proved to be interesting measuring reactions. Using multiple methods to evaluate the impact, the approach is both qualitative and quantitative.

3.1. Direct Systematic Observation

Depending on the day, two to three observers conducted Direct Systematic Observation (DSO) in several sessions during the five days the installations were active. Information on the amount of persons using the spaces and to what perceived purpose; leisure or work, and the amount of passers-by was gathered. The amount of persons alone and in groups together with male-female category was recorded too. As the installations were noticeable different from the ordinary functions and furniture of the target area, the amount of passers-by seemingly interested on the installations was also recorded. It was also essential to know how many persons were waiting for the beginning of the lectures, not using the installations nor interested on them.

According to Zeisel's (2006) categorizing, the observers adopted "Marginal Participant" vantage point. In other words the observers, two of whom are students, were trying to act like students. This vantage point is comfortable for observing environmental behavior as observers adapt to the daily situations (Zeisel, 2006). However, as some users noticed the observers and asked questions of them, observers' vantage point approached "Recognized Outsider", as observers were directly and systematically documenting usage and actions also. The risks of taking a position of a recognized outsider lies especially in so-called Hawthorne effect – subjects who know they are being observed as a part of an experiment easily change the way they act. (Zeisel, 2006) As observers also wrote down comments they overheard, it is relatively clear some persons did recognize observers very well and changed their behavior accordingly. However, case area is relatively large with heavy pass-by traffic and the amount of persons changing their behavior was observed to be small in general.

The assets of chosen method are in the documenting and records; for example the anonymity of the users is guaranteed as the recordings are done at site. One disadvantage is on the directness, without possibility to verify the recordings afterwards.

3.2. The Free Comments on Boards, Overheard and on Questionnaires

Adjacent to the installations two boards were placed requesting free comments regarding the spaces. The observers were also instructed to write down comments related to the area and spaces they overheard passers-by saying and comments given straight to the observers.

The assets of gathering the comments are in the attitudes they reveal. However, the untypical nature of the installation triggered inappropriate comments as well. All of the comments that were given over the weekend are left out as unreliable due to some of the comments clearly being made while intoxicated.

3.3. The Questionnaires

Questionnaires were put in to the installation spaces for users to answer voluntarily and anonymously. The questionnaires had eight qualitative questions with a scale from one to five requesting the most suitable number. Seven of the questions had negative implications (such as "not-inspiring") on the low number side, with the positive (such as "inspiring") on the higher grade side. The exception was "private"- "public" which does not possess as clear negative-positive qualities. The scale from 1 to 5 (pass-excellent) mimics the grades students receive at TUT, to make it easier to adapt. The questionnaire had possibility for free comments as well.

The assets gained from the questionnaires revealed the heterogeneous user-attitudes, although with the small amount of useful answers (n=35), far reaching conclusions cannot be drawn.

4. RESULTS

The work is in progress and some of the research material is not yet analyzed. The classification of the comments is still on going.

4.1. Direct Systematic Observation

The results show that the utilization rate when comparing the amount of people who used the space (n=379) to passers-by (n=7489) is very low over the five-day period (see Fig. 3). However, the relation of the persons interested on the installations to people passing-by, was almost double the number at 9,3%.

The target space is defined by a high rate of passers-by, and the utilization-rate compared to the *available seats* would have given another view to the matter. Unfortunately it was almost impossible to conduct due to the organization of the installations. Surprisingly, the amount of persons waiting for the beginning of the lectures was very low at 1,6%. It was also observed that almost none stayed at place after the lectures.

5,10 %	use-rate (users compared to the amount of passers-by)		
9,30 %	interest-rate (intrested persons compared to the amount of passers-by)		
1,60 %	waiting for lectures/not-interested rate (compared to the amount of passers-by)		

Figure 3: The user-rate, interest-rate and waiting for lectures –rate.

Fig. 4 shows the popularity of each installation space. The Group of Couches is clearly the most popular. Surprisingly, the second most popular space is the Orange Field, which attractiveness was most likely due to the open nature of the space, easy access and visually untypical layout. At third place is an easily accessible single couch, but more interesting is the amount of popularity the Green Room had. Of all of the spaces, only the Green Room was a closed space. See Figs. 5 and 6.

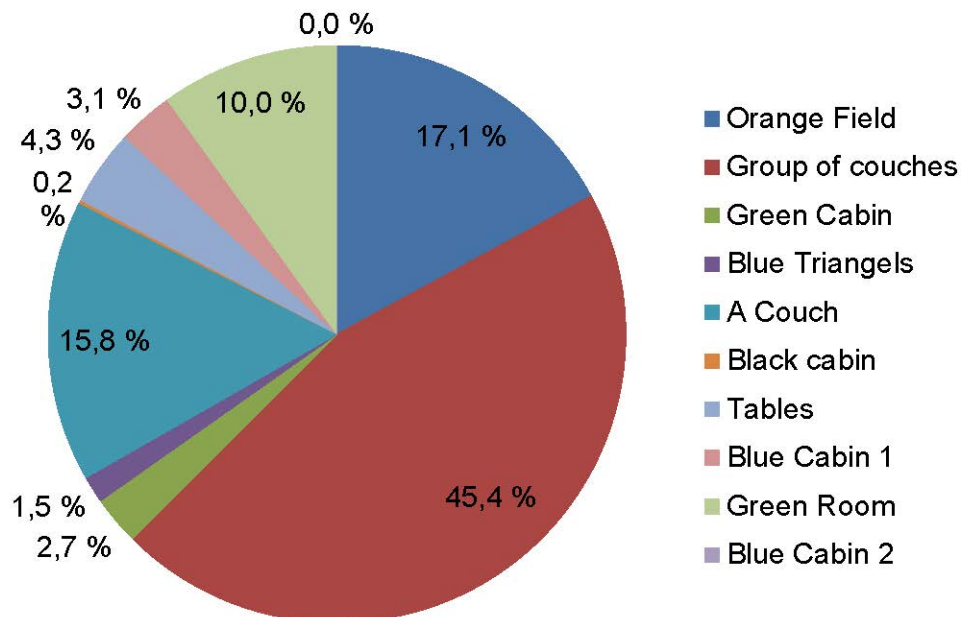


Figure 4: Popularity of the installation spaces.



Figure 5: The most popular place the Group of couches (45,4%) and one of the least popular the Blue Triangles (1,5%)

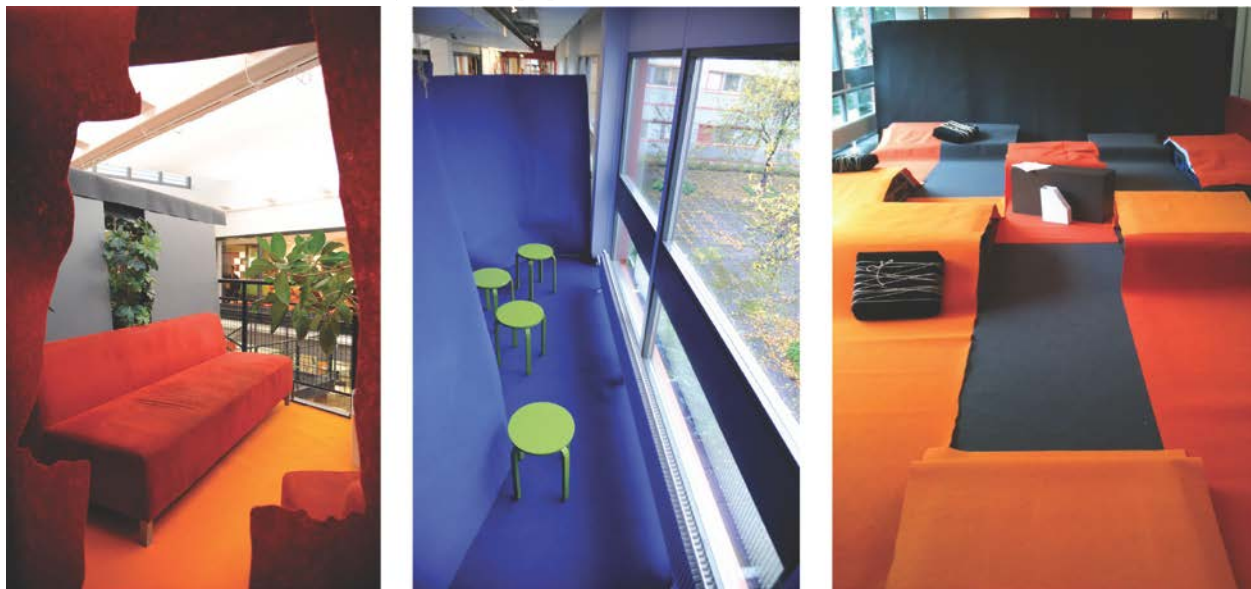


Figure 6: the Green Room (10,1%) the Blue Cabin 1 (3,1%) and the Orange Field (17,1%)

4.2. The Free Comments on Boards, Overheard and on Questionnaires

All of the comments gathered through these methods were easily labeled into three distinct categories “positive”, “negative” and “undefined”. The last includes comments on overall frustration towards facility issues in no relation to the Pop-Ups, ambiguous comments that possess neither positive nor negative value and comments suggesting improvements.

The total amount of the free comments is shown in the Fig.7. If we compare the written free comments (on the surveys $n=37$, on the boards $n=30$) on the amount of users, we end up $67:379=17,68\%$. In comparison to the amount of passers-by during the week ($n=7489$) the number is very low $67:7489=0,9\%$.

	free word on surveys	on boards	given orally	together
positive	15	19	5	39
negative	15	10	8	33
suggestions etc	7	1	11	19
altogether	37	30	24	91

Figure 7: All given comments together and their quality.

As we can see from the Fig.8 the amount of positive and negative comments is almost equal, the amount of positive being slightly higher.

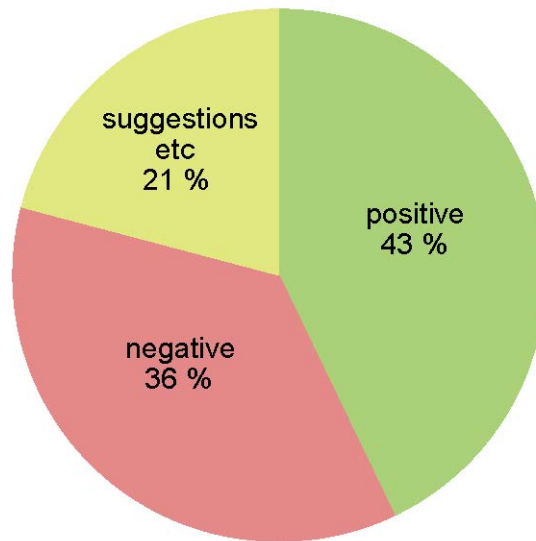


Figure 8: The amount of positive, negative and indefinite comments.

The content of the comments vary greatly; especially as some of the negative comments were either against such spaces altogether or “only” against practical matters, such as usability or ergonomics. Many of the overheard comments were indefinite, such as “these are the Pop-Up’s”. There were only three extreme comments, which stated that such elements do not belong to the university context, the installations are too childish and the commenter feels s/he is ridiculed if using such space. Albeit one of these comments stated that even though such childish elements are kindergarten-like, university facilities should have spaces that encourage innovation and/or would be innovative.

On the other end were the positive comments in which was appraised the novelty of the spaces or “being different”, likeability, colorfulness, even the joyousness. One comment suggested that s/he will move his/hers office there, one wanted more colors and “softness” to the university premises.

4.3. The Questionnaires

The questionnaires were originally allocated for each space, and some of the answers were given accordingly, yet some of the answers were clearly of the whole site. Together with the small amount of answers taken into account (n=35), answers were combined together, and treated as directional

information to the whole area and Pop-Up's in overall. The amount of answers is also small in relation to the persons who used the space: 35:379= 9,23%.

The qualitative questions revealed surprisingly opposite attitudes even within one answerer and also in relation to the other answers. If we look at the average of the answers, shown in Fig. 9, in many of the questions the average is around grade 3. Yet, the numbers for deviation are rather high, strongest in the question of "private-public", which is the most ambiguous. Persons answering the questionnaires found spaces clearly less suitable for studying, but then again very good for conversations. The spaces were also found "interesting", approaching "very good" in average of 3,9.

in scale from 1 to 5	average	deviation
not interesting-interesting	3,9	20,7
not inspiring- inspiring	3,5	26,5
not suitable for conversation-suitable for conversation	4,0	29,0
not suitable for studying- suitable for studying	2,6	40,0
unprotected-protected feeling	3,8	45,6
private-public atmosphere	3,0	59,0
weird-familiar	3,0	36,0
unpleasant to use-pleasant to use	3,5	48,5

Figure 9: The average and deviation of the answers to the questions in questionnaires.

5. MAIN FINDINGS

5.1 Possibilities Different Than Current State

The case revealed heterogeneous attitudes of campus users towards "suitable" architectural elements, with the reactions varying strongly on the unrefined, untypical designs. The institutional significance of the universities seems to divide users into two; some found installations childish, "artsy", cheap, and some expressed need for more relaxed, colorful spaces suitable for "doing otherwise".

5.2 The Well-adopted Places

The most popular spaces were clearly installations with the sofas, which had ergonomically better qualities compared to the other installations, as well as the assets of familiarity and the easiness of use.

The installations were seen rather unfit to studying, which might be due to the lack of appropriate furniture (no table) and no electricity access. This indicates that studying is seen as something happening by a table, although some persons did work for longer periods in the spaces without tables; for example in the rather closed and private Green Room, and even in the Orange Field without any furniture, except the open undulating field.

5.3 Old Rules Do Not Apply?

Observers were not instructed to count the amount of persons leaving the lecture halls, but during the observation it became very clear that almost all students leaving the large lecture halls went directly to

some other place and did not linger outside lecture halls. The amount of persons waiting for the beginning of the lectures was very small. These observations imply that such lobby areas are not needed as in theatre halls. However, the space is already from time to time in multifunctional use, yet similar spaces possess capacity for learning spaces.

6. CONCLUSIONS

With these results one can argue that the heterogeneous users have homogenous university environment. Muetzelfeldt states that for example “class room” is a distinct spatial category not only on the architect’s plan, but also in the meaning and practices of all organizational members and nearly all visitors. “They are social places that are culturally identified with physical spaces.” (Muetzelfeldt, 2006) Do these clearly distinct spaces have an impact to the whole institution, and to what is seen appropriate?

With the feedback on the unrefined installations arises question: What kind of architecture suits university and what does not? How to introduce elements which are in contrast to a space with architectural power (or maybe institutional authority), as such elements seem to arise negative attitudes on some persons, and yet again clear demand for novel elements arises also from the users and from the contemporary learning space design as these results in their part show.

What started as a relaxed, fun prototyping developed through feedback into a novel method more effective to arouse reactions and to sensor attitudes users have on spaces. It also has potential to raise awareness towards space issues among users. The Pop-Up’s draw attention from both the research project this study is a part of, but also from the university and its users too.

7. FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Research is still scarce on novel learning environments and systematic research is even fewer on how novel (architectural) spaces and typologies work.

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NYKYAIKAISEN KOULURAKENNUKSEN KIELIOPPI – VERTAILEVA KOULUTUTKIMUS JA MUUTTUVAT OPPIMISEN TAVAT

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ABSTRAKTI

Yhteiskunnan jatkuva muutostila vaikuttaa kokonaisvaltaisesti kaikkeen ihmisen toimintaympäristöön ja toimintaan, sen myötä myös kouluihin, koulutukseen ja oppimisen tapoihin. Muuttuvat pedagogiset näkemykset tuovat mukanaan uudenlaisia vaatimuksia fyysiseen oppimisympäristöön ja kouluarkkitehtuuriin. Taloudellisista syistä taas Suomen kouluverkosto on 1990-luvulta lähtien harventunut ja yksikköjen koko on kasvanut. OECD-maiden osaamisvertailuissa suomalainen koulu on menestyksekkäs oppimistulosten kannalta, mutta kouluviihtyvyyttä ja oppilaiden motivoituneisuutta kartoittaneiden tutkimusten tulokset ovat vaatimattomampia.

Muuttuvat pedagogiset tavoitteet, taloudellisten syiden seuraukset ja ristiriidat koulumenestyksen ja –viihtyvyyden välillä ovat antaneet aihetta syvällisempään pohdiskeluun myös koulurakennusten kannalta. Nykyaikaisten tavoitteiden mukaan koulurakennuksen tilojen pitäisi olla joustavia ja monikäyttöisiä sekä soveltua monipuoliseen, tutkivaan ja usean oppiaineen yhdistävään oppimiseen. Perinteisten luokkahuoneiden sijasta tilojen pitäisi olla monikäyttöisiä työpajoja. Niiden tulisi mahdollistaa yhdessä opiskelun, itsenäisen opiskelun ja tiedonhaun sekä vuorovaikutustilanteet, yksinolon ja myös vetäytymisen. Onnistuneen koulurakennuksen pitää olla käyttäjiä motivoiva ja innostava sekä esteettisesti laadukas, jossa oppiminen koetaan hauskaksi ja rennoksi.

Tämä artikkeli perustuu tekeillä olevan väitöstutkimukseni alustaviin tuloksiin. Artikkelissa pohdin nykyaikaisen koulurakennuksen kannalta olennaisten tilojen, tekemisen ja kohtaamisen paikkojen ominaisuuksia vallinneiden periaatteiden mukaan toteutetuissa kouluissa. Tutkimuksessani etsin koulurakennuksien ja niiden käyttäjien suhdetta tutkimalla tekijöitä, jotka luovat koulurakennukseen myönteisen oppimisympäristön. Toteutan tämän vertailemalla 2000-luvun alussa valmistuneiden koulurakennusten käyttäjien kokemuksia rakennusten arkkitehtonisiin ominaisuuksiin. Alustavien tulosten perusteella perinteiset aineluokat, tekemällä oppimisen paikat, ovat käyttäjien mielestä koulun motivoivimpia ja viihtyisimpiä paikkoja. Kirjastoja ja epämuodollisia oleskelupaikkoja ei sitä vastoin koeta yleisesti ottaen yhtä myönteisesti, ellei niihin ole tietoisesti panostettu tai koulun toimintakulttuuri

niiden käyttöä tue. Tutkimuksen tuloksista voi saada osviittaa siitä, kuinka vallitsevat koulut sopeutuvat nykyaikaisiin tavoitteisiin tai miten uusien koulujen suunnittelussa pitäisi nykyaikaisia tavoitteita painottaa. Tässä artikkelissa esitellään tutkimuksen tekotapa, alustavia tuloksia ja pohdintaa nykyaikaisen koulun ympäristöistä innostavina oppimisen paikkoina.

Asiasanat: Oppimisympäristö, koulurakennus, opetustila, toimivuus, viihtyisyys, ohjattu käyttäjäkävely

1. JOHDANTO

Yhteiskunta on muuttunut 50 vuodessa, josta viimeisen 15 vuoden aikana maailma on muuttunut analogisesta digitaaliseksi. Kouluarkkitehtuurikin on muuttunut suuresti, mutta samalla vähän ja verkkaisesti: koulun tilojen perusyksikkö on edelleen, ihanteiden ja tavoitteiden muuttumisesta huolimatta, 32 oppilaalle mitoitettu luokkahuone. Myös opetusmenetelmien ja pedagogiikan tavoitteissa ja todellisuudessa on havaittavissa samantyyppinen ilmiö (Vitikka 2009). Menetelmät, ihanteet ja rakenteet ovat jatkuvassa, mutta hitaassa käymistilassa. Toimintatapojen muutosten mukana rakennuksen käyttökelpoisuuskin joutuu aika ajoin uudelleen punnittavaksi. Suomen kansallisessa, vuoden 2004, perusopetuksen opetussuunnitelmassa on tavoitteena avoin, vuorovaikutteinen ja yhteistyötä tukeva toimintakulttuuri. Lisäksi oppimisympäristön tulee olla joustava ja monikäyttöinen, tukea käyttäjien yhdessä tekemistä sekä olla esteettinen. Uusittavana olevassa, vuonna 2016 julkaistavassa perusopetuksen opetussuunnitelmaluonnoksessa painotetaan samoja tavoitteita jopa voimakkaammin. (Opetushallitus 2004 ja 2012) Suomen nykyisen hallituksen ohjelmassa on tavoitteena perusopetuksen laadun parantaminen. Siinä korostetaan mm. turvallisen lähikoulun ja ryhmäkokojen pienentämisen merkitystä sekä jokaisen mahdollisuutta luovuuden, osaamisen ja erilaisten lahjakkuuksien kehittämiseen. Ohjelman tavoitteina on myös taito- ja taideaineiden, liikunnan, ympäristökasvatuksen sekä yhteiskunnallisen ja arvokasvatuksen aseman vahvistaminen. (Valtioneuvoston kanslia 2011, 31-33). Enää ei voi puhua tulevaisuuden koulusta, tulevaisuus on jo täällä. Oikeampi käsite onkin nykyaikainen koulu.

Suomi on ollut menestyksekkäs kansainvälisessä OECD:n PISA-vertailuissa vuosina 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009 ja 2012. PISA on arviointi, joka mittaa 15-vuotiaiden koululaisten oppimistuloksia lukemisessa, matematiikassa, luonnontieteissä ja ongelmanratkaisutaidoissa. Menestyksestä huolimatta STAKESin (nykyinen Terveyden ja hyvinvoinnin laitos), WHO:n tutkimusraportit vuosilta 2004 ja 2008, 2010 osoittavat, että viihtyvyys ja oppilaiden motivoituneisuus kouluissamme on yllättävän vaatimaton, jopa kansainvälisessä vertailussa, joskin suunta on parempaan päin (Kansainvälinen WHO-koululaistutkimus, Health Behaviour in School-aged Children [HBSC] study [alkanut 1982]; Harinen, Halme 2012). Hienoinen ristiriita antaa aiheen pohtia koulurakennuksen osuutta kouluvihtyvyyteen ja opiskelumotivaatioon.

Väitöstutkimus lähestyy aihetta seuraavien kysymyksen kautta:

- Mitä voidaan päätellä vallinneiden pedagogisten näkemysten mukaan suunniteltujen koulurakennusten käyttökelpoisuudesta nykyaikaisten tavoitteiden mukaan toimivana oppimisympäristönä?

- Millä tavoin käyttäjät kokevat koulurakennuksensa tiloja sekä minkälaiset tilat ja asiat koetaan myönteisiksi?

Tässä artikkelissa pohditaan kysymyksiä väitöstutkimuksen alustavina tuloksina saatujen koulurakennusten käyttäjien kokemusten pohjalta.

Koulurakennuksen tilat on peruskouluajan ohjeistuksen mukaan ryhmitelty toiminnan mukaan yleisopetustiloihin, aineopetustiloihin, liikuntatiloihin, ruokailutiloihin, kirjastotiloihin, oppilashuoltotiloihin, hallintotiloihin, liikennetiloihin ja kiinteistöhuoltotiloihin. Jaottelu on tarkoituksenmukainen, mutta oppimisen paikkoja voi ajatella jaoteltavaksi muillakin tavoilla, esimerkiksi taustana erityyppiset oppimisen näkemykset tai opettamistavat. Erityyppiset oppimisen näkemykset nostavat esiin erityyppisiä oppimisen aspekteja ja ehtoja. Kansallisen ennakoitiverkoston raportissa on tuotu esiin seuraavia oppimisen näkemyksiä oppimisen tilojen yhteydessä (Hautamäki 2008):

- Kognitiivinen oppimisen näkemys: mielen kyky konstruoida käsitteitä ja tietoa ("minä ajattelen");
- Toiminnallinen oppimisen näkemys: tekemällä oppiminen, hiljainen tieto, persoona ("minä toimin");
- Sosiaalinen oppimisen näkemys: yhdessä ajattelu, oppiminen yhteisöissä, sosiaalinen media ("me ajattelemme", "me opimme").

Krokkfors, Kangas, Vitikka ja Mylläri (2010) käsittelevät formaalin (muodollinen) ja informaalin (epämuodollinen) opetustavan ja oppimisympäristön yhteyksiä. Tämä laajentaa oppimisympäristökäsitteen luokkahuoneiden ja koulurakennuksen ulkopuolelle ympäröivään yhteiskuntaan, virtuaalisten oppimisympäristöjen avulla jopa koko maailmaan.

Barrettin, Zhangin, Moffatin ja Kobbacyn (2013) mukaan oppimisympäristön arkkitehtoninen laadukkuus vaikuttaa oppimistuloksiin parantavasti jopa 25 % ja vastaavasti ympäristön huono laatu vaikuttaa 25 % heikentävästi. Kaisa Nuikkinen (2005, 68,69) korostaa ympäristön kokonaisvaltaista, kaikilla aisteilla ja keholla kokemista. Esteettisyys on enemmän kuin visuaalista havainnointia, tilan kokemuksessa on merkittävä osuus sekä tiedostamattomilla että ruumiillisilla vaikutuksilla. Kaj Nyman luonnehtii arkkitehtuuria kieleksi, joka on – kuten kielet yleensä – tiedostamattomaa. Tämän hän näkee tarkoituksenmukaiseksi (Nyman 2008, 79-89).

Näiden perusteella oppimisen paikkojen jaottelumalli voisi olla: opettamisen paikat (yleisopetustila, ryhmätyötila), tekemisen paikat (työpajat, verstaat, keittiöt, aineopetustilat), tiedonhaun paikat (kirjasto, mediateekki), kohtaamisen paikat (aulat, ruokasali, liikenteen solmukohtat, kirjasto), vetäytymisen paikat (kirjasto, rauhalliset nurkkaukset). Jaottelu ei ole kiinteä, yhdellä paikalla voi olla monta roolia ja mahdollisuutta. Parhaimmillaan voi hyvinkin ainekohtaisesti varustellussa opetustilassa toteuttaa monenlaisia oppimisen näkemyksiä ja –tapoja.

Oppimisympäristöjen tulee myös olla esteettisesti laadukkaita. Tämä kohottaa käyttäjien arvostusta omaa kouluaan kohtaan sekä kertoo yhteiskunnan arvostuksesta kouluinstituutiota ja sen käyttäjiä kohtaan. "Esteettinen laadukkuus" on tosin henkilökohtaisena kokemuksena vaikeasti mitattavissa. Täysin objektiivinen vertailu on kenties mahdotonta.

2. KOULURAKENNUKSEN KIELIOPPI – TAUSTAA TUTKIMUKSELLE

Kieliopin perustana on norjalaisen arkkitehdin Birgit Coldin vertauskuvat, ”metaforat” (Cold 2002b), käsitepari ”formaali – informaali” (Krokkfors ym. 2010) ja suomalaisen Kaisa Nuikkisen laadukkaan koulun kriteerit (Nuikkinen 2005, 2009).

2.1. Metaforat

Norjalainen arkkitehti Birgit Cold on etsinyt virikkeellisten, käyttökelpoisten ja kauniiden ympäristöjen malleiksi todellisia paikkoja ja tiloja. Hänen valitsemansa paikat, metaforat, toimivat mielikuvien herättäjinä tiloista, joita voisi sijaita jokaisessa koulussa (Cold 2002a). Coldin metaforat esimerkkipaikkoinen ovat kasvihuone (Kew Garden, Lontoo), katu (Ålborg, Tanska), basaari (Ascoli Picino, Italia) ja näyttelyhalli (Covent Garden, Lontoo):

- Kasvihuone herättää mielikuvia vetäytymisestä, rauhasta, latautumisesta, luonnosta, kauneudesta, mietiskelystä, yksinolosta.
- Katu on kasvihuoneen vastakohta: kadun luonteeseen kuuluu kulkeminen paikasta toiseen, ihmisiä, kohtaamisia, virikkeitä, vilinää, sosiaalisuutta.
- Basaari kuvastaa ennen kaikkea mahdollisuuksia, resursseja, tekemistä, toimintaa ja keksimistä. Basaariin liittyy myös sosiaalisuus ja yhdessä tekeminen.
- Näyttelyhalli kuvaa monipuolista toimintaa. Tilan luonne muuttuu ja elää toiminnan mukaan, siihen liittyy muunneltavuuden, joustavuuden ja monikäyttöisyyden käsitteet. Tekeminen on sosiaalista yhdessä tekemistä.

2.2. Formaali - Informaali

Oppilaat oppivat yhä enemmän tietoja ja taitoja satunnaisissa arkipäivän tilanteissa koulun ulkopuolisissa ympäristöissä. Tämän arjesta oppimisen hyödyntämistä kouluopetuksessa kuvaa käsitepari ”formaali – informaali” (Smeds ym. 2010).

Perinteinen kouluoppiminen, jossa opettaja jakaa tietoa oppilaille luokkahuoneessa on formaalia oppimista formaalissa ympäristössä. Informaali oppiminen informaalisissa ympäristöissä on epämuodollisissa tilanteissa, koulurakennuksen ulkopuolella tapahtuvaa, spontaania oppimista. Informaalia oppimista voi tapahtua myös formaalissa ympäristössä, koulurakennuksessa. Tätä voi suunnittelun keinoin edistää luomalla paikkoja satunnaisille kohtaamisille ja epämuodolliselle toiminnalle.

2.3. Laatuksiteerit

Fyysisen oppimisympäristön vaatimuksia ja niiden toteuttamista rakentamisen keinoin esitellään laadukkaan koulun kriteereissä, jotka on muotoillut tohtori ja arkkitehti Kaisa Nuikkinen yhteistyössä Opetushallituksen kanssa (Nuikkinen 2005 ja 2009 s.94). Kriteerit pohjautuvat nykyiseen, vuoden 2004 perusopetuksen opetussuunnitelmaan (Opetushallitus 2004) ja niitä voidaan siten pitää jopa normitekstin tasoisina laatuvaatimuksina.

Laadukkaan koulurakennuksen kriteereitä on seitsemän. Laadukas koulurakennus:

- 1) toimii joustavasti ja monipuolisesti sekä mahdollistaa erilaisia työskentelytapoja ja vuorovaikutustilanteita
- 2) toimii ympäristönsä monipuolisena toiminta- ja kulttuurikeskuksena

- 3) on innostava, luovuuteen ja tutkivaan oppimiseen houkutteleva sekä tilannesidonnaista oppimista tukeva konkreettinen oppimisen apuväline
- 4) on esteettinen ja vahvistaa psyykkistä ja sosiaalista hyvinvointia
- 5) vaalii kestävästä kehitystä
- 6) on tarkoituksenmukaisesti mitoitettu
- 7) lisää fyysistä terveyttä ja turvallisuutta.

Kriteerit on tarkoitettu käytettäväksi apuvälineinä tavoitteiden määrittelyssä ja tarkastelussa perusopetuksen koulurakennushankkeissa. Jokainen kriteeri toimii yksittäisenäkin, mutta yhdessä ne muodostavat arkkitehtuurin kentän eri näkökulmat kattavan kokonaisuuden. Ne menevät myös osin päällekkäin siten, että yhden kriteerin toteutuessa saattaa monta muuta kriteeriä toteutua samanaikaisesti.

2.4. Kieliopin yhteenveto

Coldin mukaan koulusta pitäisi siis tunnistaa paikat käsillä tekemiseen, aivoilla tekemiseen, esittämiseen, kohtaamisiin (yhteisö) ja rauhoittumiseen (yksinolo). Laatuksiteereiden tärkeimpiä ominaisuuksia ovat avoimuus, joustavuus, monikäyttöisyys ja muunneltavuus sekä vuorovaikutus (myös Mäkitalo-Siegl, Zottman, Kaplan ja Fischer 2010). Joustavuutta ja vuorovaikutusta korostavat myös mm Marko Kuuskorpi (2012) ja Pasi Sahlberg (2011).

Edellisistä voidaan tarkentaa koulurakennuksen tilojen päätyyppejä, jotka vastaavat nykyaikaisia tavoitteita: tekemisen paikat, tiedon paikat, kohtaamisen paikat ja vetäytymisen paikat. Joissakin paikoissa voivat toteutua usean tilatyyppin ominaisuudet. Tällainen paikka on esimerkiksi kirjasto. Se on ensisijaisesti tiedon paikka, mutta myös tekemisen, kohtaamisen ja vetäytymisen paikka.

3. TUTKIMUS

3.1. Aineiston keräys

Tutkimusaineisto on kerätty alun perin 18 koulusta, jotka sijaitsevat eri puolilla Suomea. Koulut ovat sekä peruskouluja, lukioita että niiden yhdistelmiä, oppilasmäärät ovat vaihtelevia. Tutkimus rajautuu vuosina 2000 - 2005 valmistuneisiin kouluihin, jolloin käyttäjillä on syntynyt muutaman vuoden käyttökokemus rakennuksista ja ne vastaavat 1970-luvun peruskoulu-uudistukseen jälkeen näihin aikoihin asti vallinneita pedagogisia vaatimuksia ja arkkitehtonisia ihanteita. Tässä artikkelissa esitellään alustavina tuloksina kymmenestä koulusta saatuja tuloksia. Loppujen kahdeksan koulun analyysi on vielä kesken.

Systemaattisen käyttäjäaineiston keräysmetodinä on ohjattu kävelyretki, käyttäjäkävely (walkthrough). Ohjattu kävelyretki on ympäristöpsykologinen menetelmä, jota on käytetty myös rakennusten käyttöönoton jälkeisissä arviointimenetelmissä (POE = post-occupancy evaluation) (Preiser, Rabinovitz, & White 1988 ja Kyttä 2001). Pohjoismaissa menetelmää on käytetty enimmäkseen asuinalueiden arviointiin (deLaval 1997), mutta Birgit Cold on arvioinut menetelmällä myös koulurakennuksia, mm. Botby Högstadiumin Helsingissä, Suomessa (Cold 2002a).

Käyttäjäkävely koostui paikan päällä tehdystä ryhmäkävelystä ja sen jälkeisestä keskustelusta. Tässä tutkimuksessa kustakin koulusta valittiin eri käyttäjätyypeistä koostuva ryhmä, jonka kanssa käytiin

läpi 10 – 13 ennalta valittua paikkaa kunkin koulurakennuksen sisällä. Ryhmissä tuli olla edustettuina koulurakennuksen pääasialliset käyttäjät: rehtori, yksi tai kaksi opettajaa, kaksi oppilasta ja huolto- tai hallintohenkilöstön edustaja. Tavoitteena oli mahdollisimman monipuolisen ja erilaisista näkökulmista koostuvan arviointiaineiston aikaansaaminen. Koulujen arvioitavat tilat valittiin etukäteen siten, että mukana on tekemisen, tiedon, kohtaamisen ja vetäytymisen paikkoja. Koekävely osoitti, että paikkojen lukumäärä oli hyvä rajata kymmeneen, enintään kolmeentoista, osallistujien virkeyden ylläpitämiseksi.

Itse kävely toteutettiin koululle sopivana ajankohtana koulupäivän aikana. Ennen kävelyä osanottajat saivat lyhyen opastuksen siitä, mitä oli tarkoitus tehdä ja, minkälaisiin asioihin voi kiinnittää huomiota. Tavoitteena oli havainnoida konkreettisia asioita vapain ja spontaanein mielikuvin sekä tuntemuksin. Kävely tehtiin johdetusti ja kussakin paikassa pysähdyttiin enintään viideksi minuutiksi, jolloin kukin jäsen kirjasi omat vaikutelmansa lehtiöön. Jäsenten tuli olla puhumatta keskenään kävelyn aikana ja keskittyä vain omaan havainnointiin. Kävelyn jälkeen pidettiin noin tunnin mittainen ohjattu, mutta tunnelmaltaan vapaamuotoinen keskustelu. Jälkikeskustelun tarkoitus oli saada kirjallista aineistoa täydentäviä näkemyksiä. Jäsenten oli mahdollista tuoda julki tarkentavia ja myöhemmin mieleen tulleita asioita, joita myös muiden mielipiteet saattoivat herättää.

3.2. Analysointitapa

Aineiston käsittely tullaan toteuttamaan laadullisen ja määrällisen analyysin yhdistelmänä. Tässä artikkelissa käsitellään määrällisen tarkastelun osiota, koska laadullinen tarkastelu on vielä kesken.

Seuraavassa aineiston käsittelyssä käytettyjä termejä:

- Paikka (place): kävelykierroksen havaintopaikka, josta käyttäjät kirjoittivat havaintonsa.
- Lausunto (sentence): käyttäjän paikassa kirjoittama havainto.
- Kannanotto (opinion): kirjoitetussa lausunnossa esiintyvä(t) mielipide(piteet), analyysin alkeisyksikkö.
- Arvo (quality): kannanoton myönteinen, kielteinen tai neutraali arvo.
- Ominaisuus (characteristic): kannanottojen aihe ja luokitteluyksikkö (esimerkiksi valaistus, akustiikka, ahtaus).
- Käyttäjien havainnoista kertyi sekä kirjoitettua että nauhoitettua aineistoa. Aineistossa havaitsijoiden lausunnot ovat vapaasti esitettyjä, ei systemaattisen, etukäteen annettuun runkoon sovitettuja. Analysointitapa on luokittelu ja tulkinta.

Luokittelussa käyttäjien kirjaamat havainnot, lausunnot, sisältävät laatua koskevia mielipiteitä, kannanottoja, jotka on purettu järjestämällä ne kahdella tavalla: arvojen ja ominaisuuksien mukaan. Arvojaotellussa kullekin kannanotolle on tulkittu myönteinen, kielteinen tai neutraali arvo, Viimeiseksi mainittu on annettu vain, jos myönteisen tai kielteisen arvon päättely on ollut mahdotonta tai jos lausunto on ollut selvästi ainoastaan toteava. Kannanotot on luokiteltu myös sen mukaan, mitä aihetta, ominaisuutta ne koskevat.

Ominaisuuksien määrittelyn pohjana on teoreettisesti hyvän peruskoulun edellä esitetty kriteeristö (Nuikkinen 2009). Kriteereistä olen muotoillut 19, tarkempaa, tämän analyysin kannalta tarkoituksenmukaista ominaisuutta. Ominaisuudet ovat tilojen käyttökelpoisuuteen, viihtyisyyteen ja kestävyysliittyviä tekijöitä. Käyttökelpoisuuteen liittyvät ominaisuudet ovat: 1) monikäyttöisyys,

muunneltavuus ja joustavuus; 2) väljyys tai ahtaus; 3) toimivuus, käyttö, käytettävyys; 4) läpinäkyvyys, näkymät; 5) terveellisyys, turvallisuus; 6) kalusteet, varusteet, laitteet. Viihtyisyyteen liittyvät ominaisuudet ovat: 1) valo ja valaistus; 2) äänet ja akustiikka; 3) tuoksut, lämpötila ja sisäilma; 4) tila ja tilan volyyymi; 5) värit, tekstuuri ja pinnat; 6) esteettisyys ja taide, 7) ilmapiiri ja tunnelmat; 8) siisteys. Kestävyysominaisuuksia ovat 1) talotekniikka; 2) opetustekniikka; 3) rakennus; 4) rakennusosat; 5) ylläpito, huolto, siivous.

Analyysivaiheeseen on kaikista havainnointipaikoista otettu mukaan tiloja, jotka edustavat tekemisen, tiedon, kohtaamisen ja vetäytymisen paikkoja. Näitä edustamaan olen valinnut 20, koulun koko toimintaa kattavaa tilatyppiä.

Analyysissä on käyttäjien kannanottoja käsitelty sekä ominaisuuksien että paikkojen näkökulmasta kahdella tavalla: 1) kannanottojen kokonaislukumäärän mukainen ominaisuuksien ja paikkojen järjestys (kiinnostavuusaste) ja 2) kannanottojen myönteisyyden mukainen ominaisuuksien ja paikkojen järjestys (myönteisyysaste). Kiinnostavuusaste kertoo sen, mihin ominaisuuksiin ja paikkoihin käyttäjät ovat määrällisesti kiinnittäneet huomiota, ts. mitkä ominaisuudet ja paikat herättivät tunteita ja mitkä eivät. Myönteisyysaste kertoo taas sen, mihin ominaisuuksiin ja paikkoihin käyttäjät suhtautuivat enemmän tai vähemmän myönteisesti. Kannanottojen luokittelua havainnollistaa taulukko 1.

	kaikkien kannanottojen lukumäärä		myönteisten kannanottojen lukumäärä	
ominaisuudet	OMINAISUUKSIEN KIINNOSTAVUUSASTE	kuvio 1	OMINAISUUKSIEN MYÖNTEISYYSASTE	kuvio 2
paikat	PAIKKOJEN KIINNOSTAVUUSASTE	kuvio 3	PAIKKOJEN MYÖNTEISYYSASTE	kuvio 4

Taulukko 1: Käyttäjien kannanottojen luokitteluperiaate

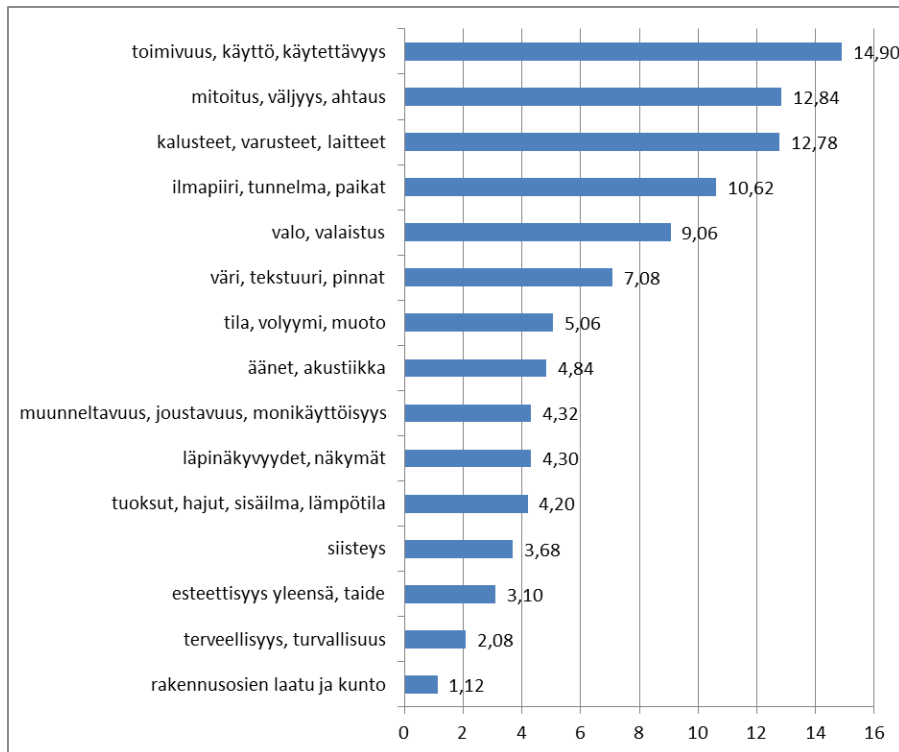
4. TULOKSET

Kymmenen koulun tarkasteluotoksessa oli alun perin mukana 5176 kannanottoa. Tarkasteluissa on jätetty vähiten huomiota saaneet ominaisuudet ja erikoiset, koulukohtaiset tilat pois luotettavamman kuvan saamiseksi. Karsinnan jälkeen on jäljellä vielä 4815 kannanottoa.

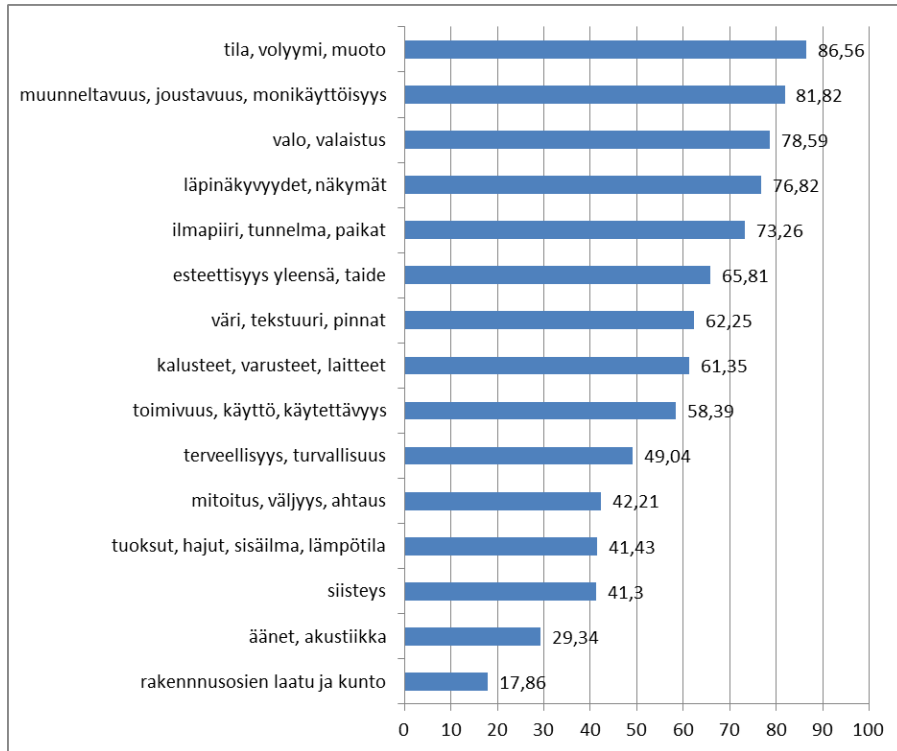
Suurin osa ominaisuuskannanotoista liittyy viihtyvyyteen (46 %) ja käyttökelpoisuuteen (51 %). Kestävyyteen liittyvien kannanottojen osuus on marginaalinen, vain 3 %. Viihtyvyyteen kuuluvista kannanotoista on myönteisiä 64 %, kielteisiä 33 % ja neutraaleja 3 %. Käyttökelpoisuuskategoriassa myönteisiä kannanottoja on 58 %, kielteisiä 39 % ja neutraaleja 3 %. Kestävyysskannanotoista on 80 % kielteisiä, 16 % myönteisiä ja loput 4 % neutraaleja. Tässä näyttää toteutuvan se, että jos asiat sujuvat, niihin ei kiinnitetä huomiota. Tarkastelussa on mukana ainoastaan ominaisuudet, joihin kuuluvia kannanottoja on vähintään 50 kpl. Vähimmäismäärän alittavat kannanottomäärät liittyivät kaikki kestävyyteen.

4.1. Ominaisuudet

Lukumääräisesti eniten kannanottoja (ominaisuuksien kiinnostavuusaste, kuvio 1) annettiin ominaisuuksista ´toimivuus, käyttö, käytettävyys´, toiseksi eniten ´mitoitus, väljyys, ahtaus´ ja kolmanneksi ´kalusteet, varusteet, laitteet´. Vähiten kiinnostavia ominaisuuksia ovat: ´rakennusosien laatu ja kunto´ (vähiten kannanottoja), ´terveellisyys ja turvallisuus´ sekä ´esteettisyys yleensä, taide´. Eniten myönteisiä kannanottoja (ominaisuuksien myönteisyysaste, kuvio 2) esiintyi ominaisuusluokissa ´tila, volyyymi, muoto´, ´muunneltavuus, joustavuus, monikäyttöisyys´ ja ´valo, valaistus´. Vähiten myönteisiä tunteita herättivät puolestaan ´rakennusosien laatu ja kunto´ (vähiten myönteisiä kannanottoja) ´äänet, akustiikka´ ja ´siisteys´.



Kuvio 1: Ominaisuuksien kiinnostavuusasteet, % kaikista annetuista kannanotoista



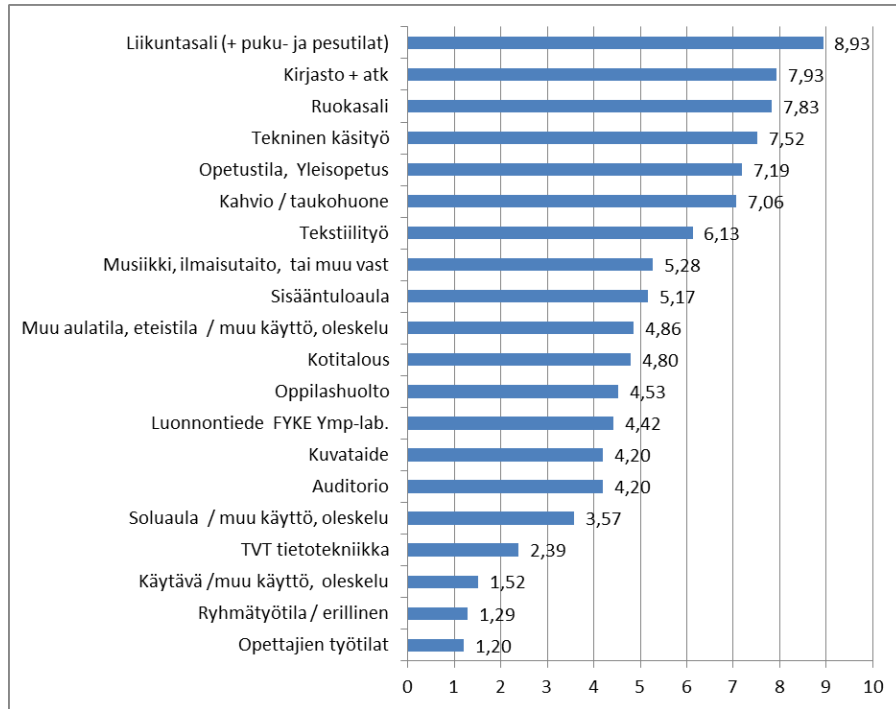
Kuvio 2: Ominaisuuksien myönteyssasteet, % kustakin ominaisuudesta annetuista kannanotoista

4.2. Paikat

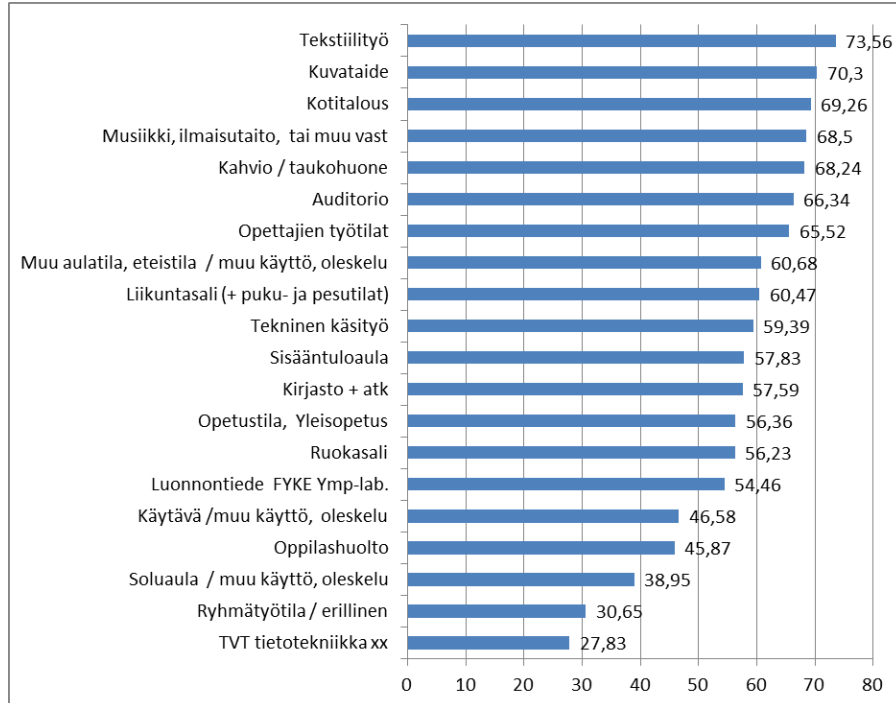
Paikkojen kiinnostavuusasteet on esitetty kuviossa 3, jossa paikat ovat niissä kirjoitettujen kannanottojen lukumäärän mukaisessa järjestyksessä. Kuviossa 4 paikat ovat vastaavasti myönteisten kannanottojen lukumäärän mukaisessa järjestyksessä.

Taulukko 2 esittää valituista paikkatyypeistä koosteen kuvioiden 3 ja 4 kiinnostavuus- ja myönteisyysasteista. Taulukossa on myös ilmoitettu paikkatyyppin sijoitus kuviossa. Myönteisyysasteen ja kiinnostavuusasteen sijoitusten ollessa korkeita, ovat käyttäjät olleet kiinnostuneita paikasta ja kokeneet sen myönteisesti. Vastaavasti kiinnostus voi olla korkea, mutta myönteiset kokemukset vähäisiä. Ääritapauksessa paikka ei herätä kiinnostusta eikä myönteisiä tunteita. Nämä tulokset ovat keskiarvoina yleistyksiä, josta syystä tarkastelussa on myös koulukohtaisia yksittäistapauksia yleistyksen aiheuttaman mahdollisen vääristymän eliminoimiseksi.

Kiinnostavuusasteeltaan korkeimpia eli tunteita eniten herättävät paikat (kuvio 3) ovat liikuntasali, kirjasto ja ruokasali. Vähiten kannanottoja tuottivat opettajien työtilat, erillinen ryhmätyötila ja käytävien yhteydessä olevat, epämuodolliset oleskelu- ja työtilat. Myönteisimpinä paikkoina (kuvio 4) koettiin tekstiilityön, kuvataiteen ja kotitalouden opetustilat. Vähiten myönteisiä ovat tieto- ja viestintätekniikan tilat, erilliset ryhmätyötilat ja soluaulat.



Kuvio 3. Paikkojen kiinnostavuusasteet, % kaikista annetuista kannanotoista



Kuvio 4. Paikkojen myönteisyysasteet, % kussakin paikassa annetuista kannanotoista

Koulukohtaisia yksittäistapauksia tarkasteltaessa on tekstiilityön tila myönteisin (94 %) seuraavina luonnontieteiden (91 %) ja musiikin opetustilat (90 %). Kielteisimmät yksittäistapaukset ovat soluaula, erillinen ryhmätyötila ja yleisopetustila.

Tarkentavassa paikkatarkastelussa on esimerkit neljästä paikkatyypistä: tekemisen, kohtaamisen, tiedon ja vetäytymisen paikoista. Niitä ovat: 1) tekstiilityön opetustila, kaikkein myönteisimmäksi koettuna paikkana (tekemisen paikka), 2) yleisopetustila koulurakennuksen alkeisyksikkönä (opiskelun ja myös tekemisen paikka), 3) kirjasto tärkeänä sydänalueen paikkana, joka voi olla samanaikaisesti sekä tiedon, vetäytymisen että kohtaamisen paikka, 3) epämuodollinen oleskelu / työskentelypaikka, joka voi olla, tapauksesta riippuen, kohtaamisen tai vetäytymisen paikka, joskus myös tekemisen paikka.

4.2.1. Tekemisen paikka / tekstiilityön opetustila

Kaikista tutkimuksen paikoista tekstiilityön opetustila koettiin kaikkein myönteisimmäksi, kiinnostavuusaste on sen sijaan keskitasoa. (Taulukko 2). Paikan myönteisimmiksi koetut ominaisuudet ovat "ilmapiiri, tunnelma", "valo, valaistus" ja "muunneltavuus, joustavuus, monikäyttöisyys". Vähiten myönteisiä ominaisuuksia ovat "ääniympäristö, akustiikka", "sisäilma, tuoksut, hajut, lämpötila", "väri, tekstuuri, pinnat". Tekstiilityön opetustilan koulukohtaisena yksittäistapauksen suurin myönteisyysaste on 93,9 % (taulukko 2). Jokainen käyttäjä mainitsi valoisuuden ja usea avaruuden tai tilavuuden myönteisenä ominaisuutena. "Viihtyisä, mukava, toimiva" olivat toistuvia sanoja, kielteisiä kannanottoja ei ollut lainkaan. Pienin tekstiilityön opetustilan myönteisyysaste on 51,4 % (taulukko 2). Valoisuuden mainitsi myönteisenä viisi käyttäjää, ääneneristykseen kielteisenä kolme (ruokasali on tilan vieressä) Yhden käyttäjän mielestä ruokalasta tulevat tuoksut oli myönteinen asia. Tila on monikäyttöinen, myös musiikin opetustila, minkä yksi käyttäjä näki myönteisenä ja yksi kielteisenä asiana. Mielenpisteet jakaantuivat muutenkin, yksi näki värit iloisena ja toinen ikävinä.

4.2.2. Tekemisen ja opiskelun paikka / yleisopetustila

Yleisopetustila oli myönteisyysasteeltaan keskivälillä, kiinnostavuusasteeltaan se oli puolestaan viidentenä kaikista paikoista (Taulukko 2). Yleisopetustilan kohdalla koulukohtainen, suurin myönteisyysaste on 78,95 %, Lähes jokainen käyttäjä mainitsi valoisuuden myönteisenä ominaisuutena. Myös isot ikkunat ja kivat näkymät mainittiin myönteisinä. Luokassa oleva sohva ja esillä olevat oppilaiden työt saivat myös toistuvia, myönteisiä kannanottoja. Kielteisinä toistui kaappitilojen vähäisyys.

Pienin koulukohtainen yleisopetustilan myönteisyysaste on 12,5 %. Ahtaus oli jokaisen käyttäjän mainitsema, kielteinen ominaisuus. Muutaman kohdalla ne mainittiin monta kertaa. Huonon sisäilman mainitsi kolme käyttäjää. Ainoa myönteinen kannanotto koski luokkien välistä ovea.

4.2.3. Tiedon paikka / kirjasto

Kirjastojen kiinnostavuusaste on korkea, paikkana kirjasto on toiseksi kiinnostavin. Myönteisyysasteeltaan kirjasto on paikkojen keskitasolla. (Taulukko 2). Eniten myönteisiä kannanottoja ovat ominaisuudet "muunneltavuus, joustavuus, monikäyttöisyys", "läpinäkyvyydet ja näkymät", "valo, valaistus" ja "tilan volyyymi ja muoto". Vähiten myönteisiä ovat "äänet, akustiikka", "toimivuus, käyttö, käytettävyys" ja "mitoitus, väljyys, ahtaus". Kirjaston suurin koulukohtaisen

yksittäistapauksen myönteisyysaste on 86,2 %. Sisänäkymät ja läpinäkyvyydet mainitsi useimmat käyttäjät myönteisinä ja metelin kielteisenä ominaisuutena. Tila koettiin viihtyisänä ja kalusteista pidettiin. Kirjastojen pienin koulukohtainen myönteisyysaste on 20,9 %. Meteli ja liikenne koettiin häiritseväksi lähes jokaisen käyttäjän lausunnossa. Käyttörajoitukset välituntien aikana eivät myöskään miellyttäneet oppilaskäyttäjiä. Positiivisina koettiin valoisuus ja tilan korkeus.

4.2.4. Kohtaamisen paikat, epämuodolliset oleskelu- tai työskentelypaikat

Kohtaamisen paikat on jaettu neljään tyyppiin: yleisten aulojen, soluaulojen ja käytävien yhteyteen muodostettuihin tai muodostuneisiin, epämuodollisiin paikkoihin. Lisäksi mukana on käytävien laajennuksiin muodostetut ryhmätyötilat, joita voi käyttää vapaamuotoisesti. Paikat eivät juuri kiinnostaneet käyttäjiä eikä niitä koettu kovin myönteisesti, poikkeuksena koulukohtaiset yksittäistapaukset (Taulukko 2).

Koulukohtaisten yksittäistapausten tarkastelussa suurin myönteisyysaste on 88,89 %. Paikka on aulatilat yhteydessä oleva oleskelualue. Myönteisesti koettiin mm valoisuus, värit, avaruus, näkymät ja kalusteet. Äänimaailmaa ei koettu kielteisesti huolimatta tilan sijainnista liikenteen solmukohdassa. Pienin koulukohtainen myönteisyysaste on 9,89 %. Paikka on käytävän laajennuksessa oleva ryhmätyöalue. Pientä myönteisyysastetta selittää osin se, että paikasta oli tilapäisesti poistettu yleisessä käytössä olevat tietokoneet ilkeiden vuoksi. Tila koettiin epäsiistiksi, ahtaaksi, rauhattomaksi, ankeaksi ja väritykseltään vaisuksi.

	kiinnostavuusaste % kaikista kannanotoista ^a kuviosta 3	sijoitus kuviossa 3	myönteisyysaste % paikoissa annetuista kannanotoista kuviosta 4	sijoitus kuviossa 4	myönteisin yksittäistapaus % paikoissa annetuista kannanotoista	vähiten myönteinen yksittäistapaus % paikoissa annetuista kannanotoista
Tekemisen paikat						
Tekstiilityö	6,13 %	7/20	73,56 %	1/20	93,94 %	51,43 %
Kuvataide	4,20 %	14/20	70,30 %	2/20	80,00 %	52,38 %
Kotitalous	4,8 %		69,26 %	3/20	88,89 %	48,39 %
Yleisopetustila	7,19 %	5/20	56,36 %	13/20	78,95 %	14,29 %
Tiedon paikka						
Kirjasto	7,93 %	2/20	57,59 %	12/20	85,19 %	20,93 %
KIVA-paikat						
Käytävät/muu käyttö, oleskelu	1,52 %	18/20	46,58 %	16/20	54,84 %	
Ryhmätyö, erillinen	1,29 %	19/20	30,65 %	19/20	64,00 %	9,68 %
Soluaula, muu käyttö, oleskelu	3,57 %	16/20	38,95 %	18/20	62,96 %	21,62 %
Aulatila, muu käyttö, oleskelu	4,86 %	10/20	60,68 %	8/20	88,89 %	54,61 %
KIVA yht	11,24 %		44,22 % ^b			

Taulukko 2: Valikoitujen paikkojen kiinnostavuus- ja myönteisyysasteet.

5. NYKYAIKAINEN KOULURAKENNUS, POHDINTAA

5.1. Yleistä

Lausuntojen yleistarkastelussa ilmenee kaksi huomiota: käyttökelpoisuuteen liittyvistä ominaisuuksista annettiin kannanottoja useammin kuin viihtyisyyteen liittyvissä, mutta viihtyisyyteen liittyvät kannanotot olivat myönteisempiä kuin käyttökelpoisuuteen. Kenties käyttökelpoisuuteen liittyvät asioita konkreettisempina huomataan helpommin, varsinkin jos ne eivät ole kunnossa. Ehkä ympäristön havainnointikin vaatii tottumusta. Haastatteluaineistosta löytyi tähän suuntaan johdattelevia ilmauksia: ”Huomasin vasta nyt, miten hieno koulu meillä on.” Tai: ”En ole aikaisemmin kiinnittänyt huomiota tuohon kattoikkunaan.” Osoittautui myös, että koululaisten kykenevyyttä arvioimaan ympäristöään ei tule aliarvioida.

5.2. Tekemisen paikat, työpaja

Coldin metaforien basaaria edustaa työpaja. Siinä on myös monikäyttöisenä tilana näyttelyhallin ominaisuuksia. Käyttäjähavaintojen perusteella kolme myönteisintä paikkaa ovat tekemisen paikkoja: tekstiilityön, kuvataiteen ja kotitalouden opetustilat. Paikat koettiin yleensä tilavina, avarina, valoisina ja joustavina. Ennen kaikkea tunnelma ja ilmapiiri koettiin huomattavan myönteisenä ominaisuutena. Yleisopetustilaa, joka on myös osin tekemisen paikka, ei koettu yhtä myönteisesti, mutta korkeahkon kiinnostavuusasteen perusteella se herätti kuitenkin tunteita. Tekemisen paikoissa on selvästi vähiten myönteinen ominaisuus äänimaailma, siis akustiikka ja ääneneristys. Ilmapiiriä ja tunnelmaa se ei myönteisimmissä tekemisen paikoissa kuitenkaan haitannut.

Arkkitehtuurin laadukkuus ei selitä kokonaan korkeaa myönteisyysastetta, koska arviot olivat korkeita kautta linjan, arkkitehtuurin laadukkuudesta riippumatta, vähimmilläänkin lähellä 50 %. Oppiaineiden luonne on tekemällä oppimista ja yhdessä tekemistä. Asioita tehdään oikeasti, oikeilla työvälillä ja menetelmillä todellisista materiaaleista. Opettajan rooli on näissä aineissa opastava, jossa useimmat oppilaat saavat henkilökohtaista huomiota opastuksen ja palautteen muodossa. Työt ovat usein ryhmätöitä ja yksilötöitäkin tehdään yhdessä. Syntyneen ilmapiirin myönteinen noste ilmeisesti auttaa ohittamaan häiritsevät tekijät, kuten äänimaailman.

Havainto tukee nykyaikaisia oppiaineiden eheyttämisen (integrating) tavoitetta ja yhdessä tekemisen ihannetta. Nykyaikainen, uusi opetustilatyypiksi voisikin olla työpajamainen tila, jossa monitieteellisiä ja -taiteellisia projekteja toteutetaan. Työpajaa yhdeksi nykyaikaiseksi tilatyypiksi esittää myös Kaisa Nuikkinen (2005, 89) tavoitteena tilan käyttöasteen nostaminen. Tässä mallissa yhden aineopetustilan ja yhden yleisopetustilan laajuudet yhdistetään siten, että näiden sijasta tehdäänkin kaksi työpajaa. Tämä toteutettaisiin varustamalla ne aineopetuksen erikoisvarustuksen lisäksi monikäyttöisiksi verstaiksi. Usean oppiaineen projektit vaativat myös sellaisen tilan, jossa tekeillä oleva yhteinen projekti voidaan toteuttaa ja jossa sitä voidaan keskeneräisen säilyttää. Vähimmäisvaatimus on iso työpöytä ja tavanomaista runsaammat säilytystilat (kuvio 5).



Kuvio 5. Työpaja vaatii työpöydät ja runsaasti säilytystilaa.



Kuvio 6. Tekstiilityön opetustila voi olla monipuolinen tekemisen paikka



Kuvio 7. Työpajan muunneltavaa kalustusta.

5.3. Tiedon paikka kirjasto

Kirjasto on tiedon säilytyksen jakamisen ja haun paikka. Se on myös vetäytymisen ja kohtaamisen paikka. Metaforana on kasvihuoneen ja basaarin yhdistelmä. Kirjasto on käsitteenä hiukan harhaanjohtava, peräisin ajalta, jolloin tieto oli koottuna kirjoihin. Nykyaikaisen koulun kirjasto sisältää kirjojen lisäksi kaiken tietoon liittyvän resurssin. Kirjaston sijainti on parhaimmillaan keskeisesti koulun sydänalueella ja se on avoinna kaikkina aikoina, jolloin koulussa on toimintaa. Näin se on helposti saavutettavissa ja kynnys kirjaston käyttöön on alhainen. Tavoitteena on myös esteettinen, miellyttävä, innostava ja käytännöllinen oppimisympäristö, joka mahdollistaa tiedon hallinnan ja sen oppimiseen. Kirjaston rooli tiedon, kohtaamisen ja vetäytymisen paikkana tuo vaatimuksia tilalliselle joustavuudelle ja monipuolisuudelle.

Tutkimustuloksissa kirjaston kiinnostavuusaste on korkea ja myönteisyysaste keskitasoa, mutta koulukohtaisissa yksittäistapauksissa ovat ääripäät kuitenkin kaukana toisistaan. Mielenpitoet ovat joko erittäin myönteisiä tai erittäin vähän myönteisiä. Kirjasto koetaan siis tärkeäksi ja kiinnostavaksi paikaksi ja sitä halutaan käyttää jos se suinkin on mahdollista. Kirjaston laadulliset heikkoudet tai rajoitetut käyttömahdollisuudet aiheuttavat runsaasti kielteistä palautetta. Vallitsevissa kouluissa useat kirjastot eivät toteuta nykyaikaisen koulun tavoitteita johtuen tilallisista rajoitteista tai toimintakulttuurista, joka ei hyödynnä fyysisen ympäristön tarjoamia mahdollisuuksia. Toimintakulttuuri on helpommin muutettavissa, mutta tilalliset rajoitteet ovat suurempia resursseja vaativina hankalamminkin toteutettavissa.



Kuvio 8. Kirjasto, tiedon, kohtaamisen ja tekemisen paikka



Kuvio 9. Kirjasto koulun sydänalueella

5.4. Kohtaamisen paikka KIVA

Kohtaamisen paikat, Coldin metaforissa katu, ovat julkisilla alueilla, liikenteen solmukohtissa, portaissa, auloissa ja käytävillä (kuvio 7). Tässä artikkelissa käytetään käsitettä KIVA-paikka

kuvaamaan julkiselle alueelle sijoituvaa kohtaamisen paikkaa, joka on selvästi erottuva, joko tilallisesti tai kalustukseltaan.

KIVA tarkoittaa alun perin pueblo-intiaanien rakentamia, pyöreitä, osittain maanalaisia seremoniahuoneita. Sana esiintyy myös inuitien kielessä, tarkkaa käännöstä sille ei ole. Termiä on käyttänyt ainakin kanadalainen arkkitehti Greg Hasiuk suunnittelemissaan kouluissa kalottialueelle Nunavutiin, Kanadan pohjoisimpaan territorioon (ZoomInfo 2007). Hänen suunnittelemiinsa koulurakennuksiin kuuluu keskeinen, liikennealueiden yhteydessä oleva, pyöreämuotoinen, amfimainen kokoontumisalue. Myös tässä KIVA on kohtaamisen paikka. Toiminnallinen sisältö on kuitenkin laajempi kuin inuitien kouluissa. KIVA-paikka kattaa kaiken tyyppisen kanssakäymisen oleskelusta opiskeluun. KIVA ei ole laajuudeltaan suuri, mutta ei sen tarvitse olla aivan pienikään. Se on kohtaamispaikka, mutta ei välttämättä keskeinen sellainen. Tärkeintä on, että paikka on puolijulkinen, helposti saavutettavissa ja viihtyisä. Se antaa mahdollisuuden niin sosiaaliselle kanssakäymiselle kuin opiskelullekin. Se voi olla myös vetäytymisen paikka, muun toiminnan kanssa yhtäaikaisesti tai erikseen.

Tutkimuksessa on KIVA-paikkoja neljää eri tyyppiä sijoituspaikasta riippuen: yleisessä aulassa, soluaulassa ja käytävällä tai näiden yhteydessä sijaitseva muun käytön rajattu alue. Neljäs tyyppi on erityisesti ryhmätyötilaksi nimetty, edellä mainittujen alueiden yhteydessä oleva tila. Yleisesti ottaen paikkojen myönteisyys- ja kiinnostavuusasteet eivät olleet kovin korkeita, mutta parhaimmat yksittäistapaukset olivat sekä runsaasti kiinnostusta ja myönteisyyttä herättäviä. Havainto kertoo, että tällaisiin alueisiin ei aina panosteta riittävästi tai KIVA-paikkoja ole koulurakennuksessa lainkaan. Pahimmillaan tarjolla olevia mahdollisuuksia ei edes ole käytetty hyväksi. Sen sijaan myönteisiksi koetuissa yksittäistapauksissa paikat oli kalustettu viihtyisiksi ja niitä käytettiin niin vetäytymiseen, kohtaamiseen kuin opiskeluunkin. Käyttäjät siis voivat suhtautua myönteisesti sinänsä vaatimattomiinkin paikkoihin kunhan viihtyisyyden perusedellytykset täyttyvät. KIVA-paikan voi synnyttää ilman mainittavia taloudellisia ponnistuksia, mutta se vaatii tahtotilan toimintakulttuurissa (kuviot 11, 12).



Kuvio 10. KIVA – kohtaamisen paikka koulun keskeisellä alueella



Kuvio 11. Ruokasali voi olla myös KIVA-paikka



Kuvio 12. KIVA-paikka voi olla hyvinkin yksinkertaisesti muodostettu käytävän pätyyn

5.5. Yhteenveto

Koulurakennuksen käyttäjiä yleisimmin vaivaavat asiat ovat tilojen ahtaus ja äänimaailma. Ahtaus on varsinkin yleisopetustilojen ongelma. Ahtauden vuoksi epäviihtyisät tilat joko suunnitellaan liian pieniksi tai niitä käyttää kerrallaan suunniteltua suurempi henkilömäärä. Ahtaus vaikuttaa myös monikäyttöisyyteen, liian suurella oppilasmäärällä on vaikea toteuttaa monenlaisia opetustapoja. Huono huoneakustiikka ja ääneneristys vaikuttavat taas heikentävästi kaikkien käyttäjien suorituksen. Keskittymiskyky alenee ja opettajilla on todettu äänihäiriöitä (Sala 2012). Myönteisimpiä asiat ovat valoisuus, toimivuus, tuoksut, viihtyisyys ja kodikkuus.

Nykyaikaisen koulun tilasuunnittelun perusteita muokkaavat muuttuvat pedagogiset lähtökohdat. Aiemmin tässä esitettyjen pedagogisten näkemysten perusteella lisääntyvät monipuolista tekemistä ja sosiaalisuutta suosivien paikkojen sekä perinteisten luokkatilojen ulkopuolisten paikkojen merkitykset. Tällaisia ovat juuri työpajat, monikäyttöiset aineluokat, kirjastot, ruokasalit ja KIVA-paikat. Tulosten perusteella tilat, joissa oppiminen on tekemistä, yhdessä ja yksin, motivoivat käyttäjiä ja ne koetaan viihtyisiksi vallitsevassa tilanteessakin. Tämä on hyvä lähtökohta nykyaikaisen koulun työpaja-ajattelun mukaisten tilojen kehittämiseksi. Koulujen kirjastot ja KIVA-paikat eivät sen sijaan yleisesti ottaen vastaa nykyaikaisen koulun tavoitteita. Tulosten mukaan nämä ovat kiinnostavia paikkoja ja niitä halutaan käyttää vallitsevan tilanteen mukaista toimintaa enemmänkin.

Tuloksista voi päätellä, että fyysisellä ympäristöllä on vaikutus hyvinvointiin ja viihtyvyyteen, mutta viime kädessä toimintakulttuuri luo koulun ilmapiirin. Arkkitehtuurin suunnitellut ja suunnittelemattomat merkitykset sekä rakennuksen ”sielu” täydentyvät ja muodostuvat käytössä. Hyvä rakennus edesauttaa sen ”sielun” kehittymistä. Hyvän rakennuksen syntyä taas edesauttaa, jos suunnitteluprosessin aikana hankkeen osapuolien tavoitteet ovat yhdensuuntaisia ja erilaiset lähestymiskulmat pääsevät ruokkimaan toisiaan. Tällöin osapuolet puhuvat samaa kieltä ja myös kielioppi on sama.

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INTEGRATIVE DESIGN: REDESIGNING THE DESIGN PROCESS – AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THINKING OF THE ARCHITECT WILLIAM REED

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ABSTRACT

As the conference call states, in the coming decades, the drivers of urban processes and their spatial and architectural manifestations will likely be radically different from those of the past. As human actions have depleted the resources of the planet for a long time, they have also diminished our planet's resilience. Therefore, in near future, we need to allocate most of our resources into regenerating the resilience of the nature of the planet. This paper discusses an alternative way to approach architectural design by introducing William Reed, an American architect. His work concentrates on ecosystems and how architectural design can help in regeneration of damaged areas. As Reed points out, it is not any more sufficient to just slow down the pace of causing damage; it is necessary to start to pay back the debt made by overusing the resources of the planet. Achieving sustainability requires the integration of nature and people into a living system in which each element supports and is supported by the whole for long-term viability. To give rise to this integration, a resynthesis of the design process is needed.

Keywords: integrative design, sustainability, a story of place, core group

1. INTRODUCTION

In the quest for sustainability in the built environment and resilience, there are many pioneers who have worked against the mainstream, trying to find ways to create change. One of the most “resilient” (that is, he has been working with these issues consistently for a long time) is William (Bill) Reed, an American architect who has been working as a consultant since the 1970’s. He advocates the need of regeneration, the need to help nature heal, and as designers and planners, we should change the process of how design is done.

Reed has gained international recognition as a proponent and practitioner in sustainability and regeneration.¹ His work centers on creating the framework for and managing an integrative, whole-systems design process. He has taken part in the development of the LEED system and served as co-chair of the LEED Technical Committee from its inception in 1994 through 2003, is a member of the LEED Advanced faculty, and serves as one the first twelve USGBC (U.S. Green Building Council) trainers of the LEED Rating System.

Instead of demonizing humans and our occupation of the planet, and thinking that we have already done enough harm, Reed’s works suggest that we can have a place in the life systems of the planet that can be supportive. As Reed puts it, taking positive and supportive action is our responsibility. (Reed 2011) Instead of abusing the nature, we should start contributing in a more symbiotic manner. Our challenge is to work out how. Besides just working out new techniques and technologies, Reed argues, we also need to change they way we conceive our relationship to life systems. In order to find ways to work with the planet we need a new frame for our thinking. The task of theory and theoretical thinking is to assist in this process.

2. THE NEED FOR REGENERATION

As the human actions have depleted the resources of the planet for a long time, they have also caused diminishing in the planets resilience. It’s possible that our planet’s carrying capacity has been exceeded already in the 1980’s. (Wackernagel et al. 2002) As Reed points out, it is not any more sufficient to just slow down the pace of causing damage; it is necessary to start to pay back the debt made by overusing the resources of the planet. Reed describes this situation as a need for regeneration.

¹ He is a principal in three firms, the Integrative Design Collaborative, Regenesi, Inc., and Delving Deeper – green building consulting, living system design, and education organizations working to lift building and community planning into full integration and co-evolution with living systems.

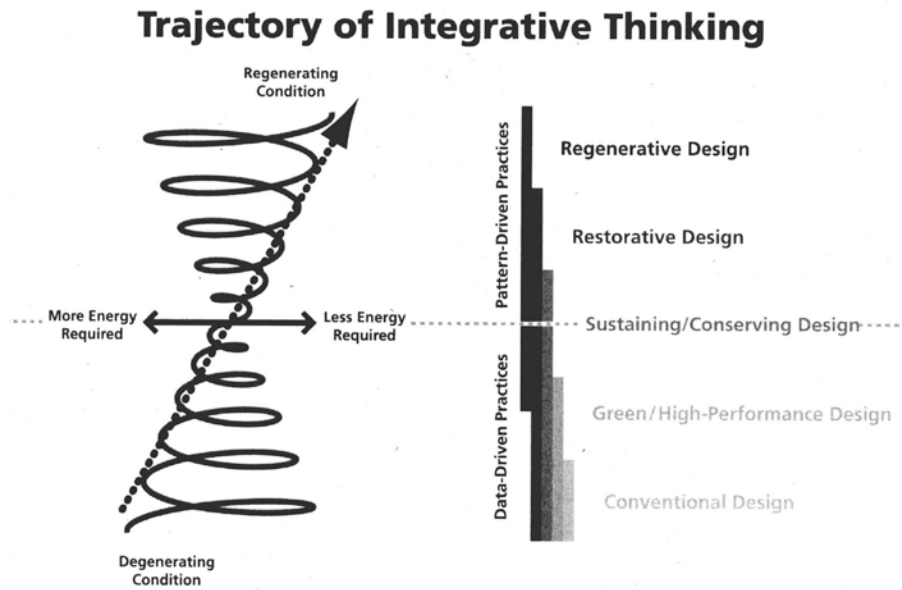


Figure 1: *Trajectory of Integrative Thinking, Reed 2009*

Reed's graph "Trajectory of Integrative Thinking" (7 group, Reed, 2009) manages to communicate well the need for regenerative actions. On the left side of the vertical axis (More Energy Required), the actions are only causing less damage - however, they are still cumulating the damage that has been done already. The accumulation of damage is just slower with these actions. The right side of the graph shows the human acts that are aiming at "mending the broken planet": the more regenerative the approach, the more help it brings. Regenerative design is thus aiming at participating and supporting the evolution of the whole system - the system of life on the planet. Reed points out that most attempts to create sustainability are currently focusing on the relative improvements instead of systemic changes that are needed: "For example, architects and engineers address the efficiency of buildings while failing to understand the earth systems, the very systems we are trying to sustain." (Reed, 2007) Reed suggests that to reach regenerative level, the process of how we currently design buildings should be renewed.

With the resilience of the earth and its ecosystems compromised, the current aims and ways of attaining "sustainability" or "sustainable solutions" are not enough. Reed points out that the way "sustainability" gets achieved within the current way of operating the business of building (e.g with LEED points system) ends up with buildings that do less damage to the environment: "Hundreds of these buildings are being constructed as you read this—they are doing their part by hurting the planet less. But where does that leave us? If you have a planet filled with millions and millions of buildings that do less damage, you still have not solved the problem. With thousands and thousands of talented design and construction professionals working with brilliant minds and genuine caring, we need to accomplish more than just simply doing less damage—we need to do better than just slowing our way down our collision course." (7 group, Reed 2009)

What Reed goes on to point out is that a transformation is not possible within the current process. A lot has been attempted in order to improve the situation and some piecemeal steps have and are being taken. Yet for an efficient change to take place, also the process of designing and building

must be tackled. The way Reed sees it, sustainability/conservative design at the best might take us about half the way. It constitutes a "slower way of dying." It could be equaled to slowing down from driving 100 km/h to driving 50 km/h towards the edge of the cliff: you only fall of a bit later.

In the Figure 1, all the activities taking place below the sustainability line are termed "Data-driven practices" (fragmented technical approaches). He identifies two approaches. The first approach is limiting the damage. This designates practices seen as Green/High-Performance Design that realize high efficiency and reduced impact in building structures, operations and site activities. This term can imply a more technically-efficiency approach to design and may limit an embrace of the larger natural system benefits. The second approach is a neutral stance. This, for its part, designates a Sustainable/Conserving Design that means reaching a point of being able to sustain the health of the planet's organisms and systems—including human systems—over time. Reed does not want to belittle the advances made on these areas mainly concentrating on efficiency: "This is not to say that efficiency is not important—it is, and vitally so. Yet it is insufficient. To be truly beneficial, improving efficiency must be done within the context of fundamentally different process." (7 group, Reed 2009)

The different process can be found from the upper part of graph and it is designated as "Pattern-driven practices" (increasingly more whole-living-systems approaches). Here, we can also identify two more approaches. The third approach is restoration. Here the design approach is named Restorative Design which thinks about design in terms of using the activities of design and building to restore the capability of local natural systems to a healthy state of self-organization. The final approach is regeneration. This addresses a Regenerative Design approach that constitutes a design process that engages the whole of system of which we are part. Logically, our place—community, watershed, and bioregion—is the sphere in which we can participate. "By engaging all the key stakeholders and processes of the place—humans, earth systems, and the consciousness that connects them—the design process builds the capability of the people to engage in continuous and healthy relationship. There is continuous learning and feedback so that all aspects of the system are an integral part of the process of life in that place – coevolution. Tapping into the consciousness and spirit of the people engaged in a place is likely the only way to sustain sustainability." (7 group, Reed 2009)

3. REDESIGNING THE DESIGN PROCESS FOR REGENERATION

In order to be able to move to follow the processes of pattern-driven practices we need a shift in our thinking. Reed suggests that Whole Systems and Living Systems Thinking "can help transform the way we think about and practice sustainability in the design and development field." (Reed 2007) These can help us to redesign the design process. He calls this new design process the Integrative Design Process (IDP). Integrative design, then again, is defined as "a discovery process that optimizes – (i.e., makes the best use of, or creates synergy between) – the interrelationships between all the elements and entities that are directly and indirectly associated with building projects in the service of efficient and effective use of resources." (7 group, Reed 2009)

When examining Reeds notions of IDP, it is possible to discern two aspects from which it can be presented. **The Integrative Design Guide to Green Building, Redefining the Practice of Sustainability** (7 group, Reed 2009) examines in great detail the design process itself, but the scope of this short paper does not permit us to enter into the discussion here. Instead, we propose a new dimension to the design process.

According to Reed, with IDP, we cannot consider the building, or the building project, in isolation. The integration means taking into account all the connections the building (project) enters locally. It needs to be integrated in a specific place in terms of both space and time. Regenerative design can only be done locally. So, there is always a certain area where we can act, but we must act so that the area in question also connects to the system of life on the larger areal context. In order to instigate a process of regeneration and healing it is not enough to look at the situation at this moment. We must also know the history of the place and engage in the maintaining the place in the future as well. In other words, we should get involved in the process of the evolution of the place.

3.1 Story of Place and Core Team

As the integrative design is designated as a process of pattern-driven practices we should make sense of the living systems of the place as patterns. Reed, and the design firm, Regenesi, he is a part of, has developed the notion **a story of place** to help to approach and address the questions of seeing the place as a pattern. He maintains that a narrative or a story is a powerful means of communicating complex relationships and in engaging people in an understanding of how the pieces and subsystems of a place work together. A story gives us the ability to convey “who” a place is, and how to be part of it. It conveys the whole relationship between human settlement and the systems of life that are continually making the place. To Reed, the story of the place is the starting point of all future actions. “The design process begins by attempting to understand how the systems of life work in each unique place.” (Reed, 2007) This story should be found and communicated to everyone involved. All changes that are planned for the future of the place should rise from the story, and when the place evolves so does the story unfold.

The aim of the story of place is to develop a “pattern understanding.” This entails an understanding of how the place works as a whole in order to identify and make explicit new possibilities for sustainable engagement with natural systems. As the community the place provides for often consists of diverse groups of people with unique histories, and then the design and development team also have their own points of views, the story of place in narrative form creates a sense of identity of place that all the stakeholders can engage with.

In order for the story to go on it needs maintaining. The building process does not end at the finishing of the construction. Also the life of the building, in its place, needs to be considered. Reed sees that we should implement a continual dialogue process as part of the design and operation process to align the aspirations of the stakeholders with the nature of the place. Regenerative design calls for a process of continually enriching dialogue among the designers, the community or organization, and the system the design is a part of. The ongoing dialogue forms an essential aspect of sustaining sustainability.

To keep the dialogue going **a core team** should be established. Reed’s suggestion for the “memory of place,” the core team, consisting especially of the people who are estimating actions based on the life cycles of the place, is a new task in communities. It could be described as the modern version of “village elders” who are connected to the spirit of the place. Their job is not to manage but to receive the feedback from the system and respond to it along with helping the stakeholders understand the implications of the feedback.

As an example Reed mentions the work of Jamie Lerner in Curitiba, Brazil, where Lerner and his staff effectively formed a core team. “The purpose of this particular team was not to manage but to hold the aspirations of the community. These key leaders met in the morning every day to envision

and understand the potential future – not worry about day-to-day management. They sharpened and focused their thinking and the purpose for the work of the city. Great and evolving results came out of deep and systemic thinking. This pattern has been generally held for over 30 years.” (Reed 2006)

In a more detailed study of Curitiba, Nicholas Mang, a member of the Regenesi design group, specifies the process in more detail. “By structuring their workdays in this way, these planners put a much greater daily emphasis on large scale, visionary planning than most city governments do. Yet, at the same time, they sought to temper this deeper, visioning work with continual interaction and exchange with the needs of the people. In other words, the mornings helped them continue to see and work on the bigger picture of the city and its evolution, while the afternoons helped them to stay grounded in the needs and pressing issues that the people of their city faced on a day-to-day basis.” (Mang 2009) With this way of working, Curitiba has one of the best functioning public transportation systems in the world, while at the same time, auto traffic has declined by over 30% since 1974 even though the population has doubled in this period of time. It also has the highest percentage of citizens who recycle in the world. In addition, the 30-year economic growth is 7.1 percent higher than the national average.

4. REGENERATIVE DESIGN – AN EVOLUTIONARY SPIRAL

To operationalize the aims of the IDP, Reed suggests that the regenerative design should be seen as an ongoing process, “an evolutionary spiral” (Reed, 2007). Here, our attempt is to further clarify what could be the implications of Reed’s approach on the architectural design practice.

The evolutionary spiral seems to work on at least three levels (graph 2). The story of the place can be figured as the center of the approach. The story carrying the knowledge and all of the actions around it should be supporting it. Deepening and evolving the story of the place includes the above-mentioned knowledge of the history of the place and also the marrying of the aspirations of the future to it. This central idea of keeping the story of the living place in motion is achieved by working with the patterns of the place. Working with the patterns is the second layer of the spiral, the level where the actual design process happens.

Reed describes how this happens in three phases: first, the master patterns of the place should be understood (and for this, the story of the place has to be developed, if it does not exist already). Second, the patterns are translated into design guidelines and conceptual design. This is the part that most resembles traditional architectural design: with some background information of the place and with knowledge of future needs, the architect works to make the design that is needed. In Reed’s thinking, however, this is how the future aspirations get “married” with the story of the place. The place has a memory and also visions of a future that are part of a same long story – this is the context where the architect should work – and also bearing in mind that the work happens with the patterns of the place, not so much with architectural forms.

Third step in the spiral of working with the patterns of the place is also about time. In time, there will be feedback – from the residents and users of the place and from the patterns of the place itself. In the spiral, this leads back to the first step of understanding the main patterns of the place.

The architectural design happens in a way between the people and the place. In our visualization of Reed’s spiral, the third layer of community involvement shows the many ways that the community is engaged with the design work. The core team is also part of this cycle.

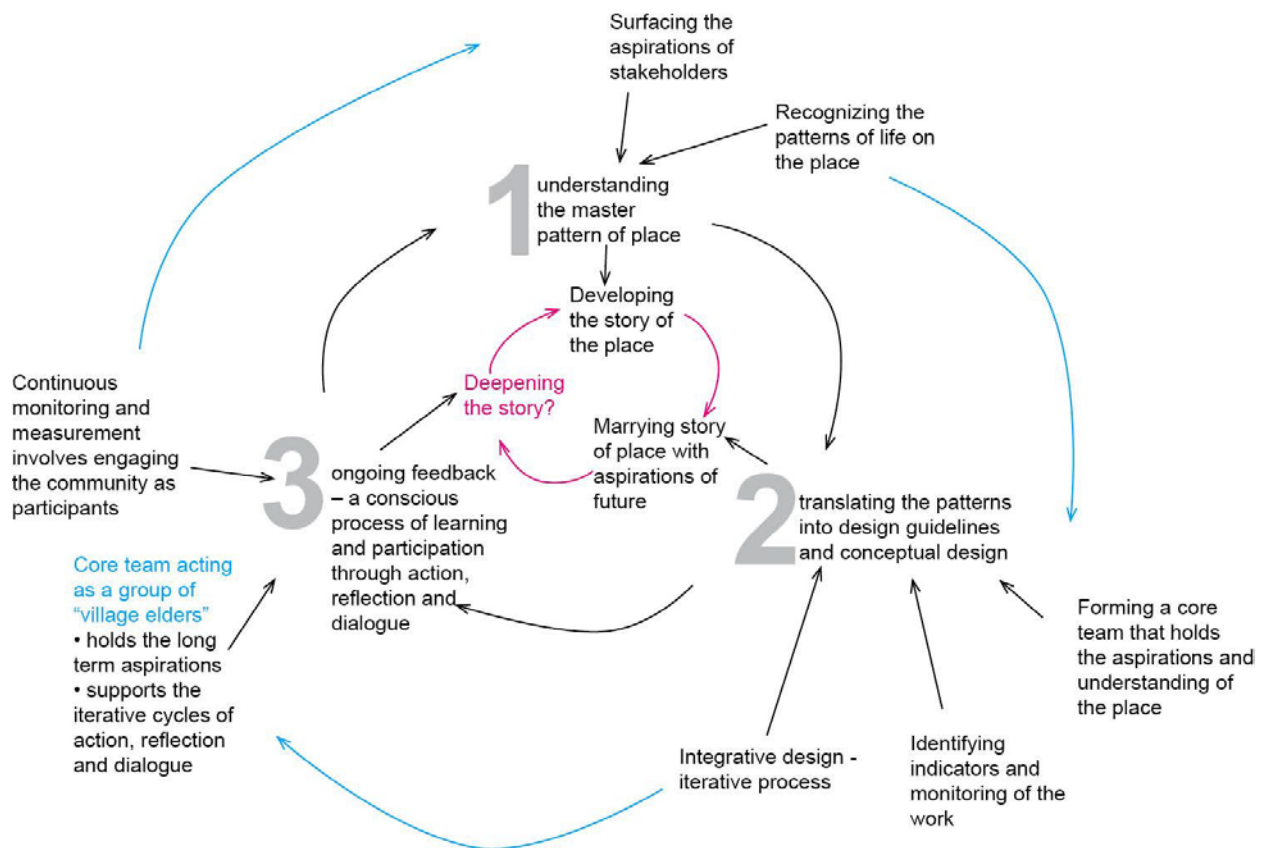


Figure 2: Reed's evolutionary spiral, Tähtinen, Pulkkinen 2013

5. CONCLUDING

Like the design group Regenesiis has noted: "True sustainability requires more than adding green components and techniques. Achieving sustainability requires the integration of nature and people into a living system in which each element supports and is supported by the whole for long-term viability." (Regenesiis) To give rise to this integration, a redesign of the design process is needed. Architect William Reed has now for decades been working for developing an integrative design process. His work offers insights that, at least in Finland, have not yet been properly studied.

For integrative design to happen, we must start the conception of design from the place. The place should be looked into in its connections in space as well as in its continuity in time. In order to make properly sustainable designs, one must also know the history of place and be ready to engage in the evolution of the place into the future. To address these issues, Reed has proposed the notions of a story of place and the core group that form new features of the design process.

The ongoing story of a place and a long-term core group are features that have no equivalent in the current architectural design process, at least not in Finland. These procedures could bring, as Reed has suggested, new possibilities to do truly regenerative design in accordance with the natural processes of a place as well as sustainable architecture in another level that has been expected so far. Another possibility that they offer is new kind of involvement of inhabitants and

users as story holders and assessors of design processes. As sustainability and regenerative actions are most of all things that humans do with their everyday actions, this aspect is of most importance. Reed's work and theories seem to hold capacity to give architectural design a stronger leverage power in the society and we suggest that these approaches should be studied further.

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*Permanence in Change:
Timescales and Place Identity*

DECAY AS 'AESTHETIC' AND ALTERNATIVE NEGOTIATIONS

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ABSTRACT

A conversation on resilience would be incomplete without a conversation on decay. Throughout urban spaces in the global south today, one witnesses decay, which is accepted and negotiated constantly. In certain instances, it invokes a sense of poverty and sensibilities of curiosity and exploration which the sanitized space sometimes fails to provoke. The challenge is a complex narrative which crosscuts architectural theory, practice, urban planning and culture. This paper offers a variety of contrasting examples of how decay takes an aesthetic form and offers room for alternative negotiations to be identified at the same time.

As a conversation on new urbanism, this phenomenon can be tracked across a variety of urban cases. This paper presents two examples of such undertakings and attempts by meticulous documentation, comparative study and photographic representation to present a reasonable rationale. As a theoretical discussion, the paper also interrogates the need for bringing back the likes of Laurie Baker's style in re-synthesizing objectivity in equitable architectural manifestations considering the large impact of impatient capital on these new landscapes.

Keywords: Decay, Critical Theory, New Delhi, Impatient Capital, Architectural Purpose

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is a conversation on resilience in connection with the idea of 'decay' as a controversial aesthetic element. As forms of 'impatient' capital flow through unplanned spaces resulting in confused manifestations of modernities, the role of decay and equity are problematized in a background of access and aesthetics. From a theoretical perspective, the city brings together a few interesting cases which demonstrate how decay is accepted, negotiated and processed in the everyday use of certain commercial and non-commercial spaces. But to expand on the primary debate of comprehending development and virtual decay in newer expanding urban geographies, there is an immediate need of change-comprehension to rethink and bring back valuable traditions and ideas about architecture from designers such as Laurie Baker, who was very successful in

proving the merits and performance of low cost sustainable architecture in the South Indian state of Kerala.

From a methodological perspective, this essay functions on three brief levels. Firstly, as a cross-disciplinary theoretical discussion, it uses the merits of analysis and dialectical thinking on decay, bringing together the examples of Connaught Place, Khan Market and Haus Khaz Village in Delhi. Secondly, as a problematization platform, the paper brings up issues of investment in architecture. Lastly, it seeks a 'rethink', tapping into Laurie Baker's epistemology of sustainable, low cost and equitable architecture and does so in juxtaposing these ideas in parallel to give the reader the reflective opportunity in connecting the dots. The paper utilizes photography, aesthetic discussions and social analysis in uncovering some of the perspectives it intends to produce.

2. LIKE THE WOLF

In the first session of 'The Beast and the Sovereign', Derrida talks about idiomatic expressions involving a wolf. The wolf perhaps is as "insensible" as he claims because "one neither sees nor hears it coming, because its invisible and inaudible, and therefore nonsensible." (Derrida, 2011). This feature takes an interesting reflection to what decay perhaps takes form as - it might be caused because of the wind but then again, it acts like the wind in a virtual sensibility and therefore transforms the experience of walking by territories that it has invaded. Decay here takes on an invisible form - invisible not because it cannot be rationally identified but because it just passes by like anything else through perception and therefore becomes an existential issue. So a debate about decay in new geography becomes a debate about perception that is paradoxically accepted and that is not accepted. The difference between sanitized spaces and spaces left to the romantic eye, becomes a matter of one's own preference. I claim this preference is cultural and therefore, architecture falls into the cultural realm of negotiation within the order this preference produces.

Is decay therefore desirable or is it an inevitable consequence? No matter what the answer to this question is, there is a growing audience to the forms and representations of decay in space and architecture, because of the sheer increase of its elemental nature in today's urban landscapes. It is not just about the Mumbai slums or Delhi's river-shore dwellings but it is a larger characteristic of the respective urban landscape. It is an elemental essence of the city itself. Comparing a city like New York with Delhi will bring in a wide range of comparisons but the sheer shade and color of the city is a factor associated with decay itself. While Delhi has been strongly influenced by ancient Mughal architecture and British colonial architecture - the decay I refer to however is of a contemporary nature, not a historical one although one will not deny some of the links between the two. This issue is also the result of the constant motion of 'development projects', infrastructural turnovers in urban space and its expansions in territory resulting even in what some people would call "landscapes of dust". It is not just plain pollution in an aesthetic sense but rather a product of uncontrolled development. While this development arguably poses several positive consequences for a range of actors, it is largely and most assumedly the result of fast growth and therefore - impatient capital, which is not a new problem for architecture. However, it takes an 'interesting turn' when this kind of capital erases architecture's role in the urban dream-place. It takes an 'interesting turn' when this kind of capital creates illogical urban constellations, projects in places in the "middle of nowhere" and results in displaced imaginaries, of objects that do not connect with local space, local culture or local comprehension of what the object is meant to be in the first place.

3. WALKING BETWEEN APPRECIATED DECAYS

Decay arguably takes the facade of art for it to gain appreciation and life. Art and Politics, as Ranciere often describes, are points that are intricately linked in a “specific space and time” (Ranciere, 2009). Decay in cities like Delhi, often represents and recycles a politics of memory - a memory of the colonial and historical past. Connaught Place in New Delhi, which was established in 1931, is architecturally placed as a circular body with both inner and outer circles with commercial establishments within. I claim this space is in constant battle with the status quo idea of Delhi - it exists some place ‘in between’ a more historical aesthetic and a modern comprehension of the city. The central Connaught Place area is also not reflective or visually connectable to the Nehruvian imagination of the Corbusier placement (Nehru had advocated and invited Le Corbusier to India for projects in the country (including the city of Chandigarh)). The Connaught Place experience is nevertheless always witness to a process of ‘maintenance’ and ‘civic disregard’ of space at the same time. The openness, harsh utilization of its public space and frequent inability of the local administration in its upkeep, results in virtual contradictions and most importantly, architectural decay.



Figure 1: Pillars of the inner circle, Connaught Place, New Delhi



Figure 2: Constant 'development' and maintenance, Connaught Place, New Delhi

The Khan Market of Delhi is an example of a place that represents a public appreciation of 'timelessness' because of its simplicity, 'decay' and proximity to a privileged neighborhood. The Khan Market has often been claimed to be the most expensive retail space in the country but it paradoxically doesn't seem so. The stench of the Monsoon, flooded pot holes, corners of spit, unpainted corridors, dusty walls and a very chaotic parking space are some of the features of this cosy little market place. What makes it exclusive is certainly the posh surroundings and its clientele but most importantly is the 'internalization' of the aesthetic form where the shop takes its independent role of conditioning the customer to be a part of a special space. Here, the ignorance of the sanitized space gives architecture an opportunity to remain what it was when the market was created. Of-course, the 'ad-space' in the market of protruding sign posts might keep changing but the pathways and brick stones seem to remain the same. For architecture to play such a role, the public enforces both carelessness and acceptance of the existing form of the market and therefore, it embraces its being. The possibility of a modern mall to replace this marketplace would arguably be unthinkable for a local Delhi resident. Decay, perhaps here takes an ambitious omnipresent reciprocity in the local imagination, playing with the reflexivity of architecture in its public applicability.



Figure 3: A premier market place? Capitalism and Decay, Khan Market, New Delhi



Figure 4: Contradictions, Khan Market, New Delhi

Haus Khaz Village, a quasi gated community which is currently an upscale area for art, cafes, bars and restaurants, is not an obvious location for an 'upscale' space. Yet, what started out as a niche project by frequent hipster visits and artistic dwellings has now become a much sought after retail space. What gives the "Village" its character is the Haus Khaz Complex, lying adjacent to it. The complex consists of a mosque, a seminary, tombs, a large water tank and is essentially a historical space that traces its roots to the 13th century rulers of Delhi. So, right next to a space of incredible history is a space that has manifested to feature art, coffee and a few good hamburgers. Architecture here plays a dual role - firstly, the extension of the past to the new almost seems seamless yet ironical in its newer modalities on the one hand. On the other hand, it plays a role of public acceptance (with the hanging wires, narrow lanes, unmaintained new concrete architecture) where the commercial invasion of newer 'hip' and trendy establishments brings in a youthful and teenage audience to the historical Haus Khaz Complex, thereby, redefining the very function of space of the complex itself. The thereby becomes joined with the historical complex, negotiating a unique role for visitors. The central juxtaposition of this venture is a sensibility that is primarily communicated by parallel architectural decay - one, with the historical complex as a relic, is a space for appreciation and two, the village as a space built by impatient capital constantly in a struggle for upkeep and sanitation. Therefore on the one hand, the village attempts a regular fight against decay and on the other, the complex as a historical ground only seeks to be preserved for its value in history.



Figure 5: Bikes vs. Pedestrians, Artisan Cafe's and Art Galleries, Hauz Khas Village, New Delhi



Figure 6: Monuments part of the historical Hauz Khas Complex walled from neighborhood housing providing for a 'contrast', Hauz Khas Village, New Delhi

4. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Perhaps the most contemporary interjection in decay as a confused aesthetic is due to the confused role of architecture in certain geographies of 'development' taking place in landscapes of the global south today. More specifically, in India, one witnesses random arrangements and erections of large buildings in landscapes that don't really offer such a sensibility. The building of these large structures away from the central urban realm, near rural areas is a speculative decision and investment. Real estate developers and locally linked investors wanting to tap into the emerging market of the urban expansion. As Indian cities grow, one of the biggest challenges of the city is to think about how planning can actually comprehend with the speed of all these changes taking place. As the planning process is far behind the pace of change, architecture loses its purpose in mass production of housing and infrastructure and becomes just an obstacle for the investor to "get it done with". Such a hasty attitude generates landscapes of dust and decay as the development process is never really completed and therefore the constant process of construction emits pollution and over time erases the purity and quality of the constructed infrastructure. Therefore, the audience is subjected to live and work in these geographies of decay without a choice of an exit. If the "organization of space as a social product", as Soja discusses, is supposed to be equitable and fair, the capitalist dimension here takes an enormous problem in satisfying the need for equity (Soja 1989). Especially, when regulation and architectural purpose are not able to manage capital effectiveness and investment, the uncontrolled effects result in the emission of an incomprehensible geography. While arguably in spaces such as Dubai and New Mumbai, impatient capital give the investor and the architect the power of creation, on a grander level, it reduces the

role and power of architecture to the basic modalities of the civic engineer thereby reproducing often substandard buildings within a misplaced sense of modernity.

5. BRINGING BACK THE BRICKS

Therefore, what we need today is a possible mediation between administration, capital and architecture to produce sensible structures in harmony with the local space, culture and society. Through the cases and the thought experiment earlier, we see that decay takes on a range of roles in its aesthetic formulation and consequence. The fading and gradual peeling of built structure is not just an issue about material quality and workmanship but is also a central subject of the larger system of governance (builders and government) and usages (by users/the public). The mediation however is a challenging one. To locate architecture in a humble placement and to design a structure that is low cost, equitable and comprehends with the locality with a pleasing aesthetic is a real challenge. Laurie Baker's work is a humbling and inspiring example of such a project. Baker's initiative with the Centre for Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD) continues his exceptional practice and ideas in implementing housing projects for low income groups. The mediation I present here is interestingly not seeking to be a controversial one. I say this because the need for housing to be equitable and accessible is a dire problem in India and that the aesthetic function in the creation of this problem in the first place is an issue in itself. Baker's adaptation of Kerala's techniques in architectural practice have had beautiful yet pro-sustainable results. His use of local material, low cost approaches, elemental and strategic design of brick laying and absorptive nature of structure in its harmony with the environment etc give the spaces he creates a great value that is not just arguably almost humanitarian but also rethinks the contemplative experience within architecture, all done in an ecological fashion. As Gautam Bhatia puts it;

"..What makes his work even more remarkable is the way in which he draws creative sustenance from the environment in which he works, absorbing vernacular patterns of construction and individual styles of living to such a degree that he is able to give his clients the comfort and ease of homes and institutions that are firmly rooted in the soil upon which they stand" (Bhatia, 1994)

He brings back tradition in the most fruitful of ways yet with his track record of having designed and built 1000's of houses and buildings in Kerala and beyond that this kind of architecture holds powerful meaning in the 21st century. Why cannot bricks and simplicity be markers of a respectable "neoliberal post modernity"? Does impatient capital require to be more strategically moderated to help architectural decisions lead to dwellings harmonious with the local culture and environment? If the city, Delhi for example, today is virtually imagined with a shade of 'brown' due to the ~~the~~ constant fading and peeling in the exteriors of structures aligned with histories and more contemporary aspects of development, then can decay here take a counter-aesthetic role in determining a place for itself in the state of new imaginaries. Architecture, to be fluid in adaptation therefore must understand the community and gradually assimilate with it.



Figure 7: Brick wall at the Centre for Development Studies in Kerala designed by Laurie Baker, (Picture source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/draconianrain/3003397698/> - on a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 2.0 Generic License accessed August 2013).

6. POLEMIC OBJECTS

While this paper does look into these elements and phenomena from a contemporary perspective, the issue and epistemology in understanding decay is no new debate in architecture or aesthetics. But in evaluating critical relationships between capital and the built environment, I think there are a range of subtle necessities that provoke contrasted points of juxtaposition. The reason I call this juxtaposition is because I think there are two parallel but critical conclusions here. Firstly, for architecture to regain its purpose, the modulation of cultural participation is clearly in order. This cultural modulation will not only offer its diversity in a country as complex and varietal as India but will also have to be facilitated by actors of interest in design, governance and investment. Within this, there is a clear space for mediation such as Baker's simplicity and dignity production projects to exist. Secondly, this phenomenon of impatient capital and decay is in many ways in reminiscence of Zizek's argument against 'post-ideology' that ideology takes on newer shapes in the way it interrogates and lives in our society (Zizek, 2009). While right wing "development" and politics might be taking quite a leap in Indian politics, the infrastructural, information and 'emerging economy' revolution is no excuse for escaping sustainability and access to 'aesthetically dignified' low cost housing. But are these alternatives in modernity manufacturing generating the same kind of consensus? The polemic notion here is that there is a stance beyond "turbo urbanism" (Vockler, 2008) which must be made possible and that the nature of development existences needs to be re-evaluated. To identify the manufacturing of this kind of 'impatient' space and urban realities as ideological manifestations is perhaps in initial ground to generate a sensible discourse. Cities have

experienced such shifts catalyzed by art, radical politics and a wide range of imaginaries in the past but it is time for the aesthetic moment to enter new spaces under construction, not in its exclusive mentality but from democratic participation that is culturally provoked and remembered.

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Note: All photographs except 'Figure 7' taken by the author.

FINNISH BUILDING STOCK: DOES URBAN SHRINKAGE EQUAL DEMOLITION?

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ABSTRACT

The concentration of population within the borders of Finland is changing: only one third of Finnish municipalities have increased their number of inhabitants since 2000. The purpose of this study is to examine how the Finnish building stock is adapting to the changes in population. A simple calculation of correlation and a basic GIS analysis were used to examine the statistical data on the amounts of new construction, demolition and existing building stock as well as their regional distribution. Although it is natural that the building stock does not adapt to changes in population as quickly as these changes take place, this study suggests that even significant losses of permanent inhabitants do not denote a decrease or stagnation of new building, let alone an increase in demolition. Instead, demolition seems to correlate linearly with the size of the settlement — the larger the city, the greater the amount of demolition. Remarkably, the results show that shrinkage equals the growth of both total floor area and human-occupied grid cells. Building more and more where population is declining and demolishing buildings where more floor area is needed is not only illogical, but also an undeniable question of sustainability.

Keywords: building stock, demolition, demographic change, urban sprawl, construction waste

1. INTRODUCTION

The Finnish building stock is relatively young compared to many European countries. Only two percent of the current building stock has been built prior to year 1920, and 30 percent prior to 1960 (Finnish Environment Institute 2013). Consequently, 70 percent of the Finnish building stock is less than 50 years old. However, the concentration of population within the borders of Finland is changing. The ongoing epoch has been named the era of re-concentration, during which large agglomerations keep enlarging and declining settlements continue to decline (Aro 2007). Population has increased only in one third of the 320 Finnish municipalities since 2000 (Finnish Environment Institute 2013), and this trend is expected to persist (Official Statistics of Finland 2012).

1.1. Objective of the study

The purpose of this study is to examine how the Finnish building stock is adapting to these changes in population and to raise discussion about the sustainable use of existing building stock in shrinking and growing communities in Finland. This paper approaches the issue by examining the amounts of new construction, demolition and existing building stock in all Finnish municipalities between 2000 and 2011. The study searches for a correlation between the changes in population and the changes in building stock taken place during the past decade.

The hypothesis was that demolition would occur more frequently in areas with negative net migration than in areas that gain population. The hypothesis was influenced by demolition trends in Germany and Sweden. In Germany, thousands of GDR apartment blocks have been intentionally demolished because of the redistribution of population following the German reunification (Asam 2006, Deilmann et al 2009). In Sweden, vacancy and lack of demand following social segregation have led to the removal of some twenty thousand homes in blocks of flats built in the "Million Homes Programme" between years 1965-1975 (Hall and Vidén 2005).

Surprisingly, the data demonstrated the opposite for Finland. While shrinkage may very well be associated with vacancy and abandonment, demolition in Finland is linked to growth, not decline. So far, little has been known about what, where and why Finland demolishes, whether there are any alternatives and what are the consequences of demolition.

2. BACKGROUND: THE WASTE ISSUE

One of the most obvious and well-known consequences of demolition is, of course, waste generation. In Finland, demolition of whole buildings and deconstruction during repair or modification account for 80% of the 2 million tons of the yearly construction waste (Perälä and Nippala 1998, Meinander and Mroueh 2012). On the European scale, construction and demolition waste make up almost half the landfill waste (Oehme 2003). In 2008, though, the European Union launched the Waste Framework Directive demanding a 70% material recovery percentage for construction and demolition waste by 2020. The directive also introduced a waste hierarchy scheme, according to which prevention of waste and reusing of components are to be favored before material recycling, incineration and soil filling. (European Commission 2008). Currently, Finland utilizes only 38% of this waste as material (Meinander and Mroueh 2012).

In the construction sector, generation of waste can be prevented most efficiently by maintaining buildings in use, thus avoiding demolition completely. If demolition cannot be avoided, the second favorable option in the hierarchy is the reuse of components (European Commission 2008). So far, no established industrial operators exist for the reuse of building parts in Finland. The possibility of reuse in the industrial scale is often declined by claiming that long transportation distances counteract the benefits of reuse. As this study shows that most of demolition takes place in growth centers instead of peripheries, the question of transportation is revealed to be irrelevant. The majority of demolition occurs where the big construction markets are, in parallel with new production. Geography clearly does not prevent reuse, but more research is still needed.

Related Finnish research preceding this paper has focused on the amounts of construction waste but not the place of its generation (e.g, Perälä and Nippala 1998, Meinander and Mroueh 2012). Regional studies have touched on the differentiating regional development (e.g. Aro 2007), but the

issue has not been studied from the viewpoint of the changes in the building stock and its sustainable usage.

3. RESEARCH MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research was carried out using quantitative methods: a descriptive statistical examination and a simple GIS analysis. The primary research material for this paper consists of statistical data compiled by the Population Register Centre of Finland. The centre maintains the national Population Information System containing basic information about Finnish residents. This system also encompasses the Finnish Building and Dwelling Register (BDR) which contains information about built and demolished buildings and apartments in Finland. The BDR registry data is constantly updated based on building and demolition permits and notifications that local municipal building authorities have granted based on the applications from building owners.

The study was performed on data retrieved as summary charts from the online service "Oiva" and its subsystem "Hertta", maintained by the Finnish Environment Institute, in May 2013 (Finnish Environment Institute 2013). The services, which contain statistical and geographical data on natural and built environment, are intended for professional use and are available free of charge in the Internet. Table 1 shows a summary of the variables retrieved as charts for all municipalities for each year between 2000 and 2011.

Indicator	2000	2011	Total sum	Change
Number of inhabitants	5 181 115	5 401 267		220 152
Number of buildings	1 438 493	1 653 735		215 242
Number of apartment buildings	1 161 909	1 314 994		153 085
Number of apartments	2 678 016	3 034 448		356 432
Floor area of buildings	408 877 922	488 937 815		80 059 893
Number of demolished buildings	1 607	1 955	20 774	
Number of demolished apt. buildings	1 127	1 265	13 606	
Number of new buildings	17 867	15 569	210 860	
Number of new apartment buildings	12 222	12 071	153 832	
Number of new apartments	33 382	32 498	360 883	
Floor area for demolished buildings	522 410	589 588	6 039 174	
Floor area for new buildings	5 907 573	5 656 660	72 520 669	

Table 1: List of the indicators used as the data for the study as well as selected summarizing figures.

The number of demolished apartments and the floor area for demolished apartment buildings or apartments was not available in the charts. The time period chosen for examination was between 2000 and 2011, as 2000 was the first and 2011 was the latest years available. The method relied on a simple calculation of different ratios for the selected parameters of the data and calculating correlation for the parameters and/or the derived ratios, as described in the results section.

The study was supplemented with data extracted from a geographical information system (GIS) also maintained by the Finnish Environment Institute. This map-based data, called the Follow-up System for the Urban Structure (YKR), contains similar information about population and buildings as the BDR, but the information is bound to a rectangular grid that has geographical coordinates. The smallest unit in the grid, covering the whole of Finland, is a 250m x 250m (62 500 m²) square. (Finnish Environment Institute 2011). Both data sets contain the entire population of the Finnish municipalities. The examination was performed following the municipal borders of 2013.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Between years 2000 and 2011, a total of 20 800 buildings were demolished and 210 900 buildings were built in Finland (or 215 200, if observed as the change of stock), as shown in table 1. The number of demolished buildings represents thus only roughly 10 % of the simultaneous new production. The floor area of all demolished buildings was over 6 million square meters, which represents circa 8 % of the floor area of simultaneous new production. 65 % of demolished buildings and 73 % of new buildings were residential buildings. At the same time, the population of Finland has increased by over 220 000 inhabitants. The number of buildings grew almost as much as the number of inhabitants. The number of new apartments (360 900 or 356 400, if observed as the change of stock) remarkably exceeded the number of new inhabitants.

The data shows a strong positive linear correlation ($r=0,95$) between the change in population and the change in the number of apartments. However, it is remarkable that although 64 % of the municipalities show loss of inhabitants, only three of them showed a decrease either in the number of apartments, the number of all buildings or the total floor area of all buildings. The examination demonstrated that the building stock, measured with whichever indicator, has kept growing in both shrinking and growing settlements.

An even stronger positive linear correlation ($r=0,97$) was found between the size of the settlement (number of inhabitants) and the demolished floor area. Figure 1 shows the scatter diagram. This is also due to the fact that the size of the settlement and the change of population have correlated with each other in the Finnish municipalities during the last decade. The amount of floor area per inhabitant demolished during the examination period ranges between 0 and 2,5 square meters with only three exceptions.

The 10 municipalities to demolish most belong to the 13 largest Finnish cities. Demolition in them makes up 53% of the total. As figure 1 shows, Helsinki, the capital, is in its own league. It alone accounts for 18% of all demolished floor area. Figure 2 shows the regional distribution of demolition to growing and declining municipalities on a map. The municipality was considered growing if it had gained at least one inhabitant during the examined time period. Growing municipalities were accountable for 78% of all demolition, and the South of Finland is clearly emphasized in the figure. According to the data set, there are 19 small municipalities in which no demolition would have taken place since 2000. More likely the demolitions have not been reported.

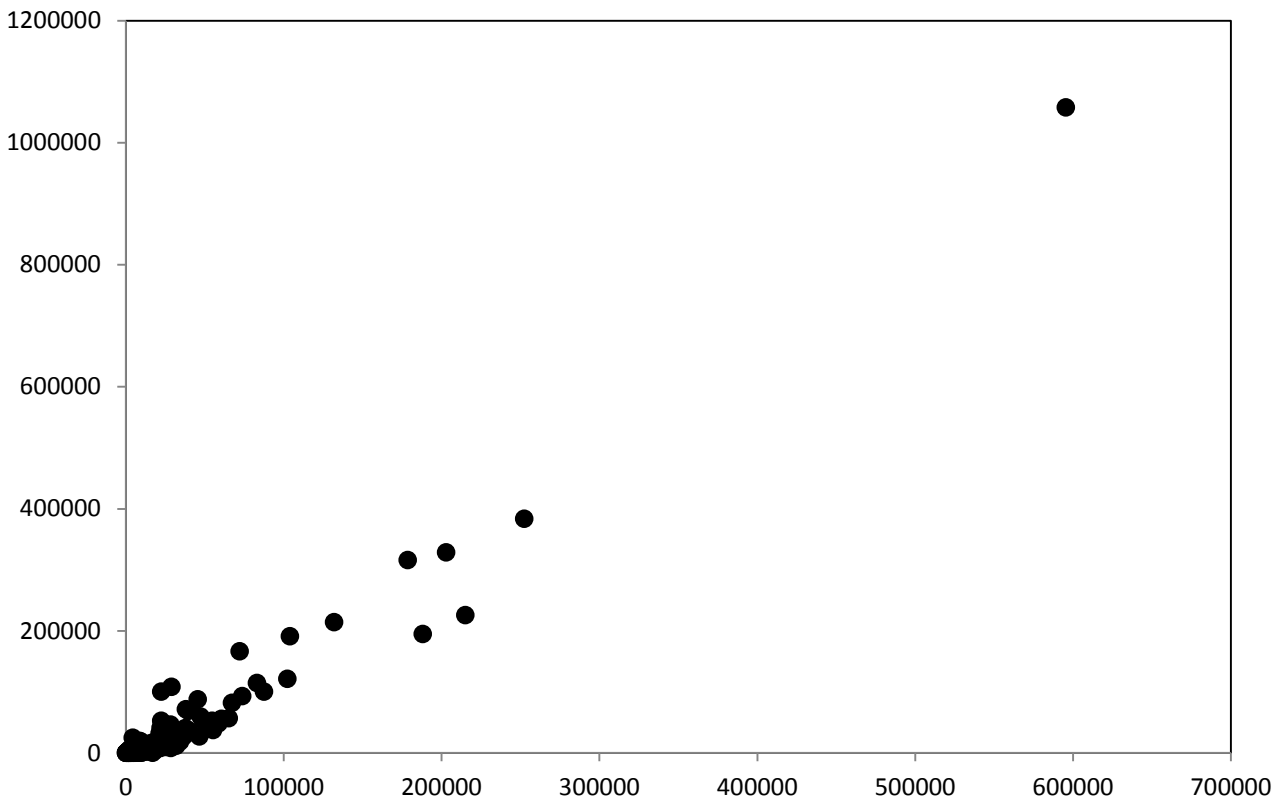


Figure 1: Scatter diagram for the size of the settlement (year 2011, x-axis) and the total demolished floor area (between 2000 and 2011, y-axis). The point in the upper right corner is the capital Helsinki.

The ratio of demolished floor area per built floor area indicates what percentage of newly built square meters replaced demolished square meters. The percentage ranges from 0 to 28 with four noticeable exceptions. Although one would expect that new construction would mostly replace obsolete stock in the declining regions, the ratio does not correlate linearly ($r=0,04$) with the demographic trend (the change in the number of inhabitants) at all.

These results were complemented with a geographical investigation about the expansion of human settlement. In this simple examination, the 62 500 square meter grid cell was considered human domain if one or more buildings are situated within the cell. The number of grid cells containing buildings was examined for the years 2000 and 2011. The results were projected on a map of Finnish municipalities, from which the zones of shrinking and growing municipalities were distinguished with different colors (these zones are shown in figure 2). This projection demonstrated that, despite the abandoning of over 23 000 previously occupied cells, the number of human-occupied grid cells had grown by circa 6 000 cells in the shrinking municipalities and circa 13 100 cells in the growing municipalities. As table 2 shows, the corresponding areas for the expansion of human settlements were 376 km² and 819 km², and the changes in population -127 300 and +341 900 inhabitants, respectively. The number of newly occupied grid cells was, in fact, slightly greater in the group of shrinking municipalities (21 600 cells) than in growing municipalities (21 000 cells), but the amount of abandonment of previously occupied cells was also greater (15 600 versus 7 900 cells in the growing municipalities).

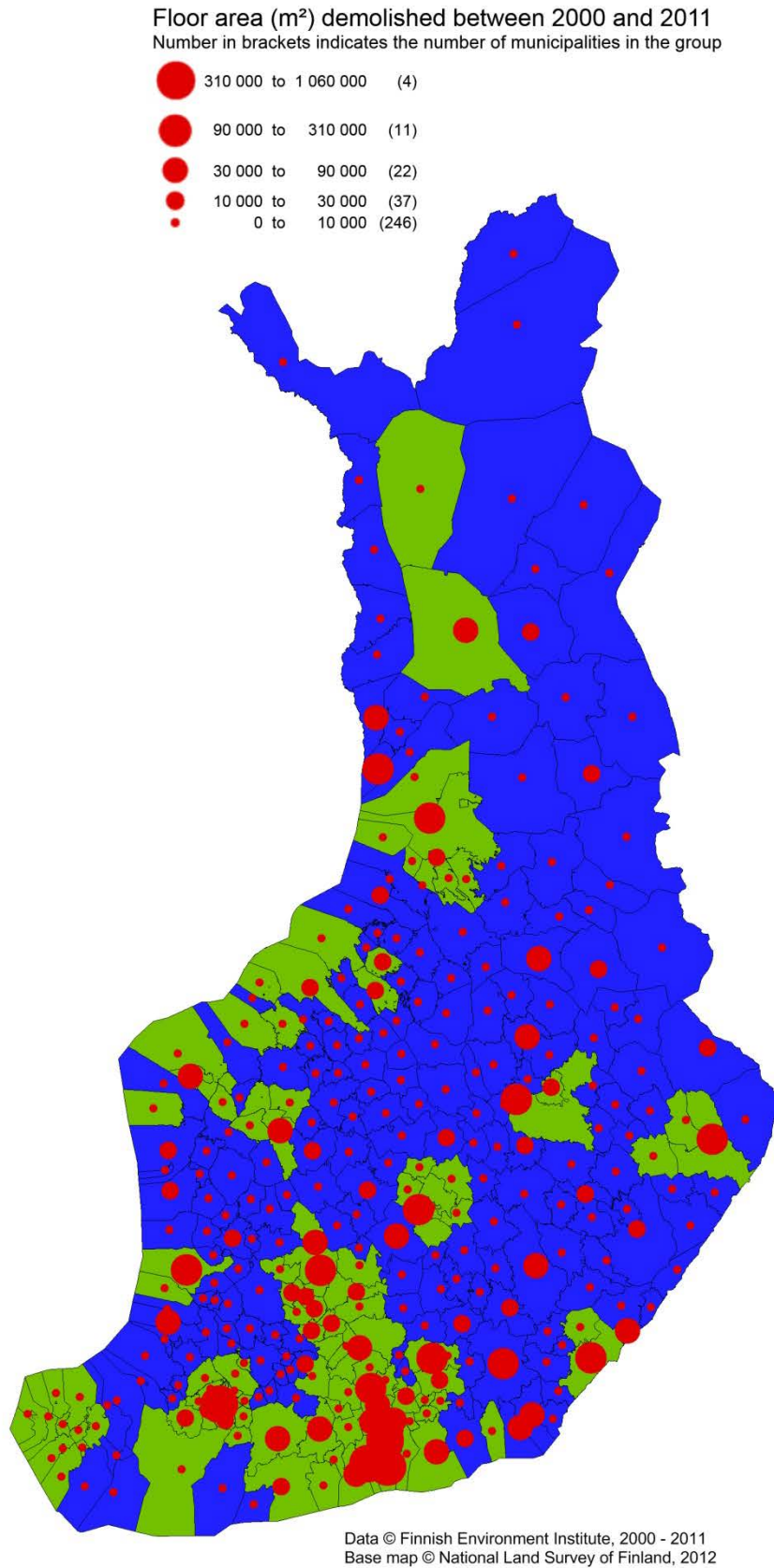


Figure 2: The regional distribution of demolition superimposed on a map of growing and shrinking Finnish municipalities. Green color marks growth and blue decline.

Type of demographic change	Number of municipalities	Change in population	Change in occupied land	Change in floor area
Growth	114	+340 912	+819 km ²	+53,4 Mm ²
Shrinkage	206	-127 348	+376 km ²	+26,7 Mm ²

Table 2: Changes in population, occupied land and total floor area in growing and shrinking municipalities.

It is natural that the building stock does not adapt to changes in population as quickly as these changes take place. What is more, there are demographical phenomena, such as the ageing of population and a general decrease of household size that may at least partly explain the increase in the number of apartments and in the average floor area per person despite the shrinkage. One supplementary explanation might be the growing number of temporarily occupied holiday homes, which have turned from modest, unheated cottages into luxurious and spacious villas in the course of the last decades. These buildings are likely not situated within existing settlements, as shown in an unpublished case study by the author. This examination, performed on the vast countryside of the city of Hämeenlinna, showed that the number of holiday homes exceeded the number of detached houses. The majority (86 %) of holiday homes were not located within villages, but scattered outside them along the banks of lakes (75 %). (Huuhka 2012, unpublished).

The lack of financial resources in declining regions may, in fact, explain the lack of demolition. Underutilized or abandoned buildings are familiar in the townscapes of shrinking communities. Naturally, persisting abandonment leads to destruction causing demolition eventually to become unavoidable. At first abandonment may, however, induce the perimeters of declining settlements to enlarge, as unused buildings continue to occupy building plots before reaching a state of collapse. There are international examples that urban shrinkage increases urban sprawl, that is, sparsening of human settlement (Couch et al 2005). This study, performed on Finnish municipalities, documents the same phenomenon.

It is, nonetheless, intriguing that even remarkable losses of permanent inhabitants do not denote a decrease or stagnation of new building, let alone an increase in demolition, but the growth of human-occupied areas and building new floor area at just a slightly slower rate. While ageing and the popularity of holiday homes can explain this behavior, they can hardly justify the trend. These results demonstrate that in Finland not even shrinking can hinder the human settlement from taking up more and more natural resources in the form of land, building supplies and heating energy.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The data demonstrates explicitly that the amount of demolition correlates linearly with the size of the settlement: the larger the city, the greater the amount of demolished floor area. This is affected by the fact that the size of the settlement and the change of population have also correlated with each other in the Finnish municipalities during the 2000's. Unlike expected, in Finland growth means more demolition, and decline less.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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RECOMPOSITION OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE HISTORIC CITY. A CASE STUDY OF THE PORTELLO AREA OF PADUA, ITALY

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the recomposition of public spaces in the historic city. The working method is based on the belief that in analyzing the history of the city, the study of urban morphology forms the basis of clarifying the relationship between permanent structures on one hand and temporary ones on the other. The methodology looks at the city as a result of its spatial structure. The life of the urban form is investigated in its physical specificity, the only one able of giving reason of its special nature above all other social, economic and political aspects.

Our teaching at the University of Padua is based on fundamental 1960s studies on typological analysis. The spatial aspects of the transformations in the city are studied as a premise for the design of new architecture. The Portello area in Padua is one of the subjects that students at the University have investigated, thought of as an opportunity to reconfigure the lost unity of a very representative place in this city, custodian of its historic memory and identity.

Keywords: urban space, urban analysis, public space, memory, identity of the community

1. INTRODUCTION

The teaching experience presented in this article is based on the principle according to which cross-referenced reference marks on the scale of the city in developing the architecture project constitute the most effective approach to solving problems found in the urban context. This definition means that protection of the urban landscape and its transformation can occur according to a coherent process based on a very close relationship between architecture and the city. This can be seen as a continuation of the main contribution from the most advanced community of active academics on the theme of planning in the historic city in Italy in the second half of the twentieth century, the so-called School of Venice. Explanations of planning outcomes in particular by Giuseppe Samonà, Egle Renata Trincanato, Saverio Muratori, and Aldo Rossi – to mention but a few of the most important members of staff at the University of Venice Institute of Architecture – were used in searching with the students for ways of planning the future in the pre-existing urban fabric. The concreteness of history was instrumental in combining individual architectural projects to give public space shape and form.

Through the years, the Venetian School has deepened research into the precise relationships between urban structure and architectural organism, theorizing a complete continuum between analysis of the urban environment and analysis of its buildings. The instrumental value of history and the importance of studying the pre-existing environmental conditions for the purposes of the project represent foundations in teaching especially now that sustainability is such a crucial theme. One of the planning hypotheses developed with the students is now presented.

2. THE CONTEXT

The street in Padua called *Via Portello* corresponds to an old village occupying a position inside the sixteenth century walls in the eastern part of the city near *porta Ognissanti* (All Saints Gate) that formed the obligatory route of travel to and from Venice. There was an important river port outside the wall on the Piovego canal that still laps against the remains of the city wall defenses. This port was the furthest inland that the fluvial merchant waterway, connecting Venice and Padua, ran. It supplied work to the inhabitants of the whole population of the village of Portello as stevedores, wheelbarrow-men and wagoners, who transferred the goods from the boats to warehouses or to merchants in the city center. Cultivated fields and orchards extended inside and outside the walls of the village. In the mid-eighteenth century the port was fully illustrated by Canaletto (figure 1).

The map of Padua, made by Giovanni Valle between 1781 and 1784, also documents this part of the city in detail. It shows the compact space of *Via Portello* between the wall and the axis of *Via Ognissanti* (figure 2). The print shows the flight of steps to the river port beyond the wall and the city gate, some buildings used for the commercial traffic, and the road with a sharp bend that turned from north to east, leading to the capital of the *Serenissima Repubblica*, Venice.



Figure 1: View of Padua with the River Brenta and the Portello gate, painted by Giovanni Antonio Canal known as Canaletto between 1740 and 1745. The east side of the gate with the bridge that leads to the city, at that time made of wood, can be recognized. Ships can be seen on the right moored near the flight of steps.

How the village of Portello with its transport of goods functioned as a nodal point in the transportation network between Via Ognissanti, the market road in the city center of Padua, and the water- and roadways that lead to Venice, can be seen in this representation made by Valle. This situation continued until the start of the twentieth century, when the scientific institutes of the University of Padua began moving into the area, activating a progressive dialogue that has never been interrupted since. The historic village is now entirely surrounded by the university, extending beyond the far side of the Piovego canal. The Faculties of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Pharmacology and Engineering have also been integrated with institutes from the Humanities, consolidating their very presence in the lee of the historic architecture along the old roads.

Surrounded by the new university buildings, the village of Portello nevertheless managed not to lose its general layout founded on two sides by the short road composed of mainly old multi-story buildings that overlooked and finished at the port. Furthermore, the historic architecture, which has also suffered considerable specific damage, has been preserved better than in other parts of Padua that were subject to widespread sweeping changes in post-war years.

3. CURRENT PROBLEMS

The original inhabitants of Portello have now almost all moved out of the village. They have dispersed to places where they have found work and support for their families, but they maintain a strong sense of identity as members of a dismembered community conscious of its own history.

The general university land use and zoning and the significant presence of a student population have increased business activities in the village which has become more specialized, now mainly being composed of bars, bookshops, and typing agencies. Furthermore, it has conditioned the size and use of the apartments, bought as investments, modified, and privately let to young students, resulting in a lack of nuclear families.

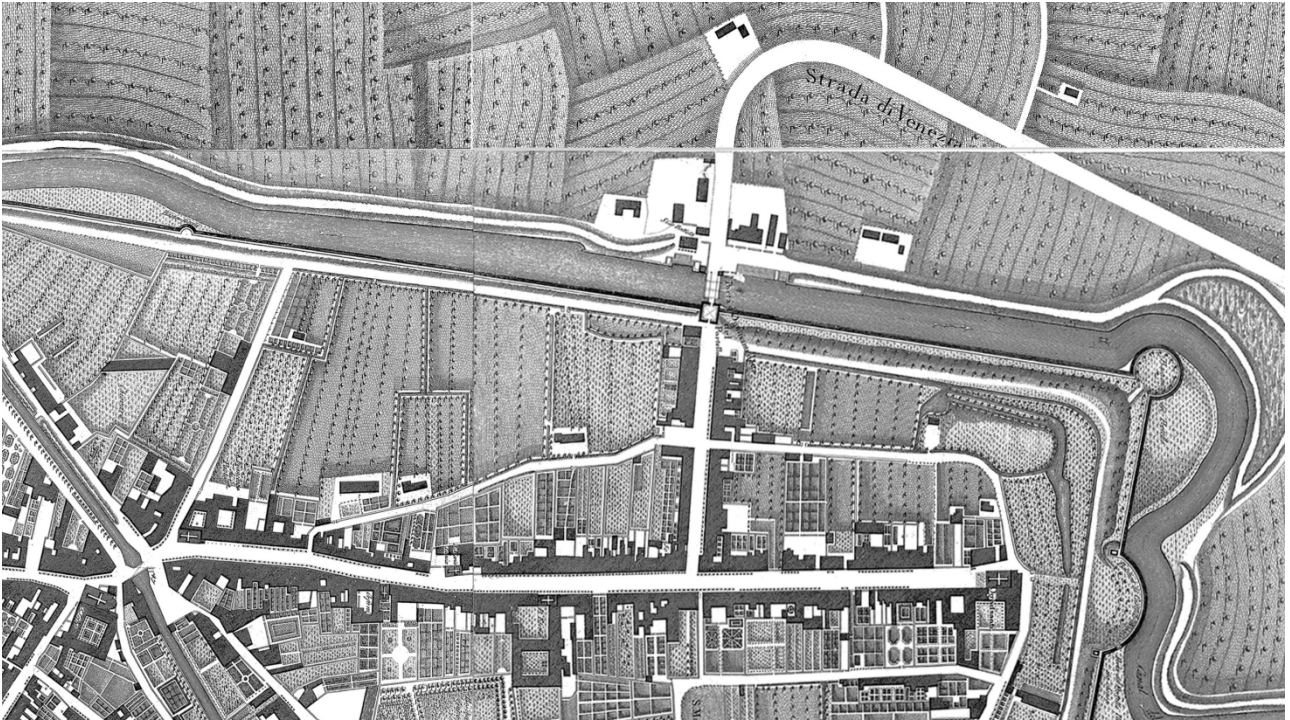


Figure 2: Map of Giovanni Valle, 1781-84. Borgo Portello is composed of the short road flanked by the houses of the river port workers that connected the sixteenth century walls with the axis of via Ognissanti. Running east-west (horizontal on the print), via Ognissanti leads to the center of Padua. That only the sides of the main roads were built on can be seen.

The use of the public space and its public furniture is now ambiguous in this widened road., It was once a public courtyard in which people met, worked together and children used to play, now being neither road nor piazza, closed in between the houses, The dangerous mixed flow of traffic composed of cars, goods vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, and pedestrians cross the piazza from various directions in a disorderly fashion. The acoustic degradation generated by this traffic contrasts with the original purpose of the piazza which is permanently centered on the sixteenth century port. Furthermore, the location has become a favorite spot for the purchasing and use of illegal narcotics by a large number of individuals.

The *porta Ognissanti* is no longer the architectural monument to which the village referred (figure 3) but its bridge, which has become the only pragmatic means for the student population to pass from the university buildings within the walls to those outside being one of the two passages across the Piovego. Closed to cars, the bridge is continually crossed by students who attend lectures on either side or both sides of the canal during the same day.

The most substantial building transformation involved the demolition of an old building in the 1960s that housed the workers of the village, a three-story structure that was developed on the west side, occupying about half the length of the street (figures 3, 4 and 6). The new building erected in its place (figure 6) is decidedly higher: the quality of the details and of the whole contrast sharply with the delicate historical environment (figure 5).

4. PLANNING HYPOTHESES AS DIDACTIC EXPERIENCE

The Portello area was one of the subjects studied in the “Urban and Architectural Composition 3 and laboratory” course between the academic years of 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 (regular professor Enrico Pietrogrande, with coworkers in the laboratory Adriano Rabacchin and Alessandro Dalla Caneva) during the 5th year of the master degree program in Architectural Engineering at the Department of Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering at the University of Padua.



Figure 3: Portello village in a photograph taken in the 1960s. The city gate of the road to Venice can be seen at the end of the street. The long building without porticoes to the left will soon be demolished and rebuilt with no coherence with the place. Other historic buildings that have been preserved are to the right.

Figure 4: Planimetry of the area dated 1811. The building fabric is formed by the repetition of the base parcel, which is narrow and elongated in shape.

The general teaching aim was to develop the relationship between analysis and project by studying various important places in the city. As already indicated, the teaching is based on the conviction that surveying the historic urban fabric of the city helps the project. Since the relationships between urban structure and architectural organism are identified, the study of the building unit being the key to reading the whole city, and the analysis forms an organic part of the initial phase of the planning project (figure 5).

As written by Aldo Rossi, on the subject of the city of Padua in general, “On the basis of the cadastral situation and the surveys carried out, the analysis highlights the parceled out, repetitive and multiple nature of the medieval divisions, bringing them back to the renowned Gothic urban experiences (...). The medieval form tends to be broken down into different parts, which then come back together to form larger ones, with the formation of courtyards produced by more than one property. Undoubtedly, however, this type of urban form is one that characterizes the morphological evolution as a whole. Of course, as always in these cases, the mechanism of the evolution remains paramount. Nonetheless, this Gothic, narrow and long parcel, still represents a characteristic and recognisable mould (...). Indeed, where this occurs, the density of the buildings shows more clearly a constitutive form of the city which is an integral part of its architecture: the

serial architecture of Gothic building is, in fact, a set relationship, where the size of the parcel on the road has ultimately become a constitutive element of the Gothic city” (Rossi 1970).

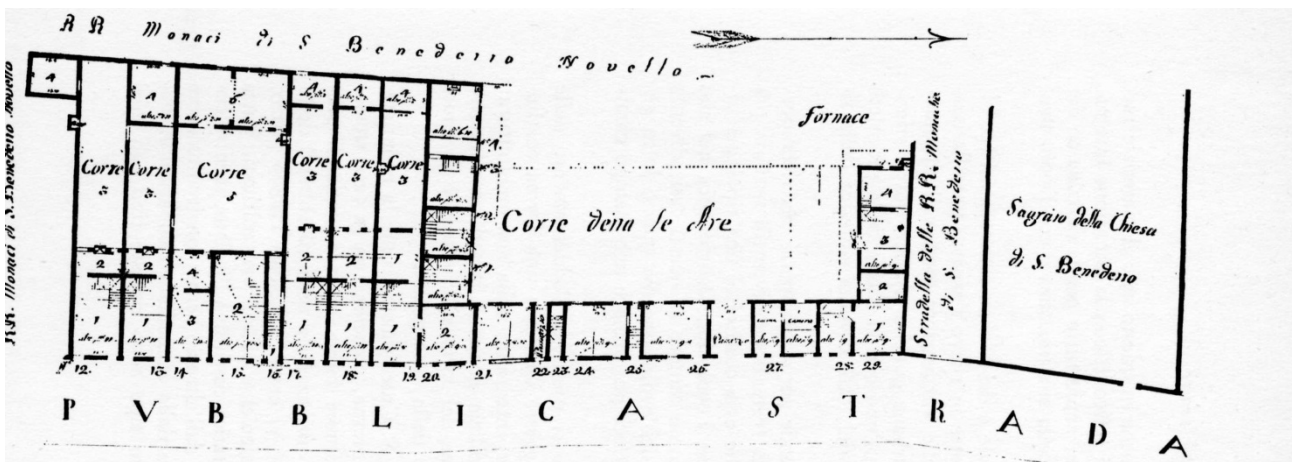


Figure 5: Padua, riviera San Benedetto: historical layout. The plan, with regard to a diverse area of the city, exemplifies the aggregative system of the building parcels of medieval Padua.



Figure 6: The abandoned building on the west side of the village of Portello is awaiting demolition. Photograph taken in the 1960s. In the foreground of the photograph to the left is the gateway through which the garden of a building on nearby via Ognissanti was reached. Ognissanti gate can be seen on the right at the end of the street in the background.

Figure 7: Current condition of the same scene shown in the previous figure. Photo by Clara Dalla Pellegrina.

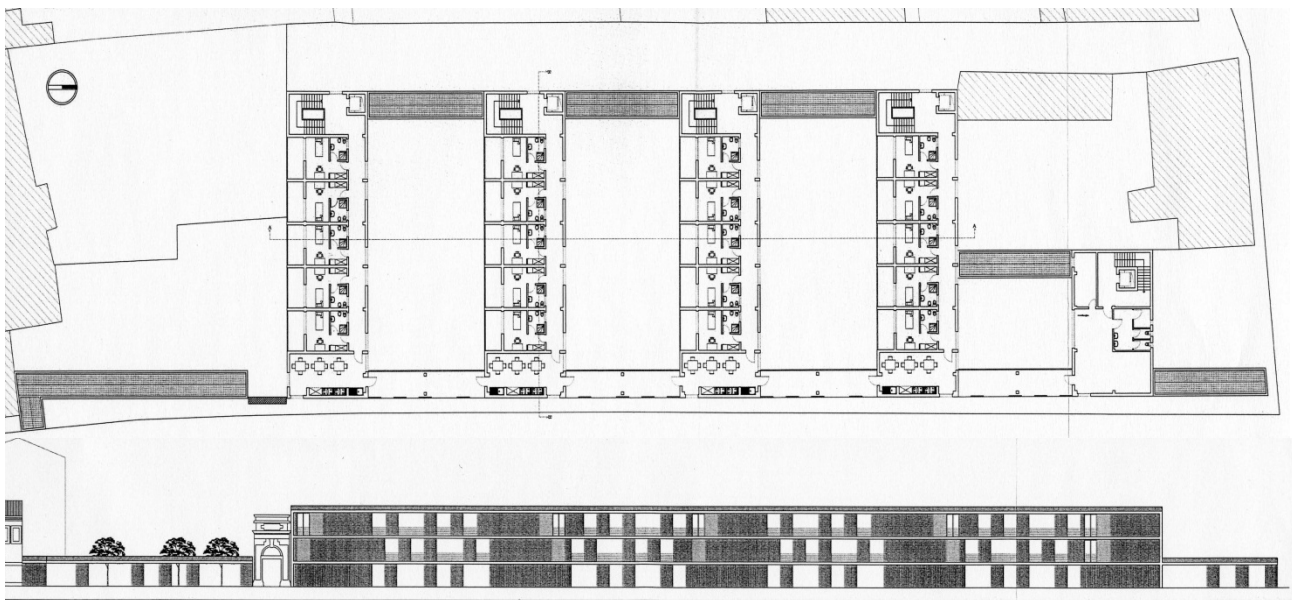
In particular, about the portico as a constitutive aspect of the city, Rossi remarks: “Along the street level, the portico served to spread out the traffic and to perform certain tasks; often the portico was a projection of the laboratory and the handicraft work took place beneath it. Furthermore, the use of the portico for craft activities, as well as a place to cook food or to rest, is a sign of the persistence, in law and in practice, of land use as the collective property”.

With regard to the experience centered on the village of Portello, the planning tasks require the students to define a new balance between the student population and the remaining original inhabitants., and to configure new public meeting spaces for socialization of the two components by considering the opportunities to substitute the imposing incoherent residential building mentioned above with a different architectural proposal.

So that the students did not remove themselves from the real onsite conditions and from forming concrete views of the future, they had to follow the aim of the planning project by hypothesizing public management of student accommodation for their new architectural proposal of which three

of the solutions developed individually by the students are presented below. Consequently, the planning proposals put forward are connected to each other by the same main theme. In fact, the development of residential complexes for university accommodation is characterized by the definition and presence of collective spaces open to the communal life of the city.

The planning proposal of student Matteo Beggiato, the first one presented, must be understood as the development of a residential complex with student accommodation and public spaces for the entire community resident in the village. The project's concept finds expression in the strict relationship with the historic form of the city: the courtyard and the portico (figures 8 and 9). In fact, these typological elements strongly characterize the urban morphology of Padua where public spaces are represented by courtyards and porticoes. Moreover, the courtyard here is a communal space around which the life of the complex revolves with university residences on its first and second floors, and with communal spaces such as reading and study rooms on the ground floor. The portico along the main façade forms a permeable screen and establishes a free and fluid relationship between the public space of the street and the communal space of the internal courtyards.



Figures 8 and 9: Plan of the residential complex with student accommodation and public spaces. Plan of the first and second floors and view on via Portello. From the work of student Matteo Beggiato.

The functional purpose is not casual but depends on the context of the entire area affected by the presence of numerous Faculties. The distribution of the university buildings in the wider urban fabric is assumed to be irreversible, the university having come into the historic city, no longer an isolated cultural enclave, but a more general fabric. The student proposes a large urban space in which the city and building are complimentary. The Paduan citizen, the student, and the visitor meet in the collective building by living and experiencing communal and neighborhood life under its porticoes and in its courtyards.

The university accommodation on the upper floors face the internal space of the courtyard and is characterized by communal spaces for recreational and leisure activities.

The planning proposal of student Lino Fattori confronts the same planning hypothesis. The key idea reintroduces the duplication of an old typological form characterizing the historic morphology of the city of Padua: long narrow dwellings, reminders of the historic urban structure of the medieval city. In fact, the shape of the residential complex is defined through the unification of the residential cells that in their replication confer a rhythmic and harmonious appearance on the urban façade (figures 10, 11, and 12). In order to encourage integration with public life in the Portello area, commercial spaces on the ground floor are connected to public life in the area. The spaces on the upper floors are used for university accommodation and assume various solutions in size and shape. The residential buildings are distinguished from each other by the duplication and reinterpretation of the idea of the open gallery in the historic city on both the main and secondary sides, towards the internal garden, suggesting a formal reason for the not only functional but also symbolic value. It is not only meant to be an ideal space of mediation between internal and external, guaranteeing an appropriate illumination of the internal spaces, but also as an element characterizing the public form and so giving urban value to the form of the residential complex.



Figures 10, 11 and 12: Plan of student residence. Planivolumetric plan, view from above of the façade on via Portello and view of the rear of the repeated modules. From the work of student Lino Fattori.



Figures 13 and 14: Plan of student residence. View of the façade overlooking the garden. From the work of student Carlo Marchioro.

The student Paolo Marchioro confronted the thesis by proposing the idea of a building in line as an element of mediation between the urban space in the city and the public green space in areas lying behind the buildings (figures 13 and 14). Particular attention has been paid to studying the green areas in which entrances to the university residences have been inserted to the first, second, and third floors. These entrances are accessed by restoring and making the historic urban value of the renaissance gateway (present on the edge of the development area) relevant again. In fact, the gateway becomes the actual access to the public garden and to the entrances to the university residences.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The deepening of the relationship between architecture and culture in the city formed the basis of the planning hypotheses illustrated in this article in agreement with the conviction that it is fundamental in teaching to promote a synthesis between knowledge and action. The study of the pre-existing environments and the widest picture of the historic built environment represent an indispensable instrument in promoting a new layout and cultural structure based on territorial needs. This degraded area in the heart of the city can be made harmonious and coherent by means of new architectural projects for public functions, formulating a new integration of the urban fabric torn apart by choices that neglected the context. The future character of Padua also depends on the way in which it confronts loss of identity in urban areas such as the village of Portello, a problem now recognized due to its historic tradition.

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COMPETITIVENESS OF CITIES – WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

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ABSTRACT

The strengthening of 'competitiveness' is a frequently mentioned policy target in urban, regional and national strategies and planning. However, there is no common understanding of what is meant by it in reality. At the same time, there is a growing industry of city indexes and ratings, using a variety of criteria.

As a goal of urban development, competitiveness is interpreted differently by different politicians and by professionals. Definitions like "demonstrated ability to attract capital, businesses, talent and visitors" (EIU 2012) do not inform how to implement or improve competitiveness at city level.

What is meant by competitiveness? Why has it become a policy target, and for whom is it relevant? Literature research, samples of city indexes and results of an expert questionnaire illustrate various interpretations of the concept.

I argue that as a policy goal, competitiveness is a euphemism meaning prioritizing business before people. Global competitiveness of cities is a neoliberal construct, borrowed from the private sector. It is used as a proactive and non-political sounding catchword to redefine cities as actors serving the private sector rather than people. However, competitiveness turns into a fallacy, if decision makers and citizens are made believe that competitiveness is good for all.

Keywords: urban policy, global competitiveness, urban development, city indexes, neoliberalism

1. COMPETITIVENESS AS A FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED TARGET

In Finland, three ministries initiated a process to create a vision plan for regional and mobility planning by 2050, with the purpose of "supporting the development of Finland as a country of well-being, competitiveness and eco-efficiency". (Turunen 2013)

In 2013, the Helsinki – Uusimaa Regional Council gave its approval to a regional plan with 2035 as time horizon. One of the objectives was the strengthening of global competitiveness.

The vision in the strategy for the electoral period 2013 – 2016, adopted by the City Council, is that “Helsinki is going to be a world class business and innovation hub [...]”. A target chart lists “competitiveness through renewal”. (Helsingin kaupunki 2013)

2. METHOD, RESEARCH QUESTION AND WORKING HYPOTHESIS

The phenomenon at the focus of this paper is the repeated appearance of the concept *competitiveness* in urban and regional strategies. This research is qualitative and uses recent literature and a questionnaire as source material.

The research question is: What does ‘competitiveness’ of cities mean? Even if there is a great number of city indexes and rankings, they don’t measure competitiveness. However, there seems to be an implicit understanding that competitiveness is about the economy. Getting more foreign direct investments (FDI), global company headquarters or tourists are mentioned as goals. But there is no agreement on how this informs urban development.

My working hypothesis is that policy makers and urban planners interpret competitiveness according to their professional or political ideals. Consequently, competition rhetoric remains merely rhetoric, not referring to any concrete urban qualities. As a target, it sounds proactive and non-partisan, but it is a euphemism while the real goal is to prioritize business and investors instead of citizens.

3. ROOTS OF ‘COMPETITION’

3.1 *Competitiveness of costs*

Competitiveness means different things in different contexts. “The competitiveness of economy is its ability to produce additional value, which is in demand.” (Haaparanta 2013) For an economist, a broad definition can refer to preconditions of economic growth in general, or to factors impacting the operational environment of companies. Frequently used indicators are consumer prices, labor costs, or the cost of a given unit compared to the cost of a comparable unit in other country. However, comparison is easy only if there are no major differences in the industrial structures of the countries. (Kajanoja 2012)

3.2 *Global cities in competition*

Saskia Sassen shows how cities specialize and take different roles within globalized production processes. “Detroit’s factories may relocate to Mexico and elsewhere but this does not preclude that many, and indeed a growing share, of the specialized servicing of auto manufacturing firms continue to be produced in New York City.”

Sassen describes “capital relocation”: how the patterns and scale of FDI have changed since the 1960s. “Finally, since the 1980s the flow of foreign direct investment in services has grown more rapidly than in manufacturing and extractive industries.” The industry with the largest share of FDI in the world is finance, followed by trade. Global cities like New York, London, Paris and Tokyo offer special services for the finance industry – and may pay a high social price for “shadow effects” due to the widening gap between highly and minimally paid jobs. In the epilogue she notes that “pressures towards [...] sharper forms of polarization [...] are there in a range of very different cities [...] and in an expanding number of cities, notable Dublin and Helsinki.” (Sassen 2001) Cities may be winners in one competition but losers in another. Fierce competition for good taxpayers means that the middle class and the poor are often neglected.

3.3 Euphemisms of New Public Management

Along the neoliberal turn from government to governance, 'market' became the supreme model for organizations, whether public or private. The emergence of the new public management (NPM) doctrine in the late 1970s meant that public sector organizations were supposed to be managed as if they were private companies. The prime role of cities was to become enabling environments for enterprises.

This led also to the adoption of the language of producing and selling. The key catchwords exemplifying this linguistic mimicry are: efficiency, flexibility, reduction of costs, competition, choice, customer and free market. (Taipale 2009)

In neoliberal thinking, "[p]rivatization and deregulation combined with competition, it is claimed, eliminate bureaucratic red tape, increase efficiency and productivity, improve quality, and reduce costs [...]" (Harvey 2005) Sassen adds an interesting point: "As efficiency becomes the objective, it tends to replace or function as a stand-in for the public interest." (Sassen 2006)

When an expression becomes politically too delicate, softer euphemisms are sought after. E.g., the European Union calls *privatization* the *liberalization of public services*. The WTO uses *external liberalization* meaning exposure to competition on a global market. (Taipale 2009)

4. THE INDEX INDUSTRY

4.1 Products for competition and branding

Urban criteria, indicators and rankings are produced not only by research institutes but also increasingly by consulting companies. Cities are eager to publish results if they rank high, and rankings become tools for city branding. To illustrate the variety of city indexes, three examples are described below.

After having analyzed over a hundred reports, indexes and rankings, Creg Clark calls for caution. "There are a number of ways in which error, distortion or partiality may be incorporated into these comparative tools." Possible areas of error include quality and comparability of data, geographical scale at which data is collected, and objectivity of perception data versus performance data. "Many benchmarks, reports or indexes are made with a particular purpose or particular audience in mind [...]. Neutrality of findings and recommendations is therefore not always assured as inputs may be doctored to ensure the outcomes best suit the needs of interested parties." (Clark 2011)

4.2 "Benchmarking global city competitiveness" – "impartial business intelligence"

The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), founded in 1946, is a research unit of The Economist Newspaper Limited. The EIU delivers country, risk and industry analysis and regular reports on liveability and cost of living of the world's major cities. (EIU 2013)

The EIU defines competitiveness as: "demonstrated ability to attract capital, businesses, talent and visitors". "While economic size and growth are important and necessary, several other factors determine a city's overall competitiveness, including its business and regulatory environment, the quality of human capital and indeed the quality of life."

The EIU assessed 120 cities with 31 indicators grouped under eight categories: economic strength, human capital, institutional effectiveness, financial maturity, global appeal, physical capital, environment and natural hazards, and social and cultural character.

US and European cities were found to be the world's most competitive, Asian cities dominate the "economic strength" category, but African and Latin American cities lag behind. Developed country cities attract the world's top talent, but "cities not only compete in terms of their overall availability of talent, potential growth and cost levels, but also in terms of direct and indirect incentives they might offer businesses for relocating there." (EIU 2012)

4.3 "The Nordic Cities of Opportunity" – tailored to please the client

"The Nordic capitals are a cluster of high-performing, attractive cities that show a strong potential for regional collaboration in order to compete globally..." This flattering caption is quoted from a ranking report compiled by PricewaterhouseCoopers, a multinational consulting company.

The report was presented at the Nordic Capitals meeting in Stockholm in April 2013. Participating mayors noted that several criteria were missing and some were questionable. For example, the five indicators of the category "Sustainability and the natural environment" are natural disaster risk, thermal comfort, recycled waste, air pollution, and public park space, but there is no mention of energy consumption or CO2 emissions.

In comparison, the category "Ease of doing business" has ten indicators: ease of starting a business, resolving insolvency, employee regulations, ease of entry (number of countries with visa waiver), flexibility of visa travel, foreign embassies or consulates, number of international association meetings, level of shareholder protection, operational risk climate, and workforce management risk.

Helsinki was told that it should improve its ranking for "its entrepreneurial environment" and that "ease of doing business is another indicator in which Finland's capital should be able to compete more effectively." (PwC 2012)

4.4 Social Interaction Potential – young researchers, new angles

A new metric called Social Interaction Potential (SIP) has been developed at the University of Utah (Farber et al. 2013). SIP measures how likely it is for two people in a community to end up in the same place and talk.

"The best cities are ones where you can make friends." The claim sounds soft, but the metric is based on hard data such as travel times, employment densities, and land-use patterns. The SIP of 42 U.S. metropolitan regions was calculated. "Unsurprisingly, the largest cities--New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Washington--also boast the highest aggregate SIP scores. But once you control for size, all four cities underperform compared to smaller peers. For one thing, their vastness works against them—'super-commuters' to Manhattan, the District, or the Loop head straight home at the end of the day, sharply limiting their opportunities for happy hour." (Lindsay 2013)

5. HOW DO PROFESSIONALS INTERPRET 'COMPETITIVENESS'?

5.1 "Competitiveness of cities – what does it mean?"

For the purposes of this paper, a number of city experts were asked this question. Three elected officials replied, as well as thirteen urban professionals from all over the world. Even if limited in their number, the answers demonstrate different political flavors and a multiplicity of possible interpretations. (All italics by the author.)

The politicians' replies show typical characteristics: the Social Democrat looks for possible solutions in governance, which would be regarded as *more bureaucracy* by a right-wing politician. The Conservative uses basic neoliberal slogans such as *efficiency* and *productivity*. The Green obviously sees sustainability as key.

The professionals' views are less predictable. Many are concerned with implementing and measuring competitiveness, or finding out what makes cities succeed, regardless of what it is called. Competitiveness is seen as the sum total of basic urban elements, such as infrastructure and services, housing, availability of labor and security, and more complex ones like knowledge and diversity.

5.2 Elected officials

A Social Democratic Mayor has a broad interpretation ranging from impacts of global economy to welfare services. He refers to the ongoing municipal reform and metropolitan politics: "It requires ability for renewal. It requires also a genuine *coordination* of resources, which seems to be difficult in the Helsinki Region." (Kari Nenonen)

A Green Deputy Mayor equals competitiveness with sustainability. "If a city is socially, ecologically and in terms of welfare the best possible place to live in for its inhabitants, it is also competitive." (Pekka Sauri)

A Conservative CEO of a Regional Council looks for precision and is caught up by more definitions. "I'd start defining it from the perspective of *productivity* = internal *efficiency* + external efficiency. Internal efficiency means being *economical* and productive, whereas external efficiency means the ability to provide services, and impacts of actions." (Ossi Savolainen)

5.3 Urban professionals

Unlike the politicians, many professionals are aware of the standard meaning of competitiveness, but they are critical or consider it too limited. "[...] other authors mention that an indicator of competitiveness is the amount of *private investment* or *international connections* to develop urban dynamics, but I think it is worth nothing if *the quality of life* for residents has not improved." (Edgar Benavides) "Strange cities in poor nations do aspire to be globally competitive at the costs of meeting basic needs of societies." (Simphiwe E Mini)

Planners see the solution in *planning*. "A city has to be able to present a clear and consistent *vision* and framework for development, see 'Vancouverism'." (Mikko Aho) "[...], the real question is what is *good planning*." (Nahoum Cohen)

The role of *city marketing* is highlighted. "[...] I've noticed that some city administrations treat the results of city rankings and indices [...] as though they are confirmations of a city's *reputation*." (Nick Casey) "[...] the city is apparently now seen in its entirety as a marketing tool. [...] Now city planning offices and the whole community are aware of the economic importance of city marketing. [...] It was only a question of time until the city itself had to become a product." (Eric Firley)

New aspects, such as *diversity*, are introduced. "An important factor in being a competitive city today lies in *diversity*. Having a diverse ethnic and linguistic pool to draw from affects business, tourism, and the ability to communicate and interact globally. It also provides for choice, in for

example, food, entertainment and lifestyles, which are rarely reflected in liveability indices. [...] In most cases, there is no choice. If you are investing or working in cutting edge software, there are not many places you can go to; and those cities or regions would not be the same if you are in computer hardware.” (Nicholas You)

Issues of *governance* also come up, encouraging to cooperation instead of competing. “There are hundreds of cities competing in different classes and in different niches. [...] National and *cross border axes* are emerging, especially in East Asia which link port cities with other cities through hi-speed rail, highways and shipping lanes. *Clustering* is important as cities must learn to stop competing with their immediate neighbors - the syndrome of competing jurisdictions.” (Nicholas You)

Finally, can cities compete at all? “Are cities in competition? [...] cities are simply *locations* for firms, governments and other groups, which compete for city reputation, visitors, investment, workers, public funds and events.” (Nick Casey) “A city cannot be *competitive in general*. (Competition is always in a *specific* game and a specific playing field.) [...] Competitiveness can be relevant in order to be most attractive for the specific niche in which your city aims to be attractive. That can also consist of very modest specific choices. So a city council might decide to try to be the best (most respect-and peaceful) in comparison with others in the specific field of real integration of third generation Muslims.” (Jan Vogelij)

6. CONCLUSIONS

Policy makers and urban experts interpret competitiveness differently depending on their political and professional ideals. However, there is an implicit understanding that if cities compete, it is about more FDI, global company headquarters and tourists.

Even with some unanimity about the goals of competitiveness, there is no agreement on the features that would make a city or region more competitive. A plethora of traditional urban development targets, such as sustainability or quality of life, have become superficially monitored subcategories of city indexes marketed by a global consulting industry to cities wanting to succeed in competition.

The concept of competitiveness originates from the realm of corporations and is rooted in neoliberal NPM. However, cities are neither in the business of producing consumer products nor able to take advantage of global production chains, where increases in competitiveness can be reached through outsourcing and reduction of production costs. Cities cannot outsource their kindergartens or elderly care to places with lower salaries. Cities are for the common good, not for private profit.

The hypothesis is confirmed that most of the policy rhetoric mentioning global competitiveness as a goal of urban development remains rhetoric, which is not being translated to urban qualities but to incentives to companies. It is used as a target that sounds proactive and non-political, while it is a euphemism for redefining cities as actors serving the private sector rather than people. It becomes a fallacy, when decision-makers and citizens are made believe that competitiveness is good for all.

If competitiveness means incentivizing multinational companies, cities face the risk of empowering investors to dictate how cities should develop. Therefore, the foremost challenge for cities is to

become more aware of their existing assets and base their visions on them. Otherwise they'll be sold on the global markets, not to the highest but to the lowest bidder.

Further research could examine when and by whom the concept was introduced to urban discourse and how it has changed the urban development toolbox. If it has been possible to measure increases in competitiveness of a city, what have been the benefits and for whom? Does increased competitiveness lead to segregation, as Sassen suggests?

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DOES PLACE MATTER IN THE GLOBAL WORLD? - DISCOURSES ON IDENTITY AND PLACE

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ABSTRACT

Place is not just the “where” of something; it is the location plus everything that occupies that location seen as an integrated and meaningful phenomenon. There is no place without identity but it is socially structured varying with individuals or groups. It is being constantly socialized through the use of common language, symbols, and experiences – that is, through culture.

Cultural Heritage is a concept whose contents are going through constant change. The author has been working with this concept during many years as a planning architect on both local as well as regional levels – the important notion has been that on-going discussions are needed to keep it living and renewing.

The aim of this paper is to confirm, through some examples, which places and their strong identities still matter today. It does not call for mimeographing and duplicating old themes or relics of the past. It is not possible to build a new place with an exactly planned identity. In a new building, the revelation of identity is happening bit by bit: first the architect has to examine needs and stories and get acquainted with the environment. Afterwards people, the users, have their connections to the new place and give their own additions to the identity of place.

Keywords: culture, identity, locality, meaning, place

1. INTRODUCTION

The globalized world is shrinking: almost simultaneously we get information from the other side of the globe; we are familiar with global possibilities but also global threats. Today’s people are encouraged to view themselves as global consumers rather than participants of communities or localities.

The forces of new technologies, globalization and ‘time-space-compression’ have sought to represent localized identities as historical, regressive characteristics, and have worked to undermine the old allegiances of place and community. But the burgeoning of identity politics, and

now nationalism, reveal a clear resistance to such universal strategies. Old divisions of and loyalties based around class and geographical community may have been undermined by the globalization of markets, communications networks, networks of power and capital flows. In the beginning of the era of network society, people used to think that the place is not important anymore, but now there is also a marked movement towards individualization and need for locality. Locality is lifting up the significance of “place” in at least two different ways: locality as having a position in space and localities as the features or surroundings of a particular place.

“Locality” and “sense of community” can be seen as values that could be used to bring together a number of elements, such as commitment, trust and identity. Place-based and interest-based communities may well coincide geographically, for example in places where many inhabitants used to work in the same industry, such as was the case in early industries (e.g. mining villages). We may add a third theme to locality: that of attachment – as communities of place or interest may not automatically have a sense of shared identity. People construct their communities symbolically, making it a resource and repository of meaning, and a referent of their identity. Therefore communities are best approached as ‘communities of meaning’: community plays a crucial symbolic role in generating people’s sense of belonging and identity.

Does place matter in the global world? The hypothesis in this paper is that it still matters because places with their meanings afford multiple experiences. The evidence is presented along a case study concerning the process of a cultural heritage site: how an abandoned industrial site was changed into a new culture centre in 1990’s. The same data was used in my doctoral dissertation “Old Paukku in Lapua Re-built and Re-spoken, Discursive formation of the Cultural Heritage in Built Environment” (2006). This paper will frame conclusions and evidence through the question: *How did the place and identity of place show up in people’s speech in the case study of Old Paukku?*

2. EVIDENCE FROM A CASE STUDY

The case study of Old Paukku (Paukku=Explosive Charge; but also the nick name of the factory) was long-lasting: the design and planning of the re-use took place 1993-2000 and my study was done 2000-2006, but the history of the factory had started earlier, in the beginning of the 20th century. In 1992, Lapua acquired the area of the former State Cartridge Factory, which was located in the middle of the town. During the next decade, the old industrial buildings went through great changes, and were renovated for new uses. The area of the cartridge factory was transformed constructionally into the Cultural Centre ‘Old Paukku’, but changes were also perceived discursively in human speech and new attributed meanings. The case offered an interesting and unique theme, and the author had some co-players’ knowledge; by holding office as the City Architect and Planner during the project.



Figure 1. Old Paukku seen from south. The centre of Lapua on the left.

The aim of the case study was to deepen the conceptual knowledge of cultural heritage and increase the understanding of it in different directions. In the research, cultural heritage (in built environment) appeared in discourses and the meanings appeared, changed and struggled during the process.

The cultural turn of planning research appeared during the research process. Foucauldian discourse and power analytics were chosen as method, and nine main actors of the project were interviewed. Other research material constituted of planning and decision-making documents, reports, newspaper articles and photographs from 1910's until today. The core of the theoretical framework was culture seen as a network of currents in which meanings and discourses were arising, moving and periodically establishing their own position.

Two main discourses were found. The one called "Place" was rapidly developing in terms of place experience, historical meaning and the place of memory. The planning process of Old Paukku created like an open forum: the place, where, in addition to the re-use of the old factory, other issues could also be dealt with. This discourse was described: *"Now we have this kind of place...."* and it contains not only the idea of the past and memories, but additionally issues relating to current identity and the use of the cultural centre by people.

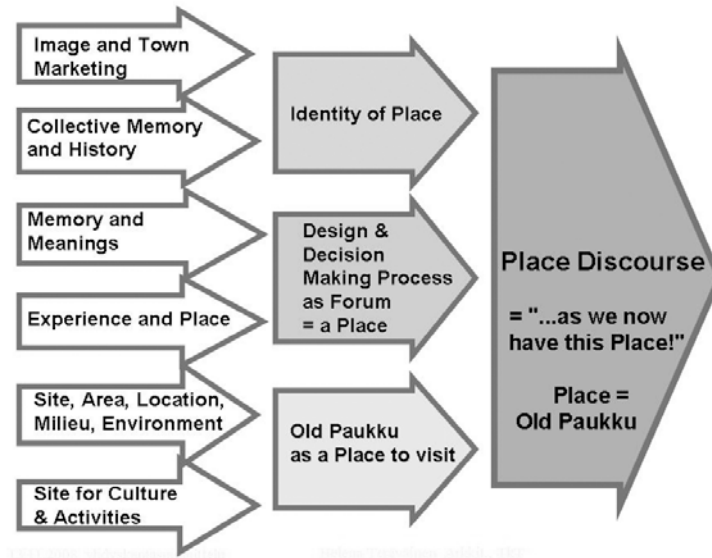


Figure 2. Discourse called "Place".

The other main discourse ("Process") came out of the actors' accounts about municipal planning and strategies. This discourse was described with the sentence: "Where did they learn those models?" This referred to changing power relationships: When before the actors in the planning were mainly politicians and municipal officials, now there came up also active citizen organizations. The base-camp of knowledge-power (Foucault 1998, 2005) was changing, and "the cultural heritage" was developed by citizens themselves and blessed by state officials.

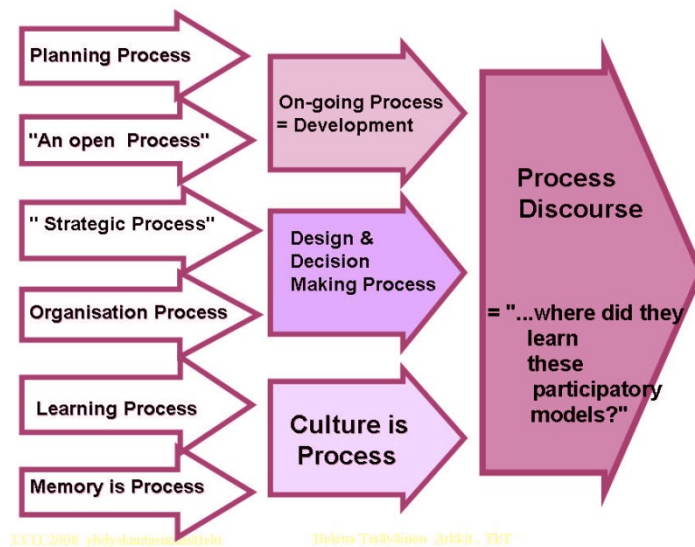


Figure 3. Discourse called "Process".

Old Paukku was becoming conceptually a "cultural environment" little by little through human speech when discussions on the history of the place, the collective memory and new experiences were combined. The question of place with meanings, experiences, memory and the identity were central in the case study, which then concluded with the concept of cultural heritage and power relations.

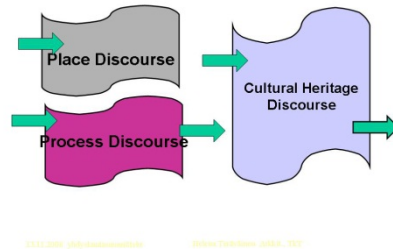


Figure 4. *Place and Process Discourses connected in the Cultural Heritage Discourse.*

3. PHENOMENOLOGICAL PLACE

In urban planning today, we easily use many kinds of specific information connected to location: Geographic information systems (GIS) or geospatial information systems is a set of tools that captures, stores, analyzes, manages, and presents data that are linked to location(s). But location is not enough to give definition of place. Also, an integration of elements of nature and culture is involving place. When places are emerging or becoming (or discovered or revealed) new historical and cultural elements are added and old ones disappear. The meanings connected to places are characterized by the beliefs of man. The meanings are, and alone underlie man's acts, which in turn give character to a place. A place is not just the "where" of something; it is the location plus everything that occupies that location seen as an integrated and meaningful phenomenon. In the meanings are the inner cores and substance of the identity of place: people are connecting their own experiences of life, memories or stories they heard from history and other narratives. Every place has an identity; just in some cases it is more recognizable or easier to distinguish. The identity of place is not easy to demolish or waste, but it is changing and evolving all the time. Even though the human experience substantially constitutes the identity, it is not entirely belonging to people, but is also a property of the place itself.

The term "place" has been essential in geography since the 1970s after a humanistic critique in geography in the late 1960s. "Place" gained prominence in phenomenological research, architecture and geography through Relph's (1976,2008) work on "sense of place" and "placelessness", and Tuan's (1974, 1977) work on positive affective ties to place described as "topophilia". Relph and Tuan used the terms "insiderness" and "outsiderness" to describe people's feelings of being part of a place. Tuan separated between "sense of place" and "rootedness," where sense of place is described as an awareness of a positive feeling for a place, and rootedness as a feeling of being home.

Identity has been described as changing the character from "spirit of place", sense of place or essence of place, and Genius Loci (Norberg-Shulz 1980). These are all features of character or personality. Obviously the spirit of the place includes the topography and impressions, economical and social activities and some special substance according from the past events and present consequences. But the spirit of place is not the same as the summary of all those and it can survive regardless of constitutive changes around the elements of identity. Consequently, for

example, the metamorphosis from industrial functions into culture does not inevitably change the identity of the place and if it does in some extent - not anyway totally. Identity remains if anything essential is not demolished. The basic and substantial things are possible to define discursively or culturally and so they can become apparent in different ways. (Teräväinen 2006)

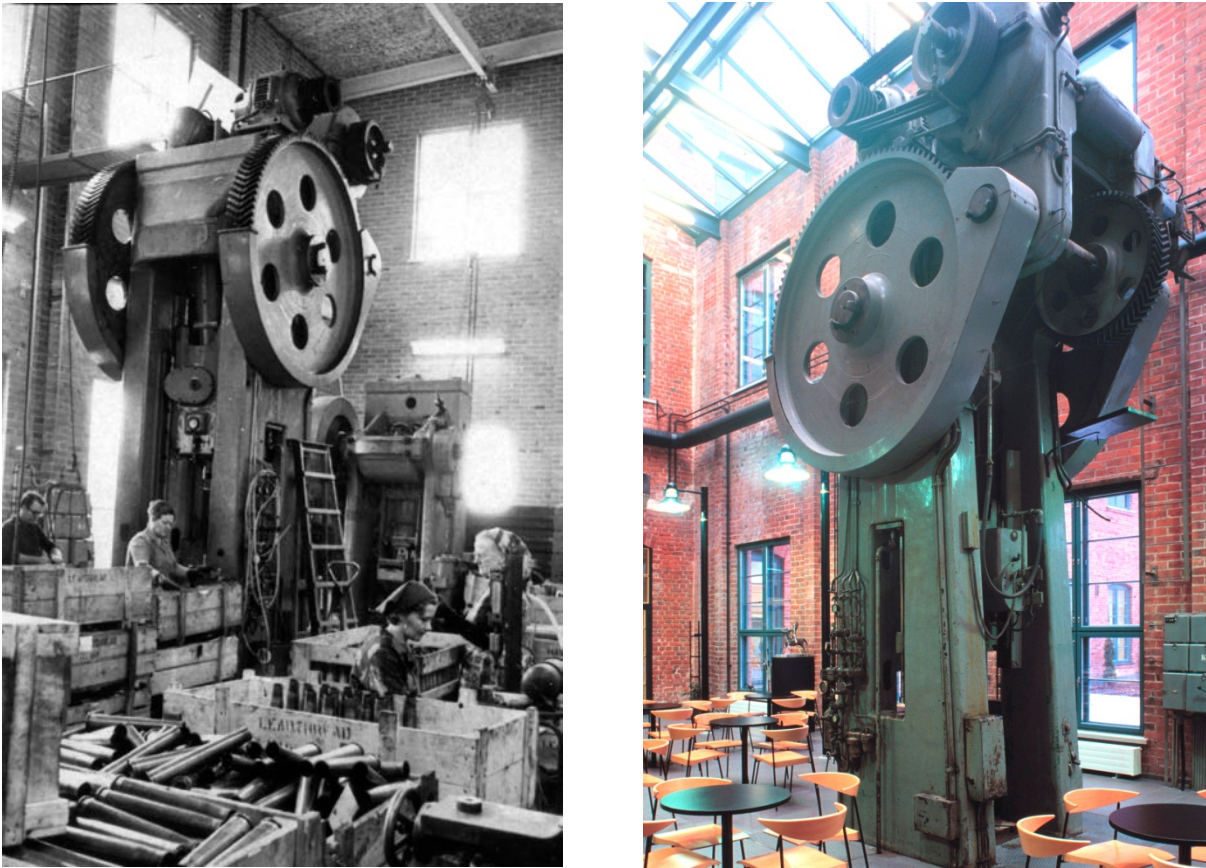


Figure 5. The metamorphosis from industrial functions into culture does not inevitably change the identity of the place and if it does in some extent - not anyway totally: the big press is now standing in the cafeteria.

4. SPEECH OF PLACE AS PHENOMENA

In the case study (Old Paukku), the actors were describing the place in their accounts. The meanings of the place were revealed and the disclosure of the meanings was determining the personality of the place. The phenomenological understanding of the place and experiential knowledge came out in the discourses. The discourse analysis was used from the premises that speech cannot directly describe experiences or perceptions, but people are producing accounts, in which they are collecting the signifying structures from culture, and then mount themselves on these structures. Identity of place is here seen also culturally built and as well as built from memory, it is a collective and a continuously re-newing cultural process. The experience of place and the identity of place are thus cultural concepts and the investigation is justified in discourses.

According to human geography, referring to phenomenology, place is defined through the experience and connected meanings, but originally Husserl's phenomenology was really a

methodology¹ designed to examine the contents of one's own consciousness. The examination of pure phenomena was seen as a means to return to the fundamentals of knowledge and how the world first appears to the consciousness. The focus is on the subjective process of thinking rather than on what others would consider the objective facts of empirical science. His method of phenomenological reduction requires the suspension of all assumptions about the external causes and results of the contents of consciousness. The aim is to discern the essential nature of mental acts, and thus the truths that are the sources of human knowledge.

French phenomenologist Merleau-Ponty emphasized that despite his transcendentalism, Husserl has the roots of his philosophy in this being world and lived experiences. For him being (cogito) is subjective, because it is always the own body of the observer (experiencing person). Merleau-Ponty argues his thinking to follow Husserl when he says that it is impossible to get any knowledge of the world per se; we get only information about things as they are possible to reach via the human consciousness. The human body is continuously having dialogue with the world. To describe the human being in the world we need a perception and the connection based on the perception. (Merleau-Ponty 2006, Pasanen 2006)

According to Merleau-Ponty, we are able to connect with the world via perceptions but we are capable to research only our own perceptions. When the researcher in interviews is investigating other people's perceptions and worlds, there comes along the mediator: speech. According to phenomenology, it is possible to investigate other people's speech as phenomena and observe it. So phenomenology is here defined to be an examination of phenomena, perceptions and experiences. The actors interviewed in the case study stated the significance of their own perceptions and experience. In the discourse analysis this speech of experiences was connected to the Place Discourse, according to human geography's interpretations of place.

5. PLACE-IDENTITY

The big question seems to remain: Does Identity of Place belong to the place or is it simply the identity of people who are connected with the place? After concentrating on the personalized *place* like human geographers, the *place* is here reviewed from the point of environmental psychologists, like Seamon (1979), Buttimer and Seamon (1980). Proshansky et al.'s (1983, 1987) work on *place-identity*, and Altman and Low's (1992) work on *place attachment* are other important milestones in the research literature on place.

Place-identity is described as the individual's incorporation of place into the larger concept of self. *Place-identity is described* as a "pot-pourri of memories, conceptions, interpretations, ideas, and related feelings about specific physical settings, as well as types of settings" (Proshansky 1983, p. 60). Place attachment is considered a part of place-identity, but place-identity is more than attachment. Place-identity is a substructure of self-identity like gender and social class, and it is comprised of cognitions about the environment. The cognitions can be organized into two types of clusters; one type consisting of memories, thoughts, values and settings, and the second type is the relationship among different settings like home, school and neighbourhood (Proshansky &

¹ Husserl envisaged a process of exploring the intentionality of pure consciousness and hence producing universally valid knowledge i.e. free from corruption by individual and communal experiences and understanding. The original phenomenological method had five stages (bracketing, reduction, free variation, intuition and description).

Fabian, 1987). This second cluster obviously brings the idea of place-identity closer to planning and planning research.

Place-identity changes occur throughout a person's lifetime (Proshansky & Fabian, 1987). Five central functions of place-identity are described: recognition, meaning, expressive-requirement, mediating change, and anxiety and defence function. Place-identity becomes a cognitive "data base" against which every physical setting is experienced.

Place-identity theory does not provide much detail regarding structure and process (Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto & Breakwell, 2003), but refers to "schemata" that German psychologist Ulrich Neisser (1976) and Swiss development psychologist Piaget (1954) describe as perceptions and ideas that also concern the physical environment. The cognitive structures tend to be remote from the awareness of the individual, even more than social and personal cognitive structures, because physical settings are "backdrops" against which events occur (Proshansky et al., 1983; Hauge 2009). This term "place-identity" doesn't seem to merge with "identity of place" which is still more attached to the Place himself, not to the people and their consciousness. But as written in the previous section, the concept of "identity of place" has been constructed on a cultural and common base, considering culture as communication and the discourses representing the common conceptions by people.

One of the latest identity theories seems to be the Identity Process Theory by Glynis Breakwell (1983, 1986 etc.). This has proven to be useful for research on identity with respect to the physical environment. Identity is seen as a dynamic, social product of the interaction of the capacities for memory, consciousness and organized construal. Identity can be seen both as a structure and a process. The identity-structure is regulated by an accommodation-assimilation process; absorption of new components, and adjustments in the existing identity structure. These ideas of procedural identity resemble the idea of memory being a process, and in the same way both - identity and memory - are connected to places.

The formation processes of identity are guided by different principles according to culture, these principles will vary over time and across situations. In Western industrialized cultures, Breakwell (1986, Twigger-Ross et al., 2003) sees the current guiding principles for the identity process to be continuity, distinctiveness, self-efficacy and self-esteem. The two first of these definitions seem to be usable with the identity of place, without total personification, first continuity and then distinctiveness are features to fit in. Continuity tells that there is a common cluster where to belong - we may call it sometimes Culture- and within to be similar with others, with shared identity. And at the same time there is this distinctiveness, which is demanding to separate oneself some way, to be distinguished - to be unique in some extent.

Home and dwelling are important in most people's lives, and consequently, they are significant in influencing identity (Relph, 1976). There has been, however, a tendency to categorize, describe and explain the same home- and identity-related phenomena in different terms. "Place attachment" is defined as the feelings we develop towards places that are highly familiar to us, i.e. places we belong to (Altman & Low, 1992; Gifford, 2002). Giuliani (2003) has stressed the difficulty of deciding exactly when place attachment becomes strong enough to be defined as an aspect of identity or "place-identity." Concepts like "place attachment," "place-identity," and "place identification" are theoretically and empirically difficult to separate (Speller, 2000). Identity is also a complex term, especially in interdisciplinary fields. Each discipline has its own definitions, and uses

the term differently according to its own traditions. Even within the same discipline, "identity" may be seen as a term with indistinct borders (Breakwell, 1986).

6. CONCLUSION

Environmental psychologists and designers are thinking over and reflecting together if place – a certain place or the built environment per se with its connotative meanings – has any particular effect on a person's identity. And if so, what kind of effect, and by which mechanisms? Architects believe that the physical environment affects a person's well-being, health and convenience – so of course identity as well. Many factors together – genetic, social, and cultural as well as the built environment – combine to shape identity. When attachment to place grows, we start to identify ourselves with these places, both at a larger scale (nation or city) and at a smaller scale: beginning from home and neighbourhood, workplace and schools. The research was not focusing on people or their identity; the research subject was the ten years of development process: first the empty abandoned industrial area which was not valued at all; no economic or function value, and certainly not any cultural heritage value. The planning process revealed that the identity of place and the place seem to become important to people.

People live, act and orient themselves in a world that is rich and profoundly differentiated into places, yet at the same time they seem to have a meagre understanding of the constitutions of places and the ways in which they are experienced. At first glance this may seem paradoxical but it is not - there is no need for knowledge to be explicit and self-conscious for it to be valuable. Subjectivity does not diminish the value of knowledge; experiential knowledge is also seen as precious. Indeed most of the understanding we have of the realities of everyday life is unselfconscious and not clearly structured; our consciousness is socially constructed (Berger & Luckmann 1966, 2002). But in the world of planning and decision-making the problem nevertheless is still the lack of formal knowledge of place and its identity.

In the case of Old Paukku, the importance of place and its identity was emphasized through the design and building process where the abandoned factory was taken into cultural re-use. People learned to know and accept the place - and find meanings they earlier were not acquainted with. The data was collected to find out how people were thinking and speaking about the place. Their perceptions and experiences then came out in the accounts. The emerging discourses Place and Process were combined in the final finding of Cultural Heritage Discourse.

Case study data and findings could set reasonable light on Place and Identity of Place. Although the dissertation ended with conclusions of Cultural Heritage, the identity of place is not only a property of cultural heritage sites. It is important for people's places of their everyday life and spatial experience of those places. The meaning of place and locality has certainly not disappeared in today's global world.

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***Cities in Transition:
Research and Planning Tools***

THE RELEVANCE OF ACTOR-NETWORK THEORY FOR STUDYING URBAN PROCESSES – A REVIEW OF THE RECENT DEBATE

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of Actor-Network theory (ANT) for studying urban processes, such as urban renewal, is discussed here. Claims have been made that ANT could provide researchers with a new framework for the understanding of contemporary urban issues in a manner similar to that of political economy theory in the 1970s and 1980's. There are of course debates on ANT's applicability. Firstly, there is no common agreement on its concepts: what is an actor, an assemblage of actors or a network is viewed differently by different authors. Secondly, ANT has no common methodological framework to build on and thirdly, whether or not it is a complete theory is also unsettled. This paper argues that ANT's major contribution to urban studies is the theoretical debate that has been aroused and the potentially new approaches it offers for studying urban processes. This paper contributes to the theoretical and methodological discussion on the theory's applicability by synthesizing a recent debate in the *Planning Theory* journal and a review of the published literature. The work therefore clarifies the concept and applications of ANT and pinpoints its most potential rewarding contributions for studying urban processes.

Keywords: Actor-Network Theory (ANT), urban processes, theory, methodology

1. INTRODUCTION: A DEBATED NON-THEORY

In the past few years, there has been a renewed and increasing interest in the actor potential of physical and especially technological attributes in urban studies (this has not been much on the agenda after the decline of human ecology before the 1970's). At the centre of the academic discussion is the theoretical framework of the Actor-Network theory (ANT) (See e.g. *The City* 2009- 2012; *Planning Theory* 2010-2013 journals).

ANT questions the widely accepted truths of urban theory by "decentring" the object of study. The theory is thus challenging the predominant social structuralist perspective in social and urban theory by "deconstructing" the object and focusing on networks between human and non-human actors. Thus, the commonly established view of the social as structures produced by e.g. humans, institutions and language (socially constructed) is challenged. Instead, ANT focuses on

assemblages of a variety of different kinds of actors and networks in which material can also have an active role. (Fariás 2010, 1, 13; Latour 2005) For instance, a transport system was proved to have the ability to reconfigure power relations on political and spatial levels in Bogota (Pineda 2010, 133) and sound spheres were shown to define political space in the city (Giralt et al. 2010).

Although ANT has gathered increasing attention in urban studies, there are precarious elements and heated debates on its applications to urban and planning theory. First of all, there is no common agreement on its concepts or how it is put into practice in research. The definitions of actor and network are viewed differently by different authors, and the debate as to whether it is a complete theory at all is also unsettled. Additionally, the scientific-philosophical tradition ANT diverges into different strands (Brenner et al. 2011, 228). Several authors arguing for the theory stress that it is actually not a theory that explains any specific state of affairs, but delineates a shared perspective held by some researchers in urban studies (Fariás 2010, 3; Mol 2010). This point appears to be the decentring and reconstructive standpoint to urban processes – the questioning of what is – what actually counts as an actor if we take a step back from the presupposed social structures.

The ambivalence and vagueness of ANT has led to misunderstandings and debates and a wide range of applications that even conflict with one another. Despite these problems, the term ANT is often viewed as a solution to the contemporary challenges of urban studies. These include “theoretical, epistemological, and methodological challenges” (Brenner et al. 2011, 225) that researchers face as urbanity has become a “planetary condition” (Fariás 2010, 2) rather than just a social phenomenon among others. How should the urban reality without clear borders and changing actors be studied?

Therefore it is important to ask, what is ANT essentially useful for, and how could it be applied to the study of urban processes. The paper will synthesize a recent debate taking place in the *Planning Theory* journal on ANT focusing on four articles and responses to them (Boelens 2010a; Rydin 2010; Webb 2010; Metzger 2010). Other academic texts will be used to illustrate the contemporary discourse on ANT as well. The debate in *Planning Theory* portrays how differently scholars view ANT and its suitable applications. The aim is to add clarity to the concept and recognize its potential for studying urban processes. For example in an urban renewal process, surprising instances, such as non-governmental, civil society, and material actors can become significant. By using the word “process”, the temporality and uniqueness of contemporary planning projects are stressed (rather than trying to find an all-encompassing explanation). It is argued that ANT can be very useful as a *theoretical* framework (or as an approach) in studying urban processes due to its socio-material approach, but whether it leads to new approaches on its own is doubtful.

2. BACKGROUND: REASSEMBLING THE SOCIAL

Actor-Network Theory, originally developed in the field of science and technology studies (STS) in the 1980s by Bruno Latour and James Callon (1981), has been applied to various scientific disciplines. These branches of science include for instance engineering, organizational studies, medicine and health studies, social and political sciences and urban studies. Common to these is an emphasis on the importance of non-human actors, such as buildings and nature (organic and inanimate objects).

ANT is viewed by several authors as an answer to the “crisis” of urban studies. This crisis has been articulated as the inability of urban theory and methodology to make sense of the urban, which has become more of a “planetary condition” than a phenomenon limited to geography or specific characteristics (Brenner et al. 2011, 225-226; Fariás 2010, 1). Similar to postmodern theories from the 1970’s onwards, much faith is vested in Actor-Network theory toward making sense of the increasingly complex, multifaceted and networked urban reality that scholars are facing.

ANT’s three principles are: “radical relationally, generalized symmetry and association” (Fariás 2010, 3). Relationally means that actors - material, human or institutions - mutually constitute each other in the same space (Law quoted in Fariás 2010, 3). Unlike in social structuralism, the material and social are not separated in ANT. On the other hand, generalized symmetry means the view of urban reality that consists of human and non-human actors (for instance technology and/or infrastructure) can be equally important in a network. By understanding and examining the connections between these actors, one is able to trace the associations that constitute the actor-network – thus, the social phenomenon in question. (ibid. 3)

One aims at observing the world as an empty canvas and thereby gives the relevant actors a chance to emerge (or not) or even to disappear. An actor network is neither stable nor enduring; but it emerges on a specific site and at a specific moment in time. This understanding of urban processes is challenging the major theoretical strands of thought in social science such as political economy, where structures of the social are conceptualized as being constant and socially constructed, human-made and governed, and as being separate from the natural and material (Latour 2005, 3-5; Fariás on Latour and Callon 2010, 2; Kleniewski 2005, 2). In ANT however, the social is seen as a temporally and spatially specific assemblage of unpredicted actors, rather than as stable social structures formed by institutions and individuals. Therefore the built-in critique in ANT is precisely this: not only is it old-fashioned, it is even fallacious to accept the social structures as constant, or to not question the true relevance of established institutions and actors (see e.g. Fariás 2010). ANT’s radicalism lies in this questioning of the social status quo.

3. THE DEBATE: WHAT ANT CAN AND CANNOT DO

The recent debates in journals, such as *Planning Theory* (2010-2013) and *The City* (2009-2012), have shown again how little consistency there is in the theoretical and methodological views on ANT. Debates on ANT are very much located on the ontological and epistemological levels, which is surprising since the acronym is so widely and recurrently used, one would assume that there would be some level of common understanding due to its popularity. Perhaps precisely due to this inconsistency, the debates are more about what ANT can and cannot do. Some have criticized it for not having enough analytical power to push for change or not taking an ethical stand when it comes to urban processes, such as urban renewal. Precisely for this aforementioned reason, the confusion around ANT will be elucidated by analyzing how different authors have understood and used the theory and approach in this recent debate.

Recently, Luuk Boelens criticized ANT for merely outlining associations, not possessing the analytical power required to change planning practices and not taking a normative stand that would suggest societal improvements (Boelens 2010a, 38-39). As a solution, he argued for an actor-relational view of planning by combining ANT with urban regime and associative democracy theories to improve planning processes (ibid. 40). In Boelens’ view, the current government-led,

partly neoliberal planning policy in Netherlands (which, according to him, has been a model example for many European cities) is not working efficiently and cannot produce sustainable results. He therefore suggested a new “practical outside-inward, actor-relational approach” (ARA) to planning, which deals directly and proactively with corporate, civil and “public society” interests at stake in each process, using associative democracy to assure that all important stakeholders are included in the process (ibid. 28).

First of all, from a theoretical point of view, Boelens would see actors primarily as social and institutional stakeholders that form, transform and shift material (Boelens 2010a, 37). His application of the theory is therefore social structuralist since material only becomes active via human action. Thus, the principle of generalized symmetry is not fulfilled. One is inclined to ask, what is ANT needed for in this case? Rydin, Metzger and Webb pointed out this issue: that Boelens’ article had left out a central assumption in ANT: the symmetry between actors - whether they be human or non-human, they can become central actors in a network (Rydin 2010, 265; Webb 2010; Metzger 2010). Hence, even natural or material objects can be seen as actors on their own. Although it has to be mentioned here, that he did admit these shortcomings in a recent paper, but defended his approach based on the fact that his ARA approach had helped the Dutch planners in some cases (2010b).

Secondly, Boelens’ suggestion for a theory is somewhat confusing since it does not add up with the ANT developed by Latour and Callon (Latour 2005). Boelens utilized the “theory” to create a new planning theory, which is controversial to ANT. As previously stated, ANT is not originally a theory but a “sensible approach” to reality (Farías 2010, 3), thus investigating what *is*, rather than how things ought to be (Mol 2010, 255). David Webb developed the ARA-approach further in his article with a consensus to Boelens’ ideas, but also admitted the problem of combining ANT with the associative democracy theory. Webb appears to take the view that ANT is not useful in cases where action should be predictable and applied universally, since “it embraces the possibility that unpredictable forces may secure actors’ dissent from the roles assigned to them.” (Webb 2010, 279). Hence, it is problematic to create some sort of paradigm theory with ANT, since it is more about understanding the contemporary and particular than about creating normative, universalist theories.

Jonathan Metzger adhered more to Boelens’ criticism of ANT by not taking a normative stand to planning issues, to which Rydin and Webb concurred (Metzger 2010, 288-289). According to Metzger, several authors - especially recently - have discussed normative issues such as “morality and democratic politics” while using the theory (2010, 289-290). Metzger, similar to Mol (2010), stresses that ANT is an evolving and altering theory, where standpoints to issues such as democratic legitimacy have to be put forward and negotiated. For instance he views Latour’s latest production as “political and moral philosophy”. In his view, ANT is not just a theory portraying “what there is” – rather, in his view; it also has the potential to make change. (Metzger 2010, 290) Hence, even though ANT studies what is, rather than how things ought to be, it does not rule out the possibility for conducting critical research.

Yvonne Rydin tried to illustrate how critical ANT research could be conducted. According to her, by dismissing the general symmetry perspective, Boelens neglected the very essence of how ANT could be valuable for planning theory. In her article, Rydin suggested an approach, which is not based on, but uses principles of ANT to generate a new planning theory. Rydin did not dismiss the (structuralist) governance approach to planning problems, rather she added some ANT to it (2010,

266-267). According to Rydin, the main thing is to recognize the relevant actors, especially the socio-technical systems involved. Rydin stated that “planning practice seeks to use influence over these systems to achieve desired change. Often they find it difficult to exercise such influence because of lack of resources, information and/or understanding”. In her view, ANT’s advantage is that it can enlighten the actors’ relations *to* and actions *within* the socio-technical systems such as energy, transport, water management, waste and greenery systems – the socio-material. (ibid. 266)

Recently, Rydin tested her approach on an empirical case of a commercial office development where she illustrated the importance of planning documents as “intermediaries” that “shape” human and institutional relationships within networks of planning regulation (2012, 42). The contribution of her study is that it showed that an ANT approach can be critical for not just describing things as they are, but for analyzing the network associations it shows. On the other hand, the explanatory power of her article was downplayed somewhat because she did not bring in the governance viewpoint as strongly as she did in her previous article but, taken together, these articles provide an example of a critical ANT approach.

To conclude, the theoretical debate is focused on two issues: first, accepting the general symmetry principle and second, accepting that ANT is primarily about tracing emerging associations, not by default aimed to improve planning practices or local democracy. The kind of theoretical and methodological developments, which Boelens tries to form in his text, are required - even his critics agree upon that (Rydin 2010; Webb 2010). Urban or planning theory, has to become more adaptable for locating the meaningful actors and relations in urban processes and the importance of non-governmental and civil society actors should be further examined (Boelens 2010a, 40). The approaches to study these processes should be updated accordingly, yet whether or not ANT can fill this gap is discussed in the next chapter.

4. THE RELEVANCE OF ANT FOR THE STUDY OF URBAN PROCESSES

Abandoning social structuralist theories - the basis of urban studies for decades - for the wholly new scientific ontology of ANT appears too radical. Therefore, a more moderate and combinatory theory similar to Rydin’s (2010) is suggested. Rydin views the recognition of appropriate actors and the notion of socio-technical systems as the crucial advantages of ANT. However, she correctly mentions that even more well-known approaches such as network and governance theory hold the recognition of central actors as crucial. (ibid. 266)

As governance processes (or Actor-Networks) consisting of different stakeholders become increasingly difficult to comprehend and analyze and as we rely increasingly on technology, ANT can become useful for studying these processes. Conceptually quite radical, it forces researchers to consider urban processes more comprehensively: it enables one to recognize the material *and* non-material actors and how they constitute each other and interact and therefore how the urban process works as a system, and which pieces of it – material or non-material – are of importance for a particular change. Additionally, what makes ANT so appealing is its fresh point of view to the reality, to the urban. It forces researchers to re-evaluate their fundamental ontological and epistemological assumptions and beliefs in a healthy way.

Increasing neoliberalism and the shift from managerialist to entrepreneurialist policies (Harvey 1989, 3) supports the applicability of ANT. It is not enough to investigate the formal institutions and actors in urban processes any more. This is especially critical in Nordic cities, where the influence

of private actors has become more prominent as public control is diminishing. Both need resources from each other: the municipalities need investments for creating development and growth and the private actors require a place (a parcel of land) in order to make revenue with their capital. Negotiation in urban processes is never-ending. The limit between public and private actors in Nordic cities however is often blurry – actors portrayed as public may act in the demeanor of private actors when located in a specific network. Therefore we need to recognize all relevant actors in the process and their associations, also including the material. This is where ANT could provide some much-needed help.

In addition to private actors, non-governmental and civil society instances have become increasingly important in processes such as urban renewal. This has led to a situation where the material, be it a building, a technological solution, or a renewed piece of infrastructure, is gaining importance in the renewal process. Since this material instance is not the responsibility of a single lone actor, but several actors, such as real estate owners, entrepreneurs, civic associations and subcontractors, the material becomes highlighted. It can form different kinds of associations to and meanings for the other actors previously mentioned. All of these actors are woven together as a network, which produce the process of local urban renewal.

As a note of caution however, viewing processes in Nordic cities primarily via separate actors and not giving sufficient accountability for traditional public actors and institutions is not recommended. In Nordic cities, where the municipalities have a monopoly of zoning, and planning is controlled by extensive legislation, non-governmental actors are limited in their actions. From a Nordic point of view, Boelens' suggestion of ARA (2010) seems to be taking the planning system into a more neoliberal, *ad-hoc* direction, where planners have more power to choose the "accountable" partners. There is no guarantee that this system would be better than what we have now. Also Webb, who tries to develop Boelens' planning theory further in his article, states that in a worst-case scenario, an ARA associative democracy approach can lead to a situation where only the strongest - most often private - interests come into play when public power is circumscribed (2010, 278). Therefore, researchers should be very well acquainted with the local political and planning system, and not use ANT as a catchphrase to lobby political ideals.

5. CONCLUSION

It seems as if some parts of the debates on ANT are more matters of definition than real scientific theoretical juxtapositions. On the one hand, researchers, who perform within a primarily social structuralist framework and apply governance approaches to planning problems, can unwittingly be including some Actor-Network perspectives into their research, such as considering the effects of technological or environmental changes to a planning issue. On the other, as shown above, researchers advocating for ANT approaches can find social structuralist governance perspectives, such as regime theory, useful in order to proactively solve planning problems.

Methodologically, it is crucial to be familiar with Actor-Network's ontology (the generalized symmetry between actors among others) and the local planning system in question. As previously stated, ANT is not really a theory; rather it is an approach to reality. It is useful to critically study urban and political reality, but it does not easily transform into a normative paradigm - at least not into a universal one. As previously stated, it is more about what is in a particular case than what should be in general.

Rather than downgrading social structuralism or praising the influence of material agency, urban scholars should aim to find a middle way. Similar to Rydin's (2010), an approach that combines governance and ANT can be successful if it is at peace with ANT's ontology. Adding some ANT to a social structuralist base (see *ibid* 2010) is far easier than adding structural characteristics to an ANT approach (see Boelens 2010a), as demonstrated in this text. There is no need to abandon social structuralism but there is a need to update it, and one option to do this is to apply some ANT to it. How this could in fact be successfully achieved, however, is still under debate.

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CONJECTURES ON THE FUTURE: COLIN ROWE'S APPROACH TO CITY DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines Colin Rowe's (1920-1999) approach to city design through a comparative analysis of select urban scale projects undertaken under his direction at Cornell University. Three types are examined: grid collisions, composite buildings, and city-wide mapping projects. Taking studio projects as the material of study, and adopting a method of formal analysis, differences in project character, approach, and brief are bracketed through a limited set of compositional-formal moves. As distinct from other secondary writing which treat the impact of his teaching (Rowe as educator and protagonist), or his specific contributions to the history of architecture (Rowe as historian), I undertake a preliminary exploration of Rowe's processes of urban design, opening up a line of research into his work as architect of the city. This research also contributes to discussions about the practice and theory of urban design more generally. The paper is in three parts, the first an overview of the guiding questions and methodology, the second an analysis of studio projects, and the third a summary of findings and further research areas. The paper aligns with parallel *Symposium* themes of new approaches in urban planning and design and new methodologies in architectural research and urban studies.

Keywords: Colin Rowe, architecture, the city, design studio, urban design

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Research Questions

Architect, educator, and historian, Colin Rowe's influence on post 1945 architectural thinking in North America and Britain in particular was generously acknowledged at his death in 1999. His impact as a teacher had been already celebrated, first in 1981 when he was awarded the American Institute of Architect's Topaz award for services to teaching, and then in 1995 when he was awarded the Royal Institute of British Architect's Gold Medal, their highest honour. His books include *The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa and Other Essays* (1976), *Collage City* written with Fred Koetter (1978), and *The Architecture of Good Intentions* (1994). In 1996, under the editorship of Alexander Caragone, Rowe published a three-volume collection of essays and memoirs *As I Was Saying Recollections and Miscellaneous Essays*. (Maxwell, 2010, Muschamp, 1999)

Over a twenty-five year period (1963-1988), Rowe and his graduate urban design studio at Cornell University took urban scale elements as the site of invention and of intervention. The formal development of the city was its field of investigation and an attitude of flexible responses deeply informed by knowledge of the past and openness to the future the underpinning philosophy. A founding hypothesis informed at a basic level all of the studio work, that of the integration – dynamic, antagonistic, dialectic – of the traditional city and the modern city, the city of solids and the city of voids. The design studio was distinguished by a series of relevant studio problems, an attitude loosely defined as contextualism, and a method of design based on a belief in a constant oscillation between, as Rowe wrote later, ‘the present and the past, between the empirical and the ideal, between the contingent and the abstract.’ (Rowe, 1996a, p.2) For Rowe this was the only valid and responsible manner to deal with the city.

Within the limits of this paper, I briefly examine Rowe’s approach to the city from the point of view of design practice. Which kinds of design problems did he emphasize and explore? Which design devices and visualization strategies were used and to what end? From a close reading of studio projects prepared under his direction, can one discern a process of urban design?

In order to develop a preliminary response to these questions, a comparative, close reading methodology is followed. Studio projects are the primary object of formal analysis, from which I propose emerges the general tendencies of his approach to city design.

1.2 Research Material

Materials related to Rowe’s studio projects completed while at Cornell sourced from academic publications primarily. Key sources for student projects were Cooper 1983, Hurtt 1983, Middleton 1980, Rowe and Middleton 1996. The data surveyed is reasonably representative of work from his multi-decade studio. Out of some one hundred and fifty studio projects directed by Rowe (Middleton 1983, p.78), fifty were surveyed and key projects across specific project types used in the development of this paper.

1.3 Scholarly Context

The Rowe studios provide a particularly apt beginning to a larger examination into the parallel problems of new approaches in city-scale planning and design, and new methods in architectural research. This is due not only to the depth of data and image documentation available over a multi-year period, but importantly because they cover a broad range of project type, location, and visualisation and analytic techniques.

Secondary writing on Rowe’s studio as it relates to the practice and theory of architecture is limited. Where such effort has been made, the point of view has been generally descriptive or anecdotal, and documentation of the studio, especially over multiple years, not of immediate access. A specific focus on his process or practice of urban design, as distinct from musing on possible meaning, is even more rare.

Where Hurtt (1983) focuses on cataloguing broad theories of the city per se, I examine design process in order to reveal Rowe’s practice of city design. In a recent collection of essays on Rowe (Marzo, 2010), the perspective is that of the history of ideas. Valuable lines of influence on, and confluence in, Rowe are revealed which further add to our understanding of the complexity of his thinking. Ellis (1983) references theories of perception but also provides, especially in image notes, useful comments on specific exemplars around the studio. Peterson (1979) and

Schumacher (1971) provide contemporary accounts that could be further mined in a larger study. In a recent essay, Maxwell starts a necessary unpacking of *Collage City*, though his conclusions are limited to reinforcing Rowe's contribution as validating a 'common sense' attitude which, while perhaps accurate in part, is only a small part of the heritage. (Maxwell, 2010, p.168)

Different from other research into Rowe and the Cornell studios, my approach emphasizes the work of the studio itself and less the impact and origins of his teaching, or changes over time, or the historical, intellectual or political contexts in which the studio was undertaken. I focus on Rowe's design work through a comparative analysis of studio brief types and resulting projects, thus I focus on Rowe the architect of the city as distinct from Rowe the historian and essayist, or Rowe the educator and apologist.

2. ANALYSIS

In the following section, key examples of project types illustrate the kinds of studio problems assigned by Rowe and the responses developed. Analysis reveals that a limited range of project types were explored including waterfront sites, impacted grid collisions, field/edge ambivalence. These in turn produced responses that included linear buildings, towers, towers and podiums, and perimeter blocks. Open space, shaped or otherwise given texture and figure became a response to the research problems in certain studios. The use of figure/ground drawings – a reduction of the complexities of the physical city to black and white drawings that delineated mass and space – were the predominant realm of investigation and representation used, that is, for both analysis and design.

Three kinds of design studio problems were used on a regular basis and they organise my analysis:

- grid and fragment studies explored at the scale of the street and block plan, frequently the result of grid collisions or grid extensions
- infill, connection or completion problems, investigated at the scale of the composite building or group plan
- overall city-wide field or mapping projects that included open spaces (parks, gardens) of various kinds as key ordering devices and as models

In what follows I describe key elements and examples of each type, recognizing that the studio blurred the boundaries of these artificial categories. It should be emphasized that these types emerged and were explored by Rowe and his students in parallel. Each is distinguished by its particular emphases not by the suppositions, impositions, or exclusions of others.

2.1 Grid Collisions, Field Extensions



Figure 1: Mapping and analysis study of Wiesbaden. Figure/Ground plan. Cooper, W. W., 1967

Cooper's figure/ground plans summarize a base ideal (the city as formal gestalt), an analytic tool, and a representation/design device. The technique appears as a constant resource and beginning point over the decades. One particularly clear and important example of the clarity, complexity, the limits and the beauty that could result can be seen in Cooper's study of Wiesbaden. (Figure 1) As Hurtt notes, Wiesbaden is almost a sign for the studio effort to reconcile the traditional, predominantly solid city and the modern city of continuous, open spaces with object buildings dispersed. (Hurtt, 1983, p.56). One senses quickly the city gestalt, differences and form conditions emerging with slow consideration. The use of the figure/ground assumes that one accepts notions of field, of energy, and the ability to direct them (contained, directed, loosened, slowed).

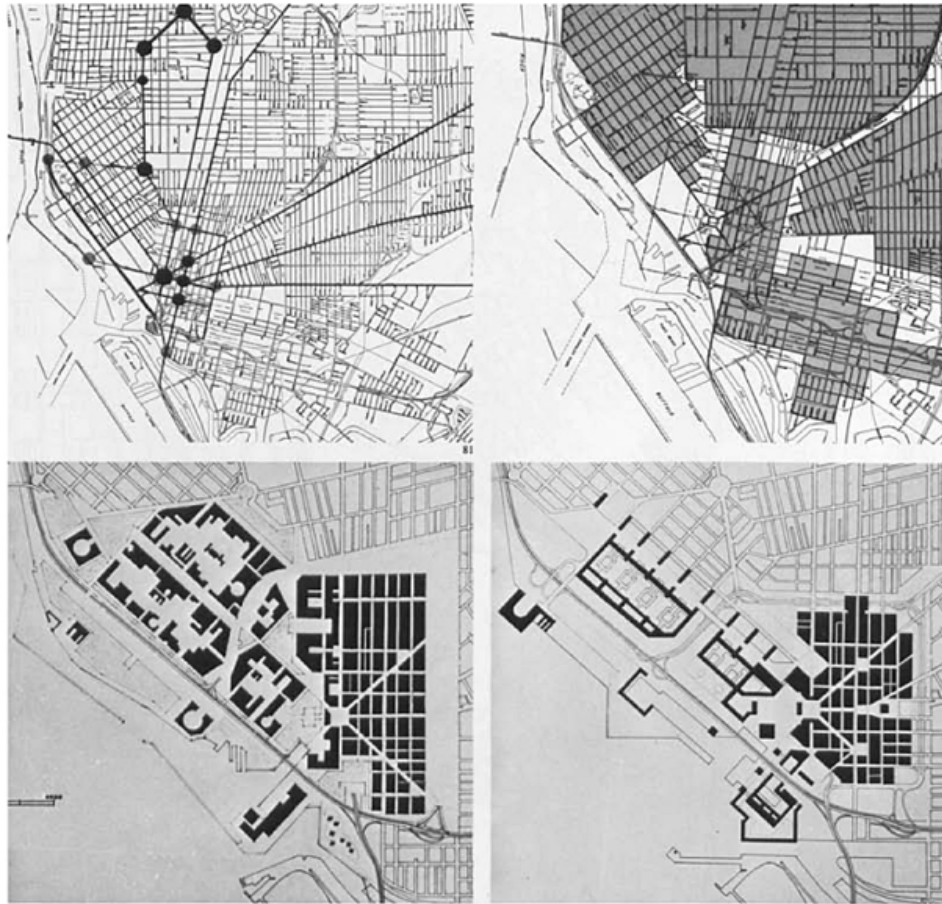


Figure 2: Grid collisions, grid extensions: Study of the Buffalo Waterfront, a group project. Baiter, R., Cardwell, R., Chan, D. W., Cooper, W. W., Forusz, H. N., Koetter, A. H., Miki, M., Olympio, E. F., Oswald, F. R. G., 1965-1966

The Buffalo Waterfront project deploys the figure/ground plan in an exemplary manner to postulate a future Buffalo, extended and completed. (Figure 2) According to Rowe, reflecting back on the project some thirty year later, Buffalo 'appears to be the best, the most extensive, the most conclusive' of the studio projects (Rowe and Middleton, 1996, p.11). A close reading of the plans, and the text of a contemporary exhibition catalogue, reveal the following elements:

- Areas of grid collision to be exploited
- A strategy of restoration and correction of unresolved and incomplete ideal conditions
- The use of lines and points of prominence
- A latent park system, overlain with two formal models (the naturalistic and the rectilinear) to be exploited in later studio projects with greater skill and refinement
- The idea of city texture

At this stage Rowe and studio team, as can be seen for example in the lower right plan in Figure 2, turn to the linear building as the primary building element. It will take subsequent projects to learn how to manipulate or control the linear building so that it simultaneously works as an object or an incident within the city fabric. The idea and use of urban *poché* is evident. (Rowe and Koetter, 1978, pp.78-79)

2.2 Composite Buildings

Infill and hinge or connection conditions were favourite problems types for Rowe's studio. In these, Rowe and his students developed over time a move from linear buildings to what he called composite buildings (Rowe and Koetter, 1978, pp 168-171). These function, for Rowe, to both define edges, enclose space, and at the same time evolve into objects of focus for an established or extended texture. The engagement with texture and context on the one hand, and the development of city-scale elements of focus on the other, reveal another level of dialectic.

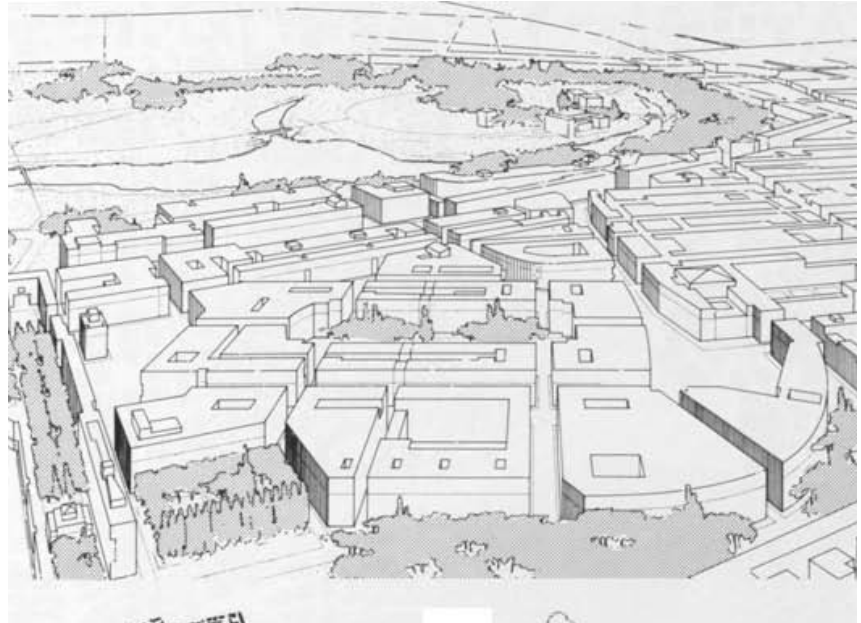
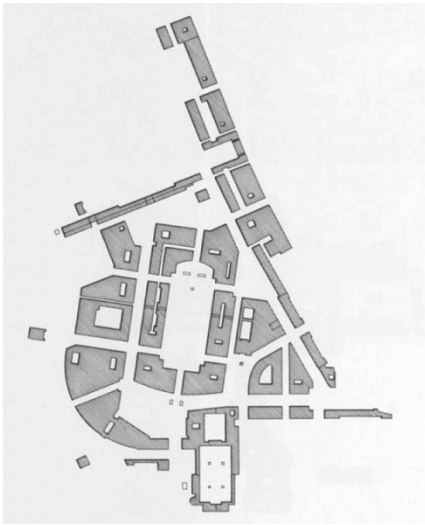


Figure 3: Infill and completion problems, the composite building. Existing Plan. Providence: Capital District Development Strategy



Figure 4: Fabric and open space as figure and ground. Proposed Plan. Middleton, B. Providence: Capital District Development Strategy Studio, 1980

In projects developed for the Providence Capital District studios, for example, one can see a full range of urban scale problems including absence of spatial definition, small to large scale, foreground to background. It is a particularly clear illustration of the deployment of the figure/ground plan and evolving confidence in the approach. Still in use some fifteen years after the Cooper plans, the process of mapping as a parallel process of analysis and design continues. Middleton's response records key elements of the studio language: shaped enclosure of a figural building (the Capital); use of open space – here a body of water and a Piazza Navona shaped formal garden – to organise decisions; configuring blocks as composite or hybrid buildings which define while simultaneously punctuate. (Figures 3, 4)



Figures 5, 6: Composite building generated from field and edge study: Marylebone, Regent's Park London, Figure/Ground Proposed Plan, Perspective, Fong, S. 1979

One problem identified by Rowe was the need to establish focus within the grid. Points of focus might occur at zones of grid overlap. The response to this problem in certain cases was a version of the point tower and podium. A two or three-storey podium holds the edges and accommodates cranking or inflections; a tower or slab uses its mass and elevational potential to gather the focus of the larger field. This is an example of Rowe's desire to find architectural-urbanistic solutions that served multiple readings.

Fong's solution to the Marylebone studio is a particularly elegant example of both figure and ground ambitions. (Figure 5, 6) The plan is heavily informed by an understanding of the London terrace even if, as Rowe reflects, it is weak in response to Regent's Canal. (Rowe and Middleton, 1995, p.46) One sees evidence of an emerging reference to the garden as model for the city and the use of perspective.

2.3 City-wide Mapping

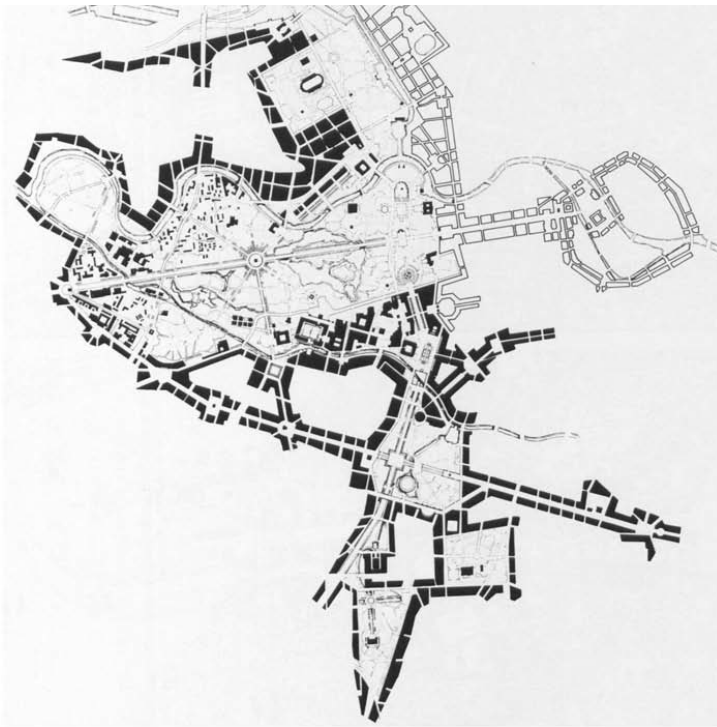


Figure 7: Field/edge research. Proposed infill plan, Berlin Tiergarten. Carvalho, R., Frederick, D., Sennyey, E., 1981



Figure 8: Completion and extension of an existing traditional city: Proposed extension plan, Florence. Lonman, B., 1980

A larger field – whether of the city or of open space more generally – occupies the Rowe studio in later years. It is accompanied by the transition or transformation from figure/ground to Nolli-type and perspective or axonometric drawings. In the larger field, one can discern a change in mood, signalled for example by the use of direct collage. The publication by Rowe and Koetter of *Collage City* (1978), and perhaps Rowe's Cubitt Lecture of 1979 to a more subtle degree, provide formulations of the intent. Underlying the whole endeavour, as noted at the beginning, continues to be the engagement modern building and traditional city. Can modern architectural types, that is, be used to solve traditional urban problems?

Baltimore, Berlin, Florence, London and Rome provided the material for much of the studio work in this period. And the group project was not uncommon. Completion and extension may be the most easily legible term, but a close reading of the Berlin plan or Lonman's Florence plan, for example, reveal a now mature and more complex resolution of a fine-grained approach. (Figures 7 and 8) The full range of elements is in evidence: the composite building, the public terrace, the regular void – what Rowe and Koetter designate as 'stabilizers' in *Collage City* – the memorable street.

3. CONCLUSION

3.1 Findings

I have briefly surveyed Colin Rowe's urban design studios as a means to begin to understand his approach to city design. Three studio brief types were identified. What, if anything, do they share? And what of the opening questions: has this necessarily cursory look revealed aspects of Rowe's process of design? Are there generalizable lessons from Rowe's architectural-urbanistic studio that might contribute to urban planning and design, or to methods of architectural research more generally?

Rowe's efforts can be read as investigations of specific architectural-urbanistic problem types, the traditional/modern city dialectic, and the design process itself. Looking more pointedly, five constants are discernable.

- The city is understood as a formal gestalt.
- A limited set of architectural-urbanistic form problems and devices are engaged, with key ones from the period including: edge, figure, field, grid, pattern, texture, focus, urban *poché*.
- A strategy of collage using exemplary architectural-urban forms. In other words, collage as a method of design and an ideal position vis-a-vis the city, one which values inclusion and conjecture, using urban exemplars from all periods including the modern movement to provoke reaction, reveal form conditions, and stimulate further refinements.
- The garden as model of the city, especially where it displays conditions of randomness and order
- Specific use is downplayed in order to resist the function-dominant mode of thought.
- Techniques of abstraction are employed, thus a limited number of drawing styles, with figure/ground leading the way accompanied by Nolli-style, perspective, and axonometric views.

There is a clear bias to be inclusive and to privilege "Hadrianic disarray" over total design in a constant dialectic between the present and the past. And it is all exemplified by a strategy of collage looking to 'the virtues and values of Synthetic Cubism' (Rowe, 1996a, p.2). A provisional but always passionate reflection on the eclectic manner and findings of the design studios, it was a search for a city with 'a beauty less stable, less perfect, more dynamic, more irresolute.' (Hurt 1983, p.68)

The differences across studio project types are both evident and subtle. The scale of investigation is the most visible. An attitude toward context varies, as does the underlying assumption about autonomy and history. At a different scale and in a different realm – that of the city – Rowe's deployment of figure/field relationships passes through a filter or is indexed against cubistic composition devices not only in plan but spatially, which endeavor to realize an 'and-and' (as different from an either-or) condition. Rowe's field of inquiry can be seen to be simultaneously context based – whether Baltimore or Berlin, Florence or Turin – and deeply engaged with architecture's future by a parallel confrontation with architecture's past.

3.2 Further research

Three parallel lines of research will be explored in the next phase of this study.

- On Rowe, additional and broader close reading of studio projects, including use of additional studio material, to fill in the picture of his design thinking.
- On the architectural-urbanistic problems treated by Rowe (including grid collisions, grid extensions, edge, texture, focus, infill, linear building, object building, garden as city model), a deeper development of their conditions and spatial characteristics.
- On the role of the university design studio as the platform for research into architectural-urbanistic problems, it would be beneficial in subsequent research to investigate other university studio programs.

Rowe's approach to the task of designing the city cannot be easily summarized. An overarching trait, however, can be claimed as a form of provisional conclusion. It concerns his obsessive concern with the present. Nostalgic neither for the past nor the future, it can be claimed that Rowe was primarily concerned with the present. His focus on today, on a contemporary time, one that is also fully bound via imaginary and real forms and ideas to other cities, and resulting in an open image of the future, is one of the most compelling lessons this too-quick review of Rowe's urban design studio has suggested.

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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5. ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

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RANSKALAINEN MALLI KAUPUNKIKEHITTÄMISESSÄ JA KAUPUNKISEUTUJEN UUDISTAMISESSA; ESIMERKKINÄ LYONIN MAAKUNTASUUNNITELMA, SCoT 2030

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ABSTRAKTI

Tämän päivän kaupungit kasvavat yli rajojensa ja täyttyvät liikennevirroista kaupunkilaisten taitaessa kodin, työn ja harrastusten väliä yhä pidempiä matkoja. Kaupunkiseudut kilpailevat keskenään investoinneista ja hyvistä yrityksistä. Kasvu tapahtuu usein elinkeinoelämän ehdoilla ja vähäosaisten kustannuksella. Näin on käynyt myös Kaakkois-Ranskassa sijaitsevassa Lyonissa.

Tässä paperissa tarkastellaan ranskalaista maankäyttöön liittyvää lakia sekä Lyonin seutusuunnitelmaa (SCoT 2030) vuodelta 2010. Lyonissa on lähdetty ratkomaan kaupunkikehityksen tuottamia haasteita sosiaalisen tasa-arvon toteutumiseksi sekä elinympäristön laadulle. Lyonin suunnitelmassa ohjataan uutta rakentamista sekä koordinoidaan kaupungissa olevia toimintoja eri hallinnonalat yhdistävällä tavalla. Suunnitelma toteuttaa toisaalta lain tavoitteita tasa-arvoisesta, ekologisesti kestävästä kaupungista ja toisaalta se on väline kaupunkiseudun kilpailukyvyn parantamisessa.

Lyonissa käytetään laajaa menetelmävalikoimaa perinteistä normittavaa suunnittelua lähestyvistä tarkasta määrittämisestä kehitystä ohjaaviin sääntöihin sekä monen tasoisiin ohjelmiin, joilla kaupungin toimijakunnan edellytyksiä pyritään parantamaan. Tarkastelun kohteena on tapa, jolla Lyonin kaupunkikehitystyö viedään käytäntöön. Suunnittelumenetelmien pohdiskeluun olen käyttänyt Francois Ascherin pohdintoja kaupunkisuunnittelusta sekä Michel de Certeau'n käsitteellistyksiä strategioista ja taktiikoista.

Lyonissa laadittu seutusuunnitelma sekä sen taustalla oleva laki ja suunnittelujärjestelmä ovat tutkimustapauksia, joiden kautta tarkastelen kaupungissa vaikuttavia voimia sekä niiden suunnittelua. Tarkoitukseni on selvittää, voidaanko Ranskassa käytössä olevia menetelmiä soveltaa Suomeen ja millä edellytyksillä näin voitaisiin tehdä.

Asiasanat: Ranska, lainsäädäntö, suunnittelujärjestelmä, suunnittelumenetelmät

1. JOHDANTO

Kaupungit ovat viimeisen 30 vuoden aikana olleet jatkuvien mullistusten kohteina. Seudut kilpailevat keskenään hyvistä yrityksistä ja osajista. Niistä on tullut kansainvälisen talouden näyttämöitä, jotka kehittyvät ja muuttuvat talouden mukana. Muutos näkyy kaikilla elämänalueilla sekä ympäristössä. (Goze 2002, 15; 30-32) Houkuttelevien ja dynaamisten alueiden kanssa samanaikaisesti syntyy kaupunkeihin vähemmän hohdokkaita alueita, jotka todistavat kaupungissa spontaanisti tapahtuvasta sosiaalisesta ja tilallisesta poissulkemisesta (ibid., 18).

Seutujen välisen kilpailun kiristyminen heijastuu asukkaiden arkeen. Francois Ascher on esseessään *Les Principes d'un Nouvel Urbanisme* (2004) avannut nykykaupungin tilaa sosiologin näkökulmasta. Paikalliset yhteisöt heikkenevät ja yksilöllisyys vahvistuu. Asumiseen, työhön, kuluttamiseen ja jopa yksilön kehoon ja vakaumukseen kytkeytyvät teot kuvaavat yksilön tekemiä valintoja tai valinnanmahdollisuuden puuttumista. Yksilöt kiinnittyvät kulttuureihin tai alakulttuureihin, ja yhä useammin kuulutaan useisiin kulttuurisiin konteksteihin samanaikaisesti. Yhteisöt järjestäytyvät verkostoiksi. (Ascher 2004, 31-42)

Ascher toteaa, että hyvin lyhyessä ajassa tapahtuneet mullistukset yhteisöjen toimintamalleissa piiloutuvat Ranskassa kaupunkirakenteeseen, jonka kokonaisvolyymista uuden rakentamisen osuus on tänä päivänä enää prosentin luokkaa. Kaupunkeja koskevat sosiaaliset, toiminnalliset ja ekologiset mullistukset pakottavat julkisen sektorin kehittämään uusia tapoja hahmottaa, tuottaa ja hallinnoida kaupunkiseutuja. (ibid., 7- 8)

Ranskassa kaupunkikehityksen ongelmiin ja vaatimukseen on vastattu 1990-luvun lopussa ja 2000-luvun alussa uudistetulla suunnittelujärjestelmällä (Goze 2002). Tässä tekstissä kuvaillaan maankäytön suunnittelua ohjaavaa lakia, jonka painopiste on kaupunkiympäristön kehittämisessä. Tavoitteista yksi merkittävin on kaupunkien sosiaalisen ja tilallisen tasa-arvon kehittäminen.

Myöhemmin tarkastellaan tämän lain mukaista suunnitelmaa, Lyonin maakuntasuunnitelmaa SCoT 2030. Lyonissa seudun vetovoimaa on lähdetty kasvattamaan laadullistamisen kautta. Monipuoliseen ohjelmaan kuuluu toimenpiteitä ympäristön tilaan, rakentamisen ja kaupunkiympäristön laatuun sekä liikennejärjestelmään liittyen, mutta myös ohjelmia väestön toimintaedellytysten parantamiseksi useilla elämänaloilla talouden kärkihankkeista kulttuuriin ja syrjäytymisen ehkäisyyn. Uudenlaisen suunnitteluotteen edellyttämiä muutoksia käytännön työssä tarkastellaan Francois Ascherin (2004) ja Michel de Certeau'n (1990) tekstien valossa.

Aluillaan olevassa väitöstyössäni pohdin kaupunkikehittämisen keinoja asukas- ja toimijaryhmien parissa ja tällaisen kehittämistyön suhdetta perinteiseen kaupunkisuunnitteluun. Tässä tekstissä tarkastellaan Lyonin esimerkin valossa, miten kaupunkiseudun monialainen kehittäminen on kytkeyty maankäytön suunnitteluun ja mitä uudistus edellyttää suunnittelulta ja suunnittelijalta.

2. HALLINNOIMISEN VÄLINEISTÖÄ

2.1 Laki, tavoitteet

Maurice Goze on eritellyt vuonna 2000 voimaan astuneen lain (SRU) tavoitteita. Lain painopiste on kaupunkiympäristöjen uusiutumisessa. Rakenteellisesti tavoitellaan tiivistä ja sekoittunutta kaupunkia. Keinoina tarjoillaan rakentamisrajoituksia kaupunkialueiden liepeille sekä seudullisen suunnittelun ohjauksen ja suunnittelumenetelmien kehittämistä. (Goze 2002, 33-34)

Merkittävä tavoite on kaupunkikehityksen synnyttämän sosiaalisen ja tilallisen epätasa-arvon poistaminen. Tasa-arvoon liittyviä vaatimuksia heijastavat kaupunkien toiminnallisen ja sosiaalisen sekoittuneisuuden tavoite sekä kaupunkimaisten ja maaseutumaisten ympäristöjen välinen

vakaus. Tämä näkyy asumisen ja liikkumisen ohjauksessa sekä palvelujen saatavuuteen liittyvissä vaatimuksissa (ibid., 35).

Kestävää kehitystä edistetään yhdistämällä rakentamiseen ja liikennejärjestelmään liittyvät ohjelmat niin, että toimenpiteiden syy-seuraussuhteita pohditaan kokonaisuutena (Cuillier 2002, 11). Neljäs keskeinen tavoite on demokratian kehittäminen kaupungeissa. Aasukkaat on otettu mukaan suunnitteluprosesseihin kaikissa suunnittelun vaiheissa (Goze 2002, 32-36).

2.2 SCoT eli maakuntasuunnitelma

Erityisesti laissa olevan tasa-arvoa koskevan tavoitteen myötä suunnittelun yhdeksi osa-alueeksi nousee kaupungin dynamiikan hallinnoiminen. Suunnittelun kohderyhmiksi lukeutuvat kaupungissa oleva asukas- ja toimijakunta sekä instituutiot. Ranskalaisessa suunnittelujärjestelmässä on kehitetty menetelmiä ja työkaluja dynamiikan tarkkailuun ja hallinointiin. Tärkeimmät uudistukset on tehty seututasolla, joka on päivittäisen vuorovaikuttamisen kannalta merkittävin suunnittelun taso (Soler-Couteaux 2002, 53-73; Ascher 1995). Ranskassa laki asettaa seututason kaupunkimaisen hallinnon ja päätöksenteon keskeiseksi tasoksi ohi itsenäisten kuntien (Goze 2002, 25; 32).

Maakuntasuunnitelma, SCoT eli "alueellisen yhtenäisyyden kaava", laaditaan alueelle, joka kattaa yhden toiminnallisen ja tilallisen kokonaisuuden. Kunnat saavat tietyn reunaehdoin itse päättää seudun, johon ne kytkeytyvät. Kahden seudun rajalla oleva kunta saa näin ollen valita päivittäisen elämän järjestämisen kannalta itselleen sopivimman seudun. Aloite suunnitelman laatimiseksi lähtee kuntatasolta. SCoT on ennen kaikkea kuntien yhdessä ohjaama poliittinen ja ohjelmallinen tahtotila (ibid., 34, 57-58; Soler-Couteaux 2002, 61-64). Suunnitelman aikaansaamiseksi ja hallinnoimiseksi eri hallinnonalojen ja -tasojen välistä yhteistyötä on tiivistetty ja päätöksentekoa yhtenäistetty (Goze 2002, 25-36; Liochon 2002, 81-90).

Seudun mittakaavassa kaupunkisuunnittelu on Ranskassa kaupunkilaisten ja kaupunkitilan välisen suhteen hallinnoimista. Suunnitelman tekeminen aloitetaan laajalla katsauksella seudun tilaan. Analyysivaiheen tuloksena syntyy raportti, joka heijastaa seudun "taloudellisia ja demografisia tulevaisuuden odotuksia sekä tarpeita, jotka on havaittu koskien taloudellista kehitystä, maankäyttöä, ympäristöä, asutuksen yhteiskunnallista tasapainoa, liikennettä sekä julkisia palveluita ja rakenteita" (SRU, art. L122-162). Tärkeimmät aihepiirit, joita ranskalaisessa maakuntasuunnitelmassa käsitellään, ovat seudun liikennejärjestelmä ja asuminen sekä ympäristö (Goze 2002, 35; Soler-Couteaux 2002, 55).

Ennen varsinaista suunnitteluvaihetta on lain mukaan käytävä poliittinen keskustelu analyysivaiheessa esiin nousseista tarpeista. Keskustelun myötä valitaan seudun tulevaisuuden suunnat ja määritellään kehityksen tavoitteet. Tämä on poliittinen osa kaavaa. Prosessin tässä vaiheessa syntyneessä asiakirjassa suunnittelulle määritellään ja perustellaan sen arvopohja ja periaatteet (SRU, art. R122-2). Suunnitelmalla on merkittävä rooli julkisen politiikan yhteensovittajana ja sellaisenaan se nousee perinteisen kaavan yläpuolelle eräänlaiseksi seudulliseksi instituutioksi (Soler-Couteaux 2002, 64).

Suunnitelman tärkein ominaisuus on seudun keskeisimpien kehitystavoitteiden määrittäminen ja seudulla meneillään olevien julkisten hankkeiden yhteensovittaminen (ibid., 55). Maakuntasuunnitelma voi sisältää aluerajauksia ja olla näin ollen lähellä normittavaa kaavaa, mutta se voi yhtä lailla koostua sanallisesti määritellyistä ohjelmista, projekteista, jotka toteutetaan

tilassa ja ajassa yhdessä toimijoiden kanssa (Goze 2002, 35). Projektista on tullut keskeinen työkalu alueiden kehittämiseen. Kaupunkikehityshankkeen ympärille saadaan mahdollisimman kattava ja tasokas koonti hankkeen kannalta merkittäviä tahoja, osajia ja osallisia (ibid., 32; Liochon 2002, 81). Maakuntasuunnitelma tarkistetaan ja päivitetään tasaisin väliajoin, jolloin ympäristössä ja toimiala- ja asukasrakenteessa esiintyviin ongelmiin voidaan puuttua ja spontaanisti syntyneet kehitysimpulssit voidaan sovittaa kaupunkiseudun muihin hankkeisiin (Liochon 2002, 95).

Tässä tekstissä tarkasteltavassa Lyonin SCoT 2030- suunnitelmassa pohditaan lain täyttymistä yhdessä ranskalaisessa maakuntasuunnitelmassa sekä käydään läpi sen tarjoamia keinoja kaupunkiseudun kilpailukyvn kohentamiseen.

3. LYON SCoT 2030

3.1 Seutu ja suunnittelun tarpeet

Lyon on hieman yli 1,3 miljoonan asukkaan ja 73 kunnan kaupunkiseutu Kaakkois-Ranskassa. Suunnittelun kohteena olevan alueen pinta-ala on noin 10 000 km². Lyonissa lähdettiin tekemään maakuntasuunnitelmaa 2000-luvun puolivälissä ja työ valmistui vuonna 2010 (*Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale de l'Agglomération Lyonnaise*). Suunnitelma on laadittu 20 vuoden aikajänteelle. Suunnittelun kohdealue kytkeytyy 11 alueen ja 801 kunnan muodostamaan seudulliseen kokonaisuuteen, jossa analyysi- ja tavoitevaihe (poliittinen ohjelma) laadittiin yhteisesti. Kaikkiaan Suur-Lyonin alueella on noin 3 miljoonaa asukasta. (SCoT PADD, 7; SCoT RP Diagnostic, 10)

Suunnitelman analyysivaiheessa avataan seudun kehitystä kaupungistumisvaiheen alkumetreiltä tähän päivään. Siihen on erityisesti vaikuttanut edellinen maakuntasuunnitelma, *Schéma Directeur*, joka valmistui vuonna 1990. Tuolloin tavoitteena oli ylikunnallistumisen kautta nostaa seutu kansainväliselle tasolle. Kunnat sitoutuivat tavoitteeseen ja kasvua haettiin talouden ehdoilla. Kehitysimpulssit ohjattiin seudun keskuskaupunkiin Lyoniin. Liikennejärjestelmä oli tärkeä päivittäistä elämää jäsentävä tekijä. (SCoT RP Justification, 2)

Tähän päivään tultaessa 20 vuotta sitten laadittu suunnitelma on monessa mielessä vanhentunut tai havaittu tehottomaksi. Vaikka seutu on kehittynyt metropoliksi, ei kehitys ole koskettanut kaikkia, vaan pikemminkin kehitys seudun keskuksessa on tapahtunut sen väestönsosan kustannuksella, joka on ajautunut hankalien etäisyyksien päähän palveluista ja työpaikoista. Alueella on jopa vyöhykkeitä, joiden asukaskunta on kokonaan marginalisoitunut. Myöskään ympäristön tilaan ei ole kiinnitetty riittävän kokonaisvaltaisesti huomiota. Lisäksi jälkikäteen on huomattu, että sinänsä ansiokas liikennejärjestelmä painottuu lähes kokonaan yksityisautoiluun. 20 vuotta vanhan suunnitelman mukainen rakenne on palvellut hyvin keskustaa, mutta se on hajottanut samalla muuta seuturakennetta. Rakenne on kallis ylläpitää ja se tuottaa jatkuvasti enemmän päästöjä. (ibid., 5; 9; 11)

Analyysi listaa joukon teemoja, joihin suunnittelun tulisi pureutua. Todetaan, että kaupunkiseudun vahvuus on Lyonin keskustan onnistunut arkkitehtuuri ja urbaanisuus, ja tämä kantaa niin taloudessa kuin matkailussakin (SCoT RP Diagnostic, 28-32). Kuitenkin matkailua ja kulttuuriteollisuutta on edistettävä entisestään. Yliopistot on saatava kansainväliselle tasolle. Suuria logistisia hankkeita on edessä yhdistämään Lyon paremmin muihin Euroopan keskuksiin. Meneillään on talouden

painopisteen muutos teollisuudesta logistiikkaan, tietotalouteen ja erikoistuneisiin palveluihin. (ibid. 28-70)

Seudulle on ominaista asumisväljyyden kasvu keskeisillä alueilla ja asutuksen lisääntyminen seudun laidoilla (ibid., 76-77). Työpaikka-alueiden erilaistuminen ja polarisoituminen yhdessä asutun vyöhykkeen laajenemisen kanssa on johtanut aina pidempiin kodin ja työn välisiin etäisyyksiin. Matkat vietetään yhä useammin autossa. Seutu kärsii melu- ja ilmanlaatuongelmista sekä suurista eroista asukkaiden varallisuudessa eri asuinalueiden välillä. (ibid., 46; 138)

Analyysi sisältää katsauksen julkisten palvelujen saavutettavuuteen (ibid.,100-111). Liikennejärjestelmässä todetaan selkeä puute julkisen liikenteen tarjonnassa sekä tarve liikkumismuotojen monipuolistumiselle. Ympäristön tilasta todetaan muun muassa, että laajeneva asuminen nakertaa maaseudun viljelyalaa eikä suojeltavista alueista ole vielä kokonaisnäkemyksiä. (ibid., 113-155)

3.2. Poliittinen ohjelma sekä suunnitelma

Suunnitelman poliittisessa osassa seudulla päätetään ryhtyä laajaan ja monipuoliseen kaupunkikehityshankkeeseen, jonka tavoite on nostaa Suur-Lyonin seutu Euroopan keskeisten metropolien joukkoon. Tavoitteeseen pyritään tinkimättä asumisviihtyisyydestä tai kaikkien oikeudesta kaupunkiin. Kärkistrategioiksi on valittu neljä teemaa elämän eri osa-alueilta: talouden kehitys, asumisen kehittäminen, kestävä kehitys sekä tasa-arvo. Nämä osaprojektit täydentävät toisiaan ja vaikuttavat talouden ja demokratian kehitystä tukevasti. (SCoT RP Justification, 10-11) "Kehityksen täytyy koskettaa kaikkia asukasryhmiä ja vaikuttaa yhdessä elämisen edellytysten paranemiseen." (SCoT PADD, 7; 17)

Suunnitelman teemat ovat poliittisen linjauksen mukaisesti asuminen, ympäristö, tasa-arvo ja talous. Teemoista kaksi ensimmäistä rakentuvat pääosin selkeän tilallisen ohjelman varaan. Tasa-arvo on koko suunnitelman läpileikkaava teema aluerakenteesta ja liikennejärjestelmästä asukkaiden parissa toteutettaviin kehittämishankkeisiin. Talouden teema on sisällöltään laajan ja monipuolisin. Se kattaa koko toiminnallisuuden kirjon kansainvälistymishankkeista työllisyyden tukitoimiin. Myös kulttuuriala sekä yliopistot ovat mukana ohjelmassa.

Seudulla on todettu, että vaikka 1990-luvulla uudistettu lainsäädäntö tarjoaa laajan valikoiman välineitä kaupunkikehityksen ohjaamiseen, painottuu suunnittelu edelleen liikaa maankäyttöön. SCoT 2030 on työkalu, joka koordinoi eri elämän osa-alueilla tapahtuvaa kehitystä yhtä paljon kuin perinteisessä mielessä ohjaa kaavoitusta (SCoT RP Introduction, 5). Suunnitelma kokoaa tasapainoiseksi kokonaisuudeksi eri hallinnonaloilla meneillään olevat ja suunnitellut prosessit ja ohjelmat. Juuri näiden kautta maankäyttöön kytketään ja näin ollen tilallistetaan kaupunkilaisten elämään ja talouden toimijoihin liittyviä tavoitteita ja toimenpideohjelmaa. Varsinainen suunnitelma on suurpiirteinen karttakooste, jota tulkitaan yhdessä tekstimuotoon laadittujen osaprojektikuvausten kanssa.

3.3 LYON 2030 de Certeau silmin

Minkälaisilla toimenpiteillä lain keskeiset tavoitteet tasa-arvoisesta ja kestävästä kaupungista on Lyonissa toteutettu? Millä tavalla seutu toteuttaa poliittisessa ohjelmassa itselleen asettamansa tavoitteet? Suunnittelun kohteena on seutu kokonaisuudessaan ja käytössä olevat keinot tähtäävät seudun asukas- ja toimijakunnan oloihin vaikuttamiseen kokonaisvaltaisesti. Suunnittelussa pyritään asukkaiden ja toimijoiden olosuhteiden ja keskinäisen dynamiikan muutokseen koko seudun mitassa.

Suunnittelun ja toteutuksen keinovalikoima on Ranskassa Lyonin esimerkin valossa laaja. Lyonissa peruslähtökohta on, että alueiden sallitaan kehittyä spontaanisti niin kauan, kuin luisumista sosiaaliseen tai toiminnalliseen yksipuolisuuteen ei tapahdu. Toimenpiteisiin ryhdytään joko lain asettamiin tavoitteisiin yltämiseksi tai seudun kilpailukyvyyn kohentamiseksi.

Toimenpiteiden tarkasteluun lainataan tässä ranskalaisen kulttuuriantropologin Michel de Certeau (1990) määrittelemää eroa strategian ja taktiikan välillä: Strategia on sellaista voimien manipulointia, jota voi käyttää se valtaa ja tahtoa omaava taho (virasto, yritys jne.), joka voidaan eristää kohteestaan, muusta yhteisöstä. Strategia on menetelmävalikoima, jolla hallitaan ulkoa käsin omaksi koettua kohdetta. Taktiikka on voiman käyttöä tilassa ja ajassa. Sen määritelmä on päinvastainen: toisaalla määritellyssä tilassa toimimista, välittömässä vuorovaikutuksessa selviämistä, satunnaisten tilaisuuksien hyödyntämistä. (de Certeau 1990, 59-61)

3.3.1 Strategiat

Suunnitelman keskeisimmät rakenteelliset ratkaisut ovat strategiaa de Certeau'n määritelmän mukaisesti. Ne ovat lähellä normittavaa suunnittelua ja seudun hallinnointia. Useat pitkän kantaman kehitysohjelmat ovat myös lain edellyttämiä toimenpiteitä tiiviin ja sekoittuneen, tasa-arvoisen, ekologisesti kestävä ja pehmeisiin liikkumismuotoihin nojaavan kaupunkiseudun saavuttamiseksi.

Esimerkiksi laki edellyttää, että jokaisen kunnan asuntokannasta on oltava sosiaalista asumista 20 prosenttia (SRU, l'art. 55). Lyonissa on tehty valinta sijoittaa uusi sosiaalinen asuminen seudullisesti keskeisille sijainneille tai aiemmin hyväosaisten alueiksi leimautuneisiin paikkoihin. Toimenpiteellä eheytetään seudun rakennetta ja tuetaan julkisen liikkumisen verkostoa. (SCoT RP Justification, 6) Ympäristö on asumisen ja liikennejärjestelmän ohessa suunnitelman toinen kantava teema. Repaleiseksi ehtinyt vihreä vyöhyke rakennetaan metsien ja kulttuuriympäristöjen verkostoksi, joka jäsentää seutua tilallisesti ja toiminnallisesti.

Myös talouteen liittyvät suuret hankkeet on esitelty karttamuodossa tilavarauksina pitkän aikajänteen ohjelmina. Seudun keskeisimmät kehittyvät vyöhykkeet on osoitettu kartalle normittavan kaavan tapaan. Myös keskeisille logistisille alustoille on tilavaraukset suunnitelmakartassa. (SCoT DOG, 19; 27-29)

Paikallistalouden tasolla pyritään kaupunkirakenteen sekoittuneisuuteen. Uutta taloudellista toimintaa voidaan sijoittaa kaikkialle seudun sisällä. Sekoittuneisuuden takaamiseksi tiettyjä toimialoja tuetaan varaamalla niille riittävä määrä tilaa kaupunkirakenteeseen. Suunnitelmallisuuden keinoin pyritään takaamaan kaupunkialueiden houkuttelevuus ja toimivuus varmistamalla riittävän vetovoimaisten toimintojen sijoittuminen tarkemmin määritellyille vyöhykkeille. (ibid., 33)

3.3.2 Kaupunkirakenteeseen liittyvät strategiset kehittämisohjelmat ja inventoinnit

Suunnitelman suuntautuminen seudun sisälle näkyy muun muassa siinä, että se listaa eri aloja käsittelevien ohjelmien yhteydessä inventointitarpeita toimintaan soveltuvien tilojen löytämiseksi seudulla olevasta rakennuskannasta. Myös aiemmin tehtyjen inventointien kautta esiin nousseita toiminnallisia vyöhykkeitä tarkkaillaan ja niille asetetaan monentasoisia kehitystavoitteita.

Kulttuuriohjelmassa seudulliseksi tehtäväksi annetaan kulttuurin parissa työskentelevien henkilöiden ja ryhmien käyttöön soveltuvien tilojen inventointi toimialan kehityksen seuraamiseksi

ja tukemiseksi. Metropolin tasolla toimivat yritysalueet on inventoitu seudun sisältä ja ulkorajoilta. Näiden keskuksien kehittämiseksi on laadittu tavoitteita liittyen alueiden arkkitehtoniseen tasoon, tiivistämismahdollisuuksien kohentamiseen ja toimijoiden välisen yhteistyön parantamiseen. Taloudellisesti ja toiminnallisesti aktiivisiksi aiottujen ympäristöjen tiiviyteen, sekoittuneisuuteen ja arkkitehtoniseen laatuun panostetaan. Näitä alueita kehitetään hyvien julkisten liikenneyhteyksien äärelle.

Yliopistoalueiden kampukset yhdistetään toimivalla joukkoliikenteellä sekä pyöräverkostolla. Seudulle rakennetaan joka vuosi tuhat opiskelija-asuntoa hyvien julkisten yhteyksien äärelle ja seudulla tarjotaan edullisia kulttuuripalveluita.

Kauppa on seudun keskeisimpiä vetovoimatekijöitä. Kaupan alueiden ja muun kaupungin välille halutaan tasapaino. Kauppaa käsitellään kolmella tasolla: lähipalvelut, lähiseutu ja seudullinen kauppa. Kullekin on omat toimenpideohjelmansa. Esimerkiksi lähipalveluja käsittelevässä ohjelmassa yhtenä tavoitteena on, että pyörämatkan päässä jokaisesta kodista olisi vähintään leipäkauppa, lehtipiste, apteekki ja lähikauppa. Kaupan tiloille on laatutavoitteet eikä muusta rakenteesta erillään olevia keskittymiä saa syntyä. Seutusuunnitelman lisäksi kauppaa ohjataan tarkemmassa kaupan kaavassa, jossa yleiset tavoitteet tilallistetaan osaksi fyysistä kaupunkia. (SCoT DOG, 23- 41)

3.3.3 Taktiikoita strategioiden sisällä

Useat teemat ovat luonteeltaan strategisia ja taktisia. Suunnitelmassa esitetty seudun vihreä selkäranka on sekä strateginen jäsentäjä suunnittelun perinteisessä mielessä että kulttuurityötä toimijoiden kanssa edellyttävä kehitystavoite.

Vihreä vyöhyke halutaan nostaa taloudellisesti ja kulttuurisesti arvoa tuottavaksi alueeksi. Esimerkiksi maataloutta käsittelevässä ohjelmassa tavoitteena on maisemansuojelun lisäksi varmistaa, että viljelijät saavat tuotteitaan riittävän tehokkaasti myyntiin lähialueen ravintoloihin. Näin myös maaseutualueen elinkeinoille on riittävä tuki maisemien ylläpitämiseksi. Vesien suojelemiseksi seudun maataloutta kannustetaan siirtymään luomutuotantoon. (SCoT DOG, 87-112)

Analyysivaiheessa eristyneiksi todettuja alueita ja näiden asukkaita tuetaan asumis- ja talousohjelmien rakenteellisilla toimenpiteillä sekä koko julkisen sektorin keinovalikoiman kattavalla toimenpidepaketilla. Kaikkiaan seudullista tasa-arvoa vahvistetaan tuomalla uusia toimintoja yksipuoliseksi ajautuneille alueille, lisäämällä asuntotuotannon volyyymia, kehittämällä uudenlaisia, houkuttelevia asumistyypppejä sekä jatkamalla tasa-arvotyötä muilla julkisen toiminnan alueilla kuten koulutuspolitiikassa, kulttuuriasioissa ja terveydenhuollossa niin sijainnin kuin varustelunkin suhteen. (ibid., 10-11)

3.3.4 Taktiikat eli seudun toimijakunnan parissa toteutettavat hankkeet

Erityisesti talouden kehitykseen liittyvissä ohjelmissa ollaan kentällä toimijoiden kanssa taktikoimassa. Taktikoidessa liikutaan instituutioiden ja toimialojen, joskus toimijoiden ja yksittäisten perheiden tasolla. Esimerkiksi teollisuutta ja yliopistoja kehitetään ja lähennetään toisiinsa sekä muuhun kaupunkiin erilaisilla hankkeilla.

Yliopistojen yhteistyötä tiivistetään verkostoksi kansainvälisen tason saavuttamiseksi. Verkosto kytketään kaupunkiin tilallisesti, toiminnallisesti ja kulttuurisesti. Tavoitteena on korkean tason tutkimuksen kautta synnyttää talouden kehitystä tukevia innovaatioita. Myös teollisuuden toiminnallista ja kulttuurista liittymistä kaupunkiin pyritään parantamaan. Innovaatioita edistetään

vahvistamalla seudulla olevia teollisuudenalojen erityisosaamisen keskittymiä (muun muassa kemianteollisuus sekä tekstiiliteollisuus) lisärakentamisella ja lisäämällä yhteistyötä yliopistojen kanssa. (SCoT DOG, 21; 25)

Kulttuuritoimijoiden ohjelmassa tarkoitus on "estää toimijoiden verkoston hajaantuminen, tukea vakiintuneita kulttuuritapahtumia, kehittää kulttuurin huippuosaamista, antaa kulttuurille näkyvämpi rooli kaupunkihankkeissa ja tehdä siitä näkyvä osa kaupunkia" (ibid., 23). Tilanteen kehitystä tarkkaillaan kohteen äärellä, kaupungilla. Vuorovaikuttaminen on jatkuvaa, samoin kuin toimenpiteiden mukauttaminen käsillä olevaan hetkeen.

Suunnitelman toteutumisen kannalta on keskeistä, että toimijakunta sitoutuu suunnitelman tavoitteisiin ja siinä esitettyihin toimenpiteisiin. Lyonissa on pitkä perinne kaupunkiprojektimuotoisesta suunnittelutyöstä. Suunnitelma laaditaan tiiviissä yhteistyössä kaupunkilaisten, toimijoiden ja instituutioiden kanssa. Menetelmän oleellinen anti on suunnitelman toteutukseen jo valmisteluvaiheessa sitoutunut toimijakunta. Monelta osin suunnitelma toteutuu vailla suuria julkisia ponnistuksia asukas- ja toimijalähtöisesti. (Ascher 1995) Myös suunnitelman tarkistaminen ja päivittäminen on tärkeää. Lyonissa toteutusta seurataan kolmen ja kuuden vuoden välein ennalta määritellyillä mittareilla.

4. JOHTOPÄÄTÖKSET

Laki kohdentuu olemassa olevan ympäristön kehittämiseen ja suuntaa toimenpiteet väestöön. Lyonissa osa suunnittelutoimenpiteistä raivaa tilaa toiminnolle ja toimijoille de Certeau'n strategian mukaisesti. Jotkut toimenpiteet suuntautuvat olemassa olevan rakenteen tarjoaman kehittämispotentiaalin kartoittamiseen, toiset ovat asukkaisiin ja toimijoihin kohdistuvia tukitoimia rakenteellisten ratkaisujen lisäksi. Osa suunnitelmista työstää toimijoiden välisiä suhteita tai suhdetta kaupunkiin taktisesti. Esitetyt toimenpiteet koskevat uutta rakentamista (sosiaalinen asuminen), toimijakuntaa (yliopistot), toimijoiden välistä yhteistyötä (teollisuus ja yliopistot) sekä toimijoiden ja toimialojen suhdetta muuhun kaupunkiin.

Yksi suunnittelutyön kriittisistä vaiheista on analyysi. Millä mittareilla seutua tarkastella ja miten tunnistaa seudun keskeinen dynamiikka? Miten valita suunnitelmaan sisällytettävät teemat ja mitkä ryhmät jättää työstämisen ulkopuolelle, spontaanin kehityksen piiriin? Miten tunnistaa kaupunkilaisten päivittäisen elämän kannalta merkityksekkäät ilmiöt, omaehtoisen harrastamisen tai yrittämisen paikat, ja millaisia teemoja tällaisia paikkoja sisältävät alueet tuottavat seututasolle?

Toisin sanoen, lain asettama tavoite tasa-arvon edistämisestä suunnittelutyössä asettaa suunnittelijakunnan yhdessä päätöksentekijöiden kanssa alati muuntuvan kaupungin äärelle arvioimaan, pohtimaan ja arvottamaan mikä kehitys milloinkin edistää tai heikentää tasa-arvoa ja mitä toimenpiteitä kehityksen suunnan muuttaminen kulloinkin vaatii. Francois Ascher (2004) on esitellyt kymmenen teemaa, jotka kuvaavat uuden lain mukana muovautuneen suunnittelun kuvaa:

1. Tuottaa ja hallinnoida hankkeita epävarmassa kontekstissa, kaupungin suunnittelusta kaupungin hallintointiin.
2. Tavoitteiden nostaminen keinoja tärkeämmäksi. Rajoittavista ja vaativista säännöistä mahdollistaviin sääntöihin.
3. Uusien toimintamallien integroiminen prosesseihin, tilallisesta erilaistumisesta kaikkien verkostojen kompleksiseksi kaupungiksi.

4. Muokata kaupunki vastaamaan tarpeiden moninaisuutta, julkisista palveluista ja varusteista yksilöllisiin palveluihin ja varusteisiin.
5. Tuottaa tiloja uusien sosiaalisten käytäntöjen mukaisiksi, yksinkertaisista tiloista moninaisuuden tiloiksi.
6. Toimia erittäin erilaistuneessa yhteisöissä, sisällöllisestä yleisen edun määrittämisestä proseduraalisen yleisen edun määrittämiseen.
7. Julkisen vallan tehtävien uudelleenmäärittäminen, hallinnosta säätelyyn.
8. Vastata makujen ja toiveiden moninaisuuteen, funktionaaliseen arkkitehtuurista houkuttelevaan urbaaniin designiin.
9. Edistää uudenlaista urbaania laatua, yksinkertaisesta toiminnallisuudesta moniaistiseen urbanismiin.
10. Sovittaa demokratia kolmanteen urbaaniin vallankumoukseen, kaupunkien hallinnosta matapolien hallintoon.

Lyonin tapaus näyttää, että perinteisellä normittavalla kaavalla ylletään vain osittain nykykaupungin ongelmien ja kehittämiskysymysten ytimeen, ihmiseen. Ranskalainen suunnittelujärjestelmä mahdollistaa kaupunkikehittämiseen asetettujen ihanteiden ja tavoitteiden jalkauttamisen väestön parissa tehtäväksi kehitystyöksi.

5. JATKOTUTKIMUS

Jatkotutkimuksessa paneudun keinoihin, joilla Lyonissa seudun kehittämiseksi asetetut tavoitteet viedään toteutukseen. Syvennyn Lyonissa tunnistetun toimijadynamiikan ja suunnittelun väliseen suhteeseen. Lyonissa käytössä olevia suunnittelumenetelmiä täytyy myös tarkemmin verrata maan suunnittelujärjestelmään. Myöhemässä vaiheessa selvitan Lyonissa käytössä olevien suunnittelumenetelmien sovellettavuutta Suomessa nykyisen lain puitteissa sekä nykyisellä ohjausjärjestelmällä operationalisoitaessa kaupunkien ja seutujen laatimia kehittämissuunnitelmia. Myös operatiivisten toimenpiteiden suhdetta suunnittelun tasoihin Ranskassa ja Suomessa on syytä syventää jatkotutkimuksessa. Tarkastelen aihetta erityisesti strategioiden ja taktiikoiden näkökulmasta de Certeau'n määritelmän mukaisesti.

6. KIITOKSET

Groupe Objectif Lyon Métapolis Christian Barthélemy'n johdolla saattoi minut tämän materiaalin äärelle. Iris Tukiainen Lapin Yliopistosta on auttanut termien käännöksissä.

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FAVELA: DYNAMIC SPACES OF ADAPTATION AND CREATIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Cities are in constant change. Facing this urban dynamism, there is a typical occupancy in Brazilian cities that shows daily resilience: the Favelas. Its formation is particular, diverse and complex, and they have emerged as a response to socio-spatial segregation originating from rapid urban growth and planning mistakes. This article aims to present the particular dynamics that favelas have and their relation and differences with what is considered as the “formal city”, from a case study conducted at Florianópolis by a group of students from Architecture and Urbanism of the Federal University of Santa Catarina. Currently Favelas are considered areas in transition and qualification process, which requires from its residents a capacity of adaptation and creativity, facing adversity from the unstable environment they live in displays. Throughout the study, it was possible to understand the complex situation involving the issue of Favelas and how to comprehend their spontaneity, peculiar dynamics and physical and imaginary boundaries with the cities known as “formal”. Besides serving as basis to the reinvention of the city itself, it is believed that this understanding can assist in the adoption of urban policies more appropriate for the qualification of these spaces.

Keywords: Favela, slums, dynamic, qualification, adaptation, informal

1. CONTEXTUALIZATION

This paper originates from research conducted at the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina - located in the southern, Brazilian city of Florianópolis through a case study in the Serrinha Favela we aimed to understanding the Favela in its contextual plurality and its respective connection with the formal city. Through this study it was possible to comprehend the scenery that involves the Favela, and also to understand its spontaneity, peculiar dynamics and its relations or limits with the formal city.

The Favelas are strong elements in the landscapes of Latin-American cities, with Brazilian ones being particularly special. They have emerged as a response to socio-spatial segregation originating from rapid urban growth and planning mistakes. It holds particular, diverse and complex habitation forms and today these areas are considered to be in a qualification process. The view toward the Favela is strongly stereotyped, eventually leading to misguided public policies, which ignores the identity of these spaces? They are furthermore based on idealized models of the city, establishing a boundary between two current urban realities: the formal and the informal city.

The relevance of studies in this area is justified by the fact that the current Brazilian urban configuration is far from offering equitable conditions and opportunities to its inhabitants. The implemented development models in our cities establish standards for the wealth and power concentration that generate urban segregation. This is one of the biggest problems faced in modern Brazil, according Villaça (2012), which exacerbates the border between the cities called formal and informal cities - the Favelas.

Due to the complexity of this theme, a multi-method approach to enable the comprehension of the Favela's space-territorial sphere was applied, besides understanding the relation that its inhabitants have with these places and with the city.

2. THEORETICAL METHODOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS

The urban configuration of many contemporary cities is distant of offer equal terms and opportunities to its inhabitants. Since 1968, when the French sociologist and philosopher Henri Lefebvre wrote his book *Le Droit à la ville* (The right to the city), it was brought into question whether it was possible to build a city worthy of residence by a populace where a connection to the urban fabric is sensed.. In addition the equal distribution of different types of resources would be provided for the populace: work, health, education, housing, besides symbolic resources such as social participation, access to the information, etc.

In opposition to these rights, the matter of urban is one of the biggest problems faced in the Brazilian cities, according to architect and urbanist, Flávio Villaça (2012). In the author's opinion, the segregation would be a process which different classes or social layers tend to be concentrated more and more in different areas or districts of a metropolis. In this way, one of the more striking characteristics would be the spatial segregation of the social classes in different city areas. This involves differentiation in the population profile, urban characteristics, infrastructure matters, spaces and public equipment preservation.

The geographer, Marcelo Lopes de Souza (2007), has the opinion that besides generating environmental impacts, the segregation feeds social problems such as intolerance and prejudice. In this sense, according to Villaça (2012), besides segregation, space-urban manifestations of inequality in Brazilian society are not only reflexes of social conditioning, but factors that contribute to making the differences even more profound.

By comprehending aspects arising from the segregation matter, it is possible to clarify the situation in which the Brazilian cities are. They are a reflex of a segregated society, with big manifestations of social inequalities resulting in different urban configurations. Thus, it can be observed on one side, the city considered formal, because it is formed according to the laws established by our society. On the other side, there are the informal cities, established as irregular agglomerates relegated by public action, however, owning a peculiar and spontaneous dynamics.

This particular dynamism of the Favela can be identified through several physical, spatial and cultural manifestations, especially according to its appropriation of the urban space. In many cases, terrain is developed in improper manners due to being located in fragile areas (such as hills, swamps, rivers borders). As a result, the creativity and communities' cooperation is reflected in the way in which the inhabitants adapt their constructions to the unstable conditions of the environment to which they are relegated to by the segregationist practices. This, according to Jacques (2011), requires a great adaptation capacity and constructive imagination, in a fragmentary spatial-temporal process that demands a constant creativity and resilience posture.

To verify this process, it was applied a multi-method approach that was composed by theoretical foundation, exploratory visits, interviews and maps analysis and elaboration. The results of the methodological procedures applied on the Serrinha Favela study will be presented in the following section.

3. SERRINHA: A DYNAMIC SPACE

The studied Favela – Serrinha – is located in the southern Brazilian city of Florianópolis, on the Hill of Morro da Cruz (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Localization of the studied area in America. Source: Authors elaboration.

The city of Florianópolis is located on a linear sea coastal island. Nowadays, it has 427.298 inhabitants and in 2005 about 51.600 of the inhabitants resided in slums (INFOSOLO, 2005).

According to data of Florianópolis City Hall, the period in which the slums areas had larger formation in the city was between years 1970 and years 1990. During this same period, there was the biggest flow of rural-urban migration. Therefore, a great part of the population of the informal

city is constituted by migrants, composed by a low-income population that was excluded from the rural zone and then came to live in these spaces.

In Florianópolis, the low-income population was settled mostly in areas of fragile environment (like hillsides, swamps and dunes), thus presenting risks to the environment, with the largest concentration of informal residence located on Morro da Cruz Hill. As research suggests, 37% of the slums inhabitants in Florianópolis 37% reside in this central portion (INFOSOLO/UFSC 2005).

The Serrinha Favela is situated on the east side of the hill, creating a boundary between two geographical and economic important districts for the city - Centro and Trindade. Moreover, the region is close to the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), as verified in Figure 2.

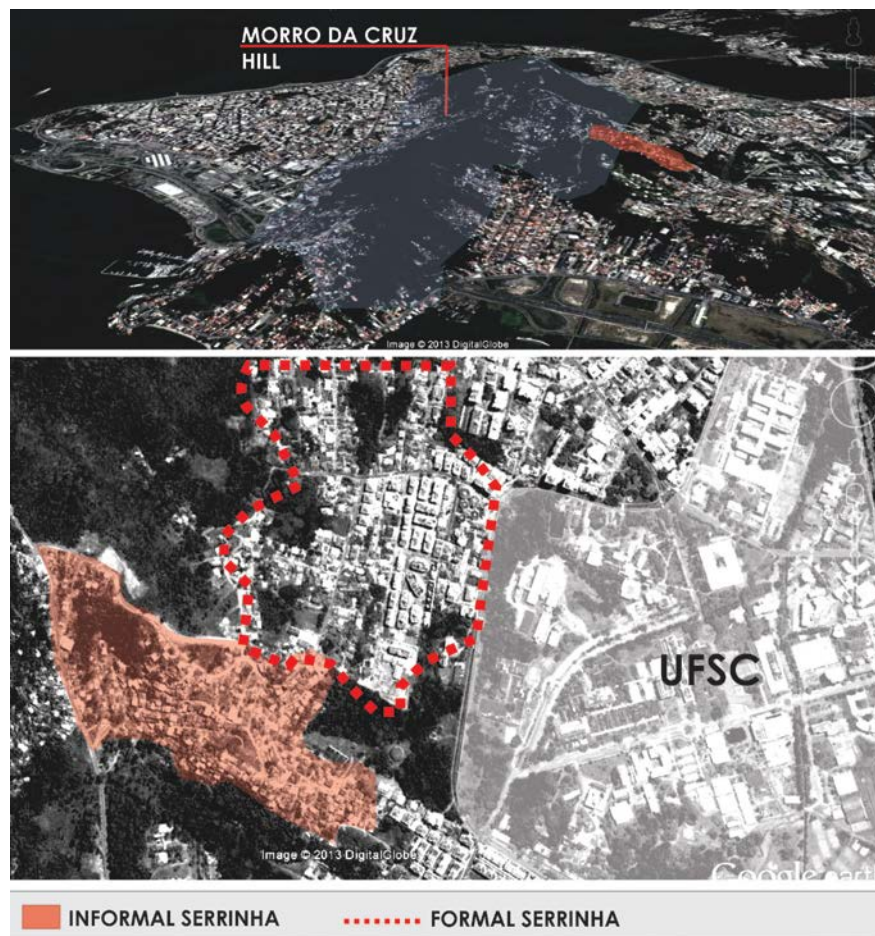


Figure 2 – Contextualization of Informal and Formal Serrinha.

The Serrinha can be comprehended in two different parts: both Formal and Informal. In the figure above, the Formal Serrinha is located at the border of the University, while the Informal Serrinha occupies a greater portion of the hill.

This division allowed analyzing the Serrinha regarding its formal and informal part, as well as verifying the relations of the area with its surroundings. The results of this analysis will be examined following the following sections according to three categories: dynamics of space appropriation, morphologic physical scenery and social urban articulation.

3.1 Dynamics of space appropriation

According to the analyses, it was possible to comprehend a dynamics of occupation and appropriation of Serrinha regarding its informal part. According to Lonardoni (2007), the informal occupation of the Serrinha was initiated during the 1980's and developed in an area of high land value. The founding of the Federal University of Santa Catarina, UFSC, during the 1960's, caused significant urban transformations and attracted private and public investments, that have stimulated the residential occupation in the near districts to the university (Figure 3)

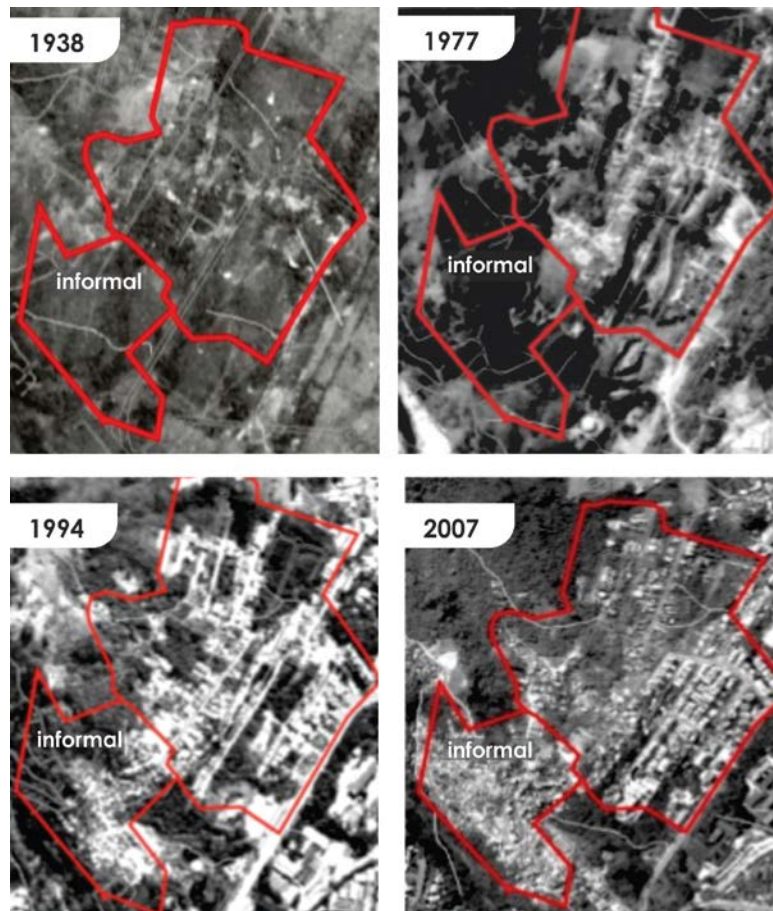


Figure 3 –Formal e Informal occupancy expansion of Serrinha. Source: Adapted from Afonso, 2009.

As verified in figure 3, up to 1977, there was no occupation in the Informal Serrinha. Then, starting from 1994, it is possible to verify a big growth in the occupation, as much in the formal part as in the informal, justified by the investments cited previously. The map from 2007 shows a great densification and the confirmation of an important population existence in this area.

The current scenario was comprehended by the performance of exploratory visits, where it was possible to verify that the relation between formal and informal parts are characterized by a dynamic transition of buildings typology, constructive techniques, occupation and space appropriation.



Figure 4 – Transition of Formal e Informal parts. Source: Google Earth

As observed in Figure 4, the habitations in the formal part are characterized by being for more than one family, with elevated number of floors, isolated in the lot and surrounded by gates. In the informal part they modify to one family's shelters with at most 3 floors, conformed by different materials and typologies that demonstrates the peculiar creativity of this population. Changeable and unstable shelters are in constant transformation. Jacques (2011), the informal cities are built on a daily basis, being continually unfinished.

The largest specificity of the Favelas space is in its urban fabric full of surprises (Jacques, 2011). The wide asphalt streets of the formal city transform, in the informal city, to narrow passage ways without a seemingly pre-established logic. These routes and alleys become extensions of the house environments and a conviviality space in addition to enabling the access of each inhabitant to his or hers respective shelter,

3.2 Morphologic physical scenery

In this category, it was intended to analyze the similarities or differentiations established between formal and informal city in the matter of relation with the site and landscape, dealing with morphologic aspects as visual connections.

Starting from an aerial analysis of the area, it is easy to notice the delimitation between the formal and informal parts. This is due to a dispositional difference of the constructions and of the district's lots' divisions, as can be seen in the urban granulation map (Figure 5). Also it is noticed that the informal part presents its urban mesh much more irregularly, while the formal possesses a rectilinear ordination, being possible to identify easily in the emptiness of this map the road system location in the planned city. Moreover, it is possible to realize the strong densification occurring in the Favela, in opposition to the sparser constructions and taking up more land area in the formal part.



Figure 5: Map of full and voids in Serrinha and surroundings. Source: Authors elaboration.

Still concerning the constructions disposition in the soil, also it is important to stress the different relations established within the site. In relation to the form of the occupation on the hill, the maps' analysis shows that the informal part of the Serrinha occupies the highest portions and more accentuated slope areas. This confirms the facts exposed in the theoretical basement that the unplanned city ends up occupying inadequate areas for construction and remaining in the spill of the formal urban mesh.

The presence of the hill in the local dynamics was also realized during the exploratory visits, where this environmental characteristic influenced in the urbanistic experience in this place. The route's slope demands a larger physical effort by the pedestrians, which slows down locomotion and can complicate people's movement. This was verified in the researchers' empiric experience in addition to information gained through interviews.

On the other hand, an aspect verified as positive concerning the location of the informal part was the visual potential that is provided by the location. Its position in elevated height allows one a privileged view of the city, in relationship to the sea and the surrounding nature (Figure 6). However, the value for this aspect did not show up in the interviews with the Serrinha's inhabitants.



Figure 6: *The landscape of the city of Florianópolis from the Serrinha Favela. Source: Authors' collection.*

Still regarding visual connections, it is important to also highlight the view from the other direction: from the formal city to the informal. As can be verified in Figure 7, the Serrinha Favela is an outstanding landmark in the city landscape of Florianópolis, being an element of important visual presence to users of the Trindade district.



Figure 7: *View of the visual relation with Serrinha from Trindade district. Source: Authors collection.*

3.3 Social urban articulation

It is not only by means of visual connections that are establishing relations between formal and informal Serrinha. The links are close enough that they end up confirming a sort of dependence between these two cities.

The inhabitants of the informal city depend on the services of the formal city. From the Map of Uses presented below (Figure 8), it is verified that the existing services in Serrinha are only small markets, bars, religious temples and an education assistance house. Other basic services are

located only in the formal city, outside the Serrinha area. The nearest supermarket is 1 km away, in the Trindade district. At the same distance there is the Hospital Universitário, health care services of easier access for the community. For routine consultations, the inhabitants use the two health centers at the surrounding districts of Pantanal and Trindade - both centers are about 2km of distance from the studied area. Serrinha also does not possess its own schools or nurseries, which complicates children's mobility and the dynamics of working parents.

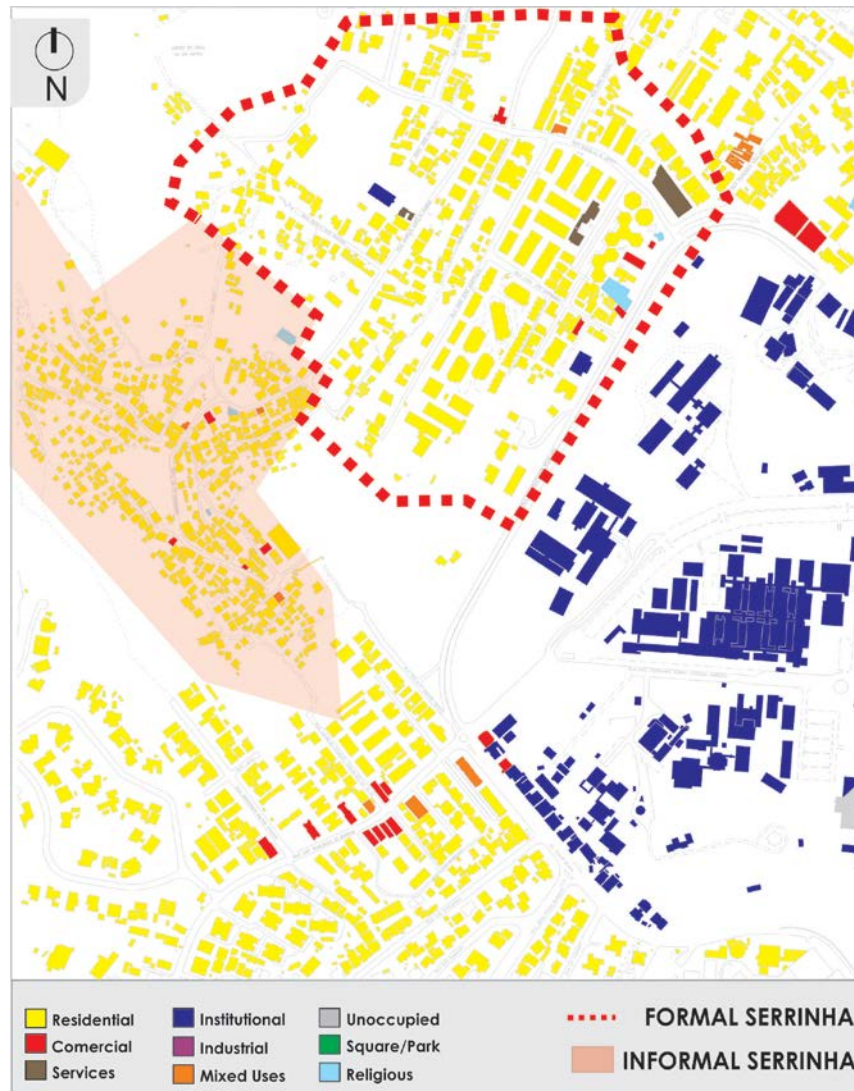


Figure 8: Map of uses from the Serrinha area. Source: Authors elaboration.

In the map presented above, it is also observed a great number of residential constructions. Thus, it is possible to suppose that the district is used as "bedroom district". As there are not enough services and jobs for the population in this area, it is possible that the workers have their jobs in the formal city. This contributes to a daily pendulum movement, in which the population dislocates to other districts during the day to work and to study, and return at night to sleep. Besides this observation from the Map of Uses, this was also confirmed by interviews with the residents. It believed, however, that there is also a dependence of the formal city regarding the informal part, because it is there where a great portion of its workers reside.

Besides this articulation, in the case of Serrinha, a government initiative made the construction of a big road that connects two important formal districts - Trindade district and Centro – which ends up configuring a barrier in the informal city (Figure 9).

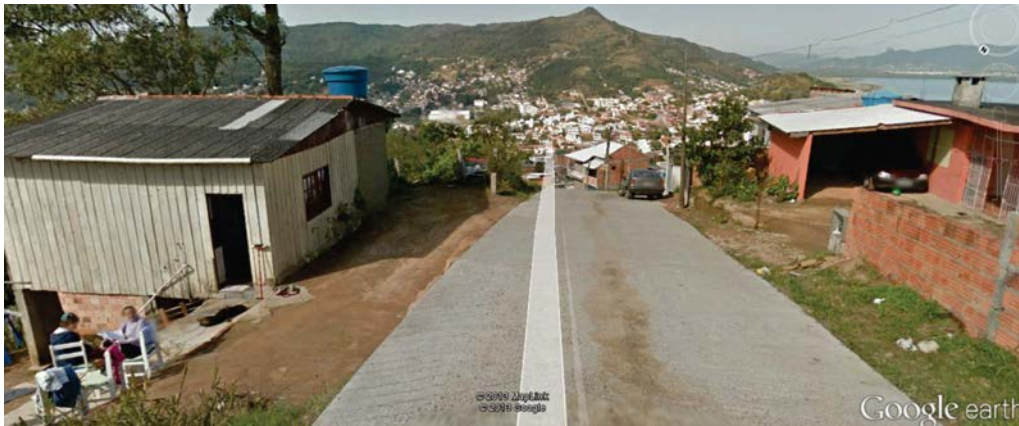


Figure 9: Transcaeira Road breaking the dynamics of Informal Serrinha. Source: Google Earth

From interviews, it was possible to notice that this road was not considered positive by the inhabitants. Besides only serving as a connection among two important sides of the formal city, Transcaeira just facilitated the passage of private vehicles and of a population that does not live in Serrinha. Thus, this construction did not bring qualification for the informal space, since there was no inclusion of new lines and stops for the collective transportation, adequate public rides or other more pertinent and priority investments to the Serrinha population.

4. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is believed that the study in Serrinha was important for being an area that presents an occupational plurality so much related to its formal as informal aspects. The analysis of these two spaces confluence showed how important it is to preserve the dynamic identity of the informal city as much to carry the infrastructure of the formal city to qualify this particular way of living .

In this process, it is believed that some particularities of the not planned city should be considered as foundations for future projects in the area. In a way to conceive spaces of higher quality and identification by its inhabitants, it could be valued the creativity, adaptability and community's constructive cooperation in order to design a place that valorizes that dynamism that has the risk of being eliminated if it is just implement the same current constructive logic of the formal city.

Other point to be considered, especially when dealing with Favelas of occupation on hills, is the visual connections established in the multiple directions. The Favela is already a striking element in the landscape and that, together with the view that its location allows, could be combined in order to create urban landmarks that encouraged inhabitants' physical connections between both cities.

The mobility matter presented itself as an important enhancer of articulation between both cities. However, it is necessary to consider that these connections are able to justify construction for the spaces where one is passing, turning these areas into places of permanence and appropriation, and not just simple passage space and connection of adjacent urban areas.

Finally, it is important to stress that the presented conclusions in this article are not guidelines to be implemented in general way in all Favelas. It is believed that working with a so particular way of living, it is important to characterize each situation individually, respecting its respective peculiarities, comprehending its own dynamics properties, and giving value to it.

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AFTERWORD

ON TEXTUAL TURN IN ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an invitation to *close read the phenomenon of architecture*. Joining the threads of a faculty of arts, studies in linguistics, literature, music and philosophy, might indeed carry the future scholars of architecture. The gesture providing the rhythm for this performance is the will to subvert the discourse of kings and pyramids, while suspecting the effort to be in vain to begin with: there is no simple exit available *in the shadows of ideality*. This paper commences with an elaboration of *différance*, the differing and deferred as if origin of the Western thought; proceeds into giving a speech on architecture without proper name; and concludes by discussing the conditions of possibilities as the frame for Studies in Architecture.

Keywords: textual turn, non-dialectic, architecture without proper name.

1. INTRODUCTION

Life should be thought as a trace prior to defining being as present.

Elämää tulisi ajatella jälkeenä ennen kuin oleminen määritellään läsnäoloksi.

Jacques Derrida

The phenomenon of architecture calls for this paper, its conditions of possibilities. The textual turn indicated here choreographs a fellow figure of touch; dramatizing the name of architecture. Having overcome the limitations of philosophical anthropocentrism, the scenography of phenomenality spreads into directions I am interested in. Excuse me for not providing solutions, ready-mades, or even a conceptual definition for architecture to strive for. Instead, the discursive, the linguistic, the textual entice the nerves of the author, hopefully also the reader of this paper. The title Afterword refers to an end, an afterlife of something having ceased from existing. The paper is moving on the borderline of identification. In short, while searching for an ontology of architecture with the help of this paper, at best: beware of hauntologies to be found.

The non-dialectical referred to unleashes the powers of the unknown to surface and affect the ones attending. In this spirit: "The question of the question. What is it, conditioned by which possibilities? In your work?" By turning the page in the Great Book of Architectural Studies, you might err

yourself into a Beyond the Words. And still maintain discussing, reading and writing. The artistic studies of architecture in my mind, grateful for the hospitality of the organizers, this invitation keeps pending. It has been extended in order to present the gift, the pharmakon, the remedy and the poison to fix the Architectural Studies, again.

2. IN THE SHADOWS OF IDEALITY

Architectural discourse consumes the models and metaphors of kings and uprising as commonplace. Ever since the digging into dirt has become outdated as a habitat, an architect has concentrated on drawing. Instead of the kings and domination of the beings, texts may constitute themselves otherwise. The life achievement of Jacques Derrida proceeds in close reading the origins of thinking into *différance* (Derrida 1968/1986, 1-27). The *a* instead of *e* does make the difference in writing, not in hearing French spoken. And notably, the leap from the Indo-European language family into the Finno-Ugric one would deserve its own examination. But let us be held by the economy of the dead letters in the spoken French. "And it is a tomb that cannot even be made to resonate." (Derrida 1968/1986, 4.)

The thing discussed here can be defined to follow the line of argumentation in the Western thought. With the exception of overcoming the assumption of an *existing* origin: "philosophy lives *in* and *on* *différance*, thereby blinding itself to the *same*, which is not the identical." (Derrida 1968/1986, 17.) Instead of beginning with the as if Subject, assumingly governing its ontological present, this piece of research traces *différance* with an *a*.

I am concerned with the general system of this economy: There will be no unique name, even if it were the name of Being. ... Nevertheless such daring is not impossible, since Being speaks always and everywhere throughout language." (Derrida 1968/1986, 27.) The economy of phenomenality in the name of architecture. Analogically to architecture, conceptualized as the result or production of a studio's work, writing cannot be heard, it can only be seen. Architecture assumed in its paternal relation to its architect creates an analogy of the above. As if architecture were impossible to read academically without the guiding word, the opening lines into its meaning by its procreator, the architect. My argument goes against this one: Architecture is and should be encouraged to be read by anyone. And the training of future architectural scholars should diacritically mark this question as a question in their corresponding curriculum. Architecture, understood or taken for granted as a transcendent legacy, descended from the prior Kings of Pyramids, the Platonic demiurge or any other body of supremacy, carries the legacy of the non resonating tomb, the death of signification with it. It risks remaining beyond grasp. Maybe a myth held by the rumor alone. *The written text keeps watch over any discourse* (Derrida 1986; compare with Kauppinen 2003 and Vainio 1997).

According to the philosophy of phonetic mastery, there is no way to silence an architect over what he has done. And I have no intention to hush silent the masters of my time. On the contrary, the joyous play of who will catch the limelight next is part of the professional act called *appropriation_on_show*. But the question remains on the appropriation of the architecture *vis-à-vis* its procreators. Architectural competitions, constituting an irrevocable rite of passage, resonating the fight of gladiators in front of the All Mighty throughout its written histories.

Let us reside on the line of the silence that functions within only a so-called phonetic writing – reminding us of the fallacies in the modern logic; Utility, Instrumentality, or any other conceptually coined pose of the proper to establish and consummate itself in writing. Hence, in its denotations and connotations as well. The speech of the wise men resonating in the echo of mimetic repetition.

To constitute the images and acts of drawing, without turning to the silenced partner of the act; the line. Not only that architecture as the art of constructing has empirist connotations in houses and naming, the contextualizing economic narrow-mindedness seems to be the ill-treated bastard of our times. Merging houses, naming and line; awaiting the Textual Turn in architecture to inspire ever new generations of scholars.

Contrary to a widespread prejudice, there is no phonetic writing (Derrida 1968/1986). Writing can function only by allowing non-phonetic signs, such as punctuations, into its system. The difference between the phonetic and the silenced one, the question constituted by non-phonetics which can barely tolerate the concept of sign itself (ibid.). Derrida concludes the argument by stating: "If there is no purely phonetic writing, it is that there is no purely phonetic phoné. ... The difference which establishes phonemes and lets them be heard remains in and of itself inaudible, in every sense of the word." (Ibid.)

Whether this *différance* belongs to the intelligibility or the sensibility is a question of its mimetic conditions. Since any theory assumes the signs of a language to pre-exist in order to write anything. What is this thing called *différance*? From paraphrasing into action? No, from paraphrasing into writing. Please feel welcome to join your architecture with what is to come: the speech to inquire Viagra as the name of a style. I owe to the presentation "Economy. Ethics. Aesthetics". by Heikki Tegelman at the City Studies Conference in Turku 2013.

3. IN FINNISH: ON THE ARCHEOLOGY OF THE FRIVOLOUS/ IN THE NAME OF ARCHITECTURE

The short speech below was written in Finnish. First and foremost in order to underline the conditions of possibilities for any audience's reception. If you were not able to understand Finnish, you would be shut out. If you were not given the reference, for the first concept indicated, you would be getting lost. Why this violence? Why not celebrate the revelation of knowledge *as usual*? I wish to problematize the taken for granted. Since the question of the question could be architecture; writing architecture. Translations in English of this speech were circulated as a handout during the presenting of this paper. The mini argument constituting itself on the border of the other, of which I don't know anything – except the images and the ideal invested in them? I will keep the judging to myself. The notion of communication keeps pending.

Dear Friends,

Intertextuality as a method to scratch a speech would indicate a subject of knowledge, whereas my approach might be closer to an archaeology of the frivolous. Please enjoy my souvenirs from the City Studies' Conference in Turku 2013. You are welcome to share an intriguing concept: Viagra in architecture. An architect emeritus, in his 70's, argued the style with the means of some recent high-rises.

Architecture evokes strong emotions. The Helsinki City Council keeps struggling, awaiting which structures to mess the skyline with: *Kamppi* and *Kiasma* were approved; a development merging the functions of a shopping mall with the bus station together with a block of flats and the Museum of Contemporary Art. *Guggenheim* and *Jätkäsaari* were dismissed; another Museum and a high-rise, both of them designed to furnish the waterfront of the Baltic Sea. Passions afloat, the idea of skyscrapers resisted. Low, shallow and even is the name of the game. The Silent Offender would be called Bad.

Hockey and architecture: two of the world's fastest ball games. Goals make the unspoken heroes underneath the blanket of silence. An impossible space to expose for anybody exclaimed. Silence is the code, the heavy weight which anchors our identity. Could 'Finnish architecture' be argued as a deaf and mute community, for whom there is no order? Silence is strange in the tradition of Western Thought. It constitutes the other, where the commonplace is to assume: in the beginning, there was the word.

The nationalist discourse has no power to erect Finnish Architecture any longer. Finland has been built. The war debt has been paid. The Maiden of Finland has been returned back to the church foyer, to sing on the bench for the lesser ones. Its design descended from the men made of iron, boarding their ships of timber. The seminal request of an authoritarian voice echoing its call: to sing loud and clear in the dawn of a Holy Day. In a culture passing the faith and belief in the ability and willingness to draw, inscribe and disseminate! According to a function.

Vuosaari, a suburb of Helsinki, keeps telling the tale of Viagra. 3xn architects, a Danish studio won the architectural competition: with a tower performing as the prism of light. In the hands of the city bureaucracy, the design was allowed to disappear. However, a tower there is, designed, built and managed by the City Planning Bureau, in the place of this architectural competition. Touched and tarnished by the dialectics beyond.

A style would be worthy of the name Viagra, if one's forces were not enough: the potency reduced to erectus; A space opened for solutions descended from the sciences. Whose dialectics gear to search for help from within. As if an Element Factory's old stock were uprising to 28 stories in height, constituting the one of its kind, by concept. The Online offers Viagra for recreational purposes. It stands for bossanova, the music to the ears and senses of a male libido: where the drawing would be set free from its bearer, the house from its observer, the architecture from its referent.

Zaha Hadid and Rem Koolhaas work far from the origo of a bureaucratic gaze. In Beijing, China's television headquarters are designed by Rem Koolhaas. The development is a trouser-shaped skyscraper that everyone will notice. He is the king of architecture with an ample herd of fans. Zaha Hadid, the Desert Architect, keeps tracing the flow. Her architecture is representing a more democratic tone that would even fit the suit of an architect president; effortless, intimate and even: a style that would leave the hands free to caress the other.

4. CONDITIONS OF POSSIBILITIES AS THE FRAME FOR STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE

Studies in architecture, as in any other discipline concerning the faculty of the arts, benefit from a profound literal back up. Riitta Nikula (1991), currently the emerita in art history at the University of Helsinki, wishes the scholarship to find its way to reach a level comparable with the peaks of Finnish architecture; its history constituting an ongoing effort. However, the emerita sounds somewhat pessimistic while evaluating the qualifications of a future scholar, provided by the planning education alone. This position easily leaps into an innocent belief in the eternal qualities of architecture: as if architecture's resilience would remain transcendent, eternal, no matter what. As if architecture could never die; the death of architecture being impossible to even think of. I share the concerns of Nikula, and wish to continue: having it wrong, to err or to find oneself in an aporia could and should be credited as ways of entering the scholarship in architecture. Providing

at least the rite of passage from within the judgemental house; the heroism in its totalising, dogmatic modalities having forgotten its beyond.

The subjectivity of knowledge is at stake. The architectural thereness has been questioned: The being of architecture pending on the legacy of its myth. The death of the Soviet Union resonating in the State of its neighbours, Finland included. Finnish in terms of its historic symbolism questioned. The context in the name of Finnish has renewed its skin; the textual providing food for thought. Which assist in contextualising any curriculum of architecture to keep updating its sources. Multidisciplinarity, the lit path to follow? In the doctoral curricula at the universities of art in Finland providing openings for young ambitious cannibals, the wannabe architectural scholars?

5. THE QUESTIONS OF TRACE, TIME AND PROPER IN STUDYING ARCHITECTURE

The symbolic 19th century gas light resists the death of its epic: of shedding the enlightenment upon the showcase of national romantic achievements. Let the heroes continue in defending the glory. Hush the oblivion, the taken for granted others, the audiences from beyond. The subject of modernism, the panopticon, has been leading the choir of its tragedy for the past century. The cultural historic literature of Finnish Architecture provides a set of paradoxes. *Revision into the question of mimesis* might open a pathway to investigate. *Ark Journal of the Architect*, the deceased journal of *ptah* or any other Finnish as well as international *Journal of Studies in Architecture* might revive their rhetoric. How about starting to publish papers thinking outside the box? A multidisciplinary scholar from the shadows of multiple idealities welcomes to edit a Special Issue of *Architecture and Resilience*? Descending from the holes in dirt, she finds her way into the architectural academic corridors. The Eves of Paradise having restated the feminine, proper? To be held as well as translated. Conditioned by the (in Finnish) inscription of the verb *to be*, which merges both of the denotations *to have* as well as *to be* with the help of the one and only verb: *olla*.

This paper contributes to architectural scholarship by discussing subjectivity, historicity, and inoperative, i.e. textual community. The discussion has commenced with the notion of the discursive, also known as the textual or the linguistic turn. The frames indicated lie upon the conditions of possibilities for resilience; on the un/fortunate temporary quality of the communities of us readers (Kuisma Korhonen 2011) as well as on the breathing of languages (Antti Salminen 2012).

The archeology of the frivolous (Derrida 1980) has been applied as a method in scratching the speech. Instead of drawing according to a function, the text calls for close reading to apply. Further, some structural fragments, in the name of postmodern, will be visited in contemporary poetry. The discussion will return and repeat the line: the question of the question. The concept of variation will challenge the assumption of a ready-made in the text. Neither language nor text should return back into the simplicity of the assumptions; of serving the as if self-conscious, self-revealing, yet relativistic posture. Lying on the turning tables of the Helsinki City Council 2013, there are drawings awaiting acceptance.

I will revisit the questions of origin, language, literature and writing. Building, planning and design are commonplace as teleological enterprises. They are frequently set to achieve an accomplishment, an architectural solution. What will be achieved by *constructing a solution*? This is one of my questions, concerning the automation of various modalities. The affirmation materialized thanks to the a priori not problematized.

Is the architect the only professional in architecture? Does the architect own the language of his architecture? Does the assumption of being autonomous describe the quality of this language? How to approach the notion of a signature in architecture? How to translate the adjective architectural? Is an architect liable to all the references of architecture? How to approach this? How to study it? Which documentation to provide? How to constitute subjectivities to serve the Hall of Fame?

6. THE QUESTION OF THE QUESTION: DISCURSIVE/ TEXTUAL/ LINGUISTIC

The discursive/textual/linguistic concepts refer to the late 20th century developments in philosophy, arts and social studies. The philosophical appellations for this can be found on the fields of both French structuralism and German idealism. The notions of discursive/ textual/ linguistic refer to a way of life where discussing things, the discursive prism prevails. Structuralism, while criticized for its lack of historical sensibilities, assumes culture and language to be born in the same take. German idealism is at home while turning to the Spirits, *der Geist*.

This paper celebrates the prisms of the discursive without necessarily finding a *point* of reference to return to. And yet, this is not *relativism* I am advocating for. The root of the discursive for studying culture and communities can be argued to stem from the French tradition. Jacques Derrida in his traces has left an insurmountable life work: he has been reading structuralism next to idealism in their mutual incommensurabilities all his life. Derrida. For architects. Parc de la Villette, Paris. The Subject to rule the play? Let the textual to supplement the structural!

Derrida has liberated many of the common concepts into new uses. Such as the Kantian *parergon*, the frame for a translation to work upon; from one language into another without a bridge securing the path; Such as literature, which does not withdraw into its narration, only; such as language, which no longer needs to become schizophrenic thanks to its traditionally somewhat problematic position as if performing the code of the natural in the linguistic sense vis-à-vis the rituals it has been serving as the medium in sentencing the world. Discussions on the discursive/ textual/ linguistic turn will be conducted constituted by the thoughts mentioned above. The threesome of the names discursive, textual and linguistic emphasizes the variation within various disciplines.

7. SOME STRUCTURAL OBSERVATIONS

In the beginning, there was the translation. Leevi Lehto (2008) is the contemporary artisan in translation. His decade's labor on James Joyce's *Odyssey* in Finnish has not passed without notice. One of the elements discussed in Lehto's translation is his use of *hen* for the female gender, instead of the Finnish *hän* for both of the genders. In Finnish, there is no mark for the sexual difference in the pronouns of the language. Antti Salminen (2012) has discussed the Trojan chickens by ascribing the connotations afloat to the English noun *hen* (in Finnish *kana*). While the denotations, i.e. the dictionaries, do not offer any matches for *hen* in the section of the female pronoun *she/her*. In any of these three languages: Trojan, English or Finnish. My remark goes to architecture, to the name of architecture. What is in the name of architecture? How to relate with its gender, in practice?

In the contemporary Finnish poetry there are two works which I'd like to discuss here. Harry Salmenniemi (2010) operates with heterogeneity in his *Texas, sakset* (Engl. Texas, scissors). The prose code of his poetry lines with a novel's composition. As if Salmenniemi were writing in double. He barely uses any punctuation marks. Variation lies in genres mixed for the reader to explore. Reading experience manifests as if the spirit of the time were frantic, pulled out of joint, distractions

resonating to sense. Kari Aronpuro (2008) is the man of serial discipline: *Lehmän henkäys* (Engl. The breath of a cow) is a collection organized according to the Finnish alphabets. Where the rest of the text could be referred to as an explosion of lines; Aronpuro translates Heidegger; investigates the genealogies of Finnish grammar; reminds us of the poor in the European Union; with many other topics and themes. There is the publicly assimilated, both lingual and serial code, the alphabets: This collection provides an almost Setälä alike historical frame of reference for a Finn, having been trained by Fennists. Setälä's name calls for the queering genealogies to operate with the centennial status quo of the Finnish grammar. Linda Hutcheon (1988) is helpful in assisting planning architects into the pages of silenced writing. She offers the concept of historiographic metafiction to be cultivated further. As an example of application: to draw criticism from the point of view of future inhabitants; to resist the metatexts not visible yet audible in the prototexts for maintaining the oasis of archipelago in Vartiosaari. The development dreams of the Helsinki city planning offices 2013 with their as if modernist imperatives.

The notion of autonomy concerning languages has become contested. The gradual falling apart of an obedience vis-à-vis any authorities has been taking place ever since the World War II in Finland. The Finnish art and design miracle of the 1950s could have been acclaimed as an explosion of intertextuality in planning and design where the reference repeatedly used was the independence, the survival of Finland. Architectural, art and cultural histories can be studied to verify this: The resilience of the Finnish modern society manifested by its creative accomplishments alone. The notion of intertextuality refers to a subject of knowledge, such as the modern confusion of development. Here, I am more interested in the serpentine entering the garden of status quo, such as the King Architecture Proper parading the city without having his clothes on.

The question of translation has surfaced after a deconstruction of the taken for granted. This has happened with the price of the universal. Yet, the solution or the interpretation will be sought. The concept of textual variation (Pulkkinen 2012, 84-88) may indicate the author's repetitive interventions into her own texts. Depending on the relationship between the subject and her text poetics of a collection may vary over time. Pekka Passinmäki (2011) suggests bodies to signify architecture. He is reading Heidegger in the name of poetics in architecture. Panu Lehtovuori (2005), who can also be counted as part of the Tampere School of Architectural Thought, traces the experience of an urban dweller in the spectacle of the city. Variation in architectural scholarship. The rumour has it, according to Heidegger, *die Welt weltet* (in Finnish *maailma maailmoi*).

8. WHERE REPRESENTATIONS, EVALUATIONS AND INTERACTIONS APPLY

Linguistics offer interesting developments in problematizing the worn out conceptualizations, such as the word with its nominal reference in the world (in Finnish *sana – tarkoite*). By problematizing this age old principle in conceptualizing linguistic studies, Toini Rahtu (2006) has created a provoking example in approaching representations, evaluations and interaction; the culmination of general linguistics. She suggests the use of several materials mixed, offered for readers to evaluate and interpret. Rahtu completes her study without closing the hermeneutical seal. Conceptual closures and law models have been put to a test. This is scholarship on the border by leaving the notion of an autonomous language perception within the boundaries of the early modern history books.

Derrida has inspired the post-structural theory of reading where the questions of border are set to leak. Questions concerning the outside of the inside, or the inside of the outside do not necessarily translate into one another any longer. The conceptual rigor in a nominal fashion becomes problematic. We find ourselves outside the borders of both abortion and closure in the linguistic sense of the phenomenon. The question of difference becomes impossible to point out, to sign according to the laws of representation.

9. THE QUESTION OF THE QUESTION: THE OTHER

Assemblage flourished for some time in the name of discussing architecture. The journal archives testify on the immanent plurality, in the double. Architecture has been contextualized in and out of its own tradition; from within the works themselves, as well as from within the points of view embedded by the tradition. One of the eternal questions remaining: the dilemma between science and drawing. (See and compare with Kanerva 2006.)

Even if our tradition were voyeuristic, made for the peep show visitors only, it would be our tradition. We should feel the need to live and rewrite it. Pekka Passinmäki (2011) is paving the way, calling to follow him in the School of Continental Thought. We might continue our studies by deconstructing the age old causality between an architect and his architecture. Marianne Mol (2012) presents an amusing example by eating and apple. In rescribing and renewing the position of the subject in knowledge we might create astonishing distractions and differences in the architectural studies. The subjectivity could be ascribed equally for both: the apple and the eater. The act of eating will seize the apple, from the eater's point of view. A friend of the eater might testify this by perceiving her friend's face. Only the apple has disappeared from the scene. Mol underlines the attention of the academic requirements: the assumption of signing the truth by standing apart. Why is there a need to acquire the position of a *hen* instead of the applied 'me'? The genealogies of affirming 'truth' suggest that you sink underneath the skins of the Adams, instead of assimilating with the snake. The apple is gone.

10. CONCLUDING ON THE TEXTUAL TURN

I defend the textual turn as an approach in the architectural studies. The contradicting tension of varying discourses should be appreciated without the dialectical regression stripping the roughness away. Thus causing the questions of translations to disappear i.e. paving the dogmatic way for the shining blaze of the truth. I would sing the funeral march of *Hintriikka from Peltoniemi*, and miss the contexts of the incommensurable. *Courage!* Let's take the Other seriously. The Other beyond our knowledge. The traditions of reading may unite the readers, the bunch happily not knowing each other. With varying the ways and steps beyond the image, like a face of the same in its eternal return. The light may enter through the house?

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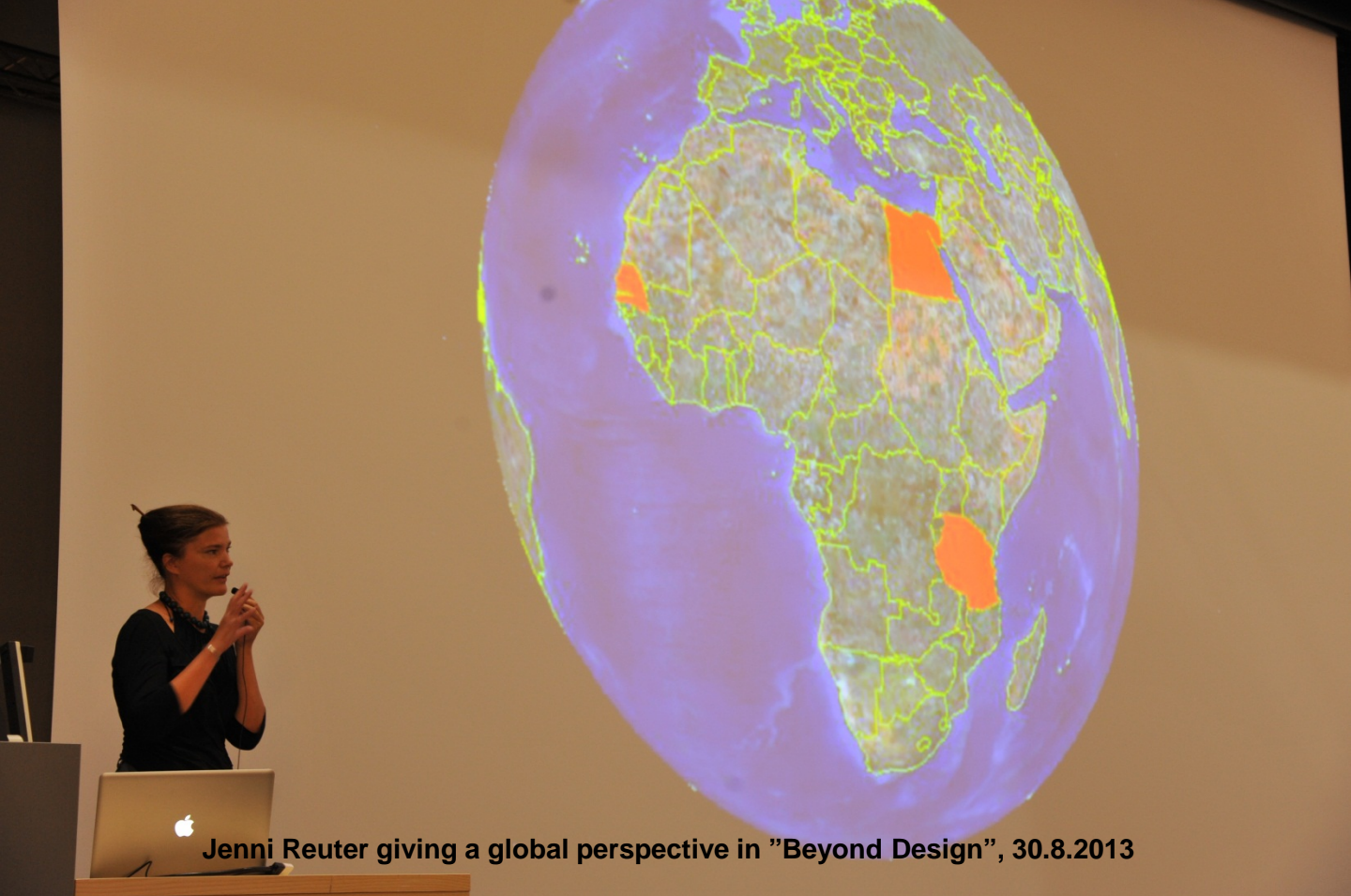
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Professor Hannu Tikka opening the seminar on 30.8.2013



ATUT symposium and Tampere Architecture week 30.8.2013: "Architecture and Cities in Transition"



Jenni Reuter giving a global perspective in "Beyond Design", 30.8.2013



Andres Sevtsuk's example in "Parametric urbanism", 30.8.2013



Discussions during a break at the seminar on 30.8.2013

**Panel discussion at the closing of the seminar on 30.8.2013:
Panu Lehtovuori, Kimmo Lapintie, Eero Paloheimo,
Lars Marcus, Juval Portugali & Andres Sevtsuk**

