Sustainable communities

Land use planning

Examples of sustainable communities



Finnish land use planning system

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- · National guidelines for land use
- Government approves
- Regional plan
- Regional council approves
- · General / Master plan
- Municipality approves
- Detailed plans
- Municipality approves

Learn more about Finnish system: <u>https://ym.fi/en/building-and-land-use</u>





Find local information

- You can explore the planning system through a city or a municipality you are living in Finland / or present the land use planning system of another country:
- 1. Regional council
 - Find out what is the regional council covering your area
 - Go to the home page of the council and search for the **regional land use plan** (containing the official map, report and several background reports)

• 2. Municipality

 Go to the home page of the municipality and search for local master plans and local detailed plans, which consist of the official land use planning maps and reports



Regional councils in Finland

- There are 18 official regions in the mainland Finland
- Åland islands form also a region as an autonomous province
- Regional councils are responsible for regional planning in Finland
- Explore in what region you are living and what planning documents the regional council has produced

• <u>https://www.localfinland.fi/regiona</u> <u>l-councils</u>



Municipalities in Finland

- In 2020 there are 310 municipalities in Finland
- The size and the population of the municipalities can differ significantly
- Search for:
 - the biggest municipalities by population and size
 - the smallest municipalities by population and size

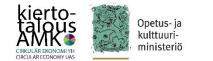
<u>https://www.localfinland.fi/</u>





Legislation

- The current Land Use and Building Act is under reform and the new suggestion for the legislation will be presented until the end of 2021
- The law defines the different levels of planning and the requirements
 for the regional plan, the local master plan and the local detailed plan
- Explore the main principles of the law here: <u>https://ym.fi/en/land-use-and-building-act</u>





Growth agreements between biggest cities and the state

- Government has made a principal decision that these agreements deal with Helsinki, Tampere, Turku and Oulu regions during 2016-19
- The agreement covers land use, living and transport of these regions
 and how to strengthen these aspects in the region
- Also mid-sized city regions including Lahti, Jyväskylä and Kuopio are aiming to have similar agreements with the state
- In Finnish MAL or MALPE –sopimukset
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment of Finland is responsible of the negotiations and agreements





Contents of the agreements

- Common situation (apartment market, land use reservoir) and evaluation of the change (for example the economic growth / decline and employment in the future)
- Goals based on the current situation: for example residential production with reasonable price and practical contents of the agreement (like the amount of planning of new residences and their situation in the community)
- "Sticks and carrots" how to ensure that the agreed matters will be realised (like the amount of monetary support of the state and the municiplities, the amount of investments and their target, side effects)
- Vatilo, M. in RASTI seminar 2018 (free translation from Finnish to English)
- https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Elinympariston_tietopalvelu_Liiteri/Uutiset/RASTIseminaarin_materiaalit



New agreements after 2019

- Good starting point the agreements add future orientation
- For the state this agreement is a good
 combination land use, living and traffic systems have to be planned together as a whole
- Vatilo, M. in RASTI seminar 2018 (free translation from Finnish to English)
- https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Elinympariston_tietopalvelu_Liiteri/Uutiset/RASTIseminaarin_ materiaalit

- Special attention on the following viewpoints:
- Enough land is reserved for the residential construction needed
- Traffic infrastructure will support especially sustainable transport and moving
- Also important: the emissions of land use, living and traffic will decline by 50 % until 2030





Living outside growth centres

- Local development of living
 - the attractivity of a place is developed through political and strategic work
 - a place can be attractive even if the area is not growing
- Residents or enterprises where the growth comes from
 - Support enterprises create new jobs bring new residents
 OR

 develop the attractivity of the living environment and produce more residences – brings new residents – who create new businesses, buy goods and so on Attractive residential town attracts also businesses?

Hassi, L. in RASTI seminar 2018

https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-FI/Elinympariston_tietopalvelu_Liiteri/Uutiset/RASTIseminaarin_materiaalit



Areas aiming to improve their sustainability

International and Finnish examples

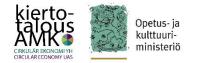




Example area: Hammarby Sjöstad, Stockholm

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?</u>
 <u>v=TpITgSmk6rY</u>
- Open the link and explore the material, especially:
- What is the history of the area and how the development started
- What kind of issues the sustainable development has covered







Example: Malmö, Sege Park

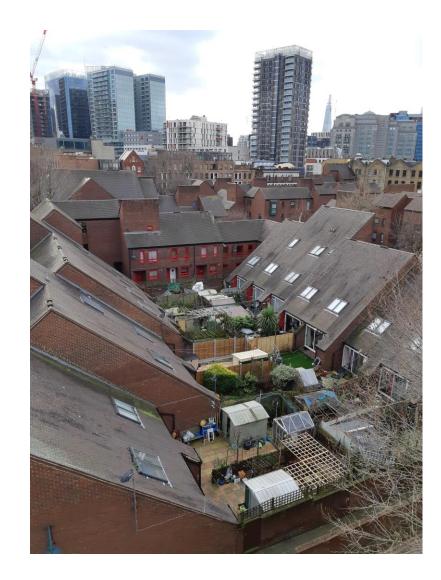
- <u>https://malmo.se/Nice-to-know-about-Malmo/Sustainable-Malmo-.html</u>
- Explore how the city applies the SDGs in local level
- Explore how the new area of Sege Park is developed in a sustainable way





BedZED, London

- <u>https://www.bioregional.com/bedz</u>
 <u>ed/</u>
- UK's first large-scale, mixed use sustainable community with 100
 homes, office space, a college and community facilities.
- Completed in 2002, this pioneering eco-village in south London suburbia remains an inspiration for sustainable neighbourhoods and our One Planet Living Communities across the world.



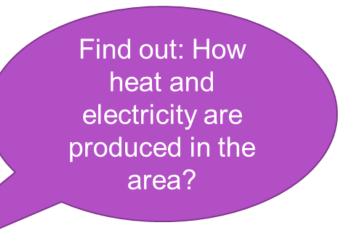




BedZED

- learn through the link about
- Health and happiness,
- Equity and local economy,
- Sustainable Water,
- Sustainable Materials,
- Sustainable Transport and
- Zero Carbon
- And collect the main points!

 <u>https://www.bioregional.com/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2016/04/The-BedZED-Story-2017.pdf</u>





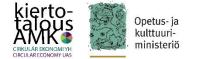


Freiburg

- Learn about the history of Freiburg:
- how the city became a green city and
- how the elements of sustainable communities are represented in the current city policy and community planning
- <u>https://www.freiburg.de/pb/,Len/372840.ht</u>
 <u>ml</u>

What was the situation in Freiburg in 1970´s?





kiertotalousamk.fi

Eco-Viikki, Helsinki



- One of the first ecological residential areas in Finland was planned in Helsinki, the area of Viikki, in mid 1990`s
- Green areas and management of stormwater were included in the plan
- Explore what kind of principles were adapted in building and energy production
- Get to know the stages of the planning process:

 <u>https://www.hel.fi/static/kanslia/uuttahelsink</u> <u>ia/Eco-</u> <u>Viikki aims implementation results.pdf</u>





European Green Capitals

- EGCA, European Green Capital Award has been donated to 12 different cities since 2010 – the award is to promote the efforts of local cities and their ambitious environmental development goals
- Learn about the winner cities:

- Lahti European Green Capital 2021
- Learn about the environmental development and its achievements in Lahti:
- <u>https://greenlahti.fi/en</u>

 <u>https://ec.europa.eu/environment/</u> <u>europeangreencapital/winning-</u> <u>cities/</u>





Learn about Lahti: what steps have been taken in environmental development

kiertotalousamk.fi

Find other examples!

- Choose a city or a town search for examples of new urban areas
- What kind of principles are central in the planning process
- What kind of differences you find with the previous examples
- Find examples of rural development dealing with sustainable development – what kind of examples you find and how they demonstrate sustainability
- You can also use the description of the assignment about the forerunner cities....



"Sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), 1987