

Finlandia



Россия

Parikkala

Лахденпохья



Imatra



Светогорск



landscape frontiers



WARNING
Aircraft intruding upon Non-Free Flying Territory may be fired as without warning. Consult NOTAMS and Flight Information Publications for the latest air information.

LADOZHSKOYE
OZERO

Country / City Finland, Helsinki

University / School Aalto University

Academic year 2016

Title of the project Karelian landscapes, the evolution of Karelia: promotion and preservation of cultural landscape dimension in Finnish-Russian Karelia through Cultural Tourism

Authors Bergpob Viriyaraj, (Alina Boris, Elina Haapaluoma, Johanna Himberg, Lotta Nylund)





PERFORMATIVE NATURE

Barcelona International Landscape Architecture Biennial

September 2018 **Barcelona**

SCHOOL PRIZE

X International Landscape Architecture Biennial

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC
ETSAB- Escola Tècnica Superior
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Avenida Diagonal, 649 piso 5
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TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project Karelían landscapes, the evolution of Karelia
Authors Bergpob Viriyaró, (Alina Boris, Elina Haapaluoma, Johanna Himberg, Lotta Nylund)
Title of the course Management and Conservation of Cultural Landscape
Academic year 2016
Teaching Staff Juanjo Galan
Department/Section/Program of belonging Department of Landscape Architecture
University/School Aalto University

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

The first objective was to understand the evolution of the cultural dimension of the Karelian-landscape. The methodology of the project was based on studying the differences and similarities of places and regions that shared the same nature and cultural background but that took at some point diverging paths. Therefore the project was located in two places with similar natural and cultural substrata but at the same time, with different recent stories, with distinct socio-demographic and economic trajectories, with contrasting planning systems.

Karelia is a region in Finland with long history and its own cultural identity. Karelia has been through many regimes, but most significantly, when it was divided and ceded to Soviet Union. From then on, the divided landscape diverged by drastic transformation of human actions with contrasting regimes.

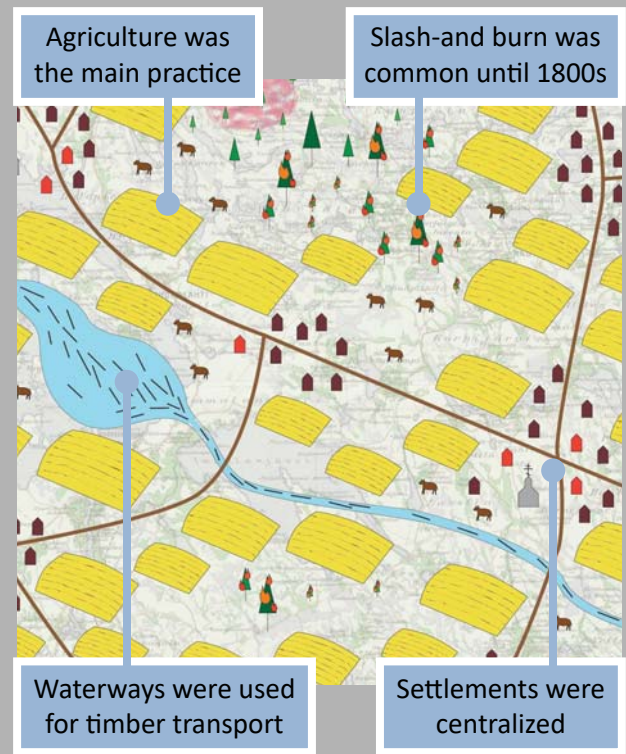
The second part involve the development of guidelines and recommendations for the protection and/or protection of cultural values in the landscape. This part took into consideration of several landscape dimensions, e.g. the physicality of the landscape, its cultural identity and its evolution.

For further information
Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC

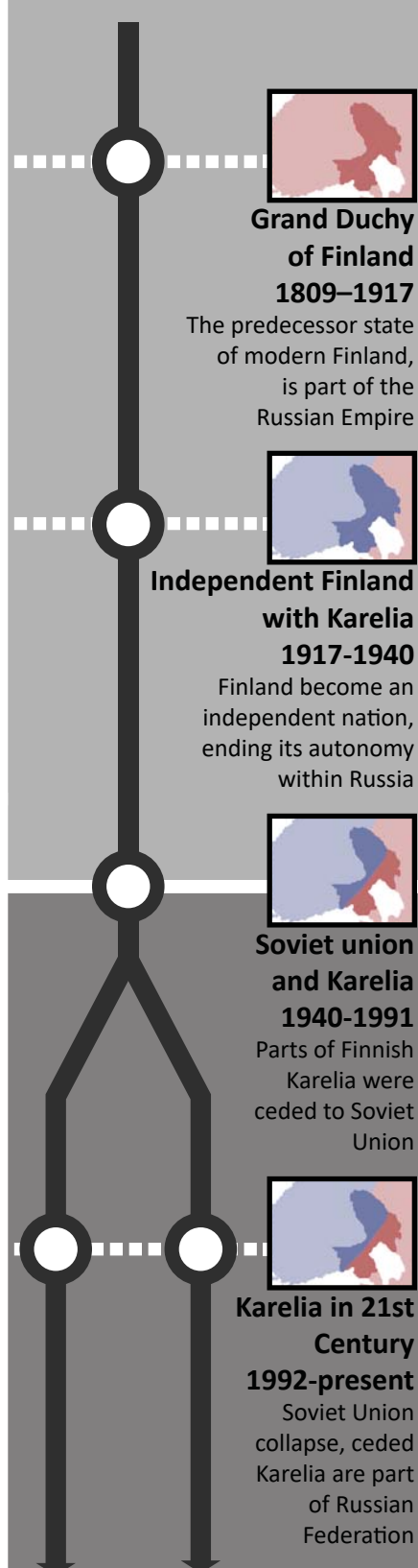
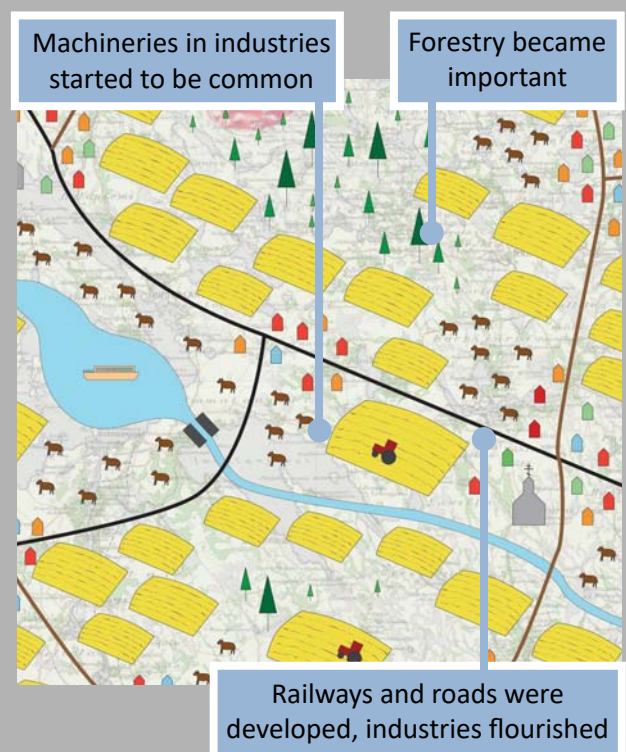
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Consult the web page <http://landscape.coac.net/>

Landscape through time

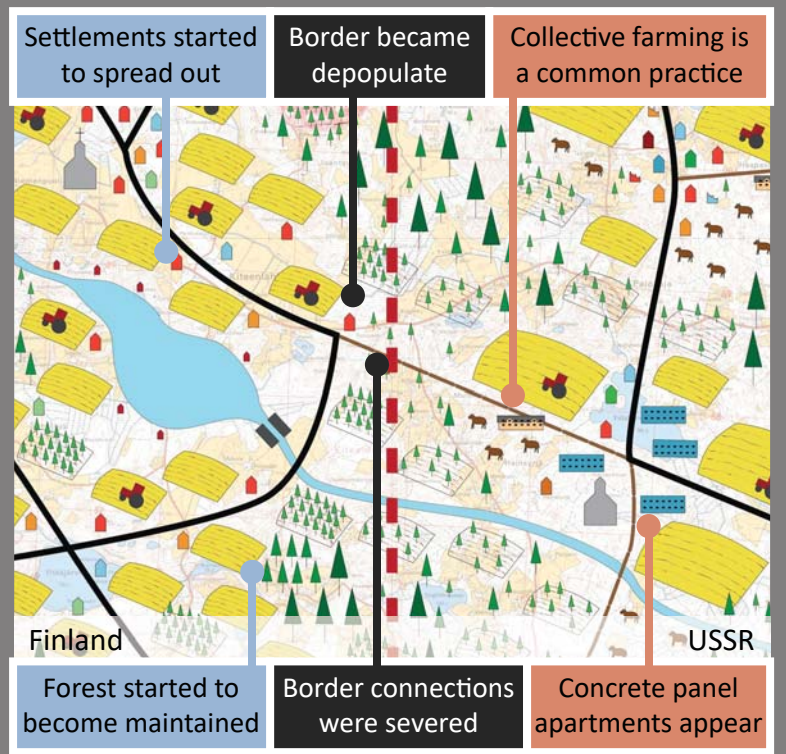
Grand Duchy of Finland 1809–1917



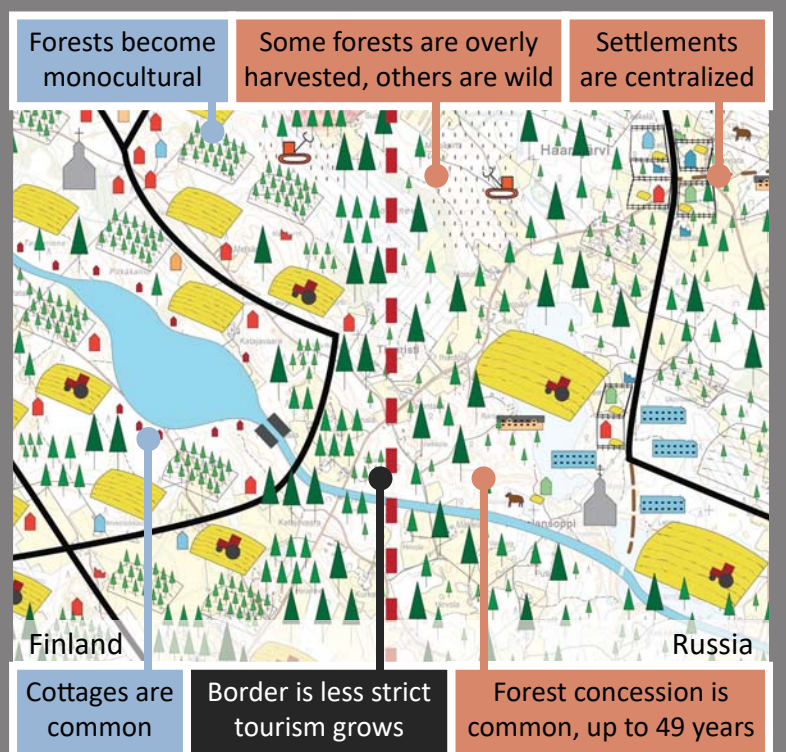
Independent Finland with Karelia 1917-1940



Soviet union and Karelia 1940-1991

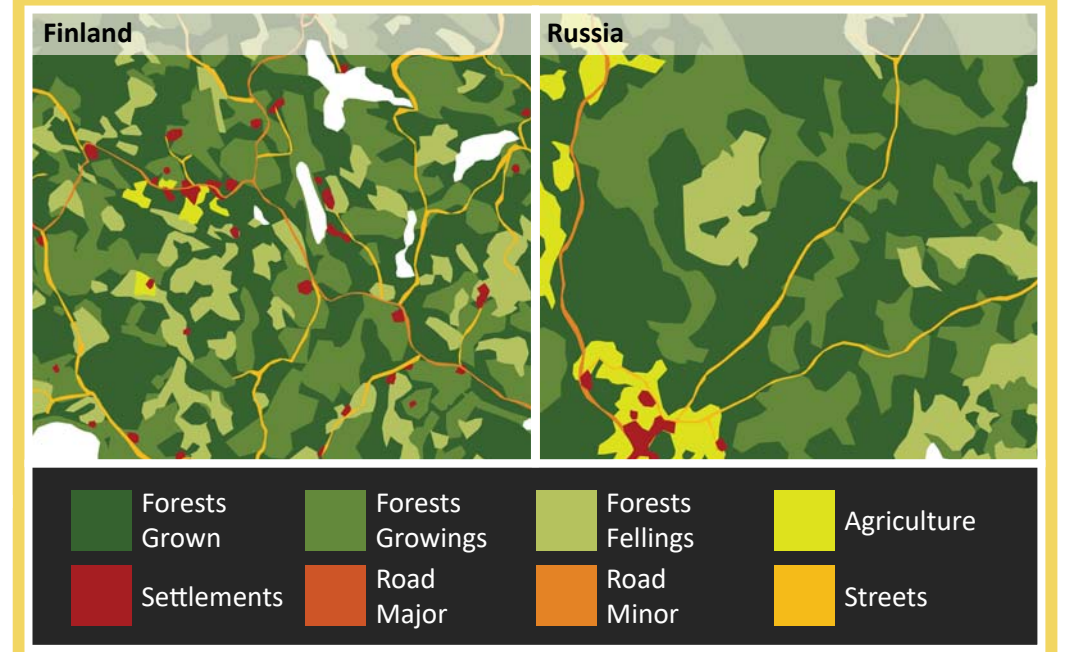


Karelia in 21st Century 1992-present



Life between the border

Finland		Russia
42 311,0 \$	GDP 4.6 more >	9 092,6 \$
3 384 €/month	Average monthly earnings 5.8 more >	577 €/month
81 years	Life expectancy 11 years more	70 years
1 699 €/month	An average old-age pension 7.5 more >	226 €/month



Economy	Culture	Nature	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have strong economy - Collaborations of companies and locals - Tight connection among entrepreneur - Agricultural and Forestry goods are for export and regional uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature are perceived as culture - Agriculture and forest are part of culture - Preservation of heritages are deliberate - Tourism integrated to lifestyles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less biodiverse - The usage pattern is homogenous - Nature are mostly touched by human - Natural legislation have a preservation direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investor based economy - Companies employ locals - Agricultural and forestry goods are for household or regional use - Tourism is a new economy drive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature are perceived as resources - Agriculture and forest are sustenances - Regional culture have little traces left - Tourism as business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature are perceived as resources - Agriculture and forest are sustenances - Regional culture have little traces left - Tourism as business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiverse - Usage are in zones - Nature are either wild or over-harvested - Natural legislation at it first step in improvement process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment, Revitalization and Development

Evolution:

The timeframe of the study started with 1900s, when Karelia belongs to the Grand Duchy of Finland, an autonomous part of the Russian Empire.

Karelia had strong culture identity, dates back to 800s. Its golden era was in the 1200s when the Karelian culture was spread from east to the western coast of Finland. Karelian region was versatile landscape with rich vegetation and wildlife, its land considered having the best soil in Finland. Along with the modernisation, the natural landscape has shifted toward forest industry, because of its increase in value. The most drastic change to Karelian landscape is however, after 1940 when part of Karelia was ceded to Soviet Union. The Soviet Regime has created a great divergence of the people's lifestyle in Karelia, which in turn greatly affected Karelian landscape. The collapse of Soviet Union pushed the difference of the landscape even further.

When this project was conducted in 2016, the border between Russia and Finland has the greatest GDP gap between borders in the world. The drastic difference of economy between borders can be both the result and cause of policies, which dictate the life of people and how they manage and maintain landscape.



Regional Analysis



Public Participation Plan 1

Detecting common issues among stakeholders:
 Authorities - NGO - Investors - Locals - Tourists

Identified Regional Issues:



	Finland	Russia
LIFESTYLES	Environmentalism, Culturalism	Modernisation
LANDSCAPE	Conserved Sites and Heritage	Development of Recreation Zones
VALUES	RESILIENCE	LIFE QUALITY

LIFE QUALITY icon: A problem of harsh living quality is a major obstacle for improvement of the cultural dimension in Russian Karelia landscape, which is well managed in Finland and might become a role-model

RESILIENCE icon: Standardization of landscape in Finland might become a potential threat to its resilience; bonding with the diverse landscape on Russian side might prevent situation from worsening



Regional Strategy

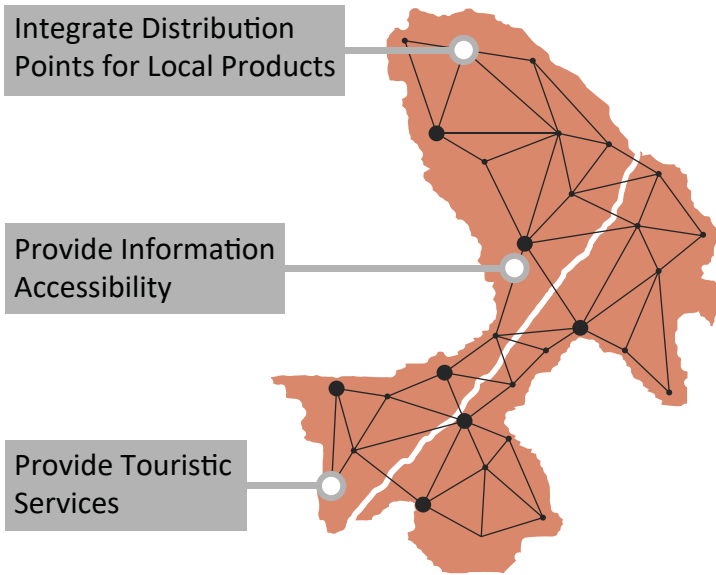
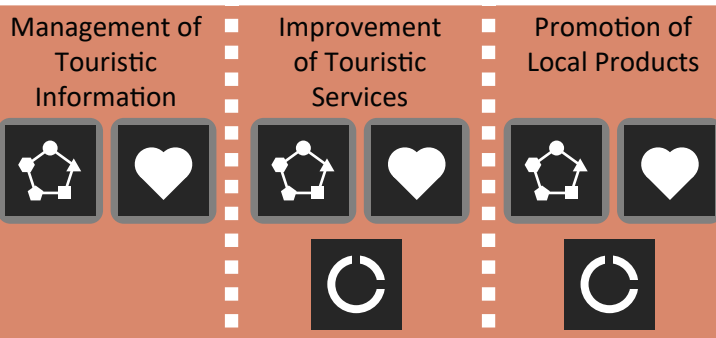


Cultural Tourism :

- A tool to Promote and Conservation of Cultural Landscape.
- It can affect urban heritage, industrial heritage agriculture heritage, natural heritage



- Cultural Tourism can increase the value of Cultural Landscape dimensions, thus initiated local interest to promote and conserved Cultural Landscape dimensions
- Cultural Tourism can be operate cross border reunite Karelian Cultural Landscape dimensions between Finnish and Russian sides
- Cultural Tourism can be operate in variety of scales, provide equal share of opportunity to each level of stakeholders



Pilot/Hub Cities : Imatra - Svetogorsk

- Twin Cities** - The two cities are historically connected as one city
- Crossborder Gateway** - With less than 10 km distance between two cities they served as suitable crossborder gateway
- Vouksi River** - Connected with natural non-man-made element, the Vouksi river

Local Analysis



Public Participation Plan 2

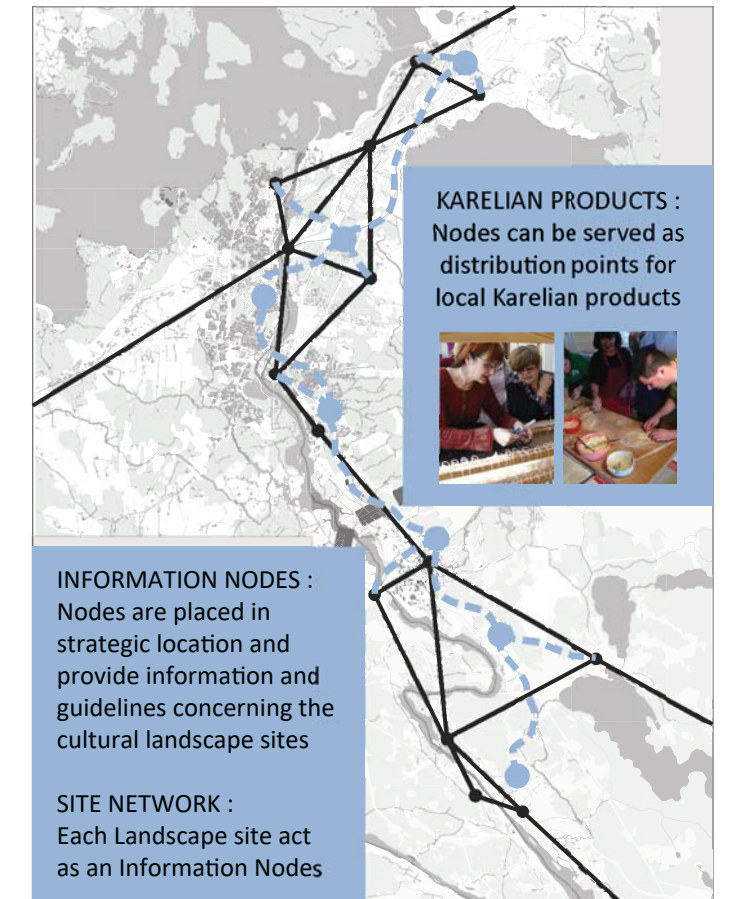
Detecting common values among stakeholders:
 Authorities - NGO - Investors - Locals - Tourists

Identified Local Values:



- Imatra tourism**
 - Each service operates separately
 - Well-established touristic services
 - Each site provides sufficient amount of touristic information
- Svetogorsk tourism**
 - Lack of tourist information and services
 - Unrealized touristic potential of many sites
 - Unoccupied buildings as potential assets

Local Strategy



Scales:

The working area of this project is considerably large, spanning through several cities, towns and villages. Therefore, this management plan need to consider its scale of operation, in order to have effective impacts. The scales in this project are considered are Regional and Local scales.


- Regional scale will focus on development and improvement of connections and networks of landscape.
- Local scale will focus on development and improvement of each units and landscape sites

Proposals:


Cultural Tourism is the chosen tools for promotion and preservation of cultural landscape dimensions in Karelia. Cultural Tourism is the fitting tool in the context of economy and politics between borders. It is also an established tool that has already form connections between locals in both side of the borders. In this project focusing on the cultural aspect in tourism with strategic planning, can divert attentions to cultural landscape dimensions of Karelia, promoting and preserving them as a result.




Imatrankoski
Imatrankoski consists of several cultural sights, such as shore areas and the Kruununpuisto nature conservation area.




Kolmen Ristin kirkko
Designed by Alvar Aalto and built in 1958, it belongs to DOCOMONO organisation.




Svetogorsk hydropower station




Losevo fields
Losevo fields by the Yasnoye and Lesogorskoye lakes




Information Node
Imatran kylpylä : Spa




Information Node
Rasimuksen kartano : Farm




Information Node
Abandoned house : Small node




Information Node
Abandoned factory : Large node




Imatrankoski hydropower
It was built in 1923-28 by Oiva and Kauno S. Kallio who won an architectural competition. It is still the largest hydropower station in Finland.




Viraskorpi cultural landscape
It consists of rural houses built after the war. The central building is the 1979 Konserttitalo.



War memorials
Cemetery and Jäässin kirkko memorial (1844-1941, A. Granstedt); one of the bells from this church now is placed in the Kolmen Ristin kirkko in Imatra.



Vuoksa River
The biggest river on the territory of Karelian Isthmus. Vuoksi starts from Saimaa lake and leads to Ladoga lake



Cultural Tourism Map:

Apart from the touristic landscape sites, this information network can promote Karelian products. Karelian products are one of the important representatives of Karelian culture, which can be a valuable aspect for cultural tourism. Information Nodes can be created and act as a distribution channel for Karelian products. In each area of Karelia, the local strategy might differ. For the pilot case, Imatra has well-established touristic services and the Information Network can be integrated from them. In Svetogorsk however, the touristic services are still lacking, but they have a lot of abandoned buildings, which can be used as Information Nodes.

