



TEOLLISUUS, JÄLKITEOLLISUUS JA MAISEMA-ARKKITEHTUURI OSA 1



EMSCHER LANDSCHAFTSPARK, Ruhrgebiet, IBA 1989-99



Ruhrin alue, Saksa.



Käytöstä poistuneet tehtaat.







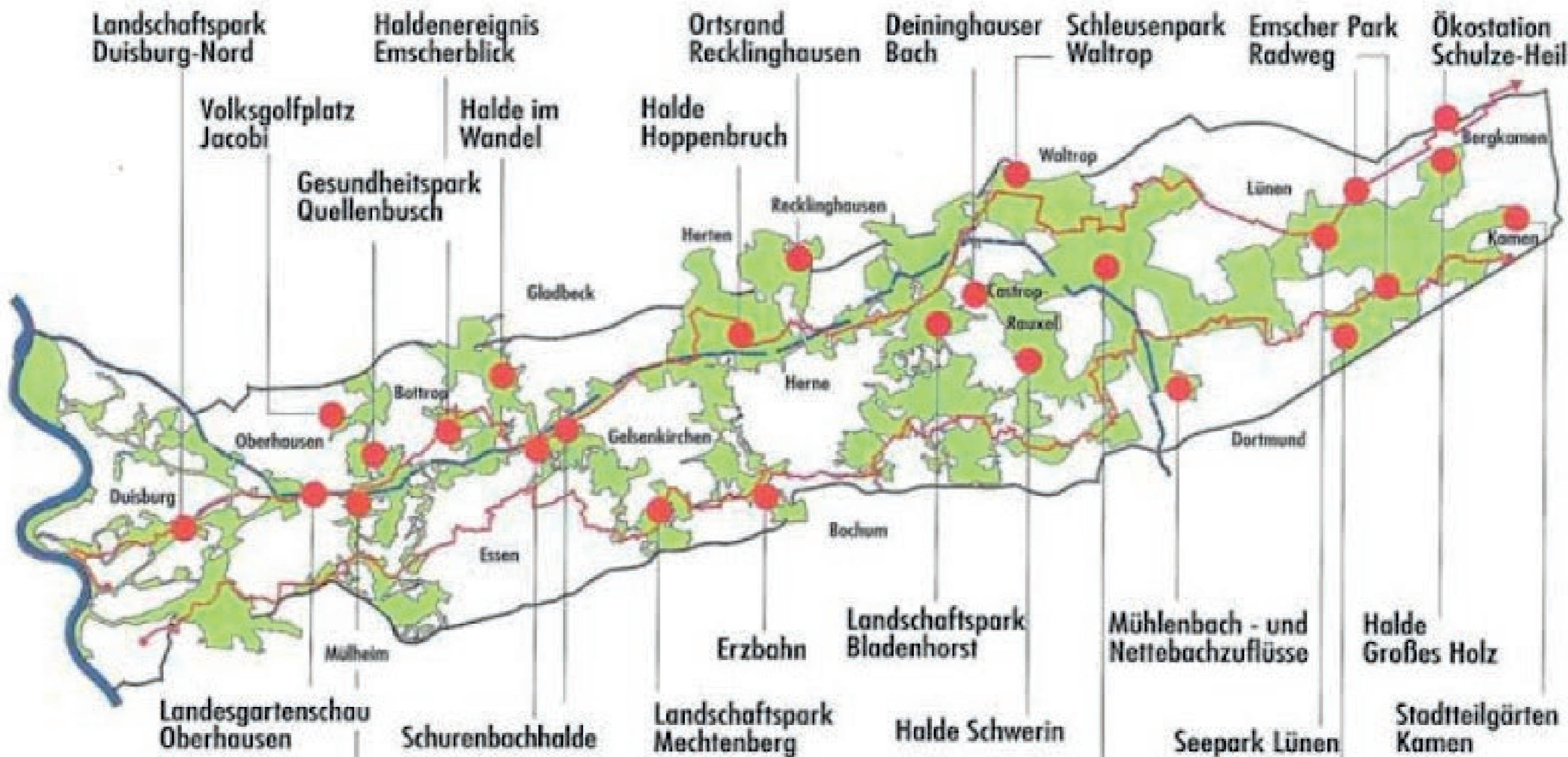








Landschaftspark Duisburg Nord
Latz + Partner (Peter Latz) 1990 - 2002

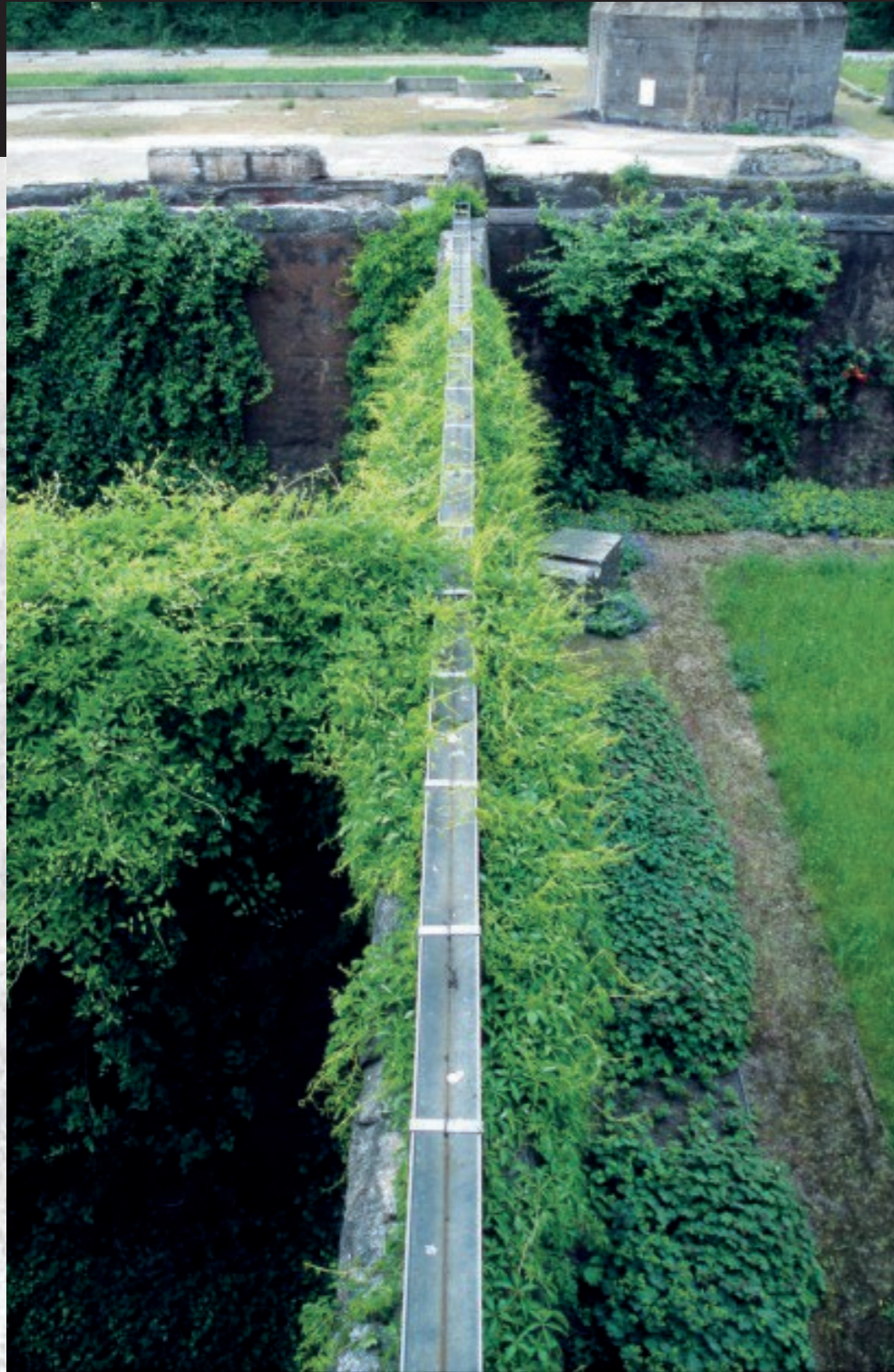


Ein Geflecht industrieller Strukturen wird Landschaft









Valoinstallaatiot, 1996. Jonathan Park.



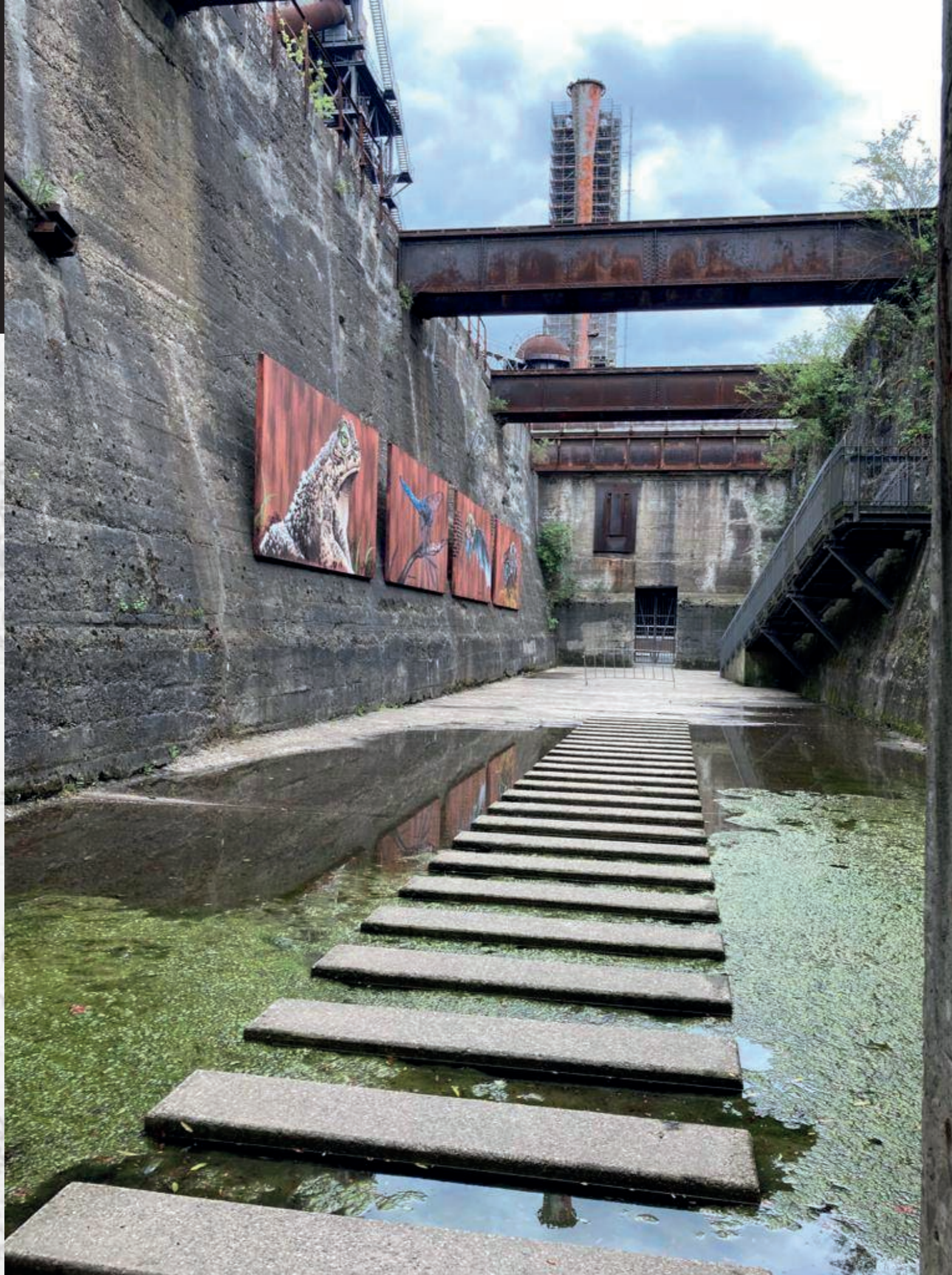












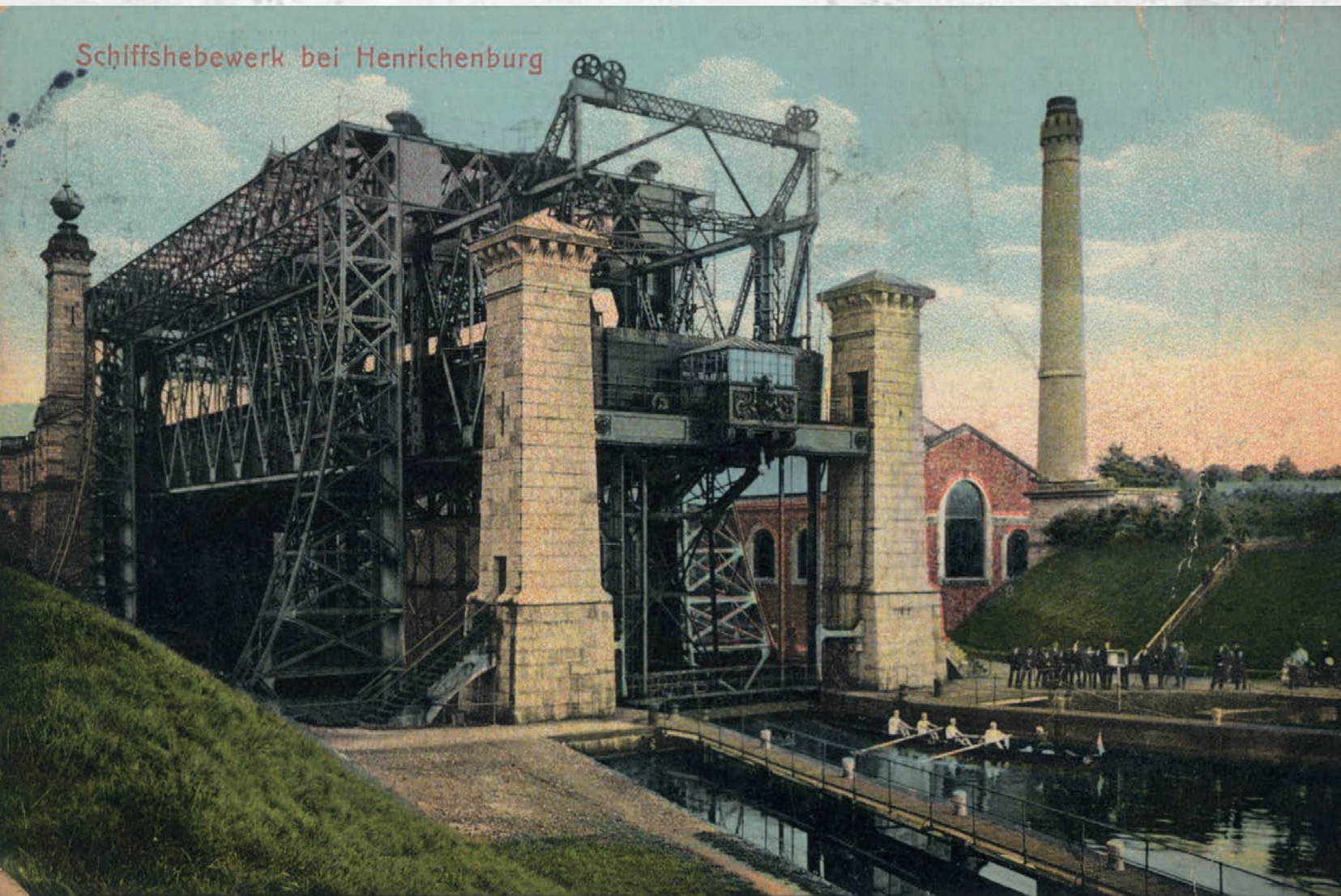


Ruhr, Saksa. 1983. Thyssenin terästehtädas. Toiminnassa 1901-1985.





© RVR, ca. 1926-1938, unbekannter Fotograf, Datenlizenz Deutschland – Namensnennung – Version 2.0.
Visualisierung: www.ruhrgebiet-industriekultur.de





Ruhrin jokivarren teollistuminen alkaa 1700-luvulla.

Aluksi vesivoimalla toimivia tekstiilitehtaita.

Höyryvoiman ja kivihiilen löydösten jälkeen alue laajenee 1800-luvulla ja alkaa tuottaa terästä.

Poistuu hiljalleen käytöstä 1960-luvulta alkaen.

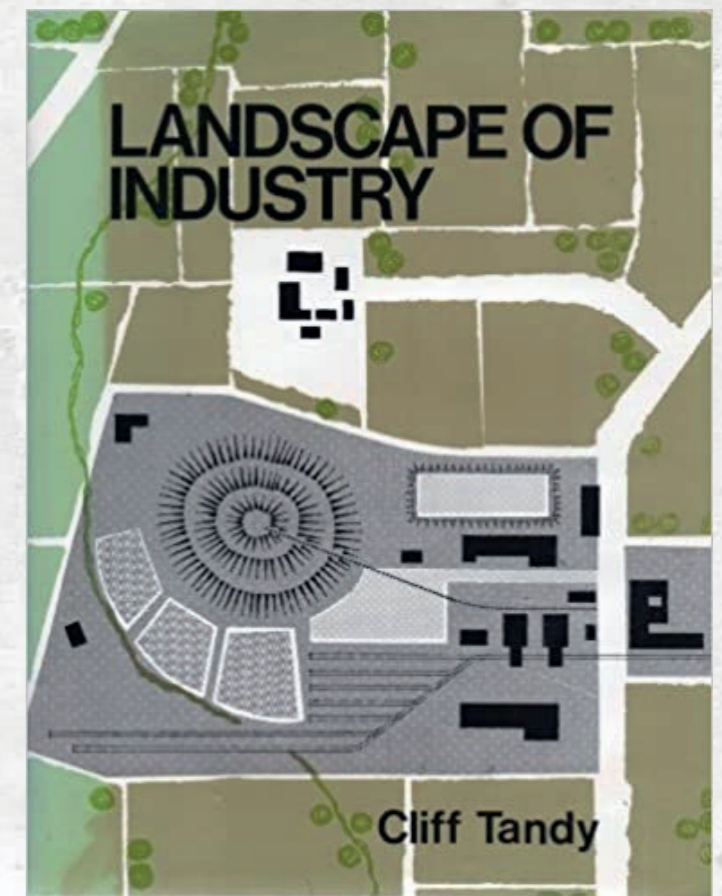
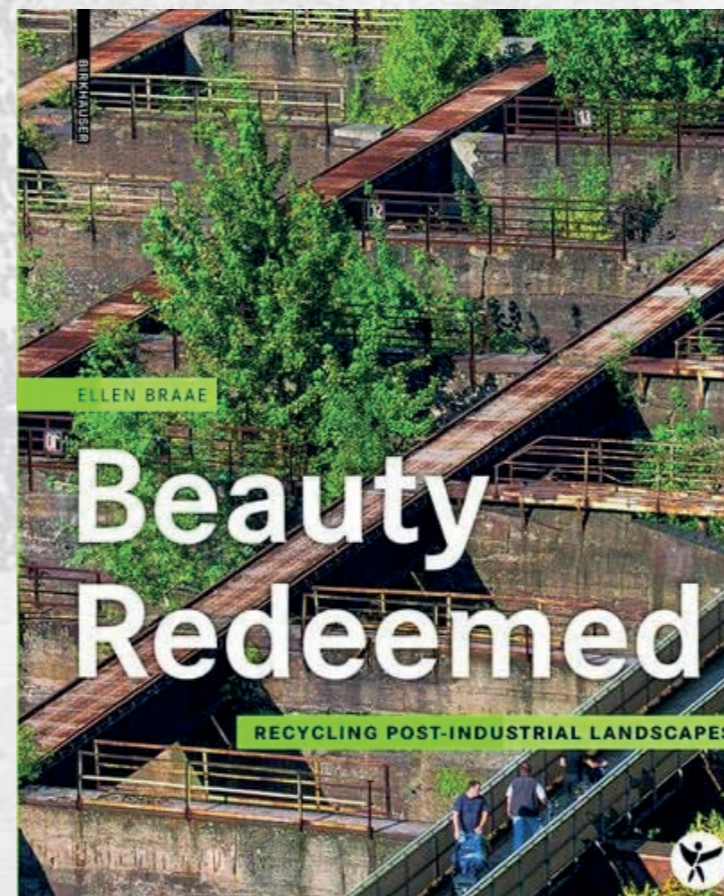
KOLME TEOLLISTUMISAALTOA

Ellen Braae, 2015

1. 1760-1850

2. 1850-1960

3. 1960-



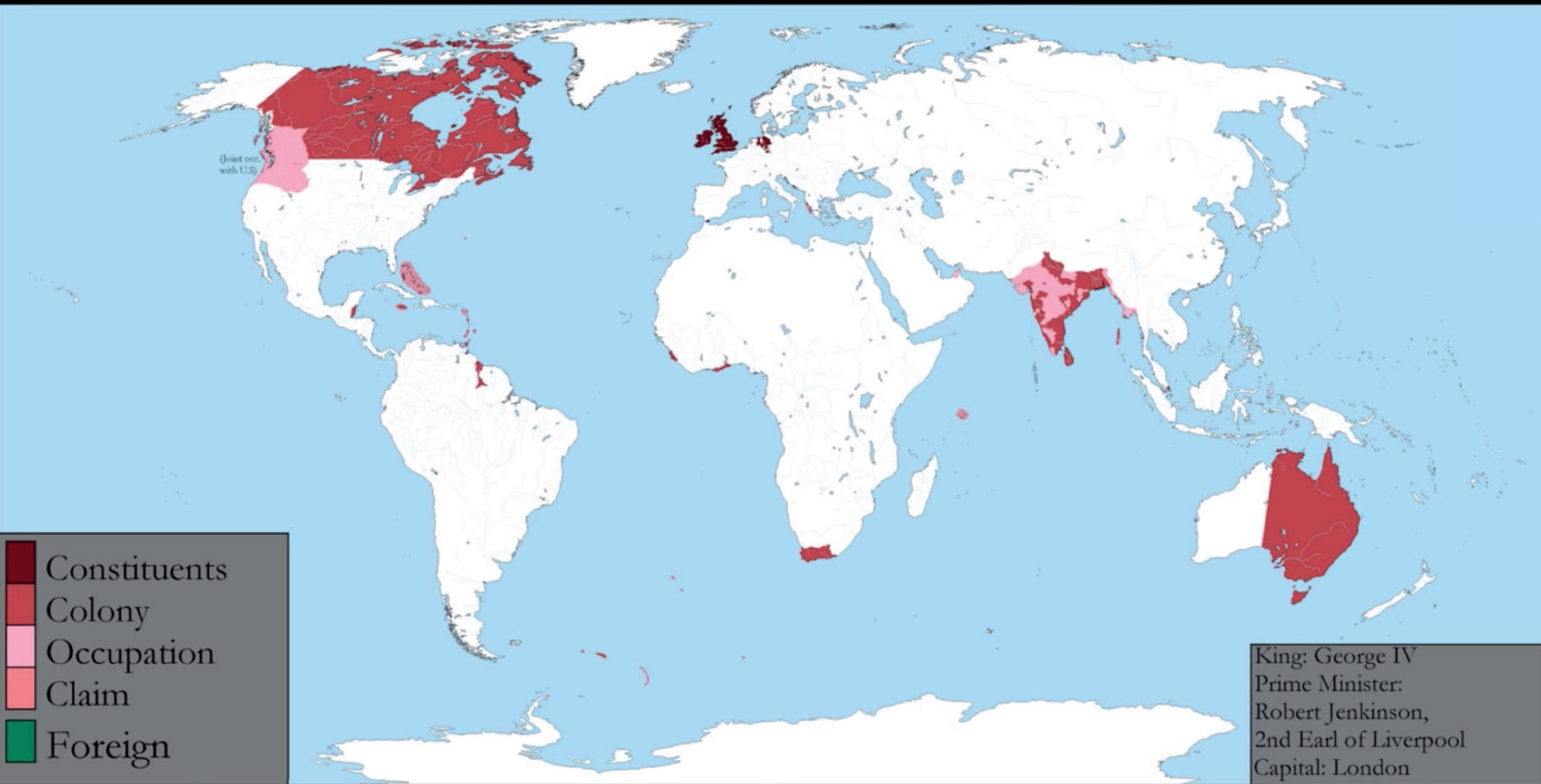
1. TEOLLISTUMISAALTO

n. 1760 - 1850

Tehtaات ja infrastruktuuri
Vesivoima ja kivihiili



Quarry Bank, puuvillatehdas, Englanti, perustettu 1784.
Eräitä ensimmäisiä puuvillatehtaita maailmassa.



1825

British Empire

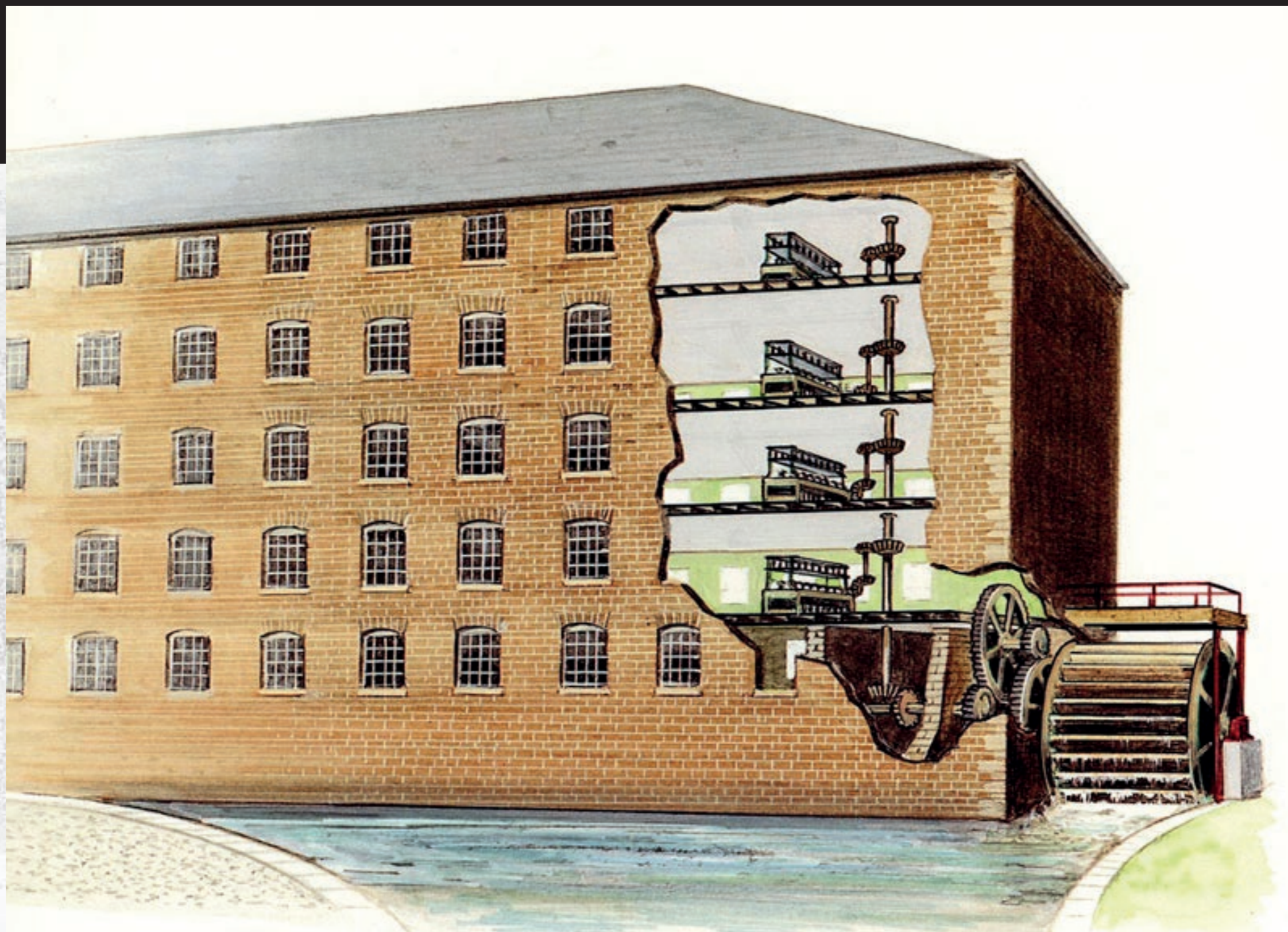


Englannin meriliikenne tavoitti koko lähes koko maailman.





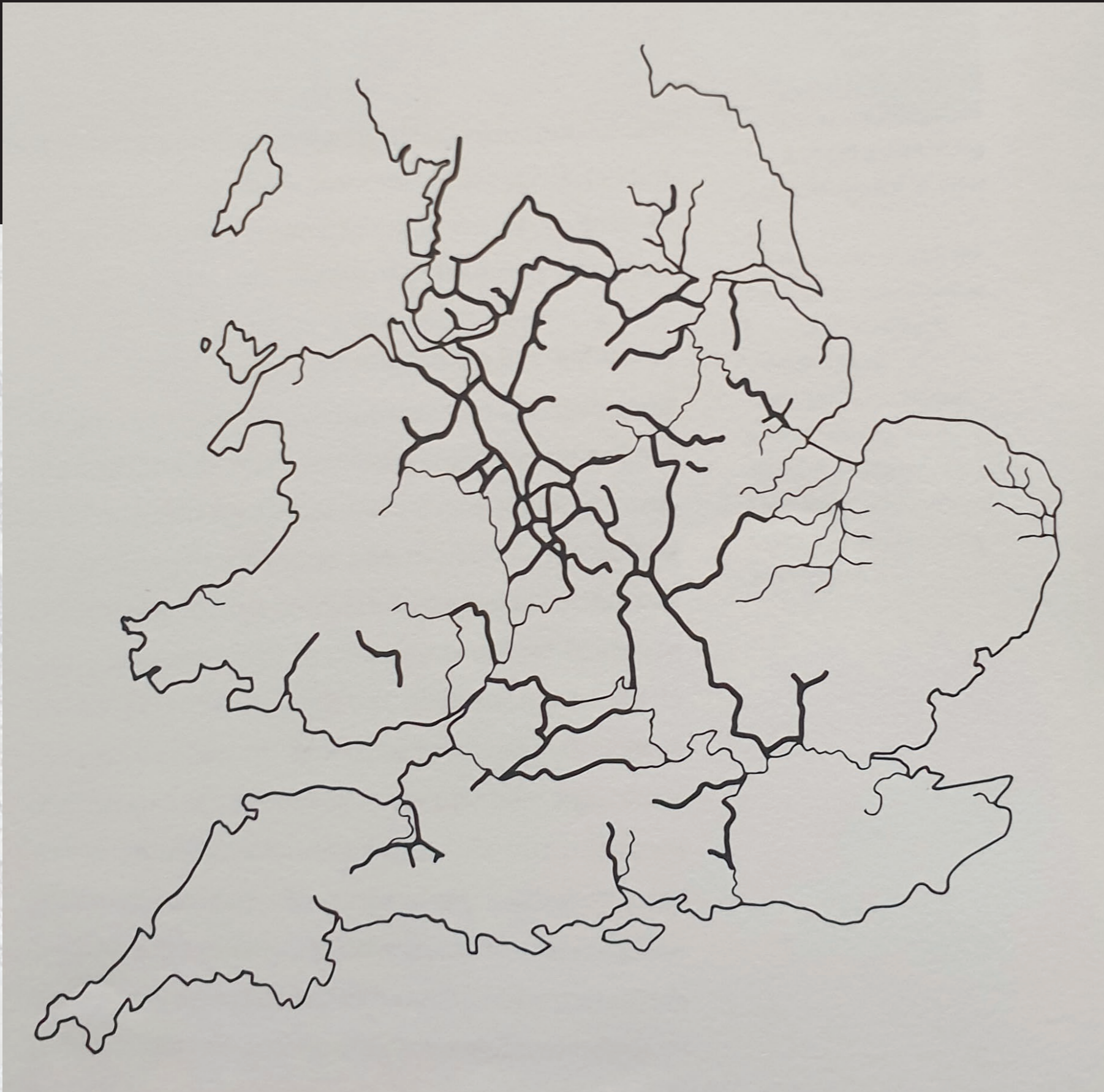
Työntekijöille asuntoja sekä lapsille kouluja.
Vuorotyö kehitetään, jotta tehdas toimii 24 tuntia vuorokaudessa.



Vesivoiman johdosta sidottuna maantieteellisesti vesivirtoihin.



Tehtaan tuotoksia aletaan kuljettamaan vesiteitse.



Englannin rakennettu kanaaliverkosto vuonna 1850.







Coalbrookdale, 1758. Ensimmäisiä **hiiltä** energiamuotona käyttäviä tehtaita. Rautatehdas, jossa höyryvoima korvaa vesivoiman.

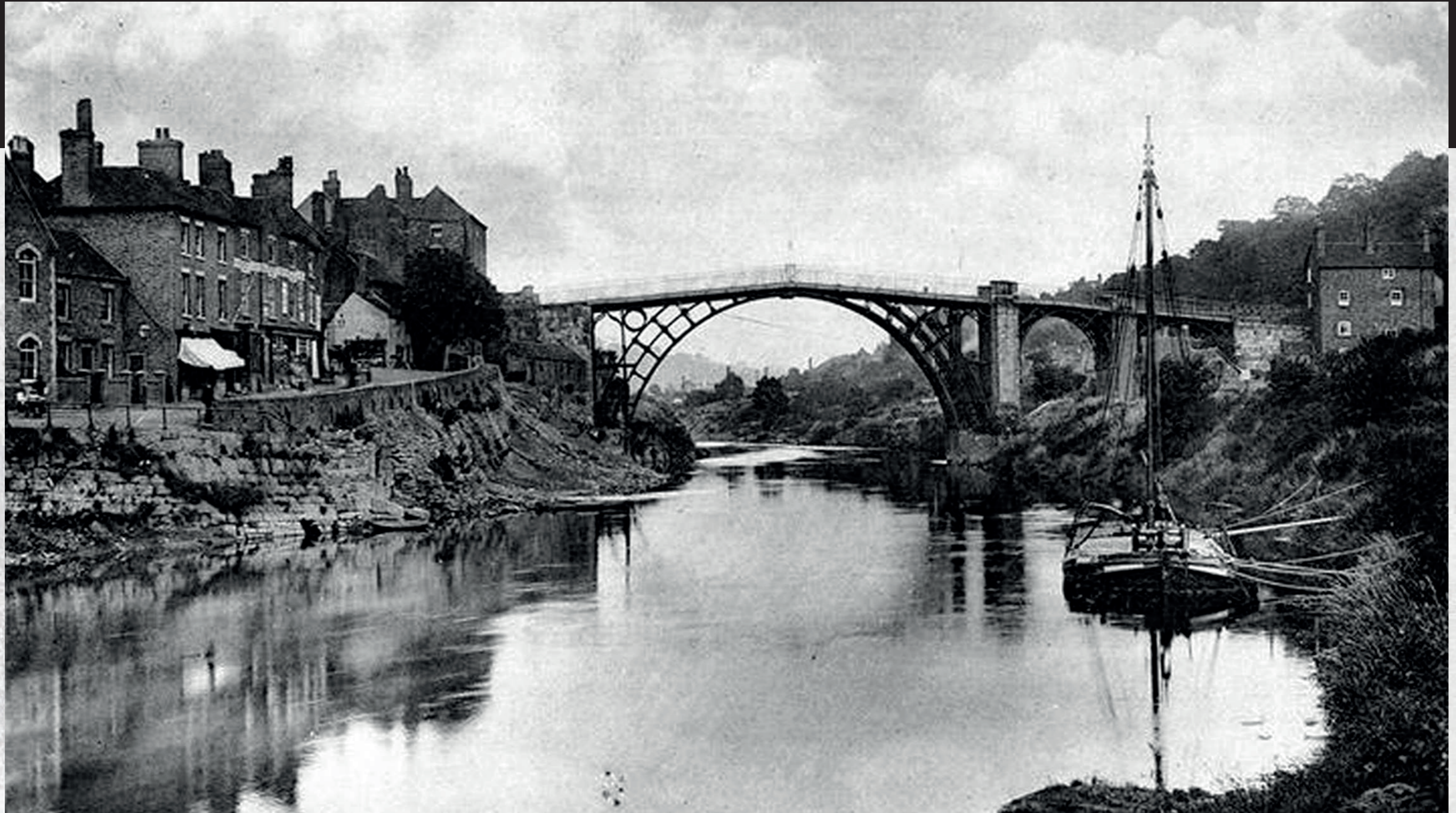


Coalbrookdale by Night, Philip James de Loutherbourg. 1801.



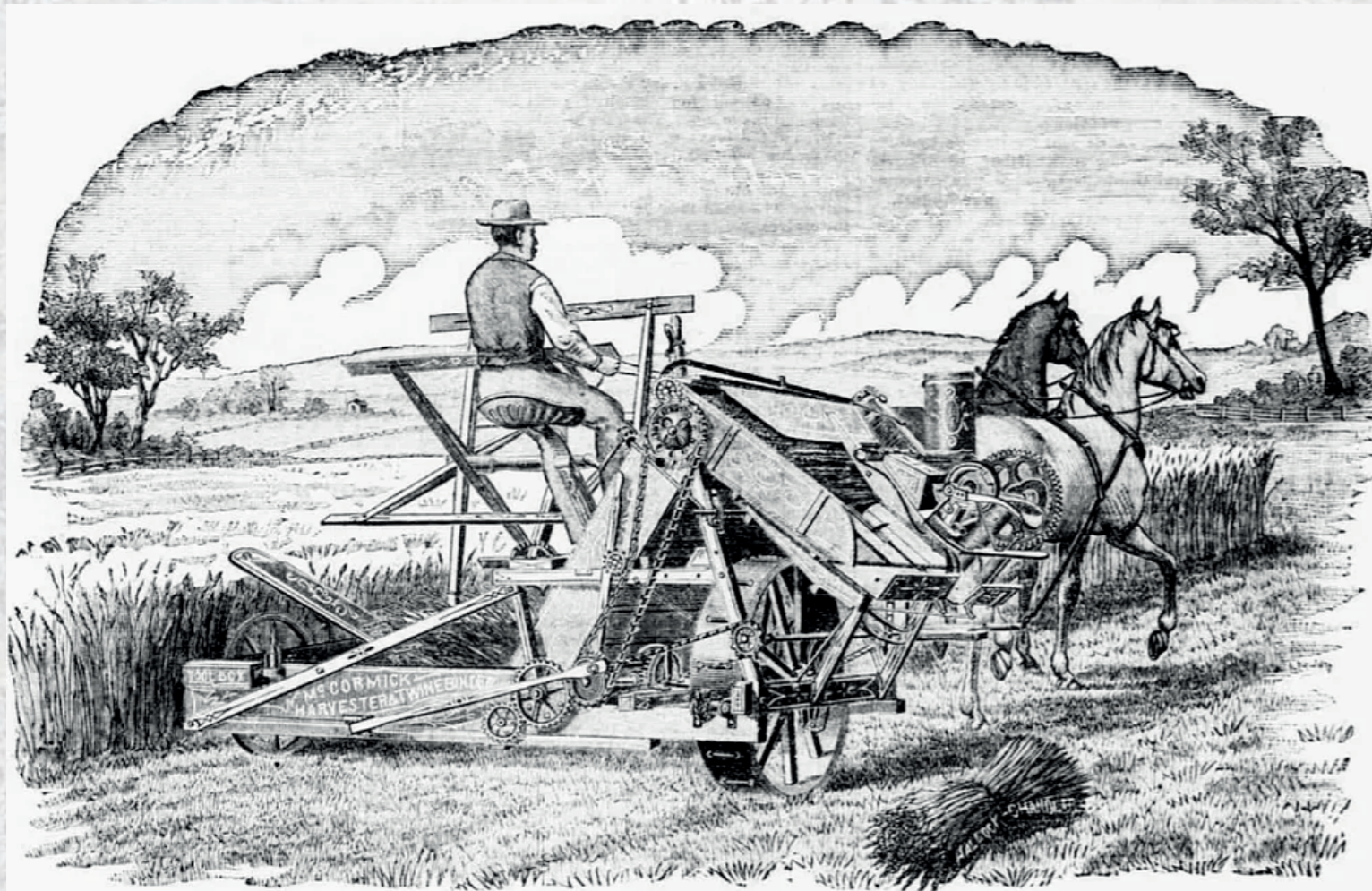
Tehdasta pidetään teollisen vallankumouksen syntypaikkana.





The Iron Bridge, 1781. Koska hiilessä oli vähän epäpuhtauksia, oli sen tuottama rauta korkealaatuista.





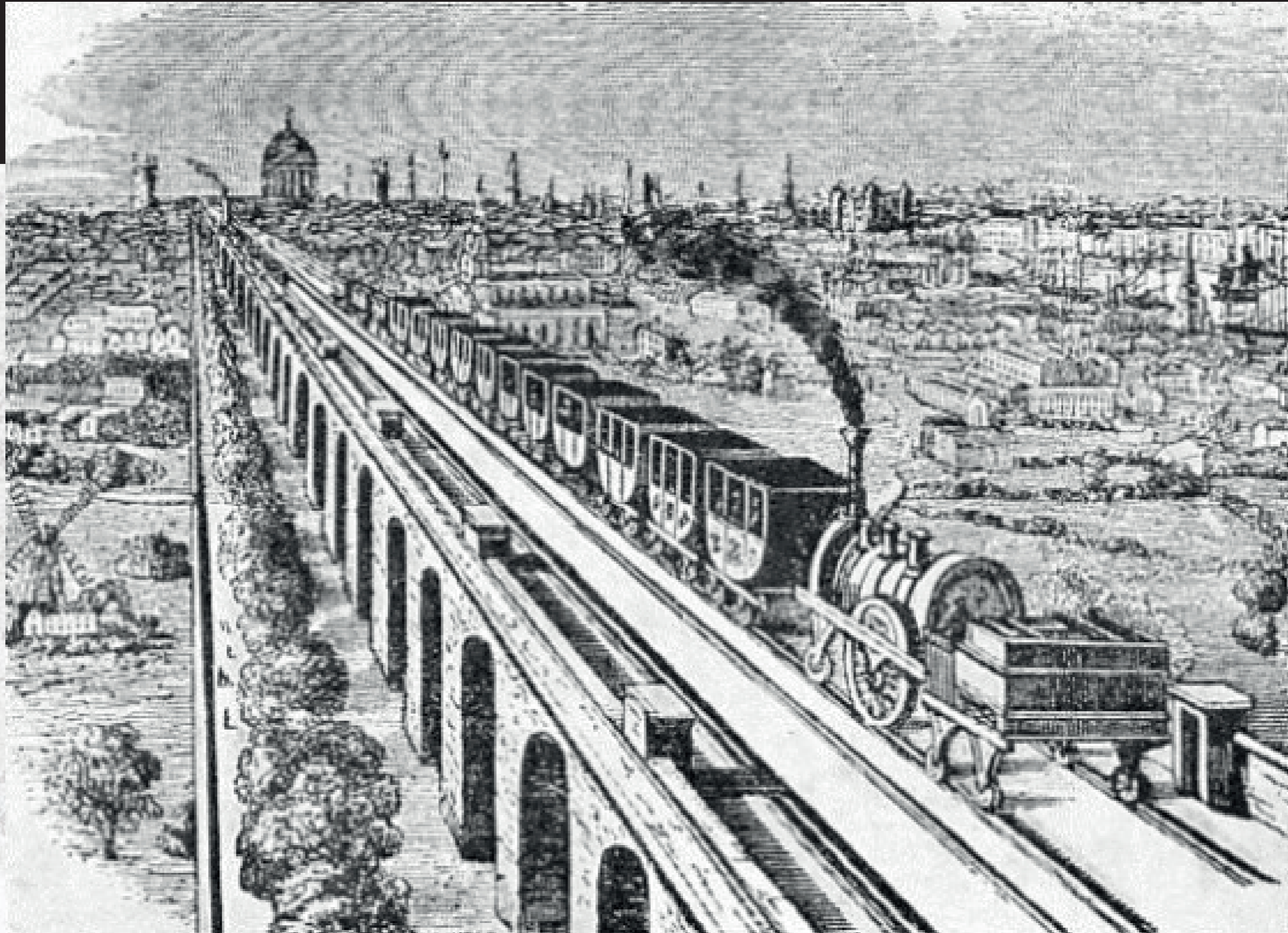


Coalbrookdale tänä päivänä.



Quarry Bank, tänä päivänä.





Hiilen/kivihiilen poltto, höyrymoottori, raitiotiet.





2. TEOLLISTUMISAALTO

n. 1850 - 1960

Fordismi

Moottorointi

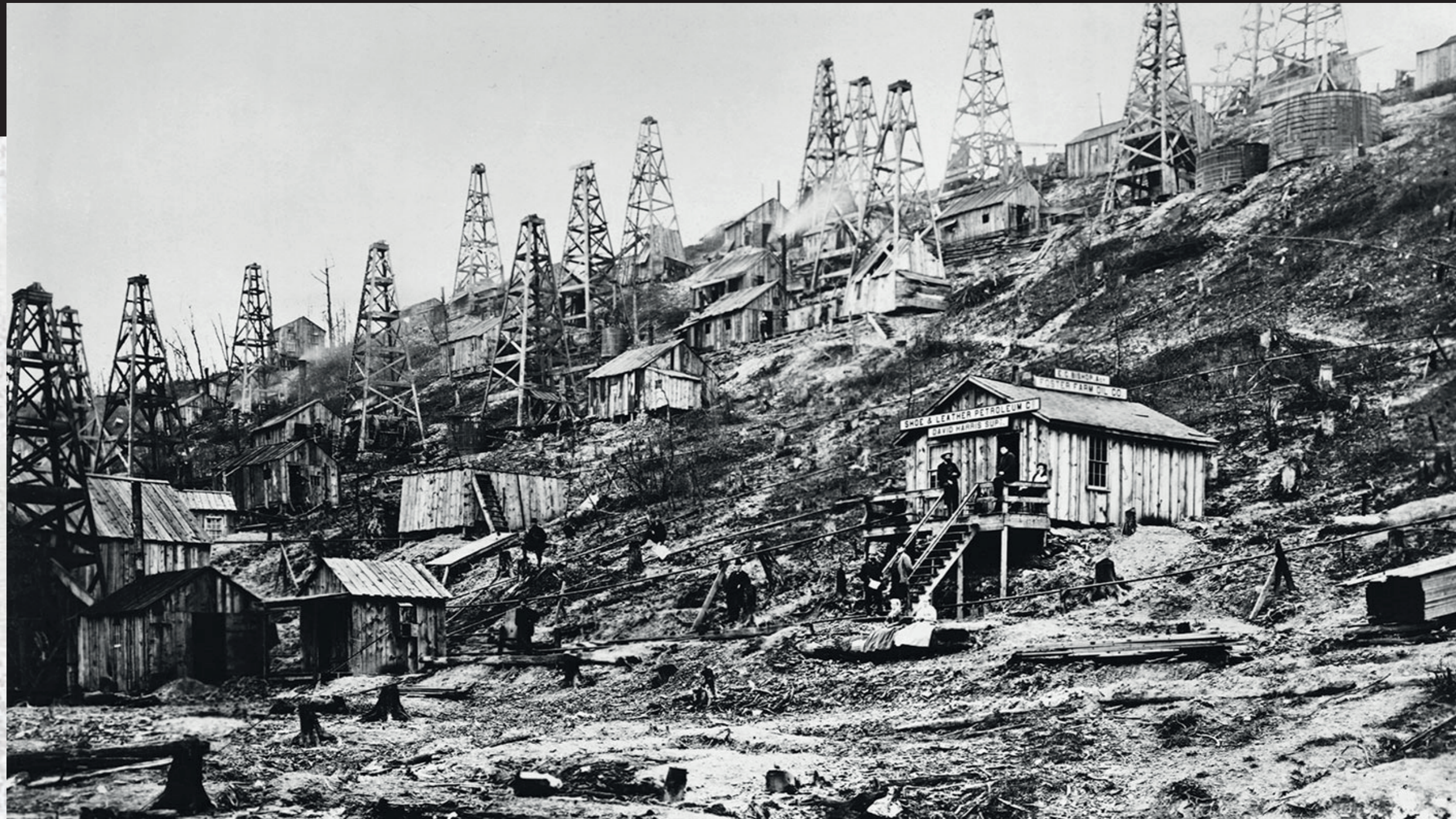
Massatuotanto



Öljyn avulla irti ympäristön rajoitteista.



Oil Creek Valley, Titusville, Pennsylvania, Yhdysvallat 1859.





WELLS ON BENNINGHOFF RUN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA., IN 1865.



Saksassa öljy löydetään lähes samaan aikaan kuin Yhdysvalloissa. Weitze, Hannover 1858. (kuva 1920).

Power Plant



Step-up transformer



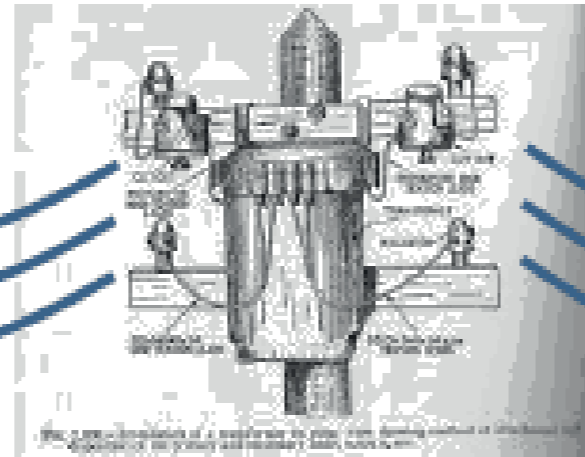
High voltage Transmission Lines



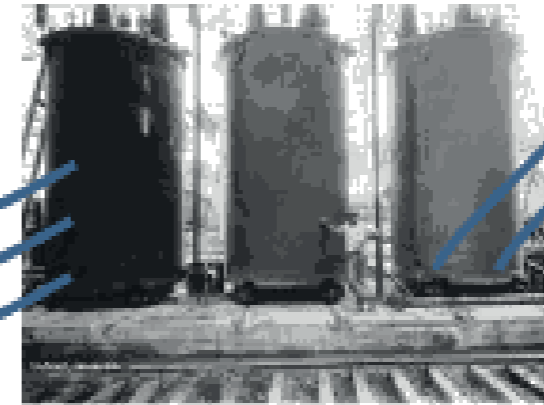
Electric light (load)

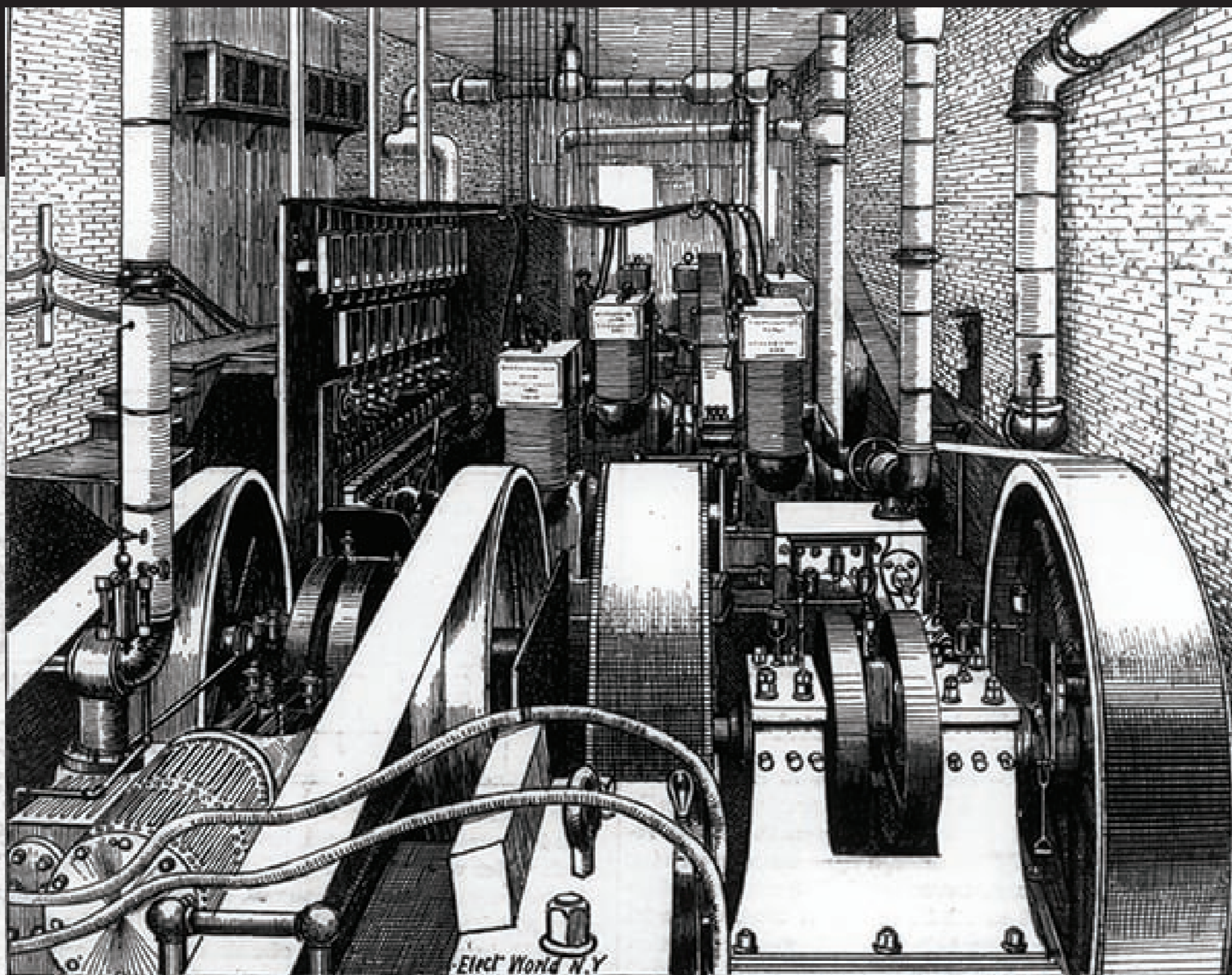


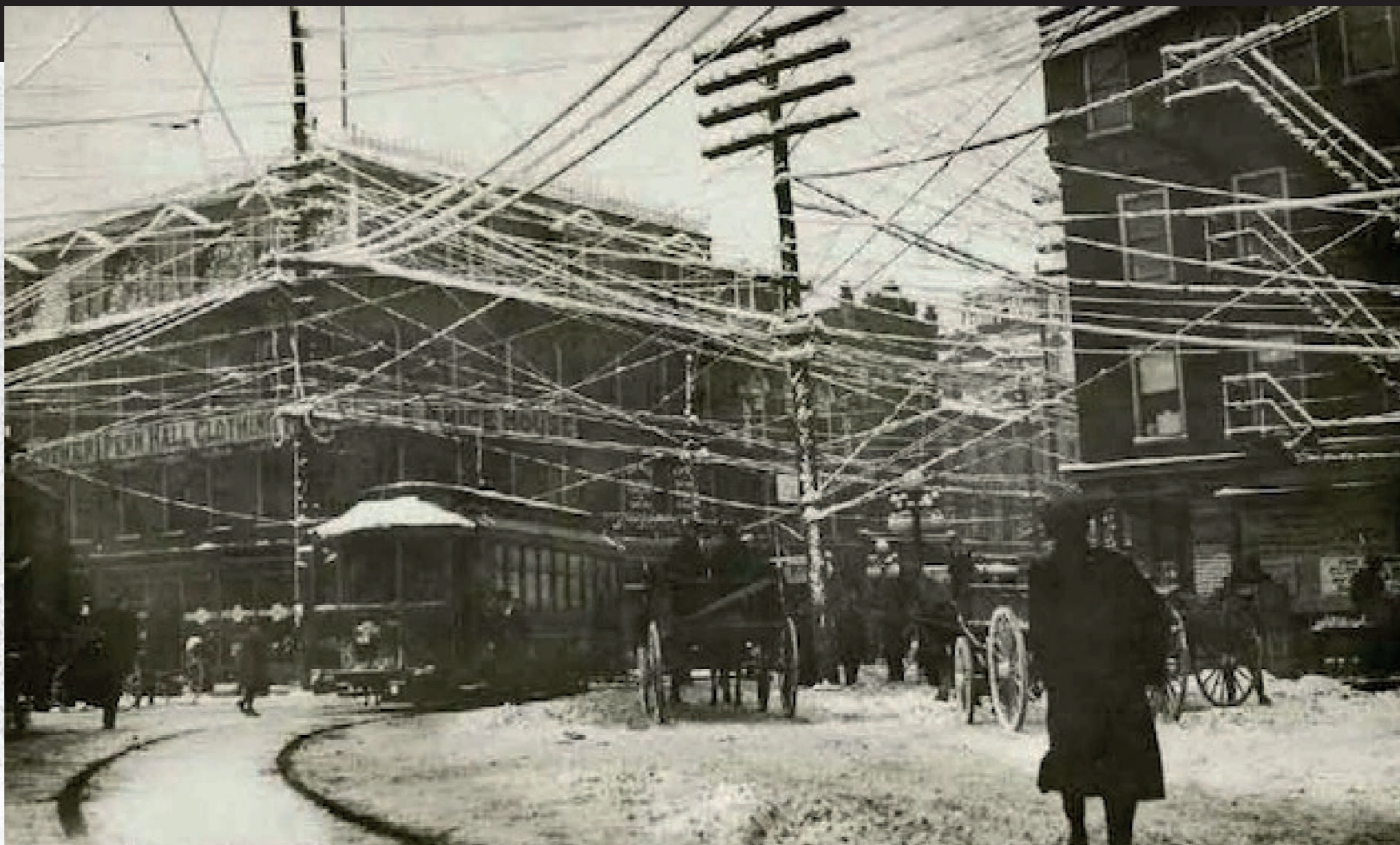
electricity pole



Step-down transformer

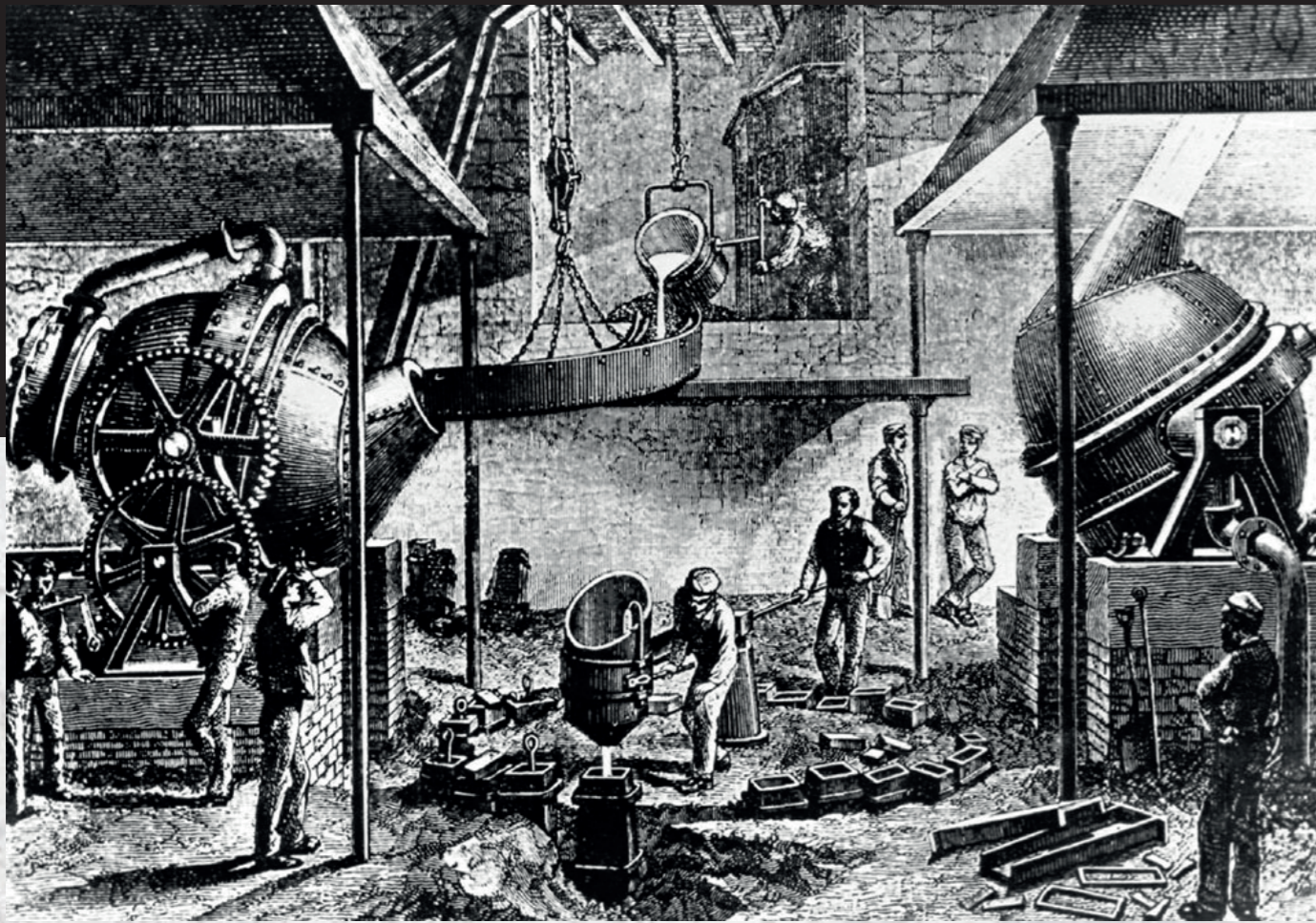






New York, 1887.



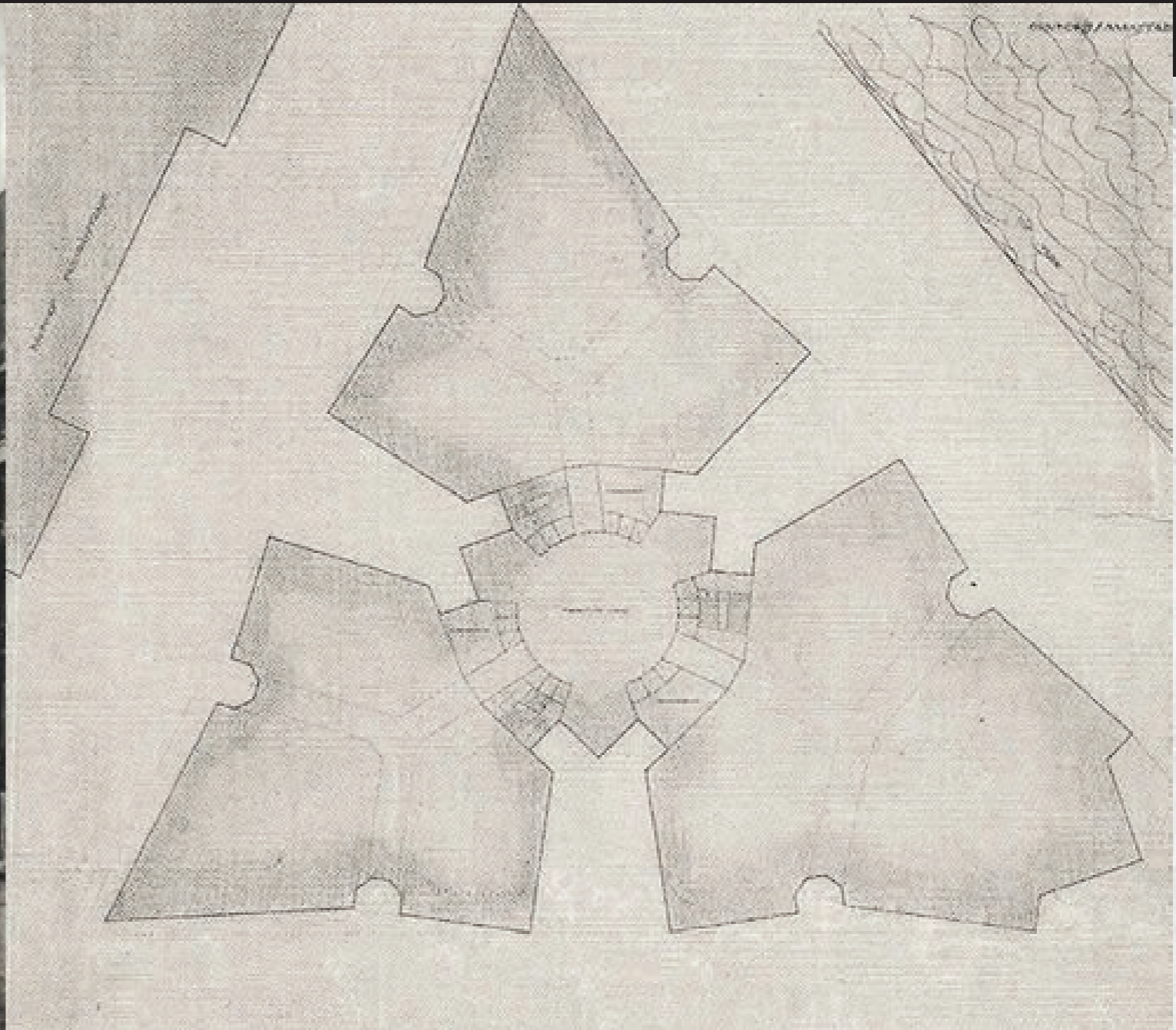


Friedrichstraße, Berliini, 1882.

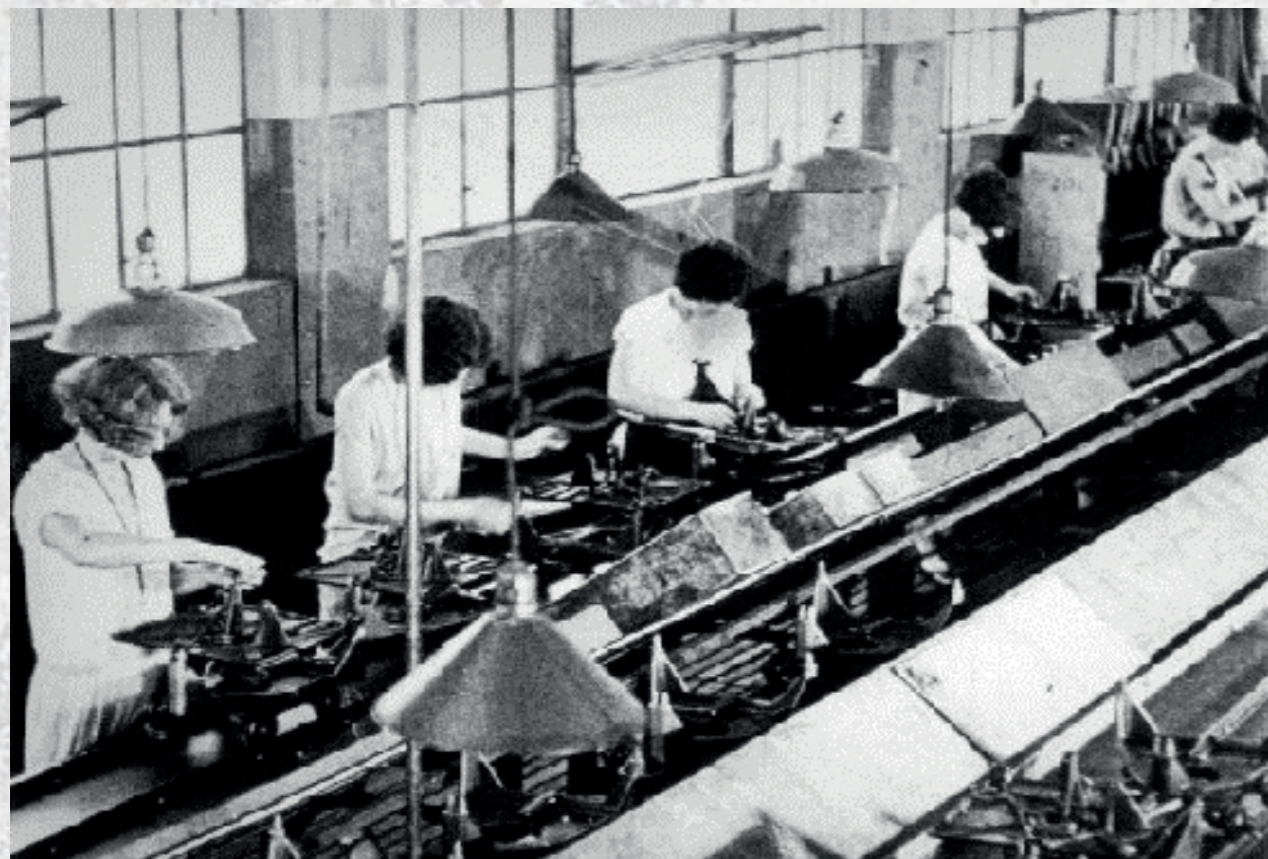


Puutarhuri Joseph Paxton. Kristallipalatsi. 1851. Lontoon maailmannäyttelyä varten rakennettu messuhalli.





Mies van der Rohe, Friedrichstrasse Skyscraper project; Berlin, 1921
Sijaitisi Friedrichstrassen vieressä.

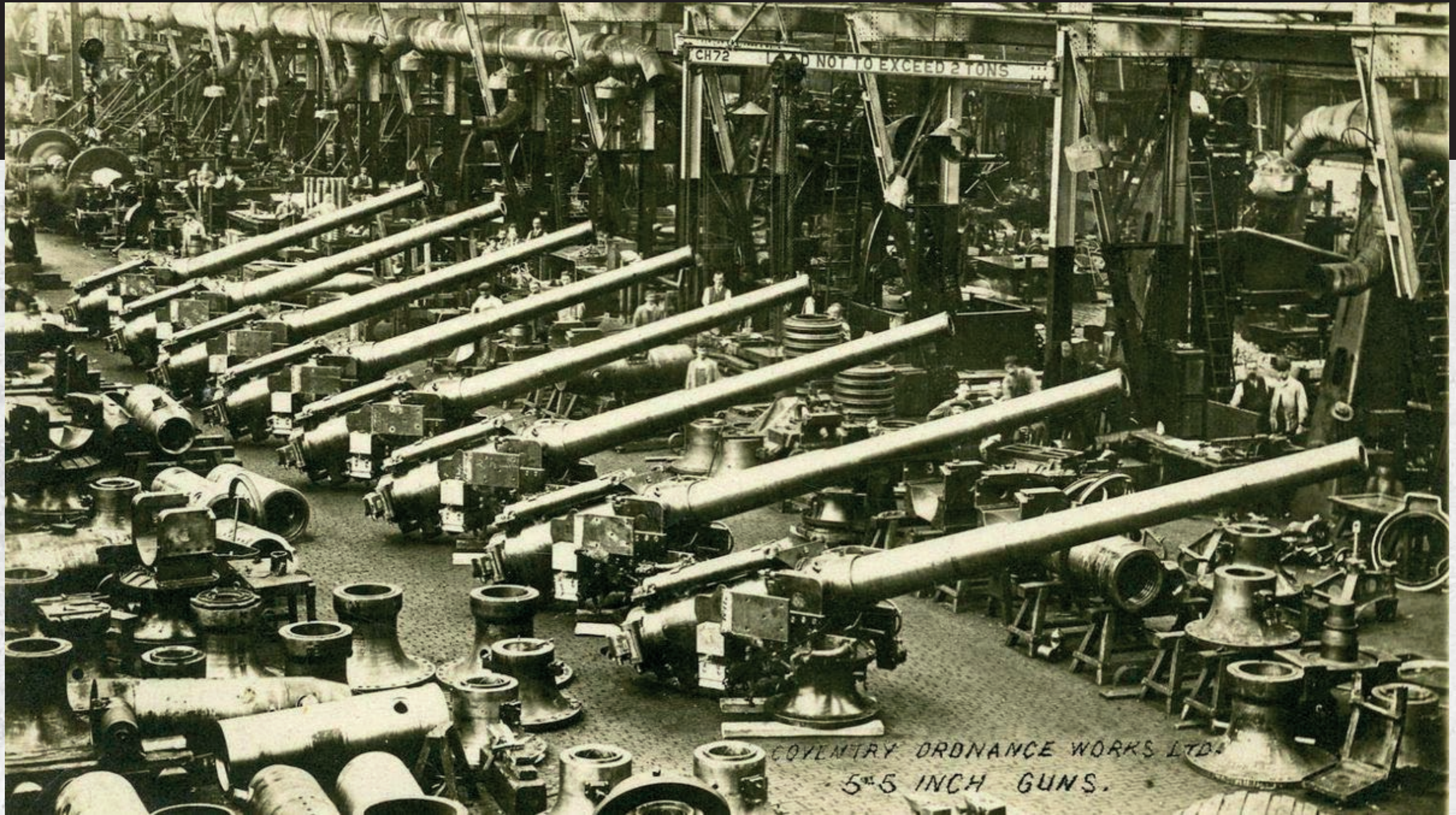


Massatuotanto, liukuhihna. Tehtaat muuttuvat vertikaalisista horisontaaliseksi tuotannon optimoinnin mukaan.

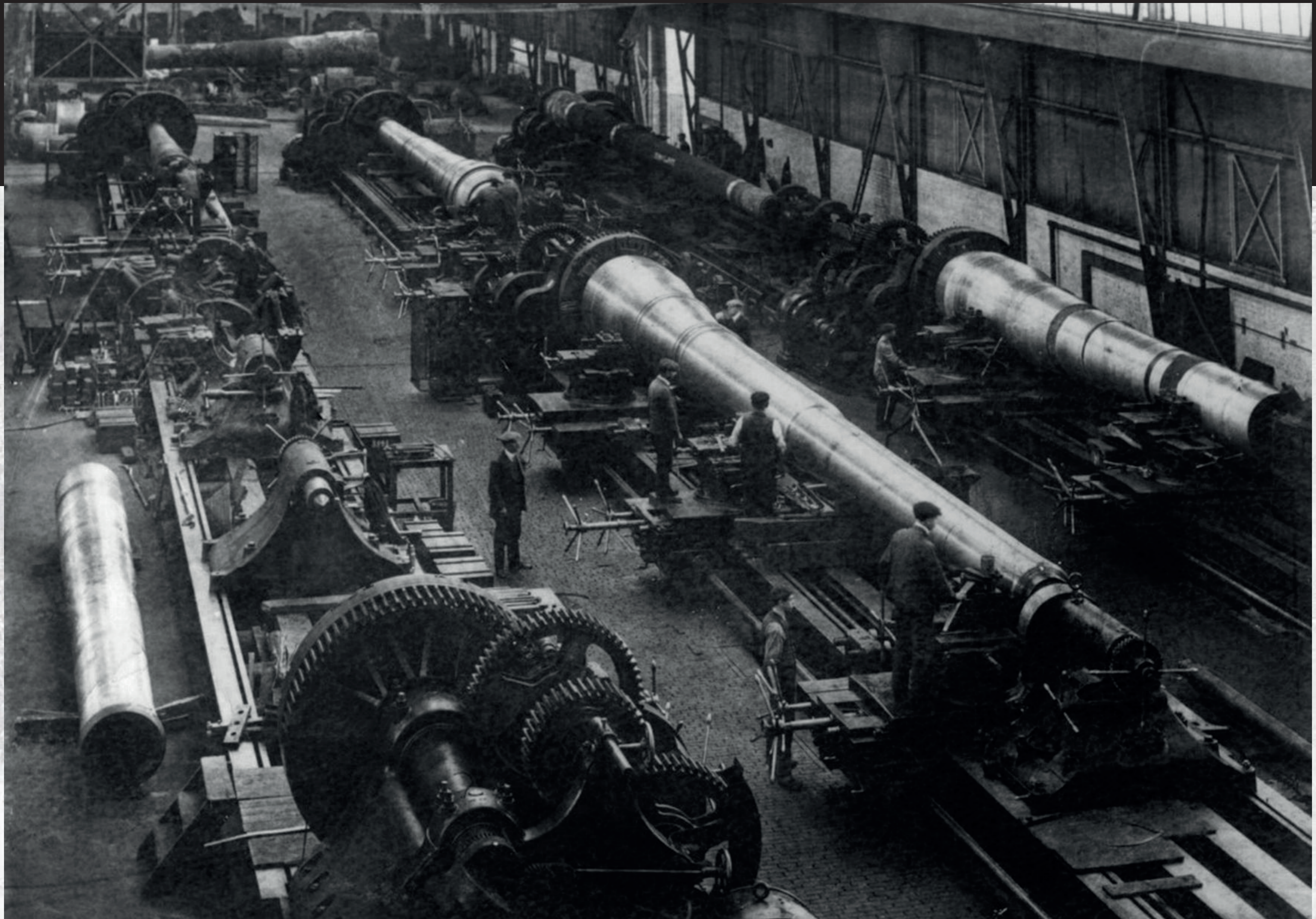


Henry Ford (1864-1947), yhdysvaltalainen yrittäjä ja liikemies.



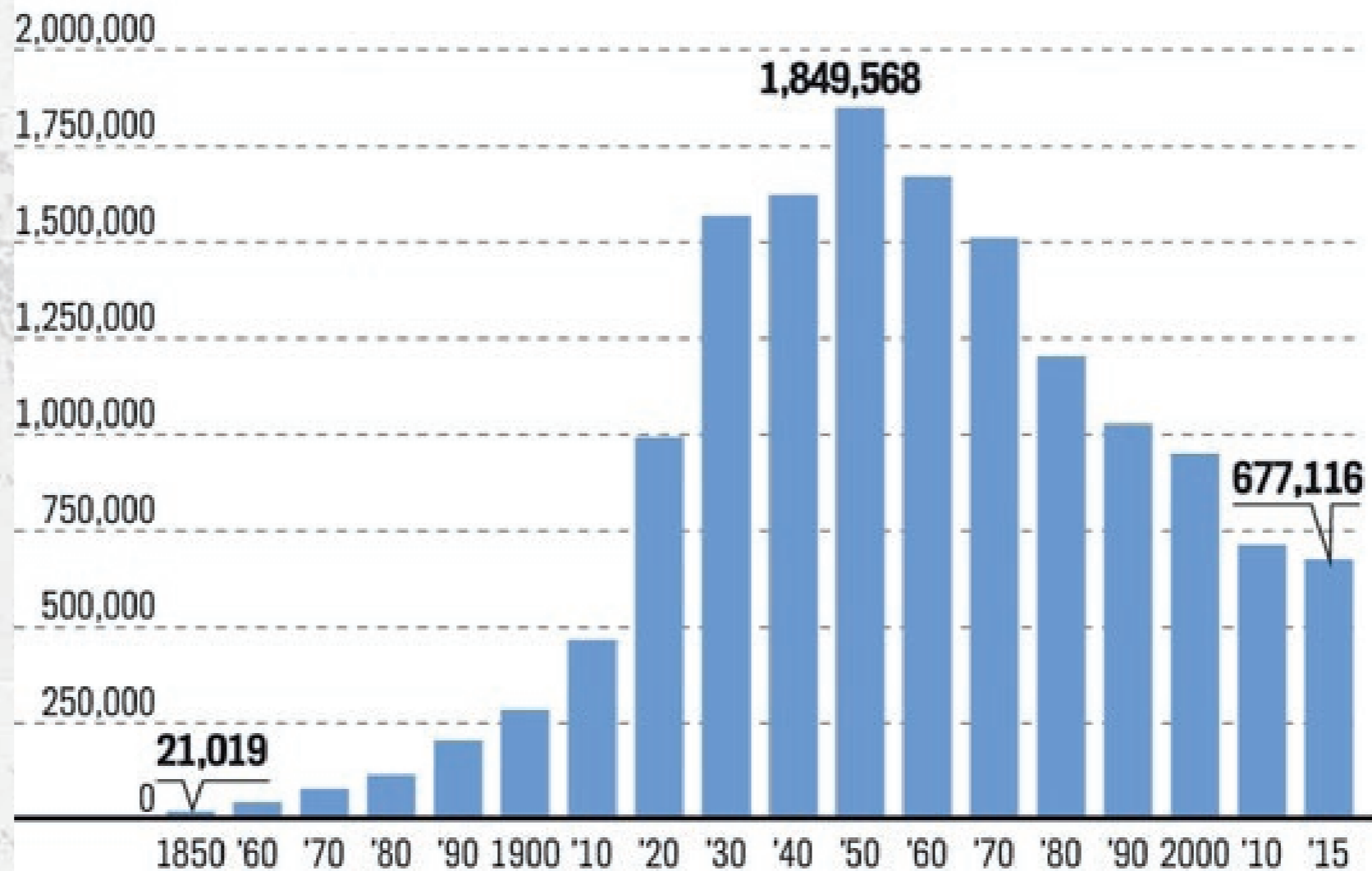


Ensimmäinen maailmansota 1914-1918. Toinen maailmansota 1939-1945



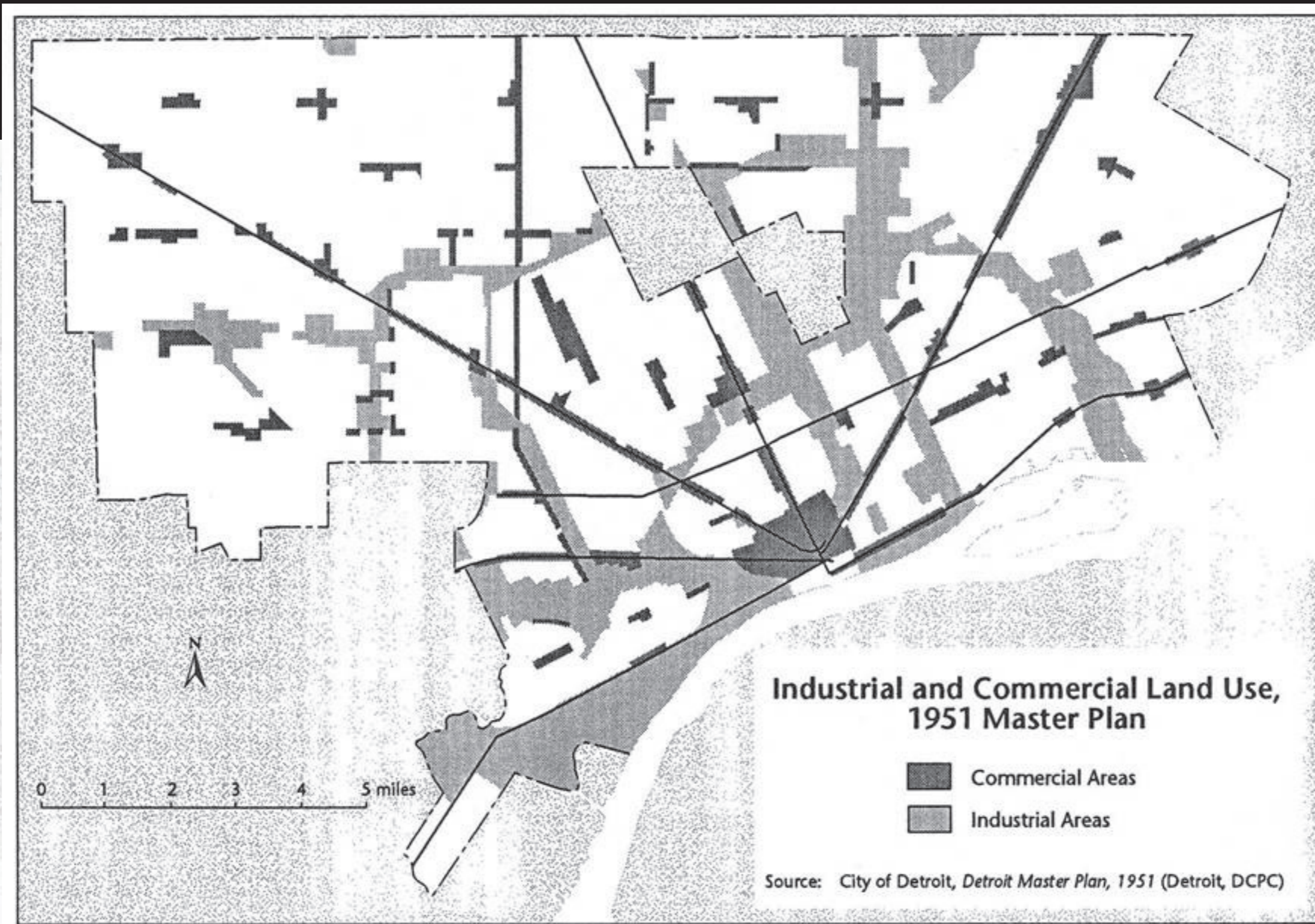
Detroit's growth and decline

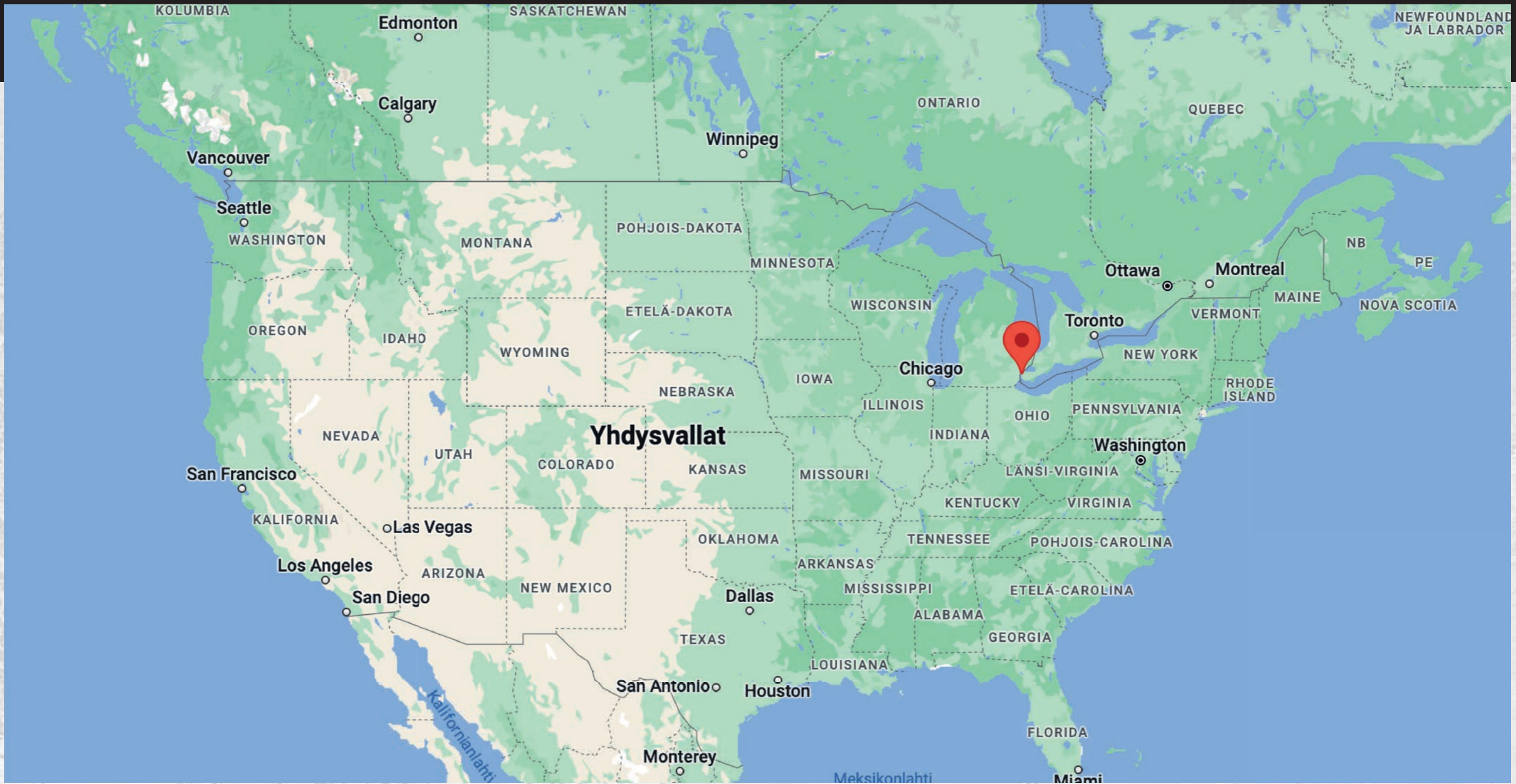
Here's a look through the years at the city's U.S. Census population estimates.



Source: U.S. Census

The Detroit News







Saksalaissyntyinen Albert Kahn, Detroitin arkkitehti.

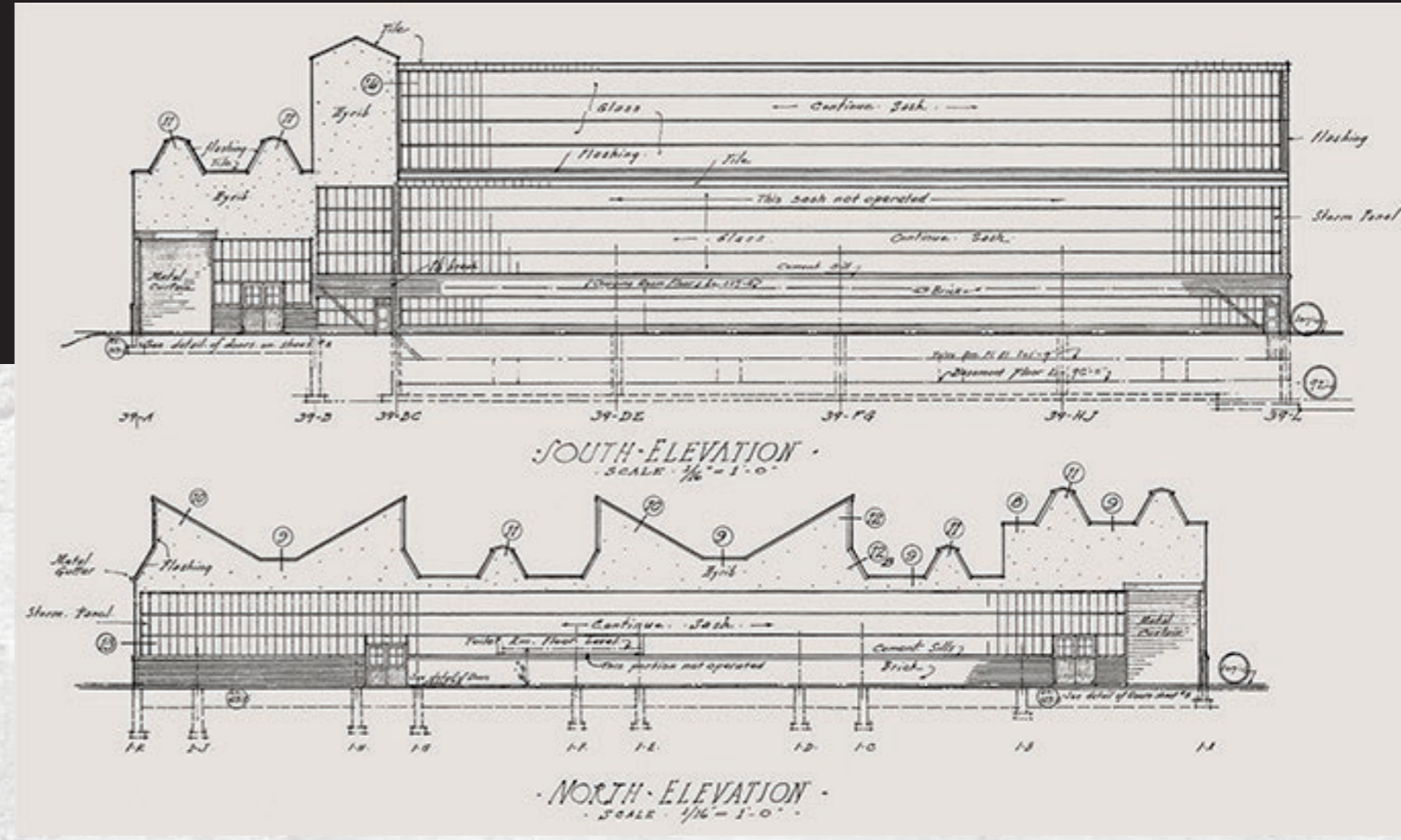




General Motors Building, Detroit, 1918.



FACTORY FOR THE
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.
DETROIT, MICH.
ALBERT KAHN, ARCHT.
JULIUS KAHN, ENGINEER.
JOB NO. 201. MAY 30, 1903.



Ford River Rouge Glass Plant, Albert Kahn. 1923

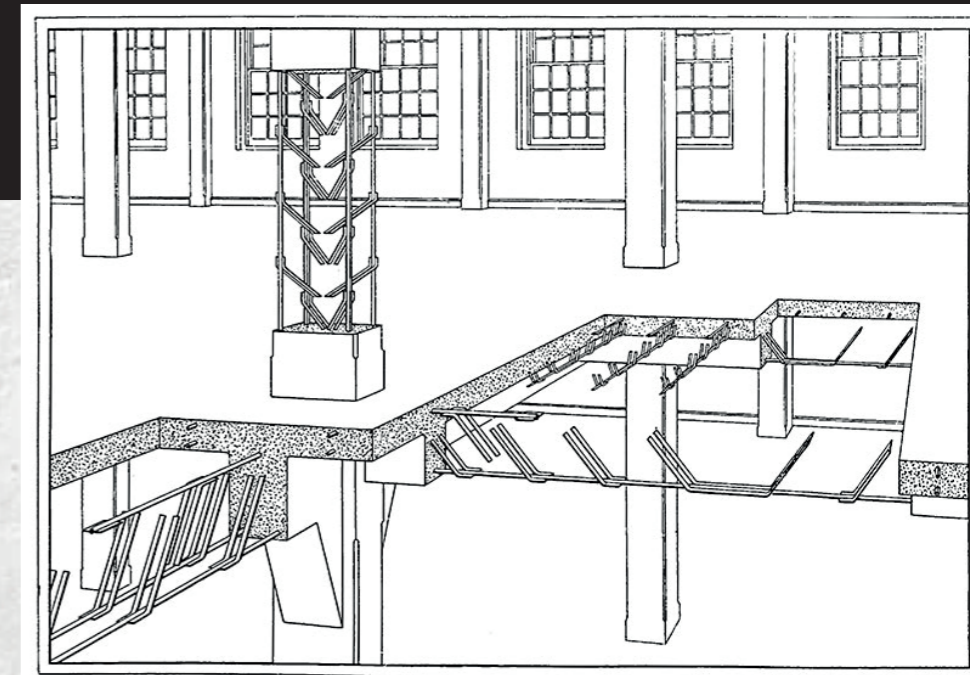


Ford Highland Park factory
Michigan, 1909



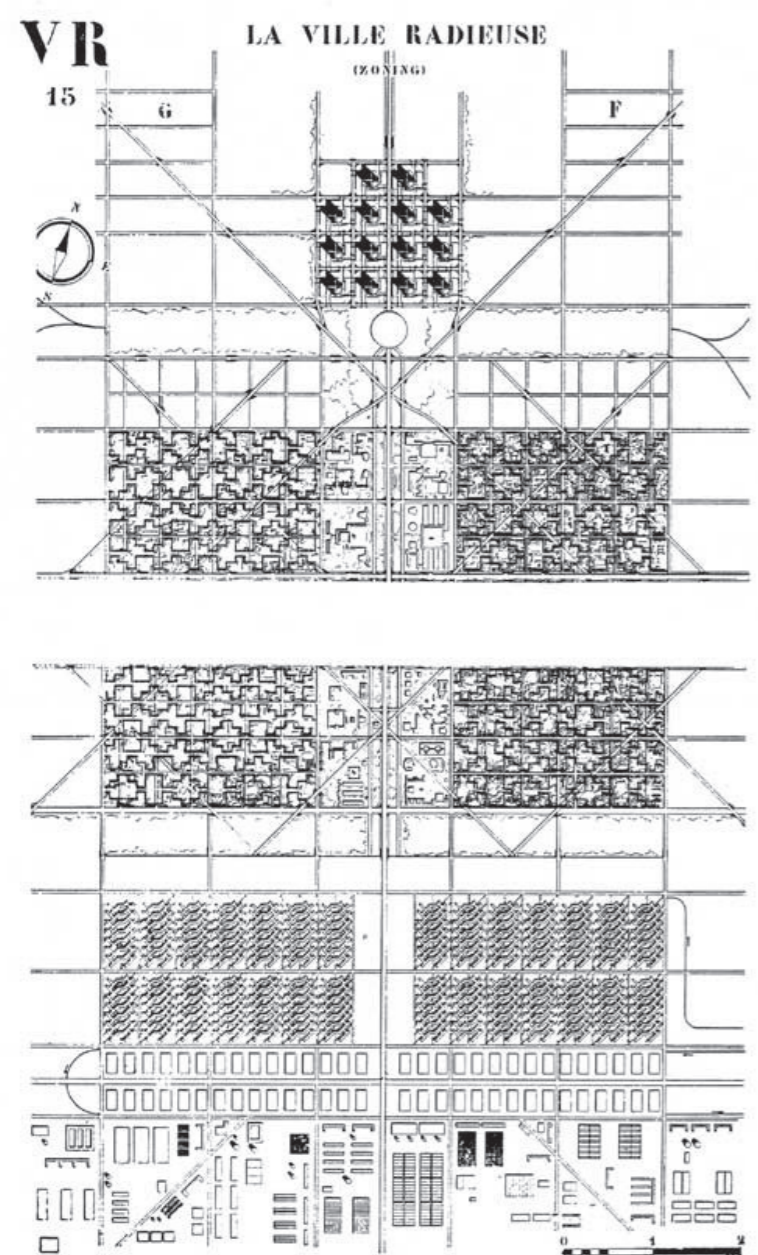
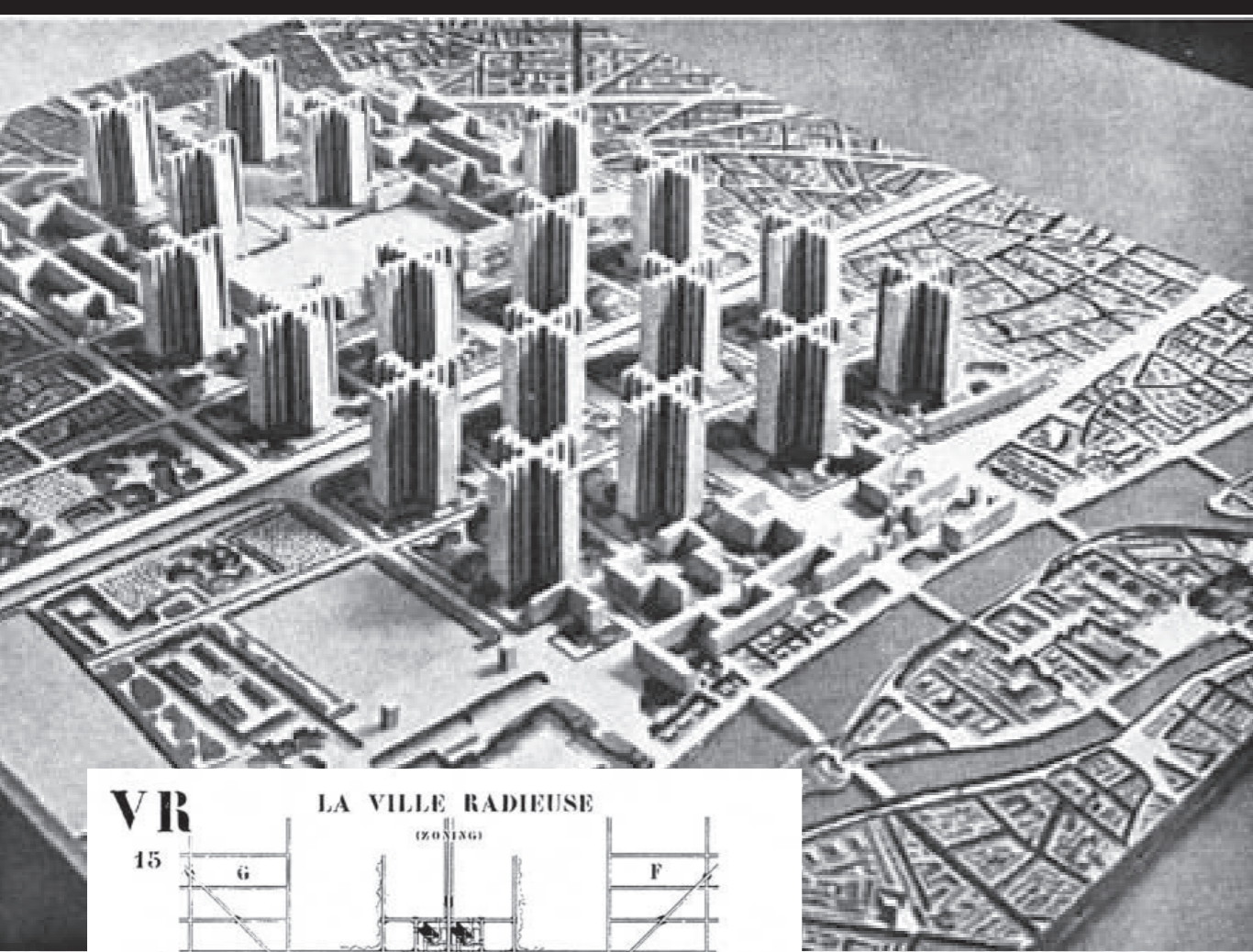


Great Northern Cement Company warehouse
James Road, Marlboro, Michigan, 1904

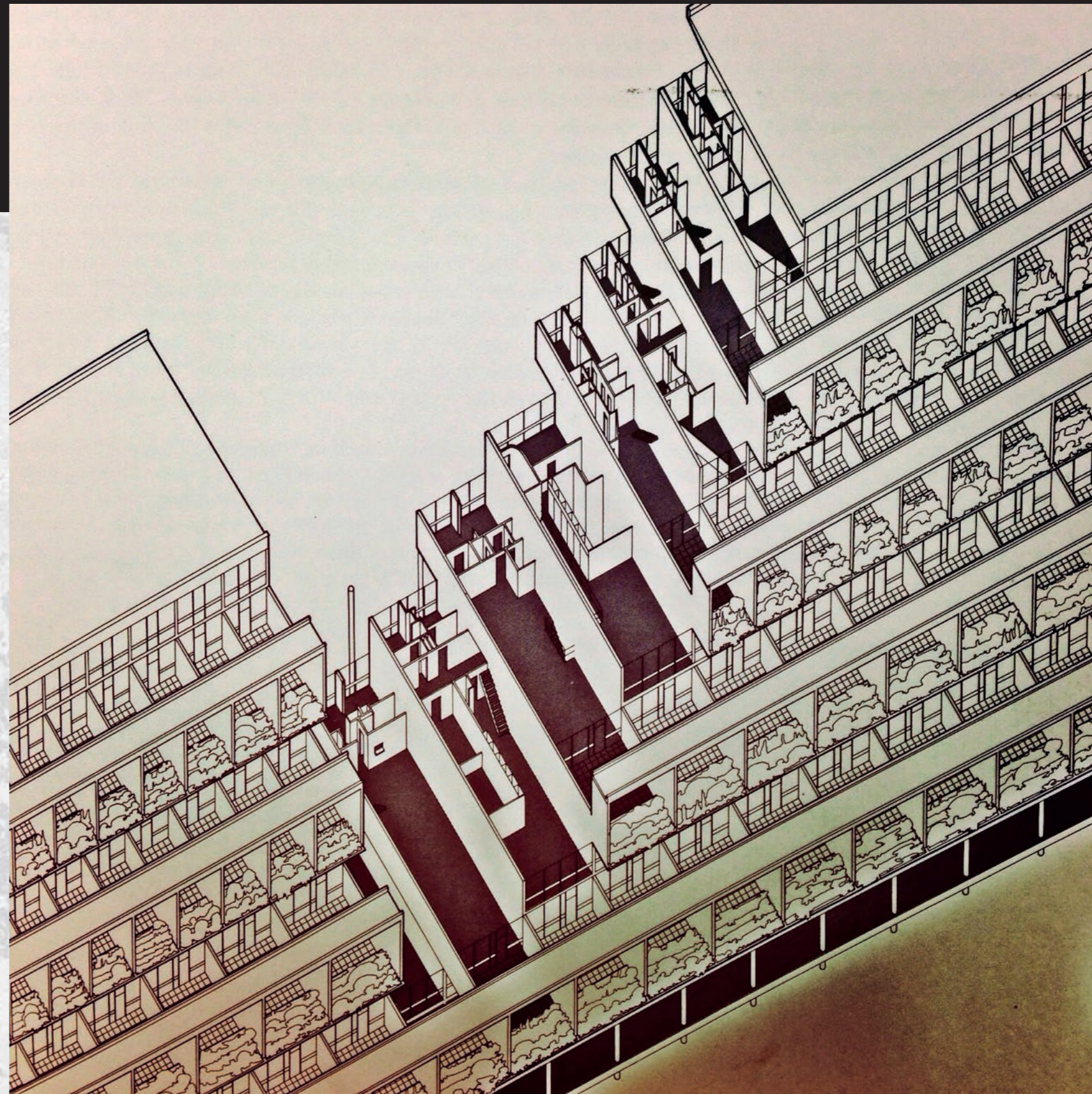


"Kahn System", 1903.
Insinööri Julius Kahn.

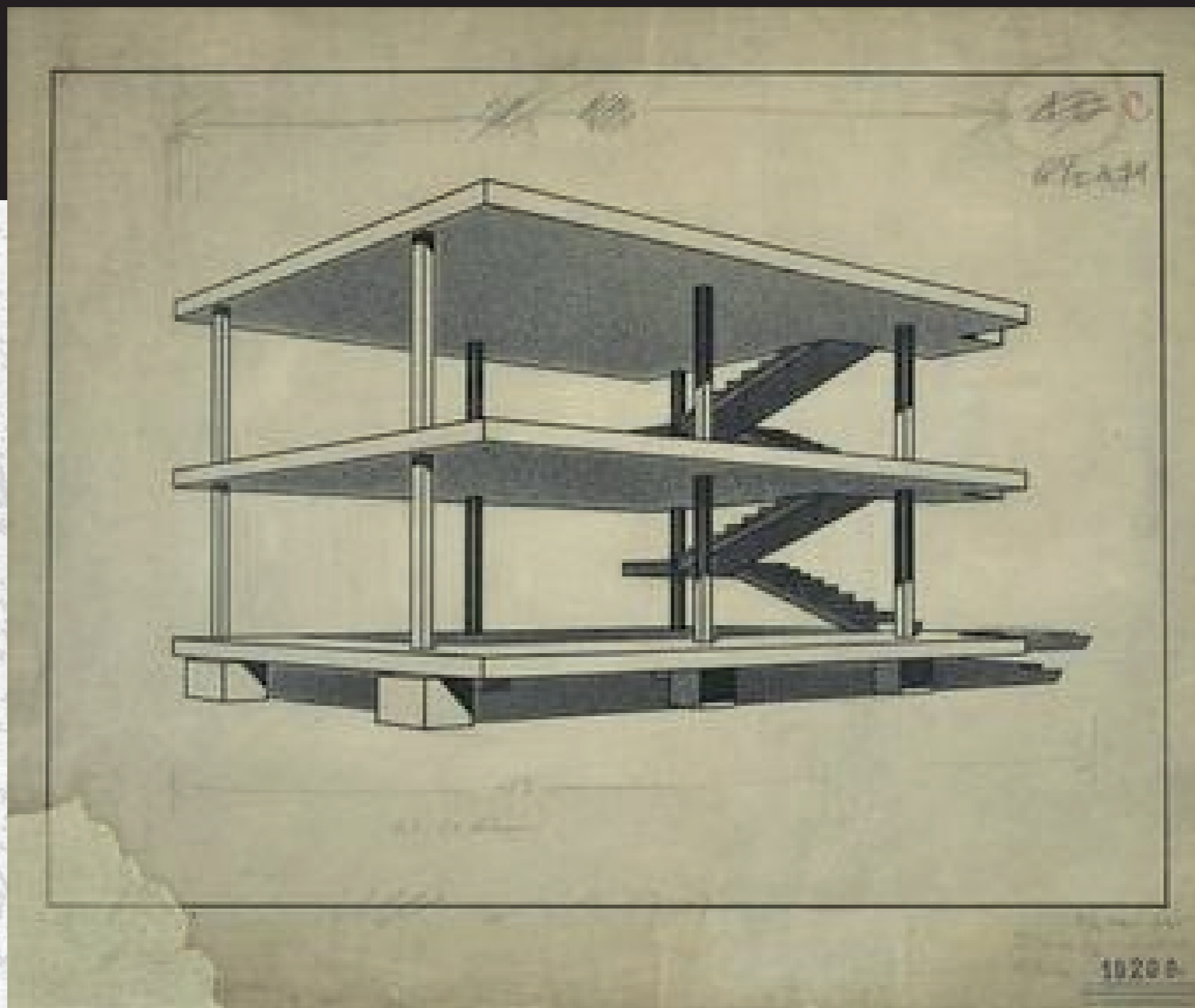




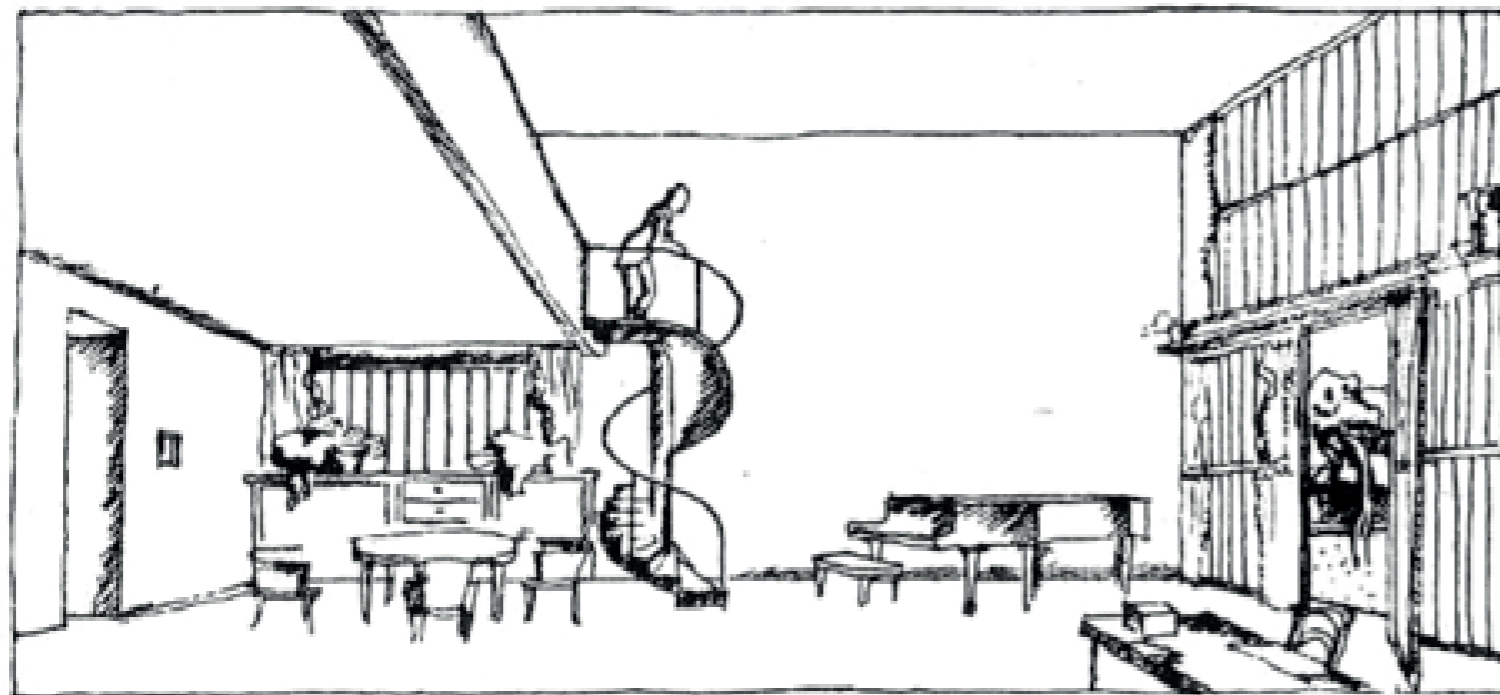
Ville radieuse
1930.
Le Corbusier.



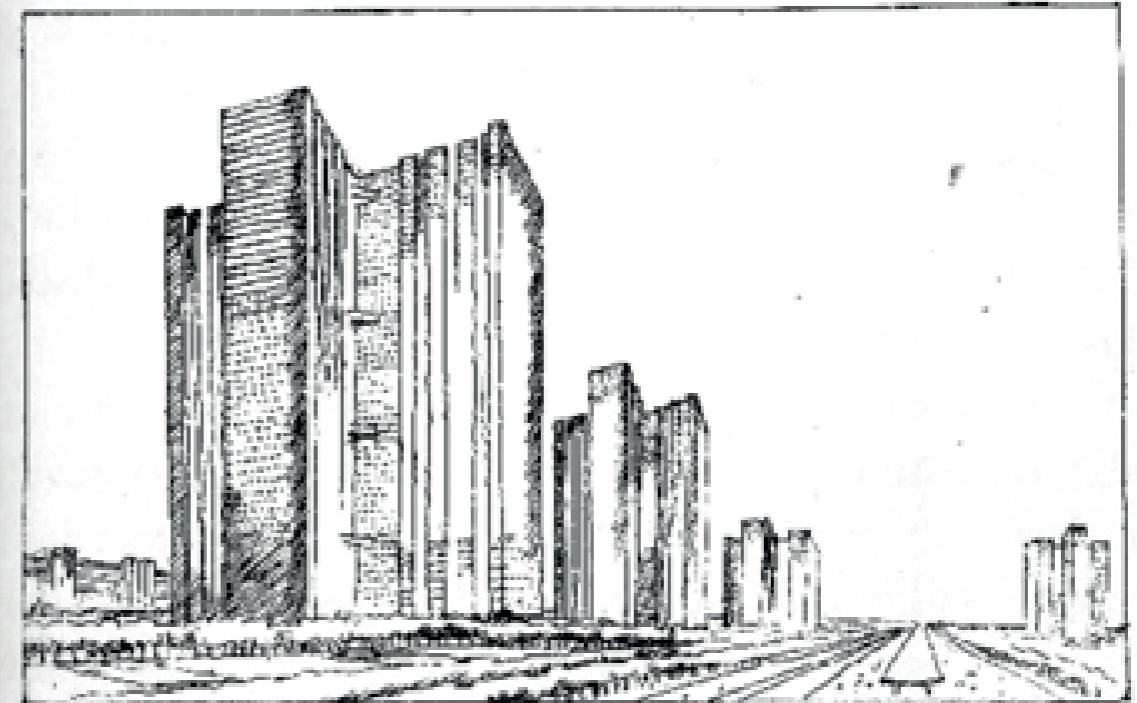
Le Corbusier, Durand Apartment Project, 1933



Dom-Ino, Le Corbusier. 1914-1915.



LE CORBUSIER, 1921. MASS-PRODUCTION HOUSE



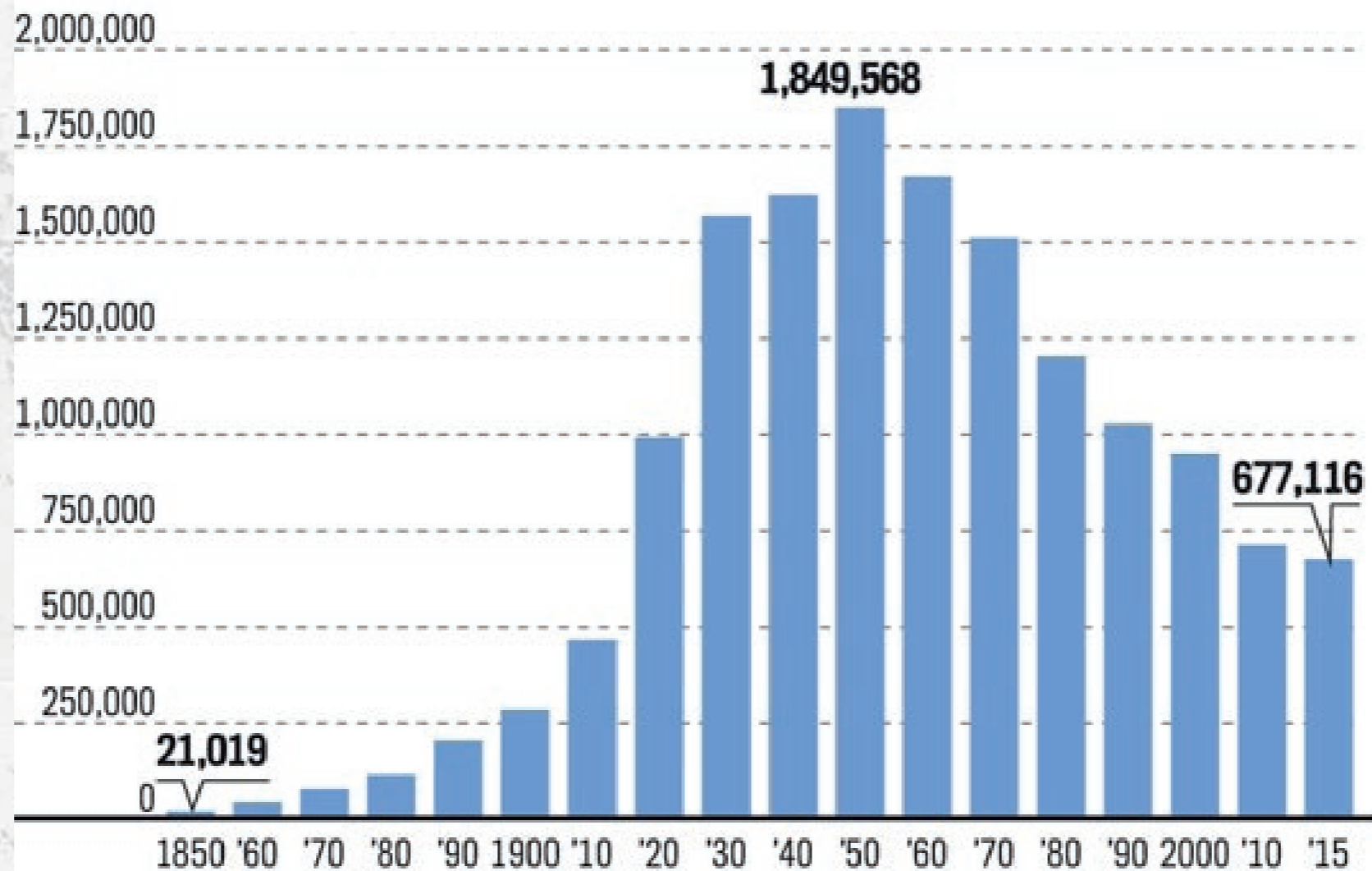
LE CORBUSIER, 1924. A CITY OF TOWERS



Detroit, 1941.

Detroit's growth and decline

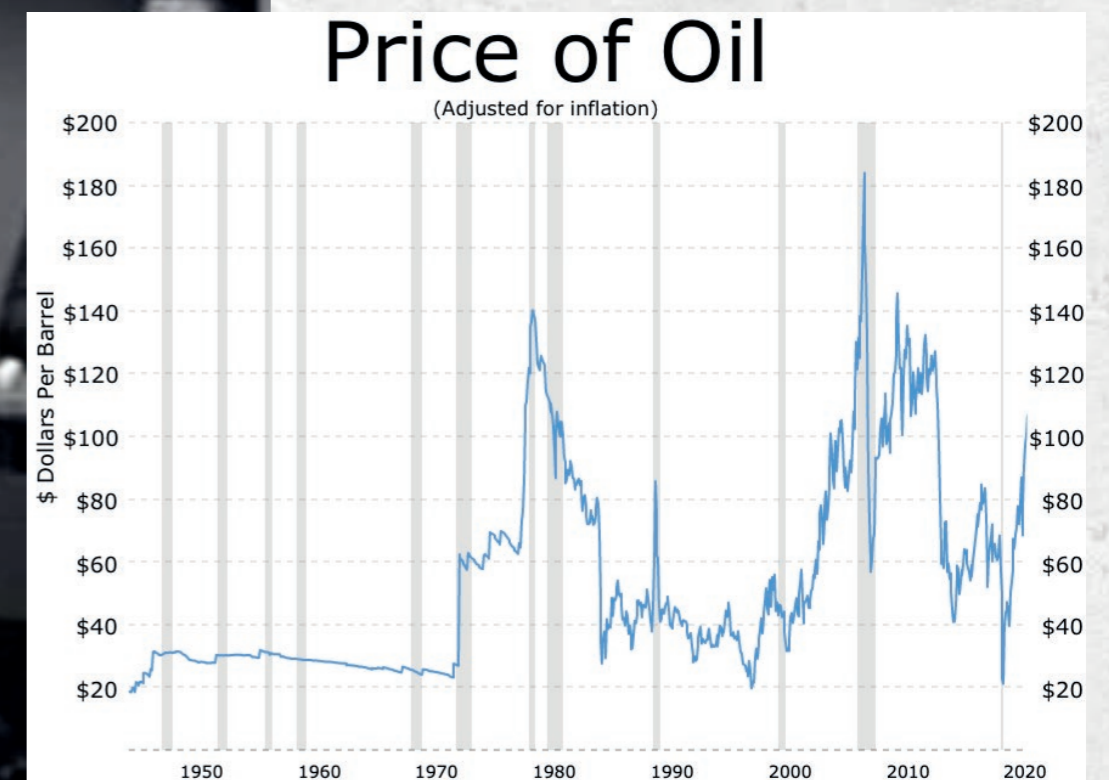
Here's a look through the years at the city's U.S. Census population estimates.



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The Detroit News

Globalisaatio -> Teollisuus alkaa siirtymään halvempiin maihin



Vuoden 1973 ja 1979 öljykriisit



1916



1950



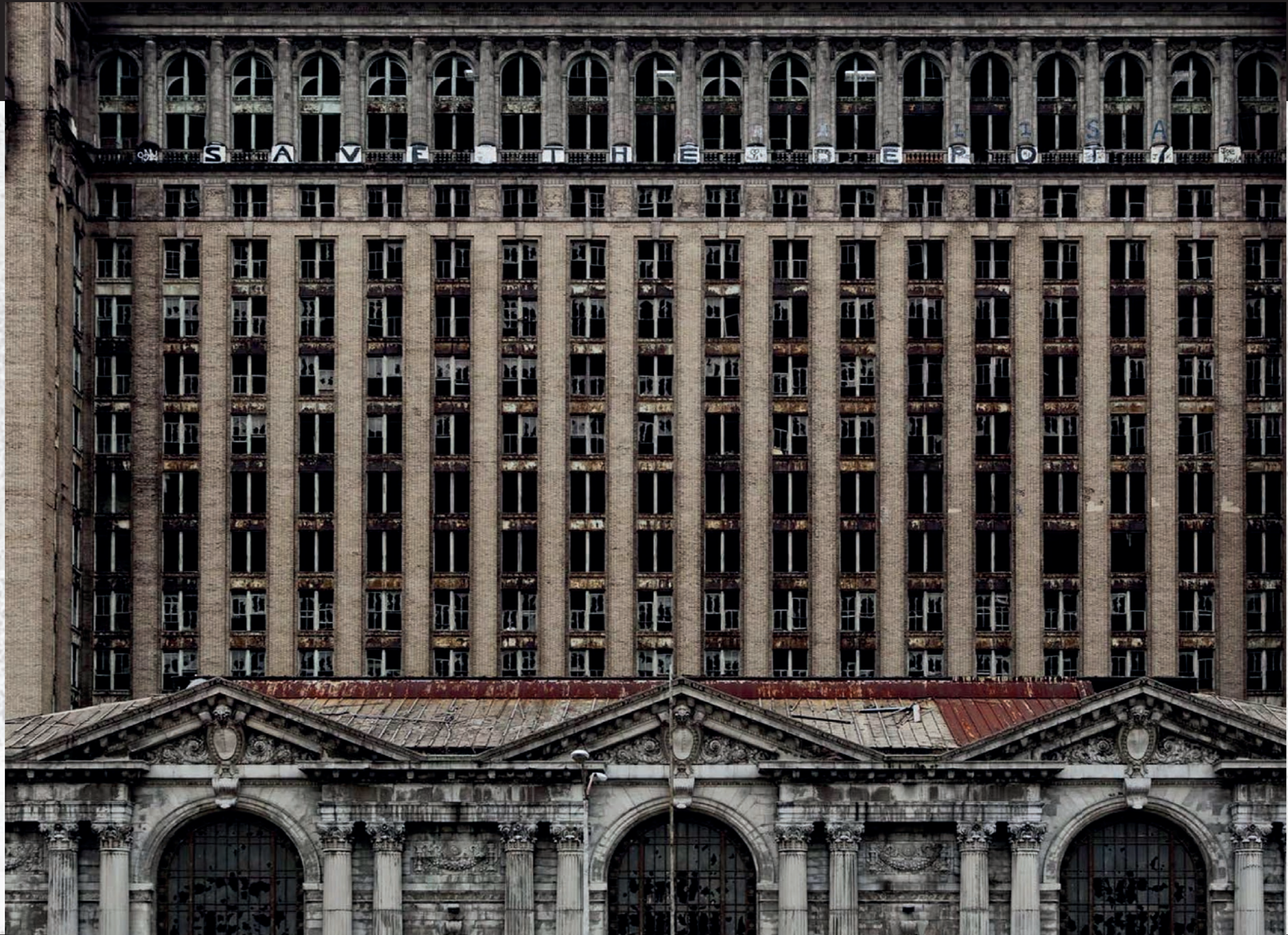
1960



1994



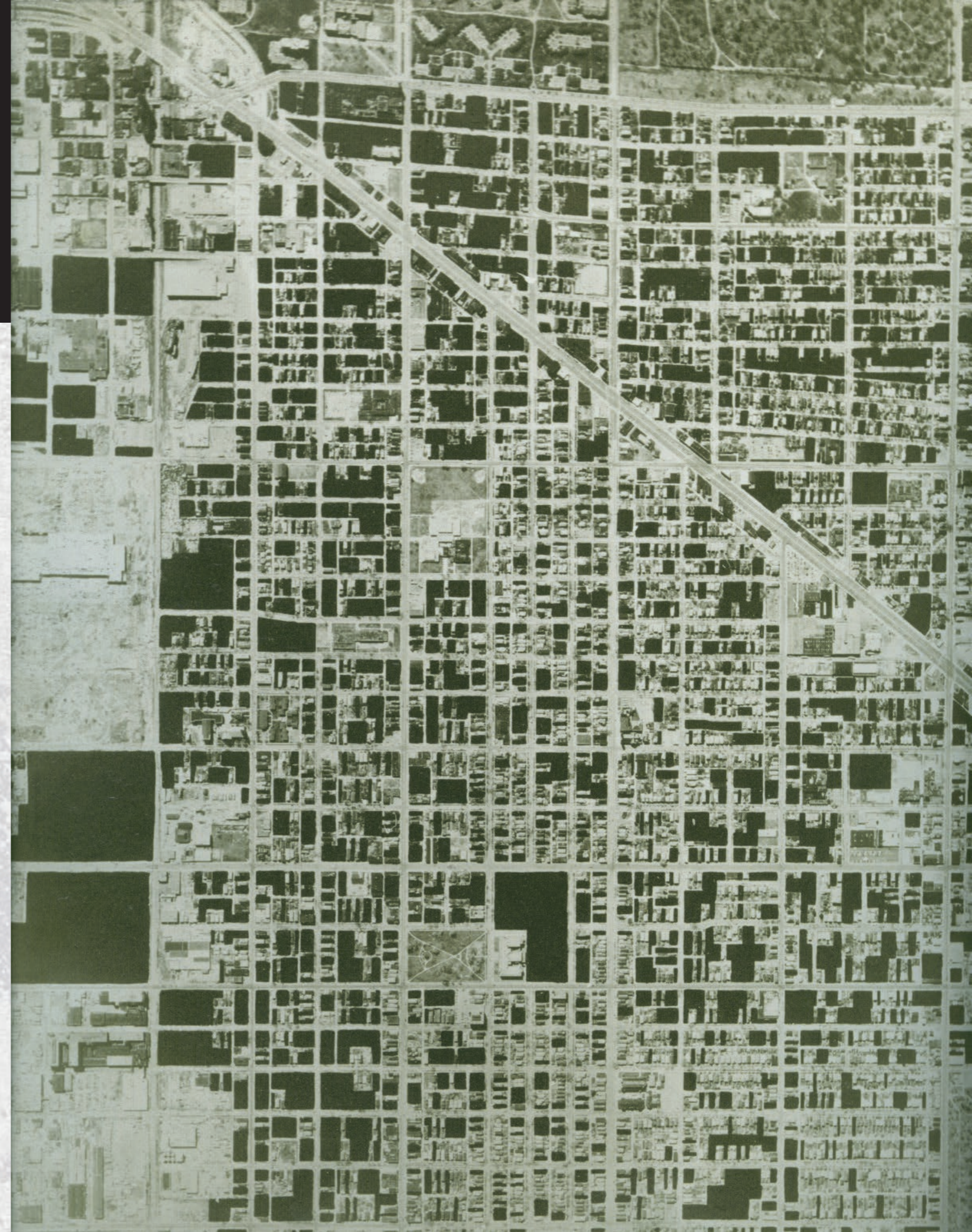




STALKING DETROIT

GEORGIA DASKALAKIS, CHARLES WALDHEIM AND JASON YOUNG (2001)

Jason Young,
Georgia Daskalakis,
Charles Waldheim (2001):
Stalking Detroit







Detroitin kaupunki joutuu lopulta polttamaan kokonaisia kortteleita, jotta tulipalovaara ei uhkaa jäljellä olevaa kaupunkia



Tyhjentyvät teollisuusympäristöt on globaali ilmiö 60-luvulta lähtien

Andrei Tarkovski (1932 - 1986)
Stalker
1979



Nimettömän pikkuvaltion maastossa tapahtuu jotain outoa.

Tapahtuman seurauksena syntyy vaarallinen, pikaisesti eristetty vyöhyke, jossa normaalit luonnonlait eivät enää päde.

Kuvattu pääosin Tallinnan lähetyillä.

3. TEOLLISTUMISAALTO

n. 1960-

Postfordismi

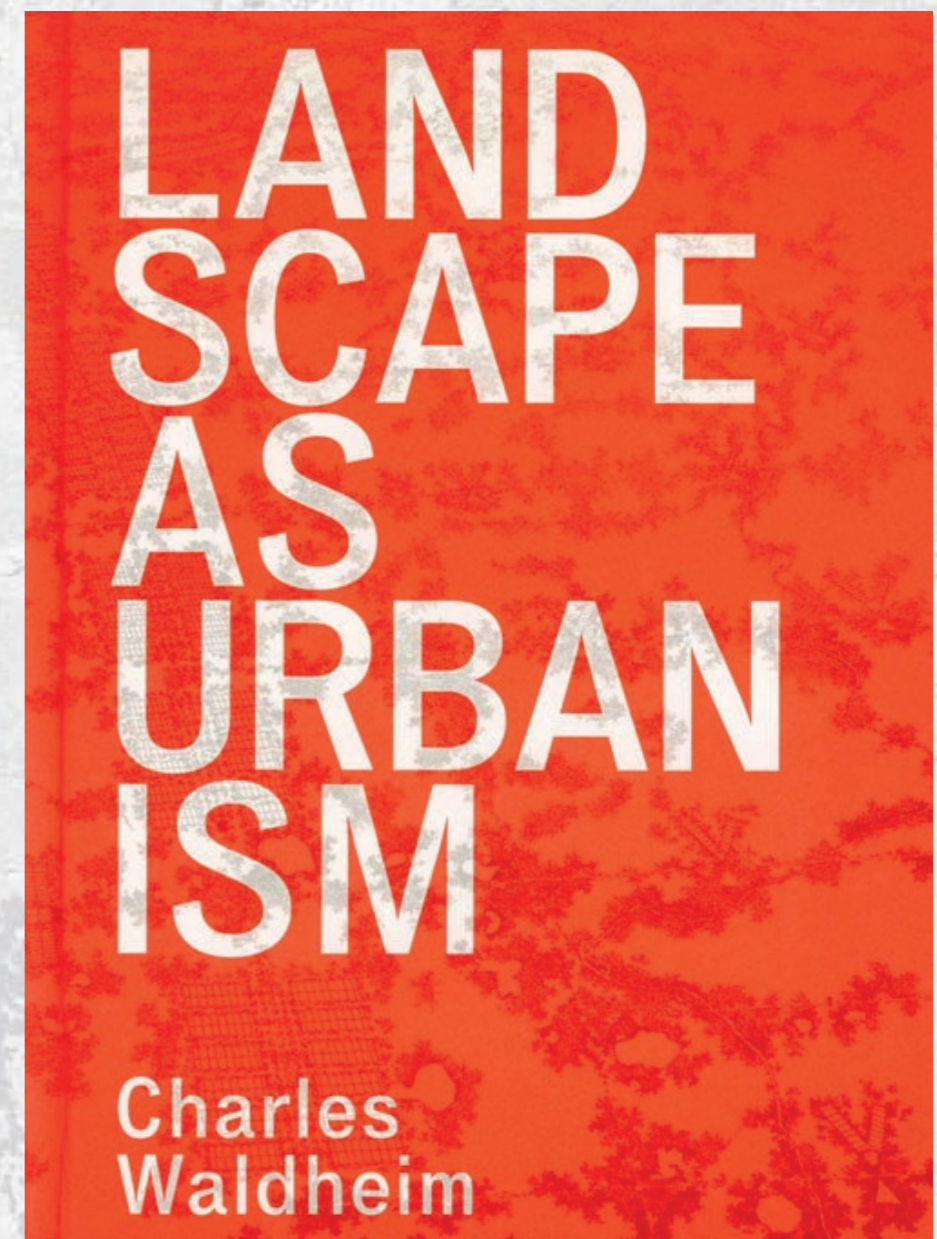
Toyotismi, Deindustrialisaatio

Globalisaatio, Digitalisaatio



Kontti keksitään vuonna 1956

Markkinatalouden pakotettu kansainvälistyminen.





Kansainvälinen valtatieverkosto kytkeytyy kansainvälisen mittakaavan satamiin.



Interstate Highway System, USA. 1956- 1992.





Port of Los Angeles, California.



Vuosaaren satama. Valmistui vuonna 2008.



Inex Partners Oy, Sipoo. 2012.



Oy AGA Ab. Espoo. Poistui käytöstä vuonna 2008.







Jätkäsaari, Helsinki, 2011

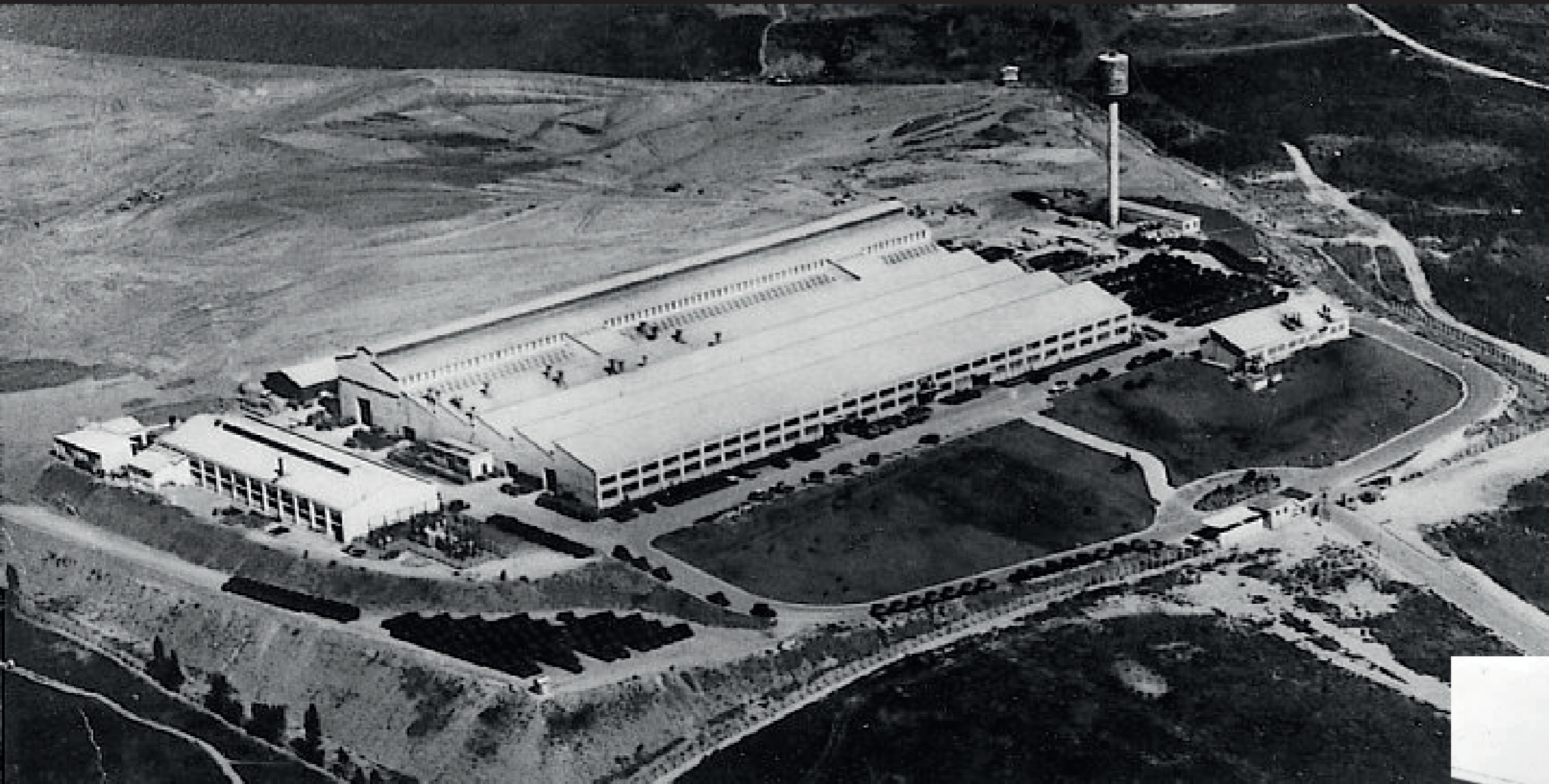


Kyläsaari, Kalasatama, Sompasaari, 2011



Detroit, käytöstä poistunut autotehdas.

Postfordismi



Japanilainen automerkki Toyota siirtää tuotantoa ulkomaille halvemman kustannuksen takia 1960-luvulla. Toyotan tehtaat Brasiliassa.

Toyotismi





Ei pelkästään autoteollisuuden tai satamien tyhjentymistä.
Völklingenin terästehtaat, Saksa, Unescon maailmanperintökohde 1994.
1882-1986.





Luonto on käyttänyt ihmisen tekemää alustaa omaan tarkoitukseensa samalla tavalla kuin ihminen käytti luonnon tekemää alustaa omaan tarkoitukseensa





Romantiikan aikakausi 1700-luvun loppu - n. 1840.



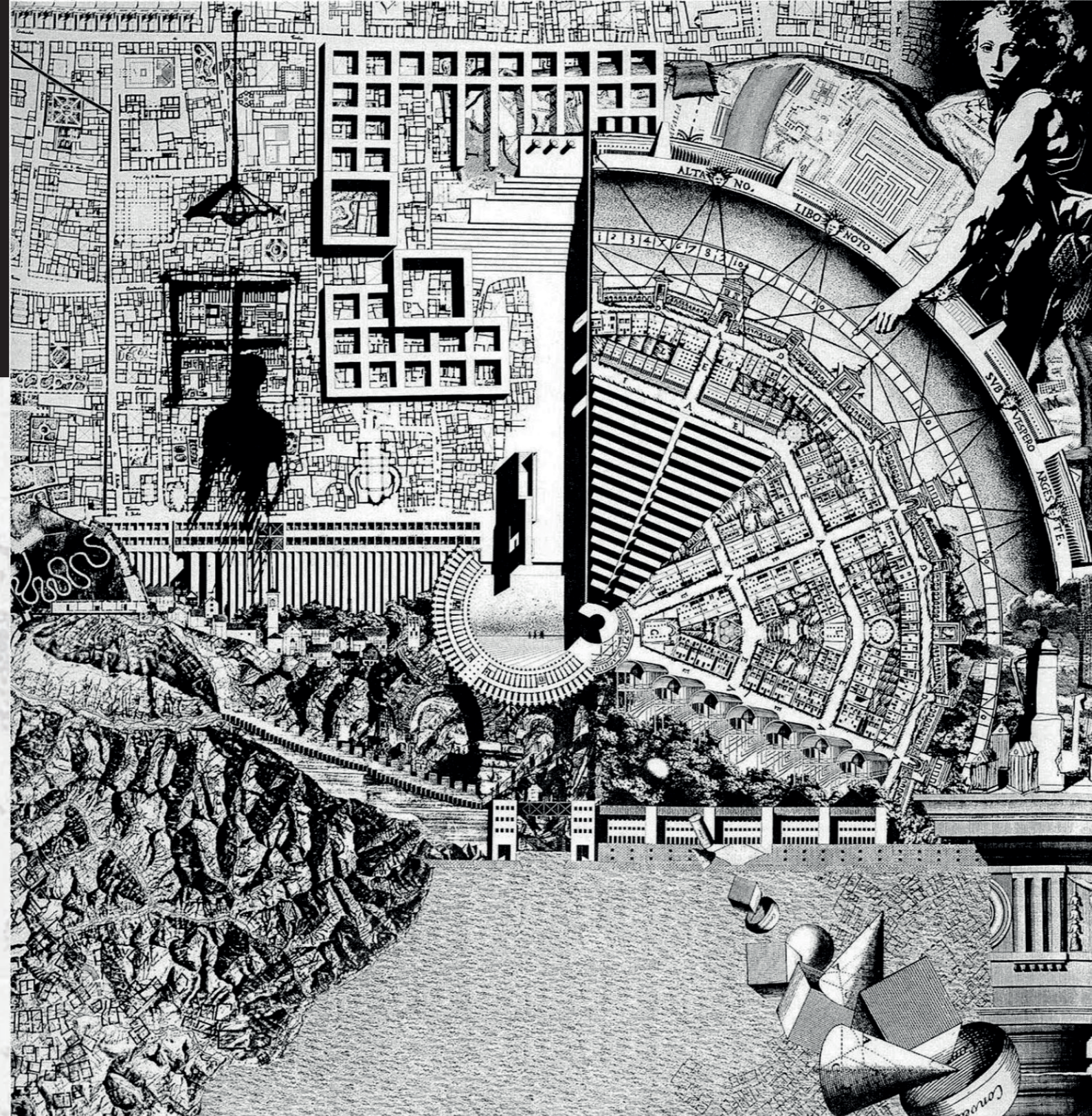
A Avanzo del Tempio di Minerva Medica. B. Fabrica
posteriore al Tempio, la quale lo investiva
all' intorno. Piranesi Archit. dis. inc.



Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720-1778). Venetsialainen taidemaalari.

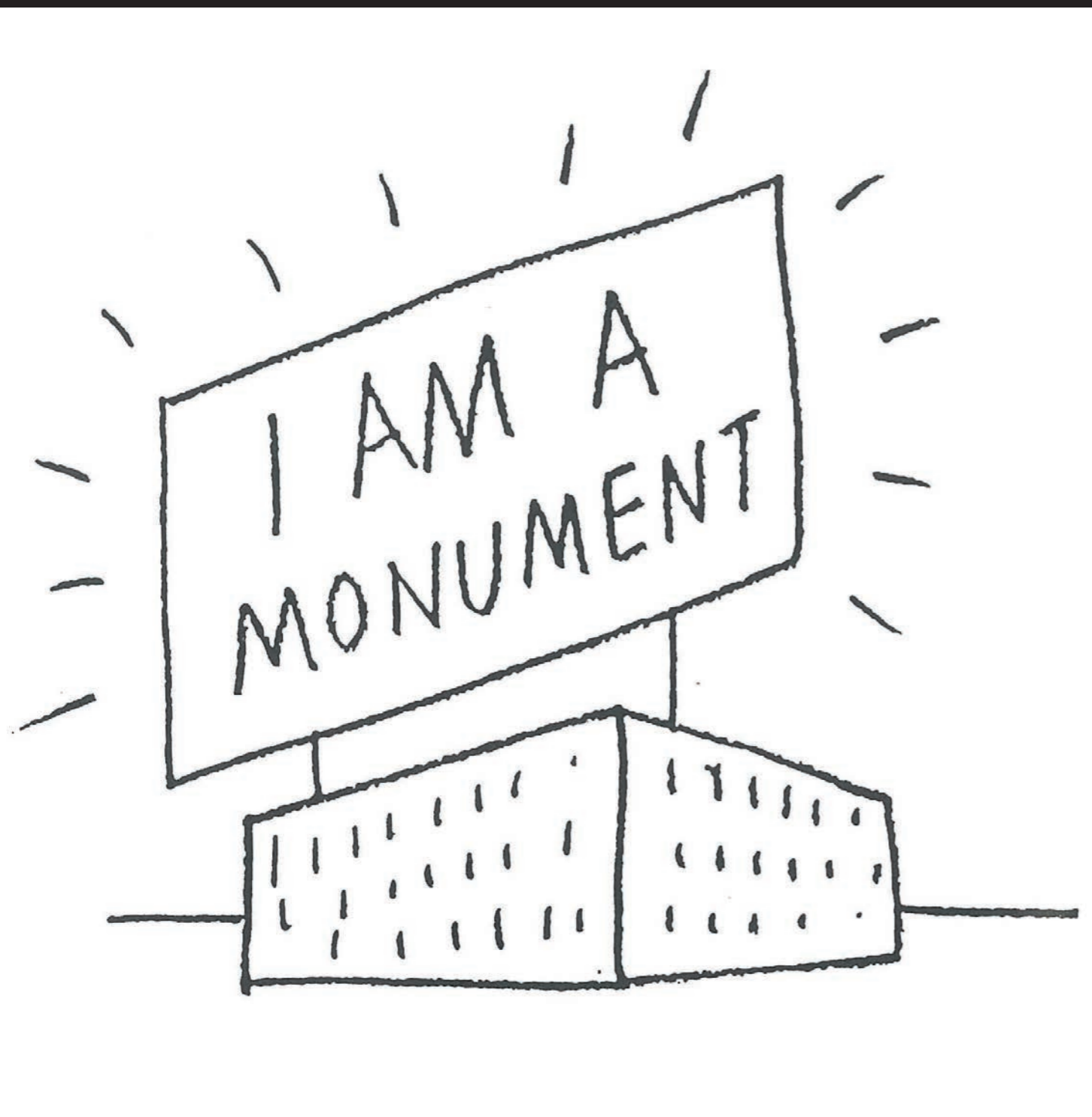


Riemukaari ja Orangen teatteri, 1787. Hubert Robert.



Citta' Analoga, 1976, Aldo Rossi (1931-1997).
Italialainen arkkitehti

Postmodernismi



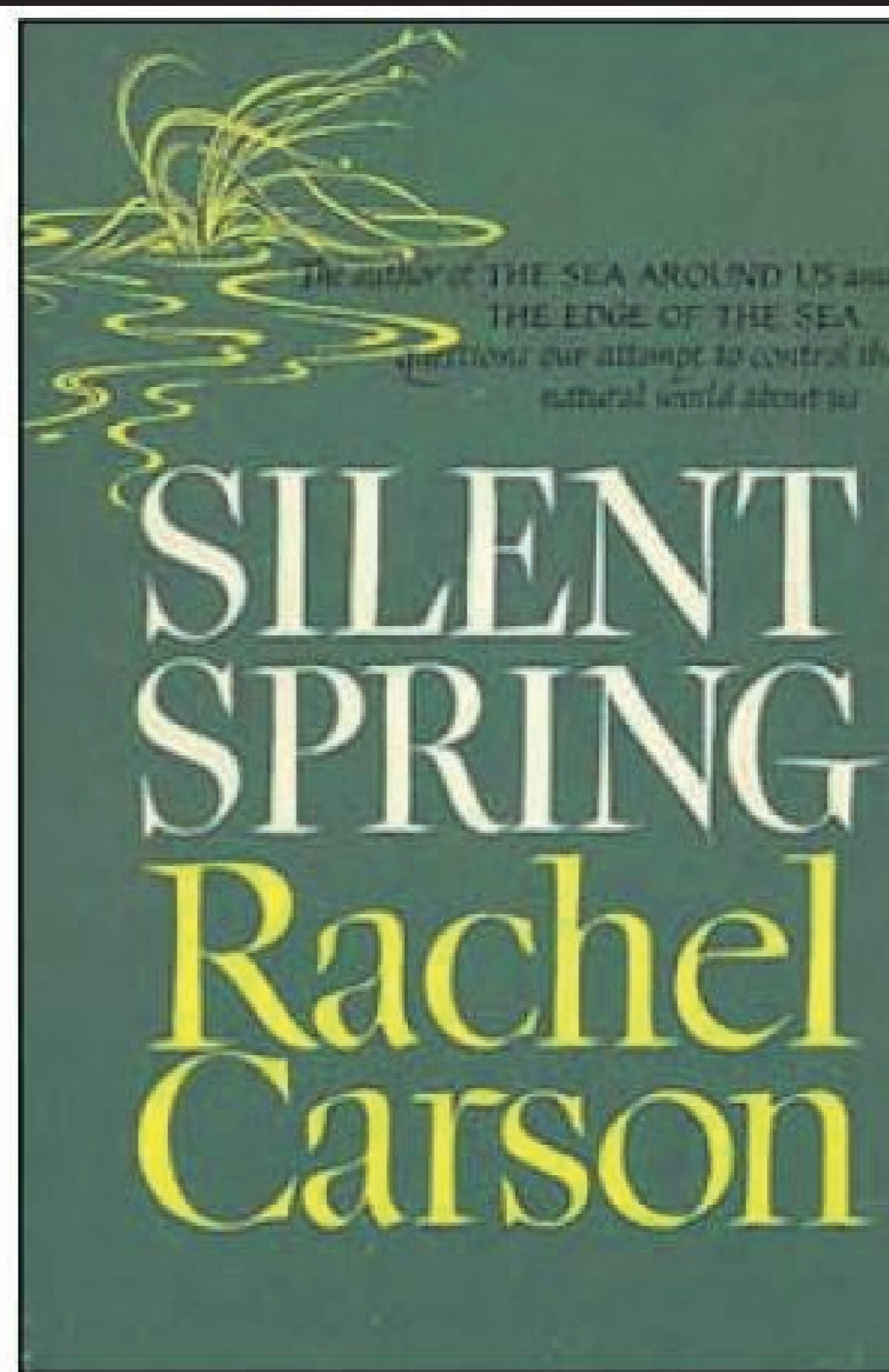
Robert Venturi (1925-2018), Yhdysvaltalainen arkkitehti





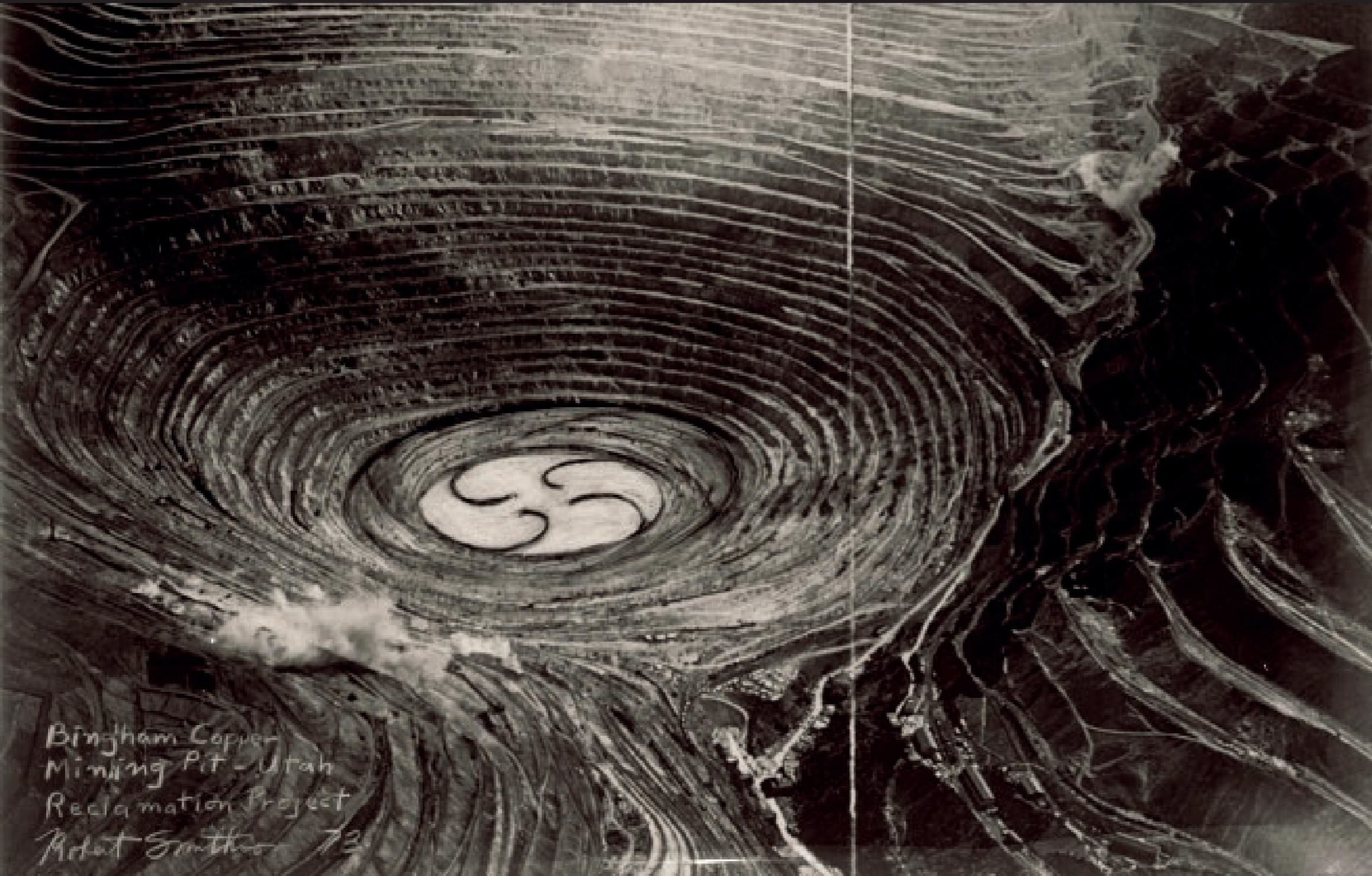
Castelvecchion museosuunnitelma, Verona, Italia.
1958-1974. Carlo Scarpa (1906-1978)





Rachel Carson, Äänetön kevät, 1962.

Ympäristöliikkeet ja lainsäädäntö



Bingham Copper
Mining Pit - Utah
Reclamation Project
Robert Smithson 73



Robert Smithson.
Bingham Copper
mining Pit. 1973.



Time Landscape, New York, 1965-1978.
Muistomerkki entiselle metsälle, joka ker-
ran peitti Manhattanin.
Alan Sonfist (1946-)

Maataide



Time Landscape, New York, 1965-1978.
Alan Sonfist (1946-),

Tarkasti tutkittu "alkuperäinen" luonto-
paletti.

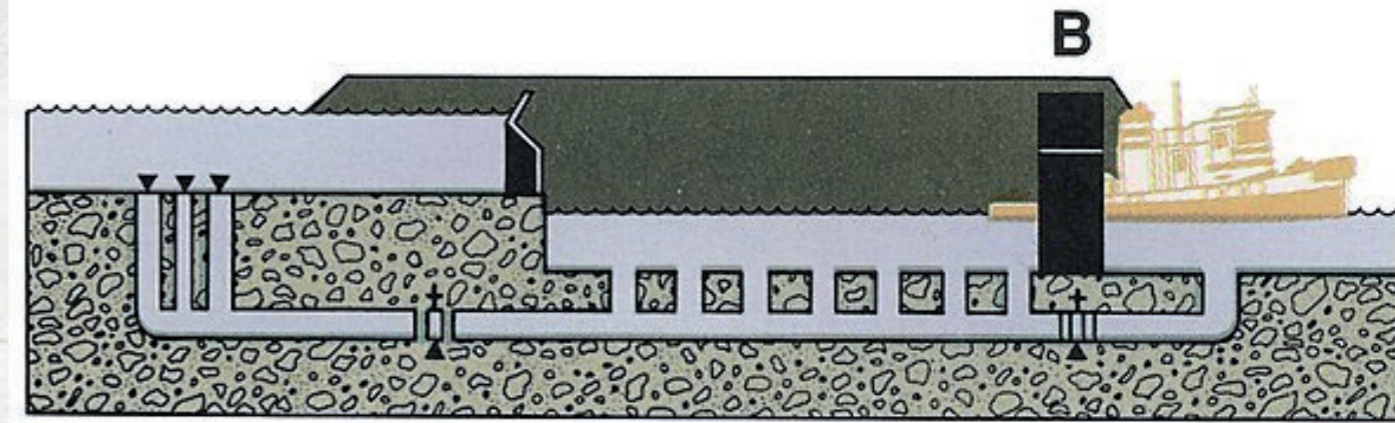
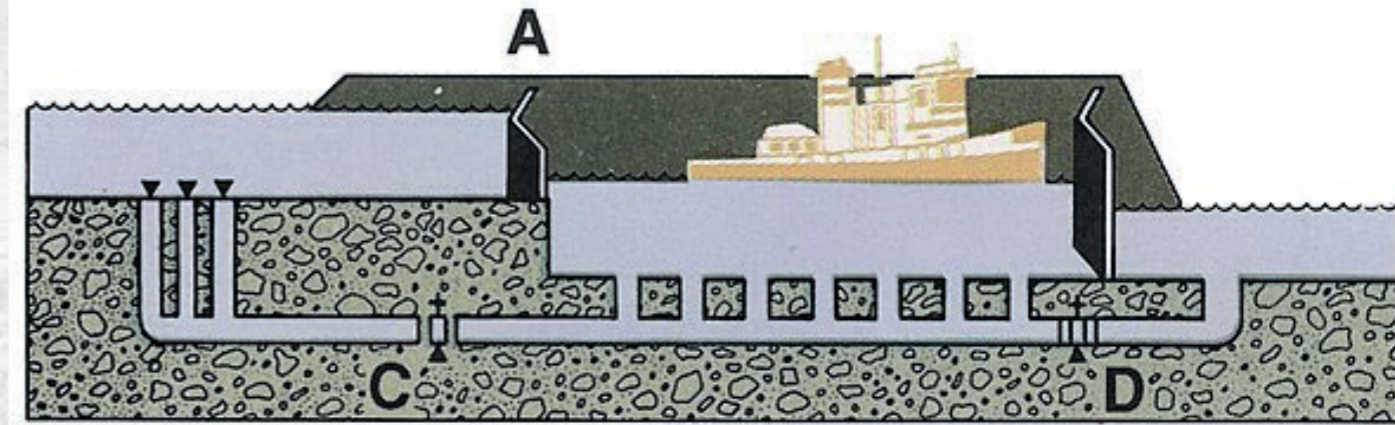
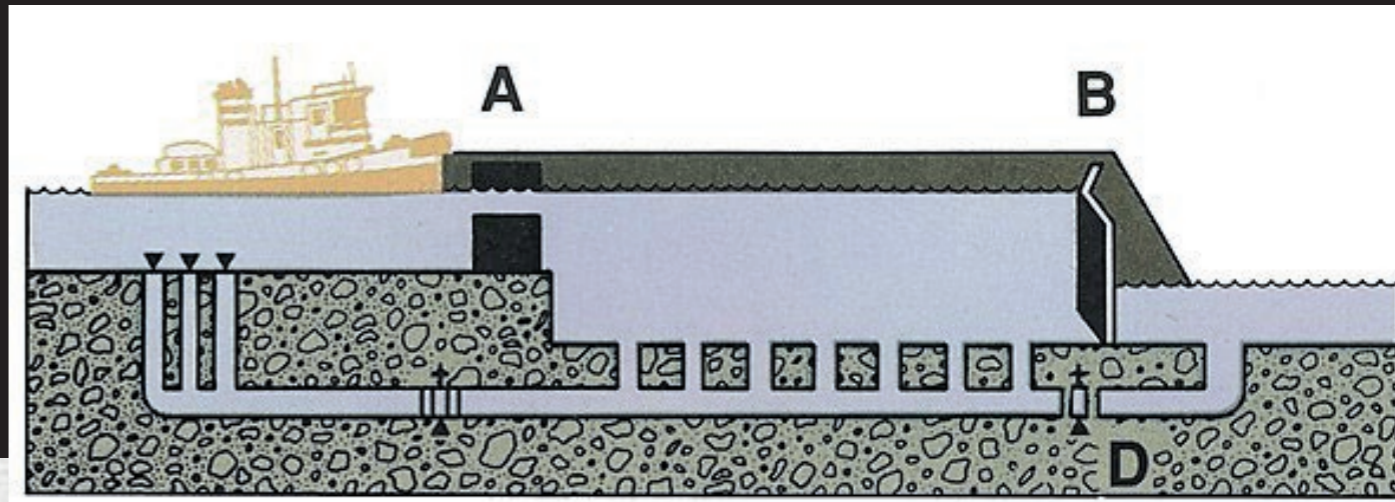


Gas Works Park, Seattle, Washington 1971- 88
Yhdysvallat
Richard Haag (1923 - 2018)

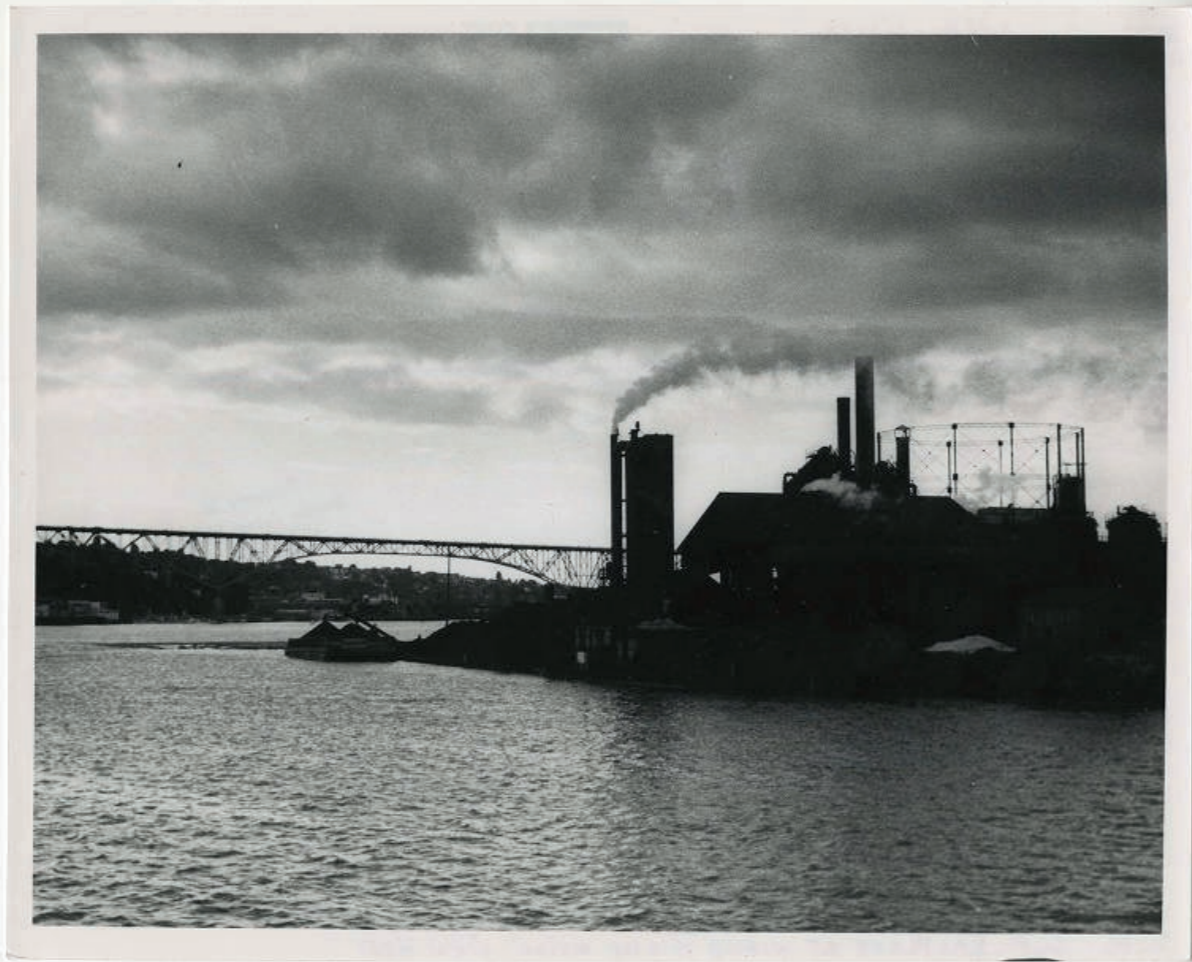




Saastuneen maaperän takia suurin osa puistosta on nurmikenttää. Rakenteet on eristetty aidoin.

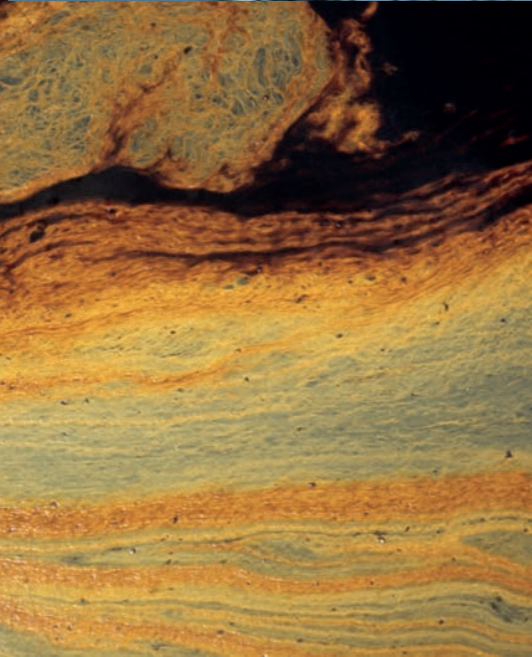
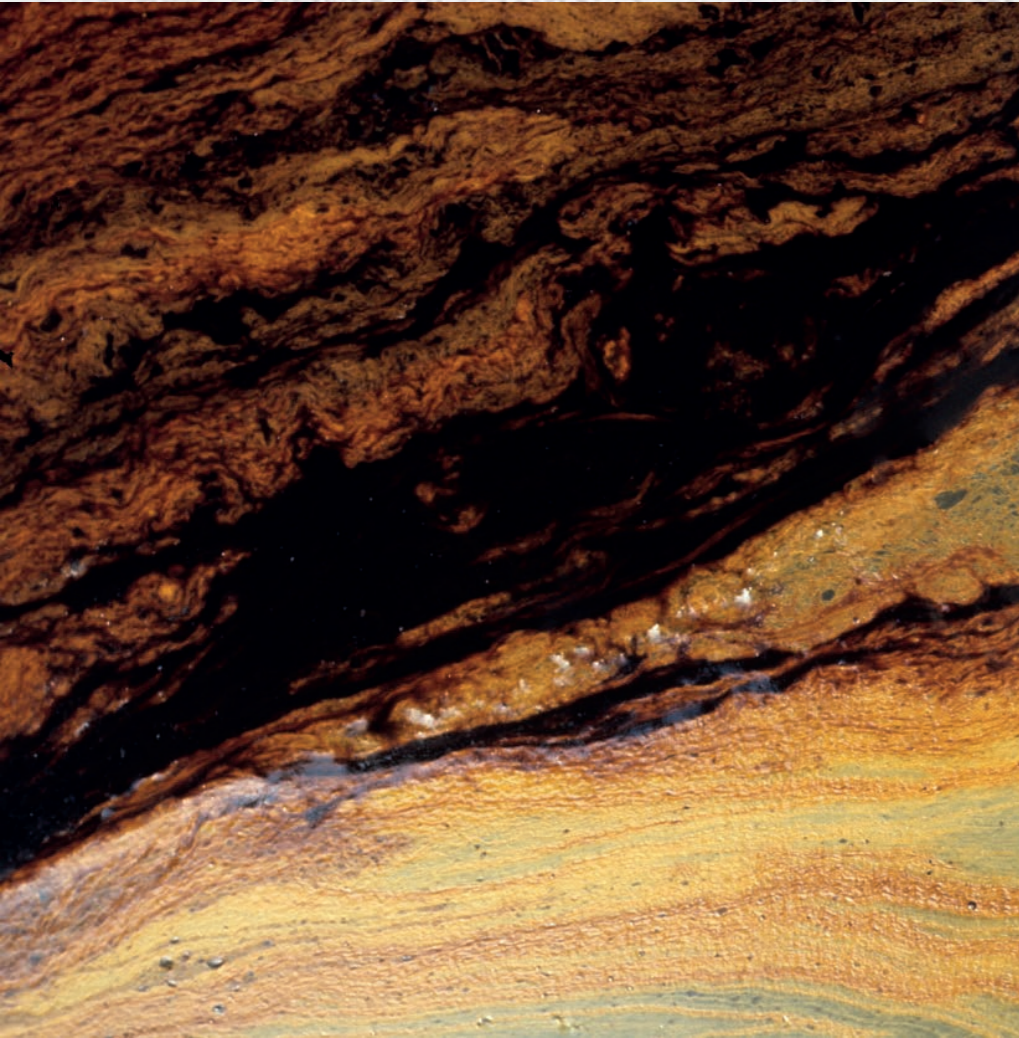






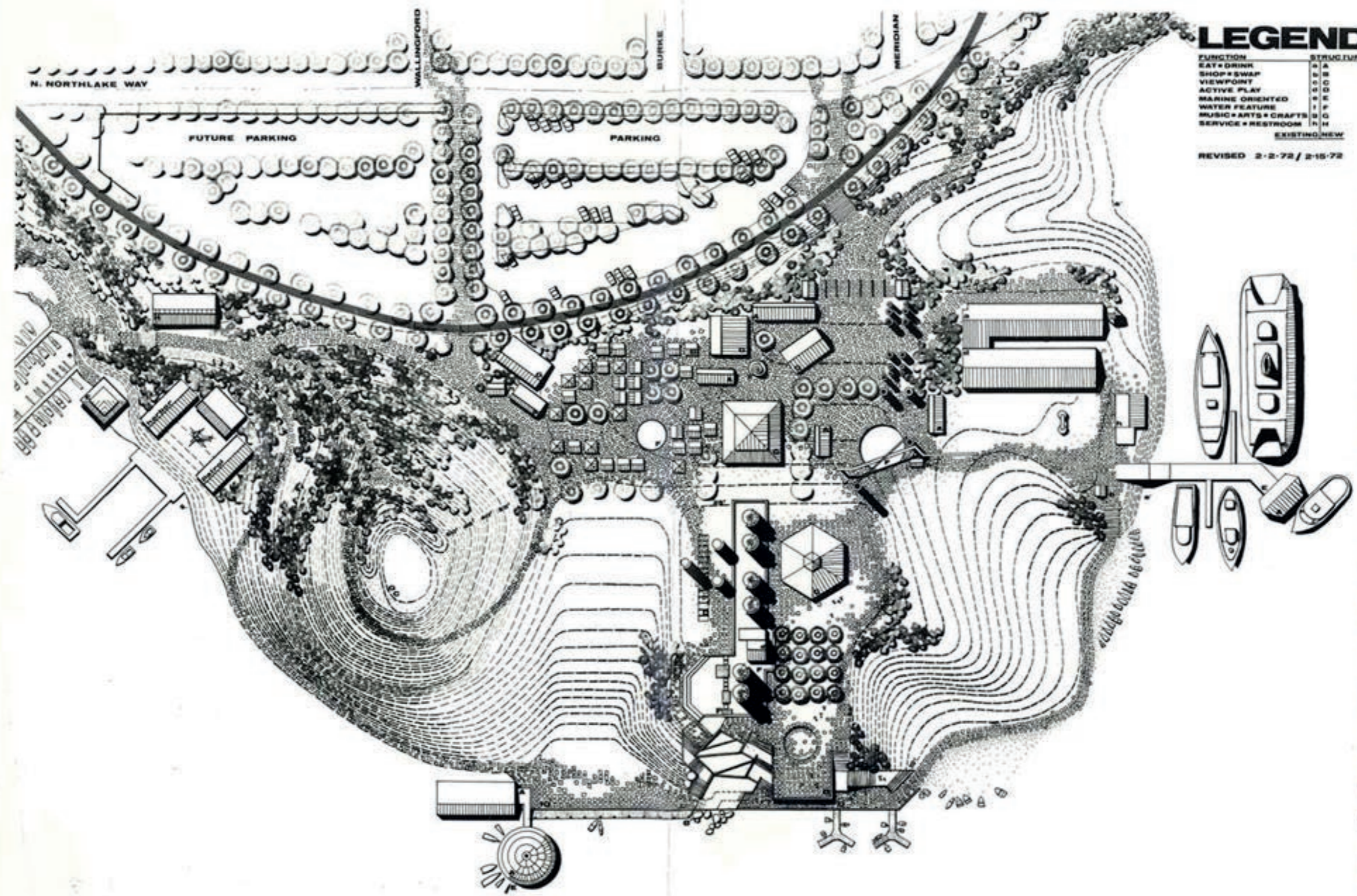








Gasworks file
PARK
(040970,14)



LEGEND

FUNCTION	STRUCTURE
EAT + DRINK	A
SHOP + SWAP	B
VIEWPOINT	C
ACTIVE PLAY	D
MARINE ORIENTED	E
WATER FEATURE	F
MUSIC + ARTS + CRAFTS	G
SERVICE + RESTROOM	H
	EXISTING/NEW

REVISED 2-2-72 / 2-15-72

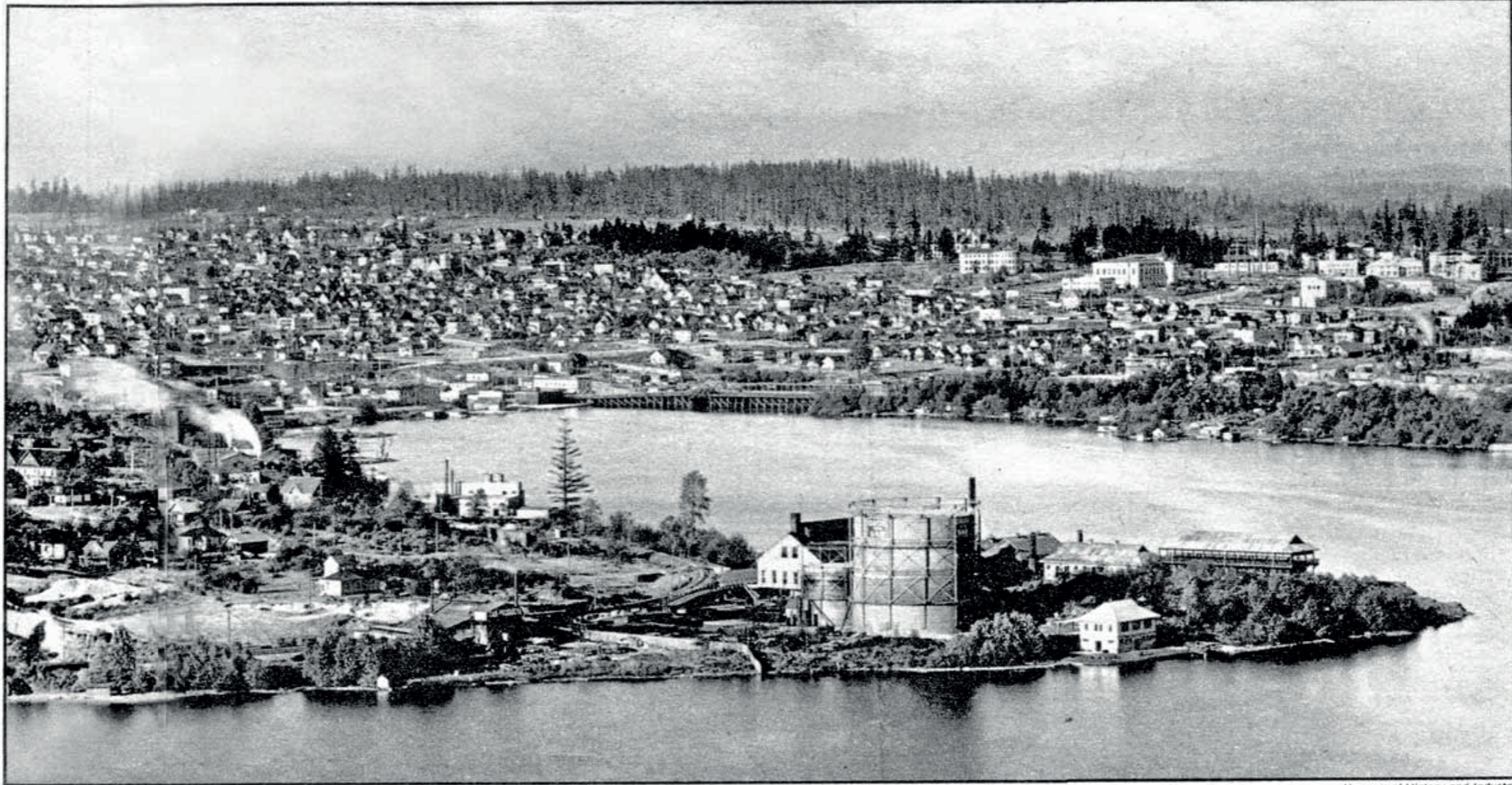
MYRTLE EDWARDS PARK MASTER PLAN RICHARD HAAG ASSOC.

FORMERLY — NOW NAMED GAS WORKS PARK.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS NOVEMBER, 1971 **NORTH**
SCALE 1" = 40'

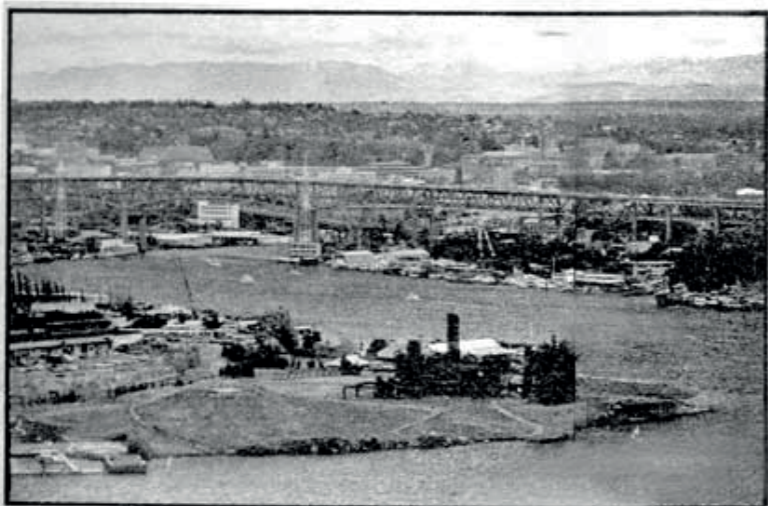






By 1910 the Lake Union Gas Works was already in full production. It was photographed from the northeast corner of Queen Anne Hill.

Museum of History and Industry



Paul Dorpat

Today part of the old gas plant is preserved as a monumental sculpture in the green setting of the city's Gas Works Park.

Gas Works, A Garden of Metal

WRITTEN BY PAUL DORPAT

Marshal McLuhan, social critic, once wrote that "yesterday's technology is today's art." Nowhere in Seattle is there a better example of that than Gas Works Park on Lake Union's north end.

Photographed in 1910 from Queen Anne Hill, it was already generating gas by the high-temperature cooking of coal. A hint of what the area had been is the stand

of forest which still lined the distant ridge that became Hawthorne Hills and View Ridge neighborhoods.

The University campus is in the foreground of that wilderness tract. The last bit of skeletal framing of the 1909 Alaska Yukon and Pacific Exposition's Federal Building is evident just to the right of the old Meany Auditorium, the largest and brightest structure seen in this view of the campus.

In the foreground, Wallingford itself blends into the north end of Lake Union. Here in 1906 the Seattle Gas Co. began urging homemakers to "cook with gas."

However, an unrelenting disservice regularly escaped this gas plant in the form of soot and showering sparks. It fell over Wallingford for years, until 1937 when the company switched from coal to oil. It ceased totally in 1956 when natural gas was first piped in from the Southwest. Then the old gas works shut down and became a company parking lot.

In 1962 the city agreed to purchase this peninsula from the gas company. Many years earlier this woodland promontory was a popular picnic stop for pioneers sailing about the then-wild Lake Union. In

1962 this wilderness park was a 20-acre layer-cake of hydro-carbon contaminants . . . a slough of lampblack and oily wastes. And it was covered with the industrial artifacts of a pre-electronic age, which is to say, those black towers.

In 1970 the city hired local landscape architect Richard Haag to prepare a park master plan. With atypical understatement, Haag concluded that, "the site resists becoming a conventional park." Then to the delight of some and disgust of others, the visionary Haag proposed that many of those towers be saved and recycled as monumental free-standing sculpture.

Originally the work of these towers was to generate oxygen gas and a separate tar. Now Haag's vision would generate a local controversy that separated citizens between those who thought his proposal a macabre joke and those who saw in these towers an iron stonehenge or a hanging garden of metal.

Ever since Gas Works Park opened in September 1975 Haag's soft green setting for those hard black towers has been generating international awards and a profusion of non-polluting multi-colored kites.

■ PACIFIC































Steel Works Park Project Update

The Steel Works Park project is a multi-phase development of the historic steel mill site. The project will include the restoration of the mill's iconic structures, the creation of new public spaces, and the installation of art and interpretive signage. The project is currently in the planning phase, and we are working closely with the community and local stakeholders to ensure the project meets the needs of the neighborhood.

Thank you for your patience and cooperation as we work at this historic landmarked park!



















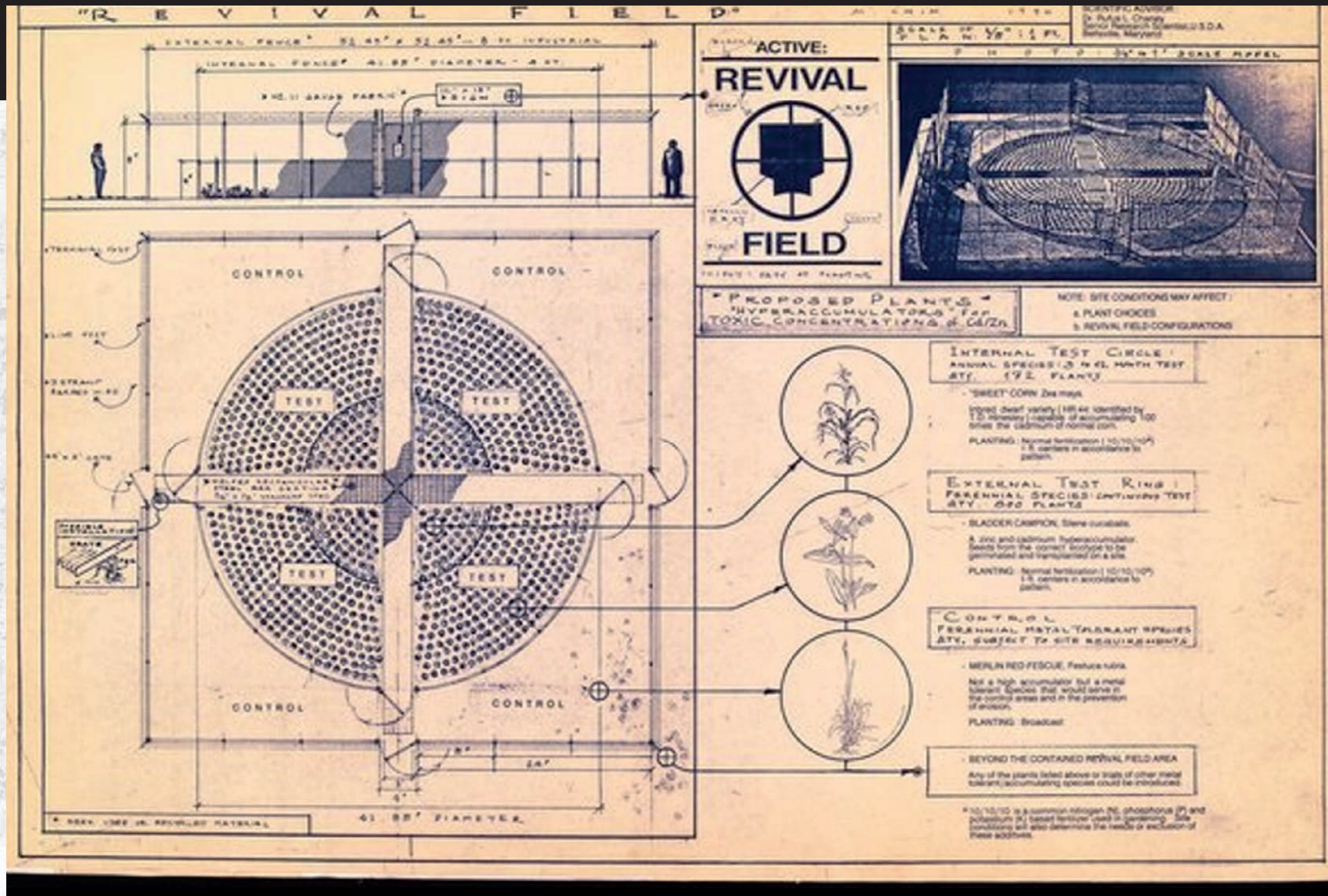






Mel Chin (1951-)
Revival Field, Minnesota, Yhdysvallat
Pig's Eye Landfill, 1990-93
mm. Hulluruoho (*Datura stramonium*) imee raskasmetallia maaperästä.



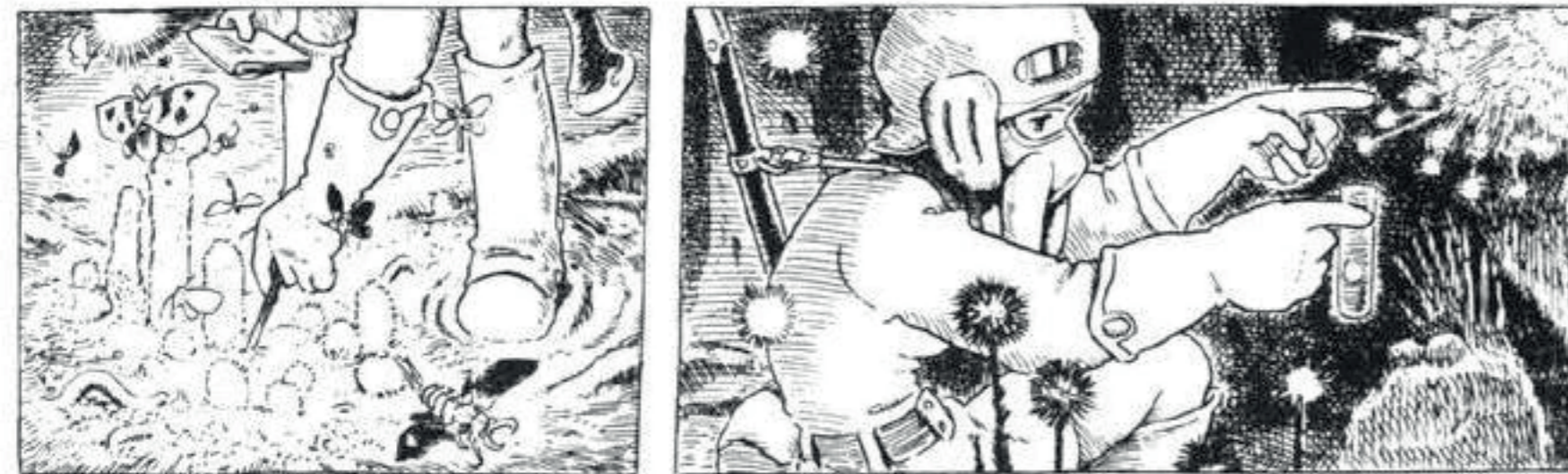


Fytoremediaatio/biopuhdistus



-nausicaä, Hayao Miyazaki, 1982-1994.

Ympäristötuhon jälkeinen maaperä puhdistuu kasvien avulla.





Herbert Sukopp (1930-), saksalainen kaupunkiekologian pioneeri.

Kaupunkiekologia





Photo 4 Zone 3: Former railway area with spontaneous vegetation. Schöneberger Südgelände. 1985
Zone 3: Ehemaliges Bahngelände mit spontaner Vegetation. Schöneberger Südgelände, 1985



Berliini toisen maailmansodan jälkeen.



Teufelsberg, Berliini. 120 metriä korkea kukkula.

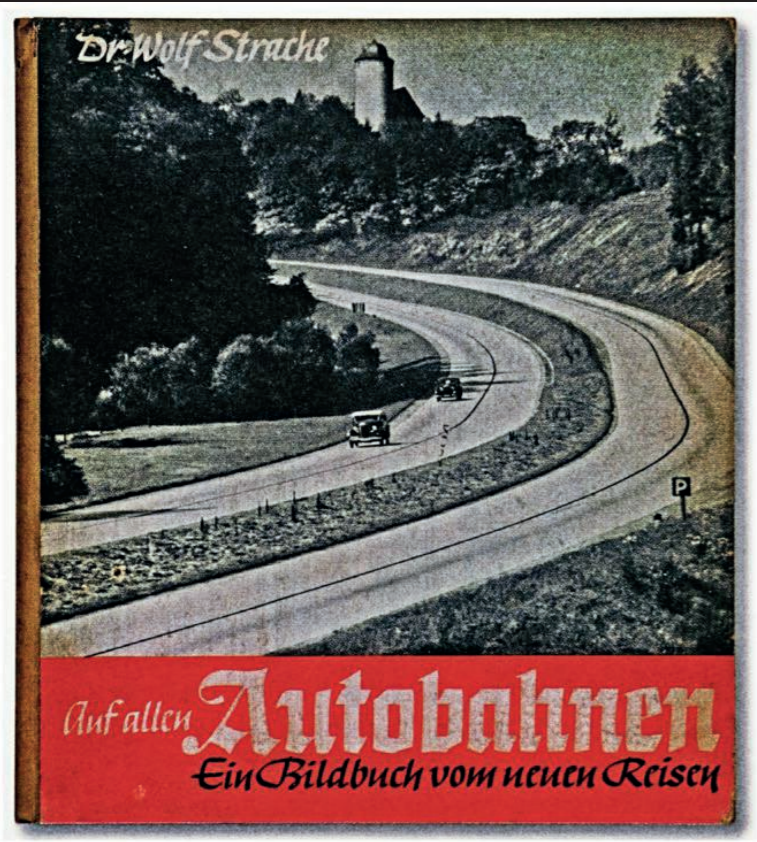


25 miljoonaa kuutiometriä sodassa raunioituneiden
berliiniläisten rakennusten jäännöksiä

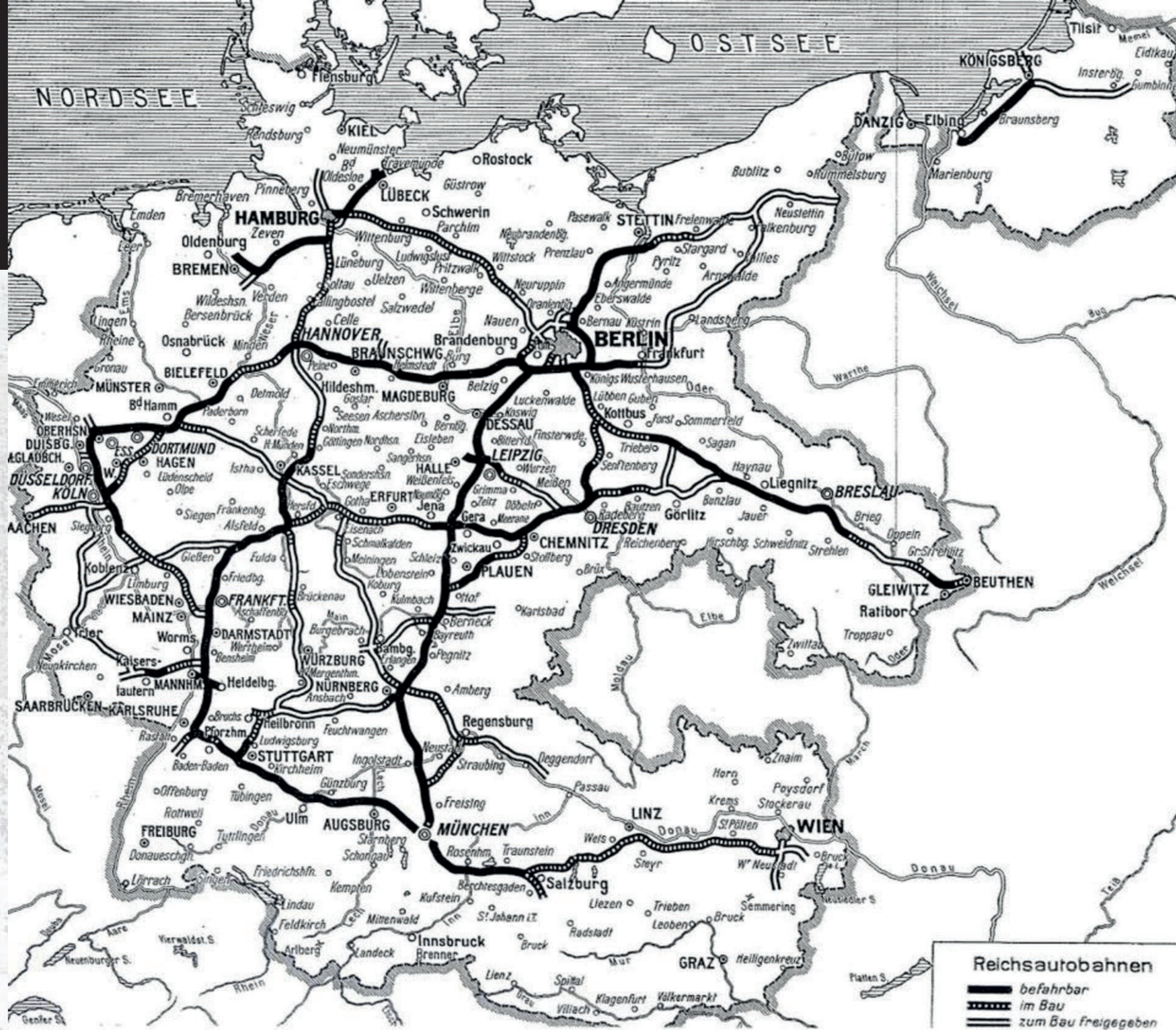


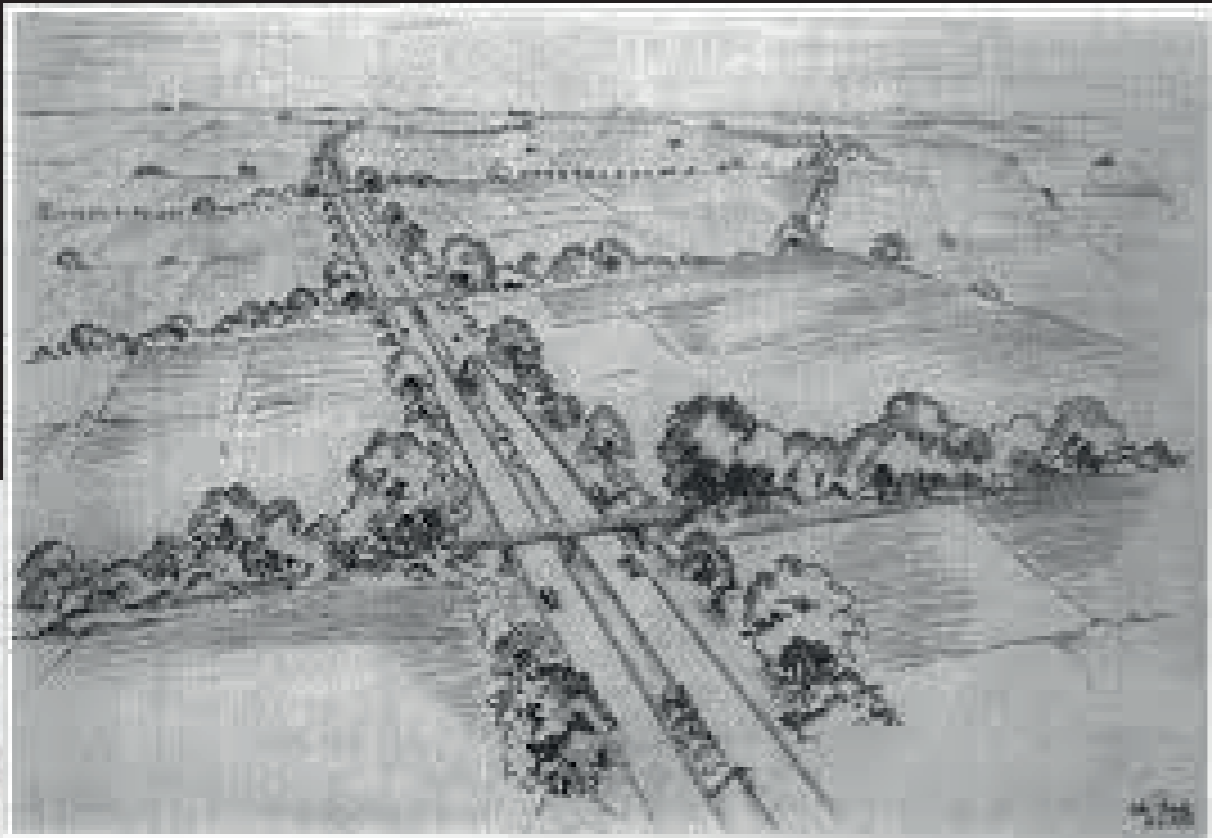
TEOLLISUUS, JÄLKITEOLLISUUS JA MAISEMA-ARKKITEHTUURI OSA 2

1930-luvun teollisen mittakaavan maisemahankkeet



1930-luvun Saksa





Alwin Seifert bei der Gartenarbeit

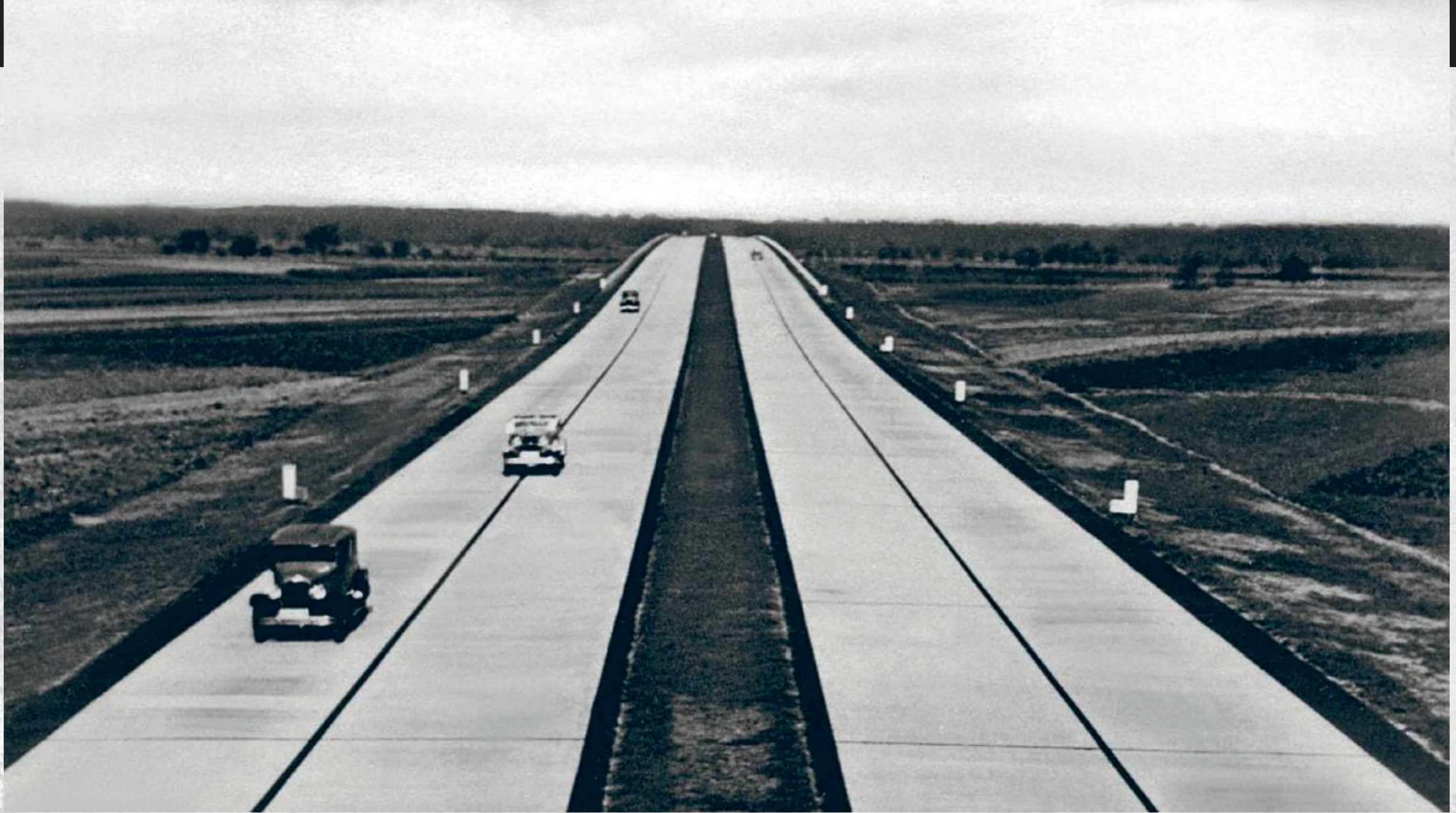
Alwin Seifert, maisema-arkkitehti (1890-1972)

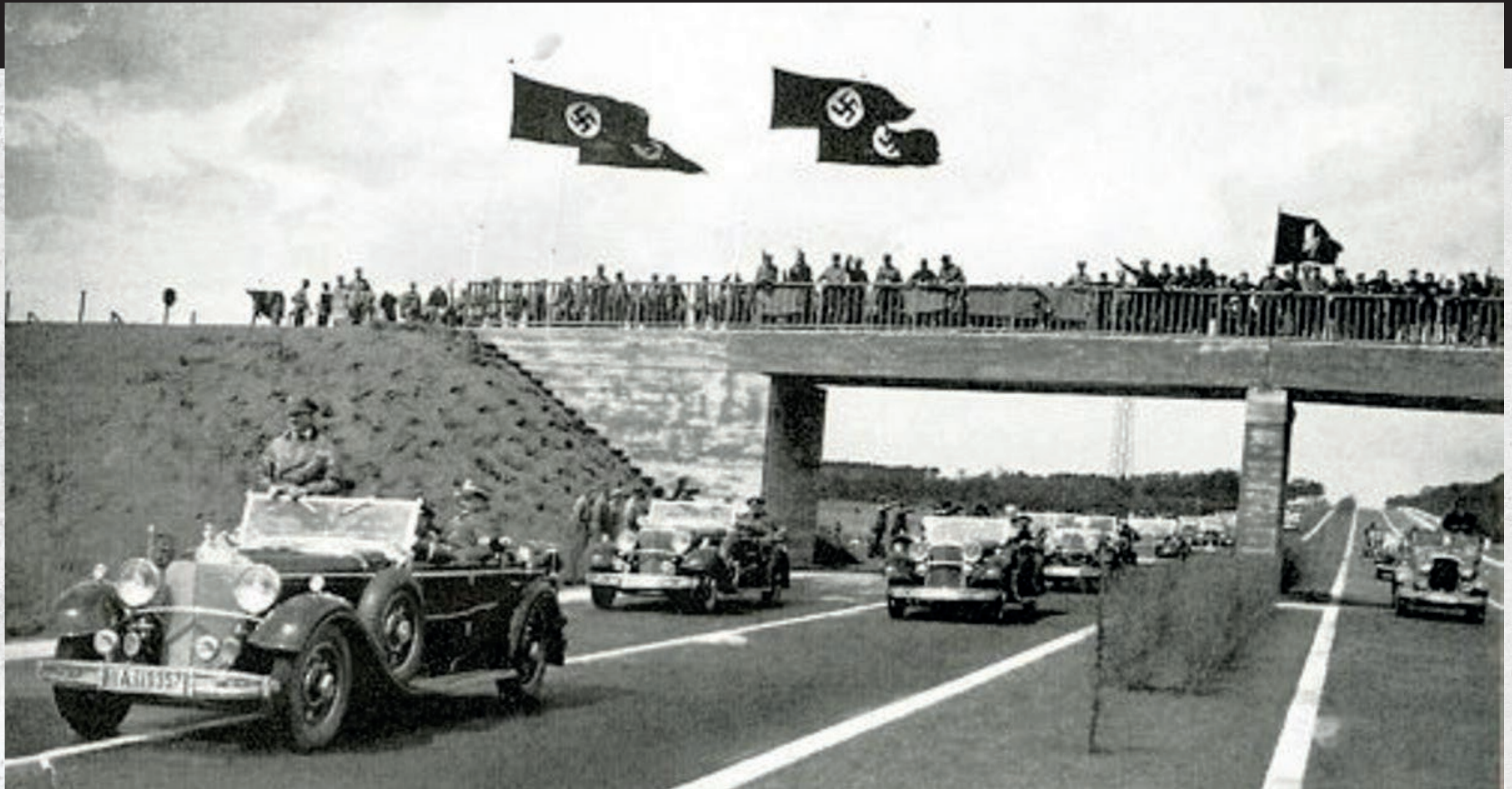


Figure 3. Section of the *Autobahn* between Frankfurt and Kassel, showing use of sinuous curves to fit the landscape and brushy plantings of local firs on the median strip. Crowe 1960: Figure 72.

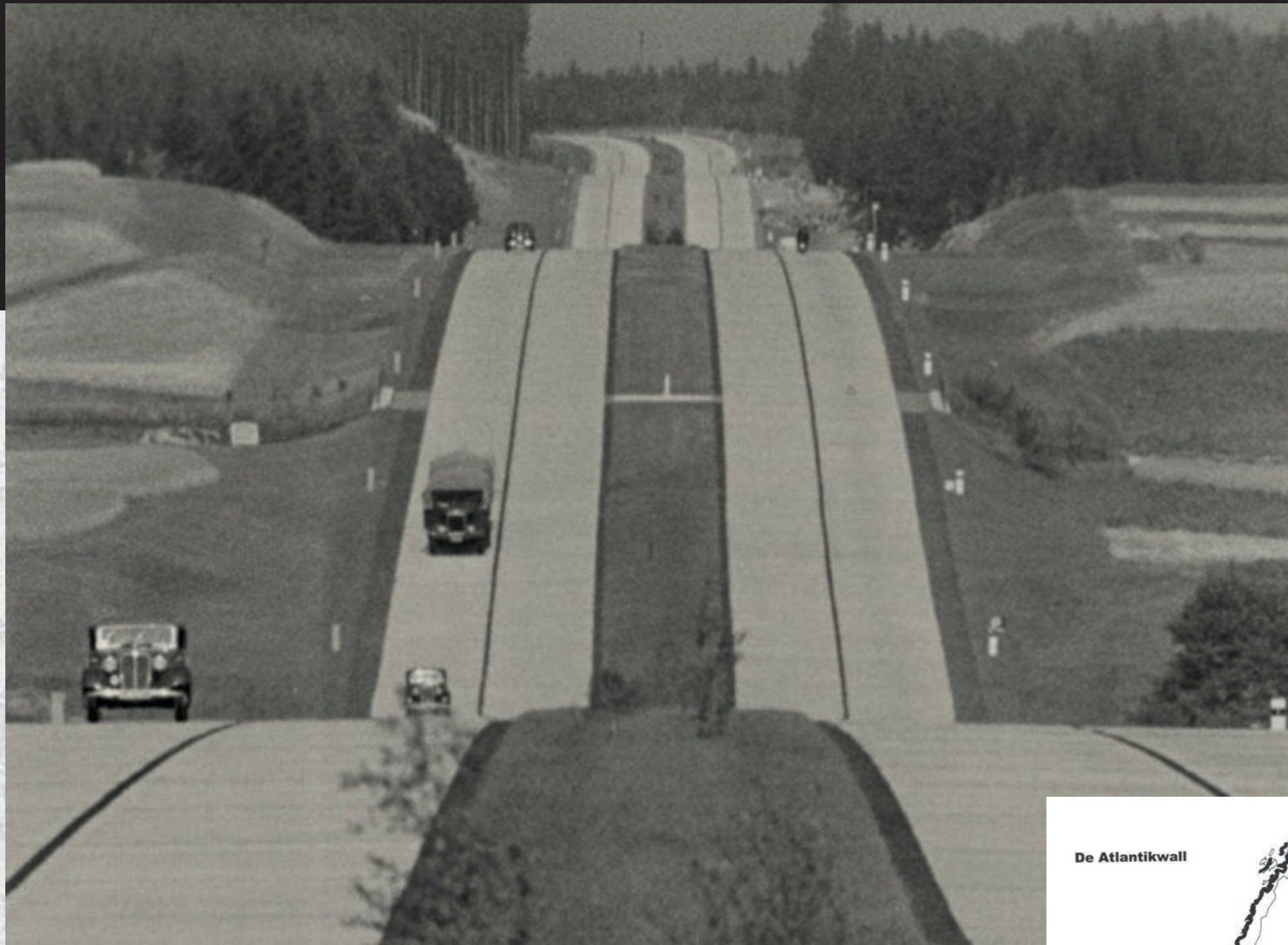


Junasta nähdyn maiseman ollessa panoraama tuli autosta "koettu" maisema olla vaihteleva ja vastaanottava.





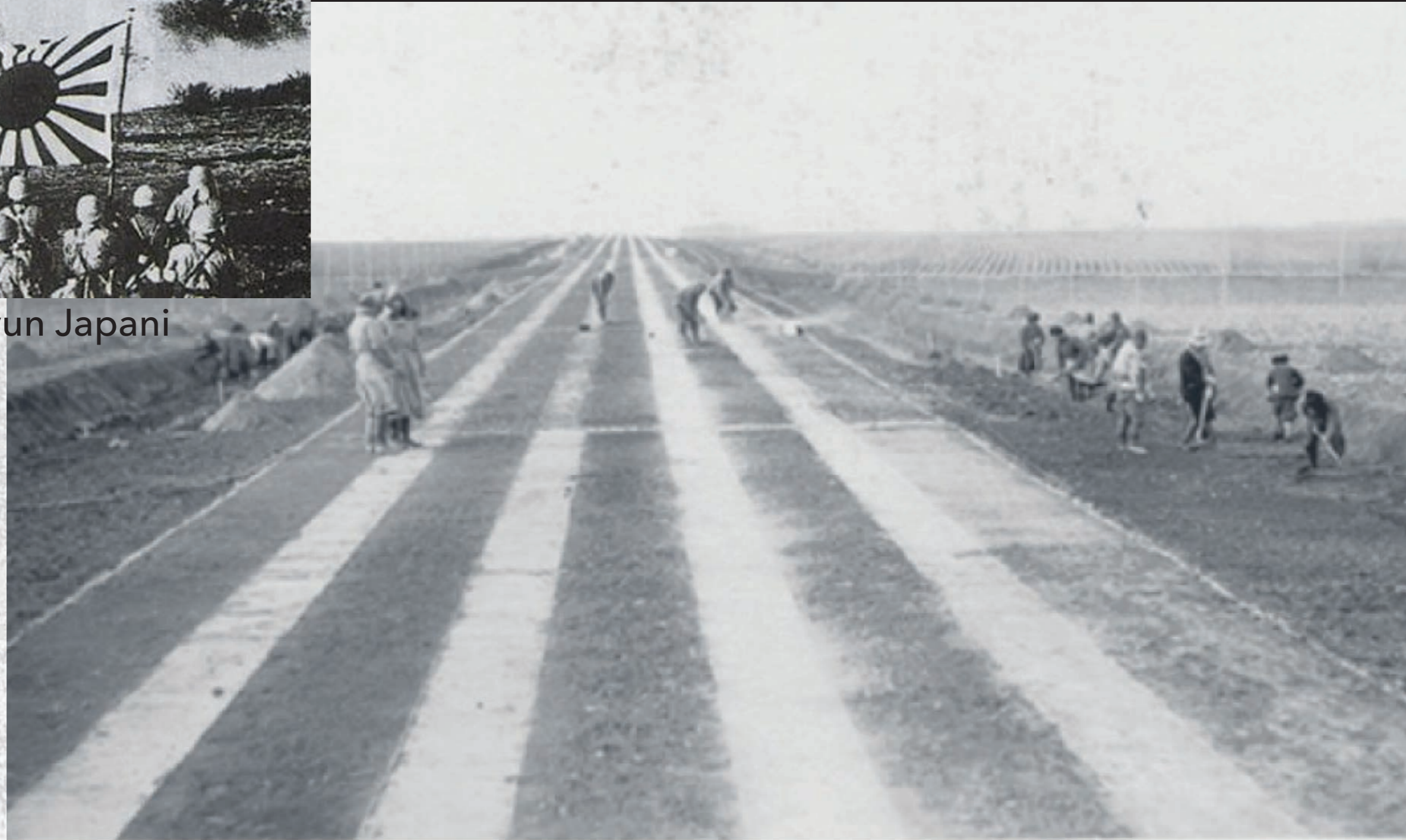
Reichsautobahnen, ensimmäinen osuus avattiin vuonna 1935.



Päänsinööri Fritz Todt
(1891-1942)
suunnittelu myöhem-
min mm. Atlantinvallin.



1930-luvun Japani



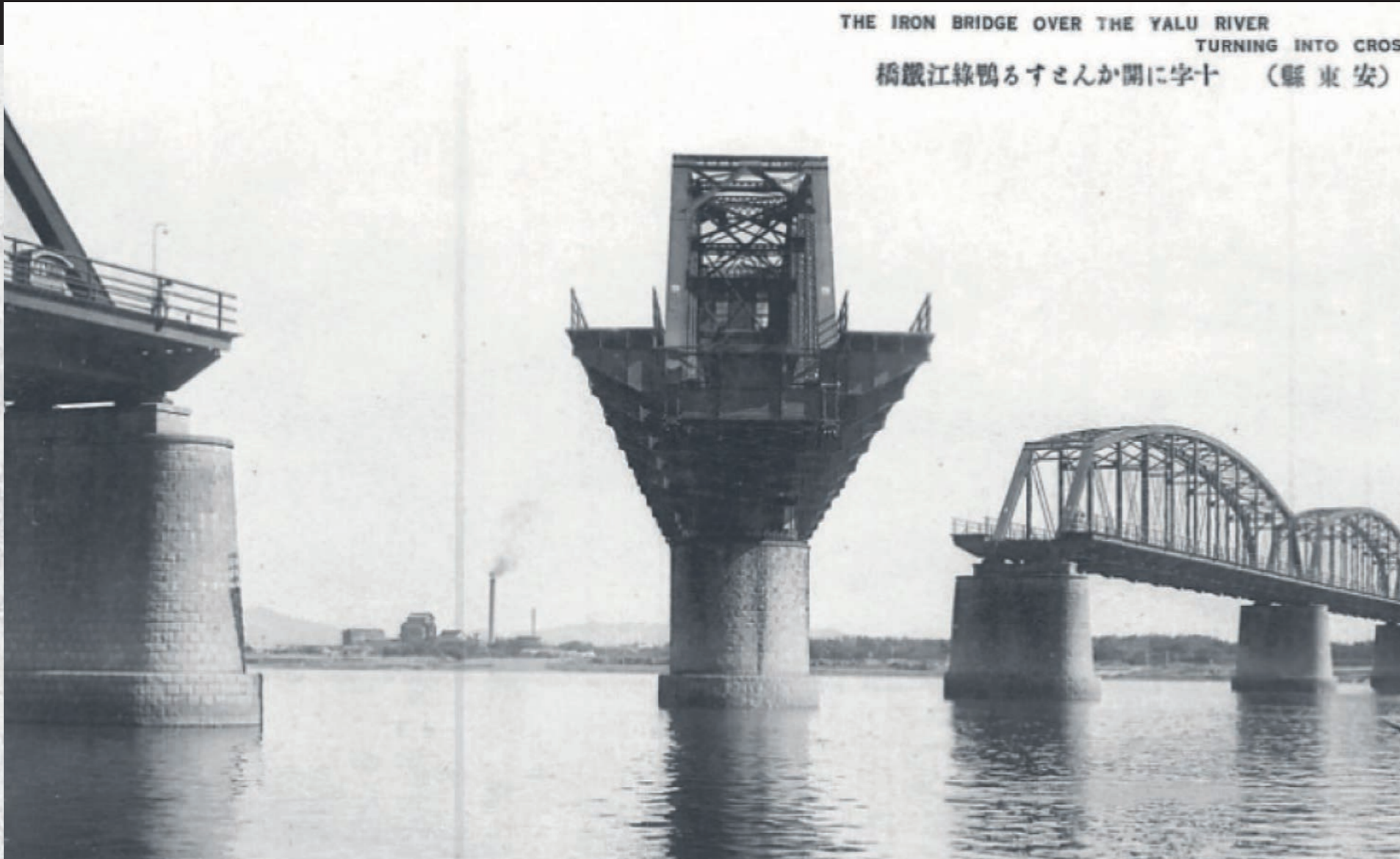
Great East Asian Highway, 5490km. Kishida Akira, insinööri. 1938.



國道建設

Building State Highways.

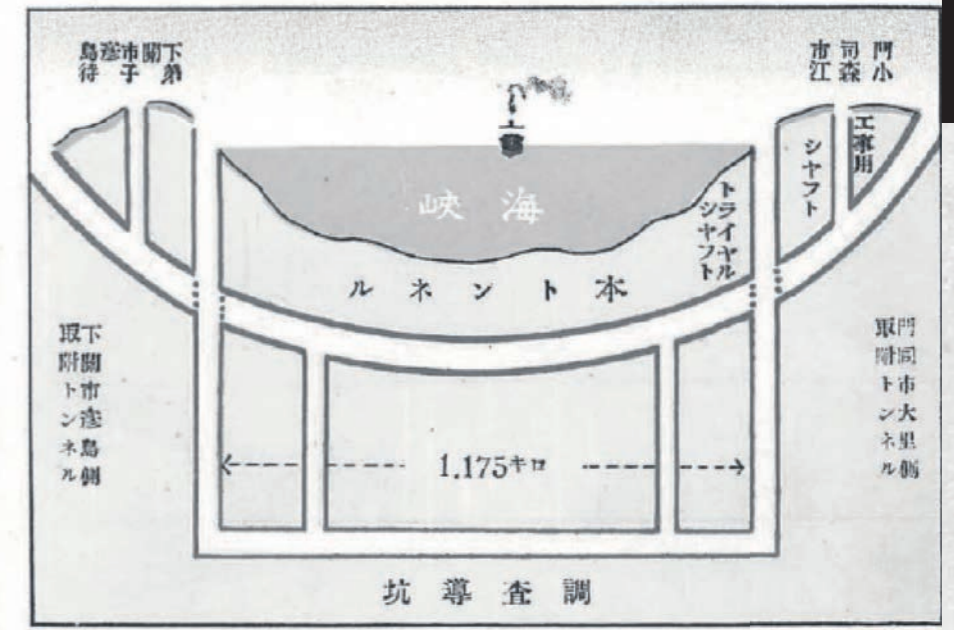
滿洲國では早くも全國の國道建設に着手した。爾來工事は加速度的に進捗しつつあるが、國道の建設には河川の治水工事も含まれてゐる。



THE IRON BRIDGE OVER THE YALU RIVER
TURNING INTO CROSS
橋鐵江綠鴨るすさんか関に字十 (縣東安)

WONDER OF THE WORLD

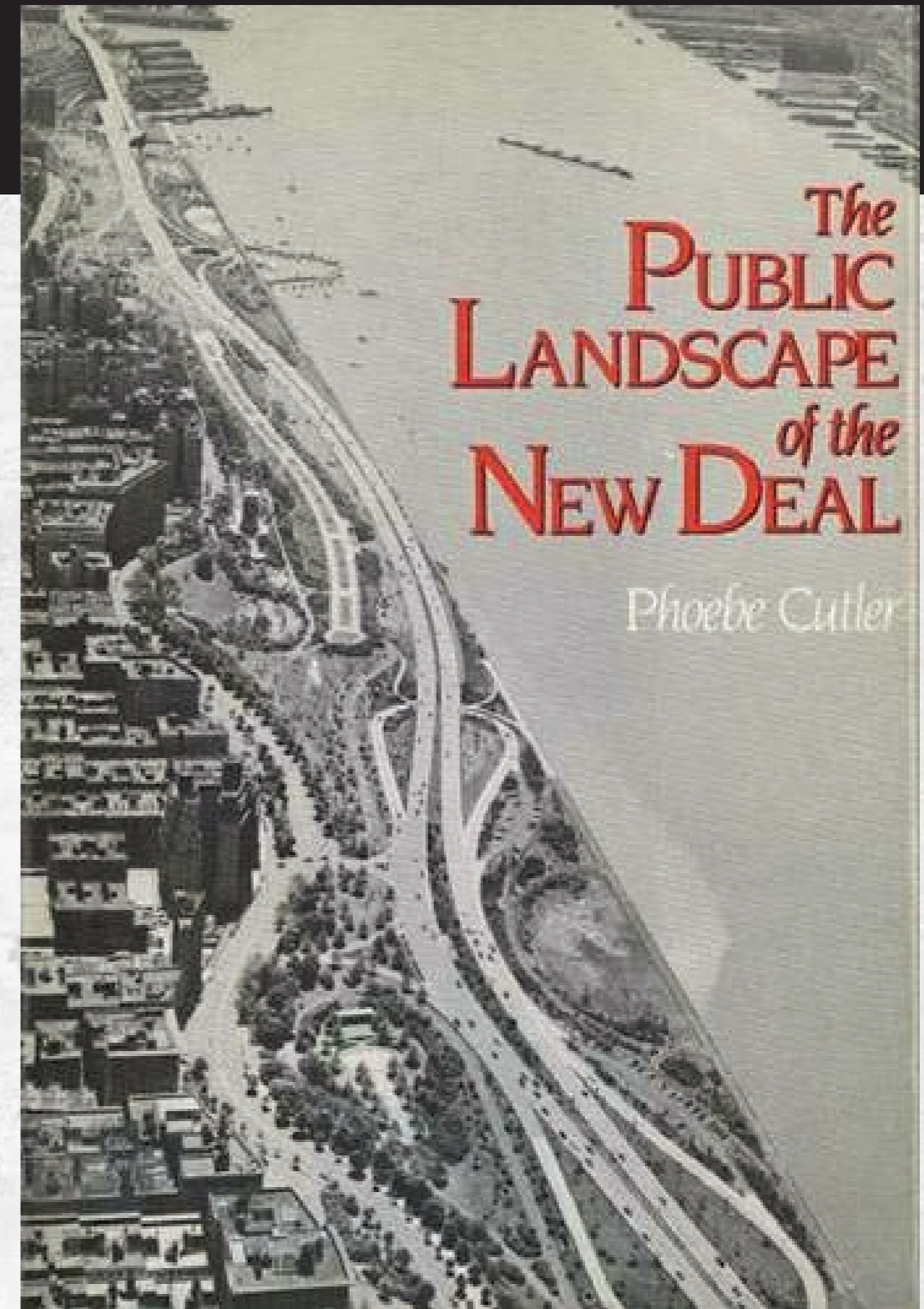
矜の本日進躍
圖略程工ルネント底海門關
面斷縱



解説
序 久しく待望の海底トンネル大工事は躍進日本をシンボルとして豪華の幕は開かれた正に是れ世界驚異的の工費 総額千六百十二萬圓(外電化設備費大停車費等巨額一省略)竣工 昭和十六年七月の豫定(向五ヶ年間)全長 海底一・一七五キロ 兩取附一・九〇〇キロ計三・〇七五キロ
工程 初め調査導坑を作り次で工事用シャフトを掘りて本トンネルを調査導坑の上部に掘穿する
調査導坑 圖の如く弟子待と小森江に直径三メートル深四六メートルのシャフト(堅坑)を掘り兩シャフトの底部から調査導坑を連結する此の豆トンネル(人間の通れる程度)は一種の試掘であるが將來本トンネルの排水坑等重要な關係を持つ
本トンネル 右完成後直に着工弟子待から千分の廿の勾配で海底を小森江に掘進む取附トンネル 次で彦島側掘越と門司側神田町の兩取附トンネル竣工にて全部完成
掘鑿法 素掘・シールド工法等
使用人員 労働者延人員約三百萬人
昭和十一年六月十日
下関要港司全部許可済建設局

Tunneli Japanista Koreaan.

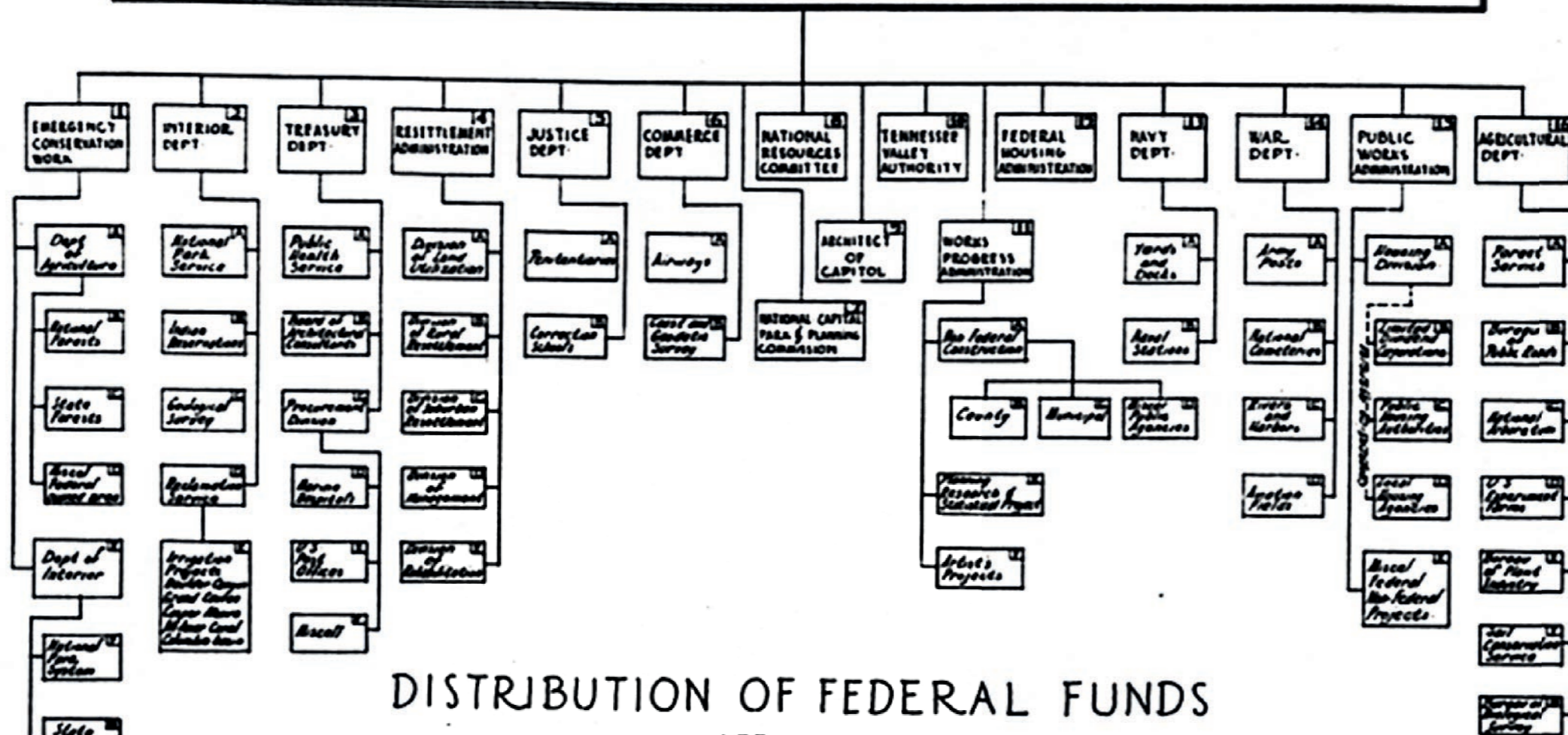
New Deal 1930-luku



Presidentti Rooseveltin pyrkimys pelastaa Yhdysvaltojen talous vuoden 1929 pörssiromahduksesta.

NATIONAL WORKS PROGRAM

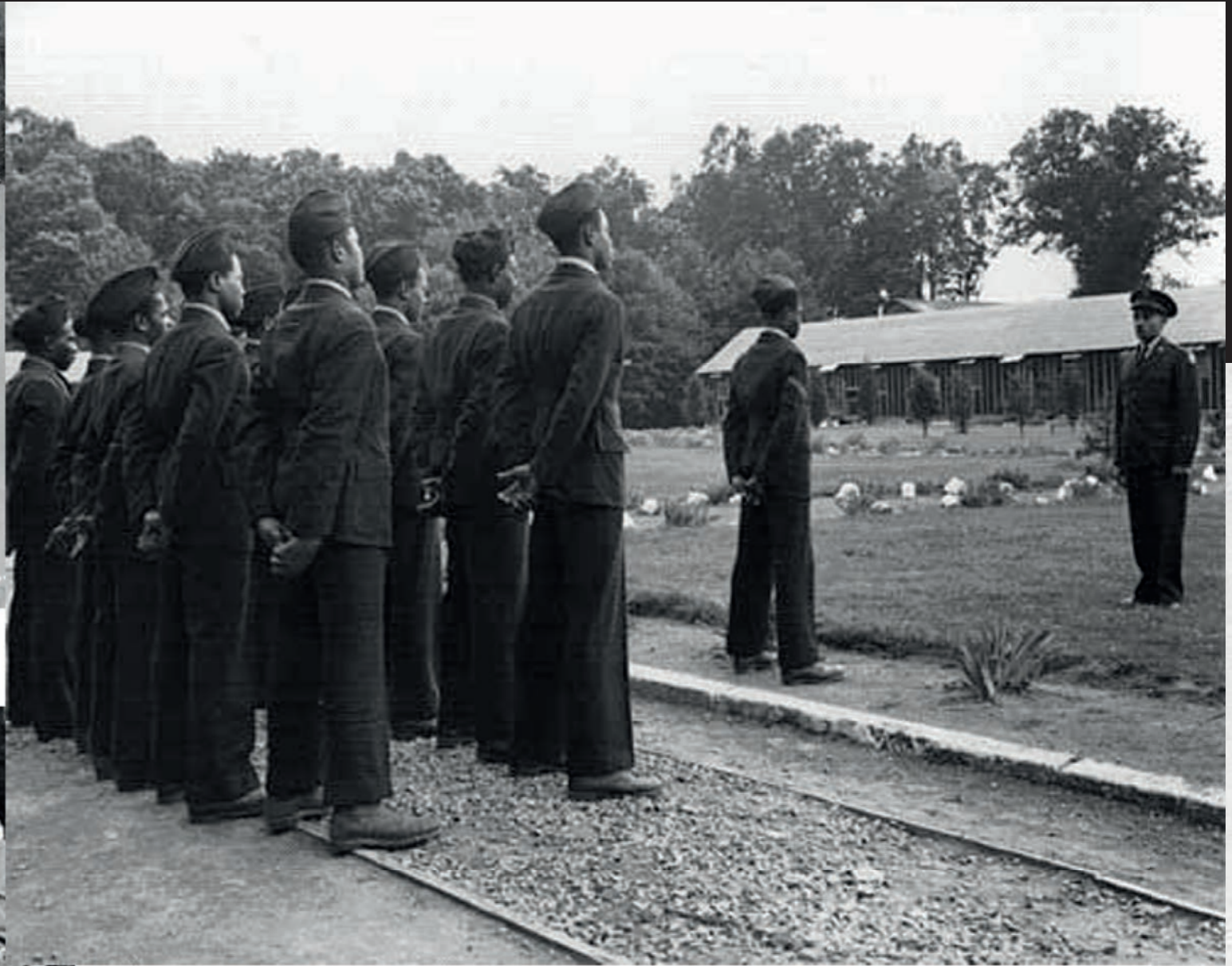
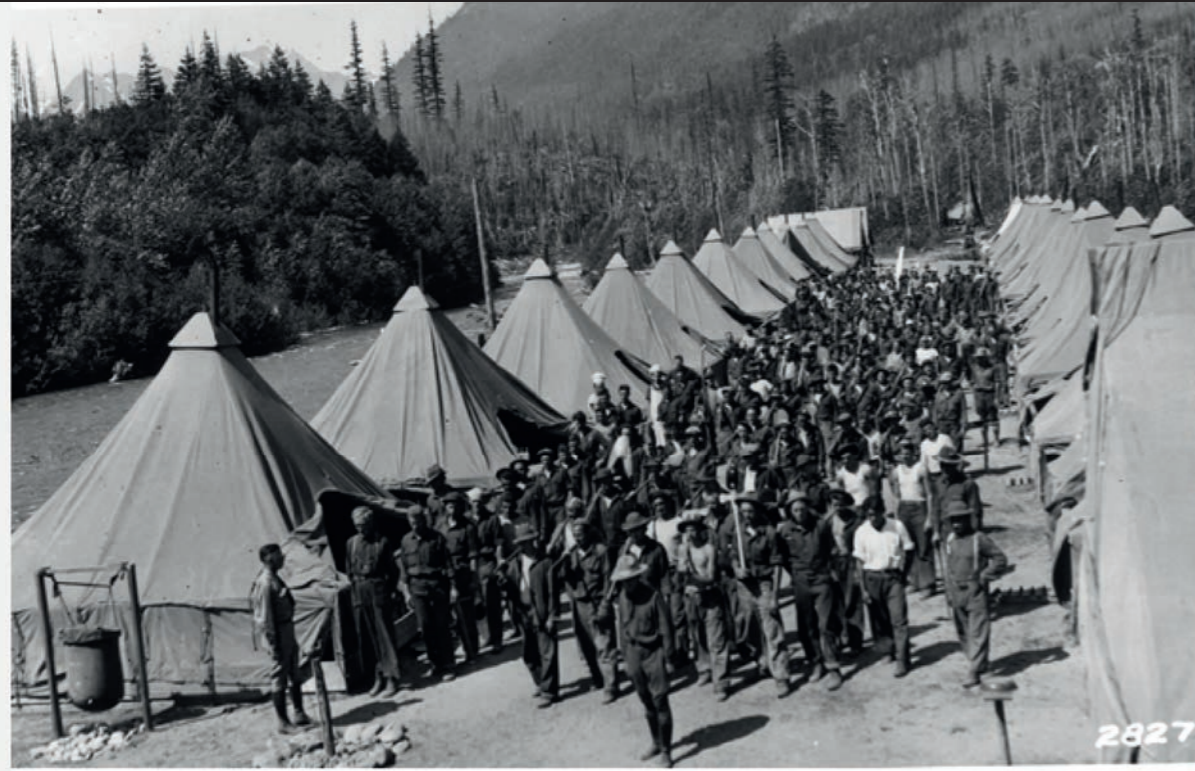
EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF FUNDS AND
REGULAR DEPARTMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS



DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS
AFFECTING
PROFESSION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
AND
PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE

COMPILED BY A-S-L-A COMMITTEE

December · 1935

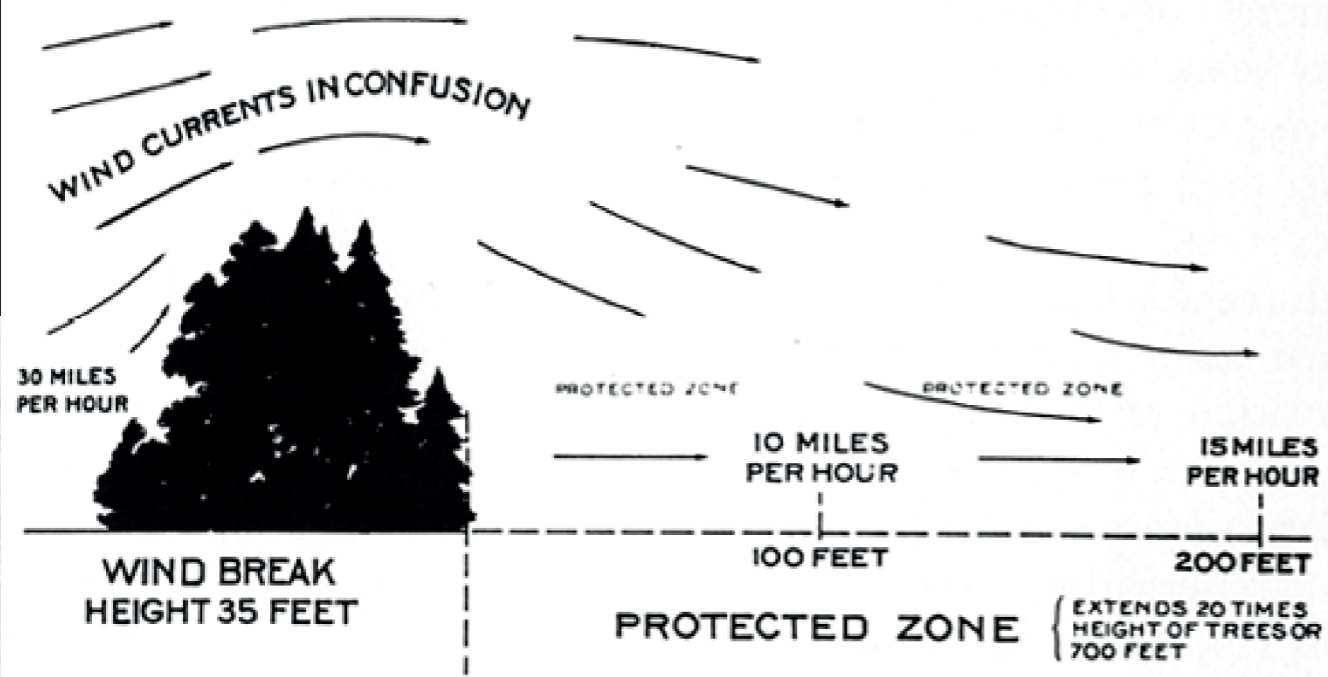




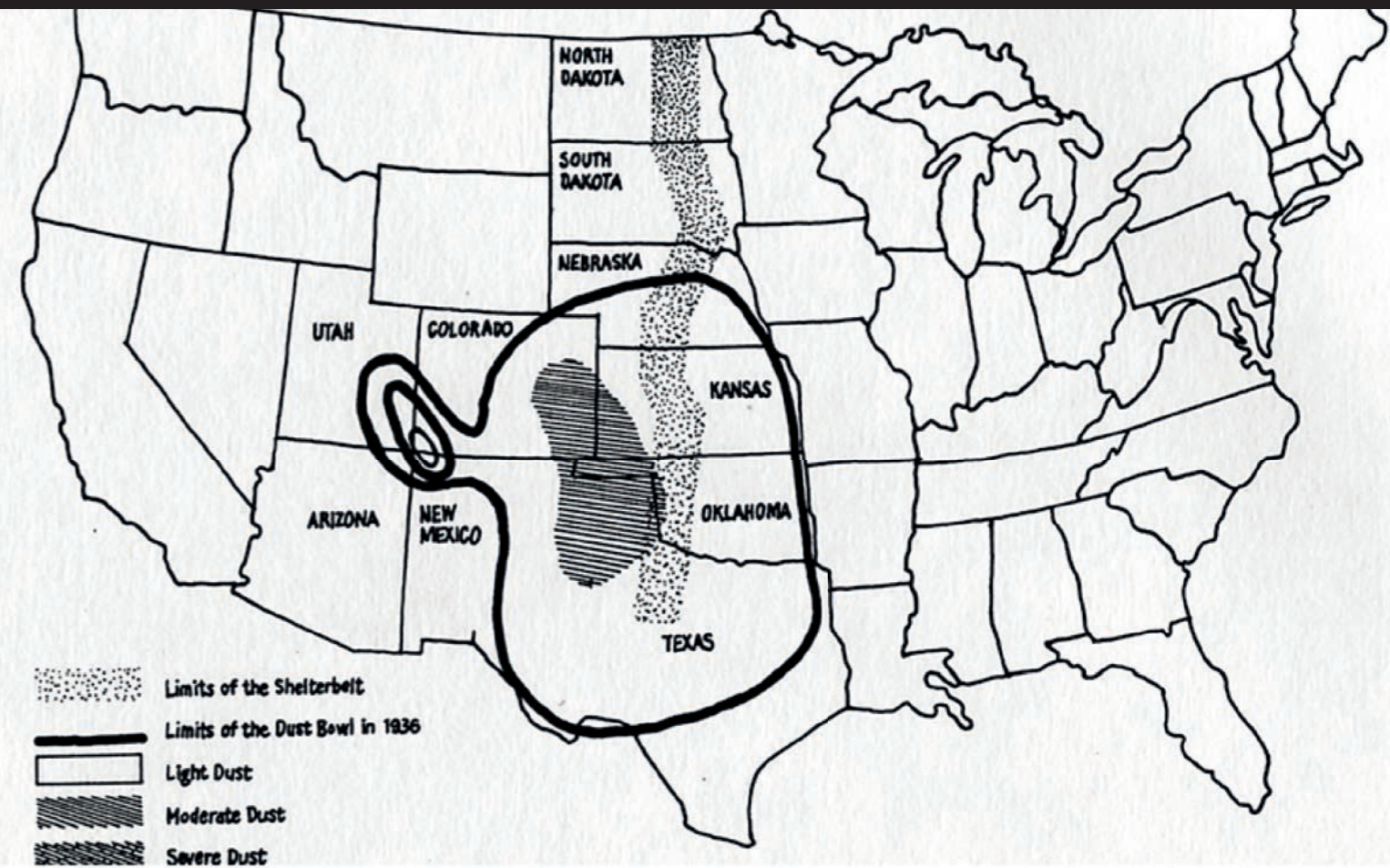




EFFECT OF WINDBREAKS ON WIND VELOCITY



U.S. FOREST SERVICE



Shelterbelt, estämään eroosiota.
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

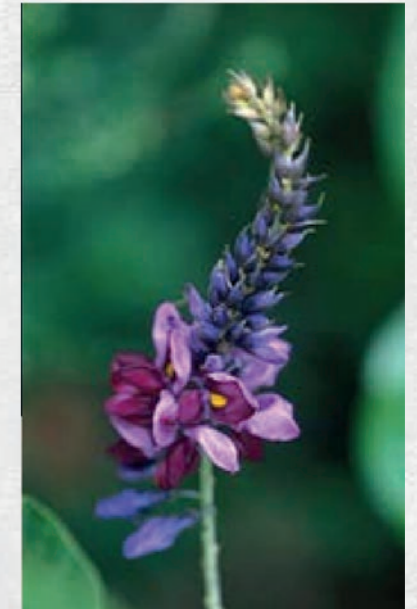
30 000km
200 miljoonaa taimea





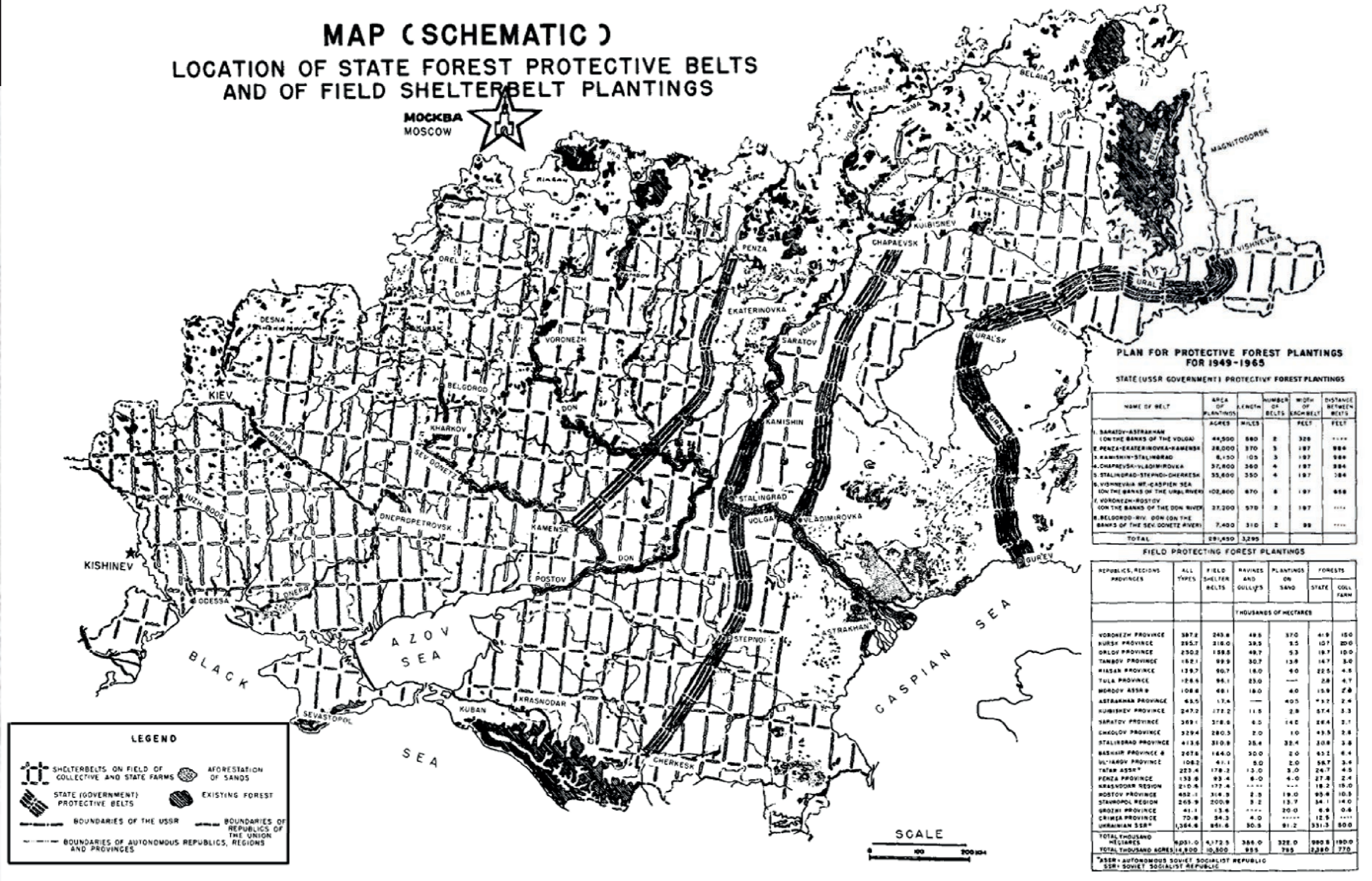


Kudzu, *Pueraria lobata*



КАРТА (СХЕМА) РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ЛЕСНЫХ ЗАЩИТНЫХ ПОЛОС И ПОЛЕЗАЩИТНЫХ ЛЕСОНАСАЖДЕНИЙ

MAP (SCHEMATIC) LOCATION OF STATE FOREST PROTECTIVE BELTS AND OF FIELD SHELTERBELT PLANTINGS



**PLAN FOR PROTECTIVE FOREST PLANTINGS
FOR 1949-1965**

STATE (USSR GOVERNMENT) PROTECTIVE FOREST PLANTINGS

NAME OF BELT	AREA OF PLANTINGS ACRES	LENGTH MILES	NUMBER OF BELTS	WIDTH OF EACH BELT FEET	DISTANCE BETWEEN BELTS FEET
1. SARATOV-ASTRAKHAN (ON THE BANKS OF THE VOLGA)	44,500	800	2	328
2. PENZA-EKATERINOVKA-KAMENSK	28,000	370	3	187	984
3. KAMISHIN-STALINGRAD	6,150	105	3	187	984
4. CHAPAEVSK-VLADIMIROVKA	37,800	360	4	187	984
5. STALINGRAD-STEPNO-DZHEKESK	35,800	350	4	187	984
6. VISHNEVKA MT. CASPIAN SEA (ON THE BANKS OF THE URAL RIVER)	102,800	870	8	187	658
7. VORONEZH-BOSTOV (ON THE BANKS OF THE DON RIVER)	27,200	570	2	187
8. BELGOROD-RIV. DON (ON THE BANKS OF THE SEV. DONETZ RIVER)	7,400	310	2	88
TOTAL	681,400	3,295			

FIELD PROTECTING FOREST PLANTINGS

REPUBLICS, REGIONS PROVINCES	ALL TYPES	FIELD SHELTER BELTS	RAVINES AND GULLYS	PLANTINGS ON SAND	FORESTS ON STATE	FORESTS ON COLL. FARM
THOUSANDS OF HECTARES						
VORONEZH PROVINCE	387.2	243.8	48.8	37.0	41.9	15.0
KURSK PROVINCE	295.7	216.0	38.5	8.5	107	20.0
ORLOV PROVINCE	250.2	188.8	48.7	5.3	187	10.0
TAMBOV PROVINCE	182.1	99.9	30.7	13.9	147	3.0
NIZHNY NOVGOROD PROVINCE	139.7	90.7	18.0	6.0	225	4.8
TULA PROVINCE	128.6	96.1	23.0	—	28	4.7
MORDOV ASSR	108.8	48.1	18.0	4.0	159	2.8
ASTRAKHAN PROVINCE	63.5	17.4	—	40.5	37	2.4
KUMISHEV PROVINCE	247.2	172.2	11.5	2.8	57.4	3.3
SARATOV PROVINCE	289.1	278.8	6.0	14.0	284	2.1
CHUKOV PROVINCE	229.4	280.5	2.0	1.0	219	2.8
STALINGRAD PROVINCE	413.6	310.9	25.4	32.4	209	3.8
BASHKIR PROVINCE A	247.8	144.0	50.0	2.0	65.1	4.4
UL'YANOV PROVINCE	108.2	41.1	8.0	2.0	58.7	3.4
TATAR ASSR	223.4	178.2	13.0	3.0	24.7	4.5
PENZA PROVINCE	133.8	93.4	6.0	4.0	27.8	2.4
KRASnodAR REGION	210.8	177.4	—	—	18.2	15.0
BOSTOV PROVINCE	482.1	314.9	2.0	18.0	90.8	10.3
STAVROPOL REGION	265.9	200.9	8.2	13.7	34.1	14.0
GROZNY PROVINCE	41.1	13.4	—	—	20.3	6.9
CRIMEA PROVINCE	70.8	34.3	4.0	—	12.5	—
UKRAINIAN SSR	1,364.8	861.6	30.3	81.2	331.3	80.0
TOTAL THOUSAND HECTARES	10,511.0	4,172.3	388.0	322.0	980.8	190.0
TOTAL THOUSAND ACRES	25,800	10,300	959	799	2,480	470

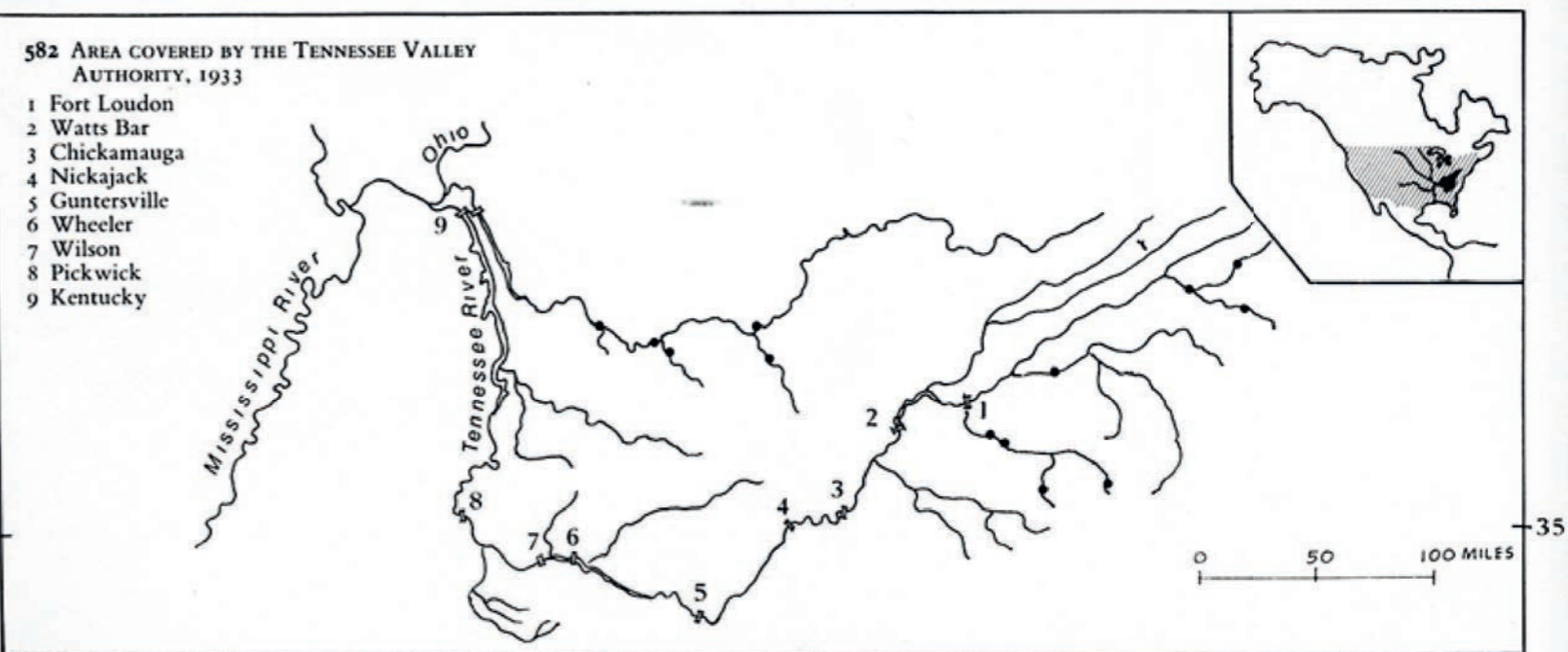
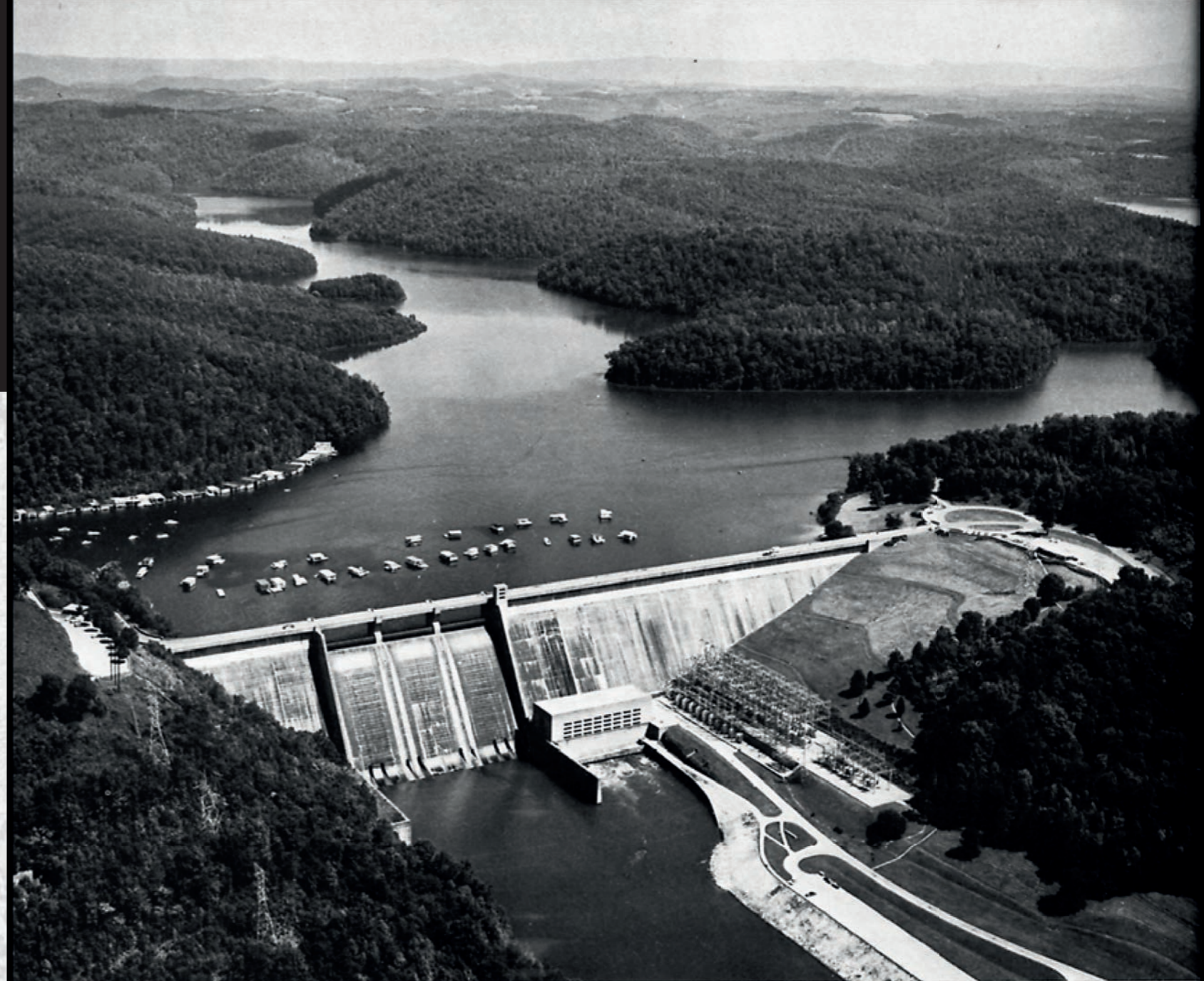
*ASSR - AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
SSR - SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

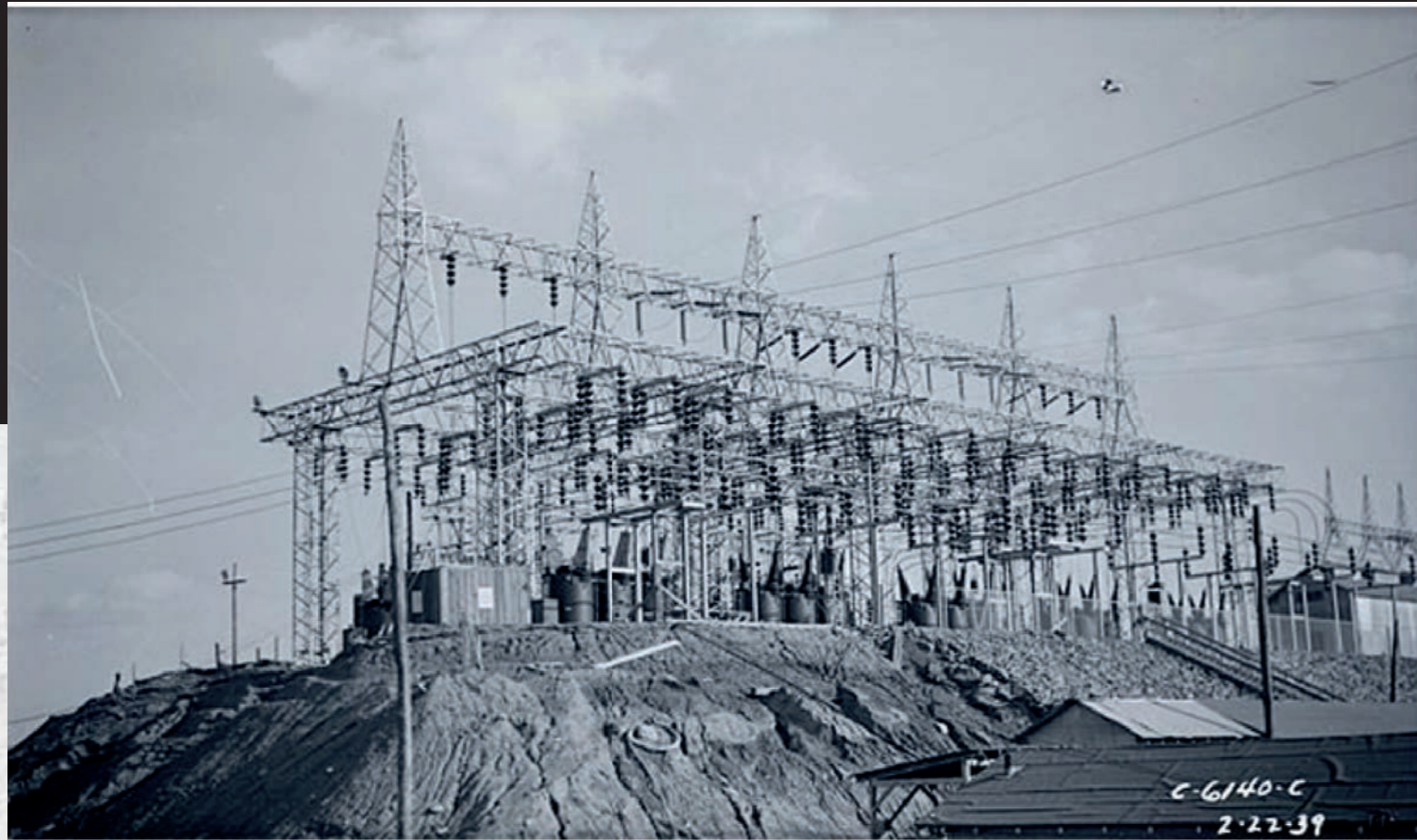


Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

(1933-)

Tulvien hallinta, sähkön tuotanto jne.







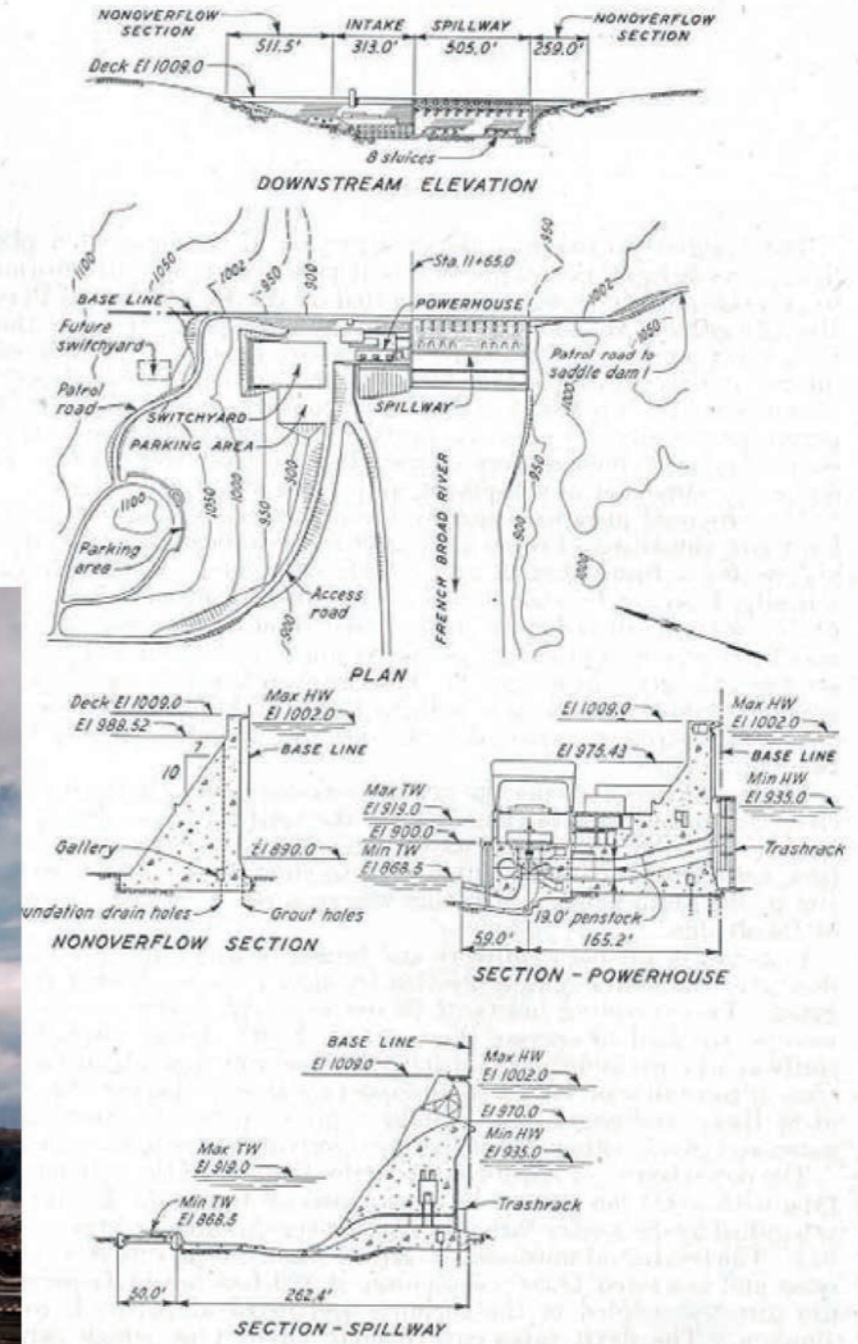


FIGURE 14.—General plan, elevation, and sections.



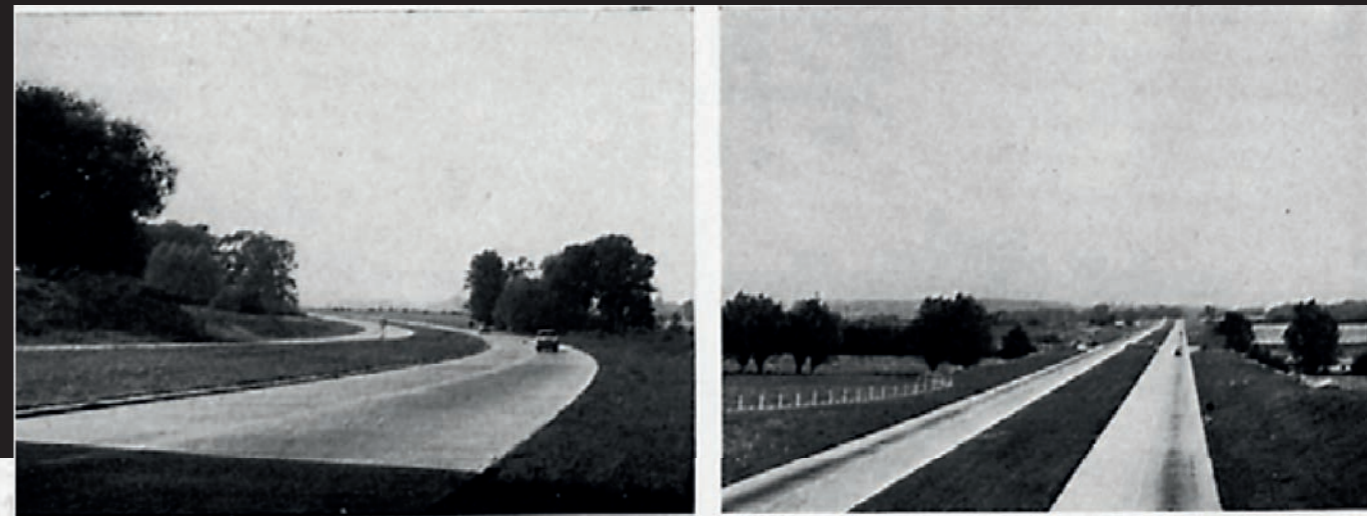


Henry Hudson Parkway, New York, 1930-luku.
Robert Moses (1888-1981)





Fig. 22. Uniform grading of the cuttings on M.1 result in a harsh and arbitrary curtilage-line. In comparison, Fig. 23 shows the contoured cuttings on the Southern State Parkway, U.S.A.



igs. 19, 20. Parallelism is lost on a curved road (left) whereas it is revealed on straight road (right). Fig. 21. A sharp-angled shoulder prevents smooth flow from road to landscape: the A22 near Caterham.

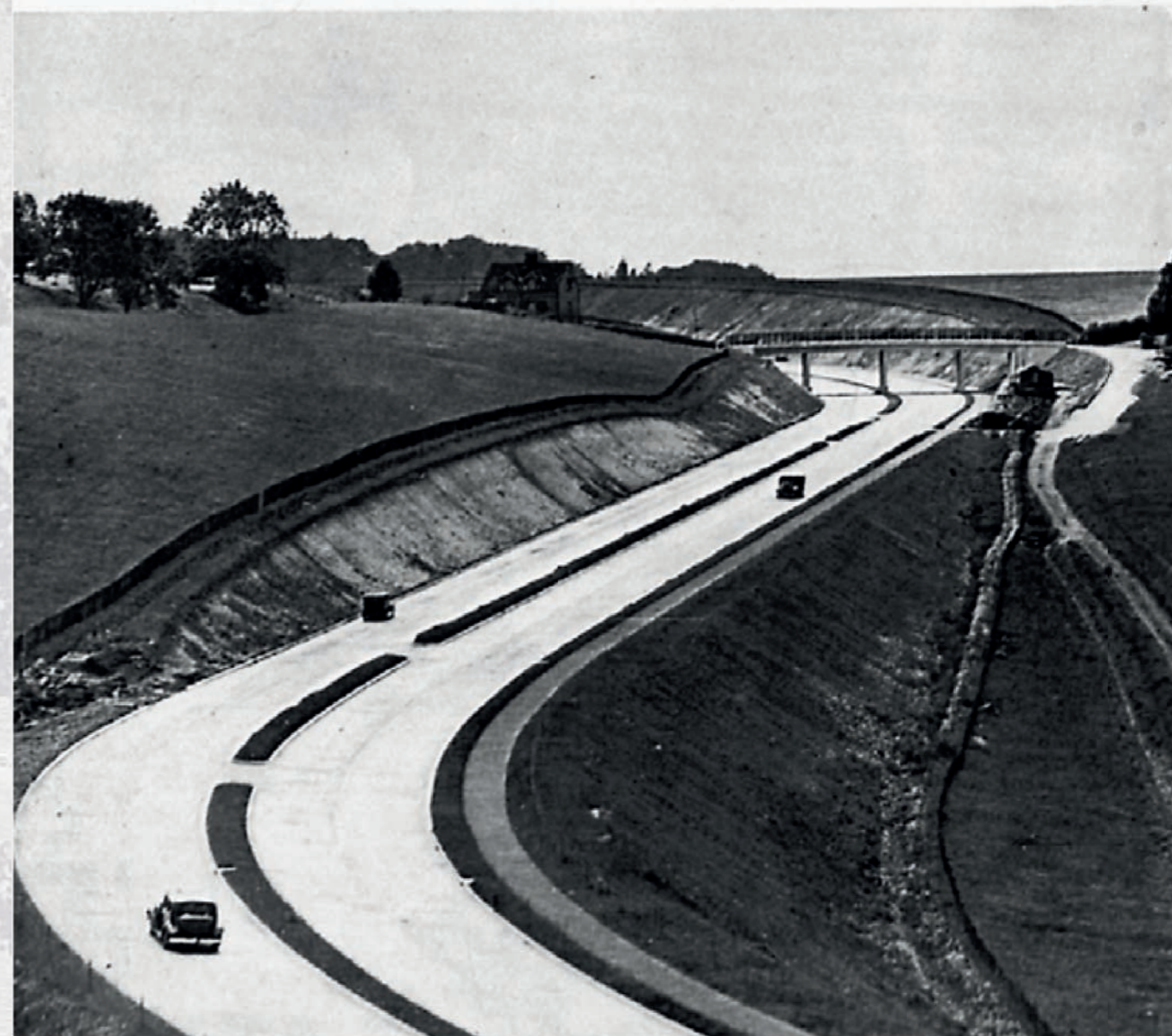




Fig. 75. Undergrowth planted to restore the edge of a torn wood in Germany and to act as a safety-barrier in front of tree trunks. Fig. 76. The same scene twenty years later. (Landscape architect: Seifert.)



The centre-strip planting is unrelated to the landscape on the Mickleham by-pass (Fig. 71, and see p. 86). Compare the Frankfort-Cassell motorway (Fig. 72) where the local vegetation is repeated on the centre-strip.





Arroyo Seco Parkway, California, 1938-1940.

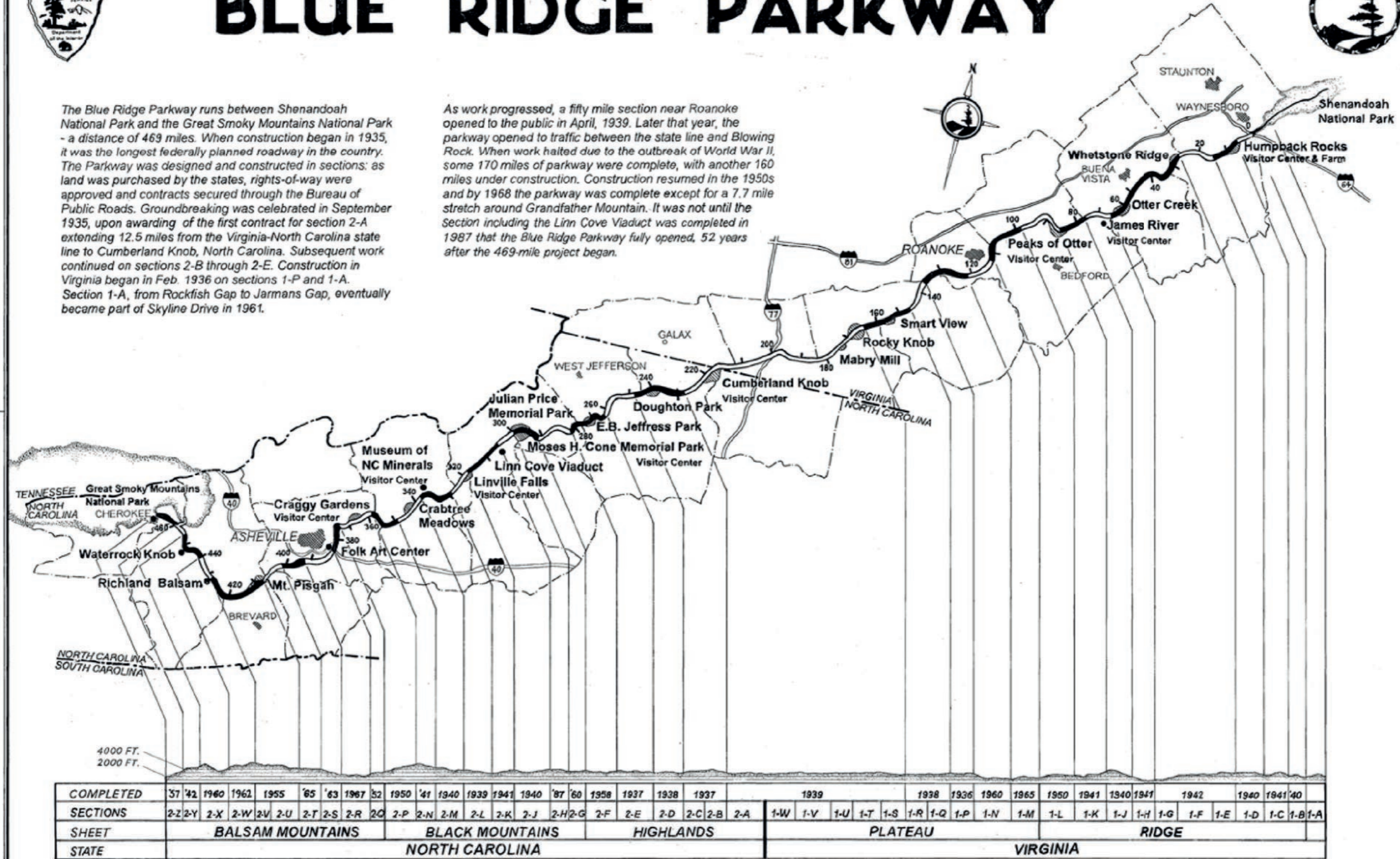


BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY



The Blue Ridge Parkway runs between Shenandoah National Park and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park - a distance of 469 miles. When construction began in 1935, it was the longest federally planned roadway in the country. The Parkway was designed and constructed in sections: as land was purchased by the states, rights-of-way were approved and contracts secured through the Bureau of Public Roads. Groundbreaking was celebrated in September 1935, upon awarding of the first contract for section 2-A extending 12.5 miles from the Virginia-North Carolina state line to Cumberland Knob, North Carolina. Subsequent work continued on sections 2-B through 2-E. Construction in Virginia began in Feb. 1936 on sections 1-P and 1-A. Section 1-A, from Rockfish Gap to Jarmans Gap, eventually became part of Skyline Drive in 1961.

As work progressed, a fifty mile section near Roanoke opened to the public in April, 1939. Later that year, the parkway opened to traffic between the state line and Blowing Rock. When work halted due to the outbreak of World War II, some 170 miles of parkway were complete, with another 160 miles under construction. Construction resumed in the 1950s and by 1968 the parkway was complete except for a 7.7 mile stretch around Grandfather Mountain. It was not until the section including the Linn Cove Viaduct was completed in 1987 that the Blue Ridge Parkway fully opened, 52 years after the 469-mile project began.



COMPLETED	'37	'42	1960	1962	1955	'65	'63	1967	'52	1950	'41	1940	1939	1941	1940	'87	'60	1958	1937	1938	1937	1939	1938	1936	1960	1965	1950	1941	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	'40												
SECTIONS	2-Z	2-Y	2-X	2-W	2-V	2-U	2-T	2-S	2-R	2-Q	2-P	2-N	2-M	2-L	2-K	2-J	2-H	2-G	2-F	2-E	2-D	2-C	2-B	2-A	1-W	1-V	1-U	1-T	1-S	1-R	1-Q	1-P	1-N	1-M	1-L	1-K	1-J	1-I	1-H	1-G	1-F	1-E	1-D	1-C	1-B	1-A
SHEET	BALSAM MOUNTAINS										BLACK MOUNTAINS					HIGHLANDS					PLATEAU					RIDGE																				
STATE	NORTH CAROLINA															VIRGINIA																														

DELINEATED BY: Lia M. Dikigoropoulou, 1997; edited by Elisabeth Dubin, 1997

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROADS & BRIDGES RECORDING PROJECT
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY OF THOMAS

ASHEVILLE VICINITY
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY
BUNCOMBE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

HISTORIC AMERICAN
ENGINEERING RECORD
NC-42

SHEET
2 of 28

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

Blue Ridge Parkway, Appalakit, 1936-,
750 km

Blue Ridge Parkway, Appalakit, 1936-







NASJONALE TURISTVEGER
NORJA 1994-
Atlanterhavsvegen



Trollstigplatået, Geiranger-Trollstigen
Reiulf Ramstad Arkitekter
Multiconsult
2010

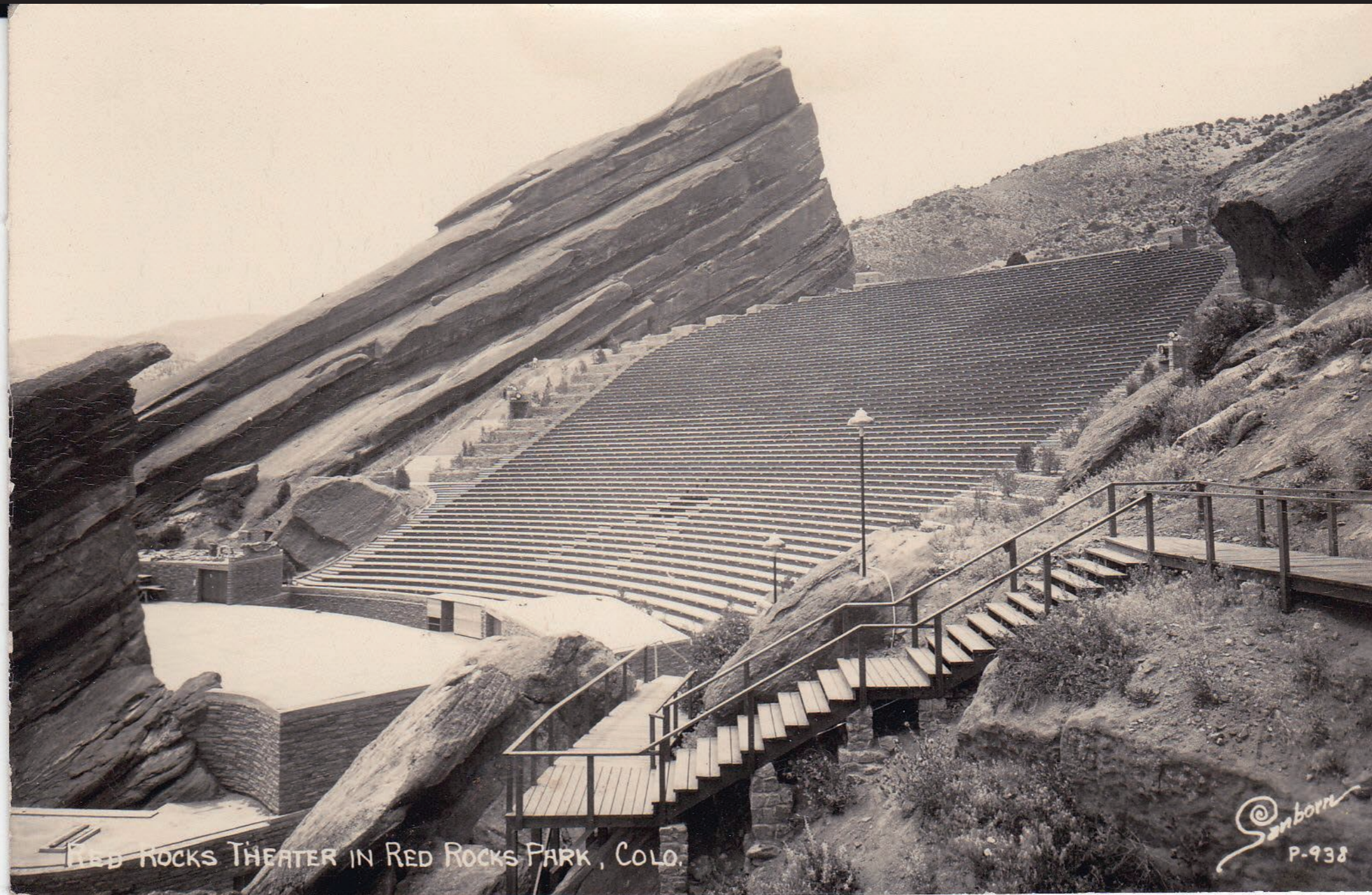


Trollstigplatået, Geiranger-Trollstigen
Reiulf Ramstad Arkitekter
Multiconsult
2010

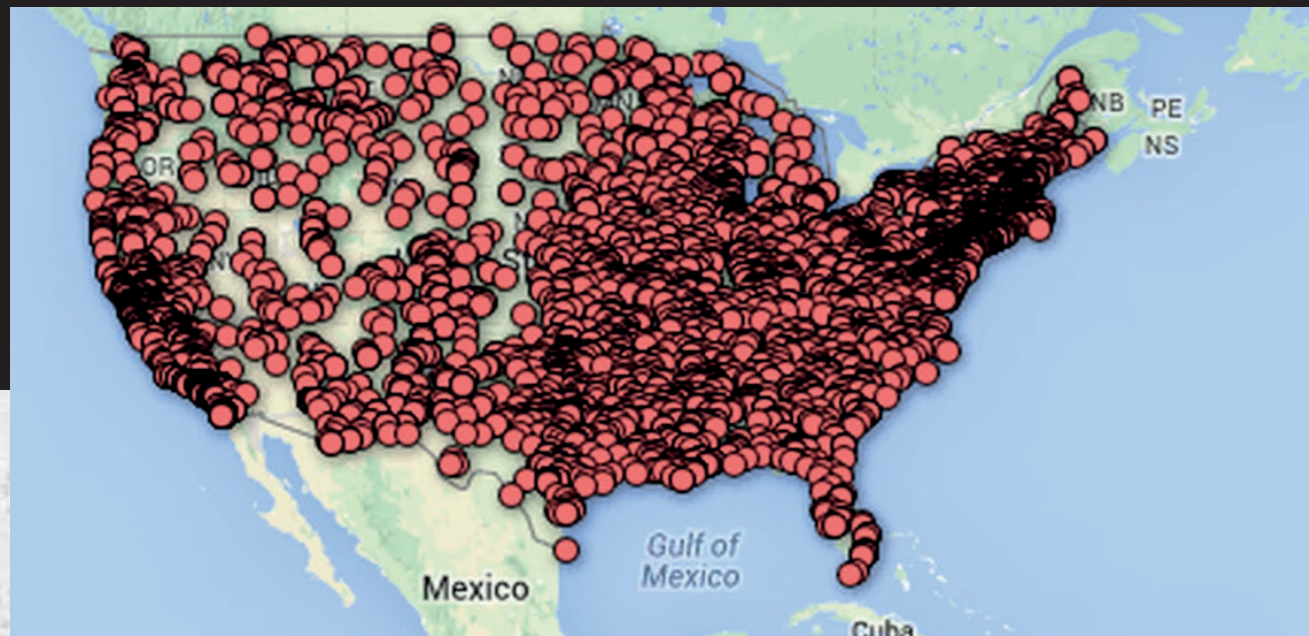


Orchard Beach, Bronx, Robert Moses





Red Rocks Amphitheatre, Colorado. 1935-1940.



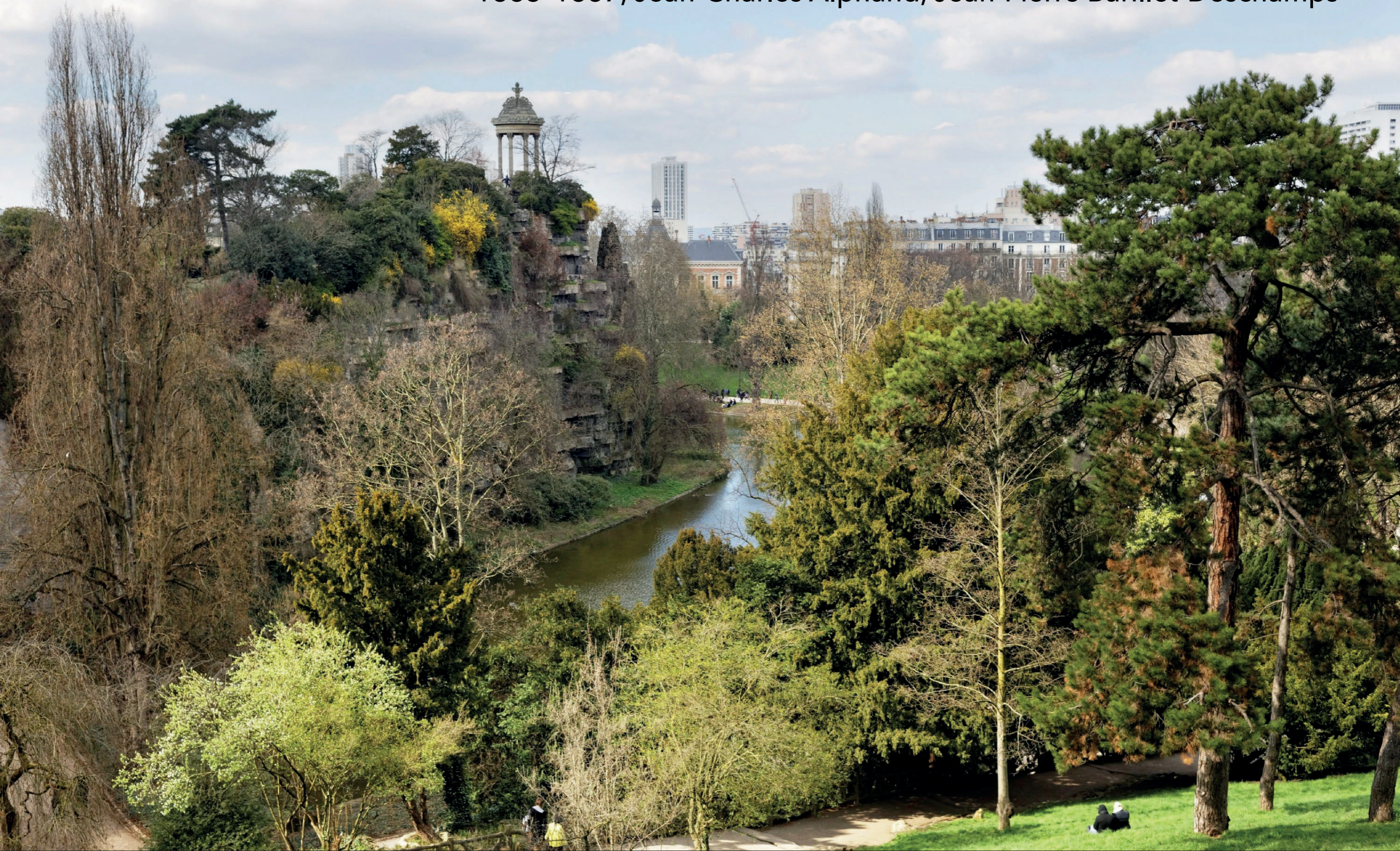
Overseas Highway, Miami - Key West ,1938.

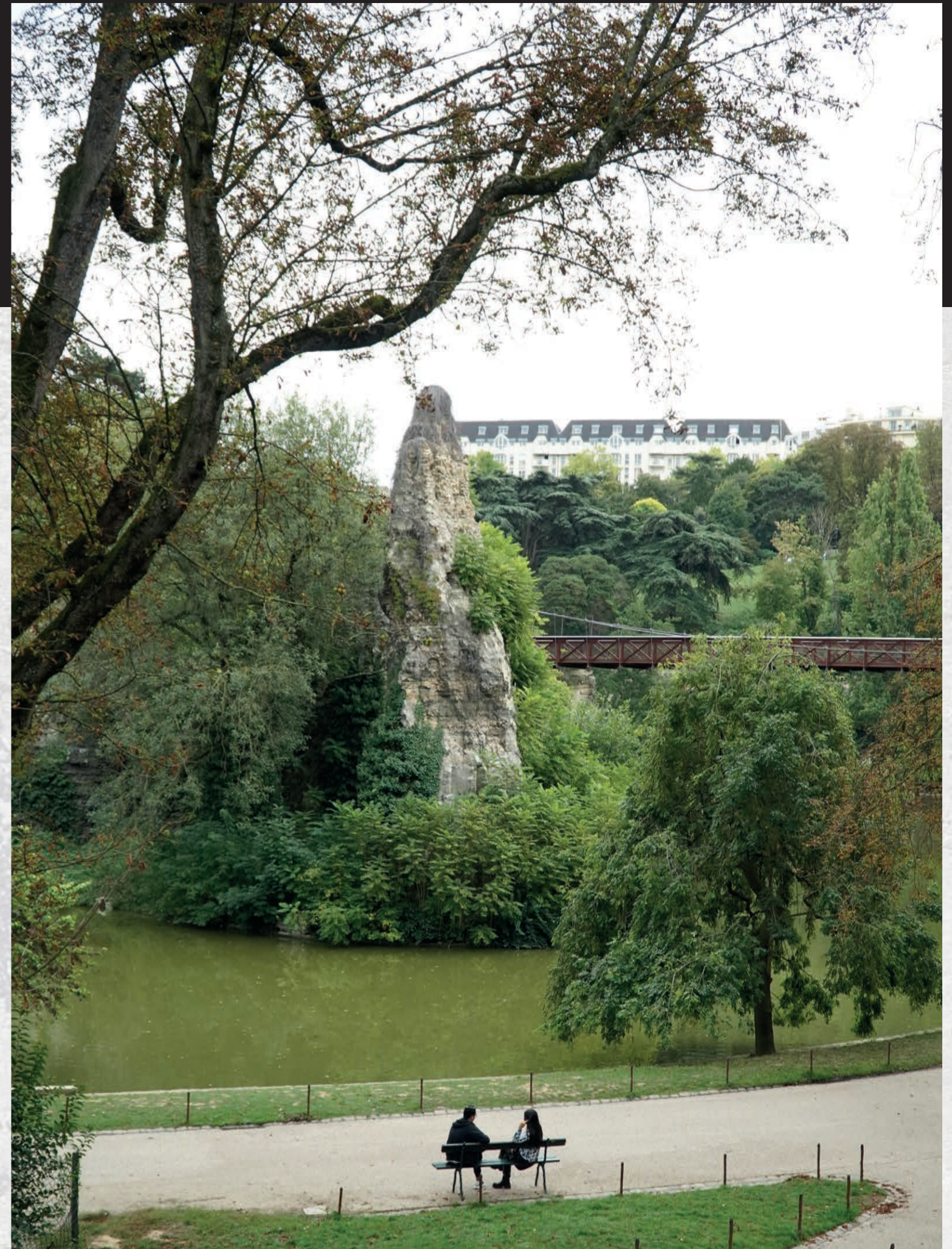
Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco,1933-1937.

Jälkitekiteollisia puistoja



Buttes-Chaumont, Pariisi.
1863-1867, Jean-Charles Alphand, Jean-Pierre Barillet-Deschamps



















Junarata kaupungin yllä, 1859-1969, Pariisi.

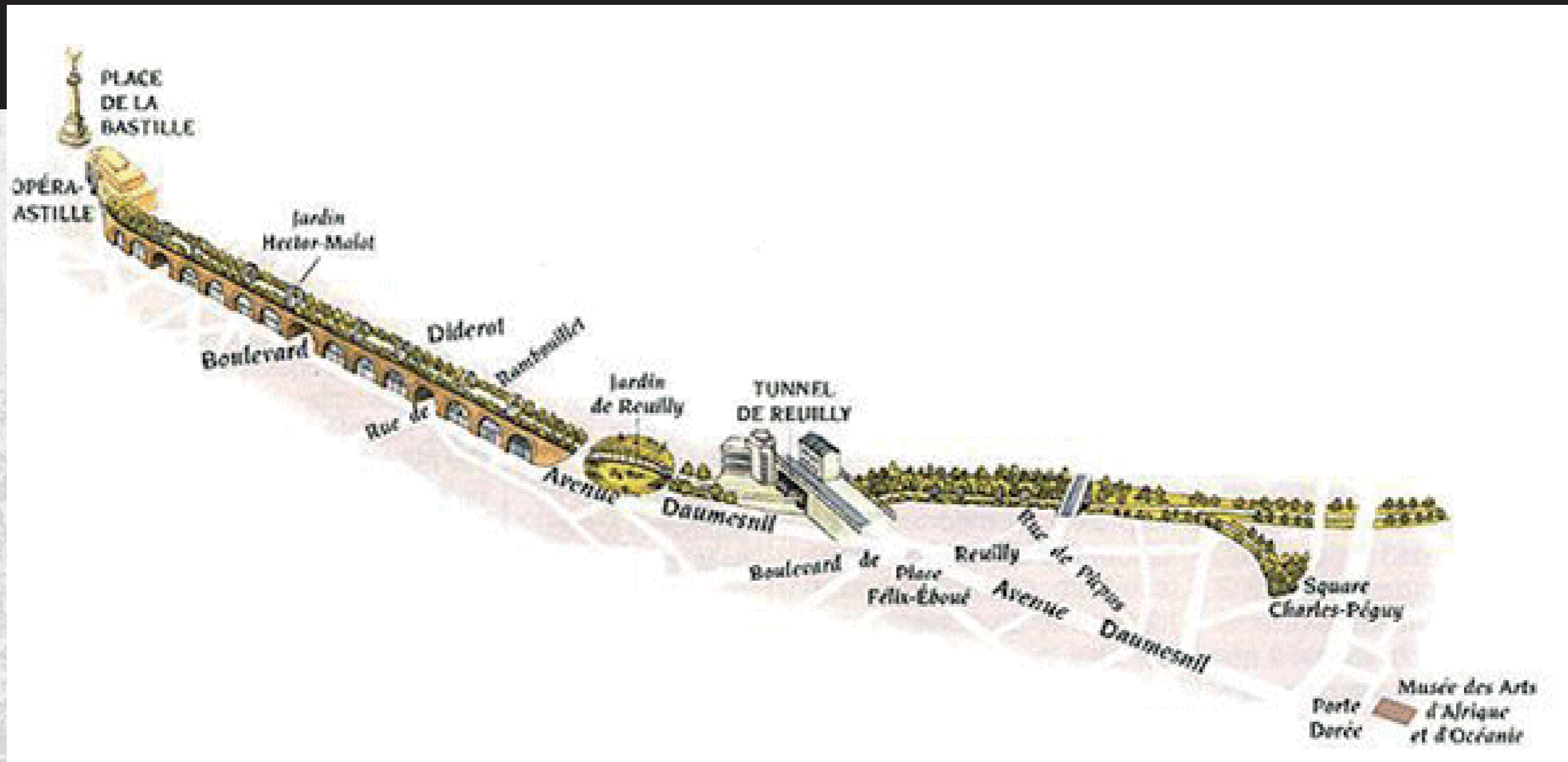


Junarata kaupungin yllä, 1859-1969, Pariisi.
1. aalto, teollinen vallankumous





La Promenade Plantee, Jacques Vergelyn, Philippe Mathieux, 1988-1994,
4,5 km



Vanhan ratalinjan paikalle rakennettu puistomainen 4,5 km pitkä vihreä kävelyreitti.



Tavarajunille vuonna 1859 rakennetun rautatien käyttö lopetettiin vuonna 1969.

Promenade Plantée on yksi ensimmäisistä vanhan ratalinjan päälle rakennettuja urbaaneja puistoja.



Puiston läntinen osa sijaitsee osittain viaduktin
päällä n. 10 m korkeudella.





Vuonna 1979 kaupunkisuunnittelijat alkoivat pohtia alueen kehittämisen vaihtoehtoja, ja vuonna 1983 valmistuivat saneeraussuunnitelmat.

Pariisin kaupunki ja Itä-Pariisin kehitysyhdistys SEMAEST sopivat linjan muuttamisesta puistoksi, ja rakentaminen aloitettiin vuonna 1988, puisto valmistui v. 1996.



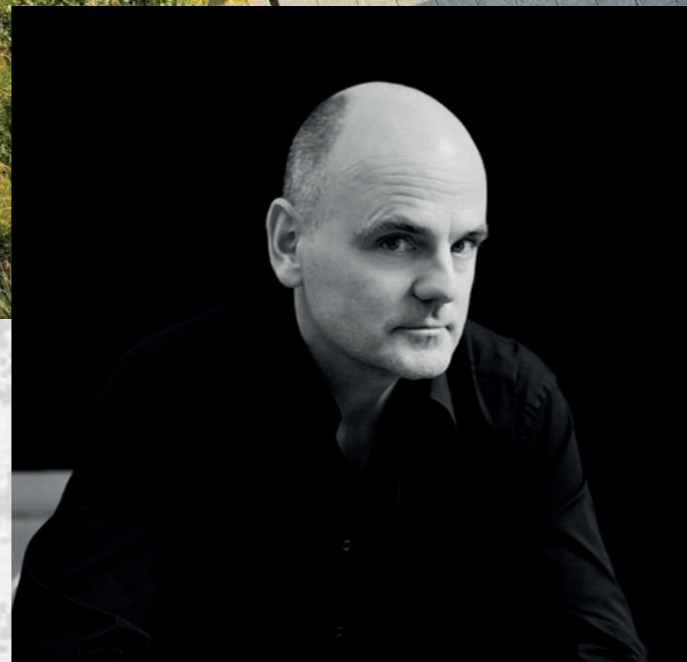
Kapeaa puistoreittiä reunustaa monilajiset puut, pensaat sekä perennat.







High Line, New York 2005-2011
Field Operations / James Corner
Diller Scofidio + Renfro
Piet Oudolf

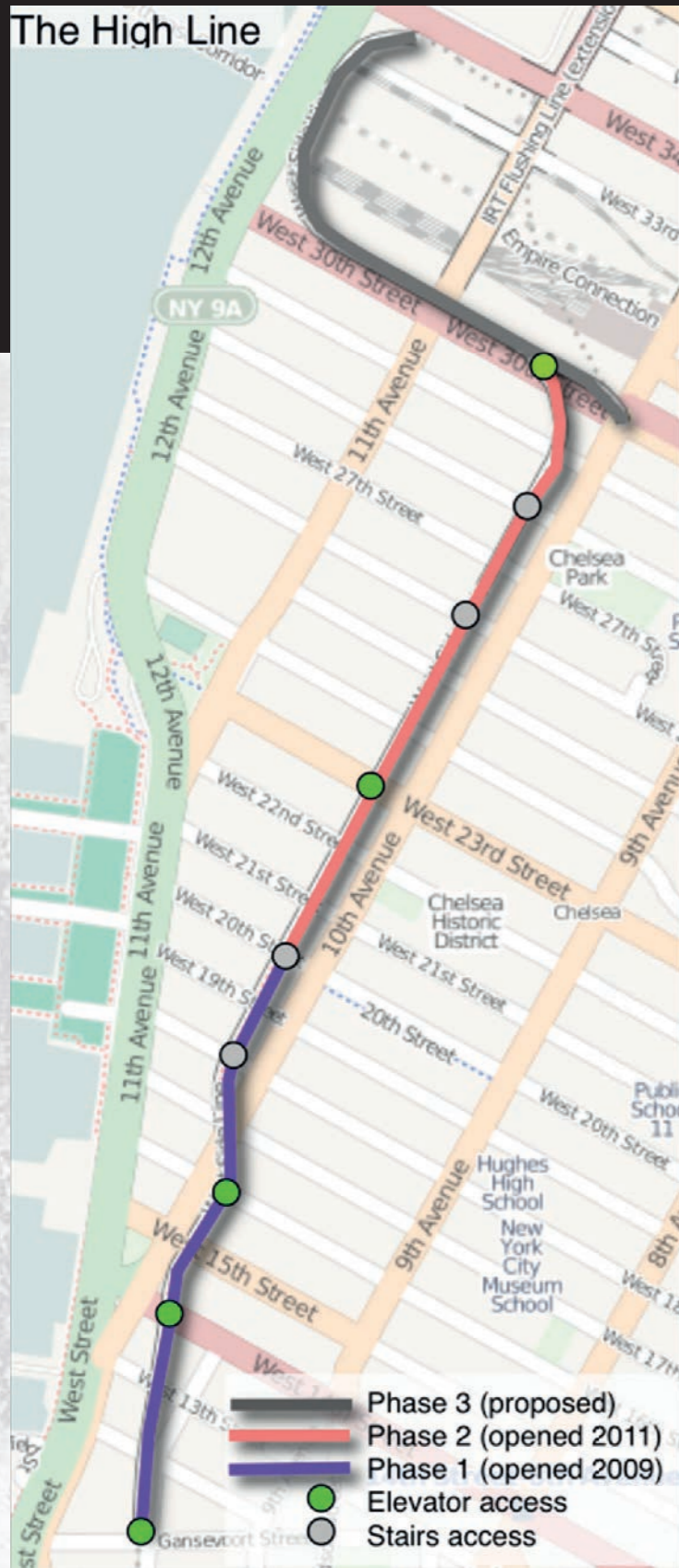




2.4 km pitkä puistoreitti vanhan junaradan päällä.

Yli 7 miljoonaa kävijää vuodessa.

Yli 100 000 kasvia, joihin kuuluu yli 1 500 kasvi-, lintu- ja hyönteislajia.

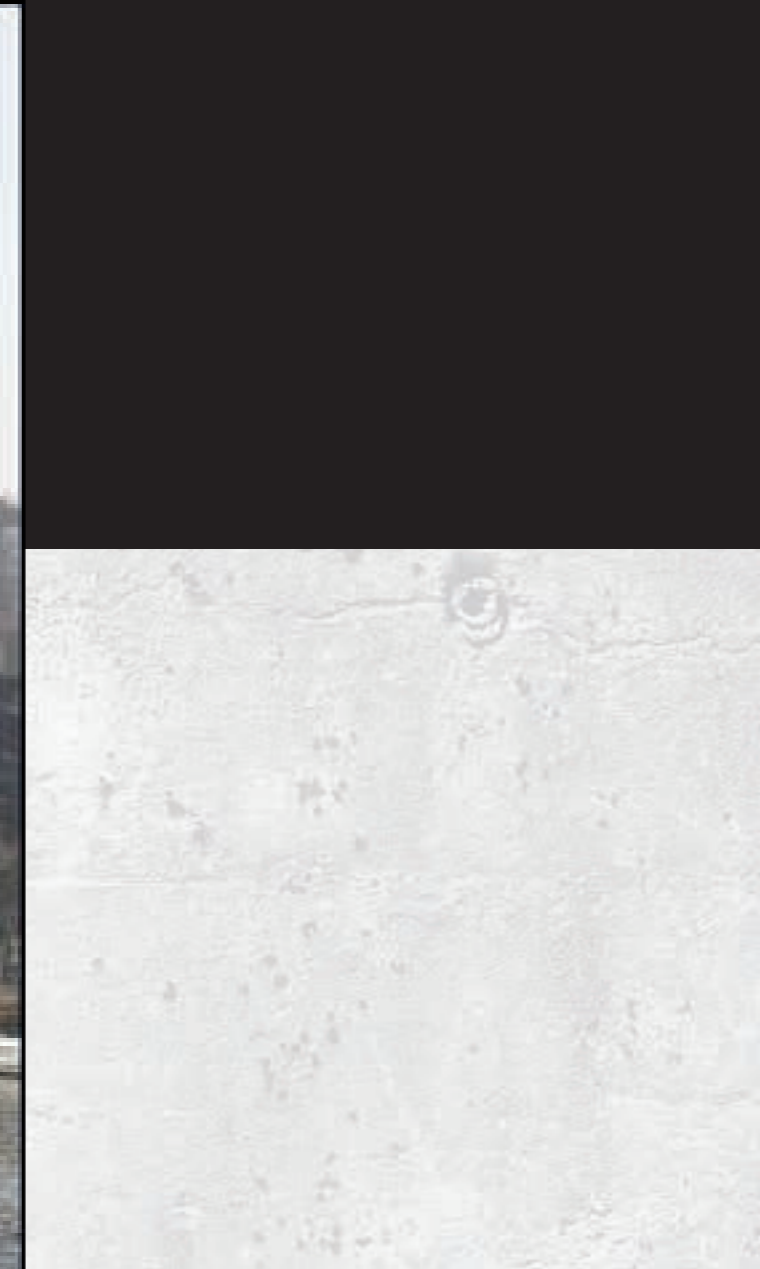


Viimeisin osuus valmistui 2014



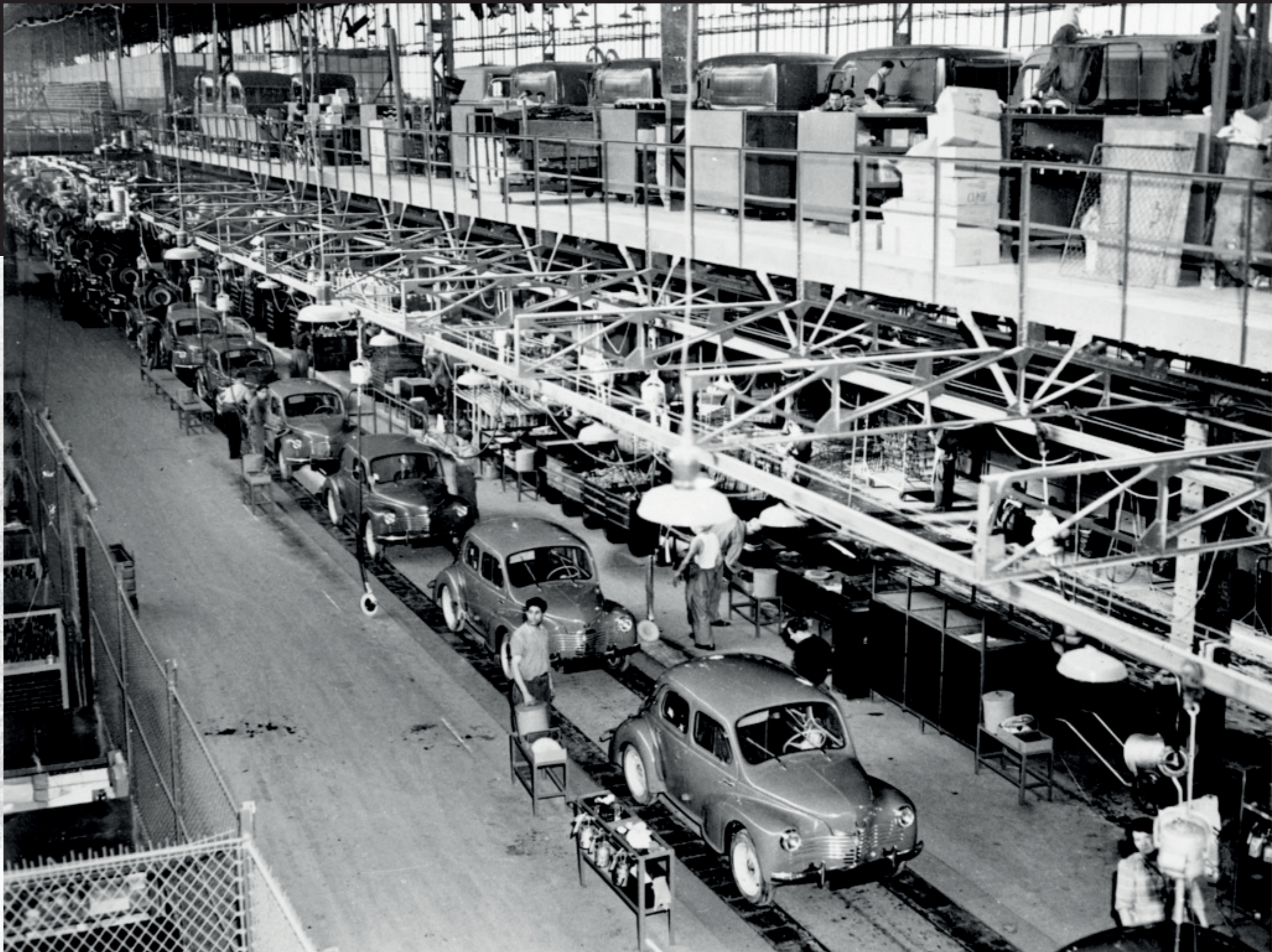






Renaultin vanhat autotehtaat.
Billancourt, 8,2 km lounaaseen Pariisin keskustasta
2. aalto, teollinen vallankumous





Autotuotantoa vuoteen 1992 saakka.



Les Inondations de Paris en 1910
BILLANCOURT. - Quai de Billancourt



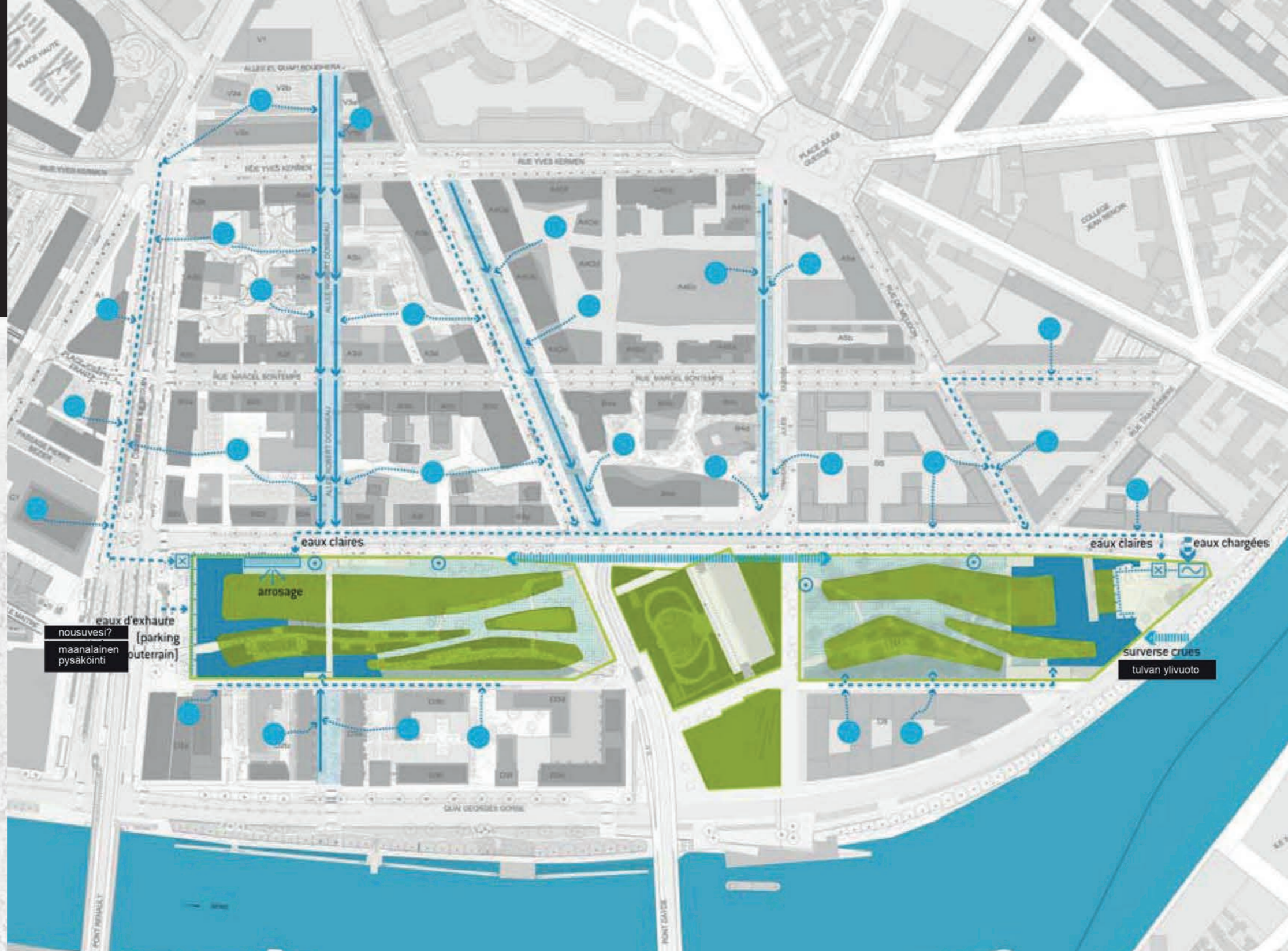
5 - L'Inondation à BILLANCOURT
Sur le Quai de Billancourt



Janvier 1910. - BILLANCOURT : Garage à sec.

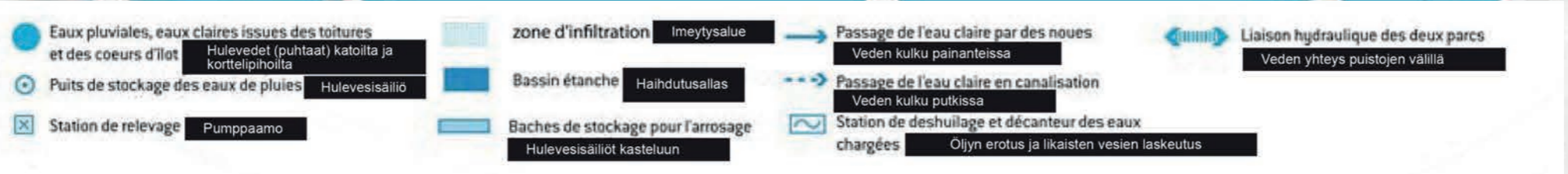
(Collection Taride.)





eaux d'exhaure
nouvevesi?
maalalainen
pysäköinti
(parking
outterrain)

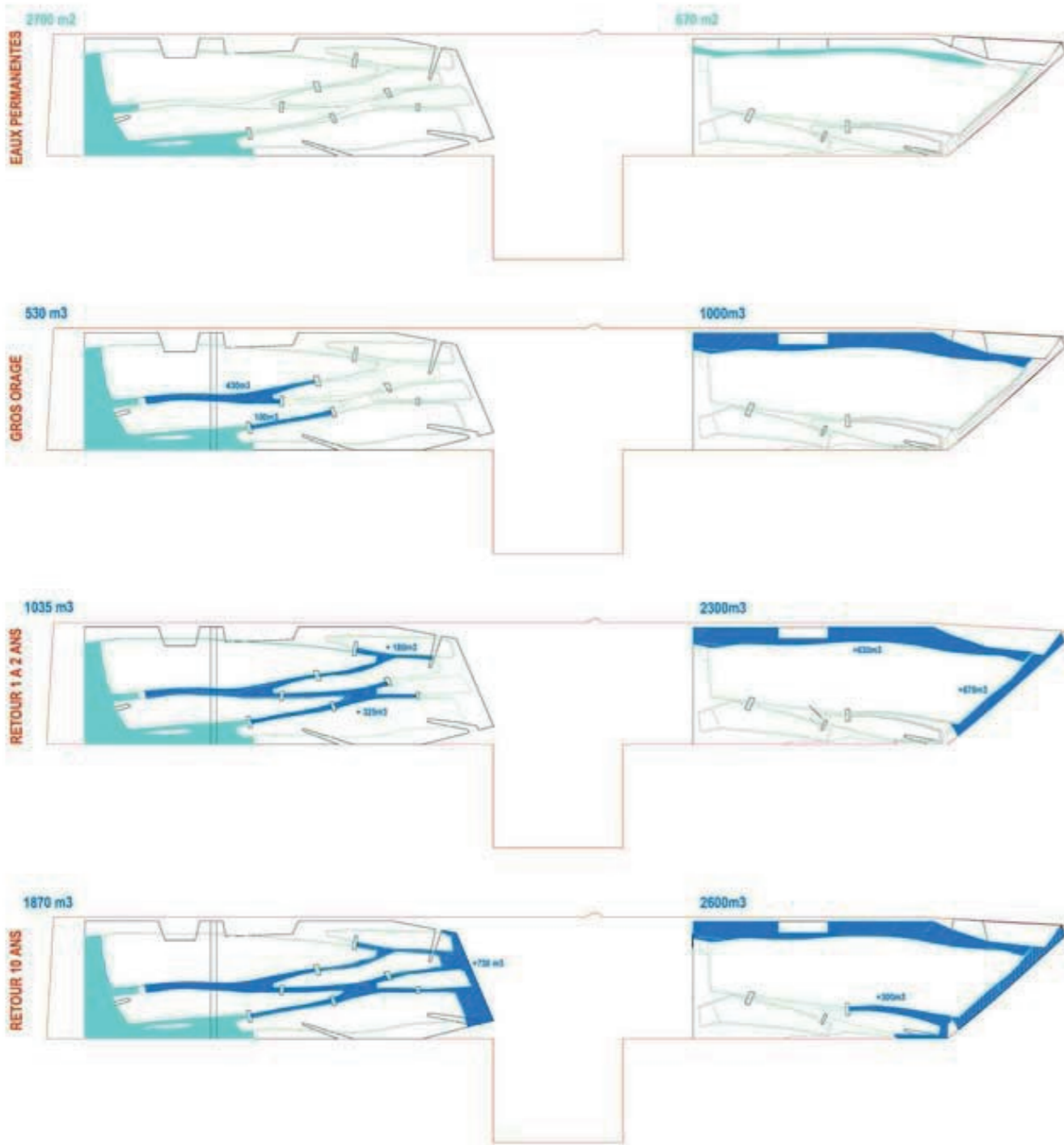
surverse crues
tulvan ylivuoto



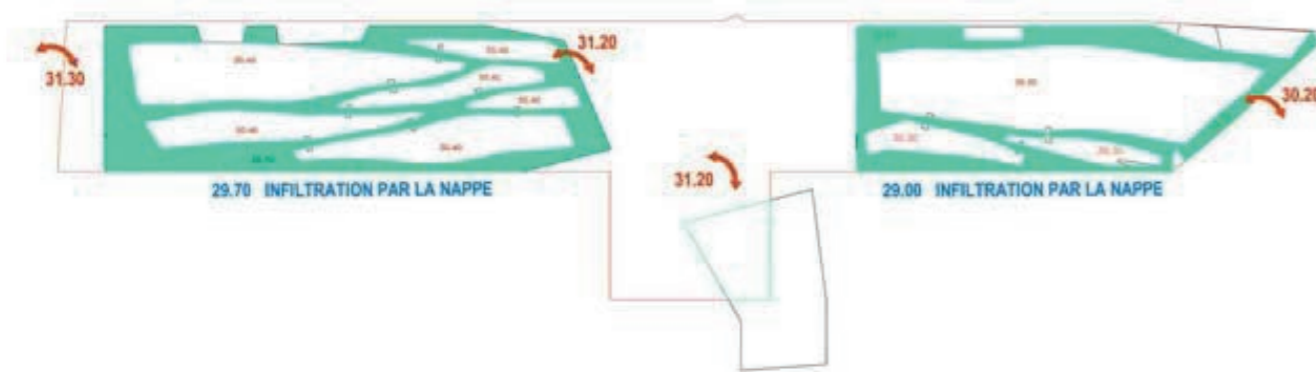
Parc de Billancourt, 2006-2017, Agence Ter



EAUX DE PLUIE

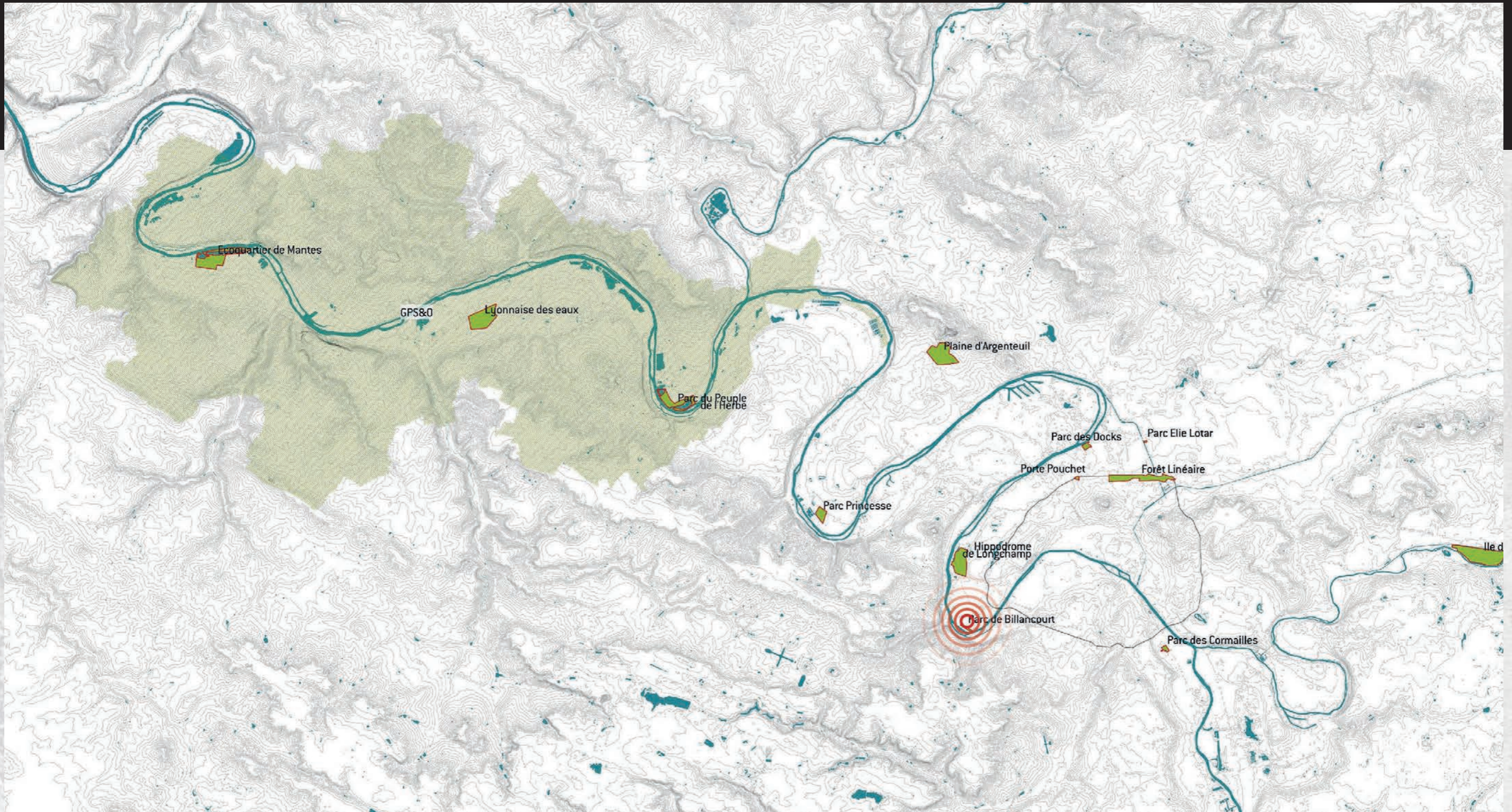


INONDATIONS



Puisto vastaanottaa hulevedet koko Trapèzen alueelta, muuntuen veden vaihtelun mukaan.





Teollisen historiansa lisäksi osa laajempaa Seinen tulvanhallintaa.







Parc de Billancourt, 2006-2017, Agence Ter





Osa vedestä imeytyy maaperään ja osa varastoidaan puistossa sijaitseviin säiliöihin ja käytetään uudelleen kasteluun.

Puistossa on kaksi allasta, joissa on aina vettä, ja rankkasateella tai Seinen tulviessa puisto täyttyy osastoittain vedellä.



Matalissa kohdissa sijaitsee kosteikkoja ja korkeammilla kohdilla kuivempia niittyjä. Kosteikkojen yhteydessä on rauhallista oleskelua ja kuivilla alueilla erilaisia ulkoiluaktiviteetteja.











Kasvillisuus koostuu paikallisesta lajistosta.
Siten on yritetty varmistaa ekosysteemien kestävyys.



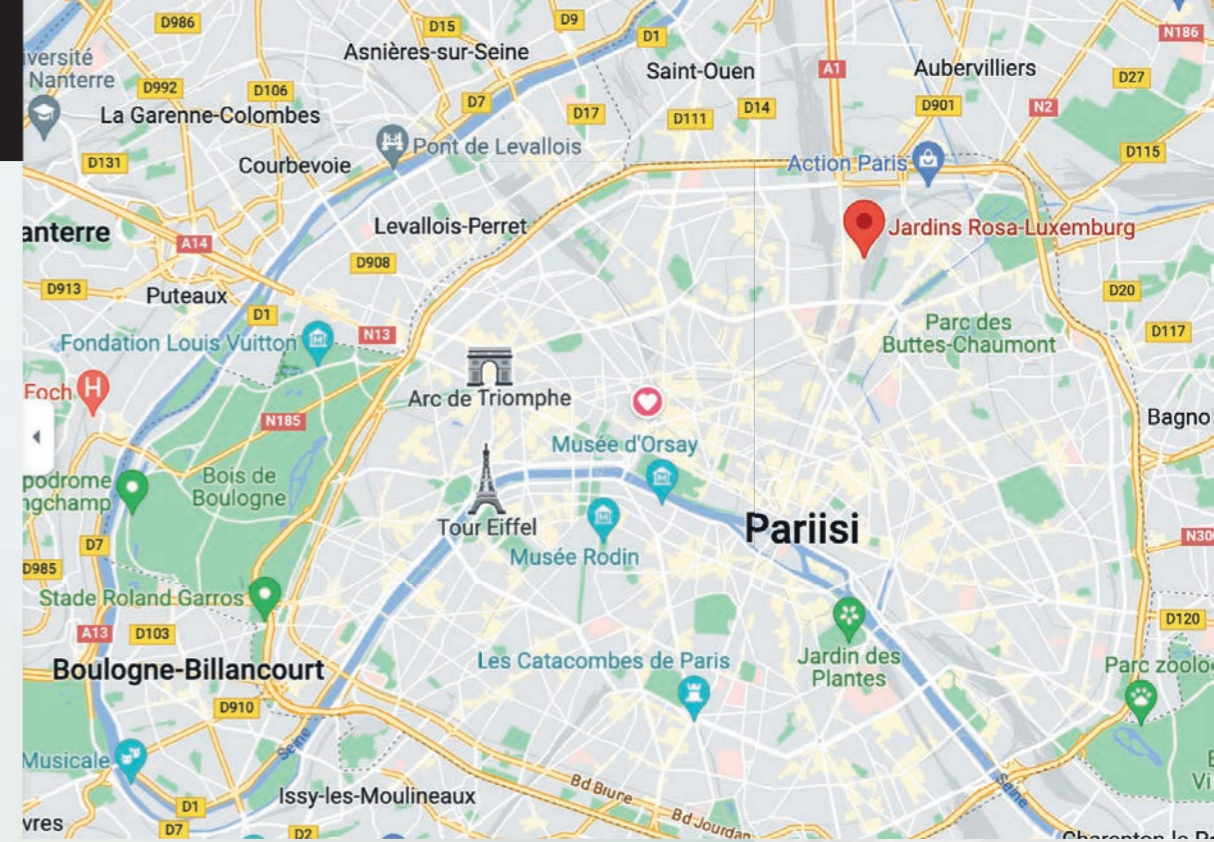






Renaultin autotehtaat, Billancourt, Pariisi.





Koillispariisi





1926 rakennettu SNCF:n (Ranskan VR) varasto.



Jardins Rosa-Luxemburg, In Situ Architectes Paysagistes, 2007-2014

Hallin vanhat teräsrakenteet on kunnostettu ja jäljelle jäänyt kantava runko muodostaa nykyisin kaksi osaa.

Toinen osa on osittain katettu avoin puistotila ja toiseen on sijoitettu mm. kirjasto.



Puisto alittaa kirjaston siirryttäessä avoimesta osasta teräsrakenteen alle.

Reitit ja istutukset mukailevat vanhoja raide-
linjoja johdatellen hallin läpi.

Iso osa puiston materiaaleista on paikalta
kierrätettyjä.







Istutusalueet kastellaan kattovesillä, joita varastoidaan puiston vesialtaisiin.









