

PORVOO AND HIS TERRITORY

How could we both preserve the identity of the riverfront of Porvoo and build a new urban area for almost three thousand inhabitants? Could it be possible that the qualities of a spectacular and generous landscape reveals new ways of life in the city, and vice versa? Every action on this landscape should start from that point: here more than somewhere else, a kind of balance between nature and city must be found.

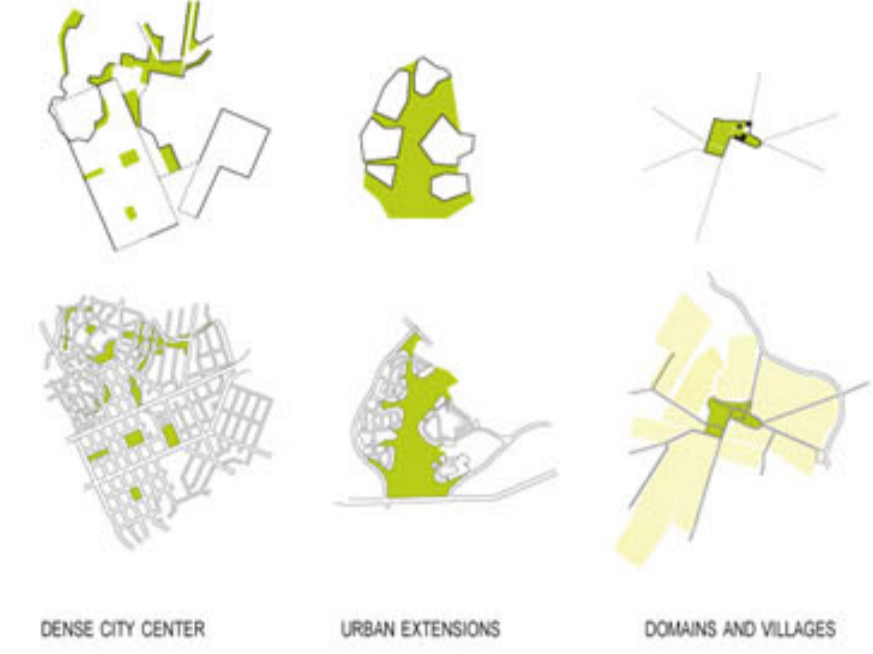
Here natural landscape has been built by specific uses. Both cultivated lands and wild forest are geometrical marks of a human activity. The project is built from this natural matrix. The present urban system of Porvoo, isolated fragments linked by natural spaces suggests a partial dense urbanization, that lets generous pieces of landscape penetrate through urban structures. In a parallel movement, nature and city define each other...



PORVOO : DIFFERENT FRAGMENTS LINKED BY NATURE



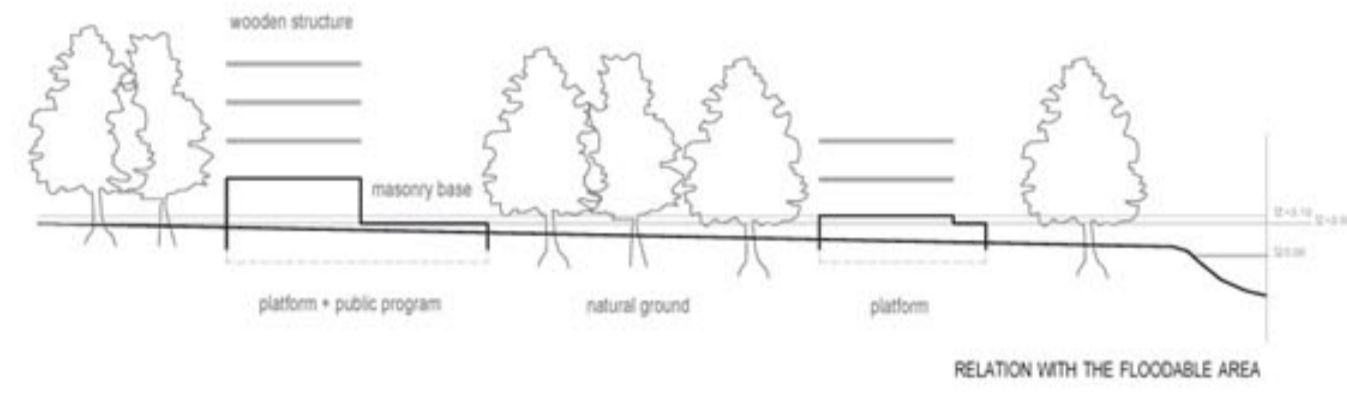
PORVOO : URBAN FRAGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHY



DENSE CITY CENTER URBAN EXTENSIONS DOMAINS AND VILLAGES

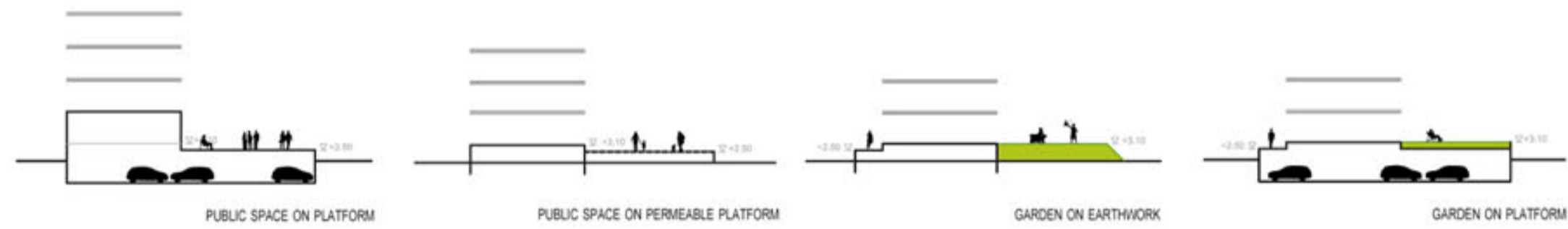


FOUR TYPES OF NATURE

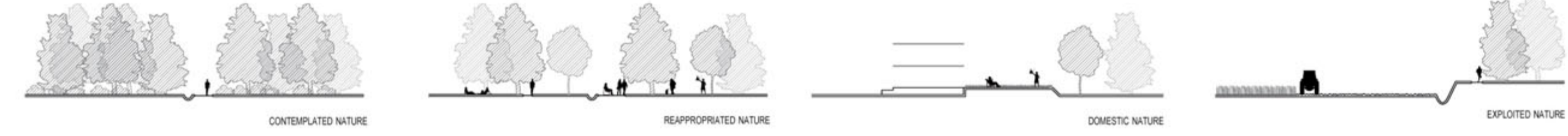


RELATION WITH THE FLOODABLE AREA

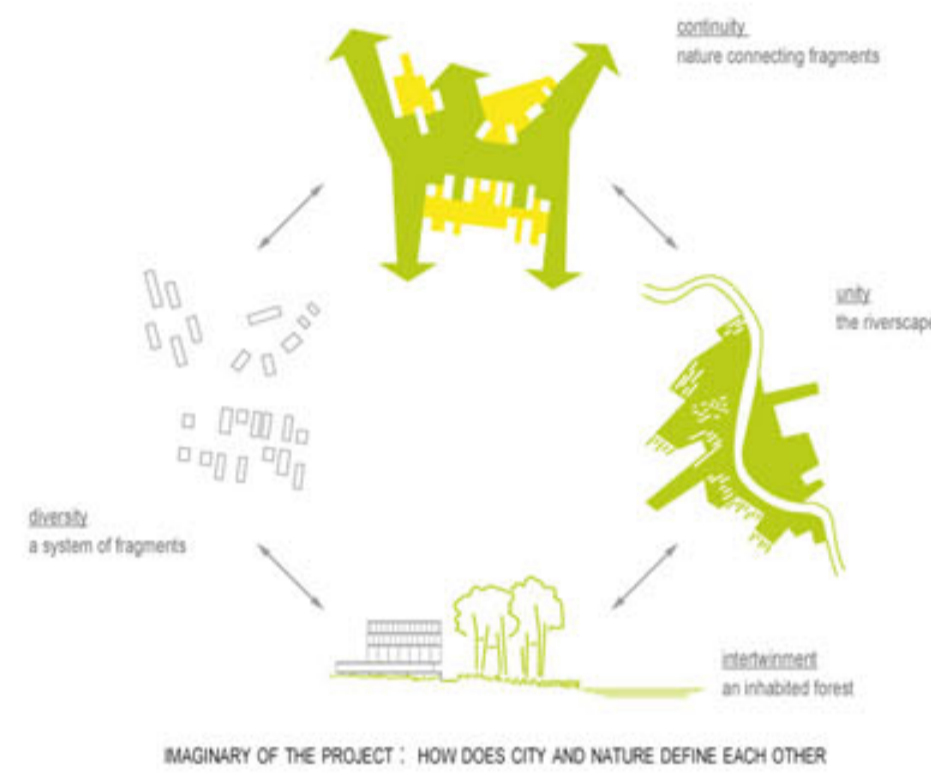
Nature  
The process of mutual transformation between the new area and its environment defines progressively hybrids natures. The original contemplated nature (forest) mutates to become a reappropriated nature in connection with the housing. The exploited nature (fields) is no longer a contemplated landscape but it becomes the scenery of the housing built along it.  
On the natural ground, artificial soils set up to support the edification, the public access to the building, and the domestic nature. Different situations and different types of bases help to operate relationships between public space and private space, and create specific relations to the original nature and to the reappropriated one.



PUBLIC SPACE ON PLATFORM PUBLIC SPACE ON PERMEABLE PLATFORM GARDEN ON EARTHWORK GARDEN ON PLATFORM



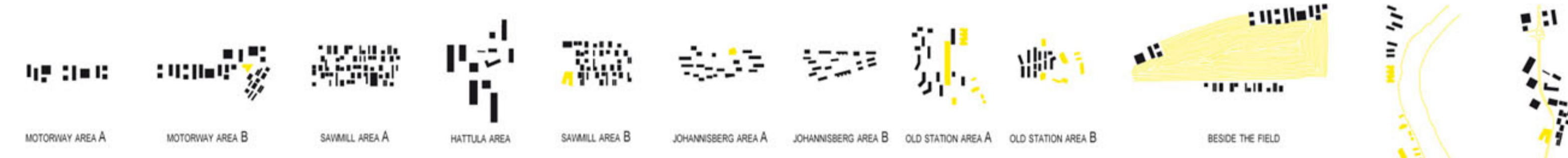
CONTEMPLATED NATURE REAPPROPRIATED NATURE DOMESTIC NATURE EXPLOITED NATURE



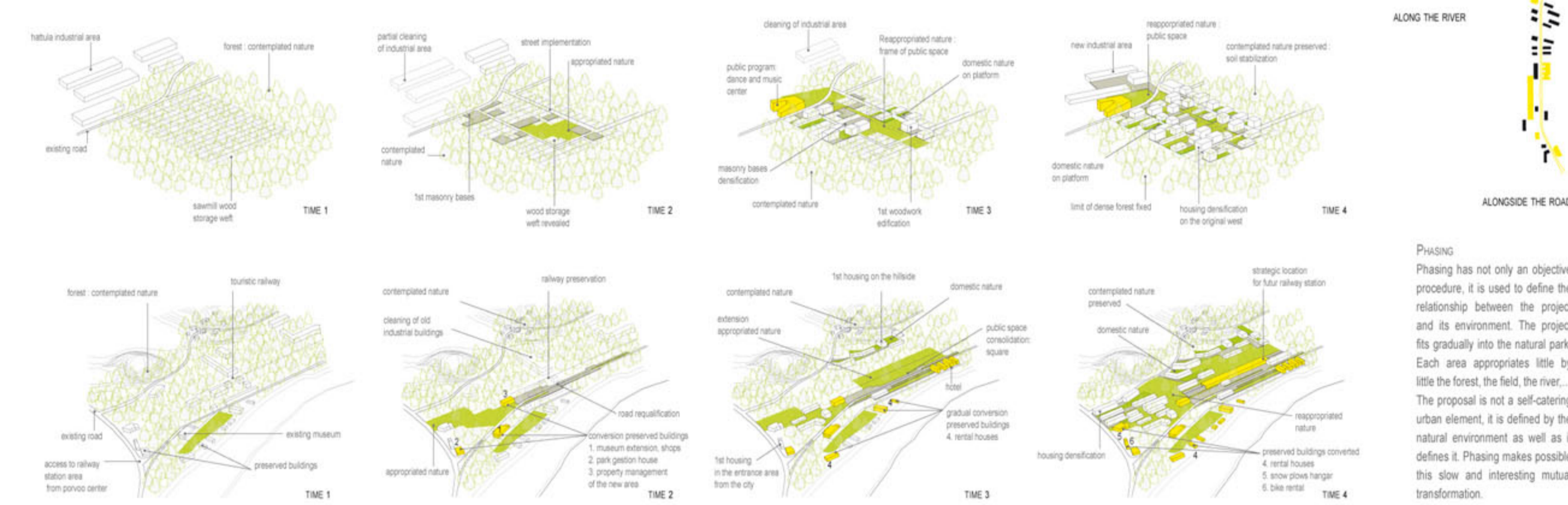
IMAGINARY OF THE PROJECT : HOW DOES CITY AND NATURE DEFINE EACH OTHER



PHASING : PHYSICAL AND THEMATIC FIGURES



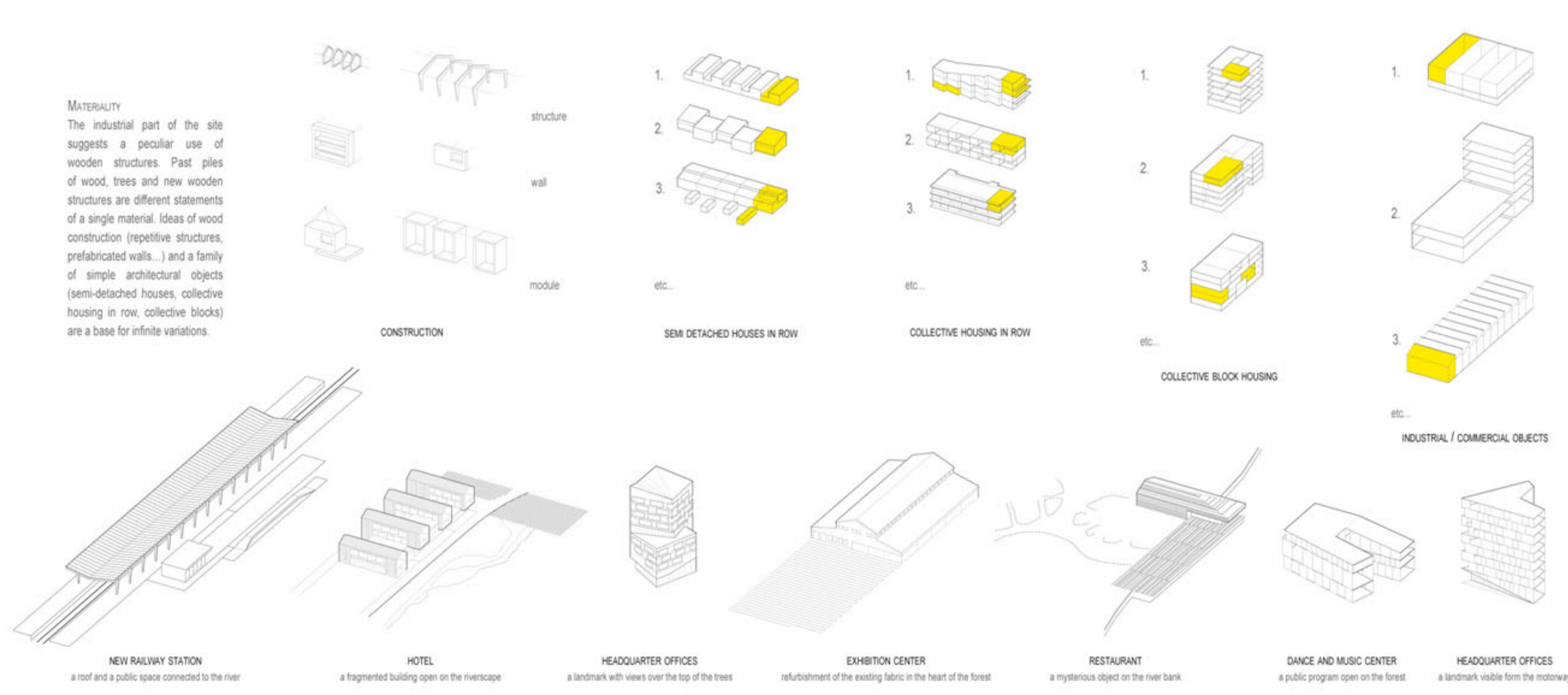
MOTORWAY AREA A MOTORWAY AREA B SAWMILL AREA A HATTILA AREA SAWMILL AREA B JOHANNESBERG AREA A JOHANNESBERG AREA B OLD STATION AREA A OLD STATION AREA B BESIDE THE FIELD ALONG THE RIVER ALONGSIDE THE ROAD



PHASING  
Phasing has not only an objective procedure, it is used to define the relationship between the project and its environment. The project fits gradually into the natural park. Each area appropriates little by little the forest, the field, the river... The proposal is not a self-catering urban element, it is defined by the natural environment as well as it defines it. Phasing makes possible this slow and interesting mutual transformation.



URBAN STRUCTURE



MATERIALITY  
The industrial part of the site suggests a peculiar use of wooden structures. Past piles of wood, trees and new wooden structures are different statements of a single material. Ideas of wood construction (repetitive structures, prefabricated walls...) and a family of simple architectural objects (semi-detached houses, collective housing in row, collective blocks) are a base for infinite variations.

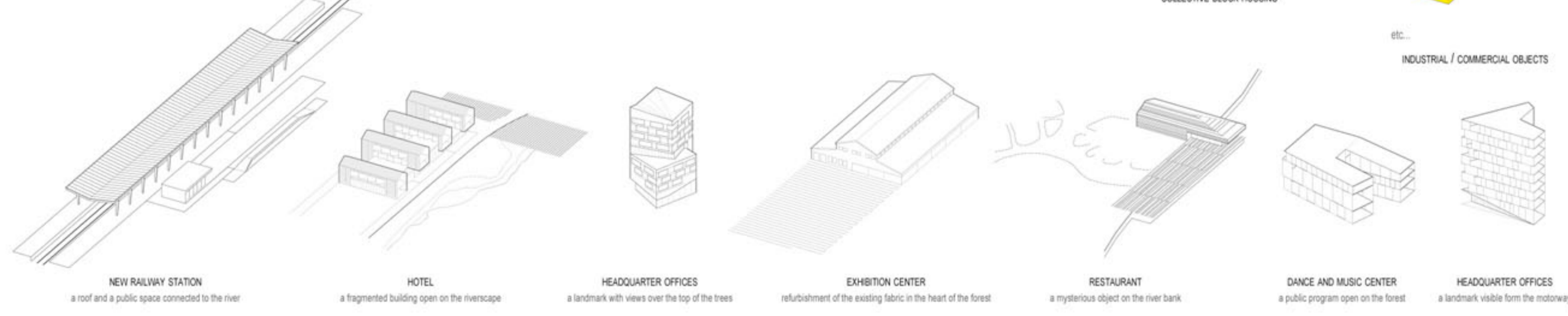
CONSTRUCTION

SEM DETACHED HOUSES IN ROW

COLLECTIVE HOUSING IN ROW

COLLECTIVE BLOCK HOUSING

INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL OBJECTS



NEW RAILWAY STATION a roof and a public space connected to the river

HOTEL a fragmented building open on the riverscape

HEADQUARTER OFFICES a landmark with views over the top of the trees

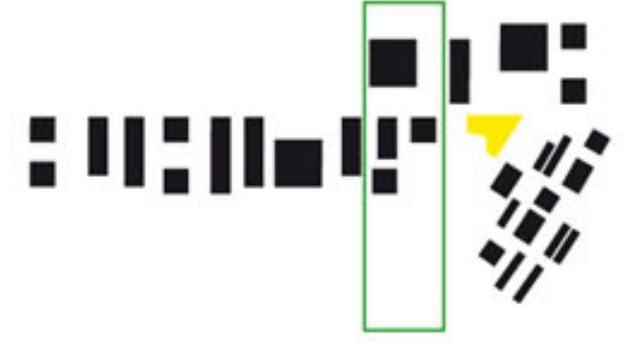
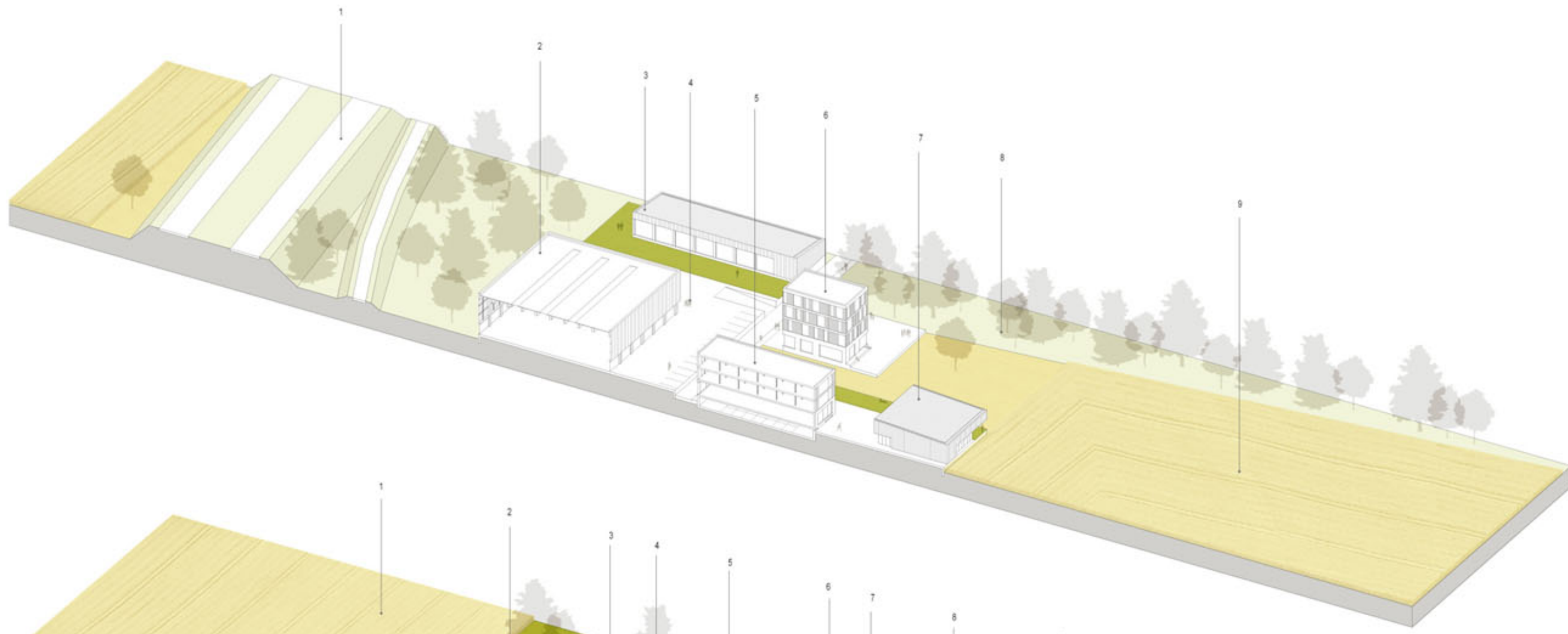
EXHIBITION CENTER refurbishment of the existing fabric in the heart of the forest

RESTAURANT a mysterious object on the river bank

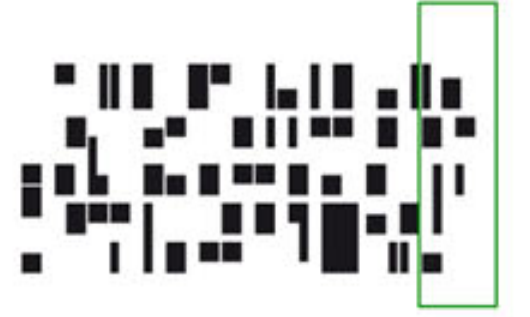
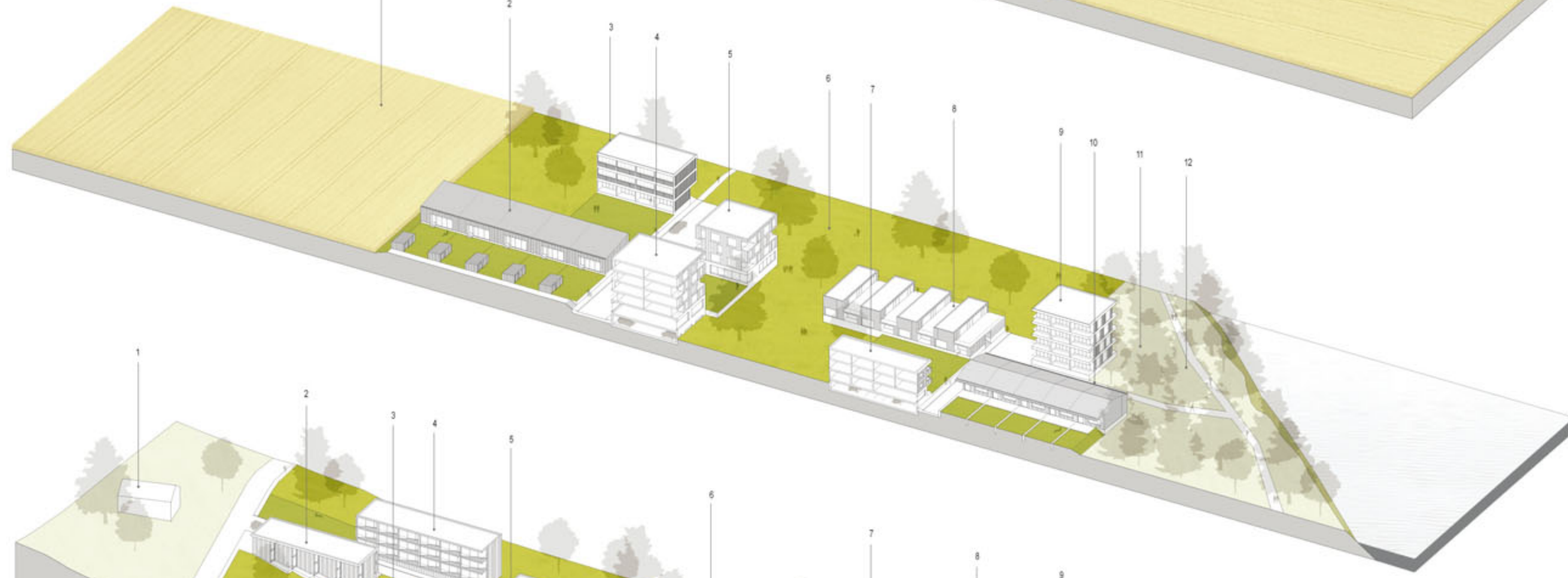
DANCE AND MUSIC CENTER a public program open on the forest

HEADQUARTER OFFICES a landmark visible from the motorway

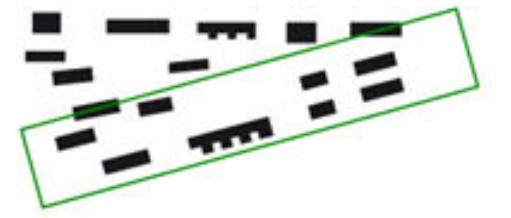
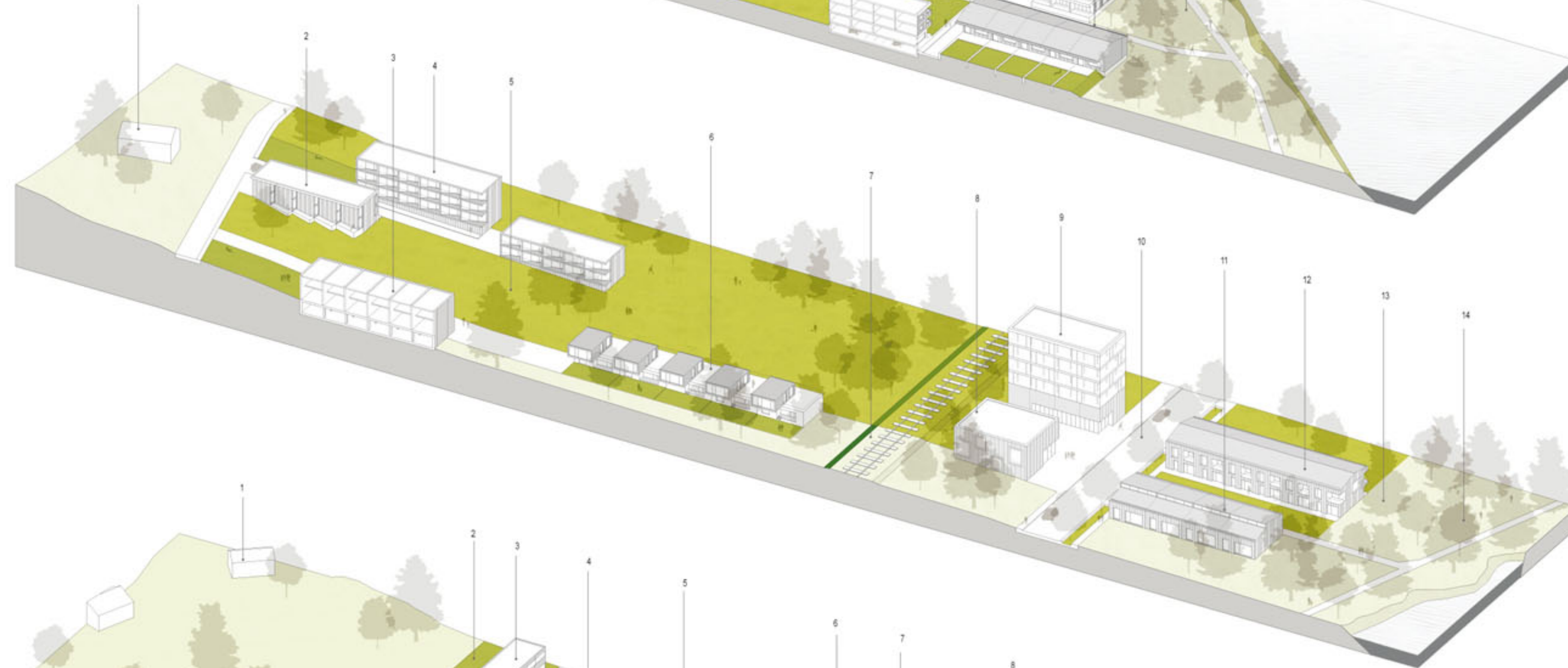




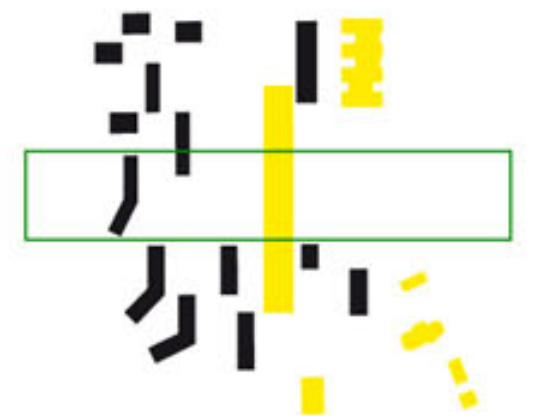
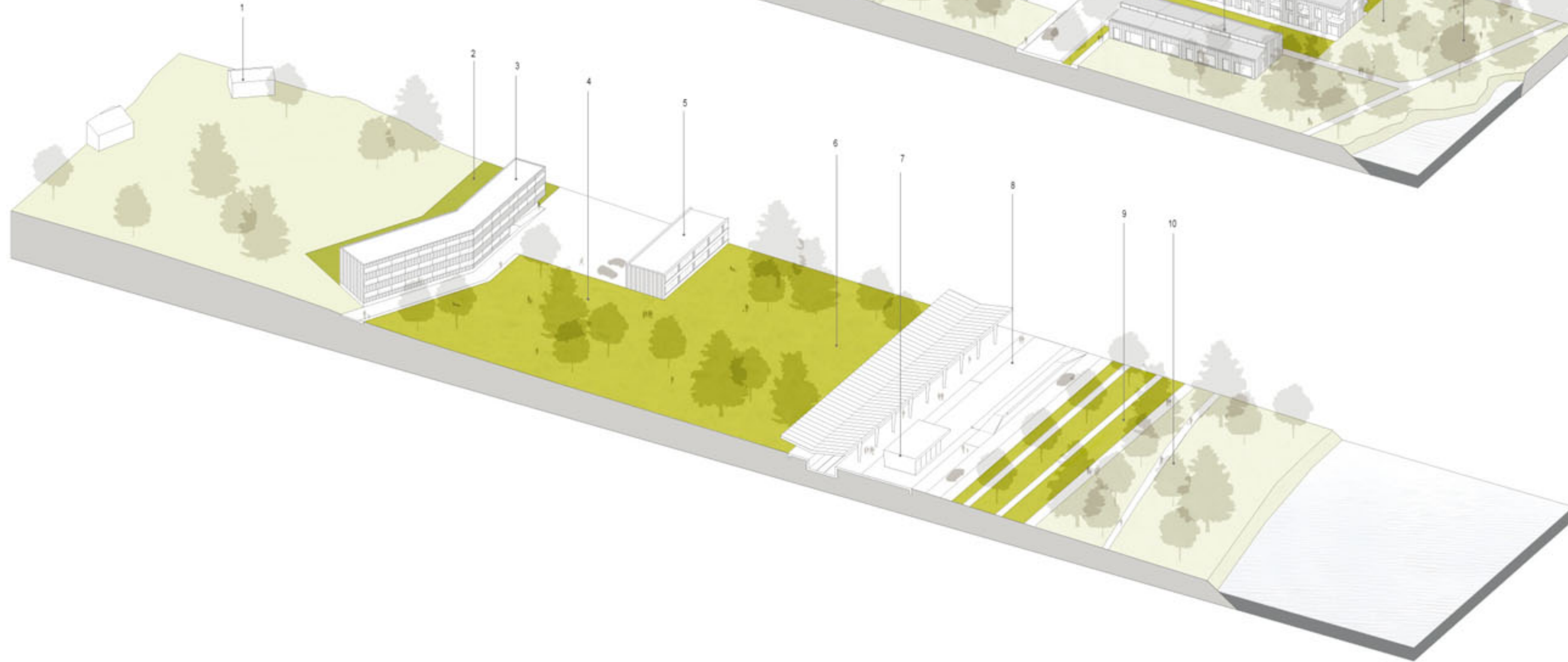
- 01. motorway
- 02. commercial space
- 03. craft space
- 04. platform with outdoor parking
- 05. platform with indoor parking
- 06. offices
- 07. business restaurant
- 08. existing shaft alignment
- 09. existing field



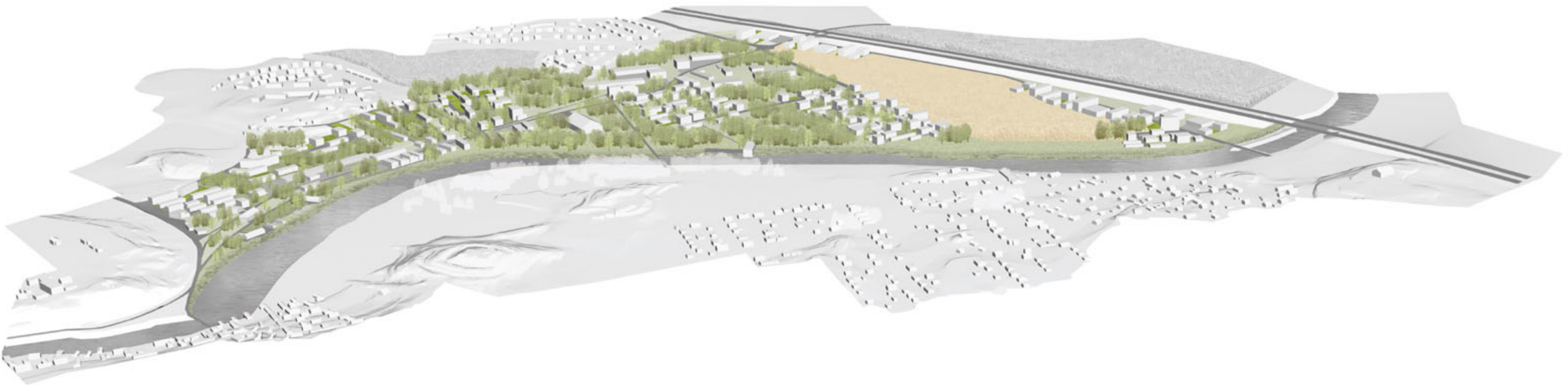
- 01. existing field
- 02. semi detached houses in row with garden sheds
- 03. social housing
- 04. tertiary services in ground floor + indoor parking
- 05. housing + shops in ground floor
- 06. reappropriated shared nature
- 07. platform on indoor parking
- 08. semi detached houses in row with upstairs terraces
- 09. social housing
- 10. detached houses in row
- 11. forest : contemplated nature
- 12. riverfront promenade



- 01. existing house
- 02. duplex housing
- 03. duplex housing
- 04. collective housing with terraces
- 05. collective garden
- 06. prefabricated townhouses
- 07. new railway
- 08. service building
- 09. offices + commercial ground floor
- 10. parkway
- 11. semi detached houses in row
- 12. social housing
- 13. forest : contemplated nature
- 14. riverfront promenade



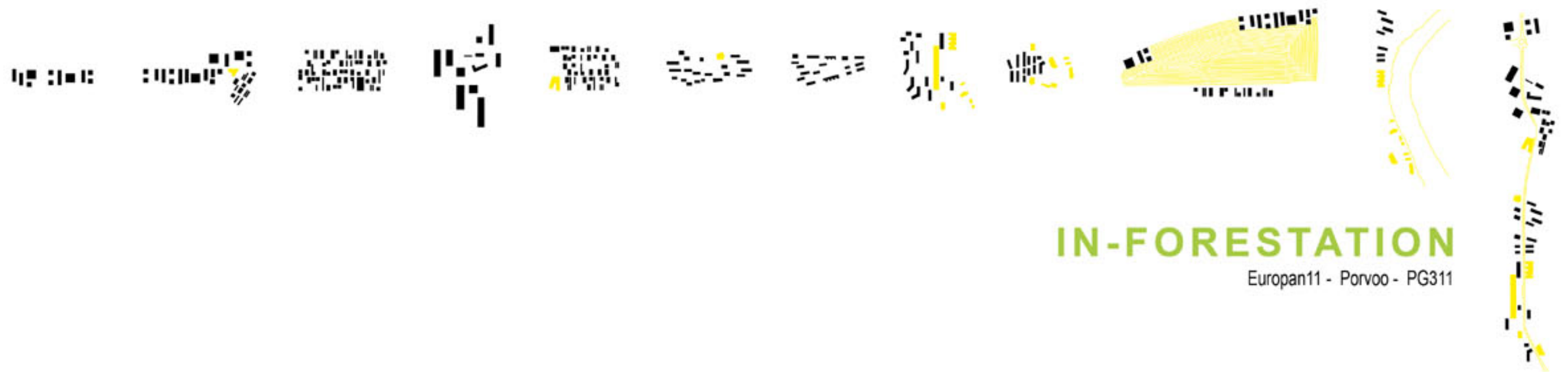
- 01. existing house
- 02. collective garden
- 03. collective housing with open corridor
- 04. reappropriated shared nature
- 05. housing with winter gardens
- 06. new railway station
- 07. ticket office
- 08. railway station esplanade
- 09. bus stop
- 10. forest : contemplated nature
- 11. riverfront promenade



VIEW FROM A COLLECTIVE SPACE - SAWMILL AREA A

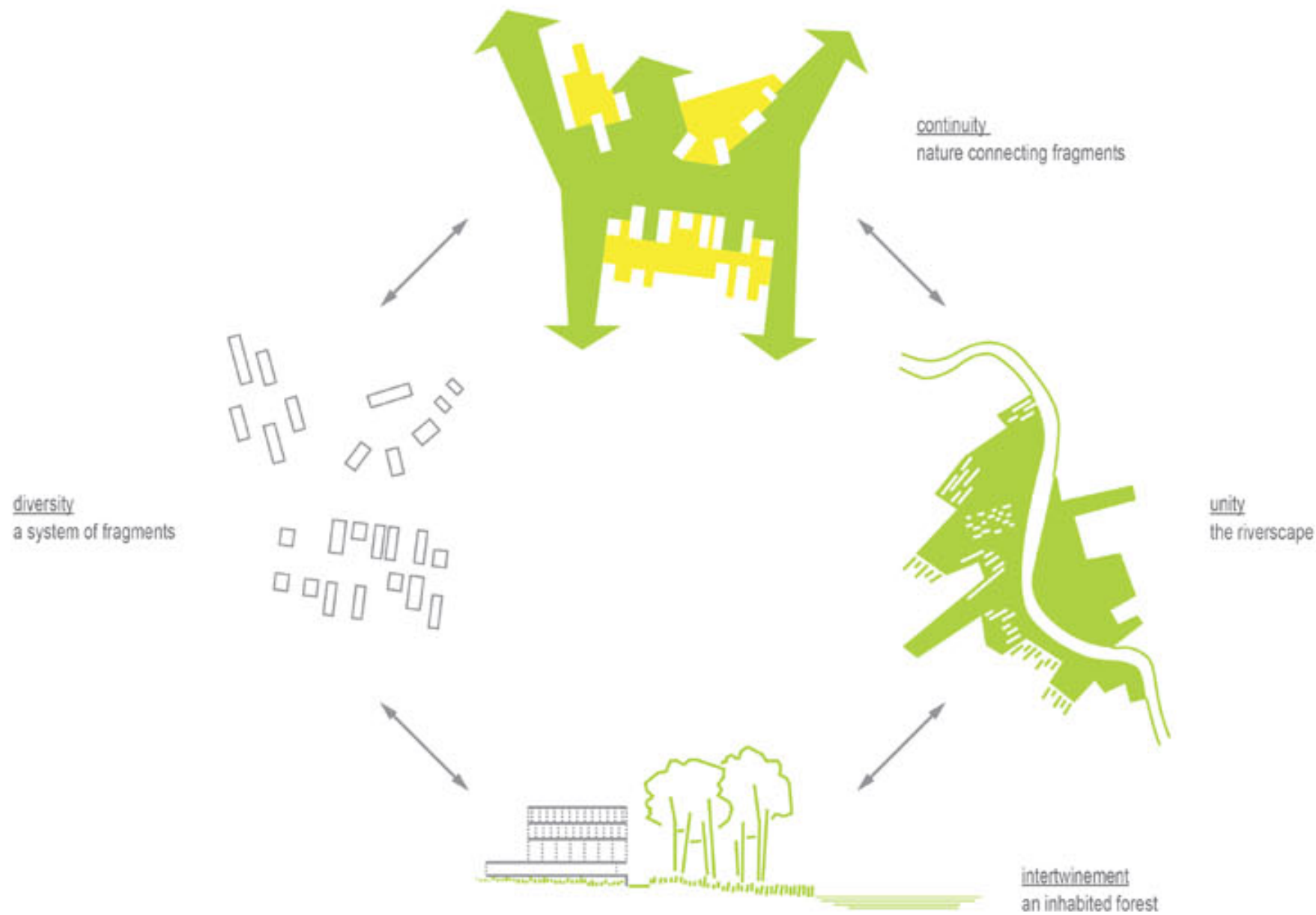


VIEW FROM THE RIVER PROMENADE, THE RESTAURANT



# IN-FORESTATION

Europar11 - Porvoo - PG311



IMAGINARY OF THE PROJECT : HOW DO CITY AND NATURE DEFINE EACH OTHER

How could we both preserve the identity of the riverfront of Porvoo and build a new urban area for almost three thousand inhabitants ?  
 Could it be possible that the qualities of a spectacular and generous landscape reveals new ways of life in the city, and vice versa ?  
 Every action on this landscape should start from that point : here more than somewhere else, a kind of balance between nature and city must be found.

NATURE/URBAN USES

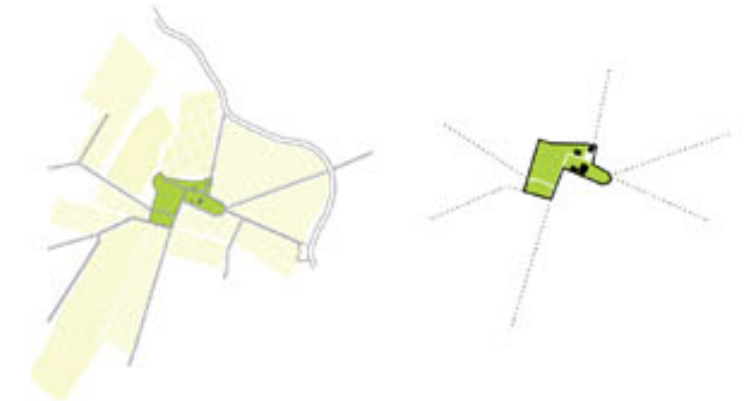
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 The project is built from this natural matrix. The present urban system of Porvoo, isolated fragments linked by natural spaces, suggests a partial and dense urbanization, that lets generous pieces of landscape penetrate through urban structures. In a parallel movement, nature and city define each the other...



DENSE CITY CENTER



URBAN EXTENSIONS



DOMAINS AND VILLAGES



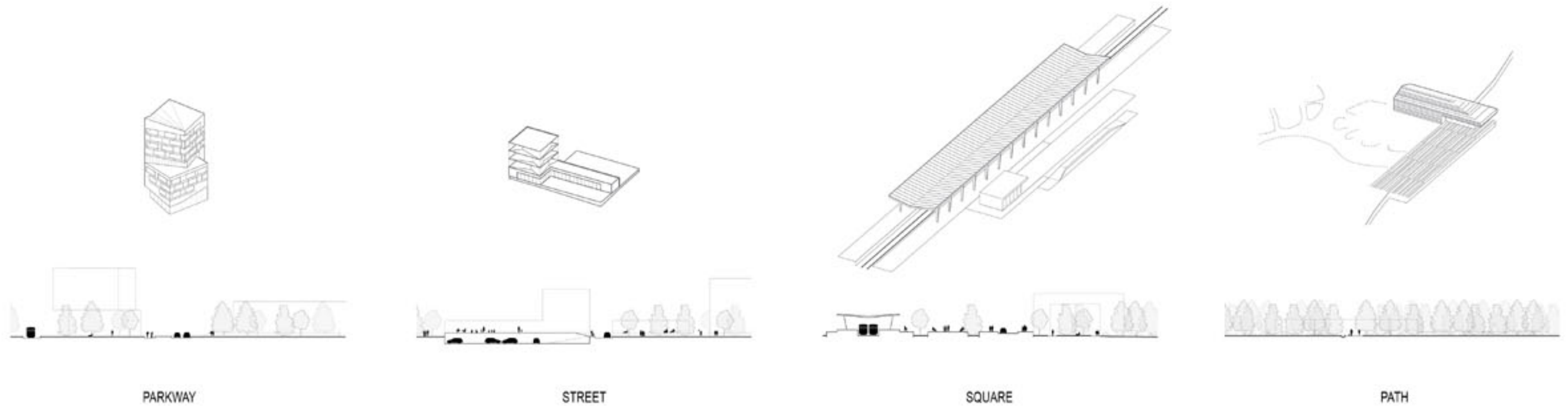
PORVOO : DIFFERENT FRAGMENTS LINKED BY NATURE

The present structure of Porvoo can help us to imagine a way to balance density and natural continuities.

Every part of the city, from the historic centre to farm estates, can be seen as a series of fragments separated (and linked) by nature. Potentially, that means every part of the city is in contact with a geographical space. On a bike ride, urban intensity of the center is easily connected to large horizons...

In the center of Porvoo, fragments are large, dense, and natural spaces are small, like articulations between fragments. Outside the center, fragments are smaller and diffuse, and nature penetrates generously between them. Nearby the cultivated lands, fragments are even more smaller, then natural and cultivated landscapes are predominating.

The project site of Hattula goes through these three types of landscapes. Its southern part is next to the city centre, its middle part is next to Johannisberg, and its northern part belongs to the large horizon of lands.

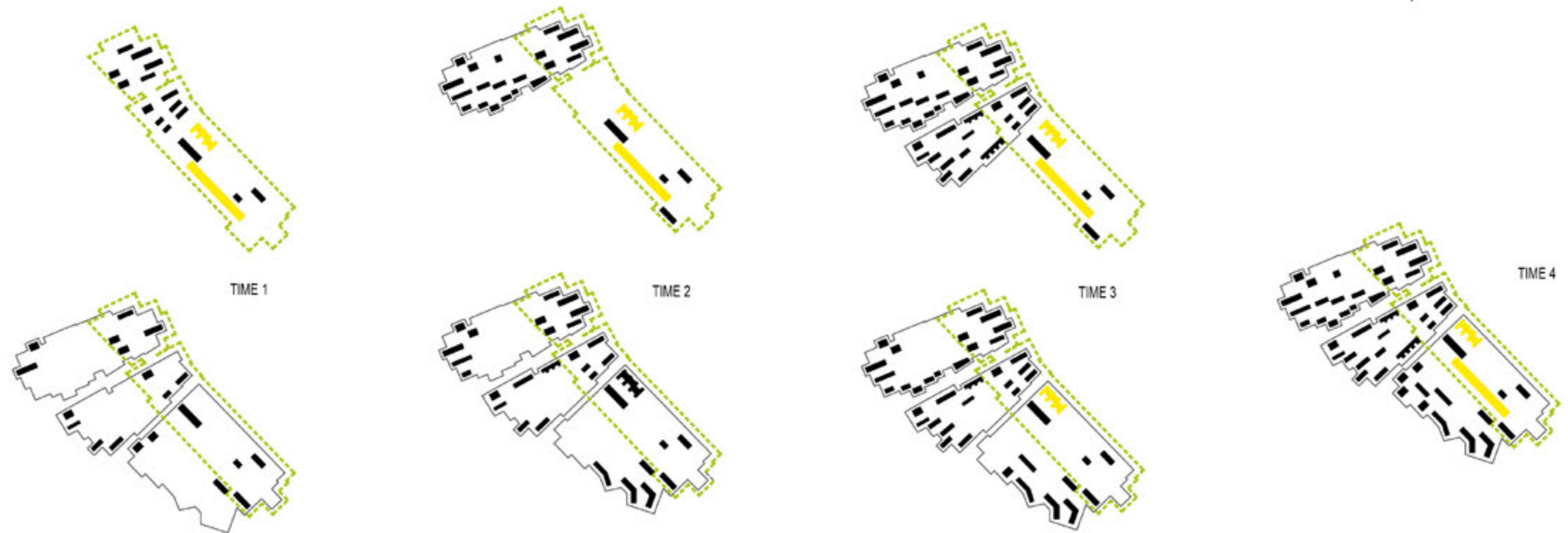


- 01. HEADQUARTER OFFICES
- 02. RESTAURANT
- 03. DANCE AND MUSIC CENTER
- 04. EXHIBITION CENTER
- 05. HEADQUARTER OFFICE
- 06. HOTEL
- 07. NEW RAILWAY STATION
- 08. RENTAL HOUSES
- 09. EXISTING MUSEUM + SHOPS
- 10. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT OF NEW AREA
- 11. PARK GESTION HOUSE
- 12. BIKE RENTAL
- 13. SNOW FLOWS HANGAR
- ☐ COLLECTIVE CAR PARKS

### URBAN STRUCTURE

The "urbanism of fragments" follows the usual constitution of the city, in Porvoo and mostly in Finland. The proposal tends to use that specificity of Finnish urban construction to create different kind of places to leave, respecting the city scale, and also the human scale of living, especially in its relation with nature. But this way of making city tends to produce distinct frames of a totally disparate puzzle. On the opposite, the neighborhoods of the project are conceived as variations within a unique global area, with its own identity and relation with the natural urban park.

To define it, a global structure is necessary: it is constituted by the road network, the green corridors and a frame of emblematic buildings related to the old station. The road network works as "closed systems" connected on the actual main roads. Those "loops" control the extension of each built area and preserve green connection between them. These established corridors connect the project to the natural park and to the city. Punctually into this structure, some "landmark" objects stake the intervention. They set up a common architectural vocabulary for the neighborhoods, using the existing preserved building, and also focusing on specific situations.



### PHASING

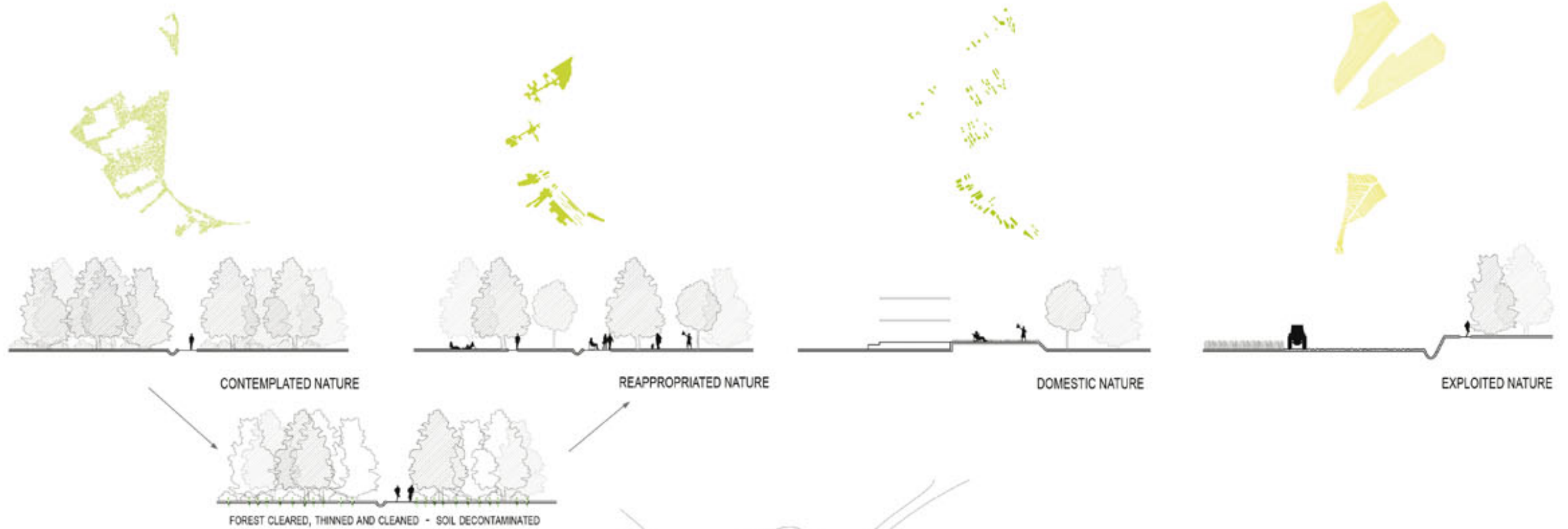
The structure of the project is pre established, but it grows gradually, as the city grows. Based on this main structure, the urban figures can grow independently. A urban figure may be an area in itself (the railway station area, the sawmill area, the motorway area, etc) but also a sector related to a theme (densify alongside the main road, build beside the field, live along the river, etc)

The new area of Porvoo can grow following two different ways of phasing, and combining it :

- By completing each urban figure, one after the other.
- By initiating various figures and densifying them simultaneously.

Phasing has not only an objective procedure, it is used to define the relationship between the project and its environment. The project fits gradually into the natural park. Each area appropriates little by little the forest, the field, the river,... The proposal is not a self-catering urban element, it is defined by the natural environment as well as it defines it. Phasing makes possible this slow and interesting mutual transformation.

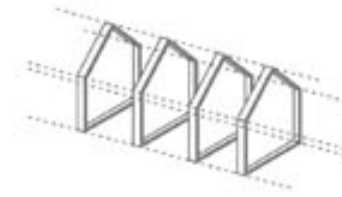
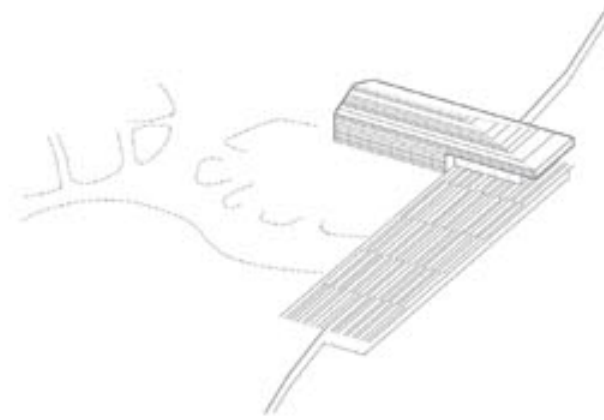
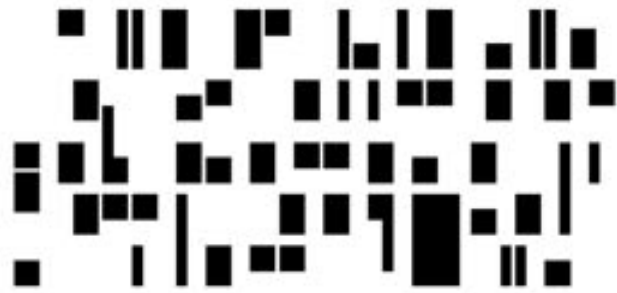




NATURE(S)

The process of mutual transformation between the new area and its environment is defining progressively hybrid natures. The original contemplated nature (forest) mutates to become a reappropriated nature in connection with the housing. The dense forest is cleared, thinned and cleaned; it becomes the main public space and pedestrian network of the areas. Tree conservation stabilizes the soil and prevents from the movement of the ground due to flooding. The exploited nature (fields) is no longer a contemplated landscape but it becomes the scenery of the housing built along it.

On the natural ground, artificial soils set up to support the edification and the public access to the building, and the domestic nature. These bases can be constructed elements such as platforms, or rooftops of parking garages. They can also be earthworks, supporting a domestic nature, as gardens or kitchen gardens, accessible directly from the ground floor, and protected from the constraints of the natural soil of the field or the forest. Different situations and different types of bases help to operate relationships between public space and private space, and create specific relations to the original nature and to the reappropriated one.



## MATERIALITY

The industrial part of the site suggests a peculiar use of timber structures. Stacks of wood from the past, trees of the forest and new wooden structures are different statements of a single material. The site's history is a constant transformation between natural resources and constructed elements.

Ideas from timber construction (repetitive structures, prefabricated walls...) and a family of simple architectural objects (semi-detached houses, collective housing in row, collective blocks, large industrial objects) are a base for infinite variations.

The strong unity of each fragment of the project and the simplicity of the volumes allows some architectural diversity. Pieces of reappropriated nature are defined by a diffuse boundary, formed by various architectures.