

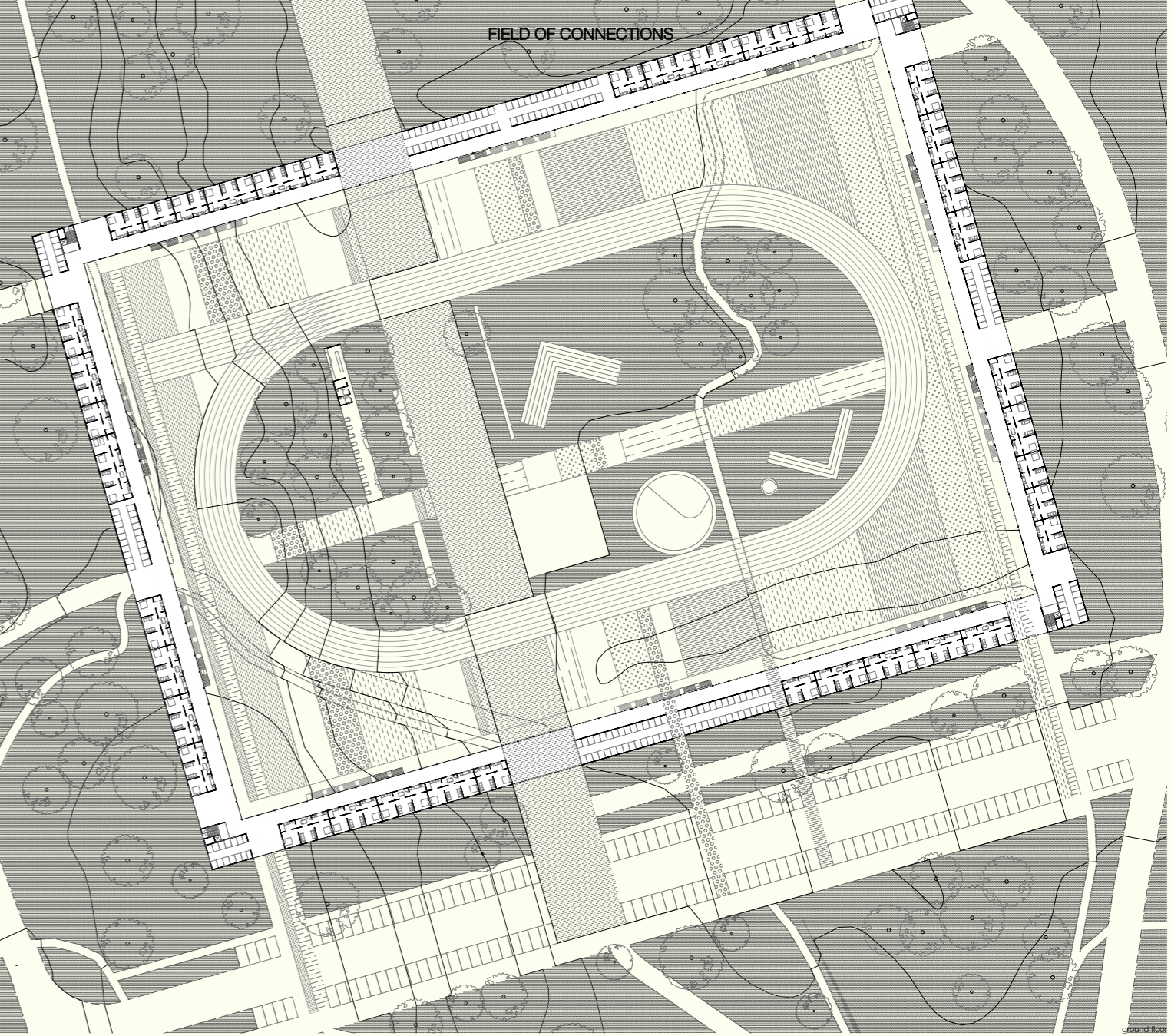
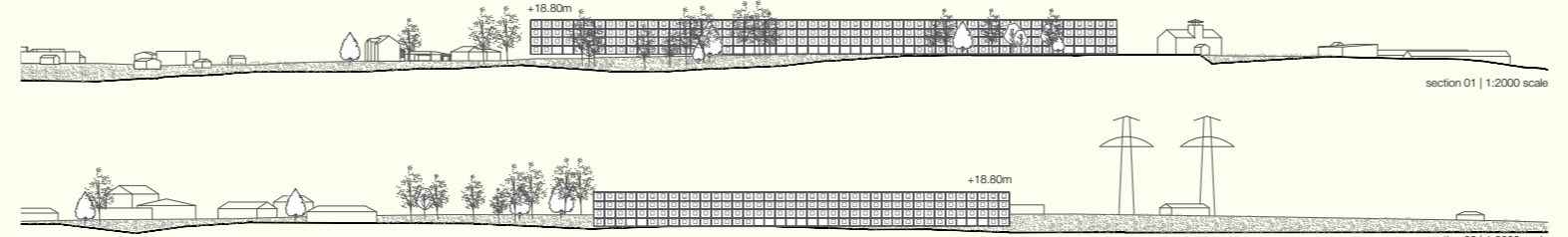
Paths of trees and weeds
In a general view, the area is made up of an irregular layout of unconnected paths, whose general interest lies in the great existing vegetation, typical of Vaasa. We find herb-rich forest, herb-rich heath forest, mesic heath forest and xeric forest. The proposal tries to preserve this natural wealth through the reuse of the maximum number of existing roads and the minimum occupation of the building surface.

Previous pavement
The aim is the reopening of the existing roads with continuous and modular pavements, which allow water to pass through them, infiltrate through the ground or to be captured and retained in subsurface layers for its subsequent reuse or evaporation. The new connections between roads and the arrivals to the coast have the same treatment, giving unity to the whole area.

Public interiors
The proposal promotes the route through the forest through the implementation of a series of pavilions and small infrastructures for public use. Bus stops, huts, saunas, bicycle shelters, etc. Public interiors that facilitate, and in some cases enable, walking or cycling in the intervened area.

Building - Forest
The proposal is intended to cause the least possible impact on the forest, but in addition to re-naturalizing degraded areas and diversifying flora and fauna by including new plant species, within in some cases, the strategy proposes a gradient with edible gardens linked to housing, followed by an area of weeds and spontaneous growth of plant species, ending in the existing forest.

Conetti
As a result, the proposal is made up of different minimum programmatic elements in its extension on the surface, like the Elsa and Zoe Zenghella's "conetti" concept. The houses, the edible gardens, the public interiors, and the paths are placed strategically, with a common language, achieving the maximum impact with the minimum consumption of forest and earth movement.



01. first phase

02. we study how 55,000 sqm relate to the environment

03. the building area is reduced to fit the first area border

04. only 27,200 sqm are built to shelter the whole program; less than 50% of gross area floor but same housing and public space

05. the housing area is 16,200 sqm. There are three types of dwellings: two three and four rooms. There are 162 car places.

06. 11,000 sqm are for common covered areas. The housing access is through a public gateway where relationships are possible. Storages and bike places are in this area.

07. 27,000 sqm are for common green areas. There are yard spaces, a kitchen garden, sports areas, a children's play area and a restaurant

08. Here we examine how landscape topographic complexity influences the opportunity for adaptation to dwellings and common spaces building

