Landscape as a city - city as an island



Turku's deep connection to nature

fabric. has historically followed a rigid grid by this unicentric approach to city development natural syste were overridden: the banks of the Aura River straighter the Varsoja stream canalized. Vet, again and again, ro outcrops disrupt this order. These breaks in the grid, of sistle in historic city plans, also manifest spatially in Turl urban structure, creating distinctive places where the Le environment enters into a direct relationship with the nati

Shift the second less

We see these ruptures not as disruptions, but as spatial cultural assets. Places where Turku becomes specific and the complex processes togethis.

as the rocky hills break the continuity of the city's layou we propose to inverse the unbra-undiscape relationship to propose to ship the basis of our unsign each other propose to ship the basis of our unsign each earlier and andscape framework in which formations of architecture act as archipelagic entities. Architecture acts not as object but as mediator - between urban and ecological systems With nature as the "masterplan" and new urban forms (that we define through the concept of the neighbourboot archipelago) serving as experiential anchors of the archipelago, as key landscape center emerges along the Varsoja corridor. This new green core shapes and moderates he city's future growth, strengthening the dialogue between

A areen core for the neighboorhood

Urbanization in Vahisheikkilä accelerated after annexation to Turku in 1383, with the growth of pu facilities, industries, and housing. Today, Vähäheikkilä heterogeneous district, mixing oliter housing, busines services, and vacant plots, illustrating a gradual evolur lacking a comprehensive strategy, which raises the ques of its future within Turkus urban growth.

Rather than viewing fragmentation as a problem, propose to embrace it as a new urban reality and a poter asset. This collection of distinct "islands" — neighborho districts, or iconic buildings — each has its own identity function. Every island is designed or preserved to reinfo

being homogenized by city-wide planning. They are not isolated, but reconnected through this new green core, and which acts as connective element — the final piece of a an-

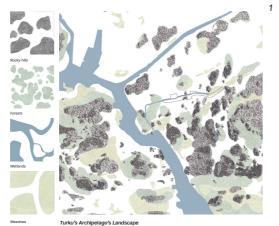
Landscape integration

We take the landscape forward design of the Varsog a as an opportunity to make different components of archipelago tangible and interveave them with one and indoing so, we integrate the site into the existing ecolog corridors and strengthen its landscape coherence with the Turku archipelago. To this end, we identify the folios characteristic natural and rubran phenomena. Rocky Hills. Forests, the Wetlands, the Meadows, the built environm

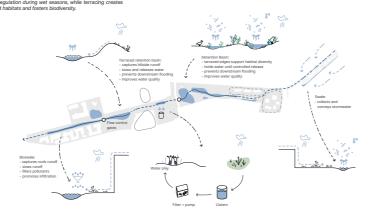
he The competition site is a patchwork of the differe es landscapes characteristic of the Turku archipelago. eropening the buried canal, we aim to enhance the diverse landscapes. The stream serves as the backbone the project, reconnecting the various biotopes.

Enhancing biodiversity its

dál si a habitats. Edge effect is a theory in ecology the nesses, the biodiversity and ecological function is errolution where biodiversity can access different types and resources, in our design, we use the same pr attempt to create multiple edges in the site. The functioned above – forest, wetland, rocky land otential meadow – are connected through these edges, to hoods, as epresentative transitions between the differen



Vater is the driving force behind both climate resilience nd public life. Our stormwater strategy transforms the andscape into an adaptive system that slows, stores, litters, nd inflitrates water through bioswales, rain gardens, swales, and terraced retention and detention basins. These features nanage runoff, protect downstream areas from flooding.



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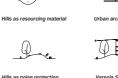
Figure-ground plan 1:10000

ecture

her than scattering development throughout the site, the cept concentrates on maintaining density in carefully sen areas by building new hills. Buildings are grouped small neighborhoods and placed atop these hills, which

A variety of living environments are proposed within the area ranging from urban to suburban lifestyles and from co-living arrangements to traditional housing. These include diverse housing types such as townhouses, urban villas, linea blocks, and co-living spaces, which cater to a wide range o

Each archipelago have building types that form a cohe yet diverse neighborhood: The Urban Archipelago / Crea Courtyards, the Varsoja block Archipelago, the Urban N







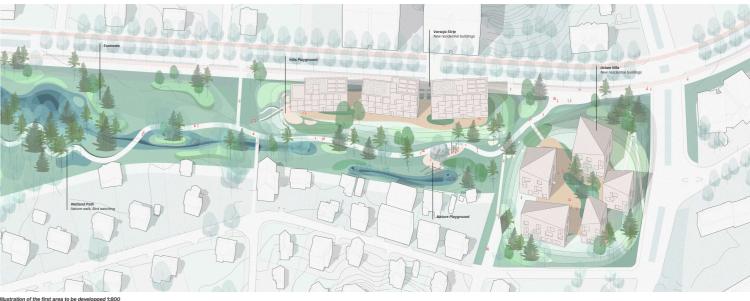


Perspective from the Varsoja









Tour Parkage

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Illustration of the area 1:150