



Envisioning the future of Vaasanpuisto

IFHP Summer School 2019

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4. Planning for future needs

1. Analysis

1.1 Ecology and Morphology

The green space in Vaasanpuisto connects to the wider green corridor in western Turku (Fig 1). The morphology of the site, while generally flat has lower areas in the north and south east corners. Flooding would collect in north east and south east corners near bus routes and tram line in areas that are currently not equipped to deal with extreme weather events (Fig 2). Additionally there are some raised areas and potential building designs would need to take into account naturally higher topography in the south west corner. As the ponds serve as stormwater collection new buildings would need to be placed away from the centre as the ground water is close to the surface (Fig 3).



Fig 1 Green corridor QGIS

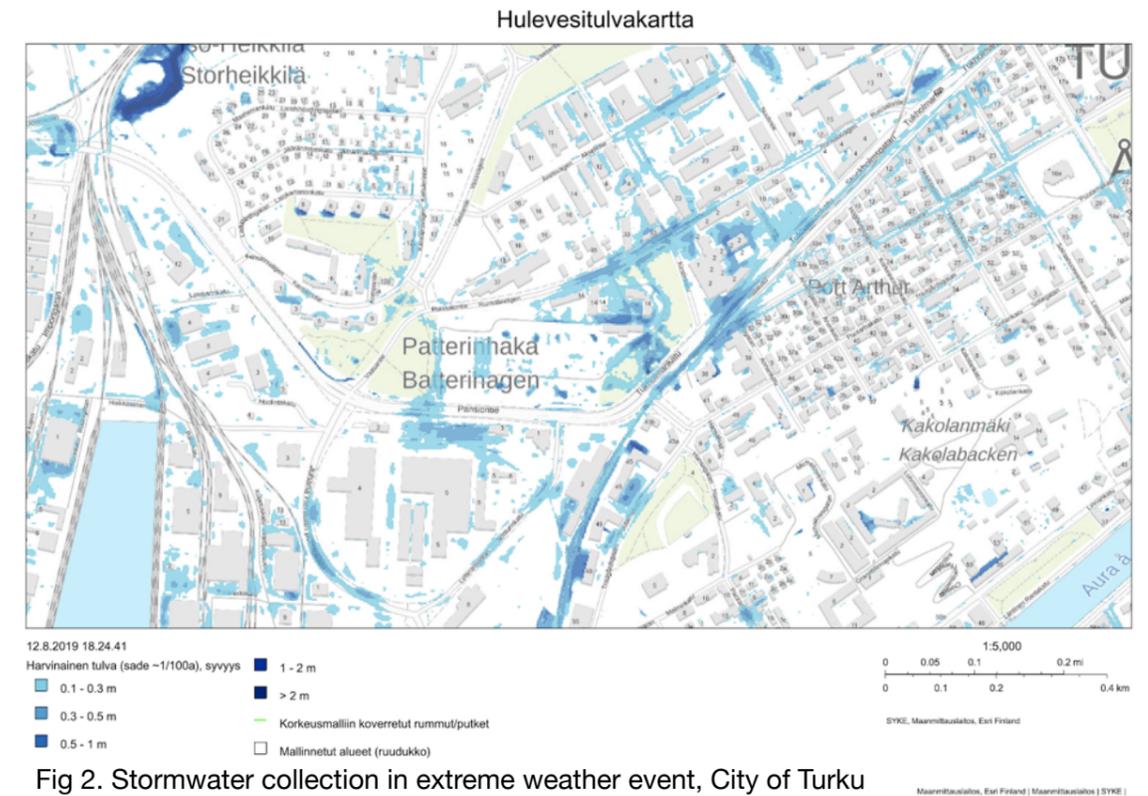


Fig 2. Stormwater collection in extreme weather event, City of Turku

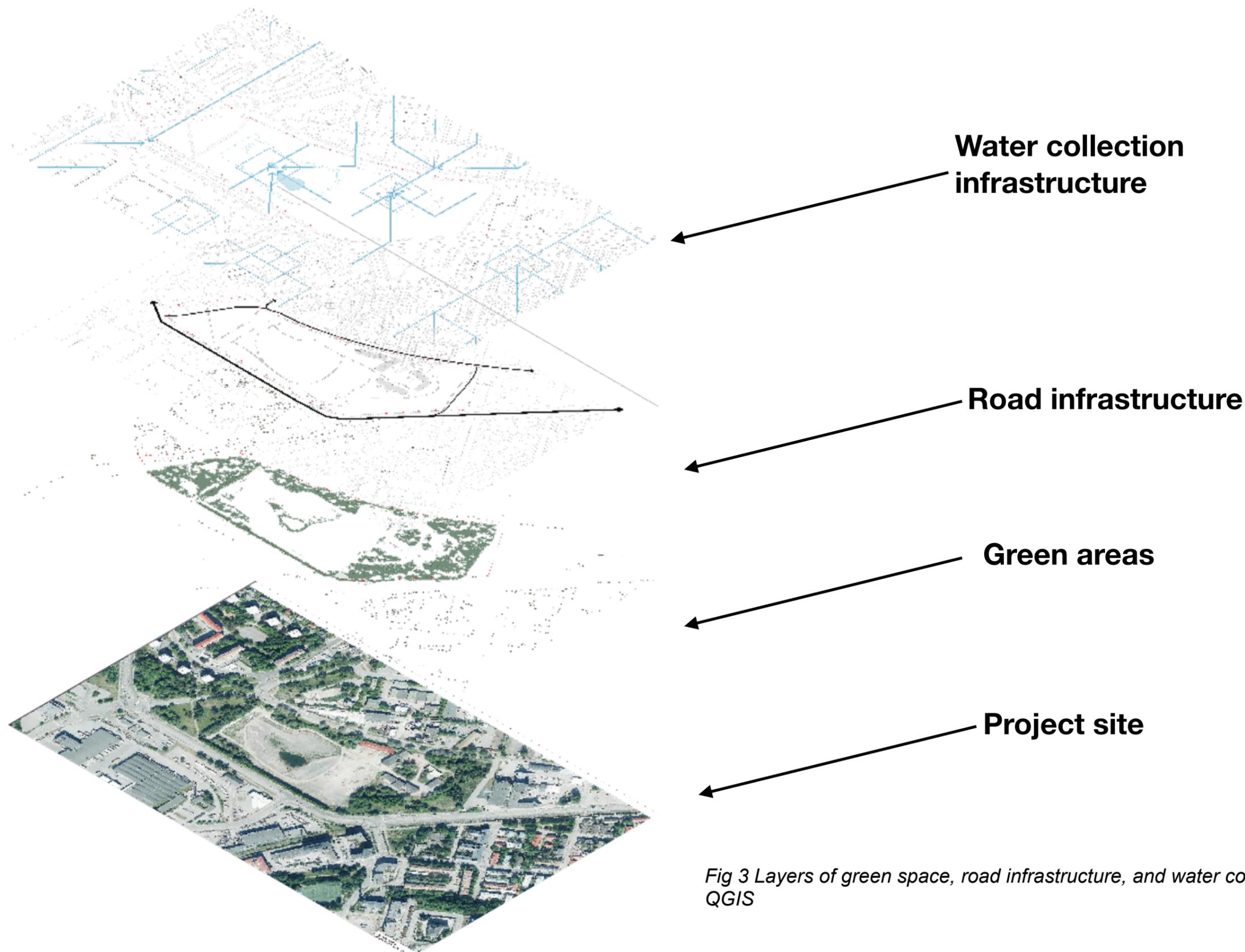


Fig 3 Layers of green space, road infrastructure, and water collection onsite, QGIS

1.2 Pedestrian movement and transit influence

The Tukholmankatu roadway acts as the southern boundary of Vaasanpuisto and cuts through the historical residential area of Port Arthur in south east and the modernist neighbourhood of Patterinhaka/Iso-Heikkilä in the north west. The former is characterized by high connectivity, mixed land-use and a proximity to Turku city centre. Patterinhaka/Iso-Heikkilä in the north west is lacking in terms of perceived walkability even if the physical setting shows the highest integration in the examined sub-system (fig 4). The area has the potential to be redesigned as a more walkable space as predictions indicate a connected focal point in the north-west corner of the site (fig 5). Tukholmankatu's position enables it to act as a linkage between the neighbourhoods around Vaasanpuisto, the harbour, and city centre leading to more connected network system, provided that the car traffic can be reduced.



Fig. 4 Status Quo

The planned tram network, touching the western boundary of the site, opens new possibilities to the area north of Ruissalontie. In the long-term a reshape of the current network in the north-west could raise the accessibility in a significant way and allow to make Ruissalontie an active pedestrian street. In line with community vision (chapter 3.1), Ruissalontie could develop from an industrial space towards an in-between place that enables social life, place bonding, and mixed commercial-residential land use.

As a busy arterial road, Tukholmankatu acts as a physical and psychological barrier between Vaasanpuisto and Port Arthur. If a school is planned for the area the road at current speeds and volume may pose a health risk due to air pollution and collision risk (Fig 6).

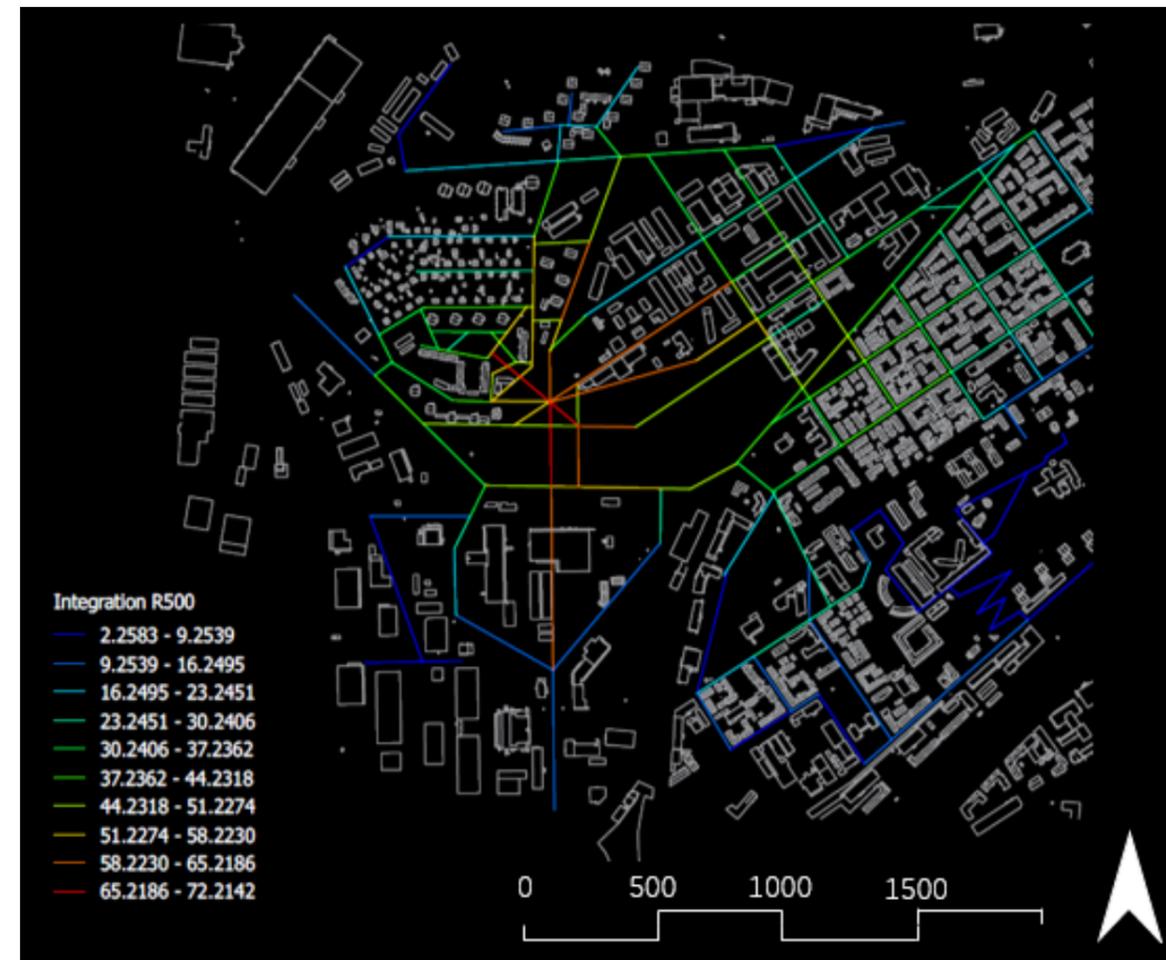


Fig. 5 Prediction

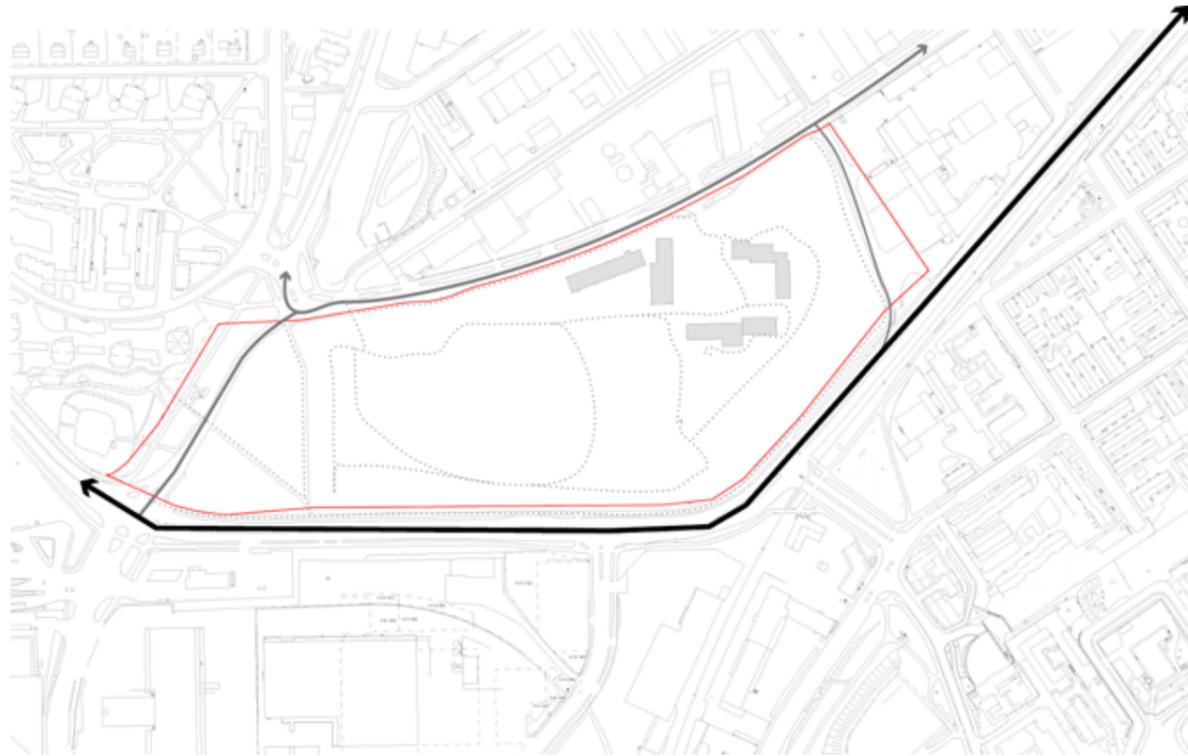


Fig. 6 Road use and physical/psychological barriers

Port Arthur interviews

The responses in Port Arthur were similar in contrast to Patterinhaka/Iso-Heikkilä. Small playgrounds as well as the high walkability in the area were praised. A respondent reported driving from Patterinhaka to walk around Port Arthur. Residents referred to the neighbourhood as being friendly, peaceful, and cozy. Respondents also reported feeling very safe. All respondents were generally positive to the development plans in and around Vaasanpuisto. The sole concern expressed multiple times were related to an expected increasing traffic volume. Respondents did not want to see changes in their neighbourhood,

1.3 Interview findings

Patterinhaka/Iso-Heikkilä interviews

There was a mixed response about the use of existing parks. One family noted they did not use the play space for children as the areas were too small and the number of children in the area meant the playground was not busy. Others primarily walked in parks with their dogs. Generally people met up with family and friends outside of the area, noting a lack of things to do. Respondents noted feeling very safe while noting some discomfort with the presence of single men who would gather in groups and drink around a statue near Vaasanpuisto. When asked about potential changes to their neighbourhood respondents generally liked the quiet feel of the area but noted a lack of variety with limited grocery store, retail, and restaurant options. Respondents also expressed a desire to keep older buildings (pre-war) in the area.

2. Conceptualization

2.1 Making, Shaping, Letting Be

The analysis stage brought up a number of design and planning questions around what to make, shape, or let be. While a generally new and unused space, the making of the residential and public spaces created will be informed by and contradict the gridiron and modernist neighbourhoods adjacent to Vaasanpuisto. The neighbourhood design will be based on post-modernist and new urbanist principles to create a complete community. The shaping of this community will be informed by the area's industrial past and aims to use industrial images and materials where possible. Additionally, as an important ecological space building placement and design will be shaped around the existing morphology of the space as well as stormwater management needs.

Letting be is a social and architectural question. Socially, making and shaping the neighbourhood should not result in any form of displacement of marginalized people. Some locals expressed the desire to 'get rid' of men who lingered and drank around a statue in Vaasanpuisto as they felt uncomfortable in the area. It is a concern that further marginalizing a marginalized group would be counter to the goals of this project. This plan instead aims to make new public spaces to enable the preservation of marginalized spaces. Architecturally, letting can enable the site to develop slowly without densifying the entire area at once, providing flexibility for future needs.

2.2 Connecting the surrounding neighbourhoods

As discussed in the analysis, the site is currently to be enclosed by physical barrier with fences and roads. By creating physical and psychological permeability between neighbourhoods the site challenges traditional street hierarchy and division of neighbourhood units by creating a more cohesive and connected space outside the Turku city centre.

2.3 Parks as social-cultural spaces

Ecological focal points in the site area including ponds and valuable trees form a starting off point for creating ecologically-focused public spaces while considering the value of socialization and cultural

exchange. The park concept will be informed by a desire to create shared spaces for all ages, genders, cultures, and household types. Turku has seen changes to this ethnic makeup over the last few decades with more residents reporting descent from Somalia, Iraq, Iran, and other nations as well as larger ethnic and linguistic groups including Estonia and Russia. While spread out and relatively small in number some of these groups have seen a rise of up to 50% between 2011 and 2016 and should be taken into account when considering planning for a multi-cultural/multi-linguistic Turku.

3. Outcome

3.1 Community Vision summary

While there have been mega-projects approved across the City of Turku, this development is unique as a human-scale project in a large space, enabling adaptive uses for a wide variety of users. The goal of the project is not just to build housing but to accomplish wider social, ecological, and economic goals. This development would act as a central park and public space for the wider community around Vaasanpuisto.

The project aims to create a complete community with housing and public space design that is complimentary. In particular the design and facilities in the project site aim to promote social inclusion with a focus on using food as a method of creating social links across cultures in multi-linguistic, multicultural Turku. This can be done by creating meeting points and shared spaces within institutions that facilitate socialization amongst strangers including a shared kitchen in the planned school and integrating daycare programming with other social groups and activities. Outreach and social engagement with marginalized residents around Turku as well as engagement between various users within the community can serve to create social cohesion between groups that may have limited interaction with each other. Semi-public community gardens can also serve to bring disparate groups together, as well as serve as an educational tool for children in the local school. Allowing for open and flexible spaces can also allow for pop-up events and independent projects by community members.

The project's ecological goals aim to create a livable, active community that adapts to the existing environment. By keeping the existing pond in the middle of the site it serves as a focal point for community and act as a stormwater management tool. Building location allows the development to adapt to the local morphology and create additional stormwater management ponds in north-east and south-west corners to prepare for extreme weather events.

Economic goals are wide-ranging. By connecting the new development south of Vaasapuisto to the site and central Turku, new

tram connections offer new economic opportunities for the area. In addition, as entrepreneurship is also used as a tool of integration for immigrants, flexible mixed-use areas can also be used as a method of accessing workspace for small businesses and promote a circular economy in and around Vaasanpuisto.

3.2 Planning for inclusive social and economic spaces

3.2.1 Multicultural spaces

How to we create successful new public spaces? Planning for social inclusion can enable new connections between community members and provide new social and economic opportunities that may not have occurred otherwise. Facilities with few economic or physical barriers can enable easy participation. Designing housing close to other activities in areas that are already busy can encourage people to use public spaces. Providing free program spaces can dismantle economic barriers to services and play. Sports programming and community events that do not require entry fees can also encourage those with lower incomes to participate. Keeping spaces like football fields, play grounds, and skating rinks can encourage participation in sports without having to pay. Additionally free community events like outdoor movie nights run by the school, library, or city can bring people in to participate in cultural events of common interest.

Encouraging activity in public spaces also extends to welcoming in people from different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds more explicitly. This can include place-making activities like community art projects that include motifs that express the experiences/languages/culture of residents in and around Vaasanpuisto. Park design can also act as call-backs to experiences in immigrant's original/home countries. While water features and events can have universal appeal, design elements that remind users of their previous homes may make spaces more familiar. While individual designs should be created after community consultation, some studies have found some consistency among non-European parks including sections of park design for different aesthetic purposes including water features, fruit trees, and themed flower gardens.

3.2.2 Food and social space

Gathering to make and eat food can unite people across cultures, household types and languages and providing community cooking and eating spaces can act as a tool for social cohesion. This project would establish a community garden and community kitchen to facilitate these interactions.

The community gardens can serve both as a multicultural space and educational tool. Food grown can include whatever the community members decide to grow, include vegetables and herbs common in other cultures' cuisines. Greenhouse space would also be made in a housing block to accommodate for colder weather. Harvest from the community garden could also be used as a catalyst for a community event. Gardens would also serve as an educational tool for children at the local daycare and school to learn about the process of making food, food from other cultures, and how to cook. Wider multicultural food programming could also be further integrated into school curriculum.



Fig 7 Communal oven in Dufferin Grove Park, BlogTO

A community kitchen would allow for informal shared meals and larger potlucks that could facilitate cross-cultural connections, based on previous successes in other cities with community ovens (Fig 7 and 8). Community dinners could include coordinated events in Vaasanpuisto with residents from outside neighbourhoods and reciprocal events in these other neighbourhoods. Other activities could include bread making events where participants bake bread based in their respective cultural traditions.

The community kitchen could be reserved through the school administration or another party. If the space proves busy and popular the community kitchen open its space to independent projects/pop-up businesses to have a small restaurant in the space for a short-term lease after school hours. Space could be rented out by non-profit or other organizations (such as Turun 4H-yhdistys) for cooking classes or similar events.



Fig 8 Tandoor oven in Thorncliffe Park, Canada, Public Bake Ovens

3.2.3 Developing the social economy

Development in and around Vaasanpuisto will bring new economic development to the area. How do you bring these opportunities to more people and turn socially inclusive spaces into a socially inclusive economy? Providing short-to-medium-term affordable space in busy public areas can help small businesses that may face barriers to the market (Fig 9). As entrepreneurship is often seen as part of immigrant integration, as is the case in Antwerp, pop-up spaces and short to medium term use of mixed use residential retail areas can provide business space. Along with the community garden and ecological nature of the landscape design, doing so also encourages a circular economy where local people are supporting local businesses and increasing self-sufficiency.



Fig 9 Community centre-run Market 707 in social housing community, Toronto Star

Establishing a market in north west corner not only provides a meeting point between Vaasanpuisto and new and existing communities north of the site but even more flexible space that can be used for small businesses. In keeping with the focus on food, small restaurants could be encouraged to open in the area.

Additionally, as another method of connecting to and engaging with the sea and port activity connections could be made with shipyards at Meyer Turku. These links could help establish pop-up kiosks from businesses in Vaasanpuisto to shipyards and encourage ship worker engagement with the community.



Fig 10 Hoas Kylänevantie (Student housing co-op), Helsinki

3.2.4 Mixed-use, mixed tenancy residences

This plan would aim to bring in a combination of tenancy types. While already offering private market and affordable housing, the site would student co-op mixed with private and affordable housing. While many residential units would serve young families and other household types (ex: Fig 10), this addition of student housing is done with the aim of bringing in active young people who may be likely to make new and creative uses of Vaasanpuisto's shared spaces.

Additionally, working on the assumption that mixed housing with bring mixed ethnicity to the area placemaking projects outside food projects (See: Food and social spaces) including art projects by community



Fig 11 Local community art project in New South Wales, ArtSupperHunter

members on residential and other buildings to help shape a local identity.

3.2.5 Park activity in winter

Planning busy public space in winter can encourage year-round activity in otherwise deserted spaces. Weekly or monthly winter markets in the north-west corner of the development can allow for small businesses to sell their goods on a part-time basis. As the industrial area north of Vaasanpuisto transitions into a residential area and the community to the north west is connected to the project site, the market can become a hub connecting these communities. Additionally as winter months are characterized by darkness, creating an inviting space can keep people engaged. Small-scale light festivals, as done in other cities that experience long winters, can bring people in in the evenings as well as temporary warming stations and saunas installed near community spaces either with movable shipping containers or other materials. This attractions can also increase economic activity for local market sellers in the north-west corner.

As the area is currently used as a location for snow storage, open space in children's play areas can be used for this purpose as a small scale to use large piles as a temporary play structure. Small-scale sports facilities can also be creating for year-long use. While in the short summer months a paved area can allow for football or street hockey, the area could be frozen over in winter to act as an informal hockey rink. Encouraging use for both football and hockey acknowledges hockey as an integral part of Finnish sport as well as the growing popularity of football both in immigrant communities and with Finns more generally. Community members can also be encouraged to gather inside through the use of the community kitchens for baking or other activities that keep it attractive as a warm community space.

3.2.6 Planning for children

The area will have a school and daycare centre in the same school building to account for the needs of young families and act as spillover for schools currently at capacity in Port Arthur. Building a school does not build a kid-friendly community and the overall design of the site should have a strong focus on children's needs and creating spaces where they can have and feel safe. This can include encouraging children's independence in playgrounds and travel by designing safe walking routes from their home to the playground/school that are away from car traffic. Adding whimsy and fun to these spaces can further engage children. This has been done in other cities by creating place-making and transit project for children including Baltimore's creation of neon footprints along safe walking routes. This not only guides children along safe routes but makes an everyday environment fun as outlined in the City of Toronto's Growing Up Guidelines.

Place-making can also be used by kids for kids through art projects (Fig 11). While sidewalk chalk can easily get children involved in art-making on their local street, The Moccasin Initiative, initiated across Ontario enables children to learn about the history and continuous presence of Indigenous people in Canada by spray-painting stencils of moccasins on sidewalks. As Vaasanpuisto is a former industrial site, industrial motifs and other of Turku's history can be an

inexpensive, semi-permanent way of adding texture and history to the community.

Playgrounds and parks should be designed away from streets and there should be colour and fun design imagination in everyday places (i.e. coloured paths, animal paw prints on the sidewalk to school). Allowing for play in waiting areas (i.e. sitting areas/books for kids near bus stops) and in front of housing units can also make kids more comfortable. There could also be a landscape buffer between pedestrians and cars, and with added street furniture to shield children from car traffic.

Residential streets can be designed for mixed activity (i.e. “Woonerf” streets) that have low traffic speeds and prioritize pedestrian activity while also allowing cars. Bike-friendly neighbourhoods can also accommodate kids to encourage active transportation. Community farming/gardens can be used for education about where food comes from. Making multiple destinations in the area child-focused (i.e. more than just the school and adjacent playground) also makes a space more kid-friendly and active.

3.2.7 Planning for the aging population

As the overall population ages in Finland, so will communities in and around Vaasanpuisto. The needs of children, women, and older people often overlap, with many needing accessible and safe spaces and various hours of the day. Studies have found older people want safe protected spaces to walk with enough space for walkers and other mobility devices as well as places to sit and watch park activity. Adding seating areas that are comfortable for seniors (i.e. not too low to the ground, with seat backs etc.) provide spaces to watch activity in the area.

There is also evidence of positive outcomes when old and young socialize together (Fig 12). Intergenerational socialization in the UK and US with both permanent and short-term integration of senior’s residences/social areas with daycare centres encourages seniors to stay active and socially engaged. This could be encouraged either through establishing a permanent senior’s home with daily or weekly socializing with children in daycare/primary school or sporadic visits to the site from other senior’s homes.



Fig 12 Seniors and pre-school children in a mixed use residence-daycare building, Toronto Star

Walking in winter should also be prioritized. While roads and bike lanes are currently cleared, sidewalks and other walkways also need to be prioritized in Vaasanpuisto to enable older pedestrians to make safe choices in the community and on busier streets.

3.2.8 Gender mainstreaming in planning

Design that takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups including women require extra care in planning. This includes increasing visibility in public areas including lighting, enabling activity, and eyes on the street, especially at night. It is also important to avoid designing paths with wide empty spaces so pedestrians to not feel vulnerable or exposed if they are walking alone. Creating spaces that leaves hiding spots in the shadows near walking areas should also be avoided so pedestrians do not feel unsafe and do not enable gender-based violence.

Stakeholder List	Type	Interest in project	Communication type	Proposed action	Other considerations
Port Arthur residents	Local residents and service users	High	In person, email, newsletter	Work with closely, consult, keep informed	Short and long-term economic and cultural engagement
Port Arthur school staff	Local service users	Medium	In person, email, newsletter	Consult, keep informed	Engaging parents in circular economy
Port Arthur students	Local service users	Medium	In person	Consult	Informed consent from parents creating fun spaces
Patterinhaka/ Iso-Heikkilä residents	Local residents and service users	High	In person, email, newsletter	Work with closely	Short and long-term economic and cultural engagement
The Student Union of the University of Turku (TYY)	Outside, transient	Medium	Phone, in person, email	Work with closely, keep informed	Student housing/space use
Meyer Turku	Private sector	Medium	Phone, in person, email	Consult, keep informed	Business and connection to western Turku collaboration
Staff in local industrial areas	Private sector	Medium- low	In person, newsletter	Consult, keep informed	Business connection
Community gatekeepers for immigrant communities	Multicultural/multilingual residents	Medium	Phone, in person, email	Work with closely, keep informed	Find and engage local community advocates across Turku
Turun 4H-yhdistys	Non-profit	Medium	Phone, in person, email	Consult, collaborate, keep informed	Teaches cooking classes expansion potential, future collaboration
Turku Vocational Institute	Education institution	Medium- low	Phone, in person, email	Collaborate, keep informed	Teaches cooking classes, expansion potential, future collaboration

Applying a gender lens to planning does not only apply to design but can extend to infrastructure and maintenance by prioritizing clearing pedestrian areas before roads, as is done in Stockholm and other Swedish municipalities. As noted previously, keeping sidewalks clear is also high priority for older people.

3.3 Consultation plan

The goal of the project is not only to build a complete community but foster long-term relationships between residents and the municipality as well as long-term social activity within the community itself. Consultation and collaboration with residents in Port Arthur and Patterinhaka/Iso-Heikkilä will range from close collaboration to construction updates. Methods of consultation with stakeholders will also vary according to different factors. While unconventional, consultation should aim to engage children to see how they see their own environments and how they want to shape them. Parents, staff at the local school in Port Arthur that is at capacity, and other residents in the adjacent communities should not only be consulted and informed but should be seen as backbones of the project itself. Other than prospective residents, it is their engagement in Vaasanpuisto that will keep the area active. Consultation should take special note of social space and transportation needs to the site. Consultation and outreach with residents should be unconventional and flexible to accommodate for residents' varied work hours and social marginalization (i.e. going to workplaces, places of worship, and public places where people gather).

University stakeholders will have a similar role in the short and/or long-term activity on the site. Close consultation and collaboration with the student union and other student groups not only creates opportunities for student co-op housing but connects with a population that is likely to be socially engaged and may be ideal users of the site's shared public and semi-public spaces. Making connections with the private sector, specifically around ship building in Meyer Turku and construction around Vaasanpuisto may serve to connect the site to the port both through economic opportunity and making more city residents familiar with the site and its uses.

Collaboration would not need to be as hands on pre-construction, but may serve as a long-term allies for the site vision.

As Turku's demographics change, it should be assumed that residents will be from a variety of backgrounds and getting input from multicultural Turku should be done in a proactive manner. Consultation may need to be unconventional to reach out to immigrant communities in the neighbourhood and across Turku and include unconventional forms of outreach as mentioned as well as offering consultation in different languages possibly including Arabic, Somali, and Farsi. Consultation in peoples' place of work, community centres, business associations, and places of worship may be particularly important spaces when speaking with residents and local community leaders. It should be noted that the term 'community leader' can be informal and can refer to someone with a social connection to a community rather than a business or non-profit role. A list of stakeholders is below in Fig. 13.

3.4 Stormwater management

As presented in the analysis section, the Vaasanpuisto site is an area characterized by water treatment destination, and can be flooded during extreme weather events. There are many benefits correlated with stormwater management, including the capacity to collect water from the street and impervious soil. After filtration procedures remove pollutants, the cleaned water can be released into the ground and used again for household needs. The following schemes present typology of stormwater management, known as SUDS or Nature-based solution.

In order to enhance the water management of the neighborhood and its circular economy, the project modifies the site asset through the topography and the introduction of technical methods of bioengineering in the park. In this way, the runoff water from the street is collected in the trenches at its border (or linear rain gardens) and after having been purified, it flows into the retention basin or water ponds.

A similar system will collect the rainwater from the buildings, made more efficient through green roofs, and makes it flows into the central pond to maintain the level of the water stable and create the atmosphere of a wetland. An alternative strategy is to enhance the circular economy of the site by recycling the grey water and water from the building through a closed pipe system with a filtration trench integrated in the hydraulic system, which makes the purified water reflowing in the pipe and usable in the houses (Fig 13).

An alternative strategy is to enhance the circular economy of the site by recycling the grey water and water from the building through a closed pipe system with a filtration trench integrated in the hydraulic system, which makes the purified water reflowing in the pipe and usable in the houses (Fig 14).

The optimal efficiency of all systems presented above is reached when these are combined together in the site. The site has the potential to divert wastewater flow into a number of locations (Fig 15a). The following picture shows an example of integration of the techniques for the street, the building and the road (Fig 15b).

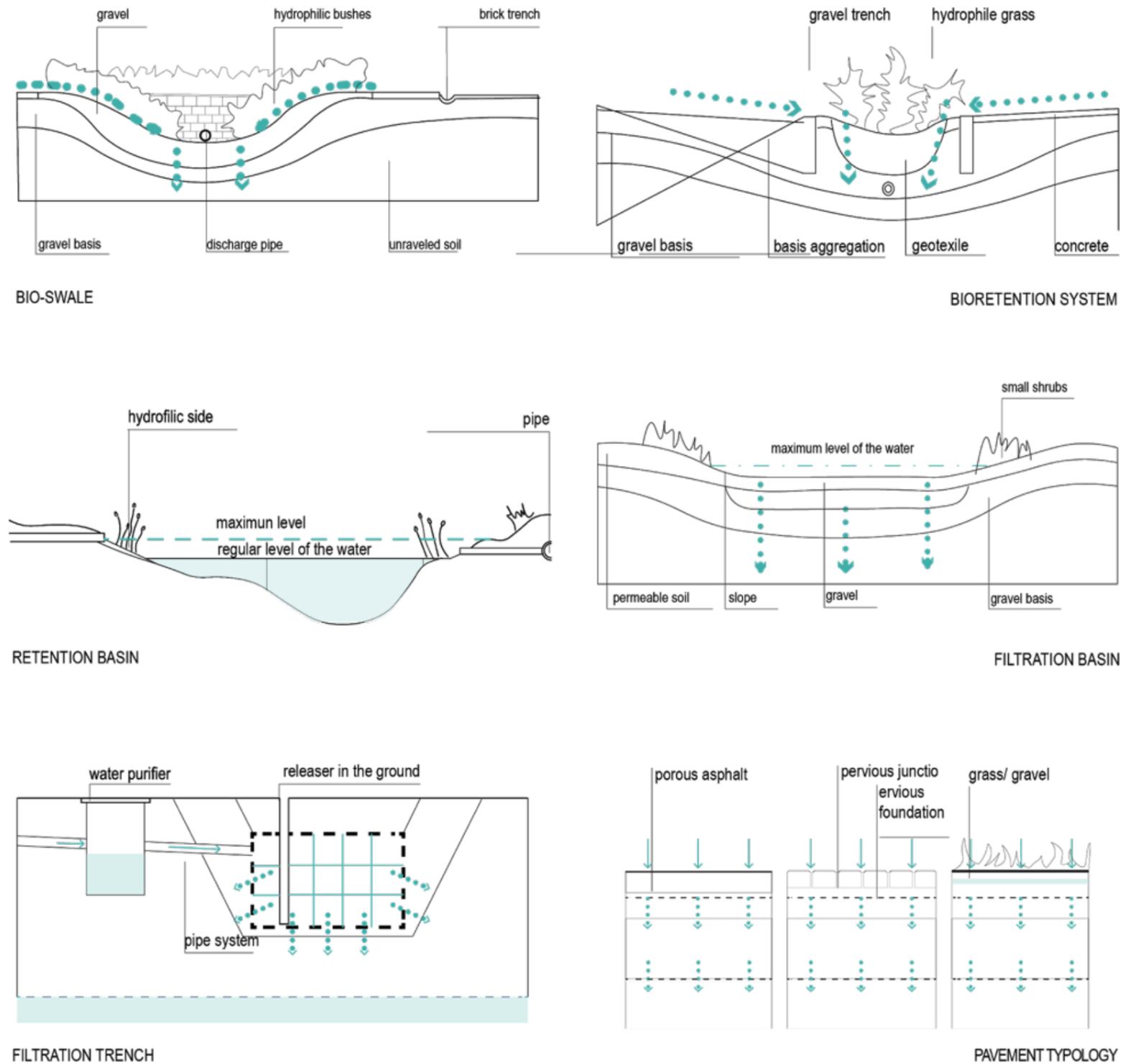


Fig. 13 Stakeholder list and plan of action

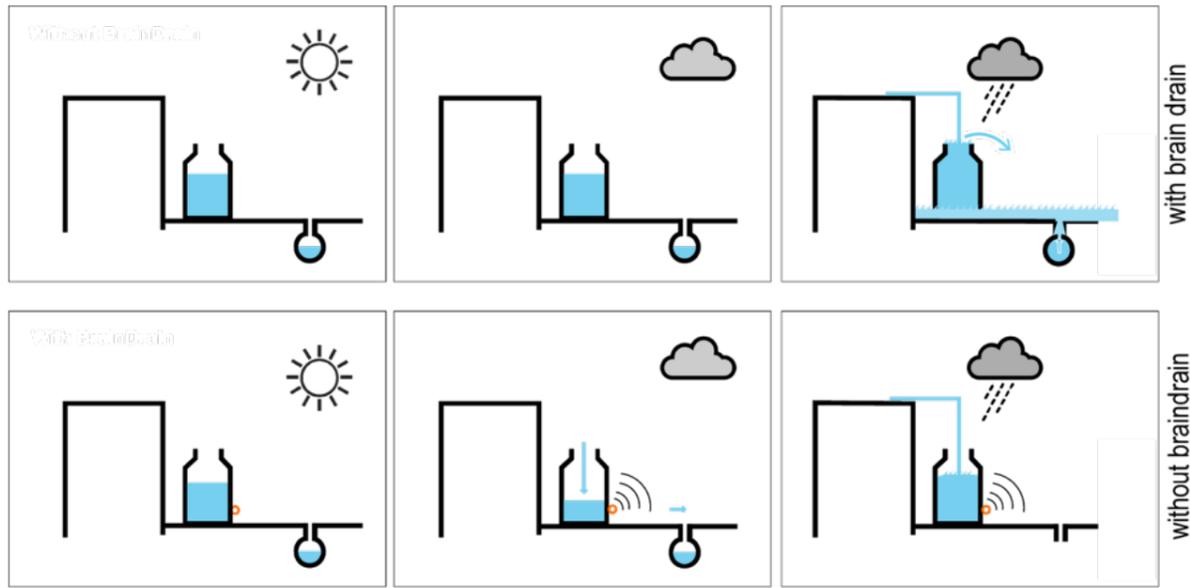


Fig. 14 Stormwater management systems



Fig. 15a Stormwater and wastewater flow in Vaasanpuisto

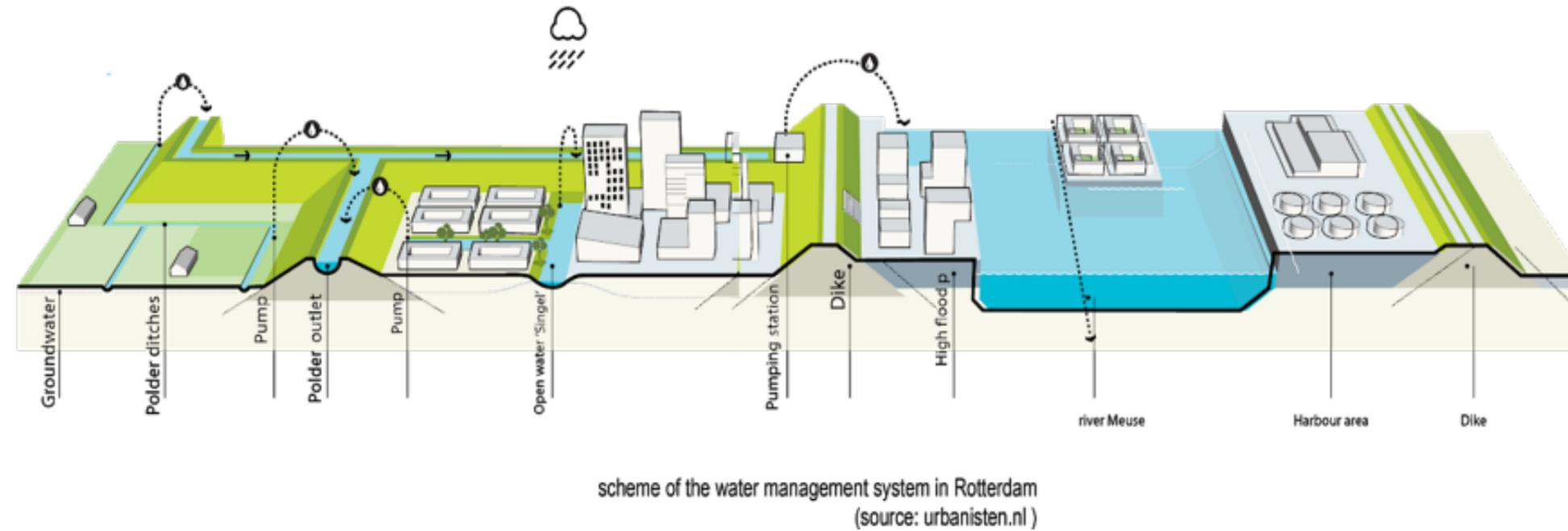
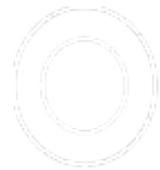


Fig. 15b Potential stormwater and wastewater flow

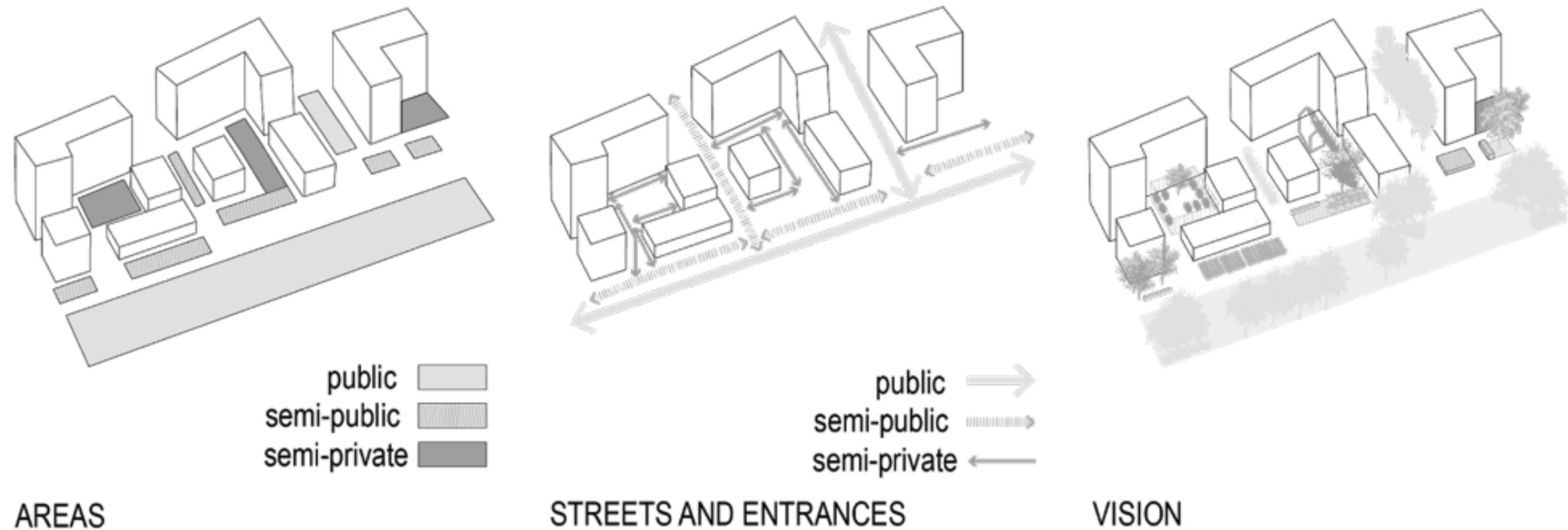


Fig. 16 Mapping of public, semi-public, and private spaces

3.5 Land use: Private, semi-public, and public space

The multi-functionality of the site is also demonstrated through the accessibility of the space. The areas defined as public space are accessible by everyone every day. Access to semi-public spaces such as urban gardening/farming space is accessible during day time by everyone and subject to some regulation/physical barriers (Fig 17). On the buffer area of the housing complex include semi-private spaces, accessible by the inhabitant but perceivable from the external areas and provide continuity of space with the semi-public gardens.

Flexible public spaces can be multifunctional and adaptable. Different typology of public squares and playgrounds create a rhythm of activity and texture to the park that allow for a variety of simultaneous uses as well as adapting individual spaces to different needs during extreme weather events. This strategy allows the park to be totally

accessible to residents of the neighbourhood and the city. In addition, some space can be converted to a different function according to the season, for example a paved soccer field becomes an informal hockey ice in winter time when covered by ice.

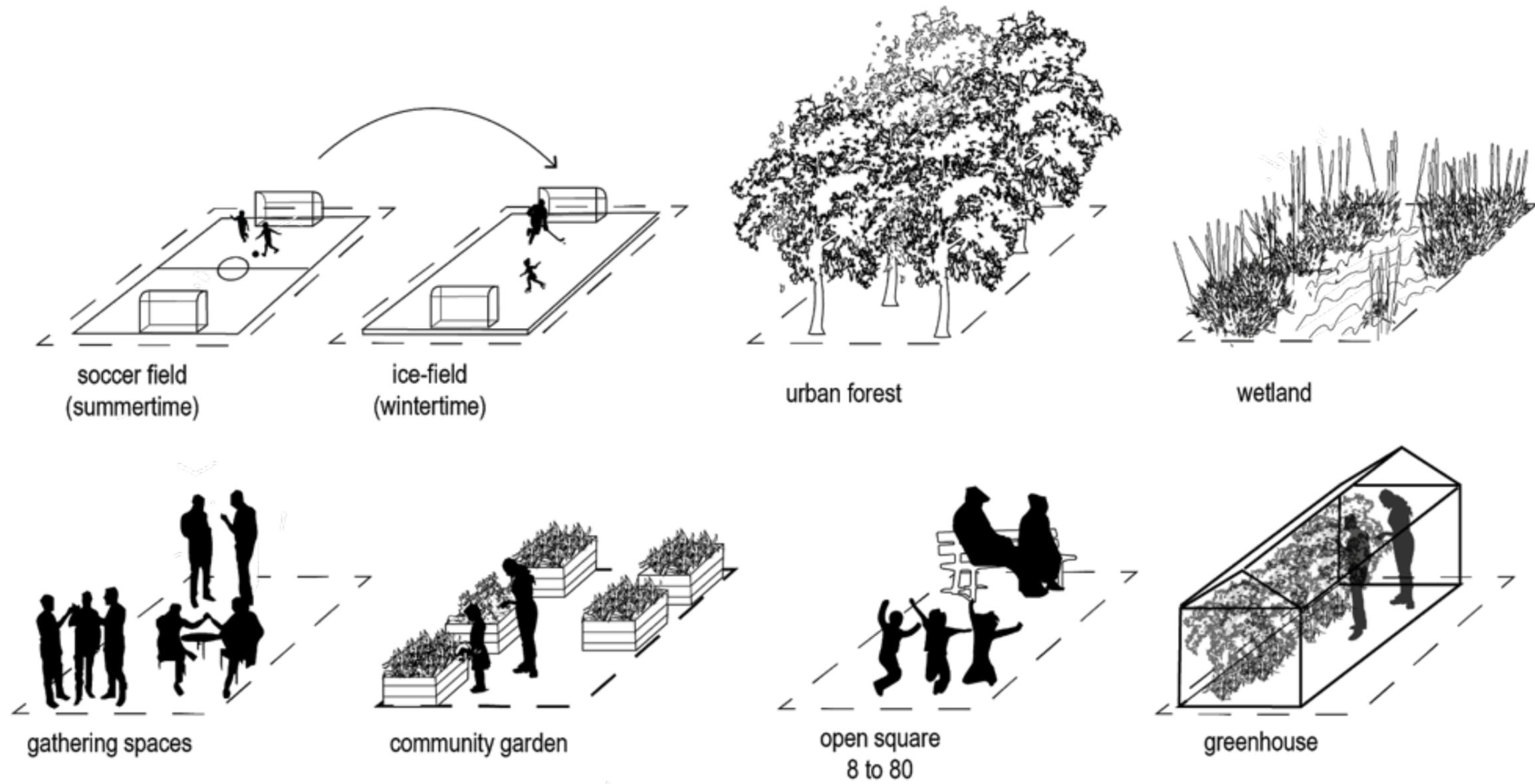
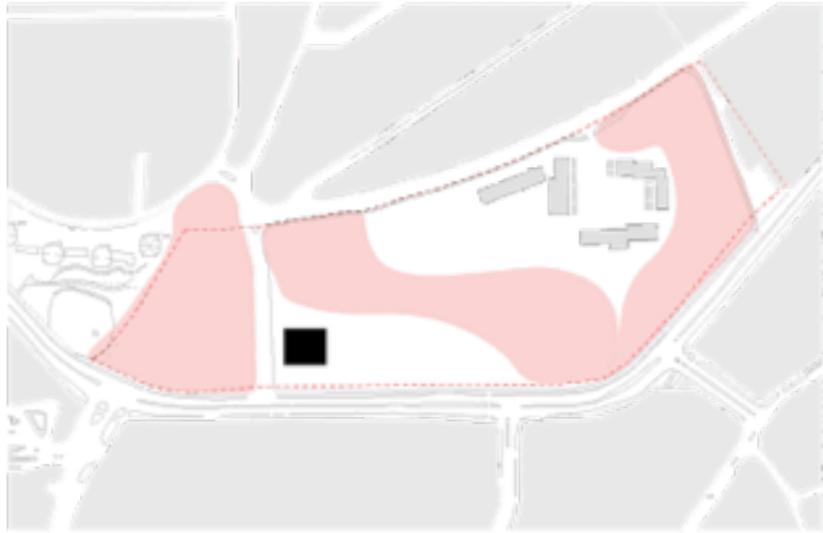


Fig. 17 Examples of public space assets



phase 1
PUBLIC PARK AND LIBRARY



phase2:
RESIDENTIAL HOUSINGS AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



phase3:
SCHOOL AND RELATED OPEN SPACES+ WHOLE PARK



phase4:
RE-EXISTING BUILDINGS FOR COMMUNITY SPACES



phase5:
ADDITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Fig. 18 Phasing strategy

3.6 Phasing Strategy

Site use will be optimized during development by using open spaces for temporary projects/social engagement while more facilities are built. The process of construction will follow four steps as represented in the following schemes. A fifth step allows the construction of further residential buildings by reducing the area designated as public park/meadow. The plan is also flexible to future developments by the “free-to-use” destination of the pre-existing buildings, which will be converted into public structures complementary to the park, according to the necessity of the future settlers of the neighbourhood (Fig 18).

3.7 Building Design

Design will take into account the historic industrial character of the site either by using existing material on the site if safe or by salvaging materials from other de-industrialized sites where possible. Materials used would include stone, bricks, and steel (Fig 19). This integration into the urban landscape will serve as a reminder of the area’s industrial past while also creating a new space.

There is minimal shading between residential buildings with a gradient from northern-most to souther-most structures allowing residents an unobstructed view south to the wetland. The buildings form an organic group to complement each other.



Fig. 19 Potential reuse of onsite materials

3.8 Masterplan



Fig 20, Masterplan





3.8.1 Intention Pictures



5



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8



3.9 Pedestrian planning and street design

While not part of the initial housing plan this analysis proposes future boulevard development on Pansontie/Tukholmkatu as well as complete street enhancement or the creation of a pedestrianized street on Ruissalontie. As the development of a school may see increased traffic on Tukholmkatu from Port Arthur and other areas, an important arterial road, it is suggested that the street transition from having a highway-feel to a boulevard (fig 22). Currently, if the project is implemented without changes to the street, risks would include increased rates of pedestrian vehicle collisions involving vulnerable road users (children). High speed traffic around the neighbourhood do not the challenges that come with rigid street hierarchy and increased pedestrian use requires a shift in focus that prioritizes both car traffic and active transportation. Measures could

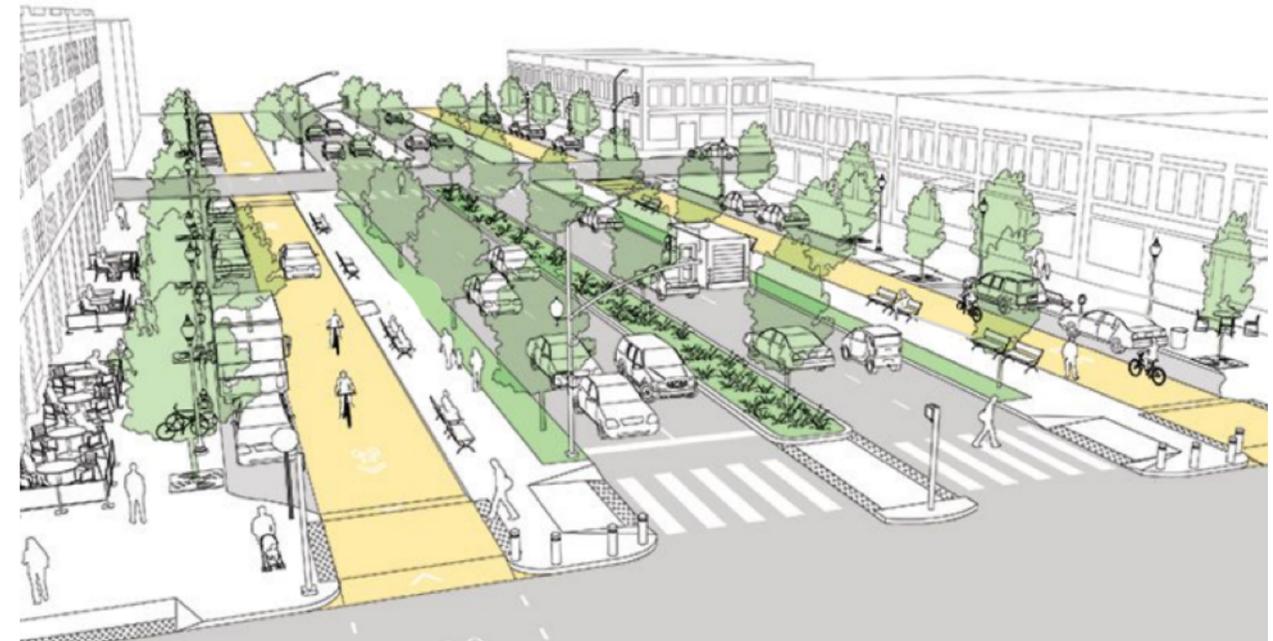


Fig. 22 Example of complete street by NACTO

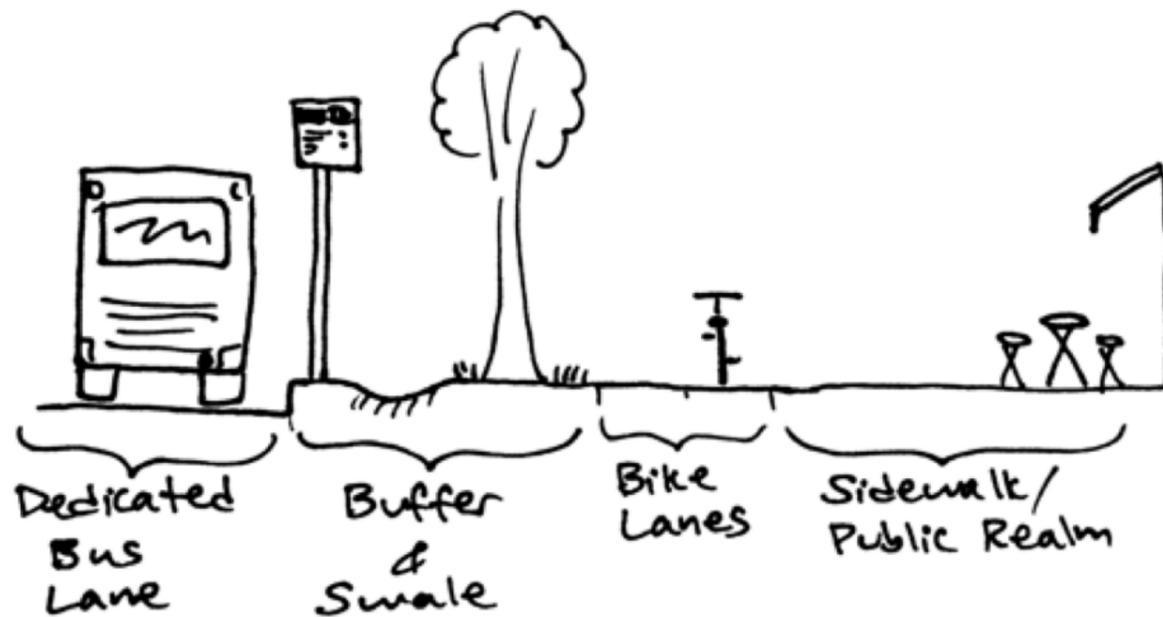


Fig. 23 Example of complete street on Ruissalontie

include slowing down traffic speeds and widening sidewalks (fig #). The coordination of traffic lights to avoid disruption of arterial road functions would serve as a countermeasure against enhancing pedestrian space and the slowing of traffic speeds.

The redevelopment of Ruissalontie as a pedestrianized or pedestrian-focused street would provide the basis for integration between Vaasanpuisto and the future housing development planning on an existing industrial site. This would be enhanced by mixed-use apartment buildings designed with first-floor retail space that faces the street to allow for activity to spillover from businesses onto the street that would enhance the public realm (Fig 23). A buffer between active transport and dedicated bus lanes can also provide enough room for a swale as an additional stormwater management tool. The plan also proposes road changes (fig 24) in the area that would enhance pedestrian space and safety.

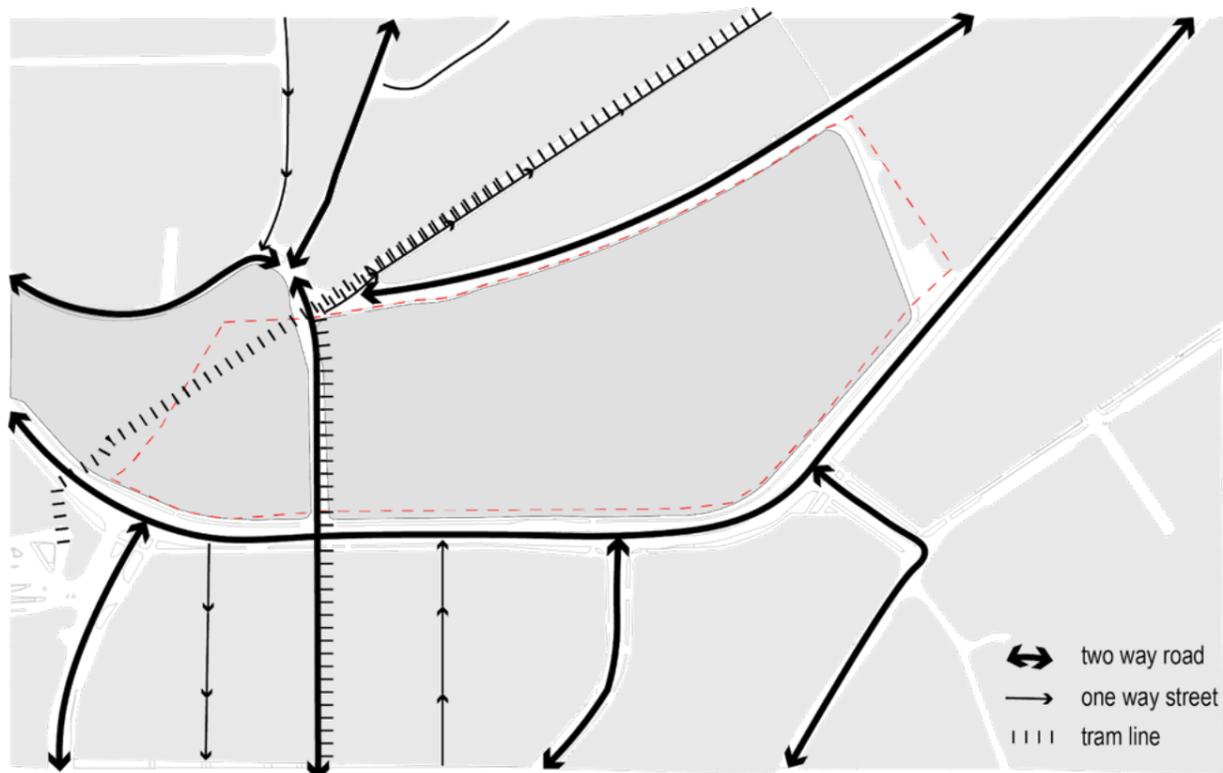


Fig 24 Potential road direction changes to enhance pedestrian space

4. Planning for future needs

This proposal aims to keep some land unused, including the contaminated industrial buildings on the site to allow for flexibility when future needs arise. Leaving space empty or fallow can enable planners to observe and adapt to how the community uses the spaces and indicates its needs. It can also provide opportunities for the city to save land for future institutional uses in line with the long-term goals from the City of Turku. Accommodating for a number of potential needs including potential hospital development. This will require a long-term planning not only to decide on what the site can be used for, but to ensure that the building contamination diminishes over time. Retaining these older building enables the development to retain a connection to the aesthetic and history of the area as an industrial space (Fig 25).



Fig 25. Potential to keep the outer structure of the building and adapting interior

Other potential uses of the former industrial buildings could include:

- a) Extended community and movie space, move inside for winter months
- b) Covered market if temporary market in the square proves to be popular and robust
- c) Informal gathering space for eating/socializing
- d) Pop-up events if renovated into event space (Fig 26)
- e) Sports facilities to compliment facilities in Kirstinkatu
- f) Urban park (fig #, MFO Park, Zurich) (Fig 27)



Fig 26 Evergreen Brickworks Toronto, repurposing of brick factory



Fig 27 MFO Park Zurich, readapting an industrial shell