

An architectural rendering of a modern building complex. The main building is a multi-story structure with a prominent, textured, copper-colored facade and large, dark-framed windows. It features several balconies with glass railings. To its right, a smaller building with a white facade and a gabled roof is visible. The foreground is dominated by a large, multi-level public plaza with wide, dark stone steps and wooden planters. People are shown sitting on the steps, walking, and playing instruments, creating a lively atmosphere. The sky is filled with soft, grey clouds, and the overall lighting suggests a late afternoon or early morning setting. The background shows a line of trees and a body of water on the right side.

Design Concept

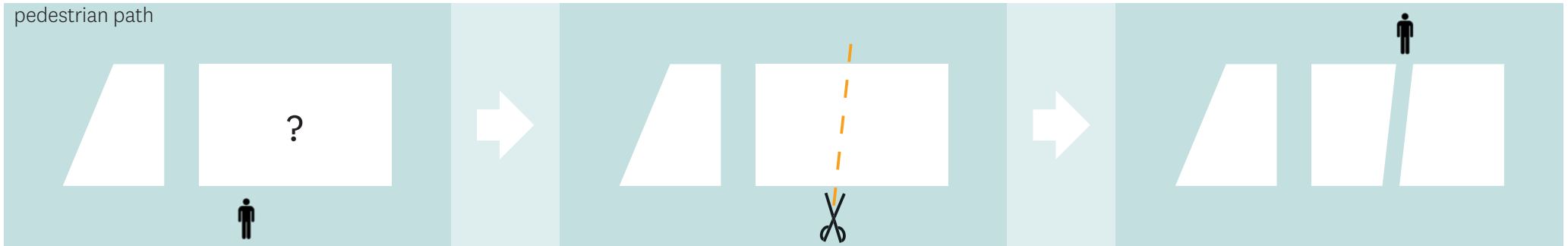
Härmälänranta Block 1901 & 1902

22-03-2013

Site + Block

- main principles

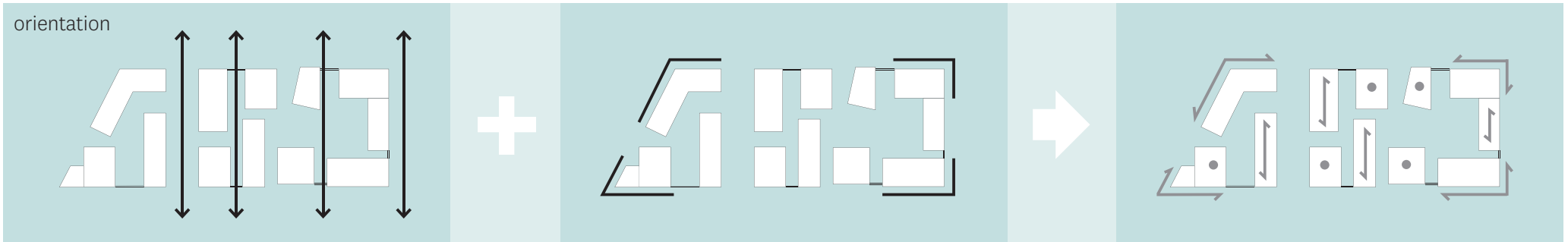
pedestrian path



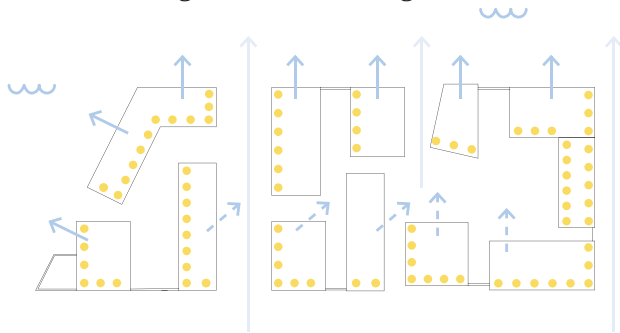
green structure



orientation



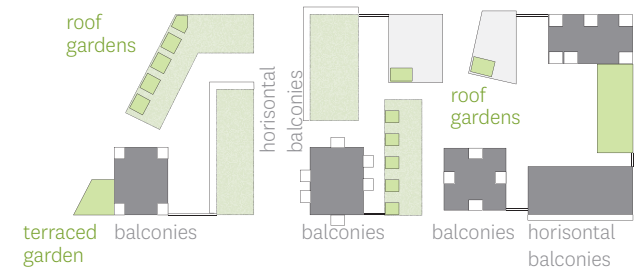
main lines of sight + main solar angles



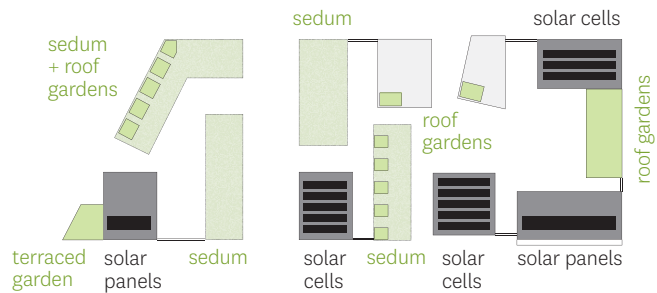
typologies



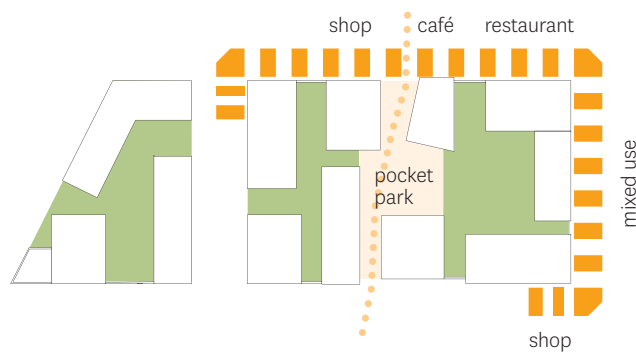
balconies and roofgardens



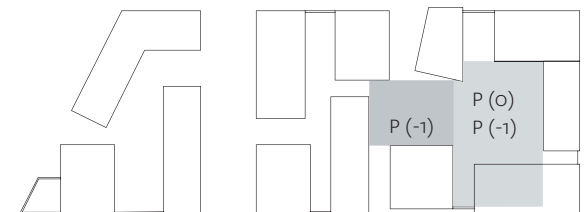
roofscape



commercial space



parking



Design intention

- interpretation of the Design Codes

Our intentions in this design concept derives from interpreting the given Design Codes. Furthermore; considering both Economic, Social and Environmental aspects within these intentions, our proposal has true potential of becoming a sustainable one – as long as what lies beyond our designated blocks will share the same dream – developing this sustainable area in Tampere.

1: Flexibility in the plan

Emphasising the mixed use by offering units that may be used for both commercial and residential purposes.

6: Defined spaces

Entrances, front-doors and commercial premises are mainly oriented towards the streets. All private space is clearly defined by change in levels, walls and steps.

2: Variation in built form

Variation in height is created by letting the individual buildings have different heights, not by varying the height within each volume.



5: Visible processes

Choosing site-specific vegetation; i.e. water loving trees and various types of reed in areas close to the waterfront, or letting the apple orchard expand into the neighbouring courtyards, as if 'planted' through natural seed dispersal.

3: Compactness

Cohesive and compact individual volumes. Functions, as a café or a restaurant, contributes to the atmosphere and identity of the area and the public space.

4: Persistence over time

Materials used are to be vernacular, recyclable and durable.

Design Concept

The two blocks are to be seen as one unity well integrated with its surroundings. The character of the blocks are given by the following design principles:

A clear building typology

- Residential towers, lamellas and town houses all have compactness and materiality as their common denominator.
- Buildings with a legible direction.
- Buildings with a distinct front and back, or solitary volumes, creating various spacial qualities by their placement within the block.
- Authenticity in materials; the material of a building is a crucial part of the expression of the building.

Compactness

- Cohesive and compact individual volumes.
- Variation in height is created by letting the individual buildings have different heights, not by varying the height within each volume.
- Recessed balconies and loggias clearly defines the line between public and private space, and should not extend out into the streetscape or the private yards.
- Compact building volumes with few corners ensures efficient use of space and a good building economy.
- Stressing the different qualities of each street by giving them an identity. An identity to which one may relate, when finding the way through the neighbourhood.

North-south orientation of buildings

- Gives a variation and a level of complexity to the waterfront façades.
- Creates visual connections and a link to the lake front.
- The east-west orientation of the block perimeters is overlaid by the north-south orientation of buildings, creating an openness to the structure of the block.

Contrasting materials

- Contrasting materials defines and clarifies the organisation of the block.
- Heavy buildings are oriented along the block's perimeter; with brick, corten steel or render cladding.
- Reflecting and shiny materials, as glass or metal, in the middle of the blocks reflects the light to the gardens and the passage.

Active streetscape

- Entrances, front-doors and commercial premises are situated towards the streets.
- Townhouses are designed with direct entrances from the street.
- Activating the boulevard and the waterfront by orientating commercial units towards the streets.
- Emphasising the mixed use by offering units that may be used for both commercial and residential purposes.

Public space

- An inviting passage, or pocket park, is formed within the block. Functions as a café or a restaurant contributes to the atmosphere and identity of this public space.
- The space forms a small scale public space within the rectangular block structure, adding an interesting feature inside the block.
- Letting seasonal changes reflect the use of the public space enabling restaurants and cafés to expand outdoors.

The private courtyard

- The courtyards are opened up towards the south and the north in order to maximize both sunlight and lake views.
- East-western connections are created by sightlines and small scale passages through the blocks.
- The distinction between private and public is made by establishing a variation in levels, landscape design, railings and well designed walls.
- The courtyards are visually connected to the surrounding streets by openings in and between the buildings.

Site + Block

- outlines of landscape design and orientation of entrances and dwellings



Dwellings

- outlines of typical floorplans



scale 1:500



Roofscape

- variations in form and function



scale 1:500



Landscape Design

The landscape design intention, like that of the architectural intention, builds on the masterplan design codes in combination with the client segment groups for Härmälänranta. Again, particular focus has been paid to the Economic, Social and Environmental aspects in relation to the design codes.

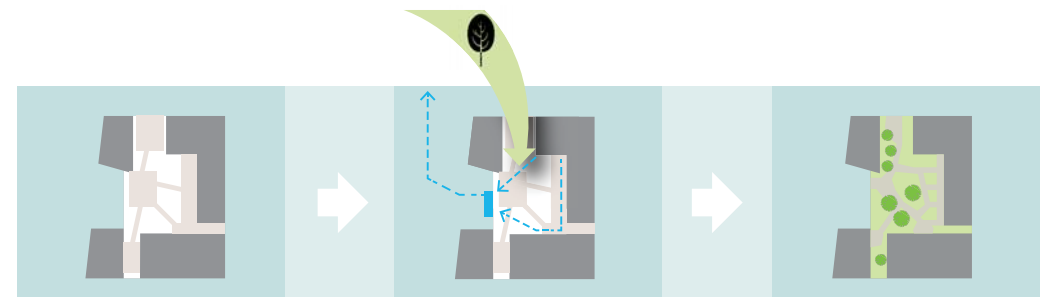
The design codes have been applied to the block scale with a resulting greater degree of detail, while maintaining an overview of the masterplan intentions. This is vital for both Härmälänranta in general and the block design in particular, to achieve a well-integrated and holistic design. This is no more evident than when considering stormwater, which is designed to work on a block basis while enabling connections to the wider street network. Visible processes are again at the fore of the landscape design. Stormwater becomes an integral part of both the landscape and the architecture. Where possible stormwater is lead from the building and through the courtyards before flowing out into the wider street network. Those buildings with hard roof surfaces are of particular focus for combining stormwater and the built form.

The landscape design builds on a concept that can be applied to all three courtyards. The concept of the leaf cell network is used as an overlay to help inform the design in conjunction with overlays for open spaces, paths and stormwater flow.

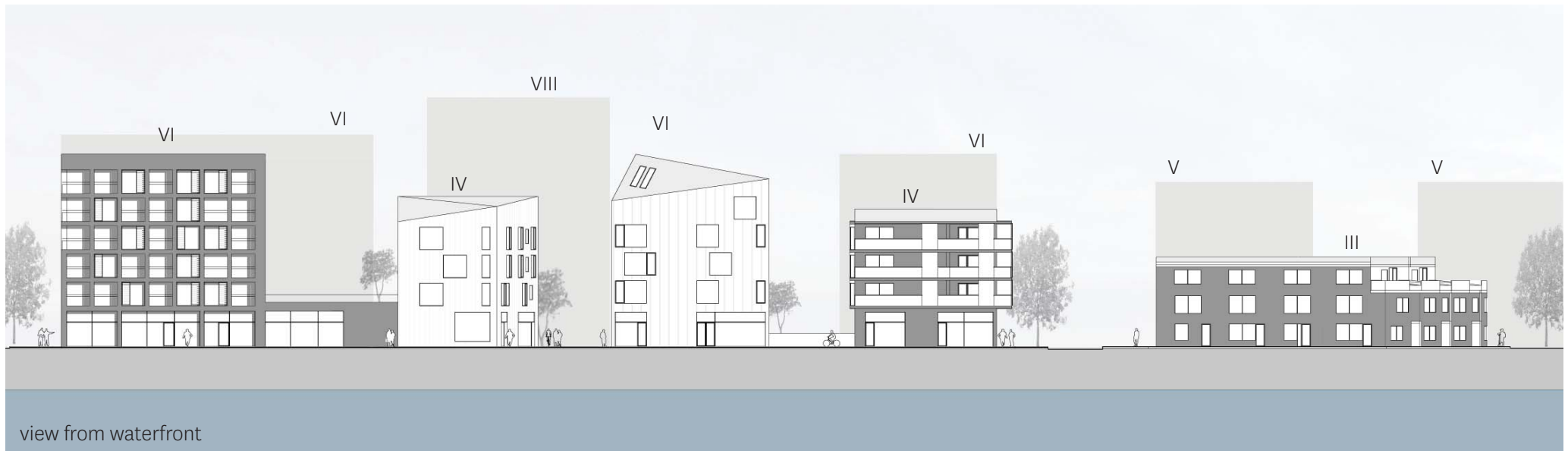
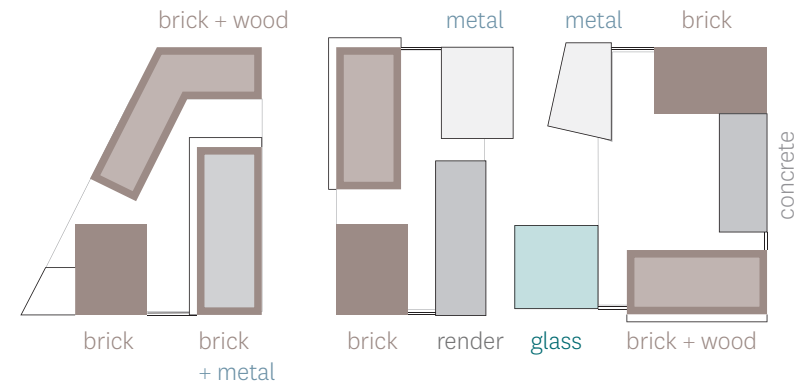
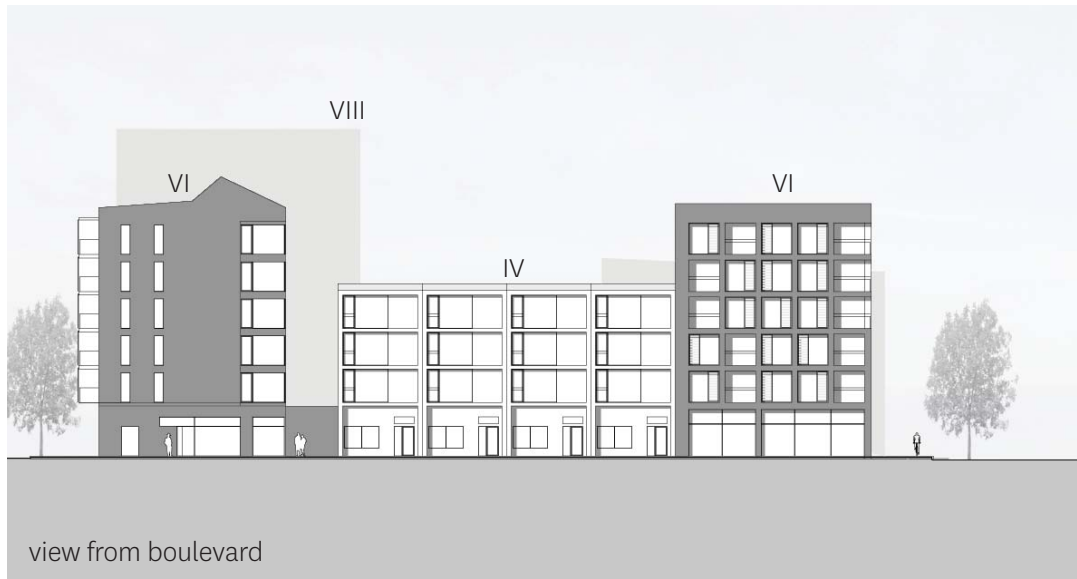
In addition, bio diversity enters the equation by means of plant material selection. Species which are either locally significant or acclimatized to local conditions, are a key part of the plant material strategy. Particular focus is placed on local species to enable broader ecological connections which link the block to a larger regional ecosystem. It also represents a way of generating a distinctive identity for the area, where the landscape permeates the urban environment, enriching the experiential qualities and unique "sense of place" of Härmälänranta.

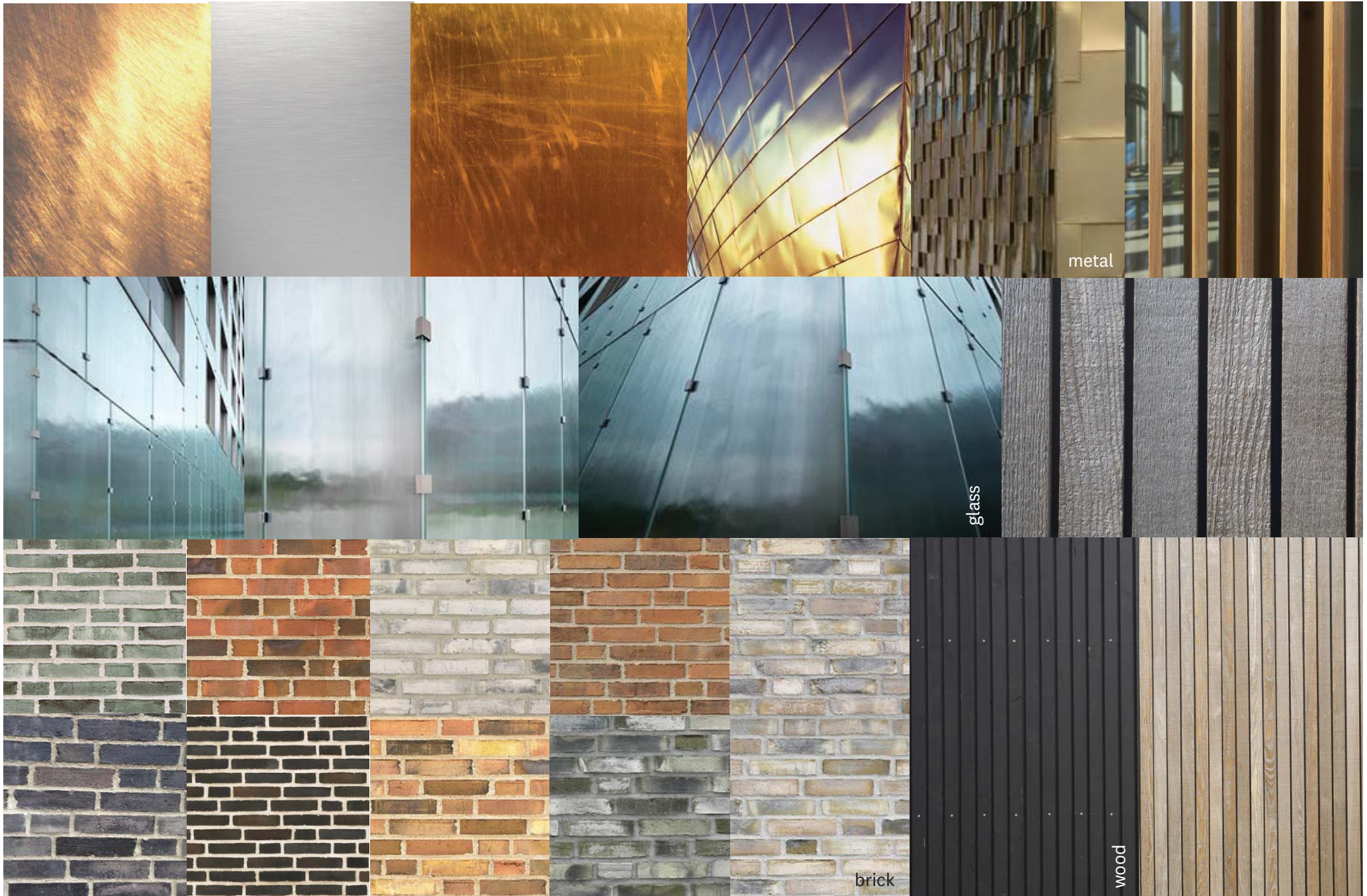


interface between private and public space



Typologies, facades & cladding





metal

glass

brick

wood



Views



Illustration

- view from waterfront



Illustration

- view from the pocket park



Sustainability

The housing of tomorrow is sustainable. It's not just about social sustainability, and sustainability from an environmental perspective, but also on functional durability - flexible both instantaneously and over time, technical durable - flexibility based on future technology solutions and changed features, architectural sustainability - materials, solutions and environments that contribute to and enhance long-term value and financial sustainability both from a user perspective, management perspective and societal perspective.

The housing of tomorrow must take into account the entire life cycle and cause a minimal CO₂ footprint. The life cycle perspective can be applied both in how the dwellings are used - they may be able to change and therefore sustainable in term - but also through the awareness of materials, methods, and transportation, as well as energy consumption.

The housing of tomorrow shall have the highest quality of indoor air quality; air, moisture, emissions, noise, lighting, etc. The residents' lifestyles may actively influence the energy consumption and the degree of responsibility for the environment (individual metering and comfort, recycling, temperature, etc.) and there will be space and technology that simplifies this. Future residents have built solutions for their own production of energy, but also preparation for upcoming, new solutions in the future.

The architecture of tomorrow is green. Humans need greenery, and nature must be allowed inside the blocks. Cultivation and greenery should be given opportunities at all levels of the building. At the same time, the boundary between inside and outside is being diminished. Tomorrow, the courtyard will be the garden of the residential multi-family house.

Interaction is the base of the housing of tomorrow. Interaction between technology and nature, between work and home, between resting and socializing, between night and day. Interaction between family and friends, between neighbours. Tomorrows housing is a space for interaction both within the home and within the common spaces adjacent to the private home.

The housing of tomorrow fits a variety of family constellations, ranging from single households to the collective - and shall also withstand changes over time. The architecture must meet a growing demand from families with children choosing to live in the city, but also adapt to a increasing number of people living alone at all ages.

The housing of tomorrow is forced to meet new demands. It needs to consider multi-functionality in new ways. A kitchen is, for example, no longer just a kitchen. The space needs to be flexible and able to adjust to meet the needs of the specific person living there.



Design Concept

Härmälänranta
draft 21-03-2013

 TENGBOB SKANSKA