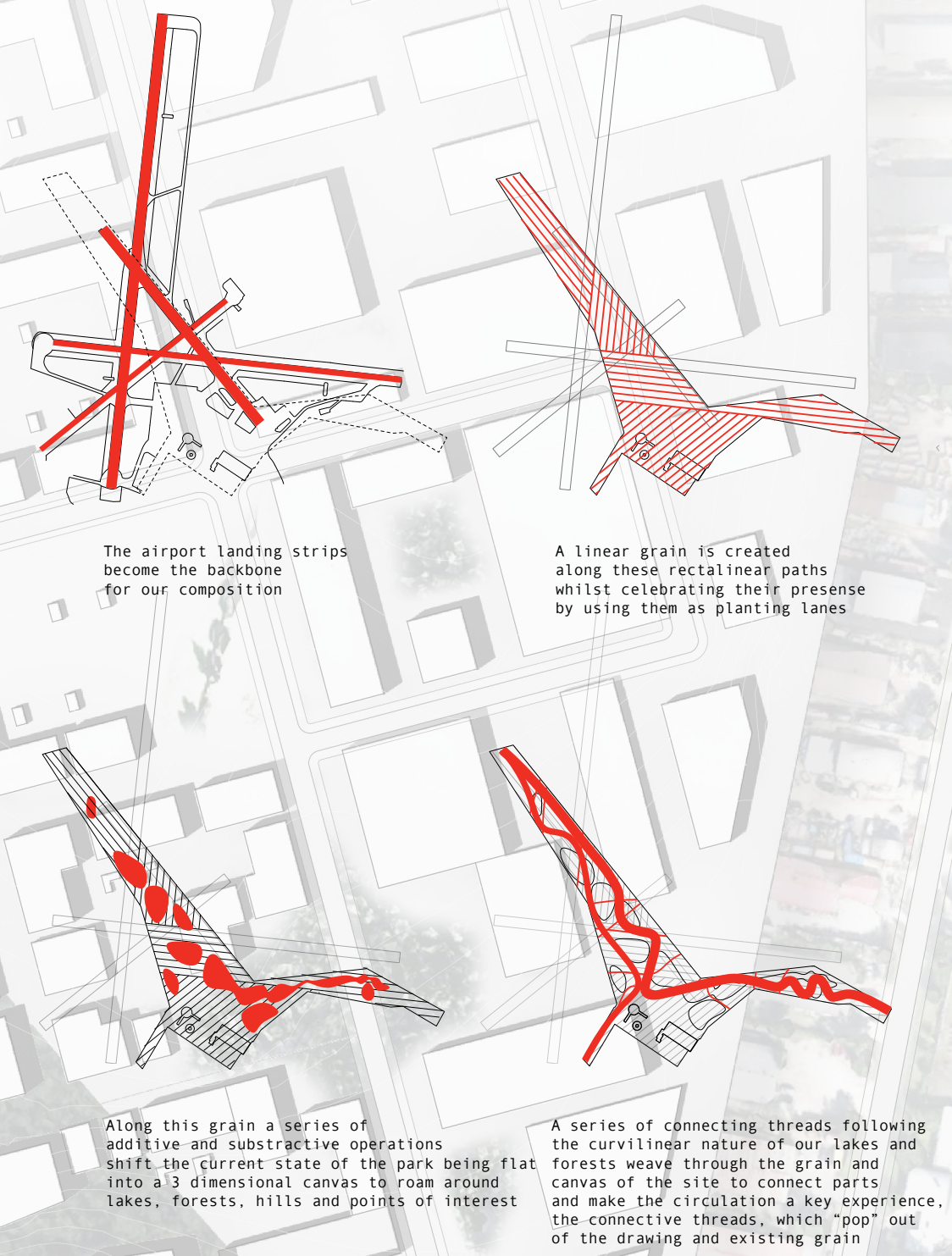


Concept diagram



Sequence diagram



The airport landing strips become the backbone for our composition

A linear grain is created along these rectilinear paths whilst celebrating their presence by using them as planting lanes

Along this grain a series of additive and subtractive operations shift the current state of the park being flat into a 3 dimensional canvas to roam around lakes, forests, hills and points of interest

A series of connecting threads following the curvilinear nature of our lakes and forests weave through the grain and canvas of the site to connect parts and make the circulation a key experience. the connective threads, which "pop" out of the drawing and existing grain

In Finnish folklore the Kontio is described as the dweller of the land who roamed forests and great landscapes, of gargantuan rocks and secluded mystical lakes. We became inspired by these notions of dwelling in the land - Heidegger explains this as poetically being one with the world and the natural environment. We embrace both the beauties and rawness of the Finnish landscape and propose a park which tells the story of Landscape and Finnish traditions, mythologies which speak of the origin of man within nature, life and death, earth and sky and the cycles of life. It is through these local stories, languages, sensibilities and meanings that our project stems from whilst looking into the future of Finland as a global leader in sustainability and provides a vision for the future of our cities - in a time where public space needs rethinking and reshaping more than ever. The project unfolds along the grain and multiple axis' of the manmade infrastructures, the landing strips of Malmi Airport, to celebrate and preserve its rich history and heritage fusing them with the natural elements. We are highlighting these paths by carving into the ground widening the cracks in the tarmac and turning them into linear green oasis transforming what's already there and carefully preserving what is the memory of place - in an inversion of concrete with nature.

From the microscale of the crack we scale up to allow for the grain of the site, nature to take over, bursting life into the "first layer" of our drawing. This sets the backbone of what will unfold and structure the planning of the park rooting it to context and geometries which are powerfully connected to the old function - the airport. We imagine this airport transforming into a park/ port for cultural and natural exchange.

Following the sequence, parts of the surrounding landscape are "pumped up and down" to add interest and create contrast between the seemingly flat current state of our site and to develop it into a 3 dimensional space where the visitor can interact with different types of walks. This is the "second layer". Small hills appear on the periphery which allow one to travel up and wonder in-between whilst defining the main paths or roots of the park which start breaking off from the strict geometry of the airport landing strips. Subtracting and excavating the ground to resolve a serious issue of the exercise - the drainage system; we are using the lakes both pragmatically and poetically to transform the water collection/ filtration into a series of beautiful islands or clouds immanent of the Finnish lake archipelago which become integrated and key to our design language.

Between hills and lakes, green and water, earth and sky, the "third layer" a series of elevated paths weave through the site grain becoming unifying corridors to experience the natural beauty from below and above. These curvilinear geometries still work within the existing site (geometries of the airport), but tend to free up the guest into a new realm of experience. Viewing platforms and stops along the path where the visitor is guided along a curated walk with points of interest from the lower southern parts of the site such as our small and intimate sauna cabins tucked away in the quietness of the forest, to the lakes of reflection, playgrounds, amphitheatre, butterfly ring and so on.

This animated circulation path is the connecting thread and cultural trail which takes the visitor by the hand to help them experience the park in the way we planned walking and talking through the story of how this place came to be, whilst referencing elements knots of history, folklore at its core. Inspired by Finnish traditional tapestries, we see our park carefully woven together layer by layer over time. Sustainable materials are used to create a framework for growth of local resilient flora along with fauna to add to the experiential and colour palette of the project composing a rich tapestry for the visitor to immerse into.

The unifying element is indeed the base of the old airport which by pumping and carving the landscape we generate a sense of gathering pulling people into the site which we see growing over time; incorporating the long term construction phases & with the short term passage of seasons - our gardens, trees and flowers have been planted in such way to animate the tapestry: imagine whole lanes of the ex- airport filled with the traditional yellow tulips, red poppies adding life to the canvas of the park/ our drawing. Using this framework we are able to work with the outlined competition sequence where the park is to be constructed and more importantly celebrate all seasons winter to summer embracing their characteristics whilst keeping the vast area interesting throughout the year. We will grow this tapestry together in conjunction with the city council and locals which we will integrate in a creative way during public consultations during design development.



Activity diagram

General Programme

The park aims to combine within its borders both quiet natural trails and active areas that are capable of gathering thousands of people at the same time; wide, open airstrips are adjacent to winding forest trails. The park's program is as diverse as possible and meets the needs of different groups of users at different times of the year.

The central part of the park is the most active and crowded. The open space in front of the buildings is intended for public events: concerts, festivals, celebrations, fairs. There are playgrounds and sports grounds around. This is where the boulevard runway begins, divided into high-speed streams - from leisurely walks to fast continuous rollerblading, biking, and kiting.

The water frame forms around itself both natural zones (rain gardens) and zones of activities that are focused on interaction with water. On the central lake in the summer, a stage is organized, and in the winter, the lake turns into a skating rink.

The right wing of the park is devoted to the wildlife - in the existing forest there are multi-level winding routes for observing animals and birds in their natural environment.

The left wing is also dominated by the theme of nature and vegetation, but man-made. Here you can walk through the flower fields and get acquainted with rare plant species. On a large area of public gardens, anyone can grow their own crops.

An elevated path of variable altitude, simulating an airplane flight, reveals the species potential of the territory. Observation decks offer a wide view of natural and city views, sunrises and sunsets.

Seasons

Winter

In winter, the park activates seasonal sports - sleigh rides from the hills, ski runs, walking forest routes. A large skating rink for children and adults is being set up on the central lake. Some recreation points along the main routes are equipped with heating systems.

The greatest attendance is expected on New Year's Eve - large-scale festivities are organized on the main square.

Summer

In the warm season, the main focus in the park shifts to natural trails, observation of animals and plants, and interaction with the environment. A large number of active and quiet zones are located along the water surfaces.

In the summer (especially on white nights), mass festivals and concerts are expected.

Phasing strategy



Phase 1 (2022)

The main routes along the existing natural frame have been organized - hiking, skiing and cycling. The water system of the territory is being created, the coastal zones are planted with rain gardens. Outside the park, along the forest, there is a camping and a disc golf course. Most of the runways remain.



Phase 2 (2026)

A program is being implemented to relocate insects to the central part of the park, hinged routes for observation, high-altitude viewing platforms are being created. The hilly relief of the park is being formed. The hangar buildings and the circular building are fully functioning within the framework of the established program.



Phase 3 (2032)

The left side of the park is being improved (across the road). The construction of an elevated walking road and a pedestrian bridge is almost completed, and new high-rise observation platforms are being organized. The development of the surrounding area has been completed.

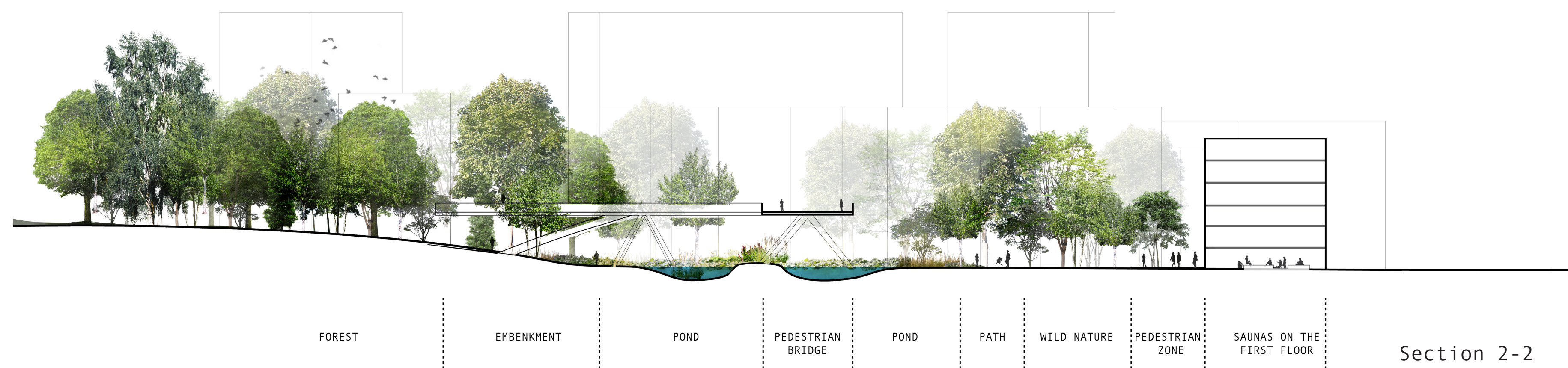
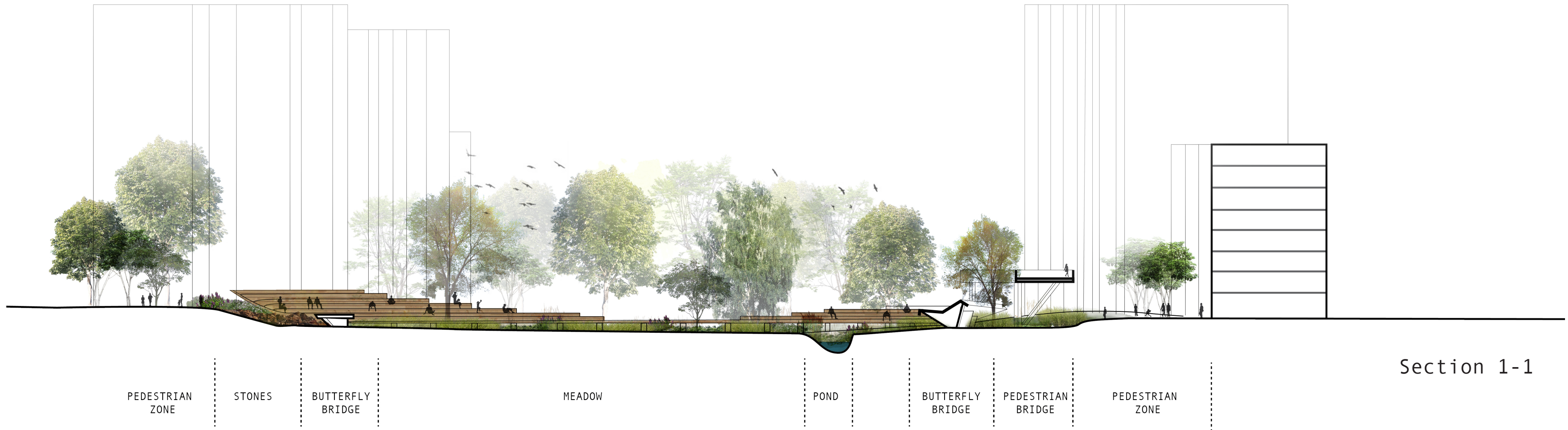


Main entrance area plan 1:800



- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Active recreation | Culture |
| 1 Sports ground | 14 Landart |
| 2 Activities for children | 15 Open theater |
| 3 Skate park | 16 Wind installation |
| 4 High-speed traffic (rollers, kiting) | Commerce |
| 5 Water interactions | 17 Market place |
| 6 High route for watching insects | 18 Retail |
| Open space for activities | Wild nature |
| Passive recreation | 19 Wet garden |
| 8 View points | 20 Flower field |
| 9 Picnic area | 21 Butterfly residence |
| 10 View route of variable altitude | |
| Events | |
| 11 Festival and concert area | |
| 12 Holiday events | |
| 13 Multicultural events | |

Terminal area plan 1:800



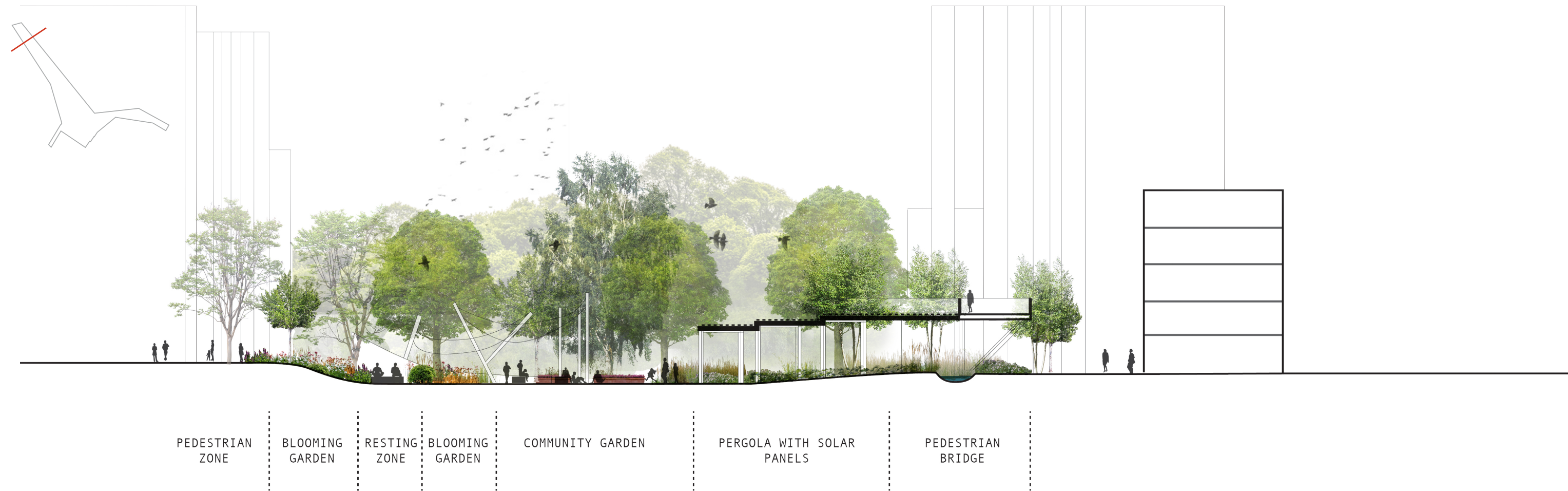
Ecology

Our aim was to preserve and highlight the history of this place as well as to organise water system reclamation and support ecosystems.

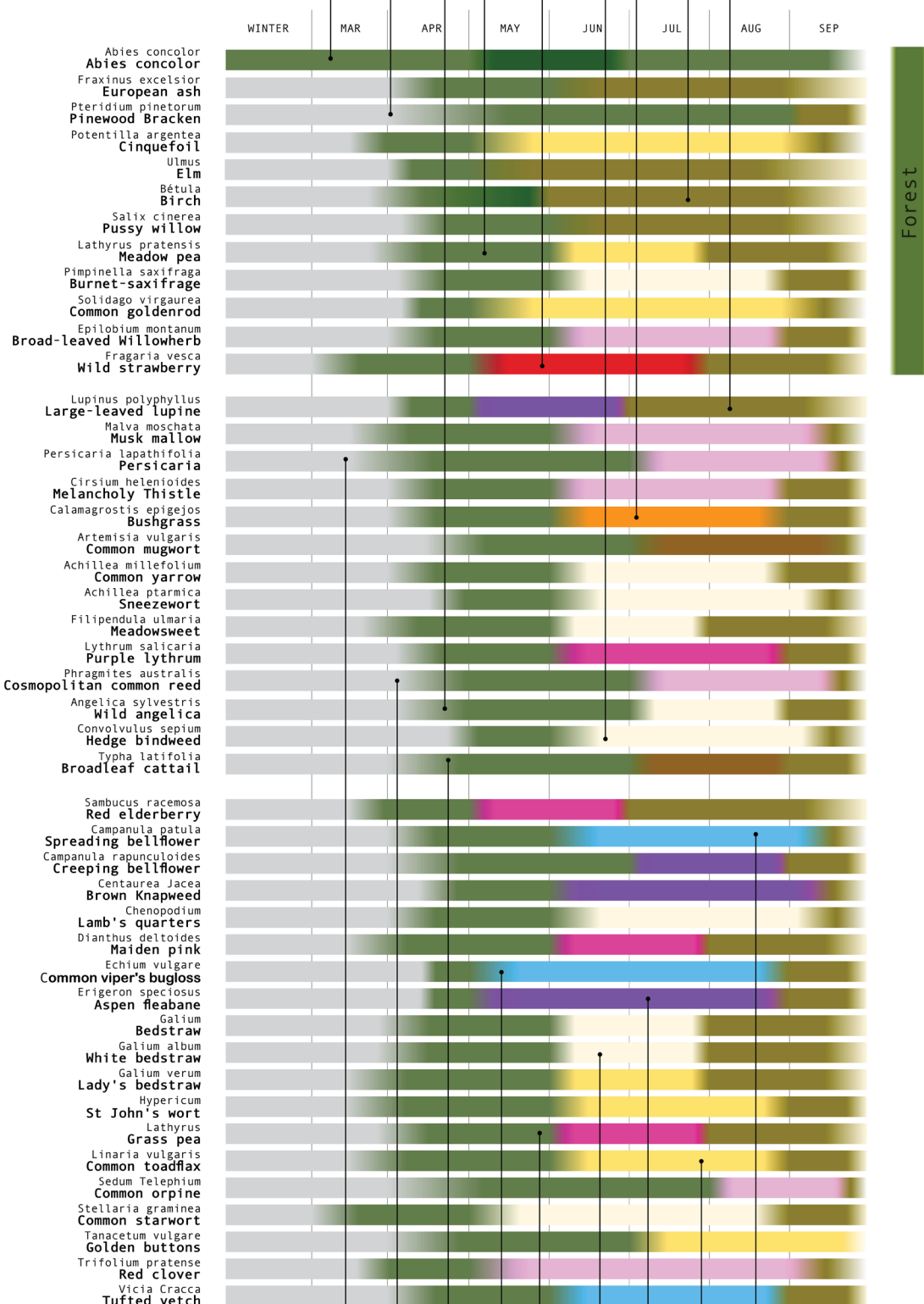
We are proposing to restore Longinoja - stream valley to ensure the environmental uplifting of the area. The restoration design, focused on creating a natural, stable, self-sustaining stream; preventing mass wasting and downstream sediment transport; and improving the in-stream and riparian habitat.

We have conducted extensive research on native plants, and are proposing designs that would not only deliver the benefits of increased habitat and reduced maintenance costs, but also stormwater attenuation, local flood protection, a reduction of in-stream erosion and sedimentation and an overall improvement of park aesthetics and visitor experiences. These practical parameters were integrated as a core to our design strategy and are poetically resolved into the overall synthesis.

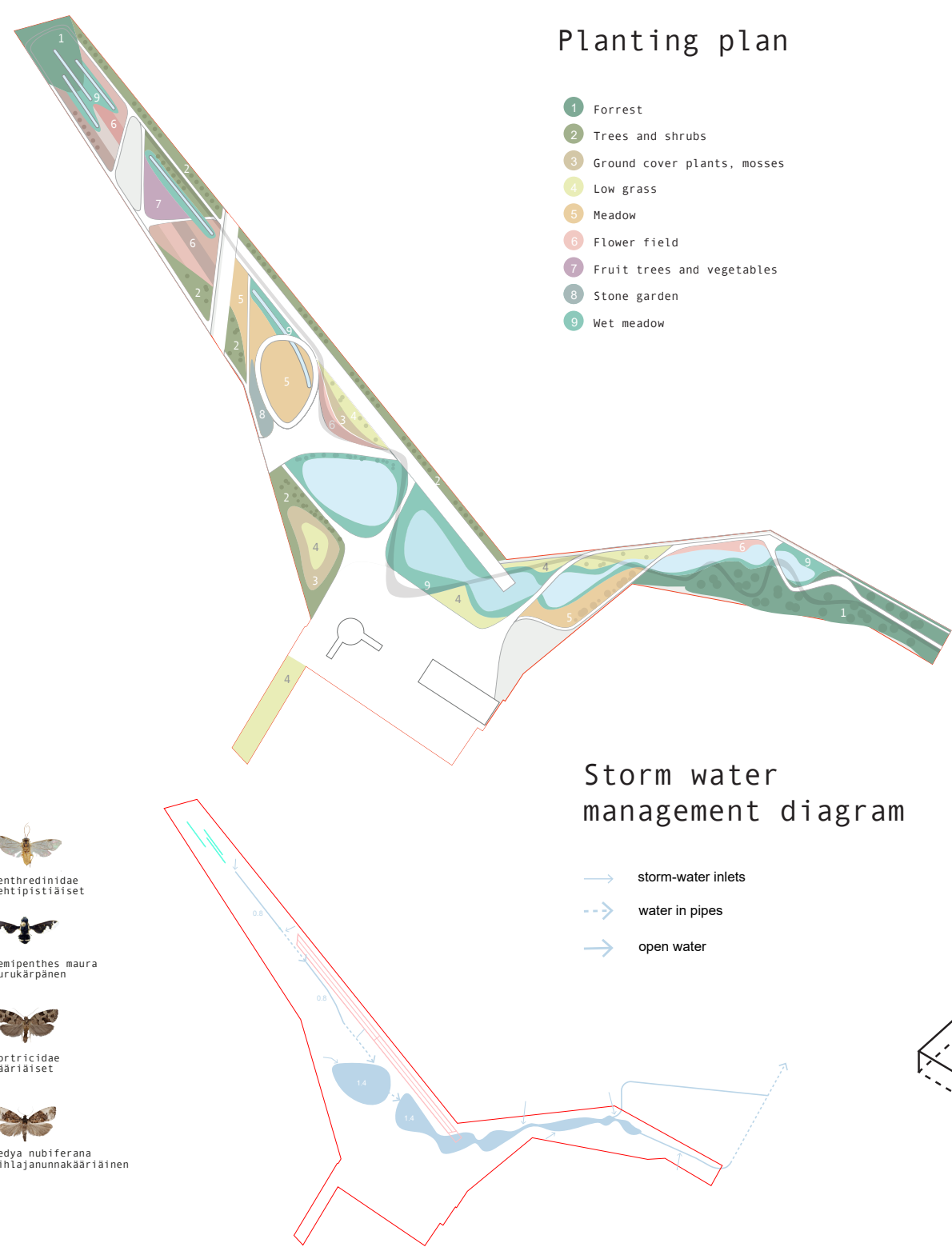
One of the park highlights is the restored meadow with plant selection aiming to support butterfly communities and pollinators. People would be able to sit and observe, learn about and enjoy this unique habitat along the proposed timber ring structure surrounding the meadow. The park structure consists of 9 ecosystem types that create diverse experiences on the one side and support various habitats on the other.



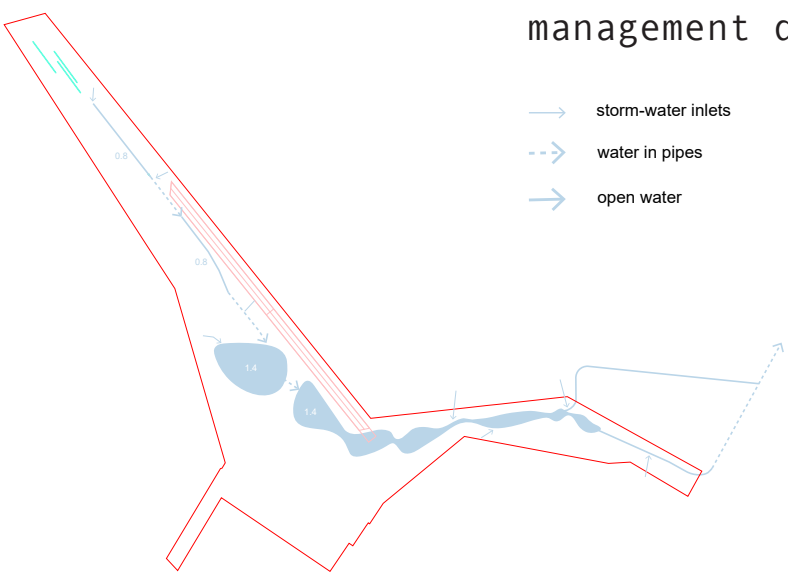
Flora+fauna



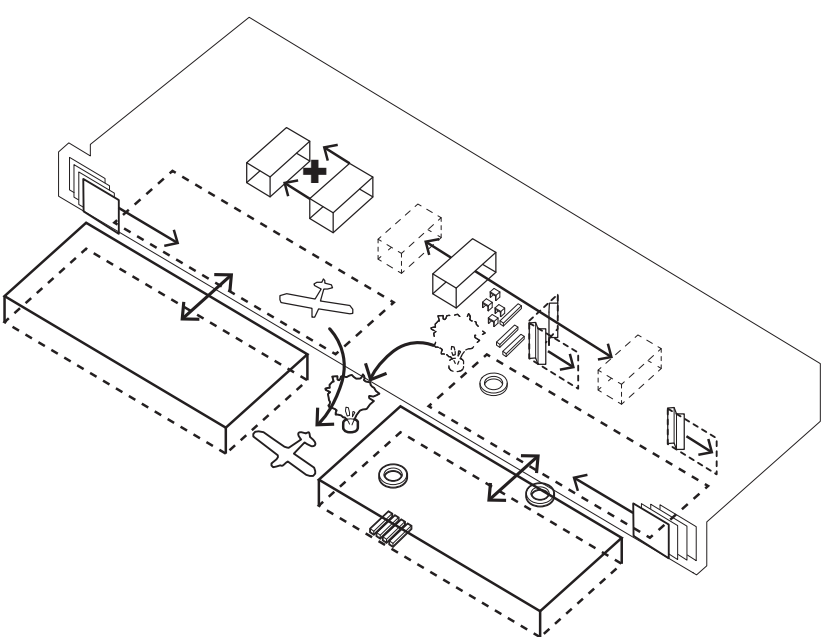
Planting plan



Storm water management diagram



Transformation diagram



Vision for the Hangar space

The hangar is a huge empty space where absolutely any program can take place. There are no barriers here. Using this potential, we fill this building with interventions that transform, move, change. The hangar both works as a closed object and opens towards the park, pouring out various programs outside and luring people inside. Some of the vintage aircraft are preserved and become part of the permanent mobile exhibition inside the building.

It is precisely this fluid architecture that is capable of being productive - therefore the core of this building is production: creative production, green production, prototyping, workshops, art, ideas production, art market, exhibitions and etc.

