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内-外:

芬兰瓦萨市让维昂丹地区总体规划

Inside-Outside:

Master Plan for Raviradan in Vaasan, Finland

Mandaworks建筑设计事务所, Hosper景观设计事务所
瑞典办公室 / Mandaworks, Hosper Sweden

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校对 Proofread by / 涂先明 Xianming TU

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|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 场地整体鸟瞰图 | 1. Aerial view of the site |
| 2. 城市图底关系地图 | 2. Figure ground map of the city |
| 3. 概念图 | 3. Concept |
| 4. 规划原则 | 4. Plan principles |

摘要 ……

该项目的设计方案以城市的历史网格系统设计为基础, 打造出具有当代特色的城市框架, 不仅将项目区域融入整体城市环境, 还丰富了区域内的城市多样性, 为21世纪所面临的全面可持续发展的挑战提供了解决方案。

关键词 ……

历史网格; 可持续性; 连通性; 层级结构; 对角线连接; 多样性

Abstract ...

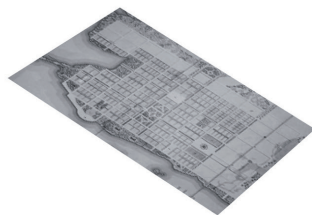
Our proposal looks to build from historical grid to create a contemporary framework that connects the site to its context, sponsors diversity within the block, and takes on the 21st century's challenge for holistic sustainability.

Key words ...

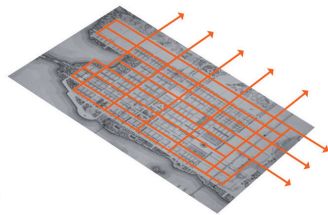
Historical Grid; Sustainability; Connectivity; Hierarchy; Diagonal Connection; Diversity

项目地址：芬兰瓦萨市
 项目面积：17hm²
 项目委托：瓦萨市市政府、芬兰建筑师协会
 景观设计：Mandaworks建筑设计事务所
 项目合作：Hosper景观设计事务所瑞典办公室
 设计团队：Martin Arfalk、Patrick Verhoeven、
 Nicholas Bigelow、Andrei Deacu、Carlos Dias、
 Maria Gregorio、Monika Liocaitė、Chuhan Zhang
 设计时间：2013年12月
 所获奖项：芬兰瓦萨市让维昂丹地区城市总体规划公开
 竞赛一等奖

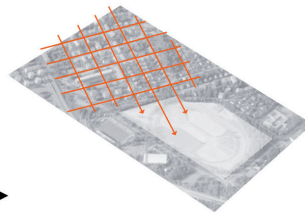
Location: Vaasa, Finland
 Area (size): 17 hm²
 Client: Vaasa Municipality, Finnish Association of Architects
 Landscape Architecture: Mandaworks
 Collaborating Office: Hosper Sweden
 Project Team: Martin Arfalk, Patrick Verhoeven, Nicholas
 Bigelow, Andrei Deacu, Carlos Dias, Maria Gregorio,
 Monika Liocaitė, Chuhan Zhang
 Design Period: December, 2013
 Award: First Prize of the Open Competition of Master Plan
 for Vaasan Raviradan, Vaasa



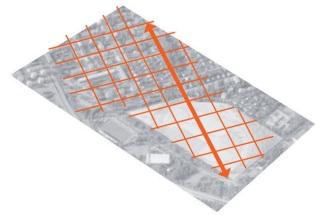
STARTING FROM THE HISTORICAL GRID
 源于历史网格



EXTEND THE GRID
 延伸网格

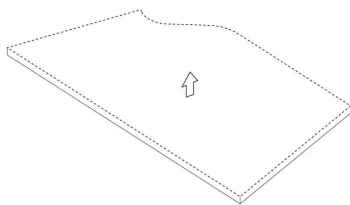


A SMART GRID LINKING TO THE CONTEXT
 精心构思的网格与场地脉络相连

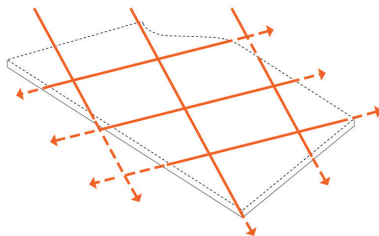


DIVERSITY WITHIN THE FRAME
 在框架之下创造出多样性

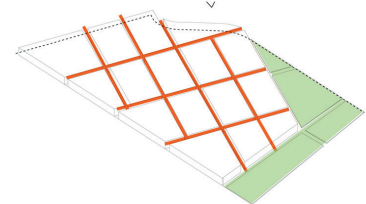
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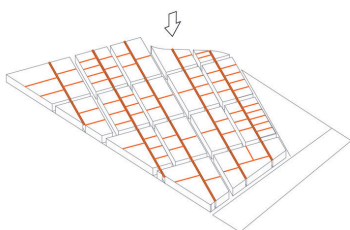
HISTORICAL GRID TOUCHES THE SITE
 将历史网格引入场地



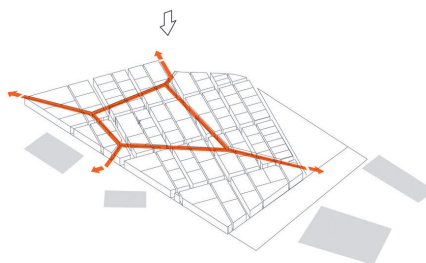
GRID EXTENDS INTO SITE
 网格延伸至场地



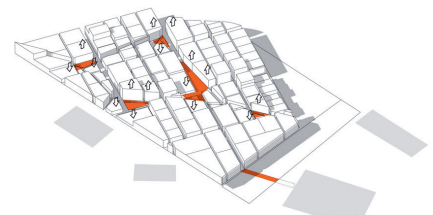
MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE
 使场地每一寸土地物尽其用



HISTORICAL GRID CUT TO FIT WITH CONTEXT
 根据场地文脉调整历史网格

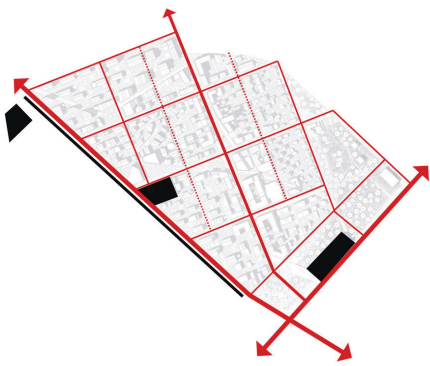


ALLEYS CREATE ACCESS TO BLOCKS AND PLOT SIZE DIVERSITY
 街巷将场地与其他街区连通，并赋予了场地多样性

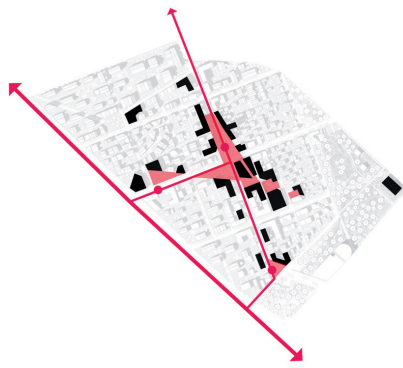


PEDESTRIAN PATHS CONNECT SITE TO CONTEXT
 步行道连通了场地与其周边环境

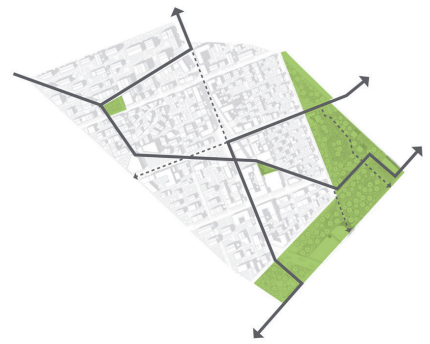
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STREETS AND PARKING
街道与停车区域



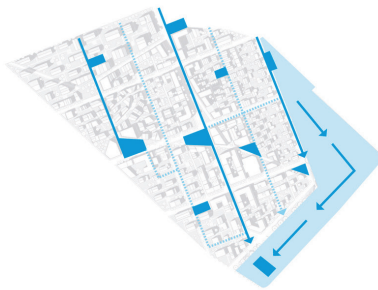
URBAN LIFE GENERATOR
城市生活生成器



PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO RECREATIONAL AREAS
步行道与休闲区域相连



BUILDING PLOTS
建筑区域



INTEGRATED HANDLING OF RAINWATER
综合的雨水处理



THE TYPOLOGY HOUSING + DIVERSITY
住宅类型+多样性

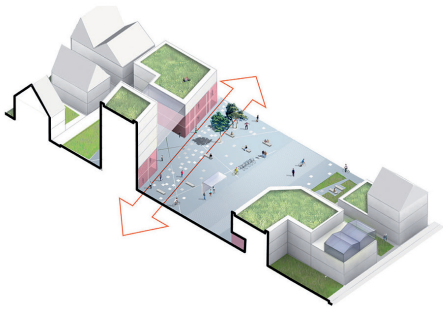
19世纪60年代，建筑师卡尔·艾萨克·赛特伯格为芬兰瓦萨市进行了简洁的网格状城市规划设计，以期将其建成一座具有连通性、层次性及多样性的现代化城镇。然而，随着城市不断发展，赛特伯格当年规划的网格的影响力已渐渐弱化。如今，现代化的基础设施和大型建筑群使得城市中心的网格结构与其周边街区相隔离。该项目的设计方案“内-外”以赛特伯格的网格设计为基础，打造出具有当代特色的城市框架，不仅将项目区域融入整体城市环境，还丰富了区域内的城市多样性，为21世纪所面临的全面可持续发展的挑战提供了解决方案。

该设计方案通过将历史网格扩展到项目区域，使项目区域与城市中心的南部边缘相互连通。方案对赛特伯格规划设计

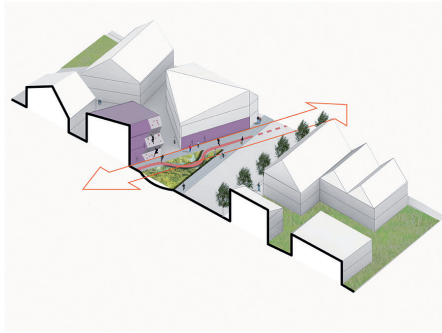
的网格的规模进行扩展，并进一步使之与当地城市脉络相契合，且最大限度地增强连通性。精心设计的网格设计经由凯拉米特卡图大街这条城市主干道连接起城市中心，经由现有自行车道连接起滨水区，并通过增加林地连接起东部的绿带。这一扩展的街道网络是围绕着街道优先层级发展起来的，为优先保证步行通道的安全，该方案重新组织了公共交通通道与汽车通道。凯拉米特卡图城市主道将项目区域内的社区与城市中心连通起来，在这里行人、商业和车辆构成了一幅生动的街景。然而塔门铁区域被改造为可以用作体育赛事期间的停车场，并创造出具有多重功能的高品质环境。此外，街巷绿地成为其一大特色，并且小巷也设置了停车入口和服务设施。

自行车道和人行步道以对角方向贯通街区，成为连接项目区域与原有休闲通道的捷径。该方案拟建的自行车道路网利用三条已有地下通道将项目区域与滨水区以及周边运动设施连接起来，同时将项目区域内主要的公共空间连为一体。这种城市结构创造了一系列独具特色的城市街区，促使城市展现出高度的灵活性和多样性。网格框架和对角线构造出的规模不一的地块为实现建筑多样性提供了可能，并令更多的人有机会参与到城市发展进程中来。主街道两侧面积较大的区块可以用于商业和住宅，而狭窄的小区块则可用于建造各种不同类型的住宅，或促发社会-经济多样性。

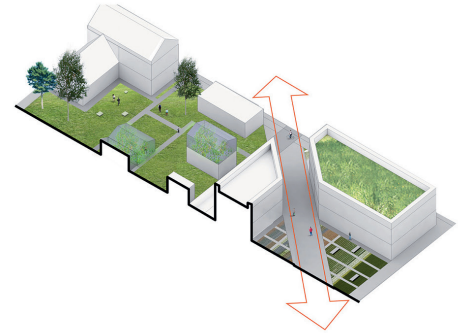
网格结构能够不断延展并融入新的环境变化，并能够适应未来城市发展及城



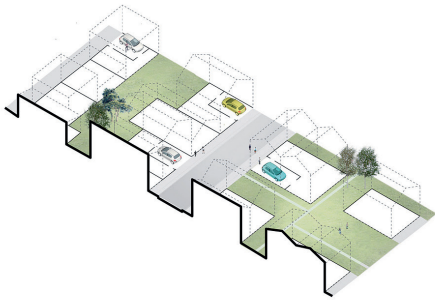
AN URBAN ROOM
对角线设计使场地形成城市空间



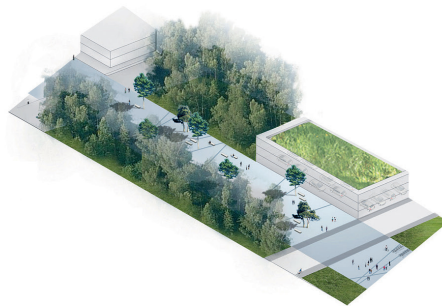
SUNNY PUBLIC SPACES WITH NEIGHBORHOOD ANCHORS
对角线设计使场地拥有与社区紧密相连的阳光充裕的公共空间



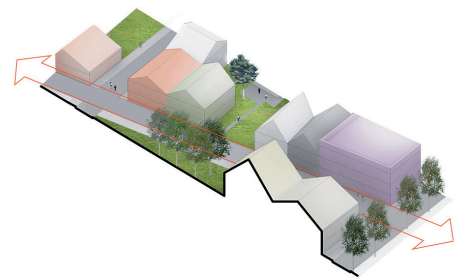
A POROUS EDGE
对角线设计使场地形成一种可渗透的边界



ALLEYS ORGANIZE PARKING
对角线设计利用街巷组织停车



THE FOREST PARK
对角线设计利用区块建立森林公园

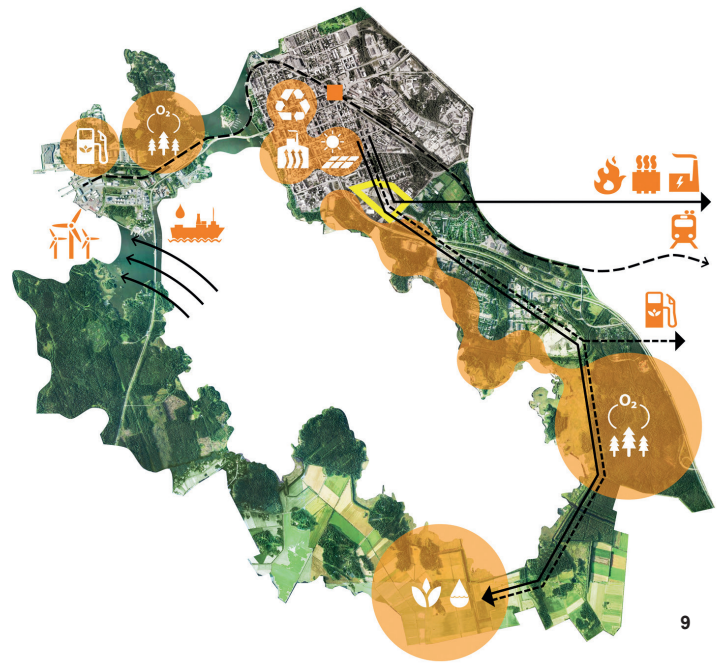
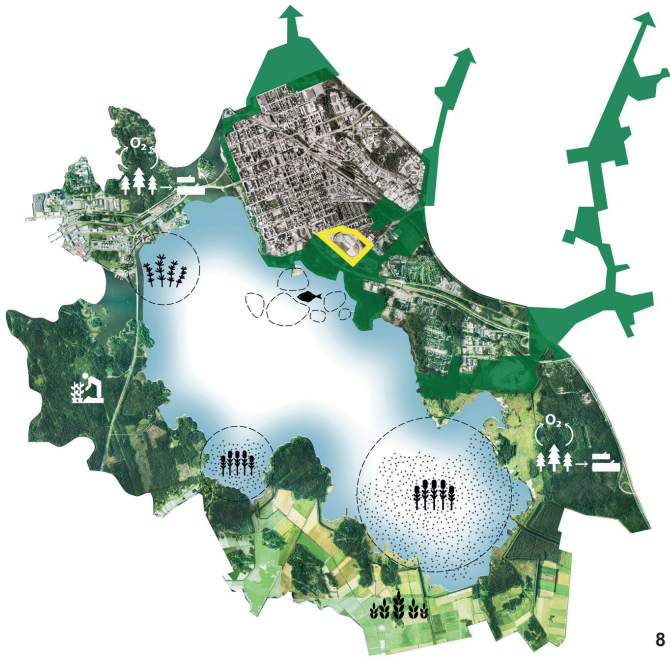


VARIETY WITHIN EACH BLOCK
对角线设计使每个街区都有多种变化



市中心向南移动的需要。从长远来看，随着未来周边体育中心和3号国道（高速公路）的发展变化，网格将成为一个重要的城市要素。在未来的发展中，该网格将成为一个可延展的结构、一个连通的城市肌理、一个城市发展的灵活平台。**LAF**

5. 规划结构
6. 对角线原则
7. 总平面图
5. Plan structures
6. Diagonal principles
7. Master plan



Grown out of an ambition to create a modern town, Carl Axel Setterberg’s 1860’s plan utilized a simple grid to achieve connectivity, hierarchy and diversity. The power of Setterberg’s grid has eroded as the city has expanded. Today, modern infrastructure and large complexes have cut off the city center’s grid from the surrounding neighborhoods. Our proposal “Inside-Outside” looks to build from Setterberg’s grid to create a contemporary framework that connects the site to its context, sponsors diversity within the block, and takes on the 21st century’s challenge for holistic sustainability.

Our proposal is connected to the southern edge of the city center by extending the city’s historic grid into the site. The grid’s dimensions are formed from Setterberg’s plan, then adapted to fit the local context and maximize connectivity. The smart grid adapts to connect to the city center via Klemetinkatu, the waterfront via existing bicycle connections, and the green spine to the east of the site via the strengthening of the existing forest. The extended street network is developed around a street hierarchy that



10

organizes public transport and car traffic to prioritize safe pedestrian movement. The main street, Klemetinkatu, links the neighborhood to the city center and becomes a place where pedestrians, commerce, and vehicles mix to create a vibrant street life. Rantamanntie is modified to integrate parking for the sport events and create a qualitative environment for a mix of functions. And, local streets are defined by their green characters while the alleyways organizing parking access and

services.

Diagonal bicycle and pedestrian paths cut through the blocks to provide shortcuts that connect the site to the existing recreational paths. The proposed bicycle network takes advantage of the 3 existing underpasses to link the site to the water, to connect to the adjacent sport facilities, and to bind together the site's key public spaces. Collectively, the urban structure creates a series of urban block's that create a unique town identity and

allow flexibility and diversity to emerge. A variety of plot sizes brings possibilities for architectural diversity and for a range of actors to take part in the development process. Bigger ones along the main streets allow for commerce and apartments, while smaller, narrow ones allow for a variety of housing typologies and a socioeconomic diversity.

The strong structure of the grid also brings possibilities to extend the grid itself into the context as future scenarios emerge and the city center grows southward. In the long term perspective, the grid would emerge as a strong building block for potential transformations of the surrounding sport complexes and valtatie 3 (the highway). In these future scenarios the grid would form an extendable structure, a connective urban tissue, and a flexible platform for development. **LAF**

- 8. 湖区生态环路
- 9. 湖区能源环路
- 10. 湖区休闲环路
- 11. 人行道视角的景象
- 12. 街道视角的景象
- 13. 屋顶视角的景象
- 8. Lake loop — ecology
- 9. Lake loop — energy
- 10. Lake loop — recreation
- 11. Rendering of promenade view
- 12. Rendering of street view
- 13. Rendering of roof view



13