

9 t/m 13 juni 2010

Stichting het Panorama

+ TALLINN

HELSINKI

Helsinki (FIN) en Tallinn (EST)**De elfde bestemming.**

Stichting het Panorama biedt een kader voor snel en avontuurlijk ontdekken van nieuwe ontwikkelingen in de landschapsarchitectuur en het internationaal uitwisselen van kennis van nieuwe stromingen en tendensen. We organiseren hiervoor o.a. lezingen, excursies en symposia. Uitgangspunt is het aanscherpen van het debat tussen landschapsarchitecten.

De beproefde excursieformule gaan we in Helsinki en Tallinn weer toepassen.

Tallinn en Helsinki zijn welhaast tweelingsteden te noemen: de steden liggen tegenover elkaar aan de kust van de Baltische zee, op slechts 2 uur vaarafstand. Vanuit cultureel, geografisch en klimatologisch opzicht hebben de steden veel met elkaar gemeen. Op andere vlakken kan het verschil tussen de landen niet groter zijn. De gereguleerdheid van Finland, een verzorgingsstaat naar Scandinavisch model waar door middel van consensus beslissingen worden genomen, staat in schril contrast met de ongeremde ontwikkelingen in Estland, die met name door geld wordt gedreven, de overheid een marginale rol heeft en waarin een sociaal stelsel van publieke en sociale voorzieningen ontbreekt.

Bij voorkeur proberen we de ontwerpers zelf uitleg te laten geven. Op de locatie zelf of door het organiseren van bureaubezoeken. Zodoende is het mogelijk het meest authentieke geluid te laten horen.

Zoals veel deelnemers die al eerder met ons meegingen weten, maken we een vol programma. Waarmee we overigens met een zekere flexibiliteit omspringen. In combinatie met de lange zomeravonden in juni, vormen de vier excursiedagen voor velen een jaarlijkse uitputtingslag!

Veel plezier,

David, Frank, Karin en Vibeke.
Met dank aan Wim van Krieken.



Stichting het Panorama

Karin van Essen - geen deelnemer

David Louwerse - geen deelnemer

Vibeke Scheffener

Frank van der Zanden

deelnemers

Ria Aarnink

Rob Aben

Marieke Adrichem

Mark van der Bij

Ank Bleeker

Wim Borghuis

Bram Breedveld

Jan Wouter Bruggenkamp

Steven Delva

Mathieu Derckx

Marlies van Diest

Sebastiaan Gagnant

Michael van Gessel

Marjolein Hillege

Robert van der Horst

Marielle Horsten

André Houtman

Ed Joosting Bunk

Kim Kogelman

Ben Kuipers

Leonoor van der Linden

Anneke Nauta

Martien van Osch

Patrick Ruijzenaars

Mintske Sijsma

Jan Verburg

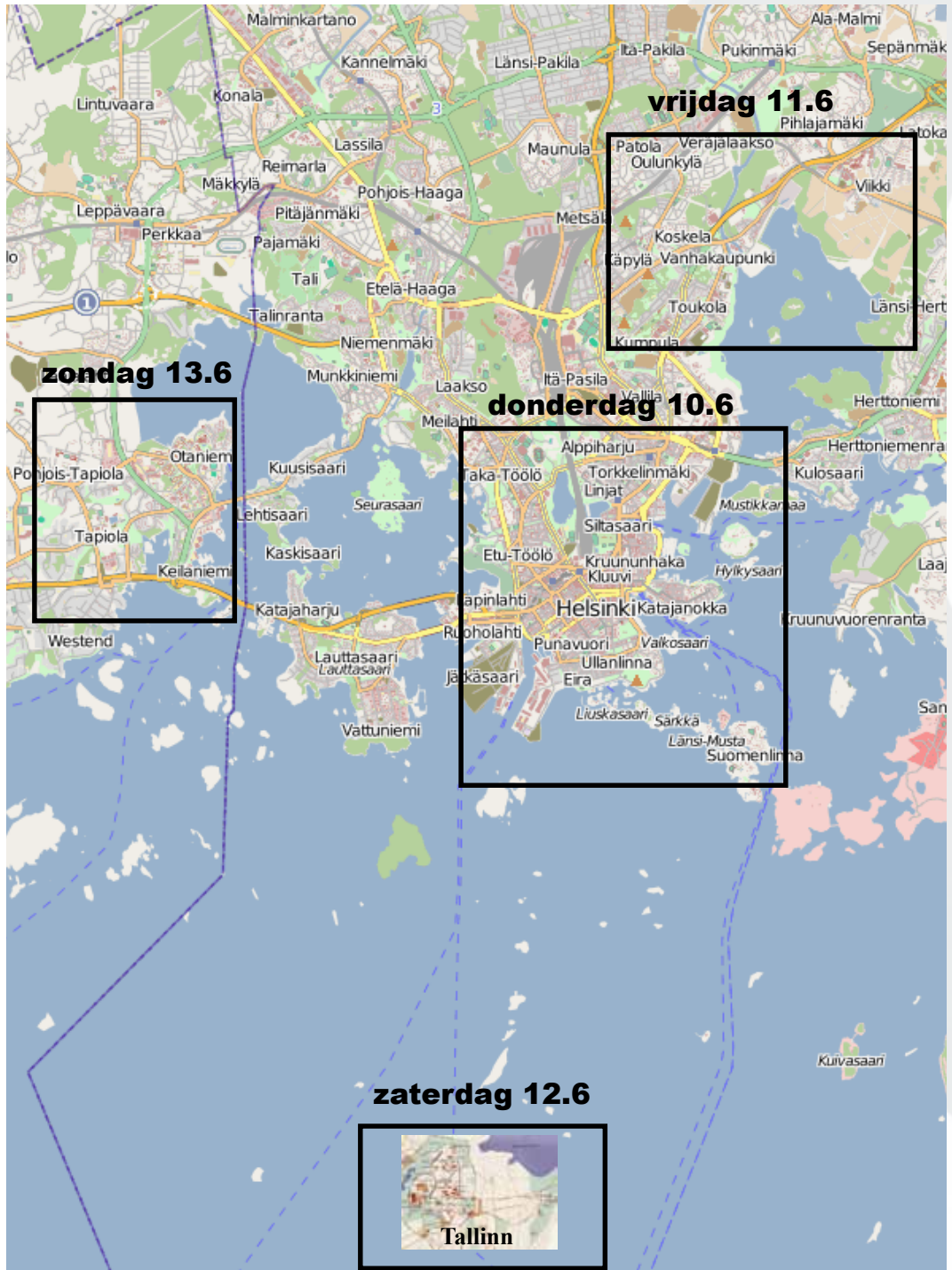
Roel van Wees

Lodewijk Wiegersma

Matthijs Willemsen

Anne Zaragoza

Johan Zorgman



- pag2. voorwoord
- pag4. inhoudsopgave
- pag6. reisinformatie
- pag8. kaart voor tram en metro
- pag10. Finland in cijfers

pag14. donderdag 10 juni

- centrum Helsinki . te fiets
- 08.45 vertrek uit hotel, fietsen ophalen
- 09.30 bezoek City Planning
- 11.00 Töölönlahti (met gids)
- 14.40 tourboot naar Suomenlinna
- 16.00 tourboot terug naar het vaste land
- 18.00 bureaubezoek LOCI

pag60. vrijdag 11 juni

- Puu Käpylä, Viikki en Arabanranta . te fiets
- 09.00 vertrek uit hotel
- 09.30 Puu Käpylä
- 11.00 Viikki (met gids)
- 13.30 Arabianranta
- 18.00 bureaubezoek WSP

pag96 . zaterdag 13 juni

- Tallinn . met de boot en te voet
- 09.30 fietsen inleveren
- 10.30 boot naar Tallinn
- 17.30 of 21.00 terugvaart

pag130 . zondag 14 juni

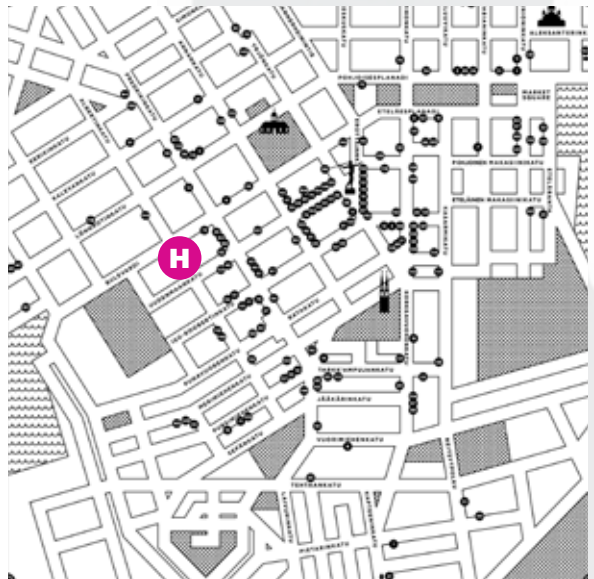
- Otaniemi en Tapiola . met de bus
- 09.00 bus naar Otaniemi
- 10.00 bus naar Tapiola met gidsen Saari Knuuti en Maarit Henttonen
- 12.30 lunch in Garden Hotel
- 13.30 bustour
- 15.30 vertrek naar vliegveld
- 18.00 vertrek vlucht

- toegift buiten programma
- restauranttips
- bronnen

Sokos Hotel Albert

Albertinkatu 30
 00120 Helsinki, Finland
 Tel. +358 20 1234 638
 Fax +358 20 1234 639
albert.helsinki@sokoshotels.fi

Sokos Hotel Albert is a relaxed hotel in the centre of town. The fresh atmosphere and caring staff will welcome their customers to the cosy hotel in the Punavuori district of Helsinki. Sokos Hotel Albert is situated close to the very centre of Helsinki, in the bohemian heart of art and design.



woensdag 9 juni 2010

18.35 uur aanwezig op Schiphol!!!

Vluchtgegevens heen

KL 1171N - WO 9 JUNI 2010

vertrek 20.35, aankomst 23.55

Vluchtgegevens terug

KL 1170E - ZO 14 JUNI 2010

vertrek 18.00, aankomst 19.30

(alles in lokale tijden)

**Please be prepared for:
Finnish weather!**

Look the weather forecasts before packing. It can be cold and rainy. It won't be fun walking shivering in too light clothes and wet shoes. Proper warm clothes and water proof shoes will make everybody happier - if weather forecasts are promising bad weather. The temperature can be anything between 10 to 25 celsius at that time of year.

donderdag 09.30

City Planning Department

Maria Jaakkola

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Helsinki

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M +358 403342205

donderdag 18.00

LOCI Landscape Architects

Emilia Weckman

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vrijdag 18.00

WSP Finland Ltd.

Terhi Tikkanen-Lindström

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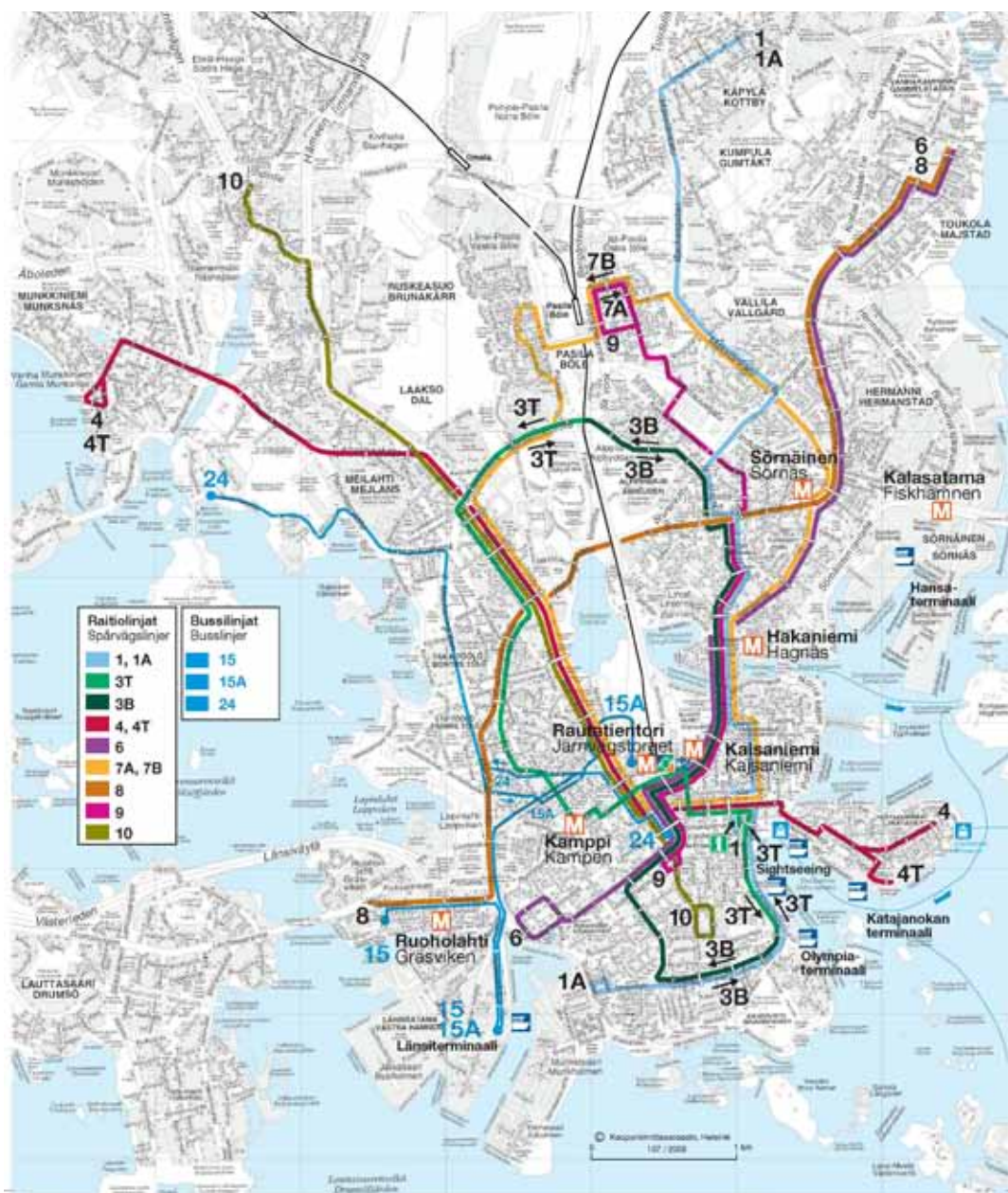
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tramkaart



metrokaart

Legend

-  Helsinki Metro
-  Main line (Helsinki-Tampere)
-  Lahti line
-  Vantaankoski line
-  Coastal line (Helsinki-Turku)
-  station
-  interchange station
-  long-distance coach connection
-  long-distance rail connection
-  connection to Helsinki tram network
-  bus connection to Helsinki-Vantaa Airport



Finland

5,2 miljoen inwoners (waarvan 6.500 lappen) in 2005

4,7 miljoen mobiele telefoons

17 inw per km²

65% woont in de stad, 35% op platteland

Gemiddelde leeftijd man: 74 j

Gemiddelde leeftijd vrouw: 82 j

89 % luthers

95 % heeft een 'Mukkie'

(zomerhuis buiten de stad in de natuur)

**land**

69 % bos en 10 % water, 187.888 meren

1.160 km lang, 560 km breed

Parlementaire republiek: president is Ms Tarja Halonen

Euro sinds 1999

Lange koude winters, in juli is het het warmst

Mei-juni geen donkere nachten maar schemerperiode

Helsinki

577.00 inwoners

Straten met zicht op zee

In zeer stevige rotsbodem veel publieke ruimtes

(openbaar vervoer, winkelcentra, zwembaden etc)

Opgave is stijgende zeespiegel

Warmste maand: juli +17.6°C; koudste maand: maart +0.2°C

geschiedenis

1550 Helsinki gesticht door Zweedse koning Gustav Vasa

1640 Helsinki wordt verplaatst en volgens renaissance grid gebouwd (ontwerp Torstenson)

1713 Helsinki wordt verwoest door Rusland

1748 fort Suomenlina wordt gebouwd tegen de Russen

1808/9 oorlog Zweden – Rusland; brand verwoest de stad

1809 Finland wordt zelfstandig groothertogdom van Rusland

1812 Helsinki wordt hoofdstad van Finland

1917 Finland wordt onafhankelijk

1870 aanleg spoorlijn Helsinki-St Petersburg

Na 2eWO industrialisatie (houtindustrie en scheepsbouw);

buitenwijken rondom Helsinki en in 1952 Olympische spelen.

talen

92 % fins

5,6 % zweeds

Fins

hei (hé) = hallo

huvää huomenta (hieva homenta) = goede morgen

mitä päivää (mieta paiva) = how do you do

hauska tavata (hauska táváta) = nice to meet you

kiitos (kietos) = thank you

huvää ilta (hieva ielta) = good evening

anteeksi (ánteeksie) = sorry

näkemiin (nekkemien) = goodbye

katu = straat

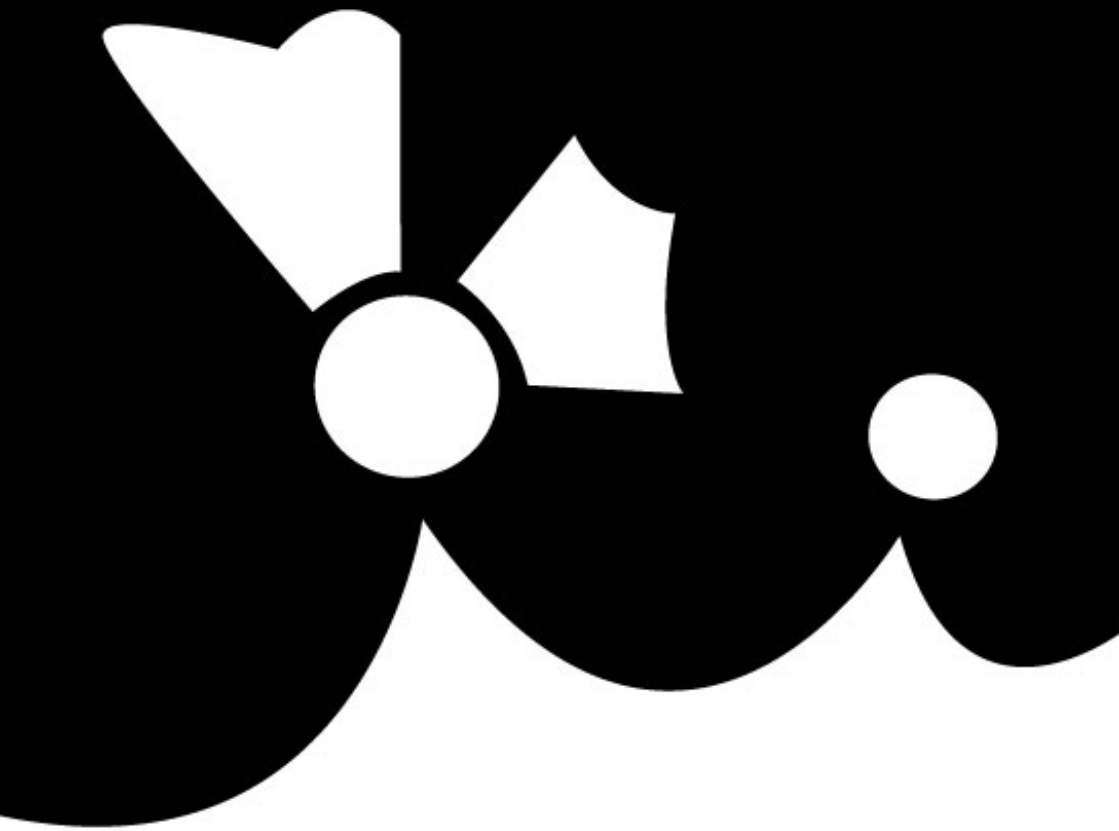
puisto = park



Helsinki-päivä

12 juni - Helsinki Day

This is the birthday of the city. It traditionally starts with the mayor's morning coffee and is celebrated throughout the day with a variety of concerts, performances, exhibitions and guided tours around the city.



DONDERDAG

08.45 vertrek uit hotel, (onder voorbehoud) fietsen ophalen

1 Design district

2 paviljoen van parkeergarage

3 Oude kerk met park en Bulevardi

4 Lasipalasti

09.30 City Department

10.15 vertrek City Department

5 Tempeli aukio

6 parlamentsgebouw

7 Finlandia Hall

11.00 gids (onder voorbehoud) **over Töölönlahti**

8a Olympic Stadion

8b Verzekeringsinstituut en 8c House of Culture

12.30 vertrek vanaf Finlandia Hall

9 Sanoma house

10 Central Station + Square

11 Lundqvist building

12 Pohjola insurance building

13 academic bookstore

14 Stockman departmentstore

15 Esplanada

16 Kathedraal, met 17 met Senaatintori (Senate Square)

18 presidential palace

19 Upenski kathedraal

20 EOL

21 Olofsborg

22 Mekikasarmi naval barracks

23 woonblok

24 shipterminal

25 Stora Enso

14.40 ferry heen Suomenlinna

16.00 ferry terug Kauppatorilta

26 market hall/ square

27 Johannesken kerk

28 observatory hill

29 Myllytie

30 Eira ziekenhuis

31 Villa Johanna

32 Huvilakatu street

33 Carrousel aan het water

34 Villa Ensi

35 wijk Eira

36 Mikael Agricola kerk

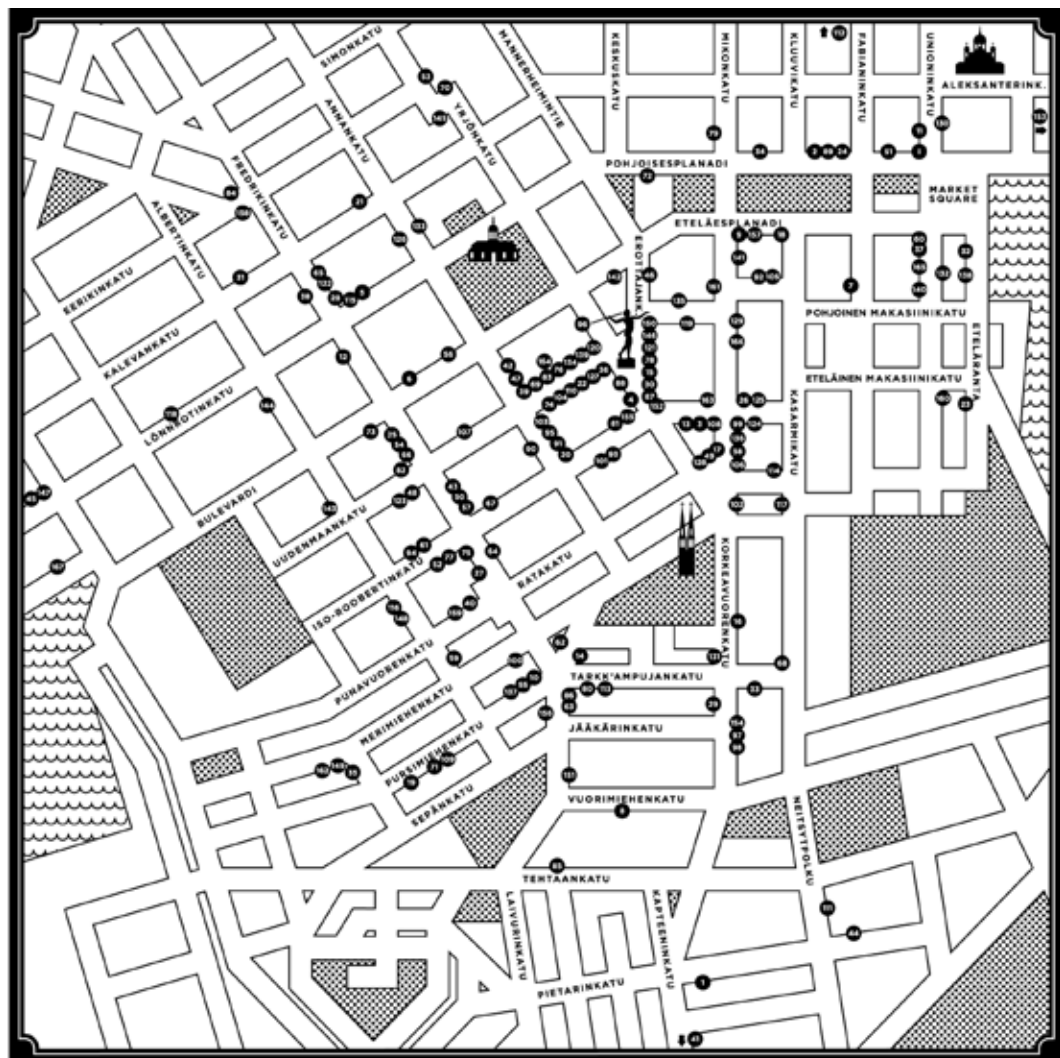
37 Sinebrychoffin park

38 Hietalahi square

18.00 bureaubezoek LOCI



1 Design district



DESIGN DISTRICT HELSINKI: DESIGN STORES & ACTORS

INTERIORS, DESIGN

- 1. AAMON**
Pietarinkatu 18
- 2. Aarikka**
Pohjoisesplanadi 27
- 3. Adessin / Private Case**
Pieni Roobertinkatu 12
- 4. AERO Design Furniture**
Yrjökatu 8
- 5. Alinlam**
Lönnotinkatu 15
- 6. Amfora shop**
Bulevardi 11
- 7. Anki Design**
Fabianinkatu 4
- 8. Armas Design**
Vuorimiehenkatu 16
- 9. Artek**
Eteläesplanadi 18
- 10. ArtGlassCenter**
Pursimiehenkatu 1
- 11. Artisaani**
Unioninkatu 28
- 12. Casuarina**
Fredrikinkatu 30
- 13. Catalina**
Pieni Roobertinkatu 12
- 14. common**
Läivurinne 1
- 15. Design Forum Finland**
Erottajankatu 7
- 16. Eiring**
Korkeavuorekatu 15
- 17. Everyday design**
Ratakatu 1 a B
- 18. Finlayson**
Eteläesplanadi 14
- 19. Forme**
Pursimiehenkatu 16
- 20. Formverk**
Annankatu 5
- 21. Helsinki Innovation Store**
Kalevankatu 17
- 22. Helsinki Sound and Cinema**
Uudenmaankatu 4-6
- 23. ID The Boutique**
Eteläraanta 8
- 24. Iittala**
Pohjoisesplanadi 25
- 25. Interiors**
Fredrikinkatu 26
- 26. Isabel B.**
Korkeavuorekatu 29
- 27. Johanna Gellichsen Textile Craft & Design**
Fredrikinkatu 18
- 28. Kaani In-ON design**
Fredrikinkatu 43
- 29. Kahvilla**
Korkeavuorekatu 4
- 30. Kartell**
Erottajankatu 5
- 31. Kolme toivomusta**
Kalevankatu 33

- 32. la terre**
Eteläraanta 20
- 33. LISN**
Tarkkämpänkatu 4
- 34. Marimekko**
Pohjoisesplanadi 31
- 35. MOJA**
Kankurinkatu 8
- 36. Noumou Design / Anu Penttinen Showroom**
Uudenmaankatu 2
- 37. Okra**
Unioninkatu 26
- 38. Omä Design Shop**
Fredrikinkatu 32
- 39. Pino**
Annankatu 13
- 40. Pulu Design**
Punavuorekatu 1
- 41. RATIA shop**
Kapteeninkatu 1 E
- 42. Rose Living**
Annankatu 15
- 43. SECCO**
Fredrikinkatu 33
- 44. StudioShop Kirsti Malmivuori**
Pietarinkatu 5 (courtyard)
- 45. Tikau**
Lönnotinkatu 39
- 46. Unikulma Oy**
Erottajankatu 19
- 47. Zano**
Annankatu 13
-
- CLOTHING**
- 48. Junion4design**
Uudenmaankatu 34
- 49. Acateem**
Ratakatu 1
- 50. AINO**
Fredrikinkatu 33
- 51. Annikki Karvinen**
Pohjoisesplanadi 23
- 52. Antti Asplund Block**
Iso Roobertinkatu 38
- 53. Arja Lehtimäki Design**
Yrjökatu 25
- 54. asuna**
Fredrikinkatu 24
- 55. Bisquit Stash**
Pursimiehenkatu 3
- 56. Bulevardi 5**
Bulevardi 5
- 57. Cloth Gallery**
Fredrikinkatu 31
- 58. Comero 27**
Korkeavuorekatu 27
- 59. Defender redesign**
Fredrikinkatu 9
- 60. Designers' Gallery**
Eteläesplanadi 4 (Unioninkatu 26)
- 61. Galateia**
Iso Roobertink. 35-37

- 62. Goodis**
Läivurinne 2
- 63. The Greendress**
Läivurinkatu 41
- 64. gTIE**
Fredrikinkatu 25
- 65. HANNA SÄREN**
Fredrikinkatu 45
- 66. HopeHat**
Fredrikinkatu 24
- 67. Hundpark**
Iso Roobertink. 17-19
- 68. Iona Pelli**
Tarkkämpänkatu 1
- 69. IVANAHELINSKI**
Uudenmaankatu 15
- 70. Lilke**
Yrjökatu 25
- 71. Lumi on 14**
Pursimiehenkatu 14
- 72. Marimekko**
Pohjoisesplanadi 2
- 73. Minna Parikka**
Bulevardi 24
- 74. Miun**
Uudenmaankatu 14
- 75. Morsmaikk**
Fredrikinkatu 18
- 76. Muotihuone Selavi**
Uudenmaankatu 13
- 77. My Cup of T**
Iso Roobertinkatu 34
- 78. My o My**
Erottajankatu 9 B (courtyard)
- 79. Nanso**
Mikonkatu 2
- 80. Nemaki**
Tarkkämpänkatu 20
- 81. Popot sneakerstore**
Iso Roobertinkatu 7
- 82. Pumpkin**
Uudenmaankatu 27
- 83. Punavuoren peikko**
Uudenmaankatu 15
- 84. Sopiva Shop**
Eerinkatu 15-17
- 85. Studio Jukka Rintala**
Tehtaankatu 19
- 86. Tila Vanhatapio Couture Noir**
Läivurinkatu 43
- 87. urban a***
Erottajankatu 5
- 88. Villiilikki**
Yrjökatu 12-14
- 89. Vuokko**
Pohjoisesplanadi 27
-
- ANTIQUES, ART**
- 90. antikkifi - moderndesign.fi**
Annankatu 8
- 91. Antikkililke R. Muuri**
Annankatu 9
- 92. The Artotheque**
Rikhardinkatu 3

- 93. BUKOWSKI**
Iso Roobertinkatu 12
- 94. Christine's Design**
Iso Roobertink. 35-37
- 95. Classic**
Annankatu 11
- 96. Dianapoliito, moderndesign.fi**
Yrjökatu 16
- 97. Fasaani**
Korkeavuorekatu 5
- 98. Helsinki Secondhand**
Korkeavuorekatu 5
- 99. J. Lammi Antique**
Korkeavuorekatu 27
- 100. Konservointi & Kultaus Firenze**
Merimiehenkatu 10
- 101. Pop Antik**
Iso Roobertinkatu 14
-
- GALLERIES, MUSEUMS**
- 102. Design Museum**
Korkeavuorekatu 23
- 103. Galerie Vision**
Annankatu 11
- 104. Galleria 4-kuus**
Uudenmaankatu 4-6
- 105. Galleria Ama**
Rikhardinkatu 1
- 106. Galleria Art Frida**
Korkeavuorekatu 25
- 107. Galleria BE'19**
Uudenmaankatu 9
- 108. Galleria G**
Pieni Roobertinkatu 10
- 109. Galleria Grappo**
Pursimiehenkatu 14
- 110. Galleria Jangva**
Uudenmaankatu 4-6 (courtyard)
- 111. Galleria Krista Mikkola**
Neitsytpolku 9
- 112. Galleria Norsu**
Kalsaniemenkatu 9, Fabianinkatu 36
- 113. Galleria Osuma**
Tarkkämpänkatu 16
- 114. Galleria Pirkko-Liisa Topelius**
Ullanlinnankatu 1 A, 2-4
- 115. Galleria Uusitalo**
Lönnotinkatu 15
- 116. Luova.fi**
Albertinkatu 16
- 117. Museum of Finnish Architecture**
Kasarminkatu 24
- 118. MUJ Galleria**
Lönnotinkatu 33
- 119. Päivälehti Museum**
Ludviginkatu 2-4
- 120. Taidesalonki Pilrto**
Uudenmaankatu 7
- 121. tm-gallery**
Erottajankatu 9

- JEWELLERY**
- 122. AITO Helsinki**
Fredrikinkatu 45
- 123. Anna Heino - Design Jewellery**
Uudenmaankatu 34
- 124. Design Laako & Sundman**
Pieni Roobertink. 8
- 125. Dessen Oy**
Pieni Roobertink. 5
- 126. EFVA ATTLING STOCKHOLM**
Annankatu 22
- 127. Goldsmith Kati Lappalainen**
Uudenmaankatu 2
- 128. Harri Syrjänen**
Ratakatu 1
- 129. Jalometalliseppäpäjä Claes Nyström**
Korkeavuorekatu 41
- 130. Kalevala Jewelry - Lapponi Jewelry**
Unioninkatu 25
- 131. Kultaseppä R. Nieminen**
Korkeavuorekatu 8
- 132. OZ Jewel**
Unioninkatu 15
-
- RESTAURANTS**
- 133. A21 Cocktail Lounge**
Annankatu 21
- 134. Cafe Bar No 9**
Uudenmaankatu 9
- 135. Carma**
Ludviginkatu 3
- 136. Keittiö & Baari Juuri**
Korkeavuorekatu 27
- 137. Len's Kelsch Bar**
Pursimiehenkatu 5
- 138. Raku Ya**
Eteläraanta 14
- 139. Ravintola Rafia**
Uudenmaankatu 9
- 140. Restaurant Bank and Bank Bar & Bistro**
Unioninkatu 20
- 141. Ristorante Gastone**
Korkeavuorekatu 45
-
- HOTELS**
- 142. Klaus K Hotel**
Bulevardi 2-4
- 143. Sokos Hotel Albert**
Albertinkatu 30
- 144. Sokos Hotel Aleksanteri**
Albertinkatu 34
- 145. Sokos Hotel Torni**
Yrjökatu 26
-
- SERVICES**
- 146. Advertising Agency King**
Erottajankatu 9

- 147. Design Agency Helorinne & Katilo**
Lönnotinkatu 39
- 148. Design Lehtman Ky**
Albertinkatu 16 A
- 149. Design Studio Jouni Leino**
Merimiehenkatu 30
- 150. Haroma & Partners Architects**
Erottajankatu 11 A, 23
- 151. Huippu Design Management**
Läivurinkatu 37
- 152. humac store**
Erottajankatu 1-3
- 153. Interior Architects Sistem Ltd**
Heleninkatu 4 B
- 154. Kirjansitomo Juhani Roininen**
Korkeavuorekatu 5
- 155. Living Room**
Iso Roobertink. 3-5
- 156. Maisemasuunnittelu Kontrasti Oy**
Läivurinkatu 10
- 157. Marsaana Communications**
Eteläesplanadi 18 B 8
- 158. Napa Illustrations Agency**
Eerinkatu 18
- 159. Paraply**
Punavuorekatu 5
- 160. PR and Communication Agency Promode Oy**
Eteläraanta 8 (Unioninkatu 9)
- 161. Space Lab**
Korkeavuorekatu 30 A
- 162. Oy Urban View Ltd**
Merimiehenkatu 30
- 163. Valve**
Pieni Roobertinkatu 7
-
- OTHER MEMBERS**
- 164. Grafia**
Uudenmaankatu 11 B
- 165. Ornamo**
Unioninkatu 26
- 166. Tammi Book Shop**
Korkeavuorekatu 37
- 167. Welcome to Finland / Tekir Oy**
Hietalahdenranta 13
- i. Helsinki City Tourist Information**
Pohjoisesplanadi 19
www.visithelsinki.fi

2 paviljoen parkeergarage, A. Aalto, 1950-1951

On the southern end of Mannerheimintie street, set amid the tram lines is a small paviljoen erected by Aalto, an entrance to an underground parking area made of metal, glass, copper, and bronze. In its refined transparency it represents an Aaltonian variation on the Miesian steel and glass box. (The original competition in 1941 was for an entry to an underground bomb shelter.) The cumulative effect of inventive detailing gives this small pavilion a unique character. Every aspect seems to have been carefully considered in order to achieve a special a special sense of place.

3 Oude kerk met park en Bulevardi

De oudste begraafplaats van Helsinki is toendertijd geplaatst in de onbewoonde buitenwijken van de stad. Nu is dat gebied een prachtig park, maar een paar straten verwijderd van Stockmann. Vanha kirkkopuisto (oude kerkpark) is vernoemd naar de houten kerk, die ontworpen werd door C.L. Engel en werd afgebouwd in 1826. Het park is ook wel bekend als Pestpark, omdat hier meer dan duizend mensen begraven werden die stierven door de pest in 1710. De pest kwam vanuit Tallinn en bleef vier maanden in Helsinki hangen. Hierdoor werd bijna 70% van de 2.000 inwoners gedood. Sommige grafstenen uit dat jaar zijn nog steeds in het park te vinden.

4 Lasipalasti

Bulevardi is one of the most well-defined streets of Helsinki, linking with Esplanadi in the east to form a lateral axis through the centre of the city. Together they form a kind of horizontal line between two "seas" or two urban ends. Bulevardi was initiated in 1817 when the tsar ratified the urban proposals for the western side of the peninsula, and for a thoroughfare that could link the market square of the West Harbour with the market square of the South Harbour. Although designed in the European manner for boulevards, the result is a very calm and serene urban atmosphere in the Finnish style.



dag 1 . donderdag 10 juni



donderdag 09.30

City Planning Department . Maria Jaakkola
Narinkka 2 . Helsinki

New Urban Development Projects

Helsinki is currently undergoing the largest change in its history





Urban Projects

- 1 JÄTKÄSAARI
- 2 KALASATAMA
- 3 KRUUNUVUORENRANTA
- 4 PASILA
- 5 VIIKKI
- 6 ARABIANRANTA
- 7 VUOSAARI
- 8 OLD CITY CENTRE
- 9 FINLANDIAPARK
- 10 KUNINKAANKOLMIO

Helsinki is currently undergoing the largest change in its history. In 2008, two cargo ports were transferred from the city centre to Vuosaari, vacating 250 hectares of waterfront area for redevelopment.

The city's vast development projects, to be completed mainly during the second and third decades of the 21st century, will create 4.5 million m of new residential floor area and almost 2.5 million m of business floor area. This represents new homes for 100,000 people and jobs for tens of thousands.





Area in Figures

- Construction Period 2009-2025
- Land Area 100 ha
- Floor Area 1 million m²
- Inhabitants 16,000
- Jobs 6,000

Jätkäsaari

Urban Life by the Open Sea

- A new urban district just a 10-minute tram ride from Helsinki city centre.
- The shoreline will be developed into public recreational areas with seafront promenades, cafés and marinas.
- Jätkäsaari has good transport services, with trams and a highway connection to the west.
- The area will offer schools, day-care centres, a social services centre, a public library, a sports centre and a church.
- The passenger harbour, used by more than 3 million passengers a year, will remain in Jätkäsaari.
- Premises for businesses and services will be built in the harbour area, in the commercial centre and on street level along the main roads.
- The commercial centre will total 40,000 m², combining business and service premises as well as residential. A competition to nominate a contractor is to be organized within the next few years.



Image: Helsinki City Planning Department

Kalasadama

A Waterfront District in the Inner City

- The district forms a part of the science, arts and business cluster being developed around the Vanhakaupunki Bay. A public shoreline route (5 km) will emphasize the area's maritime aspect.
- The area will provide excellent public services. Housing types will include apartment buildings, terraced houses, urban villas, loft apartments and floating houses.
- Office areas and service facilities will be situated along the main roads, in the proximity of the metro station.
- A contractor for the city blocks next to the metro station and eastern highway will be appointed via a competition in 2009. The area consists of office, residential and retail sites, with a total floor area of 110,000 m², 10,000 m² of which will be residential.

Area in Figures

- Construction Period 2009-2035
- Land Area 175 ha
- Floor Area 1.3 million m²
- Inhabitants 18,000
- Jobs 10,000





Kruunuvuorenranta

An Archipelago Landscape

- Just 3 km from the centre of Helsinki, the area boasts unique views to a beautiful archipelago and the Suomenlinna sea fortress, a Unesco World Heritage site.
- An area vacated by oil tanks will be transformed into a pleasant residential neighbourhood close to nature. Excellent public services will be provided. Sports facilities, beaches and marinas will be constructed.
- A series of bridges for pedestrians, bicycles and trams, connecting Kruunuvuorenranta to the city centre in 20 minutes, is under consideration.
- Some of the original oil refinery structures, such as loading platforms and oil tanks will be preserved as landmarks, creating an interesting atmosphere and defining the identity of Kruunuvuorenranta.
- The area, planned according to principles of sustainable development, will include environmental art, advanced technical solutions and lighting design enhancing its unique character.

Area in Figures

- Construction Period 2009-2025
- Land Area 260 ha
- Floor Area (residential) 500,000 m²
- Floor Area (commercial) 5,000 m²
- Inhabitants 10,000
- Jobs 1,000



Image: Helsinki City Planning Department



Area in Figures

- Completion by 2040
- Land Area 167 ha
- Floor Area (commercial) 1 million m²
- Floor Area (residential) 0.5 million m²

Pasila

An Ever-Expanding Hub Area

- Central Pasila will form a new urban centre for business, services and housing just 3.5 km from the Helsinki city centre.
- Pasila is the core area for enterprise and business development, with a concentration of broadcasting media companies, and providers of digital contents and services. Pasila also houses the strongly expanding Helsinki Fair Centre (construction 2010-2012).
- An international planning competition for the central city block and landmarks is to be launched.
- All trains to Helsinki will stop at Pasila Railway Station, which will be connected to the metro and to a high-speed airport link. The station will be used daily by around 100,000 passengers.
- Pasila extends over 167 hectares, comprising Central Pasila, Iimela Media City, the old factory area and Northern Pasila.
- Bordering the Central Park, western Pasila combines inner city-type housing with excellent recreational possibilities.



Urban Development
also Continues in

Viikki
Arabianranta
Vuosaari
The Old City Centre
Finlandiapark
Kuninkaankolmio

Viikki

An Ecological Residential Area, University Campus and Science Park

- The core of the district comprises the university campus for biosciences and a business and science park. It is surrounded by residential areas that are well connected to the district's vast parks and forests.
- Helsinki Business and Science Park Ltd provides business facilities and incubator services for companies working in the fields of biotechnology, pharmaceutical development, health service technology, environment technology, and the food technology businesses.
- Viikki biocampus is one of the most important biocentres in Europe. It consists of several university faculties, independent institutes and the Viikki Science Library.
- The Viikki area currently supports 11,000 inhabitants and 4,000 jobs. 120,000 m² of new business premises are to be created in the science park, in addition to 100,000 m² along the main thoroughfares, with excellent traffic connections.

Area in Figures

- Completion by 2015
- Floor Area (commercial)
0.5 million m²
- Inhabitants 16,000
- Jobs 8,000
- University Students
7,000

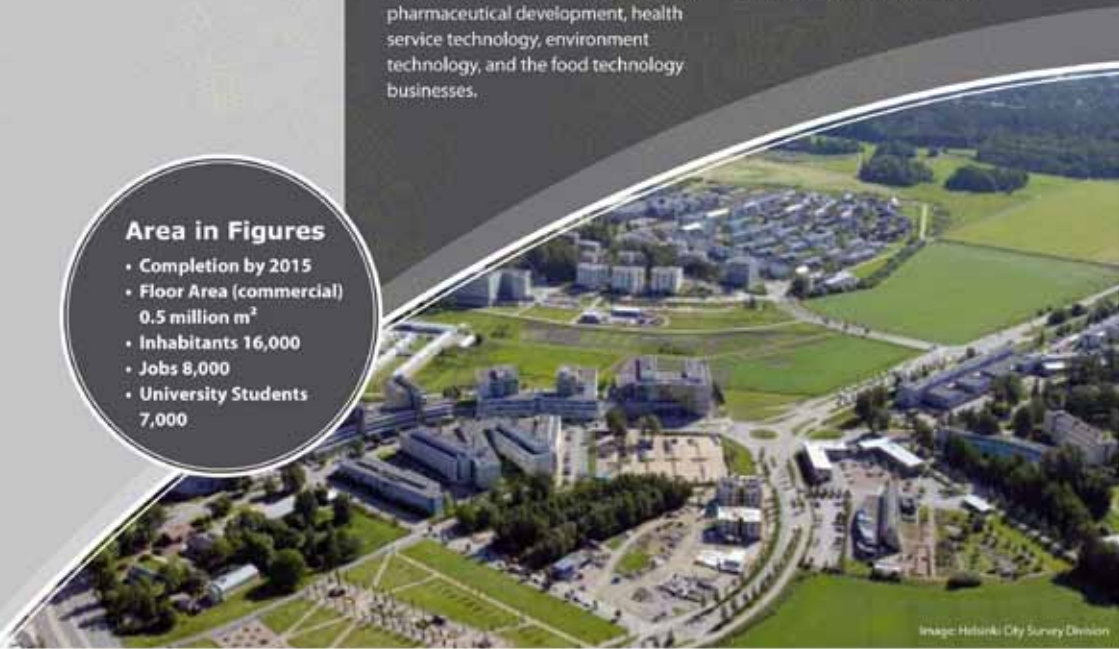
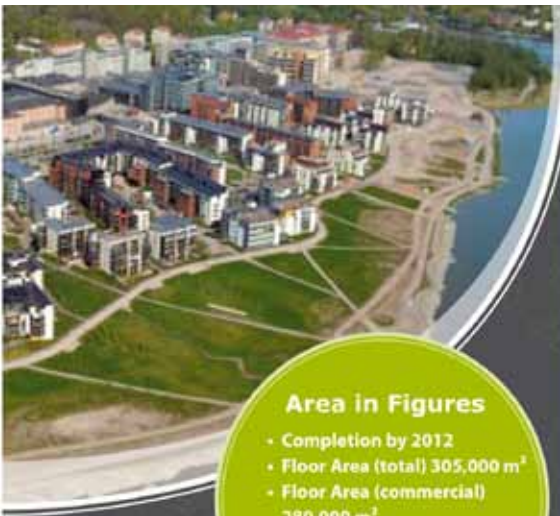


Image: Helsinki City Survey Division

(op het programma voor vrijdag)



Area in Figures

- Completion by 2012
- Floor Area (total) 305,000 m²
- Floor Area (commercial) 280,000 m²
- Inhabitants 7,500
- Jobs 8,000
- Students 15,000

Arabianranta

Arts and Design City

- The Arabianranta housing area opens onto a wide green belt that encircles the Vanhakaupunki Bay.
- The University of Art and Design and the numerous surrounding design, media and technology businesses form the heart of Arabianranta, which is currently developing into the most important design and media cluster within the Nordic Countries.
- Arts and construction are interrelated, up to 2 % of the building costs being earmarked for artistic cooperation.

Vuosaari & the Vuosaari Port Area

A Brand-new Centre for Logistics

- Vuosaari, Helsinki's largest suburb, is a rapidly developing area situated along the metro line, surrounded by the sea and vast recreational areas.
- The port of Vuosaari is one of the most modern in the world. The Harbour Centre provides logistics and technology companies with an outstanding and easily accessible operating environment.
- Central Vuosaari offers a wide range of services, with a golf course, several marinas and a beautiful beach located nearby. The major business areas are located in the Harbour Centre and around the metro station.

Area in Figures

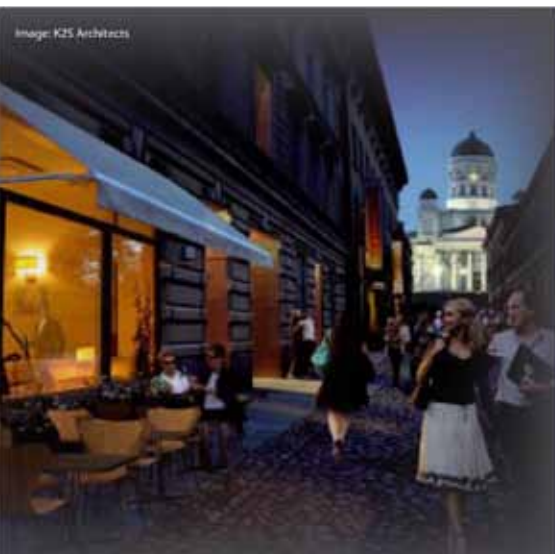
- Completion by 2015
- Land Area 1,500 ha
- Floor Area (residential) 300,000 m²
- Floor Area (commercial) 160,000 m²
- Inhabitants 40,000
- Jobs 5,000



Image: Port of Helsinki

(op het programma voor vrijdag)

Image: K2S Architects



Revitalising the Old City Centre

Bringing the old quarters to life

- The area surrounding the City Hall in the Empire-style centre will be opened up for public use from 2011 onwards. New functions and events will bring the expanding pedestrian centre to life.
- The city blocks next to the market square will be a lively area with craft, fashion and specialist shops, and cafés, restaurants, museums, galleries and exhibitions.
- A total of 15 000 m² of old office area will be leased for new use. The area is being developed by the property development company Helsingin Leijona Ltd.

Finlandiapark

An Urban Oasis

- The southernmost tip of the Central Park forms an area for cultural and educational activities, in the heart of Helsinki, next to Töölönlahti Bay.
- A meeting point with plazas and theme parks; a lively, varied and functional blend of urban cityscape and the natural environment.
- The Finlandiapark accommodates several important cultural institutions: the Helsinki Music Centre (completion by 2011), the Finlandia Hall and many major museums. A New Central Library is also under consideration.

Area in Figures

- Completion by 2015
- Parks, Squares and Streets 16 ha
- Floor Area (commercial) 75,000 m² – of which, apartments 6,000 m²
- Jobs 2,500
- Students 700

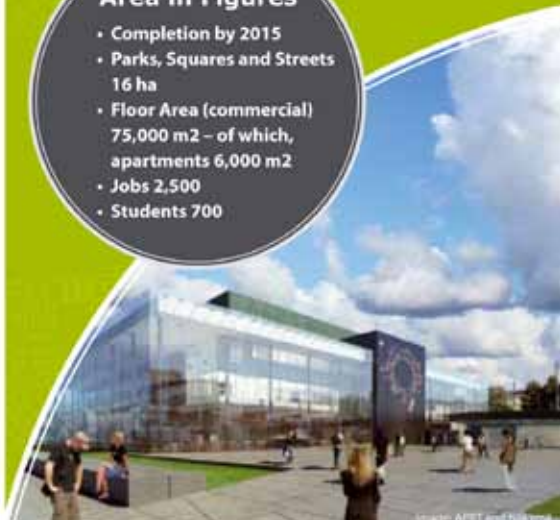


Image: APET and Nikkora

Image: Helsinki City Planning Department



Area in Figures

- Completion by 2020
- Floor Area (residential)
600,000 m²
- Inhabitants 14,500

Kuninkaankolmio

A Joint Venture Between Neighbouring Cities

- The Kuninkaankolmio area is a joint venture between Helsinki and neighbouring cities Espoo and Vantaa, exploring possible procedures for common land use, traffic solutions and the provision of services.
- Kuninkaankolmio opens out onto the vast Central Park. The public spaces, market squares and lanes are designed with pedestrians in mind, parking facilities being located underground.
- Helsinki's share which comprises 155 hectares, will offer housing for 6,500 inhabitants, 40,000 m² of business floor area and 1,000 new jobs.

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Further Information
www.hel.fi/taske Urban Development
www.hel.fi/ksv City Planning Projects

Producer
City of Helsinki
Economic and Planning Centre
Development Division

Design
WSP Finland
Helsinki 2009

Greater Helsinki Vision 2050

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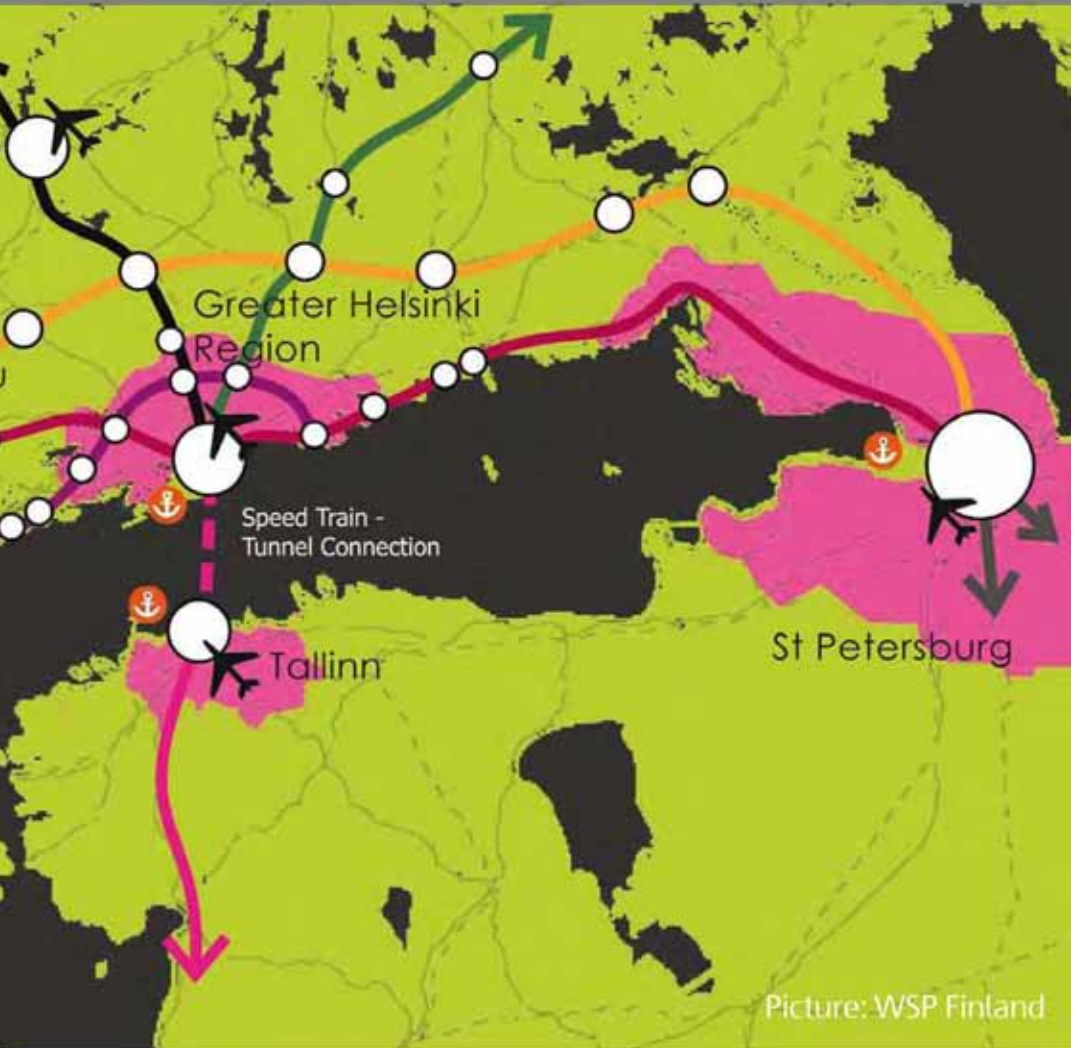


Greater Helsinki Region

dag 1 . donderdag 10 juni

Greater Helsinki – New Urban Development Projects

The Greater Helsinki Region is a dynamic and evolving metropolis in the junction of international transport corridors and the rest of Finland. The 14 municipalities in the Region co-operate to face change challenges relating to an increasing number of issues – e.g. deconcentration of urban structures, competition between urban regions and climate change.



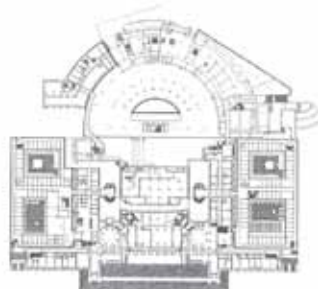
5 Tempelioukio Church, T.&T. Suomalainen, 1969

One of Helsinki's most famous tourist attractions, Temppeliaukio Church rises only slightly higher than the surrounding bedrock as the main part of the church was quarried almost completely into the rock. The idea of a church quarried into the rock was already suggested in an architectural competition from 1933 for a church at the site, but it was not until the competition of 1961 that the project came under way. The walls of the church are of bedrock and quarried stone, above which there is a row of windows supporting the dome. The church is also a popular concert venue.



6 Parliament house, J.S. Siren, 1931

New parliamentary legislation passed in 1906 gave Finland a unicameral parliament of 200 members. The old House of the Estates, used by the nonnoble estates of the old Diet, was too small for the new parliament. Representing the monumental classicism of the 1920s, the building was completed in the period of the functionalist style, and it remained the only representative of its style. Annexes to Parliament House have been built behind the building (1978) and on the opposite side of Rautatiekatu (Pekka Helm 2004).



11.00 gids Töölönlahti **7 Finlandia Park**

(voor Finlandia Hall zie volgende pagina)

The Finlandia Park entity will be part of the city's active core. Besides different theme parks and squares, Finlandia Park will encompass the future Music Centre, Finlandia Hall congress and concert centre, the National Opera, the City Museum, Kiasma Museum of Contemporary Art and the future Dance Centre. The plans for Kiasma Park, Music Centre Park and Makasiini Park were approved in 2009. The target is to turn the area into a meeting point of Helsinki people. The southern part of Töölönlahti bay is a classy part of the developing and compact inner city. The parks, streets and squares in the area form a uniform and functional cityscape whole. The borders between the parks and streets are not necessarily discernible while they overlap each other. The green, park-like built street area occasionally meets with a park area rich by its structure.



Design concept

Töölönlahti area (now Finlandia park) by landscape architects firm Atelier Dreiseitl



7 Finlandia Hall

De Finlandia Hall is ontworpen door de Finse architect Alvar Aalto in opdracht van de Gemeente Helsinki. Het plan is ontworpen in 1962 en gerealiseerd tussen 1967 en 1971. Het bouwwerk vormt een deelproject van Aalto's Helsinki Centre Plan. Deze concerthall is het enige culturele gebouw in het oeuvre van deze architect. Het gebouw oogt als een grote horizontaal gerichte massa met een toren die er boven uit reist. Het gebouw vormt een compositie van kubistische vormen, dat zich als een geheel laat lezen met veel verschillende aanzichten. Aangezien Aalto's architectuur onder het functionalisme valt, zijn de kubistische vormen niet alleen puur decoratief. Elke vorm is voortgekomen uit een praktische reden. Zowel in het exterieur als in het interieur is marmer het meeste gebruikte materiaal. Voor Aalto was marmer een belangrijke link met de Mediterrane cultuur die hij graag wilde introduceren in Finland.



8a Olympic Stadion

De Olympische Zomerspelen van de XVe Olympiade werden in 1952 gehouden in Helsinki, Finland. Helsinki werd verkozen boven Amsterdam en vijf Amerikaanse steden op 21 juni, 1947 op het veertigste IOC-congres. De spelen waren eerder in 1940 toegekend aan Helsinki, maar deze konden vanwege de Tweede Wereldoorlog geen doorgang vinden. Voor het stadion staat het monument voor Paavo Nurmi, de legendarische langeafstandsloper. In het stadion bevindt zich een jeugdherberg. Vanuit de toren (72 meter hoog) heb je een schitterend uitzicht over de stad.

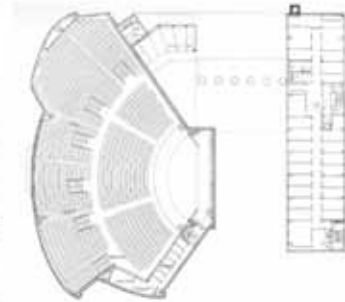
8b Verzekeringsinstituut, A. Aalto, 1956

The present building was designed as the headquarters of the Finnish National Pensions Institute, a social security institute. The institution provided the staff with extensive service facilities that included cafeteria, theater, library, and gymnasium. Although these latter facilities still function much as planned, the building itself has been converted to an administrative facility, and the staff has been greatly increased. In the present crowded conditions, many public spaces have been converted to private offices. Unfortunately, even the great hall has been renovated to act as a conference center and meeting place, many of its surrounding open balconies enclosed and its customized furnishings removed. Aalto's original competition entry was entitled "Forum Redivium"—a revitalized forum.



8c House of culture, A. Aalto, 1952

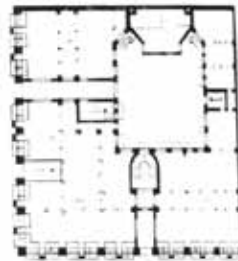
This building originally constituted the center for the Finnish Communist Party, which required a complex program of diverse functions suited to its political, social, cultural, and administrative needs. Aalto assembled these major functions into distinct parts and expressed their identities formally. The administrative units are housed in a simple block, appropriate to their anonymous, repetitive, and bureaucratic character. The multi-purpose hall, with its flexible social and spatial uses, is a radiating form whose plan reads as an opened fan. On the exterior, the hall is capped by a coppersheathed attic that recalls, in its shifting height and sloping planes, a rugged mountain range.



9 Sanoma House, A. Silkala, J. Söderlund, 1999

In 1995, Sanoma organised an architectural competition for the design of a new head office. The contest was won by Prof. Jan Söderlund and Architect Antti-Matti Siikala with their translucent glass creation, which is the forerunner of a new international trend of glass architecture in Finland. Special attention was given in the design to the glass concepts of facades: generous use of glass underscores the openness and lightness of the building.





10 Centraal Station + Square

The Helsinki Railway Station was among the largest government construction projects undertaken in the beginning of the 20th century. The building caused disagreement among architects. Criticism of the competition and calls for a more rational architecture prompted Saarinen to make rather rapid changes in his plans. This was also influenced by an extensive trip abroad. A withdrawal from national influences towards an articulate, structurally emphatic approach is clear in both the whole and its details. The Helsinki Railway Station soon gained recognition as a symbol of Finnish architecture and was acclaimed as a modern station building. The key public spaces, the high vaulted halls - which are also reflected in the façade, especially around the main entrance - were also an example of early 20th-century architecture at its finest.

11 Lundqvist Building, S.A. Lindqvist, 1900

The Lundqvist Building was the first exclusively commercial building in Finland that may be compared to the late 19th-century buildings of the Chicago School. Its Art Nouveau-spirited façade and the superstructure are freestanding, the large windows provide ample lighting to offices, which are easily altered due to the placing of the transverse bearing walls next to the two staircases, and the intermediate floors are supported elsewhere by slender cast-iron columns and girders. Heavy-handed renovation in 1981 retained the outer aspect of the building but destroyed its soul, as its progressive cast-iron fabric was replaced with a new superstructure. The building was made into a department store, and its outer expression changed when new windows were added in the attic.

**12 Pohjola Insurance Building,
H. Gesellius, A. Lindgren & E. Saarinen, 1901**

Pohjola, the first fire insurance company in Finland, arranged an open competition in 1899 for the planning of its new office facilities. It was stipulated that the building be constructed of fire-resistant materials and the façades of native stone. In a manner typical of the period, the lowest storeys contained shops and offices, and the upper storeys apartments. The Pohjola Building was the first true national romantic building by the architectural trio, and became a prototype in its use of materials as well.

13 Academic Bookshop, A. Aalto, 1966-1969

At the end of 1950, Alvar Aalto took part in a competition by invitation for a commercial building that was planned for central Helsinki. The competition brief stipulated that the building should include between five and seven two-storey retail spaces. The drawings should also show the linking of the building to the neighbouring red-brick commercial building designed by Eliel Saarinen in 1920. Aalto won the competition, and his design was realised in 1953-1955.

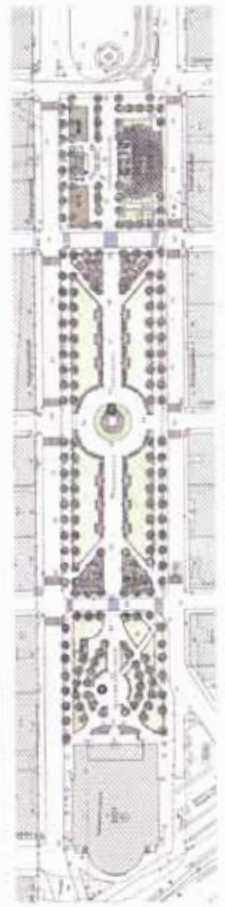


14 Stockmann department store, S. Frosterus, 1925

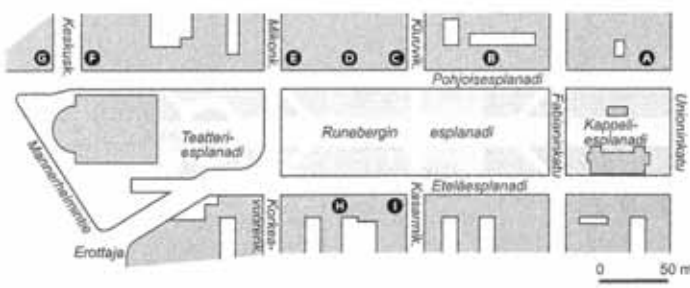
Stockmann is the largest department store in the Nordic countries, and an integral part of the commercial centre of Helsinki.

15 Esplanade

De Esplanade-boulevard was in het oorspronkelijke stedenbouwkundige plan van Erhenström voor Helsinki opgenomen. C.L. Engel was verantwoordelijk voor het vergroten van de openbare ruimte direct aansluitend op het zuid-uiteinde van de Esplanade aan de haven. Aan de noordzijde van de Esplanade voegde hij de Hietalahtiboulevard aan het plan toe. Deze boulevard vormt een verbinding naar de Hietalahtibaai en het havengebied. De Esplanade, een brede boulevard waar het middenpad voor de voetgangers omlijst is met bomen. De Esplanade is de bekoring van de stad en de belangrijkste flaneer ruimte. Aan de weerszijden van de laan zijn de mooiste winkels gesitueerd. Aan de uiteinden staan twee geliefde uitgaansgelegenheden. Het glazen paviljoen 'Kappeli' aan de zuidzijde met zijn terrassen en muziek tent is het middelpunt. De boulevard vormt een belangrijke verbinding tussen de passagiershavens en de markt aan de zuidzijde en het stadscentrum aan de noordzijde. De knoop waar de hoofdstraat Mannerheimintie, de Hietalahtiboulevard en de Esplanade bij elkaar komen, zorgt voor goede drukte.



- A Jugend Hall
- B Grönqvist house
- C Hotel Kämp
- D Catani house
- E Merkurius house
- F academic bookstore
- G Stockman
- H Hypoteekkiyhdistys
- I Savoy

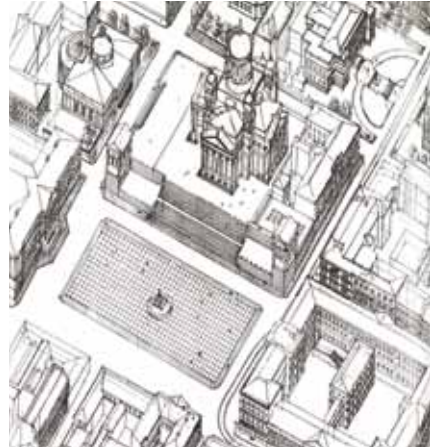


16 Helsinki Cathedral, C.L. Engel, 1818-1852

When in 1818, Engel drafted his first plans for the city's principal Lutheran church, they involved the present form of the church – a greek cross with a central tower. Construction of the Nicholas Church began in 1830, but it was not consecrated until 1852, twelve years after Engel's death. The exterior of the church is dominated by a central tower and Corinthian columns and triangular gables at the ends of the arms of the cross.

17 met Senaatintori (Senate square)

Even by international standards, Senate square and its buildings are notable early 19th-century urban milieu. Senate square became the administrative centre of Helsinki in the town plans drawn up by Johan Albrecht Ehrenström in 1812 and 1817. It was laid out in the centre of the city, which had been destroyed of fire, but had been raised to the status of capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland. Measuring 165 x 100 metres, the square was originally a venue for military parades and other events.



In Helsinki, as in most cities, squares are a distinctive urban feature, contributing greatly to the social energy of the Finnish capital and to its particular urban dynamism. The Market Square, directly opening out towards the sea is at the same time a quay, a street and a kind of forecourt for the City Hall, the Presidential Palace, the Swedish Embassy and the Supreme Court. As a square opening naturally towards the Esplanadi - it deserves a mention in any serious textbook about urban planning and urban design dealing with urban complexity, mixed functions and the undescrivable beauty of dense urban contacts. The squares presented here have similar and other features.



The Senate Square.



The Market Square. 26



The Railway Station Square. 10

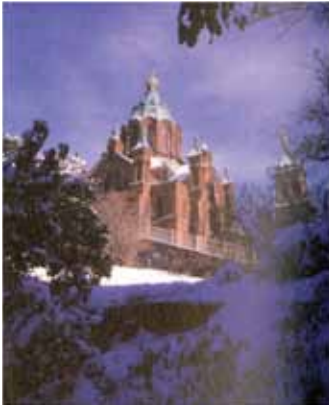


The Mannerheim Square.



18 Presidential Palace, P. Granstedt & C.L. Engel, 1820

The main building has three stories, with Ionic columns articulating a projecting gable, the first of its kind in Helsinki. The state bought the private residence in 1837 and C. L. Engel drafted a plan for converting it into an imperial palace.



19 Uspenski cathedral, A. Gornostayev, 1868

Uspenski Cathedral is the main church of the Orthodox Congregation of Helsinki. It was built at the site originally planned for the Imperial Palace in Helsinki. Consecrated to the memory of the Dormition of the Mother of God, the red-brick church mainly represents the Byzantine-Russian style of the period, but it includes elements of Western architecture. Uspenski Cathedral is the largest Orthodox church in Western Europe. The threestorey bell on the south side of the church was built in 1886.

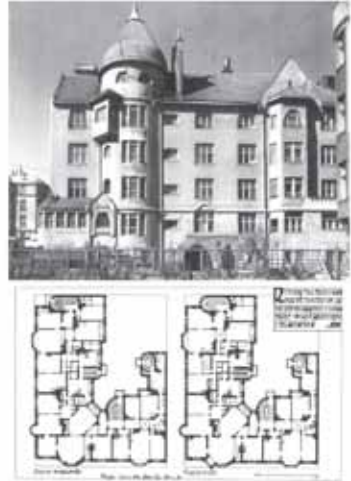


20 EOL Apartment Block, H.Gesellius, A.Lindgren & E.Saarinen, 1903

The EOL apartment building resembles the other residential buildings on corner sites by the same firm: the Olofsborg Building and the Doctors' House. In the EOL the layout is slightly more rigid, lacking the advanced corner solutions of the Doctors' House. The façade has elements similar to those of the other two buildings, but the general impression is heavier and more fortress-like.

**21 Olofsborg Condominium,
H.Gesellius, A.Lindgren & E.Saarinen,
1902**

Both the layout and the façade composition of the Olofsborg Building resemble the Doctors' House (1901) on Kasarmitori Square. Both buildings contain large living spaces which extend through the house, with the corner apartments in particular very open. The numerous bays enhance the views from the apartments. There are only three apartments per floor, the layout varying from one to another. Fireplaces and alcoves create a distinctive and cosy atmosphere in the apartments.



22 Merikasarmi Naval Barracks, C.L.Engel, 1820

The main wing of the Merikasarmi Naval Barracks and the Old Town Hall were among the first monumental buildings Engel planned in Helsinki. The seamen's building, the first to be erected along the artillery court dating from the 1770s, forms the central part of a composition over 200 meters in length. Originally the barracks were constructed for the Imperial Russian Navy. In the 1960s and 1970s they were used by the Valmet shipyard, and in 1984-89 the buildings were renovated according to a plan by Erik Kråkstrom to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Katajanokka

Katajanokka was een ruim opgezette wijk en is enigszins afgesneden van de rest van de stad. Deze wijk stond vooral bekend om haar havens en gevangenis. Tegenwoordig heeft dit district een erg belangrijke bijdrage in de architectuur van de stad. De Jugend-stijl is vaak de reden voor toeristische routes door deze wijk. Ook artiesten en journalisten zijn hier volop te vinden. Katajanokka, door de bevolking 'Skatta' genoemd, staat ook bekend als het politieke centrum van Helsinki. Rond 1850 was Katajanokka meer een bouwval dan een waardige wijk. De arme inwoners van deze wijk waren vaak het onderwerp van dichters, waaronder Finland's nationale dichter Johan Ludvig Runeberg (1804-1877).

Rond de eeuwwisseling naar het jaar 1900 gebeurde echter het onverwachte: de eens zo arme sloppenwijk veranderde in een van de meest prestigieuze woonwijken van Helsinki. De aanleiding voor deze grote verandering was het aanbrengen van een nieuwe architectonische stijl in de gehele wijk: de Jugend-style. Het resultaat was prachtig: tegenwoordig is Katajanokka een van de meest harmonieuze Jugend-wijken in de hele wereld. Een van de oudste gebouwen in Katajanokka in een gevangenis, welke nog steeds in gebruik is. De oudste gedeeltes van deze gevangenis gaan zelfs terug tot 1837.



23 New residential area

The eastern tip of Katajanokka was originally dominated by a garrison, docks and warehouses. When these activities moved elsewhere a considerable space was freed for the construction of a new residential area in the immediate vicinity of the downtown area. The residential blocks were constructed in 1977-1986 around the renovated Merikasarmi Naval Barracks, which were enhanced with some new buildings. The frame of the outdoor public spaces in the residential area consists of a pedestrian and streetcar route which terminates at a square. The local services of the area have been placed in the ground floors of the buildings fronting the square. The main artery for motor traffic was placed in the background between the harbour and the residential area. There are 1.300 apartments in the area.

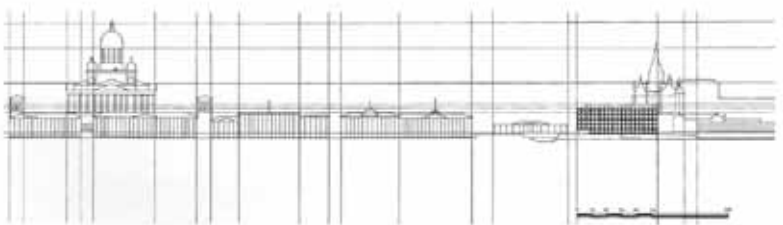
24 Katajanokka Passenger Terminal, G. Taucher, 1938

The main building has three stories, with Ionic columns articulating a projecting gable, the first of its kind in Helsinki. The state bought the private residence in 1837 and C. L. Engel drafted a plan for converting it into an imperial palace.



25 Enzo-Gutzeit Building, A. Aalto, 1959-1962

This is the headquarters building for one of the largest paper and cellulose concerns in Finland. The structure is located in the old, classical-style center of Helsinki and, to a certain extent, forms the transition from this part of the city to the sea; It stands on the Market Place which opens towards the harbor. The task of the architect was to create a modern building that, at the same time, harmonized with the older neighboring structures. The building is separated from the Market Place by a canal, and bridges are planned to make a future connection. This building also forms the axial termination of the Esplanade, Helsinki's grand, park-like avenue.



SUOMENLINNA

Suomenlinna is one of the world's largest historical maritime fortresses. Built on six islands in the 1700s, the garrison town typifies Finland's position between East and West. Suomenlinna is among the most popular sights in Finland and a living district that is home to 850 city residents. Suomenlinna has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991. With its museums and events, Suomenlinna offers a unique experience for visitors of all ages, who can also enjoy the islands' enchanting cafes and cosy restaurants. Children can have a great time exploring the many tunnels of the old fortress.



Visiting

It is good to reserve at least two to four hours for visiting Suomenlinna. The vast fortress is best explored on foot, so prepare for some hiking with good shoes and a windbreaker. Suomenlinna is open year-round, although some facilities are open only in the summer months.

Ferries and waterbuses depart for Suomenlinna from the Market Square, the municipal ferry one to three times an hour year round and the JT-Line waterbus twice an hour in summertime. The crossing takes between fifteen to twenty minutes. The municipal ferry accepts regular Helsinki City Transport (HKL) tickets and the Helsinki Card as payment. HKL tickets are not valid on waterbuses. For more information about tickets, see page 32.

Visitor Centre

The Visitor Centre on the main island houses Tourist Information and the Suomenlinna Museum, which presents the history of the fortress. Guided tours also depart from here. These are offered daily by the Ehrensverd Society in the summertime in English, Finnish and Swedish. In wintertime guided tours in English are offered on weekends beginning at 1:30pm. Tours can also be ordered in many other languages in advance.

Each year dozens of high-quality events are held at Suomenlinna. This year marks the 300th anniversary of the birth of Augustin Ehrensverd, who oversaw the construction of the fortress. The anniversary year will be celebrated with a special exhibition and related events.



Tip

The Helsinki Card offers you free crossings to Suomenlinna by municipal ferry and entrance to nearly all Suomenlinna museums and exhibitions.

MUSEUMS

Suomenlinna Museum

The Suomenlinna Museum presents the history of the fortress from the 1700s to today. The widescreen multi-visual presentation "Suomenlinna Experience" is shown every half-hour in the museum auditorium, taking the audience through the fascinating phases of Suomenlinna's 260-year history.

Visitor Centre open

2 January-30 April daily from 10:30am-4:30pm,
2 May-30 September daily from 10am-6pm,
and 1 October-31 December daily from 10:30am-4:30pm

Suomenlinna Museum, widescreen show and exhibition:

adults €5, students and pensioners €4, visitors under 18 and with Helsinki Card free of charge

Guided walking tours:

adults €7, children (7-17) €3, children under 7 and with Helsinki card free of charge, family ticket (2+2) €16 😊

Other museums at Suomenlinna:

- Ehrensvärd Museum
- Toy Museum 😊
- Vesikko Submarine 😊
- Manege Military Museum 😊
- Customs Museum 😊

Further information, opening times and prices:

Tel. +358 (0)9 684 1880
www.suomenlinna.fi
www.suomenlinnatours.com



Visitor Centre* (1), Tourist Information, Suomenlinna Museum, guided tours, widescreen show

Museums, exhibitions and sights

- 1 Visitor Centre*
- 2 Ehrensvärd Museum
- 3 Toy Museum
- 4 Manege Military Museum
- 5 Vesikko Submarine
- 6 Customs Museum
- 7 Jetty Barracks Gallery*
- 8 Church*
- 9 King's Gate
- 10 The sandbanks and guns of Kustaanmiekkä
- 11 Dry dock, panorama terrace
- 12 Tomb of Augustin Ehrensvärd, Castle Courtyard

Restaurants and cafés

- 13 Restaurant Walhalla & Pizzeria Nikolai
- 14 Café Piper
- 15 Café Chapman*
- 16 Café Bar Valimo
- 3 Café at the Toy Museum
- 17 Café Vanille*
- 18 Restaurant Yläkerho*
- 7 Restaurant Suomenlinna Brewery*

Other

- 19 Hostel Suomenlinna*
- 20 Swimming beach
- 21 Summer theatre
- 16 Guest harbour
- 22 Grocery store*
- 23 Kiosk*
- 24 Artillery Bay summer kiosk
- 25 Arts and Crafts Summer Shop b34 and Museum Shop
- 26 Ceramics Studio Pot Viapori
- 27 Bastion Härleman's studios
- 28 Hytti ry, Glass Studio
- 29 Municipal ferry terminal, Main Quay
- 30 Waterbus terminal, Artillery Bay Quay
- 31 Waterbus terminal, King's Gate Quay
- 32 Municipal service ferry terminal
- 33 Indoor picnic facilities

* open year-round
(WC) summer season only



Lookout tower (op Zoo-eiland, te zien vanaf de boot)

HUT WOOD studio + Ville Hara architecten

Avanto Architects designed this lookout tower located on a cliff of the Korkeasaari Island with spectacular views of the sea and the city of Helsinki. The free form is inspired by its natural setting: it follows the existing low stone wall and skirts around a small birch grove. The load bearing grid-shell structure consists of 72 battens bent and twisted on site from seven preformed types. Over 600 bolted joints hold the shell structure together.



26 Market Hall and Square

Local Name: Kauppatori

Contributed by Project for Public Spaces
Helsinki's top waterfront draw combines an indoor market hall with a large public plaza.

Why It Works

Helsinki's top waterfront draw combines an indoor market hall with a large public plaza which is itself home to an open air market. Easily accessible by foot, tram, or ferry, its location in the center of bay enhances the sense of destination. There are no major roads and hardly any cars to be found, creating an ideal setting for human-scaled buildings and small parks, where anyone can sit down and look out over the scene. The boats coming and going complement the market bustle, making for a public space that approaches perfection.

As PPS likes say about all great squares, this spot reaches out like an octopus, drawing people toward it—both from the city streets and from the waterborne routes of the bay. The most remarkable “tentacle” is the esplanade that leads here from the heart of the city. Walking down to the shore on this path is a finely paced, tantalizing journey—a veritable study in how to take advantage of a waterfront setting by building anticipation and heightening the senses on the route there.



27 Church of St. John, A.E. Melander, 1891

Clearly expressing the Neo-Gothic style, the Church of St. John has 74-metre high twin steeples that are a distinctive features of the Helsinki skyline. Seating 2.600, it is Finland's largest masonrybuilt church. It began to be planned in the 1870s, when the Lutheran Cathedral and the Old Church old Helsinki could not longer serve the growing population of the city. The Church was originally named the New Church. It was built on a hill where Midsummer bonfires were traditionally burnt on the eve of the Feast of St. John, and it was accordingly consecrated to John the Baptist.

28 Observatory hill

In the 18th century, Augustin Ehrensward, who was responsible for fortification works in Helsinki, planned the main fort of Helsinki to be built on present-day Tähtitorninmäki (observatory hill). Although only the foundation stone of the fortress was laid, the area was given the name Ulrikasborg - Ulrika Fort – after the queen Ulrika Elenora of Sweden. Tähtitorninmäki was an important lookout, where people would come to see the first ships arriving in the spring of follow the bombardment of Suomenlinna in the Crimean War. In its natural state, the hill was of bare bedrock, but in the 1860s soil was transported there and trees were planted. The trees and surrounding buildings have affected the view from the hill, but towards the north, there is Helsinki's longest street vista along Unioninkatu street all the way to Kallio Church . The hill is named after the Helsinki Observatory (Carl Luvig engel, 1834).



29 Myllytie Residential Buildings, K. Gullichsen, 1995

Olympos, consisting of two low-rise apartment buildings, was built on a slope of Kaivo puisto Park that descends to the Eteläsatama harbour, a site both demanding and conspicuous in the urban landscape. The buildings, three storeys in height, are skillfully proportioned to the scale of the adjacent villa area. The apartments, and particularly the roof terraces linked to those of the highest storey, give onto views of the city. The architect for the project was chosen on the basis of an invitational competition held in 1993. Each building holds six apartments varying from 50 to 200 square meters in area. The largest include their own saunas. On the lowest floor there is a residents' sauna, swimming pool, and a lounge with a fireplace and terrace for après-sauna relaxation. A refined use of materials characterizes the vertical-thrust, seaward façades of the urban villa-like Olympos.

The white-rendered brick walls are complemented by the buoyant canopies of the upper storey and the concrete walls of the balcony terraces, which anchor the buildings to the slope. The warm yellow façades of the inviting entryway forecourts and the playful details associated with them provide a contrast to the white sea-front façade.





30 Eira hospital, L. Sonck, 1905

The Eira hospital is a small private hospital originally built for a group of doctors. The character of the layout, the rich spatial composition, the number of balconies and other details all suggest a cozy private residence instead of an institutional structure. The hospital blends in with the adjacent villa arena, which Sonck collaborated in planning and which eventually took its name from the hospital.



31 Villa Johanna, S.A. Lindqvist, 1906

Villa Johanna is among the most important Jugendstil buildings in Finland. It was named after the wife of Uno Staudinger. The house was built next door to the Eira hospital in 1906. Six years later an annex facing the alley was added. Villa Johanna was in private use until the late 1970s. Since renovations and repairs completed in 1988, the house has contained meeting rooms and entertainment facilities.



32 Huvilakatu street

The blocks surrounding Huvilakatu street form the most uniform area of Art Nouveau architecture in the Ullanlinna section of Helsinki. The houses along Huvilakatu have park-like yards with lanes passing through them. Built between 1904 and 1910, the houses are marked by bay windows, towers and different roof forms.



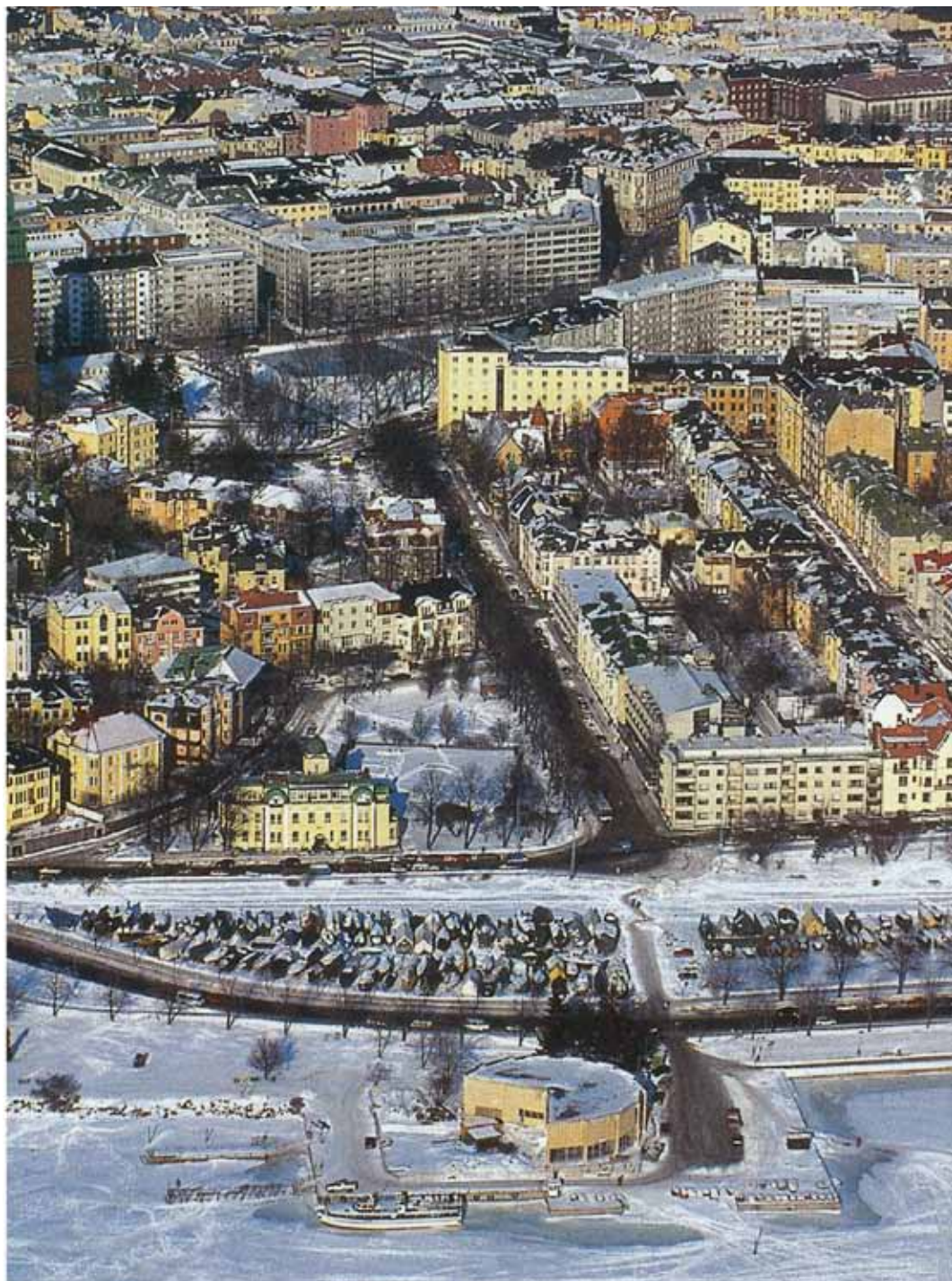
33 Carrousel aan het water

34 Villa Ensi, S.A. Lindqvist, 1911

Villa Ensi was named after the daughter of businessman Uno Staudinger, who commissioned this Jugendstil villa in Eira, as a maternity hospital in memory of his first-born daughter, Ensi. The simple mass, low profile, and especially the façade facing the sea, resemble contemporary work by Josef Hoffmann in Vienna and Brussels. The curved glass canopy over the main entrance complements the symmetry of the façade. In early 1930s the hospital was converted to nine apartments. The interiors were altered brutally. A renovation by Jan Söderlund is to be completed in 1991.



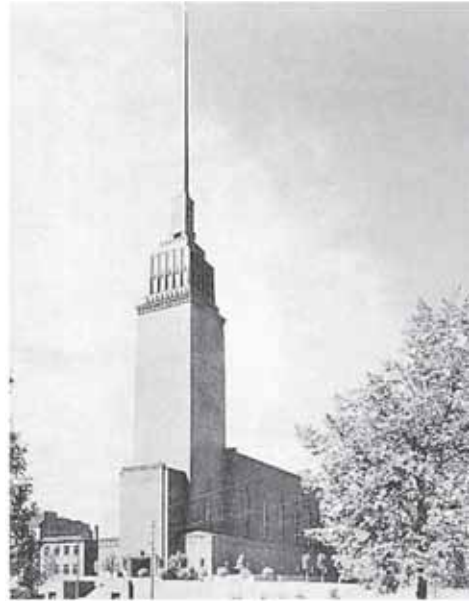
dag 1 . donderdag 10 juni





35 Eira

In the 19th century, the Eira section of Helsinki was in the outskirts of the city and an industrial area was planned for it. At the time, new trends emerged in town planning, with garden cities and irregular city blocks resembling medieval town plans. Lars Sonck in association with Bertel Jung and Armas Lindgren prepared the plan for the Eira villa section of Helsinki in 1905, and the final plan for the area was drawn up from the basis in 1908. Most of the Eira section was built in the 1910s. It is characterized by small villa-like multi-storey houses that are more massive in character than on the original plans. The oldest houses represent the Art Nouveau style, while the youngest ones reflect the classicist trend. The changing of styles can be seen along the Armfeltintie street, where no.6 (W. von Essen, 1911) is of the Art Nouveau style, no.8 reflects the early stages of classicism (J. Eklund, 1916) and no.10 (W. Jung, 1921) is of the latest stage.



36 Mikael Agricola Church, L. Sonck, 1935

A planning competition for the Agricola Church (originally the Tehtaanpuisto Church) was held in 1930. The arrangers were put off by the modernism of the winning entries, and two years later they arranged a new open competition with a program that emphasized traditional forms of church architecture. They also invited several representatives of the older generation to participate, among them Lars Sonck. The winning entry by Sonck is a gable-towered basilica, with an interior dominated by cross vaults. The winning entry was criticized, and the completed church is more restrained and straightforward than the competition entry. The church complex also contains congregational facilities and apartments. The massive tower of the red-brick church narrows toward the top and terminates in a long spire.

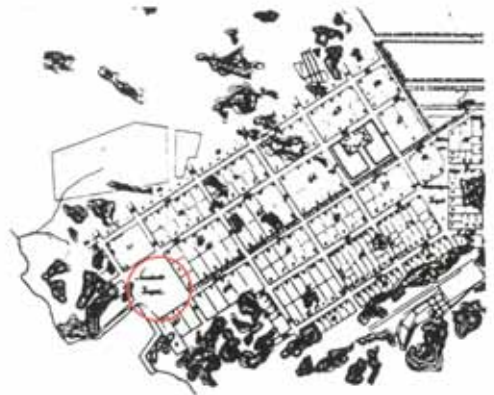
37 Sinebrychoff park (and art museum)

Behind the house is Sinebrychoff park, an English-type park laid out in 1835 and containing an old watchtower of brick. The park has inspired many artists, including Magnus van Wright, who painted scenes from it in the 19th century.



38 Hietalahti square

The square flows to the sea and its very open character provides a sense of joy and relaxation. People gather here to sell or to buy, to listen to voices and even sometimes, to the guitar of a vendor. Hietalahti market hall (S. Lindqvist, 1904) is a piece of Finnish architectural history still alive, and structuring the square with its simple geometry, red brick facades and curved sides, like the sounds of some sacred urban airs. The building consists of a main hall with slightly lower apses at both ends. The entrance wings face the marketplace. The geometry of the building is simple and coherent. Brick buttresses protruding from the façade reinforce the outer walls, whereas the semicircular exterior walls of the apses are themselves structurally reinforcing. The red brick façade has plaster fields in conjunction with the windows. The Hietalahti market hall serves its original purpose, and its interior is largely intact. There is a café in one of the apses.



*The Urban Plan by Ehrenström,
detail showing Hietalahti Square.*

18.00

LOCI MAISEMA - ARKKITEHDIT
HAKARI KUUSINIEMI MUURINEN RÖNKÄ WECKMAN



YHTEYSTIEDOT - CONTACT

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etunimi.sukunimi@loci.fi

dag 1 . donderdag 10 juni



PROJEKTI - Kaavellukseen liittyviä suunnitelmia ja selvityksiä



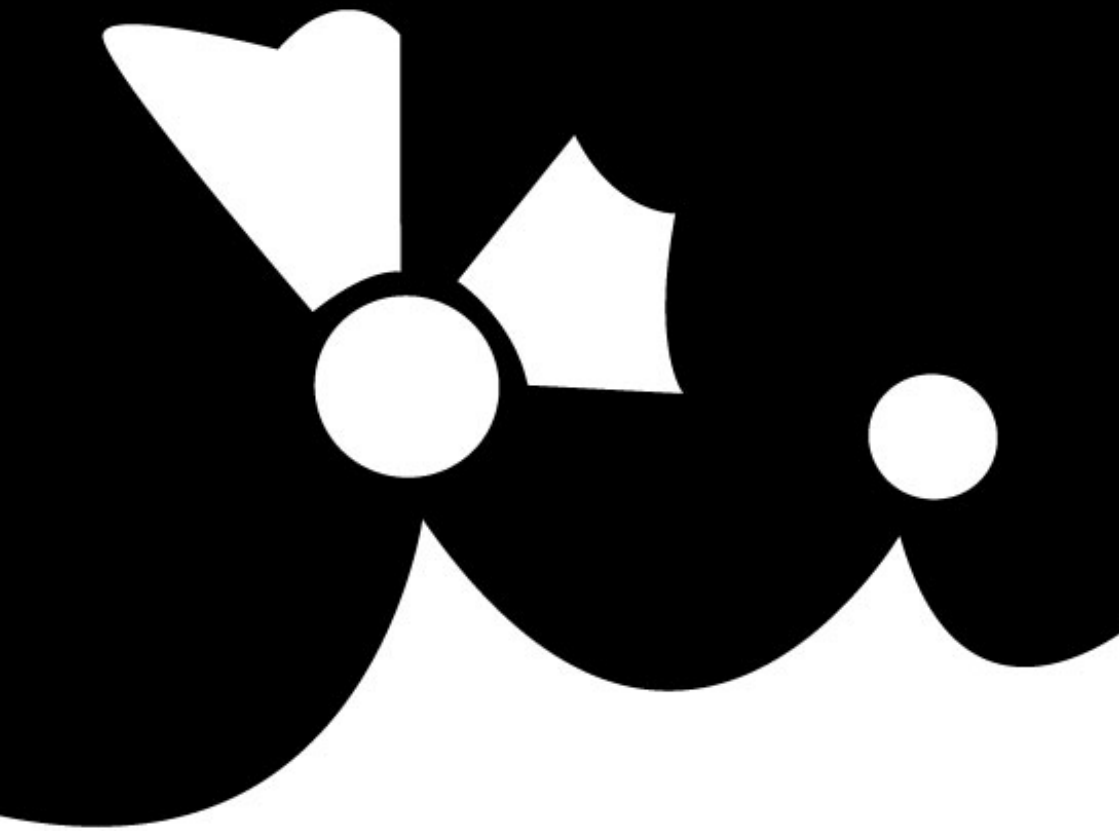
PROJEKTI - Puistot



PROJEKTI - Julkisten rakennusten ja liikerakennusten ympäristöjä



PROJEKTI - Asuin ympäristöt



VRIJDAG

Vrijdag 11 juni

lokatie: Puu Käpylä, Viikki en Arabianranta

vervoer: fiets

bijzonderheden: gids om 11.00 in Viikki en bureaubezoek WSP om 18.00

9.00 vertrek uit hotel met fiets

9.30 Puu Käpylä

Houten tuindorp uit de jaren '20.

10.30 vertrek richting Viikki

11.00 Viikki

Toelichting van gids.

Eco Viikki, ecological housing area

Houten brug en parkrand

Houten kerk, JKMM architects

Granieten geluidwal

Tropical Garden Center

Korona info center, ARK House architects

13.00 vertrek naar Arabianranta

13.30 Arabianranta

Woonwijk Arabianranta

Waterfront park, Hemgård, 2009

Arabia Factories:

Arabia store

Iittala Factory outlet

Arabia museum/ café-restaurant

17.00 vertrek vanaf Iittala outlet, Haameentie 135

gezamenlijke fietstocht naar WSP

18.00 bureaubezoek WSP

19.30 avondprogramma vrij



9.30 Puu Käpylä

Houten tuindorp uit de jaren '20.

10.30 vertrek richting Viikki

Kumpula manor-house (1840) still looks down over the valley. Behind are two intrinsically intact housing districts of timber dwellings built in the 1920s and 1930s. These two-storey buildings, built in a simple classicist style with quiet streets and generous gardens, provide a residential environment of great natural beauty and serenity.

The Master Plan for the garden suburb of Käpylä was drawn up by Birger Brunila and Otto-livari Meurman, with houses designed by Martti Välikangas. In the 1930s this was extended by the addition of four storey brick/plaster apartment blocks (Martti Välikangas, Hilding Ekelund) intended as the Olympic Village for 1940 (the games were eventually held in Helsinki in 1952). These have been skilfully and sympathetically designed to harmonise with the neighbourhood.

The Kumpula district is much more linear by comparison, with the long spinal street (Limingantie) creating a kind of "strip" neighbourhood with houses on either side backed by deep gardens merging into forest areas.





11.00 Viikki

Toelichting van gids.

Eco Viikii, ecological housing area

Houten brug en parkrand

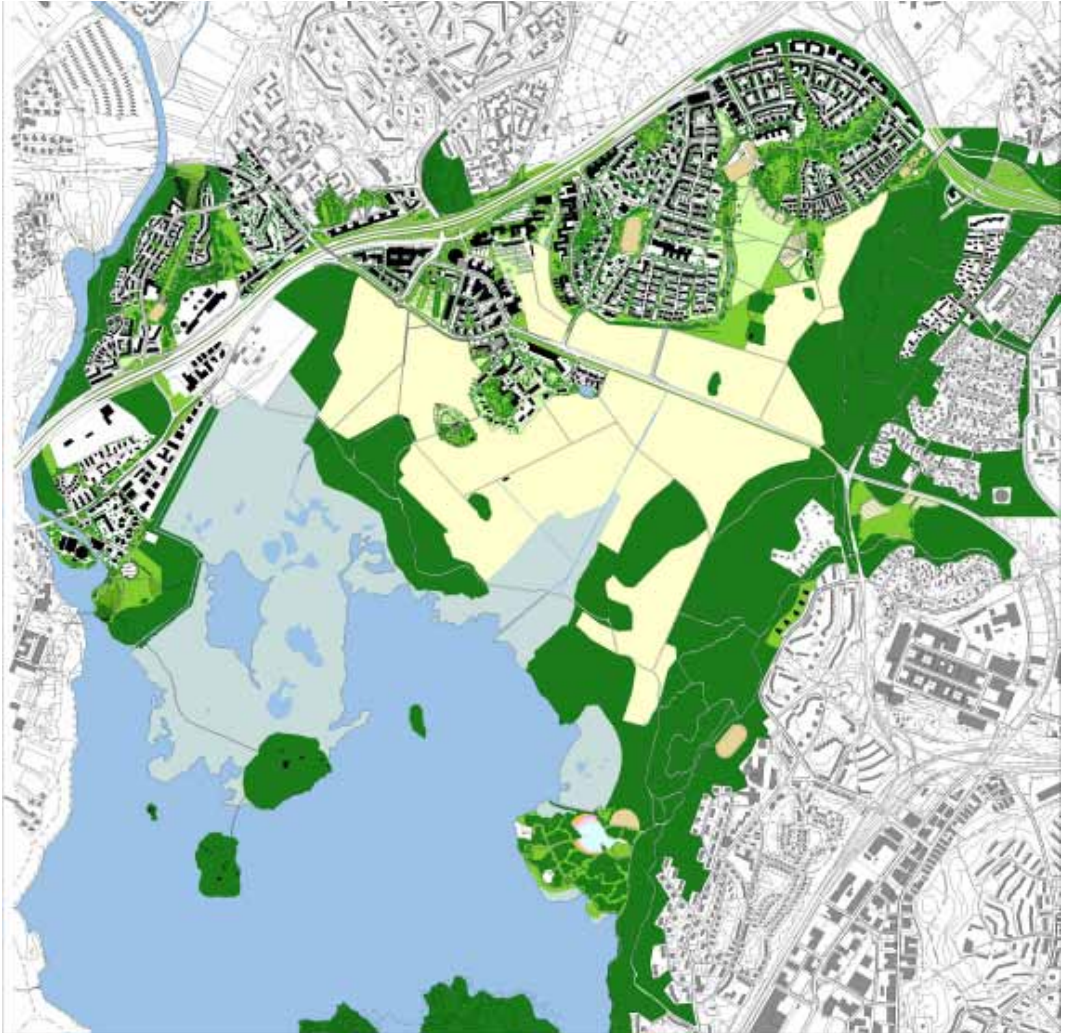
Houten kerk, JKMM architects

Granieten geluidwal

Tropical Garden Center

Korona info center, ARK House architects

13.00 vertrek naar Arabianranta





5 Viikki



Dynam

Vii
An EC
and S

dag 2 . vrijdag 11 juni

ic Helsinki – New Urban Development Projects

kki

ological Residential Area, University Campus
cience Park



Photo: Helsinki City Survey Division

5 Viikki

Dynam

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Location and facts

kki

ological Residential Area, University Campus
cience Park

Viikki is one of the most important biocentres in Europe

Area in Figures

- Completion by 2015
- Floor Area (commercial) 0.5 million m²
- Inhabitants 16,000
- Jobs 8,000
- University Students 7,000





Eco-Viikki

Aims, Implementation and Results

dag 2 . vrijdag 11 juni



“A bit too child-oriented... but still quite OK.”

“This is really a wonderful home for someone
such as me.”

“A nice place, badly built”



dag 2 . vrijdag 11 juni





“A really good love nest and home for a young couple”

“No cafes, no men’s keep-fit classes.”

“Give it time and let the trees grow!”

“All I have to say is, clay doesn’t really suit me.”



A residential area for approximately 1900 inhabitants was built at the turn of the millennium in Viikki, in the Helsinki district of Latokartano. High ecological goals, even by international standards, were set for the area. This publication tells how Eco-Viikki came about, how the ecological goals were achieved, and what was learnt from the experience. The authors are “activists” from the City of Helsinki and the Ministry of the Environment, who were involved in the Eco-Viikki process from the very beginning, and who have been following its progress closely.





Photo: J. van der Grinten / www.1000000.nl



Ecological municipal engineering and park construction

In Viikki high goals were set not only for house building but also for municipal engineering and landscaping. Several ecological innovations linked with these themes were realised in Eco-Viikki and the surroundings.

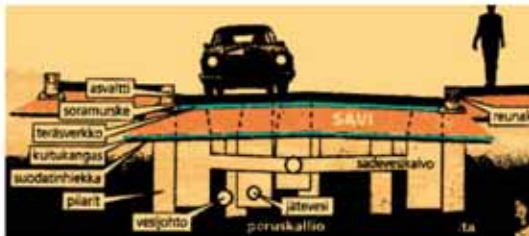
CLAY STREET

An experimental 120-metre-long street section was built in 1997 on Tilanhoitajankaari. Lime and cement and other reinforcement materials were mixed in with clay that had been dug up from the fields of Viikki. The stabilised clay was thus packed down on the lower part of the bearing layer of the street, replacing gravel and crushed aggregate. This was an attempt to find a use for the excess clay excavated during the building works, and at the same time to spare unrenewable gravel sources. The project was part of a Tekes research programme for environmental geo-technology. The experimental building showed that excess clay can be utilized in road construction. Design guidelines were also drawn up for the new road construction, but the method has not yet been taken into wider use.



WIND-POWERED STREET LAMP

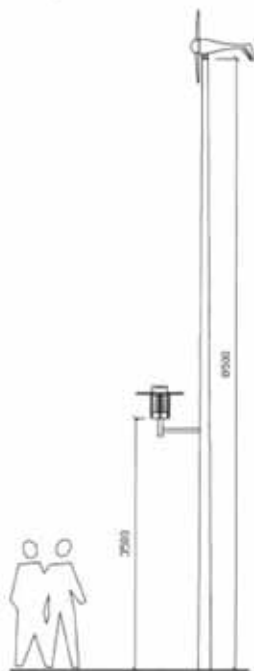
In 2002, in cooperation between Helsinki Energy and the Street and Park Division of the City of Helsinki City Public Works Department, an experimental lamp post was erected in the Vuokkoja Park. The top of the lamp post had a small wind turbine attached to it. The electricity produced by the generator was led directly into the 12-volt park lamp, the brightness of which varied according to the wind-speed. When there was no wind, the lamp remained unlit. The purpose of the experiment was, apart from saving energy, to demonstrate the essence and usability of wind energy, but at the same time for the lamp post to function as an environmental art work. The plan was to erect a few more lamp posts in the area, but the wind generator was located rather low down on the lamp post and was too sensitive to vandalism, and thus the project was abandoned.



<

THE BEARING SUBSTRATE FOR TREES LINING STREETS

Experimental street segments have been built in Viikki, where (for the first time in Finland) different soil substrates intended for trees lining streets, including their effects on the durability of the trees, have been studied. In 2002 columnar alder trees were planted on Norkkokuja and Verokuja and lime trees on Pateurinkatu. Electronic measuring devices were then placed in the soil substrate and the trees, which sent data about the conditions as well as the growth and health of the trees through a wire-free GPS network to researchers at the University of Helsinki Department of Forest Ecology. Based on the research results, design and building guidelines were drawn up for the bearing substrate of trees lining streets. The Street and Park Division of the City of Helsinki City Public Works Department, together with the University of Helsinki, have been responsible for the development project and it has received funding from Tekes.





Niittyleimikki (Nuppukuja 9, 21 dwellings) is an owner-occupancy scheme consisting of ten semi-detached houses and a separate maintenance building. Each individual dwelling has its own supply-extraction ventilation system together with heat recovery. The dwellings utilise passive solar energy through two-storey-high conservatories. One of the dwellings has its own solar-energy system.

Developer: Skanska Oy

Architect: Kirsti Sivón, Architects





23 <

A GRANITE NOISE BARRIER TO PROTECT A PARK

In 1998 an approximately 170-metre-long noise barrier, built from granite blocks, was erected to protect the Simo Klemetinpoika neighbourhood park from the noise coming from the nearby Lahdenväylä motorway. The design was based on results from a competition open to students from Helsinki University of Technology and the University of Art and Design Helsinki, in which ideas were sought for a noise barrier built from recycled material. The original intention was that the necessary 1m³ granite blocks would be acquired from the nearby road works. The quality of the rock, however, turned out to be too poor and so the stones chosen for the barrier are secondary quality stones brought from a quarry elsewhere.

As a renewable natural material, wood is well suited for the ecological goals of Viikki. In addition to the above multi-storey housing scheme, there are also other developments in wooden building being carried out in the area.

- 27 The **Leskenlehti community building** in the centre of the Latokartano district, housing a daycare centre and primary school, was built on the basis of the winning entry in an invited architectural competition by A-konsultit Architects. The timber-framed building clad with boarding and partly with tarred shingles was taken into use in autumn 2003. The Viikki wooden
- 28 > **church**, designed by JKMM Architects, is being constructed in the neighbourhood service centre and is due to be inaugurated in autumn 2005. The facades of the church are clad with untreated aspen shingles.



wooden church
JKMM architects
(Finland EXPO 2010)





21 <

VIKKARI PARK FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The aim behind the Viikkari Park for children and young people, situated next to the Viikinoja Park, was to apply ecological principles in the creation of a meeting place for Viikki residents. The design is based on the winning entry in an invited competition by the Molino design office. One of the central ideas of the scheme was that not everything would be built at once, but rather that just one part of the park would be 'pre-built', with further adaptations to be carried out by future users. The park also includes a building offering spaces for inside activities. The park activities are partly supervised. Viikkari Park is a joint project of the City of Helsinki Department of Social Services, the Youth Department and the Public Works Department, and was taken into use in autumn 2003.



20 >

VIIKINOJA DITCH BECOMES A STREAM

The Viikinoja ditch that directly traversed the Viikki field area was moved from its original location to the park area at the edge of the residential blocks. The channel was rebuilt following natural principles: it was made to meander and consist of a low overflow weir, pools and flood water terraces. According to the results of the measuring barrage, the discharge from Viikinoja ditch varies between 5 and 500 litres per second. At the height of the summer the ditch can be almost completely dry, but a heavy thunderstorm can cause flooding. The intention behind the design of the channel and vegetation is to slow down the water flow and at the same time improve the water quality before it reaches the nature conservation area and the sea bay. A variety of species of Finnish wetland plants have been planted in the stream bed and along its edges. The City of Helsinki Environment Centre monitors the water quality and discharge of the Viikinoja ditch. In a monitoring project, the City of Helsinki Public Works Department has studied how the vegetation planted in the bed and along the edges of the water way have thrived, as have the number of insects. Already after a couple of growing seasons the vegetation is lush and offers protection for birds, small animals and insects.

22 <

VIIKKI GARDEN CULTIVATION CENTRE

A garden cultivation centre has been established adjacent to a copse in the centre of the Viikki Park. Here the residents from the nearby areas can rent an allotment garden between 500-1000m². In the first stage, completed in 2003, 140 allotments were created. The plan also includes domestic animals, a cowshed, and a common social space for those cultivating plots, though the schedule for implementing these is still open. The City of Helsinki built the gardening centre and rents out the area to the Viikki Society, which in turn rents out the allotments to the residents. The Society also holds parties during the summer in the nearby Vadelmakallio barn.



SURFACE WATER RUN OFF NETWORK

>

One of the central aims in Viikki is to establish an environmentally-friendly management of surface water run off. According to the local detailed plan stipulations, "In the area one must, through structural and other means, and to as large an extent as possible, slow down the flow of rain water, melting snow waters and roof waters and absorb them into the ground." The clay soil of Viikki doesn't allow for surface water run off to be absorbed into the ground, but the Viikinoja ditch, rebuilt to act like a natural stream, as well as the 'green fingers' between the residential blocks, function well in slowing down the surface waters. The surface water run off from the plots is led through gutters and depressions to the 'green fingers', and from there to the Viikinoja ditch. The system also includes a large number of rainwater wells with hand-pumps, from which the residents obtain water for their allotment gardens. A separate monitoring report was made on the management of the surface water run off.





13.30 Arabianranta

Woonwijk Arabianranta

Waterfront park, Hemgård, 2009

Arabia Factories:

Arabia store

Ittala Factory outlet

Arabia museum/ café-restaurant

17.00 vertrek vanaf Ittala outlet, Haameentie 135

gezamenlijke fietstocht naar WSP



6 Arabianranta

Dynam

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Arts

dag 2 . vrijdag 11 juni

ic Helsinki – New Urban Development Projects

abianranta

and Design City



Photo: Suomen Ilmakuva Oy

2009

6 Arabianranta

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Location and facts

Arabianranta

and Design City

The Arabianranta residential area opens onto a wide green belt that encircles the Vanhakaupunki Bay

Area in Figures

- Completion by 2012
- Floor Area (total) 305,000 m²
- Floor Area (commercial) 280,000 m²
- Inhabitants 7,500
- Jobs 8,000
- Students 15,000



Arabianranta

The Arabia factories were founded in 1873. The design company is known for its modern dish design, and at one time it was the biggest porcelain factory in Europe. Of the factory's designers, Kaj Franck, Toini Muona and Birger Kaipiainen, among others, have had streets named after them in Arabianranta. The University of Art and Design moved into the factory's premises in 1986, and the Pop&Jazz Conservatory followed in 1995. The aim has been to assemble the leading centre of art and design in the Baltic Sea region in Arabianranta.

The planning of the area began in the early 1990s at the Helsinki City Planning Department.

The construction of Arabianranta began in spring 2000. The construction will take place in phases until 2012. The completed area will feature some 3,500 apartments for about 7,500 residents. The first new residents moved into the area in 2001.

Of the construction costs, 1-2 per cent has been reserved for art, and artists have participated in the planning processes from the beginning of the construction projects. There are works of art in stairwells, common areas and courtyards and parks.



The park by the sea connects the area to the adjacent parts of the city, continuing all the way from the former Sörnäinen Harbour to the mouth of the Vantaanjoki River. The shore area has been filled ever since the 1800s. In order for us to prevent the sinking and moving of the current construction land, an approximately 20-metre wide honeycomb-structured bolt wall was built on the shore. You can follow the wall along the walkway next to the buildings on the waterfront.

The apartment sizes in Arabianranta vary from one-bedroom student flats to large family apartments, and apartments have been realised through different financing forms.

Arabianranta has rental apartments, housing co-operatives, Hitas-regulated apartments and privately financed owner-occupied and rental apartments.

Services and cooperation among residents have been emphasised by, for example, common courtyards, Internet network connection covering the whole area, club spaces and roof saunas which feature stunning views toward the Vanhankaupunginselkä bay.





dag 2 . vrijdag 11 juni



4 Tapio Wirkkala Park (execution 2009-2010)
Designer: Robert Wilson



The entrance to the urban park is through high gates. The park's square-like center consists of nine rooms fenced by vegetation. It offers the residents a variety of meeting points and environments.

6 Waterfront Park – Landscape Design Hemgård (2009)

Art: Piers – ARBA / Samuli Naamanka, Jan Pesonen and Merja Salonen (2007)

The concrete piers situated along the shore awaken images of the area's changed shoreline and the piers that at one time were located on the spot. The surface patterns of the works are realised with graphic concrete, wooden bars and clay by fine washing.




8 Arabia Carpet – Elina Aalto (2006)



The common courtyard is decorated with an 11 x 6-metre oriental carpet comprised of ceramic tiles. The artist's goal was to make an installation to be experienced by everyone moving around in the area.

ARABIANRANTA WATERFRONT PARK, HELSINKI



MAISEMASUUNNITTELU HEMGÅRD LANDSCAPE DESIGN
for: HELSINKI CITY PLANNING OFFICE and PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
1994 - 2008

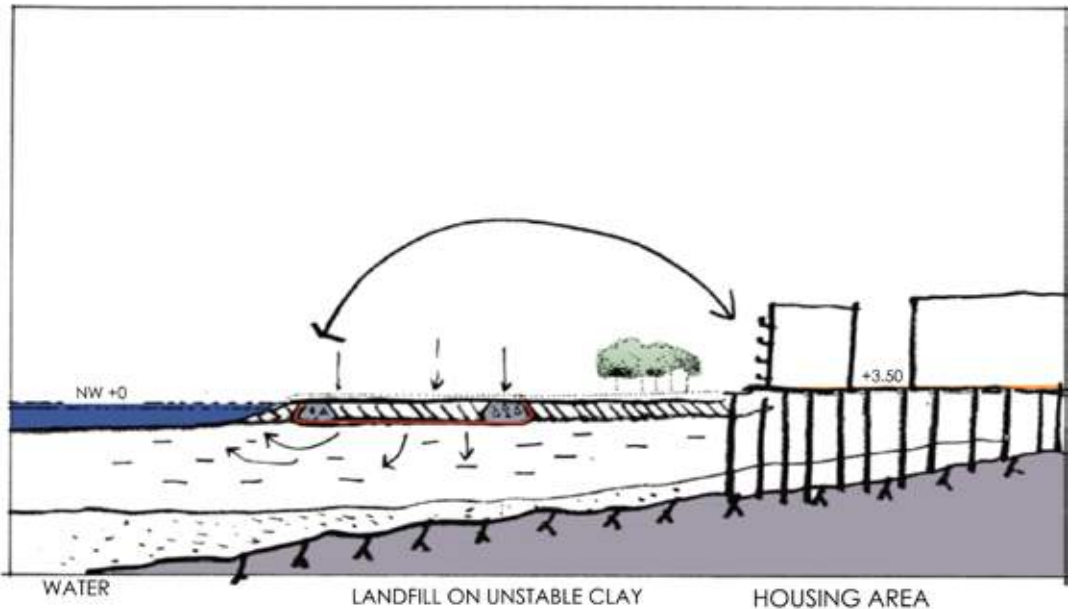


GREEN WATERFRONTS OF THE HELSINKI INNER CITY
BEFORE 1980





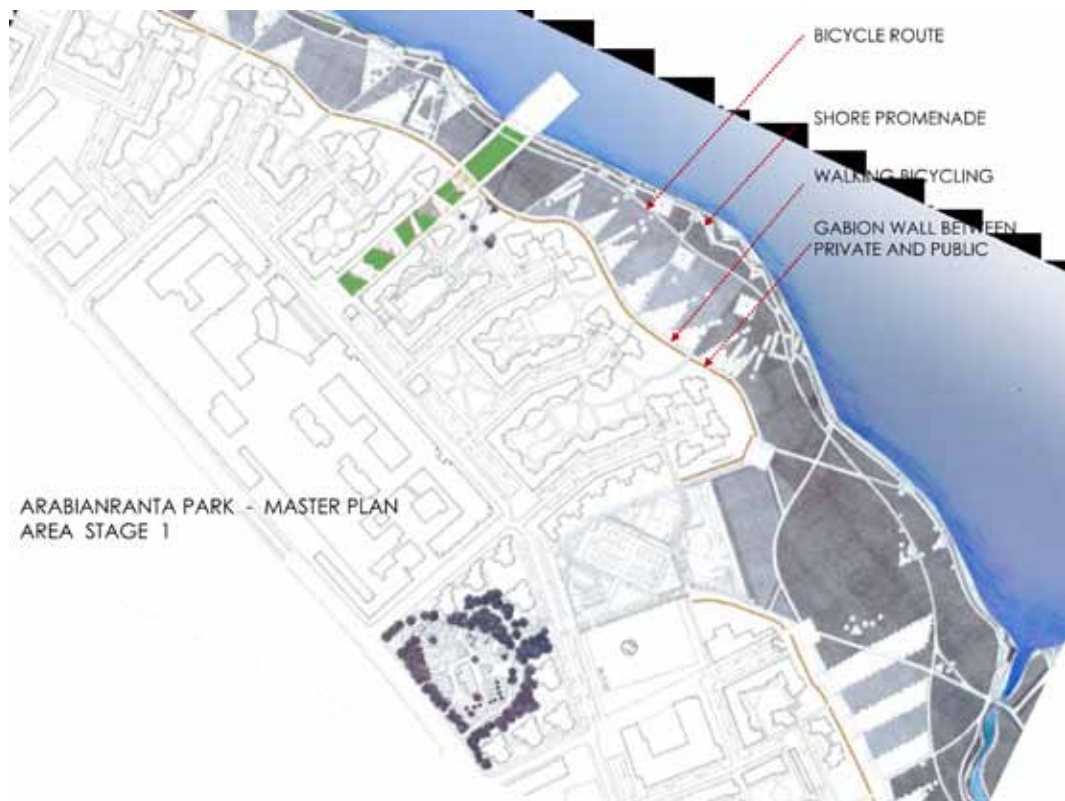
THE WATERFRONT AREA IN 1990
NEW LANDFILL



dag 2 . vrijdag 11 juni



The extreme high waterlevel in January 2005 brings the new landforms visible



17.00 vertrek vanaf Ittala outlet, Haameentie 135,
gezamenlijke fietstocht naar WSP

17 Arabia Factories

In the Arabia Centre (Architects Tommila, 2002), Finnish design shops and various service fields' businesses are located

Arabia Museum and Gallery offer the opportunity to introduce oneself to the Arabia factories and the history, products and artists related to them (9th floor).

Aralis library centre

- Arabiaranta public library
- 3 art libraries
- Aralis art gallery (lobby 3rd floor)

Shops

- Arabia factory store
- other design companies

Services

- cafe-restaurant, restrooms, info

The University Of Art And Design (TaiK) began its operations as the Sculpture School in 1871. Today, it is the largest art university in the Nordic countries and has some 1,900 students.

Media Centre Lume (Architects Heikkinen & Komonen, 2002) is an education, research and development centre in the audiovisual field. It functions in connection with the University of Art and Design.

Pop & Jazz Conservatory (Architects Tommila, 1995) is a music school that specialises in rhythm music.

Metropolia the polytechnic's culture and service fields complement the Arabianranta school cluster.

For more information:

www.hel.fi/ksv

www.arabianranta.fi

www.kaupunginosat.net/artova

www.taik.fi/arabianranta

www.helsinkilivinglab.fi

ART IN THE PARK

KAJ FRANCKIN KATU

KAJ FRANCKIS GATAN

ARTIST HOWARD SHMITH



18.00**WSP Finland**

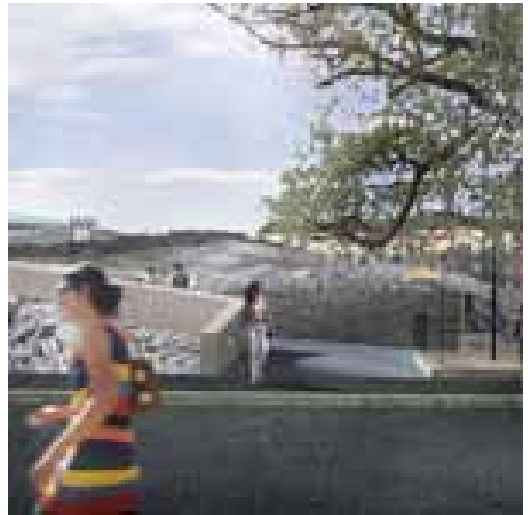
Department Environment and Architecture

The environment and architecture business area is charged with providing professional, high-quality reports and plans on land use and the environment as well as detailed planning for our clients and society as a whole. We take a creative approach to planning. Understanding versatility and taking a multi-disciplinary approach to our surroundings guide our planning. In cooperating with our clients, we focus on interaction and taking advantage of creative brainstorming methods.

This sector brings together the social, economic and ecological dimensions of sustainable development. Cooperation with experts in the fields of infrastructure and traffic planning in particular is close.

The management of planning processes and the development of interactive planning methods are continuous. We focus on the multi-dimensional analysis of effects and the illustration of results.

We are organised into two units:
 society and architecture
 landscape and environment



Landscape and Environmental Planning

WSP Finland Ltd.:

ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHITECTURE

Landscape and Environmental Planning

Land Use and Architecture
Acoustics

TRANSPORT

INFRASTRUCTURE

BRIDGES

GROUND AND ROCK ENGINEERING

INDUSTRY

BUILDINGS

INSPECTION AND LANDSCAPE SURVEYING

Design Studio



Terhi Tikkanen-Lindström
Architect
Business Area
Manager



Arto Kaituri
Landscape Architect
Head of Unit



Kati Teperi
Landscape Architect



Hiroko Kivirinta
Architect
Landscape Architect



Marjo Saukkonen
Landscape Architect
Engineering



Satu Niemeä-Prittinen
Landscape Architect



Tommi Kärki
Landscape Architect



Mirjam Larinkari
Landscape Architect



Jari Aaltonen
Landscape Architect
Horticulturist,
Polytechnic



Katarina Mäntyoja
Horticulturist,
Diploma in Crafts
and Design,
Polytechnic



Juuso Haapamäki
Landscape
Designer,
Polytechnic



Paula Hurme
Horticulturist,
Polytechnic



Veera Hakala
Landscape Architect
student



Hanna Hannula
Landscape Architect
student



Maija Elo
Horticulturist



Eila Sihvola
Horticulturist,
Polytechnic



Jari Usvajärvi
Horticulturist,
Polytechnic



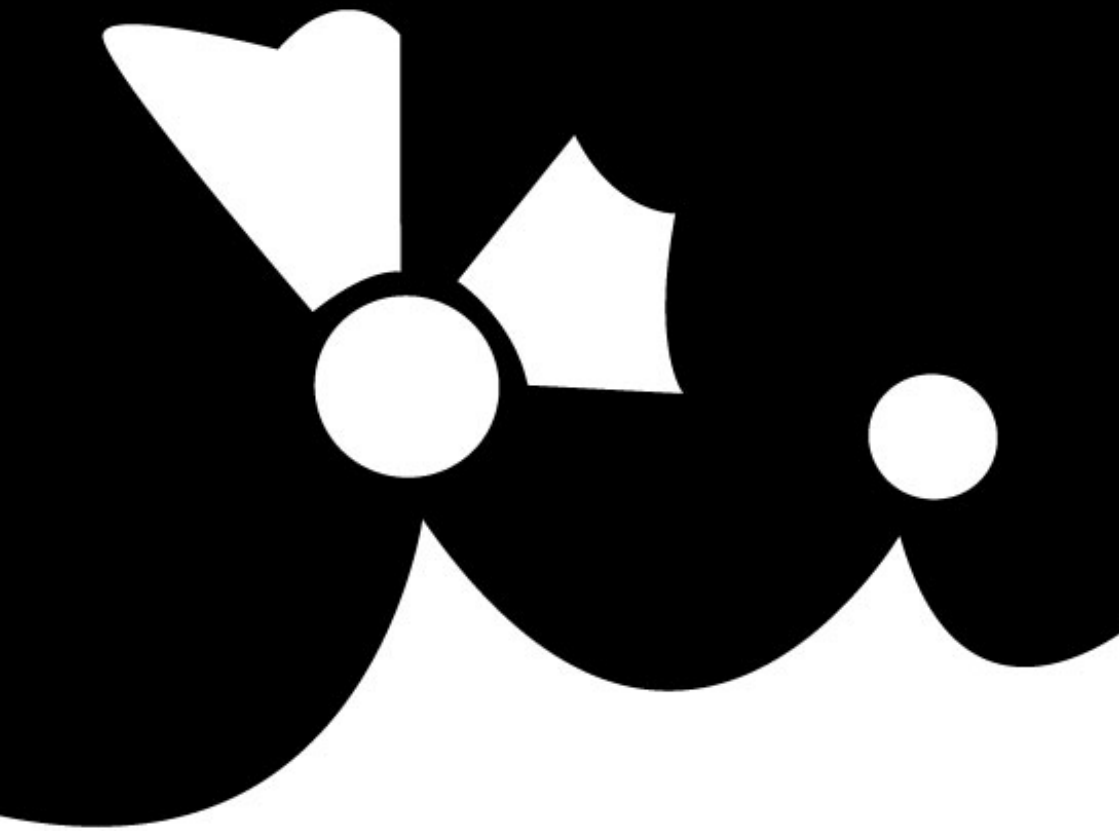
Meri Leikas
Business Area
Secretary

Wide competence and creative solutions are the key factors of the Landscape and Environmental Planning Unit. We devise plans and reports related to natural environments, traffic areas and city centres.

All areas of landscape architecture are represented in our business area. The planning targets from different fields can be carried out in all designing phases. We want to serve our customers with wide experience, which includes landscape design and engineering as well as planning of green area preservation.

The expertise of our employees is suitable for environmental surveys of different kinds of land use plans, construction projects and environmental impact assessments (EIA). Surveys and plans done with geographic information programs (GIS) are parts of our special competence.

At the moment we are working internationally mainly in Asia and Russia, and developing the cooperation with the environmental specialists of the WSP UK and WSP Sweden.



ZATERDAG

9.30 Fietsen inleveren

10.30 boot Helsinki - Tallinn

Vertrekplaats Helsinki: West Terminal
(Länsiterminaali)

Address: Länsiterminaali L4
Hietasaarenkuja 8

12.30 - 14.30

stadswandeling historisch centrum
voor routekaart zie pagina 106 - 107
1 t/m 21

15.00 - 16.30

stadswandeling oost
vertrek van 20 - Raekoda
voor routekaart zie pagina 114 - 115
22. Rotermann Quarter
23. Kadriorg Palace
24. Kadriorg Park
25. Kumu Art Museum

optie 1:

17.30 boot Tallinn - Helsinki

avond vrij te besteden in Helsinki

optie 2:

17.00 - 18.30

26. Osmaie met Trolleybus 6

18.30 - 21.00

vrij programma/ dineren in Tallinn

21.00 boot Tallinn - Helsinki

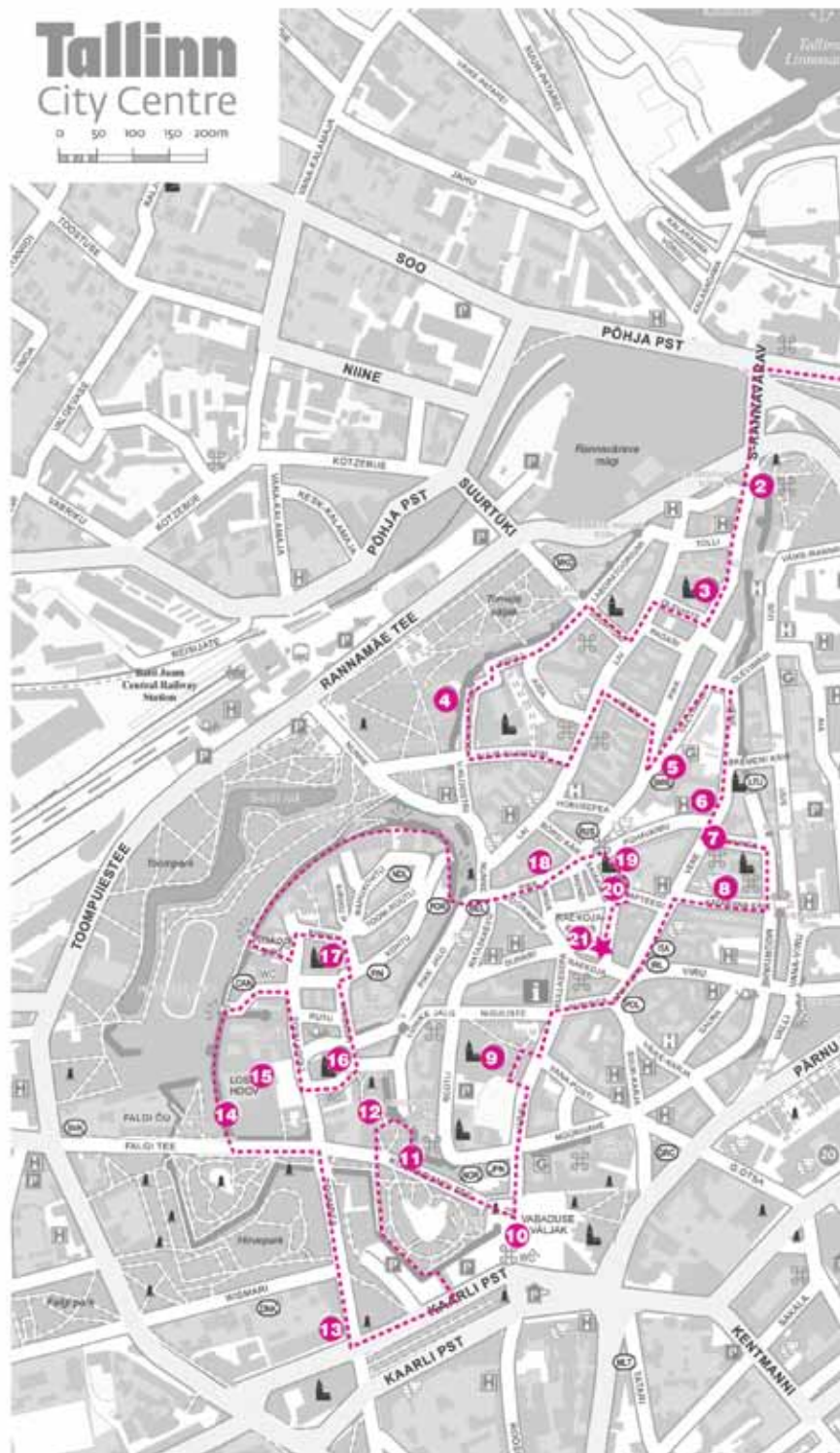
Vertrekplaats Tallinn: D-terminal

Address: Uus-Sadam 10120 Tallinn

van fietsen inleveren naar
Vertrekplaats Helsinki



Vertrekplaats Tallinn





- 1 Linnahall**
- 2 Suur Rannavõrv ja Pika Margareeta**
Suurväine Mõõkruue sepi ja Pika Margareeta
Suuri rannavõrv ja Pika Margareeta
Great Coastal Gate and Fat Margaret's Tower
- 3 Olüvisti kirik**
Olüvisti kirik
St. Olaf's Church
- 4 Linnamüür koos kaitsesüsteemiga**
Tallinna linnamüür koos kaitsesüsteemiga
Tallinn's kaupunginmuuri puolustusjärjestelmä
Town Wall with its defence towers
- 5 Mustpeade maja**
Mustpeade maja
House of the Brotherhood of Black Heads
- 6 Tallinna Linnamuuseum**
Tallinna linnamuuseum
Tallinn City Museum
- 7 Dominikaanse kloostr**
Dominikaanse kloostr
Dominican Monastery
- 8 Katariina käik**
Katariina käik
St. Catherine's Passage
- 9 Niguliste muuseum**
Niguliste muuseum
Niguliste Museum
- 10 Freedom Square**
- 11 Kik in de Kik**
Kik in de Kik
Kik in de Kik Cannon Tower
- 12 Taani kuninga aed**
Taani kuninga aed
Danish King's Garden
- 13 Okupatsioonide Muuseum**
Okupatsioonide Muuseum
Museum of Occupations
- 14 Pika Hermann**
Pika Hermann
Tall Hermann's tower
- 15 Toompea loss**
Toompea loss
Toompea Castle
- 16 Aleksander Nevski katedraal**
Aleksander Nevski katedraal
Alexander Nevsky Cathedral
- 17 Toonäik**
Toonäik
Cathedral of Saint Mary the Virgin
- 18 Suurgildi hoone**
Suurgildi hoone
Great Guild Hall
- 19 Püha Vaimu kirik**
Püha Vaimu kirik
Holy Spirit Church
- 20 Raegiteki**
Raegiteki
Town Hall Pharmacy
- 21 Raekoja - Raekoja plats**
Raekoja - Raekoja plats
Town Hall - Town Hall Square

1. Linnahall

Zandstenen constructie gebouwd in het kader van de Olympische spelen in Rusland in 1980. Ontworpen door de Estse architect Raine Karp, symmetrisch systeem van trappen die over een publiek dak naar zee voeren met onder de constructie een auditorium voor 5000 bezoekers en een ijshockeybaan.



2.



3.



4.



historisch centrum

2. Fat Margaret's Tower
3. St. Olav's Church
4. Town Wall with defence towers
5. Black Heads
6. Tallinn City Museum
7. Dominican Monastery

8. St. Catharine's Passage

9. Niguliste Museum

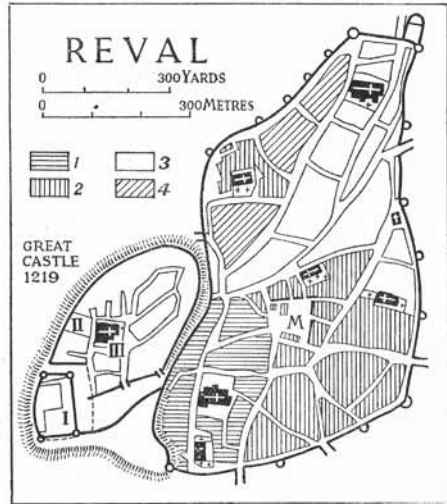


Fig. 109.—The Growth of Reval (from *Handwörterbuch*, Vol. II). (Scale, 1 : 10,000.)

The hilltop site contains the castle of the Order (I), the bishop's palace (II), and the cathedral (III), the whole enclosed by a wall. The town is surrounded by a wall, and is separate from the castle. 1. The nucleus, 1230-48. 2. Extensions, 1248-65. 3. 1265-1310. 4. 1310-30. M is the market-place and town hall.

5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

10. Freedom Square

In summer of 2009 the residents of Tallinn were given back a vital piece of their city's heritage: Freedom Square (Vabaduse väljak). From the last days of the Tsars and through Estonia's first period of independence, this open area at the edge of Old Town had been a place of national symbolism and civic pride, as well as a favourite public gathering spot. Construction started in 2008, and after one year of intense work, the new Freedom Square was finally complete.

Now it's a sophisticated place to relax, filled with benches and cafés, and faced by two art galleries. Most of all this is one of best places to see evidence of the city's 1930s-era building boom, with art-deco and functionalist buildings flanking two sides of the square. The large pillar with the cross that dominates the west side of the square is one of its new features. This is the Monument to the War of Independence, commemorating Estonia's hard-fought struggle in 1918 – 1920 to free itself of foreign rule.



14.



15.



16.



11. Cannon Tower

12. Danish King's Garden

13. Museum of Occupations

14. Tall Herman's Tower

15. Toompea Castle

16. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral

17. Cathedral of Saint Mary the Virgin

18. Great Guild Hall

19. Holy Spirit Church

20. Town Hall Pharmacy

11.



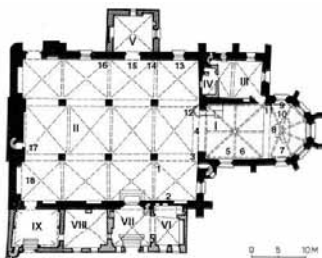
12.



13.



17.



18.



19.



21. Town Hall and Town Hall Square

BIG architects have won the international competition to design the new town hall of Tallinn, Estonia.

The various public departments form a porous canopy above the public service market place allowing both daylight and view to permeate the structure.



The city council, the heart of the democratic process, is located in the town hall tower visible from the park, the plaza and the podium of the Linn Hall. The roof of the tower is tilted forming a slender spire. Inside the city council greeting hall is accessed via the grand stair or elevators directly from the market place, or from the city offices around it. Above the greeting hall, the city council is located in a generous space illuminated through a large window facing the city. A balcony for press and visitors flanks the space on the level above. The sloping ceiling of the tower is finished in a large reflective material. The mirror ceiling transforms the tower into a huge democratic periscope allowing literal transparency between politicians and public. In ancient times the town hall would have a vaulted ceiling decorated with a sky or frescos of the land and territories under the ruler's government. In the new town hall of Tallinn the ceiling will be a real (reflected) overview of the city both old and new. The circular formation of council members will be reflected in the tilted ceiling. From a distance the silhouette of the town hall tower enters the family of Tallinn's historical spires including those of the Niguliste Museum-Concert Hall, Toomkirik, Kaarli kirik, Pühavaimu kirik, St. Olav Church and the current town hall.



dag 3 . zaterdag 12 juni







★ **15.00 vertrek vanaf 21**
Raekoda - Town Hall Square

22 Rotermand Quarter

23 Kadriorg Palace

24 Kadriorg Park

25 Kumu Art Museum

★ **17.00 tram 6**
naar Osmaie

26 Osmaie (eventueel)

22 Rotermann Quarter

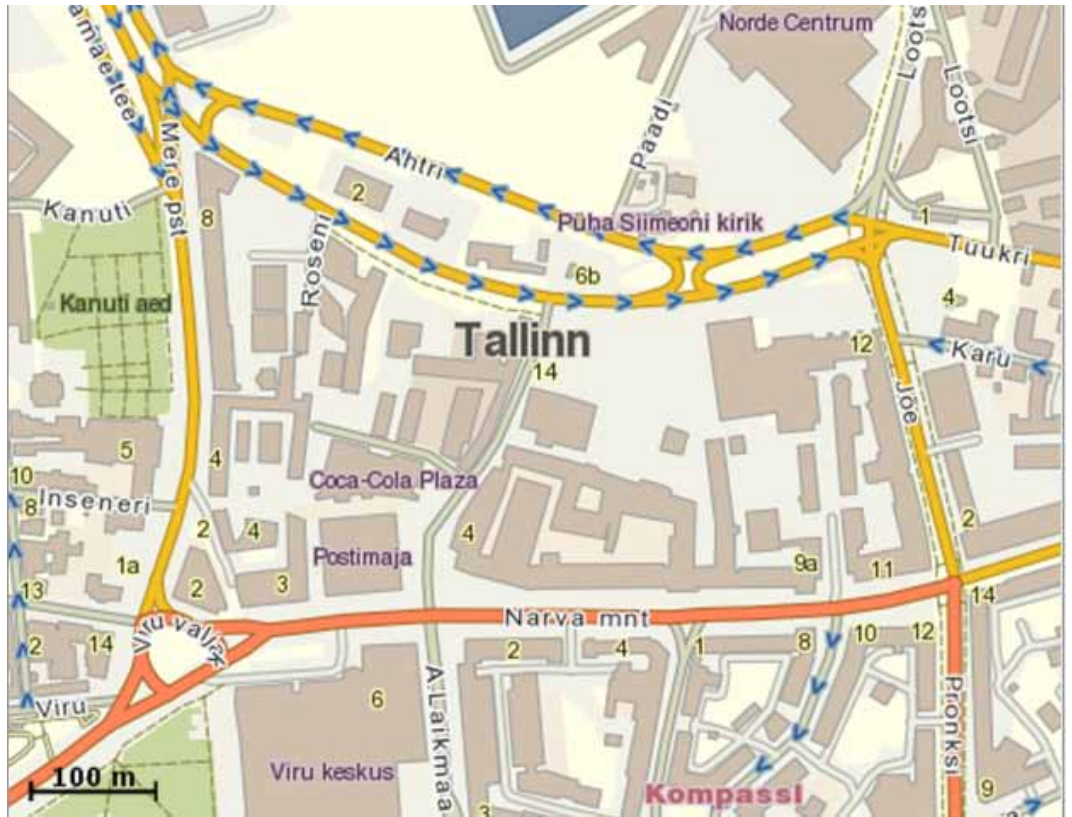
To see where Tallinn is heading in the 21st century, take a stroll through the Rotermann Quarter, a former factory complex that sits between Old Town and the Passenger Port. What was a collection of dilapidated buildings just a decade ago is now a bustling commercial and cultural centre, whose avant-garde architecture stands as a powerful symbol of just how far Tallinn has come in re-inventing itself in recent years.

This sprawling, industrial zone got its start in 1829 when wealthy Baltic-German businessman Christian Abraham Rotermann bought the land and started a covered market here that sold construction materials. Later Rotermann and his family moved their department store to the site, and throughout the 19th century expanded the area to include a sawmill, a wool mill, a distillery and other businesses. By the start of the 20th century, the Rotermann factories were the heart of industrial Tallinn. Eventually, however, Soviet-era nationalisation and neglect would take their toll.

When Estonia regained its independence in 1991, the Rotermann Quarter was in desperate need of renewal. Since then, bit by bit, different projects have breathed new life into the area. The most notable of these is the Rotermann Centre, a trendy shopping and cultural zone that opened in 2007. In between its shops, restaurants and cafés is a central square that's home to an open-air food and craft market in warmer months, and a Christmas market in December. The square is also the focal point of the many festivals and concerts that the centre hosts.



dag 3 . zaterdag 12 juni



23 Kadriorg Palace

The Tsarist Period

From the time that Peter the Great captured Tallinn in 1710 until the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, Tallinn was under Tsarist Russian rule. The empire brought its own customs, architecture, and the Russian Orthodox religion, all of which influenced the look of the city. The most lasting remnants of that era are the magnificent Kadriorg palace and surrounding parks, and grandiose churches, such as the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral.

Kadriorg

The emergence and development of Kadriorg was influenced first and foremost by the high society of the tsar's empire. The streets of Kadriorg are as good as a unique architectural museum, weaving together various centuries and cultures. Noble villas and summer estates, functionalist apartment buildings with stately flats are interspersed with cheaper Estonian rented wooden houses. Kadriorg is one of the more dignified areas even today, and one of the best loved residential regions of Tallinn. The Estonian president's residence and many foreign embassies are located here. The park is one of the favourite spots for walking of Tallinners young and old. But Kadriorg is famed mostly for its baroque palace and park ensemble, begun in 1718 as the summer palace for the family of Russian tsar Peter I. In February 2006 the Estonian Art Museum opened in Kadriorg. Kumu is the first purpose-built museum in Estonia – KUMU – where both classical and contemporary Estonian art are displayed and exhibitions on international contemporary art are held.



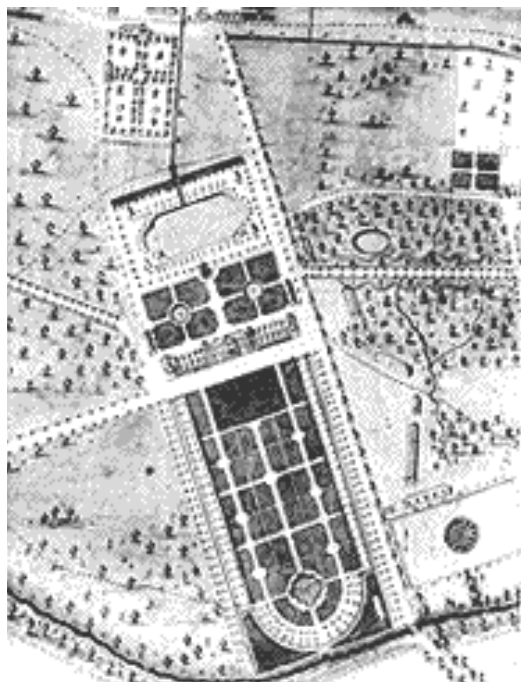
24 Kadriorg Park

One of the most popular places in the park is the symmetrical Swan Lake and its surroundings. Originally, the park included a dignified formal Italian-French garden on the other side of the Swan Lake from the road.

The park was originally nearly 100 hectares in size, but is not preserved in its entirety.

Only a small part of the large park was designed as a formal park in its time. Most of it was intended to preserve the look of the natural landscape, with meadows and forest groves, traversed by paths.

In 1722 alone, soldiers planted 550 trees in the park. In the interest of the rapid development of the park, fully grown trees were successfully replanted here. Some of the trees, especially the horse chestnuts, were supposed to be replanted in gardens in St. Petersburg later, but after the death of Peter I, this was forgotten, and the horse chestnuts stayed in Kadriorg.



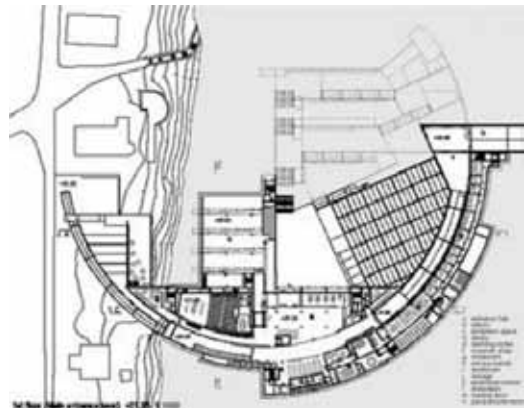
Middle formal part of Kadriorg Park, together with the Palace, 'the Old Palace', the Swan Pond, kitchen building and other more important outhouses. Detail of an old plan, ca 1773.



25 Kumu Art Museum

The project is based on the winning proposal of an international architectural competition held in 1994. Further design work began immediately after the competition, and revised preliminary designs were submitted to the museum in January 1995. During next few years there was a long pause until funding was secured in 1999 and the actual design work could begin. After various delays, a building permit was issued in summer 2002. Almost 216,000 cubic metres of limestone was excavated and removed from the site, allowing construction work to begin in autumn 2003. The construction work was completed at the end of 2005 and the museum was opened to the public on February 18, 2006.

The impressive site with a 20-metre-high lime stone slope is located at the south end of the Kadriorg Park, some 3 km from Tallinn city centre. In order to leave the park as intact as possible and not to threaten the dominant position of the adjacent Kadriorg Palace, the large museum building was placed in the slope, partly underground. The round shape came about as if by itself, as a result of the ramp solution that connects the different levels of the museum. A curved wall encloses the courtyard and an outdoor sculpture exhibition. The ramp divides the museum building into two different parts. Outside the curve are, for instance, the administrative personnel's rooms and the conservation facilities, and inside are the lobby and exhibition halls.



dag 3 . zaterdag 12 juni

The design aims at simplicity and clarity. The exhibition halls are simple and unassuming, placing the artwork at centre stage. The ascetism of the interior continues in the exterior, which relies on the power of plain geometric forms. The main facade materials are limestone, green-patinated copper and glass.



26 Osmaie (betekent boot van 21.00 terug)

Vanaf het centrum met de Trolleybus naar Osmaie.

Soviet era suburb of Õismäe looks more interesting from space than from the ground.



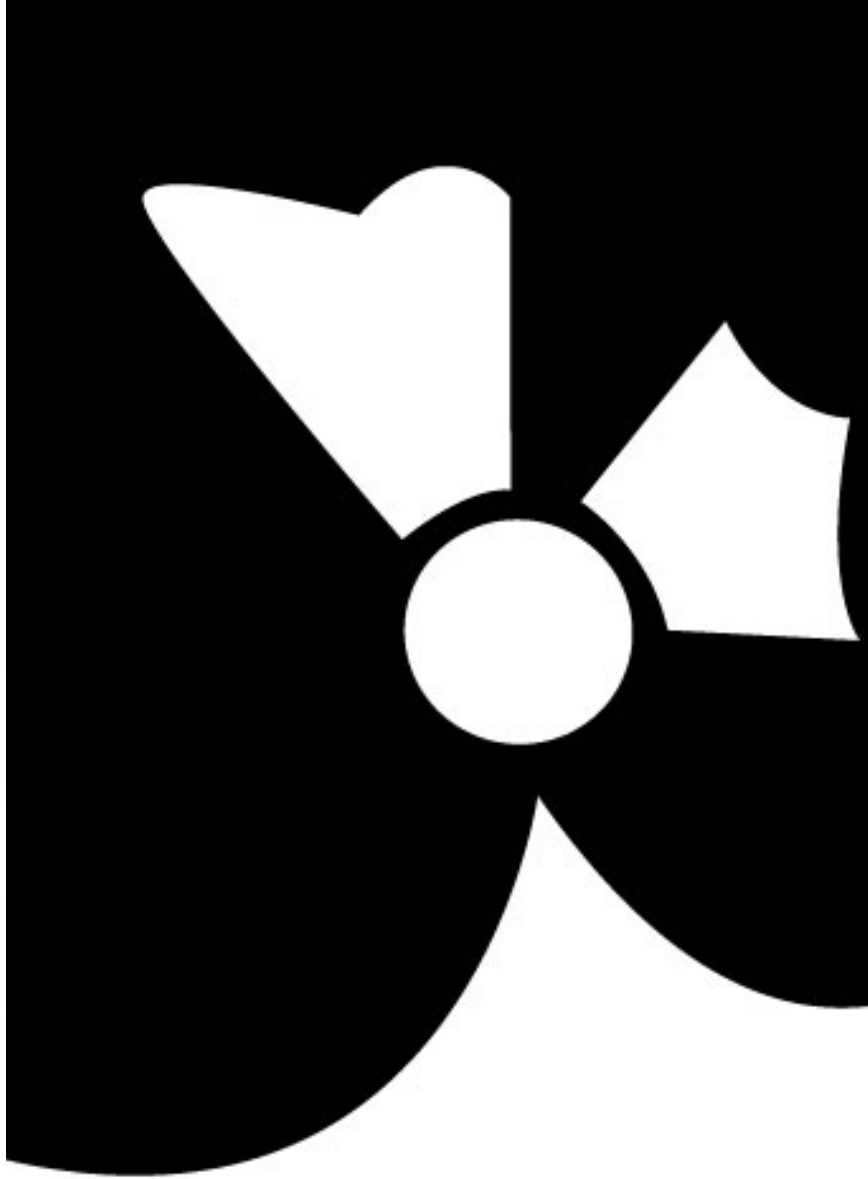


30.03-23.12.2010
TALLINN-HELSINKI

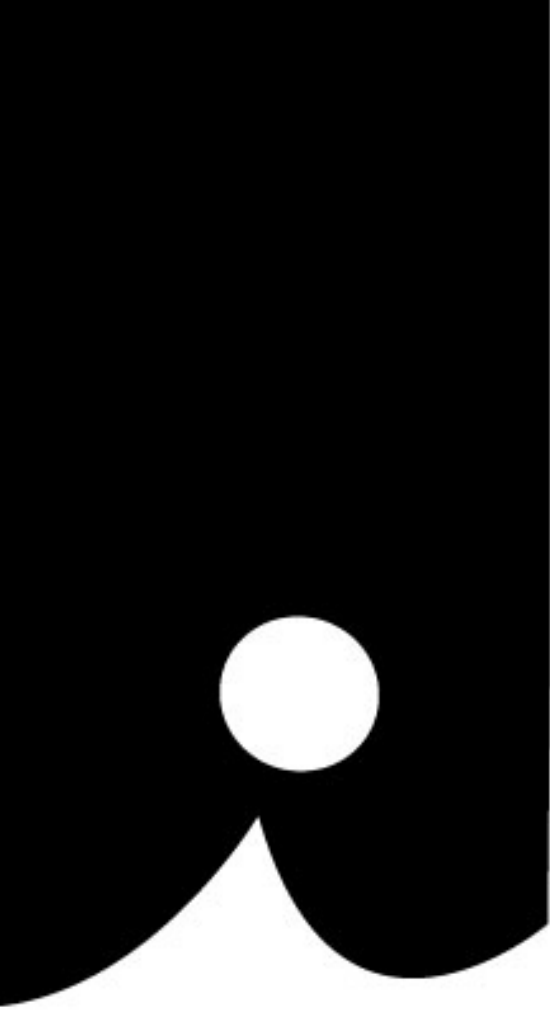
Departure	Ship	Arrival	Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun
07.30	Star/Superstar	09.30	•	•	
11.00	Star/Superstar	13.00	•		•
11.30	Superstar	13.30		•	
13.00	Baltic Princess	16.30	•	•	•
14.00	Star/Superstar	16.00	•	•	•
17.30	Star/Superstar	19.30	•	•	•
21.00	Star/Superstar	23.00	•	•	•

We kunnen om 17.30 of 21.00 de boot terug naar Helsinki nemen.

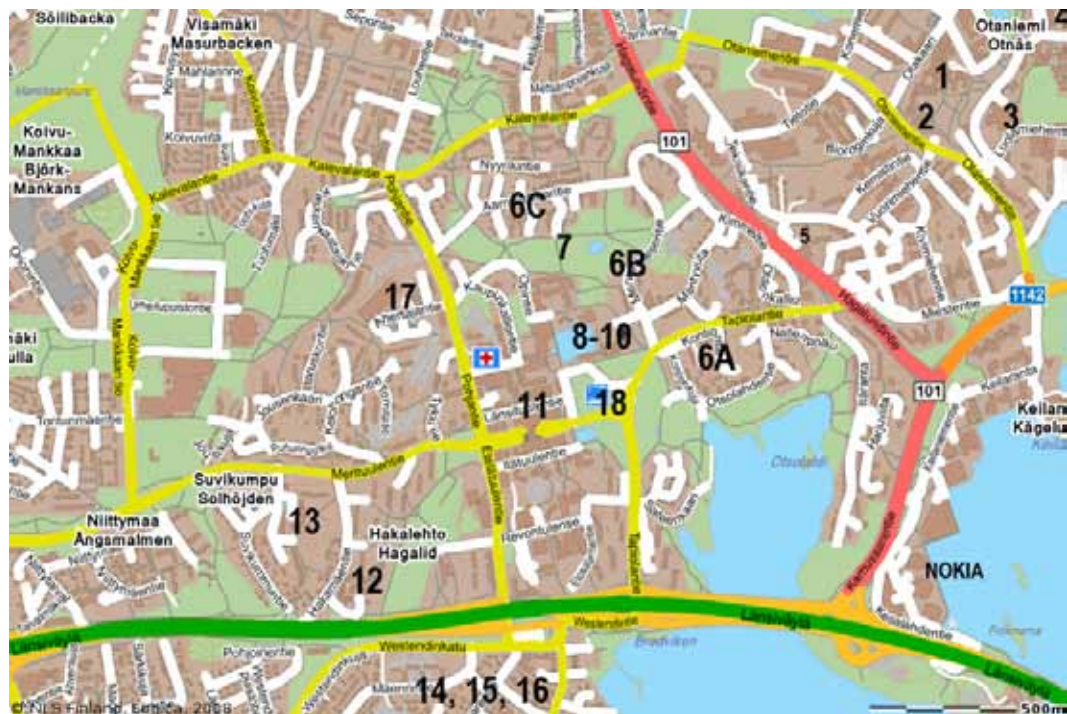
Vetrekplaats uit Tallinn: D-terminal,
Uus-Sadam 10120 Tallinn



ZOND



DAG



Zondag 13 juni . Otaniemi en Tapiola

vervoer: De metro is nog niet klaar; we gaan vandaag met de bus.

bijzonderheid: bagage mee, de bus zet ons 's middags direct af op het vliegveld.

9.00 vertrek uit hotel

9.15 Otaniemi, campus University of Science and Technology

Op eigen gelegenheid te voet door Otaniemi.

Highlights Otaniemi:

1. Main building Technical University

2. Library, Alvar Aalto

3. HUT, Dipoli Educational Center

4. Otaniemi Chapel

5. Watertower, Alvar Aalto

10.00 vertrek met bus naar centrum van Tapiola

10.30 Cultural Center Tapiola: start rondleiding met historica Maarit Henttonen en landschaparchitecte Sari Knuuti; ontstaan van Tapiola en renovatieplannen.

Highlights Tapiola garden city:

6A laagbouw (Kontiontie)

6B stroken terrace houses (Menninkaisentie)

6C noordelijke parkrandwoningen

7. Park Silkkinitty

8. Swimming Hall

9. Tapiola Church

10. Espoo Cultural Center

18. Leimuniitty park

11. Shopping Center

12.30 – 13.30 Lunch in Garden Hotel

Afhankelijk van tijd, wensen en weersomstandigheden met de bus langs:

12. atriumwoningen (Hagmarksranden 1)

13. geschakelde appartementenblokken (Suvikuja 3,4)

14. geschakelde woningen (Liinasaarenkauja 3-5)

15. appartementen (Hiiralankaari)

16. villa's aan zee (Lyökkikuja) bij Westend

15.00 verzamelen in café WEEGEE

17. WEEGEE Exhibition Centre, Ahertajantie 5, Aarno Ruusuvoori, 1964

15.30 vertrek met bus van cafe WEEGEE naar vliegveld

18.00 vertrek met vlucht KL 1170E naar Amsterdam

19.30 aankomst op Schiphol airport

Otaniemi (Espoo)



University of Technology.



Dipoli.



Dipoli and Helsinki (Espoo) schools.

Dipoli.



Otaniemi Chapel.



In 1948, Helsinki University of Technology proposed that the old school in the centre of town be relocated to the west of the city on the Otaniemi peninsula. The state purchased an area of 135 hectares and a planning competition was organised for a new university campus and student village. This was won by Alvar Aalto, who in turn designed the main university buildings. Construction began in the 1950s and the area took shape during the 1960s and 1970s. In addition to Aalto, most of the leading Finnish architects of the era were involved in the process.

As in adjoining Tapiola, the philosophy of natural landscape planning was followed, and the result was a rich unified environment, with dramatic buildings of red brick in a lush green setting. Nowhere is this better exemplified than by the simple chapel in the forest by Kaija and Heikki Siren.

To the south of the main campus is an area that was reserved for the Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTTK). The community of numerous technical laboratories and research units has grown into a veritable village of technology.



Otaniemi

- | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| 1 | 1 Helsinki University of Technology Main Building
Otakaari 1
Alvar and Elissa Aalto, 1964 | 4 | 6 Otaniemi Chapel
Jämeräntaival 8
Kajja and Heikki Siren, 1957 |
| 2 | 2 University Library
Alvar Aalto, 1969 | 7 | 7 Ekono Ota IV Office Building
Tekniikantie 4
Pekka Helin and Tuomo Siitonen,
1991 |
| 3 | 3 Shopping Centre
Alvar Aalto, 1961 | 8 | 8 Innopoli Office Building.
Tekniikantie 12
Kaarina Löfström, 1991 |
| 3 | 4 Dipoli Congress Centre
Luolamiehentie
Raili and Reima Pietilä, 1966 | A | A Otaniemi Residential area
Kajja and Heikki Siren, 1956 |
| 5 | 5 Servin Mökki Business Centre
Kajja and Heikki Siren, 1952 | | |

Campus architecture

After the World War II, the Aalto University School of Science and Technology facilities in Hietalahti, Helsinki had become far too crowded, and in 1949, following the School of Science and Technology initiative, the State decided to buy land in the Otaniemi in order to build a new campus, for which the renowned Finnish architect Alvar Aalto made a general plan.



The main building of the School of Science and Technology was completed in 1965 (Alvar Aalto) and the main library in 1970 (Alvar Aalto). Dipoli, the building of the Student union (TKY) was finished in 1966 (Reima Pietilä and Raili Paatelainen, later Pietilä). In addition, a chapel was built in the village in 1957 (Heikki and Kaija Sirén).

1. Main Building Technical University Elissa en Alvar Alto, 1964

In his campus plan, Alvar Aalto placed the School of Science and Technology main building in a very visible, central location. Situated on one of the seven hills of the area, at the end of a row of lime trees, it is sure to be seen; its landmark feature, the striking amphitheatre-like auditorium is particularly noticeable.

The majority of the buildings in Otaniemi were designed at a time when the functionalist style prevailed: the decorative motifs of traditional architecture were no longer in fashion, and the only decorative elements allowed were the actual parts of the building: hand rails, windows, doors and ladders.

At the time, architects explained their choices (regarding materials, room shapes, routes and windows, for instance) with purpose and function. The choice of materials in the University buildings conveys a clear message: the red brick reminds us of old industrial architecture and symbolise the close connection between the University and Finnish industry. Aalto is known for his exceptional ability to make use of daylight. The main hall featuring Aalto's probably most artful skylights exemplifies this skill perfectly. In the hall, Aalto has used indirect light: the light is first emitted to the white ceiling which reflects it on the hall itself.



2. Library, Alvar Aalto, 1970



Outdoor Lights by Aalto

The lampposts in the Otaniemi campus area have also been designed by Aalto. There are three types of lamp-posts: ones with a curved cover, ones with a straight cover, and ones with no cover at all. The cover reflects the light indirectly, and does not significantly affect the amount of light, but has above all a decorative function. He has also designed part of the street lights in Otaniemi, for instance, the ones on Otaniementie.



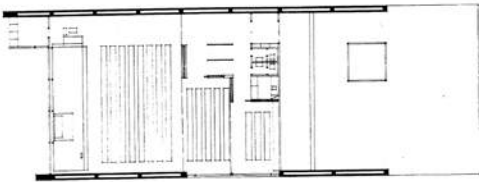
3. HUT, Dipoli Educational center, Raila en Reima Pietila, 1966

Is gebouw van studentenvereniging. In zomer hotel en conferentiecentrum. Bestaat uit twee delen aan weerszijden van een hal. Heeft onregelmatige plattegrond en gevel van beton en koper.



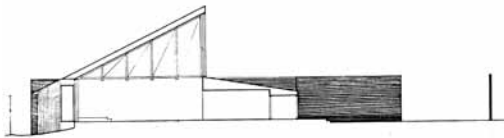
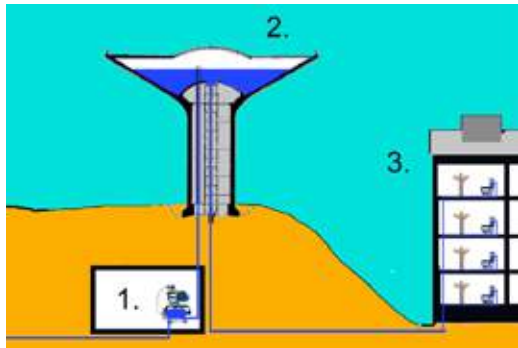
4. Otaniemi Chapel, Kaija en Heikki Siren, 1957

Gebouw bestaat uit een reeks ruimtes achter elkaar: omheinde hof, lage entree hal, hoge kapel ruimte met glazen achter gevel dat uitzicht geeft op de natuurlijke omgeving.



5. Watertoren Alvaro Aalto, 1971

This water-tower was constructed for the Institute of Technology in Otaniemi. Water-towers were constructed in all sorts of decorative designs to provide each town with 'its own cathedral'. Rotating restaurants, look-out terraces, even galleries are (were?) installed on their summits. The water-towers look like huge flowers fashioned out of concrete which are visible from far.



Tapiola Garden City

Tapiola was built in the 1950s by Asuntosäätiö (The Housing Association of Finland). The Gardening Unit of the Housing Association, founded in 1954, built the landscaped green areas. The private foundation constructed an urban community designed by the best Finnish architects.

Tapiola was built in a pioneering spirit with the aim of preserving the natural environment. The goal was to create a human centred, efficient community with a low population density and a high level of services. The garden City has received a great deal of international attention and is the one and only Finnish National landscape.

Planners aimed to create an area with reasonably priced housing, and with city services and the beauty of nature both nearby. In the Tapiola area, the forest landscape and traditional cultural milieu of Finland is combined with modern architecture.

Housing is primarily located on the periphery of the parks and forests. Areas that were preserved in their natural state are connected seamlessly to yards and gardens. Spacious parks separate neighbourhood areas from each other.





-  Tapiola
-  The garden city of Tapiola (built by Asuntosäätiö)
-  Tapiola's monumental centre
-  Old Tapiola

**6A Kontiontie,
Kaija Heikki Siren 1955.**



**6B Menninkaisentie
Aulis Blomstedt 1954.**



7 Silkkiiniitty park **Jussi Jännes, Landscape Architect, 1964**

Housing is primarily located on the periphery of the parks and forests. Areas that were preserved in their natural state are connected seamlessly to yards and gardens. Spacious parks separate neighbourhood areas from each other.

Silkkiiniitty was designed by the landscape architect Jussi Jännes. In addition to Tapiola's major parks, he also landscaped numerous yards and gardens. The point of departure in his design of Silkkiiniitty was sensitivity to the terrain in the formation of his design.

The level field was shaped to incorporate gentle slopes throughout. Pathways in the park were placed in the landscape in such a way that from a distance the green grass surface of the park looks as if it were uniform. A wading pool was placed in the park as its 'eye', meant for children to use, not just as a decorative element.

Shrubs and greenery line the park, forming a contrast to the open spaces within. Evergreen trees shield the clearing from the buildings that impinge upon it. Flowering shrubs and plants rich in autumn colour are plentiful. Cheery trees were planted along the forest edge, and in the spring their white blossoms pop out against the green trees behind them. The northern side is bathed in sun, and maple and juneberry bushes are vibrant in their autumn foliage. Garden landscapes are laid out geometrically but placed freely. Hedges partition off the vegetable plots, effectively hiding gardening tools and watering cans. Elliptical groupings of rose bushes around the pool were restored as they were originally envisioned in the latest renovation of the area.



For the last half century, Silkkiiniitty has successfully retained its original characteristics and charm.

18 Leimuniitty park, Jussi Jännes, 1958-1961

This area was the trademark of Tapiola. A panorama to be passed by car arriving in Tapiola.

The core of the park was originally a roundabout. The terrain was entirely re-shaped so as not to emphasize the road. At some places the landfills were a couple of meters deep. The area is characterised by the robust angular plantings (phlox). Their colours become deeper and darker up the slope. A panorama-view (to the south-east) to the bay Otsolathi links Tapiola centre with the sea.



*Kontinenssiä ja Leimuniittyä. Jussi ja
Aikopöytäsi suunnittelema esitelmä 19
Pöytäsi Jussi Jännesin päättämällä*

Tapiola (Espoo)



Suvikumpu.

In post-war Finland there was an enormous housing shortage. Tapiola Garden City, designed as a model town during this period of reconstruction, took shape on the basis of a plan prepared by Professor Otto-Iivan Meurman in 1945. The plan was commissioned by the landowner, Professor Arne Grahn. The Housing Foundation bought the land and, led by its long-serving Managing Director, Professor Heikki von Hertzen, was able to implement aims that were considered at the time to be rather idealistic. The objectives were to create an attractive residential area, improve technical and economic development and to settle people from different social groups in the area. Against this background, and because of the great need for housing, the scale of the project grew as planning progressed, from 12 000 to 30 000 inhabitants, resulting in the building of more multi-storey blocks.

From the very start, an essential part of the planning was based on the principle of systematic landscape planning. Buildings are located in forests and on hillocks within a natural setting, so that public and private sites and areas merge into one another in a unified landscape. Open fields were converted into wide meadows between housing, of which one excellent example is Silkkiniitty.



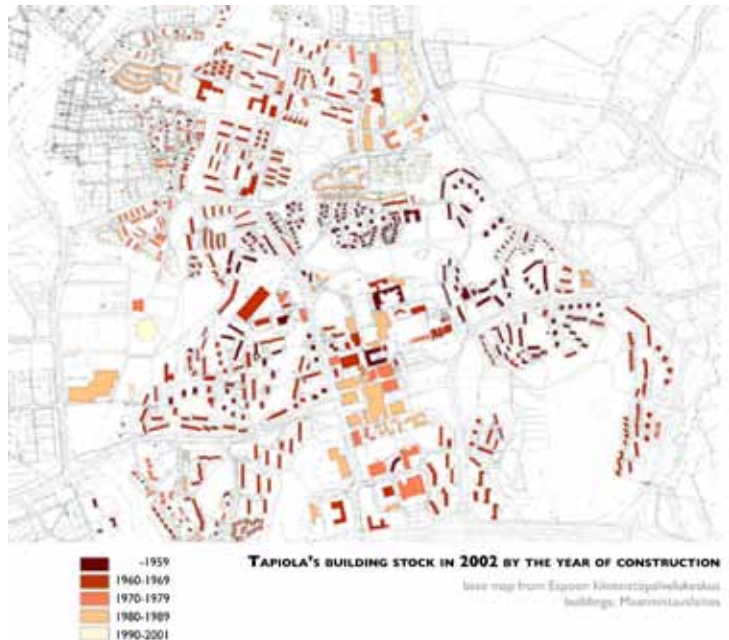


Tapiola

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| | 1 Tapiola Central Tower
<i>Aarne Ervi, 1961</i> | 7 A Silkiniitty
<i>Jussi Jännes 1950s</i> |
| 10 | 2 Espoo Cultural Centre
<i>Kaupinkallontie 10
Arto Sipinen, 1989</i> | B Länsikorke Towers
<i>Viljo Revell, 1959</i> |
| 8 | 3 Tapiola Swimming Hall
<i>Kirkkopolku 3
Aarne Ervi, 1968</i> | C Suvikumpu Apartment Buildings
<i>Suvikumuntie
Ralli and Reima Pietilä, 1969</i> |
| 9 | 4 Tapiola Church
<i>Tapionraitti
Aarno Ruusuvuori, 1965</i> | 6b D Ketju and Kolmirinne Residential
Buildings
<i>Menninkäisentie 4, 5
Aulis Blomstedt, 1954</i> |
| | 5 Tapiola School
<i>Opintie 1
Jorma Järvi, 1960</i> | E Mäntyviita and Sufika Residential
Buildings
<i>Mäntyviita 3, Neulaspolku 1
Viljo Revell, 1954-55</i> |
| 17 | 6 Weiling & Göös Printing Works
<i>Ahertajantie 5
Aarno Ruusuvuori, 1966</i> | |

Tapiola centre

A public architectural competition was held in 1954 for the public and commercial centre. Won by Aarne Ervi. The last part of the area was built in 1989. A thirteen-story central tower (Ervi, 1961), a symbol of Tapiola dominates the area. At the foot of the tower a u-shaped two-story business centre is composed in 1961 around the square. Since the end of 1970s a new business centre on a much larger scale has been constructed. It gives a new expression to the earlier open and lush character of the garden city.



dag 4 . zondag 13 juni

8 Swimming Hall
Aarne Ervi 1964.

9 Tapiola Church,
Aarno Ruusuvuori, 1964.

10 Espoo Cultural Center
Arto Sipinen, 1989.
Afspraak met Sari Knuuti om 10.30.

11 Espoo Shopping Center
Arto Sipinen, 1989.

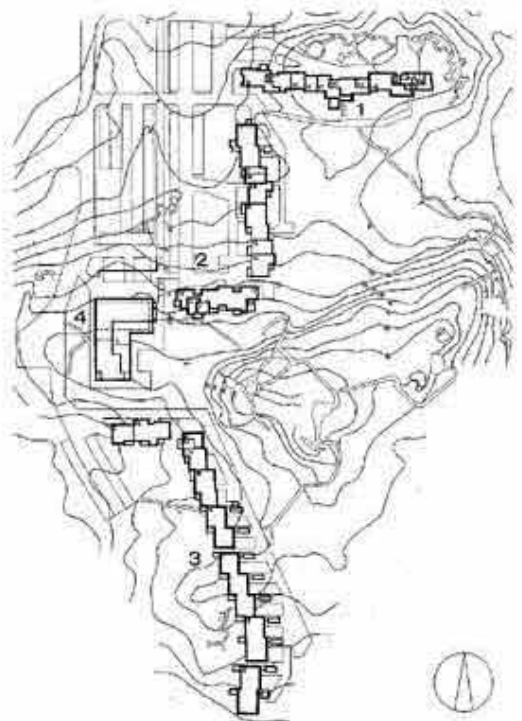


12 atriumwoningen (Hagmarksranden 1) Pennti Ahola, 1963

De atriumwoningen vormden een experiment om op een nieuwe wijze in prive buitenruimte te voorzien die verbonden is met de omgeving.

13 geschakelde appartementen (Suvikuja 3,4) Raili en Reima Pietila, 1967

Suvikumpu stands out, however, as a quintessential commission in Pietilä's work. Perhaps more successfully than any other building, this residential complex demonstrates Pietilä's ideas about modernism, the influence of a natural landscape on building form and quality, and formal notions about the articulation, transformation, and manipulation of architectural form, materials, and construction. In spite of the modernist imagery of white stucco, pre-cast concrete panels and De Stijl scholarship, references to Nordic vernacular traditions are equally obvious. While Pietilä credits De Stijl sources, clearly this focus on the corner has become a principle theme in the architectural quality of the buildings. Indeed, the organic/tectonic dialogue and the highly developed catalogue of corner articulation has become almost the *raison d'être* of Suvikumpu.

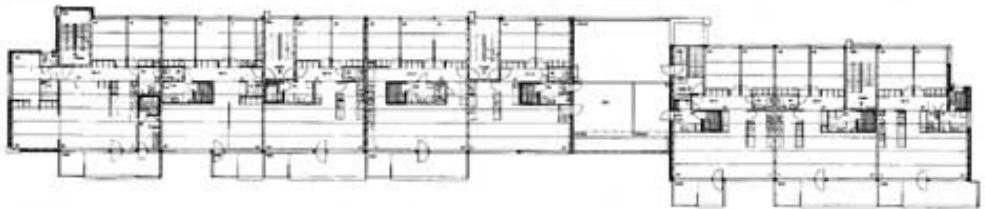


**14. geschakelde woningen
(Liinasaarenkauja 3-5)
Erkki Kairamo e.a., 1982**

Levendige compositie van witte eengezinswoningen met terrassen en balkons, stalen accenten in gevel. Wisselende doorzichten op langslowpend voetpad.

**15. appartementen
(Hiiralankaari),
Erkki Kairamo, 1983**

5 laags gebouw met o.a. 3 laagse appartementen op een plint (met garage?). Georienteerd op zee met open of beglaasde balkons. Gevelbekleding van witte en groene keramische tegels.



**16. villa's aan zee
(Lyökkikuja) bij Westend**



17. WEEGEE Exhibition Centre

At the WeeGee Exhibition Centre you will find five museums, a modern art gallery, a media-art centre, a museum shop and a cafe-restaurant

This building, originally designed as a printing house by architect Aarno Ruusuvuori, has been transformed into a unique exhibition centre for culture and different events. It contains over 20'000 square metres of living culture, art, exhibitions and events.



Ruoholathi and Cable Factory Cultural center, 1991

(leuk voor 's avonds)

At the end of the 19th century, foreign designers were still very much responsible for designing all industrial facilities in Finland. The architect department of The Helsinki School of Polytechnics started producing architects in the early 20th century. One of the graduates was Wäinö Gustaf Palmqvist (1882-1964). He was given the task of designing the Cable Factory. He appreciated classical influences through out his career, regardless of the changing styles in architecture. When completed in 1954, the Cable Factory was the largest building in Finland. which initially produced telephone and electrical cables; their achievements are better know under the brand of Nokia.

The Cable Factory Kaapeli now, is the largest cultural centre in Finland. It houses 3 museums, 13 galleries, restaurants, dance theatres, art schools and a host of artists, bands and companies. Many unique spaces are also available for rent on a short-term basis to stage concerts, exhibitions, festivals and fairs. Around 900 people work at Kaapeli on a daily basis, and each year over 200,000 people attend special events.



itakeskus ondergronds zwembad

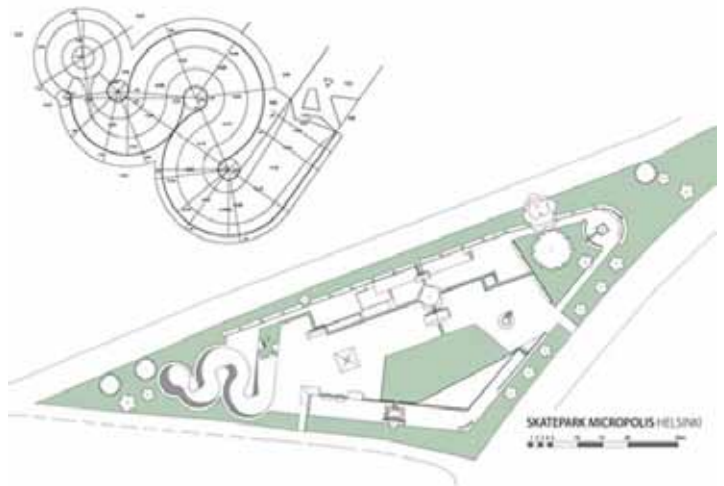
Kaisainiemi park



Vuosaari Harbour ARK-house Architects



Skatepark micropolis timthumb



RESTAURANTS



HELSINKI MENU RESTAURANTS

The easiest way to try local specialties is to order from the HelsinkiMenu, which is offered by 14 restaurants in the city centre. The menu varies according to restaurant and season.

Arthur, Vuorikatu 19
Baker's, Mannerheimintie 12
Graniittlinna, Säästöpankinranta 6
Grotesk, Ludviginkatu 10
Havis, Eteläranta 16
Kellarikrouvi & Fabian, Pohjoinen Makasiinikatu 6
Kuu, Töölönkatu 27
Lasipalatsi, Mannerheimintie 22-24
Macu, Mannerheimintie 50
Nokka, Kanavaranta 7
Seurasaari, Seurasaari (open 1.5.–30.9.)
Sundmans Krog, Eteläranta 16
Zetor, Mannerheimintie 3–5
www.tasteoffinland.fi/helsinkimenu

FINNISH FLAVOURS

Traditional

Aino, Pohjoisesplanadi 21, tel. +358 (0)9 624 327
Juuri, Korkeavuorenkatu 27, tel. +358 (0)9 635 732
Kosmos, Kalevankatu 3, tel. +358 (0)9 647 255
Manala, Dagmarinkatu 2, tel. +358 (0)9 5807 7707
SeaHorse, Kapteeninkatu 11, tel. +358 (0)9 628 169
Salve, Hietalahdenranta 11, tel. +358 (0)10 76 64280
Savotta, Aleksanterinkatu 22, tel. +358 (0)9 7425 5588
Zetor, Mannerheimintie 3–5, tel. +358 (0)10 76 64450

A taste of Lapland

Lappi, Annankatu 22, tel. +358 (0)9 645 550
Saaga, Bulevardi 34 B, tel. +358 (0)9 7425 5544

Fine dining

Graniittlinna, Säästöpankinranta 6, tel. +358 (0)20 7424 250
Lasipalatsi, Mannerheimintie 22–24, tel. +358 (0)20 7424 290
Kappeli, Eteläesplanadi 1, tel. +358 (0)10 76 63880
Olo, Kasarmikatu 44, tel. +358 (0)9 665 565
Nokka, Kanavaranta 7, tel. +358 (0)9 6128 5600
Palace Gourmet, Eteläranta 10, 10th floor, tel. +358 (0)9 1345 6715
Savoy, Eteläesplanadi 14, tel. +358 (0)9 6128 5300

MICHELIN-STAR RESTAURANTS

Chez Dominique**
 Rikhardinkatu 4
 tel. +358 (0)9 612 7393
Carma*
 Ludviginkatu 3-5
 tel. +358 (0)9 673 236
Demo*
 Uudenmaankatu 9-11
 tel. +358 (0)9 2289 0840
Postres*
 Eteläesplanadi 8
 tel. +358 (0)9 663 300

ISLAND RESTAURANTS

Island restaurants are generally open from 1 May to the end of September.
NJK, Valkosaari, tel. +358 (0)9 6128 6500
 Ferry departs from pier behind Olympic Terminal
Saari, Sirpalesaari, tel. +358 (0)9 7425 5566
 Ferry departs from Merisatamanranta beside Café Carusel

Savu

Tervasaaren kannas 3, tel. +358 (0)9 7425 5574
 Open year round, accessible by bridge from mainland
Uunisaaren ravintola
 Uunisaari, tel. +358 (0)9 636 870
 Ferry departs from the middle of Merisatamanranta beside Kaivopuisto Park
Klippan, Luoto, tel. +358 (0)9 633 408
 Ferry departs from the Klippan pier behind Olympic Terminal
Särkänlinna, Särkkä, tel. +358 (0)9 1345 6756
 Ferry departs from pier next to Café Ursula
Boathouse, Liuskasaari, tel. +358 (0)9 6227 1070
 Ferry departs from Merisatamanranta near Café Carusel

Tip

Helsinki has a number of Russian restaurants where you can taste treats from across the border. Check out **Saslik** (Neitsytpolku 12) or **Bellevue** (Rahapajankatu 3), for example. For more ideas, for example about other ethnic restaurants, pick up a copy of **Helsinki This Week**. The magazine appears eight times a year and is available free of charge, alongside other restaurant guides, from Tourist Information. It can also be downloaded from the website www.helsinkithisweek.com. For more restaurant tips see also www.visithelsinki.fi and www.eat.fi

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- Academie van Bouwkunst Rotterdam, 2001
- Sant en Co, 2007
- Quadrat, 2007

