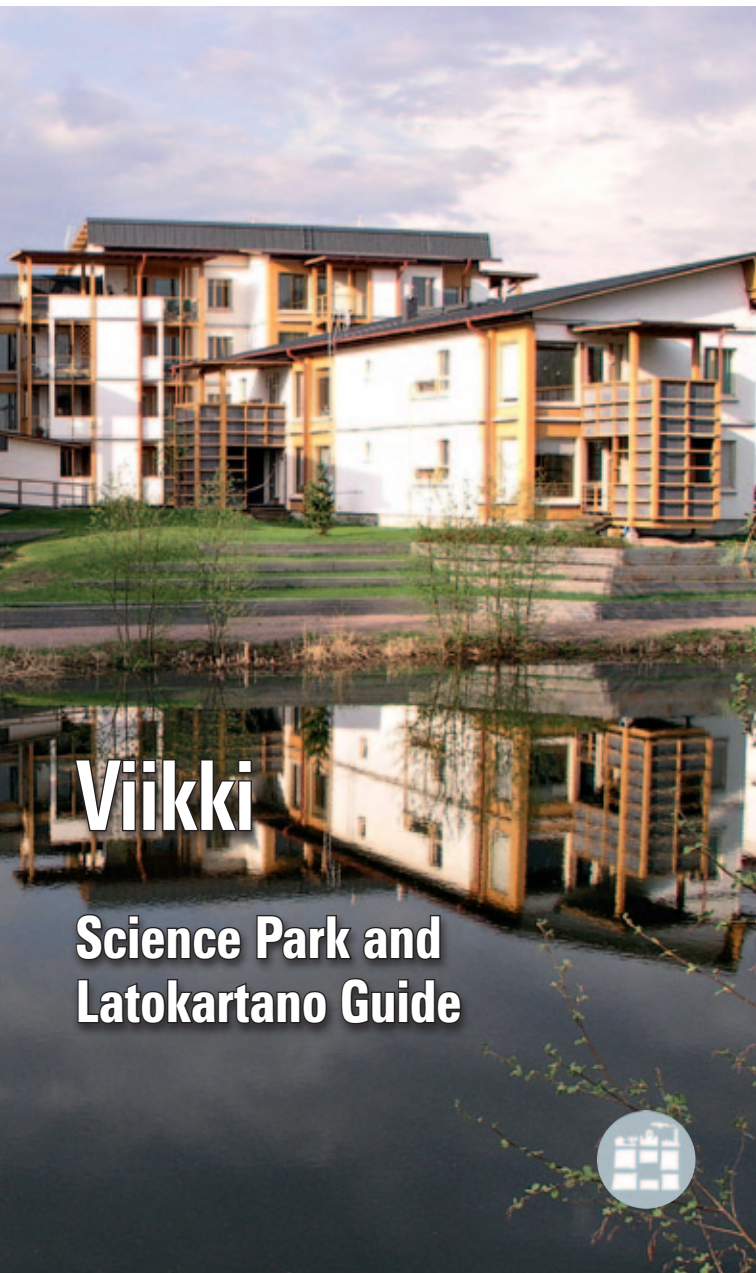




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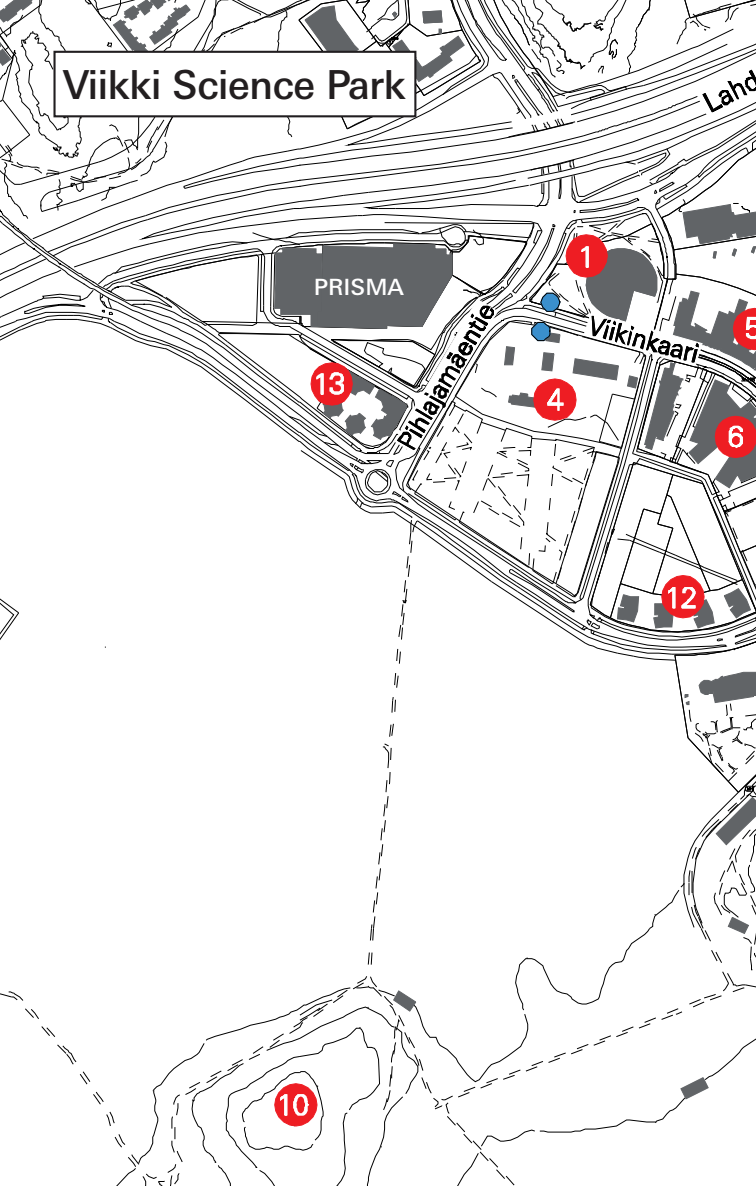


Viikki

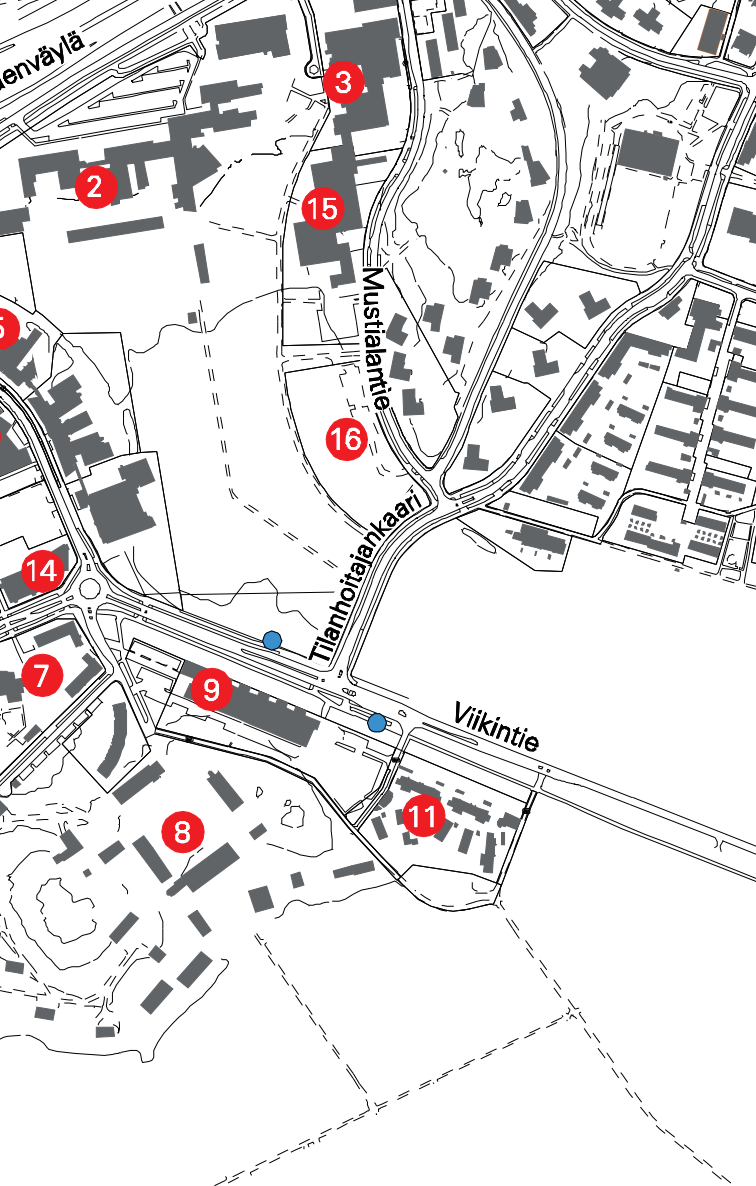
Science Park and Latokartano Guide



Viikki Science Park



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Viikki

Viikki's university district forms a dense ribbon-like zone along the Lahti Motorway. In the south and east, Viikki is bordered by the Vanhankaupunginlahti Nature Reserve and a wide stretch of open fields. There have been fields in Viikki since the Middle Ages, and farming still continues at the university's teaching and experimental farming facility. The open cultural landscape forms part of the eastern section of Helsinki's central park passing through Viikki to Kivikko towards the north. Extending to the forests of Sipoo, the park is one of the Helsinki greenbelt network's important "green fingers".

Viikki consists of the Viikki Science Park, Latokartano, Viikinmäki and the Viikinranta area. The Science Park, whose construction began in the mid-1990s, and its university buildings, hi-tech bioscience companies and commercial services together form the new city district's functional centre between the housing areas in the northeast and southwest. Viikki's largest housing area is Latokartano. After the first new residents moved to Latokartano in 1998, the influx of new residents has been approximately 700 persons annually. When Viikki has been fully built in 2015, the area will house approximately 16,000 residents. There will be approximately 6,000–7,000 jobs and about 7,000 student places in Viikki.

Viikki's Science Park

Located in Viikki is one of the University of Helsinki's four campus areas, and it has developed into Finland's largest bioscience concentration. Since the early 1990s, a Science Park built around the agricultural sciences buildings originally constructed during



the 1960s has grown to include new university buildings, research institutes, laboratories and commercial premises. A commercial centre, business premises and apartments will be built on the western edge of the Science Park.

Helsingin Tiedepuisto Oy – Helsinki Business and Science Park Ltd promotes and develops the biosciences and their closely related business enterprises whose operations are based on scientific innovation. The Finnish government, City of Helsinki, University of Helsinki, Lahti Science and Business Park and industrial organisations own the Science Park company. The Helsinki Science Park works closely with the University of Helsinki's bioscience institutes and laboratories, other universities in the region, and sector enterprises. The Science Park's focus area is biotechnology in its various forms. Examples include applications in the areas of gene technology and molecular biology, nutrition and food sciences, environmental technology, as well as the pharmaceutical, biomedical and diagnostic sub-areas.

Already situated in Viikki are the University's Faculty of Biosciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy and Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. In addition, there are several environmental and food institutions in the Science Park, including the Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira, Institute of Biotechnology, the Neuroscience Centre and MTT Agrifood Research Finland. Finnish Environment Institute and City of Helsinki Environment Centre are also moving to Viikki.

Despite its high-density construction, Viikki's campus is a verdant and park-like area whose centre consists of the university's experimental farming area and parks. The boundaries of the campus open out to Viikki's culturally and historically important field landscapes.



1 Viikki's Korona Infocentre

The heart of the campus area is the Korona Infocentre, completed in 1999, that contains Viikki's science library, a public library serving Viikki's residents, the campus' main lecture and congress facilities as well as administrative and service units. The design of the building is based on ARK-house arkkitehdit Oy's winning entry in an invited competition. The building has also received awards for its energy-saving engineering solutions: the building's circular shape, double façade, three winter gardens, heat recovery from the ventilation system, and the preheating of replacement air. The building consumes only 50% of the heating energy normally required for a conventional institutional facility. The Building Control Department of the City of Helsinki gave Korona the Building Rose Award in 1999.

2 The university's existing campus area

The University of Helsinki's existing buildings were built during the years 1962–71 according to Architect Veli Paatela's designs; these were in turn based on the winning proposal of a design competition that had been organised in the early 1950s. Viikki's



campus area forms an extensive, cohesive and contemporary architectural entity whose university facilities have been supplemented by a student housing area. The buildings' architectural style is a representative example of the period in which they were constructed. During the past several years, the buildings have been renovated to meet the needs of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry.

3 Veterinary and food sciences building

The university's newest facilities, which houses veterinary medicine and food sciences, is located in the eastern edge of the Science Park, extending the old campus area. Completed in 2006, the building was designed by Architect Raimo Teränne, based on his winning entry in an architectural design competition.



4 Latokartano's main building and Maaherranpuisto Park

The Latokartano estate's main building and yard areas in Viikki form a tightly-knit historical entity that is classified – also protected by a decision of the Council of State – as one of Finland's most significant cultural environments. The estate, originally the Kuninkaankartano farmstead, was founded in the 16th century at the mouth of the Vantaa River. Subsequently, the estate was a residence for a county governor and military personnel. In 1931, the estate was handed over to the University of Helsinki's control as a teaching and experimental farming facility. The main building dates from 1832. The yard area also has a dwelling building and granary dating from the 1700s, a stable built with logs and a stone milk shed remaining from a wooden barn destroyed by fire from the 1800s, as well as a dwelling building from the early 1900s. The farmstead's milieu – its buildings, stone walls and culturally important plantings - is connected with Maaherranpuisto Park that was built south of the site based on the winning entry of Landscape Architect Soile Heikkinen. The main building and dwelling dating from the 18th century currently function as a cafeteria and restaurant.





5 Biocentres

The three biocentre buildings built along Viikinkaari during the period 1995–2002 house facilities for the University’s Faculty of Biosciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, the Institute of Biotechnology and the Science Park’s business enterprises. The biocentres were designed by the architectural agencies Kaarina Löffström, Juhani Katainen and Olli-Pekka Jokela.



6 Business incubators

Of the four business incubators planned for the area, two – Cultivator 1 (designed by architects Virta-Palaste-Leinonen) and 2 (designed by architectural agency Nurmela-Raimoranta-Tasa) – have been implemented, built during the period 1999–2003. The business incubators provide an operational environment meeting special technical requirements, providing an excellent developmental substratum for technology-oriented start-ups whose business areas are primarily biotechnology, pharmaceutical research, health care technology, environmental technology and foodstuff technology.



7 Gardenia

Gardenia - Helsinki is a contemporary winter garden created through the co-operative efforts of the City of Helsinki and the University. The design is based on architects Arto, Palo, Rossi, Tikka Oy's winning entry in a general design competition. Gardenia consists of a main building and two separate commercial structures, an outdoor plaza defined by the buildings, and the surrounding yard areas. Operating within the main building are the Winter Garden, a public information centre for the gardening and environmental sectors, a children's nature school, an information centre for the nature conservation area and a cafeteria. The commercial structures have facilities for green businesses. Open to the public, the Winter Garden is a tropical garden featuring approximately 300 plant species. The facilities can also be rented for meetings and private functions.

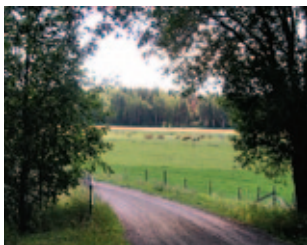




8 Viikki's teaching and research facilities

The Latokartano estate in Viikki was handed over to the University of Helsinki in 1931. The estate's fields and production buildings were converted to suit teaching and research uses at the behest of the Central Prison Administration Office. The estate's area has survived as a cohesive environmental entity whose buildings and landscape areas are protected. The fields surrounding the estate are also important culturally, historically and aesthetically.

The area has a variably aged building stock ranging from the 1930s to the present day. The building types vary from apartment building-type university buildings to the farm's stone- and timber-construction outbuildings. The area's most valuable building is the Agricultural Museum,



designed by Architect Jussi Paatela, with authentic and well-preserved interiors. The 60-cow stable of the experimental farming facility was renovated and converted to a modern experimental stable in 2007. The farm cultivates approximately 160 hectares of field areas, some of which are pastures.

9 Veterinary Hospital

The University of Helsinki Veterinary Hospital was completed along Viikintie in 2006. The hospital contains a clinic for small animals, hospital for horses and teaching facilities for the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. The design is based on Arkkitehtitoimisto Hyvämäki-Karhunen-Parkkinen's winning entry in an architectural design competition.



10 Viikki Nature Reserve and Arboretum

Viikki-Vanhankaupunginlahti Nature Reserve is the most important natural attraction in Helsinki. Together with Laajalahti in Espoo, it is part of the 96 internationally important bird areas in Finland. Vanhankaupunginlahti is part of the EU's Natura network and was listed as a conservation area in the Ramsar convention for wetlands in 1976. More than 30 bird species defined in the EU's Birds Directive and requiring special protection nest or rest in the area each year. The 316-hectare nature reserve of the shallow bay mainly consists of reeds and open water, accompanied by shore forests.

Viikki's arboretum was established in 1969, mainly for research and teaching connected with dendrology, the study of woody plants. Covering an area of some 20 hectares, the arboretum contains Finnish tree and shrub species or foreign ones that grow in Finland. The foreign species are from areas in the northern hemisphere that resemble Finland as much as possible. There are currently more than 400 trees and shrubs in the area.



Building of apartments in the Science Park area



11 Area of timber construction apartment buildings

The pilot area for timber construction apartment buildings bordering Viikintie was completed in 1997. The area contains 65 apartment units for the university's employees. The site's buildings were among the first modern, timber-framed apartment buildings in Finland, and the project also involved a broad research programme. The building permit for the buildings was granted on the condition that buildings with more than two storeys are equipped with sprinklers and fire-alarm devices connected to the mains. The University of Helsinki, City of Helsinki and Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation TEKES arranged a design-construct competition about the project. The winner of the competition was Rakennusliike S. Horttanainen, with arkkitehtuuritoimisto Mauri Mäki-Marttunen as the designer. The project received the Finnish Wood Award in 1998.

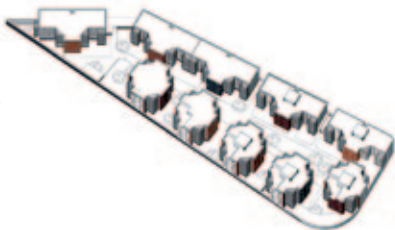


12 HOAS

A total of 140 student apartments were completed in bright-coloured four-storey apartment buildings along Viikintie in 2010. The buildings were designed by Playa Arkkitehdit.

13 Asunto Oy Viikinportti and Asunto Oy Tsinnia

The project is called Independent Apartment Building and it investigates the effect of apartment-specific temperature measurement on housing energy consumption. The buildings were designed by arkkitehtitoimisto Tuomo Siitonen.



New premises constructed in the area of the Science Park

14 Viikki's environmental building

The premises of the City of Helsinki Environment Department are situated at the junction of Viikintie and Viikinkaari. With its southern wall covered with solar panels, the building was designed with the aim of minimising energy consumption. The ground floor also houses an exhibition about Viikki and eco-construction. The building was designed by arkkitehtitoimisto Kimmo Kuismanen.



© Arkkitehtitoimisto Kimmo Kuismanen

15 Evira

Premises were completed for the Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira in the eastern edge of the campus area in 2006. Evira seeks to ensure the safety of food, promote animal health and well-being, safeguard the preconditions for plant and animal production, and look after plant safety. Some 500 people work in Evira's building, which was designed by Arkkitehtitoimisto Lahdelma & Mahlamäki.



16 Synergia building

Premises under the name Synergia building are currently being planned for Finnish Environment Institute along Mustialankatu south of Evira's site. An international invited competition will be arranged on its design. In addition to offices, the building will house laboratory facilities and a workplace for some 600 persons. The building is scheduled for completion during 2013.



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Eko-Viikki experimental eco-construction area

The experimental area for urban ecological housing construction is located in the southern part of Latokartano. Built during 1999–2004, the area has some 2,000 inhabitants. Two design competitions emphasising sustainable housing solutions were arranged in the area. The purpose of the first competition was to establish an ecological town plan. Architect Petri Laaksonen’s winning entry represents a model where construction and nature are interlocked through green fingers.

A set of eco-construction criteria was formulated for the area, by means of which construction was steered in a more environmentally friendly direction. The criteria measure the building projects’ ecological quality with respect to pollution, utilisation of natural resources, healthiness of the buildings, maintenance of natural diversity, and food production. Subsequently, the criteria have been developed to suit other housing areas in Viikki.

The Eko-Viikki area’s projects are characterised by various solutions aimed at promoting more ecologically responsive construction that adheres to the principles of sustainable development. The locations at Eko-Viikki received financial assistance from the National Technology Agency of Finland’s “Sustainable Experimental Eco-Construction” (KEKO) programme whose objective was to test and apply the principles of sustainable development and eco-construction to housing production. Of these, the most significant was the utilisation of solar energy. Other areas of study included a spatially adaptable timber construction apartment building, natural ventilation, an improved intermediate floor solution with respect to moisture and sound insulation properties, HPAC equipment solutions with more economical life cycle costs than is presently the case, spatial configurations and technical systems deviating from those found in conventional housing production, as well as the use of low-emissions materials.

The systematic utilisation of solar energy has been one of Eko-Viikki’s main energy conservation measures and research areas and it is perhaps this aspect that sets the area apart from the typical Finnish housing



construction of the 1990s. The passive exploitation of solar energy has been most commonly facilitated by the buildings' orientation, as well as greenhouses and glazed balconies that have been used in almost every dwelling as a protective zone. More than half of the area's dwellings actively exploit solar-generated heating or electricity.

Eko-Viikki has gained broad international fame. In conferences held in Paris and Malmö in 2007, it received an award for taking sustainable development into consideration in urban planning and construction. Several follow-up reports have been drawn up on Eko-Viikki.

Ecological urban planning

17 Green fingers and the management of rainwater

A characteristic feature of the town plan for the experimental eco-construction area is the interpenetration of natural and built-up areas. The green fingers extending into the block structure provide opportunities for farming as well as the utilisation of rainwater collectors and compost humus. Green fingers constitute open green areas edged by trees and shrubs. The green fingers, besides for forming open areas edged by trees and shrubs, also contain residents' farming plots linked by a narrow sand-surfaced path and shallow drainage channels.

The town plan for the Latokartano area stipulates that as much rainwater, melted snow and roof runoff as possible be slowed by structural means to facilitate its absorption into the soil. The rainwater collected from the sites is channelled as surface runoff to centrally located depressions, from where it can be led to the Viikinoja stream, which has been refurbished into an urban brook. Rainwater is also used to irrigate the sites' farming plots.





18 Wind protection

The Viikki area's main wind direction is from the southwest. Owing to the openness of Vanhankaupunginlahti Bay's shore areas, the fields are also fairly susceptible to winds from the southwest and south. To attenuate the windiness of the area, improve living comfort and reduce the buildings' energy consumption, a dense zone of vegetation containing a wide variety of species has been planted along the southern edge of the residential area to serve as a wind barrier. Besides for deciduous trees and shrubs, coniferous trees have also been planted in the multilayered tree and shrub zone to maintain the effectiveness of the wind protection during the winter.



19 Viikinoja and Viikinojanpuisto Park

Viikinoja, a ditch flowing through the field areas, has been repositioned in a new location between the housing and a large open recreational area, Viikinojanpuisto Park. Viikinoja has been shaped to resemble a natural stream that, together with the marsh plants, will eventually form a new green edge – also functioning as a wind barrier – bordering the open landscape. Ponds and marsh plants will filter leachate before it flows into Vanhankaupunginlahti Bay. The pedestrian bridge crossing the stream features experimental timber construction and eye-catching visual accents.



Utilisation of solar energy

20 Solar electricity

Finland's first apartment building generating solar electricity is located in the Eko-Viikki area. The project's primary objective has been to develop a new type of comprehensive solution for the generation of solar electricity in apartment buildings, including the integration of photovoltaic cells as well as a management and information system for solar electricity. The solar energy building consists of 39 apartments. It was built in 2003 as a pilot project falling within the scope of the EU's PV-Nord project.

The starting point has been a new kind of balcony balustrade system in which the photovoltaic cells are laminated within the balustrade's glass panes. The total area of the solar panels is 240 m² and their total maximum power 24 kW. Solar electricity satisfies 20–25% of the housing corporation's electrical power needs. Helsinki energy has developed an online measurement and information system, and the generation of solar electricity can be monitored through the Internet on a website maintained by Gardenia.

21 Solar heating

Nine properties in the Eko-Viikki area are equipped with solar heating systems. The SUNH property (location 22) is a separate project, while eight other locations belong to a regional solar heating project.

The purpose of the project, part of the EU's THERMIE programme, is the development and testing of regional solar heating systems. In particular,





demonstration projects have focused on the integration of solar energy collectors with roof construction and canopies. Various roof slopes, integration methods, collector sizes and system assemblies have been tested. The type of solar energy collectors and individual systems' technical solutions vary by building. District heating is the basic heating source at all locations. Although the experiment is regional in scope, the solar heating systems themselves are building-specific.

The thermal energy generated by solar collectors at the test locations is utilised primarily in the heating of domestic water. At certain locations solar heating is also used for the sub-floor heating of wet spaces. The combined gross floor area of the regional solar heating project's locations is 35,625 m² and the total number of apartments is 368. The solar collectors' area totals 1,248 m² and the combined volume of energy storage cells is 73 m³. In 2002, the systems' average annual output was approximately 285 kWh/collector-m².



22 SUNH solar heating project

Constructed by Helsinki Housing Production Department, the residential property consists of one apartment building and two terraced houses. The project is part of the international Solar Urban New Housing (SUNH) project, which is funded by the European Union. Designed by Arkkitehtitoimisto Jukka Turtiainen, the building has a floor area of 4,505 m² and 44 apartments. The total area of the solar collectors is 157 m² and the total volume of energy storage cells is 18 m³. Solar heating is used in the heating of domestic water and for the sub-floor heating of wet spaces. The monitoring of the SUNH location has been the entire area's most extensive and wide ranging because performance assessments have focused on, besides for energy measurements, the workability of the solar heating system, heating, electricity and water consumption, as well as indoor air quality.

Services in Eko-Viikki

23 Kevättori plaza and Kiila residents' building

The Kiila residents' building from 2002 is a common activity facility for all of Viikki's residents and already during the construction stage all housing corporations have agreed to share its costs. The purpose with Kiila is to provide various groups with the opportunities to practice their hobbies, such as carpentry, weaving, metal work, as well as many other handicrafts. The building was designed by arkkitehtitoimisto Kimmo Kuismanen. There is also a grocery store at Kevättori plaza.



24 Kamomilla day-care centre



The Kamomilla day-care centre is a pilot project in the Helsinki City Public Works Department's Construction Management Model for Sustainable Day-care Centres project. The objectives were: the reduction of energy consumption by approximately 30% from the normal levels,

healthy indoor air quality, environmentally sensitive architecture, spatial adaptability, energy-saving building technology, the design implications of maintenance issues, the minimising of life cycle emissions, as well as improvements in the informing of day-care centre users and the development of co-operation. The Kamomilla day-care centre was completed in 2001 at Eko-Viikki's southern edge. Based on its experiences gained with the Kamomilla day-care centre the City has continued to develop its ecological day-care centre production in other day-care centre projects.

25 Auringonkukka day-care centre

The Auringonkukka day-care centre has benefited from the experiences gained in connection with PWD Construction Management's "Ecological day-care centre production" project. The design is based on QUAD arkkitehdit Oy's winning entry in a general design competition. The day-care centre has five children's groups, each of which has its own activity space. Common facilities include a winter garden, workshop, a bay window library, halls and sleeping rooms. In practice, the ecological thinking emphasised in the building's operations includes recycling measures as well as the care of the surrounding natural environment. The day-care centre was completed in 2002.



26 Viikki Teacher Training School

The new school building for the Viikki Teacher Training School, the University of Helsinki's second teaching facility of this type, was completed in 2003. Viikki's "Norssi" is an academic community consisting of student teachers as well as students at all comprehensive and secondary levels. Approximately 940 pupils are enrolled in the school. There are approximately 250 student teachers and the number of staff is approximately 110.



The design of the school is based on ARK-house arkkitehdit Oy's winning entry in an invited competition. The building has three storeys. An elongated interior street connecting the various parts of the building forms the school's spine. Different subject groups have been assembled in their own cells along the interior street. The common restaurant, library and foyer facilities' high ceilings impart a spatial richness to the school's core. Views to the school's yard areas open out from the interior street through these high spaces. The school's different forms have their own yards at the ends of the interior street.

Group building sites

27 Versokuja 5–10

Six sites at the end of Versokuja were constructed as the own projects of 3-5-family residents' groups. The sites were handed over on the basis of a site assignment competition in 2001. The applicant groups were requested to provide draft plans for the construction work and also present their eco-construction aims.



The most ecologically advanced approach has been taken at Versokuja 10, where traditional building practices have been applied to create a low-energy building. The exterior wall's thermal insulation consists of straw bales covered with clay mortar and the intermediate floor's fill is sawdust. Utilising a natural ventilation system, the incoming air is preheated in bearing walls and propelled by wind rotors. The building also has compost toilets.

Examples of other ecological ideas used in the group building locations include: larch façade panels, wood pellet-fuelled heating, geothermal heating pumps, heat-storing fireplaces, wood-heated sauna stoves, earth cellars, flax-fibre and wood-fibre insulation, the integration of living and working spaces, ventilated floor construction, super-glazed windows, extra-thick insulation layers as well as a log frame whose timber has brought from one's own forest. A separate follow-up report was drawn up of the group construction projects.



Latokartano housing area

Most of the housing in Viikki is located in the Latokartano area. The first residential buildings were completed in 1998 and the construction work will continue until around 2015. The area will house small and large apartment buildings, terraced houses and semi-detached houses to some 10,000 inhabitants.

Latokartano local service centre is located between the western and eastern parts at the centre of the Latokartano area. The centre comprises the Viikki Church, an old people's service home and facilities for a grocery, restaurant and small specialist stores. There are also plans to provide facilities for youth centre in the area. The Latokartano housing area has proved a very child-friendly environment, as indicated by the fact that there are as many as 13 day-care centres.

The aim in planning housing areas in Latokartano is to provide a healthy, long-lasting, adaptable living environment. Buildings are constructed and used with a view to saving natural resources and preventing the generation of harmful emissions and waste. A set of criteria for ecological construction, which was developed on the basis of the experiences gained in Eko-Viikki and where building-related energy savings play an important role, is applied in the implementation of the projects. A host of leading architectural agencies in Finland participated in the planning of residential buildings.



Services available in Latokartano

28 Viikki Church

The church contains the Malmi congregation's church and parish halls as well as office and club facilities. The design of the Viikki Church is based on Arkkitehtitoimisto JKMM's winning entry in an invited competition for the Latokartano local service centre. The church was inaugurated in 2005. The building is made of durable, long-lasting, repairable materials. Wood is the primary construction material. The halls' facades are clad with untreated aspen shingles that will be allowed to patinate to a silvery finish. Chicago Athenaeum granted Viikki Church the architectural award for 2006.

29 Service home Hoiva

Old people's service home will be erected south of the Viikki Church in 2011. Constructed by VVO, the service home will contain a total of 120 apartments. The comb-shaped building is characterised by eight yard areas. Most of the apartments have a kitchen, living room and bedroom. All apartments except for the 18-apartment group home have cooking facilities and a glazed balcony with views to the surrounding landscape. The services of the home are provided by Hoiva Oy from Helsinki Deaconess Institute. The building was designed by Arkkitehtitoimisto JKMM.

30 Leskenlehti community building

The design of the Leskenlehti community building is based on Arkkitehtitoimisto A-Konsulttit's winning entry in an invited competition organised by the Ministry of Education and Woodfocus. The building contains two basic form units, a pre-school group as well as a



day-care centre group. The spatial solution is based on a sequence of foyers that encloses an intimately scaled courtyard. The building is primarily of timber construction. Outside school hours, residents can use the entrance and dining facilities, as well as the gymnasium.

31 Pehtoori day-care centre



The Pehtoori day-care centre is the first public building completed in the Latokartano area. The day-care centre's facilities open to the day-care centre's yard through glass walls. At the centre of the triangular-shaped building is a glazed interior courtyard that

provides natural daylight to the building's interior spaces. The day-care centre has three children's groups, each of which has a small glazed greenhouse opening to the natural surroundings. The day-care centre was completed in 1999 according to plans by Architect Olli-Pekka Jokela.

32 Kissankello day-care centre

The Kissankello day-care centre has facilities for three groups of children. When designing the day-care centre, the principles of sustainable development were taken into account with respect to such factors as the building's positioning on the site, HPAC solutions, and the



selection of materials. The day-care centre was completed in 2004 according to plans by Arkkitehtitoimisto Pekkala – Seppänen – Mikkilä.

33 Latokartano comprehensive school and sports park



Latokartano school is a comprehensive school with grades from 1 to 9. There are some 460 pupils. Special attention in the design was paid to energy efficiency and the use of solar energy, for example. Among other things, solar panels were integrated into the roof

structure. Designed by Arkkitehtitoimisto Pekka Salminen, the school was completed in 2009.

Latokartano sports hall houses two ball courts and a gym with washing and dressing facilities. It also has dressing and personnel facilities serving the users of the adjacent outdoor courts. Latokartano sports park has grounds and courts for football, ice-hockey, basketball, volleyball and tennis, for example. The sports park and sports hall were completed in 2009.

Latokartano residents' buildings



All properties in the Latokartano area in Viikki contribute to the financing and maintenance of the common club facilities and residents' buildings. Latokartanon pysäköinti oy, a parking company founded for the area, is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the residents' buildings. A common club facility fee is charged of the inhabitants as part of rents and management charges. The amount of the fee is directly based on apartment floor area in square metres. The residents' buildings can be used by all the inhabitants in that all of them can use them for their hobbies within the rules concerning their use. There are five residents' buildings in the Latokartano area, with special operation profiles of their own in order to ensure that they cover the inhabitants' needs as broadly as possibly. Kiila residents' building; see location no. 22.

34 Kaari residents' building

Kaari residents' building was already completed in 2000 and is intended for use as a meeting venue for large groups in particular. In addition to private occasions, the building has facilities for band training and rehearsals and is also used for art hobbies by groups of children and adults.

35 Kunto residents' building

True to its name, Kunto (fitness) was designed for sports activities. It has facilities for different types of ball games and other types of exercise ranging from group gymnastics to ballet and dancing. After the completion of the building in 2005 the planned cafeteria facilities were equipped with gym equipment.

36 Motti residents' building



The fourth common club building in the area, Motti, was constructed in 2008, in connection with the parking facility. Motti has tools for washing and repairing cars, motorcycles, mopeds, bicycles or other means of transport that the residents may have. There

is a crane in the garage for cars and two-wheelers. The garage can accommodate 4 cars at the same time.

37 Lava residents' building

Lava will be the most recent residents' building in Latokartano. The building will be completed in 2011 and contain facilities for performing arts, and music, stage and circus activities. The building was designed by Arkkitehtitoimisto Hedman & Matomäki.



38 Horticultural farming plots and pony stall

The Horticultural Centre situated in a wooded area at the eastern edge of Viikinoja Park is meant to serve as a focal point for local residents' farming hobbies and co-operative activities. The area has some 140 farming plots. There are plans to build a pony stall and a fairly small indoor riding school close to the Vadelmakallio barn situated to the east of the farming plots.





Building of apartments in Latokartano

39 Apartment buildings Suomi

The northern backbone of the Latokartano housing area consists of two 6–9-storey apartment buildings that form a protective wall towards the north. Their total floor area is 25,000 floor square metres and they accommodate a total of 700 inhabitants. The wall-like northern facade constitutes an effective noise protection element towards Lahdenväylä Motorway, while balconies and yards open up to the south. Buildings are located at different heights in a varying terrain, united by a common eaves line from which 2-storey penthouses, also called birdhouses, stand out. The buildings were designed by Arkkitehtitoimisto Ark-house based on the entry “Suomu”, winner of the Nordic design competition arranged in 2002.

40 Terraced houses in Metsänhoitajankatu Street

The block of terraced houses produced by the Helsinki Housing Production Department (ATT), is located on a hill on the eastern side of the Metsänhoitajankatu Street. The 19-apartment cooperative consists of three 2-storey terraced houses surrounding a communal yard. The facades are made of dark bricks, complemented by black steel balconies. The buildings were designed by JKMM Architects.





41 Viikkis' new timber construction apartment buildings

Three to four storey timber construction apartment buildings, which will contain non-subsidised rental apartments, will be erected on sites 36245/ 1 and 2 along Von Daehn Street in the newest housing area in Latokartano. A total of 106 apartments have been designed for the sites, to be implemented using Finnforest's Kerto system for small apartment buildings, with Peab Oy as the main contractor.



42 Jämerä detached houses

The Jämerä detached stone houses are located in four blocks along Von Daehn Street in the Latokartano housing area. Link-detached houses and terraced houses will be built in the area. Approximately 38 apartments have been designed for the sites. The apartments in the area, which represents tight-knit and low architecture, will be built with light concrete. The buildings were designed by architect Maija Tolmunen.



Public transport connections to Viikki

Viikki can be reached from the centre of Helsinki by the following means of transport:

- directly by bus, line 68 from Rautatietori
- by taking the metro to Siilitie and from there by bus 79 to Viikki
- by taking the local train to Oulunkylä and continuing from there to Viikki by Jokerilinja 550
- science line 506 joins Viikki with other university campuses in Helsinki and Espoo

Artist Villu Jaanisoön's work "Everything is possible" welcomes visitors at Korona Infocentre



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Viikki-Kivikko Project in the web

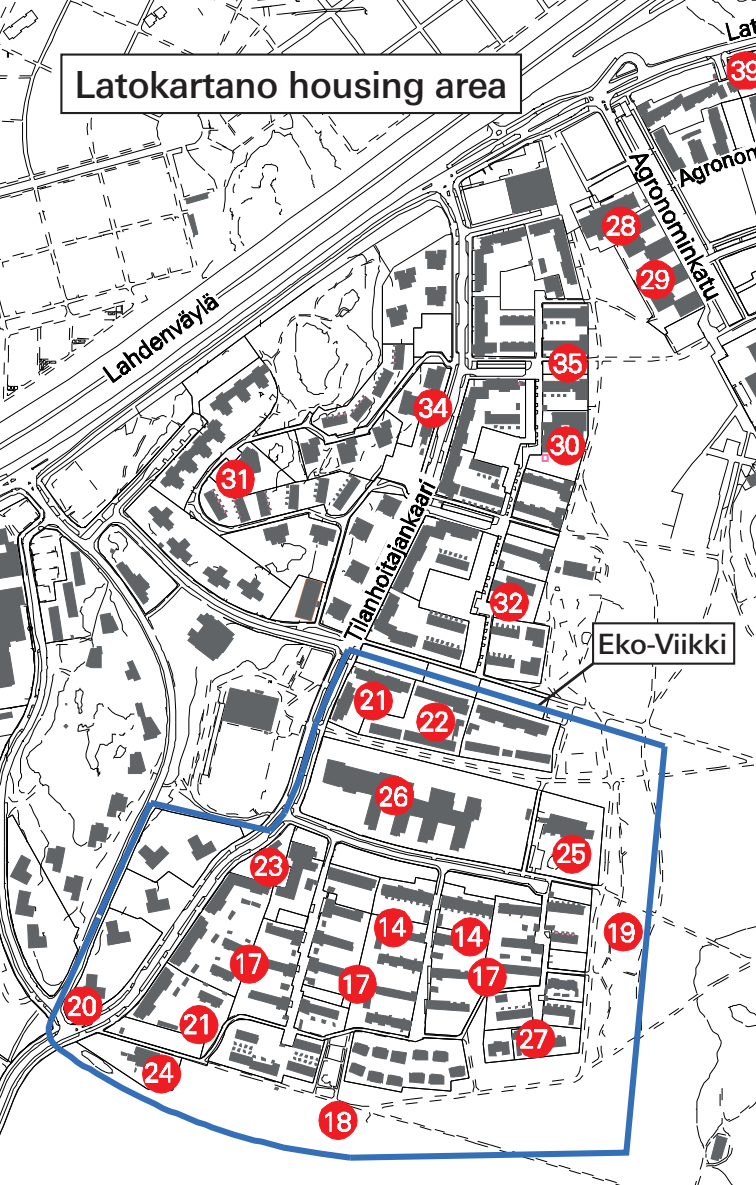
<http://www.uuttahelsinki.fi>

Also see

City Planning Department's meeting place Laituri
Narinkka 2
<http://laituri.hel.fi>

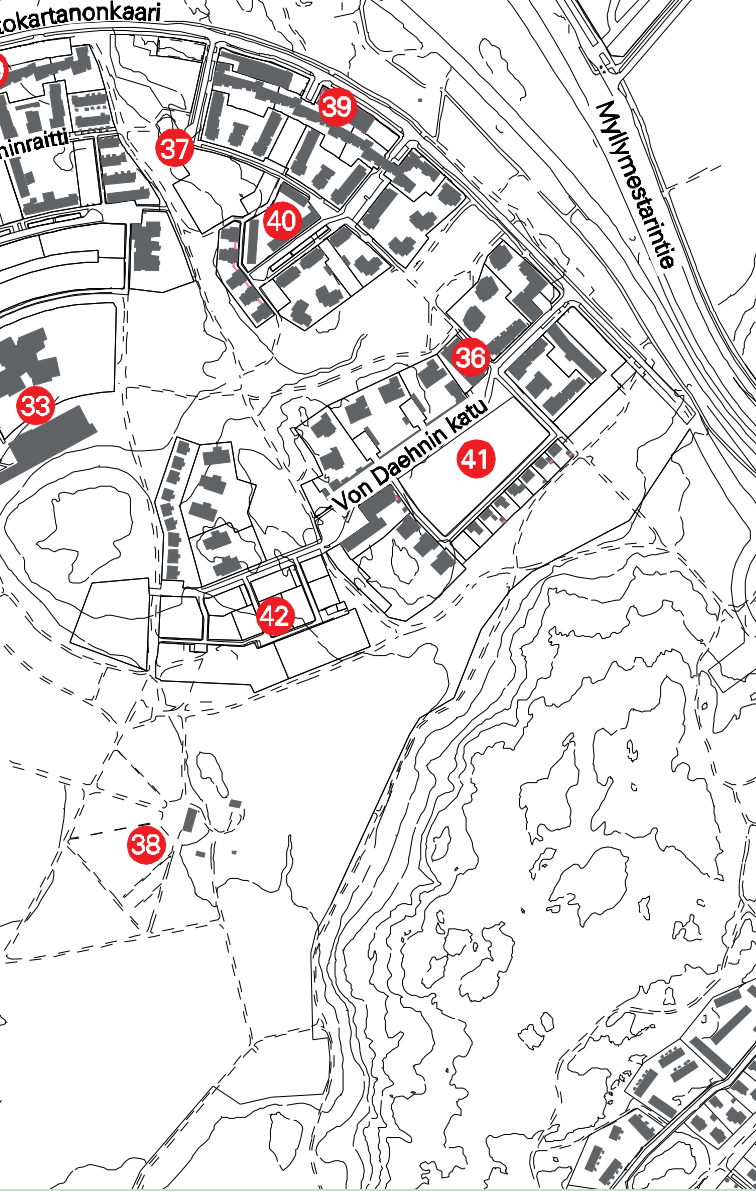


Latokartano housing area



17. Green fingers and the management of rainwater
18. Wind protection
19. Viikinoja and Viikinojanpuisto Park
20. Solar electricity
21. Solar heating
22. SUNH solar heating project
23. Kevättori plaza and Kiila residents' building
24. Kamomilla day-care centre
25. Auringonkukka day-care centre

26. Viikki Teacher T
27. Versokuja 50-1
28. Viikki Church
29. Service home K
30. Leskenlehti co
31. Pehtoori day-ca
32. Kissankello day
33. Latokartano co
school and spo
34. Kaari residents
35. Kunto residents



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|---|-----|--|
| 0 | 36. | Motti residents' building |
| 1 | 37. | Lava residents' building |
| 2 | 38. | Horticultural farming plots and pony stall |
| 3 | 39. | Apartment buildings Suomi |
| 4 | 40. | Rivitalot Metsänhoitajankatu |
| 5 | 41. | Viikkis' new timber construction apartment buildings |
| 6 | 42. | Jämerä-pientalot |



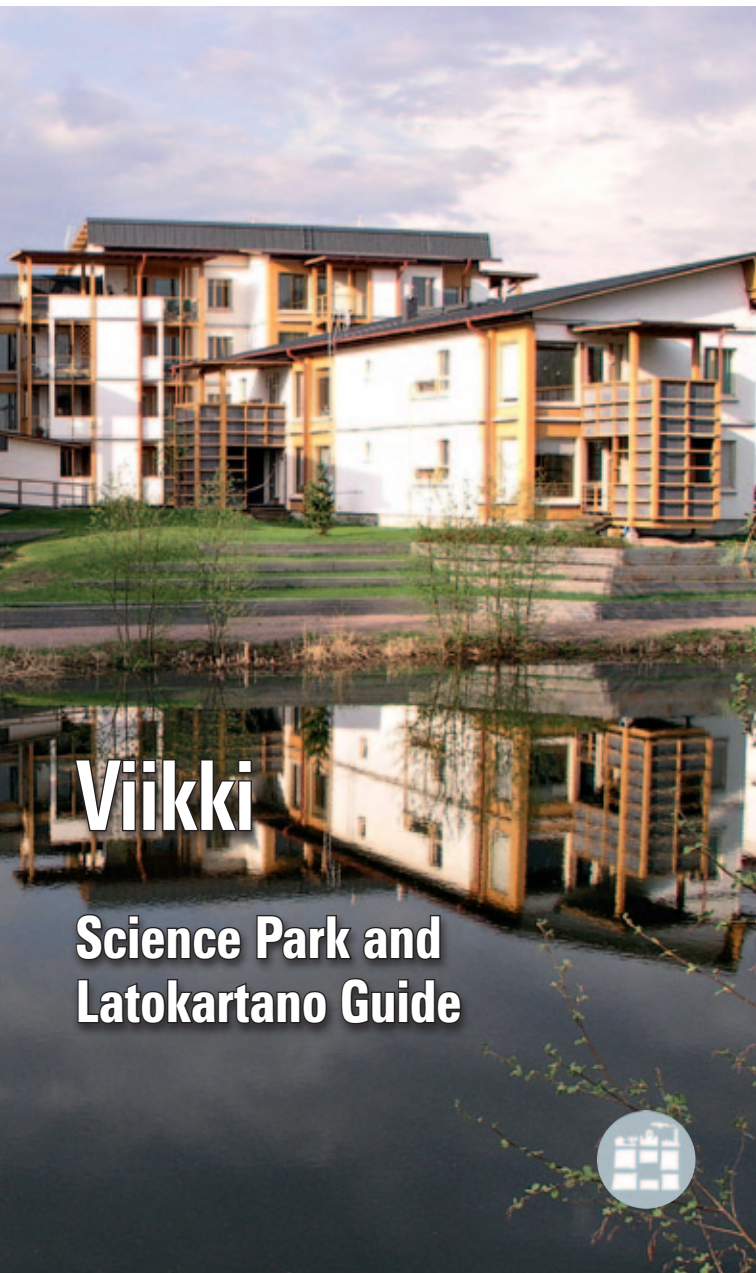
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Science Park and Latokartano Guide

