

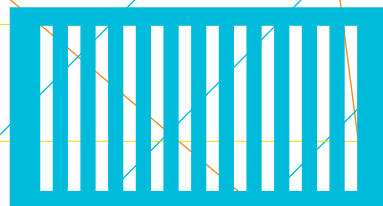
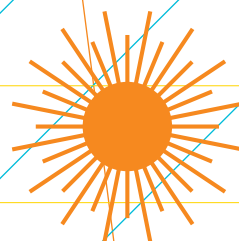
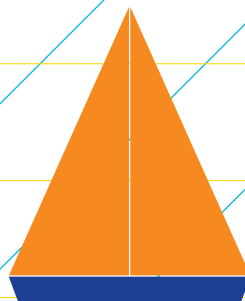
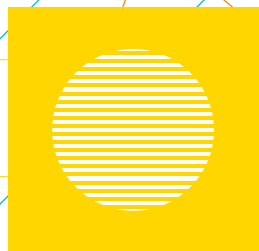
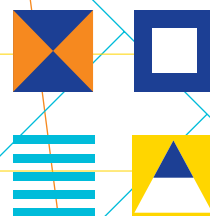
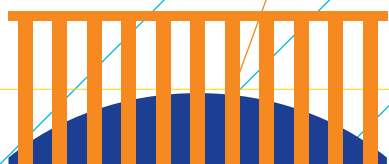
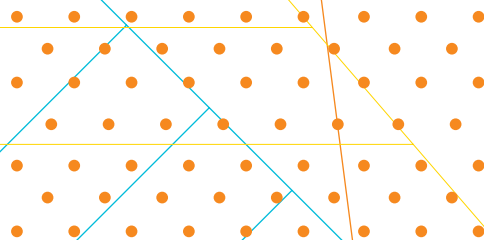
Tailwind

**\ HELSINKI
HORIZON 2030**

LÄNSISATAMA

KALASATAMA

KRUUNUVUORENRANTA



ALL IS FLUX, NOTHING
STAYS STILL.

\

PANTA RHEI KAI
OUDEN MENEI

HERACLES
\
HERAKLEITOS



Kalasatama

This aerial photograph shows a coastal city with a complex network of waterways and islands. Three specific areas are highlighted with labels and leader lines. The city is densely built up, with a mix of residential and commercial structures. The water is a deep blue, and the sky is clear with some light clouds on the horizon.

Kruunuvuorenranta

Länsisatama

CONTENTS

9	Helsinki's horizon 2030
17	Länsisatama
19	A new seaside district in the city centre
29	Areas within Länsisatama
51	Kalasatama
53	A cultural and active urban environment alongside the city centre
59	Areas within Kalasatama
79	Kruunuvuorenranta
81	Urban living on an island
87	Areas within Kruunuvuorenranta

Helsinki's horizon 2030

International surveys in recent years have repeatedly ranked Helsinki as one of the best places in the world in which to live. Helsinki Region is home to over a million people, representing one-fifth of the population of Finland. The city's advantages include its classic Nordic maritime scenery and efficient infrastructure. Helsinki is also one of the cleanest capital cities in the world.

As many cities around the world, Helsinki is going through a major process of renewal as former industrial and harbour areas are being transformed for new uses. The completion of the new harbour at Vuosaari has vacated the largest amount of space in a hundred years for constructing new housing and workplaces in the city. Over the next decades the city will have a major task with central importance for the urban structure as new areas are planned and built.

As a result, around 20 kilometres of new public waterfront will be opened up for use by all of the city's residents. This represents a significant addition to the waterfront promenades that circle the peninsula. How will this improve the quality of life for residents, and what opportunities will it create for everyday life and enjoying the moment?

Helsinki hopes to create a greater sense of individuality with the new developments. Instead of uniformity, an individual identity is being sought for each area. A new exhibition project entitled Urban Pilot has been established to present the future of the former harbour areas. This project is not an exhibition in the traditional sense of the word, but rather a broader concept to present the development of the city. Its goals include the presentation of plans, construction processes and the finished urban structure. In addition, the aim is to integrate the new areas with the existing urban life through events. Urban Pilot supports communications and interaction and participates in the development of identities for the new areas.

In accordance with the City of Helsinki's architectural policy programme, the task of architecture and city planning is to create a good and beautiful built environ-

Total area \ KM²

716

Land \ KM²

213

Sea \ KM²

503

Inhabitants 2008/2009 \

576 632

Dwellings total 2008 \

324 110

ment. This task includes the demand to create emotional and memorable architecture. Urban Pilot presents projects that aim to fulfil these goals and improve the quality of life in the city. The principle theme, "A good life in maritime Helsinki", connects the concept to the areas along the waterfront.

The history of the changing harbour areas is an integral part of the city's development. Historical references in the form of the buildings and by means of culture create a valuable addition to the urban environment for future generations. Urban Pilot continues the story of Helsinki by presenting the plans of the future and building in the city. Urban Pilot is there where it happens, accompanying the development projects at Länsisatama, Kalasatama and Kruunuvuorenranta. This publication presents the new public waterfront route that is being created as these new districts are built, as well as the residential, commercial and recreational areas will appear along this route.

A significant share of the most important buildings in Finland is the result of architectural competitions. These competitions promote new ways of thinking and the creation of new architectural visions. This democratic, anonymous and open system presents opportunities for many talents. Architectural competitions are a tool that can be used to select the best possible result: the competitions are waged specifically on the merits of architecture and planning. The aim of an effective competition system is to ensure that the best work wins.

Finland has a long history of architectural competitions, which are organised by both municipalities and private interests. In spring 2010 an open ideas competition was held in Jätkäsaari and Kruunuvuorenranta with

the purpose of finding new townhouse solutions. In the coming years several international architectural competitions will be organised in Helsinki for important projects, including planning for the South Harbour area. An international competition will also be held for the design of the bridge connecting Kruunuvuorenranta to the city centre.

Helsinki has been designated World Design Capital for 2012. The events for this special theme year will be created around the city's fine old and new architecture. Design is an integral part of the way of life in Helsinki. City planning, architecture and design all play a central role in the city's development.

According to Aristotle, a city exists not just for the sake of living, but for living well. Similarly, design only has true meaning if it improves the quality of life. The purpose of a design city today is to enhance everyday life in an ecologically sustainable way.

We invite you to find out more about the new districts of Helsinki and to enjoy life beside the seaside!



Länsisatama

A new seaside district in the city centre

The Länsisatama district in the centre of Helsinki includes Jätkäsaari, Salmisaari, Ruoholahti, Hernesaari and Telakkaranta. Most of the land area in this district is land that has been reclaimed from the sea over the past hundred years. The planning and implementation of the areas within Länsisatama are at different stages: some parts, like Ruoholahti are being built already, others are

currently advancing from the planning stage to constructions, while others are still being planned.

Jätkäsaari, which is no longer used as a cargo harbour, and Hernesaari, where shipyard operations are being phased out, will be transformed over the coming years into residential and office areas. In Salmisaari, more business premises will be built once the power plant's coal heaps have been removed. Telakkaranta will be developed into a cultural, commercial and residential area.

Jätkäsaari

Jätkäsaari is being developed into an urban-flavoured and distinctive part of Helsinki's city centre, complete with street-front shops and sidewalk cafés. Housing for 16,000 residents and premises for 6000 workplaces will be built in Jätkäsaari, which covers an area of 100 hectares. The new area will be built between 2009 and 2025. Although the cargo harbour has moved to Vuosaari, the existing passenger harbour will remain in Jätkäsaari. Office buildings will be erected between the busy harbour and the residential buildings.

The proximity and atmosphere of the sea, the fine views from park areas and the waterfront, the boat marina and passenger terminal, as well as the neighbourhood's diversified architecture impart a distinctive seaside flavour to Jätkäsaari. A seaside city district like Jätkäsaari is particularly susceptible to winds, so the windy maritime conditions will be taken into account in land use planning and building design. Jätkäsaari is being planned in keeping with the principles of sustainable development. Its location in the city centre already supports these goals; the urban structure is dense and

Restaurants and cafes \

120

Parks \ HA

18

Public waterfront \ KM

8,5

Construction period \

2009
2025

Apartment saunas \

6 000

Street-front shops \

180



the area has an effective public transport network based around the tram and metro. A district waste conveyor system will be installed in Jätkäsaari. Parking will be mostly under residential buildings, in a parking lot excavated from the granite, and along the streets.

The aim is to create a unique identity for each area within Jätkäsaari. The silhouette of the first areas to be developed, Jätkäsaarenkallio and Hietasaari, will have a uniform height of around seven storeys in keeping with the architecture in the city centre. A few lower structures are planned along pedestrian paths, and two high-rise hotel towers will rise to form landmarks for the area. The next project will be the development of the Saukonlaituri area at the southwest tip of Jätkäsaari. This area is being developed in the spirit of the Multistore apartment buildings, developing project ("Kehittyvä kerrostalo"). Different types of residential blocks and buildings are planned for the area, including small apartment buildings, row houses and new types of townhouses. The height of the buildings will range from two to ten storeys. A North-South canal will run through the western section, along which a market square will be built.

The unique identity of each area within the former harbour will be preserved by retaining historic buildings. The existing buildings being retained at Jätkäsaari are located in the first area that is being developed. The former harbour warehouse, known as "Bunkkeri", will be converted into a sports centre, youth centre and library. Among the other important architectural landmarks that will be preserved are the warehouses designed by Lars Sonck in the 1920s and 1930s, which will be converted into a hotel and office space. The old harbour service structure "Huutokonttori" will be converted for use by

the Helsinki City Rescue Department and an information centre for the Jätkäsaari project.

The commercial services in Jätkäsaari will occupy street-front shops and the central area between the shoreline and Hyväntoivonpuisto park. The central area will combine private and public services, as well as office and residential buildings with public open-air spaces. The central area will also include a wellness quarter that will house services, residences and space for activities. South of the “Bunkkeri”, a five hectare sports park will augment the Bunkkeri sports centre, creating a major and diverse sports and recreational area for all Helsinki residents thanks to the efficient public transport network.

The distance from Jätkäsaari to the city centre is just 1.5 kilometres. The planning of the area pays particular attention to the development of a comprehensive network of pedestrian and cycle paths, as well as efficient public transport. The long curving Hyväntoivonpuisto park that runs through the area, as well as its adjacent streets, will be closed to traffic. The park stretches from Ruoholahti to the swimming beach that is planned for the southern tip of Jätkäsaari. Child traffic safety is being highlighted in all the traffic solutions.

Around three million ferry passengers a year pass through the Jätkäsaari passenger terminal. The pedestrian and cycle route passing under the heavily trafficked Mechelininkatu from Jätkäsaari to the city centre is being built as an open-like urban space. The new square will be called “Länsilinkki” (“west link”), and the traffic bridge spanning it will be implemented as an environmental artwork. Länsilinkki will be connected to “Baana”, a pedestrian and cycle path to the city centre vacated by the dismantled railway line.

Hernesaari

The former shipyard area in Hernesaari is being developed into a residential and commercial area that will also offer recreational and tourism services. Housing for 4600 residents is being planned, and new and innovative urban dwelling solutions are being sought. In addition to apartment buildings, these could include detached houses, terraced houses, combinations of the two and even high-rises. The residential buildings will be situated by the sea-side park and canals that are planned along the eastern shore of Hernesaari. Most of the apartments will have an unobstructed view to the sea all the way to the horizon, and some of the buildings have boat storage places on their basement levels. The area will be integrated into the network of pedestrian and cycle paths along the shoreline of Helsinki. Public transport will be provided by trams. Parking will be underground in garages.

The large cruise ships that visit Helsinki in summertime dock at Hernesaari, where three special quays and a cruise terminal serve the summer tourism season. Tourists and residents will be offered a wide range of recreational services, including activities on the sea and urban culture. Special attention is being paid to the design of a surf park on the eastern shore of Hernesaari, which will further add to the strong appeal of the shoreline by offering a sea pool, saunas, open-air gyms and fishing piers. A water sports centre and a yacht harbour will be built in connection with the park. Waterbuses and small boats will also be able to stop at the harbour. A helicopter pad is located at the southern tip of Hernesaari offering flights to Tallinn and elsewhere.

Telakkaranta

Activities at the historic Telakkaranta shipyard have come to an end after more than a hundred years. The shipyard operations have been transferred to the modern facilities at the western end of Hernesaari. The shoreline around Hietalahti will be integrated for use by pedestrians and cyclists. Telakkaranta itself will be transformed into an active centre that combines unique residences, woraces, culture and recreation. The old shipyard buildings will be converted for cultural activities, shops and offices. New residential buildings are also planned.

Salmisaari

Seaside premises for approximately 4000 woraces are planned in Salmisaari, along with a sports centre and marina. The construction of half of the office buildings, the sports centre and the marina will be completed in 2010. The plans for the area seek to create a high-quality built environment amidst the former factory and power plant milieu. Special attention is being paid to creating a diverse public space that utilises the fine scenery and views. A compact arrangement of buildings will add to the diversity of the area's appearance and protect it from noise and wind. On the eastern and western sides the buildings create a clear urban silhouette. Red-brick will be favoured in the facades, connecting them to the surrounding industrial buildings. The shoreline will be developed into an urban public space with seaside promenades, cafés and marinas.

Rooftop terraces \

2000

Tram stops

9

New residents \

22000

Bikelane \

KM

Apartments with a sea view \

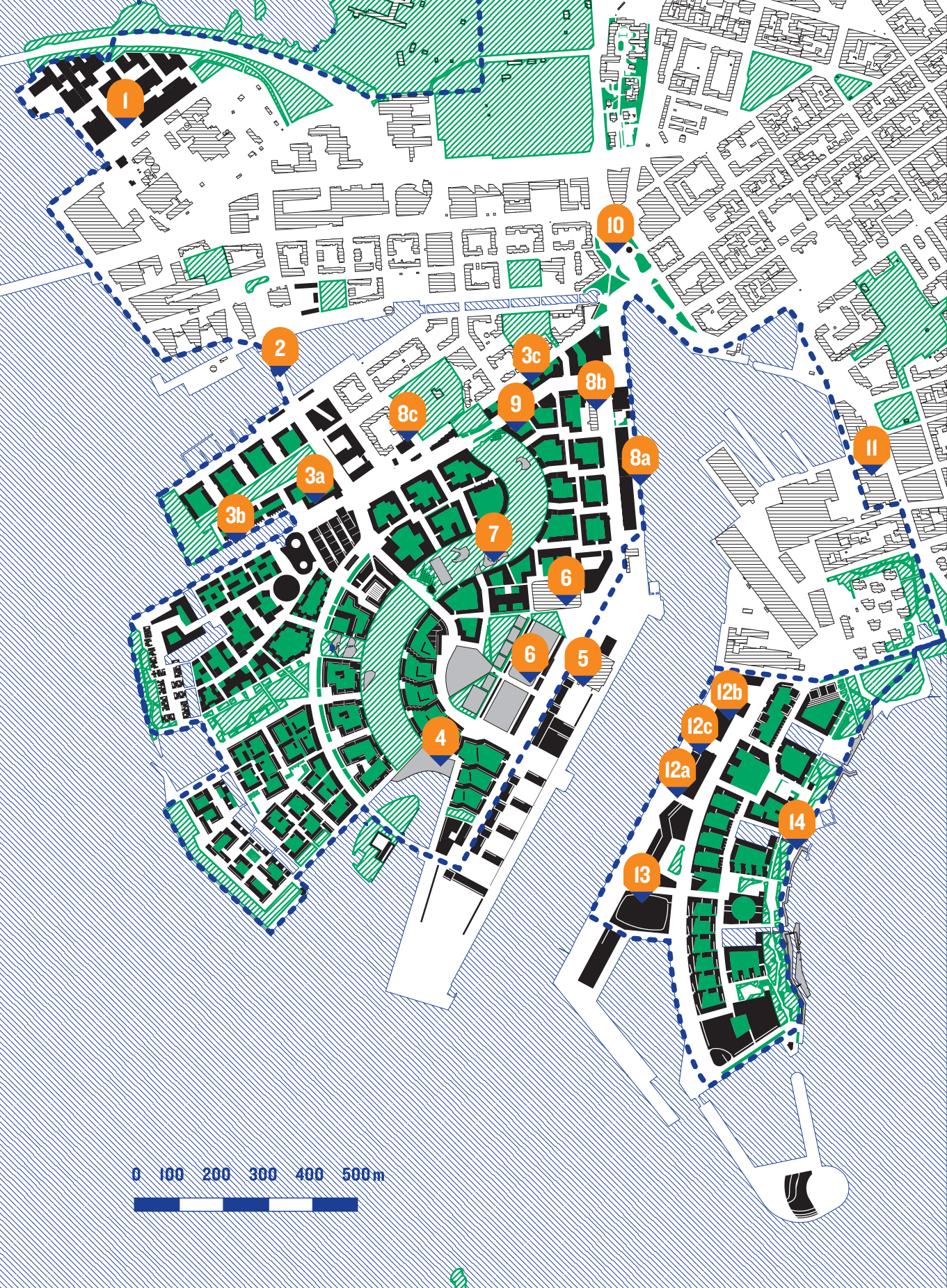
4000

5

Areas within Länsisatama

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Salmisaari | 8b Huutokonttori |
| 2 Crusellinsilta bridge | 8c Harbour administration building |
| 3 Architectural competitions | 9 Sitra Low2No quarter |
| 3a Att Saukonpaasi | 10 Länsilinkki west link & Baana |
| 3b Helsinki Townhouse | 11 Telakkaranta shoreline |
| 3c HOAS | 12 Historic buildings in Hernesaari |
| 4 Bathing beach and island | 12a Ford House |
| 5 Passenger harbour | 12b State Grain Storage |
| 6 Bunkkeri sports centre and sports park | 12c Munkkisaari House of Industry |
| 7 Hyväntöivonpuisto park | 13 Hernesaari cruise terminal and yacht harbour |
| 8 Historic buildings in Jätkäsaari | 14 Hernesaari seaside park |
| 8a Lars Sonck warehouses | |

0 100 200 300 400 500m





JUKKA TARKKALA

SALMISAARI \ The Salmisaari office district is situated in a prestigious factory and power plant milieu beside the sea. The shoreline is being developed into an urban public space with marinas and seafront boulevards. A sports centre is currently being built and upon completion will add further diversity to the office district.



SUUNNITTELU KORTES OY

2

CRUSELLINSILTA BRIDGE \ The bridge over the Ruoholahti canal provides a traffic connection from the city centre to Jätkäsaari. In the future one of the two tram lines in Jätkäsaari will cross the Crusellinsilta bridge.



3a

ATT SAUKONPAASI \ The Att Saukonpaasi architectural competition for designing city-owned rental apartments for Jätkäsaari was won by Arkkitehtitoimisto Huttunen - Lipasti - Pakkanen Oy and its proposal entitled "Lighthouse". The competition was organised by the Helsinki Housing Production Department (Att) and the Helsinki City Planning Department.

ARKKITEHTITOIMISTO HUTTUNEN - LIPASTI - PAKKANEN OY



ARKKITEHTITOIMISTO HELAMAA JA PULKKINEN OY

3c

HOAS \ The HOAS architectural competition for designing student housing in Jätkäsaari was won by Arkkitehtitoimisto Helamaa ja Pulkkinen Oy and its proposal entitled "Aamiainen ruohikolla" ("Breakfast on the Green"). The competition was organised by the Foundation for Student Housing in the Helsinki Region (HOAS) and the Helsinki City Planning Department.

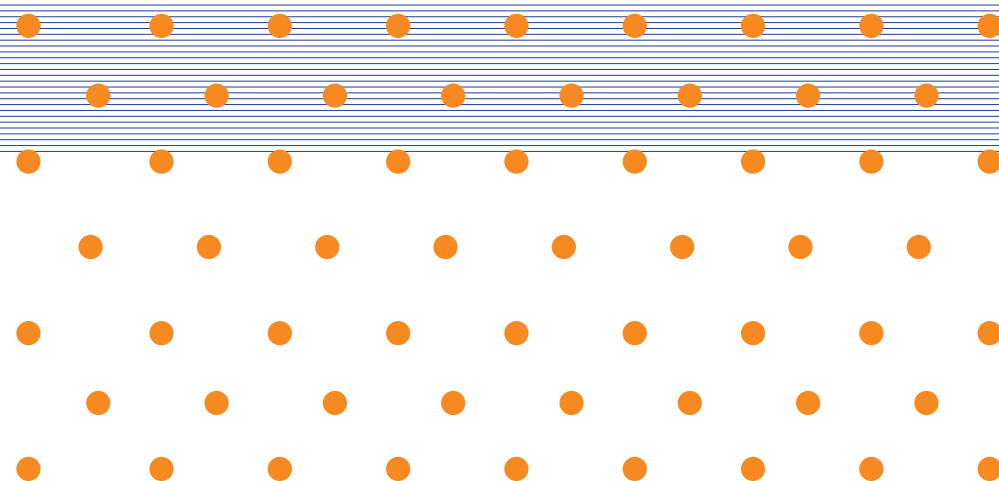
3b

HELSINKI TOWNHOUSE \ The Helsinki Townhouse architectural competition was organised by the Helsinki City Planning Department in spring 2010 to find new designs that would fit in with the urban environment in Helsinki both culturally and in terms of the urban landscape. New dwelling types are being designed for two projects: Jätkäsaari and Kruunuvuorenranta. The winner of the competition will be announced in summer 2010.

Beach \ M



200



3D RENDER OY



4

BATHING BEACH AND ISLAND \ A bathing beach is planned at the southern tip of Hyv ntoivonpuiston park. The beach will be protected from the sea by a small island that will augment the area's recreational opportunities.

5

PASSENGER HARBOUR \ The cargo harbour at Jätkäsaari was moved to Vuosaari at the end of 2008. The harbour facilities themselves did not disappear, however, and passenger ferries continue to operate to and from Länsiterminäli. The steady flow of ferry passengers and tourists enhances the active urban environment in Jätkäsaari.



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT



JARMO ROIKO-JOKELA

6

BUNKKERI SPORTS CENTRE AND SPORTS PARK \ Sports and youth facilities are planned at the former harbour warehouse, known as "Bunkkeri". The Jätkäsaari sports park will be built on the southern side of Bunkkeri. Together Bunkkeri and the sports park serve all Helsinki residents.

7

HYVÄNTOIVONPUISTO PARK \ A curved park over one kilometre in length and 88 metres in width is planned at the centre of Jätkäsaari. The terrain of Hyvääntoivonpuisto park will be sculptured, highlighting the unique character of the area and connecting the residential neighbourhood of Ruoholahti to the shoreline in Jätkäsaari.

3D RENDER OY





ARKKITEHTITOIMISTO SARC BY

8a

LARS SONCK WAREHOUSES \ The redbrick warehouses on the eastern shore of Jätkäsaari that were designed by Lars Sonck and completed in the 1930s will be converted into a hotel and office space.

8b

HUUTOKONTTORI \ The old harbour service structure “Huutokonttori” will be converted for use by the Helsinki City Rescue Department and an information centre for the Jätkäsaari project. The Jätkäsaari information centre will be situated in the building designed by Gunnar Taucher in 1937 and the Rescue Department in the extension designed by A. Hytönen and R.-V. Luukkonen in 1955.

8c

HARBOUR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING \ The old harbour administration building from the 1930s and the concrete phone box from the same era will be retained in Laivapoika square.



TEAM: ARUP, SAUERBRUCH HUTTON, EXPERENTIA, GALLERY ECO CAPITAL

9

SITRA LOW2NO QUARTER \ The international Low2No competition was organised by Sitra, the Finnish Innovation Fund, to find comprehensive solutions for sustainable construction. The competition was won by ARUP – Sauerbruch Hutton – Experientia – Galley Eco Capital with their proposal entitled “c_life – City as living factory of ecology”.

Boat places

1000



AIHA ENVIRONMENTS OY

10

LÄNSILINKKI WEST LINK & BAANA \ The Länsilinkki “west link” is a public square for pedestrians and cyclists across Mechlininkatu street. Together with Baana, a corridor vacated by the dismantled railway line, Länsilinkki will link Jätkäsaari to the city centre upon completion in 2011. The visual appearance of the sculpted bridge was designed by sculptor Martti Aihla.



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

II

TELAKKARANTA SHORELINE \ Hietalahti shipyard is one of the last remaining industrial complexes from the earliest industrial period in the city centre. The oldest part is the dry dock, which dates back to the 1860s. The historical buildings consist primarily of old industrial buildings with redbrick facades and more modern warehouses. The old buildings will be converted into cultural, commercial and office space. Residential buildings are also planned. Hietalahti quay connects Telakkaranta to the recreational path that circles the city centre.



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

I2a

FORD HOUSE \ Ford's large white brick building in Hernesaari is a fine example of the industrial architecture of its era. Completed in 1945, the building was designed by Gunnar Nordström. Ford continued to operate in Hernesaari until 1997. The building is currently used by film production companies.

I2b

STATE GRAIN STORAGE \ The State Grain Storage was designed by Aili and Niilo Pulkka and completed in 1953. The grain silo itself is ten storeys tall and measures 44 metres. The other buildings include a warehouse, an office building and living quarters.

I2c

MUNKKISAARI HOUSE OF INDUSTRY \ The five-storey Munkkisaari House of Industry is a typical example of the 1960s office architecture.

Tallinn ferry passengers a year \

3 000 000

Cruise ship passengers a year \

360 000





ADAPTIVE OY



Kalasatama

A cultural and active urban environment along- side the city centre

Kalasatama is centrally located on the eastern shoreline of the city centre. Having served as an industrial and harbour area for over a hundred years, Kalasatama is now being transformed into a fully developed urban district combining homes, services, workplaces and culture. Kalasatama will be linked to the centre of Helsinki by a new southern bridge and excellent transport infrastruc-

ture, and the entire shoreline in the area will be opened up for use by residents.

Kalasatama is extremely accessible, as it is located alongside the main transportation corridors into the city centre. The Kalasatama metro station serves as the area's transport hub and will be linked with a terminal for trams and buses. The comprehensive pedestrian and cycle network that passes through Kalasatama will be further expanded with the addition of new routes.

Housing for 18,000 residents and premises for 10,000 workplaces will be built in Kalasatama. An active centre of the district consisting of businesses and services will be developed around the Kalasatama metro station. The wedge-shaped Kalasatamanpuisto Park runs through the centre and offers a fine view to the south in the direction of the city centre. The park makes it pleasant and convenient to cross the district. A recreational area, playground and school will line the park.

The planned residential buildings will face the shoreline. A view to the sea and surrounding scenery will open up at the end of the streets. Office space, shops, cafés and restaurants for residents will be situated by the main intersections. Special attention is being paid to the diversity of housing in order to achieve the most multifaceted dwelling and population structure possible. New dwelling types will include urban villas, terrace houses, loft houses and even floating houses.

Kalasatama offers plenty of space for a wide range of cultural experiences. The historical Suvisahti power plant has already established a reputation as an important cultural centre in Helsinki, and these activities will be further expanded and developed. The Wholesale Food Mar-

New residents

18 000

Bridges

15

Public waterfront

KM

5

Balconies

11 000

Homes with a sea view

7 000

ket “Tukutori” will in turn be transformed into a culinary shopping and restaurant complex that is open to the public.

Kalasatama is surrounded on three sides by inlets of the Baltic Sea. Along the Kalasatama shoreline a continuous seaside promenade will be built, bridging the canals and meandering through the shoreline parks and squares. The promenade is being designed to vary in character along the way and will measure almost 5 kilometres in length upon completion. When walking or cycling along the promenade it will be possible to breathe in the fresh sea air and enjoy the views, which include the granite shoreline of Mustikkamaa, the dome of Uspenski Cathedral and the reeds of Viikki. Residents will also be able to relax while fishing or eating ice cream along the shoreline. The promenade will form part of the landscape route encircling Vanhakaupunginselkä and the seaside route around Helsinginniemi.

Kalasatama will be built over a long period, perhaps 25 years. Therefore, the district will be developed in sections allowing for both slow and fast implementation. Construction will begin from Sörnäistenniemi, where the first residential buildings will be completed in 2011. The long development period will be reflected in the unique architectural styles of the different areas within Kalasatama.

A long-term environmental art project will be implemented during the development period. The short-term environmental planning will focus on improving conditions for residents and visitors amidst the construction work.

The public footpath around the shoreline of Kalasatama was opened in 2010. A wide range of activities and events is planned along the footpath to attract people to the area and to provide information about the history and future of the district, as well as to make life for city residents more enjoyable, inspiring and beautiful.

Restaurants and cafés \

100

Construction period \

2009
2030

Townhouses \

200

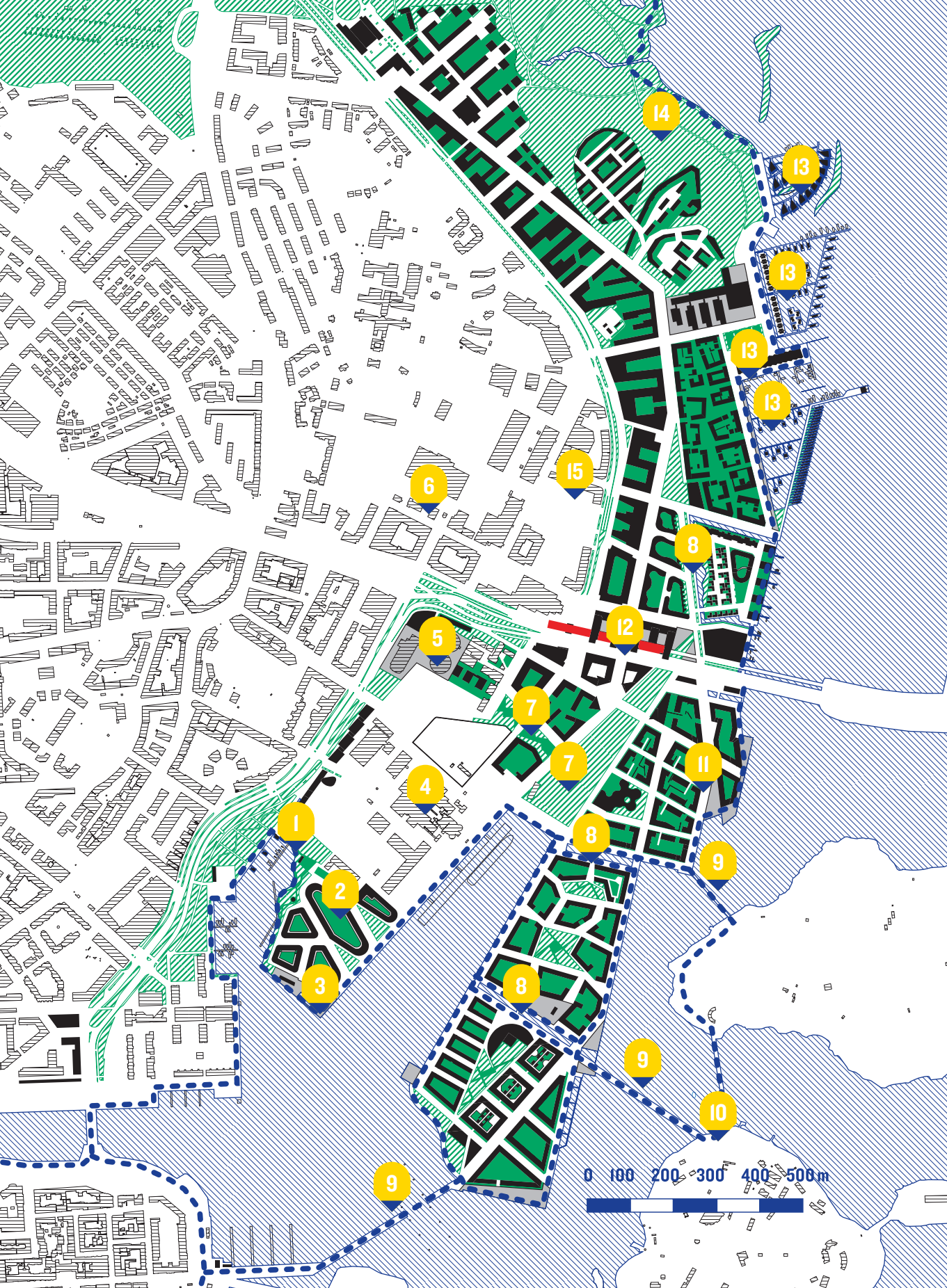
Metro to the city centre

Student apartments \

900

6 \ MIN.

Areas within Kalasatama



- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Väinö Vähäkallion puisto and Kukon ja Kanan puisto parks | 8 New canals |
| 2 Hanasaari | 9 New bridges |
| 3 Hanasaarenkärki | 10 Helsinki ZOO on Korkeasaari Island |
| 4 Hanasaari Power Plant | 11 Sörnäistenniemi |
| 5 Suvilahti | 12 Metro quarter |
| 6 Tukkutori – Wholesale Food Market | 13 Floating houses |
| 7 Kalasatamanpuisto and Kaasukellonpuisto parks | 14 Kyläsaari seaside park |
| | 15 Kalasatama office blocks |

Dog parks



MASU PLANNING

I

VÄINÖ VÄHÄKALLION PUISTO AND KUKON JA KANAN PUISTO PARKS \ Moving the Sörnäisten rantatie road closer to the office quarter will liberate space for a new city park. A seaside promenade will be built along the shoreline and incorporate a marina, a market square and pavilions. The green area will continue on the Hanasaari side in the form of meadow-like shoreline parks with soft contours created by planting trees and other shrubs. A raised concrete path will meander along the natural granite shoreline typical of the archipelago.



ALA ARKKITEHDIT OY

2

HANASAARI \ The plans for Hanasaari include five blocks of terrace buildings providing housing for around 2000 residents. The buildings will range in height from two to eight storeys, with the highest buildings situated along the shoreline. The buildings reduce in height towards the centre, creating a protective and intimate environment. Approximately 130 apartments will have their own wide terraces. Nearly all apartments will have a view to the sea. The construction is expected to begin once the coal heaps have been removed.

MASU PLANNING

3

HANASAARENKÄRKI \ A seawater swimming complex is planned at the tip of Hanasaari that will provide residents with new swimming opportunities, even in wintertime. The complex will include a public sauna and a café. The wooden piers descending down to the water invite visitors to relax and enjoy the view. One of the harbour's old cranes will be left standing on the Hanasaari Quay as a historical monument. The crane could also be used as part of the general lighting scheme for the area.



4

**HANASAARI POWER PLANT ** The landscape in Kalasatama is dominated by the Hanasaari B power plant that was completed in 1974. Architect Timo Penttilä has designed vertical elements for the building in which the upper and lower parts alternate rhythmically in appearance. The three-dimensional effects make the building appear much smaller than it really is. The energy source for the plant is coal, and energy is produced in environmentally friendly cogeneration of electricity and heat. Hanasaari Power Plant will continue to operate in Kalasatama until the end of its planned lifespan.



JUHANI ESKELINEN

5

**SUVILAHTI ** Suvilahti is a power plant area that was in operation until 1976. The oldest buildings in Suvilahti are the steam turbine plant and gas works, which were built in 1909-1910. Suvilahti Power Plant was responsible for the energy production of the entire city for many years. A lively workers' district grew up around the area, which also supplied fresh bread, soap, bricks, matches and even elevators. Suvilahti is historically protected as a significant example of industrial architecture. Today new urban culture is being produced in Suvilahti by a centre for new circus, a theatre, and many artists, bands and creative companies.

6

**TUKKUTORI - WHOLESALE FOOD MARKET ** The history of the Wholesale Food Market stretches back to 1864, when a brewery and vinegar factory were established in the area. The market in its current form began in the 1930s when the most modern abattoir in Europe was built there. In the coming years the historical redbrick buildings will be transformed into a gourmet food centre, market and restaurant complex that is open to the public. In addition, state-of-the-art food processing facilities will be built in the area to continue the local tradition.



FLOW FESTIVAL / EERIKKI POKELA



JARMO ROIKO-JOKELA

7

KALASATAMANPUISTO AND KAASUKELLONPUISTO PARKS \ The wedge-shaped Kalasatamanpuisto Park opens to the south in the direction of the city centre and the sea. The park is being designed as a common area for all residents and for use throughout the day and all year round. In the southwest corner of the park there is a harbour service structure that will be converted into residential space. Kaasukellonpuisto Park links Suvilahti to Kalasatamanpuisto Park. This park is being designed to allow residents of all ages to enjoy recreational activities, including skateboarding, playing and exercising.

JARMO ROIKO-JOKELA

8

NEW CANALS \ The construction of Kalasatama will probably take at least 25 years, and the areas within Kalasatama will be built in different phases. A system of canals highlighting the seaside environment will separate the areas and allow an individual character to be created for each one. Recreational areas are planned along the canals that will be protected from the wind and accessible also by small boats and canoes.

9

NEW BRIDGES \ New bridges will also connect Kalasatama to the city centre and the surrounding archipelago. The travel time by bicycle from Kalasatama to the centre of Helsinki via Kruunuhaka will be reduced to less than ten minutes. In addition, the new bridges will eventually serve commuters from all parts of eastern Helsinki who want to cycle to the city centre. Bridges to Korkeasaari and Mustikkamaa will also offer new recreational routes for city residents. All new bridges are being designed for pedestrians and cyclists or for trams. The design and construction of the bridges will be of the highest quality and will not restrict boating.

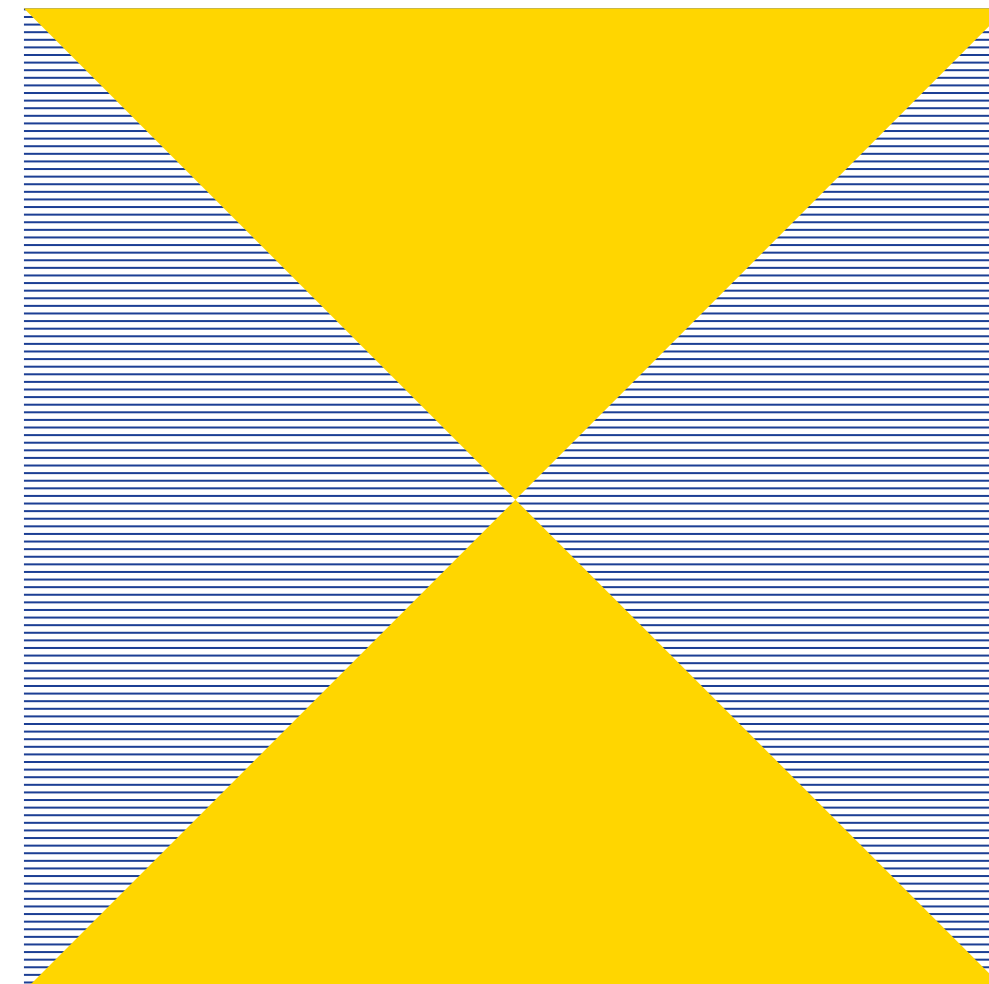




BECKMANN-N' THEPE ARCHITECTS

10

HELSINKI ZOO ON KORKEASAARI ISLAND \ Helsinki Zoo on Korkeasaari Island is situated just a stone's throw from the southern tip of Kalasatama. Its proximity can even be heard, as the sounds of the wild cats carry over the water to the mainland in springtime. A new bridge and tram connection will be built to Korkeasaari as part of the Kruunuvuorenselkä bridge project. An international open ideas competition for the development of Helsinki Zoo that was held in 2009 was won by the French architecture firm Beckmann-N' Thepe. The zoo will subsequently undergo major changes over the coming decade.



Walk to the zoo

10

\ MIN.

Rooftop terraces

1000



JARMO ROIKO-JOKELA

II

SÖRNÄISTENNIEMI \ The construction of Kalasatama will begin from Sörnäistenniemi, where housing for around 2700 new residents will be built. The residential buildings form a neighbourhood covering 9 blocks. The inner sections will feature 3-storey urban family villas. In addition, a school for 700 pupils will be built, along with a hotel and two major office buildings. Construction of the first residential buildings will begin already in 2010.

**METRO QUARTER ** The new blocks planned around the Kalasatama metro station will form the heart of the district, combining a public transport hub, retail services, public services, office space and living space. A developer for the Metro Quarter is being sought through negotiated procedures. The construction is expected to begin in 2012.



Floating houses

115



NOW FOR ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM OY

13

FLOATING HOUSES \ Verkkosaari will feature an area for floating houses, offering an entirely new form of urban seafront living. The projected will be implemented by three entrepreneurs who have specially designed the floating houses. Over a hundred houses will be built on floating piers. The aim is to begin the construction in 2012. A boating centre and marina will be situated nearby.



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT



LINDSTROM OY, ARKITEHTITOIMISTO SARC OY

14

KYLÄSAARI SEASIDE PARK \ A recreational park is planned for the large green area in Kyläsaari. The seaside park will be part of Helsinkipuisto Park, and the recreational park will be connected to the comprehensive network of trails around Vanhankaupunginlahti Bay.

15

KALASATAMA OFFICE BLOCKS \ The old industrial area will be developed into a diverse commercial area with an excellent transport infrastructure. The distinct historical periods of the area will be reinforced by renovating the existing buildings and complementing them with new buildings. Functionally this diverse area will strengthen the urban character of Kalasatama and attract a high level of services. The first new office buildings in the area were inaugurated in 2010.



Kruunuvuorenranta

Urban living on an island

The sea, the archipelago, granite cliffs, nature and a historical manor house and gardens provide the setting for the future district of Kruunuvuorenranta in the eastern suburbs of Helsinki. The former oil terminal and industrial area that was once off limits to the public is being transformed into a contemporary residential and recreational neighbourhood with a view over the sea to the centre of Helsinki and Suomenlinna. Kruunuvuoren-

ranta will be connected to the city centre by three new bridges designed for use by trams, as well as pedestrians and cyclists.

The proximity of the sea is everywhere in evidence in Kruunuvuorenranta. The shoreline can be reached on foot in just a few minutes from all parts of the district. Nearby are manor house grounds with considerable cultural historic value and the beautiful seaside nature. The quays and storage tanks will be transformed for new uses and remain standing as reminders of the area's history as an active oil harbour. The verdant nature will be an integral part of the urban built environment. Housing and services for 10,000 residents and premises for 800 woraces will be built in Kruunuvuorenranta, as well as versatile facilities for enjoying exercise and recreational by the sea. Upon completion Kruunuvuorenranta will offer the chance to enjoy the beach, boating, fishing, culture and outdoor activities within a short tram or water-bus ride from the city centre.

The dwelling types planned for the new district range from apartment buildings and single family houses to combinations, such as small apartment buildings, terrace houses, townhouses and floating houses. The residential buildings will be adapted to the varied and rocky terrain.

On the shoreline facing towards the centre of Helsinki, townhouses will line a pier-like seaside promenade with a view to Suomenlinna. Restaurants, cafés and other services will be situated around a public square at the head of the bay. A park will connect the urban western shore to the natural eastern shore. The eastern shore will feature recreational services including a high-quality swimming beach and marina, as well as a canoeing cen-

New residents

10 000

Apartment saunas

3400

Apartments with a sea view

2800

Public waterfront

6 KM



New townhouses

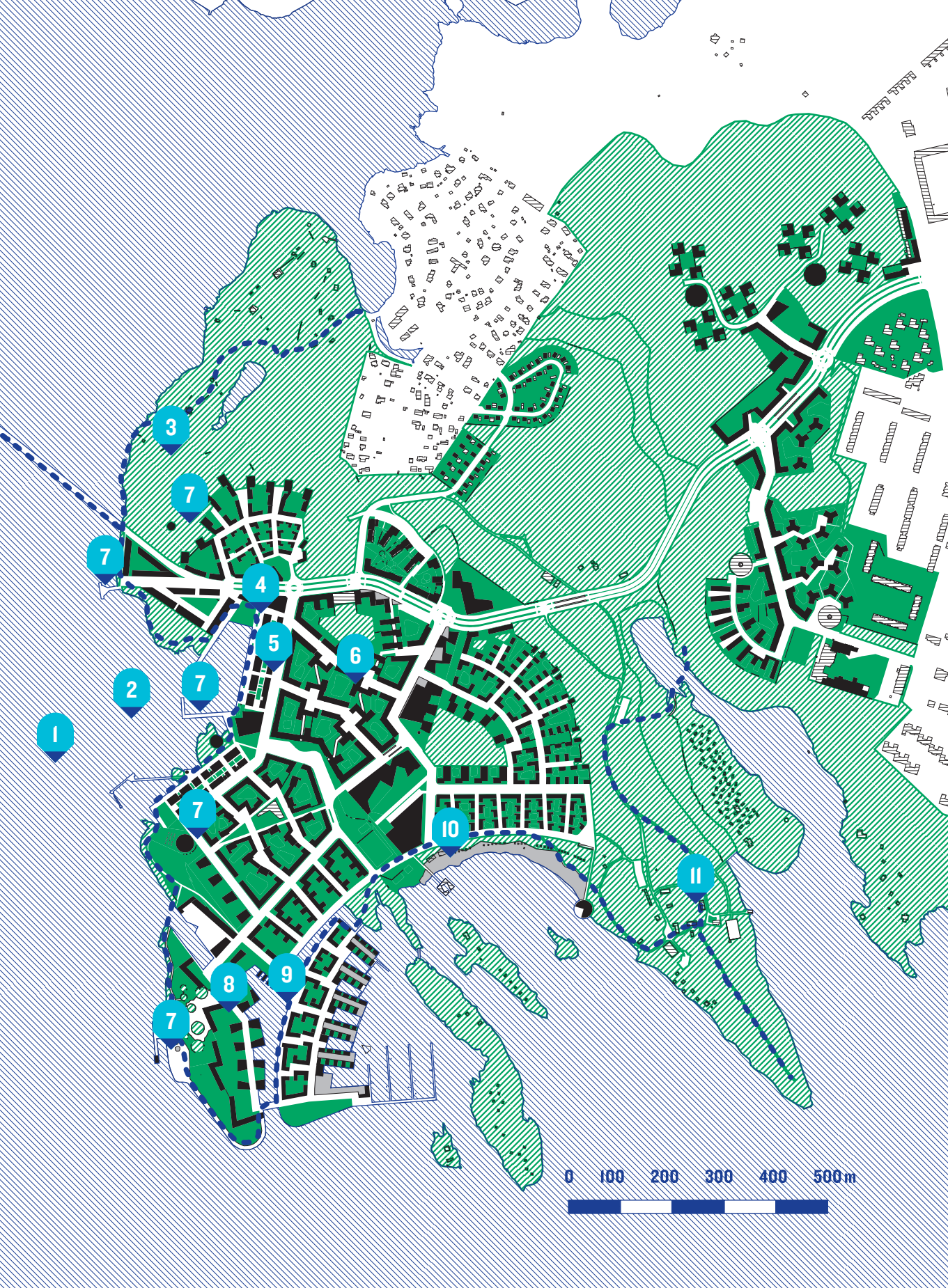
100

tre and sauna village on the eastern shore of the Stansvik Manor grounds. There will be a school, a day-care centre, a playground, commercial services and a sports hall at the centre of the district.

Small-scale residential blocks that will be built at the southern end of Kruunuvuorenranta, rising in terraces up the granite slope. The number of storeys will increase towards the top, offering a view to the sea from all apartments. In the Koirasaari area, which is separated from the mainland by canals, the townhouses and apartments will be situated on the waterfront and some of plots could even have their own beach. Space has also been reserved along the shoreline for floating houses. An embankment park along the southwest shore of Koirasaari is planned to provide protection against harsh autumn and winter weather conditions. The plans for Stansvikinnummi have been inspired by traditional Finnish wooden house districts. The residential buildings here will be small with lots of gardens.

Kruunuvuorenranta offers excellent views to the city centre, Suomenlinna and the sea. Special lighting is planned along the shoreline. When illuminated during the dark winter months Kruunuvuorenranta will stand out from the adjacent recreational areas.

The construction of the first areas in Kruunuvuorenranta will begin in 2011. The aim is for the entire district to be completed by the end of the 2020s.



Areas within Kruunuvuorenranta

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I Kruunuvuorenselkä | 7 Oil terminal structures |
| 2 Lighting | 8 Vallipuisto embankment park |
| 3 Kruunuvuori hill | 9 Vesikorttelit – the water quarter |
| 4 Haakoninlahti square | 10 Southern shore and islets |
| 5 Shoreline, townhouse quarter | 11 Stansvik |
| 6 Haakoninlahti bay | |



ADACTIVE OY

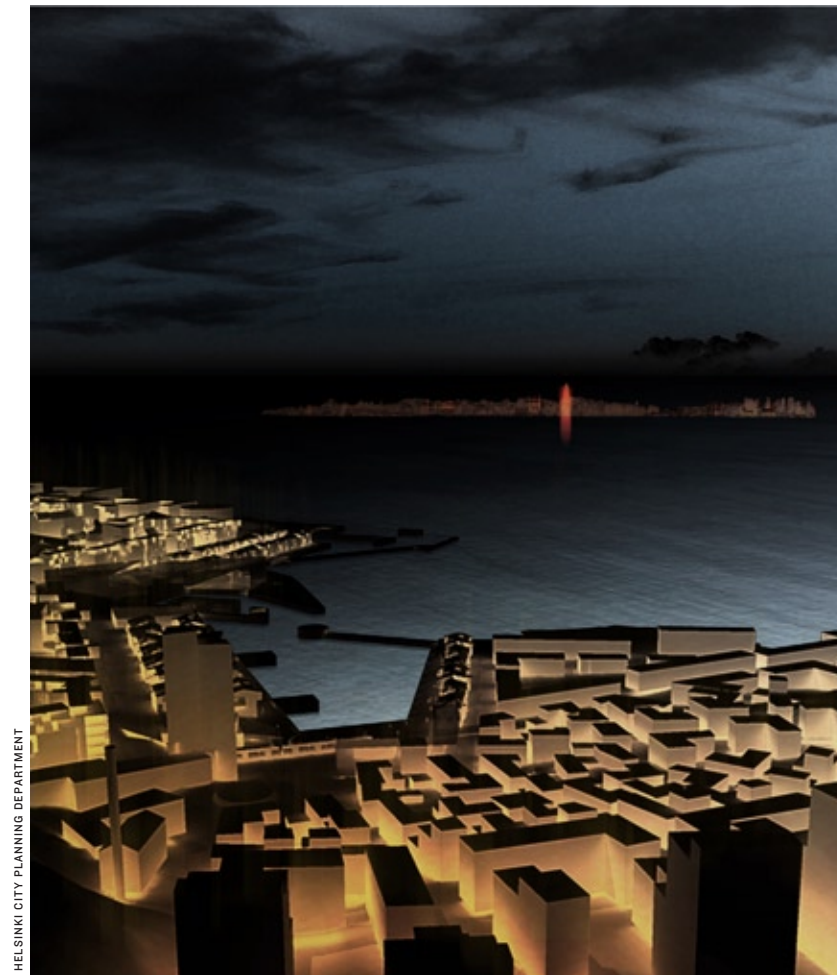
KRUUNUVUORENSELKÄ \ The Kruunuvuorenselkä seascape is the maritime centre of Helsinki both geographically and historically. The buildings along the shoreline reflect the history of the city from its original foundation to the present day. The residential area of Kruunuvuorenranta will represent the eastern façade of this stretch of water. Three public transport bridges will be built over the water to connect Kruunuvuorenranta with the city centre.

Ferry to the Market Square \ MIN.

15

Tram to the city centre \ MIN.

10



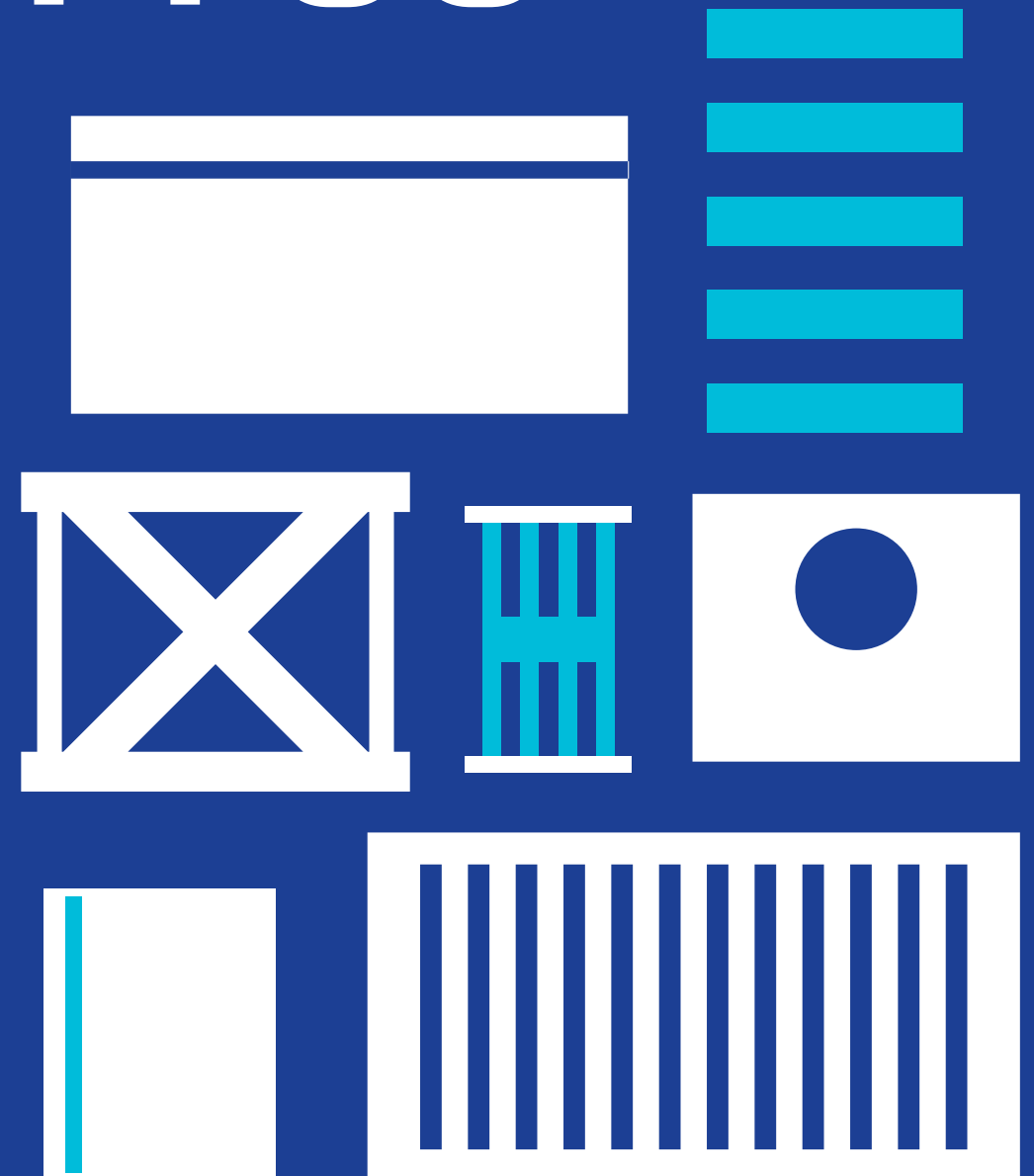
HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

2

**LIGHTING ** The district will stand out on the Helsinki shoreline thanks to special lighting along the coastline and on the architectural and natural highlights. Artistic light installations will also be set up along the shoreline, and events related to the theme of light could also be staged here.

**Balconies **

7700





HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

3

KRUUNUVUORI HILL \ Kruunuvuori's steep granite cliffs and the old manor house grounds behind them create a 20-hectare recreational area at the northern end of the district. At the centre of the forested area is the beautiful Kruunuvuorenlampi pond, which has been maintained in its natural condition. The wooden villas, historical foundations and disused gardens could all be used for recreational purposes. The possibility of reviving the villa culture is being looked into.

Green areas

\ HA

112,5



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

4

HAAKONINLAHTI SQUARE \ The square at the head of the Haakoninlahti bay will offer a view to the sea in the direction of Suomenlinna to the south and the city centre to the west. Residential buildings, restaurants, cafés and other services will be situated around the square. The seaside promenade on the western shoreline will include a marina and a quay for waterbuses to and from the Market Square in the city centre. The rocky headlands will remain, integrating the archipelago scenery with the built environment.



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

5

RANTAVYÖHYKE, TOWNHOUSE-KORTTELIT \ Apartment buildings will be situated on the western shoreline facing the city centre, while townhouses will be located along the pier-like seaside promenade. The aim is to create waterfront buildings that rise up from the shore, offering a view to the sea even from buildings in the interior. The Helsinki Townhouse architectural competition was held in spring 2010 to find new designs that would fit in with the urban environment in Helsinki both culturally and in terms of the urban landscape.



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

6

**HAAKONINLAHTI BAY – MULTISTORE APARTMENT BUILDINGS **
The residential buildings in Haakoninlahti will be built on a varied terrain. Different types and heights of buildings will be combined within the neighbourhood. Competitions will be held to find new experimental dwelling solutions as part of the City of Helsinki's Multistore apartment buildings, developing project ("Kehittyvä kerrostalo"). The apartments will have fine views to the sea and feature rooftop terraces and gardens.



LOCI MAISEMA-ARKKITEHDIT OY

7

**OIL TERMINAL STRUCTURES ** The oil terminal and its storage tanks have long been part of the maritime scenery of Kruunuvuorenranta as viewed from the city centre. The oil terminal structures will be maintained as reminders of the area's industrial history. A storage tank atop Kruunuvuori hill could be converted into an observation tower. A storage tank by the waterfront could be converted into an event venue and light installation. Three smaller storage tanks could be moved to public spaces as info pavilions or kiosks. The loading quays could be used for recreational purposes, sunbathing and fishing. A summer café or public sauna could also be built atop these sturdy structures. A student competition was held together with the Helsinki School of Art and Design to find new uses for the oil terminal structures.



JAKOB SCHENK AND ELINA BUSMANE



LOCI MAISEMA-ARKKITEHDIT

8

VALLIPUISTO EMBANKMENT PARK \ Viewed from the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Suomenlinna, the residential sections of Kruunuvuorenranta will be behind the Vallipuisto embankment park on the southwest shore of Koirasaari. The plans for the park are based on the foundations and other structures of the oil storage tanks in the area.



HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

9

VESIKORTTELIT - THE WATER QUARTER \ The “Vesikorttelit” water quarter of Koirasaari is situated on two partly manmade islands that are separated from the mainland by canals. Townhouses and apartments will be situated along the canals, and some plots could even have their own beach including a floating terrace. Space has also been reserved along the shoreline for floating houses. A line of apartment buildings connected with the embankment park is planned to provide protection against harsh weather from the sea. The buildings will mirror the historical maritime fortress of Suomenlinna. A marina is planned for the southern tip of the island.



HELSINKI CITY SURVEY DIVISION



FOTO ROOS, HELSINKI CITY MUSEUM

10

**SOUTHERN SHORE AND ISLETS ** The natural sand beach surrounded by pine trees has been reserved for a bathing beach and sea pool. The beach offers a fine view southwards to the archipelago, including the rocky islets of Pitkäluoto and Varisluoto. Pitkäluoto will be connected to the shore by a small bridge for pedestrians and cyclists. A canoeing centre is planned near the bathing beach, as well as a sauna village that would offer residents of Kruunuvuorenranta the opportunity to enjoy their saunas by the sea. The archipelago scenery, islets and reefs provide ideal conditions for water activities in summertime, as well as for tour skating, winter swimming and ice fishing in wintertime.

11

**STANSVIK ** Stansvik Manor House is an intact and well preserved area of cultural, historic and architectural significance that will be used in the future for recreational purposes. The construction of Kruunuvuorenranta will bring many more visitors to the area. The manor house will remain in use as a summer residence for employees of the City of Helsinki, while its recreational opportunities will be expanded. The surrounding sea and shoreline, the diverse nature, the historic buildings and the recreational grounds provide the basis for developing Stansvik into the main recreational area in Laajasalo.



City of Helsinki

City Planning Department

HELSINKI CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

2010

TAILWIND

Helsinki's horizon 2030

AUTHORS

Meri Louekari
Reetta DeWan
Heikki Mäntymäki
Pia Sjöroos
Kirsi Rantama
Ulla Kuitunen
Tyko Saarikko
Riitta Jalkanen
Helena Roschier

GRAPHIC DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Kokoro & Moi

PRINTED BY

Editä Prima Oy

TRANSLATION

Käännös-Aazet Oy

ISBN

ISBN 978-952-223-736-1

Helsinki is going through a major process of renewal as former industrial and harbour areas are being transformed for new uses. The completion of the new harbour at Vuosaari has liberated the largest amount of space in a hundred years for constructing new housing and workplaces in the city. Over the next decades the city will have a major task with central importance for the urban structure as new areas are planned and built. According to Aristotle, a city exists not just for the sake of living, but for living well. This is what Helsinki is aiming to achieve – the good life! Around 20 kilometres of new public shoreline will be liberated for use by all of the city's residents. This represents a significant addition to the shoreline paths that circle the peninsula. How will this improve the quality of life for residents, and what opportunities will it create for everyday life and enjoying the moment? The book "Tailwind – Helsinki Horizon 2030" provides answers to these and other questions.



City of Helsinki

City Planning Department