design of the wooden trade hall in the changing urban environment of western Helsinki

The south-west corners of the square is open to the port and in the future will be the view to the buildings of the new ecological district of Helsinki. The area is a large square for both parties and residents alike. It is one of Helsinki’s few islands and it is bordered by water masses of transport to avoid traffic jam in the city. I imagine they would come by individuals to do the shopping at the Winter Market.

The revitalized square adopts two parks – Brunnsviken Park and a small square among the two buildings. In my project I want to use green areas with a path for pedestrians in front of Helsinki Polytechnic Institute. Such as urban eco-friendly wood join the space of the square with public creating an interesting recreational sitting area.

From the west to the east of Helsinki there runs a representative trading street Rauhavuori ressembling Pokkolaus street in my hometown Loco with its function and architecture. Designing the Winter Market of Brunnsviken I meant to put in the representative trading area of Helsinki.

The area of the West Port will be redesigned to the high standard eco-friendly area in the near future. In March 2008 the architecture competition (archi) took place in Helsinki. Architects, ecologists and engineers from the whole world were invited to present their ideas on how to put the West Port into working order. The winner suggested a project of a housing estate with a low level of the emission of greenhouse gases and a very high factor of the use of renewable sources of energy. The advantages of the winning project were also very high architectural quality of the estate and the use of wood in the building constructions.

Wood as a natural raw material in Finland and it is in the north where the most innovative and the best finished up designs with its use come into being. Additionally, wood saves the risk of air filter. It seems to carbon dioxide that is why the designers decided to use this material in the construction of the buildings of the new ecological estate in Helsinki.

The region of western Helsinki is used as a daycare and trade and touristic center. The purpose of the area is to include, apart from the public life, a new district of Helsinki. Authorities of Helsinki are planning to renew all industrial harbor areas from the west, to the new location Oskar von Helsinki. This planing decision will free plenty of area under the housing area and services (Jatkasaari, Hennisaari). The design principles of new Jatkasaari housing area are meeting the aims of the modern society.

1. energy efficiency
2. low air carbon emissions
3. high architectural, spatial and social value
4. sustainable materials, methods & operations
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Project plot

Hietalahtentori Square borders the four buildings in the north; the old Helsinki Polytechnic Institute in the east; the antique Elektroniikka brewery in the south and the nineteenth-century stables in the west. Hietalahtentori Square houses an antique brick market hall, which is not in use, though, due to functional reasons. The antique buildings inrying the plot create a fascinating environment for the design of the Winter Market.

Site plan 1:500

Location in the city grid

The Hietalahtentori square is located in the dense housing area and even will be in close neighborhood of new ecological residential districts. The project of a high-density residential district closely connected to the centre will bring very well off environment into the city. The system is planned for 50 thousand people will ensure development of infrastructure and creating a public space of high quality. It is divided into a whole year's round hall with healthy trade floor will be an excellent environment completing the function of the designed estate.

Parks and recreation

The market square adjoins two parks - Siniatikk Park and a small green square among the four buildings. The project merges to the green areas with public amenities in front of Helsinki Polytechnic Institute. Such an urban solution would join the spaces of the square with parks creating an interesting recreational trading area.

Marking places in the west Helsinki area

Many companies, and small offices is located in the close neighborhood of Hietalahtentori square on the streetside at all employees are eating in restaurants located in this area. Most of restaurants is fully packed and people are difficulty finding available seats with various offers. The market also has fresh and seasonal food and the restaurant service is to offer elaborated located in the first floor alongside the grand lobbies is offering the social experience. There is magnificient view to the sea area and through the glazed façade.

The communication hub

The Hietalahtentori market square is located next to important communication crossings. Two roads (from Jätkäsaari) and Keskonmäki are merging at a turning point for the Winter Market. It is connecting the big areas of people who would pass by the new market building while they walk or the main traffic lane. There is also other line, bus stop and the metro line entrance.

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student: Hana Säkki / lecturer Hanna Tikka
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School of Architecture
2000/01/01
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Historical trading hall

The historical trading hall contains the small and easily identifiable shops, and the Winter Market was planning to enrich the trade offer of the historical trading hall, and summer flex markets.

The historical trading hall has plenty of functional problems, which I was already aware of during the initial market. The old hall is located far away from the main commercial area, which has a negative influence on the market's attractiveness and the amount of visitors visiting the historical trade hall. The old hall also has a small amount of windows and non-transparent facade. These architectural barriers cause the historical hall to be not inviting for visitors and citizens.

Plan of the Winter Market

- Trading space
- Public areas
- Central hall
- Entrance area
- Technical areas
- Office areas
- Staff areas
- Rest areas
- Bathroom
- Exhibition area
- Storage area
- Kitchen
- Meeting rooms

Dimensions (m²):
- 100 m²
- 96 m²
- 6 m²
- 24 m²
- 11 m²
- 24 m²
- 15 m²
- 22 m²
- 34 m²
- 34 m²
- 15 m²
- 15 m²
- 20 m²

Winter Market - design of the wooden trade hall in the changing urban environment of western Helsinki

student: Jan Salokylä
professor: Maria Tähti
Tampere University of Technology
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2006/2010
Winter Market - design of the wooden trade hall in the changing urban environment of western Helsinki

Instructor: San Gcolo / Professor Anna Tiko
Tampa University of Technology
School of Architecture

Section AA 1:100

Door 21: Restroom
22: Market area
23: Utensil store
24: Meeting up room
25: Meat preparation area
26: Vegetable preparation area
27: Store
28: Dry products store
29: Technical room
30: Workshop area
31: Staff area
32: Chef area
33: Dairy products store
34: Meat store
35: Vegetable store
36: Tables

Level 1: 428 m²
Level 2: 13 m²
Level 3: 11 m²
Level 4: 10 m²
Level 5: 10 m²
Level 6: 7 m²
Level 7: 6.5 m²
Level 8: 5.8 m²
Level 9: 12 m²
Level 10: 19 m²
Level 11: 7 m²
Level 12: 10 m²
Level 13: 6.8 m²
Level 14: 28 m²
Winter Market - design of the wooden trade hall in the changing urban environment of western Helsinki.

Having analyzed construction of the cottage and market halls in Europe, e.g. Market Hall in Saint-Just-le-Mart in France or Santa Cilia market in Barcelona, I came to the conclusion that it is the construction of the roof that gives market places their characteristic. Except for its housing function, the construction plays also the role of an architectural detail. I want to develop this idea with the use of materials and possibilities of our times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Parking space</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>Technical room water</td>
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<td>Show window/ rail shelter</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>Toilets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Technical room heating system</td>
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</table>

Plan and elevation views of the Winter Market. The building is designed to fit into the existing urban context, using local materials and traditional construction techniques.
At the summertime Katajanokka is used as a flea market. The Winter Market is designed to set the building from front and to enrich the trade offer of the Katajanokka square.

Architecture of the Winter Market is transparent, classical and full of light both in summer and in winter. The advantage of a transparent building is visible: guests are interested in the planted inside while passing it. Thus, there appears a close interaction between the inside and exterior. This means I evaluated the functional problem at the old hall, which is taken to the back of the square and, with the bath as facade, it ceased to be attractive to clients.