

Oulu – BUILDING NEW CONNECTIONS

SITE LOCATION

Kaijonharju in Oulu

SITE FAMILY

From City to Productive City

SITE PROPOSED BY

City of Oulu, Student Housing Foundation of Northern Finland (PSOAS), University Properties of Finland (SYK)

SITE REPRESENTATIVE

Eini Vasu, Architect SAFA, Planning architect, City of Oulu

EXPECTED SKILLS OF THE TEAM

We encourage competitors to form multidisciplinary teams of architects, landscape architects, urbanists and other professionals.

TEAM REPRESENTATIVE

Architect, landscape architect

SITE VISIT

March 20, 2017 at 14:00 pm, start at the University of Oulu.

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION DURING THE COMPETITION

All the entries will be displayed anonymously after the first jury meeting both in an exhibition and online, dates TBA.

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION AFTER THE COMPETITION

Awarded teams will receive a travel grant to arrive to the prize ceremony and a kick-off seminar in Finland, dates TBA.

PRIZES

There will be a first prize of 12 000 Euros and a runner-up prize of 6 000 Euros. The jury can also award special mentions when appropriate (no reward). According to a decree by the

Finnish Ministry of Finance, the prizes for the Finnish European 14 competition paid in Finland are tax free

<http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2016/20161461>

FURTHER MEASURES AFTER THE COMPETITION

The intention of the City of Oulu is to give a commission to the winner/s at the level of urban planning. PSOAS will potentially give a building design commission to one of the awarded teams.

JURY

Riikka Kuittinen

Architect SAFA, Luo Architects, Oulu

Tina Saaby Madsen DK

Architect MAA, City architect, City of Copenhagen

Antti Lehto

Architect SAFA, Serum Architects, Helsinki

Martin Videgård SE

Architect SAR/MSA, Tham & Videgård, Stockholm

Johanna Palomäki

Architect SAFA, Master planning architect, City of Lahti

Jon Sundell

Social enterpreneur, Helsinki

Juha Kostainen

Senior Vice President, Sustainable Urban Development, YIT, Helsinki

Client experts who will be present at the jury meetings: Site representative Eini Vasu (voting right in the first jury meeting) and Juha Aitamurto, CEO, PSOAS.

In addition there will be an expert panel consisting of 4-8 specialists in different fields for comments and assessment. The external specialists do not participate in the selection process.

RULES

See the Rules of the European 14 Competition at www.european-europe.eu/en/session/european-14/rules/

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ATTACHMENTS

The competition documents consist of this brief and the following attachments:

- **Introduction video of the competition area**
- Aerial photos
- Photos from the project area and the strategic area
- Map of the area (dxf)
- Urban plans
 - General plan
 - Detailed plan
- Maps
 - Street map
 - Land and building ownership
 - Time of completion
 - Numbers of storeys
 - Uses of the buildings
 - Amounts of inhabitants
 - Services
 - Traffic
 - Green zones
 - Location of the new supermarket
- University of Oulu campus strategy
- Feedback from the area's residents and other citizens

1. / Introduction



View of the project site and Pyykösjärvi lake from the north

Competition task

The main campus of the University of Oulu is located in Linnanmaa, five kilometres from the centre of Oulu. Located next to Linnanmaa, the Kaijonharju centre and its residential areas are separate from the campus area. The aim of the competition is to create an urban vision and an appealing identity for the area to attract people to live in and visit the district and to take part in activities there. The campus and the Kaijonharju centre need to be linked closely to one another in terms of functionality and cityscape. The area must be made denser, clearer and more multifaceted, and locations need to be created for urban life, new services and small businesses.

Theme Productive Cities

The Oulu site is in the sub group **From City to Productive City** with the sites from Alcoy (ES), Amsterdam H-Buurt (NL), Amsterdam Sluisbuurt (NL), Barcelona Canyelles (ES), Besançon (FR), Cuneo (IT), La Bazana (ES), Narvik (NO), Neu-Ulm (DE), Oulu (FI), Platja De Palma (ES) and Zwickau (DE).

“How to Create Vibrant Productive Districts with Craftmen, Makers & Local Production?”

Every city would like to be diversified. Yet standard approaches to create “vibrant communities” summon an imagery of housing, offices, cafés and restaurants. But, is that enough? Shouldn’t we also instil liveliness in an existing neighbourhood by fostering productive activities? Could this option also be viable in the case of bedroom communities? What does production mean for creative- and knowledge-based industries? What economic balance is necessary to retain productive activities as the area improves and prices rise?”

Implementation process

The competition is organized by the City of Oulu in collaboration with European Finland. The intention of the city is to give a commission to the winner/s at the level of urban planning. The commission will be to develop the ideas of the competition proposal further and to work with the city and the local residents to build a new urban identity for the area. The city will make a detailed plan for the area based on the competition results.

Student Housing Foundation of Northern Finland (PSOAS) will potentially give a building design commission to one of the awarded teams.

2. / Site information



Project site from the east

2.1 OULU

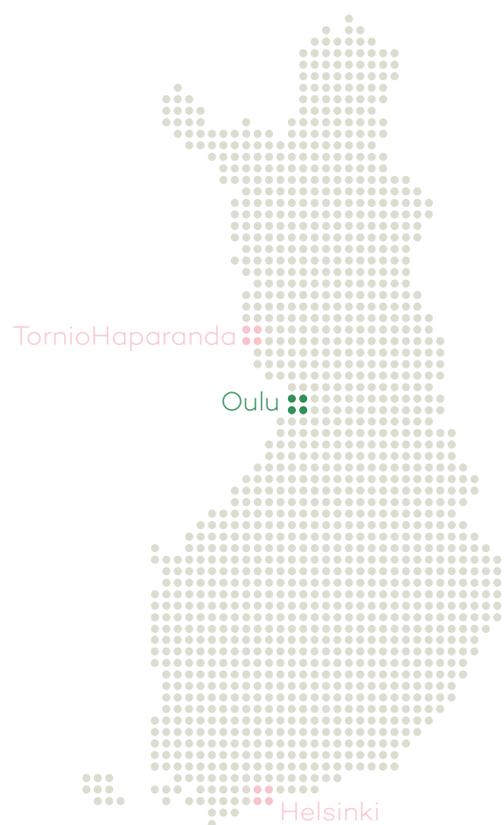
Oulu, also known as a city of technology, is the largest city in northern Finland and the fastest growing metropolitan area in Scandinavia. Oulu's population of 200 000 is the youngest in Finland. The city strategy is to make Kaijonharju-Linnanmaa district a vibrant and diverse part of the urban fabric. Kaijonharju will have good public transportation and bicycle connections to the center and the city has also prepared to build a new tram line there in the future.

2.2 KAIJONHARJU - LINNANMAA

2.2.1 History

In the late 1960s a decision was made that the University of Oulu was to be moved to Linnanmaa, 5 kilometers outside the city center. A two-phase architectural competition was held in 1967 to design the new university campus and Kaijonharju residential area. The purpose of the regional center of Kaijonharju was to function as a service center with a dense, dynamic urban structure that would support the university's operations.

The winning entry was submitted by architect Kari Virta. In the original design, two pedestrian routes ran from the two main entrances of the university directly to the regional center through the residential areas. The northern route ran along Kaijonraitti. It was intended to be a busy, dynamic pedestrian route that

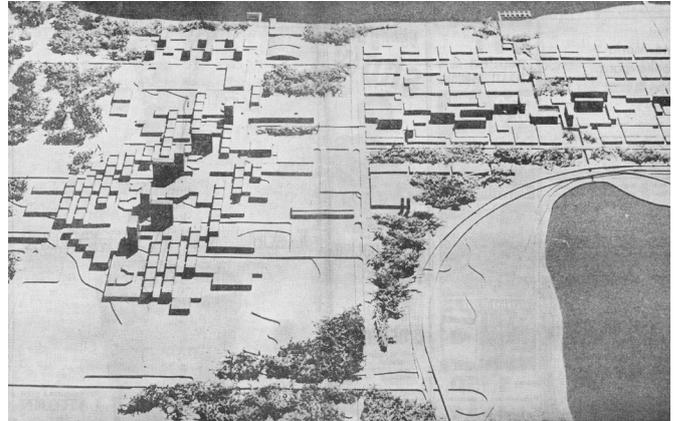


would integrate the various functions of the regional center in a natural way.

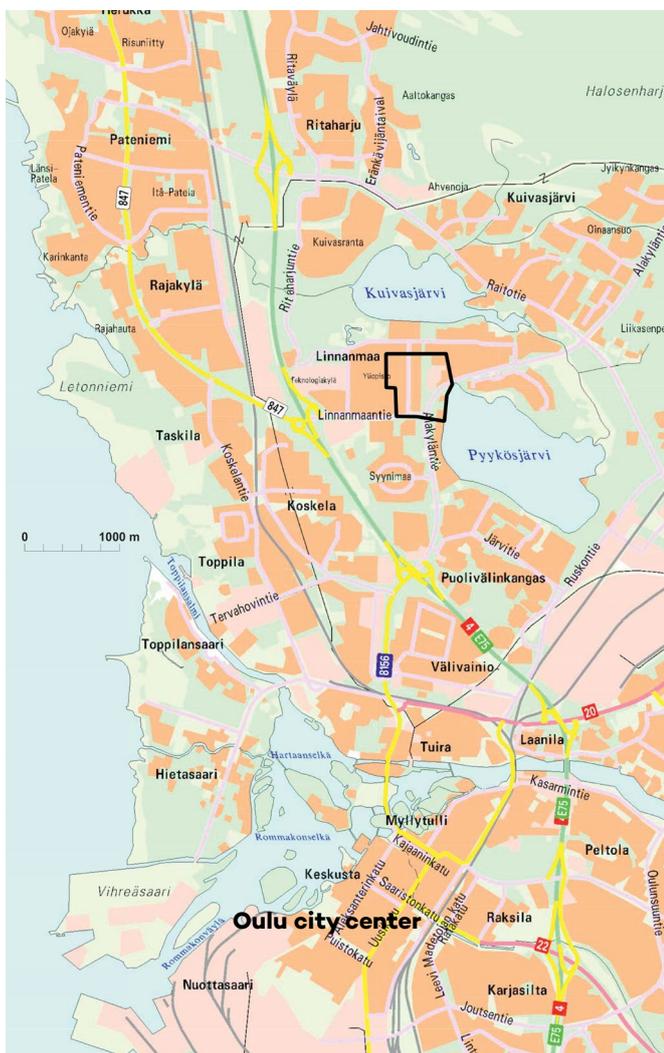
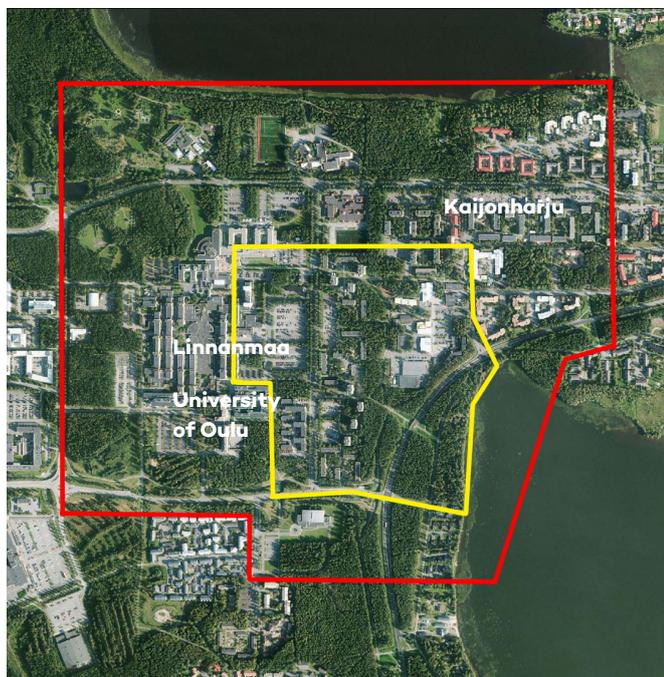
The lively Kaijonraitti that would integrate housing, services and workplaces never materialised. Instead, the area is surrounded by the empty ground floors of numerous apartment buildings.

In the 2010s, the Kaijonharju center is lagging behind modern times. It is subject to development pressures from many directions, in terms of the maintenance of the buildings completed in the 1970s and supplementary construction, as well as the development of commercial and municipal services.

Traffic is fed into the area from outside, which was a typical design feature in the 1970s. The area has a comprehensive but complicated network of pedestrian and bicycle routes. Public transport between the University of Oulu and the city center works well, as do the bicycle routes.



Winning competition entry by Kari Virta 1967
 Kaijonharju 1980
 University as new
 University courtyard



2.3 THE COMPETITION AREA

2.3.1 Location and scope

The competition area is located 5 kilometers from the center of Oulu. The project area (37 ha) is the competition area, for which designs will be suggested. The strategic area (160 ha) is a larger area that must be taken into consideration in terms of the effects of the design.

2.3.2 Integration into the surrounding environment

Oulu is the fifth largest city in Finland with more than 200,000 residents. The greater Kaijoharju area has around 18,000 residents. It is the second-largest district in Oulu after the city center. The competition area has around 1,600 inhabitants. The Kaijoharju-Linnanmaa area is the most international region in Oulu.

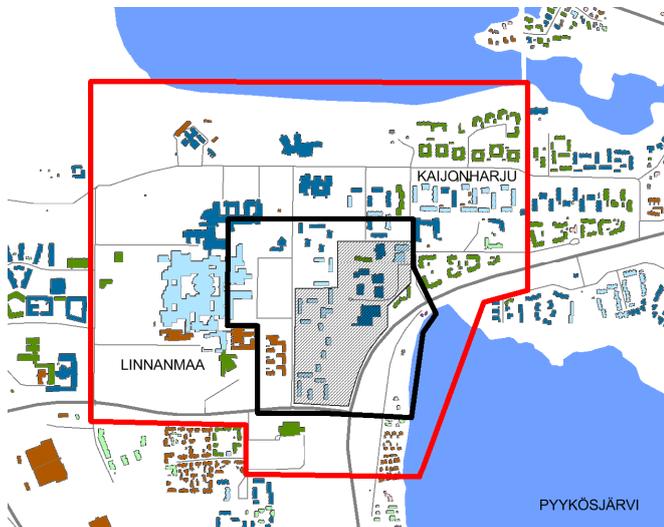
The Kaijoharju neighbourhood center is located in the immediate vicinity of the university campus. The strategic area borders on Lake Kuivasjärvi to the north and Lake Pyykösjärvi to the south. To the east of the competition area there are apartment buildings with three to six storeys, completed in the 1980s. In the southwest and northwest there are new apartment buildings with five to eight storeys. Other parts of the area are surrounded by residential areas consisting of predominantly small houses. Around the competition area there are large green zones and recreational areas that are in a natural state. The green zones in the center also contain forests.

Sports areas, such as a sports hall and an ice arena, are located to the south of the University of Oulu, along with a Prisma hypermarket. To the south of the university is also the Puu-Linnanmaa residential area, the first modern wooden residential district in Finland, completed in 2003.

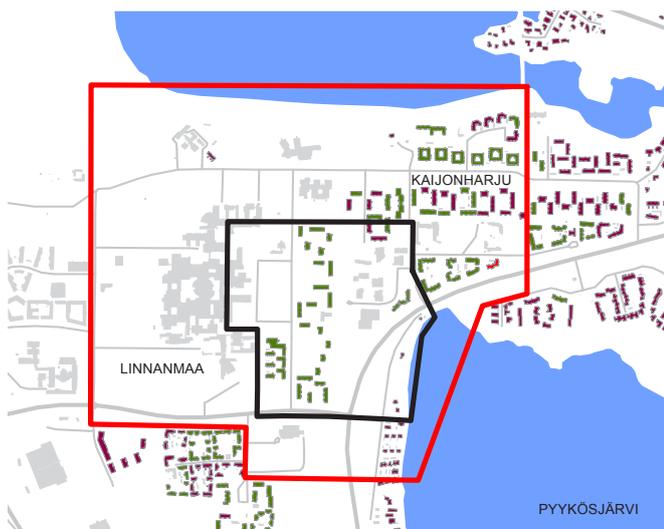
Located to the west of the strategic area and the University of Oulu, lies the technology village, which is an area for jobs and contains multifaceted offices for high technology use, research, product development and training. There is also some production in the area with low levels of environmental impact. Currently, most of the businesses in the area operate in the ICT sector. Private companies in the area provide work for slightly over 2,000 employees.

2.3.3 State of planning

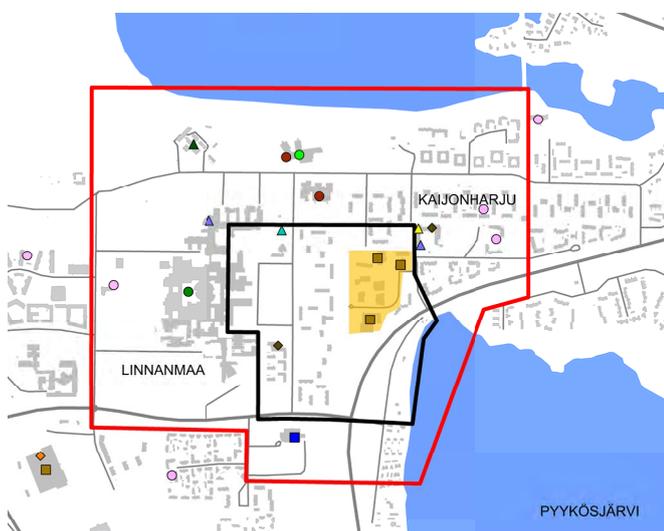
The strategic development guidelines for the greater Kaijoharju area are determined in the current master plan for Oulu (2016). The area is being developed as part of the development corridor for the urban tramline. In terms of city structure, the Kaijoharju-Linnanmaa district will be connected more densely to the center of Oulu by building and renovating the zone between the university and the center around Alakyläntie and Kemintie, and creating a dense, diverse urban environment that will accommodate around 10,000 new residents.



Times of completion, area to be rebuilt is marked in grey



Ownership of the residential buildings, rentals in green, privately owned in red



Services, Kaijonharju commercial center in yellow

The strategic development guidelines in the master plan are as follows: The Kaijonharju neighbourhood center will be modernised and expanded along Yliopistokatu to create a harmonious whole with the university campus. The new center will be built densely and will be a lively, multifunctional environment, with a special focus on pedestrians, cyclists and public transport. The university block and its vicinity will be developed as a multifunctional urban environment, with efficient land use and more residential units, services and jobs than it currently has. The university campus and its vicinity will be developed as a hub for innovation and higher education that will also be able to provide a location for other educational institutions. The locations indicated on the map of the master plan are not binding for the contestants.

The competition area has a detailed plan. The original detailed plans for the area have been amended several times. The current plans for the design area are outdated in terms of content and goals, and are not binding for the contestants. The purpose of the competition is to create new content and goals for the area to serve as the foundation for new detailed plans.

2.3.4 Resident survey 2016

A resident survey of the Kaijonharju area was carried out in late 2016. The 238 respondents gave the Kaijonharju center an average score of 6.5 on a scale of 4–10. The respondents felt that the appeal and functionality decreased from being satisfactory to poor when moving from the University of Oulu towards the Kaijonharju commercial center through the student housing area. The area was perceived as a poor urban and living environment but a good study environment. The respondents wanted to improve the safety of the area and have more events there, including events for the whole family. The area had a high number of both pleasant and unpleasant places.

2.3.5 Land and residential building ownership

The City of Oulu, the State on Finland and the University Properties of Finland are the major landowners in the area. The competitors don't need to take land ownership into account in their designs. Most of the residential buildings in the area are rental buildings. Most of the rental buildings are owned by the Northern Finland Student Housing Foundation. Nearly 70% of the buildings in the strategic area and nearly 90% of the buildings in the design area are rental apartment buildings.

2.3.6 Services in Kaijonharju

The Kaijonharju center provides locations for private and public services, such as two day-care centers, a secondary school for years 1–9, an upper secondary school, grocery stores, a kiosk, a bookshop, restaurants, a library, a child health clinic and two playgrounds. A public healthcare center will operate in Kaijonharju until the end of 2018. After that, minor healthcare services will be provided by a local well-being kiosk. Two commercial and office buildings (Sammonkatu 14 and 16) will be demolished and replaced by a grocery store in the Kaijonharju center.

2.3.7 Kaijonharju center

Most of the residential buildings in the strategic area in Kaijonharju are concrete apartment buildings completed in the 1970s, with three to eight storeys. Five-storey apartment buildings from the 1990s are located along Alakyläntie, with a wooden apartment building in the center and also to the north side of Kaitoväylä next to the Kuivasjärvi lake. The commercial and service buildings in the center are mainly single-storey buildings from the 1980s. In terms of cityscape, the Kaijonharju center is characterised by large parking areas, spaciousness and a modest level of quality.

2.3.8 University of Oulu

Established in 1958, the University of Oulu is one of the largest and most multidisciplinary universities in Finland. It is a science university, with 14,000 students and 3,000 employees, that carries out research in more than 70 fields of science. Located in Linnanmaa, the main campus of the University of Oulu houses the faculties of architecture, humanities, education, science, technology, information technology and electrical engineering, as well as the school of business and the school of mining.

The first phase of the university was completed in the middle of a forest in 1973. The Linnanmaa campus was completed gradually over 11 projects. The entire campus area was designed by the Kari Virta Architect Office (now VPL Architects). The University of Oulu is included on the National Board of Antiquities' list of nationally significant built cultural environments (RKY).

The university library Pegasus is located in the Linnanmaa university area, as are the Geological, Zoological and Botanical Museums as well as the local Finnish Student Health Service unit. The Botanical Museum has two pyramid-shaped greenhouses (Romeo and Juliet) as landmarks. The university campus also has other services, such as restaurants, a bookshop and a print shop.

Trainee teachers complete their practical training at the Oulu University Teacher Training School (for comprehensive school and upper secondary school), which is located northeast of the university. Designed by architect Heikki Taskinen, the red-brick school buildings were completed in 1982 and 1983.

St. Luke's Chapel is located on Yliopistokatu in Linnanmaa, to the east of the university. The chapel serves as the local church for the university and local residents. It is a regionally significant building.

2.3.9 Oulu University of Applied Sciences

The main campus of Oulu University of Applied Sciences (OUAS) – technology, natural resources, culture and business – will move to joint facilities with the University of Oulu in 2020. Of the students and employees of OUAS, approximately 6,000 will move to Linnanmaa. The joint campus will create opportunities for more multifaceted cooperation between the higher education institutions. The campus of the University of Oulu and OUAS will have a total of around 20,000 students and employees. The joint campus is a nationally significant project in terms of size and investment.

View from Pyykösjärvi lake towards the competition area



2.3.10 Student housing

Most of the student apartments in the Linnanmaa-Kaijoharju district are provided by the Northern Finland Student Housing Foundation (PSOAS). The Kaijoharju-Linnanmaa district is the largest student housing location in Oulu and the most popular building is the one on Paavo Havaksen tie, located in the middle of the university campus.

PSOAS has 255 studio apartments, 618 family apartments and 652 shared apartments in the Kaijoharju-Linnanmaa area. They accommodate a total of 2,285 students.

In the project area the oldest student apartments are located to the east of Yliopistokatu and were completed in 1975–1981. Newer student residential buildings, from the early 2000s, are located at the south end of Yliopistokatu.

2.3.11 Natural environment and recreation

The competition area is located between Lake Pyykösjärvi and Lake Kuivasjärvi, the two largest lakes in the Oulu urban area. The land area between the lakes is around 650 meters wide at its narrowest. The terrain is gently sloping, which is typical of the post-glacial rebound area on the Oulu coast. At its highest, the ground is 17 meters above sea level, which is just five meters higher than the water level of Lake Kuivasjärvi. Kaijoharju was a forest area before the construction began. Old tree stands, mainly consisting of pines, remain in the middle of the residential buildings and in the surrounding green zones. Closer to the shore, the soil is moister and swampy, and the vegetation is lush. In terms of recreation and the provision of ecosystem services, the lakes and their surrounding green areas are important parts of the network of green zones and need to be further developed.

SERVICES IN GREEN ZONES

The services in the green zones are related to exercise and recreation. The Kaijoharju center has excellent connections to its surrounding green zones and waterways with pedestrian and cycling routes through the parks and forests. Two beaches, playgrounds, playing fields and various exercise routes are located nearby. The illuminated fitness routes to the west of Lake Kuivasjärvi serve as skiing tracks in the winter. When it is frozen, Lake Pyykösjärvi is connected to the forest areas on its eastern side by skiing tracks which cross the frozen lake. The yards and playing fields of the schools and the daycare centers also serve local residents in the evenings and during holidays.

SOIL AND SUITABILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION

The competition area mainly consists of dry forest terrain and is highly suitable for construction. The groundwater level is high and constructing underground is not recommended.



Square in front of the University of Oulu
New student housing on Yliopistokatu street
Old student housing
Kaijoharju shopping center



Bicycles outside the university campus

2.3.12 Traffic network and parking

Linnanmaa is a transport terminal point. Students arrive by foot or by bicycle from Kaijoharju and areas south of Linnanmaa, by public transport from the city center or by car from a wider region. Public transportation connections to the city center are good, buses run in five minute intervals.

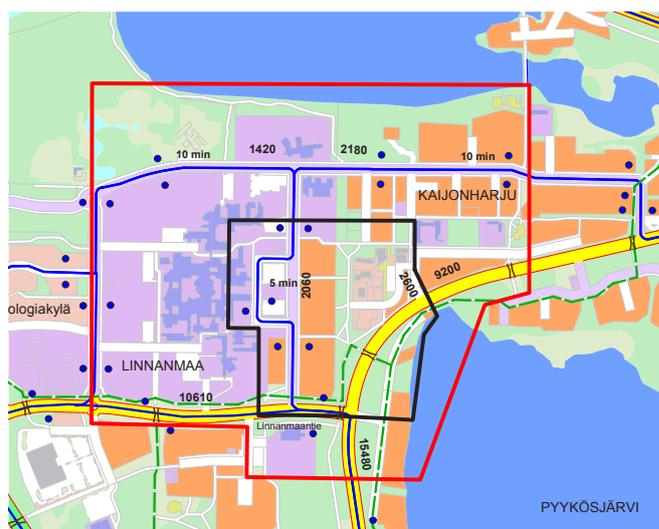
Linnanmaantie, Yliopistokatu and Kaitoväylä serve as the collector roads in Kaijoharju. With Linnanmaa attracting most of the traffic, the Kaijoharju center plays a minor role in terms of public transport and pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

Cycling between Linnanmaa and the center of Oulu will be strongly developed in the near future by means of high-quality cycling corridors. Cycling is popular in Oulu in the winter, meaning that bicycle routes must be available even in the winter.

Parking in the Kaijoharju-Linnanmaa district is provided as ground-level parking, even though the town plan would allow for structural parking at some locations.

2.3.13 Public utility network

The area has public utility services in place including: district heating, electricity, water supply, a sewer system, storm drains and data networks, on which new structures can be based.



Public transportation network

3. / Design objectives



Project site from the south

3.1 NEW VISION FOR KAIJONHARJU

The purpose of the competition is to create a vision for the Kaijonharju center. The area must be made denser, and its structure must be made clearer in terms of land use and transport. In addition, the area must be made more diverse with regard to housing and business operations. New functions must be created that support the area as a hub for innovation. The area should have an appealing urban identity that attracts people to live there and visit.

The competitors are encouraged to:

- create a clear vision for the area up to the year 2040 that can be implemented in phases (2020-2030-2040).
- create a high quality and functional cityscape.
- modernise the Kaijonharju center and to connect it to the university campus.
- introduce structures that facilitate social interaction and create meeting places.
- introduce different building and dwelling types to attract new residents.
- introduce innovative functions and operations for the neighbourhood center (services, shops, jobs, housing).
- create clearer traffic arrangements.
- create a district that favours walking, cycling and public transport.
- create a hub for public transport in the Kaijonharju center.
- create an energy-efficient area that is climate-friendly.
- make the lakes, forests and recreational environments part of the network of green zones and to make the lakes a more visible part of Kaijonharju.
- apply ecological solutions to the planning of the water and energy supply and to ensure that rainwater is treated naturally.

4. / Design guidelines



Yliopistokatu street

4.1 HOUSING

4.1.1 Cityscape and the environment

The goal is to create a modern, lively local center that combines the campus area and the functions and operations of the center, as well as students and local residents. The design will create an attractive and distinctive facade for the Kaijonharju center. The design area is the most densely built and highest built-up environment in the Kaijonharju-Linnanmaa district.

When designing the cityscape, the designers must consider lighting and urban art – as well as the various seasons, particularly winter conditions – as part of the city structure. The existing built environment that will be preserved must be combined with new structures in a natural way. The city structure must make navigating the area easier and reflect its values in terms of both built and natural environments.

The purpose of the competition is to find new forms of urban living and activities and new types of blocks. The contestants are encouraged to create new types of housing solutions for students and other residents. Student life and international influences should be part of the vitality of the area.

4.1.2 Floor area and number of residents

The goals for the area are around 160,000–200,000 m² and 4,000–4,900 residents out of which 2,900–3,500 will be students. This number includes the existing housing stock (5,500 m² and 100 residents) and student housing (18,600 m² and 800 residents). Tentative guidelines:

Purpose of use	m ² /apt.	Pers./apt.	Parking spaces
Apartment buildings	75	1.5	1 space per 80 m ²
Small apartment buildings (two or three storeys)	90	1.9	1 space per 80 m ²
Residential, commercial and office buildings	90	1.5	1 space per 80 m ²
Terraced houses and other connected buildings	90	1.9	1.3 spaces per apt.
Detached houses	110	2.5	2 spaces per house
Student buildings	55	1.4	1 space per 80 m ²

Competitors are encouraged to propose traffic and parking solutions that reduce the need for traditional parking places.

4.1.3 Types of housing

Many types of housing should be created for the area, along with hybrid blocks that combine services. Most of the apartments will be located in apartment buildings.

4.1.4 Student housing

Student housing is provided in apartment buildings. The blocks are highly liveable, multifunctional and flexible. The built environment must facilitate a good buzz in the area. The student apartments will mainly be intended for small households and students living alone. Shared apartments and shared living units will represent 30%, family apartments will represent 30% and studio apartments will represent 40% of all student apartments in the area. Traditional student apartments with private rooms will not be provided in the future. The contestants may determine the size of the shared facilities, as well as the goals for the apartments and shared facilities.

The student buildings at Yliopistokatu 2–28 are nearing the end of their life cycles and can be replaced with new buildings as part of the design. The student buildings at Yliopistokatu 32–44 were renovated in 2006 and 2007, and remain in good condition.

4.2 JOBS

The jobs in Kaijonharju are related to various services created within the area. Facilities are needed for local services, restaurants, telecommuting, start-ups, pop-ups and events, for example. Work and hobby facilities that support the development of the area can be determined by the contestants. Together with the university, the technology village to the west of the university will constitute the major job district for the area.

4.3 SERVICES

The goal is to find services that facilitate the development of the area, as well as concepts to combine such services and integrate them into the city structure. The existing commercial center in Kaijonharju can be completely renovated as part of the design.

4.3.1 Commercial services

The development of commercial services must allow for a denser structure for the Kaijonharju center and, in terms of access, a natural way for people from the campus area and other areas surrounding the Kaijonharju center to run errands and take care of business in the center. Commercial services must be easy to use and accessible by various means of transport. In addition, the location of the commercial center should support the city structure.

The local center to be created will serve the greater Kaijonharju area and its residents. The commercial attraction of the local center will be based on grocery store services, and the area must allow for its existing stores to be modernised and a new unit to be placed there as part of the city structure. The services must not constitute one major commercial center. Instead, hybrid

services must be provided that combine living and services. The entries to the competition must include the following elements:

- 1) a grocery and special store unit that is similar to the existing one (3,500 m²)
- 2) a new supermarket (1,800 m²).

In addition, a grocery shop (400 m²) and a new supermarket (2,000 m²) may be provided. Other commercial and private local services, as well as restaurants, will also be located in the center. The services will be provided in conjunction with grocery shops or on the ground floors of residential buildings.

4.3.2 School, day care and common living room

The Oulu University Teacher Training School serves pupils in the area. Day-care opportunities must be increased in the area as its population increases and the city structure develops further. Space needs to be reserved for one new day-care center in the area (larger day-care centers typically have 800–1,200 m²). The day-care center must constitute part of the hybrid block structure.

A common living room for residents must be designed for the area. People can spend free time here and participate in voluntary work. In addition, various services that make daily life easier will be available from the common living room.

4.3.3 Recreational services

Goals for the development of the area include high accessibility to hiking routes and exercise facilities as part of the block structure. Such facilities should be comprehensive and multifaceted. The area is intended to have a sporty identity, and various opportunities to create a sporty district are being sought. Exercise facilities and hiking routes must primarily be located in the immediate vicinity of residential buildings, in conjunction with parks, and suggestions must be presented for their integration into the recreational routes in the surrounding area that run towards the lakes.

4.4 LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Kaijonharju must have a network of green zones with a clear structure that combines and directs various routes through the area, from one lake to the other. The shores must be left for public use. Ecological and natural solutions must be applied to rainwater treatment.

At least one playground must be designed for the design area. The criterion for good accessibility is a walking distance of 500–1,000 meters.

4.5 MARKETPLACES AND SQUARES

The public outdoor facilities in the Kaijonharju-Linnanmaa district must be designed to be easily accessible meeting places and venues for events, with high quality and experiential aspects

that are typical of the area. The marketplaces and squares will be placed in the vicinity of services and at junction points.

4.6 TRAFFIC AND OTHER CONNECTIONS

Within the area, travelling the distance between the Kaijonharju center and the Linnanmaa campus is particularly challenging by foot, bicycle and car because of complicated connections and poor signage. For vehicles, the long detour is an intentional traffic solution, but the connections by foot, bicycle and public transport between Linnanmaa and the Kaijonharju center should be improved significantly. In residential areas, the longest permitted distance between public transport stops is 400 meters.

The contestants may also present completely new vehicle connections through the area if such solutions are justified. The planned tram line must also be taken into consideration.

4.6.1 Parking

With regard to apartments, the goals for parking spaces are presented in the table related to housing. With regard to commercial construction, the target is one parking space per 50 m². With regard to bicycle parking, the target is two parking spaces per 50 m² for residential construction and one parking space per 50 m² for commercial construction.

Parking in the area must be developed considerably from its current state. The parking areas must be safe and pleasant parts of the city structure. Large, open parking fields should

be avoided. Structural parking may be suggested for suitable places. Shared parking and carpool opportunities must be taken into account, and suggestions may be presented as part of the designs.

New opportunities for bicycle parking must be presented in conjunction with the university, residential buildings and services. Sheltered locations must be provided where bicycles can be safely locked. Bicycle parking must be further developed in the area, and future needs must be considered in terms of charging outlets for electric bicycles, among other aspects. Electric cars, which will increase in the future, as well as opportunities to use shared cars and electric bicycles, must be taken into account in the designs.

4.7 PHASING

Gradual implementation must be taken into account in the designs for the area. A clear vision must be created for the area up to the year 2040 that can be implemented in phases (2020-2030-2040). The contestants must present the phases in which the city structure will be created in terms of residential construction, services, street construction and the demolition of old structures.

5. / Evaluation criteria

The competition proposals are assessed in regard to how well and innovatively they have solved the competition task in accordance with the set objectives and design guidelines.

When assessing the entries, the jury will pay special attention to the following aspects:

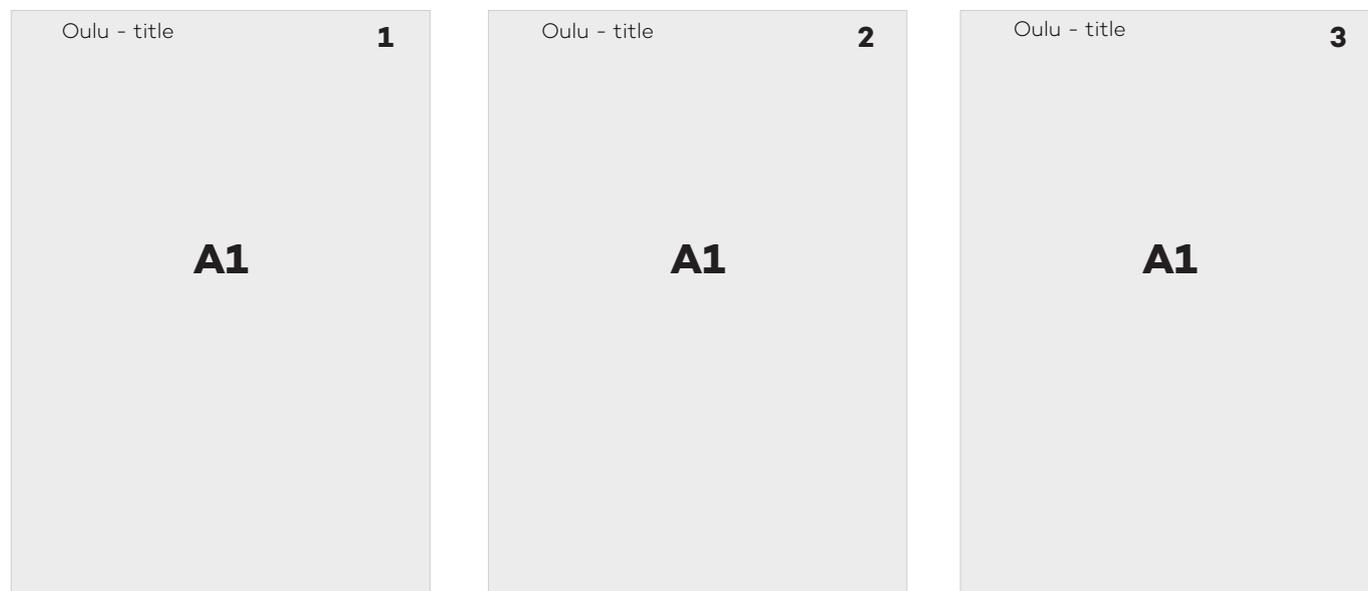
- Functionality of the solution as a whole and its relation to the city structure.
- Identity of the area and the originality of the proposal.
- Connections between housing and the the Kajonharju center.
- Integration of services and other functions.
- Innovative traffic and parking solutions.
- Sustainable solutions.
- Possibility to develop and implement the solution i phases.
- Accessibility, safety and cost-efficiency.

The merits of the overall design solution outweigh any errors in individual details.

View to the east



6. / Required drawings



Board 1

1:2000 PLAN OF THE PROJECT AREA

- Show block structures, buildings with shading (45 degrees), green zones, streets, pedestrian and bicycle traffic, parking and yard layouts.
- Show how the design integrates to the study area.
- Indicate quantities: number of storeys of the buildings, floor areas and number of parking places.

1:1000 AREA CROSS-SECTIONS AND FACADES

- Show the number of stories in sections.
- Indicate the locations of the cross-sections in the plan.

Boards 1, 2 or 3

1:5000 GRAIN-SIZE MAP

- Show how the site connects to the urban structure and context.
- Show the construction phases of the area until 2023-2030-2040

URBAN CONTEXT DIAGRAMS

- Illustrate some aspects of your design, such as green zones, traffic network, pedestrian and bicycle routes, public transportation, bus stops etc.

1:500 DRAWINGS OF A TYPICAL HOUSING BLOCK

- Floor plans, sections and/or elevations that are central to the competition proposal.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- At least 2 perspectives that illustrate the design solution.

DESCRIPTION TEXT

- Description of the project including a brief summary of the concept.

These are the minimum requirements for the boards. The contestants are encouraged to present other material to illustrate and clarify their proposal.

All maps and diagrams must be presented in a north-south orientation.

The submission includes three A1 size boards and communication documents: three images and a short text.

Entries are submitted digitally in a pdf format, see Rules of the European 14 Competition at www.european-europe.eu.

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