PUBLIC DESIGN OY / J-PAINO OY / 2013

UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

MATTILANNIEMI CAMPUS

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION
25 JANUARY 2013 TO 25 APRIL 2013

JURY REPORT

JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO

Suomen Yliopistokiinteistöt Oy
Finlands Universitetsfastigheter Ab

HISTORY

The roots of the University of Jyväskylä date back to 1863, when the city became home to the first Finnish-language teachers' college. The City of Jyväskylä donated to the college a ridge area of approximately 12 hectares now known as Seminaarinmäki. The plans were drafted under the leadership of architect *Konstantin Kiseleff* with the Board of Public Buildings.

Alvar Aalto's campus area on the hill Seminaarinmäki dates back to 1953.

A Nordic architectural competition was arranged in 1969. The winner was architect *Arto Sipinen*. The construction in Mattilanniemi commenced in the 1970s in accordance with Sipinen's plans and continued at Ylistönrinne.

Today the university's operations are based mostly on three distinct campus areas: Seminaarinmäki; Mattilanniemi on the north-west shore of the lake Jyväsjärvi; and Ylistönrinne on the opposite side of the lake.

University Properties of Finland Ltd owns, develops, and rents out premises for universities and other institutions of higher education outside Helsinki metropolitan area. Its intention is to create innovative learning environments that support research and studies and to promote co-operation with businesses.

The objective of this architectural competition was to create a 21st-century campus that fits within the milieu formed by the 19th-century college area and the highly valued campus developments of Alvar Aalto and Arto Sipinen.

The purpose was to find a basis for further planning of the project and to appoint a designer of the new building.

1.1 Organiser, character and aim of the competition

University Properties of Finland Ltd and the University of Jyväskylä arranged an architectural design competition for extensions to the university's premises in the Mattilanniemi campus area. The competition was arranged as an international invited competition in co-operation with the City of Jyväskylä.

The competition assignment was to find a design solution to serve as a basis for realisation and to appoint a designer for the university's new construction in Mattilanniemi.

The Mattilanniemi campus area is the centre point of three campuses in Jyväskylä.

The competition task was to find a solution for the design research and learning environments and create a university environment that is efficient; has sound, safe, and sustainable structures; and is also suitable for collaboration with enterprises.

1.2 Invitees

The following candidates with their teams had been invited to participate in the competition:

- Arkkitehdit LSV Oy, Tampere
- Arkkitehtitoimisto JKMM Oy, Helsinki
- Arkkitehtitoimisto Lahdelma & Mahlamäki Oy, Helsinki
- Arkkitehtitoimisto SARC Oy, Helsinki
- Arkkitehtitoimisto Sipinen Oy, Espoo
- martinezysoler + AV 13 Arquitectos, Granada, Spain
- MVRDV, Rotterdam, the Netherlands

The candidates were expected to establish teams with competence in sectors such as the following:

- Urban planning and campus design
- Construction design (for public buildings and universities)
- Structural engineering (sound structures)
- Energy economics and indoor conditions

1.3 The competition jury and specialists

The members of the competition jury were as follows:

Representatives of University Properties of Finland Ltd:

- Mauno Sievänen, Managing Director, as chairman
- Aki Havia, Director of Real-Estate Development

Representatives of the University of Jyväskylä:

- Matti Manninen, Rector
- Kirsi Moisander, Director of Administration
- Suvi Jokio, Director of Facility Services

Representatives of the City of Jyväskylä:

- Markku Andersson, Mayor
- Ilkka Halinen, City Architect
- Tuija Solin, Project Manager

Competitors´representative in jury:

- Professor, Architect Markku Komonen

Specialists appointed by the jury:

- Kalle Jokinen, representative of the Student Union
- Riikka Salli, Ramboll Oy, traffic issues
- Veera Sevander and Seppo Saastamoinen, Pöyry Finland Oy, energy and environmental qualities

Pöyry Finland Oy / Architect Eija Larkas-Ipatti was responsible for competition process coordination and secretarial tasks at jury meetings.

In the evaluation phase, University Properties ordered from Pöyry CM Oy also calculations of economic efficiency and costs and a more detailed quality review in accordance with the targets of energy efficiency, constructability and healthy house principles of 3 proposals.

1.4 Competition rules

The competition was arranged in accordance with this competition programme and the competition rules of the Finnish Association of Architects.

1.5 Competition language

The language of the competition was English. The Finnish language shall be used at the design and implementation stage.

1.6 Compensation for participation

Each team invited to the competition receives compensation of EUR 30 000 (0% VAT) with reduction of 10% for the fee of competitors´ representative in the jury and other expenses.

2.1 Background

Mattilanniemi campus area is University of Jyväskylä's first extension site onshore of Jyväsjärvi. This area was constructed on the basis of a land-use plan originating in Arto Sipinen's winning Nordic architectural competition entry in 1970 and its further development. In addition to university buildings, this campus area houses office space for enterprises as well as a hotel.

Mattilanniemi campus area comprises university buildings A, B, C, D, E, and Hotel Alba, Nokia's office building, the Jykes enterprise building, and Agora – which combines university and business premises.

The oldest university buildings B and C were completed in 1980. The railway separated the buildings from the actual city structure. A bypass highway has since been constructed next to the railway.

The second stage of construction (1984) comprises university buildings A and D, bordering a pedestrian and bicycle route that dissects the property as a continuation to a pedestrian bridge.

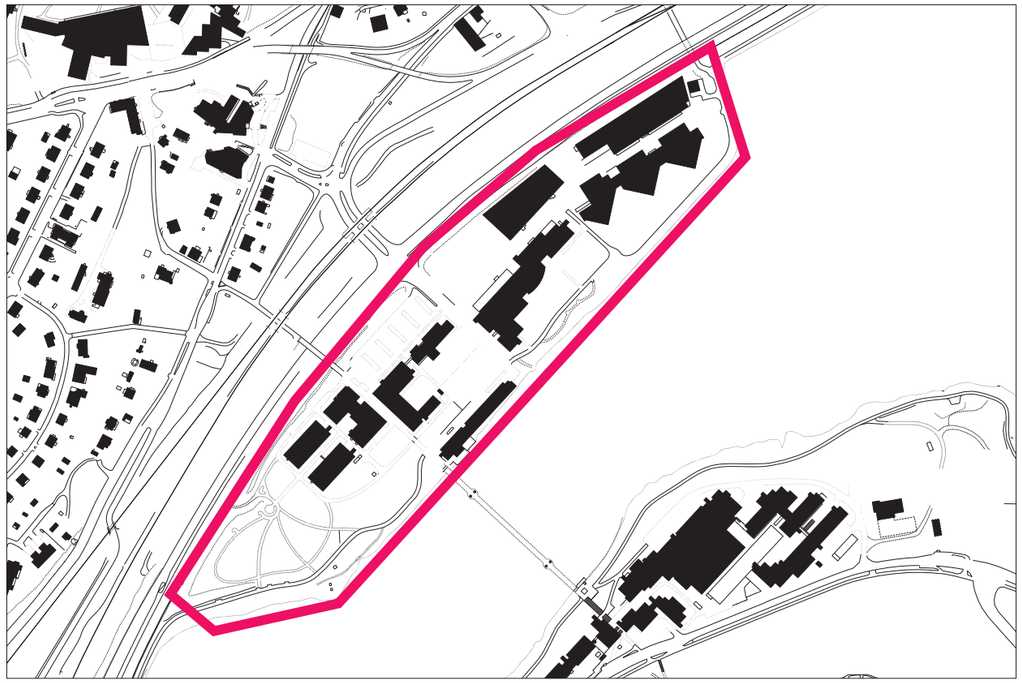
Building E, completed at the third stage (1988), combines business and university spaces.

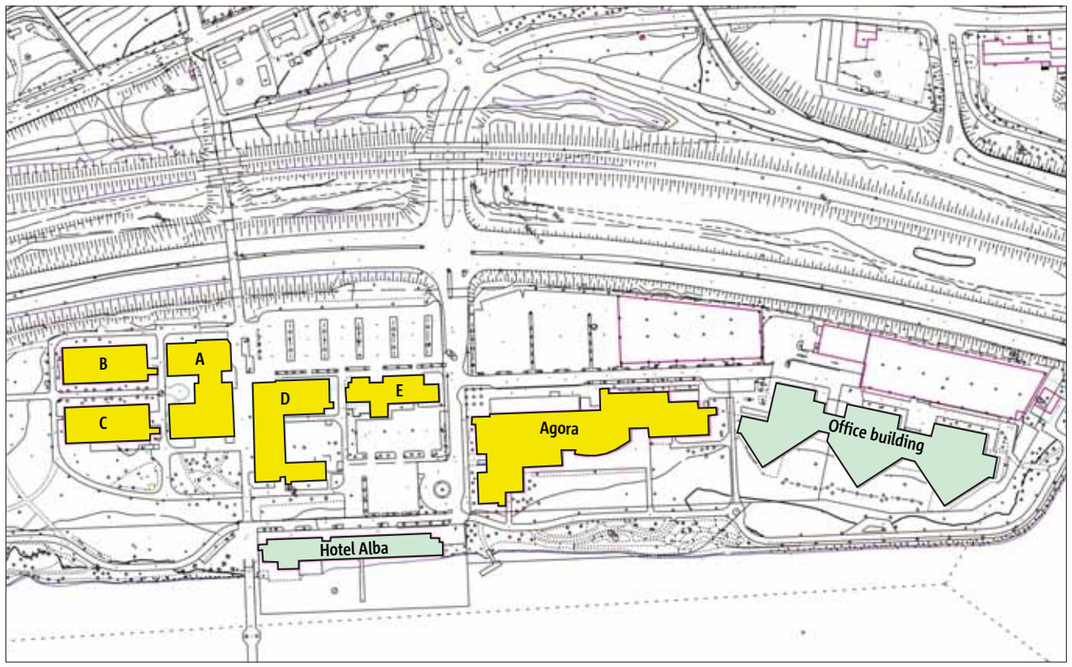
Buildings B and C are three storeys high, made of red brick, and almost identical.

These buildings encountered later on severe problems with indoor air quality and they have been vacant since 2011. The protection of the buildings was widely studied, and a decision was made in autumn 2012 that one of the two buildings may be demolished out of the new buildings´ way.

Building goals in the competition are to find an overall solution for the Mattilanniemi campus whose high-quality internal and external infrastructure will make it an attractive environment for learning, research, and entrepreneurship, shared between work and leisure time.

The objective of Mattilanniemi modernisation is to increase the attractiveness of the University of Jyväskylä as an internationally interesting and inspirational operation environment; to bring functional unity to the campus area as a part of the Jyväskylä city centre; to create new kind of premises for studies, research, and businesses that have a sustainable life span; to link them in as a natural part of the temporally layered complex; to improve internal and external connections in the area; and to promote independence from motor vehicles.





2.2 Town plan, urban structure and environment at present

In the existing town plan from 1998, the area is designated as a zone for public buildings (Y). The current town plan is outdated and will not serve as a basis for the competition. In the Jyväskylä master plan draft in preparation, Mattilanniemi is designated as a strategic city-centre area.

The area is a significant part of the landscape when one enters Jyväskylä from the south along highway or by train from the direction of Tampere.

The area is part of lake landscape and Mattilanniemi Park is a substantial part of the Green Ring, surrounding the Jyväskylä inner city. The park carries values associated with the history of Finnish landscape architecture of the 1980s, and, in addition, Mattilanniemi, Ylistönrinne, and Seminaarinmäki form the only green-belt complex of their kind in Finland.

2.3 Traffic and parking

Bicyclists and pedestrians move through and within the area in substantial numbers. Bicycle parking today is unplanned. There are two pedestrian and bicycle connections from the city centre to the campus on a different level from the railway and highway. The bridge Ylistönsilta connects the earlier stages of the campus, Seminaarinmäki and Mattilanniemi, with Ylistönmäki, on the other side of the water.

Vehicle traffic to Mattilanniemi relies on a single controlled level crossing from the highway, Rantaväylä. Draft plans for improvement based on a multi-level solution have been presented, but there are no detailed plans with an implementation aim.

Public buses serve the area on weekdays from morning till afternoon, but there is no public transport on evenings or weekends.

3.1 The most important goals given for construction planning

The objective was that new construction and its outdoor solutions would be naturally connected to the park outline. The open lawn and the functions at the lakeside had to be retained.

The desired experience of the new environment for employees and students should:

- Give energy and inspiration
- Support co-operation and individuals' work
- Create an opportunity for chance encounters in addition to organised events

The new building(s) should:

- Constitute an attractive campus space
- Support interactive learning methods
- Give multi-space solutions for individuals' concentration and for group work
- Be as flexible as possible

Ecological-sustainable objectives were:

- The development of technical systems requires also flexible design solutions
- The building is healthy and safe, as well as efficient in terms of energy and costs
- The building shall realise the goals of sustainable development of a green campus, environmental classification is BREEAM Very Good
- The E value of the building must not exceed 128 kWh/m² (75% of the upper limit for the E value).
- The indoor air classification shall be level S2.
- The solutions shall reduce the need for cooling.
- The materials shall be sustainable – they shall have low emissions, and the potential utilisation of recycled materials shall be surveyed.
- The building shall ensure good conditions, the availability of daylight, a good indoor atmosphere, and good acoustics.
- Water use in the building should be minimised.
- The control of rainwater shall be planned.
- Issues of recycling and transport of waste within the building shall be resolved.

The objective was to increase the attractiveness of walking and bicycling and to ensure a safe pedestrian and bicycle route between the university campus areas and connections within the area.

The need for bicycle and parking spaces were:

- Parking spaces for 650–800 bicycles shall be allocated in the competition area, approximately a third of them under cover.
- In addition to the existing spaces, 80–100 new car-parking spaces can be implemented in the competition area. Parking shall be implemented structurally.

3.2 Functions to be located in the building (space programme)

The new building(s) will accommodate the School of Business and Economics, the Faculty of Social Sciences, the Faculty of Information Technology, and the Brain Research Laboratory / Psychotherapy Clinic, as well as the university's general teaching spaces and offices. Also, restaurant spaces are needed.

A SUMMARY OF THE UNIVERSITY'S SPACE PROGRAMME:

	workplaces	gross m² (est.)
School of Business and Economics	120	2 000
– option for expansion –"–	45	700
Faculty of Social Sciences	270	5 000
– psychology, option for expansion	15	200
Faculty of Information Technology	140	3 000
University offices, option for expansion	60	1 000
Brain Research Laboratory / Psychotherapy Clinic	10	1 200
General and teaching spaces	20	6 900
TOTAL	**680**	**20 000**

There shall be restaurant spaces for students and other users (restaurant places for 300 persons), kitchen and service spaces.

In addition, there shall be technical spaces and civil defence shelter.

3.3 Project schedule after the competition stage

The intention is to continue planning the project immediately after the competition so, that the entity should be ready by the spring of 2016.

3.4 Evaluation criteria

- Creation of an innovative and attractive campus area to encourage co-operation
- A solution that respects the existing built cultural environment, landscape, and lakeside space but is original, functionally efficient and compact
- Represents a high-quality cityscape; and constitutes a clearly new temporal phase in the campus area
- Represents the university's values and identity in a positive way and creates a modern open environment for research and learning
- A solution that encourages co-operation with businesses
- A healthy and safe building
- In its space usage an efficient and cost effective building that is to be implemented within a feasible timetable
- An environmentally efficient and ecologically sustainable solution

The overall solution and its potential for further development had priority over perfection of individual details.

4 THE FLOW OF THE COMPETITION

All of the seven proposals arrived in time and were accepted in the competition.

The jury had three meetings during the evaluation phase in spring 2013.

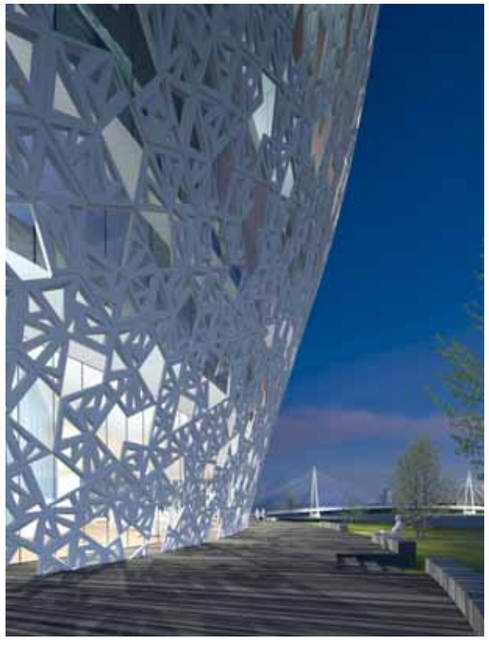
The extent of each proposal was calculated. In addition, the ecological and energy-technological features of the proposals were assessed. The proposals were also assessed by a traffic specialist.

Three proposals were chosen for closer inspection on the basis of their architectural and cityscape features, as well as the above-mentioned assessment.

A number of features were assessed to determine how the chosen proposals met the objectives for a healthy, safe and ecologically sustainable building, as set in the competition programme. The technical assessments included:

- Feasibility assessment including consideration of the Terve talo ('healthy house') concept.
- Energy assessments (E-value, energy class, CO_2 emissions, energy consumption objective).
- Assessment of building engineering systems.

In addition, the prices were compared between the chosen proposals.



5 GENERAL EVALUATION

The competitors had performed the task with care and the proposals were well designed and of high quality.

Ideally, the new building should smoothly fit into the existing cityscape of Mattilanniemi yet be a modern university department building, characterised by the spirit of its era.

It was also considered important that the pedestrian and bicycle bridge should be noted in the proposals. Placing the main entrance toward the inner way instead of it facing the lake was considered a mistake. The best proposals had the main entrance in the entry square next to the pedestrian and bicycle bridge ("Castel dell' Ovo", "LOOP", "FOCUS" and "LUCKY LAKE").

A further expectation for the proposals was that they should create public exterior space inviting people to spend time and meet others.

The proposals should also favour the creation of an entity that encourages interaction between the functions of the various departments. A sufficient number of common spaces near the entrance and easy access to the upper floors were also considered important.

In the assessment, attention was also paid to the creation of a new kind of learning environment. The open solutions and central meeting spaces were well-designed in most proposals. The most compact basic solutions turned out best.

The design guidelines emphasised flexibility for modifications, and in the best compact proposals this was achieved quite well.

Service traffic was inadequately resolved in many proposals, or it traversed bicycle and pedestrian routes. In almost all proposals, the Brain Research Laboratory was placed on floors where it cannot be located. It is, however, possible to resolve the location of the various premises at a later stage during further design, and access for ambulance traffic and patient transport can then be taken into account.

A rather significant amount of attention was paid to energy consumption and ecology in comparing the proposals. A number of features were assessed to determine how the chosen proposals met the objectives for a healthy, safe and ecologically sustainable building, as set in the competition programme.

The compact solutions turned out to be the best ones also in the technical assessment.

6.1 “IN UNI”

Cultural environment, landscape, lakeside space, new temporal phase

This entry is interesting and varied in terms of its distribution of masses. The central exterior space is inverted towards the inside of the block, forming a varied, winding street courtyard – an interesting feature as such. Turning the wall of the “Campus City” towards the lake and the park, however, is a non-optimal solution. The facades are mundane and uninviting.

Both the interior and the exterior lack a clear, focused entrance. The restaurant opens towards the narrow street courtyard. Vertical connections to upper floors are laid out in a somewhat confusing way. Because of the rigid base plan, the design provides little flexibility for alterations. Connections between “buttons” on the upper floors do not work.

A modern, open environment for research and learning

As the mass of buildings is spread into an extensive, elongated form, no clear meeting point is formed.

Healthiness and safety, environmental efficiency and ecological sustainability

The more compact solutions are the best in comparison.

Traffic solutions

Parking spaces for cars are located in carports and parking facilities in the northern part of the area along Rantatie Road.

The confirmed gross floor area with the missing technical facilities added is approximately 22 000 m^2.

6.2 ”KAMPUSKAUPUNKI”

Cultural environment, landscape, lakeside space, new temporal phase

The room programme is distributed into three separate buildings of varying height along a “University Esplanade”. The masses of buildings form a rich, village-like townscape. The buildings are named The City Hall, The Village and The Business Center. The UniverCity concept has been studied closely. The materials, colours and shapes used in the buildings are rich and varied. The author mentions that the buildings can be linked using bridges or sheltered walkways, but the connections presented in the design are poor. Vertical connections within the buildings could also be clearer. In the present form, they are mostly based on closed stairwells.

Because of the basic structure of three separate masses, meeting points and shared facilities are spread across three buildings which, on the other hand, also results in substantial surface area. The author also presents approximately 700 floor square metres of facilities outside the room programme. All lecture halls are located in only one building.

A modern, open environment for research and learning

The problem resulting from distributed meeting areas is that the design lacks a central meeting area. Each building has some shared facilities.

Healthiness and safety, environmental efficiency and ecological sustainability

The more compact solutions are the best in comparison.

Traffic solutions

Parking spaces are located in a multi-storey parking lot outside the competition area.

Confirmed gross floor area with the missing technical facilities added is approximately 23 000 m^2.

6.3 “Castel dell’ Ovo”

Cultural environment, landscape, lakeside space, new temporal phase

This entry is a compact single-building solution. The shape of the building, an inclined oval, forms a distinct landmark, but it also brings up the question of whether or not this is too strong in character for a university department building. The decorated exterior layer of the double facade accentuates the building further in a way that seems to connect it to some other more urban setting.

Despite the firm basic structure, the system of buildings provides flexibility for alterations.

The entrance square is beautiful. The entrance leads into a “learning lobby” with a flight of stairs that forms a sitting area and leads to the second floor. An auditorium and a restaurant open towards the lobby on the entrance level. Views towards the lake open from the restaurant. In this entry, the question of the kitchen’s service traffic has also been resolved and the service route has been clearly separated from public traffic. Approaching the building from various directions has also been resolved well.

The connection from the second floor to the upper floors is practical, but would perhaps need more capacity, considering the volume of the building. Sunlight is provided for the central parts of the building through notches cut to the basic oval shape of the building.

A modern, open environment for research and learning

Access from the entry level to the second floor is through a wide flight of stairs that also forms a central sitting area and meeting point.

Healthiness and safety, environmental efficiency and ecological sustainability

This design is very compact. The basic frame of the building can be implemented easily, but the facades present a challenge. Shifting the horizontal forces requires more and larger bracing elements than those presented in the design. The building features a slanted green roof and effective protection from the sun. The inclined facade protects the building from rain falling at an angle, and the base floor of the building can be implemented using structural solutions with proven moisture behaviour characteristics. The application of solar power and ground heat has been proposed. The entry meets the required E value.

Traffic solutions

The bicycle parking area is located far from the entrances to the new building. Parking facilities remain on ground level using the present arrangements. Service traffic crosses the bicycle and pedestrian paths.

Confirmed gross floor area with the missing technical facilities added is approximately 22 000 m^2.

The entry can be further developed to reach the target price.

6.4 “LOOP”

Cultural environment, landscape, lakeside space, new temporal phase

A highly compact and efficient mass of buildings positioned so that the public exterior space – an entrance square – is located in front of the main entrance along the bridge path which connects naturally with the lakeside landscape. The designer wanted to position the building prominently when approached from the direction of Tampere, and intended to create the impression that the building has always been here. The building has a very sculptural shape, producing a horizontal impression, though the building has five floors. The horizontal facade architecture is well-suited for the Mattilanniemi area. The building has a character of its own, yet does not stand out too prominently from the environment.

The entrance hall is connected to a restaurant that opens towards the lake and a monumental staircase that leads to the second floor, also forming a central meeting point. The lifts to the upper floors are positioned practically in relation to the entrance.

The overhangs of the intermediate floors form exterior spaces but also protect the outer wall. The deep frame results in numerous spaces that obtain natural light only indirectly. The amount of skylight received by the central hall should be increased.

The very systematic and modular frame structure provides excellent flexibility for alterations.

Although the materials have been selected with the aim of minimum CO_2 emissions, the material (aluminium surface) and details of the facades behind the projecting balconies should be reconsidered.

A modern, open environment for research and learning

The central hall successfully brings various elements and participants together, and the departments form a shared, interactive space. All floors have a spatial structure that encourages the formation of spontaneous meeting points.

Healthiness and safety, environmental efficiency and ecological sustainability

The design is easy and economical to implement due to the compact structures and plain shapes. The structure of the roof is a simple and durable inverted roof structure. Eaves protect the facade from rain falling at an angle, and the base floor of the building can be implemented using structural solutions with proven moisture behaviour characteristics. The design received a full constructability score in the calculations.

Application of solar power and ground heat have been proposed. The design meets the required E value.

This entry is notable because it successfully combines skilfully designed architecture with the energy efficiency and ecological performance requirements.

Traffic solutions

Parking facilities remain on the ground level using the present arrangements. Mention is made of locating a bicycle parking area near the main entrance, but bicycle and pedestrian paths are not addressed beyond this. Service traffic intersects with the main bicycle path. Service access to kitchen needs to be resolved as part of further development.

Confirmed gross floor area with the missing technical facilities added is approximately 21 500 m^2.

The entry can be further developed to reach the target price.

6.5 "FOCUS"

Cultural environment, landscape, lakeside space, new temporal phase

This compact and very carefully studied entry pays special, positive attention to the lakeside landscape. The mass of buildings is staggered beautifully from the lakeside towards the road.

The balanced exterior architecture, however, appears slightly routine-like and dry, and fails to meet the objective of launching a new architectural era respective to the series of Jyväskylä's university buildings.

The design forms a well-conceived functional whole. The basic structures are systematic and allow for reasonable flexibility for alterations. The central hall is impressive.

A modern, open environment for research and learning

The spacious and high central hall forms a central meeting point in a way that feels natural.

Healthiness and safety, environmental efficiency and ecological sustainability

The solution is relatively compact, resulting in low energy consumption. It is proposed that the building be connected to district heating. It also has solar collectors, solar panels and glass sunlight shielding.

Traffic solutions

Bicycle parking areas are located near the side entrances, and the required car parking spaces are implemented using structural solutions north of the A and D buildings.

Confirmed gross floor area with the missing technical facilities added is approximately 21 500 m^2.

6.6 "LUCKY LAKE"

Cultural environment, landscape, lakeside space, new temporal phase

In terms of the cityscape this entry unites the now relatively scattered series of buildings into an unbroken modern whole. The design consists of two tall buildings and a gallery passage between them. The buildings are visually prominent when approached from the direction of Tampere.

The distribution of the building masses is highly skilful and beautiful. Most of the spaces open towards the lakeside scenery. The tall section forms a landmark and has a long horizontal gallery passage connected to it. The overall composition appears highly controlled and balanced.

The entrance square is arranged beautifully. The restaurant is located on the entry floor by the lake. No other shared facilities are located on the entry floor.

An impressive ramp forms the vertical connection between the 1st and 2nd floors, but above the 2nd floor the traffic arrangements are relatively confusing, sometimes arranged only through exit stairwells. An open vertical connection between the floors would have been advisable.

The long gallery passage is beautiful, but problematic in terms of air conditioning, bringing up questions of efficiency.

A modern, open environment for research and learning

The distributed mass of buildings does not provide sufficient possibilities for central meeting areas. The meeting point formed by the gallery passage is far from the heart of the building.

Healthiness and safety, environmental efficiency and ecological sustainability

The buildings are located across a wide area of the campus, requiring functional adaptation with the existing buildings at the implementation stage. The frame of the building is based on wood structures and wooden intermediate floors. Implementation using the proposed frame materials will be challenging. Because of the structural solution, based on wood and building board, a double glass facade would be required for weatherproofing.

Because of the considerable area of its exterior shell, the heating energy consumption of LUCKY LAKE is much higher compared to other entries. A critical point in terms of energy efficiency and interior conditions is the gallery passage. The ventilated base floor also increases energy consumption. The entry falls slightly short of the required E value, but the required level can be achieved by developing the design further.

The design is thoroughly documented, but contains ecological solutions that are not implementable in reality.

Traffic solutions

Bicycle parking rows are positioned by the walls. Car parking is located centrally along the motorway, leaving room for other functions within the campus area. Service traffic arrangements are not specified. Service access to the kitchen is not resolved.

Confirmed gross floor area with the missing technical facilities added is approximately 24 500 m^2.
This entry is the most expensive of all the cost-calculated entries.

6.7 "Another brick"

Cultural environment, landscape, lakeside space, new temporal phase

This compact building is located primarily within a single mass with wing sections. The entrance square connects with the lakeside landscape and the bicycle and pedestrian bridge very well.

The oval-shaped auditoriums on the ground level turn the entrance area into an exciting archipelago-like space. The connection to upper floors is focused and prominent. The restaurant opens towards the lake.

Diagonally staggered meeting facilities open towards the motorway on the 1st floor and towards the lake on the upper floors, but the office wing blocks the view to the lake. The interior spaces in the wing along the lake should be more open to make full use of the magnificent view to the lake, instead of being reserved for meeting rooms and individual offices.

The fabric formed by the auditoriums, galleries and bridges of the central space is exciting. The structures used on the upper floors provide flexibility for alterations.

The architecture of the facades, while quite attractive as such, appears out of place here.

A modern, open environment for research and learning

The only meeting areas are formed by the exit spaces of the auditoriums and the lecture halls.

Healthiness and safety, environmental efficiency and ecological sustainability

Compact solutions were the best in the comparison. The design leaves HVAC arrangements undescribed.

Traffic solutions

Car parks are located on a separate deck north of the A and D buildings. Service traffic and the kitchen's service access have been considered.

Confirmed gross floor area with the missing technical facilities added is approximately 20 500 m^2 (lowest of all entries).

7 RESULT OF THE COMPETITION

7.1 Decision of the jury

In its meeting on 29 May 2013, the jury unanimously decided to select the proposal with a pseudonym "LOOP" – a highly successful combination of classically beautiful architecture, modern learning environment and excellent energy efficiency and ecological sustainability levels – the winner of the competition. The jury also decided to award honourable mentions to the proposals "LUCKY LAKE" and "Castell dell' Ovo".

7.2 Jury's recommendation for further development

Jury recommends "LOOP" to be selected for further development.

7.3 Signatures

Mauno Sievänen
Chairman of the Competition Jury

Markku Andersson
Member of the Jury

Aki Havia
Member of the Jury

Ilkka Halinen
Member of the Jury

Matti Manninen
Member of the Jury

Tuija Solin
Member of the Jury

Kirsi Moisander
Member of the Jury

Markku Komonen
Member of the Jury

Suvi Jokio
Member of the Jury

Eija Larkas-Ipatti
Secretary of the Jury

7.4 Opening of the identity envelopes

The winner, pseudonym ”LOOP”

Author — Arkkitehtitoimisto JKMM Oy

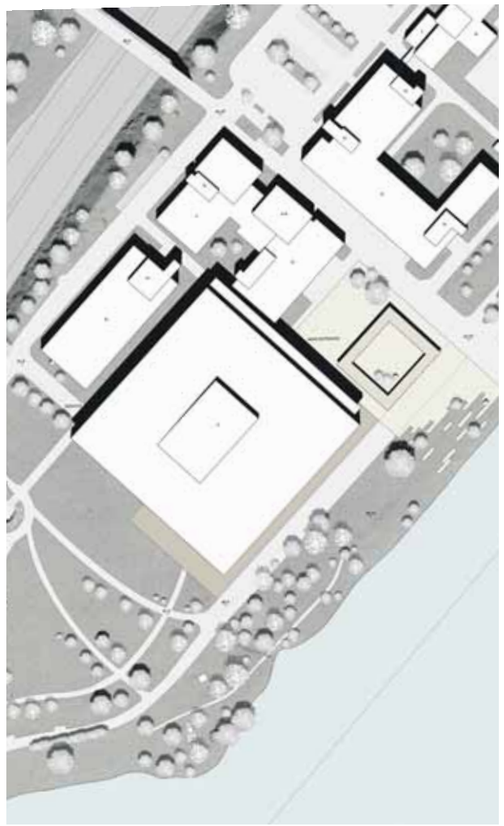
Team
Asmo Jaaksi, architect SAFA
Teemu Kurkela, architect SAFA
Samuli Miettinen, architect SAFA
Juha Mäki-Jyllilä, architect SAFA

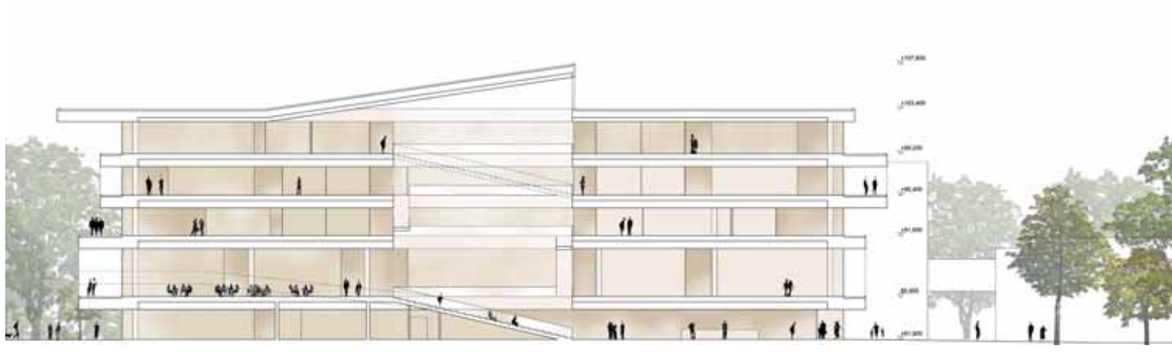
Assistant designers
Christopher Delany, architect SAFA
Kristian Forsberg, student of architecture
Katariina Hakala, design assistant
Valeria Lampariello, architect
Päivi Meuronen, interior design architect SIO
Marko Pulli, architect SAFA
Tuomas Raikamo, architect SAFA

Landscape architect LOCI Maisema-arkkitehdit
Pia Kuusniemi, landscape architect MARK

Structural design Ramboll
Juha Rantanen, M.Sc. (Tech.)

Energy specialist, Metropolia School of Applied Sciences
Piia Sormunen, D.Sc. (Tech.)

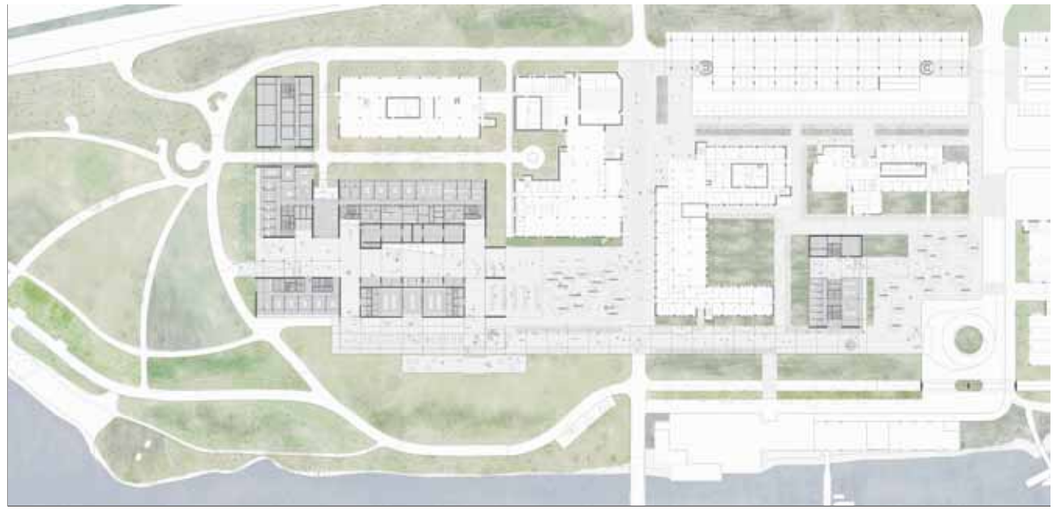




Honourable mention

Pseudonym “LUCKY LAKE”

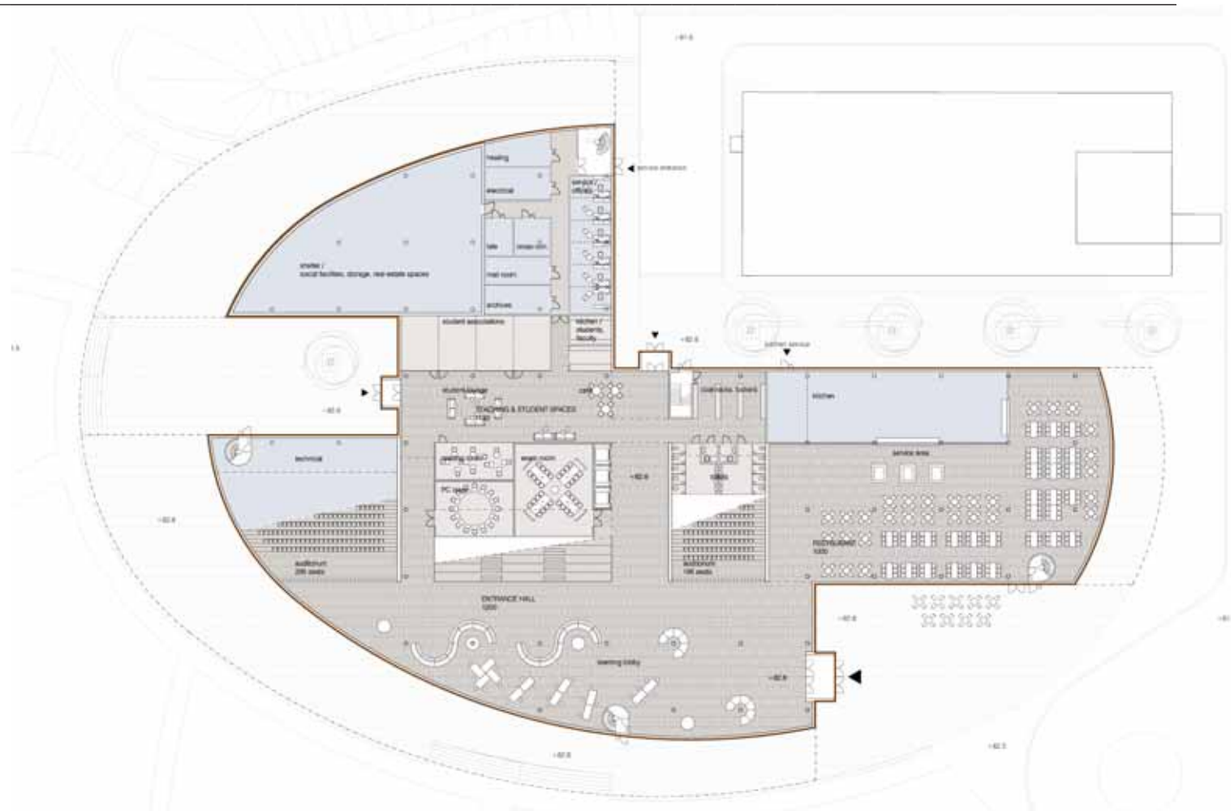
Authors	martinezysoler + AV13arquitectos Francisco Martinéz Manso, architect and urban architect Rafael Soler Márquez, architect, master in heritage intervention Sergio Castillo Hispán, architect and landscape architect Ignacio Rodríguez Bailón, architect
Main assistant	José Eduardo Pastor Pastor, architect
Assistants	Melania Rabelo Becker, architect Jose J. Vázquez García, architect, master in urban design José Carlos Fernández Martínez, architect, master in urban planning
Ecological and sustainability assistants	Cristina Hernández Díaz, architect, master in sustainability Beatriz Segura Plaza, architect, master in sustainability Silvia Segura Plaza, architect, master in energy efficiency
Scale models	Alejandro Martín Montoro, architecture student Jose J. Vásquez García, architect
3D model	Juan Antonio Serrano García, architect

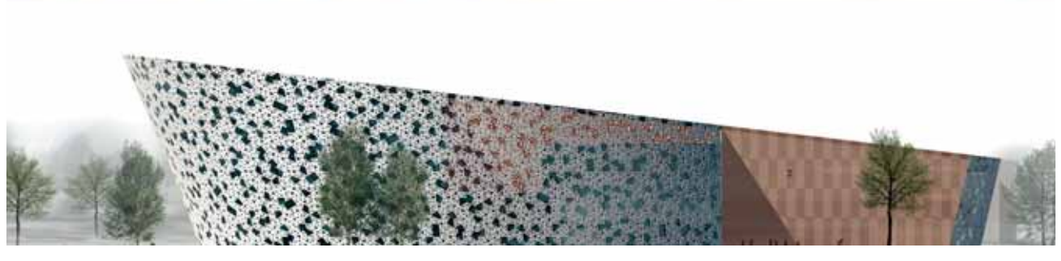


Honourable mention

Pseudonym “Castel dell’ Ovo”

Author	Arkkitehtitoimisto SARC Oy
Team	Antti-Matti Siikala, professor, architect SAFA Sarlotta Narjus, architect SAFA Roman Cisneros, architect Riku Huopaniemi, architect SAFA Jarmo Roiko-Jokela, architect SAFA Abel Groenewolt, architect SAFA Tommi Sassi, architect SAFA Erno Honkonen, student of architecture Esa Hotanen, student of architecture Veli-Matti Kunnari, student of architecture
Special consultant	Piia Sormunen, D.Sc. (Tech.)





Other entries (opening order)

Pseudonym ”KAMPUSKAUPUNKI”

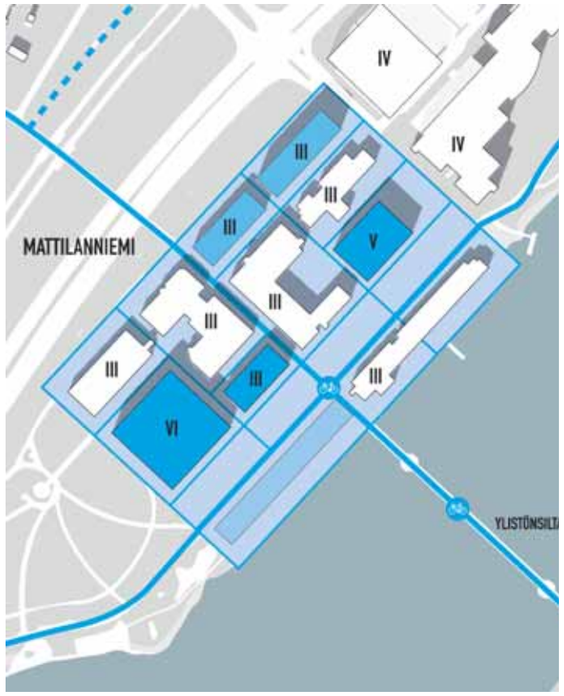
Author MVRDV

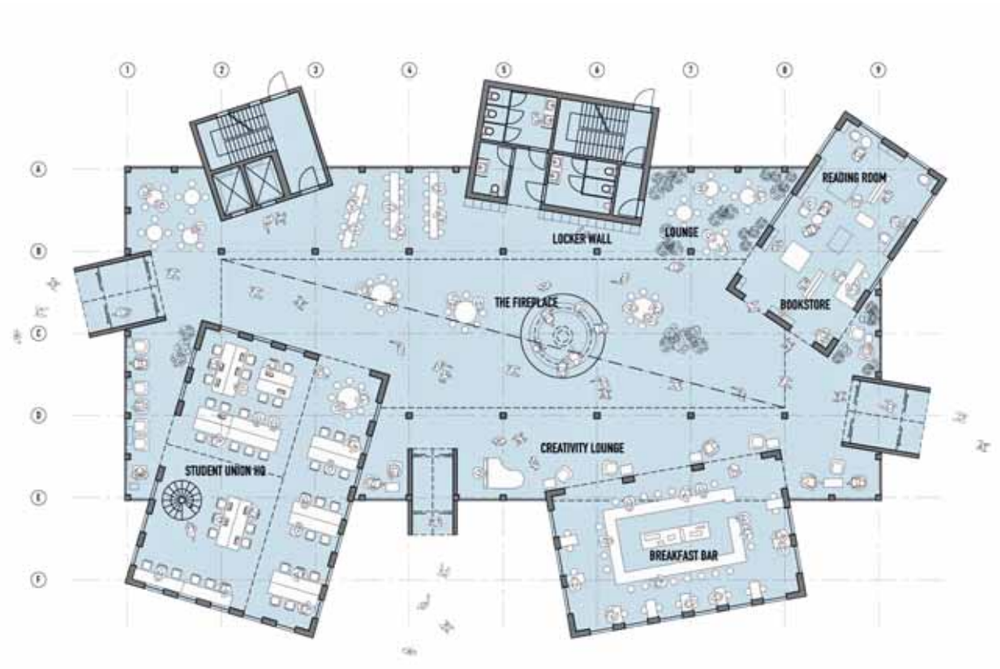
Lead architect MVRDV (NL):
Winy Maas, Jacob van Rijs, Nathalie de Vries, Fokke Moerel, Klaas Hofman, Sanne van der Burgh, Hugo Maffre, Johannes Pilz

Local architect ALA (FI):
Juho Grönholm, Antti Nousjoki, Janne Teräsvirta, Samuli Woolston, Pekka Sivula, Pekka Tainio, Toni Laurila

Consultants WISE-Group (FI):
Jukka Ala-Ojala, Johannes Helander

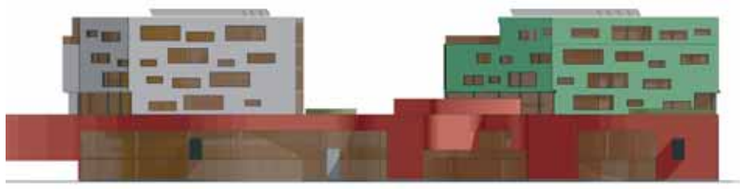
DGMR (NL):
Paul van Bergen





Pseudonym ”IN UNI”

Author	Arkkitehdit LSV Oy
Designers	Juha Luoma, architect SAFA Timo Veijonsuo, architect SAFA
Assistants	Daniel Herkert, student of architecture Tobias Tommila, architect Kalle Mälkki, architect Markus Einola, architect SAFA Anniina Lähteenkorva, tracer
Structural design	A-Insinöörit Oy Valtteri Meriläinen, M.Sc
Energy and ecology	Ramboll Oy Jukka Merviö, M.Sc, quality control Kimmo Hilliaho, M.Sc, Coordination Eerik Mäkitalo, M.Sc, energy calculations Isa Melander, M.Sc, BREEAM consultation



ELEVATION TO SOUTHEAST 1:200

Pseudonym ”FOCUS”

Author Arkkitehtitoimisto Sipinen Oy

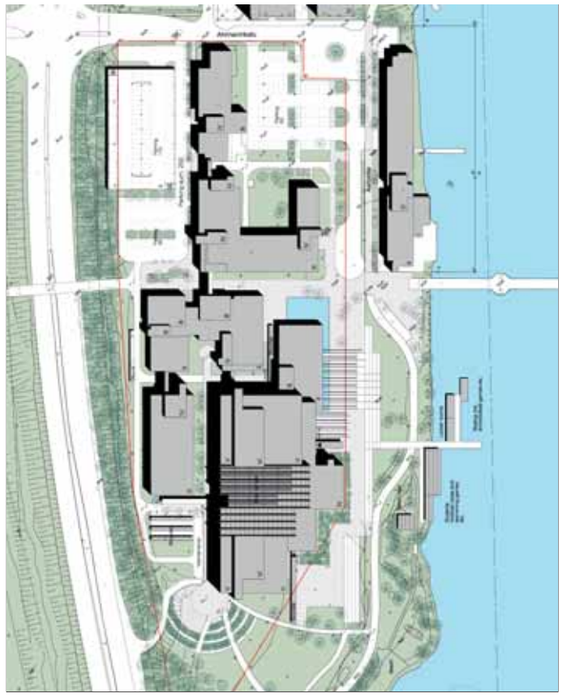
Team Arto Sipinen, architect SAFA
Ari Sipinen, architect SAFA

Assistants

Visualisation, Tietoa Visualisointi Oy
Jari Lantiainen architect SAFA

Structural design Ramboll Finland Oy
Timo Turunen, M.Sc. (Tech.)

HVAC design Insinööritoimisto Mittatyö Timo Holopainen Ky
Timo Holopainen, M.Sc. (Tech.)



Pseudonym ”Another brick”

Author	Arkkitehtitoimisto Lahdelma & Mahlamäki Oy
Designers	Rainer Mahlamäki, architect SAFA Ilmari Lahdelma, architect SAFA
Team	Akseli Leinonen, architect SAFA Hanne Savolainen, architect SAFA Jukka Savolainen, architect Marko Santala, architect SAFA Tarja Suvisto, structural architect
Structural design	Ramboll Oy Eero Pekkari, M.Sc. (Tech.)