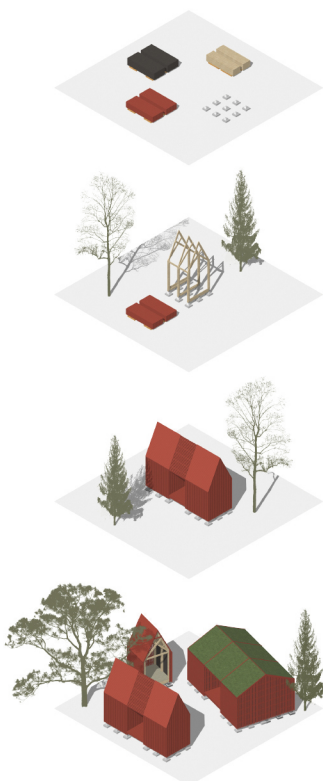




*Aallonharja* unveils the newest layer for a long-lasting Nordic maritime architecture. It portrays a modern reinterpretation of the traditional Finnish shoreline structures. Iconic and functional, its form combined with an intense red colour and the modern use of wood creates an easily recognisable public building typology that fits to every island. *Aallonharja* blends itself to the archipelago environment and gives air for the unique nature to thrive, all while creating various new possibilities for everyone to enjoy the islands.

The most distinctive and visible part of the concept is the new landing area. While navigating Helsinki's open waters, one can effortlessly spot the floating red cabins and the welcoming round jetty. The jetty extends from the shoreline and steadily lowers towards the sea, so one can dock there with any

vehicle, from kayaks to motor boats to bigger boat buses. At the starting point of the loop, the floating cabin is equipped with public accessible toilets and a shelter. Following this structure, the landing dock is easily transformed into a functional public gateway, without damaging the fragile shoreline.

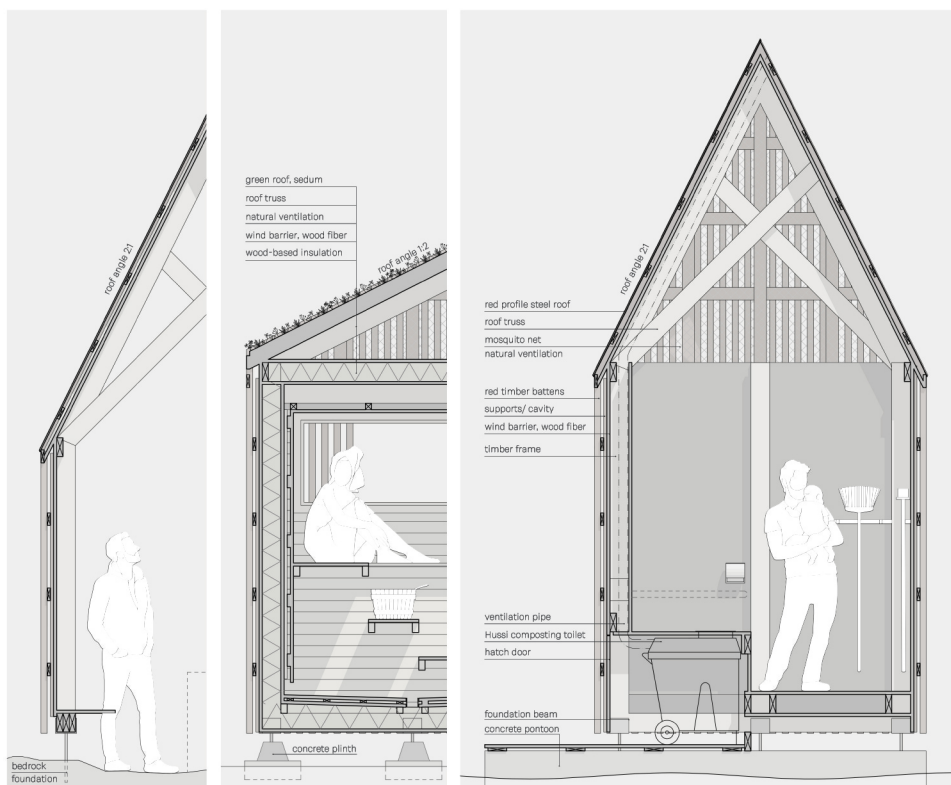


Inland, the same modular unit that is used for the floating cabins is found serving many different usages. The structural logic of the units allows various building configurations, from singular module storages and toilets, to bigger saunas and cafés made out of multiple combined modules. They all have the same wooden structure and modern wooden facades. Together, the buildings form clusters that are placed organically and mindfully in nature. Within every cluster, there is always at least one high pitched red structure that catches your eye, while the bigger buildings blend more to the site with their grass roofs. This way one can always easily spot the public destined spaces, while having the landscape feel as natural and archetypal as possible.

Sustainability has been taken into account in every aspect of *Aallonharja*. The buildings use as little resources as possible, produce a minimum amount of waste and are preserving nature. This is possible by reducing the volume of building materials, using lightweight or punctual foundations and prioritizing recycling. The majority of the building material is untreated natural timber. Toilet waste is composted and later used for enhancing biodiversity. The needed electricity is produced with solar panels and used for filtering clean drinking water. Sustainability and the self-sufficiency of the cabins, combined with guiding signs and instructions for responsible exploration of the islands, all make sure that visitors can enjoy their time in the archipelago without hurting the natural environment.

The chosen structure for Aallonharja is ecologically and economically sustainable. The materials are light, easy to build on-site and natural. The untreated timber as a main structural material is the most common Finnish renewable material, while also being cost-efficient and easily transported to the construction sites. In addition to timber, woodbased insulation and wood fiber windboards are used to provide comfortable weather protection and give sturdiness to the structure. The foundations are adaptable. Ready-made concrete plinths are used in order to raise the structure from the ground and allow animal life to flow through, while the concrete pontoons provide firmness to the floating cabins. Thus, the foundations do not need any heavy digging and can be reused later on. Completely recyclable profiled steel is used for the roof.

The building is designed according to widely used dimensions, in order to minimise material loss and make the construction process faster. The main width and depth of the frame is 2,4 x 2,4 meters, which is equivalent

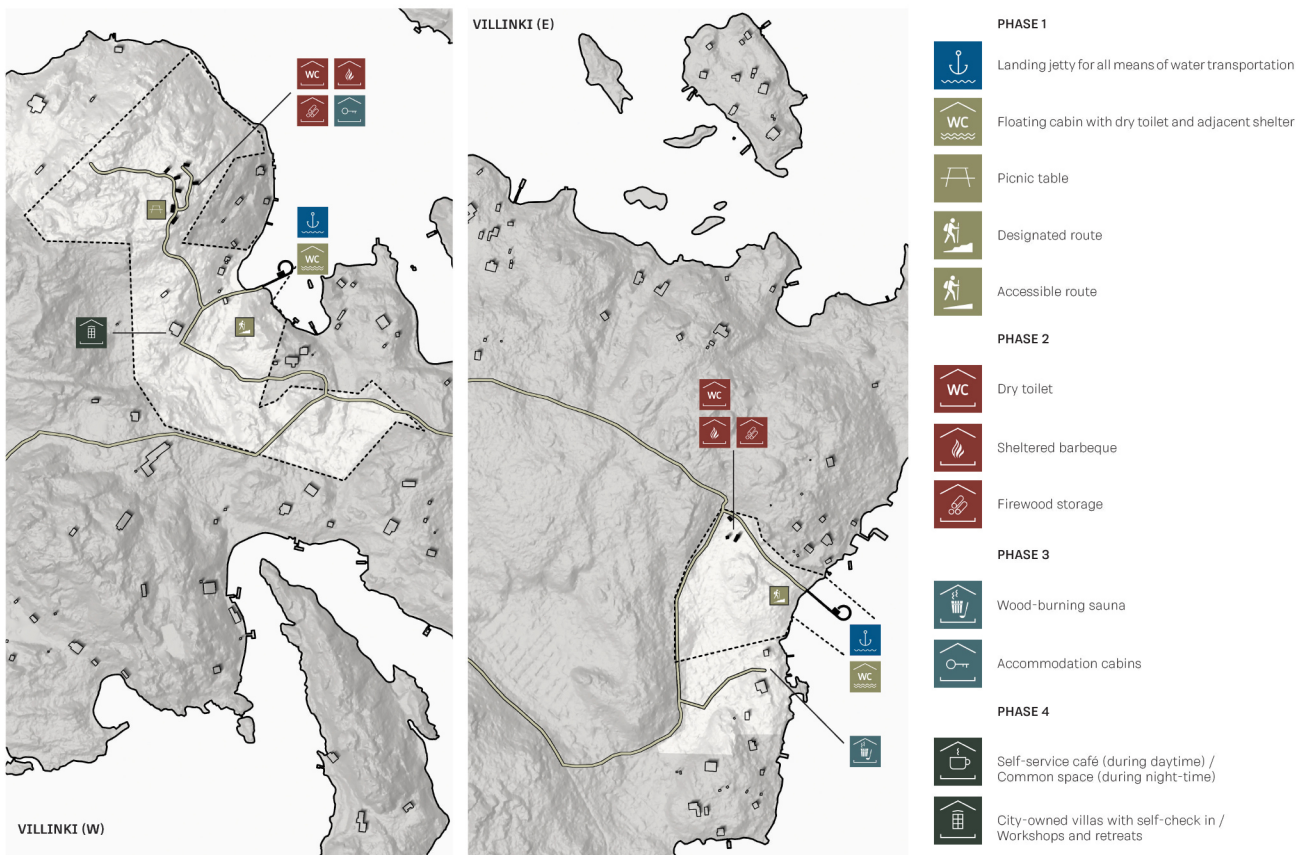


to two factory-shipped windboards assembled together. The height of the building is 2,7 meters plus the 2,4 meters high gable roof. These dimensions create one modular frame that can be easily multiplied and combined. All of the structure materials are lightweight and easy to work with, so that the frame can be built anywhere by hand and without the need of heavy machinery. The timber elements are lifted and assembled on-site, thus making the building of the cabins possible even with volunteer help amongst willing Helsinki residents.

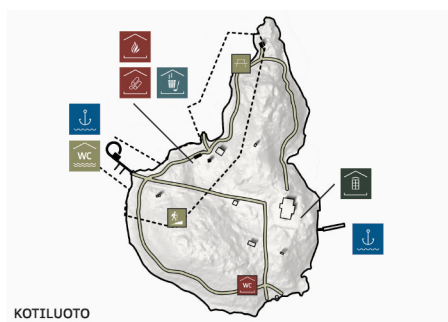
By combining the frames, different buildings and services can be created flexibly. For example, having two modular frames together, an accommodation unit that fits beds for two can be achieved. Saunas can be created by combining 2x3 units together. Sheltered barbeques or storage cabins are obtained by opening up some exterior walls. After assembling the frames, the structure is covered with windboards and then clad with red timber slats. Wood based insulation is used if needed. The slatted façade helps in making the building more lightweight, as well as discouraging acts of vandalism by causing graffiti tags to be unreadable.

Construction is phased according to each island's needs. Firstly, the jetty and floating cabin are built for accessibility. Secondly, small scale buildings like barbeque shelters, firewood storages and toilets are built inland for daytime activities. During the third phase, self-service saunas and cabins for overnight accommodation are added. The fourth and last phase includes buildings that need staff, like cafes and kiosks. All of the buildings are organically placed in compact clusters according to each site's landscape. They are meant to mindfully meander around the natural environment. For example, an efficient cluster between the forest's trees is created by pairing up a sauna with a firewood storage unit and a toilet cabin.

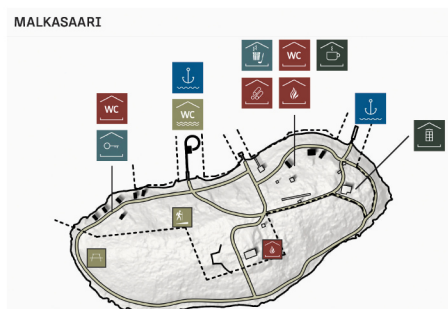




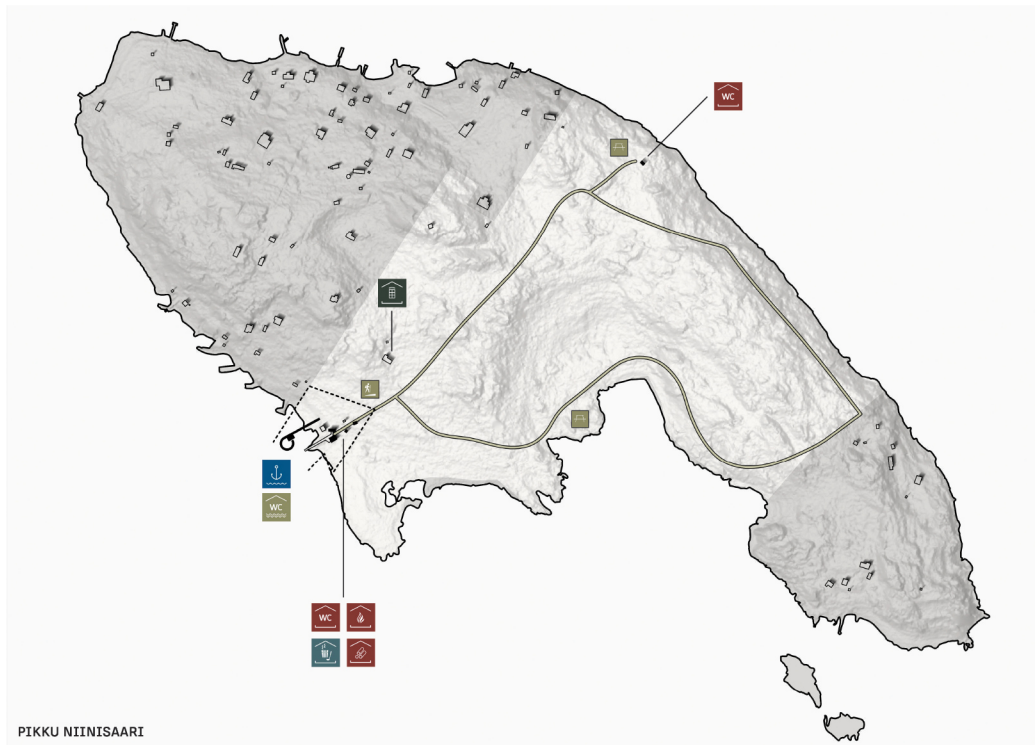
The landing docks for all water transportation means, equipped with floating cabins with toilets and shelters are placed in both of Villinki's project areas. Next to Kylänlahti bay there is an island track leading to a cluster with overnight accommodation cabins that also contains toilets, sheltered barbeque space and firewood storage. The cluster is functionally paired with a city owned villa, Stigen, that can work as an additional accommodation service or a space for workshops and retreats. In the eastern side of the island, there is a cluster with a toilet, sheltered barbecue space and firewood storage, as well as an existing sauna further down. The two public landings and clusters are linked by inland routes, thus providing a thorough exploration of the island.



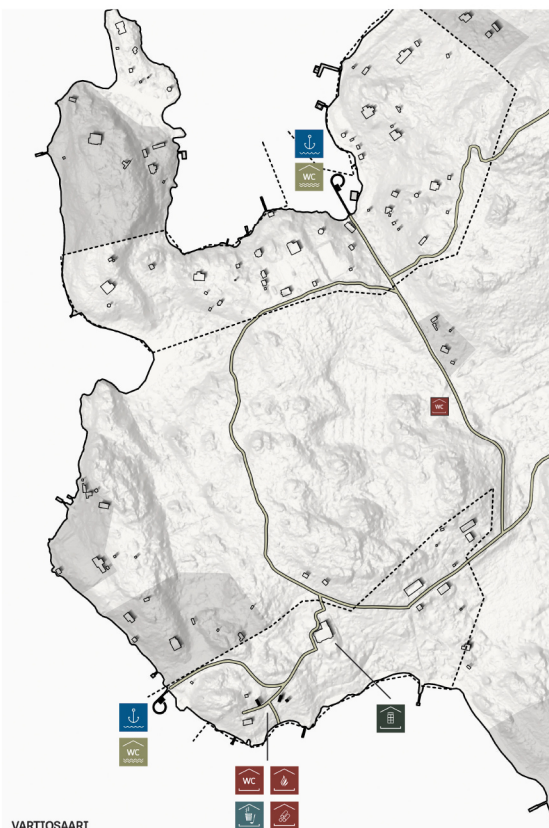
A landing pontoon with a floating cabin with toilets and shelter is placed on the western side of Kotiluoto. An existing sauna nearby is equipped with a sheltered barbecue space and firewood storage. The northern rocky area has a viewing cabin protected from wind and rain, while the southern part of the island provides an additional toilet cabin. The existing 1920s villa can work under a self check-in service programme, as well as providing space for a cafe. However, if the villa is limited to a smaller target group, a small cafe can be added next to the above-mentioned cluster.



In the northern shore of Malkasaari, a landing dock with a floating cabin with toilets and shelter space gives access to the inland amenities. The island is divided into two areas: an active cluster with an existing sauna, a cafe, an additional toilet, a sheltered barbeque and firewood storage towards the east, and a more intimate cluster with overnight accommodations towards the west. The existing Lilla villa can work as a space for workshops and retreats. The central part of the island, where the existing barbecue shelter is situated, will be fenced and protected in order for the damaged natural environment to restore.



The southern landing dock is equipped with toilets and a shelter for waiting for the ferry. Close by, a cluster with a sauna, toilet, sheltered barbecue and firewood storage, is developed around the accessible island route. The route bifurcates into two: an accessible shoreline promenade towards the east, alongside a nature reserve, and an inland pathway towards the north, with an additional toilet and sheltered viewing point. Benches and tables are provided along the routes in areas specifically chosen for their impressive scenery. The city owned villa can accommodate a small business, such as a self-service cafe, as well as provide space for workshops and day retreats.



A floating cabin with toilets and shelter for waiting for the ferry is attached to the main landing of the Reposalmi jetty, on the southern shore of Vartiosaari. The immediate contact with the distinctive island amenities is setting the record for easy recognition when encountering other public buildings inland. A cluster containing a toilet, firewood storage and sheltered barbecue is adjoined to an existing sauna. Sunnavik villa is offering overnight accommodation, where visitors are asked to bring their own bedsheets. The villa has a small cafe that is open during daytime and can be used as an after-hours common space. Enough cleaning supplies are provided in order to encourage users to leave the space in better condition than before use. Up north, Pääsilähti bay's landing dock is equipped with a floating cabin with toilets and a covered shelter. Another toilet point can be added inland towards the center of the island.

Any other additional cabins that support existing buildings can be added, only if needed. Enough selective trash bins will be provided close to the landing sites, even though visitors are encouraged to take their waste upon leaving the islands.