Wings of Hakaniemi

Redesigning Hakaniemi marketsquare
This thesis explores what is needed to consider in order to adapt Hakaniemi square into changing future circumstance by city plan in Helsinki and proposes new design at the end. The whole thesis consists of three parts. The first part is about that as a traditional marketplace and political platform, why ‘a square’ needs to be reconsidered, and the second is then why ‘Hakaniemi market square’ need to be intervened among four major market squares, and the last part is about how the square could be better as a design proposal.

The first part begins from three primary roles of a square in general which are economic, political and social space. A square usually opens as a marketplace which is platform of livelihood for retail and small business. However, in the European square, there is something different thing than other. Because it is a continent that originated modern political system which is a democracy. From Agora in ancient Greek and Roman forum, people used the space not only for a trade but also for sharing and expressing a political agenda. After a medieval feudal, the French revolution was one of the most significant events for the modern society, also for the history of a square. From that time it belongs to people again, and they started to express political thought there again. A square has been a place for the Russian revolution, and many other revolutions in the world up until recent history and it has been a centre of bottom-up politics.

The second starts with exploring the history of Hakaniemi and Kallio regions. It reveals that Hakaniemi square has left-wing political character due to its neighbourhood in the past and majority people, who used the square, were working class from Sörnäiene industrial area. Even now many left-wing political bodies are located around the area. So people often use the space for political events which became a significant feature of the square. The study also includes the city plan of the region to find out what is going to be changed.

Lastly, The design proposes how to adapt in a future changing environment around Hakaniemi region while making the smooth connection between different levels, and also How to accommodate possible event by people around include space of socialising. It focuses on to explore spatial quality with generosity and sense of humanity in the site as well as materials and structural rationality.
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Wings of Hakaniemi / Redesigning Hakaniemi marketsquare

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english

square, bottom up politic, public space, local economy, marketplace, revolution, square politics, zeitgeist, spacial generosity, humanity, quality of space
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90. appendix
Many experts pointed out what will be changed in the 21st century in almost every field. It is believed that the development of science and technology caused most of the changes. These changes lead changing of an economy, and it finally shapes culture as of how we live. However, there are things which do not often change as a principle of design in the architecture field. After modernism appears in the design and architecture field, there have been many architectural declarations in each different age to fit different environment and context as things have been changing. We see from De Stijl until deconstructivism. Architects or creators announced it by themselves or sometimes the critics or journalist also define what it should be or how it would be perceived. Some of them have been influential for the age not only for the time but even until now. These declarations work to share the idea among architects and make the significant changes or enlighten people to understand their idea and also follow it.

Before the beginning of exploring the theme of this thesis, a redefinition of things that consist of or make an architecture should be pointed out.

First one is ‘an identity’. It is the most significant part of practising architecture which includes aesthetics and philosophy. It is also related to the site context, history and symbolising. There are many emphasise on architecture education in this category.

The second one is ‘an economy’ of architecture. It would make building more functional and practical. It also tends to be affected by contemporary technology regarding structure and energy consumption, even materials.

The last pillar of architecture is zeitgeist which is a spirit of the age. Many architects often ignore or give much less attention than the others. More clearly What it means in architecture is about people who live at that time or people as the user of the project. It also related to another field like the economic or moral from their perspective. For instance, during under Nazi regime in German, an architect Albert Speer took many projects. Most of the project represented their government and satisfied the first two pillars of architecture. However, after the Nazi regime collapsed, he was sent to jail and became the symbol of shameful architects. It might be an extreme example; however, it clearly shows what zeitgeist means for an architect. So what if an architect works for only their client, what if the architect does not have the insight to see future changes and influence of the project on a social scale.
identity

- (form and aesthetic)

- (spirit of the age)

- (efficiency)

- spirit of a place

- sense of place

- symbolically

- monument

- history

- landmark

- demands of people

- zeitgeist

- to consider what should be done in the age

- respecting moral of the age

- responding with social and political issue

- programs as required

- energy saving

- structural rationality

- efficient arrangement of the rooms for its program

- smooth circulation

- economy

- respecting moral of the age

- responding with social and political issue

- programs as required

- zeitgeist

- spirit of the age
This evaluation would lead more clearly what means of each pillar of architecture and makes manifest what we could learn from the previous movement.

Regarding the identity of architecture, Bauhaus, phenomenology, deconstructivism and critical regionalism would be highly graded. It is clear that it is not only about aesthetic itself but considering multiple aspects of its context, which is for its uniqueness and harmony or contrast with the surrounding environment. Such as Metabolism and International style could be low graded in this pillar, because they are seen as far from the uniqueness but more like an idea of economic efficiency.

Concerning the economy of architecture, deconstructivism, phenomenology and critical regionalism could be lowly evaluated. Because to focus on form and space quality as aesthetic, economic terms easily be neglected. Nevertheless, metabolism and international style would highly be rated by its productivity of concept and rationality of material.

Concerning zeitgeist, none of the architecture movement in the 20 century was high graded. An architect as a specialist in that era, they tended to focus on their field to go deep into it, not considering peoples demands or social influence as most of the other experts. It has been criticised as top-down practising in general. Always most benefits of the project were for the client who pays for the project. It was also limit of an architecture and design agency in 20 century because of the drawback of liberalism economy. Everything is under substantial capital. That is why architects and designers have never led to social innovation while technologist and economist manage to do so.

It is obvious why we now have to look back Bauhaus. It satisfied every pillar and even zeitgeist. They were trained to make aesthetically while considering social changing. What it does not mean that we should go back to a geometric shape which they often made. Each age has its value and aesthetical meaning which almost everyone would understand and agree with their concept and aesthetic of form.

On the other hand, Bauhaus also has been criticised as a point that 20-century elitism was born. Because of its impact and influence on the society, it stayed as ruling the field and dominated as mainstream for the century. However, by looking back to Bauhaus what we should learn is that knowing what would be needed in society and how it will affect society by broadening boundary of the field. It would only allow us by getting closer to people’s lives and would ultimately lead innovation of our world or could be part of it at least.
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'A market, or marketplace, is a location where people regularly gather for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other goods. It has existed for a long time as human trade history.'

Markets have existed since ancient times. Some historians have argued that a type of market has existed since humans first began to engage in trade. Since humans beginning to live in a gathered town and exchanging with a surplus product which they hunted fished or cultivated, it has been a civic centre as an exchanging, socialising. 'Open air, public markets were known in ancient Babylonia, Assyria, Phoenecia, Greece, Egypt and on the Arabian peninsula.'

A marketplace is also a socialising place. People go there not just for buying things, but they expect to see and meet others and interact with each other. Especially for this purpose, 'an eating' in the marketplace is essential. They usually are not as expensive as other restaurants, rather 'informal' but more diverse. People shop for food, meet a friend, and even go there for any reason and spend time.
What are the threats of the traditional marketplace?

Before modern shopping mall and supermarkets dominate our daily shopping place, the marketplace was closely engaged with our daily life. It is a place of livelihoods for retailers and shopping, socialising space for a consumer.

Our modern life has been changed in a way more conveniently and simplified along with urbanisation and development of technology. However, as capitalism civilisation deepening, a way of people shopping has also been changed, and its influence to marketplace a lot. The first competitor of the marketplace is a shopping mall which originated the Arcade which appeared back in 19th century in Paris. It usually serves luxury items in a trendy architectural atmosphere. However, nowadays they sell everything as possible. Another challenge of the marketplace is a supermarket chain. They are no more retail and do not stay in one country, selling items to a local, but globalised and capitalised a power and swallowed all the chance of daily shopping business on a local scale especially in the developed country include Finland. Another rising challenger is an online or new type of mobile-based shopping business. It is not entirely against the conventional marketplace because it is about business often try to solve problems which exist in the current environment and try to focus on the life of people.

So What is demanded in a marketplace to adopt changing circumstance even for the future?
Agora as the origin of ‘the European square’

Many found that the European marketplace and square is originated Agora in ancient Greek. It was the first kind of place as a marketplace and public square in the ‘history’ of Europe.

‘The Agora (/ˈæɡərə/; Ancient Greek: ἀγορά agorá) was a central public space in ancient Greek city-states. The literal meaning of the word is “gathering place” or “assembly”. The agora was the centre of the athletic, artistic, spiritual and political life of the city.’

‘Early in Greek history (18th century–8th century BC), free-born citizens would gather in the agora for military duty or to hear statements of the ruling king or council. Later, the Agora also served as a marketplace where merchants kept stalls or shops to sell their goods amid colonnades. It attracted artisans who built workshops nearby.

‘The agora was located either in the middle of the city or near the harbour, which was surrounded by public buildings and by temples. Colonnades, sometimes containing shops or stoae, often enclosed the space, and statues, altars, trees, and fountains adorned it. Agora was an essential part of the social activities in all of the ancient world during the 5th century B.C., many buildings of the Agora were devoted to the political and legal process that was a democracy, or government of the people. The Agora was the central gathering place for all of Athens, where social and commercial dealings took place. Arguably, it is most crucial purpose was as the home base for all of the city-state’s administrative, legal and political functions some of the most important, yet least acclaimed, buildings of ancient history and Classical Athens were located in the Agora. It can be therefore claimed that it was the birth of the city-state in Greece and the development of the Athenian Agora that led to the radical improvement of all sciences as well as to the economic, cultural flourishing at the time. It is widely believed that the world today would be entirely different without this place of social gathering and communication. The ancient Greek agora was a central part of life in ancient Greece. It contained all the essential ingredients for the people of that time to

conduct their lives. Shops, meeting places, law courts, libraries, baths, halls for public functions with colonnades (stoa), meeting place for those holding public office. These and many other buildings and areas served the needs of the local people.\textsuperscript{11}

**Roman Forum followed up after Agora.**

When the Roman empire took most of the territory and power in the ancient world, they built the Roman Forum which has similar functions with the Agora and also was influenced by it. ‘A forum (plural fora; English plural either fora or forums) was a public square in a Roman empire, or any civitas, reserved primarily for the vending of goods; i.e., a marketplace, along with the buildings used for shops and the stoa used for open stalls. Many fora were constructed at remote locations along a road by the magistrate responsible for the road, in which case the forum was the only settlement at the site and had its name, such as Forum Popili or Forum Livi.’\textsuperscript{14}

**Functions of the Roman Forum**

‘The Forum was considered the heart of Rome. While there were many other forums in ancient Rome, the Roman Forum was the most significant. It was a multi-purpose site that accommodated various functions. Events taking place in the Forum included:
- Elections
- Public speeches
- Criminal trials
- Gladiator matches
  (before the Colosseum was built)
- Social gatherings
- Business Dealings
- Public meetings
- Religious ceremonies
- Educational events
- Buying, selling and trading of items

At first, the Forum essentially served as a marketplace for day-to-day shopping. Over time, it became much more versatile and functional, as public affairs were held in the area.’\textsuperscript{14}
After the Roman empire, the market still was a civic centre in many ways, but not as a political centre. Medieval Feudal society did not allow people’s political freedom in a market square until the French Revolution.

‘The revolution’ brought back people’s power in a square

‘The French Revolution was a period of far-reaching social and political upheaval in France and its colonies that lasted from 1789 until 1799. The Revolution overthrew the monarchy, established a republic, catalysed violent periods of political turmoil, and finally culminated in a dictatorship under Napoleon who brought many of its principles to areas he conquered in Western Europe and beyond. Inspired by liberal and radical ideas, the Revolution profoundly altered the course of modern history, triggering the global decline of absolute monarchies while replacing them with republics and liberal democracies.’[1]

‘The Place de la Concorde is one of the major public squares in Paris, France. It was the site of revolution in a square

[2] DalidaEditor, 1 September 2016, ‘Place de la Concorde’, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Place_de_la_Concorde
many notable public executions during the French Revolution.'

"A design by Ange-Jacques Gabriel won a competition to provide suitable surroundings for a previously commissioned bronze equestrian statue of Louis XV. ... In 1792, amid revolutionary fervour, the statue of the Louis XV was removed and destroyed. In the following year, the square was renamed as Place de la Révolution. The guillotining of Louis XVI took place on January 21, 1793, near the pedestal that now holds the statue of Brest. Four months later the guillotine was erected near the gates of the Tuileries, and the executions continued for nearly three years. Among those who died in that location were Queen Marie-Antoinette and the revolutionary Maximilien Robespierre. In 1795 the square was named Place de la Concorde, and two monumental marble sculptures by Guillaume Coustou called the Horses of Marly (Chevaux de Marly), were installed at the entrance to the Champs-Élysées."

**Russian revolution also had taken a square**

During the Russian revolution which is also influential to modern civilisation. People occupied
squares for their political right.

One of square should be mentioned in the revolution is Znamenskaya Square in St. Petersburg. The Russian revolution was taken in 1917, and essential gathering and events have happened in the square during the period. Znamenskaya Square in St. Petersburg (now - Vosstaniya Square) is one of them, located in the very centre of the city. At the monument to Emperor Alexander the Third, on February 26, a group of people were killed while dispersing a peaceful demonstration. The square was a scene of many revolutionary demonstrations and protests.
Square, as ‘grass root’ democracy place.

It is believed that Europe is a continent which modern ‘democracy’ began from especially the ancient Greek. Since that time, a square has been not only a marketplace, but the authority has used the place for announcing for a long time. Also, people share and represent the political idea there, as well as a social gathering.

What is an important thing should be focused on is that political aspect of the place. It was not just the place for the authority side, but also it was an open space for people to represent their political idea. There are many political buildings and spaces for the authority side such as palace, parliament, and many government buildings but not many about it for people. A market square is one of them. It means that it could be called as ‘grass root’ democracy place and ‘bottom-up’ political space as well.

Up until now, human civilisation has been changed over and over in a political way from its beginning. Among them, the most dramatic changing often has taken a square as a gathering place which we call ‘a revolution’. If there was no a square, It is hard to imagine ‘the world’, which we live nowadays. Even in the contemporary world we often see radical political movement in the square. Some of them have been succeeded to make a revolution, and some were not.

(fig 18. photo by L. Bryant)
Arab Spring, Protesters march on Avenue Habib Bourguiba in downtown Tunis, angry over unemployment, rising prices and corruption, 14 Jan 2011, Tunisia

(fig 19. photo by Maja Suslin)
‘Lovefest’ vigil against terrorism following Friday’s attack, Sergels square 2016, Stockholm, Sweden

Demonstrators hold placards during a refugees welcome march in Trafalgar Square 2016, London, UK

(fig 21. photo from break news)
Candlight Revolution in Gwanghwamun square 2016, Seoul, South Korea
One of the crucial thing which people expect from the marketplace or square is a socialising. Without this feature of the place, they would not stay for a long time there. The socialising often takes place as a food hall or food court. However, the food halls in a marketplace are different from in a department store or commercial shopping mall. It should not be a luxury as affordable, and not a food chain brand shop. There are many traditional food markets, and now even some have become modernised. So this is the place, people spend time with close friends and even expecting to encounter with someone which was not intended.

Having a food hall in a marketplace is of course not only about socialising. Because food itself is culture, and it could be symbolised of social diversity. Living in a globalised world, food from other culture could make a variety of chose and contribute to cultural diversity. Ultimately it also stimulates small business and retail which is a fundamental part of the local economy.
There is a critical threat of a local marketplace is which is a supermarket chain. They are much more competitive regarding price and many another way. However, They do not help the local economy as typical big corporate or even global logistics chain. Rather much harmful and kills locals like giant monster which enhance polarisation of the economy. In a food business, there are also large brands and corporate chains. They are often more competitive than others with marketing and even make cultural uniformisation.

So a food hall in a marketplace is crucial for an economic and cultural reason and even make a unique and strong character of the market.
In this page, it would need to sum up 'roles of a market square' based on this research.

First part is an economical aspect which is a platform for retailers and local business. In the modern capitalist society, social life is based on an economy; however, the liberalism of economy destroyed a healthy social structure. So in a place like a traditional marketplace, money circulates in a way that distributes wealth horizontally. Because the platform is something which retails and small businesses livelihood are based on it.

In political aspect, European tradition which is based on ancient Greek, Agora, It is a platform of bottom-up politic. Many revolutions also took place as square and even until the recent year. There are some ways that people still could represent their political opinion indirect way, but a square is a place people could express their political expression most directly. After the French revolution, a square was retaken by people, and it has been the centre of grass root democracy.

A marketplace is a place of socialising. Social interaction makes many synergies in a society. Especially the social interaction in the marketplace is related to the tradition and culture of the region.
The roles of the market square for sustainability:

- **Local economy** distributes wealth horizontally
- **Social space** multifunctional event space
- **Political expression** loudspeaker for people who want to speak to the public
- **Bottom up politics** platform for retailers and local business
- **Making an international food court as a socialising space.**
Despite the political importance of the square, there are not many architectural interventions. Because it belongs to the government as a public space, and they are not happy about facing claims from people. However, this is a project which was successfully done to intervene a public square.

‘April 2011 marks the completion of “Metropol Parasol”, the Redevelopment of the Plaza de la Encarnación in Seville. Designed by J Mayer H architects, this project has already become the new landmark for Seville, - a place of identification and to articulate Seville’s role as one of the world’s most fascinating cultural destinations. “Metropol Parasol” explores the potential of the Plaza de la Encarnacion to become the new contemporary urban centre. Its role as a unique urban space within the dense fabric of the medieval inner city of Seville allows for a great variety of activities such as memory, leisure and commerce. A highly developed infrastructure helps to activate the square, making it an attractive destination for tourists and locals alike.’

‘The “Metropol Parasol” scheme with its impressive timber structures offers an archaeological museum, a farmers market, an elevated plaza, multiple bars and restaurants underneath and inside the parasols, as well as a panorama terrace on the very top of the parasols. “Metropol Parasols” mix-used character initiates a dynamic development for culture and commerce in the heart of Seville and beyond.’

‘Current worldwide movements related with occupying public space are leading architects to re-think the relationship between our practice and public space. Reinhold Martin says that is also important to note that urbanistic—and to a lesser extent, architectural—considerations have played a key role in the physical occupation of prominent sites in cities and towns.’

‘Even if Mayer’s aim wasn’t focused in creating a public space of political demands, the concept of ‘agora’ (which exists in the origin of each project dedicated to public space) has reached its peak here. The scale of the project and its central location at Plaza de la Encarnación, which was once the intersection between the cardus and decumanus of the Roman city, are main facts that explain why people chose this site for the demonstrations.’

So far This project has a positive reputation by people from both sides which are the residence and the visitors. There are many pieces of evidence from the journal. Especially It was an appropriate intervention regarding the economic, cultural and political use of public square.
1. rooftop walkway
2. restaurant and viewing gallery
3. new plinth plaza level
4. new market floor
5. archeological site
Within a historic town centre, how old market structure would be reshaped while it respects surroundings, this is a project would give us an insightful answer.

‘The architects were asked to squeeze together the revived market, the plan of which was constantly changing, a museum, two blocks of 59 low-rent social housing for senior citizens, an ambitious underground car park for articulated lorries serving the market and 250 cars together with an “organic waste depository” for the Santa Caterina and La Ribera districts of the city centre.’[1]

‘The proposal for the rehabilitation of the old Santa Caterina Market, located in the Ciutat Vella district of Barcelona, involves action on the urban fabric adjacent to the existing structure that rationalizes its location. At the same time, the intervention intends to “blend and confuse” with the original structure. Both purposes are achieved by the realization of a new deck, which envelops the structure and extends it beyond the perimeter of the first construction. The essence of this project is based on the design of its cover, which starts from the metaphor of an immense sea colored by the memory of fruits and vegetables. He also recovered elements already employed at the Hamburg Music School. The work is spectacular and plays an important role in the urban recovery of Ciutat Vella (municipal project in which Miralles was actively involved). The roof is transformed into the most important façade of the building, with the disadvantage that it is only visible from the height and, for now, there is no possibility of a viewpoint to contemplate it.’[2]

‘The architectural design is by Enric Miralles and Benedetta Tagliabue. The spectacular cover of colorful mosaics was designed by the artist Toni Comella. The engineer in charge of the roof structure was José María Velasco Rivas from the start of the project in 1997 until the completion of construction in 2005.’[2]
It shows colourful roof which makes harmony with surroundings.

Scene from the entrance of Santa Caterina Market.

Ceiling interior with shops in Santa Caterina Market.
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There are four major city market squares in Helsinki. The oldest one is the Helsinki market square in Helsinki harbour which began even before Russian rule when Helsinki was a small harbour. Apparently around the market square is also the oldest part of the city. As the town expands by planning, it is clear to see the grid as a system of the city. Among them, the most important part is an axis which is seen as a boulevard or main street.

It is obvious that four major city market squares are situated alongside the axis. In the past, especially without sufficient public transportation, a marketplace along the main street is natural and obvious.

It reveals that ‘an accessibility’ is the most critical part of the city market square.

Costal line changes map reveals that part of Hakaniemi square was under the sea before 19th century it was developed as water reclamation as some of Helsinki region. It has made dramatic changes for Siltasaari which became part of the land, no more island. Around the late 1800s, when Sörnäinen was developed as a harbour industrial area, Kallio was designed as a habitation of people who works there. So it seems reasonable to make a marketplace on open outdoor space like Hakaniemi square and even with the market hall on the corner. Because it is nearby dwellings and well connected with public transportation.

This map especially shows that geographical context of Kallio. As people may be aware by its name means rock, the region sits on a rocky area as many Helsinki regions. However, Hakaniemi square as water reclamation part is not the same condition as Kallio.
Some of Hakaniemi area was under the sea in early time of Helsinki.

The highlighted yellow line shows a road connection at that time.

As the city grows as the capital of the Russian ruling period, the city expanded with the grid system. Unioninkatu later will continue to the north of town centre.

The industrialisation of Sörnäinen harbour area took from around 1860s. People who worked in the area started to live around Siltasaari and Kallio region.


Hakaniemi marketplace, which was originally built on reclaimed land, was first opened in 1897.

A highlighted yellow line, Siltasaarenkatu which is an axis as the main street connected from south to north. Kalio church was built in 1912 as the northern endpoint of the axle.

Hakaniemi Market Hall, designed by architect Karl Hård af Segerstad was opened in 1914.

'The bridge is called 'Pitkäsilta(long bridge)' was built in 1912. People, live north of the bridge are relatively low-income working-class people which are compared with people in the south assumed as Bourgeois. 'For several decades, the Pitkäsilta was considered as a divider and a symbol of the gap between the left and right. In the Finnish political jargon, the compromises between these factions are still sometimes referred as "crossing the Pitkäsilta"."[1]

'Most of the working-class families have been replaced as the most typical Kallo residents by young adults and elderly people living alone, in a process which could be seen as some sort of gentrification.'[2]
What was found from this research is that the difference between the Hakaniemi marketplace and Helsinki marketplace. The selling point, where the vendors are placed, are different each other. It means, Helsinki marketplace current spot has a long tradition and it has not been changed. Because in the past, most of the benders came by boat to the market and the waterfront became the selling point. This spot is still continuing and seems will be in the future. However, Hakaniemi selling spot has been changed following circumstances. Because of the train stop, the bus terminal and even the construction site, it has been moved a few times inside the square since the marketplace was open.

These analyses are collections of trace maps of the satellite picture which are open in Helsinki city open web source. The marketplace was open in 1897 on reclaimed land, and soon after market hall was built in 1914.

There was a train stop in front of a market hall which was connected to Pasila via Sörnäinen. Such as heavy firewood for wintertime from timber yard was carried by train to people buy. So near the train stop often wood were stocked and always seen as massive timber structure. The market hall and the square were separated by railroad and street. However there was not much traffic at that time between there, so people may not feel a complete separation.

Residential building on the right side of the square was built during the 30s.

Up until the 1950s, the marketplace was taken on the east north side of the square which was near the direction that people mainly came.
Bus terminal took the left side of the square and marketplace was pushed to the other side. East side of the square building was built as current form.

Two of the big building, facing the square, were built ‘Round House’ by architects Heikki and Kaja Sirén and ‘Liittojen Talo’ by architect Eliel Muoniovaara. No matter people like it or not, they made Hakaniemi atmosphere significantly changes.

Until the early 80s, city metro was under construction, and the upper left part of square became a construction site. Bus terminal and marketplace were pushed to opposite direction.

Finally, from around the 80s, the square became an almost current shape, and market hall and square became single block.
Hakaniemi, the John Stenberg machine factory area, the Stenberg villa. 1882.

Russian fruit vendors at the Hakaniemi Square. 1907.

Flower shop on Hakaniemi market in winter. Hakaniemi Hall in the background, on the left Hämeentie 2. On the wall of the building, the poster artist Arena’s photographic ad. 1927.

Transport at Hakaniemi at the intersection of Siltasaarenkatu and Hämeentie. 1938.

A view to Hakaniementori, a little over a decade after the riot. 1913.
Hakaniemi Market Hall held a mass congregation organized by the Finnish and Soviet Union for Peace and Friendship. 1940.

Get crowded at Hakaniemi Market. On the back of the heap, oy Shell ab’s gas station. 1946.

Hakaniementori, Arena. 1950.

The grocery store and its customers at Hakaniementori. 1956.

Hakaniemi, traffic at the intersection of Hämeentie and Siltasaarenkatu. In the middle of Hakaniemi Market Hall. 1966.

Hakaniemi, tram service at Siltasaarenkatu stop. 1968.
how people remember about Hakaniemi

Christmas decoration in front of the market hall

people celebrate the workers day at Hakaniemi square, 2004
Thousands of protesters in festival spirit summoned at the Hakaniemi Square in Helsinki on August 23, 2015 to protest against government’s cuts. Picture: Tony Öhberg for Finland Today

The collection photographs of Hakaniemi square show two main things. First, It reveals that what is happened in the region. It means we can see what people do in the site and which events or activities take place. Secondly, It also exposes what the impression of people who visited the site is. It could be architecture, an event or even weather. Due to its scale and the shape, the arena and the circular building, make the dominated atmosphere of Hakaniemi. During the warmer season of the year, the square becomes a large cafeteria and bringing people and makes socialising and spending their time there. Some of the cafeteria sign looks to dominate the square and make romantic feeling. As it was shown in historical research, people use the site for demonstration, but the picture here shows peaceful and gentle gathering. Vappu gathering is very Finnish, and Hakaniemi is also the people’s favourite spot. In Christmas time, marketplace also a favourite place to visit, Hakaniemi is one of them.
One of particular thing of Hakaniemi square is that people use it as a political demonstration more often than others in Helsinki. Because its previous neighbourhood was a factory with an industrial area and primary residence have been working class people around that area. For that reason, there are many political bodies in that area such as left-wing party and many labour union.

They use the square for irregular gatherings and demonstrations. One of the visible regular gatherings is International Workers’ Day on 1st of May every year. People start walking from the square until Esplanadi Park through Pitkäsilta which has meaning.
Meaning of ‘public access’ has been changed ever since the marketplace began first in Helsinki. It means that public transportation has been changed a lot from a boat to a metro. Even though Helsinki market square has a long tradition and many visitors as tourists, Hakaniemi market square is becoming more and more accessible even more in the near future. According to the city plan, there will be an underground ‘city rail loop’ starting from Pasila via Hakaniemi, central station, Töölö and back to Pasila like metro but it is a railroad. It is anticipated to decentralise passenger from central station into a few other stations. Another plan is a tram that is connected to Laajasalo via Korkeasaari which requires a long bridge. It is going to be one of the most challenging tram lines in the Helsinki region. Therefore, Hakaniemi is the most accessible marketplace by using public transportation among four major marketplaces for Helsinki citizen.

Moreover, they also have significant development plan on the southern seashore of Hakaniemi, include a few residential block and hotel. The city is supposed to have people daily user about 80,000 at Hakaniemi station after complete all the planning on the map.
Historical research reveals that Hakaniemi square was made on reclaimed land and this means that it is geographically different with Kallio which is rocky terrain. Even sitemap with original seashore line shows that square itself was under the sea level. So at least a few meters could be easy to dig down.

A proposal of Hakaniemi square plan by Pes architects was presented in 2008. It was about making two floors of underground car parking structure as below. It is quite a similar plan with ‘Toriparkin’ project in Turku.

Hakaniemi will be more critical nod regarding transferring point of all the public transportation around. It means that the area will become more accessible and also be more resided according to the city plan. So the intervention must help clear access to different levels and pull people into the square. However, parking space is only for the car owners and for their convenience not for the most of people who come by the public transportation. The plan was criticised by many people, and there is no decision has been made clear about it so far.
There are many underground facilities around Hakaniemi square. Knowing what facilities are underneath the square is essential because the proposal is about making the underground structure and connection with others. As the historical study revealed it, the square is situated on reclaimed land right next to a rocky terrain which is Kallio region. Most of the existing underground structures are under the sea level. Current metro is running -19.2m level and the lowest one is going to be ‘city rail loop’ which is -28.8 m from sea level. Metro and loop rail will share the exit corridor on the north side. So they need to extend -15.6m level till platform. However, on south exit from loop rail will come different level which is -4.7m and this need to be connected to the new structure under the square. So an escalator or a ramp should be placed between -4.7m and -2m levels.

On the other hand, Underground sports facility with kids play area which is a former bomb shelter. -19.8m seems not affect the new structure. However, car entrance needs to share with it, especially the delivery truck will be using this entrance.
How the square could be better?
‘free space’: concept of Venice Biennale 2018

reference 1: Piazza del Campo
reference 2: Sinebrychoffin park
reference 3: Sergels torg

design process

design strategy

floor plan (1 to 700): ground level

floor plan (1 to 700): in-between level

floor plan (1 to 700): -1 level

floor plan (1 to 700): -2 level

elevation (1 to 500): view from the west

elevation (1 to 500): view from the south

building section (1 to 700): longitudinal 1, 2

building section (1 to 700): latitudinal 1, 2

diagram of use for a marketplace / exterior image 1

diagram of use for an event / exterior image 2

diagram of circulation / interior image 1

diagram of function / interior image 2

diagram of structure / interior image 3

bird-eye view of building / conclusion
'Freespace' describes a generosity of spirit and a sense of humanity at the core of architecture’s agenda, focusing on the quality of space itself.\(^1\)

‘Freespace focuses on architecture’s ability to provide free and additional spatial gifts to those who use it and on its ability to address the unspoken wishes of strangers.’\(^1\)

‘Freespace celebrates architecture’s capacity to find additional and unexpected generosity in each project - even within the most private, defensive, exclusive or commercially restricted conditions.’\(^1\)

‘Freespace provides the opportunity to emphasise nature’s free gifts of light - sunlight and moonlight, air, gravity, materials - natural and man-made resources.’\(^1\)
‘Freespace can be a space for opportunity, a democratic space, un-programmed and free for uses not yet conceived. There is an exchange between people and buildings that happens, even if not intended or designed, so buildings themselves find ways of sharing and engaging with people over time, long after the architect has left the scene. Architecture has an active as well as a passive life.’

‘Freespace encompasses freedom to imagine, the free space of time and memory, binding past, present and future together, building on inherited cultural layers, weaving the archaic with the contemporary.’

‘We believe that everyone has the right to benefit from architecture. The role of architecture is to give shelter to our bodies and to lift our spirits. A beautiful wall forming a street edge gives pleasure to the passer-by, even if they never go inside. So too does a glimpse into a courtyard through an archway; or a place to lean against in the shade or a recess which offers protection from the wind and rain.’

‘Freespace can be a space for opportunity, a democratic space, un-programmed and free for uses not yet conceived. There is an exchange between people and buildings that happens, even if not intended or designed, so buildings themselves find ways of sharing and engaging with people over time, long after the architect has left the scene. Architecture has an active as well as a passive life.’

Venice Biennale of Architecture is held every two years in Italy. It is such an excellent opportunity of that allows glimpses into what is going on in the contemporary architecture field. There is clear relevant between the concept of ‘free space’ and ‘wings of Hakaniemi’ project. Simply a word ‘generosity’ explains a lot of this connection. Due to the radical development of technology and changes of our economy and community, the functionality needs to find a certain direction. It is true that one function could not stay as long as past context. Even it gets more and more evident in that way as time goes by. So often a minimum intervention would be required in order to provide more freedom for its user.

Therefore the issue is that how to make the space more usable with possible future programs on it and how to make the quality of the space. However it does not always have to deal with programs, but also could be a free space from the capital, a free space from anything which will make betterment of our future life.

‘Freespace encourages reviewing ways of thinking, new ways of seeing the world, of inventing solutions where architecture provides for the well being and dignity of each citizen of this fragile planet.’
Piazza del Campo is the principal public space of the historic centre of Siena, Tuscany, Italy and is regarded as one of Europe’s most significant medieval squares. It is renowned worldwide for its beauty and architectural integrity.\[1\]

The open site was a marketplace established before the thirteenth century on a sloping site near the meeting point of the three hillside communities that coalesced to form Siena: the Castellare, the San Martino and the Camollia. Siena may have had earlier Etruscan settlements, but it was not a considerable Roman settlement, and the campo does not lie on the site of a Roman forum, as is sometimes suggested. It was paved in 1349 in fishbone-patterned red brick with nine lines of travertine, which divide the piazza into ten sections, radiating from the mouth of the gavinone (the central water drain) in front of the Palazzo Pubblico. The number of divisions is held to be symbolic of the rule of The Nine (Noveschi) who laid out the campo and governed Siena at the height of its mediaeval splendour between 1292-1355. The Campo was and remains the focal point of public life in the City. From the piazza, eleven narrow shaded streets radiate into the city.\[1\]

The twice-a-year horse-race, Palio di Siena, is held around the edges of the piazza. The piazza is also the finish of the annual road cycling race Strade Bianche.\[1\]

This slop square is multifunctional. Farmers Market is held once a week during the weekend and open public space on the other weekdays. Community events and other racing sport take the place. What is interesting here is that the slope was not a creation of an architect or human, but they paved without flattening the floor as sloping toward front centre direction. Moreover, it made a special square which is the functional and intimate atmosphere.
In the 13th century, the market in the Campo in Siena took place regularly once a week in Piazza del Campo. The photo was taken at the beginning of the 20th century.

A large square with a distinctive slope which creates a gentle social inclination, the Piazza attracts people to read, socialize, eat gelato, or sit at one of the many bars/restaurants.

The most famous Italian 'palii', this traditional event in which the districts of a city confront each other on horseback, is that of Siena twice a year.

Pre events Palio horse-race which is parade of wind band.
A new competition was held in the 1960s. According to the winning proposal, the remaining parkland would have been quite more significant than the 1930’s unfinished town plan, but a 19-storey office sculptor would have been built on the eastern edge of the rock area. Furthermore, the Mallaskatu, designed to extend Uudenmaankatu, was decided to build a tunnel below the park. The concrete roof tunnel was already built in 1967, as did some annexes in the Sinebrychoff mill, and a few years later, a new residential complex, which Mallaskatu separated from the factory area.¹⁰

A park is situated on a sloping land which goes down from south to the north side which is generally regarded as not much valuable space. However, It has become a popular destination for the city events in the summertime and a playground with snow for the winter. Like the Piazza del Campo in Siena, the sloping ground also works to make intimate and gathering space in Finland context. Moreover, especially winter snow on the land, sloping down to northside, attract young dwellers live nearby and also became favourite winter playground with a sledge.
In winter, the whole park will be transformed into a snow park as a kid's favourite place.

Kids are enjoying sledging in the park.

A magic show is held in Sinebrychoff puisto in summer.
Sergels Torg is public square featuring a sunken pedestrian plaza with a distinctive grey & white triangular design on a floor.\textsuperscript{[1]}

It has a dominant west-to-east axis and is divided into three distinct parts:
1. A sunken pedestrian plaza furnished with a triangular-coloured floor pattern (colloquially referred to as Plattan, "The Slab") and a wide flight of stairs leading up to the pedestrian street Drottninggatan, connecting south to Stockholm Old Town and north to Kungsgatan.
2. This plaza is partly overbuilt by a roundabout centred on a glass obelisk and by the concrete decks of three major streets.
3. North of this traffic junction is a considerably smaller open space overlooked by the high-rise façade of the fifth Hötorget Building from where the avenue Sveavägen extends north.\textsuperscript{[1]}

‘The site south of the square is taken up by the cultural centre Kulturhuset, which also harbours the Stockholm City Theatre and hides the Bank of Sweden headquarters facing the square Brunkebergstorg behind. Klarabergsgatan leads west past the department store Åhléns City and Klara Church to Klarabergsviadukten and Kungsholmen. Hamngatan leads east under Malmstignadsgatan to Kungsträdgården, Normalmstorg, and Strandvägen. Together with the underground mall east of the pedestrian plaza and the T-Centralen metro station and other continuous underpasses west thereof, Sergels Torg forms part of a continuous underground structure almost a kilometre in length.\textsuperscript{[1]}

This Square with the sunken floor is situated in a very town centre, and even before it was made, the site itself was already an essential part of Stockholm citizen society. Because of so much of demand from many people, the architects has been changed a few times and design process also took a few decades from the first proposal in 1927.

Space provided amphitheatre atmosphere, and it makes sufficient intimate feeling of people. Therefore It shows how public space with the sunken floor in a town centre performed well for both that are circulation and social events.

\textsuperscript{[1]} Pince Nez, nov 2008, ‘Sergels torg’, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergels_torg
Unique design furniture made and well matched with the pattern on the floor.

Different time of a day makes a distinct atmosphere of the floor.

Memorial time for Avicii on Sergel’s square. 2018.

People gathered on Sergels Torg right next to the department store Ahlens City where the rampaging truck crashed.
Here are five different initial designs which were made to experiment with model photos. The pre-assumption was a two-floor underground structure with one floor for people and one floor for car parking. So the main focus on this stage was to make a lightwell to provide underground space natural light and circulation between different levels.

Later, the type 5 with slope was developed further to make the final proposal.
type 2

dispersion lightwell

type 3
design process

type 4

circular lightwell
type 5

sloping floor
Making two-floor underground structure, already proposed by another architecture office which is the beginning point of the proposal. The point here is at least one-floor could be made for people, not for the car.

Natural light is essential even in the underground. So the lightwell is made parallel with city grid which was pointed as importance. The lines from Siltasaarenkatu and Hämeentie make a parallelogram and four bridges added for access to the square. By making them, the square became the top of the structure from underneath which is a significant concept changing from before.

A sunken triangle floor makes a smooth connection between ground and the underground level. Especially between two different levels, long staircase, facing south, would be placed which people could sit on it.
Lifting each corner of the parallelogram in the north and the south side to make gentle slope on the square, while the middle part remains as the flat floor. In order to facilitate different function on each side, the south slope would be a stepped until the top, and the north one is smoothly ramping up to the end.

On each side sloping floor, there are openings to lead to the ‘in-between floor’ which is one meter lower than ground level. The access is also the ramp and double door would be placed at the end of the ramp as an entrance of the ‘in-between floor’.

It would be a sheltered indoor place with glass wall allow to have a view to surroundings. The new view would include the Hakaniemi market hall with a new staircase on the north side and the seaside on the south side which has never been existed in Hakanimi before.

Every rooms and circulation corridor would be modularised as a triangle shape which was formed automatically as the corner of the parallelogram. This module allows diagonal access which makes space more dynamic and efficient.
Lightwells, reach until -1 level, define the boundary of the square. The inside and the outside are connected with four bridges which are each corner of remained plain square. It would make the feeling of the top level of the structure on the square.

Slopes on both sides would make the particular mood which is dramatical new feeling in the square. There are flat decks in the middle of both slope and will be a sitting space for the overground and allows natural light underground. The height of end peak of the slopes should not be too high as 8.5 and 9 meters. So it still makes nice view space and respect surroundings with ‘the gentle gesture’.

The northern part of the slope ends by the edge of the sunken floor, and there will be a long staircase between ground level and sunken floor which could be passage and sitting space. Between the long stairs and Hakaniemi market hall, there is still wide enough space to connect Sörnäisten rantatie and Siltasaarenkatu even with an outdoor cafeteria.
There are 'in-between level' on both sides which are one meter lower than ground level. The entrances of these level are at the edge of the remained square on both sides which are the north and the south. It makes a smooth connection between two levels and pulling people into the building with a stunning view out to the building. Ramp connection especially makes gradual changes of view as a transition space. However as once people entered the level, the landscape also would radically be changed, because the wing opens to each side which is the north and the south only. View from the level would allow seeing a long staircase on the north and sea view on the south.

There is an entrance from the pedestrian on the south side which is under the cantilevering wing. To get one meter lower level from the entrance, it needs to step down the staircase which has a ramp right next. Each of the levels is connected with elevators and stairs from lower levels.
On this level, there are more clear intended programs than the ground level which could be regarded as more ‘free space’. Two main functions on -1 level are food hall and multipurpose hall.

The food hall is one that was deliberate to place in the middle of the structure as a centre of socialising. It also makes differentiate with the programs of the Hakaniemi market hall which mostly have retail. So both business could go well with each other and not conflict. So the main programs of new intervention were deliberately considered as harmonising with the existing neighbourhood. Four kitchens are both sides in a middle and one kitchen in the south side under the in-between level that is also right next of lightwell. The entire floor is wide open space with columns only, but except five kitchens and two WC which have structural shear walls.

A grid system of this floor follows the shape of a parallelogram which was made by building strategy. There are two main corridors which meet staircase from ‘in-between level’ on both sides.

The secondary lines cross as a diagonal angle with main circulations which makes dynamic circulation in the building.

Another primary function of this floor is multipurpose halls which are on both sides as the north and the south. So the north one would be a main and a lot bigger. Possible main program of the space could be a winter marketplace for vendors who set their furniture outside usually. So they could have a protected space from harsh winter temperature outside in Finland. Other possible events in the space are the Christmas market, Flea market, Flower market or for any community purpose.
On the lowest level of the structure, a function mainly would be car parking space. There are two entrances of this level for a car which are on east and south side from ground level. The east one in connection with existing and south one would be new. Designing the entire floor as a parking space under another program level; crucial part was that how to make column repetition. Finally, in every two car space, one column would be fit and run until ground level, and some are left out on the upper level to make more column-free space. It was allowed by using timber as light material for both wings. About 180 cars are fit in this parking space for a customer, and seven delivery truck parking spaces are available which is 1.2 meters lower than -2 level.

There is separate circulation for a commodity begins from this level. From a loading dock in front of delivery parking space, items could be moved by the elevator in the same room so the circulation would not be mixed with customers. Storages of items are also in front of the parking space. Customer circulation begins from two sides of the floor which are the north and the south includes elevators. Emergency stairs are on the east and the west side of the floor. So the entire floor would be cover by 45 meters of circle line from the stairs which respect the regulation in Finland.

A technical room includes an air purification system is on the south side of the floor. So there will be a connection to an air collecting tower on Viheniemenpuisto, ground level.
Hakaniemi market hall
Hämeentie
pedestrian (metro entrance)
(light-well along the edge of the square)
remained market square
bridge
gradual slope wing
outdoor cafeteria
(staircase to sunken floor)
(sunken floor)

elevation (1 to 500): view from the west
elevation (1 to 500): view from the south

- Paasipuisto
- Paasivuorenkatu
- Siltasaarenkatu
- Kallion church
- Paasivuorenkatu
- Tram stop
- Tram stop
- Tram stop
- Siltasaarenkatu
- Bus stop
building section (1 to 700): longitudinal 1, 2

- multipurpose hall 1
- multipurpose hall 2
- cafe
- cafe
- south entrance
- car entrance
- car access tunnel
- technical room
- kitchen
- market square
- north gently sloped roof
- south stepping up sloped roof
- kitchen
- kitchen
- sunken floor
- outdoor cafeteria
- delivery parking and load deck
- customer park
- 2 m
- -2 m
- 2 m
- -7.2 m
- -6 m
- -2 m
building section (1 to 700): latitudinal 1, 2
A primary role of Hakaniemi square is a marketplace. New intervention should include how the square could be functioned as a marketplace.

Five different arrangement of a selling unit includes module furniture show spatial arrangements on the marketplace. Here, all the variations use the modular furniture which is a Trapezoid shape on a plan view. It even allows more than just five variations. These examples based on smooth circulation on the square and enough space for interacting people by each.

1. **same module as the building**
   This arrangement follows the same module as the interior room arrangement of the building. Two main spaces are in front of each entry of the building, and diagonal access also makes dynamic circulation on the square.

2. **two-row module**
   There is a middle row at the centre of the square which makes an enclosed with inside and outside space.

3. **sporadic module**
   There is no clear and comprehensive path inside the arrangement. It makes a feeling inside of a medieval town and makes feels everything closer.

4. **longitudinal arrangement**
   It emphasises longitudinal circulation that crosses the square so easy to bring people inside who pass by.

5. **latitudinal arrangement**
   Even though it makes a horizontal arrangement of the furniture, there is a big diagonal access, which across from one side to another.
Three diagrams below show a few possibilities of using the square for an event which includes political demonstration and performance and so forth. As it reveals in the illustration, each gathering does not interrupt the circulation of people on the square. So that even better in order to expose the event or message from the people.
This diagram, right next, shows how to sufficiently circulate the commodity and customer which are yellow lines include emergency escape routes. So the main stairs with elevators for a customer, on each side are located on the point that could be easily spotted by people. Also, It is emphasised with the location of the flat surface on top of the wing. Blue arrows mark where are the entrances of the building.
This diagram is gatherings of entire building programs in one sight.
The structural column begins to come up from -2 level. There is one column on every two car parking space through the entire floor. They come up to ground the level almost same amount of column in the middle part of the building, because of heavy concrete material on top. Some columns are embayed into a shear wall which is kitchen inside.

On the -1 level, the multipurpose hall has less column in order to have the flexibility of the space. It is allowed by using lightweight material which is timber for the roof. This level is enclosed by curtain wall entirely.
This thesis explores:

- why a market square should be rethought and why Hakaniemi square needs to be seen as different from other squares in Helsinki through research of the history of European square and Hakaniemi market square.

- Instead of making car parking space by digging one of the centre space in Helsinki, What could be facilitated on underground space.

- How to create a spatial generosity through experimentation of making a simplified form by respecting humanity sense.

- How to make space more accessible in order to adapt future changing circumstance and how to make separate smooth circulation of people and commodity as well as sufficient structural system.

- While minimise destroying existing landscape how to make the structure that stimulates to use the square in a way that is expected and desired.

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[2] DalidaEditor. 1 September 2016, 'Place de la Concorde', en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Place_de_la_Concorde

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Demonstration of female workers of the Pulltov factory in the first days of the February revolution in St. Petersburg, Russia
( fig 14. photo by Peter Charlesworth )

Pro-democracy demonstrations in Tarnanmen square 1989, Beijing, China
( fig 15. photo by Fernando Aida / publicspace@cccbc.org )

"Indignados" mob in its camp in 2011, seville, Spain
( fig 16. photo by Henry Ray Abrams )

Occupy Wall Street 2011, New York, USA
( fig 17. photo from https://robogblog.com/the-arab-spring-five-years-on- counterrevolution-figure-zero-euphoria/ )

Arab Spring movement, Demonstrations in Al Bayda for support of Tripoli and Az Zawiyah 2011, Yemen
( fig 18. photo by L. Bryant )

Arab Spring, Pro-haakimian movement Avenue Habib Bourguiba in downtown Tunis, anger over unemployment, rising prices and corruption, 14 Jan 2011, Tunisia
( fig 19. photo by Maja Suslin )

"Loved'vigil against terrorism following Friday's attack, Sergels torg square 2016, Stockholm, Sweden

Demonstrators hold placards during a refugees march in Trafalgar Square 2016, London, UK
( fig 21. photo from break news )

Candlelight Revolution in Gwanghwamun square 2016, Seoul, South Korea
( fig 22. photo from findingbeyond.com )

Shinil Night Market food court in Taipei, Taiwan
( fig 24. photo from migrationology.com/osaka-food-guide-japan/ )

Izakaya in Osaka, Japan
( fig 25. photo from minapark.com )

Gwangang Market food hall, South Korea
( fig 26. photo from Courtesy / Gotham West Market )

Gotham West Market Food Court, New York City, U.S
( fig 27. photo by R. Kennedy )

Reading Terminal Market, Philadelphia, U.S
( fig 28. photo from www.francescacook.nl )

Foodhallen Amsterdam, Netherlands
( fig 29. photo from www.archea.it/en/ )

San Lorenzo Central Market food hall, Florence, Italy
( fig 30. photo from J Mayer H Architects )

Aerial photography of Santa Caterina Market
( fig 31. picture from J Mayer H Architects )

Square in Helsinki on August 23, 2015 to protest against government's changes of coastal line in Helsinki region
( fig 32. photo by Tony Öhberg / Finland Today )

Russian fruit vendors at the Hakaniemi Square. 1907.
( fig 47. photo by Signe Brander )

Hakaniemi Market. Hakaniemi Hall building site.
( fig 48. photo by Signe Brander )

A view to Hakaniemitori, a little over a decade after the riot. 1913.
( fig 49. photo by Rinnberg A )

Flower shop on Hakaniemi market in winter. Hakaniemi Hall in the background, on the left Hakemiest 20. On the wall of the building, the poster artist Arena's photographic ad. 1927.
( fig 50. photo by Pietre Ama Oy )

Transportation at Hakaniemi at the intersection of Siltasaarenkatu and Hakemiest 1938.
( fig 51. photo by Unknown )

Hakaniemi Market Hall held a mass congregation organized by the Finnish and South-America Treaty of Peace and Friendship. 1940.
( fig 52. photo by Kannisto Väinö )

Get crowded at Hakaniemi Market. On the back of the heap, oy Shell ab's gas station. 1946.
( fig 53. photo by Keijo Aaltoen )

Hakaniemitori, Arena. 1950.
( fig 54. photo by Kienanen Iilo )

The grocery store and its customers at Hakaniemitori. 1956.
( fig 55. photo by Laiaita Unt )

Hakaniemi, traffic at the intersection of Hameenlinna and Siltasaarenkatu. In the middle of Hakaniemi Market Hall. 1966.
( fig 56. photo by Niklas Laitinen )

Hakaniemi, tram service at Siltasaarenkatu stop. 1968.
( fig 57. photo by Jimmy / flickr )

Christmas decoration in front of the market hall
( fig 58. photo by Duarte Vasco / flicker )

Hakaniemi metro station platform
( fig 59. photo by Akseli Nisemak )

Hakaniemi metro station entrance building
( fig 60. photo by SirAleksei / flicker )

Hakaniemi metro station platform
( fig 61. photo by Mirko Leskinen / flicker )

Hakaniemi tram station
( fig 62. photo by Tony Öhberg / Finland Today )

Thousands of protesters in festival spirit summoned at the Hakaniemi Square in Helsinki on August 23, 2015 to protest against government's cuts. Picture: Tony Öhberg for Finland Today
( fig 63. photo by SirAleksei / flicker )

Hakaniemi metro station platform
( fig 64. photo by Duarte Vasco / flicker )

Hakaniemi tram station
( fig 65. photo by SirAleksei / flicker )


This aerial photograph helps to understand surrounding context of Hakaniemi Market.
( fig 66. photo by Devshahi Roy / flicker )

Hakaniemi Market. Hakaniemi Hall building site.
( fig 67. photo by SirAleksei / flicker )

Hakaniemi square.
( fig 68. photo by SirAleksei / flicker )

Hakaniemi hall building site.
( fig 69. photo by Olof Caprotti / flicker )

Hakaniemi's gas station. 1946.
( fig 70. photo by SiirAleksi / flicker )

Hakaniemi Forumin ilme
( fig 71. photo by SirAleksei / flicker )

Unique design furniture where made and well matched with the pattern standing.
( fig 72. photo by Giulia di Lenarda )

In the13th century, the market in the Campo in Siena took place regularly once a week in Piazza del Campo. The photo was taken at the beginning of the 20th century.
( fig 73. photo by Helsinki )

A large square with a distinctive slope which creates a gentle social inclination, the Piazza attracts people to read, socialize, eat gelato, or sit at one of the many bars/restaurants.
( fig 74. photo by Stefano Rellandini / Reuters )

The most famous Italian ‘palli’, this traditional event in which the districts of a city confront each other on horseback, is that of Siena twice a year.
( fig 75. photo by Francesco Bandarin )

Pre events Palio horse race which is parade of wind band.
( fig 76. photo by Amapo, 2013 )

This aerial photograph helps to understand surrounding context of Sivrychboff puisto.
( fig 77. print by Jussi Hihlsten / Visit Helsinki )

Bastline Festival, Sivrychboff puisto, 2016
( fig 78. photo from google map )

In winter, the whole park will be transformed into a snow park as a kid's favourite place. Kids are enjoying sledding in the park.
( fig 79. photo by Petri Pietikäinen, 2010 )

A magic show is held in Sivrychboff puisto in summer.
( fig 80. photo from Arkitektur- och designcentrum / digitalmuseum.se )

Hötorgsyt and Sergels torg Model photo of Sergels square, in the background, David Helldén is sitting and three other men standing.
( fig 81. photo from www.kulturhusetstadsteatern.se )

Hakaniemitori's photographic ad. 1927.
( fig 82. photo by Petri Pietikäinen, 2010 )

Unique design furniture made and well matched with the pattern on the floor.
( fig 83. photo by Nicole Beltrame )

Different time of a day makes a distinct atmosphere of the floor.
( fig 84. photo by Susanna Hallmark / swedesgo.org )

Memorial time for Avicii on Sergel's square. 2018.
( fig 85. photo by Hallmark / swedesgo.org )

Not mentioned Illustrations in this booklet are all works of the author.
My father often goes marketplace to meet his friends and merchants or just to spend time there as a hobby. Since I was a child, I also go to a marketplace for shopping but not as often as my father. A market always gives me not just things I bought but also feeling of pleniness with products and people and conjures my father. However, marketplace, nowadays, has become smaller and smaller and makes me feel that it need to be something done. This is a personal reason why I want to design for a marketplace. I want to dedicate this work to my father who handed over a beautiful memory of the marketplace.

I would like to give special thanks to a professor, Mikko Summanen as my supervisor. While I was developing the building design, he has stimulated me to open my eyes to see bigger and broader. I think it moved me the most significantly to reach the final stage. I appreciate. Without Hyun Jung, my wife and family support, It was not a possible project for me. I also appreciate. Architects in Behnische architects, Stuttgart, Germany also helped this project a lot. Ana Mercadé, Angie Müller, Hie Gown Ohh, Michael Innerarity, Fabian Riegraf. I thank you, all.