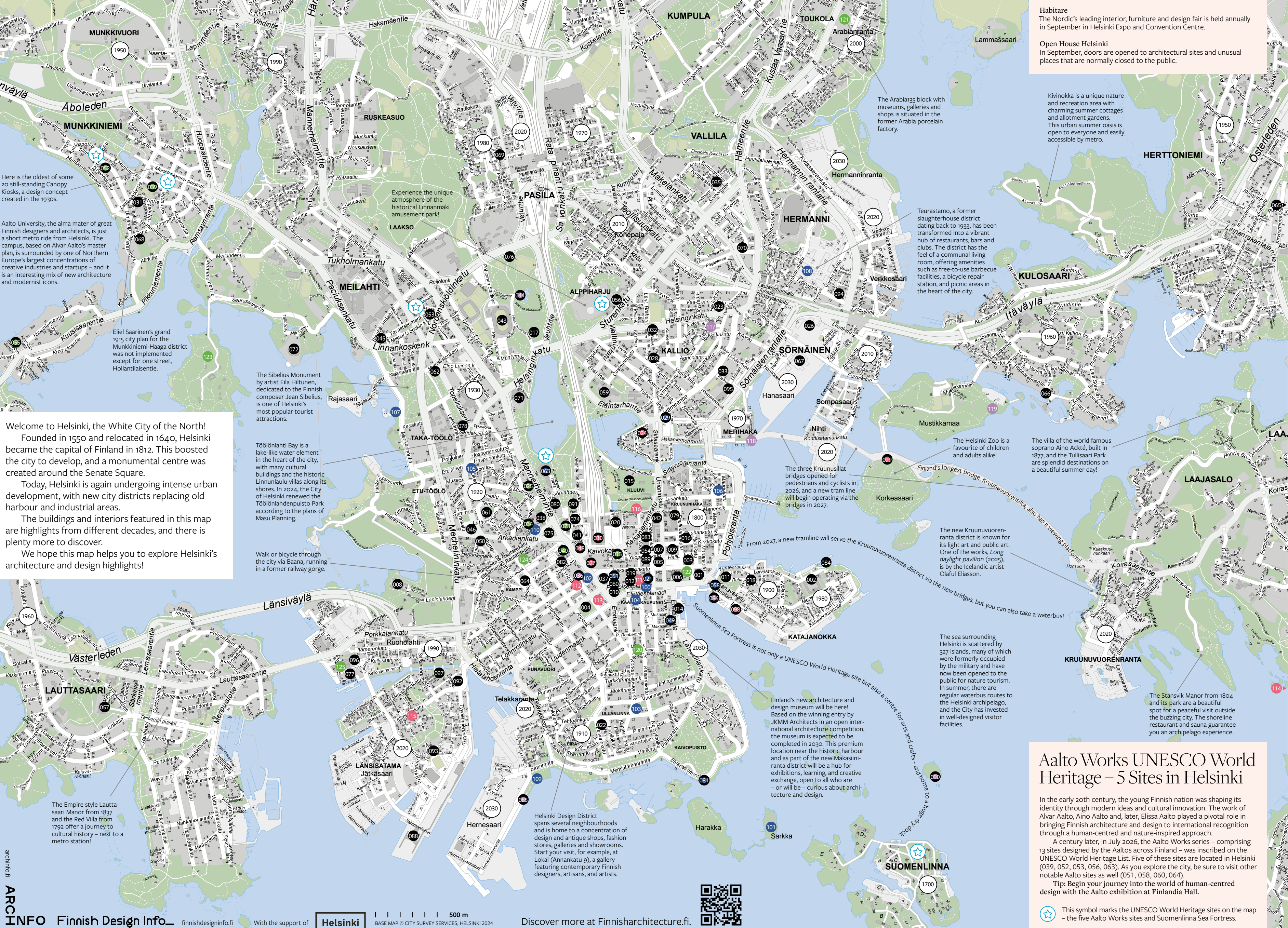


Helsinki

Architecture & Design Highlights



Here is the oldest of some 20 still-standing Canopy Kiosks, a design concept created in the 1930s.

Aalto University, the alma mater of great Finnish designers and architects, is just a short metro ride from Helsinki. The campus, based on Alvar Aalto's master plan, is surrounded by one of Northern Europe's largest concentrations of creative industries and startups – and it is an interesting mix of new architecture and modernist icons.

Eliel Saarinen's grand 1915 city plan for the Munkkiniemi-Haaga district was not implemented except for one street, Hollantilaisentie.

Welcome to Helsinki, the White City of the North!

Founded in 1550 and relocated in 1640, Helsinki became the capital of Finland in 1812. This boosted the city to develop, and a monumental centre was created around the Senate Square.

Today, Helsinki is again undergoing intense urban development, with new city districts replacing old harbour and industrial areas.

The buildings and interiors featured in this map are highlights from different decades, and there is plenty more to discover.

We hope this map helps you to explore Helsinki's architecture and design highlights!

If you arrived in Helsinki via Helsinki Airport, you were welcomed by the passenger terminal designed by ALA Architects, opened in 2021. The design draws inspiration from Finnish nature, and the flowing shapes of the spruce board ceiling resemble contour lines.

The Arabia35 block with museums, galleries and shops is situated in the former Arabia porcelain factory.

Kivinka is a unique nature and recreation area with charming summer cottages and allotment gardens. This urban summer oasis is open to everyone and easily accessible by metro.

Teurastamo, a former slaughterhouse district dating back to 1933, has been transformed into a vibrant hub of restaurants, bars and clubs. The district has the feel of a communal living room, offering amenities such as free-to-use barbecue facilities, a bicycle repair station, and picnic areas in the heart of the city.

The Sibelius Monument by artist Eila Hiltunen, dedicated to the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius, is one of Helsinki's most popular tourist attractions.

Töölönlahti Bay is a lake-like water element in the heart of the city, with many cultural buildings and the historic Linnunlaulu villas along its shores. In 2024, the City of Helsinki renewed the Töölönlahtenpuisto Park according to the plans of Masu Planning.

Walk or bicycle through the city by Baana, running in a former railway gorge.

The Helsinki Zoo is a favourite of children and adults alike!

The villa of the world famous soprano Aino Ackté, built in 1877, and the Tullisäiliön Park are splendid destinations on a beautiful summer day!

Finland's longest bridge, Kruunuvuorensilta, also has a viewing platform!

The new Kruunuvuorenranta district is known for its light art and public art. One of the works, Long daylight pavilion (2025), is by the Icelandic artist Ólafur Eliasson.

From 2027, a new tramline will serve the Kruunuvuorenranta district via the new bridges, but you can also take a waterbus!

The sea surrounding Helsinki is scattered by 327 islands, many of which were formerly occupied by the military and have now been opened to the public for nature tourism. In summer, there are regular waterbus routes to the Helsinki archipelago, and the City has invested in well-designed visitor facilities.

Finland's new architecture and design museum will be here! Based on the winning entry by JKMM Architects in an open international architecture competition, the museum is expected to be completed in 2030. This premium location near the historic harbour and as part of the new Makasiiniranta district will be a hub for exhibitions, learning, and creative exchange, open to all who are – or will be – curious about architecture and design.

Helsinki Design District spans several neighbourhoods and is home to a concentration of design and antique shops, fashion stores, galleries and showrooms. Start your visit, for example, at Lokal (Annankatu 9), a gallery featuring contemporary Finnish designers, artisans, and artists.

Events

National Flag-flying Day for Architecture and Design
On 3 February, Finns hoist the national flag to celebrate Alvar and Aino Aalto and Finnish architecture and design.

Helsinki Biennial
Every second summer, the international art event brings contemporary art to the Vallisaari fortress island and in the city centre.

Helsinki Design Week
Early September, the Nordics' largest annual design festival brings together creative professionals for a vibrant series of events in Helsinki.

Habitare
The Nordic's leading interior, furniture and design fair is held annually in September in Helsinki Expo and Convention Centre.

Open House Helsinki
In September, doors are opened to architectural sites and unusual places that are normally closed to the public.

Helsinki Design Timeline

1700

Helsinki was founded in 1550 and moved to its current location in 1640. Before the mid-18th century, the small town of less than 2,000 inhabitants consisted mainly of wooden houses designed by local craftsmen. During the second half of the century, the construction of **Suomenlinna** Sea Fortress brought life and wealth to the area. Since 1991, the bastion fortress island has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

1800

In 1812, after Sweden had lost Finland to Russia, Helsinki became the capital of the new autonomous grand duchy. A Neo-Classical monumental centre was built around the Senate Square according to the German architect Carl Ludvig Engel's plans. The **Kruunuhaka** district and the Neo-Renaissance apartment buildings along Pohjoisesplanadi Street date from the end of the century. In 1874, the Arabia porcelain factory was founded on the outskirts of the city, near Helsinki's original location. Finnish Design became a concept with the founding of the Finnish Society of Crafts and Design.

1900

Towards the end of the 1800s, the desire to define a national identity grew strong, which led to a Finnish interpretation of Art Nouveau or Jugend Stil, the National Romantic style. It was strongly influenced by the architect trio Gesellius-Lindgren-Saarenen, whose Finnish Pavilion at the 1900 Paris Exposition also gave rise to Finnish design. As arts and crafts were seen as an integral part of architecture, architects also designed furniture. Luoksikatu Street in the **Katajanokka** district is a well-preserved and uniform Art Nouveau streetscape.

1910

Eira Hill, with its villa-like apartment buildings and curving streets, is a unique district in Helsinki. A town plan for the area was drafted in 1908, and the architecture is in the late Art Nouveau style. Nearby is the picturesque Art Nouveau street Huvilakatu, often referred to as Helsinki's most beautiful streetscape.

1920

After Finland gained its independence in 1917, the country sought to break away from the former ruler and turn towards the Nordic countries. In architecture, this was manifested in Nordic Classicism. The objective was to create urban, uniform street views hiding spacious shared courtyards within the block. A typical neighbourhood of this style is **Etu-Töölö**. The construction of the Parliament House became a showpiece of Finnish design. Another unique example of 1920s Classicism is the **Puu-Käpylä** Garden City. The wooden two-storey houses on both sides of Pohjolankatu Street were built to improve the living conditions of working-class families, and today the neighbourhood is among the most loved and sought-after, in particular for people working in cultural fields.

1930

A significant shift in the design climate occurred when modernistic ideology replaced Classicism, and Functionalism emerged. Several works of the era later became Finnish design symbols, such as Alvar and Aino Aalto's furniture and glassware – Artek was founded in 1935. On an urban scale, the district of **Taka-Töölö** is an interesting manifestation of early Modernism. Construction was booming, and although the ideology called for open air and sunlight, the area's town plan was from 1906. This resulted in a type of Functionalism typical of Töölö, characterised by around-the-corner and bay windows, and handsome staircases with a hint of Art Deco.

1940

In the 1930s, Helsinki was preparing to host the 1940 Olympic Games, which were postponed to 1952 due to the war. Preparation for the Olympics was a great boost to architecture and design: Helsinki was to be seen as a modern international city in the eyes of the world. The Olympic Village in **Käpylä** was intended to lodge 3,200 foreign athletes and carers, but with the postponement of the games, the functionalist style buildings with modern floor plans were taken into residential use. A new village for lodging the 1952 Olympic athletes was built south of Koskelantie Street. Finnish design began to flourish, headed by a new generation of designers such as Annikki and Ilmari Tapiovaara (*Domus* chair), Gunnel Nyman (*Yläsnousemus* vase) and Tapio Wirkkala (*Kanttarelli* vase). Many restaurant interiors were renewed in the Olympic frenzy, such as Kolme Kruunua with light fixtures by Paavo Tynell.

1950

After the war, there was a great need for reconstruction and the relocation of 410,000 evacuees from Karelia. New residential areas were built outside the city centre, such as **Herttoniemi** and **Roihuvuori** in the east, Maunula in the north and **Munkkivuori** in the west. The architecture of the time was modernistic with a romantic touch. Typical characteristics were innovative use of natural materials, closeness to nature, modesty and functionality, and humane scale. In the 1950s, Finnish Design became a worldwide phenomenon, with several designers achieving great international fame. In 1951, Armi Ratia founded Marimekko, a textile company known for its bold patterns. In addition to the *Jokapoika* fabric by Vuokko Eskolin-Purnesniemi, some of the most iconic design products include Kaj Franck's *Kilta* series, Tapio Wirkkala's plywood dish, Timo Sarpaneva's *Orkidea* glass vase, and Antti Nuorteva's *Pehtoori* coffee pot in enameled steel.

1960

This was the period of comprehensive development and housing estates outside the urban structure. One of the best examples is Pihlajamäki in the north, the first industrially produced housing estate in Finland. In the map's area, there are 1960s housing areas, for

example, in **Lauttasaari**, **Kulosaari** and **Laajasalo**. Ribbon windows, large recessed balconies, functional and spacious floor plans and the mixed use of brick and panels in the façades characterise the architecture. Industrial design developed greatly during the decade, and plastic made its breakthrough – even in architecture with the iconic UFO-shaped *Futuro House* by Matti Suuronen. Plastic was the protagonist also in design objects such as the orange Fiskars scissors designed by Olof Bäckström, Yrjö Kukkapuro's *Karuselli* armchair, and Eero Aarnio's *Ball Chair*.

1970

Merihaka and **East Pasila** districts are pure examples of the ideologies of the 1960s–70s when the infinite growth of motorisation was seen as a great potential. Prefabricated concrete high-rise blocks were constructed on a concrete deck, thus separating cars and pedestrians on different levels and making the environment safe for children to play. In the 1970s, furniture became heavier, focusing on comfort and strong colours. Examples of products include Birger Kalpiainen's *Paratiisi* dinner set, Ristomatti Rata's *Palaset* modular storage sets, and the plastic dinner set *Sarvis Pitopöytä* by Kaj Franck.

1980

One of the most significant urban changes of the 1980s was the opening of the Helsinki metro in 1982. The best Finnish designers, such as Antti Nurmesniemi, Börje Rajalin, Yrjö Kukkapuro and Simo Heikkilä, were commissioned to design the trains and station fixtures. The tip of **Katajanokka** Peninsula manifested the end of the open urban plan's long dominance – the closed blocks with masonry façades flanking the streets create a more urban feel. The district, dominated by red brick taking inspiration from the neighbouring old prison (now a hotel) and warehouses, is marked by the passenger ferries and the ice-breaker base along its shore-lines. Towards the end of the decade, a new generation of designers emerged including Stefan Lindfors with his *Scarugoo* table lamp.

1990

Pikku-Huopalahti, a comprehensive housing district with meandering streets and different-scaled buildings, is an excellent example of Northern Post-Modernism. The colourful architecture with pitched roofs opposed the 1970s concrete boxes, and the pyramid-like 'Terraced House' (Reijo Jallinoja 1994) is the landmark of the area. On the other hand, the district of **Ruoholahti** continues the closed-block urban structure of the inner city. Office buildings face the heavy traffic on the north side, giving shelter to the residential area along Ruoholahti Canal designed by Juhani Pallasmaa. Mobile phones and video games were the rising stars of the decade, and Nokia's 3210 phone became a classic. Other great design objects include Harri Koskinen's *Block* lamp, and *Airbag* chair by Ilkka Suppanen and Pasi Kolhonen.

2000

The first decade of the millennium was defined by innovations, particularly in electronics, such as the Genelec 6040A speakers by Harri Koskinen and the Nokia 3310 mobile phone by Tapani Jokinen and team. Klaus Haapaniemi designed the *Taika* tableware set for the Arabia porcelain factory, which was located in the **Arabianranta** district from its origins until 2016. From 1996 to 2015, new housing and educational buildings were built around the factory and the University of Industrial Art, and altogether they created the “Art and Design City”. The building and dwelling typology is heterogeneous, comprising high-rise blocks, urban villas and loft apartments with flexible floor plans. A characteristic of the district is the implementation of the “One Per Cent for Art” principle, where public art is incorporated into the building projects and budgets from the start.

2010

The emergence of smartphones gave rise to the growing game industry, paving the way to some of the world's most popular video and mobile games, such as *Angry Birds* by Rovio, *Clash of Clans* by Supercell and *Alan Wake* by Remedy Entertainment. 2012 was Helsinki's year as World Design Capital, and the same year, the architectural competition for Helsinki Central Library Oodi (ALA Architects) was resolved, with service design playing a significant role in the project. New city districts were developed. The **Konepaja** district was built between 2007 and 2021 among old red-brick warehouses and preserved machine halls. The construction of **Kalasatama** district in the former cargo harbour started in 2009 from the district's centre, where a cluster of housing and office towers (Helin & Co Architects) rises up to 35 floors.

2020 / 2030

Relocation of industry and harbour functions has freed space for the city to grow. Construction in **Jätkäsaari**, the largest part of the West Harbour area, started in 2010 and will run until the end of the 2020s. A wide park (VSU Landscape Architects) meanders through the area. The last part, **Hernesaari**, will be developed in the 2030s. The European Chemicals Agency Headquarters in **Telakkaranta** (L Architects 2019) draws inspiration from the old shipyard structures. The large housing area extending both sides of Kalasatama centre – **Sompasaari**, **Nihti**, **Verkkosaari** and **Hermanninranta** – will be completed in the late 2030s. Nearby in **Hanasaari**, the former power plant site is evolving into a new waterfront destination. Experimental uses begin in summer 2026, followed by a design and implementation competition exploring the future of the monumental power plant (Timo Penttilä 1976) and its surroundings. Another new shoreline district, **Kruunuvuorenranta**, is under construction in the east, on land vacated from oil silos. The area can now be accessed via a series of new pedestrian bridges – Kruunuvuorensilta Bridge being Finland's longest – along which a tramline will start serving the area in 2027. Development is also underway inland, in **Central Pasila**, next to Finland's busiest train station and the Mall of Tripla, where a new housing area and a 32-floor-high office tower (JKMM Architects) are currently under construction.

While new districts and commercial complexes are being developed, there is a growing interest in circular design and the reuse and repurposing of old buildings. However, the most significant project of the decade for Finnish Design lovers is the new museum for architecture and design, expected to be completed in 2030 in the South Harbour.

001

Presidential Palace
Mariankatu 2
Pehr Grannstedt,
Carl Ludvig Engel 1820
Latest renovation
LPR Architects 2014

002

Merikasarmi Naval Barracks
Laivastokatu 22
Carl Ludvig Engel 1820, 1836
Extension and transformation to
Foreign Ministry Erik Kråkström
1987, 1989; latest renovation
LPR Architects 2021

003

Senate Palace
Snellmaninkatu 1
Carl Ludvig Engel 1822

004

The Old Church
Lönrotinkatu 6
Carl Ludvig Engel 1826

005

Helsinki University Main Building
Fabianinkatu 33
Carl Ludvig Engel 1832
Extension J.S. Sirén 1937; latest
renovation Jeskanen-Repo-Teränne
Architects 2023
Light fixtures J.S. Sirén, Ola Laiho;
furniture Arttu Brummer,
Elli Ruuth, Runar Engblom

006

Helsinki City Hall
Pohjoisesplanadi 11–13
Carl Ludvig Engel 1833
Interior transformation
Aarno Ruusuvuori 1970
Colour scheme Anitra Lucander

007

National Library of Finland
Unioninkatu 36
Carl Ludvig Engel 1840
Extension Gustaf Nyström 1907;
restoration LPR Architects 2015

008

Former Lapinlahti Psychiatric Hospital
Lapinlahdenpolku 8
Carl Ludvig Engel 1841
Centre for arts, culture and wellbeing

009

Helsinki Cathedral
Unioninkatu 29
Carl Ludvig Engel,
Ernst Lohrmann 1852

010

Swedish Theatre
Pohjoisesplanadi 2
Nicolas Benoïs 1866
Extension and renovation
Eero Saarinen, Jarl Eklund 1935

011

Uspenski Cathedral
Pormestarinrinne 1
Aleksei M. Gornostajev 1868
Largest Greek Orthodox church in
Northern Europe.

012

Grönqvist Building
Pohjoisesplanadi 25–27
Theodor Höijer 1883

013

Ateneum Art Museum
Kaivokatu 2
Theodor Höijer 1887, 1901

014

Old Market Hall
Eteläranta
Gustaf Nyström 1889

015

Kaisaniemi Botanic Garden
Palm House
Kaisaniemenranta 2
Gustaf Nyström 1889
Museum building
Gustaf Nyström 1903

016

House of the Estates
Snellmaninkatu 9–11
Gustaf Nyström 1891
Bronze relief Emil Wikström,
decorative motifs Salomo Wuorio
Latest renovation
Freese Architects, Okulus 2025

017

The Winter Garden
Hammarskjöldintie 1 A
Gustaf Nyström 1893

018

Tallberg House
Luotsikatu 1
Herman Gesellius, Armas Lindgren,
Eliel Saarinen 1898

019

Pohjola Insurance Building
Aleksanterinkatu 44
Herman Gesellius, Armas Lindgren,
Eliel Saarinen 1901
Soapstone reliefs Hilda Flodin

020

The Finnish National Theatre
Railway Square
Onni Tarjanne 1902
Small Stage extension
Kaiaja and Heikki Siren 1954
Latest extension and renovation
Architects Davidsson Tarkela 2023

021

Jugendsali Hall
Pohjoisesplanadi 19
Lars Sonck 1904
Decorations, ornaments and
furniture Valter Jung 1904
Originally a bank hall, today a café.

022

Eira Hospital
Laivurinkatu 29
Lars Sonck 1905

023

Ebeneser Kindergarten
Helsinginkatu 3–5
Wivi Lönn 1908

024

Paasitorni, Helsinki Workers' House
Paasivuorenkatu 5
Karl Lindahl 1908, 1925
Light fixtures Karl Lindahl 1925
Hotel extension
K2S Architects 2012

025

National Museum of Finland
Mannerheimintie 34
Herman Gesellius, Armas Lindgren,
Eliel Saarinen 1910
Restoration Talli Architects,
extension JKMM Architects 2026
Closed for works, opening in 2027.



Suvilahti Power Plant
Sörnäisten rantatie 22
Selim A. Lindqvist 1910
Today an event and festival venue.

026

New Student House
Mannerheimintie 5
Wivi Lönn, Armas Lindgren 1910
Hotel premises ARCO 2024

028

Kallio Church
Itäinen papinkatu 2
Lars Sonck 1912

029

Hakaniemi Market Hall
Hämeentie 1a
Karl Hård af Segerstad 1914
Latest renovation
A-Konsultit Architects 2023

030

Helsinki Railway Station
Kaivokatu 1
Eliel Saarinen 1919
Entrance sculptures Emil Wikström; furniture Eliel Saarinen; pendants Paavo Tynell 1950s
Platform roofing Esa Piironen 2001

Metsätalo Building
Unioninkatu 40
Jussi Paatela 1939
Office wing extension and conversion to hotel and conference centre Futudesign 2021
Some conference rooms still have original Saarinen furniture.



031

Munkkiniemi Boarding House
Hollantilaisentie 11
Eliel Saarinen 1919
The landmark jugend building has been in many uses and is now converted into housing.

032

Helsinki Workers' Institute
Helsinginkatu 26
Gunnar Taucher 1927
Entrance reliefs, bronze sculptures Gunnar Finne
Extension Aulis Blomstedt 1959

033

Elanto Headquarters
Hämeentie 11
Väinö Vähäkallio 1928

034

Kunsthalle Helsinki
Nervanderinkatu 3
Hilding Eklund 1928

035

Kone & Silta Workers' Housing
Somerontie 14
Armas Lindgren,
Bertel Liljequist 1929

036

Yrjönkatu Swimming Hall
Yrjönkatu 21
Väinö Vähäkallio 1929
Renovation Architects NRT 2026

037

Stockmann Department Store
Aleksanterinkatu 52 B
Sigurd Frosterus 1930
Extensions Gullichsen Kairamo
Vormala Architects 1989,
Laatio Architects 2010

038

Parliament House
Mannerheimintie 34
J. S. Sirén 1931

Furniture J. S. Sirén, Arttu Brummer, Werner West, Elsa Arokallio; light fixtures J. S. Sirén, Paavo Tynell; sculptures Väinö Aaltonen, Gunnar Finne
Latest renovation
Helin & Co Architects 2017

039

The Aalto House
Riihitie 20
Alvar & Aino Aalto 1936

040

Glass Palace & Amos Rex Art Museum
Mannerheimintie 22
Niilo Kokko, Viljo Revell, Heimo Riihimäki 1936
Latest restoration and extension to art museum JKMM Architects 2018

041

University of Helsinki, Porthania
Yliopistonkatu 3
Aarne Ervi 1957
Furniture and light fixtures Aarne Ervi, Lassi Ollinkari; restoration NRT Architects 2006

042

Former General Post Office
Mannerheiminaukio 1
Erik Lindroos & Jorma Järvi 1938
Furniture Arttu Brummer

043

Metsätalo Building
Unioninkatu 40
Jussi Paatela 1939
Colour scheme Arttu Brummer; interior design Maija Heikinheimo

043

Olympic Stadium
Paavo Nurmen tie 1
Yrjö Lindegren, Toivo Jänntti 1938, 1952
Canopy K2S Architects 2005; latest renovation and extension NRT Architects, K2S Architects 2020

044

Swimming Stadium
Hammarkjöndintie 5
Jorma Järvi 1940

045

Lastenlinna Children's Hospital
Lastenlinnantie 2
Elsi Borg, Otto Flodin, Olavi Sortta 1948, 1958
Light fixtures Lisa Johansson-Pape; reliefs Sakari Tohka

046

Former Helsinki School of Economics
Runeberginkatu 14–16
Woldemar Baeckman, Hugo Harmia 1950
Light fixtures Paavo Tynell; entrance relief Michael Schilkin

047

Serpentine House
Mäkeläinkatu 86
Yrjö Lindegren 1951

048

Sokos Department Store and Hotel Vaakuna
Mannerheimintie 9 / Asema-aukio 2
Erkki Huttunen 1952
Light fixtures Paavo Tynell; textiles Greta Skogster-Lehtinen; furniture Runar Engblom

049

Former Hotel Palace
Eteläranta 10
Viljo Revell, Keijo Petäjä 1952
Furniture Olli Borg, Antti Nurmesniemi, Olavi Hänninen
Restaurant interior
Note Design Studio, SARC 2017
First Finnish restaurant to receive a Michelin star in 1987.

050

Hanken School of Economics
Arkadiinkatu 22
Kurt Simberg 1953
Interior Olof Ottelin; light fixtures Lisa Johansson-Pape; textiles Dora Jung; colour scheme Yki Nummi

051

Rautatalo Office Building (Iron House)
Keskuskatu 3
Alvar Aalto 1955
The iconic door handles were originally designed for this building.

052

Studio Aalto
Tiilimäki 20
Alvar Aalto 1955

053

National Pensions Institute
Nordenskiöldinkatu 12
Alvar Aalto 1956

054

University of Helsinki, Porthania
Yliopistonkatu 3
Aarne Ervi 1957
Furniture and light fixtures Aarne Ervi, Lassi Ollinkari; restoration NRT Architects 2006

055

Villa Didrichsen & Didrichsen Art Museum
Kuusilahdenkuja 1
Viljo Revell 1957, 1964

056

House of Culture
Sturenkatu 4
Alvar Aalto 1958
Restoration NRT Architects 2013; latest renovation Fyra, interior design JKMM Architects 2023

057

Lauttasaari Church
Mylylallionrinne 1
Marja & Keijo Petäjä 1958
Light fixtures, furniture and silverware Annikki & Ilmari Tapiovaara
Renovation Verstas Architects 2022

058

Former Enso-Gutzeit Headquarters
Kanavaranta 1
Alvar Aalto 1962

059

Helsinki City Theatre
Eläintarhantie 5
Timo Penttilä 1967
Renovation LPR Architects 2017

060

Academic Bookstore
Keskuskatu 1
Alvar & Elissa Aalto 1969

061

Temppeliaukio Church (Rock Church)
Lutherinkatu 3
Timo Suomalainen,
Tuomo Suomalainen 1969

062

Töölö Library
Töpeluksenkatu 6
Aarne Ervi 1970
Renovation Mustonen Architects 2016

063

Finlandia Hall
Mannerheimintie 13 E
Alvar & Elissa Aalto 1971, 1975
Latest restoration
NRT Architects 2025
After the renovation, the building's restaurants, two unique apartments and an exhibition on Alvar, Aino and Elissa Aalto's work are open for visits.



064

Helsinki Energy Office Building
Kampinkuja 2
Alvar Aalto 1973
Original building Kamppi Electricity Substation, Gunnar Taucher 1939

065

Marimekko Headquarters and former factory
Pusepäänkatu 4
Erkki Kairamo, Reijo Lahtinen 1979
Extension Ilkka Salo 1983
Marimekko factory outlet.

066

Studio Nurmesniemi
Hopeasalmentie 27
Antti Nurmesniemi, Eero Paloheimo 1975
Interior design and furniture Antti Nurmesniemi; textiles Vuokko Nurmesniemi
The ateljee home of the Nurmesniemi design couple who were among the brightest stars of the golden era of Finnish Design.

067

Hanasaari Power Plant
Parrukatu 4
Timo Penttilä 1976

After the power plant operations seized in 2023, new uses are being planned and the vast complex is gradually opening to the public.

068

Finnish State Guesthouse
Kalastajatorpantie 3
Einari Teräsvirta 1984
Interior design Antti Nurmesniemi

069

Former Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Headquarters
Maistraatinportti 1
Ilmo Valjakka 1987

070

Vallila Library and Daycare Centre
Pääjätteentie 3–5
Juha Leiviskä 1991
Light fixtures Juha Leiviskä

071

Finnish National Opera
Helsinginkatu 58
Hyvänmäki-Karhunen-Parkkinen Architects 1993 (architectural competition 1975–1977)

072

Mäntyniemi, Official Residence of the President of Finland
Mäntyniementie 4
Raii & Reima Pietilä 1993
Renovation ALA Architects 2026
Reliefs Reijo Paavilainen, Kimi Pakarinen, Irma Kukkasjärvi, Rut Bryk; silverware and glassware Timo Sarpaneva

073

Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma
Mannerheiminaukio 2
Steven Holl 1998

074

Sanoma Headquarters
Töölönlahdenkatu 2
SARC Architects 1999

075

Little Parliament (Parliament House extension)
Arkadiinkatu 3
Helin & Co Architects 2004

076

Micropolis Skate Park
Nordenskiöldinkatu 20
Janne Saario 2006
Designed by a landscape architect-skater and built of