Site

In the centre of Tampere city, the museum area and Pyynikintori create an important node by being a collection of two former gates of the city: Aarre and Rantasalmi. The area is the historical meeting point and heart of Tampere. The area serves as a gateway into the city and an urban area.

Pyynikintori houses together with Kaholusent a special marker urban area. The proposal preserves the historical features of the square by keeping the existing tree lines, opening the area at the north side of the square and placing a new museum building close to the Kaholusent's open space and pyynikintori. The new area is the logical continuation of the Kaholusent, Aarre and Rantasalmi urban context.

Kaholusent

Site plan 1:1000

Aerial View
Open International Competition on the Tampere Art Museum Area and Pyynikintori Square

ARCHIMEDEAN POINT [2]

Section A-A 1:500

Site plan 1:500

Section B-B 1:500
South elevation of the museum 1:500

Pyynikintori and surroundings

The landscape and architectural design concept for Pyynikintori area centers on a prominent strategy which creates distinct surfaces for zones and functions and establishes a relation to the surrounding area. The "sandwiching" technique, which consists of the upper and lower levels of the area, is maintained on the south and east sectors of the site. The connection from Pyynikintori to Kallio Plaza and the Museum area is a strong historical interface that connects the main axes to the main area. The study of public space movement as a coherent and highlighting main connections and circulation. The carpet is divided in two main sectors creating a main area which divides the main area into two sectors. The carpet is divided in two main sectors creating a main area which divides the main area into two sectors.

Detailed 1:150

The concept of an underground parking is related with a constant to the southern side of the building. The parking lot has 360 parking spots and is divided into three levels with 50 parking spots. The central section connects the underground with the main levels and connects with the bus terminal, main entrance and the Museum area. Total parking area covers 1,800 sq. m.

In the surrounding area of the existing museum the proposal preserves the garden system and the Taideinstituutti Park and the trees creating a green oasis. The existing garden is connected to the new public area between two areas which are both connected with the garden and space used in a sculptural space with strong energy and the new areas.

Axonometry of Pyynikintori and underground parking 1:650
ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

Aarnio Arkitek - MARQ

The proposed building reorganizes the spatial layout of the premises based on a module that is divided into three main areas: central, northern, and southern. The central area is designed to accommodate exhibitions, while the northern area is intended for office space, and the southern area is reserved for public spaces and entrances.

The central area includes a central hall that acts as a core for the building. The northern area contains administrative offices, while the southern area includes the main entrance and public areas.

PROGRAM

Core and Wing

The 'wing' module is designed to become the core of the building, incorporating exhibition areas, office spaces, and public areas. The 'core' module is designed to be adaptable, allowing for various configurations and expansions.

The wing is linked to the core through a series of connections, allowing for flexibility in use and adaptation to changing needs.

ARCHITECTURAL CONNECTION

Staircase

The central staircase connects the different levels of the building, allowing for seamless movement between the various areas.

AREAS

Net area

Current facilities: 927 m²
New extension: 3391 m²
Total: 4318 m²

Gross area

Current facilities: 2013 m²
New extension: 4995 m²
Total: 7008 m²

Volume

Current facilities: 7700 m³
New extension: 29 896 m³
Total: 37 596 m³

CIRCULATION

Various circulation routes are designed to accommodate the movement of people and展品. The central hall serves as a hub for these circulation routes, providing easy access to all areas of the building.
MATERIALITY

Brighten and reflections

When, close bright and clean are the qualities of the proposed materiality.

In the context of transparency, the façades are designed in a way that allows the view from inside the building to the outside and vice versa. The façades are made of glass, which allows natural light to enter the building and create a sense of openness and connection with the surroundings. The glass façades also create a visual dialogue between the building and the urban context, allowing the building to become a part of the cityscape.

From the inside, the façades are designed to reflect the sky and the surrounding environment, creating a dynamic and ever-changing visual experience for the users of the building. The reflection of the sky and the surroundings is achieved through the use of high-quality, low-iron glass, which has a smooth and glossy finish that enhances the reflection quality.

In terms of sustainability, the use of glass façades reduces energy consumption by allowing natural light to enter the building, reducing the need for artificial lighting during the day. Additionally, the glass façades provide thermal insulation, reducing heat loss in the winter and heat gain in the summer, which contributes to the building's energy efficiency.

The materials used in the façades are selected for their durability and low maintenance requirements, ensuring a long lifespan and minimal environmental impact. The selection of materials is based on their compatibility with the building's overall design, considering factors such as aesthetics, structural integrity, and cost.

The combination of these qualities—transparency, brightness, cleanliness, and sustainability—results in a unique and compelling design that enhances the visual experience of the building and its users.

ARCHIMEDEAN POINT [7]

Section BB  e 1/200

East Facade  e 1/200

Section CC  e 1/200

Interior view from the foyer