

Aalto Works Management Plan



Finnish Heritage Agency

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Front cover Marble floor in the Social Insurance Institution's Main Office lobby in 2022.
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Layout: Brand Agency Hurraa
Printed by: Newprint, Raisio/Finland, 2024



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View from the Muuratsalo experimental house lakeside forest to the courtyard in 2018. Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

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Experimental House



1. PURPOSE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan is a required part of the nomination process. Its purpose is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations. The management plan first presents the inherent core values of a World Heritage Site, the associated objectives and measures, and outlines how these are monitored.

The management plan documents background information on the conditions under which the nominated property operates and sets out future objectives, outcomes, outputs and measures for the management of the nominated property. The management plan defines the limits of acceptable change and the indicators

for its monitoring. The implementation of the plan takes place in recurring cycles, which include planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. The management plan is refined at each new cycle.

The management is organised at two levels. The responsible owner sets up the local management body and implements the management plan. The national Aalto Works coordinating management body is responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring and updating the management and administration of the nominated property.

The Social Insurance Institution Main Office is located on the west side of Mannerheimintie, the main thoroughfare leading to the city centre, in the densely built inner city of Helsinki in 2022.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

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The Social Insurance
Institution Main Office



2. PROCESS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 Management plan authors

The planning process (how the plan was prepared and who was involved)

The first preliminary management plan for the Aalto Works nominated property has been prepared as an annex to the World Heritage nomination dossier in 2024 and will be included in the World Heritage application in 2025. During the nomination phase, a site manager is appointed for each of the component parts, whose task is to assemble a local management body and to develop the management plan into the actual management plan.

The preliminary management planning has involved the use of planning forms, the completion of which has been the first step in the work of the site manager and local management body. The questions in the form were loosely based on the “Enhancing Our Heritage Toolkit” prepared by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The responses collected during the summer of 2024 have been used to prepare both the World Heritage nomination and the preliminary management plan. The planning process has identified the management factors and specified the starting points, for instance, how local and national administrations support the nominated property and how legislation helps to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value. The objectives, conclusions and measures form the framework of the management plan for the component parts and



Aalto Campus, a bird's eye view northwest over the Jyväskylä University main building in 2022. Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

steer the management planning of the nominated property. An outline for the nominated property's framework of action, management and legislation has been drawn up at the national level.

Table of owners who have participated in the preparation of the local management plan

no.	Aalto Works Name of Component Part	Owner responsible for organizing the local management body	Ownership
001	Sunila housing area, Kotka	City of Kotka	Public body and private ownership
002	Paimio Sanatorium, Paimio	Paimio Sanatorium Foundation	Private foundation
003	Säynätsalo Town Hall, Jyväskylä	City of Jyväskylä	Public body
004	Aalto Centre, Seinäjoki	City of Seinäjoki and Seinäjoki Parish	Two public bodies
005	The Social Insurance Institution Main Office, Helsinki	The Social Insurance Institution	State (an independent institution under the supervision of the Finnish Parliament)
006	Finlandia Hall, Helsinki	City of Helsinki	Public body
007	Aalto House, Helsinki	Alvar Aalto Foundation	Private foundation
008	Aalto Ateliers, Helsinki	Alvar Aalto Foundation	Private foundation
009	Experimental House, Jyväskylä	City of Jyväskylä	Public body
010	House of Culture, Helsinki	Kulttuuritalo oy	Private Company
011	Aalto Campus, Jyväskylä	University Properties of Finland Ltd (SYK)	Private Company
012	Church of the Three Crosses, Imatra	Imatra Parish	Public body
013	Villa Mairea, Pori	A. Ahlström and Mairea Foundation	Private Company and foundation

2.2 Decision-making process diagram

See the attached diagram Aalto Works Management Framework

The local management body

The Aalto Works Sites' local management bodies ensure the preservation of the nominated property's Outstanding Universal Value. A site manager, usually the owner, is appointed for each component part. The site manager is responsible for setting up the local management body. All local and regional parties (owner, user and other stakeholders) that are relevant from a practical perspective are invited to participate in the local management body. Representatives of the owner and user include: the city, authorities, the Finnish Heritage Agency and museum with regional responsibility, the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY), and representatives of the local resident and cultural heritage associations. Local service providers, land or forest owners, etc. are also invited to participate. The local management body does not make decisions that lead to financial commitments, but rather its role is in guiding and supporting maintenance and management.

Each local management body is responsible for drawing up a management plan, which defines the tasks and division of responsibilities, a schedule and resources. The local management body appoints a representative to participate in the Aalto Works series' national coordinating management body. In practice, the local management body is responsible for the local monitoring and reporting on the nominated property's Outstanding Universal Value and for implementing, updating and monitoring the management plan.

The local management body is responsible for the resources used in compiling the management plan. In order to implement the work, a World Heritage grant from the Finnish Heritage Agency can be applied for. The Ministry of Education and Culture has allocated

a budget to the Finnish Heritage Agency to distribute for the implementation of international cultural heritage conventions.

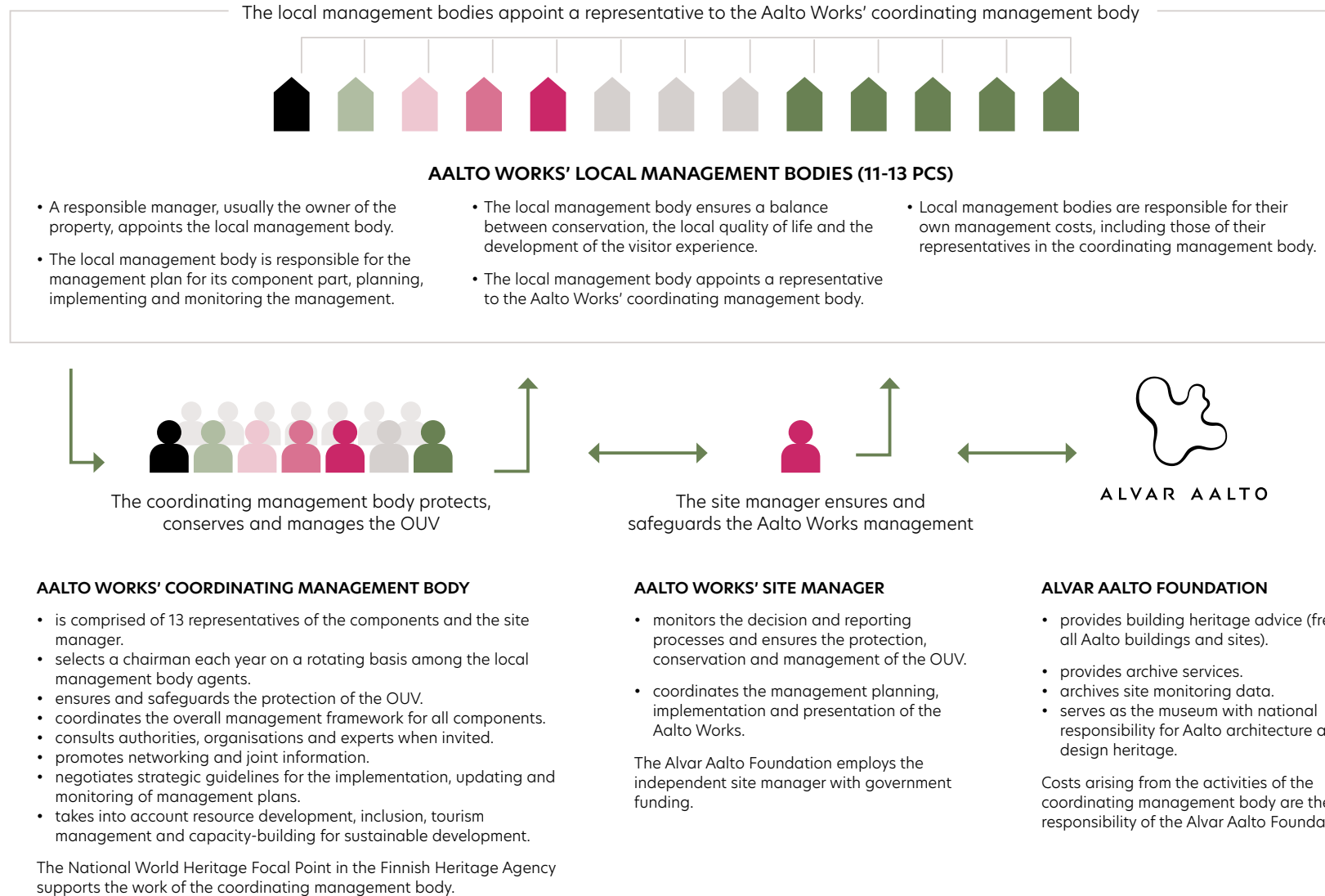
The owner of the property is responsible for the maintenance of the buildings and their immediate surroundings, the financing of investments and operating costs.

Aalto Works coordinating management body

The Aalto Works' coordinating management body is responsible for ensuring compliance with the World Heritage Convention in the management of the Aalto Works nominated property. The coordinating management body ensures the preservation of the site's Outstanding Universal Value and coordinates the cooperation between the thirteen local management bodies in the development of protection, restoration, maintenance, presentation and use. The coordinating management body prepares the management plan framework for the nominated property and updates it together with the site manager. The coordinating management body has at its disposal the site manager resource. The coordinating management body is also responsible for the cooperation and communication of the Aalto Works nominated property, both between the local management bodies and externally. The coordinating management body supports and evaluates the local management bodies' implementation of the management plans. The coordinating management body does not make decisions leading to financial commitments, but its role is in guiding and supporting maintenance and management.

The coordinating management body is organized independently. The decision-making body consists of representatives of the local management bodies, of which all 13 have voting rights. The local management bodies appoint their own representative and elect a chairman, and the site manager coordinates the activities. A sufficient number of meetings and resources will be reserved for the preparation, updating, monitoring and reporting of the nominated

Aalto Works' Management Framework



property's management plans. The Alvar Aalto Foundation and the local management bodies are jointly responsible for the resources for establishing and running the Aalto Works coordinating management body.

In addition, other stakeholders, officials and experts will be invited to participate as necessary in the activities of the coordinating management body – e.g. city representatives, and representatives of the Aalto Foundation, the Aalto Architecture and Design Heritage Tourist Route Association, etc., all of whom will have an advisory role. The national focal point of the Finnish Heritage Agency, which ensures the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value, is a permanent member of the coordinating management body.

Site manager

A new coordinator (site manager) will be established for the nominated property, who is required to devote 100% of their working time to the establishment and maintenance of the Aalto Works nominated property in cooperation with the local management bodies. The site manager is responsible for those tasks related to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Aalto Works site, such as identifying and preserving the special value of the Aalto Works nominated property and coordinates its operations, administration and communications in cooperation with the local management bodies responsible for its management. The site manager will convene meetings of the coordinating management body for instance 4 times a year, and acts as a rapporteur at the meetings of the coordinating management body. The site manager's employment position (1 full-time equivalent) is located in the Alvar Aalto Foundation and he/she must be able to act independently in relation to, for example, the board of the Alvar Aalto Foundation. The Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for funding the site manager's position.



The Aalto house garden side façade in 2021.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

2.3 Stakeholders

Stakeholders participating in the management of the Aalto Works nominated property include those entitled to do so under various laws, such as land and property owners, neighbours and public authorities, as well as other stakeholders such as tourism service providers, local businesses, those living on the site as well as local residents. Others interested in the nominated property have also been identified as stakeholders. Providing opportunities for participation and cooperation between the different stakeholders is essential in the maintenance of the nominated property, in order to preserve and communicate both the Outstanding Universal Value and other values.

2.3 a) Property owners

The buildings and land in six of the component parts are owned by the public sector, the parish or the city.

Two of the component parts are partly in public and partly in private ownership. Five component parts are entirely privately owned. The property owner is responsible for the management, maintenance, repairs and investments of each property. A special case in the planning of management, care and use is the Sunila housing area, where, in addition to the City of Kotka, which acts as the responsible party, there are a total of about one hundred owner representatives, including mainly housing- and real-estate companies, but also private individuals. Property owners are involved in many aspects of the management of the nominated property, either through a local management body or, depending on the nature of the issue, through the coordinating management body. The property owners, together with other stakeholders, prepare the necessary programmes for the management of the property and its reporting. The property owners are responsible for the maintenance, healthiness and safety of their property.

The key property owners are listed in the table 2.2 a) Aalto Works: key owners of the component parts.

Other ownership

The ownership of movable collections differs in some cases from the ownership of buildings, both on the private and public side. In Villa Mairea, the Mairea Foundation owns the movable collection. The Alvar Aalto Foundation owns collections in the Aalto House and Aalto Atelier, and the Alvar Aalto Museum manages the collection of the Muuratsalo Experimental House owned by the City of Jyväskylä. The University of Jyväskylä owns the movables of the Aalto Campus. In the Paimio Sanatorium, a separate collection is being planned of furniture designed by the Aaltos for the sanatorium.

2.3 b) Other actors' responsibilities

Property owners

Property owners are responsible for the maintenance, health and safety of the property.

Tenants and users

When the premises are rented out, the owner or the user-tenant is responsible for the maintenance of the interior spaces in accordance with a shared responsibilities table as laid out in the rental agreement. A long-term maintenance plan is then usually drawn up and updated annually in cooperation with the tenant.

Authorities

Responsible authorities exist at the national, regional and local levels.

Table of property owners by component

Aalto Works: key owners of the component parts			
no.	Name of Component Part	Principal owner	Ownership
001	Sunila housing area, Kotka	City of Kotka	Public body and private ownership
002	Paimio Sanatorium, Paimio	Paimio Sanatorium Foundation	Private foundation
	Lemmenlampi and surrounding forest area	Metsähallitus Finance Unit	Public body
003	Säynätsalo Town Hall, Jyväskylä	City of Jyväskylä	Public body
004	Aalto Centre, Seinäjoki	City of Seinäjoki and Seinäjoki Parish	Two public bodies
005	The Social Insurance Institution Main Office, Helsinki	The Social Insurance Institution	State (an independent institution under the supervision of the Finnish Parliament)
006	Finlandia Hall, Helsinki	City of Helsinki	Public body
007	Aalto House, Helsinki	Alvar Aalto Foundation	Private foundation
008	Aalto Ateliers, Helsinki	Alvar Aalto Foundation	Private foundation
009	Experimental House, Jyväskylä	City of Jyväskylä	Public body
010	House of Culture, Helsinki	Kulttuuritalo oy	Private company
011	Aalto Campus, Jyväskylä	University Properties of Finland Ltd (SYK)	Private company
	Student Union Building Ilokivi	The Student Union of the University of Jyväskylä	Public body
	Villa Rana Building	Private	Private
	AaltoAlvari Building	City of Jyväskylä	Public body
012	Church of the Three Crosses, Imatra	Imatra Parish	Public body
013	Villa Mairea, Pori	A. Ahlström	Private company and foundation

In the state administration, the Ministry of Education and Culture is responsible for the protection of cultural heritage and the Ministry of the Environment is responsible for guiding the planning and building legislation; the ministries are jointly responsible for implementing the World Heritage Convention. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment creates the conditions for economically, socially and ecologically sustainable growth, taking into account the strengths of each region, prepares the national climate policy and coordinates its implementation.

Regional associations owned by Finland's regional councils are responsible for regional plans and regional development, which includes the development planning and development measures for tourism, economic vitality, etc. The nominated property encompasses seven of Finland's administrative regions: Central Finland, South Karelia, Kymenlaakso, Uusimaa, Southwest Finland, Satakunta and South Ostrobothnia.

The ELY Centres promote the preservation of the cultural and natural environment and draw up and update environmental protective designations.

The Finnish Heritage Agency is responsible for directing the protection of the nominated property and monitoring the implementation of the protection. The Finnish Heritage Agency is the state's museum authority, and in this role it distributes World Heritage grants as is responsible for the protection, care, supervision and recording of cultural heritage.

The National Church Council is responsible for the protection of ecclesiastical buildings and the distribution of renovation grants for properties of cultural and historical value.

Cities

The nominated property encompasses seven cities: Jyväskylä, Imatra, Kotka, Helsinki, Paimio, Pori and Seinäjoki. The cities are responsible for building control and land-use planning at the

local master plan and local detailed plan levels, as well as for keeping these plans up to date. The city is also responsible for the maintenance and protection of the urban environment, traffic, sustainable tourism strategies, cooperation with educational institutions and other services. All the above cities have participated in the preparation of the World Heritage nomination and have provided a statement of opinion. The cities of Jyväskylä and Helsinki are also owners of component parts.

Associations and local communities

Local professional groups and modern architecture associations as well as building heritage societies engage, participate and influence in an organized way as initiators and stakeholders in the activities of public authorities. Also, they volunteer in their communities, for example, in promoting the values of the site and the area.

In Sunila, the residents' association activities have resulted in, among other things, the Sunila housing area repair guidelines (2010) and the Pro Sunila Association's *Sunila Aalto-homes* event, where visitors can explore the residential buildings in the area.

In Paimio, the Sanatorium Forest Association has drawn up a forest management plan based on the least intrusive possible management measures, and which it is adhering to. In 2024 the City of Paimio granted the work a ten-year landscape-work permit.

In Jyväskylä the Alvar Aalto Society and the Jyväskylä Society, in Seinäjoki the Alvariania (Aalto Society), and the Aalto Gesellschaft in German-speaking Europe are ready to commit themselves as experts and local agents to the development of the nominated property.

All Aalto sites in Europe, not just the Aalto Works series, can participate in the cultural route activities of the *Alvar Aalto Route - 20th Century Architecture and Design*, certified since 2021 by the Council of Europe, through the Aalto Architecture and Design Heritage Tourist Route Association.

Companies

Artek, various design and architecture offices as well as museum operators are involved in nurturing and maintaining the nominated property's intangible cultural heritage, such as design practices.

Education and research operators

The Alvar Aalto Foundation is responsible for archive, documentation and recording activities in regard to all Aalto works.

The Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland promotes cooperation between World Heritage sites, and is responsible for the joint visitor monitoring of the sites. The association also promotes joint projects between all the sites, and participates in World Heritage activities at the national, Nordic and other international levels. The activities are financed by membership fees and grants.

Local and national museum experts, universities, and, for instance, institutions offering training in restoration can be stakeholders, and through them, more academic theses, reports, and studies have been and continue to be created, including research on the areas, buildings, furnishings, and cultural history of the Aalto Works nominated property.

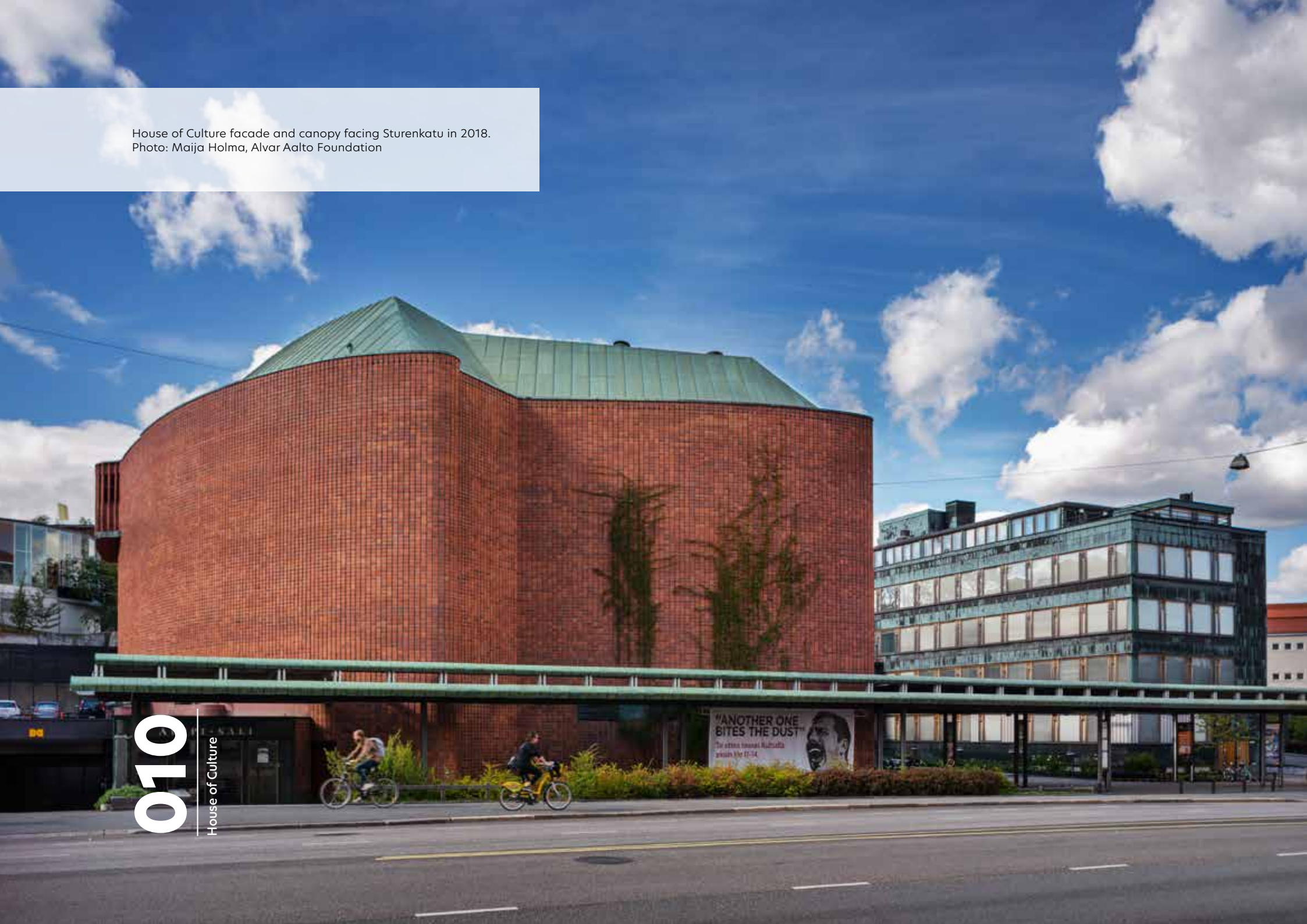


Aalto Centre, view from the theatre towards the city hall and the Church of the Plains in 2021. Photo: Jonas Malmberg

House of Culture facade and canopy facing Sturenkatu in 2018.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

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House of Culture



3. DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY

3.1 Aalto Works: Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief synthesis

The Aalto Works nominated property draws upon the global ideas of the 20th century modern movement and represents modernism's responses to universal societal needs. The citizens' well-being lay at the forefront of society's modernization, as part of the young republic's social development goals. The development was based on both the cultural and the political desire to invest in art, architecture and design. Architecture and design thus became part of the republic's modern identity.

The Aalto Works nominated property comprises 13 component parts, in which modern buildings, including their interiors, furniture and surroundings, contributed to the creation of an image of international modernism and its various dimensions. The works known under the name of architect Alvar Aalto (1898-1976) are internationally renowned and the recognized results of a working tradition in which his most important collaborators, Aino Marsio-Aalto (1894-1949) and Elissa Aalto (1922-1994), as well as the Aalto studio and Artek play significant roles.

b) Justification: Criterion ii

To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Both in the early part of the 20th century before the Second World War and in the post-war period, the Aalto Works contributed significantly to the modernization of society through the modern movement and the architecture and design that embodied it. In Finland, modernism became a symbol for the newly independent nation, and the Aalto Works nominated property includes monuments to this development. This heritage utilised the scientific, technical and economic developments of the time and added to it a human and transgenerational dimension. International and national ideas from both architecture and design are seamlessly integrated into the buildings and groups of buildings to meet the needs of the individual, family, community and society, especially in regard to housing, leisure and religious activities, as well as administrative and welfare services.

The Aalto Works offered alternatives to the trends of international modernism, especially in the use of materials and in the expression of form. The encounter with the sentient, thinking and sensing human being is expressed in the spaces and spatial sequences in both interiors and exteriors, in the unique forms, architectural details, lighting solutions, the use of wood, brick and copper, and especially the tactile surfaces. The legacy of the Aalto Works plays

the role of a bridge-builder between history and the modernist 20th century, combining a new form language with traditional architectural themes, materials and working methods – while at the same time testing the limits of industrial mass production.

The enduring characteristics of this cultural heritage highlight the impact of the relationship with nature to human well-being, the sense of place – whether in an urban or forest environment – and the utilisation of climate, lighting conditions and the seasonal cycles, which are integrated in a specific and unique way regardless of scale, from individual dwellings to communities. In the implemented works, these characteristics are evident in the fading of boundaries, for instance, between interior and exterior spaces, and in the integration of, for instance, furnishings and furniture.

The recognizable Aalto design philosophy is manifested in the nominated property. The starting point of the empathic design approach lies in the individual experience, but produces architecture that supports experiences of citizenship, solidarity and community. The idea of usability resulting from the combination of art and technology has produced a simple, well-functioning, and aesthetically high-quality environment, creative in its use of materials, appropriate in its structures and standardized in its production methods. The ideas have become a living legacy and the design method a tradition.

c) Integrity

The nominated property's architectural and design heritage emerged in close interaction with the modern movement, and its influence on contemporary architecture continues today around the world. The 13 component parts of the Aalto Works nominated property in Finland capably describe its influence on the character and development of modernism. The buildings of the nominated property form an exceptionally well-preserved architectural and design heritage, and the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value

– that is, the diversity of the architecture, the shaping of place and the surrounding nature, the connections between the architecture and design, the synthetic design method, the design philosophy, and the reciprocal international interactions – have been preserved intact. Also, the care of the movable cultural heritage, for instance furniture and lighting fixtures, artifacts and design objects, is well managed and there has been a continuity in their production. The intangible heritage, such as the design tradition itself, is being maintained.

There are no threats to the integrity of the nominated property. Among the identified threats, the need for changes related to the use may endanger the characteristics of spaces and spatial sequences, and cause losses in the materials. The limits of acceptable changes are examined in official procedures when preparing, interpreting and amending protection designations. The endangerment of integrity due to a deteriorating condition is one of the aspects of the management planning. Also, buffer zones are regulated by the regulations of protective designations and/or protective plan symbols and protective regulations in municipal plans. Identifying the protection values of the buffer zone is the task of urban planning, and evaluating the effects of changes in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property is a matter of management planning and impact assessment procedures.

d) Authenticity

The Aalto Works was recognized as architectural heritage already during the time when the Aalto studio was still actively creative. Also, authentic forms of intangible heritage are an integral part of the welfare society and the nation's international and national identity. The architecture remains appealing due to its humane qualities, and the buildings and groups of buildings are still in their original or an equivalent use. Each component part is very well preserved and

conveys the experience of the relationship between the architecture and its user in the same way as when the buildings and groups of buildings were first built. The nominated property is authentic also in terms of its continuity of use and functions. The maintenance of the buildings and groups of buildings has been continuous. Despite minor or larger functional and structural changes and repairs, the degree of authenticity is still very high. The management of changes has been central to the maintenance of the buildings and their surroundings. The connection between the Outstanding Universal Value and the characteristics that express it are identifiable and direct. Procedures for safeguarding the cultural heritage value are presented in local management plans.

e) Requirements for protection and management

The protection of the nominated property occurs by protecting the buildings and groups of buildings of the individual component parts through municipal designations and their protective regulations under national protective legislation. Depending on the use and character of a cultural heritage site, the Act on the Protection of the Built Heritage, the Church Act, and sections on national urban parks in the Land Use and Building Act apply. Protection is ensured through site- and building-specific statements and permit procedures. Planning procedures support the preservation of the World Heritage value. Stakeholders, as defined in the legislation, are consulted in the protection processes and in the planning.

The integration between the values of buildings, planning and design is ensured legislatively for ecclesiastical buildings and voluntarily for secular buildings through long-term professional maintenance procedures for interiors and movable property. The protection of movable property is carried out as furniture and artifact inventories as well as museum deposits. The intangible cultural heritage, such as design traditions, is maintained in Artek, design offices and museum operations.

The preservation and maintenance of the values, authenticity and integrity of the nominated property require systematic management of the attributes as well as monitoring of the management. Management is carried out on two levels: in any local component part the owner is responsible for the planning of its management and use, while the coordinating management body is responsible for planning the management of the Aalto Works nominated property nationwide.

The local management body appointed to support the management of each component part is responsible for its management and for cooperating with the nominated property's coordinating management body. The management is supported by a local management plan and complemented by the procedures for preserving the Aalto architectural and design heritage. The local management body finalises and updates the management plan for the component part, and is responsible for implementing, monitoring, recording and reporting the plan tasks in cooperation with the responsible owner, experts and authorities. The local management body is independently responsible for organising its own activities. If necessary, the local management body may also be involved in promoting the component part as a tourist attraction as well as promoting sustainable cultural tourism through short-term space rental and other activities in cooperation with the local museum, other World Heritage Sites, etc. A representative selected from each local management body participates in the Aalto Works coordinating management body and is responsible for communications and the local implementation of decisions.

The coordinating management body consists of representatives of the local management bodies of the component parts of the Aalto Works nominated property. It is responsible for compliance with the World Heritage Convention and obligations regarding the Aalto Works nominated property and ensures that the management preserves the nominated property's World Heritage values. The coordinating management body represents the nominated property

and coordinates cooperation with the local management bodies for the development of protection, restoration, maintenance, promotion and use. This work is supported by a management plan for the nominated property, which is implemented and updated by the coordinating management body and the site manager (coordinator). The joint coordinating management body provides an effective peer forum to support and develop the implementation of local management plans by the local management bodies. Through the coordinating management body, representatives of local management bodies participate in national-level cooperation with public authorities, educational institutions, research institutes and cultural tourism and marketing operators.

The coordinating management body is also responsible for maintaining cooperation and communication between the Aalto Works nominated property and the local management bodies and the outside world. The coordinating management body draws up its own operational rules. It is also responsible for issuing statements on the Aalto Works nominated property and for guiding and commenting on plans, including the possible induction of new component parts into the Aalto Works nominated property. A World Heritage site manager will be appointed for the Aalto Works nominated property, who will work under a museum with national responsibility for the Aalto architecture and design heritage and who will support the activities of the coordinating management body. Management costs are to be shared: management and maintenance costs arising from the activities of the coordinating management body are the responsibility of the museum with national responsibility for the Aalto architecture and design heritage. Local management bodies are responsible for their own costs and those of their representatives in the coordinating management body.

3.2 Other values of the nominated property

The University of Jyväskylä campus's park area has special historical value as a rare example of a preserved cohesive entity, where cultural and natural heritage are combined and actively used in environmental education. The area forms an exceptional natural and cultural environment in the Jyväskylä city centre. The University of Jyväskylä's entire Seminaarinmäki campus received the European Commission's European Heritage Label in 2021. According to the Commission's justification, "It represents the Finnish education system and the high-quality teachers' training promoting equality of all people. The Seminaarinmäki Campus provides a foundation for a democratic European social system that prevents social exclusion and maintains diversity and peaceful coexistence of people."⁸¹

The areas and buildings of the nominated property have historical value; for example, the Paimio Sanatorium is a testimony to the treatment of tuberculosis and a particular stage in the history of medicine, while the Säynätsalo Town Hall exemplifies the development of the democratization of local government.

The nominated property and the archival material relating to it are a valuable source of information and research. In the Alvar Aalto Foundation archives in Jyväskylä, access to the drawings and photographs collections of the Alvar Aalto & Co. office are available to researchers free of charge, and digital services are available for a fee. The Alvar Aalto Foundation is also a museum with national responsibility for the Aalto architecture and design heritage, and it offers free advice on building heritage matters to all Aalto properties. See Annex Aalto Works archive material.

Due to its architectural and design heritage value, authenticity and integrity, the nominated property has a special significance as a model for both modern architecture and conservation education.

⁸¹ See European Commission definition of the significance for the awarded European Heritage Label sites: <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/cultural-heritage/initiatives-and-success-stories/european-heritage-label> (accessed 20.11.2024).

Guided tours expand knowledge of the nominated property and increase people's appreciation for cultural heritage. In Finland, design and architecture education in general has established itself as a significant area of arts, crafts and environmental education at various levels of education.

In addition to the values identified in inventories, other important values include economic values and broader societal values, such as those concerning education, culture, civics and nature. A wide range of values has been identified. The Aalto Works nominated property is also a reflection of an egalitarian, just, pluralistic and non-discriminatory society.

The cultural environment is a key element of well-being and comfort at work. The use of buildings – dwellings, universities, offices, event venues, museums and churches – creates a use value for the owner. The use of some of the component parts as visitor attractions also generates income. Preserving the existing building heritage promotes sustainable development and the green transition in society and the economy.

The maintenance of cultural heritage upholds the principles of sustainable development. The nominated property promotes carbon neutrality objectives and is committed to national, regional and local strategies. The nominated property's surroundings also have identified natural values, such as environments that are significant in terms of biodiversity.

The nominated property is associated with local identity values. For example, the playing of the Kalevala Melody, as composed by organist Janne Raitio, by three church bells in the Church of the Three Crosses in Imatra, has become a favourite among the local population. The largest of the bells was the former bell of the Enso funerary chapel, thus creating a sound memory for the war evacuees from the town of Jääski and the heritage left behind beyond the border.

The nominated property also represents spiritual values. The cultural heritage of churches is simultaneously tangible and



Church of Three Crosses, view towards the southern entrance of the church (from the vicarage) in 2021. Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

intangible, possessing an intellectual and spiritual heritage. The Church Act also defines the tasks of Christian education and teaching, an activity that the churches themselves serve in the teaching of cultural history, as both tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Approach to the Villa Mairea façade and entrance
in 2017. Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

013

Villa Mairea



4. IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES

Management is guided by values and their hallmarks. Although values can only be managed as a whole, the management of the nominated property can be directed towards the preservation of key values. In the initial phase, the most important thing is to unify the management of the nominated property. The obligations brought about by World Heritage status, with its management plans and bodies, help to create a common maintenance culture for the component parts.

The planning of the management of the Aalto Works nominated property relies on the expertise accumulated in the component parts' local management bodies, the continuity of use and maintenance, and local partnerships. In order to specify and achieve the common management objectives, the coordinating management body and the site manager work seriously to strengthen cooperation and participation between the local management bodies and transparency in decision-making. The Aalto Works coordinating management body, in cooperation with local stakeholders, ensures that there is a common understanding of the nominated property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), its protection, the conservation objectives of the buffer zones, and the provisions for risks. Management planning involves committing local agents and decision-makers to the responsibilities related to the management of a World Heritage Site and ensuring that sustainable development is taken into account throughout the management of World Heritage sites. Local management bodies are also encouraged from the outset to participate in World Heritage Site cooperation at national, Nordic and international levels through networks,



The Säynätsalo Town Hall façade in 2013.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

events (including the World Heritage Site Managers' Forum) and programmes.

4.1 Outstanding Universal Value

Preserving Architectural Heritage

The Outstanding Universal Value is conveyed by the architectural heritage of buildings and groups of buildings, the authenticity of which has been safeguarded by preventing the destruction of original structures and avoiding unnecessary repairs and alterations. In addition to the architectural heritage, the Aalto Works nominated property also includes movable heritage and authentic and intact interiors, the range of maintenance procedures for which presents a positive challenge. Successful models of the management of valuable interiors in the nominated property can be used as a resource and establish good practices.

Continuity of ownership, use and maintenance

Changes in the use of component parts are managed by means of protective designations. The development and change in the use of buildings, and their possible suitability for new use, is addressed in the planning process. In some component parts, such as the House of Culture and Finlandia Hall, current operations are characterized by event use that is capable of undergoing constant change. A long-term change of use is planned for the Paimio Sanatorium and the Social Insurance Institution Main Office, for which the limits of acceptable change are defined.

One theme in the management of the Aalto Works serial property is technical service life and how to take it into account when considering monitoring indicators. A particular challenge is to find solutions for timely repairs that do not endanger the architectural heritage and respond to real needs, so that what is intact does not undergo needless repair and any damage is not allowed to worsen.

As a result of a change of use, ownership may be dispersed so that, for example, the buildings and their movables are owned by different parties. The diversity of stakeholders is taken into account and places special demands on the planning of management and the coordination of actions. For example, on the Aalto campus, the University of Jyväskylä owns the movables and is responsible for their maintenance and renovation. The matter has been resolved so that the Jyväskylä University Museum employs a responsible expert in the renovation of valuable artifacts. A special case in the planning of management is the Sunila housing area where, in addition to the City of Kotka, which is the responsible management authority, there are a total of around 100 owner representatives, including mainly housing and real estate companies, but also private individuals. In Sunila, the stakeholders are organized and are involved in management not only as owners, but also through association activities in maintenance and repair activities.

Preserving the design heritage

One of the key values of the nominated property is that the building's original furniture and spatial structures still retain their original purpose. The valuable fixed interior, furniture and lighting fixtures designed by the Aalto studio and/or Artek – with their special characteristics, natural materials, patented joints, free forms and other details – require identification and attention for maintenance, cleaning and repair.

The 1998 Council of Europe Recommendation concerning the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites⁸² also draws attention to the importance of valuable movable property as part of a building monument. The protection of interiors is one of the national objectives in preserving cultural heritage. To ensure the preservation

⁸² See Recommendation No R (1998) 4 on measures to promote the integrated conservation of historic complexes composed of immovable and moveable property: [file:///C:/Users/puffi/Downloads/Rec\(98\)4.pdf](file:///C:/Users/puffi/Downloads/Rec(98)4.pdf) (accessed 20.11.2024)

of the nominated property, there are specific provisions in the protective designations for buildings, an early example being the furniture and lighting fixtures of the House of Culture. But also the statutory protection of the Finlandia Hall, Villa Mairea, the Aalto Atelier, the Social Insurance Institution Main Office, and the Experimental House covers the interior, movables and lighting fixtures.⁸³

The Cross of the Plains Church in Seinäjoki and the Church of the Three Crosses in Imatra fall within the scope of the protective designations for more recent church architecture, including also the protection of the buildings' fixed interior, paintings and other artworks and church yard. Within the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the value of key church objects, artworks and other movables has been identified, and their nationwide cataloguing in a common database is underway in the parishes and is due to be completed in 2024.

Building practice guidelines for local or specific building types provide a useful means of guiding renovation work also for interiors. For example, in Kotka, a building practice guideline attached to the Sunila local detailed plan contains recommendations for renovation work, including the preservation of interior spaces. The renovation and preservation guidelines include advice on how to take into account interior details and understand the value of spatial sequences and room layouts. Compliance with the recommendations is ultimately voluntary, but they provide information for those carrying out renovation work and background support for authorities to supplement and support planning regulations.

Redefining a building as a museum or maintaining it as a tourist attraction and pedagogical site is used as a conservation measure

in the Aalto House, the Muuratsalo Experimental House (seasonal use), Villa Mairea, and the Aalto Atelier in an arrangement that complements other uses. In accordance with museum standards and practices, the movables in these sites are catalogued as part of the collections.

Preservation of the landscape heritage and environment

The relationship of architecture to the surrounding environment is part of its Outstanding Universal Value. In managing the relationship with nature, its values and the environment, cooperation between the property owner and the user (residents, tenants, entrepreneurs) and experts is essential when safeguarding those values.

Natural values and their maintenance are important in all the component parts. The objectives and measures for the preservation and maintenance of the gardens and yards of the nominated property can be specified when taking into account the relationship with nature.

In some component parts, the surrounding nature is forest almost in a natural state, such as in the Experimental House in Muuratsalo, the Aalto Campus in Jyväskylä, Paimio Sanatorium, the Sunila housing area, and the Church of the Three Crosses in Imatra. The principles of forest management are being resolved sustainably in the forests of the nominated property. The starting points are, among other things, existing environmental reports, invasive species control programmes and forest management plans.

Climate change affects the physical functionality and durability of building materials, greenery and building parts. Climate change and severe weather conditions, such as heavy rainfall, can accelerate changes in rendered and wooden facades. For example, original drainage structures are not adequately sized to cope with changing conditions. The nominated property's risk preparedness plan must

⁸³ Helsinki, House of Culture, Alvar Aalto, 1958: auditorium, main lobby, main staircase, Alppisali [i.e. secondary auditorium] entrance lobby, waiting hall and staircase: A site of outstanding architectural value (Ia) or of architectural value (Ib), where only restorative or operationally temporary alterations can be made. This provision also applies to the original fixed furniture and lighting fixtures (2.1.1989). Helsinki, Finlandia Hall, Alvar Aalto, 1971: the layout of interior spaces open to the public, materials, colours and fixed furniture in accordance with the original (6.5.1993).

offer solutions to these problems that preserve the architectural values.

Awareness and communication

The nominated property's functions recognise its social value in terms of democracy, urban vitality and residents' well-being, promoting education, supporting cultural heritage and highlighting equality.

The operating environment takes into account the diverse set of component parts. The maintenance culture of the Aalto Works nominated property continues to be developed on the basis of practices established over more than three decades by highlighting the principles of protection and restoration of modern architecture.

There is a growing appreciation and awareness of 20th century architecture as a built cultural environment. Key in identifying the values of the nominated property is continuing open and ongoing communication, keeping the nominated property's functions transparent and information accessible, maintaining museum practices and supporting the Alvar Aalto Foundation's activities in the form of both archives and heritage advisory services. Publications, research and cooperation with other parties are promoted both nationally and internationally.

Sustainable tourism

Aalto sites are a significant pull factor for both newly established settlements and tourists as they generate employment, for example, in the field of tourism services. Aalto sites have also been widely considered in national, regional and local tourism strategies. The sites are visited by many people, especially international visitors, but also an increasing number of domestic tourists.

All component parts have been open to the public already before the preparation of the nomination. Some have been established

architectural attractions already since they were first built. Visiting practices range from regular and weekly tours to individually arranged visits, subject to an entrance fee, or free entry to public spaces.

Many buildings and areas are public and thus open to everyone, such as the Sunila housing area, the Aalto Campus in Jyväskylä, the Aalto Centre in Seinäjoki (i.e. the church, parish hall, library, town hall, and theatre), the Church of the Three Crosses in Imatra, the House of Culture and Finlandia Hall in Helsinki, and Paimio Sanatorium, though of course during opening hours or when open for an event.

Visits to the Social Insurance Institution Main Office, the Aalto House, Aalto Atelier, Experimental House and Villa Mairea are only possible by means of a pre-booked and paid guided tour.

Recurring theme days and events are arranged in Sunila, such as the annual Sunila Aalto Homes event.

A special visitor service centre is planned for the Aalto Centre in Seinäjoki in 2024. The component parts possess the potential to establish new collaborative projects in implementing sustainable tourism within the Aalto Works nominated property. In Jyväskylä, Helsinki, Kotka and Imatra it is possible to network and establish projects with other World Heritage sites in the region.

Visitor services are organised within the network of existing service centres, with no plans so far for a joint exhibition centre. For the time being, the general presentation of the Aalto series is handled by, for instance, the Aalto2 Museum Centre in Jyväskylä, as a public museum open to all. The presentation of the nominated property will be added to the website of the Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland when the nomination is under consideration.

The strategies of the cities of the nomination have outlined sustainable development and tourism objectives, measures and monitoring methods, which are to be utilised where appropriate and targeted and specified as management planning progresses. For

instance, restaurant services can be found in Finlandia Hall, House of Culture, Paimio Sanatorium, and the Aalto Centre in Seinäjoki. Also, a museum shop and other activities are available in Finlandia Hall, Paimio Sanatorium, Säynätsalo Town Hall, Aalto Atelier and Villa Mairea.

Facility rentals for educational, festive and other event use have been arranged in all component parts, under the appropriate conditions. Paimio Sanatorium and Säynätsalo Town Hall will also offer accommodation services in 2024, and there are private accommodation providers among the homes in Sunila.

The potential impacts of increased visitor numbers are taken into account in management planning.

The large number of tourists causes the wear and tear of surfaces, such as pedestrian routes and park paths, as well as nature areas. Also, wildlife species may be disturbed by the increased number of people. The public may have critical views and demands regarding nature and the use of an area. Expectations may exceed the operational capacity and resources of the site. Increased traffic causes noise, dust, vibrations and other adverse effects. In the residential areas of the sites and the buffer zones the privacy of residents may be disturbed if visitors divert from public routes into private areas. The same applies to workplace use as well as other uses.

Potential harm caused by visitor numbers is managed by raising awareness, signage, protection methods, restrictions and entrance fees. Harm caused by traffic is managed by signposting and through cooperation with an area's operators and administration.

The privacy and quality of life of residents and employees are consciously safeguarded in cooperation with the local residents, for example, through signage and guidance. Consideration of cultural tourism perspectives in the nominated property will be improved and training organised jointly.

The buffer zone and wider setting

The Outstanding Universal Value is also related to the wider setting. The urban environment of the Helsinki city centre and Töölönlahti Park support the value of Finlandia Hall as the crown of the cityscape. The landmark of the Aalto Centre in Seinäjoki is important for the identity of the entire city. The integrity of Villa Mairea is supported by the Noormarkku ironworks as a cultural and historical area, together with its accommodation and catering services.

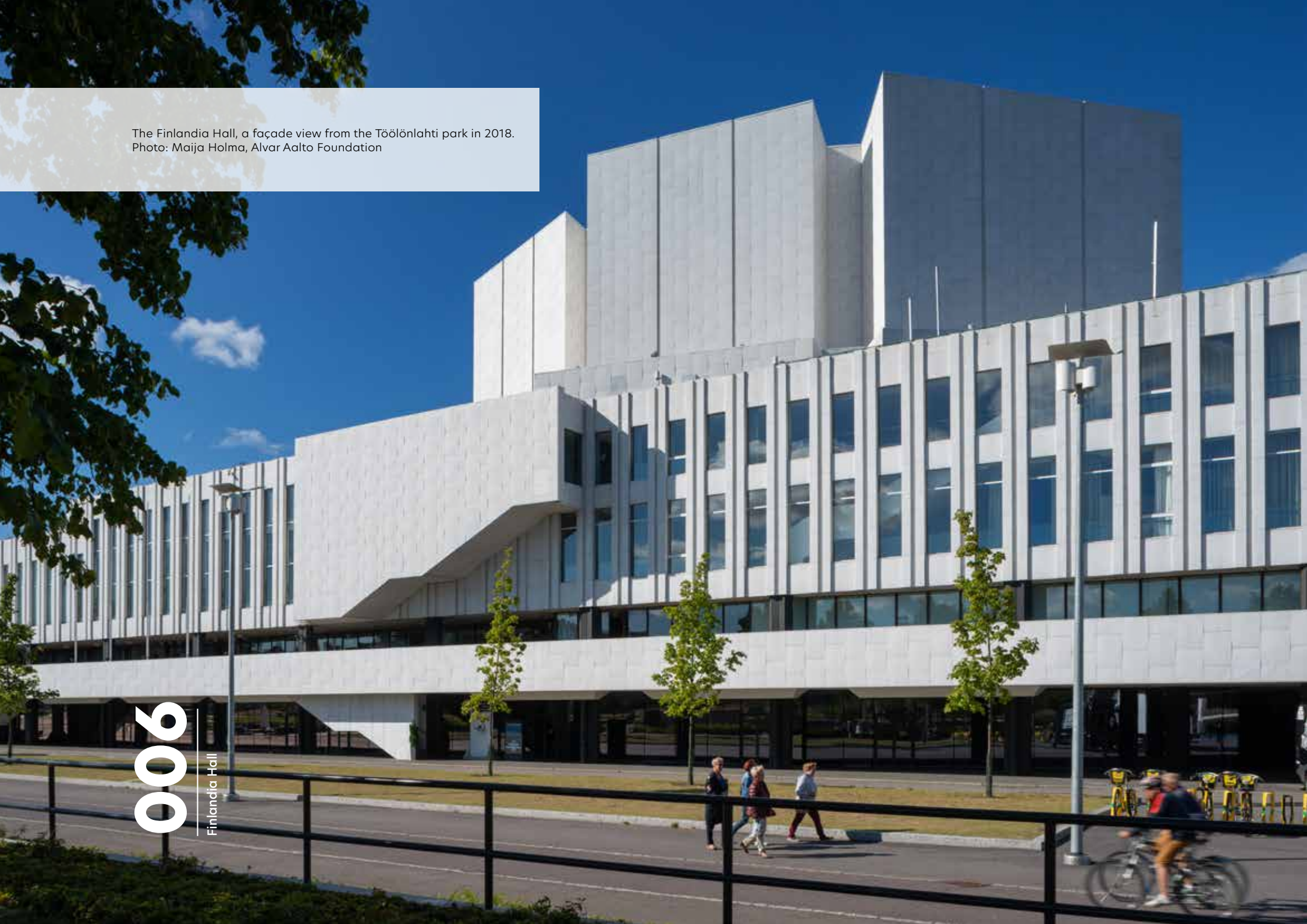
Residential, commercial and public buildings are common developments of city centres. Urban development projects that possibly impact the Outstanding Universal Value are currently underway, for example, in the centres of Seinäjoki, Helsinki and Jyväskylä. Their potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value is identified, assessed and managed in the Heritage Impact Assessment processes.

No major infrastructure projects for transport, services or mining have been identified in the nominated property or within its area of influence.

The Finlandia Hall, a façade view from the Töölönlahti park in 2018.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

006

Finlandia Hall



5. A VISION STATEMENT/GUIDING PRINCIPLES, POLICIES/OBJECTIVES

5.1 Aalto Works management objectives

The objectives guide the management of the nominated property so that the values are preserved, and form the basis for the strategic management policies, plans and implementations. The implementation of the objectives is planned through concrete measures, such as securing preservation, for which a target schedule can be set and resources allocated. The objectives will be reviewed when the management plan is updated and, if necessary, the procedures and the content of the management plan are revised.

Objective 1: The Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and its attributes are known and widely communicated. The preservation of the architectural and design heritage is realised through maintenance, renovation and restoration. Landscape heritage is taken into account in maintenance and in the management of green areas, street areas, buildings and structures (surface materials of paths, renewable varieties of plant species, outdoor furniture and lighting fixtures and signage). The data base is sufficient, and expertise guides all actions regarding the nominated property and its surroundings.

Objective 2: Taking into account the cityscape and wider landscape will safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value in normal urban development and land-use planning, as well as in evolving urban environments.

Objective 3: Interaction and communication bring positive visibility to the modern architectural heritage. Preserving the modern architectural heritage is seen as socially motivating among all

stakeholders. Guided tours of the nominated property's component parts and information about the modern architectural heritage and design language is shared with a wider audience through various channels, also digitally. The Aalto Works World Heritage project will have a positive impact on the preservation and awareness of the Finnish architectural heritage as part of world culture.

Objective 4: The fixed and movable furnishings of buildings and interiors remains as intact, unchanged and authentic as possible.

Objective 5: The effects of climate change on the physical performance and durability of building materials and building parts are identified and their impact is counteracted or abated and reduced.

Objective 6: Management of the nominated property takes into account the objectives of Agenda 2030 and sustainable development in the nominated property. The impacts caused by visitors and other human activities, such as wear and tear, are minimized both indoors and in the yards and surrounding open natural environments.

Objective 7: Ensuring that local expertise is accumulated and collected.

Objective 8: The principles and quality of visitor activities are harmonized in terms of sustainable tourism and services: the maintenance of properties, grounds and movables and the updating of signage also ensure the continuity and development of visitor activities.



Design aids and material samples: bricks which can be flexibly curved to fit the shape of the House of Culture, and a cardboard model of the Church of the Three Crosses at Aalto Atelier, 2022. Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

Objective 9: The nominated property's status as a site of international interest for education and research purposes is raised.

Objective 10: The presentation and interpretation of the Aalto Works nominated property is carried out in accordance with a common plan, with a common platform and presentation material.

Objective 11: The component parts continue to be in use and any changes in use are implemented in a controlled manner, following and adhering to the limits of acceptable change.

Objective 12: Management is planned and sufficient resources are ensured for both maintenance and short- and long-term measures. The objective is to ensure continuous maintenance, regular monitoring of the condition and the need of buildings and groups of buildings for repair, and planned and timely repair and maintenance.

Objective 13: Cities and property owners commit to the project in the long term, and effective - and possibly new - protection methods will be found to ensure and maintain the values of the component parts in the future.

In addition to the above objectives, the management of the individual component parts has the following objectives, which have been extracted from preliminary local management plans.

5.2 Objectives by component parts

001 SUNILA HOUSING AREA, KOTKA

The Sunila housing area attributes: a variation of the functionalist local detailed plan, with a focus on the resident, standardised houses, a range of standard dwellings, and a direct relationship between dwelling and nature.

Objective i: All of Sunila's cultural and historical values, the built cultural environment and landscape are to be preserved. The maintenance of buildings and structures is considered as a whole, with the objective to preserve and restore the original features and details of Sunila's buildings and landscape.

Objective ii: The development of diverse services and effective connections in the area: public transport, tourism, waterway transport, restaurant services, facility rentals in some buildings, and accommodation.

Objective iii: Preserving the operating conditions of the Sunila factory area, which is located in the buffer zone, supports the preservation of the housing area's OUV. The reduction of nuisances, such as noise, odours or the control of potential heavy traffic.

Objective iv: Aalto's Sunila will develop as a diverse and high-quality residential and living environment as well as a tourist destination, thus becoming a retention factor for the city of Kotka.

002 PAIMIO SANATORIUM, PAIMIO

Paimio Sanatorium attributes: preserved interiors, fixed furniture, lighting fixtures and movable furniture, building technology innovations, orientation of the building wings, sun balconies, pathways, the relationship of the buildings to the surrounding forest nature, staff residential buildings, and mortuary chapel.

Objective i: The boldness and innovation of the Aaltos in the fields of architecture and design will be presented to a wide audience

in the form of various training programmes, courses and residency periods, together with domestic and international partners. In addition to experts, researchers, professionals and the general public, students and recent graduates, young people and even children – the decision-makers of the future – will also be invited to participate.

Objective ii: The management of Paimio Sanatorium's grounds and forest areas (provisions for renewal, restoration and sustainable management) are to be planned together with the planning of the new use of the buildings.

Objective iii: The forest plays a significant role in the landscape of the sanatorium and is of particular importance to the local communities. The use of the forests surrounding the sanatorium for recreation, for the needs of the sanatorium users and cultural tourism is to be guaranteed by protective plan symbols and regulations.

Objective iv: The area has multiple users and the division of responsibilities regarding tenants and the areas allocated for their use is to be recorded in contracts, including and taking into account the roles of the City of Paimio, Paimio Sanatorium Ltd, Paimio Sanatorium Foundation, potential tenants of other properties, and the Sanatorium Forest Association.

003 SÄYNÄTSALO TOWN HALL, JYVÄSKYLÄ

Säynätsalo Town Hall attributes: brick and wood architecture with elaborate detailing, the raised courtyard, and the integrated interior architecture.

Objective i: The wear and tear of interior surfaces and furniture in important spaces, such as the council chamber and council meeting room, due to the building's continuous use are to be examined and the surfaces and furniture maintained in a good condition. The Alvar Aalto Foundation regularly prepares and updates a survey of the condition of the Aalto furniture.

Objective ii: Sustainable use and repair are ensured. Framework contract partners are required to have the appropriate training and skills for the task, and operators familiar with the site will carry out both annual maintenance measures and more extensive repairs. Photographic repair reports will be made of the measures carried out.

Objective iii: The character of the surrounding environment and the views of it will be preserved as they were originally with the necessary management measures. Access restrictions are used to prevent wear and tear of the park and forest areas and the raised courtyard, thus preventing the emergence of new paths. The pine trees in the surrounding park area and plots are systematically managed and renewed. The courtyard areas are included in the long-term management and development plan.

Objective iv: The boundary of the SÄYNÄTSALO Town Hall component part and its buffer zone will be reviewed and the development options will take into account the impact on the values of the site. The City of Jyväskylä will initiate a plan amendment so as to update it.

004 AALTO CENTRE, SEINÄJOKI

Aalto Centre attributes: an urban ensemble, a series of urban spaces and public squares, axes, the silhouette formed by the buildings, a series of public buildings, the landmark character of the group of buildings, and the interiors.

Objective i: Management, maintenance and repair are carried out by a collaborative network with sufficient expertise in conservation and restoration. Unnecessary renewal of building parts is avoided and the work is carried out using appropriate methods and traditional building materials. The values of patina and natural ageing are recognised and accepted as part of the modern whole. Accumulated knowledge is utilised in repair work, when changing the use, and for the needs of planning and defining protection objectives and values.

Objective ii: The preservation of the cityscape and wider landscape as well as the scenic significance of the church tower are taken into account in urban development and planning procedures, both locally in the immediate vicinity and in the wider landscape and city skyline.

Objective iii: Social significance and public ownership are maintained and realised under the democratic guidance of the city administration and the parish. For the city's residents, this is reflected in the civic services in the facilities they use (city hall, library, theatre, church and parish centre).

Objective iv: The Aalto Centre's new visitor centre will provide centralized information and guidance about Aalto sites in the South Ostrobothnia region. Preparations for the establishment of the visitor centre are ongoing.

005 THE SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTION MAIN OFFICE, HELSINKI

The Social Insurance Institution Main Office attributes: The architecture of the "social security services" institution, both in the interior and exterior, unique lighting combining artificial and natural light, the circulation route within the building (patron and staff circulation, both horizontal and vertically)

Objective i: As the surrounding urban environment evolves, the identified values are preserved, in particular the key view vistas and the position of the building in relation to the surrounding buildings. The City of Helsinki steers the development in a planned and long-term manner.

Objective ii: The usability of the building is secured while preserving its values. Funding for the building's maintenance and extensive renovation is arranged in such a way that the building continues to be used and its original purpose as an office building is preserved. An economically sustainable model will be managed for the maintenance of the building, and the impact of the values will be

taken into account in the space efficiency requirements and the uses of the spaces. The technical usability of the building, such as indoor air conditions, ventilation and energy efficiency, is to be improved.

Objective iii: The basic structure of the vegetation in the building's courtyard is to be preserved when the vegetation is renewed. The management takes into account both the preservation of the original landscape plan and changes in the environmental conditions.

Objective iv: The original furniture and spatial layout are still to be used in the building for their original purpose. The furniture and surface materials are actively monitored, and replaced to match the original ones if refurbishment is no longer possible. The users of the premises are committed to respecting the design heritage value so that everyone, through their own behaviour, upholds the values.

006 FINLANDIA HALL, HELSINKI

Finlandia Hall attributes: the use of marble, its position in the cityscape, and the ceremonial outdoor and indoor spatial sequences.

Objective i: The preservation of the Finlandia Hall's facade material is to be ensured in accordance with the value of the building. The facade material is to be preserved and maintained in such a way that its technical lifespan will be as long as possible and maintenance and repair work are planned. Special knowledge of materials and historical techniques are to be applied.

Objective ii: The City of Helsinki and the property owners have a strong, long-term commitment to the projects, and together they will find effective and possibly even new conservation methods to ensure and maintain the conservation values in the future.

Objective iii: The principles of least intervention and resource wisdom are followed. Monitoring and indicators take into account the technical lifespan and solutions that do not endanger the architectural heritage. Continuous maintenance and upkeep, as well as timely repairs, are carried out.

Objective iv: The World Heritage project will have a positive impact on the preservation and recognition of the Finnish architectural heritage, which is part of world culture, as well as on the attractiveness and international profile of Helsinki.

007 AALTO HOUSE, HELSINKI

Aalto House attributes: the character of a total work of art, and traditions related to internationalism and preservation.

Objective i: No changes will be made to the facades or interior spaces. All measures will aim to extend the lifespan of the building and its individual parts.

Objective ii: The diverse range of interior surface materials is to be maintained, and authentic materials conserved. The use of furniture is to be restricted, so that some of the furniture deposited with the Aalto Foundation and some partly owned by the Foundation in the exhibition spaces is used for display purposes only.

Objective iii: The use of the building as an international visitor attraction and an active centre for modern architecture information is to be secured.⁸⁴

Objective iv: Repair and conservation measures are to be studied and documented, and methods suitable for the maintenance of a building of the period, for example in regard to surface treatments, will be sought in joint projects with educational institutions, students, and restoration professionals. Information will be shared openly and widely, so that solutions can also be applied to other sites.

008 AALTO ATELIERS, HELSINKI

Aalto Atelier attributes: the traditions of creative work, the evolution of working methods, natural lighting solutions, and spatial sequences.

⁸⁴ The total number of visitors to the Aalto House in 2023 was 11966 and in 2019 it was 15510 (i.e. before the pandemic). Source: Alvar Aalto Foundation.

Objective i: The original use of the office building will continue – as it has since the closure of Alvar Aalto Architects and its successor Alvar Aalto & Co. – as the offices of the Alvar Aalto Foundation.

Objective ii: The special features of the atelier's working environment, including the use of natural light as part of the interior atmosphere, movable and fixed furniture and lighting fixtures, are to be preserved in use and their maintenance and conservation will be addressed as the use continues.

Objective iii: The maintenance of the yard, terraces and vegetation is to be managed in such a way that the whole retains its authenticity and the renewal of plants is planned.

Objective iv: The atelier can be kept in its appropriate continuous use, and, for instance, guided tours will continue. The Aalto Foundation's assets are preserved and accumulated, and it is able to carry out its core mission by maintaining and using the building and opening it to the public.⁸⁵

009 EXPERIMENTAL HOUSE, JYVÄSKYLÄ

Muuratsalo Experimental House attributes: a villa with a courtyard and surrounding walls, views from the courtyard towards the lake, the status of the courtyard in the landscape, and authentic interior furnishing and artefact collection.

Objective i: The Experimental House's fixed and movable interior will remain as unchanged and authentic as possible, and the textiles in particular will be carefully restored and conserved.

Objective ii: The appearance of the site will remain similar to the original. The views that can remain open, opened up or possibly hidden will be specified, and the forest cover will be maintained. Light thinning will keep the trees healthy yet still sufficiently dense to preserve the atmosphere of the place. The shoreline trees and

undergrowth will be carefully removed so that the views from the Experimental House and sauna are neither obscured nor exposed.

Objective iii: The use of the site is sustainable, even though visitor numbers are increasing. Wear and tear on the building, courtyard and paths will be prevented by limiting public access. Terrain erosion in sensitive areas, such as the sensitive open rocky terrain, will be prevented, and any damaged areas of the forest floor will be restored.

Objective iv: The principles and measures for the management of the architecture, design heritage, landscape and natural values will be defined in more detail and the objectives coordinated.

010 HOUSE OF CULTURE, HELSINKI

House of Culture attributes: the common spaces, and the facades in the cityscape.

Objective i: The House of Culture maintains its position in the cityscape as an important landmark.

Objective ii: The services provided by the House of Culture enrich the life of the surrounding area, serve the needs of the entire Helsinki metropolitan area, and also improve the quality of life of its inhabitants.

Objective iii: The building is economically viable, in active use and both event and restaurant operations as well as the rental of premises will continue in the long term. The programme of use is varied, and includes conference and educational uses.

Objective iv: The building is centrally located in the city. The development of the surrounding area, such as the city's traffic networks and public transport solutions, will support the movement of users in and around the area.

⁸⁵ The total number of visitors to the Aalto Atelier in 2023 was 7360 and in 2019 it was 9583 (i.e. before the pandemic). Source: Alvar Aalto Foundation.

011 AALTO CAMPUS, JYVÄSKYLÄ

Aalto Campus attributes: the park environment with its classical themes and network of routes, modern brick architecture set within forested nature, and children's architecture.

Objective i: Architectural and environmental education will strengthen the understanding of both the tangible and intangible contents and values of the Seminaarinmäki campus. Seminaarinmäki's contribution in enhancing comfort, well-being and community spirit, as well as to the learning, recreation and well-being of the city of Jyväskylä and its residents of all ages, will be better known and recognised.

Objective ii: There is close cooperation between all users, tenants and owners of the campus. The future of the area will be envisioned jointly in workshops with all stakeholders setting objectives for how Seminaarinmäki relates to the well-being of the area, the cultural and economic situation and the sustainability transition more broadly. The work will be based on the collection and analysis of research-based data about the area, both in terms of the cultural and natural environment, its design heritage as well as its current operating environment.

Objective iii: The use of the campus area will be diversified. A building on the campus that was originally designed for dormitory use will be returned to its original use.

Objective iv: There is a growing awareness of the cultural and natural heritage of the campus as well as a growing realisation of the link between sustainable development and the green transition. There is an understanding of the contribution of cultural and natural heritage sites and their good management to the sustainability, appeal, well-being and comfort of the whole area. Sustainable working methods are integrated into the maintenance work, and new maintenance methods are developed in both core work and special areas. Maintenance staff are trained and knowledge of the special characteristics of the area are applied in practical maintenance work.

012 CHURCH OF THE THREE CROSSES, IMATRA

Church of the Three Crosses attributes: spatial sequences, non-orthogonal spaces, natural lighting solutions, the bell tower, the location in the landscape, and themes important to the atmosphere (e.g. art works, placement of plants, church textiles)

Objective i: Public accessibility to the site, as a well-known object of Finnish design and architecture, will be maintained, and digital accessibility developed. Financial resources will be secured to the level required by the site, taking into account its special characteristics.

Objective ii: The renovation of the church will be completed, opening it up to a wide variety of uses and guaranteeing social services for the parishioners and people in the surrounding area. The potential to divide up the main space of the church allows for its versatile use. People's personal emotional attachment to the church will be strengthened through use, and many people in Imatra will choose the Church of the Three Crosses as their church for baptisms, confirmations or weddings.

Objective iii: The church will continue to operate within the Road Church network and public tours, bookable site tours and events that are compatible with the parish's activities will be developed for different target groups, from kindergarten children to global architectural visitors, taking into consideration the special needs and language of such groups. Representatives of all religions are invited to learn about the Evangelical Lutheran church and its tangible and intangible cultural heritage without the objective of seeking consensus on the religion and its teachings.

Objective iv: The church bells will once again start ringing the Kalevala melody, composed by organist Janne Raitio, establishing a memory of the legacy left behind the eastern border after the war.

013 VILLA MAIREA, PORI

Villa Mairea attributes: the unique interior and exterior architecture, the courtyards and their relationship with the surrounding forest, integrated artworks, and the Artek spirit.

Objective i: The cultural heritage values of Villa Mairea and the life's work of the couple who built it are to be preserved. The building is open to the public, and the archives, library and collections of artworks and artefacts are maintained by a permanent museum-trained staff.

Objective ii: The Ahlström company's own permanent maintenance department is responsible for maintaining the property. The department consists of various skilled professionals (painter, carpenter/joiner, painter/arts professional, property manager, electrician, and gardeners).

Objective iii: The site is managed on a long-term basis, like the rest of the Ahlström ironworks area. The management of the site already aims to prevent potential risk factors in the building's structure and to anticipate repairs. Any significant repairs are planned and implemented in cooperation with the heritage authorities concerned, and the site's maintenance is reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency in accordance with the protective regulations.

Objective iv: Activity on the site is controlled, the number of visitors on tours is limited, and the site cannot be visited outside the tours. The increasing number of visitors will be taken into account through signage, by restricting access when necessary, and through public awareness both on site and digitally. Automation will be utilised to ensure safety of use, people and property.

Objective v: Indicators will be selected for monitoring the management and these objectives will be regularly monitored.

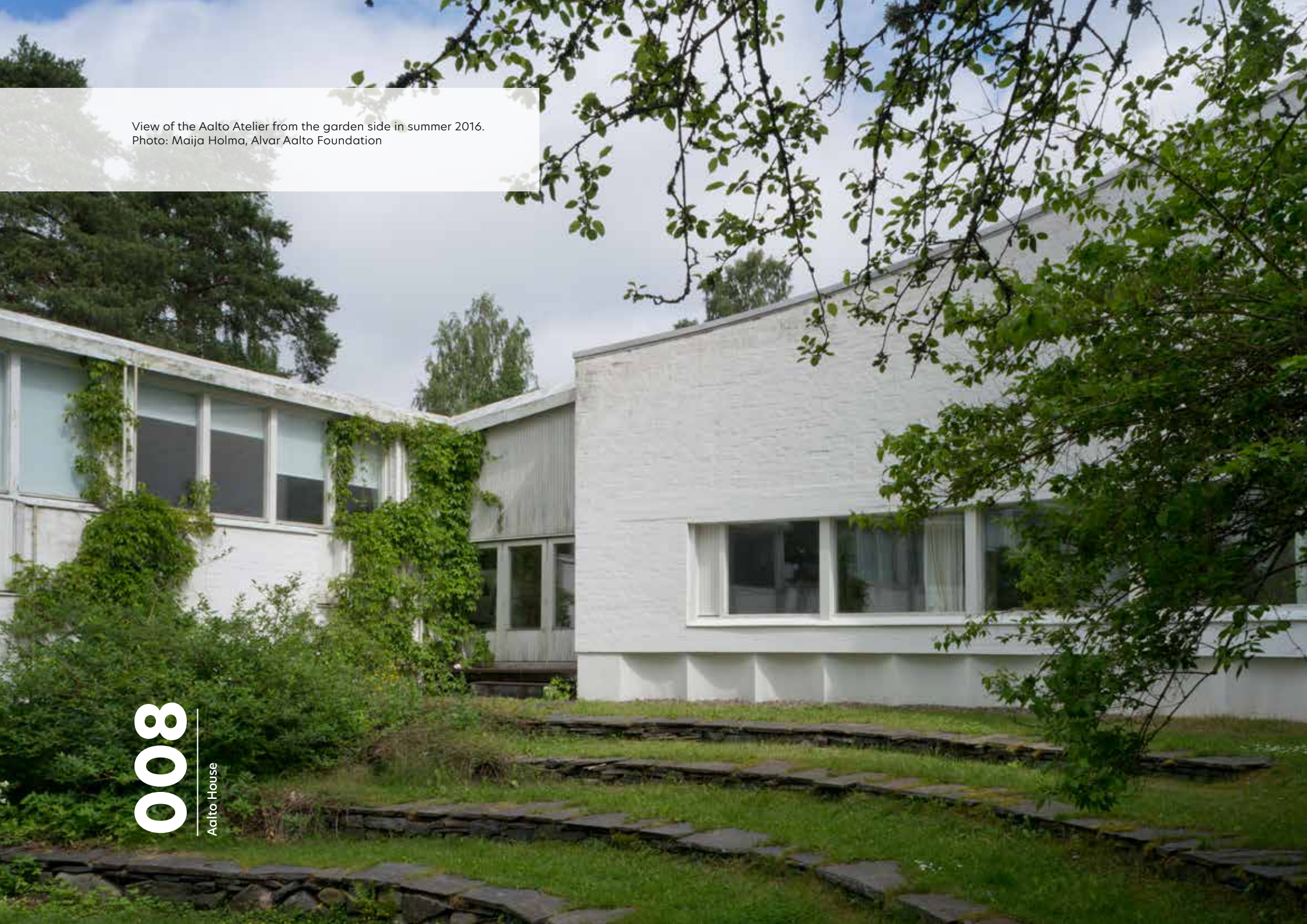


View of the Aalto Atelier from the street side in winter conditions, 2010. Photo Maija Holma, alvar Aalto Foundation.

View of the Aalto Atelier from the garden side in summer 2016.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

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Aalto House



6. ACTIONS TO MEET OBJECTIVES

6.1 Actions to meet Aalto Works management objectives

Objective 1: *Preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property*

Restoration plans for the nominated property will be prepared and/or updated for each component in the local management bodies together with the owners. The plan defines short- and long-term preservation goals based on the nominated property's outstanding characteristics and values. Responsibilities are divided and sufficient information is ensured between the different parties. The coordinating management body coordinates the planning and seeks funding to support the planning and its implementation.

The international field is monitored in regard to both restoration principles and methods of repairing materials (concrete, steel, etc.). Shared best practices and their application to Finnish conditions are promoted. The methods and forums for this may include, for instance, Docomomo, the ICOMOS 20th Century committee, the Baltic Sea cooperation group Interreg Baltic Sea⁸⁶ and the GCI/Conserving Modern Architecture Initiative,⁸⁷ as well as other seminars and projects. Heritage impact assessment methods will be

introduced in the nominated property and information sessions will be arranged for professionals.

Objective 2: *Taking the cityscape and the wider landscape into account in land use planning.*

The commitment to preserving the cultural and aesthetic values of the nominated property / a constituent part and its surroundings, as well as to high-quality planning, are further strengthened in planning, construction and related decision-making. The development of plans is monitored and known factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value are taken into consideration. Information sessions on Outstanding Universal Value will be arranged for professionals.

Objective 3: *Interaction and communication*

Documentary, photographic and other archival collections related to the site are to be presented to the public through guided tours and exhibitions. The archival documents for each component part are catalogued and organised in their storage locations so that the data base is comprehensive, thus allowing for the presentation, use and/or research of the material.

Objective 4: *The fixed and movable interior of the building and interior spaces will remain as intact, unchanged and authentic as possible*

The furniture, lighting fixtures and object collections are systematically maintained and catalogued and adequate storage conditions ensured. Conservation plans are drawn up and their implementation initiated. Good practices within the nominated

⁸⁶ Interreg Baltic Sea Region 2021-2027 is a source of EU funding. See: <https://interreg-baltic.eu> (accessed 20.11.2024)

⁸⁷ A Getty Conservation Institute project advancing the conservation of twentieth-century heritage internationally, 2012-2024 (ongoing). See: www.getty.edu/projects/conserving-modern-architecture-initiative/ (accessed 20.11.2024)

property/component parts are extended and joint training organised.

Objective 5: *The impacts of climate change are identified, prevented and/or slowed down and reduced.*

Studies are made of how – due to climate change – invasive species, especially the increase in harmful insects and plants that have escaped from gardens, will change the environment and how the impacts can be minimised.

Provisions are made for the damage caused by increased sea flooding and sea level rise. The foundation heights of buildings are to be surveyed, flooding and water levels monitored, and risk limits defined and monitored.

Research data on sustainable development, climate change and cultural environments are to be collated and changes in the short and long term monitored. The data base is to be developed, especially in cooperation with nature operators, research institutes and universities, thus deepening understanding through intersectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation

Objective 6: *Sustainability and Agenda 2030 objectives are to be taken into consideration in management*

Risk factors, both indoors and in the nominated property's yards and surrounding open natural environments are to be inventoried and assessed. The physical condition of spaces, surfaces, building materials and architectural details are to be monitored and information on their changes in the short and long term collated. The limits of acceptable change are to be identified, their indicators defined and their monitoring organised.

Objective 7. *The accumulation and collection of local expertise is to be ensured.*

Over time, the experiences of the owners, residents, staff, tenants and other users of the component parts regarding key aspects of the nominated property are recorded as objectives and measures in a joint management plan. Good practices are shared, and

the planning and implementation of maintenance and repairs are developed through jointly agreed procedures regarding the nominated property. Possible shortcomings and needs to update the data base will be addressed and more information will be collected through inventories.

Objective 8. *The principles and quality of visitor activities are to be harmonised in a sustainable way.*

A programme that supports and is adapted to the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, is derived from the common principles of sustainable tourism for Finland's World Heritage Sites. The management of the properties, yards and movables and the currency of signage also ensure the continuity and development of visitor activities. Some of the component parts have received eco-certificates: e.g. Green Key (Villa Mairea), Sustainable Travel Finland (Säynätsalo Municipal Hall, Finlandia Hall) and Green Office (Villa Mairea) certificates, as well as the international BREEAM In-use certificate (Aalto Campus/ University Properties of Finland), all of which are regularly audited. These cover not only climate change but also other dimensions of sustainability. The responsibilities of the Evangelical Lutheran Church congregations are guided by the church's own climate strategy and its own environmental diploma (Cross of the Plains Church in Seinäjoki and the Church of the Three Crosses in Imatra). How local certifications support the management of the nominated property is to be explored further.

The experience and know-how accumulated within the Alvar Aalto Route in promoting sustainable cultural tourism is to be utilized. Networking and reliance on the work of national, regional and city-based tourism management organisations are to be used to refine sustainable tourism planning. The questions of how committed visitors are to the site and the values it represents as well as how they are influenced by their visit are to be explored further.

Relevant and up-to-date primary data is to be compiled to support planning. Visitor numbers, usage patterns, targeting of usage,

planned measures and the relationship to the anticipated visitor levels are determined for each component part. The carrying capacity of the nominated property is to be determined and how the pressures it brings about are resolved in management planning, at the level of the nominated property and locally.

The level of services is mapped and potential risks of damage due to visitor pressure and behaviour are to be monitored. Both physical and intangible attributes are taken into consideration. Processes are planned so as to minimize the disadvantages of challenging visitor conditions and the safety of both the nominated property and visitors is ensured. There may also be challenges in implementing accessibility, as is the case of the Experimental House in Muuratsalo due to its isolated location and difficult terrain. Some component parts are in need of development regarding visitor services.

Objective 9. *The status of the nominated property as an internationally interesting educational and research site is raised.*

The provision of training in the restoration and repair of modern architecture is to be continued. Educational institutions and universities are involved in management activities, and common objectives are sought both as a subject of research and as a target for management/maintenance.

Objective 10. The unified presentation and interpretation of the World Heritage Site

A plan is to be developed and a joint project implemented to support communications about the Outstanding Universal Value and attributes, including a digital platform and presentation material.

Objective 11: *Continuities and changes in the use of component parts.*

Scenarios leading to changes in use are anticipated and managed through planning and sufficient scheduling. Planning involves allocating resources, identifying issues affecting the Outstanding Universal Value, defining the limits of acceptable change, and defining indicators to be monitored.

Using and staying at a component part always poses risks to museum material. Both foreseeable and unforeseeable potential impacts and how to deal with them (community and cultural uses, possible vandalism, war, etc.) are also recorded, including in terms of museum practices and security.

The preservation of the design heritage in the face of changes is ensured and safeguarded, for instance through the repair and new production of a component part's furniture and lighting fixtures.

Objective 12. *Safeguarding and prioritising the use of resources for the management of the Outstanding Universal Value and attributes.*

Sources of funding are identified for projects concerning both the whole series and the component parts or their common themes. Funding needs and opportunities are recorded in the short and long term.

Private property owners can apply for a World Heritage grant from the Finnish Heritage Agency for restoration projects and repair work, etc. All management activities require sufficient professional skills, the documentation and monitoring of measures, an open as possible sharing of information and a transparency of decision-making.

Sunila's public park with a row of linden trees along the Sunilantie Road in the foreground in 2023. Photo: Jonas Malmberg

001

Sunila Housing Area

7. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A special project administration for the nominated property will be established in 2025–2026 in accordance with the structure presented in Section 2.2 of the proposal. Until then, the administration and tasks will be the responsibility of the Finnish Heritage Agency and the responsible local owners. The work plans are based on the measures presented in this proposal and the existing resources of the component parts.

Management planning was started in 2024, when the first preliminary management plans for both the nominated property and the component parts have been prepared. Local management bodies and the coordinating management body will prepare the final plans for the first planning cycle together with the property owners, authorities, associations and partners. Effective management planning will be promoted through the preparation of necessary reports, organizing the planning process, and providing instructions and guidance. Ongoing and incipient planning processes will be continued and stakeholders will be involved. The process will collect best practice cases and expand expertise within the nominated property network. The first management plans for both the component parts and the nominated property are drawn up for the initial tasks and for their implementation, and they are to be updated on a short schedule, for instance, after one year.

The first phase of planning also maps out the possibilities for project development, for example, to compile a presentation plan for the nominated property.

The following already completed plans have been prepared for the various component parts and form part of the management plans:

001 SUNILA HOUSING AREA

Rakennustapaohje Sunilan asuinalue, Kotkan kaupunki, kaupunkisuunnittelu 15.5.2024 [Sunila Housing Area Building Practice Guidelines, City of Kotka; Urban Planning, 15.5.2024]

*Kotkan kansallisen kaupunkipuiston hoito- ja käyttösuunnitelma, 25.6.2020*⁸⁸ [Kotka National Urban Park Management and Operational Plan, 25.6.2020].

Sunilan asuinalueen korjausohjeisto 2010; Sunila lentoon -hanke; Pro Sunila ry; Rurik Wasastjerna, Tapani Mustonen [Sunila Housing Area Repair Guidelines, 2010; Sunila Takes Off Project; Pro Sunila Association; Rurik Wasastjerna, Tapani Mustonen].

Tehtaan kupeessa, mäntyjen katveessa: Sunilan asuinalueen lähiympäristön kunnostamisen periaatteet; Milla Aho; diplomityö 2003; Teknillinen korkeakoulu; Arkkitehtuuriosasto / Maisema-arkkitehtuuri [Beside the Factory, Under the Pines – The Renovation Principles for the Vicinity of the Sunila Residential Area; Milla Aho; Master's Thesis, Helsinki University of Technology, Department of Architecture / Landscape Design, 2003].

*Kotka 2030 -kaupunkistrategia, Kotkan kaupunginvaltuusto, 23.5.2022.*⁸⁹ [Kotka City Strategy 2030, Kotka City Council, 23.5.2022].

⁸⁸ Kotkan kaupunki Hoito- ja käyttösuunnitelma 2020 [City of Kotka Management and Operational Plan 2020]: www.kotka.fi/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/HKS_2020_4_21_Pieni.pdf (in Finnish) (accessed 20.11.2024).

⁸⁹ Kotka kaupunkistrategia 2030 [Kotka City Strategy 2030]. See: https://www.kotka.fi/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Kotka-2030_kaupunkistrategia.pdf (in Finnish) (accessed 18.11.2024).

002 PAIMIO SANATORIUM

Paimion parantola Säätiö - uuden käytön konseptisuunnitelma. Paimion Parantola Säätiö, Mirkku Kullberg, 2022-2024 [*Paimio Sanatorium Foundation - Concept Plan for New Use.* Paimio Sanatorium Foundation, Mirkku Kullberg, 2022-2024].

Paimion parantolan tulevaisuuden selvityshanke, parantolan pääarakennuksen talotekninen selvitys sekä investointiarvio. A-Insinöörit, 2023 [*Paimio Sanatorium Future Study Project, Building Technical Study of the Sanatorium Main Building and Investment Estimate.* A-Insinöörit, 2023].

Kiinteistön hoidon suunnitelma. Lassila & Tikanoja Oy (huolto- ja ylläpito) sopimus Paimion Parantola Oy. [*Property Management Plan.* Lassila & Tikanoja Oy (maintenance and upkeep) agreement Paimio Sanatorium LTD].

Lemmenlampi-selvitys 2023/6, Laura Paarala, Paimion kaupunki [Lemmenlampi Study, 2023/6, Laura Paarala, City of Paimio].
Parantolan metsät ry:n metsänhoitosuunnitelma 2024-2033 [Sanatorium Forest Association, Forest Management Plan 2024-2033].

Maisematyölupa, Paimion metsät ry 2024 [Landscape Work Permit, Paimion Metsät ry 2024].

Luontoselvitys Parantolan metsät ry:n metsäalueista, 8.5.2023, Janne Tolonen, ekologi (FM), iktyonomi (AMK) [Sanatorium Forest Association, *Nature Study of Forest Areas*, 8.5.2023, Janne Tolonen, Ecologist (FM), Ichthyologist (BA)].

*Paimio Sanatorium Conservation Management Plan (CMP),*⁹⁰ Alvar Aalto Foundation/Getty Foundation, 2016.
Paimio Sanatorium Color Research 2015, Part I & Part II, Elina Riksmann, Alvar Aalto Foundation, 2015.

Paimion sairaalan ympäristön historiaselvitys ja kunnostussuunnitelma [Survey of Historic Substance and Conservation Plan for the Paimio Hospital Site. Jere Saarikko, Master's thesis, Aalto University, 2007].

⁹⁰ The Paimio Sanatorium Conservation Management Plan 2016 (CMP) was realized and published with the assistance of the Getty Foundation as part of its Keeping It Modern initiative. See: <https://www.alvaraalto.fi/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/PaimioSanatoriumConservationManagementPlan.pdf> (accessed 18.11.2024).

Paimion parantola luonto- ja maisemaselvitys. Alvar Aalto Säätiö, 2006 [Paimio sanatorium nature and landscape survey. Alvar Aalto Foundation, 2006].

Margaretha Ehrström et al. (ed.), *Nomination of Paimio Hospital for Inclusion in the World Heritage List.* National Board of Antiquities, Department of Monuments and Sites, report no 13. Helsinki 2005.
Management plan (Annex to the Nomination of Paimio Hospital, 2005)

003 SÄYNÄTSALO TOWN HALL, JYVÄSKYLÄ

Säynätsalon kunnantalon ympäristön viheryleissuunnitelma 2009, Studio Terra Oy [Greening plan for the vicinity of the Säynätsalo Town Hall 2009, Studio Terra Oy.]

004 AALTO CENTRE, SEINÄJOKI

Seinäjoen Aalto-keskus 2.0 (2022 12 AKKE). Hanke Aalto Visitor Center -vierailukeskuksen toimintamallin luomiseksi. Into Seinäjoki Oy. 2023 [*Seinäjoki Aalto Centre 2.0 (2022 12 AKKE): Project to create an operating model for the Aalto Visitor Centre.* Into Seinäjoki Oy., 2023].

Kirkollinen kulttuuriperintö kuuluu kaikille. Suomen evankelis-luterilaisen kirkon kulttuuriperintöstrategia vuoteen 2024, Helsinki, 2017 [*Ecclesiastical cultural heritage belongs to everyone. Cultural Heritage Strategy of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland until 2024.* Helsinki, 2017]

005 THE SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTION MAIN OFFICE, HELSINKI

Kansaneläkelaitos päätoimitalo, Sisätilojen säilyttämisen hallintasuunnitelma, Alvar Aalto -säätiö. 2018 [National Pension Institution Main Office, Interior Preservation Management Plan, Alvar Aalto Foundation, 2018].

Päätalo kalusteinventointi 2019. Alvar Aalto -säätiö. (Annex) [Main Building Furniture Inventory 2019. Alvar Aalto Foundation].

006 FINLANDIA HALL, HELSINKI

Finlandia-talon perusparannus, Tarveselvitys ja hankesuunnitelma, Helsingin kaupunki. 25.1.2019. Rakennuksen peruskorjauksen ja laajennuksen yhteydessä on tehty kattavat selvitykset ja suunnitelmat, jotka sisältävät pitkän tähtäimen hoitosuunnittelun kanssa yhteneviä tavoitteita ja toimenpiteitä [Finlandia Hall Renovation, Needs Assessment and Project Plan, City of Helsinki, 25.1.2019. In connection with the renovation and extension of the building, comprehensive studies and plans have been made, which include objectives and measures in alignment with the long-term management planning].

007 AALTO HOUSE, HELSINKI

Alvar Aallon kotitalo. Ylläpidon tilannekatsaus ja pts. 2021 Alvar Aalto -säätio, Jonas Malmberg. [Alvar Aalto's House: Maintenance status review and long-term plan. Jonas Malmberg, Alvar Aalto Foundation, 2021].

Kulttuurihistoriallisesti arvokkaan puutarhan kasvillisuuden hoito- ja kehittämissuunnitelman laatiminen. Alvar Aallon kotitalo ja Alvar Aallon ateljee. Saana Karlsson, Opinnäyte Hämeen ammattikorkeakoulussa. Lepaa. 2019 [The Management and development plan for the vegetation of the historic gardens of Alvar Aalto's home and atelier. Saana Karlsson, Student thesis, Häme University of Applied Sciences, Lepaa, 2019].

Elissa Aallon pukeutumispöytä. Lakatun kiintokalustepöydän konservointi. Susanna Pusa, Metropolia Ammattikorkeakoulu. Helsinki, 2018 [Elissa Aalto's dressing table: The conservation of a lacquered fixed furniture table. Susanna Pusa, Metropolia University of Applied Sciences. Helsinki, 2018].

Alvar Aallon kotitalon kokolattiamaton korjaus ja suojaussuunnitelma. Noora Kajaluoto, Opinnäyte, XAMK. 2022 [Repair and protection plan for the carpet in Alvar Aalto's home. Noora Kajaluoto, Student thesis, South-east Finland University of Applied Sciences, XAMK, 2022].

008 AALTO ATELIERS, HELSINKI

Alvar Aallon Ateljee. Ylläpidon tilannekatsaus ja pts. Jonas Malmberg, Alvar Aalto -säätio, 2024 [Alvar Aalto Atelier: Maintenance status report and results. Jonas Malmberg, Alvar Aalto Foundation, 2024].

Kulttuurihistoriallisesti arvokkaan puutarhan kasvillisuuden hoito- ja kehittämissuunnitelman laatiminen. Alvar Aallon kotitalo ja Alvar Aallon ateljee. Saana Karlsson, Opinnäyte Hämeen ammattikorkeakoulussa. Lepaa, 2019 [The Management and development plan for the vegetation of the historic gardens of Alvar Aalto's home and atelier. Saana Karlsson, Student thesis, Häme University of Applied Sciences, Lepaa, 2019].

Alvar Aallon ateljeen Tavernan keittiön restaurointi. Saara Suviranta, Opinnäyte, XAMK, 2022 [Restoration of the Tavern kitchen of Alvar Aalto's studio. Saara Suviranta, Student thesis, South-east Finland University of Applied Sciences, XAMK, 2022].

009 EXPERIMENTAL HOUSE, JYVÄSKYLÄ

Alvar Aallon Muuratsalon koetalon puutarhahistoriallinen selvitys sekä hoito- ja kehittämissuunnitelma, Jyväskylän kaupunki (vedos 14.10.2024), sisältää hoitosuunnittelun pohjaksi vaihtoehtoisia skenaarioita [Garden historical survey and management and development plan of Alvar Aalto's Muuratsalo Experimental House, City of Jyväskylä (draft 14.10.2024), including alternative scenarios as a basis for management planning].

Koetalon luontoselvitys. Matti Häkkinä, 2021 [Experimental House Nature Survey. Matti Häkkinä, 2021].

010 HOUSE OF CULTURE, HELSINKI

Kulttuuritalo rakennushistorian selvitys, 30.6.2008. Kati Salonen ja Mona Schalin Arkkitehdit Oy [House of Culture Building-Historical Report, 30.6.2008. Kati Salonen & Mona Schalin Architects].



Church of Three Crosses, the altar, the three crossess altarpiece and pulpit in 2023.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation

011 AALTO CAMPUS, JYVÄSKYLÄ

Tarkennuksia ja huomioita Seminaarinmäen viheralueiden ja -rakenteiden säilytettäviin maisemallisesti arvokkaisiin kohteisiin ja ominaisuuksiin. Hanna Keljo, Jyväskylän yliopiston kasvitieteellinen puutarha / Tiedemuseo 10/ 2022 [*Specifications and observations on the landscape-valuable objects and features of the green areas and structures of Seminaarinmäki to be preserved.* Hanna Keljo, University of Jyväskylä Botanical Garden / Science Museum, 10/ 2022].

Seminaarinmäen suojeltujen rakennusten kunnossapidon ja korjauksen käsikirja, 2012 [*Manual for the maintenance and repair of protected buildings in Seminararinmäki,* 2012].

Seminaarinmäen viheralueiden kunnostussuunnitelmat.

Maisemasuunnittelu Hemgård, 2012 [*Renovation plans for the green areas of Seminararinmäki.* Landscape design Hemgård, 2012].

Maisemaselvitys ja hoito-ohjelma. Maisemasuunnittelu Hemgård. 2009 [*Landscape survey and maintenance programme.* Landscape design Hemgård, 2009].

012 CHURCH OF THE THREE CROSSES, IMATRA

Kirkollinen kulttuuriperintö kuuluu kaikille. Suomen evankelis-luterilaisen kirkon kulttuuriperintöstrategia vuoteen 2024, Helsinki, 2017 [*Ecclesiastical cultural heritage belongs to everyone. Cultural Heritage Strategy of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland until 2024.* Helsinki, 2017]

Imatran Seurakunnan kiinteistöstrategia 2018. (Päivitetään 2024) [*Imatra Parish Real Estate Strategy 2018* (To be updated in 2024)].

013 VILLA MAIREA, PORI

The long term maintenance plans of Villa Mairea are reviewed and updated regularly by the Ahlström company's own permanent maintenance department.



Kantola (the former factory director's residence) main stair handrailing detail, Sunila residential area in 2023. Photo Soile Tirilä, Finnish Heritage Agency

The Paimio Sanatorium main building patients room and balcony wing in 2013.
Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation



002

Paimio Sanatorium

8. MONITORING PLAN

The first round of management planning focuses on planning work and setting objectives. Indicators and monitoring needs are further refined by component parts in subsequent rounds of management planning.

Table 8. Aalto Works: Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation

Extent of goals	Measures	Kind of record	Periodicity	Location of records (Responsibility of monitoring)
Legal framework	World Heritage (OUV, boundaries and buffer zone, and management planning) is adequately protected by legislation:	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	The Ministry Environment. Ministry of Culture and Education.
	Under protective designation	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	National Heritage Agency
	Protected in local plans	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	Coordinating management body and Local management bodies
	In an environmental impact assessment	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	Coordinating management body and Local management bodies
Management needs	Management bodies are operational	Numeric (x/14)	Annually	National Heritage Agency Coordinating management body Local management bodies
	Management planning processes are inclusive	Yes/ Maybe/ No		Local management bodies
	Management plan is ready or being updated	Numeric (%)	6 years	Coordinating management body
	Component part management plans ready or being updated	Numeric (x/13)	6 years	Local management bodies
	Contribution to sustainable development	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	Local management bodies
	The adverse consequences of climate change have been identified and measures defined (mitigation of adverse effects of climate change)	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	Local management bodies

Extent of goals	Measures	Kind of record	Periodicity	Location of records (Responsibility of monitoring)
	Human resources according to management plan are employed	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	Local management bodies
	Financing secured according to management plan	Numeric (%)	6 years	Local management bodies
	Joint projects between the component parts are ongoing	Numeric	6 years	Coordinating management body
Conservation of the OUV	Communicating the significance of the buffer zone in the detail planning process	Yes/ Maybe/ No	every 4 years	Coordinating management body
	Percentage of attributes protected in the plan	Numeric (%)	every 3 years	Local management bodies
Architectural heritage	Completion of the restoration programme (time in years to be recorded in relation to the total estimated duration, 6 years)	Numeric (x/6 years)	Biannually	Local management bodies collect the data and undertake assessments, and the coordinating management body compiles and summarizes the data
	Conservation of the attributes of the architectural heritage	Yes/ Maybe/ No	Biannually	Coordinating management body
Design heritage	Time taken to complete inventories of movable property (time in years to be recorded in relation to the total estimated duration, 6 years)	Numeric (x/6 years)	Biannually	Coordinating management body
	The design heritage has preserved a close relationship with the architectural heritage.	Yes/ Maybe/ No	Biannually	Coordinating management body
Landscape heritage	The architectural heritage has preserved a close relationship with its surroundings.	Yes/ Maybe/ No	Biannually	Coordinating management body
Visitor management	A separate Visitor Management Plan has been planned or is included in the management plan (readiness level).	Numeric (%)	6 years	Coordinating management body and Local management bodies
	The Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland project for tourist monitoring and calculation is in place.	Numeric (%)	6 years	The Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland and Coordinating management body
Education, information and awareness building	Communicating the impacts of network activities coordinated by the Aalto Works coordinating management body.	Yes/ Maybe/ No	6 years	Coordinating management body
	The status of the property acknowledged in a number of scientific studies and research projects (verbal description of special research projects: materials research, etc.)	Numeric	6 years	Coordinating management body



Paimio sanatorium main building roof terrace and canopy in 2007. Photo: Soile Tirilä, Finnish Heritage Agency

View from the Muuratsalo experimental house kitchen with movable Aalto family heritage, 2018. Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation



9. TIMELINE FOR UPDATING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The first management plan will be finalized without delay and updated no later than one year after implementation. Prioritizations will be specified. International networking will be promoted to facilitate management.



View from the Muuratsalo experimental house living room to the studio mezzanine, 2018. Photo: Maija Holma, Alvar Aalto Foundation



Finnish Heritage Agency