

1 Introduction

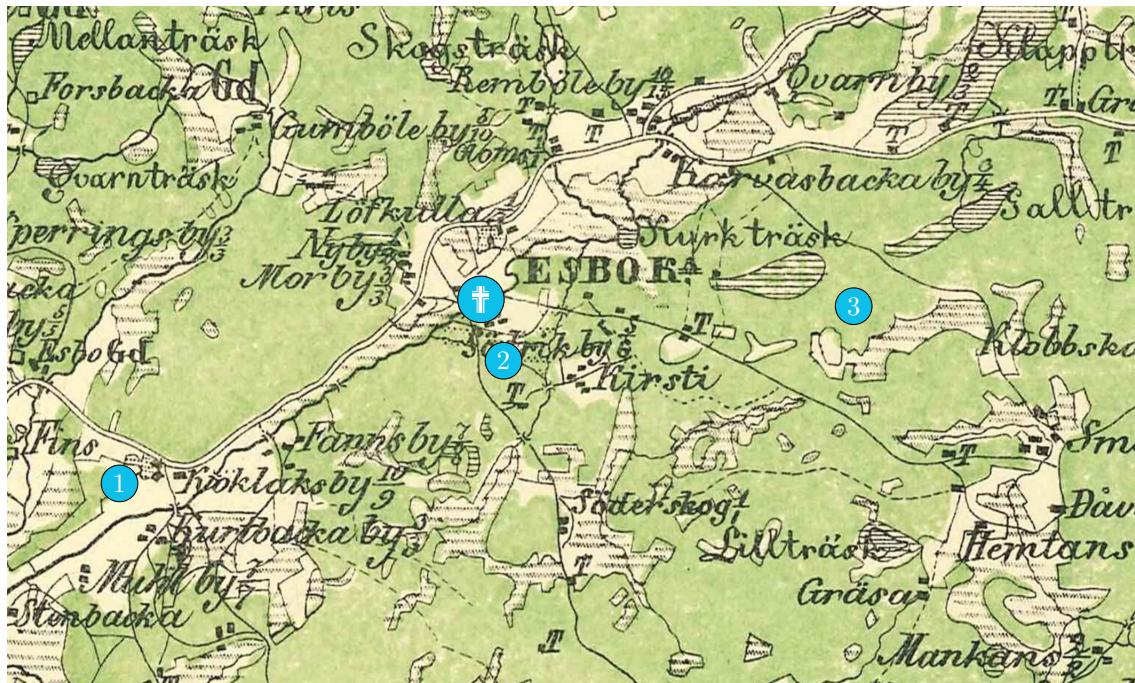
City of Espoo is the second largest city in Finland. Area of Espoo is 528 km^2 , population is approximately 250000. [1].

Espoo differs from conventional Finnish city plans, which are formed around a single centre. Espoo consists of five city centres (each of which is the equivalent of a medium-sized Finnish city) and two local centres [2]. One of these five city centers is “Espoon Keskus” (Espoo Centre), one of the local centers is Kauklahti. This paper is focused on Espoon Keskus and Kauklahti.

The following markers are used in the maps:

- 1 Kauklahti area.
- 2 Espoon Keskus area.
- 3 Park on the border of Espoo and Kauniainen (separate “garden city” of 8860 inhabitants surrounded by Espoo).
- Espoo Cathedral. The oldest building in the city.
- Espoo Railway Station.

2 Map of Espoo in XIX century

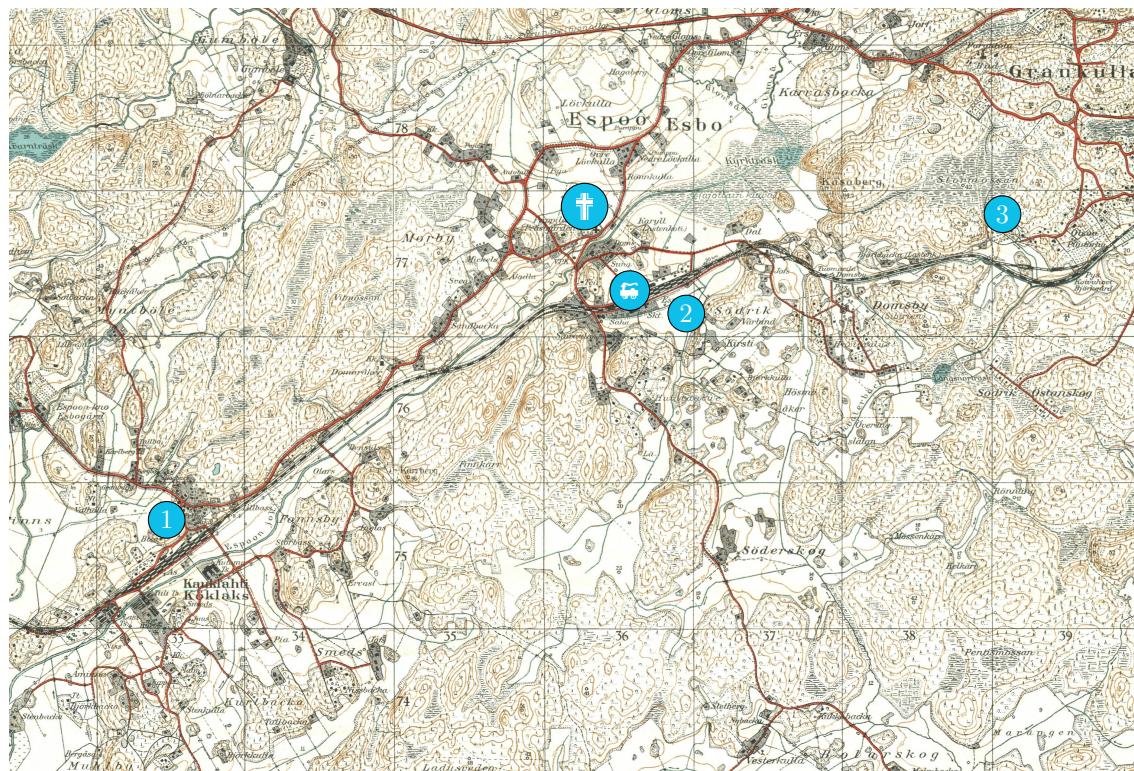


Map of Espoo (Espoon keskus (city center) and Kauklahti areas) in 1855 [3].

The first inhabitants in the area arrived about 9,000 years ago. The construction of the Espoo Cathedral (1480, in the map), the oldest preserved building in Espoo, marks the independence of Espoo.

The administrative center Espoon keskus has grown around the church and the Espoo railway station (built in 1903), but the municipality has retained a network-like structure to the modern day [6].

3 Map of Espoo in the mid-XX century

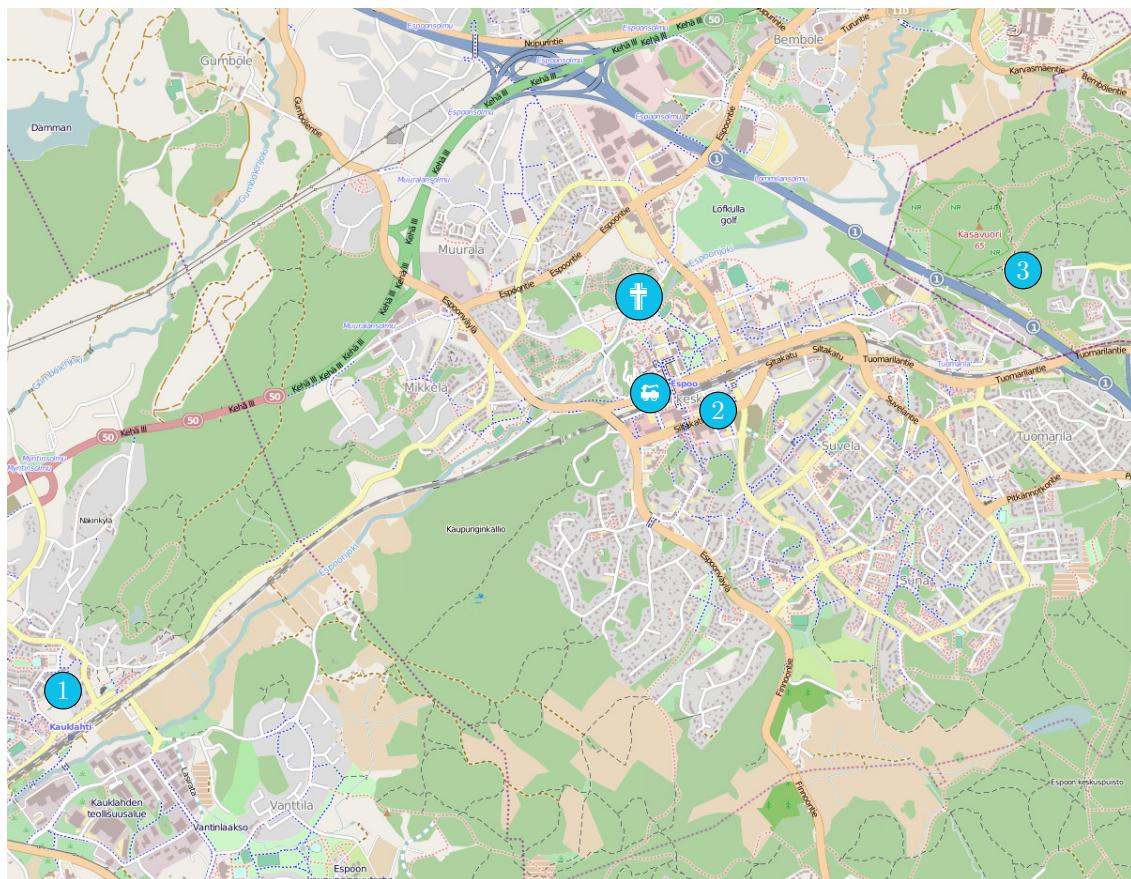


Map of Espoo (Espoon keskus (city center) and Kauklahti areas) in 1945 [4].

Espoo railway station (marked with a train icon in the map) was built in 1903.

Espoo started to grow rapidly in the 1940s and '50s. It quickly developed from a rural municipality into a fully-fledged industrial city, gaining city rights in 1972. Due to its proximity to Helsinki, Espoo soon became popular amongst people working in the capital. In the fifty years from 1950 to 2000, the population of Espoo grew from 22,000 to 210,000. The population growth is still continuing, but at a slower rate [6].

4 Map of Espoo in the year of 2013



Map of Espoo (Espoon keskus (city center) and Kauklahti areas) in 2013 [5].

Kehä III (national road 50) is an important highway in Southern Finland. It is the outermost of the three beltways in the Helsinki region, and the first one to be built. The beginning was constructed between 1962 and 1965. The amount of traffic grew considerably over time and as a result the original intersections with Helsinki's exit roads became dangerous. Therefore, all intersections with the city exits had been rebuilt as merging loops by the beginning of the 1970s. The road has undergone almost continual modification and widening throughout its existence as traffic has increased in the region [7].

Statistics for the 31 Aug, 2013 [6]:

Population (Total) 259,383

Rank 2nd largest in Finland

Density $830.66/km^2$ ($2,151.4/mi^2$)

Kauklahti population is 6,191 (data for 2006) [6].

5 Photographs of Espoo



1 Example of traditional city design in Kauklahti.



2 Example of modern city design in Espoon Keskus (close to railway station)



3 Green city design (Park).

References

- [1] Espoo in brief. "Visit Espoo" web site.
- [2] Espoo city centers. Espoo web cite.
- [3] Kalmbergin kartasto R VII : List 7. 1855.
- [4] Topografinen kartta 1:20.000 Espoo 1945.
- [5] OpenStreetMap. Espoo. 2013.
- [6] Espoo: Wikipedia article.
- [7] Ring III: Wikipedia article.