

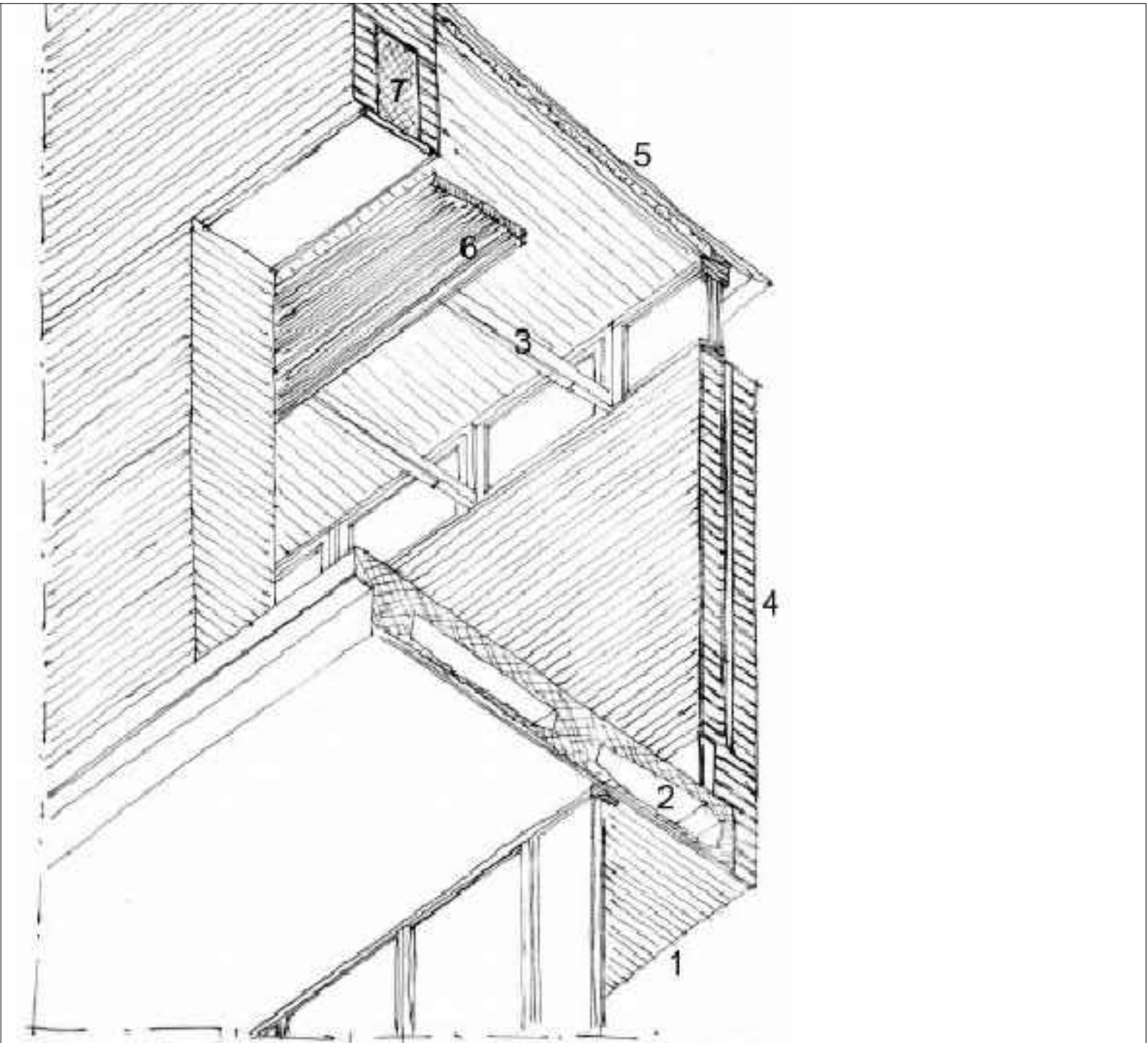
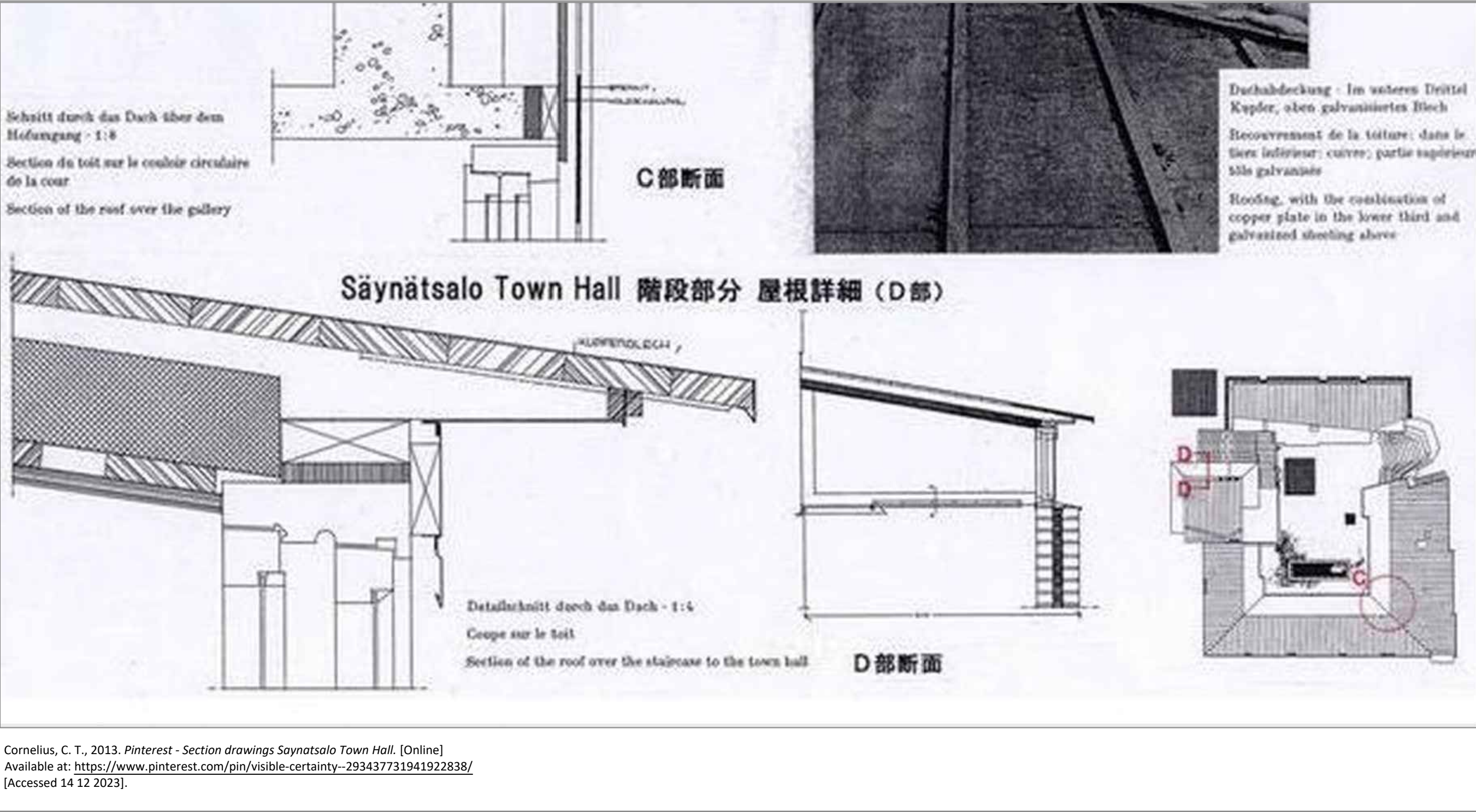
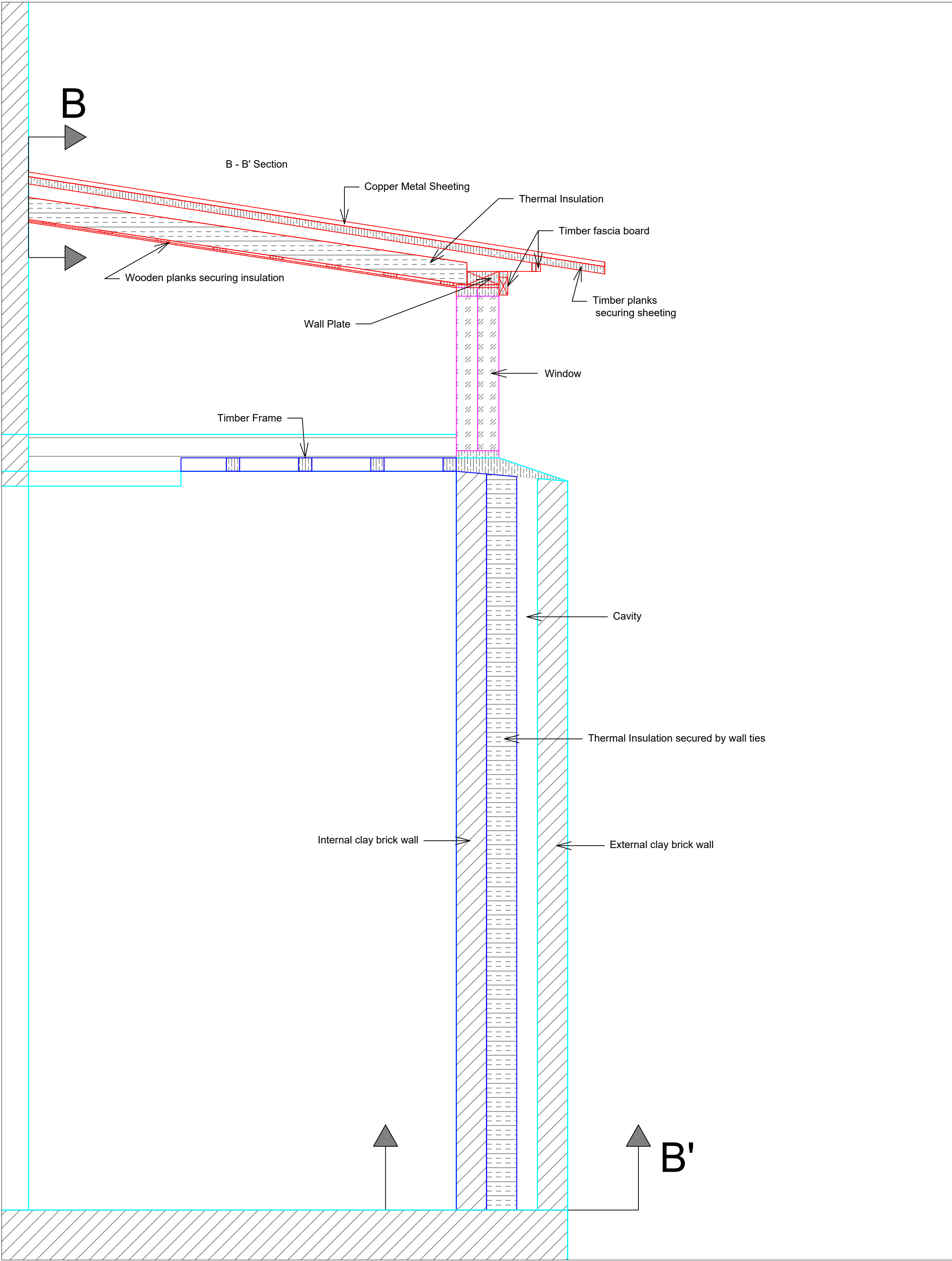


Fig. 27. Parallel view section of a projecting corridor at the first floor. The (conscious or unconscious) aim of a-tectonicity is here pursued without ideological dogmatism and without obsession for an expressive sincerity regarding the technical issues. This is suggested by the lightening of the masonry wall at the projection, allowed by the adoption of a double layer brick wall. Legend: 1. wooden staves; 2. reinforced concrete floor, lightened by concrete hollow blocks; 3. wooden rafter, 4 x 10 cm; 4. double-layer clay brick wall, with cavity 7 cm thick, thermally insulated; 5. roof layers, from bottom to top: wooden planks, thermal insulation in semi-rigid cork panels, wooden planks, copper

The Saynatsalo Town Hall is located in Saynatsalo, Finland and was constructed in the period of 1949- 1952. Saynatsalo at this time was occupied by a settlement of factory workers that worked nearby at the Enso-Gutzeit company factory and mainly dominated the Saynatsalo islands public life. The designer of the town hall was a renowned architect by the name of Alvar Aalto, who was well known in the industry for his combination of function and humanism in his designs. Before the design of the town hall Aalto lived nearby in Jyvaskyla and in 1949 participated in an architectural design competition ran by the director of the factory in regards to the future town hall of Saynatsalo. Aalto won the competition that featured a multi-purpose complex comprising of council chambers, local government offices, a library, staff apartments and a retail space.

The dominating material used in the build is red brick which is used inside and outside, Aalto desired to create a handcrafted and lively surface from the red brick which was acquired from the Lappila brick factory and it was known that the brick loads were dumped on the site from the trucks to achieve a rough appearance, the bricks were also laid unevenly on the walls. The town hall featured the court and tower model to feature a complex of two wood-framed brick building, a rectangular library block and a U-shaped office building which formed a retaining wall to elevate the central courtyard or 'Piazza' that comprised of leftover material from the excavations of the foundations.

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