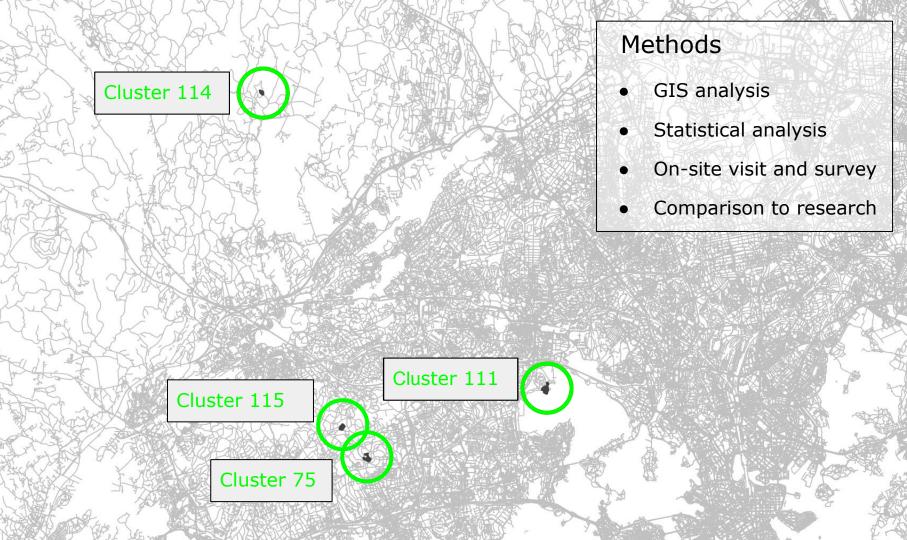
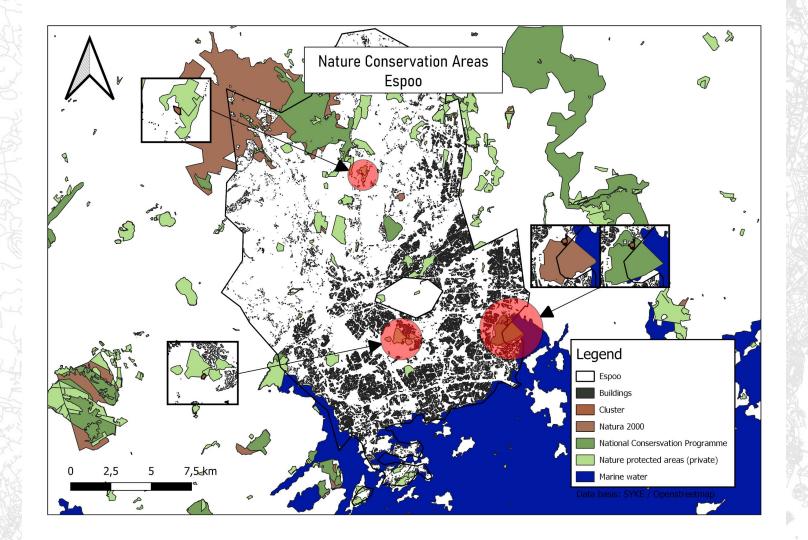
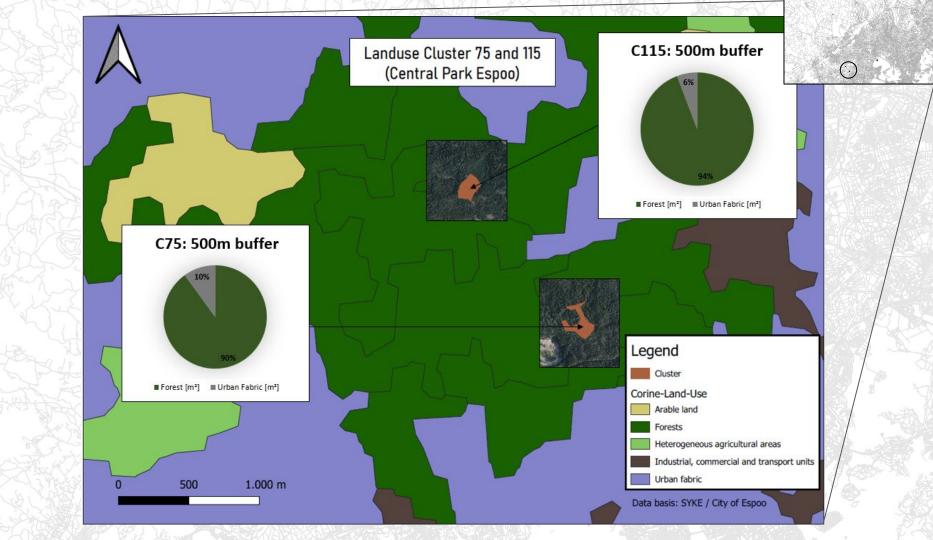
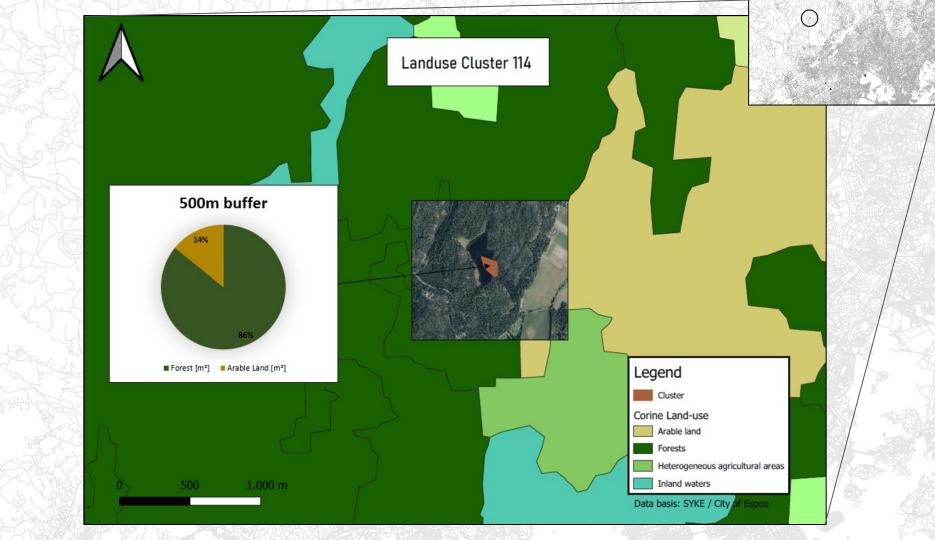
A story of Espoo's nature

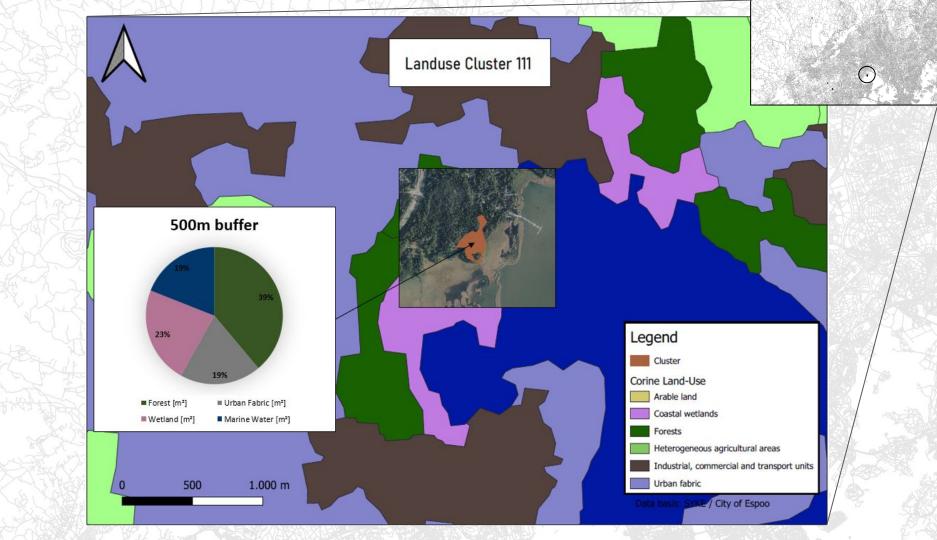
By Riccardo Costa, Nils Fahlenbock, Joona Jalava, Juuso Virtanen







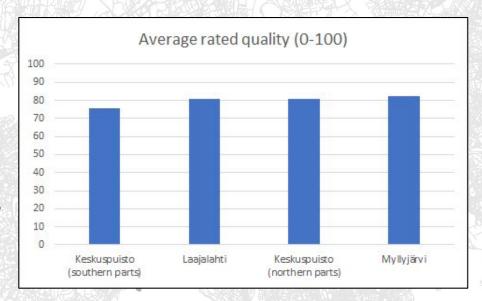




Overall rating

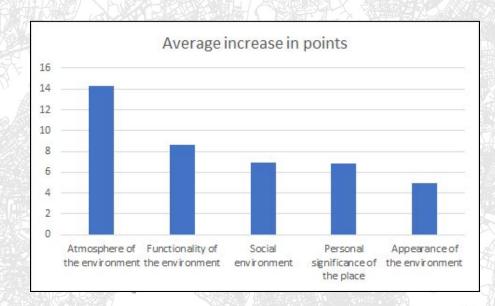
 Very high overall ratings and similar location reduced the possibility to find out any correlations.

 Many of the analyses were thus performed for the whole Espoo dataset.



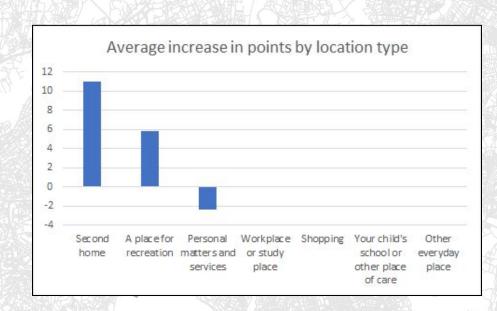
Observations from the whole dataset

- Atmosphere was clearly the most meaningful single aspect, aesthetics was on the last place.
- Visit frequency and quality had a very slight positive correlation.



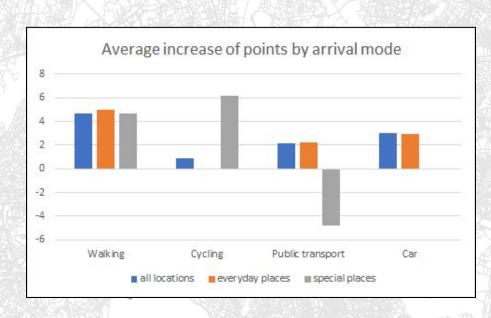
Observations from the whole dataset

- Atmosphere was clearly the most meaningful single aspect, aesthetics was on the last place.
- Visit frequency and quality had a very slight positive correlation.
- Leisure and second home are clearly positive places, while personal services are often rated negatively



Observations from the whole dataset

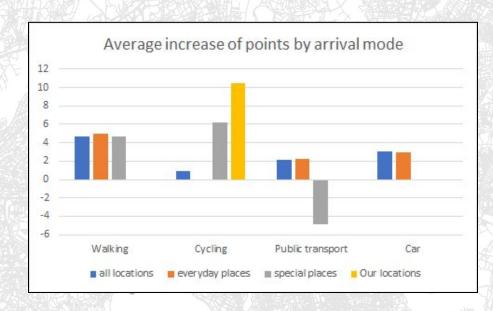
- Cyclers give lower average points for locations than others, except in case of special places.
- Using public transport for non-everyday locations affects negatively peoples opinion of location.
- Relation to cycling networks and quality of public transport service?



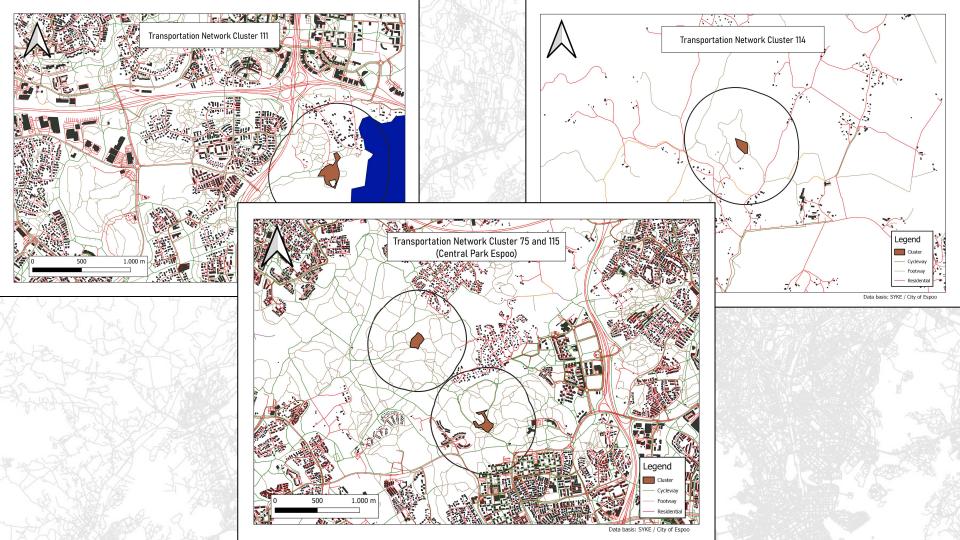
Missing bar = too much variance, correlation is unsignificant

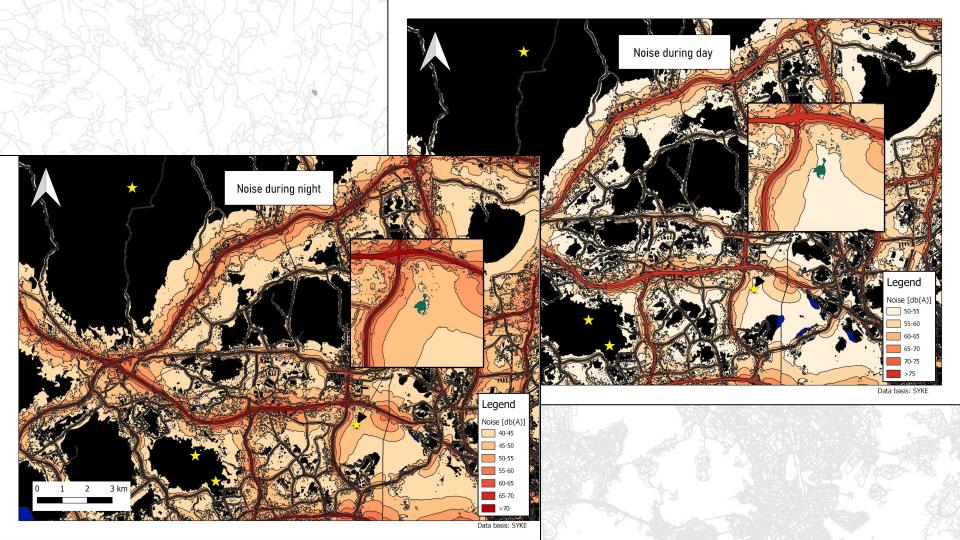
Observations from our locations

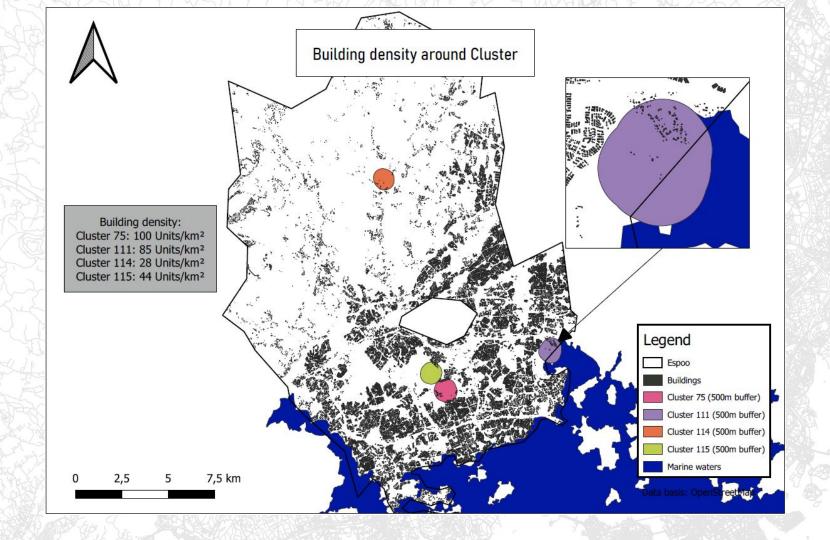
- In forest areas cycling is clearly very appreciated moving form
- People who visited our place came
 - most often by walking and bicycle
 - rarely by PT or car



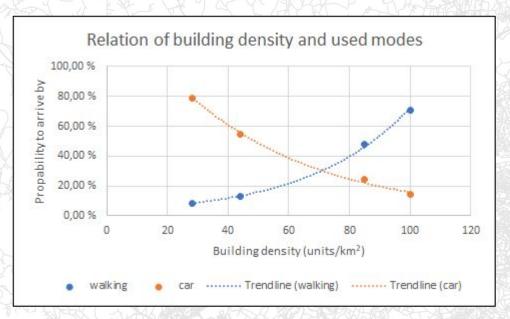
Missing bar = too much variance, correlation is unsignificant



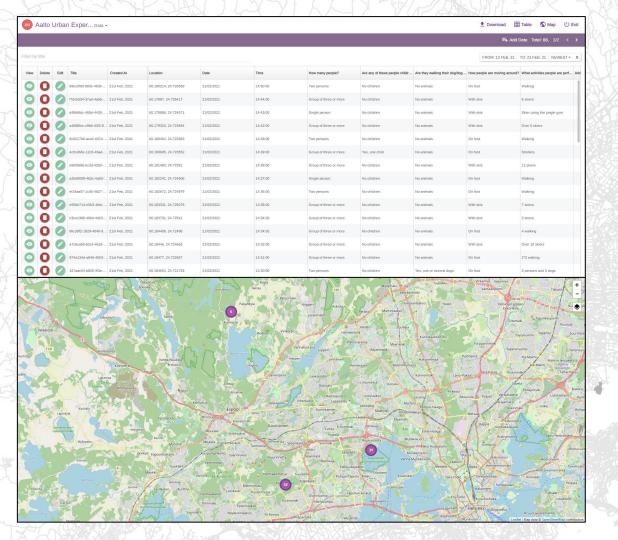




Building density and transport modes



Very strong correlation between building density and use of modes.

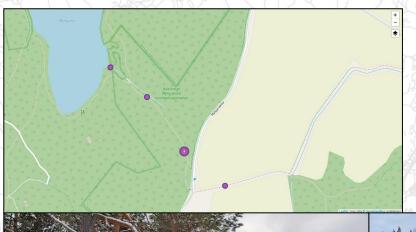


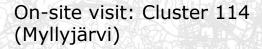
On-site visits, each cluster was visited two times on different days. Data gathered:

- Location
- Date & time
- Number of persons
 - Children
 - Animals
- How were they moving around
- What activities these persons were doing at the time

Data was gathered using Epicollect 5 platform. Project can be found by name "Aalto Urban Experience PPGIS"

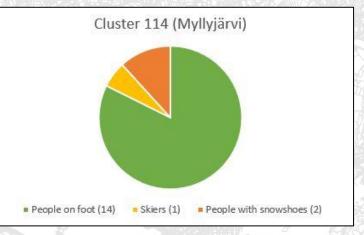
https://five.epicollect.net/project/aal to-urban-experience-ppgis





- Remote location
- Not very accessible
- Peaceful and quiet place (during winter)
- Natural and wild (nature reserve)
- Water element



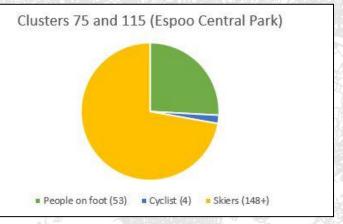




Centralparkens motionsslinga

On-site visit: Cluster 75 (Espoo Central Park)

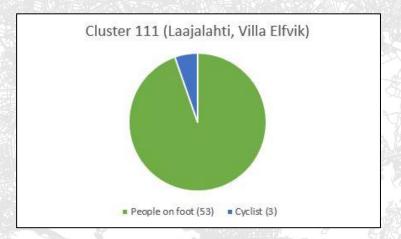
- Crowded
- Multiple routes and trails
- Easily accessible from various directions
- Natural and wild (some parts are nature reserves)





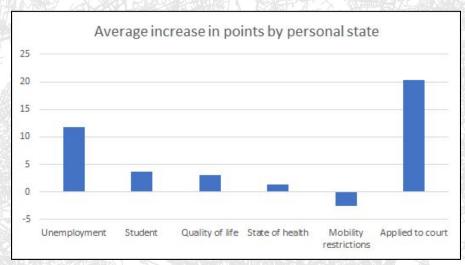
On-site visit: Cluster 111 (Laajalahti, Villa Elfvik)

- Currently not very accessible due to Kehä I and Jokeri Light Rail construction sites)
- Water element
- Popular bird watching spot
- Natural and wild (nature reserves)



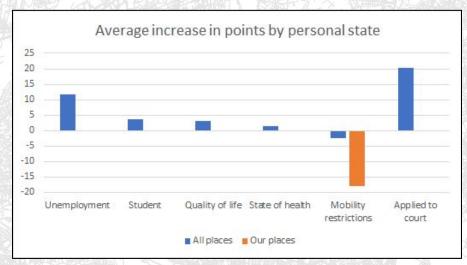
Observations from whole dataset by demographics

- People usually value places more if they are:
 - Unemployed or student
 - Healthy, with no mobility restrictions
 - Have high quality of life
 - Have applied to court on cities decisions
- Health issues causing mobility restrictions cause huge decrease in value for forest locations
- Forest places are slightly favored by
 - Educated people
 - People with low quality of life



Observations from whole dataset by demographics

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Missing bar = too much variance, correlation is unsignificant

Conclusions

- Green natural areas are often places of active movement and may discriminate people with personal mobility restrictions
 - Some routes in the forest should be designed by higher accessibility standards.
 - Duckboards (pitkospuut) in Laajalahti could be designed for wheelchair accessibility.



- As natural areas were more often visited by foot or bicycle than by car or public transport, it is important to leave enough forests close to built areas.
- Possibilities to enhance public transport to non-everyday areas should be examined, as should be cycling solutions in everyday environments (accessibility).
- Protect the natural green areas!



Links to Literature:

- Smoothness of walking and cycling and presence of nature are positive quality factors (Kyttä et al. 2013)
- Correlation between green proportion and positive experiences (Kyttä et al. 2013)
- Frequency of visiting places is a determinant for positive experiences (Korpela et al. 2008 / Stigsdotter et al. 2010 / Pretty et al. 2010)
- Quality of life influences the nature experience positive or negative (Korpela et al. 2008)
- Access to green spaces increases the physical activity of individuals physical exercise improves mental health (Pretty et al. 2010 / Rethorst et al. 2009)

References

- Korpela, Kalevi M.; Ylén, Matti; Tyrväinen, Liisa; Silvennoinen, Harri (2008): Determinants of restorative experiences in everyday favorite places. In: Health & place 14 (4), S. 636–652. DOI: 10.1016/j.healthplace.2007.10.008.
- Kyttä, Marketta; Broberg, Anna; Tzoulas, Tuija; Snabb, Kristoffer (2013): Towards contextually sensitive urban densification: Location-based softGIS knowledge revealing perceived residential environmental quality. In: Landscape and Urban Planning 113 (1), S. 30–46. DOI: 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2013.01.008.
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- Rethorst, C. D.; Wipfli, B. M.; Landers, D. M., 2009"The Antidepressive Effects of Exercise: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Trials" in: Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.) 39, Nr. 6, S. 491–511
- Stigsdotter, U. K.; Ekholm, O.; Schipperijn, J., et al., 2010"Health promoting outdoor environments-associations between green space, and health, health-related quality of life and stress based on a Danish national representative survey" in: Scandinavian journal of public health 38, Nr. 4, S. 411–417