

Urban Experience



12.1.- 23.2.2021

SPT-E5020

During this course you have ...

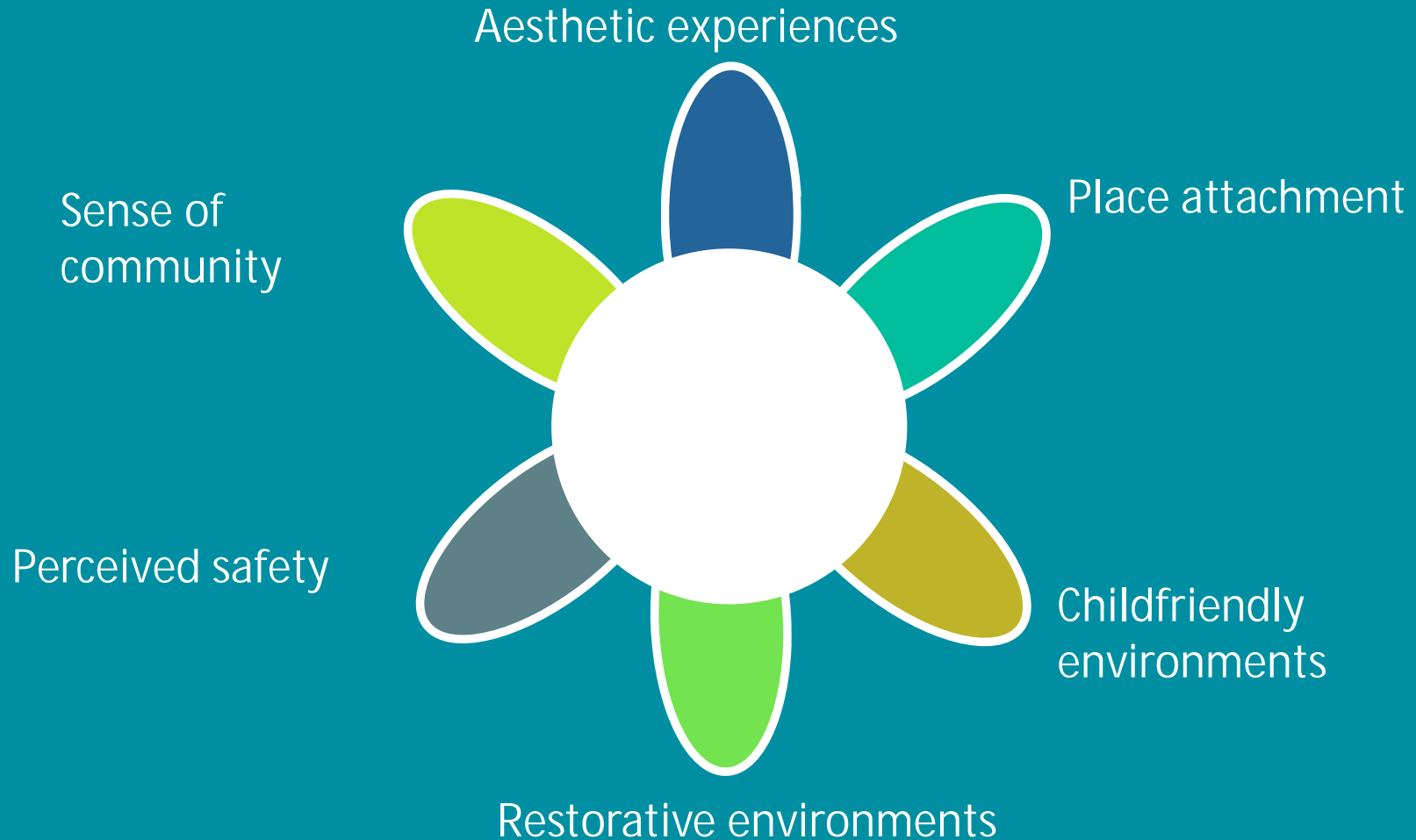
- Reflected your own urban experiences
- Learned some basic approaches in environmental psychology & person-environment research
- Learned how to apply these approaches and findings in urban & transportation planning and design
- Learned some basic analytical skills when working with datasets from people
- Worked both in groups and individually

	12.1.	19.1.	26.1.	2.2.	9.2.	16.2.	23.2
What happens?	Start of the course	Lectures & group work presentations	Lectures & group work presentations	Lecture & group work	Lecture & group work	Lecture & group work	Final session
Teaching mode	Online	Online	Online	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Online
Contents of contact session	Introduction	Perceived safety	Sense of Community	Knowledge from people in planning	Socially sustainable and health promoting environment	Various urban user groups	Final rehearsal?
	Student's pre-tasks concerning personally meaningful places	Child-friendly environments	Restorative environments	The preparation of PPGIS data for analysis	Activity space modelling	Age-friendly environments	
		Aesthetic Experiences	Place Attachment	Various levels of PPGIS data analysis	Urban walkability	From city streets to playgrounds and suburban woodlands	Final presentations
				Online and onsite PPGIS data analysis	Residential relocation and travel behavior change		
Group work	Group work 1 starts	Group work 1 presentations	Group work 1 presentations	Group work 2 starts	Group work 2	Group work 2	
Individual work							

First

We studied...

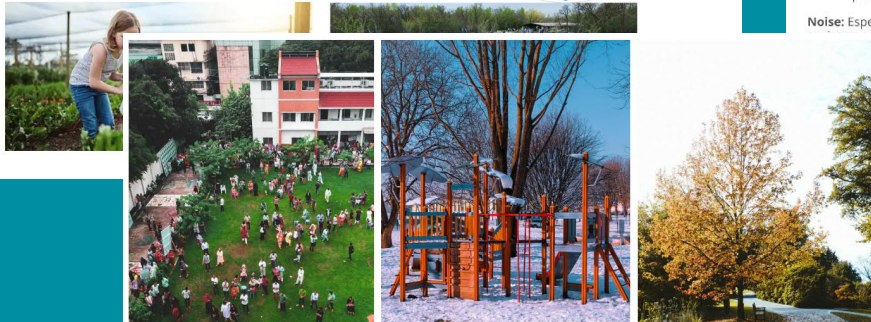
6 themes relevant for human-friendly environments



Peer teaching

How?

- ★ Design innovative and creative areas
- ★ Green, wild, garden areas
- ★ Intergenerational areas, sense of community
- ★ Integrating child-friendly environments to all aspects of city planning



Dark side of the community sense in today's world

Community vs Public in COVID-19



Sharifi & Khavarian (2020)

Thoi (2020)

Multisensory aesthetic experience 1/2

- Aesthetic experience is always multisensory even though visual aspect often overshadows other senses when planning environments..
- All senses affect on how we experience aesthetics.

They help memorability of aesthetic experience → Somatic sensations affect the logic of our thinking and what we perceive as aesthetics.

Focusing on visual effects deprive other senses → dull, unstimulating

- Cities are experienced aesthetically through smells, flavours and soundscapes characteristic of it in addition to visual features.

For example various food cultures and urban technologies are part of a multisensory urban experience.

Smell: The world is both a less beautiful and a less ugly place without a sense of smell.

- The perception of environments, and their odour, are significantly related. (Place influences on our perception of odour and odour influences our perception of that place)
- Smell has a special relationship space and time to people and p

Noise: Especially traffic noise affects not only quality and also quality of life.



Well-managed vs unmanaged spaces

ORDER

- Accident prevention
- Accessibility requirements

CLEANLINESS

- Waste management



Finlandia-talo päällystetään jälleen italialaisella marmorilla - Laan marmorin kallein

Reconnecting with nature

"If you can't go to nature, you have to bring nature to you."

Presence of water with

water sensitive urban design

- Not hiding stormwaters underground
- Water is pleasing for eyes and ears
- Can also mitigate flooding

(Suppakittipaisarn et al. 2017)

Bryga rooftop park on the top of Redi.



Hammarby Sjöstad Stormwater canal

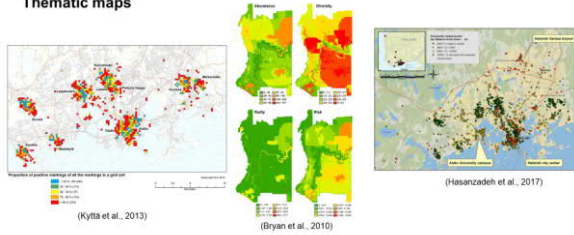


Next

We studied three holistic themes...
Knowledge from people in planning

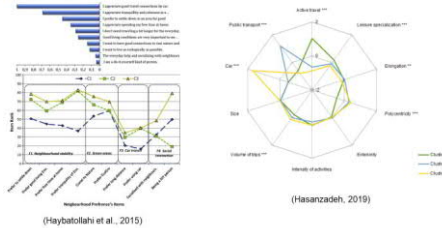
Explain: examples

Thematic maps

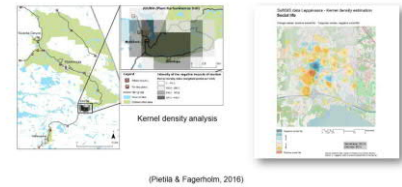


examples from PPGIS studies

Clustering analysis

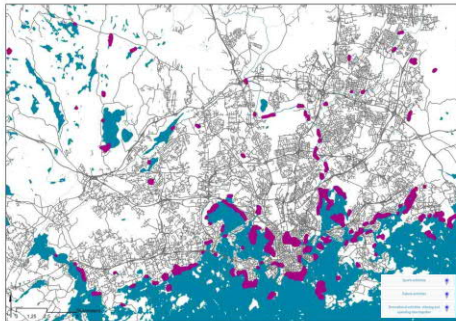


Spatial pattern analysis



“My activities by the water” -survey

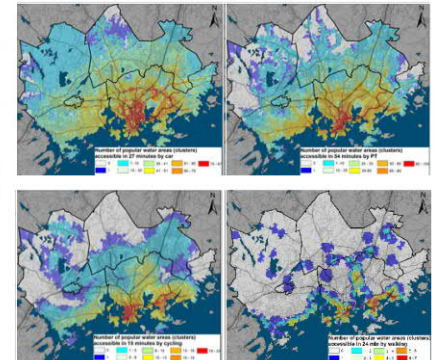
Enjustess research project



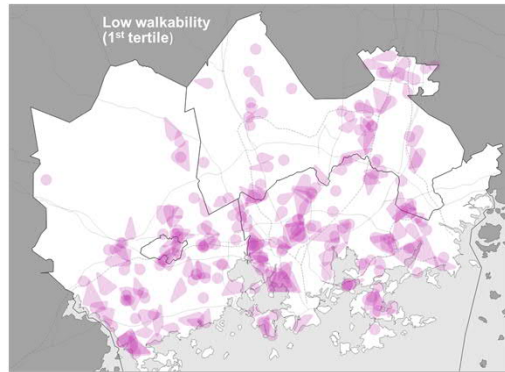
DIAGNOSTIC KNOWLEDGE?



Equal accessibility of places by the water with various travel modes



Socially sustainable and health promoting environment



Walking to leisure-time destinations:

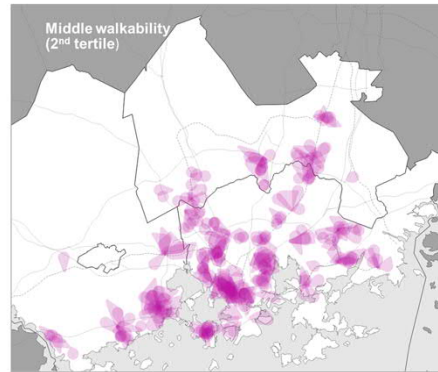
22% of distance

38% of trips

Utilitarian destinations:

26% of distance

34% of trips



Walking to leisure-time destinations:

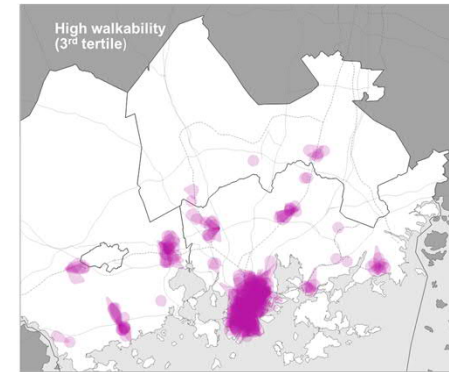
28% of distance

40% of trips

Utilitarian destinations:

41% of distance

49% of trips



Walking to leisure-time destinations:

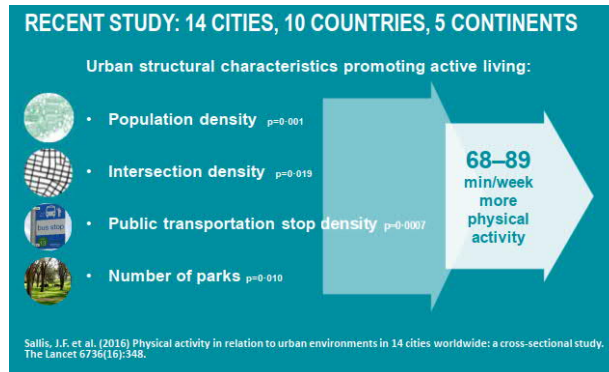
40% of distance

52% of trips

Utilitarian destinations:

59% of distance

66% of trips

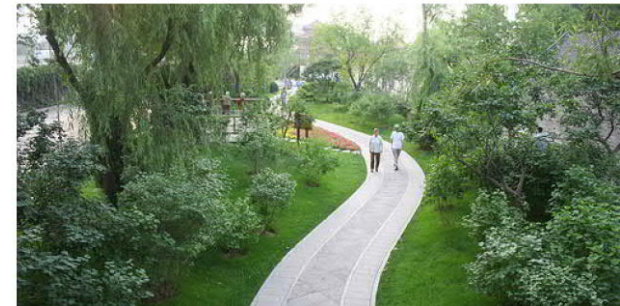


TO CONCLUDE: RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH PROMOTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT



LINEAR PARKS!

Brown, G., Schebella, M.F. & Weber, D. (2014) Using participatory GIS to measure physical activity and urban park benefits. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 123, 34-44.

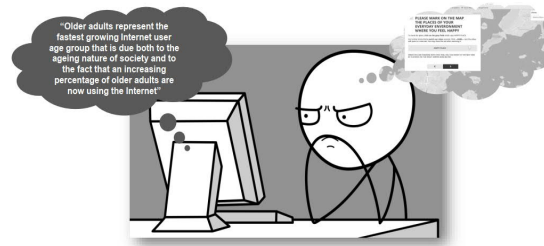


Various urban user groups

We all perceive varying opportunities and restrictions for different actions in a given environment



"But can older adults even use it?"



Usability of PPGIS among older adults



A? Aalto-yliopisto
Aalto-universitetet
Aalto University

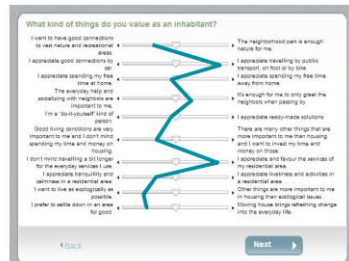
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Aalto-universitetet
Aalto University

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Aalto University

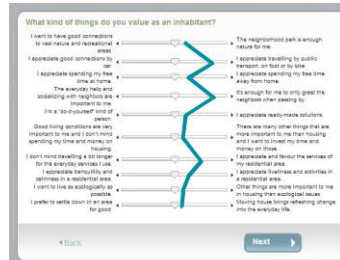
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Neighbourer (42%)



Figures: Ada Peiretti

Busy body (26%)



Home body (33%)



6

The second group work

YOU FORMED

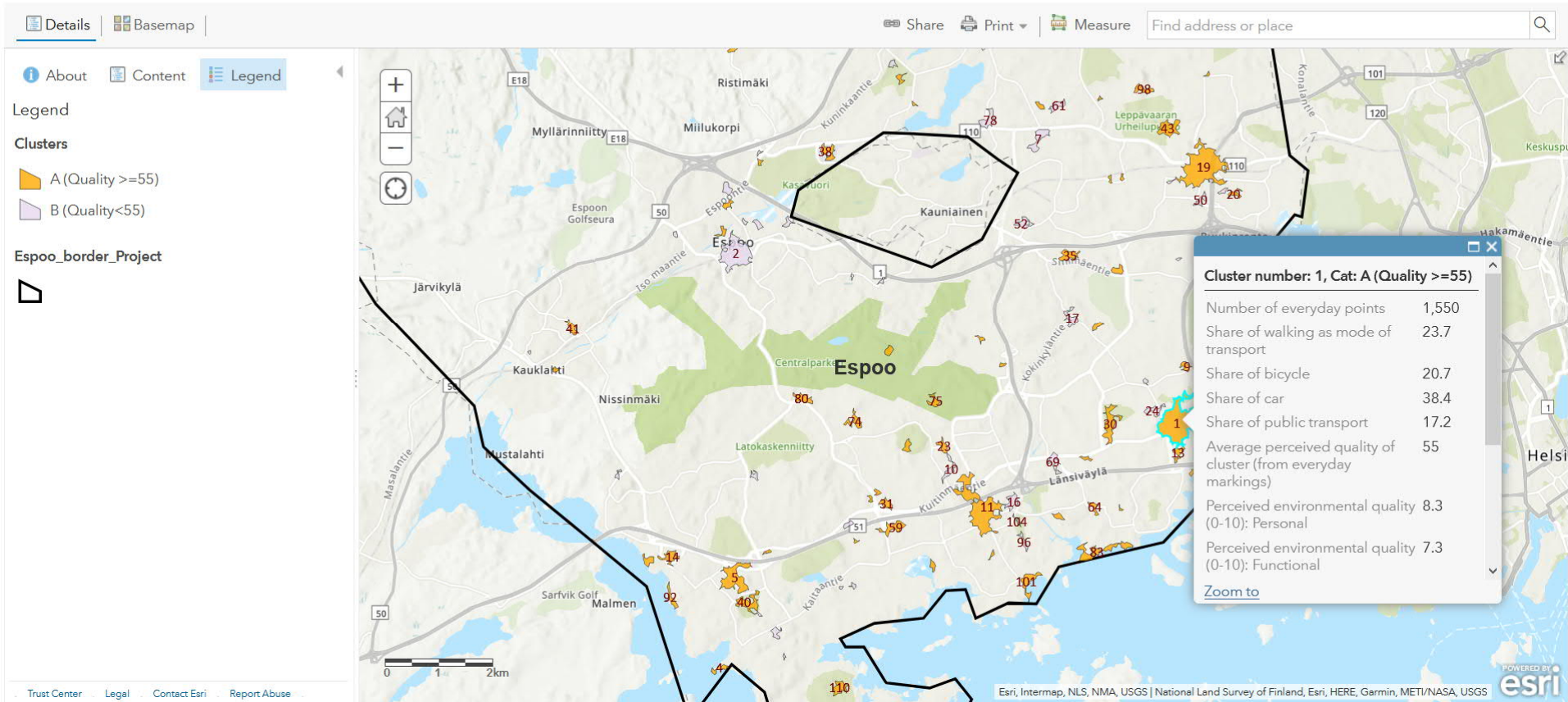
**10 groups
between 3-5
students**



YOU CHOSE 2-4 CLUSTERS FOR ANALYSIS

ArcGIS ▾ UrbanExperience_Online

Modify Map ⓘ Sign In



YOU DECIDED

WHAT KIND OF ANALYSIS YOU WILL DO

THE OPTIONS WERE MANY



Now!

The presentations of the students

10 groups

10 presentations

Thank you!

Please submit your group presentations!

Please fill the feedback survey:

<https://link.webpolsurveys.com/S/7C23328717AB3079>

