

ECPA/BPC 2008

Please answer the following questions in English.

1. Is this your country's ECPA entry or is it an additional project? (Only one ECPA entry per country plus up to two other projects.)

This is the ECPA entry of Finland.

2. What is the title of the project?

Name: The safety oriented detailed city plan of the Muotiala Area, City of Tampere, Finland,

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3. Please give a short general description of the project.

The detailed city plan of the Muotiala area is the first detailed city plan in Finland that systematically takes into account the goal of safety in the built environment.

4. Please describe the objective(s) of the project?

The project aims at improving the quality of life and the sense of safety of the inhabitants of the area and to prevent everyday crime, particularly offences taking place outdoors.

5. How was the project implemented?

The detailed town plan includes particular regulations concerned with safety. Safety is consciously taken into account in the regulations for lighting plans, landscape planning and instructions for the methods of construction. Safety goals are also implemented inside the detailed town plan (for instance, pedestrian walkways and building masses are located in a way that promotes natural surveillance, areas with the character of a no-man's land have been minimized). The fulfilment of the goals is monitored in the construction permit processes by means of so-called building plot utilization plans that stipulate certain conditions for the assignment of the building plots to the developers. The creation of a safe environment was a central theme in the cooperation with the residents from the very beginning of the process in which the residents of the city were being heard in an interactive planning process.

The following pictures (some computer-generated from the plan, some live photographs from the area as implemented) illustrate some of the planning principles in practice.



Picture 1. A computer-generated view of the main road of the Muotiala Town Plan Stage II.

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Picture 2. Spatial hierarchy has been accentuated by changes in the coffering material, as in this picture showing transition from a public walkway to a more private yard space.



Picture 3. The kindergarten yard is designed to be visible from the nearby walkway so as to promote natural surveillance even when the building is not occupied. The kindergarten building is designed to function as a community meeting point for the neighbourhood and it offers a venue for different hobbies and activities. Thus the building does not become empty in the evening.



Picture 4. The ground level of a block of flats is designed so that private yards are differentiated from the semi-public yard road. The car park area in the inner yard is clearly visible from the balconies.



Picture 5. A photo of the entrance of a small block of flats. The yard is designed on the principle that it should be easy for the residents to meet and interact with each other (for instance, by adding a table with benches). The stairwell window is large so as to prevent the stairwell from turning into a dark and scary place.



Picture 6. A computer-generated illustration of the plan of the courtyard depicted by the photo in Picture 5.

6. Were partners involved in planning and/or development and/or implementation of the project? If so, who were they, and what were their roles?

Yes. The essential partners included, besides the City of Tampere City Planning Services (represented by city planning architect Sakari Leinonen), the Tampere Police District (represented by the vice district chief Ari Sarjanen and community police officer Petri Jokinen) and the town planning safety consultant of the project, architect Ulla-Kirsikka Ekman.

A representative of the local police district participated as an expert of safety issues in all planning meetings developing the detailed city plan of the area. The expertise and tacit knowledge of the police was actively applied in the town plan project. The police brought in their everyday know-how on crime and disorder, for instance by evaluation local crime concentrations and their impact on the draft plans. The police also had influential views regarding the placement and size of the car parts.

The city residents had an important role in giving comments and other feedback on the draft plans at different stages.

7. How did you build in plans to measure the performance of the project?

From the very beginning, it was intended that the success of project be monitored by means of research studies. So far, a study by the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies of the Helsinki University of Technology has been published. The study surveys the views and experiences of the residents of the Muotiala area on safety, among other things.

8. Has the project been evaluated? How, and by whom?

Yes. The Centre for Urban and Regional Studies of the Helsinki University of Technology has evaluated the project in a research study. In the study, all residents of the area that were 15 years or older were asked to fill out a questionnaire (either on the web or as a hard-copy paper version). The questions dealt with, for instance, experiences and opinions about the safety of the area. The respondents were also asked to mark on a map places that they thought were unsafe in some ways. 182 or a total of 464 eligible persons responded.

9. What were the results? How far were the objectives of the project achieved?

- the majority (61%) of the respondents experienced Muotiala as safer than their previous area of residence, while only few (7%) thought their earlier area was safer.
- A higher percentage of Muotiala residents (91%) considered it safe "to walk outdoors alone on a weekend night in your residential area" than did the residents of the whole of Tampere on average (81%).
- The respondents considered that problems of crime were considerably lower in Muotiala than in Tampere on average.
- Particularly for a large part of child families, safety had been one of the reasons to choose to live in Muotiala.
- The respondents identified very few experiences of feeling of unsafety inside the Muotiala area, while several such experiences were located to have taken place in the neighbouring blocks.
- All in all, the results support the claim that because of the safety aspects of the detailed town plan, the residents of Muotiala experience the area as safer than they would if the plan had not been there and implemented.

10. Are there reports or documents available on the project? In print or on the Web? Please, give references to the most relevant ones.

A printed publication (only in Finnish) of the study by the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies:

Turvallinen asuinalue. Tampereen Muotiala suunnitelmissa ja kokemuksissa, [A safe residential area: Muotiala of Tampere as planned and as experienced], by Marketta Kyttä, Sari Puustinen, Jukka Hirvonen, Anna Broberg, and Hilikka Lehtonen (Yhdyskuntasuunnittelun tutkimus- ja koulutuskeskuksen julkaisuja B 93).

links to other documents (in Finnish), such as the general regulations of safety for Muotiala (2001) and a brief slide presentation based on the Kyttä et al study mentioned above can be found following this path:

www.turvallisuussuunnittelu.fi > Linkkejä aihealueittain >

Yhdyskuntasuunnittelu > Materiaalia > Tampereen Muotialan asuinalue.

Please, write here a one page description of the project:

The area

A new residential district comprising 46 hectares will be built in the fields of Muotiala and Hurinki. When completed, the area will have around 2000 residents and basic services for them. The basic identity of the area will be based on the existing cultural landscape, its basic features and a building process with safety as a central goal.

Safety

The goal of building Muotiala is the development of a safe residential environment. Muotiala has the first detailed town plan in Finland that includes a clear set of safety oriented rules and regulations.

The Muotiala plan includes the following points of view:

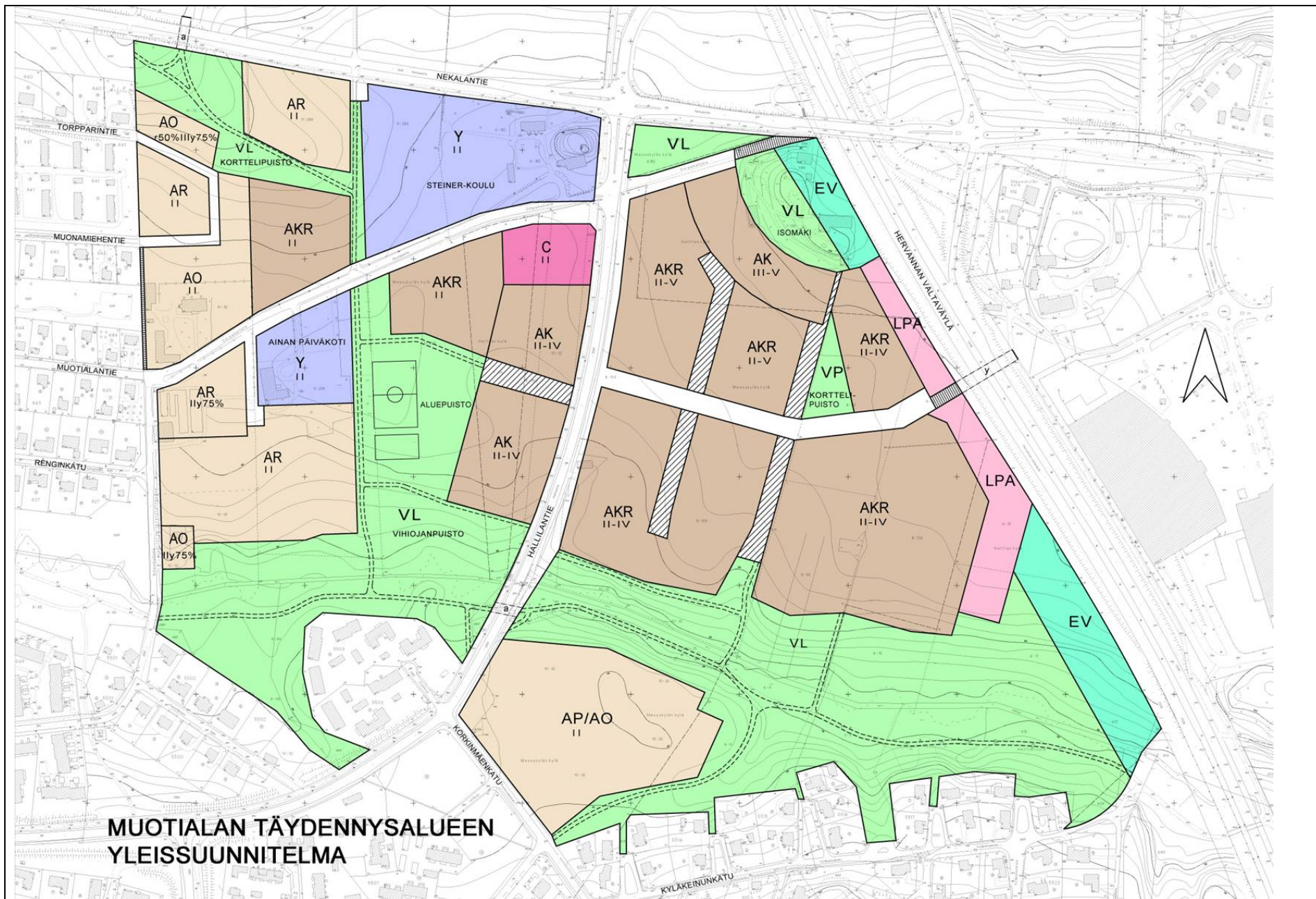
- A sense of community, interaction
- deploying and articulating activities in space, a positive areal identity
- A mosaic town functions, a feeling of being at home, quality of life
- mixing of different activities
- a pedestrian's scale
- clarity of spatial hierarchies

The regulations on methods of construction and safety for the area as well as the conditions for the assignment of construction plots require that the goals be met.

Implementation

The detailed plan for Muotiala was prepared in two stages, the first part was adopted in August 2002 and the second part in March 2004. The first part of

the plan has been finished to a large extent, but only a small proportion of the second plan has been realized by today.











Valaistustavaltaan eriävät alueet

- Kokoojaku av/kv
- Sekaliikennealue ja P
- Kevytiikenneväylä
- Tonttikäytävä
- Puisto / Leikkipaikka
- Horisonttipiste / valaistava kohde
- P Erillinen pysäköintialue

