



Monitoring pedestrian security from the daily visitor's perspective in Leppävaara region

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The objective of the project was to serve both the thesis writer in advancing his studies in security, safety and risk management as well as the commissioning organization in their need for a development project. The purpose of the project was to help Leppävaara-Seura in their demand for better pedestrian security in the area, as this had emerged as a problematic issue in discussions among members. The task started out with the writer researching the topic to have theoretical background and understanding on the meaning of pedestrian security to various stakeholders and how it is viewed and applied. This was done by studying relevant literature discussing topic related terminology, historical and modern solutions to the identified problem, as well as recent projects that have been conducted with similar goals.

The methods used were chosen with the commissioning organizations wishes in mind. Leppävaara-Seura wished to have its members participate in the project. The thesis writer found this to be a good idea as they were the ones who had given input to the topic by identifying the goal of better pedestrian security in the first place. They also lived in the area in question. Having a pool of relevant volunteers supported the idea of utilizing them in the project. Participation by observation through a security walk was chosen as the method for gathering information by the volunteers of the project. Other methods were used to debrief and extract the information from the observers.

The project resulted in a model for arranging annual security walks by Leppävaara-Seura. It will help with arranging future walks. During the project, initial security concerns were identified by the volunteers. These will form a benchmark to compare the future walks and analyze the direction of pedestrian security in the area. Hopefully, Leppävaara-Seura may use the continued process to attract attention to identified pedestrian security concerns.

Keywords: Pedestrian, Security, Walk

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1 Introduction

It is common knowledge that the security of people in public environments varies depending on location. A common theme is that people do not want to worry about it during their daily tasks. An unsecure pedestrian environment may have a negative effect on the population mentally, physically and financially. A secure or unsecure environment for pedestrians depends on many factors and is difficult to measure or even define specifically. The difficulty comes from the subjective nature of individuals feeling of security as well as unreliable statistics on the matter.

The goal of the thesis was to help a local community organization called Leppävaara-Seura in their demand for better pedestrian security. The goal was formed in discussions with a contact person from the organization. There had been concerns among members regarding the pedestrian security in the area. It is difficult to say what prompted the concern among the members, but it may be due to some news coverage on the issue touching Leppävaara where many acts of violence have made the news over the past few years. For example, Rikosuutiset (n.d.) covers some of the criminal activity by location.

There was a need to gain knowledge of the current security concerns of the pedestrians in the area. The goal was approached through me studying the subject and using what I learned to find a method that helped in figuring out the actual concerns and possible solutions. During the initial research the scope was narrowed to focus on the security of pedestrians and to exclude the more general word safety. This was due to the concerns within the community organization being focused more on intentional threats, instead of accidents faced by pedestrians.

The research questions revolved around how pedestrian security is improved? Who are the pedestrians or stakeholders and what are the relevant contributing factors to pedestrian security? And how to involve the stakeholders in improving the pedestrian security?

The end goal was that the results would reflect the current security situation of pedestrians as well as make it possible to gather long term data on the phenomena for further use. Providing the knowledge of current security issues to authorities has the potential to give them a better overall picture of the area. Shedding light on the issue may also enable them to take action to alleviate the situation or prevent its further escalation.

2 Pedestrian security

The word Pedestrian according to the dictionary of Cambridge University Press (2021) can be defined as a person who is walking, especially in an area where vehicles go. Other dictionaries such as Oxford learner's dictionary (2021) defines it as a person walking in the street and not travelling in a vehicle. For the purpose of pedestrian security in the scope of this thesis the noun will be closer to that mentioned in the Oxford learner's dictionary. However, it does not strictly exclude people travelling on other means. Examples of such means would be what Giles-Corti, Kelty, Zubrick and Villanueva (2009) refer to as active transport. It includes vehicles such as bicycles, and other non-motorized vehicles designed to speed up travel but use the same passageways as people on foot. People travelling by active transport face similar threats with walking people from a security point of view.

According to Waldron (2006) the meaning of security is seldom defined and the attempts to clarify the concept in political and legal literature are few. Security is often described through elements that are necessary for it to exist. Some of the elements relevant to pedestrians are self-preservation against injury or violent death in the sense that there is security when people die of natural causes, rather than violence. Predictability and legal constancy when it comes to property rights are also described as elements of a secure society. It may be more appropriate to think of security as a state in which other goods can be enjoyed instead of a good itself. (Waldron 2006, 455-456, 458, 462.)

The words security and safety are often used as synonymous but can mean different things. According to Misra (2008, 78) safety refers to protection against any type of undesirable consequences. The basic difference is that safety is a broader term covering errors and accidents. In this thesis pedestrian security focuses on deliberate, not accidental threats to pedestrians.

To conclude the terminology used, the word pedestrian refers to people moving on public walkways. A state of security can be defined as individuals not fearing for loss of property, injury or untimely death due to malicious actions. Pedestrian security should be seen as a means for the pedestrians to access things in the area without disruption. The words security and safety have different meanings.

2.1 Risks to pedestrian

According to Hasselme (2011, 7) crime is the breach of rules or laws for which some governing authority can ultimately prescribe a conviction. When discussing risks to pedestrian security, crime is a key issue. According to Lab (2014, 2-3) crimes involving violence and property are shown to be most concerning to people. The Finnish Ministry of Justice reflects this in its description of the Criminal Code of Finland which is the body of law that regulates questions

regarding criminal liability, with the basic concepts being crime and punishment. In this law is decreed descriptions of fundamental crimes such as crimes against health and safety, crimes of sexual nature and crimes involving theft of possession (Oikeusministeriö n.d.).

It is known that crime directly impacts the lives of the victims. Examples of negative effects include lost property, physical injury and emotional trauma. These consequences may have repercussions on the crime victim's everyday decision making including their labor-market behavior. The direct loss of well-being and feeling of security caused by victimization may disrupt the individual's ability or willingness to earn income. Lost property and violent crime may make the victim lose time at work due to injury or change their working hours to feel more secure, which has the potential to negatively affects the productivity of the society. (Allen 2011, 147.)

Fear of crime is difficult to measure accurately, but it is agreed that high levels of fear of crime causes harm to the community. Small amounts of fear can be seen as healthy if it promotes people's responsibility for themselves and their property, or if it motivates them to take precautions and avoid risky areas or behavior. However, high levels of fear may cause negative effects on individuals such as anxiety or high blood pressure. It may also cause people to become inactive and start avoiding certain places or activities. (Lab 2014, 10-18.)

The level of fear when it comes to violent crime varies across demographics. It is agreed that among all groups of society, women, the elderly and ethnic groups of people are the most fearful of being victims of a crime. However at least when it comes to the elderly, this is not justified by the actual level of crime committed against the group but could rather be a consequence of perceived vulnerability and resulting hardship. (Lab 2014, 15, Stollard 1991, 3.)

In summary, risks to pedestrians include negative interruptions and effects in their daily movement on public areas. This includes risks like being the victim of a crime involving health or property loss. The risks are however not limited to being a firsthand victim of a crime but extends beyond that. Simply the fear of being victimized in public areas has a potential to passivate and lower the quality of life on people.

2.2 Crime prevention

There are three basic elements of crime: ability, opportunity and motive. The motivation to commit a crime can be reduced by lowering the ability and opportunity to perform one. There are contradicting views on whether this refers to the intended targets physical characteristics or its surveillability and witnesses. (Stollard 1991, 6-7.)

Law enforcement presence together with individuals own effort was traditionally viewed as the main crime prevention method. However, the police is often called only after the crime is already committed, and thus does not have a chance to intervene. Mitigating risks to pedestrians is a multifaceted process that may not have simple solutions. The causes of crime are often not taken into account with traditional crime prevention by law enforcement. (Stollard 1991, 8.)

Community safety is a term used for a broader approach to the security of people. In it, a wider range of authorities are involved in the process of securing the most potential crime victims of the community. It also addresses the potential perpetrators by attempting to pre-emptively stop them from becoming offenders. (Stollard 1991, 10.)

2.2.1 History of crime prevention

According to Roth, though the earliest documented crime prevention methods vary depending on the region and culture, they all seemed to rely on harsh physical punishment for the most serious crimes. It would often mean inflicting bodily injury or death on the perpetrator. An example of such historical legal code is the brutal implementation of the Talionic law, an eye for an eye. These laws origins are attributed to gods or tribal leaders in times preceding state-run societies. (Roth 2014, 46-47.)

As early crime prevention revolved around retribution and vengeance for the victim or their family, the response would serve as a warning to the offender that anything gained would also be erased by the retaliation. This was done in hopes to make potential future offenders realize the consequences of unacceptable behavior in advance, thus deterring the action from taking place. (Lab 2014, 22.)

Early organized crime prevention was formed through demanding and incentivizing voluntary citizenry to form (and arm) groups that would be responsible for apprehending or punishing violators. The word *constable* even comes from the title of a person tasked to coordinate such a group. It is mentioned in a document called the Statutes of Winchester from 13th century England. The vigilante movement in the early United States represents an form of law enforcement consisting of voluntary citizens. Some industries also saw the benefit of security and hired people to protect their work. In 17th century England, the Highwayman Act incentivized entrepreneurial policing by outlining bounties for capturing thieves and recovering property. This led to groups known as thief takers. The government stepping in to pay for crime prevention was a large step to eventually forming official police forces to deter crime. (Lab 2014, 22-23.)

The more modern punishment of incarceration was practically unheard of until 18th century western Europe from which it would gradually spread around the globe. Prior to this it was

limited to holding facilities for crime suspects awaiting trial or punishment. Though incarceration started to appear around the globe, it would at first be limited to countries that would have the resources to build and maintain prisons. The development of the prison system was a slow process, and corporal punishment, transportation to overseas colonies as well as public executions continued to be common forms of punishment into the 20th century, even in the western world. (Roth 2014, 107-110.)

2.2.2 Modern crime prevention

According to Lab (2013, 29) crime prevention can be divided into three areas of methods depending on the level of crime and can be parallelized with public health actions. Primary crime prevention focuses on preventing the development of the problem of crime beforehand, like a vaccine to avoid a disease in the first place. The secondary is concerned with actions when there are early signs of a crime or high risk that has been detected beforehand, like screening tests for tuberculosis or increased medical examinations for people working with toxic materials. The tertiary prevention refers to the situation where crime is already high among the society and the focus is on preventing the noticeable problem and its manifestation in the future, in healthcare this step would be quarantine. (Lab 2013, 29-31.)

Primary crime prevention methods revolve around pre-emptive design and action that are focused on hindering the opportunity, ability or motive for criminal activity to manifest in the first place. They include making crime more difficult, surveillance more easy and spreading the feeling of security. The whole criminal justice system plays a role in the primary crime prevention. Visibility of law enforcement and sentences given by courts increase the perceived risk of criminal activity. Involving education and social work may help in early identifying of at-risk individuals as well as preventing falling out of society and other underlying causes of criminal behavior. (Lab 2013, 29-30.)

One example of primary crime prevention methods is crime prevention through environmental design. In crime prevention through environmental design, or CPTED, criminal activity is reduced not only with traditional ways of guarding and locking targets. It is also deterred by designing areas with natural surveillance, natural access control and by promoting territoriality among residents. Natural access control can be a form of barrier that does not necessarily prevent access but signals the difference between private and public property. This could be for example an unlocked gate to an inner yard of a block to decrease the willingness of outsiders to take a shortcut through the block while walking. Any area that is overlooked by residential windows or properly lit, is under increased natural surveillance due to potential witnesses. Being seen increases the risk for potential offenders. Well maintained property also indicates less tolerance for disorder to potential perpetrators. It also increases

the feeling of territoriality to the residents of the area and makes them more willing to defend their homes. (Stollard 1991, 8-11. Crowe and Fennelly 2013, 27-29.)

Secondary crime prevention methods are similar to primary crime prevention methods but are more focused on crime risky factors that already exist, instead of preventing them from arising in the first place. A common form of secondary crime prevention is situational crime prevention. It is used to identify problematic situations at a micro-level and solve the specified problem accordingly. The solutions may be various, but the point is to change the conditions surrounding the crime in order to prevent it from happening or reoccurring. For example narcotics abuse is known to be related to other deviant behavior and is a good example for a target of secondary prevention. (Lab 2013, 30-31.)

Tertiary crime prevention methods are more focused than the previous, and center on individuals already identified as offenders in order to prevent further criminal behavior. While there are other contributing entities in preventing deviant behavior by specific individuals, the criminal justice system has a leading role in tertiary crime prevention. Generally, other entities in society may not have the necessary right to arrest, prosecute, incarcerate, treat or rehabilitate individuals. (Lab 2013, 31.)

2.2.3 Crime level determination and other projects on pedestrian security

Determining the level of crime, let alone specific types of crime may be difficult to determine in a meaningful manner. There are many challenges that prevent availability of accurate statistics that would be comparable. The Ministry of Interior (n.d.) admits this by stating that the development of different crime statistics is determined not only by the increase or decrease in the actual level of crime, but also from the victim's lack of reporting the crime. They elaborate that also the effectiveness and direction of authorities has a further influence on statistics.

Earlier projects touching the subject have been conducted at least in Canada by an organization now known as METRAC after citizens were concerned after a number of sexual assaults and murders of women in Toronto area (Metrac 2014). However the Metrac project had a more focused scope and a targeted demographic group. Similar projects have also been organized in Göteborg Sweden (Tryggare Mänskligare Göteborg 2006), and Espoo Finland (National council for crime prevention n.d., Honkanummi 2015). However, the walks in Finland had a somewhat different scope, with safety being a point of focus in addition to security.

The Göteborg project was extensive in both resources and scope. They had a similar goal of safety and security of people, but with more of a coordinating approach by a council. Their work concentrated not only in the security of pedestrians on public places, but more

extensively to all the stakeholders in the whole city including schools, businesses, city officials, authorities etc. (Jordan 2006.)

3 Methodology

A method used as a framework in the project was a form of research-oriented development work, described by Ojasalo, Moilanen and Ritalahti (2015). The method is described as an illustration that often is not as straightforward in practice as it is in the figure. Some back-and-forth movement is nearly inevitable. This project was no different.

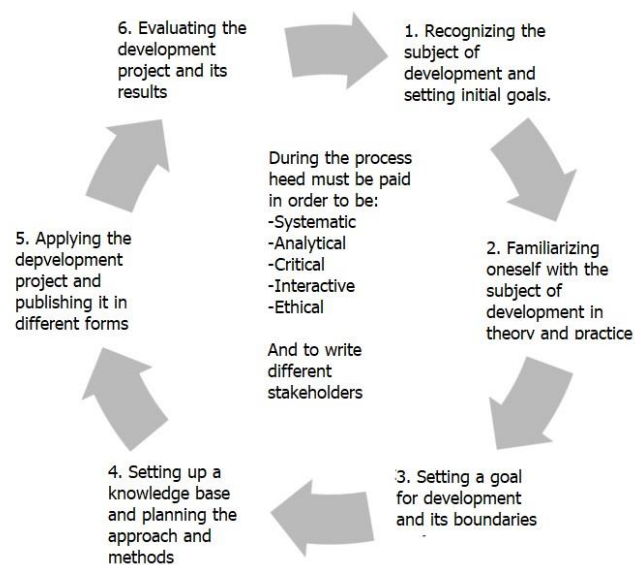


Figure 1: An example of the recommended phases of a research-oriented development project (Ojasalo et al. 2015)

3.1 Client and task

The thesis client Leppävaara-Seura had noticed a demand among its members for better pedestrian security in the area. Through contacts in the local university of applied sciences Laurea I was able to take the task of coordinating a project to address the issue as my thesis. The project started with a video conference between a tutor teacher in Laurea, the community organization Leppävaara-Seura and myself, a student in need of a project for my thesis.

Leppävaara-Seura did not have a strict outline for the project, but the main topic was to address security concerns of pedestrians in the area. I started the project by studying the subject of pedestrian security through relevant literature, I began reading on the historical motivations and ways of tackling the problem at hand and the effects it has on pedestrians. The modern categorization and ways of addressing the problem were also important for me to understand the needs, as well as earlier attempt to resolve the problem.

The goal for the project was set. It would utilize the members of Leppävaara-Seura as volunteers in a security walk through participation by observation. The purpose of the walk would be to gather information of the security concerns pedestrians face when walking in Leppävaara. To better understand the issues, the volunteers would be sent to do test walks to observe them, with a plan to meet up later to discuss the findings.

3.2 The security walk pilot

When the security walk was planned, arrangements were made with the contact person from Leppävaara-Seura to recruit a group of volunteers to participate in the pilot security walk. Observation was chosen as it seemed like a suitable form to gather information from the participants of a security walk. According to Ojasalo, Ritalahti & Moilanen (2015, 28) Observation is one of the most effective ways to gather information, and a recommended tool in any development project.

Observation has many qualities that makes it fit a development project involving pedestrian security. It is suitable to study interaction between people and when developing the environment. Observing also fits well into situations that are rapidly changing or difficult to predict. (Ojasalo, Ritalahti & Moilanen 2015, 114.)

The walks preparations were planned by me as the coordinator with some input from the contact person of the desired areas that would be included in the walks. It was decided that the walks would not be guided or held as a group in order to avoid group think and shared responsibility to others. While I did walk all the routes myself while preparing the instructions, I was not one of the volunteers during the walks or the meeting. I did not give my observations to be considered in the debrief part of the project. It was only the volunteers that had the role of what Ojasalo, Ritalahti & Moilanen (2015, 115) call independent probes to do the observation. The term is used to describe outsourced observers. The participants were given the instruction documents on paper. It ensured everyone had an equal ability to write down notes and bring them to the meeting without electronic equipment and IT-skills. The documentation had instructions on the focus of the walks, some pre-determined main topics to help categorize the security observations, with space to write them down during the walk and a map of the route to be walked. The idea behind the walks was to cover some of the surrounding area by the volunteers as normal pedestrians would,

while observing for security concerns. The goal was that after the walk and based on their observations, they would be able to discuss their findings and report what they think are the most important security concerns for pedestrians in the area.

Leppävaara-Seura gathered the volunteers for the walk. A total of ten participants took part in both the walks and the observation meeting. Taking part in both was a requirement to give input. The walks were held in February 2022. The instructions were given a week prior to the observation meeting. This timeframe was chosen to allow people reasonable time to complete the walk, but not too long a time so that they would manage to forget their observations. The observation meeting was a classroom meeting lasting about two hours. There were two volunteers who either cancelled or did not show up to the meeting.

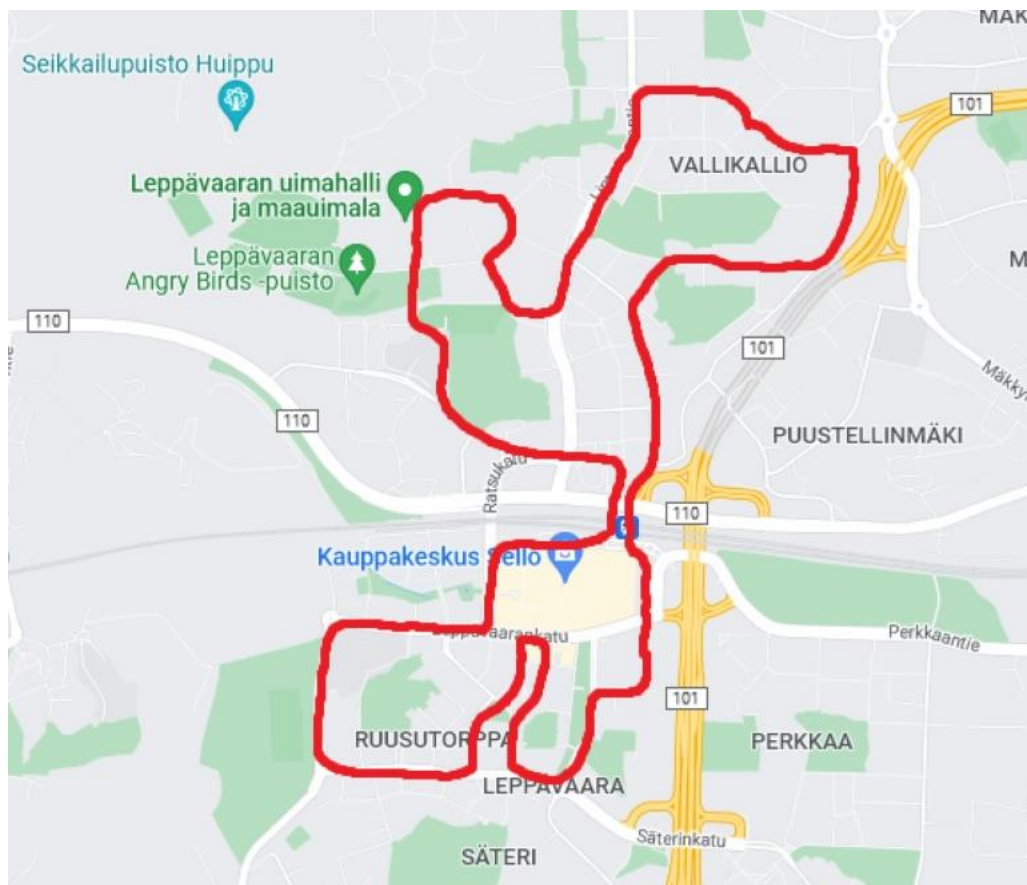


Figure 2: The total area covered by participants of the security walk (Google maps 2022)

3.3 The meeting after the observation walks

In order to discuss the gathered data from the voluntary participants, an observation meeting was held. The volunteers had gathered a varying number of security observations, as expected. The total amount of data was predicted to be too massive to analyze. To tackle this, the most relevant security problems had to be agreed upon by the participants. To make

the selection fair and inclusive to the volunteers, a method called *tuplatiimi*, translated as double team was used. The method is described in *Toimintatutkimuksen menetelmäopas* (2017). I was familiar with the method since I had participated in one during my studies. In double team, the participants first ponder the issue by themselves, or in this case did an observation walk prior to the meeting. Afterwards they pair up, discuss their findings and decide in pairs, which of their proposal are to be in the final selection process. As a byproduct the lesser issues were discarded as less important. The way this was done was by writing the agreed upon issues to post-it notes and bringing the chosen notes to the front of the class, as described in *Toimintatutkimuksen menetelmäopas* (2017). After all the proposals had been submitted a selection for the final proposals was made. Due to time being an issue during the meeting, the final proposals were not voted on, but selected by lumping similar suggestions together and forming relevant descriptions that cover the underlying idea of similar proposals. The double team process was carried out as a slightly modified version based on a model described in *Toimintatutkimuksen menetelmäopas* (2017) but the altering of the process did not change the outcome in a meaningful way.

After the selections were made by the double team phase, another process was used to discuss the selected security issues. In order to find solution proposals to the problems, a phase called learning café was used. I was familiar with the method since my teachers had used it in class during my studies. The method is described in writing by Innokylä (n.d.). In learning café, the volunteers form groups, preferably consisting of around four members to discuss a problem or topic. Part of the process is that the groups get to discuss the topics one by one in a rotating manner so that all the topics are discussed by each group. In this setting the discussions revolved around possible solution suggestions to the previously established security concerns. It was underlined that the possible difficulty of implementation was to be ignored in the solutions suggestion phase. This was to ensure ideas would not be overlooked simply because the participants assume they may be difficult to accomplish. The volunteers were grouped to match the amount of main topics. Respectively there were three main topics and three or four members per group. Each group had some time to discuss every topic in a rotating manner. The groups finished after the they had discussed all three topics. Part of the model is to have a speaker/secretary for each topic that does not take part in the rotation, in this implementation the whole class was instructed as a whole due to the similar nature of the topics to be discussed, and the full groups rotated instead. Apart from some groups having less members than the ideal four and not having topic-responsible speaker/secretary the method was true to a model described by Innokylä (n.d.).

4 Results

As a result of the observation meeting, the participants came up with solutions to the problems they had observed during their walks. The results were formed as three security related main topics consisting of two more specific problems under each main topic. Possible solutions to mitigating the more specific problems were discussed in smaller group discussions, after which the groups rotated in order to have a chance to discuss all the problems. The three main topics were the overall appearance and cleanliness of the area, the feeling of security in the area, as well as factors negatively effecting the security of the area. The observing participants of the security walks will be referred to as the participants, the group, the volunteers or the observers. The below template illustrates the categories by color. The top row has three main topics, which were the categories observed in the security walk by the volunteers. The second row has the main issues that the volunteers chose in the observations meeting, there's two under each main topic. Under each issue there are some main frustrations extracted from the observers by analyzing their suggestions to mitigate the effects of the chosen issues.

The main Observation topics	Overall appearance & cleanliness of the area		The feeling of security in the area		Factors negatively effecting the security of pedestrians in the area	
The main issues chosen by the volunteers	Litter and lack of care or maintenance in the area	Graffiti, Tags & Smudge	The public abuse and dealing of drugs	Youth groups and aggressive behavior	Insufficient lights on streets	Blind spots and visibility blocking elements
The focus around solution suggestions by observers	Litter	Graffiti everywhere	Lack of testing solutions tried elsewhere	Lack of facilities for youth	Unlit areas where people walk	Lack of care of foliage
	Difficult to give feedback	Slow cleaning of graffiti	Known hotspots without intervention	Lack of intervention by adults	Room to improve on light effectiveness	Snow plowing resources
	Trash cans	Spreading of the phenomena	Lack of law enforcement resources	Lack of counter force to groups	Slow maintenance of broken lights	Infrastructure design

Table 1: Illustration of observation categories, chosen main issues and the solution suggestions

4.1 The Overall Appearance and Cleanliness of the area

The overall appearance and cleanliness of the area was chosen as a main topic for observation. This was based on what Stollard (1991) and Crowe and Fennelly (2013) concluded earlier. The properties that illustrate an area is well taken care of tends to prevent mischief from happening in the first place. A well taken care of area lowers the inhabitants threshold to intervene in a protective manner, as well as raises the perpetrators observed risk of possible punishment.

Overall appearance & cleanliness of the area	
Litter and lack of care or maintenance in the area	Graffiti, Tags & Smudge
Litter	Graffiti everywhere
Difficult to give feedback	Slow cleaning of graffiti
Trash cans	Spreading of the phenomena

Table 2: Overall appearance & cleanliness of the area, the main issues chosen by the volunteers and the focus around the solution suggestions

4.1.1 Litter and lack of care or maintenance in the area

Many participants had observed litter and a general lack of maintenance in the area. It gives an indifferent image to locals as well as outsiders. To mitigate the problem of litter the observers suggested educating people not to practice such behavior from early on, as well as remind them later on in life. Examples of suggestions consisted of cleaning related programs to school children, where they would learn in practice, that someone needs to pick up every piece of litter eventually. Similar programs are more difficult to arrange to adults. However, raising awareness by having different groups practice similar tasks could have a positive effect. The volunteers suggested that visible reminders of people picking up litter and word of mouth from participating individuals could change people's behavior.

There were also suggestions to help ease giving feedback to organizations responsible for the cleanliness or maintenance of the area. Contact information of the responsible entity in the area should be easy to find, so that lack of feedback is not prevented by the difficulty to find the right contact information. The group suggested there could be physical signs of the entity responsible of the cleanliness or maintenance of the area. This would help with finding the right channel for feedback, as well as motivate the entity in question to do a better job through fear of bad reputation, reviews and feedback.

Many of the suggested solutions related to various trash can updates. The group had complaints about the appearance, size, type and location of trash cans in their current setting. The current trash cans are often full, and as a result animals get to them. This would

suggest the problem is the schedule of emptying them is too long. It could also be solved by having larger bins, or more units close by to the area where they fill up fast. The problem with animals getting to the bin is mainly related to them being full, so animals causing littering may be solved by the previous suggestions of more frequent emptying and updated location planning. If however the animals get to the bins even when they are not full, the bin type needs to be updated to one that prevents this from happening. There were also complaint about the appearance of trash cans. Nicer looking cans could have a positive effect in the overall appearance of the area. The effect would support the overall goal of having a clean area. However, the nicer looking bins should not camouflage them from people in such a way it affects the ease to find them, which could cause people to not use the bins and have a countering effect on cleanliness. A unique suggestion related to trashcans also came up, where a group member suggested bringing back pocket ashtrays through hand out campaigns.

4.1.2 Graffiti, tags and smudge

The participants had observed a lot of graffiti in the area, which similarly gives out an indifferent image of the area to locals and outsiders alike. The problem was chosen as a result of this being a widely observed issue. The group had many suggestions to mitigate the issue of disturbing graffiti. The issue is closely related to the main topic, and has similar negative effects to the previous problem of littering and care of infrastructure. The group suggested more resources to the cleaning operation in general, but also suggested a hotline to report new and disturbing graffiti as soon as possible. The quick cleaning of the graffiti is key since the issue seems to spread fast. Cleaning the graffiti promptly may also have a demoralizing effect on some of the graffiti painters, since their risky work would vanish almost instantaneously after creation.

A suggestion to allow graffiti in designated areas came up and would hopefully mitigate the issue. The allowed location would have constructs specifically designed to accommodate the street art people who now spray paint on city and private property. The point being to give a chance to relieve the urge of at least some of the people that currently do graffiti in a legal setting instead of vandalizing property. The graffiti makers would also have a guarantee of their work lasting longer.

Another suggestion from the observers was to pre-emptively design or paint the high-risk targets for graffiti in advance. Suggestions for art-students to paint a wall that has just been cleaned of previous graffiti could hinder a more disturbing imagery from appearing there instead. Pre-painting targets like trashcans in a manner that prevents any overpaint from being visually distinguishable could also work as a preventative measure.

4.2 The Feeling of security in the area

The feeling of security by the pedestrians is a critical indicator in observing pedestrian security in the area. The topic was chosen due to the fact that it may reveal security issues that are otherwise not visible by observing some visual or technical indicators. Not feeling secure may manifest itself for example through a passivating effect on people. It is difficult to observe people avoiding an area.

The feeling of security in the area	
The public abuse and dealing of drugs	Youth groups and aggressive behavior
Lack of testing solutions tried elsewhere	Lack of facilities for youth
Known hotspots without intervention	Lack of intervention by adults
Lack of law enforcement resources	Lack of counter force to groups

Table 3: The feeling of security in the area, the main issues chosen by the volunteers and the focus around the solution suggestions

4.2.1 The public abuse and dealing of drugs

The participants had observed drug related activity in the area, and as a result the issue was chosen. Drug related activity has a potential to cause security issues to pedestrians due to organized crime presence potentially bringing violent confrontations, and drug abuse causing people to act irrational. The observers acknowledged that the issue related to drugs has roots that are not easily affected by simply treating the most visible problems. The issue seemed to have suggestions that are contradictory with one another, but on closer look has a similar end goal of erasing the public drug activities.

On the problem of the public abuse of drugs the group suggested facilities where drug use would be permitted, there was also a suggestion of decriminalizing the use in general. The goal of decriminalizing would be, relieving public resources from punishing to helping the abusers and hopefully lowering the criminal activities surrounding the issue. Organized crime losing the market if the sale is also decriminalized seemed to also be a key-point behind both

propositions. Both suggestions could serve to move the drug related activities away from public areas.

The group also suggested more resources to law enforcement efforts and visibility, since the abuse seems to currently be too time consuming for the police to be a high priority. A suggestion of more visibility and of a more local police force downtown came up. Drug activity deterring infrastructure was also suggested with more widespread CCTV and construction design that would erase areas suitable for drug abuse and sale.

4.2.2 Youth groups and aggressive behavior

The observers had witnessed youth groups and aggressive behavior. The problem was chosen since a potential physical threat at random is a serious issue for the feeling of security of pedestrians in public areas. Erratic behavior by groups or individuals can be seen as a threat and affect the feeling of security even if the behavior is not directly pointed at the individual. Suggestions related to mitigating the issue varied between direct intervention and tackling the root cause early.

The participants suggested better facilities and activities for youth in order to keep them occupied with other things and away from doing mischief. Gathering youth to activities also serves to not let anyone or any group to fall away from society. There was a suggestion for social workers to actively look for youth groups around town in order to connect with those in risk of falling to less desirable activities instead of joining the community and their peers. There was also a comment of the society becoming negligent to bad behavior, which may give youth a false sense of what is desirable behavior.

More direct suggestions related to the problem were to create a counter force to perpetrators that may be high in number, which makes ordinary people unable or unwilling to intervene even in serious situations, due to being outnumbered by multiple perpetrators. These suggestions were calls to add more law enforcement presence of police and peace officers. There was also a suggestion of neighborhood watch type activities.

4.3 Factors negatively effecting security of pedestrians in the area

The factors negatively effecting security of pedestrians in the area is a wide category of things that can cause areas to be unsecure for pedestrians. These factors may be simply neglected infrastructure or design errors that creates opportunities for security related threats towards pedestrians. Finding these flaws and fixing them helps with pedestrian security in the area and is thus chosen as a main topic for observation.

Factors negatively effecting the security of pedestrians in the area	
Insufficient lights on streets	Blind spots and visibility blocking elements
Unlit areas where people walk	Lack of care of foliage
Room to improve on light effectiveness	Snow plowing resources
Slow maintenance of broken lights	Infrastructure design

Table 4: Factors negatively effecting the security of pedestrians in the area, the main issues chosen by the volunteers and the focus around the solution suggestions

4.3.1 Insufficient lights on streets

The participants had observed areas and locations with insufficient lighting, which could potentially create security threats during dark hours. The inability for a walker to spot risky situations from a far and the lack for potential witnesses to observe a situation in progress may create opportunities for criminal activities affecting pedestrians. It also reduces the chance of solving the crimes.

The participants had witnessed areas where there was lack of lighting in general. The areas had no lights despite being relatively high in number of pedestrians walking through and lacking a lit detour that wasn't considerably longer. There were also areas that were lit, but with lighting that could be considered insufficient. The group suggested more lights and different kinds in addition to regular streetlamps in order to have better illumination in areas they considered not sufficiently lit. A whiter light instead of yellow was also suggested to increase the effectiveness of current lights.

Another suggestion by the observers had to do with the current lights being out of order. There were calls to increase information on the authority responsible for fixing the lights. The participants wished that lights could be fixed reactively instead of in a scheduled manner a few times a year in order to not have extended periods of time with insufficient lighting.

4.3.2 Blind spots and visibility blocking elements

The observers found also blind spots and elements that block visibility in surrounding areas. Having obstructions in visibility may create similar issues as a lack of illumination can, however they are not the same issue. Blind spots and visibility blocking elements may have similar risks to lack of illumination, but they are unaffected by lighting the area, and may be created by accident or negligence.

The group suggested better care for the foliage in the area. Trees need to be tall enough not to block view, and the bushes need to be the opposite, short enough to see over or alternatively, lack in density. The participants suggested increasing the effectiveness and resources of the city in this matter. There was also a suggestion of campaigns to have locals do this themselves as an activity, however the means in which this could be done was not specified. There was also a suggestion for more snow plowing resources, since large piles of snow can cause blind spots that are created at random and thus may not be taken into consideration in design of areas.

There were also suggestions related to infrastructure caused blind spots. Mirrors were suggested to avoid the blind spot by simply being able to see to it from an angle. There were also suggestions of CCTV on blind spots that would negate the attractiveness of such spots to be used to an ambush of any kind towards pedestrians.

4.4 Resulting model and instructions for future follow-up

As a result of organizing a security walk and the observation meeting for volunteering pedestrians, a model to track change of the phenomena in the future was also formed. Documenting the results from the first walk and adding the results from future walks. The documentation currently includes instructions to repeat the previous process by the associated organization in order to start gathering long term data of the security of pedestrians in the area. The instructions also include the descriptions of lessons learned during the project. There is a description of what was done, and how it was done, as well as necessary resources to complete a new project. Some updated versions of the forms used in instructing the volunteers in the first walk are also included, as well as some results forms that include a feedback section.

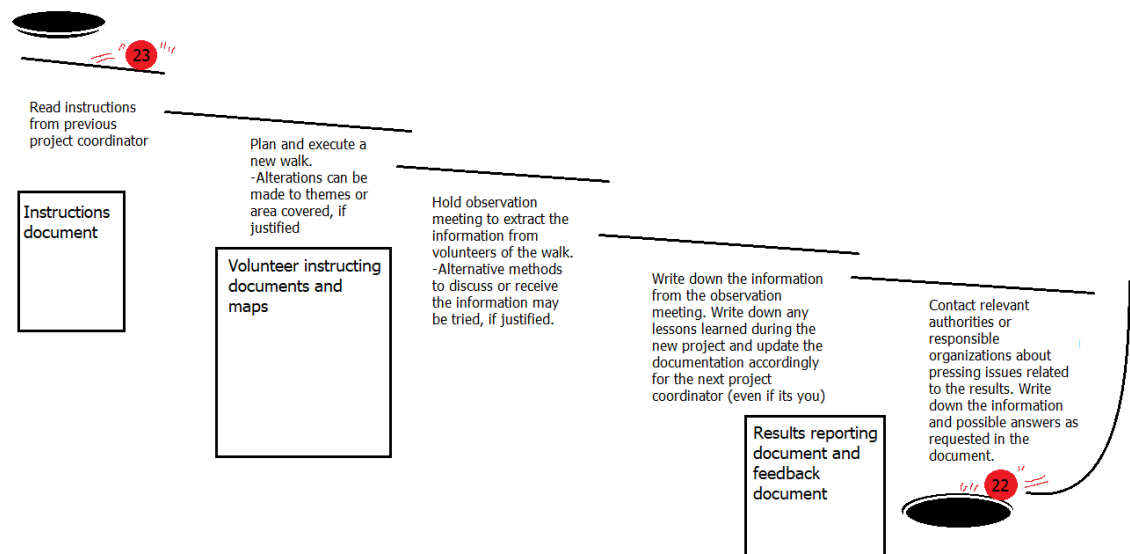


Figure 3: An illustration of the phases in repeating the security walk project

The description of the lessons learned in the instructions document has an emphasis on possible mistakes that can be made in planning. Unexpected misunderstandings on the topic may lead to the disqualification of some propositions. The planning must be done properly for the following phases to succeed.

Regarding the materials for walking and making observations, the updated forms for instructing the volunteers have clarifications that ensure the better understanding of the task. The forms are left to a format that can be altered if found necessary by the future project coordinator. There's also a description of the total area the volunteers covered, as well as the previous paths used.

The final results form has a table to fill future categories of problems the volunteers observe on different projects, with the possibility to count possible re-observations to find consistent problems. It also features a section where one can document contacting authorities responsible for dealing with the problems and to log their possible answers. There's also a section where the more detailed propositions for possible solutions are being logged under each observed problem.

The guideline ends with a description of the necessary resources for completing a future security walk project. They are listed with what the volunteers need on their walks, mainly forms which have base models to use with option to alter. There's also a mention for the necessity to book a facility for the observation meeting, as well as the project coordinator to log the results in the corresponding files afterwards. Some drafts are linked as appendices at the end of the thesis.

5 Conclusions

Having completed the security walk project and gaining results, it can be concluded that the project was a relative success in gaining firsthand information that reflects pedestrian security concerns in the area. Continued research and utilizing the created model may be used to track changes in the phenomena. Presenting the gained knowledge of pedestrian concerns to relevant authorities in charge of the potential issues may attract interest in phenomena in need of attention.

Gathering long term data and distributing it to relevant authorities could potentially help in predicting future problems by having knowledge of the existing issues. It could alleviate the problems or change their classification as seen in the modern crime prevention section. If preventive action is taken it could also help in avoiding pedestrian security weakening design in built environments by implementing CPTED.

The results depend on not only Leppävaara-Seura's continued effort in gathering the information. One could argue real change for the better depends even more on how the information is passed on and received by organizations that are responsible. As Leppävaara-Seura needs to continue the process, it is recommended they find out and establish contacts to the authorities responsible dealing with the identified issues.

The results can be seen as both immediate and long term, depending on the future of the process. The current results reflect the security concerns of the volunteers today, but continuing the process and analyzing changes will give a more holistic view of pedestrian security in the area.

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Appendix 1: The text draft of instructions to repeat the security walks

Leppävaaran turvallisuuskävely

1 Alkusanat

Tämä dokumentti on laadittu Leppävaara-Seuralle kävelyturvallisuuden seuraamisen jatkamiseksi. Dokumentissa käydään läpi pilotti-kävelyn tuloksia, sekä ohjeistetaan mallin jatkokäyttöön tulevaisuuden kävelyiden toteuttamiseksi ja kehittämiseksi edelleen.

Kävelyiden säännöllinen toteuttaminen kerryttää aineistoa, joka mahdollistaa tulosten pidemmän aikavälin kehityksen tarkastelun. Aineiston kertyminen auttaa myös tarkasteltaessa sen validiteettia, ja auttaa sen jatkokehittämisessä. Kävelyn ohjeistusta ja toteutusta voi muokata teemojen ja alueiden osalta ajankohtaisiin ilmiöihin vastaavaksi. Saatavan aineiston vertailun kannalta on kuitenkin huomionarvoista, että muutokset eivät ole kerralla liian suuria.

1.1 Kävelyturvallisuuden havainnoinnin järjestelyt

Kävelyturvallisuuden havainnointiin on monia menetelmiä. Toteutetussa kävelyssä käytettiin testiryhmää joka koottiin Leppävaara-Seuran välityksellä. Ryhmä teki havaintoja ennalta suunniteltujen ohjeiden mukaisesti, niissä pyydettiin havaitsemaan turvallisuusongelmiin liittyviä asioita tiettyjen pääteemojen puitteissa. Testikävelijöiden hankkiminen paikallisesti tarkasteltavalta alueelta on tulevaisuudessakin järkevää, koska kävely kotialueella aiheuttaa vähiten vaivaa ja oman kotiseudun turvallisuus koskettaa kävelijöitä henkilökohtaisesti. Molemmat tekijät parantavat osallistumisprosenttia ja vähentävät peruutuksia, mahdollistaen käytännön järjestelyt ja osallistujien motivaation.

Kävelyiden ohjeistuksen ja havainnointityöpajan onnistunut suunnittelu auttaa tulosten tarkastelussa.

1.2 Kävelijöiden ennakko-ohjeistus

Kävelijöiden perusteellinen ohjeistus on ensisijaisen tärkeää. Ohjeistuksen tulee olla sellainen, että se kommunikoi selkeästi kävelyn tarkoituksen ja aiheen ilman mahdollisuutta väärinymmärrykseen. Liian teknistä sanastoa tulee välttää, ja tarvittaessa selittää auki. Kävelijöiden havainnot, jotka eivät kuulu aihepiiriin on sivuutettava, koska niiden tulkitseminen saattaa muuttaa koko aihetta ja hankaloitaisi vertailua kävelyiden kesken. Ohjeistaessa tulee kuitenkin kiinnittää huomiota myös, että esimerkkejä antaessa ei johdattele kävelijää tietynlaisiin havaintoihin/tuloksiin, vaan keskittyy auttamaan kävelijää tekemään havainnot itse. Tämä on haasteellista lyhyessä ajassa ja minimaalisilla kontakteilla vapaaehtosiin.

Ensimmäisellä kävelyllä oli havaittavissa väärin ymmärryksiä johtuen ohjeistuksen suunnittelusta. Yhtenä esimerkkinä väärinymmärryksestä oli, kun englanniksi kirjoittava opinnäytetyön tekijä ei huomionnut tarpeeksi englannin kielisten sanojen Security ja Safety (molemmat suomeksi 'turvallisuus') väärinkäsityksen mahdollisuutta. Turvallisuuskävelyllä voidaan tarkoittaa montaa asiaa, ensimmäisellä kävelyllä oli tarkoitus havainnoida tekijöitä, jotka mahdollistavat, pienentävät kynnystä tai edesauttavat rikollista toimintaa joka kohdistuu kävelen liikkuvien turvallisuuteen. Havainnoissa oli nähtävissä kuitenkin myös vahinkoja ja onnettomuuksia edesauttavia tekijöitä, jotka kiistatta ovat turvallisuus uhkia kävelijöille, mutta jotka eivät kuulu englanninkieliseen aiheeseen "Pedestrian Security". Kävelijöille tähdennetään tulevaisuudessa, että ajattelevat havaintoja tehdessään turvallisuuttaan tahallisen toiminnan, ei niinkään vahinkojen tai onnettomuuksien näkökulmasta. Uuteen ohjeistukseen tämä on jo korjattu.

1.3 Havainnointityöpajan ohjeistus paikan päällä

Havainnointityöpajan aikana käytettiin malleja, joilla saatiin kävelijät karsimaan vastauksistaan tärkeimmät ongelmat ja pohtimaan näihin ratkaisuita. Menetelminä käytettiin karsinnan osalta ns. ”Tuplatiimi” menetelmää, jossa osallistujat karsivat ensin vastauksiaan valikoimalla pareissa tai ryhmissä keskenään kaksi tärkeintä ongelmaa kunkin pääteeman alle (Pääteemoja kolme, kuhunkin kaksi parin/ryhmän mielestä tärkeintä ongelmaa). Parien/ryhmien karsimista vastauksista valittiin lopulta koko joukolle kaksi tärkeimmäksi nousutta ongelmaa kunkin teeman alle. Ajankäytöllisesti on helpompaa jos havainnointipajan vetäjä tulkitsee parien/ryhmien ehdotuksista lopulliset ongelmat. Päälekkäisyys ehdotuksissa voidaan tulkita signaalina, että parit/ryhmät ovat samaa mieltä, täysin erilaisissa vastauksissa taas voi joutua pyytämään perusteluja, äänestämään tai tulkitsemaan relevanteimpia vetäjän toimesta. Mikäli ajankäyttö on rajatonta, on suositeltavaa järjestää äänestys.

Kun ongelmista tärkeimmät oli valittu ja kussakin teemassa oli kaksi ongelmaa ratkaistavaksi, siirryttiin ns. ”Learning Cafe” vaiheeseen, jossa kaikki ryhmät saivat kiertävällä menetelmällä keksiä mahdollisia ratkaisuita löydettyihin ongelmiin. Ongelmateemat olivat paperilla, ja paperit kiersivät ryhmiä kunnes kukin ryhmä oli saanut ehdotella ratkaisuita kaikkiin ongelmiin. Tässä vaiheessa ryhmän vetäjän on hyvä kehoittaa kävelijöitä kirjoittamaan kaikki mahdolliset tai mahdollittomiltakin tuntuvat ajatuksensa ratkaisuisista, jotta tulkinta ratkaisun hankaluudesta ei jää ainoastaan henkilölle itselleen. Huomiota tulee myös kiinnittää siihen, että kaikki pääsevät vastaamaan kaikkiin ongelmiin.

Ensimmäisessä havainnointipajassa karsintavaiheesta saatujen vastausten perusteella, jo kävelyn ohjeistuksessa olleet selkeyden puutteet näkyivät joissain vastauksissa. Valitettavasti koko kävelyn tarkoitusta muuttavia ongelmaehdotuksia jouduttiin sivuuttamaan. Tulevilla kävelyillä paremman ohjeistuksen myötä tätä ei pitäisi enää tapahtua.

1.4 Havainnot ja niiden ratkaisuehdotusten yhteenveto

Kävelyiden havainnoinnin kohteet oli jaoteltu kolmeen pääteemaan. Niitä voi muokata tai lisätä tuleville kävelyille, mikäli perustetta on. Teemat olivat Yleisilme ja siisteys, Turvallisuuden tunne sekä Turvallisuutta heikentävät tekijät. Tarkemmat ratkaisuehdotukset ovat erillisinä liitteinä tulosten jakoa varten.

Yleisilme ja siisteys valittiin pääteemaksi, koska rähjäinen tai likainen sekä yleisilmeeltään epäsiisti alue antaa alueesta hoitamattoman kuvan. Huolenpidon puute signaloi sekä ulkopuolisille, että asukkaille alueen välinpitämättömyydestä. Tämä voi näkyä kierteenä, joka johtaa aina vain pienempään kynnykseen harjoittaa rikollista toimintaa, sekä asukkaiden pienenevään motivaatioon puuttua havaittuihin vääryksiin.

Havainnointipajassa tähän teemaan nousi ongelmiksi Roskaisuus sekä Graffitit ja muut töhryt.

Turvallisuuden tunne valittiin pääteemaksi, koska haluttiin selvittää, minkälaiset tekijät passivoivat kävellessä liikkuvia ja saavat heidät pysymään kotona, välttelemään kävelyä tietyillä alueilla tai tiettyinä kellonaikoina.

Havainnointipajassa tähän teemaan nousi ongelmiksi Nuorisoporukat ja aggressiivinen käytös sekä Huumeiden julkinen käyttö ja myynti.

Turvallisuutta heikentävät tekijät valittiin pääteemaksi, koska haluttiin selvittää alueella olevia ominaisuuksia, jotka aiheuttavat vaaranpaikkoja kävelijöille. Kiinnittämällä huomiota rikoksia mahdollistaviin, silminnäkijöitä vähentäviin ja ennakoivuutta hankaloitaviin ominaisuuksiin, voidaan mahdollisesti muuttaa tai poistaa näiden turvallisuutta heikentäviä ominaisuuksia.

Havainnointipajassa tähän teemaan nousi ongelmiksi Huono valaistus sekä Katveet ja näköesteet.

1.5 Kävelyyn tarvittavat materiaalit ja resurssit

Jotta kävely onnistuu aiemmin suoritettulla tavalla, järjestäjän tulee suunnitella seuraavat materiaalit, tilat ja ajankäyttö.

-Ohjeistus joka selventää tai muistuttaa vapaaehtoisia kävelyn tarkoituksesta. Ohjeistuksesta tulee selvittää myös kävelyn toivottu ajankohta.

-Muistiinpanoja varten ohjeistus ja mahdolliset välineet. (esim. Paperia tai digitaalinen lomake)

-Ohjeistus käveltävästä reitistä tai alueesta. (Karttaan merkittynä)

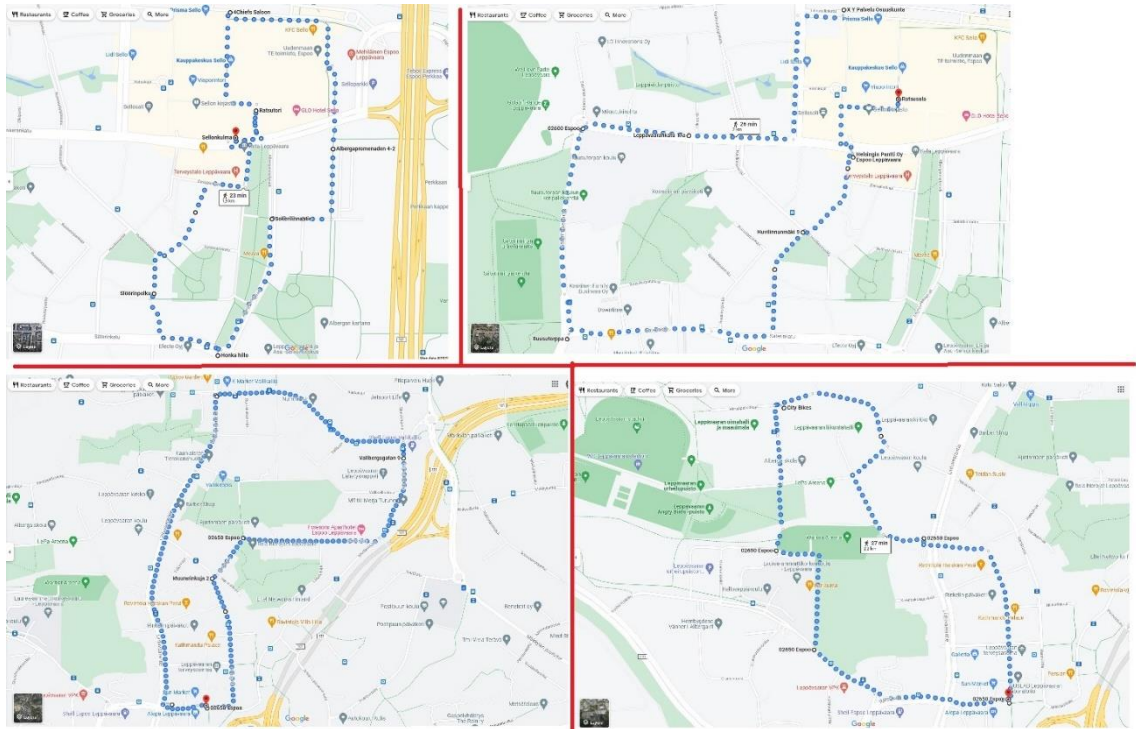
-Ennakolta painotettavat teemat. (Havainnoitavat kohteet kategorioina)

-Kokoontumistilat sekä ajankohta, jolloin vapaaehtoiset saapuvat paikanpäälle havainnointityöpajaan. Kokoonnuttaessa käydään läpi keskeisimpiä havaintoja, ja pohditaan niihin ratkaisuita.

-Vastuuhenkilö joka vetää havainnointipajan sekä kokoaa tulokset seurannan jatkumoon ja jaettavaksi mahdollisille vastuutahoille.

(Tämän dokumentin lisäksi on liitetty kävelijöiden ohjeistus dokumentaatio, tulosten kirjaus dokumentaatio sekä kartat aiemmin kävellyistä reiteistä.)

Appendix 2: The maps of the routes assigned to the participants (Google maps 2022)



Appendix 2: The maps of the routes assigned to the participants (Google maps 2022)

Appendix 3: The instructions to volunteers given on paper

Leppävaara kävelyiden ohjeistus

Tutustu tähän materiaaliin ennakkoon, jotta on helpompi keskittyä itse kävelyllä paremmin havainnointiin.

Kävelyn tarkoituksena on tehdä havaintoja Leppävaaran alueen kävelyturvallisuuteen vaikuttavista tekijöistä. Kävelijöiden turvallisuutta tulee havainnoida tahallisen toiminnan (esim. joku käy fyysisesti käsiksi), EI vahinkojen tai onnettomuuksien (esim. kompuroit, jäät auton alle) näkökulmasta. Tarkkaile tekijöitä, jotka edesauttavat, mahdollistavat, madaltavat kynnystä tai vähentävät kiinni jäämisen riskiä rikollisessa toiminnassa.

Jotta kävelyn tulokset olisivat vertailukelpoisia, ja kuvaisivat kävelijöiden turvallisuuden kehitystä pitkällä aikavälillä, tulee tuloksiin merkata vain kävely(i)llä tehtyjä omia havaintoja. Ei siis kuulopuheiden tai median kautta saatua tietoa ilmiöistä.

Kävelyn ajankohta on _____, se tulee suorittaa havainnointityöpajaan (XX.XX.XXXX_Klo XX.XX) mennessä.

Karttaan on merkitty käveltävä reitti. Siihen on hyvä tutustua ennakkoon. Tarvittaessa tarkista reitti esimerkiksi katsomalla samaa aluetta internetistä tarkennettuna. Kävelysuunta on vapaa, ja voit lisäksi poiketa reitiltä sivuun, mikäli koet sen tarpeelliseksi. Karttaankin voi piirtää ja kirjoittaa muistiin paikkaan liittyviä havaintoja.

Muilla sivuilla on teemoja, jotka auttavat havainnoinnissa ja esimerkkejä havainnoista. Kirjoita näille sivuille omia havaintojasi muistiin. Tutustu teemoihin ja esimerkkeihin etukäteen.

Kiitos osallistumisesta jo tässä vaiheessa.

-X Leppävaara-Seura

Turvallisuuden tunne

Minkälaiset tekijät passivoivat kävellen liikkuvia ja saavat heidät pysymään kotona, välttelemään kävelyä tietyillä alueilla tai tiettyinä kellonaikoina.

Esimerkkejä:

- Häiritsevää tai uhkaavaa käytöstä
- Julkinen päihteiden käyttö tai myynti
- Avunsaannin mahdollisuus / Silminnäkijöiden läsnäolo
- Kuvaile näitä, tai muuta teemaan mahdollisesti liittyvää:

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Turvallisuutta heikentäviä tekijöitä

Turvallisuutta heikentävät tekijät valittiin pääteemaksi, koska haluttiin selvittää alueella olevia ominaisuuksia, jotka aiheuttavat vaaranpaikkoja kävelijöille. Kiinnittämällä huomiota rikoksia mahdollistaviin, silminnäkijöitä vähentäviin ja ennakoiavuutta hankaloitaviin ominaisuuksiin, voidaan mahdollisesti muuttaa tai poistaa näiden turvallisuutta heikentäviä ominaisuuksia.

Esimerkkejä:

- Pimeällä huonosti valaistut kohteet
- Näkyvyyttä heikentäviä tekijöitä kuten kulmia, muureja tai kasvillisuutta.
- Rakennus-suunnittelua, joka luo vaarallisia paikkoja.
- Kuvaile näitä, tai muuta teemaan mahdollisesti liittyvää:

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Yleisilme / Siisteys

Huolenpidon puute signaloi sekä ulkopuolisille, että asukkaille alueen välinpitämättömyydestä. Tämä voi näkyä kierteenä, joka johtaa aina vain pienempään kynnykseen harjoittaa rikollista toimintaa, sekä asukkaiden pienenevään motivaatioon puuttua havaittuihin vääryyksiin.

Esimerkkejä havainnoista:

- Töhrjä / Graffiteja / Sotkua
- Merkittävästi roskaa tai jätettä
- Rikottua infrastruktuuria tai omaisuutta
- Hoitamaton / Rapistunutta / Kulunutta.
- Kuvaile näitä, tai muuta teemaan mahdollisesti liittyvää:

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Appendix 4: Text draft of the results and feedback form for Leppävaara-Seura

Ongelmien raportointi ja seuranta sekä ratkaisuehdotusten kokoaminen

1/2022	Roskaisuus	Graffitit	Huono valaistus	Katveet ja Näköesteet	Nuoriso poruka t ja agressii vinen käytös	Huumei den julkinen käyttö ja myynti		
X/202X								
X/202X								
X/202X								
X/202X								
X/202X								
Yleisilme / Siisteys			Turvallisuutta heikentävät tekijät		Turvallisuuden tunne		(Lisäkattegoria 1)	

Kävelyillä havaitut ongelmat ja toimenpiteet

(Ongelma, monesko esiintyminen, esiintymiset järjestysajankohtina)

-Roskaisuus +1 (1/2022)

-Graffitit / Töhryt +1 (1/2022)

-Huono Valaistus +1 (1/2022)

-Katveet ja Näköesteet +1 (1/2022)

-Nuorisoporukat ja aggressiivinen käytös +1 (1/2022)

-Huumeiden julkinen käyttö ja myynti +1 (1/2022)

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Ongelmien raportointi ja vastaukset

Mille vastuutaholle ilmoitettu ongelmista, minä ajankohtana ja kenen toimesta. Saatu vastaus ja keneltä.

-Esim: Kaupungin kunnossapitoon ilmoitettu erityisestä roskaisuudesta alueella X, Ilmoitettu ajankohtana Y, Z:n toimesta. *Kunnossapidon A vastasi Lorem ipsum...*

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Vapaaehtoisten ratakaisuehdotukset havaittuihin ongelmiin.

Roskaisuus

- Kouluikäisten valistus järjestämällä siivoustalkoita
- Siivoustalkoot ruokapalkalla
- Enemmän roska-astioita ja tehokkuutta tyhjennykseen, pönttöjen sijoittelu ja ulkonäkö.
- Taskutuhkakuppi kampanja
- Uusia roskismalleja
- Verotulojen kohdentaminen kunnossapitoon
- Alueen kunnossapidon vastuutahon merkitseminen palautetta varten
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Graffitit / Töhryt

- Sallitut maalausalueet / Katutaide sallittu kontrolloidusti
- Poistettujen töhryjen korvaaminen teetetyillä (esim taidealan opiskelijoiden tekeminä)
- Ilmoituskanavia, jotta nopean poiston seurauksena ilmiö ei leviäisi
- Vastaavat virkamiehet voisivat jalkautua tai osallistua kävelylle
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Huono valaistus

- Katuvalojen lisäksi Erilaisia valoja / Eri korkeuksilla
- Kohdevaloja
- Valkoisia valoja, tehokkaampia
- Parempi tiedotus palautekanavista puutteiden korjaamiseksi
- Rikkoutuneiden nopeampi ja reaktiivinen vaihtaminen
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Katveet ja Näköesteet

- Peilit
- Varoitusmerkkien sijoittelu niin etteivät estä näkyvyyttä
- Lisää tallentavaa kameravalvontaa
- Talvella auraslumen sijoittelu, ettei aiheuta näköesteitä
- Kasvillisuuden korkeus oikeaksi, matalat pensaikot, korkeat puut
- Verotulojen kohdentaminen
- Talkoiden järjestäminen
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Nuorisoporukat ja aggressiivinen käytös

- Poliisin ja järjestyksenvalvonnan näkyvyys
- Matalampaan puuttumiseen kannustaminen
- Kokoontumistiloja nuorille
- Edellytyksiä nuorille yhdessäoloon ja syrjäytymisen ehkäisy
- Jalkautuneet sosiaalityöntekijät kaduille (kuten Helsingissä)
- Neighborhood watch tyyppinen naapuruston valvonta vapaaehtoisvoimin
- Korttelipoliisit
- Jengiytymisen estäminen
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Huumeiden julkinen käyttö ja myynti

- Pimeiden katvealueiden poisto
- Sallitut tilat huumeiden käyttäjille tai dekriminointi
- Kameravalvontaa
- Poliisien näkyvyys ja tehokkaampi reagointi - Poliisille lisää resursseja
- Korttelipoliisi
- Kiinteistön omistajien velvollisuus valvoa oman maa-alueensa turvallisuutta ja puuttua asioihin
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