## From evidence to practice:

# Interdisciplinary guidelines to integrate health into urban planning processes

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## How Urban Environment Impacts our Health

Health conditions associated with air pollution, noise and heat, and a lack of physical activity and naturals spaces

Air pollution

Noise

Heat

Lack of physical activity

Lack of natural spaces

#### HEAD

Dementia Cognitive impairment Neurodegenerative diseases Mental health problems Stroke Cerebrovascular diseases Autism and child behaviour problems Tinnitus or deafness Reduction of cognitive performance

#### BREAST

Breast cancer

#### **GENERAL/OTHERS**

Obesity Diabetes Metabolic syndrome Nuisance, stress Sleep disorder Injuries from work and traffic accidents Colon cancer Systemic inflammation Worse general health Increase in mortality



#### **RESPIRATORY TRACT**

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Asthma Respiratory diseases Pneumonia Lung cancer

#### HEART

Myocardial infarction Arrhythmia Heart congestive failure Cardiovascular diseases

#### REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM AND FETUS

Premature birth Reduced weight at birth Preclampsia Reduction in sperm quality

#### CIRCULATORY SISTEM

Hypertension Deep venous thrombosis

All

The drivers of health in cities must come from outside the health sector.

Designers, architects and urban and transport planners have a critical opportunity to protect and promote health.







# HOW?

## A multisectoral approach from Catalunya









## Institutional structure in Catalonia



Barcelona

Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

## Strategic Environmental Assessment as a mechanism to improve health

What is the Strategic Environmental Assesstment (SEA)?

Facilitator of **strategic decisions** whose ultimate goal is the p**romotion of sustainability** in policies, plans and programmes (Partidario, 2008; Bina, 2007).

#### Main objective

Achieve full integration of environmental and health requirements in the preparation and adoption of those plans and programmes that can have **significant repercussions on the environment and health.** 

Directive 2001/42/EC of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment Law 21/2013 of 9 December, environmental assessment







#### Strategic Environmental Assessment as a mechanism to improve health

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) for spatial planning, towns and regional and sectorial planning for more than 15 years

Strategic level and approach



Health and environment are two sides of the same coin.

A new strategy is needed !!!









Conceptual framework for the relationship between urban Heavenhulsen 2016 and 2018 and transport planning, environmental exposures and human health







### The Strategy for Sustainability & Health in Planning

The motivation

Our health depends on our environment

Planning can drastically reduce the number of deaths

23% premature deaths depend on the environment in which we live

Model change through planning enabled by SEA





### The Strategy for Sustainability & Health in Planning

The motivation



enabled by SEA

#### **Priority**

Change the urban and mobility model through planning to improve health and environment in an integrated and effective way





### Sustainability-health in planning strategy









#### The Strategy for Sustainability & Health in Planning

Generalitat de Catalunya



- European Environment Agency



Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA



Sustainable and healthy planning









#### Tool to assist city planners in incorporating measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA

1. Oriented towards towns and cities with more **than 25,000 people** in a Mediterranean context (represents more than 70% of population in Catalonia)



Mataró





Generalitat Olot de Catalunya



Granollers



## Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA

- 1. Based on an **extensive literature review** of evidence of urban planning measures linked to health. The evidence was then grouped into planning principles and indicators developed and adjusted for the local context.
- 2. Developed **by researchers, environmental officers and planners** through an iterative and participatory process.
- 3. Tested with end users and the government agency responsible for local planning.





### The tool creation process



Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA







Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA

#### **Core objectives**

1.Development of compact neighbourhoods, with a mixed land use, high street connectivity that prioritizes active and public transport use and the development of a medium to high population density;

2.Reduction of private motorized transport;

3.Promotion of walking, cycling, public transport use and the enabling of multi-modality;

4.Liberation of public space and the development of green and public open space.







Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA

## Indicator checklist for healthy urban and transport planning



1. Land use mix

2. Street connectivity

3. Density

4. Traffic calming

5. Walking

Generalitat de Catalunya





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### **ISGlobal**

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INDICATOR

### Indicator checklist for healthy urban and transport planning



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#### PLANNING PRINCIPLE



#### 1. LAND USE MIX

Is the proportion of green and public open space appropriate?		≥ 25% of total land surface for green and public open space
Is the proportion of built environment appropriate?		< 75% of total land surface for built environment
•	Is the proportion allocated to roads and parking appropriate?	s 25 % of total land surface for roads and parking
•	Is the proportion allocated to buildings appropriate?	s 50% of total land surface for buildings
•	Is there a mix between residential and non- residential building function?	75% of building function should be residential 25% of building function should be non-residential
Are there numerous, diverse destinations in direct proximity? Note: Walkable' destinations are those within a ≤ 300 m street network distance 'Cyclable' destinations are those within a ≤ 5 km street network distance		† Number and diversity of destinations in proximity (food, retail, general services, healthcare, community services, sports and recreation, entertainment, etc.)
		≤ 300 m street network distance ≤ 5 km street network distance









## Land use mix



City of Justice (Barcelona)



City center /Eixample (Barcelona)







## Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA



#### 3. DENSITY

Is a medium to high dwelling density provided?	100 dweilings/ ha (range: 45-175 dweilings/ ha)
Is a low to mid-rise building form provided?	≤ 5-6 storey buildings that can be 'walked-up'
Is a human scale with sky visibility within normal sight lines retained?	50° above horizontal is normal angle of sight
Is horizontal sprawl (i.e. low density development) avoided?	1 Low density development
Is vertical sprawl (i.e. high-rise building development) avoided?	1 High-rise building development
Is the housing surface per capita appropriate?	≥ 30 m²/ capita









## Density





## Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA



#### 9. GREEN AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Is universal access (100% of population) to green and public open space provided?	s 300 m street network distance
Is there sufficient public open and green space?	<ul> <li>≥ 20 m2/ capita of public open space, of which</li> <li>≥ 10 m2/ capita should be green space</li> </ul>
Is a major local green space provided?	≥ 0.5 ha, optimal if within ≤ 300 m street network distance
Is a district green space provided?	≥ 5 ha, optimal if within ≤ 2 km street network distance
Is a regional green space provided?	≥ 15 ha, optimal if within cities catchment area
Is continuous surrounding greenness provided? (e.g. green corridors, street trees, green patches, pocket parks, etc.)	100% of streets with vegetation ≥ 10 trees/ city block
Are walking and cycling infrastructures integrated into the local green space system?	† Waiking and cycling infrastructures in green spaces







## Tool to assist city planners to incorporate measures that promote and protect health and wellbeing through SEA



#### **10. INTEGRATION OF ALL PLANNING PRINCIPLES**

Are the land use mix, connectivity, density, traffic calming, walking, cycling, public transport, multi-modality and public open/ green space objectives developed simultaneously and integrated?











## Integration of all planning principles





SGIODAI Instituto de Salud Global Barcelona



Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

## Conclusions

- The tool raises awareness about the interlinkages between health, environment and urban planning and it provides a mechanism for explicitly and intentionally integrate them in urban planning.
- The planning principles indicators could be adapted to other cities worldwide.
- The multi-sector (administration, researchers, planners,...) and multiperspective (sustainability, health, urbanism) approach has resulted in a great learning experience and has provided a new way of working together based on mutual trust.







## Other outcomes thus far

## It's not just the product but the process.....

- Increased collaboration between local government and research
- Increased collaboration with private sector and other sectors
- Development of specialized training, new tools and methodologies
- Increased presence in media
- Diversification in types of projects and funding
- Publications with added value of impact in society







## **Lessons Learned**

## It takes

- Time to build relationships, trust, and a shared language
- Flexbility on all sides and willingness to take risks
- Many iterations to get to a product (that stil might not be final)
- Buy-in from leadership
- Recognition that change comes from below and above
- Developing a shared vision
- More meetings (but more effecitve)
- Capacity building depending on the task or process
- ✤ A little funding (that can go a long way)







## **Next steps**

- The tool will be available via web to facilitate its use in the first stages of decision making in urban planning.
- The tool is part of the SEA process
- Follow-up and tool improvement through implementation
- Adaptation to other contexts







## Thank you for your attention!

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SAFE AND HEALTHY CITY

SPACES



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## Indicator checklist for healthy urban and transport planning





