

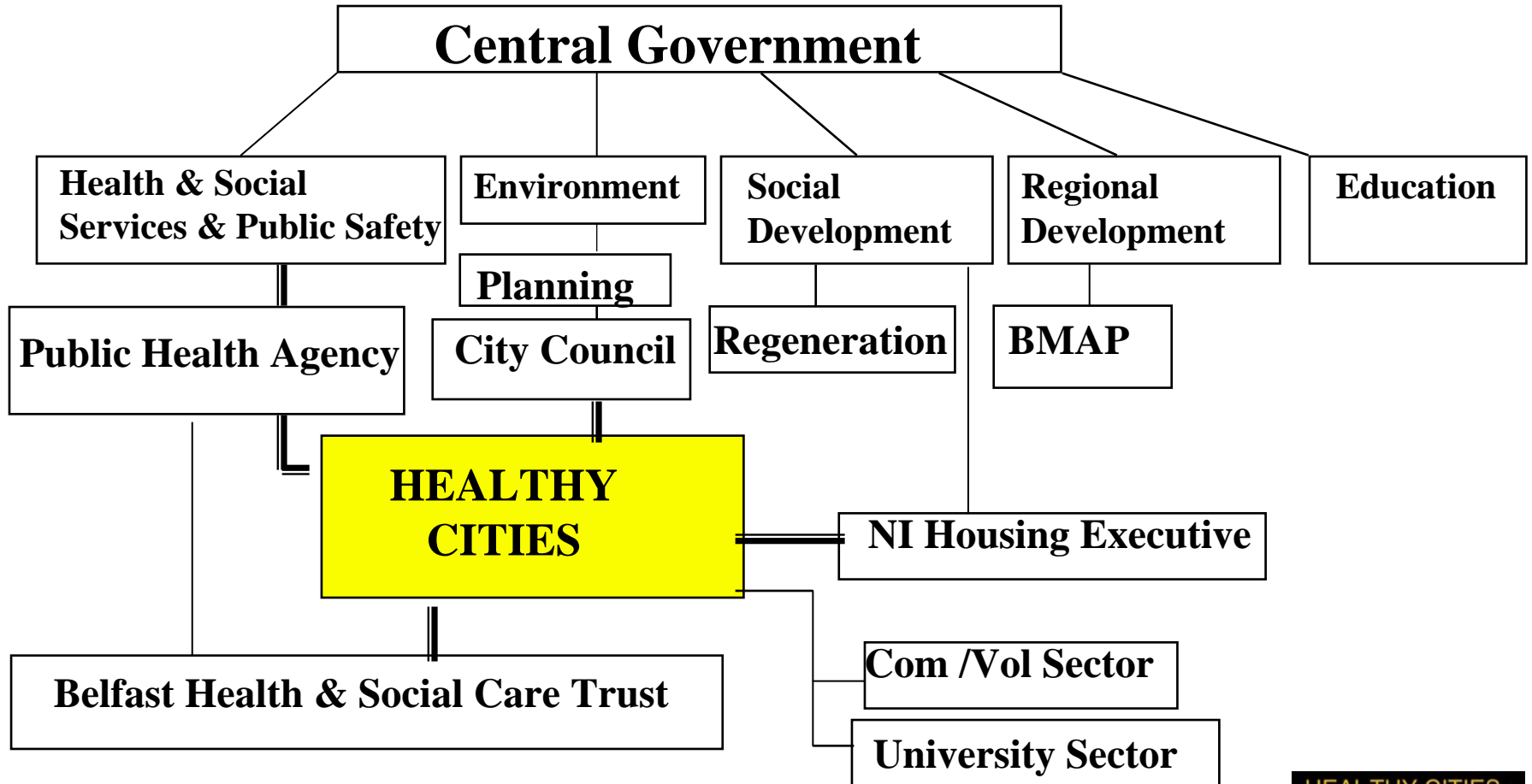
Tools to integrate health & planning: Adaptation of Spectrum & HIA Tool

Joan Devlin

Belfast Healthy Cities

City of Belfast - Healthy Cities Programme

Location of Healthy Cities within city structure



————— Core Funding



BHC Board of Directors

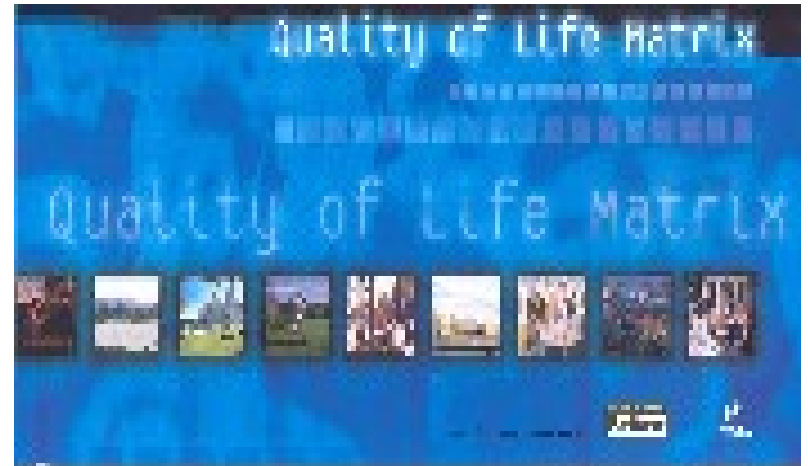
- Public Health Agency
- Belfast City Council
- Belfast Health & Social Care Trust
- Northern Ireland Housing Executive
- Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
- Planning Service
- Queen's University of Belfast
- Health & Social Care Board Commissioning
- Bryson Group
- Ulster Cancer Foundation

Training/Capacity Building

- Training programmes
- Briefing papers – World Health Day
 - *Healthy Places: Strong Foundations*
 - Planning for Healthier People series
- Tool development – Quality of Life Matrix

Quality of Life Matrix 2003

...a tool to enable planners to assess the health and quality of life implications of plans. Similar to tools for environmental assessments, it has a broader focus and encourages planners to consider plans in relation to poverty, employment, education and social cohesion



Social & Economic

- **Housing**
- **Education**
- **Poverty**
- **Employment**
- **Safety**
- **Social Cohesion**
- **Accessibility**
- **Recreation**

Environmental

- **Conservations**
- **Air Pollution**
- **Noise**
- **Waste Management**
- **Cultural**
- **Transport**
- **Resources**
- **Urban Quality**

- **Deprivation wards**
- **Multiple deprivation**
- **Health deprivation & disability**
- **Deprivation by each domain eg.
Education**

Summary of Effects

Training Programmes

- **Equity in Health: Tackling Inequalities**
3 Publications - Tools for Action
2002/2003
- **Investing in Health: Tackling Inequalities**
2004/2005
- **Equity in Health: Making the Links**
2007 & 2008
- **Healthy Environments: Healthy Lives**
2009

Health Impact Assessment

HIA Training

WHO Euro HIA Sub network – lead city

Conducted 12 HIAs – Belfast Regeneration Office

Masterplans; Water Reform; NIHE Housing

Regeneration strategies

Urbact 11 project

HIA to develop/identify indicators

HHEiALP - Health & Health Equity in All

Local policies



Launch of Lower Shankill HIA Report & Community Profile

Tuesday 2 June 2009

Healthy Environments: Healthy Lives

- **Introduction to health, planning and sustainable development**
- **Sustainable communities: open space and transport**
- **Regeneration, urban design and liveability**
- **Housing and health**
- **Climate change**

Site Visits

Day 2: Open Space & Transport

- Community Greenway
- Titanic Quarter
- Greater Village Regeneration Trust

Day 3: Regeneration Urban Design & Livability

- Waterworks
- Falls Park
- WISPA

Healthy Urban Planning Group

- Established in 2004 as a result of HUP Seminar
- WHO HUP City Action Group/Sub network
- Healthy Urban Planning: 12 objectives;
Barton & Tsourou
- WHO Collaborating Centre UWE Bristol
- HUED (Healthy Urban Environment & Design)
- Healthy Cities Research Centre, Lund
Sweden

Definition of HIA

“a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, a program or project may be *judged* as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of effects within the population”

WHO Gothenburg Consensus Paper, 1999

What is the purpose of doing HIA?

To provide information to politicians, and other decision-makers, so that:

- They are able to *take health into account* when making decisions about a particular proposal
- They can *consider ways of changing the proposal* to protect and improve health, and reduce inequalities

Four challenges...

- Breaking free from our institutional and professional silos
- Involving stakeholders effectively in decision-making
- Tying the knot between health and sustainability
- Knowing how to judge what *is* a healthy plan or policy (getting it right)

Spectrum appraisal

Designed to ...

- Work with all the partners / stakeholders
- Integrate health, social, economic, environmental perspectives, thus be *inclusive* in the criteria applied
- Encourage shared learning and consensus-building
- Scope the key issues – identifying those requiring deeper study

Using the SPECTRUM Tool 2006

Findings

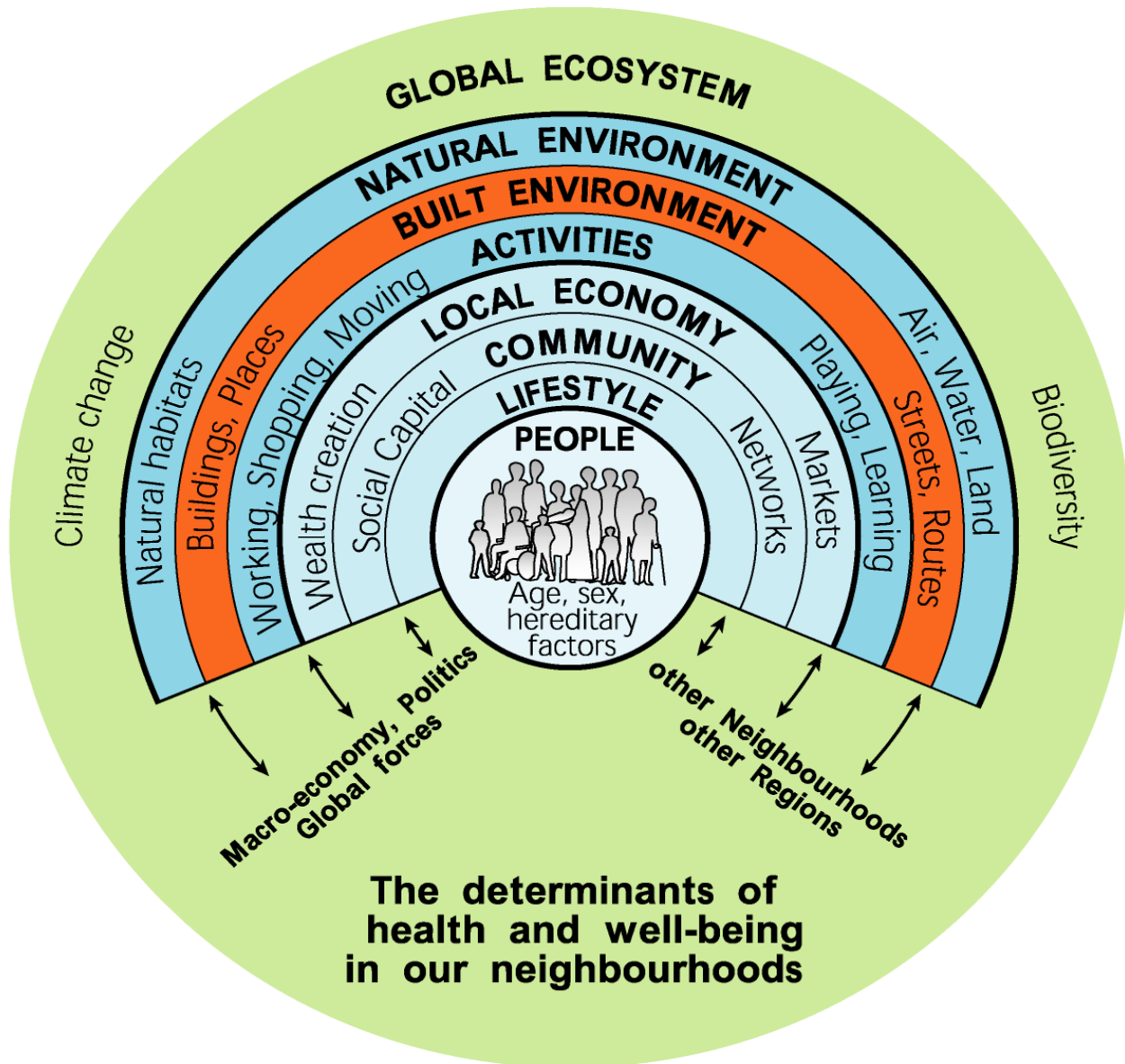
- In the Spectrum documentation (received from Barton for the study), there was no explicit reference to health
- There was no explicit mechanism to translate “health” into or link health to the sustainability criteria
- There is no capacity in the tool to describe or address the nature or characteristics of health impacts

- **There is no capacity in the tool to describe differential impacts on health for different groups in the community**
- **There is no explicit way of defining communities affected by the proposal who are not the target group for the proposal**
- **Important determinants of health are not included**

Using the SPECTRUM Tool

Findings from Speller & Chinemama

- Some suggestions arising out of the HIA not covered at all by Spectrum, particularly access to services and facilities
- Suggestions from HIA do not give a way of measuring progress towards sustainability
- Collaborative decision-making may be facilitated more easily using Spectrum scoring criteria than suggestions made during HIA



The determinants of health and well-being in our neighbourhoods



Health determinants /domains

- People
 - Lifestyle
 - Community
 - Local Economy
 - Access
 - Built Environment
 - Natural environment
 - Global ecosystem
 - Equity in health
 - Strategic links
- Other observations

People

- Older people
- People with disabilities
- Children & young people
- Intergenerational activity

Lifestyle

- Physical activity
- Access to healthy food
- Recreation
- Play

Community

- Provides meeting places and spaces for people of all ages
- Supports a sense of community – eg. common gardens/courtyards
- Supports shared space: interaction across social, religious and ethnic groups

Action for improvement

Built Environment

- Fit of new buildings with existing
- Level of reuse of old buildings
- Presence & appropriateness of distinctive features
- Connections within location
- Provides sense of place
- Tenure mix
- Housing provision mix
- Support for social interaction
- Play provision
- Level of lighting & support for safety

Equity in health





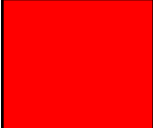
- Priority given to improving equity
- Potential for improving equity

Access

- By foot/bike
- By public transport
- Services/facilities available locally
- Key services/places of work

Spectrum Appraisal

Grading the scheme against health and sustainability criteria

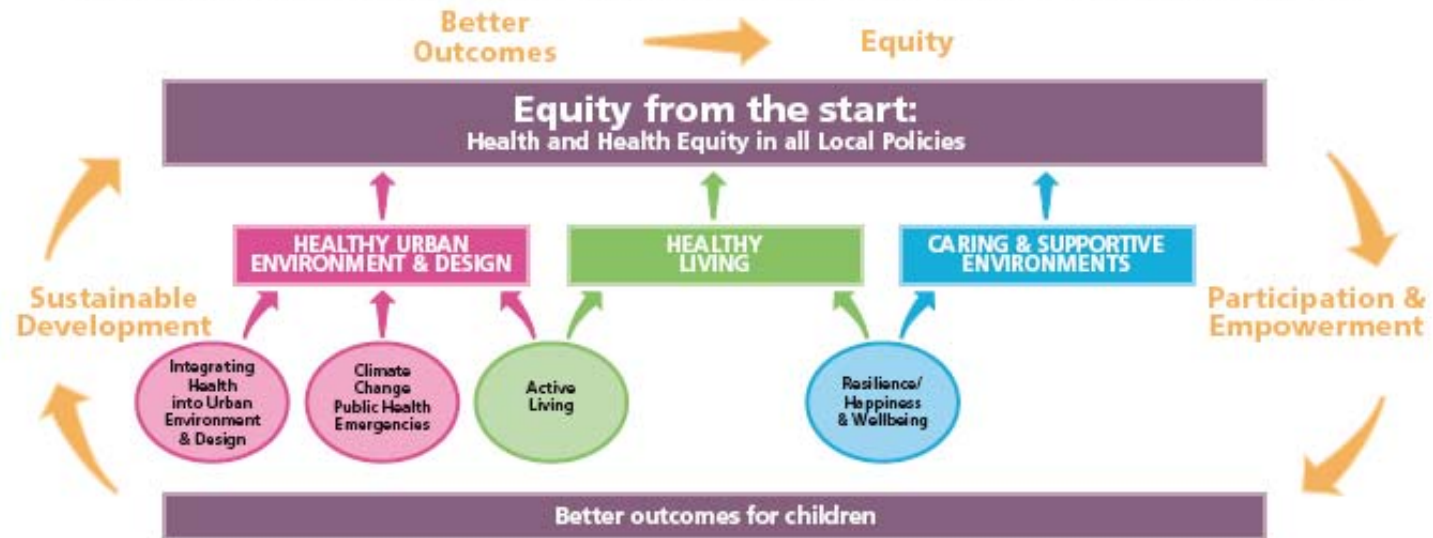
	EXCELLENT	The local delivery criterion is fully satisfied
	GOOD	The criterion is generally satisfied
	NEGOTIABLE	Success depends on further work and negotiation
	PROBLEMATIC	Not likely to be satisfactorily fulfilled without major reassessment
	UNACCEPTABLE	The criterion cannot be satisfied

Adaptation model: Assessment Key:

Excellent
Good
Negotiable
Problematic
Not sufficient/ Inappropriate
Not applicable

Belfast – A World Health Organization Healthy City Phase V (2009 – 2013)

Policies and actions are consciously developed from the start in a way that contributes to health and health equity.



Evidence Base/ Effective interventions	Health Risks/Social Distribution/Monitoring	Capacity Building/ Skills/Knowledge/Tools	Inter/Action/Equity Plans Innovations/Risk Taking	Leadership/Stewardship/ Collaboration	Political Engagement & Civic Society
Building Foundation					



**Solidarity
& Friendship**



**Working in
partnership**



South Australia: The Health Sector's Use of HIA to inform Land Use Planning

<http://www.hiaconnect.edu.au>

Health in All Local Policies

<http://www.dh.sa.gov.au/pehs/health-in-all-policies.htm>

www.belfasthealthycities.com