



Shaping a shared agenda between public health and land use planning

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Converging agendas

Definitions

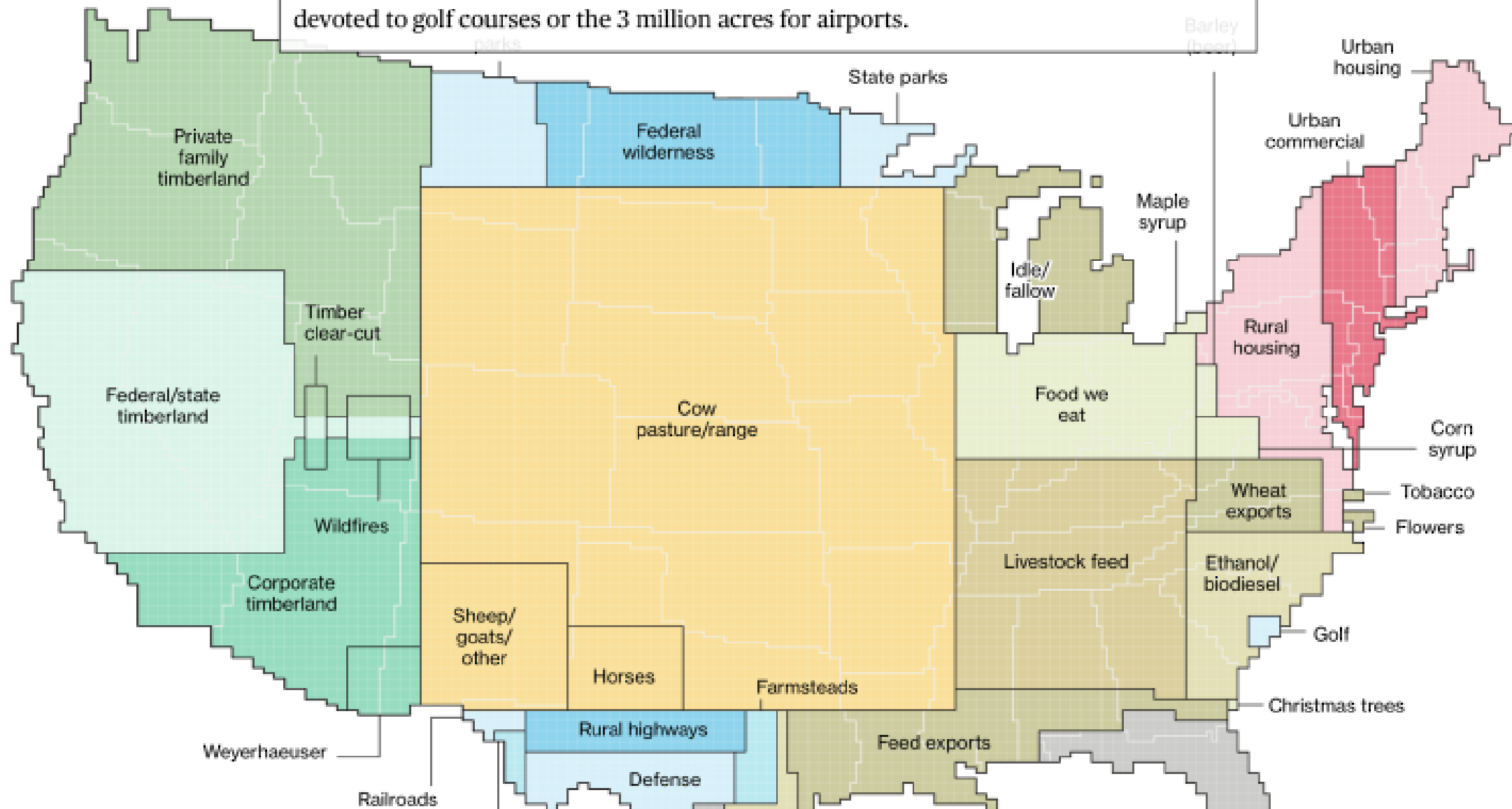
Land Use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods. It also has been defined as "the total of arrangements, activities, and inputs that people undertake in a certain land cover type.

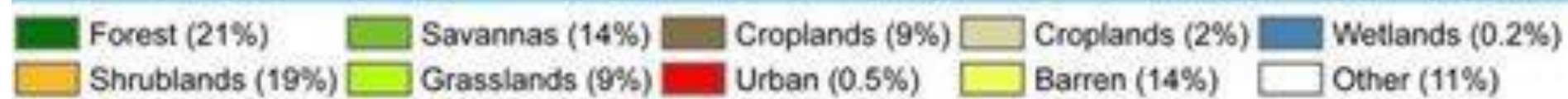
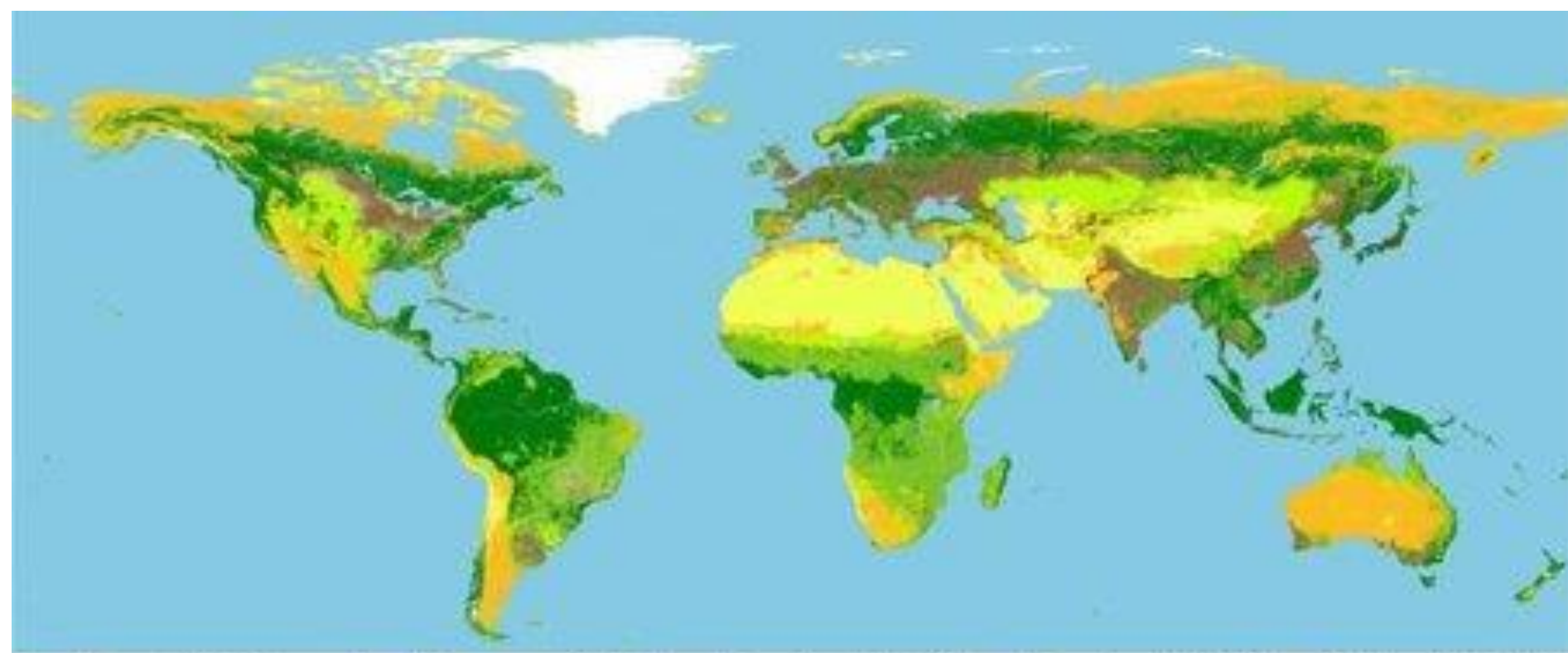
6 types of land use

- Recreational – leisure and wellbeing.
- Transport - roads, railways, and airports.
- Agricultural – farmland, fishponds.
- Residential - housing.
- Commercial - businesses and factories.

Public Health is defined as “the art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society” (Acheson, 1988; WHO).

Putting all those pieces together, this map gives you a rough sense of all the ways U.S. land is used. Much of U.S. land serves specific purposes, such as the 2 million acres devoted to golf courses or the 3 million acres for airports.





Land use planning

An organised effort of society

- In urban planning, **land-use planning** seeks to order and regulate land use in an efficient and ethical way, thus preventing land-use conflicts.
- Governments use land-use planning to manage the development of land within their jurisdictions. In doing so, the national/regional/local governmental unit can plan for the needs of the community while safeguarding natural resources.
- To this end, it is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use, and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options

Whose plan is it anyway...?

(SHARED ASSETS)

MAKING LAND WORK



MENU

Success in land based social enterprise

Use the menu above, features below or tags at the foot of the page to start exploring a wealth of advice and experience.

An aerial photograph showing a vibrant green agricultural field on the left, separated by a narrow, tree-lined path from a dark blue body of water on the right. The field has distinct diagonal furrows, and the water reflects the sky and surrounding landscape.

PLANNING FOR THE COMMON GOOD

Adapting the planning system for
common good land use

A report by
(SHARED ASSETS)

Environmental determinants of health

Direct and Indirect effects

- The links between health and built and natural environment have long been established.
- The built and natural environment is a key environmental determinant of health and wellbeing.
- Ever increasing evidence that our built environment is intimately linked to our health this can either be to our detriment (i.e. poor air quality) or positive gain (physical and mental wellbeing improvements through being in green/blue space).
- Causal links between built environment and health are often complex and influenced by various /conflicting factors.

Land use planning and health

A vital partnership



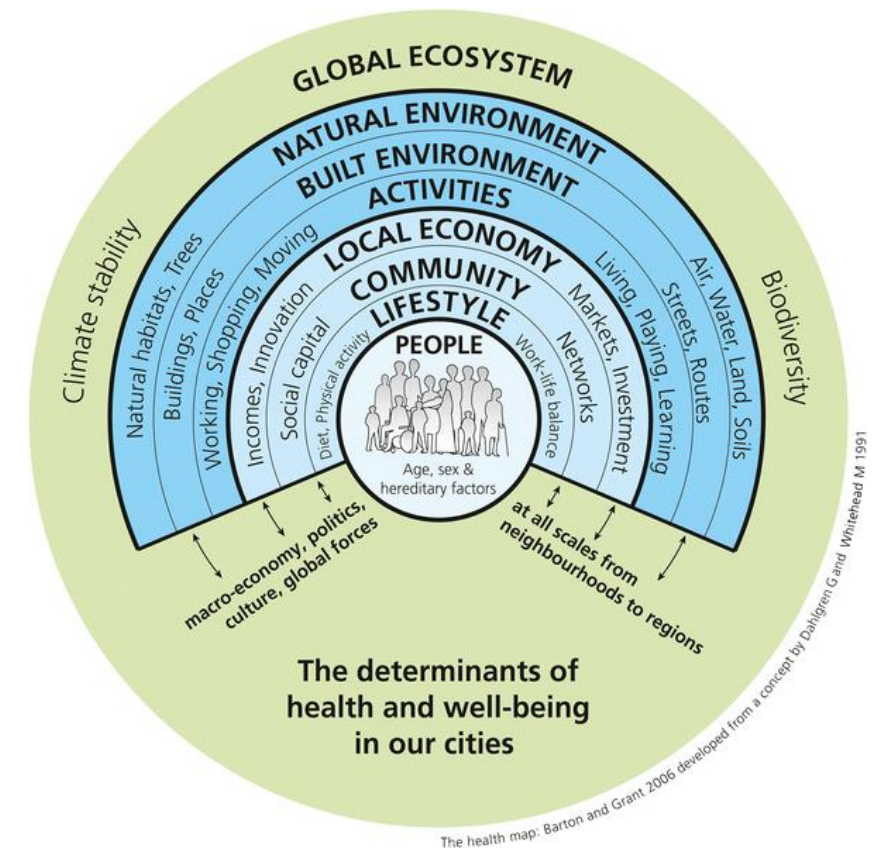
- The modern planning regime originated in the poor living conditions and poor health in 19th Century UK cities. Health was then at the core.
- Over time links between town planning and health have eroded
- Disconnect has resulted in lack of awareness from both perspectives of how planning and health can and should complement each other



Land use planning and Health

Barton and Grant 2006

- There is a pressing need (by all of us) to re-connect.
- Increasing realisation that local social, economic, environmental and cultural factors are important health determinants. E.g.
- the *natural environment*, through air and water quality;
- the *built environment* through the availability, access, convenience, safety and attractiveness of public amenities and facilities;
- *local economy* through shops, work and income; and
- *community* through supportive social networks and cohesion.



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Iechyd Cyhoeddus
Cymru
Public Health
Wales

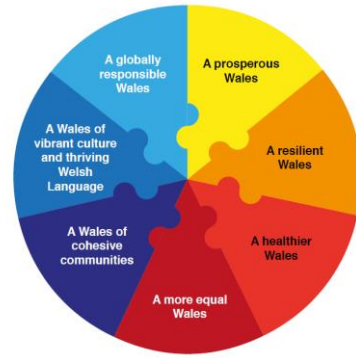
Public Health Wales

A vital interest

- PHW as a national public health body aims to protect and improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities for people in Wales. We are committed to working across all parts of society and sectors to achieve this.
- We do not under estimate the challenge before us but we have significant opportunities to deliver tangible improvements for all.
- Currently we are a consultee to the planning regime, specialist teams routinely consider
 - 🌳 Environmental implications from industrial infrastructure (Environmental Public Health Service)
 - 🌳 Support the development and effective use of HIAs (WHIASU)
 - 🌳 Consideration of wider health priorities and broader consideration from NHS Wales perspective (LHPTs & HBs)
- We recognise that there is continuing work to be done within PHW to ensure planners and partners have the right support and evidence when required.

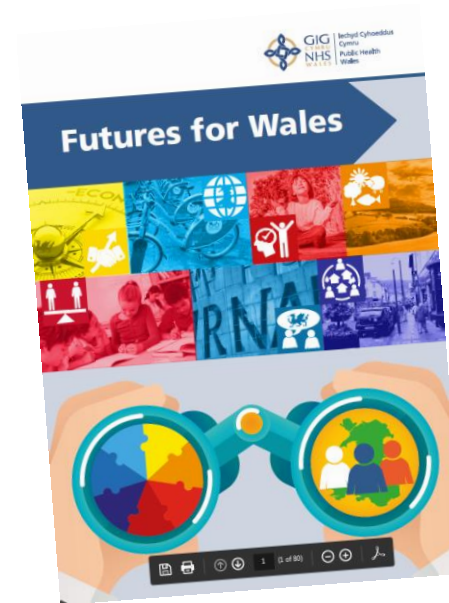
Health and Sustainability Hub

Supports PHW to meet its duties under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and also works with our partners to maximise the opportunities to improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities

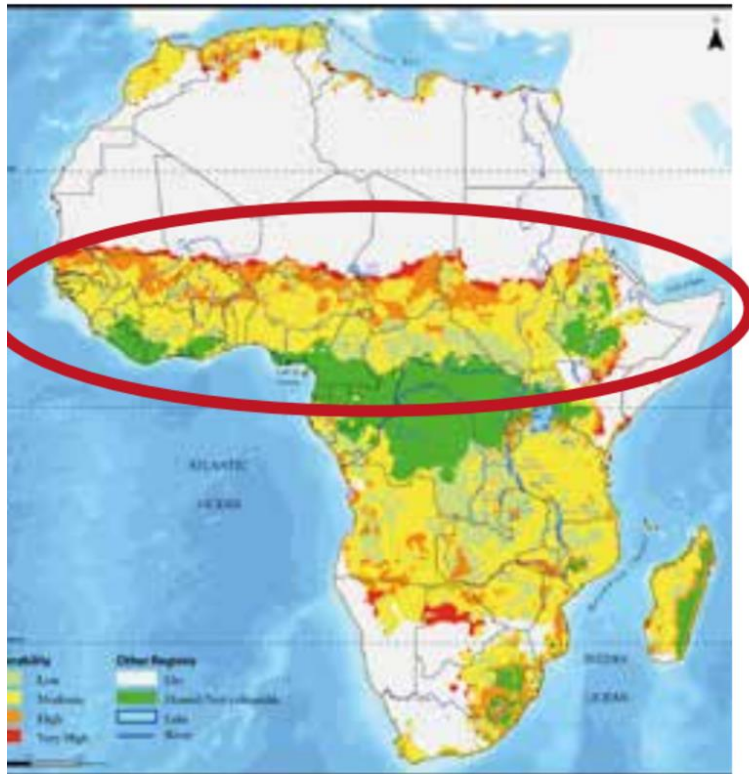


Examples of our work:

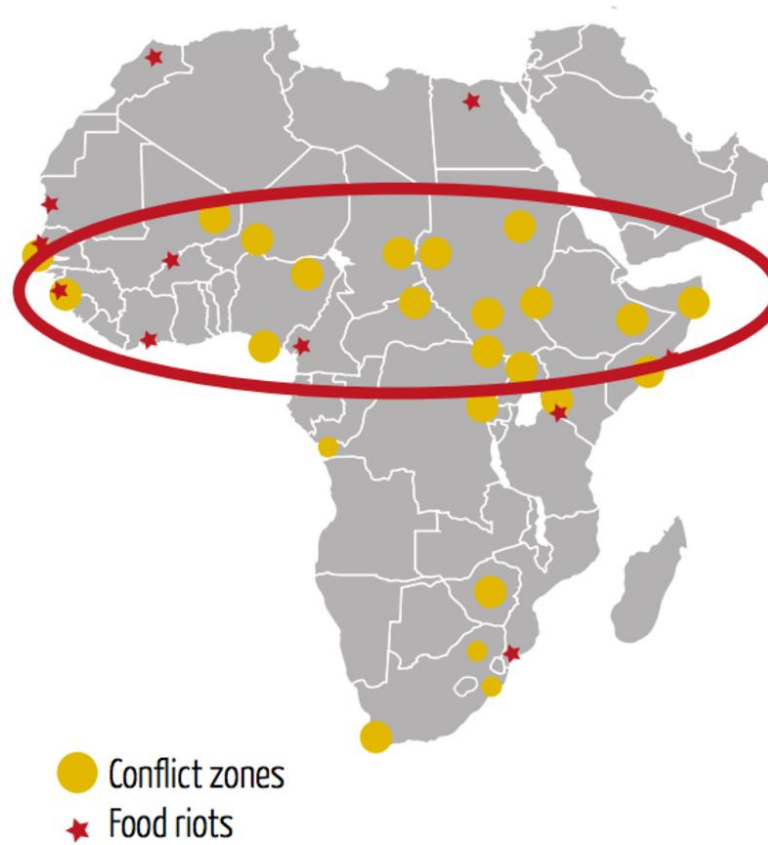
- Embedding the sustainable development principle in PHW – ‘Be the Change’
- Publications to share learning from Welsh experience
- Supporting public health staff working with PSBs
- Supporting environmental sustainability



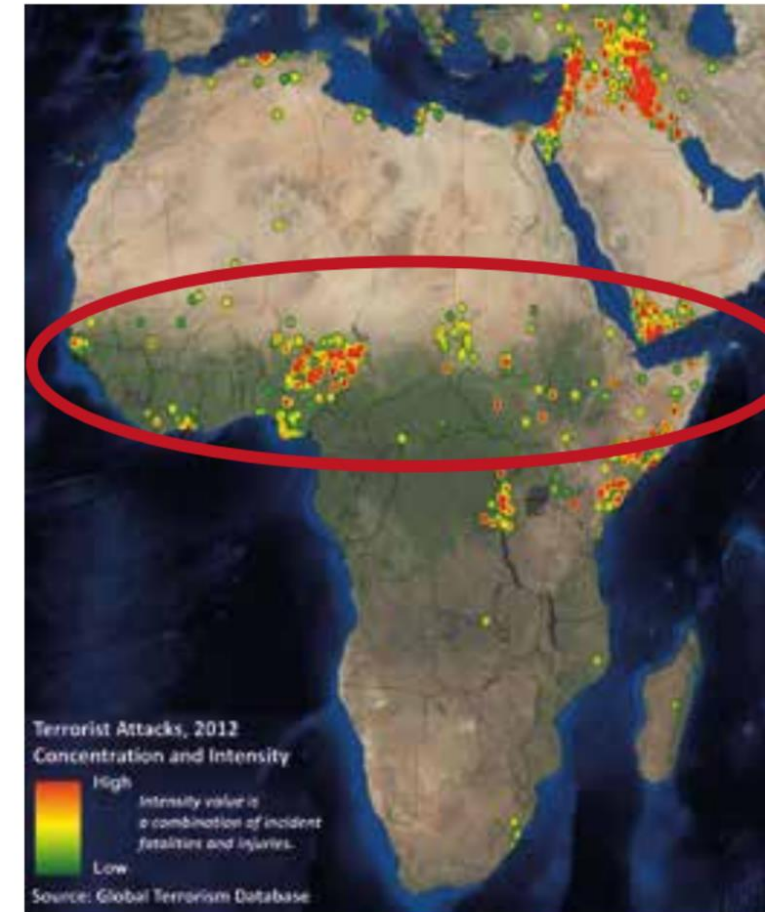
Desertification vulnerability in Africa
(2008)



Conflicts and food riots in Africa
2007-2008



Terrorist Attacks 2012



A moment in time...

...to work together for change

- Wellbeing and Future Generations (Wales) Act – timely opportunity for PBs and other agencies to contribute to achieving national Well being goals
- 'Landscape' has changed – Planning Policy Wales, Public Health Act, Environment Act, Planning Act
- Fundamental shift in the way we all work – 5 ways of working
- We all have a role to play – and have the opportunity today to start to scope our future work together

THE 30-YEAR PLAN FOR GREATER ADELAIDE

2017 Update



Government of South Australia
Department of Planning,
Transport and Infrastructure