

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITIES

Healthy Built Environment Linkages- A Toolkit for Design, Planning and Health

http://www.phsa.ca/NR/rdonlyres/E952D4B0-D83B-494C-9DEF-6EFB37D9AA63/72910/LinkagesToolkitREVISEDOct16_2014_FULL.pdf

National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy

http://www.ncchpp.ca/59/Built_Environment.ccnpps

Resources for promoting healthy built environments: Case studies

http://www.nceh.ca/sites/default/files/Built_Environment_Case_Studies_July_2010.pdf

Built Environment and Active Transportation: Planning Communities for Active Living

<http://www.physicalactivitystrategy.ca/index.php/beat/links/>

Active Transportation in Canada: A Resource and Planning guide

<http://www.tc.gc.ca/media/documents/programs/atge.pdf>

Harris, P., Harris-Roxas, B., Harris, E. & Kemp, L. (2007). *Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide*. Sydney: Centre for Health Equity Training, Research and Evaluation (CHETRE). Part of the UNSW Research Centre for Primary Health Care and Equity, UNSW.

CHETRE was established in 1998 in collaboration with the Division of Population Health, Sydney South West Area Health Service, through a Research and Development Infrastructure (University of New South Wales). They provide leadership and focus in training, research and evaluation in the area of health equity, with a particular emphasis on the development and evaluation of interventions to reduce inequities. This guide is written as an introduction to HIA and will be useful for people working in both health and non-health sectors, communities and their representatives, and people developing health public policy. The purpose of this guide is to provide a practical approach to undertaking HIA based on findings of the New South Wales HIA project. The guide focuses on established steps of HIA.

http://hiaconnect.edu.au/old/hia_a_practical_guide.htm

WHO Centre for Urban Health. (2005). *Health Impact Assessment Toolkit for Cities: Vision to Action. Document 1. Background document: concepts, processes, methods*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.

The Centre for Urban Health is a division of the WHO Regional Office for Europe that centers its work on urban health through the WHO European Healthy Cities Network. This particular branch is a part of Phase V of the WHO European Healthy Cities Network health and health equity in all local policies. This document is intended for people intending to or carrying out a health impact assessment. It may be used by those developing policy, in health and non-health sectors, community leaders – people at the local level. The objective of the Centre was to develop a toolkit to be used for introducing and implementing HIA at the local level.

http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/101500/HIA_Toolkit_1.pdf

The PATH Network. (2002). *Pathways II: The Next Steps – A Guide to Community Health Impact Assessment*. Antigonish, Nova Scotia: Antigonish Women's Resource Centre.

PATH (People Assessing Their Health) is a health promotion initiative based on the idea that people know a lot about what makes them healthy – and that people at the community level should be involved in planning and decision-making about the policies and programs that will affect them. Since 1996, the people involved in PATH have come together to share ideas and resources and to provide opportunities

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for people and communities to critically analyze issues and build healthy communities. They are best known for promoting a process called community health impact assessment. PATH believes that the techniques and processes found in the paper can be used by almost anyone who is interested in ensuring that public and private policy is developed in a socially responsible manner, including: local community groups and organizations, community health boards, district health authorities, municipal governments, provincial level planners and policy-makers, and community development workers. The main topics in the work include Health and well-being, a population health approach, health impact assessment, and insight into how and when community impact assessment can be used.

<http://awrcsasa.ca/archive/pdfs/PATHways%20II%20manual.pdf>

Hutch, D.; Bouye, K.; Skillen, E.; Lee, C.; Whitehead, L.; Rashid, J. (2011). "Potential Strategies to Hutch, D.; Bouye, K.; Skillen, E.; Lee, C.; Whitehead, L.; Rashid, J. (2011). *Potential Strategies to Eliminate Built Environment Disparities for Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Communities*. American Journal of Public Health. Vol. 101, No. 4, pp. 587-595.

The lead author D. J. Hutch was the Chair of Federal Collaboration on Health Disparities Research Built Environment Workgroup (2008-2010) in the US. The intended audience would be public health officials or anyone interested in making their surroundings a healthier environment. The main purpose of this work is to talk about the Built Environment and how it contributes to disparities, especially in disadvantaged peoples. It gives examples of each topic it covers and lists ways to make the environment friendlier for its residents. The main topics include community factors that contribute to the Built Environment and the problems arising from them, an overview of the disparities, successful policies, tools and practices, and recommendations to improve health outcomes.

Krisberg, K. (2006). *Built environment adding to burden of childhood obesity*. The Nation's Health, January/February 2006 Issue.

The author is reporting on behalf of The Nation's Health – the official newspaper of the American Public Health Association. She is reporting on the event "Designing Healthy Communities, Raising Healthy Kids". This newspaper article is intended generally for people in the Public Health sector, but also written for every American citizen to look at their own environment. The main purpose of the work is to talk about the problems the Built Environment is having on the health of Americans – mostly in the epidemic of obesity that is currently taking place in the country. They go into great detail about the impact the Built Environment has on schools and children.

Tri-County Health Department. (2007). *Health Impact Assessment: Derby Redevelopment, Historic Commerce City, Colorado*.

The Tri-County Health Department is the largest local health department in Colorado, servicing the Historic Commerce City. The article was written so that any member of the public can read and understand how the built environment effects health and what the health impact assessment should do to bring health to the planning table. This work (not published) is an overview of the HIA project that took place in Derby. Derby is the ten block commercial core of Commerce City. In 2006, the Tri-Council Health Department was awarded a multi-year grant to promote healthy eating and active living in the city through a combination of programs, policies, and changes to the built environment. Around the same time, Derby was being restored. TCHD and the City agreed that Derby should have an HIA conducted to evaluate the potential impacts of Derby's redevelopment on physical activity and nutrition behaviors of the population.

<http://www.healthimpactproject.org/resources/document/derby-redevelopment.pdf>