

Polis Working Group meeting on Transport and Health

Best practices of French cities

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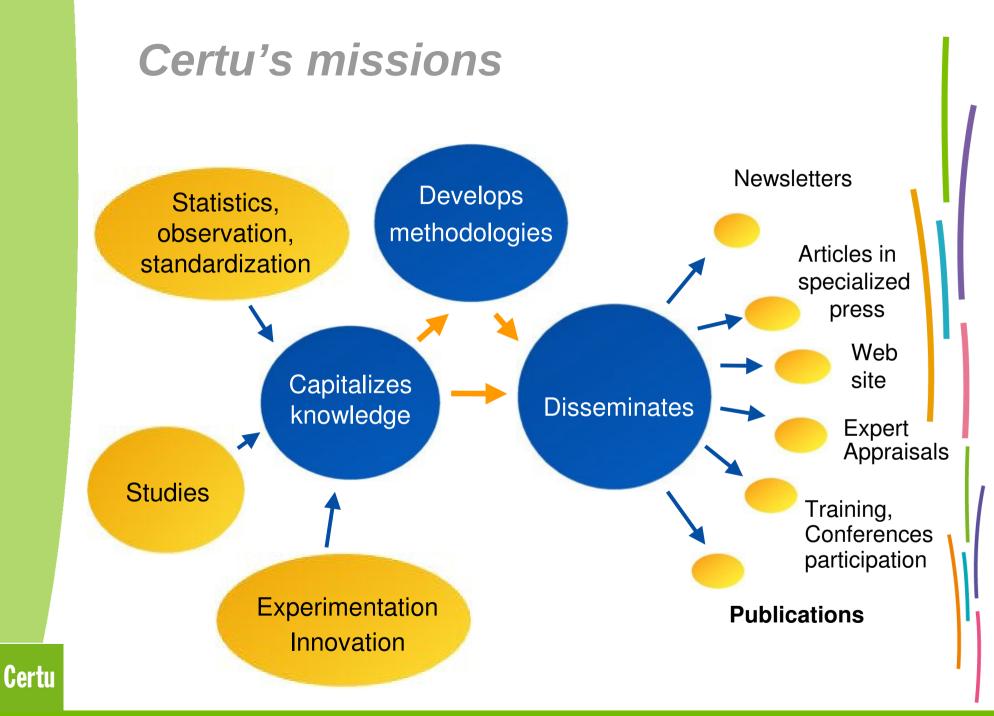
Certu in brief

Agency of the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

Capitalizes, develops and disseminates knowledge and methodologies on a wide range of urban issues

For local authorities, institutes and companies which are involved in public service activities





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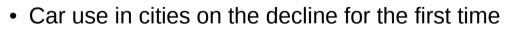
Transport and health in french SUMPS (PDU)

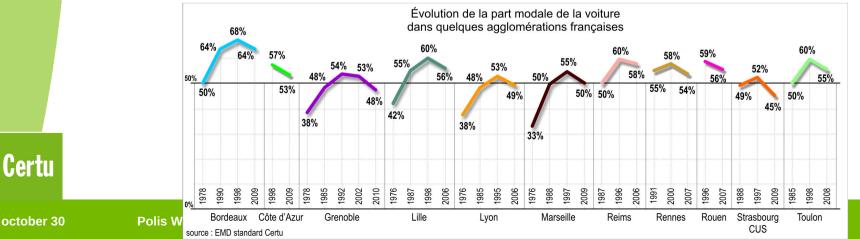
- We can say at once that all urban areas with PDUs include health issues
- And none actually does
- Why this paradox?
- In 1996, the Law on Air and Rational Use of Energy (Loi sur l'Air et l'Utilisation Rationnelle de l'Energie / LAURE)
 - It makes PDU mandatory for urban areas with more than 100,000 inhabitants
 - Gives an environmental dimension to the PDU. The objective is now to decrease car traffic

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Urban mobility in France Main lessons learnt from the years 2000-2010

- A global context that has influenced households' daily mobility behaviour
- A break in mobility trends
 - Individual mobility is no longer on the rise: behaviour is changing...
 - ... supported by transport policies introduced since the 1990s...
 - ... and influenced by greater environmental awareness and changes in the economic situation
 - Rising public transport use... in large conurbations
 - Active modes of transport making a comeback in calmer city centres?





Urban mobility in France Main lessons learnt from the years 2000-2010

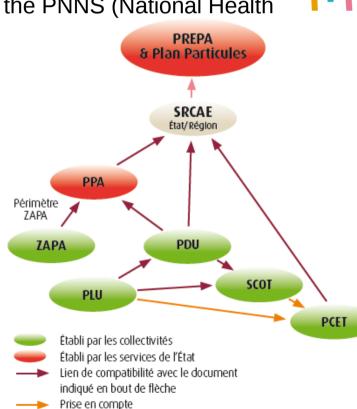
- Towards sustainable mobility: questions for the 2010s
 - Active modes of transport must be encouraged, particularly in terms of their health benefits
 - Can walking and cycling be encouraged outside city centres?



What situation today ?

- The struggle against environmental pollution is still topical
 - The Grenelle of the environment has provided many tools for that (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)
- But we started to see policies that promote active modes for their beneficial effects on health
- This is a result of actions taken by the Ministry of Health including the PNSE (National Environmental Health Plan), the PNNS (National Health and Nutrition Plan), etc.
 - All of them have promotion of active modes
- The links between these two approaches have to be built

PREPA: plan de réduction des émissions de polluants atmosphériques
SRCAE: schéma régional climat, air, énergie
PCET: plans climat énergie territoriaux
SCOT: schémas de cohérence territoriale
PPA: plans de protection de l'atmosphère
ZAPA: zones d'actions prioritaires pour l'air
PDU: plans de déplacements urbains
PLU: plans locaux d'urbanisme





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A few exemples

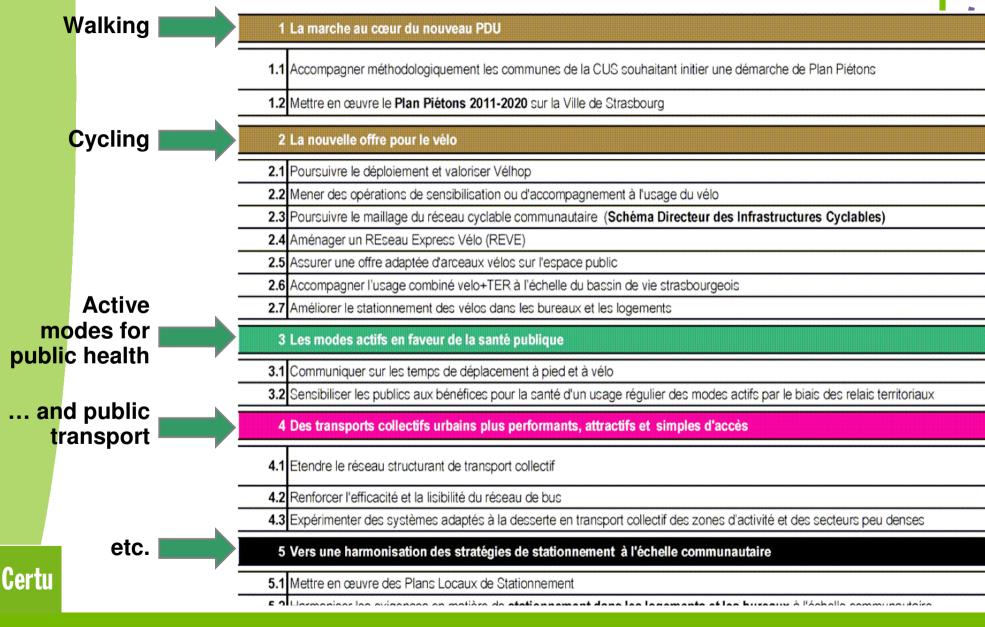
- ZAPA (french LEZ)
 - Experiment introduced by the Grenelle II
 - 8 candidate cities, experiment stopped for the moment
- Environmental assessments are mandatory for PDU
 - Allow to assess impacts on the environment and locate PDU effects
- Some towns experiment EIS (French Health Impact Assessment-HIA)
 - Rennes, Paca, Toulouse
- More then 80 cities members of the National Healthy Cities Networks (WHO)
- The city probably the most advanced in the consideration of health in the PDU is Strasbourg



Strasbourg's PDU

- Main objectives
 - Preserving health of its inhabitants
 - By limiting air pollution
 - By limiting the number of people exposed to excessive sound exposure
 - By promoting the use of walking and cycling
 - « The use of active modes must contribute to 30 minutes of daily physical activity »

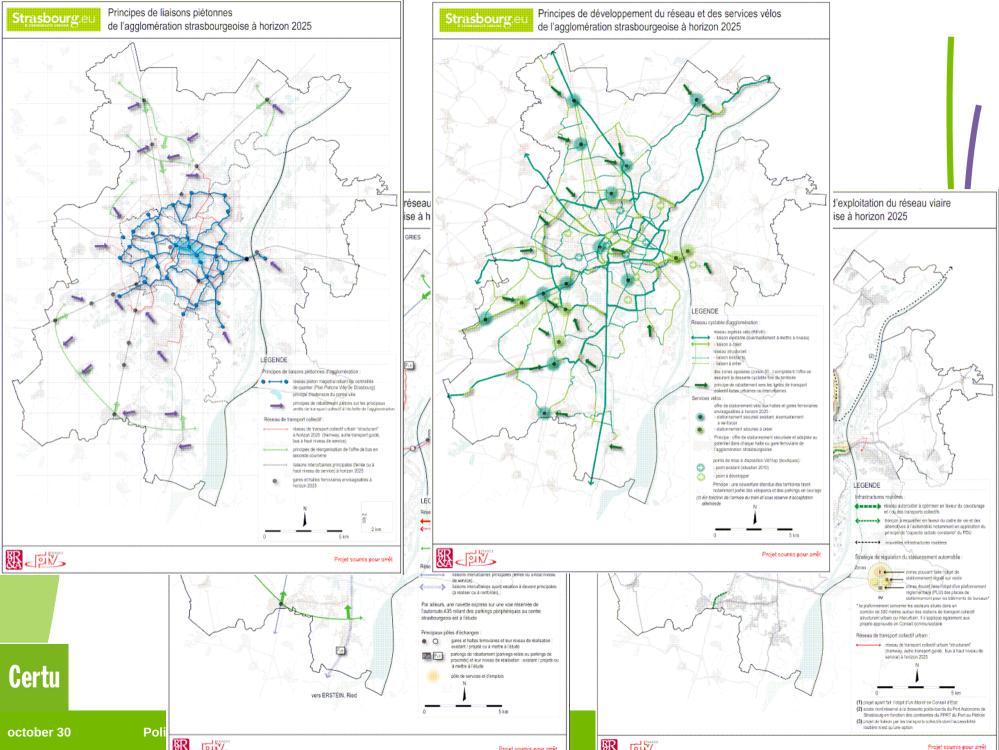
Actions plan



Pedestrian plan of Strasbourg

- With this plan all modes now have their own strategic planning
- Overall consistency is ensured by the PDU and SCoT
- 10 actions
 - Promote walking
 - Give more space to pedestrians
 - Defuse conflicts pedestrian / bicycle
 - Use planning documents to improve pedestrian permeability territory
 - Establish the "1% pedestrians" on the occasion of projects
 - Better address the intersections for pedestrian
 - Create a main pedestrian network linking centralities
 - etc.





How to go further in the integration of health in transport policies ?

- Transport and health policies are not enough integrated
 - Strasbourg's PDU is an exception
 - Struggles policies against environmental pollution and policies to promote active modes for their beneficial effects on health are too often opposed
- Needs of studies and research
 - Knowledge needs
 - What is a health diagnosis of a PDU?
 - Assessments needs
 - What is the impact of a PDU on health?



How to go further in the integration of health in transport policies ?

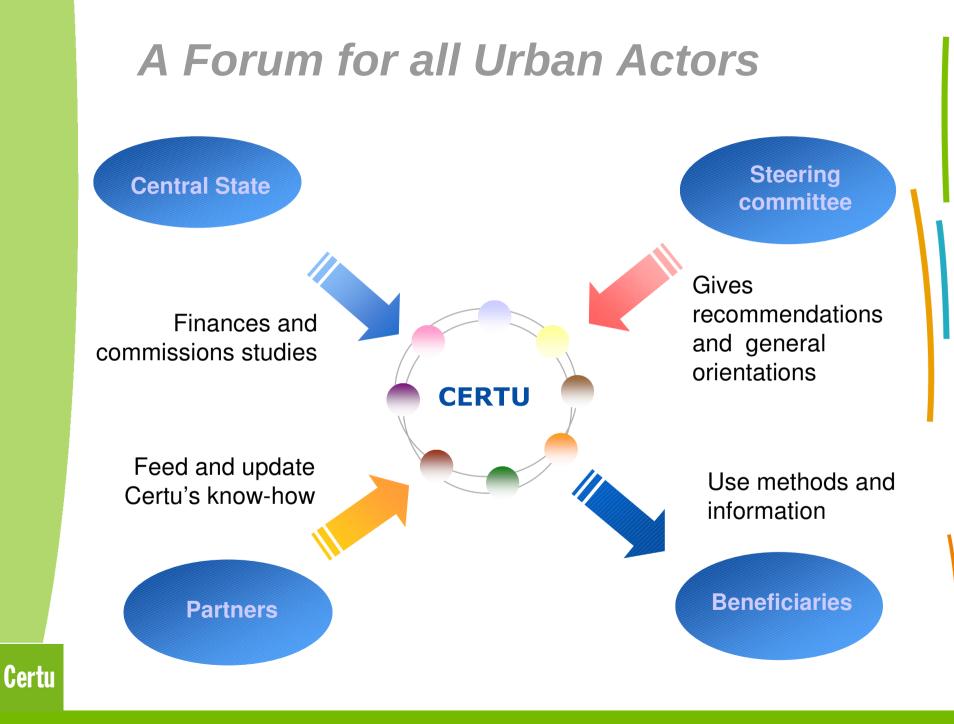
- Some studies and research begin to address this issue specifically
 - Research at the intersection of health and transport
 - RECORD, ELIANE, ACTI-CITE, etc.
 - Study of ORS of Ile de France
- And perhaps most importantly a new way to carry transport policies to build



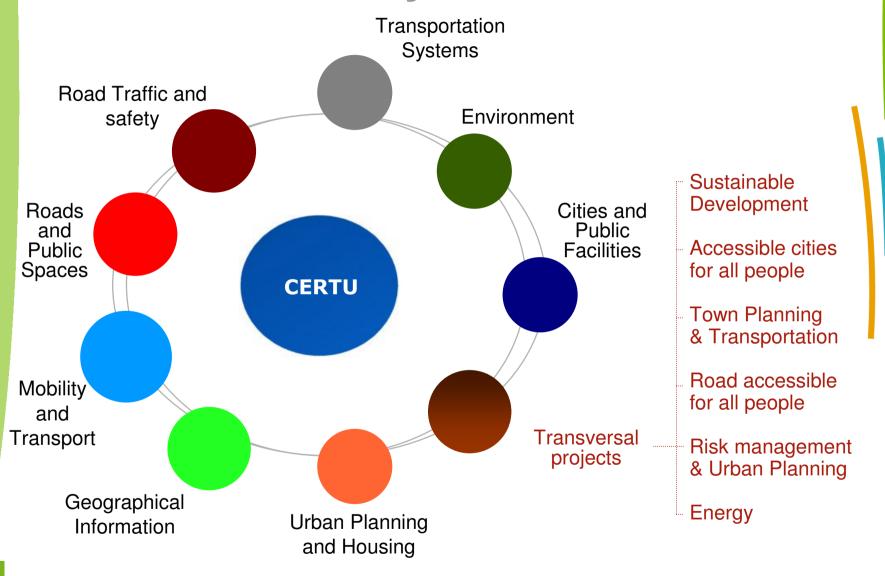
Thank you for your attention

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Fields of activity



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