Good practice examples of health promoting blue and green infrastructure around Europe

Germany, Greece, Hungary, and The Netherlands
Terms of References

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Utrecht University  |  City of Eindhoven
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BUILT PROJECTS
The opening of the Hafenpark completes the process of transformation from industrial wasteland into a new public park. The competition brief for the open space was based on an online survey of Frankfurt’s population in 2009 (n=1,300). The multifunctional park has:

- the largest skate and BMX track in Germany,
- sports and play “ribbon” across the park’s middle section, with basketball courts, multi-purpose playgrounds, a climbing park and various fitness equipments, and
- quiet retreats on raised plateaus among shady groves and wildflower meadows towards the river facing side in the south.

The park stretches from the European Central Bank tower to the new Honsell Bridge, thus marking the junction of both the Main river promenade and Frankfurt’s green belt towards the north, the city’s two most important open spaces. It counts with multipurpose play grounds, various sports equipment and retreat areas which promote stress reduction and physical activity in a green and blue open space for various groups. The park is an example of public participation through online media.

**Description**

**Relevance**

Client: City of Frankfurt, Department of parks and recreation

Designer: Sinai Gesellschaft von Landschaftsarchitekten mbH

Date: 2010 - 2014

Area: 4 ha

Type: conversion multifunctional park, river banks, promenade, leisure, sports and skate park

Cost: 5,2 Mio. €

Location: Inner-city; Frankfurter Ostend

Source: Sinai Büro und Projekte
**Park am Gleisdreieck**

Berlin

**Client:** Senate for Urban Development and Environment, Berlin

**Designer:** Atelier Loidl

**Date:** 2009 - 2013

**Area:** 31.5 ha

**Type:** conversion multifunctional park, hiking, leisure, sports and playground, events area

**Cost:** 18 Mio. €

**Location:** Inner-city; Kreuzberg-Schöneberg

*Source:* Grün Berlin GmbH.

**Description**

The park is situated on the former railway wastelands of the *Anhalter* and *Potsdamer Güterbahnhof* (freight yard) at the *Gleisdreieck* (triangle of tracks). The tract of land had been wasteland for decades and was reintegrated into the urban structure creating a park that consists of three parts: Ostpark, Westpark, and Flaschenhalspark. The park, which was partly realised with the involvement of the citizens, is characterised by wide lawns with sunbathing spots. It includes forest areas, gardens, plazas, playgrounds, dog leash-free running areas, cycle lanes, leisure paths, picnic areas and many sport areas (skate park, table tennis, volleyball, football, basketball, fitness areas, boule). Additionally, the regional cycle path (Berlin-Leipzig) crosses the park, promoting active travel. The park is barrier-free accessible and is well connected to the public transport through the underground of Berlin.

**Relevance**

The park is planned as a part of Berlin's green corridor as well as part of the 40km long north-south-hiking trail. The open space provides barrier-free access to nature within inner-city neighbourhoods; its various infrastructures support active recreation and mobility, the sports and leisure facilities provide stress reduction through physical activity, and increase social interaction through events provided by different organisations.
**Cramer-Klett-Park**

Nürnberg

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**Client:** Planung und Bau Grün, SÖR

**Designer:** Mahl-gebhard-konzepte

**Date:** 2016 - ongoing

**Area:** 4 ha

**Type:** Reorganisation of a multifunctional park, promenade, leisure area, participatory

**Cost:** n.a.

**Location:** Inner-city residential neighbourhood

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**Description**

As an urban, inner-city park in a densely populated settlement area, the park assumes important functions for recreation close to home, for climatic balance and as a communication space for all generations and origins. The redesign is a project of the Freiraum master plan. In an intensive participation process, the citizens were integrated into the planning process. The designed proposal provides an inner resting zone with flexible/movable furniture and active outer zone with football court, playgrounda and fitness equipments. As part of the proposal, the entrances were redesigned for better accessibility and to open up the park to its surroundings. The design takes into account mobility infrastructure such as the construction of an intersection and the integration of local and regional cycle connections.

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**Relevance**

This park represents a green lung for the city where the visitors can relax and enjoy nature. In addition, the renovation of the park contains elements that enhance physical activity, inclusion and social interaction. Many suggestions from the citizens were incorporated into the planning process. The response from the audience to joint developed events and spaces is very positive.
**Park am Gesundheitsamt**  
Stuttgart

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**Client:**  
City of Stuttgart

**Designer:**  
Büro Hink Landschaftarchitekt

**Date:** 2017 - 2018

**Area:** 4 ha

**Type:** Reorganisation of a multifunctional park in a healthcare context

**Cost:** 500,000 €

**Location:** innercity neighbourhood residential

Source: Büro Hink, 2014.

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**Description**

The park will be spatially divided into 3 different areas: the first one is to play, the second one to meet and the third one to rest. Playground, plaza, paths, benches and green lawn areas are elements considered in the proposal. The tree population will be largely preserved.

The reorganization of the park includes the introduction of a child care facility and a children's psychiatric hospital in the existing buildings surrounding the park as well. The proposal combines the wishes and needs of the child care users, public users and of the patients of the psychiatric hospital. The building project is part of “Sanierung Stuttgart 28”.

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**Relevance**

The goals for the reorganization of the area include:

- improvement of the existing green spaces;
- integration of the three different usages: child care, park and children’s psychiatric hospital; and
- promotion of active usage and social interaction between different user groups to support recovery.
Client: City of Athens

Designer: Team of 14 experts from the National Technical University of Athens led by the Rector K. Moutzouris.

Date: 2009 - 2011

Area: 15.5 ha

Type: renovation: routes and pavements renovation, playground expansion, renovation of zoo buildings, lighting, drainage system, water purification system

Cost: 7.5 Mio. €

Location: City centre / historical centre

Description
The park includes a duck pond, a small zoo, a Botanical Museum, a small cafe, a Children’s Library, a playground, various flower gardens, etc; as a result of the variety of uses in the park, it attracts all kind of people of all ages, thus fulfilling its initial goal to create a spacious park for the general public. Since 1854, when the basic planting of the park was accomplished, there have been several renovation works concerning the maintenance of the vegetation. The last one was in 2009-2011. The National Garden is a park ideal for walking. It is located in the centre of Athens, next to Syntagma Square. It is open from sunrise to sunset and there is no admission fee. One can reach the National Garden by the Metro, by tram, by trolleybus, and by bus. Also it has four different entrances and it is connected to the adjacent Zappeion Gardens.

Relevance
The National Garden provides opportunities for walking, running, socialising and stress release in the centre of Athens. It is a popular destination for both Athens inhabitants and tourists. One can reach the National Garden by the Metro, by tram, by trolleybus, and by bus.
A. Tritsis Environmental Education & Sensitization Park
Athens, Ilion

Figure 7. Satellite image of the metropolitan park

Description
It is the greatest Metropolitan Park in Athens, covering an area of 110 Ha. A unique characteristic in relation to other metropolitan parks in Athens is the existence of blue infrastructure, in the form of six artificial lakes and an artificial channel that connects them, ensuring the constant recycling of water between the lakes. The rich flora and fauna of the Park make it a unique place of natural beauty, integrated into the urban fabric. The park includes a Centre for the Environment and Science, a Centre for Environmental Education and hosts school study trips daily.

Relevance
The park is used mainly by the citizens of the surrounding areas and young students and children participating in various environmental education events. The park offers opportunities for physical activity, stress reduction and social interaction.

Client:
Management Organization/Institute of A. Tritsis Park, Ministry for the environment

Designer:
n.a

Date: 1995-1999

Area: 110 ha

Type: conversion multifunctional park, river banks, promenade, leisure, sports and skate park

Cost: 6,9 Mio. €

Location: residential, mixed used Inner periphery neigbourhood
Attica Grove
Athens and Galatsi, Filothei, New Ionia and Psychiko suburbs

Client: Athens-Piraeus Unified Prefecture
Designer: n.a.
Date: 2008-2010
Area: 65 ha

Type: renovation: redeveloping the existing forest and creating sports, educational and cultural facilities.

Cost: 8,9 Mio. €

Location: Inner periphery, residential

Description
A space featuring in ancient Greek myths and connected to the olive tree, the symbol of Athens, the Attica Grove was characterised as a public green space in 1978. The initial goal was to create a metropolitan public park for the city of Athens to be used by the general public. Since 2003 the park was given attention regarding maintenance of plants and trees, and the latest renovation project (2008-2010) regenerated the park’s green areas and added much needed sports facilities (tennis, basketball and volleyball courts) as well as educational and cultural facilities.

Relevance
The park is now a hospitable and functional place, inviting throughout the year families, athletes, citizens who want to play sports or jog, people who want to enjoy the view and nature, visit the open theatre or attend an event.
Our Park

Description
The park named „Our Park“ was initiated by a group of young professionals, who approached the Athens "skating" community, understood the lack of open space within Athens, and then came into contact with the City of Athens with the proposal to create a privately funded Urban Sports Park. The proposal was accepted by the City of Athens and, with funding also secured from private sponsors, the implementation of the skate park was completed within 6 weeks. The park is used on a daily basis mainly by youths for skating and wider entertainment and for organizing events on a regular basis.

Relevance
A successful small scale regeneration project, it is the only open space clearly dedicated to the skating community within the City of Athens, and one of the first projects implemented as a joint venture of the private, non-profit and local government sectors.

Client:
City of Athens together with NGO „Our Park“

Designer:
n.a.

Date:
2011

Area:
1,6 ha

Type:
Regeneration and creation of thematic sports park

Cost:
150.000 €

Location:
Inner periphery, residential
Navarino Park

Athens

Client: n.a

Designer: n.a

Date: 2008

Area: 0.17 ha

Type: Unplanned creation of small-scale neighbourhood park by local community

Cost: n.a.

Location: innercity neighbourhood residential

Description
The area of the park is co-owned by the Municipality of Athens and an NGO (the Technical Chamber of Greece). The area was initially characterized as green area for public use, but it was rented out by the Municipality as a parking for 12 years. The present park was not designed as such by the local authority, but the citizens themselves who took action and transformed the parking site into a green space. In 2008 the local authority released this small piece of land in the heart of Athens from a contract with the private company that was allowed to use it as a parking site. Very soon after its release some active inhabitants of Exarcheia occupied it and turned it to a small public park through voluntary work. The creation of a park in this densely populated area, which lacks public open spaces and has a very poor vegetation was a long-term request of the people but also of the co-owner of the site (the NGO).

Relevance
The park is used by people of every age, who gather to attend ad hoc concerts and seminars, to do sports, watch movies and offer voluntary work to plant trees and bushes, build fences and benches and pave parts of the ground. The park is community-managed.
Rizari Park

Description
The park was endowment of the benefactor George Rizaris to the Greek State since 1844. In his will he requested that this space becomes a park where children and students can play. The park used to cover 11.5 hectares and now it has been reduced to only 5 hectares. The remodeling of the park took place in 2009-2010, and involved the planting of 10,000 sq m of greenery - namely 98 trees, 406 bushes and 9,000 sq m of turf, the creation of walkways covering some 3,000 sq m and the illumination of the park with 130 lights.

Relevance
This public space provides green infrastructure, stress reduction and physical activity within the innercity neighbourhood. It attracts both locals and visitors, offering opportunities for walking, jogging and social interaction.
Barátság park

Győr

Client: 
Municipality of Győr

Designer: 
Tratnyek Anita

Date: 2009

Area: 29.000m²

Type: Sport park

Cost: 6,9 Mio. €

Location: residential

Description
The Barátság park is a public sport park (or fitness park) and offers sports facilities for all ages. The park has several facilities, like an artificial grass field, street basketball court, outdoor fitness, retirement park, 600 m runway, dressing rooms etc. The park is located in a district of block of houses, and is mainly used by the local residents. However, residents of neighbouring districts also like to visit the park. The park is easily accessible on foot, by bicycle and by car.

Relevance
The Bartáság Park offers opportunities for active sports of all ages and for organizing competitions and events (eg. championship). Each year, a sports and health day is organized in the park.
Smart Furniture

Győr

![Smart Benches](image)

**Description**
The smart benches are placed at the County Hall in Dunakapu Square, at the Széchenyi István University’s Technical Faculty and at the Radnóti út Sports Complex, and allow the use of environmentally friendly energy, for example, for the free public charge of mobile phones. The clever pad has no external power supply for more than 4 hours with daylight. The accumulated energy is stored in a built-in battery, the charger has built-in standard USB connectors, so you can charge up to 4 devices per station at a time. The benches were built for the visitors of the European Youth Festival, but remained after the event for inhabitants and tourists. Mostly young people use it as a gathering place and to charge their appliances.

**Relevance**
These benches became a very popular meeting point for the younger generation living in the city of Győr. It’s serve as a focal point of digital and offline interaction.

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**Client:** n.a

**Designer:** Delta Group

**Date:** 2017

**Area:** 2m²

**Type:** benches with built-in solar panels as gathering points

**Cost:** n.a

**Location:** inner city
Sziget-kék Community Gardens
Győr

Client:
Audi Hungaria Ltd. and Family and Child Welfare Center

Designer:  n.a.

Date: 2015

Area: 400m²

Type: Community squares, gardens

Cost:  n.a

Location: residential

Description
Sziget-kék is a service of the City of Győr and the Family and Child Welfare Center. The garden is one of their available programs for children living nearby. Sziget-kék is a surrounding area of a building where different programmes of the service take place. The community garden serves as an ornamental and herb garden and as a community place.

Relevance
The garden is a part of a mix of programmes and services offered by Sziget-kék for children and their families in order to create meaningful and useful freetime where local communities can be strengthened.
Blood Circle tourist track
Oroszlány

Description
Blood Circle is an automated and gamified performance tour for runners, walkers, and cyclists. You can go to the Blood Circle after signing up (you must be over the age of 18). The distance is 77 km. The tour can be performed individually, but also in a team. However, it is not an organized tour, it can be completed at any time. The start / finish is in Oroszlány at the Sport Hall. A smartphone capable of reading QR code and with mobile Internet subscription is required. The QR codes are hidden on trees. The route must be completed way clockwise within the specified time and the checkpoints must be reached in the given order. Ignoring a checkpoint, reaching one in the wrong order, or doing overtime renders the route invalid. The result table will be posted online next to the name of the runner.

Relevance
A good service to promote the nearby touristic sights of the area of Oroszlány and its neighbouring area and the Vértes mountain and to promote walking, running and cycling.
Margitsziget Eco-playground
Budapest

Client:
Under the Green Sweden 2011 Program

Designer:  S-Tér Kft.

Date: 2011

Area: n.a

Type: eco-playground for children

Cost: approx. 100.000 €

Location: Inner-city, metropolitan area

Description
The basic aim of the initiative was (under the support of the Green Sweden 2011 program) to develop a high degree of environment-conscious mentality, especially among young children. The eco-playground was constructed on the space of a formerly demolished playground in the Margaret Island. While the play equipment entertain the children, the different information boards are also interesting for the parents. Sustainability appears at several levels: the play equipment aim to educate the children on different topics, like the healthy water-circle, the soil protection, the sustainable use of materials, and the solar energy.

Relevance
The eco-playground aims to familiarize young children with green areas and environment in a metropolitan area.
The Patak park in Nemesvámos is a multifunctional recreational park for the local residents. The municipality wanted to create a new, sustainable community center. The Patak park was designed and planned according to the „Green City” principles. Apart from serving the local residents, it is also ideal as a tourist attraction. During the planning stage, a bare, unused green territory was chosen to build the park. Those facilities, that help the active recreation of the residents, were emphasized. It counts with several sport facilities, like street work out for youngers and pétanque field for the elders.

**Client:** Municipality of Nemesvámos  
**Designer:** Somorjai-Tamássy Zsolt  
**Date:** 2011  
**Area:** 2,5 ha  
**Type:** multifunctional public park  
**Cost:** approx. 140.000 €  
**Location:** mixed use  

**Description**

The Patak park serves the active recreation of local residents, serving both the younger and the older generation.

**Relevance**

The Patak park serves the active recreation of local residents, serving both the younger and the older generation.
The Van Gogh cycling route
North Brabant

Figure 18. The Van Gogh-Roosegaarde cycle path inspired by The Starry Night

Client: Province of North Brabant et al

Designer: various

Date: 2011 - 2020

Length: 335 km

Type: Cycle route

Cost: n.a.

Location: greater metropolitan region

Description
A 335-kilometer-long Van Gogh cycle route, which runs through Eindhoven and along the Van Gogh-Roosegaarde cycle path, and is incorporated into the existing cycle route network system.

Along this route you can find out more about Van Gogh’s life and work. You can also enjoy the Brabant countryside he loved so much and see different locations which inspired him. You will cycle past rivers, canals and ditches, beside swaying reeds, along rows of poplars and pollard willows, and past old farmhouses.

In 2014 part of the cycle route near Nuenen has been turned into the world’s first glow-in-the-dark cycle path, inspired by Van Gogh’s painting The Starry Night.

Relevance
The Van Gogh cycle route allows city dwellers to easily move around the varied North-Brabant countryside. From woods to heathland, from ponds to sand dunes, and meadows to polders. It encourages active recreation and mobility thorough art, history, and culture.
The Slowlane

Eindhoven

Description
The Slowlane is a 32-kilometre high-grade express cycle lane that goes around and through the city, connecting the economic and technical hotspots in and around Eindhoven in the fastest and most environmentally friendly way. It is a four-metre-wide cycle path with a special colour of asphalt and an unambiguous and high-quality appearance. The lane connects business parks and campuses, such as the Flight Forum, the Brainport Innovation Campus and the High Tech Campus Eindhoven, ASML, Tue and Philips. The route also leads through beautiful nature such as the Beatrix Canal and the Dommel Valley. The Dommeldal/De Hogt area in particular will receive an extra boost with the development of the Slowlane. The focus here is on the development of nature and recreation.

Relevance
This lane offers a sustainable alternative for business cyclists (campus-campus) that combines green, sports and exercise. The route often runs through parks and the main ecological structure and is therefore also very attractive for recreational cyclists. Many commuters and schoolchildren also make use of it.
BootcampBench
Eindhoven

Client: Municipality of Eindhoven
Designer: SteelStories with graffiti artist Noah Kauertz
Date: 2018
Area: -
Type: urban furniture
Cost: n.a.
Location: Inner-city

Description
The bootcamp Q-bench is intended to promote sports and exercise in public spaces by inviting urban athletes, employees, and residents to follow the bootcamp exercises depicted. Some also encourage relaxation. These images can be an inspiration for the different users at Strijp-S, and the many creative businesses that are located here.
Urban Sportpark ‘t Schoot
Eindhoven

Client:
Municipality of Eindhoven

Designer:

Date: 2016
Expansion: 2019 - 2021

Area: -

Type: urban furniture

Cost: 436,280 € (expansion)

Location:
Inner-city

Description
After the departure of an ailing football club in 2016, some of the initiators came up with the idea of turning sports park ‘t Schoot into an ‘Urban Sports Park’. The Urban Sports and Culture scene is big in Eindhoven and its appearance fits very well with the profile of our city. Plans were made in consultation with the neighborhood and recently the sports Calisthenics, Survival Run and Free Running have been practiced at the park. The former dressing and catering facilities of the football club are now used by the urban sportsmen and women. The municipality has also constructed a water point so that the athletes who come to the park to practice these heavy sports, can drink enough in between.

Relevance
Already Calisthenics and a Survival Run are installed, but the choices will expand with a wide range of urban sports facilities and exercise offerings for all ages, at all levels, and while maintaining the easily accessible, park-like character. The park complements the existing indoor facilities at Urban Sportpark Strijp-S (Area 51) and brings urban sports to public space, making it visible and accessible to the inhabitants of Eindhoven.
RESEARCH PROJECTS
Phenotype
Health from outside in

Project Partner:
CREAL - Centre de Recerca en Epidemiologia Ambiental (ES), RIVM - National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (NL), Staffordshire University (UK), VDU - Vytauto Didziojo Universitetas (LT), UNIGE - University of Geneva (CH), EMGO+ - Vrije Universiteit Medisch Centrum (NL), VGGM - Public Health Services Gelderland Midden (NL), and UCB - University of California Berkeley (USA)

Date:
2012 - 2016

Target group: nature and its health impact on general population

Funded by:
European Commission, Seventh Framework Programme

Source: http://www.phenotype.eu/en/

Description
Close contact with nature brings benefits to human health and wellbeing, but the mechanisms are not well understood, and European research evidence is limited. PHENOTYPE investigates the link between exposure to natural outdoor environments and positive effects on human health and wellbeing. Effects of different characteristics of the natural outdoor environment are investigated to address the implications for land-use planning and green space management. The focus was on the day-to-day environments in which people live, and the effects on mental and physical health. Research objectives included:

• Green spaces: roof gardens, city parks, court yards, etc.
• Greenery: forests, nature reserves/parks, mountains, farmland, trees, landscaping, etc.
• Blue spaces: water such as canals, ponds, creeks, rivers, beaches, etc.

Relevance
The project has found that in general long term exposure to green space has a range of beneficial health effects including e.g. a reduction in cardiovascular disease, mental health problems, obesity, which depended on the type of green space. Also short term exposure to green space has beneficial effects including for example an improvement of mood. Exposure to green space is related to physical activity, social contacts and mental health.
Urbact Network: Vital Cities
Urban sports promotion for social inclusion, healthy and active living

Project Partner:
Loule (PT),
Rieti (IT),
Sibenik (HR),
Burgas (BG),
Budapest (HU),
Krakow (PL),
Usti Nad Labem (CZ),
Liepaja (LV),
Vestfold County (NO), and
Birmingham (UK)

Date:
2015 - 2018

Target group: physical and mental health of general population especially in deprived areas

Funded by:
The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Description
The project seeks answers on how to combat social exclusion through the redesign of public spaces in deprived residential areas by using the power and common language of sport through innovative urban sport actions, physical equipment and better orchestrated service delivery.
Instead of ‘bringing’ the inactive citizens to the sports facilities, public space itself should be turned into a low threshold facility inviting all citizens to physical activity. Opportunities for physical activity need to be created close to where people live while also creating cleaner, safer, greener and more activity-friendly local environments.
The VITAL CITIES Concept will concentrate on the following themes when designing for physical activity in deprived areas:
1. Implementing community and IT-based actions to redesign public space
2. Better orchestrating the services coordinated by the city to promote healthy lifestyle and contribute to social inclusion
3. Establishing innovative physical (not IT) equipment to promote sport in public spaces
5. Organisation of innovative events to promote healthy lifestyle

Relevance
The project seeks to offer more opportunities for physical activity especially for those who live in deprived areas fighting against social exclusion. Community participation is a key to success for this project.
A Foot
Securing urban mobility of an ageing population

Description
Maintenance of physical activity and mobility is a crucial factor for healthy ageing and ageing in place. This subproject aims to initialise a strategic linkage of urban development and public health strategies as an intervention to meet mobility requirements of older adults. AFOOT will identify topics at the intersection of environment, social inequalities, public health, and urban planning which are relevant for promotion of physical activity. This project pursues an inter- and transdisciplinary approach to identify entry points for health and equity assessment in urban planning procedures, with a particular focus on elderly people. For this purpose, literature review, workshops and expert interviews will be carried out to conclude with the elaboration of indicators and strategies for action.

Relevance
The project raises awareness for an age-friendly local development, indicates entry points in the planning and health sector, presents indicators for a state analysis and the evaluation of interventions, and introduces strategies of action for (1) open spaces and places, (2) walking and cycling infrastructure, and (3) destination accessibility.

Research Team:
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Date: 2015 - 2018

Target group: physical activity for elderly people

Funded by:
Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

Source: http://www.aequipa.de/en/subprojects/afoot.html
## Appendix

### Selection criteria good practice examples PREHealth

| Context | 1. Relevance  
| --- | ---  
| | • Relevant to the needs of the community (consider perspectives of the target group and stakeholders)  
| | • Relevant to the setting in the community (description community and context)  
| Process | 2. Community participation  
| | • Description who and how community members are involved  
| | • Derived empowerment of the community through project?  
| | • Achieve new synergy through community participation in the development and implementation of the project?  
| | 3. Stakeholder collaboration  
| | • Appropriate representation of relevant stakeholders  
| | • Description who and how stakeholders are involved  
| | • Achieve new synergy through stakeholder collaboration?  
| | 4. Ethical soundness  
| | • Ensure benefits outweigh harm to individuals and community  
| | • Distribute access, financing, benefits and harms equitability  
| | • Consider vulnerable groups / target groups  
| | • Demonstrate respect for local norms and cultures  
| | 5. Replicability  
| | • Required expertise and resources are generalisable to other settings  
| Outcomes | 6. Effectiveness  
| | • Achieve desirable outcomes and promote health-related behaviour  
| | • Describe types of supporting evidence available  
| | 7. Efficiency  
| | • Describe physical, financial and technical resources used  
| | • Use locally accessible resources  
| | • Demonstrate minimisation of resource and wastage  
| | • Describe types of supporting evidence available  
| | 8. Sustainability  
| | • Demonstrate (potential of) continuation of benefits of project  
| | • Demonstrate (potential of) continuation of community and organisational capacity to maintain project (if public), including source of funding in the long run.  

Table adapted by Halblaub Miranda from Ng & Colombani (2015).

### Reference

Template for good practice examples

Context
- Client and designer
- Date of construction
- Ownership of the place - maintenance
- Area
- Location: town/city, neighbourhood (e.g. inner city, suburban, peri-urban)
- Type: (of area e.g. residential, commercial, mixed use; or project e.g. participatory, urban furniture, redesign, etc.)
- Cost
- Source of information

Description
- Infrastructure and facilities
- Vegetation
- Accessibility
- Target group (if specific) or general population
- Studies on users – if available
- Positive / negative elements (if known)

Relevance
- How does this good practice promote health-related behaviour (active travel, active usage, social interaction)?
- How does this place function in the wider context of the neighbourhood/ city e.g which area does it serve? Is it connected to other public spaces or services? What its level of accessibility?
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