

Work Package 3: Joint Strategy

Action n. 3.2.3

Definitions of required criteria and principles of public spaces design with regards to gender aspects



**Partners Meeting Erfurt
26th October 2009**



AIM OF THE WORKING PAPER



Provide local urban planners and politicians with practical suggestions and criteria about urban/public spaces design with regards to gender aspects

The working paper tries to give suggestions and describes practical examples of how a city can be redefined under a gender point of view and consider how subjective perception can influence quality of life and therefore must be considered while designing public spaces



STRUCTURE OF THE WORKING PAPER

General Introduction of the SUBJECT MATTER

Theoretical Section : what does it mean using a gender perspective?

Project Case Studies: some practical examples

Relationship with the other Working Papers

CONCLUSION



2.Theoretical section dealing with the issues covered by the subject of the working paper

Some important steps in dealing with gender issues ...

2006

Saragossa Manifesto on Urban Safety and Democracy

2002

“Declaration of Montreal for urban women security”

Equality Act 2006 (adopted by the Scottish Government)

It is a general duty on public authorities: a public authority is now be required to demonstrate that they treat men and women fairly



All these documents underline the importance of taking into consideration a gender perspective in all political actions and in all implemented programmes .

Reaching economic development and welfare means increasing initiatives in favour of women and men at the same level.

Some instruments do exist in order to check if policies are equally addressed to women and men

GENDER BUDGETING

adopting also by the European Union Commission



“... It consists in assessing political balances considering their impact on gender, by integrating gender perspective at all levels of procedure of the public balances and correcting incomes and outcomes in order to promote gender equalities ...”

European Parliament, “*Gender Budgeting Relation– construction of public balances under a gender perspective*”, Final A5-0214/2003 (16/06/2003), Fiorella Ghilardotti.

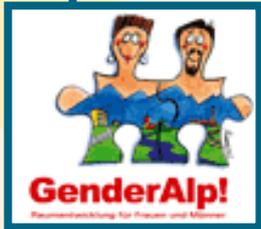


LAMORO HAS DEVELOPED A SPECIFIC ALPINE SPACE PROJECT DEALING WITH GENDER BUDGETING AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT



GENDERALP!

Spatial Development for Women and Men

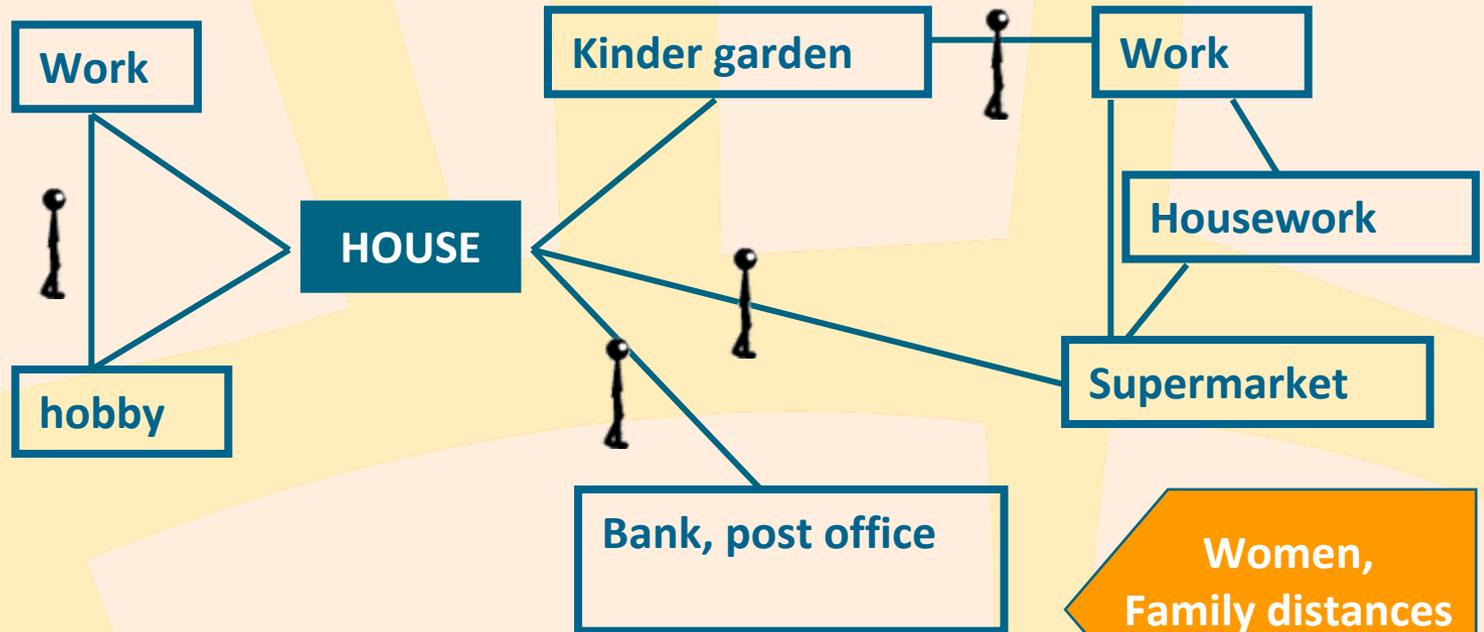


Gender Budgeting is a tool to examine how urban regeneration money could be spent on improving and developing open areas for women's benefit. It considers facilities and developments that would be needed and that were not meeting the needs of the local women



It is important to consider women/family movements during the day

Men distances



**GIVE PRIORITY TO SETTLEMENT DEVELOPING INWARDS
(SHORT DISTANCE PLANNING)**



Why is planning a gender issue?

Looking at gender issues in planning is central to success in economic regeneration and social inclusion.

In Scotland a Gender Equality Duty (April 2007) does exist and it helps public authorities to look at the barriers, by examining planning levels and recommend changes, giving examples of good practice.

Land-use planning provides the spatial setting for government policy, shaping the way our towns and cities are designed.

However, planning policy tends to ignore the fact that women and men use public space very differently and have different concerns about how it meets their needs.



Consider things in a gender way, that means:

- Make gender differentiated statistics, analysing utilization of sites or locations
- Assessment for the using of areas and sites
- Rules of decisions
- Rules of participation
- Responsibilities in planning process



Which are the benefit from a urban design with regards to gender needs?

**A city safety for women is safe for all other weak categories:
elder, children, disables**

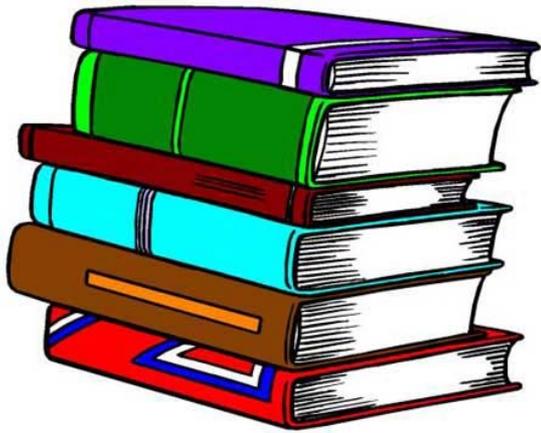
**Stronger connection among economic and urban plan and social
life**

**More consciousness of citizens problems and about the impacts
that urban choices can have on people social life**

Social Inclusion programmes would be more effective

MAKE THE CITY A PLACE FOR EVERYONE





BIBLIOGRAPHY

Just two examples...

Actually a big bibliography does exist on the topic, just such of these interesting researches and books are:

- ***“Urban planning, gender and the use of public space in a peripheral neighbourhood of Barcelona”*** (Anna Ortiz, Maria Garcia-Ramon e Maria Prats) describing how different groups of women lived in a different way an important urban transformation
- ***“Safe city: considerations regarding women fear in planning programme for a more urban safety”*** (Carina Listerborn). In this sample the two main approaches are analysed: *safety* against *security* (sense of protection)



Piedmont Region “Urban Safety and Care”



The Manual, written by the Piedmont Region, Assessorship of Equal Opportunities, lists a lot of interesting guidelines regarding gender aspects in urban planning



Just to mention some of them:

- Using public areas with different use destinations
- Creating building areas with a miscellaneous of social classes
- Avoiding abandoned areas or structural barriers
- Lightening well public spaces and join car, pedestrian and cycle lanes
- Avoiding buildings too big



Starting from population needs some policies can be decided and interventions can be done

Just starting from this theoretical analysis and data some important and well impacting actions could reach a good result

GENDER IS A CROSS COMPETENCE



- **It means to involve all group of interests in public participation process**
- **It means that a city of short distance should be created and all areas should be easily accessible**
- **It means that security measures should be respected and foreseen**
- **It means that a city respecting environment and architectural aspect respect people living there and their healthy**



3. Project case studies illustrating the application of the theoretical issues in a practical context of specific projects

Case studies demonstrate that in some urban design project gender aspects has been taken into consideration.

CITY OF PIACENZA - ITALY



“Guidelines in urban planning security also under a gender perspective”

Approved by the Equal Opportunities Assessorship and adopted by the Municipality



According to the guidelines different type of problems are considering and consequently actions have been activated

Riqualification of a urban peripheral area

“It is important that urban space requalified is not only well accessible and usable, but well perceived as part of the intere urban area”

What should be considered while requilifing and rebuilding urban open spaces for women?

1. Accessibility of public spaces
2. Security of public spaces
3. Transport routes and public transport
4. Adding services (*Time Coordination Plans*)



CITY OF TORINO- ITALY

Some practical examples taken from the intervention cards presented by the Piedmont Region

LIGHT

PEDESTRIAN
ROUTES



CYCLE LANE



PARKING AREA





Green areas are an important element of urban aspect but should not become a visual barrier



**Visual barriers
constituted by
architectonical
structure of a
building allow
easier dangerous
actions**



4. Possible relationships/interface between the subject matter of the working paper and the topics of the other five working papers

Considering gender aspect in urban design means that all security, accessibility and public participation topics have to be considered while planning public spaces. The relation with all the working paper and mainly with these ones is very strong. It's impossible to plan a city under a gender perspective without considering accessibility, transport, safety aspects of public spaces or social cohesion



5. Conclusions (the basis for part of the joint strategy) :

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION:

>Gender should be a key consideration in all policy areas including sustainability policy and economic development. This would also contribute towards high-level policy objectives in social inclusion, housing policy, healthy cities, crime reduction, liveability, transport planning and urban regeneration

>Revisions to national planning guidance, including Planning Policy Statements, should incorporate advice on the gender implications of specific planning policy topics. Gender guidance at national level should be cascaded down through the Government Offices, and taken into account by Regional Development Agencies, strengthening government support for gender-sensitive planning at local planning authority level.



> Local planning authorities should develop gender-disaggregated statistical data on the needs of men and women, when monitoring transport planning policies, use of facilities and types of development, complaints, feedback and public participation exercises.

> Gender considerations need to be taken into account at the local planning level, on development control practice and management, and in all aspects of local area decision-making.

> Local authority technical departments, and transport operations need to develop awareness as to the different impact of their work on women and men. Areas of responsibility include design and maintenance of street lighting, highways, railway stations, public toilets, refuse disposal, and street management.

> Planning policy should take into account the requirements of women as well as men in the location of different land uses and the transport links between them at strategic and city-wide level.

> More public transport routes are needed within and between local areas, especially in the suburbs



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Valentina

JOINT STRATEGY

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WORKING PAPER :

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LAMORO



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