WELL-BEING AND THE CITY

Considering Third Places and the interactions of urban spaces and psycho-social well-being

Nélida Quintero, Ph.D. Architect – Environmental Psychologist Fellow, Centre for Urban Design & Mental Health

The future is urban

Urbanization

1900 | 2 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area

1990 | 4 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area

2010 | 5 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area

2030 | 6 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area

2050 7 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area



Promoting and sustaining well-being in the urban environment

 Connection to People/Community

Connection to Nature

Connection to Place

Connection to people and community

- Spaces that encourage social interaction and togetherness may
 - Increase social capital
 - Encourage collaboration
 - Promote social cohesion
 - Foster social and civic engagement



- Trafalgar Square, London, UK
- David Rubenstein Atrium at Lincoln Center, New York

Third Spaces - Oldenburg



- Rockefeller Center, New York City
- The Grey Dog Coffee Shop, New York City

What are Third Places like?

- Neutral ground
- Inclusive
- Good for conversation *
- Accessible & comfortable
- Attracts "regulars" *
- Welcoming and informal
- Playful mood
- A home away from home



Connection to nature

- Access to green spaces may
 - Reduce stress
 - Lower levels of depression and anxiety
 - Increase positive affect
 - Facilitate and encourage physical activity
 - Restore attention

Urban green and blue spaces



- Paley Park, New York City
- River Cam, Cambridge, UK

"City in a Garden" in Singapore



Gardens by the Bay, Singapore

Connection to place

- Accessible, engaging, and flexible physical places may:
 - Heighten a sense of agency
 - Increase a sense of belonging and attachment to place
 - Promote social cohesion
 - Boost pro-social and proenvironmental behaviors

Jan Gehl's Life between buildings

	Quality of the physical environment	
	Poor	Good
Necessary activities		
Optional activities		
"Resultant" activities (Social activities)		

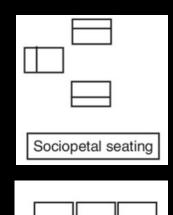
Place attachment & interaction/participation



- Chalk drawing, Chicago
- Flexible seating, New York

Pro-social spaces





Sociofugal seating

• Piazza del Campo, Siena

Pedestrian and Bike Friendly Copenhagen



• Strøget district, Copenhagen

WALKING

÷&& CYCLING ÷&&

PUBLIC 🗒

TRANSPORT

PRIVATE

The 15-minute city and Paris

00

PUBLIC



• Latin Quarter, Paris

Mind the GAPS framework



Centre for Urban Design and Mental Health

How can we address these concepts as a global community?

- SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
- SDGI 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable







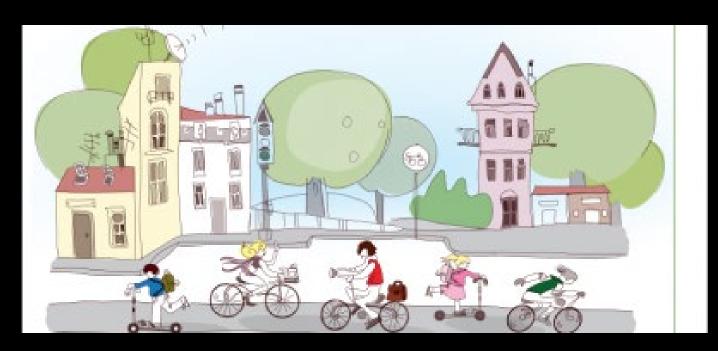
Interdisciplinary collaboration

- Environmental Psychology and neuroscience
- Urban planning
- Architecture and landscape architecture
- Communications
- Other social sciences
- Other disciplines
- Researchers & practitioners



The most important asset of any city is the health of its citizens."

World Health Organization Health as the Pulse of the New Urban Agenda, 2016



Thank you

Considering Third Places and the interactions of urban spaces and psych-social well-being

Nélida Quintero, Ph.D. Architect – Environmental Psychologist Fellow, Centre for <u>urban Design & Mental Health</u>

Suggested reading

- Gehl, J. (2011). Life between buildings. Island Press.
- Kaplan, R., & Kaplan, S. (1989). The experience of nature: A psychological perspective. Cambridge university press.
- Montgomery, C. (2013). Happy city: transforming our lives through urban design (First edition.). Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Oldenburg, R. (1999). The great good place: cafés, coffee shops, bookstores, bars, hair salons, and other hangouts at the heart of a community ([2nd ed.].). Da Capo Press.
- Putnam, R. D. (2011). Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital. Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community, 134-42.
- Roe, J., & McCay, L. (2021). Restorative cities: Urban design for mental health and wellbeing. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Ulrich, R. S. (1984). View through a window may influence recovery from surgery. science, 224(4647), 420-421.
- Whyte, W. H. (1980). The social life of small urban spaces. Conservation Foundation.