The Healthy Neighbourhood Audit Instrument:
Understanding the Environmental and Socio-Cultural Conditions to Support Healthy, Happy and Resilient Residential Communities

UNSW
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Never Stand Still | Faculty of the Built Environment | Healthy Built Environments Program

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CITYFUTURES HBEP

THE HEALTHY BUILT ENVIRONMENTS PROGRAM

Outline

Research context

Background to the audit

Methodology

Overview of audit components

Where to from here?

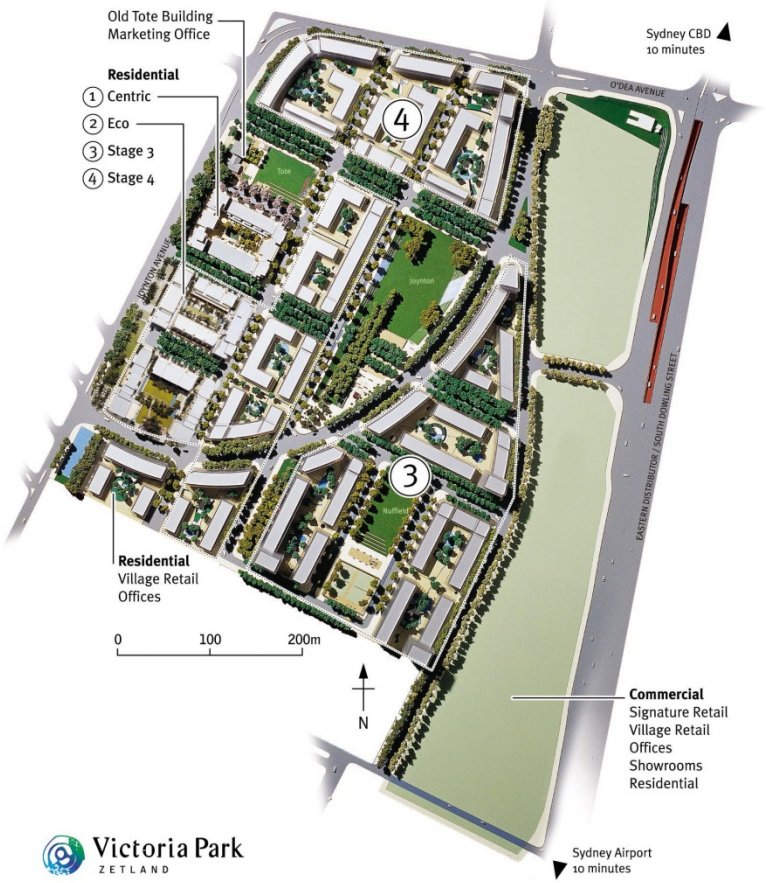
Australian Research Council Linkage Grant

Planning and building healthy communities

Research partners from health and the built environment

Four sites being examined

Victoria Park



Rouse Hill

Attachment 8.8
Caballo Street
Eastern Precinct
Site 10/11
Site 8/9
Eastern Residential Neighbourhood
Caddies Creek Recreational Parkland
Central Residential Neighbourhood
Southern Residential Neighbourhood
The town centre at The New Rouse Hill
Melaleuca (Stage 4)
Lot 210
Lot 129
Lot 211
Lot 128
Northern Frame
Demonstration Homes
Neighbourhood Parks
Town Square
Residential Neighbourhoods
T-Way Bus Stop
Future Development Sites
Primary Cycle and Pedestrian Routes
Caddies Hike/Bike Circuit
Note: Development and Facilities as noted will be delivered over time.

Airds Bradbury

Figure 2

Renwick

Renwick
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS

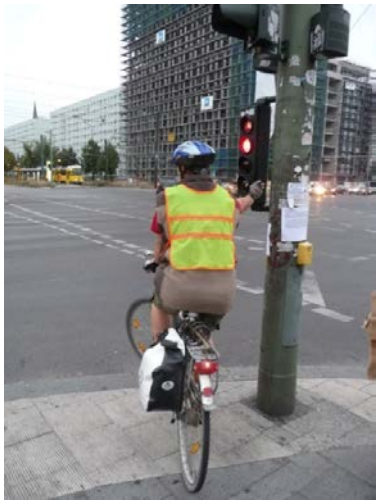
Legend

- Sales Centre
- Builder Display Homes
- Residential
- Large Lot Residential
- Proposed Village Centre
- Private Property
- Open Space
- Proposed Cycleways
- Renwick Locality Boundary

This is a statement of present intention only based on the best available knowledge at the time, which may change due to future circumstances and any such statement will not amount to a legally enforceable representation.

All street names are subject to Council approval.

How do these neighbourhoods support people being healthy as part of every day living?



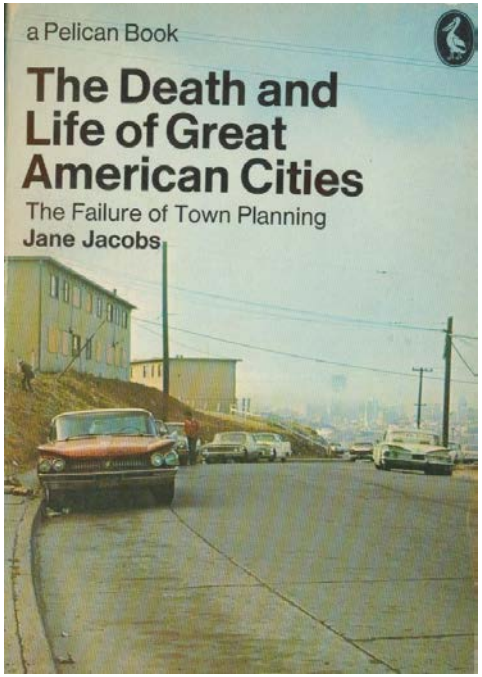
Background to the audit

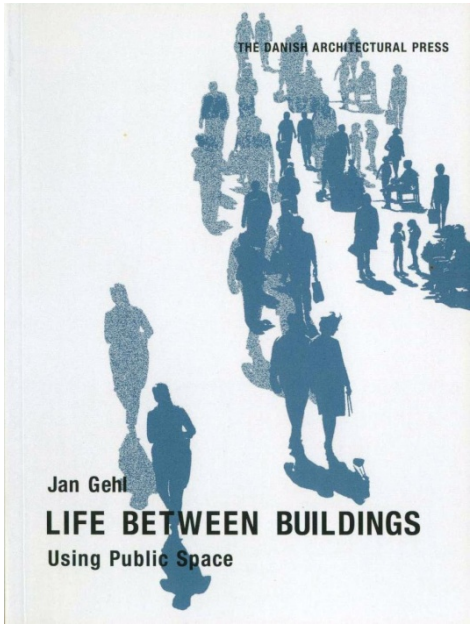
How can healthy behaviour be supported?

An urban planning approach

Detailed observations of environments and people

In-depth understandings of place



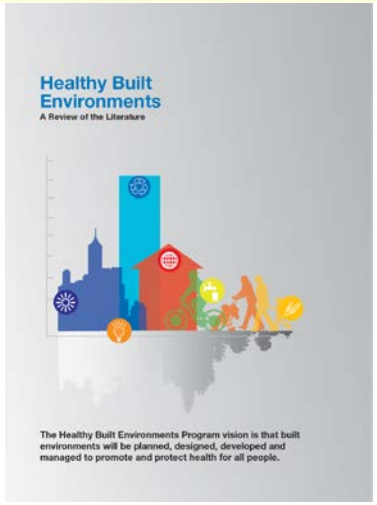


Background to the audit

The three domains:

- Getting People Active
- Connecting and Strengthening Communities
- Providing Healthy Food Options

Long term evolution and on-the-ground testing



Methodology

Completed by a team of interdisciplinary auditors

On foot – immersion in the locality

Cadastral maps sourced from councils

Note taking, iPad, GIS software

Qualitative observations as well as quantitative measurements

Detailed visual record

Audit components

Land use

Residential types

Quality and character

Nature of land use		Ref. on map
Residential:	Detached dwelling	R1
	Terrace/ townhouse	R2
	Duplex/semi-detached	R3
	Dual occupancy	R4
	Unit (up to 3 storey)	R5
	Unit (3 storeys and above – note the amount of storeys on the map)	R6
	Other	Describe on map
Mixed use:	Commercial/Residential - Note the specific uses on the map	MU
Recreational:	Open/green space	Rec1
	Park	Rec2
	Playground	Rec3
	Equal access playground	Rec4
	Sports field	Rec5
	Recreational walking path/cycleway	Rec6
	Outdoor gym	Rec7
	Basketball/tennis court	Rec8
	Swimming pool	Rec9
	Lawn bowling green	Rec10
	Amenities for people with physical impairments (describe on map)	Rec11
	Water Sensitive Urban Design/open space	Rec12
	Private open space	Rec13
	Other	Describe on map

Residential land uses

Recreational land uses – type, quality, character

Institutional/community uses

Commercial uses

Availability, quality and affordability of food

Community gardens
Airds Bradbury

Community gardens Rouse Hill

Street network

Street pattern
Quality and maintenance
Walking infrastructure
Street furniture
Public transport

Walking/Footpaths:	Footpaths	W1
	Signalised pedestrian crossings	W2
	Painted pedestrian crossings	W3
	Note whether crossing the street is accessible for all (e.g. people with limited mobility or parents with prams)*	Accessible (Acc.) Not accessible (N/Acc.)
	Material of footpaths	Dirt (D) Concrete (Con) Bitumen (Bit) Paving (Pav) Cobblestone (Cobb) Other (describe on map)
	Quality of footpaths (i.e. consistency and evenness of surfaces, presence of trip/slip hazards)	Poor (M-P) Average (M-A) Good (M-G)
	Width of footpaths	Measure and note the width of footpaths on the map
	Gradient of footpaths	Flat (G-F) Moderate (G-M) Steep (G-S) Other (describe on map)
	Type of buffer between footpath and street (i.e. trees, fence/railing)	Note and describe on the map
	Types of obstructions along the footpaths (e.g. overgrown vegetation, café dining)	Note and describe on the map
	Visibility along footpaths	Poor (V-P) Average (V-A) Good (V-G)
	Connectivity of footpaths	Continuous (Cont.) Abrupt end (Abr.)
	Type of shading of footpaths	Awning (Awn.) Shade structures (Sh.St) Vegetation (Veg) Other (describe on map)
	Quality of shading of footpaths	Poor (Sh-P) Average (Sh-A) Good (Sh-G)
	Other	Describe on map

Airds Bradbury

Street network

Cycling infrastructure
Parking provision

Victoria Park

Street network
Rouse Hill

Evaluative commentary

General observations of the site – qualitative assessment

Where to from here?

Writing up the audits

GIS mapping

Exploring relationships to health data

Market basket survey

Informing question schedules

Focus group interviews

Supported by

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