FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Ragland, D.R. 2011. *Transportation and Health: Policy Interventions for Safer, Healthier People and Communities*. Washington DC: Partnership for Prevention. http://www.prevent.org/data/files/transportation/transportationandhealthpolicycomplete.pdf	This US report provides a number of policy recommendations which aim to improve environmental and human health, through neighbourhood design and changes to transportation systems. The recommendations address the following: exposure to transportation-related emissions; the relationship between transportation, car dependence and climate change; provision of infrastructure to support active travel and multi-modal transport; public transport services; motor-vehicle related fatalities and injuries; and driving skills and safety.	HCD	Car dependence; climate change; public transport; active transport; multi-modal transport
Major Cities Unit. 2011. *Creating Places for People: an urban design protocol for Australian cities (Draft Framework for Comment)*. Sydney: Department of Infrastructure and Transport ***** http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/infrastructure/mcu/urbandesign/files/AUDP_Framework_for_comment_19July11.pdf	The Australian National Urban Policy provides for the development of an Australian Urban Design Protocol. It is intended that the proposed framework will complement existing local government guidelines and protocols, as well as Healthy Spaces and Places. It speaks directly to criterion 8 of the agreement by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG 2009), which states that strategic planning systems should encourage 'world-class urban design and architecture'. The key goals and principles of the framework relate to prosperity (economic growth and living affordability); sustainability; liveability (healthy and cohesive communities); leadership; and design. In regard to liveability, the framework includes consideration of connectivity, social interaction, equity, vibrancy,	Urban Affairs	Federal government; policy; urban design; neighbourhood design; liveability; social interaction; walkability

	diversity, safety, accessibility and walkability.		
Selborne, J (Ed). 2011. *Climate change: local government's role*. London: Public Leaders Network. ***** http://www.lgma.org.au/downloads/File/ClimateChange_LGRole_July2011_SOLACE.pdf	This UK report provides a number of articles which address the role of local government in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The different articles explore the issues around the transition to a low carbon economy and behavioural change; food and water security; the resilience of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities; and natural disaster management. Practical tools and guidelines are also presented in the report.	Urban Affairs	Local government; policy; climate change; co-benefits; food security
Thornton, L.E., Pearce, J.R. and Kavanagh, A.M. 2011. "Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to assess the role of the built environment in influencing obesity: a glossary." *International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity* 8(1): 71. http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/pdf/1479-5868-8-71.pdf	GIS has been used as a key methodological tool in healthy built environments research, providing a means for procuring data and modelling information such as travel times to destinations, and amount of neighbourhood green space. In recognition of this, the authors of this article have provided a glossary on the use of GIS to assess the relationship between the built environment and health, with a focus on food and physical activity environments, and obesity. The article describes data collection (including acquisition from data sources, geocoding and GPS); key concepts (accessibility and scale); and methods of measurement (activity space, buffers, centroids, connectivity, density, land use, networks, proximity and walkability).	APAN	GIS; measurement; neighbourhood audit; glossary
Moore, M. 2011. "A screaming success with children, but locals hate new park." *Sydney Morning Herald* 30 July 2011 http://www.smh.com.au/nsw/a-screaming-success-with-children-but-locals-hate-new-park-20110729-1i46o.html#ixzz1TlkJ1Btc	This article describes a conflict between residents in the Leichhardt LGA and users of a new park, which has been located around 20 metres from residential properties. The park includes a climbing structure, tripod swing and flying fox; and residents in the area have complained of excessive noise from children using the park. The situation relates to provision of green space in medium to high density suburbs, access to play spaces for children, and conflicts between residential and recreational land uses.	Social Impacts Alert	Playground design; density; neighbourhood design; access to green space; children; noise

Rantanen, H. and Kahila, M. 2009. "The SoftGIS approach to local knowledge." *Journal of Environmental Management* 90(6): 1981-1990. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479708001199	This article describes the use of SoftGIS methods to gather and process local knowledge. A number of case studies are presented, which outline how SoftGIS methods can be used in the internet environment to map residents' personal experiences of their living environments. In the case studies, websites were developed with a questionnaire and mapping tool. Residents were asked to identify likes and dislikes in the living environment and daily routines, and mark these on the map.	City Futures	GIS; measurement; neighbourhood audit; local knowledge; participatory planning
Kaye, L. 2011. "Could cities problems be solved by urban acupuncture?" *The Guardian* 21 July 2011 http://www.guardian.co.uk/sustainable-business/urban-acupuncture-community-localised-renewal-projects/print	'Urban acupuncture' is a design philosophy that values a localised and community-based approach to urban renewal. This article describes how proponents of the urban acupuncture movement advocate for the development of micro-targeted creation of parks, green spaces and 'urban lounges' in place of large, destination-style parks. In this way, urban residents will be provided with the green space they need without driving to a specific location. The article also describes how GIS and mapping software is being used to identify renewal sites and opportunities for green space development.	Social Impacts Alert	Green space; urban acupuncture; neighbourhood design; GIS
Van Dillen, S.M.E., de Vries, S., Groenewegen, P.P. and Spreeuwenberg, P. 2011. "Greenspace in urban neighbourhoods and residents' health: adding quality to quantity." *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, doi: 10.1136/jech.2009.104695 http://jech.bmj.com/content/early/2011/06/29/jech.2009.104695.full.pdf	There is an established link between the amount of green space in a person's neighbourhood, and self-reported health. This article describes a Dutch study that builds on that research, exploring the relationship between health and the quality of available green space. 80 neighbourhoods were selected, and the quality of green spaces and quantity and quality of streetscape greenery was assessed using an audit tool. In addition, residents completed a survey about their own health. The results showed that there is a correlation between quality of green space and streetscape greenery, and residents' health.	Social Impacts Alert	Green space; quality; neighbourhood design
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			

Borst, H.C., de Vries, S.I., Graham, J.M.A., van Dongen, J.E.F., Bakker, I. and Miedema, H.M.E. 2009. "Influence of Environmental Street Characteristics on Walking Route Choice of Elderly People." *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 29(4): 477-484. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0272494409000498	This article looks at the way in which the local environment influences the walking behaviour of elderly people. 364 elderly residents (55-80 years) who were living independently in three Dutch urban districts were interviewed about walking route choices to specific destinations. These route choices and 'resistance factors' relating to particular street sections (some examples of resistance factors are: blind walls, gradients, litter) were then modelled using GIS. The authors were able to identify street characteristics that encourage elderly people to walk along certain routes. Some examples include: pavements, front gardens and ground floor dwellings or shops.	InformeDesign	Neighbourhood design; physical activity: walkability; elderly
Pabayo, R., Gauvin, L. and Barnett, T.A. 2011. "Longitudinal Changes in Active Transportation to School in Canadian Youth Aged 6 Through 16 Years." *Pediatrics*, doi: 10.1542/peds.2010-1612 http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/06/29/peds.2010-1612.full.pdf+html	The objective of this study was to identify the socio-demographic predictors of active transportation to schools across time among school age children. The parents or guardians of 7690 children (selected via participation in the Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth) were interviewed about their child's school travel behaviour. The results showed that the likelihood of a child using active transportation to get to school increased as the child aged, peaked at the age of 10, and then decreased. The key predictors of active transport were identified as urban settings; households with inadequate income; living with one parent; and having an older sibling at home.	APAN	Active transport; physical activity; children; longitudinal study
Parrish, A., Yeatman, H., Iverson, D. and Russell, K. 2011. "Using interviews and peer pairs to better understand how school environments affect young children's playground physical activity levels: a qualitative study." *Health Education Research*, doi: 10.1093/her/cyr049 http://her.oxfordjournals.org/content/earl	This article describes a study of the relationship between physical and other elements of the school environment, and physical activity levels of young children. The authors collected physical activity and environmental data through observation and audits, and also undertook interviews with students and teachers at 13 public schools in Australia. They identified a number of key factors which have an impact on physical activity	APAN	Physical activity; children; schools; playground design

y/2011/06/28/her.cyr049.full.pdf+html	levels, including: the effect of non-fixed equipment (i.e. balls); playground markings; playground aesthetics; activity preference; clothing; the amount of break time available for play; teacher playground involvement; gender; bullying; school policies; student confidence; and fundamental movement skills.		
Van Nieuw-Amerongen, M.E., Kremers, S.P.J., de Vries, N.K. and Kok, G. 2011. "The Use of Prompts, Increased Accessibility, Visibility, and Aesthetics of the Stairwell to Promote Stair Use in a University Building." *Environment and Behavior* 43(1): 131-139. http://eab.sagepub.com/content/43/1/131.full.pdf+html	This study explored the impact of using prompts (such as posters) and other interventions (for example, increased aesthetic appeal, visibility and accessibility) on stair use in a Dutch university building. The results showed that such interventions do have a positive impact on stair use – the authors recorded a 6.3% increase in stair use during the study period.	InformeDesign	Physical activity; stair use; point-of-choice prompts; building design
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Major Cities Unit. 2011. *Creating Places for People: an urban design protocol for Australian cities (Draft Framework for Comment)*. Sydney: Department of Infrastructure and Transport ***** http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/infrastructure/mcu/urbandesign/files/AUDP_Framework_for_comment_19July11.pdf	The Australian National Urban Policy provides for the development of an Australian Urban Design Protocol. It is intended that the proposed framework will complement existing local government guidelines and protocols, as well as Healthy Spaces and Places. It speaks directly to criterion 8 of the agreement by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG 2009), which states that strategic planning systems should encourage 'world-class urban design and architecture'. The key goals and principles of the framework relate to prosperity (economic growth and living affordability); sustainability; liveability (healthy and cohesive communities); leadership; and design. In regard to liveability, the framework includes consideration of connectivity, social interaction, equity, vibrancy, diversity, safety, accessibility and walkability.	Urban Affairs	Federal government; policy; urban design; neighbourhood design; liveability; social interaction; walkability
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
Selborne, J (Ed). 2011. *Climate change: local government's role*. London: Public Leaders	This UK report provides a number of articles which address the role of local government in climate change	Urban Affairs	Local government; policy; climate

Network. * http://www.lgma.org.au/downloads/File/ClimateChange_LGRole_July2011_SOLACE.pdf	mitigation and adaptation. The different articles explore the issues around the transition to a low carbon economy and behavioural change; food and water security; the resilience of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities; and natural disaster management. Practical tools and guidelines are also presented in the report.		change; co-benefits; food security

* denotes an item which has been placed in a number of different categories