FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Cancer Council NSW. 2011. *Local Government: Improving sun protection across the community*. Sydney: Cancer Council NSW. http://www.cancercouncil.com.au/html/schoolsandcommunities/communities/downloads/LocalGov_10292_CAN25259_Sun_WEB.pdf	A resource guide designed to assist local government in identifying opportunities to improve sun protection practices, particularly through the council's integrated planning framework. Suggested practice improvements include increasing natural and built shade in public spaces through better planning and design, and encouraging residents, visitors and council employees to engage in sun-safe behaviours. Suggests that objectives relating to health and wellbeing, reduction of preventable diseases, and promotion of healthy lifestyles should be included in the Community Strategic Plan.	Premier's Council for Active Living (PCAL)	Policy; local government; sun shade; design; physical activity
Cancer Council NSW. 2011. *Local Government: Supporting healthy eating and active living across the community*. Sydney: Cancer Council NSW. http://www.cancercouncil.com.au/html/schoolsandcommunities/communities/downloads/LocalGov_10292_CAN25259_Nutrition_WEB.pdf	A resource guide designed to assist local government in improving healthy food choices and levels of physical activity in the community, through the integrated planning framework. Suggested practice improvements include: influencing the location and availability of food retail outlets and fast food; provision of healthy food options at public venues and events; community education and support; and provision of open space, recreation, walking and cycling infrastructure.	PCAL	Policy; local government; healthy food; physical activity; infrastructure
Allender, S., Gleeson, E., Crammond, B., Sacks, G., Lawrence, M., Peeters, A., Loff, B. And Swinburn, B. 2011. "Policy change to create supportive environments for physical activity and healthy eating: which options are the most realistic for local government?"	Study which aimed to develop a set of potential policy interventions at the local government level, and test their relevance and applicability through interviews with key local government representatives. 8 policy areas were identified: the walking environment; the cycling	Australian Physical Activity Network (APAN)	Policy; local government; physical activity; healthy food; land use; infrastructure;

Health Promotion International, doi:10.1093/heapro/dar018. http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/early/2011/03/17/bjsm.2010.085951.full.pdf	environment; land-use zoning and management; public liability; providing built facilities for physical activity; open spaces for physical activity; food policy requirements for government-funded or regulated settings; and billboards and signage. Results show that the interviewees believed that improving environments for physical activity is core council business, while promotion of healthy eating is not.		regulation
Australian Chronic Disease Prevention Alliance. 2011. *Submission to Our Cities – Building a productive, sustainable future*. ACDPA. http://ecm7.com/LiveAssets/images/308/ACDPAsubmission_Ourcities(2)(2).pdf	Advocates for the adoption of the Health in All Policies approach (used in South Australia) at the national level. Other key comments include: Health Impact Statements for all development proposals; adoption of a national strategy to promote active transport and support walking, cycling and public transport use, and a new national agreement and partnership to drive change in practice; implementation of the national planning guidelines developed by the Healthy Spaces and Places project; and improved funding for sporting infrastructure.	APAN	Policy; federal government; national strategy; infrastructure; physical activity
ABS. 2011. *Australian Social Trends March 2011: Health outside major cities*. Sydney: ABS. www.abs.gov.au/socialtrends	States that in 2007-08, people aged 15 and over who lived outside Major Cities were 13% more likely to be overweight or obese than those in Major Cities. Highlights limited availability of sporting clubs and facilities, transport, and the belief that rural work provides sufficient physical activity as key factors. Conversely, access to locally grown produce and consumption of fruit and vegetables was better outside Major Cities.	Social Impacts Alert	Statistics; healthy food; physical activity; rural
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2011. *Health and the environment: a compilation of evidence*. Cat. no. PHE 136. Canberra: AIHW. http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=10737418534	Summarises literature and key studies relating to health and the natural and built environment. One of the key findings is that people living in more walkable neighbourhoods are less likely to be obese than those living in less walkable areas. Section 4 of the report focuses entirely on the built environment, including indoor air quality, walkability, transport, green space, environmental noise, overcrowding in housing, and housing condition and hazards.	Australian Policy Online (APO)	Literature review; federal government; walkability; physical activity; environmental quality

Centre for Epidemiology and Research. 2010. *The health of the people of NSW – Report of the Chief Health Officer. Summary Report, 2010.* Sydney: NSW Department of Health. http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2010/pdf/chorep_summary_2010.pdf	Section 3.2 of the report addresses the relationship between urbanism and health. It states that increasing urbanisation has impacted on health through exposure to pollutants and traffic hazards, and lifestyle choices such as changes in physical activity, food choices and social interaction. On page 36 there is a table which illustrates the social and health impacts of urbanism. Strategies for improvement include: increased utilisation of GIS data; use of Healthy Urban Development checklist ; increased research e.g. through HBEP.	PCAL	Policy; state government; physical activity; healthy food; social interaction; planning practice
Slotterback, C.S., Forsyth, A., Krizek, K.J., Johnson, A. and Pennucci, A. 2010. "Testing three health impact assessment tools in planning: A process evaluation." *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, doi:10.1016/j.eiar.2010.01.005 http://carbon.ucdenver.edu/~kkrizek/pdfs/3hias.pdf	A study of the different approaches to, and implementation of, health impact assessment tools by 11 local planning authorities in Minnesota, USA. The research addresses use of a preliminary checklist, which assesses the potential impacts and health effects of a project to determine whether it requires further analysis; a rapid assessment workshop which is designed to gather feedback from stakeholders on potential health impacts of a plan or project; and a threshold analysis, which involves the collection and analysis of data to assess the performance of projects against various health measures, such as distance to transport and destinations.	Healthy Community Design (HCD)	Policy; local planning; health impact assessment
Abellard, L. 2011. Vauban District, Germany: "When Environmental Planning Gives Birth to Sustainable Communities." *The Cereplast Blog*, 3 February 2011.***** http://cereplast.com/blog/2011/02/03/vauban-district-germany-when-environmental-planning-gives-birth-to-sustainable-communities/	Describes an innovative sustainable residential development in Freiberg, Germany, which has been designed around a green transportation scheme, including public transport, walkable design, and restrictions on car use; solar energy; local materials; design of communal spaces to create connections and foster social interaction; and local healthy food sources. Decisions within the development are made by social consensus.	HCD	Urban design; sustainability; infrastructure; building design; physical activity; social interaction; healthy food
LeBlanc, S. 2011. "Mass. health advocates push community-wide agenda." *Bloomberg*, 8 February 2011.***** http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-02-08/mass-health-advocates-push-	Describes the advocacy of a public health movement in Massachusetts, USA, supporting proposed legislation which would create significant changes in the planning system in regard to provision of bicycle and walking trails and open	HCD	State government; planning policy; physical activity; healthy food;

community-wide-agenda.html	space, and the inclusion of such elements in zoning plans. The group also advocates for an increase in the provision of physical education in schools; nutritious school lunches; and access to healthy foods in lower socio-economic areas.		schools
Cohen, L., Davis, R., Lee, V. and Valdovinos, E. 2010. *Addressing the Intersection: Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Eating and Active Living*. California: Prevention Institute.** http://preventioninstitute.org/component/jlibrary/article/id-267/127.html	This report explores the relationship between violence, healthy eating and activity through a case study of California, USA. In unsafe areas, levels of outdoor physical activity decrease; access to food is limited; and there is a dearth of social interaction and connectivity, regardless of whether the built environment has been well designed. The report provides recommendations for health and planning advocates and professionals, using a community-wide environmental approach to preventing violence.	HCD	Policy; safety; social interaction, low socio-economic status; urban design; physical activity; healthy food
Upstream Public Health. 2011. *Transportation Health Equity Principles*. Portland, USA: Upstream Public Health. http://www.upstreampublichealth.org/sites/default/files/THE%20Principles_FINAL_0.pdf	A report which outlines the impact of transport inequity on minority groups and people of low socio-economic status. Six principles are proposed to reverse these inequities: ▪ Ensure equal access to essential goods and services, jobs and economic opportunities, and healthy food and places; ▪ Engage and empower impacted communities early and often, with opportunities to have real influence during all stages of decision making; ▪ Implement transportation funding and investment policies that address historical disinvestment for impacted persons and for underserved neighbourhoods; ▪ Promote access to jobs, including in the transportation sector; ▪ Prioritise transportation investments that ensure healthy and safe communities; and ▪ Adopt transportation policies that promote environmental justice and sustainability.	HCD	Public transport; access; low socio-economic status
Hutch, D.J., Bouye, K.E., Skillen, E., Lee, C., Whitehead, L. and Rashid, J.R. 2011. "Potential Strategies to Eliminate Built	Provides an evaluation of research conducted by the Built Environment Workgroup of the Federal Collaboration on	HCD	Low socio-economic status; urban

Environment Disparities for Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Communities." *American Journal of Public Health*, 101(4): 587-595. http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/reprint/101/4/587	Health Disparities Research (FCHDR) in the USA, and suggests strategies to address disparities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. These include: ■ Incorporating a health, cumulative-risk, and active living framework into urban planning practices; ■ Supporting energy-efficient, non-toxic building practices in the development of housing for disadvantaged communities; ■ Using Health Impact Assessments to evaluate and therefore reduce disparity in housing, urban redevelopment and home energy subsidies; ■ Linkage of built environment strategies with tangible health, productivity and medical care savings; ■ Improvement and rehabilitation of disadvantaged neighbourhoods through investment, provision of shops and services, transport, sidewalk and landscaping; and ■ Encouraging the use of community-based participatory research.		design; local government; federal government
Garcia, R., Strongin, S., Brakke, A. and Recinos, A. 2011. *Healthy Parks, Schools and Communities: Green Access and Equity for Orange County*. Los Angeles, USA: The City Project.* http://www.cityprojectca.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/CityProject_OCreport_ENGLISH1.pdf	The summary report of a project which maps and analyses park access and equity across nine counties in Southern California. The report describes the health and wellbeing impacts from a lack of access to green space, and provides recommendations for equitable investments in green space for the region and the USA.	HCD	Green access;, low socio-economic status; physical activity; social mapping
International Making Cities Liveable Conference (IMCL Conference). 2010. *48th International Making Cities Liveable Conference Report, Charleston, SC, October 17-21, 2010*. Portland, USA: IMCL Conference.* http://www.livablecities.org/articles/48th-conference-report	The 48th International Making Cities Liveable Conference was titled *True Urbanism: Planning Healthy and Child Friendly Communities*. The report addresses the barriers to mobility, independence and physical activity for children, including danger (or perception of danger) from crime and traffic, and a lack of open space and infrastructure such as sidewalks and bike lanes. It also describes a number of strategies used successfully in various US cities, as well as	HCD	Children; physical activity; active transport; urban design; social interaction; healthy food; green access; participation

	new strategies.		
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
Moore, C. 2011. "Why the critics are wrong on cycle lanes." *Sydney Morning Herald.* Sydney: SMH. http://www.smh.com.au/opinion/politics/why-the-critics-are-wrong-on-cycle-lanes-20110405-1d2s6.html	Outlines key goals of the Sustainable Sydney 2030 plan: to produce 100% of Sydney's energy needs locally; and invest in light rail, heavy rail, cycling and walking infrastructure. Construction is currently underway on a 200 km cycleway network. Moore also advocates for federal government funding to create an inner-city regional cycle network, covering 15 inner LGAs. (Extract from the Utzon Lecture 6/04/2011).	Sydney Morning Herald (SMH)	Policy; local government; cycling; infrastructure; energy use; sustainable
Donnelly, L. 2010. "Children will be given shopping vouchers for walking to school". *The Telegraph.* Kent: The Telegraph.***** http://www.telegraph.co.uk/health/children_shealth/8165123/Children-will-be-given-shopping-vouchers-for-walking-to-school.html	Describes a new UK federal government strategy, included in the public health white paper, which involves pilot schemes funded by local government and transport providers in which children are rewarded with vouchers for shops and cinemas when they walk to school. Also signals intention of the government to work with food and alcohol retailers to improve the nation's eating habits, rather than regulating practice through law.	PCAL	Policy; federal government; physical activity; healthy food
Ryan, J., et al. 2011. "Promoting physical activity in low socio-economic area: Results from an intervention targeting stair climbing." *Preventive Medicine*, doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2011.03.004. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=MImg&_imagekey=B6WPG-52C3JX7-1-1&_cdi=6990&_user=37161&_pii=S0091743511001149&_origin=browse&_coverDate=03%2F11%2F2011&_sk=999999999&view=c&wchp=dGLzVlz-zSkWA&md5=e98dfdd9b1d11d7eb3fd7d05a4d452df&ie=/sdarticle.pdf	Study comparing rates of stair climbing in a high and a low socio-economic area of Glasgow, both before and after point-of-choice prompts were introduced. Results showed that pedestrians in low socio-economic areas appear less likely to climb stairs than those in high socio-economic areas, although rates in both areas improved after intervention. The article suggests that this may be due to a lack of 'motivational resources to translate intentions into action' in people who live in low socio-economic areas.	APAN	Physical activity; socio-economic status
Bauman, A., Titze, S., Rissel, C. and Oja, P. 2011. "Changing gears: bicycling as the panacea for physical inactivity?" *British Journal of Sports Medicine*,	This article outlines the key barriers to bicycle use in developed countries like Australia, Canada and USA, where cycling rates are very low. Lack of high quality cycling	APAN	Cycling; infrastructure

doi:10.1136/bjsm.2010.085951. http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/early/2011/03/17/bjsm.2010.085951.full.pdf	infrastructure and promotion; competition with motorised transport; mandatory helmet legislation; and perceptions of safety are key barriers. The article also describes an emerging trend in developing countries like Thailand and China, where bicycle use is declining as economic growth occurs, and people are able to afford motorbikes and cars.		
Premier's Physical Activity Council (PPAC). 2011. *Tasmania's plan for physical activity 2011-2021*. Hobart: PPAC. http://www.getmoving.tas.gov.au/RelatedFiles/TPPA%20A4.pdf	Supersedes *Live life, get moving: the Tasmanian physical activity plan for 2005-2010*. Includes 2 targets: a 10% increase in current physical activity levels; and collection of 1000 success stories from Tasmanians about the positive difference physical activity makes to their lives. 4 key goals, with accompanying practical and policy suggestions: become a community that values and supports physical activity; create built and natural environments that enable and encourage physical activity; develop partnerships that build and share knowledge and resources; and increase opportunities for Tasmanians to be physically active where they live, work and play.	APAN	Policy; state government; physical activity
Parker, K.M., Gustat, J. and Rice, J.C. 2011. "Installation of Bicycle Lanes and Increased Ridership in an Urban, Mixed-Income Setting in New Orleans, Louisiana." *Journal of Physical Activity and Health.* 8(Suppl 1): S98-S102. http://journals.humankinetics.com/jpah-pdf-articles?DocumentScreen=Detail&ccs=6412&cl=21370.	Study of rates of bicycle use before and after bicycle lanes were installed on road, in an urban, low-income, predominantly African-American area of New Orleans, where there is a high incidence of overweight and obesity. The study showed that after bicycle lanes were installed, cycling rates increased significantly, particularly for women.	HCD	Physical activity; cycling infrastructure; low socio-economic status
Healthy Parks Healthy People Central (HPHP Central). 2011. *Vertical Living Kids*. Melbourne: HPHP Central. http://www.hphpcentral.com/article/vertical-living-kids	Research conducted in public and private high rise housing developments, to explore the impact of physical, social and policy factors on Children's Independent Mobility in high density developments (over 4 storeys). Provides recommendations to state and local planning authorities for the development of specific guidelines to improve CIM in high rise developments, including: enforcing a spatial	Healthy Parks Healthy People Central (HPHP Central)	State planning policy; local planning policy; children; physical activity; social interaction; urban design

	hierarchy of interesting local play spaces; facilitating informal surveillance of play space; and supporting innovative play space design.		
Garcia, R., Strongin, S., Brakke, A. and Recinos, A. 2011. *Healthy Parks, Schools and Communities: Green Access and Equity for Orange County*. Los Angeles, USA: The City Project.***** http://www.cityprojectca.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/CityProject_OCreport_ENGLISH1.pdf	The summary report of a project which maps and analyses park access and equity across nine counties in Southern California. The report describes the health and wellbeing impacts from a lack of access to green space, and provides recommendations for equitable investments in green space for the region and the USA.	HCD	Green access; low socioeconomic status; physical activity; social mapping
Boone-Heinonen, J., Casanova, K., Richardson, A.S. and Gordon-Larsen, P. 2010. "Where Can They Play? Outdoor Spaces and Physical Activity among Adolescents in U.S. Urbanised Areas." *Preventive Medicine*. 51(3-4): 295-298. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6WPG-50KRYJK-1&_user=37161&_coverDate=10%2F31%2F2010&_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_orig=gateway&_origin=gateway&_sort=d&_docanchor=&view=c&_acct=C000004218&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=37161&md5=cf40ab47829f8fbe2bf6c836ab541708&searchtype=a	A study exploring the relationship between access to green space and physical activity levels in adolescents in the US. It addresses what type of outdoor spaces best support physical activity, and differences in needs for male and female adolescents.	Informe Design	Physical activity; green access
Wiggins, D. 2010. *Addressing Active Living through Councils' Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework*. Sydney: Premier's Council for Active Living. http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/local_government#strategic	This report provides guidance to local councils in NSW on how to include active living principles and practice in the new Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework, which consists of a Community Engagement Strategy, a Community Strategic Plan, Resourcing Strategy, Delivery Program, Operational Plan and monitoring, evaluation and annual reporting mechanism.	PCAL	Local government; planning framework; physical activity
PCAL. 2011. *Development & Active Living: Designing Projects for Active Living, A Development Assessment Resource and Navigational Tool*. Sydney: PCAL.	This report provides five Active Living Principles (walkability and connectivity; active travel alternatives, legibility, quality public domain and social interaction and	PCAL	Local government; development assessment;

http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/99943/PCAL_Final_web-v1_6.pdf	inclusion), and advises on how local councils can apply these principles to the DA process, including incorporating them into policy documents and the assessment and determination process.		physical activity
PCAL. 2011. *NewLeaf Bonnyrigg Public Housing Re-development*. Sydney: PCAL. http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/118622/PCAL0002_CaseStudies_Bonnyrigg-LRFINAL_2.pdf	A case study of the Bonnyrigg Living Communities Project, the first project to have formally incorporated the PCAL Designing Places for Active Living guidelines in the development process. The project has been designed to encourage walking and cycling, public transport use and social interaction, through provision of medium density housing within a network of footpaths, located in close proximity to the Town Centre, and with equitable provision of open space.	PCAL	Urban design; planning process; physical activity; public transport; open space
PricewaterhouseCoopers. 2011. *A walking strategy for NSW: Assessing the economic benefits of walking*. Sydney: PCAL. http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/draft_nsw_walking_strategy	A review of literature relating to the economic and other benefits of walking projects, to aid the development of the NSW Walking Strategy by PCAL and the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW). Some of the quantifiable benefits discussed include congestion savings, road provision savings, vehicle operating cost savings, accident savings, time savings, external parking savings, road safety, environmental pollution savings, noise reduction and health cost savings. Community benefits which have not yet been quantified include liveability, economic development, option value (the value of available travel options, even when not regularly used) and social equity.	PCAL	Physical activity; walking; cost benefit analysis; state government
PricewaterhouseCoopers. 2010. *Estimating the benefits of walking: A cost benefit methodology*. Sydney: PCAL. http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/draft_nsw_walking_strategy	A methodology to allow walking initiatives to be subject to cost benefit analysis, prepared to assist the development of the NSW Walking Strategy by PCAL and DECCW. The methodology aims to provide a cost benefit analysis framework which allows funding decisions for walking projects to be assessed in the same manner as transport and health projects.	PCAL	Physical activity; walking; cost benefit analysis; state government
Forsyth, A., Krizek, K.J. and Agrawal, A.W.	Describes the methodology of a low-budget survey and	HCD	Physical activity;

2010. *Measuring walking and cycling using the PABS (Pedestrian and Bicycling Survey) approach: a low-cost survey method for local communities.* San Jose, USA: Mineta Transportation Institute. http://transweb.sjsu.edu/MTIportal/research/publications/documents/2907_report.pdf	related sampling strategy, which can be used at the community level to determine whether or not projects designed to increase the level of walking and cycling within a community have been successful.		walking and cycling; measurement; community-based
OECD. 2011. *15th Session of the Joint Transport Research Committee: Working Group on Pedestrian Safety, Urban Space and Health.* Paris: International Transport Forum. http://www.pcal.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/118632/JTRC20116_Pedestrian_Safety_Eng.pdf	This report explores the importance of walking to the future development of cities. It addresses the challenges walking presents to the most vulnerable people in our society; walking and liveability; the interdependence of walking and public transport; and pedestrian safety. It provides recommendations for the national government level, as well as key elements and principles which can be used to promote walking.	PCAL	Physical activity; walking; international; sustainability
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
Abellard, L. 2011. "Vauban District, Germany: When Environmental Planning Gives Birth to Sustainable Communities." *The Cereplast Blog*, 3 February 2011.* http://cereplast.com/blog/2011/02/03/vauban-district-germany-when-environmental-planning-gives-birth-to-sustainable-communities/	Describes an innovative sustainable residential development in Freiberg, Germany, which has been designed around a green transportation scheme, including public transport, walkable design, and restrictions on car use; solar energy; local materials; design of communal spaces to create connections and foster social interaction; and local healthy food sources. Decisions within the development are made by social consensus.	HCD	Urban design; sustainability; infrastructure; building design; physical activity; social interaction; healthy food
Cohen, L., Davis, R., Lee, V. and Valdovinos, E. 2010. *Addressing the Intersection: Preventing Violence and Promoting Healthy Eating and Active Living.* California: Prevention Institute.* http://preventioninstitute.org/component/jlibrary/article/id-267/127.html	This report explores the relationship between violence, healthy eating and activity through a case study of California, USA. In unsafe areas, levels of outdoor physical activity decrease; access to food is limited; and there is a dearth of social interaction and connectivity, regardless of whether the built environment has been well designed. The report provides recommendations for health and planning advocates and professionals, using a community-wide environmental approach to preventing violence.	HCD	Policy; safety; social interaction, low socio-economic status; urban design; physical activity; healthy food
International Making Cities Liveable	The 48th International Making Cities Liveable Conference	HCD	Children; physical

Conference (IMCL Conference). 2010. *48th International Making Cities Liveable Conference Report, Charleston, SC, October 17-21, 2010*. Portland, USA: IMCL Conference.***** http://www.livablecities.org/articles/48th-conference-report	was titled *True Urbanism: Planning Healthy and Child Friendly Communities*. The report addresses the barriers to mobility, independence and physical activity for children, including danger (or perception of danger) from crime and traffic, and a lack of open space and infrastructure such as sidewalks and bike lanes. It also describes a number of strategies used successfully in various US cities, as well as new strategies.		activity; active transport; urban design; social interaction; healthy food; green access; participation
PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS			
Donnelly, L. 2010. "Children will be given shopping vouchers for walking to school". *The Telegraph*. Kent: The Telegraph.***** http://www.telegraph.co.uk/health/children_shealth/8165123/Children-will-be-given-shopping-vouchers-for-walking-to-school.html	Describes a new UK federal government strategy, included in the public health white paper, which involves pilot schemes funded by local government and transport providers in which children are rewarded with vouchers for shops and cinemas when they walk to school. Also signals intention of the government to work with food and alcohol retailers to improve the nation's eating habits, rather than regulating practice through law.	PCAL	Policy; federal government; physical activity; healthy food
LeBlanc, S. 2011. "Mass. health advocates push community-wide agenda." *Bloomberg*, 8 February 2011.***** http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-02-08/mass-health-advocates-push-community-wide-agenda.html	Describes the advocacy of a public health movement in Massachusetts, USA, supporting proposed legislation which would create significant changes in the planning system in regard to provision of bicycle and walking trails and open space, and the inclusion of such elements in zoning plans. The group also advocates for an increase in the provision of physical education in schools; nutritious school lunches; and access to healthy foods in lower socio-economic areas.	HCD	State government; planning policy; physical activity; healthy food; schools

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