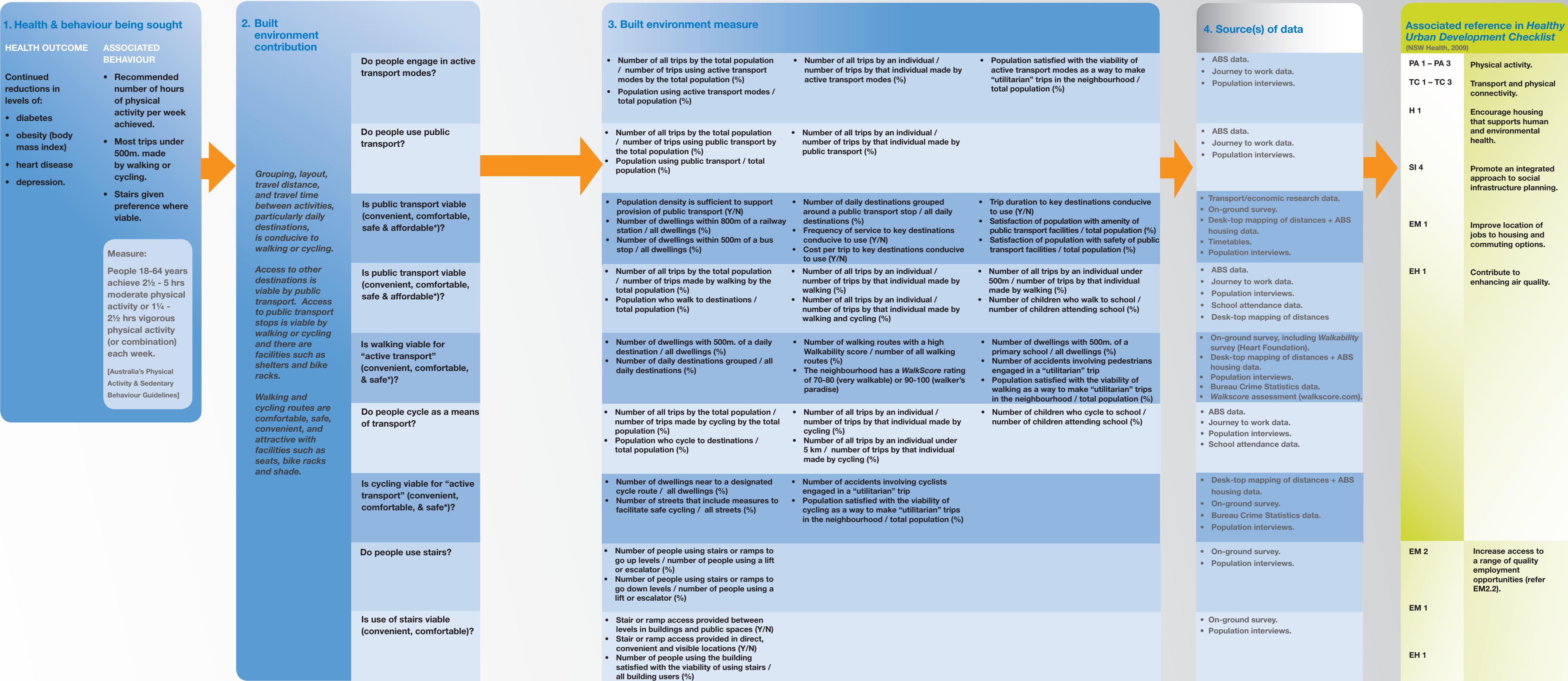


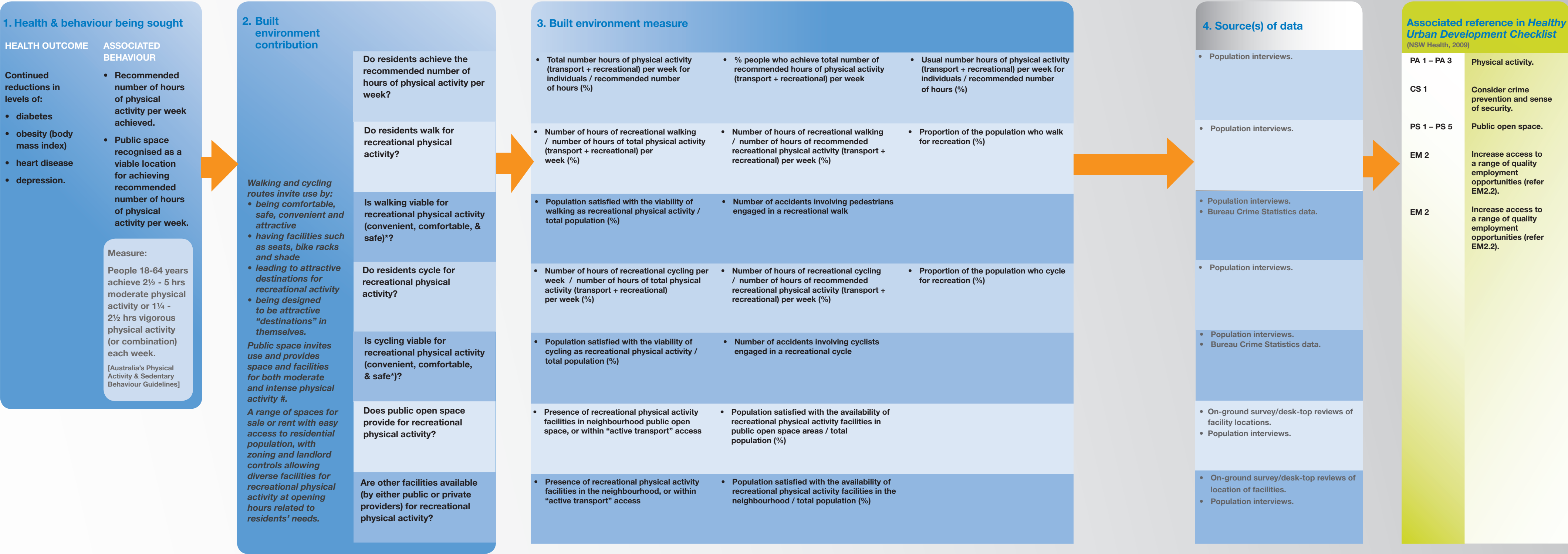
# Physical Activity

## Facilitating utilitarian physical activity



# Physical Activity

## Facilitating recreational physical activity



\* The security aspects of facilitating “recreational physical activity” are covered in section (3) of SOCIAL INTERACTION (Building for Crime Prevention), and not further included here.

# See also additional functions and therefore design needs for public space under SOCIAL INTERACTION (Facilitating incidental neighbourhood interaction) and (Making community spaces).



# Social Interaction

## Facilitating incidental neighbourhood interaction



### 1. Health & behaviour being sought

#### HEALTH OUTCOME ASSOCIATED BEHAVIOUR

Continued reductions in levels of depression and other mental health illness/problems.

- Individual satisfaction with:
  - potential to engage in incidental social interactions.
  - actual engagement in incidental social interactions.
- High level of actual incidental social interaction in the neighbourhood.
- High level of trust in the community.
- High levels of use of community facilities and public space.

Measure:  
No concise numerical standard available.  
Compare local data on propensity to talk with neighbours and meet people when shopping/out & about with wider state or national data.

### 2. Built environment contribution

- Does the design of common areas in buildings foster incidental person-to-person contact?
- Does the design of building frontages foster incidental person-to-person contact?
- Does the design of public space foster incidental person-to-person contact?

*Busy, well-used public spaces and facilities, designed to cater for all neighbourhood groups.*

*Frequent use of public spaces and facilities by all residents.*

*Streets designed and used as public space for all (not just for vehicular transport).*

*Common areas of buildings designed for, and achieving incidental interaction.*

### 3. Built environment measure

- % common areas within commercial and multi-residential buildings that include spaces with seats and/or to otherwise linger and talk with neighbours
- % of spaces in commercial buildings accessible to the public managed to allow seating, eating, display-and sale activity
- % dwellings fronting streets or walkways that include opportunities for contact with passers-by (eg. seats on a porch, open windows to living areas)
- % of commercial buildings that include a semi-public transitional space to the street
- % public open space areas managed to allow commercial uses providing extra activity (dining, display-and sale activity)
- Public open space managed to allow private entities to provide seating, eating, display and sale activity (Y/N)
- Design of public open space encourages lingering and social interaction (eg. provision of seats, tables, shade, sunny spots, public toilets) (Y/N)
- % residents satisfied with their level of interaction with neighbours
- % residents satisfied with the level of trust in their neighbourhood
- % residents likely to run into friends or acquaintances when in public space in their neighbourhood
- % residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a good place to live

### 4. Source(s) of data

- On-ground survey.
- On-ground survey.
- On-ground survey.
- Population interviews.

### Associated reference in *Healthy Urban Development Checklist* (NSW Health, 2009)

SC 1 – SC 5	Social cohesion and social connectivity.
EM 2	Increase access to a range of quality employment opportunities (refer EM2.2).
TC 4	Transport and physical connectivity (refer TC4.2).
PS 2	Ensure public open spaces are safe, healthy, accessible, attractive and easy to maintain.
PS 3	Promote quality streetscapes that encourage activity.

Social Interaction  
Making community spaces



# Social Interaction

## Building for crime prevention





# Nutrition

## Providing healthy food options



# Nutrition

## Promote responsible food advertising

