



City Wellbeing Program ■ City Futures Research Centre

Healthy Neighbourhood Audit Instrument

This *Healthy Neighbourhood Audit Instrument* is designed to assist communities and others to investigate how well their neighbourhood supports healthy living.

The Instrument allows for consistency between appraisals by different auditors, and between appraisals over time. Regular appraisals of an area will allow communities to measure their success in establishing a built environment that supports their on-going health.

City Futures Research Centre ■ University of New South Wales

September 2016



Using the *Healthy Neighbourhood Audit Instrument*.

- The *Instrument* surveys how the make-up of a neighbourhood, in its *entirety*, impacts on the health of residents and visitors. It uses the three key domains influencing healthy behaviour identified in a review conducted by then Healthy Built Environment Program in 2011: physical activity, social interaction, and access to healthy food. The audit establishes a process of 'systematic observation' to ensure consistent examination of the critical built environment features of the area being studied.
- Use as many sources of information that are available to you, such as:
 - (i) existing data of physical features, infrastructure, facilities and the like, including physical maps, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) databases and aerial photographs.
 - (ii) demographic and population health data from the census and relevant health studies.
 - (iii) direct observation of physical features and of how particular spaces and facilities are used.
 - (iv) the experiences and 'feelings' of the area by the auditors themselves.
 - (v) published and verbal advices on the history and character of the area.
- Observations are best carried out by walking around the area plus, where needed, additional windshield observations and use of GIS data. Observations should be conducted across a good cross-section of days and times: during the week, on weekends, in daylight and at night.
- Take note of:
 - (i) physical features (eg. the road, footpath and cycle network; the location and type of shops, open spaces, recreation and social facilities, community gardens; and overall built form).
 - (ii) social activities (eg. the number of people using particular places and spaces, their activities, whether they are in groups, and general demeanour).
 - (iii) general availability and operation of facilities (eg. cost, hours of opening, any perceived preference for different user groups, ability to meet demand, level of maintenance).
 - (iv) the type, cost, quality, visibility and relative availability of different types of food.
 - (v) your own perceptions about overall amenity and ambience (eg. noise, shade, the presence of dogs, feelings of safety, presence of litter, overall upkeep and maintenance).
- The audit records both 'objective' data (eg. levels of maintenance and lighting, hours of opening, the cost of foods and user-fees for facilities) and 'subjective' data (eg. feelings of comfort and safety, whether a space or facility invites use by people of different sexual orientation, gender, religion and cultural background, how the area provides for those who are most vulnerable and least able).
- Do not be afraid to include your personal perceptions and reflections in the relevant sections.
- To assist robustness conduct each audit with a team of people from different backgrounds, ages, gender and experiences, and with everyone's reflections discussed on-site as a group.
- Data can be recorded on paper copies of this *Instrument* and, if you have access to it, directly onto a GIS data-base on a portable computer. Also record the area with photographs.
- Collate the results into an overall Healthy Neighbourhood Audit Report for the area. Again if you have access, digital data can be presented in encompassing 'birds-eye' views using programs such as 'ArcGIS'. For examples of Reports prepared for the *Planning and Building Healthy Communities* study click [here](#).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HEALTHY NEIGHBOURHOOD AUDIT INSTRUMENT

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1. AUDIT PARTICULARS

1.1 Names of auditors:

1.2 Date (including the day of the week) and time of audit:

1.3 Description of weather conditions:

1.4 Please note any other particulars which may have an impact on the results of the audit (e.g. whether the audit is being undertaken during the school holiday period):

2. LAND USE

2.1 Land Use Map

Using a cadastral map of the site, note the category of land use on each allotment:

1. residential
 2. mixed use
 3. recreational
 4. institutional/services
 5. commercial
 6. community facilities
 7. community gardens/edible plantings
 8. derelict buildings and spaces
 9. vacant buildings/spaces
 10. development under construction.
- Use the land use category codes listed in Table 1.
 - Aerial photos and site plans can be used to collect land use information.
 - Ensure any photos, maps and plans used are up to date – if possible, note the date.
 - Also, data from aerial photos and site plans must be verified through site visits and windscreen observations. Note this verification in the audit.

Table 1: Land use category codes.

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	
Institutional/ services	Hospital or 'long hours' medical centre	S1
	Doctor's surgery	S2
	Chemist	S3
	Dentist	S4
	Other health/medical facility (describe on map)	S5
	Child care centre	S6
	Nursing home/aged housing	S7
	Primary school	S8
	Secondary school	S9
	Other	Describe on map
Commercial	Fast food/takeaway shop	F1
	Café/restaurant	F2
	Pub/bar	F3
	Supermarket/grocery store	F4
	Convenience store	F5
	Retail store (describe on map)	C1
	Office (describe on map)	C2
	Other	Describe on map
Community facilities	Community centre	Com1
	Library	Com2
	Town square	Com3
	Other	Describe on map
Community gardens/edible plantings	Note the location of community, verge or school gardens	Com.G
Derelict buildings/spaces	Note the location of derelict buildings/spaces (if possible note last use)	D
Vacant buildings/spaces or under construction	Note the location of vacant buildings or spaces (if possible note last use)	V
	Note the details of any construction (i.e. future use)	Con

2.2 Further Detail of Land Uses

2.2.1 General

(1) What overall quality/character dominates the land use?

- Take note of the residential density, types of housing, extent of commercial development, and any other key built, natural or social features present within the neighbourhood.

(2) Describe the number of people present in the locality at the time of the audit. What spaces are they using? Make a note of particular spaces which are popular with children, young people, adults and older adults.

2.2.2 Commercial and Retail

- (1) Is there a sufficient mix of local commercial and retail to meet local community needs?

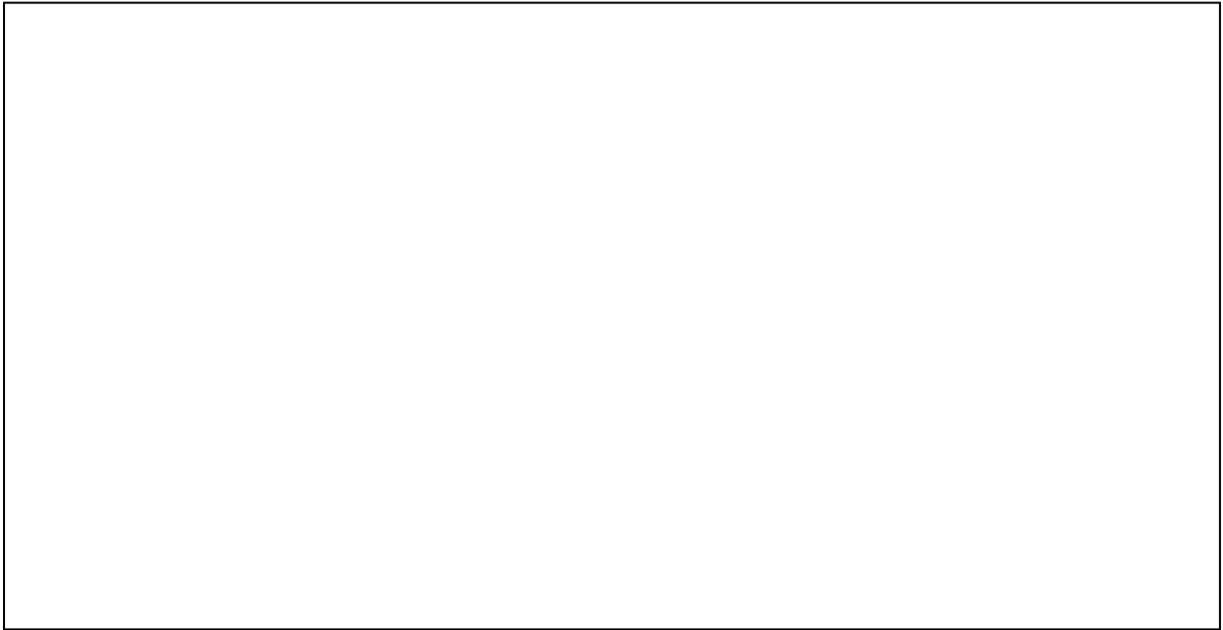
2.2.3 Built Form

Consider the form and style of the residential, institutional and commercial buildings.

- (1) Does the built form provide an opportunity for passive surveillance (i.e. through allowing people to overlook the street)?

- (2) Do the buildings and their uses encourage pedestrian activity?

- (3) How does the building relate to the human scale? Is it welcoming, does it contribute to a pleasant and safe environment for those walking past?



- (4) How easy is it to identify the land use from the facade of the building?



3. STREET NETWORK

3.1 Street Network Maps

Using a cadastral map of the site, create a number of street network maps that note and describe:

1. the road network
 2. parking
 3. walking/footpaths
 4. street furniture/amenities
 5. cycling infrastructure
 6. traffic calming
 7. public transport
 8. safety and surveillance
 9. street lights.
-
- Use the land use category codes listed in Table 2.
 - Add comments to the maps to describe elements in more detail where necessary.
 - Aerial photos and site plans can be used to collect land use information.
 - Ensure any photos, maps and plans used are up to date – if possible, note the date.
 - Also, data from aerial photos and site plans must be verified through site visits and windscreen observations. Note this verification in the audit.

Table 2: Street network category codes.

Map	Element	Ref. On map
Roadways	Traffic lanes	Note the number of lanes and direction of traffic on the map
	Posted speed limits	Note speed limits for each street on the map
	Road use	Light (T-L) Moderate (T-M) Heavy (T-H)
	Signage/ way finding	Note and describe the directional and instructional signage around the site
	Clearways and other traffic flow management	
	Other	Describe on map
Parking	Unrestricted parking	P1
	Metered parking	P2
	Time restricted parking (note time on map)	P3
	Parking station	P4
	Resident only parking	P5
	Disabled parking	P6
	Mothers with prams parking	P7
	Car share parking spaces	P8
	Motorcycle parking	P9
	Bicycle parking	P8
	Loading zones	P10
	Taxi rank	P11
	Bus stop	P12
Other	Describe on map	
Walking/ Footpaths	Footpaths	W1
	Signalised pedestrian crossings	W2
	Painted pedestrian crossings	W3
	Note whether crossing the street is accessible * for all (e.g. for prams, or people with limited mobility)	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)
	Buffers between footpath and the vehicular carriageway (i.e. trees, fence/railing, parked cars)	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	
Street furniture/ amenities	Street lights	A1
	Benches/seating	A2
	Shade structure/awnings	A3
	Trees	A4
	Gardens/plants	A5

	Telephone booths	A6
	Bubblers/ drinking fountains	A7
	Public toilets	A8
	Rubbish bins	A9
	Flagpoles/banners	A10
	Community noticeboards	A11
	Public art (describe on map)	A12
	Dog litter bags and bins	A13
	Post boxes	A14
	Other	Describe on map
Cycling	Recreational cycling lanes	C1
	Utilitarian cycling lanes (i.e. for transport)	C2
	Shower/ changing facilities	C3
	Bicycle storage	C4
	Types of obstructions along cycle lanes (e.g. overgrown vegetation)	Note and describe on the map
	Connectivity of cycle lanes	Continuous (Cont.) Abrupt end (Abr.)
	Other	Describe on map
Traffic calming	Speed humps	TC1
	Chicanes/ one way slow points	TC2
	Roundabouts	TC3
	Flashing lights	TC4
	Restricted street entry	TC5
	Landscaping	TC6
	Designated share zones	TC7
	Traffic calming absent but required (describe particular issues on the map)	No TC
	Other	Describe on map
Public Transport	Bus stops	PT1
	Train stations	PT2
	Time schedule	TS
	Frequency of service arrival	Note and describe on the map
	Signage/ way finding	Note and describe the directional and instructional signage relating to the public transport stop
	Amenity of public transport stops	Lighting (L) Shade/weather Protection (Sh) Benches/seating (Be) Bubblers (Bu) Other (describe on map)
	Quality of amenities	Poor (PTA-P) Average (PTA-A) Good (PTA-G)
	Natural surveillance - include comments on how natural surveillance is provided or inhibited	Poor (PTS-P) Average (PTS-A) Good (PTS-G)
Other	Describe on map	
Safety/ Surveillance	Surveillance cameras	SC
	Natural surveillance - include comments on how natural surveillance is provided or inhibited	Poor (S-P) Average (S-A) Good (S-G) Other (describe on map)
	Note the adequacy of the street lighting in each area (i.e. is it evenly distributed and of a level which would allow a face to be identified at a distance of 15 metres).	Poor (SL-P) Average (SL-A) Good (SL-G) Other (describe on map)
	Note if any street lights are not working	Equipment failure (No SL - EF) Damage/vandalism (No SL - D)
	Sightlines (i.e. open and uninterrupted vision of the street ahead. Examples of obstructions to sightlines include overgrown vegetation, corners, curving streets and hills)	Poor (Sight-P) Average (Sight-A) Good (Sight-G) Other (describe on map)
	Signs of physical disorder (e.g. vandalism, graffiti, broken bottles, rubbish etc.)	Note and describe on the map
	Other	Describe on map

3.2 Further Detail of Street Networks

- (1) How well does the street network connect with the following areas, and which modes of transport are accommodated?

Residential:

Recreational:

Institutional:

Commercial:

The following general questions relate to each street in the study area. You will need extra pages.

- (2) How does the street balance the needs of all users – is one user privileged over others? (e.g. cars, buses, bicycles, pedestrians, prams)

- (3) What is the amenity of the street like? (e.g. in relation to air quality/pollution, noise pollution, quality of drainage, odours, pools of still water etc.)

3.3 Determining Overall 'Walkability'

Determine for each street an overall score of whether the 'walkability' of the street is 'Good', 'Average' or 'Poor'.

There are three steps:

- (i) Assign a score for each of the eight variables of footpath/walking environment quality listed in Table 3a, below.
- (ii) Next determine the overall numerical score for each street by adding up all the eight individual scores and divide by 8.
 - The minimum possible score for each footpath is: $(1+1+1+0+1+0+1+1)/8 = 6/8 = \underline{0.75}$
 - The maximum possible score for each footpath is: $(3+3+3+1+3+1+3+3)/8 = 20/8 = \underline{2.5}$
- (iii) Then assign an overall 'good', 'average' or 'poor' rating for each street using the scoring system in Table 3b.

This overall rating can be illustrated on a map using the colours listed in Table 3b:

- 'Good' footpaths - in green
- 'Average' footpaths - in yellow
- 'Poor' footpaths - in red.

Table 3a: Scoring system for analysis of 'walkability'

Category	Observed condition	Score
1. Material of Footpath	Dirt	1
	Paving	2
	Concrete & Bitumen	3
2. Quality of footpaths	Poor	1
	Average	2
	Good	3
3. Gradient of footpaths	Steep	1
	Moderate	2
	Flat	3
4. Buffer between footpath and street	Yes	1
	No buffer	0
5. Visibility along footpath	Poor	1
	Average	2
	Good	3
6. Connectivity	Continuous	1
	Abrupt end	0
7. Quality of shading of footpaths	Poor	1
	Average	2
	Good	3
8. Width of footpath *	Less than or equal to 2 m	1
	Between 2 m and less than 4 m	2
	Over 4 m	3

* Footpath widths generally range from 1.2 m to 9.1 m. The width categories used here are sourced from a method named "Natural Breaks (Jenks)". A brief description of Natural Breaks can be found here: [http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/index.cfm?topicname=natural_breaks_\(jenks\)](http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/index.cfm?topicname=natural_breaks_(jenks))

Table 3b: System for illustrating overall 'walkability'

Overall Score	Rating	Colour
0.75 - 1.3	1 (Poor)	RED
1.3 - 1.9	2 (Average)	YELLOW
1.9 - 2.5	3 (Good)	GREEN

4. FOOD ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Availability, Cost and Quality of Fresh and Other Foods

- (1) Is there a sufficient mix of fresh food retailing to serve the local community?

- (2) For each major food retailing store in the study area use the Market Basket Survey Tool in Addendum 2 to assess the availability, cost and quality of fresh foods, plus the relative visibility and availability of other (generally non-fresh, processed) foods.

4.2 Prepared Meals

- (1) What is the general price of a meal in a fast food/takeaway shop? (entrée, main & drink?)

- (2) What is the general price of a meal in a café/restaurant? (entrée, main & non-alcoholic drink?)

- (3) What is the general price of a meal in a pub/bar? (entrée, main & alcoholic drink?)

- (4) Overall comments about the quality of prepared meals available – quality and value.

4.4 Community Gardens & Farmers' Markets

- (1) List any community/edible gardens in the study area.

- (2) Describe the types of crops in the garden/s.

- (3) If there are no community/edible gardens in the area, is there potential for some? Where?

- (4) List the location and frequency of any farmers' markets in or in reasonable distance to the area:

- (3) For each farmers' market use the Farmers' Market Produce Survey Tool in Addendum 3 to assess the availability, cost, quality and source of fresh foods and other food items.

5. OVERALL ISSUES and IMPRESSIONS

5.1 Relationship of the Site to the Broader Area

Consider how the locality relates to the broader area in terms of access, transport, and use of shops and services.

- (1) What public transport nodes surround the site? What is the relationship between these nodes and public transport services within the site?

- (2) What key services, shops and destinations surround the site? How can these be accessed?

5.2 Social Interaction

Consider each of the residential, recreational, institutional and commercial areas. Do you feel safe? Do you feel safe at night? Mark on the map any areas which may be unsafe and/or perceived to be unsafe.

- (1) Would other people feel safe in this area? During the day? At night?

- (2) Is there any gendered presence in the area? For example, would a man/woman feel comfortable in the area? Why/ why not?

- (3) Are there signs of social inclusion, cultural diversity and religious diversity within the neighbourhood?

Consider whether people of different sexual orientations, cultures and religions would feel comfortable within the area, and whether there are specific facilities, services and spaces provided for different groups. Take note of any 'physical' manifestations of culture – buildings, gardens, monuments etc.

- (4) Do people congregate in the area with a common purpose? (e.g. pram walkers, book club, adolescents hanging out). How does one find out about these groups and when they meet?

5.3 Psychological, Emotional and Spiritual Belonging

- (1) What aspects of the neighbourhood might contribute to a feeling of belonging?

Consider physical features as well as socio-cultural features.

- (2) What specific facilities – person-made and natural – might improve these feelings?

(3) What specific facilities – person-made and natural – might detract from these feelings?

(4) Any other comments?

5.4 Overall Impressions

(1) What is your overall impression of the neighbourhood?

How do you think others from different backgrounds would feel about this area?

What is the general accessibility of the area?

What is the general level of safety in the area?

Is it easy to be physically active in this area?

Is it easy to access healthy foods in this area?

What is the aesthetic condition of the area?

Is this neighbourhood a healthy built environment?

Would you live here? Why/why not?

6. IMPROVEMENTS

- (1) What improvements would you recommend to make the area more supportive of peoples' health?

7. ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS

- (1) Do you need extra room to record your thoughts? Place them here.
- (2) Are there any other observations not already covered by the Healthy Neighbourhood Audit? Add them here.

ADDENDUM (1): WEEKEND and NIGHT-TIME AUDITS

Use these sheets when carrying out additional surveys at weekends and at night.

a. Site:

b. Names of auditors:

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c. Date (including the day of the week) and time of audit:

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d. Description of weather conditions:

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e. Note any other particulars which may have an impact on the results of the audit (e.g. school holidays):

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1. Describe the number of people present in the locality at the time of the audit. What spaces are they using? Make a note of particular spaces which are popular with children, young people, adults and older adults.

2. Consider each of the residential, recreational, institutional and commercial areas. Do you feel safe? Would you feel safe at night? Mark on the map if there are any particular areas which may be unsafe and/or perceived to be unsafe.

Would other people feel safe in this area? During the day? At night?

3. Is there a gendered presence in the area? For example, would a man/woman feel comfortable in the area? Why/ why not?

4. Are there signs of social inclusion, cultural diversity and religious diversity within the neighbourhood?

Consider whether people of different sexual orientations, cultures and religions would feel comfortable within the area, and whether there are specific facilities, services and spaces provided for different groups.

5. Do people congregate in the area with a common purpose? (e.g. pram walkers, book club, adolescents hanging out). How does one find out about these groups and when they meet?

6. What is your overall impression of the neighbourhood and each area?

How do you think others from different backgrounds would feel about this area?

What is the general accessibility of the area?

What is the general level of safety in the area?

Is it easy to be physically active in this area?

Is it easy to access healthy foods in this area?

What is the aesthetic condition of the area?

Is this neighbourhood a healthy built environment?

Would you live here? Why/why not?

8. What improvements would you recommend to make the area more supportive of peoples' health?

9. Additional thoughts.

Are there any other observations not already covered? Add them here.

ADDENDUM (2): MARKET BASKET SURVEY

The objective of this component of the Audit is to quantify and compare the cost of healthy food items and the availability and quality of fresh fruit and vegetables in supermarkets and any other major food stores. It contains 4 parts.

Part A: Cost Survey

The Cost Survey utilizes the *Victorian Healthy Food Basket* developed by the Department of Nutrition & Dietetics at Monash University. The Healthy Food Basket is designed to collect information on the cost, availability and accessibility of a healthy basket of foods from a store that has all the food groups in the basket. The contents of the Healthy Food Basket meets the nutritional requirements of the four family types described below for two weeks, providing greater than 80% of the reference values for nutrients and at least 95% of energy requirements.

The four family types are:

- (1) *typical family* – 2 adults and 2 children (44 year old male, 44 year old female, 18 year old female and 8 year old male).
- (2) *single parent family* – 44 year old female, 18 year old female and 8 year old male.
- (3) *elderly pensioner* – 71 year old female.
- (4) *single adult* – adult male over 31 years.

Guidelines:

- (i) Collection of data from stores that have less than 40 of the 44 items in the basket is not recommended. This will allow accurate comparisons of data to be made.
- (ii) Information must be collected during a period of time where prices will not be inflated. Avoid school holidays, public holidays, long weekends and other events may influence the price of food (eg. natural disasters affecting food-growing areas).
- (iii) Collect all the data for your area within a 4-week period to improve the reliability of the data. Record the date of your data collection.
- (iv) Obtain a list of all the supermarkets in the Audit area and any wider area intended to be used for comparisons.
- (v) Choose a large chain supermarket in the study area as the benchmark store. This store should have all 44 items contained in the basket and be a store that is generally accessible and reasonably priced. You will also need to survey other smaller or independent stores.
- (vi) When collecting information:
 - Use the 'Healthy Food Basket form' to record the prices of all the food items. Choose the product in the stated size. The cheapest brand price in the specified size should be recorded.
 - Do not include generic brands (e.g. Black and Gold, Homebrand) unless they are the only brand available for that particular product - and record that the brand was generic.
 - Do not include special prices, only record regular prices of items. If the regular price is not listed and staff members cannot tell you, use the price of the item at your benchmark store.

- If the size of an item differs to what is specified in the form, choose the next closest smaller size. If the smaller size is not available choose the next larger size. Record both the size and price of the item if an alternative size for an item is chosen.
- Where a brand name is specified, use only that brand of product. If the specified brand is not available choose the closest alternative.
- If an item is not available, record the item as 'missing'.

(vii) For meats:

- Deli products can be used if they are the cheapest product.
- Prices should be recorded per kilogram unless otherwise specified. Bulk meat prices per kilogram should not be recorded. If the type of meat specified is not available (eg. regular mince, lean) choose the closest type of meat to what is specified.
- Ham (in this survey) is a lean, pink meat which is able to be sliced or shaved. Canned ham and shaped luncheon meat is not an acceptable substitute. Ham can be obtained from the deli or packaged in the refrigerator section.

(viii) Fruit and vegetables:

- Prices should be recorded per kilogram unless otherwise specified. Bagged fruit or vegetables prices should not be used unless they are the only type available.

(ix) Non-core foods:

- Polyunsaturated margarines should not be confused with monounsaturated margarines such as those made from canola and olive oils. Polyunsaturated margarines include *Nuttex, Eta, Meadow Lea*

Part B: Availability of fresh fruit and vegetables

This component of the survey has been adapted from the *NSW Cancer Council Market Basket Survey Tool*. It comprises a list of 30 fruits and vegetables.

Guidelines:

- In the "present" column of the Availability table tick (✓) if the item is available, or cross (✗) if it is unavailable.
- In the "number of varieties" column, the number of available types of this food should be written. For example:
 - a supermarket has the following apples: Granny Smith, Fuji and Pink ladies:

Fruit/Vegetable	Present	Number of varieties
Apples	✓	3

- if broccoli is unavailable:

Broccoli	✗	
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Part C: Quality of fresh fruit and vegetables

This component of the survey has been developed using both the *Queensland Healthy Food Basket* and the *NSW Cancer Council Market Basket Survey*. It involves a visual assessment of ten varieties of fruits and vegetables for age, bruising and mouldiness plus noting whether or not the items are clean. The survey assesses: apples, oranges and bananas; tomatoes, potato, pumpkin, cabbage, lettuce, carrots and onions.

Guidelines:

- (i) Record the price of the cheapest fruit and vegetables and rate their quality.
- (ii) Use price per kilogram.
 - For items sold individually record price as \$/kg.
 - Where items are only available per unit price (eg. lettuce \$1.20 each) weigh one, and write the price per unit and the weight on the form. If there is no scale at the food outlet record the price and describe whether it is a half or a whole item.
 - If items are not available, write "N/A" in the price/kg box.
- (iii) Rate the quality of the fresh fruit and vegetable items on display based on the proportions of fruit and vegetables that are aged, bruised or mouldy.
 - Record items with a tick (✓) as 'all good' if no ageing, bruising or mouldiness is seen.
 - If three quarters or more are free from ageing, bruising or mouldiness, then record 'most'.
 - Otherwise, use the gradings: 'half', 'some' or 'few' (are free from ageing, bruising or mould).
 - If the item scores 'some' or 'few', then identify the next cheapest type of that item which is of a better quality (i.e. having a grading of "all", "most" or "half").
- (iv) Finally, look at how clean the fruit and vegetables are.
 - Mark 'yes' (Y) if the produce appears free of dirt and dust.
 - Mark 'No' (N) if they appear dirty or dusty.

For example:

- if the cheapest apples are Granny Smith apples, however the apples on display are very aged, only "some" are good and they appear dirty or dusty:

Product	Price per kg	Unit weight (if applicable)	Quality Assessment (tick box) Please give an overall rating on the quality of fruits and vegetables based on their age, bruising or mould.					Clean (tick box) Please give a rating of how clean the items are.	
			All	Most	Half	Some	Few	Yes	No
Granny Smith Apples	\$3.49					✓			✓

- another column needs to be completed with the next cheapest type of apple until at least "half" of the displayed apples are good. For example, if the next cheapest apples were Fuji apples (priced at \$4.20 per kg), in which "half" were good and they were clean and free from dirt and dust:

Product	Price per kg	Unit weight (if applicable)	Quality Assessment (tick box) Please give an overall rating on the quality of fruits and vegetables based on their age, bruising or mould.					Clean (tick box) Please give a rating of how clean the items are.	
			All	Most	Half	Some	Few	Yes	No
Granny Smith Apples	\$3.49					✓		✓	
Fuji Apples	\$4.20				✓			✓	

Part D: Product placement at Checkout

This component of the survey looks at the number and types of products on display at the checkout, as a measure of the products available in the high-traffic, high-visibility areas of supermarkets. It uses a list of common items.

Guidelines:

- (i) In the “present” column, tick (✓) if the item is available, or cross (✗) if it is unavailable.
- (ii) In the “number of varieties” column, the number of available types of this food/drink should be written.

For example:

- if a supermarket has the following chocolate bars at the checkout: Mars Bar, Kit-Kat, Snickers Bar:

Item	Present	Number of varieties	Name (as appropriate)
Chocolate	✓	3	Mars Bar, Kit-Kat and Snickers Bar

- if water is not available at the checkout:

Item	Present	Number of varieties	Name (as appropriate)
Water	✗		

- (iii) List any additional items in the section at the bottom of the table.

Cover sheet: MARKET BASKET SURVEY DATA COLLECTION

Name of supermarket / food store:

Address:

Survey completed by:

Date:

PART A: COST SURVEY

Basket item	Product size	Cost
Cereal group		
White bread	650g	
Wholemeal bread	650g	
Crumpets (rounds)	300g	
Weet-bix	750g	
Instant oats	500g	
Pasta	500g	
White rice	1kg	
Instant noodles	85g	
Premium biscuits	250g	
Fruit		
Tinned fruit salad, natural juice	450g	
Sultanas	375g	
Orange juice (100%) NAS	2L	
Apples	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Oranges	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Bananas	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Vegetables, legumes		
Frozen peas	per 1kg	
Tinned tomatoes	400g	
Tinned beetroot	450g	
Tinned corn kernels	440g	
Tinned baked beans	420g	
Tomatoes	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Potatoes	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Pumpkin	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Cabbage	half	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Lettuce	whole	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Carrots	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Onions	per 1kg	* (as per Quality Assessment)
Meat and alternatives		
Fresh bacon, shortcut, rindless	per 1kg	
Fresh ham	per 1kg	
Beef mince, regular	per 1kg	
Lamb chops, forequarter	per 1kg	
Chicken fillets, skin off	per 1kg	
Sausages, thin beef	per 1kg	
Tinned tuna (unsat.oil)	425g	
Tinned salmon, pink (water)	210g	
Large eggs (min 50g, caged)	700g dozen	
Dairy		
Fresh full cream milk	1L	
Fresh reduced fat milk	2L	
Reduced fat flavoured yoghurt	1kg tub	
Full fat long life milk	1L	
Cheese, block	500g	
Non-core foods		
Polyunsaturated margarine	500g	
White sugar	1kg	
Canola oil	750ml	
Unhealthy Items		
Mars bar	53g	
Coca Cola	600ml	

PART B: AVAILABILITY SURVEY

Vegetable	Present	Number of varieties
Broccoli		
Cabbage		
Capsicum		
Carrot		
Cauliflower		
Cucumber		
Green beans		
Lettuce		
Mushroom		
Onion		
Potato		
Pumpkin		
Sweet corn		
Sweet Potato		
Tomato		
Fruit	Present	Number of varieties
Apple		
Banana		
Grape		
Kiwi fruit		
Mango		
Orange		
Mandarin		
Cherries		
Pawpaw		
Peach		
Pear		
Pineapple		
Rock melon		
Strawberry		
Watermelon		

PART C: QUALITY SURVEY

Cheapest Product	Price per kg	Unit weight (if applicable)	Quality Assessment (tick box)					Clean (tick box)	
			Give an <i>overall</i> rating on the quality of fruits and vegetables based on their age, bruising or mould.					Give an <i>overall</i> rating of how clean the items are.	
			All	Most	Half	Some	Few	Yes	No
Apples									
Oranges									
Bananas									
Tomatoes									
Potato									
Pumpkin									
Cabbage (half)									
Lettuce (whole)									
Carrots									
Onions									

KEY (Quality Assessment):

Good: None of the characteristics listed below are present

Aged: Softness, discolouration, wilting, limpness, skin wrinkling (generally still edible)

Bruised: Bruising, breakage of skin (only portions are still edible)

Key (Cleanliness):

Yes: Free from dirt or dust

No: Dirt or dust visible on skin

ADDENDUM (3): FARMERS' MARKET PRODUCE SURVEY

The objective of this component of the Audit is to: quantify and compare the cost, quality and diversity of fresh produce and other food items available at farmers' markets within or otherwise accessible to the study area.

Farmers Market Produce Survey: Cover Sheet

Name of Farmers Market: _____

Address: _____

Survey completed by: _____

Date: _____

Fruit and vegetable stalls – standard items

Stall Name: _____

Locations where produce is sourced or grown: _____

Organic certification (if available): _____

Direct from farm, or wholesale?: _____

Product	No. of varieties	Cheapest variety (loose items)		Quality*	Clean? Yes / No	Comments
		Name	Price			
Fruit						
Apple						
Apricot						
Avocado						
Banana						
Blueberry						
Cantaloupe (Rockmelon)						
Grape						
Honeydew melon						
Lime						
Mango						
Nectarine						
Orange						
Papaya (PawPaw)						
Peach						
Pear						
Plum						
Pineapple						
Strawberry						
Watermelon						
Other fruits:						
Vegetable						
Asparagus						
Beans (green)						
Broccoli						
Cabbage						
Capsicum						
Carrot						
Cauliflower						
Celery						
Corn						
Cucumber						
Eggplant (Aubergine)						
Lettuce (round)						
Mushroom (button)						
Onion						
Potato						
Pumpkin						
Sweet Potato						
Tomato						
Zucchini						
Other vegetables:						

* Quality scores: 1 = very low/very poor.
 2 = low/poor.
 3 = medium/acceptable.
 4 = high/good.
 5 = very high/very good.

Presence of other stalls / items

Stall Information	Stall Name: _____	Stall Name: _____	Stall Name: _____
Location where product sourced or grown			
Organic certification visible?			
Direct from farmer?			
Wholesale?			
Produce Items			
(i) Meat, Seafood and Eggs			
Chicken			
Lamb			
Beef			
Pork			
Bacon / ham			
Mince			
Sausages			
Game meat			
Fresh fish			
Smoked fish			
Eggs			
Other:			
(ii) Dairy Products			
Milk			
Yoghurt			
Cheese			
Other:			
(iii) Bakery Items			
Bread			
Cakes / Muffins			
Other:			
(iv) Gourmet foods and special dietary items			
Pre-prepared food			
Gluten free / yeast free			
Sugar free			
Other :			
(v) Other items			
Nuts			
Grains and pulses			
Oils			
Jam, honey, condiments			
Chocolates / confectionary			
Beverages			
Take away food, coffee or drinks			
Additional items:			
Other:			