

FORTNIGHTLY LITERATURE REVIEW

REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	ALERT SOURCE	KEYWORDS
GENERAL POLICY AND RESEARCH			
<p>Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. 2011. <i>Sustainable Australia – Sustainable Communities: An Overview</i>. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia. * http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy-overview.pdf</p>	<p>This provides an overview of the recently released Sustainable Communities Strategy. The objective of the Strategy is stated as ‘...to ensure that future changes in Australia’s population are compatible with the sustainability of our economy, communities and the environment. These three elements – economic prosperity, liveable communities and environmental sustainability – are the foundations of the nation’s wellbeing’ (p 6). The Strategy outlines 6 principles which form the basis of the Government’s position: freedom of choice (in regard to housing, engagement with the community and economy, and use of services and infrastructure); valuing diversity; enhancing our prosperity; good custodianship (of the natural and built environment, sustainable use of resources); place matters; and joint responsibility (cooperation across all levels of government, and with the private and non-government sectors). The Government aims to enhance urban liveability through providing funding to increase employment opportunities outside capital city CBDs; better manage motorways and road infrastructure; and improve planning and design of outer suburbs and major regional centres. Funds will also be provided to improve the availability of information and data relating to sustainability, and the development of indicators to measure sustainability. Additional funding will be</p>	<p>Urban Affairs</p>	<p>Federal policy; funding; infrastructure; neighbourhood design; regional development</p>

	allocated to regional Australia for health infrastructure; higher, vocational and tertiary education; economic regeneration; and other region-specific needs.		
Green Building Council of Australia. 2010. <i>Green Star Communities National Framework</i> . Sydney: Green Building Council of Australia. http://www.gbca.org.au/uploads/152/2712/GBCA015_Framework_Final_SinglePages.pdf	The Green Building Council of Australia's (GBCA) principles for sustainable communities are to: enhance liveability; create opportunities for economic prosperity; foster environmental responsibility; embrace design excellence; and demonstrate visionary leadership and strong governance. The Council identifies 8 common elements of communities: infrastructure; buildings; public realm; people; ecology; economy; governance; and services. The Framework addresses the challenges facing Australia's cities, given expected population growth, climate change, and pressure on supplies of natural resources. It describes the Council's development of a rating tool which provides best practice benchmarks, and can be used to assess sustainable communities. Communities can then be certified and accredited based on their rating.	Urban Affairs	Neighbourhood design; infrastructure; rating tool
Milat, A.J., King, L. and Bauman, A. 2011. "The Physical Activity, Nutrition and Obesity Research Group: fostering population health research in NSW." <i>Public Health Bulletin</i> 22(1-2):13-14 http://www.publish.csiro.au/?act=view_file&file_id=NB10059.pdf	This article describes the activities of the Physical Activity, Nutrition and Obesity Research Group, which has been funded by the NSW Department of Health since 2008. The Group is concerned with population monitoring, determinants and environments, intervention research, and measurement tools. The Group was involved in the development and implementation of the 2010 NSW Schools Physical Activity and Nutrition Survey. It also has a significant role in providing technical and expert advice to relevant health organisations on policy.	APAN	Physical activity; healthy food; policy; research
Larco, N. 2010. "Suburbia Shifted: Overlooked Trends and Opportunities in Suburban Multifamily Housing." <i>Journal of Architectural and Planning Research</i> 27(1):	This article looks at suburban multifamily housing in the US, and how it has traditionally been associated with poverty and public housing. The author also states, however, that this type of housing is the fastest growing	InformeDesign	Neighbourhood design; housing type; density; active transport

<p>69-87 http://japr.homestead.com/Larco.pdf</p>	<p>housing market in the US. Multifamily housing is more affordable, and fosters shorter commutes to work, and a higher percentage of residents who walk and use public transport. The author recommends that planners, policymakers and developers should take this into account, and provide more of this type of housing to suit changing demographics and needs, and help to achieve smart growth goals.</p>		
<p>Durand, C.P., Andalib, M., Dunton, G.F., Wolch, J. and Pentz, M.A. 2011. "A systematic review of built environment factors related to physical activity and obesity risk: implications for smart growth urban planning." <i>Obesity Reviews</i> 12: e173-e182 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-789X.2010.00826.x/pdf</p>	<p>This article considers whether smart growth impacts physical activity, through analysis of five key smart growth factors: diverse housing types; mixed land use; housing density; compact development patterns; and levels of open space. The review showed that smart growth planning principles do have an impact on physical activity, especially walking. However, the authors state that political leadership and will, market demand, and the economics of development are forces, which shape development, and which will need to be altered before developer practices and broader behavioural change in communities can be achieved.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Neighbourhood design; smart growth; physical activity</p>
<p>Beaglehole, R., Bonita, R., Horton, R., Adams, C., Alleyne, G., Asaria, P., Baugh, V., Bekedam, H., Billo, N., Casswell, S., Cecchini, M., Colagiuri, S., Collins, T., Ebrahim, S., Engelgau, M., Galea, G., Gaziano, T., Geneau, R., Haines, A., Hospedales, J., Jha, P., Keeling, A., Leeder, S., Lincoln, P., McKee, M., Mackay, J., Magnusson, R., Moddie, R., Mwatsama, M., Nishtar, S., Norrving, B., Patterson, D., Piot, P., Ralston, J., Rani, M., Reddy, K.S., Sassi, F., Sheron, N., Stuckler, D., Suh, I., Torode, J., Varghese, C., and Watt, J. 2011. "Priority actions for the non-communicable disease crisis." <i>The Lancet</i></p>	<p>This article refers to the UN High-Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which will be held in September 2011. The meeting is seen as an opportunity to create a 'sustained global movement' against NCDs like obesity, diabetes and heart disease. The article proposes 5 priority actions for the movement – leadership, prevention, treatment, international cooperation, and monitoring and accountability; as well as five priority interventions – tobacco control, salt reduction, improved diets and physical activity, reduction in hazardous alcohol intake, and essential drugs and technologies. There is a particular focus on how these interventions can aid development in low and middle income countries. Recommendations in regard</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Global; physical activity; healthy food; developing countries</p>

<p>377(9775): 1438-1447 * http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(11)60393-0/fulltext</p>	<p>to improved diets and physical activity include: increasing the price of foods high in trans fats and sugar; food labelling; marketing restrictions; strong government encouragement; and modification of the built environment.</p>		
GETTING PEOPLE ACTIVE			
<p>Baker, P.R.A., Francis, D.P., Soares, J., Weightman, A.L. and Foster, C. 2011. "Community wide interventions for increasing physical activity (Review)." <i>The Cochrane Library</i> 2011, Issue 4 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.cd008366</p>	<p>This article evaluates the effect of 'community-wide, multi-strategic interventions' on population levels of physical activity, through a review of 25 studies in a mix of high and low income countries. The authors found that there were issues with selection bias and publication bias and methodological flaws in all of the studies. Therefore, none of the studies could support the hypothesis that community interventions increase physical activity. The authors stated that there is a need for well-designed studies which focus on the quality of the measurement of physical activity.</p>	APAN	Physical activity; methodology; project design
<p>Wong, B.Y., Faullkner, G. and Buliung, R. 2011. "GIS measured environmental correlates of active school transport: A systematic review of 14 studies." <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 8(39) doi:10.1186/1479-5868-8-39 http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/8/1/39/abstract</p>	<p>The article evaluates the relationship between objectively measured built environment elements and active school transport in children and teenagers; and explores GIS methodologies used in this area. The results of this evaluation show that there are inconsistencies in the use of spatial concepts, such as geocoding, buffer methods and assessment of the quality of infrastructure, which limit the ability of researchers to draw conclusions about the relationship between the built environment and active school transport.</p>	APAN	Physical activity; GIS; active school transport; methodology
<p>Taylor, R.W., Farmer, V.L., Cameron, S.L., Meredith-Jones, K., Williams, S.M. and Mann, J.I. 2011. "School playgrounds and physical activity policies as predictors of school and home time activity." <i>International Journal of Behavioural</i></p>	<p>This article addresses the level of influence permanent play facilities in school playgrounds and physical activity policies have on activity in children, using objective measures of physical activity. School playgrounds were found to have a positive relationship with physical activity levels, while there was no</p>	APAN	Physical activity; playground design; schools

<p><i>Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 8(38) doi:10.1186/1479-5868-8-38 http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/pdf/1479-5868-8-38.pdf</p>	<p>observed relationship between school policies and physical activity. The authors recommend that the number of permanent play facilities be increased.</p>		
<p>McCormack, G.R., Giles-Corti, B., Timperio, A., Wood, G. and Villanueva, K. 2011. "A cross-sectional study of the individual, social, and built environment correlates of pedometer-based physical activity among elementary school children." <i>International Journal of Behavioural Nutrition and Physical Activity</i> 8(30) http://www.ijbnpa.org/content/8/1/30/abstract</p>	<p>In this study, children from 10-12 years old who attended the most walkable public elementary schools in Perth, WA completed surveys and their physical activity levels were measured by pedometers, to examine the relationship between individual, social and built environmental correlates and physical activity. The results showed that screen time, not being driven to school, attending a school in a neighbourhood of high socio-economic status, the average number of steps taken by classmates, and living further than a 10 minute walk from a relative's house were positively associated with higher levels of physical activity. The authors recommend that multi-level interventions which reduce screen time, encourage active travel to and from school, and develop a physically active classroom culture should be undertaken to improve activity levels in children.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; schools; classroom activity; active transport</p>
<p>Brockman, R. and Fox, K.R. 2011. "Physical activity by stealth? The potential health benefits of a workplace transport plan." <i>Public Health</i> 125(2011): 210-216 http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B73H6-52HB0K5-1&_user=115085&_coverDate=03/31/2011&_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_orig=gateway&_origin=gateway&_sort=d&_docanchor=&_view=c&_acct=C000008818&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=115085&md5=1230b382213e852276e4045c9844c7bc&searchtype=a</p>	<p>This article evaluates the effect of a workplace travel plan - the key element of which was a restriction on parking opportunities - on levels of active commuting and public health. Information was collected from travel surveys undertaken between 1998 and 2007. Results showed that transport plans which aim to reduce car use have a positive relationship with increased active commuting levels.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; active commuting; restricted car parking</p>

<p>Gojanovic, B., Welker, J. Iglesias, K., Daucourt, C. and Gremion, G. 2011. "Electric Bikes as a New Active Transportation Modality to Promote Health." <i>Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise</i> doi: 10.1249/MSS.0b013e31821cbdc8 http://journals.lww.com/acsm-msse/Abstract/publishahead/Electric Bikes as a New Active Transportation.98939.aspx</p>	<p>This study looked at whether use of electrically assisted bicycles in hilly cities would allow sedentary residents to commute comfortably, while still requiring physical effort and providing sufficient health benefits. The results showed that electrically assisted bicycles provide an easy, comfortable and ecologically friendly method of commuting to work for sedentary people. These can be used in areas where the topography would discourage physical activity and active commuting, and to encourage people who would otherwise not engage in active commuting to cycle to work.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Physical activity; active commuting; electric bicycle</p>
<p>Aarts, M., Wendel-Vos, W., van Oers, H.A.M., van de Goor, I.A.M., and Schuit, A.J. 2010. "Environmental Determinants of Outdoor Play in Children: A Large-Scale Cross Sectional Study". <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 39(3):212-219 * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379710003508</p>	<p>This article explores the relationship between physical and social factors in home and neighbourhood environments, and levels of outdoor play for children of different age groups in the Netherlands. The role of parents and neighbourhood social cohesion were found to have a significant impact on levels of outdoor play. In contrast to studies in the US and Australia, however, access to parks and recreational facilities, walkability and safety were not found to have a consistent association with outdoor play. The authors suggest this may be due to the different spatial planning structure in the Netherlands.</p>	<p>APAN/ InformeDesign</p>	<p>Neighbourhood design; social cohesion; outdoor play; children</p>
<p>Mitchell, C., Cowburn, G. and Foster, C. 2010. <i>Assessing the options to use the regulatory environment to promote local physical activity and healthy eating</i>. London: National Heart Forum. * http://nhfshare.heartforum.org.uk/RMAssets/NHFreports/Assessingoptionsregulatoryenv_physicalactivity.pdf</p>	<p>This report looks at the potential contribution law, legislation and policy at the local level could make to reducing levels of obesity in the UK, through assessing the efficacy of previous local government interventions via regulation. The NHF also conducted interviews with key stakeholders, such as planning, transport and health organisations, to gain insight into local decision-making processes. The report provides recommendations for the roles and responsibilities of local authorities in encouraging physical activity and promoting and providing access to healthy food options.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Local government; regulatory interventions; physical activity; healthy food</p>

<p>Hosking, J. and Ameratunga, S. 2011. "How can we best intervene in the trip to school? Pathways from transport to health." <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health</i> 35(2): 108-110 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1753-6405.2010.00690.x/pdf</p>	<p>This article addresses interventions used to promote active transport for children travelling to school. There are a number of different school travel interventions, including walking school buses, walk to school days, and engineering measures (such as traffic calming devices like chicanes, and other landscaping) and 'safe routes to school' programs. The authors identify several key issues: there needs to be greater consideration of the safety and attractiveness of trips to school; socio-economically disadvantaged areas should be given priority; there needs to be more robust evaluation of interventions; and school travel interventions need to be complemented by changes at different levels of government and institutions (e.g., traffic speeds need to be reduced – this is a city planning issue).</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Active transport; children; physical activity; schools</p>
<p>Van Dyck, D., Cardon, G., Deforche, B., Owen, N. and De Bourdeaudhuij, I.D. 2011. "Relationships between neighbourhood walkability and adults' physical activity: How important is residential self-selection?" <i>Health & Place</i> doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2011.05.005 http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829211000839</p>	<p>This article explored the relationship between residential self-selection, socio-demographic characteristics, and objectively assessed neighbourhood walkability, through a study of Belgian adults. The aim of the study was to determine whether objectively assessed walkability was a significant correlate of physical activity, beyond residential self-selection. The results showed that walkability was more important for neighbourhood selection in women, older adults and lower-educated adults. It also showed that objectively assessed walkability was positively associated with physical activity. The authors state that designing walkable neighbourhoods may increase physical activity levels among adults; even those who have chosen specifically to live in a walkable neighbourhood.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Neighbourhood design; walkability; physical activity; self-selection</p>
<p>Montemurro, G.R., Berry, T.R., Spence, J.C., Nykiforuk, C., Blanchard, C. and Cutumisu, N. 2011. "Walkable by Willpower': Resident perceptions of neighbourhood</p>	<p>This Canadian study explored resident perception of neighbourhood walkability, physical activity opportunities, food choice, and factors influencing choice of neighbourhood, through focus groups held in</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Neighbourhood design; walkability; social interaction;</p>

<p>environments". <i>Health & Place</i> doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2011.04.010 * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S135382921100075X</p>	<p>neighbourhoods with different levels of walkability. The discussions revealed that most residents believed that their neighbourhoods were very or reasonably walkable, with high food choice. Most residents stated that they walked for leisure or recreation, rather than utilitarian purposes. Key factors influencing levels of walking and physical activity include: connectivity, path quality, weather and traffic. Social interaction with neighbours was noted as an outcome of walking and local opportunities for physical activity, which residents enjoyed. Another key finding was that ability to drive easily was an important factor in neighbourhood choice.</p>		<p>healthy food; physical activity</p>
<p>Cerin, E., Chan, K., Macfarlane, D.J., Lee, K. and Lai, P. 2011. "Objective assessment of walking environments in ultra-dense cities: Development and reliability of the Environment in Asia Scan Tool – Hong Kong version (EAST-HK)." <i>Health & Place</i> doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2011.04.005 http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829211000645</p>	<p>The Environment in Asia scan tool is an audit tool which has been specifically developed to objectively assess the aspects of neighbourhoods which are believed to impact walking in Hong Kong and similar ultra-dense Asian cities. This article describes the effectiveness of the audit tool in estimating neighbourhood walkability in Hong Kong. The results showed that it is possible to obtain accurate profiles of neighbourhoods through using the tool.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Audit tools; walkability; density; physical activity</p>
CONNECTING AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES			
<p>Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. 2011. <i>Sustainable Australia – Sustainable Communities: An Overview</i>. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia. * http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy-overview.pdf</p>	<p>This provides an overview of the recently released Sustainable Communities Strategy. The objective of the Strategy is stated as '...to ensure that future changes in Australia's population are compatible with the sustainability of our economy, communities and the environment. These three elements – economic prosperity, liveable communities and environmental sustainability – are the foundations of the nation's wellbeing' (p 6). The Strategy outlines 6 principles which form the basis of the Government's position: freedom of choice (in regard to housing, engagement with the community and economy, and use of services</p>	<p>Urban Affairs</p>	<p>Federal policy; funding; infrastructure; neighbourhood design; regional development</p>

	and infrastructure); valuing diversity; enhancing our prosperity; good custodianship (of the natural and built environment, sustainable use of resources); place matters; and joint responsibility (cooperation across all levels of government, and with the private and non-government sectors). The Government aims to enhance urban liveability through providing funding to increase employment opportunities outside capital city CBDs; better manage motorways and road infrastructure; and improve planning and design of outer suburbs and major regional centres. Funds will also be provided to improve the availability of information and data relating to sustainability, and the development of indicators to measure sustainability. Additional funding will be allocated to regional Australia for health infrastructure; higher, vocational and tertiary education; economic regeneration; and other region-specific needs.		
Aarts, M., Wendel-Vos, W., van Oers, H.A.M., van de Goor, I.A.M., and Schuit, A.J. 2010. "Environmental Determinants of Outdoor Play in Children: A Large-Scale Cross Sectional Study". <i>American Journal of Preventive Medicine</i> 39(3):212-219 * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379710003508	This article explores the relationship between physical and social factors in home and neighbourhood environments, and levels of outdoor play for children of different age groups in the Netherlands. The role of parents and neighbourhood social cohesion were found to have a significant impact on levels of outdoor play. In contrast to studies in the US and Australia, however, access to parks and recreational facilities, walkability and safety were not found to have a consistent association with outdoor play. The authors suggest this may be due to the different spatial planning structure in the Netherlands.	APAN/ InformeDesign	Neighbourhood design; social cohesion; outdoor play; children
Montemurro, G.R., Berry, T.R., Spence, J.C., Nykiforuk, C., Blanchard, C. and Cutumisu, N. 2011. "Walkable by Willpower': Resident perceptions of neighbourhood environments". <i>Health & Place</i>	This Canadian study explored resident perception of neighbourhood walkability, physical activity opportunities, food choice, and factors influencing choice of neighbourhood, through focus groups held in neighbourhoods with different levels of walkability. The	APAN	Neighbourhood design; walkability; social interaction; healthy food;

<p>doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2011.04.010 * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S135382921100075X</p>	<p>discussions revealed that most residents believed that their neighbourhoods were very or reasonably walkable, with high food choice. Most residents stated that they walked for leisure or recreation, rather than utilitarian purposes. Key factors influencing levels of walking and physical activity include: connectivity, path quality, weather and traffic. Social interaction with neighbours was noted as an outcome of walking and local opportunities for physical activity, which residents enjoyed. Another key finding was that ability to drive easily was an important factor in neighbourhood choice.</p>		<p>physical activity</p>
<p>PROVIDING HEALTHY FOOD OPTIONS</p>			
<p>Thompson, J.L., Bentley, G., Davis, M. Coulson, J., Stathi, A. and Fox, K.R. 2011. "Food shopping habit, physical activity and health-related indicators among adults aged ≥70 years." <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> doi: 10.1017/S1368980011000747 http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=8271390</p>	<p>This article describes a study of food shopping habits of older adults in the UK, and the effect of these habits on health. The results showed that there is a positive relationship between ease of purchasing fresh fruit, vegetables and low fat products, and higher levels of physical function, physical activity and better general health.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Healthy food options; shopping; access</p>
<p>Beaglehole, R., Bonita, R., Horton, R., Adams, C., Alleyne, G., Asaria, P., Baugh, V., Bekedam, H., Billo, N., Casswell, S., Cecchini, M., Colagiuri, S., Collins, T., Ebrahim, S., Engelgau, M., Galea, G., Gaziano, T., Geneau, R., Haines, A., Hospedales, J., Jha, P., Keeling, A., Leeder, S., Lincoln, P., McKee, M., Mackay, J., Magnusson, R., Moddie, R., Mwatsama, M., Nishtar, S., Norrving, B., Patterson, D., Piot, P., Ralston, J., Rani, M., Reddy, K.S., Sassi, F., Sheron, N., Stuckler, D., Suh, I., Torode, J., Varghese, C., and Watt, J. 2011. "Priority actions for the non-</p>	<p>This article refers to the UN High-Level Meeting on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which will be held in September 2011. The meeting is seen as an opportunity to create a 'sustained global movement' against NCDs like obesity, diabetes and heart disease. The article proposes 5 priority actions for the movement – leadership, prevention, treatment, international cooperation, and monitoring and accountability; as well as five priority interventions – tobacco control, salt reduction, improved diets and physical activity, reduction in hazardous alcohol intake, and essential drugs and technologies. There is a particular focus on how these interventions can aid development in low and</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Global; physical activity; healthy food; developing countries</p>

<p>communicable disease crisis." <i>The Lancet</i> 377(9775): 1438-1447 * http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(11)60393-0/fulltext</p>	<p>middle income countries. Recommendations in regard to improved diets and physical activity include: increasing the price of foods high in trans fats and sugar; food labelling; marketing restrictions; strong government encouragement; and modification of the built environment.</p>		
<p>Campion, V. 2011. "Shoalhaven Council to ban Dan Murphy's." <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> 9 May 2011. http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/s_hoalhaven-council-to-ban-dan-murphys/story-e6freuy9-1226052073532</p>	<p>This article describes how a social impact report found that East Nowra would suffer more domestic violence, alcohol-related illnesses and deaths if a Dan Murphy's liquor super store was approved for development. The Shoalhaven district reportedly suffers from a level of alcohol related assaults, domestic violence, road injuries and deaths that is double the state average. It is reported that Shoalhaven Council plans to reject the DA.</p>	<p>Social Impacts Alert</p>	<p>Healthy food options; alcohol; local council restrictions; social impact assessment</p>
<p>Lloyd, B. and Dumbrell, S. 2011. "Modifying the food supply at a community swimming pool: a case study." <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> 22(1):22-26 http://search.informit.com.au/fullText;dn=864142289189901;res=IELHEA</p>	<p>This article addresses the provision of energy-dense, nutrient-poor (EDNP) snacks at community swimming pools, and the effect this may have on promoting obesity, particularly in children and teenagers. The study used an environmental analysis tool called Analysis Grid for Environments Linked to Obesity (ANGELO), which identifies four environmental types: physical (what is available); economic (costs related to food and physical activity); political (rules related to food and physical activity); and socio-cultural (attitudes, beliefs and values related to food and physical activity). The project involved the replacement of EDNP snacks with healthy items at the kiosk of a community swimming pool in Sydney This was undertaken with reference to the NSW Healthy School Canteens Strategy. The article describes the challenges, processes and controversies of this case study of health promotion.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Healthy food; health promotion</p>
<p>Mitchell, C., Cowburn, G. and Foster, C. 2010. <i>Assessing the options to use the regulatory environment to promote local</i></p>	<p>This report looks at the potential contribution law, legislation and policy at the local level could make to reducing levels of obesity in the UK, through assessing</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Local government; regulatory interventions;</p>

<p><i>physical activity and healthy eating</i>. London: National Heart Forum. * http://nhfshare.heartforum.org.uk/RMAssets/NHFreports/Assessingoptionsregulator_yenv_physicalactivity.pdf</p>	<p>the efficacy of previous local government interventions via regulation. The NHF also conducted interviews with key stakeholders, such as planning, transport and health organisations, to gain insight into local decision-making processes. The report provides recommendations for the roles and responsibilities of local authorities in encouraging physical activity and promoting and providing access to healthy food options.</p>		<p>physical activity; healthy food</p>
<p>Montemurro, G.R., Berry, T.R., Spence, J.C., Nykiforuk, C., Blanchard, C. and Cutumisu, N. 2011. "Walkable by Willpower': Resident perceptions of neighbourhood environments". <i>Health & Place</i> doi:10.1016/j.healthplace.2011.04.010 * http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S135382921100075X</p>	<p>This Canadian study explored resident perception of neighbourhood walkability, physical activity opportunities, food choice, and factors influencing choice of neighbourhood, through focus groups held in neighbourhoods with different levels of walkability. The discussions revealed that most residents believed that their neighbourhoods were very or reasonably walkable, with high food choice. Most residents stated that they walked for leisure or recreation, rather than utilitarian purposes. Key factors influencing levels of walking and physical activity include: connectivity, path quality, weather and traffic. Social interaction with neighbours was noted as an outcome of walking and local opportunities for physical activity, which residents enjoyed. Another key finding was that ability to drive easily was an important factor in neighbourhood choice.</p>	<p>APAN</p>	<p>Neighbourhood design; walkability; social interaction; healthy food; physical activity</p>

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