

People, Place and Wellbeing: Relationship between DHS Public Health Goal Areas and Urban Planning

Goal Area	Description	Examples of Intersection with Urban Planning * by no means an exhaustive list
Eating Well	Ensure that all Victorians can access and enjoy food that is safe, affordable, varied and nutritious.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geographical disparity of access to healthy food ▪ Planning for access to range of healthy food outlets
Active Living	Encourage all Victorians to increase levels of participation and physical activity, to optimise body weight and to prevent injuries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of services and facilities in residential areas to encourage exercise and neighbouring activity ▪ Provision and maintenance of bicycle paths and footpaths, and integration to public transport ▪ Buildings with prominent disability access ▪ Roads with sufficient pedestrian crossings to allow people to cross with ease and with limited waiting
Tackling Drugs	Help all Victorians to minimise the harmful effects of tobacco, alcohol, illicit and other drugs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to point-of-sale ▪ Injecting patterns across landscape – concentrated in particular locations and places ▪ Physical access to treatment and support facilities, including ease of access via public transport
Stopping Disease	Reduce the impact and spread of disease amongst Victorians through immunisation, early intervention, screening and control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geographical dispersal of immunization and other primary care facilities ▪ Housing standards ▪ Quality of sanitation infrastructure ▪ Cooling towers
Starting Young	Focus on action in pregnancy, childhood and adolescence to improve the future health and wellbeing of all Victorians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accessible parks, services, shops, public transport and other amenities to encourage sense of safety and promote participation of parents and young children, and interaction with other community members. ▪ Places where young people can congregate, engage in a range of leisure and learning opportunities, experience place and community and interact with people from other age groups.
Creating Healthy Environments	Improve the quality of Victoria’s built and natural environments that promote and protect health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing designs that promote participation, social cohesion, sense of place and community wellbeing. ▪ Access to natural environments for recreation ▪ Location of agriculture and industry adjacent to housing (and vice versa) ▪ Transport infrastructure that reduces reliance on motor transport
Strengthening Communities	Foster the ability of all Victorian communities to protect, maintain and improve good health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban planning that encourages pedestrian activity is likely to reduce crime through ‘safety in numbers’ ▪ Mixed housing ensures social diversity, multiple uses of spaces, social interaction, informal surveillance and sense of safety

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Closing the Gaps	Decrease disparities in health between social and cultural groups, geographical areas and indigenous and non-indigenous people in Victoria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burden of Disease Study – shows geographical distribution of disease ▪ Social Health Atlas of Australia: places with the least money, fewest professionals, more rental housing, more new migrants, more unemployed, less skilled workers, more homes without cars also show more violence, heart disease, cancers and morbidity. ▪ Policies to reduce migration of lower socio-economic population to outer urban fringe ▪ Provision of amenities and services, eg healthy foodstuffs and recreation facilities, to outer urban fringe
Building Capacity	Turn information and research into knowledge, skills and action to strengthen the capacity of individuals, organisations and systems.	<p>Municipal Public Health Planning Framework promotes community capacity building on urban planning by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting a systems view of health/wellbeing and planning that considers the input of government policies, local government corporate circumstances, best practice, and the community, and the overall impact on health outcomes and wellbeing of risk factors originating across any or all of the built/physical, social, economic and natural environments. ▪ Promoting partnership development amongst local government functional areas to address relationship between built environment and health/wellbeing ▪ Encouraging local government to enhance community participation skills and activity in decision making on planning