Place and Wellbeing Assessment of the Clackmannanshire Council Interim Climate Change Strategy - July 2022

About the report

This is a report following the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes Assessment held in July 2022 to consider the draft Clackmannanshire Council Interim Climate Change Strategy and how it could affect the wellbeing of the people of Alloa and the wider Clackmannanshire area. We know that the places we create impact on those who live, work and relax in them and can have a positive or negative influence on their health and well-being. The process applied during the workshop takes a place-based approach considering the unintended consequences of the strategy on creating an approach to sustainability and climate change within Alloa and Clackmannanshire that aims to have a positive impact on communities and contributes to national and global net zero targets.

All the evidence features that a place needs to exhibit for it to have a positive impact on health and well-being are set out in the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes. Our objective is to support delivery of these outcomes. A process used for doing so is a Place and Wellbeing Assessment. This paper is the output of one of these assessments.

A Place and Wellbeing Assessment involves a workshop pulling together expertise and perspectives from attendees to consider a plan, policy or decisions that impact on delivering a place that enables wellbeing. It asks attendees to consider each of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes with a lens on who is experiencing the most significant impact from inequality in that place.

This assessment was organised between the final stages of the draft strategy being written and then being submitted for a final edit before being put forward to council committee. The preparation, execution and the report of the assessment were produced with immediate effect shortly after the workshop. The Shaping Places for Wellbeing team will be

working with the Clackmannanshire [Environmental Services Energy and Sustainability](#) team moving forward on information sharing, digestion of the assessment, supportive conversations and further assessments which will be more in depth.

Participants were asked to use their knowledge and expertise to consider how the draft strategy in its current state could impact on creating a place that enabled wellbeing and with a focus on the identified population groups and then to note ways in which it could be improved to meet the outcomes.

We also included a focus on three groups of people that have been highlighted as needing consideration when looking to enhance wellbeing in Alloa. These are people living in poverty, young men and young girls and women. Focus was given to Alloa, but also the wider context of Clackmannanshire.

Participants:

- Robbie Seale (RS) Clackmannanshire Council Climate Change and Energy Officer, *draft strategy discussion*
- Lawrence Hunter (LH) Clackmannanshire Council Development and Environmental Services Energy and Sustainability, *draft strategy discussion*
- Theresa Glasgow (TG), Shaping Places for Wellbeing Project Lead Alloa, *Chair and note taking, place expertise*
- Susan Rintoul (SR), Place and Wellbeing Project Officer, *Note taking*
- Jennifer Robertson (JR) Shaping Places for Wellbeing Project Manager, *Note taking*

This report begins with a quick summary of the strategy, followed by a summary of the assessment process detailing how the strategy contributes to delivering the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes. The remainder of the report outlines the discussions that took place, alongside some recommendations to enhance the strategy contribution to health and wellbeing. To assist our understanding, we also include relevant information from Public Health research papers that shaped the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes.

Summary of Clackmannanshire Interim Climate Change Strategy

The 2022 reviewed Clackmannanshire Climate Change Strategy is in the first stages of development. The final document will replace the Clackmannanshire Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy adopted in September 2010 and then reviewed in 2016.

Further to approval from council committee on 6th August 2022 the new draft will be released for public consultation and continue in development.

Before the assessment took place, the Shaping Places for Wellbeing team and the named authors agreed that it would be useful to conduct further Place and Wellbeing Assessments at future stages of the document's development. To accompany the assessments, it was agreed to continue the supportive conversations about how to embed the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes not only into the strategy and related plans but into how they translate into practical working actions.

Summary of findings

Overall, the draft Clackmannanshire Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy contributes to delivering and supporting the aspects of a place that enable the wellbeing of those who live, work and relax in Alloa and the wider Clackmannanshire Council area. Through the discussions under each theme the group identified a number of ways in which the strategy was meeting the outcomes, which is very positive at this stage in its development.

It was identified that the document had a robust focus on having not only mitigation and adaption around climate change but alluded to a strong ethic around being preventative in nature, driving and nurturing collaboration and partnership working. It committed to meaningful community engagement, had a clear democratic decision-making process with those with lived experience, and local knowledge of the place too.

It was recognised that there is a plethora of climate change related work already happening in the local area. Not all of which have been necessary to include in this first draft, the projects are at various stages of development, and some will be included in the document at a further stage.

It was agreed by all participants that this was a useful process to go through. It allowed the participants to look at the strategy through the lens of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, ensuring each aspect was included and thought through. Throughout the process some areas of the strategy where highlighted where it could be further enhanced, these have been listed in the body of this report.

The new working relationship with the Shaping Places for Wellbeing team has already resulted in the exchange of connections, various recommendations and aligning work. It was agreed that further Place and Wellbeing Assessments are to be carried out at various points in the strategies development and to continue working with the Shaping Places for Wellbeing team to align work.

Outline of Discussion and Recommendations by Place and Wellbeing Outcome

Movement

Active Travel

Everyone can:

- easily move around using good-quality, accessible, well-maintained and safe segregated wheeling, walking and cycling routes and access secure bike parking.
- wheel, walk and cycle through routes that connect homes, destinations and public transport, are segregated from, and prioritised above, motorised traffic and are part of a local green network.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Active travel has been associated with reduced risk for all-cause mortality and improvements in mental health.[1]
- Active travel has the potential to minimise health harms by reducing motorised traffic.[2]

---

[1] Rissel C, Curac N, Greenaway M, et al. Physical Activity Associated with Public Transport Use - A Review and Modelling of Potential Benefits. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 2012 9: 2454-2478

[2] 3 Staatsen B et al. INHERIT: exploring triple-win solutions for living, moving and consuming that encourage behavioural change, protect the environment, promote health and health equity. Brussels: EuroHealthNet; 2017. www.inherit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/INHERIT-Report-A4-Low-res_s.pdf

- Active travel could lead to increased exposure to air pollutants or more accidents, but the health benefits of active travel, for example from physical activity, outweighed the risks caused by air pollution or accidents.[3]
- Active travel has the potential to provide benefits to local economies.[4]

Climate lens info

- *What would it take for people to move around in ways that avoid using petrol and diesel (for example walking, cycling, electric vehicles)?[5]*

Summary of discussion

The group felt the strategy contributed well towards this outcome. It features heavily in the low carbon section. It references the sustainable transport hierarchy, active travel work, flexible digital working reducing the need to travel, and programmes for support with behaviour change. The strategy is looking to make it as accessible as possible to everyone and identify any gaps in that existing network.

Recommendations

To enhance the strategy, it is recommended to consider:

- A masterplan model approach such as in Aberdeen City to traffic easing measures and pedestrianisation
- Broader consultation with residents around the cost-of-living crisis and how confident they feel about active travel.
- The active travel hub could be referenced more, linking in with Alloa First about the strategy itself.
- More information on the central bus and railway station and how that links in with the cycle routes and enhanced signage.
- Opportunity to approach Ramblers Scotland and the Transformation programme to see if anything further could be added to the plan

[3] 3 Mueller N, Rojas-Rueda D, Cole-Hunter T, et al. Health impact assessment of active transportation: A systematic review. Preventative Medicine 2015;76:103–114.
[4] www.livingstreets.org.uk/media/3890/pedestrian-pound-2018.pdf
[5] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard due for release Autumn 2022

Public Transport

Everyone has access to a sustainable, affordable, accessible, available, appropriate, and safe public transport service.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Certain groups in the population are disproportionately affected by the lack of available and affordable public transport.[6]
- Public transport has the potential to reduce carbon emissions.[7]
- Public transport has the potential to encourage active travel.[8]
- Public transport has the potential to improve access to services and facilities and connect communities.[9]

Climate lens info

- *Are there delays or cancellations due to the weather? What do people do?*
- *How could we make it more comfortable to use public transport - waiting for it and travelling on it - in any weather?[10]*

[6] Cooper E, Gates S, Grollman C, et al. Transport, health, and wellbeing: an evidence review for the Department for Transport. London: NatCen; 2019.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport__health_and_wellbeing.pdf

[7] Patterson R, Webb E, Hone T, et al. Associations of Public Transportation Use With Cardiometabolic Health: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. American Journal of Epidemiology 2019 188(4):785-795
Aether Evidence Review of the Potential Wider Impacts of Climate Change Mitigation options: Transport sector. Report to the Scottish Government 2017 Available from
https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/research-and-analysis/2017/01/evidence-review-potential-wider-impacts-climate-change-mitigation-options-transport/documents/00513155-pdf/00513155-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00513155.pdf

[8] Gates, S. et al. (July 2019). Transport and inequality: An evidence review for the Department for Transport. NatCen
assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/843487/Transport_and_inequality_report.pdf

[9] **https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport__health_and_wellbeing.pdf**

[10] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Summary of discussions

The group referred to the need for accessibility of public transport and for this to be explored more within the strategy. One of the challenges discussed was Alloa railway station and the regularity and accessibility of services in and out of the town to other areas. How this related to up-and-coming behaviour change and climate change thoughts and active travel up take.

Recommendations

To enhance the strategy, it is recommended to consider:

- Opportunity to expand on how climate change impacts peoples' experiences of using public transport, such as in heat and flood risk areas.
- Potential for a broader consultation with residents on the cost of public transport and accessibility.
- Opportunity to explore how Alloa links to different towns and cities
- Opportunity to look at education and advocacy needed around the use e–cargo bikes and linking in with local travel and transport services.

Traffic and parking

Everyone can benefit from:

- reducing traffic and traffic speeds in the community.
- traffic management and design, where traffic and car parking do not dominate or prevent other uses of space and car parking is prioritised for those who don't have other options.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Motorised transport has the potential to increase air and noise pollution and greenhouse gases. [11]

---

[11] 9 Transport Scotland. National Transport Strategy. Edinburgh; Transport Scotland; 2020. www.transport.gov.scot/our-approach/national-transport-strategy/

- The volume and speed of traffic and long commutes can be detrimental to health.[12]
- Motorised transport can increase risk of accidental injury and disrupt communities.[13]
- Motorised transport has the potential to reduce levels of physical activity and social interactions.[14]

Climate lens info

- *How can we shape the location so that cars are not the most convenient choice, especially for short journeys? This may involve changing where parking is sited, traffic free spaces, e-bikes, dedicated active travel routes etc.*
- *Is there parking available for bicycles, and electric bikes, buggies and electric cars?*
- *How could walking and cycling be made a more attractive, safe, and appealing option?[15]*

Summary of discussions

The group discussed UK examples of the workforce parking levee and the possibility of using it as an investment into the public transport system and restricting parking. There was discussion about making town centres more of a destination or through point and having climate change at the centre of this.

Recommendations

To enhance the strategy, it is recommended to consider:

- Opportunity to discuss with transport colleagues if there are any congestion points in Alloa and Clackmannanshire.
- Include more around the health benefits of reducing car usage and experiences of population groups in the area as highlighted as needing the most support.

---

[12] 10 Beute F, Davies Z, de Vries S, et al. (2020) Types and characteristics of urban and peri-urban blue spaces having an impact on human mental health and wellbeing.
Report prepared by an EKLIPSE Expert Working Group.
UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Wallingford, United Kingdom
[13] Cooper E, Gates S, Grollman C, et al. Transport, health, and wellbeing: an evidence review for the Department for Transport. London: NatCen; 2019.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport__health_and_wellbeing.pdf

[14] Mueller N, Rojas-Rueda D, Cole-Hunter T, et al. Health impact assessment of active transportation: A systematic review. Preventative Medicine 2015;76:103–114.
[15] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Spaces

Streets and spaces

Everyone can access:

- buildings, streets and public spaces that create an attractive place to use, enjoy and interact with others.
- streets and spaces that are well-connected, well-designed and maintained, providing multiple functions and amenities to meet the varying needs of different population groups.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Streets, which are connected can lead to walkable neighbourhoods. Walkable neighbourhoods have the potential to increase physical activity and social interactions. [16]
- Inadequate or poor spaces can lead to reduced social interactions.[17]

Climate lens info

- *Where could streets and spaces be 'greened' to improve air quality, grow food, provide natural flood management, and absorb emissions?*
- *How can we enhance streets and spaces to make them an appealing place to linger and socialise, and carry out daily activities on foot?[18]*

Summary of discussions

It was acknowledged that green spaces are mentioned more than streets in the strategy. The group discussed the effects of extreme weather and how people use streets. There was discussion around whether there are measures to mitigate heat spots and greening of the streets through tree planting and food planting.

---

[16] Pearce JR, Richardson EA, Mitchell RJ, et al. Environmental justice and health: the implications of the socio-spatial distribution of multiple environmental deprivation for health inequalities in the United Kingdom. Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 2010;35:522–539

[17] Barton H. Land use planning and health and well-being. Land Use Policy 2009 26:115–123.

[18] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Recommendations

To enhance the strategy, it is recommended to consider:

- The streets around Alloa and Clackmannanshire area and how they are affected by climate change, possibly by looking at heat spots, coverage and greening through tree planting and food planting.
- Collaboration recommended with other areas of the council and thinking of priorities around streets, their use and local wildlife pathways.

Natural Space

Everyone can:

- access good-quality natural spaces that support biodiversity and are well-connected, well-designed, safe, and maintained, providing multiple functions and amenities to meet the varying needs of different population groups.
- be protected from environmental hazards including air/water/soil pollution or the risk of flooding.
- access community food growing opportunities and prime quality agricultural land is protected.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- There are wider environmental benefits to increasing natural space which can protect population health.[19]
- There are negative impacts to health from increased use of natural spaces, which include exposure to poor air quality.[20]

---

[19] Salmond JA, Tadak M, Vardoulakis S, et al. Health and climate related ecosystem services provided by street trees in the urban environment. Environmental Health 2016 15 (Suppl 1): 36
White MP, Alcock I, Grellier J, et al. Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and wellbeing. Nature Scientific Reports 2019 9: 7730
[20] Jackson LE. The relationship of urban design to human health and condition. Landscape and Urban Planning 2003:64:191–200

- The type, size, quantity, quality, accessibility and proximity of natural spaces to where people live can influence whether infrastructures and spaces are used.[21]

Climate lens info

- *Can existing natural spaces be managed and used to better absorb carbon from the atmosphere, for example through tree planting, peatland restoration, wetland creation?[22]*

Summary of discussions

The group feel this is adequately covered as they refer to the work they've been doing with biodiversity, carbon capture and agriculture, Gartmorn Dam and the Countryside Rangers, Community Resilience Groups and Good Food Partnership.

Recommendations

To enhance the strategy, it is recommended to consider:

- Opportunity to connect with colleagues in Clackmannanshire council who are running the Tree Canopy joint project with Stirling Council.
- There is potential to create a climate change masterplan focusing on town centres to include the availability of greenspace, parks linkages, the availability of green space, greening options, through a place-based lens.
- Opportunity to look at studies on negative emissions and see how that can strengthen funding bids.
- Expanding on the partnership work with the community pay back team and the health benefits in relation to this working with the community groups.

---

[21] Smith N, Georgiou M, King AC, et al.Urban blue spaces and human health: A systematic review and meta-analysis of quantitative studies. Cities 2021 119 103413
Lovell R, Depledge M, Maxwell S. Health and the natural environment: a review of evidence, policy, practice and opportunities for the future. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; 2018.
https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/handle/10871/36923

[22] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Play and recreation

Everyone can access a range of high quality, safe, well-maintained, accessible places with opportunities for play and recreation to meet the varying needs of different population groups and the community itself.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Children can have health benefits such as developing motor skills, understanding risk and environmental awareness when undertaking play and recreation in outdoor environments, especially in natural spaces. [23]
- Undertaking play or recreation in natural spaces and accessing them through active travel has benefits for the environment.[24]

Climate lens info

- *About how people play and spend their time in different weather conditions*
- *Does the weather ever lead to overcrowding of spaces or facilities (e.g. outdoor spaces in hot weather, indoor facilities in rain or cold)?[25]*

Summary of discussions

The group felt that this outcome was adequately covered in the strategy.

Recommendations

To enhance the strategy, it is recommended to consider:

- Recommend more consideration of flood risk areas covering football pitches and connect with Clackmannanshire Council Land Services.
- Explore sustainable play equipment and inclusive toilet facilities.

---

[23] 21 Play Scotland Getting it Right for Play Power of Play: an evidence base 2012
http://www.playscotland.org/wp-content/uploads/Power-of-Play-an-evidence-base.pdf
[24] 21 Transport Scotland. National Transport Strategy. Edinburgh; Transport Scotland; 2020.
www.transport.gov.scot/our-approach/national-transport-strategy/
[25] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Resources

Everyone can access:

- health enhancing, accessible, affordable and well-maintained services, facilities and amenities. These are informed by community engagement, responsive to the needs and priorities of all local people.
- a range of spaces and opportunities for communities to meet indoors and outdoors.
- information and resources necessary for an included life in a range of digital and non-digital formats.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Accessibility to services can be exacerbated by poor transport links and safety of wider environment.[26]

Climate lens info

- *Don't forget to think about food security; you should consider if there is any food grown locally and how this could be supported?*
- *What else is needed locally for people to reduce the impact of their consumption? Are there recycling, repair or sharing resources nearby?*

Summary of discussions

The group discussed on-going work that is yet to be included in the strategy that covers this outcome, such as working towards making food growing more accessible. Working in partnership with the NHS breast feeding initiatives, and waste, recycling and reuse initiatives.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that the strategy needs to be more explicit in the circular economy being an ultimate goal.

---

[26] 15 https://www.transport.gov.scot/our-approach/national-transport-strategy/

Work and economy

Everyone benefits equally from a local economy that provides:

- essential goods & services produced or procured locally
- good quality paid and unpaid work
- access to assets such as wealth & capital and the resources that enable people to participate in the economy such as good health and education
- a balanced value ascribed across sectors such as female dominated sectors and the non-monetary economy
- the resources that enable people to participate in the economy such as good health and education.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Unemployment can be harmful to health and the longer unemployed the worse the health outcomes.[27]

- Volunteering has been associated with improved self-rated health; mental health; decreased depression; decreased mortality, life satisfaction; and wellbeing. Volunteering can help with the undertaking of healthy behaviours such as physical activity.[28]

- Some people find it necessary to purchase a car even when they cannot afford it, which can lead to further debt.[29]

---

[27] Tinson, A. What the quality of work means for our health The Health Foundation (2020) https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-02/Health%20Foundation_What%20the%20quality%20of%20work%20means%20for%20our%20health.pdf

[28] 25 Dodds S. Social contexts and health Glasgow Centre for Population Health 2016 https://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/620_social_contexts_and_health

[29] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/953951/Transport_and_inequality_report_document.pdf

Summary of discussions

This outcome is covered well in the report and there are extensive plans for including more up to date information in the final document. There was discussion about the 9.9 carbon stem largely from industry and their plans to include more in the strategy around:

- Carbon accounting
- Linked into procurement
- Local development plan
- Community wealth building
- Stirling university partnership work
- The opportunity to be investment ready for the funding bid about ways to generate green energy
- Involving youth and community in all above ideas and processes

Recommendations

- Potential to explore educating communities on any technologies that will be introduced into the area as a result of the initiatives named above.
- Further discussions to be had around carbon accounting with the Procurement Team.

Housing and community

Everyone has access to:

- a home that is affordable, energy efficient, high quality and provides access to private outdoor space.
- a variety of housing types, sizes and tenancies to meet the needs of the community. And of a sufficient density to sustain existing or future local facilities, services and amenities.
- a home that is designed and built to meet need and demand, is adaptable to changing needs and includes accessible/wheelchair standard housing.
- new homes that are located and designed to provide high levels of climate resilience and use sustainable materials and construction methods.
- homes that are designed to promote community cohesion.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- By creating energy efficient homes it can help with heating homes adequately and can therefore assist with reducing fuel and wider poverty, which has a positive impact on health.[30]

Climate lens info

- *Are homes energy efficient, easy/cheap to heat?*
- *Are there local renewable energy or low carbon energy resources which could be used to heat or power homes? (wind, wave, rivers, forestry, solar, district heat networks)[31]*

Summary of discussions

The group agreed that the plan covered this outcome. Examples of the work covering all aspects of housing, from energy efficiency measures, seeking funding for this and more requests from people asking about EPC ratings. They are well linked in with Energy Savings

---

[30] https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/spatial-planning-and-health-nice/
[31] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Trust and Home Energy Scotland, and they are working on education and support with homeowners and tenants on the different heating systems and energy efficiency measures.

Recommendations

There were no specific recommendations at this point.

Civic

Identity and belonging

Everyone can benefit from a place that has a positive identity, culture and history, where people feel like they belong and are able to participate and interact positively with others.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- If people are involved in helping to design and maintain the places they live in this can build a sense of ownership, belonging and attachment. [32]
- The physical attributes of a place including its design, quality and maintenance can influence perceptions and its reputation – negative perceptions can negatively impact on physical and mental health[33]
- A sense or feeling of belonging to a community is associated positively with mental health, and an improved quality of life.[34]
- Social isolation and fewer social interactions can be exacerbated by a poor physical environment[18]

---

[32] Durcan D, Bell R. Reducing social isolation across the life course. London: Public Health England; 2015. www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-action-on-health-inequalities-reducing-social-isolation

[33] Talen E, Koschinsky J. Compact, walkable, diverse neighborhoods: assessing effects on residents. Housing Policy Debate 2014;24:717–750

[34] Dodds S. Social contexts and health Glasgow Centre for Population Health 2016 https://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/620_social_contexts_and_health

Climate lens info

- *Is there a sense of belonging in the climate change initiatives? Do they feel they can participate? [35]*

Summary of discussion

The group discussed the community engagement approaches with the aim of supporting community climate forums in each ward in Clackmannanshire. The Scottish Government strategy in relation to young people and climate was discussed and there is networking planned and they will be following the criteria.

Recommendations

- It was recommended that the team link into the new community engagement network for Clackmannanshire that has been set up by the Stirling, Clackmannanshire Health and Social Care Partnership.

Feeling safe

Everyone feels safe and secure in their own home and their local community taking account of the experience of different population groups.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- A lack of maintenance can lead to a place feeling unsafe.[36]
- Perceptions of place feeling unsafe can lead to negative impacts on health, for example mental wellbeing and can reduce outdoor activities[37]
- There can be personal safety issues for certain groups of the population when using public transport.[38]

---

[35] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

[36] Jones R, Heim D, Hunter S, et al. The relative influence of neighbourhood incivilities, cognitive social capital, club membership and individual characteristics on positive mental health. Health & Place 2014 28: 187-193

[37] Twohig-Bennett C and Jones A. The health benefits of the great outdoors: A systematic review and meta-analysis of greenspace exposure and health outcomes. Environmental Research 2018 166:628-637
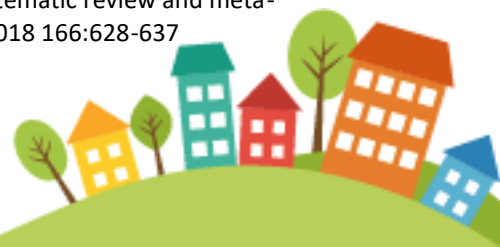
- Some groups within the population can have limited access to safe and well-maintained environments[39]

Climate lens info

- *Are there environmental or weather conditions which make this place feel unsafe? (Flooding, air quality, busy roads, ice, high winds, storm surges)* [40]

Summary of discussions

The group had a short discussion about this outcome but refereed back to the topics of public transport, streets and active travel.

Recommendations

There were no specific recommendations at this point.

Mindell JS, Watkins SJ, Cohen JM (Eds) Health on the Move 2: Policies for health promoting transport. 2011 Transport & Health Study Group, Stockport Available from http://www.transportandhealth.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/HotM2-Cover-and-Section-I_22Feb111.pdf

[39] Bambra C, Robertson S, Kasim A, et al. Healthy land? An examination of the area-level association between brownfield land and morbidity and mortality in England. Environment and Planning 2014;46:433–454

[40] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Stewardship

<table>
<tr><td>

Care and maintenance

</td></tr>
<tr><td>

Everyone has access to:

- buildings, spaces and routes that are well cared for in a way that is responsive to the needs and priorities of local communities.
- good facilities for recycling and well organised refuse storage and collection.

</td></tr>
</table>

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- Poorly maintained neighbourhoods with high levels of incivilities can lead to lower levels of mental wellbeing and poor health[41]

- Vacant and derelict land can negatively impact on health. [42]

- If a place is not well maintained this can lead to negative perceptions of a place, which can lead to investors disinvesting and people not wanting to go to that place.[43]

Climate lens info

- *How do local buildings and infrastructure cope with climate today? Are repairs carried out quickly? Has there been damage or increased maintenance due to the weather? [44]*

Summary of discussions

---

[41] World Health Organization. Environmental health inequalities in Europe. Second assessment report. Geneva: WHO; 2019.
www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/environmental-health-inequalities-in-europe.-second-assessment-report-2019

[42] Maantay J. Derelict land, deprivation and health inequality in Glasgow, Scotland: The collapse of place. New York; 2013

[43] 44 Jones R, Heim D, Hunter S, et al. The relative influence of neighbourhood incivilities, cognitive social capital, club membership and individual characteristics on positive mental health. Health & Place 2014 28: 187-193

Stantec on behalf of the Scottish Land Commission. Vacant and derelict land in Scotland assessing the impact of vacant and derelict land on communities; 2019

[44] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022
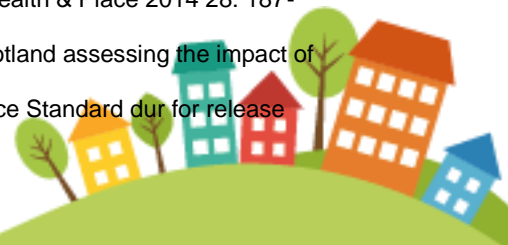
The group discussed how important it is that the strategy includes supporting work that makes people aware of grants and loans and how to apply for these. The topic of maintenance of homes was touched upon and the amount of education and support needed, for example around EPC.

Recommendations

- Continue to involve the community in the strategy and link in with any local group

---

Influence and sense of control

Everyone is empowered to be involved a place in which:

- Local outcomes are improved by effective collaborations between Communities, Community organisations and public bodies.
- Decision making processes are designed to involve communities as equal partners.
- Community organisations co-produce local solutions to issues.
- Communities have increased influence over decisions.
- Democratic processes are developed to be accessible to all citizens.

Evidence and research:

Public Health Evidence

- A sense of control can lead to more empowerment and a sense of purpose.[45]
- Empowerment can help to reduce isolation and can be beneficial for mental health and wellbeing.[46]
- People living in more socio-economic deprived areas felt less confident about being involved in decision-making compared to less deprived areas.[47]

---

[45] 45 Bell R. Psychosocial pathways and health outcomes: Informing action on health inequalities. London: Public Health England/UCL Institute of Health Equity; 2017. www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/psychosocial-pathways-and-health-outcomes-informing-action-on-health-inequalities
[46] 46 Jones R. The built environment and health: an evidence review; 2013. www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/4174/BP_11_-_Built_environment_and_health_-_updated.pdf
Dodds S. Social contexts and health Glasgow Centre for Population Health 2016 https://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/620_social_contexts_and_health
[47] Whitehead M, Pennington A, Orton L, et al. How could differences in 'control over destiny' lead to socio-economic inequalities in health? A synthesis of theories and pathways in the living environment. Health & Place 2016 39: 51-61

Climate lens info

- *Is there a positive vision for the community's future? Does it include what the place may look like because of climate change?* [48]

Summary of discussions

Involvement of the community and community decision making features throughout the strategy.

Recommendations

To enhance the strategy, it is recommended to consider:

- Continue to encourage community involvement in the early stages of the strategy and any planned work.

Extend collaborations with other local community organisations, the local NHS and be guided by the local health inequalities data.

[48] Notes from pilot sessions of climate lens Places standard 2021. Climate lens Place Standard dur for release Autumn 2022

Appendix

Place and Wellbeing Assessment Checklist

Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

These outcomes require all of the following to be delivered:

Supporting the system	All of the themes become embedded in the right policies, plans and proposals both nationally and locally.
Equitable outcomes for all	All of the themes consider the needs of different populations and are applied in a way that ensures they achieve equal outcomes for all.
Climate change, sustainability and biodiversity	All of the themes take into account climate impacts in Scotland and globally and the need to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as well as enhance broader environmental sustainability and biodiversity. All are applied in a way that contributes to both greater climate resilience and reduced emissions.

How will the proposal impact positively or negatively on these outcomes? Do you feel uncertain about any of these? Which groups of people will be affected?

Theme	Outcomes	How does the proposal contribute to the delivery of this outcome?	How could the proposal change to assist delivery of this outcome?
Moving Around	Everyone can: • easily move around using good-quality, accessible, well-maintained and safe segregated wheeling, walking and cycling routes and access secure bike parking.		

	• wheel, walk and cycle through routes that connect homes, destinations and public transport, are segregated from, and prioritised above, motorised traffic and are part of a local green network.		
Public Transport	Everyone has access to a sustainable, affordable, accessible, available, appropriate, and safe public transport service.		
Traffic and Parking	Everyone can benefit from: • reducing traffic and traffic speeds in the community. • traffic management and design, where traffic and car parking do not dominate or prevent other uses of space and car parking is prioritised for those who don't have other options.		
Streets and Spaces	Everyone can access: • buildings, streets and public spaces that create an attractive place to use, enjoy and interact with others. • streets and spaces that are well-connected, well-designed and maintained, providing multiple functions and amenities to meet the varying needs of different population groups.		

Natural Spaces	Everyone can: • access good-quality natural spaces that support biodiversity and are well-connected, well-designed, safe, and maintained, providing multiple functions and amenities to meet the varying needs of different population groups. • be protected from environmental hazards including air/water/soil pollution or the risk of flooding. • access community food growing opportunities and prime quality agricultural land is protected.		
Play and Recreation	Everyone can access a range of high quality, safe, well-maintained, accessible places with opportunities for play and recreation to meet the varying needs of different population groups and the community itself.		
Services and Support	Everyone can access: • health enhancing, accessible, affordable and well-maintained services, facilities and amenities. These are informed by community engagement, responsive to the needs and priorities of all local people.		

	• a range of spaces and opportunities for communities to meet indoors and outdoors. • information and resources necessary for an included life in a range of digital and non-digital formats.		
Work and Economy	Everyone benefits equally from a local economy that provides: • essential goods & services produced or procured locally • good quality paid and unpaid work • access to assets such as wealth & capital and the resources that enable people to participate in the economy such as good health and education • a balanced value ascribed across sectors such as female dominated sectors and the non-monetary economy • the resources that enable people to participate in the economy such as good health and education.		
Housing and Community	Everyone has access to:		

	• a home that is affordable, energy efficient, high quality and provides access to private outdoor space.		
	• a variety of housing types, sizes and tenancies to meet the needs of the community. And of a sufficient density to sustain existing or future local facilities, services and amenities.		
	• a home that is designed and built to meet need and demand, is adaptable to changing needs and includes accessible/wheelchair standard housing.		
	• new homes that are located and designed to provide high levels of climate resilience and use sustainable materials and construction methods.		
	• homes that are designed to promote community cohesion.		
Identity and Belonging	Everyone can benefit from a place that has a positive identity, culture and history, where people feel like they belong and are able to participate and interact positively with others.		
Feeling Safe	Everyone feels safe and secure in their own home and their local community taking account of the		

	experience of different population groups.		
Care and Maintenance	Everyone has access to: • buildings, spaces and routes that are well cared for in a way that is responsive to the needs and priorities of local communities. • good facilities for recycling and well organised refuse storage and collection.		
Influence and Control	Everyone is empowered to be involved a place in which: • Local outcomes are improved by effective collaborations between communities, community organisations and public bodies. • Decision making processes are designed to involve communities as equal partners. • Community organisations co-produce local solutions to issues. • Communities have increased influence over decisions.		

	• Democratic processes are developed to be accessible to all citizens.		

Checklist of populations and outcomes

Populations

Population Groups (Remember many people are in several of these groups which may add to their vulnerability)	How could these groups be affected differentially by the proposal?	What more could the proposal include to assist these groups?
• Older people, children and young people (Alloa lens on young women and men) • Women, men (include trans men and women and issues relating to pregnancy and maternity) • Disabled people (includes physical disability, learning disability, sensory impairment, long term medical conditions, mental health problems) • Minority ethnic people (includes Gypsy/ Travellers, non-English speakers) • Refugees & asylum seekers • People with different religions or beliefs		

• Lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual people		
• People who are unmarried, married or in a civil partnership		
• People living in poverty / people of low income		
• Homeless people		
• People involved in the criminal justice system		
• People with low literacy/numeracy		
• People in remote, rural and/or island locations		
• Carers (include parents, especially lone parents; and elderly carers)		
• Staff (including people with different work patterns e.g. part/full time, short term, job share, seasonal)		
• OTHERS (PLEASE ADD):		

(The white spaces in each checklist are for you to write down your ideas if you wish, just as a reminder for the discussion)

National Outcomes

How will the proposal impact positively or negatively on these outcomes? Do you feel uncertain about any of these? Which groups of people will be affected?

National Outcomes		How does the proposal contribute to the delivery of this outcome?	How could the proposal change to assist delivery of this outcome?
Children and young people	We grow up loved, safe and respected so that we realise our full potential		

Communities	We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe		
Culture	We are creative and our vibrant and diverse cultures are expresses and enjoyed widely		
Economy	We have a globally competitive, entrepreneurial, inclusive and sustainable economy		
Education	We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society		
Environment	We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment		
Fair work and business	We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone		
Health	We are healthy and active		
Human Rights	We respect, protect and fulfil human rights and live free form discrimination		
International	We are open, connected and make a positive contribution internationally		
Poverty	We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally		