

South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2

Place and Wellbeing Assessment Report



About the report

This is a report of a Place and Wellbeing Assessment held in March 2023 to assess the Vision and Strategy section of the current South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan in order to inform the next Local Development Plan.

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 wellbeing. The process applied during the workshop takes a place-based approach considering the consequences of our actions on creating a place that has a positive impact for those who live, work and relax there.

Participants were asked to use their knowledge and expertise to consider how the plan is likely to impact on creating a place that enables wellbeing. Using the data gathered by Public Health Scotland's Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), as part of the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme, discussions also considered population groups highlighted in this data as being impacted by inequality. These are categorised under a set of themes detailed in the Inequalities Data section of this report.

This report begins with a Report Summary outlining the key themes coming through the discussion. This is followed by a short summary of the Local Development Plan, links with the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme and a list of session participants. The main body of the report summarises the discussion that took place under each Place and Wellbeing Outcome and the recommendations that came from this. Included alongside these is relevant evidence from Public Health research papers that shaped the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes and other evidence.



Report Summary

The Local Development Plan Vision and Strategy section contributes to delivering and supporting many of the aspects of a place that enable the wellbeing of those who live, work and relax in Rutherglen and the wider South Lanarkshire. The review of the Local Development Plan Vision and Strategy section is an opportunity to broaden the contribution of place to both overall wellbeing and to reducing inequality in some communities.

The following broad themes were identified:

Clarity on the role of other stakeholders

Throughout the discussion it was recognised that there are a number of other stakeholders that contribute to delivering the Local Development Plan. There is an opportunity to refer to the other key plans and strategies across a range of service areas and what they can do to support delivery.

The Local Development Plan can lead on several of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, however it cannot do it all. There is an opportunity to provide supportive 'hooks' on what other plans and proposals can consider to support the delivery of such places.

A key overarching recommendation is to clarify what other key stakeholders can do to consider their impact on place and therefore support the delivery of the Local Development Plan. There is potential to put this as an opening statement that explains the cross over of ambitions and offers support to other strategies in the council.

Local Place Plans were mentioned throughout the discussion as a way to ensure the communities views are being taken into consideration. The Local Development Plan should set out how they can support delivery of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes.

By creating a consistent approach across strategies and plans, through the use of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, it will ensure place-based approaches are embedded throughout South Lanarkshire.

Evidence why policies supporting local living have been chosen

This leads onto a key theme throughout the discussions on evidencing why certain policies are being chosen in the Local Development Plan. The evidence behind the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes can support this.

By emphasising the positive benefits certain policy decisions around local living have on the health and wellbeing of the population, how they support reducing inequalities and the potential climate benefits, this can help provide a strong evidence base for challenging



decisions. For example, as the group discussed, reducing car use in town centres and increasing density to support viability of public transport.

There is therefore an opportunity to embed the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes and the evidence that sits behind them in the next Local Development Plan. As the Outcomes ensure all the aspects of a place that enable people to thrive are being considered.

Summary of the Local Development Plan, links with Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme Context and Participants

Summary of background of the Local Development Plan

South Lanarkshire's Local Development Plan 2 was approved for adoption on the 1st December 2020. The plan and its associated documents were submitted to Scottish Ministers who approved the plan for adoption. The plan was adopted on Friday 9th April 2021. This plan now replaced the adopted South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (2015) and the South Lanarkshire Minerals Local Development Plan and form the development plan for South Lanarkshire alongside Clydeplan, the Glasgow's City Region's Regional Spatial Strategy.

The plan's overall strategic vision is, *"to promote the continued growth and regeneration of South Lanarkshire by seeking sustainable economic and social development within a low carbon economy whilst protecting and enhancing the environment."*

Development of the next South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan, LDP3, comes after adoption this year of [National Planning Framework 4](#). The framework places new requirements on planning to consider the impact of decisions on the health and wellbeing of communities.

This assessment focuses on the 'Vision and Strategy' section of South Lanarkshire's current Local Development Plan, LDP2. The discussion and this report will be used to support the creation of the next Local Development Plan LDP3.



Links to Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme

In line with the Place Principle the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme ambition is to improve Scotland's wellbeing by reducing the significant inequality in the health of its people. The Programme objective focusses on the evidenced impact that the places where we live, work and relax have on our health and wellbeing. This impact can be positive or negative and this Programme aims to ensure these unintended consequences are fully considered when we make decisions about a place.

All of the evidenced 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 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.

Inequalities data

To get a better understanding about inequalities in the Project Towns, the Public Health

As well as having focused discussions on each of the five Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, the Place and Wellbeing Assessment also aims to place emphasis on the key groups/areas highlighted in the data in order to ensure strategic decision making considers the impact on those experiencing inequalities.

The LIST data for Rutherglen has highlighted a number of areas for focus. These are categorised under the following themes and more information can be found in the profile:

- Significant range of life expectancy variance between intermediate zones
- Rate of deaths aged 15-44
- Deprivation within intermediate zones varies significantly
- Drivers of hospitalisation and admissions
- Children
- Young Mothers



- Environment and access
- Economy

Participants

- Andrew Whittet, Improvement Service
- Ann McLaughlin, South Lanarkshire Health & Social Care Partnership
- Gillian Lindsay, South Lanarkshire Health & Social Care Partnership
- Iain Ross, South Lanarkshire Council
- Irene Beautyman, Improvement Service and Public Health Scotland
- Justine Docherty, South Lanarkshire Council
- Lauren Love, South Lanarkshire Council
- Niki Spence, Clyde Gateway
- Pamela McMorrان, South Lanarkshire Council
- Paul O'Neill, South Lanarkshire Health & Social Care Partnership
- Ruth Hart, Improvement Service
- Sandy Carle, South Lanarkshire Council
- Stuart Laird, South Lanarkshire Council
- Susan Rintoul (chair), Improvement Service
- Tom Fowler, Public Health Scotland
- Tony Finn, South Lanarkshire Council



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:

- Active travel has the potential to provide benefits to local economies.¹
- Active travel has the potential to improve health by increasing physical activity, weight loss and reducing obesity.²
- Walking or cycling to school helps children achieve a healthy weight and the beneficial effects may be greater for children from deprived areas.³

¹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes: <https://publichealthscotland.scot/media/14808/evidence-behind-the-place-standard-tool-and-the-place-and-wellbeing-outcomes-full-report.pdf>

² Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

³ [Associations of active travel with adiposity among children and socioeconomic differentials: a longitudinal study | BMJ Open](#)



Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that the Local Development Plan references active travel throughout, however, more could be included to promote everyone having improved opportunities to walk and cycle. This includes reference to segregated wheeling and walking spaces and safe spaces to lock up bikes.

It was highlighted that Rutherglen is a bike town and Healthy 'n Happy do a lot of work supporting people to use active travel, bike ability, recycling bikes and the letting scheme.

The group agreed the importance of referencing the Rutherglen and Cambuslang Area Active Travel Network Plan in the next Local Development Plan. The consultation identified the barriers for people accessing public transport and proposes active travel routes.

The Transport Strategy is in its early stages and there is an opportunity for these two policies to come together and provide supportive 'hooks' to each other. Also, an opportunity to link with the Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy and the group reported the importance of the next Local Development Plan contributing to the Scottish Government and COSLA co-developed route map to reduce car kilometres by 20 per cent by 2030.

There is an opportunity to be more explicit on why these policies have been chosen and highlight the evidence of positive benefits on health and wellbeing and on achieving greater equity when only a half of households in areas of deprivation have access to a car.

There was a discussion around electric vehicle charging points. Certain points are not being frequently used and there have been some pilot projects.

Recommendations to consider:

- Reference the active travel strategy documents in the Local Development Plan 3 and ensure policy support their delivery, e.g., Rutherglen and Cambuslang Area Active Travel Network Plan.
- Include in the Local Development Plan 3 where and what other stakeholders are integral to improving active travel e.g., active travel colleagues, Healthy n' Happy, transport strategy and the climate change and sustainability strategy.
- Include specific reference to the importance of segregated walking, wheeling and cycle routes in the Local Development Plan, highlighting their contribution to delivering a 20% reduction in car kilometres by 2030 and the wellbeing of people and planet.
- Include the need to require secure bike storage in new developments as a crucial part of improving active travel in the Local Development Plan 3.



Public Transport

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

Evidence and research:

- Public transport use has the potential to improve access to services and facilities and connect communities.⁴
- There are links between public transport and increased physical activity, potentially reductions in obesity and better mental health.⁵
- Certain groups in the population are disproportionately affected by the lack of available and affordable public transport.⁶
- "cost of personal transport diminishes rapidly as density increases. Better transport means better access to jobs, amenities, leisure, etc. At high densities fast, frequent, reliable public transport systems become fully effective with dramatic reductions in energy and costs."⁷

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan to promote everyone having access to public transport.

It was acknowledged that planning doesn't have control over certain aspects of public transport. However, by creating good relationships with public transport providers this can increase collaboration. The Clyde Gateway Bus is an example of connecting key areas of economic opportunity with communities. It has also been used for the school runs.

⁴ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁵ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁶ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁷ [CPRE, 2019; Double the Density, halve the land needed](#)



There was a discussion around new developments. There are six community growth areas in South Lanarkshire. The Local Development Plan has an opportunity to ensure we are creating neighbourhoods so that people can access their daily needs and public transport without reliance on car ownership. Walking links to bus routes and the location of bus stops need to be incorporated into the design stages. Creating higher/ medium density neighbourhoods raises patronage making public transport more viable.

The need to be more innovative was discussed and the Netherlands was mentioned as an example of a country with great public transport infrastructure and methodology and what we should be aspiring to achieve.

Transport Scotland's cycle to public transport patronage⁸ was mentioned, it illustrates that by increasing those using public transport it reduces cost.

Recommendations to consider:

- Include in the Local Development Plan 3 where and what other stakeholders are integral to improving the availability of public transport in the Local Development Plan e.g., bus providers, Transport Strategy etc
- The benefits of incorporating local living approaches such as 20 minute neighbourhoods as a means to improve public transport patronage should be referenced in the Local Development Plan. Illustrating the importance of creating higher/ medium density neighbourhoods to make public transport more viable.

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.

⁸ <https://www.transport.gov.scot/publication/national-transport-strategy-2/> Figure 6



Evidence and research:

- Some people can find it necessary to purchase a car even when they cannot afford it, which can lead to further debt.⁹
- People in deprived areas can be exposed to higher levels of air and noise pollution and certain groups of the population can be more adversely affected by poorer air quality.¹⁰
- Motorised transport has the potential to reduce levels of physical activity and social interactions.¹¹
- One third of Scotland's households do not own a car and this increases to half the households in deprived areas.¹²
- "Investing in better streets and spaces for walking can provide a competitive return compared to other transport projects"¹³
- Research in Toronto looked at the economic impacts of removing on-street parking to install bike lanes to understand the role played by the travel patterns and attitudes of both visitors and merchants. The findings have disproved the myth that parking is essential to downtown small businesses.¹⁴
- Another study in Madrid concluded that closing central Madrid to cars resulted in a 9.5% boost to retail spending.¹⁵

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan to support the Scottish Governments and COSLA co-produced route map to reduce car kilometres by 20% by 2030.

⁹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

¹⁰ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

¹¹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

¹² Scottish Household Survey, 2018

¹³ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://inherit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/INHERIT-Report-A4-Low-res_s.pdf

¹⁴ <https://www.tcat.ca/resources/bike-lanes-on-street-parking-and-business-parkdale-danforth/>

¹⁵ <https://www.forbes.com/sites/carltonreid/2019/03/08/closing-central-madrid-to-cars-resulted-in-9-5-boost-to-retail-spending-finds-bank-analysis/?sh=31bb154755a7>



There was a discussion around community by-in when addressing complex issues around traffic and parking. Some local businesses feel that more traffic into towns can commercially support their businesses. There is a need to evidence the economic benefits around pedestrianising/ reducing traffic in town centres in the Local Development Plan. The example of the 20 mile per hour limits outside of school grounds was raised. The feedback from this initiative was positive. However, there was negative feedback when the same initiative was introduced in town centres.

The group agreed that there is need to consider those who cannot afford a car and ensure that places are being designed to reduce inequalities and support those to travel with public transport and active travel modes.

Planning is looking to review the residential design guide. This gives details in terms of layout and number of parking spaces. By creating spaces outside people's homes, it allows for social interaction and a reduction in isolation. This links to the importance of changing the characteristics of a place and how that will encourage people to use active travel modes.

Recommendations to consider:

- The overall message within the next Local Development Plan needs to give clarity that its vision and policies are seeking to expand the choices for moving around to improve connections for those with no car and reduce congestion for those who need to use a car.
- Include in the Local Development Plan 3 where and what other stakeholders are integral to delivering places where cars numbers and speeds do not dominate e.g., active travel colleagues, Healthy n' Happy, transport strategy and the climate change and sustainability strategy.
- The Local Development Plan highlight evidence on the benefits of reducing traffic and traffic speeds. This should include the above cited evidence on the economic benefits of reducing cars in our town centres on creased patronage and spend for businesses.

Space

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:

- Attractive neighbourhoods can improve mental wellbeing.¹⁶
- Inadequate or poor public spaces can lead to reduced social interactions.¹⁷
- Navigable streets and spaces allow people to move around easily, safely and access facilities and services.¹⁸

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan to promote everyone having access to better connected streets and spaces that provide for multiple functions to meet the varying needs of the community. There was a discussion around specific spaces in the community such as the Burnhill football pitches and whether they are the best use of space.

The importance of engaging with the community to understand what their needs are was raised. National Planning Framework 4 has an emphasis on this.

Currently the Residential Design Guide has a focus on individual developments, going forward the Local Development Plan will take a more holistic approach and will include things such as community food growing built into it.

The group agreed that there is need to change people's perception on what a town centre is and moving away from just retail to spaces where we live, work and spend recreational time.

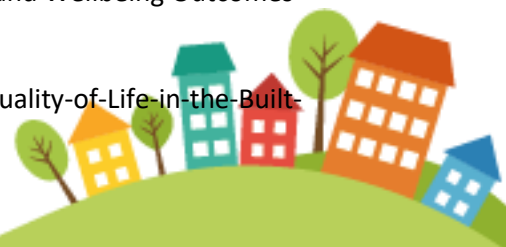
Recommendations to consider:

- Local Development Plan highlight the benefits of civic spaces as well as green networks in improving health and wellbeing and promoting community cohesion.

¹⁶ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

¹⁷ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

¹⁸ Quality of Life Foundation. Quality of life literature review; 2019. www.qolf.org/wpcontent/uploads/2021/02/Literature-Review-of-Quality-of-Life-in-the-Built-Environment-Publica-4-1.pdf



- Local Development Plan coverage of access to streets and spaces be based on community engagement to understand what the needs of the community are. Particularly those communities experiencing inequality highlighted within this report.

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:

- Grow up near open space – less likely to have mental health issues.¹⁹
- Health benefits of access to green and blue spaces.²⁰
- Children who grow up with greener surroundings are 55% less likely to develop a mental disorder later in life.²¹
- There is an emerging and growing evidence base on the links between blue space and health.²²
- The main mechanisms through which natural spaces are believed to impact on health is by increased physical activity, improved social connectedness and reduced stress.²³

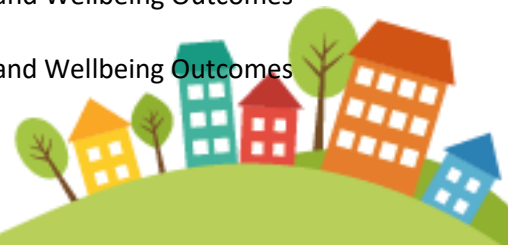
¹⁹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

²⁰ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

²¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6421415/>

²² Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

²³ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



- The type, size, quantity, quality, accessibility and proximity of natural spaces to where people live can influence whether infrastructures and spaces are used.²⁴

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan to promote everyone having access to good quality natural spaces.

The health benefits of accessing good quality natural spaces were raised. The conversation also centred on the need to shift the mindset around higher density and how this doesn't mean reducing natural space, it could mean providing higher quality communal spaces.

The Open Space Strategy was highlighted as an opportunity to map out what areas have access to open space and where areas could benefit from more. The quality of green space was discussed as key, especially as those in deprived areas are less likely to have access to quality spaces.

Also need to consider vacant and derelict land and how those in the community are thinking about smaller spaces adjacent to their homes and schools not always bigger spaces.

The importance of blue space and access to water was mentioned as there are issues of accessibility for some of the communities.

The discussion centred around considering the accessibility to open space. This was in terms of accessing the space; good quality open space can attract people from out with the area and the importance of including active travel in the design stages and making sure those without cars can access the area. Ensuring spaces are located away from roads to increase safety and protect wildlife. Also, the importance of considering accessibility in terms of those with disabilities and making sure that spaces are accessible to carers.

An initiative in Prestwick on their promenade from a dementia perspective was raised. Potential to build this into the Local Development Plan.

The Green Health Network mentioned are working on growing initiatives and looking at doing an asset transfer.

²⁴ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



Recommendations to consider:

- Local Development Plan to specify the benefits to health that access to green space has. Using the evidence cited above to link to the impact on those communities experiencing inequality highlighted in this report.
- The Local Development Plan include the opportunity to design places from a dementia perspective to support the ambitions of health improvement colleagues.
- Local Development Plan to define and support links with the Green Health Network's contribution to wellbeing of people and planet.
- Local Development Plan to reference the opportunities higher density brings in creating better quality communal spaces that promote community cohesion.

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:

- Play and recreation is beneficial for the health of adults and children through the encouragement of physical activity and social interaction.²⁵
- There are health benefits of undertaking play and recreation in outdoor environments, particularly in natural spaces. There are specific benefits for children such as the development of motor skills, understanding risk and environmental awareness.²⁶
- Perceptions of poor design, quality and safety can lead to children and young people not using the play and recreation spaces.²⁷

²⁵ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

²⁶ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes: <https://publichealthscotland.scot/media/14808/evidence-behind-the-place-standard-tool-and-the-place-and-wellbeing-outcomes-full-report.pdf>

²⁷ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes: <https://publichealthscotland.scot/media/14808/evidence-behind-the-place-standard-tool-and-the-place-and-wellbeing-outcomes-full-report.pdf>



Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan to support the provision play and recreation as a contributor to improving health and wellbeing.

Similar discussion took place to the natural spaces outcome and centred around the accessibility to these spaces.

Recommendations to consider:

- Local Development Plan to give clarity on the importance of the accessibility of play and recreation spaces as per the evidence cited in the section of the report.



Resources

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.

Evidence and research:

- People need local facilities and services to live and enjoy healthy, independent lives.²⁸
- Access to facilities, services and communities helps to increase social interactions and inaccessibility can affect certain groups disproportionately.²⁹

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan around the importance of access to services and support and the contribution of the document and its policies to improving this. The importance of linking this in with the health, climate and inequalities benefits was raised. National Planning Framework 4 sets out this context and there is a need to emphasise the local needs to create neighbourhoods that enable local living without reliance on a car.

Digital infrastructure was discussed. This is a priority of the Scottish Government and South Lanarkshire are doing a review to see how better connections to digital can be made across the council. Looking at the new role for town centres, there have been local plans to have work hubs.

²⁸ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

²⁹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



Recommendations to consider:

- Include in the Local Development Plan 3 where and what other stakeholders are integral to delivering local living e.g., active travel plans, transport strategy, economic strategy, town centre plans and the climate change and sustainability strategy.
- Local Development Plan to reference the importance of digital infrastructure and its contribution to the review being undertaken in South Lanarkshire as well as Scottish Government work.

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:

- Volunteering has been associated with improved self-rated health, mental health, life satisfaction and wellbeing, and decreased depression and mortality.³⁰
- There are inequalities in terms of people being able to access 'good' work, training and volunteering. Certain groups in the population are more likely to be unemployed.³¹
- Transport is a key barrier to employment for many residents living in low-income neighbourhoods.³²

³⁰ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

³¹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

³² [Crisp, Ferrari, Gore, Green, McCarthy, Rae, Reeve & Stevens \(2018\) Tackling transport-related barriers to employment in low-income neighbourhoods.](#)



Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan to promote everyone having access to work and supporting a local economy.

There was a discussion around the need to move away from the economic growth mindset to a more local economy and community wealth building. Need for a joined-up approach between stakeholders by linking with the Community Wealth Building strategy, new Volunteering Strategy and Social Enterprise Strategy.

The 20-minute neighbourhoods' concept was discussed and the need to define what this is and how the different towns in South Lanarkshire would fit into this.

Recommendations to consider:

- Local Development Plan to state its support to move towards a more local economy including the Community Wealth Building Strategy, Volunteering Strategy and Social Enterprise Strategy and define its contribution to their delivery.
- Local Development Plan to reference how the town centre supports this ambition, as well as the civic and social aspects vital to a place which enables health and wellbeing of all. ~~Section 3.1 to reference how the town centre supports economic, civic and social aspects.~~



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:

- Good-quality affordable housing is associated with improved physical and mental health outcomes. Housing can impact on health in three main ways: physical factors, household factors and factors related to place and communities.³³
- Housing should be located close enough to enable residents to easily access facilities and services including employment, social networks and transport.³⁴
- Provision of good quality affordable housing is associated with improved physical and mental health outcomes including quality of life.³⁵

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan to promote aspects of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes and local living. Tenure was mentioned as something that needs to be referenced more. In terms on new build housing, there was a discussion around whether local people are getting offered these first or in they go to those outside the

³³ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

³⁴ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

³⁵ www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/the-marmot-review-10-years-on



area. Ensure links with Housing to make sure developments are mixed tenure and there is affordable housing.

Recommendations to consider:

- Local Development Plan to state the benefits of mixed tenure, medium density and affordable housing in new developments to deliver the 20min/ local living ambition enabling more viable bus services and local amenities and promoting social cohesion.
- Local Development Plan to define the support sought from other cross sector stakeholders to ensure delivery of 20min/ local living ambition with mixed tenure and medium density.

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.

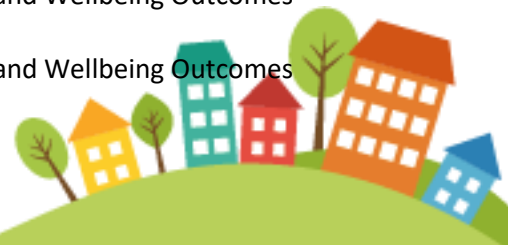
Evidence and research:

- 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.³⁶
- 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.³⁷
- People in lower income groups are less likely to report being strongly connected to their communities compared with those in higher income groups.³⁸

³⁶ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

³⁷ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

³⁸ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



- A sense or feeling of belonging to a community is associated positively with mental health, and an improved quality of life.³⁹
- Social cohesion within a community can positively impact on health.⁴⁰

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that the Local Development Plan should reference the importance of identity and belonging in our communities. Understanding communities' perspectives and their pride in the community was raised as key. Buildings are something people can identify strongly with and are part of the heritage of our places.

The importance of engaging with all population groups was raised such as the large show people community in Rutherglen. They have particular needs in terms of education and health.

Recommendations to consider:

- In preparing the next Local Development Plan a diverse range of groups should be engaged with to ensure they are being heard and their needs are being taken into account. This should actively pursue those population groups identified by Community Planning colleagues as experiencing inequality to meet the requirements of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and the National Planning Framework 4 that reducing inequalities be a new new outcome for development plans.

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:

- Fear of crime, antisocial behaviour or crime itself can make places feel unsafe.⁴¹

³⁹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁴⁰ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁴¹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



- Social capital can be lower or perceived to be lower in places which are regarded as being unsafe.⁴²
- Some groups within the population can have limited access to safe and well-maintained environments.⁴³

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Development Plan around feeling safe and how this impacts how people perceive places.

During the Burnhill assessment there were conversations around specific pathways and access routes for public transport links that were felt to be unsafe.

The opportunity to link with Local Place Plans was also raised.

Recommendations to consider:

- Local Development Plan to reference the importance of people having access to safe and well-maintained environments to enable their wellbeing and promote social cohesion.

Stewardship

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.

⁴² Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁴³ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



Evidence and research:

- Poorly maintained neighbourhoods with high levels of incivilities can lead to lower levels of mental wellbeing and poor health.⁴⁴
- If places are regarded as not being maintained this can lead to perceptions of it being unsafe and reduced social capital.⁴⁵
- Deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to environmental incivilities, vacant and derelict land, and poor maintenance.⁴⁶

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that the Local Development Plan should reference the importance of care and maintenance of our places to improve wellbeing.

There was a discussion around finding new and different ways to maintain open spaces. The Burnhill Action Group are doing this with support from neighbourhood planning and council.

Recommendations to consider:

- Local Development Plan to reference the importance of the care and maintenance of places and how it contributes to health and wellbeing of those that live in the area.
- Local Development Plan to state the key stakeholders involved in this such as community groups, and neighbourhood planning.
- Review the priorities expressed by communities' Neighbourhood Plans, such as Burnhill Our Place Our Plan, as part of the engagement process for the Local Development Plan.
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⁴⁴ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁴⁵ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes: <https://publichealthscotland.scot/media/14808/evidence-behind-the-place-standard-tool-and-the-place-and-wellbeing-outcomes-full-report.pdf>

⁴⁶ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



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:

- Lack of control can lead to poorer health outcomes such as increased risk of heart disease, depression, anxiety and stress.⁴⁷
- People living in more socioeconomically deprived areas can feel less confident about being involved in decision-making compared to less deprived areas.⁴⁸
- Those with a long-term health condition or disability can feel less empowered in decisions about their neighbourhood.⁴⁹

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that the Local Development Plan should reference the importance of influence and sense of control. It was raised that the language of the section is not accessible to the community.

It was highlighted that the next Local Development Plan's format will be more centred on maps and not as policy heavy.

The engagement to inform the plan will be looking to understand the community's aspirations and include these. Local Place Plans were mentioned, how that will align with neighbourhood planning and how the opportunity to produce these will be communicated to people.

⁴⁷ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁴⁸ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

⁴⁹ Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes



There are good examples in the Rutherglen area where communities have taken ownership of buildings, facilitated through the participatory budgeting.

Recommendations to consider:

- The Local Development Plan, when taking account of the aspirations of the communities living in South Lanarkshire, should give particular emphasis to those population groups experiencing most inequalities identified in Rutherglen and more generally by the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.
- The Local Development Plan should include reference to -how_ Local Place Plans will link in with other partners such as Neighbourhood Planning and Third Sector & community organisations.
- Link with local Third Sector and community organisations to gain insight on community needs and aspirations as part of the Local Development Plan engagement process.
- The Local Development Plan should be written in an accessible language and format without the use of acronyms and technical jargon.
- Define support needed from other stakeholders, such as neighbourhood planning to ensure all views are considered.

