

## Teachers Training Workshop

Belgrade, June 16-17, 2022

### Session 3: Application and impact

**Assessment Profile - at the district scale: objectives, aims, pedagogical approach, technologies to be used; debate with citizens, with stakeholders (technicians and others) and with public administrations**

UNICAM

## HOW DO YOU LIVE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD?

### *Proposal for a multi-criteria evaluation*

**Assessment methodology** (complex and flexible) of urban quality and quality of life in the neighborhood, in order to define **criticalities and potentials, types of health risks** also due to the **impacts of climate change**

Establish how the relationship between students, teachers, administrators, citizens and stakeholders will take place, in order to identify urban regeneration topics.

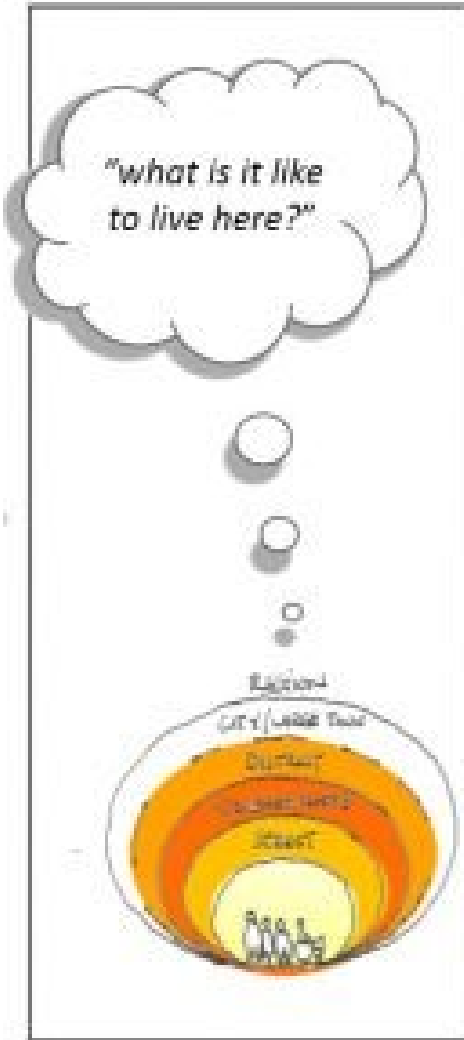
Identify priority areas of intervention of the project proposal

### The **Place Standard Tool**

Scottish Government Planning & Architecture Division / NHS Health Scotland

[www.placestandard.scot](http://www.placestandard.scot)





## THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL

The **Place Standard Tool**, born in Scotland and applied since 2015, is a tool used to assess the quality of places and support communities, administrations and stakeholders to work together to improve the physical and social environment, support health , the well-being and quality of life in those places.

### Quality of the places...

- the environment in which we live
- the people that inhabit these spaces
- the quality of life that comes from the interaction of people and their surroundings



## THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL

Structured as a **questionnaire that deals with 14 important issues** (physical, social and economic characteristics of the place) and addressed to the different actors (citizens, administrators, associations, etc.), it allows to identify strengths and weaknesses of the neighborhood and **develop priority actions in order to improve the quality of the places** and the well-being of the people who use and live them.

The questions are addressed to the actors, who assign a score ranging from 1 to 7 for each theme.

1 (very high room for improvement = critical situation)

7 (very low room for improvement = good situation)

Having a voice in decision making and feeling empowered to make changes can help build stronger communities and better places. Having this sense of control can make people feel positive about their lives.

Places that are well-cared for can make us feel positive, while those that are not looked after properly can have the opposite effect. Having proper maintenance arrangements in place, and ways in which residents can get support when needed, allows people to feel positive about their environment.

How safe a place feels can affect people's wellbeing and how they spend time there. Good design and maintenance can help make places feel safer and minimise crime and antisocial behaviour.

How people feel about a place can be influenced by many factors, including how a place looks; how other people view the place; and the place's culture and history. Places with a positive identity and where people feel they belong, can help build strong communities.

Feeling isolated can be damaging to our health and wellbeing. Good places provide a variety of spaces to meet and spend time with others.

The housing offer can determine who lives in an area and how a place looks and feels. Good places have a well-integrated mix of quality, sustainable homes that support a range of household sizes and people of different ages and incomes. Places that promote and encourage life-long living.

Walking and cycling are good for both our health and the environment. The design and layout of a place can encourage walking and cycling by providing safe and pleasant routes that can connect people to where they want to go.

Access to affordable, reliable and well connected public transport service is good for communities in any place. Good public transport allows people to get around in a sustainable way which in turn is good for the environment.

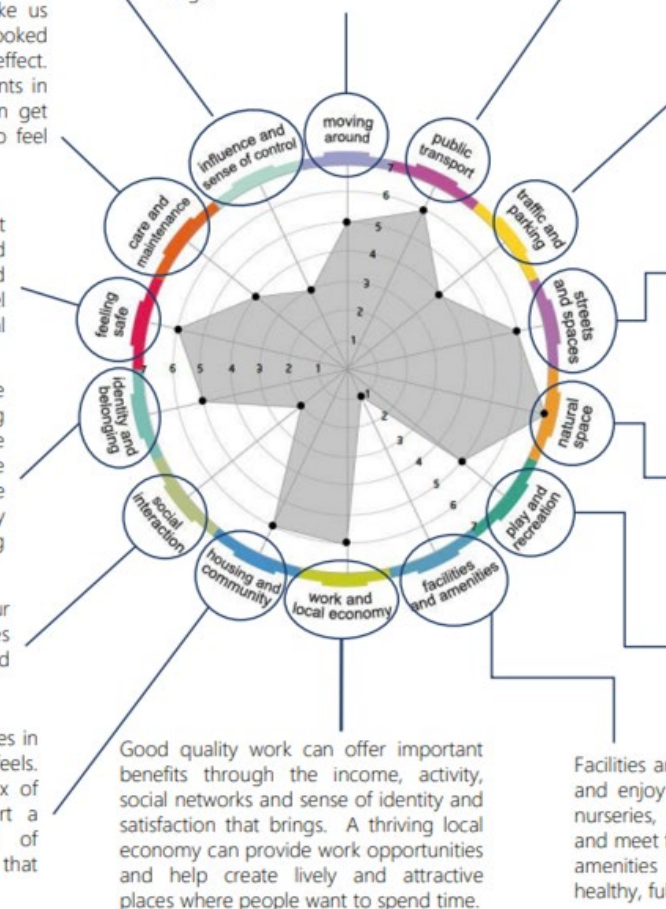
Places that are dominated by traffic and parked cars can have a negative impact on our daily lives. Appropriate arrangements for traffic and parking that allow people to move around safely can help to get the most out of a place.

Buildings, landmarks, greenery, views and natural landscape can all help to create an attractive, distinctive place that people enjoy being in. These features can also help people find their way around.

Natural space includes a wide variety of different environments from parks, woodlands, fields, streams and rivers to green space alongside paths and roadways and tree lined streets. These spaces are good for wildlife, can improve air quality and benefit our health and wellbeing.















Good places encourage children to play and adults to enjoy leisure and sporting activities. Opportunities for play and recreation can improve the quality of our lives and our health.

Facilities and amenities are the things we need to live and enjoy life; this can include local shops, schools, nurseries, libraries, GPs and places to eat and drink and meet friends. Access to good quality facilities and amenities is important in supporting people to lead healthy, fulfilling lives.



## THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL

The 14 topics on which the questionnaire is built are:

- |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Moving Around                     | Can I easily walk and cycle around using quality routes?                                         |
|  Public Transport                  | Does public transport meet my needs?                                                             |
|  Traffic And Parking               | Do traffic and parking arrangements allow people to move around safely and meet community needs? |
|  Streets & Spaces                  | Do buildings, streets and public spaces create an attractive place that is easy to get around?   |
|  Natural Space                     | Can I regularly experience good quality natural space?                                           |
|  Play & Recreation                 | Do I have access to a range of spaces and opportunities for play and recreation?                 |
|  Facilities & Amenities            | Do facilities and amenities meet my needs?                                                       |
|  Work & Local Economy              | Is there an active local economy and the opportunity to access good quality work?                |
|  Housing & Community               | Does housing support the needs of the community and contribute to a positive environment?        |
|  Social Interaction                | Is there a range of spaces and opportunities to meet people?                                     |
|  Identity & Belonging             | Does this place have a positive identity and do I feel I belong?                                 |
|  Feeling Safe                    | Do I feel safe?                                                                                  |
|  Care & Maintenance              | Are buildings and spaces well cared for?                                                         |
|  Influence & Sense<br>of Control | Do I feel able to participate in decisions and help change things for the better?                |

## THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL

The tool is used to evaluate what works and what needs to be improved in a place; the tool produces results in the generation of data and knowledge based on the place and in the identification of regeneration actions considered a priority to improve quality.

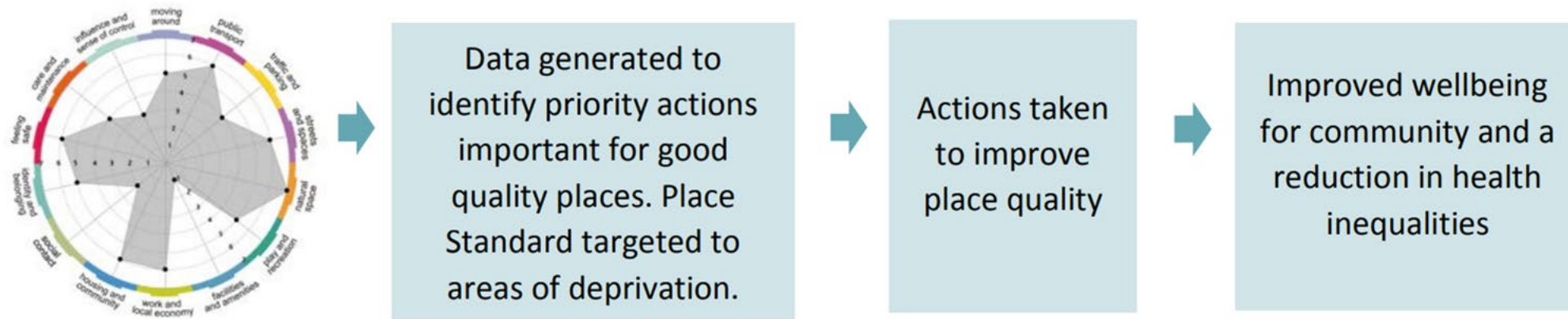


Figure 2. Place Standard Logic Model

It has been shown that the quality and the design quality of the places can significantly influence the ability of communities to live in a healthy and sustainable way. Issues such as well-being and quality of life, physical and mental health, social and cultural life, are all influenced by the quality of places. The Place Standard fits well with the principle of an approach based on the needs and rights of individuals.

# THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL

Each topic and question identified is accompanied by specific questions to which attention should be paid overall for the purposes of the evaluation:

## Moving around

Walking and cycling are good for our health and the environment. Pleasant and safe routes can encourage walking and cycling.

Now think about the place you are assessing and ask yourself:

### Can I easily walk and cycle around using good-quality routes?

Next, rate the place on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass diagram.

Think about the following when considering your rating:

- Are there enough routes for walking and cycling?
- Are walking and cycling given priority over cars and other traffic as much as possible?
- Do routes provide obvious and direct links with the places that people want to go, such as schools, shops, parks and public transport?
- Are routes good quality, attractive and pleasant to use?
- Do routes meet the needs of everyone, whatever their age or mobility, and is there seating for those who need it?
- Do routes feel safe to use all year round and at different times of the day?

Use this space to note the reasons for your rating.

## Streets and spaces

Buildings, landmarks, greenery, views and natural landscape can all help to create an attractive, distinctive place that people enjoy. These features can also help people to find their way around.

Now think about the place you are assessing and ask yourself:

### Do buildings, streets and public spaces create an attractive place that is easy to get around?

Next, rate the place on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. {Record your rating on the compass diagram.}

Think about the following when considering your rating:

- Do the buildings or public spaces make being in or passing through the area a pleasant experience?
- Are there positive features such as local landmarks, historic buildings, public squares or natural features that make the place look attractive?
- Do poor aspects such as derelict buildings, vacant land or excessive noise reduce the effect that these positive features have?
- Do features and routes help people find their way around?
- Is it much harder to enjoy the place at night, in different seasons, or during bad weather?

Use this space to note the reasons for your rating.

## Feeling safe

How safe a place feels can affect people's wellbeing and how they spend their time in the place. Well-designed places can help make places feel safer and reduce crime and antisocial behaviour.

Now think about the place you are assessing and ask yourself:

### Do I feel safe here?

Next, rate the place on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. {Record your rating on the compass diagram.}

Think about the following when considering your rating:

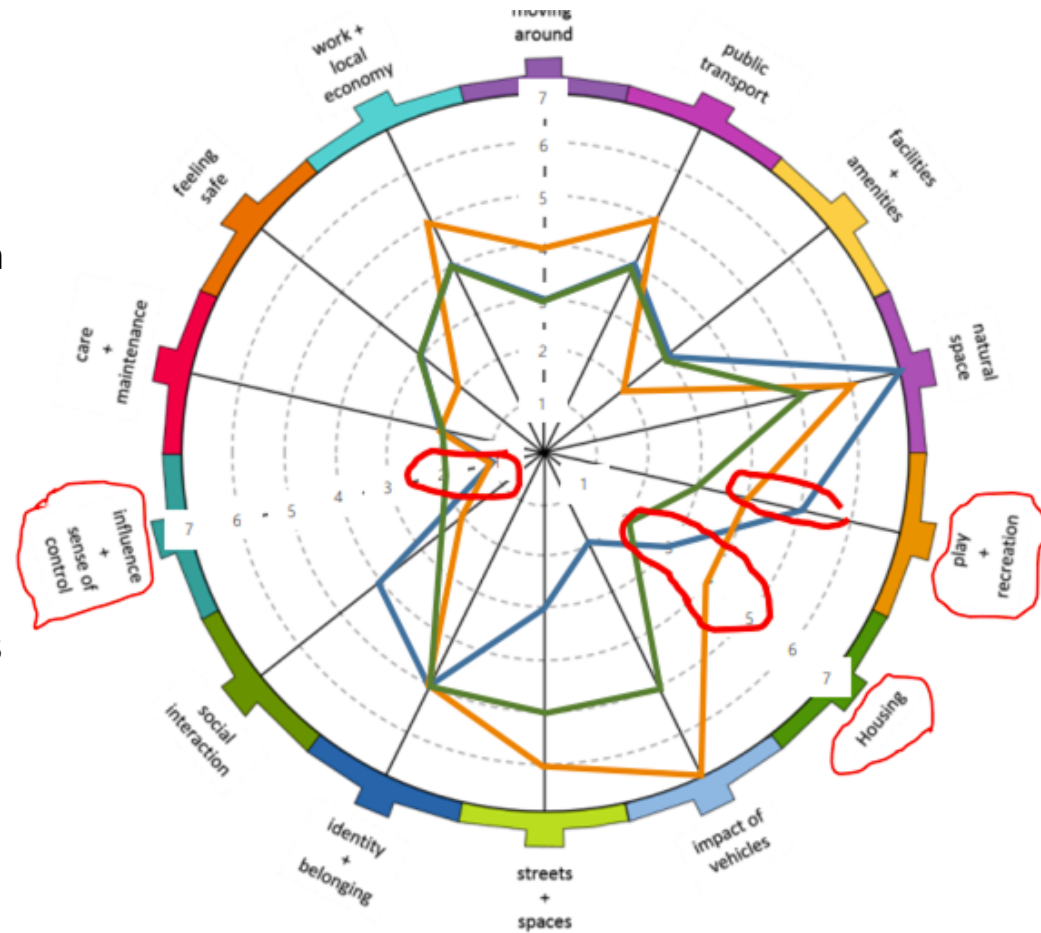
- Are routes safe and well used at different times of the day and throughout the year?
- Are spaces overlooked by buildings that are well used, adding to a feeling of safety?
- Is the area free of empty or derelict property, crime and antisocial behaviour?
- Do people feel safe both at home and when out and about?
- Is the area safe for everyone, whatever their age, sex, ethnic group, religious beliefs, sexuality or disability?

Use this space to note the reasons for your rating.

## THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL

The scores are placed on a diagram that allows you to view the criticalities and strengths, favoring the priority setting process.

The points that are closer to the center represent areas that need improvement, while those towards the edge are considered strengths.



### Influence + Sense of Control:

Let local people be involved in the process from the beginning – what needs changed; How it will be changed; Help choose Who they want to work with; etc.

### Housing:

More housing options needed for older people and starter homes for young people.

### Play + Recreation:

new seats, lighting and café with toilets in our Park.



## THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL

The results that the diagram traces give us the priorities of action and the needs of the community: towards what directions should the regeneration process and the urban project be oriented?

[https://www.ads.org.uk/case\\_studies\\_place\\_standard/](https://www.ads.org.uk/case_studies_place_standard/)

**PRIORITIES FOR ACTION**

Now consider the question:

**What are the main issues and priorities for change that you have identified?**

**Influence + Sense of Control:**  
*Let local people be involved in the process from the beginning - what needs changed; How it will be changed; Help choose who they want to work with; etc.*

**Housing:**  
*More housing options needed for older people and starter homes for young people.*

**Play + Recreation:**  
*new seats, lighting and café with toilets in our Park.*

< Previous

Next >

Place Standard Guide

Finish

## THE PLACE STANDARD TOOL with a Climate Lens

Our goal is to use and implement the tool (with the support of CNR, Cyprus, etc.) with aspects and questions that look at the effects of climate change in local contexts, in order to provide specific answers, achieve priority objectives and, co -create local mitigation and adaptation actions to increase the quality of life, safety and well-being in our neighborhoods.

**An adaptation of the Place Standard Tool** is currently underway, which provides for **the addition of a climatic lens** in the assessment of places and offers the opportunity to more actively consider climate change and its impacts on people's health and well-being. Already available, however, is the one relating to air quality.

### ● Air Quality lens

#### Moving around

- Do you avoid certain areas, streets or roads because of heavy traffic and poor air quality?
- What could encourage people to leave their car at home and walk or cycle blackberries?

#### Streets and spaces

- Street canyons increase the amount of emissions and create poor street ventilation (see diagram below). Are you aware of street canyon effects in your area?
- What action can be taken to reduce emissions and improve street ventilation to make streets more pleasant and attractive for people to use?

## IL PLACE STANDARD TOOL with a Climate Lens

- **Climate Quality lens**

### Moving around

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

#### Mitigation additional prompt

#### Adaptation additional prompt

- Don't forget to think about moving around in different weather conditions (rain, snow, wind, heat) – is this feasible for everyone? What alternative routes are there?

### Streets and spaces

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

- Do people spend time outside here when the weather is nice? Or do they go elsewhere?
- In bad weather how can we ensure that streets and spaces are still pleasant places to walk, meet or socialise?

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Thank you very much!

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